

BURLANDS
FENITON
EAST DEVON
DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 230615



www.swarch.net

01769 573555
01872 223164

BURLANDS, FENITON, DEVON RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Webb
Report Version: FINAL
Draft issued: 16th June 2023
Finalised: 17th June 2023

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Cornwall Council (the Client).

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Burlands, Feniton, Devon to inform plans for mixed-use development of the site.. The site is located at the south-western edge of Feniton, the historic manor recorded from at least the 12th century as belonging to the Malherbe family.

The site lies within an area recorded on the HLC as modern settlement developed during the 20th century. In the adjacent field to the west, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching were carried out, which recorded features that correspond with an earlier field system and possibly with the historic parish boundary. The Devon HER notes the site of an enclosure at the south-eastern end of the site, where the proposed access track will run. To the east of the site, across the railway, the site of a former barrow is recorded, since lost when housing was constructed. The parish boundary appears to run along the line of the southern boundary of the site and there may be deposits relating to the construction of the railway at the eastern end.

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the strength and location of the responses corresponds with the positions of a former 20th century glasshouse (Group 1) and existing buildings (Group 2).

The historic field-pattern of the site is characterised as modern settlement, developed during the 20th century, though geophysical survey and evaluation trenching in adjacent fields identified features associated with earlier field-systems and it is possible that associated features may survive under the areas of disturbed ground.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be moderate to poor. Whilst the majority of the anomaly responses are very strong, these are likely to reflect modern disturbance and metallic debris. However, it is possible that additional 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, though the position of the site within an area of high archaeological potential (40m west of a formerly Scheduled prehistoric barrow and enclosure) means that their presence of ephemeral features of a possible prehistoric date masked by background geology or modern disturbance cannot be ruled out.

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



June 2023

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project. The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of South West Archaeology Ltd. and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information available at the time of production.

CONTENTS

<i>SUMMARY</i>	2
<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	3
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 METHODOLOGY	6
2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	7
2.1 INTRODUCTION	7
2.2 SITE INSPECTION	7
2.3 METHODOLOGY	7
2.4 RESULTS	10
2.5 DISCUSSION	10
2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	11
3.0 CONCLUSION	12
4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES	13

LIST OF FIGURES

Cover plate: Field F2, view across the survey area; viewed from the south-east (no scale).

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	6
FIGURE 3: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	8
FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	9

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UN-ADJUSTED)	10
TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.	10

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – SITE INSPECTION	14
APPENDIX 2: METADATA FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCESSING	20
APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY	21

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE LANDOWNER AND CLIENT FOR ACCESS

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

FIELDWORK: PETER BONVOISIN

REPORT: PETER WEBB

EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA

GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	BURLANDS
PARISH:	FENITON
DISTRICT:	EAST DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SY 09735 99091
PLANNING NO.:	23/0296/MFUL (PRE-PLANNING)
SWARCH REF.	FB23
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-516277

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Expedite (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Burlands, Feniton, Devon as part of pre-planning advice for the construction of a mixed-use development comprising 40 dwellings, 1 class E unit and associated landscaping and infrastructure. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2023) drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET), best practice and ClfA guidance.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposal site is located at the south-western edge of Feniton, with existing residential properties to the north and south, a railway line running along the eastern boundary with further housing beyond, and open countryside to the west. The site is currently occupied by a nursery, dwelling and outbuildings, the remaining land being partially overgrown scrub. The soils of the area are the freely draining slightly acid loamy soils of Soilscape 6 (CSAI 2023), which overlie the sedimentary sandstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation (BGS 2023) at a height of c.77m AOD.

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in the parish of Feniton, in the historic hundred of Hayridge and the deanery of Tamerton (Lysons 1822). As early as the reign of Henry II, the Malherbe family held the manor of Feniton. Lysons notes that they held it for 13 generations before an heiress took it to the Ferrers family, and later the Kirkhams. It was held by them until it was sold to the Carys of Cockington. At some point it was acquired by the Trosse family, and was sold by them to Charles Kelland, Esq. of Painsford in 1693. The representatives of the Kelland family sold the greater part of the manor to the Northcotes. During the reign of Edward VI, the Cornish Rebels were defeated at Feniton.

