

2EE02 EEW -HS2 Phase 2a Early Environmental Works

## Site 291 - Geophysics Survey Report

## Heritage Non-intrusive Survey Reports Group 019

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C01	Matt Berry	Sam Harrison	Alistair Webb	31/10/2022	1 <sup>st</sup> Issue

Methodology	Project Plan Site Code
Gradiometer (Magnetometer) Survey	2a20DMORMG

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# 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 This document comprises a Final Report for a non-intrusive geophysical survey on the route of the proposed Phase 2a of High Speed Two (HS2) covering land proposed for development or likely to be impacted during the scheme as part of the Early Environmental Works (EEW) package. This report contains the results of a magnetometer survey undertaken on 22nd February 2022 at Site 291 within Group 019.
- 1.1.2 The aim of the survey is to establish the presence/absence, extent and character of detectable archaeological remains within the proposed route of HS2 Phase 2a. The scope of the surveys is dependent upon securing access to the land and for the areas to be suitable for survey.
- 1.1.3 EEW Group 019 is situated to the west of Hamley Heath and the east of Great Haywood, Staffordshire. Site 291 is located between Moreton House, Tithebarn Farm and Coley and measures c.5.1ha. The area required for geophysical survey consists of four separate parcels measuring approximately 3.5ha.
- 1.1.4 The HS2 Ltd Phase 2a GWSI: HERDS document indicates that Site 291 partly lies within Recognised Archaeological Zones (RAZ) RAZ 9.
- 1.1.1 The survey has not identified any anomalies of definite or possible archaeological origin. Findings from the survey are limited to linear anomalies representing a former field boundary, service pipe, field drain and/or agricultural ploughing patterns. Across the Site discrete low magnitude and dipolar 'spike' anomalies identify natural and modern features respectively.
- 1.1.5 The survey has not identified any anomalies that could be associated with assets identified in RAZ 9 relating to medieval cultivation and settlement at Moreton.
- 1.1.6 Overall, the findings of the survey reflect the limited archaeological potential of the Site that was identified in the Historic Environment search conducted for the HS2 Environmental Statement.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 HS2 is a new railway network proposed by the Government to provide a new link between London, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, South Yorkshire, Leeds and Manchester. HS2 Phase 2a comprises approximately 36 miles of railway starting at Fradley at its southern end and connects with the West Coast Main Line (WCML), south of Crewe, to allow HS2 services to join the existing network and call at Crewe Station.
- 2.1.2 The overall framework within which archaeological work will be undertaken is set out in the draft Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR) for HS2 Phase 2a. Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or any contractors will be required to implement certain control measures in relation to archaeology before construction work begins.
- 2.1.3 The works have been undertaken in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, HS2 2019) and conform with current best practice and guidance for geophysical surveys as outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium Guidelines for the use of Geophysics in Archaeology (EAC 2016).
- 2.1.4 The selection of areas required for geophysical survey included as part of this Early Environmental Works (EEW) package are set out in location specific Written Scheme of Investigations (WSIs) based on Groups containing individual sites. HS2 Ltd has provided each EEW site along the Phase 2a route with a unique identifier Site Code.
- 2.1.5 Within EEW Group 019 (HS2 2021) the Site Code for geophysical survey is:
- Site 291: 2a20DMORMG

### 2.2 Scope of Document

- 2.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

### 2.3 The Site

- 2.3.1 EEW Group 019 is situated to the west of Hamley Heath and the east of Great Haywood, Staffordshire. Site 291 is located between Moreton House, Tithebarn Farm and Coley centred at NGR 401764 322993 and encompasses c.5.1ha. The site is an irregular northwest to southeast aligned shape, with a northeast to southwest access route linking the site to Coley Lane. The area required for geophysical survey within the Site consists of four separate parcels amounting to approximately 3.5ha.
- 2.3.2 Site 291 lies within a landscape of fields, divided by hedgerow field boundaries. Two pond lies within the site boundary, and a multiple ponds and drains lie within the wider vicinity of the site. The nearest watercourse is Moreton Brook, approximately 980m to the east. The Ordnance Survey shows that the site predominately lies on a north facing slope, with levels of 118m above

Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and 100m aOD in the north. The topography of each of the survey parcels was generally flat, except for the easternmost rectangular parcel south of Moreton House which sloped down to the east from approximately 118m aOD at the western field boundary, to c.108m aOD at the eastern limit of the survey area.

- 2.3.3 The solid geology across the whole site is recorded as mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Overlying superficial deposits of till, diamicton are recorded over parts of the two westernmost parcels of the site, otherwise no overlying deposits are recorded (BGS 2021).
- 2.3.4 The soils covering the southern half of the Site area classified in Soilscape 8 Association described as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2020).
- 2.3.5 Magnetometer survey can generally be recommended over any sedimentary geologies however the average responses of surveys over mudstone are generally poor but results can be variable depending on the nature and depth of the overlying deposits if present (English Heritage 2008; Table 4). It remains that magnetometry was the most appropriate geophysical technique for evaluating the Site taking account of the limitations noted in Section 4.3 below.

