

**LAND AT CHURCH HILL
HOLBETON
SOUTH HAMS
DEVON**

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170921



www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

Land at Church Hill, Holbeton, South Hams, Devon Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey

By P. Bonvoisin
Report Version: Final
21st September 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH
for
Ben Wood of Savills (The Agent)
on behalf of
The Flete Estate(the Client)

Summary

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Church Hill, Holbeton, South Hams, Devon. The site is located north-west of the centre of the village on farmland opposite across the road from All Saints Church.

Historical mapping indicates that the boundaries present within the survey area have existed since at least the end of the 19th century. The site inspection revealed two earthworks, which correspond to features found in the survey, but no artefactual material was noted.

The geophysical survey identified twenty-six groups of probable or possible anomalies that relate to archaeological activity with some anomalies that relate to previous agricultural activity within the survey area. The features range in significance with the truncated remains of an ovoid enclosure (a ploughed out long barrow?), removed field boundaries as well as a historic footpath, which may have run along a hollow-way.

Based on the results of the site visit and geophysical survey, further archaeological works such as evaluation trenching will be required on this site, to validate the results of the geophysical survey and obtain further detail on form, date and state of preservation of any archaeological features.



September 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BEN WOOD, SAVILLS (THE AGENT)
JOHN MILDMAY-WHITE OF THE FLETE ESTATE (THE CLIENT)
THE STAFF OF THE DEVON RECORD OFFICE

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
FIELDWORK: PETER BONVOISIN
REPORT: PETER BONVOISIN
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: PETER BONVOISIN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT CHURCH HILL
PARISH:	HOLBETON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 61193 50247
PLANNING NO.	25/1720/15/O
SWARCH REF.	HCI17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ben Wood of Savills (The Agent) on behalf of The Flete Estate (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey for Land at Church Hill, Holbeton, Devon, in advance of a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.6.3km south-west of Ivybridge and c. 5.4km south of the A38 (Figure 1). The centre of the site is located c.100m north-west of All Saints Church at Holbeton, and adjacent to Church Hill road. The site comprises four fields of pasture, three being partials and one full field; ranging in height from c.74m AOD on the western side of the site to c.56m AOD in the eastern side of the site. Fields 1,2 and 4 slope on a west-south-west to east-north-east axis, field 3 has a slope on a north-west to south-east axis, with the south-east corner being the lowest point of field 3. The soils that cover the site belong to the group Denbigh 1, well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils (SSEW 1983); these overlie the Staddon Formation, a sandstone, siltstone and mudstone sedimentary bedrock (BGS2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Holbeton, meaning settlement in the hollow bend, is a village and parish in southern Devon, situated just west of the River Erme. It is in the hundred of Ermington and the deanery of Plympton. This name of Holbeton is not recorded until 1229, when it occurred as Holbouton. When the Domesday Survey was made in 1086 the area was presumably included under Flete, then held by Robert of Aumale. But Holbeton was a separate manor by the reign of Henry I (1100–1135), when it was given to Matilda Peverel. It was subsequently in the ownership of the Hele family, passing to the Bulteels in 1716.

The Parish Church of All Saints, a Grade I listed building, is located across the road directly south-east of the site. On historic mapping much of the land surrounding the village appears to have been used as orchard, including the north-east field which falls within the development area. The Devon County HLC denotes the site as being located within an area of Barton Fields, i.e. areas enclosed in the 15th-18th centuries.

Very little archaeological fieldwork has occurred in the immediate area of the site, with the exception of an archaeological evaluation (Swindin 2007) and subsequent programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring for Masons Yard, off Fore Street (Wakeham and Jones 2010) c.90m to the south of the proposal site. These works encountered the remains of the probable medieval strip-fields, although the medieval features and deposits had been significantly truncated by the post-medieval activity and buildings that had been built on the site (Wakeham

and Jones 2010; Swindin 2007). In the wider area there is evidence for prehistoric activity, most notably the Iron Age hillfort of Holbury to the east of the village.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. 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).

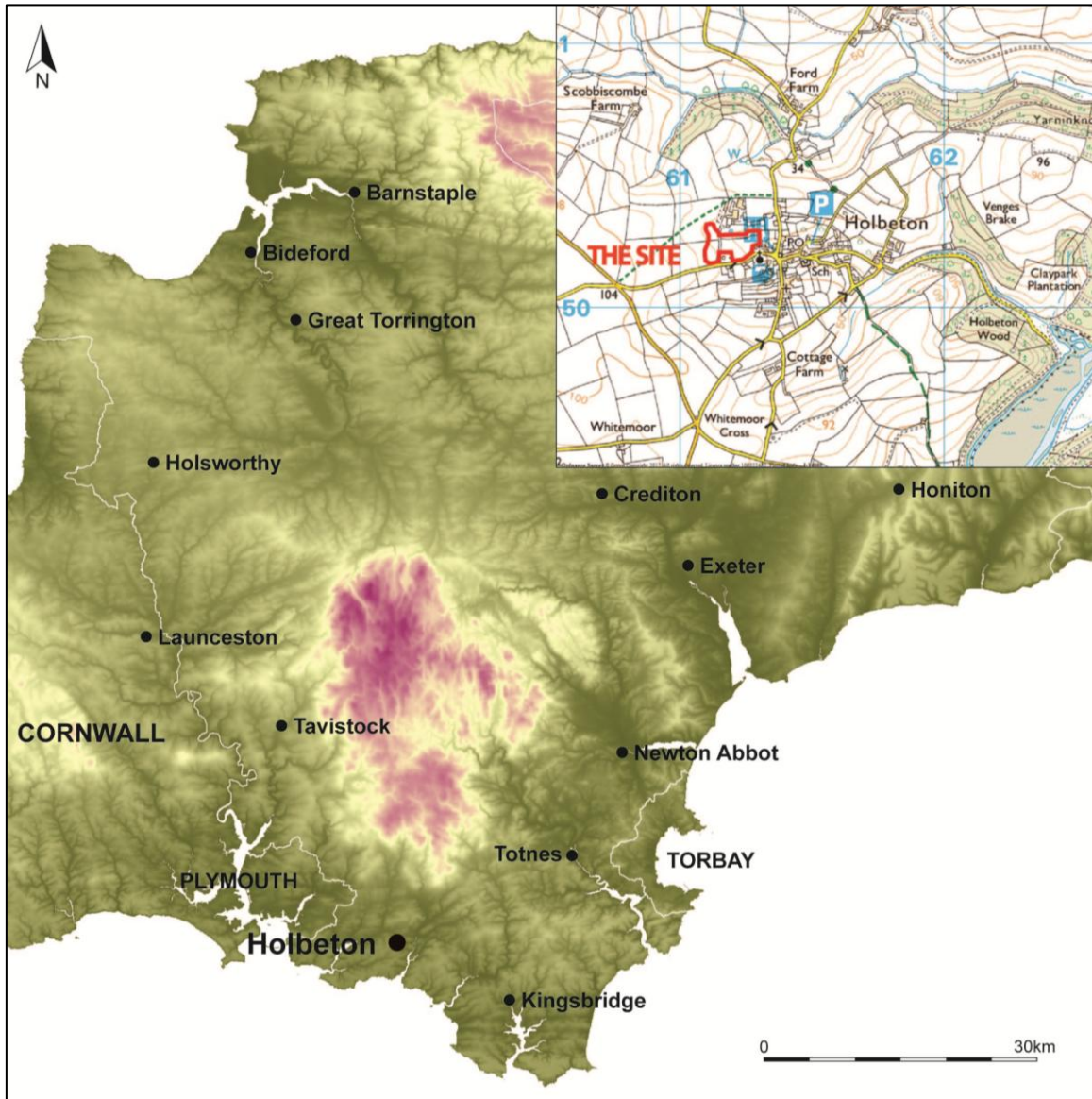


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.1.64ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 14th of September 2017 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