The site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as modern settlement: *This is an area of modern settlement that was developed during the C20th*. In the adjacent field to the west, geophysical survey³ and evaluation trenching⁴ were carried out, which recorded features that correspond with an earlier field system and possibly with the historic parish boundary, as well as the remains of a horse buried in the 19th century.

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) notes the site of an enclosure at the south-eastern end of the site, where the proposed access track will run (MDV17278). To the east of the site, across the railway, the site of a former barrow is recorded, since lost when housing was constructed (MDV10314). The parish boundary appears to run along the line of the southern boundary of the site (MDV80352) and there may be deposits relating to the construction of the railway at the eastern end of the site (MDV22507, MDV22509).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken in accordance with 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 2014b); *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.

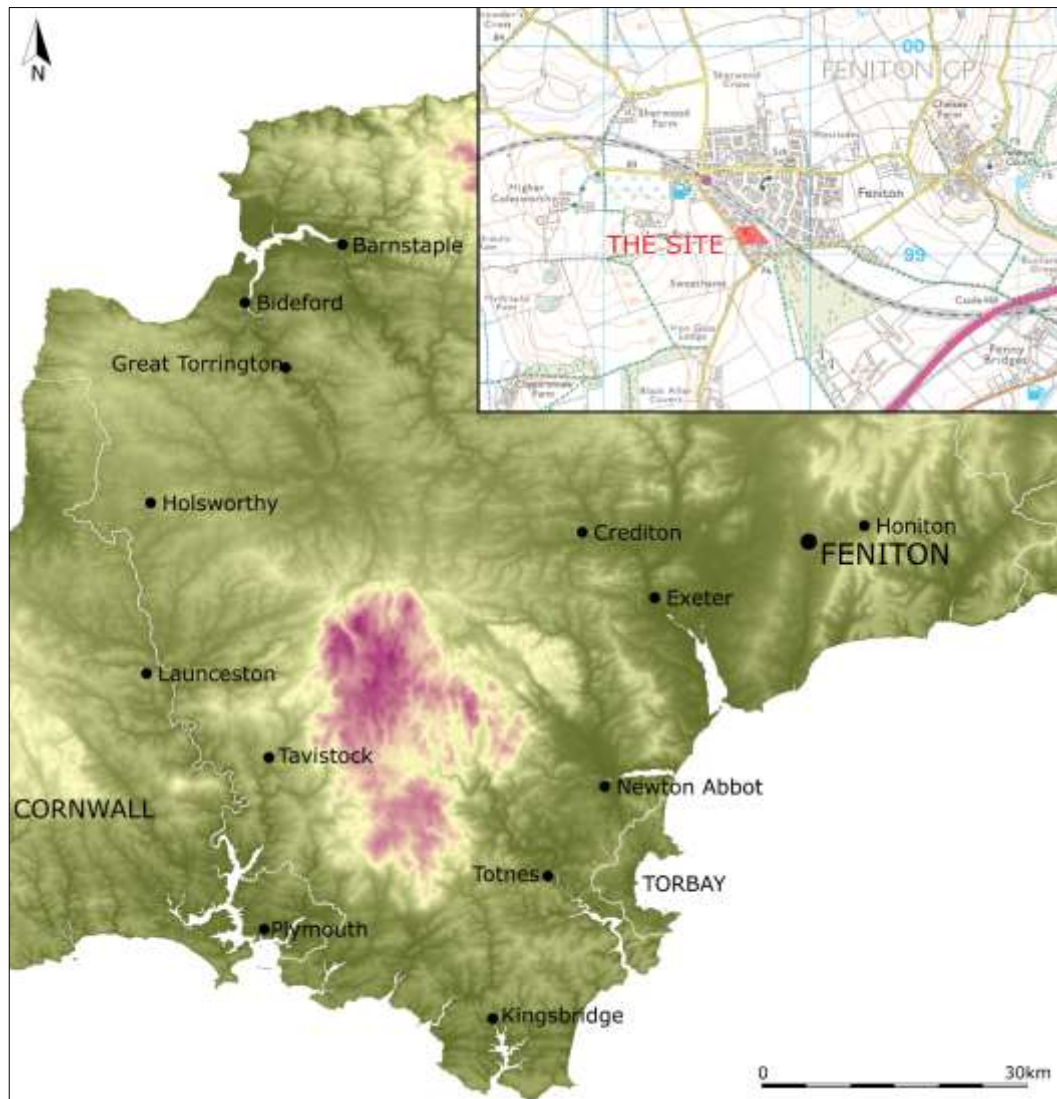


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.1.1ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey (c.0.6ha surveyed) within the wider proposal site. 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 12th June 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 three north to south orientated sub-rectangular to sub-triangular fields (F1 c.0.6ha; F2 c.0.5ha; F3 c.0.1ha) to the south-west of the Yeovil Junction to Exeter branch line, and surrounded by residential properties at the south-western edge of Feniton. The topography of the site is broadly flat; and is bounded by overgrown hedgerows and tree-lines.

The ground is generally flat, although the length of grass/spread of cut crop has the potential to mask small earthwork features. An access track runs east to west across field F1.

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.

