PEN 2062

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Site : Tregwehelydd Standing Stone, Anglesey

Report : 90 / 103

Winter 1990

Client : Cadw

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

12 Reservoir View Thornton Bradford BD13 3NT England
Telephone (0274) 835016
Fax (0274) 830212

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Survey Number: 90 / 103

Site: Tregwehelydd Standing Stone, Tref Alan,

Date: Winter 1990

NGR: SH 340831

Location, and topography:
The site lies near Tref Alan, Anglesey.

Archaeology:
The site consists of a single standing stone. In 1912 a second stone was reported to be 11 ft away but no direction was given.

Aim of Survey:
To locate the position of the second stone and any other features in the vicinity of this site.

Instrumentation:

Magnetometer : Geoscan FM36 with ST1 automatic trigger

Resistance Meter : Geoscan RM4 with DL10 datalogger

Survey Method:

Magnetic readings are logged at 0.5m intervals along one axis (in 1.0m traverses, 800 readings per 20m x 20m grid) over the survey area. Resistance readings are logged at 1.0m intervals (400 per grid). The data are then transferred to a Compaq SLT/286 and stored on 3.5" floppy discs. Field plots are produced on a portable Hewlett Packard Thinkjet. Further processing is carried out back at base on a Dell/Mission 386 linked to appropriate printers.

The location of the survey area is shown in Figure 1.

TECHNICAL AND DISPLAY INFORMATION

The following is a description of the equipment and display formats used in GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS' reports. It should be emphasised that whilst all of the display options are regularly used, the diagrams produced in the final reports are the most suitable to illustrate the data from each site. The choice of diagrams results from the experience and knowledge of the staff of GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS.

(1) Instrumentation

(a) Fluxgate Gradiometer

This instrument comprises two fluxgates mounted vertically apart, at a distance of 500mm. The gradiometer is carried by hand, with the bottom sensor some 100-300mm from the ground surface. At each survey point, the difference in magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT) or gamma. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. If multiple readings are logged, then unless specified elsewhere in the report, it may be assumed that they are taken in the direction of grid north.

(b) Resistance meter

This measures the electrical resistance of the earth, using a system of four electrodes (two current, two potential). Depending on the arrangement of these electrodes, an exact measurement of a similar volume of earth may be acquired. In such a case the amount measured may be used to calculate the earth resistivity. Using a 'Twin-Probe' arrangement the terms 'resistance' and 'resistivity' may be interchanged. This arrangement involves the pairing of electrodes (one current and one potential), with one pair remaining in a fixed position whilst the other measures the resistivity variation across a fixed grid. Resistance is measured in ohms, whilst resistivity is measured in ohm-meters.

(c) Magnetic susceptibility

The instrument employed for measuring this culturally enhanced phenomenon is a laboratory based susceptibility bridge. Standard 50g soil samples are collected in the field.

(2) Display Options

The following is a description of the display options used. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, it may be assumed that no filtering or smoothing has been used to enhance the data. For any particular report only one type of display mode may be used, although where necessary a number of the options may be presented.

(a) X-Y Plot

This involves a line representation of the data. Each succesive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a 'stacked' profile effect. This display may incorporate a 'hidden-line removal' algorithm, which blocks out lines behind the major peaks and can aid interpretation.

(b) Dot-Density

In this display, minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum cut- off value will appear 'white', whilst any value above the maximum cut - off value will appear 'black'. Any value that lies between these two cut-off levels will have a specified number of dots depending on the relative position between the two levels. The focus of the display may be changed using different levels and a contrast factor (C.F.). When the contrast is equal to 1, then the scale between the two cut-off levels is linear. A C.F.>1 helps to enhance the higher readings. To assess lower than normal readings involves the use of an inverse plot. This plot simply reverses the minimum and maximum values, resulting in the lower values represented by more dots. In either representation, each reading is allocated a unique area dependent on its position on the survey grid, within which the numbers of the dots is randomly placed.

