

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND WATCHING  
BRIEF AT CHASE HIGH SCHOOL,  
MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

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Project nos 1890 and 1931  
Report 868  
WSM 29169 and 29639

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## **Archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Chase High School, Malvern, Worcestershire**

**Darren Miller and Laura Jones**

### **Part 1 Project summary**

An archaeological evaluation, and subsequent watching brief were undertaken at Chase High School, Malvern, Worcestershire (SO 78804510), on behalf of the Property Services Division of Worcestershire County Council.

The fieldwork identified a moderate level of Roman activity on the site, represented principally by unstratified artefactual material within later deposits, but also by two features, comprising one ditch and a possible pit. Evidence of post-medieval agriculture was also identified in the form of unstratified artefactual material and a field ditch, while extensive modern truncation was noted over much of the site. A slight indication of a prehistoric presence was also identified in the form of a single lithic. Of these phases of past human activity, the Roman phase is considered to be the most important, especially when taken in conjunction with evidence from other investigations in the immediate vicinity, which suggest that the site lies on the periphery of a focus of first to fourth century Roman settlement. This site is considered to be highly significant in view of the scarcity of Roman remains so far identified in the Malvern area, although it appears not to have extended far into the development area.

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### *Cartographic sources*

- Anon, 1846; British Geological Survey 1990; Dougharty 1774; Ordnance Survey 1888 and subsequent editions; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1984

### *Documentary sources*

- Dodds 2000; Fagan 1993; Hurst 1997; Gifford and Partners 1998; Griffin, Jackson, Jones and Pearson 2000; Ragg *et al* 1984

## 2.2 **Fieldwork**

### 2.2.1 **Evaluation**

The fieldwork elements of the evaluation comprised a geophysical survey and trial trenching.

The geophysical survey was commissioned by the Service from Stratascan Ltd, and designed to cover the western half of the footprint of the proposed development and the area to the north, which was already known to be of archaeological significance. The area (totalling 7.6ha) was gridded out and surveyed using an FM 36 fluxgate gradiometer with readings being taken at 0.50m intervals. The survey was undertaken on 21st February 2000 (appendix 2).

Following the geophysical survey, a total of eight trial trenches were excavated across the area, representing a sample of just over 3%. The trenches were located in such a way as to test several anomalies detected by the survey, and to provide a relatively even coverage of the evaluation area. The trial trenching was undertaken on the 20th and 21st March 2000.

Deposits considered not to be significant (eg turf and topsoil, made ground) were removed using a JCB wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, the trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

### 2.2.2 **Watching brief**

The watching brief was undertaken between the 22nd and the 26th of June 2000. Although designated a watching brief, the work was in fact undertaken in advance of the proposed groundworks in the area defined, and took the form of a further trench (Trench 9), excavated using the same methods as employed in the evaluation.

### 2.2.3 **Analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of stratigraphic and artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

## 2.3 **Artefacts**

### 2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2). This in principle determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However,

cultivation are also known to have existed immediately north of the school (WSM 16504), and there is documentary evidence for medieval activity at several sites in the vicinity (WSM 24938, 25764 and 29242).

Finally, between the fieldwork and the reporting stages of the present project, two further evaluations were undertaken at the DERA complex immediately to the west of the proposed development area (WSM 30058; Gifford and Partners 1998; Griffin *et al* 2000). Both evaluations identified low levels of and Roman activity represented by deposits, features and artefacts, while the second (Griffin *et al* 2000) also identified a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age ditch or gully.

In addition to the archaeological evidence from previous and subsequent fieldwork, a limited amount of cartographic evidence exists for past land-use in the area of the site. The earliest detailed map is that prepared by Dougharty in 1744, which shows the area around the present Chase High School as regularly-enclosed agricultural land. A similar pattern is also evident on the 1846 Tithe map and on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, while subsequent editions show the successive encroachment of housing, the precursor of the current DERA complex, and the construction of the school and its surrounding playing fields.

#### 4. **Stratigraphic analysis**

The deposits and features identified in the fieldwork are described in Appendix 1, with Table 1 summarising the artefacts recovered. The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 3 and 4.

##### 4.1 **Natural deposits**

The natural deposits encountered during the fieldwork varied slightly in colour and composition from trench to trench and more significantly from area to area. In Trenches 1 and 8, greenish grey and reddish brown silty clay was reached at approximately 0.70m below the existing surface (contexts 103 and 803). Further south, in Trenches 2 and 9, brownish red silty clay was reached at 0.68m below ground level, and this in turn overlay grey silty clay. Finally in Trenches 3 to 7, grey and blueish grey silty clays were encountered around 0.90m below the surface. All of these deposits are likely to represent Mercian Mudstone strata (or perhaps drift derived from such strata), partially transformed by seasonal waterlogging (giving rise to greyish colours and mottles, resulting from the presence of reduced iron compounds).

The differences in the depth at which natural deposits were reached across the site is considered to relate to varying degrees of modern truncation by landscaping. In the northernmost part of the site, around Trenches 1 and 8, no truncation had occurred and a full soil profile was visible. Around Trenches 2 and 9, however, truncation was partial, affecting the eastern half of the two trenches by removing pre-existing deposits down to the top of the Mercian Mudstone. Lastly, in the area of Trenches 3 to 7, truncation was total and continued some way into the natural deposits.

##### 4.2 **Phase 1: Prehistoric**

Prehistoric activity on the site is represented by a single lithic (worked stone), recovered from the fill of a later feature in Trench 9 (context 903). The lithic comprised a regular flake with its platform (top) removed by retouching to form a length of blunted edge. This edge lies opposite a naturally sharp edge with very small removals along its length, most probably resulting from use. On its own, the lithic provides no more than a slight indication of a prehistoric presence on the site. However, the lithic nonetheless serves to extend the distribution of known sites and finds of prehistoric date in an part of Worcestershire where little such evidence has previously been discovered.

#### 4.5 Phase 4: Modern

Evidence of modern activity in the form of landscaping was identified over most of the site, and was particularly marked in the area of Trenches 3 to 7. The truncation of any pre-existing cultural deposits, and natural deposits caused by this landscaping has been described above. However, the landscaping also involved the deposition of made ground, which was evident in Trenches 3 to 7 and also towards the east of Trenches 2 and 9. The made ground consisted of up to 0.69m of predominantly firm mid brownish red clayey soils with moderate gravel inclusions, and varying proportions of modern, and residual post-medieval and Roman material. The very recent date of the landscaping and its extent in relation the former playing field on the site make it certain that the two are related, the intention having been to provide a firm and level surface. Before the made ground was deposited, however, provision was made for draining the site by laying narrow ceramic land drains, several of which were observed during the fieldwork.