## 3 Archaeological Background

### 3.1 Summary of the archaeological resource

- 3.1.1 The following archaeological background summarises details from the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI, HS2 2021) together with information from publicly available online resources and other in-house resources.
- 3.1.2 The assessment and determination of the significance of archaeological assets is defined by Chapter 10 of the HS2 Ltd EIA Scope and Methodology Report (HS2 2017a).
- 3.1.3 The Recognised Archaeological Zones (RAZ) represent a high-level indication of likely concentrations of archaeological remains across the Phase 2a route. The location and spatial extent of RAZs has been determined using HS2 Environmental Statement (ES) Cultural Heritage information and subsequent survey data.
- 3.1.4 The HS2 Ltd Phase 2a GWSI: HERDS document indicates that the eastern part of Site 291 lies within the area defined by RAZ 9 encompassing traces of medieval cultivation and settlement, as well as a number of standing post-medieval farms and agricultural buildings at Moreton. This includes the Grade II Listed Moreton House situated on the highest point of the local landscape. This is listed as a settlement in the Domesday Book however the location of the medieval core of the settlement here has yet to be identified with certainty.
- 3.1.5 The Historic Environment search conducted for the HS2 The Historic Environmental Statement (ES; HS2 2017b) identified one area of potential archaeological interest within Site 291:
- Linear features seen as cropmarks in aerial photography, though these are not considered to have any coherent pattern (HER MST1418). The area in which these are recorded only just crosses the north of the central site area.
- 3.1.6 The HER records the following adjacent to Site 291:
- MST16143: The findspot of a 13th – 14th century lead weight is recorded at Tithebarn Farm.
- 3.1.7 No prior archaeological investigations are known to have been undertaken within the site.
- 3.1.8 The majority of Site 291 has not been subject to geophysical survey. A field to the north of the site, between the site and Moreton House, has been subject to geophysical survey which minorly crossed into the site. This survey had limited results, recording only a track along the site boundary and a pipe alignment.
- 3.1.9 NMP data recorded post-medieval ridge and furrow and a former field boundary across the western access / non-works area. Area of eroded earthworks indicative of post-

medieval fields with possible medieval origins were recorded as just encroaching into the central and eastern areas of the site.

- 3.1.10 The Colwich Tithe Map of 1839 shows only a single pond in the central area of the site, now removed. By the time of the 1882 OS mapping the existent ponds are present. One of these ponds was noted in the LiDAR data (HS2 2017c; feature 1045). No other features of archaeological note are indicated.

## 4 Methodology

### 4.1 Magnetometry

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations, detailed plans of sites can be obtained as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney and Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

### 4.2 Aims and Objectives

4.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

4.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

### 4.3 Assumptions and limitations

Magnetometry is the most widely used geophysical survey technique in archaeology as it can quickly evaluate large areas and, under favourable conditions, identify a wide range of archaeological features including infilled cut features such as large pits, gullies and ditches, hearths, and areas of burning and kilns and brick structures. It is therefore good at locating settlements of all periods, prehistoric field systems and enclosures and areas of industrial or modern activity, amongst others. It is less successful in identifying smaller features such as post-holes and small pits (except when using a non-standard sampling interval), unenclosed (prehistoric) settlement sites and graves/burial grounds. Magnetometry has the potential to rapidly confirm the presence/absence of a wide range of potential archaeological remains within the site and was thus chosen as the most appropriate technique in this instance.

## 4.4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.4.1 The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart (Figure 1). These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point, in accordance with EAC guidelines (EAC 2016).
- 4.4.2 Unenclosed areas were surveyed using the co-ordinates of the pre-determined Site boundary visible as an outline on the MLGrad601 software during data collection.
- 4.4.3 MLGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect the data.

## 4.5 Data processing

- 4.5.1 Data collected using RTK GPS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-striped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.
- 4.5.2 A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.
- 4.5.3 The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.
- 4.5.4 MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to export the survey data files.
- 4.5.5 Terrasurveyor V3.0.37.0 (DWConsulting) software was used to process and export graphical plots the data.

