

**LAND OFF BELLE VUE
CHAWLEIGH
MID DEVON
DEVON**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 220509



www.swarch.net

Tel. 01769 573555

Land off Belle Vue, Chawleigh, Mid Devon, Devon

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By P. Webb
Report Version: FINAL
Draft Issued: 09th May 2022
Report Finalised: 13th May 2022

Work undertaken by SWARCH for LiveWest Homes Ltd. (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Land off Belle Vue, Chawleigh, Devon, prior to residential development of the land. The site comprises the south-western corner of a larger sub-rectangular field on the north-western limits of the village of Chawleigh. The site is located in an area of known archaeological potential with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval settlement and activity recorded in the immediate vicinity and wider landscape. Previous geophysical survey of the site identified a series of anomalies which could relate to archaeological features or deposits, interpreted as a mix of ditches and agricultural features.

The evaluation identified a total of five features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of linear ditches forming doubled-ditched field boundaries. None of the buried features produced any dating evidence, though the character of the fills and the layout of the boundary features suggests that they form part of the post-medieval field system. Many of the features do not survive to any great depth beneath the topsoils/ploughsoils, and it is likely the multiple phases of agricultural activity have truncated the features leaving only those that were larger and deeper excavated, and explaining the intermittent nature of several of the features on the geophysical survey.

Given the results of the evaluation trenching it is not thought that further archaeological mitigation is required in this instance as the archaeological potential for the site appears low and the results of the evaluation trenching has determined that the results of the geophysical survey are very reliable.



May 2022

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIVEWEST HOMES LTD. (THE CLIENT)
 THE LANDOWNERS (FOR ACCESS)
 S. SHUTE (FOR PLANT AND FOR DRIVER)
 THE STAFF OF THE DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA
 PROJECT MANAGER: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA
 FIELDWORK: SEAN STEVENS; PETER WEBB
 REPORT: PETER WEBB
 GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB
 EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND OFF BELLE VUE
PARISH:	CHAWLEIGH
DISTRICT:	MID DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
CENTROID NGR:	SS 70899 12825
PLANNING REF:	19/00718/MOUT
DCHET REF:	ARCH/DM/MD/34144A
SWARCH REF:	CLBV21
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-508326

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for Land off Belle Vue, Chawleigh, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by LiveWest Homes Ltd. (The Client) to inform future development and/or further works. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2021) drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines. This phase of work builds upon a previous geophysical survey (Bampton 2019).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located towards the north-western edge of the village of Chawleigh, c.2.75km south-east of Chumleigh, and comprises the south-western corner of a larger field to the north of the B3042, off Belle Vue and Bells Close (becoming School Close), and c.300m north-west of the village church (St James' Church). The site is situated on a relative plateau on a ridge top which falls away to the north into a coombe, which forms a tributary of the Little Dart River, and at a height of c.166m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils often over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstone, mudstone and siltstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2022).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The place-name 'Chawleigh' is derived from the Old English, *čealf* and *lēah* meaning 'calf pasture' (Watts 2004). At Domesday Chawleigh (*Caluelie/Calvelie*) was recorded as a large manor worth £12 with approximately 51 households. It was held by Siward prior to the conquest and by Baldwin in 1086 (Morris 1992). Chawleigh is located in the hundred of North Tawton and the deanery of Chulmleigh. It passed to the Chichester Family from the Courtenays and then on to the Hon. Newton Fellows, owner of Eggesford, who held the manor in 1822 (Lysons 1822) and still was the principle land owner at the time of the 1848 tithe apportionment.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The development site lies to the north-west of the Chawleigh Conservation Area, which contains a number of listed buildings including the Grade I listed 15th century Church of St James (List Entry No.1325813) and the Grade II Listed 17th century or earlier Chawleigh Barton (1106614; MDV40958). The 18th century Grade II Listed Hollow Tree house (1106608; MDV94042) is located c.0.4km west of the site. There are no scheduled monuments within 1km of the site; the nearest

being a medieval castle (1016217; MDV19517) at Stone Barton c.1.3km to the north-north-east. The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates a reputed burial mound (MDV25397) located somewhere in the locality of the development site although no precise location is known. Within 1km of the site the HER also records flint scatters and scatters of post-medieval finds scatters to the west and south-east that include possible Mesolithic and bronze Age tools (MDV25394; MDV25463; MDV80468 and MDV537171).

