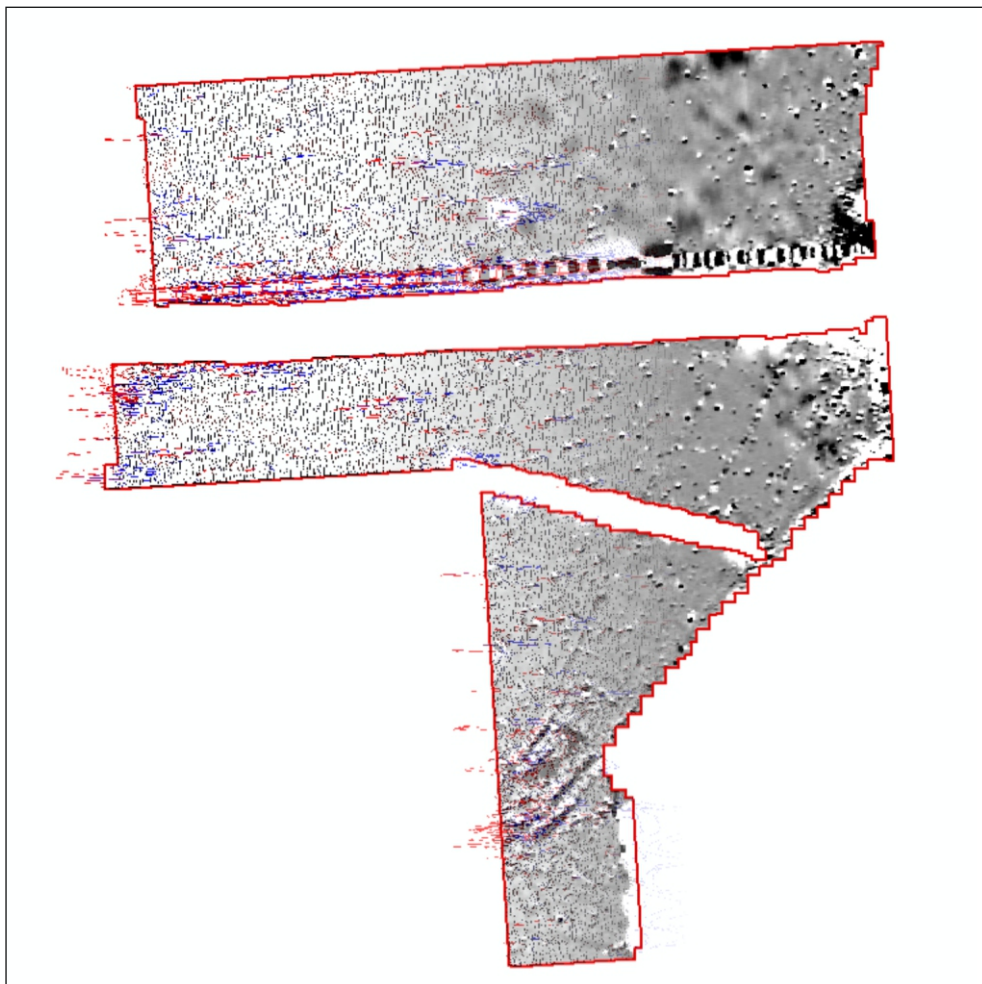




making sense of heritage

Land at Law Lane Muchelney, Somerset

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report



Ref: 105960.02
August 2014



**Land at Law Lane
Muchelney, Somerset**

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Prepared for:
Somerset County Council
SCC Heritage Service
Brunel Way
Norton Fitzwarren
Taunton
Somerset
TA2 6SF

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk


August 2014

Report Ref. 105960.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	105960	Accession Code		Client Ref.	105960.02
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	342575, 124775		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	RDL	C Budd		29/08/2014
File:	X:\PROJECTS\105960_Reports\Geophysics_2014_08_26\105960_Muchelney_Geophysics_Report_RDL_2014_08_27				

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Land at Law Lane Muchelney, Somerset

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Contents

Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site Location and Topography	1
1.3 Soils and Geology	1
1.4 Archaeological Background	2
2 METHODOLOGY.....	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Method	2
3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION	3
3.1 Introduction	3
3.2 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation.....	3
3.3 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation: Modern Services.....	4
4 CONCLUSION	5
5 REFERENCES.....	6
5.1 Bibliography	6
5.2 Cartographic Sources	6
APPENDIX 1: SURVEY EQUIPMENT AND DATA PROCESSING	7
APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION	9

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location and detailed survey extents
- Figure 2: Greyscale plot
- Figure 3: XY trace plot
- Figure 4: Interpretation



Land at Law Lane Muchelney, Somerset

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land either side of Law Lane, near Muchelney in Somerset. The project was commissioned by Somerset County Council with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features on the site ahead of the proposed raising of the level of Law Lane as part of the 20 year Flood Action Plan.

