

Hearth features from a Middle Archaic site dating to 6000 years ago.



Quick, high-quality test pits.



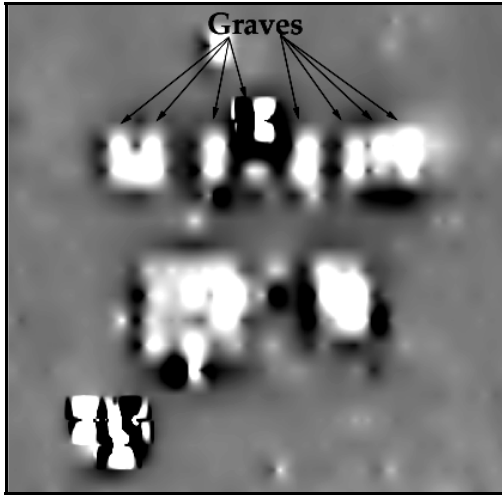
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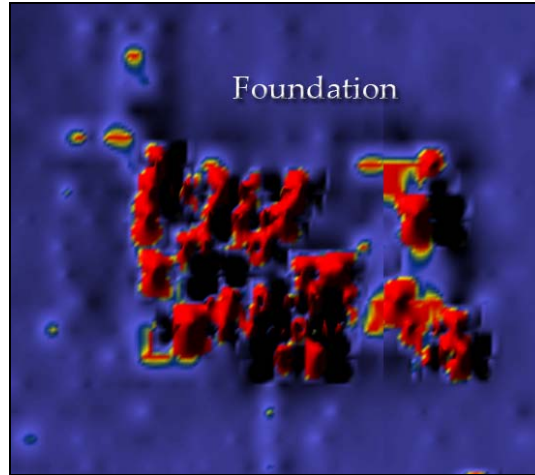


St. Paul's Cemetery fluxgate gradiometer partial survey results showing 14 graves, 3 of them unmarked.

The application of geophysics to archaeology has been around since the 1950's. Using different instruments to detect changes in the earth's magnetic field and resistance values, archaeological geophysics can detect and map buried features.

With the ability to survey up to 4000m² a day, geophysical surveys can map sub-surface features, thus focussing efforts in the field and greatly reducing both costs and destruction to archaeological sites.

Archaeological Prospectors' employees are trained in the use of resistivity, magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar and aerial photography for the detection of archaeological sites, as well as **all** aspects of traditional archaeological survey and excavation. We find that for most applications, our magnetometer will detect and map most features effectively.



House foundation and path of 19th C homestead.

Advantages include

- very quick assessment of large areas, up to 4000m²/day
- will detect most archaeological features
- sensitive to small features
- records data as frequently as every 12.5cm per traverse
- focuses research to areas of prime interest or concern, reducing the amount of time spent in the field digging unnecessary test pits
- non-destructive, ideal for culturally sensitive sites

Geophysical surveying provides a quick and economical method to site mapping with results known almost immediately.



Portion of a Late Woodland midden detected by geophysics.

Geophysical surveys can detect both historic and prehistoric features. Magnetometers detect very minor changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by such things as burnt features (hearths, structures, kilns), pits & ditches (graves, basements, storage), artifact scatters (historic & prehistoric), pipelines & power conduits, foreign material (foundations, different soils, paths) and iron objects.

Applications include

- pre-development archaeological assessment
- archaeological research projects
- mapping and defining site boundaries
- intra-site assessment to focus excavation
- forensic detection of clandestine graves
- buried pipe & service conduit location
- Cultural Resource Management

