

**Langton Park
Overtown, Wroughton
Swindon**

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Foundations Archaeology

Kerry Donaldson & David Sabin

May 2020

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS LTD

**Langton Park
Overtown, Wroughton
Swindon**

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Foundations Archaeology

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Ordnance Survey Grid Reference – **SU 15040 79175**



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SUMMARY

Detailed magnetometry was carried out within a small land parcel at Langton Park, Overtown, Wroughton. Linear and rectilinear anomalies relate to a formerly mapped 19th century outfarm and a 20th century water tower. High magnitude magnetic debris is also associated with these anomalies and this has the potential to obscure weak features. A small number of discrete positive responses have been located within the central part of the site; however, it is not possible to determine their origin. Two services can also be seen crossing the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Survey background*

- 1.1.1 Archaeological Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Foundations Archaeology to undertake a magnetometer survey of an area of land at Langton Park, Overtown, near Wroughton, Swindon. The site has been outlined for a proposed development of 28 affordable homes, and the survey forms part of an archaeological assessment.
- 1.1.2 The geophysical survey was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Archaeological Surveys (2020) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, prior to commencing the fieldwork.

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 development of 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 generally 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*. Note: currently Historic

England (2018) no longer support the guidelines set out in English Heritage (2008) *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation* and there are currently no plans to update the document. As a consequence other sources of written guidance referring to this document may be out of date and/or contain unsupported information (e.g. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

- 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 at Langton Park, Overtown, 1km south of Wroughton, Swindon. It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) SU 15040 79175, see Figs 01 and 02.
- 1.4.2 The geophysical survey covers approximately 0.5ha within a single land parcel covering c0.9ha. The development boundary covers the majority of the land parcel, except for the far western part, but this was surveyed for context.
- 1.4.3 The ground conditions across the site were generally considered to be less than optimum for the collection of magnetometry data due to tall vegetation and uneven ground. Brambles, thistles, etc. prevented survey coverage around the margins of the site. Weather conditions during the survey were dry and sunny.



Plate 1: View of the site looking west

1.5 Site history and archaeological potential

- 1.5.1 An Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment has been carried out for the site (AB Heritage, 2020). It outlines that the site has not been subject to previous archaeological investigation, but that there are a number of findspots of prehistoric flint tools 480m east and 440m south west. Iron Age settlement and Roman features have also been located 900m to the west within the former RAF Wroughton Airfield. The nearest scheduled monument is the shrunken medieval village at Overtown located between 300m and 750m to the north east. Ordnance Survey mapping shows a 19th century outfarm within the north eastern corner of the site between 1885 and 1960; it appears to have been demolished by the late 1970s. A water tower is also mapped in the late 1970s within the north western corner of the site.
- 1.5.2 The location of former 19th and 20th century structures within the site indicates that there is a high potential to find anomalies associated with them and their demolition. There is, however, potential for the survey to locate previously unrecorded archaeological features should they be located within the site.

1.6 Geology and soils

- 1.6.1 The underlying solid geology across the site is from the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (BGS, 2017).
- 1.6.2 The overlying soil across the survey area is from the Wantage 1 association and is a grey rendzina. This consists of a well drained, calcareous, silty soil in places shallow over argillaceous chalk (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

- 1.6.3 Magnetometry survey carried out across similar soils has produced variable results with often low magnetic susceptibility. However, long term occupation and/or industrial activity can result in magnetic enhancement. The underlying geology and soils are, therefore, considered acceptable for magnetic survey.

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 range of recording data between ± 0.1 nT and ± 8000 nT. 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 $\pm 8000\text{nT}$ and clipped for display at $\pm 250\text{nT}$ and $\pm 10\text{nT}$. Data are interpolated to a resolution of effectively 0.5m between tracks and 0.15m along each survey track.
- 2.3.4 Additional data processing has been carried out in the form of high pass filtering. This effectively removes low frequency variation along a traverse that has been caused by large magnetic bodies, cultivation or rapid temperature change. Data treated to additional processing have been compared to unprocessed data to ensure that no significant anomalies have been removed. The filtered data has been clipped for display at $\pm 3\text{nT}$ to enhance weaker anomalies.
- 2.3.5 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.
- 2.3.6 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.
- 2.3.7 The raster images are combined with base mapping using ProgeCAD Professional 2016, creating DWG (2010) 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.
- 2.3.8 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.
- 2.3.9 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.

2.3.10 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 0.5ha within a single land parcel.

