

GSB
PROSPECTION Ltd

*Specialising in Shallow
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• *Rapid Assessment* •

• *Detailed Survey* •

• *Integrated Research* •

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
REPORT 2003/80**

**A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Somerset**

Client:



Wessex Archaeology

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SITE SUMMARY SHEET

2003 / 80
A303 Sparkford-Illchester Improvement Project

NGR: ST560 249 - ST600 259 (Approximate ends)

Location, topography and geology

The road scheme runs adjacent to the A303 road from c.1km to the west of West Camel to Sparkford. The road follows a ridge along the majority of the route with locally steep slopes extending to the north and south. The site soils mainly comprise calcareous clays that overlie Jurassic clay and limestone characteristic of the Evesham 1(411a) association. At the western end of the study area clays and loams of the Oxpasture (572h) association are present formed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shale drift (SSEW 1983).

Archaeology

Flint scatters and find spots of prehistoric to medieval pottery have been identified along the route of the proposed road improvement scheme. Cropmarks, soilmarks and earthworks have also been identified though most of the latter could relate to redundant boundaries and ridge and furrow that are likely to be of relatively recent date. However, an Iron Age settlement has recently been scheduled to the north of the A303 road to the west of Camel Hill.

Aims of Survey

The aims of the survey were to locate and identify the nature and extent of archaeological remains that may be present along the route of a proposed road improvement scheme. In particular, the section of the road route immediately to the south of a Scheduled Iron Age site was investigated in detail. The work forms part of an archaeological assessment being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

Summary of Results *

A number of anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded along the route of the road corridor. They comprise linear responses and clusters of possible pit features though most appear to be isolated in nature, or poorly defined and magnetically weak.

Survey to the south of a Scheduled Iron Age settlement site detected a number of linear responses and trends that might relate to field systems and smaller enclosures. There are also some suggestions of occupation areas. Again, the majority of the anomalies are magnetically weak and intermittent in nature. However, it is possible that the soil type of this region are responsible for the low level of response.

* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

2003 / 80
A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Improvement Project

1. Survey Areas

- 1.1 The survey comprised two elements: a total area detailed gradiometer survey covering 5ha to the south of a scheduled Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site, where previous work indicated remains might extend; and a sample survey comprising detailed gradiometer survey of 40% (8ha) of a further 20ha of the proposed road corridor. In total 13ha of gradiometer survey was conducted in seventeen fields. The location of the survey areas is shown in Figure 1, at a scale of 1:12500.
- 1.2 The survey grid was set out by **GSB Prospection** and tied in to existing boundaries using an EDM system. Detailed tie-in information has been lodged with **Wessex Archaeology**.

2. Display

- 2.1 Figures 2 to 9 present summary greyscale plots and interpretations of the results superimposed on the basemap, at a scale of 1:2500.
- 2.2 Figures A1 to A41 present the data for each area as X-Y traces, dot density plots and digitised interpretations at 1:500. For display at this scale, some of the areas have been subdivided but are discussed as a whole in the text below.
- 2.3 The display formats referred to above and the interpretation categories used are discussed in the *Technical Information* section at the end of the text.
- 2.4 Letters in parentheses in the text below refer to individual anomalies annotated on the relevant interpretation diagram.

3. General Considerations - Complicating Factors

- 3.1 In general, the ground conditions were good for survey; the fields are predominantly pasture and were free of obstructions at the time of the survey.
- 3.2 The clay soils that predominate over much of the proposed road scheme are problematic in that anomalies not associated with core occupation areas and industrial activity may not be detected by magnetometer scanning, the approach often applied to extensive geophysical survey on road schemes. In order to identify anomalies relating to minor anthropogenic activity, detailed magnetometer survey was employed in a sampling strategy that allowed a large contingency in the event that significant areas of archaeological activity were present.
- 3.3 The results of a previous walkover, fieldwalking and test pitting survey were reviewed, but no specific locations of interest were identified for survey. Sample areas were positioned to give a good overall coverage of the area under investigation; the section to the south of the A303 at the western end of the scheme was not sampled as the area was deemed too narrow to achieve meaningful results.

4. Results of Survey**Area 1**

- 4.1 A cluster of anomalies (A) was recorded at the eastern end of the survey area. The irregular nature of the responses suggests that they are natural in origin, though an archaeological interpretation cannot be discounted; they could represent a group of pits.
- 4.2 Several ill-defined and magnetically weak trends are indicated on the interpretation diagram. These could be of archaeological interest but they are more likely to represent ridge and furrow cultivation as the field was under pasture at the time of survey and some earthworks were visible.
- 4.3 A scatter of ferrous type anomalies has been recorded in this area that is contained within a moderate level of magnetic background response. The ferrous anomalies can be seen to form an area of magnetic disturbance in the northeastern corner. These responses lie close to water and feeding troughs therefore it is likely that they are associated with modern debris.

Area 2

- 4.4 A series of parallel linear anomalies aligned broadly north-south indicate former ridge and furrow cultivation. These are 'cut' at regular intervals by ploughing on an east-west alignment and presumed to be of a later date. Both groups of linear responses relate to existing earthworks and respect current field boundary alignments.
- 4.5 Compared to the previous area, a high level of magnetic enhancement has occurred in this field. It should be noted that such responses can occur where archaeological remains have been disturbed by agricultural practices. However, except for minor linear trends, no anomalies of archaeological interest have been identified and whilst it is possible that features have been ploughed out or they lie outside the survey area, this increase in magnetic enhancement may be natural or modern in origin.
- 4.6 A strong ferrous anomaly (B) recorded in the northwestern quarter of the survey area is due to a recent borehole construction.

Area 3

- 4.7 A low level of background magnetic response was observed in this field. A series of mostly parallel trends have been recorded in the eastern half of the survey. There are suggestions of small enclosures (C) but the anomalies are insubstantial and could be associated with recent ploughing.

Area 4

- 4.8 Dense scatters of small-scale ferrous anomalies have been recorded throughout the survey area. In some places these can be seen to cluster into areas of magnetic disturbance. This material could have been imported onto the site or might represent some form of modern disturbance.
- 4.9 An archaeological interpretation, albeit tentative, might be attached to the westernmost cluster (D). The anomaly is mainly positive in nature and could be burnt debris or a structure associated with industrial activity.

- 4.10 A number of linear trends have been recorded, most of which are parallel and share the same alignment as those recorded in Area 3. An archaeological interpretation cannot be ruled out but these anomalies are likely to be due to ploughing.

Area 5

- 4.11 Two linear responses (E) and (F), one less substantial than the other have been recorded in the centre of the survey area that may be of archaeological interest. However, given that they aligned with existing boundaries, it is possible that they represent a former field division.
- 4.12 Other linear responses and trends have been recorded elsewhere, but they are barely visible above background noise levels and they are likely to be agricultural in origin.

Area 6

- 4.13 A well defined pattern of parallel linear responses, aligned north-south, has been recorded in this survey area. These anomalies are due to ridge and furrow cultivation, the earthworks from which are still extant.
- 4.14 Intermittent linear responses are indicated on the interpretation diagram that may be of interest. However, these are equally likely to be due to ploughing.

Area 7

- 4.15 Two converging linear responses (G) and (H) run broadly east-west across the survey area that may be archaeologically significant. They have an interrupted appearance due to ploughing disturbance; ploughing trends can be seen to be aligned north-south.
- 4.16 A cluster of possible pit anomalies (I) has been recorded in the southeastern corner of the survey area. However, they are isolated and the interpretation is cautious; these anomalies may be due to modern debris or pedological variations.

Areas 8, 9, 10 and 11 represent the 5ha of detailed survey that lay outside the sampling scheme. They lie immediately to the south and in the case of Area 11 to the east of a Scheduled Iron Age Settlement.

Area 8

- 4.17 The magnetic characteristics and the topography in the area of a series of broad curving responses (J) in the western part of the survey suggest that they are natural in origin. However, it is possible that these anomalies are of archaeological significance; they might represent the remains of a ploughed out earthworks.
- 4.18 The majority of the linear trends are thought to be associated with ploughing but some could relate to former field boundaries and small enclosures associated with settlement. A single linear response (K) aligned north-south in the centre of the survey area could be a more recent land division and coincides with a 'dog-leg' in the boundary to the north of A303 road. Given that the pattern is far from clear the interpretation remains cautious despite the presence of Iron Age settlement to the north.
- 4.19 Ferrous disturbance along the northern edge of the survey area is due to adjacent field boundaries. A region of increased magnetic response in the centre of the survey area has been highlighted but the archaeological potential is low. Debris producing small ferrous anomalies is

present across the site and is assumed to be modern.

Area 9

- 4.20 A number of linear magnetic anomalies have been recorded in this area. They are accompanied by a group of possible circular or sub-circular enclosures that could also be of archaeological interest. Together, they suggest the presence of settlement remains, though most of the responses are poorly defined and intermittent in nature due to possible plough damage evidenced by two groups of parallel linear trends. As a result the interpretation remains cautious.
- 4.21 A pipe or drain has produced a strong ferrous response (L) in the eastern part of the survey area. At its northernmost point it coincides with a region of increased magnetic response; this is situated in the gateway and is therefore presumed to be modern in origin, such as a spread of debris.

Area 10

- 4.22 Two thirds of the area investigated is occupied by extensive magnetic interference that is presumed to be due to modern debris and disturbance. The area is noticeably higher than the surrounding fields perhaps suggesting that material has been imported onto the site. The western edge of the disturbance is well defined and coincides with a noticeable drop in the land and the alignment of a boundary immediately to the south and a trackway present to the north of the A303 road. This disturbance is most severe in the southeastern corner of the survey area due to the presence of a building and radio mast. The latter will have produced a localised area of noise and may have resulted in spurious anomalies in the data. This ferrous region will mask any anomalies produced by archaeological features that might be present.
- 4.23 A group of anomalies recorded in the western part of the survey area suggest the presence of archaeological features, in particular a possible ditched enclosure (M). To the north of this ditch anomaly are two broad but magnetically strong responses (N) and (O) that could relate to floor surfaces or broad pits containing strongly enhanced material. A third such area (P) could be present on the western edge of the survey area. These anomalies could relate to Iron Age settlement known to be present to the north of the A303 road.

Area 11

- 4.24 Scattered ferrous anomalies can be seen to increase in frequency towards the southwestern corner of the survey area. However, these anomalies are not considered to be of archaeological significance. They are likely to be due to modern debris in the plough soil.
- 4.25 Several magnetically weak linear trends have been recorded but these are probably associated with ploughing, though once again the presence of the known Iron Age site to the west may add potential archaeological significance to the results.

Area 12

- 4.26 A generally quiet level of background magnetic responses has been recorded in this survey area. A strong ferrous anomaly has been detected in the west but this is likely to have been produced by a modern object.
- 4.27 Several linear trends are barely visible above the background magnetic response level and are almost certainly due to recent agricultural processes. Two weak pit type anomalies are

highlighted on the interpretation diagram but modern or natural origins for these responses are more likely.

Area 13

- 4.28 Several discrete areas of magnetic disturbance are highlighted on the interpretation diagram. These are likely to represent ferrous objects of modern origin.
- 4.29 One anomaly (Q) is predominantly positive and could be due to a burnt structure, such as a kiln or hearth. It is adjacent to an intermittent linear response (R), which may be that which is noted in Trial Pit 140 (AC Archaeology), and some other broader anomalies thought to be due to localised pedological changes but for which archaeological origin cannot be totally ignored. Otherwise, there are no significant features suggested in the data and, therefore, the interpretation of anomaly (Q) is uncertain. It may also be due to a modern iron object buried at depth.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The gradiometer survey detected linear responses and clusters of pit type anomalies in several places along the route of the road corridor. The majority appear to be isolated in nature or poorly defined and the interpretation is cautious.
- 5.2 Denser concentrations of such responses were recorded in the fields to the south of a Scheduled Iron Age settlement (Areas 8, 9 and 10). The remains of possible field systems, smaller enclosures and some indications of occupation foci may have been identified. Again, the majority of the anomalies are magnetically weak and intermittent in nature.
- 5.3 Given the nature of the soils in this area it is possible that quite substantial features might produce magnetically weak and ill-defined features, even where occupation activity has occurred in the past.

Project Co-ordinator: F Robertson

Project Assistants: D Shiel, M Saunders, C Stephens & E Wood

Start of Survey: 13th - 23rd October 2003

Date of Report: 10th November 2003

References:

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

AC Archaeology 1992 *A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Road Improvement.* Unpublished Report

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The following is a description of the equipment and display formats used in **GSB Prospection Ltd (GSB)** reports. It should be emphasised that whilst all of the display options are regularly used, the diagrams produced in the final reports are the most suitable to illustrate the data from each site. The choice of diagrams results from the experience and knowledge of the staff of **GSB**.

All survey reports are prepared and submitted on the basis that whilst they are based on a thorough survey of the site, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Instrumentation

(a) Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36 / FM256 and Bartington Grad601-2

Both the Geoscan and Bartington instruments comprise of two fluxgate magnetometers mounted vertically apart at a distance of 500mm and 1000mm, respectively. The gradiometers are carried by hand, with the bottom sensor approximately 100-300mm from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT), or gamma. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. Generally features up to one metre deep may be detected by this method. Readings are logged at 0.25 or 0.5m intervals along traverses 1.0m apart, unless stated otherwise in the report. Having two gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m, the Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse. The *Grad601-2* has marginally greater sensitivity afforded by the increased fluxgate separation, unfortunately this also increases the instrument's susceptibility to external sources of interference.

(b) Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM15

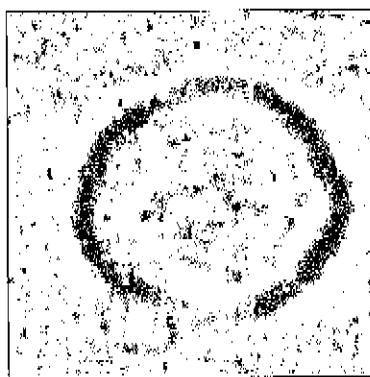
This measures the electrical resistance of the earth, using a system of four electrodes (two current and two potential.) Depending on the arrangement of these electrodes an exact measurement of a specific volume of earth may be acquired. This resistance value may then be used to calculate the earth resistivity. The "Twin Probe" arrangement involves the paring of electrodes (one current and one potential) with one pair remaining in a fixed position, whilst the other measures the resistance variations across a fixed grid. The resistance is measured in Ohms and the calculated resistivity is in Ohm-metres. The resistance method as used for area survey has a depth resolution of approximately 0.75m, although the nature of the overburden and underlying geology will cause variations in this generality. The technique can be adapted to sample greater depths of earth and can therefore be used to produce vertical "pseudo sections". In area survey readings are logged at 1.0m x 1.0m intervals, unless stated otherwise in the report.

(c) Magnetic Susceptibility

Variations in the magnetic susceptibility of subsoils and topsoils occur naturally, but greater enhanced susceptibility can also be a product of increased human/anthropogenic activity. This phenomenon of susceptibility enhancement can therefore be used to provide information about the "level of archaeological activity" associated with a site. It can also be used in a predictive manner to ascertain the suitability of a site for a magnetic survey. Sampling intervals vary widely but are often at the 10m or 20m level. The instrument employed for measuring this phenomenon is either a field coil or a laboratory based susceptibility bridge. The field coil measures the susceptibility of a volume of soil. The laboratory procedure determines the susceptibility of a specific mass of soil. For the latter 50g soil samples are collected in the field. These are then air-dried, ground down and sieved to exclude the coarse earth (>2mm) fraction. Readings are made using an AC-coil and susceptibility bridge, with results being expressed either as SI/kg x 10⁻⁶ or m³/kg.

Display Options

The following is a description of the display options used. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, it may be assumed that no filtering or smoothing has been used to enhance the data. For any particular report a limited number of display modes may be used.



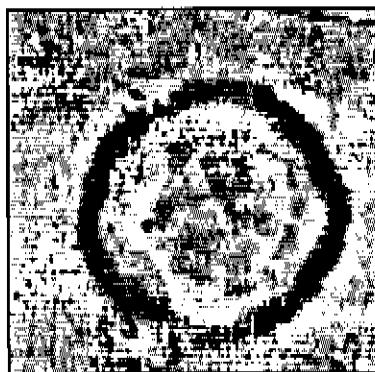
(a) Dot Density

In this display minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum will appear white, whilst any value above the maximum will be black. Values that lie between these two cut-off levels are depicted with a specified number of dots depending on their relative position between the two levels. Assessing a lower than normal reading involves the use of an inverse plot that reverses the minimum and maximum values, resulting in the lower values being presented by more dots. In either representation, each reading is allocated a unique area dependent on its position on the survey grid, within which numbers of dots are randomly placed. The main limitation of this display method is that multiple plots have to be produced in order to view the whole range of the data. It is also difficult to gauge the true strength of any anomaly without looking at the raw data values. However, this display is favoured for producing plans of sites, where positioning of the anomalies and features is important.



(b) XY Plot

This involves a line representation of the data. Each successive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a stacked profile effect. This display may incorporate a hidden-line removal algorithm, which blocks out lines behind the major peaks and can aid interpretation. The advantages of this type of display are that it allows the full range of the data to be viewed and shows the shape of the individual anomalies. The display may also be changed by altering the horizontal viewing angle and the angle above the plane. The output may be either colour or black and white.



(c) Greyscale

This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots or shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey-scale. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wider range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. While colour plots can look impressive and can be used to highlight certain anomalies, greyscales tend to be more informative.

Terms commonly used in the graphical interpretation of gradiometer data

Ditch / Pit

This category is used only when other evidence is available that supports a clear archaeological interpretation e.g. cropmarks or excavation.

Archaeology

This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the response is clearly or very probably archaeological but where no supporting evidence exists. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age. If a more precise archaeological interpretation is possible then it will be indicated in the accompanying text.

? Archaeology

The interpretation of such anomalies is often tentative, with the anomalies exhibiting either weak signal strength or forming incomplete archaeological patterns. They may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.

Areas of Increased Magnetic Response

These responses show no visual indications on the ground surface and are considered to have some archaeological potential.

Industrial

Strong magnetic anomalies, that due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.

Natural

These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions e.g. palaeochannels or magnetic gravels.

? Natural

These are anomalies that are likely to be natural in origin i.e geological or pedological.

Ridge and Furrow

These are regular and broad linear anomalies that are presumed to be the result of ancient cultivation. In some cases the response may be the result of modern activity.

Ploughing Trend

These are isolated or grouped linear responses. They are normally narrow and are presumed modern when aligned to current field boundaries or following present ploughing.

Trend

This is usually an ill-defined, weak, isolated or obscured linear anomaly of unknown cause or date.

Areas of Magnetic Disturbance

These responses are commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials are present e.g. brick rubble. They are presumed to be modern.

Ferrous Response

This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.

NB This is by no means an exhaustive list and other categories may be used as necessary.

List of Figures

Report Section

Figure 1	Location of Survey Areas	1:12500
Figure 2	Areas 1-4: Summary Greyscale Image	1:2500
Figure 3	Areas 1-4: Summary Interpretation Diagram	1:2500
Figure 4	Areas 5-7: Summary Greyscale Image	1:2500
Figure 5	Areas 5-7: Summary Interpretation Diagram	1:2500
Figure 6	Areas 8-11: Summary Greyscale Image	1:2500
Figure 7	Areas 8-11: Summary Interpretation Diagram	1:2500
Figure 8	Areas 12 & 13: Summary Greyscale Image	1:2500
Figure 9	Areas 12 & 13: Summary Interpretation Diagram	1:2500

Archive Section

Figure A1	Area 1: XY Trace, Dot Density Plot & Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A2	Area 2: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A3	Area 2: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A4	Area 3A: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A5	Area 3A: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A6	Area 3B: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A7	Area 3B: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A8	Area 4A: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A9	Area 4A: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A10	Area 4A: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A11	Area 4B: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A12	Area 4B: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A13	Area 4B: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A14	Area 5: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A15	Area 5: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A16	Area 5: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A17	Area 6: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A18	Area 6: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A19	Area 7: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A20	Area 7: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A21	Area 7: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A22	Area 8A: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A23	Area 8A: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A24	Area 8A: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A25	Area 8B: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A26	Area 8B: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A27	Area 8B: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A28	Area 9A: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A29	Area 9A: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A30	Area 9A: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A31	Area 9B: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A32	Area 9B: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A33	Area 10A: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A34	Area 10A: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A35	Area 10B: XY Trace, Dot Density Plot & Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A36	Area 11: XY Trace, Dot Density Plot & Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A37	Area 12: XY Trace & Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A38	Area 12: Interpretation Diagram	1:500
Figure A39	Area 13: XY Trace	1:500
Figure A40	Area 13: Dot Density Plot	1:500
Figure A41	Area 13: Interpretation Diagram	1:500

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PROJECT: 2003/80 A303 SPARKFORD - ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Based on digital mapping provided by Wessex Archaeology



