

**LAND AT CLOISTER HALL FARM
FRITHELSTOCK
TORRIDGE
DEVON**

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180928



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Land at Cloister Hall Farm, Frithelstock, Torridge, Devon

Results of a Geophysical Survey

By J. Bampton
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a Private Client

Summary

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Cloister Hall Farm, Frithelstock, Torridge, Devon. The site is located on the west side of Cloister Hall Farm; largely within the bounds of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) associated with a 13th century Augustine Priory, for which some remains still stand.

The geophysical survey identified a depth of made- and disturbed ground beside the standing agricultural buildings that was visible as on the ground. The survey also identified historic field boundaries and modern and undated drainage features, including possible boundary ditches.

Although debris may mask the archaeological potential of parts of the site; the responses that are identifiable suggest that there are not significant structural remains associated with the Augustine Priory in this part of SAM at Cloister Hall Farm. Furthermore modern disturbance from services, truncation by modern terracing and erosion from agricultural machinery and use will have severely compromised any potential archaeological deposits. An undated possible boundary ditch in the north half of the survey area is the most significant anomaly identified in this survey and may be associated with a former field boundary (not shown on historic mapping) or drainage.

Given the presence of made ground beside the south-west end of the north agricultural building it is unlikely that the formation level of a proposed hard standing area or track would be deep enough to encounter in-situ archaeological deposits.



September 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT CLOISTER HALL FARM
PARISH:	FRITHELSTOCK
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 46285 19593
PLANNING NO.	PRE-PLANNING
SWARCH REF.	FCY18

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by The Client to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Cloister Hall Farm, Frithelstock, Devon, as part of the pre-application requirements for a proposed new area of hard standing alongside an existing agricultural building. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Balmond 2018) and Section 42 Licence drawn up following advice from Nick Russell of Historic England. The site is within the limits of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 1009304) associated with the remains of Frithelstock Priory.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the west side of Cloister Hall Farm, the proposed track intended to skirt the south-west and part of the south-east side of a modern farm building. The farm itself is on a high ridge running between Frithelstock Stone and the A386 from Great Torrington and on the plateau of a north facing slope on a hill between tributaries to the River Torridge. The site was within 60m of Frithelstock church, in an undulating field that sloped moderately to the north-west becoming very steep as it fell away to a small water course. The site was at a height of c.92m AOD (Figure 1).

The site is on the border of two soils in this area; the well-drained fine loamy soils often over rock of the Neath Association and the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstone with occasional mudstone and siltstone dykes of the Bude Formation (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Frithelstock was a large Domesday Manor (*Fredelestoch*) with 52 households and worth c.£8. It was owned by Count Robert of Mortain and occupied by *Robert* son of *Ivo* (Morris 1992). Frithelstock Priory, an Augustinian priory, was founded by Robert de Beauchamp in around 1220 and endowed with the manor of Frithelstock and connected to Hartland Abbey. It was occupied as a priory until the dissolution in 1536 (Lysons 1822). The priory is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 1009304). The SAM area includes associated Grade I and Grade II Listed structures; The Church of St Mary and St Gregory (List Entry no. 1105177), a wall adjacent to the west end of the church (1305777), priory church ruins (1326508), cloisters (13265433) and Cloister Hall Farm with barn, cartshed, wall, gateway and outbuilding (1105178; 1305783). Additional structures within the complex/area of the farm are also listed as non-designated assets on the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER), e.g. MDV440 to the west of the church.

The Devon HER provides details of the Priory's recent history and listing, summarised forthwith: Restoration work was carried out by the Devon Archaeological Society in the early 1930s. The extant remains at that time were described as the ruins of the early 13th century church, 14th century lady chapel and footings of a 14th century tower. Excavations in 1929 provided evidence

for buildings to the east and west ends of the church as well as finds of tiles and other architectural fragments. The remains represent the only substantial survival of a monastic house in Devon. The monastic cemetery has continued in use as the parish church graveyard. The farmhouse and a number of barns are Grade I and II listed and the farmhouse may contain medieval fabric forming part of the Priors House, as well as reused architectural fragments from the priory (HER no. MDV419). Monitoring works on several sites in the general area (e.g. Morris 2011) have revealed a number of archaeological features and finds, including medieval and post-medieval North Devon pottery.

The place-name 'Frithelstock' is derived from a personal name and the Old English, *stoc* meaning 'Frithulac's outlying farm' (Watts 2004). The Devon Historic Landscape Character (HLC) lists the site as within modern enclosure, although in an area of medieval enclosures based on strip-fields. Cartographic sources (see Appendix 2) show that in the latter 20th century field boundaries were removed from the site that had defined a semi-circular end to the field that respected the top of what becomes a steep valley slope. In the same time period, by 1982, the two modern agricultural barns adjacent to the site were built and subsequently they were modified, including an extension of the north building to the south-west. A barn or shed shown in the south of the site between 1887 and 1982 has also subsequently been removed.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Balmond 2018) and Section 42 Licence drawn up following advice from Nick Russell (Historic England), best practice and ClfA guidance. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The geophysical (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* (ClfA 2014b).