The site comprises four pasture fields on the western edge of Muchelney and approximately 1.6km to the south of Langport, centred on NGR 342575, 124775. The site spans an area of flat land within the Somerset Levels either side of the River Parrett. The site was clear of vegetation and most fields were accessible at the time of surveying. The gradiometer survey covered an area measuring 3.65ha which was targeted on the areas to be directly impacted by the proposed wideing and raising of Law Lane and in areas of higher archaeological potential. The survey has demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area along with areas of superficial geology and a former field boundary.

One clear archaeological feature has been identified in the southern field which has been identified in the desk-based assessment as the remains of Galley farm. Remains of possible brick walls and ditches have been identified in this area

The geophysical data has largely revealed agricultural features with a former field boundary, several ceramic field drains and a concentration of ploughing trends detected in the southern field.

The survey was undertaken between 21st and 22nd August 2014.



Land at Law Lane Muchelney, Somerset

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Acknowledgements

The detailed gradiometer survey was commissioned by Somerset County Council. The assistance of Steve Membery, Richard Needs and Nisha Devani is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Ross Lefort and Jen Smith. Ross Lefort processed and interpreted the geophysical data in addition to writing this report. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Caroline Budd. Illustrations were prepared by Ross Lefort and Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



Land at Law Lane Muchelney, Somerset

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Somerset County Council to carry out a geophysical survey on land north and south of Law Lane, near Muchelney, Somerset (**Figure 1**), hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 342575, 124775). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in advance of the proposed raising and widening of Law Lane as part of the 20 year Flood Action Plan. The size of the survey area was defined as 3.65ha which was targeted on the proposed areas of direct impact by the widening and raising of Law Lane and in areas of higher archaeological potential.

1.1.2 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

1.2.1 The Site is located on the western edge of the village of Muchelney and 1.6km to the south of Langport within the area of the Somerset Levels (**Figure 1**). Four pasture fields were surveyed; three were within the impact area and the fourth was located close to the scheduled area around Muchelney Abbey. The southwest field (south of the River Parrett) was not surveyed even though it lies within an impact area; this was due to the uneven surface created by cattle that made walking this area unsafe. The survey extents are defined by the area of impact either side of Law Lane of the proposed road works.

1.2.2 The Site lies in an area of flat land that is at an elevation of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the level of the land rising to over 10m aOD within Muchelney. The River Parrett runs roughly southwest to northeast through the middle of the Site and joins up with the River Yeo further north at Langport. The confluence of the River Isle and the River Parrett is a short distance to the south of the Site.

1.3 Soils and Geology

1.3.1 The bedrock geology under the Site is recorded as Langport member blue lias formation and Charmouth mudstone formation (undifferentiated) that dates to the Jurassic and Triassic periods. Superficial deposits of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) are recorded under the west of the Site and the area north of Law Lane with river terrace deposits (sand and gravel) recorded in the southeast of the Site (BGS).

1.3.2 The soils underlying most of the Site are likely to be pelo-alluvial gley soils of the 813b (Fladbury 1) association. Soils further from the River Parrett are likely to be typical calcareous pelosols with the 411a (Evesham 1) association to the west of the river and 411c (Evesham 3) to the east (SSEW 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent



material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

1.4 Archaeological Background

- 1.4.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was recently carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2014). This assessment revealed mainly post-medieval and modern features within the Site including possible evidence of an earlier bridge under Westover Bridge and a post-medieval farmstead. Nearby records indicate that this area has the potential for the presence of Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The results of this DBA will be discussed in relation to the geophysical survey results where relevant.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The detailed magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad 601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system. The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2008).
- 2.1.2 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 21st and 22nd August 2014. Field conditions at the time of the survey were largely good with the exception of one field in the southwest that could not be walked as it had been severely trodden by cattle rendering it unsafe. A total of 3.65ha was covered by the gradiometer survey covering the likely impact areas and other areas of higher archaeological potential.

