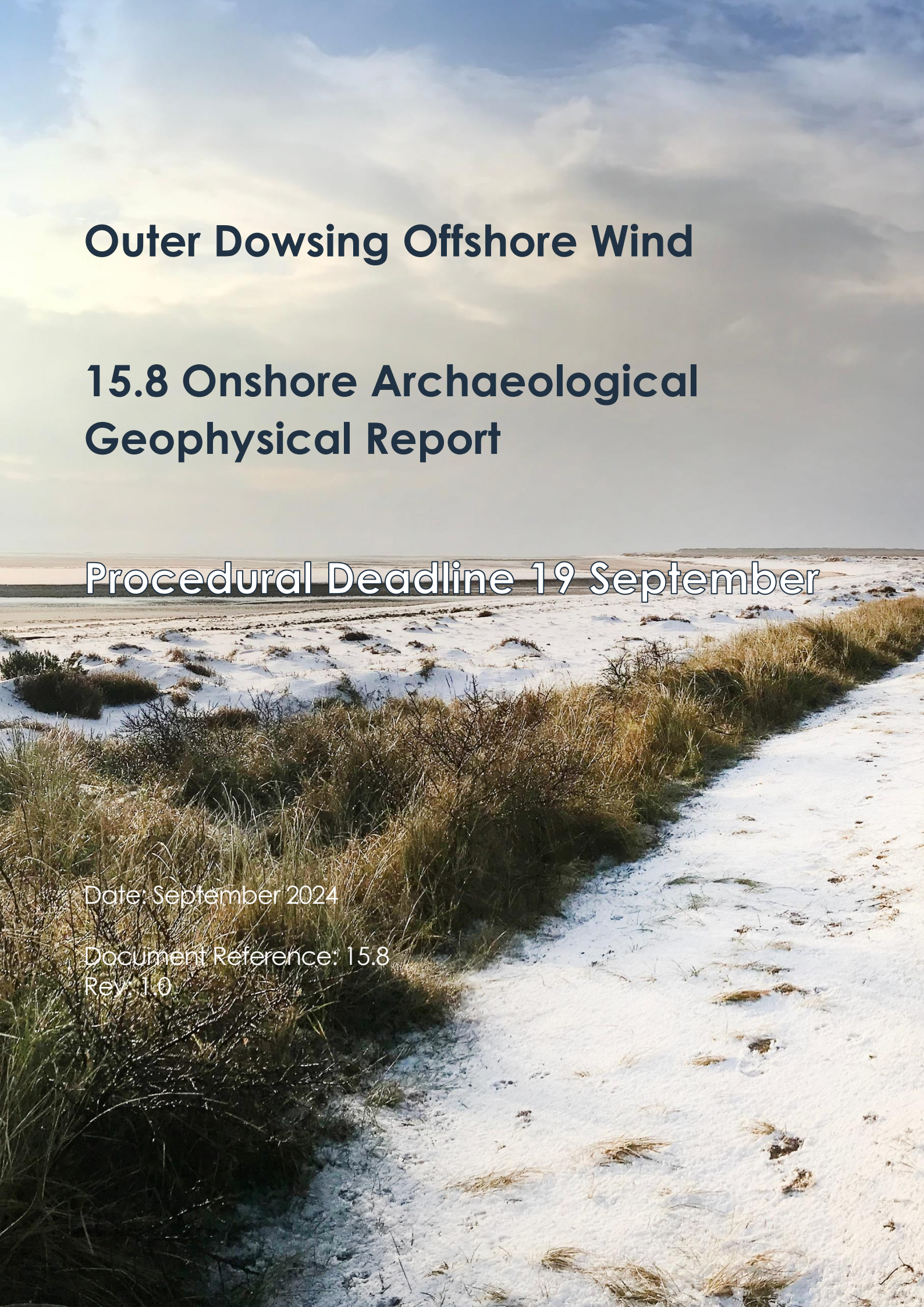


Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

15.8 Onshore Archaeological Geophysical Report

Procedural Deadline 19 September

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Geophysical Survey Report

For

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind,

Lincolnshire

For

GT R4 Limited

Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTF1592

HER Event Number: TBC

OASIS Number: TBC

September 2024

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Abstract

Magnitude surveys was commissioned to assess the sub-surface archaeological potential along the route of the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Onshore Cable Connection through a standard magnetometer survey, and to map the paleoenvironmental features of the survey area through a low frequency electromagnetic (EM) survey. The EM survey allowed for characterisation of the sediments within the survey area to a depth of approximately 6m Below Ground Level. Both methods responded well to the survey environment. The survey was successfully completed over c. 412.0ha of land within the Order Limits. This equates to 63% of the Order Limits (excluding temporary access tracks). A large number of archaeological anomalies have been identified, concentrated within fourteen areas of particular archaeological interest. These include multi-phased settlements, enclosure systems, trackways, and areas of probable salt production. The magnetic and EM results provide complementary datasets, as most of the archaeological activities occur on, or near, low conductivity sand and gravel deposits. The survey has also identified multiple zones of high susceptibility that might correlate with areas of magnetised material. Magnetic disturbance, affecting both techniques, is present over services and along parts of the perimeter of the survey area. Within the magnetic and EM data, anomalies relating to the long-term agricultural use of the land have been identified as former mapped and unmapped field boundaries, and ridge and furrow cultivation. Several anomalies for which an archaeological origin cannot be excluded, have been classified as 'Undetermined' due to a lack of context or any clear morphology that would enable a confident interpretation.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by GT R4 to undertake a geophysical survey for the onshore cable connection of the proposed Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project. A total of 412ha of land within the order limits was subject to survey alongside a buffer equating to an additional 270ha of land. Excluding temporary access roads the area surveyed within the Order Limits equated to 63% of the Order Limits. A further 7% of planned survey within the Order Limits were inaccessible. The remaining 30% were descoped.

1.2. The survey was undertaken over a c. 100m wide corridor (Figure 1). This generally buffered the Order Limits by up to 10m either side. The survey incorporated larger areas where there was potential for particularly sensitive archaeology to be present, for example where the Historic Environment Record indicated the presence of deserted medieval villages, where LiDAR anomalies indicating the presence of archaeological features were present, and where Scheduled Ancient Monuments were located adjacent to the corridor. Other areas outside of the Order Limits which were surveyed in relation to the superseded Order Limit boundaries are included within the interpretation plots where they are in proximity to the Order Limits.

1.3. The geophysical survey comprised hand-pulled/quad-towed, cart-mounted GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometer and electromagnetic (EM) survey. The areas of the Order Limits surveyed incorporated areas of greater archaeological potential based primarily on historical geography, referencing coastlines and deposit modelling. The Order Limits on the seaward side of the Mesolithic-Roman coastlines were not subject to survey. The location of the medieval coastline also influenced the survey extent. Survey areas were expanded in reference to HER entries, the proximity of scheduled monuments and features identified through LiDAR assessment (see ES Submisssion Volume 3 Appendix 20.1). Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK for its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited to detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David et al., 2008). Electromagnetic survey is particularly suited for the detection of palaeolandscape features, such as palaeochannels and deeper conductive targets, and/or ridge and swale, former gravel islands etc.

1.4. The geophysical survey excluded the following areas: areas descoped, areas of made-ground, woodlands, and land parcels where only small areas fell within the proposed survey corridor and the opportunity for meaningful data collection would be limited or negligible.

1.5. The survey was conducted in line with a WSI (Stead, 2023) approved by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer.

1.6. The survey commenced on 10/07/2023, with the first mobilisation finishing 01/12/2023. A second mobilisation commenced 04/03/2024 and continued until 07/06/2024.

2. Objectives

2.1 The objective of this geophysical survey was to further assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

2.2 The techniques and methodologies proposed in this report were designed to provide the greatest chance of rapidly and non-intrusively clarifying the potential for, and nature of, any subsurface archaeological remains that may be present.

2.3 The results of the geophysical survey programme will be used to inform further intrusive evaluation and/or mitigation.

3. Quality Assurance

3.1. Magnitude Surveys (MS) is one of the largest independent providers of near-surface geophysical survey for archaeological applications in the UK. Our Health and Safety, Quality, and Environmental Management, Systems are certified to ISO 45001, 9001, and 14001 standards. We are also UVDB Accredited through Achilles and hold a Constructionline Silver membership.

3.2. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection), and a corporate member of FAME (the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers).

3.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David et al., 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt et al., 2015). Our reports are produced by staff throughout the company under processes that ensure compliance with all standard archaeological geophysics guidelines applied in the UK.

3.4. The flexibility of our bespoke, modular geophysical survey equipment allowed our survey teams to maintain productivity in the face of unforeseen constraints, while ensuring that any concerns held by landowners were addressed in a sensitive way. Our survey methodology incorporates the use of a secure live data-streaming protocol that allowed for data to be processed and checked in real-time while the team were still on site. This procedure ensured that any negative impact on the quality of data collected was immediately identified, meaning that any issues that occurred during restricted periods of land access, were addressed while the team were still on site.

3.5. All works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI as approved by the Local Authority Archaeological Officer/Senior Historic Environment Advisor and Historic England.

3.6. Due to the duration and complexity of this project, the works were overseen by a Manager, with the management of day-to-day activities and planning being undertaken by two dedicated Project Officers.

3.7. The project management team in charge of quality assurance and programme are as follows:

Name	Position
Dr Paul S. Johnson FSA MCIfA	Director
Krasimir Dyulgerski BA MRes	Geophysical Services Manager
Matthew Stead BA (Hons) MA	Project Officer
Joseph Howarth MSc	Project Officer

3.8. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

4. Geographic Background

4.1. The survey area comprised a c. 100m corridor around a centre-line starting from Anderby in the north and running southward parallel to the Lincolnshire coast down to Spalding. The area surveyed also comprised wider areas at select locations (Figure 1). Survey was undertaken across 363 fields under arable cultivation and pasture. The survey area included 412ha within the Order Limits (63% of the Order Limits) and an additional 270ha of survey within the wider areas which provided additional context (Figures 2 - 3).

4.2. The survey area included landfall, the OnSS and targeted areas of the intervening ECC alongside compound areas. For ease of reference and in co-ordination with desk-based reporting prepared by SLR Consulting (2023) the Project is split into the following segments:

- ECC1 - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe;
- ECC2 - A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane;
- ECC3 - Marsh Lane to A158 - Skegness Road;
- ECC4 - A158 Skegness Road – Low Road;
- ECC5 – Low Road to Steeping River;
- ECC6 – Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank;
- ECC7 – Fodder Dyke Bank to Broadgate;
- ECC8 - Broadgate to Ings Drove;
- ECC9 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane
- ECC10 - Church End Lane to The Haven;
- ECC11 - The Haven to Marsh Road;

- ECC12 - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge;
- ECC13 - Fosdyke Bridge to Surfleet Marsh OnSS / Marsh DroveOnSS; and
- ECC14 - Surfleet Marsh OnSS / Marsh Drove to the Connection Area

4.3. The underlying geology of the survey corridor comprises sequential bands of chalks to the north, in sections ECC1, ECC2, and the north of ECC3. In the centre of the corridor, mudstone is present in sections ECC3 and ECC5-6. Mudstone with limestone is present in the south of ECC6, and ECC7–9. Mudstone and siltstone is present in ECC10–11. In the south of the corridor the bedrock consists of sandstone in ECC12–14 (Figures 4 – 7), (British Geological Survey, 2023).