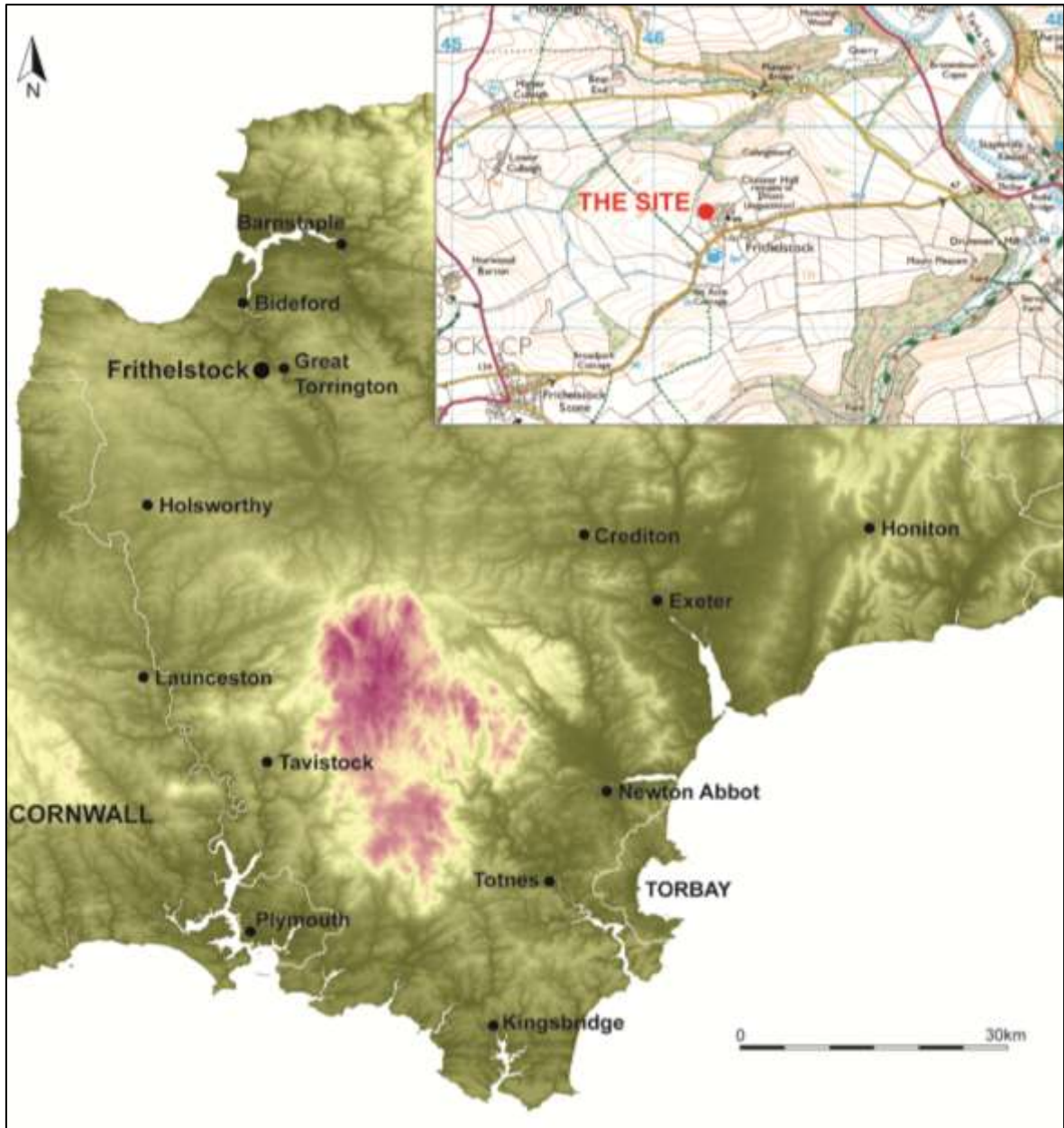


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.0.6ha 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 27th of September 2018 by J. Bampton; the survey data was processed by J. Bampton.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The Site is located within a field surrounding the north and west sides of Cloister Hall Farm. The field fell-away, gradually becoming steeper, to the west and north-west into a combe. The combe being located both within the field and defining its north-west boundary. The slope of this valley became very steep and overgrown with scrub at the north-west extent of the geophysical survey area, although walkable contour paths were visible along the slope in places. A watercourse flowed along the majority of this valley. The field was under pasture, with cows, sheep and horses on the site.