Figure 2



Figure 4

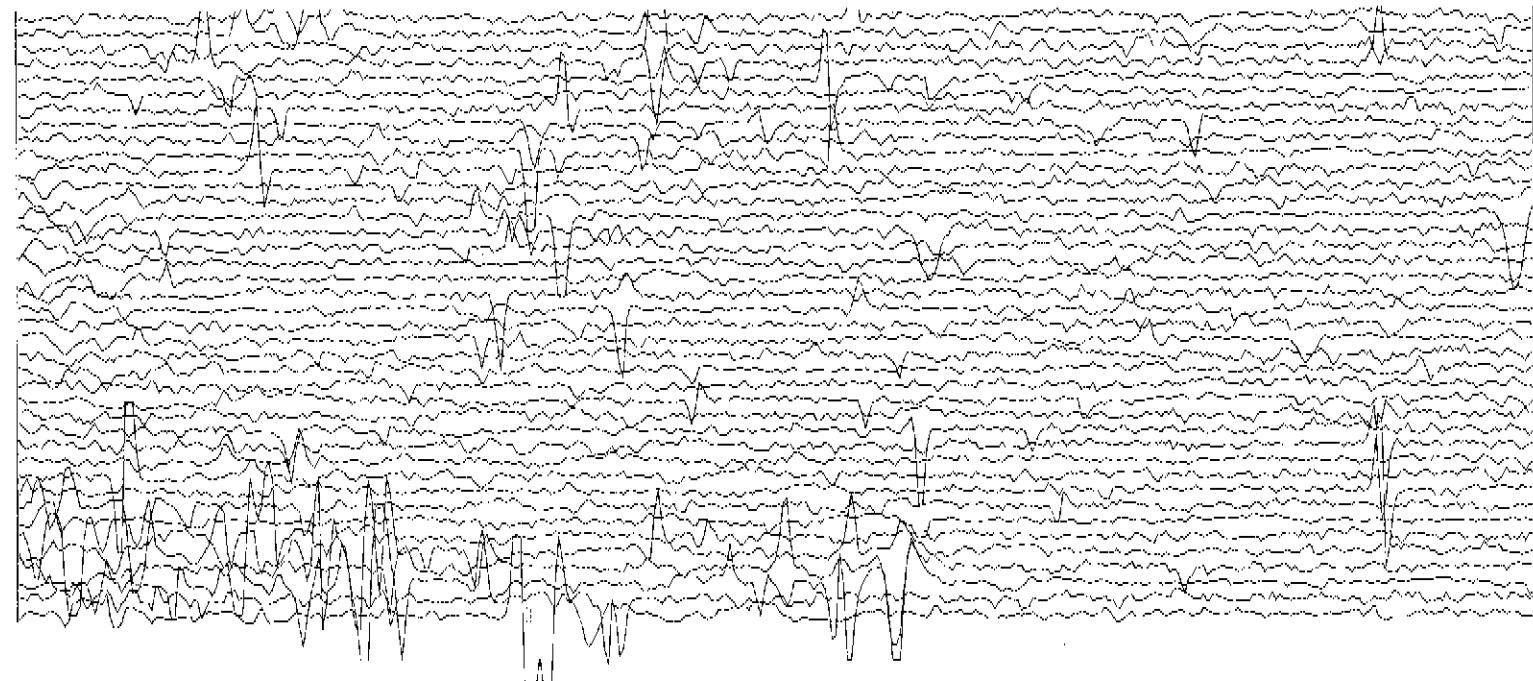
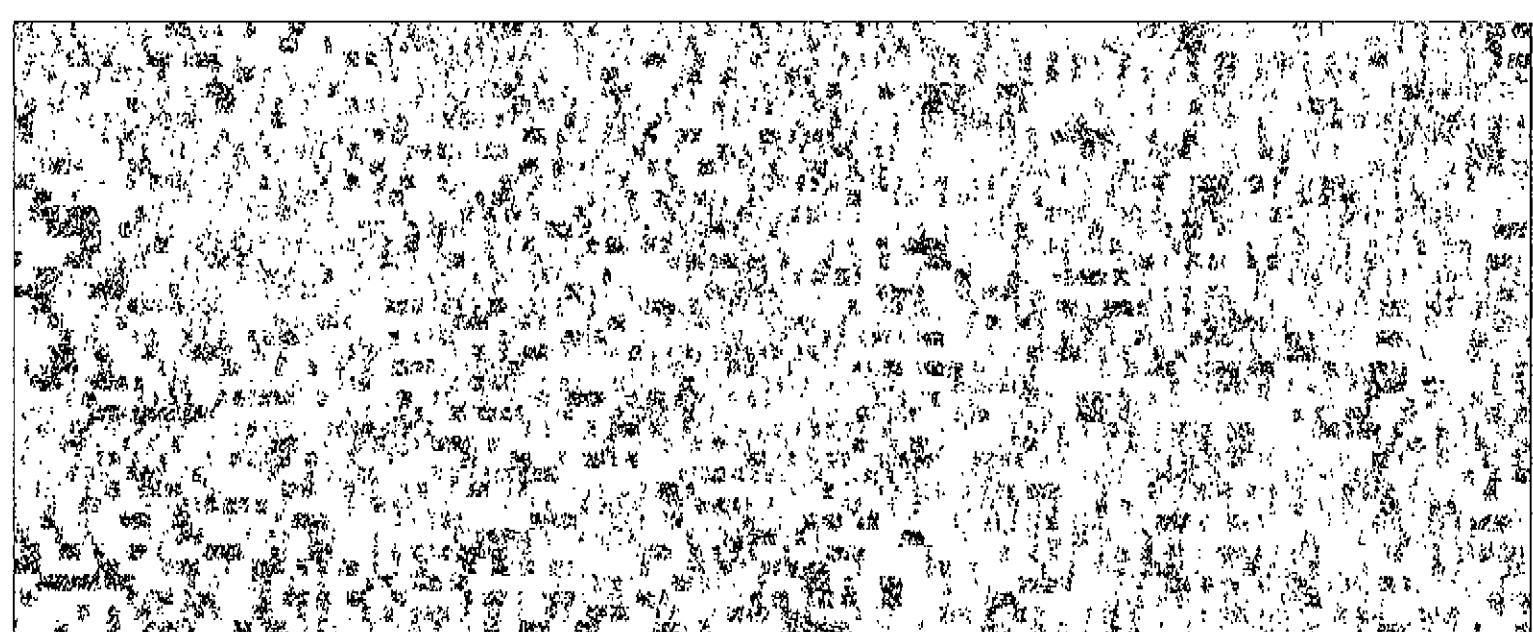
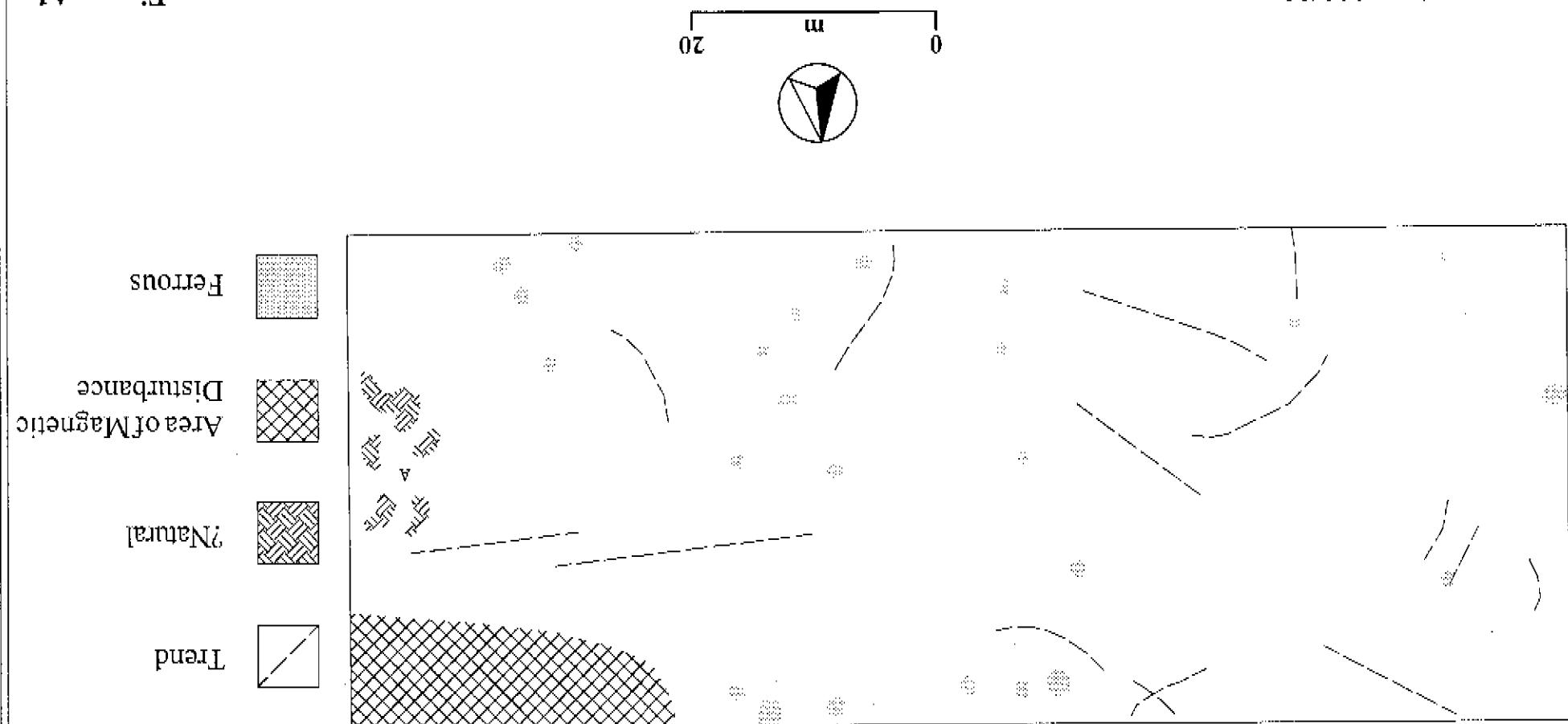


Figure 6

Figure 8



Figure A1



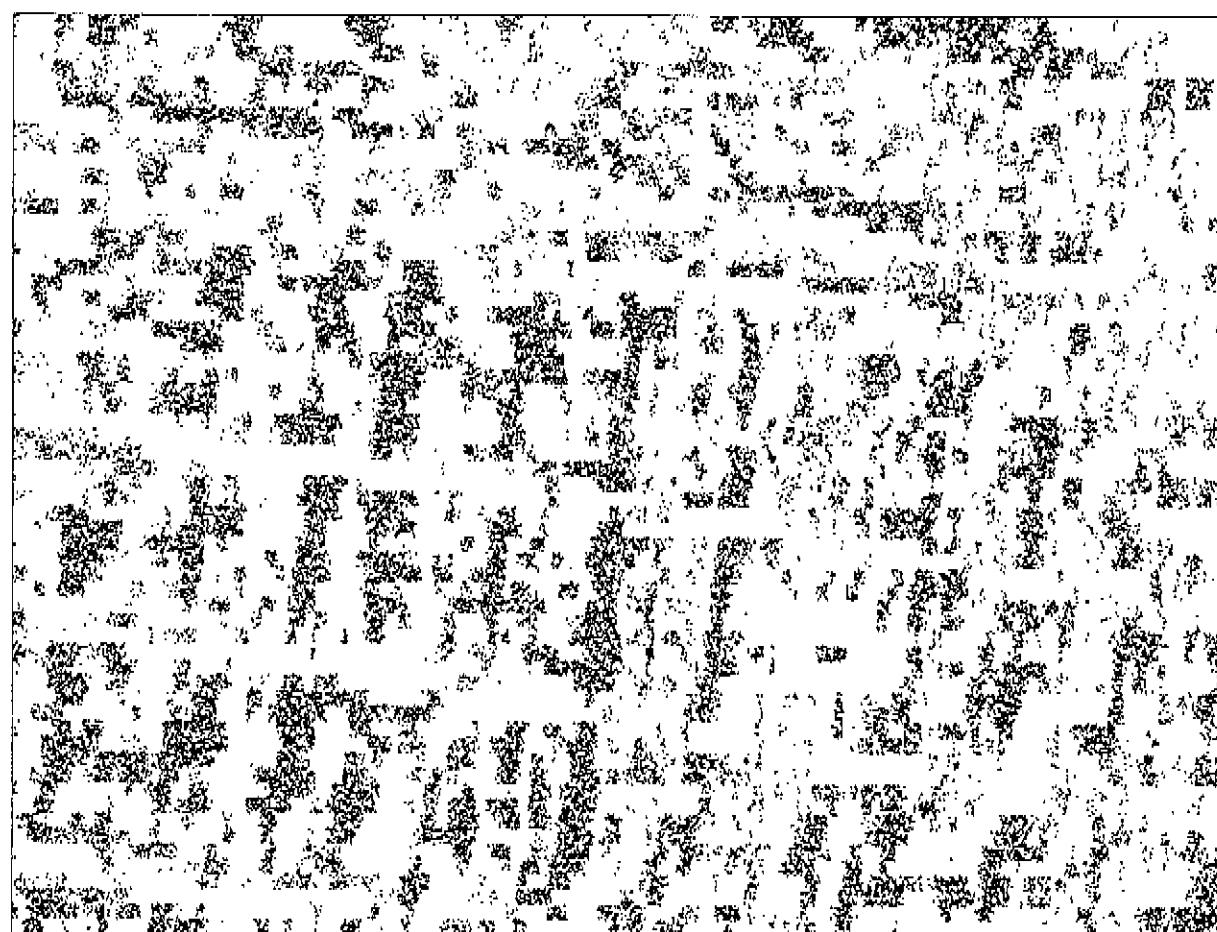
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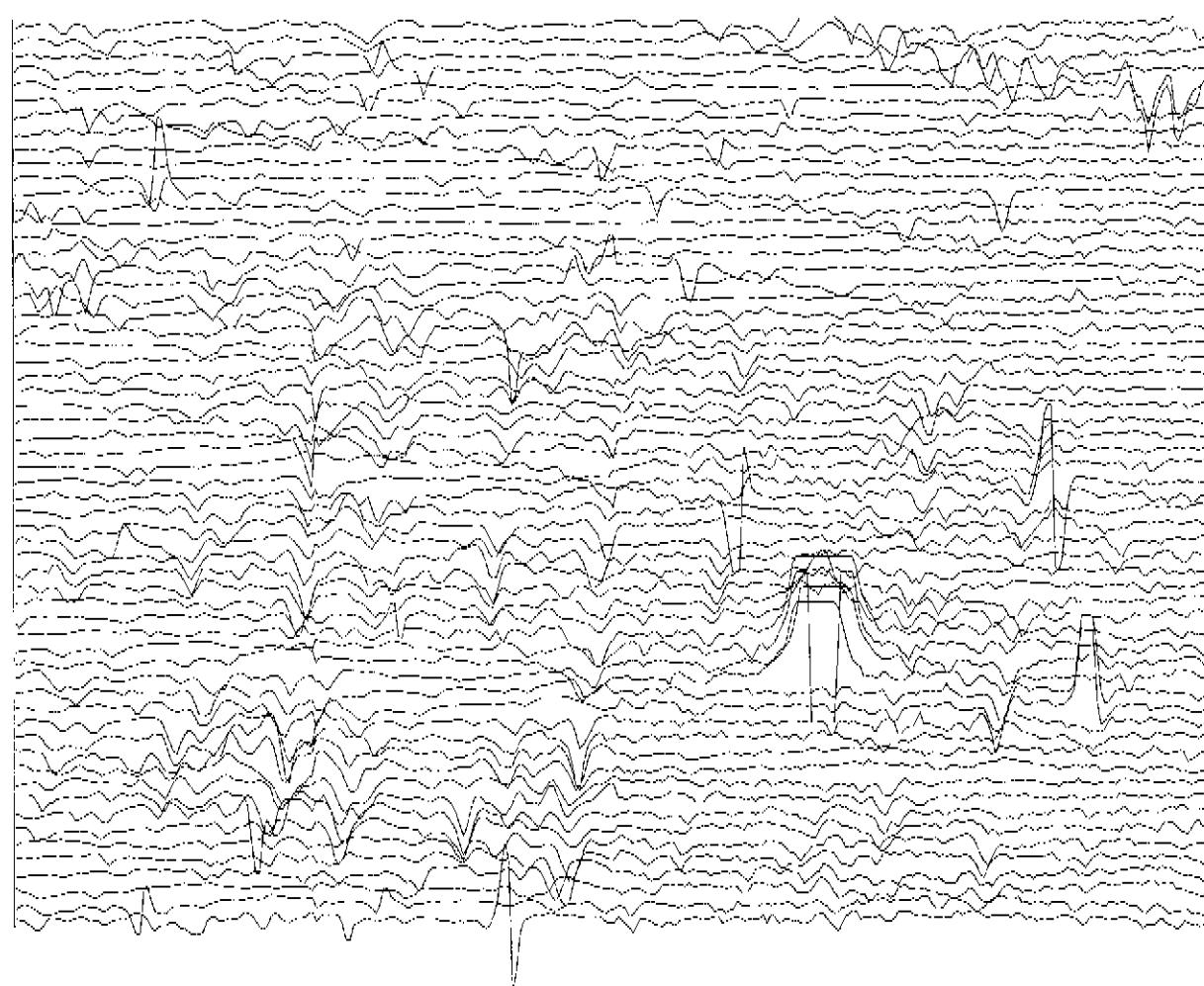
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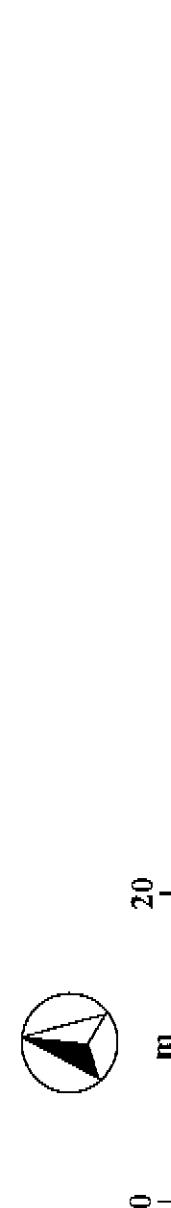


Area 2

A303 SPARKFORD-HCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

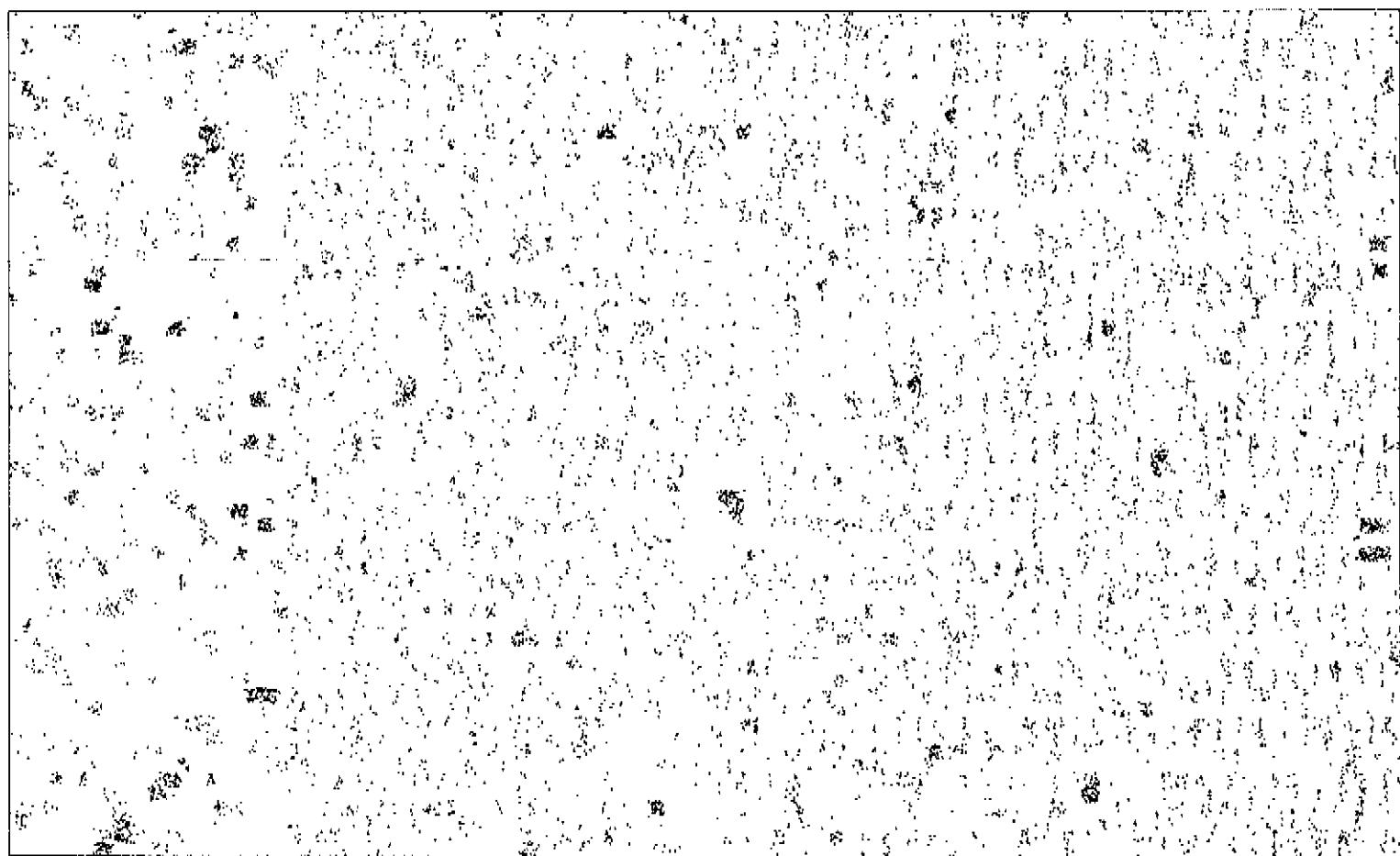
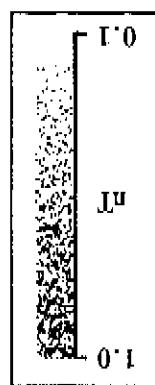
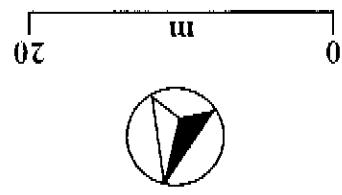
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Area 2



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Figure A3



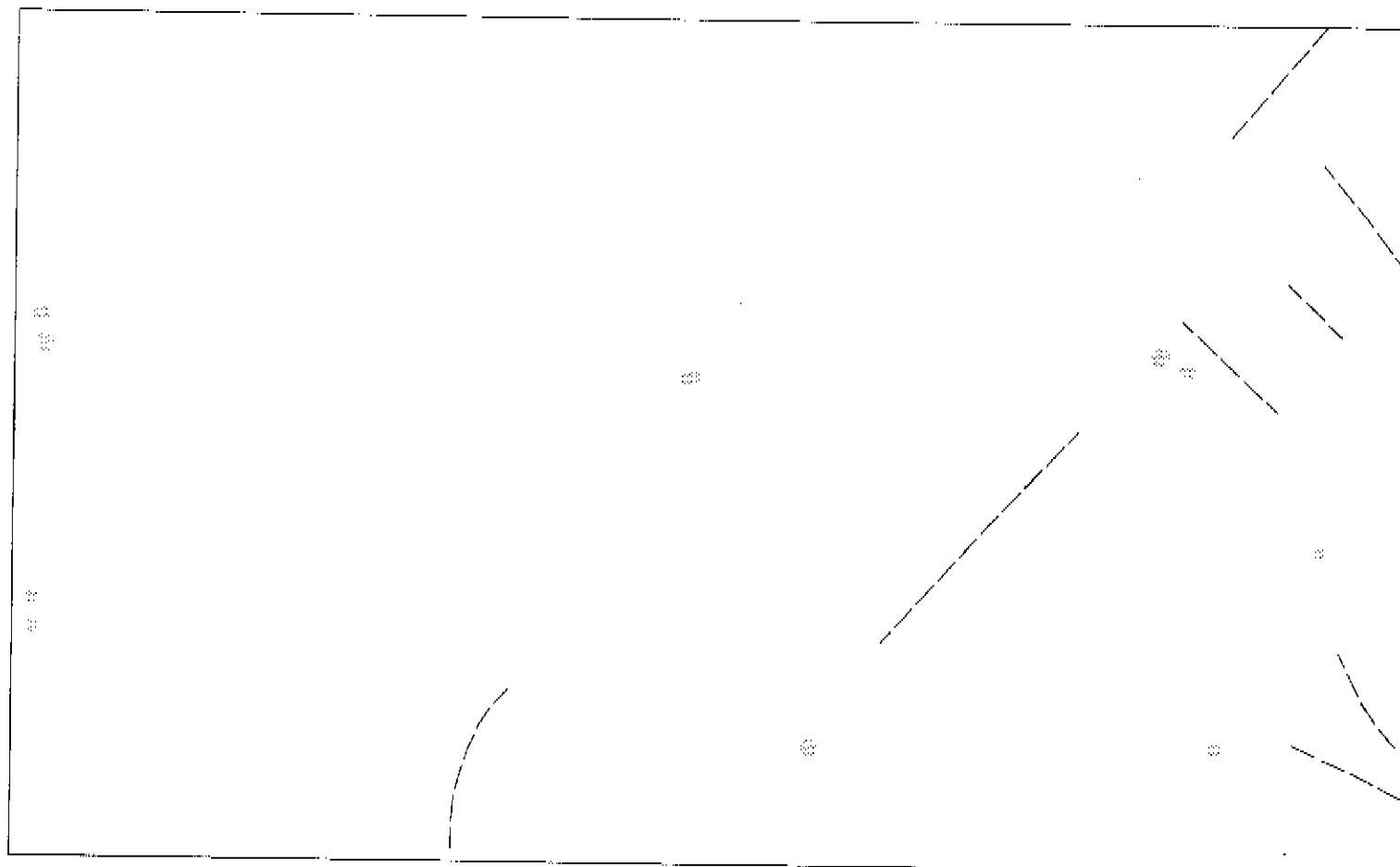
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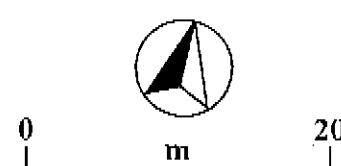
Area 3A

