LAND OFF PENGILLY WAY
HARTLAND
TORRIDGE
DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210618

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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Land off Pengilly Way, Hartland, Torridge, Devon
Results of a Geophysical Survey

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Pengilly Way, Hartland, Torridge, Devon, as part of the planning submission for a proposed residential development.

The site comprises three sub-rectangular fields forming an irregular parcel of land off the B3248 Harton Cross and Pengilly Way, at the eastern edge of the settlement of Hartland. The site lies in an area with prehistoric origins, but which is largely medieval and post-medieval in date.

The survey identified 11 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries, pits/tree-throws and modern services. Metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is low. The majority of the identified features relate to undated phases of field-system which are likely post-medieval in date. Some of the features, however, clearly belong to a different phase of field-system and could be prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource, and given the potential suggested by the surrounding prehistoric and medieval landscape, it is suggested that further archaeological mitigation in the form of limited targeted evaluation trenching be carried out to validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey.

July 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT (FOR ACCESS)

PROJECT CREDITS

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EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: LAND OFF PENGILLY WAY
PARISH: HARTLAND
DISTRICT: TORRIDGE
COUNTY: DEVON
CENTROID NGR: SS 26410 24365
PLANNING REF: PRE-APPLICATION
SWARCH REF: HLPW21
OASIS REF: SOUTHWES1-424470

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (The Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land off Pengilly Way, Hartland, Torridge, Devon, as part of a planning submission for a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidance in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed development.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located at the eastern edge of the settlement of Hartland, *c.*17.5km west of Bideford and *c.*3km south of the North Devon coast. The site comprises an irregular block of land to the north of the B3248 Harton Cross at a height of approximately *c.*125m. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association with slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983). These overlie the sandstone of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Hartland, from the old English meaning 'farm/settlement of *Heorta'* (Watts 2004), is located in the parish, deanery and hundred of the same name. It is a pre-Domesday royal estate; the lands being given by William the Conqueror to Oliver de Dinat whose descendant was created Lord Dinham in 1466. Following the death of Lord Dinham the estates were split between his sisters, who were married into the Carew, Arundell, Fitzwarren and Zouch families; the Carew and Zouch portions subsequently being gifted to William Abbott following the dissolution of the Augustine monastery (built in 1157) in 1539 (Lysons 1822).

The site falls within land designated on the Historic Landscape Characterisation as: Medieval strip-enclosures and Medieval enclosures based on strip fields: these narrow, curving strip-enclosures derive from the enclosure of open-field strips with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. It is bordered by Post-medieval and Modern enclosures with areas of Modern settlement.

The site lies in an area with prehistoric origins, with cropmarks suggesting possible prehistoric settlement to the north at Cheristow and Norton. Much of the surrounding landscape, however, has origins in the early medieval period, two deer parks at Hindeharton being associated with the royal manor of Hartland. The medieval settlements of *Natcott* and *Thorne* lie a short distance to the east.

Only a small number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the area, including: archaeological evaluation trenching off School Lane; and building recording of the Church of Our Lady and St Nectan in Hartland; and building recording of the barns at Netherton Farm.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with current best practice, CIfA guidance. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 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: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

