

LAND AT KENWITH CASTLE ABBOTSHAM DEVON

Results of an Impact Assessment &
Archaeological Gradiometer Survey



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 160127
Date: 27.01.2016
Author: J. Bampton

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

**Land at Kenwith Castle
Abbotsham
Devon**

**Results of an Impact Assessment &
Archaeological Gradiometer Survey**

For

Louise Parkinson

of

Chichester Homes Developments Ltd.

By



SWARCH project reference: ACK15
National Grid Reference: SS 42937 27565
Planning Application Ref: Pre-planning
Project Director: Dr. Bryn Morris
Fieldwork Managers: Dr Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Joe Bampton
Fieldwork: Joe Bampton
Research: Joe Bampton
Report: Joe Bampton
Report Editing: Dr. Bryn Morris
Graphics: Joe Bampton

January 2016

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

Summary

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey and rapid impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon, prior to a proposed retirement development.

The geophysical survey indicates that there are archaeological features present within the area of the proposed development, including a historic field boundary, land drains and a terraced platform located in the north-east corner of the site. The archaeological value of these deposits is deemed to be low.

The impact assessment concludes that Kenwith Castle and Kenwith Castle Mound, in their current form, formed elements within a designed 'pocket landscape'. The impact of the proposed development is assessed as negative/minor to negative/moderate, as the setting of both the house and the Mound have already been compromised by recent development in the area, and the proposed site lies outside the immediate setting of the house.

Contents

	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	5
List of Tables	5
List of Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Project Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Historical Background	6
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Walkover Survey and Impact Assessment	10
2.1 Walkover	10
2.2 Impact Assessment	11
3.0 Gradiometer Survey	14
3.1 Introduction	14
3.2 Methodology	14
3.3 Results	14
4.0 Discussion and Conclusion	18
4.1 Conclusion	18
5.0 Bibliography & References	20

List of Figures

Cover plate: The site, from the south-west corner; looking east (no scale).

Figure 1: Site location.	9
Figure 2: The middle of the field, as viewed from the northern end of the central fence	10
Figure 3: The west half of the field as viewed from the northern end of the central fence.	11
Figure 4: Engraving of Kenwith Lodge, c.1831.	12
Figure 5: The view across the eastern half of the field from the middle of its northern boundary.	13
Figure 7: Greyscale shade plot of the gradiometer survey data, minimal processing.	16
Figure 8: Interpretation of the results of the gradiometer survey.	17

List of Tables

Table 1: Interpretation of the gradiometer survey data.	15
---	----

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	18
Appendix 2: Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey Data	21
Appendix 3: Supporting Evidence/Cartographic Documents	25
Appendix 4: Nearby Heritage Assets	30
Appendix 5: Baseline Photographs	36

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Louise Parkinson (the Agent), Chichester Homes Developments Ltd.
Simon Bird (the Client), for access
Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team
The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Kenwith Castle
Parish:	Abbotsham
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS 42937 27565
Type of survey:	Gradiometer
Date of survey:	22.12.2015
Area surveyed:	1.52ha

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey and limited impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Louise Parkinson of Chichester Homes Developments Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr. S. Bird (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by a proposed residential development; this is the third phase of works on this site. Earlier work undertaken by SWARCH at the site includes a desk-based assessment with impact assessment, with archaeological monitoring and recording (Bray 2010a, 2010b; Green 2010). To avoid confusion, within this report *Kenwith Castle* refers to the Listed house, *Kenwith Castle Mound* refers to the adjacent Scheduled monument.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located off of the B3236, 2.2km north-west of the centre of Bideford, 1.6km south of Westward Ho!, 1.5km north-east of Abbotsham and immediately west of Kenwith Castle. It lies at the base of a south-facing slope in the trough of a valley, at a height of approximately 20m AOD. Watercourses run along the eastern and southern boundaries, that to the south following the line of a disused railway. These watercourses feed a pond immediately south-east within the grounds of Kenwith Castle. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Bideford Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

Kenwith Castle, an 18th century Grade II Listed building with 19th century modifications, is currently a residential and nursing home set within its own grounds. Within those grounds stands a natural knoll (Kenwith Castle Mound) that has clearly been shaped and modified (SAM 926; HER 473), and that has been speculatively associated the 9th century battle of 'Arx Cynuit', where the Anglo-Saxons fought a Danish army under the command of Ubba and his magical Raven Banner (see below). The parish boundary between Northam and Abbotsham runs through the grounds; the site lies in Abbotsham (Green 2010). Abbotsham is in the deanery of Hartland and the Hundred of Shebbear. Listed as *Hame* in the Domesday survey the Manor of Abbotsham was held in 1086 by the Abbey of Tavistock, to which the church was appropriated. Before the conquest it was valued at 60 shillings and in 1086 at 100 shillings (Williams and Martin 2002). In 1621 the manor was held by the Coffin family and subsequently by the Willett family. In 1822 the widow of Augustus Saltron Willett Esq. held the manor, with the vicarage was 'in the gift of the crown' (Lysons 1822). A section of the Bideford, Westward Ho! and Appledore railway ran past the site to the south and was opened in 1908, with a halt at Kenwith Castle (adjacent to the access road that runs south from the house); the line closed in 1917 due to disputes with Bideford Town Council and poor finances (McCarthy & McCarthy 2008, 9-10)

The 17th century Devonshire antiquarians Risdon and Westcote suggested Abbotsham as a location for the battle of 'Arx Cynuit', from which *Kenwith* is a plausible derivative of the Norse/British Celtic personal name *Cynuit*. Lysons description of the history is as follows:

'The Danes having landed at Appledore, with a powerful army, in 878, laid siege to the castle of Kenwith, the garrison of which, in a successful sally, killed their chief Hubba, and defeated his army with great slaughter. Mr. Studley Vidal, F.S.A., in a paper communicated to the Society, in 1804, supposes that a small fortified spot, called Henniborough, or Henni Castle, about a mile north-west of Bideford, was the site of Kenwith Castle, the object of this memorable siege, of which Camden and Baxter had considered every vestige to have been long ago obliterated, or swallowed up by the sea. In one important point, however, the want of water, it does not agree with Asser's description.'

Benjamin Donn's map of 1765 labels an area to the north of Abbotsham and west of Bideford as 'Henny Castle olim (formerly) Kenwith'. In the early 19th century the mound is referred to as 'Hennaborough' and in land tax records between 1906 and 1832 Kenwith Castle (Kenwith Lodge on the 1841 tithe apportionment) is referred to as 'Hengistcastle', which seems to be an antiquarian association of the site with Saxon names, although another possible derivative of 'Kenwith Castle'. There is no land tax record for 'Kenwith' between 1780 and 1832, although 'Part of Kenwith' is referred to on the 1841 tithe apportionment. Kenwith Lodge is labelled as 'Woodtown' on the 1809 Ordnance Surveyors Draft map (Green 2010).

Donn's 17th century map indicates that the site had been called 'Henny Castle' and then Kenwith, while early 19th century mapping indicates the site had also been called 'Woodtown'. Interestingly the '-with' element can be derived from the Old English *widu* or *wiht* meaning 'wood' or 'bend' respectively, and the 'Ken-' element from the Cornish *Keyn* meaning 'back or ridge' or a personal name. This place-name theory could push the origins of the name 'Kenwith' back to the early medieval period; however, there are no early forms of the place-name to corroborate the theory. While this could explain the early use of 'Kenwith', it is equally possible it could represent an antiquarian retrospective, attributing a site to a key historical event or figure. The latest work on this subject (Gore 2015, 32-35) opts for the hillfort at Countisbury for 'Arx Cynuit', but admits this is a very odd place for a Danish army to land safely and achieve anything decisive.

On the 1841 Abbotsham tithe apportionment *Round Hill* is a relatively common field name, with three examples – fields 546 and 547 to the north-west and field 843 to the south – found close to the site. See Appendix 3 for supporting evidence and cartographic sources.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised by the Devon HLC as comprising *post-medieval enclosures* (i.e. fields laid out in the 18th and 19th centuries); however, the irregular narrow fields that characterise the 19th century landscape around Kenwith would suggest it is more akin to the area of *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* to the north, and *modern enclosures adapting medieval fields* to the south.

The two fields in question have not been subject to prior archaeological investigation. However, Kenwith Castle and Mound have been subject to a desk-based assessment (Green 2010) and management plan (Bray 2010a), with archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the east of the house that suggested landscaping in the 18th and 19th centuries, represented by at least three phases of land drainage (Bray 2010b). A geophysical survey identified a post-medieval trackway and undated linear anomalies associated with a probable bank and ditch to the south-east of the site (HER no. MDV77472 and MDV77473).