2.2 Method

- 2.2.1 Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument, which is precise to approximately 0.02m and therefore exceeds English Heritage recommendations (2008).
- 2.2.2 The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with EH guidelines (2008). Data were collected in the zigzag method.
- 2.2.3 Data from the survey was subject to minimal data correction processes. These comprise a Zero Mean Traverse (ZMT) function ($\pm 5nT$ thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. The deslope function was used to process out some grid edge discontinuities resulting from the application of the ZMT function. These three steps were applied to all survey areas, with no interpolation applied.
- 2.2.4 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.



3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The gradiometer survey has been successful in identifying anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest across the Site, along with a single modern service and a former field boundary. Results are presented as a series of greyscale and XY plots, with corresponding archaeological interpretations, at a scale of 1:1500 (**Figures 2 to 4**). The data are displayed at -2nT (white) to +3nT (black) for the greyscale image and $\pm 25\text{nT}$ at 25nT per cm for the XY trace plots.
- 3.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 4**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the detailed survey dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

3.2 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation

- 3.2.1 The two survey areas north of Law Lane are dominated by geological responses with broad spreads present in both fields. These geological spreads are characterised by broad weakly positive and negative diffuse edged anomalies. There are some more clearly defined and strongly positive anomalies within these spreads at **4000 to 4003**; these have magnetic values over +3nT and look similar to the sort of anomalies expected from pits. These strong anomalies have been classed as possible archaeology as their close association with clear geological spreads suggests they may prove to be geological.
- 3.2.2 There are spreads of increased magnetic response either side of the river at **4004** and **4005**; these spreads are most likely material incorporated into the flood defence banks. Another spread of increased magnetic response runs along the eastern end of the survey area close to Muchelney. This spread relates to material coming from the village, much of this may prove to be modern.
- 3.2.3 A modern service runs across the southern edge of the northeast field at **4006**, parallel to Law Lane. This feature will be discussed in the next section of the report.
- 3.2.4 A weakly positive broad linear anomaly with a narrow parallel linear running alongside is located at **4007**. The anomalies have magnetic values around +1.5nT and appear to represent ditches. These ditches correspond to a former field boundary marked on maps of Muchelney from 1763 through to the 1842 tithe map. The boundary is not marked by the 1887 edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map with only two trees marked along the former boundary.
- 3.2.5 There are two pit-like anomalies at **4008** and **4009** that are both classed as possible archaeology. They are both located in an area of geological responses and may prove to be formed by natural processes.
- 3.2.6 There are several ceramic field drains running through this field with one marked at **4010**; they are all aligned southwest to northeast and run to the northern field boundary at Law Lane.
- 3.2.7 The southern field has the greatest concentration of archaeological remains with a highly magnetic sub-rectangular feature at **4011** and **4012**. The linear features that make up this



feature are bipolar (black and white) with magnetic values in excess of 15nT and a smooth profile in the XY trace plot. They are likely to represent ceramic features such as the footings of brick walls. It is unclear whether these walls define the building or a wall around the building plot or whether there is a mix of the two in the data. These probable walls have been interpreted as archaeology.

- 3.2.8 This feature corresponds to the position of Galley Farm that is recorded on maps as far back as 1768 and appears up until the 1904 edition OS map; the farm is not recorded on the 1930 edition OS map. Two buildings are marked on the 1842 tithe map of Muchelney and it is the eastern of the two that appears to have been detected in the geophysical data.
- 3.2.9 Within this probable building are similar but less regular shaped responses such as the spread north of **4013**; it is unclear whether this spread represents a feature or a spread of rubble. This spread has been interpreted as probable archaeology.
- 3.2.10 An L-shaped weakly positive anomaly extends from this probable structure on the same alignment at **4014**; it has magnetic values around +1nT and appears to represent a ditch. This feature has been classed as possible archaeology due to its weak values but may represent a boundary associated with the probable building.
- 3.2.11 More ditches can be seen further from this structure with a ditch a short distance to the north at **4015** on a similar alignment and two ditches south at **4016** and **4017** that have differing alignments. It is not possible to fully assess the relationship of these ditches to the probable structure due to the limited area of data coverage in this area. These ditches have been classed as either probable or possible archaeology depending on their alignments and magnetic strength.
- 3.2.12 The ploughing trends are far more visible in this field compared to the other three. This may be a reflection of differing land use in the past but may also be an indication that alluvial deposits further north could be masking weaker anomalies such as these.
- 3.2.13 The remaining anomalies are a mix of very small (less than 2m wide) positive anomalies of possible archaeological significance and a number of weak linear trends of uncertain origin. These features could result from geological, agricultural or archaeological formation processes; it is not possible to reliably determine which from the geophysical data alone.