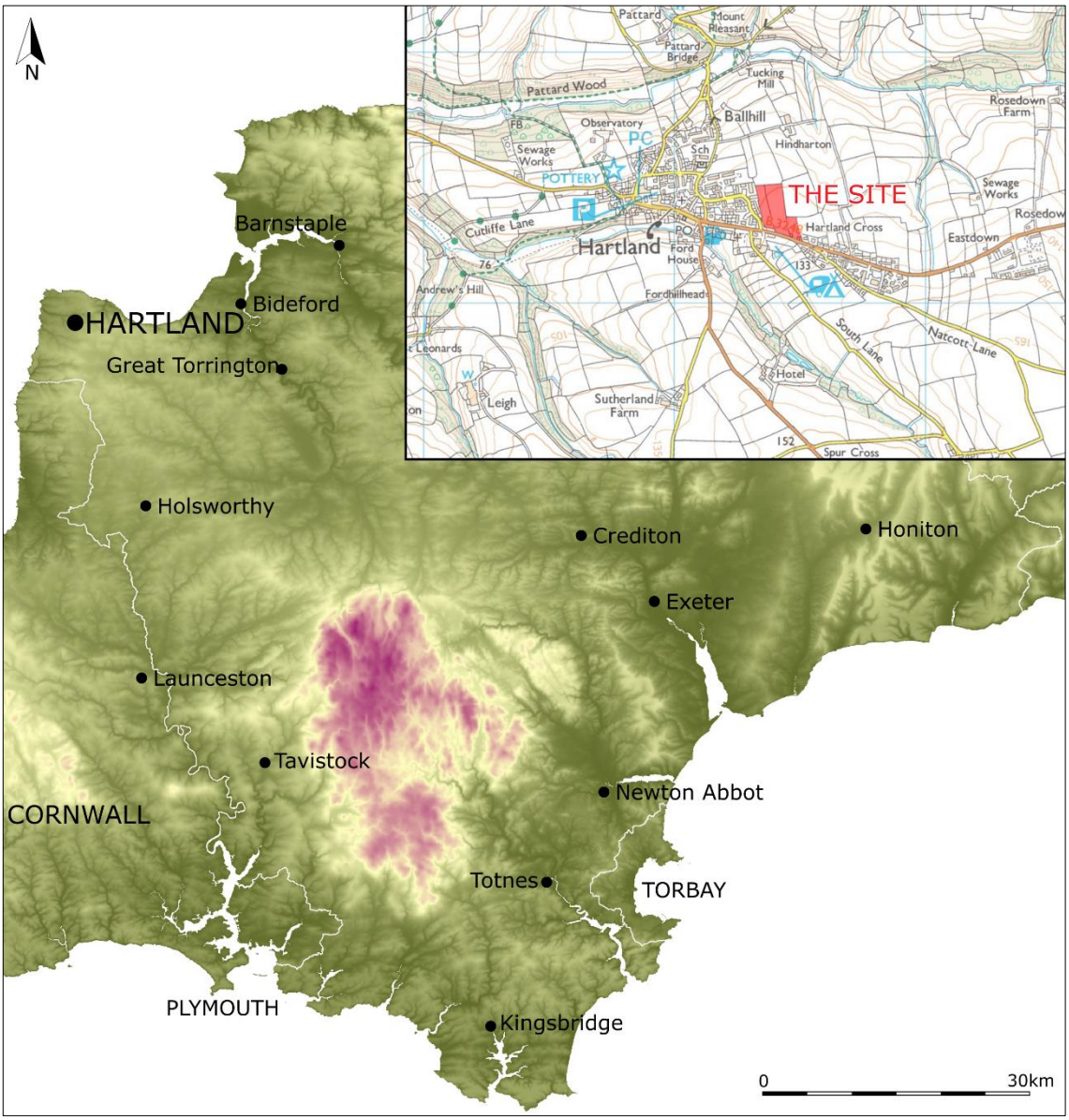

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of *c.*2ha 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 11th June 2021 by P. Webb; the survey data was processed by P. Webb. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 1; supporting historic maps in Appendix 2; and supporting photographs for the site inspection can be seen in Appendix 3.