3.1.2 Magnetic anomalies located can be generally classified as positive anomalies of an uncertain origin, anomalies associated with structural remains, 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 Widespread magnetic debris and localised magnetic disturbance may relate to former structures within the site or dumped material. The associated high magnitude magnetic anomalies have the potential to obscure weak features should they be present within the site.

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 <u>there is not enough evidence to confidently suggest an origin</u> . Anomalies in this category <u>may well be related to archaeologically significant features, but equally relatively modern features, geological/pedological features and agricultural features should be considered</u> . 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.
Anomalies associated with former structural remains	Anomalies can be negative, generally relating to foundations/walling or positive, depending on material used in construction eg brick. Burning can also result in magnetic enhancement. This category relates to anomalies associated with formerly mapped features.
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 <u>may, therefore, be archaeologically significant</u> . 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	Fluxgate sensors may respond erratically adjacent to strong magnetic sources. Buried services may produce characteristic multiple dipolar anomalies dependant upon their construction.

Table 1: List and description of interpretation categories

3.4 List of anomalies

Area centred on OS NGR SU 15040 79175, see Figs 03 & 04.

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(1) - The survey area has a small number of discrete positive responses. While this type of response can indicate pit-like features, it can also be caused by uneven ground or isolated fragments of magnetically thermoremnant material, such as brick or tile. The origin of the anomalies is, therefore, uncertain.

Anomalies associated with former structural remains

(2) - Strongly magnetic responses in linear and rectilinear formations are located within the vicinity of a former 19th century outfarm and are likely to be associated. Widespread magnetic debris from its demolition can also be seen in the eastern part of the site. It contains some very strong magnetic responses, indicating several large buried ferrous objects.

(3) - Strongly magnetic linear and rectilinear responses at the western end of the site appear to be associated with a formerly mapped 20th century water tower. Widespread magnetic debris is also present.

Anomalies with a modern origin

(4 & 5) - Two strong, multiple dipolar linear anomalies extend across the site. They appear to relate to former water pipes.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1.1 The geophysical survey located a number of anomalies relating to formerly mapped structures within the site. These include linear and rectilinear anomalies and widespread magnetic debris associated with a former 19th century outfarm in the north eastern part of the site and a 20th century former water tower in the west. Two services also extend across the site. A small number of discrete positive responses can also be seen within the centre of the site away from the spreads of magnetic debris, but it is not possible to determine if they relate to cut features.

5 REFERENCES

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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 thermoremanent 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. Thermoremanent 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. Thermoremanent features include ovens, hearths, and kilns. In addition thermoremanent 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.

High Pass Filter

Removes low frequency anomalies within the data that are not considered to be archaeologically significant and may be natural in origin. A window passes over the data, the mean of all the data within the window is subtracted from the centre value. The size of the window is adjusted as is the weighting which may be uniform or Gaussian. The process is used to improve the visibility of anomalies of interest.

Low Pass Filter

Removes high frequency anomalies or 'noise' within datasets and provides a smoother output. A window passes over the data, the mean of all the data within the window is used to replace the centre value. The size of the window is adjusted as is the weighting. The process is used to improve the visibility of anomalies of interest.

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

Minimally processed data	Min: -275.00	2 Unit Conversion Layer (Lat/Long to OSGB36).
Filename: J817-mag-proc.xcp	Std Dev: 58.32	3 DeStripe Median Traverse:
Description: Imported as Composite from: J817-mag.asc	Mean: 1.06	4 Clip from -10.00 to 10.00 nT
Instrument Type: Sensys DLMGPS	Median: -0.32	Filtered data
Units: nT	Composite Area: 1.0487 ha	Filename: J817-mag-proc-hpf.xcp
UTM Zone: 30U	Surveyed Area: 0.45153 ha	Stats
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):OSGB36	PROGRAM	Max: 3.00
Northwest corner: 414947.15, 179220.07m	Name: TerraSurveyor	Min: -3.00
Southeast corner: 415107.50, 179154.67 m	Version: 3.0.23.0	Std Dev: 2.22
Collection Method: Randomised	GPS based Proce4	Mean: -0.03
Sensors: 5	1 Base Layer.	Median: -0.02
Dummy Value: 32702	2 Unit Conversion Layer (Lat/Long to OSGB36).	Processes: 2
Source GPS Points: 196500	3 DeStripe Median Traverse:	1 Base Layer
Dimensions	4 Clip from -250.00 to 250.00 nT	2 Clip from -3.00 to 3.00 nT
Composite Size (readings): 1069 x 436	Stats	GPS based Proce5
Survey Size (meters): 160 m x 65.4 m	Max: 11.05	1 Base Layer.
Grid Size: 160 m x 65.4 m	Min: -11.00	2 Unit Conversion Layer (Lat/Long to OSGB36).
X Interval: 0.15 m	Std Dev: 6.19	3 DeStripe Median Traverse:
Y Interval: 0.15 m	Mean: -0.21	4 High pass Uniform (median) filter: Window dia: 253
Stats	Median: 0.05	5 Clip from -10.00 to 10.00 nT
Max: 276.25	GPS based Proce4	
	1 Base Layer.	