(c) Contour

This display joins data points of an equal value by a contour line. Displays are either generated on the computer screen or plotted directly on a flat bed plotter / inkjet printer. The former will generate either colour or black and white copies depending on the printer used.

(d) 3-D Mesh

This display joins the data values in both the X and Y axis. The display may be changed by altering the horizontal viewing angle and the angle above the plane. Again, the output may be either colour or black and white. A hidden line option is occasionally used (see (a) above).

(e) Grey-Scale

This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey scale.

(3) Interpretation

This is the most important part of the report and is based on a consideration of not only the display plots , but also a study of the raw data. It should be emphasised that the final interpretation is not based only on the diagrams reproduced in this report.

In some instances geological and pedological anomalies may arise which are impossible to distinguish from those normally associated with archaeological features - in all cases of doubt trial excavation work is recommended to ascertain the nature of the observed anomalies.

All survey reports are prepared and submitted on the basis that whilst they are based on a thorough survey of the site, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Report on the Geophysical Survey at Tregwehelydd, Tref Alan, Anglesey.

Introduction

The geophysical work covered in this report was commissioned by Cadw as part of a geophysical assessment of five prehistoric sites on Anglesey. The aim was to locate the position of a second stone, and any other features in the immediate vicinity of these remains. Both magnetometer and resistance surveys were undertaken over the area shown in Figure 1. The fieldwork was carried out by two operators during half a day on site.

The results are displayed as X-Y traces, dot density plots, and grey scale images. On the interpretation plots (Figures 3 and 5) letters refer to magnetic anomalies while numbers refer to resistance anomalies, all of which are discussed below.

Results

Magnetic Data (Figures 2 & 3)

The most prominent anomalies within this area are the two parallel linear responses (A). They appear to be modern in origin, possibly being associated with drainage, field boundaries, or ploughing. The linear anomaly (B), which leads to the stone, is more diffuse in nature and may represent a former path. There are areas of increased magnetic response (C) and (D), which may be significant.

In the immediate vicinity of the stone there is an area of magnetic noise (E). This maybe, in part, associated with the stone itself. However it does cover a relatively large area, and may indicate general disturbance of the subsoil.

Resistance Data (Figure 4)

There is a linear low resistance anomaly (1), which coincides with the magnetic anomaly (A). The area of low resistance surrounding the stone itself is caused by the ground conditions. There are broad variations in resistance across the site which are almost certainly geological in origin.

Conclusions

Neither geophysical method has been able to pin-point the location of the second stone. However, it must be stressed that such features are difficult targets. Few anomalies of archaeological significance were detected.

