

# LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE ST TEATH CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 170704



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## Land South of Trehannick Close, St Teath, Cornwall

### Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey

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By P. Bonvoisin & N. Boyd  
Report Version: FINAL  
4<sup>th</sup> July 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Derek Allison (the Client)

#### Summary

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*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for land south of Trehannick Close, St. Teath, Cornwall. The site is located away from the historic core of the village and south of its 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion.*

*The desk-based assessment suggests that the site appears to have been part of a single large agricultural field since at least the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The HER for the local area shows very few assets, the name of the farm Carkeen may be suggestive of a round, but no physical evidence survives. A few assets are located in the village including the church and a medieval wheelheaded cross, but none of these have any bearing on the proposed development. The site inspection did not reveal any evidence of earthworks or artefactual material.*

*The geophysical survey identified eight groups of probable or possible anomalies that relate to archaeological activity. The majority of the anomalies appear to relate to historic agricultural activity, although there are a small number of discrete features of unknown archaeological origin or date.*

*The debris masking much of the site means the archaeological potential of the site is unproven; however, for those areas where the geophysical survey worked, and taking into consideration the recorded heritage assets in the wider area, the archaeological potential of the site is low to medium. Based on the results of the walkover and geophysical surveys, further archaeological works on this site are unlikely to add significant additional detail to the archaeological record.*

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July 2017

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DEREK ALLISON (THE CLIENT)  
THE STAFF OF THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH
<b>PARISH:</b>	ST TEATH
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SX 06401 80242
<b>PLANNING NO.</b>	PA17/02529
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	STC17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Derek Allison (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and heritage impact appraisal for Land South of Trehannick Close, St. Teath, Cornwall, in advance of a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located c.0.4km to the south of St Teath's centre, and c.0.6km to the north-west of the A39. St. Teath lies approximately 5km south-west of Camelford and 11km north-west of Wadebridge, and between the two river valleys of the Allen and one of its tributaries. The site comprises the north-west section of a field, and is on a north-west facing slight slope at an altitude of c.120-123m AOD. The field is to the South of Trehannick Close (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEEW 1983), which overlie the slate and siltstone of the Trevoze Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

St. Teath is a village and parish which lies in the hundred of Trigg and the deanery of Trigg-Minor. There are 22 Listed buildings in St. Teath, including the Grade I church, Grade II\* Community Centre and a Grade II Listed medieval wheelheaded cross, which is the only Scheduled Monument in the village. The majority of these assets lie within the St. Teath Conservation Area, the southern edge of which is approximately 300m north of the site. The site lies within an area characterised as post-medieval enclosed land (Cornwall HLC), which forms a corridor leading south from the village, bordered either side by large areas of medieval farmland. The site and the village lie within an Area of Great Landscape Value. No archaeological fieldwork appears to have taken place in the local area.





## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

St. Teath developed as the church town surrounding the church dedicated to St. Tethe (*Tedda, Tedha, Tecle, Thetha*) the Virgin, said to be daughter of Brechan or Brychan of Brycheiniog in Wales. Records from St. Teath suggest she arrived in Cornwall with Breaca, who travelled from Ireland as a missionary in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, although some think her name was included in error (Borlase 1878; Orme 1996). The Cornish name for the settlement was *Eglostedha*, meaning the Church of St. Tedha (Polsue 1873). The St. Teath Conservation Area Appraisal suggests that the raised, circular churchyard of St. Teath is indicative of an earlier religious site (i.e. a Lann) and the village could therefore have been part of a trade route between Wales and Brittany (NCDC 2008). The wheelheaded cross in the churchyard is the only Scheduled Ancient Monument in the village was noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal as a nationally recognised site of archaeological importance, however, while the monument is of great importance, it is not in its original location and therefore the archaeological potential is reduced. Langdon (1896) describes a number of accounts which catalogue the reuse, destruction and the restoration of the cross in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The village of St. Teath claims to be the birthplace of Captain William Bligh, Commander of the *Bounty*, with the nearby village of St. Tudy making a similar claim (NCDC 2008). The farm with which the site is associated, *Carkeen*, has a name suggestive of a round (Padel 1988) and is recorded on the Cornwall HER as a potential Iron Age or Romano British round (MCO7737) although no physical remains are recorded.

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

#### 2.2.1 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP 1809



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE OS SURVEYORS DRAFT OF 1809. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).

The OS Surveyor's Draft Map of 1089 does not show much detail of St. Teath and its surround, however, the proposed site can be located in the fields to the south of the village.

## 2.2.2 ST. TEATH TITHE MAP AND APPORTIONMENT 1841

The St. Teath Tithe Map of 1841 depicts the village in greater detail than the OS Draft. The site is located in a group of arable fields which all form part of one farm's holding. In the Tithe Apportionment this is referred to as *Carkeen*. To the north are *Bakehouse Parks*, which equate to Lower Suffenton Farm on the census. To the south of the field in which the proposed site is located is a field which belongs to *Trehannick*, but is farmed by Thomas Henwood, who owns and farms the land belonging to *Carkeen*. The field divisions appear to have changed between the Surveyor's Map and the Tithe, with 578 expanded and the plots to the south enclosed within formerly larger fields.