### 5. Artefactual analysis

#### 5.1 Composition of the assemblage

A summary of the artefacts recovered can be seen in Table 1. The assemblage was derived from ten stratified and seven unstratified contexts. The group as a whole is primarily of late post-medieval to modern date, although small amounts of Roman material were also recovered. The level of preservation of the artefacts was generally poor with high levels of abrasion. The material of Roman date was in particularly poor condition with surfaces of pottery and tile highly abraded.

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Roman pottery	36	368
Post-medieval pottery	21	180
Tile	20	414
Brick	29	1112
Fired clay	14	38
Stone	1	100
Iron	23	780
Slag	1	26
Clinker	1	2
Vitrified ceramic	2	16
Glass	1	18
Bronze coin	1	6
Flint	1	1
Ceramic drainpipe	59	1678
Leather	1	1

Table 1: Composition of the assemblage

**Fabric 3** = Malvernian ware

**Fabric 12** = Severn Valley ware

**Fabric 43** = Samian ware

**Fabric 78.1** = Post-medieval red sandy ware

**Fabric 85** = Modern stone china

**Fabric 100** = Miscellaneous post-medieval wares

## 5.2 Analysis

### 5.2.1 Phase 2: Roman

A total of 37 sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved with 13 from stratified contexts 105, 208, 809, 901, 910 and 911. A Roman *terminus post quem* could be allocated to all of these contexts with the exception of 901, the subsoil layer of Trench 9 which contained material of mixed date. The remaining sherds were from topsoil, made ground and subsoil deposits excavated by machine.

The majority of sherds within the Roman assemblage were identified as Severn Valley ware (fabric 12). This fabric was produced locally at various kiln sites in the Severn Valley and is the most commonly found type of Roman pottery in Worcestershire. Other fabrics present included five sherds of locally-produced Malvernian ware (contexts 100, 105 and 901) and two of samian ware (context 800), a relatively common fineware which was imported into Britain from France in large numbers during the Roman period (Webster 1976). The only diagnostic sherd within the assemblage was an unstratified Severn Valley ware tankard sherd which could be dated to c3rd century. No excavated features of this period could be closely dated on the basis of the pottery.

Other material of Roman date includes eight fragments of highly abraded building material (contexts 100, 903, 910 and 911) and a number of fragments of highly abraded undiagnostic fired clay. A number of these fragments are likely to be pieces of building material, although they are too small to ascribed to a specific material group.

The Roman assemblage is essentially an extension of those retrieved from previous excavations in the immediate vicinity, and should be considered alongside them.

Importantly, this assemblage provides further evidence of the mid-late Roman activity previously identified within the area. In particular, the 3rd-4th century date of the diagnostic pottery is consistent with the narrow range identified at the DERA complex to the west of the site (WSM 30058; Griffin *et al.* 2000).

Similarly, the fragments of fired clay and smithing slag within this assemblage are likely to be related to the small-scale industrial activity identified in the form of ceramic mould and hearths during earlier salvage excavation on the Chase School site (WSM15577; Hurst 1993, 13). In addition, the fragments of Roman tile found both on the present site and in the DERA complex may suggest the presence of buildings in the near vicinity, possibly connected with this metalworking industry (*ibid.*, 14). The presence of domestic pottery also dating to this period further supports the likelihood of a settlement in the immediate area.

The complete absence of non-local coarsewares within the assemblage is also notable. However, where these have been present in previously excavated assemblages these have generally formed a very small proportion (Hurst 1993, 13), which may be due to the local

This interpretation is contrary to what was anticipated from the geophysical survey, where areas of strong magnetic responses, particularly in the area of Trenches 2 and 9, suggested the presence of possible furnace sites (appendix 2, 5-6). The explanation for the magnetic anomalies must therefore be sought elsewhere, perhaps in the form of the ferrous debris present in the made ground covering most of the site. Similarly, no trace was found of the linear anomaly detected in the area of Trench 7: in this case, the anomaly is likely to represent a length of modern land drain.

With regard to the post-medieval evidence, little more need be said, except that the archaeological evidence corresponds well with the cartographic evidence for agricultural activity on the site. Similarly, the modern evidence for landscaping is of little interest except in respect of its possible impact upon pre-existing Roman deposits. A final point which should be addressed, however, is the apparent absence of any evidence for medieval agriculture of other activity, despite the context for this in the surrounding landscape. It is possible that the difficult nature of the soils on the site prevented their being taken into cultivation until relatively recent times, although the extensive modern disturbance may also have destroyed remains of this period, such as traces of the ridge and furrow earthworks which survive elsewhere in the vicinity.

## 7. Significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case. In summary, the criteria relate to the *period*, *rarity*, *survival*, *vulnerability* and interpretative *potential* of the archaeological resource.

Assessed against these criteria, only the evidence of Roman activity merits any degree of significance, in view of its *period*, *rarity* and interpretative *potential*, though the latter is less concerned with the evidence itself than with its bearing on that from other investigations in the area. In respect of its *survival* and *vulnerability*, the Roman evidence can only be judged to be of local significance. It should be noted, however, that this assessment is probably due in large part to the effects of recent landscaping of the site, which may have resulted in the removal of pre-existing deposits.

## 8. Publication summary

*An archaeological evaluation (WSM 29139), and subsequent watching brief (WSM 29639) were undertaken at the Chase High School, Malvern, Worcestershire (SO 78804510), on behalf of the Property Services Division of Worcestershire County Council.*

*The fieldwork identified a moderate level of Roman activity on the site, represented principally by unstratified material within later deposits, but also by two features, comprising one ditch and a possible pit. Evidence of post-medieval agriculture was also identified in the form of unstratified material and a field ditch, while extensive modern truncation was noted over much of the site. A slight indication of a prehistoric presence was also identified in the form of a single lithic. Of these phases of activity, the Roman phase is undoubtedly the most important, especially when taken in conjunction with the evidence from other investigation in the vicinity, which suggest that the site lies on the periphery of a focus of first to fourth century Roman settlement. Nevertheless, the archaeological remains present on the site itself*



AS, 1999b *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at Chase High School, Malvern, Worcestershire*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document **P1890**

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CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

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Dougharty, 1774 [extract from plan of Much Malvern] WCRO **BA 9063/1**

Fagan, L, 1993 *Salvage excavation at Chase High School, Malvern, Worcestershire*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **171**

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Griffin, G, Jackson, R, Jones, L, and Pearson, E, 2000 *Evaluation of land at DERA, Malvern, Worcestershire*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report, **859**

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Hurst, J D, 1997 *Evaluation at the Chase High School, Malvern*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report, **588**

