

# LAND AT ROSE FARM

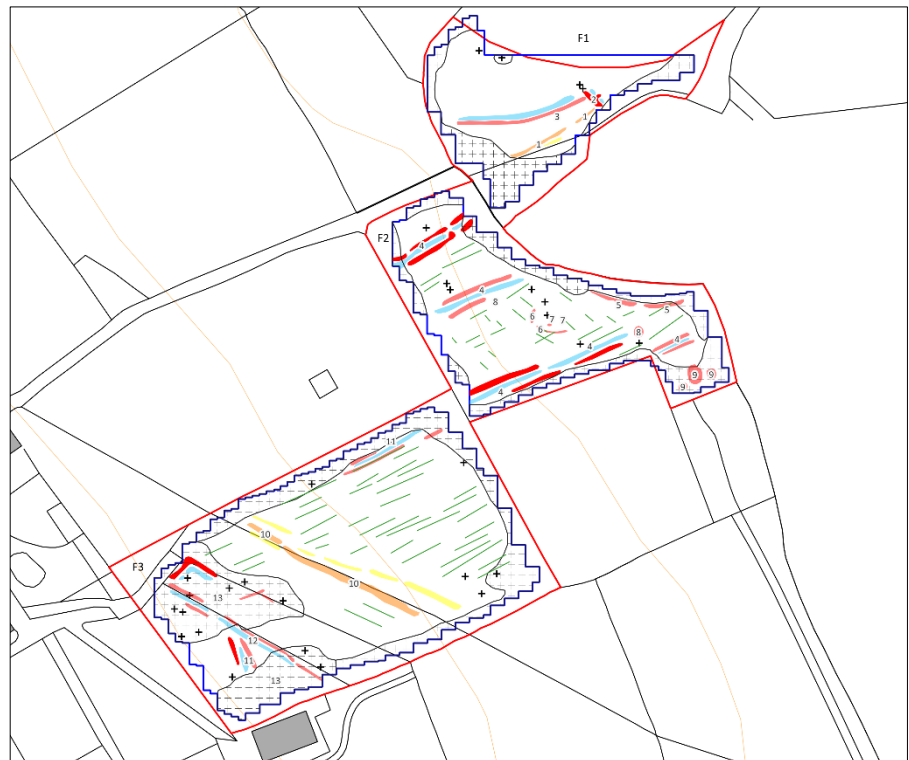
NEWLYN

PENZANCE

CORNWALL

Results of a Geophysical Survey

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 230629



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## LAND AT ROSE FARM, NEWLYN, PENZANCE, CORNWALL RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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By P. Webb  
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Finalised: 17<sup>th</sup> July 2023

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a Private Client (the Client).

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Rose Farm, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall to inform plans for proposed development of the land. The site is located to the north-east of Rose Farm, south-west of Newlyn in the historic hundred and deanery of Penwith. Settlement is first recorded at Newlyn in 1279. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the land of the proposal site was owned by Abraham Chirgwin.*

*The HLC records the site as being within a mix of: post-medieval enclosed land and modern enclosed land, though it sits on the border of prehistoric farmland. The HER largely reflecting the prehistoric use of the landscape: the proposal site falling within an area of prehistoric settlement, and more immediately to the south of the Iron Age 'round'/hillfort.*

*The survey identified 13 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, possible prehistoric settlement and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws, alongside anomalies associated with metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent.*

*The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be poor to moderate. Many of the anomaly responses are weak; others intermittent and barely discernible from the background geology. This suggests that whilst some features may survive to a good depth, others 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 the amount of metallic debris scattered across the site.*

*The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is moderate. Whilst several of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval to post-medieval in date, some are thought to represent prehistoric settlement activity associated with the Iron Age enclosure at the northern edge of the proposal site.*

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

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June 2023

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE LANDOWNER AND CLIENT FOR ACCESS

## PROJECT CREDITS

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GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	ROSE FARM
<b>PARISH:</b>	ST BURYAN, LAMORNA & PAUL; PENZANCE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 45165 28071
<b>PLANNING NO.:</b>	PRE-PLANNING
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	PRF23
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-517164

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Rose Farm, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall as part of pre-planning advice for a potential change of use. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidance.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposal site is located at Rose Farm, to the south-west of Newlyn and c.2km south-west of Penzance and is surrounded by agricultural land and woodland. The soils of the area are the freely draining acid loamy soils of Soilscape 13 (CSAI 2023), which overlie granite of the Lands End Intrusion (BGS 2023) at a height of c.100m AOD.