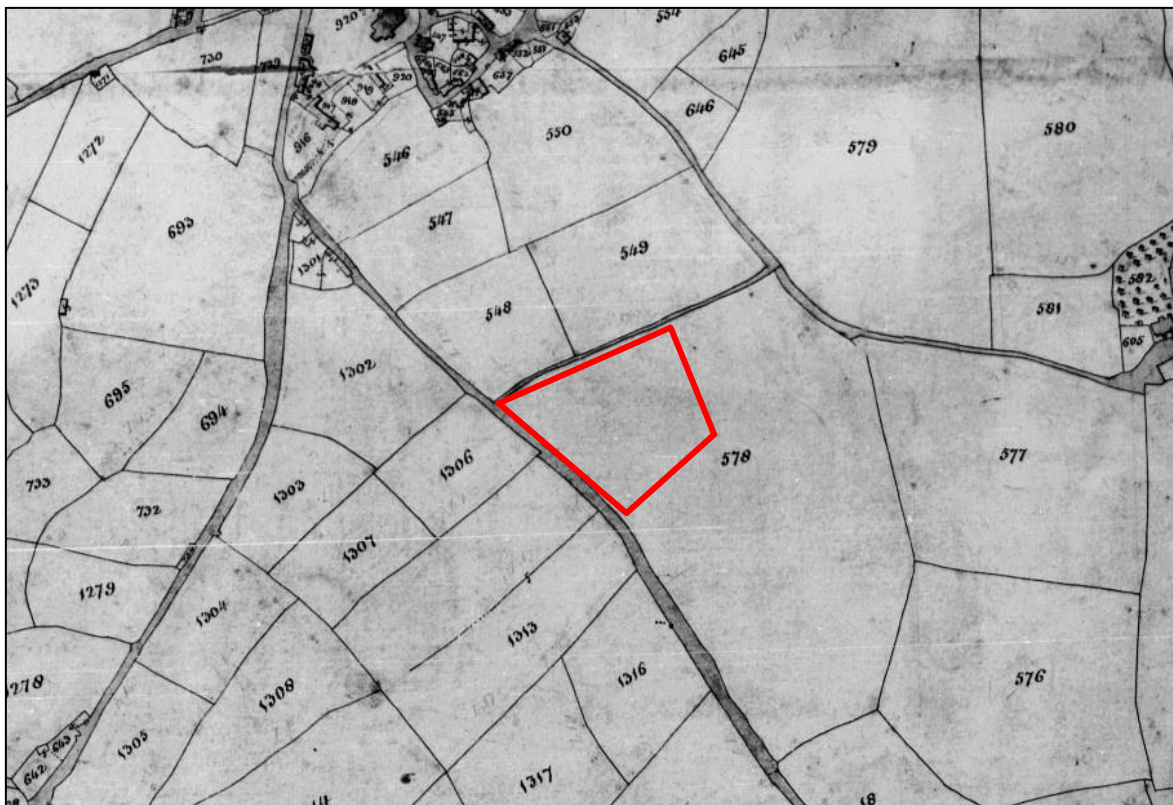


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE ST. TEATH TITHE MAP OF 1841. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (CRO).

Landowner	Occupier	Farm name	Plot number	Plot name	Usage
John Male	John Bant	Bakehouse Parks	545	Buildings &c.	-
			546	Home Park	Arable
			547	Middle Park	Arable
			548	Lower Park	Arable
			549	Outer Park	Arable
			550	Higher Park	Arable
			551	Garden	Arable
John Lang	John Lang	Tregwithen	1301	Buildings &c.	-
			1302	Mowhay & Meadow	Arable
			1306	Higher Blind Lane Meadow	Arable
Thomas Henwood	Thomas Henwood	Carkeen	576	Higher Cross Park	Arable
			577	Lower Cross Park	Arable
			578	Broom Park	Arable
Nicholas Male Esq.		Trehannick	18	Little Beef Park	Arable

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE ST. TEATH TITHE APPORTIONMENT OF 1841. THE SITE OCCUPIES THE PLOTS HIGHLIGHTED.



The census for 1841 records Thomas Henwood as a 30 year old farmer living with his wife, Jane, and their four children, between the ages of one month and four years old. There are seven other people listed at the household, 3 agricultural labourers, 2 female servants and 2 “independents”, Lucy Snell, 67 and Hugh Henwood, 20. In 1851, Thomas Henwood is listed as a farmer with 220 acres and 3 labourers at *Carkeen*. They now have 8 children, 3 sons and 5 daughters, between the ages of 1 and 14. They have 2 female house servants and all 3 agricultural labourers living with them, all different from those recorded in 1841. By 1861, the Henwoods have moved from St. Teath and *Carkeen* is occupied by James Moyse, an unmarried 55 year old farmer. He farmed 100 acres and had a 44 year old housekeeper, a carter, two farm servants and a dairy maid. In 1871 James Moyse is still the head of the household at *Carkeen*, but is listed as 68 years old. The farm is now 120 acres and employs 6 hands. His cousin is listed at the address as a shepherd. He has retained his housekeeper, whose age is recorded as 50. A domestic servant and an agricultural labourer are also resident.