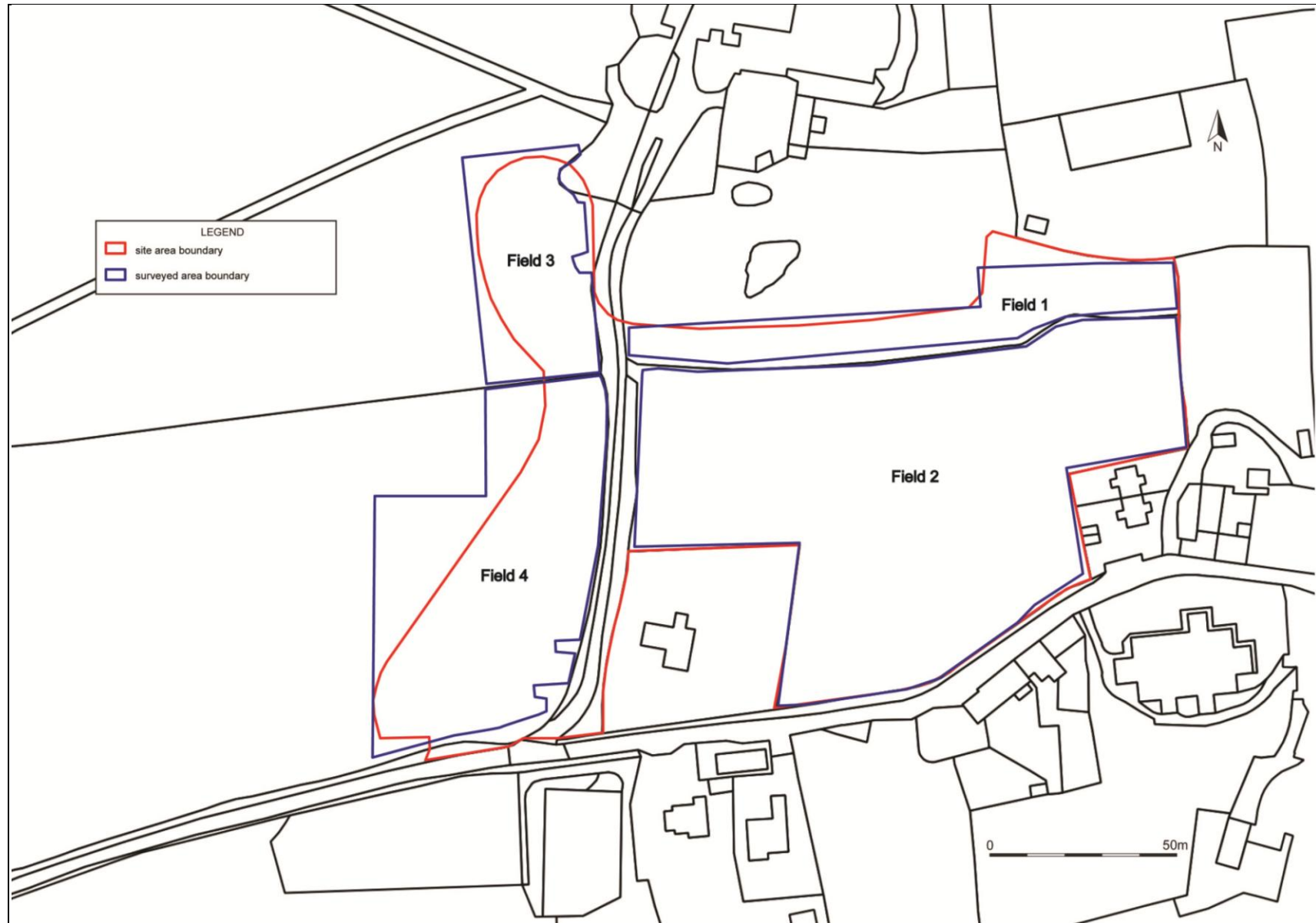


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE REDLINE BOUNDARY OF THE SITE AND FIELD NUMBERS. THE BLUE LINE DELINEATES THE LIMITS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

2.2 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 of particular grids.

Field 1 Details: 0.1277ha surveyed; Max. 99.01nT, Min. -145.13nT; Standard Deviation 15.51nT, mean -2.49nT, median -0.02nT.

Field 2 Details: 0.83215ha surveyed; Max. 159.56nT, Min. -197.70nT; Standard Deviation 15.16nT, mean -1.87nT, median -0.01nT.

Field 3 Details: 0.17165ha surveyed; Max. 101.44nT, Min. -99.89nT; Standard Deviation 16.13nT, mean -3.87nT, median -0.02nT.

Field 4 Details: 0.41715ha surveyed; Max. 78.92nT, Min. -100.29nT; Standard Deviation 6.42nT, mean -0.47nT, median 0.00nT.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprises of three partials of field and one full field, all were currently used as pasture with electric fencing running along the field boundaries. The site lies north of Church Hill Road and the fields surveyed lie either side of the track leading towards Minchinhay Farm.

Field 1 lies directly south of Minchinhay Farm, with the survey area covering a strip along the southern border of the field, and filling the eastern corner of the field. Field 1 still contains three small apple trees, which appear to survive from an earlier orchard in this field. Directly north of the surveyed area is a pond in the centre of Field 1, this body of water is held in by an earth bank which extends to the east. A slight rise can be seen on the ground extending towards the field boundary from the bank.

Field 2 is mostly bordered by hedgebanks, with the eastern edge denoted by a short wall, and the south-east section of the site comprising of garden fencing and hedges. There is an obvious earthwork running across the field (Figure 6), on a north-west to south-east axis, which leads directly to All Saints church (marked as a footpath on historic OS maps. There are a number of utilities present within the field, one along the southern border, but the remainder in the eastern end of the site. An overhead cable runs across the field, as well as crossing Field 1.

Field 3 is bordered to the east and south by hedgebanks with the remainder of the survey area against open pasture. A fenced off area of agricultural storage is present immediately below the entrance to the field and butts up against the survey area. Agricultural items are also present within the survey area causing some magnetic disturbance.

Field 4 is bordered to the south, east and north by hedgebanks with the western boundary of the survey area as open pasture. A cattle feeder is present in the south-east corner of the field, the

entrance to the field has been gravelled due to it's steep nature. Electric fencing also runs across the entrance to the field. A full complement of site photographs can be found in Appendix 2.