4.4. Prior to drainage and land management from the late medieval period onwards, the area was characterised by tidal creeks across mudflats and saltmarshes, if not open water, with dry areas limited to localised areas of higher ground where near-surface deposits of till and glaciofluvial deposits were not covered by the later mudflats. These better-draining geologies are generally restricted to the northern part of the survey area. Notable areas of near-surface till are recorded in ECC8 and across ECC12 and ECC14, which may have provided relatively better draining geologies elsewhere. Smaller areas of till are also recorded at the southern end of ECC1 and in the northern part of ECC2. Away from the near-surface deposits of till and glaciofluvial deposits, the superficial geology across the rest of the PEIR boundary is characterised by mudflats deposited during various phases of marine transgression/regression. (Figures 6-7) (British Geological Survey, 2023) (SLR Consulting 2023).

4.5. The soils of the survey area mainly comprise loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater across most of the survey area. Loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface in the north of ECC7 and small areas of saltmarsh soils in ECC12 ECC 14. (Soilscapes, 2023).

5. Archaeological Background

5.1. The following is a summary of a DBA produced and provided by SLR Consulting (2023).

5.2. Episodes of sea flooding since the end of the Mesolithic into the medieval period have deposited substantial deposits of mud flats across the entirety of the Order Limits. The first period of mudflat deposition occurred during the prehistoric period when the high-water mark became established 5-10km west of the current coastline. This coastline subsequently moved with further episodes of sea transgression and regression which are anticipated to have affected all of the Order Limits at some point, with the southern part of the Order Limits under water or tidal from the late Mesolithic onwards. These sequences of dramatic depositional events have buried earlier archaeology at some significant depth across much of the Order Limits footprint. A notable period of regression occurred in the Iron Age/Roman period when the high-water mark is known to have moved eastwards. This placed some of the Order Limits, which had been marshland or tidal since the Neolithic period, into dry land once more. Iron Age occupation/agricultural activity may therefore be present in the northern half of the Order Limits and Roman occupation and agricultural activity may have extended into segments ECC1-ECC10. Any areas of activity may be sealed by a post Roman mudflat.

5.3. Evidence for Iron Age/Roman salterns may also be present; a potential which may also extend further south although the southern end of the Order Limits remained tidal or under water for the Iron Age/Roman period.

5.4. The sea flooding into the Anglo Saxon and medieval periods caused the high-water mark to move west again. During the Anglo-Saxon period the majority of the Order Limits were marginal with settlement favouring slightly elevated land which does not appear to have extended into the Order Limits. Some potential for agricultural/pastoral activity may extend into the Order Limits, in the hinterland of settlements on saltmarsh islands in segments ECC2, 7, 8 & 9. Salterns may be present in segments ECC1-14.

5.5. Medieval activity was made possible through the construction of sea walls with extant earthworks or below ground potential for seawalls identified in segments ECC1 & ECC11-13. These would have contributed to bringing the whole of the Order Limits into possible agricultural or pastoral activity apart from the southern extremity which was likely within the footprint of the Bicker Haven – ECC13/14. Settlement is known to have become established at extant historic villages within the vicinity of the Order Limits at this time and evidence for some deserted settlement extending within the Order Limits is known at ECCC2, ECC3 and ECC6. Evidence for significant moated sites is provided by two scheduled examples comprising Abbey Hills moated site (NHLE 1016044) adjacent to ECC7 and Multon Halll moated site (NHLE 118584) located 100m west of ECC11.tPost medieval activity references land reclamation and agricultural activity across the entirety of the Order Limits. This includes some potential for remains of demolished farmsteads and other agricultural buildings. This period likely saw the first occupation of the southern parts of the route, specifically ECC13/14.

6. Methodology

6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Geophysical survey comprised the magnetic and electromagnetic methods as described in the following table. Magnetic survey measured subtle changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by subsurface features. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Electromagnetic (EM) surveys measure both electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility and allow the identification of broad paleo-landscape formations and is therefore a complementary technique to the magnetometer.

6.1.2. Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m
Electromagnetic Induction – Conductivity and Magnetic Susceptibility	GF Instruments CMD Explorer in HCP orientation	4m	5Hz reprojected to 0.25m

Electromagnetic Induction – Conductivity and Magnetic Susceptibility	Geophex GEM-2	4m	5Hz reprojected to 0.25m

6.1.3. Magnetometer and EM data were collected using Magnitude Surveys' bespoke modular cart system. For combined magnetometer and EM survey, data must be collected in a hand-pulled or ATV-towed cart configuration. With extensive testing and feedback from tenant farmers and landowners, Magnitude Surveys' equipment systems have been designed to have minimal impact on site conditions and crop cover.

6.1.4. Magnetometer data was collected using the latest Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Fluxgate Gradiometers. The sensors, which are located 30cm above the ground, collect both magnetic gradient and magnetic total field data. The total field output of the Grad 13 system is comparable with data produced by caesium vapour systems for the majority of archaeological applications in the UK. Combined, both datasets enable the enhanced resolution of weak or more deeply situated features, compared with competing gradient only systems. The magnetometer sensors were mounted vertically on the cart system, spaced 1m apart. The magnetometers have a sampling rate of 200Hz, but for the purposes of data visualisation, this will be reprojected to 0.125m. Fluxgate gradiometer surveys can detect anomalies at a variety of depths depending on the strength of the anomaly and geological factors. Generally, the detection of discernible features would be expected up to c. 1m below the ground surface, however stronger features may be detected at greater depth and weaker features may only be detected where they are nearer to the surface.

6.1.5. EM data was collected using the GF Instruments CMD Explorer in HCP orientation, and Geophex GEM-2 to facilitate the collection of three bulk soil volumes, c. 1.48m, 2.8m, and 4.5m deep for the quadrature phase (electromagnetic conductivity). The EM instrument was mounted horizontally on the cart system, resulting in a traverse interval of 4m. The instrument had a sampling rate of 5Hz, but for the purposes of data visualisation will be reprojected to 0.25m. The instrument was calibrated at the beginning of every survey day.

6.1.6. Due to issues caused by wet weather and uneven ground conditions during the second deployment EM data was collected using the Geophex GEM-2 under 4 frequencies 1530HZ, 5310HZ, 18330HZ, 63030HZ for the quadrature phase (electromagnetic conductivity). These frequencies were chosen as the most closely corresponding to the bulk soil volume measurements of the CMD Explorer. The EM instrument was mounted horizontally on the cart system, resulting in a traverse interval of 4m. The instrument had a sampling rate of 5Hz, but for the purposes of data visualisation will be reprojected to 0.25m.

6.1.7. Positional referencing was undertaken through the use of a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode, to ensure high

positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

6.1.8. Magnetic and EM data was stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger is continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers at the offices of Magnitude Surveys. This allows for data collection, processing, and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork is ongoing.

6.1.9. A navigation system is integrated with the RTK GPS, and used to guide the surveyors. Data was collected by traversing the survey area along lines designed to intersect known/expected features at an angle of approximately 30°, ensuring a balance between maximising the possibility of resolving features, and efficient collection and processing.

6.2. Data Processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data

6.2.1.1. Magnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.,* 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al*. (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.2.2. Electromagnetic data

6.2.2.1. Electromagnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.,* 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.,* 2008: 11).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an

orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

Background Balancing – The CMD Explorer has its own built auto calibration routine that is performed at the start of a data collection interval. Due to minor drift in the instrument's electronics and variability in background zero depending on external conditions, the data requires a background balancing step to display all traverses and fields at the same background level. The algorithm iterates through data points in each traverse and searches for neighbouring points within 15m. Each point discovered within this search radius is assigned a weighting based on its distance from the point on the traverse. The accumulated value for each individual dataset is then divided by the accumulated weighting to produce an average value that is then applied to the point on the traverse. Each dataset is iterated through five teams, repeating the workflow described, to bring the relative background within range of the neighbouring traverses.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation

6.3.1. All vector and raster data were projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF) formats respectively. Figures have been produced with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data.

6.3.2. Magnetometer results have been interpreted using raster images and XY traces in a layered GIS environment..

6.3.3. Multiple raster images of the magnetic gradient and total field data at different plotting ranges have been consulted for data interpretation. The gradient of the Grad-13 sensors minimises external magnetic interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features are clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. XY trace plots were used to visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding anomaly characterisation.

6.3.4. The quadrature-phase (conductivity) results of the electromagnetic survey are presented as colour plot images. The EM interpretation was derived from the quadrature phase, which relates to the soil's apparent electrical conductivity. These datasets roughly correspond with a bulk soil volume equated to c. 1.48m, 2.8m, and 4.5m deep, respectively. However, as the EM is measuring a bulk soil volume, these depths are to be taken as indicative, and the instrument is sensitive to features above and below these theoretical exploration depths. The different receiving coil responses are referred to as C1, C2, and C3 configurations. These relative depths are described and presented as comparatively "shallow", "middle", and "deep" soil volumes, respectively. From this point onward, the quadrature-phase dataset will be referred to as EM conductivity. Considering the expected impact depths of the scheme, Coils 1 and 2 may provide the most directly applicable data, Coil 1 relating to the maximum impact depth of the cable trench (1.7m) and the trenchless entry and exit pits (2.82m), and Coil 2 to the joint bays (2-2.5m).

6.3.5. The second set of EM interpretation is derived from the in-phase component of the EM response which relates to the soil's magnetic susceptibility. The in-phase roughly corresponds with a bulk soil volume of half that of the quadrature-phase. The different receiving coil configurations for the magnetic susceptibility produced similar results, due to this only the 'middle' soil volume has been presented and interpreted. From this point onward, the in-phase datasets will be referred to as EM magnetic susceptibility.

6.3.6. The geophysical results have been interpreted in a layered environment, overlaid against open street mapping, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology mapping. Google Earth (2023) will also be consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.

7. Results

7.1. Qualification

7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

7.2. Discussion

7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical maps (Figures 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, 57, 64, 71, 78, 85, 92, 99, 106, 113, 120, 127, 134, 141, 148, 155, 162, 169, 176, 183, 190, 197, 204, 211 and 218) .

