

**Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

for

Orion Heritage Ltd
on behalf of
Ashford Homes (SW) Ltd

Kerry Donaldson and David Sabin

December 2025

Ref. no. J1065

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS LTD

**Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

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Orion Heritage Ltd

on behalf of

Ashford Homes (SW) Ltd

Fieldwork by David Sabin BSc (Hons) MCIfA
Report by Kerry Donaldson BSc (Hons) MCIfA
Report checked by David Sabin

Primary archive location – Archaeological Surveys Ltd, Yatesbury, Wiltshire

Survey date – 15th December 2025
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference – **ST 84270 54960**



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SUMMARY

Detailed magnetometry was carried out within a small land parcel to the south of Lewis Court, Southwick, Wiltshire by Archaeological Surveys Ltd. The survey area contains a number of weakly positive linear and discrete anomalies; however, it is not possible to determine their origin. Widespread magnetic debris relates to ferrous material and objects within the topsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Survey background*

- 1.1.1 Archaeological Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd, on behalf of Ashford Homes (SW) Ltd, to undertake a magnetometer survey of an area of land to the south of Lewis Court, Southwick, Wiltshire. The site has been outlined for the development of 9 residential dwellings and associated works (Wiltshire Council planning application no. PL/2025/08329). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service has requested a geophysical survey within the site as it is located within a wider area containing a number of isolated Romano-British and medieval settlement sites.
- 1.1.2 The geophysical survey was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Archaeological Surveys (2025) and approved by Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service prior to commencing the fieldwork.

1.2 *Survey objectives and techniques*

- 1.2.1 The objective of the survey was to use magnetometry to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin so that they may be assessed prior to development of the site. The methodology is considered an efficient and effective approach to archaeological prospection.
- 1.2.2 Geophysical survey can provide useful information on the archaeological potential of a site; however, the outcome of any survey relies on a number of factors and as a consequence results can vary. The success in meeting the aims and objectives of a survey is, therefore, often impossible to predetermine.

1.3 *Standards, guidance and recommendations for the use of this report*

- 1.3.1 Archaeological Surveys Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and both company directors are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) and have therefore been

assessed for their technical competence and ethical suitability and abide by the CIfA Codes of Conduct. The survey and report follow the recommendations set out by: European Archaeological Council (2015) Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology; Institute for Archaeologists (2002) The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations. The work has been carried out to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

- 1.3.2 Archaeological Surveys Ltd provide a detailed geophysical survey report and it is recommended that where possible the contents should be considered in full. The Summary provides a brief overview of the results with more detail available in the Discussion and/or Conclusion. The *List of anomalies* within the Results provides a detailed assessment of the anomalies within separate categories which can be useful in inferring a level of confidence to the interpretation. Quality and factors influencing the interpretation of anomalies is also set out within the results.
- 1.3.3 It is recommended that the full report should always be considered when using data and interpretation plots; where this is not possible, in the field for example, the abstraction and interpretation plots should retain their colour coding and be used with a corresponding legend.
- 1.3.4 Where targeting of anomalies by excavation is to be carried out, care should be taken to place trenches over solid lines or features visible on the abstraction and interpretation plots. Archaeological Surveys abstraction and interpretation avoids the use of dashed or dotted line formats, and broken or fragmented lines used in interpretive plots may well correspond closely with truncation of archaeological features.
- 1.3.5 Magnetic anomalies may relate to features within the topsoil, subsoil or within the underlying solid or superficial geology. Anomalies are created by contrasting magnetic susceptibility; however, this is not necessarily consistent with changes in soil texture or colour and may not be contained within well defined features. Magnetic contrast and the magnitude of anomalies does not necessarily correlate with the volume or thickness of magnetic material present. The vertical component of the magnetic field is measured by the magnetometer and this falls rapidly with distance from the sensor, it may not be possible to distinguish weak features within the topsoil from deeper features containing more magnetic material.
- 1.3.6 Interpretation of anomalies relies on detailed analysis of the data. The morphology of anomalies and their magnitude are important factors in the interpretation process. Wherever possible, supporting information is used, e.g. LiDAR, early mapping and desk-based assessments. However, anomalies often cannot be confidently interpreted without intrusive investigation and as such are categorised as of uncertain origin; this classification may include anomalies relating to archaeological features.

