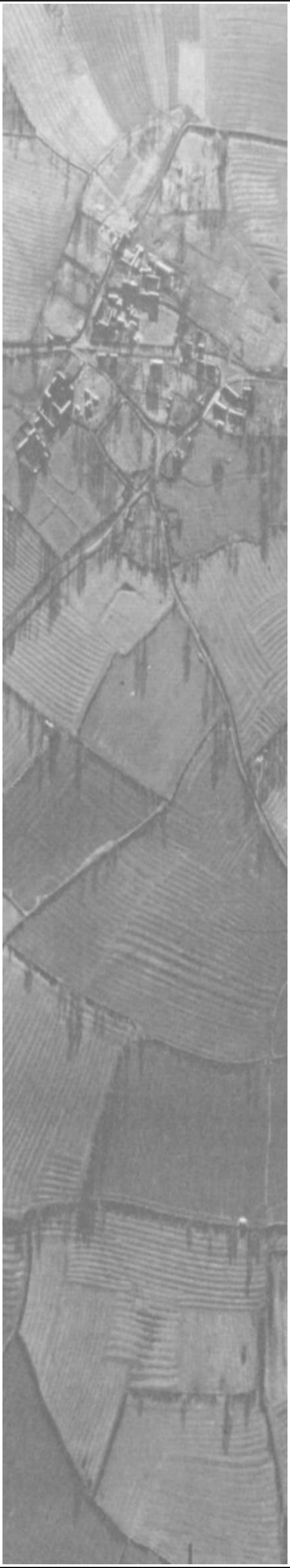
Archaeological Surveys
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors



Moredon ex-pitch and putt site
Swindon

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Swindon Borough Council

Kerry Donaldson & David Sabin

February 2021

Ref. no. J843

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS LTD

Moredon ex-pitch and putt site
Swindon

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Swindon Borough Council

Fieldwork by David Sabin BSc (Hons) MCIfA
Report by Kerry Donaldson BSc (Hons)
Report checked by David Sabin
Primary archive location - Archaeological Surveys Ltd, Yatesbury, Wiltshire

Survey date – 3rd February 2021
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference – **SU 13171 86747**

Archaeological Surveys Ltd
1 West Nolands, Nolands Road, Yatesbury, Calne, Wiltshire, SN11 8YD
Tel: 01249 814231 Fax: 0871 661 8804
Email: info@archaeological-surveys.co.uk
Web: www.archaeological-surveys.co.uk

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

Detailed magnetometry was carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd over the former pitch and putt site at Moredon in Swindon. The results show a small number of weakly positive linear anomalies of uncertain origin and evidence for former ridge and furrow, alluvial deposits and magnetic material associated with the former pitch and putt golf course.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Survey background

1.1.1 Archaeological Surveys Ltd was commissioned by the Great Western Community Forest Team at Swindon Borough Council, to undertake a magnetometer survey of an area of land at the Moredon ex-pitch and putt site. The site has been outlined for proposed tree planting as part of the Great Western Community Forest and the survey forms part of an archaeological assessment.

1.2 Survey objectives and techniques

1.2.1 The objective of the survey was to use magnetometry to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin so that they may be assessed prior to tree planing within the site. The methodology is considered an efficient and effective approach to archaeological prospection.

1.2.2 Geophysical survey can provide useful information on the archaeological potential of a site; however, the outcome of any survey relies on a number of factors and as a consequence results can vary. The success in meeting the aims and objectives of a survey is, therefore, often impossible to predetermine.

1.3 Standards, guidance and recommendations for the use of this report

1.3.1 The survey and report follow the recommendations set out by: European Archaeological Council (2015) *Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology;* Institute for Archaeologists (2002) *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations.* The work has been carried out to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.*

1.3.2 Archaeological Surveys Ltd provide a detailed geophysical survey report and it is recommended that where possible the contents should be considered in full. The Summary provides a brief overview of the results with more detail available in the Discussion and/or Conclusion. The *List of anomalies* within the

Results provides a detailed assessment of the anomalies within separate categories which can be useful in inferring a level of confidence to the interpretation. Quality and factors influencing the interpretation of anomalies is also set out within the results.

1.3.3 It is recommended that the full report should always be considered when using data and interpretation plots; where this is not possible, in the field for example, the abstraction and interpretation plots should retain their colour coding and be used with a corresponding legend.

1.3.4 Where targeting of anomalies by excavation is to be carried out, care should be taken to place trenches over solid lines or features visible on the abstraction and interpretation plots. Archaeological Surveys abstraction and interpretation avoids the use of dashed or dotted line formats, and broken or fragmented lines used in interpretive plots may well correspond closely with truncation of archaeological features.

1.4 Site location, description and survey conditions

1.4.1 The site is located within the former pitch and putt site at Moredon Sports Ground, to the south of Akers Way in Swindon. It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) SU 13171 86747, see Figs 01 and 02.

1.4.2 The geophysical survey covers approximately 2.5ha within the open areas of the ex-pitch and putt site. Clumps of trees, shrubs and other overgrown areas were unsurveyable. The southern limit of the survey is defined by a tributary of the River Ray and wire mesh fencing bounds the survey area to the north and west, with an area of trees to the east. The far eastern end of the site has no fencing to the north and east and is separated from the bulk of the survey area by trees on the western side.

1.4.3 The site tends to slope down to the stream, moderately steeply in places. Several earthworks within the area relate to features associated with the former pitch and putt course. The area is currently frequented by dog walkers, and there are a number of narrow tracks that link to small footbridges that cross the river. Near the eastern end of the site, a footbridge is associated with a short section of concrete path.

1.4.4 The ground conditions across the site were generally considered to be favourable for the collection of magnetometry data. Potential sources of magnetic disturbance were identified and include steel fencing, inspection chambers and footbridges. Weather conditions during the survey were mainly fine.

1.5 Site history and archaeological potential

1.5.1 The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record indicates that a former single structure relating to a 19th century outfarm was situated just north of the north western corner of the site with the site of the former 19th century farmstead of North Leaze 150m to the west. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow is recorded to the south with a number of probable Roman ditches and enclosures identified through previous geophysical survey situated 300m to the south (Archaeological Surveys, 2017).

