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RAF Digby
Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Report Ref.: 249850.03
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wessexarchaeology

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Project management by	Tom Richardson
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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at RAF Digby, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR 504542 356871). The project was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site.

The site comprises a portion of a single area of grass land located at RAF Digby, covering an area of 3 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on Monday 14 June 2021 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

At least two penannular anomalies indicating ring-ditch features have been identified that could evidence settlement activity such as roundhouses or funerary monuments. Whilst there is evidence for such features in the form of isolated finds and cropmarks within the site and the surrounding landscape, these anomalies do not correspond with the recorded position of these features on aerial imagery. Given the weak nature of these anomalies it is considered likely that they are natural.

Four linear anomalies have been identified with the northern-most indicating a possible pit alignment. These anomalies indicate an array of ditches and/or pit-alignment boundary features. While an earlier prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out, it is equally likely these anomalies are associated with medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Further evidence of possible enclosures and boundary features has been identified by the survey. However, a more confident interpretation is again not possible as the anomalies could be associated with more recent land use as an airfield.

The remaining anomalies are not thought to be archaeological in origin and pertain to a modern service, drainage features, and a probable lightning strike. The majority of these features, with the exception of the lightning strike, are likely associated with the sites use as RAF Digby.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Michael Fleming is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Hirst and Amy Derrick. Rok Plesnicar processed the geophysical data. Alexander Schmidt interpreted the data, wrote the report and prepared the illustrations. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Nicholas Crabb. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Tom Richardson.

RAF Digby, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd to carry out a geophysical survey at RAF Digby, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR 504542 356871) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the site.

1.2 Scope of document

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

1.3 The site

1.3.1 The site is located west of the village of Digby, 2 km south-west of Scopwick and 16 km south-west of Lincoln, in the county of Lincolnshire.

1.3.2 The survey area comprises 3 ha of flat grassland that forms part of RAF Digby. The site is bounded by further grassland to the north, west, and south, and a car park and all-weather sports pitch to the east.

1.3.3 The site is on a slight incline from 29 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern edge to 33 m aOD at the southern edge.

1.3.4 The solid geology comprises Limestone of the Lincolnshire Formation with no overlying superficial geological deposits recorded (BGS 2021).

1.3.5 The soils underlying the site are likely to consist of brown rendzinas of the 343e (Marcham) association (SSEW SE Sheet 3 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.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a high level cultural heritage appraisal (Arcadis 2021), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the proposed development. The heritage appraisal used information from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. The findings are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets located within the study area.

2.2.2 Prehistoric activity in the wider area is present in the form of two Early Neolithic flint blades found 405 m south-east of the survey area during 1993 trial trenching. In addition, several circular and linear cropmarks, visible on aerial imagery, have been identified as possible Bronze Age barrows 700 m south-east of the site.

2.2.3 Two pottery sherds of roman origin were found 405 m to the south-east of the survey area during trial trenching in 1993. A Roman Road with known prehistoric origins, is located 580 m to the east of the survey area, connecting Bracebridge Heath (to the south of Lincoln) to Sleaford.

2.2.4 Medieval activity in the wider landscape is limited to an Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd found during the trial trenching 405 m to the south-east of the survey area. A small plot of land with evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing is located adjacent to the east of a trial trenching area and 225 m south-east of the survey area.

2.2.5 Post-medieval activity recorded near the survey area is represented by Heath Farmhouse, located 385 m east of the site. The partially extant 19th century farmstead has lost many of its original buildings, being replaced with modern structures. A former stone extraction pit is recorded 650 m south-east of the survey area.

2.2.6 In 1917, HMS Daedalus (RAF Cranwell) started using the area as a training ground for pilots, afterwards the base was upgraded and enlarged between 1935 – 1936 during the RAF expansion programme. After World War II it became a pilot training base again. During the late 20th century the airfield disappeared and became ground for multiple communication towers. The communications towers were used until between 2002 and 2005 when they were removed, however their location can still be seen as cropmarks on aerial imagery. During World War II, a hexagonal concrete pillbox was built 300 m north of the survey area to defend the airfield.

2.2.7 During the 1993 trial trenching and 1994 watching brief carried out 405 m south-east of the survey area, several assets of unknown chronology were found, including a thin archaeological deposit, several ditches, and a possible timber structure.

2.2.8 A map regression study of the area reveals that the rural landscape in post-medieval times did not suffer significant changes. The land on which the survey area is now located would have belonged to Heath Farm until it became the airfield prior to World War I. Despite the airfield being built in 1917, it was not represented on maps until 1956 to keep secrecy.