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. 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	J817-mag-[area number/name].asc J817-mag-[area number/name].xcp J817-mag-[area number/name]-proc.xcp	Raw data as ASCII CSV TerraSurveyor raw data TerraSurveyor minimally processed data
Graphics	J817-mag-[area number/name]-proc.tif	Image in TIF format
Drawing	J817-[version number].dwg	CAD file in 2010 dwg format
Report	J817 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 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)
Anomalies relating to structural remains		
AS-ABST MAG STRUCTURAL REMAINS	 204,0102	Line, polyline or polygon (solid or 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

Table 3: CAD layering

Appendix F – copyright and intellectual property

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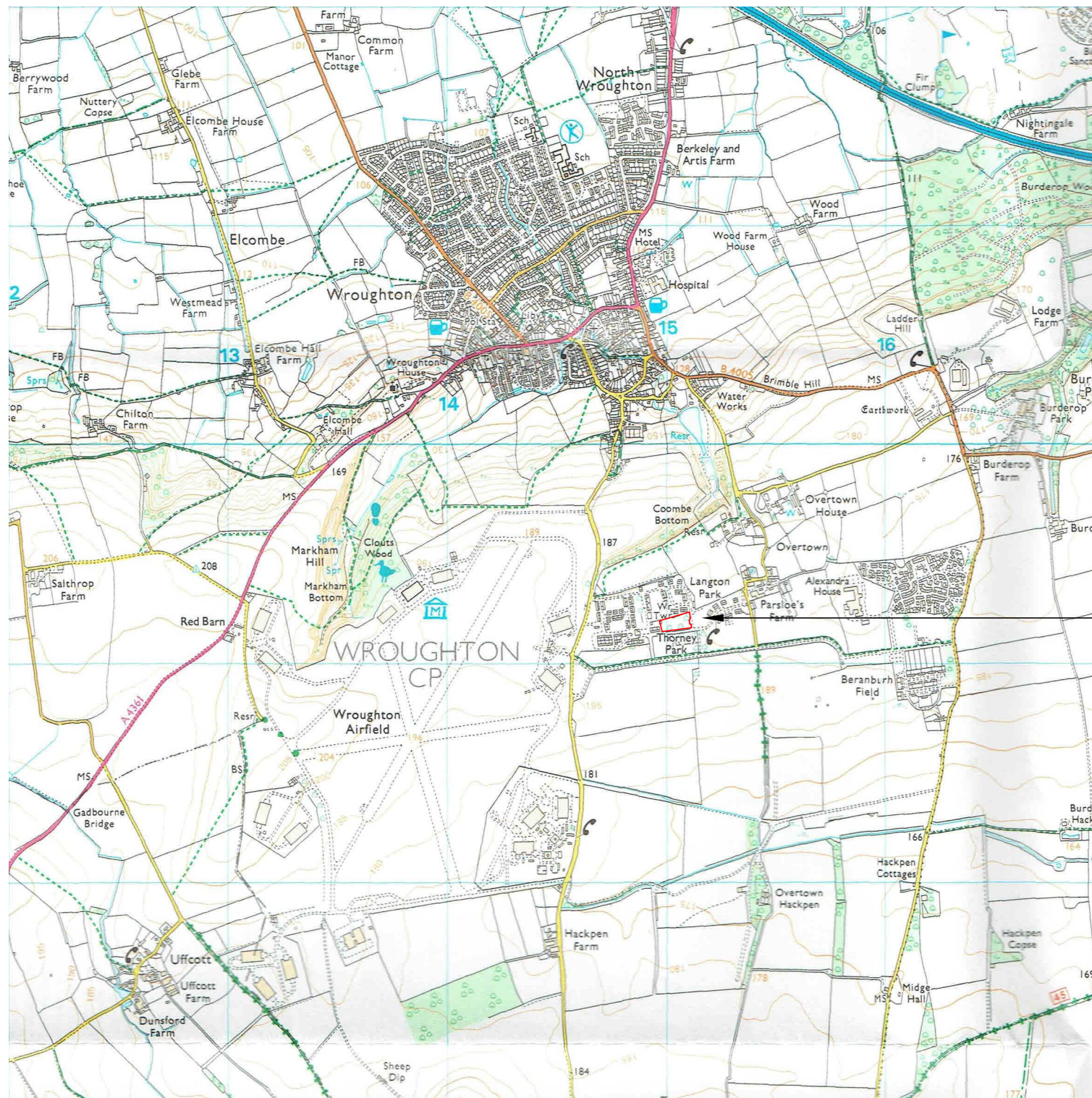
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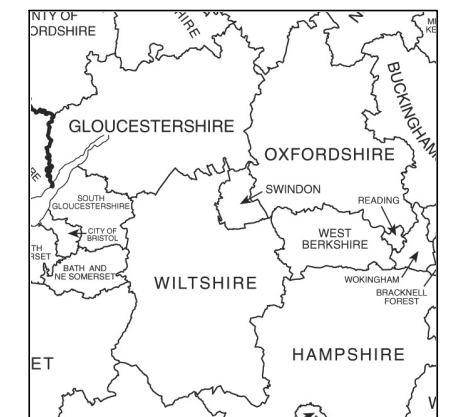