1.6 Geology and soils

1.6.1 The underlying geology is sandstone, siltstone and mudstone from the Hazelbury Bryan Formation and the Kingston Formation with overlying alluvial deposits across the southern half of the survey area (BGS, 2017).

1.6.2 The overlying soil across the site is from the Sherborne association and is a brown rendzina. It consists of a shallow, well drained, brashy, calcareous, clayey soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

1.6.3 Magnetometry carried out over similar geology and soil has produced good results. The site is, therefore, considered suitable for magnetic survey. Soil may have been modified within small localised zones due to the former use of the site for pitch and putt.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Technical synopsis

2.1.1 Magnetometry survey records localised magnetic fields that can be associated with features formed by human activity. Magnetic susceptibility and magnetic thermoremnance (also known as thermoremanence) are factors associated with the formation of localised fields.

2.1.2 Iron minerals within the soil may become altered by burning and the break down of biological material; effectively the magnetic susceptibility of the soil is increased, and the iron minerals become magnetic in the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Accumulations of magnetically enhanced soils within features, such as pits and ditches, may produce magnetic anomalies that can be mapped by magnetic prospection.

2.1.3 Magnetic thermoremnance can occur when ferrous minerals have been heated to high temperatures such as in a kiln, hearth, oven etc. On cooling, a permanent magnetisation may be acquired due to the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Certain natural processes associated with the formation of some igneous and metamorphic rock may also result in magnetic thermoremnance.

2.1.4 The localised variations in magnetism are measured as sub-units of the Tesla, which is a SI unit of magnetic flux density. These sub-units are nano Teslas (nT), which are equivalent to 10^{-9} Tesla (T). Additional details are set out in 2.2 below and within Appendix A.

2.2 Equipment configuration, data collection and survey detail

2.2.1 The detailed magnetic survey was carried out using a SENSYS MAGNETO®MXPDA 5 channel cart-based system. The instrument has 5 fluxgate gradiometers (FGM650) spaced 0.5m apart with readings recorded at 20Hz. The cart is pushed at walking speed and not towed. Each sensor is not zeroed in the field as the vertical axis alignment is precisely fixed leaving sensor offsets that are removed during data processing. The fixing of the vertical alignment ensures the sensors are not unduly influenced by localised magnetic fields and that the vertical component of a magnetic anomaly is measured. The gradiometers have a measurement range of ±8000nT, although the recorded range is ±3000nT, and resolution is around 0.1nT. They are linked to a Leica GS10 RTK GNSS with data recorded by SENSYS MAGNETO®MXPDA software on a rugged PDA computer system.

2.2.2 Due to the fixed offsets within the fluxgate sensors, as a result of the manufacturing and tensioning process, the survey data do not provide a visually useful dataset until a zero median traverse algorithm is applied. It is recognised that this has the potential to affect some anomalies detrimentally by removing linear features orientated parallel to survey transects. However, this has not been noted as a particular problem with the system due to the high resolution data collection, generally long length of traverses and variability within the magnetic characteristics of a linear anomaly.

2.2.3 Data are collected along a series of parallel survey transects to achieve 100% coverage of the surveyable land. The length of each transect is variable and relates to the size of the survey area and other factors including ground conditions. A visual display allows accurate placing of transects and helps maintain the correct separation between adjacent traverses. Data are not collected within fixed grids and data points are considered to be random even though the data are collected in a systematic manner covering all accessible areas (Aspinall, Gaffney and Schmidt, 2009).

2.2.4 Fluxgate sensors are highly sensitive to temperature change and this manifests as drift during the course of a survey. This can be particularly noticeable during the morning as temperatures rise and the equipment warms or cools. Sensor drift within the course of a traverse will appear as a line trending from negative to positive after processing with a zero median traverse algorithm. To remove the potential for temperature drift, data were collected after a 20 minute stabilisation period and traverses were limited to a time of generally <60s.

2.3 Data processing and presentation

2.3.1 Magnetic data collected by the MAGNETO®MXPDA cart-based system are initially prepared using SENSYS MAGNETO®DLMGPS software. The software effectively allocates a geographic position for each data point and can compensate for fixed offsets present within the FGM650 sensors. The offsets are positive or negative values present on all fluxgate gradiometer sensors. Some systems use manual or electronic balancing to effectively zero the sensors; however, this is a short term measure that is prone to drift through temperature changes and vibration and can easily be incorrectly set due to localised magnetic fields. The FGM650 sensors are very accurately aligned to the vertical magnetic gradient and are highly stable showing negligible drift on long traverses. The offset values are removed using TerraSurveyor software.

2.3.2 Survey tracks are analysed and georeferenced raw data (UTM Z30N) are then exported in ASCII format for further analysis and display within TerraSurveyor. The removal of the offset values (compensation) of the sensors is also carried out in TerraSurveyor using a zero median traverse function. Data are then considered to be minimally processed. Note: without the zero median traverse function it is not possible to create a meaningful data plot as all sensors have a different offset value. Although a zero median traverse algorithm can remove anomalies aligned with the survey tracks, in practice this rarely occurs due to the use of long traverses, high resolution measurement and variability within the magnetic susceptibility of long linear features.

2.3.3 The minimally processed data are collected between limits of ±3000nT and clipped for display at ±3nT. Data are interpolated to a resolution of effectively 0.5m between tracks and 0.15m along each survey track.

2.3.4 Appendix C contains metadata concerning the survey and data attributes and is derived directly from TerraSurveyor. Reference should be made to Appendix B for further information on processing.

2.3.5 A TIF file is produced by TerraSurveyor software along with an associated world file (.TFW) that allows automatic georeferencing (OSGB36 datum) when using GIS or CAD software. The main form of data display used in the report is the minimally processed greyscale plot. With regard to the Sensys MXPDA, minimally processed data are considered by the manufacturer to be data that are compensated by SENSYS MAGNETO DLMGPS software, see 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Note: traceplots are not considered to be appropriate as they do not provide an accurate or useful assessment of the magnetic anomalies due to the very high density of data collection. In addition, traceplots cannot be meaningfully plotted against base mapping and in areas of complexity traces may be lost or highly confused. Traceplots may be used to demonstrate characteristic magnetic profiles across discrete features where it is considered beneficial.

