STRATASCAN

Geophysical Survey Report

Hall Farm, Stanfield Road, Wymondham

for

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

October 2011

Job ref. J2967

Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons)

REGISTERED IfA ORGANISATION

Document Title:	**Geophysical Survey Report** **Hall Farm, Stanfield Road, Wymondham**
Client:	**Archaeological Solutions Ltd**
Stratascan Job No:	**J2967**
Techniques:	**Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry)**
National Grid Ref:	**TG 136 003**

Field Team:	**Adam Cooper MSc, Glenn Rose BA (Hons), Sean Parker BSc (Hons), Tom Desalle MSc, Steve Hamfleet MSci & Alex Portch MA**
Project Manager:	**Simon Haddrell B.Eng (Hons) AMBCS PIFA**
Report written by:	**Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons)**
CAD illustration by:	**Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons) & Bryony Marsh BA**
Checked by:	**Peter Barker C.Eng MICE MCIWEM MIFA**

Stratascan Ltd.
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton upon Severn
WR8 0SA

Tel: 01684 592266
Fax: 01684 594142
Email: ppb@stratascan.co.uk

www.stratascan.co.uk

LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 24 hectares of arable farmland south east of Wymondham, Norfolk. The most notable finding is a small circular complex of anomalies which has been located in the north of Field B. Three weaker positive linear anomalies appear in Field A; one may be linked to the large hole in the north alongside a discrete region of possible thermoremanence. A string of closely spaced magnetic spikes in Field A may be worthy of further investigation as they appear to be associated with a former field boundary showing on the 1882 OS map. The dismantled railway is identified in the data by a large strip of strong magnetic debris running across Field A with associated scattered magnetic debris alongside.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

2.2 Site location

The site is located south east of Wymondham, directly south of the Stanfield Road at OS ref. TG 136 003.

2.3 Description of site

The survey area is approximately 24 hectares of arable farmland lying between the Lenwade oil depot and Hall Farm, near Wymondham. The survey area is bordered by hedges and trees on the southern boundaries of each field. An embankment runs along the northern boundary of the larger field between site and Stanfield Road. Running east to west across site is a dismantled railway. Bridge Road runs from Stanfield Road in the north east to the south west across the survey area, separating the two fields near Hall Farm. A large pit (possibly a former pond or gravel pit) is located at the western end of Field A.

2.4 Geology and soils

The underlying geology consists of various chalk formations including: Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, Culver and Portsdown (British Geological Survey website). The drift geology for the vast majority of the site is Happisburgh Glacigenic and Lowestoft sand and gravel formations. For the narrow corridors surrounding the water channels the drift geology is made up of river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey website).

The site lies across a soil type boundary. Overlying soils to the west are known as Burlingham 1 which are typical stagnogleyic argillic brown earths. These consist of deep, coarse and fine loamy soils which suffer from slight seasonal waterlogging. Soils to the east are known as Beccles 1 which are typical stagnogley soils. These consist of fine loamy over clayey soils that are slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England).

2.5 Site history and archaeological potential

The following details have been taken from the WSI provided by Archaeological Solutions Ltd:

During the prehistoric period it is probable that the forested heavy boulder clays of central south Norfolk were only lightly exploited and no cropmarks indicative of this period have been noted. It was probably not until Late Saxon times that the landscape was fully occupied although not heavily exploited.

The 1882 OS map shows Hall Farm as Stanfield Green suggesting it is of Medieval origin, and probably founded as a secondary settlement to the moated Medieval manor site of the d'Aubigny's at Stanfield Hall (NHER 9457). A curvilinear cropmark has been identified by the Norfolk HER immediately north of the assessment site and south of Hall Farm (NHER 53328). A possible cropmark on a 1988 aerial photograph may relate to this. A scatter of multi-period artefacts, including Saxon and Medieval metal work and pottery, has been recovered by metal detectorists from locations in the fields to the east and north east of the survey area (NHER 29341, 55433 and 54963).

