

**LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE
CHAWLEIGH
MID DEVON
DEVON**

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190121



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LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By J. Bampton
Report Version: FINAL
21st January 2019

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Stags (The Agent)
on behalf of a Private Client

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Bells Close, Chawleigh, Mid Devon, Devon. The site is located on the north side of Chawleigh, immediately north of Bells Close, c.300m north-west of the 15th century, Grade I Listed, St James's Church.

The geophysical survey identified five linear anomalies and nine discrete ovoid anomalies. Of the linear anomalies; two were associated with probable post-medieval or later field boundaries with banks and ditches; with the further three very ephemeral linear anomalies clearly orientated with the same field system. The discrete ovoid anomalies were indicative of undated cut features such as pits or treethrows, and some may relate to burning events or magnetic debris.

The site inspection indicated that modern ploughing truncation of any buried archaeological resource will have occurred and that a reputed burial mound near to the site may in fact be a natural feature, although the precise location of the supposed burial mound is unknown.

The proposed development would have no impact on the majority of nearby designated heritage assets; and a neutral to negligible impact on the Grade I Listed Church of St James and Scheduled Ancient Monument Castle at Stone Barton.

Whilst the geophysical survey returned limited results, it may be determined that an archaeological recording condition is required to validate the geophysical survey results and determine the nature and date of the identified anomalies.



January 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE
PARISH:	CHAWLEIGH
DISTRICT:	MID DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 70899 12825
PLANNING NO.	PRE-PLANNING
OASIS NO.	SOUTHWES1-337312
SWARCH REF.	CBC18

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Stags (The Agent) on behalf of The Client to undertake a geophysical survey on land off Bells Close, Chawleigh, Devon, as part of the pre-application requirements for a proposed housing development. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Balmond 2018) that was drawn up in consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer at Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the south-west corner of a field on the north side of the village of Chawleigh, to the north of the B3042 and off of Bells Close (becoming School Close) and c.300m north-west of the village church (St. James's Church). The site is located on a relative plateau on a ridge top that eventually falls away to the north into a coombe, which forms a tributary of the Little Dart River, north of the site. The site was at a height of c.165m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils on the site are the well-drained fine loamy soils often over rock of the Neath 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

The place-name 'Chawleigh' is derived from the Old English, *čealf* and *lēah* meaning 'calf pasture' (Watts 2004). At Domesday Chawleigh (*Caluelie/Calvelie*) was recorded as a large manor worth £12 with approximately 51 households. It was held by Siward prior to the conquest and by Baldwin in 1086 (Morris 1992). Chawleigh is located in the hundred of North Tawton and the deanery of Chulmleigh. It passed to the Chichester Family from the Courtenays and then on to the Hon. Newton Fellows, owner of Eggesford, who held the manor in 1822 (Lysons 1822) and still was the principle land owner at the time of the 1848 tithe apportionment.

The development site lies to the north west of the Chawleigh Conservation Area, which contains a number of listed buildings including the Grade I listed 15th century Church of St James (List Entry No.1325813) and the Grade II Listed 17th century or earlier Chawleigh Barton (1106614; MDV40958). The 18th century Grade II Listed Hollow Tree Farmhouse (1106608; MDV94042) is located c.0.4km west of the site. There are no scheduled monuments within 1km of the site; the nearest being a medieval castle (1016217; MDV19517) at Stone Barton c.1.3km to the north-north-east. The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates a reputed burial mound (MDV25397) located somewhere in the locality of the development site although no precise location is known. Within 1km of the site the HER also records flint scatters and scatters of post-medieval finds scatters to the west and south-east that include possible Mesolithic and bronze Age tools (MDV25394; MDV25463; MDV80468 and MDV537171).

Historic mapping shows the site as part of a large enclosed field from the early 19th century onward. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the fields containing the site as Barton Fields; likely to have been enclosed between the 15th and 18th centuries. The HLC describes parts of the immediate surrounding field-scape as modern or post-medieval enclosures. The 1848 Tithe Map and Apportionment records the field in which the development site sits (plot 1544) as part of Chawleigh Barton, owned by the Hon. Newton Fellows, occupied by William Saunders, under arable cultivation and named 'Turnip Mow'. The majority of the fields around the site defined by the tithe records were owned by the Hon Newton Fellows and had prosaic names, many of which implied wet or poor ground conditions (e.g. 'Higher Thistle Close', 'Rushy Meadow') and they were under a mixture of arable and pastoral cultivation. Subsequent historic mapping shows that the residential developments to the south of the site occurred through the latter part of the 20th century.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Balmond 2018), 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).