### 2.2.3 OS FIRST & SECOND EDITION MAPS, 1881 AND 1907

The First Edition OS Map indicates that the size of the field in which the proposed site is located has been reduced, the field boundary to the south virtually halving it. The land still appears to be agricultural, with no trees or buildings indicated. In some cases the boundaries of the surrounding fields have altered slightly, but all still appear to be farmland. At *Carkeen* farmyard a large barn has been built to the south-east and a small outbuilding to the west, but the farmhouse itself remains unaltered. According to the census records, by 1881 the farm has changed hands again, with the head of the household now listed as 48 year old farmer of 105 acres Richard Philp, his wife and 5 children, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Three year old Bobby Philp is listed as a visitor. The Philp family retain *Carkeen* in the 1891 census, with only 3 children now listed at home, the two elder sons, 22 and 26 assisting on the farm, and one daughter at home. Ten year old Robert Rowland Philp is noted as a scholar and a visitor.

By the second edition OS map very little has changed on the proposed site. The small, single building across the road to the south-west has developed into a small cluster of buildings called *Valley View*, which may be a farmhouse and outbuildings. *Carkeen* farmhouse appears to have been extended to the north-east and there are three unshaded rectangles in the field adjacent to the barns, although it is not clear what these represent.

## LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL

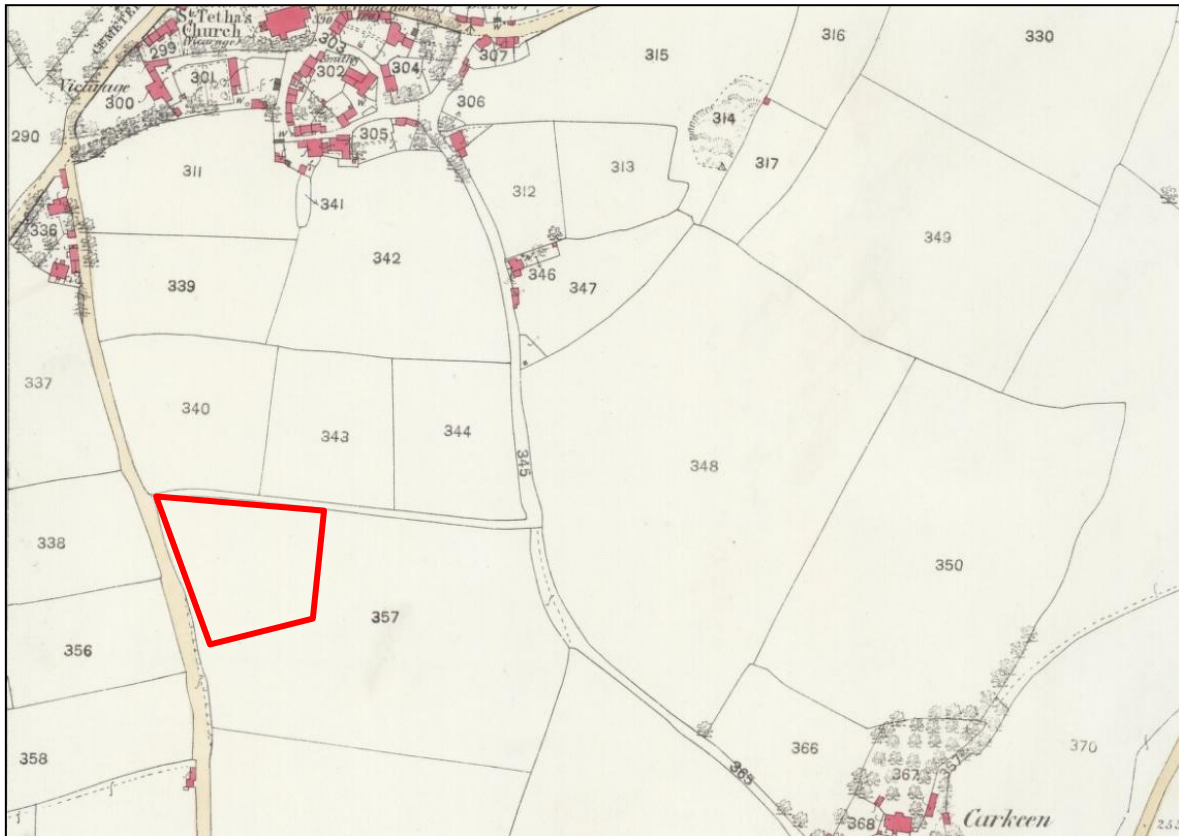


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 25" MAP OF 1881. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (CRO).