The survey area was on the western side of modern agricultural buildings. Beside the buildings the ground had had a large amount of stone and other debris defining tracks around the buildings. Some current tracks were discernible on the ground towards gates in the west and south-west of the field and undulations were noted in the survey area including; possible plateaus in the slope, gullies defining drainage runs associated with man-holes that were visible in the ground, and most notable made-ground or a bund around- and associated with the levelling of ground for the northern modern agricultural building. The stone wall of a track along the south-west edge of the survey area was partially demolished and the site boundary adjacent to this was a stone lined bank with trees. Remains of a demolished building at the south-west end of this track (as shown on mapping) define part of the site boundary. This building was partially demolished after the cob walling was significantly damaged/worn away by cattle (owner, *pers. comm.* 2018). Stone debris was particularly noticeable in the topsoil in the east part of the survey area. Supporting photographs for the site inspection can be seen in Appendix 3.

2.3 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 30x30m. 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 all traverses out- and inbound by 2 intervals.

Details: 0.55965ha surveyed; Max. 112.84nT, Min. -124.22nT; Standard Deviation 14.54nT, mean 0.00nT, median 0.00nT.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 2 and 3 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.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate positive and negative, probable	Curvi-linear	Historic Field Boundary	Indicative of a ditch and bank and possible worn (compacted) path associated with an historic field boundary depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey (OS) removed between 1950 and 1982. Responses of +/-14nT.
2	Moderate positive and weak negative, probable	Linear	Boundary or drainage ditch	Indicative of a ditch with a possible remnant bank, therefore a possible boundary or drain. Can be extrapolated to align with a post and wire fence that defines the head of the watercourse to the north-west, in the base of the valley within the field. Responses of +11nT and -5nT.
3	Weak negative and occasional positive, probable	Linear	Field drain	Possible field drain (pipe or stone) draining water down-slope away from the modern farm buildings. Possibly aligns with a boundary visible on OS mapping, removed between 1950 and 1982. Possibly contiguous with Group 4. Response of between +/-4nT.
4	Weak to Moderate positive and negative, possible	Linear	Field boundary	Possible bank and ditch boundary depicted on OS mapping, removed between 1950 and 1982. Possibly contiguous with Group 3. Obscured by and possibly associated with made-ground represented by an area of magnetic disturbance/debris (Group 8) associated with modern agricultural buildings. Responses of up to +/-10nT.
5	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Field drain	Indicative of a stone drain of pipe, parallel to Group 3; either part of the same drainage associated with the barns or drainage associated with a relict field system possibly represented by Group 3. Response of between <-6nT.
6	Moderate magnetic debris with dipolar points, possible	amorphous	Debris or bonfire	An area on a very slight plateau or platform on the slope of the site indicative of disturbed ground, possibly the site of a bonfire or waste dump. Possible thermoremnant debris such as brick or ash. Response of between <-+/-18nT, occasionally up to +27nT.
7	Strong mixed and weak-moderate positive, probable	Ovoid and amorphous	Modern drain and soak-away	A very strong response, similar to those of identified iron man-hole covers connects with a predominantly positive response 'tail' running downslope. Responses of >+/-100nT for the possible man-hole; and +5 to +22nT with a shadow of <-9nT for the soak-away.
8	Strong magnetic debris/disturbance	Sub-rectangular to amorphous	Made- and disturbed ground	A spread of magnetic disturbance that surrounds the northERN modern agricultural building and equates to an earthwork on the site. Indicative of ground works associated with ground preparation for the modern building. The south-east half of this spread, adjacent to the southern agricultural building, is far more inclusive of magnetic debris containing metallic and/or thermoremnant material. Responses of <c.+/-22nT and +/-100nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified eight groups of anomalies and identified that the area immediately adjacent to the agricultural buildings had been subject to widespread ground disturbance and/or deposition of ferrous and other debris. The anomaly groups include a historic field boundary, a possible historic field boundary and drainage features, an undated ditch/possible boundary, an area of disturbed ground, modern drainage features and disturbed and made-ground associated with the extant modern agricultural buildings. The spread of disturbed ground adjacent to the buildings may obscure buried archaeological features, although the landscaping the spread alludes to may have truncated archaeological deposits or have buried them below the formation level of the proposed development. A lack of responses associated with walls/buildings that have been demolished in the last century may be indicative of shallow or non-existent foundations of some stone buildings on the site, in which case no such buried evidence may survive on the site. Cartographic and additional sources that support the following discussion and earlier interpretation can be seen in Appendix 2.

Anomaly Group 1 consists of curvi-linear moderate (+/-14nT) parallel negative and positive responses indicative of a ditch with either bank or compressed material flanks. It equates to a historic field boundary on Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from 1887 and that was ostensibly removed between the 1950's and 1982. This boundary defined the line at which the slope in the field, towards the watercourse valley, became too steep to be practicable. It may be associated with Groups 3 and 4, which are possibly part of the same boundaries removed from the 1950's onward.

