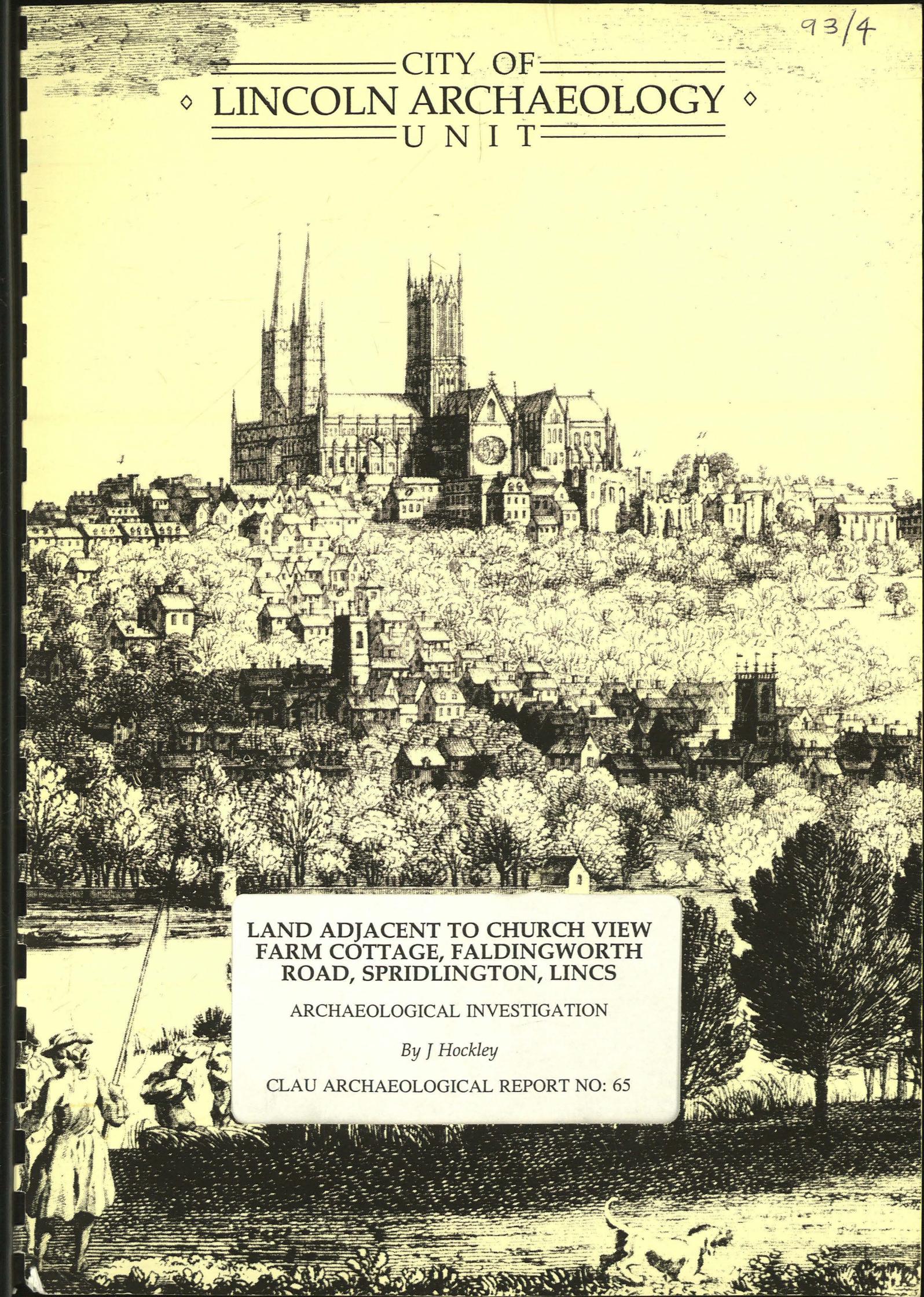


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CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
U N I T



LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH VIEW
FARM COTTAGE, FALDINGWORTH
ROAD, SPRIDLINGTON, LINCS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

By J Hockley

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 65

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**A Report to Costall Allen Planning Consultancy Ltd
(on behalf of F J Marris & Sons)**

October 1993

Prepared by

*The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
Charlotte House
The Lawn
Union Road
Lincoln
LN1 3BL*

*Tel: Lincoln (0522) 545326
Fax: Lincoln (0522) 548089*

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PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHY	1
3.0 AN OUTLINE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE.....	2
3.1 Pre-Roman.....	2
3.2 Romano-British Period.....	2
3.3 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval Period.....	2
3.4 Post-Medieval Period	2
4.0 THE EARTHWORKS	3
5.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.....	4
6.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	4
7.0 REFERENCES	4
APPENDIX A	
Landscape Research Centre Ltd - Magnetometer & Resistivity Survey	
ILLUSTRATIONS	
Map of part area north of Lincoln.....	Fig. 1
Site location on RCHM(E) plan of earthwork survey	Fig. 2
Earthwork features - position and numbers 1:500	Fig. 3
Magnetometer Survey Results 1:500.....	Fig. 4
Magnetometer Anomalies - position and numbers 1:500	Fig. 5
Resistivity Survey Results 1:500.....	Fig. 6
Resistivity Anomalies - position and numbers 1:500.....	Fig. 7
OVERLAYS	
Part RCHM(E) Earthwork Survey 1:500	Overlay One
Magnetometer Anomalies 1:500.....	Overlay Two
Resistivity Anomalies 1:500.....	Overlay Three

**LAND ADJACENT TO
CHURCH VIEW FARM
COTTAGE, FALDINGWORTH
ROAD, SPRIDLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**
**PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION**

1.0 Introduction

This document has been prepared by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit for Costall Allen Planning Consultancy Limited on behalf of F J Marris and Sons. The Unit was commissioned to carry out a preliminary archaeological investigation in relation to an area of proposed development in the village of Spridlington (hereafter 'the Site').

The investigation consisted of a brief review of documentary material to place both the village and the Site in their archaeological and historical context and a programme of geophysical survey to locate buried features or structural remains of ancient occupation and landuse.

The results of the investigation would form the basis for assessing the importance and significance of remains and probable impact of development, and provide guidance for any further archaeological evaluation and/or modification of development design and/or any subsequent archaeological excavation or recording as might be necessary.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association and the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.0 Location And Topography

Situated 11km north of Lincoln the parish of Spridlington, a strip covering 930 ha, spans the east facing dip slope of the Jurassic limestone ridge from Ermine Street at 55m OD in the west to about 12m OD in the east near the rivers Langworth and Ancholme. The village lies 4km east of Ermine Street at an elevation of c.20m OD. Most of the land in this region is under arable cultivation (See Fig.1).

The proposed development area of some 950 square metres, at NGR: TF 009 845, is located near the centre of the village approximately 150m east of St Hilary's Church and immediately west of Church View Farm Cottage on the Faldingworth Road (See Fig.2).

Earthworks, which are believed to reflect the buried remains of medieval occupation and land-use, form prominent features across the site and adjacent areas to the north and west. The Site, which is under grass, has been used as animal pasture for many years.

3.0 An Outline of Archaeological and Historical Knowledge

As there is no record of previous archaeological excavation having been carried out on or in immediate proximity to the Site, the background evidence is totally derived from; (a) the examination of historical records and other documentary sources; (b) records of casual finds and archive notes held by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and (c) the survey record and description of settlement remains contained within the recently published work *Change and Continuity* by the RCHM(E).

This body of information, which records human activity in the surrounding area dating from the Neolithic period to the recent past, is supplemented by evidence derived from aerial photographs which have revealed physical remains in the form of crop or soil marks and raised or sunken earthworks.

3.1 Pre-Roman (earliest times to mid 1st century AD)

Although the record of finds and crop-mark evidence from this part of the county demonstrates an important degree of cultural continuity and settlement during the period of prehistory, few sites have been investigated in any detail.

A Neolithic stone axe, two flint scrapers and other worked flints, now in Lincoln Museum, have a parish provenance (SMR Card Refs: I & N, LM Acc. Nos. 13.50, 15.50 & 16.50)

Aerial photographs have revealed evidence of early land-use in the west half of the parish in the form of cropmarks. The most notable group, which occurs both north and south of Spridlington Lane, approximately 1.5km west of the village, probably represents a barrow cemetery as at least 6 single ring-ditches are recorded with a large double ring-ditch as their focus. Flint flakes have been found at this location during fieldwalking. Nearby are 3 or 4 ditched enclosures and other features including what might be a square barrow and at least one building. While the general form and arrangement of these cropmarks suggests prehistoric origins a precise date and reason for the formation of these, as yet unclassified, features is unknown (SMR Ref: O and PRN's 50440 & 50441).

3.2 Romano-British Period (1st - 4th Centuries AD)

The Site is situated approximately 4km east of Ermine Street the principle Roman road running north from Lincoln. While there is no record of Roman occupation

or settlement in immediate proximity to the Site the evidence from the wider region demonstrates extensive land-use and local settlement during this period.

It is possible that some of the crop marks mentioned above might originate from Romano-British modification of the landscape.

3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Period (5th - 16th centuries AD)

The origins of many modern place names indicates a broad spread of Anglo-Saxon and Danish influence throughout the region. This pattern of settlement, which established much of the present arrangement of villages and hamlets in the area, is confirmed by the Domesday survey of AD 1086.

The Domesday Book lists two manors in Sperlin(c)tone or Spredelintone, which, together with other evidence, suggests that the present village was formed from the merger of two early medieval settlements. Two medieval churches are recorded, St Hilary being associated with the north manor and St Albinus with the south. The parishes were united in 1417 and the church of St Albinus, which was located south of St Hilary's church, was demolished.

The population of the double settlement seems to have peaked in the early 14th century; the 57 and 50 taxpayers recorded between 1327 and 1333 had fallen to 48 and 14 by 1377, most of the reduction occurring in the south settlement. By 1428 the village had less than 10 households.

A carinated shield boss (LM 68.74) found in association with human remains beneath a garden wall at Spridlington House is thought to represent a burial from the Saxon period (SMR Ref.M).

3.4 Post-Medieval Period (17th century to present)

By 1617 Spridlington St Hilary consisted of 3 messuages, 6 cottages and 4 tofts and although the number of households had slightly increased during the 18th century the village did not see any substantial recovery in population until the end of the 19th century.

In 1841-2 the rector and lord of the North manor built a new rectory, now Spridlington Hall, at the north edge of the village. The church was also enlarged and a new village school built.

4.0 The Earthworks

Earthworks occur in four locations around the village (PRN 50310 and PRN 50518) (See Fig.2). One group, south of Spridlington Hall, contains two hollow-ways, a divided pond and an area of ridge-and-furrow bounded by low banks and ditches.

South-east of Elms Farm a pre-existing group of earthworks has been largely truncated by ploughing. Their arrangement recorded during an earlier survey indicated a series of properties on both sides of the old lane running south.