7.2.2. The respective magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) surveys have generally responded well to the environment of the survey area. The EM survey has been effective for understanding the broader geological context of the site. The EM data reveals anomalies that correlate with mapped deposits identified in the geoarchaeological model (Section 4), and with recorded superficial deposits, alongside further responses that could represent more deeply buried channels, and the results of processes characteristic of an intertidal (high conductivity anomalies) environment. Indicative palaeochannels, mudflats and bars present in the EM data correlate well with anomalies detected in the magnetic results. The total field data has also proven useful for identifying anomalies of natural origins.

7.2.3. A fluxgate gradiometer and electromagnetic induction survey was successfully undertaken over 412ha of land within the Order Limits, plus 270ha of land buffering this. Anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin have been detected at points along the survey corridor, along with anomalies of natural, agricultural, modern, and undetermined origins. Modern magnetic disturbance has been mostly identified along extant field boundaries and where buried services cross the survey area. The effect on the data caused by this interference is limited but locally significant.

7.2.4. The conductivity results offer a spatially extensive indication of the probable distribution of superficial deposits. The data are characterised by clear contrasts, considered most likely to reflect the differences in mineralogy and hydrological conductivity that result in the higher and lower EM conductive properties of clays and sands/gravels respectively. It should, however, be noted that the correlation between relative conductivity and substrate is never clear cut. As a bulk volume measurement, results will be affected by a complex range of influences, including background levels of ground saturation, agricultural practices such as draining, and the presence of lenses of contrasting or poorly sorted material such as the Glacial Till and mudflat deposits identified along the route of the corridor. The complex superficial geology of the area and the geoarchaeological modelling suggests a mosaic of habitats that changed depending on the coastline's location. The electromagnetic results have proved essential in mapping this coastal landscape and has helped identify areas of low and high conductivity throughout the survey area that correlate with former paleochannels and freely draining areas of sand and gravels that might have the potential for human habitation.

7.2.5. The EM magnetic susceptibility dataset has expanded upon the understanding of the tidal environment within the survey area. The anomalies identified represent contrasting bands of high and low susceptibility that broadly correlate with anomalies identified within the conductivity and magnetometry results. The majority of the low

susceptibility anomalies present themselves as a series of broad sinuous anomalies that correspond with high conductivity anomalies normally associated with waterlogged deposits such as mudflats and paleochannels. In these cases, the most likely reason for the low susceptibility readings is due to the outwash of magnetised particles within the bulk soil volume. This is particularly common in tidal and alluvial environments where there has been a consistent outflow of water over a prolonged period of time. The survey has also identified clusters of high susceptibility readings throughout the survey area. Some of these anomalies, which are discussed in more detail in the specific anomalies section (See Section 7.3.2-7.3.4), have been identified within Areas of Archaeological Activity. In most of these cases this elevated susceptibility is present only in parts of the areas rather than correlating with all of the anomalies identified in the magnetometer data. These anomalies probably indicate the presence of consolidated material deposits usually associated with prolonged habitation or industrial activity. The survey has also detected multiple areas of high susceptibility outside of identified areas of Archaeological activity. These anomalies, which in most cases coincide with areas of low conductivity have the potential to contain magnetised material that might have not been identified in the magnetometry results due to the depth of overburden from alluvial or tidal deposits. While an association between these magnetically susceptible anomalies and past human activity can be made, a geological origin for these anomalies cannot be discounted. Overall, while areas of high susceptibility should be considered of note, they need to be evaluated alongside the conductivity and magnetometry results as well as within their general environmental and archaeological context.

7.2.6. Within this coastal landscape, past human exploitation of watercourses and wetlands have been widely recorded. In this case, the conductivity data are able to provide a general delineation between freely draining sand and gravel deposits, and waterlogged sediments and paleochannels. However, archaeological potential should not be considered to be limited to the areas of low conductivity which are indicative of drier areas in antiquity. The liminal spaces indicated by the interface between high- and low-conductivity zones are likely to have been exploited by past populations and have the potential to preserve archaeological evidence of organic and inorganic origin, such as timber platforms, fishing implements, boats and refuse material from nearby settlement and industrial activity. In particular, these interfaces may indicate increased potential near areas of otherwise recorded archaeological activity, where located in proximity to paleochannels, or areas of high susceptibility. Due to the spatial resolution of the EM survey discrete features which would provide a false level of spatial precision have not been drawn, and these interfaces should be considered as potential zones of activity rather than specific features.

7.2.7. The magnetometry survey results appear to support a picture of land use change over time, starting with the Iron Age/Roman period. The survey has expanded upon the available HER evidence, and fourteen Areas of Archaeological Interest (AAI) have been identified (Figures 8–11 and 222–287). Additionally, several isolated anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified throughout the survey area. Within these foci the anomalies generally consist of weak and strong magnetic

enhancement, with defined edges emblematic of cut features such as ditches. While there are variations in signal strength and morphology among these anomalies, they are identifiable as probable and possible archaeological features. Despite the presence of an enhanced geological background across the site combined with ridge and furrow cultivation in some parts, the results were able to identify the extent and morphology of the archaeological anomalies. All these anomalies together represent an extensive, multi period archaeological landscape, with multi-phased settlements, historical field enclosures and evidence of salt production and past industrial activity. Most of the archaeological anomalies are located in the northern part of the survey area (ECC1 to ECC5) which supports the projected coastline regression model of the geoarchaeological report. It is also worth noting that all of the identified settlements and enclosures appear to be located within or in close proximity to areas of low conductivity which indicate probable pockets of drier land in antiquity.

7.2.8. The morphology of the anomalies forming some of these Areas of Archaeological Interest (AAI) were distinctive enough to allow them to be tentatively dated. A general Iron Age/Romano-British date is suggested for AAI 1, AAI 6 and AAI 7 based on morphology and association with dated features known in the vicinity of the site (Figures 222-224 and 243-260). These anomalies, which are near the projected Romano-British coastline seem to be located in areas of low conductivity that likely consist of well-draining subsurface sand and gravel banks. The presence of possible salterns near these settlements potentially provides evidence of small-scale exploitation of the natural resources present in this coastal landscape.

7.2.9. AAI 1 may also be medieval in date due to its potential relationship with a sea wall of this date (the Roman Bank). Other areas of probable medieval activity include AAI 3, AAI 4, AAI 9, AAI 10, AAI 11, AAI 12 and AAI 13 due to the proximity of these to moated sites or farmsteads, a Deserted medieval village, known areas of medieval field systems, enclosures and ponds and a former priory in addition to the presence of extant ridge and furrow surrounding the anomalies (Figures 222-224, 231-239, 267-272 and 282-284).

7.2.10. Former field boundaries have been detected throughout the survey area. These are identified as both strong and weak, linear anomalies some of which align with features marked on 2nd Edition OS mapping. Those that do not correspond with known former boundaries present a similar magnetic signal or follow similar alignments to the mapped boundaries and are therefore thought likely to be unmapped former field boundaries. Small spreads of material displaying a strong magnetic enhancement have been detected throughout the survey area. These anomalies roughly correlate with former farm buildings visible on historical OS mapping, and have been given an agricultural categorisation.

7.2.11. Groups of parallel linear and curvilinear anomalies occur across the survey area and are typical of ridge and furrow cultivation. These have multiple different orientations, and differences in spacing and morphology which suggest they are from different periods of agricultural use. Some of these appear to cross probable

archaeological anomalies and may obscure smaller or weaker anthropogenic evidence (Figures 12 to 221). Many these ridge and furrow regimes are also located in close proximity to deserted and shrunken medieval villages or former priory's which might suggest a possible connection to the agricultural hinterland of these settlements.

7.2.12. Throughout most of the survey area, anomalies that have been classified as 'Undetermined' have been identified. All these anomalies have limited context or lack any clear pattern or morphology that would enable a confident interpretation, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely excluded. Numerous discrete, strong, dipolar anomalies have been detected and identified as undetermined.



7.3. Interpretation

7.3.1. General Statements

7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.

7.3.1.2. **Data Artefact** – Data artefacts in magnetic data usually occur in conjunction with anomalies with strong magnetic signals due to the way in which the sensors respond to very strong point sources. They are usually visible as minor 'streaking' following the line of data collection. While these artefacts can be reduced in post-processing through data filtering, this would risk removing 'real' anomalies. These artefacts are therefore indicated as necessary in order to preserve the data as 'minimally processed'.

7.3.1.3. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.

7.3.1.4. **Ferrous/Debris (Spread)** – A ferrous/debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.

7.3.1.5. **Magnetic Disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as 'Magnetic Disturbance'. These magnetic 'haloes' will obscure weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

7.3.1.6. **Overhead Cables –** Across the survey area a change in the magnetic background has been detected most visible in the Total Field Plots. This type of specked dipolar background correlates with the presence of overhead electric cables crossing over the survey area. This type of magnetic interference may mask more ephemeral anomalies of anthropogenic origin, if present.

7.3.1.7. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally distinct from those caused by ferrous sources.

7.3.2. Specific Anomalies (Magnetic)

7.3.2.1. **Area of Archaeological Activity 1 (ECC1)**

7.3.2.2. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak)** – Within Area 408.1, the survey has identified an alignment of weak positive rectilinear anomalies running in a southwest-northeast direction (Figures 222 and 223). These anomalies, which are located directly to the south of a probable paleochannel appear to terminate at the 'Roman Bank', a sea wall constructed in the medieval period (Figures 222 and

223). This anomaly, which straddles an area of low and high conductivity, appears to flank the palaeochannel to the north, and has been interpreted as a possible embankment or an addition to the 'Roman bank'. However, due to the lack of records in the OS mapping a possible rather than probable archaeological classification is given.

7.3.2.3. **Possible Archaeology (Strong)** – Sixty metres to the north of the Order Limits is a partial rectilinear anomaly (Figures 13 and 14). The anomaly, which is located in an area of high susceptibility, exhibits a stronger magnetic signal than the overall geological background. Its morphology is also suggestive of a cut feature with magnetically enhanced fill. The anomaly has been interpreted as a partial enclosure, however due to its isolated position and its location within an area of enhanced natural background it has been given a possible rather than probable archaeological classification.