A303 SPARKFORD-LICESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

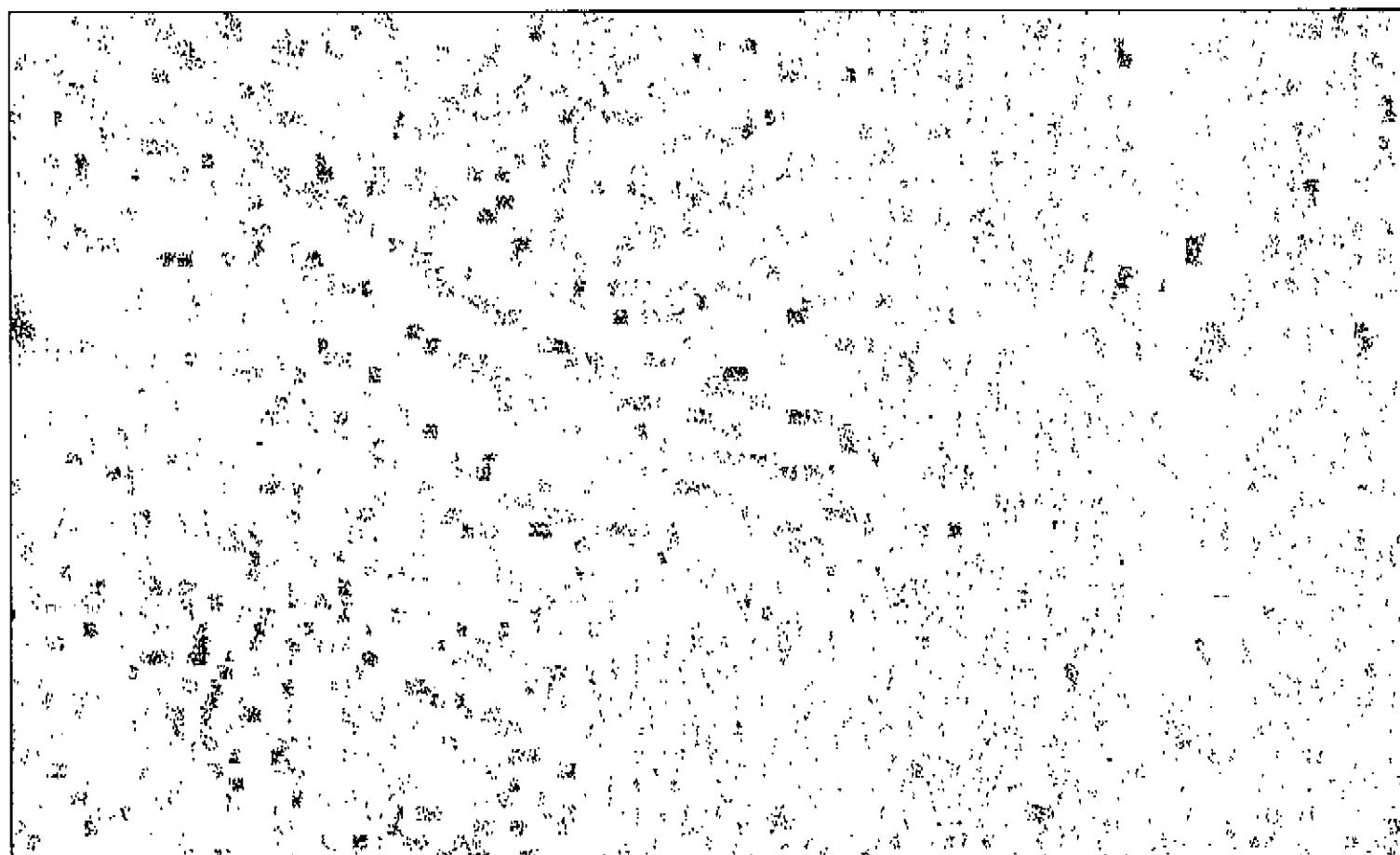
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Area 3A



-  Trend
-  Ferrous



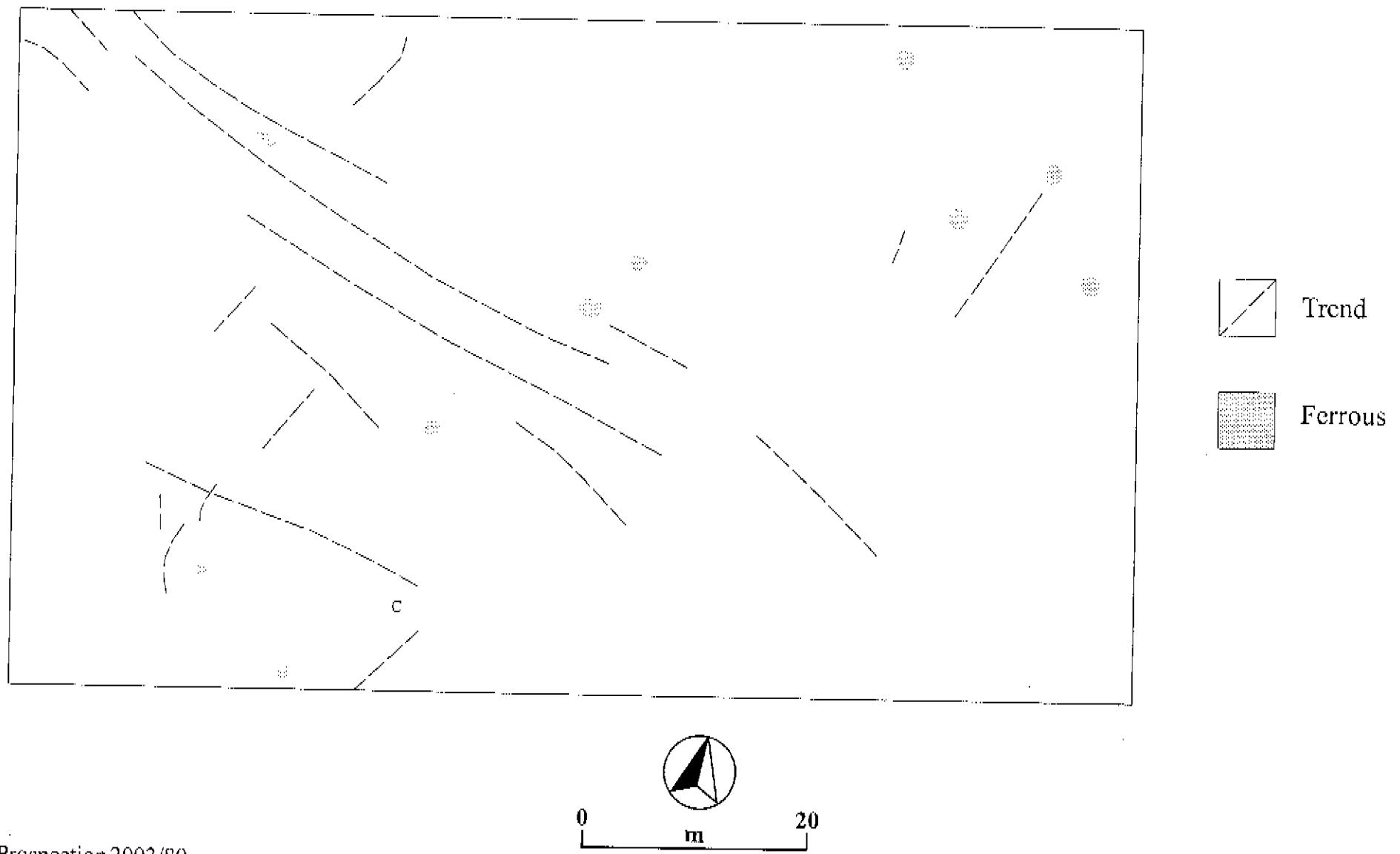
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Area 3B



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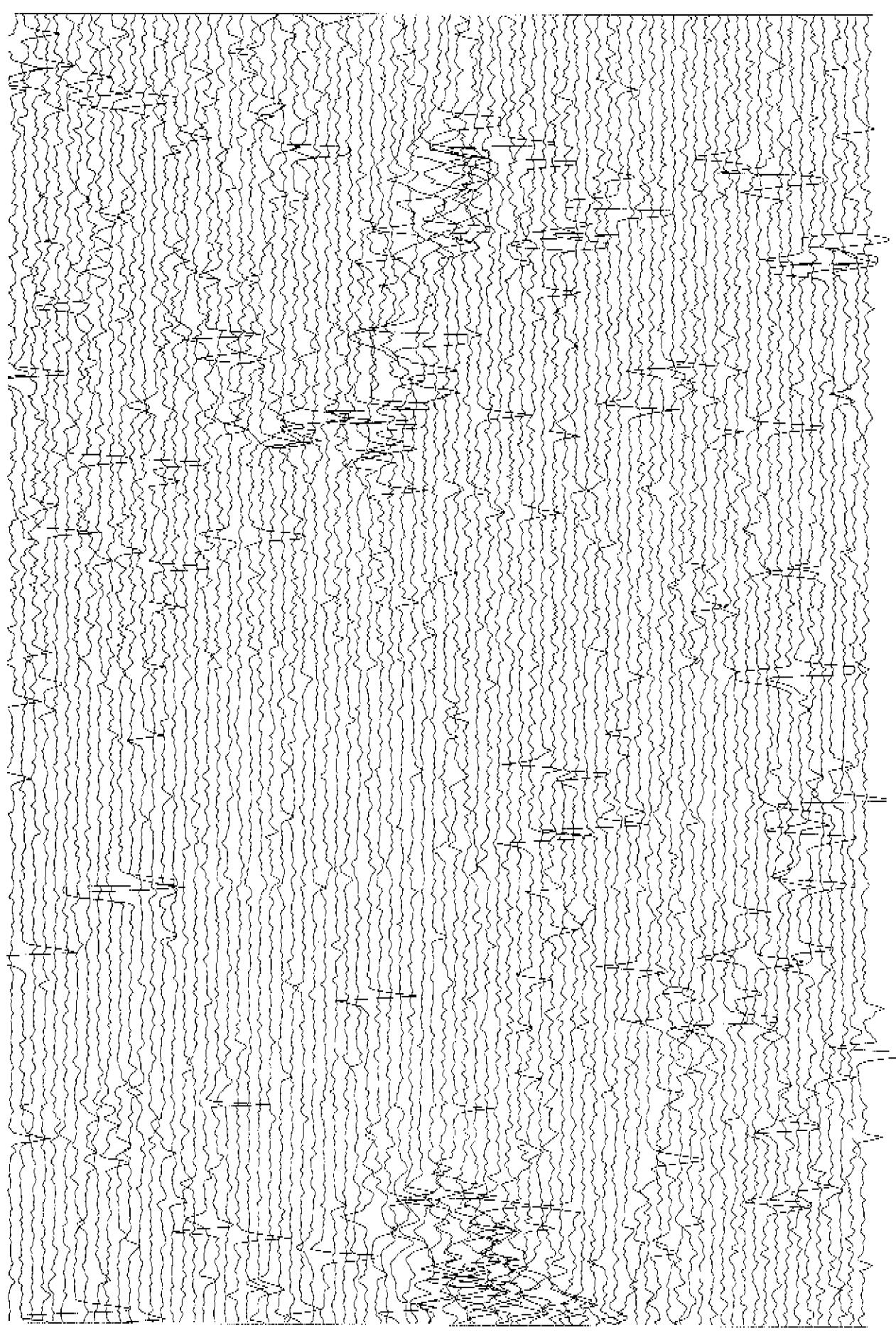
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Area 3B



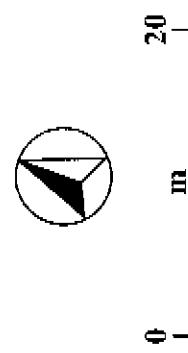
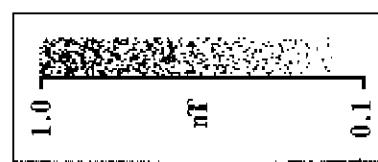
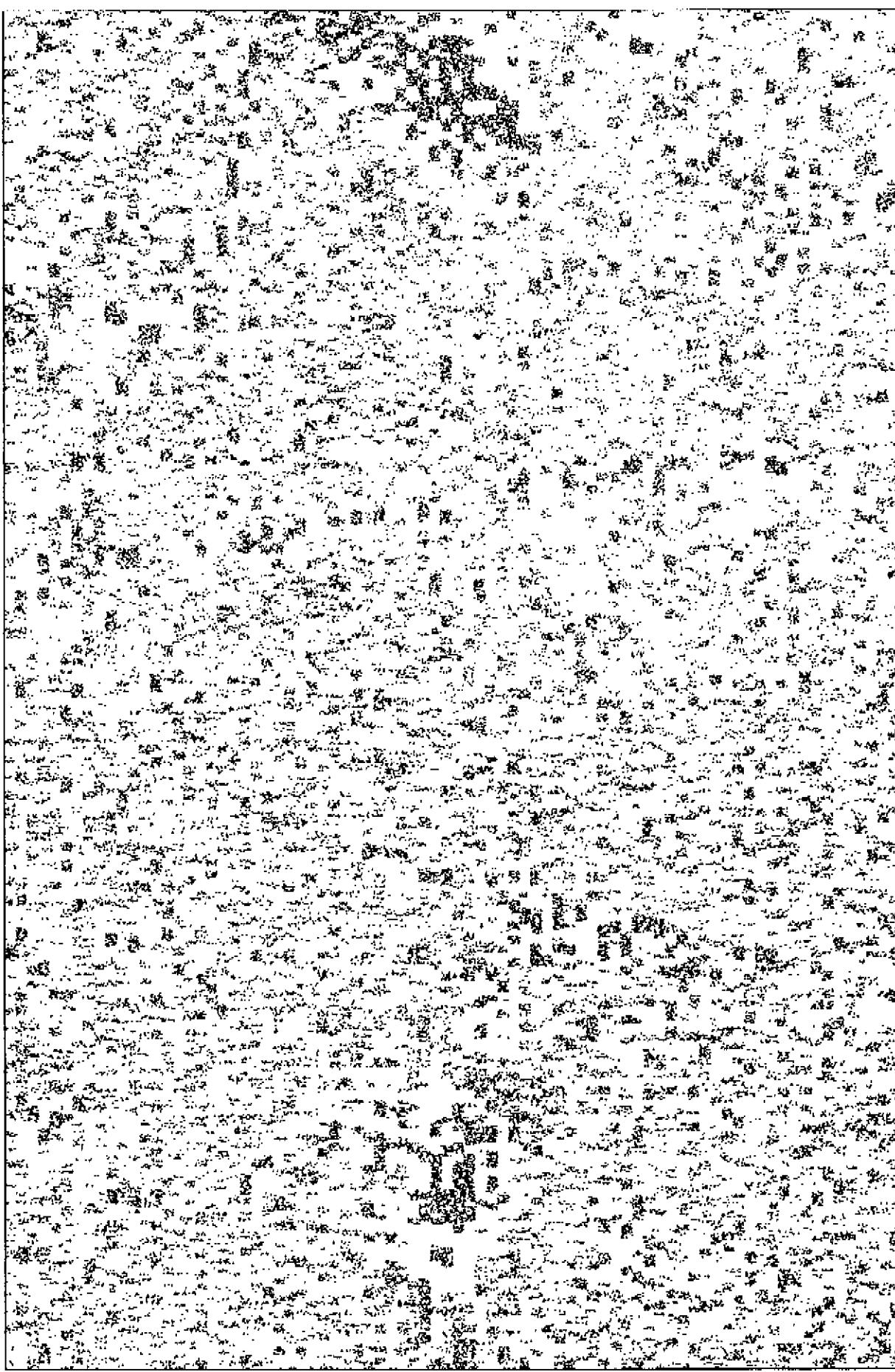
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Area 4A

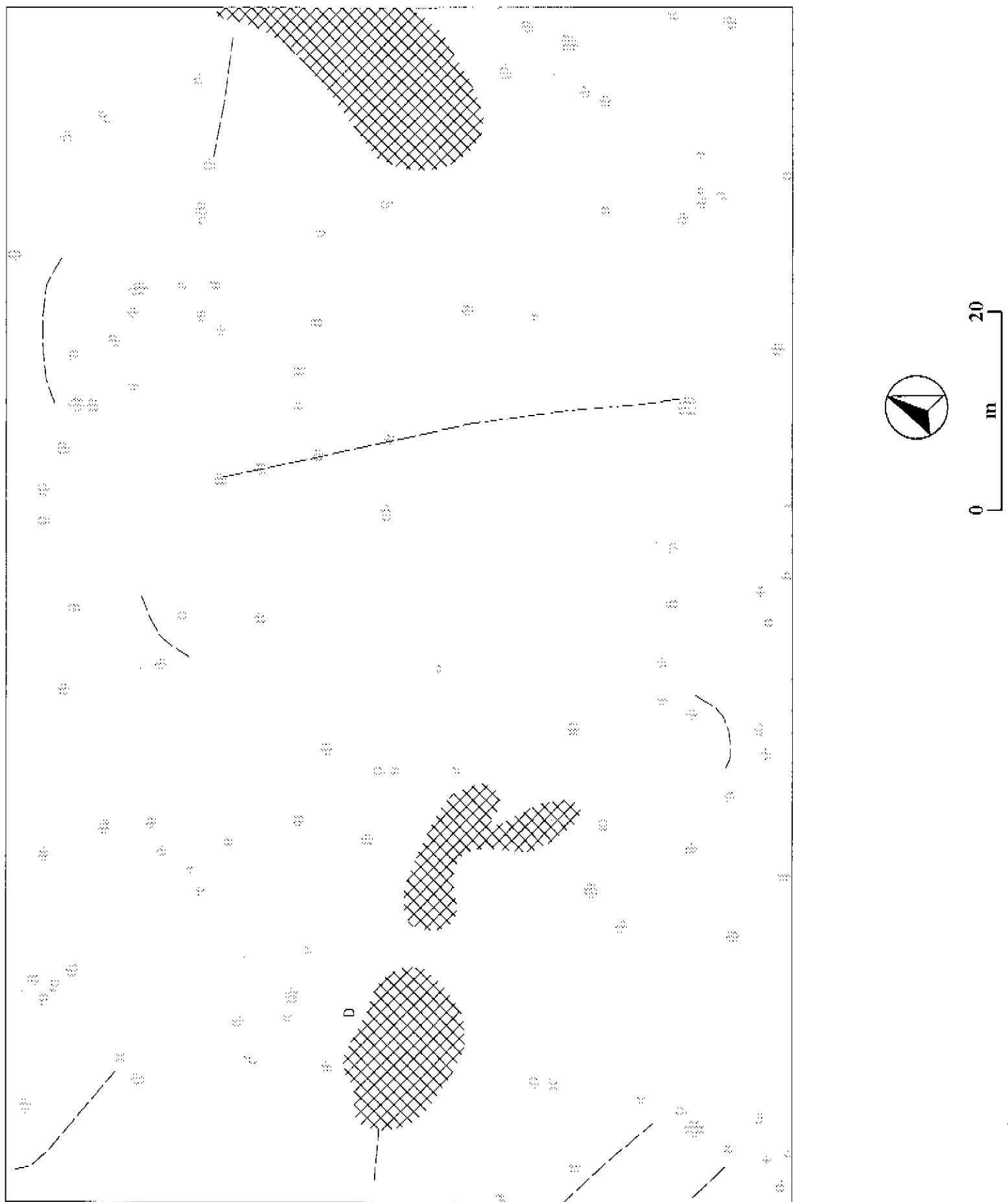


15 nT

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 4A



A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 4A

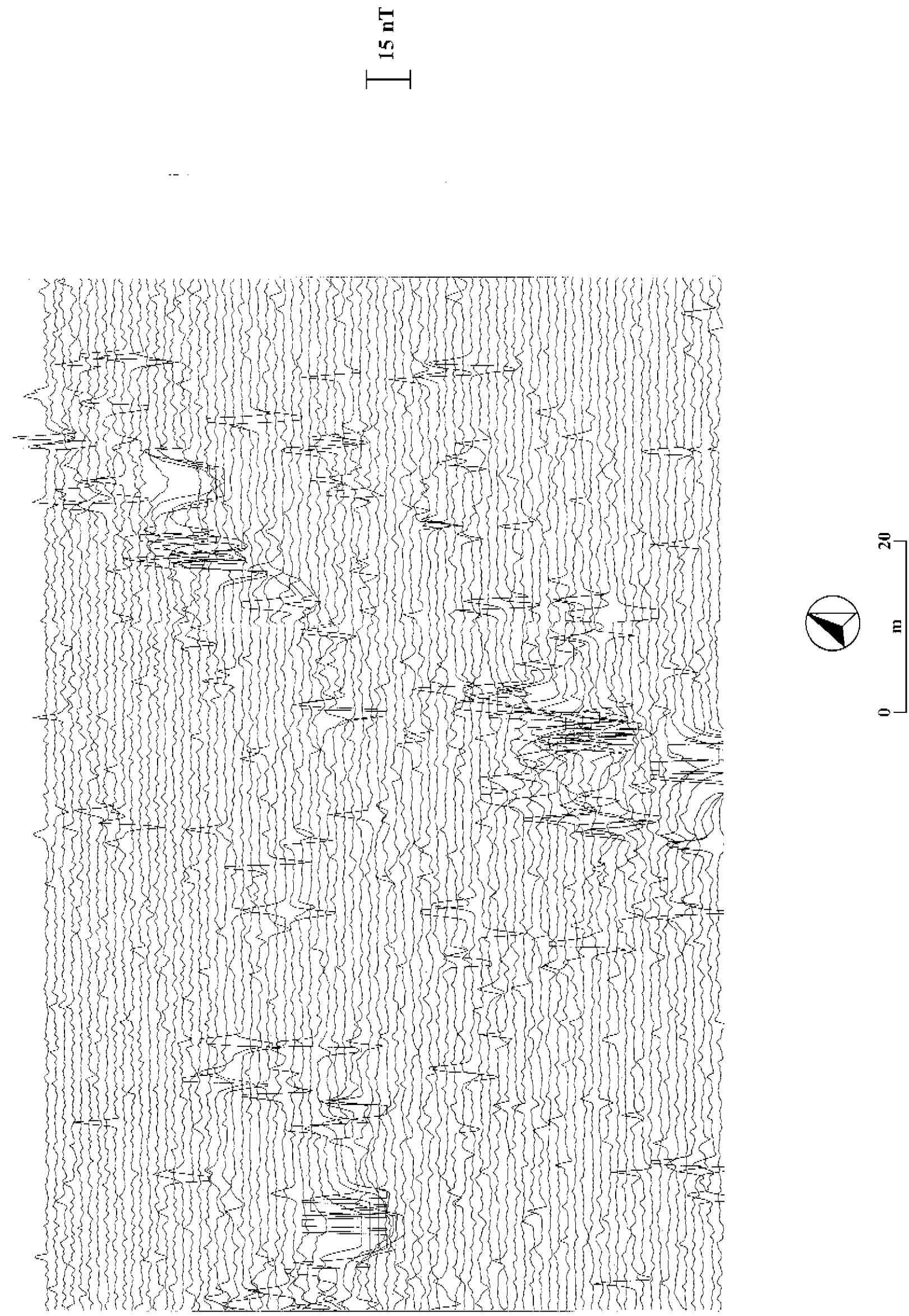


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Figure A10

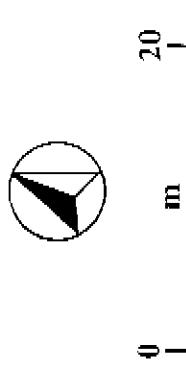
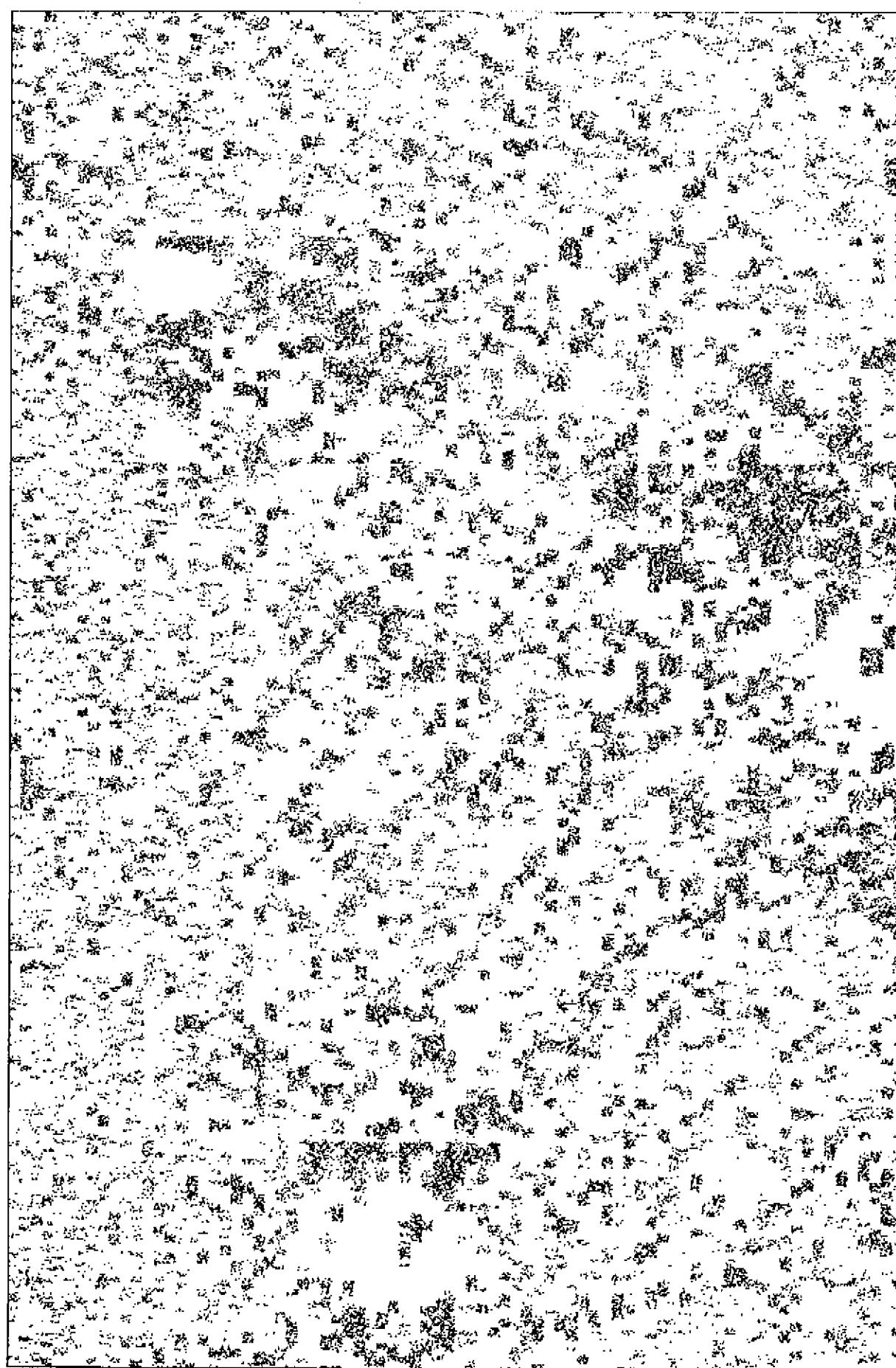
A303 SPARKFORD-HLCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Area 4B

