

A Report for

**THE HEN DOMEN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**

on a

Geophysical Survey

carried out

on the

**MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE AT  
HEN DOMEN**

March/August 1991

Author P P Barker C.Eng MICE MIWEM AIFA

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building have been identified which have allowed conjectural reconstructions to be made. The ground plan used in the site plans in the report are from Phase X c1150 (see Figure 5 in the Summary Report 1960-1988).

The southern half of the bailey has not been excavated, leaving an archaeological resource which is likely to be comparable to the northern half.

## 2.5 Survey objectives

One objective of the survey was to assess the southern extent of the large building on the eastern side of the motte ditch (marked A on Figure 3). In addition the well documented deposits of features in the northern half of the site may be reflected in the southern half, so providing an aid to the interpretation of the geophysical surveys.

## 2.6 Survey methods

Surveys were carried out with magnetometry, resistivity and ground probing radar. All are discussed under Methodology below.

# 3 METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Date of fieldwork

The surveys were carried out on two visits during 1991. The resistivity, magnetometer and part of the ground probing radar surveys were carried out on 3 March and further GPR on 12 August 1991. The weather was dry and sunny on both occasions.

## 3.2 Grid locations

The layout of survey grids and radar transects are shown in Figures 3, 7 and 8.

## 3.3 Description of techniques and equipment configurations

### 3.3.1 *Magnetometer*

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (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 an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart, and 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.

### 3.3.2 *Resistance Meter*

This method relies on the relative inability of soils (and objects within the soil) to conduct an electrical current which is passed through them. As resistivity is linked to moisture content, and therefore porosity, hard dense features such as rock will give a relatively high resistivity response, while features such as a ditch which retains moisture give a relatively low response.

The resistance meter used was an RM15 manufactured by Geoscan Research incorporating a mobile Twin Probe Array. The Twin Probes are separated by 0.5m and the associated remote probes were positioned approximately 15m outside the grid. The instrument uses an automatic data logger which permits the data to be recorded as the survey progresses for later downloading to a computer for processing and presentation.

Though the values being logged are actually resistances in ohms they are directly proportional to resistivity (ohm-metres) as the same probe configuration was used through-out.

### 3.3.3 *Ground Probing Radar*

Two of the main advantages of radar are its ability to give information of depth as well as work through a variety of surfaces, even in cluttered urban environments and which normally prevent other geophysical techniques being used.

A short pulse of energy is emitted into the ground and echoes are returned from the interfaces between different materials in the ground. The amplitude of these returns depends on the change in velocity of the radar wave as it crosses these interfaces. A measure of these velocities is given by the dielectric constant of that material. The travel times are recorded for each return on the radargram and an approximate conversion made to depth by calculating or assuming an average dielectric constant (see below).

Drier materials such as sand, gravel and rocks, i.e. materials which are less conductive (or more resistant), will permit the survey of deeper sections than wetter materials such as clays which are more conductive (or less resistant). Penetration can be increased by using longer wavelengths (lower frequencies) but at the expense of resolution (see 3.4.2 below).

As the antennae emit a "cone" shaped pulse of energy an offset target showing a perpendicular face to the radar wave will be "seen" before the antenna passes over it. A

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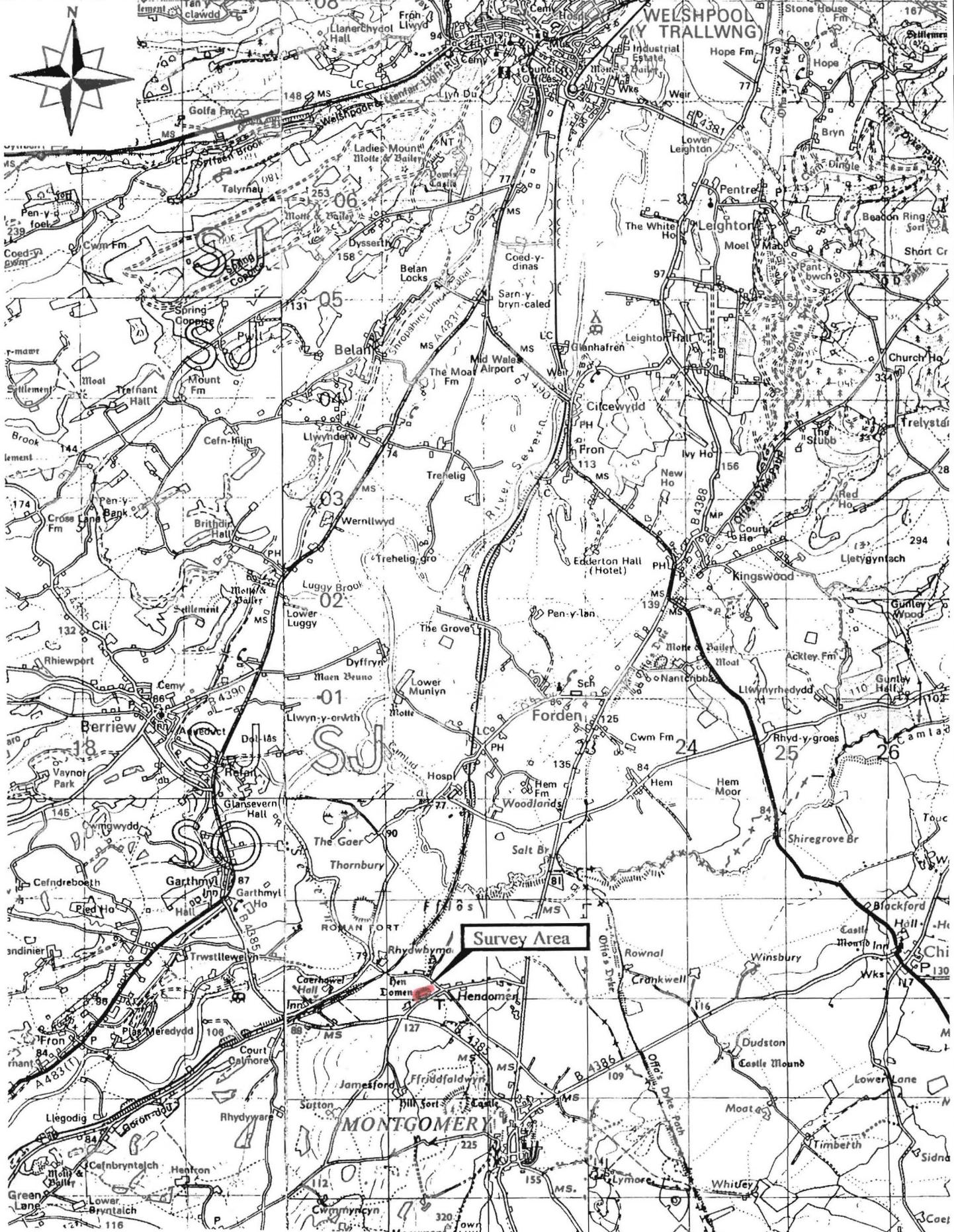
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## **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the survey indicate that many aspects of the bailey found in the northern half are repeated in the south. These include the scatter of iron work, the increased depths of deposits at the tail of the rampart and the substantial building in the centre of the bailey.

It is recommended that should any further geophysics be considered for the site consideration is give to using a range of antennae from high down to low frequency. If each is used to collect data from an orthogonal 1m grid then comparable time slice plots can be made allowing a detailed analysis of the results. This information together with more detailed magnetometer and resistivity would permit an in-depth, non-intrusive study of the un-excavated site to be made and compared with the evidence from the extensive excavations.

Such a project would proved a good subject for a master degree or doctorate and enable a strategy to be formulated for further studies of the castle.



Date March & Aug 1991

Client THE HEN DOMEN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Scale 1:50,000

Subject

Geophysical Survey  
Hen Domen Powys  
General Location Plan

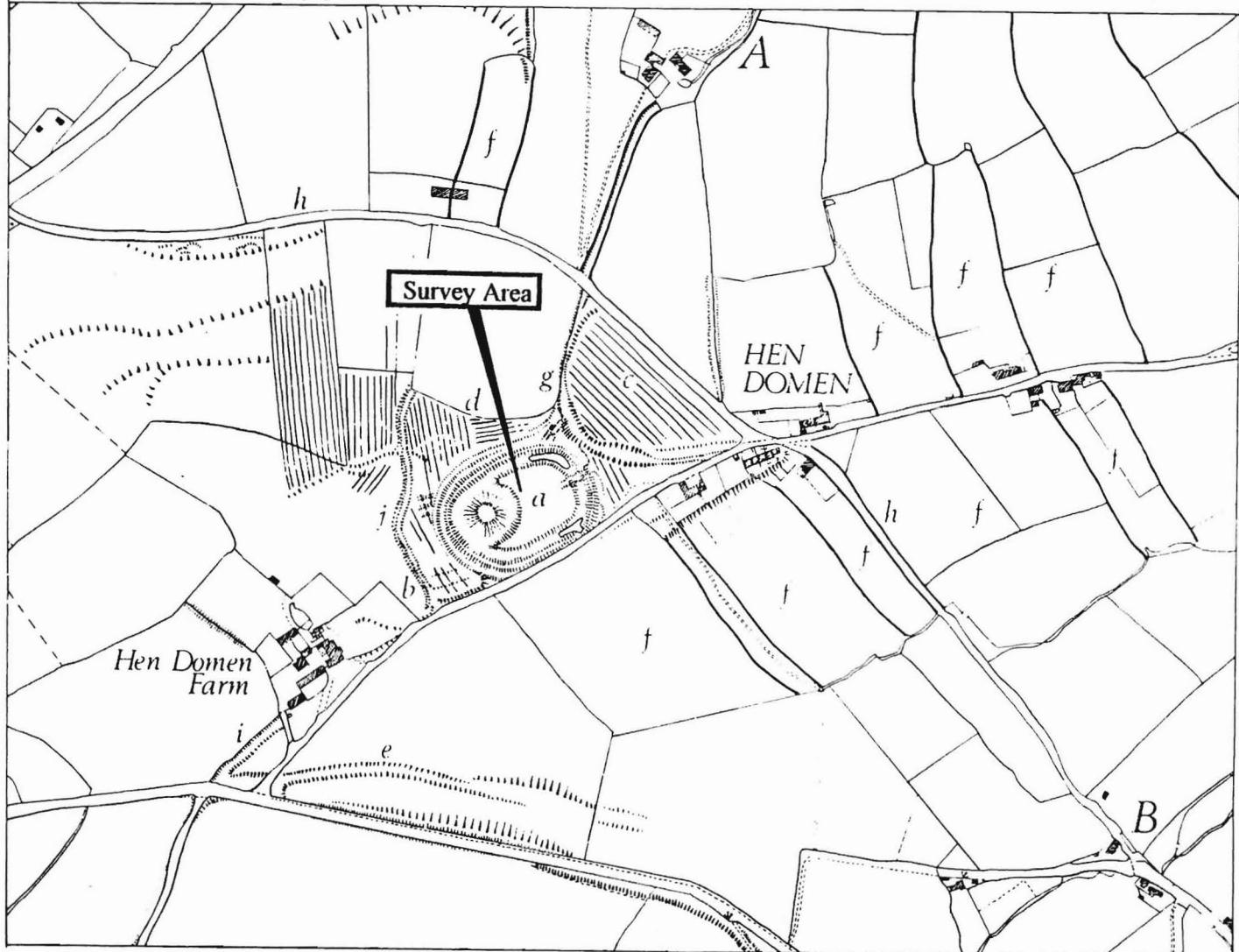
Figure 1

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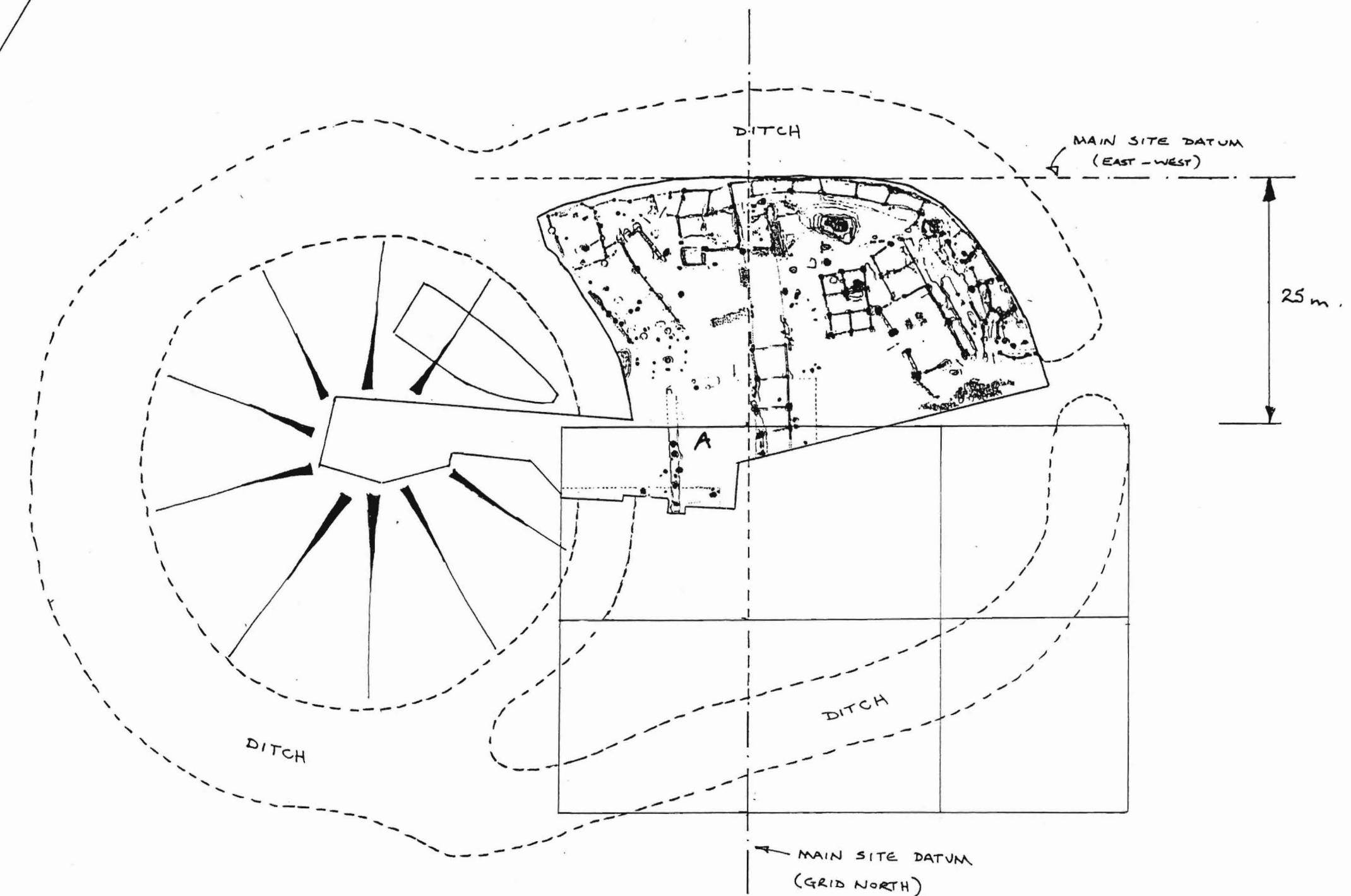
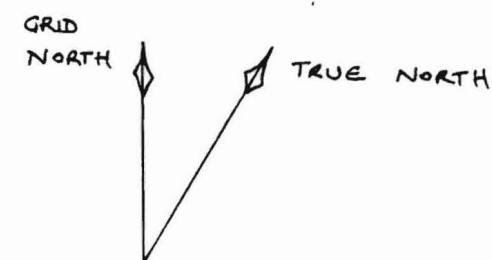
Scale 1:5000

Subject Geophysical Survey  
Hen Domen, Powys  
Detailed location plan showing earthworks  
and field boundaries around the site

Figure 2

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FIGURE: 3

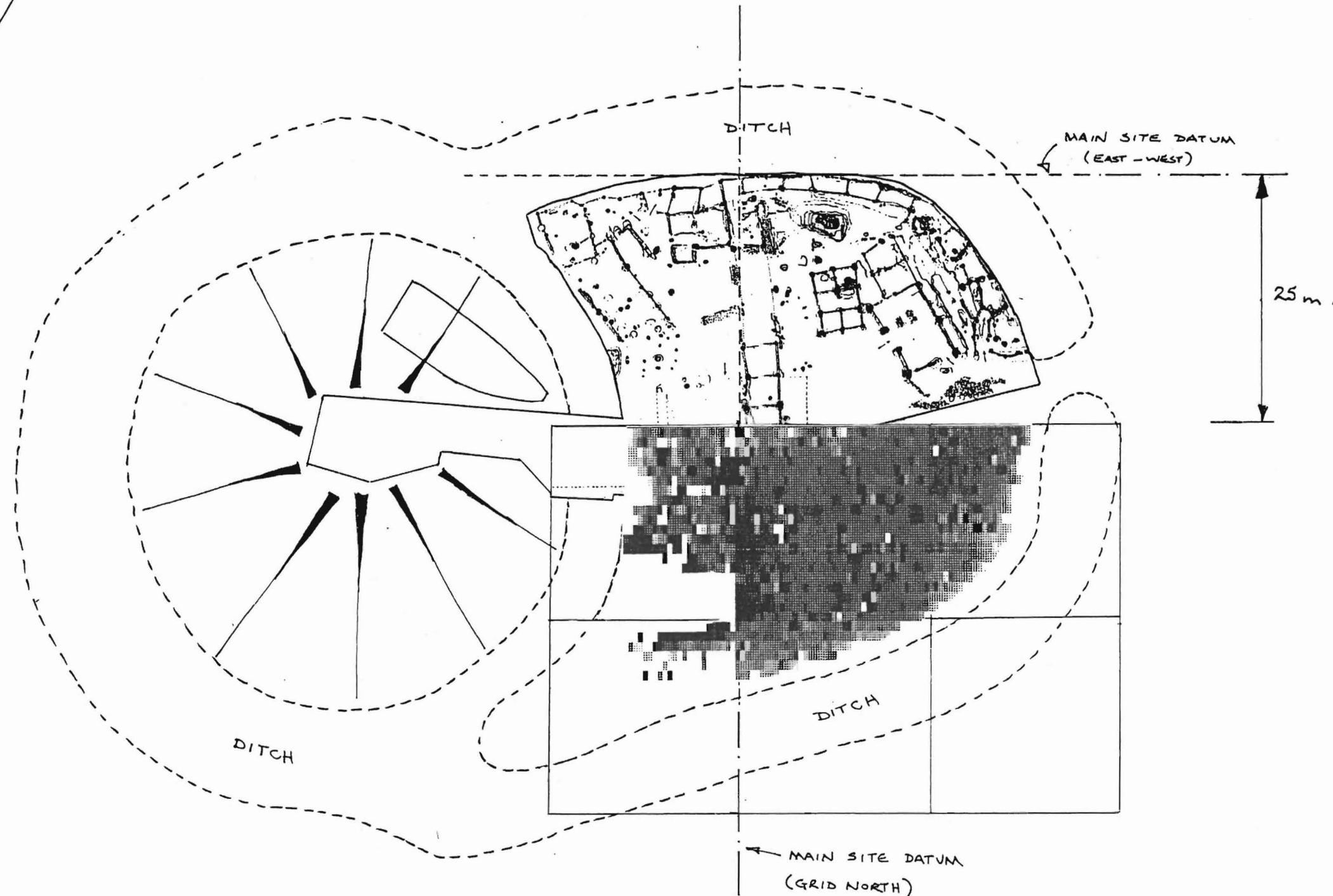
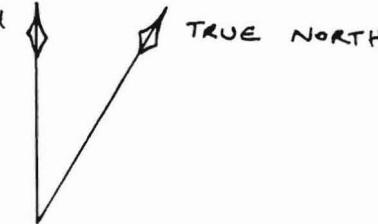
SCALE: 1:500

SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Dómen, Powys  
Site plan showing excavated areas and survey grid layout

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Plotting parameters

Minimum -20nT (white)  
Maximum +15nT (black)

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FIGURE: 4

SCALE: 1:500

SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen, Powys  
Site plan showing grey scale plot of magnetometer data