The Devon HER lists a number of undated (but probably post-medieval) and post-medieval heritage assets to the south and west of the site, including elements of the extant Kenwith Castle and its landscaped gardens (MDV35694, MDV109864). Kenwith Castle Mound (MDV473) was a possible early medieval defended promontory, later incorporated and adapted as part of the landscaped grounds of the house. To the west and north-west and in the wider area, fieldwalking in the 1970s and 1980s identified numerous flint scatters of Prehistoric date (e.g. MDV35574, MDV25586 etc.). Documented medieval settlements close to the site include Tealta (MDV30198) and Pusehill (MDV30190). An undated but possibly medieval broken sword (MDV20324) was found during the removal of a hedgebank in 1979 close to the southern boundary of the site. See Appendix 4 for a complete list of nearby heritage assets.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

Aspects of a desk-based appraisal required for the informed discussion of the survey data follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a), *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012), and *The Setting of Heritage Assets, GPA3* (Historic England 2015).

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (CIFA 2014b, 4).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

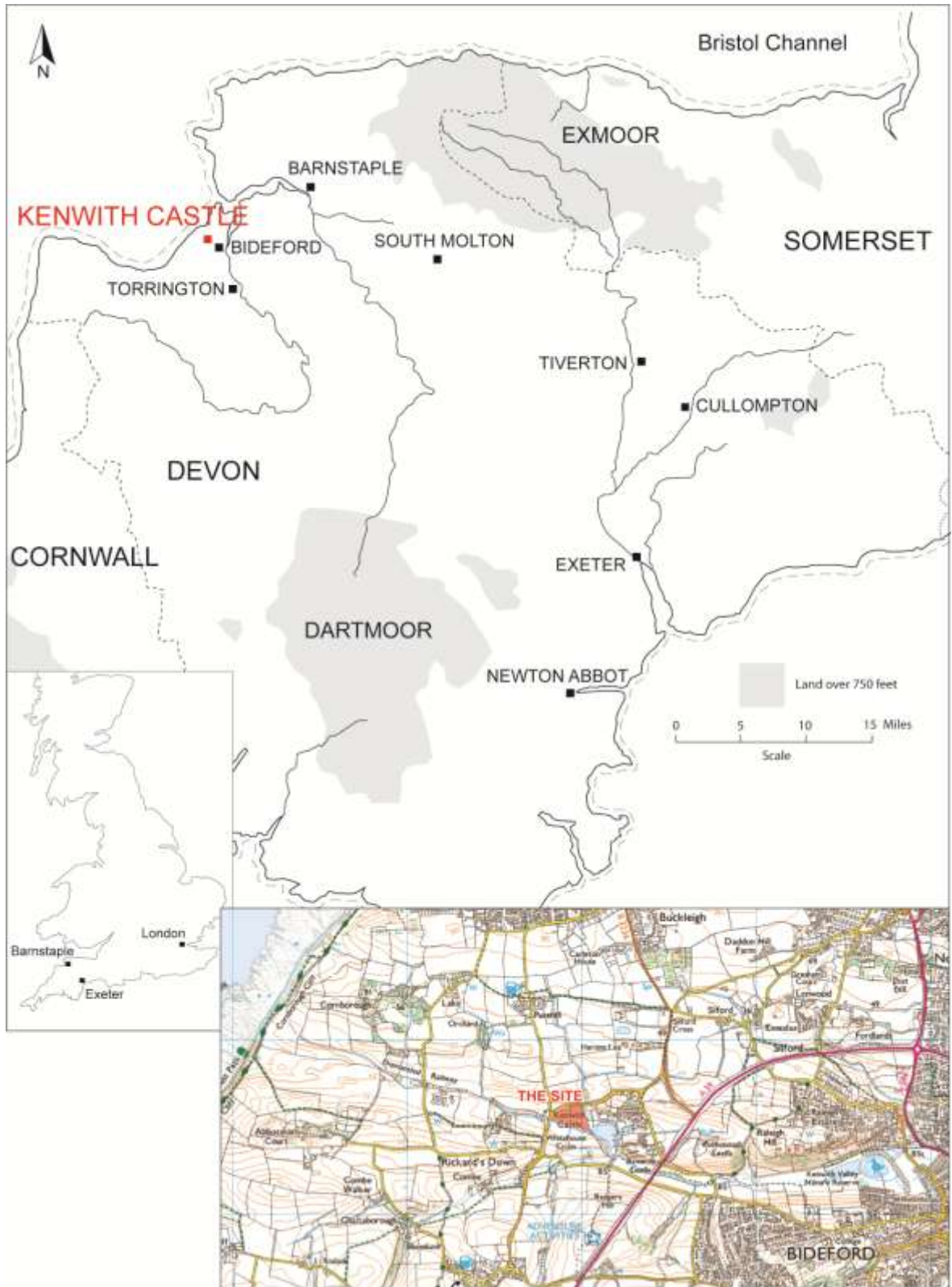


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development is indicated).

2.0 Walkover Survey and Impact Assessment

2.1 Walkover

A walkover survey was conducted on the 22nd of December 2015 during intermittent heavy rain. The site comprises a single large field divided into two by a post-and-wire fence. The field is fairly flat and is located on the lower south-facing slope of a valley immediately to the west of the grounds of the current house (see Figure 1). Much of the ground was wet, waterlogged to the south-east corner. Kenwith Castle Mound is visible from the site to the south-east. A complete complement of baseline photographs can be found in Appendix 5. At the time of the survey the site was under pasture and no discernible earthworks apart from a terraced platform in the north-eastern corner and some shallow undulations were observed.

The field slopes down from the north to the south, with its lowest point in the south-east corner. In the north-eastern corner of the field there is a platform cut into the slope. This is associated with the adjacent road bridge and culvert that feeds the stream/drain that runs along the eastern boundary of the site, and is shown as a small wooded enclosure on the historic OS maps. South of this platform the boundary comprises a bank c.1m in height and up to 2m wide. East of the stream/drain the land slopes steeply up and had been terraced in places, presumably associated with the bridge and culvert. At the southern end of this boundary a straight fence had been inserted and the bank is obscured by bramble and scrub overgrowth.



Figure 2: The middle of the field, as viewed from the northern end of the central fence, looking south.

A long curving hedge with post-and-wire fencing forms the northern and western boundaries of the site, with an access gate in the south-west corner of the field. The western section of this hedge is relatively late. The cartographic sources indicate the parish road originally ran due west to a T-junction, and was only modified to a long sweeping curve between 1963 and 1975.

A track flanks the southern boundary of the field; this appears to run along the former trackbed of the Bideford, Westward Ho! and Appledore railway (operational 1908-1917). The eastern half of the trackbed is separated from the rest of the field by a post-and-wire fence. A stream flanks the southern side of the hedgerow here, which appears to have been the original field boundary. An access gate with a concreted fording point is located towards the eastern end of this boundary.



Figure 3: The west half of the field as viewed from the northern end of the central fence, looking south-west.

2.2 Impact Assessment

There are three designated heritage assets located in close proximity to the proposed site: the 18th century Grade II Listed Kenwith Castle house (no.1333181) and gazebo (no.1170676) and the Scheduled Monument Kenwith Castle Mound (no.1002639, SAM926). For reasons that will become clear, this assessment considered these three assets together rather than individually. This abbreviated assessment follows the guidance laid out in the Historic England GPA3 on the setting of heritage assets (2015).

Kenwith Castle Mound is a discrete natural knoll that has been subject to subtle modification. There is a well-defined ditch on the western side that can be traced along its southern flank, and a path runs east to west along the northern side of the knoll to address this ditch from the west. The ditch was then utilised as a path that curls round to the east and approaches the suspiciously-level summit from that direction. The knoll is now covered with trees, but there is a stand of mature beeches with arborylphs to the western end that are clearly deliberately planted. These beech trees match a clump planted on the hillslope immediately to the west, above the later railway cutting. It is possible the knoll may be early-medieval in origin, but in its current form it is an overgrown garden feature and (arguably) prospect mound designed to frame the approach along the drive (now a track) from the south, provide a viewing platform and (potentially) venue for picnics (see Bray 2010a).

Kenwith Castle house is Listed as a building of c.1760 with earlier 18th century wing to the west, of double-depth plan in Georgian Gothick style. Built of slatestone rubble concealed by colour-

washed (white) render, with hipped and gabled slate roofs and ridge stacks. It has a symmetrical front (south-facing) elevation with 2:3:2 fenestration, with pointed arches over Gothic-style sashes with a crenellated parapet above. It has a projecting canted two-storey bay to centre. Some good internal details survive, including elements (mouldings) that can be dated to the earlier 18th century but may be reset. Immediately to the west of the Listed structure is the associated farm/outbuildings, now converted, with residential bungalows to the east and south-east. To the west is a modern extension to the residential home. These structures are modern in style, but mimic the colour-washed render and slate roofs of the original building. The Grade II Listed Gazebo is located north-north-east of the house, an octagonal rendered and colour-washed stone-rubble structure with a pyramidal slate roof. In the later 19th century the house was owned by Maj. Gen. Hickman Thomas Molesworth, who may have been related to the Molesworths of Pencarrow in Cornwall.

