THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SOUTH WEST

Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset

Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

by Tim Dawson

Site Code: MHQ12/56

(ST 6589 4541)

Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset

Geophysical Survey (Magnetic) Report

For John Wainwright and Company Ltd

by Tim Dawson

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MHQ 12/56

June 2014

Summary

Site name: Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset

Grid reference: ST 6589 4541

Site activity: Magnetometer survey

Date and duration of project: 21st May - 9th June 2014

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Tim Dawson

Site code: MHQ 12/56

Area of site: Area B: 11.39ha, Area C: 9.83ha

Summary of results: A sparse number of anomalies, some possibly of archaeological origin, were recorded across the whole site area, with the most convincing of these occurring in Area C Field 3. Despite the projected line of a Roman road crossing the southern part of the site no magnetic anomalies relating to such a structure were identified. Anomalies relating to existing landscape features, such as footpaths and tracks, were identified as were those reflecting the underlying geology of the site.

Location of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading in accordance with TVAS digital archiving policies.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 04.07.14
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Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset
A Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

by Tim Dawson

Report 12/56b

Introduction

This report documents the results of a geophysical survey (magnetic) carried out on six fields to the south of Moons Hill Quarry, Long Cross Bottom, Stoke St Michael, Somerset (ST 6589 4541) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Nick Dunn of Land & Mineral Management Ltd, The Roundhouse Cottages, Bridge Street, Frome, Somerset on behalf of John Wainwright and Company Limited, Moons Hill Quarry, Mendip Road, Stoke St Michael, Bath, Somerset, BA3 5JU.

Planning permission is to be sought for the development of a new landscaped storage area for indigenous quarry wastes to the south of the present quarry workings. A geophysical survey was requested in order to inform the planning process. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and the County's policies on archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Aiji Castle, Tim Dawson and Lizzi Lewins between 21st May and 9th June 2014 and the site code is MHQ 12/56.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading in accordance with TVAS digital archiving policies.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of the village of Stoke St Michael, in eastern Somerset between the towns of Shepton Mallet and Frome (Fig. 1). It consists of two survey areas, Area B and Area C in reference to a previous desk-based assessment (Dawson 2014). Area B (Pl. 1-2) comprises two main fields both containing scrub and pasture with their high points in the north and sloping down to the south. The western field has boggy patches across its area and is divided in three by wire fencing with a fenced-off enclosure for two covered reservoirs in the north, and a trackway and several pipes connecting this to the main road in the south. This field also contains earthworks which correspond to the projected line of a Roman road which crosses the southern proposal site. There are, however, no signs of such earthworks in the eastern field although there are signs of a hedgerow which once divided the field in two (west–east). The projected line of the Roman road also crosses the south-western corner of Area C where there appears to be a slight earthwork to reflect this. This area (Pl. 3-4) slopes steeply uphill from a stream in the centre of the northern field towards Long Cross Farm to the east. All of the fields that make up this area are pasture with the majority of the area also containing dense patches of rushes, suggesting waterlogged ground conditions. Possibly as a result of this a bank has been built along the southern and western boundary of the area along with a causeway leading down the hillside from Long Cross Farm. Areas B and C cover areas of 11.39ha and 9.83ha respectively and are centred on NGRs ST 6570 4540 and ST 6611 4540. The site is located primarily on Portishead Formation sandstone with an area of mixed andesite and tuff/agglomerates immediately to the north, on which stands Moons Hill Quarry (BGS 2000). Both areas are on steeply sloping ground at maximum heights of between 273m in the west and 265m in the east sloping down to a valley in between at a height of *c*.230m above Ordnance Datum.

The weather conditions during the survey period varied with dense fog, and later sun characterising Area B and sunny spells and periods of heavy rain during Area C. This left ground conditions soft although the sun baked a crust on exposed areas making walking in areas of rutting and cattle trample difficult.

Site history and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment has been compiled which details the site's history and archaeological background of the area (Dawson 2014). In summary, cartographic evidence demonstrates that both sites have undergone very little change since 1760 therefore suggesting that any buried archaeological deposits are likely to have been preserved. Stoke St Michael lies on the southern edge of the Mendip Hills, an area from which Lower Palaeolithic flint artefacts and fossilized mammal bones carrying associated cut marks have been found, which may represent some of the earliest evidence for a human presence in Britain (Webster 2007, 34; Webster and Mayberry 2007, 18). Similar finds of tools and butchery marks in animal bones with dates throughout the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been identified in many cave sites across Mendip (Webster 2007, 34, 50). The Bronze Age is represented by a concentration of round barrows in the region (Adkins 1992, 15), many of which were investigated in a very rudimentary manner by Rev John Skinner and his team of Mendip coal miners in the early 19th century (Webster and Mayberry 2007, 8). The Iron Age and Roman archaeology of the area is dominated by Maesbury Castle, an Iron Age hillfort to the north of Shepton Mallet, the Iron Age and Roman settlements and pottery industry at Shepton Mallet (Gathercole 2003, 3; Webster and Mayberry 2007, 49; 53) and the Roman roads of the Fosse Way and Margary's route 45b (Margary 1955, 74, 93). The two roads, the Fosse Way connecting Lincoln to Axmouth and route 45b connecting the lead mines at Charterhouse on the Mendips to Old Sarum, cross *c*.2km to the west of the survey site with the projected line of route 45b crossing the southern edge of both Areas B and C. The extensive lead extraction industry began under military control in the AD 40s and continued until the 3rd century AD, producing a highly characteristic series of ingots, after which it passed to private interests and continued as a sizable industry well into the medieval period (Webster 2007, 154–5; 289). Mendip lead has been found on sites in Gaul and beyond, suggesting that the Mendip-Old Sarum road was an important link in the transport network (Webster 2007, 155).

Methodology

Sample interval

Data collection required a temporary grid to be established across the survey area using wooden pegs at 20m intervals with further subdivision where necessary. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals along traverses 1m apart. This provides 1600 sampling points across a full 20m × 20m grid (English Heritage 2008), providing an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution. Grids were aligned on a field by field basis following the longest straight edge of an area where possible in order to reduce the number of partial survey grids. The majority of the fields were aligned north-south. Obstructions were present in most of the survey areas with marsh and scrub being the most disruptive, particularly in Area B Fields 1 A-C and Area C Fields 2 and 3. The softness of the ground and the height of the vegetation prevented surveying from taking place in these areas.

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. Under normal operating conditions it can be expected to identify buried features >0.5m in diameter. Features which can be detected include disturbed soil, such as the fill of a ditch, structures that have been heated to high temperatures (magnetic thermoremnance) and objects made from ferro-magnetic materials. The strength of the magnetic field is measured in nano Tesla (nT), equivalent to 10^{-9} Tesla, the SI unit of magnetic flux density.

Equipment

The purpose of the survey was to identify geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin in order to inform a targeted archaeological investigation of the site prior to development. The survey and report generally follow the recommendations and standards set out by both English Heritage (2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists (2002, 2011).

Magnetometry was chosen as a survey method as it offers the most rapid ground coverage and responds to a wide range of anomalies caused by past human activity. These properties make it ideal for fast yet detailed survey of an area.

The detailed magnetometry survey was carried out using a dual sensor Bartington Instruments Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 1m vertically apart with a second set positioned at 1m horizontal distance. This enables readings to be taken of both the general background magnetic field and any localised anomalies with the difference being plotted as either positive or negative buried features. All sensors are calibrated to cancel out the local magnetic field and react only to anomalies above or below this base line. On this basis, strong magnetic anomalies such as burnt features (kilns and hearths) will give a high response as will buried ferrous objects. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches, can be seem from their infilling soils containing higher proportions of humic material, rich in ferrous oxides, compared to the undisturbed subsoil. This will stand out in relation to the background magnetic readings and appear in plan following the course of a linear feature or within a discrete area.

A Trimble GeoXH 6000 handheld GPS system with sub-decimetre accuracy was used to tie the site grid into the Ordnance Survey national grid. This unit offers both real-time correction and post-survey processing; enabling a high level of accuracy to be obtained both in the field and in the final post-processed data.

Data gathered in the field was processed using the TerraSurveyorLite software package. This allows the survey data to be collated and manipulated to enhance the visibility of anomalies, particularly those likely to be of archaeological origin. The table below lists the processes applied to this survey, full survey and data information is recorded in Appendix 1.

Process	**Effect**
Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT	Enhance the contrast of the image to improve the appearance of possible archaeological anomalies.
De-stripe: median, all sensors	Removes the striping effect caused by differences in sensor calibration, enhancing the visibility of potential archaeological anomalies.
De-spike: threshold 1, window size 3×3	Compresses outlying magnetic points caused by interference of metal objects within the survey area.
De-stagger: all grids, both by -1 intervals	Cancels out effects of site’s topography on irregularities in the traverse speed.

Once processed, the results are presented as a greyscale plot shown in relation to the site (Figs. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15), followed by a second plan to present the abstraction and interpretation of the magnetic anomalies (Fig. 4, 7, 10, 13, 16). Anomalies are shown as colour-coded lines, points and polygons. The grid layout and georeferencing information (Fig. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14) is prepared in EasyCAD v.7.22.01, producing a .FC7 file format, and printed as a .PDF for inclusion in the final report.

The greyscale plot of the processed data is exported from TerraSurveyorLite in portable network graphics (.PNG) format, a raster image format chosen for its lossless data compression and support for transparent pixels, enabling it to easily be overlaid onto an existing site plan. The data plot is rotated to orientate it to north and combined with grid and site plans in Adobe InDesign CS5.5, creating .INDD file formats. Once the figures are finalised they are exported in .PDF format for inclusion within the finished report.

Results

Area B, Field 1A (Figs. 5, 6, 7)

Approximately half of this field was surveyed with the majority of the southern part covered with dense gorse and bracken. A small strip of three partial grids was surveyed along the southern edge in an effort to locate the possible Roman road (Fig. 6). Two anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified, both in the northern half of the field. A positive linear anomaly **[Fig. 7: 1]**, possibly representing a ditch-like feature, and, further to the south, a negative linear anomaly **[2]**, possibly a buried earthwork, both appearing to run parallel in an WSW-ENE direction. At the northern end of the field two broad bands of positive anomalies **[3]** most likely reflect a change in the geology underlying the site; while in the south-western area a pair of localised high magnetic spikes **[4]** and are probably the result of buried ferromagnetic objects of unknown date. There are areas of magnetic disturbance along the four edges of the field are caused by the wire fencing that forms the field boundary. This may have the effect of masking any weaker anomalies caused by archaeological features in these areas.