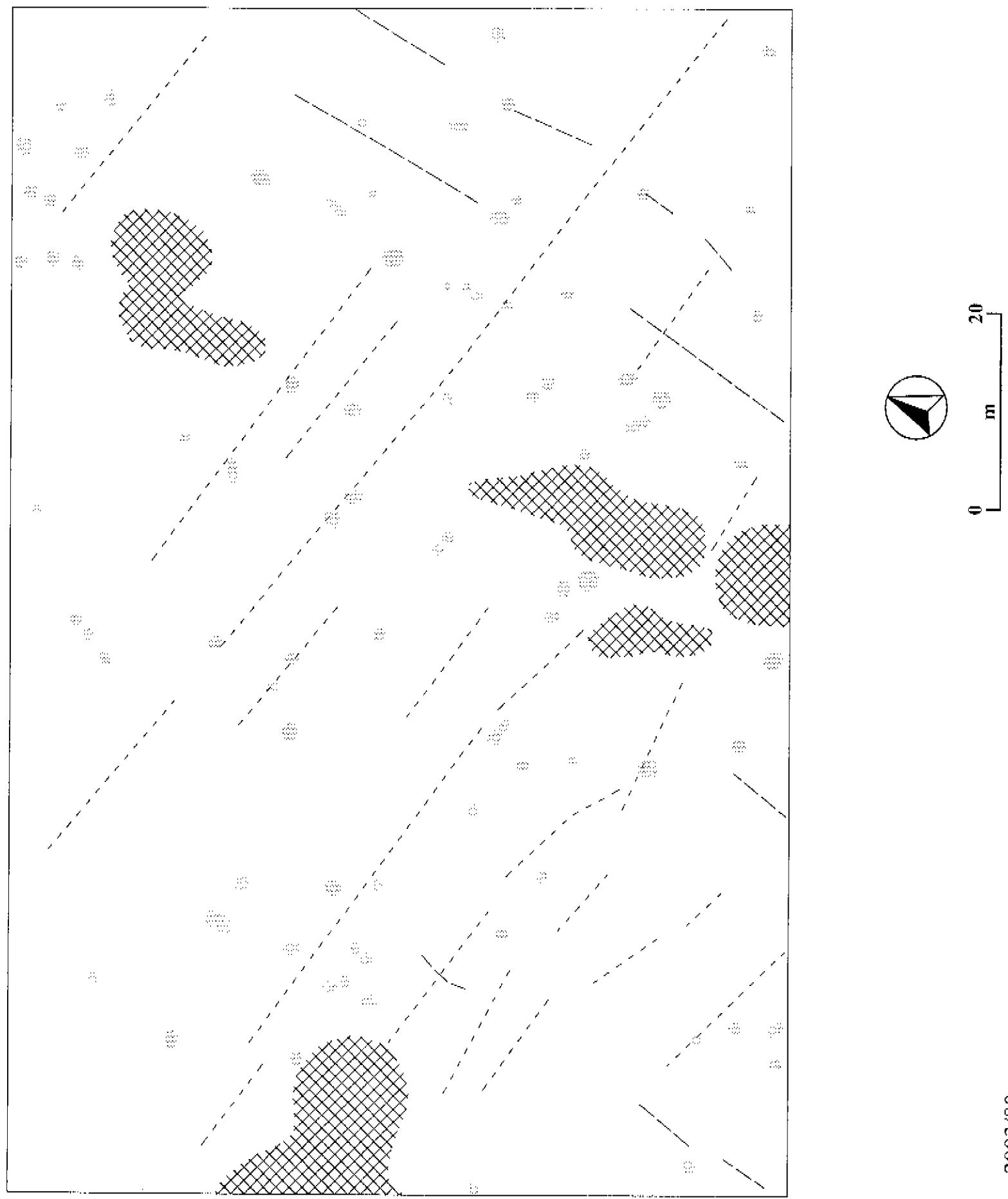


A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Area 4B



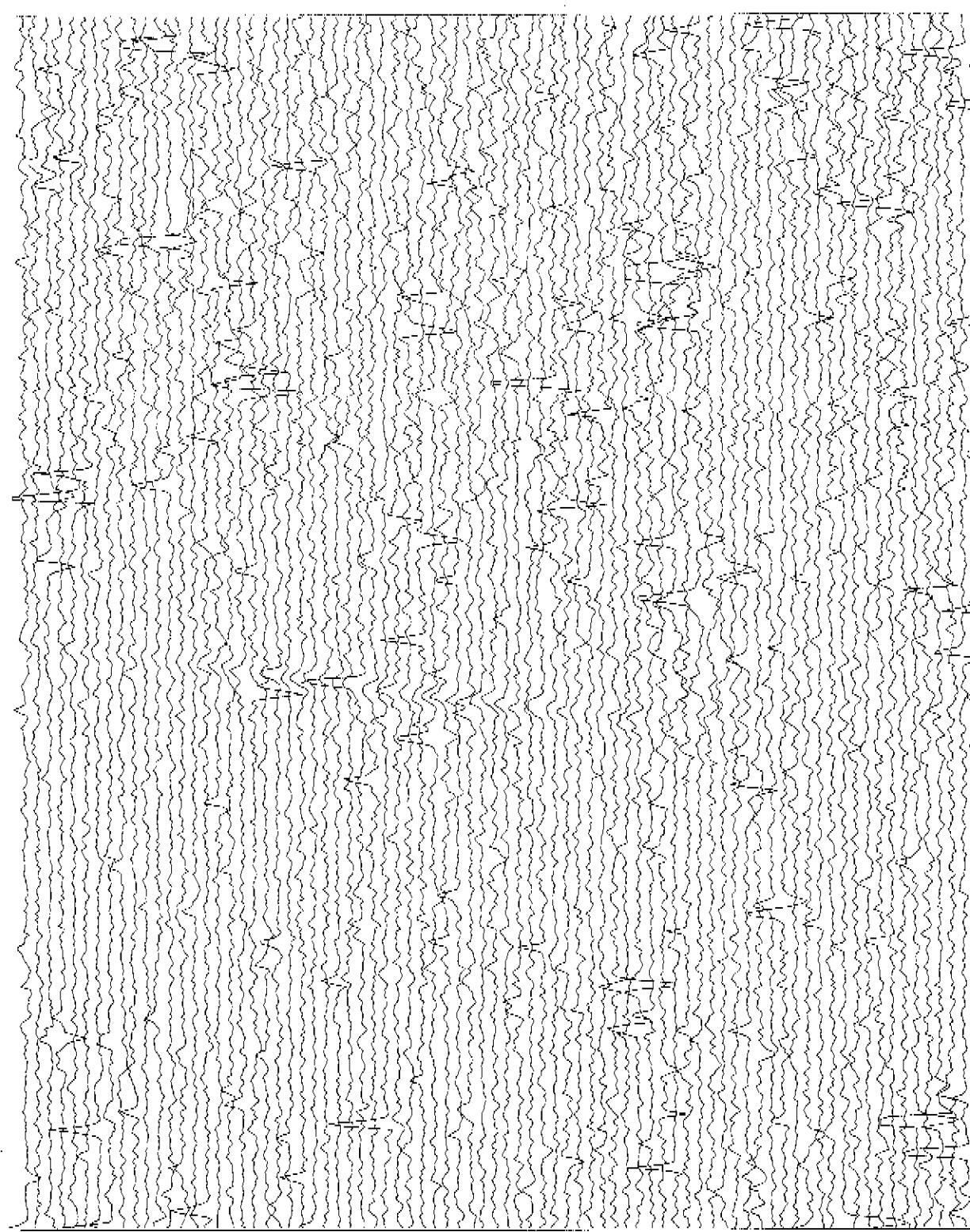
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 4B



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Figure A13

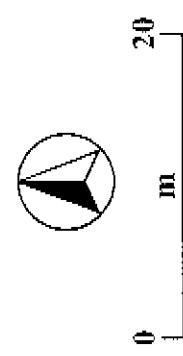
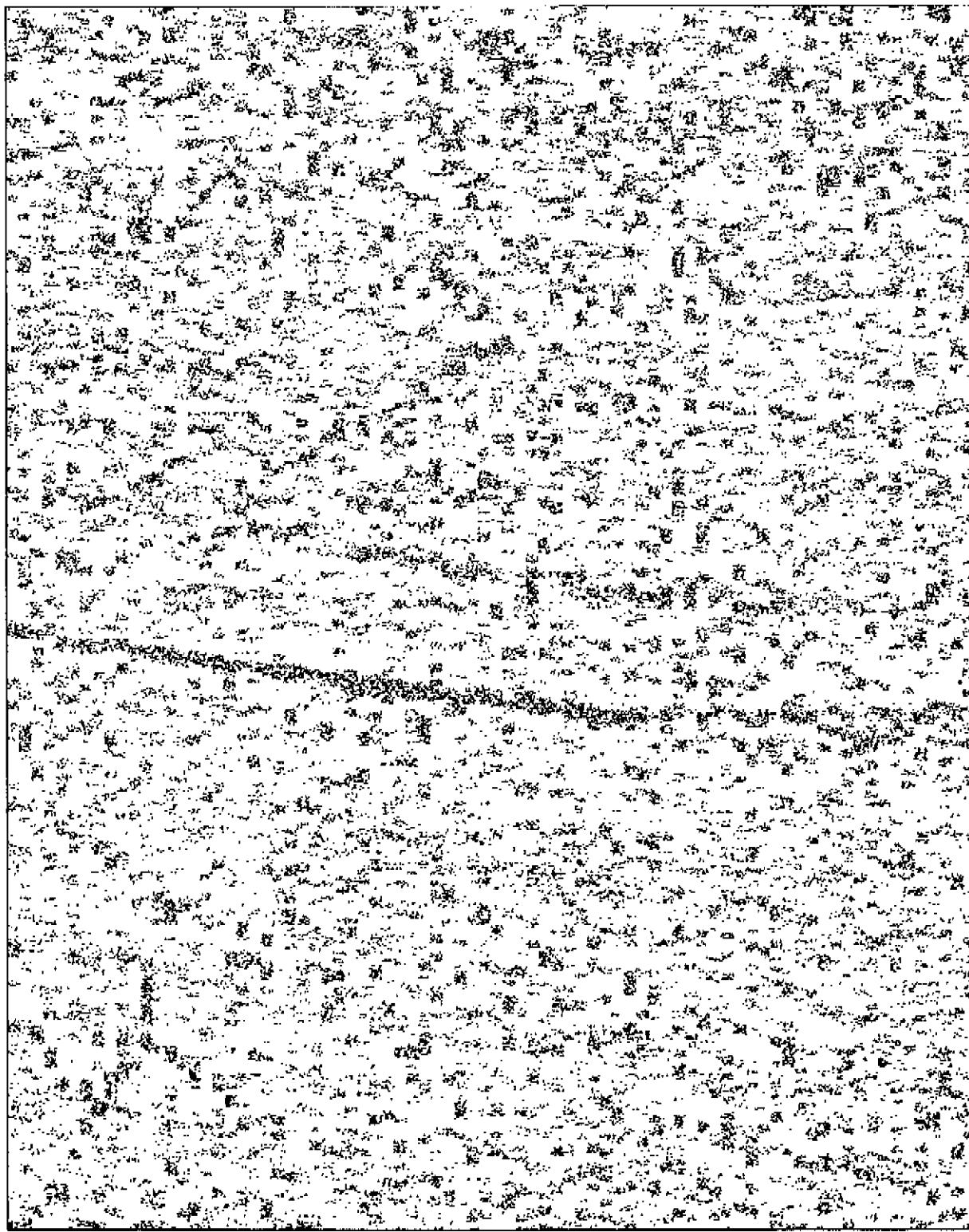
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 5



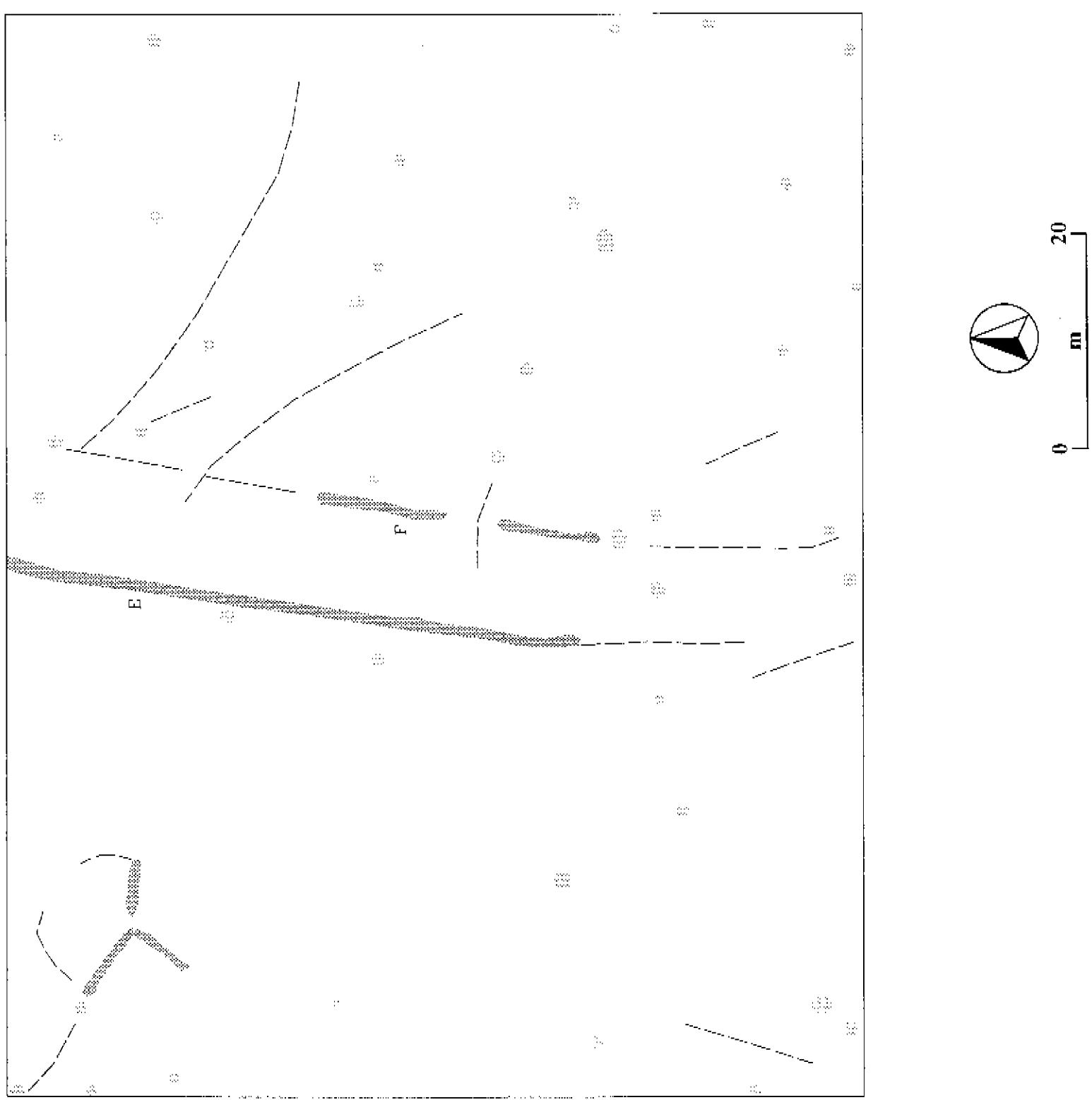
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Figure A14

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 5



A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 5

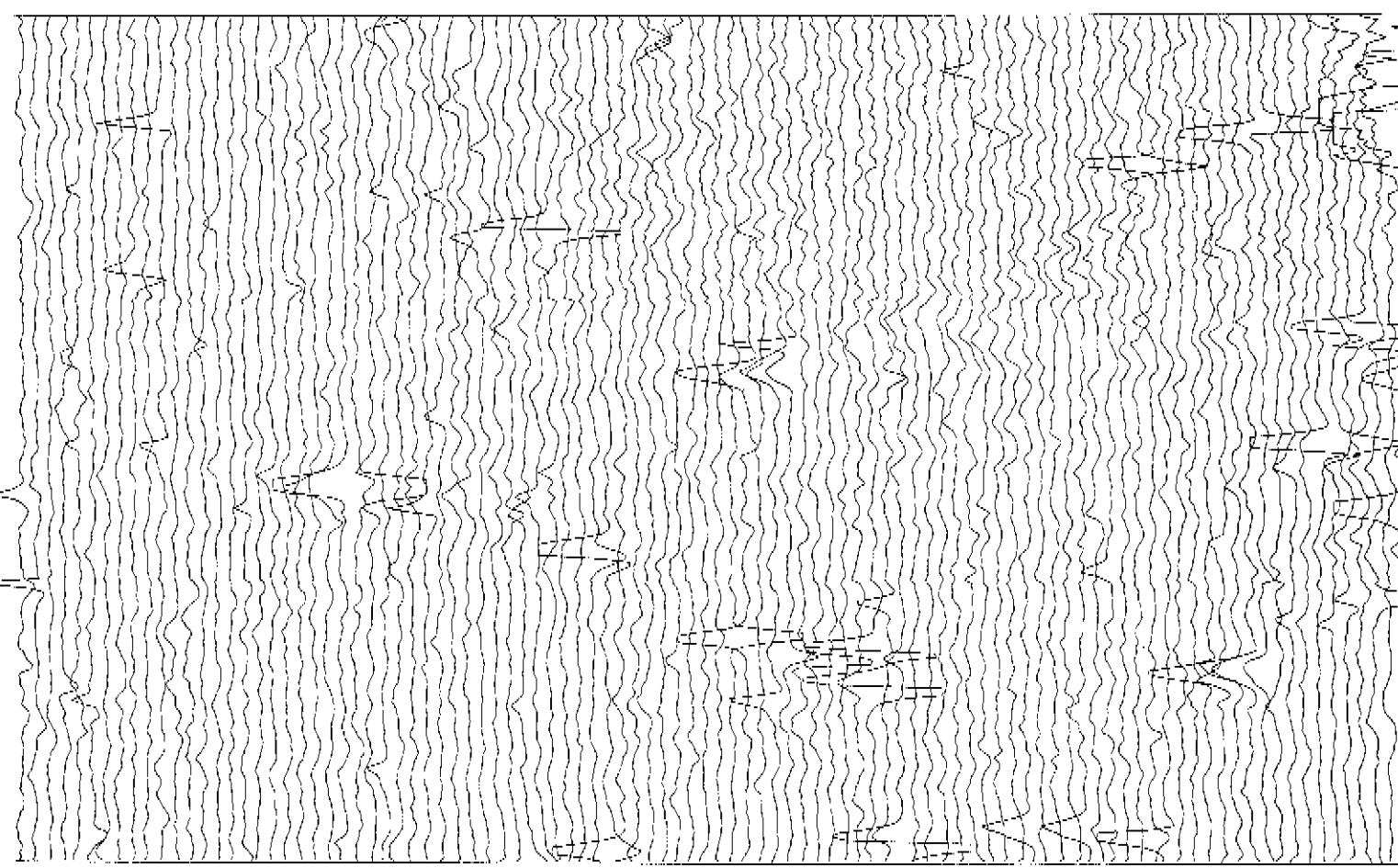


GSB Prospection 2003/80

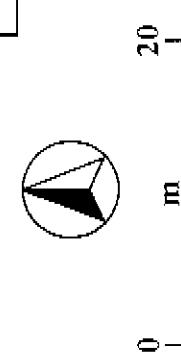
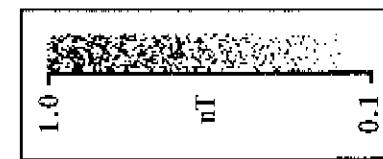
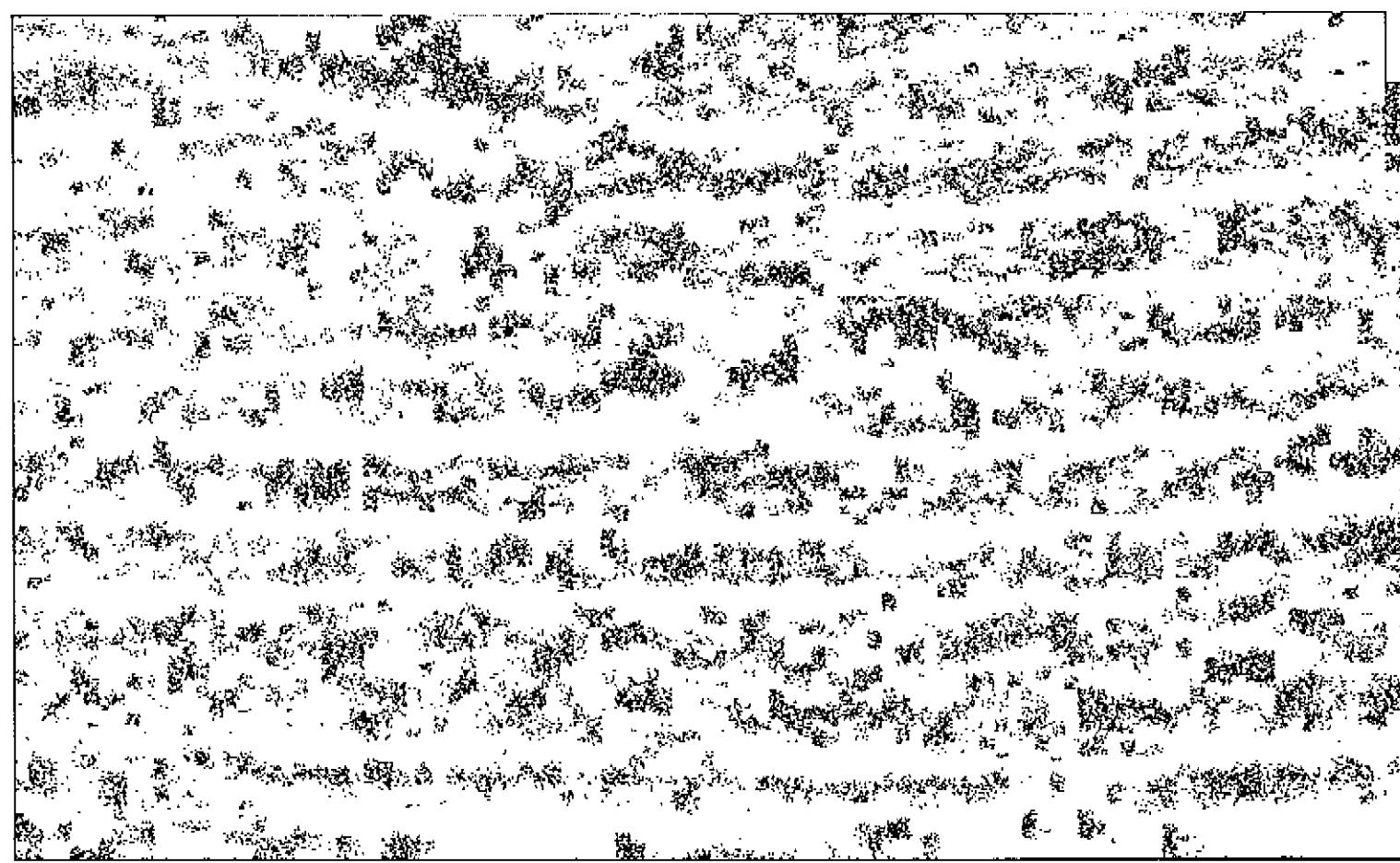
Figure A16