Kenwith Castle is labelled *Kenwith Lodge* on the Northam tithe map 1839 and is reputed to have been the dower house of the Pine-Coffin family (Devon Gardens Trust 2015). The 1831 engraving of Kenwith Lodge (Figure 4) shows a fantastic Gothic structure set within a bucolic and partly-wooded landscape, with the Listed Gazebo visible on an exaggerated hill behind. However, close comparison of the Abbotsham tithe map and 1st edition OS map would indicate the outbuildings to the east, and the rear range of the house were standing, but that the main part of the historic house was yet to be constructed, so perhaps the engraving is aspirational rather than accurate. The tithe map and apportionment do contain additional important information: the three large fields set around the house to the south and west are all labelled *lawn*, with a *walled garden* to the rear and references to the *summer house*. On both the OS surveyor's draft of 1804 and the tithe map, three roads or tracks are shown converging on the house, including the one from the south. The tithe apportionment helpfully labels the close on the south side of the buildings as *front*, and from this we may presume the route from the south was the most important.



Figure 4: Engraving of Kenwith Lodge, c.1831 (WCSL).

It is clear that from at least the later 19th century Kenwith Castle was provided with a designed 'pocket landscape', comprising an elaborate house, sweeping lawns and deliberate view points, associated or complemented by tree planting. After the 19th century this landscape was subject to a number of key changes, the earliest of which occurred in c.1908 when the railway was pushed through, but most of which have occurred in the latter part of the 20th century. The ponds that now exist within the 19th century *lawn* areas are not entirely unprecedented (there is a linear pond marked on the tithe map), but they are of a scale entirely out of character for the historic landscape. Kenwith Castle Mound is likely to have been a prospect mound in this landscape, with access to the level summit to facilitate views back down to the house. The Mound and the knoll to the west are planted with beech clumps that, together with the Gazebo behind the house, would

have functioned as eyecatchers. Castle Kenwith Mound is now much overgrown, and thus its function as both an eyecatcher and a prospect mound has been lost. The house itself is now viewed within its context as a retirement complex, with its modern extension and car parking to the west, and the distinctive retirement bungalows to the east. As a result, the intended vista from the south, of the Gothic house with trees and sweeping lawns has been lost, and replaced with an entirely modern (or at least recent) one. The A39 passes to the south-east on a concrete viaduct, and the drone of passing traffic is a noticeable aural intrusion for parts of the site.

The proposed development would be located to the west of the house, in an area that lay outside the pocket landscape attached to the house. It would be visible in views from Castle Kenwith Mound, where the house would be seen against a backdrop of retirement-style bungalows and associated access roads. However, those views are generally impeded or wholly screened by the trees that currently grow on the Mound. Other key views – to and from the house from the lane to the south – would be screened by the angle of the approach and the existing belt of woodland to the west of the house. Further screening in this area would minimise any potential harm to that approach. The setting and views from the Gazebo have already been heavily compromised by the existing bungalows and the houses to its rear.

On that basis, the harm to the setting of the house and Mound can be classified as negative/minor to negative/moderate, and the setting is indeed relevant to how these elements were intended to be experienced within a designed pocket landscape. However, the proposed development lies outside the designed setting (immediate context) of the house, and the setting of both assets has already changed considerably since either one was conceived, through both landscaping and development.



Figure 5: The view across the eastern half of the field from the middle of its northern boundary, looking back across to Kenwith Castle Mound (indicated); looking south-east.

3.0 Gradiometer Survey

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey took place on the 22nd of December 2015 by SWARCH personnel in extremely wet and showery conditions. The site comprises a single field divided in two by a post-and-wire fence and was under short (waterlogged) grass. The land slopes down from the north to the south.

The survey identified six groups of anomalies: Groups 1 and 2 are probable land drains and Groups 5 and 6 possible land drains; Group 3 represents a probable historic field boundary; and Group 4 represents disturbed ground material of possible archaeological origin, most likely associated with access to a construction platform in the north-east corner of the site. Occasional instances of magnetic debris and disturbance were also noted.

3.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -1 intervals (grids 3, 4, 5 and 19), -2 intervals (grids 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 22), -3 intervals (grids 9, 10, 15, 16 and 20), -4 (grids 13 and 14); Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 1.52ha surveyed; Max. 94.72nT, Min. -91.60nT; Standard Deviation 3.31nT, mean 0.12nT, median 0.00nT.

3.3 Results

Figures 2 and 3 with the accompanying Table 1 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be found in Appendix 2.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Positive, probable	Linear	Land drains	18+ parallel linear anomalies at c.5m intervals to facilitate drainage.
2	Positive, probable	Linear	Land drains/ ditches	Anomalies perpendicular to Group 1, mostly found on the western half of the site; north-west by south-east land drains that follow the slope of the land. Includes a linear anomaly along the original southern boundary of the western part of the field.
3	Negative with associated positives, probable	Linear	Field boundary	A weak negative response (<-3nT) flanked by positive (<+5nT) linear anomalies that would represent ditches flanking a probable stony bank material. May equate to a boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map.
4	Moderate positive with associated negative, possible	Linear / Amorphous Spread	Terraced platform / geological	Weak to moderate mixed response indicative of disturbed ground. The line of positive disturbance with negative response on the downslope side, and slightly on the upslope side, may be indicative of a track way terraced into the slope. The southern edge may be defined by parallel cut linear features that curves northwards at the eastern end of the anomaly.
5	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Land Drain	A short section of possible stone-filled field drain may account for this anomaly.
6	Very weak positive, possible	Linear	Land Drain	Further parts of the intercutting system of land-drains including a possible, although with very ephemeral responses.

Table 1: Interpretation of the gradiometer survey data.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Figure 6: Greyscale shade plot of the gradiometer survey data, minimal processing (showing proposed access from Kenwith Castle).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Figure 7: Interpretation of the results of the gradiometer survey.

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The survey identified six groups of anomalies: Groups 1 and 2 are probable land drains, and Groups 5 and 6 are possible land drains; Group 3 represents a probable historic field boundary and Group 4 represents disturbed ground material of possible archaeological origin. Occasional instances of magnetic debris and disturbance were also encountered. Given that a ferrous object was found to the south of the site (MDV20324), it is not impossible that one or more of these readings, usually associated with fragments of post-medieval farm machinery, could equate to an archaeological object.

Anomaly Group 1 equates to at least 18 parallel land drains at c.5m intervals, aligned north-south with additional off-shoots/re-cuts. Multiple phases of intercutting field drains were recorded by SWARCH during monitoring to the east of Kenwith Castle in 2010 (Bray 2010b) (see Appendix 3). The geophysical anomalies appear to be very similar to one of the later phases of drainage recorded in 2010. It is probable this regular and systematic system of drainage was laid down in the 20th century, probably after the railway was closed. These, and subsequent anomaly groups associated with probable land drains, generally had weak responses of approximately $<+/-3nT$.

Group 2 equates to other phases of land drains that are probably earlier than those identified as Group 1. The north-west by south-east aligned linear anomalies of this group feed the water course and pond to the east. Water could occasionally be heard draining into this watercourse during the survey, indicating these earlier land drains still carried water. The earlier phased field drains encountered during the monitoring and recording on land to the east were on a similar alignment (see Appendix 3).

Group 3 equates to a historic field boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map. No corresponding boundary is shown on the 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map or on the later Ordnance Survey maps between 1888 and 1975. It may be that the boundary shown by Group 3 was a short-lived 19th century boundary, although a semi-permanent or temporary fence line may always have been in place as the extant fence line is in almost the same exact location.

Group 4 is comprised of an amorphous/linear spread. This appears to be an area of disturbed ground approximately along the line of the slope across the northern part of the site. It has a positive response (c.+10nT) with flanking negative responses (c.-6nT), particularly along its southern edge. The southern edge also has an obscured pair of parallel linear responses that curve northwards at their eastern end, which may be indicative of a cut defining the disturbed area. Its association with the c.20m contour, and the platform in the north-eastern corner of the field, may suggest a terraced trackway associated with the platform and construction of the associated bridge and culvert. It is not impossible it may relate to some surface mineral prospecting – quarrying activity has been identified at Kenwith Castle (MDV20194) and exploratory work of an adit at Godborough Castle (MDV50847), both to the east of the site.

Group 5 is comprised of two very ephemeral positive responses indicative of land drains. These have been tentatively identified as possible features due to the strength and regularity of their responses, although one seems to have been re-cut by a near-parallel anomaly in Group 2. Such criss-crossing drainage systems would be similar to those observed to the east (Bray 2010b).

Group 6 is comprised of a single weak negative linear anomaly that is most likely accounted for by a stone-filled section of land-drain. Given the amount of disturbance of the site by drainage, it is likely that some phases of drainage could be obscured and or truncated.

4.1 Conclusion

The geophysical survey indicates that there are features of archaeological origin present within the area of the proposed development associated with a historic field boundary, land drains and a possible

terraced trackway associated with a platform in the north-east corner of the site. However, given the evidence for intensive land drainage, and the waterlogged conditions observed during the survey, the archaeological potential of this field, like the area investigated to the east in 2010 (Bray 2010b), would appear to be fairly low.