# 5 Geophysical Survey Results and Interpretation

## 5.1 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

- 5.1.1 The magnetometer survey was carried out on the 22nd February 2022 with full coverage of the survey area achieved totalling 3.5ha.
- 5.1.2 Fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed data (XY trace plot) and interpretative plans are presented at a scale of 1:2,000 in Figures 2 – 7 inclusive.
- 5.1.3 The magnetic background is homogenous across the site as a result of the underlying mudstone geology and is consistent with the background magnetic values seen across neighbouring Group areas.
- 5.1.4 Few distinguishable magnetic anomalies are identifiable across site 291. A former boundary oriented roughly north-east/south-west, appears a faint trend anomaly (291-001) towards the centre of the parcel east of the farm.
- 5.1.5 A low magnitude linear anomaly (291-002) likely identifies a field drain towards the centre of the largest field of this site.
- 5.1.6 An extant borehole marker immediately west of the pond in the central parcel shows as an isolated very high magnitude anomaly (291-003).
- 5.1.7 A very high magnitude linear anomaly (291-004) at the boundary of the easternmost parcel likely identifies a service pipe.
- 5.1.8 Magnetic disturbance caused by fences is recorded in places at the periphery of individual parcels and where temporary electric livestock fences have been installed. Elsewhere faint linear trend anomalies identify modern agricultural patterns and discrete low magnitude and dipolar 'spike' anomalies identify natural and modern features respectively.

## 6 Discussion

- 6.1 The survey has not identified any anomalies of definite or possible archaeological origin. Findings from the survey are limited to linear anomalies representing former boundaries, service pipes, field drains and/or agricultural ploughing patterns.
- 6.2 The survey has not identified any anomalies that could be associated with assets identified in RAZ 9 relating to medieval cultivation and settlement at Moreton.
- 6.3 Overall, the findings of the survey reflect the limited archaeological potential of the Site that was identified in the Historic Environment search conducted for the HS2 Environmental Statement.

# References

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Cranfield University 2020 Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscales  
<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> accessed 18th July 2022

English Heritage 2008 Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation

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HS2 Ltd, 2017c High Speed Rail (West Midlands-Crewe). Background Information and Data. CA2: Colwich heritage survey reports. (BID-CH-004-002).

HS2 2019 HS2 Phase 2a Written Scheme of Investigation for EI-711 Surveys Package 1: Magnetometry (HS2-HS2-EV-MST-A000001)

HS2, 2021, Phase 2a LS-WSI: EEW Group 019, EEW Sites 275, 284, 291 & 295 (HS2 Document no: 2EE01-BAF-EV-PRO-A000-000043, Revision: 04)

# Annex 1: Magnetometer survey

## Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, subsoil and rock, into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns, or areas of burning.

## Annex 2: Geophysical Interpretation

Most anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However, some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended. It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

### **Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)**

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being introduced into the soil during manuring.

### **Areas of magnetic disturbance**

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

### **Lightning-induced remnant magnetisation (LIRM)**

LIRM anomalies are thought to be caused in the near surface soil horizons by the flow of an electrical current associated with lightning strikes. These observed anomalies have a strong bipolar signal which decreases with distance from the spike point and often appear as linear or radial in shape.

### **Linear trend**

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

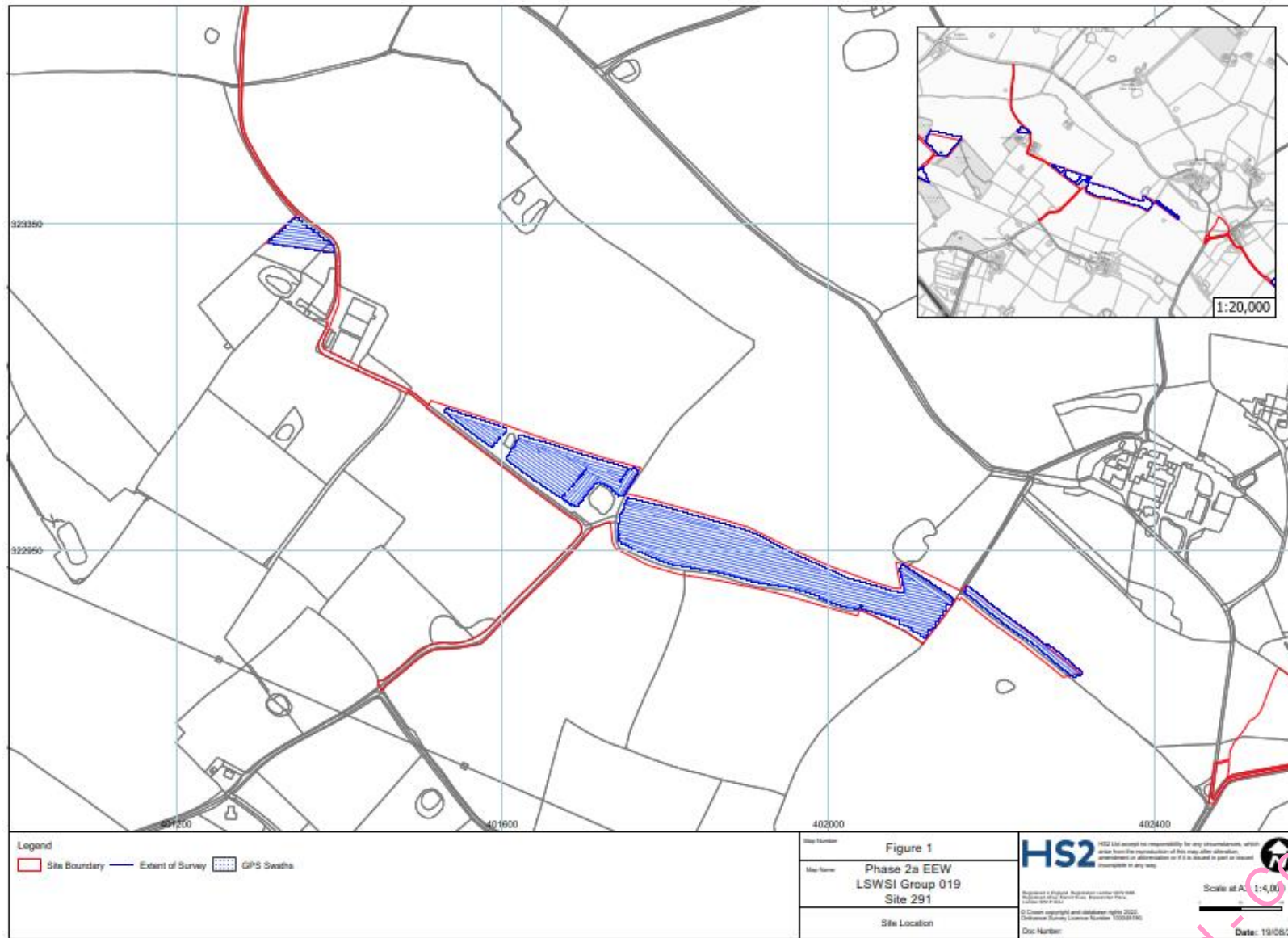
### **Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies**

