

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
CLYST ST. GEORGE
EAST DEVON
DEVON

Written Scheme of Investigation



South West Archaeology Ltd WSI no. CGV20WSlv2



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Church of St. George, Clyst St. George, Devon Written Scheme of Investigation

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Produced by SWARCH for St. George PCC

Non-Technical Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of the Clyst St. George PCC (the Client). It details the methodology to be employed for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during drainage works associated with the remodelling of the vestry.

Clyst St. George lies in the historic hundred of East Budleigh and the deanery of Aylesbeare. The manor of St. George's Clist, or Clist Champernowne, once belonged to the ancient family of Champernowne or De Campo Arnulphi. The manor passed through successive female heirs to the Polglass and Herle families. It was then conveyed by Sir John Herle to William Lord Bonville. Following the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk, the manor was purchased by the Prideaux family but alienated by 1600. It spent a considerable portion of the 17th century in the hands of the Trosse family and then the Fortescues of Fallopit before being sold to J. Dupre Porcher, Esq.

The church of St. George is Grade II Listed and the listing text reads as follows: Parish church. Early to mid-C15 west tower; the body of the church almost entirely rebuilt by Rev. H T Ellacombe in 1854-5, and this in turn was reduced to ruins by an incendiary bomb in 1940; the post-war rebuilding (which was not a copy of Ellacombe's work) was completed in 1952.



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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	3
FIGURES	3
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1. PROJECT SCOPE	4
1.2. PLANNING CONTEXT	4
1.3. PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT	4
2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION	4
2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
2.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
2.3. SITE LOCATION	5
3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES	6
3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES	6
3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES	6
3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES	7
4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE	7
4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS	7
4.2. TIMETABLE	7
5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	7
5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	7
6.0 METHODOLOGY	7
6.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	7
6.2. METHODOLOGY	7
6.3. SAMPLING STRATEGY	8
6.4. RECORDING	8
7.0 MONITORING	9
8.0 REPORTING	9
8.1. REPORTING STRATEGY	9
8.2. ARCHIVE REPORT	9
8.3. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION	9
8.4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	10
9.0 ARCHIVE	10
10.0 PERSONNEL	10
10.1. SWARCH PERSONNEL	10
10.2. SPECIALISTS	10
10.3. TRAINING AND CPD	11
11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL	11
12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS	11

FIGURES

Coverplate: Church of St. George; britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.	5
FIGURE 2: SKETCH PLAN OF THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE RUN, SHOWN IN RED.	6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME:	CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE
PARISH:	CLYST ST. GEORGE
DISTRICT:	EAST DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 98405 88914
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-384576
Faculty Ref No:	2019-034690

1.1. PROJECT SCOPE

This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Church of St. George, Clyst St. George, Devon. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) on behalf of the St. George PCC (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording as part of works associated with a new drainage system to be installed during the remodelling of the vestry and for related off-site analyses and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with DAA and DCHET.

1.2. PLANNING CONTEXT

Works on this site are being undertaken under a Faculty, Faculty Ref No: 2019-034690.

1.3. PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT¹

- 1.4.1. Social benefit can arise through learning and development, and community strength and local identity can be enhanced through contact with the historic environment.
- 1.4.2. Social benefit also arises from the net contribution to human knowledge (the *research dividend*) made by investigative works.
- 1.4.3. Economic benefit can arise from the regeneration of historic places, leading to the revitalisation of communities and neighbourhoods.
- 1.4.4. Economic benefit can also arise from beneficial publicity, particularly through via outreach, but also via public appreciation of the works and enhanced public understanding.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Clyst St. George lies in the historic hundred of East Budleigh and the deanery of Aylesbeare². The manor of St. George's Clist, or Clist Champernowne, once belonged to the ancient family of Champernowne or De Campo Arnulphi. The manor passed through successive female heirs to the Polglass and Herle families. It was then conveyed by Sir John Herle to William Lord Bonville. Following the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk, the manor was purchased by the Prideaux family but alienated by 1600. It spent a considerable portion of the 17th century in the hands of the Trosse family and then the Fortescues of Fallopit before being sold to J. Dupre Porcher, Esq.

The church of St. George is Grade II Listed and the listing text reads as follows:

Parish church. Early to mid-C15 west tower; the body of the church almost entirely rebuilt by Rev. H T Ellacombe in 1854-5, and this in turn was reduced to ruins by an incendiary bomb in 1940; the post-war rebuilding (which was not a copy of Ellacombe's work) was completed in 1952. Coursed rubble Heavitree stone. Slate roof. West tower, nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel, south-east vestry. West tower: 2 stages, with renewed battlementing. South-east polygonal stair turret rises well above battlements. Set-back buttresses to north and south sides only, 3 set-offs. 2-light pointed belfry openings to all sides;

¹ CfA 2015: *Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients*.