In terms of the impact of the proposed development, the harm to the setting of the house and Mound can be classified as negative/minor to negative/moderate, and their setting is indeed relevant to how these elements were intended to be experienced within a designed pocket landscape. However, the proposed development lies outside the designed setting (immediate context) of the house, and the setting of both assets has already changed considerably since either one was conceived, through both landscaping and development. Sympathetic and considered tree planting could help diminish that impact further.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2014a: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.
- English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Gore, D.** 2015: *The Vikings in the West Country*. Mint Press.
- Historic England** 2015: *The Setting of Heritage Assets: historic environment good practice guide in planning 3*.
- Lysons, D. & Lysons, S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia*, vol.6. London.
- McCarthy, C. & McCarthy, D.** 2008: *Railways of Britain: Devon and Cornwall*. Ian Allan Publishing.
- Williams, A & Martin, E.H.** (eds.) 2002: *Domesday Book*. Penguin Books, London.
- Schmidt, A.** 2002: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2015: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 10.11.2015]
- Environment Agency** 2015: *LiDAR, Digital Terrain Model*
<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey#>
- Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER)** 2015: *Heritage Gateway*
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
- Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)** 2015: *Viewer*
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>
- Devon Gardens Trust** 2015: *Gazetteer*
<http://www.devongardenstrust.org.uk/?q=node/171>

Unpublished Sources:

- Bray, L.** 2010a: Kenwith Castle (DV926): *Monument assessment and management plan*. SWARCH report 100714.
- Bray, L.** 2010b: *HER entry: Strip, map and record in advance of construction of 16 dwellings at Kenwith Castle Residential Home, Northam, Torridge*. SWARCH.
- Green, T.** 2010: *Kenwith Castle Residential Home, Abbotsham and Northam, Devon: Results of a Desk-Based Assessment*. SWARCH Report 100126.

Devon Heritage Centre:

- Abbotsham Tithe Map 1839
- Abbotsham Tithe Apportionment 1841
- Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, published 1888
- Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, published 1906
- Ordnance Survey revised edition map, published 1946
- Engraving of Kenwith Lodge, 1831

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT LAND ADJACENT KENWITH CASTLE, ABBOTSHAM

Location:	Land at Kenwith Castle
Parish:	Abbotsham
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS 42937 27565
Type of survey:	Gradiometer
Date of survey:	22.12.2015
Area surveyed:	1.52ha
Date:	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Louise Parkinson of Chichester Homes Developments Ltd. on behalf of Mr. S. Bird. It sets out the methodology for a geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. This Project Design was drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the west of the 18th century Grade II Listed house 'Kenwith Castle', now a residential/retirement home. Within the grounds of the house is a natural knoll sculpted as a garden feature and popularly associated with the 9th century battle of *Arx Cynuit*. It may or may not be a true archaeological monument (i.e. an early medieval site), but it is Scheduled. Work in advance of a care home development south-east of the house identified a series of land drains.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.
- 3.1.3 To comment on the impact on the setting of the designated heritage assets.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.2 hectares, covering the field in which the proposed development would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.2 Impact Assessment:

The impact of the proposed development will be addressed, using the staged methodology advocated by Historic England (GPA3).

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 5.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-204619 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

6.0 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 6.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
 - 6.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 6.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MBND, and in a timely fashion.
 - 6.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 6.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 6.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 6.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:
 - i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
 - ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 6.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 6.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

- 8.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Brynmor Morris; the archaeological monitoring and building recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Bryn Morris, South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:mail@swarch.net

Appendix 2

Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey Data



Location and numbering system of geophysical survey grid.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Red-grey-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



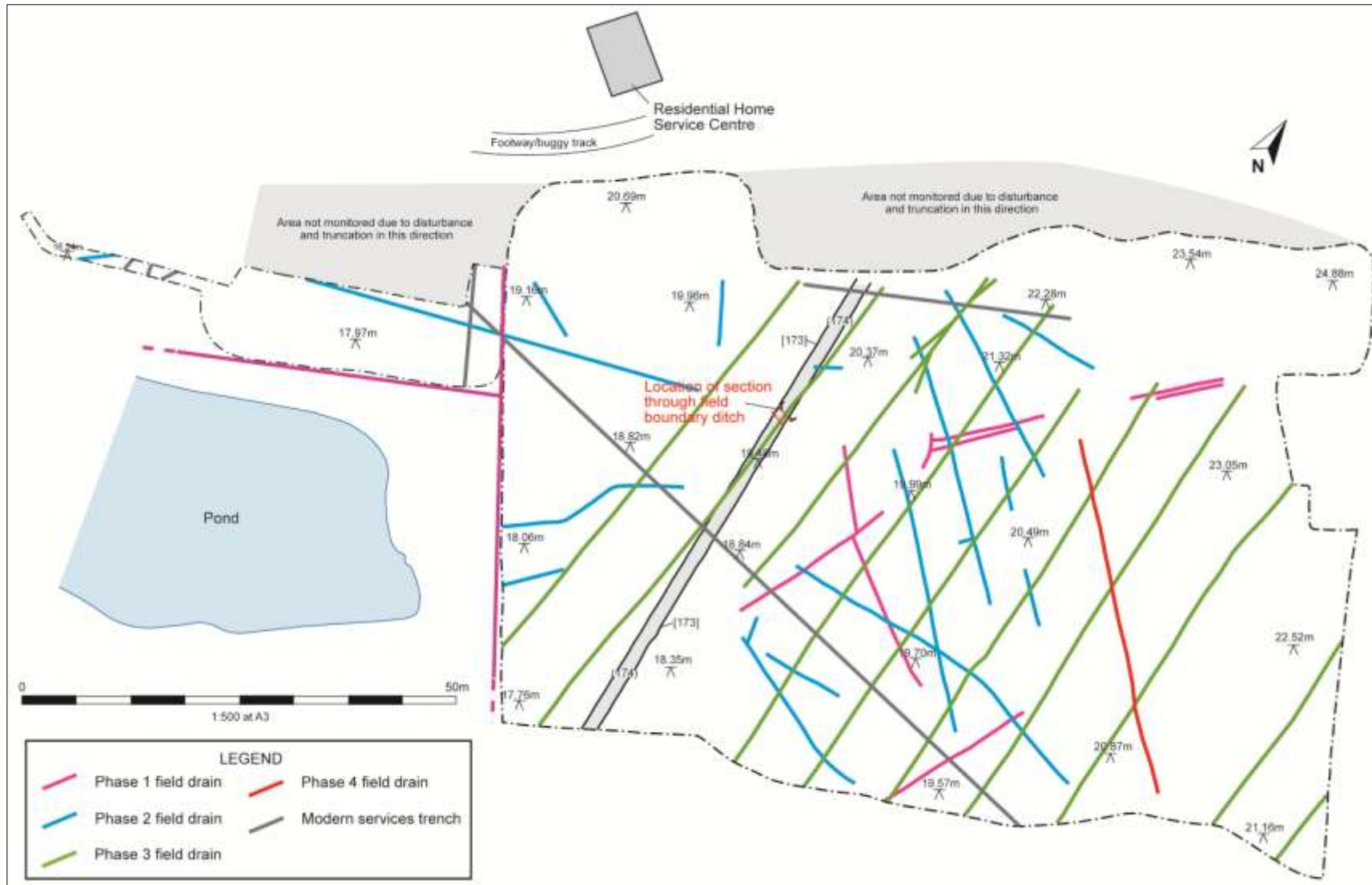
Red-grey-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Red-Blue-Green(2) shade plot of gradiometer survey data.

