



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title Knook, Wiltshire	Details Report, Geophysical Survey.
Road Number	Date September 1990
Contractor Dorset Archaeology	
County Wiltshire	
OS Reference	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided	
A3 <input type="checkbox"/> Colour <input type="checkbox"/>	



REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Site : Knook, Wiltshire

Report : 90 / 69

September 1990

Client : Trust for Wessex Archaeology

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

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REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Survey Number: 90/69
Site: Knook, Wiltshire
Date: September 1990

Location, topography, and geology

The site is situated on the A36, to the south east of Warminster, opposite Knook army camp. The site comprises of four areas, one of which lies to the north of the A36 and three of which lie to the south of the road.

Archaeology

A DMV is known to exist within the site.

Aim of Survey

To form part of an evaluation into the archaeological potential of the area around the DMV which is the subject of proposed road works.

Instrumentation

Magnetometer : Geoscan FM36 with ST1 automatic trigger

Survey Method

Magnetic readings are logged at 0.5m intervals along one axis (in 1.0m traverses, 800 readings per 20m x 20m grid) over the survey area. The data are then transferred to a Compaq SLT/286 and stored on 3.5" floppy discs. Field plots are produced on a portable Hewlett Packard Thinkjet. Further processing is carried out back at base on a Mission 386 linked to appropriate printers.

Report on the Geophysical Survey at Knook, Wiltshire (90/69)

Introduction

The magnetic survey undertaken at Knook was part of the evaluation due to the proposed road (A36) changes. Four areas were assessed using the magnetic technique. The largest area (C) was to the north of the present road, whilst the other three were to the south. A DMV is known on the south side of the road, with Areas A and B lying to the west of it, and Area D to the east. All four survey areas have been tied in by Trust for Wessex Archaeology (TWA).

Results

Area A (Figure 1)

The results from this area have been badly distorted due to the presence of modern material. The whole of the area in the eastern part of the survey is difficult to interpret due to the massive changes associated with this material. These changes are entirely consistent with dumping of ferrous debris.

Along the northern edge of the survey area is a metal pipe, again providing too much noise to interpret any archaeological activity in its vicinity.

The circular, negative anomaly in the centre of the survey area is due to a telegraph pole. However, to the east of this circle is a large positive anomaly, which may indicate an archaeological pit. The latter is the only possible archaeological anomaly visible in this highly distorted data set.

Area B (Figure 2)

This 40 x 40m area is directly to the west of Area A.

Three major anomalies can be identified. There are two pipes, one along the northern edge and a second on the eastern edge of the survey. The latter is probably associated with a drinking trough in the corner of the field.

The curving anomaly co-incides with a trackway across the field. The strength and slightly broken nature is probably due to a "cinder" make-up.

Area C (Figure 3 - 4)

The results from this area fall neatly into two parts, divided roughly north-south by a pipe. To the east, the results are heavily distorted by modern ferrous debris.

The western half of the survey is surprisingly free from such problems. However, there are no anomalies that may be associated with archaeological type remains. The massive positive anomaly at the southern edge of the survey is due to a large council truck stationary at the edge of the A36.

Area D (Figure 5)

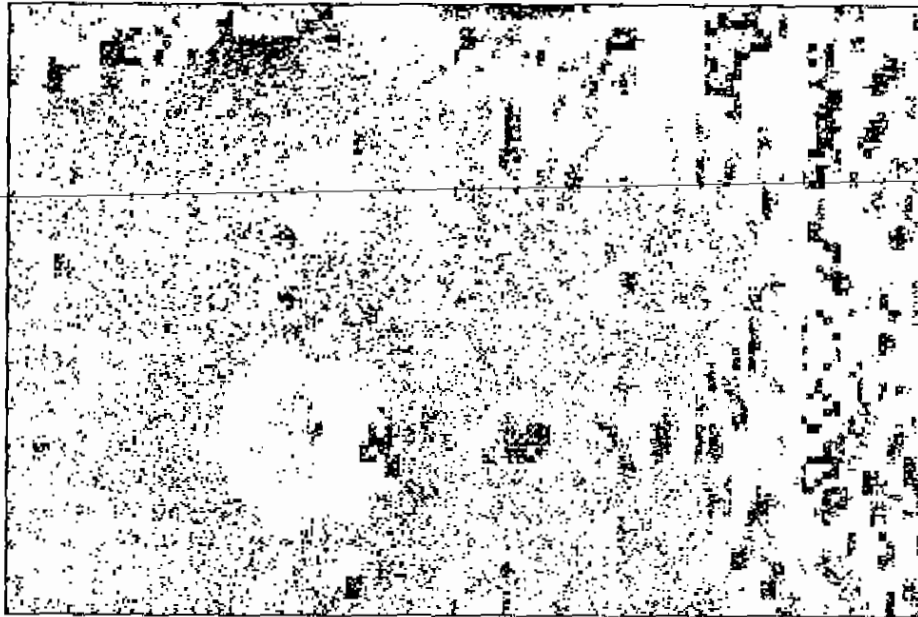
This area had none of the problems associated with the previous three. Although TWA staff had recently excavated and backfilled a trench in the middle of this survey area, no magnetic response was associated with it. Presumably, this is due to backfilling with similar magnetic material.