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**

IFA, 1999a *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

IFA, 1999b *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Ordnance Survey 1888 *Worcestershire*, sheet **40**

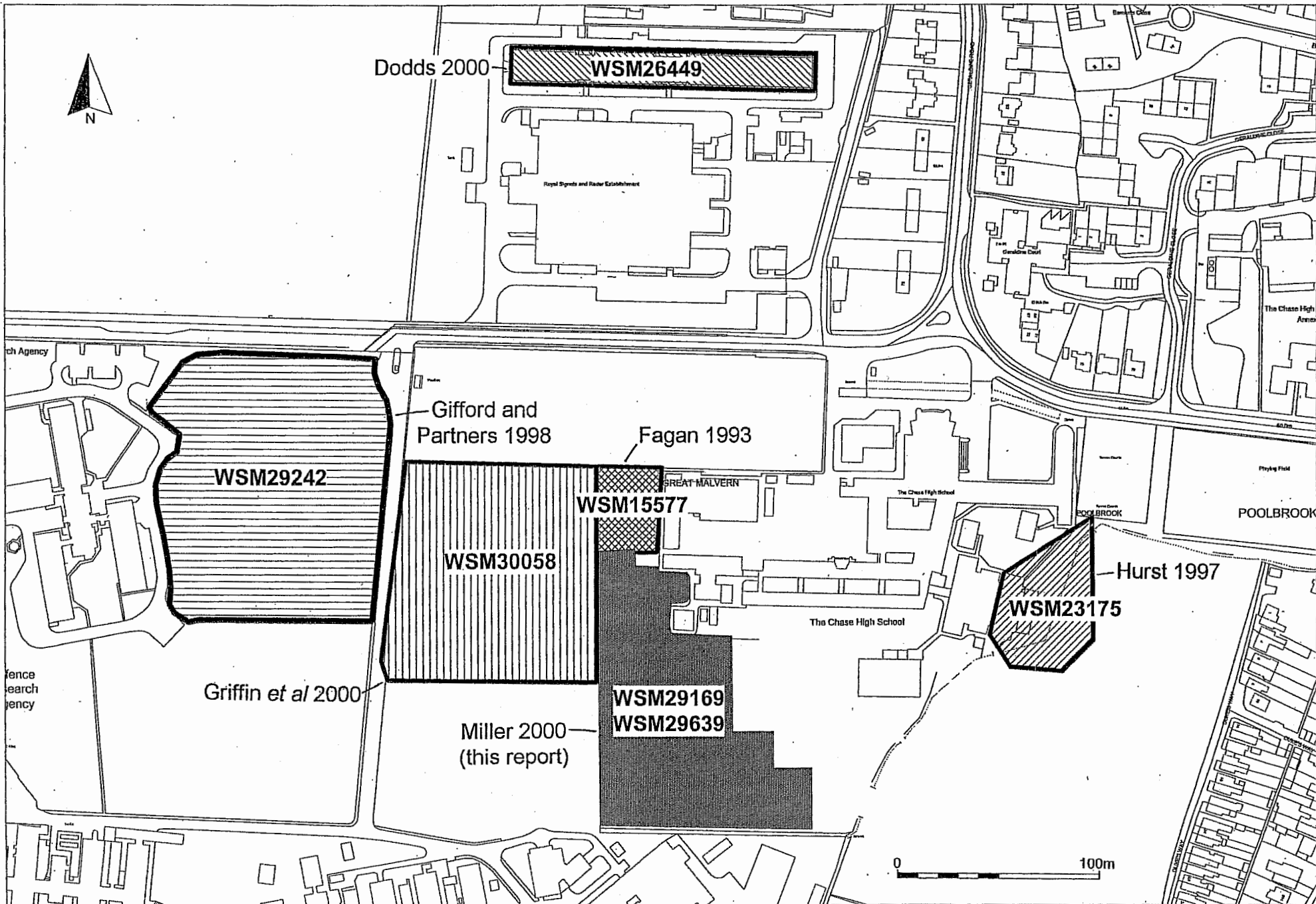
Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**

Webster, P V, 1976, 'Severn Valley Ware: A Preliminary Study', *Trans Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.* **94**, 18-146

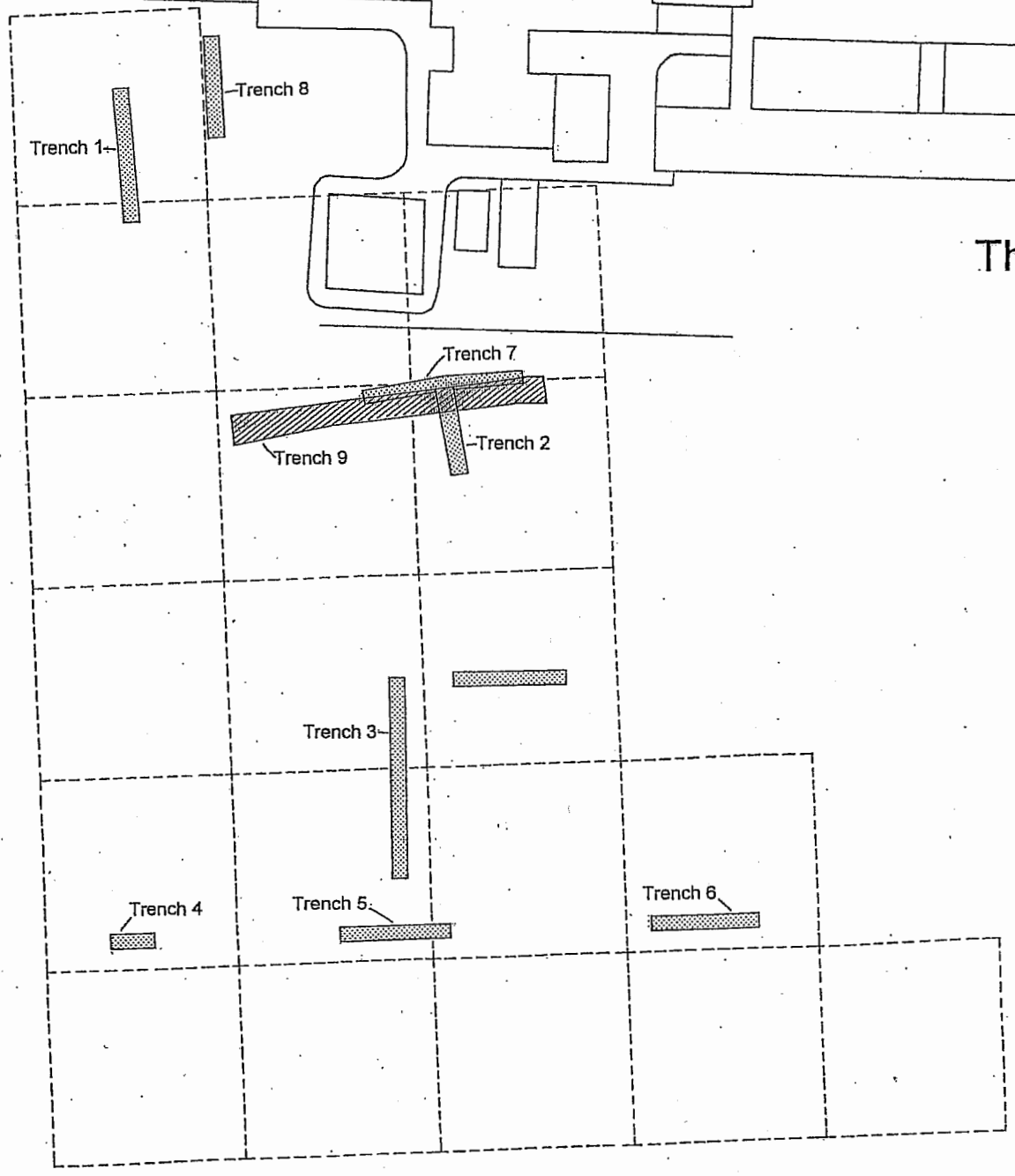
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## Abbreviations




