GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT HIGHER CORRIE FARM, DALWOOD EAST DEVON

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Contents

Summary

Name of site: Land at Higher Corrie Farm, Dalwood, East Devon
Parish: Dalwood
Grid reference (centre): NGR 324380 101164
Devon HER number: MDV 115454 (possible Roman camp)
Date(s) of survey: 13th to 15th February 2017
Author and lead surveyor: Dr Chris Smart (Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter)
Assistant surveyor(s): Dr Joao Fonte, Jake Godfrey (Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter)

Site:
The site consists of a single field 300m northeast of Higher Corrie Farm, a late nineteenth-century farm complex situated northwest of the hamlet of Dalwood, in East Devon. The site occupies a southeast-facing slope overlooking the valley of the Corry Brook between 80m and 70m AOD.

A recent National Mapping Programme project identified earthworks and cropmarks that potentially reveal the position of a Roman camp or similar enclosure of archaeological interest, as well as traces of former land division. The field is laid to pasture and is grazed. There is no indication that the site has been ploughed in recent years.

Geology and soils:
The site is located upon Triassic mudstone of the Branscombe Mustone Formation overlain by deposits of Quaternary Head (Undifferentiated), consisting of clay, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2010)

Survey type: Magnetometer (gradiometer) survey
Equipment: Bartington Instruments Ltd. Grad601-2
Configuration: Dual sensor ***Area surveyed:*** 2.7ha
Grid size: 30m by 30m ***Traverse method:*** Zig-Zag
Traverse interval: 1m ***Sample interval:*** 0.25m

The survey and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage guidelines *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

Results:

Geophysical survey (magnetometer) of land to the northeast of Higher Corrie Farm has revealed buried archaeological remains. No firm conclusions can be drawn about the nature of the buried remains but it is evident that there is a direct relationship between the rectilinear earthwork visible on aerial photographs and in the field, and an array of magnetic anomalies on the eastern side of the field. The character of these anomalies is, however, not that which would be expected of a Roman camp. There is no obvious trace of a ditch around the earthwork, or of well-defined entrances. It is perhaps more likely that the earthworks and magnetic anomalies are related to the former location of Higher Corry. The tithe survey of *c*. 1840 shows that the farm of Higher Corry was previously located on the eastern edge of the survey area and continued into the adjacent field. Whilst no buildings shown on the 1840s map coincide directly with the geophysical survey anomalies it is plausible that Higher Corry was once more extensive or that it have evolved and shifted its focus as buildings required repair and replacement. No trace of the former land division seen on the same map on the southern edge of the field was identified by the survey although a different northwest-southeast arcing boundary is visible. This must predate and have already been removed prior to the drafting of the Tithe map. Overall, the results do little to corroborate the interpretation of aerial photographic evidence and on the basis of our current understanding the suggestion that this might be the location of a Roman camp cannot be sustained. It seems more likely, however, that the survey has identified the location of part of a medieval farm complex – Higher Corry.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of geophysical survey (magnetometer) of land at Higher Corrie Farm, Dalwood, East Devon (Figure 1; ST 24380 01164). The site comprises an irregular-shaped field northwest of the main farm complex. The survey was undertaken by Dr C. Smart and Dr J. Fonte, with assistance from J. Goddfrey, (Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter) between the 13th and 15th February 2017. The survey was commissioned and funded by Devon County Council and the Blackdown Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as follow-up reconnaissance to the Historic England-funded *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments National Mapping Programme (NMP) Project*.

The purpose of the survey was to define the extent, nature and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains whether corresponding to the recognised earthworks or not. The possibility of the site being once occupied by a Roman camp would have provided significant new evidence for the character of military movement through the south west of Britain in the middle decades of the first century AD.

1.1 **Site description**

The surveyed area consists of a single field northeast of Higher Corrie Farm, a late nineteenth-century farm complex situated 800m northwest of the hamlet of Dalwood in East Devon. Dalwood is a small parish in the southeast corner of the Blackdown Hills, west-northwest of the Roman, and later, medieval small town of Axminster. First-century Roman military activity is already known in this region, with a fort and later Roman settlement recorded at Woodbury Farm, Axminster (Silvester and Bidwell 1984; Weddell *et al*. 1993), and a substantial Roman road recorded crossing the river Axe heading west towards Exeter (*ibid*.). The site at Higher Corrie Farm sits 2km north of the latter's proposed route (*ibid*. fig. 29).

The historic settlement pattern of this region is characterised by a multitude of small farms dispersed between a number of hamlets and small villages such as Dalwood and Stockland. It is a rich agricultural landscape dominated by dairying and beef-production with some sheep rearing and arable cultivation.

The site is situated on the lower part of west side of the Corry Brook valley between 80m and 70m AOD. Whilst the site is located just off of the floodplain the eastern edge of the field, nearest the Corry Brook, was wet underfoot following heavy winter rain. The site is not particularly advantageous in terms of the outward views or from a defensive perspective as it is surrounded by higher ground. The only view is down the Corry Brook towards Dalwood, but not any further as there is a sharp eastwards turn in the direction of the valley.

The fields in this area are enclosed by earthen banks with a rubble core, upon which grows scrubby hedges with some larger trees. These large, broadly rectilinear but often irregular fields, have been classified in the Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation as 'Barton fields' that were possibly laid out between the 15th and 18th centuries (http://map.devon.gov.uk/dccviewer/?bm=OSGreyscale&layers=Historic%20Environment;14&activeTab=Historic Environment&extent=210063;25600;338387;151675). The description of this character type notes that some of the sinuous or irregular boundaries might be remnants of early, medieval, land division. In this light the lost boundary shown on the parish tithe map, and that revealed by the survey reported here, might be remnants of this earlier pattern of enclosure (see Figures 2a and 2b).

1.2 **Land use**

When surveyed the field was under permanent grass and was grazed by sheep.

1.3 **Geology and soils**

The site is positioned on a tract of Quaternary Head (Undifferentiated), consisting of clay, sand and gravel, overlaying Triassic mudstone of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation.

1.4 **Prevailing weather**

Weather conditions were cold with a moderate to strong south-westerly wind and frequent rain showers throughout the period of survey.

1.5 **Known limiting factors and potential causes of interference**

A number of factors may have influenced the clarity of magnetic survey results. A high-voltage electricity power line crossed the south-east corner of the field, though this only overshadowed a small part of the area surveyed. The boundaries around of the field comprised rubble and earth hedgebanks adjacent to this ran a live electric fence. A five-bar metal gate marked the entrance to the field from Higher Corrie farm, and a similar gate opened eastwards into an adjacent field and towards Corrie Brook. The latter entrance was heavily consolidated using a mixture of chert, brick and concrete rubble. Depressions on the southern side of the field had also been partly filled in with similar rubble. According to the farmer-owner, the field had long been known as 'bumpy field' (Hegarty pers. comm.) and it is therefore possible that there have been other attempts to fill in or level-out undulations with the field.