The third group which lies south of Glebe House Farm might represent the site of the south manor house. It includes a roughly rectangular moat, a hollow-way, which the Enclosure Map of 1775 shows as a road leading in the direction of Elms Farm, and other indeterminate earthworks.

The fourth group, part of which has been the subject of the geophysical survey reported in Appendix A, appears north and east of Church View Farm. Here earthworks occur on both sides of an east-west hollow-way which was shown as a lane on the 1775 map. Those on the north are believed to represent an expansion of properties away from the main core of settlement associated with the north manor.

The remains south of the hollow-way include two dry ponds, one of which has earlier been filled in. A low east-west bank forms a division of the area between the ponds and the Faldingworth road with a series of prominent earthworks indicating former properties between the bank and the road.

An interpretation of the overall pattern represented by the earthworks and the Enclosure Map has suggested that Spridlington might have had an east-west grid plan with the north-south road as its spine. However, it is not known if this results from gradual expansion or deliberate planning during the early medieval period or at the time the two parishes were united in the early 15th century.

5.0 Geophysical Survey

Existing property boundaries and the relative positions of the most prominent earthworks represented on the RCHME survey plan for the area under investigation were verified by dimensional survey. This confirmed the accuracy of the original survey and its suitability for enlargement to a scale suitable for reproduction as an overlay to the geophysical survey results.

The geophysical survey using both magnetometry and resistivity techniques was carried out by the Landscape Research Centre Limited. Their report describing the process, results and preliminary interpretation is included herein as Appendix A.

In order to facilitate comparison between results from the geophysical techniques used and the survey plan of the earthworks both the raw data plots and digitised positions of anomalies have been reproduced at a scale of 1:500. (See Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7).

As a further aid to interpretation the earthwork survey plan and plans showing positions of anomalies have also been reproduced as loose overlays (See OVERLAY Nos. 1, 2 & 3).

6.0 Conclusions

While the possibility of pre-historic and/or Romano-British occupation or land-use cannot be entirely discounted the bulk of accumulated evidence suggests that the principal remains contained within the Site are probably associated with medieval settlement and the subsequent expansion and decline of the village during the later medieval period.

Although the resistivity survey was affected by weather conditions the results from both techniques have combined to provide interpretation at a reasonable level of confidence. Most extant earthwork features were visible on either one survey or the other, sometimes both, and a number of "new" features were discovered.

The combined data and the relatively high density of features indicates the possibility that, in addition to ditches, pits and other as yet unexplained anomalies, the buried remains of a stone structure might be contained within the proposed development area. (Refer: Survey Grid No.2)

The investigation has confirmed that buried remains, probably medieval in date, are contained within the Site. Such remains would probably be destroyed (or extensively disturbed) by site clearance, conventional strip foundations and general construction groundwork and methodology. However, as the exact nature, sequence, date, depth and survival condition of the

remains is unknown it not possible to comment further other than to reaffirm the primary policy guiding archaeology today; the desirability for preservation in-situ.

In order to explore further strategic options it would first be necessary to excavate a number of small trial trenches in order to characterise the precise nature of the remains and consider the results in relation to proposed development siting, foundation design and groundwork methods. The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would be pleased to undertake any further archaeological investigation which might be required.

7.0 References

- RCHM(E) 1991 *Change and continuity. Rural settlement in north-west Lincolnshire*, (eds Everson, P L, Taylor, C C & Dunn, C J)
- Whitwell, J B, *Roman Lincolnshire*, (History of Lincolnshire, II, Lincolnshire Local History Society, 1970; new edition 1992)
- Lincs D B, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, (eds Foster, C W & Longley, T)

APPENDIX A

Landscape Research Centre Ltd

Magnetometer & Resistivity Survey

Spridlington, Lincolnshire

6th October, 1993

Summary :

A magnetometer and resistivity survey was carried out by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd for the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit on behalf of Mr. Marris, as part of an archaeological assessment of a proposed housing development. The proposed development area has a number of extant earthworks visible on the ground, and it was felt that this survey could help to elucidate these earthworks, as well as acting as a check on the existing plan of these earthworks. Both the magnetometer and resistivity surveys detected anomalies, and these are discussed below.

Enclosed :

The report consists of this document, a table (*Table one*) comparing the extant features with the results of the magnetometry and resistivity surveys and several plans and images, numbered below. All plans have north pointing to the top of the page and all have a grid at ten metre intervals.

- 1) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the position and numbers of the grids used in the magnetometer and resistivity surveys. Grids 1 to 4 refer to both magnetometer and resistivity surveys and grid 5 refers to magnetometer survey alone.
- 2) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the position and numbers of the extant features as provided by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.
- 3) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the position and numbers of the extant features as provided by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, superimposed onto the survey grid.
- 4) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the digitised position of the magnetometer anomalies detected, numbered M1 to M21. These anomalies are discussed in more detail below.
- 5) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the digitised position of the resistivity anomalies detected, numbered R1 to R8. These anomalies are discussed in more detail below.
- 6) A 1:500 plan of the magnetometer data presented as an image.
- 7) A 1:333 plan of the resistivity data presented as a dot density distribution.

Report :

The subject of this report is the discussion of the results of a magnetometer and resistivity survey carried out on behalf of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. The site in question is a proposed housing development to the west of Church View Farm cottage, Spridlington, Lincolnshire. The magnetometer survey was conducted using a *Geoscan Research* fluxgate gradiometer (model FM36), hereafter referred to as a magnetometer. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used. The survey was conducted by taking readings every 25cm along the north/south axis and every metre along the east/west axis (thus 3600 readings for every 30m grid). The resistivity survey was conducted using a *Geoscan Research* resistance meter (model RM15). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used. The survey was conducted by taking readings every metre along the north/south axis and every metre along the east/west axis (thus 900 readings for every 30m grid). The data has been processed and presented using the programs GeoImage (a program dealing with the processing of geophysical data) and Geosys (a program which can display, process and present digitised plans and images).

The survey was carried out on the 6th October, 1993. The personnel involved were James Lyall and Heather Clemence. The survey area was an agreed 60m square, plus one extra magnetometer 30m square.

The grid consisted of five 30m squares for the magnetometer and four 30m squares for the resistance meter. The total area covered by the magnetometer survey was 4500 sq. metres and by the resistivity survey was 3600 sq. metres.

The magnetometer data:

The magnetometer data is displayed both as an image (Plan six) and as a digitised interpretation (Plan four). Plan six is presented as a greyscale image. The anomalies are the areas of lighter and darker grey, which indicate areas of high and low magnetic susceptibility. In all, 21 magnetic anomalies were detected, and these will be discussed in order of the magnetic strength of the signal (high, medium and low).

1) This powerful anomaly was caused by the presence of a power pylon and two metal cables securing the pylon to the ground and has no archaeological significance.

2) This strong anomaly equates with feature 1 and resistivity anomaly 1. It is possibly a small depression filled with earth and stone; the strong signal may be due to the presence of bricks.

3 and 4) These strong anomalies are probably lumps of scrap iron.

5) This is a strong anomaly associated with linear anomaly 10. There is no correlation with an extant feature or a resistivity anomaly.

6) This strong anomaly equates with feature 10 and resistivity anomaly 7. The feature is just to the north of a raised bank in the centre of grid four.

7) This strong anomaly was due to the presence of a manhole cover. The presence of the manhole may have some bearing on magnetic anomaly 13 and resistivity anomaly 8, as these may relate to pipes or drains associated with the manhole.

8) This strong anomaly may have a relationship to the depression (feature 13) north of the small bank (feature 12) situated in the north of grid five. However, the magnetic anomaly does not follow the full area of the feature and may be a separate entity from the depression.

9) This medium strength anomaly equates with feature 6 and resistivity anomaly 4. This feature is a raised bank in the centre of grid two, and is possibly the remains of a wall.

10) This medium anomaly may have an association with magnetic anomaly 5. There was no evidence of any remaining feature on the ground and no resistivity trace. It is a linear feature running east/west in the northern third of grid two and may be associated with feature 6, possibly the remains of a ditch, though this is not obvious from the data.

11) This medium anomaly is equated with feature 8 and resistivity anomaly 5, and is situated on the boundary between grids two and four. It was visible only as a slight depression in the ground, but it has the same east/west orientation as magnetic anomaly 10 and may be the remnants of a ditch.

12) This medium strength anomaly is equated to feature 9 and resistivity anomaly 6, although the resistivity anomaly does not follow the full length of the feature. The anomaly has the same north/east/south/west orientation as the raised bank (feature 10) to the north and may be a ditch associated with this bank. Situated in the south of grid four.

13) This medium strength anomaly was not associated with any extant feature, and may be associated with resistivity anomaly 8. However, the proximity of a manhole cover to these features may mean that they are associated with pipes or drains rather than have any archaeological significance.

14) This medium magnetic anomaly has a similar orientation to M13, and may thus also be associated with drains, although this can not be proven by survey alone.

15 and 16) Although these magnetic anomalies appear as separate entities in the image, it is probable that they are associated with the small bank (feature 12) in the centre west of grid five. However, it does appear that M16 extends beyond the limit of this feature, and thus may be an extension of this feature that cannot be traced on the ground.

17) This is a weak linear anomaly situated in the south\east of grid two. It may be associated with M19 although it is not possible to say what the association may be or to give any further interpretation of this weak feature, which is masked to some extent by the interference from the metal fence on the east. There is no corresponding resistivity anomaly.

18) This weak anomaly may equate to feature 2, but it is masked by the interference from the fence, and it is not possible to equate them with any confidence.

19) This weak linear anomaly may equate with resistivity anomaly 3, but this is not certain, as the orientation appears to be slightly different. It cannot be said whether the anomaly continues eastwards under the fence as the metal in the fence masks this side of grid two.

20) This is a weak oval anomaly at the west end of (feature 8, M11, R5). There may be some association with feature 7, but this is not clear. The anomaly may be a slight depression or a shallow pit.

21) This weak anomaly is a linear anomaly running in an east\west direction. It may be associated with the linear feature extending eastwards from the depression 13, and may continue on at a more northerly angle to connect with feature 14.

The resistivity data :

The resistivity data is displayed both as an dot density diagram (Plan seven) and as a digitised interpretation (Plan five). The resistivity anomalies detected were numbered one to eight and are discussed in detail below. It is possible that the prevailing weather conditions (there had been heavy rain for the previous two days and sporadic showers during the day of the survey) may have limited the detail that might otherwise have been obtained from the survey, but on the whole the area was well drained and the results are as reasonable as could have been expected. One particular area on the dot density diagram (the north\west corner of grid two), does show a strong anomaly which was, however, caused by a particularly damp patch

1) This negative anomaly equates with feature 1 and M2, and is possibly a small depression filled with earth and stone.

2) This oval positive anomaly may have some association with feature 4, but this is not certain as feature 4 is drawn as a linear feature. It may be a small pit.

3) This positive anomaly may equate to feature five, but this is not clear. It is possible that the feature extends to the south\east of grid 2. There is an interaction with R4 which is not possible to establish by geophysical survey alone.

