LAND OFF NORTH LANE
BICKINGTON
FREMINGTON
DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210119

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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LAND OFF NORTH LANE, BICKINGTON, FREMINGTON, DEVON

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Webb
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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 west of North Lane, Bickington, Fremington, Devon, as part of the planning submission for proposed residential development of the land. The site comprises two sub-rectangular and irregular plots of land to the west of North Lane, Bickington on largely south facing slopes overlooking the 16th century historic core of the village. The site falls within land designated on the HLC as Modern settlement: developed during the 20th century; and Medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The site lies within a landscape that contains evidence of prehistoric and Saxon activity, though is dominated by later medieval and post-medieval farmsteads and field-systems.

The geophysical survey identified 17 groups of anomalies along with evidence of geological variation and agricultural ground disturbance. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries and agricultural activity, but also including possible structural remains and modern disturbance/services. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; possible ditch and bank field boundaries; ditch features; enclosure ditches; land-drains; pits; agricultural activity; possible structural features; and modern services. Evidence of ploughing and metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

Whilst all of the features identified by the geophysical survey are inherently undated, some can be related to existing or historic boundaries depicted on mid-19th century and later mapping and can therefore be presumed to have been in use from this time; though their origins may be much earlier. Other possible boundary features pre-date the 19th century and reflect previous phases of field-system and are likely to date to the medieval and post-medieval periods, their alignments largely matching those of the existing field-system. Earlier, possible prehistoric or Romano-British origins, however, cannot be ruled-out for some features, particularly those on different alignments and the 'enclosure' in the north-western corner of field F2.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is moderate. 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, and limited archaeological interventions in the area, 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.

January 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE AGENT
THE CLIENT AND TENANTS FOR ACCESS

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GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND OFF NORTH LANE, BICKINGTON
PARISH:	FREMINGTON
DISTRICT:	NORTH DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 53169 32682
PLANNING REF.	56351
DCHET REF.	ARCH/DM/ND/21580A
SWARCH REF.	FBNL20

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 North Lane, Bickington, Barnstaple, Devon, as part of a planning submission for residential development of the land. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with best practice and CIfA guidance (2014) in order to assess the potential impact of a proposed housing development.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located at the north-western edge of the village of Bickington, approximately 2.8km west of Barnstaple, on the southern banks of the Taw Estuary. The site comprises two sub-rectangular and irregular plots of land to the west of North Lane. The site lies at a height of between *c.*20m and *c.*30m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained reddish coarse and fine loamy soils over gravel of the Newnham Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the sedimentary mudstone and siltstone of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Bickington is located towards the eastern edge of the parish of Fremington, in the historic hundred and deanery of Barnstaple (Lysons 1822). Fremington is an ancient borough which sent burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward III; and in the mid-16th century, Fremington formed part of Instow parish. The manor of Fremington had belonged to Earl Harold before the Norman conquest, and was awarded to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, lieutenant-general at the Battle of Hastings by William the Conqueror. The manor has been held by the Tradeys, barons of Barnstaple; the Martyns; the Lords Audley; and the Aclands.

Bickington is first recorded as *Buckyngton* in 1570 and is thought to have developed as a linear settlement along the road between Barnstaple and Fremington during the 16th century when it formed part of Tawstock parish.

The site falls within land designated on the Historic Landscape Characterisation as Modern settlement: developed during the 20th century; and Medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The site lies within a landscape that contains evidence of prehistoric and Saxon activity demonstrated by findspots of artefacts, including a Bronze Age axe (MDV58015) found to the north-east of the site; though the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) records a pottery manufacture site (MDV21748) at Clampitt, a short distance to the west of the site, with a quarry that may be associated with the clay works just beyond (MDV68220). Evidence of medieval strip fields exists to the south-west and south, beyond the historic core of the village. No assets or records of previous archaeological works are recorded within the site bounds; though geophysical surveys carried out

to the north-east (Dean 2015) and west of the site, alongside subsequent archaeological evaluations have identified features associated with medieval and post-medieval boundaries as well as finds indicating earlier prehistoric activity (Cooke 2017).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with DCHET and follows current best practice, CIfA guidance (2014). 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).