7.3.2.4. **Area of Archaeological Activity 2 (ECC2)**

7.3.2.5. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Settlement Complex) –** Located in Area 294.1 and 294.6 a large group of linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies, truncated by former field boundaries form a series of abutting enclosures of both strong and weak positive magnetic enhancement (Figures 228 and 229). Within this group of anomalies, the largest rectilinear enclosure [**ECC2a**] encapsulates an area of c. 1ha. This enclosure, which is aligned in a north-south direction appears to be surrounded by parallel linear anomalies, and within it several subdivisions form a series of abutting rectilinear enclosures. The magnetic signal of the enclosure is typical of a 'habitation effect'. This type of effect is characterised by a strong magnetic signal in the centre of an area of archaeological activity that becomes weaker along the edges. This is usually caused by the prolonged enhancement of the ground through anthropogenic processes. It is likely that these anomalies represent a settlement comprising multiple phases of occupancy. This interpretation is supported by the presence of a strong penannular anomaly in the centre of **[ECC2a]**, that appears to be truncated by the rectilinear internal enclosures. In the southern part of the enclosure complex a rectilinear enclosure exhibiting a negative magnetic signal has also been identified that might suggest the presence of stone building foundations. In In the eastern part of Area 294.6 a continuation of linear and rectilinear anomalies [**ECC2b**] following a similar north-south alignment have been identified (Figures 228 and 229). The anomalies have a weaker magnetic signal and within the extent of the survey corridor appear to be less complete. Along their western extent two parallel curvilinear anomalies run towards **[ECC2a].** These anomalies have been interpreted as a probable trackway. To the west of [**ECC2b]** further anomalies with magnetically enhanced signals indicating rectilinear enclosures have been identified. These anomalies might form a second enclosure complex with internal divisions and pits, however due to the limited size of the survey area its full extent cannot be established. Within the general area of this settlement complex the survey has detected low susceptibility measurements (Figure 32). This is likely caused by the presence of intensive

historical agricultural practices such as ridge and furrow cultivation and continuous sectioning of fields using drainage ditches as attested by the historical OS mapping (Figure 29).

7.3.2.6. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak/Spread) (Industrial Activity) –** In the northern part of 294.1, the survey has identified further strong linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies that appear to form partial rectilinear and annular enclosures connected by probable trackways (Figures 228 and 229). These anomalies, which do not appear to share similar orientation to the settlement complex **[ECC2a]** to the south are aligned alongside a large, diffused anomaly forming a possible paleochannel **[ECC2c]**. This interpretation of this possible channel is supported by the strong high conductivity and low susceptibility measurements identified in the EM data sets, suggesting the presence of deposits of clay within the channel (Figures 30-32). Along the northern border of this feature a number of strong positive amorphous anomalies that appear to mask some of the extent of identified enclosures have been detected. The strong magnetic signal and the lack of coherent shape suggests that these anomalies have been formed by the deposition of highly enhanced material such as industrial debris or briquetage from salt production likely related to the settlement in the south. This interpretation is supported by the high susceptibility readings within this area suggesting the presence of easily magnetised material.

7.3.2.7. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Historical Field Systems) –** A series of strong and weak linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified in Areas 11.2, 434.3 and 209.3 (Figures 225 and 226). The anomalies, which are curtailed by modern field drains and Listoft Lane, form rectilinear enclosures on a north-south alignment. The strength and morphology of these anomalies are typical of ditch-like features with magnetically enhanced fill. Due to their size, they have been interpreted as historical field systems. Although the anomalies share a similar alignment with **[ECC2a]** to the south, the limited extent and lack of archaeological context preclude any connection between these anomalies.

7.3.2.8. **Area of Archaeological Activity 3 (ECC2)**

7.3.2.9. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Deserted Medieval Village) –** In Areas 73.2 to 73.15 linear curvilinear and discrete anomalies of variable magnetic signal on a roughly north to south alignment have been detected (Figures 33-36 and 231-232). These anomalies are located within the recorded Deserted Medieval Village of Slackholme (Section ECC2, MLI99418) and some of the identified anomalies correspond to cropmarks recorded on the LiDAR and aerial photographic assessment (ES Volume 3 Appendix 20.2) (Figure 36). The morphology of some of the identified anomalies is difficult to distinguish, as they are obscured by extant ridge and furrow and truncated by modern drains and ploughing. The focal point of the settlement [**ECC2d**] seems to be located in in the northwest corner near the modern farm buildings, where strong abutting rectilinear enclosures have been identified. A number of linear anomalies appear to emanate from [**ECC2d**] forming a series of historical field systems of potential

medieval origin. Within this deserted village several areas of high susceptibility that correspond with identified enclosures have been detected. These measurements might suggest the survival of concentrations of anthropogenic material within these enclosures. However, it is also possible that the high susceptibility is a result of activities related to the nearby farm to the west. This area corresponds with a zone of low conductivity, potentially indicating an area of sand/gravel which may have been drier than the surroundings in antiquity.

7.3.2.10. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Outside of the Order Limits to the west, a spread of strongly enhanced dipolar anomalies have been identified (Figures 231 and 232). These anomalies are likely associated with the village of Slackholme, however, due to their strong magnetic signal and the presence of modern farm buildings directly to the north a modern origin cannot be discounted. Due to this, a possible rather than probable archaeological origin has been assigned.

7.3.2.11. **Area of Archaeological Activity 4 (ECC2)**

7.3.2.12. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Possible Medieval Settlement) –** In the northern part of Area 123.1, the survey has identified a series of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies. The anomalies have a variable magnetic strength, and morphological characteristics consistent with ditches filled with anthropogenically enhanced material (Figures 44-46, 234 and 235). The anomalies appear to form multi-cellular enclosures with internal divisions, and pit features. Some of the linear anomalies oriented in an east-west direction have also been truncated into multiple smaller segments. This is likely due to the modern ploughing regimes evident on the satellite imagery (Figure 43). These anomalies correspond with a cluster of artefacts recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). This cluster consists of buckles, vessels, harness pendants, a token, and 5 coins dated between A.D. 1154 and 1489 (ES Volume 3 Appendix 20.2). Due to the proximity of these artefacts, this series of enclosures have been interpreted as a probable medieval settlement/farmstead. The western side of this probable medieval settlement appear to exhibit high susceptibility measurements which might suggest the presence of a focal point.

7.3.2.13. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) (Former Trackway)–** A parallel curvilinear anomaly running in a southwest to northeast direction has been identified in the south of Area 123.1 (Figure 42). The anomalies, which are located in an area of strong geological enhancement have the signature of cut features with magnetically enhanced fill. In the EM data this low-conductivity anomaly appears to have properties characteristic of a well-draining gravel or sand bank (Figures 48 & 49). This anomaly has therefore been attributed a possible archaeological origin and interpreted as a former trackway.

7.3.2.14. **Possible Archaeology (Strong) (Possible Roman Saltern Sites)–** In Areas 73.14, 123.1, 148.1, 339.1 and 339.2 a number of amorphous anomalies have been identified scattered throughout the survey area (Figures 41, 42, 234 and 235). The

strong positive and dipolar signal of these anomalies, suggest the presence of localised burning and deposition of enhanced magnetic material. This interpretation is supported by HER records of Roman Saltern sites within and around the survey area, most of which consist of hand bricks, ceramic pan fragments, and greyware pottery (Section ECC3). The strong magnetic signature of these anomalies corroborates the HER records and expands upon the previously recorded features. No anomalies relating to these features are present within the conductivity and susceptibility results.

7.3.2.15. **Area of Archaeological Activity 5 (ECC3)**

7.3.2.16. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Along the western edge of Area 338.2 a group of weak linear and curvilinear, and strong discrete magnetically enhanced anomalies have been detected (Figures 240 & 241). Some of the anomalies appear to form partial enclosures however, due to their weak magnetic signal and the enhanced geological background these anomalies have been given a possible rather than probable archaeological classification. These anomalies are located with a probable medieval settlement (MLI88895). The anomalies extend across an area of low conductivity and high susceptibility. These areas lie outside of the Order Limits.

7.3.2.17. **Area of Archaeological Activity 6 (ECC5)**

7.3.2.18. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Possible Roman Settlements and Salterns) –** In Areas 4.8, 4.7, 26.5, 462.1 and 485.1 localised foci of probable archaeological activity have been identified (Figures 243-251). The most prominent area **[ECC5a]**, located c.200m east of the Order Limits, consists of several strong positive linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies forming overlapping enclosures, likely part of a multiphase settlement. The archaeological classification is supported by the presence of an HER Record of Romano-British finds (MLI41716). Directly to the west and southwest, located c. 60-70m east of the Order Limits, two more probable enclosure complexes have been identified exhibiting similar magnetic signal and morphology. A potential reason for the spacing of these complexes is their location in the landscape. According to the Geoarchaeological model (Volume 3 Appendix 20.2), the coastline during the Romano-British period was located c. 250m to the south of **[ECC5a**] which might have exposed the area around these settlements to seasonal flooding and tidal variations. According to the EM dataset, these anomalies sit within areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility, representing freely draining sand and gravel deposits that would be less susceptible to water level changes. More potential evidence of possible water management can be identified in Area 4.8 (Figures 246 and 257). The survey has recorded a curvilinear channel **[ECC5b]**, located c. 500m east of the Order Limits, measuring c. 11m in width, running in a southwest-northeast alignment. This anomaly which consists of two parallel positive anomalies, appears to cut across the recorded paleochannels running in a north-south direction towards the former coastline. Within the EM data, the anomaly exhibits a higher conductivity than the larger paleochannels recorded within the

survey area, supporting its interpretation as a possible water channel (Figures 65-67). To the north of **[ECC5b]** the survey has identified a number of linear positive anomalies exhibiting the characteristic signal of a cut feature with magnetically enhanced fill. These anomalies, which do not correspond to any features recorded on the historical OS mapping, have been interpreted as probable drainage ditches from a historical field system. The EM survey has also detected a low conductivity circular anomaly located directly to the north of this probable channel in Area 4.8 which may suggest the potential for anthropogenic activity/deposits that could not be identified in the Magnetometry results.

7.3.2.19. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Possible Roman Settlements and Salterns) -** Within the Order Limits, further evidence of the wider use of the coastal landscape can be found in the north of Area 4.7 and Area 485.1 (Figures 62, 63, 244-245 and 249-250). Four anomalies consisting of rectilinear ditches surrounding amorphous areas of strongly enhanced signal have been identified in close proximity to identified paleochannels. Their location and their morphology suggest a possible interpretation as airdrying salterns likely associated with the settlements (present outside the Order Limits) to the south. These align with areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility.

7.3.2.20. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Magnetically enhanced anomalies have been identified to the southwest (Figures 252 and 253). In Area 445.4, a cluster of strongly enhanced linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been identified within an area of low conductivity. These anomalies share a similar magnetic signal and morphology to the enclosures identified at **[ECC5a]** which might suggest a similar function and date. In Area 445.6, the survey has identified isolated discrete and linear anomalies exhibiting the characteristics of cut features with magnetically enhanced fill (Figure 252). These anomalies have been interpreted as pits and enclosures, however since their southwest-northeast alignment corresponds with the direction of the historical and modern field boundaries, they have been given a possible rather than probable archaeological classification.