Anomaly Group 2 consists of a weak-moderate (+11nT) linear response with an associated weak (-5nT) linear response indicative of a ditch with possible, although ephemeral, bank material. Aligned east-north-east by west-south-west. This Group could be drainage or an undated boundary. It ostensibly lines up with the head of the watercourse in the valley, which is currently defined by a post and wire fence: this may be a natural topographical point from which to define a boundary, or the logical point at which to funnel drained surface water. Although undated, it is most likely associated with the existing/relict field system or at least medieval or later activity on the site.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of a weak (+/-4nT) negative with occasional positive linear response indicative of an undated field drain comprised of a pipe or stone. It is parallel to and possibly associated with Group 5. It roughly aligns with a historic field boundary and may be contiguous with Group 4 and representing the removed historic field boundary. This boundary was present on 1887 OS mapping and removed between the 1950s and 1982. A drain may have utilized or run alongside this boundary, accounting for the response and/or the possible feature may have been severely truncated, accounting for the ephemeral response. This feature may have provided drainage for the original field and/or the farm complex.

Anomaly Group 4 consists of weak-moderate (+/-10nT) parallel positive and negative responses indicative of a ditch and bank field boundary. This Group also aligns with a historic field boundary removed in the 20th century (same as that referred to with Group 3) and it is probably representative of the historic boundary. However, it is within an area of disturbed-/made ground associated with Group 8 and the response may be obscured or false; in fact being associated with the made-ground of Group 8. Ostensibly probable, if Group 4 represent the historic boundary it may survive beneath Group 8 and Group 8 may be shallow in this area. It may also account for modern drainage associated with the farm complex, accounting for its visibility within a response of disturbed ground.

Anomaly Group 5 consists of a weak (-6nT) negative linear response indicative of a field drain lined with a pipe or stony material. It is parallel to Group 3 and probably associated with the same drainage function, either for the field or the farm complex.

Anomaly Group 6 consists of a spread of moderate (mostly ± 18 nT) magnetic debris indicative of disturbed ground that has either been turned over or possibly contains thermoremanent material such as ash or brick. It is in an area with a very slight plateau on the ground, but not a definable platform cut. It may be the location of a waste dump or area that was used to store things, or possibly a bonfire, although a more distinctive dipolar response would be more in keeping with an anomaly associated with in-situ burning. Peripheral aspects of this spread may be indicative of a small bonfire. This spread is most indicative of an area of disturbed ground with no discernible probable archaeological features within it.

Anomaly Group 7 consists of a strong (± 100 nT) ovoid mixed response with a weak-moderate (-9 to +22nT), mostly positive amorphous linear response. The strong response is comparable to iron man-hole covers identified on the site and it connects with a predominantly positive 'tail' running down slope. LiDAR indicates a possible trench may run from a man-hole between the agricultural buildings to the strong anomaly. The 'tail' may be a purposeful soak-away feature. Other modern drainage features along the south-east boundary of the site may indicate that drainage has been rerouted or adapted/modified on more than one occasion in modern times and this Group is probably associated with it. Some of the magnetic disturbance depicted running south-west from the most southerly man-hole is indicative of the probable current drainage.

Anomaly Group 8 consists of a spread of magnetic debris and disturbance adjacent to the modern agricultural buildings on the eastern side of the survey area. Adjacent to the north barn this material was visible as an earthwork that created a level surface on which to build and extend. The barns and yard area may have been cut-away and built-up to create a level surface, indicating that potential archaeological deposits may both have been truncated and buried. The southern part of this spread contained far more metallic and probable thermoremanent material than the northern part and may include the obscured lines of modern services (drains). A small spread of similar material in the south of the site may be associated with the demolished structure that partially survives in the boundary at the south end of the site.