### 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Newlyn, in the parish of St Buryan, Lamorna & Paul (historically within Paul) and historic hundred and deanery of Penwith (Lysons 1814) sits to the south-west of Penzance. Settlement at Newlyn is first recorded in 1279 as *Nulyn* from the Cornish *lu* and *lyn* meaning 'host/army (fleet) pool' (Padel 1985; Watts 2004). However, St Newlyn East, which was first recorded in 1259 and recorded in 1270 and 1549 as *Neulin* and *Nulyn*, respectively, was named for a local Cornish martyr: St Niwelina, a daughter killed by a king who was her father (Watts 2004). It is possible that this saint's name had spread further afield.

The proposal site lies within an area recorded on the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as a mix of: *post-medieval enclosed land*: land enclosed in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; and *modern enclosed land*: mainly Anciently Enclosed Land or Post-Medieval Enclosed Land whose field systems have been substantially altered by large-scale hedge removal in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; though, it sits on the border of *prehistoric farmland*: the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17<sup>th</sup> century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure with either medieval or prehistoric origins.

At the time of the tithe survey (c.1841), the site lay across three pieces of land as part of *Tredavoe*, owned by Abraham Chirgwin and recorded as being occupied by Sampson Snell. All three fields are recorded as being under arable agriculture.

The site is situated within a landscape rich with prehistoric monuments, the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) recording the sites of Iron Age/Romano-British round enclosures, including Faugan 'round'/hillfort (Scheduled Ancient Monument 1004249; MCO6935) with the cropmarks of probable associated Iron Age enclosures (MCO51696-51699) on land immediately adjacent to the proposal site. Additional 'round' enclosures are suggested by

cropmarks (MCO51701, MCO51715) and place-name evidence (MCO8052-80554; MCO8870) across the surrounding landscape.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and CIfA guidance; and follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008b); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 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

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The site comprises three fields (F1-F3, c.1.6ha) were the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey of which part of F1 and all of F2-F3 were surveyed (c.1.3ha surveyed). 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 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2023 by P. Bonvoisin and the survey data processed by P. Webb. Detailed survey data in Appendix 1; and additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 2.

### 2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The proposal site comprises three broadly north-east to south-west orientated sub-rectangular to irregular fields (F1 c.0.5ha; F2 c.0.4ha; F3 c.0.7ha) to the north-east of Rose Farm, south-west of Newlyn. At the time of survey the site was under a mix of agricultural (F3) and pastoral (F2-F3) use. The topography of the site is relatively flat, sloping gently down to the south-west. The site is bordered to the north, east and north-west by agricultural land; to the south by woodland with the Penwith Pet Crematorium and burial ground; and to the west/south-west by Rose Farm. The fields are bounded predominantly by partially tree-lined hedgebanks, the southern boundary of field F2 with a moder recent fence-line.

No earthworks were identified within the site boundary, though earthwork banks and ditches of the Scheduled Round at Higher Faugan are visible within the north-eastern (un-surveyed) half of field F1 and adjacent fields.

### 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.

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UN-ADJUSTED)

Field	Area Surveyed (ha)	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
Full site	1.0268	103.35	-102.58	7.02	-0.26	0.03

## 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	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Historic boundary – ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with flanking banked/compacted material. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on historic mapping Responses of between -2.72nT to -0.09nT and +0.07nT and +1.54nT.
2	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with flanking banked/compacted material. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -2.14nT to -0.07nT and +0.26nT to +3.57nT.
3	Weak positive & negative, possible	Curvilinear	Ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with flanking banked/compacted material. Orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -4.16nT to -0.06nT and +0.01nT to +2.09nT.
	Weak to moderate dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -10.79nT and +8.54nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -102.25nT and +51.51nT.
Field F2				
4	Weak to moderate positive & negative	Linear	Double ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking central banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -9.25nT to -0.11nT and +0.03nT to +14.18nT.
5	Weak positive, possible	Curvilinear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Orientated between approximately north-west to south-east and east to west. Responses of between +0.16nT and +2.08nT.
6	Weak positive, possible	Curvilinear	Ring-gully	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Suggestive of a feature such as a ring-ditch/drip-gully indicating Prehistoric settlement activity. Only south-western quadrant appears to survive. Responses of between +0.30nT and +2.73nT.
7	Weak positive, possible	Discrete	Pit	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws, whilst stronger responses may indicate metallic debris. Responses of between +0.93nT and +2.65nT.
8	Weak positive, possible	Discrete	Pit	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws, whilst stronger responses may indicate metallic debris. Responses of between +0.71nT and +14.06nT.
9	Weak positive, possible	Discrete	Pit	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws, whilst stronger responses may indicate metallic debris. Responses of between +0.06nT and +9.30nT.
	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Weak positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -1.81nT and +3.85nT.
	Weak to moderate dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between -23.97nT and +23.69nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -98.07nT and +76.27nT.