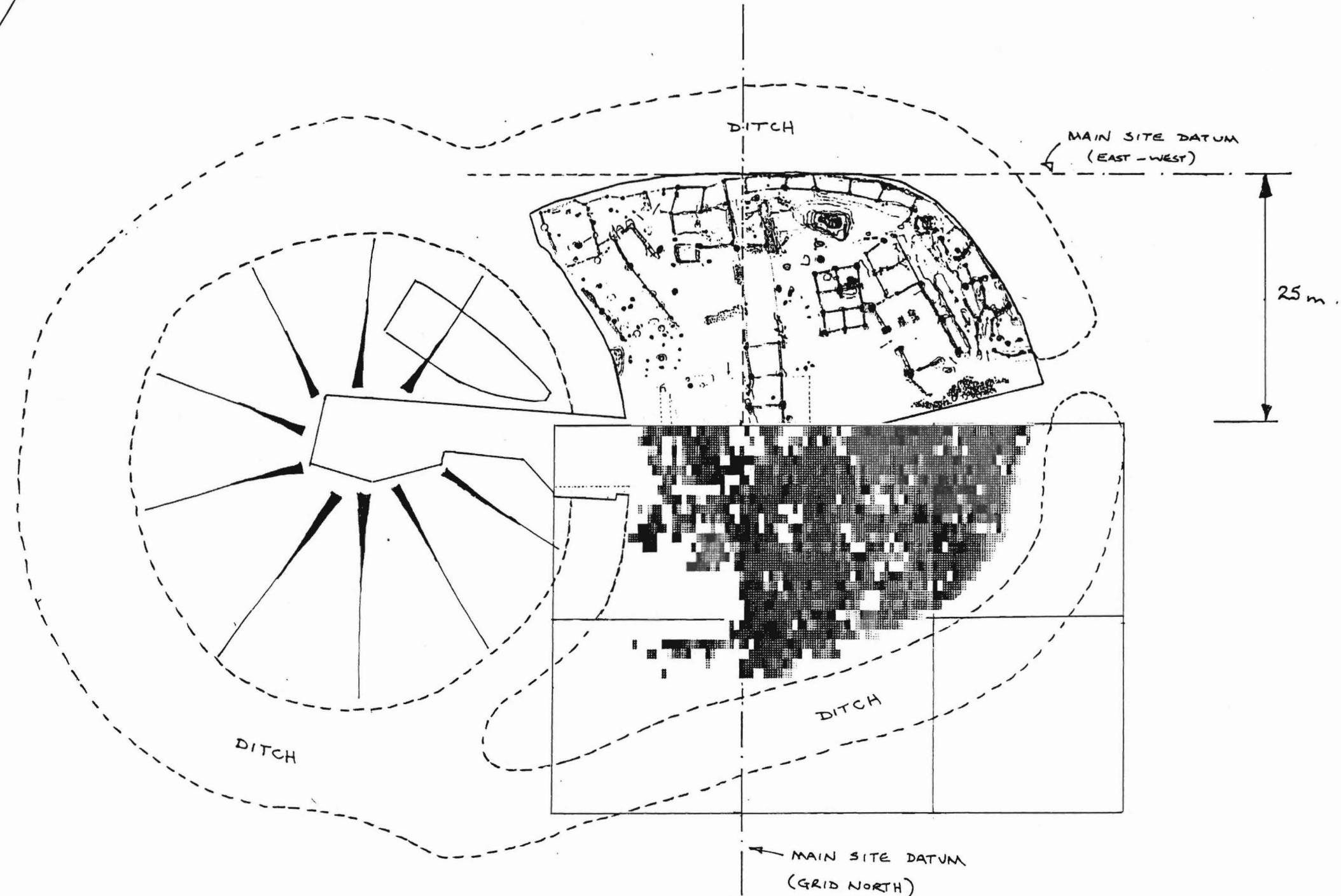
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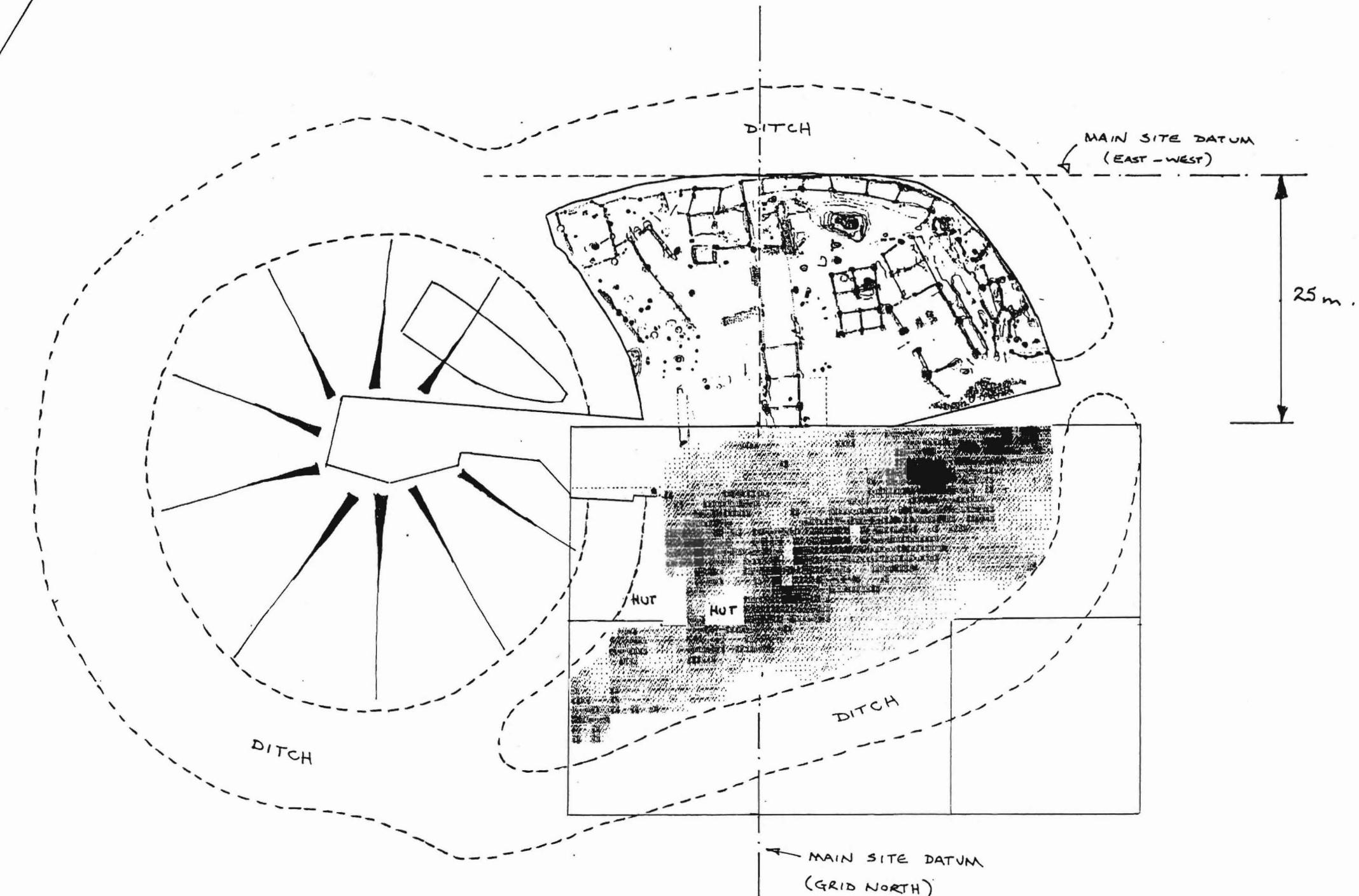


Plotting parameters  
 Minimum -10nT (white)  
 Maximum +10nT (black)

DATE: March & August 1991	CLIENT: THE HEN DOMEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT	FIGURE: 5	STRATASCAN, GEOPHYSICAL & SPECIALIST SURVEY SERVICES	TILTRIDGE FARM UPPER HOOK ROAD UPTON UPON SEVERN WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK  TEL: 01684 592266 FAX: 01684 594142 EMAIL: STRATASCAN@AOL.COM
SCALE: 1:500	SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen, Powys Site plan showing grey scale plot of processed magnetometer data			

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Plotting parameters

Minimum 70Ω (black)  
Maximum 125Ω (white)

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FIGURE: 6

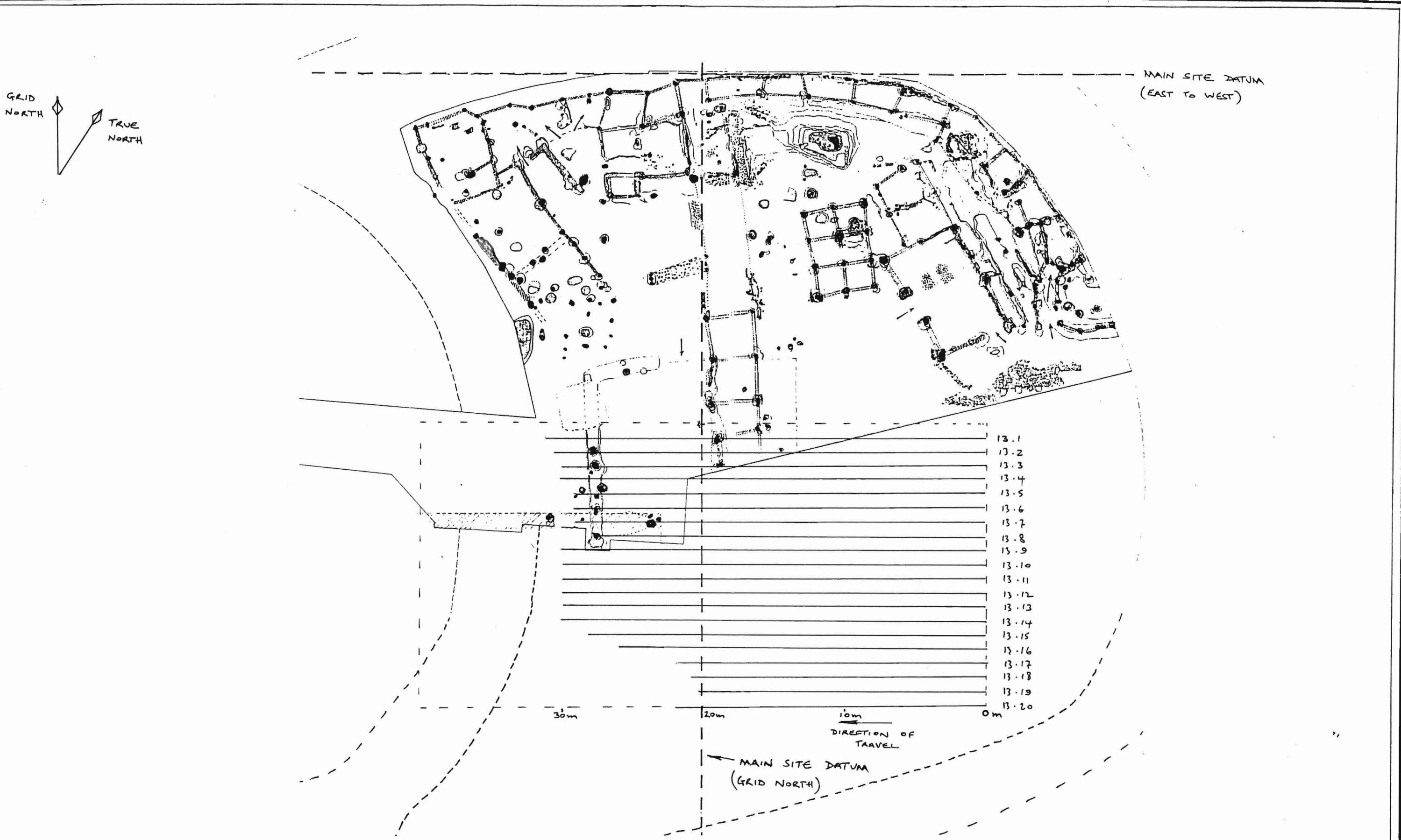
SCALE: 1:500

SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen, Powys  
Site plan showing grey scale plot of resistivity data

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FIGURE: 7

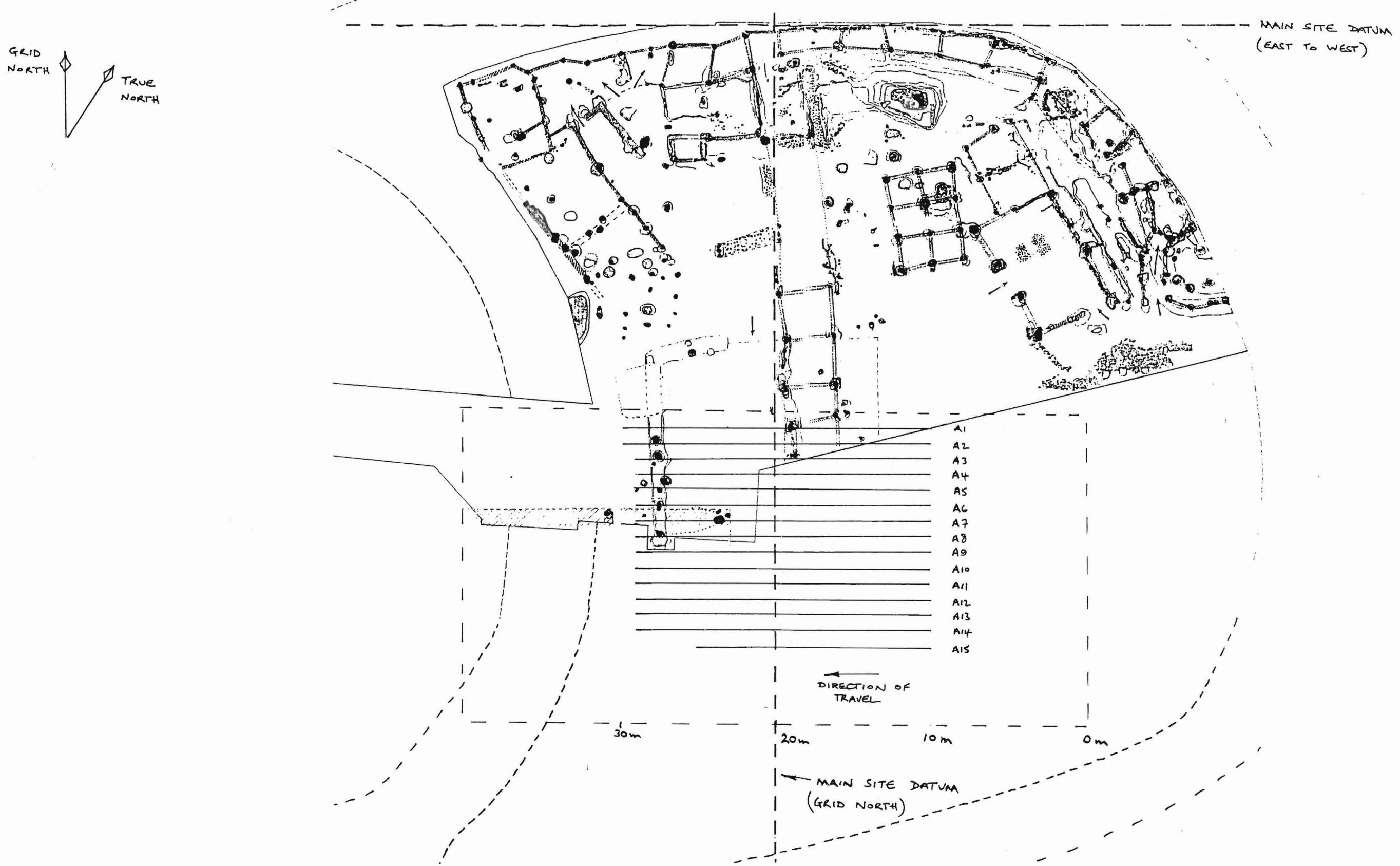
SCALE: 1:250

SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen Powys  
Site plan showing position of radar traverses carried out on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1991

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FIGURE: 8

SCALE: 1:250

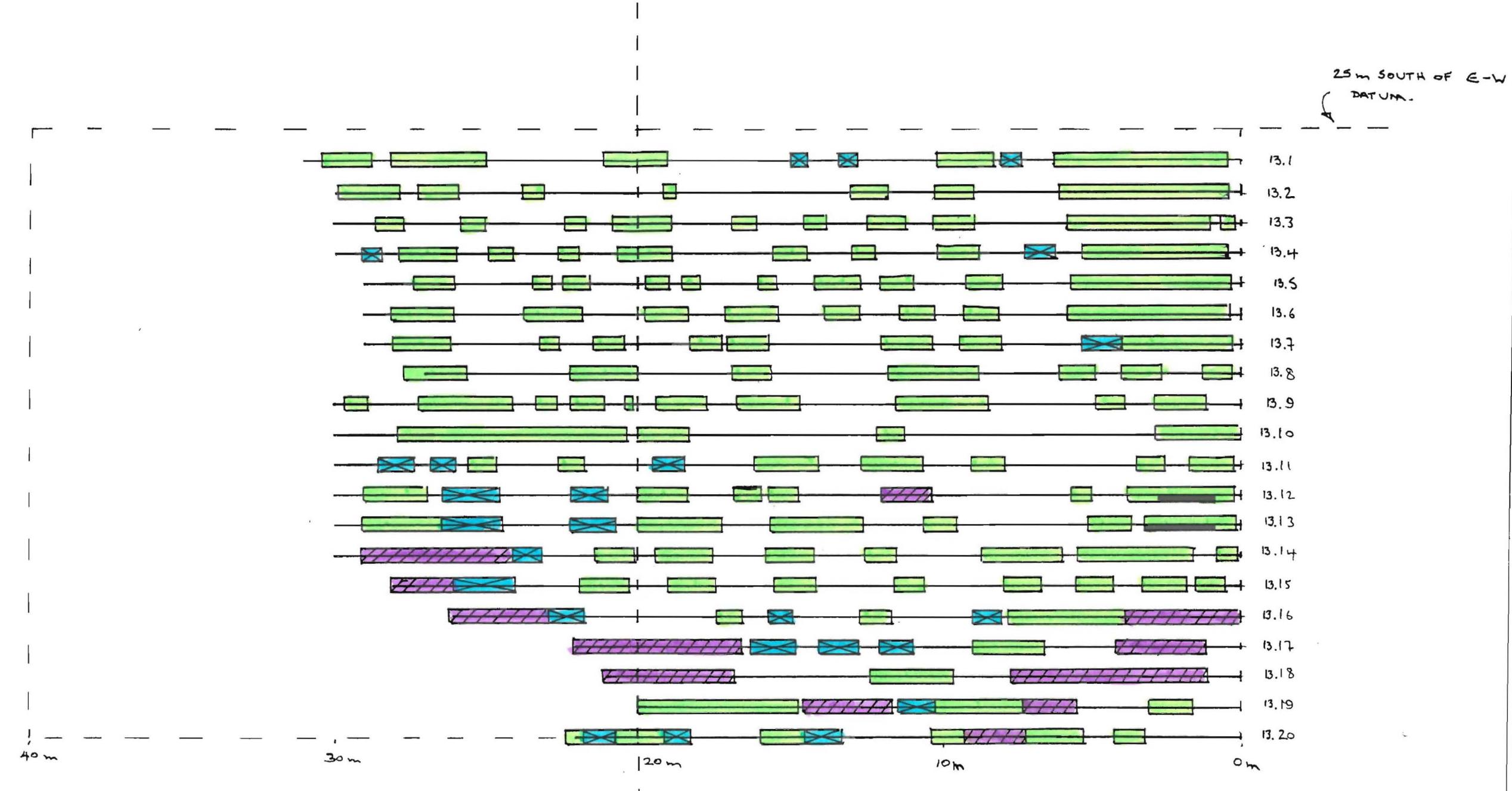
SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen Powys  
Site plan showing position of radar traverses carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1991

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	Discrete anomalies
	Point diffraction
	Planar reflection

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FIGURE: 9

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SCALE: 1:150

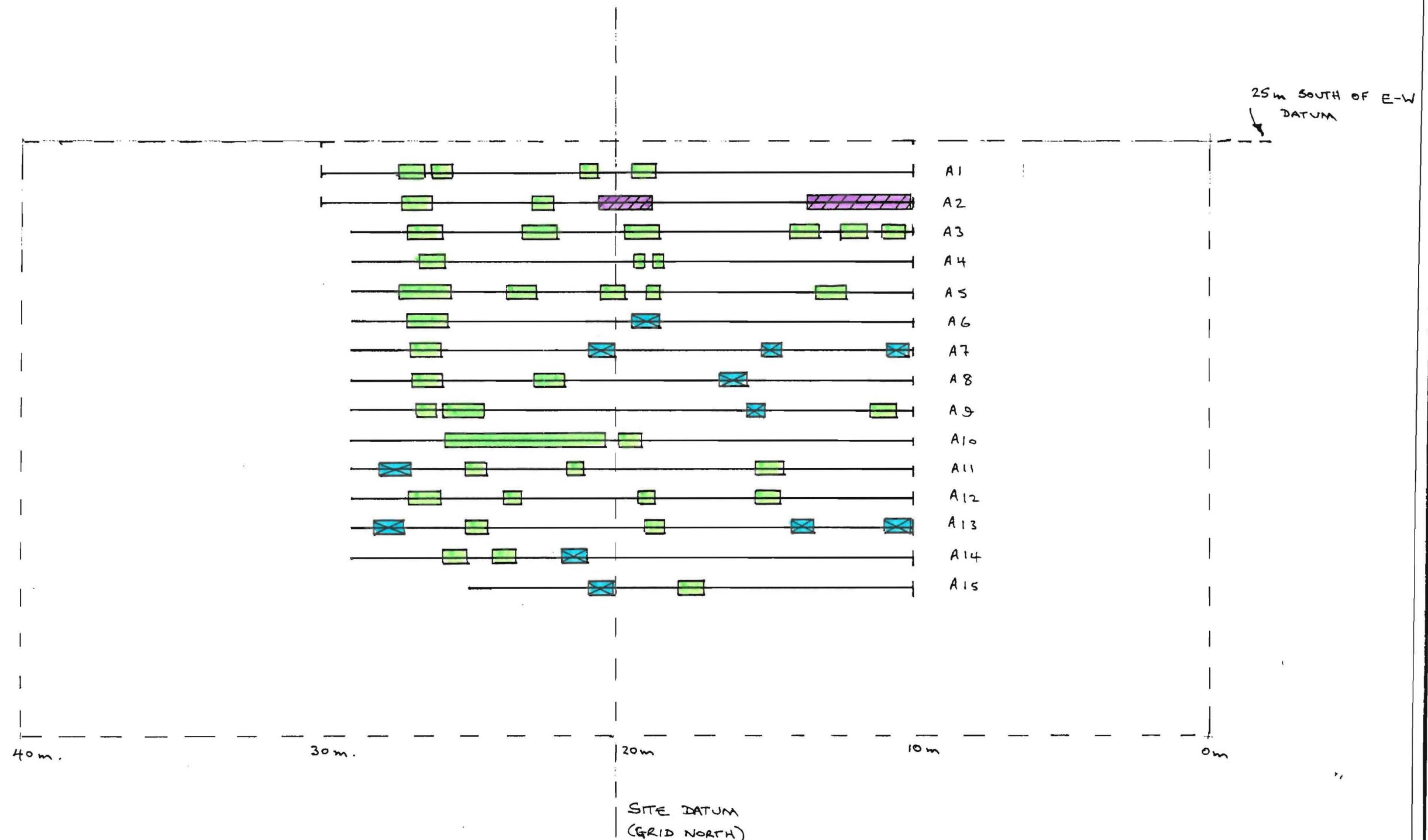
SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen Powys  
Abstraction of anomalies for the radar survey carried out on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1991

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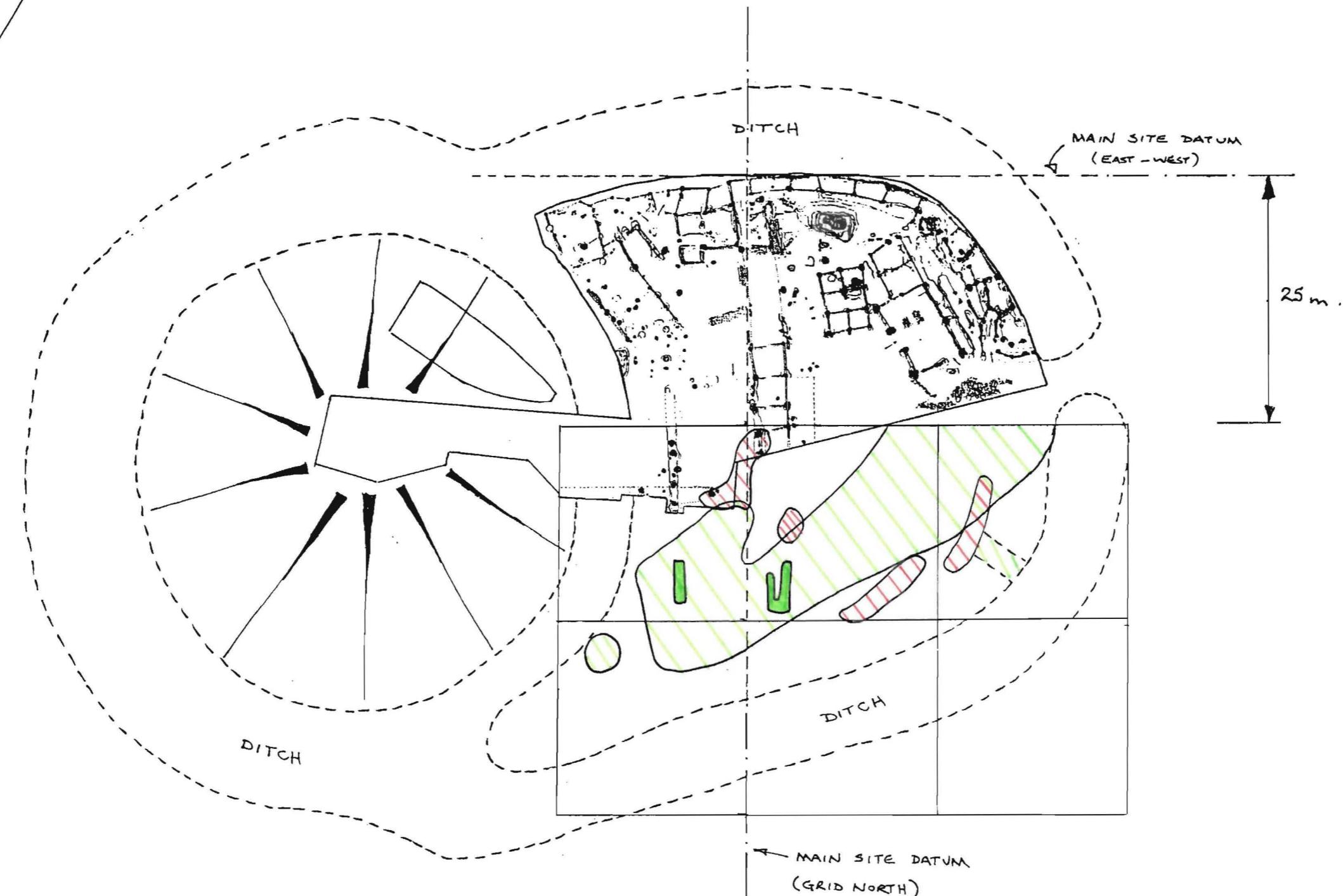
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SCALE:	1:150	SUBJECT:	Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen Powys Abstraction of anomalies for the radar survey carried out on 12 <sup>th</sup> August 1991				TEL: 01684 592266 FAX: 01684 594142 EMAIL: STRATASCAN@AOL.COM