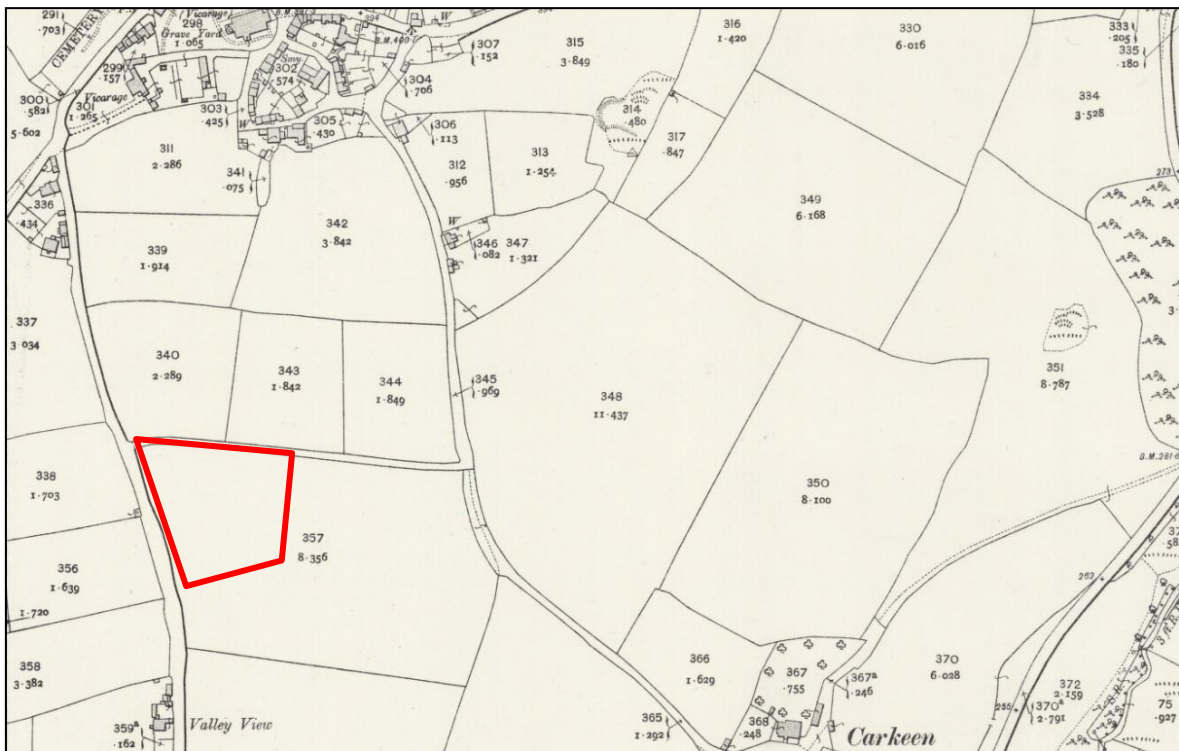


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND EDITION OS 25" MAP OF 1907. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (CRO).

### 2.3 LATER CHANGES

During the course of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the village has expanded to encompass housing in the three fields to the north of the proposal site.

### 3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.1.2ha 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 the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2017 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

#### 3.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) 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. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. 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 +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median. DeStagger of particular grids.

Details: 1.1659ha surveyed; Max. 94.33nT, Min. -91.53nT; Standard Deviation 6.65nT, mean 0.14nT, median 0.00nT.

#### 3.3 SITE INSPECTION

The site comprises the north-western section of a field below Trehannick Close, and north-east of Valley View Farm. The site was bounded by Cornish hedgebanks to the north and west and open to the rest of the field to the east and south. The site had been recently cropped to allow for the geophysical survey to take place, with the rest of the field still sown with semi-mature crop. There were no visible earthworks or archaeological features and no finds were recovered. A full complement of site photographs can be found in Appendix 2.





FIGURE 6: VIEW ACROSS SITE; VIEW FACING SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 7: VIEW ACROSS THE SITE; VIEW FACING WEST.

### 3.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 11 and 12 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 1.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate positive with flanking negative, probable	Enclosure	Historic field boundaries	Indicative of Cornish hedgebanks. Boundaries are not present on historic mapping. It would however fit with the fieldsystem to the north. Responses of c.-9nT and +19nT.
2	Moderate positive, probable	Linear pit	Possible pit	Indicative of a discrete cut feature. possible pit or geological anomalies. Similar to anomalies 3 and 7. Responses of c.+6nT to +19nT.
3	Moderate positive, probable	Linear pit	Possible pit	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, a possible pit or geological anomaly. Similar to anomalies 2 and 7. Responses of c.+15nT to +27nT.
4	Moderate positive, probable	Interrupted linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of infilled deposit that may indicate a ditch, perhaps a field drain. Responses of c.+8nT to +15nT.
5	Moderate/strong positive, probable	Amorphous pit	Large Pit	A large and discrete cut feature, most likely given its proximity to a removed field boundary this relates to a tree-throw or historic disturbance. Responses of c.+20nT to +47nT.
6	Moderate positive, probable	Pit	Possible pit	Indicative of a possible pit. Response of c.+6nT +19nT.
7	Moderate/strong positive, possible	Discrete pits	Results of agricultural activity	Indicative of possible pits, such as anomalies 2 and 3. Responses of c.+21nT to +45nT.
8	Weak/moderate positive, possible	Linear	Possible field drain or ditch	Indicative of features such as a land drain or ditch, weak response may indicate shallow depth. Responses of c.+2nT to +10nT.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

### 3.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified eight groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with historic boundaries and natural and agricultural anomalies. Cartographic and visual sources supporting the discussion and comments can be seen in the desk-based assessment above.