1.6 **Site history and archaeological potential**

1.6.1 ***Archaeological background***

The historic landscape surrounding Higher Corrie Farm consists of broadly rectilinear 'Barton' fields, which although considered to be of 15th to 18th-century date might retain some boundaries from earlier phases of land division.

Consultation of historic Ordnance Survey mapping dating from the late 19th century onwards, beginning with the County Series 25 inch series of 1889, shows that the site has retained the same boundary configuration from that date until present day. However, the earlier tithe map of 1845 shows a different picture (Figures 2a and 2b). First, there is a small subdivision of the current field on its southern side, numbered 1062. The boundary associated with this subdivision has been lost by 1889, when it is not shown. The most striking difference in use of the site between 1845 and 1889 is that the tithe map shows the location of Higher Corry on the eastern edge of the current field, and extending into the adjacent parcel. Higher Corry appears to have an L-shaped range with additions, as well as two detached buildings. The buildings are grouped around a central farmyard. The westernmost building sits within a small elongated enclosure. Although the parish tithe map is not perfect in its spatial representation of detail there is sufficient crossover between this map and later Ordnance Survey mapping to suggest that the westernmost building and elongated enclosure fall within the southeast extremity of the site. The shift in location of the farm of Higher Corry, upslope to its present location at Higher Corrie, must have occurred between 1845 and 1889.

Without archaeological excavation there is no absolute evidence for the chronology of occupation at the Higher Corry site, although we might reasonably

assume that the pattern of dispersed farmsteads in this region is of medieval origin. The English Place-Name Society states that "CORRIE and CORRYMOOR FMS are Cory 1244, Corye 1606, Corrymoor 1809" (Gover *et al*. 1932, 647). The earliest map available for this area is the tithe map of 1845 and on this map two farms are shown: Higher Corry and Lower Corry. Of the two Higher Corry has a significantly larger holding and might therefore be the primary settlement. The accompanying tithe apportionment gives the name of the field subject to geophysical survey as 'Corrymoor'. Whilst we cannot to directly link the early documentary references to this place name with a specific site, it is at least plausible that Higher Corry might have been occupied since at least the mid 13th century.

There have been no previous archaeological investigations at the site. The geophysical survey was commissioned to investigate further a series of earthworks identified during the Historic England-funded *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* being undertaken by Cain Hegarty, Stephanie Knight and Richard Sims for Devon County Council (see Figure 3). This aerial mapping project recorded the rectilinear earthwork tentatively interpreted as a Roman camp, as well as former land division, within the site. It has also recorded extensive relict earthworks associated with former land division in adjacent fields on the western side of Corry Brook. All earthwork remains of former land division have the potential to be of medieval or earlier origin (Devon Historic Environment Record: MDV 115453; 115421.

1.6.2 ***Archaeological potential***

The site has high archaeological potential. First, it is probable that within the bounds of the site are the remains of part of a medieval farmstead which, by 1845, was known as Higher Corry. Higher Corry might be *Cory*, as recorded in 1244, and therefore the site may bear evidence of at least 600 years of occupation. The *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* has identified earthworks associated with former land division both within the bounds of the site and immediately adjacent to it and, as such, there is potential to achieve a better understanding of the evolution of the historic field pattern in this area. Lastly, the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* has identified a rectilinear enclosure that sits awkwardly within the historic field pattern. The dimensions and morphology of the enclosure are reminiscent of a Roman camp, previously unknown, which would add to the broader understanding of military movement across the southwest.

2. AIMS

The principal aim of the geophysical survey is to define the likely extent and character of the potential archaeological resource within a single field at Higher Corrie Farm, where earthwork evidence might suggest the presence of a previously unrecorded Roman camp.

3. METHOD

An area of approximately 2.7ha was subject to magnetometer (gradiometer) survey. Magnetometer survey was selected as a proven method of accurately and rapidly detecting archaeological features. The survey was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines presented in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

3.1 **Survey Design**

Thirty-three complete and partial 30m by 30m survey grids were set-out in relation to the boundaries of the site using a Leica TCR 1200 EDM total station. They were positioned to maximise coverage in the available time. They were set-out on a best-fit basis, maximising coverage of whole grids. The grid corner points were laid with an internal accuracy of +/- 0.05m. The grids were located according to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using a Leica System 1200 differential Global Positioning System that has a typical three-dimensional global position accuracy of 10-15mm. National Grid Reference co-ordinates for each of the grid points is given in Appendix 1.

Two permanent datum points, consisting of 0.45m wooden pegs, were located in the site boundary in order to provide a lasting reference from which the position of any archaeological features can be measured in the future. The position of these pegs in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid was determined using the same Leica differential GPS. The NGR co-ordinates for these points are given in Table 1, below.

Table 1. National Grid Reference co-ordinates for permanent datum points at Higher Corrie Farm, Dalwood

Point Id	**NGR Easting**	**NGR Northing**	**Orthometric Height**
Reference peg 1	324456.4025	101116.9948	69.5162
Reference peg 2	324450.6174	101191.1037	70.0191

The magnetic survey was undertaken using a Bartington Instruments Ltd. Grad601-2 dual sensor gradiometer sampling four readings per metre at 1m traverse intervals in the 1nT range. The traverses were sampled in a zig-zag pattern. The direction of the first traverse was east.

3.2 **Data Processing**

The magnetic survey data was downloaded to an IBM-compatible laptop computer using the Bartington Instruments Ltd proprietary software *Grad-601*. The data was processed using GeoPlot 3.0, written by Geoscan Research. Processed data is displayed as Absolute values clipped to +/-3nT so to clarify the mid-range anomalies.

The magnetic data presented in Figures 6 and 7 was processed as follows:
Despike: X radius=1, Y radius=1, Threshold=3.0, Spike replacement=mean
Clip: Min=-5, Max=5
Low pass filter: X=1, Y=1, Weighting = Gaussian
Interpolate: Direction=Y, Mode=Expand, Expand method=SinX/X

4. RESULTS and DISCUSSION (Figures 4-8, features labelled on Figure 8)

4.1 **Results**

Overall, there is little widespread magnetic interference deriving from external influences within the area surveyed (power lines, services etc), and therefore the

results give a true representation of sub-surface magnetic variation. The magnitude of background readings across the site varies between about -0.5 and 0.5nT, providing a clear distinction between natural variation and probable anthropogenic features. The results show an array of buried archaeological features, as well as numerous magnetic irregularities which will be outlined first.