2.3.6 The raster images are combined with base mapping using ProgeCAD Professional 2020, creating DWG (2018) file formats. All images are externally referenced to the CAD drawing in order to maintain good graphical quality. The CAD plots are effectively georeferenced facilitating relocation of features using GNSS, resection method, etc.

2.3.7 An abstraction and interpretation is drawn and plotted for all geophysical anomalies located by the survey. Anomalies are abstracted using colour coded points, lines and polygons. All plots are scaled to landscape A3 for paper printing. Appendix E sets out CAD layer names with colour and graphic content for each interpretation category, see 3.3.

2.3.8 A brief summary of each anomaly, with an appropriate reference number, is set out in list form within the results (Section 3) to allow a rapid and objective assessment of features within the survey area.

2.3.9 The abstraction and interpretation procedure has been supported by analysis of a digital terrain model plot derived from the Environment Agency's LiDAR data. Shaded relief plots and contours are created using Surfer 15 (Azimuth:135, Altitude:45, Z factor:10), (Fig 05).

2.3.10 A digital archive is produced with this report, see Appendix D below. The main archive is held at the offices of Archaeological Surveys Ltd.

3 RESULTS

3.1 General assessment of survey results

3.1.1 The detailed magnetic survey was carried out over a total of 2.5ha within the ex-pitch and putt site.

3.1.2 Magnetic anomalies located can be generally classified as positive anomalies of an uncertain origin, linear anomalies of an agricultural origin, anomalies with a natural origin, areas of magnetic debris and disturbance, strong discrete dipolar anomalies relating to ferrous objects and strong multiple dipolar linear anomalies relating to buried services or pipelines. Anomalies located within each survey area have been numbered and are described in 3.4 below.

3.2 Statement of data quality and factors influencing the interpretation of anomalies

3.2.1 Data are considered representative of the magnetic anomalies present within the site. There are no significant defects within the dataset.

3.2.2 Magnetic debris and disturbance associated with modern ferrous material, particularly towards the eastern end of the site, has the potential to obscure weak anomalies. Several anomalies have also been caused by spreads of material with enhanced magnetic susceptibility and may relate to alluvial deposits.

3.3 Data interpretation

3.3.1 The list of sub-headings below attempts to define a number of separate categories that reflect the range and type of features located during the survey. A general explanation of the characteristics of the magnetic anomalies is set out for each category in order to justify interpretation, see Table 1.

Interpretation category	Description and origin of anomalies
Anomalies with an uncertain origin	The category applies to a range of anomalies where there is not enough evidence to confidently suggest an origin. Anomalies in this category may well be related to archaeologically significant features, but equally relatively modern features, geological/pedological features and agricultural features should be considered. Morphology may be unclear or uncharacteristic and there may be a lack of additional supporting information. Positive anomalies are indicative of magnetically enhanced soils that may form the fill of 'cut' features or may be produced by accumulation within layers or 'earthwork' features; soils subject to burning may also produce positive anomalies. Negative anomalies are produced by material of comparatively low magnetic susceptibility such as stone and subsoil.
Anomalies with an agricultural origin	The anomalies are often linear and form a series of parallel responses or are parallel to extant land boundaries. Where the response is broad, former ridge and furrow is likely; narrow response is often related to modern ploughing. This category does not include agricultural features of early date or considered to be of archaeological potential (e.g. animal stockades, enclosures, farmsteads, etc).
Anomalies associated with magnetic debris	Magnetic debris often appears as areas containing many small dipolar anomalies that may range from weak to very strong in magnitude. They often occur where there has been dumping or ground make-up and are related to magnetically thermoremnant materials such as brick or tile or other small fragments of ferrous material. This type of response is occasionally associated with kilns, furnace structures, hearths and nail spreads from former wooden structures or rooves and may, therefore, be archaeologically significant. It is also possible that the response may be caused by natural material such as certain gravels and fragments of igneous or metamorphic rock. Strong discrete dipolar anomalies are responses to ferrous objects within the topsoil.
Anomalies with a modern origin	The magnetic response is often strong and dipolar indicative of ferrous material and may be associated with extant above surface features such as wire fencing, cables, pylons etc. Often a significant area around these features has a strong magnetic flux which may create magnetic disturbance; such disturbance can effectively obscure low magnitude anomalies if they are present. Fluxgate sensors may respond erratically adjacent to strong magnetic sources. Buried services may produce characteristic multiple dipolar anomalies dependant upon their construction.
Anomalies with a natural origin	Naturally formed magnetic anomalies are caused by localised variability in the magnetic susceptibility of soils, subsoils and other drift or solid geologies. Anomalies may be amorphous, linear or curvilinear and may appear 'fluvial' or discrete; the latter are almost impossible to distinguish from pit-like anomalies with an anthropogenic origin. Fluvial, glacial and periglacial processes may be responsible for their formation within drift material and subsoil. Igneous and metamorphic activity can lead to anomalies within more solid geology.

Table 1: List and description of interpretation categories

3.4 List of anomalies

Area centred on OS NGR 413171 186747, see Figs 03 & 04.

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(1) – A number of short and fragmented weakly positive linear anomalies can be seen in the western part of the survey area. They lack a coherent morphology and cannot be confidently interpreted as cut features.

(2) – A discrete positive response, with a 3m diameter can be seen close to a former putting green. It is moderately enhanced (20nT) but it is not clear if it relates to the fill of a cut feature, a response associated with the putting green or if it is a

discrete response associated with alluvial deposits.

Anomalies with an agricultural origin

(3) – A series of parallel linear anomalies appear to relate to former ridge and furrow.

Anomalies with a natural origin

(4) – A number of sinuous magnetically variable responses may relate to former alluvial deposits and palaeochannels.

Anomalies associated with magnetic debris

(5) – The site contains a number of circular or oval shaped patches of magnetic debris. This relates to magnetically thermoremnant material used within construction of the former pitch and putt teeing grounds and putting greens.

(6) – Widespread magnetic debris in the eastern part of the survey is likely to relate to ferrous material within soil used for ground-make up.