FIGURE 3:VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING SOUTH-EAST.



FIGURE 4: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 4; TAKEN FACING NORTH.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 5 and 6 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 1.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate positive, probable	Fragmented curved linear	Remains of possible ovoid feature, possible exterior ditch of barrow	Indicative of the remains of a possible long barrow or ovoid bank and ditch feature, associated with anomaly groups 13 to 15. Responses of c.+1.3nT to +5.0nT.
2	Strong positive, probable	Circular cut feature	Possible pit	Indicative of a possible pit. Responses of c.+4.6nT to +28.4nT.
3	Moderate positive, probable	Right angled linear, with fragment	Possible ditch	Indicative of a ditch or previous boundary. Likely associated with anomaly group 9. Responses of c.+1.4nT to +8.4nT.
4	Moderate positive, probable	Linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a ditch or previous boundary. Responses of c.+1.8nT to +8.5nT.
5	Weak positive, probable	Short linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a ditch. Possible end of longer linear, cut short by end of survey area. Responses of c.+0.8nT to +2.3nT.
6	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented circular features	Possible circular linears or cut features	Indicative of small circular cut features. Possible markings left by agricultural machinery, as remains in other areas within field 3. Responses of c.+0.3nT to +4.5nT.
7	Moderate positive, probable	Curved linear with bisecting linear	Possible ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a possible ditch or cut feature. Responses of c.+2.0nT to +6.8nT.
8	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a possible ditch. Responses of c.+1.3nT to +3.2nT.
9	Moderate positive, possible	Linear	Possible ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a ditch. Likely associated with anomaly group 3. Responses of c.+1.2nT to +7.4nT.
10	Moderate positive, possible	Short linear	Possible ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a ditch or large pit. Responses of c.+2.2nT to +5.8nT.
11	Moderate positive, possible	Amorphous area	Possible cut feature	Indicative of a discrete cut feature. Responses of c.+2.1nT to +5.4nT.
12	Weak positive, possible	Linears	Possible cut feature	Indicative of parallel cut features. Possibly associated with agricultural activity. Responses of c.+0.5nT to +1.5nT.
13	Weak negative, probable	Fragmented curved linear	Remains of possible ovoid feature, possible bank of barrow	Indicative of a possible long barrow or ovoid bank and ditch feature, associated with anomaly groups 1, 14 and 15. Responses of c.-3.9nT to -0.6nT.
14	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Possible raised bank or earthwork	Indicative of a possible long barrow or ovoid bank and ditch feature, associated with anomaly groups 1, 13 and 15. Responses of c.-2.3nT to -1.1nT.
15	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Possible raised bank or earthwork	Indicative of a possible long barrow or ovoid bank and ditch feature, associated with anomaly groups 1, 13 and 14. Responses of c.-2.7nT to -1.1nT.
16	Weak negative, probable	Fragmented Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Responses of c.-3.5nT to -1.1nT.
17	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Responses of c.-3.8nT to -1.2nT.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
18	Weak negative, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Possibly associated with agricultural activity. Responses of c.-2.0nT to -0.7nT.
19	Moderate negative, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Responses of c.-5.9nT to -1.6nT.
20	Moderate negative, probable	Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Possibly associated with agricultural activity. Responses of c.-5.0nT to -1.2nT.
21	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Possibly associated with agricultural activity. Responses of c.-3.4nT to -0.9nT.
22	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Responses of c.-2.8nT to -0.5nT.
23	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Possible raised earthwork	Indicative of a raised feature. Possibly associated with agricultural activity. Responses of c.-3.9nT to -0.4nT.
24	Strong negative, probable	Linear	Possible raised bank or earthwork	Indicative of an earthwork. Feature visible during the site visit. Responses of c.-22.6nT to -5.7nT.
25	Moderate mixed, probable footpath	Linear	Historic footpath	Indicative of a historic footpath or route. Feature shown on mapping and visible during the site visit. Responses of c.-4.9nT to +5.4nT.
26	Moderate mixed, probable	Two parted linear, with a rough right angled bend	Possible bank and ditch	Indicative of a bank and ditch feature; probably previous boundary. Responses of c.-3.4nT to +6.6nT.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified twenty-six groups of anomalies. Cartographic and visual sources supporting the discussion and comments can be seen in the desk-based assessment above.

Group 1 is a moderate positive curved fragmented linear (+1.3nT to +5.0nT), forming part of an oval design. The form of this feature suggests the presence of an archaeologically significant feature c.35m in length. Groups 13 (-3.9nT to -0.6nT), 14 (-2.3nT to -1.1nT) and 15 (-2.7nT to -1.1nT) are weak negative linears probably associated with group 1; this suggests a oval ditch surrounding a raised earthwork or bank. Anomaly group 13 is more obviously related with the connection to groups 14 and 15 being less clear. It is advisable to consider the groups as a whole and probably relating to one feature. This feature may be indicative of a possible Neolithic long barrow or similar structure.

Group 2 is a strong positive circular feature (+4.6nT to +28.4nT). This response is indicative of a cut feature such as a pit.

Group 3 is a moderate positive linear (+1.4nT to +8.4nT), the form of which appears to be the meeting point of two linears creating a right angle and indicative of a ditch. Group 3 appears to be bisected by group 16. This feature is indicative of a ditch, likely associated with group 9, possibly related to group 4.

Group 4 is a moderate positive linear (+1.8nT to +8.5nT), indicative of a ditch or cut feature. This feature may be related to groups 9 and 3 due to their parallel arrangement.

Group 5 is a weak positive linear (+0.8nT to +2.3nT), indicative of a ditch or discrete cut feature.

Group 6 are weak positive fragmented circular linears (+0.3nT to +4.5nT), indicative of a discrete cut feature, but the nature of the response makes this interpretation uncertain.

Group 7 are moderate curvilinears (+2.0nT to +6.8nT), indicative of a ditch or discrete cut feature.

Group 8 is a weak linear (+1.3nT to +3.2nT), indicative of a ditch or discrete cut feature.

Group 9 is a moderate linear (+1.2nT to +7.4nT), indicative of a ditch. The position and form of this feature suggests a likely association with group 3, possibly being the continuation of the same original feature.

Group 10 is a moderate short linear (+2.2nT to +5.8nT), indicative of a ditch or pit.

Group 11 is a moderate amorphous area (+2.1nT to +5.4nT), indicative of a large pit or cut feature.

Group 12 are weak positive linears (+0.5nT to +1.5nT), indicative of possible ditches or discrete cut features.

Group 16 is a weak fragmented linear (-3.5nT to -1.1nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork, it appears to run parallel to groups 3 and 9 and bisect group 3.

Group 17 is a weak negative linear (-3.8nT to -1.2nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 18 is a weak negative fragmented linear (-2.0nT to -0.7nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 19 is a moderate negative fragmented linear (-5.9nT to -1.6nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork. Due to its location this feature could possibly indicate a former field boundary.

Group 20 is a moderate negative linear (-5.0nT to -1.2nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 21 is a weak negative linear (-3.4nT to -0.9nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 22 is a weak negative linear (-2.8nT to -0.5nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 23 is a weak negative linear (-3.9nT to -0.4nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork.