Group 1 are moderate (-9nT to +19nT) negative linear anomalies with flanking positive linear anomalies indicative of Cornish hedgebanks. The anomalies would align approximately with boundaries on historic mapping to the north of the proposal site (Figures 2-6). The cartographic evidence suggests these boundaries were removed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps on the construction of lane which runs to the north of the site.

Groups 2 (+6nT to +19nT) and 3 (+15nt to +27nT) are moderate positive ovoid anomalies indicative of back-filled discrete cut features such as pits or tree-throws. Similar features occur within group 7 and it is possible that these anomalies represent similar disturbance.



Group 4 is a moderate (+8nT to +15nT) positive amorphous fragmented linear anomaly. It is indicative of a probable ditch. It may define the remnants of a ditch/drain that had been cut along this line.

Group 5 is a strong to moderate (+20nT to +47nT) positive ovoid anomaly suggestive of a large back-filled discrete cut feature such as a tree throw, pit, or historic disturbance. The range of the readings in this feature are similar to those of Group 7.

Group 6 is a moderate (+6nT to +19nT) positive ovoid anomaly indicative of a discrete pit. The proximity to Group 1 and the similar range of readings may suggest that these features are related.

Group 7 are strong to moderate (+21nT to +45nT) positive ovoid anomalies indicative of possible back-filled discrete cut features such as pits or tree-throws. Groups 2 and 3 present similar responses and Group 5 presents a similar range of readings, it is possible that these anomalies represent similar disturbance.

Group 8 are weak (+2nT to +10nT) linear anomalies, they form a weak response suggestive of a shallow ditch or field drain.

There are also numerous thin linear features which run parallel to the edges of the site. These features are probable agricultural activity, likely plough marks. They have been listed as such in the interpretation of survey data (Fig. 10).

Modern disturbance, Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance are also located across the site. This is likely due to modern or metallic debris and metallic components along the boundaries of the field.

LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL



FIGURE 8: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL

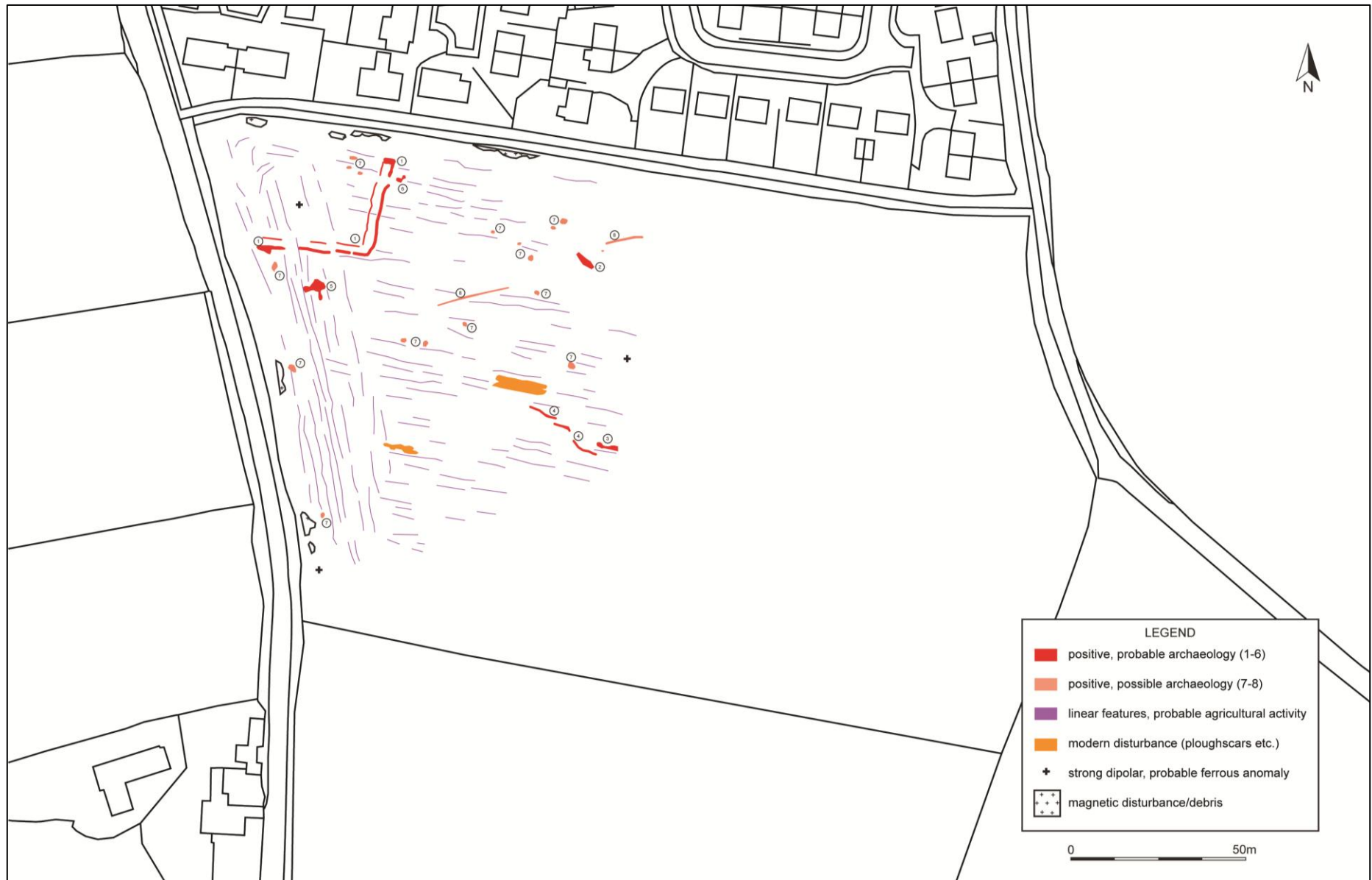


FIGURE 9: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

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The site is located in the parish of St. Teath a short distance south of the medieval core of the village and south of its 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion. The desk-based assessment suggests that the site appears to have been part of a single large agricultural field since at least the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The HER for the local area shows very few assets, the name of the farm Carkeen may be suggestive of a round, but no physical evidence survives. A few assets are located in the village including the church and a medieval wheelheaded cross, but none of these have any bearing on the proposed development. The site inspection did not reveal any evidence of earthworks or artefactual material.

The geophysical survey identified a few potentially archaeologically significant features, with a possible enclosure or Cornish hedgebank being identified in the north-west corner of the site, as well as plough marks across the surveyed area. The results of the desk based assessment, site walkover and geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is *low to medium*.

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- Cornwall Record Office (CRO)** 2017: *National Archives*  
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
- Environment Agency** 2017: *LiDAR, Digital Surface Model data*  
<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey#>

### *Unpublished Sources:*

#### *British Library*

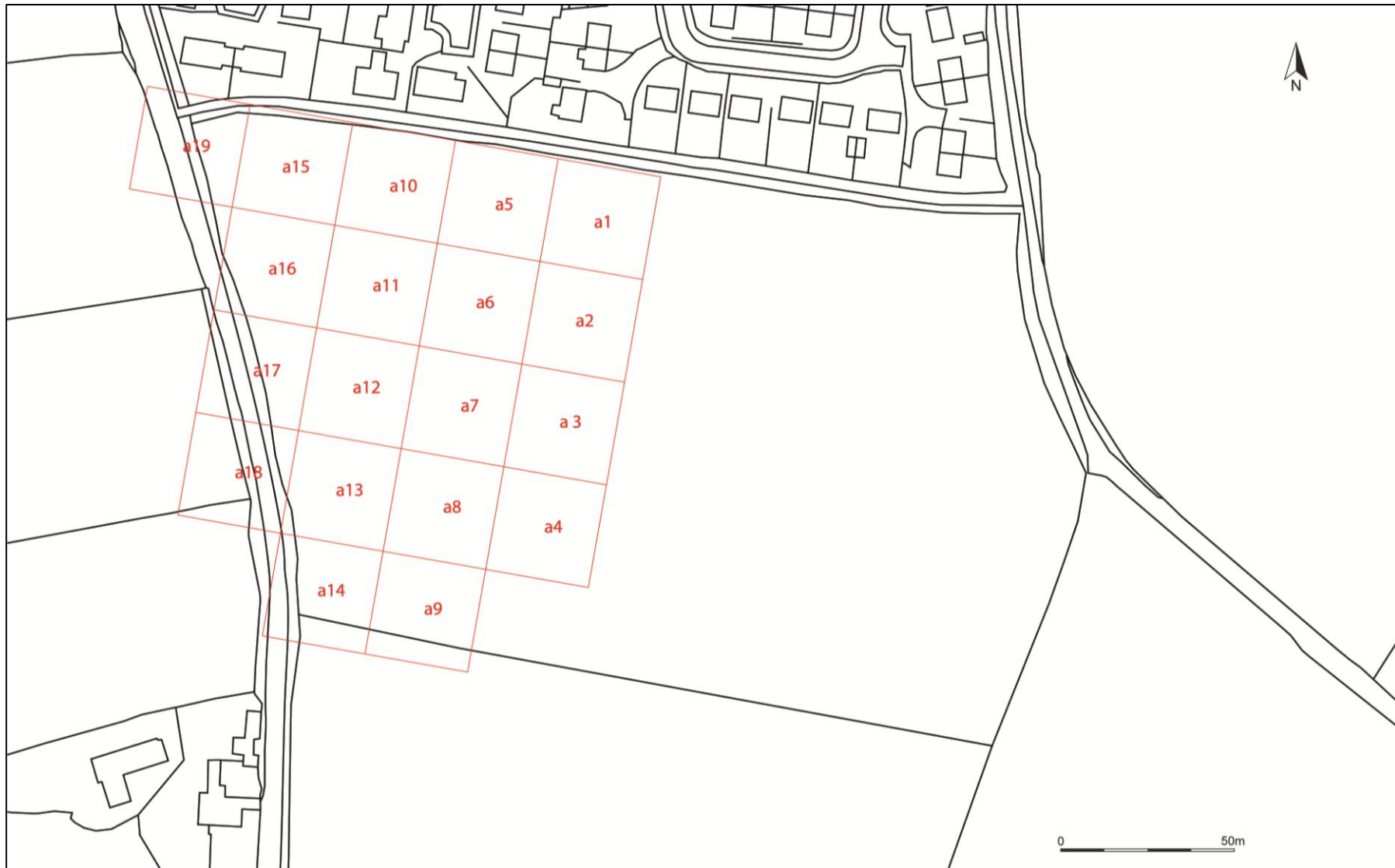
Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1809