1.4 Site location, description and survey conditions

- 1.4.1 The site is located to the south of Lewis Court, east of Wynsome Street/Goose Street to the south-east of Southwick, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire. It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) ST 84270 54960, see Figs 01 and 02.
- 1.4.2 The geophysical survey covers approximately 0.4ha within a single narrow grassland field surrounded by mature hedgerows but with residential dwellings to the north and south. It is generally level ground at approximately 50m AODN. The site had been mown prior to the survey taking place, but dense briars and other coarse vegetation prevented survey along the northern and eastern edges of the site.
- 1.4.3 The ground conditions across the site were generally considered to be suitable for the collection of magnetometry data, although the surface was uneven. Some small areas of dumping and burning were considered likely to contain magnetic debris. Weather conditions during the survey were fine.



Plate 1: Survey area looking east

1.5 Site history and archaeological potential

- 1.5.1 The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record indicates that a low status Romano-British farmstead was recorded during trial trench evaluation in 2023 on land approximately 950m to the north-east (MWI78457), with fragments of Roman roof tile located approximately 1km to the north-north-west (MWI1380) and Romano-British pottery sherds recorded to the south of Hoopers Pool, approximately 1.7km south-west of the site.

1.5.2 The site lies 500m south-east of the core of Southwick which is a settlement with medieval origins (MWI1393) and 500m south-west of the medieval moated site at Southwick Court Farm (MWI1388). Evidence for medieval agricultural activity is recorded in the surrounding vicinity including a plough headland (MWI73593) 270m to the north-west and ridge and furrow (MWI64455) 300m to the north. The site lies immediately north of a partially extant 19th century farmstead at Berryfield (MWI70227) and south of the site of a demolished 19th century farm (MWI71462) and east of a further 19th century farmstead (MWI70228). The layout of the site has remained unchanged since the early 19th century, with Ordnance Survey mapping indicating that the field was an orchard since at least 1899 to the mid 20th century.

1.6 *Geology and soils*

- 1.6.1 The underlying solid geology across the site is sandy mudstone from the Kellaways Formation (BGS, 2025).
- 1.6.2 The overlying soil across the survey area is from the Wickham 3 association and is a typical stagnogley soil and consists of a slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey soil with some more permeable soils with slight waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).
- 1.6.3 Magnetometry survey carried out across similar soils has produced variable results as they can be associated with low magnetic contrast and low levels of magnetic susceptibility, particularly where soils are gleyed. However, cut features of archaeological potential may be located where human activity has altered the magnetic characteristics of the soil sufficiently. The underlying geology and soils are, therefore, considered acceptable for magnetic survey.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Technical synopsis*

- 2.1.1 Magnetometry survey records localised magnetic fields that can be associated with features formed by human activity. Magnetic susceptibility and magnetic thermoremanence (also known as thermoremanence) are factors associated with the formation of localised magnetic fields.
- 2.1.2 Iron minerals within the soil may become altered by burning and the break down of biological material; effectively the magnetic susceptibility of the soil is increased, and the iron minerals become magnetic in the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Accumulations of magnetically enhanced soils within features, such as pits and ditches, may produce positive magnetic anomalies that can be mapped by magnetic prospection. In addition, where soil is displaced by material of comparatively low magnetic susceptibility, such as many types of sedimentary rock, anomalies of negative value may occur

which could be indicative of structural remains.

- 2.1.3 Magnetic thermoremnance can occur when ferrous minerals have been heated to high temperatures such as in a kiln, hearth, oven etc. On cooling, a permanent magnetisation may be acquired due to the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Certain natural processes associated with the formation of some igneous and metamorphic rock may also result in magnetic thermoremnance.
- 2.1.4 The localised variations in magnetism are measured as sub-units of the Tesla, which is a SI unit of magnetic flux density. These sub-units are nano Teslas (nT), which are equivalent to 10^{-9} Tesla (T). Additional details are set out in 2.2 below and within Appendix A.