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

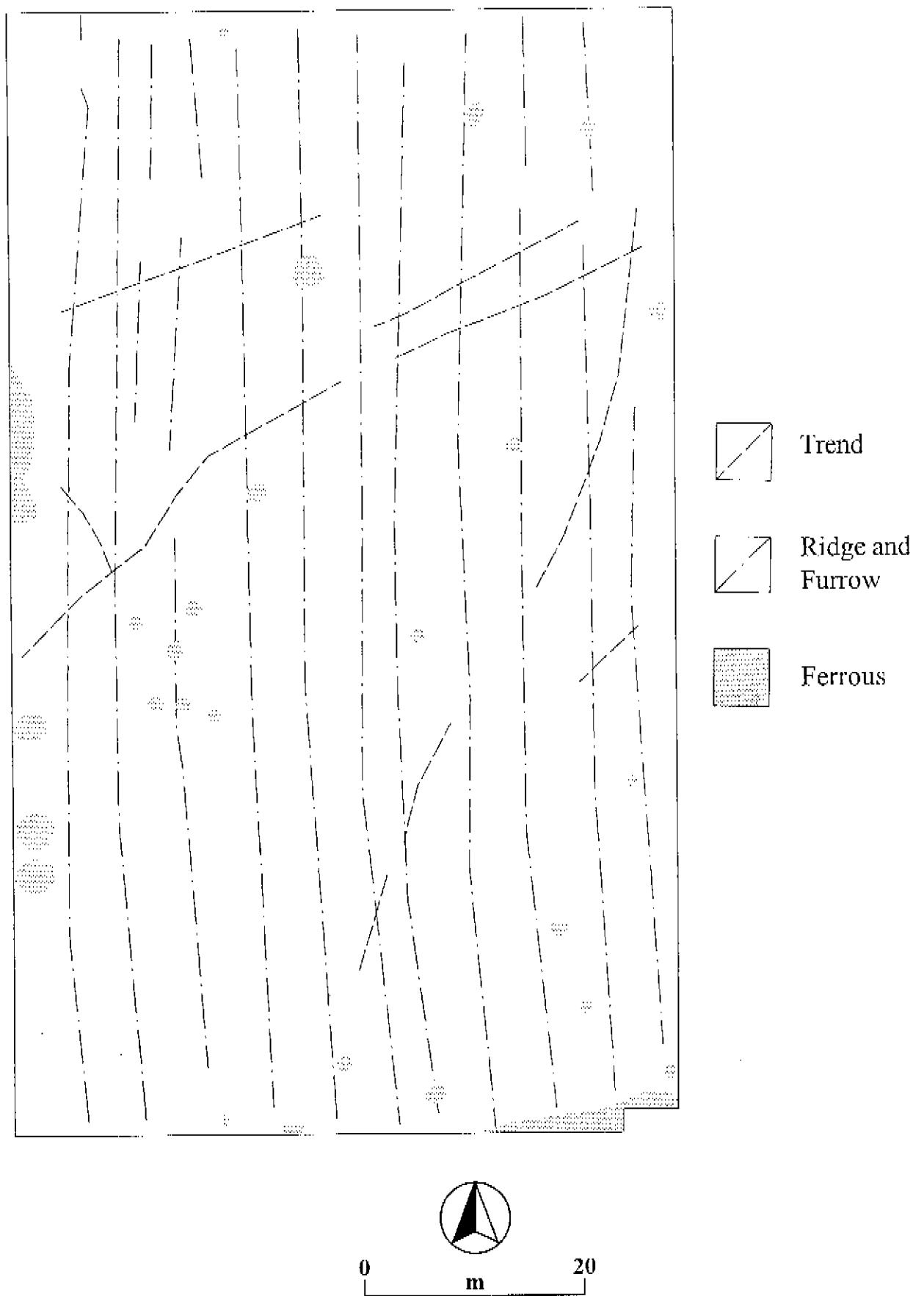
Area 6



15 mT



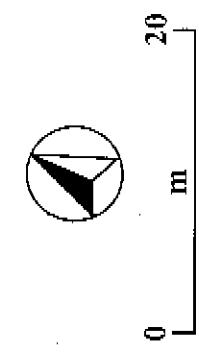
**A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT**
Area 6



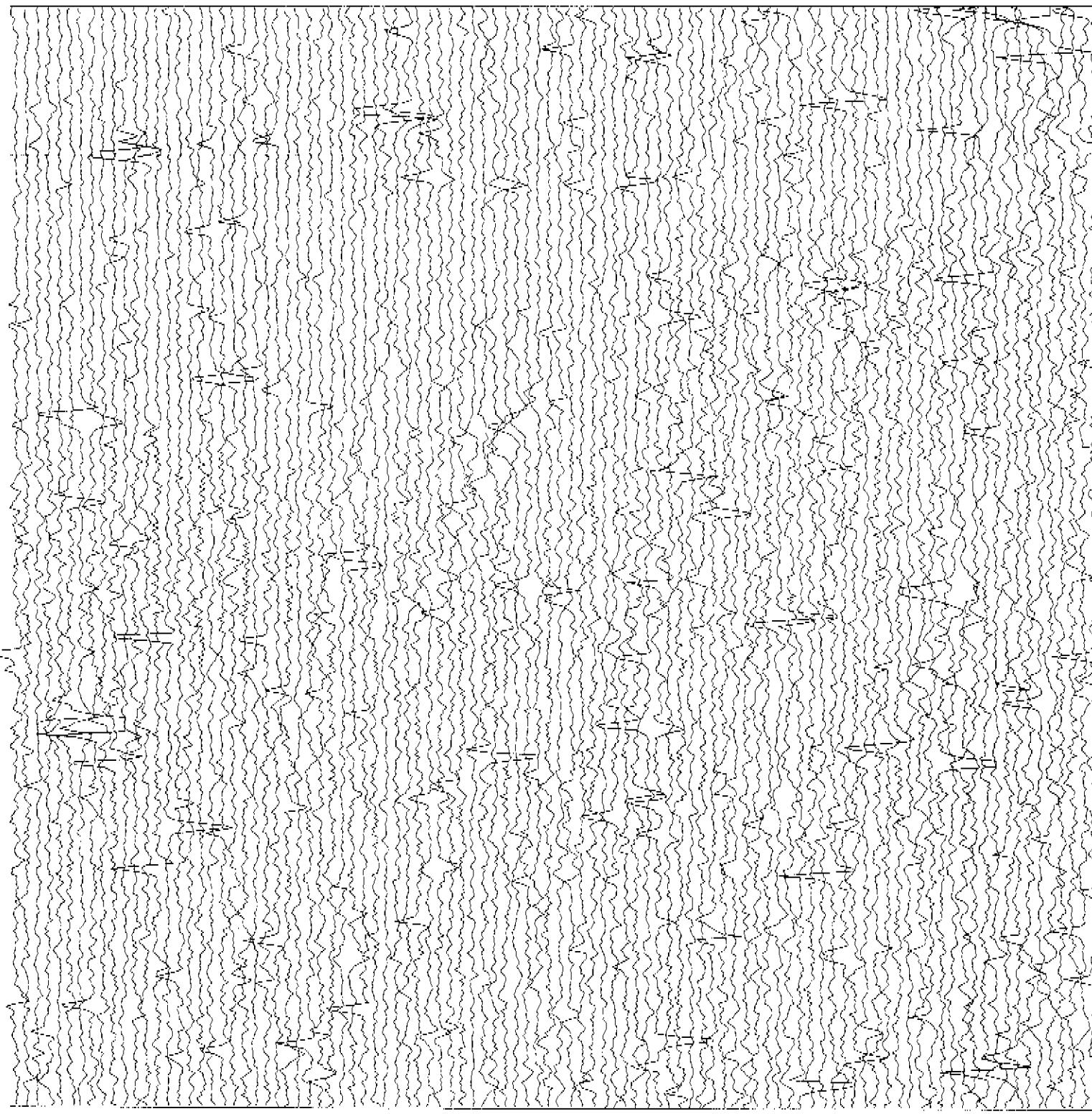
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT

Area 7

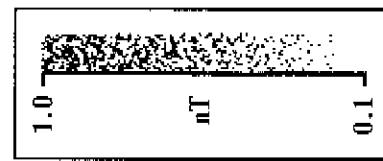
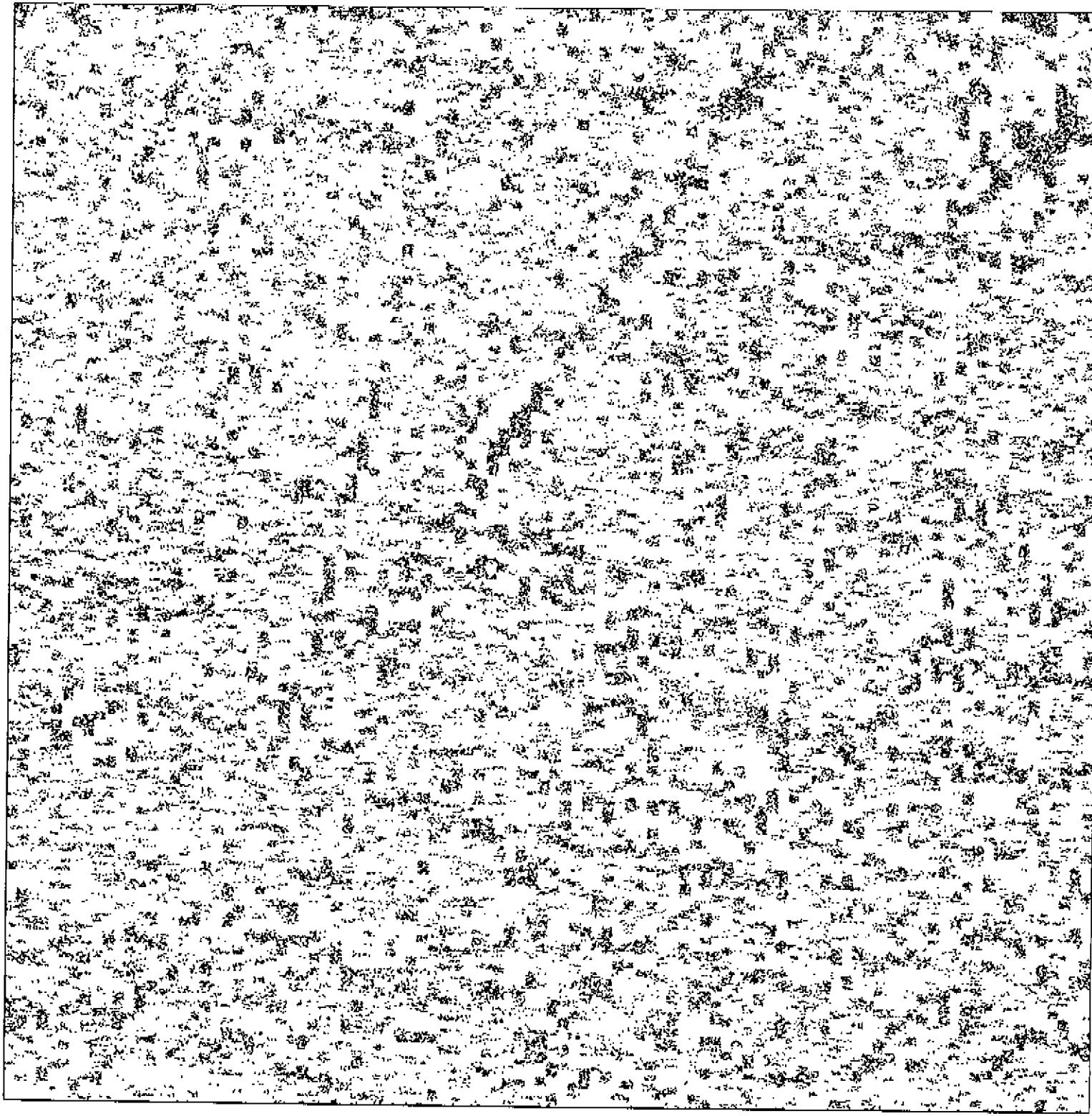
T 15 nT



0 m 20



A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 7

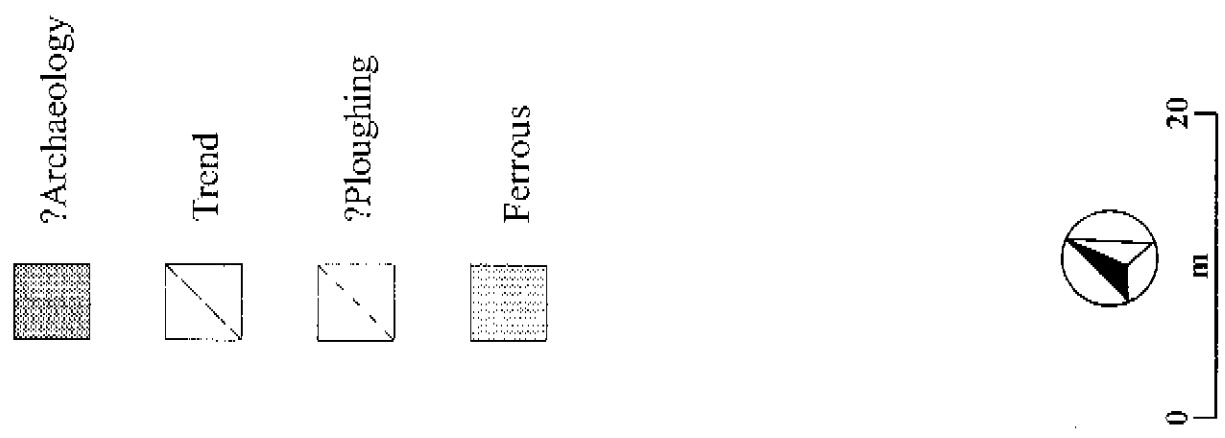


0 20
m

A303 SPARKFORD-HILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT

PROJECT

Area 7

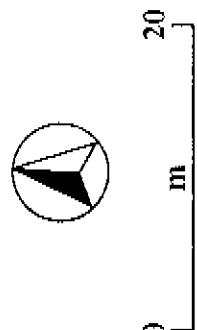


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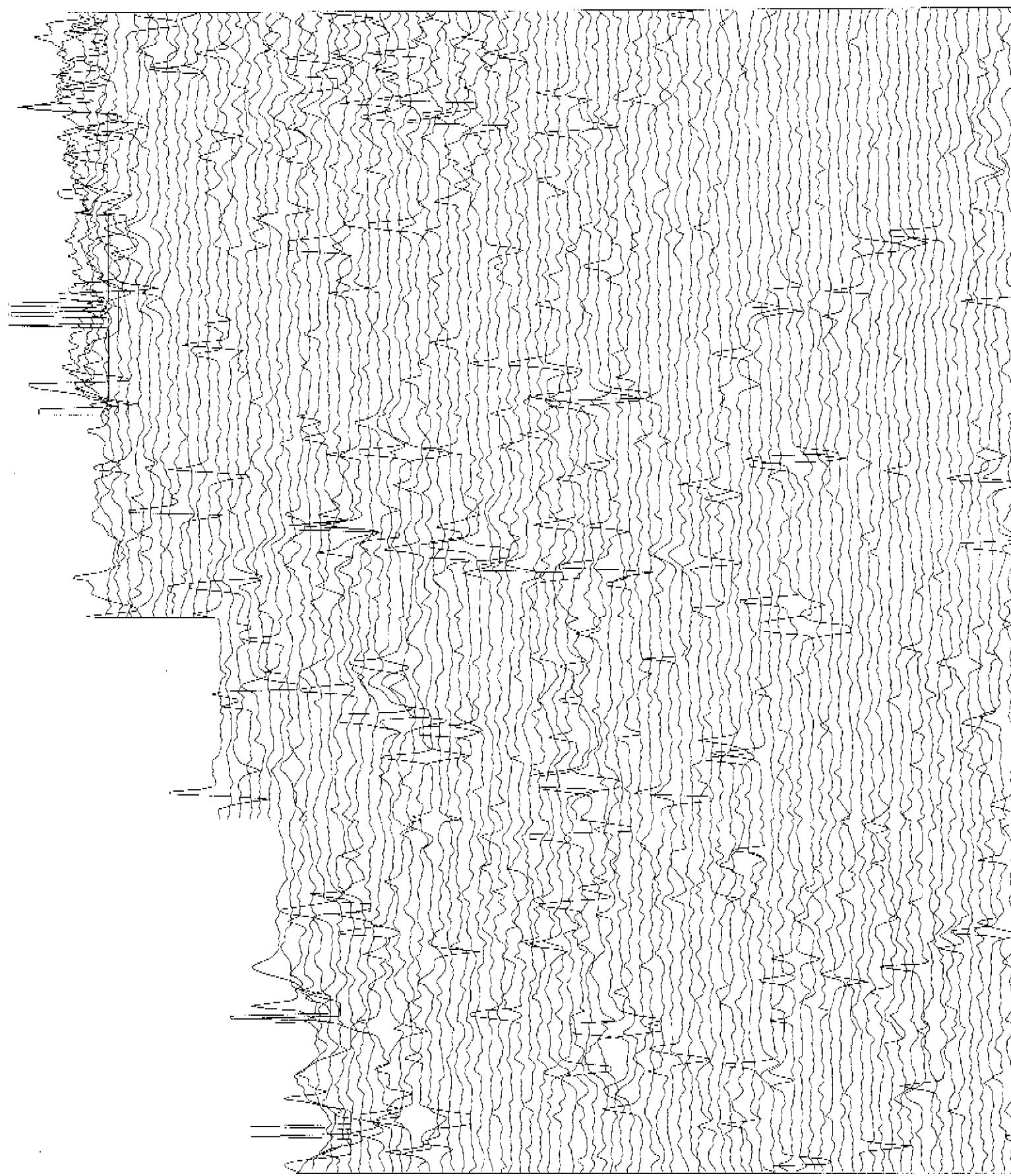
Figure A21

A303 SPARKFORD-HILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8A

T 15 nT



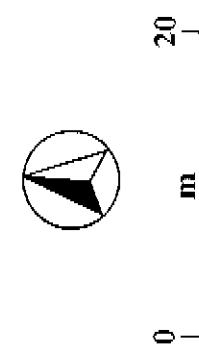
0 m 20



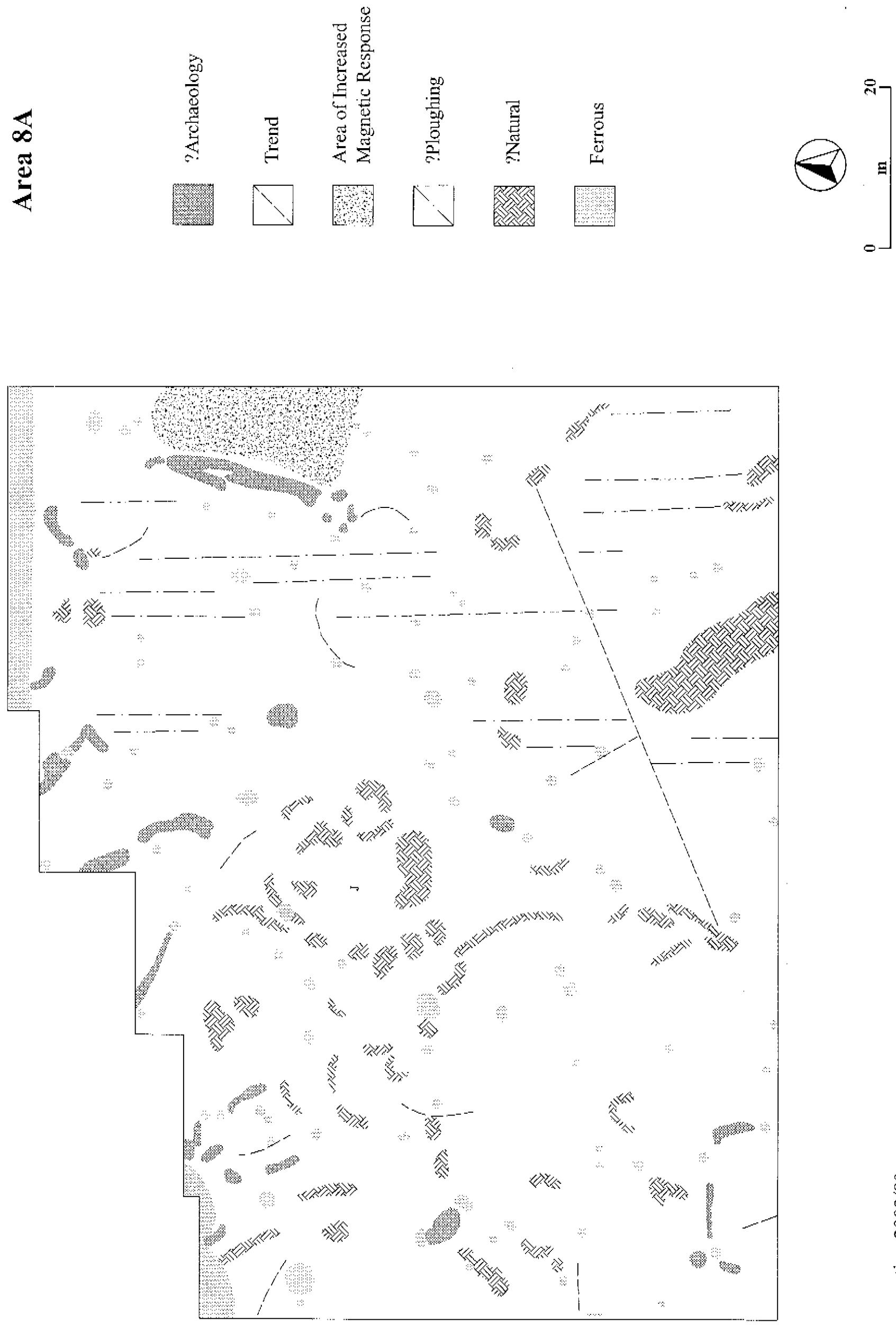
GSB Prospection 2003/80

Figure A22

A303 SPARKFORD-HLCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8A



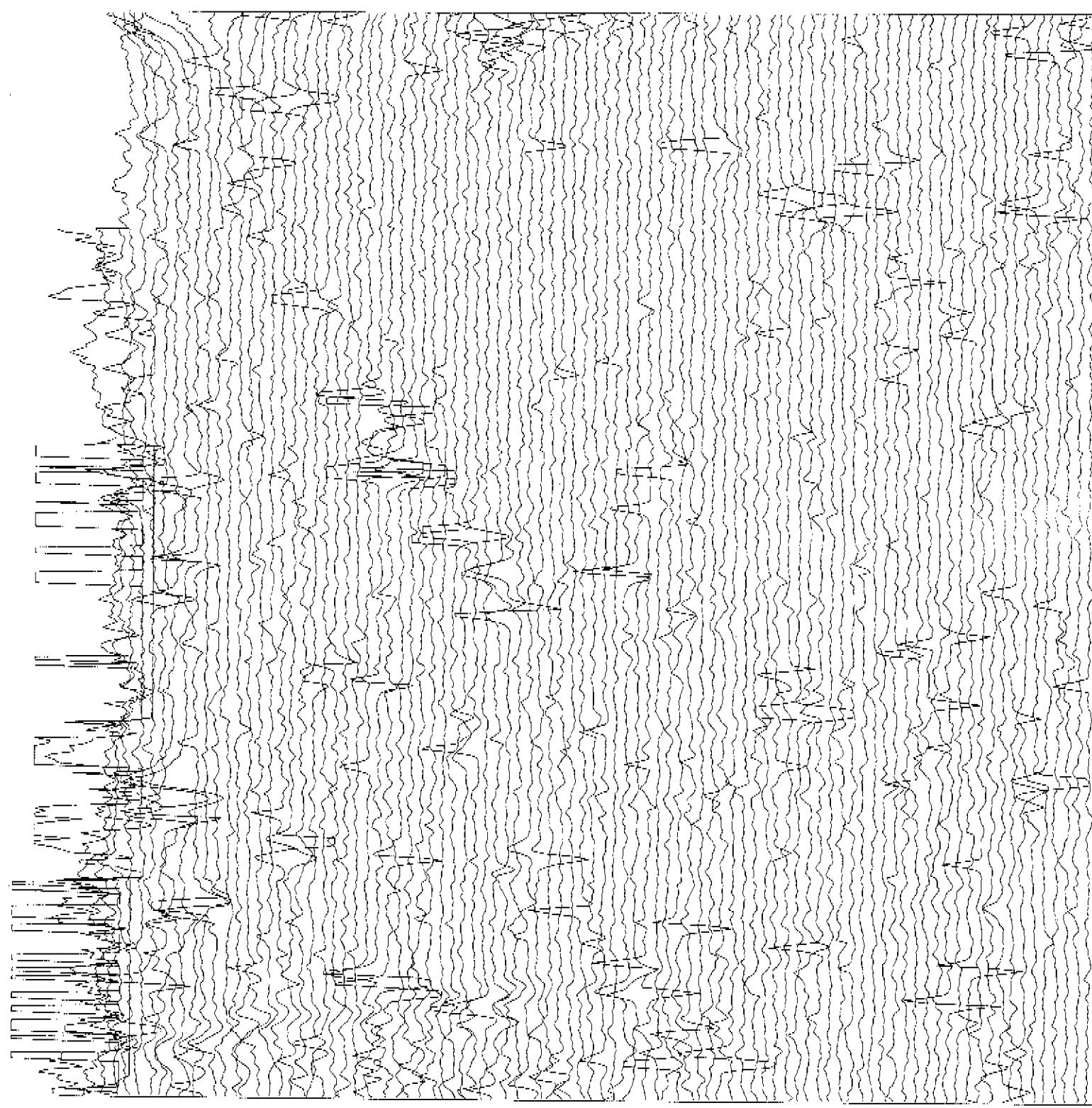
A303 SPARKFORD-HILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8A