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traces. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These

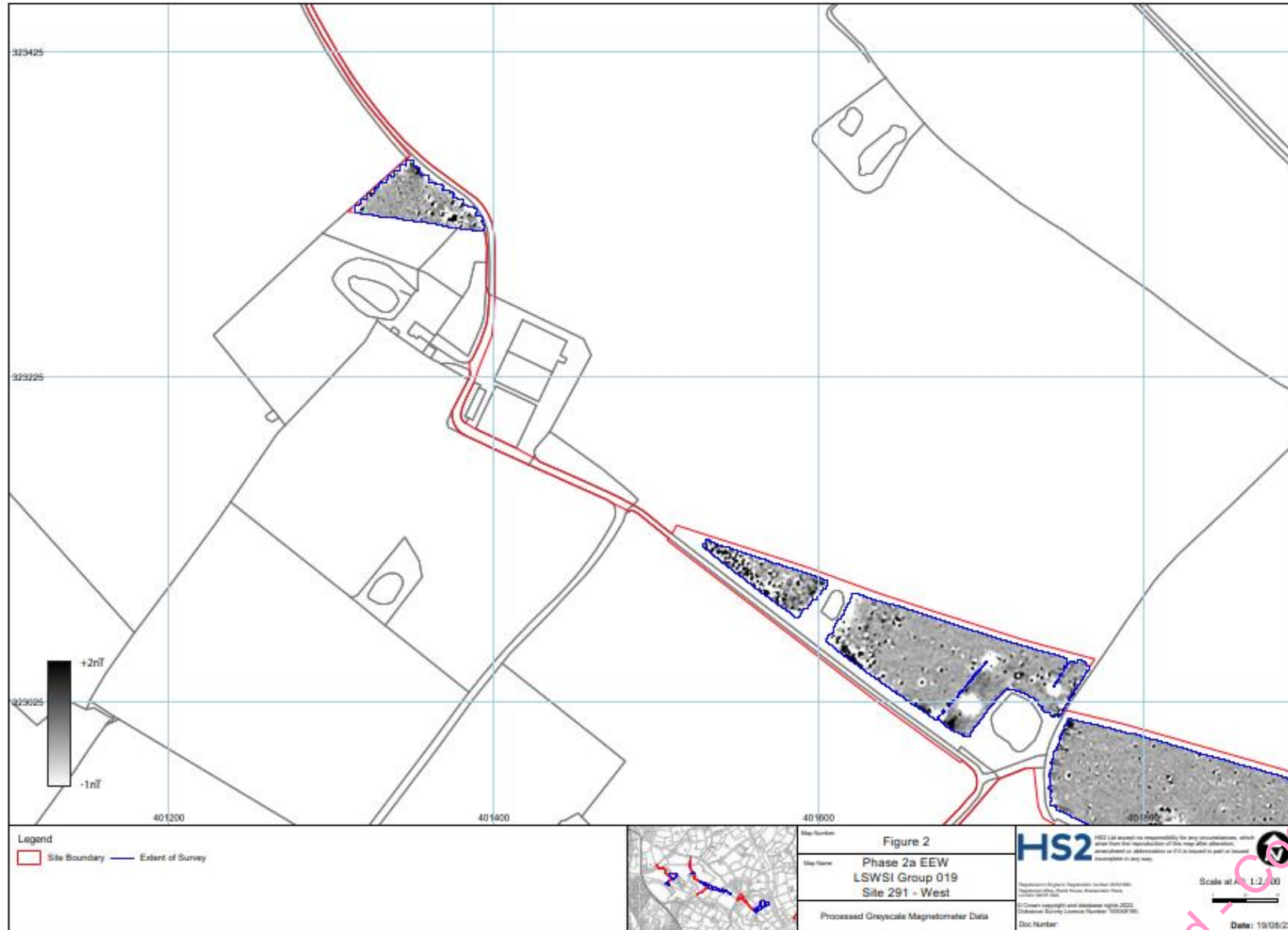
anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