2.2 Equipment configuration, data collection and survey detail

- 2.2.1 The detailed magnetic survey was carried out using a SENSYS MAGNETO® MX V3 6 channel cart-based system. The instrument has 6 fluxgate gradiometers (FGM650) spaced 0.5m apart with readings recorded at 20Hz which equates to a survey resolution of 0.5m by 0.15m. The cart is pushed at walking speed and not towed. Each sensor is not zeroed in the field as the vertical axis alignment is precisely fixed leaving sensor offsets that are removed during data processing. The fixing of the vertical alignment ensures the sensors are not unduly influenced by localised magnetic fields and that the vertical component of a magnetic anomaly is measured. The gradiometers have a recorded range of ± 3000 nT, and resolution is approximately 0.1nT. They are linked to a Leica GS10 RTK GNSS with data recorded by SENSYS MonMX software on a rugged notebook computer system.
- 2.2.2 Due to the fixed offsets within the fluxgate sensors, as a result of the manufacturing and tensioning process, the survey data do not provide a visually useful dataset until a zero median traverse algorithm is applied. It is recognised that this has the potential to affect some anomalies detrimentally by removing linear features orientated parallel to survey transects. However, this has not been noted as a particular problem with the system due to the high resolution data collection, generally long length of traverses and variability within the magnetic characteristics of a linear anomaly.
- 2.2.3 Data are collected along a series of parallel survey transects to achieve 100% coverage of the surveyable land. The length of each transect is variable and relates to the size of the survey area and other factors including ground conditions. A visual display allows accurate placing of transects and helps maintain the correct separation between adjacent traverses. Data are not collected within fixed grids and data points are considered to be random even though the data are collected in a systematic manner covering all accessible areas (Aspinall, Gaffney and Schmidt, 2009).

2.3 Data processing and presentation

- 2.3.1 Magnetic data collected by the MAGNETO® MX V3 cart-based system are

initially prepared using SENSYS MAGNETO® DLMGPS software. The software effectively allocates a geographic position for each data point and can compensate for fixed offsets present within the FGM650 sensors. The offsets are positive or negative values present on all fluxgate gradiometer sensors. Some systems use manual or electronic balancing to effectively zero the sensors; however, this is a short term measure that is prone to drift through temperature changes and vibration and can easily be incorrectly set due to localised magnetic fields. The FGM650 sensors are very accurately aligned to the vertical magnetic gradient and are highly stable showing negligible drift on long traverses. The offset values are removed using TerraSurveyor software.

- 2.3.2 Survey tracks are analysed and georeferenced raw data (UTM Z30N) are then exported in ASCII format for further analysis and display within TerraSurveyor. The removal of the offset values (compensation) of the sensors is also carried out in TerraSurveyor using a zero median traverse function. Data are then considered to be minimally processed. Note: without the zero median traverse function it is not possible to create a meaningful data plot as all sensors have a different offset value. Although a zero median traverse algorithm can remove anomalies aligned with the survey tracks, in practice this rarely occurs due to the use of long traverses, high resolution measurement and variability within the magnetic susceptibility of long linear features.
- 2.3.3 The minimally processed data are collected between limits of $\pm 3000\text{nT}$ and clipped for display at $\pm 5\text{nT}$. Data are interpolated to a resolution of effectively 0.5m between tracks and 0.15m along each survey track.
- 2.3.4 Additional data processing has been carried out in the form of high pass filtering. This effectively removes low frequency variation along a traverse that has been caused by large magnetic bodies, cultivation or rapid temperature change. Data treated to additional processing have been compared to unprocessed data to ensure that no significant anomalies have been removed.
- 2.3.5 Appendix C contains metadata concerning the survey and data attributes and is derived directly from TerraSurveyor. Reference should be made to Appendix B for further information on processing.
- 2.3.6 A TIF file is produced by TerraSurveyor software along with an associated world file (.TFW) that allows automatic georeferencing (OSGB36 datum) when using GIS or CAD software. The main form of data display used in the report is the minimally processed greyscale plot. Minimally processed data are considered by the manufacturer to be data that are compensated by SENSYS MAGNETO DLMGPS software, see 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.
- 2.3.7 The raster images are combined with base mapping using ProgeCAD Professional 2021, creating DWG (2018) file formats. All images are externally referenced to the CAD drawing in order to maintain good graphical quality. The CAD plots are effectively georeferenced facilitating relocation of features using GNSS, resection method, etc.