There are numerous low magnitude dipolar readings, up to +/- 4.8nT in range, across the area surveyed that represent either weakly ferrous material or thermoremnant debris buried within the soil. There are other high magnitude dipolar readings that are at the maximum range (+/- 100nT), and which represent modern ferrous scrap. The stronger of these dipolar readings are marked on Figures 8 and 9. A bipolar linear anomaly crosses the northern half of the survey area on a west-southwest to east-northeast axis (A). This anomaly relates to a modern service that appears to run between Harrison Farm and Oakham House. When the magnetic data is superimposed upon the LiDAR model (Figure 9) it appears that the modern service cuts through the northwest corner of the earthwork enclosure identified by the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project*. On the ground, however, there is little indication that a trench has been dug to receive the service – the earthwork does not appear to have been disturbed – with the only possibility being that the service has been installed using a mole plough. It seems improbable that the earthwork post-dates the installation of the service.

The area of principal archaeological interest is in the eastern half of the survey area. Here there is a broad group of positive anomalies and magnetic disturbance caused by either ferrous or thermoremnant material (B). The positive anomalies appear to form points, though there are short elongated sections of positive readings which may be better described as linear. There is magnetic disturbance associated with the same area and these somewhat conceal and mask the character of the positive anomalies. There is, however, order to the spread of anomalies, which define a broadly rectangular area measuring about 55m by 40m. There is a clear central area within the anomaly group which is largely free of magnetic variation. It is suggested that the anomalies seen here might represent the former site of a building or walled enclosure, with the positive anomalies associated with footings and the magnetic debris being associated with brick, tile and ferrous material from its construction, use, decline and removal. Internally, this possible structure measures c. 45m by 25m, which is large for a domestic building. Alternatively, the anomalies represent a series of smaller buildings arranged around a central courtyard, and this presents a more logical situation.

It is interesting to observe the relationship between the magnetic anomalies described above and the micro-topography of the site illustrated by modelled LiDAR data: the two juxtapose very well. The magnetic anomalies are confined by the earthworks, with the northwest subdivision proposed by the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* also corresponding. More pronounced earthworks alongside the inner northern edge of the rectangular enclosure also correspond with the greatest concentration of magnetic debris and point anomalies and it might be suggested that these are the locations of former buildings. It is in these two areas that there are the clearest positive linear anomalies. These occur on the inside edge of the earthwork enclosure and instead of being an associated ditch might reasonably be interpreted as foundation trenches, which would explain their intermittent nature.

Whilst the rectangular enclosure survives well as an earthwork today, its magnetic response is weak. The only signature is a weak negative linear anomaly

which corresponds to part of its western side (C). This anomaly type is interpreted as the remains of a stone wall or rubble core to a bank. There is no corresponding positive anomaly that might indicate a ditch alongside this feature.

There is, on the southeast edge of the survey area, a positive area anomaly, which might represent a hollow or large pit (D). Nearby it was clear that other depressions had been recently filled in with stone and concrete rubble, and this accounts for the diffuse anomalies visible on Figure 6.

Parallel segments of weak positive and negative linear anomalies arcing northwest to southeast on the western edge of the survey area (E) are likely to represent a former field boundary, although this boundary does not appear on any of the historic mapping consulted and must therefore predate the tithe map of 1845. It is worth noting that the pattern of earthworks suggests that this former boundary cuts through the rectangular enclosure and therefore probably post-dates it. There are other former field boundaries known either from the modelled LiDAR data and aerial photograph transcription, or historic mapping, which have left no magnetic trace. For example, the subdivision on the southern side of the field shown on the 1845 tithe map is invisible within this survey; either the boundary was ephemeral and had no ditch or there is insufficient magnetic distinction between its fill and the surrounding geology.

4.2 **Discussion**

Geophysical survey of land to the northeast of Higher Corrie Farm, Dalwood, in East Devon, has revealed a variety of buried archaeological features. The range of magnetic anomalies is not, however, consistent with that expected from the site of a Roman camp, where clear traces of a rectangular ditch and bank enclosure would be expected. The earthworks visible on the ground correspond to those identified by the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* but the clarity of these earthworks suggests either exceptional preservation or a later date of origin than the beginning of the first century AD. When the historical and cartographic background is taken into account it would appear probable that the principle earthworks and magnetic anomalies relate to the site of a medieval farmstead. Interpretation of the spatial arrangement of the anomalies suggests that a structural range existed on the north side of the rectangular enclosure, which may have been laid out around a central court or farmyard. The rectangular enclosure probably consisted of either a wall or bank with a rubble core, but without any corresponding ditch. The extensive spread of thermoremnant material in and around the proposed structural range suggests that is comprised, at some point, buildings employing brick or tile. This interpretation is supported by the general spread of magnetic disturbance caused by either weakly ferrous material or thermoremnant material further east, on the periphery of the known early nineteenth-century location of Higher Corry which was demolished later that century.

The comparison of the magnetic survey with historic maps and LiDAR data presents us with contrasting evidence. Whilst both of the latter show the position of former field boundaries, there are no significant responses detected by the gradiometer. The gradiometer's forte is the detection of archaeological features cut into the substrata and therefore it is surprising that no obvious traces of a ditch associated with either the removed field boundaries or the rectangular enclosure is evident. Given that other positive point and possible linear anomalies are detected within the enclosure there is reasonable assurance that should there have been ditches

then the survey would have recorded them. The conclusion is, therefore, that either ditches associated with the former boundaries were very slight, or that the boundaries only had an above ground component – a wall, fence or bank cast from collected material.

5. SIGNIFICANCE

The magnetic survey has demonstrated the existence of archaeological remains within the site, but these are not as significant as they might have been. The survey was commissioned in order to provide additional information to help clarify whether earthworks identified during the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project* represented a Roman camp. Unfortunately, as discussed above, there is little within the results of the survey to support this suggestion. Instead, the results suggest that the earthworks are related to the site of Higher Corry, which was deserted in the second half of the nineteenth century. Accordingly, the site has the potential to yield important information regarding the origins, life, and decay of a West Country household from perhaps the 13th to 19th centuries. Furthermore, the results of the survey suggest that the farmstead was once more extensive than shown on the parish tithe map and it might be that this was once a larger grouping of individual farms that became consolidated into a single holding. In terms of significance it is generally accepted the pattern of dispersed hamlets and farms in this region is of medieval origin so, in this regard, Higher Corry is not exceptional. Its significance is, however, elevated because of the fact that it was deserted in the second half of the 19th century and in this case it is unusual. The site, if further investigation or excavation was undertaken, could open a rare window on settlement, social and economic dynamics throughout the second millennium AD. Excavation of such places is not common, with the only directly comparable examples being the extant farms abandoned and excavated during the construction of Roadford Reservoir in West Devon (Rainbird *in prep*.).