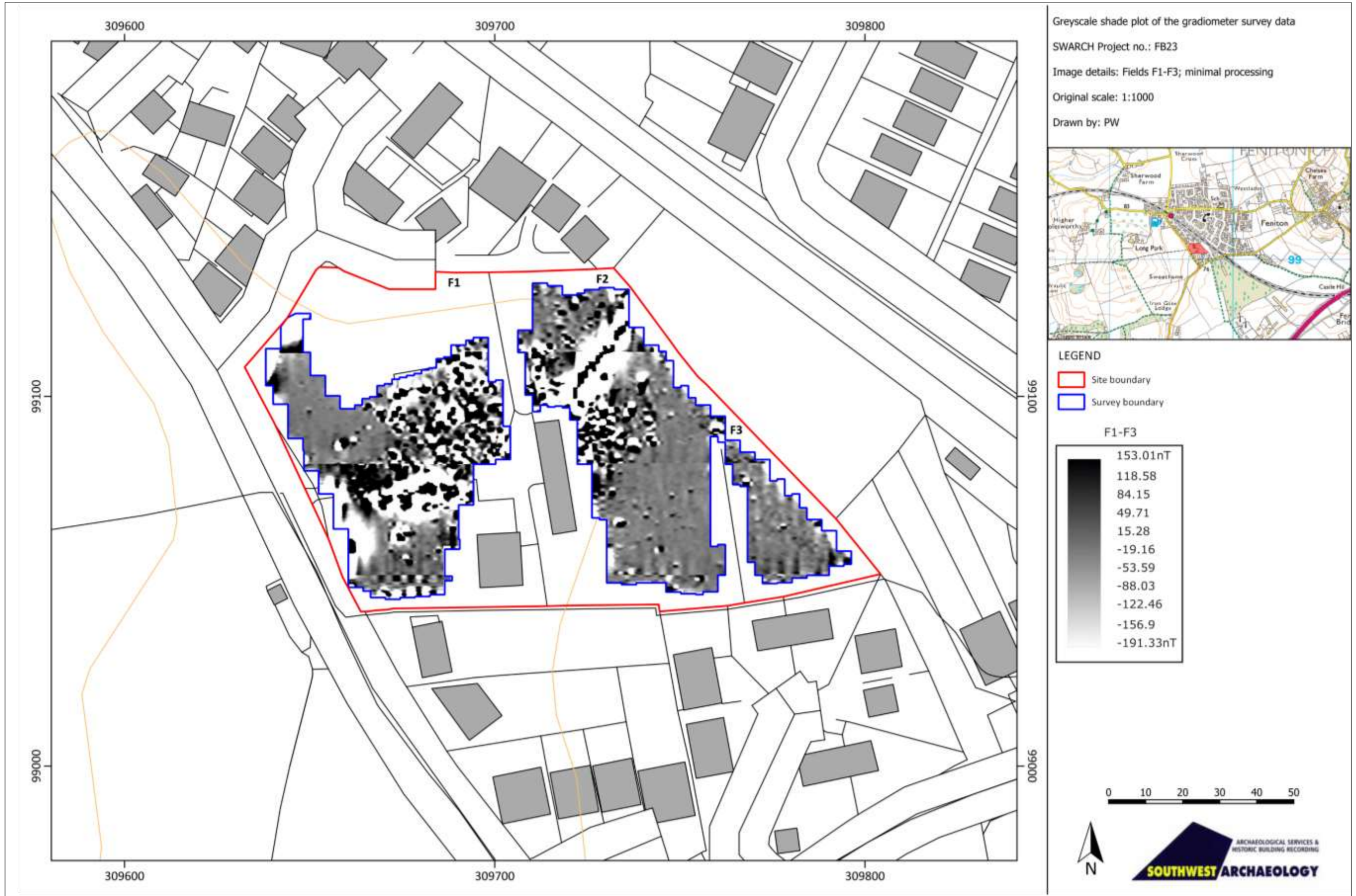


FIGURE 2: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

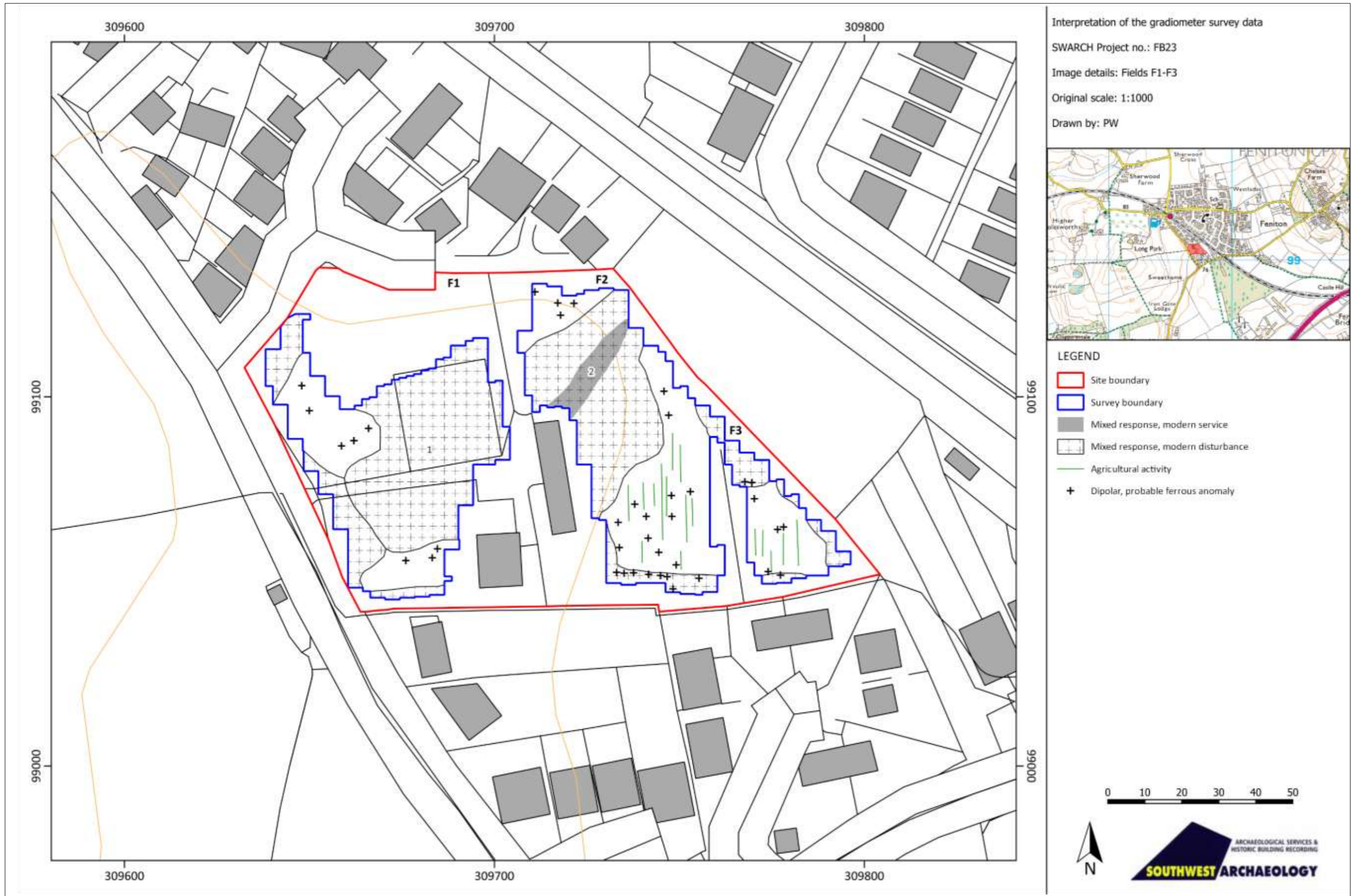


FIGURE 3: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UN-ADJUSTED)

Field	Area Surveyed (ha)	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
F1-F3	0.6023	153.01	-191.33	33.14	-3.88	-0.09

2.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 3-4 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	Very strong dipolar, mixed response, possible	Discrete	Remains of glasshouse	Indicative of magnetic disturbance. Covers the area of a former glasshouse and likely represents its demolition. Responses of between -191.33nT and +113.10nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -103.59nT and +102.43nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -104.77nT and +105.64nT.
Field F2				
2	Very strong positive & negative	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a buried modern service. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -144.68nT and +148.33nT.
	Very weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Indicative of ploughing. Aligned approximately north to south. Responses of between -2.36nT and +1.39nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -66.91nT and +95.55nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -142.15nT and +153.01nT.
