LOW FLYING AREA 11
HANG GLIDING SITES

FIGURE 25
LOW FLYING AREA
14 WEST and 14(T)
HANG GLIDING SITES

FIGURE 27
WORKING PAPER NO. 10

LEY LINES, EARTHLIGHTS AND UK EARTH FAULT LINES

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January 26, 2000
LEY LINES, EARTHLIGHTS AND UK EARTH FAULT LINES

LEY LINES

1. This aspect is briefly investigated because of the suggestion that the location of 'LEY LINES' and UAP sightings may be linked in some way and even in coincidence. The name 'LEY LINES' was coined in 1921 from the old terminology the 'lay' or 'lie' of the land.

2. The suggestion of a UAP connection seems to have originated from a French investigator who postulated that there was a 'tendency for UFO sightings to appear in straight lines'[1] These were then called 'orthotenics'.

3. Further investigators ([2] and [3]) respectively linked archaeological and astronomical interests to the theory.

4. A Ley Line is stated to be a straight (or nearly straight) line which some have connected with ancient sites. These comprise hill forts, stone circles, earthworks (e.g. long barrows, mounds), stone markers, ancient abbeys and churches built on old pagan locations. The postulation is that these are found to be in alignment or near-alignment. There is other evidence that they often occur over water-bearing underground fissures. They are also supposedly associated with 'magnetic currents (or some type of unknown 'current' or 'force') which allow, for example, water to be located by some, while seeming to have physical effects on others. On occasions, a plan of several ley line groups has (reportedly) shown replica astronomical patterns (e.g. B.E.A.R). Numerous plots of these 'ley lines' can be made by simple reference to ancient sites and markers etc. found on Ordnance Survey Maps.

5. The work was further followed-up by researchers who conducted considerable investigation into the geometry and alignment of ancient sites, such as stone circles, the results of which have suggested that these were accurately constructed (and that ancient civilisations must have had knowledge beyond expectation). In the UK much of this is based on 'accurate' measurements of standing artefacts (which often turn out to be spaced at multiples of 2.72 feet - the so called 'megalithic yard' - a human pace!)

6. In the research briefly explored the alignment of three such sites is statistically invalid. Four-point ley lines are also rejected as inadmissible on the grounds of probability. However, 'ley lines' of many objects spread over many kilometres in length can be found.

7. Rationale The only significance in including LEY LINES in this UAP study was to note that (should clusters of sightings or lines of sightings appear) in the analysis, ley lines may be a factor, since some of the locations which form ley lines involve rocky formations. Hence, there may be a tenuous connection with tribo-or chemi-luminescence, where certain archaeological formations are said to produce visual effects when they fracture. There may also turn out to be some sort of connection with the earth's geomagnetic field. The action of rocks fracturing to produce light has been proven in laboratory experiments. One particular Norwegian location where this has occurred consistently, with similar rock formations to parts of the UK.
8. Hessdalen is a small valley in the middle part of Norway, South East of Trondheim. In that valley strange unknown lights first showed up hundreds of times between 1981 and 1985. It was given the name “The Hessdalen Phenomenon” and the project was linked with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment.

9. In June 1983 “Project Hessdalen” started, the main purpose of which was to collect as much scientific data as possible. During the autumn a research programme was established, and the work in the field started 21 January 1984 and ended 26 February 1984. A research station was set up in Hessdalen, with eight different kinds of instruments:

- **Camera with grating**
  Three pictures showed a continuous spectrum but no spectral-lines were seen.

- **IR-viewer**
  This instrument was used too little to draw any conclusions.

- **Spectrum-analyser**
  Sometimes there were electromagnetic signals with harmonics of about 80MHz.

- **Seismograph**
  No local seismographic activity was detected. [This, of course is contrary to the expectation of the effect being initiated by normally detectable seismic activity].

- **Magnetograph**
  The magnetic field did sometimes change when the lights showed up. There also seemed to be a correlation with the magnetic pulsation.

- **Radar**
  The lights could be seen on the radar. The speed varied all the way from 0 to 30,000 km/hour. Sometimes the radar saw something moving at a low speed, but no lights were seen by eye. Clearly, something was there, but only the radar could detect it.

**Laser**
A laser-beam was directed toward the light and the behaviour of the light reportedly changed. Out of nine occasions the light changed on eight attempts, and reportedly reverted to the original state when the laser was switched off. There could, of course be several interpretations placed on this phenomena [the most bizarre of which is that known as a ‘Close Encounter of the 5th kind’ - see Volume 1 of this report]. A more realistic explanation may be that the laser light, being coherent, interacted with the light/energy supplied by the ‘earthlight’ to produce a different colour for the human observer - which would then clearly revert to its original colour unless some other more permanent or ongoing change was taking place anyway - for example a decay in the energy of the airborne mass.

**Geiger-counter**
No radioactivity was detected. But the source was 1km away when this instrument was used. Sometimes the lights at Hessdalen lasted for more than two hours in one place before they moved. Literally hundreds of instances have