One magnetic anomaly is interpreted as a former field boundary, removed prior to 1845 (the boundary is not shown on the parish tithe map). The anomaly coincides with a slight earthwork mapped by the *Blackdown Hills AONB and East Devon River Catchments NMP Project*. This, and the boundary shown on the 1845 tithe map which did not produce a magnetic anomaly (which has been removed by the time of the 1889 Ordnance Survey first edition map), do not appear to conform to the wider pattern of 'Barton' fields mapped by the Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation. These lost boundaries, and those mapped by the 'name' NMP in adjacent areas, have the potential to inform us about the changing pattern of enclosure during the medieval period. As such, the buried and relict remains of the historic field system should be regarded as a valuable archaeological asset.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The survey was undertaken by Dr Chris Smart and Dr Joao Fonte of the Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter. This report, including illustrations, was prepared by Dr Chris Smart. The project was administered on behalf of the University of Exeter by Dr Chris Smart. The landowners, [redacted] are thanked for allowing access to the site. Bill Horner and Cain Hegarty administered the work on behalf of Devon County Council and also co-ordinated joint funding with the Blackdown Hills AONB.

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APPENDIX 1: Survey grid corner points

Point Id	NGR Easting	NGR Northing	Orthometric Height
3	324450.0782	101118.6851	69.1376
4	324447.8032	101148.4286	69.4089
5	324445.4033	101178.3762	69.6334
6	324443.0121	101208.2565	70.2941
7	324410.6857	101235.7066	71.9442
8	324413.0585	101205.8695	71.4857
9	324415.4751	101175.8968	70.8829
10	324417.8926	101146.0301	70.4992
11	324420.4276	101116.3077	70.1877
12	324390.4999	101113.8900	70.7523
13	324388.0704	101143.7075	71.4463
14	324385.5791	101173.4970	71.6719
15	324383.1606	101203.4533	72.4121
16	324380.7607	101233.3328	73.0396
17	324378.3225	101263.3013	73.6445
18	324348.4700	101260.7441	74.5239
19	324318.4167	101258.4256	75.8954
20	324320.8308	101228.5395	75.1136
21	324323.3539	101198.6248	74.2737
22	324325.8367	101168.7699	73.8796
23	324328.2810	101138.7928	73.7579
24	324330.7779	101109.0513	73.7020
25	324300.8660	101106.6815	75.8883
26	324298.3895	101136.5314	75.7073
27	324296.0200	101166.4894	75.1200
28	324293.6040	101196.2607	75.6872
29	324263.6201	101193.7555	77.3990
30	324266.1186	101164.0507	77.4318
31	324268.6014	101134.1224	77.7842
32	324270.9677	101104.3465	78.1740
33	324240.9887	101101.8495	80.3353
34	324238.8688	101131.2512	79.3129

Figure 1. Location of survey at Higher Corrie Farm, Dalwood, East Devon
(© Crown Copyright and Database Right (2017). Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

Figure 2a. 1845 Dalwood tithe map, showing past location of Corry Farm.

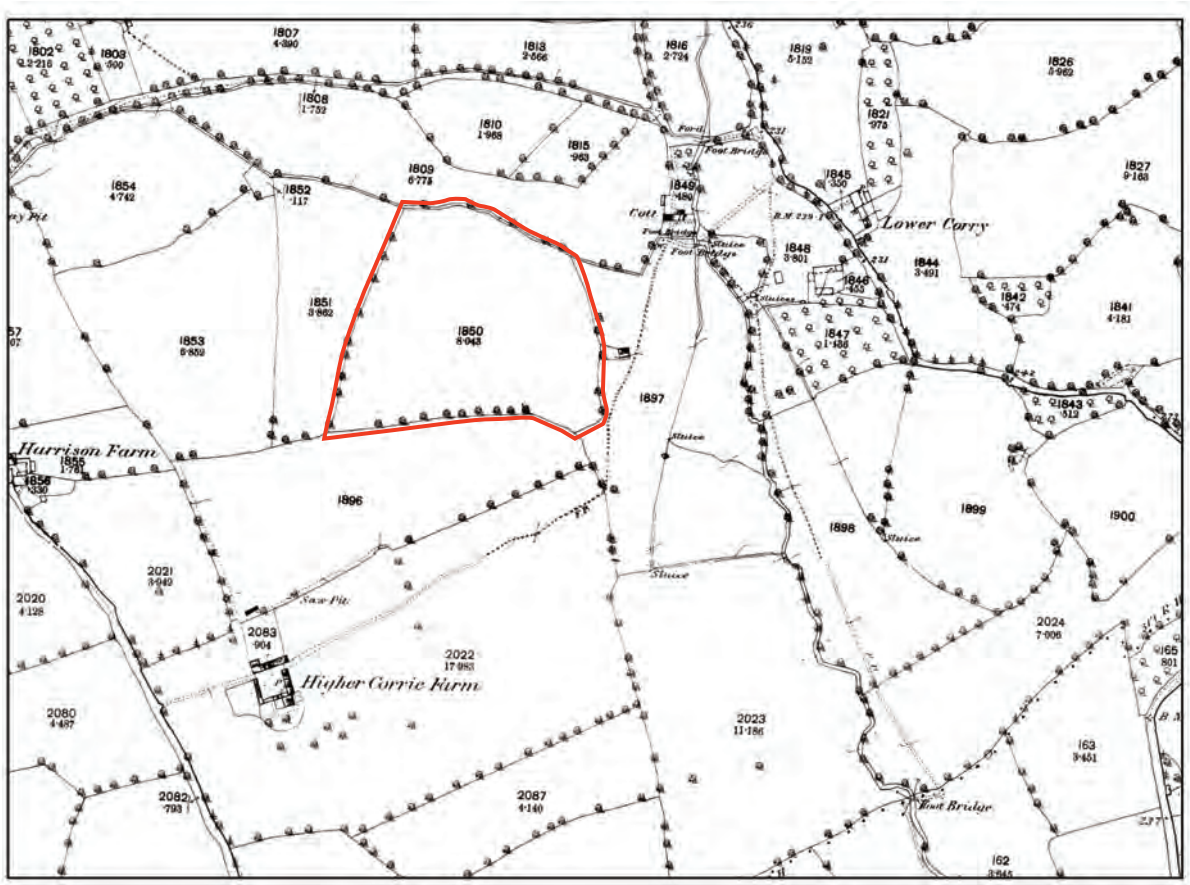

Figure 2b. 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st ed. 25" to 1 mile, showing new location of Higher Corrie Farm