Project Co-ordinator: Susan Ovenden
Project Assistant: Dan Shiel

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
26th February 1991

TREGWEHELYDD

Location Plan

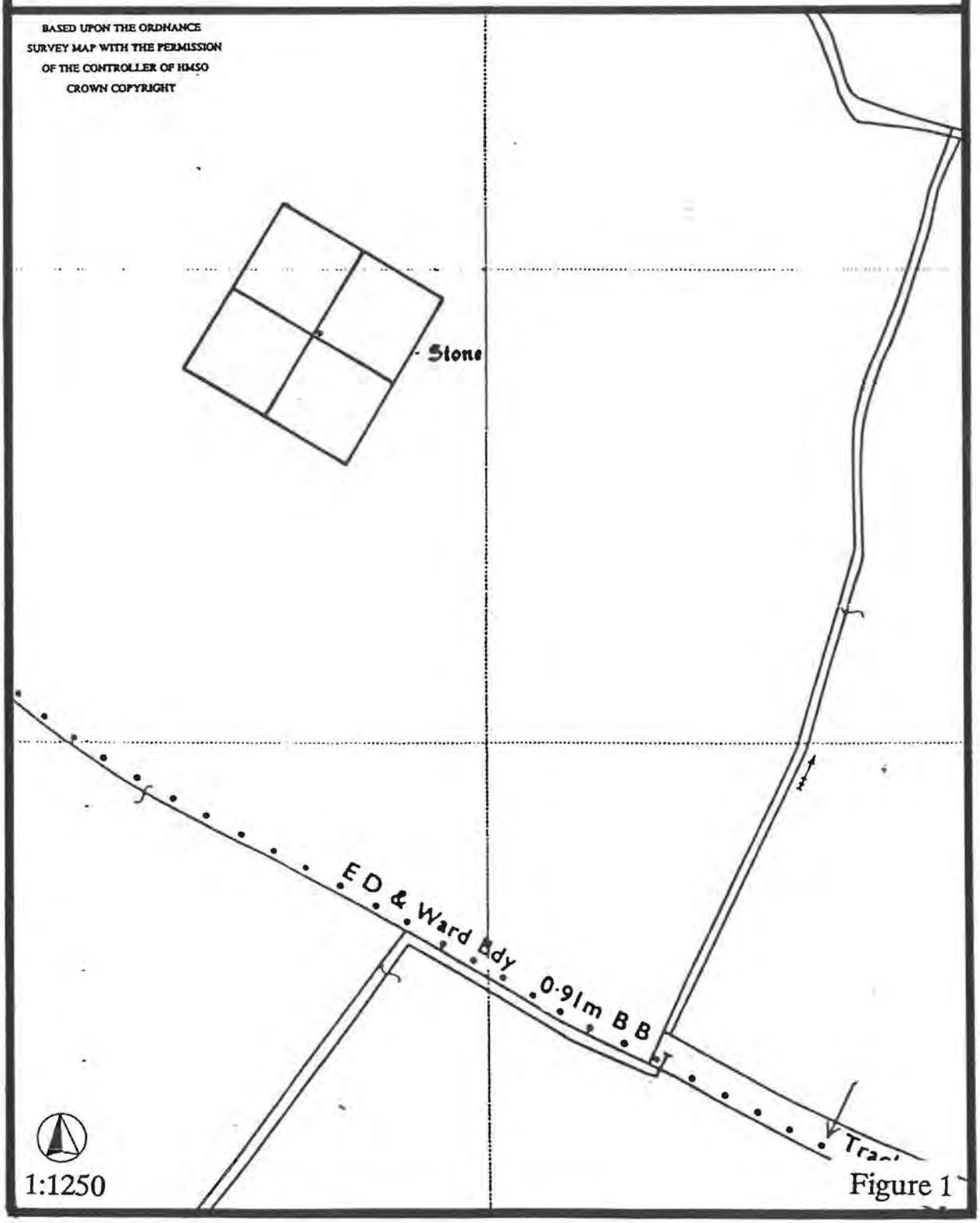
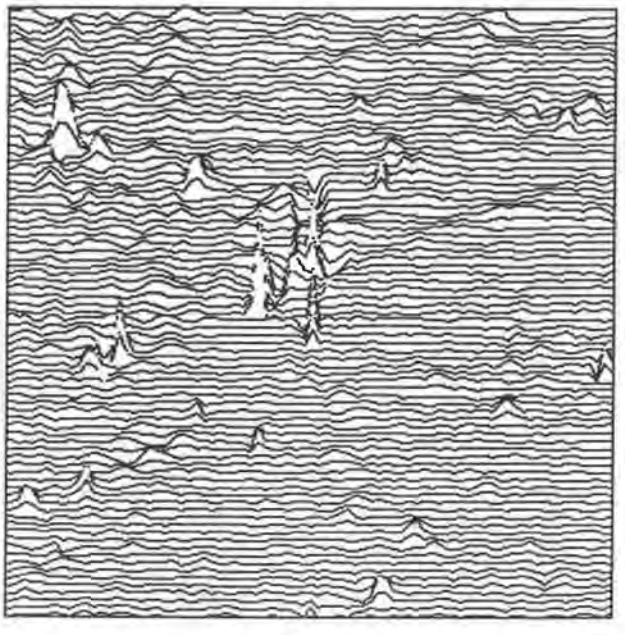
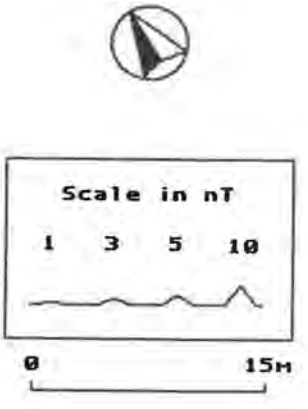