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Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
Field F3				
10	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Ditch & bank or track	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking central banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -4.57nT to -0.11nT and +0.14nT to +8.61nT.
11	Weak positive & negative, possible	Linear	Double ditch & bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking central banked/compacted material typical of traditional hedgebank construction. Orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -6.56nT to -0.21nT and +0.06nT to +7.16nT.
12	Moderate positive & negative, probable	Linear	Ditch & bank or modern utility	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banked/compacted material. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -12.96nT to -0.02nT and +0.51nT to +16.07nT.
13	Very strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and proximity to metallic debris. Possible large pits with banked/compacted material typical of extractive pits and spoil material. Responses of between -61.33nT and +103.14nT
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between -40.28nT and +21.28nT.

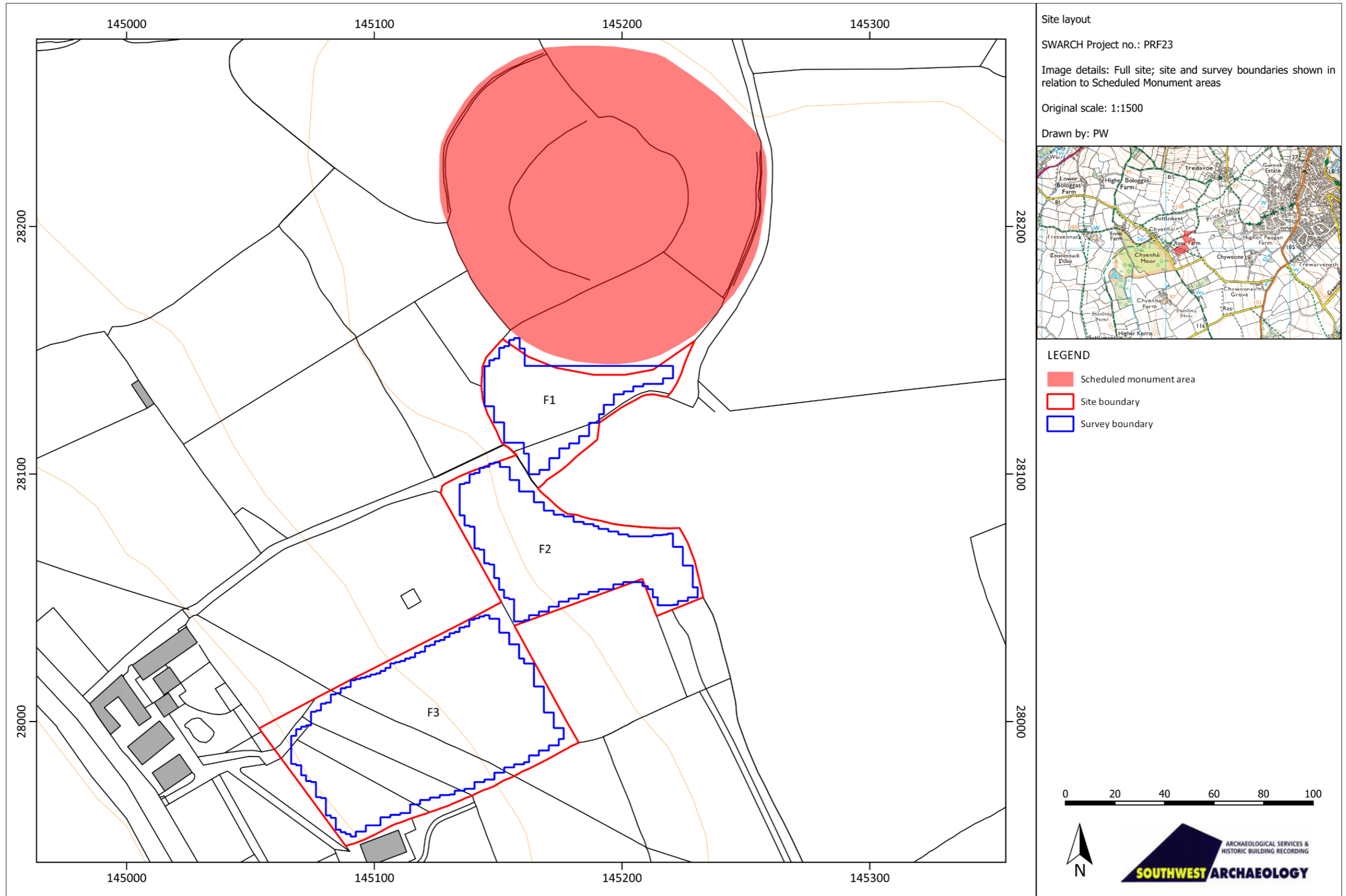


FIGURE 2: SITE LAYOUT; SITE AND SURVEY BOUNDARIES SHOWN IN RELATION TO SCHEDULED MONUMENT AREAS (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

## 2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 13 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, possible prehistoric settlement and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws, alongside anomalies associated with 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 (typically between +/-10nT) though areas of stronger responses (up to c. +/-15nT) were present. 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: historic ditch and bank boundaries/tracks created during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and removed during the 20<sup>th</sup>/21<sup>st</sup> century (Groups 1 and 10); possible ditch features associated with phases of the existing and historic field boundaries (Groups 2, 4 and 11) or modern utilities (Group 12); further possible ditch and/or bank features associated with earlier phases of activity connected to the Scheduled enclosure to the north-east (Groups 3 and 5); possible prehistoric structures and associated features (Groups 6-7); possible pits and tree-throws (Groups 8-9). The size and response strength of some of these features (Group 9) suggests that they may be associated with mining activity (Group 9), whilst further possible features masked by strong mixed responses (Group 13) may also be allied with these extractive processes.

