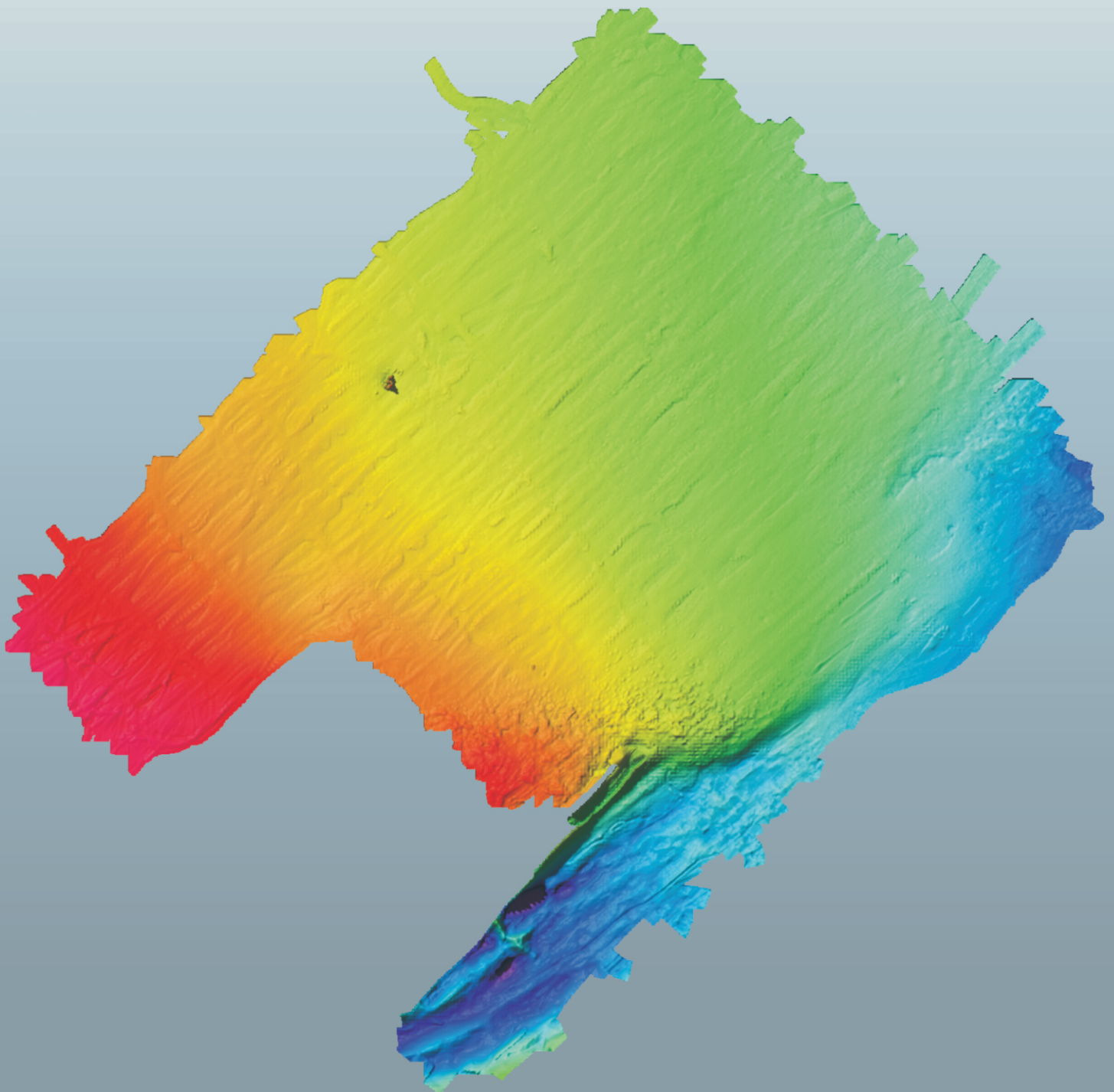




Weymouth Pavilion Marina

Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data
Final Report



WEYMOUTH PAVILION MARINA

Archaeological Assessment of Geophysical Data

Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of Fenton Holloway to carry out an archaeological assessment of geophysical data as part of evaluation works for the proposed development of Weymouth Pavilion marina, approximately centred on 368670 79140 (BNG). The data consisted of sidescan sonar, sub-bottom profiler, magnetometer and multibeam echosounder data which had been acquired by Fugro Survey Limited and borehole logs recorded by Fugro Seacore Limited.

This assessment focussed on the potential for remnant terrestrial landscapes that may contain terrestrial archaeological material dating to time of lower sea level; and the potential for the remains of maritime craft or aircraft of cultural heritage importance within the area that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme.

From the assessment of the borehole logs it appears that the scheme will no pose threat to palaeo-landsurfaces which have been inundated by marine transgression, as these deposits in the area lie below the proposed dredge depth of the scheme.

Four sites of archaeological interest were identified from the geophysical data, one of which is a small wreck site while the remaining three are thought to be debirs which may prove to be relatively modern in origin.

A further 34 sites were identified from the geophysical data although these are likely to be modern debris. The majority of these sites were magnetic anomalies for which no corresponding features could be identified in the sidescan sonar data and are therefore likely to be buried objects.

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This investigation was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Howard Holdings. The assistance provided by Paul Gajos, is gratefully acknowledged.

Cristina Serra carried out the geophysical assessment, Jack Russell carried out the geotechnical assessment. This report was compiled by Paul Baggaley with help from Jack Russell. Karen Nichols prepared the illustrations and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul Baggaley.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of Howard Holdings to carry out an archaeological assessment of geophysical data acquired by Fugro Surveys in 2007.
- 1.1.2. The scheme involves the proposed deepening of the seabed to 4.4m below OD at the Pavilion site, Weymouth, to create a marina.
- 1.1.3. The Study Area used in this report is limited to the area of coverage provided by the geophysical survey data (**Figure 1**) and is delineated by the following co-ordinates (National Grid):

Study Area	Easting	Northing
A	368680	79410
B	368950	79140
C	368600	78800
D	368330	79070

Table 1: Co-ordinates of the Study Area

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1. The aim of the archaeological assessment is to determine whether or not any sites of archaeological potential lie within the Study Area.
- 1.2.2. The objectives of the review described in this report were as follows:
 - To confirm the presence of previously located marine sites and to comment on their apparent character;
 - To identify, locate and characterise previously unrecorded sites;
 - To identify the presence of sedimentary deposits of archaeological potential.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. DATA SOURCES

- 2.1.1. The geophysical data assessed for this report were assessed for quality and were rated as 'Good' using the following criteria:

Data Quality	Description
Good	Data which are clear and unaffected by weather conditions or sea state. The dataset is suitable for the interpretation of standing and partially buried metal wrecks and their character and associated debris field. These data also provide the highest chance of identifying wooden wrecks and debris.
Average	Data which are affected by weather conditions and sea state to a slight or moderate degree. The dataset is suitable for the identification and partial interpretation of standing and partially buried metal wrecks, and the larger elements of their debris fields. Wooden wrecks may be visible in the data, but their identification as such is likely to be difficult.
Variable	This category contains datasets with the quality of individual lines ranging from good to average to below average. The dataset is suitable for the identification of standing and some partially buried metal wrecks. Detailed interpretation of the wrecks and debris field is likely to be problematic. Wooden wrecks are unlikely to be identified.