4) This positive anomaly equates to feature 6 (a raised bank) and M9. However, the resistivity anomaly gives greater detail and it can be seen that the feature turns south at its western end and interacts with R3. It is also possible that the feature widens slightly at its eastern end. When going over this feature with the resistivity meter it was felt that there was more stone in this feature than the others and this may mean that this anomaly is the remains of a wall.

5) This negative anomaly equates with feature 8 and M11. It is possible that this anomaly is the remnants of a ditch.

6) This negative anomaly may equate with feature 12 and M9, however it does not follow the full line of these features, but appears to turn south at its western end. It is possible that this is a different feature, or that R6 itself is composed of two separate features.

7) This positive anomaly equates with the bank (feature 10) and M12.

8) This positive anomaly is not seen on the drawn map of extant features or the magnetometer survey data. However, the proximity of R8 to the manhole cover may mean that the feature is of a relatively recent date, although of course this can not be proven by geophysical methods alone.

Conclusion :

In conclusion, the site was generally of a medium magnetic susceptibility and due to the weather conditions, of a low resistivity susceptibility. That being said, the results of both surveys still allowed interpretation with a reasonable level of confidence, and all extant features (with the exception of feature 7 and perhaps feature 5) were visible on either one survey or the other, sometimes both. Feature 6 was further elucidated by the resistivity survey, and R6 and R3 can be shown to be new discoveries. From the magnetometer survey, M10, M14, M17 and M19 can be shown to be "new" features (with diminishing levels of confidence), and M21 may indicate the continuing of a feature previously only noted to the west. The plans should allow any archaeological investigation (if such is deemed to be necessary) of the area to concentrate in the specific areas believed to be significant. The United Kingdom latitudes are such that there can be a distortion of up to half a metre in position between the magnetic anomalies shown and the position of the actual features themselves.

Report by

James Lyall



Landscape Research Centre Ltd.

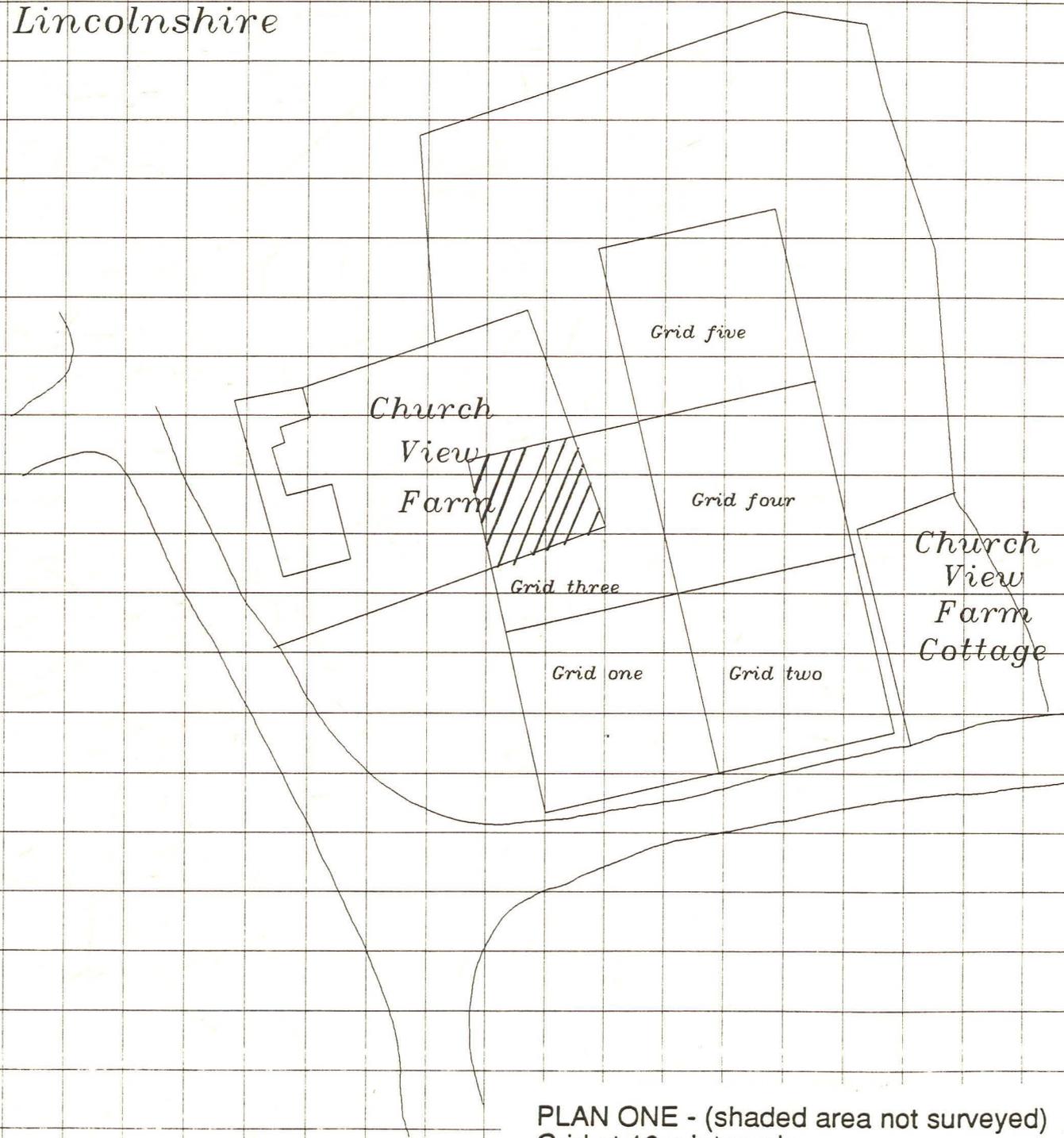
Extant features	Magnetometer anomalies	Resistivity anomalies	Notes
1	2	1	Possibly a mound of earth and stone
2	18		Possibly interference from metal in fence
3		4	East end of feature number four
4	Power pylon interference	2	No obvious correlation but may relate to feature 4
5		3	
6	9	4	Possible remains of stone wall
7	Relationship with 10?		No obvious correlations
8	11	5	
9	12	6 ?	Only half of feature appears in resistivity survey
10	6	7	Raised bank clearly visible on the ground
12	15 + 16	Not covered by survey	May be part of small bank (extant feature)
13	8 ?	Not covered by survey	May be part of depression north of small bank
	13	8	May be associated drain (near manhole cover)
	1		Massive distortion due to proximity of power pole
	3		Probable lump of metal
	4		Probable lump of metal
	5		Small strong anomaly associated with 10
	7		Manhole cover
	10		Not seen on ground or with resistivity
	14	Not covered by survey	Linear feature east/west orientation
	17		Weak linear anomaly
	19		May have association with resistivity 3
	20		Weak oval anomaly
	21		Linear anomaly Possible assoc. 14 and linear feature

Table one

The table above compares the features drawn on the map provided to us by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (and given arbitrary numbers by myself), with the anomalies detected by the magnetometer and resistivity surveys. The table also compares the magnetometer and resistivity anomalies which do not appear on the ground.

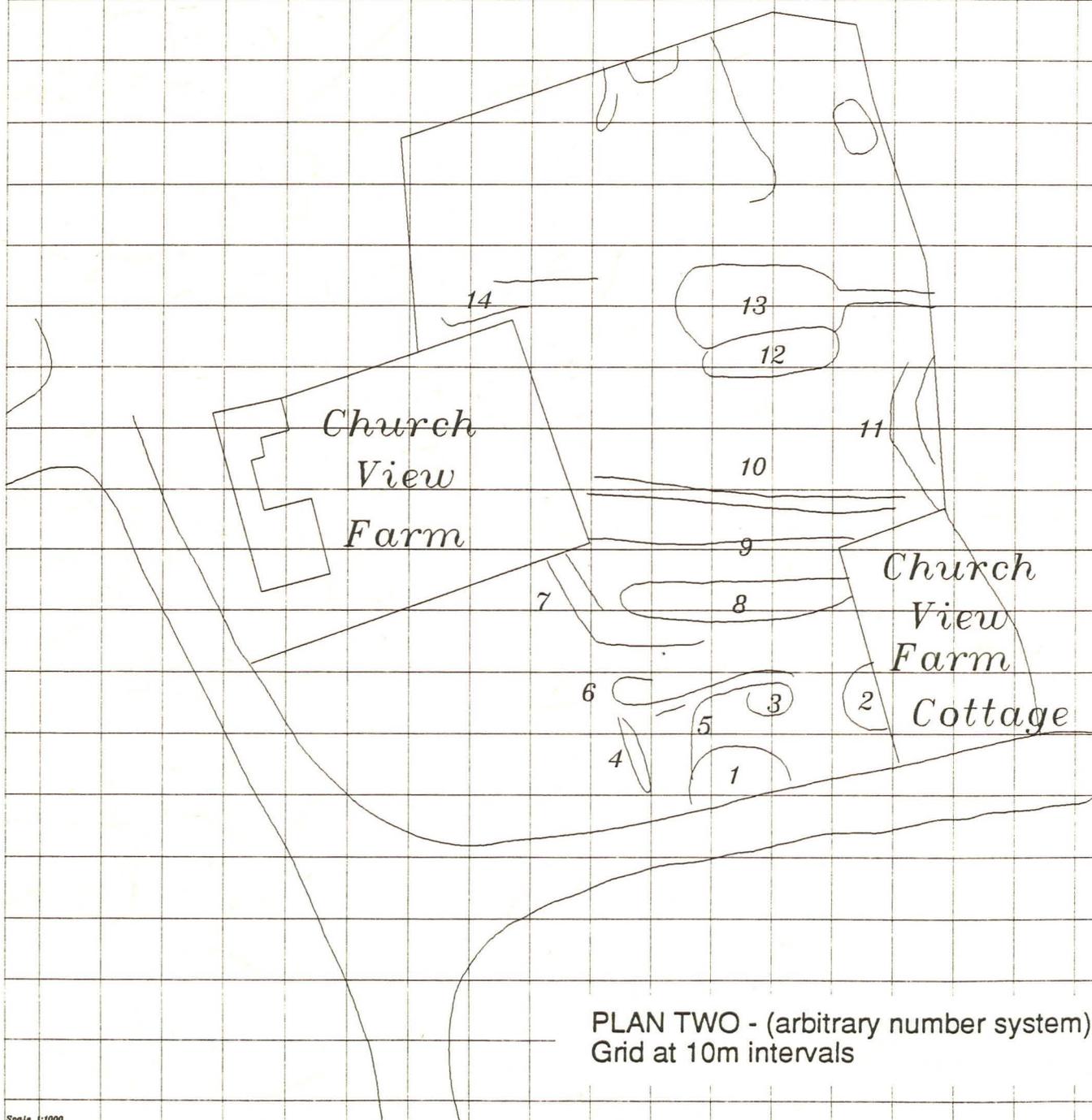


*Plan showing position of grids
used during survey of planned
development at Spridlington
Lincolnshire*



PLAN ONE - (shaded area not surveyed)
Grid at 10m intervals.