FIGURE 2: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

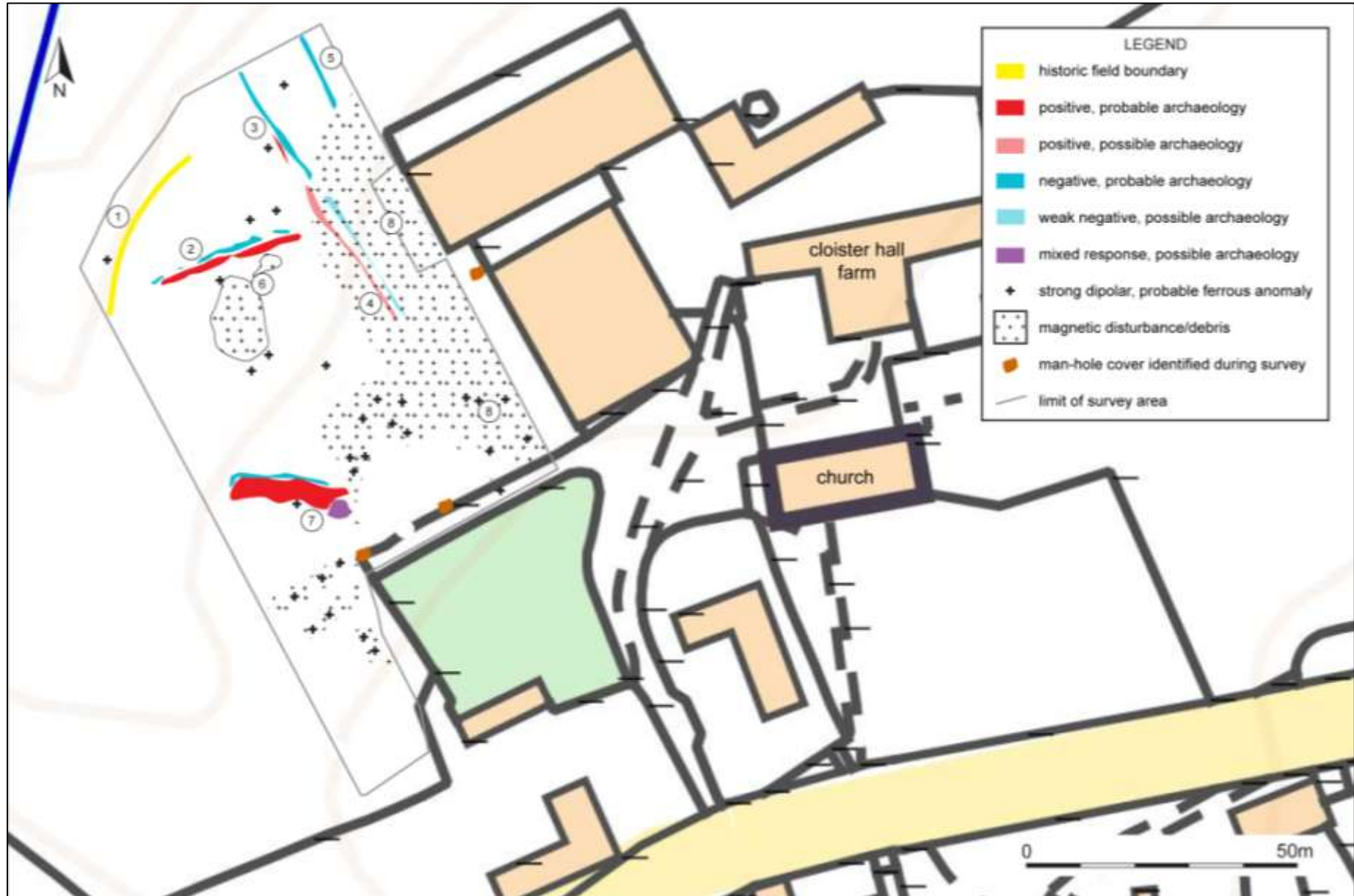


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located on the west side of Cloister Hall Farm; within the curtilage of a Scheduled Ancient Monument associated with a 13th century Augustine Priory, for which some remains still stand.

The site inspection indicated that the ground around the modern agricultural buildings had been landscaped; made-up on the north and west, down slope parts of the site; and presumably terraced slightly at the eastern end of the structures. A large amount of stone debris, possibly from earlier demolished structures/walls was notably within the earth track along the site of the buildings across which a hard standing has been proposed. The site in general was relatively undulating and modern services evident from man-hole covers and a demolished structure was visible at the south end of the site, within the site boundary.

The geophysical survey corroborated a depth of made- and disturbed ground beside the standing agricultural buildings and it identified historic field boundaries and modern and undated drainage features, including possible boundary ditches.

Although debris and the metal clad nature of the agricultural buildings may mask the archaeological potential of parts of the site; the responses that are identifiable suggest that there are not significant structural remains surviving within this part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Cloister Hall Farm. The spread of debris identified on the site may contain stone building material, although it is not possible to say if this debris was from structures on the site, or if more likely that they were part of the demolished structure in the south of the site. Furthermore modern disturbance from services, truncation by modern terracing and erosion from agricultural tracking of machinery will have severely compromised any potential archaeological deposits.

The undated possible boundary ditch aligned east-north-east by west-south-west, in the north half of the survey area, is the most significant anomaly identified in this survey and may be associated with a former boundary or drainage of medieval or later date.

Given the presence of made ground beside the south-west end of the north agricultural building (especially at its north-west end) it is unlikely that the formation level of a proposed hard standing area would be deep enough to encounter in-situ archaeological deposits. However, given the high archaeological sensitivity of the site It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be conducted during the groundworks for any new tracks and hard standing areas.

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Devon Heritage Centre

Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XXIX.7, surveyed 1886, published 1887

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XXIX.7, surveyed 1904, published 1904

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



FIGURE 4: Geophysical survey grid location and numbering.