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

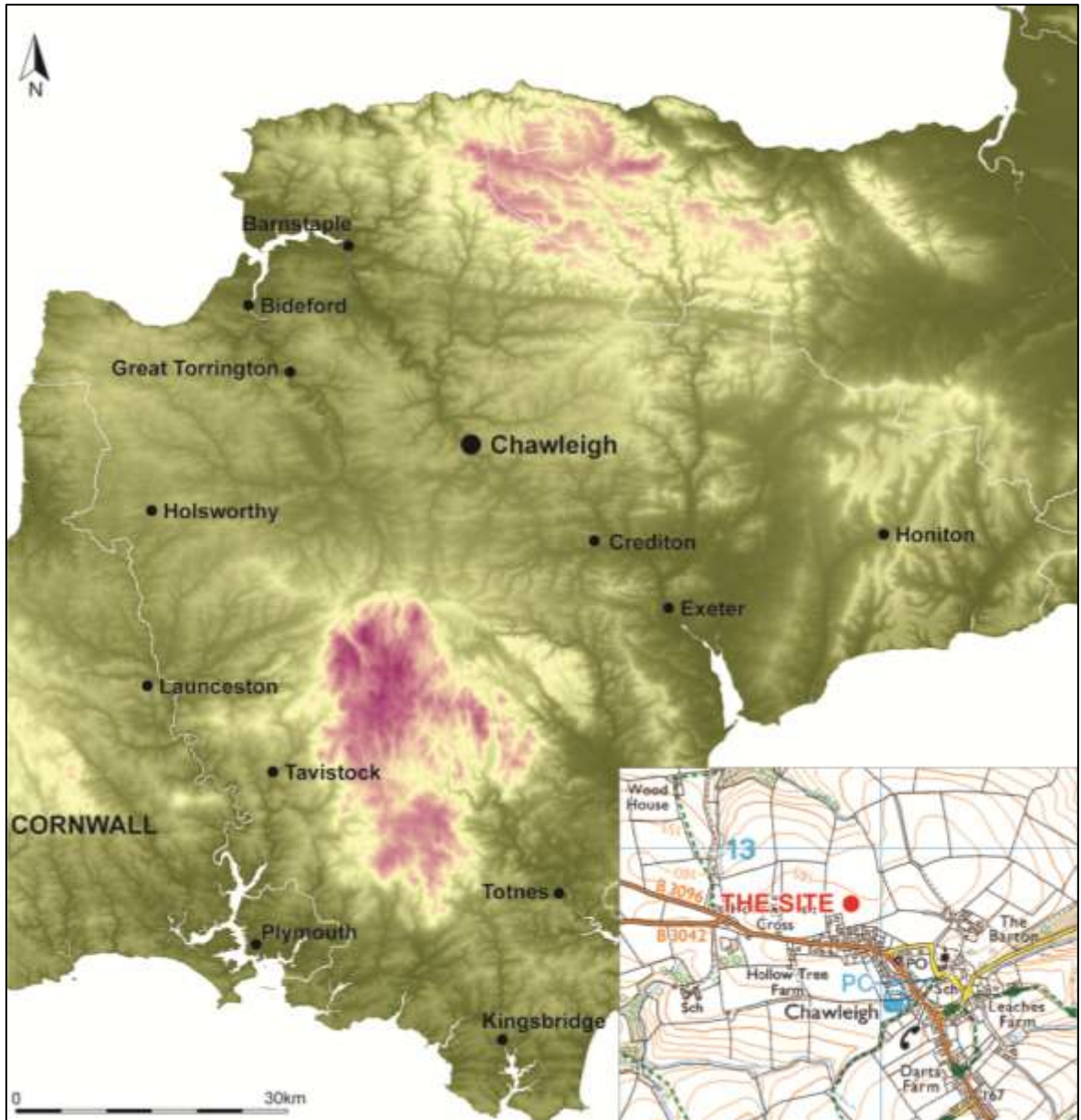


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.1.44ha 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 January 2019 by J. Bampton; the survey data was processed by J. Bampton.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The Site is located in the south-west corner of a large field immediately north of Bells Close, Chawleigh. The ground was relatively level and even with a slight mound (ostensibly natural) in the north-east quarter of the survey area (centred slightly south-west of the crossing point of survey grids 10, 11, 16 and 17). The site appeared to have been recently tilled and seeded with visible striations aligned north-west by south-east. The field was under pasture and contained short grass. The topsoil was relatively clayey and boggy and contained occasional post-medieval to modern sherds of pottery, such as Red Industrial Wares and White Refined Earthenware's; indicative of occasional muck-spreading in recent history. The topsoil also contained frequent angular stones (sandstone); indicative of shallow topsoil and ploughing having churned-up the natural geology below. The southern boundary to the survey area was associated with 20th century housing developments and included block walls, post and fence lines and an earth bank with hedge. The field boundaries about the site were comprised of earth banks, c.1m high, with hedges along either side. A drainage ditch had recently been cleaned or excavated along the western boundary of the field that revealed a light yellow-brown, stony clayey natural and that the topsoil was <c.0.30m. Overhead cables ran approximately north-south across the site. 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 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 all traverses out- and inbound by -2 intervals.

Details: 1.4343ha surveyed; Max. 97.57nT, Min. -107.58nT; Standard Deviation 6.41nT, mean 0.02nT, 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-strong positive and moderate negative, probable	Linear	Field Boundary	Indicative of a field boundary represented by a bank with flanking ditches. Not clearly visible on available historic mapping, but may be associated with boundaries shown on the 1804 Surveyor's Draft map. Responses of <+15 to +34nT and <-6 and -18nT.
2	Moderate positive, possible	Ovoid	Pit or Treethrow	Indicative of discrete cut features such as pits or treethrows. Responses of between +10nT and +23nT.
3	Moderate-strong positive with weak negative, possible	Ovoid	Pit, Treethrow or burning event/ deposit	Bipolar responses indicative of possible burning events or magnetic debris. The responses of these anomalies are weak, but the presence of possible pits/treethrows means these may be associated features if not magnetic debris. Response of between +15 to 41nT and -5 to -8nT.
4	Weak intermittent positive, possible	Linear	Relict ditches/drains; shallow ground disturbance	Ephemeral linear anomalies indicative of shallow ground disturbance (possibly agricultural) or severely truncated features. Weak responses within the limits of background variation that may not actually exist. Responses of between +/-3nT.
5	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Plough scar or drainage	Weak responses within the limits of natural variation that were visible on the ground as plough/tilling marks; with stronger responses associated with possible runner or mole-plough during agricultural groundworks. Land drains may provide a similar response and be laid on the same alignment. Response of <-3nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified five groups of anomalies and areas of ground disturbance associated with relatively recent housing development. The anomaly groups included: probable bank and ditch field boundaries; possible pits or treethrows and possible areas of burning magnetic debris that may be associated with pits or treethrows. There is also possible truncated or shallow linears associated with historic agricultural activity or drainage; and evidence of ploughing. Although undated the linear features appear comparable to existing field-scape are probably post-medieval or later in date. During the survey a frequent amount of angular stone within the topsoil and a ditch that indicated the topsoil directly overlaid natural geology alluded to the likelihood that ploughing will have truncated any buried archaeological resource. Occasional post-medieval pottery sherds, including White Refined Earthenware's and Red Industrial Wares suggest muck spreading having had occurred during this period. Cartographic and additional sources that support the following discussion and interpretation can be seen in Appendix 2.