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	Stronger magnetic anomalies
	Area of deposits
	Discrete low resistance anomaly ?timber slot

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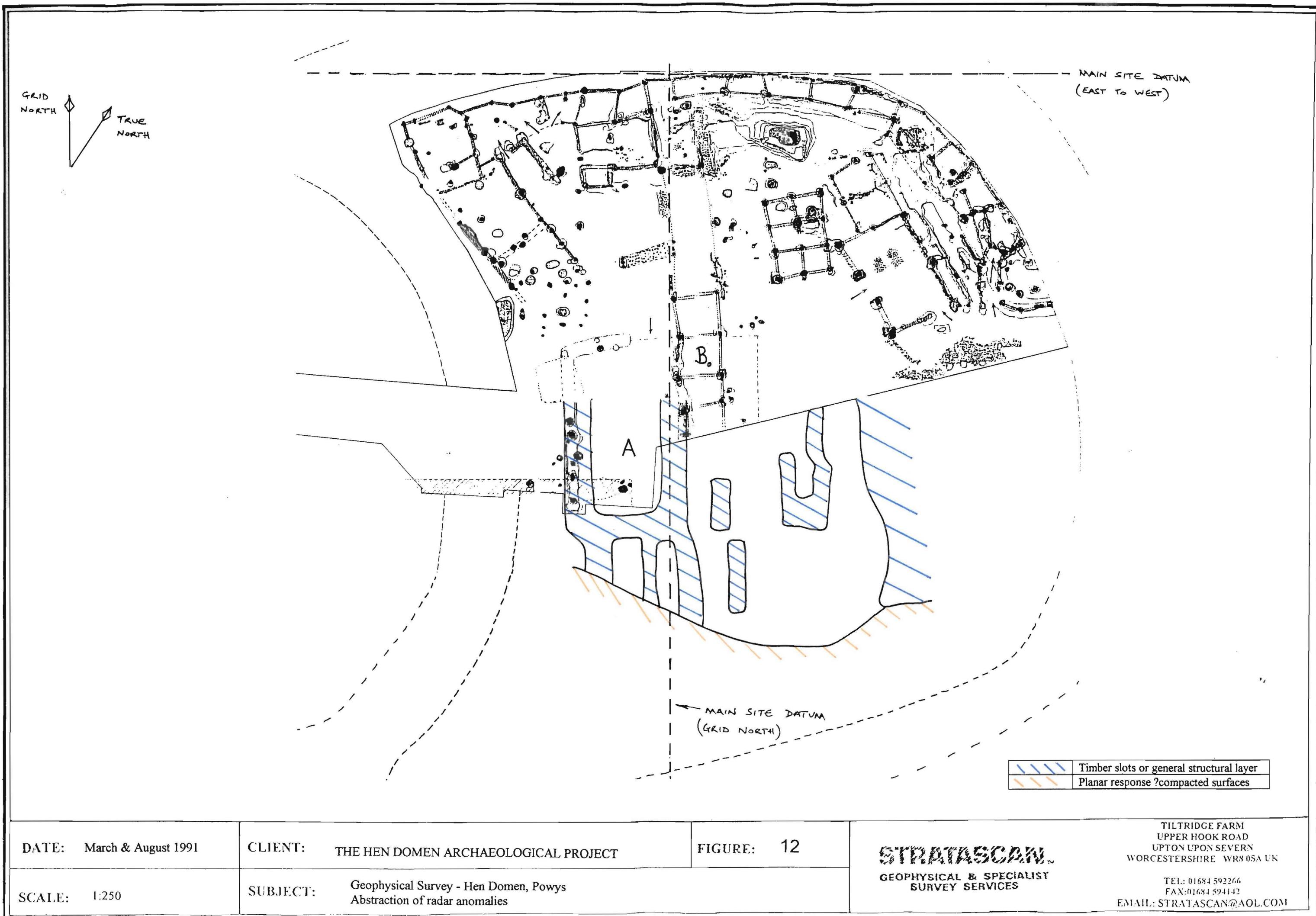
FIGURE: 11

SCALE: 1:500

SUBJECT: Geophysical Survey - Hen Domen, Powys  
Abstraction of magnetic and resistance anomalies

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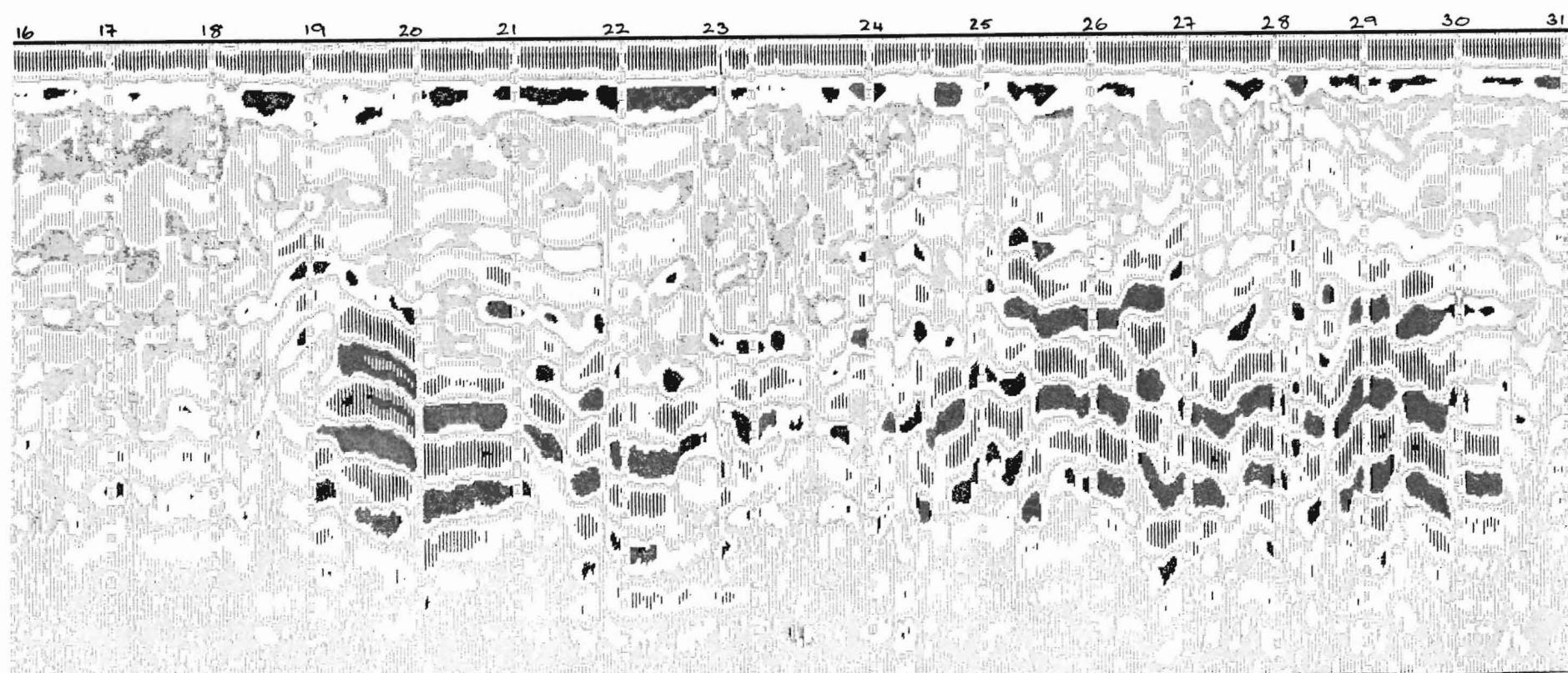
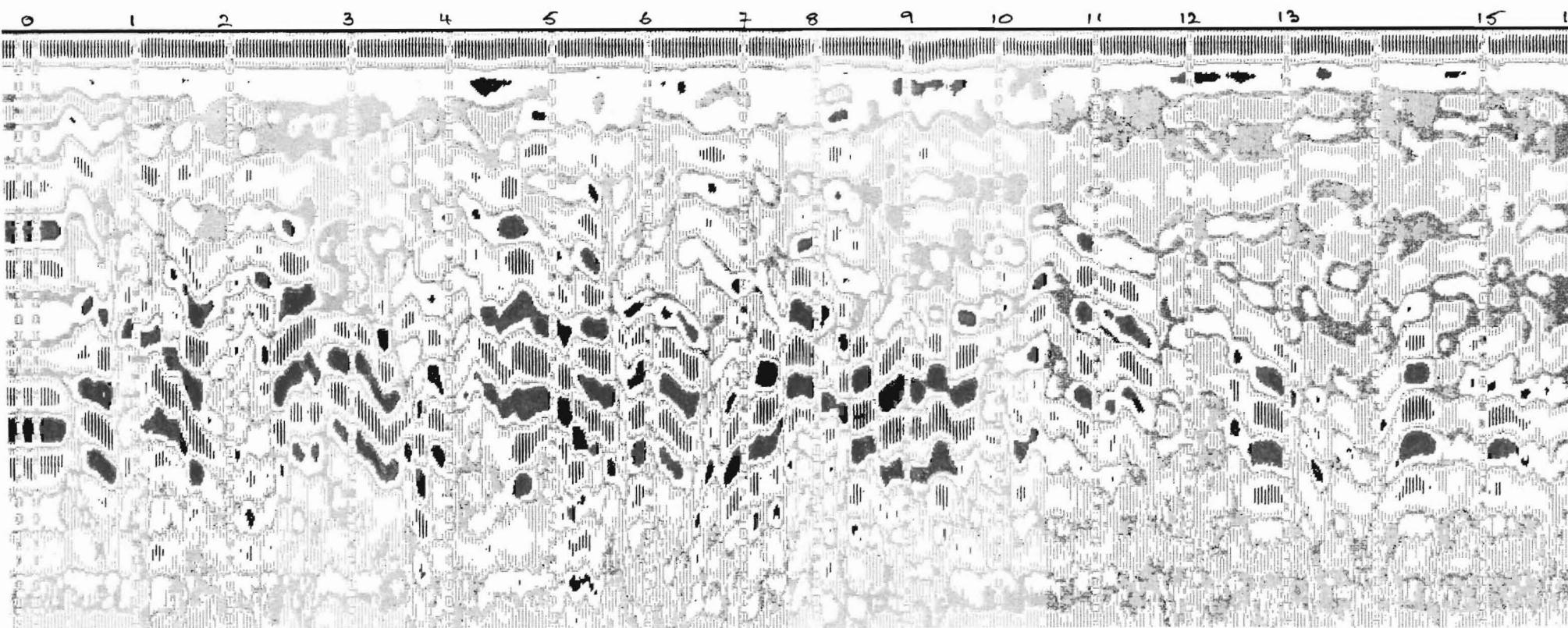
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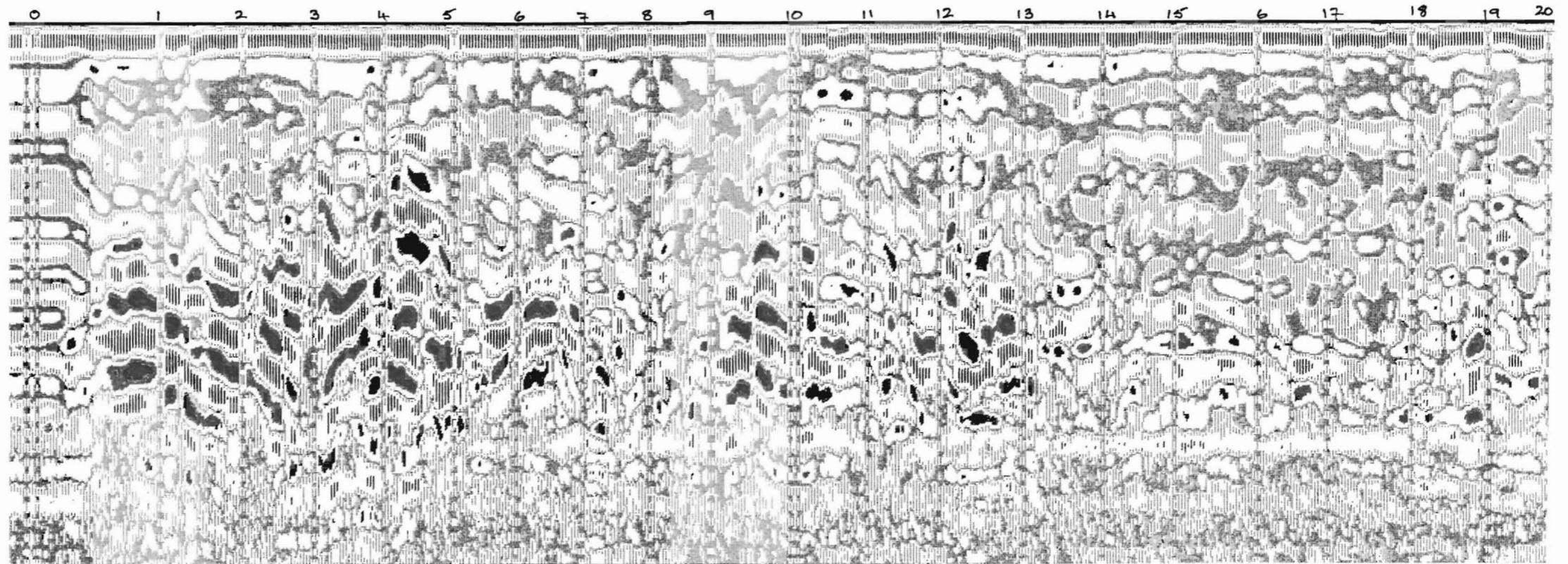
3 March 1991

RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.1

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





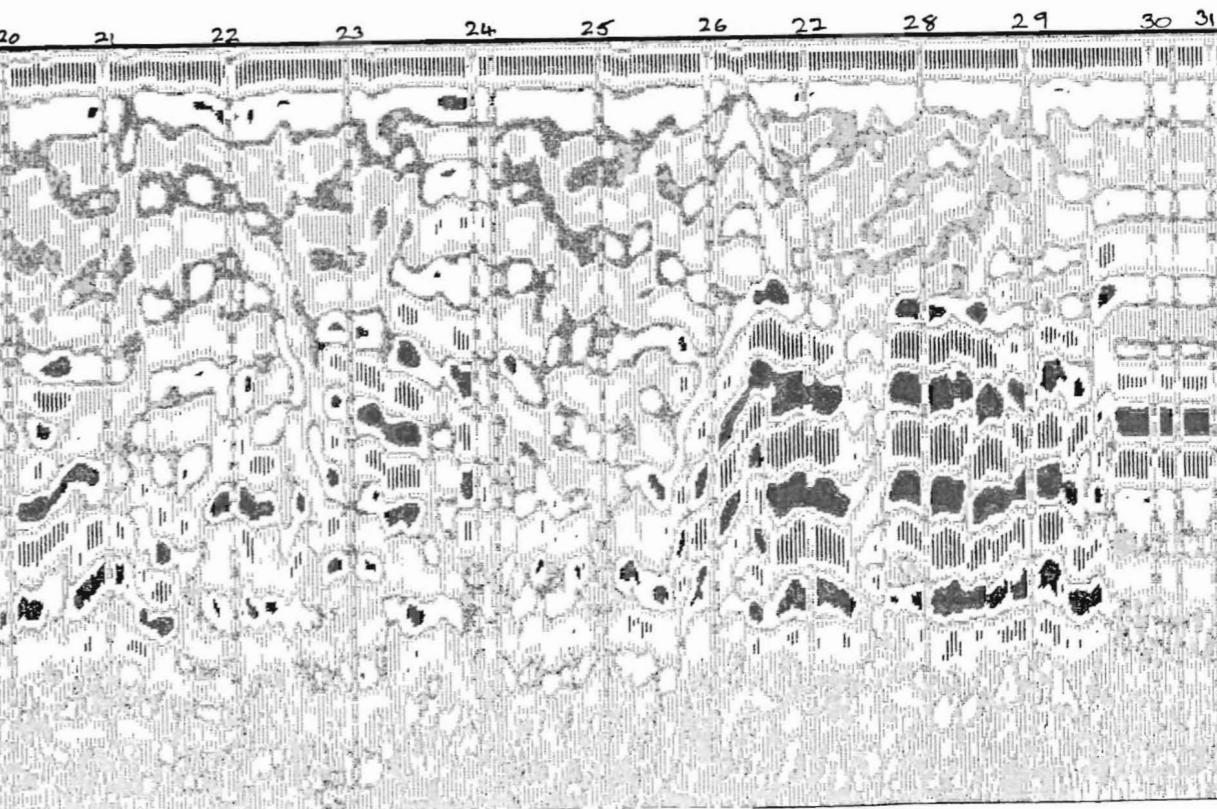
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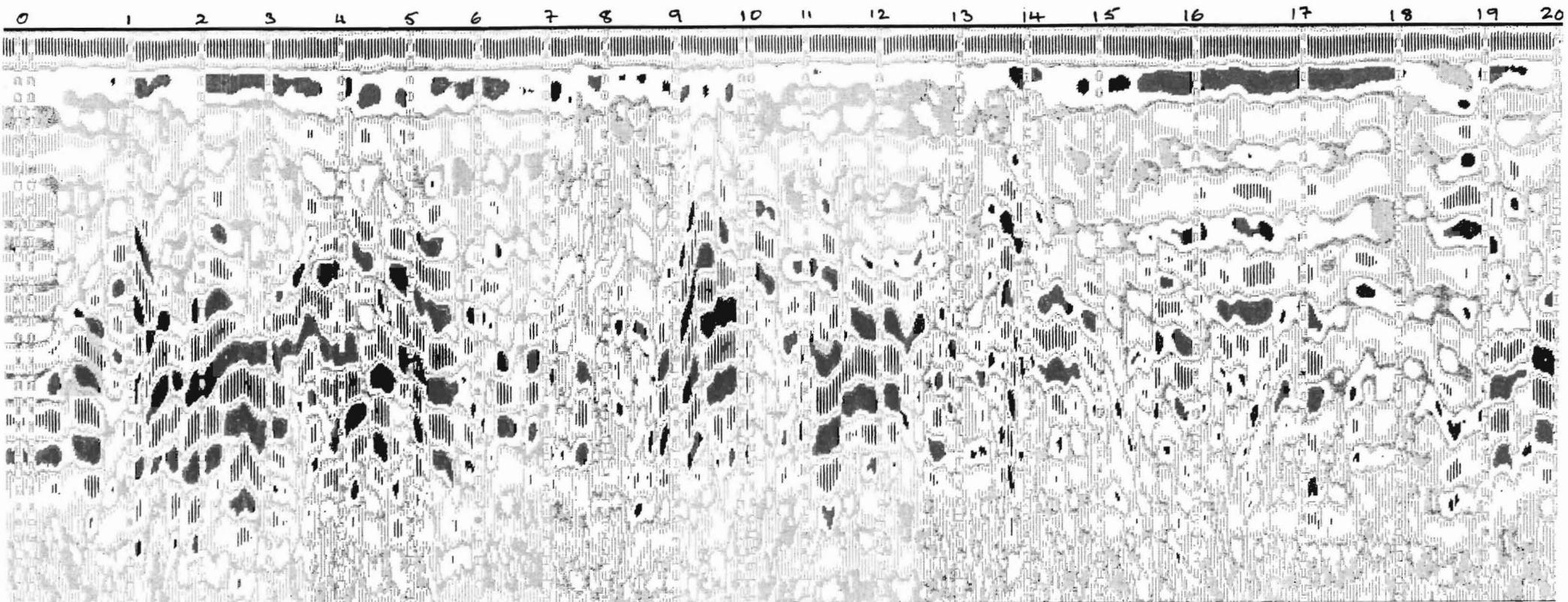
3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.2**

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Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