Crop-marks of three or four linear boundaries on the assessment site are almost certainly post-medieval land divisions, as the most westerly one corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1882 OS map (NHER 53327). Two possible linear boundaries located at right angles to each other in the same area as the possible curvilinear boundary (above), are probably post-medieval field divisions related to Stanfield Farm (NHER 53328). A small enclosure is also shown here on the historic maps. The Wymondham to Forncett railway line ran east-west across the site which closed in 1951 (NHER 13580).

2.6 Survey objectives

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological significance in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

2.7 Survey methods

Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included in the Methodology section below.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out over 6 days from Thursday 29th September to Thursday 6th October 2011. Weather conditions during the survey were dry and sunny.

3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted in Figure 1 together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica Smart Rover RTK GPS.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. A SmartNet RTK GPS uses Ordnance Survey's network of over 100 fixed base stations to give an accuracy of around 0.01m.

3.3 Survey equipment and gradiometer configuration

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

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

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

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

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

3.4.1 Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

3.4.2 Depth of scan and resolution

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

3.4.3 Data capture

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

To ensure repeatability of the gradiometry data, the first grid collected at the beginning of the day was then recollected at the end of the day. This was performed by each Bartington Grad-601 operator over the course of the 6 day survey. These results are presented in Appendix C of this report (pages 14 and 15).

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 Processing

Processing is performed using specialist software known as *Geoplot 3*. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. *Destripe* (Removes striping effects caused by zero-point discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions)

2. *Destagger* (Removes zigzag effects caused by inconsistent walking speeds on sloping, uneven or overgrown terrain)

3.5.2 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the raw data both as a greyscale plot (Figure 2) and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values (Figure 3), together with a greyscale plot of the processed data (Figure 4). Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the interpretation drawing for the site (Figure 5).

4 RESULTS

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figure 5).

Probable Archaeology

1. A small circular complex of positive cut anomalies has been identified to the north of Field B. This may relate to the cropmark noted in section 2.5 which was identified on an aerial photograph from 1988.

Possible Archaeology

2. **a.** A weak positive linear feature in the east of Field A that runs parallel to Bridge Road.
b. A weak positive linear anomaly which runs perpendicularly to the southern boundary of Field A.
c. A set of two weak, positive, linear anomalies; one running north-south with the smaller branch coming off to the east at a right angle. This anomaly appears to be associated with the large 'hole' to the western side of Field A.

NB. None of these anomalies appear to be associated with former field boundaries which are located on the 1882 OS map.

3. A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. Although most of these are likely to be modern rubbish, some may be of archaeological interest. Particular attention may be paid to those found in association with other potentially archaeological anomalies.

4. This series of magnetic spikes, which is arranged in a linear fashion, appears to follow a former field boundary marked on the 1882 OS map. This could be worthy of further archaeological investigation to determine if these are creditable finds or just modern rubbish.

5. A moderate strength discrete anomaly of unknown origin which appears to be associated with the 'hole' in Field A. This might be worthy of further investigation to determine whether or not it is of archaeological interest.

Other Anomalies

6. Strong magnetic debris, associated with made ground where the former railway once ran, is scattered across Field A and along the northern boundary of Field B.

7. Areas of amorphous magnetic variation (probably geological or pedological) have been identified in the western half of Field A. Some of these could be related to gravel pits and excavations which have been marked on the 1882 OS map.

8. **a.** Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies.
b. Areas of magnetic disturbance associated with nearby ferrous farming debris.

9. Scattered magnetic debris appears in areas adjacent to the dismantled railway and the 'hole' in Field A. In general, the data across the vast majority of this site seems to be mottled and flecked with magnetic spikes suggesting a wide scattering of debris. The areas indicated on the interpretation plot appear to be the worst affected.

5 CONCLUSION

The detailed gradiometry survey has identified very little in the way of probable archaeology. A small circular complex of positive cut features located in the north of Field B is the most notable finding. Three weaker positive linear anomalies in Field A appear to have no association with former field boundaries. One may be linked to the large hole in the north alongside a discrete region of possible thermoremanence. A line of closely spaced magnetic spikes in Field A appears to be associated with a former field boundary in accordance with the 1882 OS map.

