

LAND AT SNAPES POINT SALCOMBE SOUTH HAMS DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170616



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Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon Results of a Geophysical Survey

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Report Version: Final
16TH June 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Mr Richard Gatehouse
of Lincombe Farm, Salcombe, Devon.

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Snape's Point, Salcombe, Devon on behalf of Richard Gatehouse of Lincombe Farm.

The site and survey area was located within a large field on the Snape's Point headland, east of Salcombe, Devon. The desk-based assessment did not indicate the presence of any significant features or deposits on the site directly; although, place-name evidence does afford some potential early medieval activity on or near the site. Of some significance is the presence of 2nd world war defensive works on the headland and prehistoric settlements along the coast from Salcombe.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that there are a number of undated features across the site including potentially medieval or earlier field systems and undated pits or tree-throws. The majority of the probable archaeological responses are associated with historic field boundaries.

Investigations further along the headland, which could have been easily cut-off by a defensive work, or on surrounding hills and inlets in the surrounding area may still afford prehistoric archaeological finds or deposits of people taking advantage of the Kingsbridge estuary in a known prehistoric south-west coastal trading zone.



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CONTENTS

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
1.5 METHODOLOGY	7
2.0 CARTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT	9
2.1 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT OF 1803	9
2.2 MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841	9
2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING	11
2.4 MODERN DEVELOPMENTS	11
3.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY	14
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 SITE INSPECTION	14
3.3 METHODOLOGY	14
3.4 RESULTS	16
3.5 DISCUSSION	19
4.0 CONCLUSION	21
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	22

LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: SNAPE'S POINT FROM THE TOP OF THE HILL AT THE NORTH END OF THE HEADLAND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	8
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP FOR THE KINGSBRIDGE AREA, 1803.	9
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841.	10
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841.	10
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED AND PUBLISHED 1885.	12
FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907.	12
FIGURE 7: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE.	13
FIGURE 8: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	15
FIGURE 9: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.	17
FIGURE 10: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.	18
FIGURE 11: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	19

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: TRANSCRIPT OF EXTRACT FROM MALBOROUGH TITHE APPORTIONMENT, c.1841.	11
TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	16

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	23
APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY	30

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location: Snape's Point, Lincombe Farm
Parish: Salcombe
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: Centred on SX 74324 39675
SWARCH ref: SSP17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Richard Gatehouse (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Snape's Point, Lincombe Farm, Salcombe, Devon. This work was carried out in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Snape's point lies at the end of a headland aligned approximately north-south, between Kingsbridge Estuary and Batson Creek, just north of Salcombe Harbour and immediately north-east of Salcombe itself. The headland has very steep sides and hills at its north and south ends; the site is across the hill at the north end of the headland, east of Snape's Manor. The headland is divided into fields under pastoral cultivation with a track along a contour that loops around the headland. The site covers an expanse of the largest field on the headland and its highest point. The site is at a height of approximately 58m AOD.

The soils in this area are the well drained fine loamy soils over deeply weathered rock of the Trusham association (SSEW 1983), which overlie undifferentiated Devonian Rocks, although predominantly and probably a metamorphic bedrock of Start Mica Schists (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to the establishment of the modern civil parish of Salcombe, Salcombe and Snape's Point were within the Parish of Marlborough (*Marlborough*). Marlborough is in the hundred of Stanborough and the deanery of Woodleigh (1814). Snape's point, now farmed as part of Lincombe Farm, was part of Snape's Manor, which in 1814 was owned by Peter Ilbert, Esq. who had inherited it from his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilbert. The nearest Domesday manor to the site is at Batson to the west, which was held by the Count of Mortain in 1086, having previously been held by Wulfric (Martin and Williams 2002).

The tithe records from 1841 show that Lincombe Farm was known as Higher Lincombe, was owned by Edmund Pollexfen Bastard Esq. and tenanted by William Weymouth. Snape's was owned by William Roope and tenanted by a Richard Lindon. The site was listed as under arable cultivation and the four plots associated with the site (311, 316, 317 and 318) all had names that referred to the hill over which the site is spread, *Little Hill*, *Great Hill*, and *Great- and Higher Black Nap*: 'nap' being an Old English word for a prominent hill (Watts 2004). The Ordnance Survey (OS) first and second editions (1885-1907) depict Snape's Manor as *Ilbertstow* in reference to the owner of the mansion from the early/mid 19th century. The OS surveyor's Draft Map, however, depict it as Snape's. Legal documents held at the National Archives regarding land ownership indicate the prominence of the Snape family in the area, after whom the manor and point were seemingly named and later renamed. In 1452-53 a

John Snape granted land at *Lyngcombe* (Lincombe) to a Joghnd Danyls (C146/3284); and between 1486 and 1515 various deeds disputes in the area, including at *Badston* (Batson) are recorded involving a Nicholas Snape (C1/145/22). An undated, but possibly earlier document shows the Snape family (Walter and Pascho) in the area, at Brixton to the west, as beneficiaries of a feoffment (land sale to tenants) (1277/2).

The place-name Salcombe (*Saltecumbe 1244 to 1464*) is derived from the Old English *Sealt* and *cumb* meaning 'salt comb' (Watts 2004) and probably refers to salt production or panning in the creek and estuary adjacent to Salcombe. Lincombe Farm/Cross is probably derived from the Old English *cumb* meaning comb/valley and one of *līn*, *lind* meaning 'flax' or 'lime-tree'; or possibly *hlinc* meaning 'ledge of ploughland on a hillside' (Watts 2004). Snape's Manor and Point may be derived from a personal name, although *snæp* in Old English means 'boggy land', however the Old English element *Snep-* can be used to refer to 'poor pasture' in the east and north of England (Watts 2004).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

THE site is located within an area characterised as Post-medieval fields, probably laid out in the 18th or 19th centuries, by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

An archaeological survey from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail and Snape's Point did include the area of the site. It recorded post-medieval and modern features across Snape's Point. On the Snape's Point headland the Historic Environment Record (HER) lists a cropmark of an enclosure that is visible on aerial photography and depicted on historic maps (MDV64626) and 2nd World War defensive works including; earthworks near the point (MDV56361), an anti-aircraft battery (MDV64625) and the track that runs around the headland that was metalled during the 2nd World War to provide access to a fuel depot (MDV64624). In the wider area the HER lists further 2nd World War features such as anti-aircraft batteries (e.g. MDV71875 to the east of the Kingsbridge estuary); 19th century lime-kilns (e.g. MDV44915); and various listed buildings within the Conservation Areas of Salcombe and Batson to the west. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM; listing no. 1019947) to the site is an abandoned medieval settlement near to Ilton Cross, c.1.8km to the north-west. The majority of prehistoric activity in the area is c.6km west of the site, on the far side of Salcombe, along the coast and includes Bronze Age hut circles and field systems near to Soar and The Warren (MDV104154), Iron Age enclosures at Bolt Tail (MDV4842) and an Iron Age hillfort at Burleigh Dolts (MDV7224). Lincombe Farm and Cross are both listed on the HER as appearing on the 1841 Tithe map (MDV111096 and MDV111092 respectively), as are Snape's Manor with outbuildings and walls (MDV72563, MDV22809, MDV90926, MDV90927, MDV90630). Snape's Manor includes a Grade II listed garden wall and is itself a Grade II* Listed predominantly 18th century property, although the listing text describes 12th century aspects:

'Core of West Wing of house said to be C12. Mediaeval stone arch to porch on courtyard side. Original curved stair-well. A good deal of pseudo-mediaeval restoration to this part of the house. East Wing dated 1784. Good 3 storey 3 window front to south, upper floors slate-hung with cornice at oversail. Sash window with glazing bars and exposed frames. Pediment on consoles to altered doorway. Good C18 staircase in quadrant shaped well.' – Listing text for entry no.1212753.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment element of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a). These aspects of the report involved the examination of cartographic, documentary and published sources held at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC) as well as material held by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and online resources.