Field F3				
	Very weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Indicative of shallow ploughing. Aligned approximately north to south. Responses of between -7.17nT and +5.05nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -59.90nT and +84.12nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -114.28nT and +102.61nT.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified two groups of anomalies across the site, including disturbance caused by the demolition of a glasshouse and a modern service. Anomalies associated with possible 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 very high (typically between +/-200nT) the areas of stronger responses typically indicating more recent disturbance.

The anomaly groups identified include: disturbance/debris caused by the demolition of a former glasshouse (Group 1) and a modern service (Group 2) with associated disturbance/debris. Possible agricultural activity (plough scoring) was also identified.

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the strength and location of the responses corresponds with the positions of a former 20th century glasshouse (Group 1) and existing buildings (Group 2).

The historic field-pattern of the site is characterised as *modern settlement, developed during the 20th century*, though geophysical survey and evaluation trenching in adjacent fields identified features associated with earlier field-systems (Pre-Construct 2010; Joyce 2011) and it is possible that associated features may survive under the areas of disturbed ground.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be moderate to poor. Whilst the majority of the anomaly responses are very strong, these are likely to reflect modern disturbance and metallic debris. However, it is possible that additional 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*, though the position of the site within an area of *high* archaeological potential (40m west of a formerly Scheduled prehistoric barrow and enclosure) means that the presence of ephemeral features of a possible prehistoric date masked by background geology or modern disturbance cannot be ruled out.

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

3.0 CONCLUSION

The proposal site comprises three sub-rectangular to sub-triangular fields located at the south-western edge of Feniton, with existing residential properties to the north and south, a railway line running along the eastern boundary with further housing beyond, and open countryside to the west. The site is currently occupied by a nursery, dwelling and outbuildings, the remaining land being partially overgrown scrub.