Table 2: Criteria for assigning Archaeological Potential Rating

2.2. GEOPHYSICAL DATA - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 2.2.1. The geophysical data assessed for this report consisted of multibeam echosounder, sidescan sonar; sub-bottom profiler and magnetometer data acquired by Fugro Survey between the 12th-15th May 2007. In addition to this CgMs provided the geophysical and geotechnical reports produced by Fugro Survey and Fugro Seacore respectively.
- 2.2.2. The multibeam bathymetry data were acquired using a Reson Seabat 8125. This system acquires high resolution bathymetry data suitable for archaeological interpretation.
- 2.2.3. Fugro Survey used a Geoacoustics 159D dual frequency sidescan sonar towfish operating at 500kHz with a 25m range setting throughout the survey. The sidescan sonar data were digitally recorded as *.cod* files.
- 2.2.4. The sub-bottom profile data were acquired using a SES AA pinger system mounted on a catamaran towed astern of the vessel. The sub-bottom profiler data were digitally recorded into the same *.cod* files as the sidescan sonar data.
- 2.2.5. The magnetometer data were acquired using a Geometrics G880 Caesium magnetometer. The data were digitally recorded as ascii text files.

- 2.2.6. Primary positioning was provided using Fugro's Starfix HP DGPS system which received corrections from reference stations via a satellite link. Secondary positioning was provided by a further Starfix HP DGPS system system. This positioning system should provide sub-metre accuracy in the Study Area.
- 2.2.7. For this survey all positions were expressed as Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSGB) co-ordinates.

2.3. GEOPHYSICAL DATA - PROCESSING

- 2.3.1. The bathymetric data were gridded and made into a surface using IVS Fledermaus software. This data then provided a datum for the other geophysical data sets but was not of sufficient resolution for the identification of isolated anomalies.
- 2.3.2. The sidescan sonar data were processed by WA using Coda Geosurvey software. This allowed the data to be replayed with various gain settings in order to optimise the quality of the images. The data were initially scanned to give an understanding of the geological nature of the area and were then interpreted for any objects of possible anthropogenic origin: the position and dimensions of any such objects were recorded into a gazetteer and an image of each anomaly acquired.
- 2.3.3. During this stage of the interpretation the sidescan sonar anomalies were ascribed an archaeological flag in order to record the geophysicists' initial assessment of the sidescan sonar anomaly. These flags were ascribed as follows:

Flag	Description
High	Ascribed only where the geophysical anomalies clearly represent a wreck site or were very near to a previously known site.
Medium	Geophysical anomalies with no directly corroborating data but being of a size, shape or amplitude such as to suggest that they possibly relate to archaeological sites or features.
Low	Small, isolated, geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin, which are likely to be 'artefacts' in the data or natural features.
Very Low	Anomalies that are known or are highly likely to be of modern origin, and which are not archaeologically interesting (e.g. moorings, etc)

Table 3: Criteria for assigning Archaeological Potential Rating

- 2.3.4. The form, size and/or extent of anomalies is a guide to its potential to be an anthropogenic feature and its archaeological interest. A single small but prominent anomaly may be part of a much more extensive feature that is largely buried. Similarly, a scatter of minor anomalies may define the edges of a buried but intact feature, or it may be all that remains as a result of past

impacts from, for example, dredging or fishing. The application of a ratings system is therefore a means of prioritising sites in order to inform further stages of the interpretation process and on its own is not definitive.

- 2.3.5. The shallow seismic data was studied in order to detect any in-filled palaeo-channels, ravinement surfaces and peat/fine-grained sediment horizons that may have archaeological potential.
- 2.3.6. The shallow seismic data were processed by WA using Coda Geosurvey software. This software allows the data to be replayed with user selected filters and gain settings in order to optimise the appearance of the data for interpretation. The software then allows an interpretation to be applied to the data by identifying and selecting a sedimentary boundary that might be of archaeological interest.
- 2.3.7. The shallow seismic data were interpreted with two-way travel time (TWTT) along the z-axis. In order to convert from TWTT to depth the velocity of the seismic waves was estimated to be 1,600 m/s. This is a standard estimate for shallow, unconsolidated sediments.
- 2.3.8. Also any small reflectors which appear to be buried material such as a wreck site covered by sediment will be recorded and the position and dimensions of any such objects recorded into a gazetteer and an image of each anomaly acquired. It should be noted that anomalies of this type are rare as the sensors must pass directly over such an object in order to produce an anomaly.
- 2.3.9. The magnetic data were processed to give an x,y,z file comprising of grid coordinates (x,y) and total magnetic field strength (z). Each line of data was then processed to remove the regional magnetic field and also any large diurnal variations, which may have masked small magnetic anomalies of interest to this survey. The data were then gridded to produce a contour map of the survey area and plotted with the magnetic field strength values represented by graded colour bands to show changes in the magnetic field strength.

2.4. GEOPHYSICAL DATA - ANOMALY GROUPING AND DISCRIMINATION

- 2.4.1. The previous section describes the initial interpretation of all available geophysical data sets which were conducted independently of each other. This inevitably leads to the possibility of any one object being the cause of numerous anomalies in different data sets and apparently overstating the number of archaeological features in the study area.
- 2.4.2. To address this fact the anomalies were grouped together along with the results of the desk-based study of known archaeological sites. This allows one ID number to be assigned to a single object for which there may be, for example, a magnetic anomaly and multiple sidescan sonar anomalies.

- 2.4.3. Once all the geophysical anomalies had been grouped a discrimination flag is added to the record in order discriminate against those which are not thought to be of an archaeological concern. These flags were ascribed as follows:

Non-Archaeological	U1	Not of anthropogenic origin
	U2	Known non-archaeological feature
	U3	Non-archaeological hazard
Archaeological	A1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
	A2	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
	A3	Historic record of possible archaeological interest with no corresponding geophysical anomaly

Table 4: Criteria for discriminating relevance of feature to proposed scheme

- 2.4.4. All the sites that have been identified within the study areas are presented in the **Appendix I** and discussed in this report. Recommendations have been made for mitigation measures should the sites be impacted by the dredging campaign.
- 2.4.5. The grouping and discrimination of information at this stage is based on all available information and is not definitive. It allows for all features thought to be of archaeological interest to be highlighted while retaining all the information produced during the course of the geophysical interpretation and desk-based assessment for further evaluation should more information become available.

3. PROJECT BASELINE

3.1. GEOLOGICAL BASELINE

- 3.1.1. The principal substrata of the Study Area are Quaternary glacial and post-glacial deposits overlying Jurassic bedrock of Oxford Clay, a brown and blueish grey clay. The Quaternary deposits comprise predominantly alluvial material lying over gravels.
- 3.1.2. Weymouth Bay is a headland-controlled embayment occupied by a barrier beach and a partly in-filled estuary. The estuary is a later manifestation of the Wey palaeo-river (SCOPAC 2003).
- 3.1.3. Weymouth Bay is a low energy environment. Tidal circulation is anti-clockwise and tidal currents are of a low velocity. The bay is protected from Atlantic swells by the depth of its indentation and the protection provided by Chesil beach, the Isle of Portland and the shoals and banks east and west of Portland Bill (HR Wallingford 1998: 6).
- 3.1.4. Weymouth Bay operates as a weak sediment sink accumulating sediments primarily from offshore sources. SCOPAC has suggested that much of the existing sediment is relic, having been supplied during periods of rising sea

level in the late Holocene when the Bay may have been a stronger sink (SCOPAC 2003).