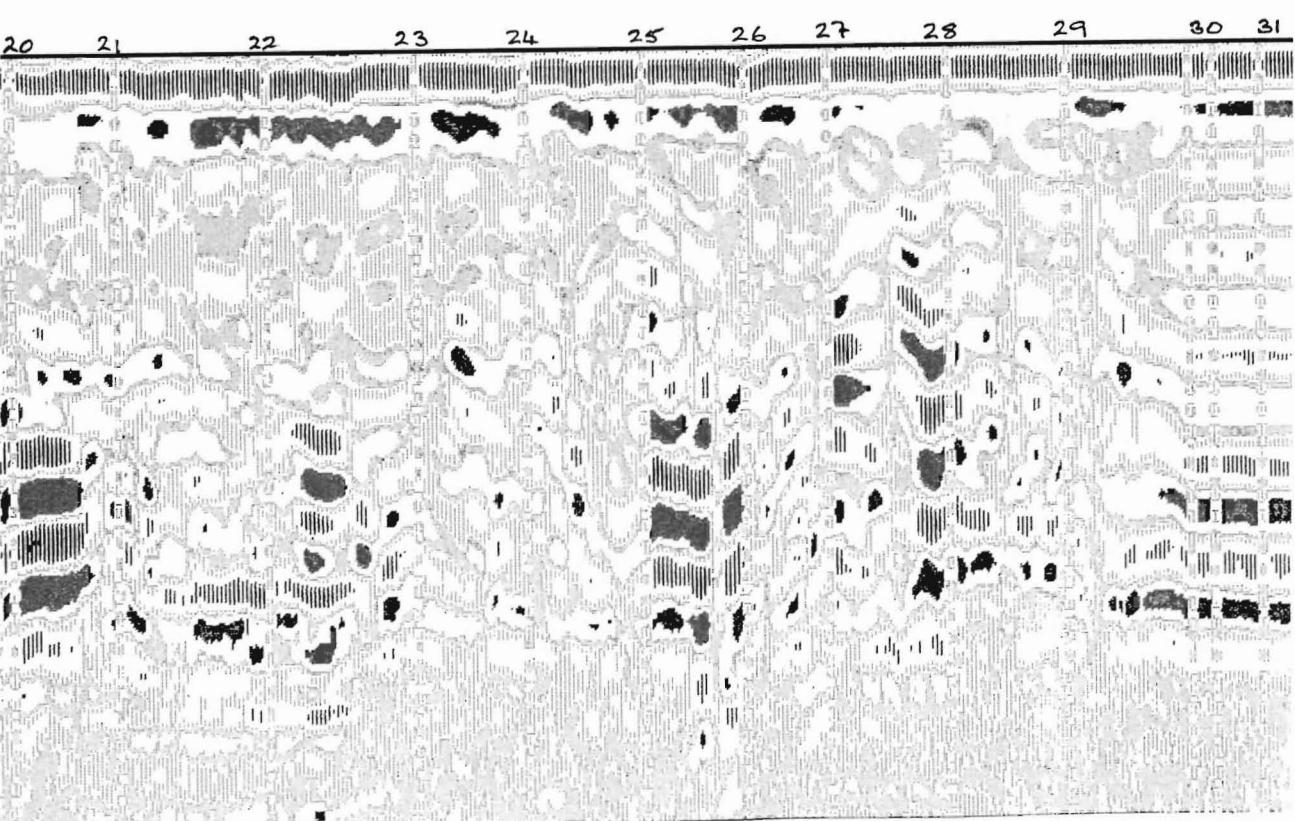
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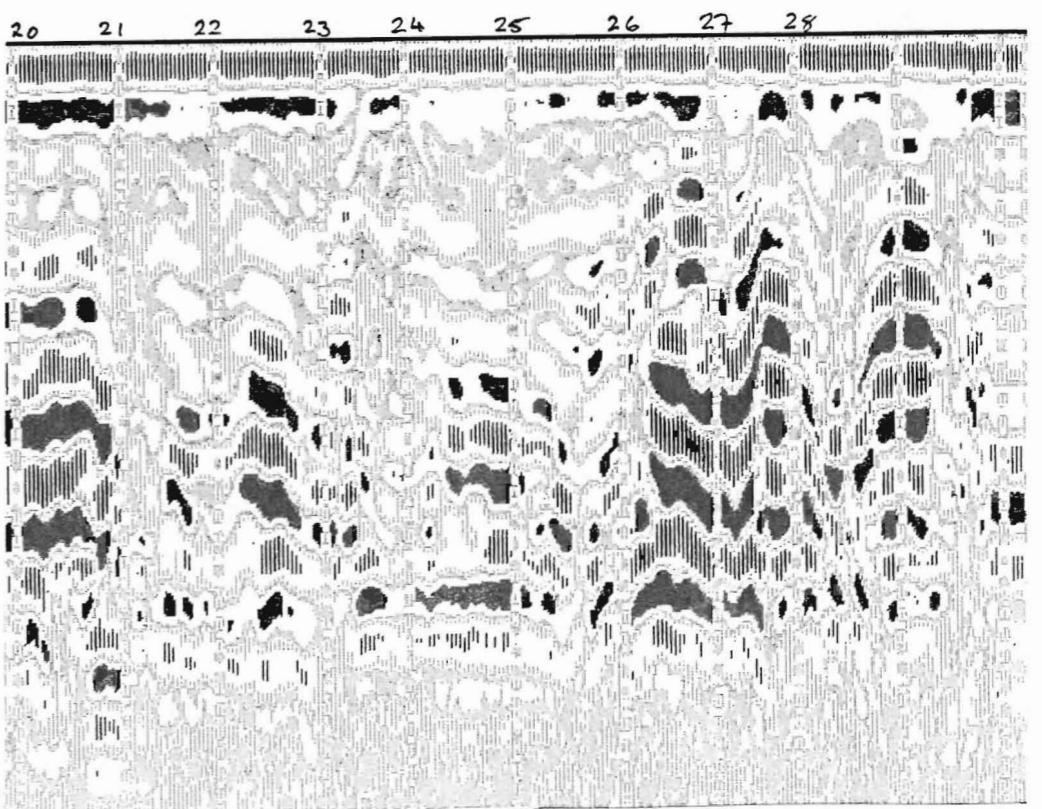
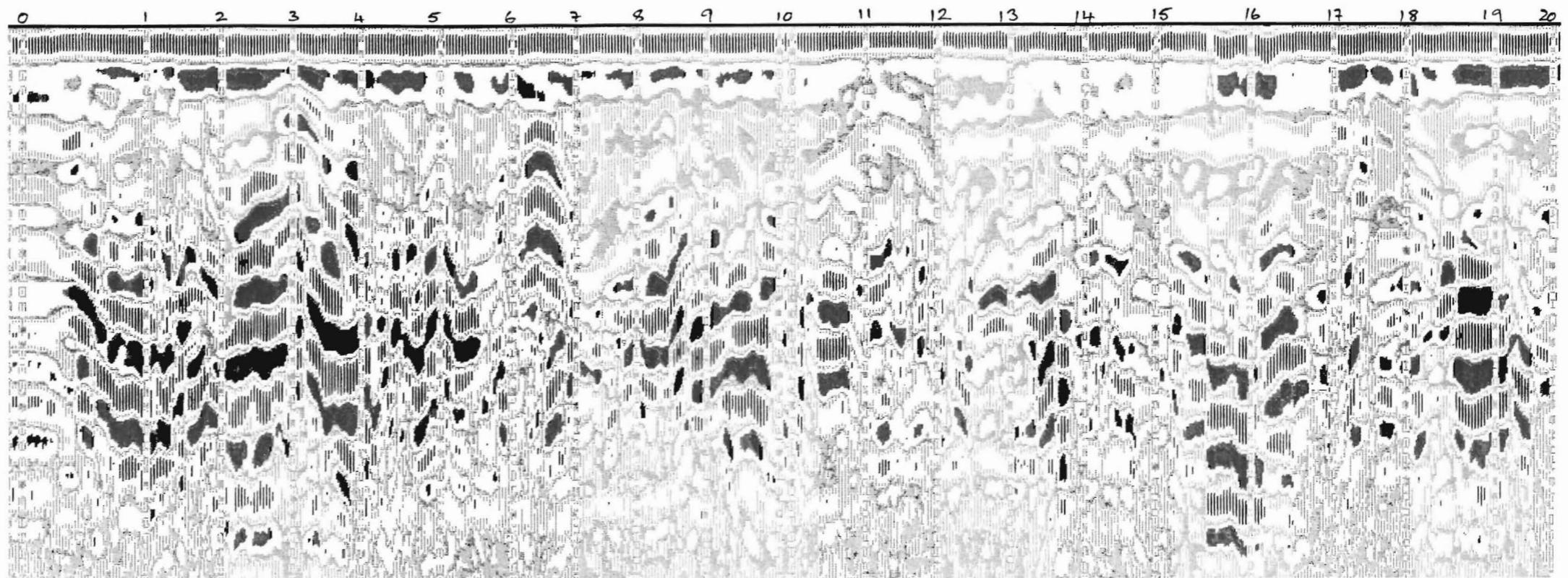
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.3**

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.4**

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

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velocity of 0.1m/nsec

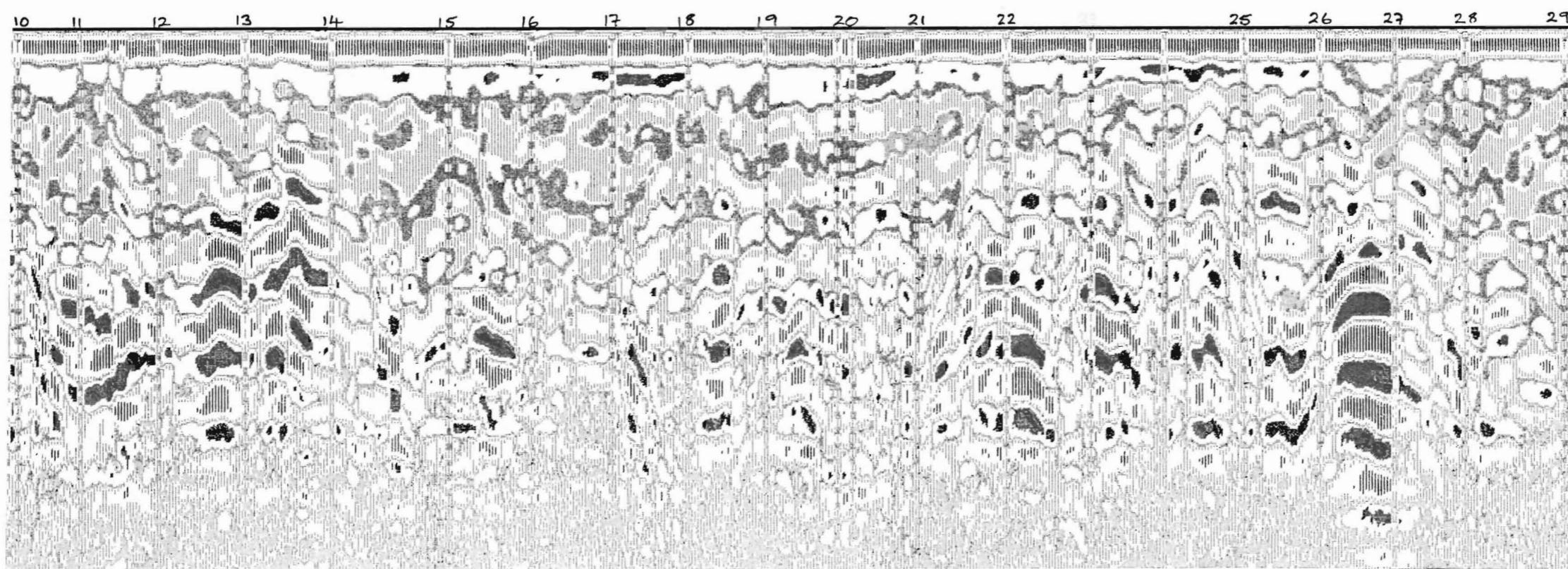
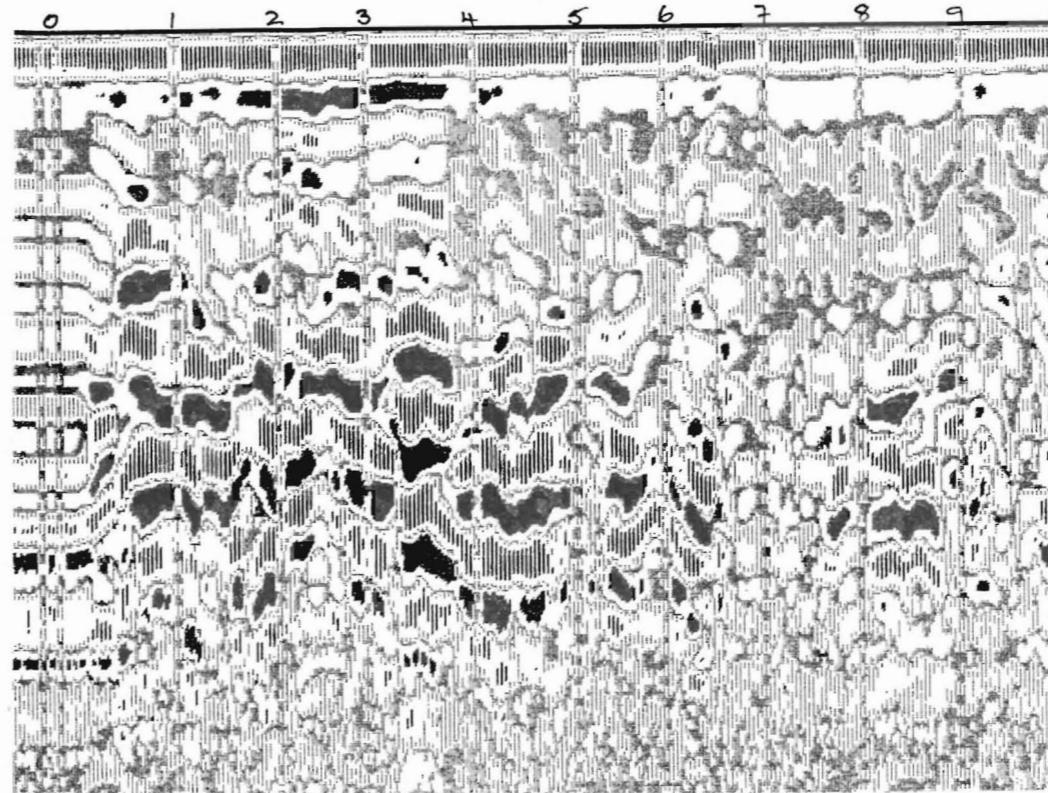
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.5

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Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



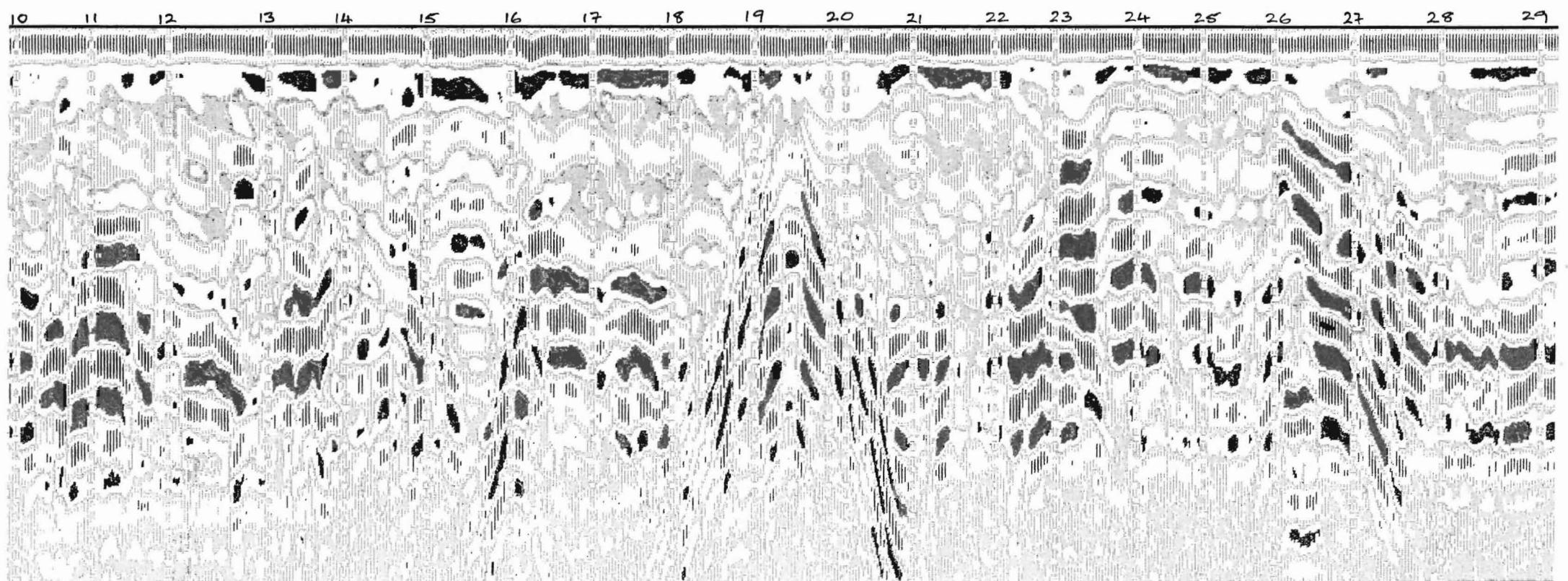
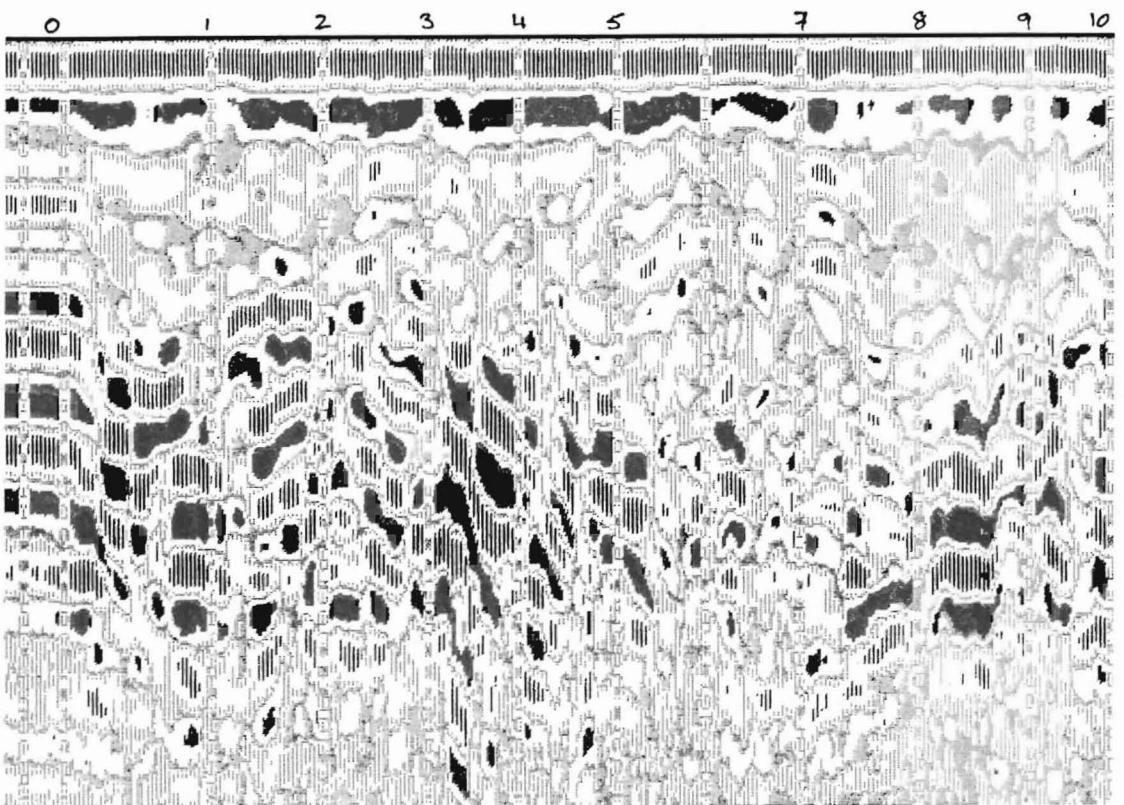
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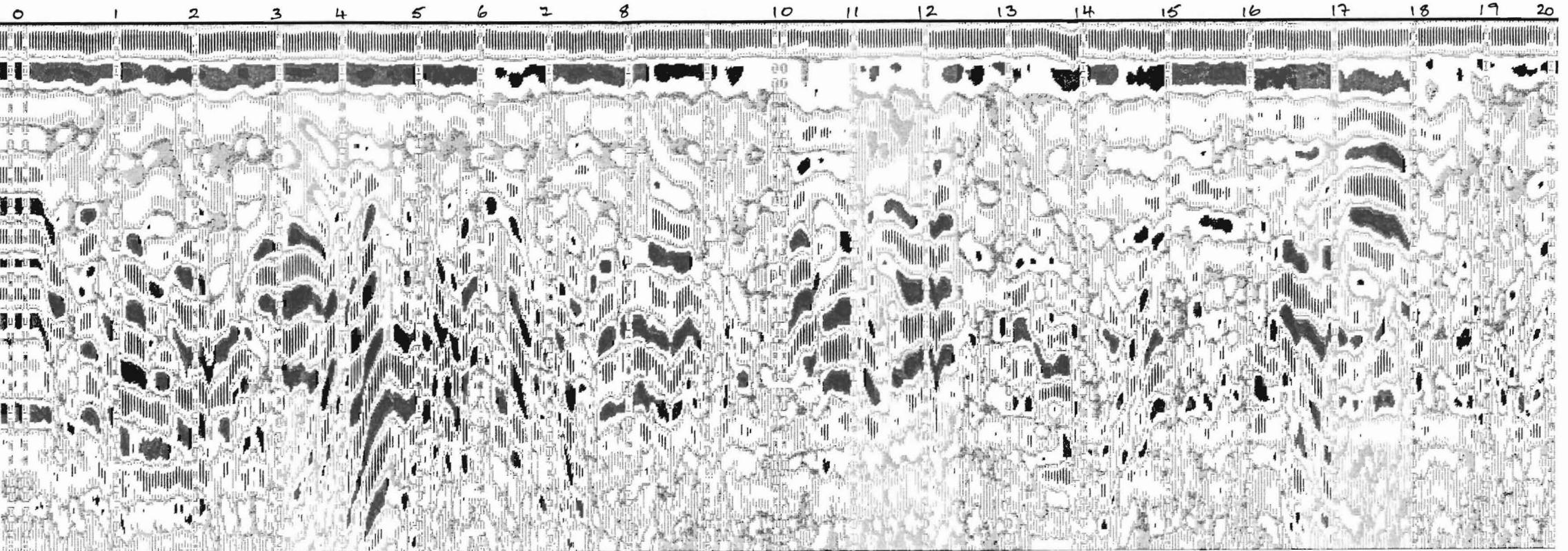
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.6

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





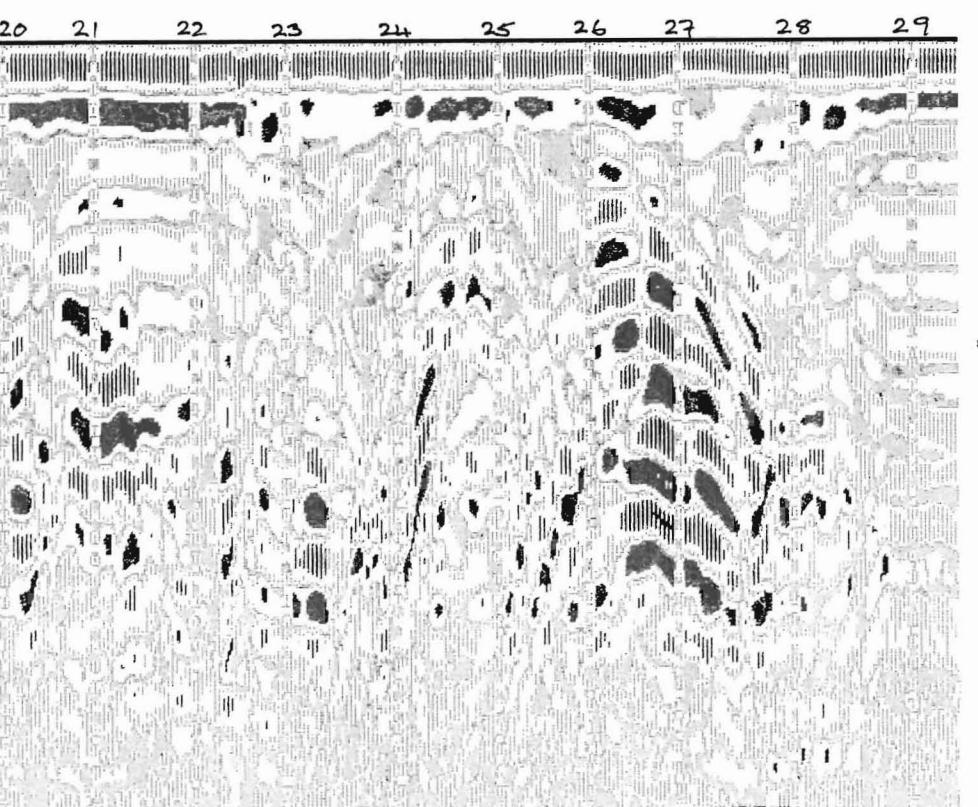
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.7**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



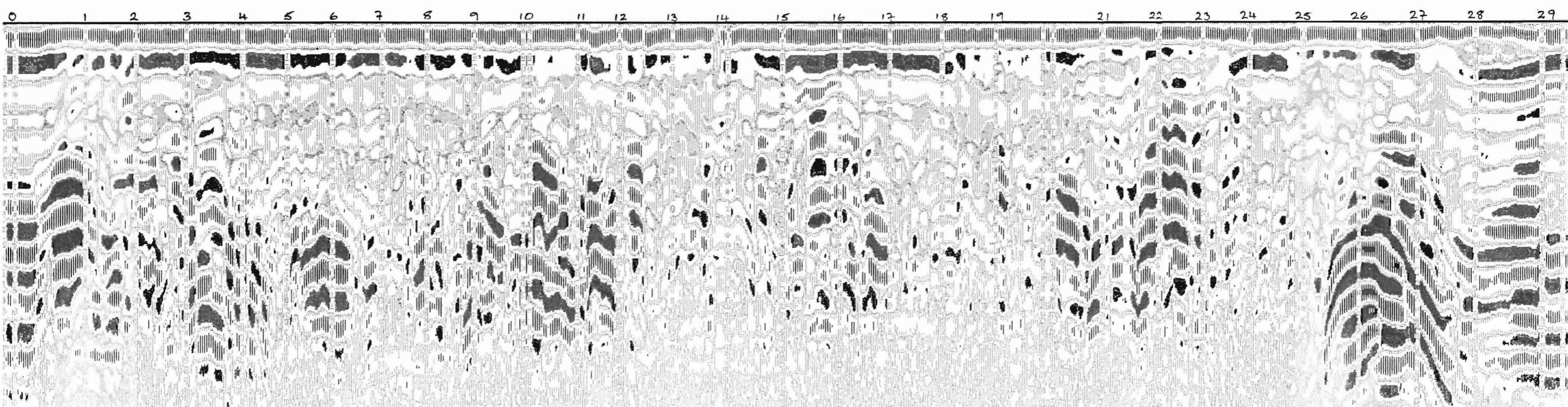
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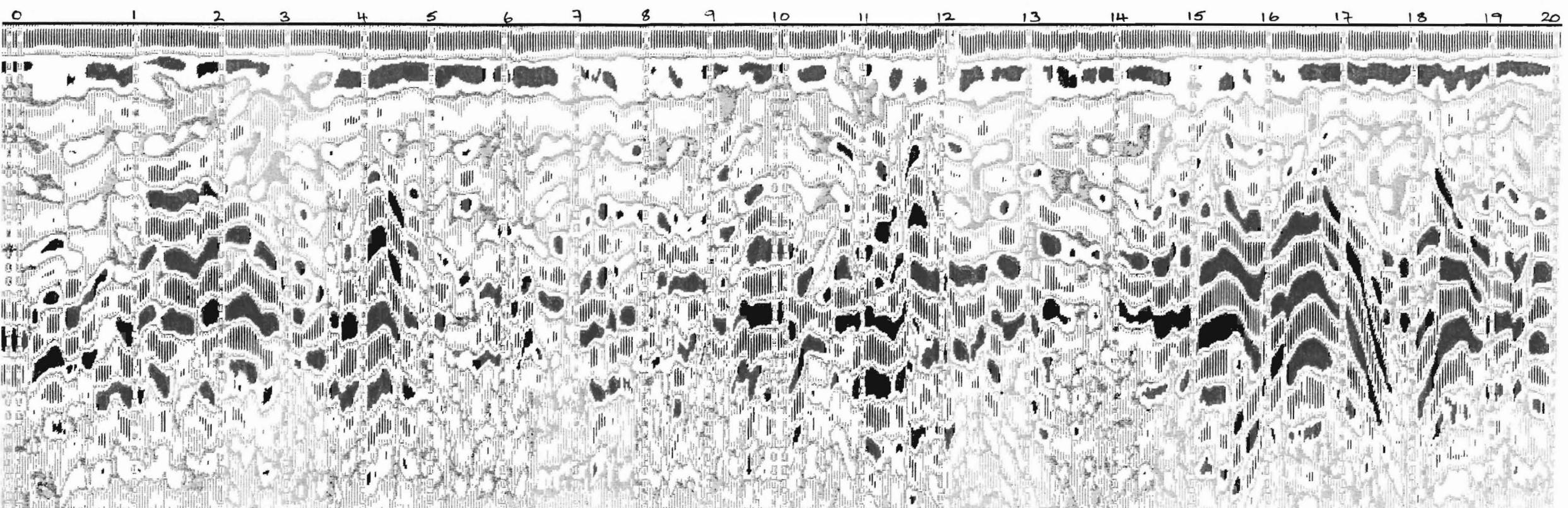
3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.8**