The range of readings from this area is very small (note scale on the dot-density) ~~However, very few anomalies appear to be associated with archaeological features.~~ Probably the only anomaly of any potential is in the southern corner. This small, broad anomaly may be due to a pit, or some similar archaeological feature.

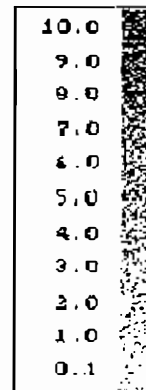
Conclusions

The magnetic survey at Knook has provided very few potential archaeological anomalies. Magnetically, the area has been significantly disturbed.

Fieldwork: C Gaffney and S Gaffney
Report: J Gater and C Gaffney



nT



KNOOK

Area A



Scale in nT

1 3 5 10

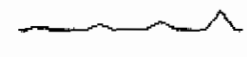
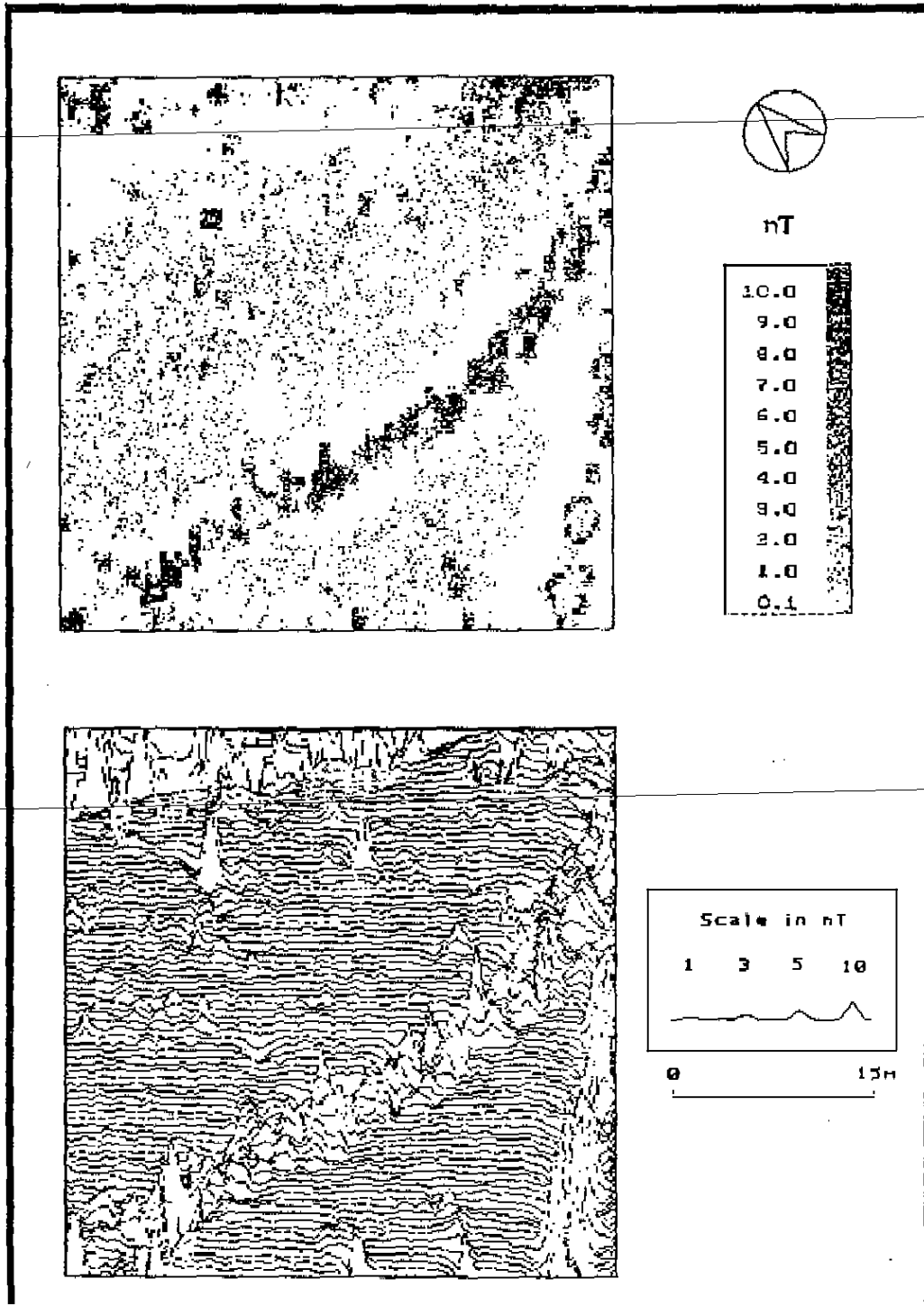