The former Wymondham to Forncett railway line is identified by a large strip of strong magnetic debris running across Field A with associated scattered magnetic debris alongside. Large areas of amorphous magnetic variation on the western side of Field A have been identified as natural in origin and may be associated with former gravel pits.

6 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, n.d., *website* (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet ?? ???? England.*

1882 Ordnance Survey map accessed via *website*: http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html

APPENDIX A – Basic principles of magnetic survey

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

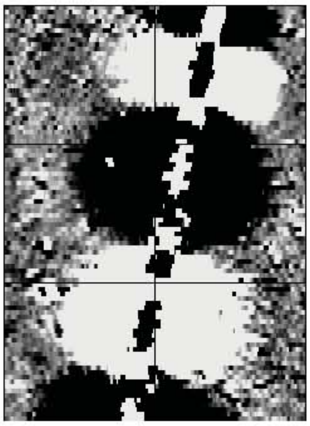
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically either 0.5 or 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

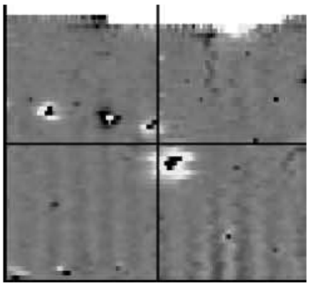
APPENDIX B – Glossary of magnetic anomalies

Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

Dipolar

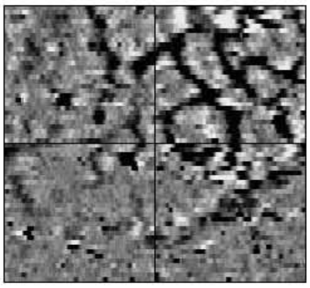


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

Positive anomaly with associated negative response

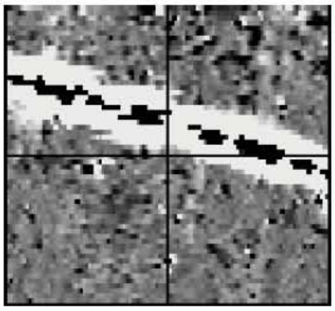
See bipolar and dipolar.

Positive linear



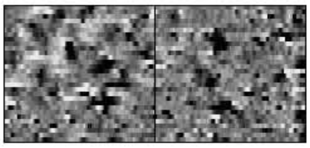
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to in-filled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



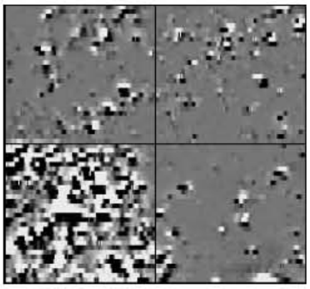
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

Positive point/area



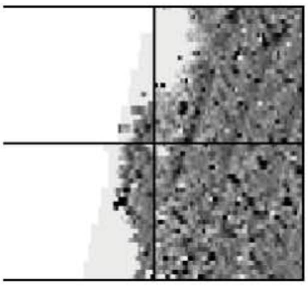
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by in-filled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

Magnetic debris



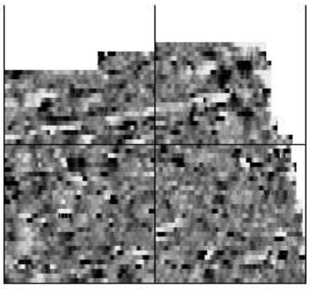
Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low (+/-3nT) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly (+/-250nT) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremanent material such as bricks or ash.

Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

Negative linear

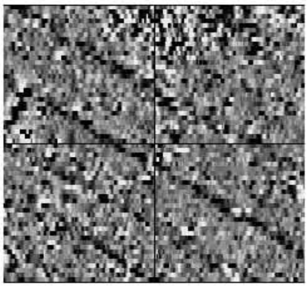


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing, clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

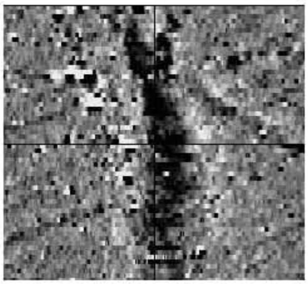
Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a $10m^2$ area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Colour plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

Thermoremanent response

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred in situ (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

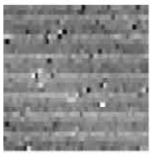
Weak background variations



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.