Anomaly Group 1 consists of two linear features, each comprised of a moderate negative (-6 to -18nT) flanked on both sides by moderate-strong positive (+14 to +38nT). The example in the south-west corner of the site would have formed a possible rectilinear enclosure or field boundary that may have survived in some form to have been respected by the modern housing development boundary of *School Close* off of *Bells Close*. The other example, which is aligned approximately north-south and parallel to the other field boundaries in the extant field-scape and other Group 1 anomaly is probably part of an earlier phase of the extant field system. The ephemeral nature of the southern end of this response is indicative of it having been truncated. Neither feature is represented on the cartographic record back to the 1848 tithe map. However, its approximate north-south aligned limb may align with boundaries shown on the 1804 Surveyors draft map and the 1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map. Although all of these features may have

been removed prior to or during the early 19th century, they are probably part of the same extant field system (described as *Barton Fields* on the Devon HLC).

Anomaly Group 2 consists of five moderate (+10 to +23nT) ovoid responses indicative of discrete cut features such as pits or natural features such as treethrows. These anomalies are undatable and if they are more than geological they may be natural or man-made.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of four moderate-strong positive (+15 to +41nT) with and associated weak negative (-5 to -8nT) discrete/ovoid bipolar response. These responses could be the result of magnetic debris, but could also be indicative of possible in-situ thermoremanent/burning events, although with rather weak response strengths. Given the presence of other possible pit/treethrow type features it seems possible that these anomalies are associated with those, if not features in their own right. Water-logging of such features and natural hollows could create a similar, although usually even weaker response.

Anomaly Group 4 consists of three weak (+/-3nT) mainly positive ephemeral features whose response strength is within the parameters of natural variation on the site. The general geological response across the site is within +/-3nT, although predominantly within +/-1nT. Such weak responses could easily be discounted, although the straight pattern they present and consistency with the surrounding field pattern may indicate that they represent shallow ground disturbance or severely truncated features such as ditches, boundaries or plough marks.

Anomaly Group 5 consists of a regular parallel weak (<-3nT) negative linear responses indicative of ploughmarks or field drains. Aligned north-west by south-east these anomalies equate to plough/tilling marks that were visible on the ground with the clearer geophysical responses (as marked on Figure 3) equating to clearer examples on the ground. These clearer examples contained more visible natural inclusions and may indicate a runner or deeper cutting mole-plough associated with the agricultural preparation of the ground.