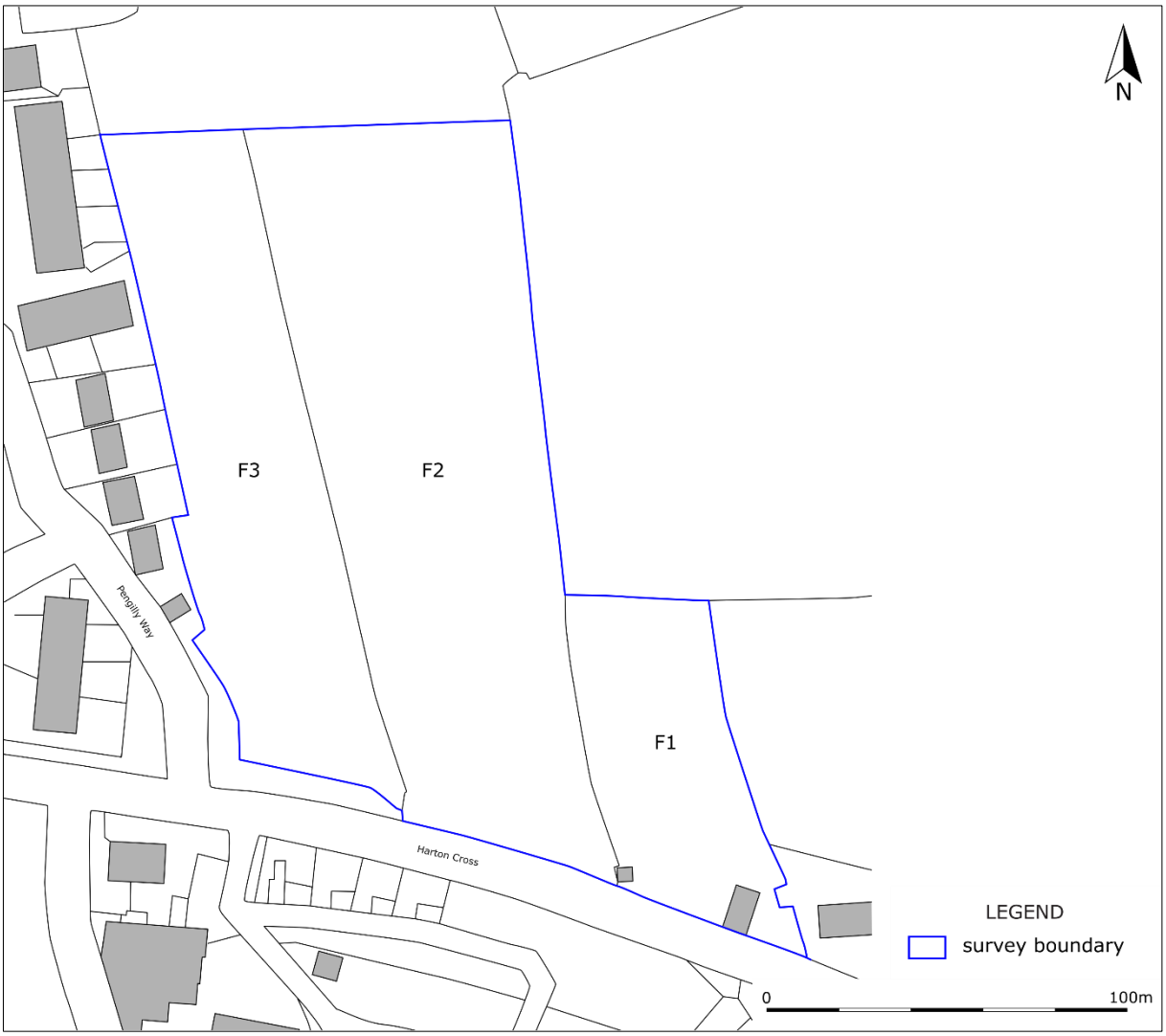

FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING FIELD LAYOUT.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprises three sub-rectangular fields forming an irregular parcel of land, each field orientated approximately north to south off the B3248 Harton Cross, at the eastern edge of the settlement of Hartland, off Pengilly Way.

All three of the fields were under pasture, being grazed by sheep with short to moderate grass. The

area of the survey was largely flat, though the ground drops steeply from the site to the roads to the south and west of the site boundary. The site is bordered to the north and east by agricultural fields; to the west by modern housing; and to the south by the B3248 Harton Cross road.

Field F1 is bounded by a combination of overgrown earth hedgebanks with internal post-&-wire fences and traces of internal ditches (to the north, east and west); and by an overgrown post-&-wire fence (to the south). A single earthwork feature, an earth bank extending north from mid-way along the southern boundary, was identified within the field. Reed growth along the northern boundary suggests waterlogging. A derelict single-cell rubble-built structure with slate roof stands in the south-western corner; a timber 'out-house' mid-way along the western boundary. A stone water trough is situated towards the southern end of the eastern boundary. The south-eastern corner of field F1 contains a sheet metal barn and is used for the storage of modern vehicles. A pile of timber and waste, ready for a bonfire, is also present in the north-eastern corner.

Field 2 is bounded by overgrown earth hedgebanks with internal post-&-wire fences and traces of internal ditches (to the north, east and west); and by an overgrown post-&-wire fence (to the south). A shallow linear depression runs approximately east to west across the middle of the field.

Field 3 is bounded by overgrown earth hedgebanks with internal post-&-wire fences and traces of internal ditches (to the north and east); an overgrown post-&-wire fence (to the south); and by a concrete rendered wall and overgrown earth hedgebank with internal post-&-wire fence (to the west). A shallow linear depression runs approximately east to west across the middle of the field.

A series of recently excavated and backfilled geotechnical investigation pits were identified across the survey area, along with metal capped boreholes.

FIGURE 3: DETAIL OF THE DERELICT STONE-BUILT STRUCTURE IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 4: DETAIL OF EARTH HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY BETWEEN FIELDS F2 AND F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 5: DETAIL OF SHALLOW LINEAR DEPRESSION RUNNING ACROSS FIELD F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) 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- and set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.36.0*. 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 +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.
DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation, directional effects inherent in magnetic instrument, or differences in instrument set up during survey e.g. using two gradiometers).
DeStagger selected grids, all traverses out- and inbound by 0.25m; reduces staggering effects within data derived from zig-zag collection method.

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UN-ADJUSTED)

Field	Area Surveyed (ha)	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
1	0.23625	98.58	-100.00	20.56	5.02	3.22
2	1.0932	98.62	-100.00	12.05	0.88	2.23
3	0.60075	98.64	-100.00	24.61	-1.05	2.73

2.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 6 and 7 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
F1				
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-125nT.
F2				
1	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east to west. Depicted on historic mapping. Responses of between -10.21nT and +17.17nT.
2	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and compacted/banked material	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, turning to north-west at northern end. Responses of between -11.80nT and 25.40nT.
3	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a trench with modern service. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -11.27nT and +14.76nT.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
4	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pit/tree-throw	Indicative of cut and in-filled features such as pits or tree-throws. Responses of between +1.10nT and +11.25nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-105nT.
F3				
5	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Linear	Historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Depicted on historic mapping. Responses of between +0.87nT and +20.94nT.
6	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately east to west. Responses of between +0.97nT and +10.02nT.
7	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and compacted/banked material	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -6.77nT and +14.44nT.
8	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and compacted/banked material	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north to south, turning to south-east at southern end. Responses of between -11.20nT and +22.26nT.
9	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drain	Indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -11.78nT and -0.38nT.
10	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a trench with modern service. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -13.63nT and +14.92nT.
11	Very strong bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of buried modern services. Aligned between east to west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -109.35nT and +122.29nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-120nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 11 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries, pits/tree-throws and modern services. Metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The general response variation across the site was between +/-5nT with occasional clear background geological variation up to +/-10nT. The response strength of probable archaeological activity was relatively low (typically between +/-15nT). The weak responses of many of the anomalies indicates that the majority are only likely to survive to a shallow depth.