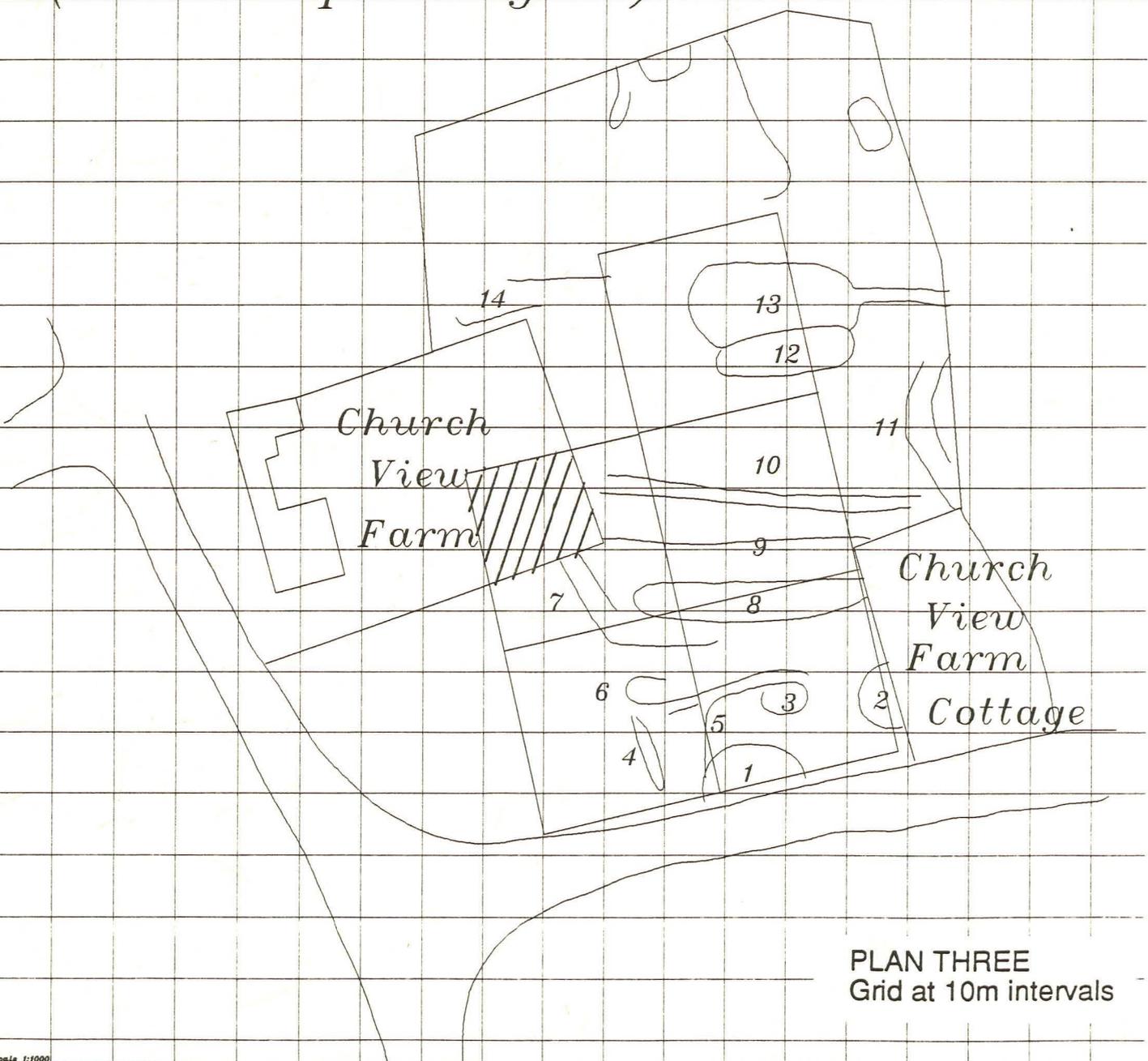
Plan showing features drawn
on City of Lincoln Archaeology
Unit map dated September 1993



PLAN TWO - (arbitrary number system)
Grid at 10m intervals



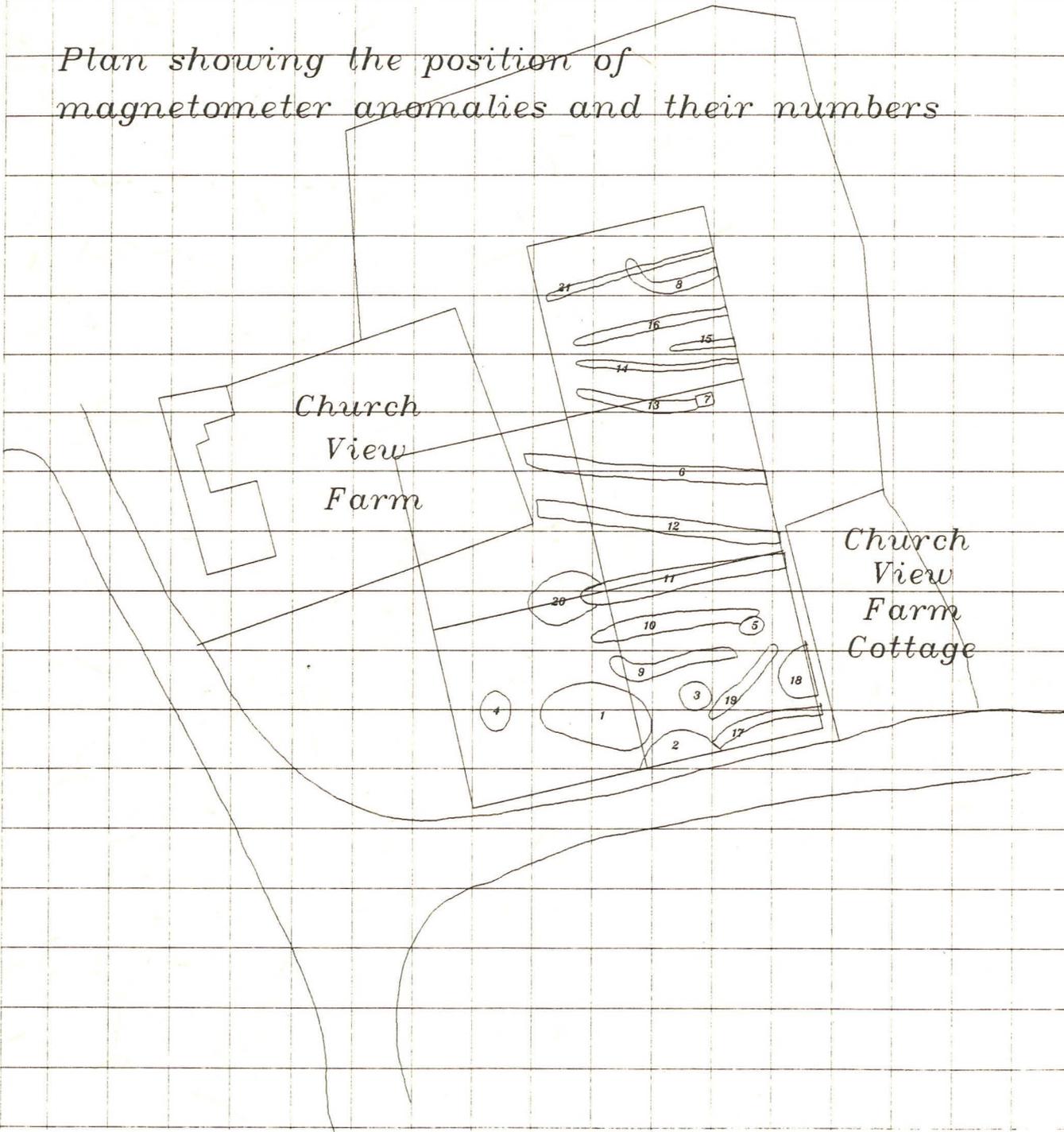
Plan showing features drawn
on City of Lincoln Archaeology
Unit map dated September 1993
(with imposed grid)



PLAN THREE
Grid at 10m intervals



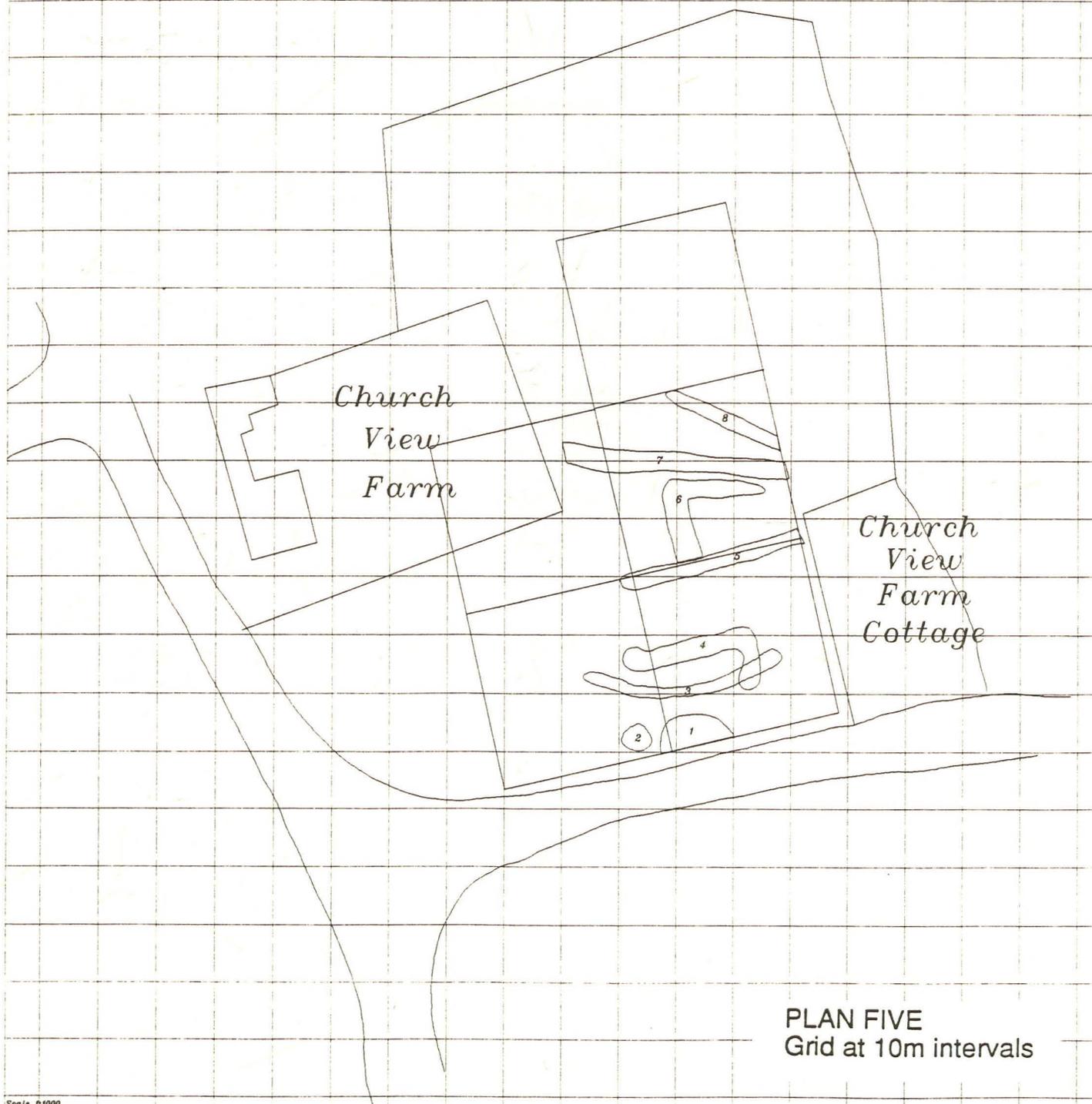
Plan showing the position of magnetometer anomalies and their numbers



