

NORTH-EAST GRAVEYARD EXTENSION

ST LADOCA'S CHURCH

LADOCK

CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey



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NORTH-EAST GRAVEYARD EXTENSION, ST LADOCA'S CHURCH, LADOCK,
CORNWALL
RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Scott & Co. (The Agent)
on behalf of Ladock PCC (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land north-east of St Ladoca's Church, Ladock, Cornwall, as part of the planning condition for the extension of the existing graveyard. The site comprises a single field, of which only the western end is subject to the proposed graveyard extension, on the edge of the settlement of Ladock and slopes down towards the Tresillian River valley. Settlement at Ladock is first recorded in 1268; though a parish church is mentioned in 1250 and is believed to have Norman origins. The manor belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnoc; and by the early 19th century had passed to Lord Grenville. By the mid-19th century the area of the proposal site was owned by the Reverend Henry Ware as Glebe lands.

The survey identified six groups of anomalies across the field. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated phases of the existing and historic field-system alongside anomalies associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent. Outside of the proposal area, the survey identified two penannular anomalies, which are possible ring-ditch/drip-gullies indicative of prehistoric settlement, but are most likely given their weak signatures and small size to be natural features such as tree-throws.

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

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is low. The majority of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval and post-medieval in date, though the presence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area means that a prehistoric or Romano-British date cannot be ruled out.



January 2023

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SCOTT AND CO. (THE AGENT)

PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	NORTH-EAST OF ST LADOCA'S CHURCH, LADOCK
PARISH:	LADOCK
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	CENTRED ON SW 189560 51100
PLANNING NO.:	PA22/10100
SWARCH REF.	LSL23
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-512300

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Scott and Co. (The Agent) on behalf of Ladock PCC (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land north-east of St Ladoca's Church, Ladock, Cornwall as part of a planning condition for an extension to the existing graveyard. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidance in order to assess the potential impact of the development.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located at the north-eastern edge of the historic settlement of Ladock, approximately 12km west-south-west of St Austell. It sits on land sloping down to the Tresillian River at a height of between approximately 60m and 65m AOD (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association near where they border with the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the siltstone and mudstone of the Grampound Formation (BGS 2023).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Settlement at Ladock, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder, is first recorded in 1268, when it is referred to as *Sante Ladoce*; though a parish church is mentioned in 1250 and is believed to have Norman origins (Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record; MCO6343). The manor belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnoc; and by the early 19th century had passed to Lord Grenville, who also held the manors of Trethurffe and Nansough in the parish (Lysons 1814). By the mid-19th century the area of the proposal site was owned by the church, under the Reverend Henry Ware as Glebe lands

The proposal site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *post-medieval enclosed land*: land enclosed during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously upland rough ground and often medieval commons. At the time of the tithe survey (c.1839), the field in which the site lies was named *Middle Close*; that to the north *Second Middle Close*; and that to the south *Long Higher Close*. The proposal site, along with much of the immediate environs of the church was owned by the church under the Reverend Henry Ware as Glebe lands and largely farmed as arable land.

The Cornwall & Scilly HER notes the site of a medieval holy well (MCO7001) to the north and location of a burned down medieval rectory (MCO26043) to the south. Prehistoric Bronze Age (MCO64196) and Iron Age to Romano-British (MCO64194; MCO64195; MCO63781) settlement sites have been located at Trethurffe to the south-east.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Boyd 2022), 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 2014); *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 (THE SITE IS INDICATED). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.1.1ha 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 19th January 2023 and the survey data processed by P. Bonvoisin. Supporting photographic evidence from the site inspection can be seen 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.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprises a single sub-rectangular field (F1; c.1.3ha) set on an approximate east to west alignment, of which only the western end is subject to the proposed graveyard extension (c.0.2ha). It is situated to the north-east of St Ladoca's Church at the north-eastern edge of the settlement of Ladock. At the time of survey the field was under pasture. The ground slopes down to the north-west, towards the Tresillian River and is bordered to both the north and south by agricultural fields; to the east by an unnamed road; and to the west by a track and public bridleway. The field is bounded primarily by tree-lined hedgebanks.

No earthworks were identified on the site, though evidence of the recent agricultural activity was identified through the crop. Overhead cables cross the north-western corner of the site.

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* (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- and set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.36.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes:

Clip +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.

DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation, directional effects inherent in magnetic instrument, or differences in instrument set up during survey e.g. using two gradiometers).

DeStagger selected grids, all traverses out- and inbound by 0.25m to 0.50m reduces staggering effects within data derived from zig-zag collection method.

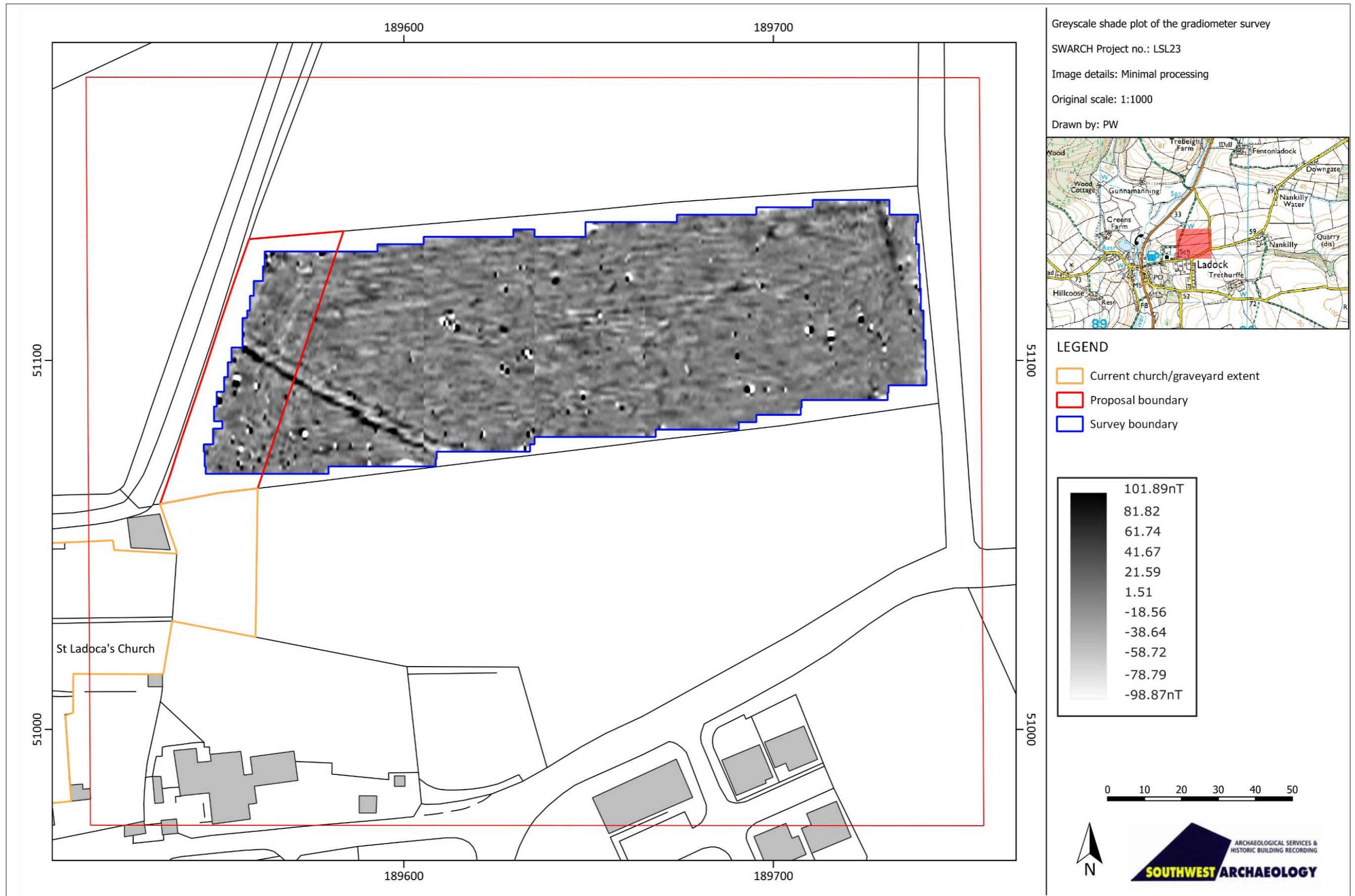


FIGURE 2: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

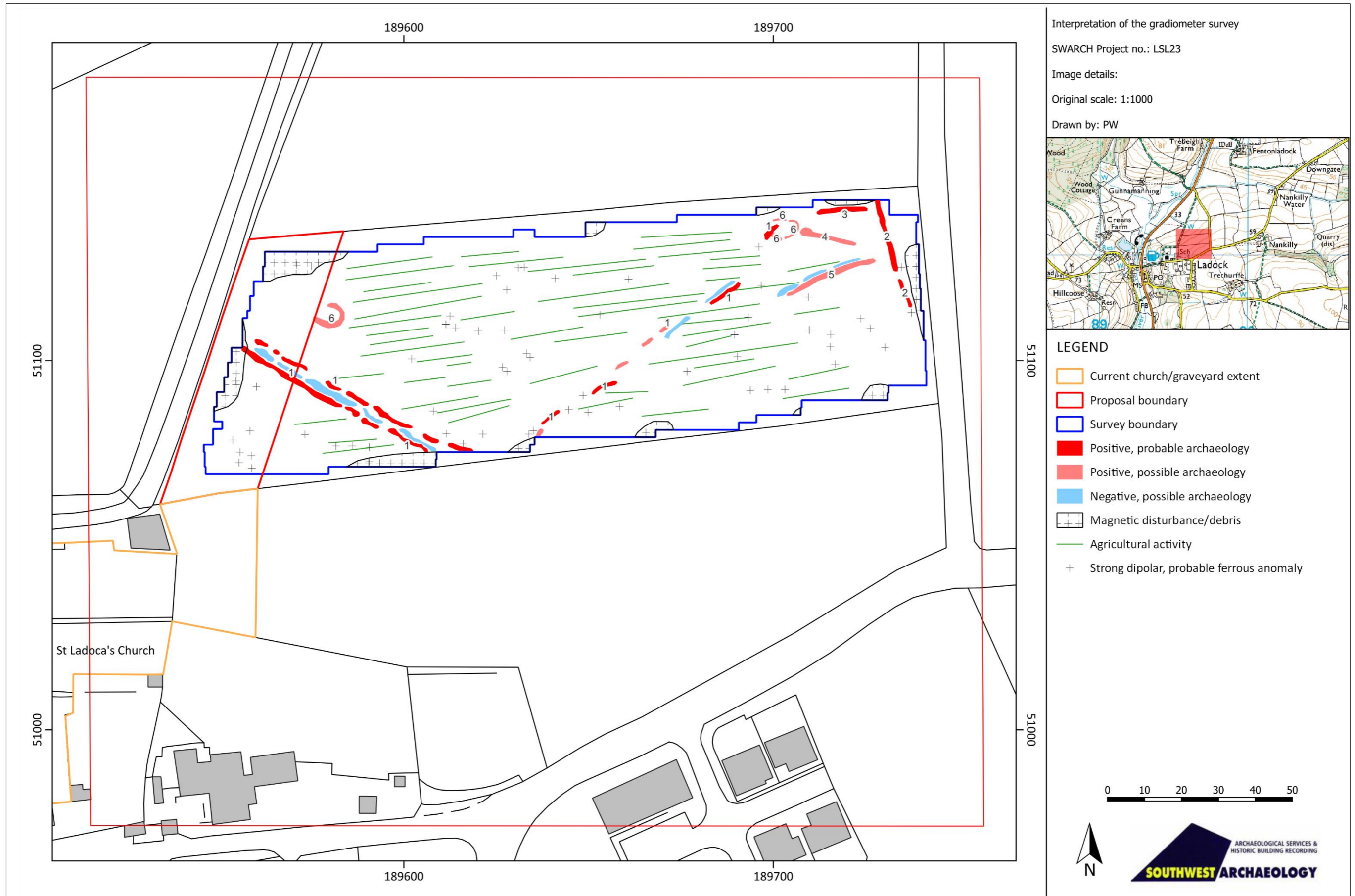


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UN-ADJUSTED)

Field	Area Surveyed (ha)	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
F1	1.0585	101.89	-98.87	6.06	0.11	0.00