4. RESULTS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

4.1.1. The results of this assessment are collated and detailed in **Appendix I** and illustrated in **Figure 3**.

4.2. BATHYMETRY

4.2.1. The bathymetry data had been reduced to LAT by Fugro Survey which is equivalent to CD. At Weymouth CD is 0.93m below OD.

4.2.2. The bathymetry of the Study Area gradually deepens from 0.15m to -4.50m CD with increasing distance from the shore. The maintained channel into Weymouth at the southern side of the Study Area varies in depth from approximately -5m to -7.66m CD (**Figure 1**)

4.3. SIDESCAN SONAR AND MAGNETOMETER ASSESSMENT

4.3.1. A total of 21 sidescan sonar anomalies and 30 magnetic anomalies were identified within the Study Area, which were consolidated into a list of 38 anomalies (**Appendix I**) and illustrated in **Figure 2**. These sites were given the following archaeological discrimination:

Archaeological Discrimination	Number of Sites	Interpretation
A1	1	Anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest
A2	3	Uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest
	34	Sites for which no archaeological discrimination is proposed
Total	38	

Table 5: Sites of archaeological potential

4.3.2. As noted by Fugro Survey the area is dominated by patches of seaweed which makes object detection within the sidescan sonar data difficult.

4.3.3. **6002** is the only site of certain anthropogenic origin and likely to be of archaeological interest. This site has been interpreted as a wreck which is approximately 7.1m x 6.6m x 2.4m and is probably wooden hulled with metal fittings given that it is associated with a magnetic anomaly of approximately 20nT. The sidescan sonar image of this site (**Figure 3**) does not show any identifiable structure.

4.3.4. Sites **6001**, **6003** and **6006** are all sites of uncertain origin but of possible archaeological interest, due to both their size and character.

- 4.3.5. Site **6001** lies in the maintained channel into Weymouth Harbour, adjacent to the North Pier, and is a dark reflector approximately 5.7m x 3.6m.
- 4.3.6. Site **6003** is situated outside the entrance to Weymouth Harbour and is an isolated piece of debris approximately 6.5m x 2.5m x 0.4m.
- 4.3.7. Site **6006** is situated on the southern side of the maintained channel into Weymouth Harbour and is an isolated piece of debris approximately 5.4m x 1.9m.
- 4.3.8. These sites all represent objects on the seafloor that may be archaeological debris or the exposed elements of predominantly buried wrecks. However, they may prove to be modern debris.
- 4.3.9. A further 35 sites were identified in the data, 26 of which were identified as magnetic anomalies only, and for which no archaeological discrimination is proposed at this stage as there is not sufficient information from the geophysical data.
- 4.3.10. The 26 magnetic anomalies ranged in magnitude from 5nT to 270nT. These anomalies represent the presence of ferrous material and assuming that the anomalies were not caused by passing vessels then these anomalies are likely to be caused by objects of anthropogenic origin. Also as there were no corresponding sidescan sonar anomalies, then these objects are likely to be buried.
- 4.3.11. All four sites of archaeological interest lie outside the footprint of the proposed development. Seven sites were found within the footprint including the three largest magnetic anomalies (sites **6035**, **6036** and **6037**). However, all of these sites were magnetic anomalies with no corresponding sidescan sonar anomalies.

4.4. SUB-BOTTOM PROFILER ASSESSMENT

- 4.4.1. The sub-bottom profiler data were acquired in shallow water and therefore the only a limited proportion of the data, between the seafloor and the seafloor multiple, can be assessed.
- 4.4.2. No features of obvious archaeological potential were identified in the sub-bottom data although occasionally bright reflectors were observed which may correspond to organic rich horizons but these were not continuous enough to trace throughout the data.
- 4.4.3. As only the upper few metres of the sub-bottom profiler data could be interpreted it was not possible to compare the data with the horizons observed in the boreholes.

4.5. GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- 4.5.1. Seven borehole logs (drilled and logged by Fugro Seacore Limited in June 2007) were reviewed in order to understand the sedimentary sequence and its archaeological significance at the Weymouth Pavilion development site, Dorset. Four major sedimentary units were identified:

Sedimentary Unit	Depth mbOD	Interpretation
Unit 1	13.00 to 18.50mbOD	Jurassic bedrock
Unit 2	9.80 to 14.65mbOD	Pleistocene gravels
Unit 3	5.15 to 12.40mbOD	Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium
Unit 4	1.85 to 9.55mbOD	Recent shallow marine sediments

Table 6: Summary of the sedimentary sequence

Unit 1 Clay (13.00 to 18.50m below OD)

- 4.5.2. This unit comprised stiff and very stiff clay and sandy clay and was recorded in all seven boreholes. The full depth of this unit was not reached in any of the boreholes. The unit ranged in thickness from 0.8m (BH04) to 5.38m (BH07). This deposit was fissured and included occasional, flint, chert and limestone. This unit was interpreted as Jurassic bedrock.

Unit 2 Gravel (9.80 to 14.65m below OD)

- 4.5.3. This unit comprised silty sandy gravels and was recorded in all of the boreholes except borehole (BH07). The full extent of this unit was reached in boreholes BH01, BH02, BH03, BH04, BH05 and BH06. The unit ranged in thickness between 2.00m (BH06) and 3.35m (BH04). The gravel comprises predominantly flint with chert limestone, mudstone and quartz. This deposit was interpreted as Pleistocene, possibly glaciofluvial gravels.

Unit 3 Clay and silt (5.15 to 12.40m below OD)

- 4.5.4. This unit comprised organic silts and clays. The unit was recorded in all of the boreholes. The unit ranged in thickness between 1.50m (BH03) and 5.65m (BH04). Inclusions of gravel and molluscs were noted. Organic material also occurred in pockets within this unit. This unit was interpreted as Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium.

Unit 4 Sand (1.85 to 9.55m below OD)

- 4.5.5. This unit comprised soft grey silty and gravelly sand and was recorded in all of the boreholes. The full extent of this unit was recorded in all of the boreholes. The unit ranged in thickness from 1.50m (BH05) to 5.50m (BH07). Shell, flint and limestone gravel and occasional organics were recorded in this unit. This unit was interpreted as recent mobile shallow marine sediment.