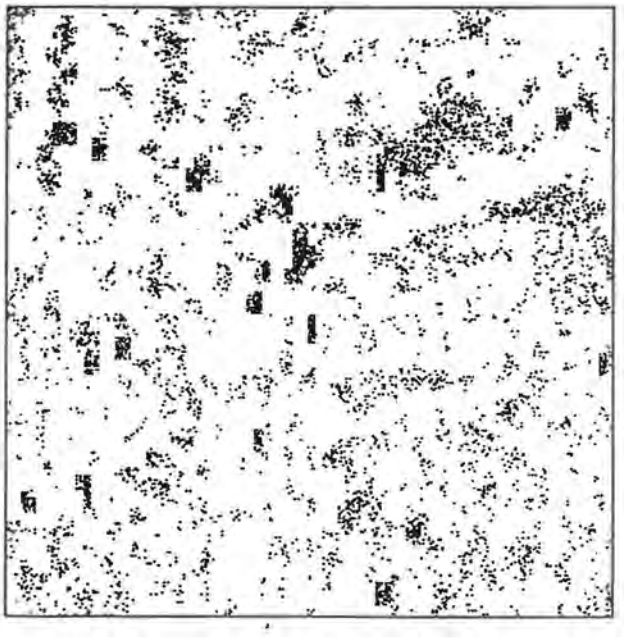
Figure 1

TREGWEHELYDD

Magnetic Data





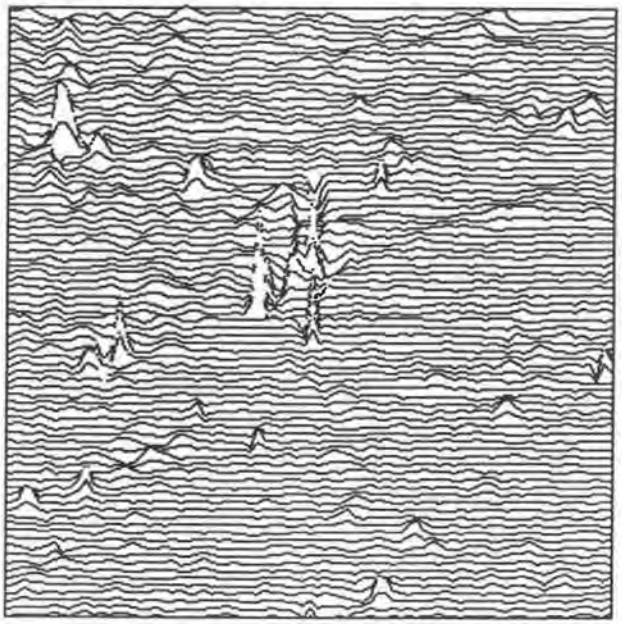


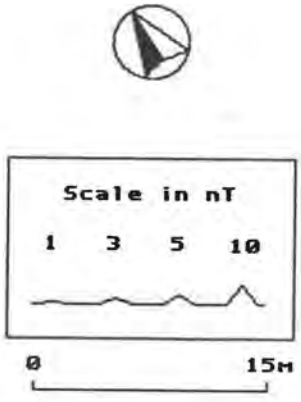
1:500

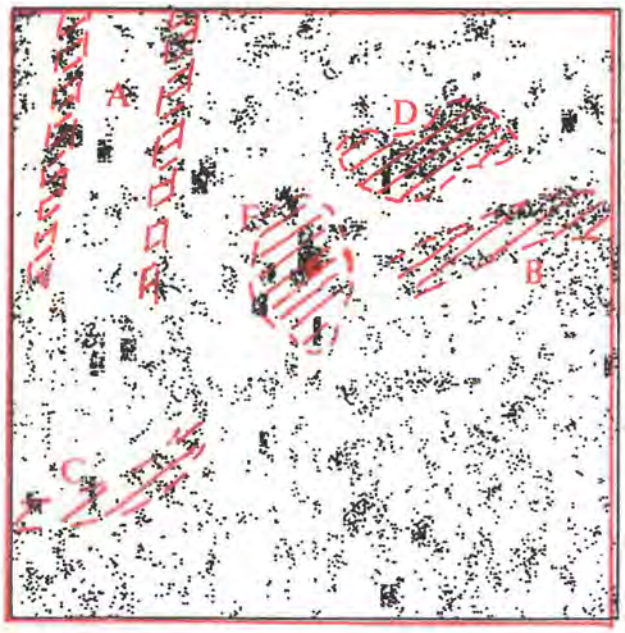
Figure 2

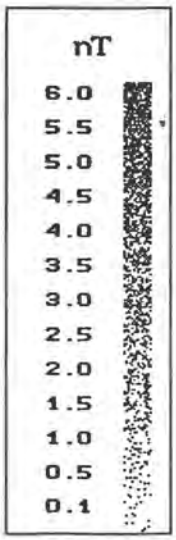