**Linear and curvilinear anomalies**

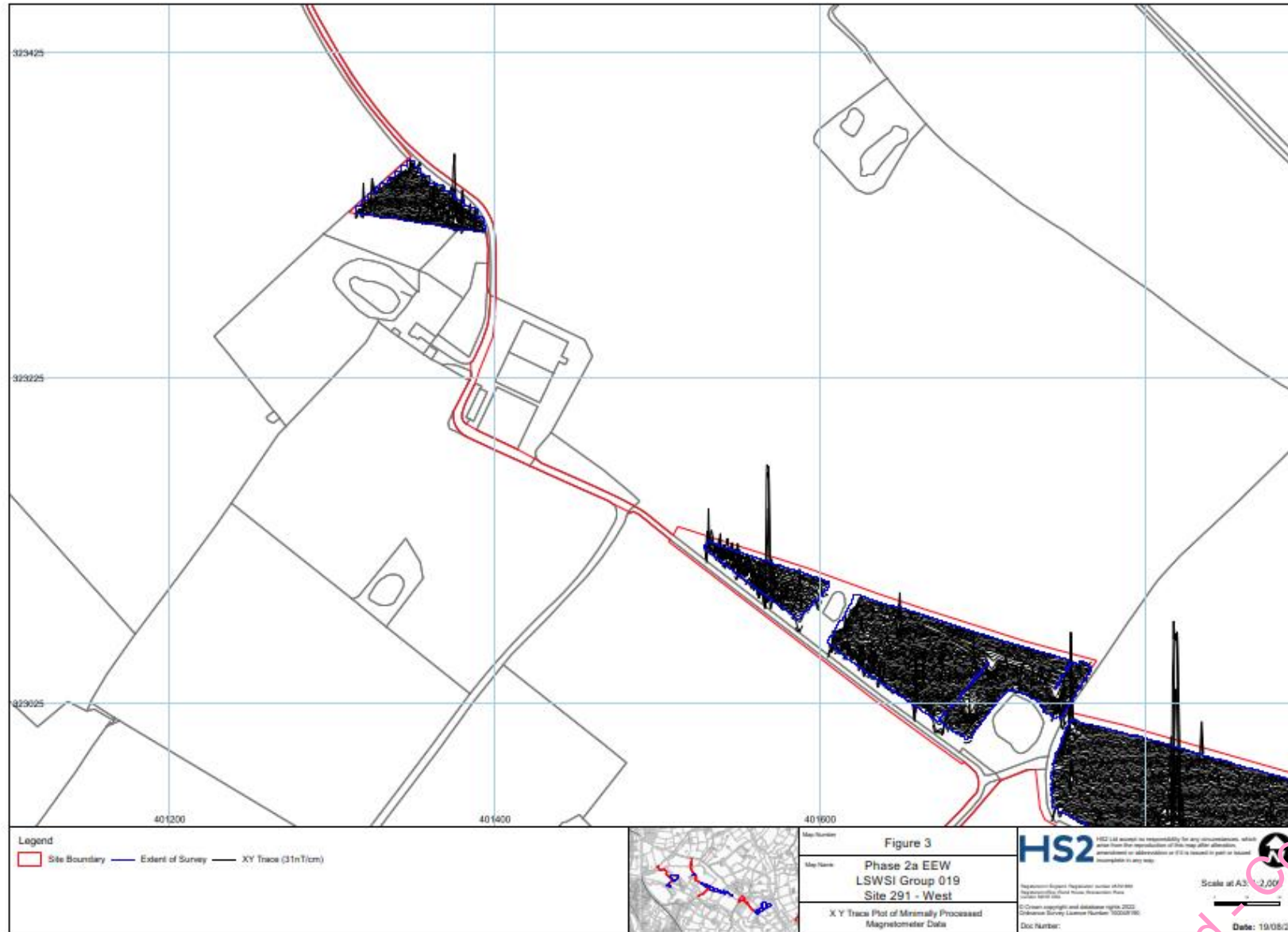
Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.