Area B, Field 1B (Figs. 5, 6, 7)

This area was less overgrown than 1A but the southern edge was significantly more marshy with the soft ground preventing survey along the projected line of the Roman road (Fig. 6). This field contained three discreet linear anomalies which may be the result of archaeological activity. All three are positive, probably indicating ditch-lije features, with the first being a short curved section on the field’s western boundary **[Fig. 7: 5]**, the second is a semi-circular linear further to the east **[6]** while the third is another short section to the south **[7]**. Some of these however, **[7]** in particular, are similar in appearance to the positive anomalies in the same field that probably represent geological features **[8, 9]** and it may be that these too are actually geological in origin. As with Field

1A there is a high degree of magnetic disturbance around the northern, western and eastern field boundaries caused by the wire fencing.

Area B, Field 1C (Figs. 5, 6, 7)

With most of the southern half of the field occupied by scrub and marshland only the northern end of Field 1C was surveyed (Fig. 6). This revealed only two dipolar magnetic spikes **[Fig. 7: 10]**, probably caused by buried ferrous objects, and two distinct bipolar linear anomalies **[11]** running parallel with the field's eastern edge and leading northwards to the covered reservoirs. These represent buried services which are recorded on the HER as water pipelines (Dawson 2014).

Area B, Field 2 (Figs. 8, 9, 10)

This large, undulating field dipped steeply in the centre towards an old boundary that once divided the area in two but was now largely overgrown (Fig. 9). The southern and western edges, too, were overgrown with nettles which dramatically increased the thickness of the hedgerow which divided Field 2 from Field 1C. Two parallel strong positive linear anomalies were recorded extending eastwards from the centre of the field's western boundary **[Fig. 10: 12, 13]**. These are probably archaeological in origin although they are similar in orientation to the several broader, more organic-looking, positive anomalies **[15]** which most likely represent underlying geological changes. There is a cluster of magnetic spikes in the field's south-western corner **[14]** but whether they represent archaeological activity or just scattered ferromagnetic debris it is unclear. There are several dipolar magnetic spikes across the length of the field **[16-23]**, with a pair occurring on the projected line of the Roman road **[16]** and two larger examples in the northern part of the field **[22, 23]**. A strong bipolar linear anomaly cut along the northern edge of the field **[24]** representing another pipe connecting to the reservoirs to the west.

Area C, Field 1 (Figs. 11, 12, 13)

Aside from patches of marsh and scrub along the northern and southern edges of the field and farm buildings in the east the majority of this field was surveyed. (Fig. 12) Despite the projected line of the Roman road passing across the southern corner of the area only two anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified. A positive linear anomaly extends eastward for a short distance from the south-western corner of the field **[Fig. 13: 25]** while in the centre of the field a negative linear anomaly runs north-east - south-west **[26]**. The latter anomaly, however, approximately coincides with a potential dry watercourse which runs north-east into the marshy area on the field's northern boundary. Another weak negative anomaly **[27]** extends from the field entrance to the south northward towards the field's north-western corner, corresponding to a vehicle-worn track visible in the ground surface. Immediately to the west, again in close proximity to the field entrance, is an anomaly indicating an area of scattered ferromagnetic debris of unknown age **[28]** while to the south-west, on the projected line of the Roman road, a series of five dipolar magnetic spikes form a rough circle **[29]**, possibly caused by a series of buried ferrous objects. Similar magnetic spikes were recorded in the central **[30]** and eastern **[31]** areas of the field with a larger pair of anomalies between them **[32]**. A slightly raised bank along the western edge of the field appears to have caused a strong positive linear anomaly with associated negative response along the its length **[33]**. A similar anomaly was recorded along the length of a raised footpath that cuts across the hillside from the north-eastern corner of the site towards the field entrance in the south **[34]**. The entrance itself consisted of a rectangular enclosure within the field separated by a wire fence and steel gates. The magnetic response of this can be seen in the large area of magnetic disturbance in the southern part of the field **[35]**. As noted previously, this disturbance may mask underlying anomalies caused by archaeological features.

<u>Area C, Field 2 (Figs. 11, 12, 13)</u>

With most of the eastern part of Field 2 consisting of marsh only the western part was available for survey (Fig. 12). The only anomalies recorded in this field were a group of three negative linears **[Fig. 13: 36]**, which, like **[27]** in Field 1, corresponded to vehicle tracks visible on the ground surface and a single dipolar magnetic spike at the southern end **[39]**. The raised bank and its associated positive and negative magnetic signature seen in Field 1 **[33]** continued north along the western edge of Field 2 **[37]** while the east-west pipeline seen at the northern end of Area B's Field 2 **[24]** continues under the road into Area C Field 2 where it turns and heads off in a north-easterly direction **[38]**.

<u>Area C, Field 3 (Figs. 11, 12, 13)</u>

One of the more challenging fields to survey, Field 3 slopes steeply downhill from the east levelling out half way across the area and then quickly becoming marshy towards the western and southern sides (Fig. 12). Despite this, Field 3 contained the most archaeological-like anomalies. A pair of parallel linear positive anomalies, probably representing ditches, extend southward's from the field's northern border **[Fig. 13: 40]** but appear to stop quite abruptly after 30-40m. Another positive linear anomaly **[41]** appears in the centre of the field and extends south-west where it meets a complex of positive linear anomalies **[42]** which cross almost perpendicularly to its course. This group of anomalies forms two enclosed areas although these are of shapes and sizes which leave their possible uses unclear. From their position at the base of the hill on the borders of a marshy area it may be that these are caused by buried drainage ditches. The field also contains two localised magnetic spikes, one dipolar

[43] and the second a much larger and stronger bipolar response **[44]**. The latter obscures the northern end of the eastern-most positive linear anomaly.

<u>Area C, Field 4 (Figs. 14, 15, 16)</u>

This hilltop field was the most clear of obstructions with only a single patch of nettles in the east and an area too steep to survey in the northern corner (Fig. 15). Of the anomalies recorded in this field there are three groups which possibly represent buried cut features (ditches and pits) of archaeological origin, although all are somewhat dubious, due to the weak response and the similarity to other geological anomalies in this field. The first is a short linear feature **[Fig. 14: 45]** in the northern part of the site which may be archaeological or, because of its orientation, may be associated with another anomaly of likely geological origin further to the east **[48]** or those of agricultural origin that appear faintly in the eastern half of the field (Fig. 15). To the south-west are a collection of four stronger, larger discreet positive anomalies which may represent in-filled pits **[46]** with another example in the south-eastern part of the field **[47]**. There are two much more diffuse areas of positive magnetic anomaly in the eastern area **[48, 49]** which are probably caused by changes in the underlying geology and two dipolar ferrous spikes, one in the west **[50]** and the other in the east **[51]**. In addition to the small areas of magnetic disturbance in the south and along the field's eastern fence-line there is a large patch in the north **[51]** caused by an electricity mast and its associated wire.

Conclusion

Aside from the areas of marsh and scrub that prevented work from being undertaken in certain parts of the site the geophysical survey of the land at Moons Hill Quarry was undertaken successfully. A small number of anomalies possibly caused by discrete archaeological features were recorded across the whole area of the site, with the most convincing possibly forming an enclosure in Area C Field 3. Despite the projected line of a Roman road crossing the southern part of the site no magnetic anomalies relating to such a road structure were identified. Anomalies relating to existing landscape features, such as footpaths and tracks, were identified as were those reflecting the underlying geology of the site. There were several areas of magnetic disturbance, particularly along the pipelines in Fields 1C and 2 of Area B and around the entrance to Area C Field 1 and these may have had a masking effect on any archaeologically-caused anomalies in the area.

References

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Appendix 1. Survey and data information

AREA B

Field 1A

Raw data

Instrument Type: Bartington (Gradiometer)
Units: nT
Direction of 1st Traverse: 354.606 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 720 x 120
Survey Size (meters): 180 m x 120 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 9.16
Mean: -0.85
Median: 0.11
Composite Area: 2.16 ha
Surveyed Area: 1.1222 ha

Source Grids: 36
1 Col:0 Row:1 grids\01.xgd
2 Col:1 Row:0 grids\02.xgd
3 Col:1 Row:1 grids\03.xgd
4 Col:2 Row:0 grids\04.xgd
5 Col:2 Row:1 grids\05.xgd
6 Col:3 Row:0 grids\06.xgd
7 Col:3 Row:1 grids\07.xgd
8 Col:4 Row:0 grids\08.xgd
9 Col:4 Row:1 grids\09.xgd
10 Col:4 Row:2 grids\10.xgd
11 Col:4 Row:3 grids\11.xgd
12 Col:4 Row:4 grids\12.xgd
13 Col:5 Row:0 grids\13.xgd
14 Col:5 Row:1 grids\14.xgd
15 Col:5 Row:2 grids\15.xgd
16 Col:5 Row:3 grids\16.xgd
17 Col:5 Row:4 grids\17.xgd
18 Col:5 Row:5 grids\18.xgd
19 Col:6 Row:0 grids\19.xgd
20 Col:6 Row:1 grids\20.xgd
21 Col:6 Row:2 grids\21.xgd
22 Col:6 Row:3 grids\22.xgd
23 Col:6 Row:4 grids\23.xgd
24 Col:6 Row:5 grids\24.xgd
25 Col:7 Row:0 grids\25.xgd
26 Col:7 Row:1 grids\26.xgd
27 Col:7 Row:2 grids\27.xgd
28 Col:7 Row:3 grids\28.xgd
29 Col:7 Row:4 grids\29.xgd
30 Col:7 Row:5 grids\30.xgd
31 Col:8 Row:0 grids\31.xgd
32 Col:8 Row:1 grids\32.xgd
33 Col:8 Row:2 grids\33.xgd
34 Col:8 Row:3 grids\34.xgd
35 Col:8 Row:4 grids\35.xgd
36 Col:8 Row:5 grids\36.xgd

Processed data

Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.32
Mean: -0.03
Median: 0.00

3 Col:1 Row:3 grids\25.xgd
4 Col:1 Row:4 grids\36.xgd
5 Col:2 Row:2 grids\15.xgd

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
3 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -4 intervals
4 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 1A road

Raw data

Direction of 1st Traverse: 21.015 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 80 x 60
Survey Size (meters): 20 m x 60 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 74.06
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 29.97
Mean: -14.30
Median: -0.73
Composite Area: 0.12 ha
Surveyed Area: 0.0522 ha

Source Grids: 3
1 Col:0 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:1 grids\02.xgd
3 Col:0 Row:2 grids\03.xgd

Processed data

Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 2.60
Mean: -0.52
Median: 0.00

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
3 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Outbound By: -4 intervals
5 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 1B

Raw data

Direction of 1st Traverse: 14.6 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 1120 x 140
Survey Size (meters): 280 m x 140 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.39
Mean: -0.08
Median: 0.00
Composite Area: 3.92 ha
Surveyed Area: 1.2695 ha

Source Grids: 50
1 Col:1 Row:1 grids\01.xgd
2 Col:1 Row:2 grids\14.xgd
Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00