Group 24 is a strong negative linear (-22.6nT to -5.7nT), indicative of a raised feature or earthwork. This feature was visible during the site visit and appears to be a continuation of the revetment bank holding the body of water immediately to the north.

Group 25 is a moderate mixed linear (-4.9nT to +5.4nT), the feature is visible on the ground (Figure 3). The feature is indicative of a footpath or old road towards the church, the footpath can be seen on historic mapping of the area (Appendix 3).

Group 26 is a moderate mixed linear (-3.4nT to +6.6nT), indicative of a bank and ditch or previous boundary. This feature follows the line of the boundary to the vicarage but is situated c.20m

further into Field 2; a possible entrance through the boundary can be seen, in which anomaly group 8 is located.

Multiple positive and negative linears on a similar alignment are present within Field 4, the form and nature of these features is indicative of previous agricultural activity or ploughmarks. Groups 12, 18, 20, 21 and 23 all run roughly parallel with each other and across the slope of the hill, this could indicate that they represent previous agricultural activity, similar to that seen in Field 4.

Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the site. Much of the magnetic disturbance is related to modern agricultural machinery (Fields 3 and 4), modern utilities (Field 2) and heavily trampled ground around the entrances to the fields and the apple trees in Field 1.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, SOUTH HAMS, DEVON



FIGURE 5: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, SOUTH HAMS, DEVON

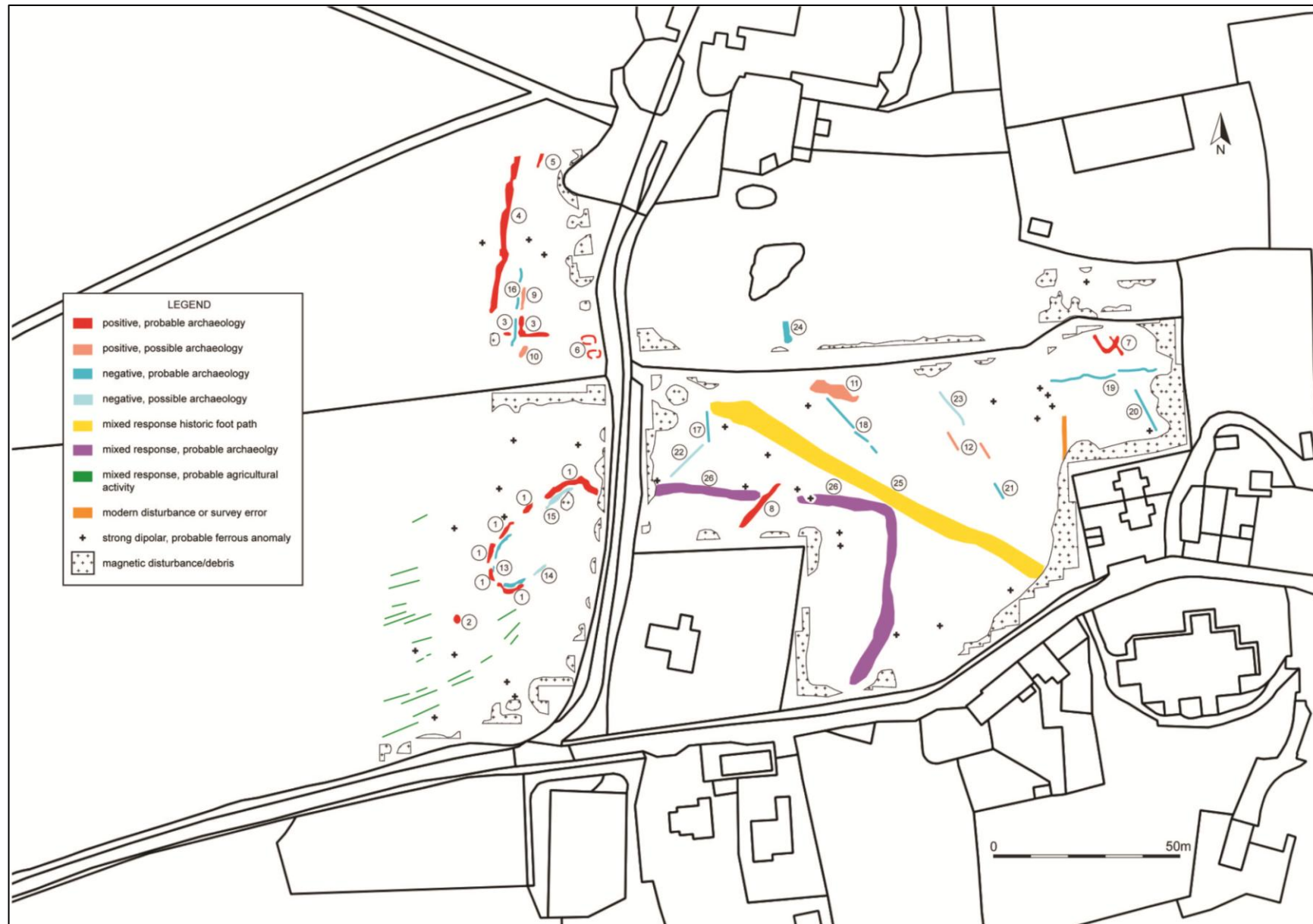


FIGURE 6: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA, FEATURES ARE NUMBERED.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The geophysical survey identified twenty-six anomaly groups across all four fields.

Only one feature with probable archaeological significance is present in Field 1, and this most likely relates to the modern pond to the north, and was visible as an earthwork.

In Field 2 there is evidence of a number of probable archaeological features, including the still visible historic footpath (a hollow-way) leading towards the church and a probably previous field boundary enclosing the south-west corner of the field and the vicarage.

A clear linear and parts of a possible parallel linear are visible in Field 3, most likely relating a removed field boundary.

In Field 4 the remains of an ovoid enclosure is present, possibly indicative of a long barrow or similar feature comprising of c.35m in length with a ditch surrounding a raised earthwork. It is apparent from the results that Field 4 has been more intensively ploughed, and truncation may be more significant within this area.