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Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





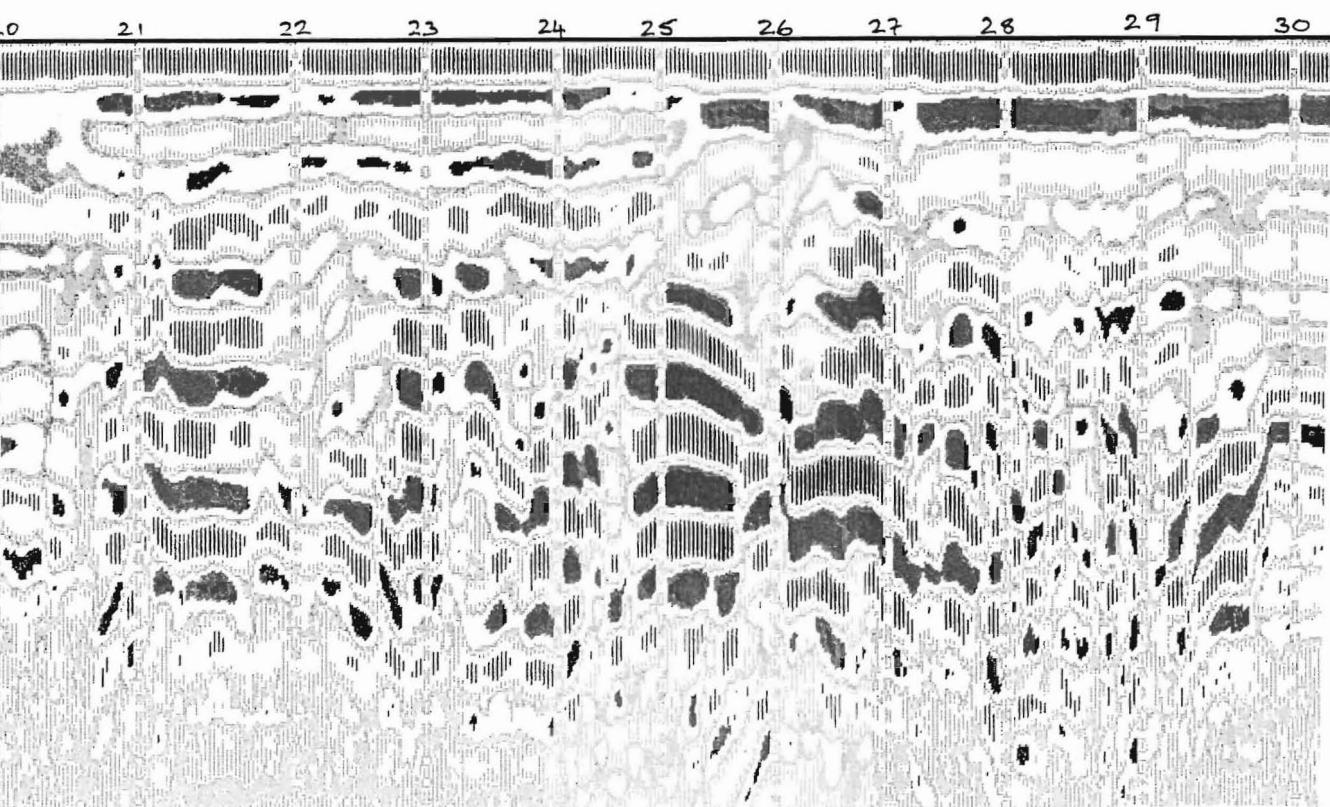
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.9**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



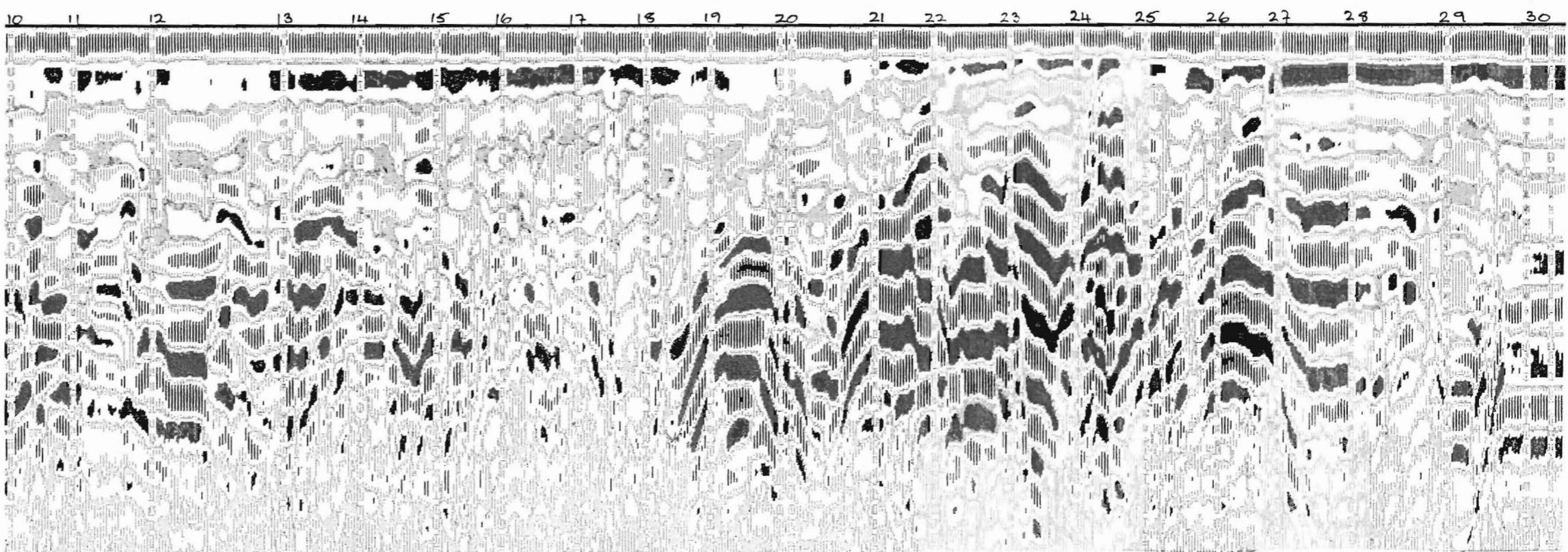
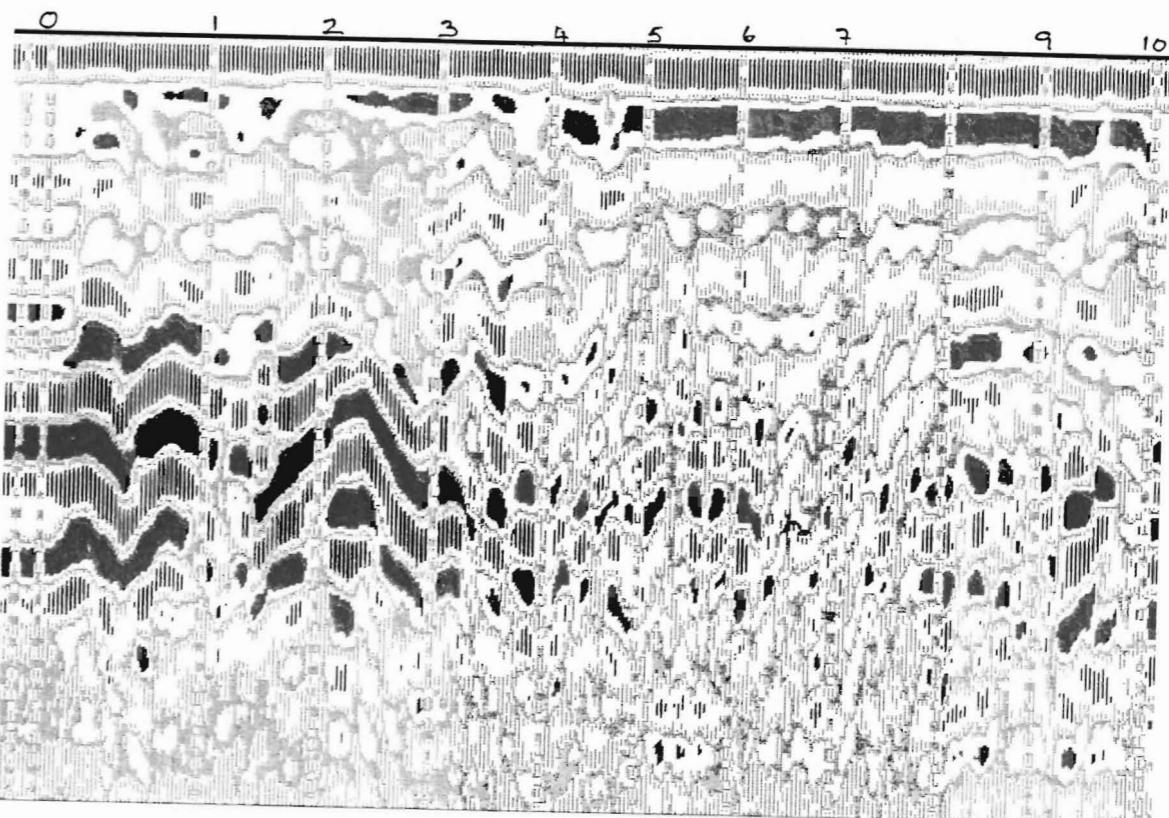
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.10**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



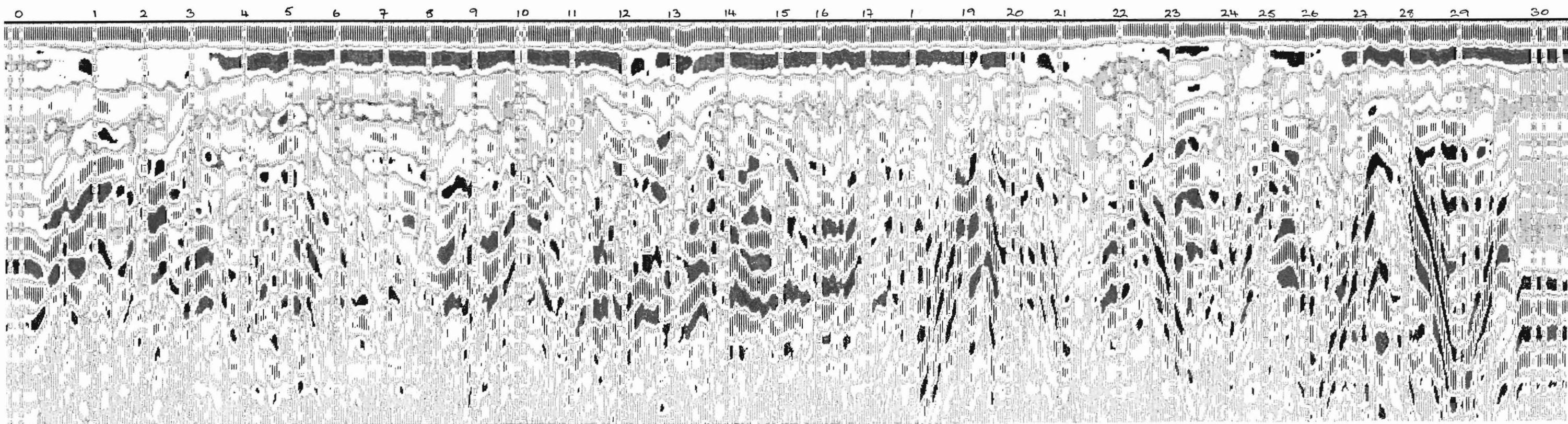
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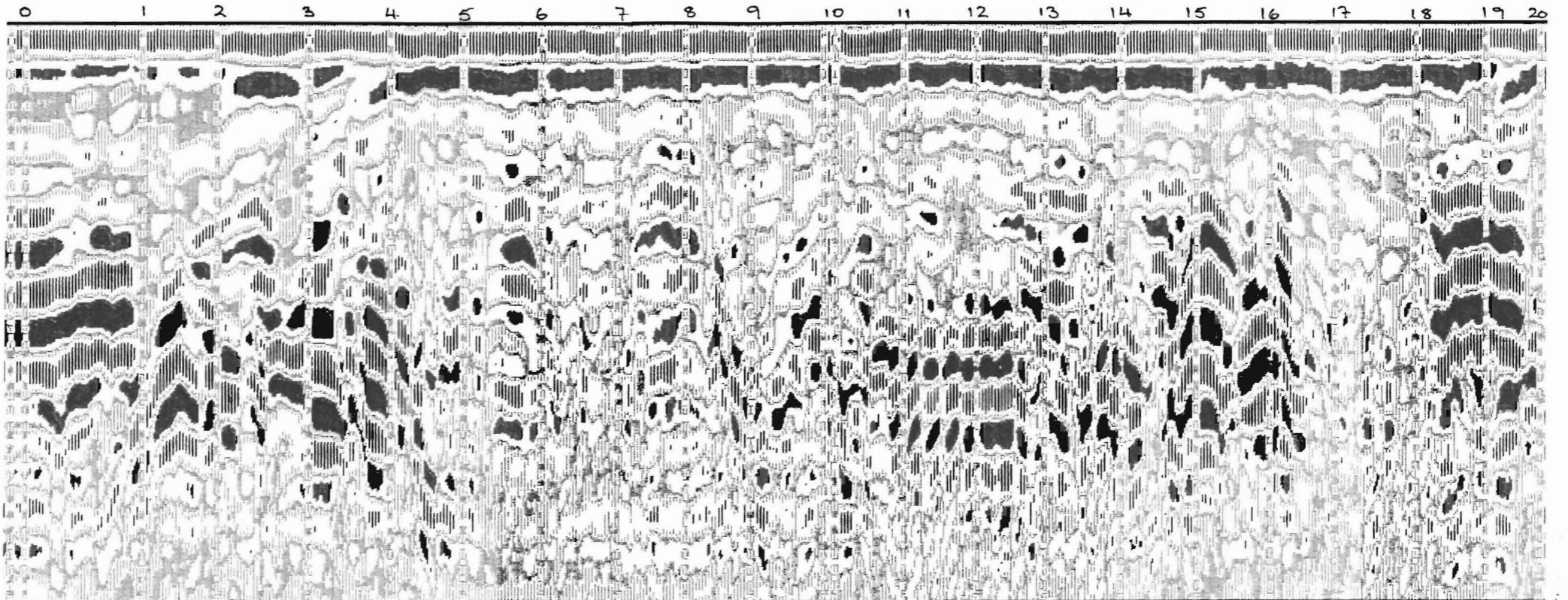
3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.11**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





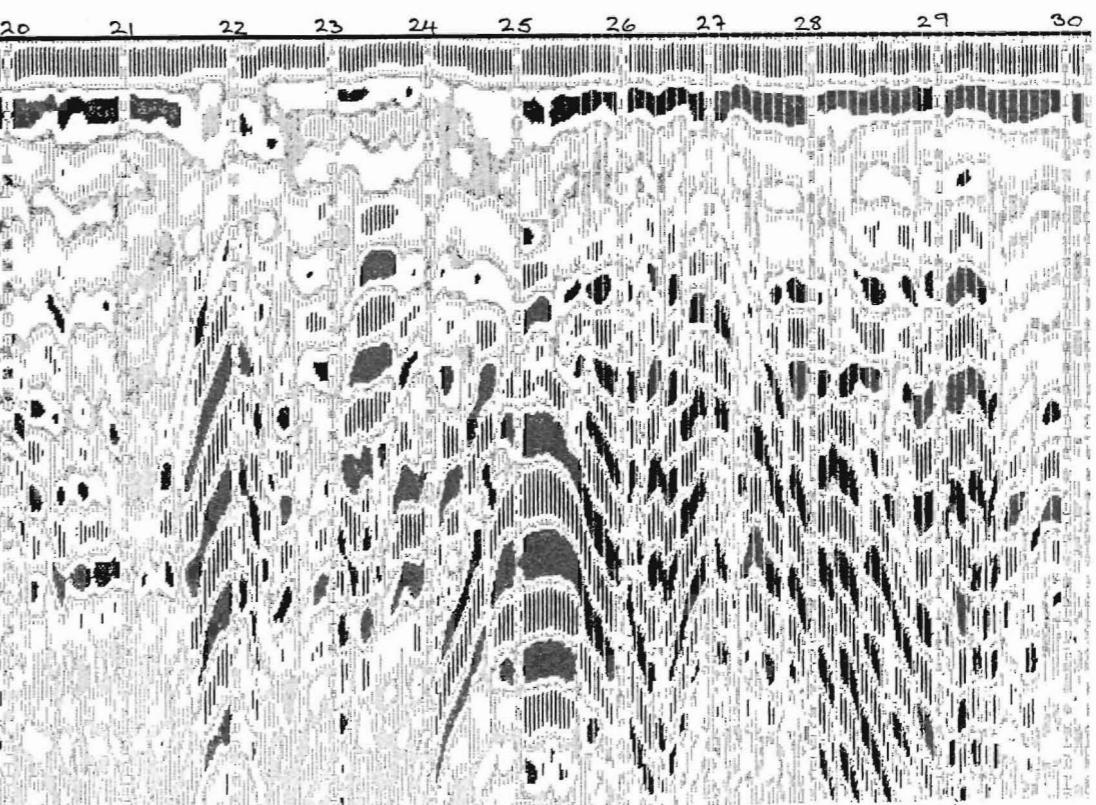
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.12**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