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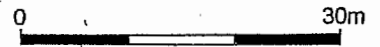


# The Chase High School



## KEY

-  evaluation
-  watching brief
-  geophysical survey grid



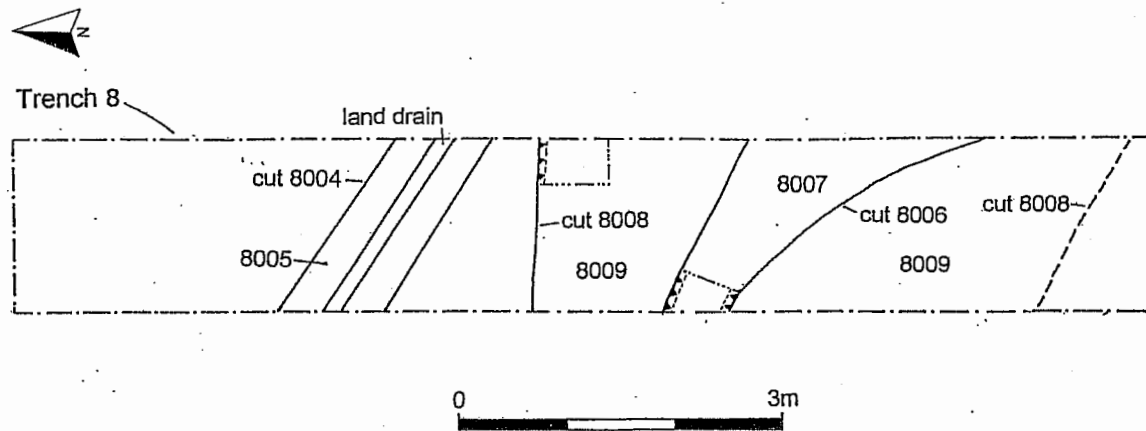
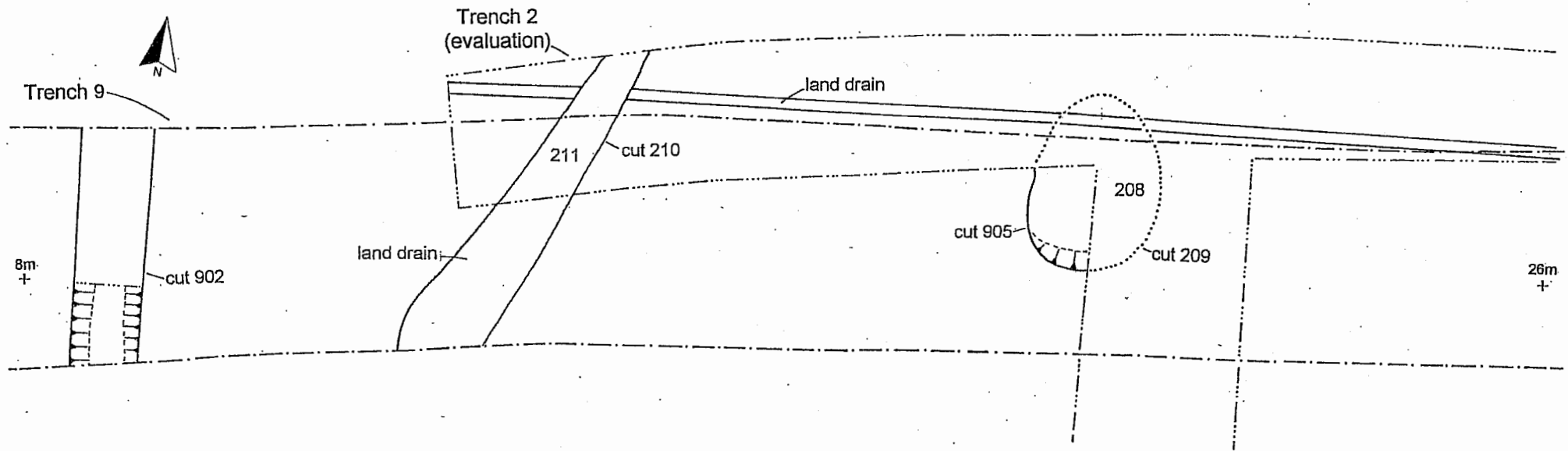


Figure 4: Trenches 2, 8 and 9: plan of features.