**Geophysical Survey
Langton Park
Overtown
Wroughton**

Map of survey area



Survey location



● Survey location

Site centred on OS NGR
SU 15040 79175

SCALE 1:25 000



SCALE TRUE AT A3

Geophysical Survey
Langton Park
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Wroughton

Referencing information

Referencing grid to OSGB36 datum at 50m intervals

- 415100 179200
- Survey tracks
- ⋯ Survey track start
- ⋯ Survey track stop
- Development boundary

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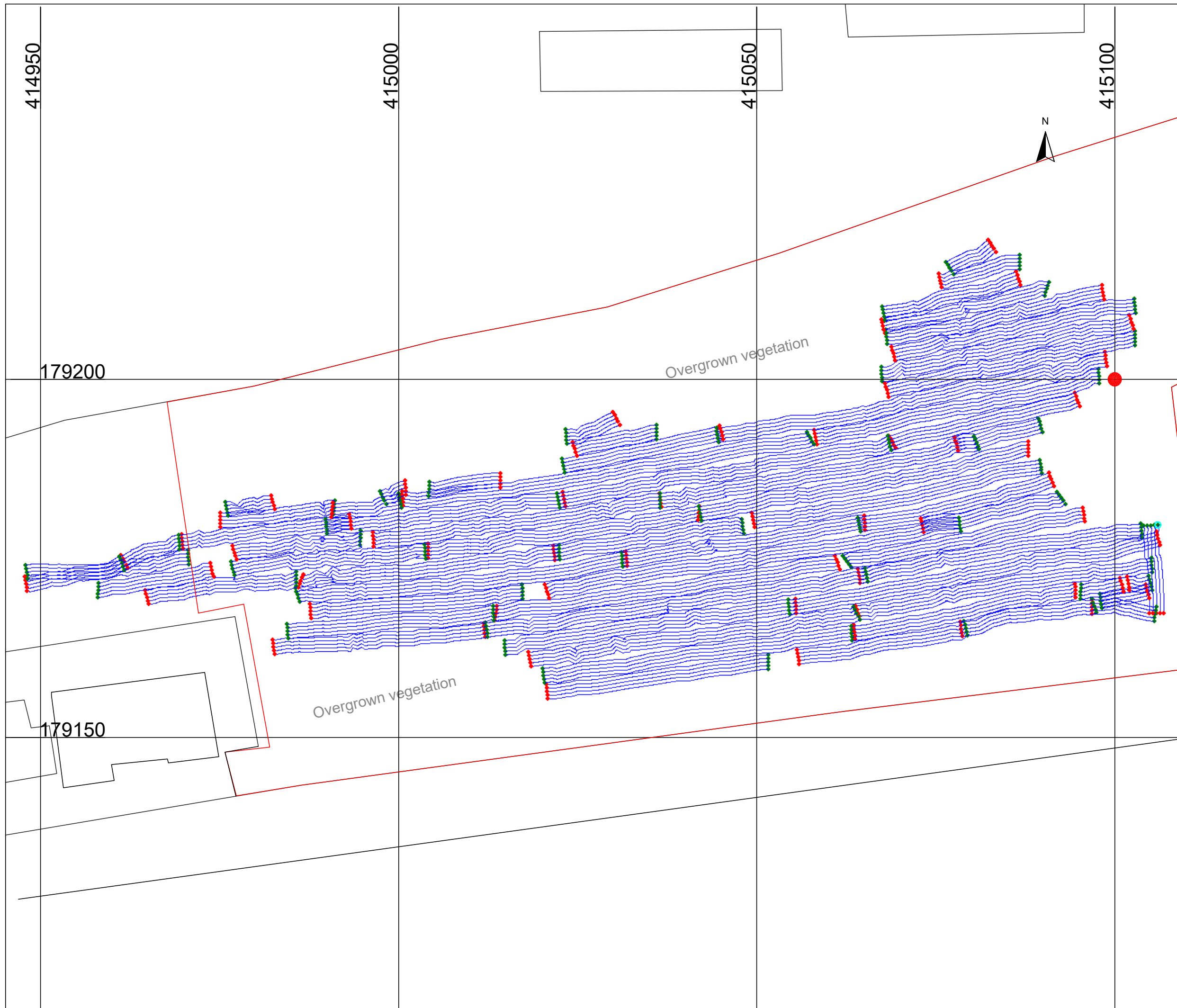