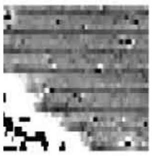
APPENDIX C – Repeated data

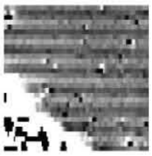
Grid 1a
+/- 5nT
29/9/11 Sean Parker
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4



Grid 1b
+/- 5nT
29/9/11Sean Parker
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

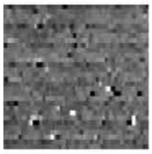
Grid 10a
+/- 5nT
29/9/11 Tom Desalle
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 3

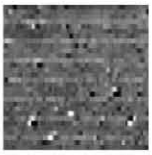




Grid 10b
+/- 5nT
29/9/11 Tom Desalle
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 3

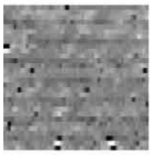
Grid 35a
+/- 5nT
29/9/11 Glenn Rose
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

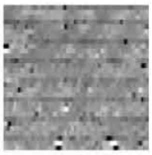




Grid 35b
+/- 5nT
29/9/11 Glenn Rose
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

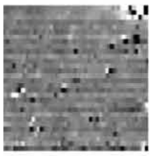
Grid 64a
+/- 5nT
3/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

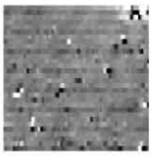




Grid 64b
+/- 5nT
3/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

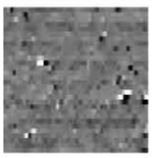
Grid 90a
+/- 5nT
3/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

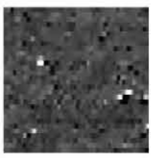




Grid 90b
+/- 5nT
3/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

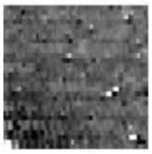
Grid 107a
+/- 5nT
4/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

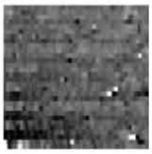




Grid 107b
+/- 5nT
4/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

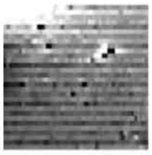
Grid 136a
+/- 5nT
4/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

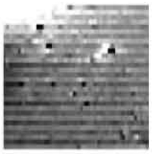




Grid 136b
+/- 5nT
4/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

Grid 191a
+/- 5nT
5/10/11 Alex Portch
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4



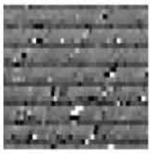


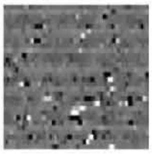
Grid 191b
+/- 5nT
5/10/11 Alex Portch
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4

Grid 224a
+/- 5nT
5/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

Grid 224b
+/- 5nT
5/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

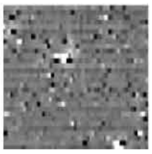
Grid 279a
+/- 5nT
6/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