Located in the eponymous parish, the manor of Feniton was held by the Malherbe family from the 12th century, it was 13 generations before an heiress took it to the Ferrers family, and later the Kirkhams. It was held by them until it was sold to the Carys of Cockington; subsequently acquired by the Trosse family, and sold to Charles Kelland, Esq. of Painsford in 1693. The representatives of the Kelland family sold the greater part of the manor to the Northcotes. During the reign of Edward VI, the Cornish Rebels were defeated at Feniton.

The site lies within an area recorded on the HLC as modern settlement: *This is an area of modern settlement that was developed during the 20th century*. In the adjacent field to the west, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching were carried out, which recorded features that correspond with an earlier field system and possibly with the historic parish boundary, as well as the remains of a horse buried in the 19th century.

The Devon HER notes the site of an enclosure at the south-eastern end of the site, where the proposed access track will run (MDV17278). To the east of the site, across the railway, the site of a former barrow is recorded, since lost when housing was constructed (MDV10314). The parish boundary appears to run along the line of the southern boundary of the site (MDV80352) and there may be deposits relating to the construction of the railway at the eastern end of the site (MDV22507, MDV22509).

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the strength and location of the responses corresponds with the positions of a former 20th century glasshouse (Group 1) and existing buildings (Group 2).

The historic field-pattern of the site is characterised as *modern settlement, developed during the 20th century*, though geophysical survey and evaluation trenching in adjacent fields identified features associated with earlier field-systems and it is possible that associated features may survive under the areas of disturbed ground.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be moderate to poor. Whilst the majority of the anomaly responses are very strong, these are likely to reflect modern disturbance and metallic debris. However, it is possible that additional 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*, though the position of the site within an area of *high* archaeological potential (40m west of a formerly Scheduled prehistoric barrow and enclosure) means that the presence of ephemeral features of a possible prehistoric date cannot be ruled out as they may be masked by modern disturbance.

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

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists** 2014b (revised 2017): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.
- DW Consulting** 2016: *TerraSurveyor User Manual*.
- Europae Archaeologiae Consilium** 2016: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider, EAC guidelines 2*.
- English Heritage** 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Lysons, D. & S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: Volume 6, Devonshire*. Cadell & Davies, London.
- Schmidt, A.** 2002: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. ADS series of Guides to Good Practice. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2023: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Cranfield Soil and Agrifield Institute** 2023: *Soilscape Viewer*.
<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/index.cfm>

Unpublished Sources:

- Joyce, S.** 2011: *Land at Ottery Road, Feniton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA Report No. 11027.
- Pre-Construct Geophysics** 2010: *Land at Ottery Road, Feniton, Deon: Geophysical Survey*. Pre-Construct Geophysics Report.

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – SITE INSPECTION



1. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



2. F1, DETAIL OF THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



3. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE AREA OF THE FORMER GLASSHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



4. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE AREA OF THE FORMER GLASSHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



5. F1, VIEW ACROSS THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE FIELD TOWARDS THE EXISTING STRUCTURES; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



6. F1, VIEW ALONG THE EXISTING ACCESS TRACK; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



7. F2, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



8. F2, VIEW ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



9. F2/3, VIEW ACROSS FIELD F2 TOWARDS THE EXISTING STRUCTURES FROM FIELD F3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



10. F3, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



11. F3, VIEW OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).

APPENDIX 2: METADATA FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCESSING

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

SITE

NAME: FB23
 LOCATION: Feniton, Devon
 COLLECTION METHOD: ZigZag
 SENSORS: 2 @1m spacing
 DUMMY VALUE: 32702
 X&Y INTERVAL: 0.25m
 INSTRUMENT TYPE: Bartington Grad 601
 UNITS: nT
 SURVEYED AREA: 0.6023ha

