

LAND AT WYCHANGER BARTON

LUCCOMBE

EXMOOR

SOMERSET

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 240412



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LAND AT WYCHANGER BARTON, LUCCOMBE, EXMOOR, SOMERSET

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Webb

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for the National Trust (the Client).

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wychanger Barton, Luccombe, Exmoor, Somerset. The site is located to the north and north-west of Wychanger Barton, across three fields on the southern edge of the village of Luccombe in the Exmoor National Park. The Exmoor HLC describes the site as Anciently Enclosed Land, modified 17th to 19th century, and whilst the wider landscape shows significant evidence of prehistoric activity, the more immediate environs reflect medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity and settlement alongside industrial (mining and quarrying) activity.

The site comprises an area of c.1.7ha (c.1.1ha surveyed) covering three fields of pastoral land (fields F1-F3). The geophysical survey identified 12 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, medieval settlement, drainage features and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws and anomalies associated with modern utilities, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also identified.

The anomaly groups identified include: historic ditch and bank boundaries removed during the 19th century; possible ditch and/or bank features associated with phases of the existing and historic field boundaries; further possible ditch and/or bank features associated with earlier phases of activity, including elements of possible medieval settlement; as well as drainage features and modern utilities.

The majority of the feature represent undated phases of field-system and land under-drainage, tentatively suggested as being largely post-medieval or medieval in date. Several of the earthwork features and platforms, however, are suggestive of house/building platforms and may indicate that some of the features represent lost elements of the settlement of Luccombe.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for much of the site is low. Many of the identified features are likely to relate to historic phases of field-system, some reflecting historic boundaries depicted on cartographic sources from the mid-19th century, along with drainage features likely to date to a similar period. The western edge of field F1, however, has a much higher potential, the earthwork features suggesting the possible survival of medieval/post-medieval settlement features associated with lost elements of the roadside settlement of Luccombe.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource (should it be present), and further mitigation through, in the first instance, targeted evaluation trenching would validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey, particularly in reference to the western edge of field F1.



April 2024

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PROJECT CREDITS

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DRAFT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	WYCHANGER BARTON
PARISH:	LUCCOMBE
DISTRICT:	EXMOOR
COUNTY:	SOMERSET
NGR:	SS 91063 44407
PLANNING NO.:	N/A
OASIS REF. NO.:	SOUTHWES1-524290
SWARCH REF.	LWP24

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by the National Trust (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Wychanger Barton, Luccombe, Exmoor, Somerset to inform future use of the land. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the north and north-west of Wychanger Barton, on the southern edge of the village of Luccombe, c.5.25km west-south-west of Minehead in the Exmoor National Park. The site comprises three agricultural (pastoral) fields covering an area of c.1.7ha within a wider moorland landscape and sits on broadly flat land at the bottom of a steep valley at a height of c.92m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils of this area are recorded as the freely draining slightly acid loamy soils of Soilscape 6 (CSAI 2024), which overlie the breccia and sandstone of the Luccombe Breccia Formation where it borders the sandstone of the Hangman Sandstone Formation; with superficial clay, silt, sand and gravel Head deposits (BGS 2024).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Luccombe, in the parish of the same name, from the Old English *cumb* and a personal name meaning 'Luffa's' or 'counting valley'. The manor pre-dates Domesday, when it was known as *Locumbe* and was held by Ralph de Limesy (Williams & Martin 2002). The manor has since belonged to several families, including those of de Luccombe, St. John and Arundell, until it passed to the Aclands and became part of the Holnicote estate (Exmoor National Park).

During the late-18th century Luccombe was a linear settlement of 38 houses, a pattern which continued through the 19th century and which has only seen limited subsequent development through the 19th century School House/Glebe Cottage, former school and Old Rectory, which sits on the site of the old manor house. There has also been limited infill development along Stoney Street.

Wychanger itself was a separate manor first recorded in the 13th century; owned by the Harrison family from the mid-16th to 17th centuries and the Wroths until the mid-19th century. The existing building is believed to have 16th century origins, those of a cross-passage house, with 17th century additions and 19th century remodelling (National Trust 1997).

To the east of the village is the former iron mine at Knowle Top, worked intermittently from the 1790s until the late 19th century.

Historic mapping shows a relative continuity in the field-system surrounding the site since the mid-19th century, with only a relatively few boundary removals in the following period. The 1840 Luccombe tithe map and accompanying apportionment indicates that the site was split between the ownership of John Worth Esq. as part of *Witchanger Farm* (parts of the site occupied variously by himself and George Ford) and Francis Worth Esq. as part of *Witchanger* (parts of the site occupied variously by Ann Taylor and Willaim Peake) with the land under a mix of meadow, garden and orchard.