PLAN FOUR
Grid at 10m intervals



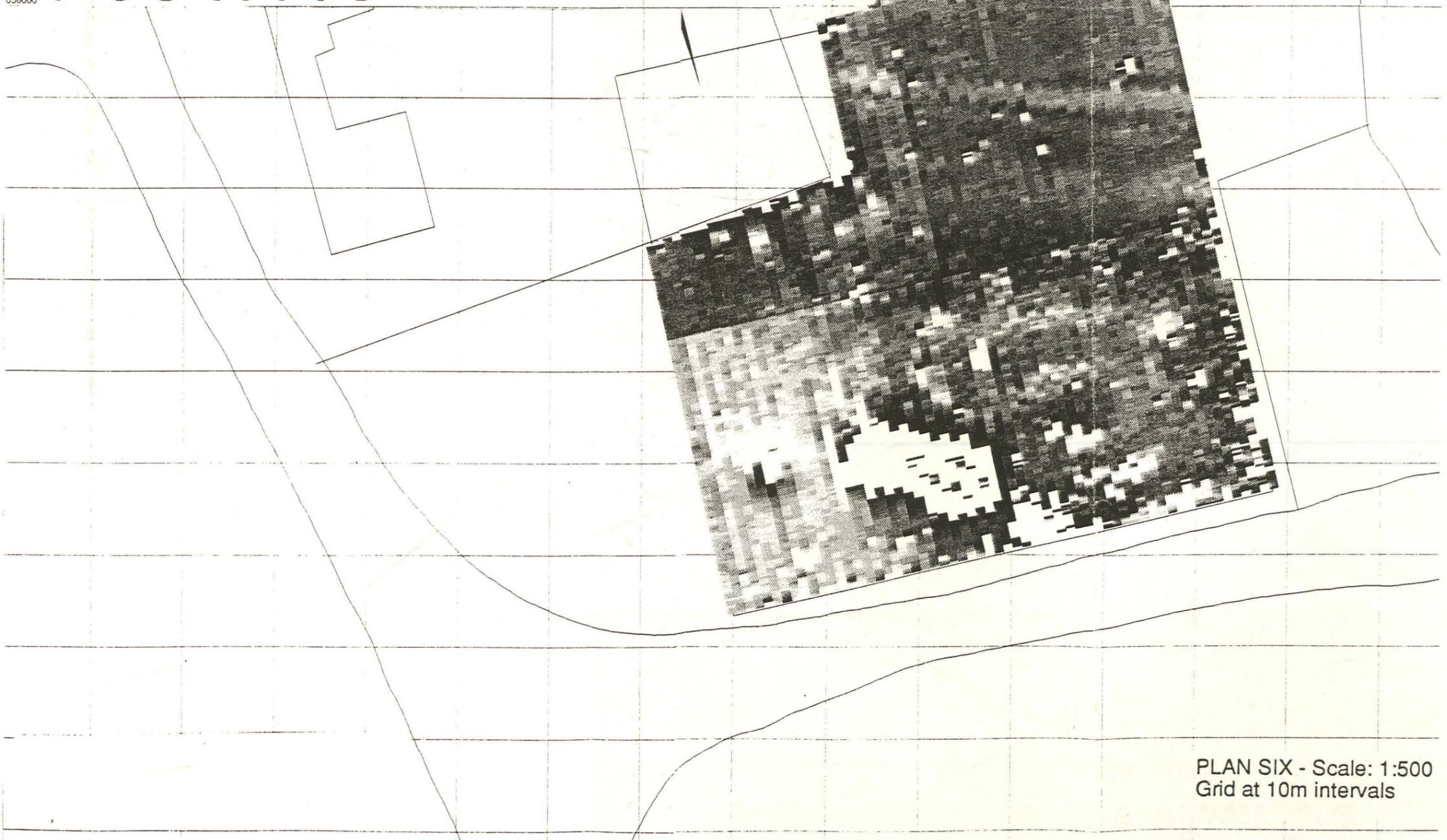
*Plan showing the position of
the resistivity anomalies*



PLAN FIVE
Grid at 10m intervals

304000
3039000
3038000
3037000
3036000

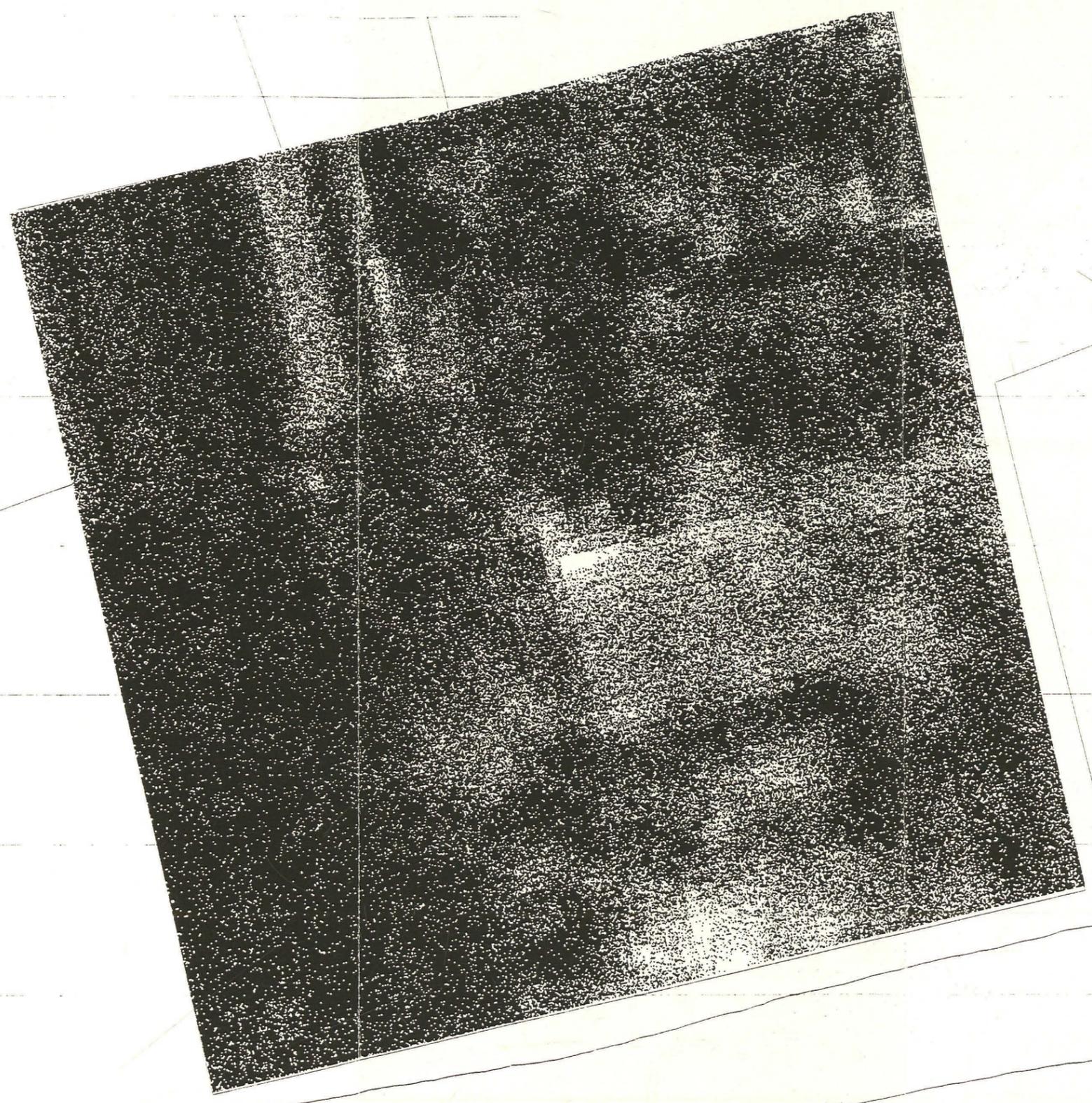
*Plan showing
actual
magnetometer
results*