GSB Prospection 2003/80

Figure A24

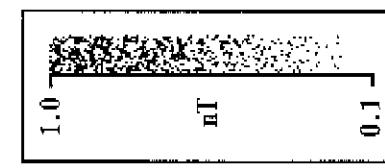
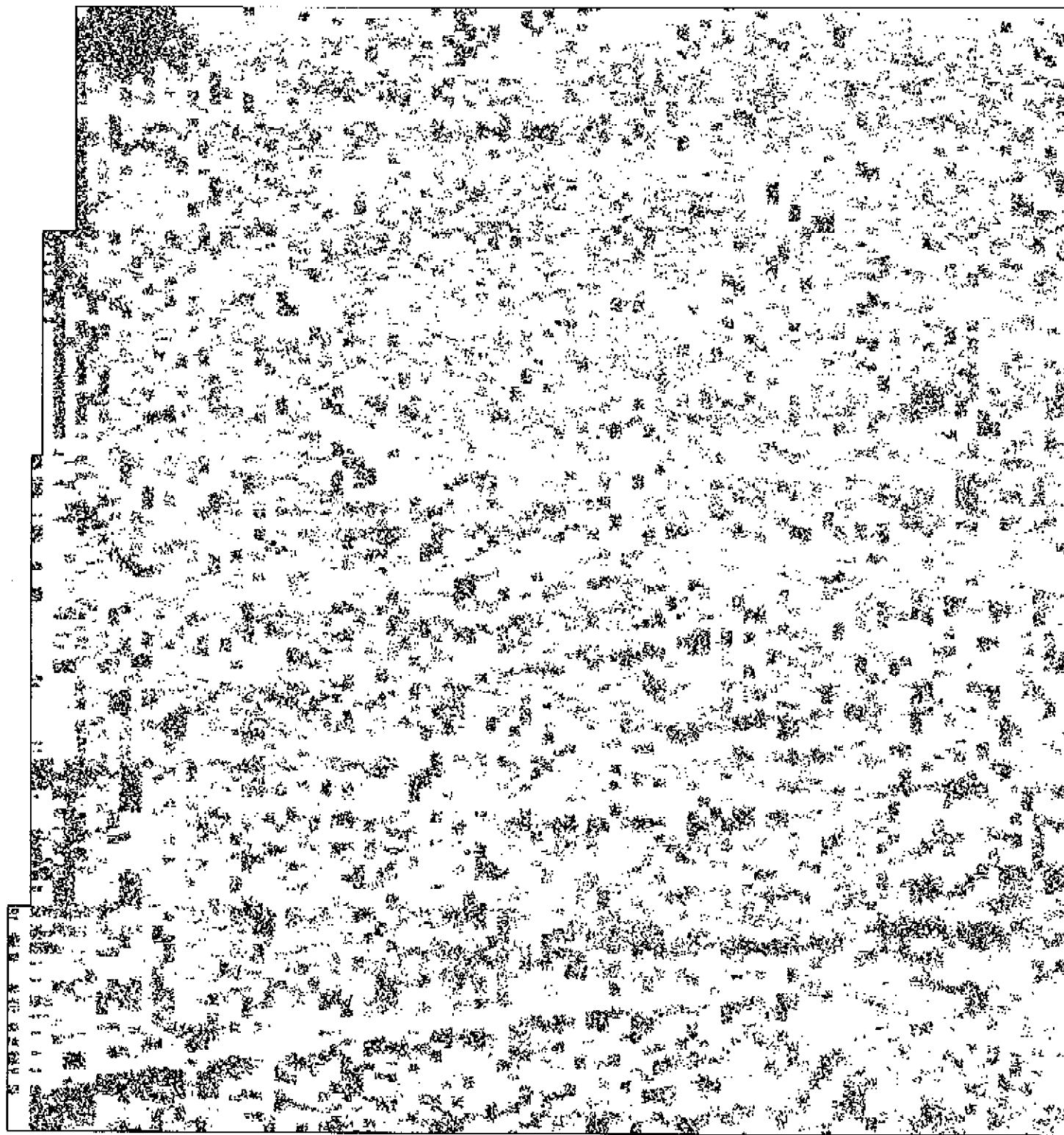
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8B



GSB Prospection 2003/80

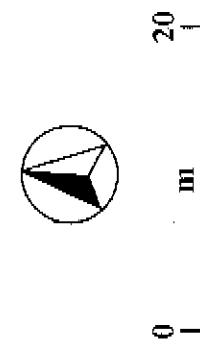
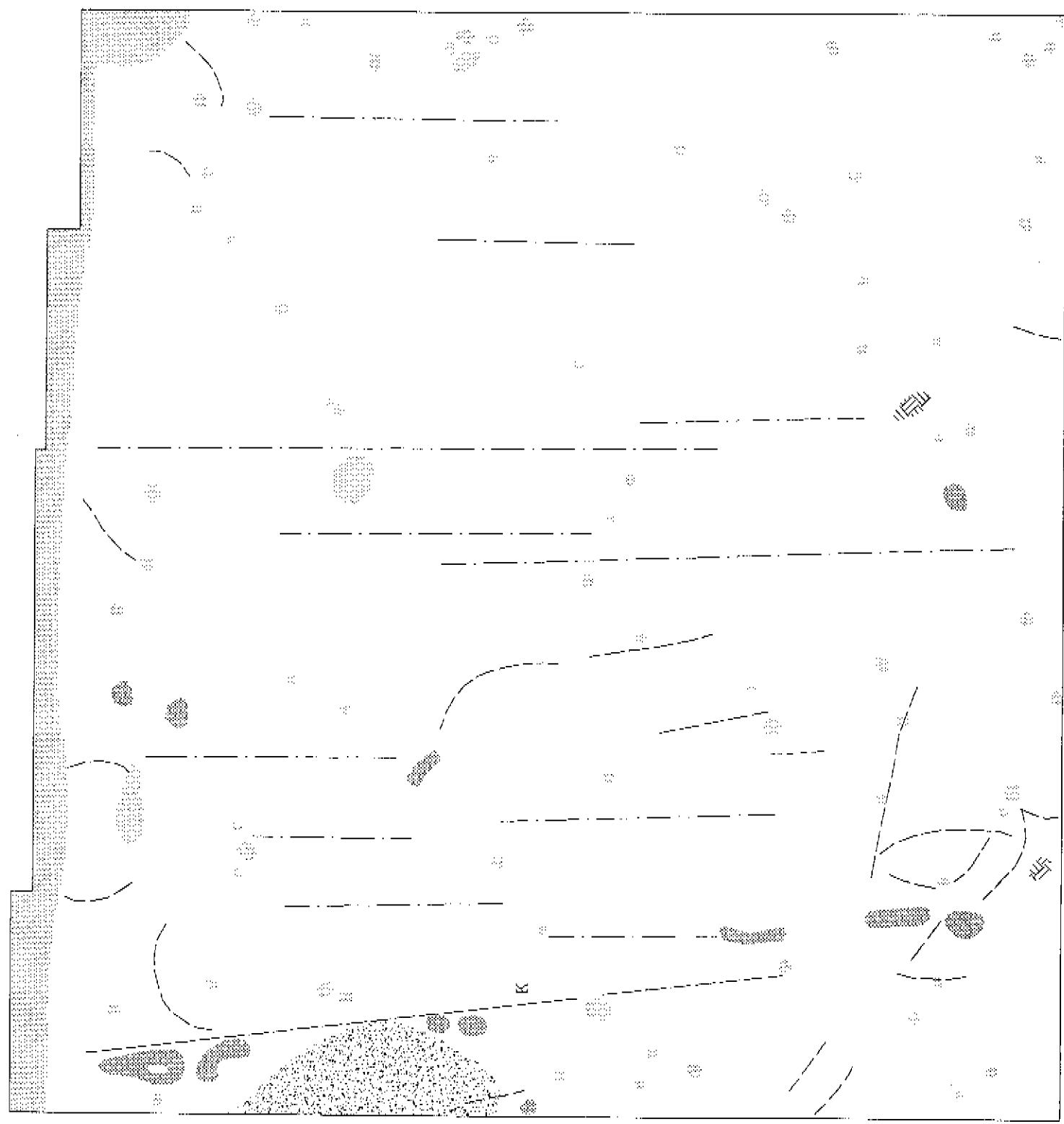
Figure A25

A303 SPARKFORD-HILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8B



0 20
m

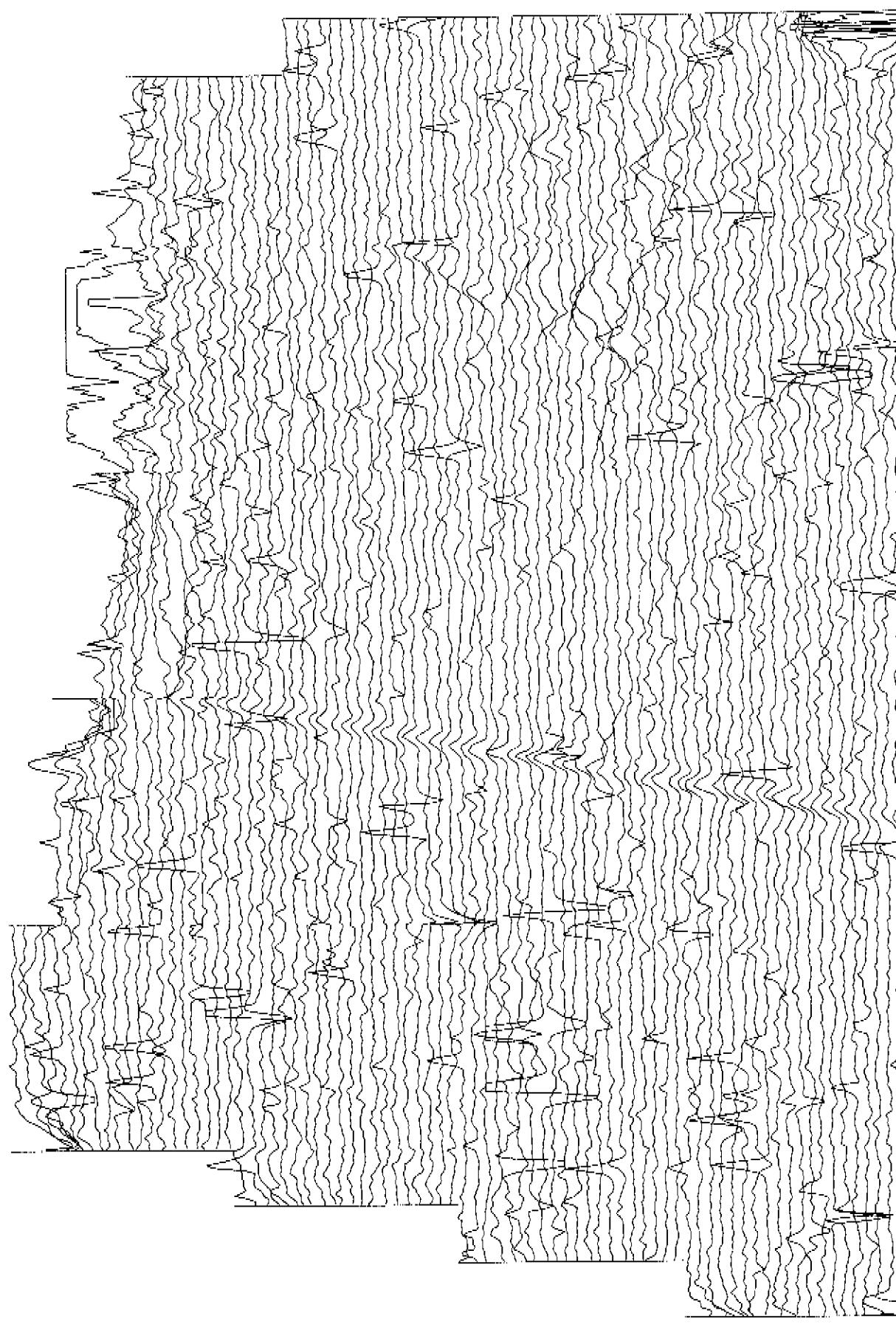
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
Area 8B



GSB Prospection 2003/80

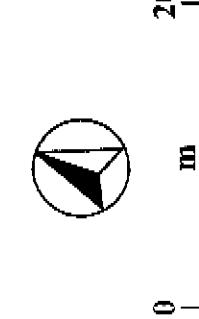
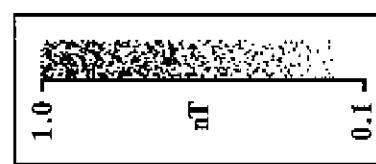
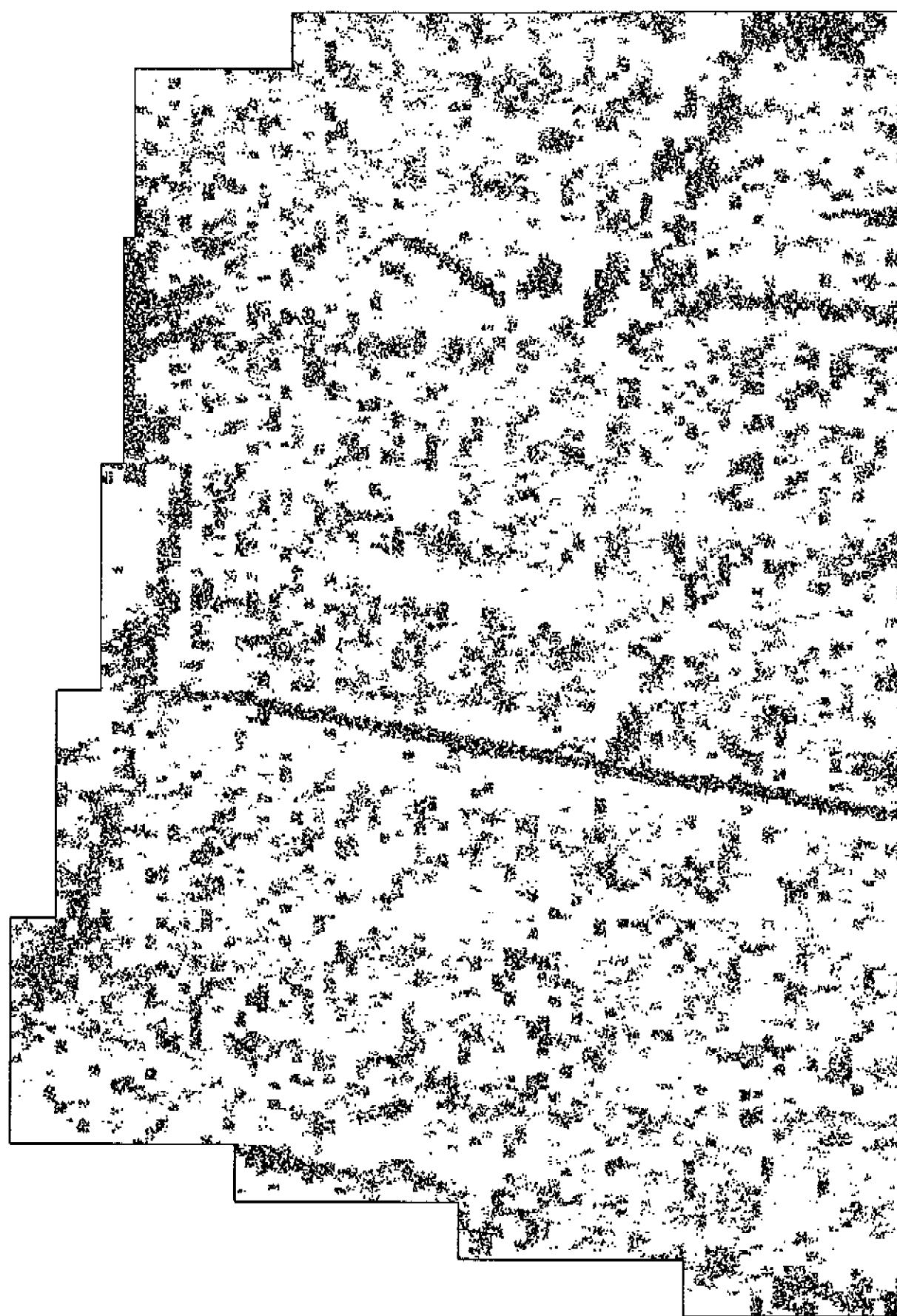
Figure A27

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 9A

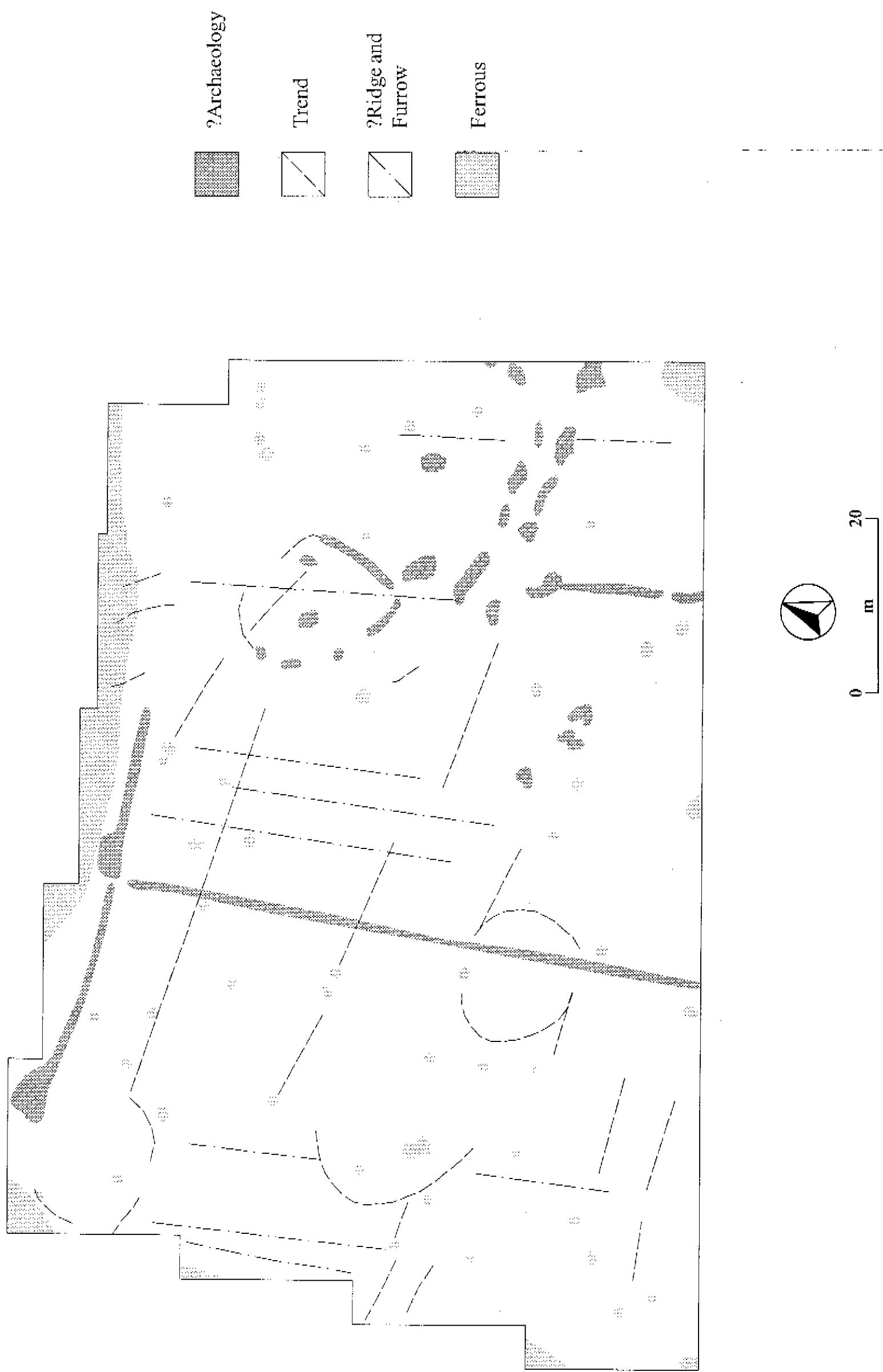


0 m 20

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 9A

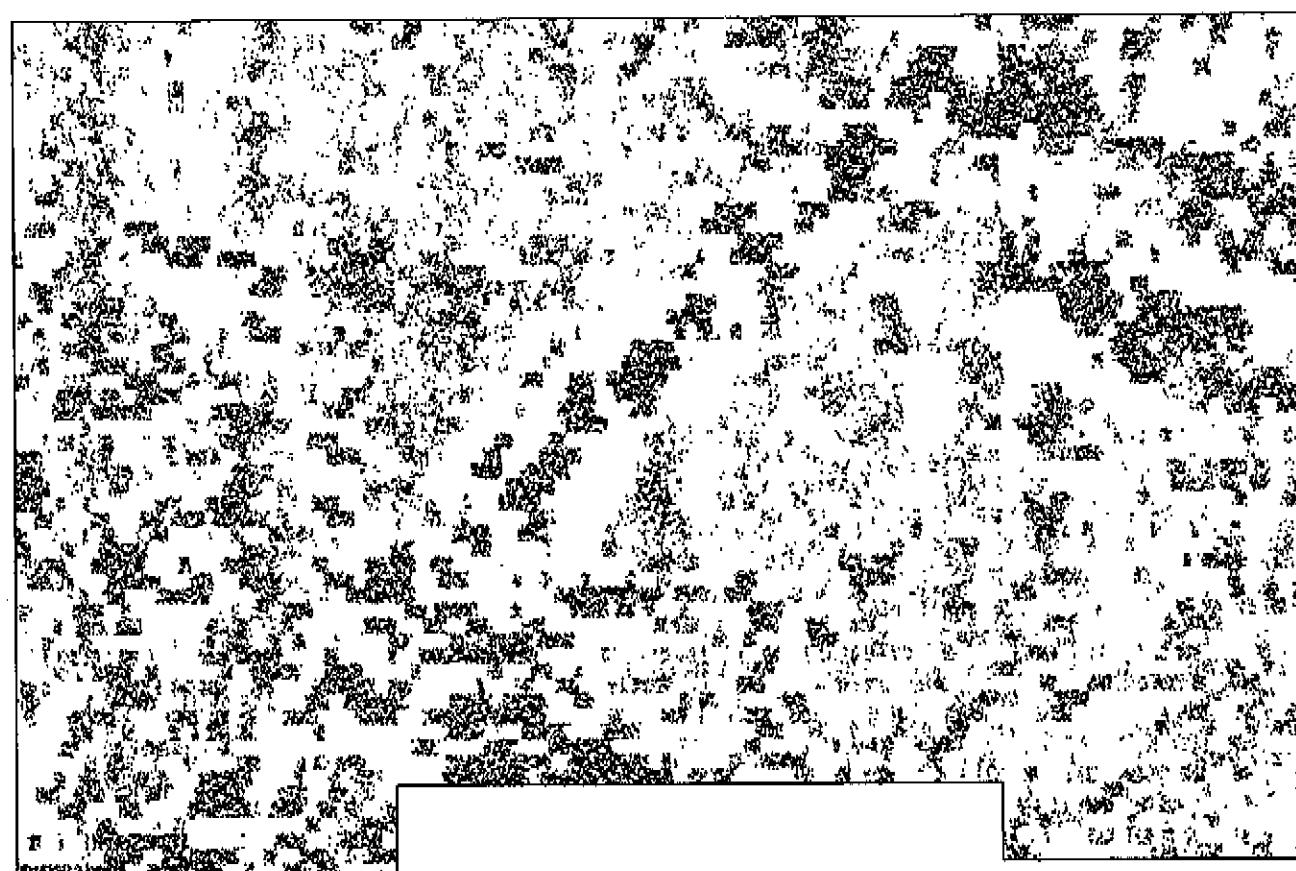
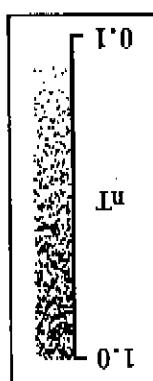
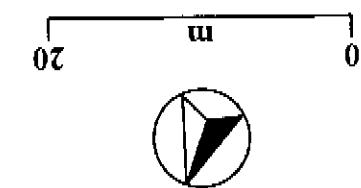