Archaeological potential

- 4.5.6. The surface of Unit 1 (Jurassic bedrock) may in some areas represent the base of a Pleistocene river valley in the area. Although the sediment itself is not of archaeological interest, it is possible that glacial features, soil formation and archaeological artefacts may occur on the surface of Unit 1. Unit 2 may have some archaeological potential; if it represents Pleistocene fluvial activity it may contain Palaeolithic remains. Unit 3 contains a sequence which most

likely represents Holocene sedimentation, in part created by sea level rise. These sediments often contain significant amounts of palaeo-environmental and potential archaeological material which can be investigated using samples not used for geotechnical testing. Unit 4 may contain the remains of more recent shipwrecks and/or aircraft.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 5.1.1. The development scheme involves the deepening of the existing seafloor to a depth of 4.43m below OD. For approximately half of the proposed development the seafloor already lies below this level. At most the scheme involves a deepening of approximately 3.7m from the current seafloor levels.
- 5.1.2. Dredging in the modern marine sands may uncover material which has not been identified from this geophysical assessment or may uncover material associated with the sites which have been identified within this report, particularly those corresponding to magnetic anomalies.
- 5.1.3. Sites which are not directly in the path of dredging may be impacted by changes to the areas sediment regime, and the sediments around these sites may erode, causing indirect impacts upon these sites.

6. MITIGATION

- 6.1. It is recommended that a Temporary Exclusions Zones (TEZ) of 50 metres is implemented around site **6002** and the TEZ's of 20m around sites **6001**, **6003** and **6006**. TEZs should be removed when the archaeological importance of individual sites and/or the impact of the scheme upon them have been established.
- 6.2. While some of the sediments within the footprint of the proposed development that are to be removed will be modern, there is the potential for uncovering archaeological material related to the seven magnetic anomalies found within the scheme footprint.
- 6.3. As such it is recommended that all further archaeological works are governed by a Written Scheme of Investigation and a watching brief, supported and maybe later replaced by a protocol for the reporting of finds made during the course of dredging is established.

7. REFERENCES

Fugro Seacore Limited, 2007, Weymouth Pavilion Development, Final Factual report on Ground Investigation, unpublished client report.

Fugro Survey Limited, 2007, Weymouth Pavilion Development, Geophysical Site Investigation, unpublished client report.

HR Wallingford, 1998, Durlston Head to Portland Bill Shoreline Management Plan Report, EX3824, unpublished client report.

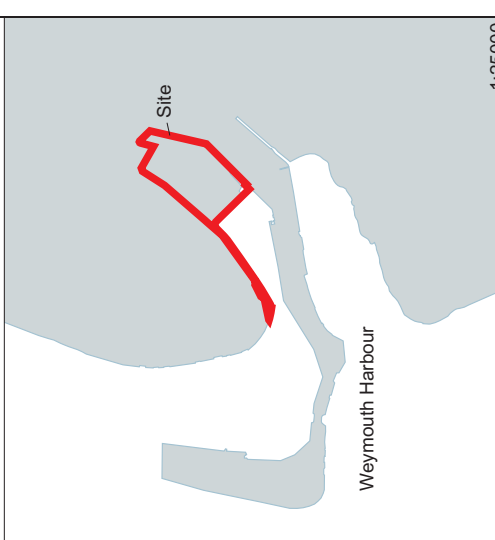
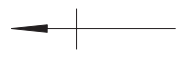
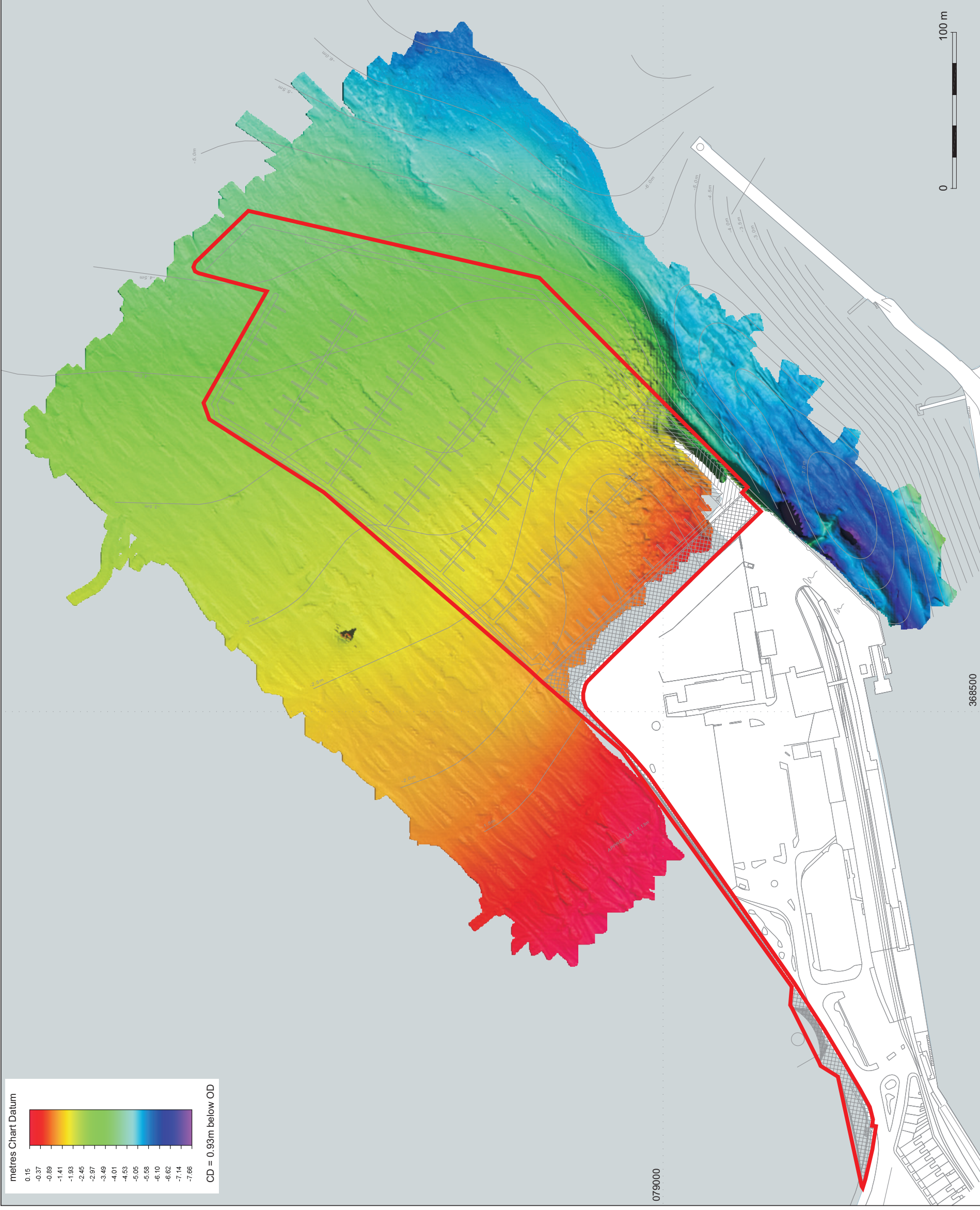
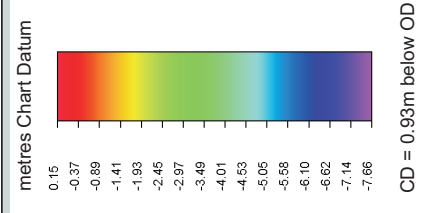
SCOPAC, 2003, Isle of Portland and Weymouth Bay (Portland Bill to redcliff Point), SCOPAC Sediment Transport Study.

APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Discrimination	Extents (l x w x h)	Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Data Quality	Confidence	Sources
6000	Dark reflector	368805	79155	U2	1.7 x 0.7 x 0	10.51		Good	Medium	3000, 3001, 4003, 4013
6001	Dark reflector	368648	78922	A2	5.7 x 3.6 x 0			Good	Medium	3002, 3005, 3007
6002	Wreck	368547	79202	A1	7.1 x 6.6 x 2.4	20.38		Good	High	3003, 3004, 3020, 4022
6003	Debris	368873	79124	A2	6.5 x 2.5 x 0.4			Good	Medium	3006, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3014
6004	Debris	368618	78911	U2	5 x 2.2 x 0			Good	Medium	3012
6005	Debris	368612	78861	U2	2.4 x 0.7 x 0.2			Good	Medium	3013
6006	Debris	368907	79055	A2	5.4 x 1.9 x 0			Good	Medium	3017
6007	Dark reflector	368760	79309	U2	3.9 x 0.5 x 0			Good	Medium	3015
6008	Debris	368732	78915	U2	0.7 x 0.5 x 0.2			Good	Medium	3018
6009	Debris	368586	79223	U2	8 x 3.8 x 0	25.81	Size given likely to be an over estimate due to towfish yawing	Good	Medium	3019, 4023
6011	Debris	368658	78879	U2	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.4			Good	Medium	3022
6012	Magnetic Anomaly	368545	79149	U2		5.2		Good	Medium	4000
6013	Magnetic Anomaly	368653	79185	U2		5.5		Good	Medium	4001
6014	Magnetic Anomaly	368635	79205	U2		5.9		Good	Medium	4002
6015	Magnetic Anomaly	368462	79185	U2		7.34		Good	Medium	4004
6016	Magnetic Anomaly	368379	79025	U2		7.38		Good	Medium	4005
6017	Magnetic Anomaly	368675	79210	U2		7.53		Good	Medium	4006
6018	Magnetic Anomaly	368615	79245	U2		8.24		Good	Medium	4007
6019	Magnetic Anomaly	368401	79005	U2		8.26		Good	Medium	4008

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Discrimination	Extents (l x w x h)	Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Data Quality	Confidence	Sources
6020	Magnetic Anomaly	368646	79229	U2		8.75		Good	Medium	4009
6021	Magnetic Anomaly	368592	79320	U2		9.32		Good	Medium	4010
6022	Magnetic Anomaly	368599	79270	U2		9.72		Good	Medium	4011
6023	Magnetic Anomaly	368714	79319	U2		10.48		Good	Medium	4012
6024	Magnetic Anomaly	368600	79211	U2		11.6		Good	Medium	4014
6025	Magnetic Anomaly	368605	79206	U2		12.06		Good	Medium	4015
6026	Magnetic Anomaly	368658	79174	U2		13.22		Good	Medium	4016
6027	Magnetic Anomaly	368512	79131	U2		13.68		Good	Medium	4017
6028	Magnetic Anomaly	368626	79119	U2		15.69		Good	Medium	4018
6029	Magnetic Anomaly	368554	79181	U2		16.92		Good	Medium	4019
6030	Magnetic Anomaly	368391	79083	U2		18.3		Good	Medium	4020
6031	Magnetic Anomaly	368535	79135	U2		18.56		Good	Medium	4021
6032	Magnetic Anomaly	368616	79335	U2		26.86		Good	Medium	4024
6033	Magnetic Anomaly	368456	79116	U2		32.63		Good	Medium	4025
6034	Magnetic Anomaly	368412	79070	U2		49.97		Good	Medium	4026
6035	Magnetic Anomaly	368644	79091	U2		81.86		Good	Medium	4027
6036	Magnetic Anomaly	368644	79065	U2		158.5		Good	Medium	4028
6037	Magnetic Anomaly	368571	79100	U2		270.82		Good	Medium	4029

1. Co-ordinates are in OSGB National Grid
2. Positional accuracy estimated $\pm 10\text{m}$



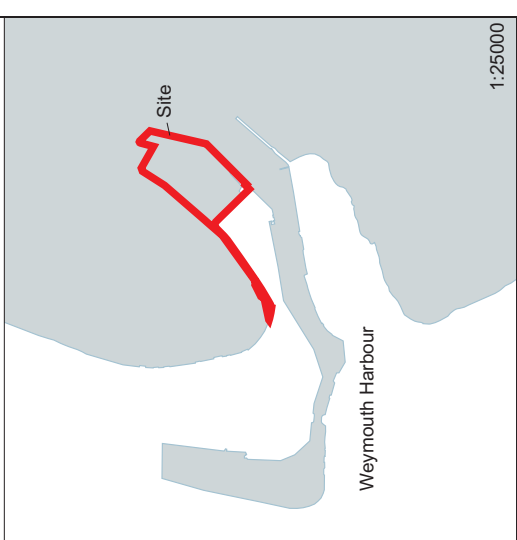
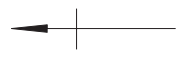
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 Projection OS Grid.

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Illustrator:	KMN
Date:	09/04/08
Scale:	1:2500
Path:	W:\Projects\69000\DO\Rep Figs\
	\Geo assess\08-04-09

Site location with bathymetry

Figure 1



1:25000

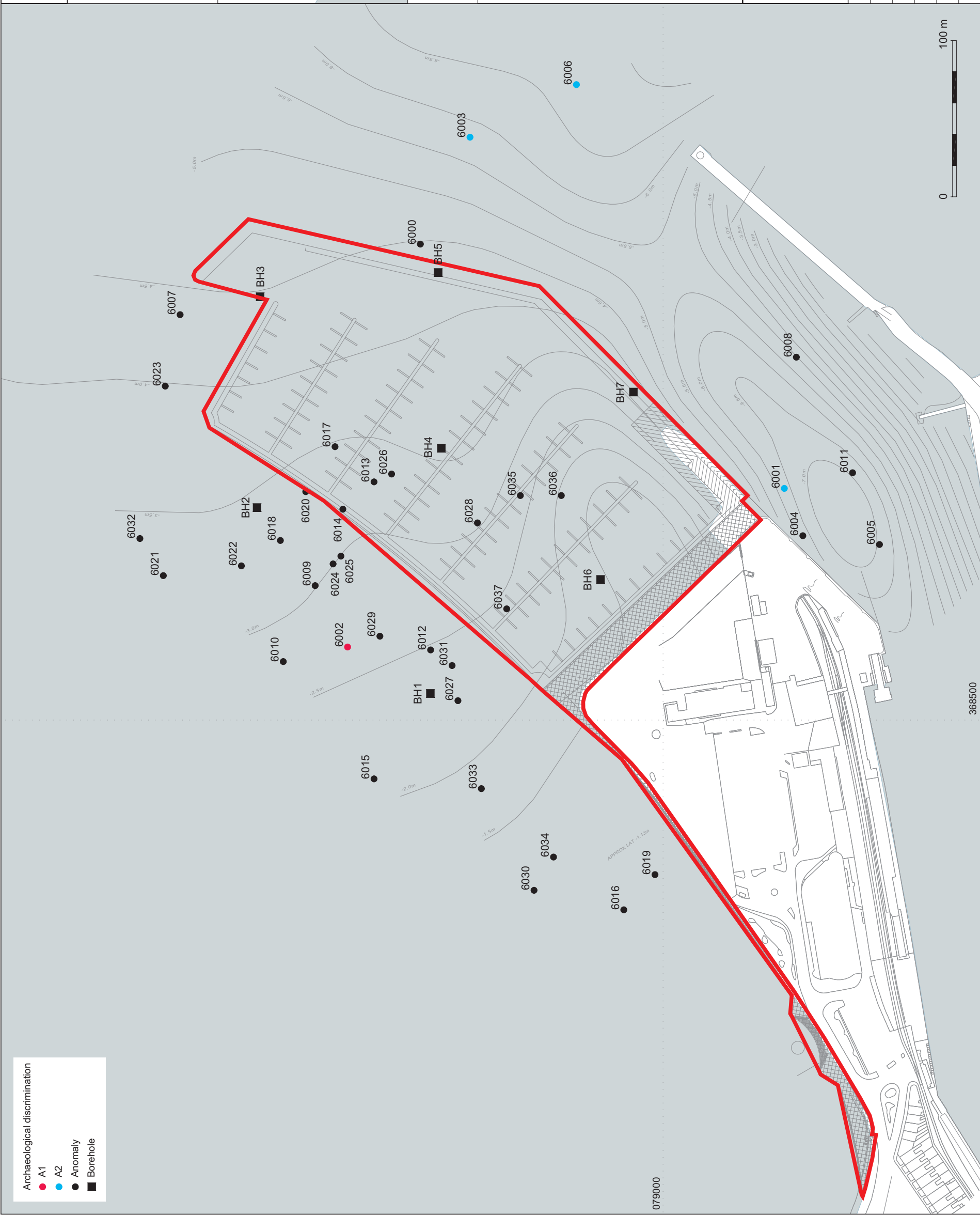
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	\\Geo assess\08-04-09