7.3.2.21. **Area of Archaeological Activity 7 (ECC5)**

7.3.2.22. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Possible Salterns) –** In Areas 4.13, 4.27, 4.28, 169.2, 168.2, 168.3, 258.1 a number of strong dipolar amorphous anomalies have been identified running on an east-west alignment and spaced between c. 100-150m apart (Figures 255, 256, 258 and 259). These anomalies have a comparable morphology to the previously identified salterns to the north in Areas 123.1, 148.1 and 339.2 (Section 7.3.2.14). Similarly, the anomalies do not correspond to any anomalies identified in the conductivity or susceptibility (Figures 72-74, and 79-81), which suggests that these anomalies might be related to salt production. Their alignment also appears to align with the extent of the coastline during the Romano-British period which was located c. 320m to the south, parallel to the outline of the survey area. More possible salterns have been identified further to the south in Areas 4.1 and 125.1.

7.3.2.23. **Area of Archaeological Activity 8 (ECC6)**

7.3.2.24. **Probable and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** Located in Areas 4.15 and 376.4 a number of linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies exhibiting a positive magnetic signal have been identified (Figures 75-88, 261, 262, 264 and 265). These anomalies which appear to form a series of rectilinear enclosures have been truncated by former field boundaries and the modern course of the Steeping River. The most prominent enclosure is located near the southern boundary of Area 4.15 (Figure 261). This anomaly exhibits a strong magnetic signal characteristic of a ditch-like feature with magnetically enhanced fill. The anomaly also exhibits high susceptibility which might suggest the presence of easily magnetised material such domestic refuse or industrial activity. A linear anomaly appears to emanate from its western side that is likely part of a former field system. However, the full extent of these anomalies cannot be established due to the presence of buried services, and ferrous spreads directly to the west, north, and east of the anomalies. To the south a number of anomalies aligned on a southwest to northeast direction have been identified (Figures 261-263). These anomalies, which have low susceptibility measurements have diffused edges similar to the geological anomalies identified within the survey area. However, their rectilinear morphology suggests an anthropological origin. Although these anomalies appear to be in a different alignment to the established historical field patterns, these anomalies have been interpreted as a possible historical field system of unspecified date due to their low susceptibility measurements, suggesting the consistent outflow of water through these ditched anomalies.

7.3.2.25. **Area of Archaeological Activity 9 (ECC7) (Possible Moat)**

7.3.2.26. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** In the centre of Area 139.1 the survey identified a series of diffused strong and weak signalled linear anomalies that offer a distinct signal from those in their immediate vicinity (Figures 267-269). These anomalies display a strong negative enhancement bordered by strong and weak signals on their edges. It is likely that these are indicative of cut features that have been filled with enhanced material. The anomaly lies north of a moat associated with a former Abbey, this has been identified on historical mapping (Figure 106). It is possible that the anomaly represents a continuation of the moat complex beyond that which had previously been identified or is representative of other features associated with the abbey complex. The survey in this area extended beyond the Order limits and the enclosure is located primarily to the east and north of the Order Limits. The anomaly broadly aligns with areas of high susceptibility and low conductivity.

7.3.2.27. **Area of Archaeological Activity 10 (ECC6) (Enclosure Complex)**

7.3.2.28. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** On the western side of Area 4.2 the survey has identified a series of linear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies within a zone of low conductivity and high susceptibility (Figures 107-109, 270 and 271). These anomalies display both strong and weak magnetic enhancement, with

enhanced edges suggestive of cut features such as ditches. These anomalies consist of a large rectilinear enclosure abutted by several partial enclosures on its southern and northern sides. The variable enhancement and the distribution of anomalies suggest the presence of a small-scale enclosure complex. The full extent of this enclosure is difficult to establish due to the presence of strongly enhanced geological variation to the north. Multiple strong discrete anomalies have been detected within this possible enclosure complex, possibly representing pits, hearths, and internal divisions indicative of occupation activity. These anomalies are located within the boundary of a HER record for a medieval settlement (MLI90648).

7.3.2.29. **Area of Archaeological Activity 11 (ECC9 and 10)**

7.3.2.30. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** Within Areas 319.6 and 252.2 groups of anomalies of linear and rectilinear morphology have been detected (Figures 273-278). The anomalies exhibit a positive signal that indicate ditch-like features with magnetically enhanced fill. The anomalies appear to form a number of abutting enclosures. Both groups of anomalies are located in close proximity to ridge and furrow cultivation regimes and are located c.750m away from the site of St James Priory (Figures 152-165). As a result of this it is possible that these anomalies form part of the agricultural hinterland of the priory.

7.3.2.31. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) –** In Area 252.11 a series of weak linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified aligned along the route of Church End Road (Figures 160-165, 276 and 277). These anomalies which are not recorded on historical OS mapping, appear to form a series of honeycombed enclosures. However, their full extent cannot be identified due to the presence of ferrous noise caused by the presence of a former farm building and a pond. Within and outside these enclosures, several strong, positive, discrete anomalies have been identified. The strong magnetic enhancement and high susceptibility of these anomalies could have been caused by in-situ burning or possible kilns associated with this enclosure complex. Its proximity to St James; Priory and its alignment along the historical Church End Road, might suggest a medieval origin.

7.3.2.32. **Area of Archaeological Activity 12 (ECC8)**

7.3.2.33. **Possible Archaeology (Weak) –** Within Area 118.2 a series of weak linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies [**ECC12a**] have been identified close to the field boundary along the route of Southfields (Figures 131-133, 279 and 280). These anomalies correspond to structures visible on historical OS mapping as a series of rectilinear structures. This are identified in HER entries as belonging to a farmstead called Old Leake (MLI124524). It is possible that these anomalies are evidence of the former farmstead structures. However, an earlier archaeological origin cannot be discounted. These correspond to areas of high susceptibility and low conductivity (Figures 135-137).

7.3.2.34. **Area of Archaeological Activity 13 (ECC 2 & 3)**

7.3.2.35. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) (Enclosure complex) –** Within Area 294.8, a series of strong and weak, linear, and curvilinear anomalies which do not correspond to features recorded on historical mapping have been identified in the north of the survey area **[ECC13a]** (Figures 34-35 and 282-284). The anomalies, which appear to be disturbed by former agricultural regimes, indicate a series of abutting enclosures located and constrained within a larger triangular area **[ECC13d]**. Within these enclosures, two amorphous anomalies exhibiting a strong dipolar signal have been identified that might suggest the presence of an area of industrial activity [**ECC13b and ECC13c]**. This corresponds to areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility.

7.3.2.36. **Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak/Spread) (Medieval Enclosures and Pond) –** In the south of Area 294.8, strong and weak linear and rectilinear anomalies were identified. These anomalies are adjacent to the border of the survey area and do not continue beyond the drain separating it from the next area to the south. The anomalies lie within an area which the HER records as Medieval enclosures and a pond (MLI98638). The anomaly in the centre of the enclosures, attributed as debris may indicate the location of the recorded pond, infilled with enhanced material. These anomalies lie within areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility.

7.3.2.37. **Area of Archaeological Activity 14 (ECC 9) (Possible Romano-British Field System)**

7.3.2.38. **Probable Archaeology (Strong) –** To the west of Swanhole Lane, in the south of Area 172.3 and across Area 321.1, strongly enhanced linear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies have been identified **[ECC14a and ECC14b]** (Figures 285-287). These anomalies are not recorded on historical mapping and lie to the west of the projected extent of the Roman coastline, but within the prehistoric intertidal zone. These anomalies are diagonally cut by the current field boundary. The anomalies comprise several strong positive linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies forming overlapping enclosures, likely part of a multiphase settlement. The HER records do not attest to any known features within the area. The anomalies correspond to areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility.

7.3.2.39. **Probable Archaeology (Strong)** - In the south of Area 321.1, strong linear and discrete anomalies forming a number of partial enclosures with internal divisions have been identified (Figures 285-287). These anomalies, which are located within an area of low conductivity of have a similar alignment, signal and shape to **[ECC14a and ECC14b]** and are thus considered to be related to the anomalies to the north.

7.3.3. Other Anomalies

7.3.3.1. **Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak)** - Across the survey area a number of isolated positive, weak, linear, curvilinear, rectilinear, penannular, and strong, discrete anomalies that are isolated from the main foci of archaeological activity have been identified (Figures 12-221). Most of these anomalies have the potential

to be anthropogenic in origin, and therefore a possible archaeological categorisation has been given. These anomalies could form part of former field systems, or parts of enclosures, but lack clear characteristics or context that would allow for a confident interpretation.

7.3.3.2. **Agricultural (Strong/Weak) –** Across the survey area a multitude of strong and weak linear anomalies have been identified. The majority of these roughly correspond with field boundaries recorded on 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, or with footpaths visible on satellite images. Others have been interpreted as being unmapped field boundaries due to their similarities in magnetic signal and alignment to the mapped field boundaries.

7.3.3.3. **Agricultural (Spread) –** In the centre of Area 338.2 a spread of dipolar discrete anomalies has been identified (Figures 48 and 49). This spread is located to the east of the Order Limits. These anomalies correspond with the former location of Marsh Farm, recorded on the historical OS mapping (Figure 50). The strong dipolar signal is likely caused by the presence of ferrous and ceramic debris left over from the demolition of the building. This has the potential to obscure any ephemeral anthropogenic features, if they were present. Similar strong dipolar magnetic spreads correspond to demolished former farm building have also been identified in Areas 376.4 and 125.1 (Figures 82-85).

7.3.3.4. **Ridge and Furrow (Trend) –** Arrangements of regularly-spaced weak linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified across the survey area (Figures 12-221). these anomalies are indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation that for the most part do not align with modern field boundaries and crop directions. These anomalies are emblematic of medieval field systems and in Areas 66.1, 73.2, 73.4, 73.6, 252.2, 319.6, these anomalies are located in close proximity to the DMV of Slackholme and the Priory site of St James (Figures 34-39 and 152- 165).

7.3.3.5. **Agricultural (Trend) –** Weak linear parallel trends have been identified throughout the survey area. These anomalies, which are tightly spaced, correspond with modern ploughing visible on the satellite imagery. Only a representative sample have been drawn to represent the general alignment of these anomalies.

7.3.3.6. **Drainage Features (Trend) –** Linear anomalies on multiple alignments throughout the survey area have been detected. Three types of magnetic responses have been recorded. The first type of response consists of strong, positive, linear signals. The second kind of anomaly consists of weak positive linear signals. The third type of anomaly has a weak, dipolar signal indicative of ceramic drains (Figures 12 to 221). The drainage features are arranged on a variety of alignments, and range from the typical closely-spaced herringbone pattern to wide rectilinear layouts terminating at field edges.