2.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 2-3 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
Field F1				
1	Strong positive & negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking central banked/compacted material typical of traditional Cornish hedgebank construction. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. Weaker and intermittent responses may indicate poor survival. Responses of between -18.18nT to -0.03nT and +0.15nT to +30.55nT.
2	Strong positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between +0.82nT and +20.90nT.
3	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between +0.15nT and +12.86nT.
4	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Weaker responses may indicate poor survival. Responses of between +0.65nT and +8.14nT
5	Weak to moderate positive & negative, possible	Linear	Ditch & bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated banked/compacted material. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Weaker responses may indicate poor survival. Responses of between -11.51nT to -0.03nT and +0.52nT and +6.46nT.
6	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Penannular	Ring-ditch or drip-gully or tree-throw	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ring-ditch/drip-gullies indicating possible prehistoric settlement. Weak responses may indicate natural origin such as a tree-throw. Responses of between +0.07nT and +18.00nT
	Weak to moderate positive & negative, possible	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Indicative of ploughing. Weaker mixed positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -17.21nT to -0.01nT and +0.02nT to +10.71nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -98.71nT and +101.58nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -98.64nT and 101.89nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified six groups of anomalies across the field. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated phases of the existing and historic field-system; and possible prehistoric settlement. Anomalies associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent.

The general response variation across the site was between +/-3nT with occasional clear background geological variation up to +/-5nT. The response strength of probable archaeological activity was low to moderate (typically between +/-15nT). The weaker responses of some of the anomalies may indicate that these are only likely to survive to a shallow depth; the stronger responses perhaps indicating the presence of more recent disturbance.

The anomaly groups identified include: ditch and bank boundaries associated with elements of the

existing field-system removed prior to the mid-19th century (Groups 1-5); and possible prehistoric structure or tree-throw (Group 6).

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the surrounding historic field-pattern is characterized as *post-medieval enclosed land*; the more dead-straight boundaries likely forming part of this later enclosure are visible in both the northern and southern site boundaries, the adjacent parallel anomalies (Group 3) perhaps forming an earlier phase of the same boundary.

The surrounding field-scape was largely formed during the medieval period, the surviving boundaries of which are represented by the gently curving elements of the existing field-system. It is likely that many of the remaining ditch and/or bank features form part of these earlier field-systems, having been removed by the mid-19th century. In some cases these boundaries are clearly congruent with this field-system (Groups 1-2 and 4-5) and may have origins during this period. The alignment and layout of these features as they cross the site provide traces of a possible route-way (formed by elements of Group 1 with Group 5) heading in the direction of the church.

Outside of the proposal area the results indicate two possible penannular features (Group 6), which are suggestive of ring-ditch or drip-gullies of prehistoric date, typically considered to be indicative of Iron Age settlement. Though these responses are fairly weak and would be small examples of their type and are most likely natural in origin, such as tree-throws. However, the discovery of Bronze and Iron Age settlement to the south-east at Trethurffe provides the possibility that they may fit within a wider landscape of prehistoric of settlement.

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

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate*. The majority of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval and post-medieval in date, though the presence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area means that a prehistoric or Romano-British date cannot be ruled out.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and destroy the buried archaeological resource (should it be present), further mitigation through targeted evaluation trenching would be required to validate and clarify the results of the geophysical survey and the dating of any features, if present.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site comprises a single field, of which only the western end is subject to the proposed graveyard extension, located to the north-east of St Ladoca's Church on the edge of the settlement of Ladock and slopes down towards the Tresillian River valley. Settlement at Ladock is first recorded in 1268; though a parish church is mentioned in 1250 and is believed to have Norman origins. The manor belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnoc; and by the early 19th century had passed to Lord Grenville. By the mid-19th century the area of the proposal site was owned by the Reverend Henry Ware as Glebe lands.

The proposal site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *post-medieval enclosed land*: land enclosed during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; whilst prehistoric to Romano-British settlement has been located in the vicinity.

The survey identified six groups of anomalies across the field. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated phases of the existing and historic field-system. Possible tree-throws or ring-ditch/drip-gullies indicative of prehistoric settlement, alongside anomalies associated with agricultural activity, metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent.

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

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate*. The majority of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval and post-medieval in date, though the presence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area means that a prehistoric or Romano-British date cannot be ruled out.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (revised 2017): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

DW Consulting 2016: *TerraSurveyor User Manual*.