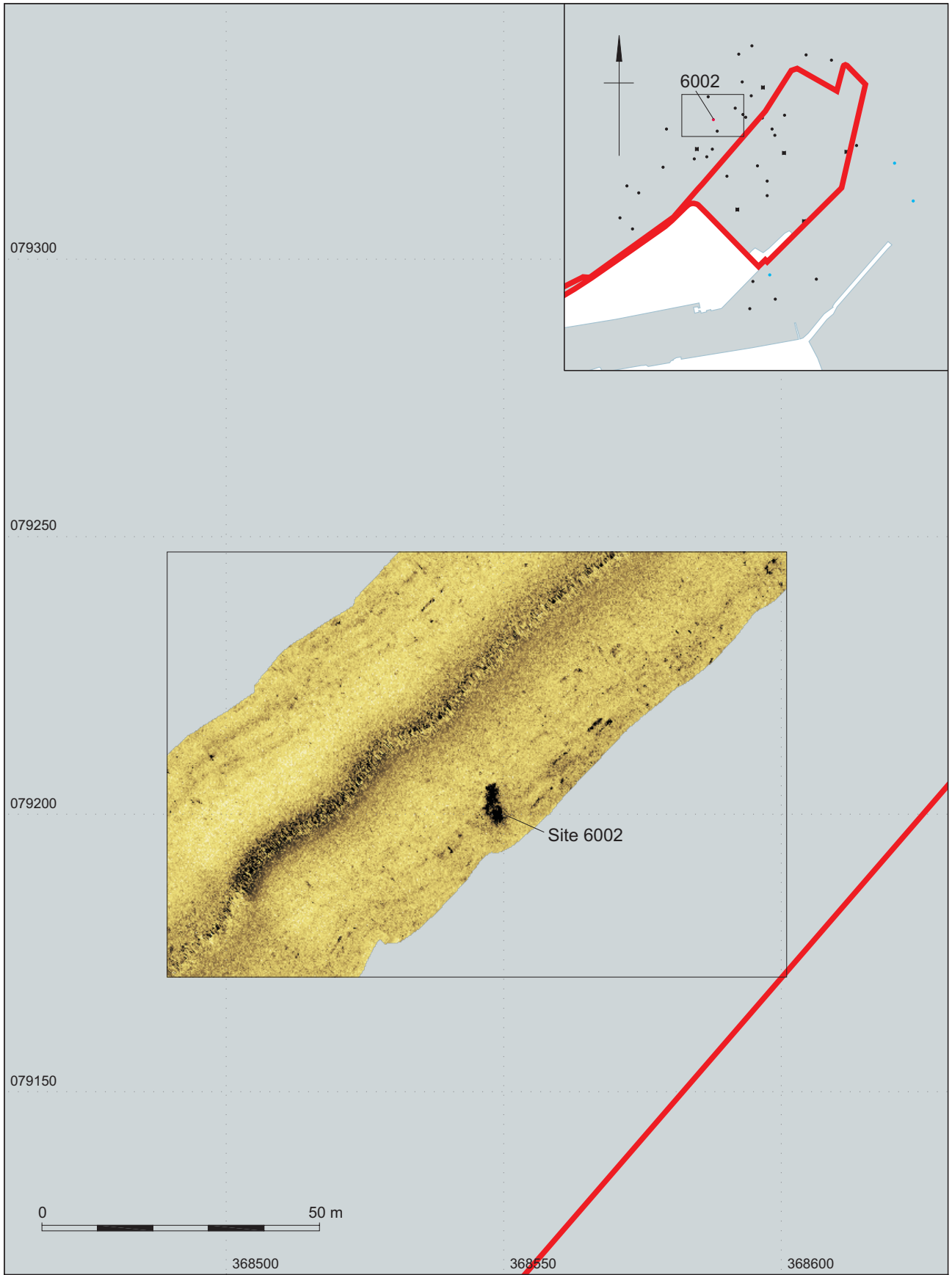
Archaeological discrimination


- A1
- A2
- Anomaly
- Borehole



Sites identified from geophysical interpretation

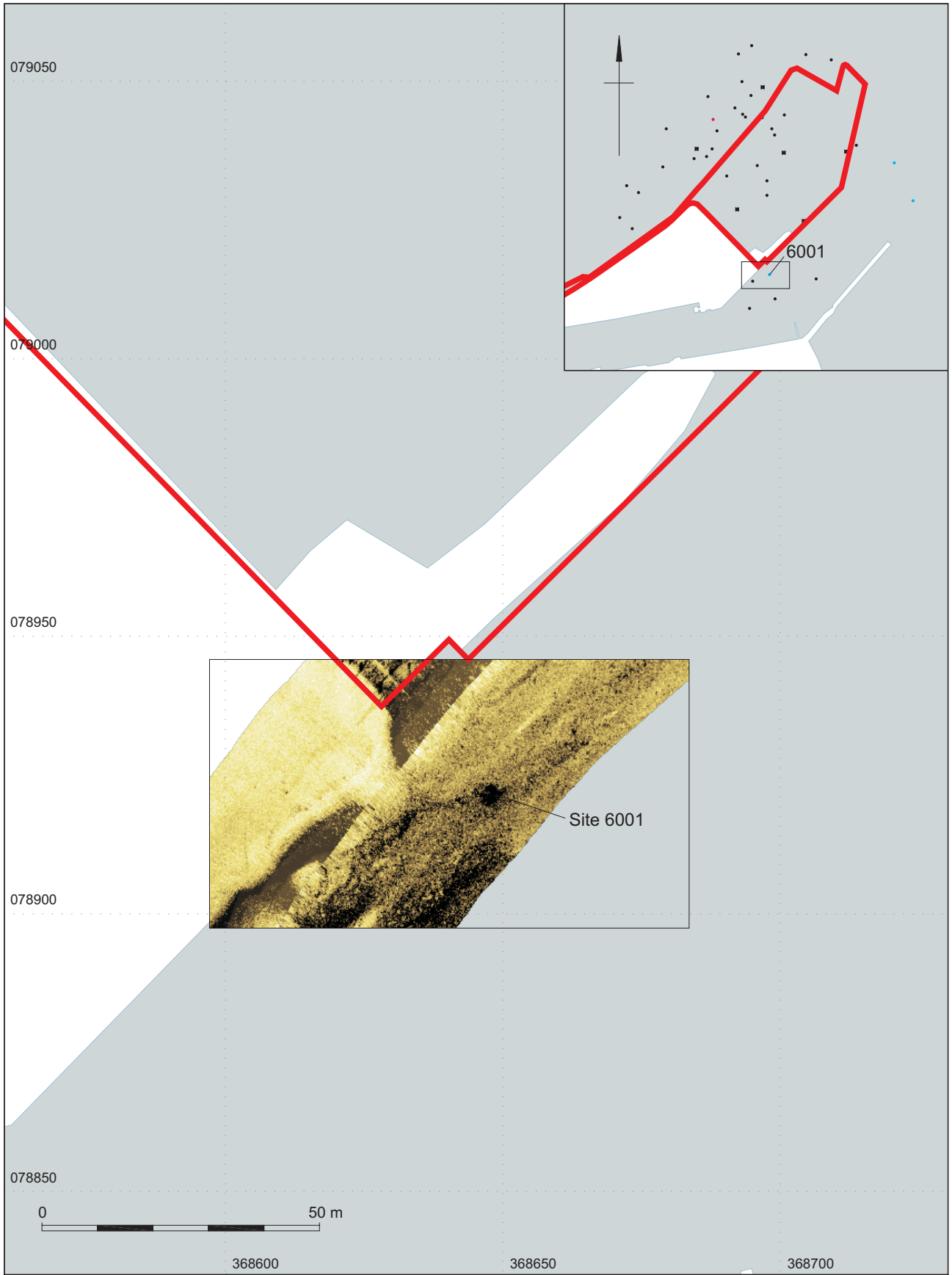
Figure 2