3.3 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation: Modern Services

- 3.3.1 One modern service has been observed in the data running parallel to Law Lane at **4006**; this service most likely represents a pipe of unknown function. The pipe appears to continue over the west side of the river and runs beyond the limits of the geophysical survey.
- 3.3.2 It is not clear from the geophysical data whether any of the services identified are in active use. It should also be noted that gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on Site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on Site.



4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest; the most notable feature is the probable remains of Galley Farm.
- 4.1.2 The geophysical survey revealed a feature that has been identified in the DBA as Galley (or Gally) farm from the 1841 Muchelney tithe apportionment (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Strong linear anomalies have been detected that are considered indicative of walls constructed from strongly magnetic building material such as fired ceramic bricks. Other irregular shaped spreads may be indicative of rubble and a wider spread of increased magnetic response may be the result of the accumulation of occupation debris. It is unclear from the geophysical data whether these walls define the extent of the property plot or are the building itself. There are two buildings recorded in the 1840 Muchelney tithe map and the detected building is most likely the eastern of the two buildings with the western building lying outside the area covered by geophysical survey.
- 4.1.3 The majority of the detected anomalies appear to relate to agricultural activity with a former field boundary identified at **4007**, ceramic field drains at **4010** and numerous ploughing trends concentrated in the southern field in particular.
- 4.1.4 Superficial geological responses are visible in the north of the survey data that seem to correspond to the extent of alluvial deposits recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS). These geological deposits are fairly weak but it is unclear whether they mask deeply buried weak archaeological features. Ploughing trends are not easy to see in the north of the survey area but this could simply be a reflection of differing patterns in land use rather than a loss of measurable contrast.
- 4.1.5 The relative dimensions of the modern services identified by the gradiometer survey are indicative of the strength of their magnetic response, which is dependent upon the materials used in their construction and the backfill of the service trenches. The physical dimensions of the services indicated may therefore differ from their magnetic extents in plan; it is assumed that the centreline of services is coincident with the centreline of their anomalies, however. Similarly, it is difficult to estimate the depth of burial of the services through gradiometer survey
- 4.1.6 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be encountered than have been identified through geophysical survey.



5 REFERENCES

5.1 Bibliography

English Heritage, 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Research and Professional Service Guideline No 1, 2nd edition.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2011. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* Unpublished Guidance

Wessex Archaeology, 2014. *Law Lane, Muchelney, Somerset: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report. Report reference 105960.01.

5.2 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html> [accessed July 2014]

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

1768 Map of Muchelney – ‘An accurate map and survey of Knowles, Neales and Barra Moors in Muchelney, Langport and Hewish, the property of Madam Mary Bethune of Worth in Rowfant (Sussex), widow, taken by Samuel Donne of Melbury Osmond’ (SHC ref. DD/PR/78)

1820 Map of Muchelney – ‘Said to be copied from a map entitled 'An accurate Map and Survey of the once famous but now dissolved Monastery and Farm of Muchelney, situate within the Isle of Muchelney, being the property of the Honble. Henry William Portman of Bryanston in the County of Dorset and of Orchard Portman, Esqr. Made and taken by Sam: Donne of Melbury Osmond near Yeovil in the County of Dorset; AD 1763' (SHC ref. DD/WY/C306/SOM/42c)

1841 Muchelney Tithe Apportionment (SHC ref. DD/X/WIT)

1842 Muchelney Tithe Map (SHC ref. DD/X/WIT)

1887 Ordnance Survey 25” (1:2,500)

1904 Ordnance Survey 25” (1:2,500)

1930 Ordnance Survey 25” (1:2,500)



APPENDIX 1: SURVEY EQUIPMENT AND DATA PROCESSING

Survey Methods and Equipment

The magnetic data for this project was acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25m. All of the data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage (2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (EH, 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by English Heritage (2008) for characterisation surveys.