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Websites:

British Geological Survey 2023: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

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

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – SITE INSPECTION



1. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



2. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



3. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE EASTERN END OF THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



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



5. F1, VIEW OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE SITE, SHOWING THE CORRUGATED METAL STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



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



7. DETAIL OF THE EXISTING GRAVEYARD BOUNDARY TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE PROPOSAL SITE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

APPENDIX 2: METADATA FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCESSING

GRADIOMETRY**GENERAL DATA FOR ALL FIELDS/SITE:**

SITE

NAME: LSL23
LOCATION: North-east Graveyard Extension, St Ladoca's Church, Ladock
COLLECTION METHOD: ZigZag
SENSORS: 2 @1m spacing
DUMMY VALUE: 32702
X&Y INTERVAL: 0.25m
INSTRUMENT TYPE: Bartington Grad 601
UNITS: nT
SURVEYED AREA: 1.0585ha

PROGRAM

NAME: TerraSurveyor
VERSION: 3.0.37.30

STATISTICS ADJUSTED AFTER PROCESSING

PROCESSES USED:

DeStripe: used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation, directional effects inherent in magnetic instrument, or differences in instrument set up during survey e.g. using two gradiometers).

DeStagger: reduces staggering effects within data derived from zig-zag collection method.

FIELD F1

STATS

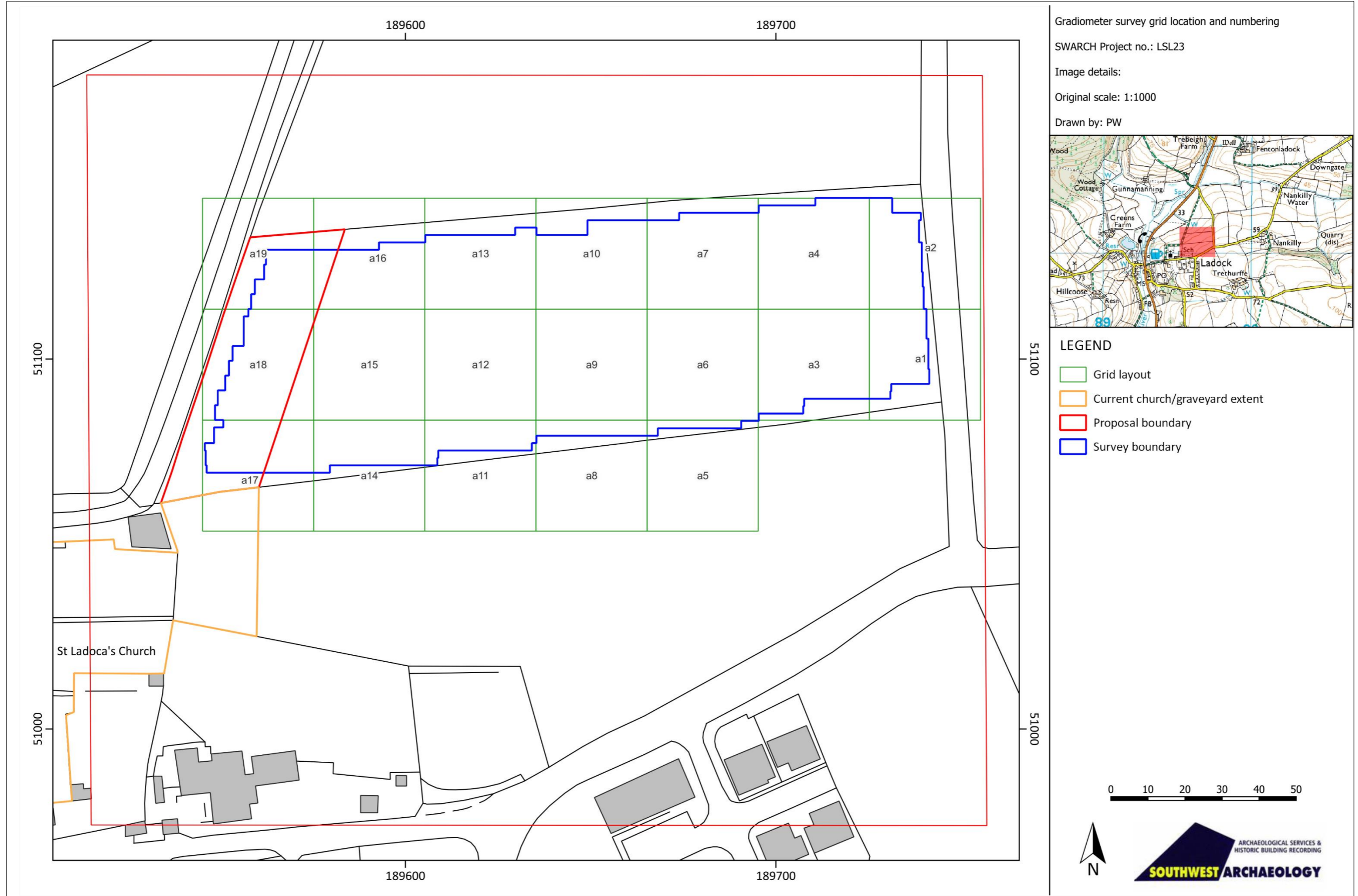
MAX: 101.89
MIN: -98.87
STD. DEV.: 6.06
MEAN: 0.11
MEDIAN: 0.00
COMPOSITE AREA: 1.89ha
SURVEYED AREA: 1.0585ha