2.2.9 Aerial imagery shows circular and curvilinear features to the west and within the site. Although it is not clear what these relate to, they may relate to activity associated with RAF Digby, possibly being the remains of bomb/shell craters, or ditches and banks associated with encircled bell tents. It is also possible that they relate to Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditches or be of a geological origin.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team on Monday 14 June 2021. Field conditions were good throughout the period of survey. An overall coverage of 2.6 ha was achieved. A small area in the south-east was not surveyed due to the presence of groundworks being undertaken on the same day.

3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex archaeology 2021), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims (or purpose) of the geophysical survey, in compliance with the CIfA' Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (CIfA 2014), are:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices;
- Assess the survey results in relation to the known archaeological background of the site. In particular, the potential for prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and Second World War activity;
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.3 Project objectives

3.3.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

3.4 Fieldwork methodology

3.4.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.4.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using four SenSys FGM650/3 gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT at a rate of 20 Hz, producing intervals of 0.08 m along transects spaced 4 m apart.

3.5 Data processing

3.5.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'DeStripe' function (±5 nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.5.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:1,250 (**Figures 2** and **3**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.

4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 3**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

4.1.4 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 present than have been identified through geophysical survey.

4.1.5 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.

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

4.2.1 Traversing the survey area on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment are up to four positive linear anomalies at **4000** – **4003**. These anomalies are parallel, traversing the entire breadth of the survey area. The responses are 1 – 2 m wide and spaced up to 6 m apart.

4.2.2 The northern most anomaly (**4000**) appears to be comprised of an alignment of positive discrete anomalies. These are 1 – 2 m in diameter and could relate to a series of pits. A total of 37 individual pits have been identified, with the central portion disturbed by the highly ferrous response at **4017** and the south-eastern end disturbed by the modern service at **4013**. This could indicate a prehistoric boundary feature, such as a pit alignment or segmented ditch. Alternatively it could relate to a series of post holes, possibly associated with a fence line of more recent origin.

4.2.3 The remaining anomalies (**4001** – **4003**) are more linear in form becoming predominantly weaker to the south. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features, with the anomalies again disturbed by the highly ferrous response at **4017** and at the south-eastern end by the modern service (**4013**). The anomaly at **4003** is notably weaker and fragmented, presenting as a broader, more diffuse trend adjacent to the response at **4002**.

4.2.4 The origin of the anomalies at **4000** – **4003** is not clear. The anomalies could form a substantial prehistoric boundary feature. However, it is equally likely these anomalies are associated with a later boundary feature or more recent use of the site as an airfield.

4.2.5 A weakly positive, penannular anomaly is noted in the central portion of the survey area at **4004**. This is 7.5 m in diameter and up to 1 m wide. The anomaly appears to have an opening on its north-eastern side. The response indicates a ring-ditch and could evidence earlier settlement activity, such as a roundhouse or funerary monument. However, an interpretation of possible archaeology has been ascribed based on the weak magnitude of the anomaly. It is equally possible that the anomaly relates to natural geological variation.

4.2.6 A second weakly positive, penannular anomaly is noted to the east at **4005**. This is 8 m in diameter. This anomaly also has a possible opening on its north-east side and could evidence a further ring-ditch feature, such as a roundhouse or funerary monument. This anomaly is also only interpreted as possible archaeology due to its weak nature suggestive of natural geological variation.

4.2.7 Two further, weaker positive penannular trends are noted in the central portion of the survey at **4006** and **4007**. These anomalies ae 7.5 m in diameter but are not fully realised. While the responses could be further evidence of settlement activity as with the anomalies at **4004** and **4005**, this is considered extremely tentative.

4.2.8 In the north-east of the survey area, a rectangular anomaly has been identified at **4008**. This measures 9 x 4 m on a north-east to south-west alignment and could evidence an area of extraction activity. However, it is equally possible this anomaly pertains to more recent activity, associated with the sites use as an airfield.

4.2.9 A second recti-linear anomaly is noted in the centre of the survey area at **4009**. This measures 8 x 10 m on a broadly north- west to south-east alignment. The anomaly is not fully realised on its south-eastern side. The anomaly could indicate a ditched enclosure feature. As the anomaly is incomplete, the response cannot be confidently interpreted and could equally relate to modern activity on the site.

4.2.10 To the east of **4009** a positive linear anomaly is noted on the same east – west alignment at **4010**. This is 33 m long and up to 1 m wide. The response indicates a ditch feature which could evidence an unrecorded boundary. However, it is equally possible this anomaly pertains to more recent activity, associated with the sites use as an airfield.