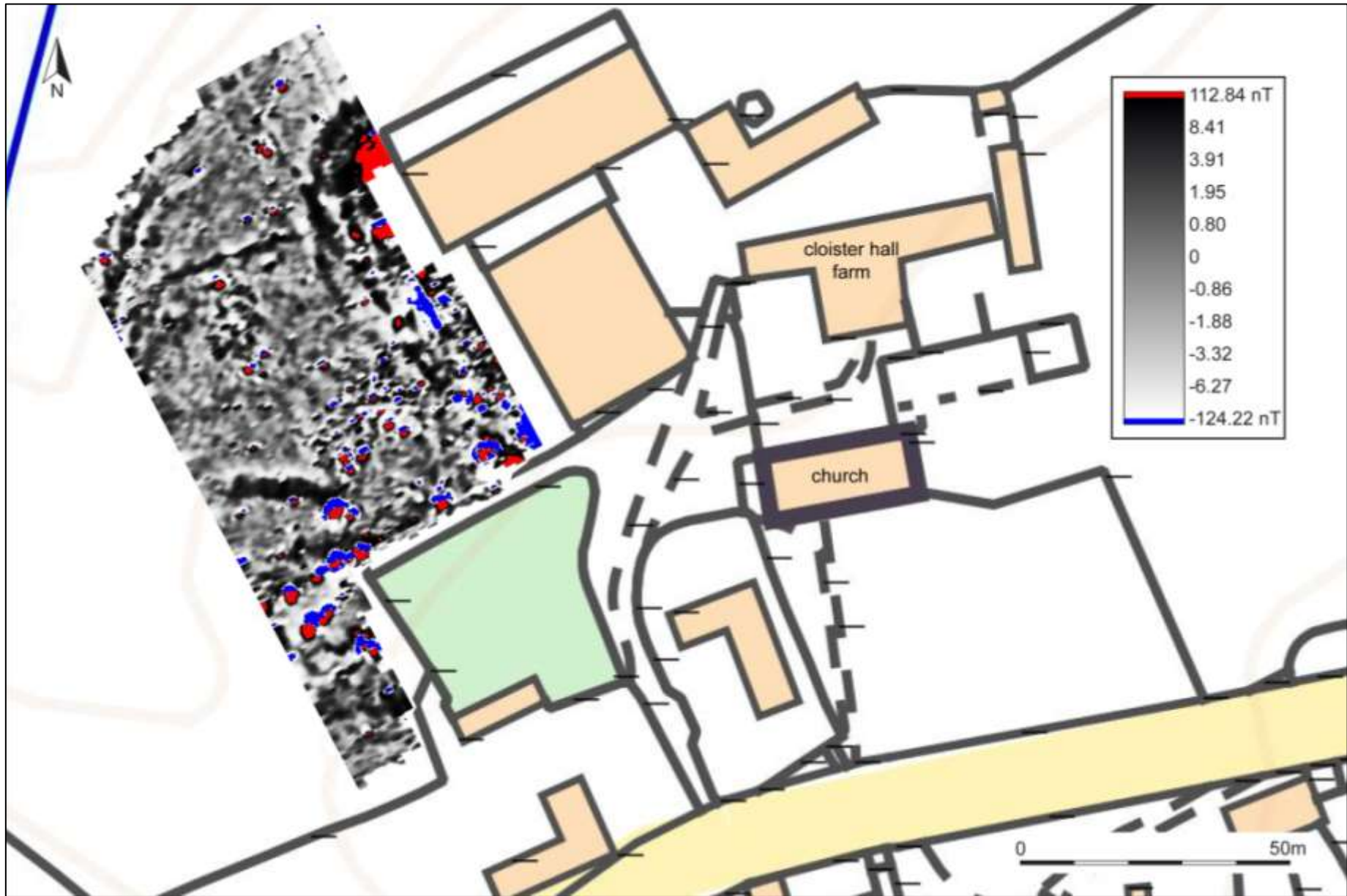


FIGURE 5: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

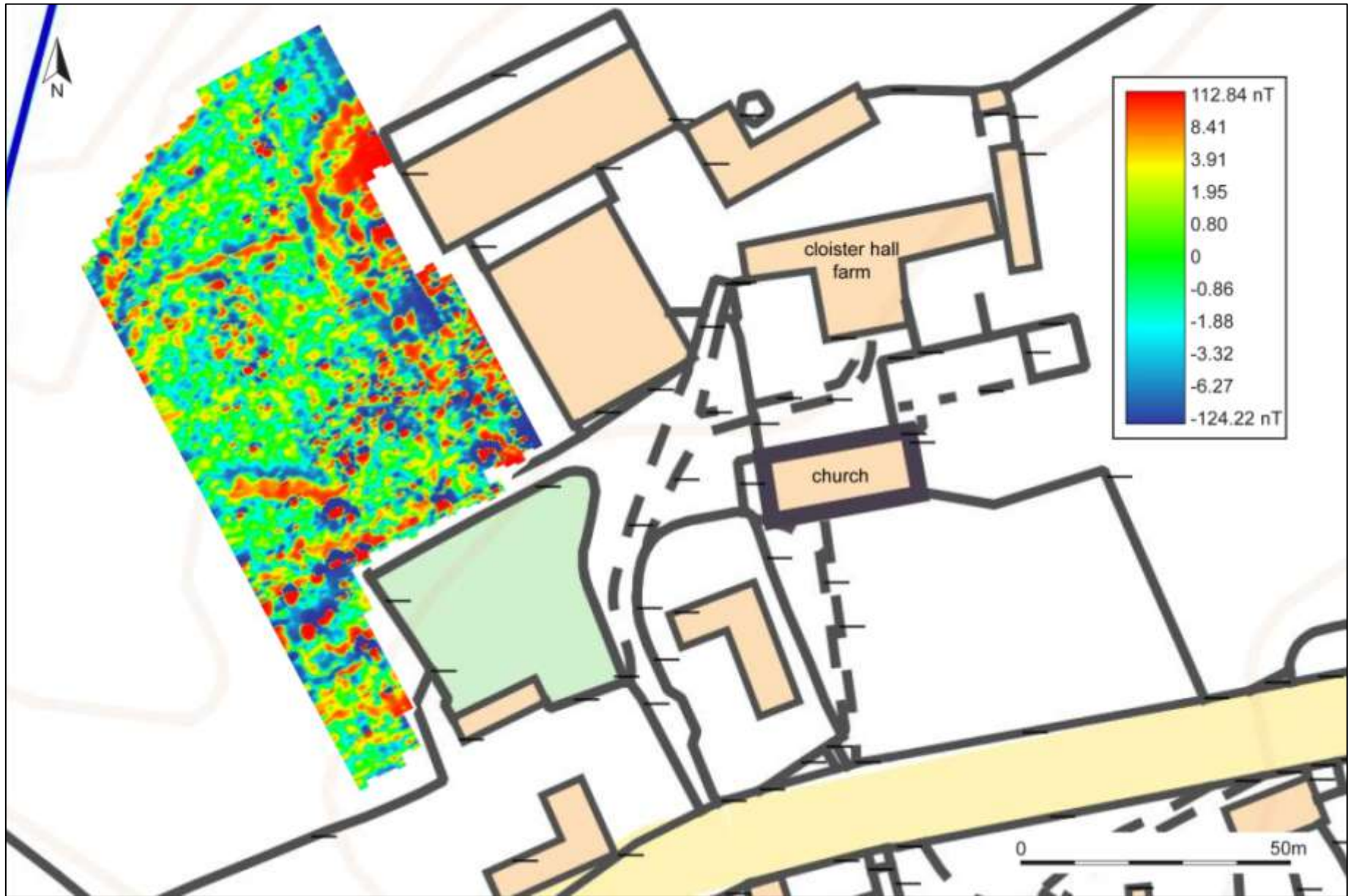


FIGURE 