² Lysons 1822: *Magna Britannia, Vol. 6: Devon*.

single-light square-headed ringing chamber window to south; renewed 3-light west window; west doorway with C15 composite moulded surrounds and bases. The tower has the slim profile characteristic of many churches in the Exeter area. 2 and 3-light square-headed windows to north and south sides; south porch with wavy, cusped bargeboarding; vestry under catslide roof. Interior: Tower arch with panelled responds and soffit. 2 mural monuments of note survived the bombing : (1) brass to Julian Osborne (d.1614), epitaph with kneeling woman at prayer desk, and shield above; (2) monument erected by George Gibbs in 1708 and completely C17 in feel, inscription panel with putti flanked by Corinthian columns that support scrolled pediment with heraldic device.

2.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The parish Church of St. George lies at the east end of the village on the top of a gentle hill in a rolling landscape, at a height of approximately 26m (AOD). The soils are reddish fine loamy soils or fine silty over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils of the Whimple 3 Association³. These overlie the sedimentary mudstone of the Exmouth Mudstone and Sandstone Formation⁴.

2.3. SITE LOCATION

The Church of St. George is located on the eastern edge of the village, approximately 1.5km south east of Exeter.

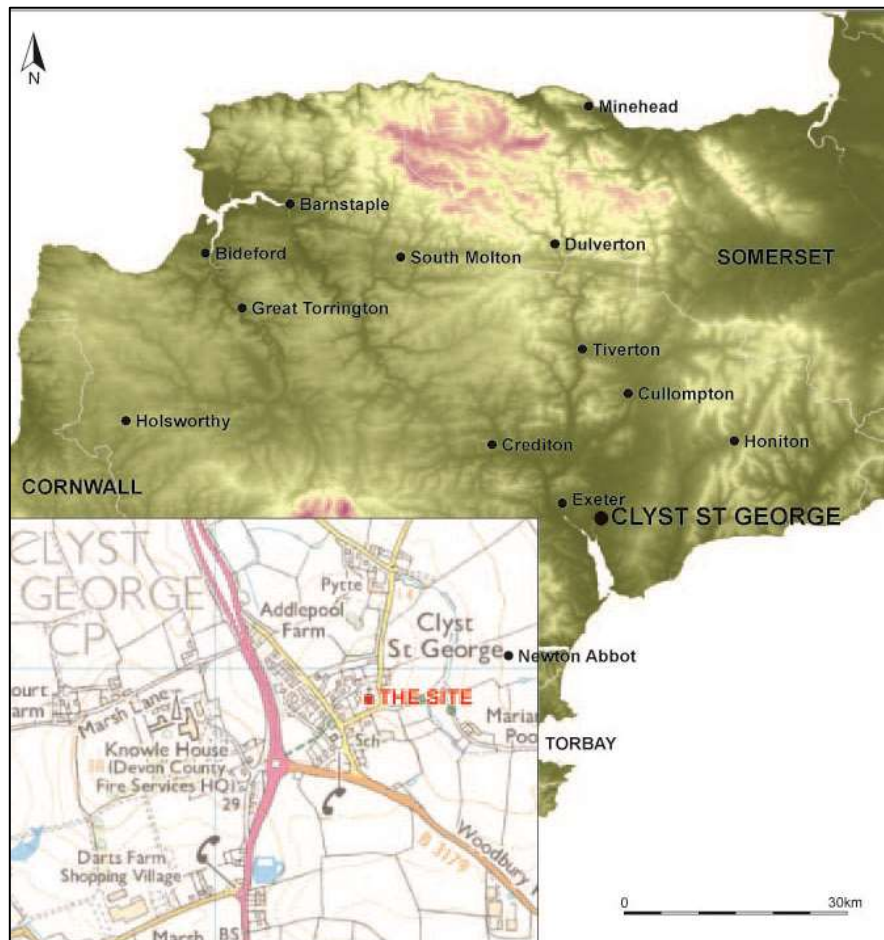


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

³ Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

⁴ British Geological Survey 2020: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