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

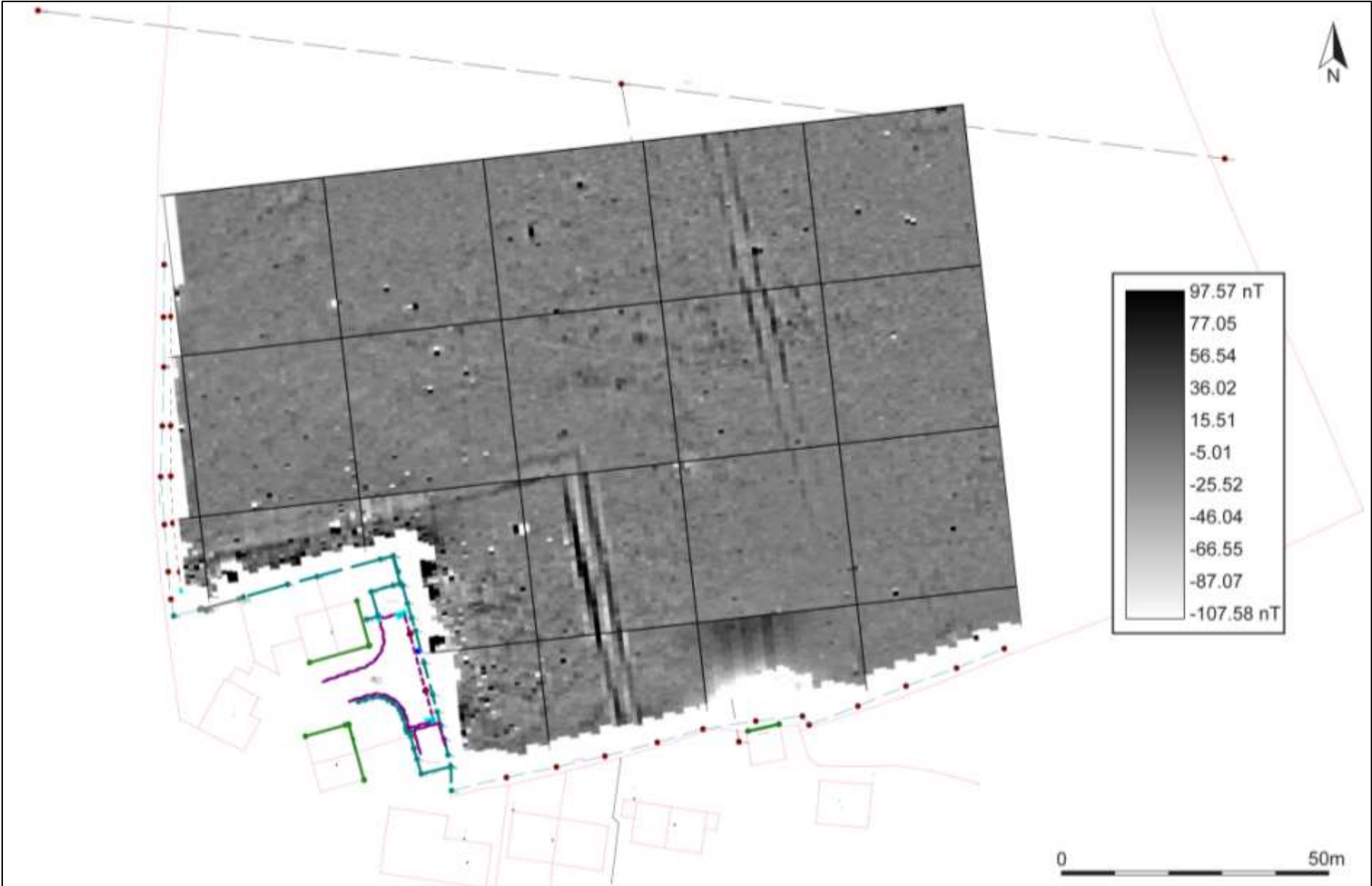


FIGURE 2: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

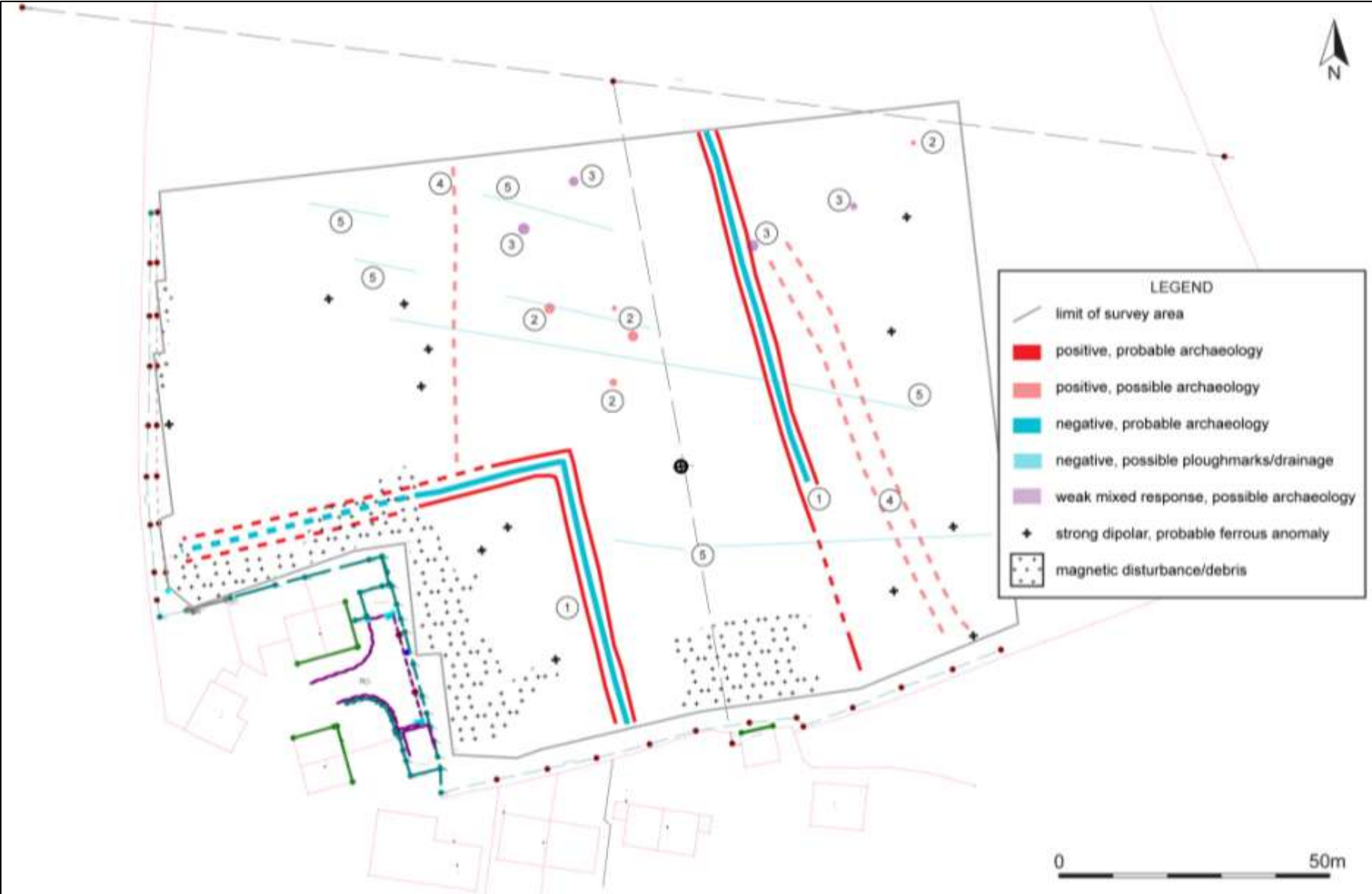


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 COMMENT ON POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Potential archaeological assets within the boundary of the site may be subject to direct impacts by a development.

The site is adjacent to a 20th century residential developments, which may have had some impact on the periphery of the site. It also has overhead cables with telegraph poles. The installation of which may have impacted upon the buried potential archaeological resource.

The relatively shallow nature of the topsoil and lack of substantial subsoil, as alluded to by the stony content of the topsoil and drainage ditch cut along the western edge of the field/site suggest that truncation by ploughing will have occurred over recent centuries impacting upon any buried potential archaeological resource.

The relatively poor drainage across the site may be extrapolated to be a consistent attribute of the land through history, as implied by field-names in the vicinity on the 1848 tithe apportionment record. This may reduce the probability of it having been a likely location for occupation.

The geophysical survey indicates that boundaries and possible drainage associated with the *Barton Fields*, as described by the HLC, probably represent the buried archaeological resource. The presence of pits, including potential burnt pits and or tree-throws and water-logged hollows may allude to archaeological activity on the site. Prehistoric activity in the area has been identified through flint scatters within 1km of the site.

A potential mound located on the HER near to the site (exact location unknown) may be an ostensibly natural undulation visible on the site. Alternatively the site of the mound is located outside of the limits of the site.

3.2 SIGNIFICANT LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS – DESIGNATED

There are two noteworthy designated assets within the vicinity of the site;

- Church of St James (List Entry No: 1325813)
A Grade I Listed 15th century church with later alterations at the heart of the Chawleigh Conservation Area.
- Castle at Stone Barton (SAM List Entry No: 1016217)
Approximately 1.3km north (north-north-east) of the site. This castle is comprised of earthworks, known as ringworks, with a bailey dated to the late Anglo-Saxon period to the 12th century. Such ringwork monuments are nationally rare with 200 recorded examples, only 60 of which have identified baileys.