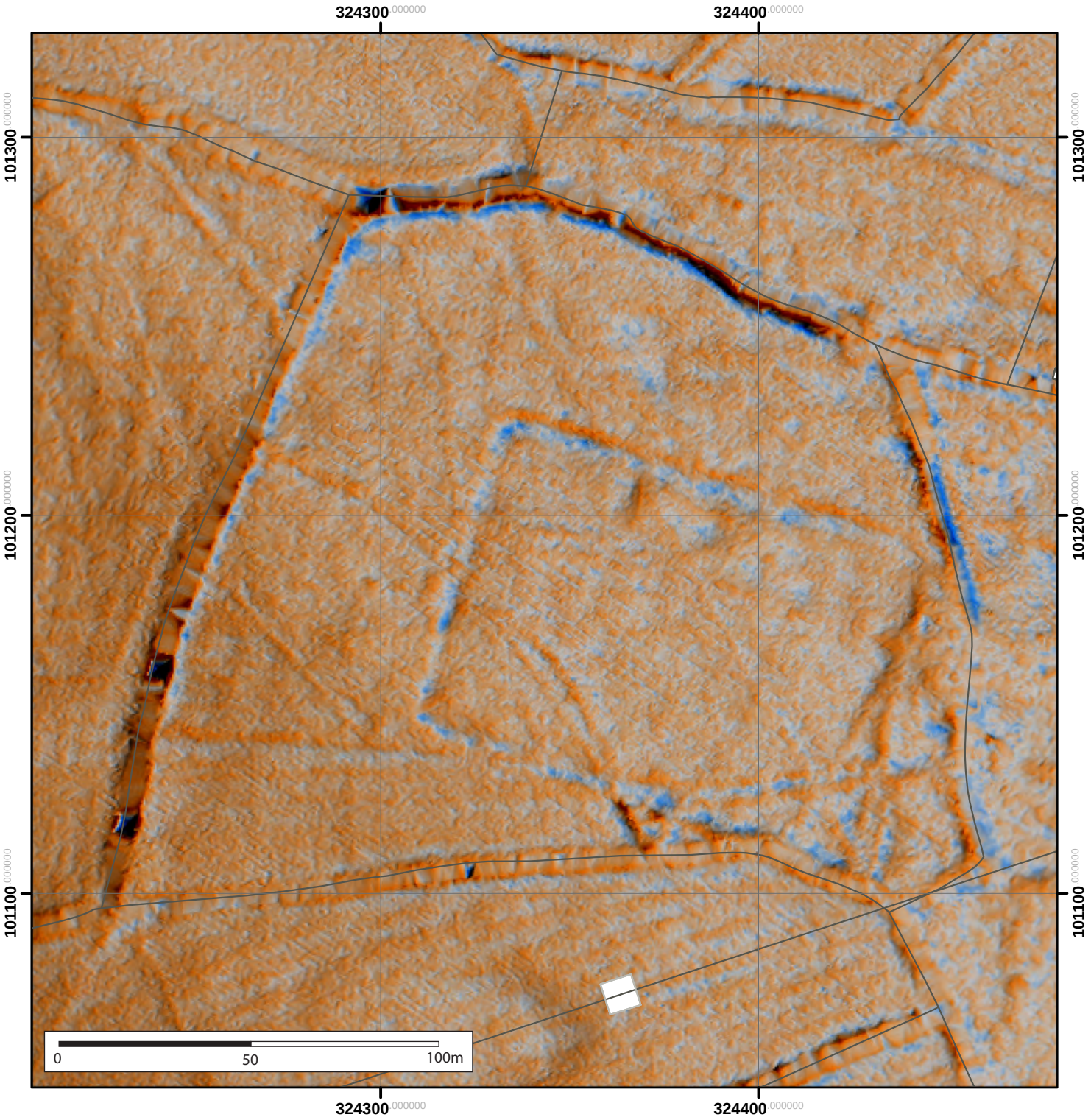

Figure 3. Slope model of 1m LiDAR data showing earthworks

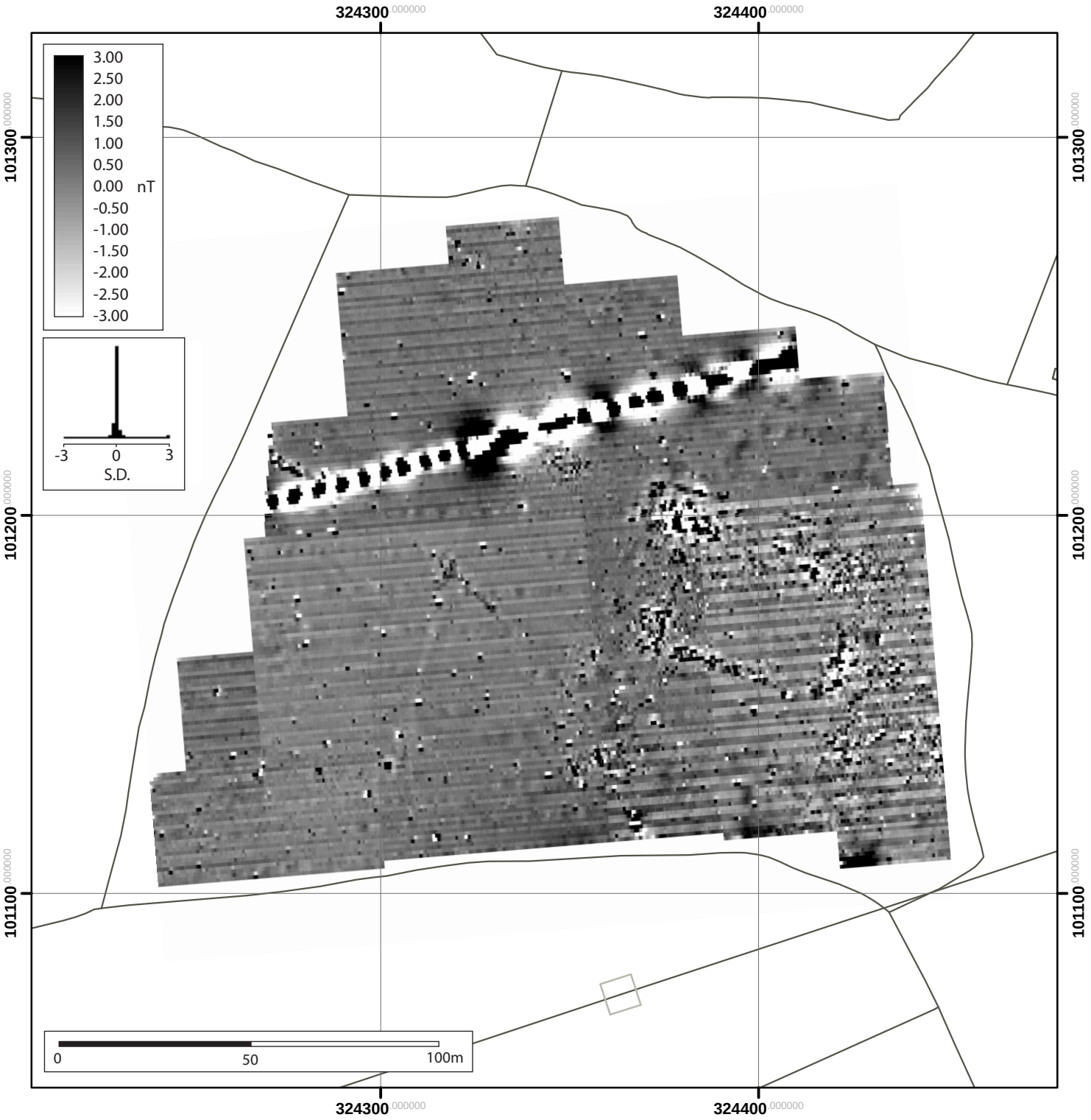

Figure 4. Greyscale plot of raw data
(© Crown Copyright and Database Right (2017). Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