The site falls within land designated on the Exmoor National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *Anciently Enclosed Land, modified 17th to 19th century*; with surrounding areas of *pre- and post-tithe map settlement and woodland*.

The Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies the surrounding landscape as being a mix of agricultural, with evidence of ridge and furrow (MMO1575, MMO1577) and enclosure field-systems (MSO11864); and industrial with a series of mills (MSO10327), mines (MEM23840, MSO7429) and quarries (MMO2701) in the immediate environs of the site. The wider landscape, however, shows evidence of significant prehistoric activity, including the sites of numerous barrows and settlement features.

Only a limited number of archaeological investigations are recorded as having taken place in this area, predominantly associated with the National Trust survey of the historic buildings within the village of Luccombe, but including archaeological monitoring of the replacement of the village water main (EEM14734); and archaeological test-pitting and monitoring at Holt Ball Farm.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and ClfA guidance; and follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008b); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b); *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

The results of the survey will, as far as possible, inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology to inform a strategy to mitigate any threat to the archaeological resource.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

2.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An initial walkover survey of the site was carried out in largely overcast conditions. All three fields were under pastoral cultivation, livestock (sheep) remaining within field F3. A stream was observed running between fields F1 and F2. The field boundaries primarily comprise overgrown and well maintained hedgebanks (some with traces of stone facing) with internal post and wire fencing. The boundary between F2 and F3 comprises a post and wire fence.

Overhead cables cross the northern and eastern edges of the site (running approximately north to south and east to west); their associated pylons present within the survey area.

TABLE 1: STATE OF CULTIVATION; FEATURES IDENTIFIED DURING WALKOVER SURVEY BY FIELD.

Field	Current Cultivation	Comments
1	Pasture	Numerous earthworks suggestive of possible building platforms
2	Pasture	Modern drains, very boggy patches
3	Pasture	No earthworks

2.1.1 FIELD 1

0.80ha. Field F1 is located to the south of Luccombe, south-east of and bounded by Stoney Street; forming the north-western edge of the site. It is sub-rectangular to irregular in shape, set on a primary north-east to south-west axis, with largely straight-sided or slightly curving boundaries lined by overgrown hedgebanks with internal post and wire fencing (north, south and west) and a stream (east).

A series of linear and sub-rectangular earthworks are visible across the field, the more linear features indicating a mix of likely former field boundary banks (E1-E2), possible former field boundary banks (E3-E4) and possible drainage channels (E9-E12). The more rectangular features (E5-E8), however, are suggestive of possible building platforms, and may indicate that structures were formerly present along the south-eastern side of Stoney Street. A more irregular earthwork (E13) was also identified in the south-western corner of the field.

2.1.2 FIELD 2

0.60ha. Field F2 is located to the east of field F1, north-west of and bounded by the access track to Wychanger; forming the south-eastern edge of the site. It is sub-rectangular to irregular in shape, set on a primary north-east to south-west axis, with largely straight-sided or slightly curving boundaries lined by overgrown hedgebanks with internal post and wire fencing (south and east), post and wire fencing (north) and a stream (west).

No definitive earthwork features were identified within this field, though a slight irregular hollow (E14) was identified running approximately north to south across the middle of the field and a pair of very waterlogged patches were identified towards the north-western corner. A series of metal manhole covers were identified along the outside edges of the field.

2.1.3 FIELD 3

0.10ha. Field F3 is located to the north of field F2, north-west of and bounded by the access track to Wychanger; forming the north-eastern corner of the site. It is sub-rectangular to irregular in shape, set on a primary north-west to south-east axis, with largely straight-sided or slightly curving boundaries lined by overgrown hedgebanks with internal post and wire fencing (north, east and west), post and wire fencing (south).

No earthworks were identified within this field.

