

**Land at Catsbrain Farm - Phase 2
Kingsdown
Swindon**

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Castlewood Commercial Properties

Kerry Donaldson & David Sabin

November 2022

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS LTD

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Swindon**

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SUMMARY

Detailed magnetometry was carried out ahead of a second phase of development at Catsbrain Farm, Kingsdown, Swindon. The results indicate the presence of a number of positive linear, discrete and amorphous responses. There appears to be some truncation of several linear anomalies, possibly indicative of infilled ditch-like features, by later agricultural activity, although their origin is uncertain. It is not possible to determine if a number of amorphous and discrete responses relate to anthropogenic activity or if they are associated with natural features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Survey background*

1.1.1 Archaeological Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Castlewood Commercial Properties to undertake a magnetometer survey of an area of land at Catsbrain Farm, Kingsdown, Swindon. The site has been outlined for a proposed residential development 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 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 Archaeological Surveys Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both company directors are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) and have therefore been assessed for their technical competence and ethical suitability and abide by the CfA Codes of Conduct. 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) (updated 2020) *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 at Catsbrain Farm, Kingsdown, Stratton St Margaret, Swindon. It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) ST 17850 89100, see Figs 01 and 02.
- 1.4.2 The geophysical survey covers approximately 2.5ha within two pasture fields divided by a post and wire fence. The land to the south was under development and associated soil dumping in the southern part of the site impeded survey. Hard standing and made ground are present in the north eastern part of the site adjacent to Catsbrain Farm. A well capped by concrete slabs was noted in the central part of the site. Electricity poles with steel stays are located in the western and northern boundaries of the western field.
- 1.4.3 The ground conditions across the site were generally considered to be favourable for the collection of magnetometry data. Weather conditions during the survey were fine.



Plate 1: Survey area looking south east with soil mound centre right

1.5 Site history and archaeological potential

1.5.1 The land immediately to the south has been previously subject to geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys, 2015) which located a number of anomalies that appeared to be associated with possible quarrying; however, evaluation revealed that these related to shallow periglacial features within the underlying limestone (Foundations Archaeology, 2015) and that linear features related to post medieval gullies and land drainage systems. In the wider vicinity prehistoric activity has been recorded at Kingsdown Crematorium to the west and Iron Age settlement at the Triangle site to the south.

1.6 Geology and soils

1.6.1 The underlying geology across the eastern half of the site is limestone from the Stanford Formation while the western half is sandstone, siltstone and mudstone from the Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (BGS, 2022).

1.6.2 The overlying soil across the limestone in the east is from the Sherborne association (343d) and is a brown rendzina. It consists of a shallow, well drained, brashy, calcareous, clayey soil. The soil overlying the mudstone in the west is from the Evesham 2 association (411d) which is a typical calcareous pelosol and consists of a slowly permeable, 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.

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® MX V3 6 channel cart-based system. The instrument has 6 fluxgate gradiometers (FGM650) spaced 0.5m apart with readings recorded at 20Hz. 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 ± 8000 nT, although the recorded range is ± 3000 nT, and resolution is around 0.1nT. They are linked to a Leica GS10 RTK GNSS with data recorded by SENSYS MonMX software on a rugged notebook 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 <100s.

2.3 Data processing and presentation

- 2.3.1 Magnetic data collected by the MAGNETO® MX V3 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 $\pm 3000\text{nT}$ and clipped for display at $\pm 3\text{nT}$. 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. 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 2021, 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 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 approximately 2.5ha.
- 3.1.2 Magnetic anomalies located can be generally classified as positive and negative anomalies of an uncertain origin, anomalies associated with land management, linear anomalies of an agricultural 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 Localised magnetic disturbance is associated with electricity poles, a transformer and steel fencing at the western edge of the site, there is also some disturbance close to the north western corner. The magnitude of the disturbance has the potential to obscure weaker anomalies should they exist in those areas. Small zones of magnetic debris are located on the eastern boundary adjacent to Catsbrain Farm, it is unlikely that these have obscured other anomalies.

3.2.3 The soil and underlying geology appear to support useful magnetic contrast, survey of other sites nearby has also shown useful results and demonstrates the potential for enhanced magnetic susceptibility associated with human settlement and other activities. However, there is also potential for naturally formed anomalies that may be difficult to separate from those of anthropogenic origin.

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. Negative anomalies are produced by material of comparatively low magnetic susceptibility such as stone and subsoil.
Anomalies relating to land management	Anomalies are mainly linear and may be indicative of the magnetically enhanced fill of cut features (i.e. ditches). The anomalies may be long and/or form rectilinear elements and they may relate to topographic features or be visible on early mapping. Associated agricultural anomalies (e.g. headlands, plough marks and former ridge and furrow) may support the interpretation. Land drains can appear in a classic herringbone pattern of interconnected multiple dipolar linear anomalies, or as parallel linear anomalies. The multiple dipolar response indicates ceramic land drains.
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 <u>does not include</u> 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 thermoremanent 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	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.

Table 1: List and description of interpretation categories

3.4 List of anomalies

Area centred on OS NGR 417850 189100 see Figs 03 & 04.

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(1) – Two positive linear anomalies are situated towards the centre of the site. They appear to have been truncated by a former field boundary and may relate to cut features.

(2) – A group of discrete positive anomalies are located in the southern part of the site. It is not clear if they are natural or anthropogenic features.