Based on the results of the site visit and geophysical survey, further archaeological works such as evaluation trenching will be required on this site, to validate the results of the geophysical survey and obtain further detail on form, date and state of preservation of the probable archaeological features that have been identified.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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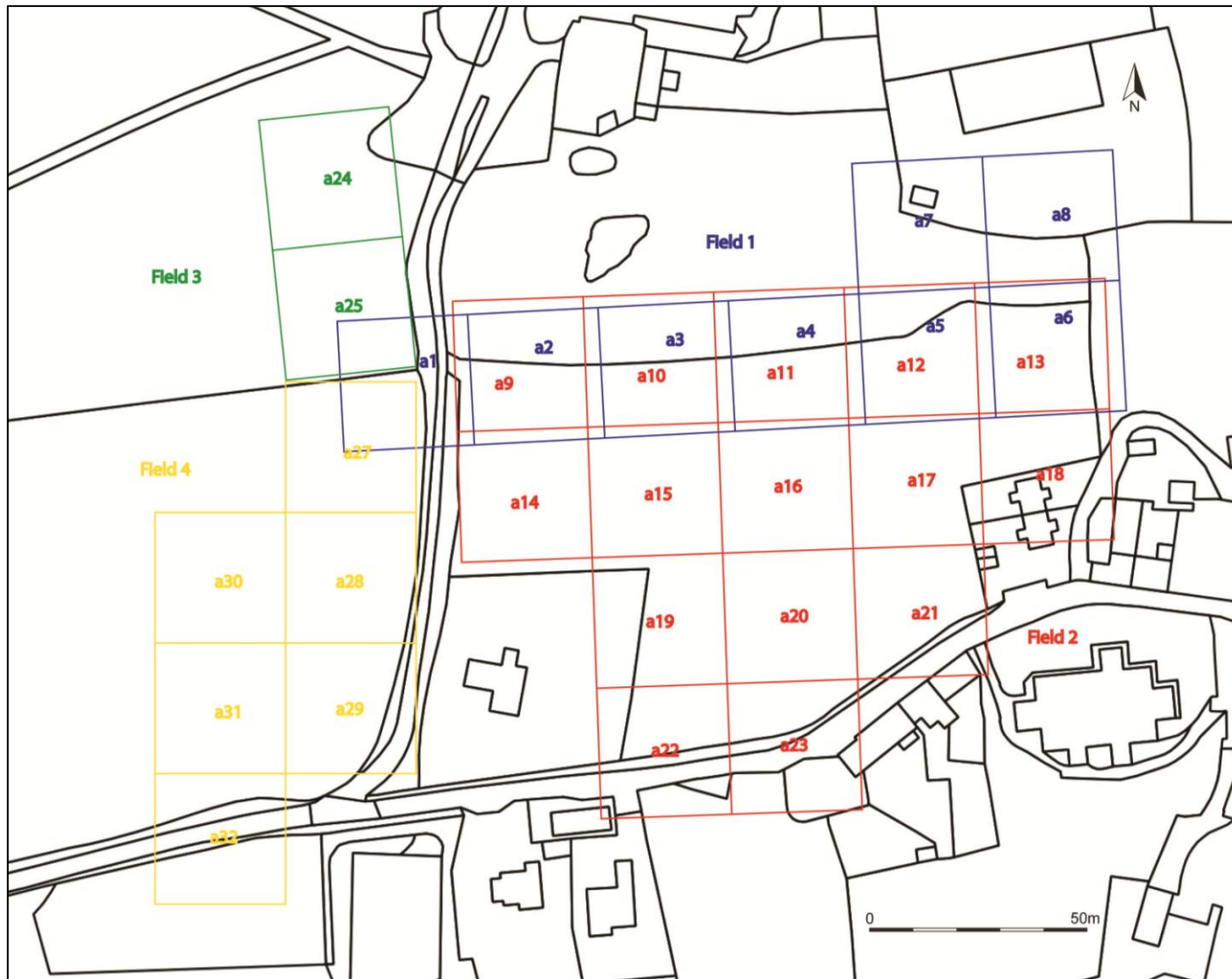
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<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

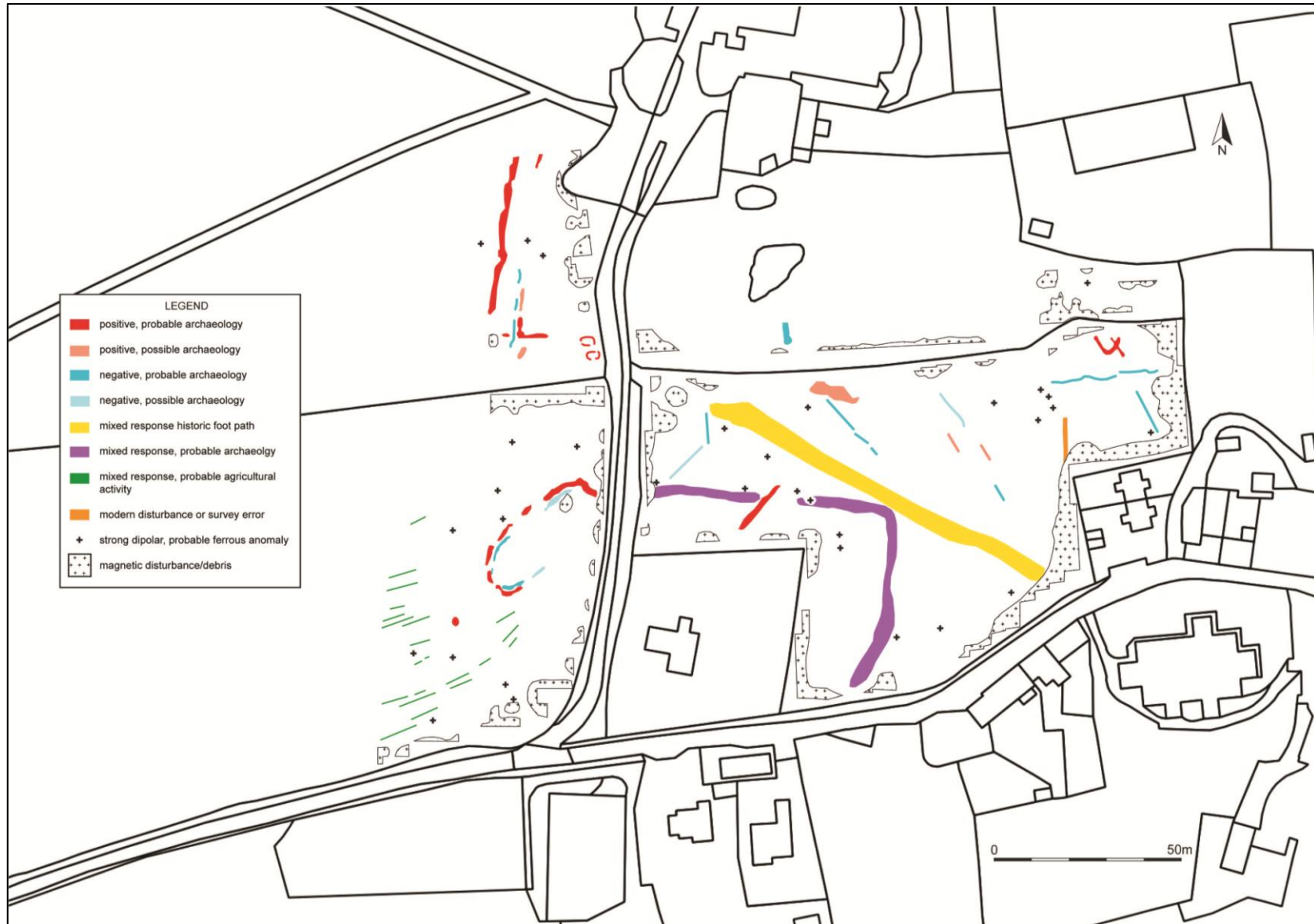
British Geological Survey 2017: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, DEVON