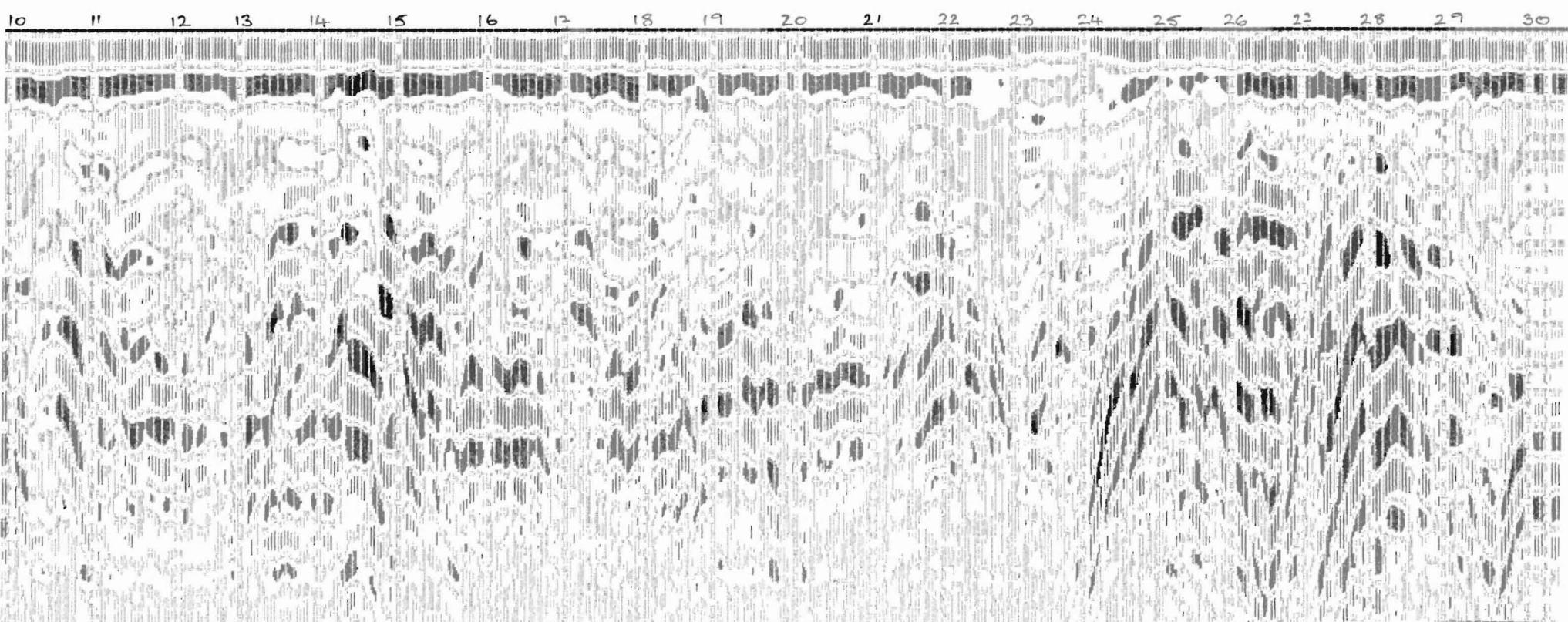
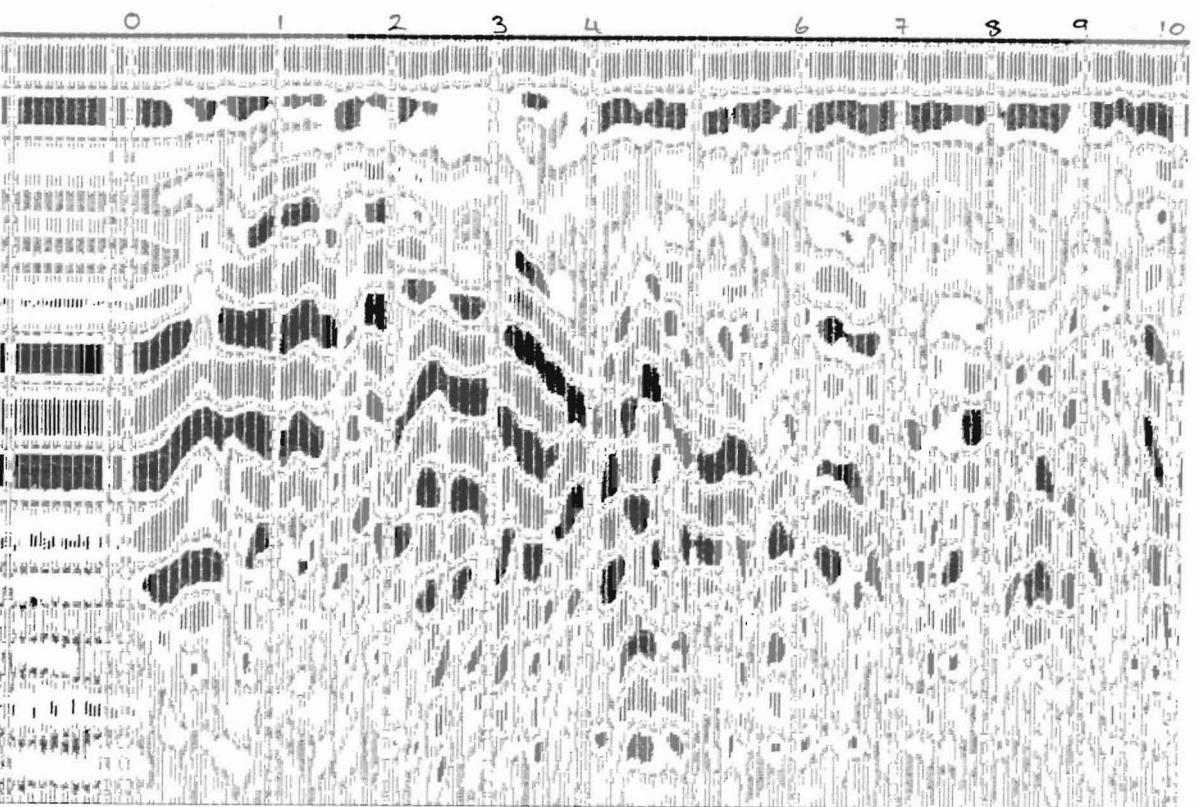
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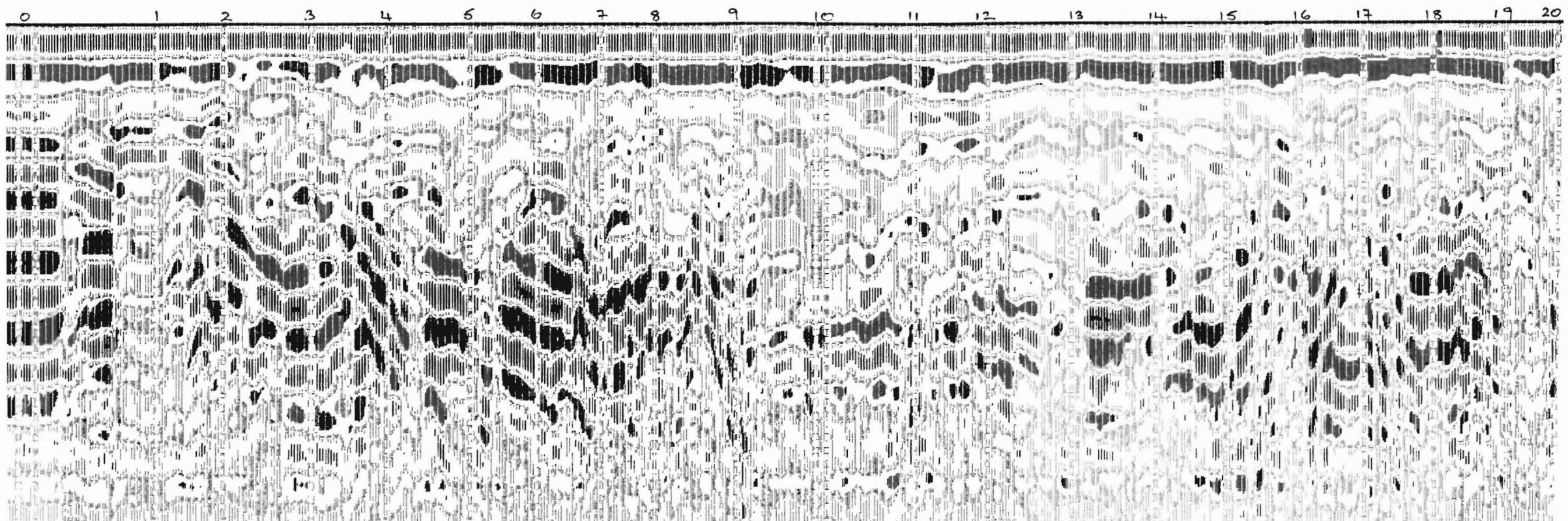
3 March 1991

RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.13

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec





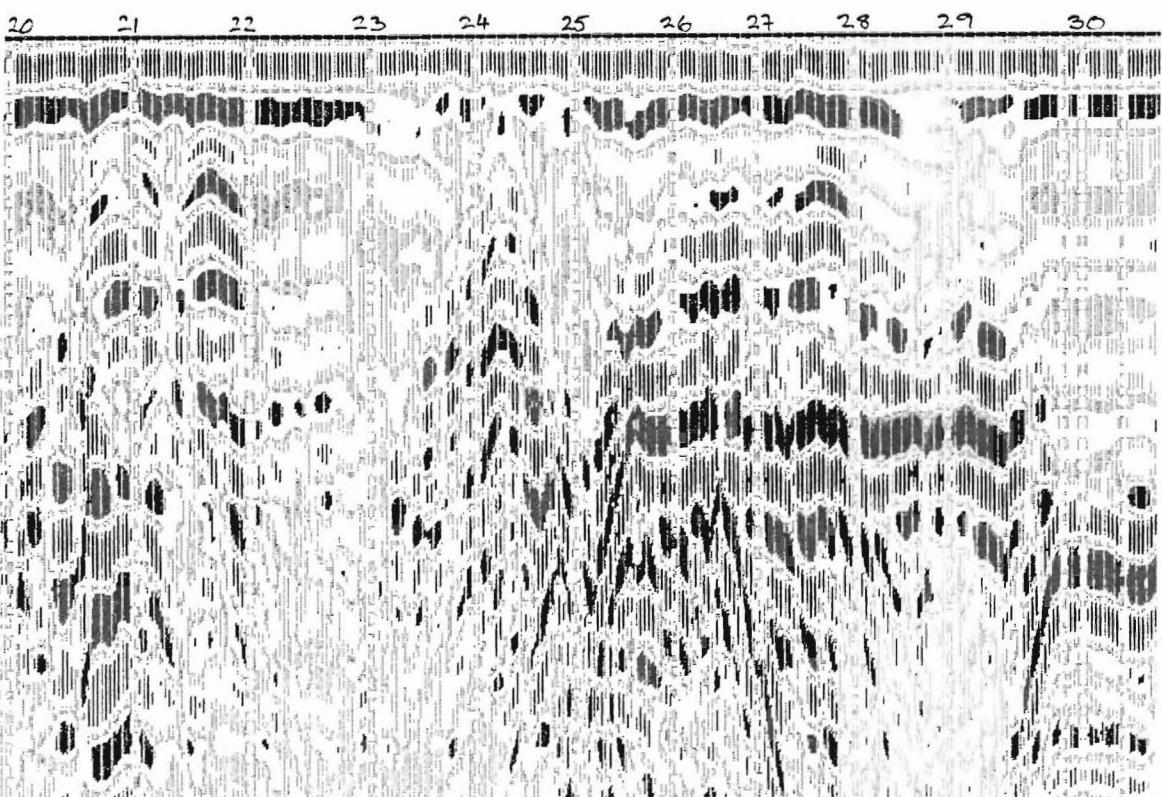
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3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.14**

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



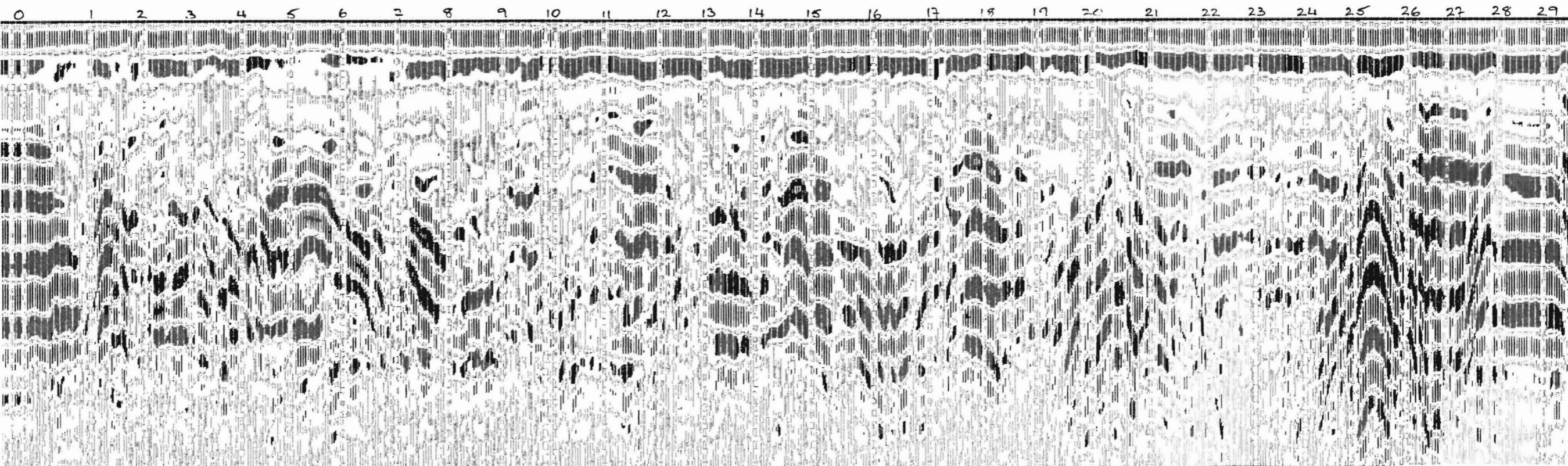
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3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.15**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



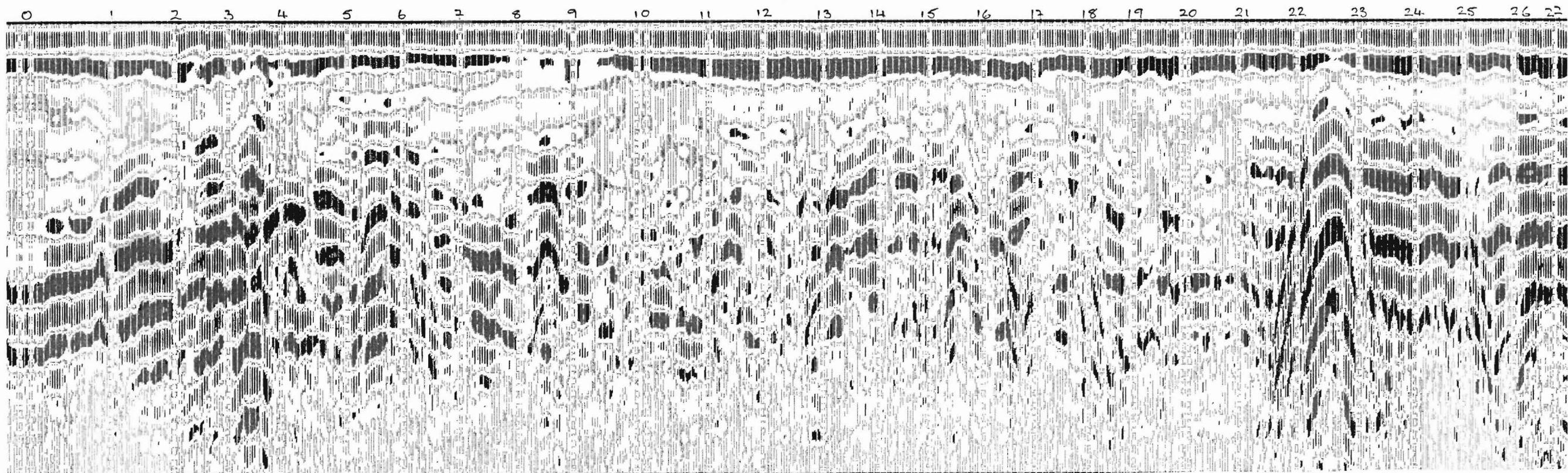
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.16**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



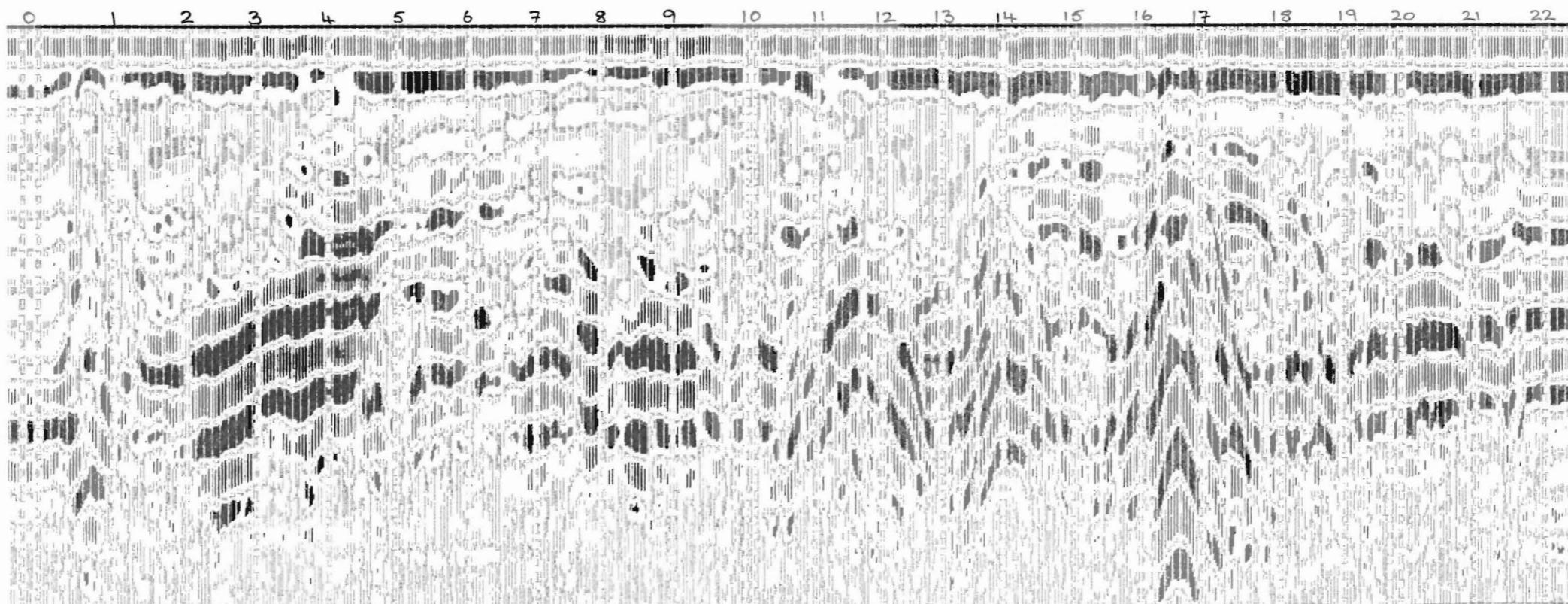
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.17**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



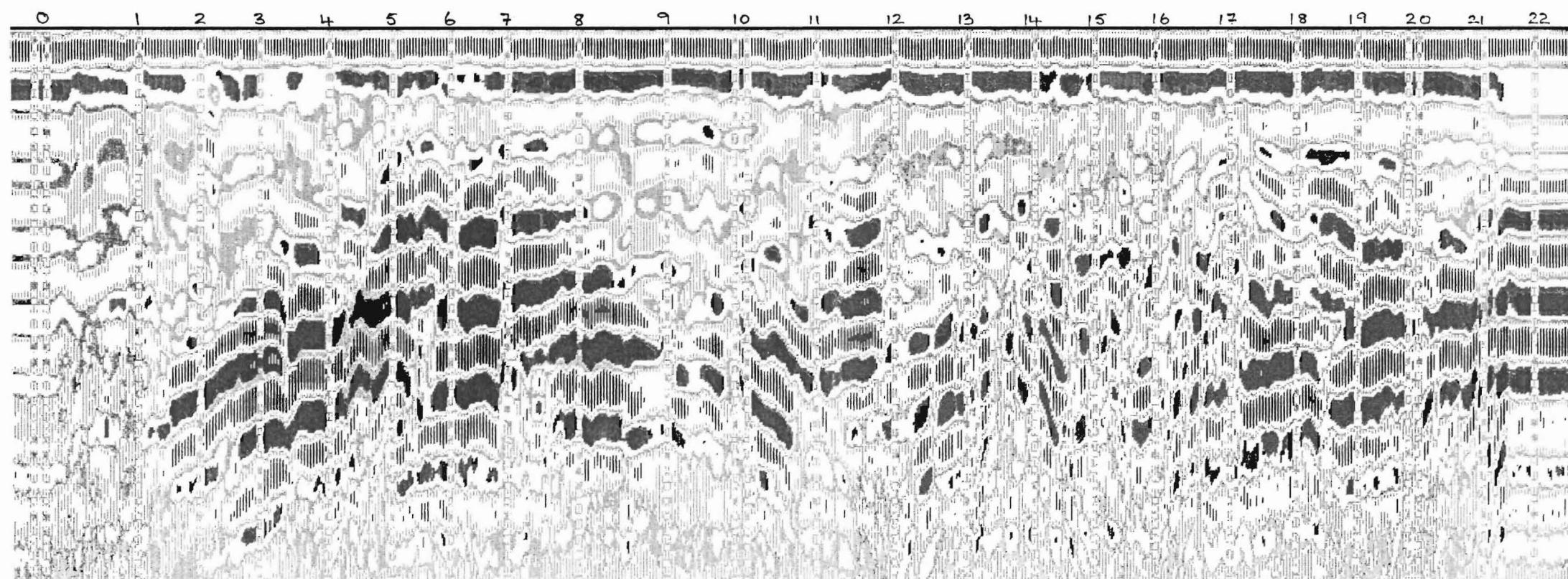
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.18**

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 50nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



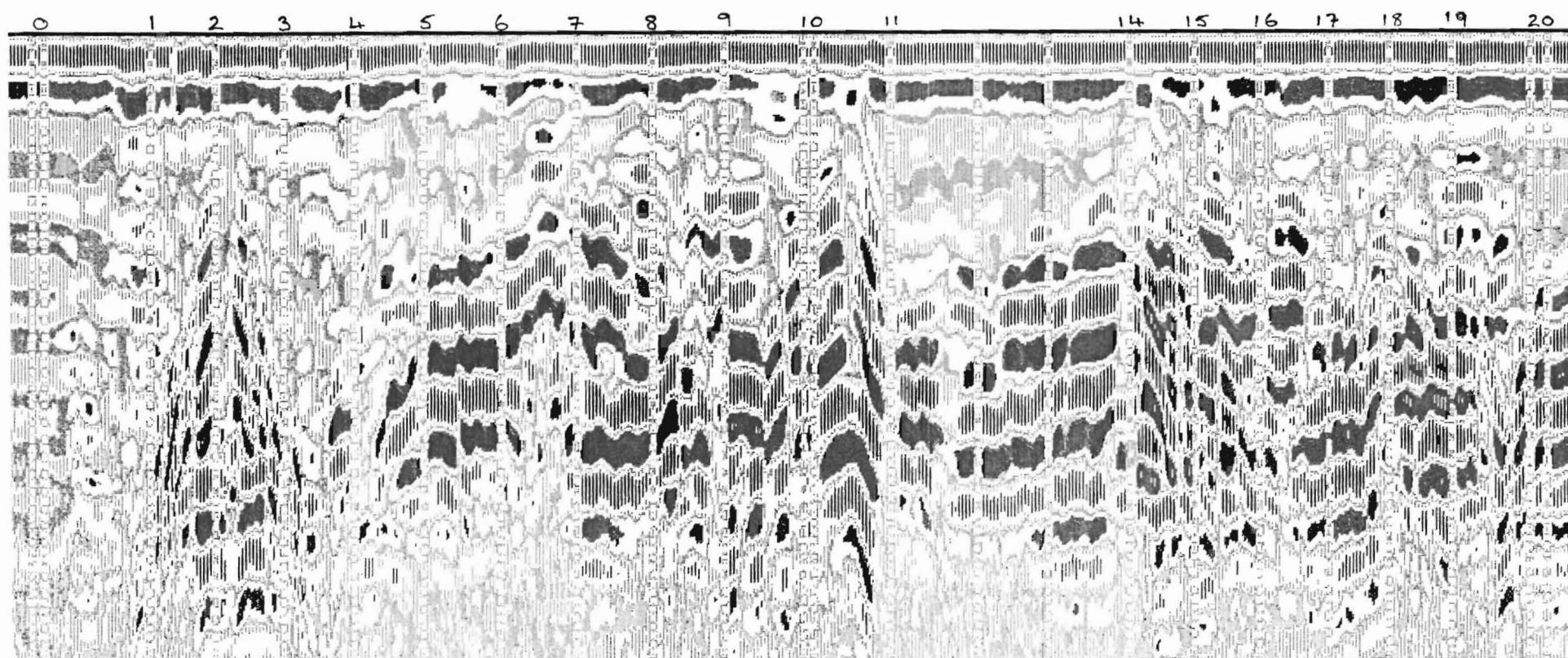
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3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.19**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



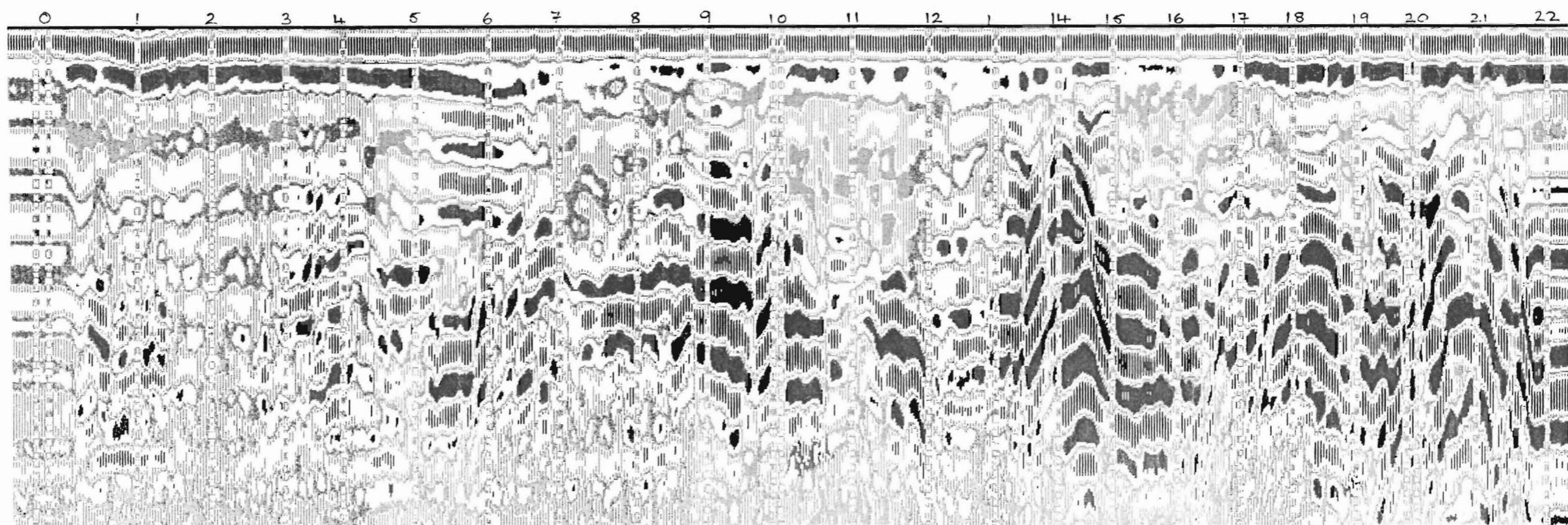
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3 March 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE 13.20**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            50nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 2.1m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