- 2.3.8 An abstraction and interpretation is drawn and plotted for all geophysical anomalies located by the survey. Anomalies are abstracted using colour coded points, lines and polygons. All plots are scaled to landscape A3 for paper printing.
- 2.3.9 A brief summary of the anomalies located within the site are set out within the results (Section 3) to allow a rapid and objective assessment of features within the survey area.
- 2.3.10 A digital archive is produced with this report, see Appendix D below. The main archive is held at the offices of Archaeological Surveys Ltd.

3 RESULTS

3.1 *General assessment of survey results*

- 3.1.1 The detailed magnetic survey was carried out over approximately 0.4ha.
- 3.1.2 Magnetic anomalies located can be generally classified as positive and negative anomalies of an uncertain origin, areas of magnetic debris and disturbance and strong discrete dipolar anomalies relating to ferrous objects. Anomalies are summarised in 3.4 below.

3.2 *Data quality and factors affecting the interpretation or formation of anomalies*

- 3.2.1 Data are considered representative of the magnetic anomalies present within the site. There are no significant defects within the dataset. Additional high pass filtering has been used to clarify data affected by high magnitude magnetic disturbance caused by modern ferrous objects. Both filtered and unfiltered data are assessed and analysed in order to ensure the additional processing has not altered more significant anomalies.
- 3.2.2 The majority of linear anomalies were very weak and of uncertain origin which has prevented a useful assessment of the magnetic characteristics of the soil. In general, such soils produce weak to moderate magnetic contrast and where there is magnetic debris and disturbance anomalies associated with former cut features may be obscured.
- 3.2.3 Positive linear and discrete anomalies are mainly very weak and show no coherent pattern, as a consequence it is not possible to provide confident interpretation.

3.3 *Data interpretation*

- 3.3.1 The list of sub-headings below attempts to define a number of separate

categories that reflect the range and type of features located during the survey. A general explanation of the characteristics of the magnetic anomalies is set out for each category in order to justify interpretation, see Table 1.

Interpretation category	Description and origin of anomalies
<i>Anomalies with an uncertain origin</i>	The category applies to a range of anomalies where <u>there is not enough evidence to confidently suggest an origin</u> . Anomalies in this category may well be related to <u>archaeologically significant features, but equally relatively modern features, geological/pedological features and agricultural features should be considered</u> . Morphology may be unclear or uncharacteristic and there may be a lack of additional supporting information. Positive anomalies are indicative of magnetically enhanced soils that may form the fill of 'cut' features or may be produced by accumulation within layers or 'earthwork' features; soils subject to burning may also produce positive anomalies. Negative anomalies are produced by material of comparatively low magnetic susceptibility such as stone and subsoil.
<i>Anomalies associated with magnetic debris</i>	Magnetic debris often appears as areas containing many small dipolar anomalies that may range from weak to very strong in magnitude. They often occur where there has been dumping or ground make-up and are related to magnetically thermoremnant materials such as brick or tile or other small fragments of ferrous material. This type of response is occasionally associated with kilns, furnace structures, hearths and nail spreads from former wooden structures or rooves and <u>may, therefore, be archaeologically significant</u> . It is also possible that the response may be caused by natural material such as certain gravels and fragments of igneous or metamorphic rock. Strong discrete dipolar anomalies are responses to ferrous objects within the topsoil.
<i>Anomalies with a modern origin</i>	The magnetic response is often strong and dipolar indicative of ferrous material and may be associated with extant above surface features such as wire fencing, cables, pylons etc. Often a significant area around these features has a strong magnetic flux which may create magnetic disturbance; such disturbance can effectively obscure low magnitude anomalies if they are present. Fluxgate sensors may respond erratically adjacent to strong magnetic sources.

Table 1: Description of interpretation categories

3.4 Summary of anomalies

Area centred on OS NGR ST 84270 54960, see Figs 03 – 05.