Below is a brief account of the potential impact of development at the site on these assets. These potential impacts are considered indirect: the development has no direct impacts on these assets as it is outside of their designated areas. The methodology utilised regarding impact on setting and the historic landscape has been determined from the established literature (English Heritage 2008b; English Heritage 2011; Historic England 2015; Historic Scotland 2010; Hull, R.B. & Bishop, I.D. 1988; ICOMOS 2005; ICOMOS 2011; Landscape Institute 2013; UNESCO 2015; University of Newcastle 2002; DMRB 2016; WEBTAG 2016)

The setting of the church is associated with the village and its actual location within its own enclosed churchyard. Any views associated with the church, either to it, from it or with the church included within the vista would be no more impacted upon by the proposed scale of the development than by existing residential developments on the south side of the site; which do not impede ones experience of the church. The retention of a green space, the field/fields, between the site and the church (and Chawleigh Barton) would retain the churches current state of relative isolation, being set within its own grounds and on the edge of the village. Although visible from the site, the church tower is shielded by trees and is not a particular landmark feature from any direction which would include or be detracted from by the proposed development.

The distance of the Castle at Stone Barton from the site and its general landscape presence (earthworks across a slope, shielded within an enclosed field with hedge banks) give it a negligible or neutral level of impact from the proposed development. The Castle's setting and value come from the views that it affords across the landscape and the condition of its standing remains. The proposed development would not infringe on the valley landscape any more than the current modern residential development south of the site. Retention of a predominantly agricultural landscape with scattered sites of occupation ought not to impinge on the experience of and setting of this asset. The lack of surviving landscape presence for this asset mean that it is not part of views of the landscape itself due to being almost if not totally imperceptible or shielded.

3.3 SUMMARY

Given the presence in the wider landscape of prehistoric flint scatters, geophysical anomalies associated with medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and undated pits or natural features and potential truncation of any buried archaeological resource by ploughing; the buried archaeological potential for the site is ostensibly **low-moderate**. Any impact by a proposed development on the site on the potential buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible.

In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area would not be impacted upon by any proposed development. Two assets which lie in the vicinity of the site were considered in more detail in this assessment, neither of which would be affected by the proposed development (**neutral to negligible**), with minor impacts to the Historic Landscape.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **neutral to negligible**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent and irreversible**.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located on the north side of Chawleigh, immediately north of Bells Close, c.300m north-west of the 15th century, Grade I Listed, St James's Church.

The geophysical survey identified five linear anomalies and nine discrete ovoid anomalies. Of the linear anomalies; two were associated with probable post-medieval or later field boundaries with banks and ditches; with the further three very ephemeral linear anomalies clearly orientated with the same field system. The discrete ovoid anomalies were indicative of undated cut features such as pits or treethrows, and some may relate to burning events or magnetic debris.

The site inspection indicated that modern ploughing truncation of any buried archaeological resource will have occurred and that a reputed burial mound near to the site may in fact be a natural feature, although the precise location of the supposed burial mound is unknown.

The proposed development would have no impact on the majority of nearby designated heritage assets; and a neutral to negligible impact on the Grade I Listed Church of St James and Scheduled Ancient Monument Castle at Stone Barton.

Whilst the geophysical survey returned limited results, it may be determined that an archaeological recording condition is required to validate the geophysical survey results and determine the exact nature and date of the identified anomalies.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.
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<http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/DMRB/vol11/index.htm>
- Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and HLC** 2018: *Devon Environment Viewer Map*
<http://map.devon.gov.uk/dccviewer> and <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- WEBTAG** 2016: Transport Analysis Guidance, Cultural Heritage
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/transport-analysis-guidance-webtag>

Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

- Chawleigh Tithe Apportionment, 1848
 Chawleigh Tithe Map, 1848
 Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XLIII.5, surveyed 1888, published 1889
 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 25 inch map, Sheet: Devon XLIII.5, surveyed 1904, published 1905

British Library (BL)