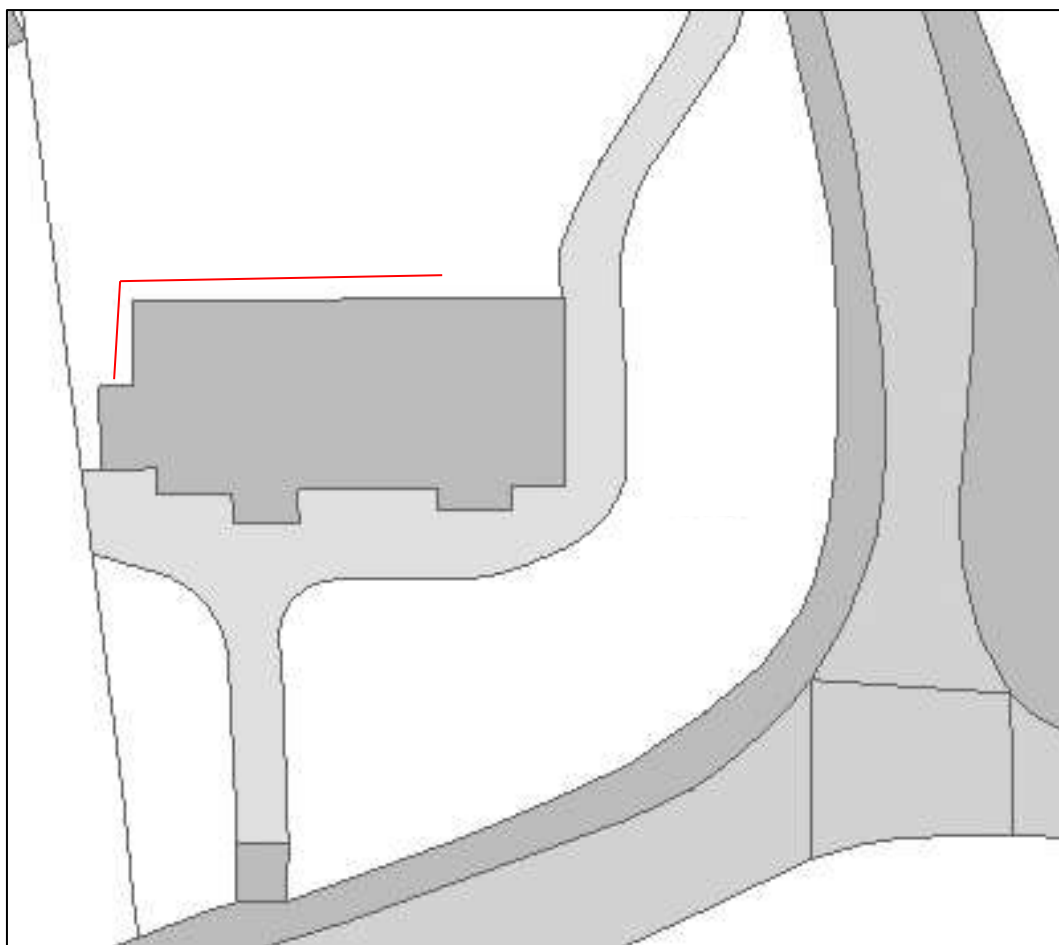


FIGURE 2: SKETCH PLAN OF THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE RUN, SHOWN IN RED.

3.0 HEALTH & SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

3.1. SWARCH H&S POLICIES

SWARCH is committed to the highest standards of health and safety awareness. Works will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and other relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice. All SWARCH field staff hold current CSCS safety cards and EFAW or FAW qualifications. Specific RAMS and RA have been produced for this site, and will be taken onto site with any SWARCH personnel.

3.2. SPECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY MEASURES

- 3.2.1. The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 3.2.2. These health and safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working around voids, unprotected falls, and damaged floors.
- 3.2.3. Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times. As a minimum: protective footwear and high-vis jacket, with hard hats as appropriate. Additional PPE (gloves, glasses etc.) will be worn as required.
- 3.2.4. If the structure appears unsafe, a dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken to determine how to proceed. If necessary, the archaeologist will leave the structure to enable additional safety measures to be implemented. The provision of these measures will be the responsibility of the Client.

3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- 3.3.1. SWARCH is committed to the laws, regulations, and other policy mechanisms concerning environmental issues and sustainability. These issues include air and water pollution, solid waste management, biodiversity, ecosystem management, maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources, wildlife and endangered species, energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste.
- 3.3.2. As a provider of archaeological services, SWARCH, its employees and subcontractors have a responsibility for the protection of archaeological heritage. In line with the ClfA *Environmental Protection Policy* para.1, SWARCH recognises that its responsibilities to the built heritage extend to the environment more generally, and that archaeological activities have the potential to affect the environment⁵.
- 3.3.3. SWARCH will adhere to any reasonable environmental policies of the Client and, if applicable, will take steps to minimise environmental damage or pollution arising from fieldwork.