- 3.4.1 The survey area contains a number of discrete positive and short positive and negative linear anomalies. The anomalies are generally weak and lack a coherent morphology and it is not possible to determine if they relate to cut features. The site was mapped as an orchard until the mid to late 20th century and it is possible that the anomalies could relate to tree removal and other ground disturbance.
- 3.4.2 Spreads of magnetic debris and individual strong, discrete, dipolar anomalies are also evident across the site. This type of response is generally associated with spreads of ferrous and other magnetically thermoremnant material such as brick and tile very often introduced into the site through dumping and burning and such strongly magnetic anomalies can obscure weaker responses.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The geophysical survey has located a number of linear and discrete anomalies within the site. They are, however, weak and poorly defined and their origin cannot be confidently interpreted. Spreads of magnetic debris and ferrous objects are also evident throughout the site.

5 REFERENCES

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Appendix A – basic principles of magnetic survey

Iron minerals are always present to some degree within the topsoil and enhancement associated with human activity is related to increases in the level of magnetic susceptibility and thermoremanent material. Magnetic susceptibility is an induced magnetism within a material when it is in the presence of a magnetic field. This can be thought of as effectively permanent due to the presence of the Earth's magnetic field. Thermoremanent magnetism occurs when ferrous material is heated beyond a specific temperature known as the Curie Point. Demagnetisation occurs at this temperature with re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field upon cooling.

Enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can occur in areas subject to burning and complex fermentation processes on biological material; these are frequently associated with human settlement. Thermoremanent features include ovens, hearths, and kilns. In addition thermoremanent material such as tile and brick may also be associated with human activity and settlement.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil can create an area of enhancement compared with surrounding soils and subsoils into which the feature is cut. Mapping enhanced areas will produce linear and discrete anomalies allowing an assessment and characterisation of hidden subsurface features.

It should be noted that areas of negative enhancement can be produced from material having lower magnetic properties compared to the topsoil. This is common for many sedimentary bedrocks and subsoils which were often used in the construction of banks and walls etc. Mapping these 'negative' anomalies may also reveal archaeological features.

Magnetic survey or magnetometry can be carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer and may be referred to as gradiometry. The SENSYS gradiometer is a passive instrument consisting of two fluxgate sensors mounted vertically 65cm apart. The instrument is carried about 10-20cm above the ground surface and the upper sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field as does the lower sensor but this is influenced to a greater degree by any localised buried magnetic field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of the magnetic field created by the buried feature.

There are a number of factors that may affect the magnetic survey and these include soil type, local geology and previous human activity. Situations arise where magnetic disturbance associated with modern services, metal fencing, dumped waste material etc., obscures low magnitude fields associated with archaeological features.

Appendix B – data processing notes

Clipping

Minimum and maximum values are set and replace data outside of the range with those values. Extreme values are removed improving colour or greyscale contrast associated with data values that may be archaeologically significant. Different ranges are applied to data in order to determine the most suitable for anomaly abstraction and display.

High Pass Filter

Removes low frequency anomalies within the data that are not considered to be archaeologically significant and may be natural in origin. A window passes over the data, the mean of all the data within the window is subtracted from the centre value. The size of the window is adjusted as is the weighting which may be uniform or Gaussian. The process is used to improve the visibility of anomalies of interest.

Zero Median/Mean Traverse

The median (or mean) of data from each traverse is calculated ignoring data outside a threshold value, the median (or mean) is then subtracted from the traverse. The process is used to equalise differences between the offset values of the gradiometer sensors. The process can remove archaeological features that run along a traverse but with the high resolution datasets created by the Sensys FGM650 sensors and the method of data collection this has not been a notable problem.