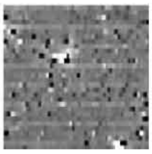




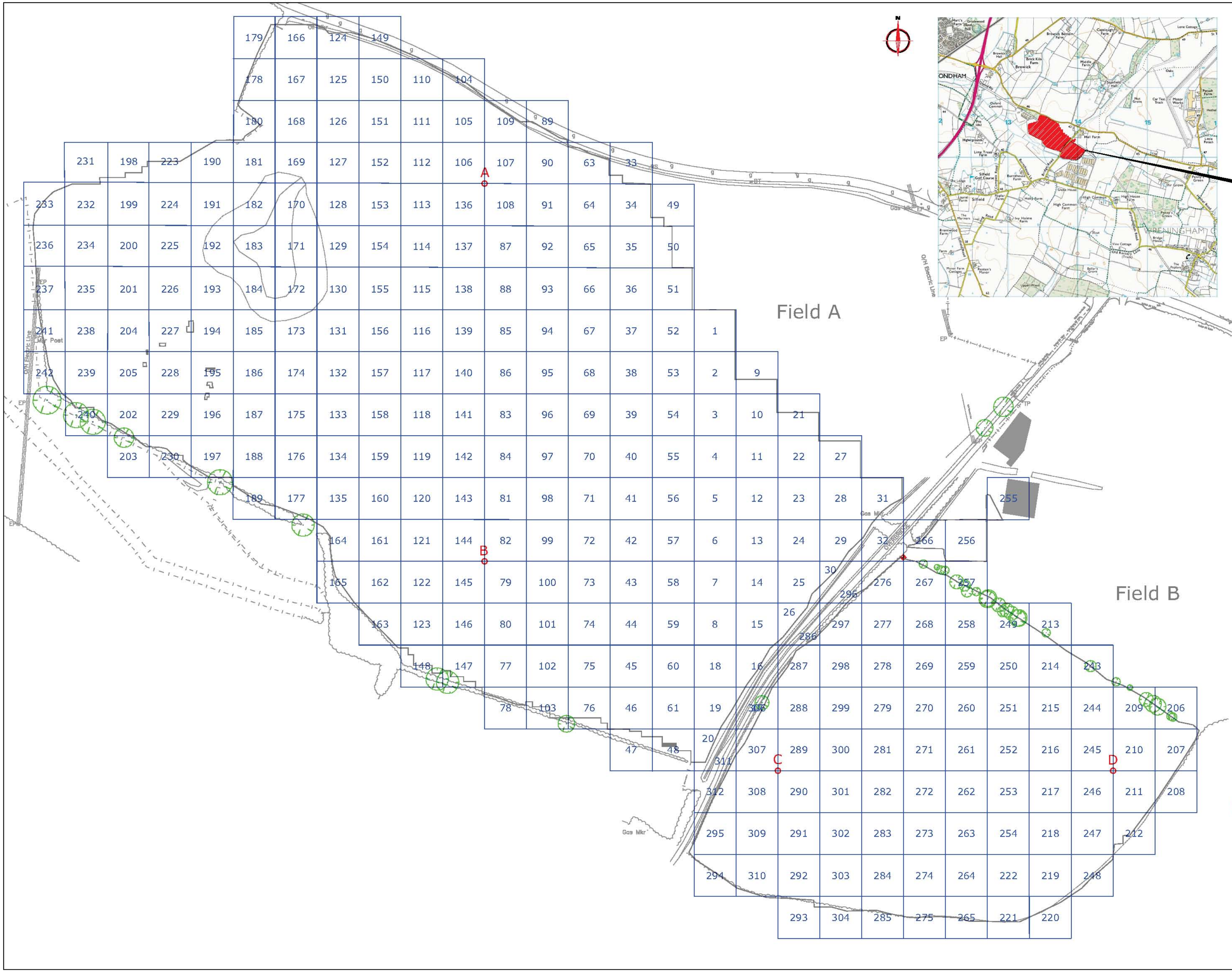
Grid 279b
+/- 5nT
6/10/11 Adam Cooper
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 6