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.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014a).

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.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon

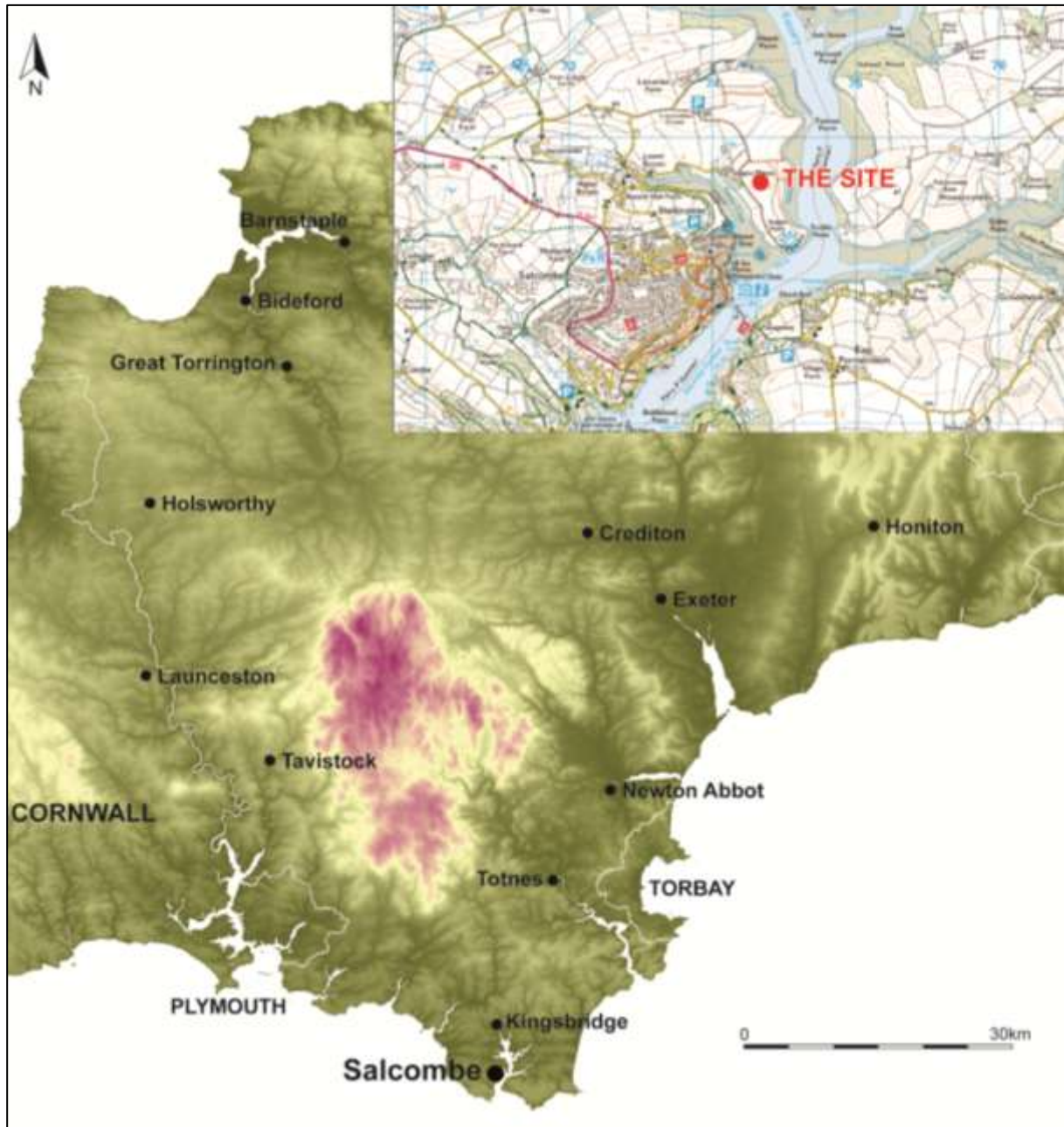


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 CARTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

2.1 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT OF 1803

The OS Surveyors Draft is the earliest available cartographic source available to this study (Figure 2). The Surveyor's Draft maps are generally accurate regarding settlement-, road- and field patterns, although fine detail of boundaries away from main route ways are usually less accurate. The site at this time appears to be divided into at least three fields with a curving boundary about the top of the hill on the site. The headland of Snape's Point appears to be divided in half with a central spine of a boundary with field divisions running approximately perpendicular to this. This field system may be post-medieval or be earlier and have been determined by the sites topography. Fields in the surrounding area appear to be relatively regular and straight sided, which are indicative of post medieval field systems; in this case, probably 18th century. Snape's Manor and Lincombe Farm are depicted.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP FOR THE KINGSBRIDGE AREA, 1803; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.2 MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841

The tithe map (Figures 3 and 4; and Table 1) is the first detailed cartographic source for the site. Its general continuity with the Surveyors draft validates the general accuracy of the 1803 map. The site corresponds to parts of fields 311, 316, 317 and 318. The tithe apportionment lists these fields as part of *Snape's*, owned by *William Roope Ilbert*, tenanted by *Richard Lindon* and all under arable cultivation. The field names are generally prosaic and describe fields relative to location, size and topography, although the use of *Nap* in *Great Black Nap* and *Higher Black Nap* (plots 316 and 318) is of interest, although is derived from the Old English for (prominent) hill. Of interest, to the north of the site, near to Lincombe Farm was plot 331, *Higher Church Park* (MDV45859), which may refer to a church near to the site. Snape's Manor and Lincombe Farm are depicted and the field-scape indicates post-medieval field systems including adapted medieval strip fields and later straight sided enclosures.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE MALBOROUGH TITHE MAP, 1841; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

Field no.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Use
<i>Snape's</i>				
308	William Roope Ilbert	Richard Lindon	Orchard	Orchard
309			Buildings + Yard	-
310			Garden	Garden
311			Little Hill	Arable
312			Middle Splat	Arable
313			Point	Furze
314			Point Brake	Arable
315			Foxhole	Arable
316			Great Black Nap	Arable
317			Great Hill	Arable
318			Higher Black Nap	Arable
319			Lower Black Nap	Arable
320			Bottom Park	-
321			Cliffs	Arable
322			Lower Clay Park	Arable
323			Higher Clay Park	Arable
324			North Ridge	Arable
325			Plain Field	Arable
326			Great Plain Park	Arable
326 ½			Little Plain Park	Arable
331			Higher Church Park	Arable

TABLE 1: TRANSCRIPT OF EXTRACT FROM MALBOROUGH TITHE APPORTIONMENT, c.1841.

2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition (Figure 5) shows continuity with the tithe map regarding field patterns, although with the removal of some boundaries in the wider area. The most significant change from the tithe map is addition of a track shown along the western side of the Snape's headland, which cut some of the western boundaries of the headland. On the western side of the headland can also be seen a *Target* is labelled. The renaming of Snape's Manor to Ilbertstow and Snape's Point to Ilberstow Point, reflects the ownership of the manor in the 19th century. Across Batson Creek, Salcombe can also be seen to have expanded.