#### *Cornwall Record Office*

St. Teath tithe map and apportionment 1841  
 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch Map  
 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25 Inch Map



APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL



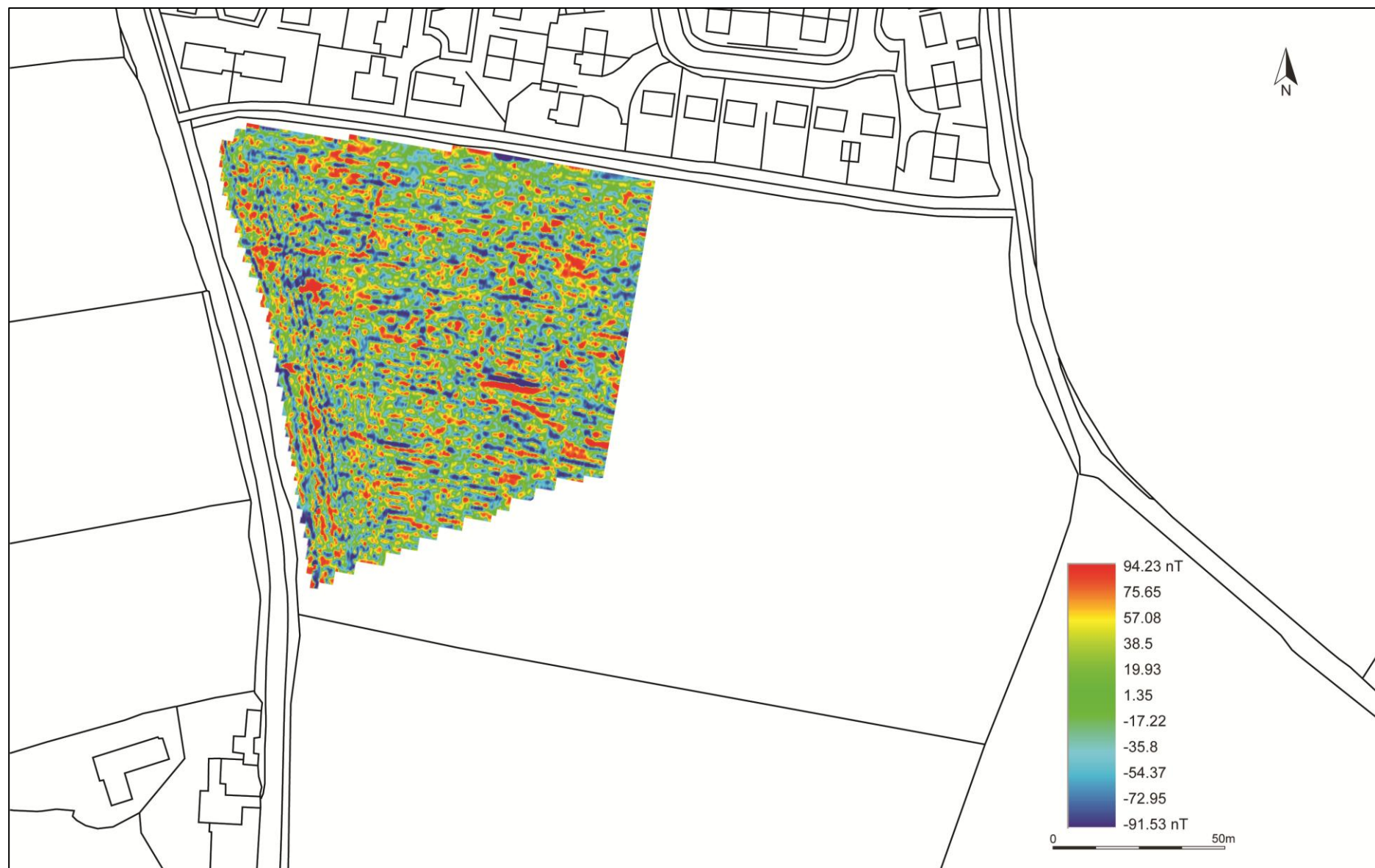
SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL



RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

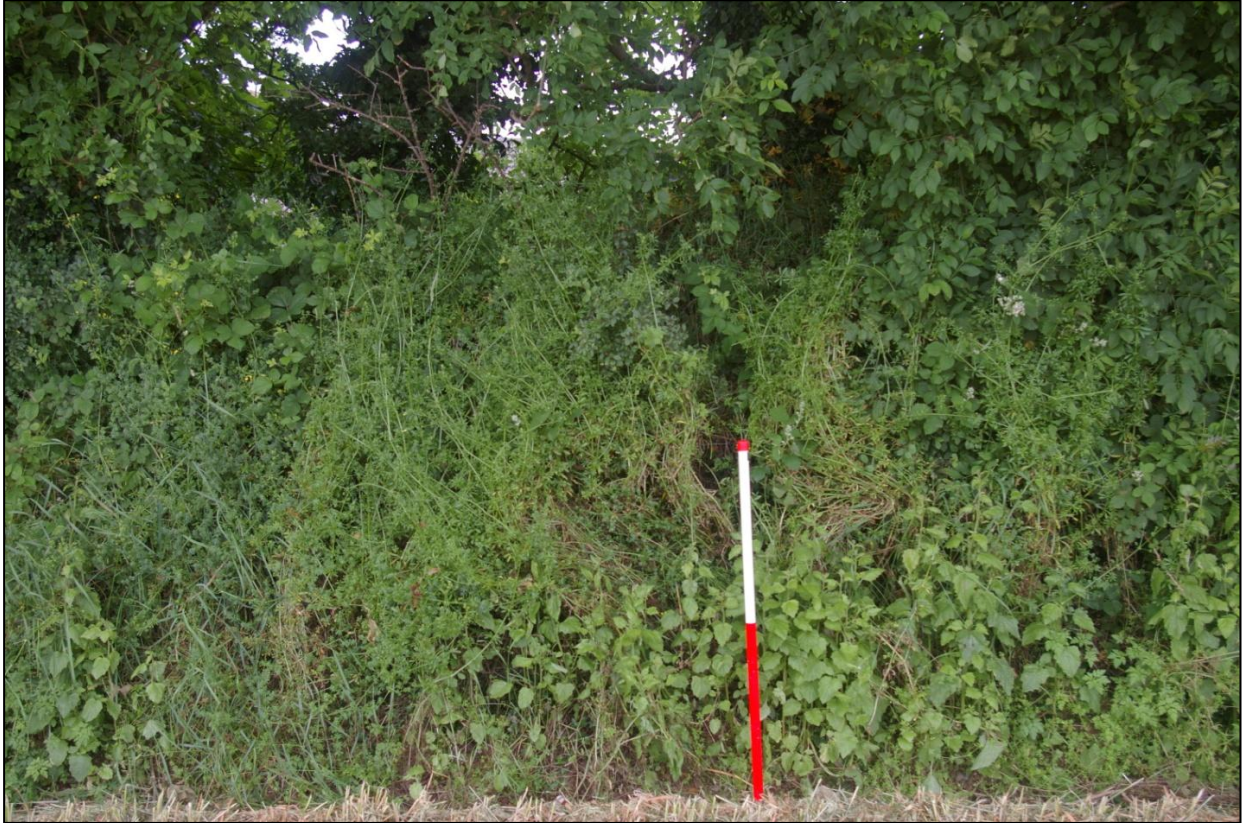
LAND SOUTH OF TREHANNICK CLOSE, ST TEATH, CORNWALL



RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADATED SHADING.



APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD, SHOWING OVERGROWN STONE LINED HEDGEBANK WITH METALLIC FENCE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH (SCALE 1M).



THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD, SHOWING OVERGROWN STONE LINED HEDGEBANK WITH METALLIC FENCE, ALSO SHOWS TELEPHONE POLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH (SCALE 1M).





THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD, SHOWING OVERGROWN STONE LINED HEDGEBANK WITH METALLIC FENCE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH (SCALE 1M).



THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE EAST, LOOKING WEST.





THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.



THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD, SHOWING OVERGROWN HEDGEBANK; VIEWED FROM THE WEST, LOOKING EAST (SCALE 1M).





THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING SOUTH.



THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST, LOOKING EAST.



THE OLD DAIRY  
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK  
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK  
SOUTH MOLTON  
DEVON  
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