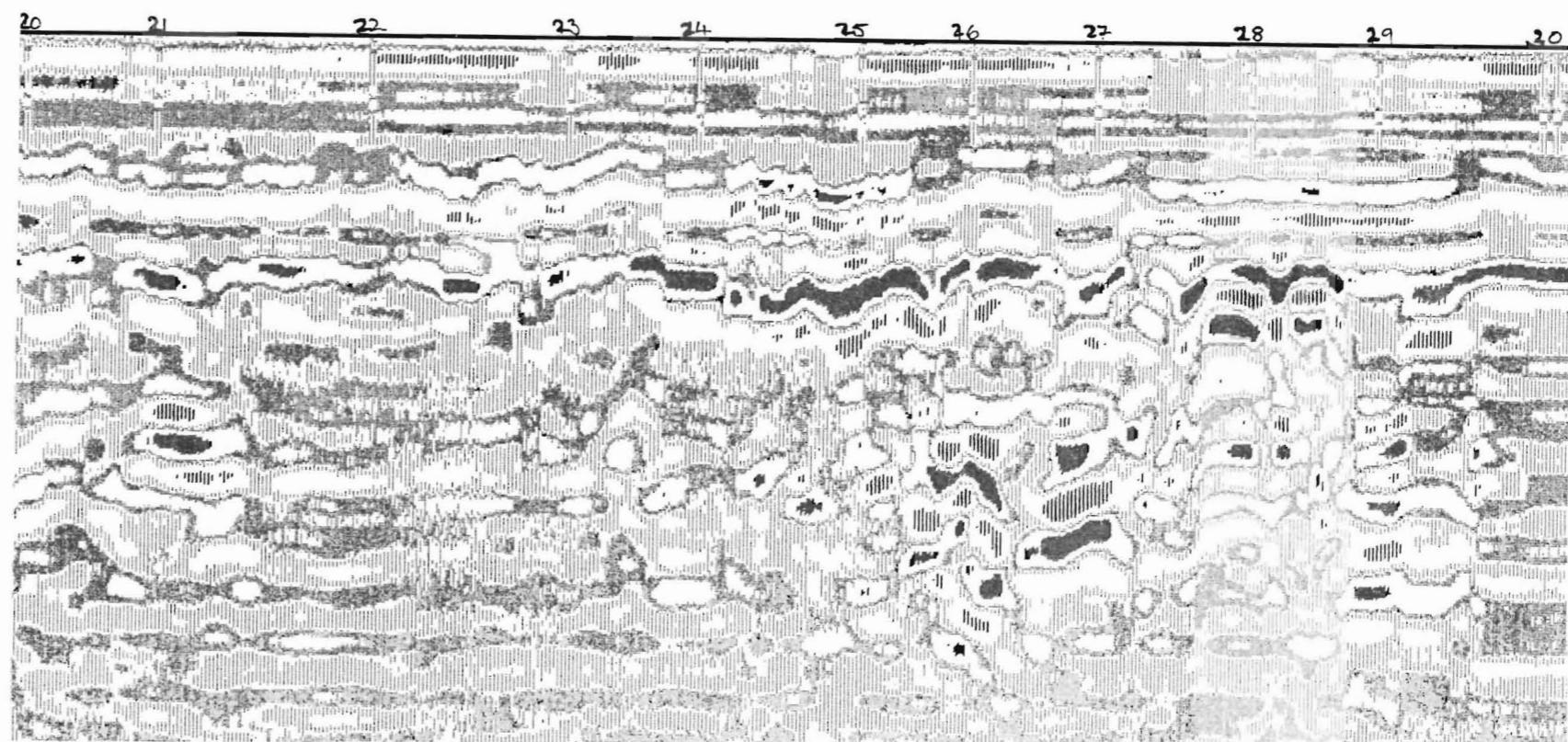
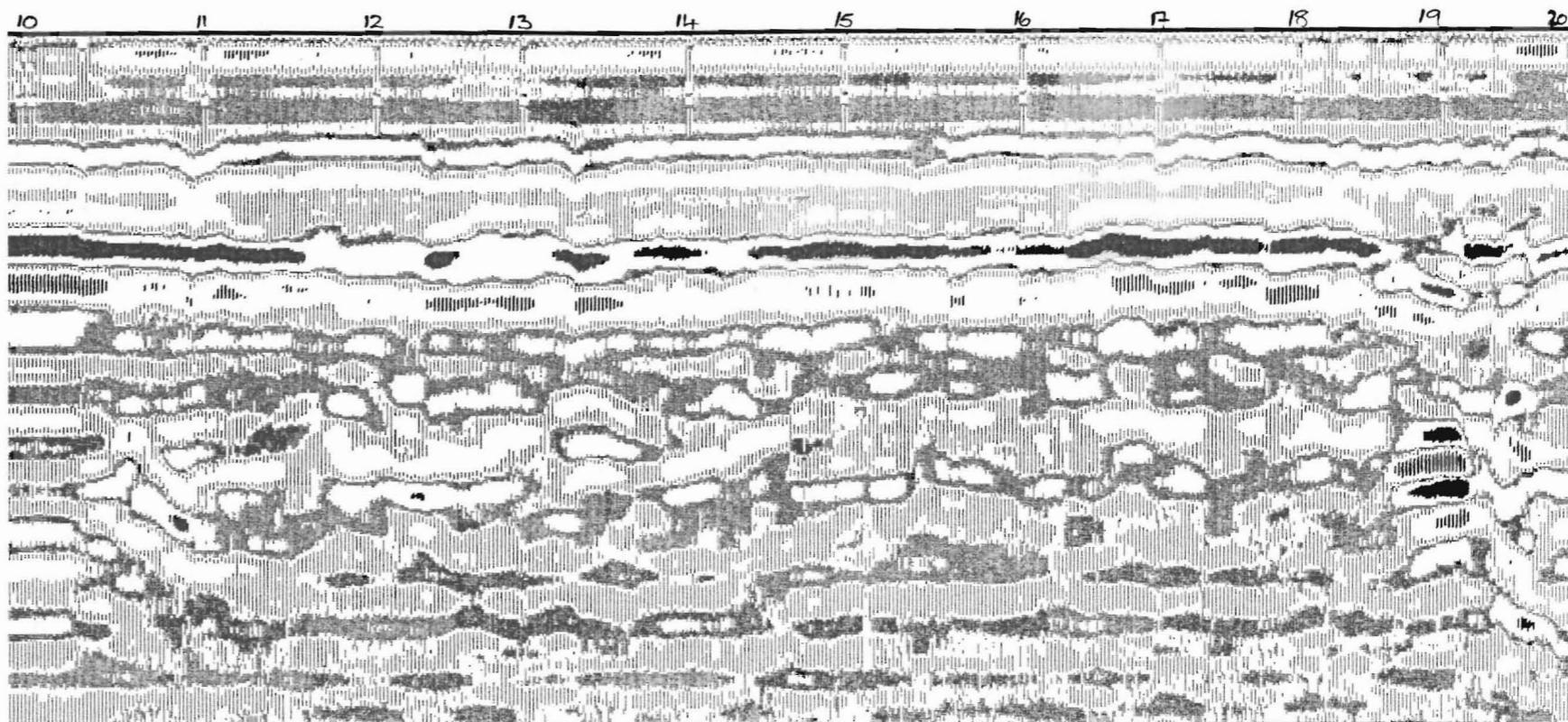
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12 August 1991

RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A1

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



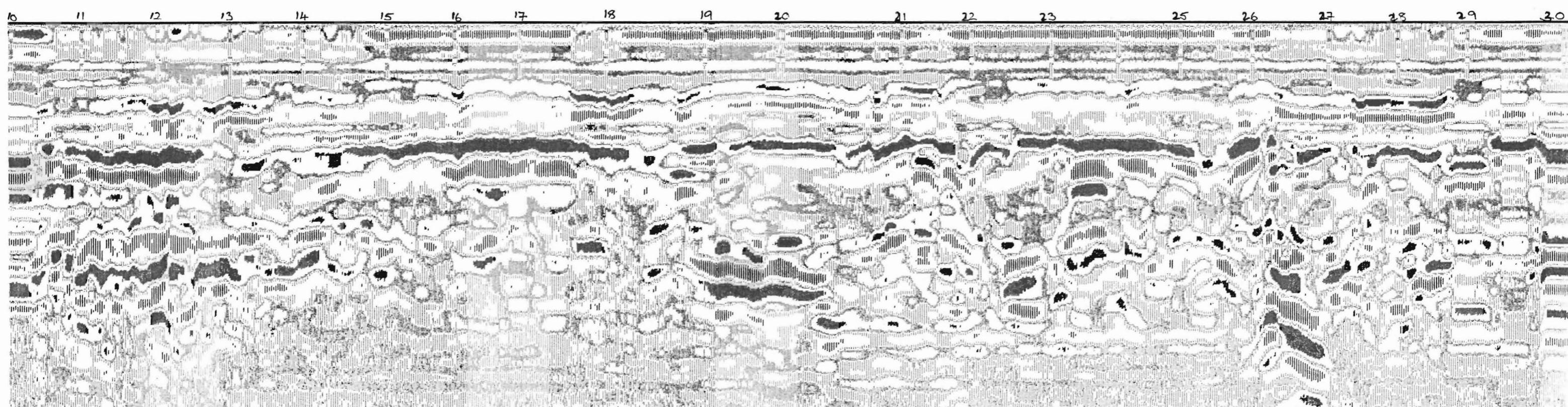
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12 August 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A2**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



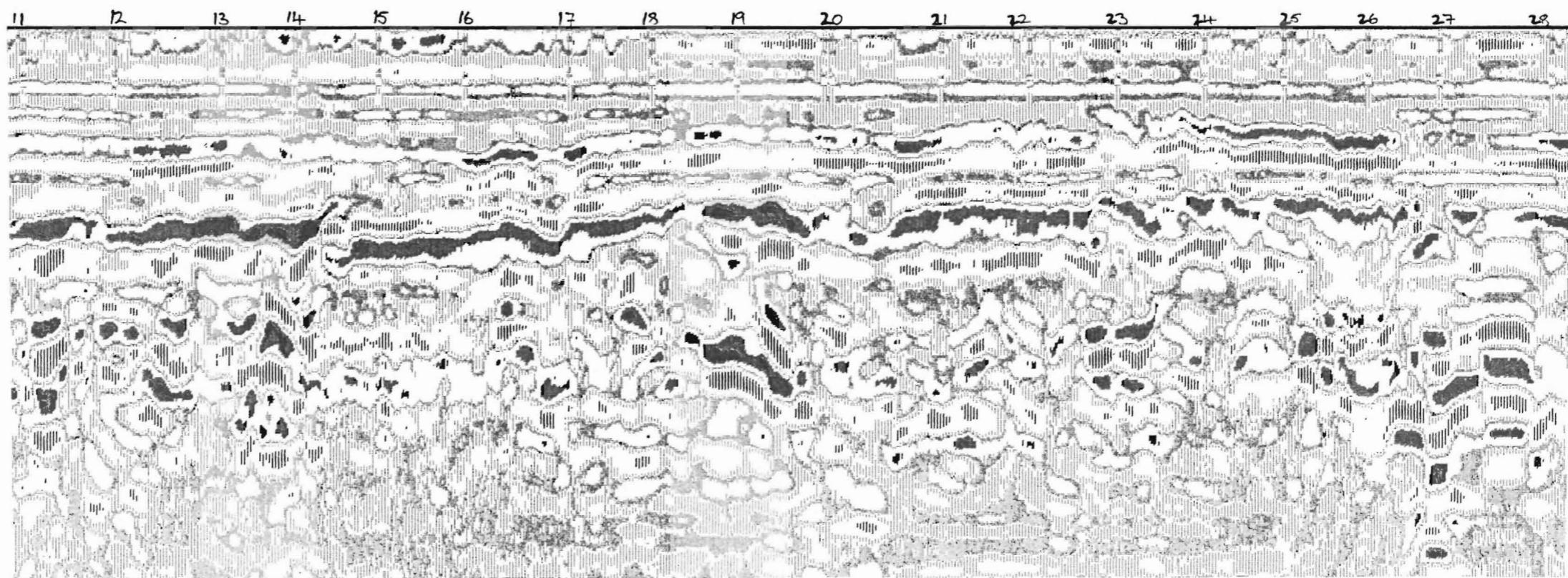
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A3**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



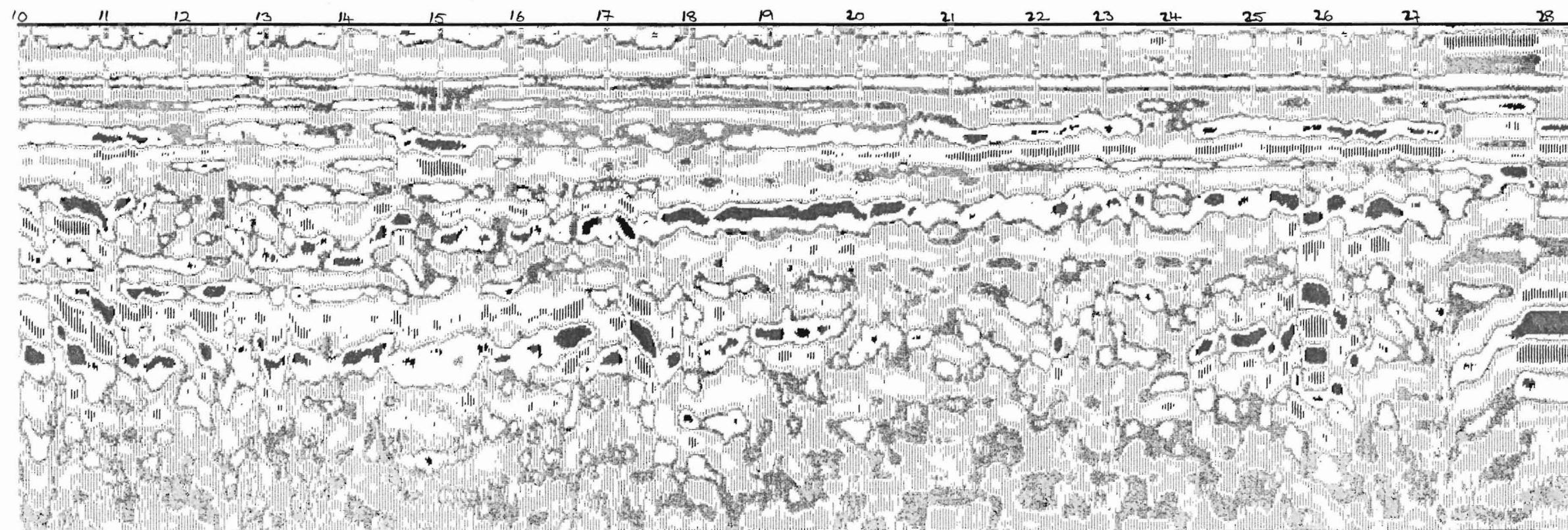
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A4**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



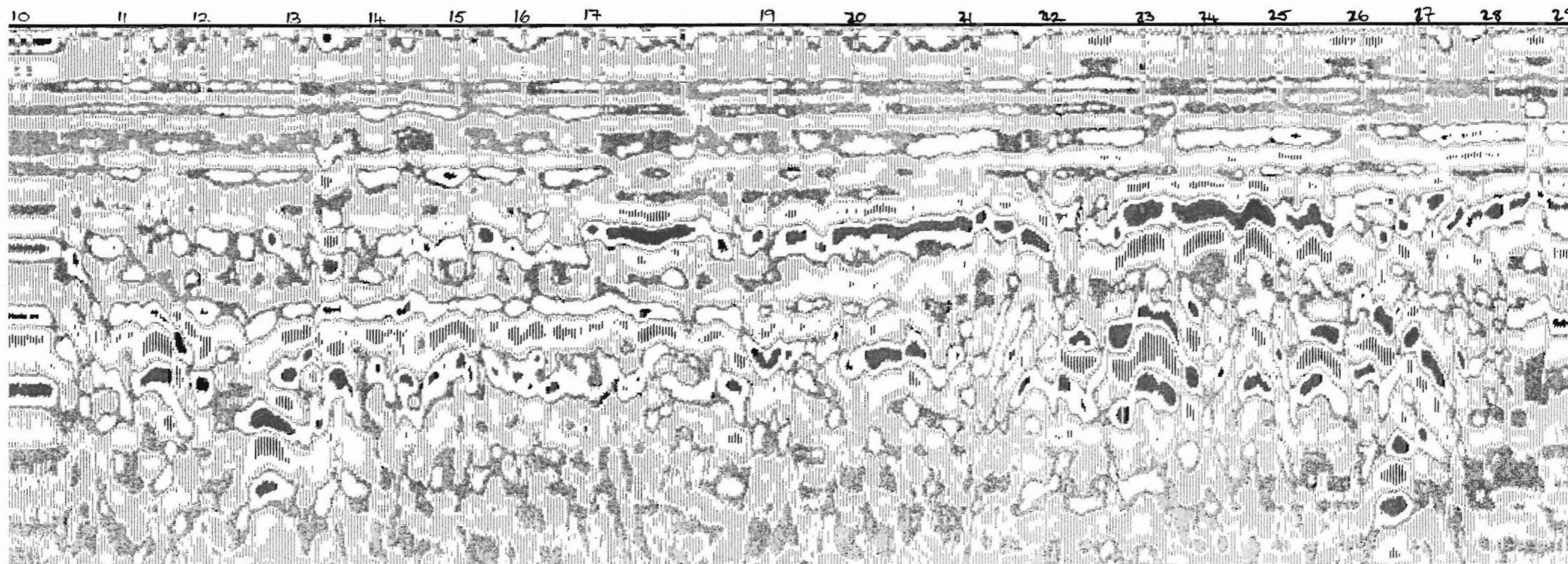
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A5

Antenna 300MHz  
Range 40nsec  
Marker interval 1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



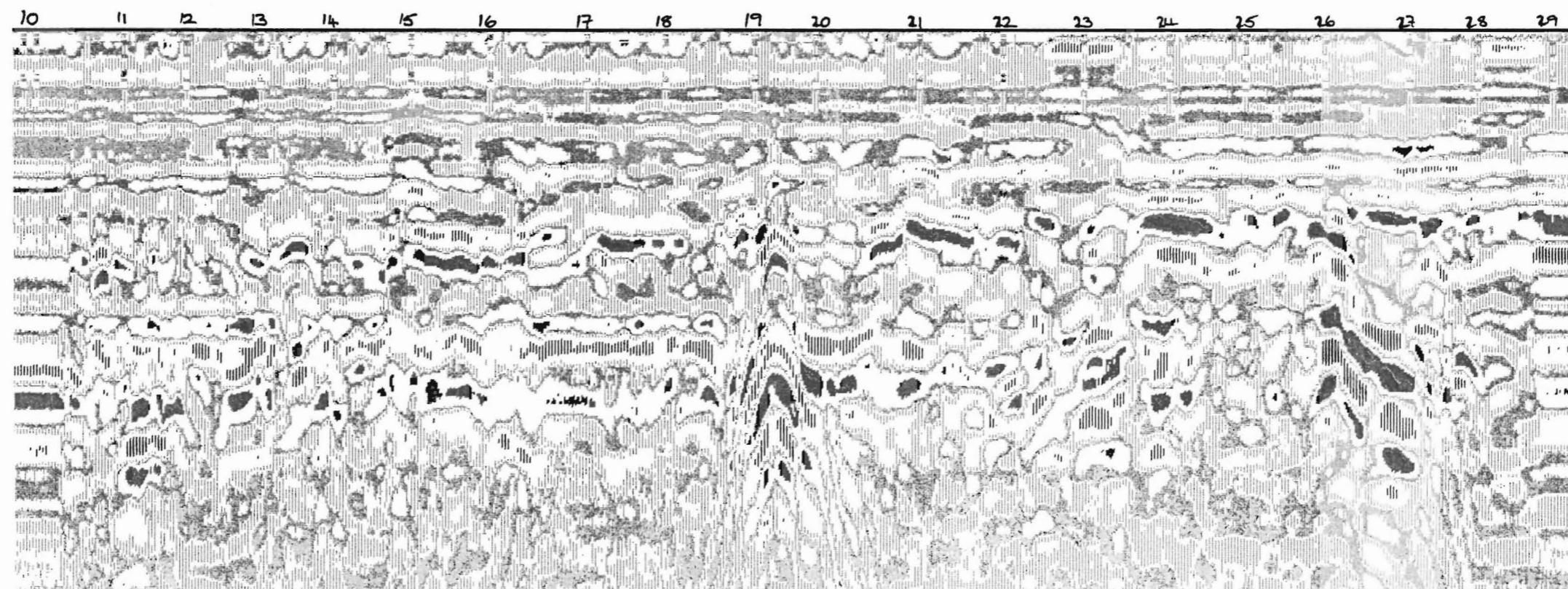
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A6

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



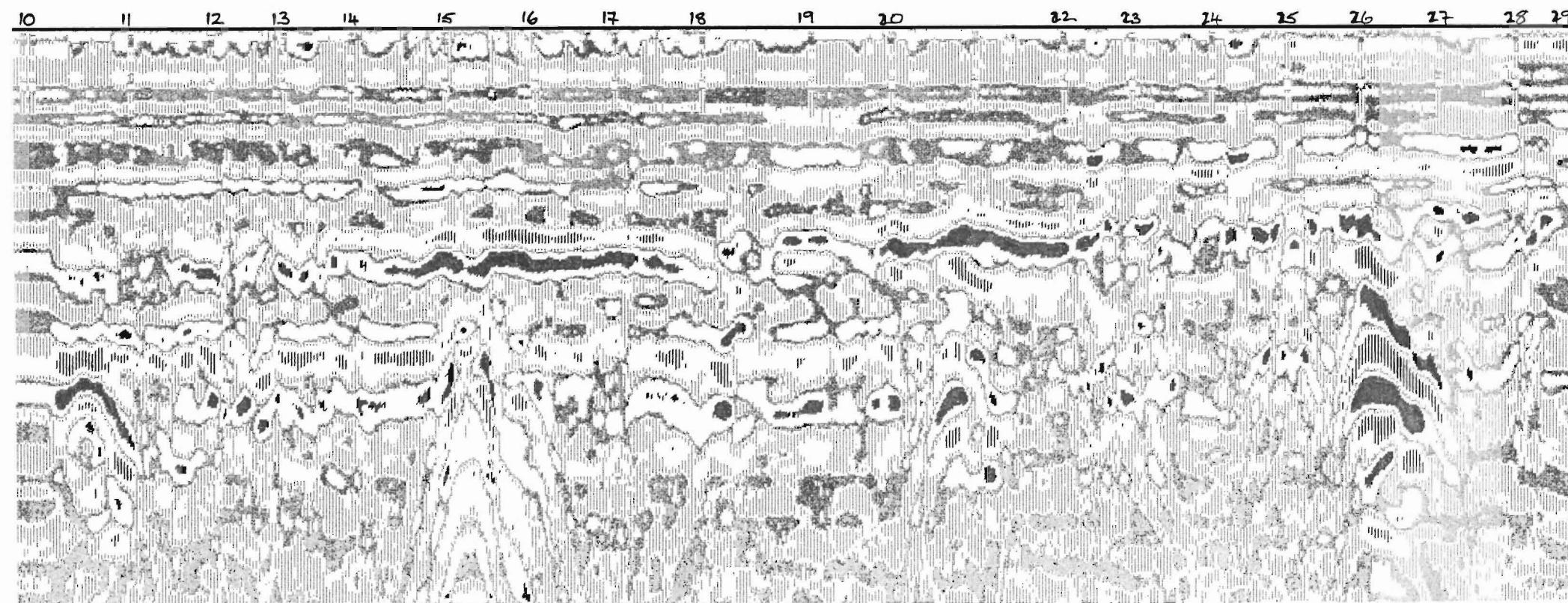
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12 August 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A7**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