6: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING SOURCES

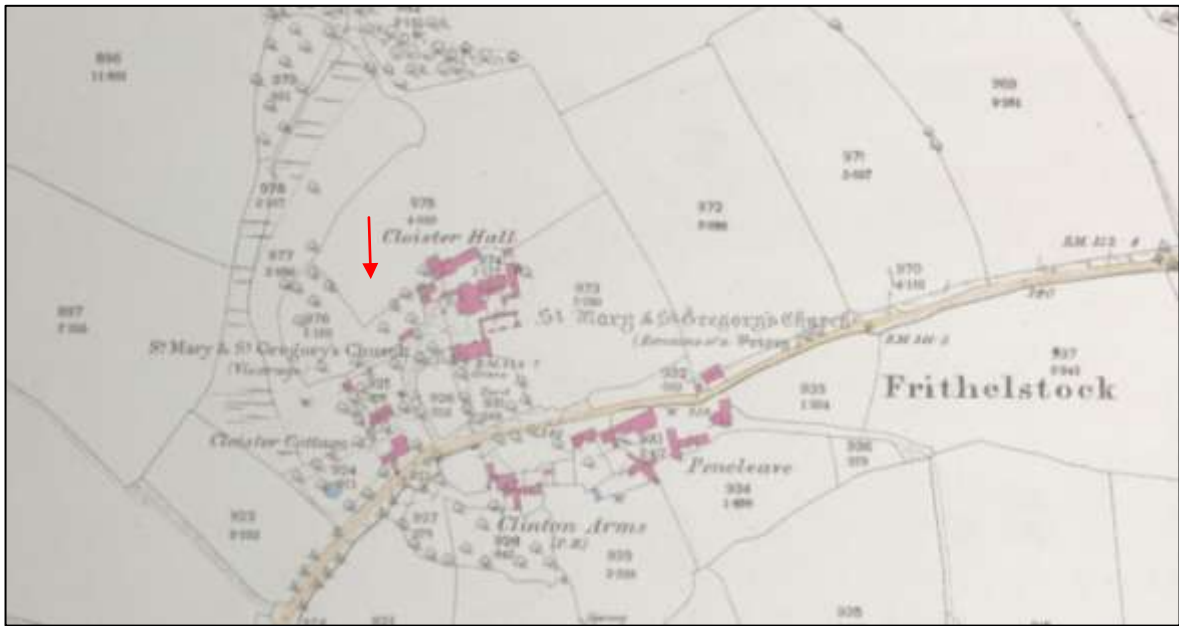


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1887; THE SITE IS INDICATED (DHC).