Appendix C – survey and data information

Minimally processed data

Filename: J1065-mag-proc.xcp
 Instrument Type: Sensys DLMGPS
 Units: nT
 UTM Zone: 30U
 Survey corner coordinates (X/Y): OSGB
 Northwest corner: 553853.29, 5682786.46 m
 Southeast corner: 553947.04, 5682724.66 m
 Collection Method: Randomised
 Sensors: 6
 Dummy Value: 32702
 Dimensions
 Survey Size (meters): 93.8 m x 61.8 m
 X&Y Interval: 0.15 m
 Source GPS Points: Active: 121166, Recorded: 121172

Stats
 Max: 5.53
 Min: -5.50
 Std Dev: 2.69
 Mean: 0.08
 Median: 0.03
 Composite Area: 0.57938 ha
 Surveyed Area: 0.3318 ha
 PROGRAM
 Name: TerraSurveyor
 Version: 3.0.37.0
 GPS based Proce4
 1 Base Layer.
 2 Unit Conversion Layer (Dummy: UTM to UTM).
 3 DeStripe Median Traverse:

4 Clip from -5.00 to 5.00 nT

Filtered data
 Filename: J1065-mag-proc-hpf.xcp
 Max: 5.53
 Min: -5.50
 Std Dev: 2.44
 Mean: 0.05
 Median: 0.04

GPS based Proce5

1 Base Layer.
 2 Unit Conversion Layer (Dummy: UTM to UTM).
 3 DeStripe Median Traverse:
 4 High pass Uniform (median) filter: Window dia: 300
 5 Clip from -5.00 to 5.00 nT

Appendix D – digital archive

Archaeological Surveys Ltd hold the primary digital archive at their offices in Wiltshire. Data are backed-up onto an on-site data storage drive and at the earliest opportunity data are copied to CD ROM for storage on-site and off-site.

A PDF copy will be supplied to the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record with greyscale images and abstraction layers made available on request. The report will also be uploaded to OASIS, the online system for reporting archaeological investigations and linking research outputs and archives. The digital data will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service.

Archive contents:

File type	Naming scheme	Description
Data	J1065-mag.asc J1065-mag.xcp J1065-mag-proc.xcp J1065-mag-proc-hpf.xcp	Raw data as ASCII CSV TerraSurveyor raw data TerraSurveyor minimally processed data TerraSurveyor filtered data
Graphics	J1065-mag-proc.tif J1065-mag-proc-hpf.tif	Image in TIF format
Drawing	J1065-[version number].dwg	CAD file in 2018 dwg format
Report	J1065 report.odt	Report text in LibreOffice odt format

Table 2: Archive metadata

Appendix E – copyright and intellectual property

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**Geophysical Survey
Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