6 Col:2 Row:3 grids\26.xgd
7 Col:3 Row:2 grids\16.xgd
8 Col:3 Row:3 grids\27.xgd
9 Col:3 Row:4 grids\37.xgd
10 Col:4 Row:2 grids\17.xgd
11 Col:4 Row:3 grids\28.xgd
12 Col:4 Row:4 grids\38.xgd
13 Col:4 Row:5 grids\47.xgd
14 Col:5 Row:2 grids\18.xgd
15 Col:5 Row:3 grids\29.xgd
16 Col:5 Row:4 grids\39.xgd
17 Col:5 Row:5 grids\48.xgd
18 Col:6 Row:0 grids\02.xgd
19 Col:6 Row:1 grids\08.xgd
20 Col:6 Row:2 grids\19.xgd
21 Col:6 Row:3 grids\30.xgd
22 Col:6 Row:4 grids\40.xgd
23 Col:6 Row:5 grids\49.xgd
24 Col:7 Row:0 grids\03.xgd
25 Col:7 Row:1 grids\09.xgd
26 Col:7 Row:2 grids\20.xgd
27 Col:7 Row:3 grids\31.xgd
28 Col:7 Row:4 grids\41.xgd
29 Col:7 Row:5 grids\50.xgd
30 Col:8 Row:0 grids\04.xgd
31 Col:8 Row:1 grids\10.xgd
32 Col:8 Row:2 grids\21.xgd
33 Col:8 Row:3 grids\32.xgd
34 Col:8 Row:4 grids\42.xgd
35 Col:9 Row:0 grids\05.xgd
36 Col:9 Row:1 grids\11.xgd
37 Col:9 Row:2 grids\22.xgd
38 Col:9 Row:3 grids\33.xgd
39 Col:9 Row:4 grids\43.xgd
40 Col:10 Row:0 grids\06.xgd
41 Col:10 Row:1 grids\12.xgd
42 Col:10 Row:2 grids\23.xgd
43 Col:10 Row:3 grids\34.xgd
44 Col:10 Row:4 grids\44.xgd
45 Col:11 Row:0 grids\07.xgd
46 Col:11 Row:1 grids\13.xgd
47 Col:11 Row:2 grids\24.xgd
48 Col:11 Row:3 grids\35.xgd
49 Col:11 Row:4 grids\45.xgd
50 Col:12 Row:4 grids\46.xgd

Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.39
Mean: -0.08
Median: 0.00

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
3 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
4 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 1C
Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 8.1494 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 560 x 100
Survey Size (meters): 140 m x 100 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

4 Col:1 Row:1 grids\15.xgd
5 Col:1 Row:2 grids\30.xgd
6 Col:1 Row:3 grids\46.xgd

Std Dev: 25.76
Mean: -2.02
Median: 0.79
Composite Area: 1.4 ha
Surveyed Area: 0.701 ha

Source Grids: 25
1 Col:0 Row:4 grids\19.xgd
2 Col:1 Row:2 grids\08.xgd
3 Col:1 Row:3 grids\13.xgd
4 Col:1 Row:4 grids\20.xgd
5 Col:2 Row:1 grids\04.xgd
6 Col:2 Row:2 grids\09.xgd
7 Col:2 Row:3 grids\14.xgd
8 Col:2 Row:4 grids\21.xgd
9 Col:3 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
10 Col:3 Row:1 grids\05.xgd
11 Col:3 Row:2 grids\10.xgd
12 Col:3 Row:3 grids\15.xgd
13 Col:3 Row:4 grids\22.xgd
14 Col:4 Row:0 grids\02.xgd
15 Col:4 Row:1 grids\06.xgd
16 Col:4 Row:2 grids\11.xgd
17 Col:4 Row:3 grids\16.xgd
18 Col:4 Row:4 grids\23.xgd
19 Col:5 Row:0 grids\03.xgd
20 Col:5 Row:1 grids\07.xgd
21 Col:5 Row:2 grids\12.xgd
22 Col:5 Row:3 grids\17.xgd
23 Col:5 Row:4 grids\24.xgd
24 Col:6 Row:3 grids\18.xgd
25 Col:6 Row:4 grids\25.xgd

Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 2.41
Mean: -0.20
Median: 0.00

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
3 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
4 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 2
Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 8.138 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 1360 x 180
Survey Size (meters): 340 m x 180 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 9.49
Mean: -0.41
Median: -0.33
Composite Area: 6.12 ha
Surveyed Area: 4.6325 ha

Source Grids: 137
1 Col:0 Row:6 grids\94.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:7 grids\111.xgd
3 Col:0 Row:8 grids\137.xgd
80 Col:9 Row:7 grids\120.xgd
81 Col:10 Row:0 grids\09.xgd
82 Col:10 Row:1 grids\24.xgd

7 Col:1 Row:4 grids\62.xgd
8 Col:1 Row:5 grids\78.xgd
9 Col:1 Row:6 grids\95.xgd
10 Col:1 Row:7 grids\112.xgd
11 Col:1 Row:8 grids\136.xgd
12 Col:2 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
13 Col:2 Row:1 grids\16.xgd
14 Col:2 Row:2 grids\31.xgd
15 Col:2 Row:3 grids\47.xgd
16 Col:2 Row:4 grids\63.xgd
17 Col:2 Row:5 grids\79.xgd
18 Col:2 Row:6 grids\96.xgd
19 Col:2 Row:7 grids\113.xgd
20 Col:2 Row:8 grids\135.xgd
21 Col:3 Row:0 grids\02.xgd
22 Col:3 Row:1 grids\17.xgd
23 Col:3 Row:2 grids\32.xgd
24 Col:3 Row:3 grids\48.xgd
25 Col:3 Row:4 grids\64.xgd
26 Col:3 Row:5 grids\80.xgd
27 Col:3 Row:6 grids\97.xgd
28 Col:3 Row:7 grids\114.xgd
29 Col:3 Row:8 grids\134.xgd
30 Col:4 Row:0 grids\03.xgd
31 Col:4 Row:1 grids\18.xgd
32 Col:4 Row:2 grids\33.xgd
33 Col:4 Row:3 grids\49.xgd
34 Col:4 Row:4 grids\65.xgd
35 Col:4 Row:5 grids\81.xgd
36 Col:4 Row:6 grids\98.xgd
37 Col:4 Row:7 grids\115.xgd
38 Col:4 Row:8 grids\133.xgd
39 Col:5 Row:0 grids\04.xgd
40 Col:5 Row:1 grids\19.xgd
41 Col:5 Row:2 grids\34.xgd
42 Col:5 Row:3 grids\50.xgd
43 Col:5 Row:4 grids\66.xgd
44 Col:5 Row:5 grids\82.xgd
45 Col:5 Row:6 grids\99.xgd
46 Col:5 Row:7 grids\116.xgd
47 Col:5 Row:8 grids\132.xgd
48 Col:6 Row:0 grids\05.xgd
49 Col:6 Row:1 grids\20.xgd
50 Col:6 Row:2 grids\35.xgd
51 Col:6 Row:3 grids\51.xgd
52 Col:6 Row:4 grids\67.xgd
53 Col:6 Row:5 grids\83.xgd
54 Col:6 Row:6 grids\100.xgd
55 Col:6 Row:7 grids\117.xgd
56 Col:6 Row:8 grids\131.xgd
57 Col:7 Row:0 grids\06.xgd
58 Col:7 Row:1 grids\21.xgd
59 Col:7 Row:2 grids\36.xgd
60 Col:7 Row:3 grids\52.xgd
61 Col:7 Row:4 grids\68.xgd
62 Col:7 Row:5 grids\84.xgd
63 Col:7 Row:6 grids\101.xgd
64 Col:7 Row:7 grids\118.xgd
65 Col:8 Row:0 grids\07.xgd
66 Col:8 Row:1 grids\22.xgd
67 Col:8 Row:2 grids\37.xgd
68 Col:8 Row:3 grids\53.xgd
69 Col:8 Row:4 grids\69.xgd
70 Col:8 Row:5 grids\85.xgd
71 Col:8 Row:6 grids\102.xgd
72 Col:8 Row:7 grids\119.xgd
73 Col:9 Row:0 grids\08.xgd
74 Col:9 Row:1 grids\23.xgd
75 Col:9 Row:2 grids\38.xgd
76 Col:9 Row:3 grids\54.xgd
77 Col:9 Row:4 grids\70.xgd
78 Col:9 Row:5 grids\86.xgd
79 Col:9 Row:6 grids\103.xgd
83 Col:10 Row:2 grids\39.xgd
84 Col:10 Row:3 grids\55.xgd
85 Col:10 Row:4 grids\71.xgd
86 Col:10 Row:5 grids\87.xgd
87 Col:10 Row:6 grids\104.xgd
88 Col:10 Row:7 grids\121.xgd
89 Col:11 Row:0 grids\10.xgd
90 Col:11 Row:1 grids\25.xgd
91 Col:11 Row:2 grids\40.xgd
92 Col:11 Row:3 grids\56.xgd
93 Col:11 Row:4 grids\72.xgd
94 Col:11 Row:5 grids\88.xgd
95 Col:11 Row:6 grids\105.xgd
96 Col:11 Row:7 grids\122.xgd
97 Col:12 Row:0 grids\11.xgd
98 Col:12 Row:1 grids\26.xgd
99 Col:12 Row:2 grids\41.xgd
100 Col:12 Row:3 grids\57.xgd
101 Col:12 Row:4 grids\73.xgd
102 Col:12 Row:5 grids\89.xgd
103 Col:12 Row:6 grids\106.xgd
104 Col:12 Row:7 grids\123.xgd
105 Col:13 Row:0 grids\12.xgd
106 Col:13 Row:1 grids\27.xgd
107 Col:13 Row:2 grids\42.xgd
108 Col:13 Row:3 grids\58.xgd
109 Col:13 Row:4 grids\74.xgd
110 Col:13 Row:5 grids\90.xgd
111 Col:13 Row:6 grids\107.xgd
112 Col:13 Row:7 grids\124.xgd
113 Col:14 Row:0 grids\13.xgd
114 Col:14 Row:1 grids\28.xgd
115 Col:14 Row:2 grids\43.xgd
116 Col:14 Row:3 grids\59.xgd
117 Col:14 Row:4 grids\75.xgd
118 Col:14 Row:5 grids\91.xgd
119 Col:14 Row:6 grids\108.xgd
120 Col:14 Row:7 grids\125.xgd
121 Col:14 Row:8 grids\130.xgd
122 Col:15 Row:0 grids\14.xgd
123 Col:15 Row:1 grids\29.xgd
124 Col:15 Row:2 grids\44.xgd
125 Col:15 Row:3 grids\60.xgd
126 Col:15 Row:4 grids\76.xgd
127 Col:15 Row:5 grids\92.xgd
128 Col:15 Row:6 grids\109.xgd
129 Col:15 Row:7 grids\126.xgd
130 Col:15 Row:8 grids\129.xgd
131 Col:16 Row:2 grids\45.xgd
132 Col:16 Row:3 grids\61.xgd
133 Col:16 Row:4 grids\77.xgd
134 Col:16 Row:5 grids\93.xgd
135 Col:16 Row:6 grids\110.xgd
136 Col:16 Row:7 grids\127.xgd
137 Col:16 Row:8 grids\128.xgd

Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.29
Mean: 0.00
Median: 0.00

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
3 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
4 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

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Field 1

51 Col:6 Row:6 grids\30.xgd
52 Col:6 Row:7 grids\31.xgd
53 Col:6 Row:8 grids\32.xgd

Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 272.965 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 800 x 180
Survey Size (meters): 200 m x 180 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 10.28
Mean: 0.60
Median: 1.26
Composite Area: 3.6 ha
Surveyed Area: 2.488 ha

Source Grids: 76
1 Col:0 Row:2 grids\74.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:3 grids\75.xgd
3 Col:0 Row:4 grids\76.xgd
4 Col:0 Row:5 grids\77.xgd
5 Col:1 Row:2 grids\67.xgd
6 Col:1 Row:3 grids\68.xgd
7 Col:1 Row:4 grids\69.xgd
8 Col:1 Row:5 grids\70.xgd
9 Col:1 Row:6 grids\71.xgd
10 Col:1 Row:7 grids\72.xgd
11 Col:2 Row:0 grids\59.xgd
12 Col:2 Row:1 grids\60.xgd
13 Col:2 Row:2 grids\61.xgd
14 Col:2 Row:3 grids\62.xgd
15 Col:2 Row:4 grids\63.xgd
16 Col:2 Row:5 grids\64.xgd
17 Col:2 Row:6 grids\65.xgd
18 Col:2 Row:7 grids\66.xgd
19 Col:3 Row:0 grids\51.xgd
20 Col:3 Row:1 grids\52.xgd
21 Col:3 Row:2 grids\53.xgd
22 Col:3 Row:3 grids\54.xgd
23 Col:3 Row:4 grids\55.xgd
24 Col:3 Row:5 grids\56.xgd
25 Col:3 Row:6 grids\57.xgd
26 Col:3 Row:7 grids\58.xgd
27 Col:4 Row:0 grids\42.xgd
28 Col:4 Row:1 grids\43.xgd
29 Col:4 Row:2 grids\44.xgd
30 Col:4 Row:3 grids\45.xgd
31 Col:4 Row:4 grids\46.xgd
32 Col:4 Row:5 grids\47.xgd
33 Col:4 Row:6 grids\48.xgd
34 Col:4 Row:7 grids\49.xgd
35 Col:4 Row:8 grids\50.xgd
36 Col:5 Row:0 grids\33.xgd
37 Col:5 Row:1 grids\34.xgd
38 Col:5 Row:2 grids\35.xgd
39 Col:5 Row:3 grids\36.xgd
40 Col:5 Row:4 grids\37.xgd
41 Col:5 Row:5 grids\38.xgd
42 Col:5 Row:6 grids\39.xgd
43 Col:5 Row:7 grids\40.xgd
44 Col:5 Row:8 grids\41.xgd
45 Col:6 Row:0 grids\24.xgd
46 Col:6 Row:1 grids\25.xgd
47 Col:6 Row:2 grids\26.xgd
48 Col:6 Row:3 grids\27.xgd
49 Col:6 Row:4 grids\28.xgd
50 Col:6 Row:5 grids\29.xgd
12 Col:1 Row:8 grids\29.xgd
13 Col:1 Row:9 grids\30.xgd
14 Col:1 Row:10 grids\31.xgd
54 Col:7 Row:0 grids\15.xgd
55 Col:7 Row:1 grids\16.xgd
56 Col:7 Row:2 grids\17.xgd
57 Col:7 Row:3 grids\18.xgd
58 Col:7 Row:4 grids\19.xgd
59 Col:7 Row:5 grids\20.xgd
60 Col:7 Row:6 grids\21.xgd
61 Col:7 Row:7 grids\22.xgd
62 Col:7 Row:8 grids\23.xgd
63 Col:8 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
64 Col:8 Row:1 grids\02.xgd
65 Col:8 Row:2 grids\03.xgd
66 Col:8 Row:3 grids\04.xgd
67 Col:8 Row:4 grids\06.xgd
68 Col:8 Row:5 grids\08.xgd
69 Col:8 Row:6 grids\10.xgd
70 Col:8 Row:7 grids\12.xgd
71 Col:8 Row:8 grids\14.xgd
72 Col:9 Row:3 grids\05.xgd
73 Col:9 Row:4 grids\07.xgd
74 Col:9 Row:5 grids\09.xgd
75 Col:9 Row:6 grids\11.xgd
76 Col:9 Row:7 grids\13.xgd

Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.37
Mean: -0.06
Median: 0.00

Processes: 5
1 Base Layer
2 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
3 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
4 Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
5 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 2
Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 278.277 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 400 x 220
Survey Size (meters): 100 m x 220 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 16.12
Mean: 1.38
Median: 1.35
Composite Area: 2.2 ha
Surveyed Area: 1.0403 ha

Source Grids: 38
1 Col:0 Row:3 grids\32.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:4 grids\33.xgd
3 Col:0 Row:5 grids\34.xgd
4 Col:0 Row:6 grids\35.xgd
5 Col:0 Row:7 grids\36.xgd
6 Col:0 Row:8 grids\37.xgd
7 Col:0 Row:9 grids\38.xgd
8 Col:1 Row:4 grids\25.xgd
9 Col:1 Row:5 grids\26.xgd
10 Col:1 Row:6 grids\27.xgd
11 Col:1 Row:7 grids\28.xgd
10 Col:2 Row:0 grids\10.xgd
11 Col:2 Row:1 grids\11.xgd
12 Col:2 Row:2 grids\12.xgd

15 Col:2 Row:0 grids\15.xgd
16 Col:2 Row:1 grids\16.xgd
17 Col:2 Row:2 grids\17.xgd
18 Col:2 Row:3 grids\18.xgd
19 Col:2 Row:4 grids\19.xgd
20 Col:2 Row:5 grids\20.xgd
21 Col:2 Row:6 grids\21.xgd
22 Col:2 Row:7 grids\22.xgd
23 Col:2 Row:8 grids\23.xgd
24 Col:2 Row:9 grids\24.xgd
25 Col:3 Row:0 grids\07.xgd
26 Col:3 Row:1 grids\09.xgd
27 Col:3 Row:2 grids\08.xgd
28 Col:3 Row:3 grids\10.xgd
29 Col:3 Row:4 grids\11.xgd
30 Col:3 Row:5 grids\12.xgd
31 Col:3 Row:6 grids\13.xgd
32 Col:3 Row:7 grids\14.xgd
33 Col:4 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
34 Col:4 Row:1 grids\02.xgd
35 Col:4 Row:2 grids\03.xgd
36 Col:4 Row:3 grids\04.xgd
37 Col:4 Row:4 grids\05.xgd
38 Col:4 Row:5 grids\06.xgd

Processed data
Stats
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.63
Mean: -0.09
Median: 0.00

Processes: 4
1 Base Layer
2 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -1 intervals
3 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
4 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 3
Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 291.8675 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000
Y Interval: 1 m

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 480 x 140
Survey Size (meters): 120 m x 140 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m
Y Interval: 1 m

Stats
Max: 100.00
Min: -92.68
Std Dev: 4.37
Mean: -0.07
Median: 0.04
Composite Area: 1.68 ha
Surveyed Area: 0.9795 ha

Source Grids: 36
1 Col:0 Row:4 grids\05.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:5 grids\07.xgd
3 Col:1 Row:0 grids\01.xgd
4 Col:1 Row:1 grids\02.xgd
5 Col:1 Row:2 grids\03.xgd
6 Col:1 Row:3 grids\04.xgd
7 Col:1 Row:4 grids\06.xgd
8 Col:1 Row:5 grids\08.xgd
9 Col:1 Row:6 grids\09.xgd
11 Col:2 Row:5 grids\11.xgd
12 Col:3 Row:0 grids\12.xgd
13 Col:3 Row:1 grids\13.xgd
13 Col:2 Row:3 grids\13.xgd
14 Col:2 Row:4 grids\14.xgd
15 Col:2 Row:5 grids\15.xgd
16 Col:2 Row:6 grids\16.xgd
17 Col:3 Row:0 grids\17.xgd
18 Col:3 Row:1 grids\18.xgd
19 Col:3 Row:2 grids\19.xgd
20 Col:3 Row:3 grids\20.xgd
21 Col:3 Row:4 grids\21.xgd
22 Col:3 Row:5 grids\22.xgd
23 Col:3 Row:6 grids\23.xgd
24 Col:4 Row:0 grids\24.xgd
25 Col:4 Row:1 grids\25.xgd
26 Col:4 Row:2 grids\26.xgd
27 Col:4 Row:3 grids\27.xgd
28 Col:4 Row:4 grids\28.xgd
29 Col:4 Row:5 grids\29.xgd
30 Col:4 Row:6 grids\30.xgd
31 Col:5 Row:1 grids\31.xgd
32 Col:5 Row:2 grids\32.xgd
33 Col:5 Row:3 grids\33.xgd
34 Col:5 Row:4 grids\34.xgd
35 Col:5 Row:5 grids\35.xgd
36 Col:5 Row:6 grids\36.xgd

Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00
Std Dev: 1.07
Mean: 0.02
Median: 0.00

Processes: 6
1 Base Layer
2 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
3 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
4 De Stagger: Grids: 28.xgd 29.xgd 30.xgd Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
5 Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
6 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT

Field 4
Raw data
Direction of 1st Traverse: 272.8742 deg
Collection Method: ZigZag
Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value: 32000

Dimensions
Composite Size (readings): 1040 x 160
Survey Size (meters): 260 m x 160 m
Grid Size: 20 m x 20 m
X Interval: 0.25 m