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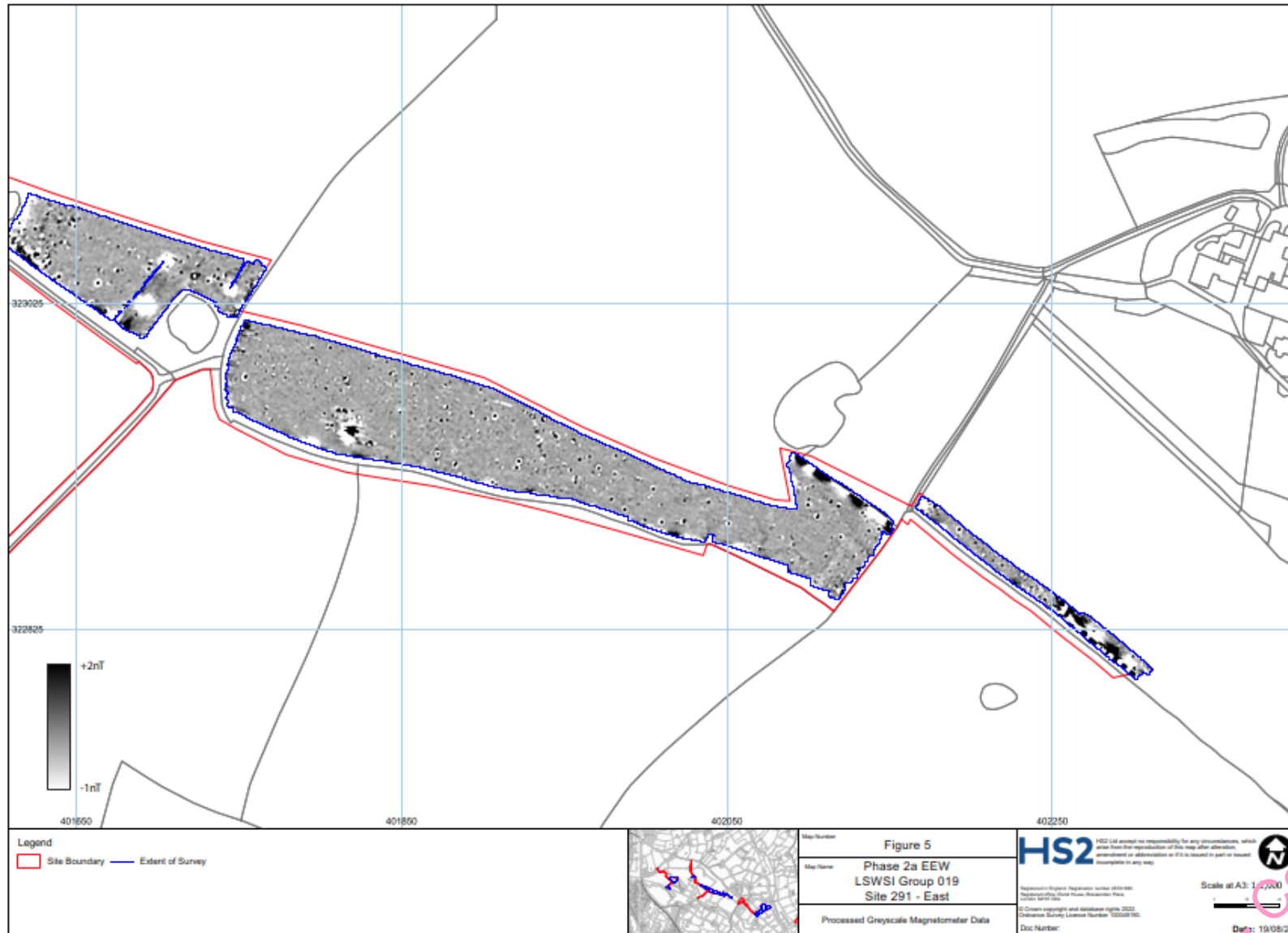