Historic mapping shows the site as part of a large enclosed field from the early 19th century onward. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the fields containing the site as Barton Fields; likely to have been enclosed between the 15th and 18th centuries. The HLC describes parts of the immediate surrounding field-scape as modern or post-medieval enclosures. The 1848 Tithe Map and Apportionment records the field in which the development site sits (plot 1544) as part of Chawleigh Barton, owned by the Hon. Newton Fellows, occupied by William Saunders, under arable cultivation and named 'Turnip Mow'. The majority of the fields around the site defined by the tithe records were owned by the Hon Newton Fellows and had prosaic names, many of which implied wet or poor ground conditions (e.g. 'Higher Thistle Close', 'Rushy Meadow') and they were under a mixture of arable and pastoral cultivation. Subsequent historic mapping shows that the residential developments to the south of the site occurred through the latter part of the 20th century.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2021) drawn up in consultation with the DCHET and in line with ClfA guidelines and best practice. A total of four trenches, each 1.60m wide and totalling c.105m in length, were laid out using a Leica GPS and opened by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of archaeological deposits or *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines (2014).

The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits; the trenches being located to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey; and to inform any further planning decisions. The evaluation took place in March 2022.

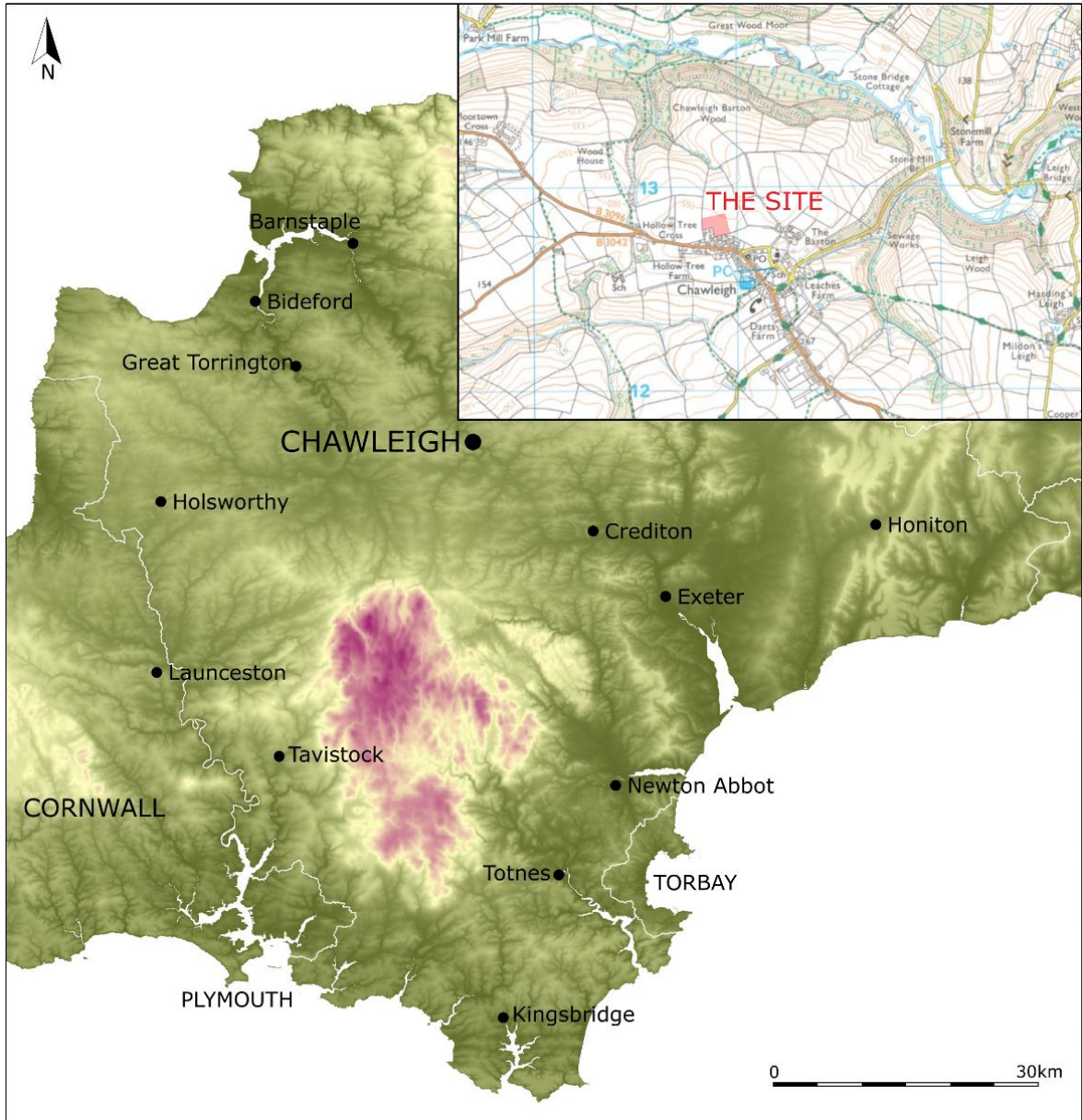


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED).

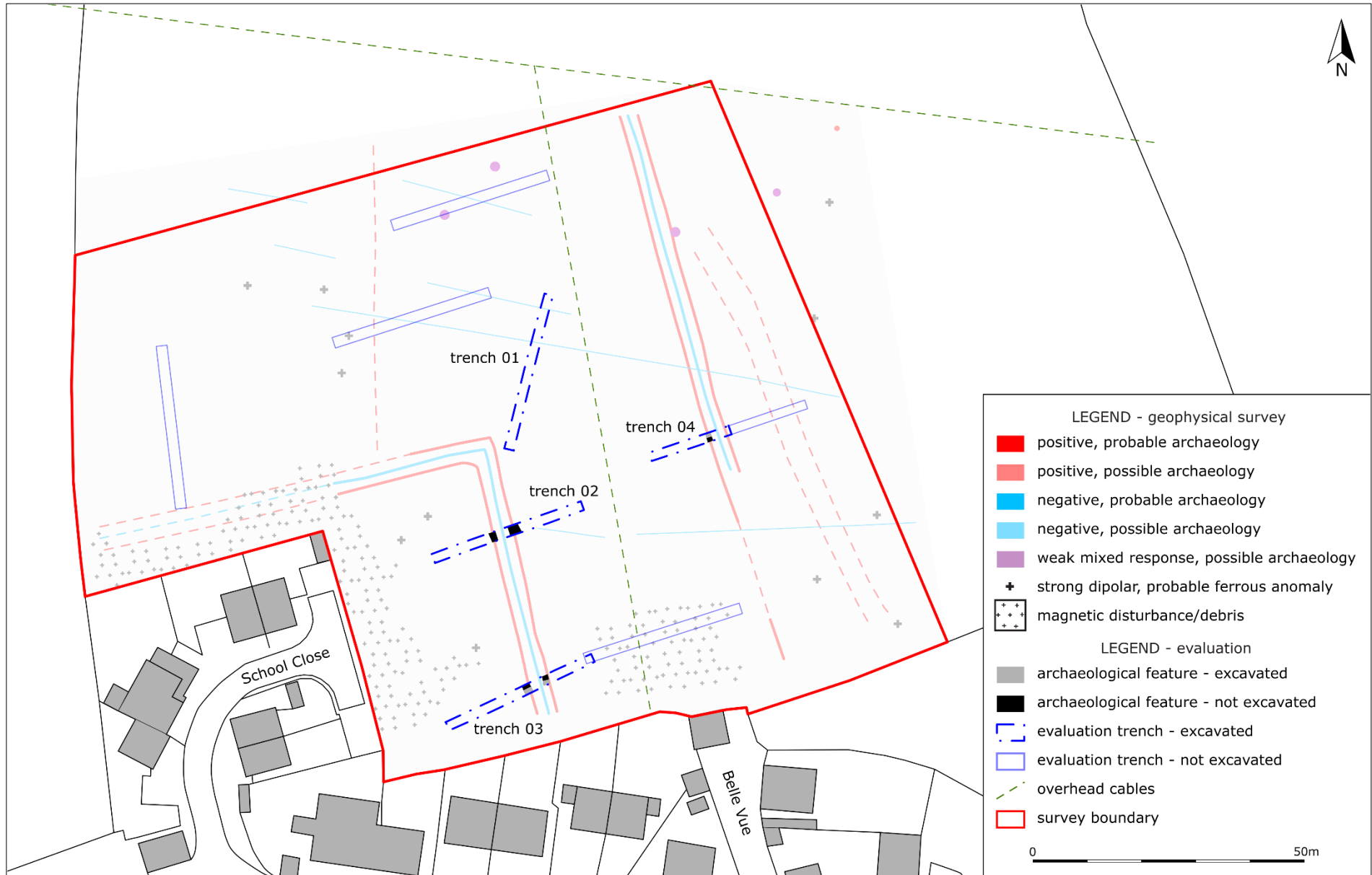


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF EVALUATION TRENCHES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES OVERLAID ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS.