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## Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

**Trench 2**

Maximum dimensions: Length:18.00m Width: 10.35m Depth: 1.24m

Orientation: East-west, with centrally-placed north-south extension

## Main deposit/feature description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
201	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay loam with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel	0-0.20m
202	Made ground	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay mixed with c10% light grey and brownish red mottles; occasional small to medium gravel	0.20-0.60m
203	Subsoil	Firm light to mid brown silty clay	0.75-0.94m
204	Subsoil	Firm light greyish brown clay silt with moderate small gravels	0.60-0.75m
205	Natural	Stiff mid greenish grey and mid reddish brown silty clay	0.94m+
206	Made ground	Firm mid brown clay silt with moderate light grey and brownish red mottles	0.20-0.60m
208 (=904)	Fill of 209 (=905)	Firm mid grey silty clay loam with frequent small manganese concretions and moderate greenish/yellowish grey mottles	0.94-1.24m
209 (=905)	Cut	Sub-oval feature with steeply to gently-sloping sides and undulating base	0.94-1.24m

**Features/Other deposits.**

Context 200: Machining layer

Contexts 210 and 211: fill and cut of modern land drain oriented north-east to south-west

**Trench 4**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 7.00m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit/feature description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
401	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay loam with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel	0-0.28m
402	Made ground	Firm light to mid brown clay loam	0.28-0.50m
403	Natural	Stiff dark grey/blueish grey silty clay	0.50m+

**Features/Other deposits.**

Context 400: Machining layer

Trench bisected by modern land drain crossing trench from east to west

**Trench 6**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 5.00m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.90m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit/feature description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
601	Topsoil	Firm mid to dark brown clay loam with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel	0-0.20m
602	Made ground	Firm mid brownish red clay sand with moderate gravel, brick and charcoal inclusions	0.20-0.70m
604	Reworked natural	Stiff dark grey silty clay; frequent charcoal flecks and occasional intrusive brick fragments from 602	0.70-0.90m
604	Natural	Stiff dark grey/blueish grey silty clay	0.90m+

**Features/Other deposits.**

Context 600: Machining layer

Modern land drain crossing north-central part of trench from north-east to south-west



**Trench 8**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.40m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.78m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit/feature description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
801	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay loam with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel	0-0.39m
802	Subsoil	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay mixed with c10% light grey and brownish red mottles; occasional small to medium gravel	0.39-0.69m
803	Natural	Stiff mid greenish grey and mid reddish brown silty clay	0.69m+
808	Cut	Linear, parallel-sided cut oriented north-west to south-east with steeply sloping sides; not bottomed	0.69m+
809	Fill of 808	Firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	0.69m+

**Features/Other deposits.**

Context 800: Machining layer

Contexts 804 and 805: Cut and fill of modern land drain oriented north-west to south-east, north of 808

Contexts 806 and 807: Cut and fill of modern land drain oriented north-west to south-east; cuts 809

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## Appendix 2: Geophysical survey report

A Report for

**WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

on a

Geophysical Survey

carried out at

**Chase High School,  
Malvern**

February 2000

Job Ref. No. 1440



Authors

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E J F Mercer BA MSc



### 3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted in Figure 3.

### 3.3 Description of techniques and equipment configurations

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.

### 3.4 Sampling interval, depth of scan, resolution and data capture

#### 3.4.1 Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.5m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 800 sampling points in a full 20m x 20m grid. All traverses are surveyed in a "parallel" rather than "zigzag" mode.

#### 3.4.2 Depth of scan and resolution

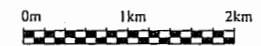
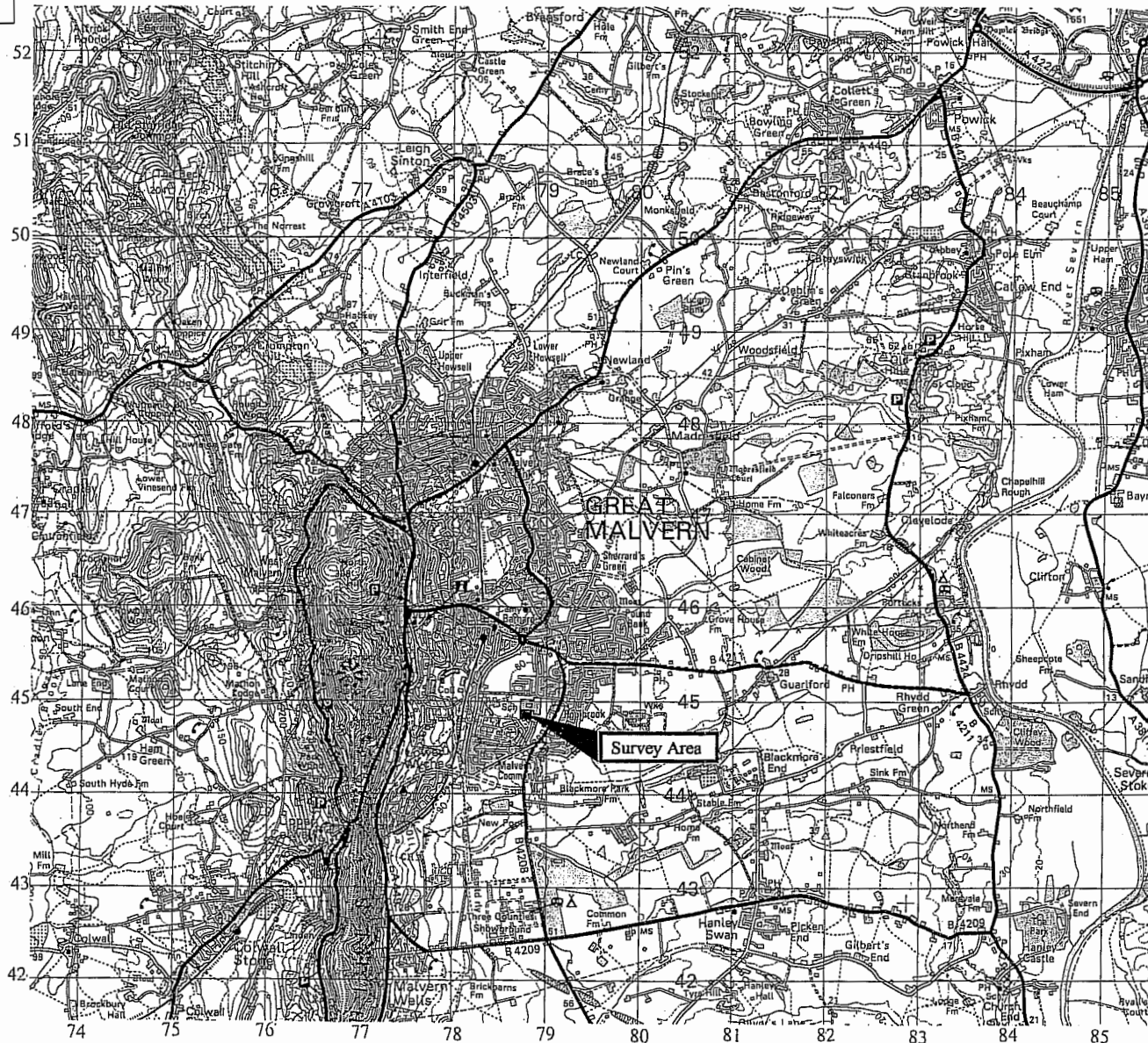
The FM36 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.5m centres provides an optimum resolution for the technique.