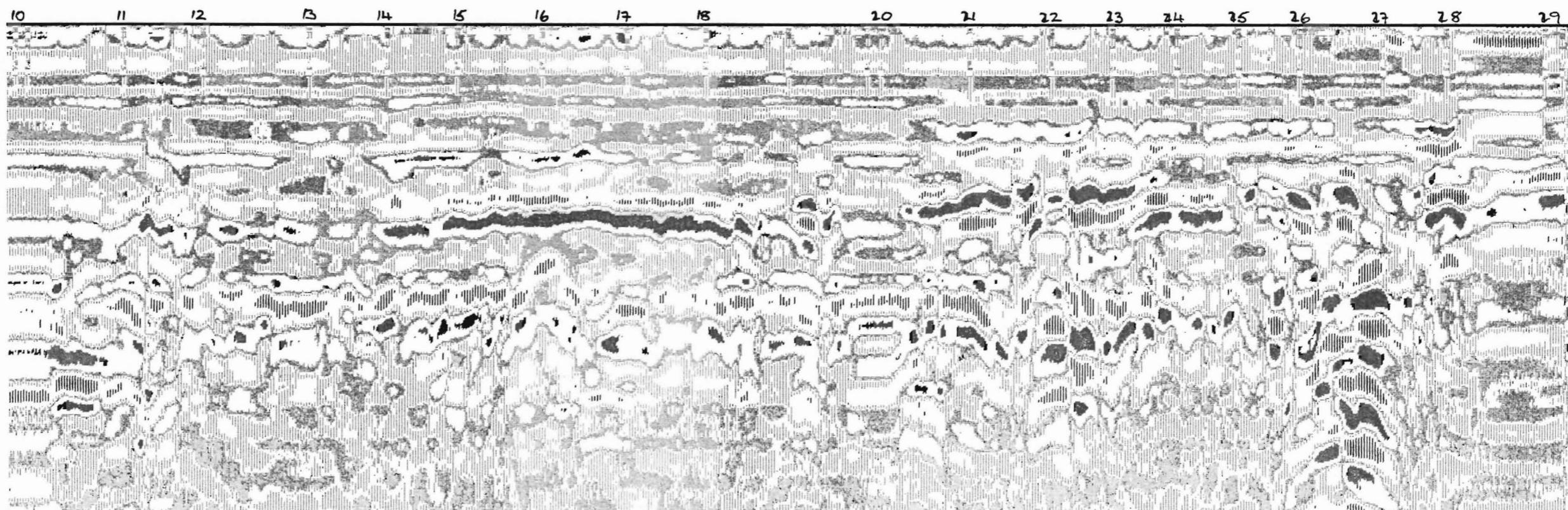
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A8**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



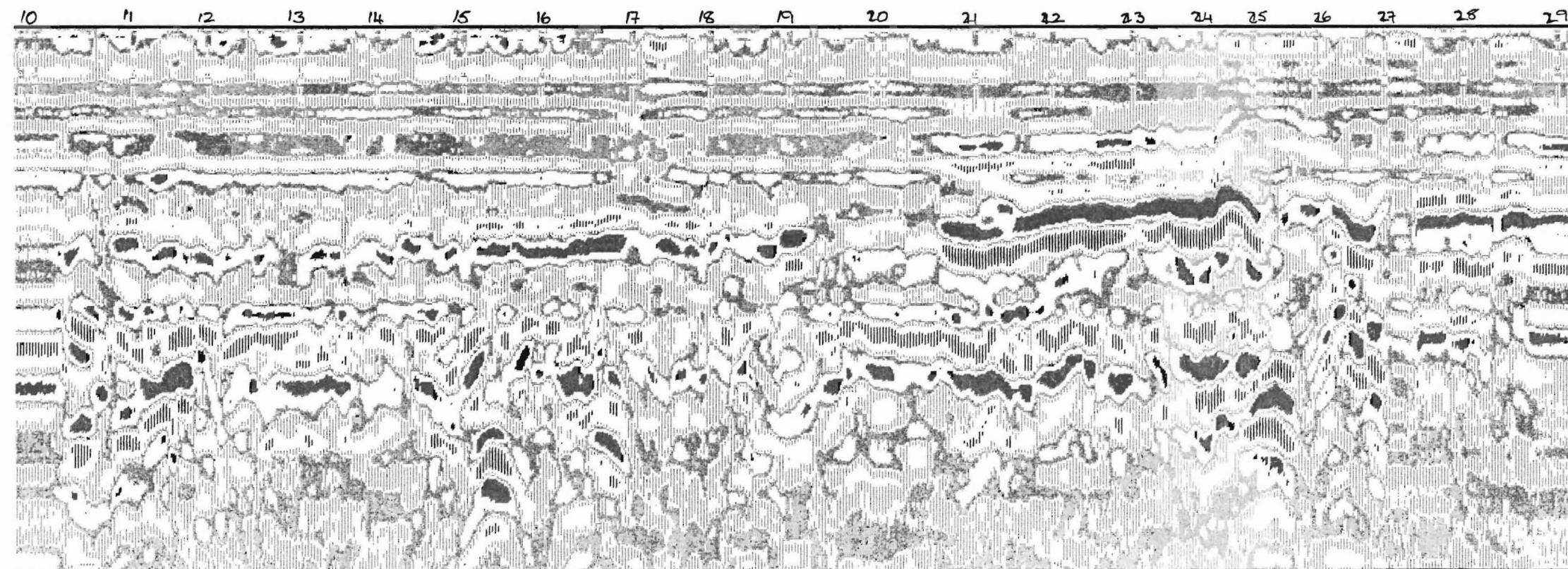
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A9

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



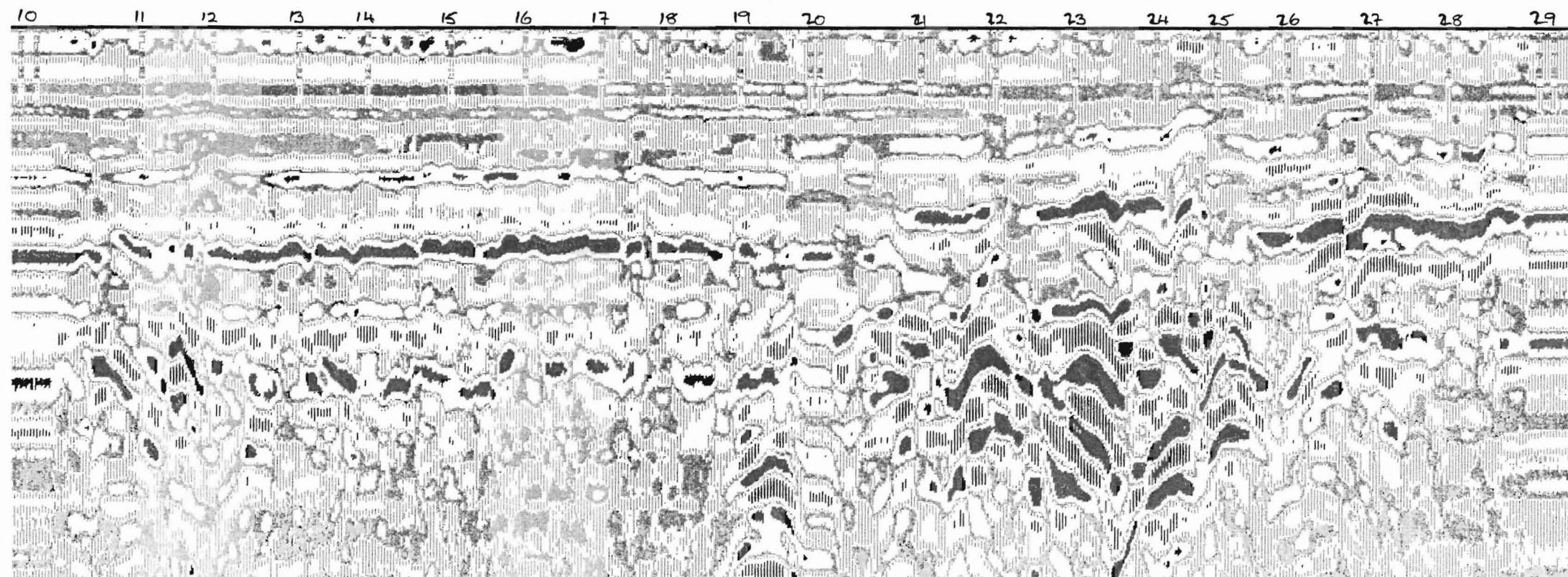
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A10**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



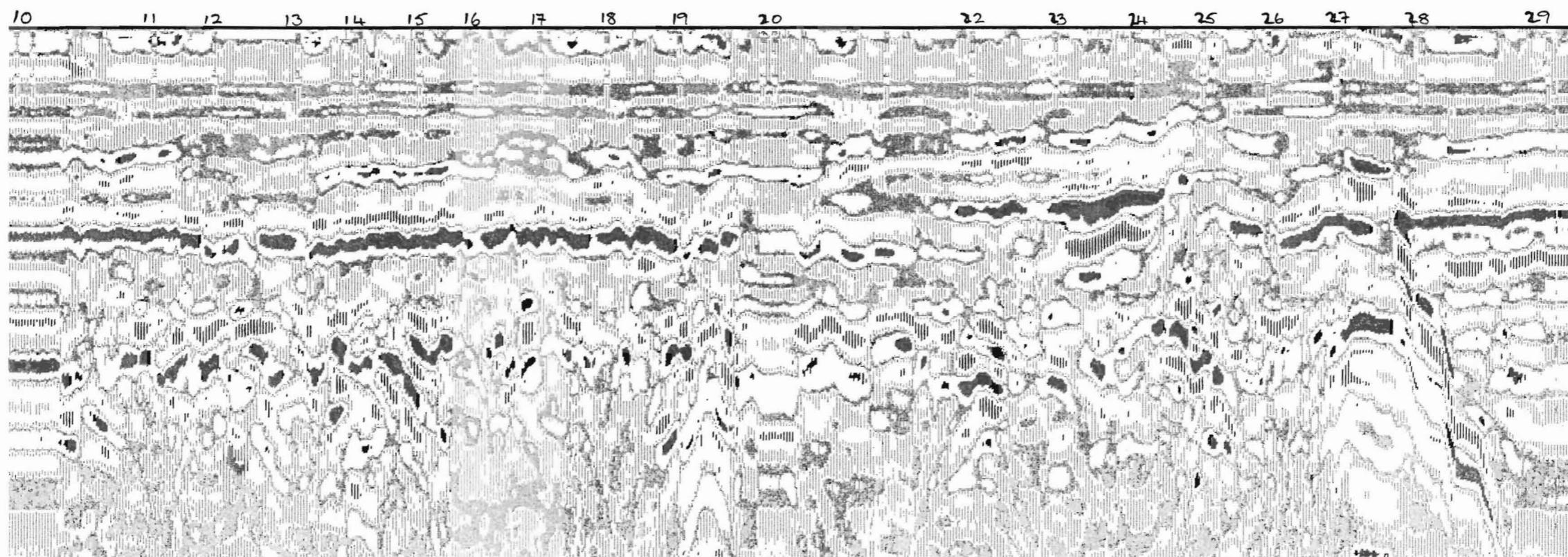
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A11**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



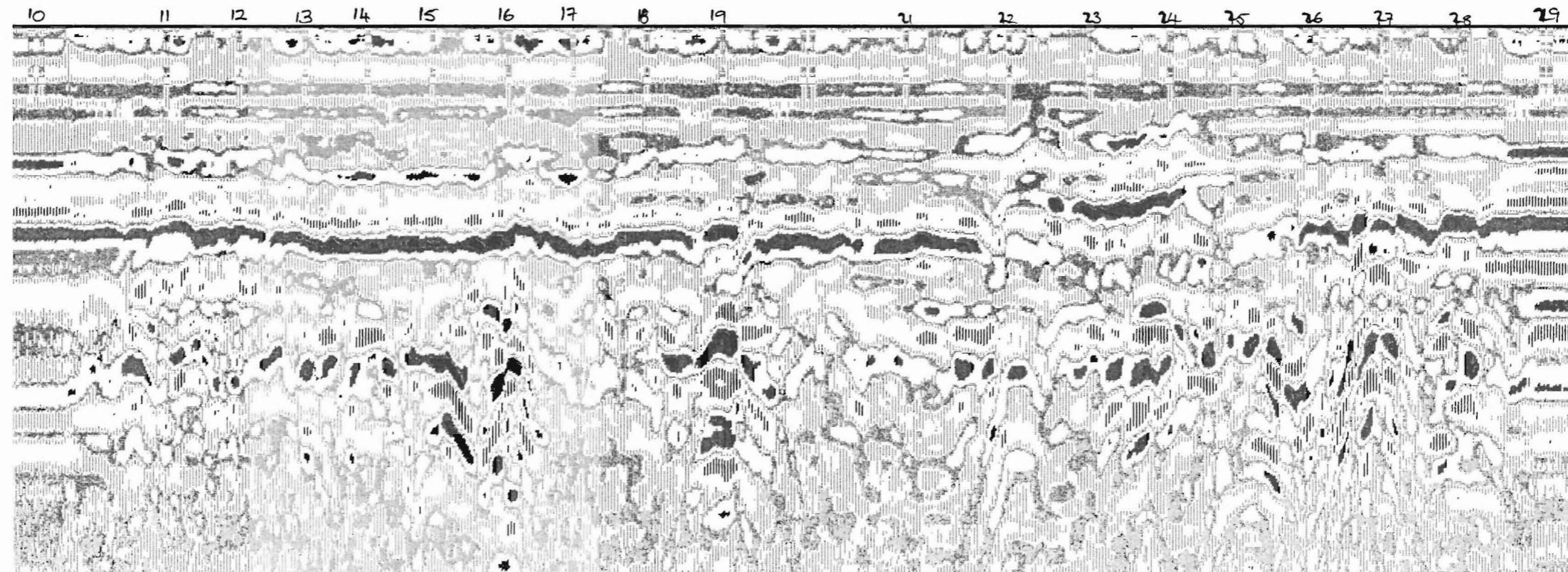
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A12**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



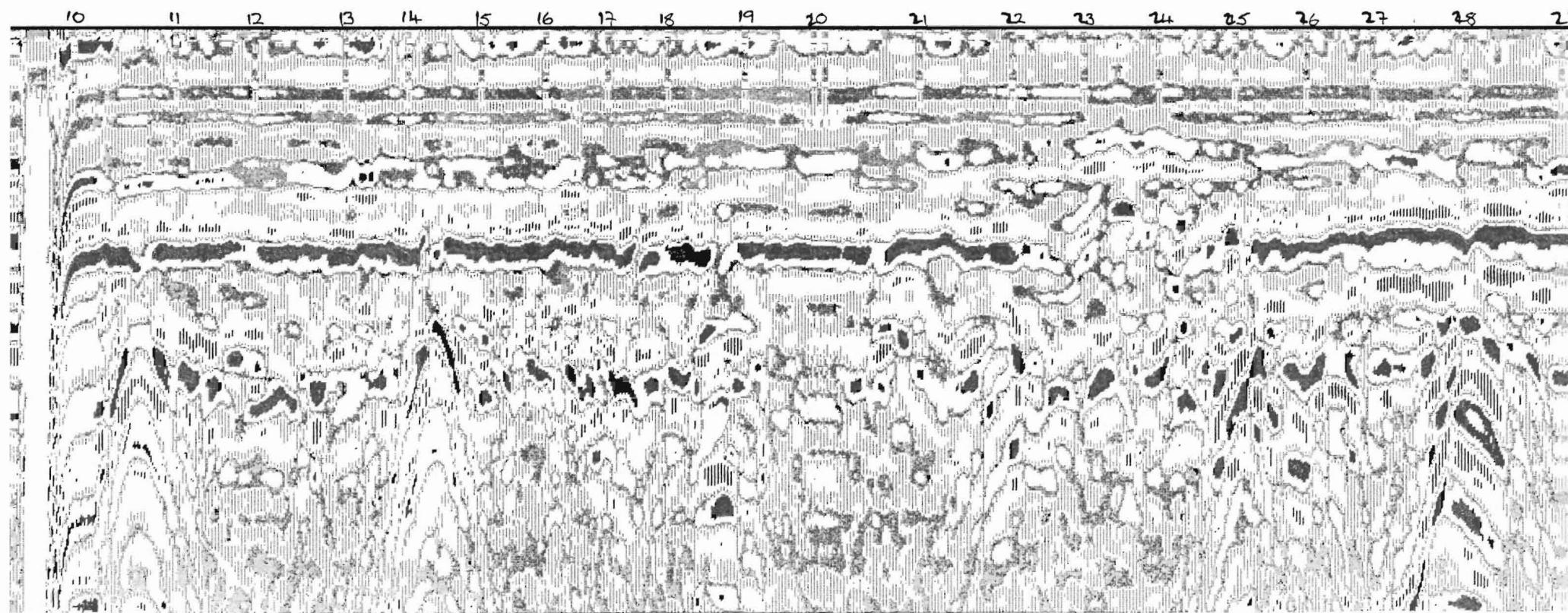
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**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A13**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



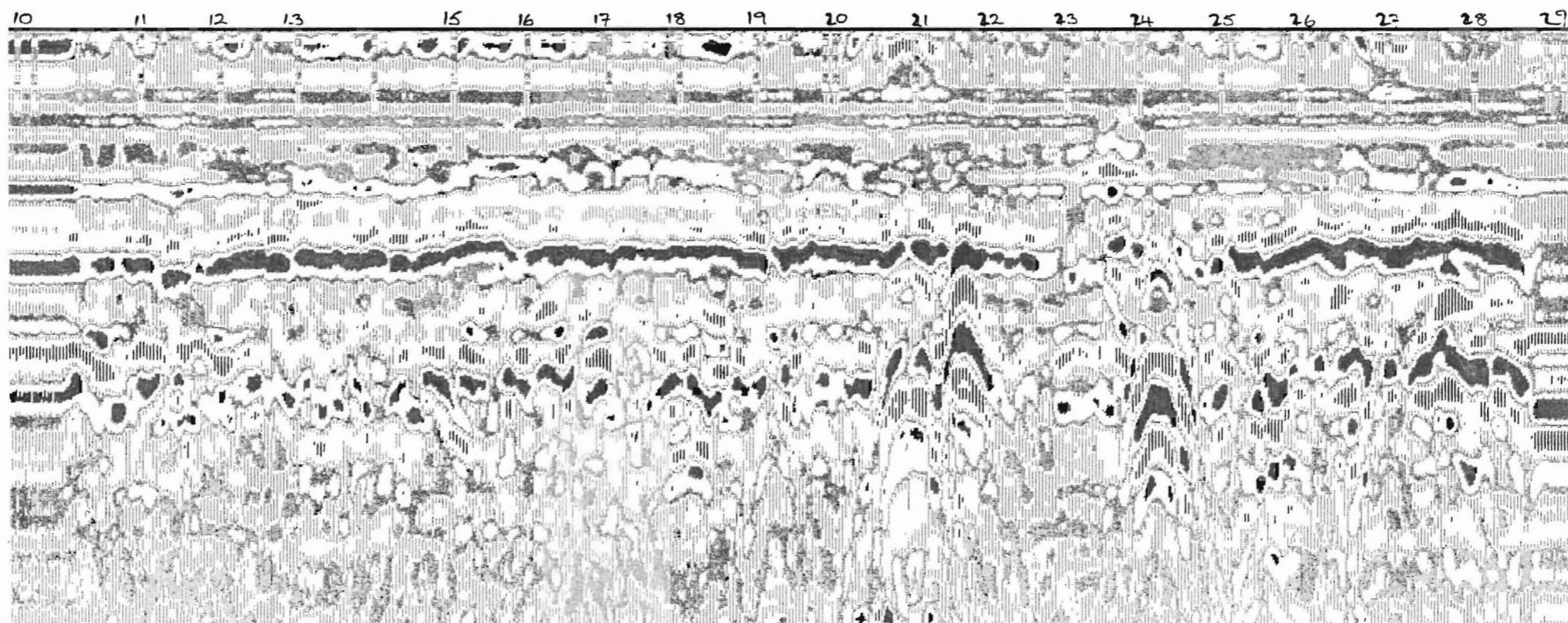
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12 August 1991

**RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A14**

Antenna            300MHz  
Range            40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



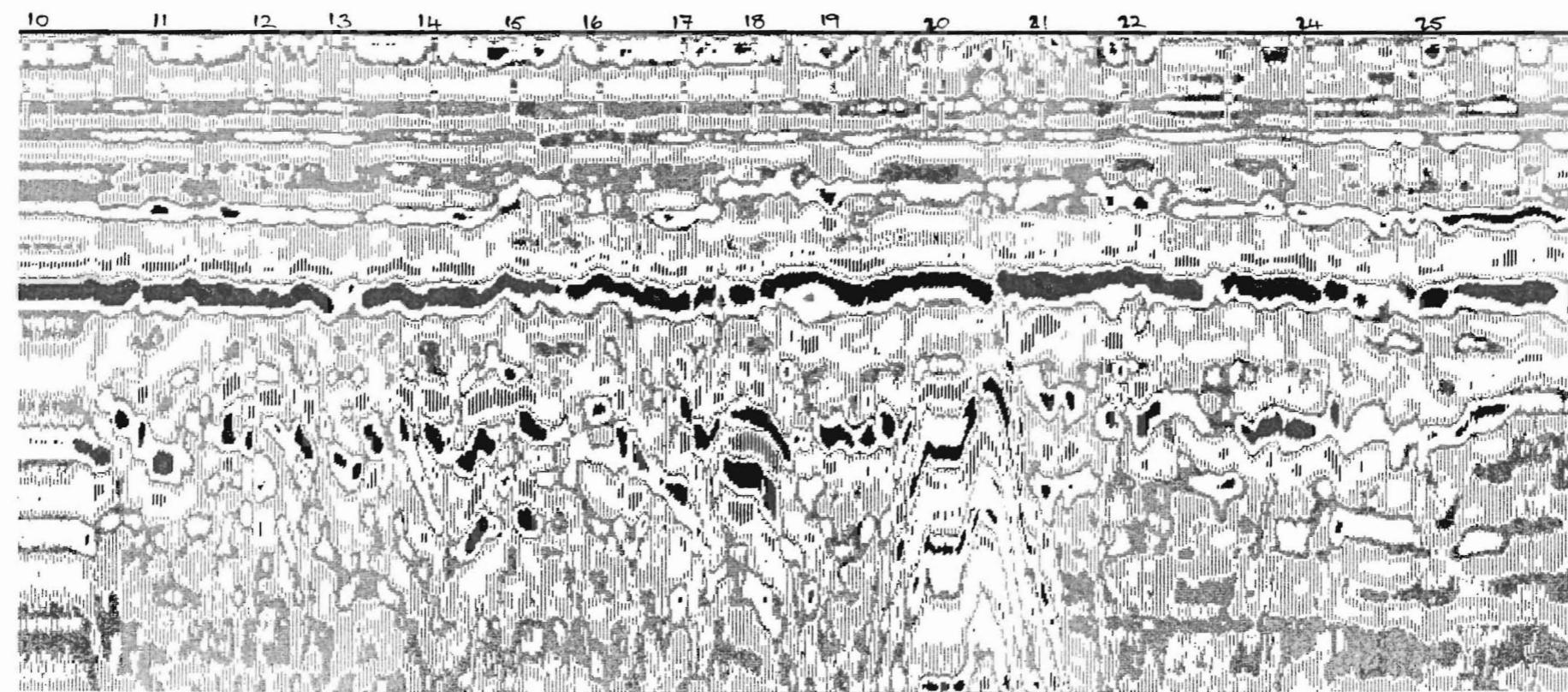
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RADARGRAM OF TRAVERSE A15

Antenna      300MHz  
Range          40nsec  
Marker interval    1m

Max. depth of scan = 1.7m based on a  
velocity of 0.1m/nsec



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