Grid 300a
+/- 5nT
6/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4





Grid 300b
+/- 5nT
6/10/11 Steve Hamfleet
30m x 30m
1m x 0.25m
ST Bart No. 4



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

Gradiometer survey extent

OS REFERENCING INFORMATION

A	613598.90,300491.91
B	613598.90,300221.91
C	613808.90,300071.91
D	614048.90,300071.91

Job No. 2967

Survey Date SEP 2011

Client

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title

HALL FARM, STANFIELD ROAD, WYMONDHAM

Subject

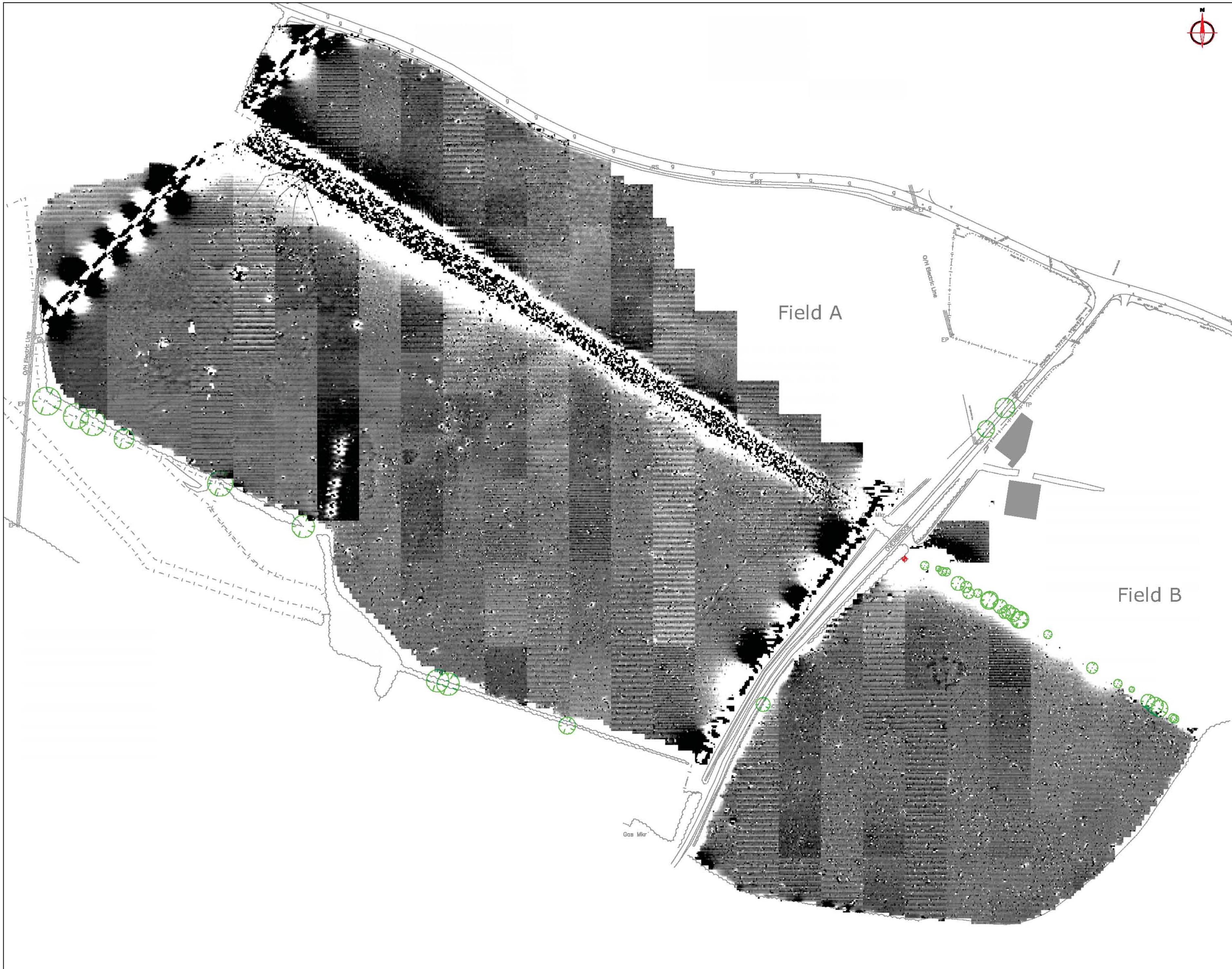
SITE LOCATION AND SURVEY AREA & REFERENCING

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	01
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
OCT 2011	BPM/MB	01

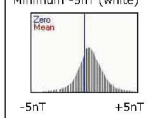


Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +5nT (black)
Minimum -5nT (white)



Job No. 2967

Survey Date SEP 2011

Client: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title: HALL FARM, STANFIELD ROAD, WYMONDHAM