## 2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the location of some of the anomaly groups corresponds with boundaries/tracks depicted on historic mapping, indicating that these features were in use from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Groups 1 and 10). The historic field-pattern of the site is characterized as a combination of modern and post-medieval enclosed land created in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries or altered during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which can be seen in the regular, straight-sided boundaries to field F3 and which may also be reflected in some of the anomalies which run parallel to or as continuations to these (Groups 2, 4 and 11). Much of the surrounding land, however, falls with land categorized as prehistoric farmland, pre-dating the 17<sup>th</sup> century with either prehistoric or medieval origins. It is possible that the more gently curving boundaries (Groups 3 and 5) form part of this, either as part of the field-systems associated with the adjacent Iron Age/Romano-British round enclosure or as later fields respecting the layout of surviving boundary features. Further linear possible ditch and/or bank features (Group 12) only appear on modern mapping and may have been short-lived phases of boundary.

Other anomalies identified on the site are more indistinct, suggesting shallower survival and appear to form parts of possible penannular features (Group 6) indicative of ring-ditch or drip-gullies of prehistoric date, with possible internal features (Group 7). Typically these may be considered Iron Age in date, particularly those situated in proximity to the main enclosure.

A small number of possible pit features (Groups 8) were identified across the site, though the weak nature of many of these responses suggests that they may be natural in origin, the anomalies reflecting tree-throws. Others however, appear larger with stronger responses with associated negative responses (Group 9) more suggestive of extractive quarry/prospection pits and associated spoil mounds, particularly given the presence of a nearby mine shaft. The western end of field F3 and particularly the north-western corner, shows high levels of disturbance, though numerous possible linear and pit-like features may be present within this (Group 13), and it is possible that these reflect further mining/extractive activity.

The degree of preservation of the identified features appears to be poor to moderate. Many of the anomaly responses are weak; others intermittent and barely discernible from the background geology. This suggests that whilst some features may survive to a good depth, others 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 the amount of metallic debris scattered across the site.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate*. Whilst several of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval to post-medieval in date, some are thought to represent prehistoric settlement activity associated with the Iron Age enclosure at the northern edge of the proposal site.