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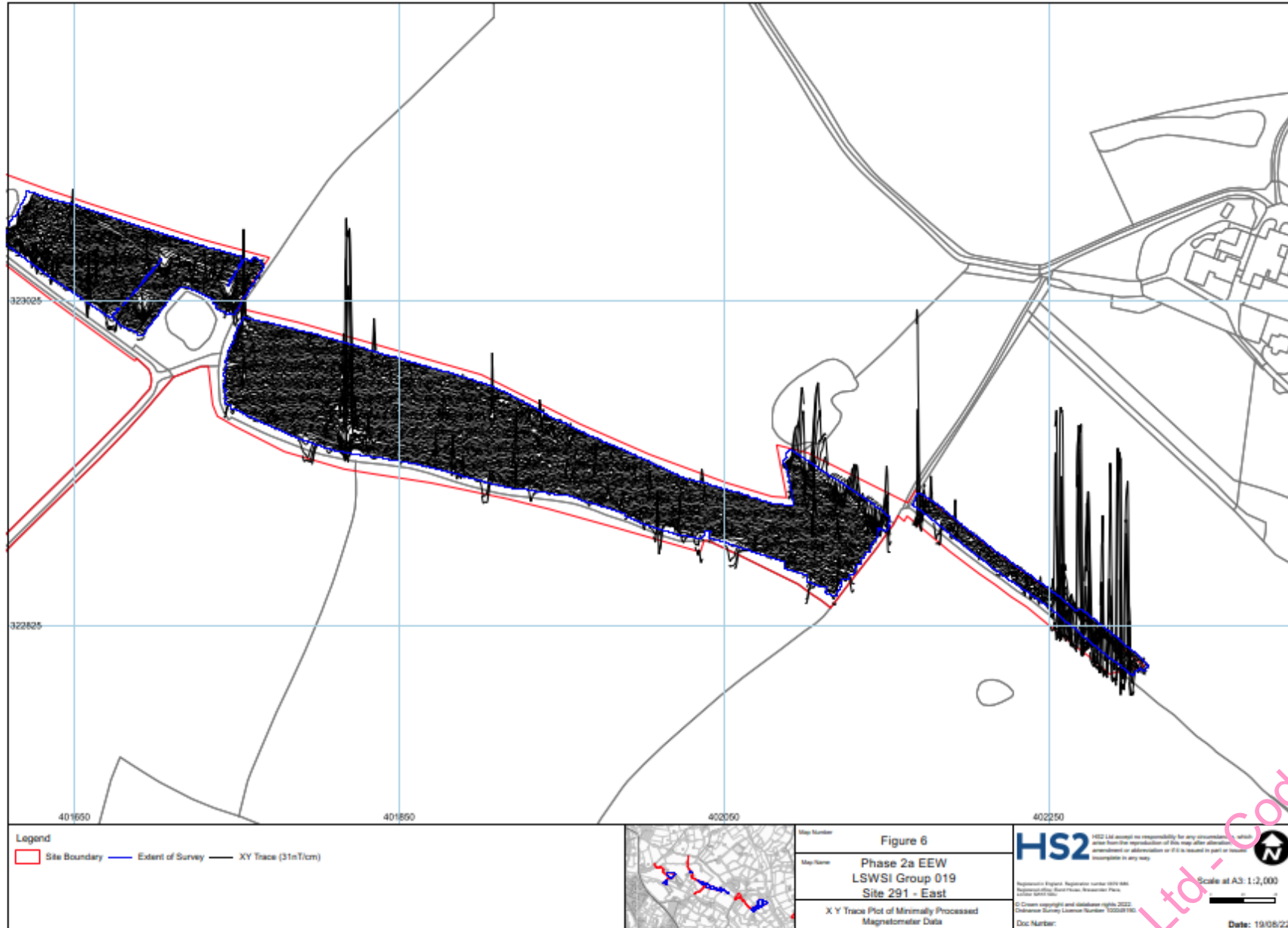