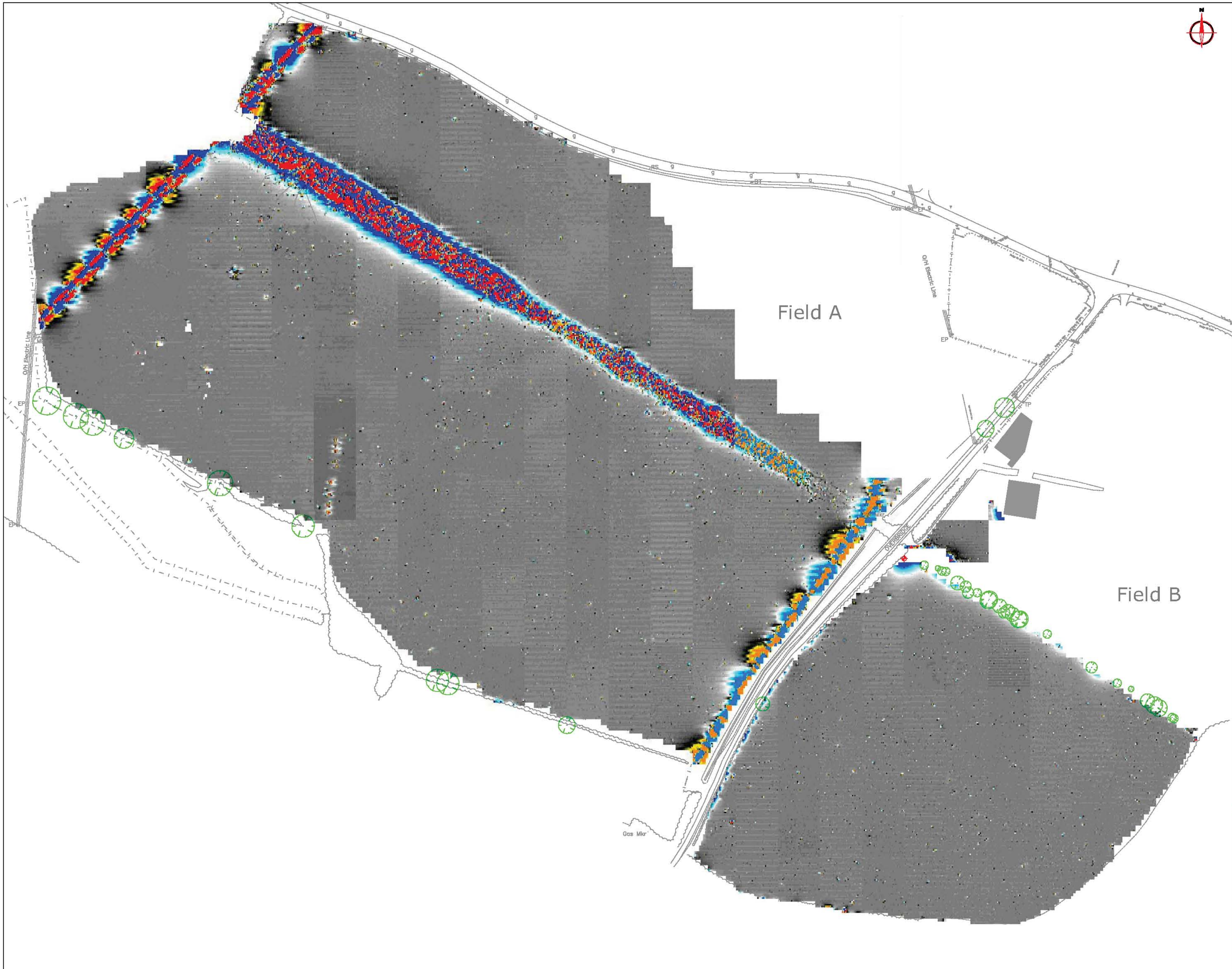
Subject: PLOT OF RAW GRADIOMETER DATA

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	01
Date	**Drawn by**	**Figure No.**
OCT 11	MB	02



Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +250nT (red)
Minimum -250nT (blue)

+250nT
-250nT

Job No.	Survey Date
2967	SEP 2011

Client: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title: HALL FARM, STANFIELD ROAD, WYMONDHAM