7.3.3.7. **Palaeochannel** – Multiple sinuous anomalies varying in length and width have been identified (Figures 12-221). These anomalies are characterised by a weak positive slightly diffuse signal, which is most evident on the Total Field plots. The

anomalies also exhibit a highly conductive signal in the EM data, which suggests the presence of clay and silt deposits within the bed of these channels. These anomalies have been identified across the entire survey area, however a higher concentration of channels have been located in areas associated with mud flat deposits in the south, suggesting that these anomalies represented rivulets that drained within the tidal landscape. In Areas 168.3 and 258.1, several paleochannels exhibit a more-rectilinear morphology (Figures 75-81). Even though this alone will not discount a natural origin, the presence of possible salterns in these areas might suggest that these channels might have undergone past anthropological modifications.

7.3.3.8. **Natural (Strong/Weak/Spread) –** Across the survey area, numerous sinuous, curvilinear and amorphous anomalies have been identified exhibiting a wide range of magnetic signals (Figures 12-221). The most wide-ranging typology consists of large zones of strongly enhanced curvilinear, linear and discrete anomalies. These zones, which in most cases are bound by paleochannels, are likely the remnants of past coastal inundation. According to the geoarchaeological model the survey area experienced a period of marine transgression and ingression from 3,900BC onwards. This continuous change in sea level has led to the deposition of mudflat deposits of various depths across the survey area. The highly enhanced zones that have been identified are likely caused by the accumulation of clays and organic material within the lower points of the coastal marshlands. The strong magnetic enhancement might be obscuring any anomalies of anthropogenic origin that are present. However despite this, the survey has identified a number of possible archaeological enclosures and salterns within these zones.

7.3.3.9. **Undetermined (Strong/Weak) -** Multiple linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies have been identified across the survey area (Figures 12 to 221). These anomalies do not have any supporting contextual evidence and may be partially obscured by the spreads of anomalies resulting from geological variation across the area. These anomalies are themselves likely to be the result of geological or agricultural processes, but in these cases an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out.

7.3.3.10. **Industrial/Modern (Spread) –** Located throughout the survey area are multiple spreads of strongly enhanced ferrous material. These spreads roughly correlate with former ponds recorded on the historical OS mapping. The strong magnetic signal is likely caused by the enhancement of the material used to infill these former ponds. The most prominent of these anomalies is identified in Area 14.1 where a strong dipolar spread in a triangular configuration covers a part of a former pond (Figures 208-214). The deliberate placement of this anomaly might suggest the deposition of magnetically enhanced dredging material from the Fosse Dyke canal located directly to the north of Area 14.1. This interpretation is confirmed by the EM data which recorded strong conductivity associated with this anomaly.

7.3.3.11. **Service (Trend) –** Buried services have been detected throughout the survey area. These linear anomalies, comprising repeating strong dipolar anomalies, are characteristic of buried services; their strength and spread has contributed to the obscuring of probable archaeological anomalies in places and obscuring weaker anomalies if present.

7.3.4. Specific Anomalies (Electromagnetic)

7.3.4.1. **High conductivity (Strong and Weak**) – Large sinuous linear and curvilinear anomalies of high conductivity have been identified across the survey area and within all depths (Figures 16, 23, 30, 37, 44, 51, 58, 65, 72, 79, 86, 93, 100, 107, 114, 121, 128, 135, 142, 149, 156, 163, 170, 177, 184, 191, 198, 205, 212, and 219). These types of signals have been interpreted as zones of clay, or a laminated mixture of clays, silts and sands. These anomalies correspond well with the paleochannels identified in the magnetic data, and in some cases indicate further meandering anomalies that might have been masked by the enhanced mudflat deposits identified in the magnetometer results. This natural canalisation of the landscape is likely caused by the intertidal environment that was present on site until the coastline was drained and developed for agriculture during the post-medieval period. These zones suggest areas of low potential for prolonged habitation, but a high potential for transient or seasonal human exploitation, and the preservation of organic materials such as wood. The interfaces between these zones and areas of low conductivity should also be seen as having enhanced archaeological potential.

7.3.4.2. **High conductivity (Strong and Weak)** – Various other highly conductive amorphous anomalies have been identified across the survey area, these anomalies appear to not exhibit a significant difference between the shallower and deeper coil readings. This is likely reflective of the superficial deposits identified on the geological mapping and the geoarchaeological analysis. The majority of the survey area has been overlain by glacial till deposits ranging in depth between c. 5m to 25m with the thickest part recorded in the north of the survey area. The till consists of poorly sorted material such as enhanced clays, gravels, sand and larger rock particles. The presence of these undifferentiated deposits explains the lack of any morphological features apart from the identified paleochannels. However, the identified high conductivity anomalies may have the potential to preserve any organic material present.

7.3.4.3. **Low conductivity (Strong and Weak**) – The survey has detected large, amorphous low-conductivity anomalies across the survey area. These types of responses are likely the result of more open and easily drained sediments such as sands and gravels. These types of anomalies which are located across all depths can be separated into two typologies. The broad amorphous anomalies located in the deeper coil measurements likely correspond to undifferentiated sand and gravel deposits. The more sinuous curvilinear anomalies abutting the paleochannels recorded in the EM and magnetic results are likely caused by the accumulation of sand and gravel banks along the drainage channels and rivulets.

Regardless of their origin, the well-draining characteristics of these areas have been exploited by past human populations for settlement and industry.

7.3.4.4. **High Susceptibility (Strong and Weak) –** The survey has detected variations in magnetic susceptibility throughout the survey area. High responses indicate the presence of easily magnetised material within the bulk soil volume. This could be caused by either the presence of natural deposits such as iron-rich sands and gravels within the glacial and alluvial environment of the survey area, or by anthropogenic enhancement caused by either prolonged habitation or industrial activity. In this case the susceptibility readings can be used as a supplementary technique to provide further context to the identified areas of archaeological activity. For instance, high susceptibility anomalies could be used to segregate areas of prolonged human habitation and industrial production from areas of transient settlement or agricultural exploitation. The susceptibility readings can also be used in conjunction with the conductivity results in areas outside of the identified areas of archaeological activity. For instance, zones of low conductivity and high susceptibility might correspond to drier areas in the landscape containing magnetised remains that are located below the effective depth range of the magnetometer. Areas of high susceptibility located in close proximity to zones of high conductivity might also indicate a presence of human exploitation and deposition of material within the coastal environment.

7.3.4.5. **Low Susceptibility (Strong and Weak) –**Across the survey area multiple sinuous, linear and curvilinear anomalies of varying levels of low susceptibility have been identified. These anomalies correspond to areas of current and former saturation. This lack of magnetic susceptibility can be attributed to the prolonged outwash of magnetised particles within fluvial or tidal environments. In most cases these type of anomalies are considered to be of natural origin as they are located within areas where the conductivity and magnetometry has indicated the presence of paleochannels and mudflat deposits. In some cases, however, these anomalies might also indicate prolonged agricultural exploitation of the landscape, as low susceptibility zones can appear to align with magnetic anomalies interpreted as former field boundaries, drainage ditches and ridge and furrow cultivation.

7.3.4.6. **Agricultural –** In the dataset, the drying influence of recent and current agricultural activity can be seen in the conductivity data, with the lines of former field boundaries, tracks, and drainage systems visible as linear high conductivity anomalies. These anomalies are most analogous the cut features interpreted from the magnetic survey (drains, boundaries, and ridge and furrow cultivation). The former field boundaries in particular can be identified within all of the EM depths. This is likely caused by the deep channelling that was required in the draining of the land during the post-medieval period.

7.3.4.7. **Modern Boundary Effect –** Along some of the borders of the survey area, electromagnetic disturbance presenting as a series of low and high conductivity

anomalies have been identified, these anomalies are caused by the presence of ferrous objects in close proximity to the EM meter at the time of collection.

8. Conclusions

8.1. A combined fluxgate gradiometer and electromagnetic survey was conducted along the proposed onshore cable route for the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project. The aims of the survey were to assess the archaeological potential of the subsurface, with a particular focus on informing further intrusive evaluation and/or mitigation. The survey was successfully completed over 412ha within the Order Limits (63% of the Order Limits). Both survey techniques responded well to the environment of the survey corridor and resulted in the detection of a range of anomalies of anthropogenic and natural origins. The interpretation of the results correlates well with other available data sources for the sediments within the survey area, resulting in a high degree of confidence in the interpretation of the data.

8.2. The geological variations within the survey area are evident in both magnetic and EM survey results. The EM (conductivity) is more effective at delineating the paths of former paleochannels, and the locations of clay, sand and gravel deposits within the superficial till and mudflat deposits. The EM (susceptibility) results have also been used to verify, and in some cases indicate, areas of potential anthropogenic activity that are not evident within the magnetometry or conductivity results. The varied environment of the survey corridor would, in places, have been resource rich, and frequently exploited by past human populations.

8.3. The survey has identified fourteen main areas of archaeological Interest primarily located in the northern part of the survey corridor. Other more-isolated anomalies can also be interpreted as possibly/probably archaeological in origin. All together these anomalies represent an extensive, multi-period archaeological landscape, with settlements likely existing through multiple phases of occupation. Smaller enclosure complexes, field systems and evidence of salt production have also been identified. These archaeological areas appear to be connected to the sand and gravel deposits identified within the EM data which are indicative of drier areas in the past with areas of low conductivity.

8.4. Overall, the magnetometer survey has identified 14 specific Areas of Archaeological Interest that include areas of low conductivity and high susceptibility. It is predicted that other areas of potential for prolonged habitation not identified through magnetometry would most likely be located on areas characterised by low conductivity and/or high susceptibility. However, it is worth noting that the liminal spaces between these drier magnetised areas and the high conductivity wetland environment may also indicate zones of anthropogenic activity and resource exploitation which may have increased archaeological potential.

8.5. Long term agricultural use of the land within the survey area has been detected in the form of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, former mapped and unmapped historic field boundaries, drainage features and ploughing trends identified in the magnetic and EM data sets.

8.6. Several anomalies have been classified as 'Undetermined' due to lack of context, or any clear pattern or morphology which would enable a confident interpretation. Nevertheless, an archaeological origin for these cannot be excluded.



9. Archiving

9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.

9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

10. Copyright

10.1. All intellectual property originated by contractor prior to entering into the contract shall remain vested in contractor, and all intellectual property originated by company prior to entering into the contract shall remain vested in company. Subject as provided below, all intellectual property developed solely by contractor during the performance of the services, on the basis of any information and/or data provided by contractor and/or on the basis of intellectual property originated by contractor prior to entering into the contract, shall belong to contractor and contractor hereby grants to company from the date of its creation, a worldwide, non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license to copy, reproduce, modify, translate and use such intellectual property for any purposes related to the project (including, but not limited to, constructing, operating, maintaining, adjusting, financing, modifying, dismantling, reassembling, repairing, replacing and renewing the project, or any part of it).