TREGWEHELYDD

Magnetic Data







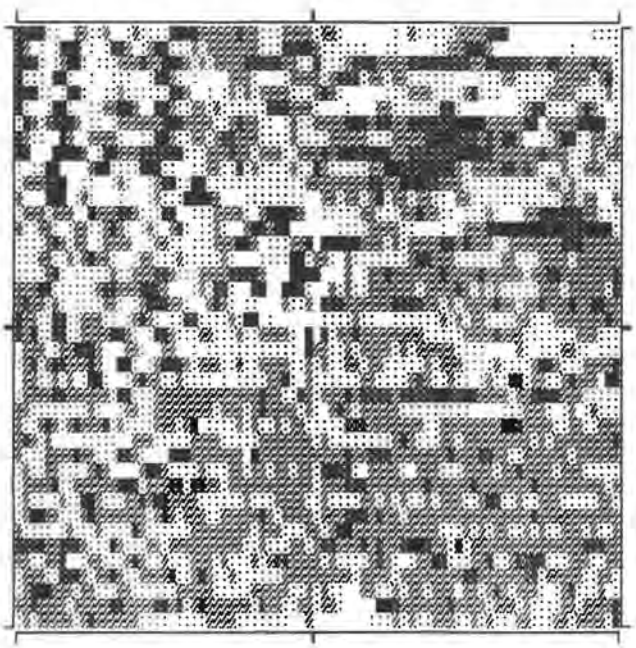


1:500

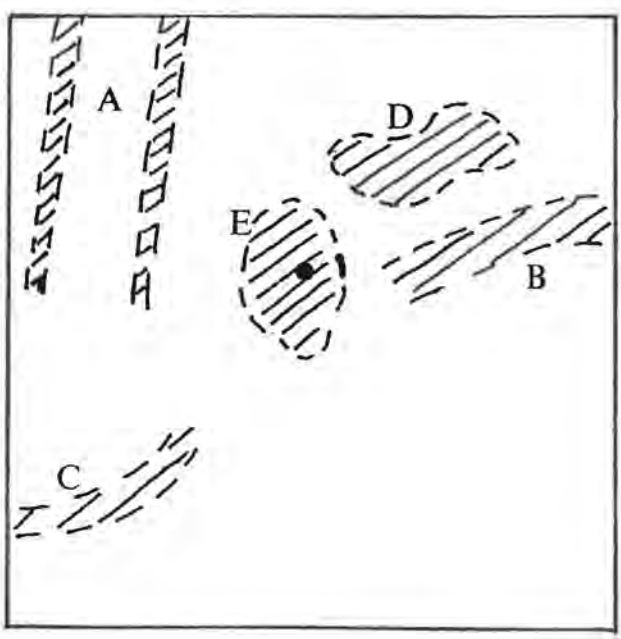
Figure 2

TREGWEHELYDD

Magnetic Data



Range: -2 to 4 nT



/// Magnetic Anomaly