4.0 PROJECT AIMS AND TIMETABLE

4.1. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 4.1.1. Undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the improvement works and
- 4.1.2. Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.2. TIMETABLE

- 4.2.1. The proposed works are likely to take place in June 2020.

5.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1. This project has the potential to feed into research aims as outlined in the regional archaeological framework document SWARF⁶. The specific research aims from SWARF relevant to this project are:
- 5.1.2. Research Aim 33: Widen our understanding of the origins of villages
- 5.1.3. Research Aim 4: Encourage wide involvement in archaeological research and present modern accounts of the past to the public.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

- 6.1.1. All groundworks on site associated with the new drainage to be installed as part of remodelling of the vestry will be monitored. This work will be carried out in compliance with the relevant guidance⁷ (ClfA 2014).
- 6.1.2. Wherever practicable topsoil stripping and all groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Any archaeological features exposed will be investigated and recorded by the site archaeologist.

6.2. METHODOLOGY

⁵ ClfA 2016: *Policy Statements*.

⁶ Grove, J. & Croft, B. (eds.) 2012: *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework; Research Strategy 2012-17*. Somerset County Council.

⁷ ClfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

- 6.2.1. The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services, groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 6.2.2. All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out stratigraphically by hand and recorded according to ClfA guidelines and best practice.
- 6.2.3. Where archaeological features are exposed, then they will be fully excavated to formation level within the footprint of the proposed scheme.
- 6.2.4. Should the above proportions not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the DAA and DCHET.
- 6.2.5. If disarticulated human skeletal remains are found during the works, they will be collected and re-interred within the church yard by a member of the clergy at the end of the project.
- 6.2.6. If articulated human remains are revealed, these will be left in-situ, covered and protected. If they need to be removed, this will only take place in line with appropriate guidance⁸ and in accordance with appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. A MoJ licence will be obtained prior to removal.
- 6.2.7. Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or Prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.3. SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 6.3.1. Where suitable deposits are exposed then samples will be collected in preparation for scientific assessment/analysis/dating. Sampling will be undertaken in line with the relevant guidance⁹. It is envisaged that samples will either consist of bulk soil samples [sampling 100% or 40 litres, in labelled 5 litre plastic sample tubs] or vertical sediment columns [monolith tins].
- 6.3.2. Suitable deposits are taken to include contexts where sampling will recover material for dating or palaeo-economic evidence (e.g. sealed pits, basal deposits), or waterlogged/well-preserved sediments with potential for palaeo-environmental remains.
- 6.3.3. Bulk samples will be stored in sealed containers until off-site processing by SWARCH personnel. The flot will be separated and the residue examined for small artefacts/ecofacts/hammerscale. The residue will be disposed of appropriately, and the flot/remnant forwarded for specialist analysis.
- 6.3.4. Monolith samples will be stored under controlled conditions before delivery to the appropriate specialist.
- 6.3.5. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants, and the regional Historic England science advisor, can be called upon during the works as necessary.

6.4. RECORDING

- 6.4.1. Standardised single recording sheets will be employed.
- 6.4.2. Survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 will be prepared, as appropriate to the size and/or significance of archaeological features.
- 6.4.3. A photographic record of the excavation and will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological and architectural detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.
- 6.4.4. Survey and location of features (metal finds to sub-metre accuracy).

⁸ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017: *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Ground in England*

⁹ English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

- 6.4.5. All stratified finds, except when clearly modern, will be retained, bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 material may be discarded on site, but a representative sample will be retained.
- 6.4.6. Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts; a metal detector may be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.
- 6.4.7. All retained artefacts will be processed (washed, identified, weighed, counted) and assessed for their stratigraphic and research potential.
- 6.4.8. Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DAA and DCHET.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1. SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the DAA and DCHET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made
- 7.1.2. If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client, DAA and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 7.1.3. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.1.4. SWARCH will notify the DAA upon the completion of each stage of fieldwork.

8.0 REPORTING

8.1. REPORTING STRATEGY

- 8.1.1. Copies of the report(s) detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-384576 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork, unless longer as dictated by specialist reporting, etc.