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



FIGURE 3: GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

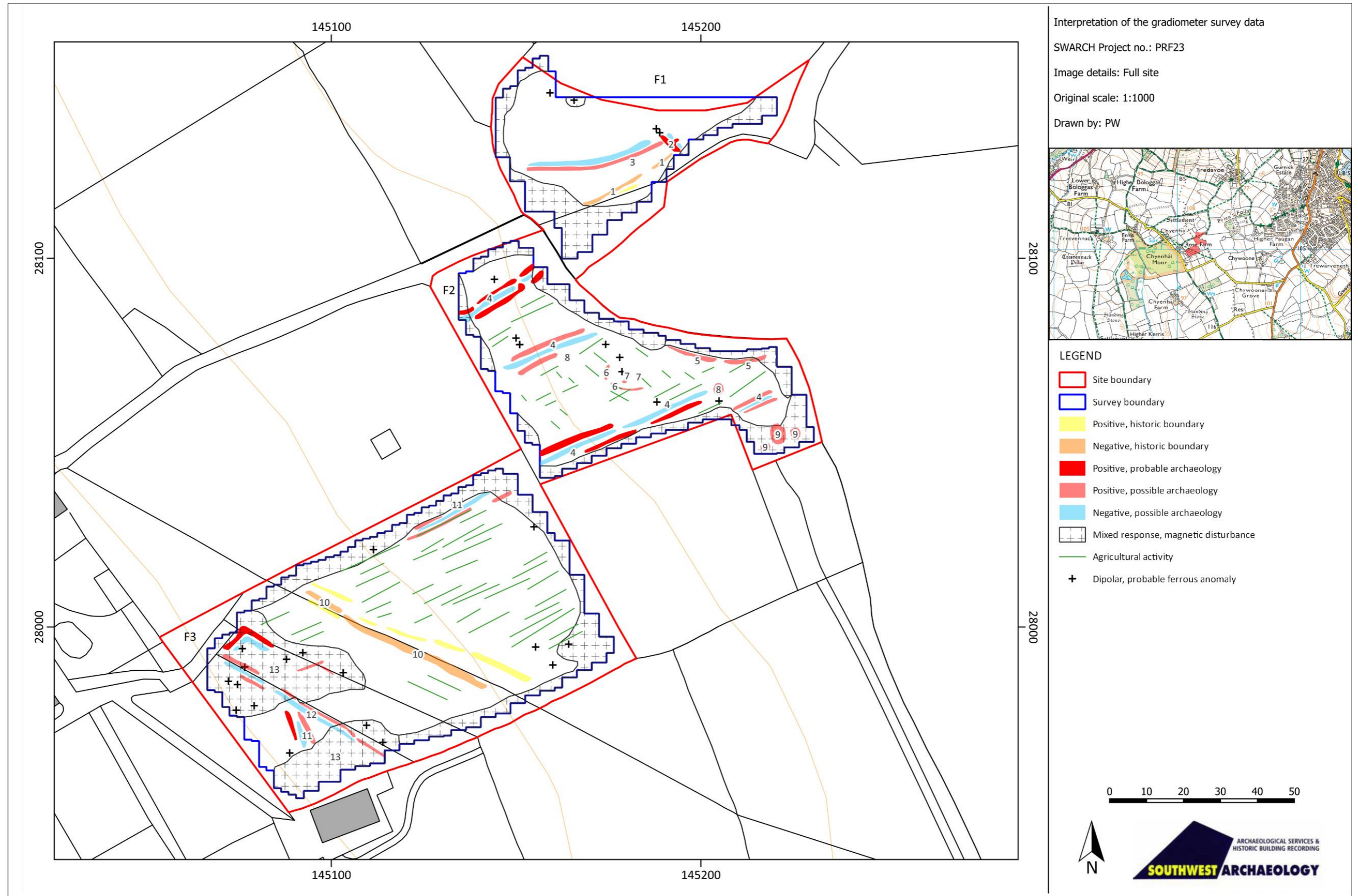


FIGURE 4: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA (CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2023. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432).

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The site is located across parts of three fields to the south-west of Newlyn, c.2km south-west of Penzance and is surrounded by agricultural land and woodland. The site lies on the border of the parishes of St Buryan, Lamorna & Paul and Penzance in the historic hundred and deanery of Penwith.