4.2.11 An area of increased magnetic response is noted at **4011** in the centre of the survey area. This response is indicative of a lightning strike. The increased magnetisation of the deposits in this area occurs when the sudden, rapid heating of the deposits by the lightning strike causes the north – south alignment of the protons and electrons within the deposits. However, it is slightly elongated and is situated on the same alignment as many of the other identified linear anomalies and field boundaries. As such it could also relate to a service or buried ferrous item, though the response is slightly atypical for feature of this type.

4.2.12 Traversing the southern portion of the survey area, a curving negative linear anomaly has been identified at **4012**. This has been interpreted as a drain. The anomaly corresponds to a large cropmark, although is not thought to indicate an archaeological feature.

4.2.13 A highly magnetic, dipolar linear anomaly is noted traversing the east of the survey area on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment at **4013**. This indicates the position of a service, such as a buried pipe or cable.

4.2.14 Several highly magnetic dipolar linear anomalies have been identified throughout the survey area in a broadly ovoid array at **4014** – **4019**. These are likely to be associated with the sites use as an airfield throughout the 20th century.

4.2.15 A small area of increased magnetic response is noted in the south-east of the survey results at **4020**. This can indicate an area of infilling associated with earlier extraction activity. However, the anomaly is considered most likely associated with the construction of existing infrastructure to the east of the site.

4.2.16 Numerous linear and curvi-linear weak trends have been identified throughout the survey area. These are not likely to be archaeological in their origin and more likely pertain to the sites use as an airfield throughout the 20th century. However, as an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out by the results of the survey alone, further investigation may be required to determine the origin of any associated underlying features.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. However, anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been identified.

5.1.2 At least two penannular anomalies indicating ring-ditch features have been identified that could evidence settlement activity such as roundhouses or funerary monuments. Such features can date to the Neolithic – Iron Age period. Whilst there is evidence for such features in the form of isolated finds and cropmarks within the site and the surrounding landscape, these anomalies do not correspond with the recorded position of these features on aerial imagery. Given the weak nature of these anomalies it is considered likely that they are natural.

5.1.3 Four linear anomalies have been identified with the northern-most indicating a possible pit alignment. These anomalies are progressively weaker towards the south, with the southern-most alignment becoming a broader, diffuse trend. These anomalies indicate an array of ditches and/or pit-alignment boundary features. While an earlier prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out, it is equally likely these anomalies are associated with medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, which is noted in the surrounding landscape, or with more recent use of the site as an airfield. Further investigation would be required to confidently interpret such features.

5.1.4 Further evidence of possible enclosures and boundary features has been identified by the survey. However, a more confident interpretation is again not possible as the anomalies could be associated with more recent land use as an airfield.

5.1.5 The remaining anomalies are not thought to be archaeological in origin and pertain to a modern service, drainage features, and a probable lightning strike. The majority of these features, with the exception of the lightning strike, are likely associated with the sites use as RAF Digby.

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Magic Maps (accessed June 2021) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx

National Library of Scotland (accessed June 2021) https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore

Old Maps (accessed June 2021) https://www.old-maps.co.uk

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1 m 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 0.03 nT over a ±100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.15 m. All of the data are then relayed to a Leica Viva CS35 tablet, running the MLgrad601 program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of Grad601 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Viva system with rover and base station. This 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 European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

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 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the SenSys cart 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.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error; caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS DeStripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each datapoint in the transect. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.

- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).

- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.

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. XY plots can be made available upon request.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Appendix 3: OASIS form

Project Details:

Project name		RAF Digby, Lincolnshire			
Type of project		Detailed gradiometer survey (Field evaluation)			
Project description		The site comprises a portion of a single area of grass land located at RAF Digby, covering an area of 3 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken on Monday 14 June 2021 and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Up to four penannular anomalies tentatively considered to be indicating ring-ditch features have been identified that could evidence settlement activity such as roundhouses or funerary monuments. Such features can date to the Neolithic – Iron Age period. Four linear anomalies have been identified with the northern-most indicating a possible pit alignment. These anomalies could indicate an array of ditches and/or pit-alignment boundary features. While an earlier prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out, it is equally likely these anomalies are associated with medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, which is noted in the surrounding landscape, or with more recent use of the site as an airfield. Further evidence of possible enclosures and boundary features has been identified by the survey. However, a more confident interpretation is again not possible as the anomalies could be associated with more recent land use. The remaining anomalies are not thought to be archaeological in origin and pertain to a modern service, drainage features as well as a probable lightning strike. The majority of these features, with the exception of the lightning strike, are likely associated with the sites use as RAF Digby. This is known to predate World War I, although it is not possible to interpret these features more confidently.			
Project dates		**Start:** 14-06-2021		**End:** 14-06-2021	
Previous work		Yes			
Future work		Not known			
Project Code:	249850	**HER event no.**	If relevant	**OASIS form ID:**	wessexar1-220085
		NMR no.	N/A		
		SM no.	N/A		
Planning Application Ref.					
Site Status		None			
Land use		Cultivated Land 3			
Monument type			**Period**		