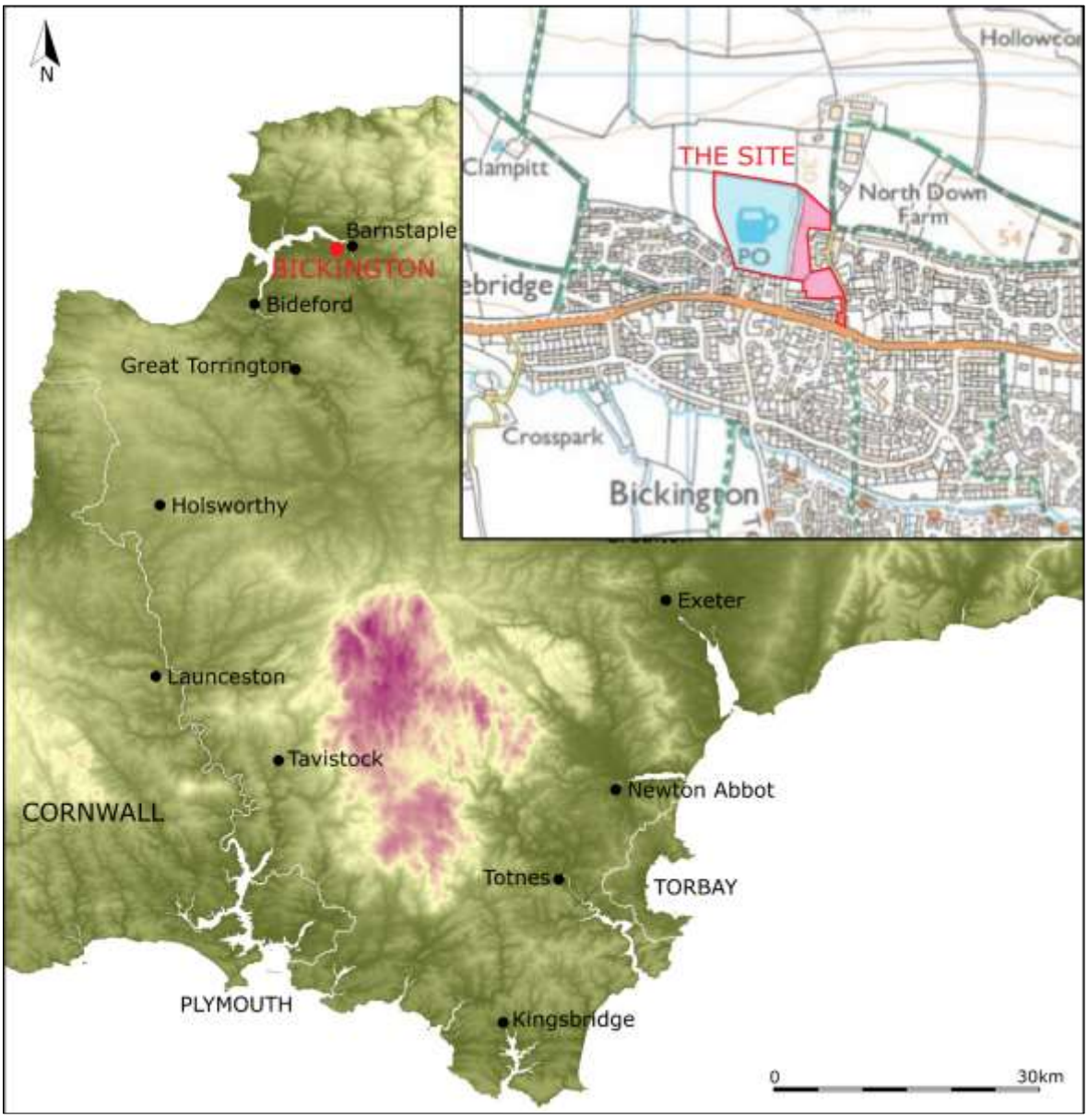

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of *c.*3.1ha 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 26th October 2020 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; and supporting photographs for the site inspection can be seen in Appendix 2.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprises two broadly north to south orientated sub-rectangular and irregular fields to the west of North Lane and north of the B3233, Bickington: F1 to the east of North Lane backed onto by residential properties; and F2 to the west surrounded by a mix of agricultural land, allotments and residential properties.