Map of survey area



Survey location

Site centred on OS NGR
ST 84270 54960

SCALE 1:25 000



SCALE TRUE AT A3

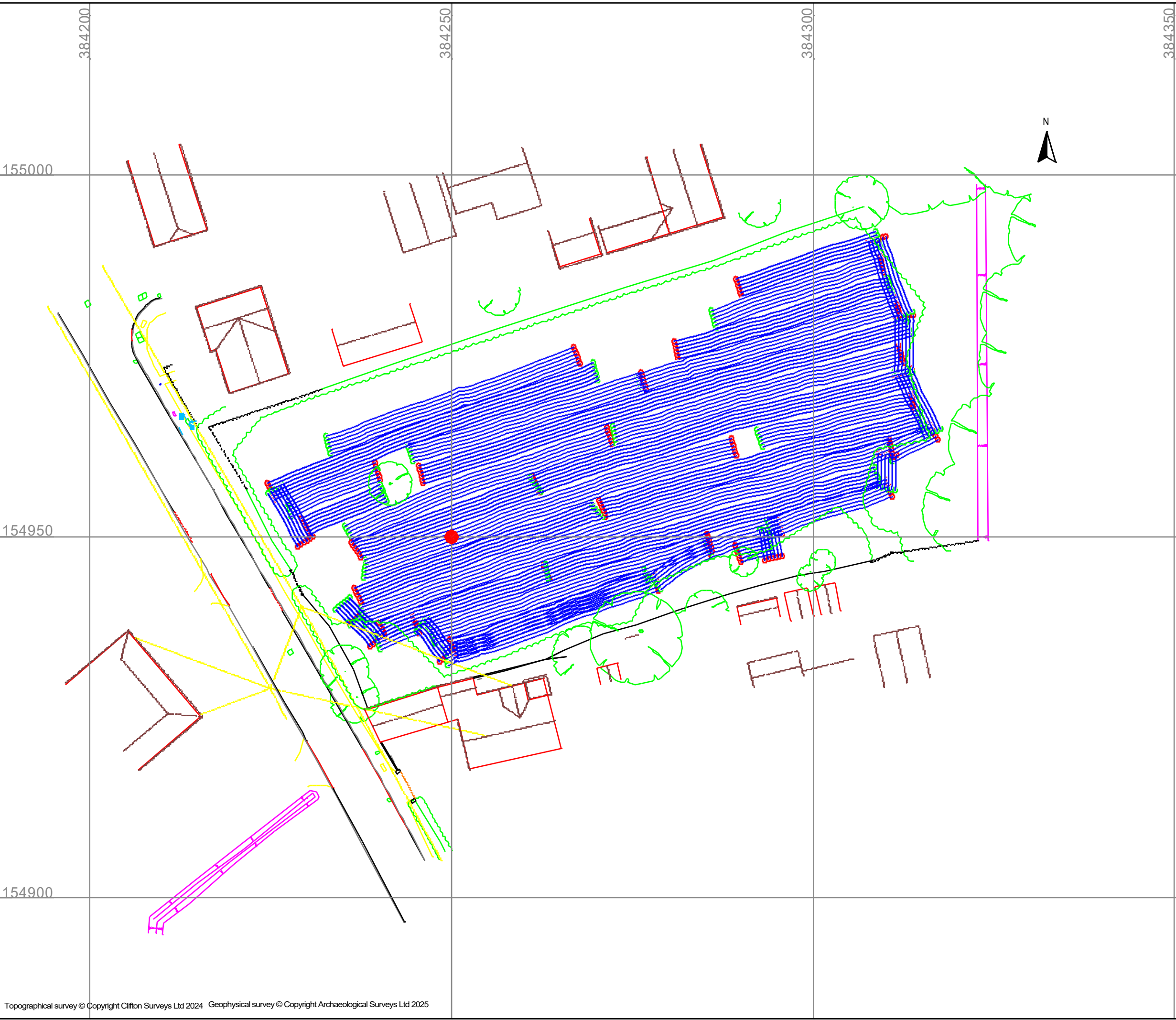
DRAWN BY
KTD

CHECKED BY
DJS

FIG 01



Survey location



Geophysical Survey
Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire

Referencing information

Referencing grid to OSGB36 datum at 50m intervals

- 384250 154950
- Survey tracks
- Survey track start
- Survey track stop

SCALE 1:500

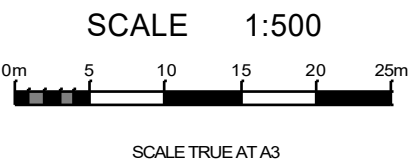
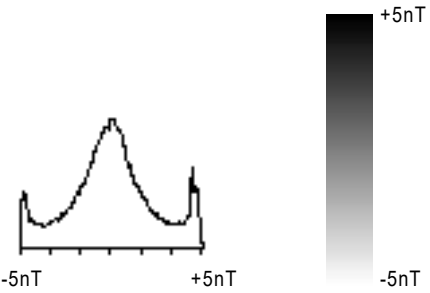


SCALE TRUE AT A3



**Geophysical Survey
Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

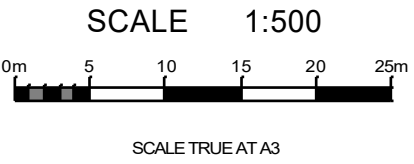
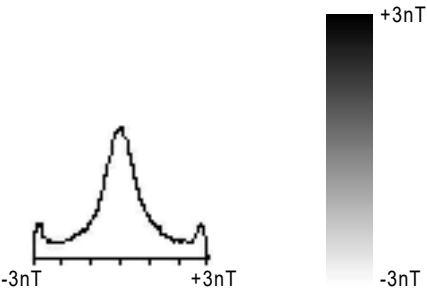
**Greyscale plot of minimally
processed magnetometer data**





**Geophysical Survey
Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

**Greyscale plot of
filtered magnetometer data**





**Geophysical Survey
Land South of Lewis Court
Southwick
Wiltshire**

**Abstraction and interpretation of
magnetic anomalies**

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

SCALE 1:500



SCALE TRUE AT A3

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KTD

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DJS

FIG 05