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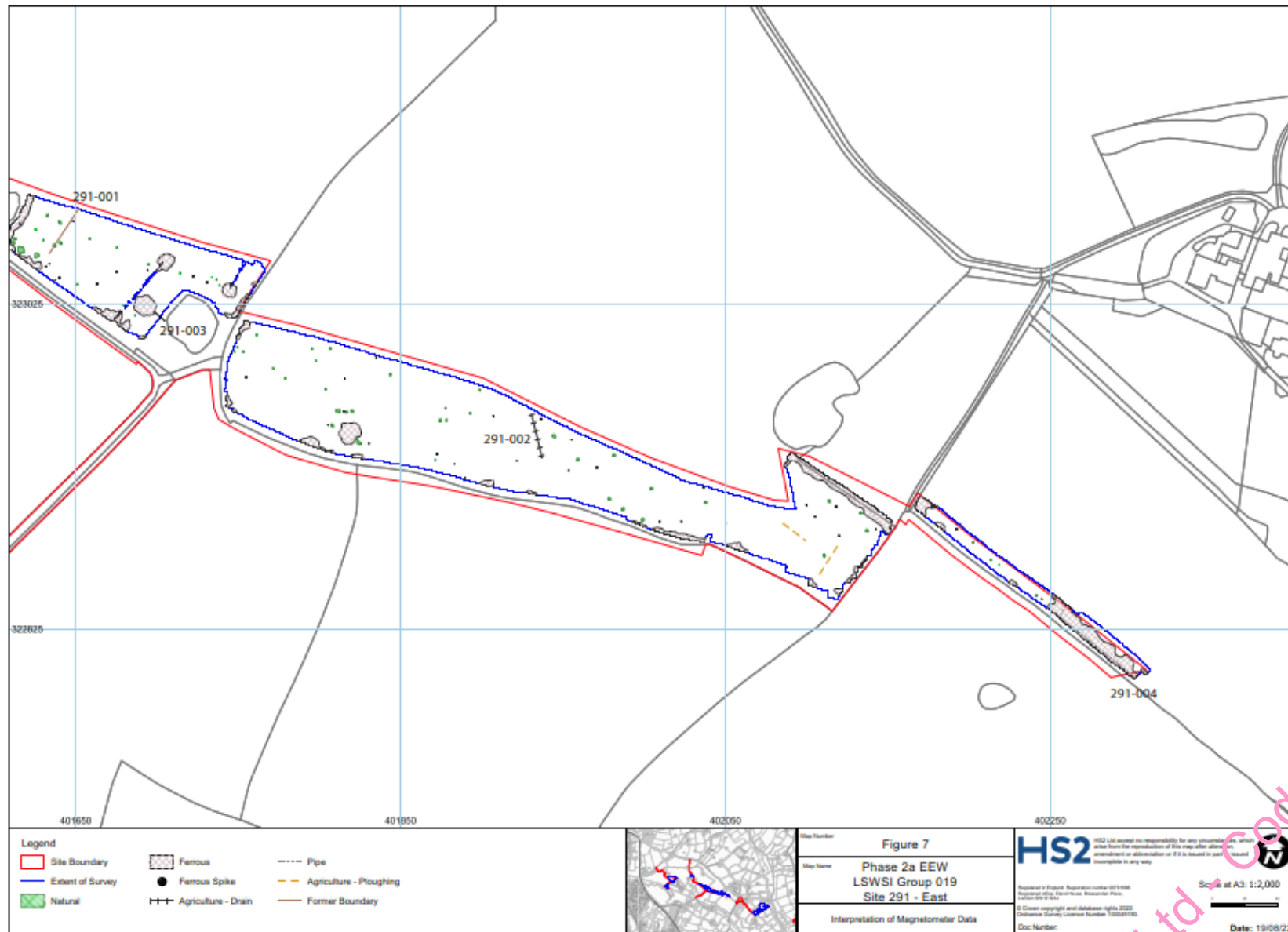




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## Annex 3: OASIS Form

**Project Details:**

<b>Project name</b>	Geophysical Survey at Group 019 Site 291	
<b>Type of project</b>	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY	
<b>Project description</b>	<p>The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point, in accordance with EAC guidelines (EAC 2016).</p> <p>The survey has not identified any anomalies of definite or possible archaeological origin. Findings from the survey are limited to linear anomalies representing a former field boundary, service pipe, field drain and/or agricultural ploughing patterns. Across the Site discrete low magnitude and dipolar 'spike' anomalies identify natural and modern features respectively. The survey has not identified any anomalies that could be associated with assets identified in RAZ 9 relating to medieval cultivation and settlement at Moreton. Overall, the findings of the survey reflect the limited archaeological potential of the Site that was identified in the Historic Environment search conducted for the HS2 Environmental Statement.</p>	
<b>Project dates</b>	<b>Start:</b> 22-Feb-2022	<b>End:</b> 22-Feb-2022
<b>Previous work</b>	N/A	

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<b>Future work</b>		N/A			
<b>Project Code:</b>	Group 019 Site 291	<b>HER event no.</b>			

		<b>NMR no.</b>		<b>OASIS form ID:</b>	hs2headl1-509413
		<b>SM no.</b>			
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>					
<b>Site Status</b>		None			
<b>Land use</b>		Arable and Pasture			
<b>Monument type</b>		N/A	<b>Period</b>	N/A	

**Project Location:**

<b>Site Address</b>	located between Moreton House, Tithebarn Farm and Coley			<b>Postcode</b>	
<b>County</b>	Staffordshire	<b>District</b>	Stafford	<b>Parish</b>	Colwich
<b>Study Area</b>	3.5ha	<b>Height OD</b>	118 Above Ordnance Datum	<b>NGR</b>	SK 01356 23336

**Project Creators:**

<b>Name of Organisation</b>	HS2 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd				
<b>Project brief originator</b>	HS2		<b>Project design originator</b>	HS2	
<b>Project Manager</b>	Alistair Webb		<b>Project Supervisor</b>	Matt Berry	
<b>Sponsor or funding body</b>	Balfour Beatty		<b>Type of Sponsor</b>	Client	

**Project Archive and Bibliography:**

<b>Physical archive</b>	N/A	<b>Digital Archive</b>	Geophysical survey and report	<b>Paper Archive</b>	N/A
<b>Report title</b>	Phase 2a Heritage Non-intrusive Surveys Report: Group 019 Site 291 Geophysics survey report			<b>Date</b>	31/10/2022
<b>Author</b>	Headland Archaeology	<b>Description</b>	PDF/A	<b>Report ref.</b>	