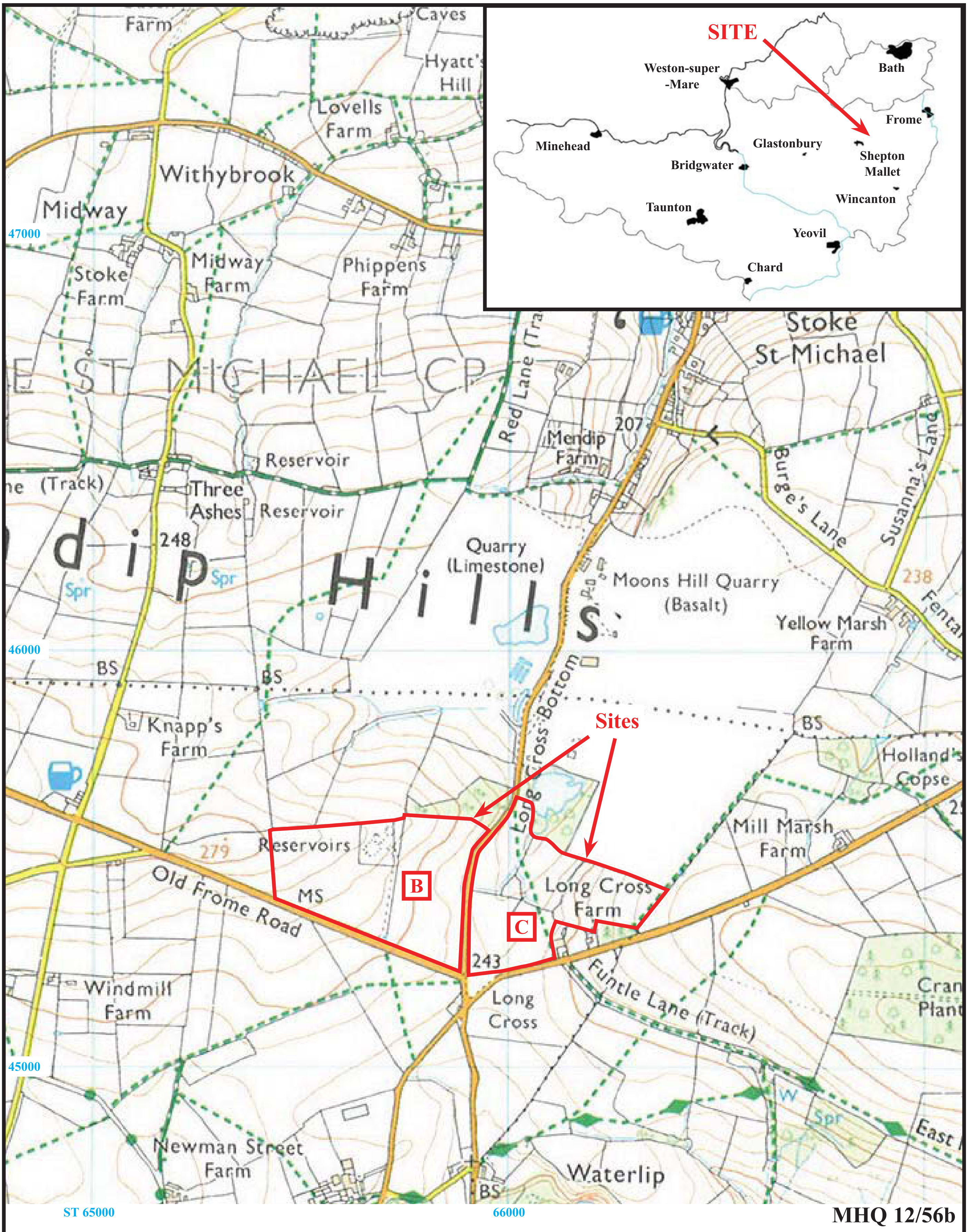
Max: 100.00
Min: -100.00
Std Dev: 6.30
Mean: -0.92
Median: -0.65
Composite Area: 4.16 ha
Surveyed Area: 2.2374 ha

Source Grids: 70
1 Col:0 Row:4 grids\01.xgd
2 Col:0 Row:5 grids\02.xgd
3 Col:1 Row:2 grids\03.xgd
4 Col:1 Row:3 grids\04.xgd
5 Col:1 Row:4 grids\05.xgd
6 Col:1 Row:5 grids\06.xgd
7 Col:2 Row:1 grids\07-a.xgd
8 Col:2 Row:2 grids\08.xgd
9 Col:2 Row:3 grids\09.xgd
10 Col:2 Row:4 grids\10.xgd
Processed data
Max: 4.00
Min: -4.00

14 Col:3 Row:2 grids\14.xgd
15 Col:3 Row:3 grids\15.xgd
16 Col:3 Row:4 grids\16.xgd
17 Col:3 Row:5 grids\17.xgd
18 Col:3 Row:6 grids\18.xgd
19 Col:4 Row:1 grids\19.xgd
20 Col:4 Row:2 grids\20.xgd
21 Col:4 Row:3 grids\21.xgd
22 Col:4 Row:4 grids\22.xgd
23 Col:4 Row:5 grids\23.xgd
24 Col:4 Row:6 grids\24.xgd
25 Col:5 Row:1 grids\25.xgd
26 Col:5 Row:2 grids\26.xgd
27 Col:5 Row:3 grids\27.xgd
28 Col:5 Row:4 grids\28.xgd
29 Col:5 Row:5 grids\29.xgd
30 Col:5 Row:6 grids\30.xgd
31 Col:6 Row:1 grids\31.xgd
32 Col:6 Row:2 grids\32.xgd
33 Col:6 Row:3 grids\33.xgd
34 Col:6 Row:4 grids\34.xgd
35 Col:6 Row:5 grids\35.xgd
36 Col:6 Row:6 grids\36.xgd
37 Col:6 Row:7 grids\37.xgd
38 Col:7 Row:1 grids\38.xgd
39 Col:7 Row:2 grids\39.xgd
40 Col:7 Row:3 grids\40.xgd
41 Col:7 Row:4 grids\41.xgd
42 Col:7 Row:5 grids\42.xgd
43 Col:7 Row:6 grids\43.xgd
44 Col:7 Row:7 grids\44.xgd
45 Col:8 Row:1 grids\45.xgd
46 Col:8 Row:2 grids\46.xgd
47 Col:8 Row:3 grids\47.xgd
48 Col:8 Row:4 grids\48.xgd
49 Col:8 Row:5 grids\49.xgd
50 Col:8 Row:6 grids\50.xgd
51 Col:8 Row:7 grids\51.xgd
52 Col:9 Row:1 grids\52.xgd
53 Col:9 Row:2 grids\53.xgd
54 Col:9 Row:3 grids\54.xgd
55 Col:9 Row:4 grids\55.xgd
56 Col:9 Row:5 grids\56.xgd
57 Col:9 Row:6 grids\57.xgd
58 Col:9 Row:7 grids\58.xgd
59 Col:10 Row:1 grids\59.xgd
60 Col:10 Row:2 grids\60.xgd
61 Col:10 Row:3 grids\61.xgd
62 Col:10 Row:4 grids\62.xgd
63 Col:10 Row:5 grids\63.xgd
64 Col:10 Row:6 grids\64.xgd
65 Col:11 Row:2 grids\65.xgd
66 Col:11 Row:3 grids\66.xgd
67 Col:11 Row:4 grids\67.xgd
68 Col:11 Row:5 grids\68.xgd
69 Col:11 Row:6 grids\69.xgd
70 Col:12 Row:2 grids\70.xgd

Std Dev: 1.18
Mean: 0.02
Median: 0.01

Processes: 7
1 Base Layer
2 De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
3 DeStripe Median Sensors: All
4 Clip from -5.00 to 5.00 nT
5 Despike Threshold: 1 Window size: 3x3
6 Move (Area: Top 20, Left 160, Bottom 39, Right 239) to X 0, Y 2
7 Clip from -4.00 to 4.00 nT



Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 1. Location of site within Stoke St Michael and Somerset.

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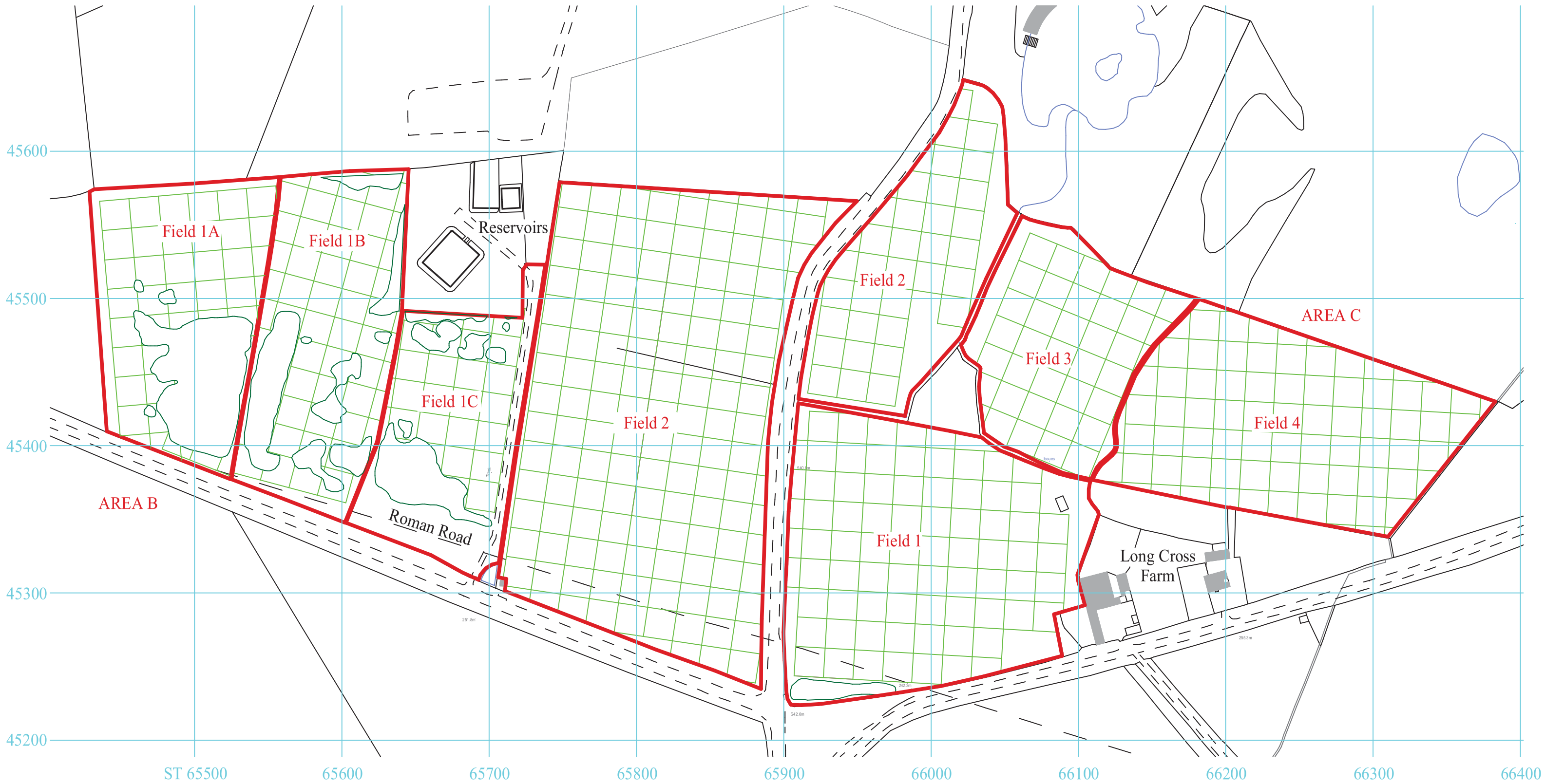

MHQ 12/56b

Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 2. Survey grid layout.