(3) – The north eastern part of the site contains a number of amorphous areas of magnetic enhancement. Although they are confined within the eastern field, which could suggest ground disturbance or soil dumping within this area, the boundary between the two fields corresponds with the junction between the limestone and clay geologies, and it is possible that they relate to natural features within the underlying limestone.

(4) – A number of positive discrete and linear anomalies are located towards the south western corner of the site. There appears to be possible truncation of the linear anomalies by ridge and furrow, but their origin is uncertain.

(5) – A zone of magnetic enhancement appears to surround a rectilinear area of low magnetic susceptibility. Although modern activity, such as a geotechnical investigation, could cause the negative response where sub-soil and bedrock has been brought to the surface, the origin of the anomaly is uncertain.

Anomalies associated with land management

(6) – A positive linear anomaly with associated strong, discrete dipolar responses along the length relates to a former field boundary mapped during the early 20th century.

Anomalies with an agricultural origin

(7) – Former ridge and furrow can be seen primarily in the western part of the site.

(8) – Parallel linear anomalies in the eastern part of the site appear to be a later phase of agricultural activity.

Anomalies associated with magnetic debris

(9) – Patches of magnetic debris along the eastern edge of the site relate to dumped material.

Anomalies with a modern origin

(10 & 11) – A positive linear anomaly (10) crosses the north eastern part of the site towards a strongly magnetic response (11) just to the west of the north south dividing field boundary. The linear anomaly (10) is a response to a pipe that extends towards a former well (11).

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The geophysical survey located a number of positive discrete, linear and amorphous responses, with the majority confined within the eastern part of the site, but with a small number towards the south western corner. Some of the linear anomalies appear to have been truncated by a former field boundary and ridge and furrow, and it is possible that they relate to former cut features. The discrete responses could relate to pit-like features; however, similar anomalies previously located to the south related to periglacial features and a natural origin is possible. Patches of magnetically enhanced material may also be of natural origin, but an association with ground disturbance is possible.

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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.

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:	J938-mag-proc.xcp	Dummy Value:	32702	Median:	0.00
Description:	Imported as Composite from:	Dimensions		Composite Area:	4.0151 ha
J938-mag.asc		Survey Size (meters):	256 m x 157 m	Surveyed Area:	2.3137 ha
Instrument Type:	Sensys DLMGPS	X&Y Interval:	0.15 m	PROGRAM	
Units:	nT	Source GPS Points:	Active: 785421, Recorded:	Name:	TerraSurveyor
UTM Zone:	30U	785427		Version:	3.0.37.0
Survey corner coordinates (X/Y):		Stats		GPS based Proce4	
Northwest corner:	417711.20, 189186.98 m	Max:	3.32	1 Base Layer.	
Southeast corner:	417967.10, 189030.08 m	Min:	-3.30	2 Unit Conversion Layer (UTM to OSGB36).	
Collection Method:	Randomised	Std Dev:	1.18	3 DeStripe Median Traverse:	
Sensors:	6	Mean:	0.04	4 Clip from -3.00 to 3.00 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	J938-mag-[area number/name].asc J938-mag-[area number/name].xcp J938-mag-[area number/name]-proc.xcp	Raw data as ASCII CSV TerraSurveyor raw data TerraSurveyor minimally processed data
Graphics	J938-mag-[area number/name]-proc.tif	Image in TIF format
Drawing	J938-[version number].dwg	CAD file in 2018 dwg format
Report	J938 report.odt	Report text in LibreOffice 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 POS DISCRETE UNCERTAIN	 255,127,0	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 relating to land management		
AS-ABST MAG BOUNDARY	 127,0,0	Line, polyline or polygon (solid or cross hatched ANSI37)
Anomalies with an agricultural origin		
AS-ABST MAG AGRICULTURAL	 Green 0,255,0	Line or polyline

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

Table 3: CAD layering

Appendix F – copyright and intellectual property

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**Geophysical Survey
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Swindon**

Map of survey area



Survey location



● Survey location

Site centred on OS NGR
SU 17850 89100

SCALE 1:25 000



SCALE TRUE AT A3

**Geophysical Survey
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Swindon**

Referencing information

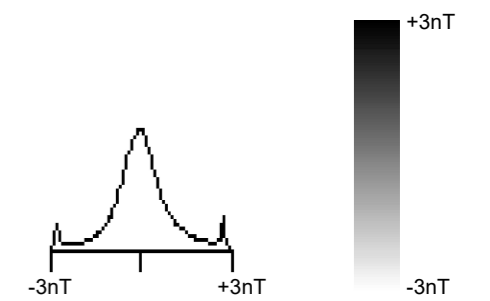
Referencing grid to OSGB36 datum at 50m intervals

- 417850 189100
- Survey tracks
- - - Survey track start
- - - Survey track stop

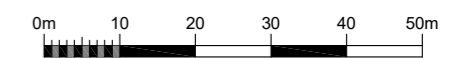


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**Greyscale plot of minimally
processed magnetometer data**



SCALE 1:1000



SCALE TRUE AT A3












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FIG 03

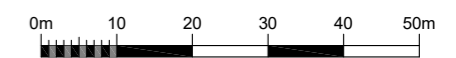
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**Abstraction and interpretation of
magnetic anomalies**

-  Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
-  Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
-  Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
-  Positive linear anomaly - former field boundary
-  Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
-  Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
-  Negative anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
-  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 1:1000



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FIG 04