Appendix 3
Supporting Evidence/Cartographic Documents

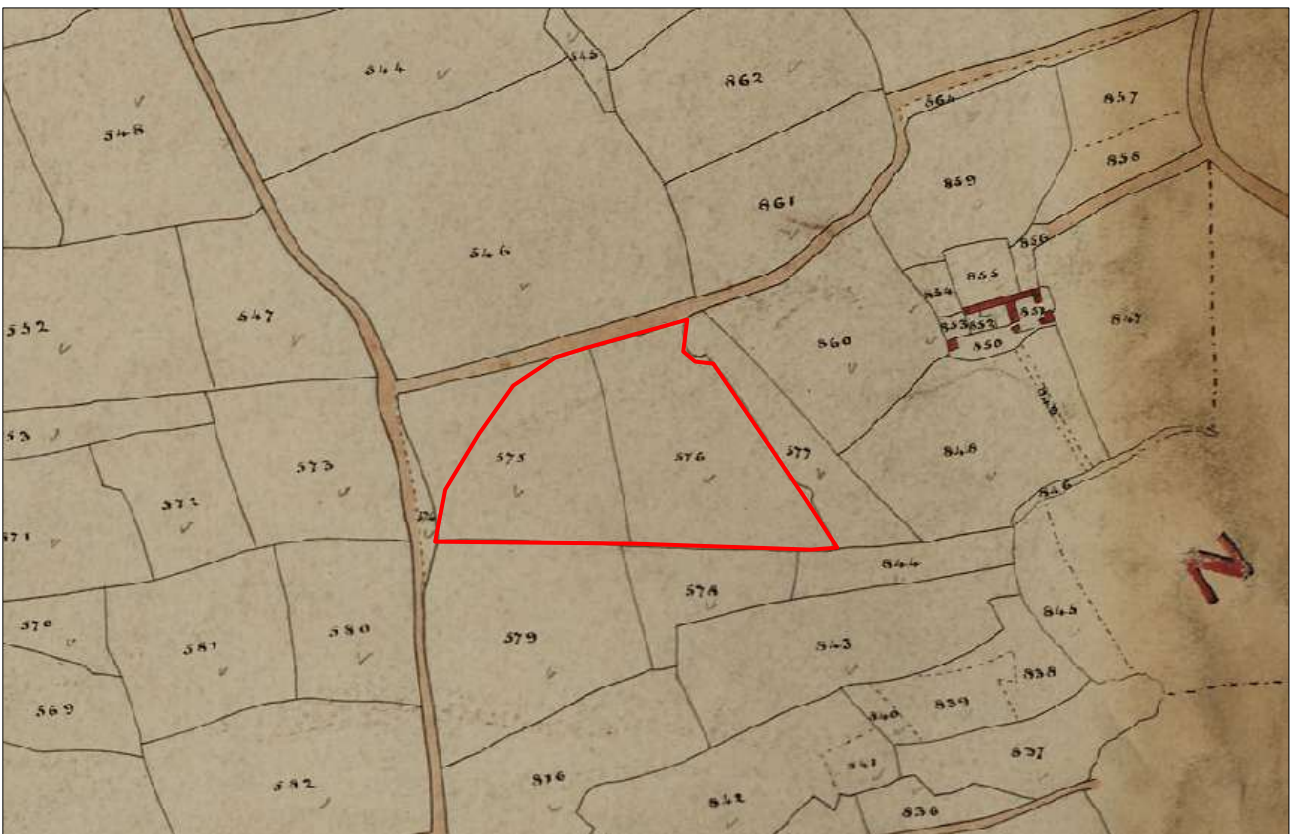


Post-excavation plan of the land drains recorded during a previous phase of monitoring at Kenwith Castle, to the east of the site.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft map for Hartland, 1804 (the site is indicated).

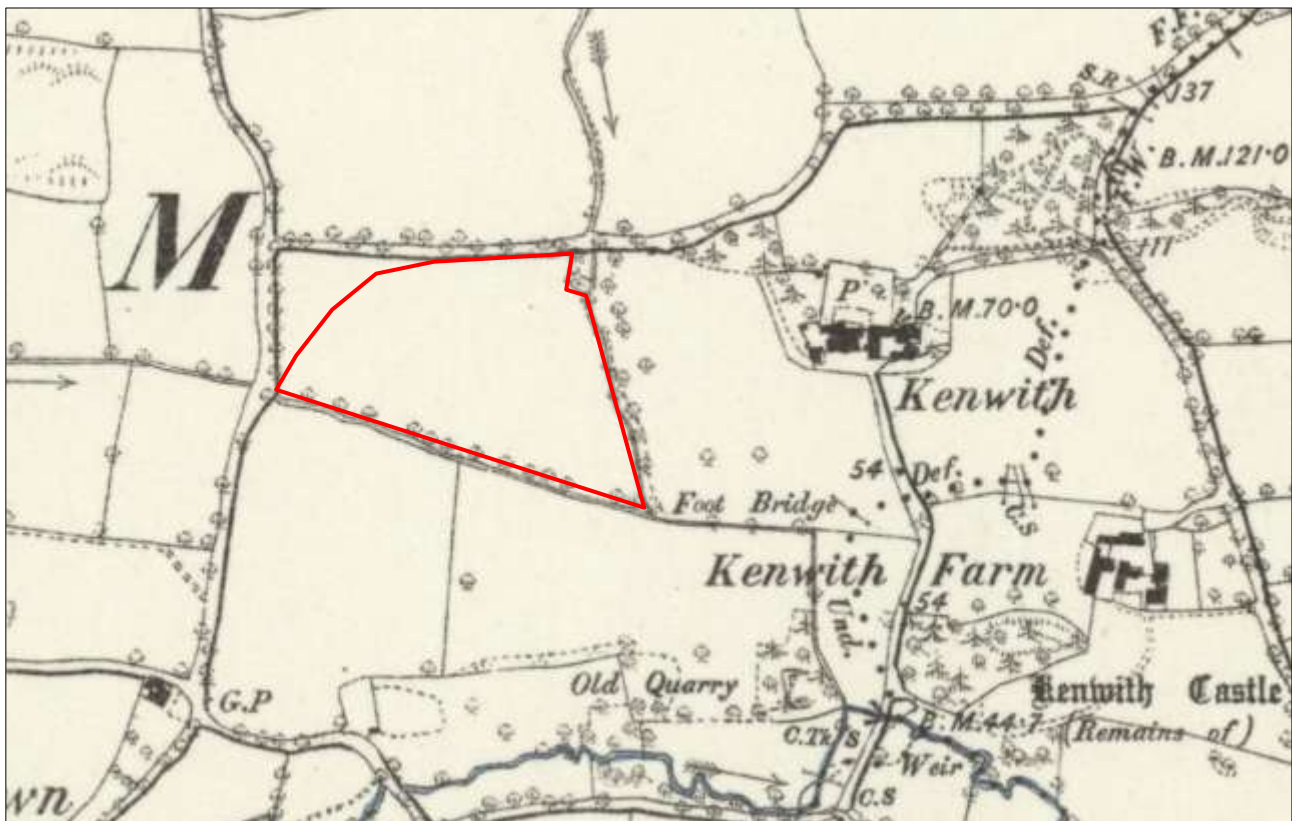


Extract from the 1839 Abbotsham Tithing map (the site is indicated).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

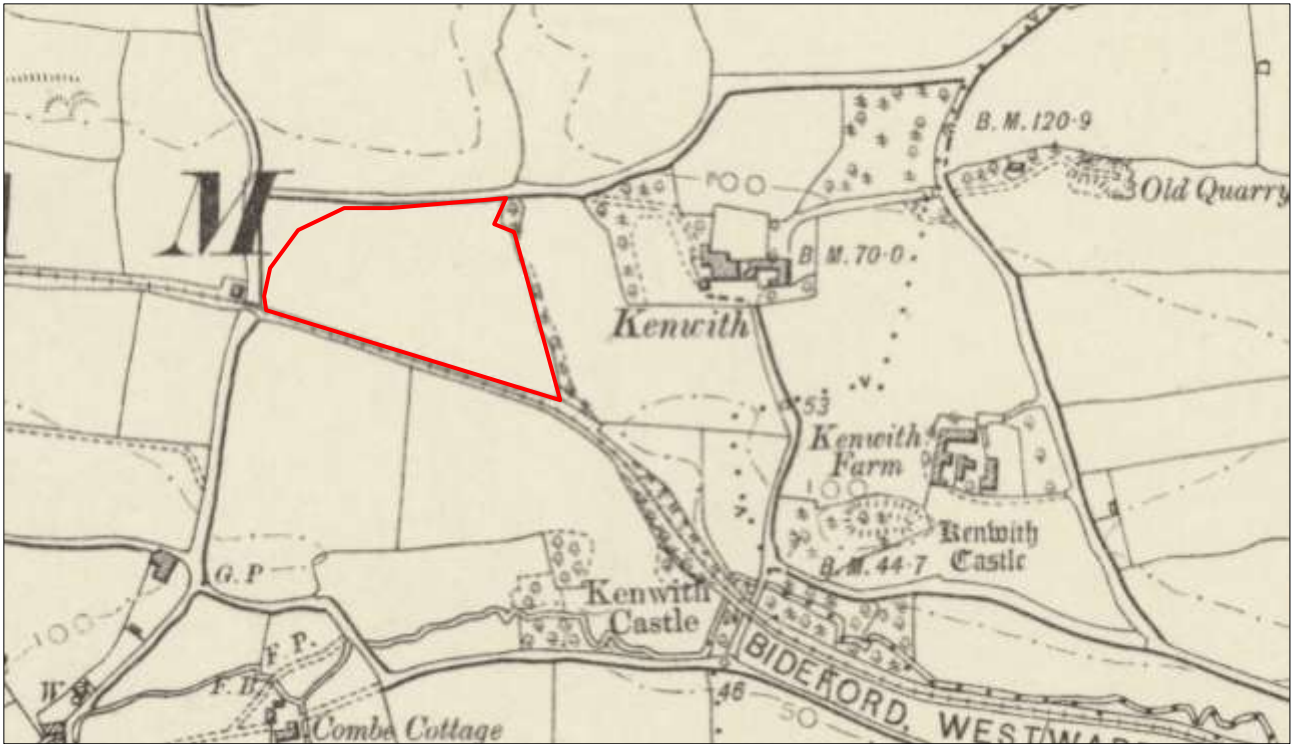
Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
East Pusehill				
545	Walter Charles Heywood	William Bugleiu(?)	Plot	Arable
546			Round Hill	Arable
West Pusehill				
547	Robert Studley Vidal	John Cork	Round Hill	Arable
573			Square Close	Arable
East Pusehill – part of Kenwith, Rowtowns, Middle Hill and the Hams				
574	Walter Charles Heywood	Thomas Marquis	Waste	Waste
575			West Meadow	Arable
576			East Meadow	Arable
578			Meadow over the water	Arable
579			Saunders Meadow	Arable
843			Round Hill	Arable
844			Little Meadow	Arable
Kenwith and part of Rowtowns				
577	Walter Charles Heywood	Narcissus Hatherly	Orchard and Plantation	Orchard and Plantation
848			Lawn	Pasure
860			Lawn	Pasture
Thorn				
861	Walter Charles Heywood	William Bugleiu(?)	Lower Field	Arable
862			Middle Field	Arable
East Langdon				
580	Richard Pettle	John Penny	Little Langdon	Arable

Extract from the 1841 Abbotsham tithe apportionment, fields equating to the site are listed in red.