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Site 6002

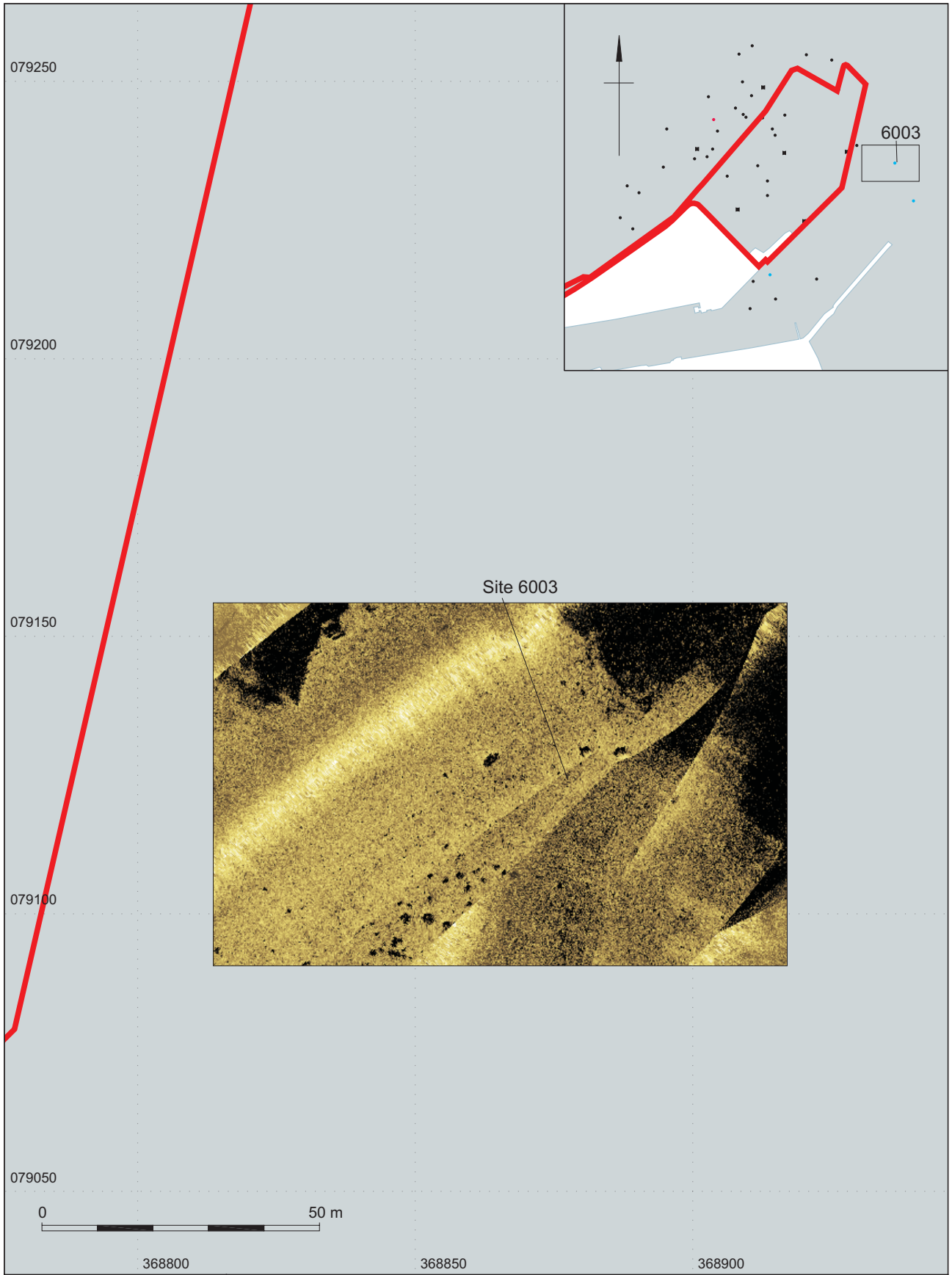
Figure 3




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	Scale:	1:1000	Illustrator: KMN
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Site 6001