The OS 2nd edition (Figure 6) depicts continuity in the general landscape, buildings and field system with the 1st edition map; although, some of the superfluous curving boundary that had been cut by the track has been removed.

2.4 MODERN DEVELOPMENTS

Subsequent changes include; the renaming of Ilbertstow to Snape's; the extension of the curving boundary to the north east of the site approximately along the 100m contour line shown on the OS 2nd edition; and the removal of many of the central boundaries on the headland to form the field system as it was during the survey. OS maps show continuity across the site in 1938. The southern half of most of these boundaries were removed prior to aerial photography taken around the 2nd World War and shown to be absent on OS mapping in 1955. The extended curving boundary may have been a relict boundary itself, although is only depicted on OS mapping from 1963. The removed boundaries from the north half of the headland, within the limits of the new curving boundary appears, according to OS mapping, to have occurred between 1987 and c.1990. LiDAR imagery (Figure 7) may be used to identify the various field boundaries that have crossed the site.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED AND PUBLISHED 1885; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION, 6 INCH SERIES, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

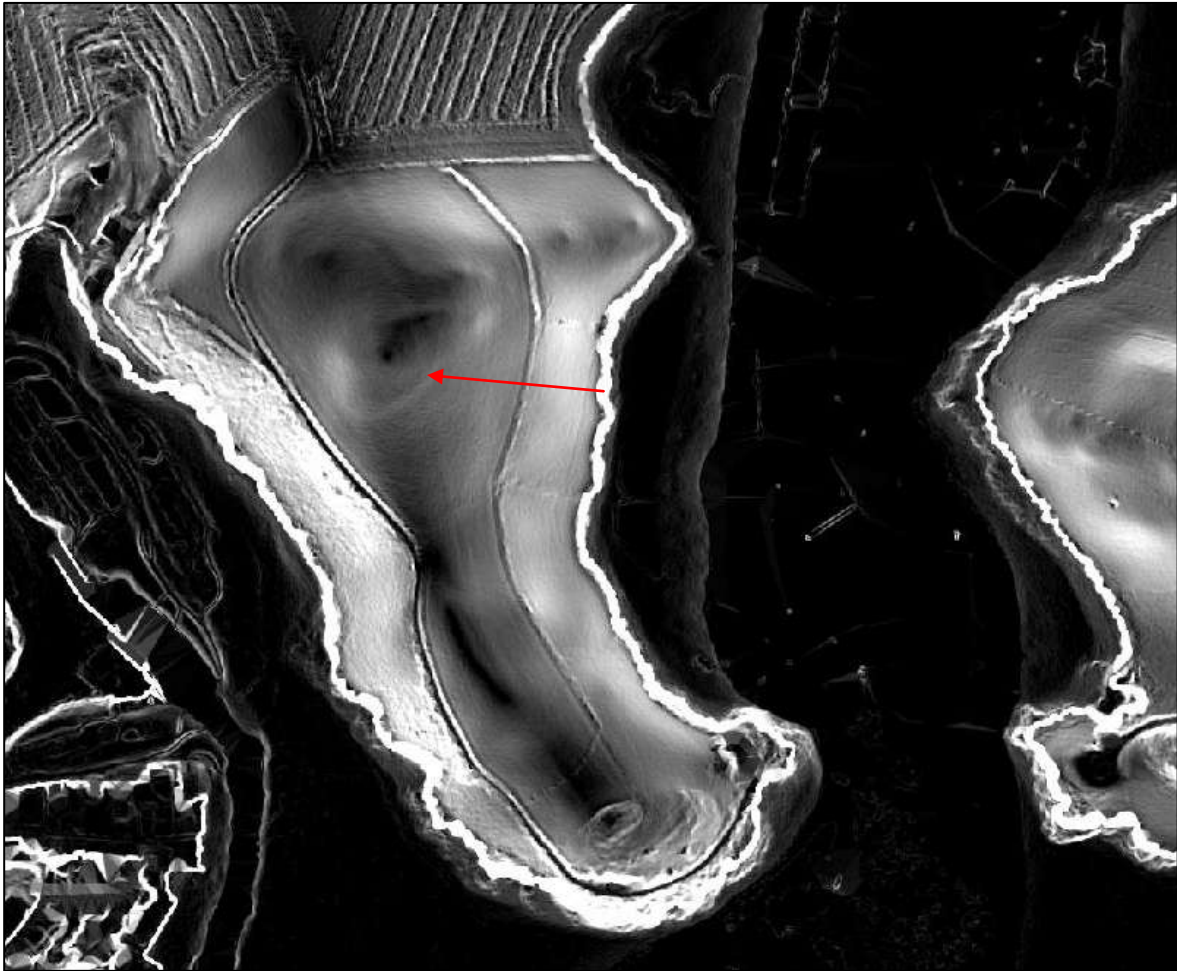


FIGURE 7: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)].

3.0 GRADIOMETER SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 19th April 2017 by J. Bampton in sunny conditions. The survey data was processed by J. Bampton. An area of approximately 2ha was surveyed. The survey identified ten groups of anomalies.

3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site was comprised of a single large across a steep hill, with the pinnacle of the hill near to the middle of the survey area. The hill was at the north end of a headland that jutted into the Kingsbridge estuary. The field was under pasture with short grass and being grazed by sheep. The field boundaries were relatively eroded earth banks with hedge and tree lines with post and wire fencing around its perimeters. There were entrances into the field at its north end, approximately half way along its western boundary and at the north end and approximately half way along its eastern boundary. The hill top, near the middle of the surveyed area allowed for commanding 360° views.

Across the site no clearly archaeological earthworks were present, although plateaus could be discerned immediately north of the top of the slope and between the top of the slope and the north boundary and a slight ridge that seemed to conform to a removed curving historic field boundary could be discerned in places. A compliment of supporting photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix 1.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 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, traverse orientation was circumstantial, 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 -4 intervals (grids a18, a20, a21), offset in- and outbound by -3 intervals (all other grids).

Details: 1.89ha surveyed; Max. 63.97nT, Min. -66.28nT; Standard Deviation 4.11nT, mean 0.32nT, median 0.00nT.