The anomaly groups identified include: two removed historic boundaries (anomaly Groups 1 & 4); one ditch (Group 6); two ditch and banks (Groups 2 & 8); and four modern service features (Groups 3, 9, 10 & 11).

Field 1

Modern disturbance, dipolar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the field, particularly around the site boundaries. This is likely due to the presence of ferrous objects and other metallic debris and the metallic components of fence lines and field boundaries.

Field 2

Anomaly Group 1 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.35nT to +17.77nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-10.21nT to -0.17nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is aligned approximately east to west, along the lines of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 2 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.88nT to +25.40nT) turning linear response with associated weak negative (-11.80nT to -0.31nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, turning at its western end to run to the north-west. The alignment of this feature is off-set to the existing field-system suggesting that it may pre-date it. Anomaly Group 2 appears to join/align with Anomaly Group 8.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of a weak positive (+0.34nT to +14.76nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-11.27nT to -0.53nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material or of a modern service. It is aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, running into an area with significant modern services, and is likely associated.

Anomaly Group 4 consists of a pair of weak positive (+1.10nT to +11.25nT) discrete ovoid responses indicative of cut and in-filled features such as pits or tree-throws. The weak and irregular nature of the responses suggests a natural origin is more likely.

Modern disturbance, dipolar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the field, particularly around the site boundaries. This is likely due to the presence of ferrous objects and other metallic debris and the metallic components of fence lines and field boundaries.

Field 3

Anomaly Group 5 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.87nT to +20.94nT) linear response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, along the lines of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 6 consists of a weak positive (+0.97nT to +10.02nT) linear response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately east to west, along the lines of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 7 consists of a weak positive (+0.32nT to +14.44nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-6.77nT to -0.07nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, along the lines of elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 8 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.39nT to +22.26nT) turning linear response with associated weak negative (-11.20nT to -0.34nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is aligned approximately north to south, turning at it southern end to the south-east. The alignment of this feature is slightly off-set to the existing field-system suggesting that it may pre-date it. It appears to be a continuation of Anomaly Group 2

Anomaly Group 9 consists of a weak negative (-11.78nT to -0.38nT) linear response indicative of a stone or ceramic feature such as a drain. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

Anomaly Group 10 consists of a weak positive (+1.36nT to +14.92nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-13.63nT to -0.53nT) response indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west, running into an area with significant modern services, and is likely associated.

Anomaly Group 11 consists of two very strong bipolar (+122.29nT to +0.47nT; -109.35nT to -1.43nT) linear responses indicative of modern services. They are aligned approximately north-west to south-east and east to west, running into an irregular of modern disturbance.

Modern disturbance, dipolar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the field, particularly around the site boundaries. This is likely due to the presence of ferrous objects and other metallic debris and the metallic components of fence lines and field boundaries.

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

*

The survey identified 11 anomaly groups across three fields. These include: two removed historic boundaries (anomaly Groups 1 & 5); one ditch (Group 6); two ditch and banks (Groups 2 & 8); and four modern service features (Groups 3, 9, 10 & 11).

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the surrounding historic field-pattern is characterized as medieval enclosures based on strip-fields, the surviving boundaries of which are represented in the gently curving elements of the existing field-system. Elements of this had gone out of use by the middle of the 19th century and it is possible that some of the identified features (including anomaly Groups 6 & 7) formed part of this system; whilst others continued in use into the 20th century (Groups 1 & 5). Earlier, possible prehistoric or Romano-British origins, however, cannot be ruled-out for those off-set to the existing field-system (Groups 2 & 8).

Significant modern disturbance has occurred to the south-western corner of the site, buried modern services cutting through the southern end of field F3 and into field F2 (Groups 3, 9 & 10-11). These are likely to be associated with the modern housing of Pengilly Way.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be poor. The majority of the anomaly responses are weak, with some intermittent and barely discernible from the background geology. This suggests that many of the identified features only survive to a shallow depth, their intermittent nature suggesting only partial survival. However, it is possible that additional, even more ephemeral features, are masked by the background geology.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *low*. The majority of the identified features relate to undated phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval and post-medieval in date. Some of the features, however, clearly belong to a different phase of field-system and may be prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource, and given the potential suggested by the surrounding prehistoric and medieval landscape, it is suggested that further archaeological mitigation in the form of targeted evaluation trenching be carried out to validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey.