A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 9A

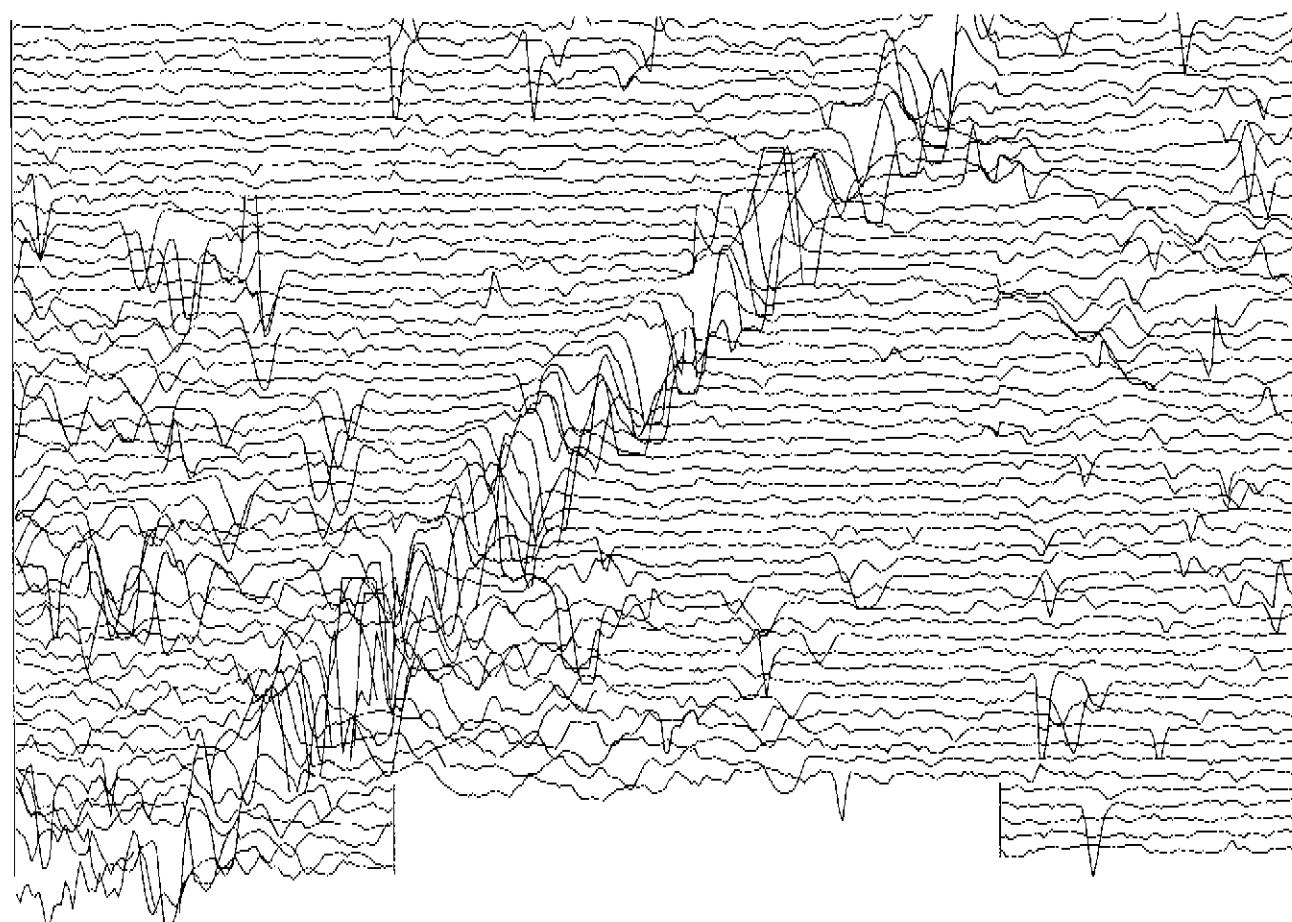


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Figure A30



15 nT



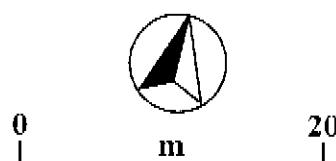
A303 SPARKFORD-LICESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Area 9B

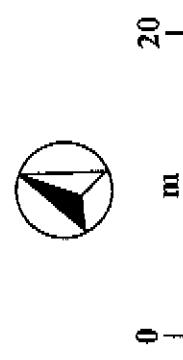
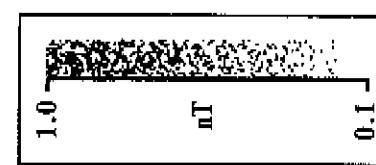
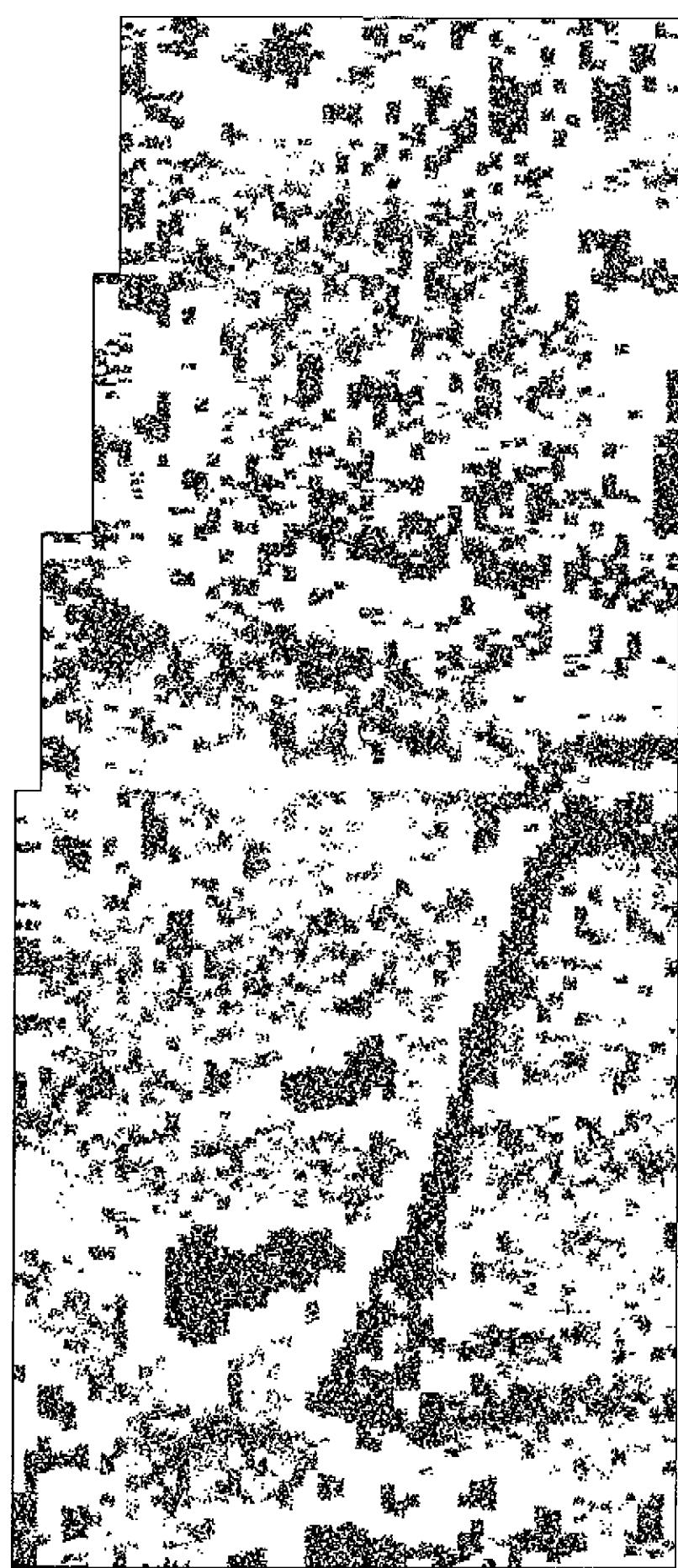
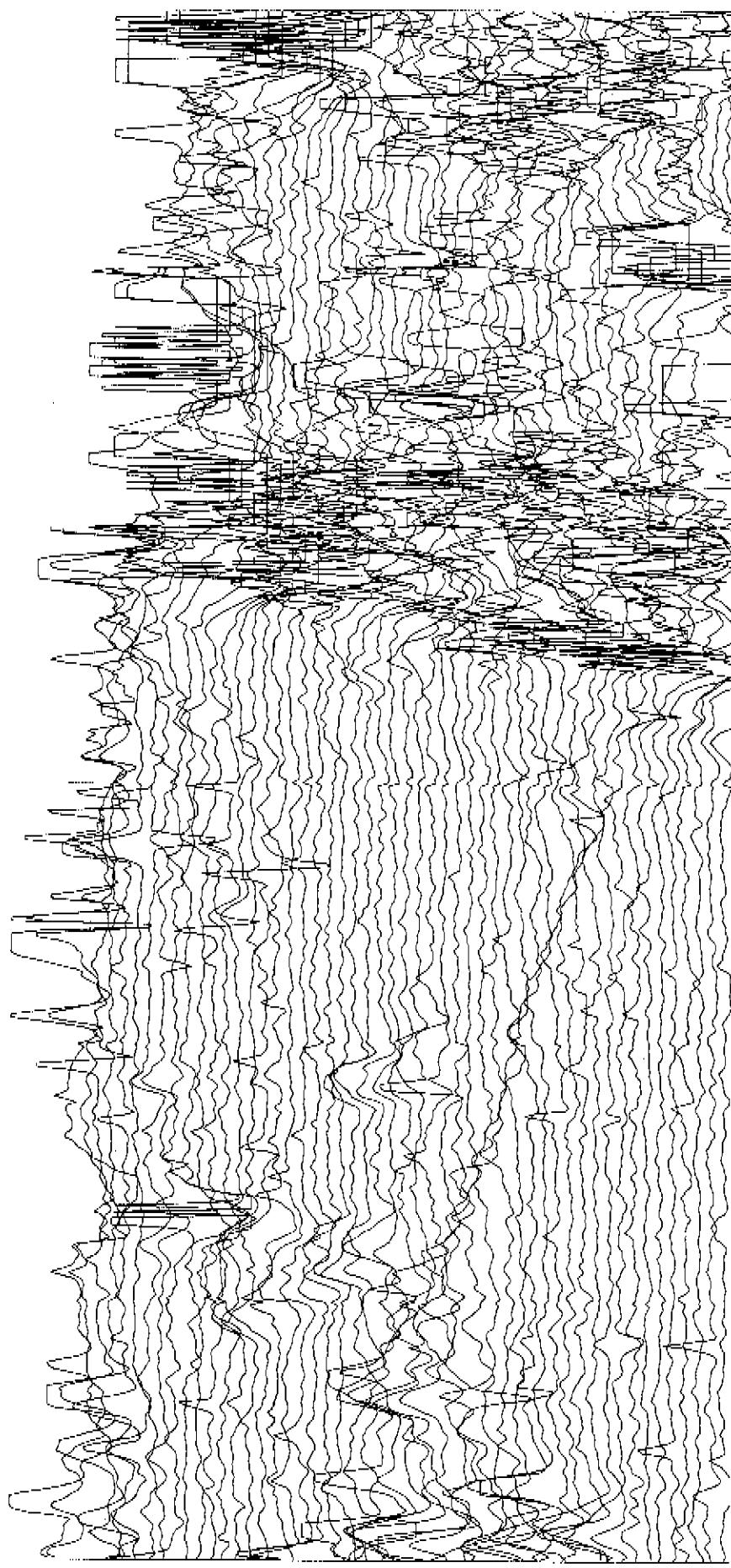


- [Dotted Pattern] ?Archaeology
- [Diagonal Hatching] Trend
- [Stippled Pattern] Area of Increased Magnetic Response
- [Solid Black Square] Ferrous



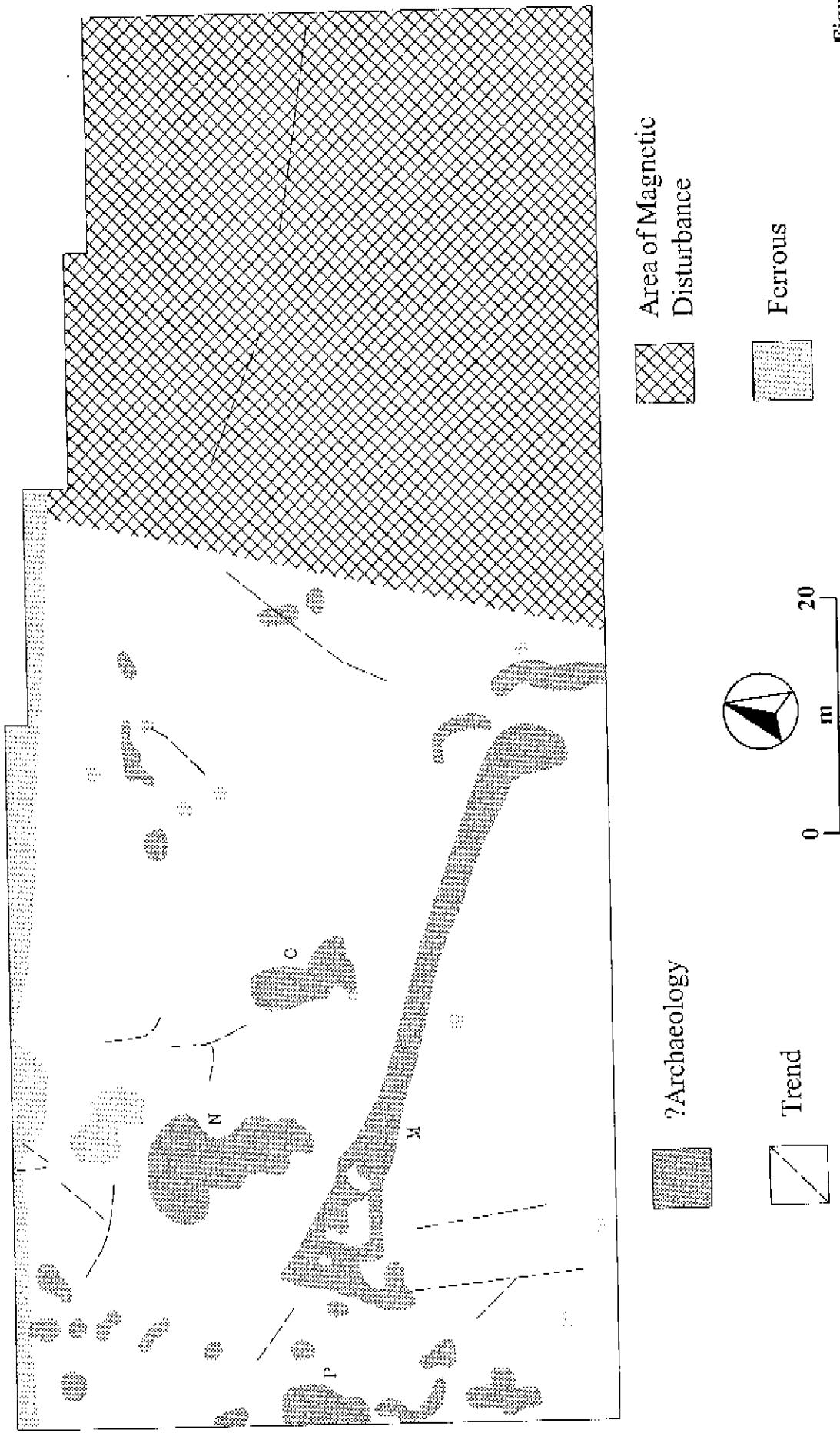
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 10A

15 nT



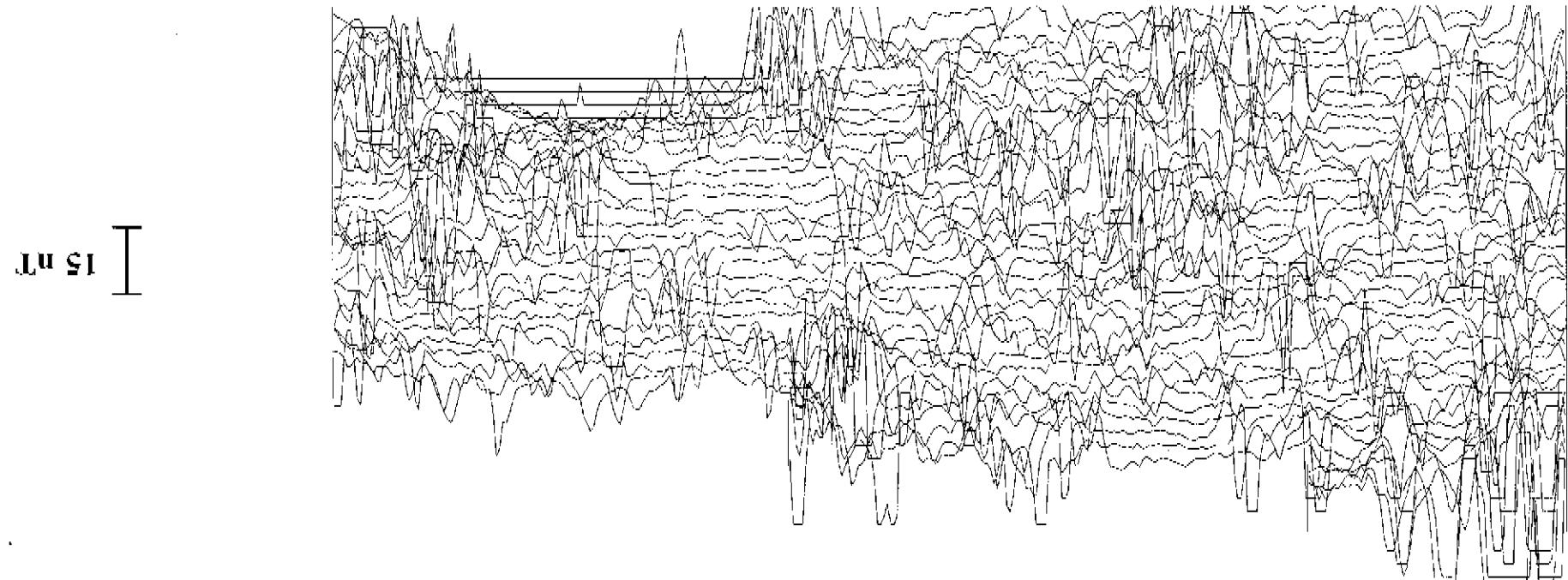
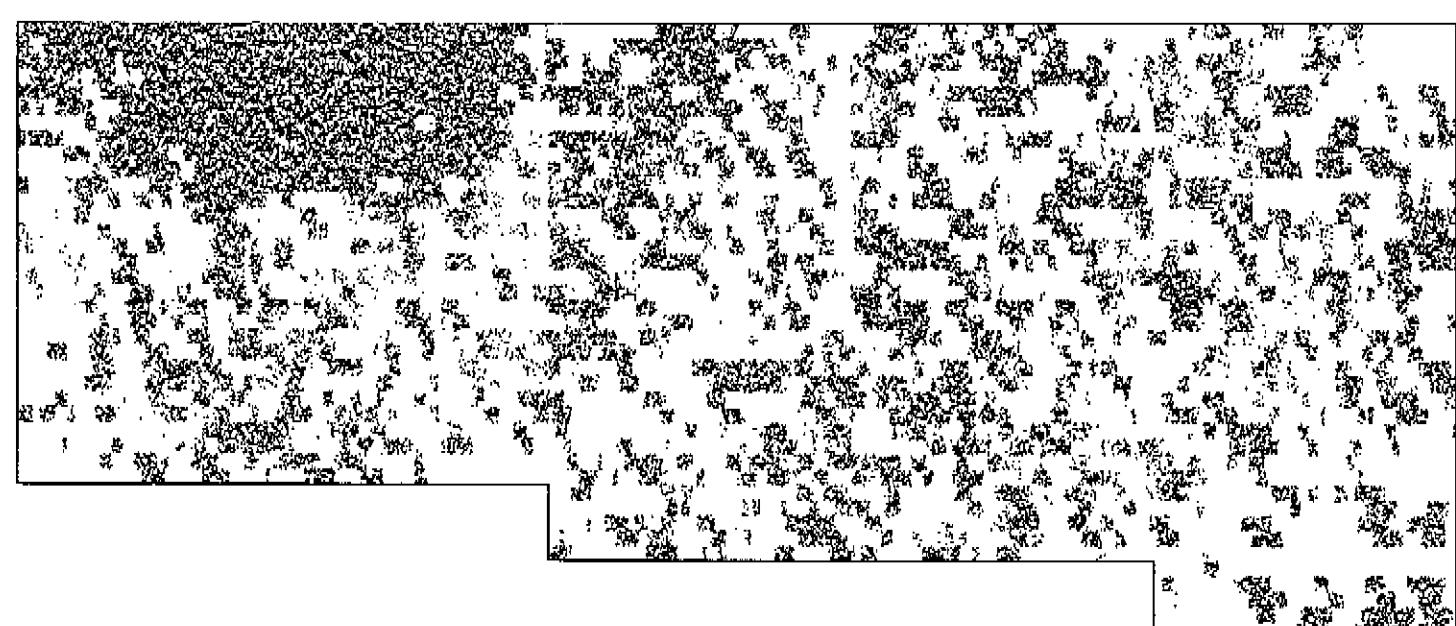
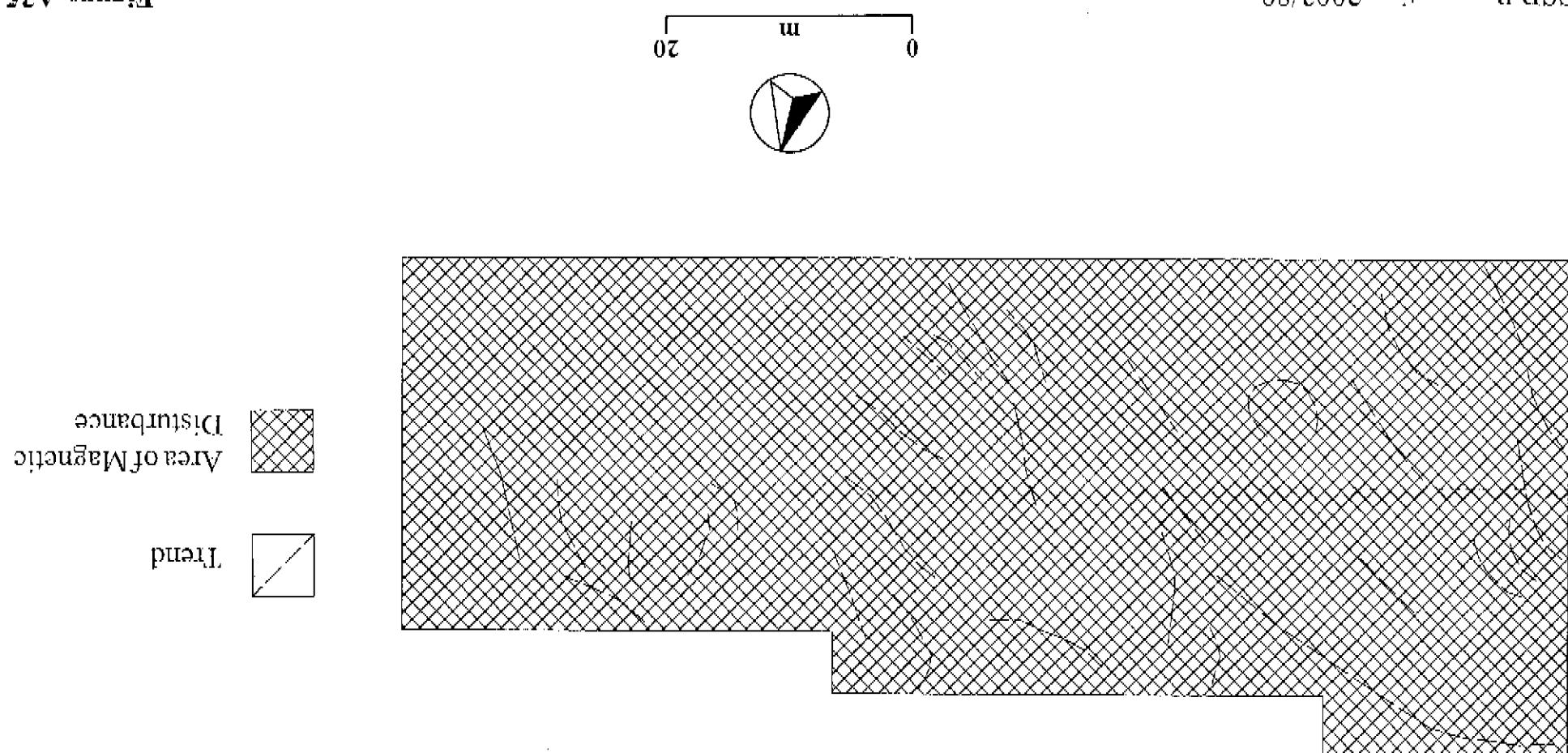
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Area 10A