2.2.1 FIELD F1

Field F1 was located at the eastern end of the site and was irregular in plan forming a waisted rectangle orientated broadly north to south. It was formed over two levels, all under pasture/waste with short grass. The higher ground of the north was relatively level and was in use as a waste dump and heavily overgrown by brambles. The ground beneath the turf here was stoned and compacted as a possible former yard surface. To the centre, where the field was narrowest, the ground dropped steeply down to the south, before levelling off to the wider southern end. Here the ground was heavily waterlogged. This field was bounded by a combination of post and wire fence (to the north); wooden panel garden fencing and overgrown hedgebank (east); concrete block and stone wall (south); and heavily overgrown post and wire fence (west).

Towards the south-eastern corner of F1, two sub-rectangular earthwork depressions were identified forming what appeared to be removed building footprints, both orientated approximately east to west. The larger of the two had an irregular layout giving the impression of being for a house; whilst the smaller southern example was rectangular, perhaps for a shed or outbuilding. To the north-west of these two rectangular pits along the same approximate north-east to south-west orientation had been excavated, the presence of flowing water and ceramic drain pipe fragments suggesting for the identification of existing drainage across the land.

2.2.2 FIELD F2

Field F2 was located to the west of F1, separated from it by a narrow disused and overgrown Holloway/green lane. It was broadly rectangular in plan on an approximate north to south orientation. It was under pasture with short grass and sloped moderately steeply to the south at the north-east corner, the remainder of the field sloping gradually to the south. It was bounded by stone-faced hedgebank with internal post and wire fence (to the north); low bank (east); wooden garden fences (south); and overgrown hedgebank with internal wire and post fence (west).

Earthworks identified across the site formed appeared to create sub-rectangular areas. The highest of these areas/platforms was located in the north-east corner, a straight edge to the west and south dropping *c.*0.20m to a more 'L' shaped area (south and west) and a thin north to south orientated

strip (south) along the eastern boundary. The layout of these features was suggestive of a pattern of smaller fields.

FIGURE 2: DETAIL OF EARTHWORK FORMING A POSSIBLE BUILDING FOOTPRINT IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 3: DETAIL OF EARTHWORK FORMING A RAISED AREA TO THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (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).

Details:
F1
0.55815ha surveyed
Stats unadjusted; Max. 143.73nT, Min. -198.34nT; Standard Deviation 32.71nT, mean -1.07nT, median -0.11nT.

F2
2.5603ha surveyed
Stats unadjusted; Max. 129.01nT, Min. -114.97nT; Standard Deviation 10.20nT, mean -0.09nT, median -0.00nT.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 4 and 5 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
Field F1				
1	Weak to moderate positive & negative, probable	Sub-rectangular, irregular	Building footprint	Indicative of a cut feature and disturbed ground. Rectangular to irregular in shape. Visible as earthwork depressions. Responses of between -20.34nT and +12.13nT.
2	Very strong bipolar (positive & negative), probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of modern service trenching with service pipe or drain. Two modern pits cut along the line of this feature with running water and ceramic drain pipe fragments visible. Responses of between -92.41nT and +115.75nT.
3	Very strong bipolar (positive & negative), probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of modern service trenching with service pipe or drain. Responses of between -103.44nT and +105.55nT.
Field F2				
4	Weak to moderate positive & negative,	Linear	Ditch, double - enclosure	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Areas of weak negative responses may indicate banked material. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	possible			poor survival. Responses of between -10.63nT and +19.80nT.
5	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch, double - with bank	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Areas of weak negative responses may indicate banked material. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -6.59nT and +10.45nT.
6	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch, double - with bank	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Areas of weak negative responses may indicate banked material. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Visible as a raised earthwork on the ground. Responses of between -8.77nT and +10.92nT.
7	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch, double	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between +0.56nT and +5.35nT.
8	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between 0.89nT and 8.62nT.
9	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch, with bank	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Weak negative responses may indicate banked material alongside. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -6.53nT and +7.64nT.
10	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch, with bank	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Weak negative responses may indicate banked material alongside. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -6.51nT and +7.44nT.
11	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Runs alongside surviving bank boundary and likely to be associated. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between +1.44nT and +14.74nT.
12	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch, double	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between +0.31nT and +7.64nT.
13	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Historic boundary, ditch	Indicative of a cut and in-filled feature such as a ditch. Weak areas of negative responses may indicate banked material alongside. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -5.02nT and +13.84nT.
14	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drain	Indicative of a stone or ceramic feature such as a land drain. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -7.33nT and -0.27nT.
15	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drain	Indicative of a stone or ceramic feature such as a land drain. Intermittent responses may indicate areas of poor survival. Responses of between -7.78nT and -0.20nT.
16	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits, tree-throws	Indicative of discrete cut and in-filled features such as pits or tree-throws. Weaker responses more likely to be natural in origin. Responses of between +0.28nT and +16.67nT.
17	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the entire site with regularity. Weak mixed positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Aligned north-west to south-east. Responses of between -3.15nT and +5.95nT.
	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 -99.96nT and +98.36nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 17 groups of anomalies (Figures 4-5) along with evidence of geological variation and agricultural ground disturbance. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries and agricultural activity, but also including possible structural remains and modern disturbance/services. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; possible ditch and bank field boundaries; ditch features; enclosure ditches; land-drains; pits; agricultural activity; possible structural features; and modern services. Evidence of ploughing and metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The general response variation across the site was between +/-2nT with occasional clear geological variation of up to +/-5nt, although the northern end of field F1 was much more heavily disturbed, the background responses being between +/-10nT. The response strength of probable archaeological activity was weak to moderate (typically between +/-1nT and +/-20nT) though it is possible that those anomalies at the weaker end of the range may be natural or geological in origin.