Post-Processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Probable archaeology – used for features which give a clear response but which form incomplete patterns.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

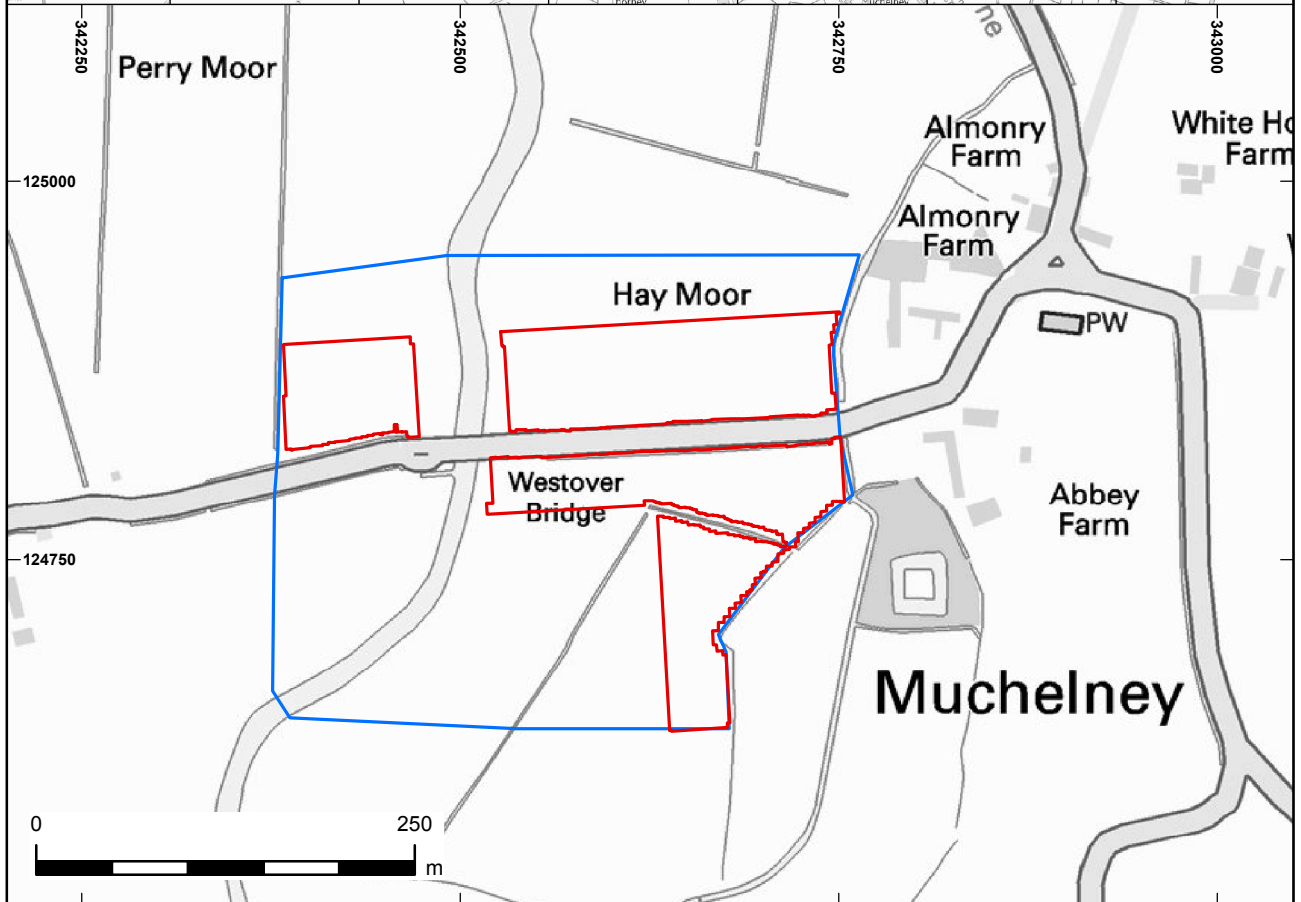
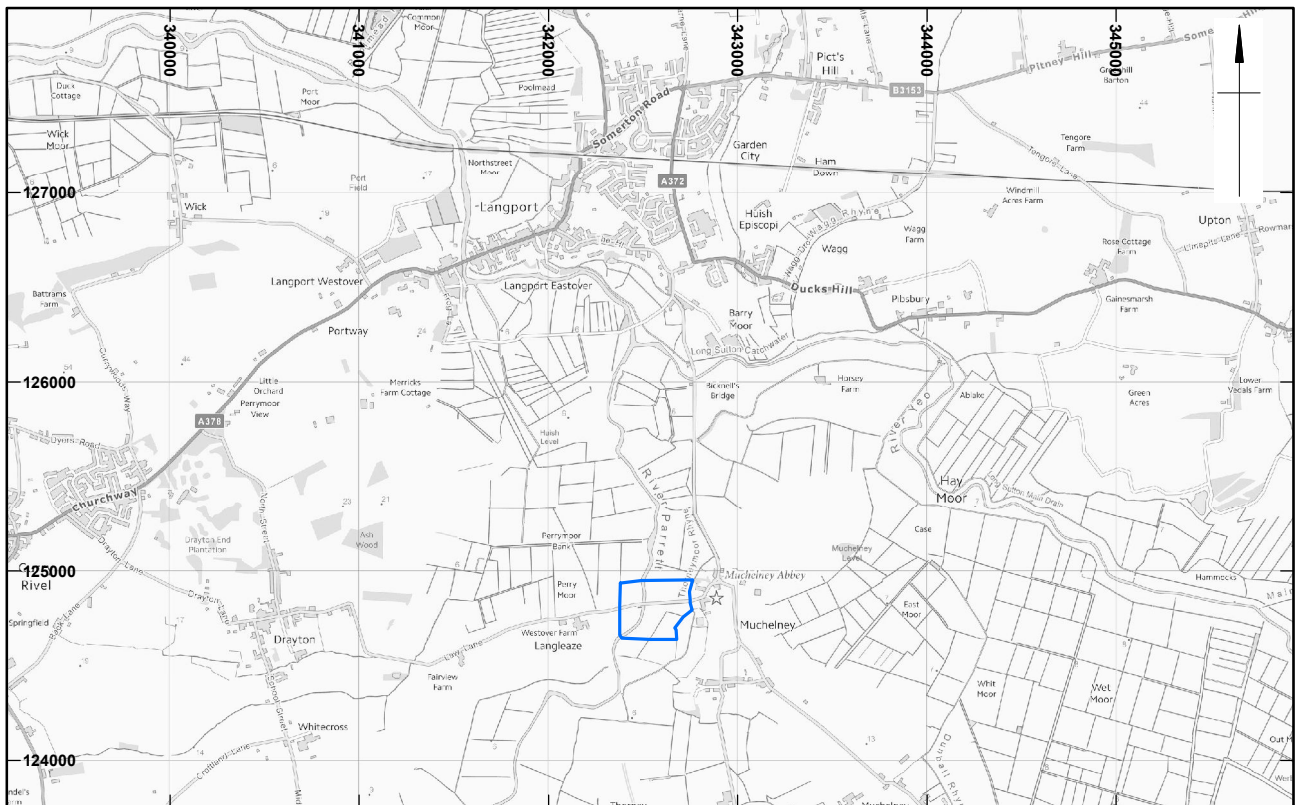
- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.