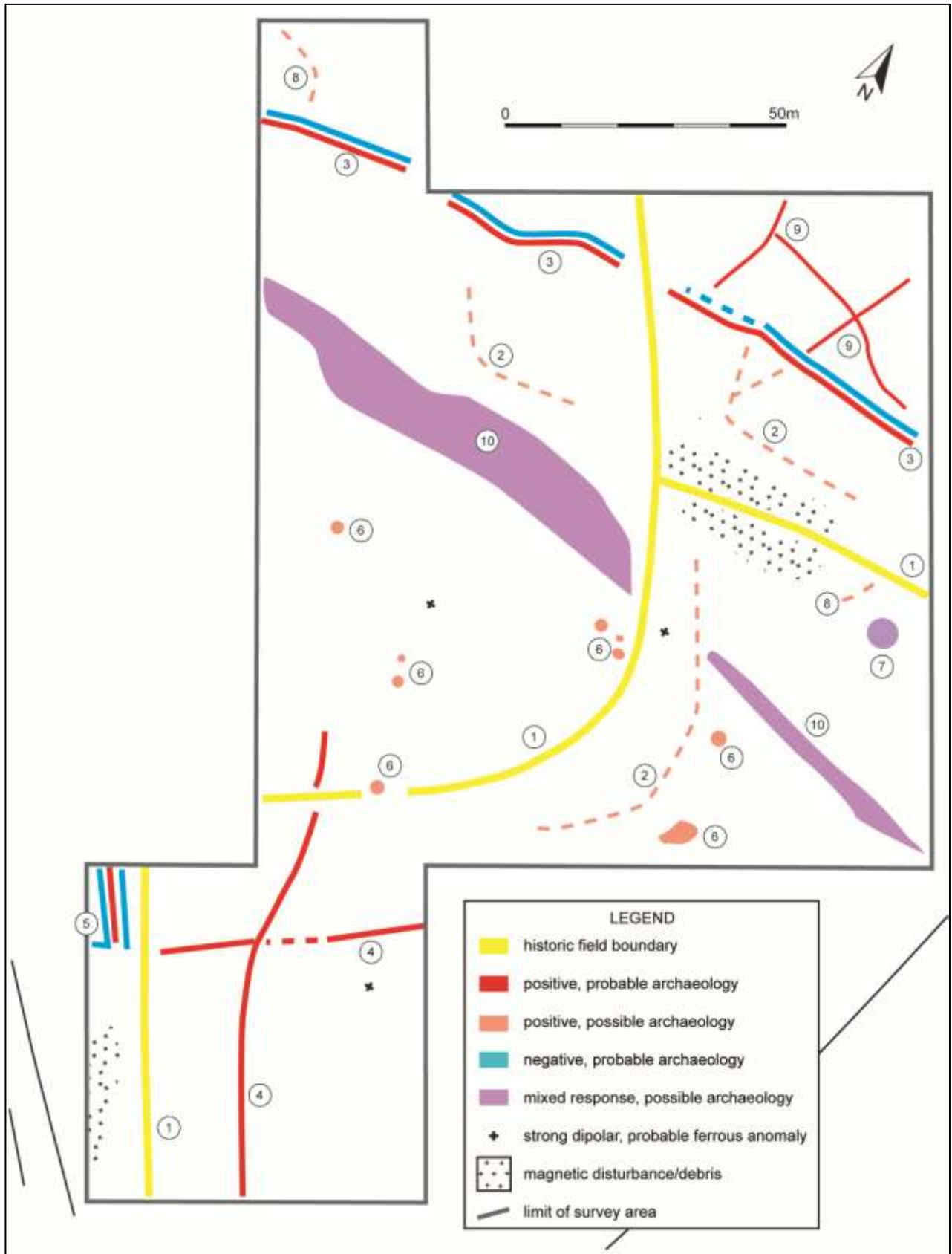


FIGURE 8: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 8-11 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 2.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate negative with flanking moderate positive, probable	Linear	Historic field boundary	Boundaries visible on 1841 tithe map and OS mapping up to and including 1987 and absent from mapping by 1989-91. Possible entrance discernible in south end of curving example. Responses vary $<+30$ and $<-24nT$.
2	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditches or shallow ground disturbance	Ephemeral linear/curvi-linear responses that may represent shallow ditches, or more likely shallow ground disturbance/plough-scars or drainage associated with relict field systems Group 1 and/or Group 9. Response of between $+2nT$ and $+5nT$.
3	Weak parallel positive and negative, probable	Linear	Field boundary	Linear anomaly associated with an earlier field system. Possibly associated with east-west boundaries on the headland, which may represent medieval strip-fields or earlier. Response of $c.+8nT$ and $-7nT$.
4	Moderate positive, probable	Linear	Ditches	Indicative of ditches, possibly associated with historic field system, Group 1, with possible break in NE-SW anomaly that may imply a boundary ditch with entrance. Response of $+4nT$ to $+20nT$.
5	Strong positive with weak negative, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of ditch and or a possible bank and ditched boundary parallel to and possibly replaced by historic field boundary, Group 1). Response of $<+43nT$ and $-8nT$.
6	Weak-moderate positive, possible	Ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of discrete cut and in-filled features such as pits or tree-throws. Possible associated with historic field boundaries, Group 1, based on proximity. Response of between $c.+8nT$ to $+15nT$. One example in a possible gateway was strong, $c.29nT$
7	Moderate-Strong positive with negative, possible	Ovoid	Pit	The mixed/dipolar and strong response may indicate a burning event or a large pit or well. Responses of between $+32nT$ and $-12nT$.
8	Weak positive, possible	Cuvi-Linear	Ditches	Short lengths of cut and in-filled features associated with relict boundaries, Groups 1 and 3, but possibly indicative of natural variation or disturbed ground. Responses $<+6nT$.
9	Weak mixed, probable	Linear	Ditches	Although weak, the relatively regular pattern of these anomalies may be indicative of an earlier field system, either Iron Age or possibly associated with Group 3, which may be medieval or earlier. Responses of $<+5nT$.
10	Weak-moderate mixed, possible	Linear spread	Trackway or spread	A diffuse and ephemeral spread of possible magnetic debris or positive and dipolar responses that may indicate remnants of a destroyed and spread linear feature or possibly shallow ground disturbance associated with a relict track-way or a geological anomaly. Responses of between $-9nT$ and $+14nT$.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon

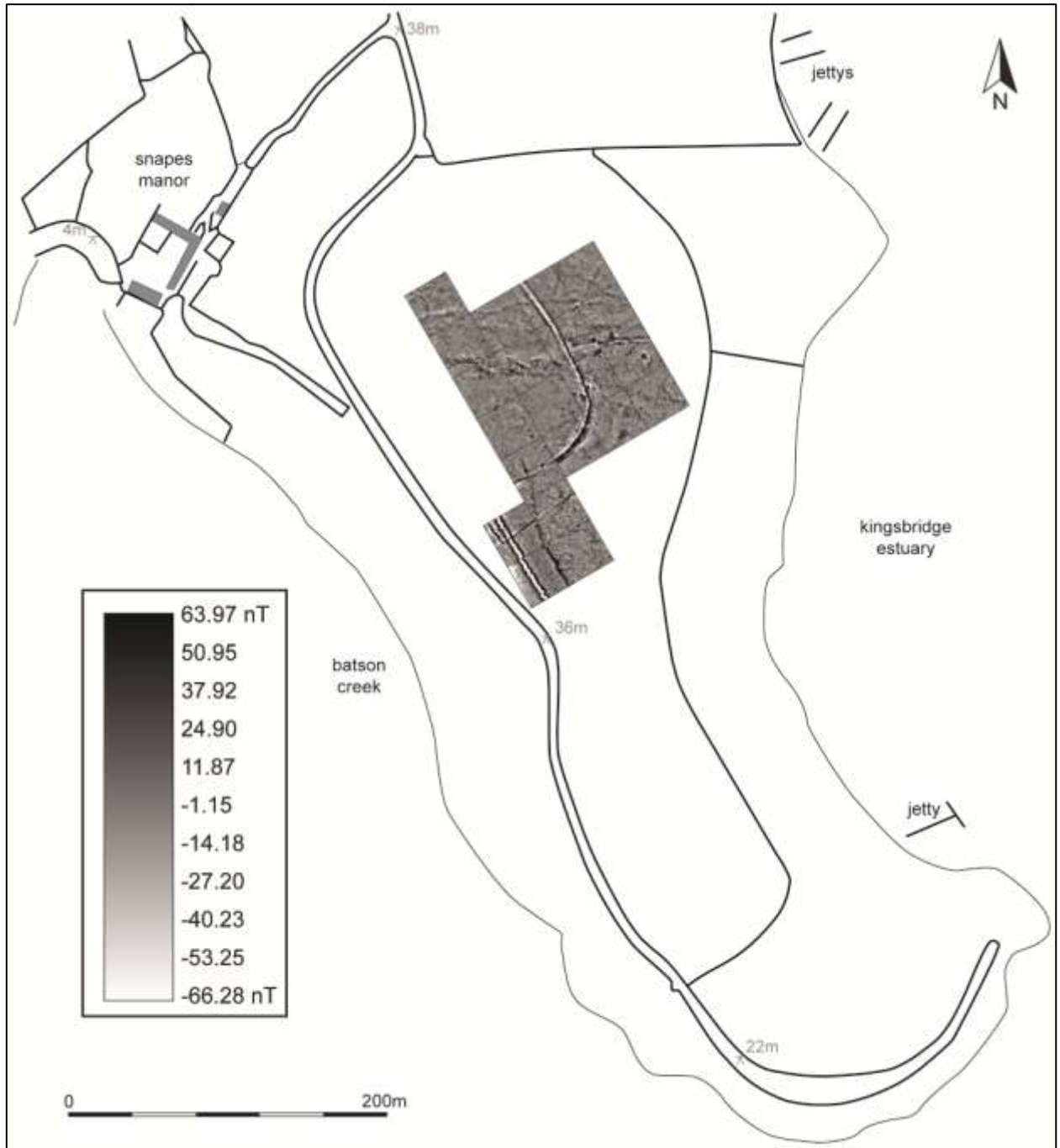


FIGURE 9: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

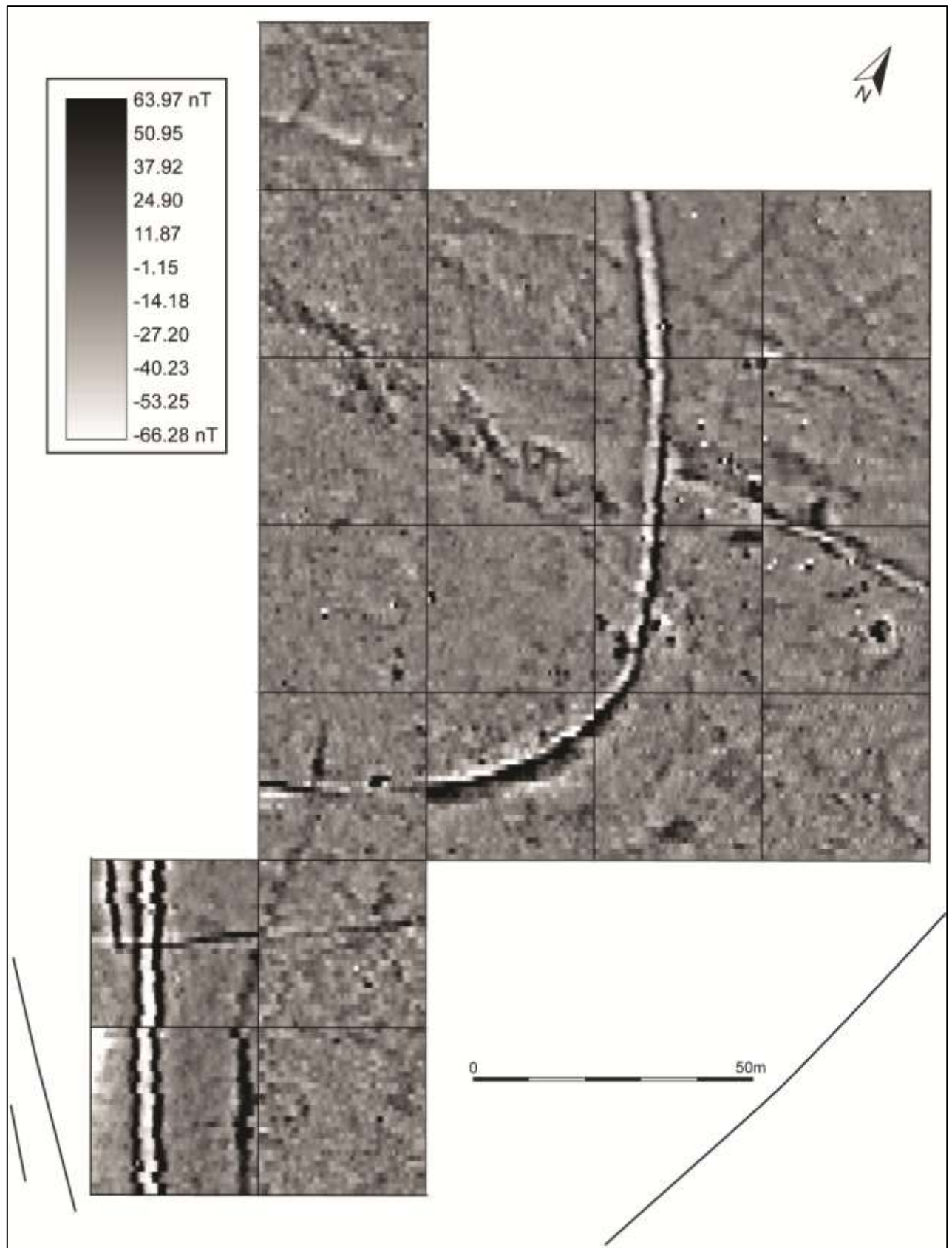


FIGURE 10: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

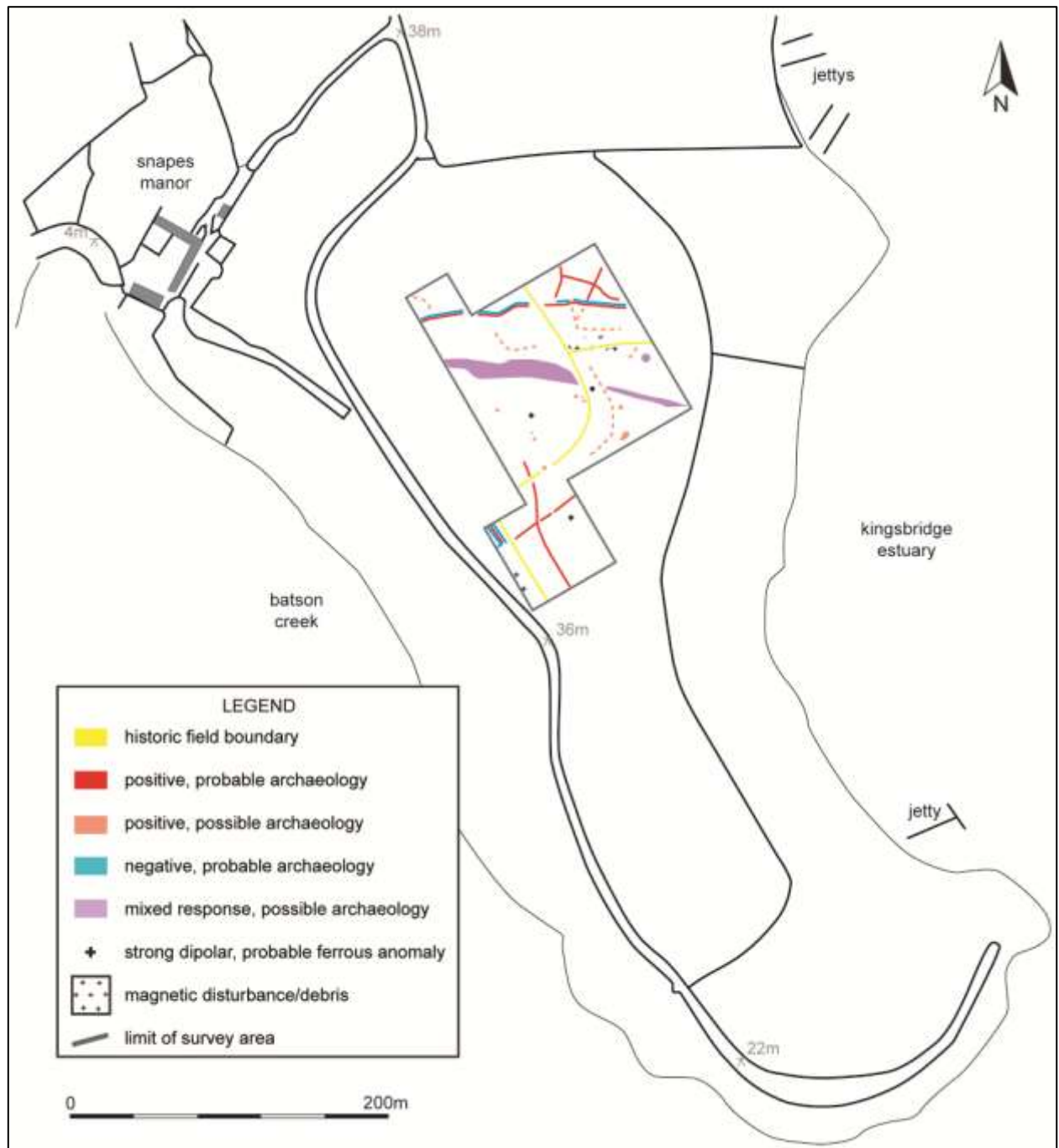


FIGURE 11: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified ten groups of anomalies totalling 27 possible archaeological or natural features. Also identified were; instances of probable ferrous objects or fragments across the site; areas of magnetic disturbance, such as near to the fence line at the south end of the survey area; and possible plough-scars or natural striations following the contours of the slope/curve of the visible boundaries. The general strength of response of the underlying geology was *c.*+/-4nT.

Group 1 was three moderate linear negative responses with flanking positive responses (<+30nT and <-24nT) associated with historic boundaries present on the 1841 tithe map and Ordnance survey mapping up to 1987. The south end of the curving aspect has a possible entrance way in it; and an

area of magnetic disturbance, possibly associated with its removal, may be obscuring features or appearing as features either side of the eastern example.

Group 2 was four weak linear positive responses (c.+2nT to +5nT) indicative of possible ditches or shallow ground disturbance. Group 2 is possibly associated with drainage or agricultural activity on the relict field systems, Group 1 and/or Group 9. The weak strength of the responses may indicate a poor or shallow survival of any associated features.

Group 3 was a weak parallel linear positive and negative response (+8nT and -7nT), aligned east-west, indicative of a possible field boundary. It may be earlier than the extant field system and be associated with the east-west aligned boundaries on the headland that can be seen clearly on the historic mapping, particularly across the eastern half of the headland. Although, some of these appear straight and may be post-medieval, they may be adapted from medieval strip fields or earlier.

Group 4 was two moderate linear positive responses (+4nT to +20nT) indicative of ditches possibly associated with the historic field system, Group 1. The north-east by south-west aligned example of this group has a possible break in it that may be indicative of poor survival and a shallow depth, or of a purposeful break, which would imply an entrance through a boundary ditch.

Group 5 was a strong linear positive response with a weak negative (43nT and -8nT). This appears to be a ditch with possible associated negative responses and may be a ditch associated with the adjacent historic field boundary (Group 1) or a bank with ditches that was replaced by the historic field boundary.

Group 6 was nine weak-moderate ovoid positive responses (typically +8nT to +15nT with a single strong response of <29nT) indicative of either pits or tree-throws. Based on their proximity to Group 1, they may be associated with the historic field boundaries. A single strong response was located in a possible entrance way of one of the historic field boundaries, Group 1, and may be associated with a gateway.

Group 7 was a moderate-strong positive and negative ovoid response (+32nT and -12nT) near to the eastern edge of the survey area. Its dipolar/mixed response may indicate thermoremanent response, such as a burning event or ceramic debris based on the strength of the response. It may likewise be a large pit or well type feature.

Group 8 was two weak positive linear responses (<+6nT) indicative of drainage ditches associated with relict field boundaries (Groups 1 and 3) or indicative of natural variation or disturbed ground. The weak strength of the responses may indicate a poor or shallow survival of any associated features.