The anomaly groups identified included: two historic boundaries (Groups 11 & 13); two building footprints (Group 1); seven possible field boundary divisions formed of ditches (Group 8), ditches with possible banked material (Groups 9-10) double-ditches (Groups 7 & 12) and double-ditches with possible banked material (Groups 5-6); one enclosure ditch (Group 4); two possible stone land-drains (Groups 14-15); seven discrete anomalies which may correspond to pits, tree-throws or other natural features (Group 16); and two features associated with modern services (Groups 2-3). Linear striations indicative of ploughing activity were also identified across the site (Group 17).

2.5.1 FIELD F1

Anomaly Group 1 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+1.29nT to +12.13nT) and negative (-20.34nT to -0.38nT) discrete rectangular to straight-sided irregular responses indicative of cut and in-filled features with rubble debris. Both are located towards the south-eastern corner of the site and orientated approximately east to west. Whilst no buildings are recorded in this location on historic mapping or the available commercial aerial photography, their regular shape is indicative of the footprints of buildings constructed on concrete rafts.

Two modern services (Groups 2-3) were identified crossing field F1. Anomaly Group 2 consists of very strong bipolar (-92.41nT to -8.86nT; +7.48nT to +115.75nT) linear responses indicative of modern services; and corresponds with the position and line of an open rectangular pit and with visible drain and running water. Anomaly Group 3 consists of very strong bipolar (-103.44nT to -8.48nT; +10.61nT to +105.55nT) linear responses indicative of modern services.

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.

2.5.2 FIELD F2

Anomaly Group 4 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+1.46nT to +19.80nT) linear responses flanking an area of weak negative (-10.63nT to -1.00nT) responses indicative of possible compacted/banked material with flanking in-filled ditches. These features are orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, turning at their southern end to run to the west-north-west; and form the south-eastern corner of an enclosure.

Further possible double-ditch and bank boundaries were also identified in anomaly Groups 5 (-6.59nT to -1.03nT; +1.02nT to +10.45nT) and 6 (-8.77nT to -0.39nT; +1.15nT to +10.92nT). Of these, anomaly Group 5, located in the north-western corner of the field, has an approximate north-east to south-west alignment that is different to all of the other existing and mapped boundaries, that

suggests that it belongs to a different, probably earlier, phase of activity and field-layout. Anomaly Group 6, however, forms a rectangular field division visible as an earthwork feature creating a raised rectangular platform in the north-eastern corner of the field. It matches elements of the existing field-layout and is likely to represent an earlier phase of the same field-system pre-dating the mid-19th century. The spacing of anomaly Groups 7, 9, 10, and 11 suggests that these are likely to have formed divisions as part of a strip-field system.

Parallel to the eastern edge of anomaly Group 6, anomaly Groups 7, and 9-11 with their weak positive (+0.56nT to +5.35nT; +0.31nT to +7.64nT; +1.03nT to +7.44; +1.44nT to +14.74nT) linear responses are also likely to have formed in-filled ditch boundaries as part of the same field-system; the weak negative (-6.53nT to -1.32nT; -6.51nT to -0.49nT) linear responses of Groups 9 and 10 suggesting that there may also have been compacted/banked material alongside these ditches. In fact, anomaly Group 10 is visible as a slight earthwork feature, as is the existing bank boundary to anomaly Group 11. Similarly, anomaly Groups 8 and 12 run parallel to the southern edge of anomaly Group 6, their weak positive (+0.89nT to +8.62nT; +0.31nT to +7.64nT) linear responses indicative of in-filled ditches within the same field-system.