Settlement at Newlyn is first recorded in 1279. At the time of the tithe survey (c.1841), the site lay across three pieces of land as part of *Tredavoe*, owned by Abraham Chirgwin and recorded as being occupied by Sampson Snell. All three fields are recorded as being under arable agriculture.

The proposal site lies within an area recorded on the HLC as a mix of: *post-medieval enclosed land* and *modern enclosed land*, though it sits on the border of *prehistoric farmland*. The site is situated within a landscape rich with prehistoric monuments, the Cornwall and Scilly HER recording the sites of Iron Age/Romano-British round enclosures, including Faugan 'round'/hillfort with the cropmarks of probable associated Iron Age enclosures on land immediately adjacent to the proposal site. Additional 'round' enclosures are suggested by cropmarks and place-name evidence across the surrounding landscape.

The survey identified 13 groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features associated with phases of the existing and historic field-system, possible prehistoric settlement and agricultural practices. Possible pits and/or tree-throws, alongside anomalies associated with metallic debris and ground disturbance were also apparent.

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The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *moderate*. Whilst several of the identified features relate to historic phases of field-system which are tentatively suggested as being medieval to post-medieval in date, some are thought to represent prehistoric settlement activity associated with the Iron Age enclosure at the northern edge of the proposal site.

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

## 4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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### *Published Sources:*

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

**Cranfield Soil and Agrifield Institute** 2023: *Soilscape Viewer*.

<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/index.cfm>



APPENDIX 1: METADATA FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PROCESSING

**GRADIOMETRY**

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

---

*SITE*

**NAME:** PRF23  
**LOCATION:** Rose Farm, Newlyn  
**COLLECTION METHOD:** ZigZag  
**SENSORS:** 2 @1m spacing  
**DUMMY VALUE:** 32702  
**X&Y INTERVAL:** 0.25m  
**INSTRUMENT TYPE:** Bartington Grad 601  
**UNITS:** nT  
**SURVEYED AREA:** 1.0268ha

*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**

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*STATS*

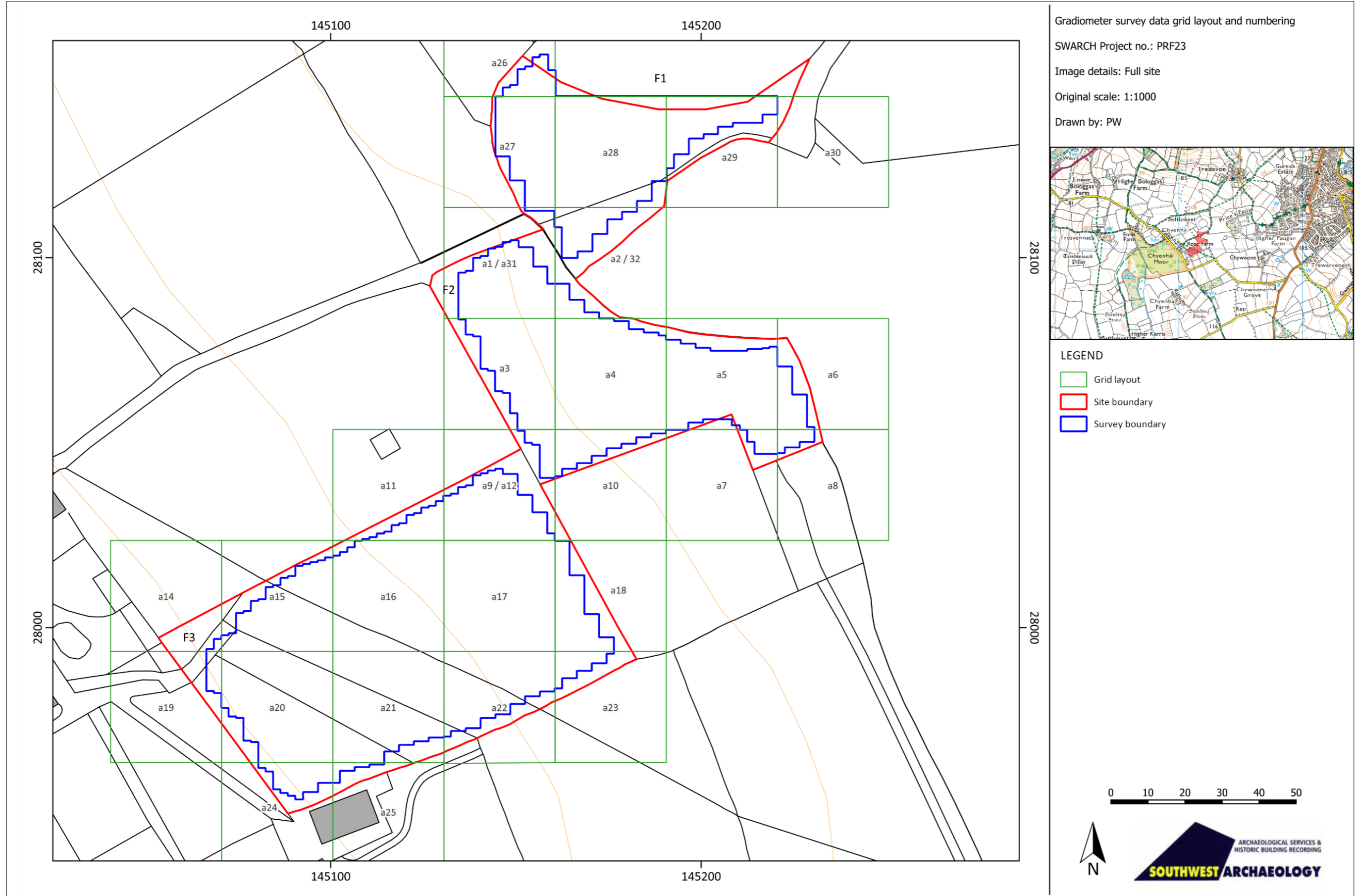
**MAX:** 103.35  
**MIN:** -102.58  
**STD. DEV.:** 7.02  
**MEAN:** -0.26  
**MEDIAN:** 0.03  
**COMPOSITE AREA:** 5.04ha  
**SURVEYED AREA:** 1.0268ha