#### 3.4.3 Data capture

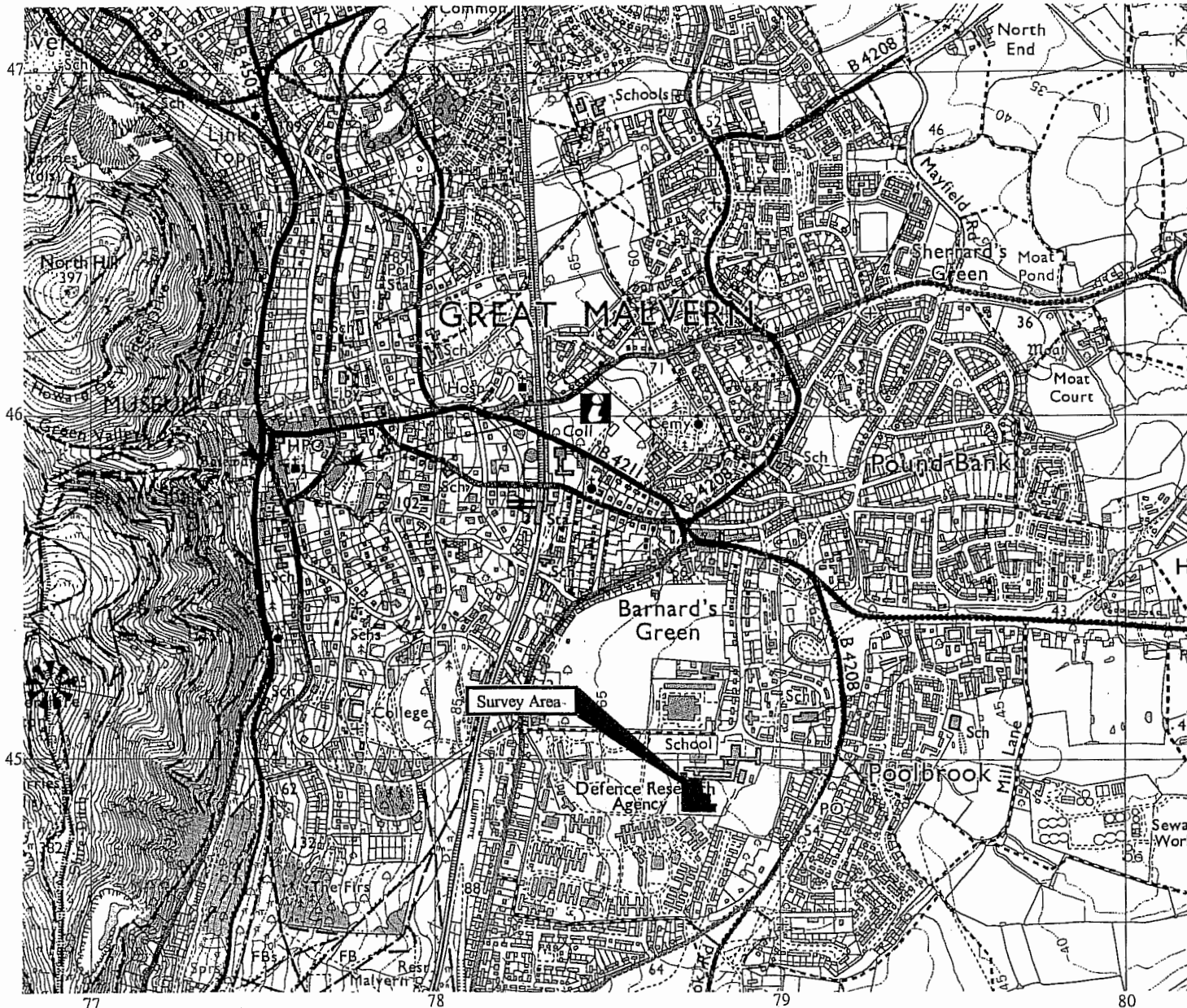
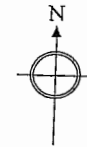
The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily downloaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each job, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

both the possible furnace sites and the positive linear anomaly are investigated further with trenching in order to establish their origin.

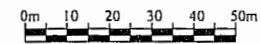
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 OS 100km square = SO




Site centred on NGR SO 7890 4480			
Figure No. 1	Scale 1:50 000	Job no. 1440	
Client WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL			
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.			
Subject GENERAL LOCATION PLAN			
	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM	Checked PPB
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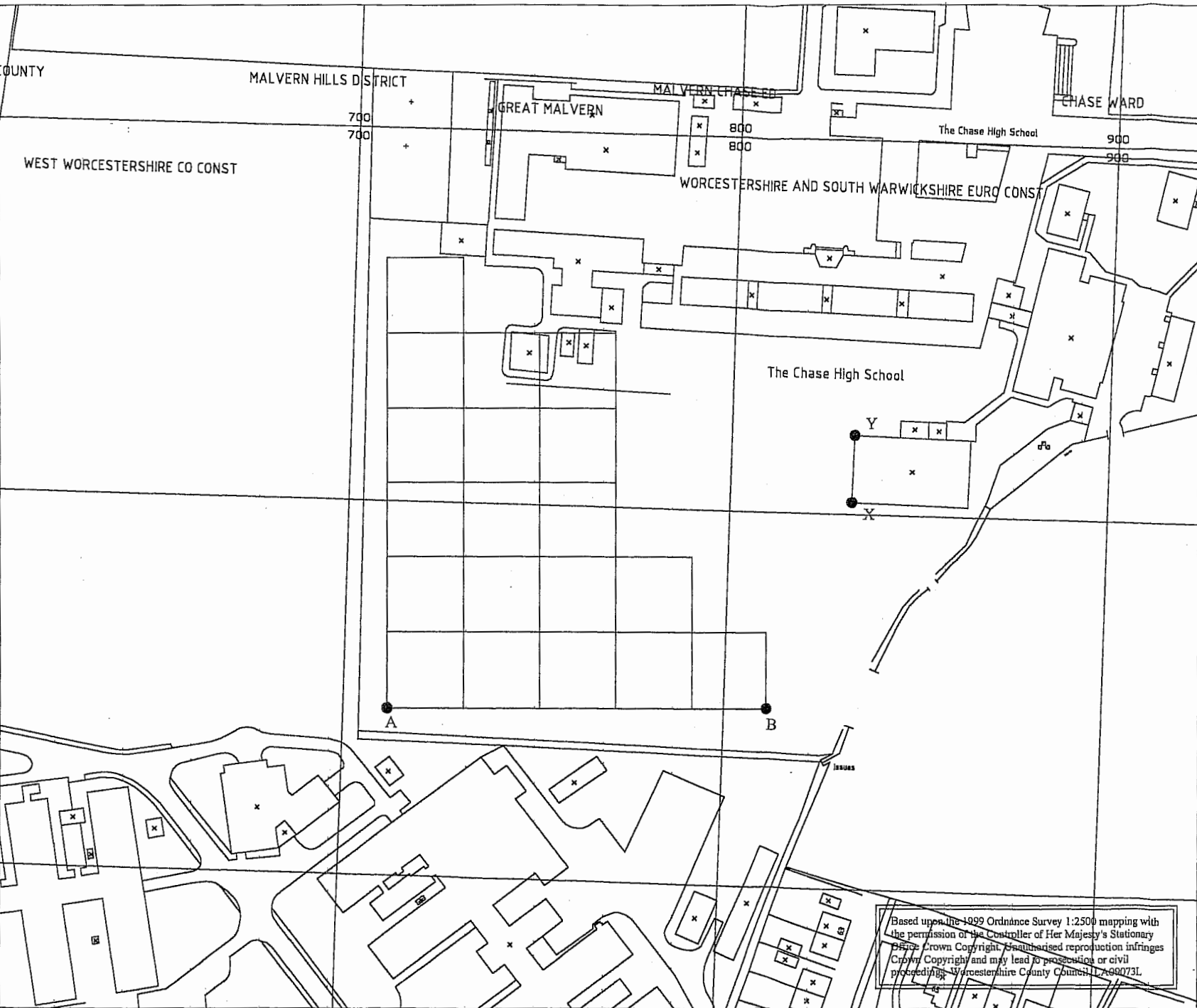
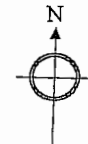