PLAN SIX - Scale: 1:500
Grid at 10m intervals



*Plan
showing
actual
resistivity
data*



PLAN SEVEN - Scale: 1:333
Grid at 10m intervals

ILLUSTRATIONS

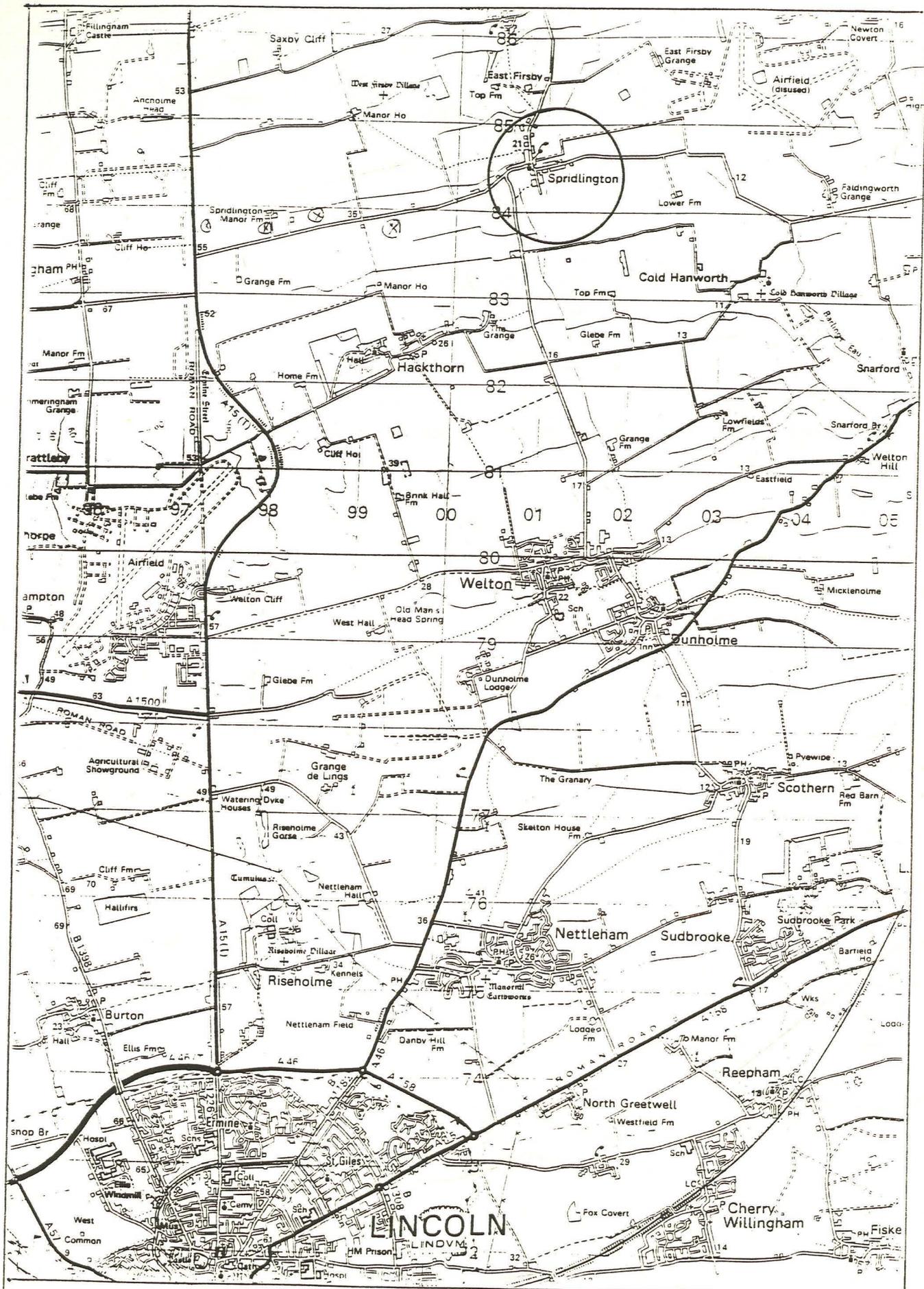


Fig.1 - Part area north of Lincoln



Fig.2 - Site location on RCHM(E) plan of earthwork survey