*PROCESSES*

*PROCESSES: 14*

- 1 Base Layer
- 2 DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: All
- 3 De Stagger: All By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 4 De Stagger: Grids: a21.xgd a22.xgd a16.xgd a17.xgd By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 5 De Stagger: Grids: a28.xgd By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 6 De Stagger: Grids: a20.xgd By: 0 intervals, -25.00cm
- 7 De Stagger: Grids: a24.xgd By: 0 intervals, 50.00cm
- 8 De Stagger: Grids: SubGrid (Area: Top 60, Left 120, Bottom 89, Right 239) By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 9 De Stagger: Grids: SubGrid (Area: Top 66, Left 120, Bottom 73, Right 239) By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 10 De Stagger: Grids: a24.xgd a25.xgd a19.xgd a20.xgd a21.xgd a22.xgd a14.xgd a15.xgd a16.xgd a17.xgd a11.xgd a9+12.xgd a3.xgd a31+1.xgd By: 0 intervals, -25.00cm
- 11 De Stagger: Grids: a21.xgd a22.xgd By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 12 De Stagger: Grids: SubGrid (Area: Top 54, Left 120, Bottom 59, Right 239) By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 13 De Stagger: Grids: a20.xgd a21.xgd By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm
- 14 De Stagger: Grids: a20.xgd a21.xgd By: 0 intervals, 25.00cm

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



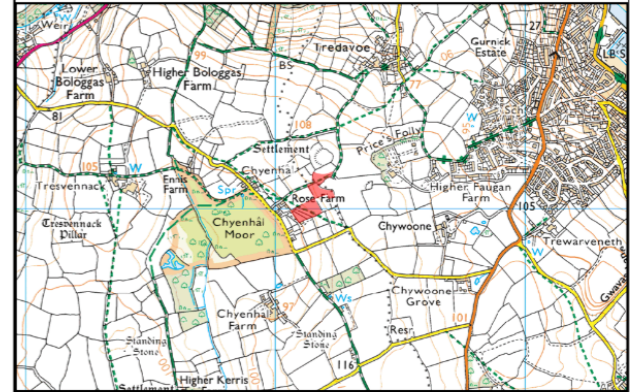
Gradiometer survey data grid layout and numbering