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12. Project Metadata

MS Job Code	MSTF1592
Project Name	Outer Dowsing Offshore Windfarm, Lincolnshire
Client	GT R4
Grid Reference	TF 49399 58626
Survey Techniques	Magnetometry, Electromagnetic Induction – Conductivity and Magnetic Susceptibility
Survey Size (ha)	952.08ha (Magnetometry and EM) reduced to 694.23ha
Survey Dates	2023-07-10 to 2023- 07-06.
Project Lead	Dr Paul S. Johnson FSA MCIfA
Project Officer	Joseph Howarth MSc, Krasimir Dyulgerski BA MRes, Leigh A. Garst BFA MSc, Matthew Stead BA (Hons) MA
HER Event No	TBC
OASIS No	TBC
S42 Licence No	N/A
Report Version	0.6

13. Document History

Version	Comments	Author	Checked By	Date
0.1	Initial draft for Project Lead to Review	IT, KD	PJ	21 December 2023
0.2	Changes following PL review	MS, JH	PH	5 January 2024
0.3	Client Corrections	MS	KD	29 February 2024
0.4	Draft Report after completion of second deployment for review	MS	KD	16 July 2024
0.5	Draft report for Director Sign Off	KD, MS, JH	PJ	5 August 2024
0.6	Draft report for Director Sign Off	KD, MS, JH	PJ	13 September 2024

APPENDIX A: Survey Considerations

ECC 1:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
11.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All sides were defined by drainage ditches apart from the western side which had no physical boundary.
18.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern sides of the survey area were defined by ditches, whilst the eastern and western perimeters had open boundaries.
21.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern boundaries were defined by ditches, and the eastern and western boundaries were open with no physical boundary.
22.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern boundary of the survey area was open whilst the south, east and west were defined by drainage ditches.
28.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west.
29.2	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The northern, eastern and southern most boundaries of the survey area were defined by a drainage ditch whilst the western most side was defined by a line of trees secluding a small settlement
84.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern boundaries were defined by drainage ditches, there were no defined eastern and western boundaries.
133.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary to the north or south. The east and west of the survey area were bounded by ditches.
133.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary to the north or south. The survey area was bordered by ditches to the east and west.
135.3	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the southeast or northwest. To the northeast and southwest the area was bordered by a hedge and ditch lined with a wire fence. A metal gate was present in the west corner of the site. A water tank was present in the southern corner of the site.
135.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by ditches in the north, south and west. The eastern side was open with no physical boundary.
135.5	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area had no boundary to the south and was bordered by hedge lined with an electric fence to the north and west. The ground had an undulating surface. A metal gate was present in

		the southwest corner of the area. A small depression along the north border of the survey area slightly reduced the surveyable area. An animal water tank was located c. 10m south of the field.
305.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch and a road to the north, and by a hedgerow to the south. There was no physical boundary to the east or west.
391.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by ditches on all sides except from the northern extent, which was open, with no physical boundary.
402.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west. The field contained hay bales.
403.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west. The field contained hay bales.
403.5	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west. The field contained hay bales.
403.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern most and southern most extents of the survey area were defined by drainage ditches. The eastern and western sides were open, with no physical boundary.
406.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch to the south, and a trackway to the east. There were no physical boundaries to the southeast or northwest. There were small unsurveyable areas to the east of the survey area due to deep ruts in the ground.
408.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch on all sides. A series of telegraph poles supporting overhead electrical cables, aligned north to south, ran through the eastern end of the survey area.
409.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field.	The survey area was bordered to the north and west by drainage ditches, no defined boundary was present in the southeast.
504.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by hedgerow to the east and south, adjacent to a road along the south. There was no physical border along the north or west boundary.

ECC 2:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes

11.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern perimeters were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern and western were open with no physical boundary.
66.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern perimeters were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern and western were open with no physical boundary.
73.2	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bounded by hedgerow on the north, south and east, with two metal gates along the southern boundary. The survey area was bounded by an electric fence behind a wooden fence to the west.
73.3	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bordered by a ditch to the north and electric fencing to the southeast. There was no physical boundary on the western edge of the survey area.
73.4	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The western edge of the survey area had no physical boundary. All other sides featured electric fencing, hedges, and ditches.
73.5	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bounded by a hedge and an electric fence along the north, east and west. There was no physical boundary to the northwest. An electric fence bounded the south of the survey area.
73.6	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bordered on all sides by electric fencing. The north, east and western edges of the survey area featured hedges and ditches, whilst the south only featured hedges. There were metal gates in the north and northwest borders.
73.8	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch to the north and east. There were no physical boundaries to the west or south.
73.9	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and south by an irrigation ditch with a hedgerow to the west.
73.12	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently ploughed	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west.
73.13	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble.	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present in the east and west.
73.15	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the east or west. To the north and south the survey area was bounded by hedge rows and ditches.
73.17	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch along the south. There were no physical boundaries to the west, north and east.
123.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by drainage ditches on all sides apart from the eastern

		perimeter which was empty and had no physical boundary.
194.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no defined boundaries in the north and south. The eastern and western boundaries were formed of hedges, beyond which lay drainage ditches.
209.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern, eastern and western boundaries were defined by drainage ditches whilst the southernmost boundary was open and had no physical boundary.
209.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by drainage ditches to the south and west whilst the eastern perimeter was open with no physical boundary.
294.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern edges of the survey area were defined by a drainage ditch with the eastern and western edges being open with no physical boundary.
294.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by hedges and drainage ditches, with no physically defined boundaries in the east and west.
294.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern boundaries were defined by ditches, whilst the eastern and western boundaries were open with no physical boundaries.
294.7	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered in the north, east and south by drainage ditches, with the western boundary being undefined and open to the remaining field.
294.8	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches, the eastern and western boundaries were undefined and open to the remaining field.
434.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All perimeters of the survey area were defined by drainage ditches.
434.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by ditches to the north and south but open with no physical boundary in the west.
450.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch and a hedgerow on the north, west and south. There was no physical boundary to the east.

ECC 3:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
34.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the east or west. The north and southeast of the survey area were bound by ditches. The south of the survey

		area bounded a line of trees separating the field from the A158,
40.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern sides were defined by drainage ditches but open, with no physical boundaries, on the eastern and western sides.
73.14	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	No physical boundaries were present to the east or west of the survey area. The south of the survey area was a large drainage ditch. Telephone cables ran along the north edge of the survey area.
148.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	No physical boundary was present to the east of west of the survey area. The north of the survey area was lined by a country road lined with overgrown vegetation. The south of the survey area was bordered by a ditch along which. A telephone line ran along the ditch
290.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern perimeters were articulated by ditches whilst the eastern and western edges were open with no physical boundary.
290.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches on the north and south. There were no physical boundaries along the east and west.
298.1	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bounded by hedgerow on all sides. There were small unsurveyable areas in the northern portion of the survey area due to ground works, as well as a large water pond. Thick vegetation also made a small section in the southern half of the field unsurveyable.
338.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries along the east and west. A small area to the southeast was unsurveyable due to brick ruins.
339.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern sides were defined by drainage ditches while the eastern and western sides were open with no physical boundaries
339.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by hedgerow and a road to the south, and an irrigation ditch to the east. There was no physical boundary to the northwest.
339.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by irrigation ditches to the north and south. There were no survey boundaries along the east or west.
449.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	A farm access track ran along the north border of the survey area. No boundary was present to the east and west or the survey area. The south of the survey area was bounded by a tree lined ditch. Telephone poles supporting overhead electric cables running north to south were

		present just beyond c. 10m east of the survey area.
492.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by hedges, with no physical boundaries located in the east and west.

ECC 4:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
222.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern boarders were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern and western borders were open with no physical boundaries.
222.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The western border was open with no physical boundaries, but all other borders were defined by drainage ditches.
222.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern sides were articulated by ditches and the eastern and western were open with no physical boundary.
236.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch to the south, and hedgerow to the north and east. There was no physical boundary to the west.
454.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern boundary was defined by Middlemarsh Road, with a drainage ditch located in the northeastern corner, the southern boundary was defined by a drainage ditch. No physical boundaries were present in the east and west, with these remaining open to the field.
462.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern boundary was articulated by a drainage ditch and the southern boundary by a road. The eastern and western boundaries were open and had no physical boundary.
462.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by drainage ditches in the north and east, the southwestern boundary was undefined.
462.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, south and northwest by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present in the east and west.
463.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by ditches to the west and south. There was no physical boundary to the east. There was an access point in the southwest corner of the field
495.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern borders were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern and western borders were open with no physical boundary.
500.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern borders were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern

		and western borders were open with no physical boundary.
555.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The north, east and south edges of the survey area were bordered by ditches. The west and northeast borders contained no physical boundary.
562.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by a drainage ditch, and an unnamed track road to the south. No physical boundaries were present in the east and west.

ECC 5

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
4.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The field was bordered on all sides by drainage ditches.
4.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and southern boundaries were defined by drainage ditches whilst the eastern boundary was open. The western boundary was mostly open except from a small section at the north and south of the boundary which was defined by a ditch.
4.7	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	The northern and south-eastern extents of the survey area were bordered by hedges. The southern border featured a ditch, and all other sides had no physical boundary. Overhead cables ran across the centre of the survey area.
4.8	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All borders were defined by a drainage ditch. Telephone wires also ran across the southern boundary of the survey area.
4.12	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	The survey area was bordered by drainage ditches to the north, a hedgerow and train tracks to the south and had no physical boundary in all other directions.
4.13	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The western most boundary was defined by a track whist the northern and southern boundaries were defined by ditches. All other sides were open with no physical boundaries.
4.14	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by a drainage ditch, the eastern boundary was open to the field, the south boundary was defined by a hedgerow and trees formed the western boundary.
4.15	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by hedgerow to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east or west.
4.28	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a drainage ditch to the north and hedges to the south. The west and east had no physical boundary.