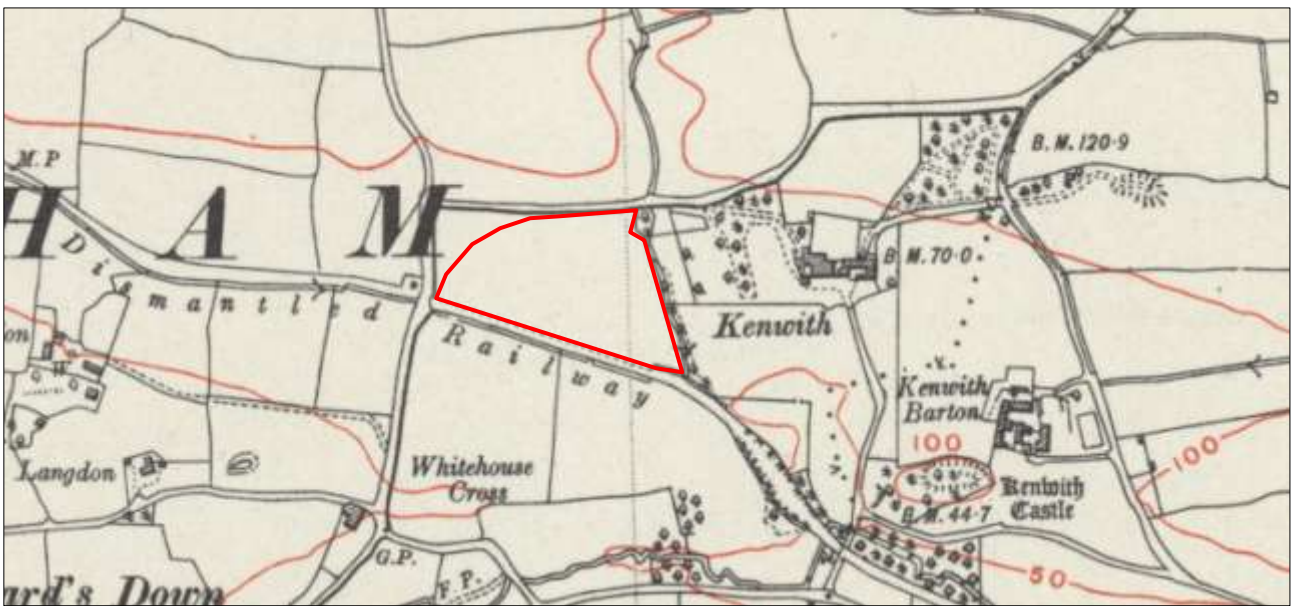


Ordnance Survey map 1st edition, Published 1888 (the site is outlined in red).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



Ordnance Survey map 2nd edition, Published 1906 (the site is outlined in red).

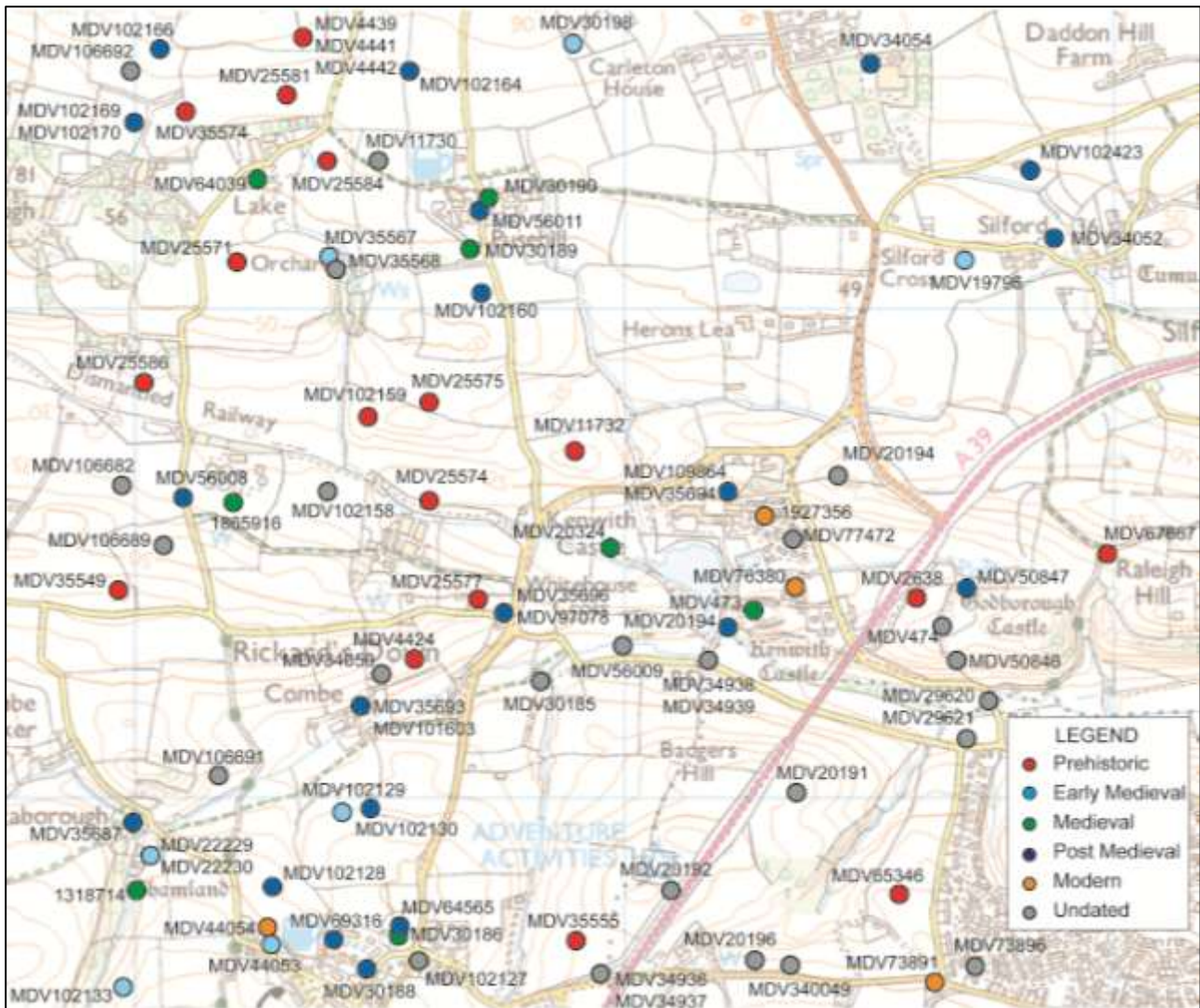


Ordnance Survey map, Revised 1938, Published 1946 (the site is outlined in red).



Detailed topographical image based on LiDAR data. This is a QGIS-generated image (terrain analysis>slope) of TELLUS LiDAR survey data [contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)]; ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)); the site is indicated in red.

Appendix 4
Nearby Heritage Assets



Map of Heritage Assets within 1km of the site (Source: Devon HER).

HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
MDV2638	Godborough Castle, Axe	Findspot	Prehistoric polished axe found near Godborough Castle in 1977.
MDV4439 MDV4441-2	Natural Features	Monument	Three separate rock outcrops once thought to be barrows.
MDV4424	Natural Features	Monument	Natural Feature/mound incorrectly identified as a barrow.
MDV11732	ENCLOSURE in the Parish of Abbotsham	Monument	Oval feature visible on air photograph. Possible Prehistoric earthwork? traces of bank to the west. Long axis lies east-west.
MDV25571	Flint Scatter south of Lake Farm, Abbotsham	Monument	51 flints found including thirteen false starts, sixteen core preparation pieces, six cores, six flakes, two rough scrapers, one burnt and heavily battered flake, ?chopping tool, and six chips (Meade).
MDV25574	Flint Scatter, East Langdon Farm, Abbotsham	Monument	36 flints found including 7 false starts, 22 core preparation pieces, one scraper and side scraper, one thick flake with retouch across the end, two flakes, and two chips (Meade).
MDV25575	Flint Scatter north of East Langdon Farm, Abbotsham	Monument	54 flints found including 7 cores, 40 core preparation pieces, one thick flake with rough retouching on end, one scraper, one side scraper, one hammerstone and three chips (Meade).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

MDV25577	Flint Scraper south of East Langdon Farm, Abbotsham	Findspot	1 flint scraper found (Meade).
MDV25581	Flint Scatter north of Lake Farm, Abbotsham	Monument	27 flints including cores, false starts, flakes, a chopper and a hammer stone were recovered during field walking in fields named as Mains Close, Course Close and Little Close.
MDV25584	Flint Scatter, Lake Farm, Northam	Monument	26 flints found including 8 primary flakes, 14 flakes, two cores, one broken blade and one scraper. All found on west side of the field (Meade).
MDV25586	Flint Scatter, Cornborough, Abbotsham	Monument	19 flints including two scrapers and a possible awl found during field walking during fields named as East Bonkier and Plantation on the 19th century Tithe Map and Apportionment.
MDV35549	Flint Artefacts from Field to south-east of Racecourse Bungalow, Abbotsham	Monument	Flint artefacts including a core preparation piece, a false start and a scraper recovered during field walking of field named Bews Down.
MDV35555	Artefact Scatter in parish of Abbotsham, Bideford	Monument	One core, one scraper, waste (Meade).
MDV35574	Flint Artefacts from Field to north-west of Lake Farm House, Abbotsham	Monument	A variety of flint artefacts including cores, a chopper, hammerstone and flakes were recovered during fieldwalking to the north-west of Lake Farm House.
MDV65346	Possible ring ditch to west of Bideford	Monument	Cropmark of possible ring ditch and former field boundary.
MDV67667	Ring ditch cropmark, Bideford	Monument	Bronze Age+. Parchmark of circular enclosure visible below the crest of hill at this location.
MDV102159	Possible enclosed mound, Abbotsham	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Roman. A possible cropmark enclosure potentially of later Prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs of 1992, abutting and possibly enclosing a mound on natural origin.
MDV19796	Earthwork, Silford Moor, Northam	Monument	On Silford moor are slight remains of an earthwork nearly destroyed by tillage, possibly associated with battles between the Anglo-Saxons & the Danes in 9 th century. See also Kenwith Castle.
MDV22229 MDV22230	Shamland, Abbotsham	Monument & Building	Shamland is documented in 1670 over a probable earlier hamlet. House dating to the 17 th century is Grade II Listed as are outbuildings to the north of the house separately.
MDV30198	Tealta, Northam	Monument	Tealta is so spelt in 1662 in the feet of fines and is to be associated with the family of Separat de talte of the lay subsidy rolls of 1333. This is clearly allied to the old separate tealt meaning unsteady. In this instance it has been suggested that tealt is a derivative of the verb to tilt thereby meaning to slope (<i>Gover et al</i>).
MDV44053	Midden, Pump Lane Abbotsham	Monument	Deposit of limpet shells, with sherds of undatable cooking pots and 17 th or 18 th century platters, some decorated. Also retrieved were clay pipe fragments, one large flint and some sheep bones.
MDV102129	Former field boundaries, Abbotsham	Monument	Rectilinear field boundaries to the north of Abbotsham village, which are depicted on the 1839 tithe map for the parish of Abbotsham, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1950. The field boundaries fit within and therefore post-date the surrounding extant field system, a mix of curvilinear boundaries and rectilinear enclosures that are probably medieval in origin. The former field boundaries had probably fallen out of use and been removed prior the 1890s.
MDV102133	Former field boundary west of Abbotsham	Monument	Former field boundary banks to the west of Abbotsham village are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs from 1945 onwards. The former field boundaries are depicted on the 1839 tithe map for the parish of Abbotsham, but had probably fallen out of use and been removed prior the publication of the Ordnance Survey 25inch first edition map in circa the 1890s.
MDV473	Kenwith Castle	Monument	Kenwith Castle a possible Saxon or Medieval fortified knoll also known locally as 'Henni Castle' or 'Henniborough'.
MDV20324	Broken Sword in parish of Abbotsham	Findspot	Broken sword found 1979 during removal of hedge. Iron. Location plan and drawing of sword on worksheet. Length of surviving portion - hilt end - 98cm. Post medieval?

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

MDV30186	Keene, Abbotsham	Building	Keene is first mentioned in a deed of 1569 as a tenement called kene (<i>Gover et al</i>).
MDV30189	Cross, Abbotsham	Monument	An embossed cross, with finials of fleur de lys was found in a pile of rubble at West Pusehill farm some years ago (date unknown). It is now built into the drive wall. It is of grey stone 39.5cms x 33.5cms probably part of a grave stone (Meade). Meade also saw a round grey stone in some rubble in a nearby barn; MDV30189.
MDV30190	Abbotsham, Pusehill	Monument	Pusehill, formerly Pueshill and Pyweshille, is recorded in 1333.
MDV35567	House in parish of Abbotsham	Building	Early Medieval and later, Grade II Listed. Called 'Orchard'.
MDV64039	Beeholes at Lake Farm, Cornborough, Abbotsham	Monument	Bee bole structure at Lake Farm.
NMR Excavation Index: 1865916	SWW water treatment works	Evaluation and Geophysical survey	Archaeological excavations and geophysical survey (EHGSDB Visit No: 1751) located the remains of a post medieval settlement as well as evidence of activity on the site in the late medieval period.
Pastscape ID: 1318714	Shamland (Also Pastscape ID: 33111 for house to north)	Monument	Outbuilding north east of Shamland. Built of coursed slatestone rubble it is of 18 th century date with a mid 19 th century pantile roof. Inside are two late medieval crucks, which both have smoke blackening suggesting that they were removed from former Medieval open hall.
MDV30188	New Inn Abbotsham	Building	17 th or 18 th century building, reported to have been a farm in the early nineteenth century. Now known as The Thatched House Inn. Grade II Listed.
MDV34054	Wind Pump south of Buckleigh, Northam	Monument	Identified on 20 th century mapping.
MDV34052	Quarry west of Muddix Farm, Northam	Monument	Identified on mapping.
MDV35687	Outbuilding at Chaltaborough, Abbotsham	Building	17 th century cob and stone outbuilding with a mid 19 th century pantile roof. Attached to the outbuilding is a 19 th century coursed slatestone rubble building with a corrugated asbestos roof. Chaltaborough and two sets of outbuildings all Grade II.
MDV35693 MDV101603	Cottages north-west of Coombe	Buildings	Grade II Listed. Coombe (17 th century house) and various outbuildings are also Grade II Listed.
MDV35696 MDV97078	The White House in the parish of Abbotsham	Building	Grade II Listed.
MDV50847	Northam, Godborough Castle, Adit	Monument	Possible exploratory mining cut or quarry through the Godborough earthwork. Waterlogged.
MDV56008	Settlement, near Cornborough, Abbotsham	Monument	Excavation found evidence for activity post c.1475, although not associated with any structural contexts. Most evidence for buildings is 16 th century or later. Much of the site, which probably comprised two or three dwellings with associated outbuildings, appears to have been abandoned in the 18 th century with two buildings surviving to the mid 19 th century. A house and court are recorded on the tithe map.
MDV56011	Wall, Abbotsham	Monument	Wall to north of East Pusehill. Local stone, c.40m long. Marks the boundary of an enclosure shown on historic OS maps, but not on tithe map. Adjacent are the sites of quarries.
MDV64565	Hoard of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Coins found at Keene	Findspot	Hoard of 434 16 th -17 th century coins, including four large and five small gold coins of James I and Charles I, contained in a broken glazed ceramic pot.
MDV69316	Findspot, Abbotsham	Findspot	Hoard of gold & silver coins discovered during building activity in 2001. The collection consisted of nine gold coins of James I & Edward VI & 425 silver coins dating from Edward VI to Commonwealth. The hoard was deposited in the mid 1650s but the exact location is unknown.
MDV77473	Track to south of Kenwith Castle	Monument	Earth resistance survey of recorded a track shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Substrata; SDV344649).
MDV102128	Former field boundaries, Abotsham	Monument	Rectilinear field boundaries, which are depicted on the 1839 tithe map for the parish of Abbotsham, are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs from the 1960s to 2001, to the north-west of Abbotsham village. The field boundaries fit within the surrounding extant field system,