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 WR8 0SA  
 OS 100km square = ST



Site centred on NGR SO 7890 4480			
Figure No. 2	Scale 1:12 500	Job no. 1440	
Client WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL			
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.			
Subject DETAILED LOCATION PLAN			
	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM	Checked PPB
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REFERENCING INFORMATION			
A-D	80.0m	A-C	89.5m
B-C	9.1m	C-D	9.5m
A,B & C	Grid pegs left in on fenceline		
A&D	Grid node pegs		
A&B	Intersection / corner of fenceline		
A&C	Baseline points		
C	Not grid peg but extension of baseline to fence		
GRID INFORMATION			
2	Grids surveyed		
/ / / Area not surveyed within grid			

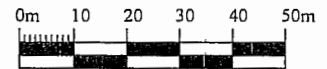


Figure No.	Scale	Job no.
3	1:1000	1440

Client  
**WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Project Title  
Geophysical Survey,  
Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.

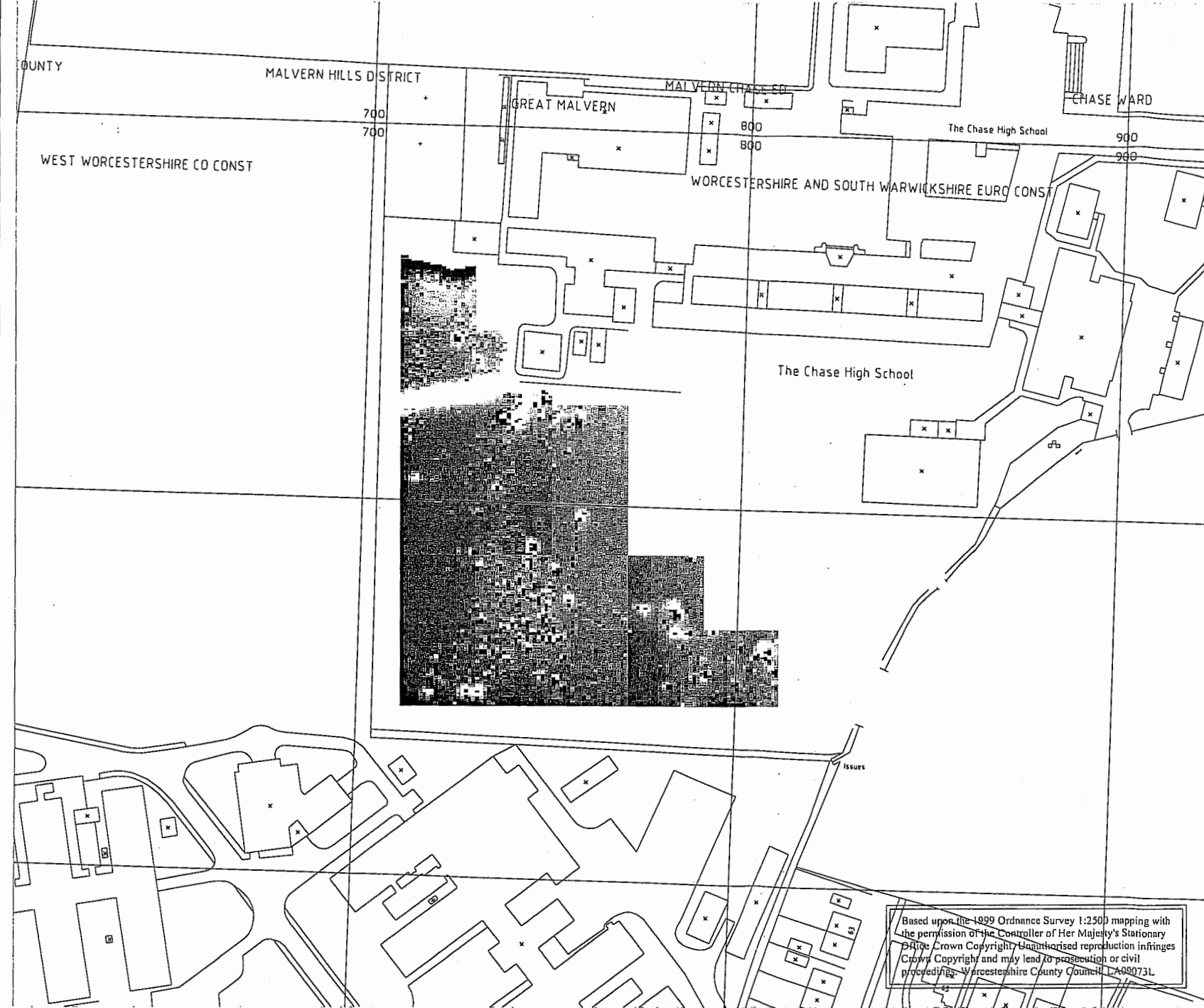
Subject  
SITE PLAN SHOWING  
LOCATION OF SURVEY GRIDS  
AND REFERENCING

	Date	Drawn	Checked
	February 2000	EJFM	PPB

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Plotting parameters  
 Minimum -14.6nT (white)  
 Maximum +13.4nT (black)