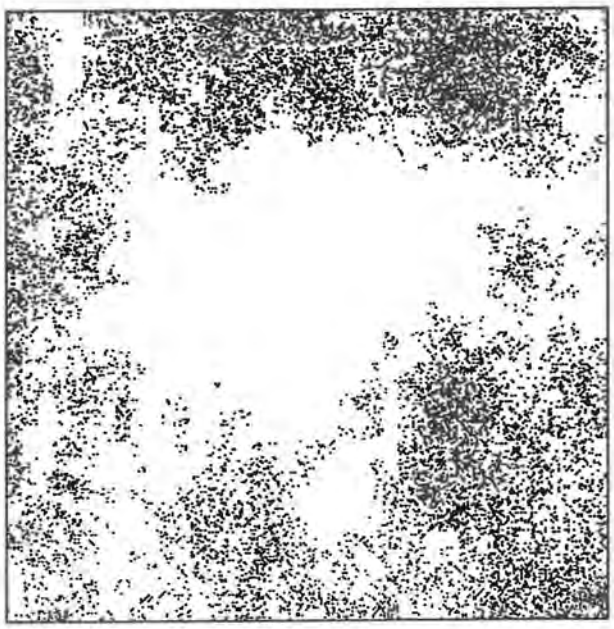
● Stone

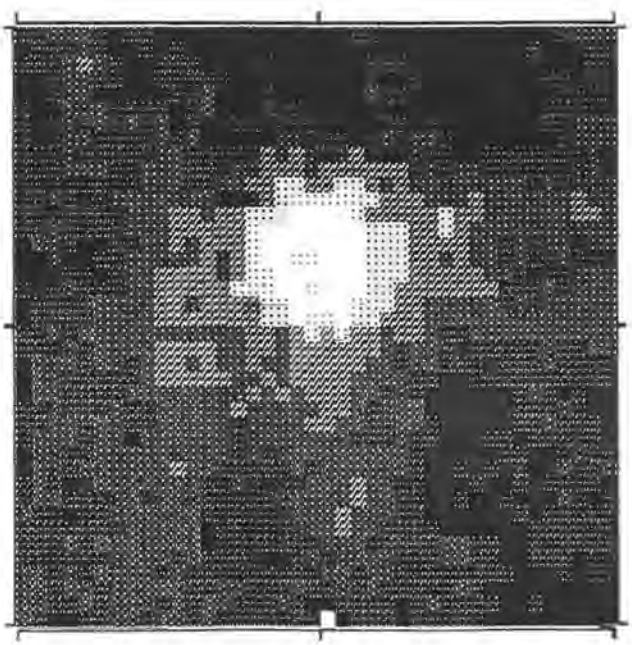
1:500

Figure 3

TREGWEHELYDD

Resistance Data





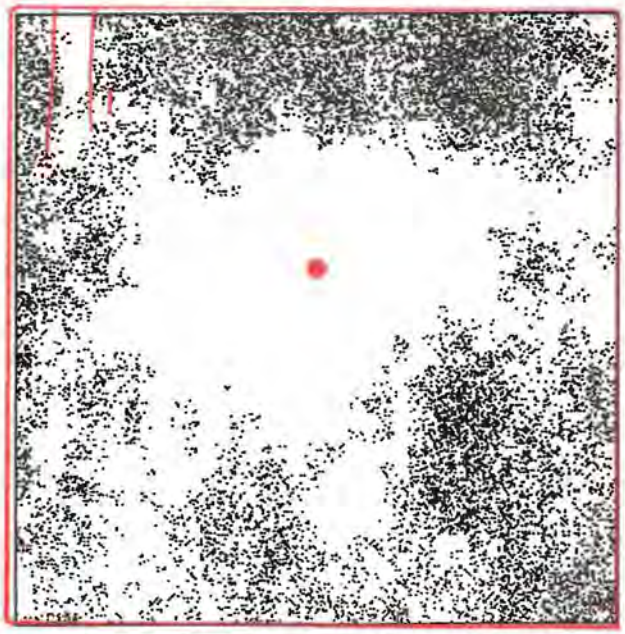
Range: 90 to 120 ohms

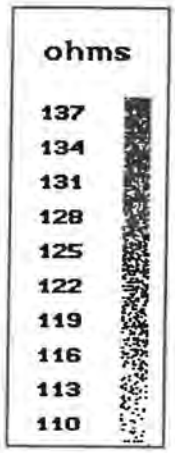
1:500