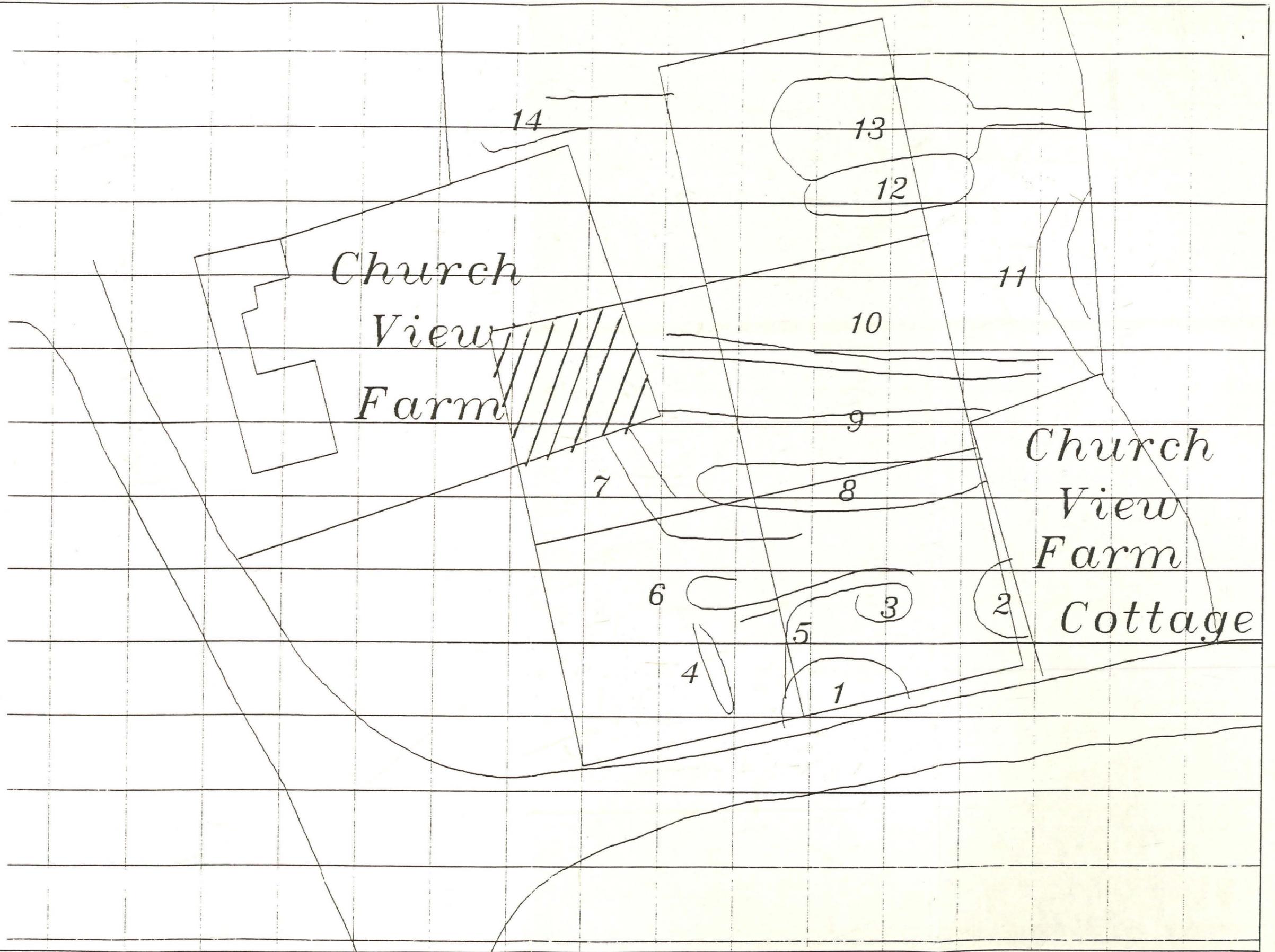


Fig.3 - Earthwork features - position and numbers : Scale 1:500

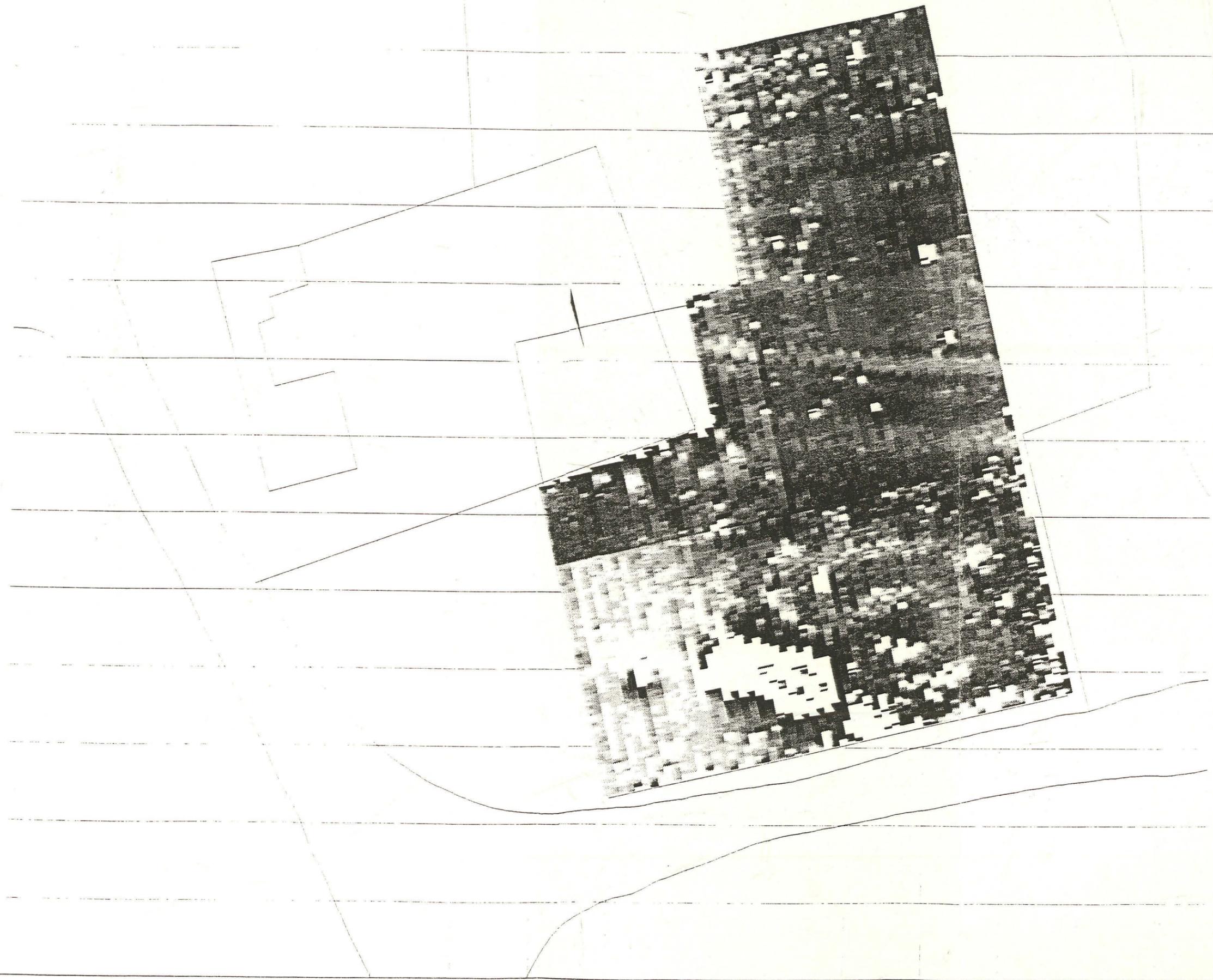


Fig.4 - Magnetometer Survey Results : Scale 1:500

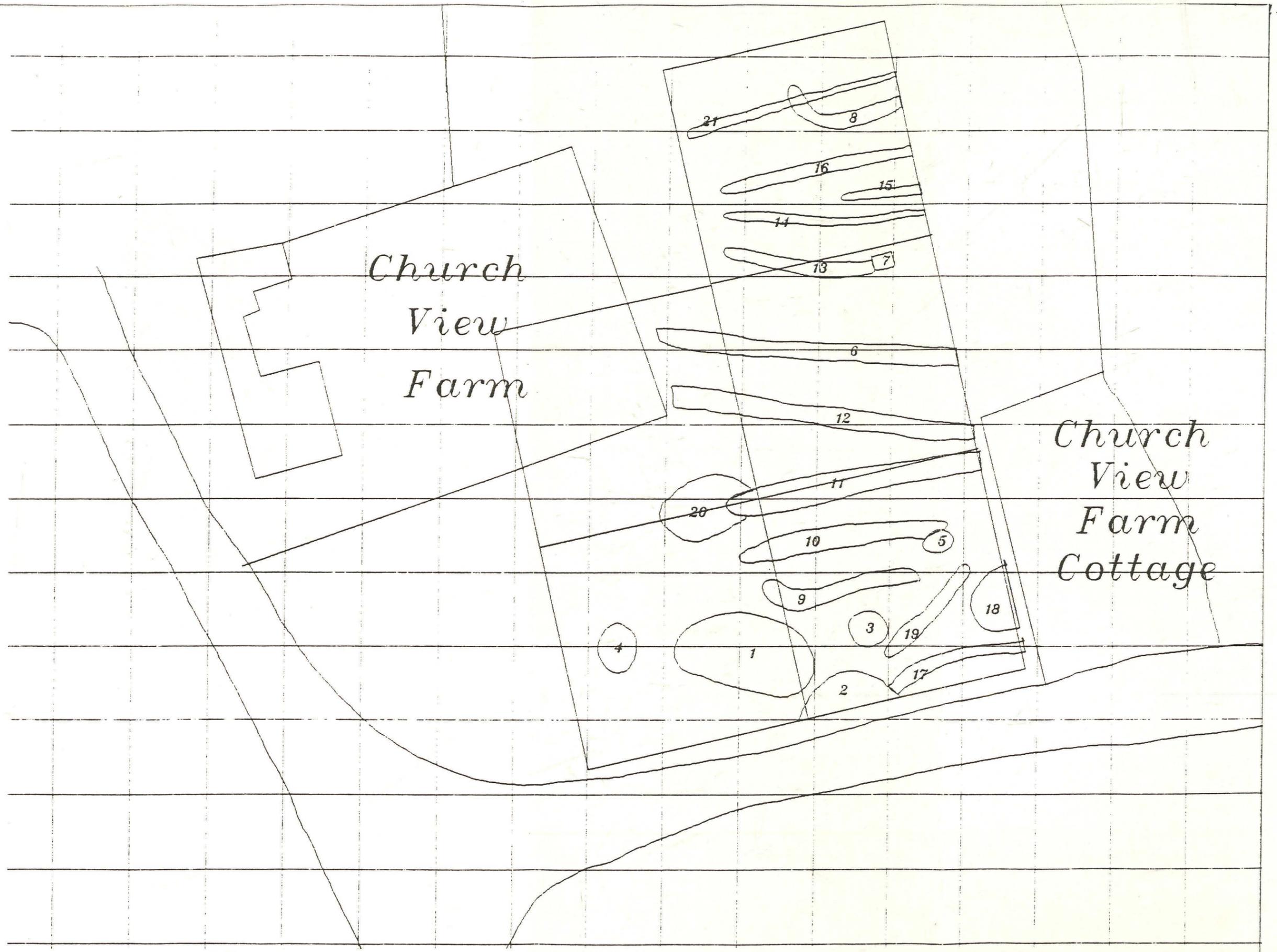
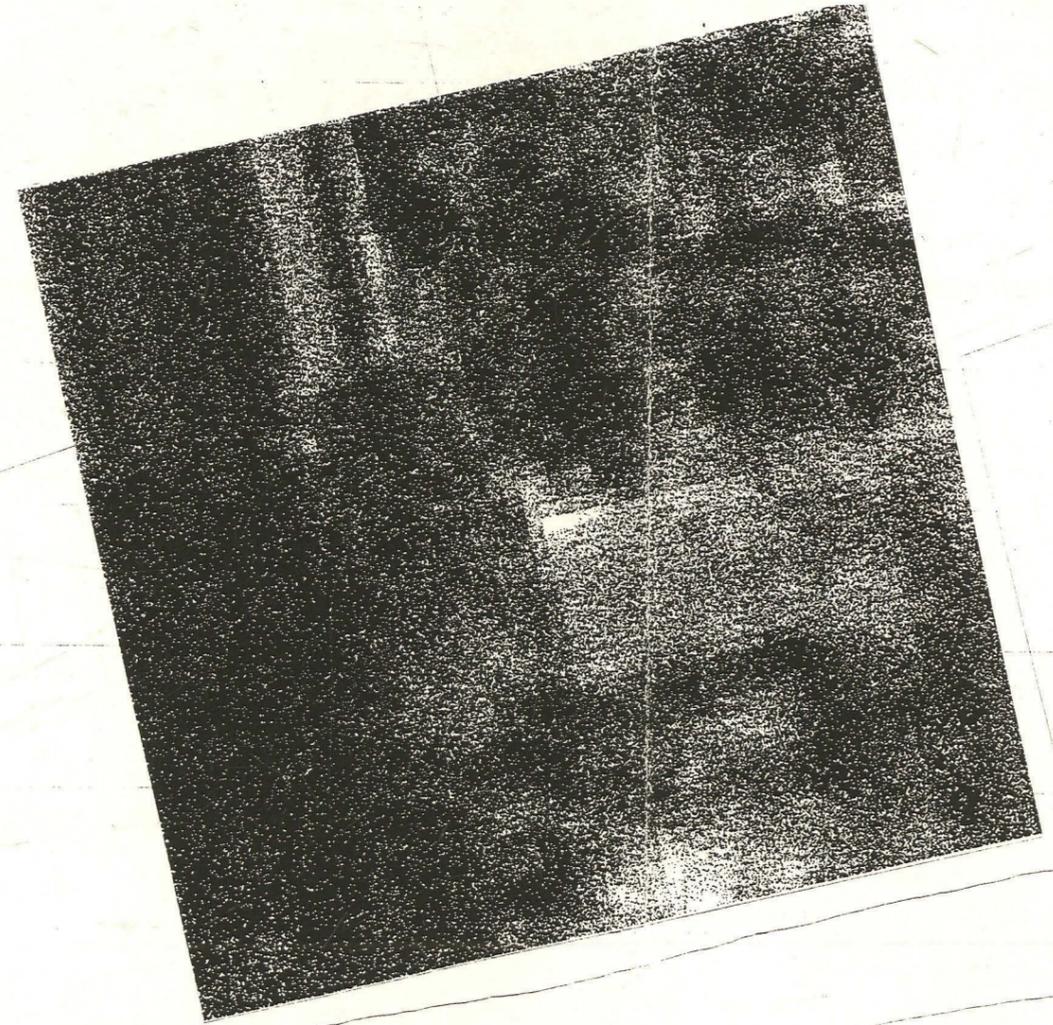