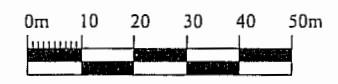
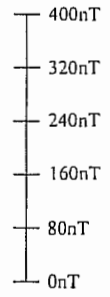



Figure No. 4	Scale 1:1000	Job no. 1440	
Client <b>WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL</b>			
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.			
Subject <b>PLOT OF RAW MAGNETOMETER DATA</b>			
	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM	Checked PPB
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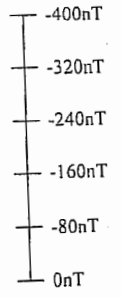
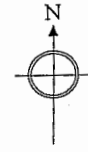
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Plotting parameters  
 80nT/cm  
*(Positive values displace above the trace line.  
 Hidden values have not been plotted)*



Figure No. 5	Scale 1:1000	Job no. 1440
Client WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL		
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.		
Subject TRACE PLOT OF RAW MAGNETOMETER DATA SHOWING POSITIVE VALUES		
REGISTERED ORGANISATION 	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM
		Checked PPB
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Plotting parameters  
 -80nT/cm  
 (Negative values displace  
 above the trace line.  
 Hidden values have not  
 been plotted)

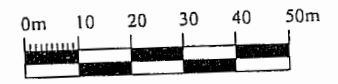
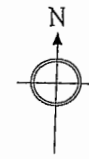


Figure No. 6	Scale 1:1000	Job no. 1440
Client WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL		
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.		
Subject TRACE PLOT OF RAW MAGNETOMETER DATA SHOWING NEGATIVE VALUES		
	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM Checked PPB
	<b>STRATASCAN™</b> <b>GEOPHYSICAL &amp; SPECIALIST          SURVEY SERVICES</b> Vineyard House Upper Hook Road Upton Upon Severn Worcestershire WR8 OSA Tel. No. +44(0)1684 592266 Fax +44(0)1684 594142 E-Mail Stratascan.co.uk	



Plotting parameters  
 Minimum -5.9nT (white)  
 Maximum +6.1nT (black)

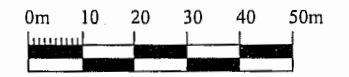
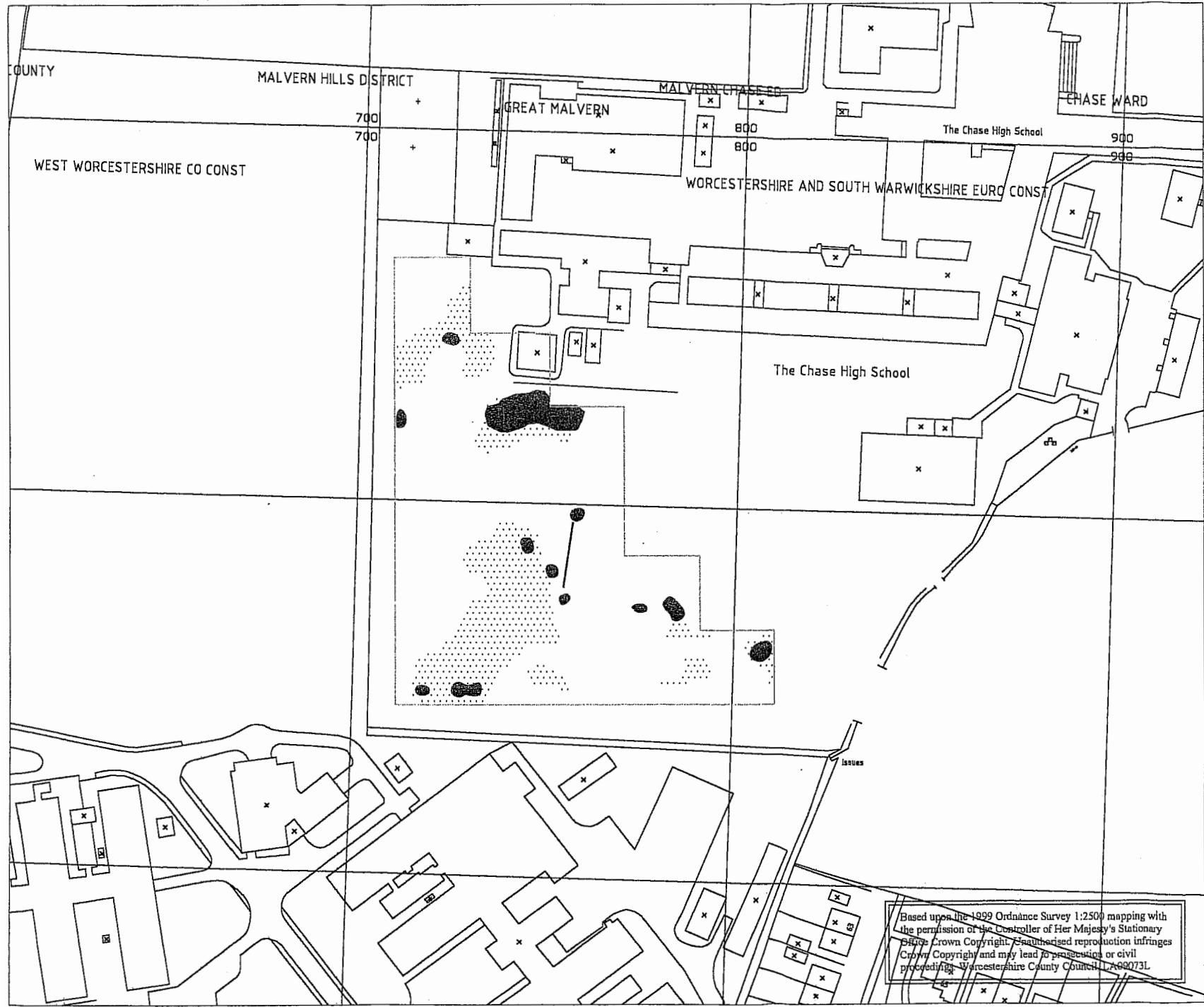


Figure No. 7	Scale 1:1000	Job no. 1440
Client <b>WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL</b>		
Project Title Geophysical Survey, Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.		
Subject <b>PLOT OF PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA</b>		
	Date February 2000	Drawn EJFM Checked PPB
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	Strong magnetic response - possible furnace sites
	Area of magnetic debris - possible wasters
	Positive linear anomaly



Figure No. 8	Scale 1:1000	Job no. 1440
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Client  
**WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Project Title  
**Geophysical Survey,  
Chase High School, Malvern, Worcs.**

Subject  
**ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF  
MAGNETOMETER ANOMALIES**

	Date	Drawn	Checked
	February 2000	EJFM	PPB

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