SWARCH Project no.: PRF23

Image details: Full site

Original scale: 1:1000

Drawn by: PW

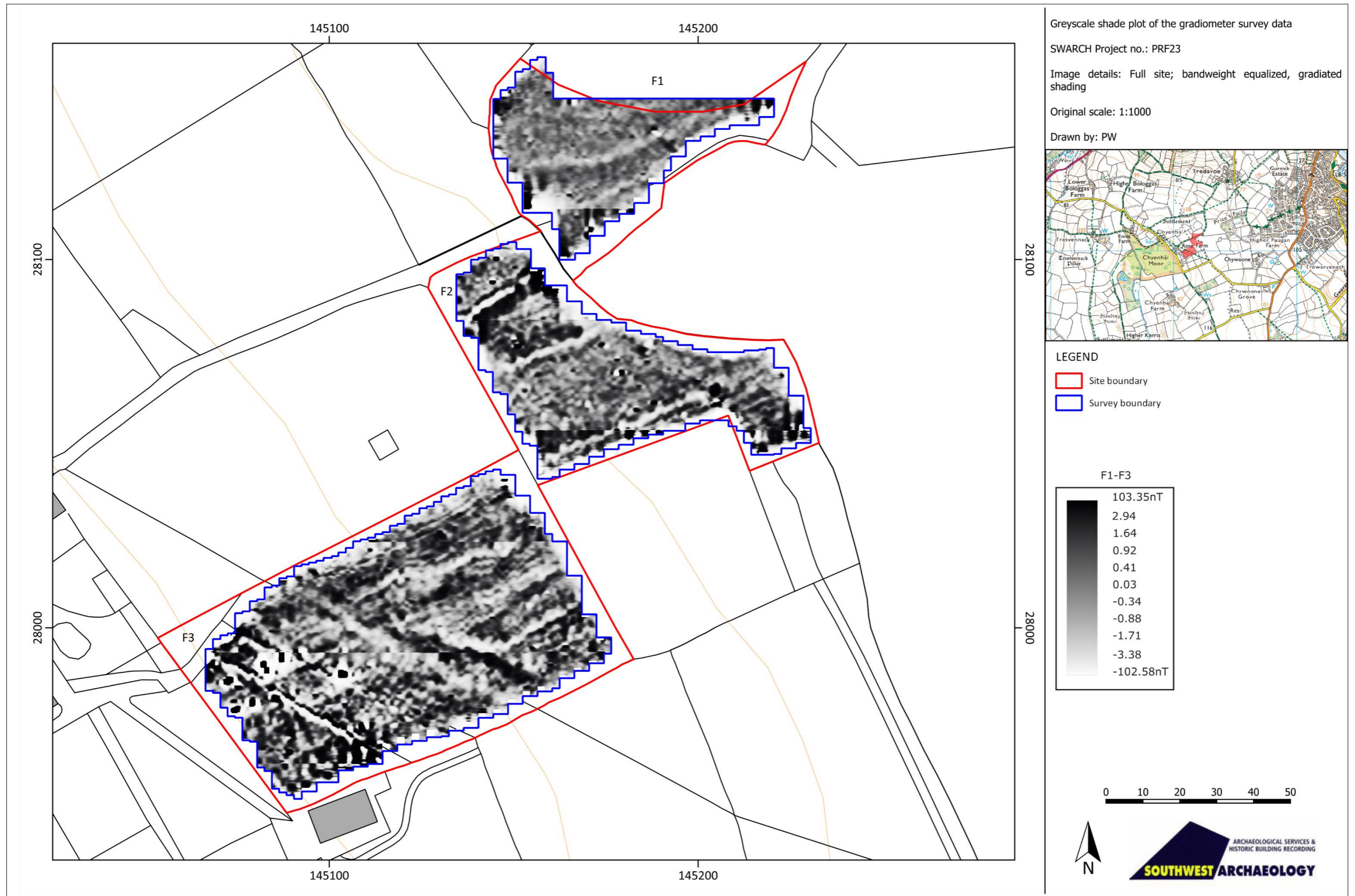


LEGEND

- Grid layout
- Site boundary
- Survey boundary



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).



Red-grey-blue shade plot of the gradiometer survey data  
 SWARCH Project no.: PRF23  
 Image details: Full site; bandweight equalized, gradiated shading  
 Original scale: 1:1000  
 Drawn by: PW

3. 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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