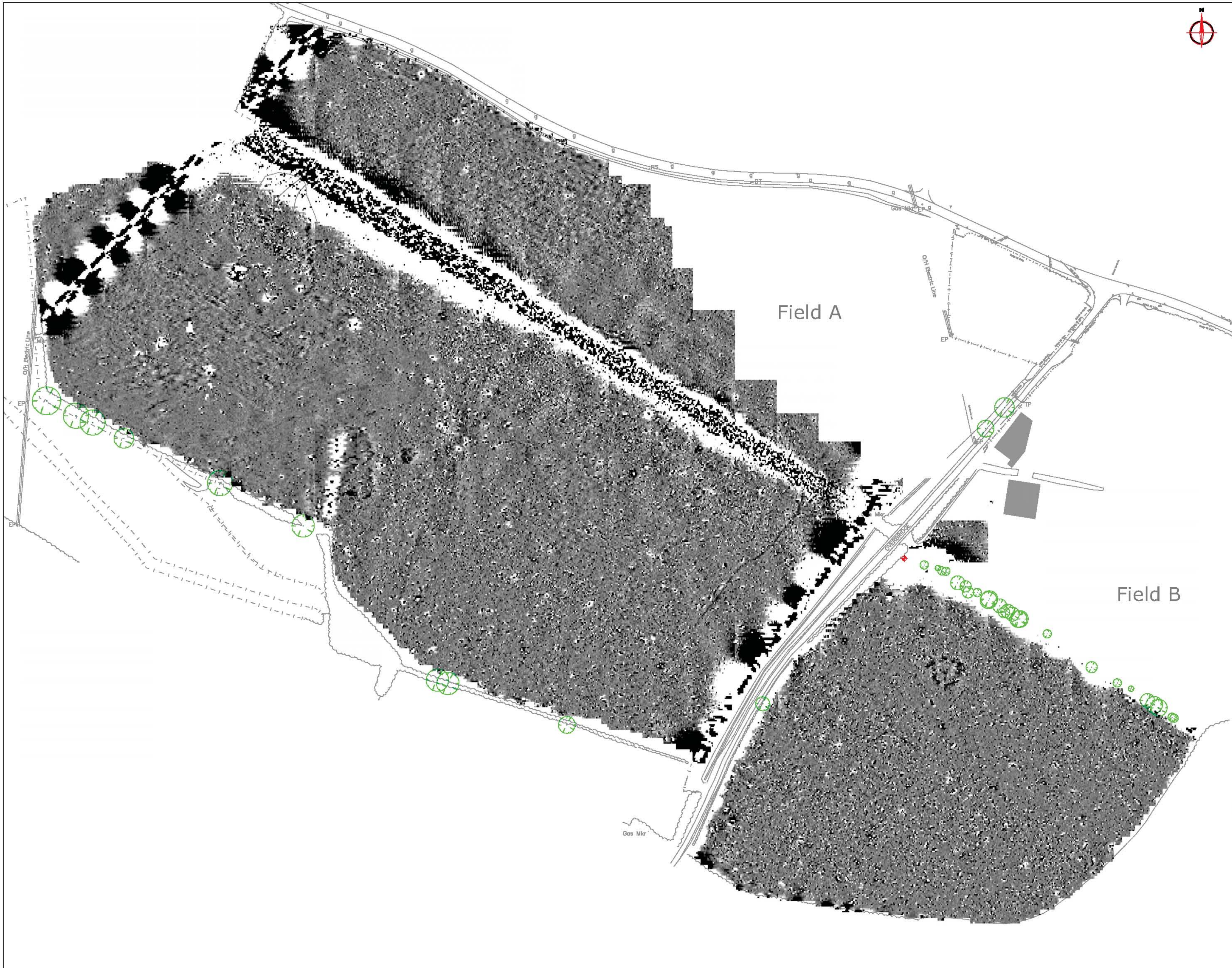
Subject: COLOUR PLOT OF RAW GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME MAGNETIC VALUES

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250
0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	P1
Date	**Drawn by**	**Figure No.**
OCT 11	MB	03



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +2nT (black)
Minimum -2nT (white)

+2nT / -2nT

Job No.	Survey Date
2967	SEP 2011

Client: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

Project Title: HALL FARM, STANFIELD ROAD, WYMONDHAM

Subject: PLOT OF PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA

STRATASCAN
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250 (0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	P1
Date	**Drawn by**	**Figure No.**
OCT 11	MB	04


O/H Electric Line
EP
TP
Cos Mkr
Post