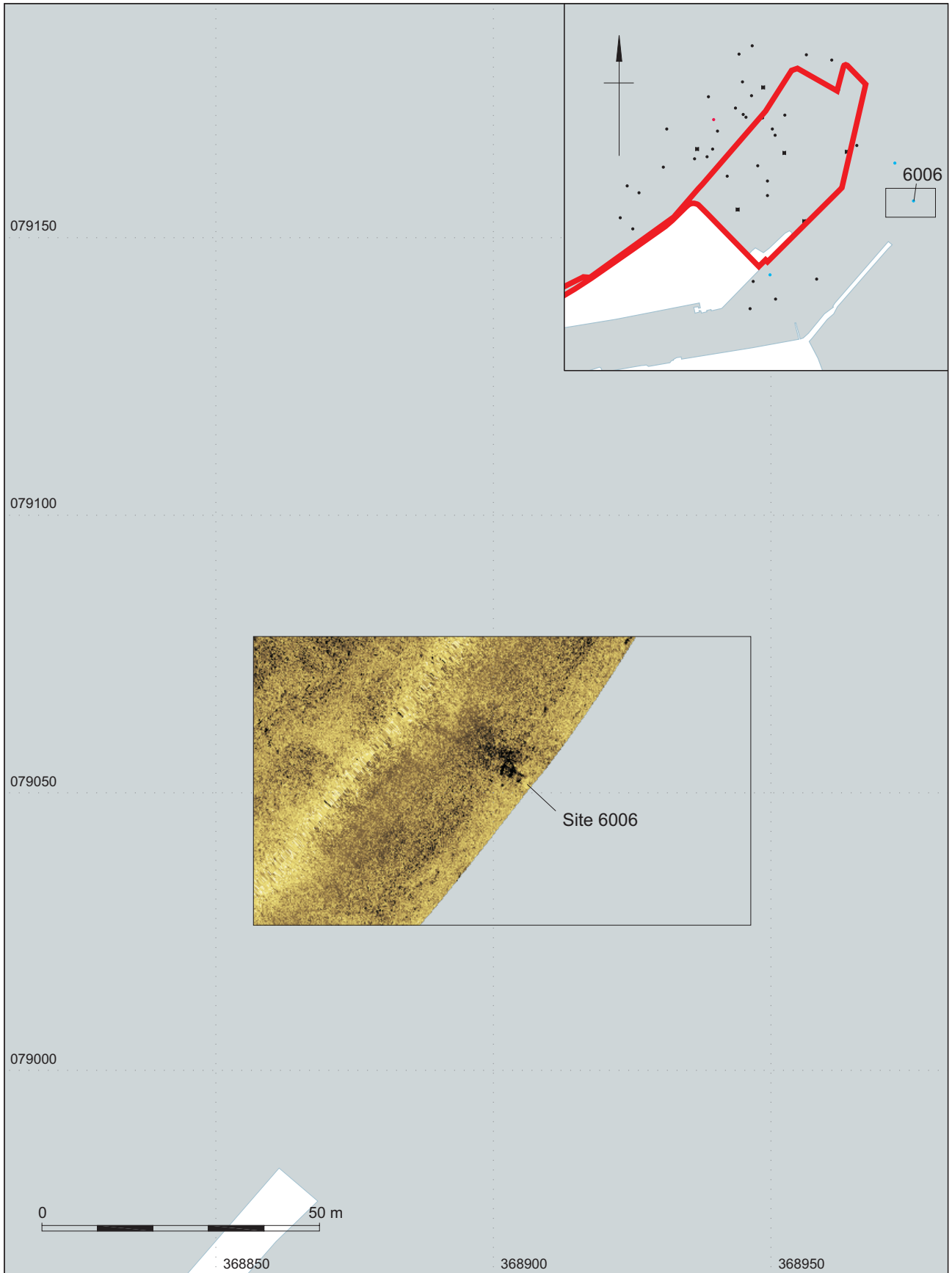
Figure 4




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Site 6003

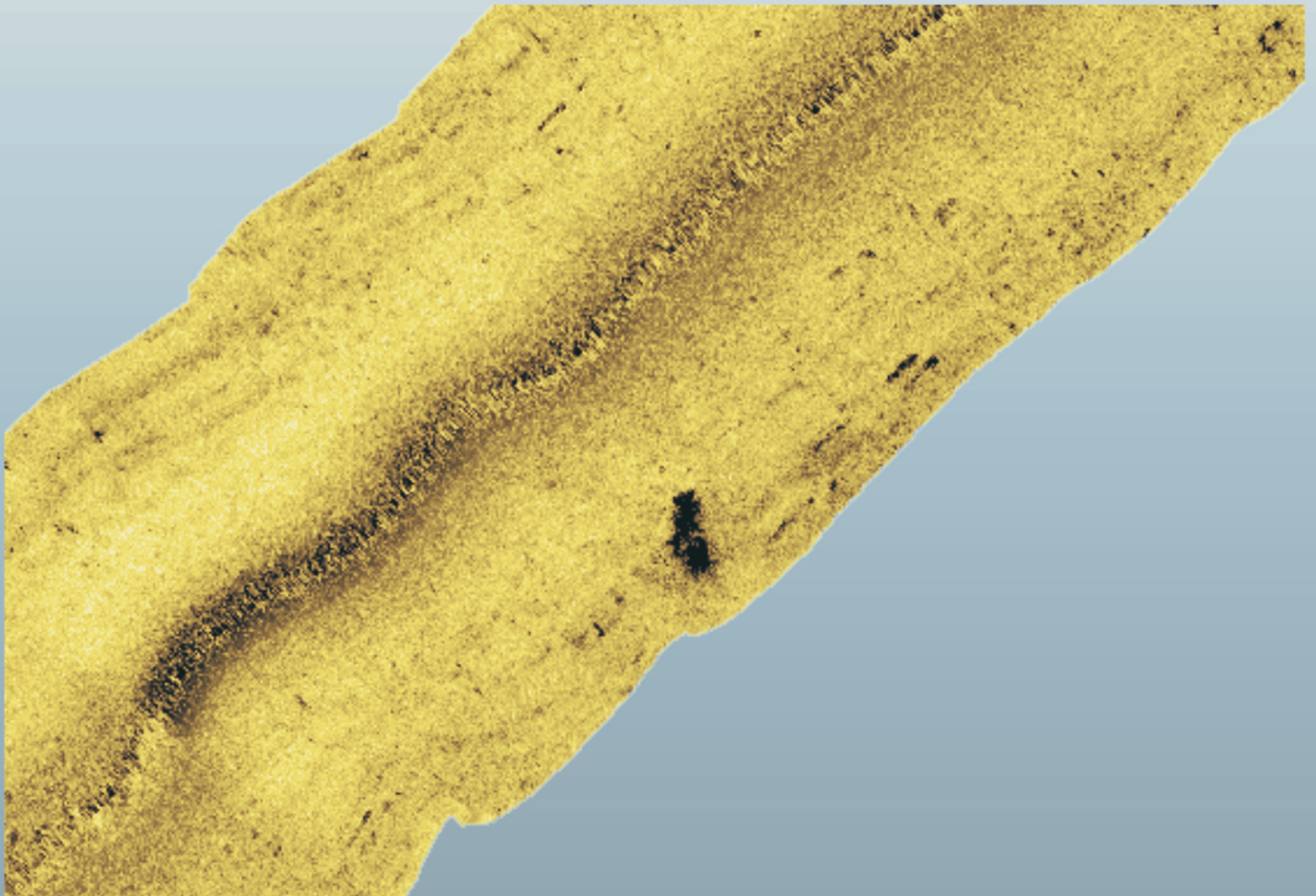
Figure 5



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Site 6006

Figure 6



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