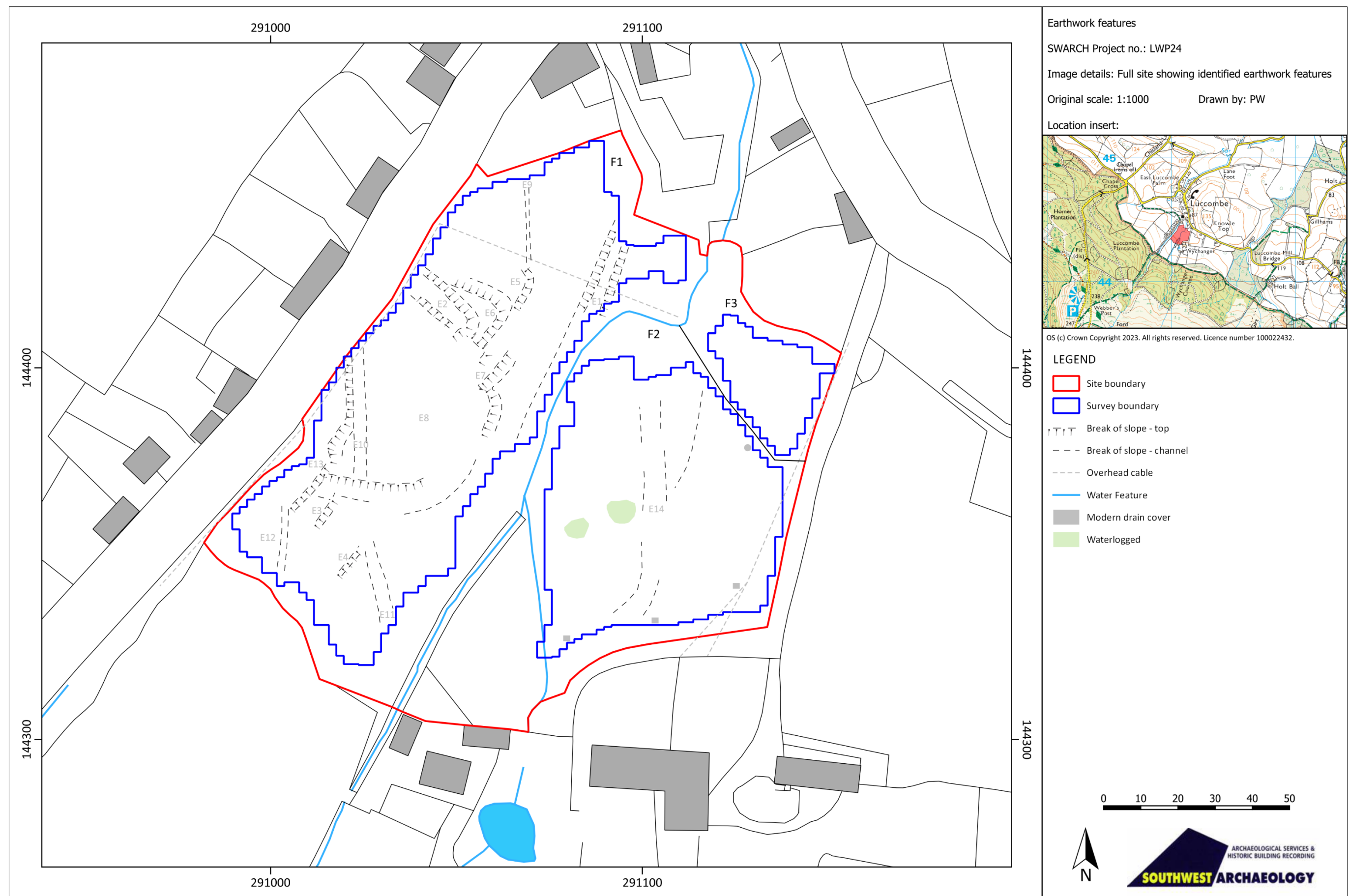


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING FIELD LAYOUT AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION/LAYOUT OF IDENTIFIED EARTHWORK FEATURES.

3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The site comprises an area of c.1.7ha across three fields (F1-F3), all subject to magnetometry (gradiometer) survey (c.1.1ha surveyed). 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 in April 2024 by P. Webb and the survey data processed by P. Webb. Supporting photographic evidence from the site inspection can be found in Appendix 1; detailed survey data in Appendix 2; and additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 3.

3.2 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* (ClfA 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 in post-excavation- and was set out using hand tapes. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor64 Version 4.1.6.1*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. A technical summary of the survey method, and data details and processing can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.3 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 3-4 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 3.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
Field F1				
1	Weak to moderate mixed, probable	Linear	Historic boundary – bank	Indicative of disturbed material and made ground. Orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Depicted on historic mapping. Visible as an earthwork feature. Responses of between -9.16nT to -0.25nT and +0.35nT to +13.31nT.
2	Weak to moderate positive & negative, probable	Linear	Historic boundary – ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches, likely with flanking banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Depicted on historic mapping. Visible as earthwork features. Responses of between -15.96nT to -0.05nT and +0.61nT and +14.97nT.
3	Weak to moderate positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated north-west to south-east. Visible as an earthwork feature. Responses between -7.86nT to -0.05nT and +0.40nT to +13.81nT.
4	Weak positive &	Linear	Double ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking

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Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	negative, possible			central banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -3.86nT to -0.65nT and +0.07nT to +9.22nT.
5	Weak positive & negative, possible	Discrete to sub-rectangular	Platform	Indicative of disturbed material and made ground. Orientated between north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east. Form raised banks and platforms visible as earthwork features. Responses of between -11.21nT to -0.76nT and +0.19nT to +10.46nT.
6	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Drainage features	Indicative of drainage features within cut and infilled trenches. Orientated between approximately north-west to south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between +0.62nT and +7.17nT.
7	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drainage features	Indicative of stone drainage features or deeper cut agricultural activity. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -5.34nT and -0.05nT.
8	Weak positive, possible	Discrete	Pit or tree-throw	Indicative of cut and infilled discrete features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +2.40nT and +13.53nT.
	Weak positive & negative	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Weak positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -1.62nT and +2.33nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -97.82nT and +98.43nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -100.01nT and +97.49nT.
Field F2				
9	Very strong bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a buried modern utility. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -102.14nT to -12.62nT and +7.97nT to +99.80nT.
10	Very strong bipolar, probable	Discrete	Modern utility	Indicative of buried modern utilities. Visible as metal manhole covers. Responses of between -116.95nT to -19.26nT and +3.43nT to +157.14nT.
11	Weak positive, possible	Discrete	Pit or tree-throw	Indicative of cut and infilled discrete features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.27nT and +5.26nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -98.76nT and +97.65nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -98.92nT and +64.79nT.
Field F3				
12	Strong positive & negative, probable	Linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a buried modern utility. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -106.52nT to -32.54nT and +16.79nT to +121.38nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -61.46nT and +99.34nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -193.03nT and +111.51nT.