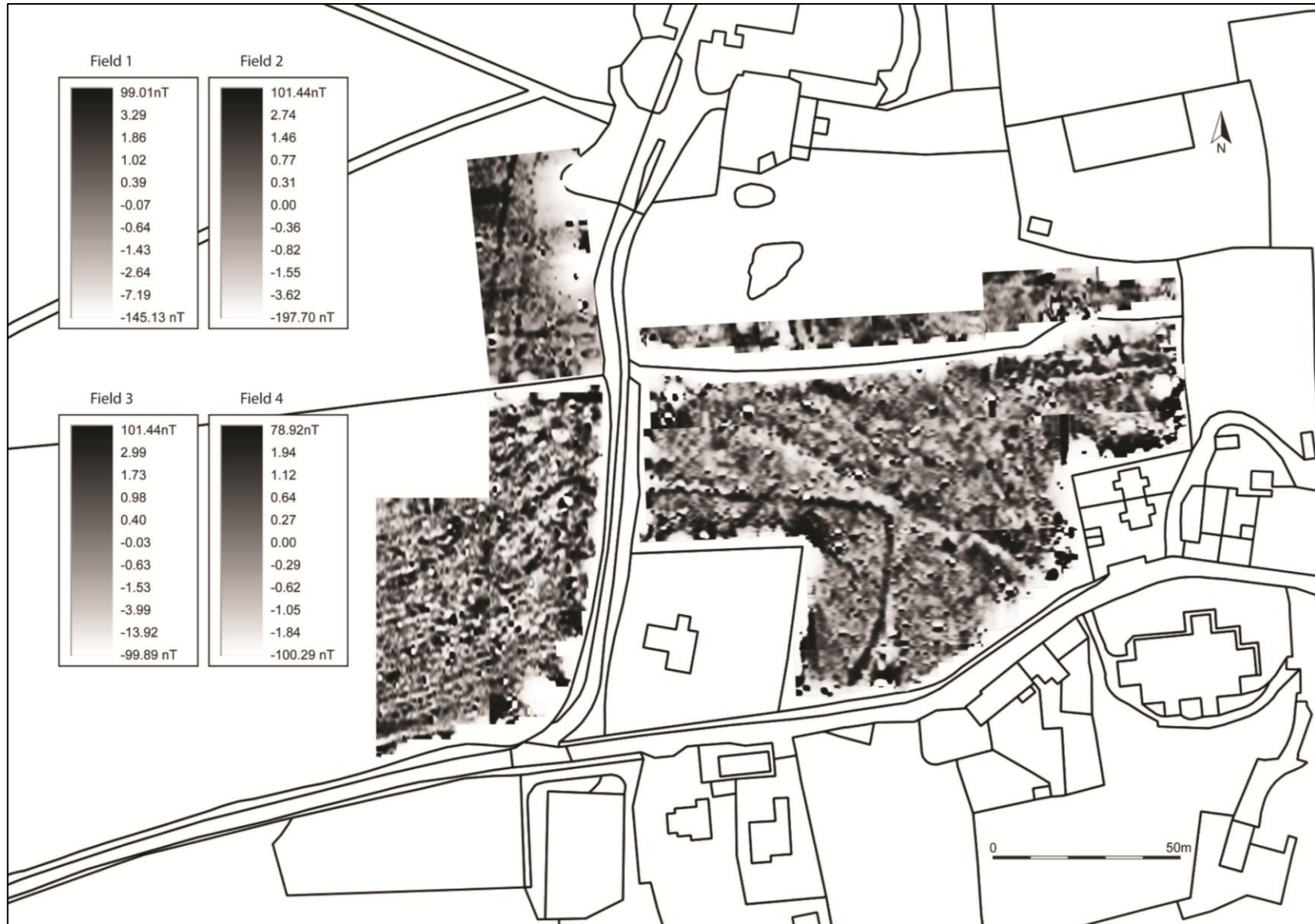
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION, WITHOUT FEATURE NUMBERS.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, DEVON



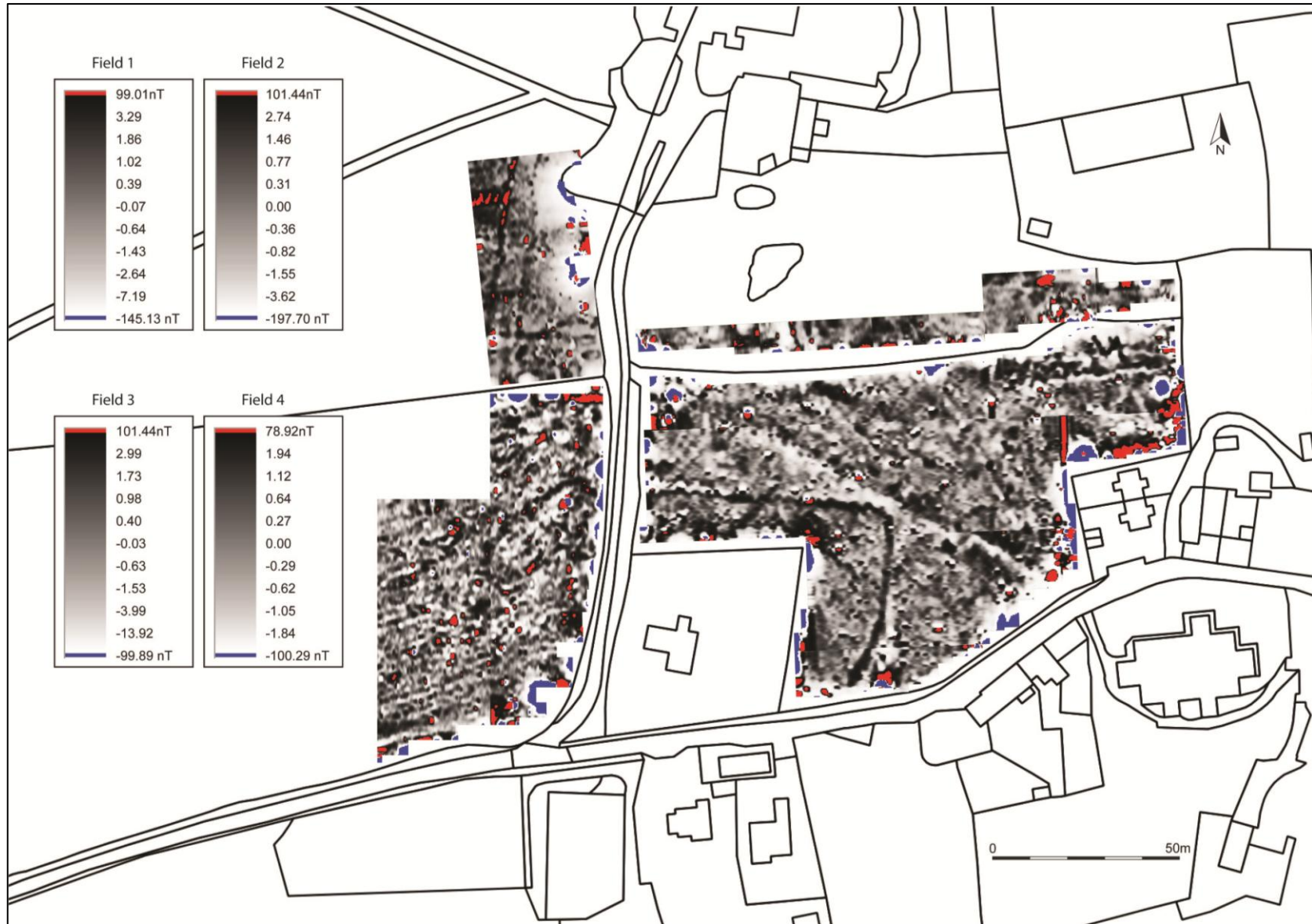
SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, DEVON