(7) – The site contains numerous strong, discrete, dipolar anomalies which are a response to ferrous and other magnetically thermoremnant objects within the topsoil.

Anomalies with a modern origin

(8) – A buried service in the eastern part of the survey has caused surrounding magnetic disturbance.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1.1 The western part of the survey area contains a small number of very short, weakly positive, linear anomalies that lack a clearly defined morphology. A number of parallel linear anomalies are likely to relate to ridge and furrow or land drainage. Zones of amorphous variable responses probably relate to alluvial features and deposits within the river floodplain. Magnetic debris within the western part of the site is associated with magnetically thermoremnant material used within the construction of raised pitch and putt teeing grounds/putting greens.

5 REFERENCES

Archaeological Surveys, 2017. *Moredon Multi Sports Hub, Swindon. Magnetometer Survey Report.* Ref J719. Unpublished typescript document.

Aspinall, A., Gaffney, C. and Schmidt, A. 2009. *Magnetometry for Archaeologists*. Lanham (US), AltaMira Press.

British Geological Survey, 2017. *Geology of Britain 3D (Beta version), 1:50 000 scale [online]* available from http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html? [accessed 08/01/2021].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*. CIfA, University of Reading.

European Archaeological Council, 2015. *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider.* Europae Archaeologia Consilium and Association Internationale sans But Lucratif, Belgium.

Historic England, 2018. Geophysical Survey Advice [online] available from https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/archaeological-science/geophysics/ [accessed July 2018].

Institute for Archaeologists, 2002. *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. IfA Paper No. 6. IfA, University of Reading.

Schmidt, A., 2013. *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice.* Oxbow Books.

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 5 South West England.*

Appendix A – basic principles of magnetic survey

Iron minerals are always present to some degree within the topsoil and enhancement associated with human activity is related to increases in the level of magnetic susceptibility and thermoremnant material. Magnetic susceptibility is an induced magnetism within a material when it is in the presence of a magnetic field. This can be thought of as effectively permanent due to the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Thermoremnant magnetism occurs when ferrous material is heated beyond a specific temperature known as the Curie Point. Demagnetisation occurs at this temperature with re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field upon cooling.

Enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can occur in areas subject to burning and complex fermentation processes on biological material; these are frequently associated with human settlement. Thermoremnant features include ovens, hearths, and kilns. In addition thermoremnant material such as tile and brick may also be associated with human activity and settlement.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil can create an area of enhancement compared with surrounding soils and subsoils into which the feature is cut. Mapping enhanced areas will produce linear and discrete anomalies allowing an assessment and characterisation of hidden subsurface features.

It should be noted that areas of negative enhancement can be produced from material having lower magnetic properties compared to the topsoil. This is common for many sedimentary bedrocks and subsoils which were often used in the construction of banks and walls etc. Mapping these 'negative' anomalies may also reveal archaeological features.

Magnetic survey or magnetometry can be carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer and may be referred to as gradiometry. The SENSYS gradiometer is a passive instrument consisting of two fluxgate sensors mounted vertically 65cm apart. The instrument is carried about 10-20cm above the ground surface and the upper sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field as does the lower sensor but this is influenced to a greater degree by any localised buried magnetic field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of the magnetic field created by the buried feature.

There are a number of factors that may affect the magnetic survey and these include soil type, local geology and previous human activity. Situations arise where magnetic disturbance associated with modern services, metal fencing, dumped waste material etc., obscures low magnitude fields associated with archaeological features.

Appendix B – data processing notes

Clipping

Minimum and maximum values are set and replace data outside of the range with those values. Extreme values are removed improving colour or greyscale contrast associated with data values that may be archaeologically significant. Different ranges are applied to data in order to determine the most suitable for anomaly abstraction and display.

Despike

Removal of data points that exceed the mean/median/threshold by selecting a window size of data points and replace by mean/median/threshold. Magnetic spikes can be caused iron objects on the surface or within the topsoil. Despike can improve the appearance of data and remove extreme readings that may affect further processing.

Zero Median/Mean Traverse

The median (or mean) of data from each traverse is calculated ignoring data outside a threshold value, the median (or mean) is then subtracted from the traverse. The process is used to equalise differences between the offset values of the gradiometer sensors. The process can remove archaeological features that run along a traverse but with the high resolution datasets created by the Sensys FGM650 sensors and the method of data collection this has not been a notable problem. In fact, the removal of offsets using software avoids carrying out a balancing procedure on site, which inevitably can never be done in magnetically clean conditions and results in improperly aligned fluxgate sensors and/or electronic adjustment values.

Appendix C – survey and data information

Filename: J843-mag-proc.xcp
Description: Imported as Composite from: J843-mag.asc
Instrument Type: Sensys DLMGPS
Units: nT
UTM Zone: 30U
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):OSGB36
Northwest corner: 412978.63, 186928.14 m
Southeast corner: 413409.13, 186660.39 m
Collection Method: Randomised
Sensors: 5
Dummy Value: 32702
Source GPS Points: 677000
Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 2870 x 1785
Survey Size (meters): 431 m x 268 m
Grid Size: 431 m x 268 m
X Interval: 0.15 m
Y Interval: 0.15 m

Stats
Max: 5.53
Min: -5.50
Std Dev: 2.27
Mean: 0.00
Median: 0.00
Composite Area: 11.527 ha
Surveyed Area: 2.4975 ha
PROGRAM
Name: TerraSurveyor
Version: 3.0.23.0
GPS based Proce5
1 Base Layer.
2 Unit Conversion Layer (Lat/Long to OSGB36).
3 DeStripe Median Traverse:
4 Clip from -10.00 to 10.00 nT
5 Clip from -5.00 to 5.00 nT

Appendix D – digital archive

Archaeological Surveys Ltd hold the primary digital archive at their offices in Wiltshire. Data are backed-up onto an on-site data storage drive and at the earliest opportunity data are copied to CD ROM for storage on-site and off-site.

A PDF copy will be supplied to the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record with greyscale images and abstraction layers made available on request. The report will also be uploaded to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS).