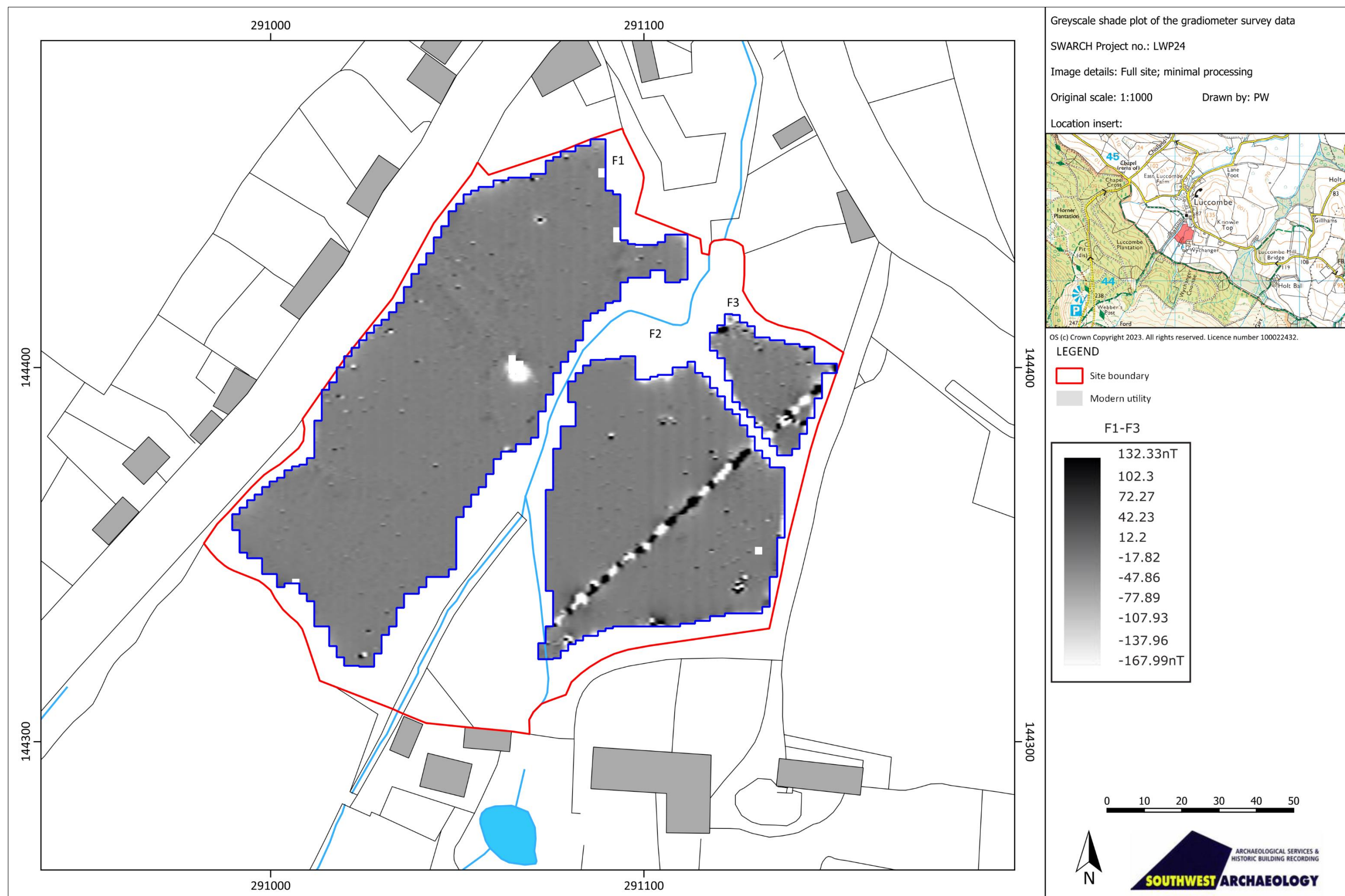


FIGURE 3: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

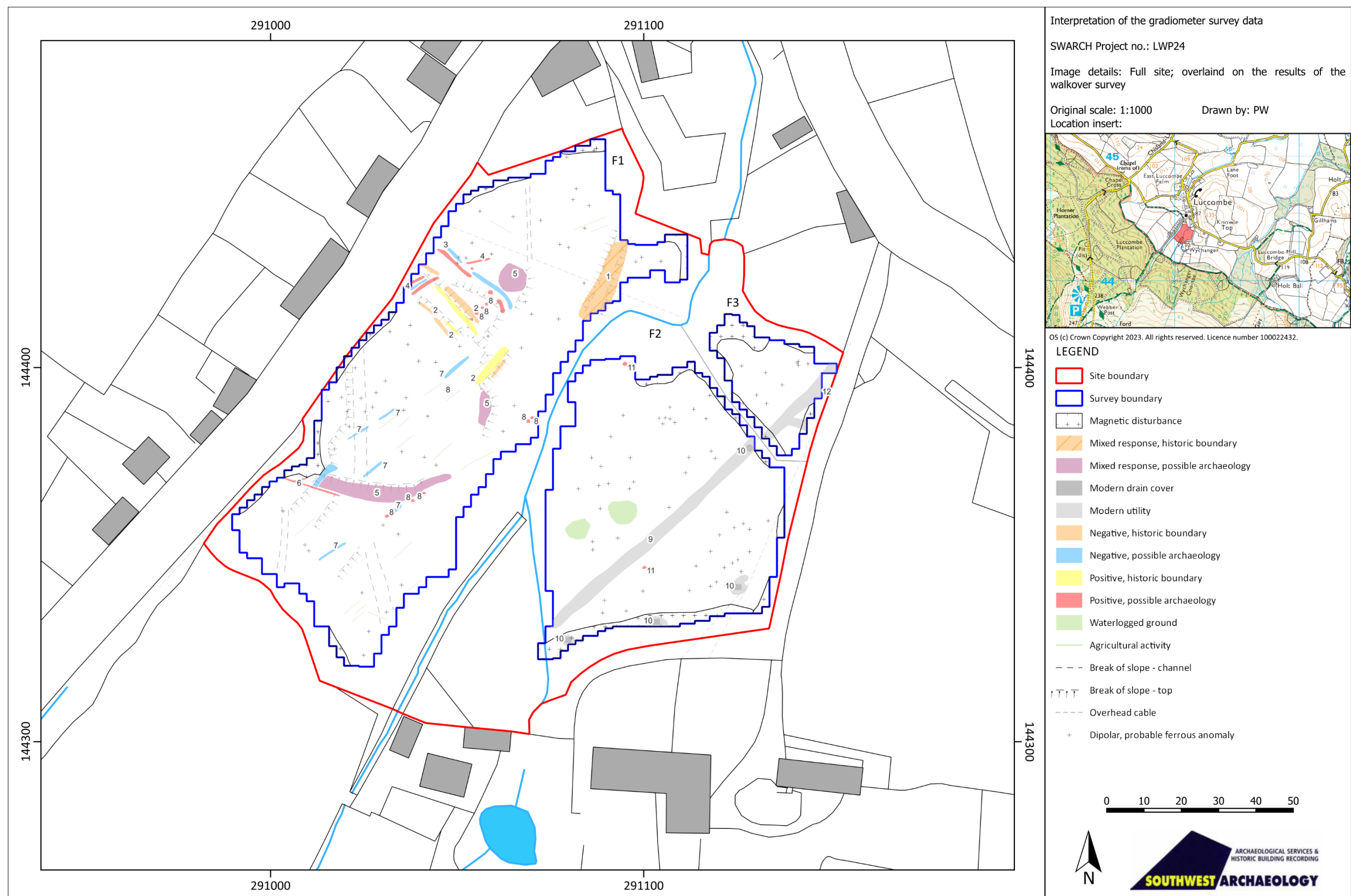


FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

3.4 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 12 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, medieval settlement, drainage features and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws and anomalies associated with modern utilities, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also identified.