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Figure A34



A303 SPARKFORD-LICHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

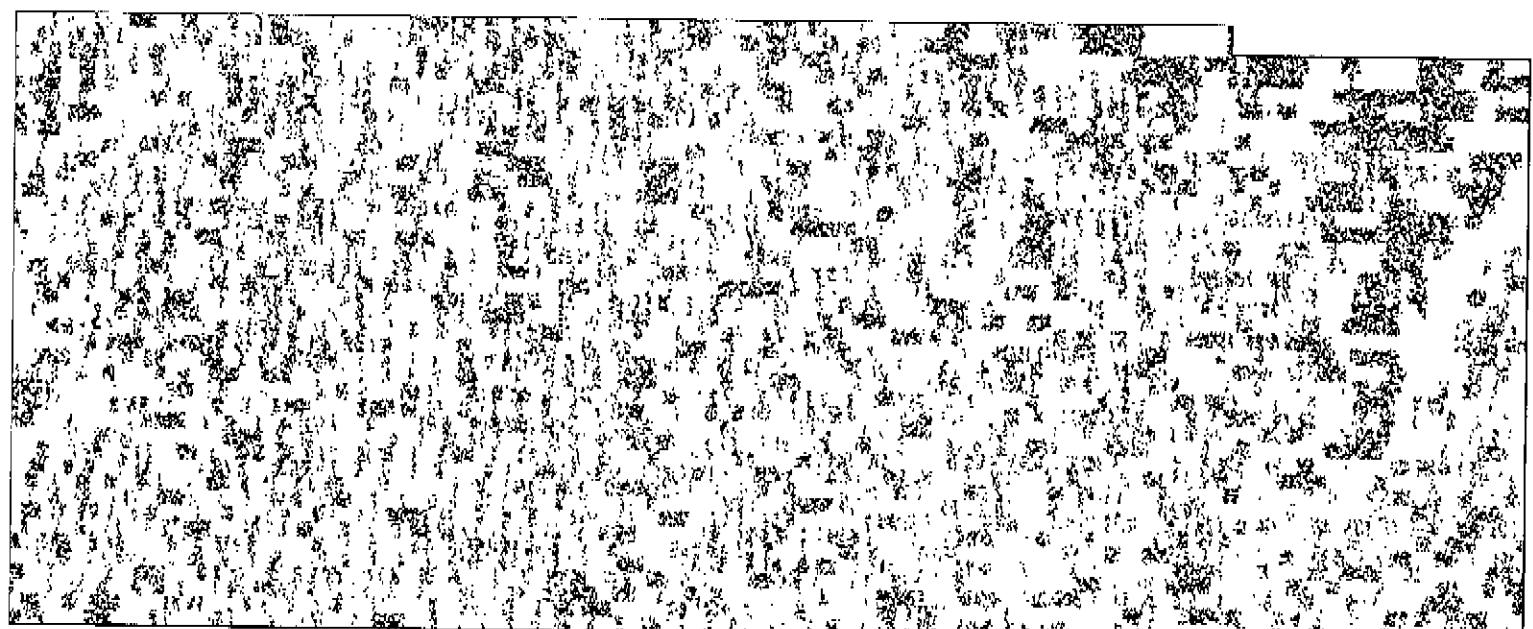
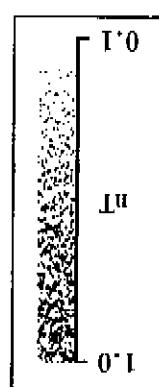
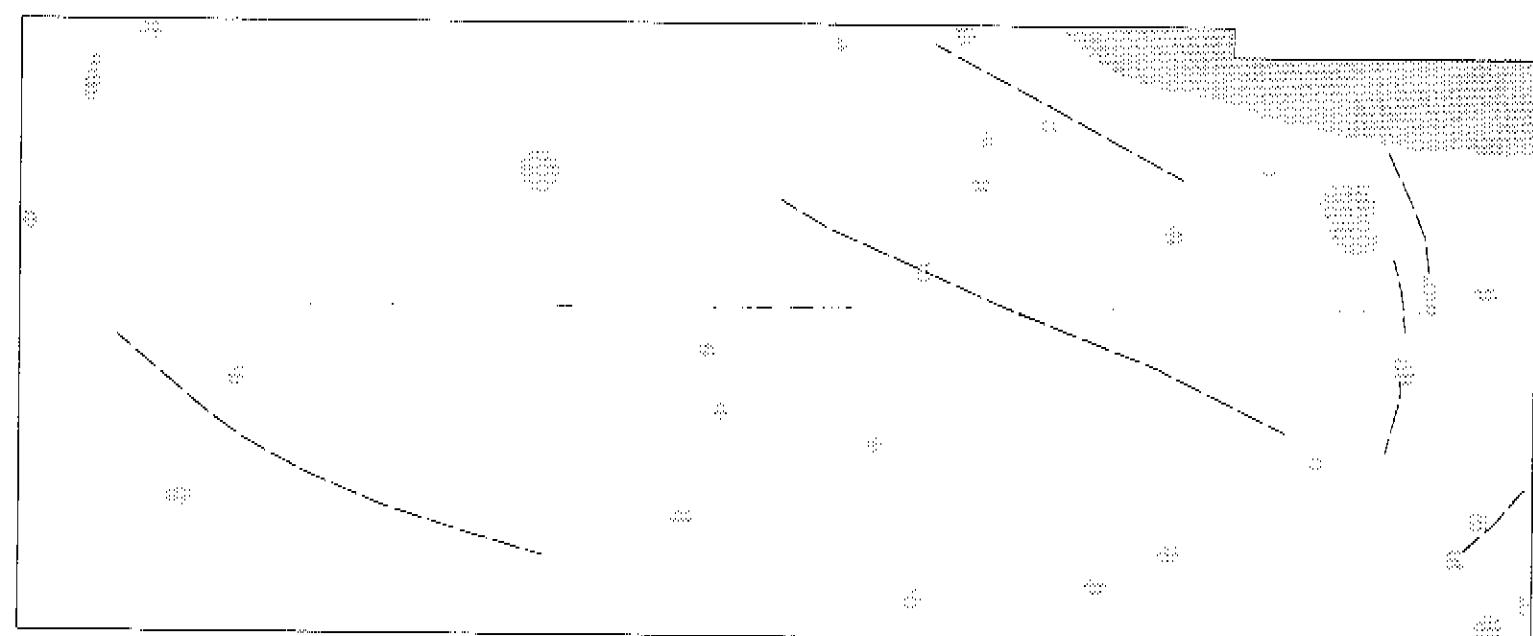
Area 10B

0 m 20



Terraous

Trend

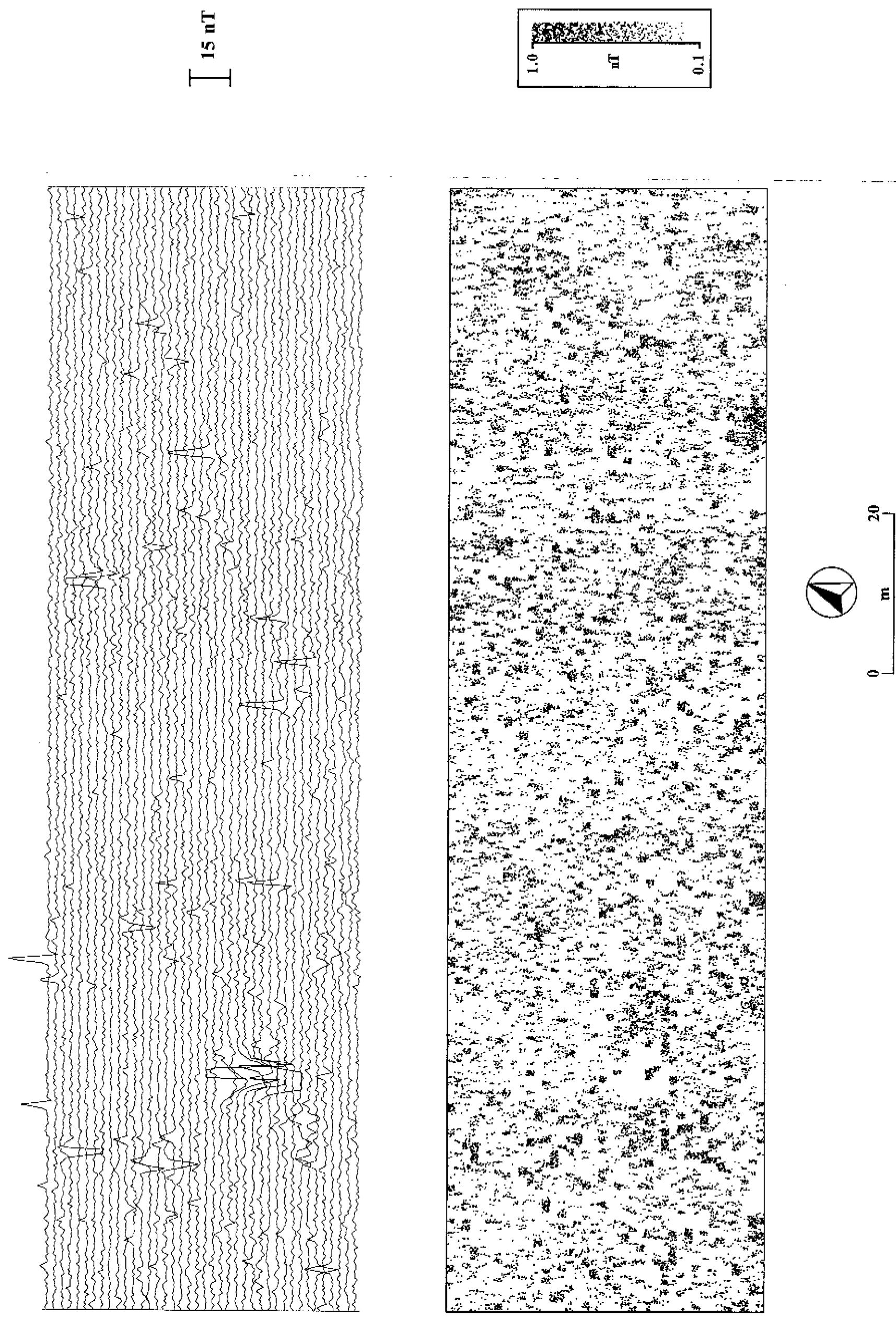


15 nT



A303 SPARKFORD-LICHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

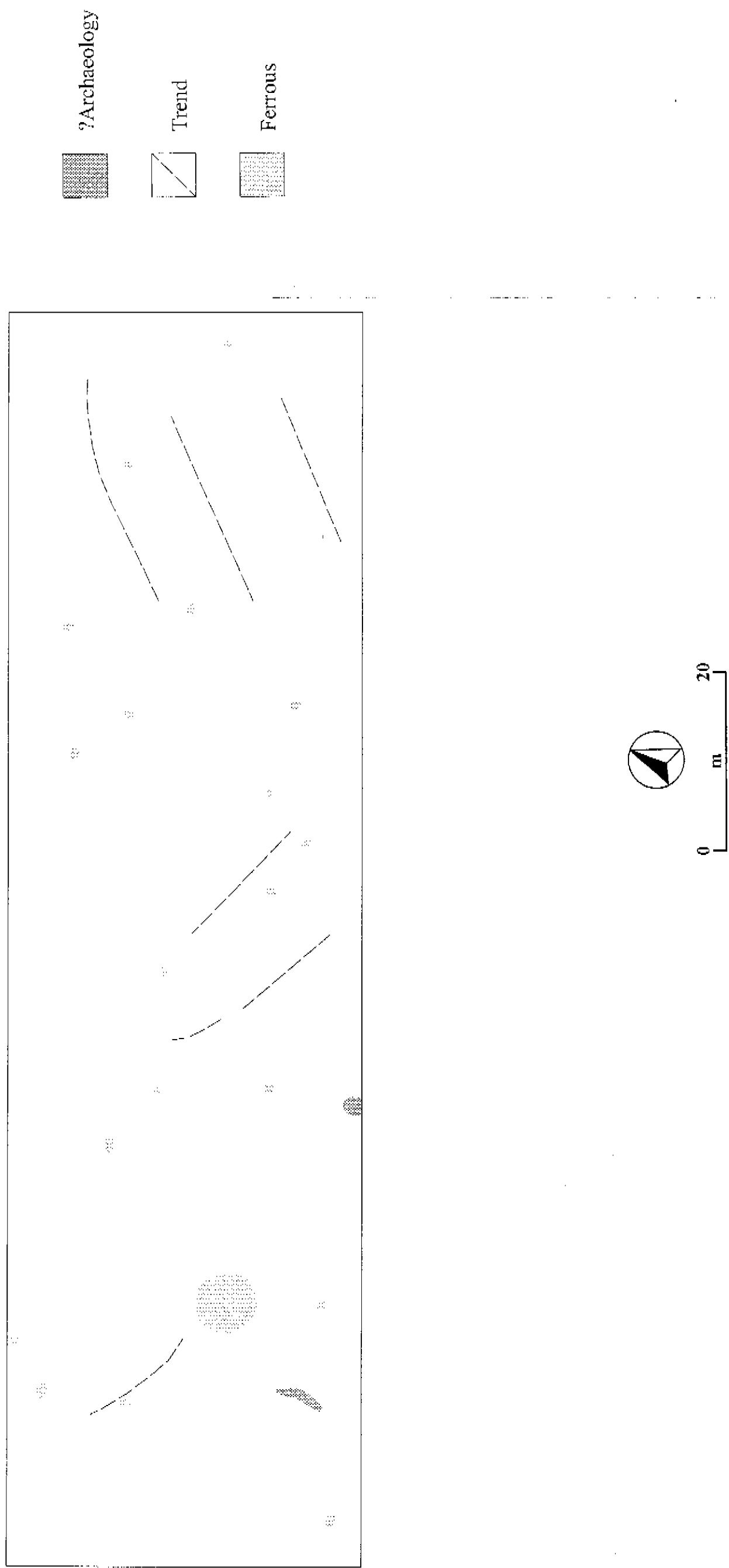
A303 SPARKFORD-ILCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 12



GSB Prospection 2003/80

Figure A37

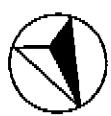
A303 SPARKFORD-HLCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Area 12



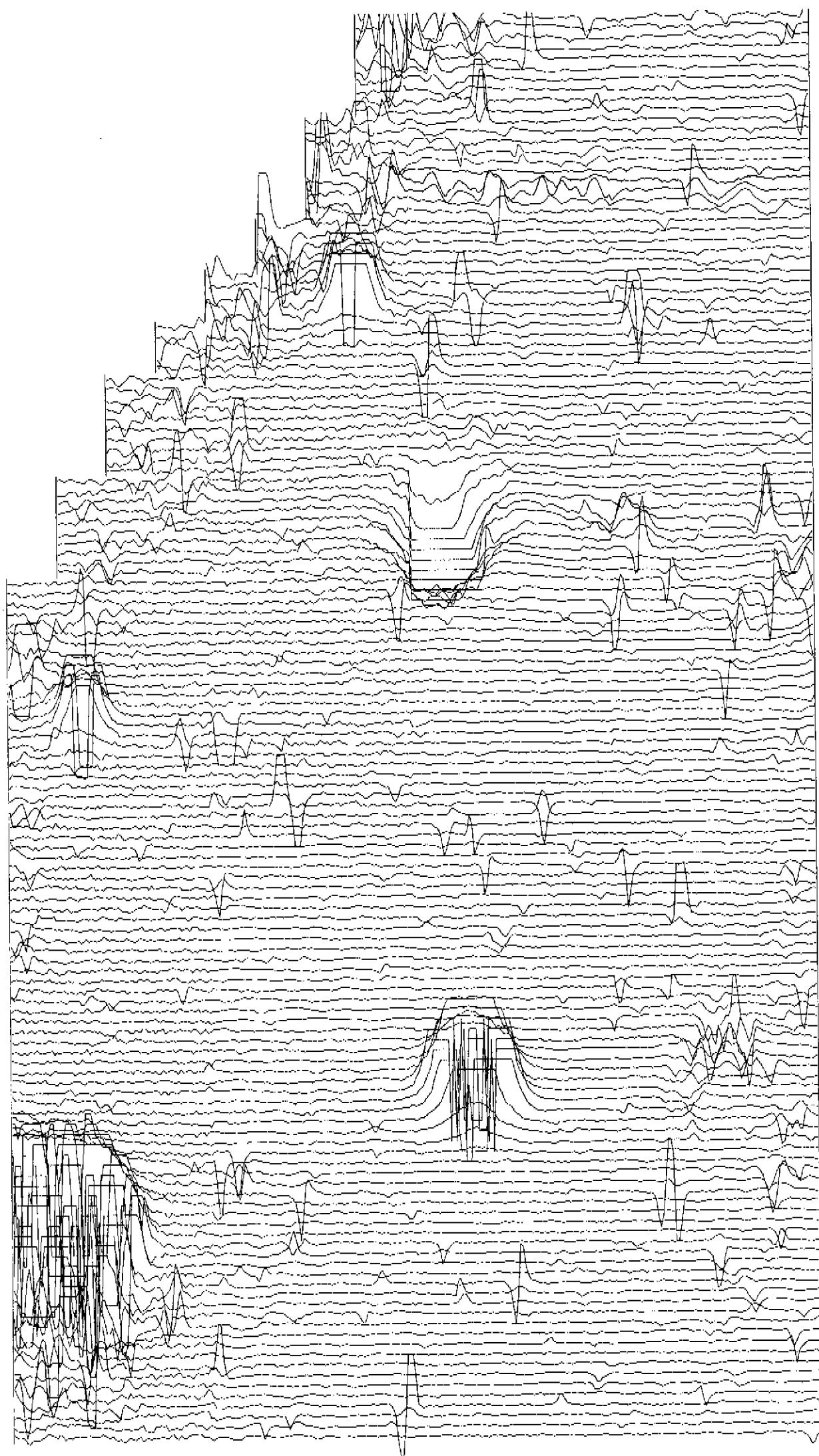
GSB Prospection 2003/80

Figure A38

0 m 20

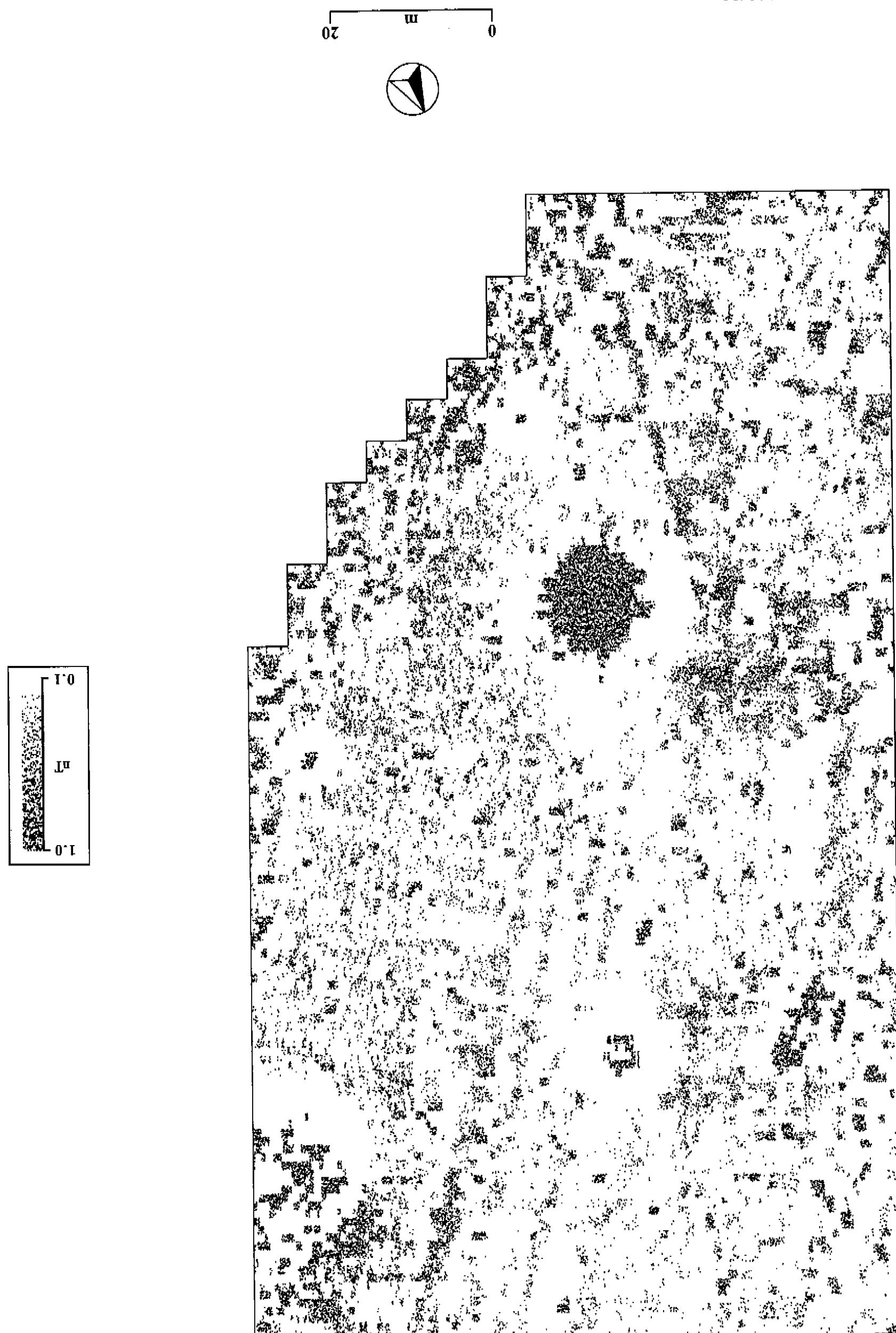


15 nT



Area 13

A303 SPARKFORD-LICHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Area 13

A303 SPARKFORD-LLCHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Area 13

A303 SPARKFORD-LICHESTER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



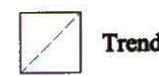
Proposed Road Corridor



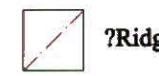
Detailed Gradiometer Survey

0 500
metres

Figure 1



Trend



?Ridge & Furrow



?Ploughing



?Natural



Area of Magnetic Disturbance



Ferrous

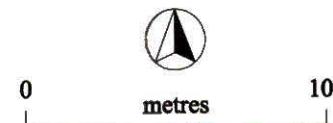


Figure 3



■ ?Archaeology

□ Trend

□ ?Ridge & Furrow

□ ?Ploughing

■ Area of Magnetic Disturbance

■ Ferrous

0 100
metres

Figure 5



■ ?Archaeology
□ Trend

■ Area of Increased Magnetic Response
□ ?Ridge & Furrow

■ ?Natural
■ Area of Magnetic Disturbance

□ Ferrous

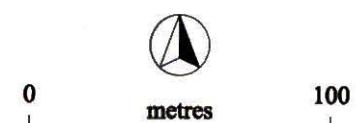


Figure 7



Figure 9