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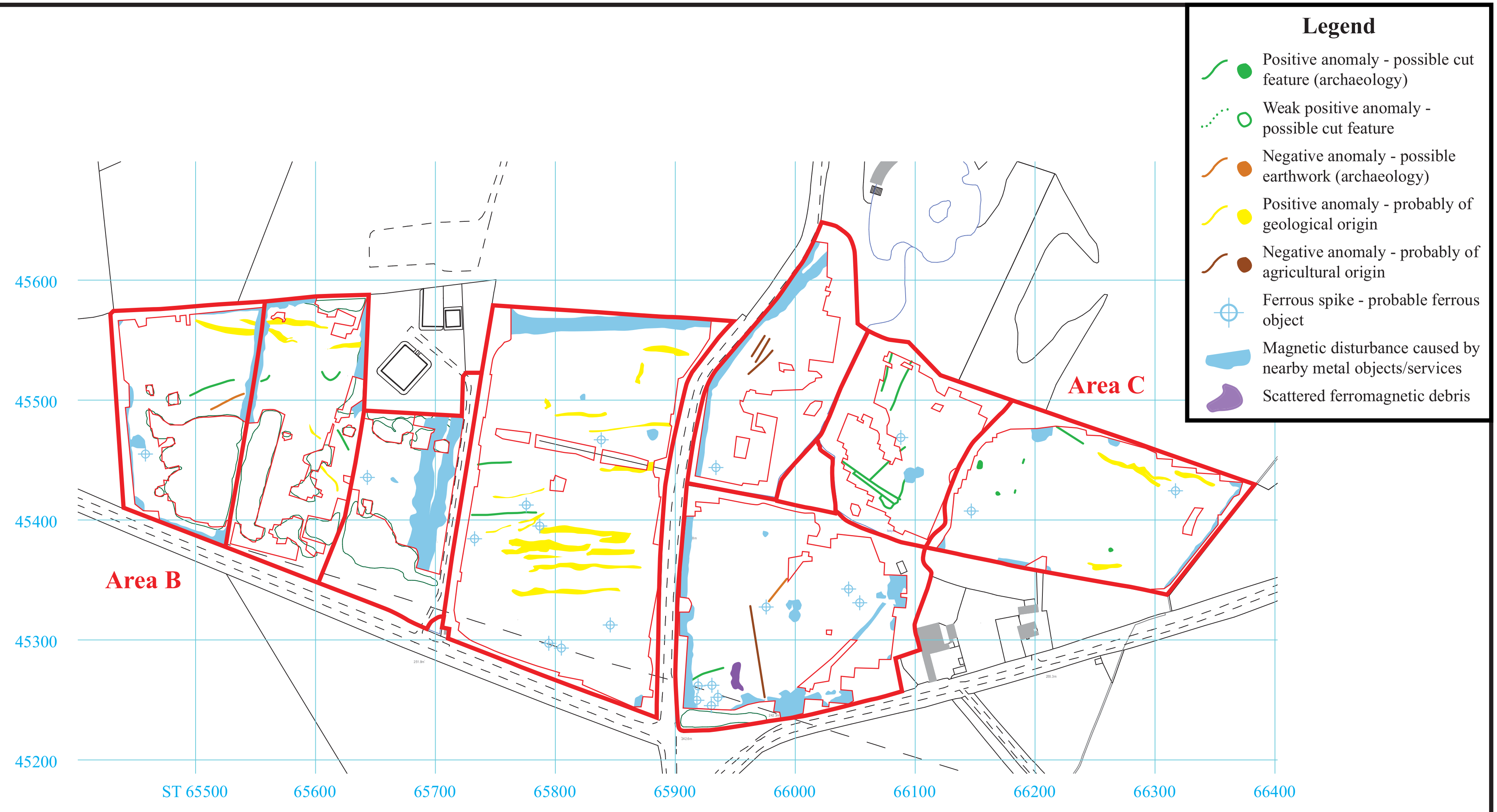
Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 3. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.

0m 250m

+4 nT
-4 nT

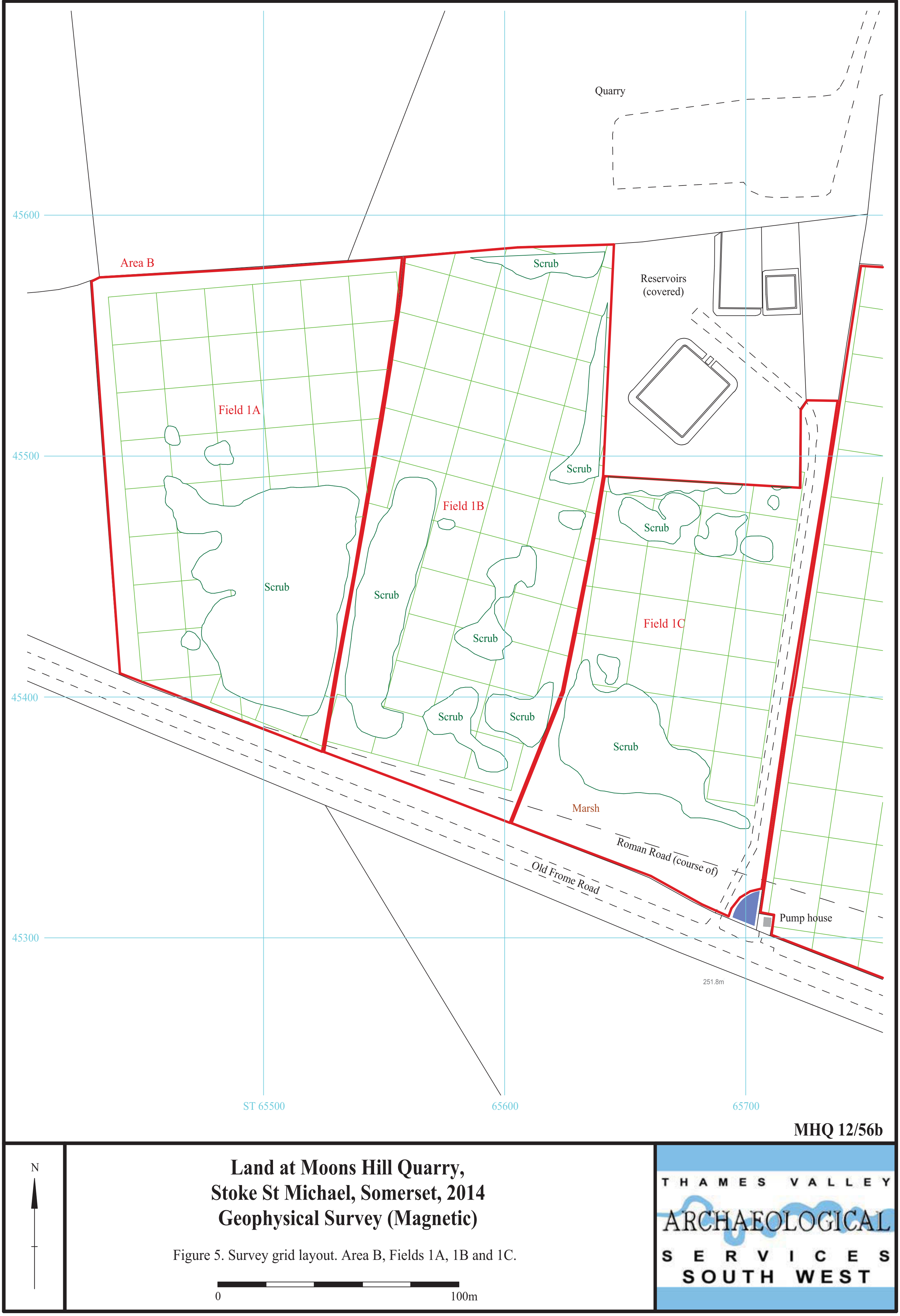
THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



MHQ 12/56b

Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014 Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 4. Interpretation plot.



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Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 5. Survey grid layout. Area B, Fields 1A, 1B and 1C.

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MHQ 12/56b

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Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

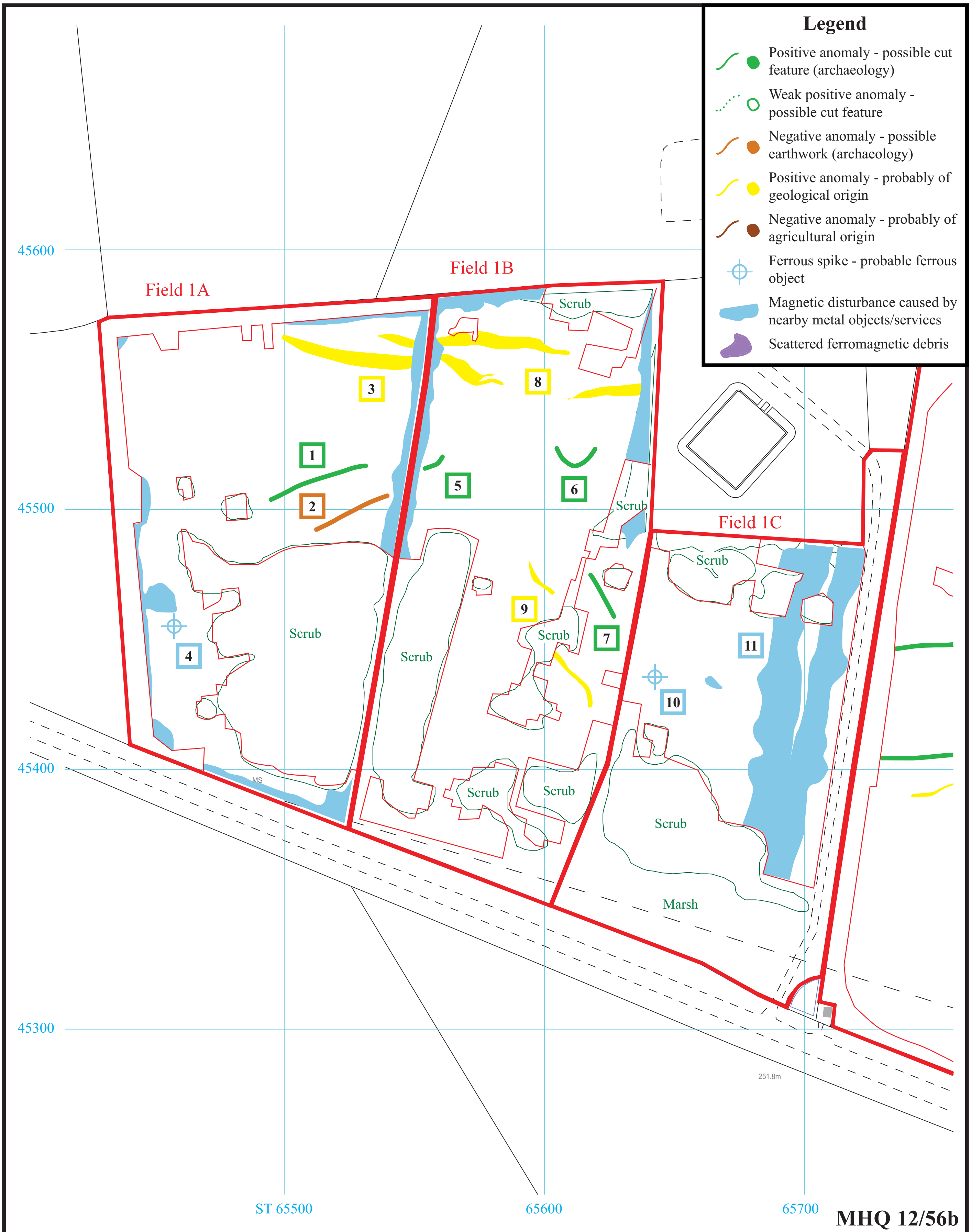
Figure 6. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data. Area B, Fields 1A, B and C.