2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate a series of anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Bampton 2019) to establish the presence or absence, condition, date and significance of any archaeological features present; in order to inform and guide the need, nature and extent of any further archaeological mitigation.

The site covers an area of c.1.3ha situated in the south-western corner of a larger c.3ha sub-rectangular field under arable (silage) cultivation. The archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th March 2022; and comprised the excavation of four trenches, each 1.60m wide and totalling 103m in length by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of archaeological deposits or weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The positions of trenches 01 and 03 were altered slightly from their proposed locations due to the presence of overhead cables, whilst trench 04 shortened and a further three trenches were not excavated due to other localised constraints.

A total of five archaeological features were identified in the four evaluation trenches, all ditches (Figure 2). What follows is a summary of each trench with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions; and Appendix 2 for a set of baseline photographs.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy was consistent across the site, comprising a mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam topsoil, c.0.08-0.16m thick; which overlay a mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt subsoil, c.0.12-0.30m thick. This sealed the natural clay and silt-clay deposits.

2.3 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located towards the middle of the proposal area, targeting a largely blank area of the geophysical survey, showing only possible evidence of plough scarring or drainage. It measured 29.20m long and was orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west; the topsoil was 0.08m thick and the subsoil 0.20m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench.

No archaeological features were identified within this trench (Figure 3).

2.4 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located towards the middle of the proposal site, targeting a pair of linear positive and negative anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. It measured 28.90m long and was orientated approximately north-east to south-west; the topsoil was 0.10-0.16m thick and the subsoil 0.12-0.18m thick. No finds recovered from this trench.

Two archaeological features were identified within this trench, both ditches (Figure 3). Ditch [203] was located towards the middle of the trench on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, corresponding with one of the positive linear anomalies. It measured up to 2.30m wide, containing fill (204), dark-mid brown soft-friable clay silt. This feature was not excavated, forming a continuation of ditch [303] (see below).

Ditch [205] was located to the west of ditch [203]. It followed the same north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, measuring 1.35m wide, and contained fill (206), dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt. This feature was not excavated, forming a continuation of ditch [305] (see below).

2.5 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located towards the southern end of the site, intended to target a blank/area of disturbance identified on the geophysical survey, but due to proximity to overhead cables, was re-located and covered an area containing positive and negative linear anomalies. It measured 29.37m long and was orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east; the topsoil was 0.10m thick and the subsoil 0.20-0.30m thick. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Two archaeological features were identified within this trench, both ditches (Figures 4-5). Ditch [303] was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (304), dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt. This feature forms a continuation of ditch [203]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [305] was located to the west of ditch [303], following the same approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It measured 1.60m wide and 0.23m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (306), dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt. This feature forms a continuation of ditch [205]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

2.6 TRENCH 04

Trench 04 was located towards the middle of the eastern edge of the site, targeting a series of positive and negative linear anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. It measured 15.26m long and was orientated approximately north-east to south-west; the topsoil was 0.10m thick, and the subsoil 0.20m thick. This trench was reduced in size due to a localised constraint. No finds were recovered from this trench.

A single archaeological feature, ditch [403] was identified within the trench (Figures 4, 6). Ditch [403] was located towards the eastern end of the trench on an approximate north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill: (404), mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