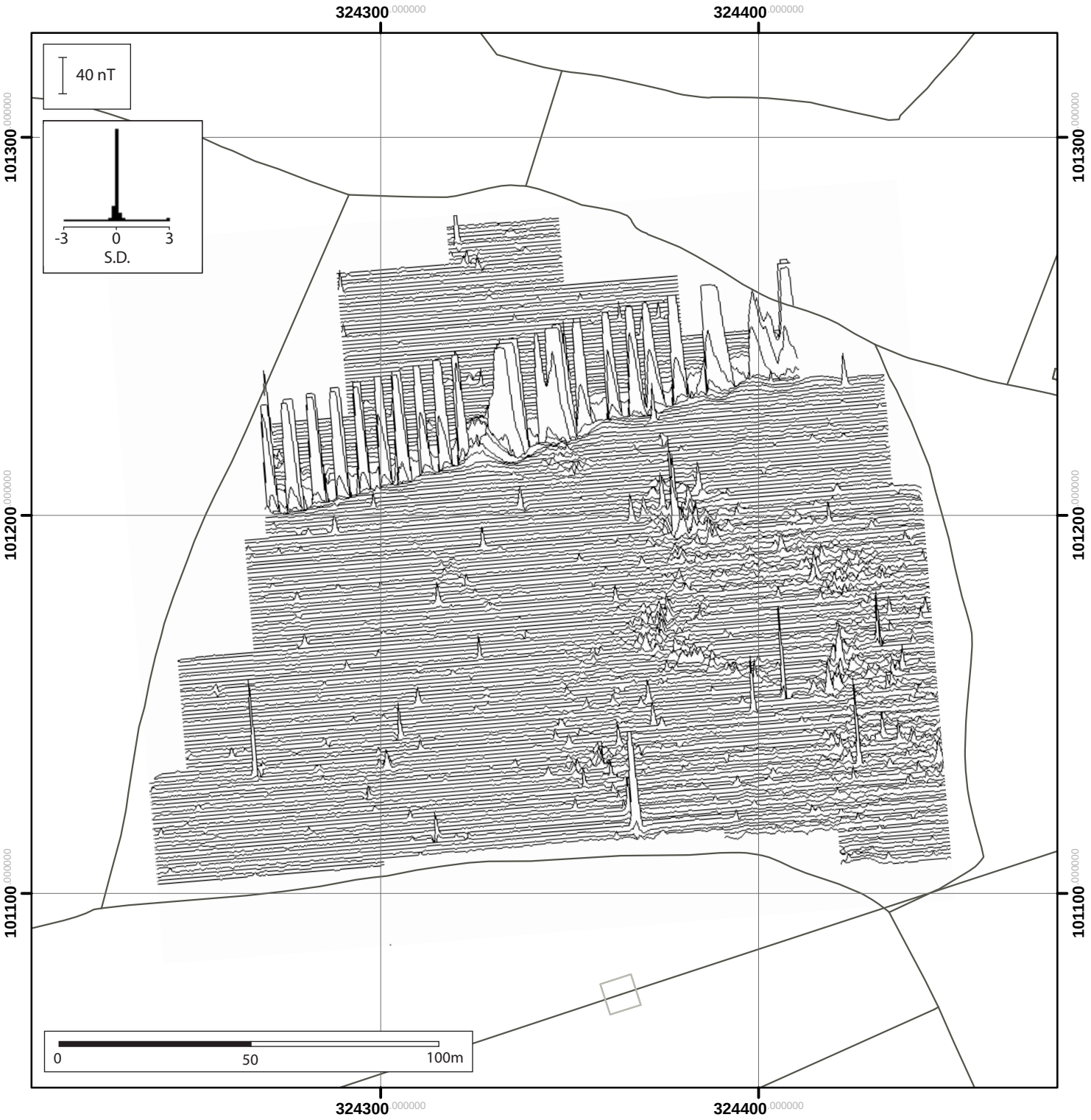

Figure 5. Trace plot of raw data

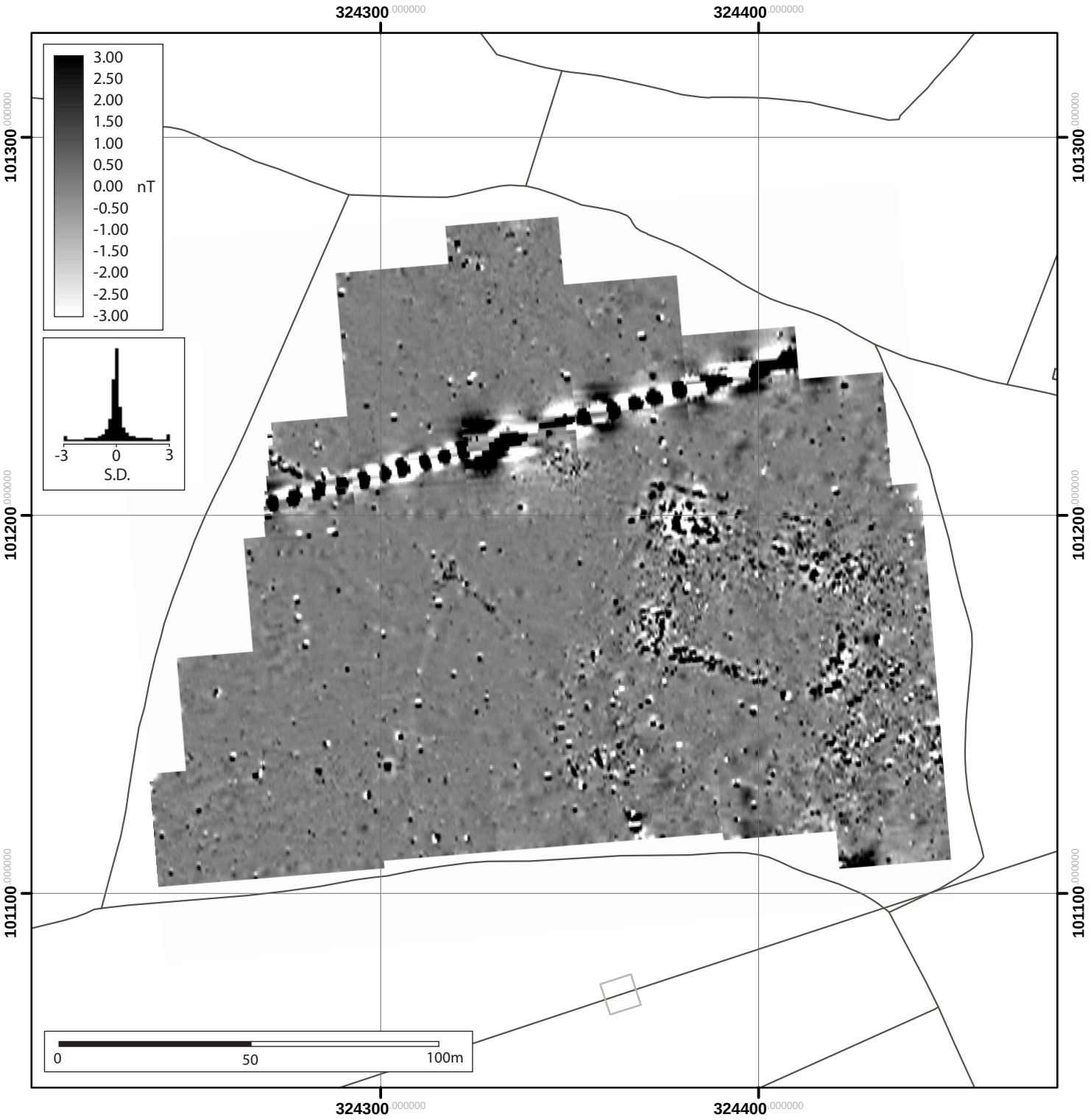

Figure 6. Greyscale plot of processed data
(© Crown Copyright and Database Right (2017). Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

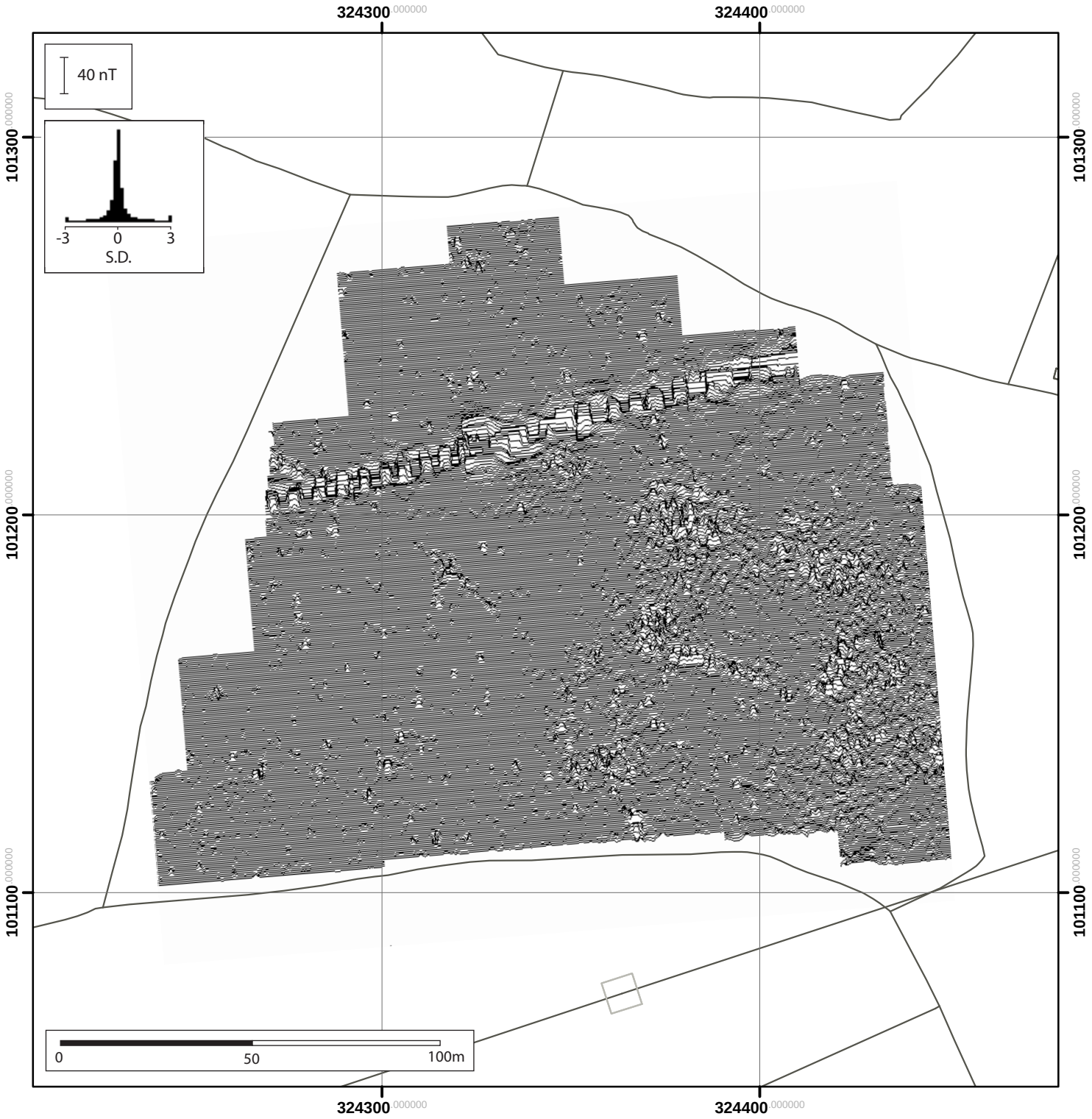

Figure 7. Trace plot of processed data
(© Crown Copyright and Database Right (2017). Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