Project Location:

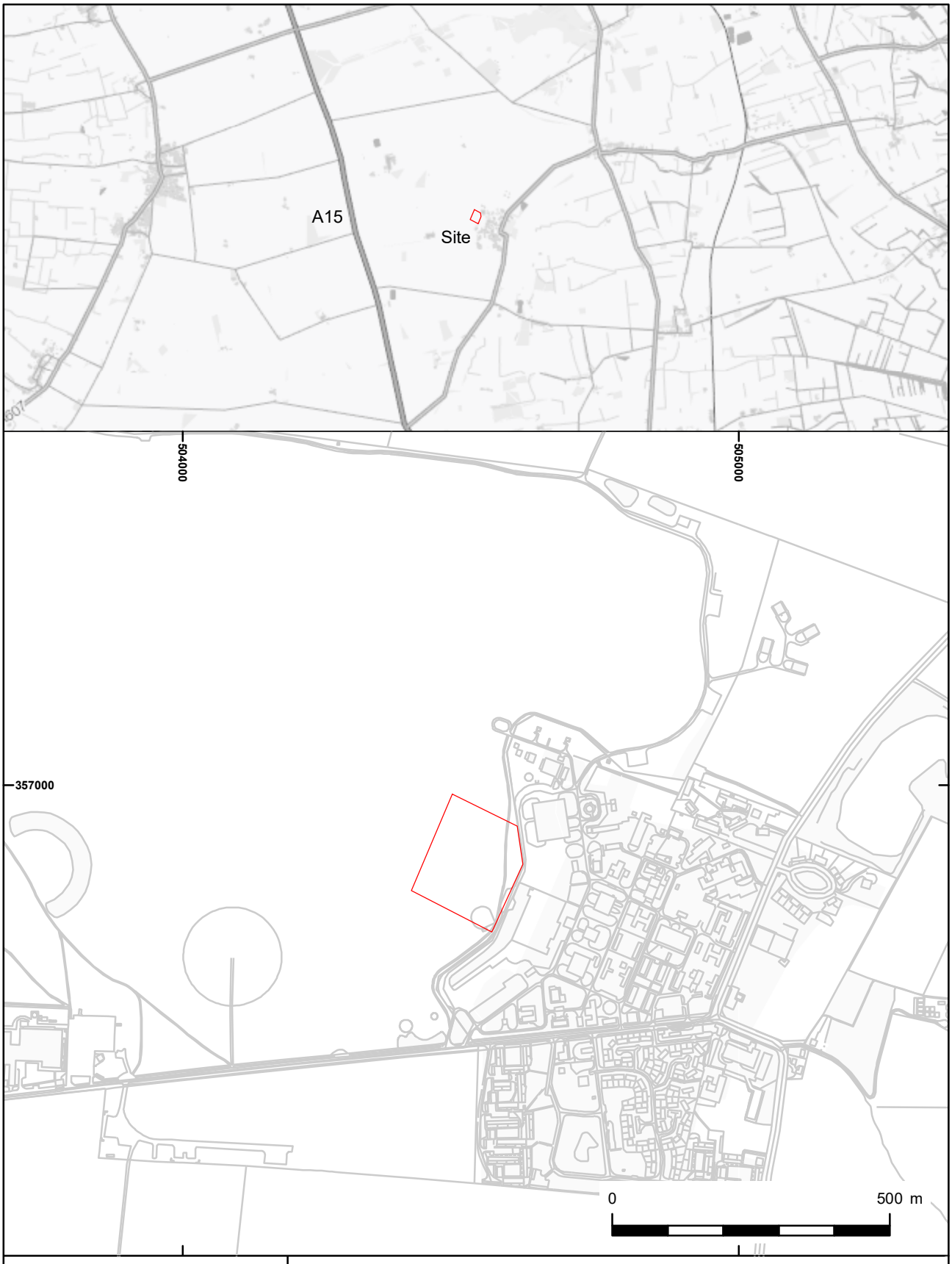
Site Address	RAF Digby, Cuckoo Lane, Lincolnshire			**Postcode**	LN4 3LH
County	Lincolnshire	**District**		**Parish**	
Study Area	3 ha	**Height OD**	29 - 33 m aOD	**NGR**	504542 356871

Project Creators:

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology		
Project brief originator	Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd	**Project design originator**	Wessex Archaeology
Project Manager	Tom Richardson	**Project Supervisor**	Chris Hirst
Sponsor or funding body	Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd	**Type of Sponsor**	

Project Archive and Bibliography:

Physical archive	N/A	**Digital Archive**	Geophysical survey and report	**Paper Archive**	N/A
Report title	RAF Digby, Lincolnshire Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report			**Date**	2021
Author	Wessex Archaeology	**Description**	Unpublished report	**Report ref.**	249850.04



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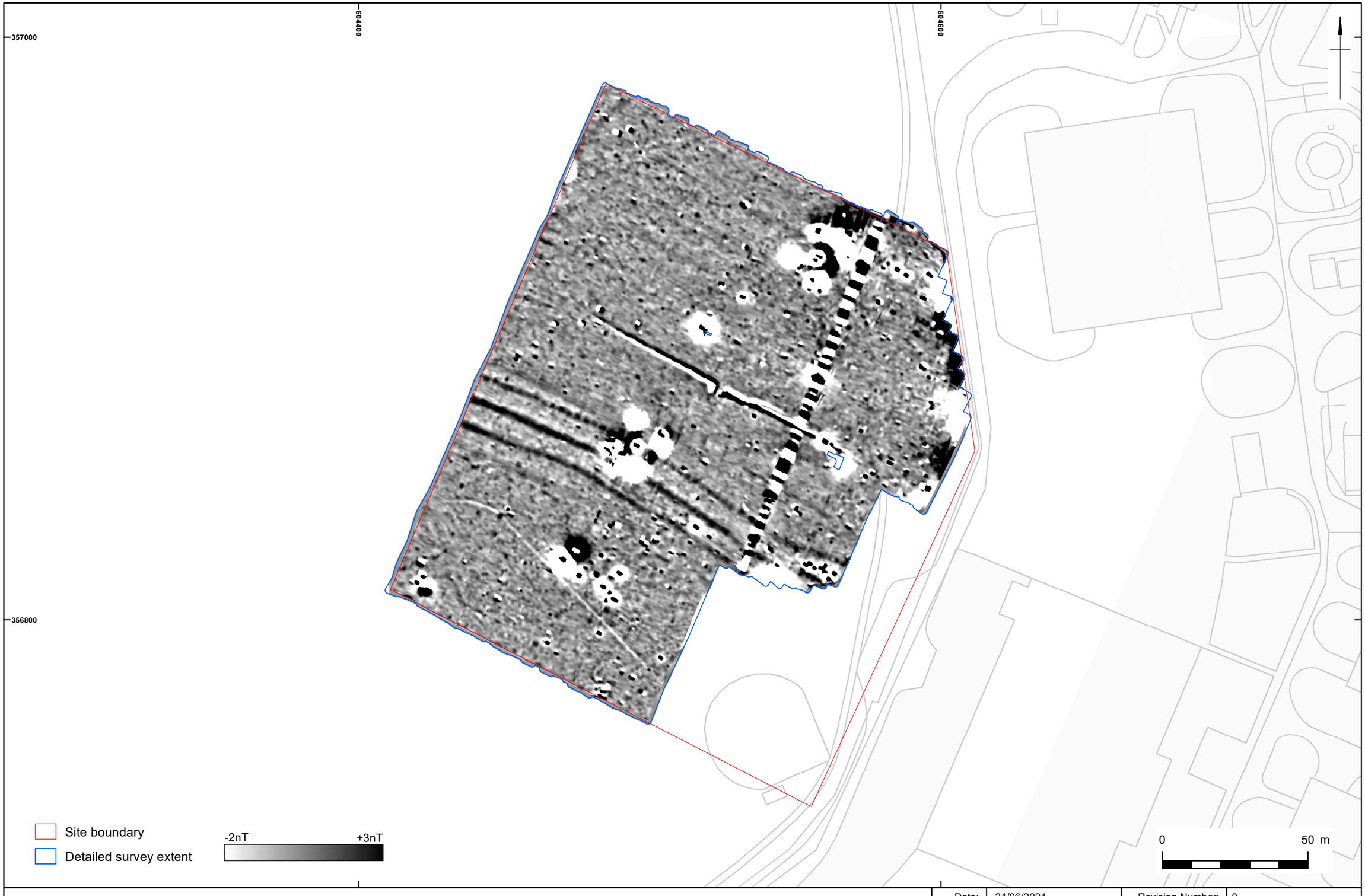
Site location

Figure 1



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 2

Date:	24/06/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250 at A3	Illustrator:	AJS
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\249850\GIS\FigsMXD\Geophysics		

Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 3

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