Group 9 was three weak mixed linear responses (<+5nT) indicative of ditches associated with the possible medieval or earlier boundary (Group 3) or an earlier prehistoric field system; possibly Iron Age based on the rectilinear pattern of the anomalies. Despite the weak strength of response that may indicate a poor or shallow survival, the pattern of the anomalies is indicative of a man-made feature, although some geology can form regular patterns.

Group 10 was a weak-moderate mixed response (-9nT to +14nT). The diffuse and ephemeral spread of this response may indicate weak magnetic debris or positive and dipolar responses that could indicate the remnants of a destroyed and spread feature, such as a bank or possibly shallow ground disturbance associated with a relict track-way. It is also possible that this anomaly represents a geological anomaly based on its generally weak strength and slightly irregular form.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment indicates an early medieval presence in the area based on Old English place- and field-name evidence. It does not, however, indicate the presence of any prehistoric significant features or deposits on the site directly. Of most interest is perhaps the imposition of 2nd World War defences about the Snape's Point headland. The presence of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements further around the coast and the location and topography of the site make it a relatively likely area for prehistoric settlement or activity, although this could be said of much of the surrounding landscape and perhaps the more sheltered and discreet inlets, such as at Batson or Salcombe and the inland farmsteads, such as Lincombe, would have been favoured over some more defensive/look-out based locations.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that there are a number of undated features across the site including potentially medieval or earlier field systems and undated pits or tree-throws. The majority of the probable archaeological responses are associated with historic field boundaries.

Investigations further along the headland, which could be easily cut-off by a defensive work, or on hills and inlets in the surrounding area may still afford prehistoric archaeological finds or deposits of people taking advantage of the Kingsbridge estuary in a known prehistoric south-west coast trading zone.

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APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



Snape's Point from the top of the hill at the north end of the headland; viewed from the north.



Snape's Point, Kingsbridge estuary and Salcombe; viewed from the north-east.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



Kingsbridge estuary and Salcombe; viewed from the north-east.



Salcombe; viewed from the east.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking towards Snape's Manor; viewed from the south-east.



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking north; viewed from the south.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking east over an up-estuary part of the Kingsbridge estuary; viewed from the west.



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking east over an up-estuary part of the Kingsbridge estuary; viewed from the west.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking south-east over an up-estuary part of the Kingsbridge estuary; viewed from the north-west.



From the top of the hill, near the middle of the survey area looking south-south-east over an up-estuary part of the Kingsbridge estuary and Snapes Point; viewed from the north-north-west.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



The southern half of the survey area; viewed from the north.