- Surveyor's Draft Map of the South Molton area, 1804

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY

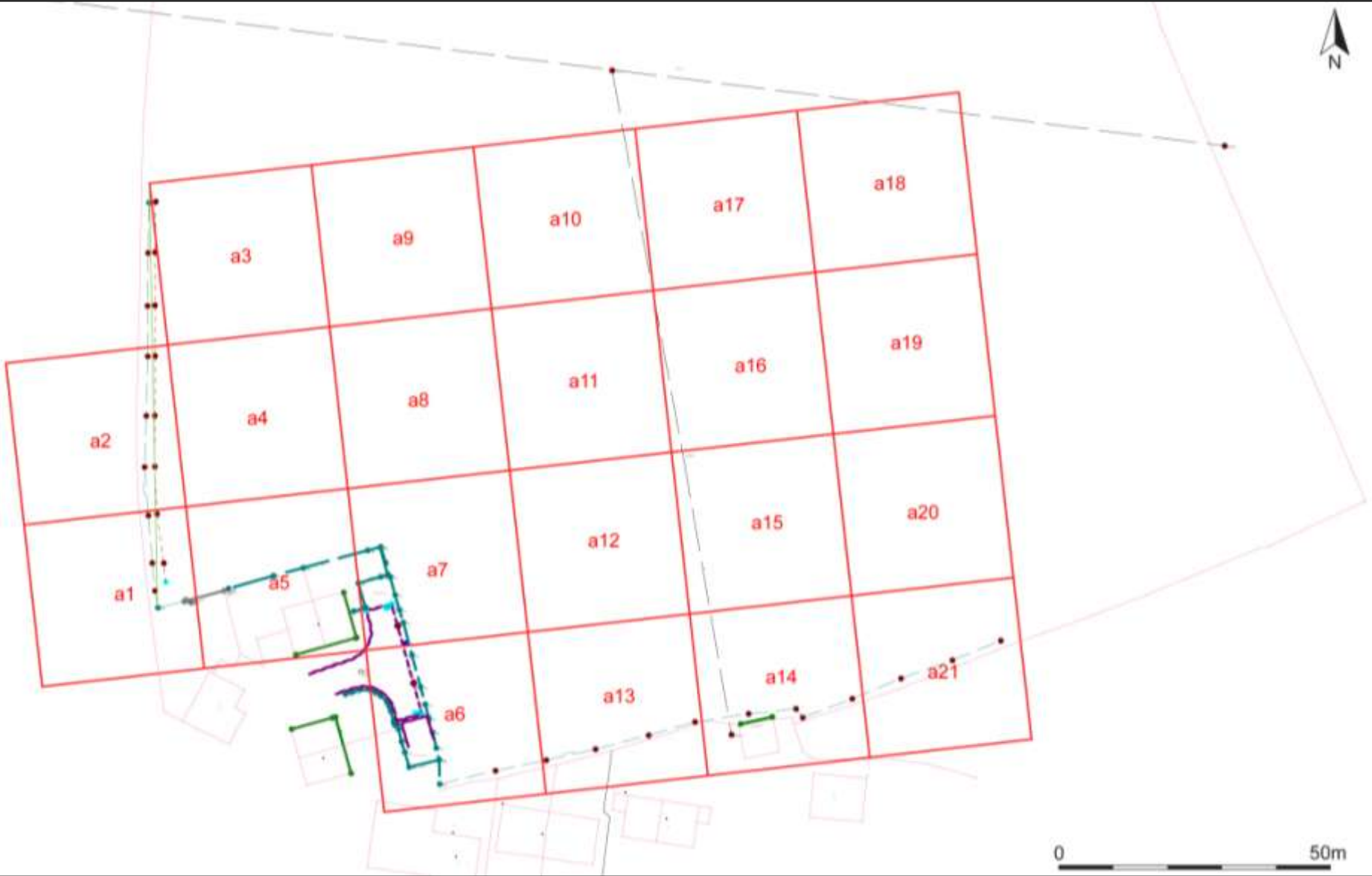


FIGURE 4: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

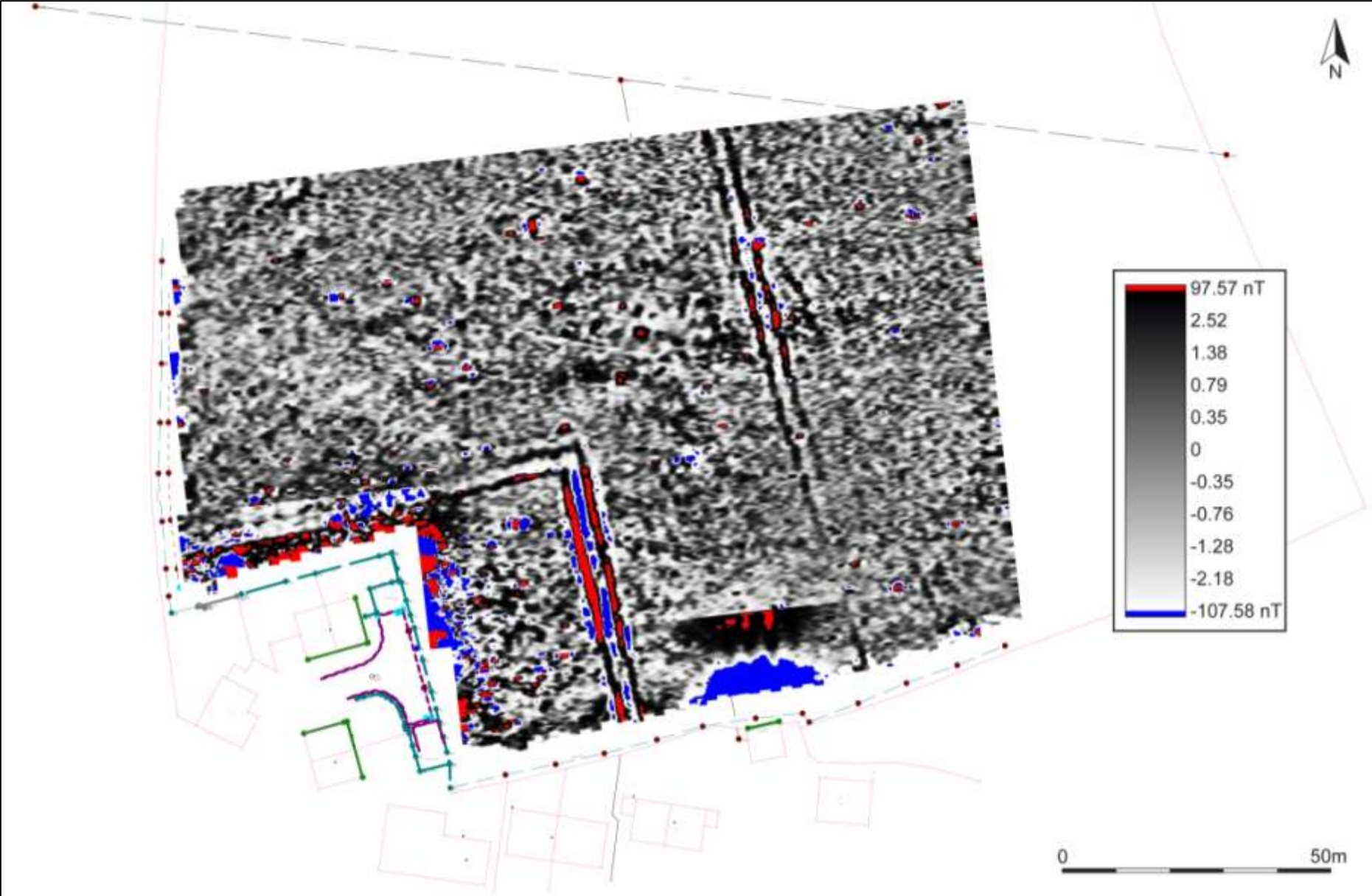


FIGURE 5: RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

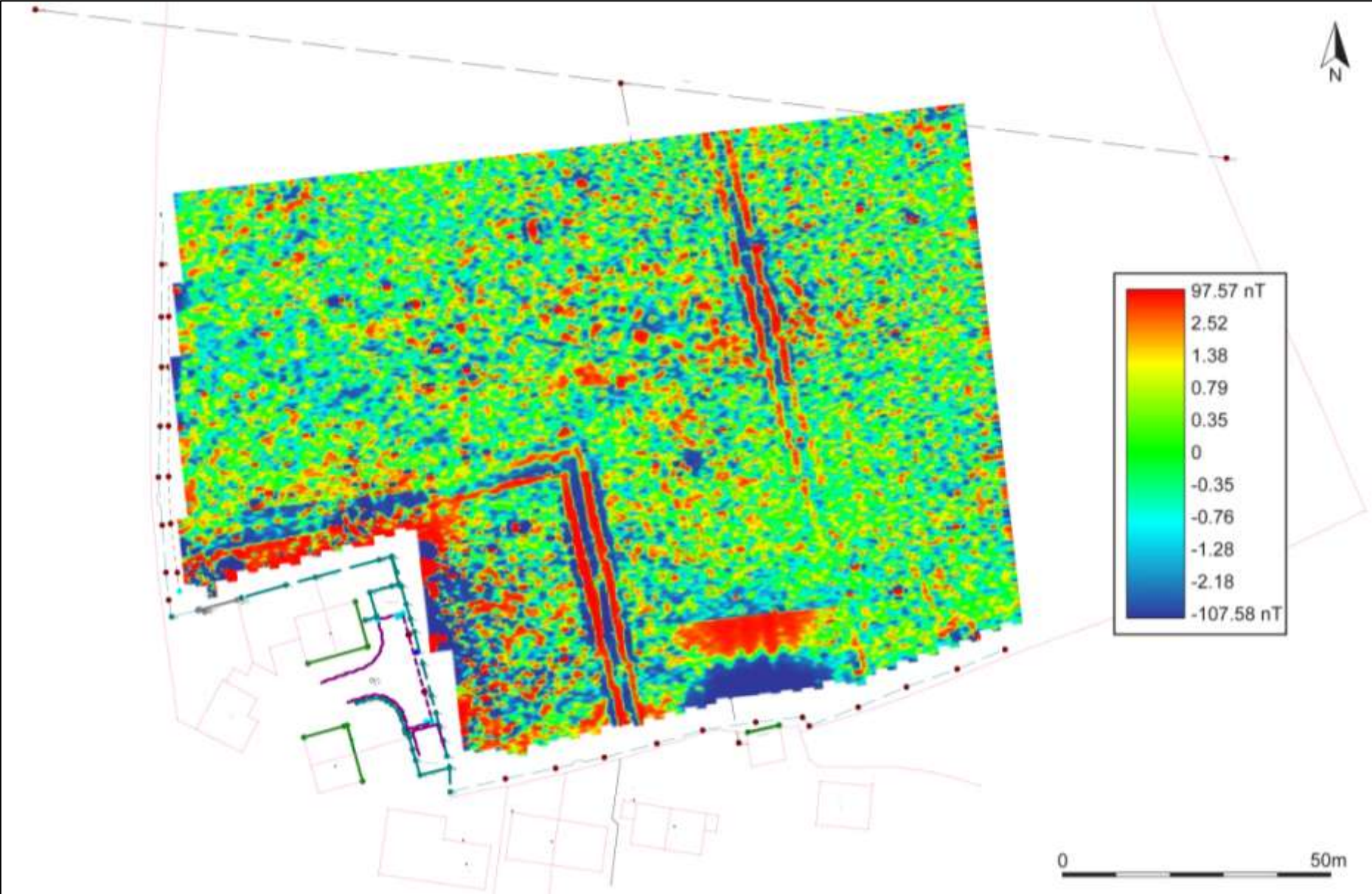


FIGURE 6: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON

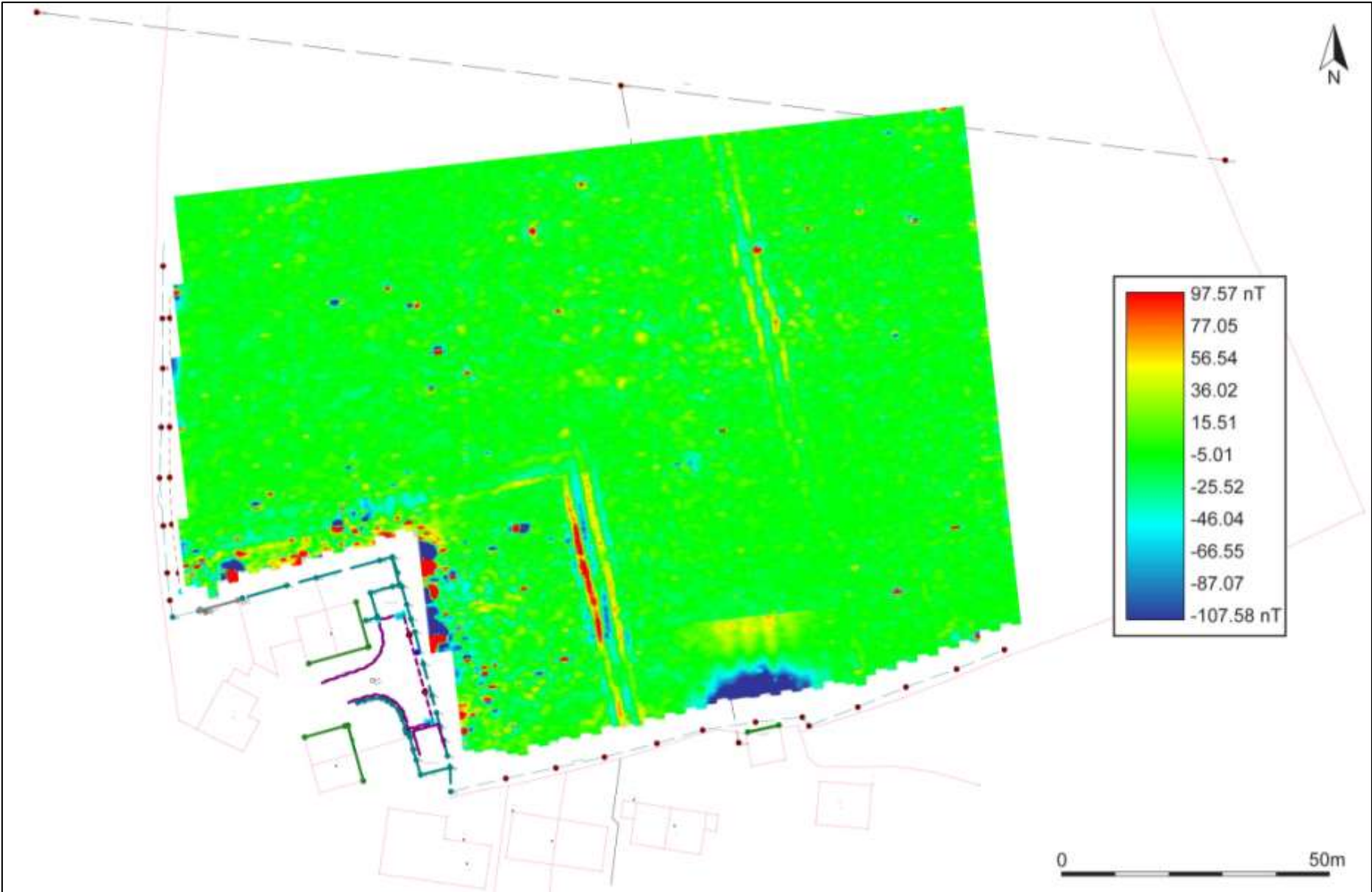


FIGURE 7: RED-BLUE-GREEN SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING SOURCES



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1804 SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP OF THE SOUTH MOLTON AREA, C.1804; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).



FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE CHAWLEIGH TITHE MAP, 1848; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (DHC).

LAND OFF BELLS CLOSE, CHAWLEIGH, MID DEVON, DEVON



FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1889; THE SITE IS INDICATED (DHC).

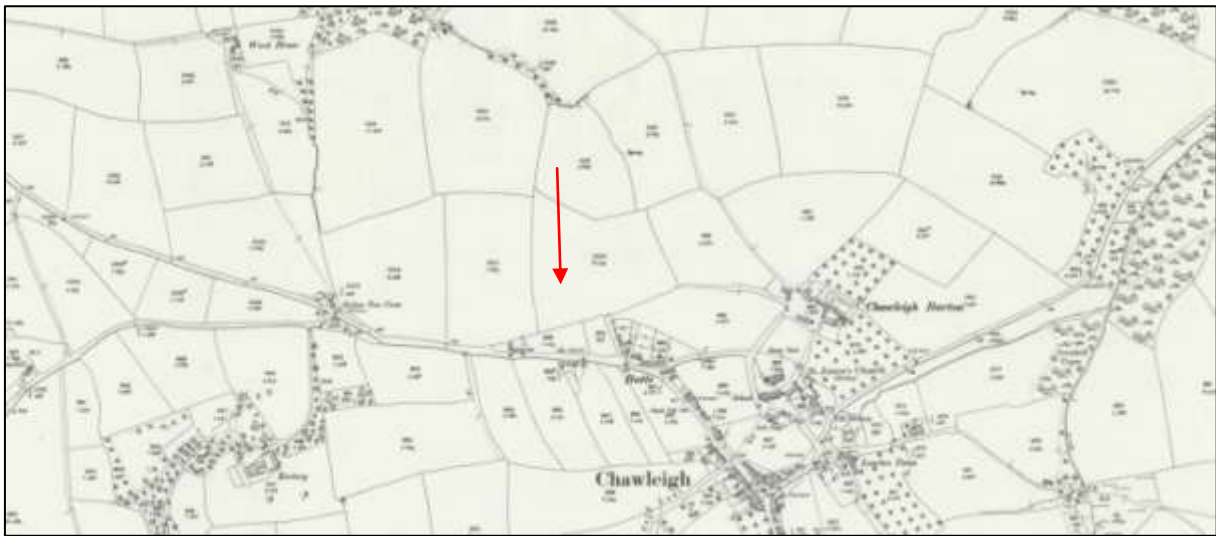


FIGURE 11: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION, 25 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1905; THE SITE IS INDICATED (DHC).