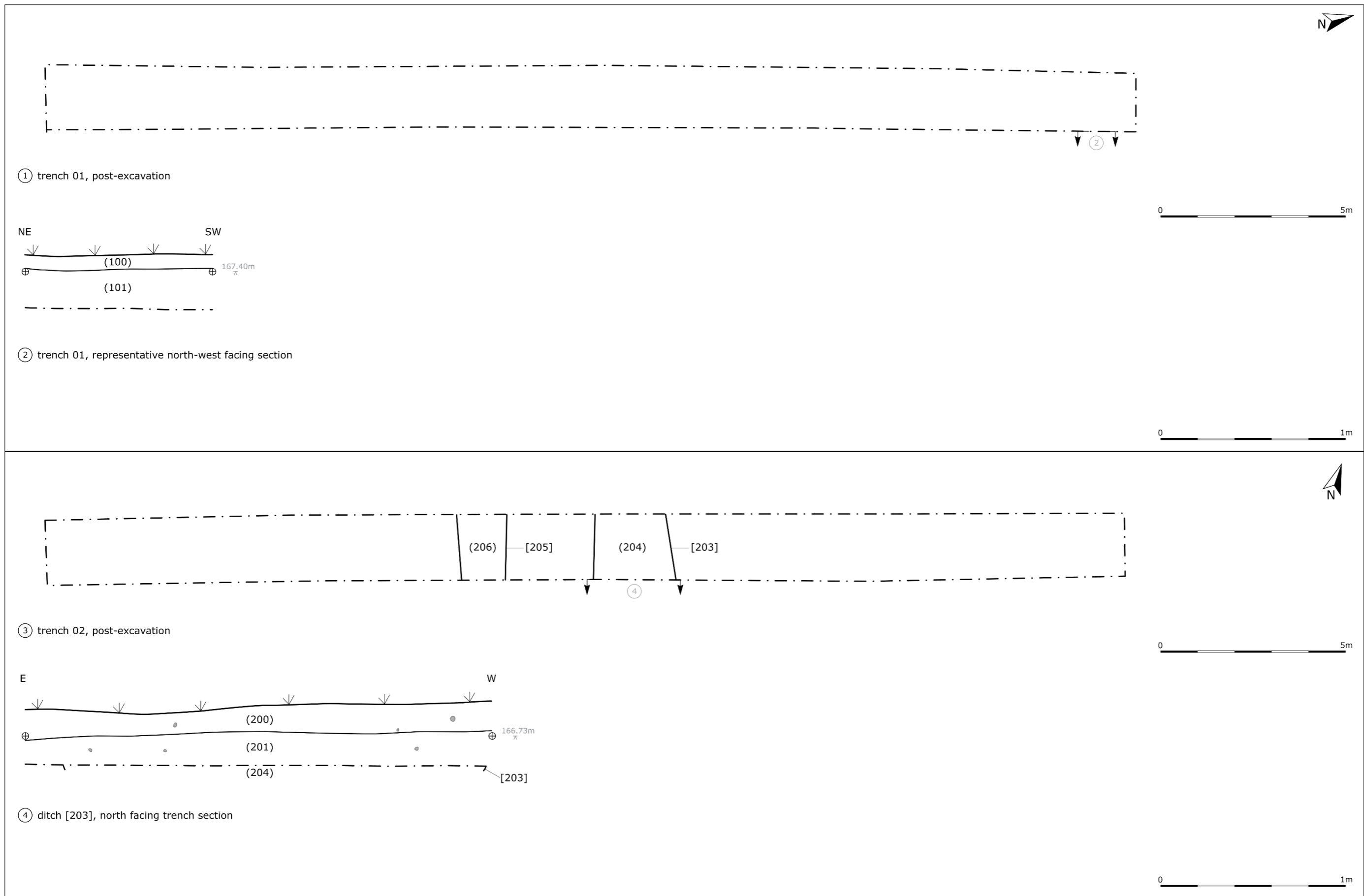


FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 01 AND 02, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