8.2. ARCHIVE REPORT

- 8.2.1. The full report will include the following elements:
 - 8.2.2. A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 8.2.3. A non-technical summary of the results
 - 8.2.4. An introduction to the project and the background to the project;
 - 8.2.5. A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 8.2.6. A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
 - 8.2.7. Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 8.2.8. A location plan and overall site plan;
 - 8.2.9. The photographic archive will be presented as an appendix to the main body of the report;
 - 8.2.10. An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 8.2.11. A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - 8.2.12. A bibliography;
 - 8.2.13. The DAA and DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of any specialist reports etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced following each stage of works and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the DAA and DCHET.

8.3. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 8.3.1. It is not anticipated that the results of this phase of excavation work will merit wider dissemination. If appropriate, a synopsis of the work, with a focus on the significant archaeological remains and finds at an appropriate level of detail, would appear in the *Newsletter of the Devon Archaeology Society*.
- 8.3.2. A short popular publication may also be prepared, for dissemination by the Client (via house packs, local churches etc.) to the local community.

8.4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 8.4.1. The limitations of this programme of fieldwork renders it unsuitable for public participation; however there may be local interest in the results of the recording;
- 8.4.2. Where there is local interest, SWARCH personnel routinely give evening talks to local historical and/or archaeological societies.

9.0 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1. On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines¹⁰;
- 9.1.2. The archive will consist of two elements: the digital archive and the material archive;
- 9.1.3. Should the PCC not wish to retain the archive, SWARCH will, on behalf of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM) obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive, should one be generated, to the RAMM.
- 9.1.4. The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and selection strategies of the RAMM under a reference number obtained if the PCC decline the material archive, and in a timely fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a selection strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate strategy in line with best practice.
- 9.1.5. Should the PCC decline the paper archive and if the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RAMM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC). If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 9.1.6. The digital archive, including copies of all relevant documentation relating to the project and digital copies of all photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance¹¹ for digital photography.
- 9.1.7. SWARCH will notify DCHET of the deposition of the material (finds) archive with the RAMM, and the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS
- 9.1.8. The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

10.0 PERSONNEL

10.1. SWARCH PERSONNEL

- 10.1.1. The project will be managed by Samuel Walls BA MA PhD MCifA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 10 years of experience in the commercial sector);
- 10.1.2. The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience, or supervised by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience: Brynmor Morris BA MA PhD ACifA (Director at SWARCH 2013-present with 12 years commercial experience); Joe Bampton BA MA MCifA (10 years commercial experience); Peter Webb BA MA² (12 years commercial experience).
- 10.1.3. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be obtained.

10.2. SPECIALISTS

Bone	Hayley Foster MA, PhD
Building Recording	Richard Parker
Conservation	Alison Hopper-Bishop BSc

¹⁰ Historic England 2015: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

¹¹ Historic England 2015: *Digital Image capture and File Storage: guidelines for best practice*.

Curatorial	Thomas Cadbury MA
Environmental Sample Processing	SWARCH personnel
Lithics	Peter Webb MA
Medieval Pottery	John Allan
Metal & Leatherwork	Quita Mould MA
Metal Detectorists	Taw and Torridge Metal Detecting Club
Mills & Hydroelectric Plants	Martin Watts
Plant Macro-Fossils	Wendy Carruthers
Pollen Analysis	Ralph Fyfe PhD
Post Medieval Pottery	Bryn Morris PhD
Prehistoric Pottery	Imogen Wood PhD
Roman Pottery	Imogen Wood PhD
Wood Identification	Dana Challinor PhD

10.3. TRAINING AND CPD

10.3.1. Where appropriate, SWARCH will seek to provide training opportunities to SWARCH personnel during the archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation process. Training would be undertaken in order to enhance recording and recovery, and maximise the research gain.

10.3.2. SWARCH training plans (PDP) and CPD logs will be updated during the project, as appropriate to need and demand.

11.0 INSURANCES AND QUALITY CONTROL

11.1.1. SWARCH carry Professional Indemnity Insurance cover up to £5 million, Public Liability up to £5 million and Employers Liability up to £10 million.

11.1.2. SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

11.1.3. SWARCH is committed to the highest standard of professional ethics and technical standards, and adheres to CIfA and Historic England guidelines in the conduct of our work.

11.1.4. The work undertaken will be carried out by professional archaeologists overseen by supervisors of ACIfA-level competence. The works and products will be overseen and checked by professional archaeologists with MCIfA-level competence.

12.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY RESTRAINTS

12.1.1. It remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.



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