PROCESSES

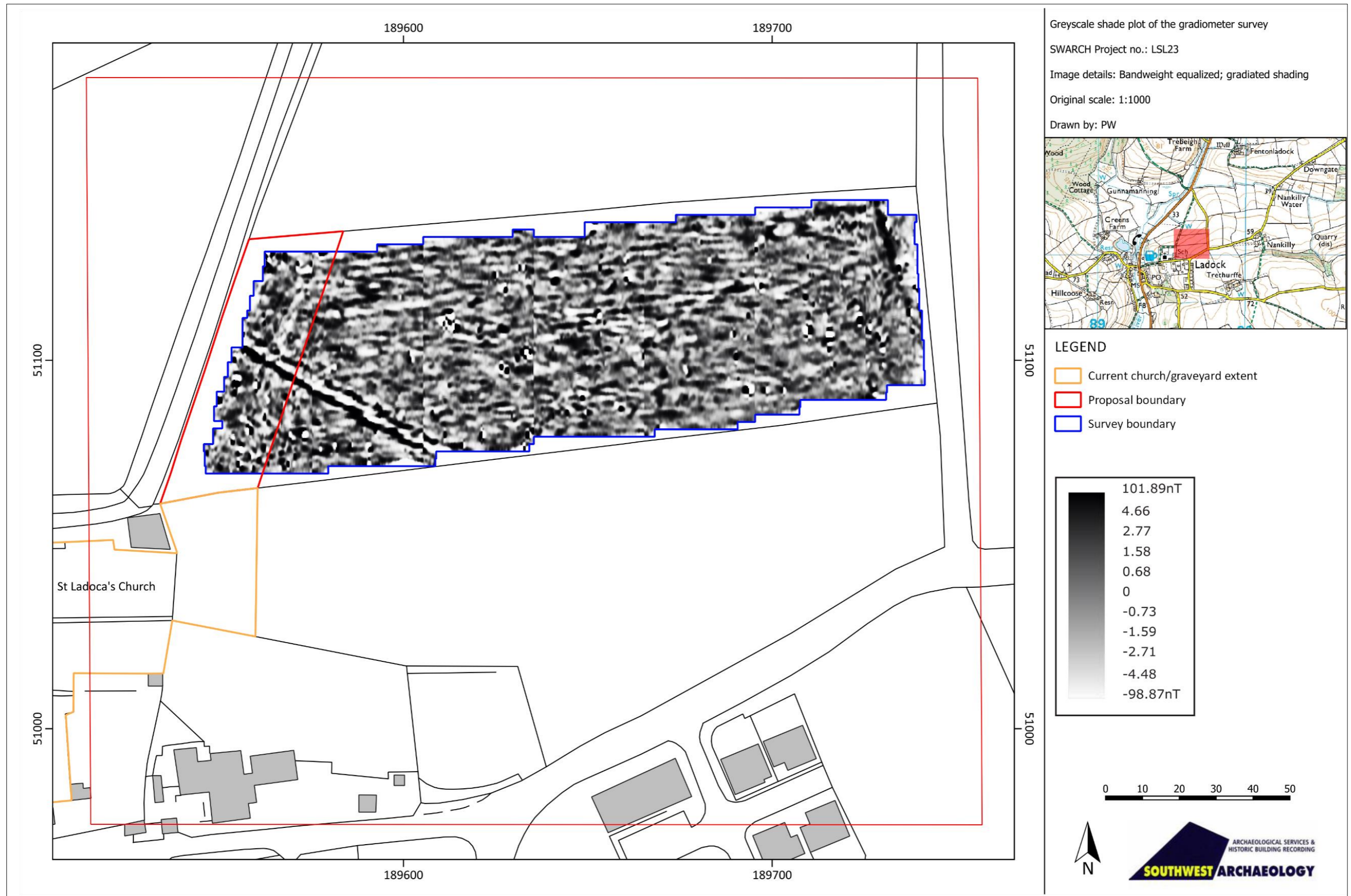
PROCESSES: 6

- 1 Base Layer
- 2 DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: All
- 3 DeStagger: Grids: All By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 4 DeStagger: Grids: a6-a.xgd By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 5 DeStagger: Grids: a15-a.xgd By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 6 DeStagger: Grids: a2-a.xgd By 0 intervals, 50.00cm