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. SITE SHOT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



2. SITE SHOT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



3. SITE SHOT FROM THE WEST CORNER OF THE SITE, SHOWING BOUNDARY DITCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



4. SITE SHOT FROM THE WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



5. SITE SHOT FROM THE WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



6. VIEW FROM THE EAST END OF SCHOOL'S CLOSE, LOOKING TOWARDS ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



7. VIEW FROM THE SITE TOWARDS STONE BARTON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



8. VIEW FROM THE SITE TOWARDS HOLLOW TREE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



9. VIEW FROM THE SITE TOWARDS ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



10. VIEW OF THE 'MOUND' ON SITE, PRACTICALLY IMPERCEPTIBLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



11. VIEW OF SCHOOL'S CLOSE, OFF OF BELLS CLOSE, IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



12. VIEW OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



13. VIEW OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



14. VIEW OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



15. VIEW OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



16. VIEW OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



17. VIEW FROM OUTSIDE THE NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE OF THE CHURCHYARD TOWARDS THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



18. VIEW FROM OUTSIDE THE NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE OF THE CHURCHYARD TOWARDS CHAWLEIGH BARTON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



19. VIEW OF THE NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE OF THE CHURCHYARD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



20. ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



21. ST JAMES'S CHURCH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



22. WESTERN BOUNDARY TO CHURCH ENCLOSURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



23. CASTLE AT STONE BARTON; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



24. EARTHWORKS DETAIL AT THE CASTLE AT STONE BARTON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



25. VIEW FROM THE CASTLE AT STONE BARTON TOWARDS THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE) – (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).



26. EARTHWORK DETAIL OF THE SITE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



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