The general response variation across the site was between $\pm 3\text{nT}$ with occasional clear background geological variation up to $\pm 5\text{nT}$. The response strength of the probable archaeological activity was moderate to low (typically between $\pm 15\text{nT}$); the strength of the responses likely tempered in places by the waterlogged nature of the ground. The weaker nature of some of the anomalies may indicate that they are only likely to survive to a shallow depth.

The anomaly groups identified include: historic ditch and bank boundaries removed during the 19th century; possible ditch and/or bank features associated with phases of the existing and historic field boundaries; further possible ditch and/or bank features associated with earlier phases of activity, including elements of possible medieval settlement; as well as drainage features and modern utilities.

3.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, some can be confidently identified as historic field-boundaries. Several of the anomaly groups correspond with boundaries depicted on historic mapping, indicating that these features were in use from at least the middle of the 19th century and removed by the end of the century (Groups 1 and 2).

The historic field-pattern of the site is classified as *Anciently Enclosed Land, modified 17th to 19th century* and developed from probable medieval enclosures and strip-fields, the surviving boundaries of which are represented in the gently curving elements of the existing field-system. It is possible that some of the remaining ditch features which correspond to boundaries of the existing field layout (Groups 3 and 4) may form part of these or earlier field-systems, having been removed by the mid-19th century.

The survival of earthwork features alongside some of these, and other mixed anomalies (Group 5) suggests that these may reflect former house/garden platforms associated with former extended possible medieval or post-medieval roadside settlement at Luccombe.

A small number of possible linear features (Group 6) appear set in a broadly herring-bone pattern typically suggestive of a post-medieval to modern drainage system; whilst the negative nature of several of the anomalies (Group 7) suggests that they may be stone drains. However, given the weak nature of the responses of these features it is possible that some, particularly the less clear examples, may be natural features.

A number of possible pit features (Groups 8 and 11) were identified across the site, though the weak nature of many of the responses suggests that they may be natural in origin, the anomalies reflecting tree-throws.

The remaining linear features (Groups 9 and 12) all show strong to very strong responses and are typical of buried modern utilities; the discrete features of Group 10 visible as manhole covers marking the line of a further modern utility.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be moderate: whilst many of the anomaly responses appear only weak to moderate, this may be a reflection of the waterlogged

ground conditions. Some features, however, are intermittent and barely discernible from the background geology and may only suffer partial survival to a shallow depth. Nevertheless it is possible that additional, even more ephemeral, features are masked by the background geology and modern disturbances.

The direct *effect* of any development would be the possible disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits. Any disturbance or destruction would be permanent and irreversible.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for much of the site is *low*. Many of the identified features are likely to relate to historic phases of field-system, some reflecting historic boundaries depicted on cartographic sources from the mid-19th century, along with drainage features likely to date to a similar period. The western edge of field F1, however, has a much *higher* potential, the earthwork features suggesting the possible survival of medieval/post-medieval settlement features associated with lost elements of the roadside settlement of Luccombe.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource (should it be present), and further mitigation through, in the first instance, targeted evaluation trenching would validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey, particularly in reference to the western edge of field F1.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located to the north and north-west of Wychanger Barton, on the southern edge of the village of Luccombe, west-south-west of Minehead in the Exmoor National Park. The Exmoor HLC describes the site as *Anciently Enclosed Land, modified 17th to 19th century*, and whilst the wider landscape shows significant evidence of prehistoric activity, the more immediate environs reflect medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity and settlement alongside industrial (mining and quarrying) activity.

The site comprises an area of c.1.7ha (c.1.1ha surveyed) covering three fields of pastoral land (fields F1-F3). The geophysical survey identified 12 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, medieval settlement, drainage features and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws and anomalies associated with modern utilities, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also identified.

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The majority of the feature represent undated phases of field-system and land under-drainage, tentatively suggested as being largely medieval and post-medieval in date. Several of the earthwork features and platforms, however, are suggestive of house/building platforms and may indicate that some of the features represent lost elements of the settlement of Luccombe.