0m 100m

+4 nT

-4 nT

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



MHQ 12/56b

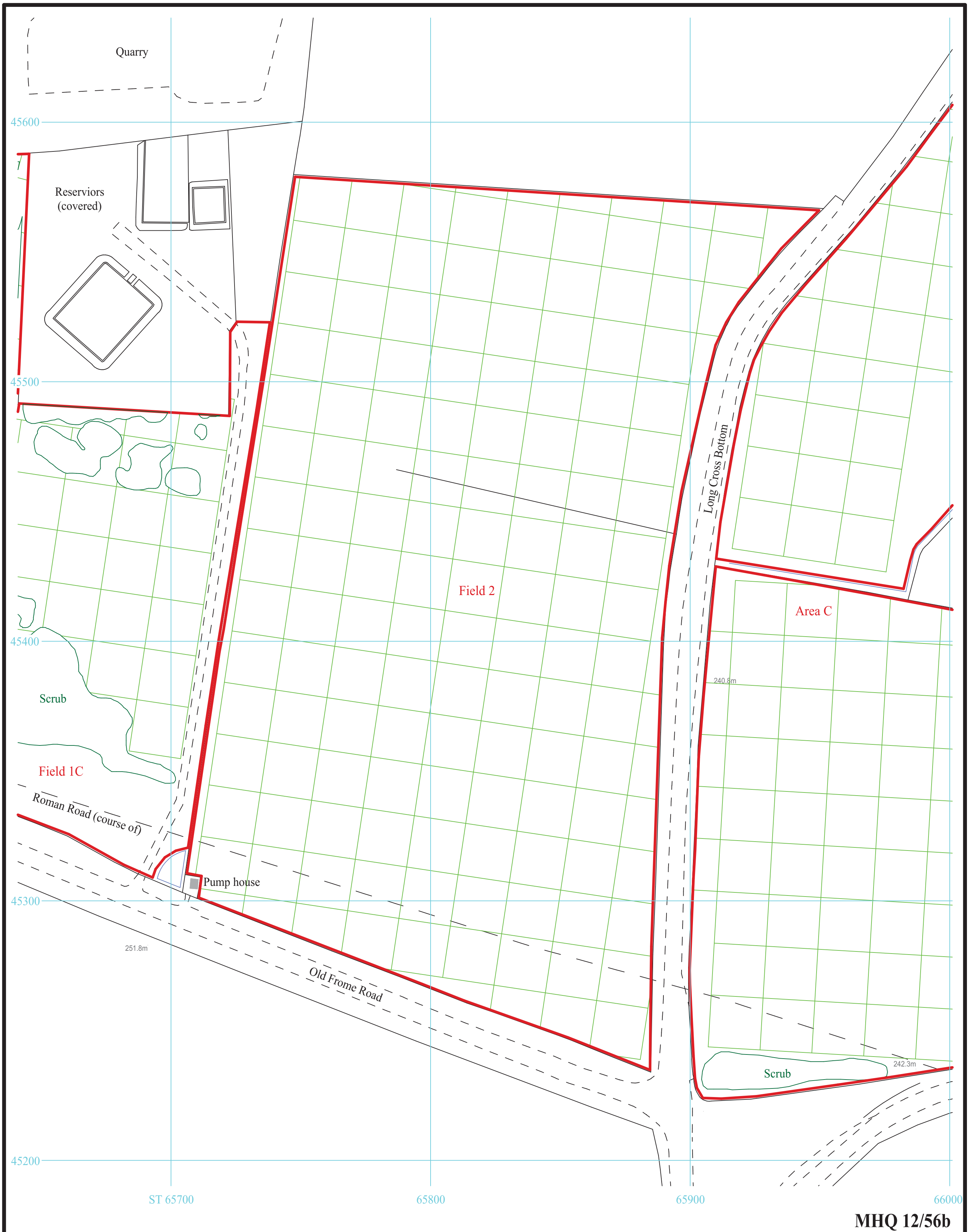
N

Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 7. Interpretation plot.
Area B, Fields 1A, B and C.

0m 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



MHQ 12/56b

N

Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

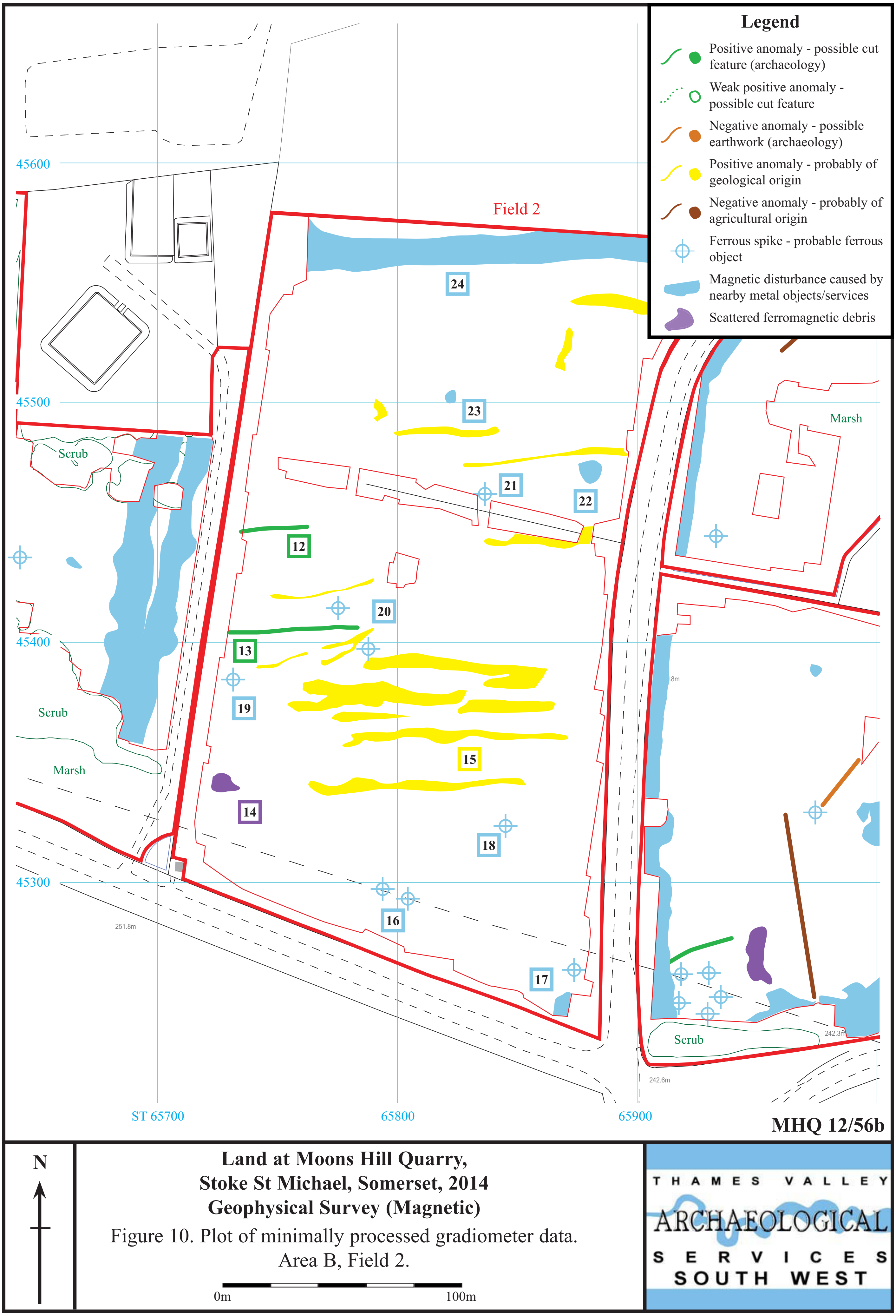
Figure 8. Survey grid layout. Area B, Field 2.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 9. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data. Area B, Field 2.



Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 10. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.
Area B, Field 2.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

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Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 11. Survey grid layout. Area C, Fields 1, 2 and 3.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