FIGURE 6: SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

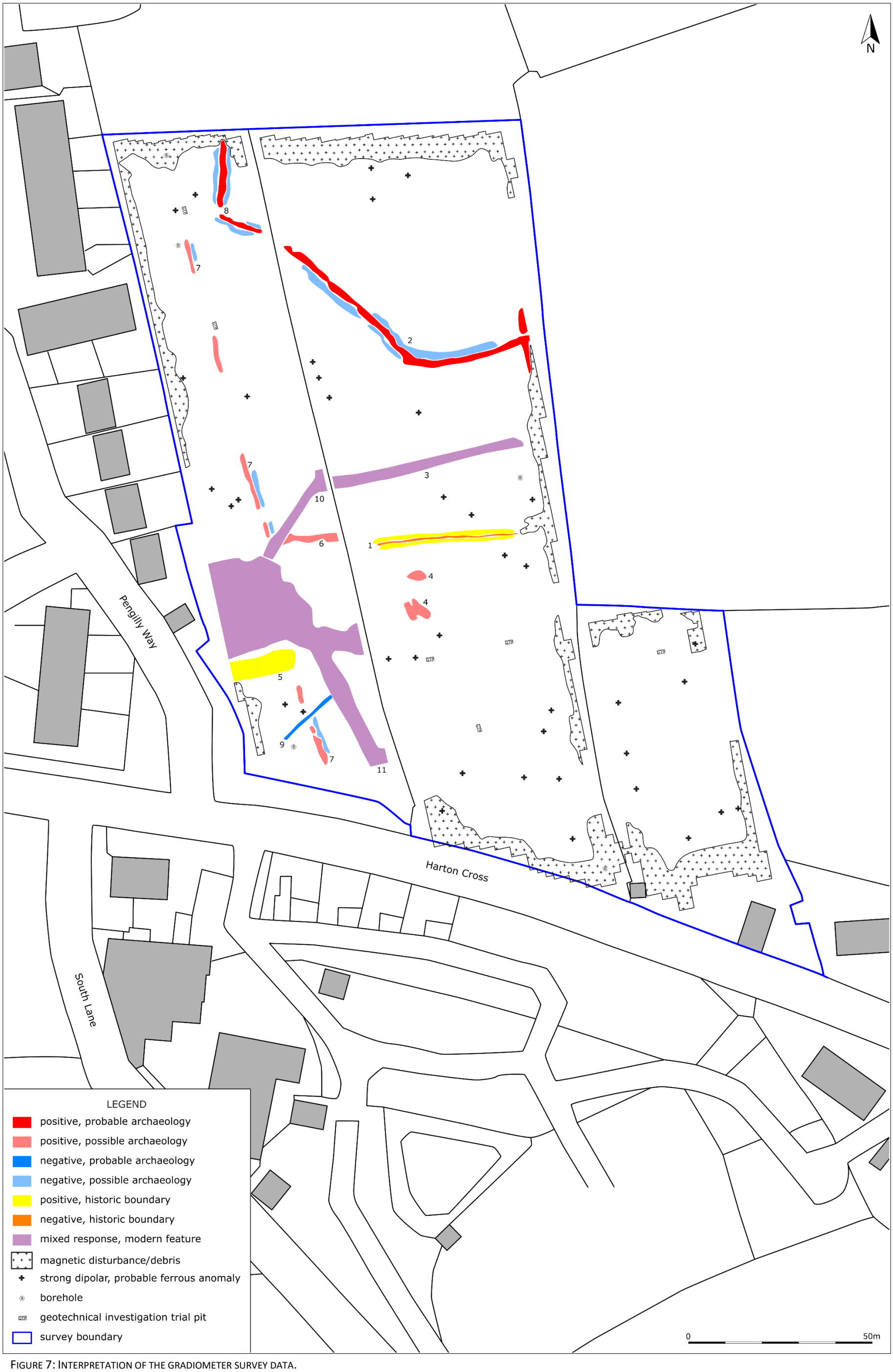

FIGURE 7: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site comprises three sub-rectangular fields forming an irregular parcel of land off the B3248 Harton Cross and Pengilly Way, at the eastern edge of the settlement of Hartland. The site lies in an area with prehistoric origins, but which is largely medieval and post-medieval in date.