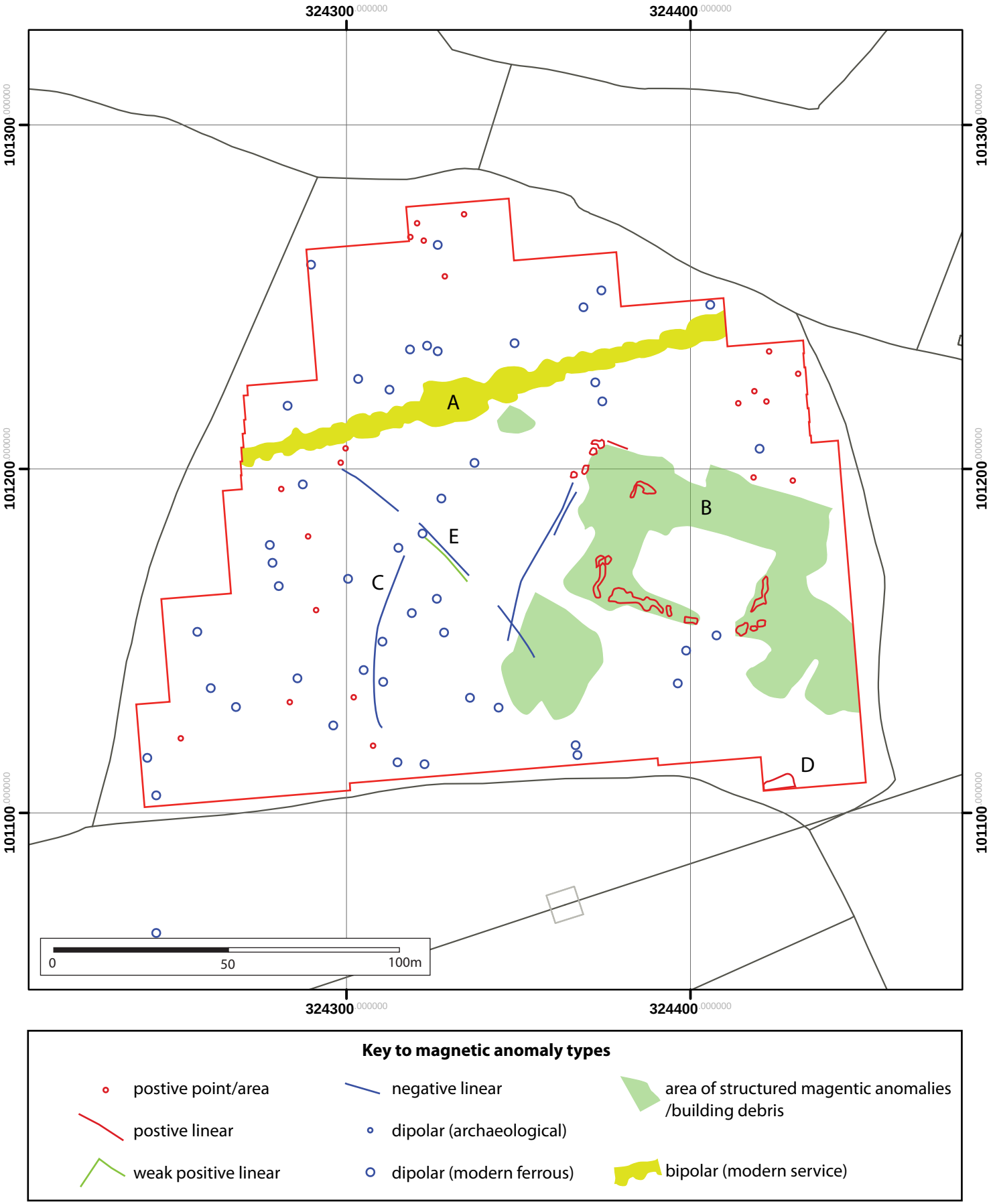

Figure 8. Interpretation plot

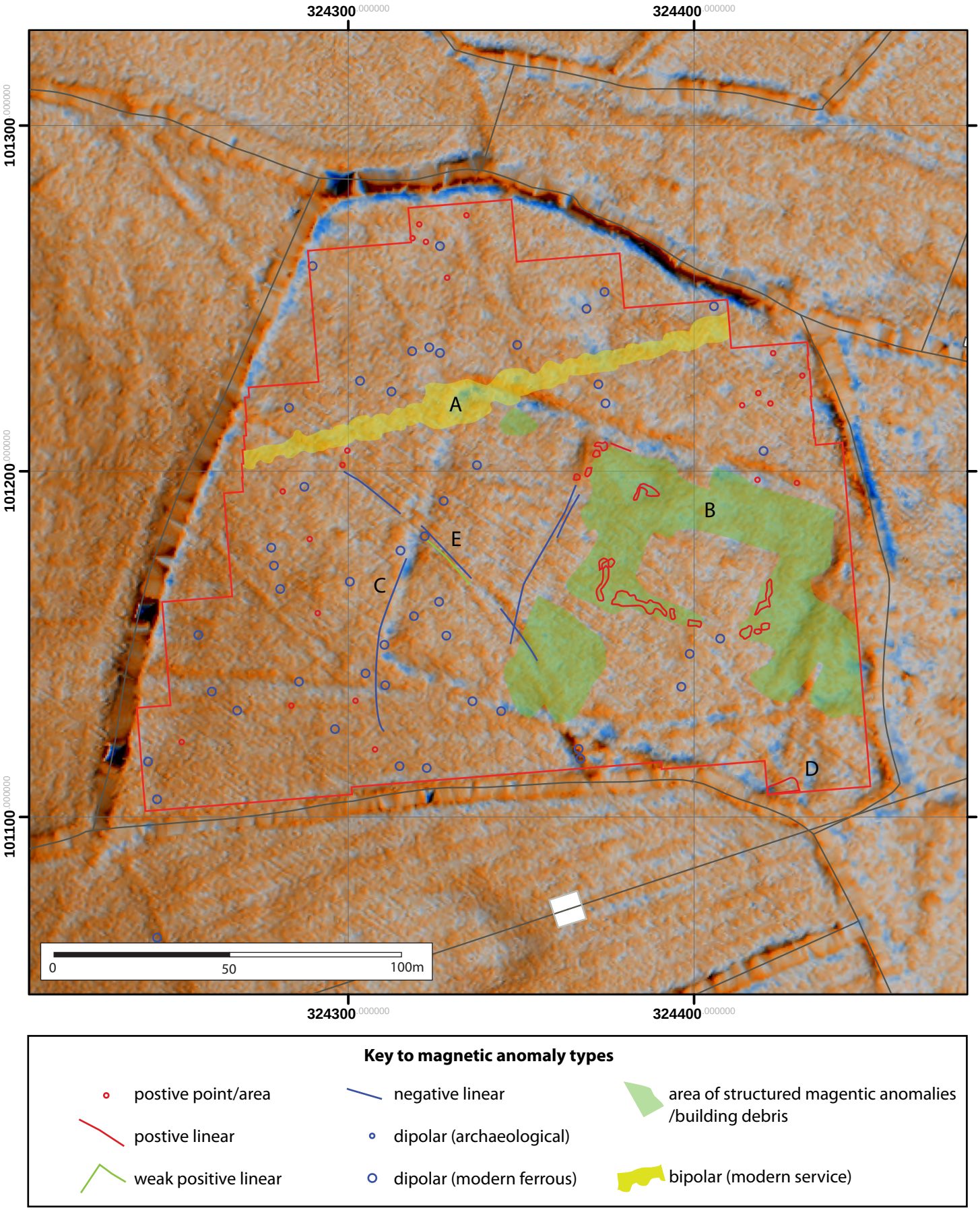

Figure 9. Interpretation plot superimposed on LiDAR slope model
(© Crown Copyright and Database Right (2017). Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).