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1904; THE SITE IS INDICATED (DHC).

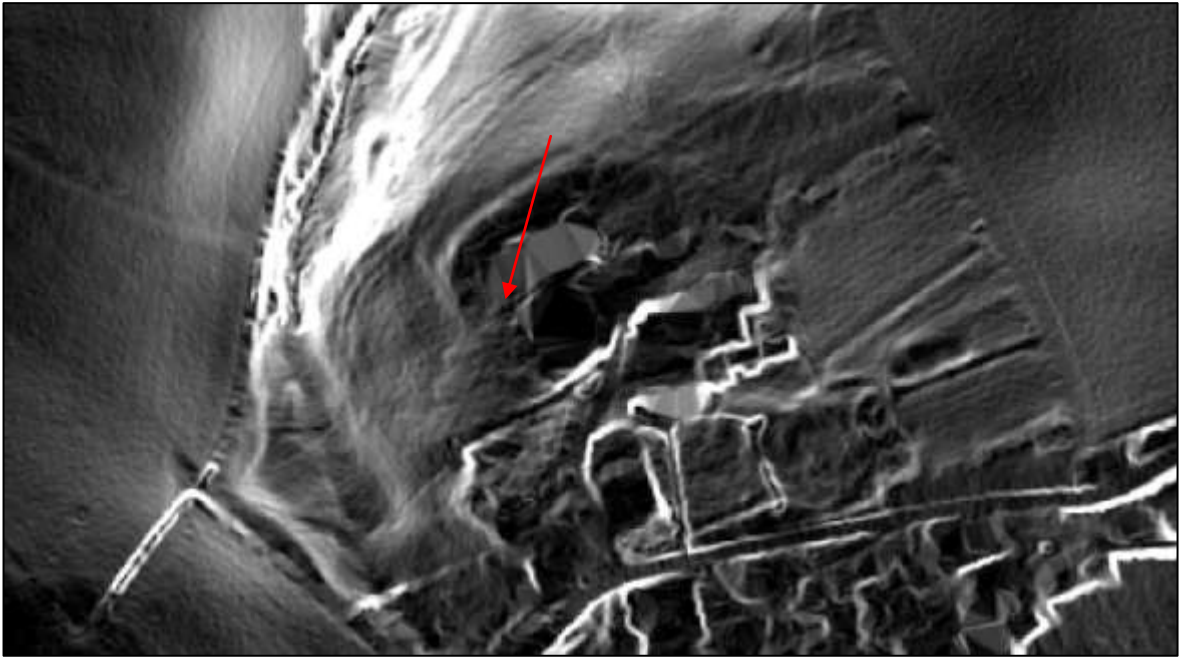


FIGURE 9: TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY), ©NERC; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



FIGURE 10: CLOISTER HALL FARM AND FRITHELSTOCK PRIORY RUINS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 11: VIEW FROM ENTRANCE TO CLOISTER HALL FARM WORKING YARD THROUGH TRACK TOWARDS SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 12: CLOISTER HALL FARM, WORKING YARD, CHURCH AND RUINS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 13: VIEW FROM CLOISTER HALL FARM, WORKING YARD, TOWARDS THE SITE BETWEEN THE MODERN AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 14: SITE VIEWED FROM THE GATE BETWEEN THE MODERN AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 15: SITE VIEWED FROM THE GATE BETWEEN THE MODERN AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 16: VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF THE NORTH AGRICULTURAL BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 17: SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 18: SOUTH AGRICULTURAL BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 19: GATE AND TRACK-WAY ALONG THE SOUTH-EAST EDGE OF THE SITE, HEADING TOWARDS THE PRIORY AND CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 20: RUINS IN THE SOUTH OF THE SITE AT THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST AND OF THE TRACK (AS MAPPED) ALONG THE SOUTH-EAST EDGE OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 21: SOUTH-EAST BOUNDARY AT THE CORNER OF THE RUINS AS MENTIONED ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 22: RUINS OF DEMOLISHED BARN INCORPORATED INTO SITE BOUNDARY AT THE SOUTH OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 23: SOUTH END OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 24: SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 25: SITE SHOT SHOWING THE VALLEY THAT RUNS ACROSS THE FIELD, WEST OF THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 26: SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 27: SITE SHOT SHOWING THE STEEP VALLEY SLOPE IMMEDIATELY NORTH-WEST OF THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 28: SITE SHOT SHOWING THE NORTH AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AND MADE-GROUND EARTHWORK RIDGE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 29: HARD STANDING ON THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE NORTH AGRICULTURAL BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 30: TRACK ALONG THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF THE NORTH AGRICULTURAL BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 31: HARD-CORE STONE AND CONCRETE RUBBLE DEBRIS IN TRACK AT THE GATE/ENTRANCE BETWEEN THE TWO MODERN AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST ((NO SCALE).



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