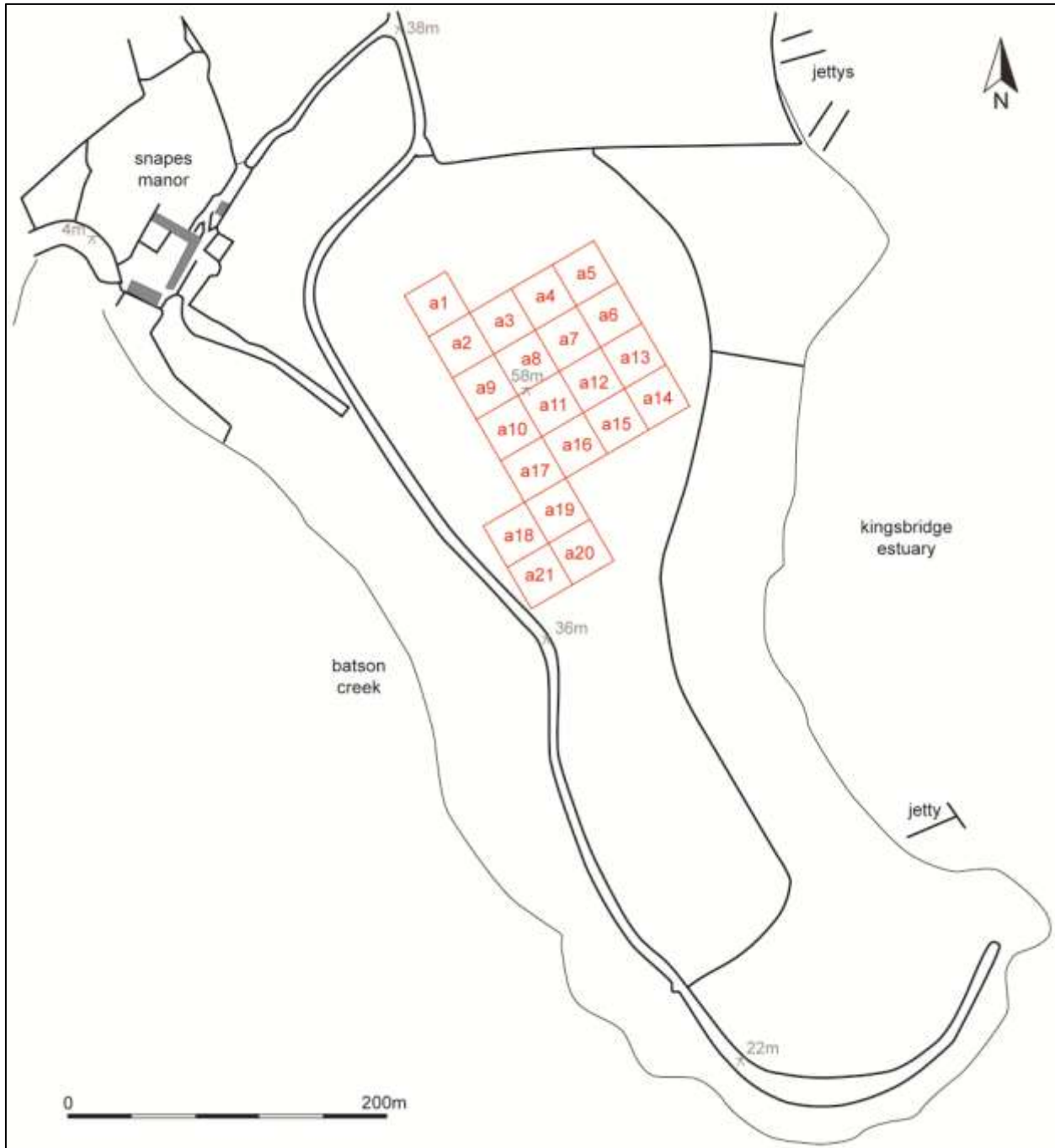
The hill at the north end of the Snape's Point headland and entrance to the field; viewed from the north.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon

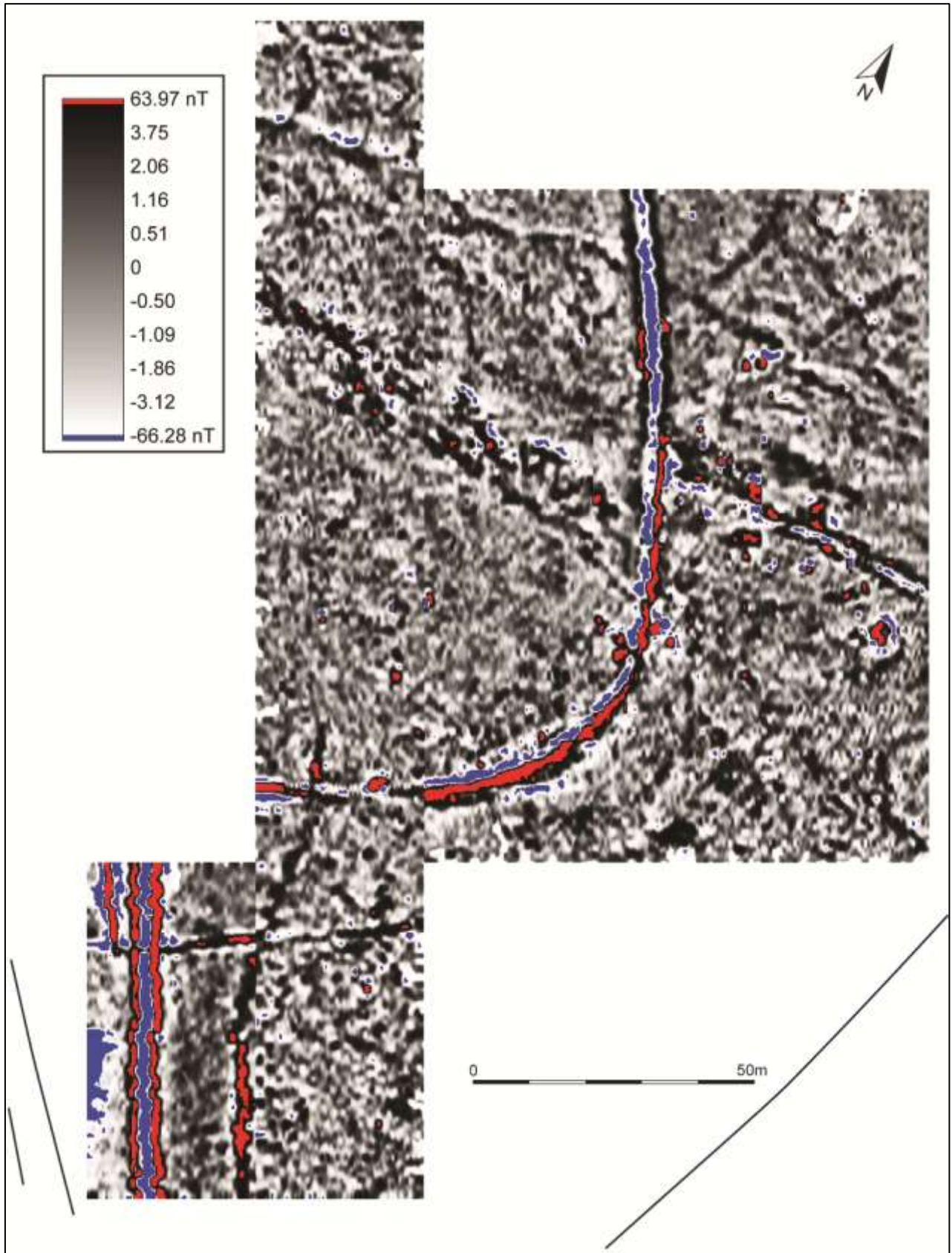


Aerial photograph of Snape's Point headland c.1940 (source: Richard Gatehouse/DHC).