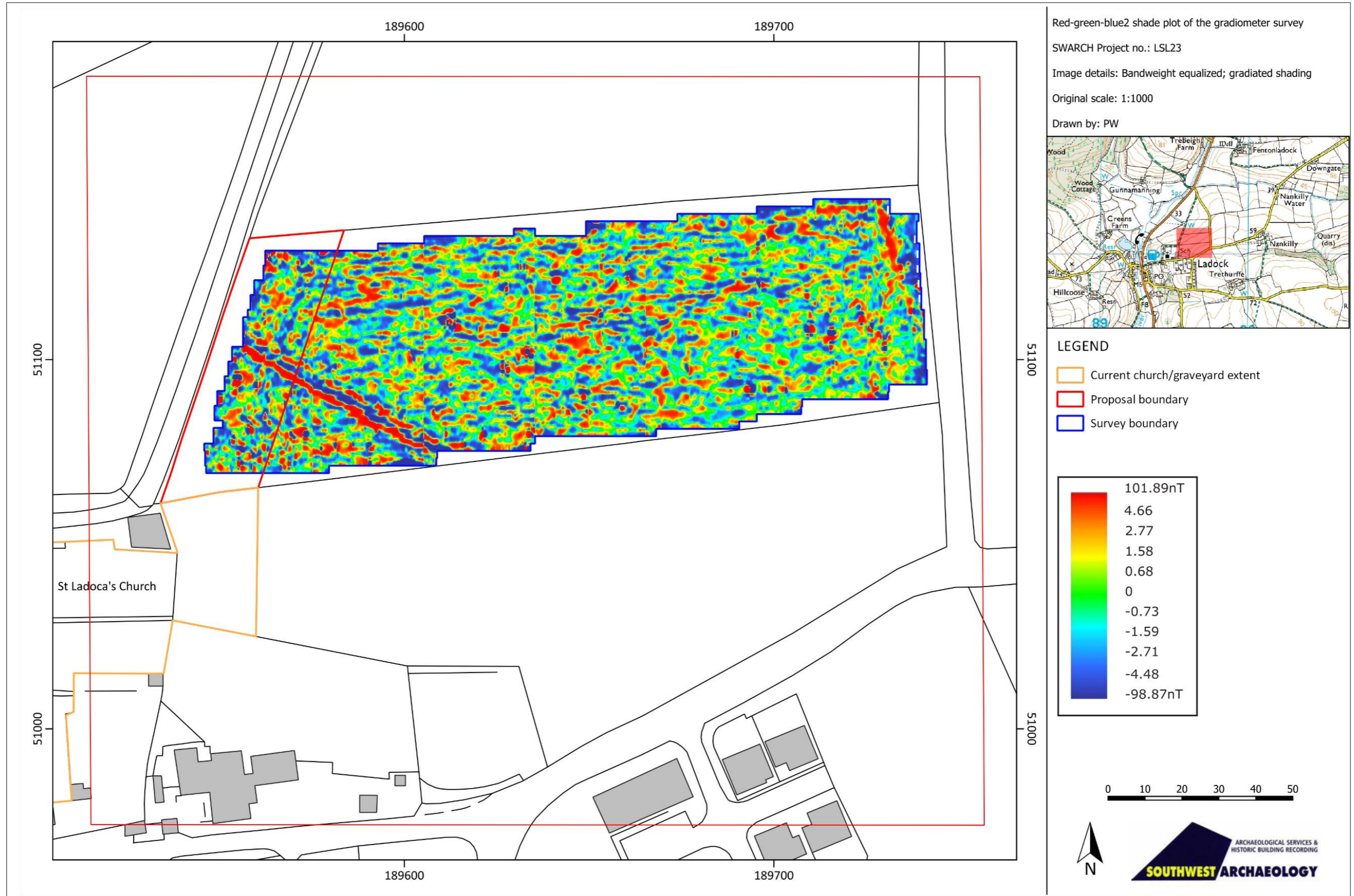
APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