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APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE — SITE INSPECTION



1. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



3. F1, DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



2. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



4. F1, VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



5. F1, VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



7. F1, VIEW ALONG EARTHWORK E1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



6. F1, VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



8. F2, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORM E2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



9. F1, DETAIL OF EARTHWORK PLATFORM E5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



11. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORMS E2, E5 AND E6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



10. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORM E6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



12. F2, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORMS E2, E5 AND E6 TO KNOWLE TOP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



13. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORM E8; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



15. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORMS E5, E6 AND E8; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



14. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK PLATFORM E8; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



16. F1, VIEW ALONG EARTHWORK CHANNEL E9; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



17. F1, VIEW ALONG THE EARTHWORK CHANNEL E10; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



19. F1, VIEW ACROSS EARTHWORK FEATURE E13; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



18. F1, VIEW ALONG EARTHWORK CHANNEL E12; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



20. F2, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



21. F2, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



23. F2, VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



22. F2, VIEW ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



24. F2, VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



25. F2, VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



27. F2, DETAIL OF ONE OF THE MANHOLE COVERS ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



26. F2, VIEW ALONG EARTHWORK CHANNEL E14; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



28. F3, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



29. F3, VIEW ACROSS THE SURVEY AREA; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



31. F3, VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



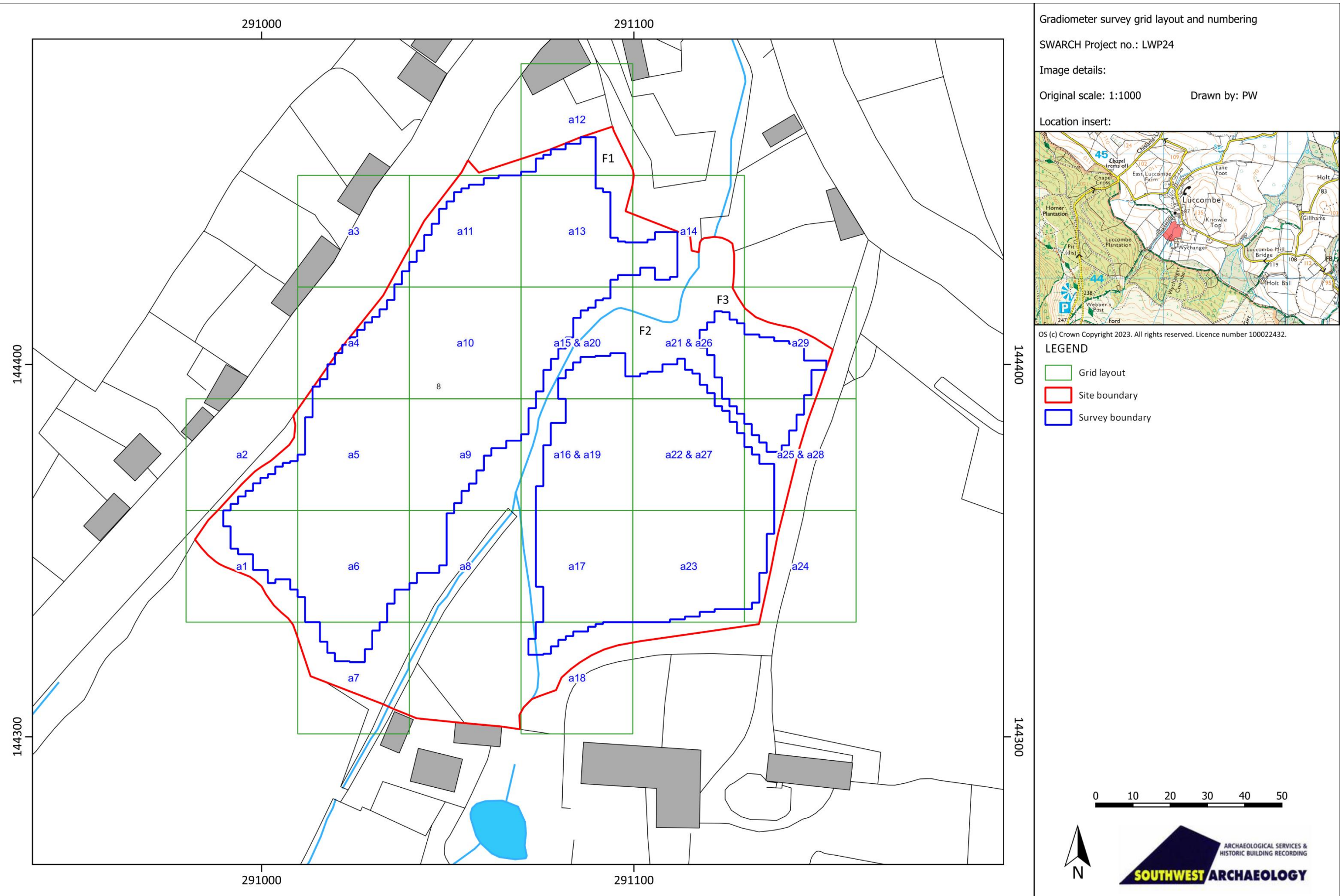
30. F3, VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

APPENDIX 2: METADATA FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCESSING

TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY METHOD AND METADATA.