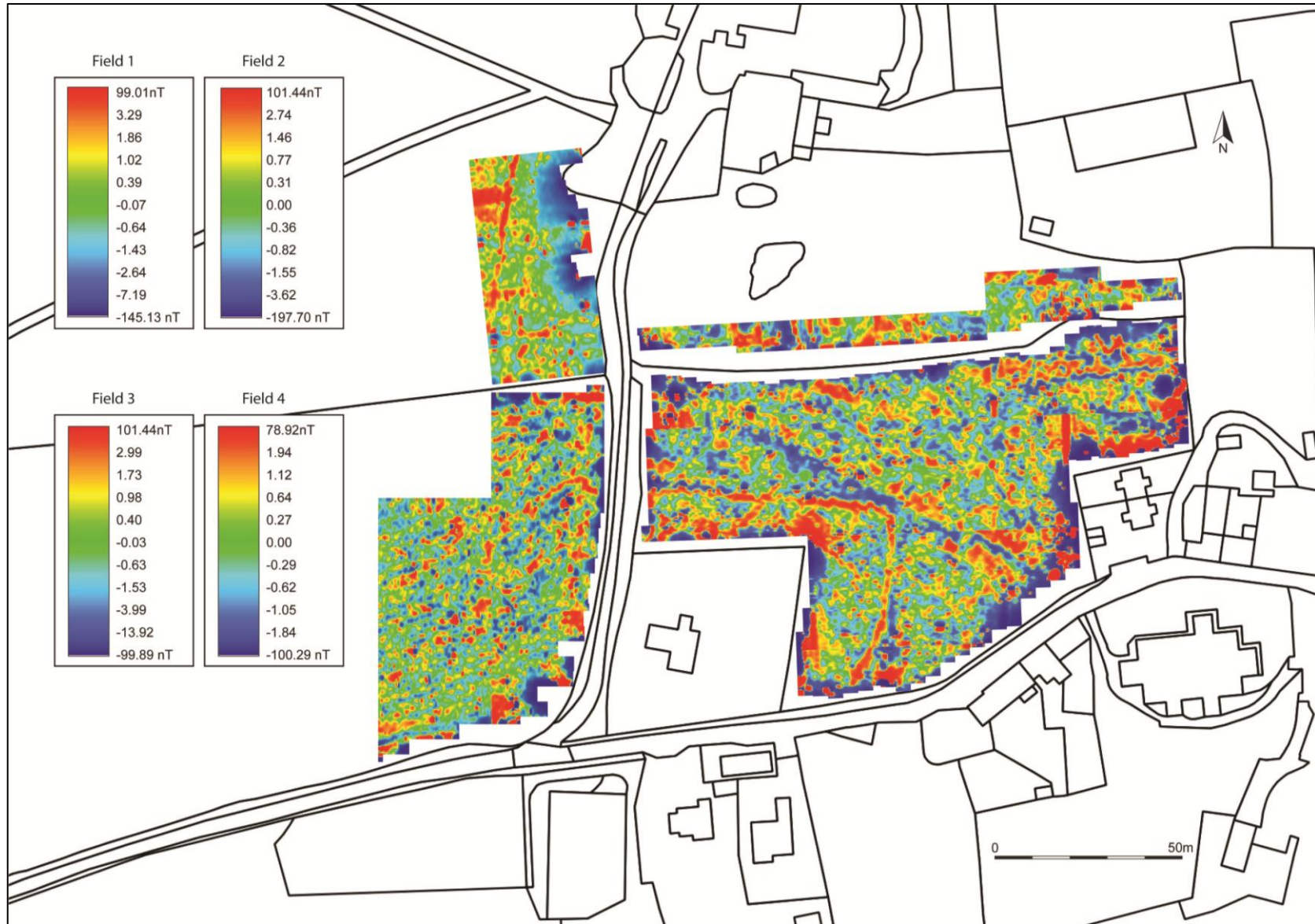
SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, DEVON



RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND AT CHURCH HILL, HOLBETON, DEVON



RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



PHOTOGRAPH 1: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 3 LOOKING TOWARDS FIELD 4; TAKEN FACING SOUTH.



PHOTOGRAPH 2: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 3 TOWARDS EASTERN BOUNDARY AND CHURCH, SHOWING FARM MACHINERY; TAKEN FACING EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 3: VIEW OF HEDGE THAT RUNS ALONG BOUNDARY OF FIELD 3; TAKEN FACING EAST (1M SCALE).



PHOTOGRAPH 4: VIEW ALONG SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 3; TAKEN FACING WEST.



PHOTOGRAPH 5: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1, LOOKING TOWARDS ALL SAINTS CHURCH; TAKEN FACING SOUTH-EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 6: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1; TAKEN FACING EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 7: VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING SOUTH.



PHOTOGRAPH 8: VIEW ACROSS FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 9: VIEW ALONG OLD FOOTPATH THAT RUNS ACROSS FIELD 2 TOWARDS ALL SAINTS CHURCH; TAKEN FACING SOUTH-EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 10: VIEW OF CORNER OF BOUNDARY AROUND VICARAGE; TAKEN FACING SOUTH.



PHOTOGRAPH 11: VIEW OF BOUNDARY SURROUNDING VICARAGE PLOT; TAKEN FACING SOUTH (1M SCALE).



PHOTOGRAPH 12: VIEW OF MANHOLE COVER ALONG SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING EAST (1M SCALE).



PHOTOGRAPH 13: VIEW ALONG SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING



PHOTOGRAPH 15: VIEW OF GATE IN SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FIELD 2 LOOKING TOWARDS ALL SAINT CHURCH; TAKEN FACING SOUTH-EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 15: VIEW OF EASTERN END OF FIELD 2, SHOWING BOREHOLE; TAKEN FACING EAST.



PHOTOGRAPH 16: VIEW OF MANHOLE COVERS ALONG EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING SOUTH (1M SCALE).



PHOTOGRAPH 17: VIEW OF EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2; TAKEN FACING EAST.