Archive contents:

File type	Naming scheme	Description
Data	J843-mag-**[area number/name]**.asc J843-mag-**[area number/name]**.xcp J843-mag-**[area number/name]**-proc.xcp	Raw data as ASCII CSV TerraSurveyor raw data TerraSurveyor minimally processed data
Graphics	J843-mag-**[area number/name]**-proc.tif	Image in TIF format
Drawing	J843-**[version number]**.dwg	CAD file in 2010 dwg format
Report	J843 report.odt	Report text in Open Office odt format

Table 2: Archive metadata

Appendix E – CAD layers for abstraction and interpretation plots

The table below sets out Archaeological Surveys Ltd CAD layer names with associated colours and graphical content. Where CAD files are available layers may be extracted for further CAD/GIS use. Note: hatched polygon boundaries are contained within layers with the RGB colour code 254, 255, 255 (near white) in order to prevent their visibility.

Report sub-heading and associated CAD layer names	Colour with RGB index		Layer content
Anomalies with an uncertain origin			
AS-ABST MAG POS LINEAR UNCERTAIN		255,127,0	Line, polyline or polygon (solid)
AS-ABST MAG NEG LINEAR UNCERTAIN		Blue 0,0,255	Line, polyline or polygon (solid)
AS-ABST MAG POS DISCRETE UNCERTAIN		255,127,0	Solid donut, point or polygon (solid)

AS-ABST MAG NEG DISCRETE UNCERTAIN		Blue 0,0,255	Solid donut, point or polygon (solid)
AS-ABST MAG POS UNCERTAIN		255,127,0	Polygon (cross hatched ANSI37)
AS-ABST MAG NEG UNCERTAIN		Blue 0,0,255	Polygon (cross hatched ANSI37)
Anomalies with an agricultural origin			
AS-ABST MAG RIDGE AND FURROW		0,127,63	Line, polyline or polygon (cross hatched ANSI37)
Anomalies associated with magnetic debris			
AS-ABST MAG DEBRIS		132, 132, 132	Polygon (cross hatched ANSI37)
AS-ABST MAG STRONG DIPOLAR		132, 132, 132	Solid donut, point or polygon (solid)
Anomalies with a modern origin			
AS-ABST MAG DISTURBANCE		132, 132, 132	Polygon (hatched ANSI31)
AS-ABST MAG SERVICE		132, 132, 132	Line or polyline
Anomalies with a natural origin			
AS-ABST MAG NATURAL FEATURES		Yellow 255,255,0	Polygon (cross hatched ANSI37)

Table 3: CAD layering

Appendix F – copyright and intellectual property

Archaeological Surveys

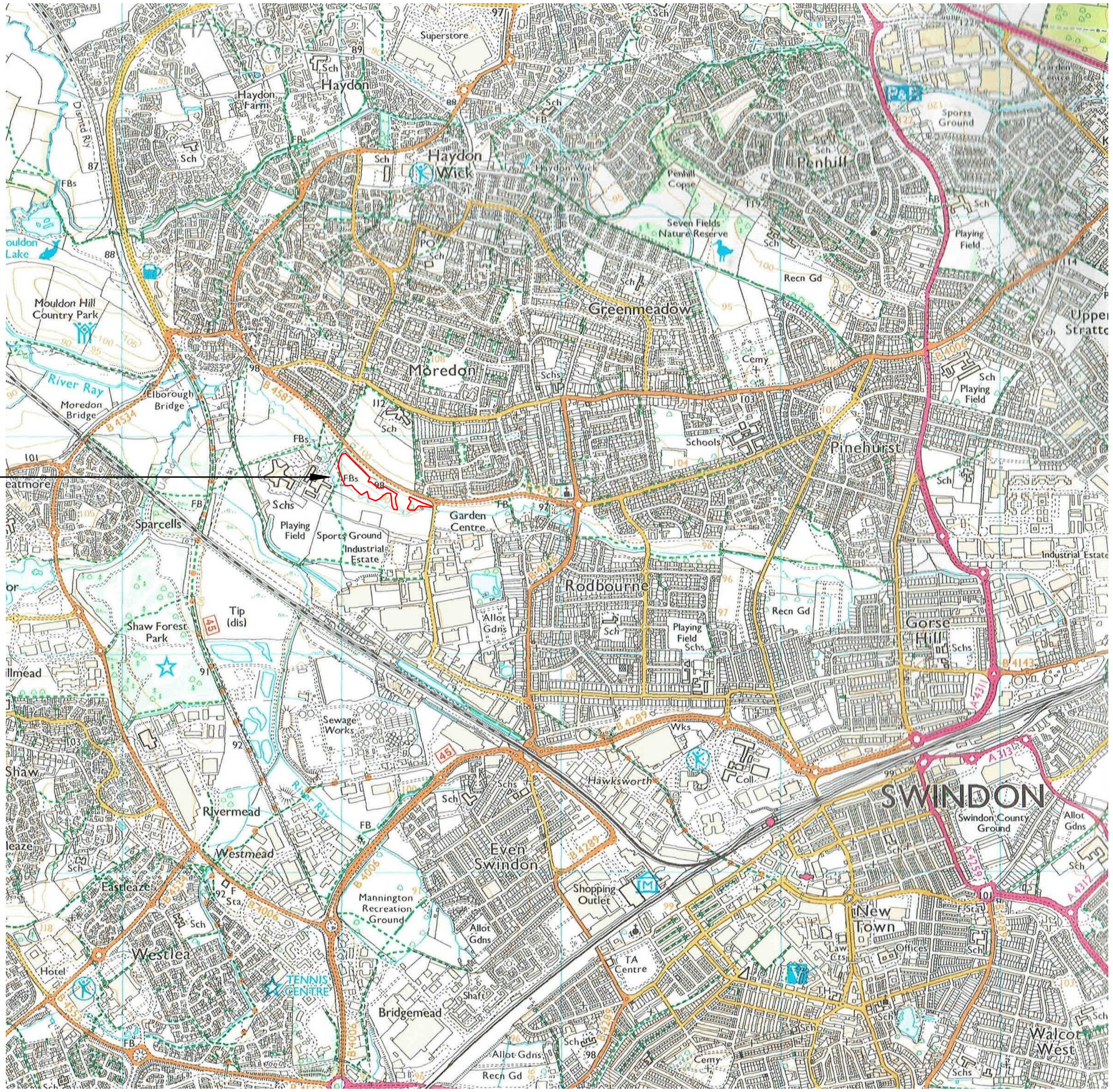
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors

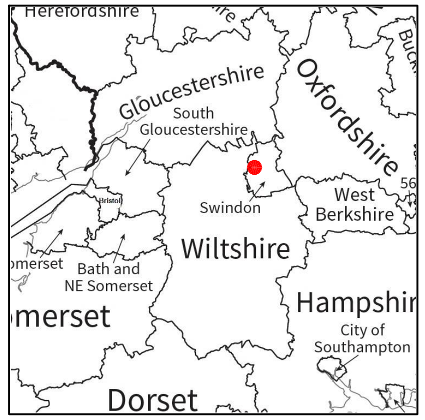
Geophysical Survey
Moredon ex-pitch & putt site
Swindon

Map of survey area

N

Survey location





Survey location

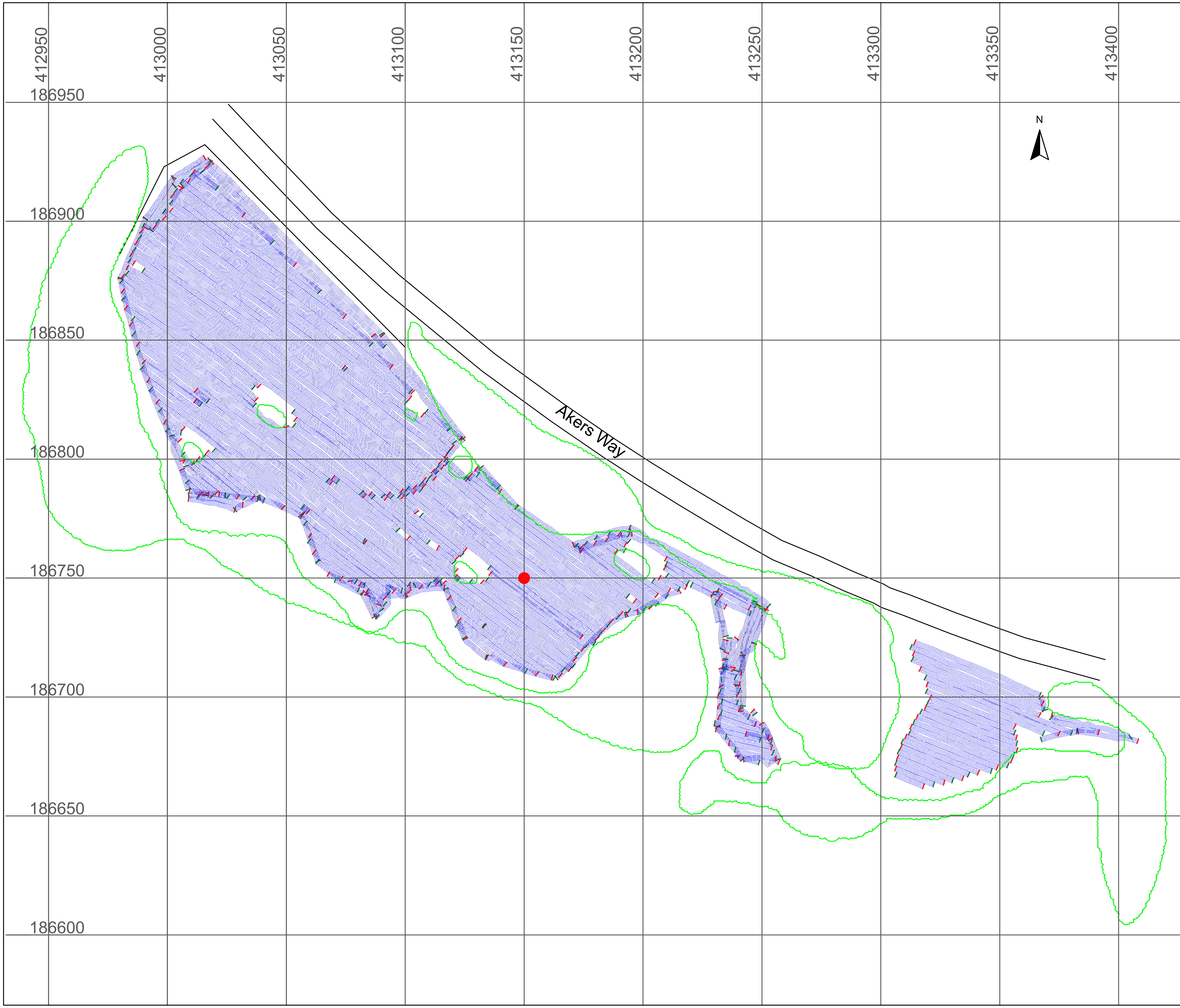
Site centred on OS NGR
SU 13171 86747

SCALE 1:25 000

0m 500m 1000m

SCALE TRUE AT A3

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	
KTD	DJS	FIG 01



Archaeological Surveys
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors

Geophysical Survey
Moredon ex-pitch & putt site
Swindon

Referencing information