The survey identified 11 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries, pits/tree-throws and modern services. Metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *low*. The majority of the identified features relate to undated phases of field-system which are likely post-medieval in date. Some of the features, however, clearly belong to a different phase of field-system and may be prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource, and given the potential suggested by the surrounding prehistoric and medieval landscape, it is suggested that further archaeological mitigation in the form of a limited targeted evaluation trenching be carried out to validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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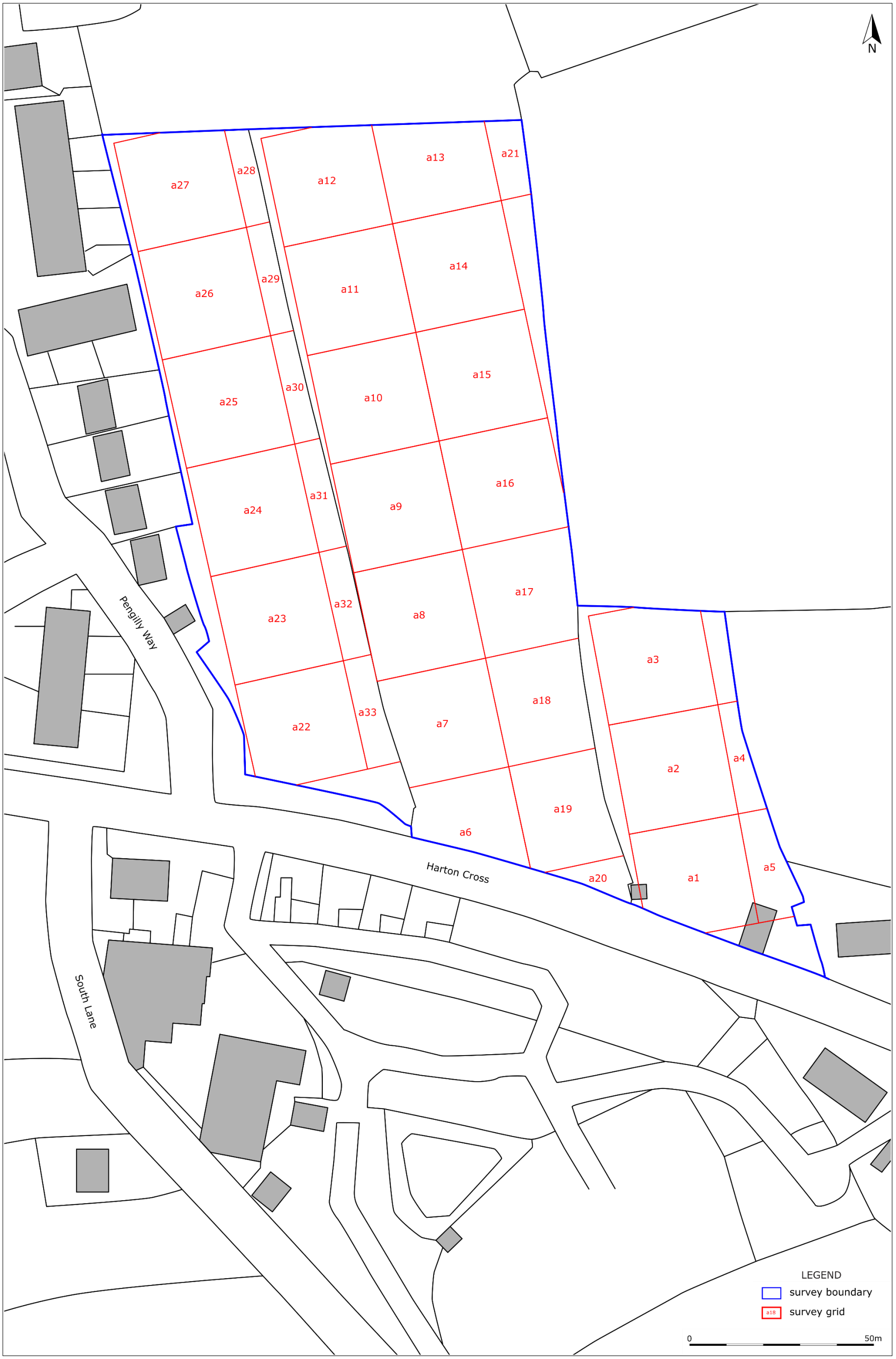
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

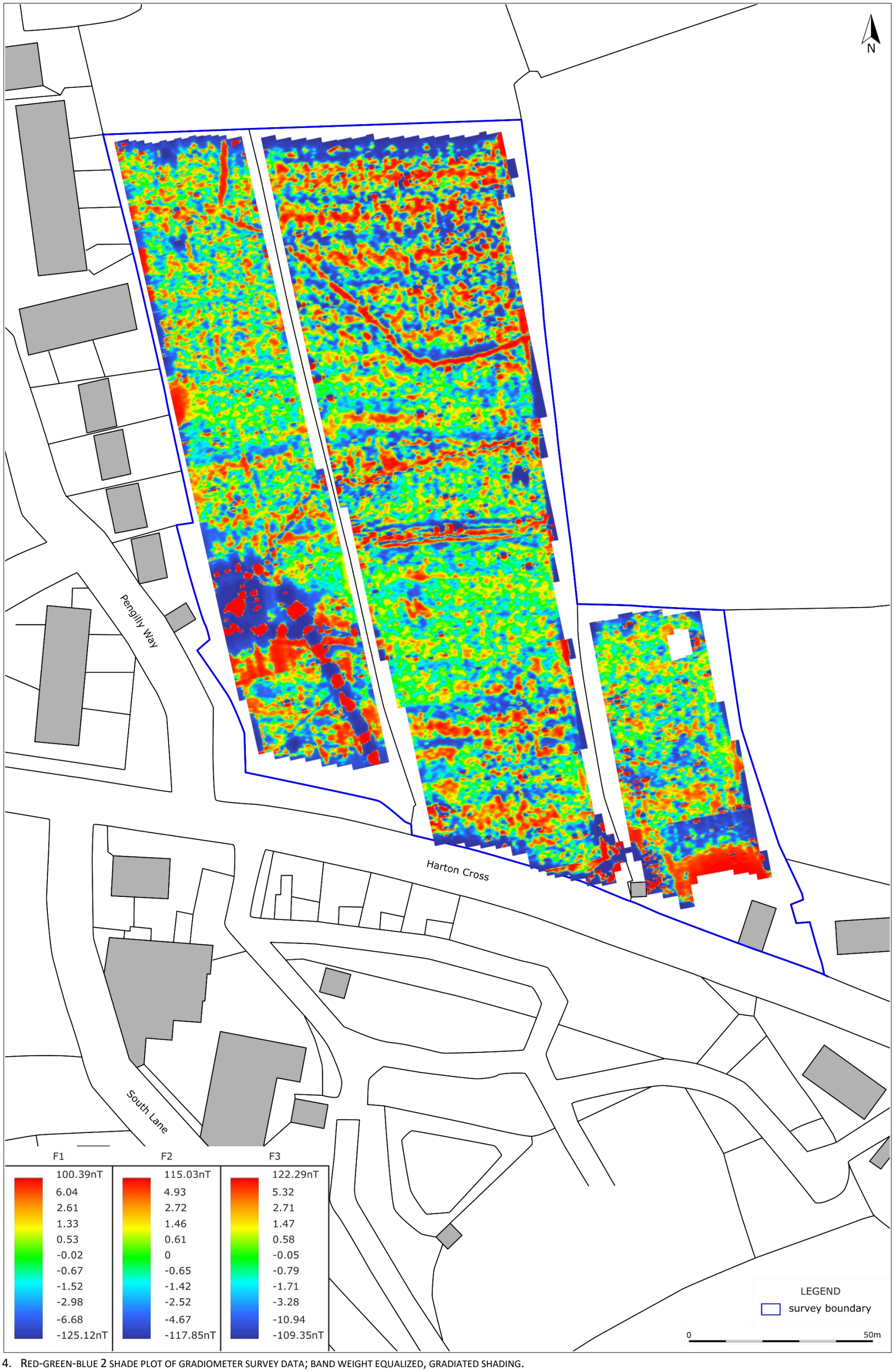
APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