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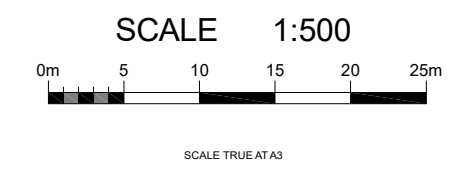
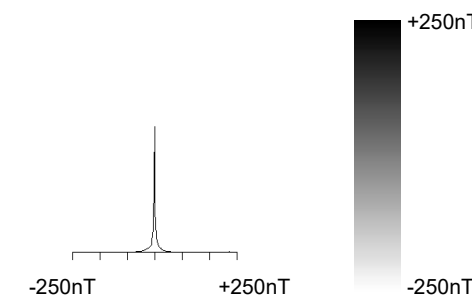
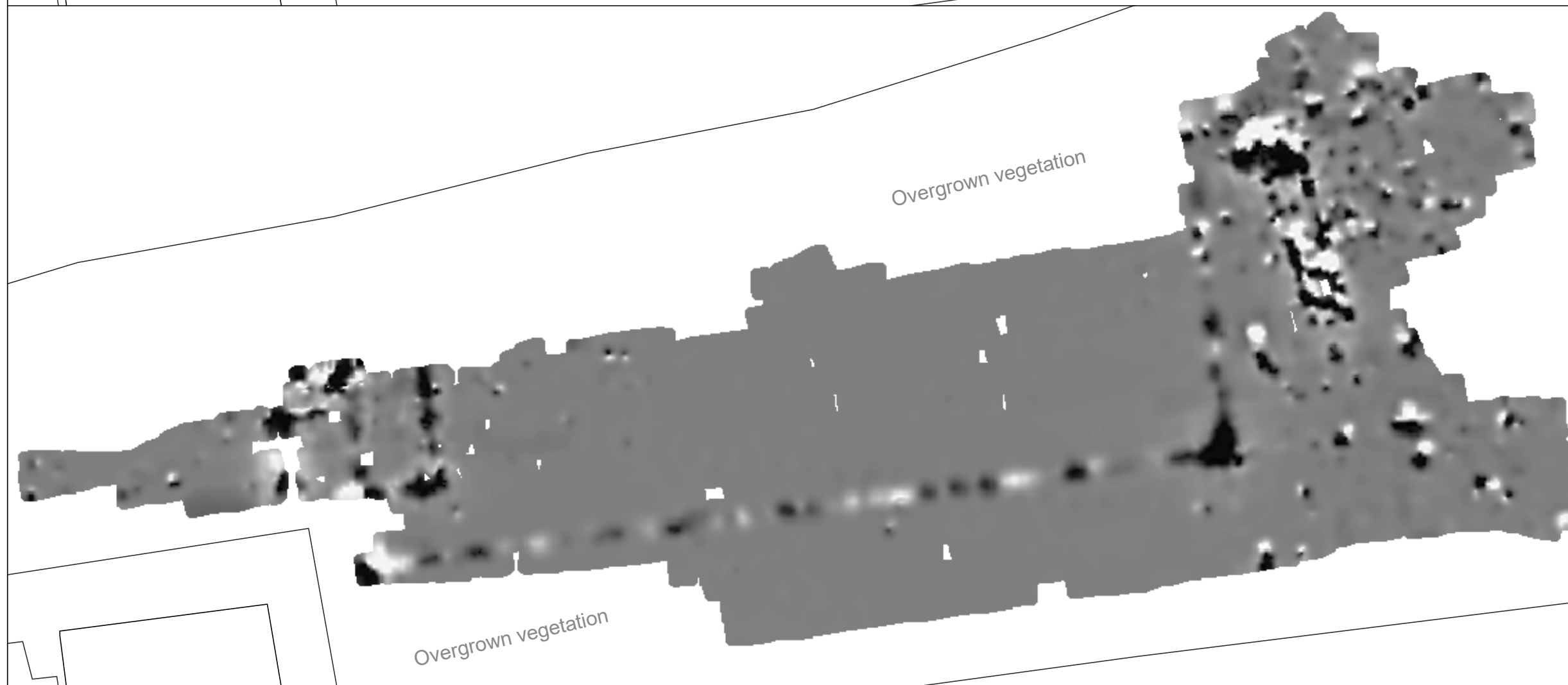
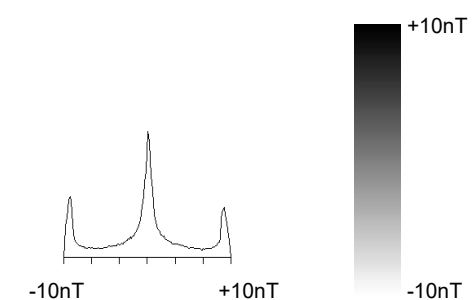
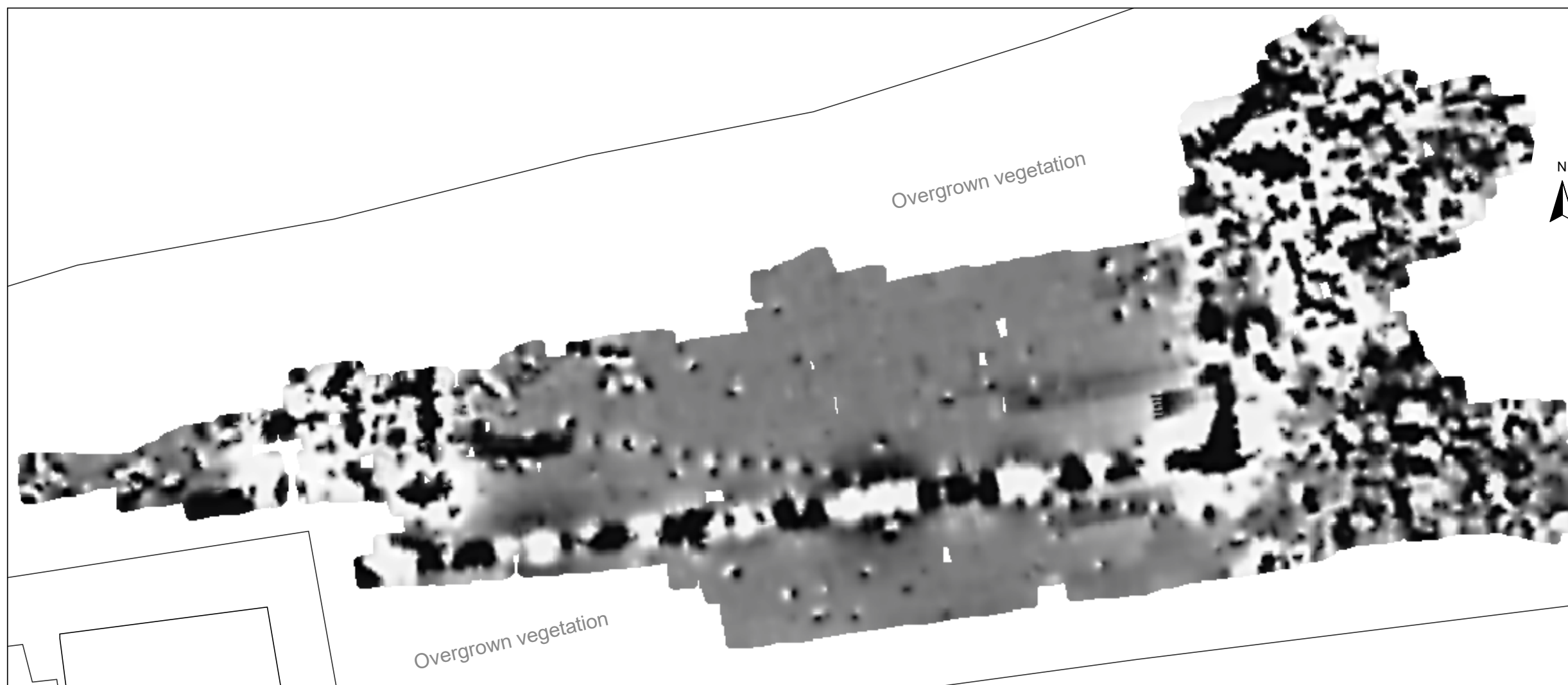
FIG 02