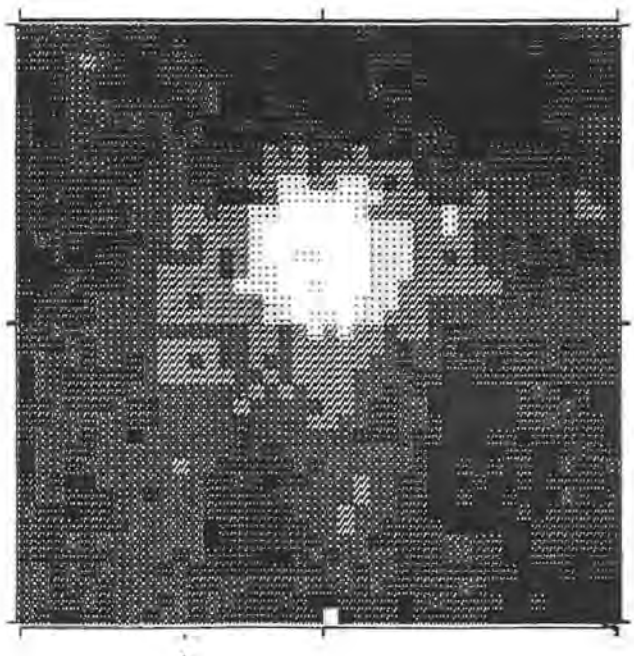
Figure 4

TREGWEHELYDD

Resistance Data







Range: 90 to 120 ohms

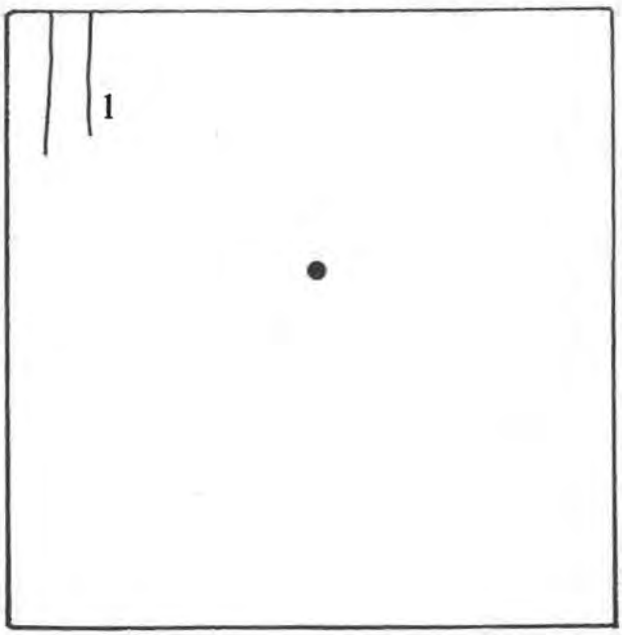
1:500

Figure 4

TREGWEHELYDD

Resistance Data

Interpretation



// Low Resistance

● Stone

1:500

Figure 5