Fig.5 - Magnetometer Anomalies - position and numbers : Scale 1:500



*Plan
showing
actual
resistivity
data*



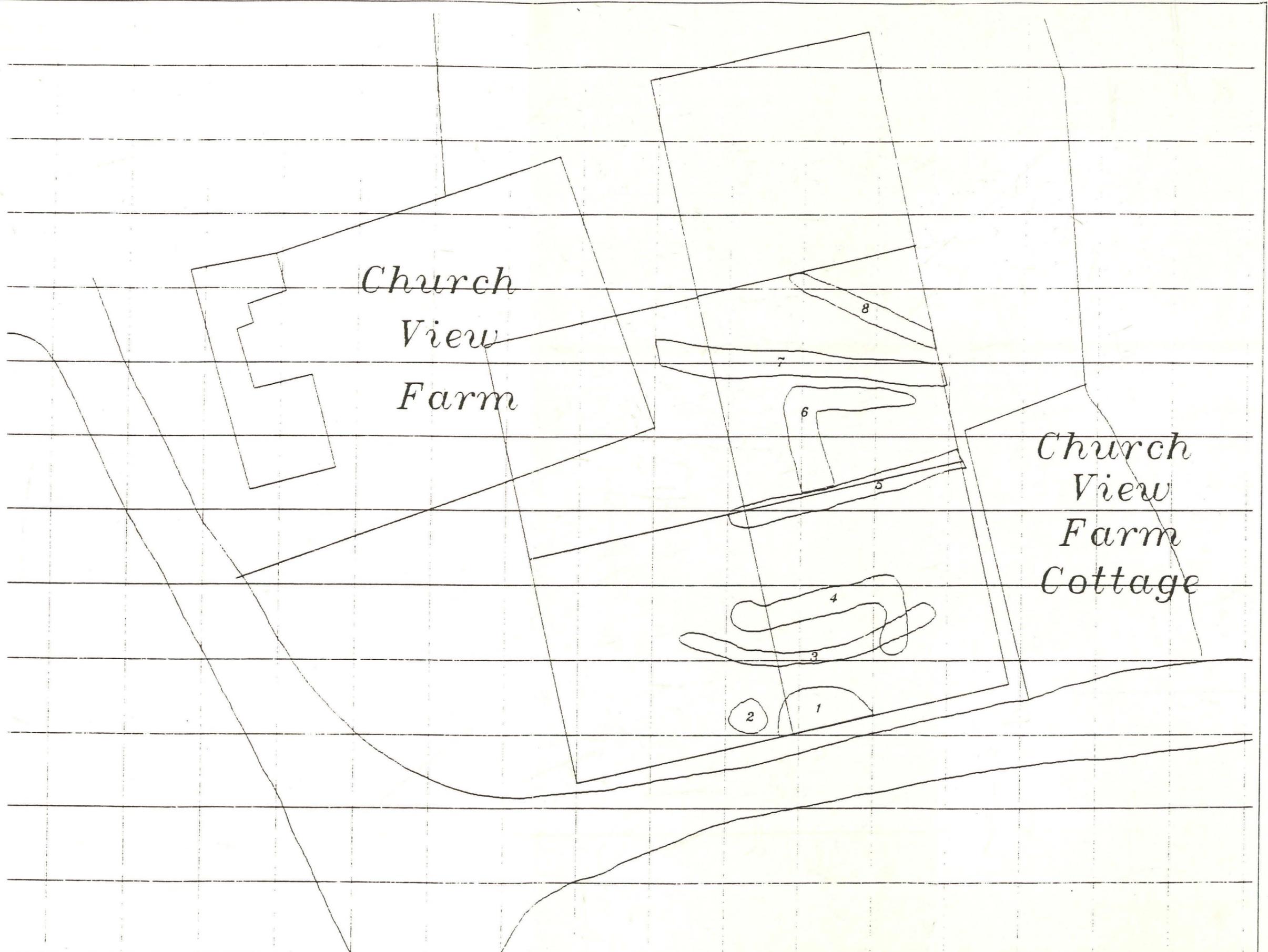
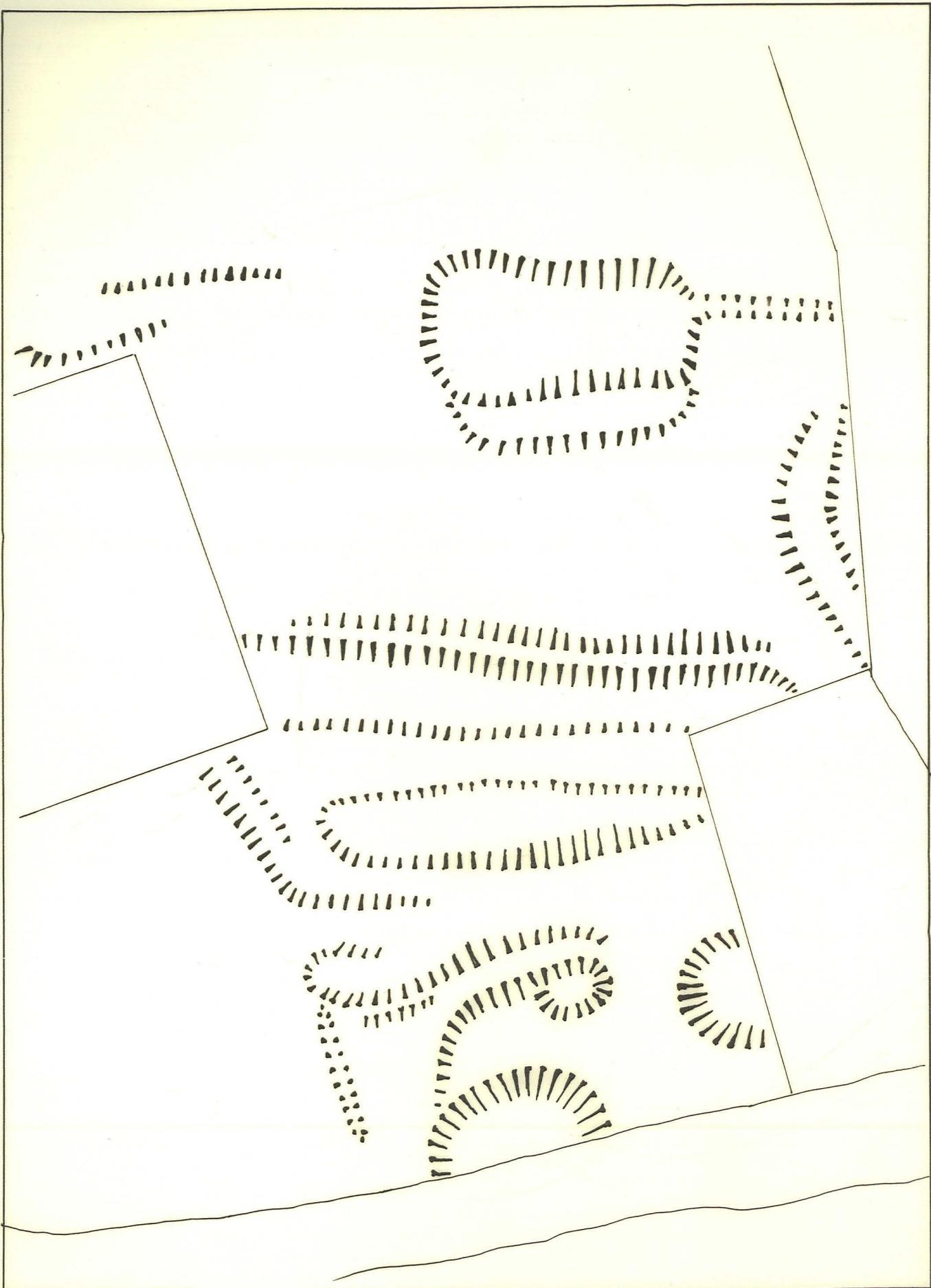
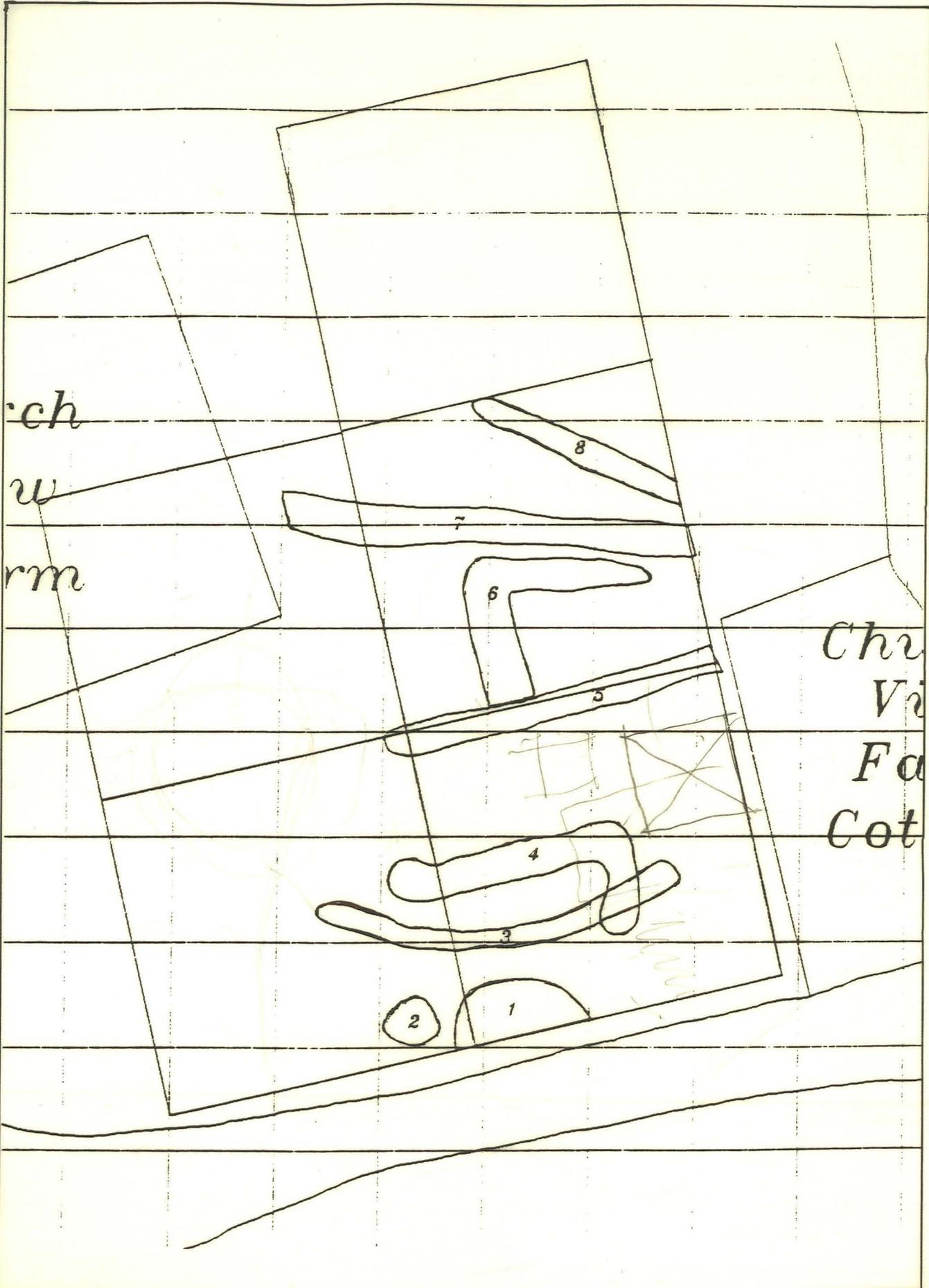


Fig.7 - Resistivity Anomalies - position and numbers : Scale 1:500

OVERLAYS

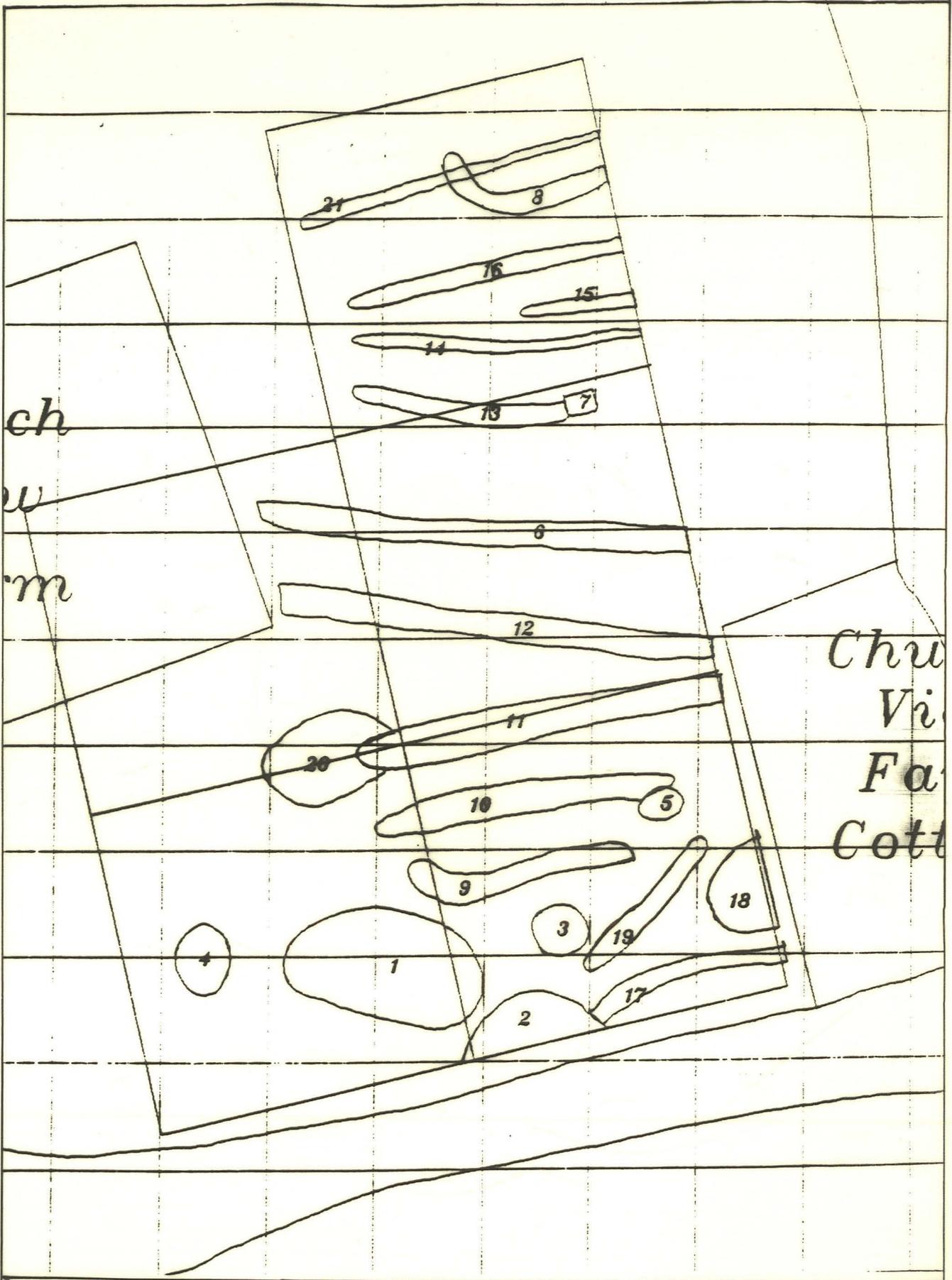


OVERLAY ONE - Part RCHM(E) Earthwork Survey Scale 1:500



OVERLAY THREE - Resistivity Anomalies

Scale 1:500



OVERLAY TWO - Magnetometer Anomalies

Scale 1:500