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-F3

STATS

MAX: 153.01
 MIN: -191.33
 STD. DEV.: 33.14
 MEAN: -3.88
 MEDIAN: -0.09
 COMPOSITE AREA: 2.16ha
 SURVEYED AREA: 0.6023ha

PROCESSES

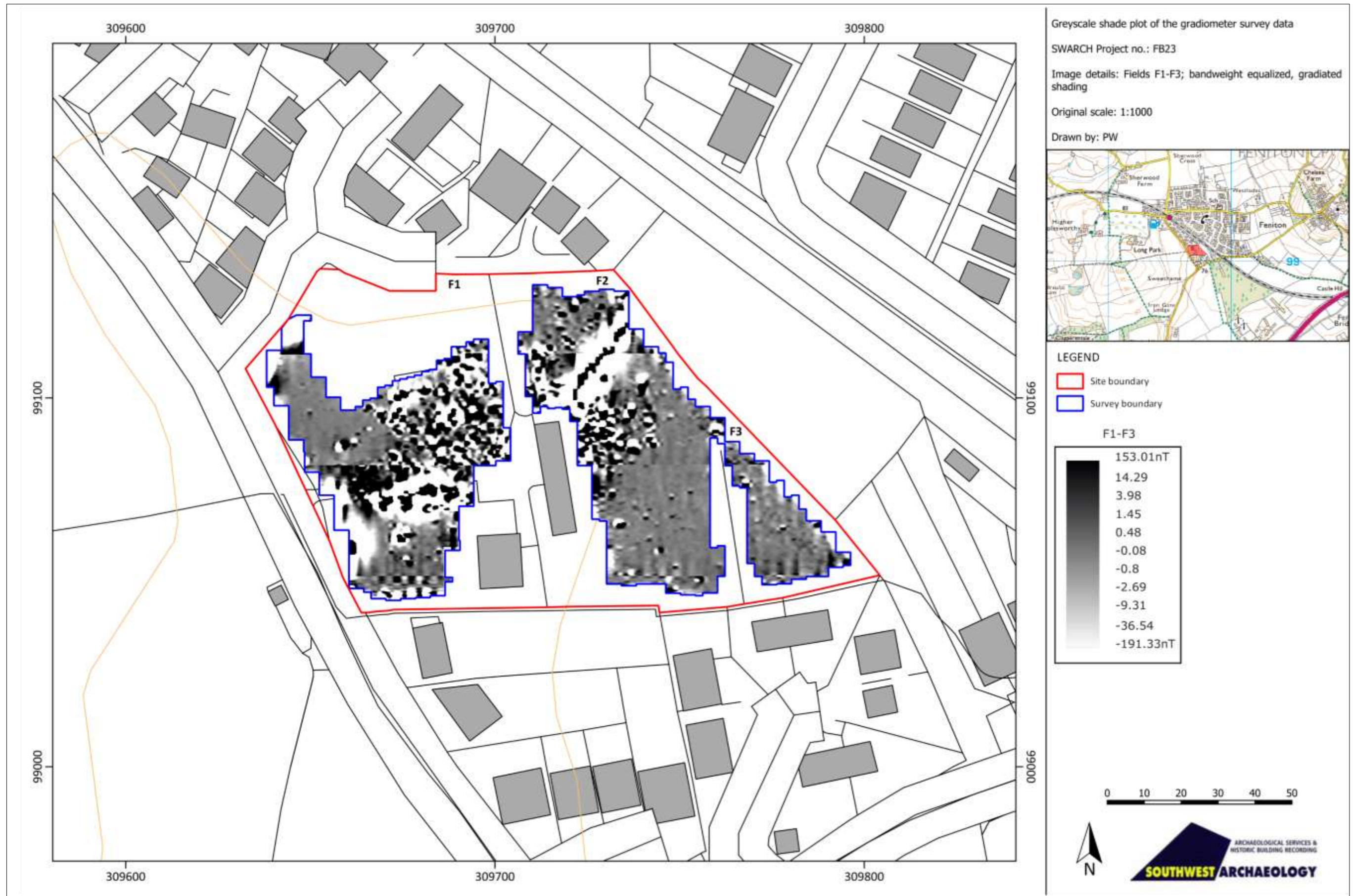
PROCESSES: 2

- 1 Base Layer
- 2 DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: All

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



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

01769 573555

01872 223164

MAIL@SWARCH.NET