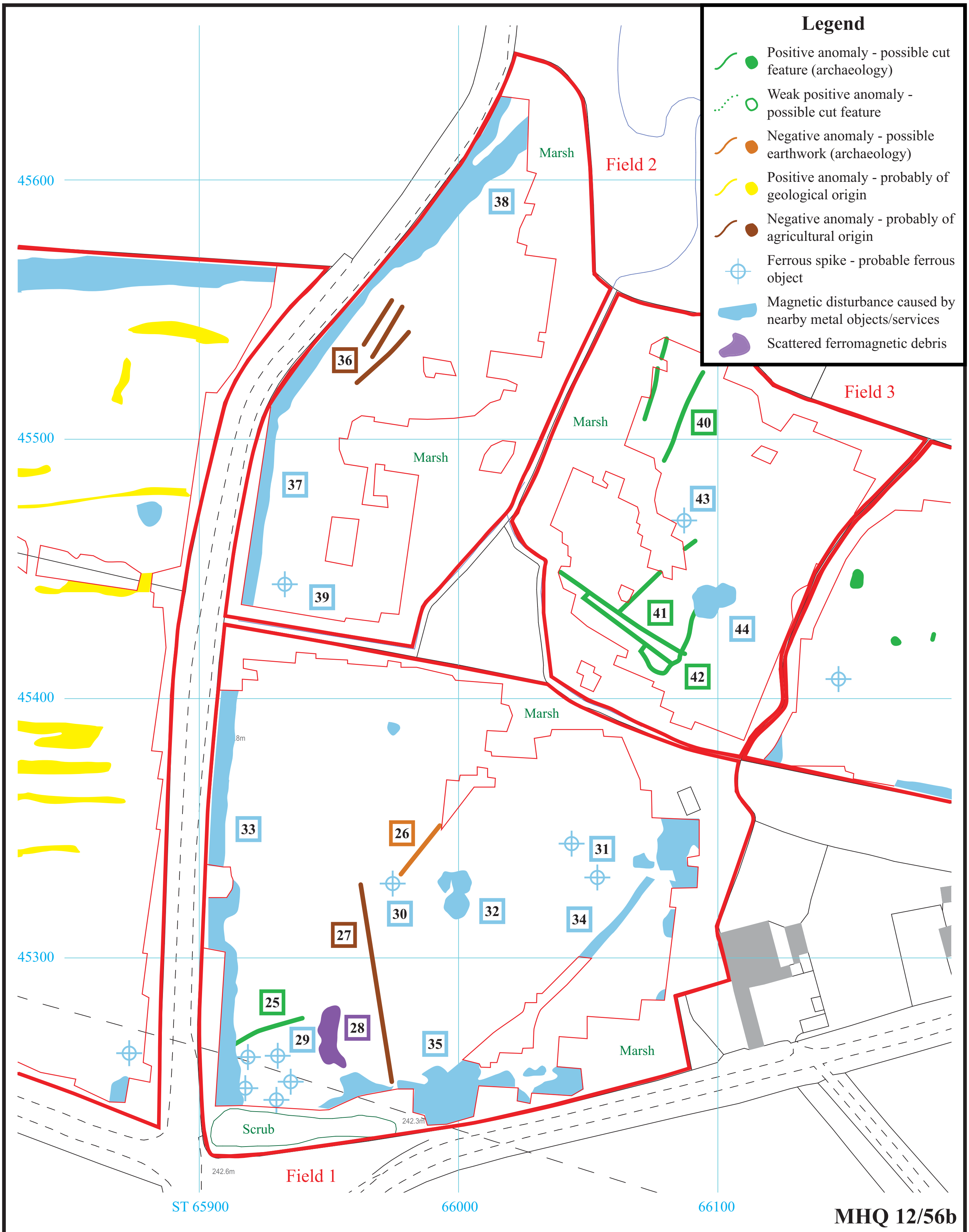
Figure 12. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.
Area C, Fields 1, 2 and 3.

0m 100m

+4 nT

-4 nT

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



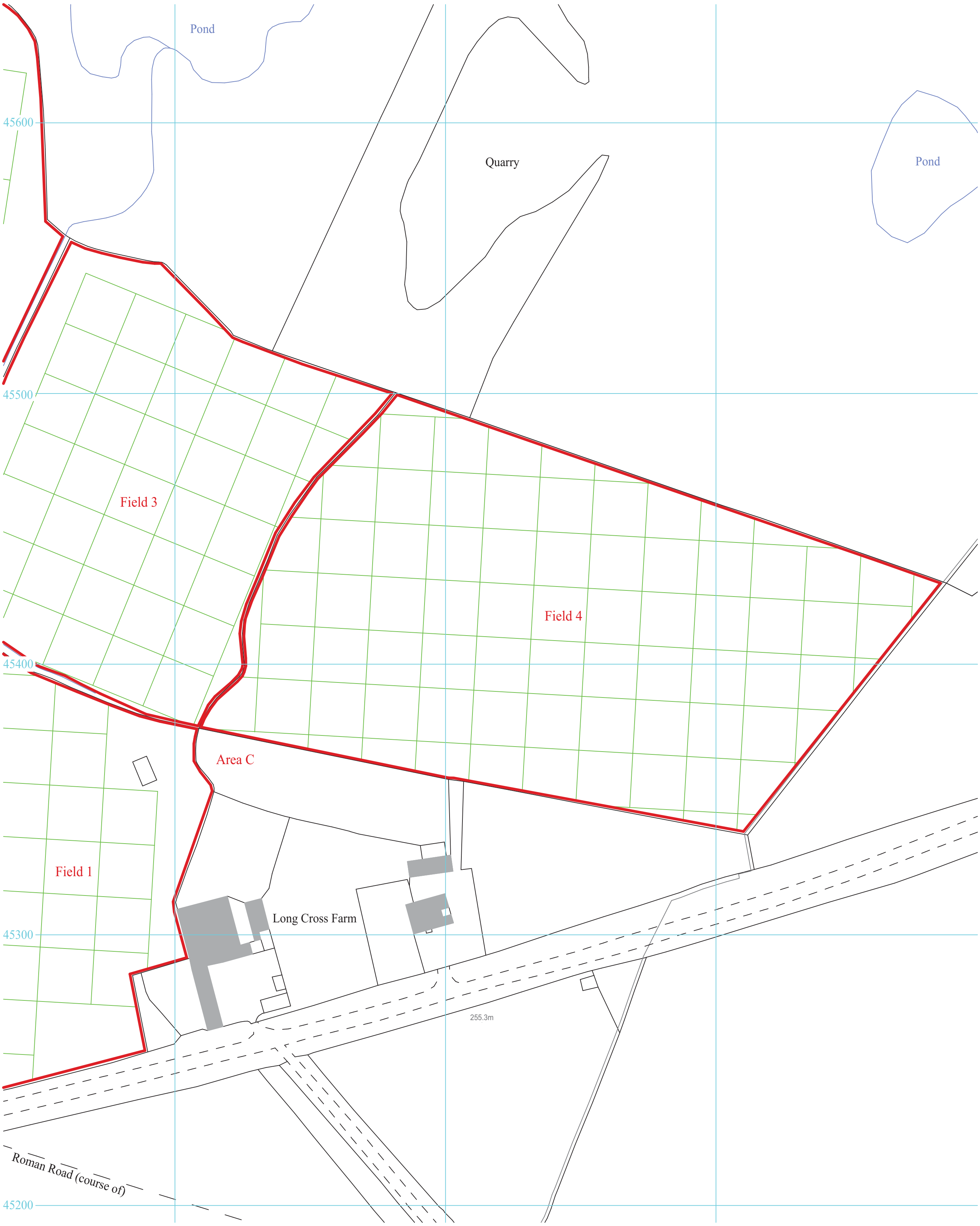
N

Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 13. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data. Area C, Fields 1, 2 and 3.

0m 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



MHQ 12/56b

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Land at Moons Hill Quarry, Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 14. Survey grid layout. Area C, Field 4.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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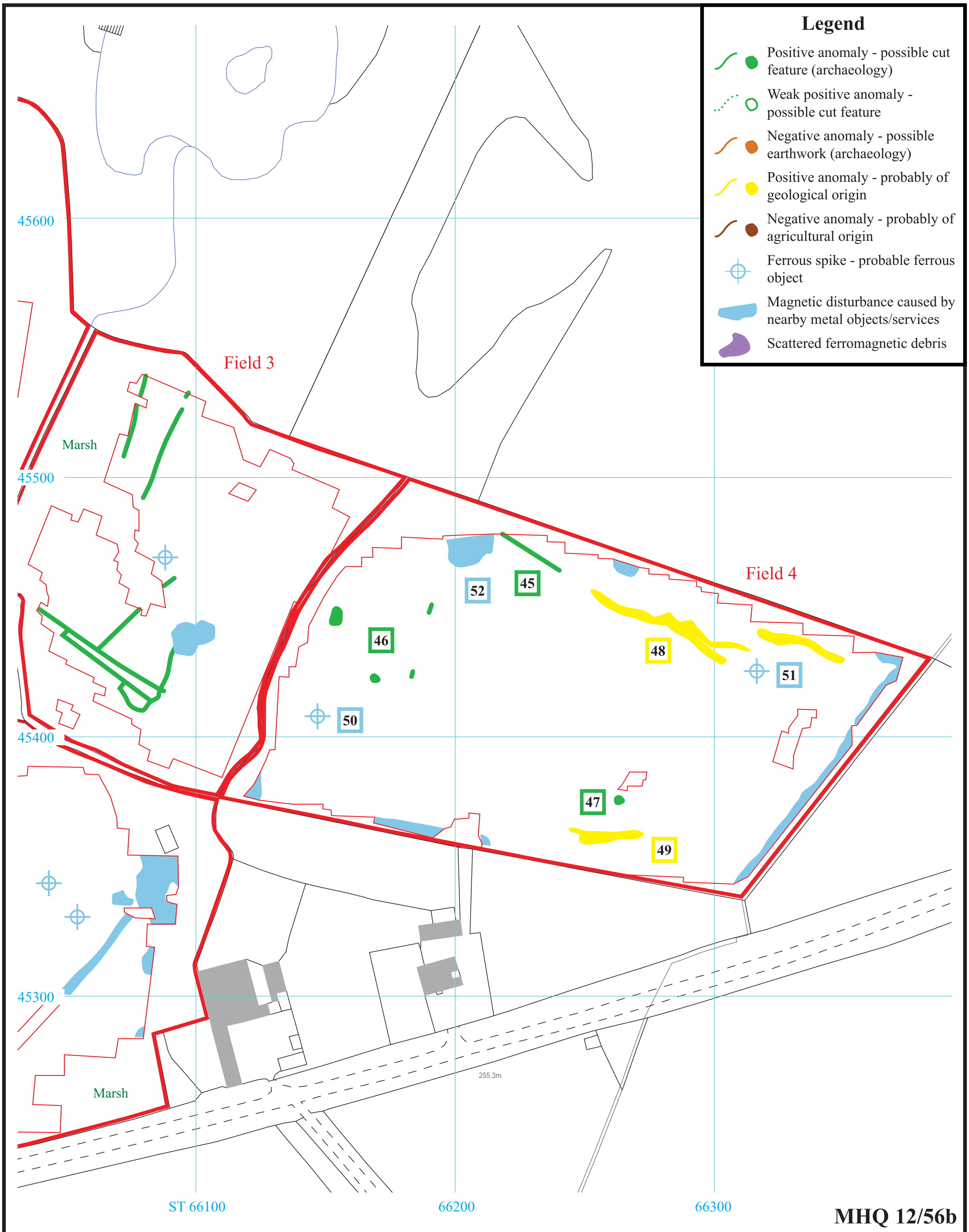
Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 15. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.
Area C, Field 4.

0m 100m

+4 nT
-4 nT

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST



N

Land at Moons Hill Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)

Figure 16. Plot of minimally processed gradiometer data.
Area C, Field 4.

0m 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

Plate 1. Area B, Field 1B, looking south towards scrub.

Plate 2. Area B, Field 2, looking south across old field boundary.

Plate 3. Area C, Field 1, looking north showing vehicle tracks.

Plate 4. Area C, Field 4, looking west across the valley with Field 3, Field 2, the road and Area B, Field 1 on the opposite side.

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Land at Moons Hil Quarry,
Stoke St Michael, Somerset, 2014
Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)
Plates 1 - 4.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

TIME CHART

Period	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	BC/AD
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓

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