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

			a mix of curvilinear boundaries and rectilinear enclosures, and are probably post-medieval in date, but possibly based on later medieval fields.
MDV102130	Possible quarry pit, Abbotsham	Monument	A probable pit, possibly a former quarry pit, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Abbotsham. The date of the pit is unknown, but it appears to cut a former field boundary interpreted as being post-medieval in date, and is therefore probably post-medieval or modern in date.
MDV102160	Former field boundaries west of West Pusehill, Abbotsham	Monument	A probable former field boundary is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark, immediately to the south of West Pusehill, Abbotsham. It is probably post-medieval to early 19 th century in date.
MDV102164	Former field boundaries, south of Westward Ho!	Monument	Former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards, to the south of Westward Ho!, Abbotsham parish. The boundaries probably passed out of use between 1840 and 1890.
MDV102166	Cropmarks north of Cornborough	Monument	Linear cropmarks to the north of Cornborough visible on aerial photographs of 2004 to 2007 may be forming over former field boundaries of post-medieval or earlier date.
MDV102169	Former field boundaries north of Cornborough	Monument	The remains of possible field boundaries of probable post-medieval date are visible as low earthwork banks on aerial photographs of the 1980s onwards, to the north of Cornborough.
MDV102170	Possible mound north of Cornborough	Monument	The remains of possible mound of unknown date is visible as low earthwork banks on aerial photographs of the 1980s onwards, to the north of Cornborough.
MDV102423	Catchwater water meadow east of Silford Cross	Monument	A water-meadow of probable 19 th century date is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onward as a series of earthwork ditches to the east of Silford Cross, Northam parish.
MDV109864 MDV35694	Kenwith Gardens and Castle Residential Home.	Monument	Remains of 18 th century gardens and parkland, including an eighteenth-century gazebo (Grade II Listed). Kenwith Castle built as a house in the 18 th century later converted into an hotel & then a residential home
MDV44054	Former Smithy at Abbotsham	Monument	The house at end of Pump Lane, on the corner, was a smithy. It has since been rebuilt.
MDV73891	Moreton Lodge, Bideford	Monument	Former Winsford Lodge. There is no building shown in this position on the c.1841 Tithe Map. It must have originally been built to serve Winsford, which is shown to the west of Moreton House on the Ordnance Survey map of 1889.
MDV76380	Kenwith Barton, Northam	Monument	Comparison between the Tithe map of 1838 and the 1890 Ordnance Survey map suggests that the dwelling was rebuilt and the farm buildings extended in the second half of the 19 th century.
NMR Excavation Index: 1927356	Kenwith Castle Residential Home	Monument	Monitoring of groundworks for 15 new care units recorded no significant archaeological activity. Accession no: 2007.6. Information from OASIS Online Form.
MDV474	Godborough Castle	Monument	A cross ridge dyke with a vestigial bank to the east and a ditch to the west up to 2 or 3 feet deep.
MDV11730	Quarry, Northam	Monument	Rectangular feature (building?) visible on AP west of Pusehill Farm. Site lies astride modern parish boundary but within Abbotsham. Possible site of old Abbotsham church?.
MDV20191	Bideford, Hoppy Barn	Monument	Field name on 1840 tithe map: Hoppy Barn noted in 1979.
MDV20192	North Town Close, Bideford	Monument	Field name on 1840 tithe map: North Town Close noted in 1979.
MDV20194	Quarry, Kenwith Castle, Northam	Monument	Shown on mapping and Bideford bypass survey 1979.
MDV20196	Town Close. Bideford	Monument	Field name on 1840 tithe map: town close. Noted in 1979.
MDV29620 MDV29621	Parish boundary marker	Monument	Carved post on a bridge over the Northam/Bideford parish boundary stream. Historic Milestone Society Database: 2639578.
MDV30185	Combe Cottage, Abbotsham	Monument	Undated, probably medieval, on historic mapping and extant.

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon

MDV34050	Rickard's Down Quarry, Abbotsham	Monument	Shown on 1932 mapping.
MDV34936 MDV34937	Boundary Stone in the parish of Abbotsham	Monument	Visible on mapping.
MDV34938 MDV34939	Boundary Stone in the parish of Bideford	Monument	Visible on mapping.
MDV35568	WELL in the Parish of Abbotsham	Monument	Vis=-/1984 (meade). There are four wells at orchard. One to north of the house, circa 25 yards, one to south of the house in the patio, further south, in side of rock outcrop, east of the stream is a covered well. Another well is under the garage floor (meade).
MDV50846	Northam, Godborough Castle, Linear Earthworth to south east	Monument	The cross-ridge dyke at Godborough Castle may continue south east beyond the scheduled area down to the valley floor. The current field boundary follows this alignment. This boundary is quite substantial, being roughly 2m broad and up to 1m high.
MDV56009	Building in the parish of Abbotsham	Monument	There are what appear to be natural mounds or knolls in this vicinity. In the mid 19c there were small plantation plots within this area, and there is also evidence of quarrying on the 1st edn maps. In 1840 field 839 was called 'pavilion' and field 842 was named 'ruins', although by this date both were given over to arable. Part of a revetment wall is built into the hillslope at ss43142733 (turton + weddell).
MDV56010	Weir in the parish of Bideford, Northam	Monument	Weir shown on 1st edn os and some later maps. Not observed during emafu fieldwork. Date of origin unknown (turton + weddell).
MDV73896	Quarry Close, Bideford	Monument	The field name may refer to a quarry in the vicinity.
MDV77472	Linear features north east of Kenwith Castle	Monument	Linear features including a probable bank-and-ditch, recorded by geophysical survey (Substrata).
MDV102127	Possible former earthwork trackway at Abbotsham	Monument	A possible former earthwork trackway of uncertain date is visible at Abbotsham on aerial photographs of the 1940s. This feature is not visible on later aerial photographs and has probably been obscured or levelled by the construction of a new road and expansion of housing developments through Abbotsham.
MDV102158	Parallel cropmarks, Abbotsham	Monument	Three narrow parallel linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1950 to 1992, to the north-west of East Langdon Farm, Abbotsham. The date and function of the features is unknown, and they may be non-archaeological in origin.
MDV106682	Old House Field, north-east of Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham.	Monument	Nineteenth century field name. May indicate a former structure, but none marked on the Tithe Map.
MDV106689	East Old Town and West Old Town, North-East of Combe Walter Farm, Abbotsham.	Monument	Nineteenth century field name. May refer to former settlement. Record of Ploughing revealing stone setts and light cindery soil.
MDV106691	Hop Garden Hill, North-East of Chaltaborough Farm, Abbotsham.	Monument	Nineteenth century field name, may refer to hop-growing, though hops would be an unusual crop for the Southwest.
MDV106692	Barns Close, north of Cornborough, Abbotsham.	Monument	Nineteenth century field name, may refer to barn. No barn shown on tithe map.
MDV340049	Milestone one mile from Bideford	Monument	On 20 th century mapping.

Table of Heritage Assets within 1km of the site (Source: Devon HER).

Appendix 5
Baseline Photographs

Walkover Survey



South boundary viewed from the south-west corner, looking east (no scale).



North-west boundary from the south-west corner, looking north-east (no scale).



The western half of the field from the northern end of the central dividing fence; looking south-west (no scale).



The middle of the field viewed from the northern end of the central dividing fence; looking south (no scale).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



As above, showing the tower of the Ultimate Adventure Centre in the distance; looking south (no scale).



The eastern half of the field from the northern end of the central dividing fence; looking south-east (no scale).



North boundary from the northern end of the central dividing fence; looking east (2m scale).



The bridge and culvert beyond the north-eastern corner of the field; looking north-east (2m scale).



Watercourse along the eastern boundary of the field, viewed from the north-east corner looking south (no scale).



The platform in the north-eastern corner of the field, with the steep slope beyond; looking south-east (no scale).



The steep slope beyond the eastern boundary, from adjacent to platform in the north-eastern corner of the field; looking east (no scale).



The north-eastern corner of the field; looking north-east (no scale).



The northern boundary of the field, as viewed from the platform; looking west (2m scale).



Northern boundary of the field as viewed from the north-east corner and platform; looking west (2m scale).



The eastern boundary of the field from the north-eastern corner of the field and platform; looking south (no scale).



The platform in the north-eastern corner of the field; looking south-west (no scale).



The culvert and watercourse at the northern end of the northern boundary; looking north (no scale).



As above, detail.



Access to the platform from the watercourse, looking north-west (2m scale).



Possible terraced bank on the opposite side of the watercourse; looking east (2m scale).



The eastern boundary from its northern end; looking south (2m scale).



The platform in the north-east corner of the field; looking north-east (no scale).



The field as viewed from the north-eastern corner of the field, looking south-south-west (no scale).



As above, looking south-west (no scale).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



As above, detail of the buildings on the hilltop.



The point at which a straight fence truncates(?) the south half of the east hedgebank boundary; looking east (2m scale).



The eastern boundary as viewed from the south-eastern corner of the field; looking north (no scale).



The field from the south-eastern corner of the field; looking north-west (no scale).



The southern boundary as viewed from the south-eastern corner of the field; looking west (2m scale).



Confluence of the watercourses, beyond the south-east corner of the field; looking east (no scale).



The southern boundary of the field, as viewed from the south-east corner; looking west (no scale). This is the railway trackbed.



The gateway through the southern boundary of the field; looking south (no scale).



The south side of the southern boundary from its east end; looking west (no scale).



Plantation and possible landscaped slope to the south-east of the site, as viewed from the gateway in the south boundary; looking south-east (no scale).

Land at Kenwith Castle, Abbotsham, Devon



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net