A historic boundary (anomaly Group 13) comprising weak positive (+0.97nT to +13.84nT) and negative (-5.02 to -0.36nT) linear responses indicative of in-filled ditches flanking compacted/banked material was identified towards the southern end of the field. It is largely orientated approximately east to west, with a slight kink in the middle, and corresponds with a boundary depicted on the mid-19th century tithe map, but removed by the 1887 Ordnance Survey.

Anomaly Groups 14 and 15 consist of weak negative (-7.78nT to -0.20nT) linear responses indicative of compacted/banked material or stone features such as walls or drains. Both are orientated downslope, approximately north-north-east to south-south-west and are likely to be stone drains.

Anomaly Group 16 comprises a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.28nT to +16.67nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and in-filled features such as pits, tree-throws or other natural features. A natural origin is considered more likely for the majority of these features, particularly those with weaker responses.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 17) of weak negative (-3.15nT to -0.19nT) and positive (+1.20 to +5.95nT) responses orientated approximately north to south are present across the field, the regularity and weakness of the responses suggesting that they represent historic episodes of shallow ploughing.

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

FIGURE 4: SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

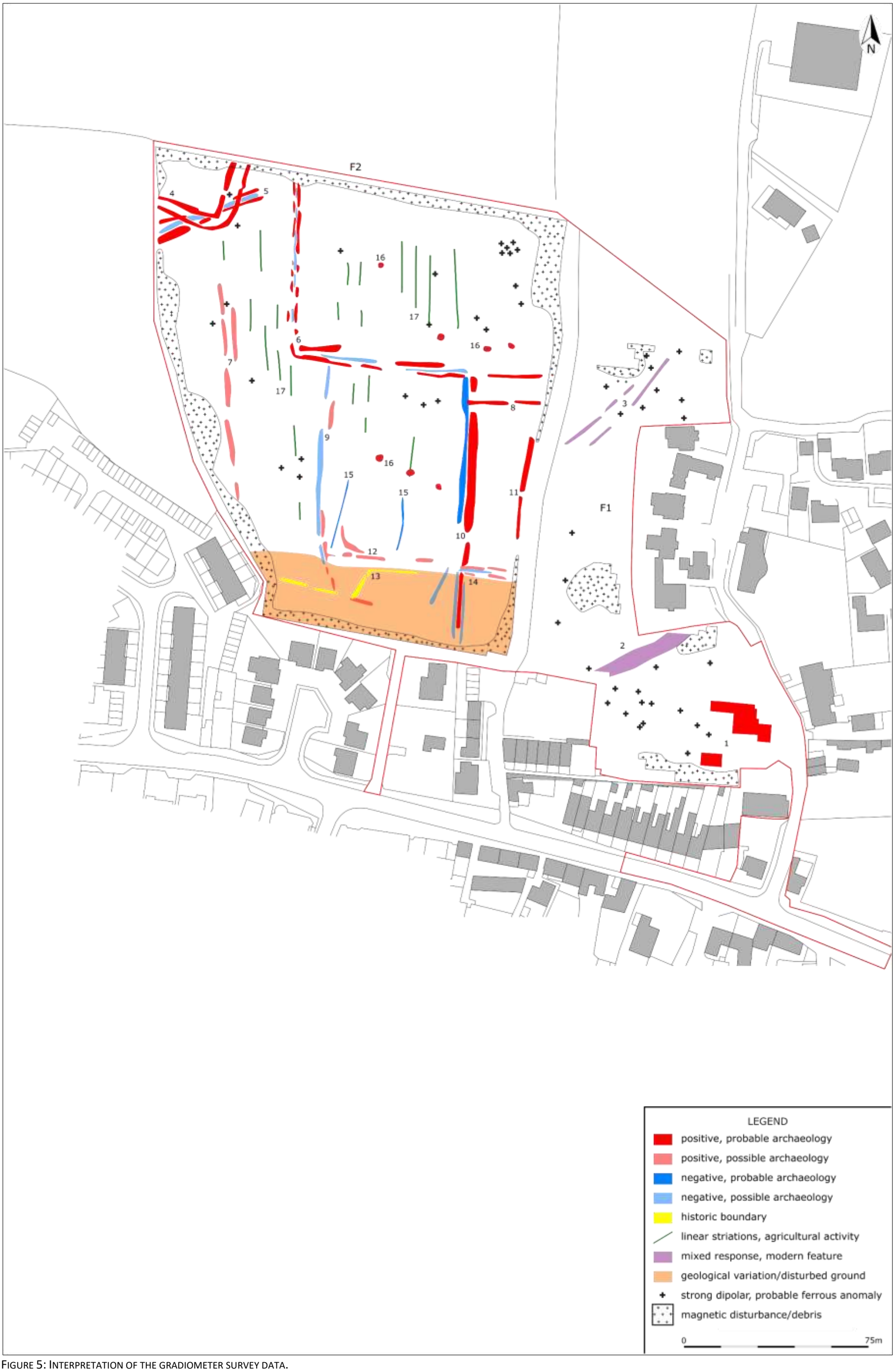

FIGURE 5: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate.* Some of the identified features relate to existing boundaries (anomaly Group 11) or historic boundaries depicted on mid-19th century mapping and removed during the later 19th century (Group 13). Other possible boundary features pre-date the 19th century and reflect previous phases of field-system (Groups 6-10 & 12), including possible strip-fields, and are likely to date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Earlier, possible prehistoric or Romano-British origins, however, cannot be ruled-out for some of these features, and particularly for those on different alignments (Groups 4 & 5); the regularity and clearer responses of anomaly Group 4 suggesting a possible Romano-British enclosure. Modern disturbance is also present across the site, particularly within field F1, with possible building footprints (Group 1) and service trenching (Groups 2-3).

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

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, and limited archaeological interventions in the area, 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.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site comprises two sub-rectangular and irregular plots of land to the west of North Lane, Bickington on largely south facing slopes overlooking the 16th century historic core of the village. The site falls within land designated on the Historic Landscape Characterisation as Modern settlement: developed during the 20th century; and Medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The site lies within a landscape that contains evidence of prehistoric and Saxon activity, though is dominated by later medieval and post-medieval farmsteads and field-systems.

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) records pottery manufacture sites to the west and south-west of the site; whilst evidence of medieval strip fields exists to the south-west and south, beyond the historic core of the village. No assets or records of previous archaeological works are recorded within the site bounds; though geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching carried out to the north-east and west of the site have identified features associated with medieval and post-medieval boundaries as well as finds indicating earlier prehistoric activity.

The geophysical survey identified 17 groups of anomalies along with evidence of geological variation and agricultural ground disturbance. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries and agricultural activity, but also including possible structural remains and modern disturbance/services. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; possible ditch and bank field boundaries; ditch features; enclosure ditches; land-drains; pits; agricultural activity; possible structural features; and modern services. Evidence of ploughing and metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

Whilst all of the features identified by the geophysical survey are inherently undated, some can be related to existing or historic boundaries depicted on mid-19th century and later mapping and can therefore be presumed to have been in use from this time; though their origins may be much earlier. Other possible boundary features pre-date the 19th century and reflect previous phases of field-system and are likely to date to the medieval and post-medieval periods, their alignments largely matching those of the existing field-system. Earlier, possible prehistoric or Romano-British origins, however, cannot be ruled-out for some features, particularly those on different alignments and the 'enclosure' in the north-western corner of field F2.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate.* 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, and limited archaeological interventions in the area, 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.