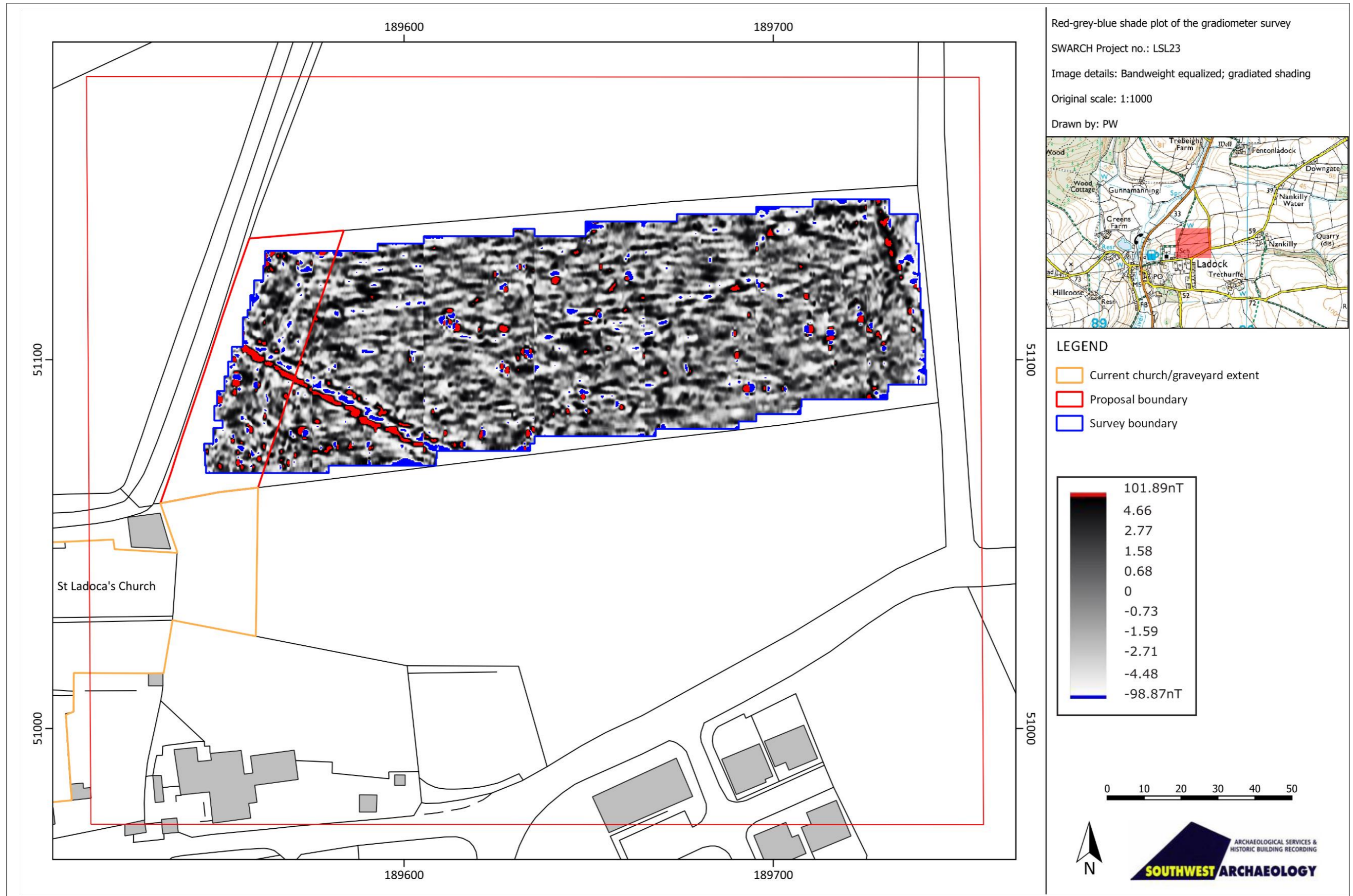
1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING. (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).



2. GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BANDWEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).



3. RED-GREEN-BLUE2 SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BANDWEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).



4. RED-GREY-BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BANDWEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).



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