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Greyscale plot of minimally processed magnetometer data



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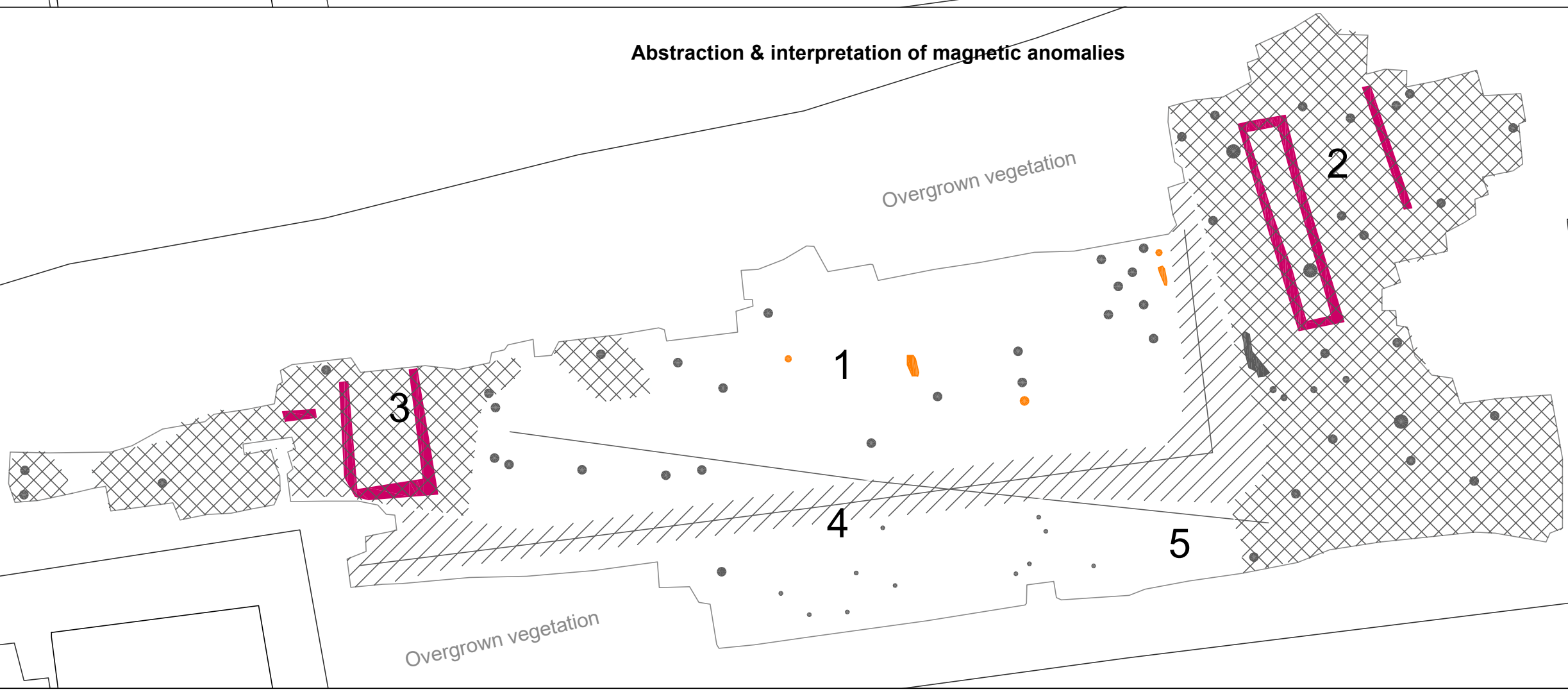
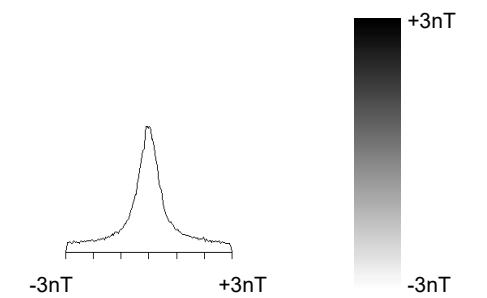
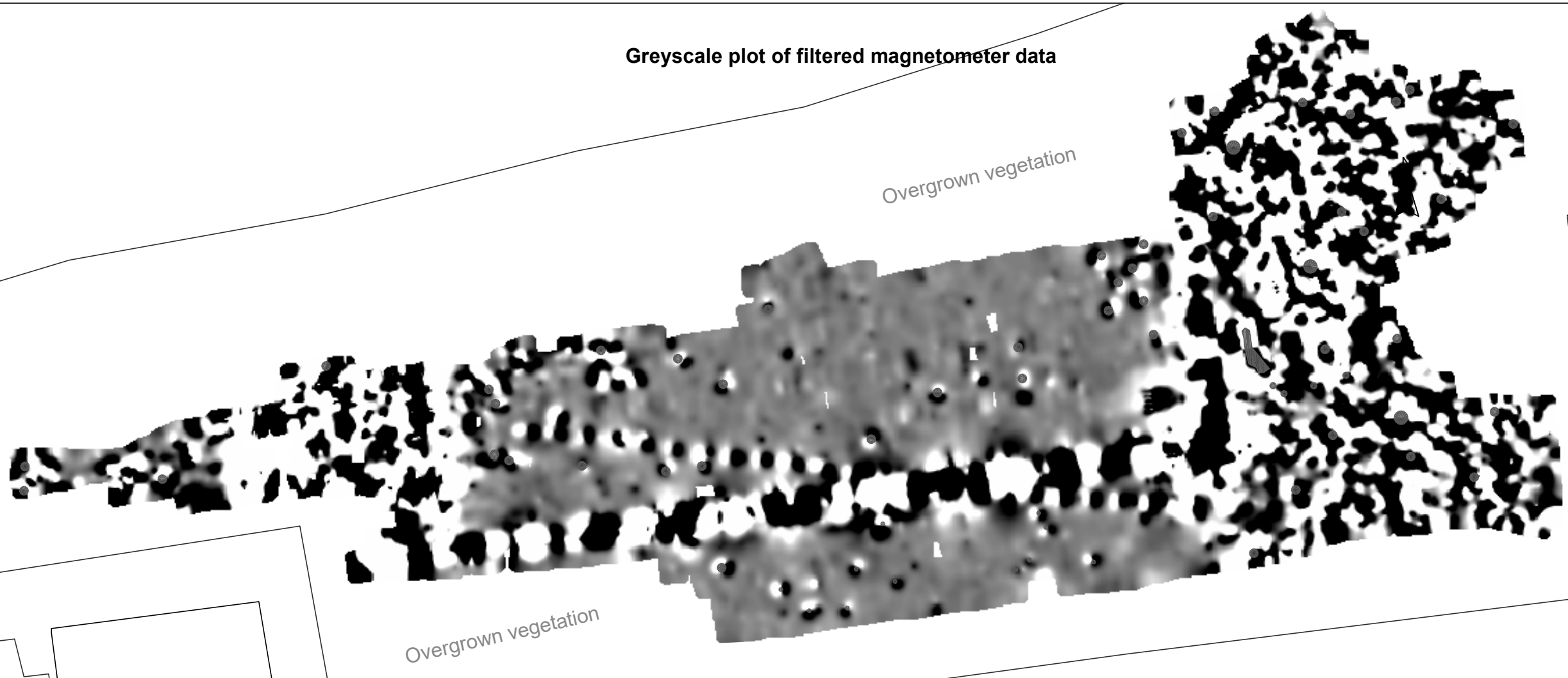
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FIG 03



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Greyscale plot of filtered
magnetometer data & abstraction
& interpretation of magnetic
anomalies



- Discrete positive response - of uncertain origin
- Positive linear anomaly - associated with 19th & 20th century structural remains
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

SCALE 1:500



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FIG 04