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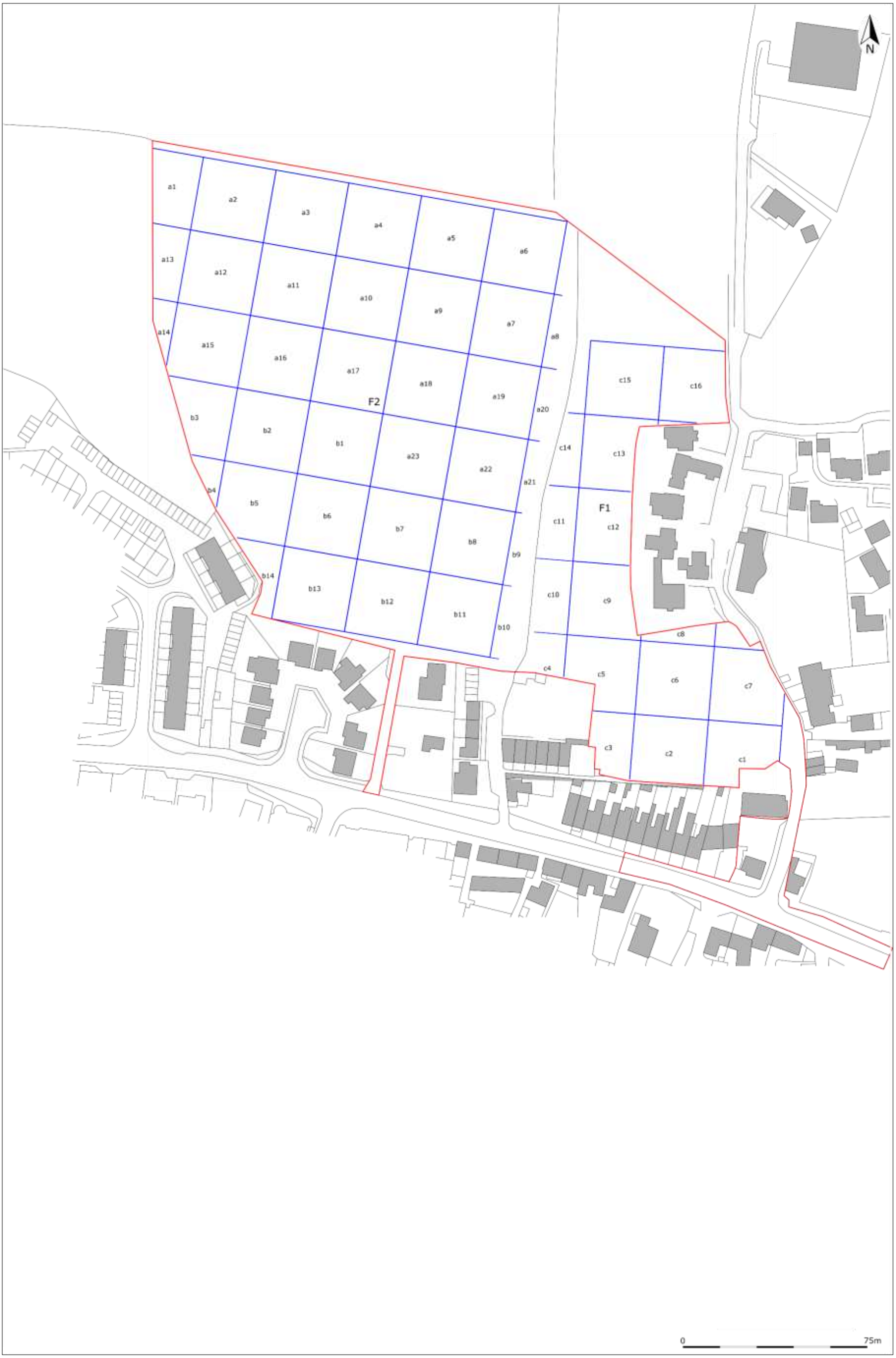