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

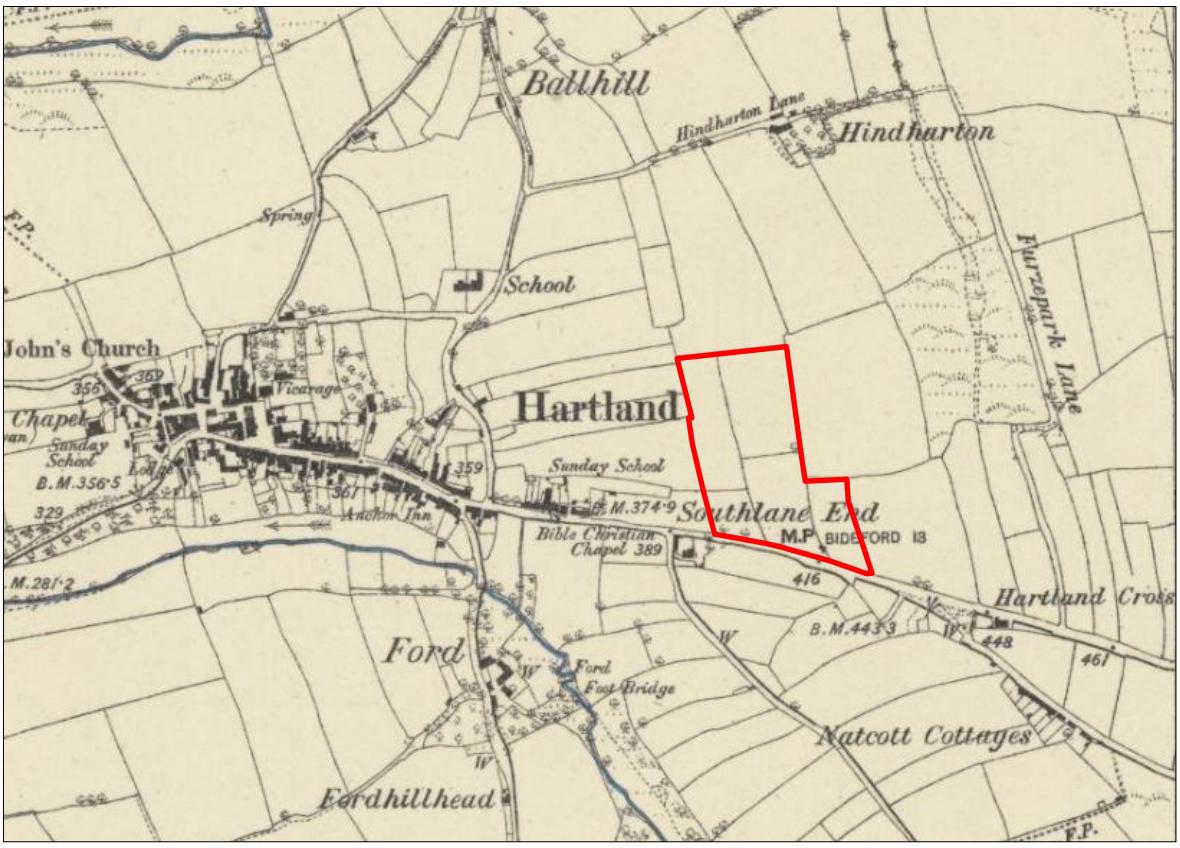
3. RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.



4. RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

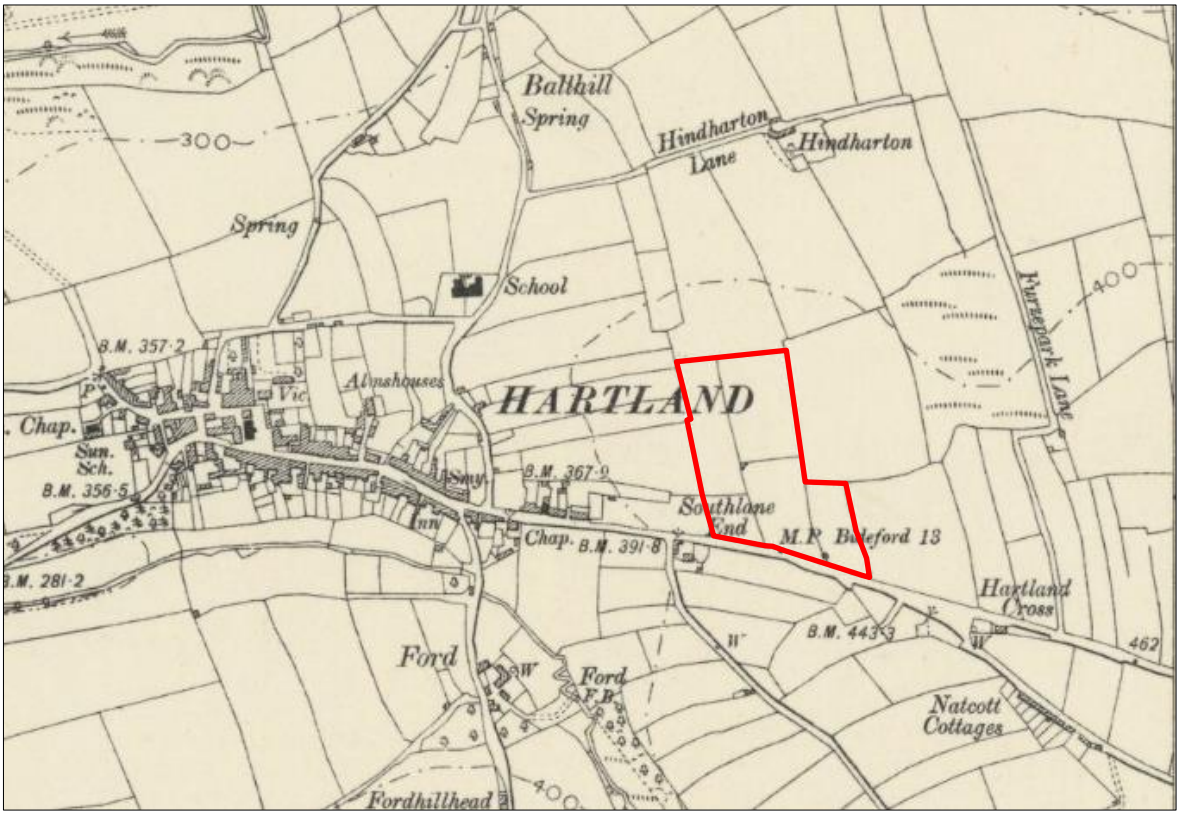
APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING SOURCES

1. EXTRACT FROM THE HARTLAND TITHE MAP, 1842; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (SOURCE: THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES).



2. EXTRACT FROM THE 1884 (PUBLISHED 1885) ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION MAP DEVONSHIRE SHEET XVII.SW; THE

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (SOURCE: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND).



3. EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 (PUBLISHED 1906) ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION MAP DEVONSHIRE SHEET XVII.SW; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (SOURCE: NLS).

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

1. VIEW ACROSS F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

2. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F1, SHOWING THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

3. DETAIL OF EARTH BANK EXTENDING INTO F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

4. DETAIL OF THE REED GROWTH ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

5. SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE STONE-BUILT STRUCTURE IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

6. EAST ELEVATION OF THE STONE-BUILT STRUCTURE IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

7. THE 'OUT-HOUSE' MID-WAY ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

8. THE STONE TROUGH TOWARDS THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

9. NORTH ELEVATION OF THE SHEET METAL BARN, BUS AND BOAT IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

10. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

11. VIEW ACROSS F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

12. VIEW ACROSS F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

13. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

14. DETAIL OF NORTHERN HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

15. DETAIL OF THE EASTERN HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

16. DETAIL OF SOUTHERN FENCE BOUNDARY OF F2, WITH MODERN BOREHOLE CAP; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

17. VIEW ACROSS F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

18. VIEW ACROSS F3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

19. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY OF F3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

20. DETAIL OF ONE OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION PITS WITHIN F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

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