The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Agricultural ditches – used for ditch sections that are aligned parallel to existing boundaries and former field boundaries that are not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.




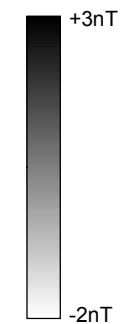
 Detailed Survey Extents  Site Boundary 	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.			
	Date:	27/08/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40000 and 1:5000 at A4	Illustrator:	RDL	
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\105960\GIS\FigsPDF\Geophysics_2014_08_26			

Site location and detailed survey extents

Figure 1



 Detailed Survey Extents



Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2014) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.


Date:	27/08/2014
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 at A3
Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	See below



X:\PROJECTS\105960\GIS\FigsPDF\Geophysics_2014_08_26

Greyscale plot

Figure 2



 Detailed Survey Extents

 +25nT
 -25nT

Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2014) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

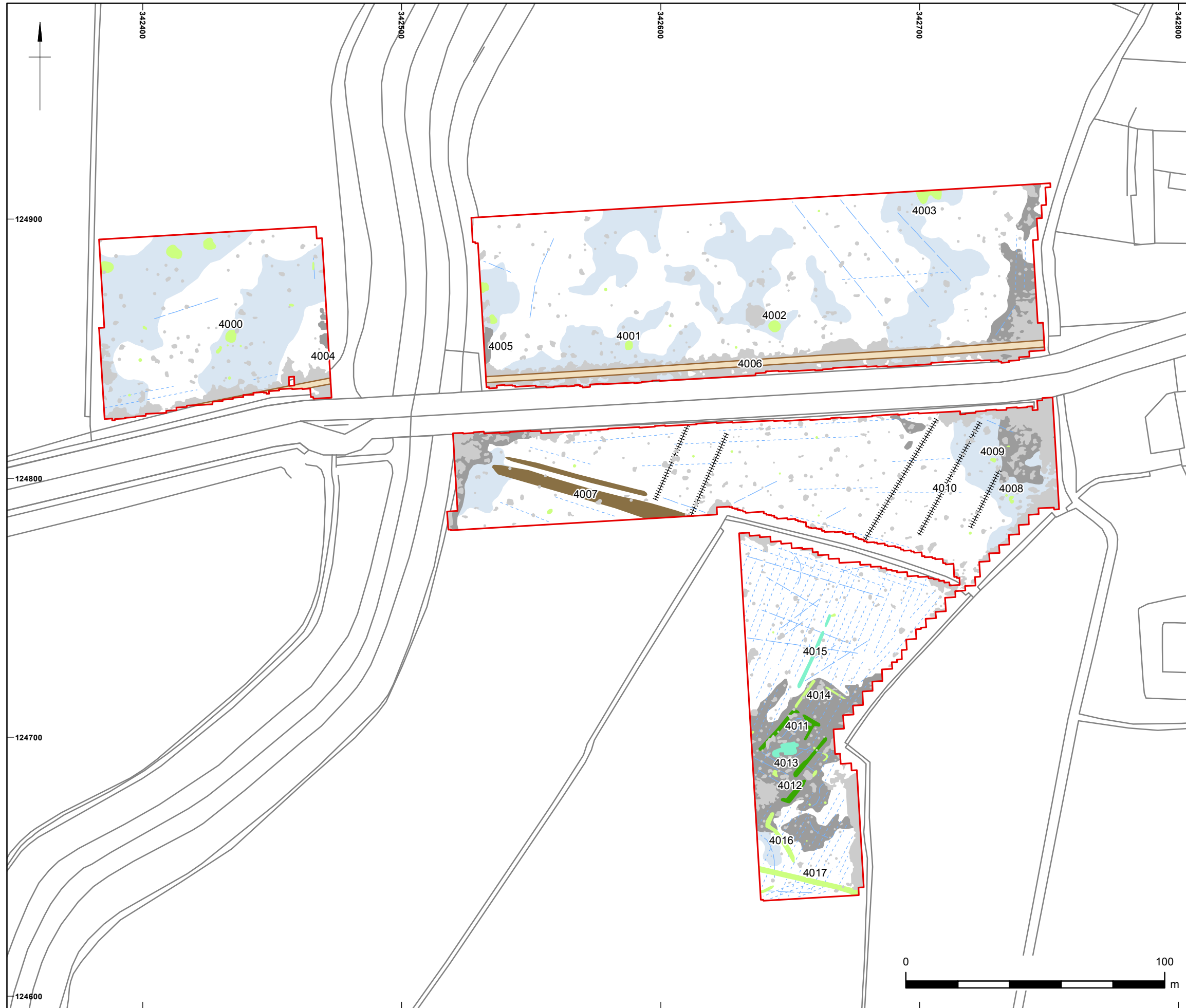
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

Date:	27/08/2014
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 at A3
Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	See below

X:\PROJECTS\105960\GIS\FigsPDF\Geophysics_2014_08_26

XY trace plot

Figure 3



- Archaeology
- Probable Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Former Field Boundary
- Modern Service
- Ferrous
- ##### Drainage
- Trend
- Ploughing
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Superficial Geology
- Detailed Survey Extents

Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2014) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

Date:	27/08/2014
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 at A3
Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	See below

X:\PROJECTS\105960\GIS\FigsPDF\Geophysics_2014_08_26



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.