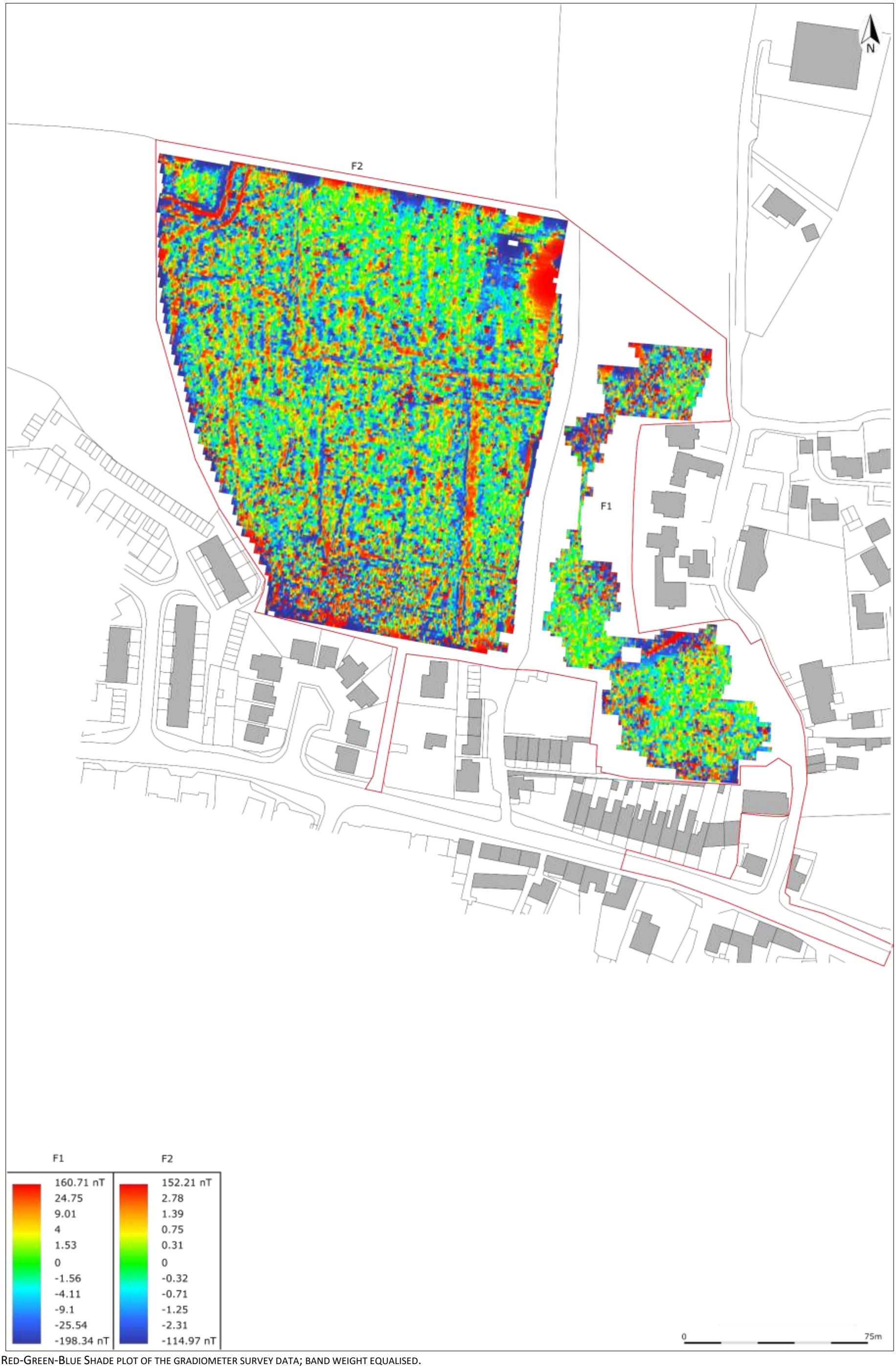
APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

2. SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

3. RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.



4. RED-GREEN-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

1. VIEW ACROSS NORTHERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

2. VIEW ACROSS NORTH-EASTERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

3. DETAIL OF SPOIL/WASTE AT NORTHERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

4. VIEW ALONG WESTERN EDGE OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

5. DETAIL OF STEEP SLOPE TO THE MIDDLE OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

6. VIEW ACROSS SOUTHERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

7. VIEW ALONG SOUTHERN EDGE OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

8. VIEW ALONG EASTERN EDGE OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

9. DETAIL OF CUT FOR POSSIBLE REMOVED STRUCTURE TOWARDS SOUTHERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

10. DETAIL OF CUT FOR POSSIBLE REMOVED STRUCTURE TOWARDS SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

11. DETAIL OF MODERN DRAIN WITHIN SOUTHERN END OF F1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

12. VIEW OF POSSIBLE HOLLOW WAY BETWEEN F1 AND F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

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

14. VIEW ACROSS F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

15. VIEW ALONG NORTHERN EDGE OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

16. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN STONE-FACED HEDGEBANK BOUNDARY TO F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

17. VIEW ALONG WESTERN EDGE OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

18. DETAIL OF THE EASTERN BANK BOUNDARY TO F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

19. VIEW ALONG SOUTHERN EDGE OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

20. DETAIL OF NORTH-SOUTH ORIENTATED RIDGE/POSSIBLE REMOVED BOUNDARY WITHIN F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

21. DETAIL OF NORTH-SOUTH ORIENTATED SHALLOW POSSIBLE FURROW/DITCH EARTHWORK WITHIN F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

22. DETAIL OF POSSIBLE GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION PIT IN NORTH-WEST CORNER OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

23. DETAIL OF POSSIBLE GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION PIT TOWARDS WESTERN EDGE OF F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

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