Referencing grid to OSGB36 datum at 50m intervals

413150 186750

Survey tracks

Survey track start

Survey track stop

SCALE 1:1500

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

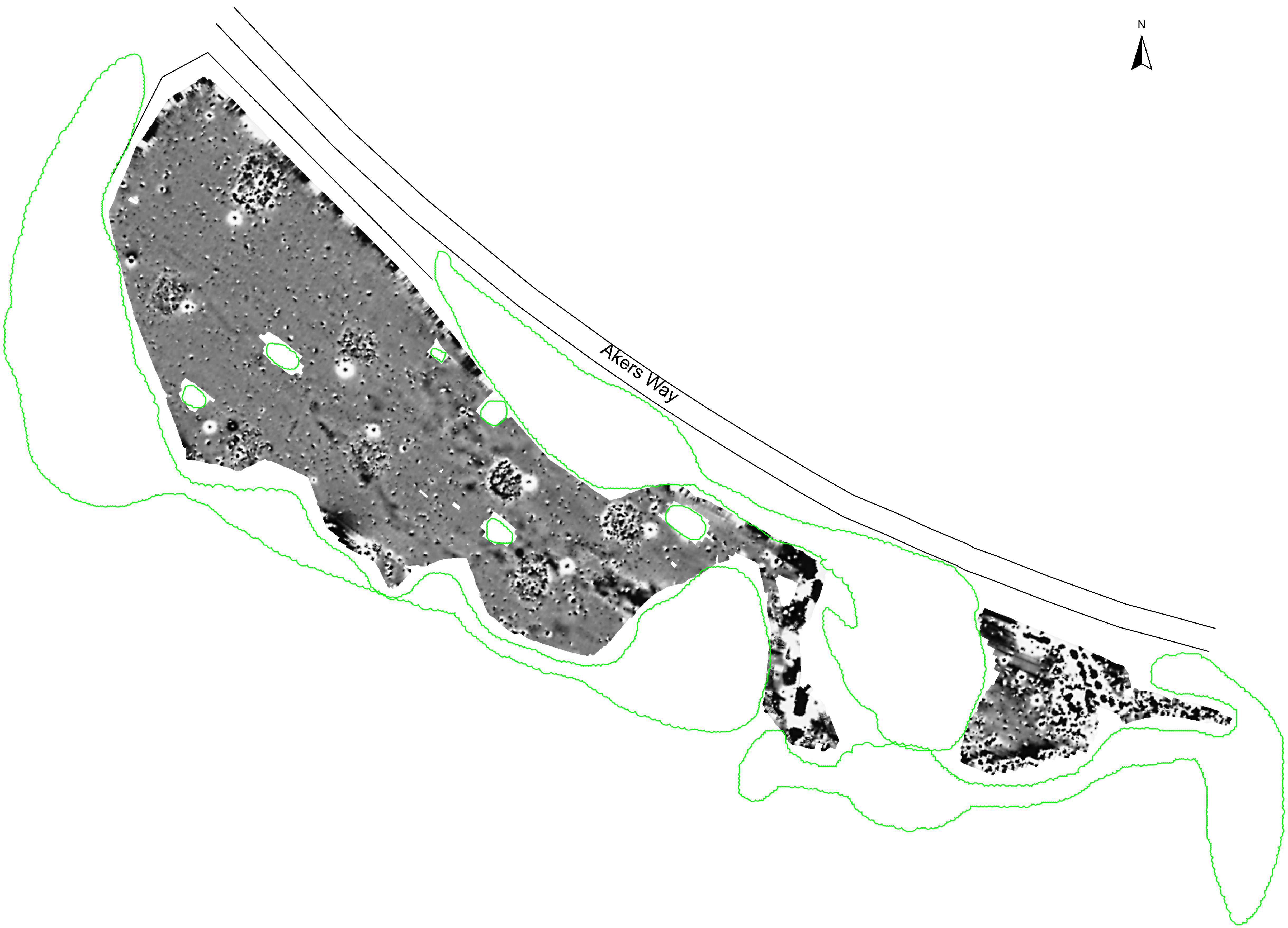
SCALE TRUE AT A3

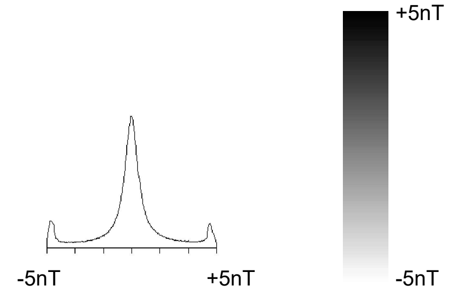
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	
KTD	DJS	FIG 02

Archaeological Surveys
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors

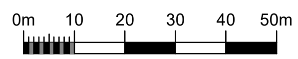
Geophysical Survey
Moredon ex-pitch & putt site
Swindon