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY

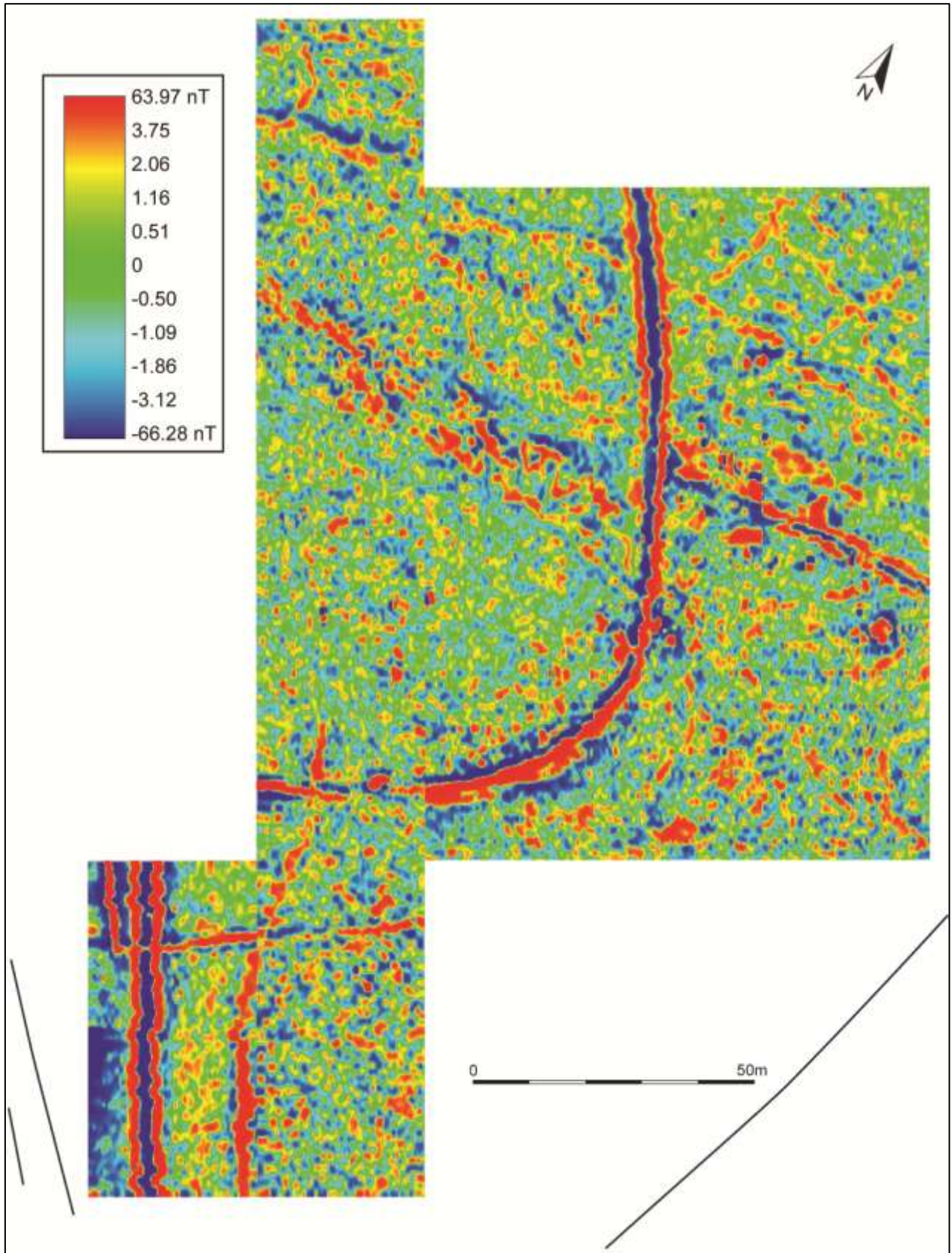


GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION, LAYOUT AND NUMBERING.



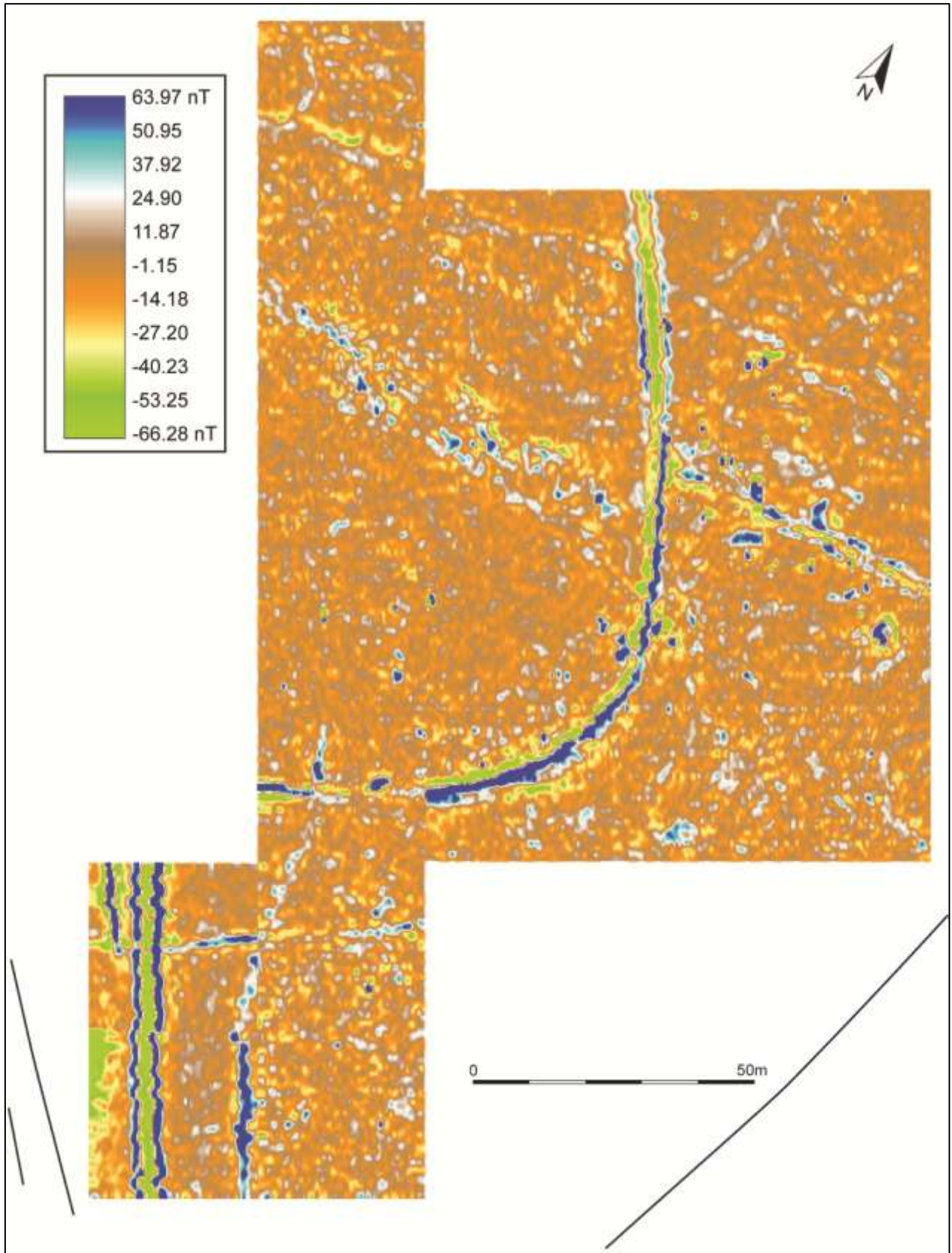
RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA: GRADIATED SHADING; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



RED-BLUE-GREY (1) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA: GRADIATED SHADING; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

Land at Snapes Point, Salcombe, Devon



TERRAIN COLOURS SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA: GRADIATED SHADING.

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