SWARCH Ref.	Site Name		Site Type	Period
LWP24	Luccombe, Wychanger Barton, Exmoor, Somerset		-	-
Survey Type:	Magnetometry			
Equipment:	Twin sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601)			
Software:	TerraSurveyor64 - Version 4.1.6.1			
Instrument Settings / Parameters:	Survey Mode: Range: Threshold: Sensors: Reject:	Grid Mode 100nT 2nT 2 50 Hz		
Collection parameters:	Sample Intervals: Traverse Intervals: Traverse Pattern: Traverse Direction: Adjustment frequency:	0.25m 1m Zigzag North / 90° 0.5-1ha		
Survey Size Metadata:	Individual Grid Size Composite Area: Area Surveyed:	30m x 30m 3.24ha / 180m x 180m 1.1065ha		
Raw Response Metadata:	Max.: Min.: Standard Deviation: Mean: Median:	98.45nT -100.00nT 16.04nT -1.81nT -0.34nT		
Processed Response Metadata: pre-clipping	Max.: Min.: Standard Deviation: Mean: Median:	157.14nT -193.03nT 15.32nT -0.90nT 0.00nT		
Processes:	DeStripe all traverses, median Clip to +/-3 Standard Deviation			

APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



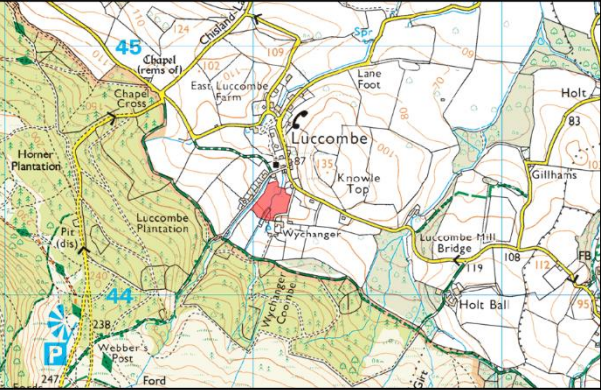
Greyscale shade plot of the gradiometer survey data

SWARCH Project no.: LWP24

Image details: Full site; clip to +/-3sd, bandweight equalized, graduated shading

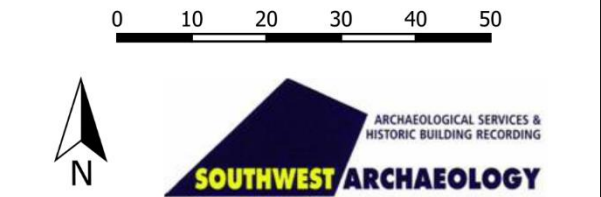
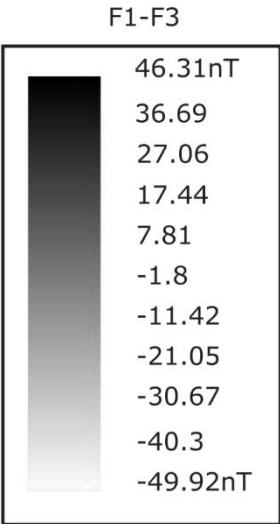
Original scale: 1:1000 Drawn by: PW

Location insert:



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- LEGEND
- Site boundary
 - Survey boundary



Red-green-blue shade plot of the gradiometer survey data

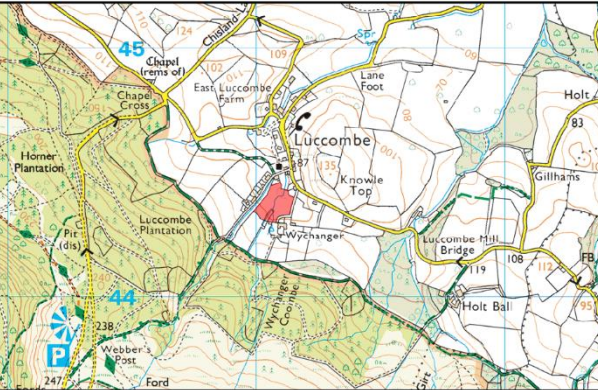
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Image details: Full site; clip to +/-3sd, bandweight equalized, graduated shading

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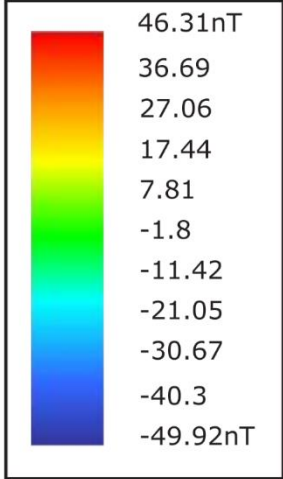


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LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Survey boundary

F1-F3





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