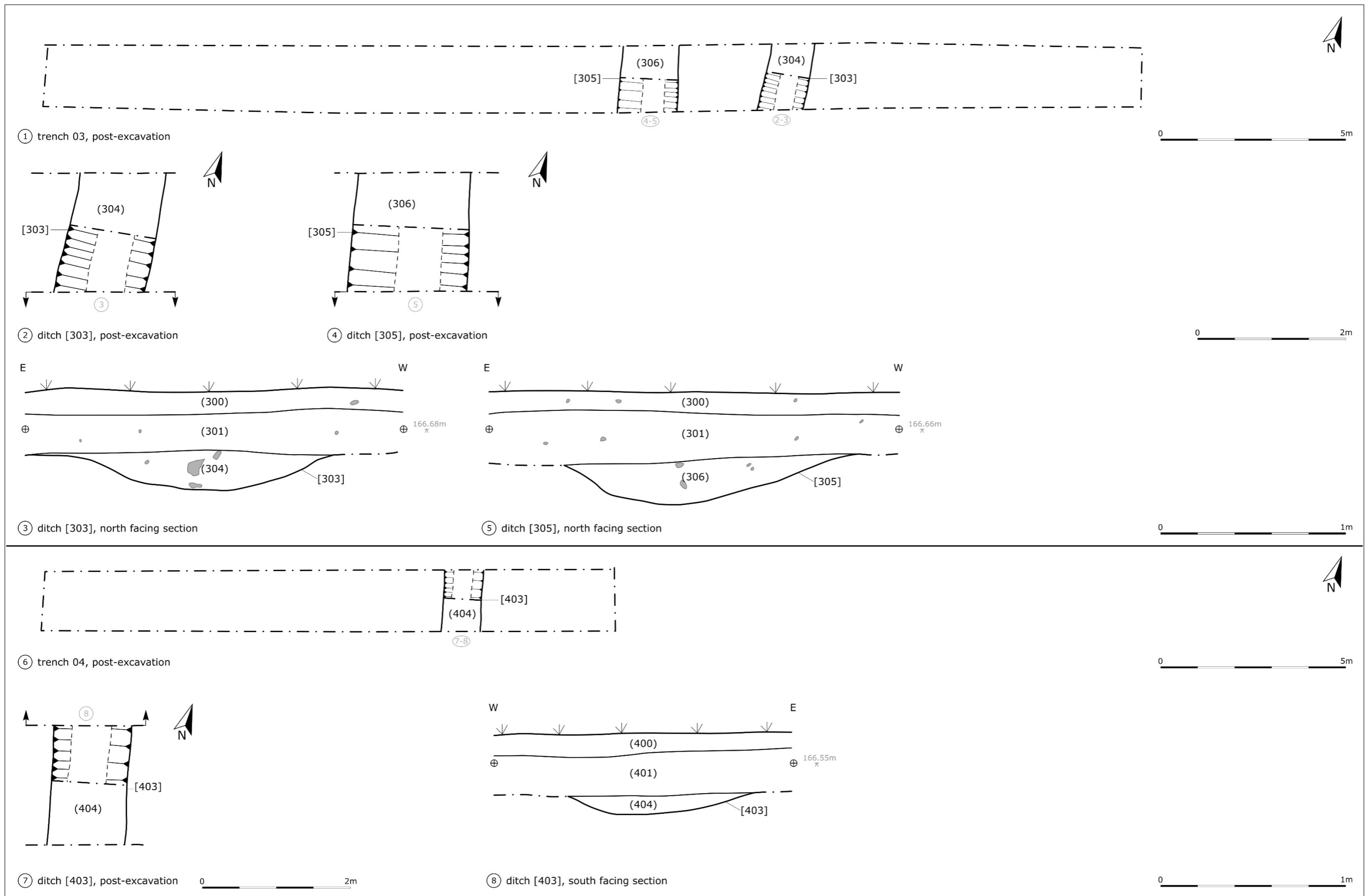


FIGURE 4: TRENCHES 03 AND 04, PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.



FIGURE 5: DITCH [303], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 6: DITCH [403], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

2.7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation identified a total of five features which validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of linear ditches related to historical field boundaries. None of the buried features produced any dating material; though the character of the fills and the layout of the boundary features suggests that they form part of a medieval and post-medieval field-system. The features do not survive to any great depth beneath the topsoil/subsoil, and it is likely that multiple phases of agricultural activity have truncated the features leaving only those that were larger and deeper excavated, and explaining the intermittent nature of several of the features on the geophysical survey.

Many of the features identified on the geophysical survey appear relatively straight, appearing broadly contiguous with curving elements of the existing field system. Ditches [203] and [303], and [205] and [305] form continuations of the same double-ditched field boundary flanking a central bank, itself not surviving other than as a more compacted area between the ditches. These ditches are undated, though the geophysical survey indicates that they are very straight, which may imply a post-medieval date; whilst ditch [403] appears slightly more sinuous and may be earlier.

Further anomalies interpreted as linear features (ploughing or drainage) by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation, and it is likely that they either represent slight variations in the natural, or more likely agricultural features within the topsoil.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site comprises the south-western corner of a larger sub-rectangular field on the north-western limits of the village of Chawleigh and north-west of the 15th century village church (St James' Church). The site is situated on a relative plateau on top of a ridge.