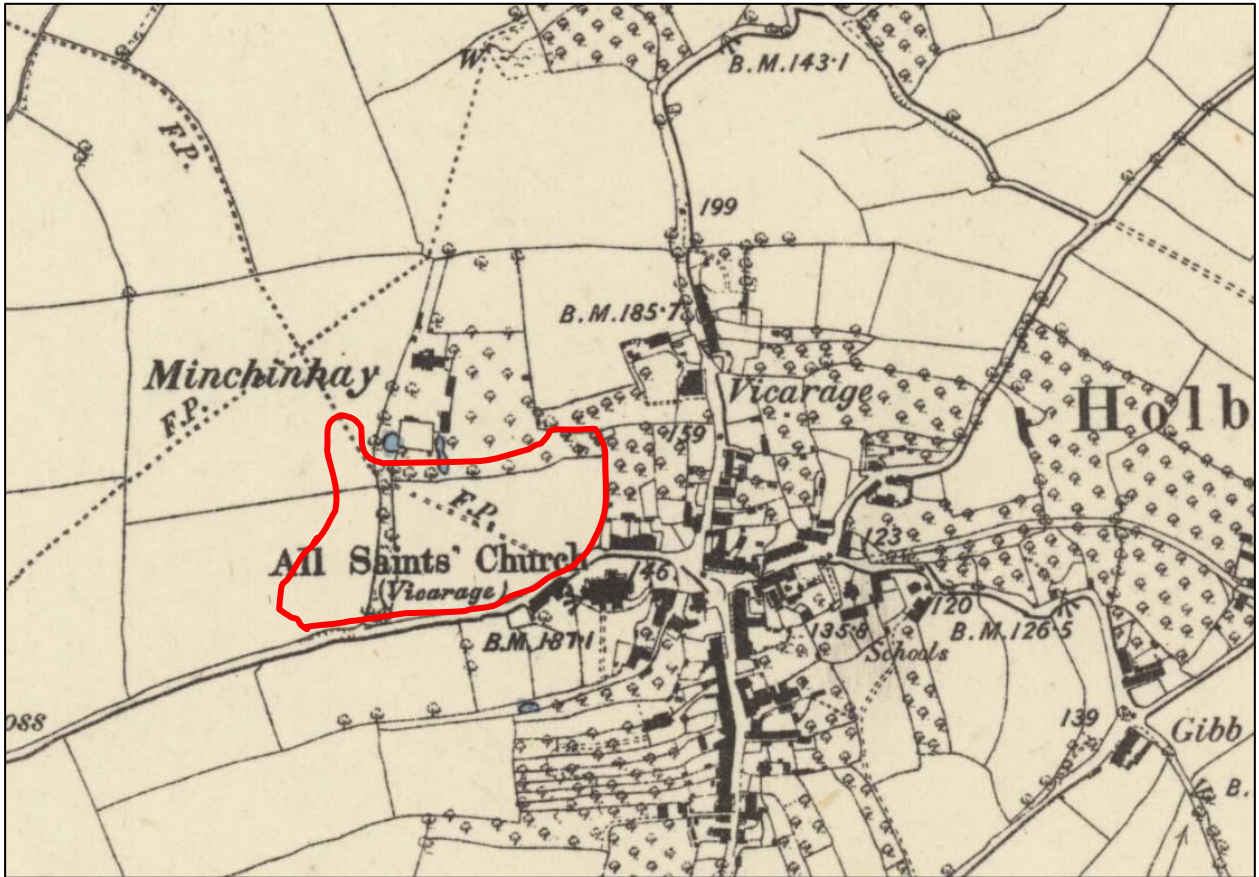


PHOTOGRAPH 18: VIEW OF SOUTHERN END OF FIELD 4; TAKEN FACING SOUTH-WEST.

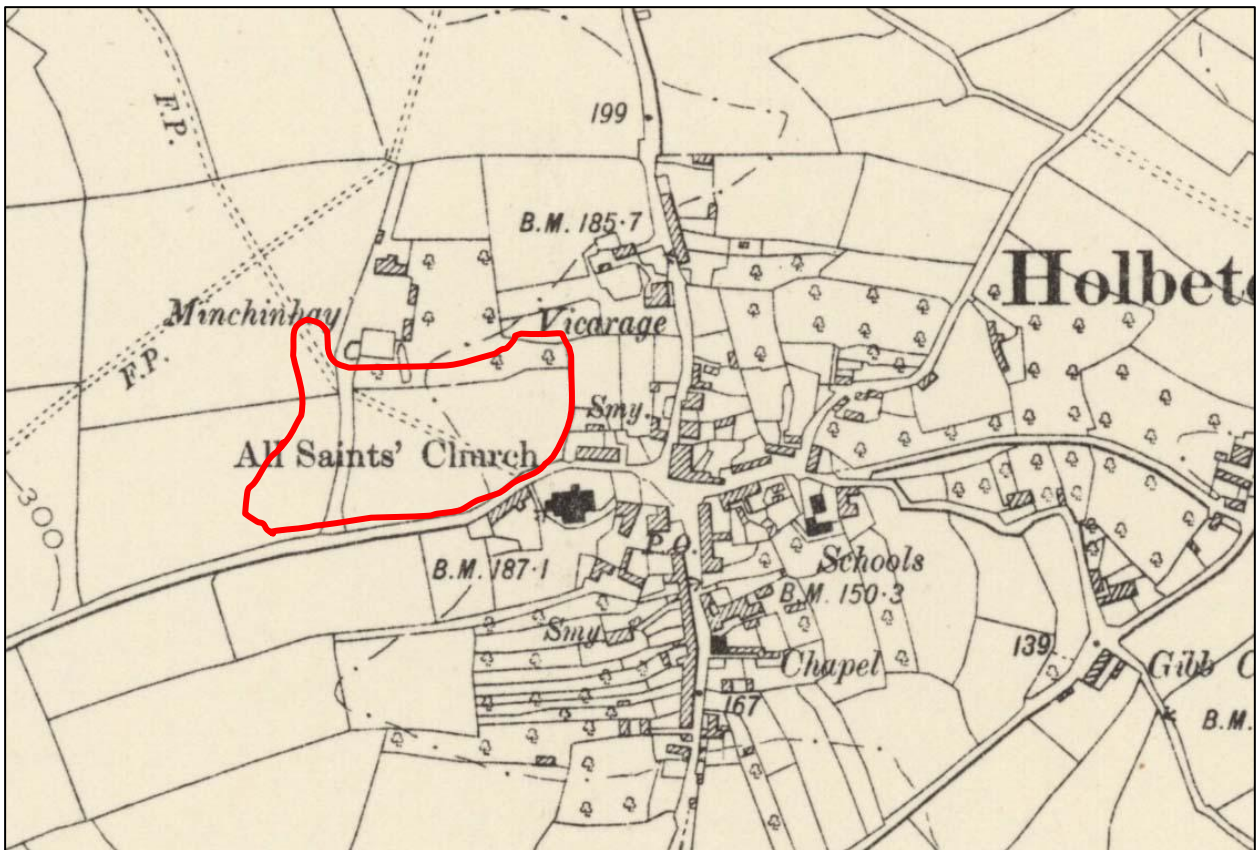


PHOTOGRAPH 19: VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD 4; TAKEN FACING NORTH.

APPENDIX 3: HISTORICAL MAPPING



EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 6" MAP OF 1886. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (CRO).



EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 6" MAP OF 1906. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (CRO).



THE OLD DAIRY
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK
SOUTH MOLTON
DEVON
EX36 3LH

TEL: 01769 573555

EMAIL: MAIL@SWARCH.NET