Figure 1

KNOOK



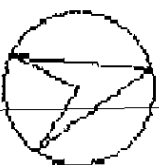
Area B

Figure 2

KNOOK



Area C



NT

9.5	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.5
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1:500

Figure 3

KNOOK



Area C

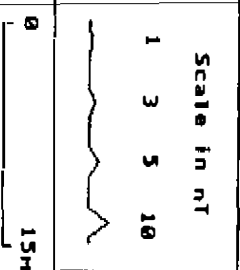
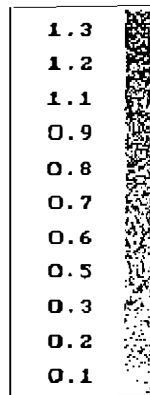
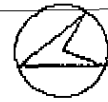
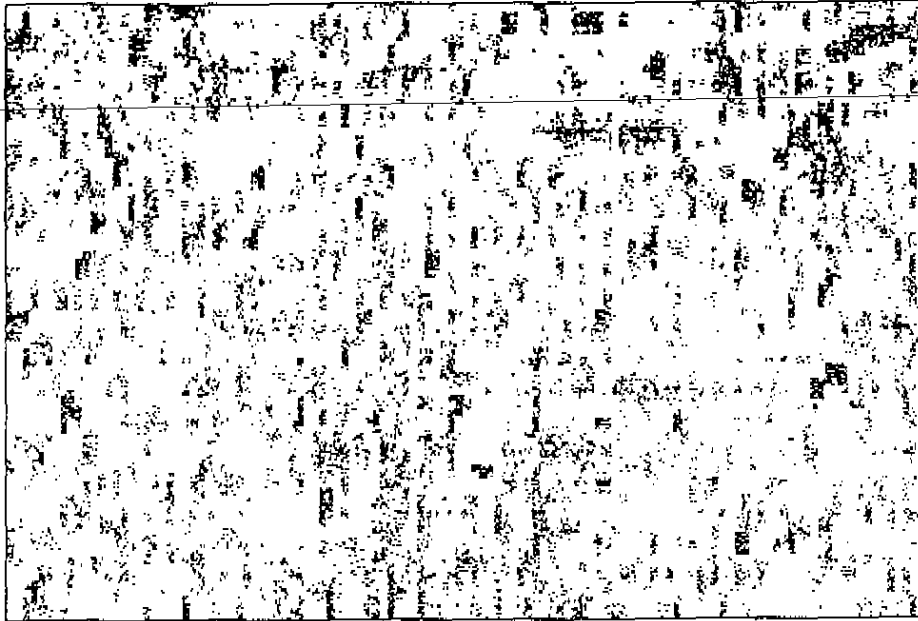


Figure 4

KNOOK



Area D

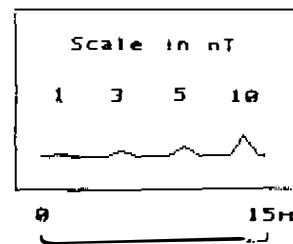
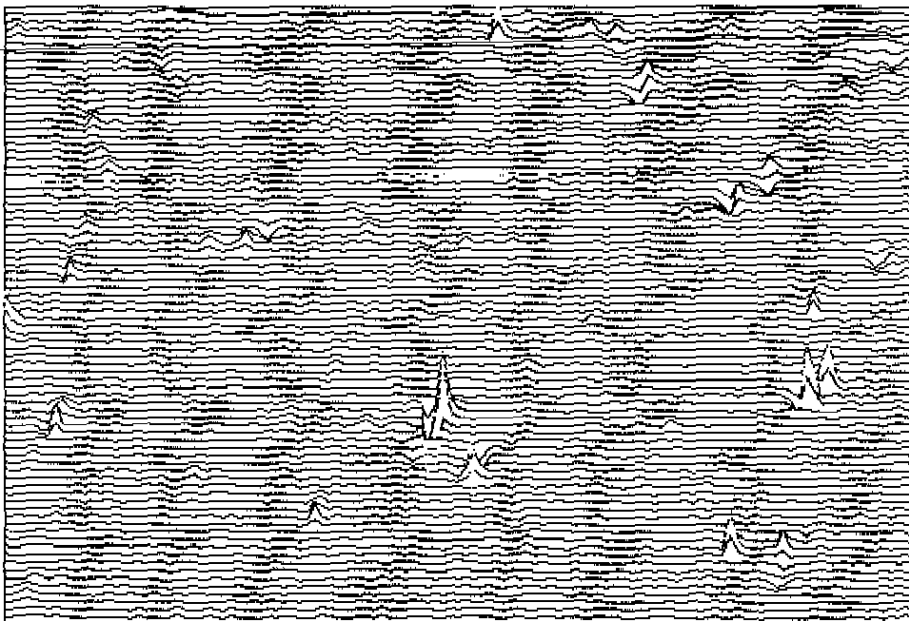


Figure 5