Greyscale plot of minimally processed magnetometer data



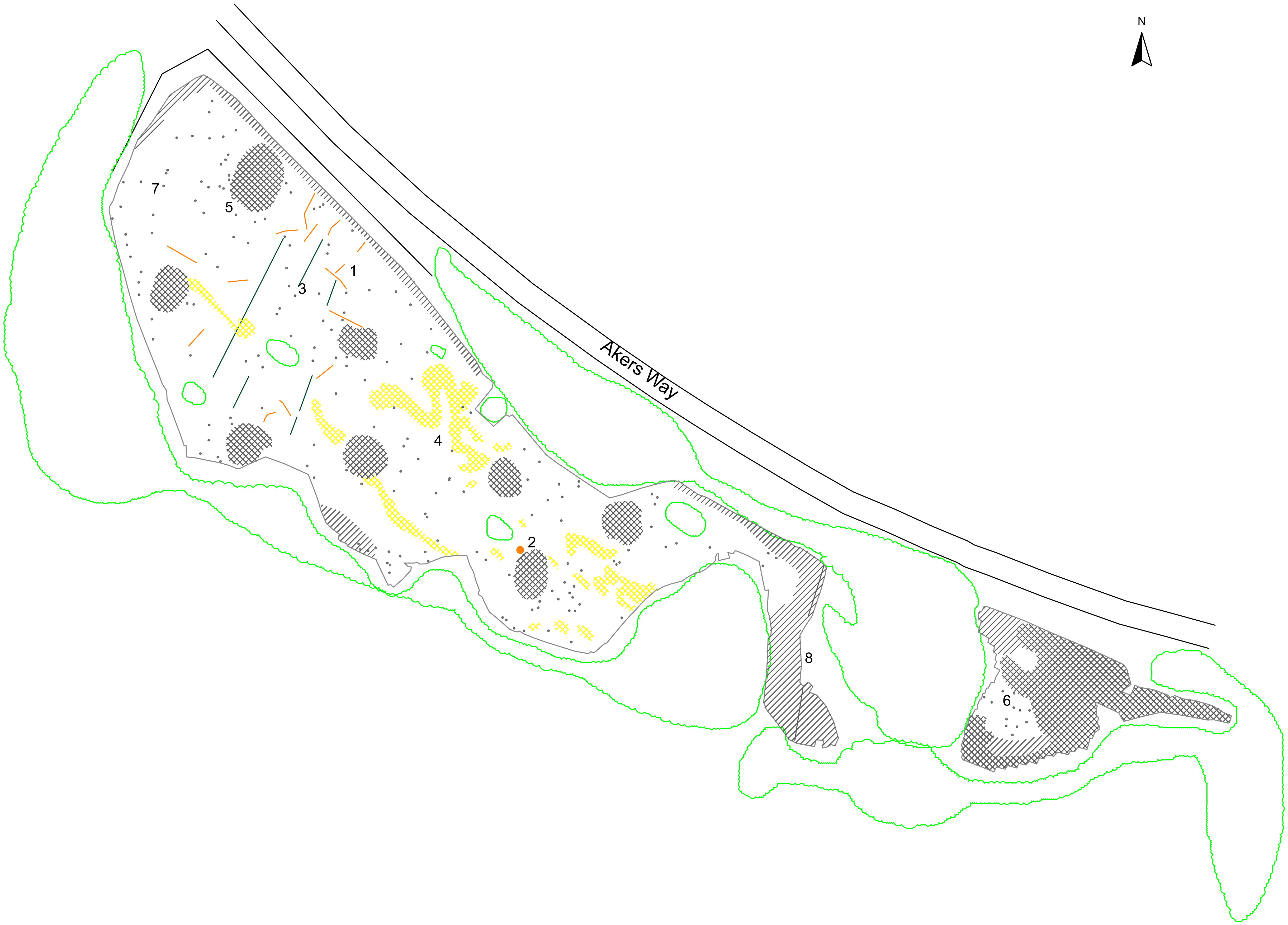


SCALE 1:1500



SCALE TRUE AT A3

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	
KTD	DJS	FIG 03



Archaeological Surveys
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors

Geophysical Survey
Moredon ex-pitch & putt site
Swindon

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetic anomalies

Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature

Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow

Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature

Variable magnetic response - of natural origin

Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material

Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material

Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service

Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

SCALE 1:1500

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

SCALE TRUE AT A3

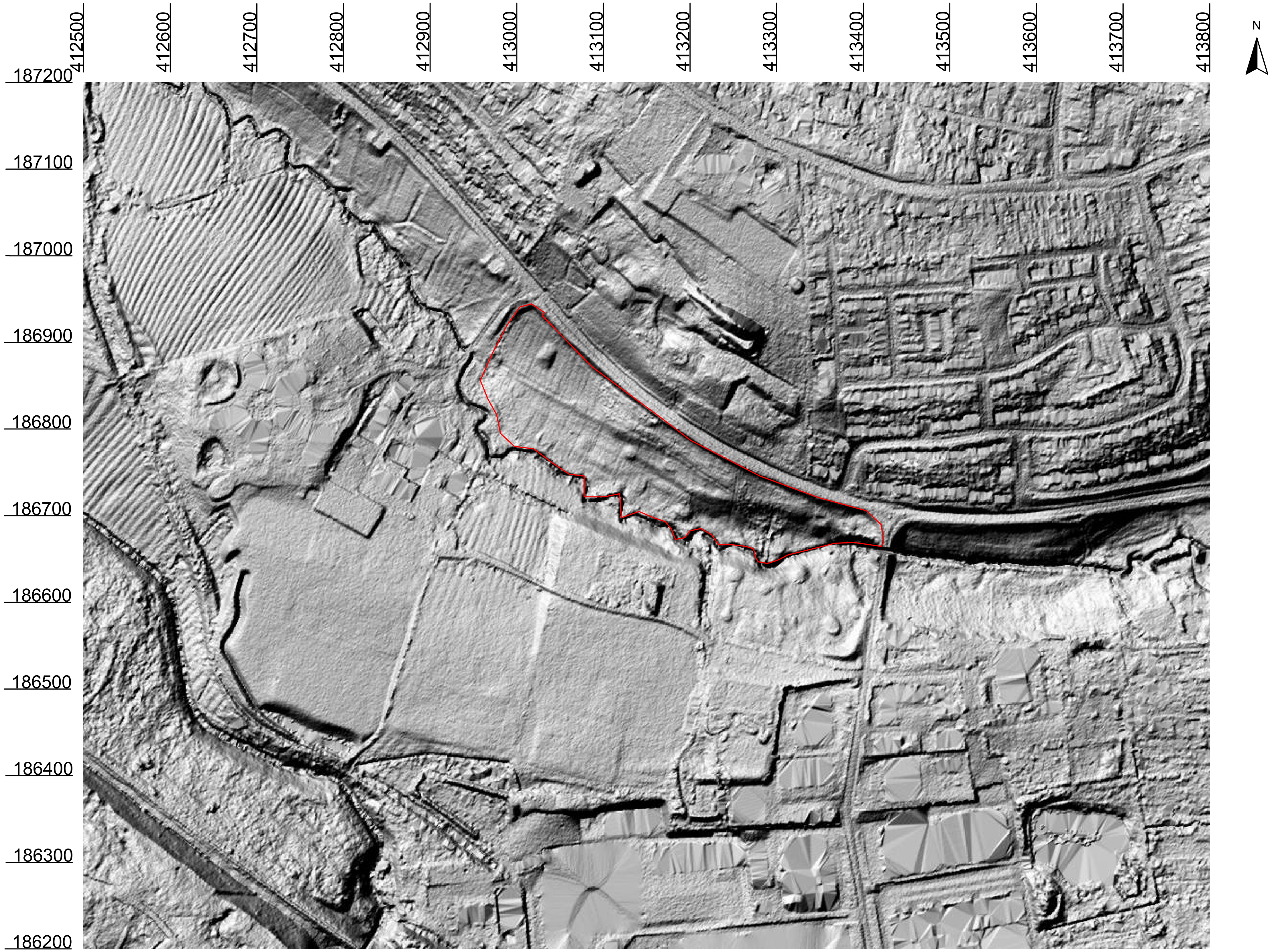
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	
KTD	DJS	FIG 04

Archaeological Surveys Ltd
Specialist Geophysical Surveyors

Geophysical Survey
Moredon ex-pitch & putt site
Swindon

Digital Terrain Model

Derived from Environment Agency's LiDAR data 1m resolution



SCALE 1:2000

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

SCALE TRUE AT A3

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	
KTD	DJS	FIG 05