The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) describes the fields containing the site as Barton Fields; likely to have been enclosed between the 15th and 18th centuries; the village church dating from the 15th century. The prominent position is likely to have been significant from the prehistoric period onwards, hillforts and later defended sites filling the surrounding hilltops.

The evaluation identified a total of five features which broadly validate the results of the geophysical survey, identifying a number of linear ditches forming doubled-ditched field boundaries. None of the buried features produced any dating evidence, though the character of the fills and the layout of the boundary features suggests that they form part of a medieval and post-medieval field system. Many of the features do not survive to any great depth beneath the topsoils/ploughsoils, and it is likely the multiple phases of agricultural activity have truncated the features leaving only those that were larger and deeper excavated, and explaining the intermittent nature of several of the features on the geophysical survey.

Given the results of the evaluation trenching it is not thought that further archaeological mitigation is required in this instance as the archaeological potential for the site appears low and the results of the evaluation trenching has determined that the results of the geophysical survey are very reliable.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	Topsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (101); same as (200), (300), (400)	0.08m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Subsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102); same as (201), (301), (401)	0.20m thick	-
(102)	Natural	Natural – mid yellow firm clay.	Overlain by (101); same as (202), (302), (402)	-	-
Trench 02					
(200)	Layer	Topsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlies (201); same as (100), (300), (400)	0.10-0.16m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	Subsoil – light-mid yellow-grey brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (200); overlies (204), (206); same as (101), (301), (401)	0.12-0.18m thick	-
(202)	Natural	Natural – mid yellow firm clay to mid red-yellow firm silt-clay with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [203], [205]	-	-
[203]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures up to 2.30m wide. Not excavated (continuation of ditch [303]).	Filled by (204); cuts (202); same as [303]	-	Post-medieval
(204)	Fill	Fill of ditch [203] – dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (201); fill of [203]; same as (304)	-	Post-medieval
[205]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 1.35m wide. Not excavated (continuation of ditch [305]).	Filled by (206); cuts (202); same as [305]	-	Post-medieval
(206)	Fill	Fill of ditch [205] – dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (201); fill of [205]; same as (306)	-	Post-medieval
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	Topsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlies (301); same as (100), (200), (400)	0.10m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	Subsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (300); overlies (304), (306); same as (101), (201), (401)	0.20-0.30m thick	-
(302)	Natural	Natural – mid red-yellow-brown firm clay-silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [303], [305]; same as (102), (202), (402)	-	-
[303]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures c.1.20m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (304); cuts (302); same as [203]	0.20m deep	Post-medieval
(304)	Fill	Fill of ditch [303] – dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (301); fill of [303]; same as (204)	0.20m thick	Post-medieval
[305]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures c.1.60m wide and 0.23m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, gradual to clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (306); cuts (302); same as [205]	0.23m deep	Post-medieval
(306)	Fill	Fill of ditch [305] – dark-mid brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (301); fill of [305]; same as [206]	0.23m thick	Post-medieval
Trench 04					
(400)	Layer	Topsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt-loam with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlies (401); same as (100), (200), (300)	c.0.10m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	Subsoil – light-mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (400); overlies (404); same as (101), (201), (301)	c.0.22m thick	-

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(402)	Natural	Natural – mid yellow firm clay.	Cut by [403]; same as (102), (202), (302)	-	-
[403]	Cut	Ditch – linear feature orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 1.05m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow to moderate sloping sides, clear to gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (404); cuts (402)	0.10m deep	Post-medieval
(404)	Fill	Fill of ditch [403] – mid slightly yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with rare-occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (401); fill of [403]	0.10m thick	Post-medieval

- [100] feature/layer described in report
- [100] feature/layer not described in report
-  archaeological feature – cut
-  archaeological feature – structure

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. TRENCH 01, REPRESENTATIVE WEST-NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



2. TRENCH 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M& 2M SCALES).



3. DITCH [203], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION OVER FEATURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



4. DITCH [203], PLAN VIEW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



5. DITCH [205], PLAN VIEW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



6. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



7. DITCH [303], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



8. DITCH [303], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



9. DITCH [305], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



10. DITCH [305], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



11. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



12. DITCH [403], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



13. DITCH [403], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



14. TRENCH 04, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



THE OLD DAIRY
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK
SOUTH MOLTON
DEVON
EX36 3LH

TEL: 01769 573555
EMAIL: MAIL@SWARCH.NET