26.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern boundary was defined by a ditch whilst the southern boundary was articulated by a hedge and a road. The eastern and western boundaries were open with no physical boundary.
26.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	The survey area was bordered by drainage ditched so the south and had no physical boundary in all other directions.
26.5	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and western borders were defined by a drainage ditch and the southern border open with no physical boundary.
168.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	No boundary was present to the north or south of the survey area. The east and west of the survey area were bordered by ditches
168.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bordered by a road to the north, and was bordered by an irrigation ditch on all sides except for a small section in the southeast of the field, where there was no physical border. A telegraph pole supporting overhead electrical cables running northwest to southeast were present in the western end of the survey area.
169.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern boundary was defined by a drainage ditch and the southern boundary was open. The eastern boundary was defined by a fence and road. The western boundary was defined by a grassy strip that separated 169.1 from 169.2.
169.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern and western borders were defined by ditches. The southern border was open with no physical boundary. The eastern border was defined by a grassy strip that separated 169.2 from 169.1.
208.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	Drainage ditches defined the boundaries of all sides apart from the northern side which is open with no physical boundary.
258.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by ditches to the east and west. The northern and southern borders had no physical boundary.
324.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	Drainage ditches defined the boundaries of all sides apart from the northern side which is open with no physical boundary
419.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a railway line to the north, a drainage ditch to the east, and a drainage ditch and Collison Gate to the south. The western boundary was not defined.
420.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by drainage ditches to the north and east and a railway line to the south. There was no physically defined boundary in the west.

422.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All sides were defined by drainage ditches apart from the eastern side which was open with no physical boundary.
422.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All sides were defined by drainage ditches apart from the eastern side which was open with no physical boundary.
445.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the north and was bordered by wooden fencing on all other sides.
445.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern most boundaries were defined by drainage ditches as well as the western boundary. All other sides were one with no physical boundary.
445.8	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a drainage ditch to the east and a drainage ditch and Croft Lane to the west. No physically defined boundaries were present in the north and south.
485.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	All borders were defined by drainage ditches. Overhead telephone wires crossed from west to east through the middle of the field.

ECC 6:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
4.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered in the north and southwest by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present on the east, west and south.
4.17	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch to the north, south and east. There was no physical boundary to the west. There were telegraph poles supporting overhead electrical cables running northeast to southwest through the centre of the field.
4.18	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present on the remaining borders.
4.19	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches and Decoy Wood to the west. No physical boundary was present in the east.
68.1	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	No physical boundary was present to the northeast or northwest of the site, the southern half of the site was subdivided by electric fences. The north of the site was bordered by a ditch.

125.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by a hedgerow to the northeast. There were no physical boundaries to the south, west or east.
125.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundary was present in the west.
126.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was defined by drainage ditches in the north and west. Church Lane lay beyond the drainage ditch in the north. No physical boundaries were present in the east.
176.2	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundary was present to the west.
203.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	To the north, south and east of the survey area were ditches. At the western edge of the survey area there was no physical boundary.
203.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	To the north and west were ditches and at the east there was no physical boundary.
276.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The northern border was defined by a road, the southern border by a drainage ditch, the western border by an amalgamation of treeline and ditch and the eastern border was open with no physical boundary.
282.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and west by drainage ditches. There was no physical boundary in the south.
282.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch on the west and south sides, a grass verge along the northern edge and had no physical boundary along the eastern side.
376.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present in the east or west.
376.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by Vicarage Lane to the north and drainage ditches to the east and south. No physical boundary was present in the west.
376.5	The survey area consisted of a flat, arable field.	The survey area was bordered to the north, south and west by drainage ditches. No physical border was present in the east.
507.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches, no physical boundary was present in the east and west.

ECC 7:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes

4.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by Mill Hill to the north and a drainage ditch to the west. The remaining borders had no physical definition.
115.1	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area was bounded by trees and hedgerows to the north, east and south. To the west were tall, grass verges.
125.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by drainage ditches to the north and south and hedges to the west. No physical boundary was present to the east.
139.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the northwestern corner and was bordered by a drainage ditch to the north and west, by a track to the southeast, and a hedge in all other directions. Overhead cables and telegraph poles were oriented west to east in the south of the survey area and extended along the southeastern boundary. A vehicle was present parked in the southwestern corner.
142.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the east or west of the survey area. The north and south of the area was bordered by a ditch. The edge of the survey area along this ditch was overgrown and unable to be surveyed
142.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the north and south and was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches.
142.6	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	In the northeast and southwest the survey area was bordered by electric wire fencing and hedges. No clear boundary was present on all other sides.
149.1	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the north or south. Throughout the survey area were electric fencing with wooden and plastic posts. To the east and west were trees and hedgerows.
171.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the north and south and was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches.
188.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, west and east by drainage ditches. No physical boundary was present to the south. Ivery Lane was located beyond the eastern boundary.
188.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled.	There were no physical boundaries to the north and south. Also in the south, west and east were ditches. The north and east of the survey area was heavily ploughed. At the west of the survey area was long grass.
188.3	The survey area consisted of a flat pasture field.	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches. The north and south had no physically defined boundary.

205.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered on the east and west by drainage ditches. The north and south had no physical boundary.
249.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch on all sides.
330.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered in the north and northeast by drainage ditches, drainage ditches in part of the east and Broad Gate to the west. The remaining south and northwest boundaries had no physical definition and were open to the remaining field.
367.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the northeast and southwest by drainage ditches. Cranberry Lane was located beyond the drainage ditch in the northeast. The northwest and southeast boundaries had no physical definition.
386.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a drainage ditch and Skirmore Road to the north, a drainage ditch and Patman's Lane to the south, there was no physical boundary in the east and west.
486.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bordered by ditches to the north, west, and south. There is no physical boundary to the north or south along the length of the corridor. Telephone poles and overhead electric cables were present running northwest to southeast across the centre of the area.
496.11	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and south by drainage ditches. There was no physical boundaries to the northwest and southeast.
496.25	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered on the east and west by drainage ditches. The north and south had no physical boundary.
524.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered on the east and west by drainage ditches. The north and south had no physical boundary. Ivery Lane was located to the west.
682.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a drainage ditch to the east and west and had no physical boundary in all other directions.

ECC 8:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
20.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by drainage ditches. There was no physical boundary to the east and west.

43.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by the B1184 to the north and west and Church Road to the east. No physical boundary was present to the south.
80.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and west by drainage ditches. No physical boundary was present in the south.
81.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field.	There was no physical boundary to the east of the survey area. To the north and south the survey area was bounded by ditches. A road ran along the west of the survey area.
83.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary to the south. The area was bordered to the north, east and west by drainage ditches.
100.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical border to the north and south and was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches.
101.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	There was no physical boundary to the north or south of the survey are. The east and west of the survey area was bounded by ditches. A road ran along the west edge of the survey area.
118.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	Paved roads bordered the east and west of the survey area. The north and south of the survey area were lined with ditches. Small pylons supporting overhead electrical cables running southwest to northeast were present in the east of the survey area.
140.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There were no physical boundaries to the north and south. To the east and west were ditches.
140.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There were no physical boundaries to the south. To the north and east were ditches.
153.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	To the north and west were ditches. There was no physical boundary to the east and south.
246.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east by drainage ditches and to the west by Sea Dyke. No physical boundaries were present to the north and south.
247.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by Sea Dyke and a drainage ditch to the east and drainage ditches to the south and southwest. No physical boundaries were present to the northwest and southeast.
247.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present to the west, south and east.
317.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area has no physical boundary to the northwest and west. The survey area was bordered to the east and south by drainage ditches.

326.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present to the north and south.
332.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east by Broad Gate and a drainage ditch to the west. No physical boundary was present to the north and south.
334.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the north and south. The area was bordered to the east by Cragmire Lane and a drainage ditch to the west.
336.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, south and east by drainage ditches. Common Road/ Double Bank was located beyond the drainage ditch to the east. No physical boundary was present to the west.
336.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the south. To the north, east and west were ditches.
336.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the north and south. At the west and east were ditches and further east was a road.
351.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled.	To the north and west of the survey area were long grass boundaries and a ditch to the northeast, east and southeast. There were no physical boundaries to the southwest.
352.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area had no physical boundary to the northwest and southeast. Cowbroads Lane and some farm buildings were located to the east and a drainage ditch formed the southern boundary.
352.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled.	To the north of the survey area was a ditch. There were no physical boundaries to the east of west and at the southern border was a road. There was a powerline running northeast-southwest that ran across the survey area in the northern half.
352.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the west by Skipmarsh Lane and drainage ditches to the north. Drainage ditches were also located within the survey area. No physical boundary was present to the east and south.
365.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present to the north and south.
487.1	The survey area consisted of a flat pastureland field	The long and narrow survey area was mostly bordered by ditches with the exception of the southwest border which was unbounded.
487.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present to the north and south.

496.15	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present to the north and south.

ECC 9:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
3.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by ditches to the north and west. There were no physical boundaries to the northwest, east or south.
91.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	There was no physical boundary to the north or south. To the east and west were ditches.
91.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was lined by ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east and west. A road ran along the southern edge of the site on the opposite side of the ditch. A telephone pole supporting overhead cables running from the centre of the western edge to the northeast corner of the survey area was present.
91.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a farm track to the north and by a ditch to the south. There were no physical boundaries to the east and west.
91.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by ditches. There were no physical boundaries to the east and west.
95.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east by long, grass verges and a farm track. There were no physical boundaries to the north, south and west.
122.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary on any side.
167.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by a ditch and to the northeast and east by Ings Road. To the southwest were ditches and there were no physical boundaries to the south, east and west.
167.5	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was lined by ditches to the north and south. There were no physical boundaries to the east and west. A telephone pole supporting overhead cables was present in the southeast corner of the survey area.
172.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field under crop	There was no physical boundary to the east, south, or west. To the north and the survey area was bounded by a large ditch.

231.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and south by drainage ditches. No physical boundary was present to the northwest
252.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by ditches. There was no physical boundary to the east, west or south.
288.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bordered but ditches to the north and west. There was no physical border to the south or east
319.13	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by ditches. There were no physical boundaries to the north and south.
319.6	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the northwest and southeast by long, grass verges. Further to the south is Butterwick Road. There were no physical boundaries to the northeast or southwest.
321.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by a long, grass verge. There were no physical boundaries to the east, west and south.
321.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There were no physical boundaries on any side.
321.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the south by the A52. To the east was Swanhole Lane and there were no physical boundaries to the north or west.
330.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, northeast and southwest by drainage ditches. No physical boundaries were present in part of the north and all of the south.
474.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with harvested stubble	The survey area was bounded to the east and west by ditches, there was no physical boundary to the north and south
483.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	To the north, south and west were ditches. Further west were farm tracks. There was no physical boundary to the east.

ECC 10:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
23.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with young crop.	To the north, east and west were ditches. There was a road further to the east. There was no physical boundary at the south. There were telegraph poles supporting overhead cables running north-south through the centre of the survey area.

64.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field with young crop.	To the north was a ditch and to the south was overgrown vegetation. There were no physical boundaries to the east and west.
65.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and south by long, grass verges. There was no physical boundary to the west. To the north was a farm track.
251.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch along the north, east and south, as well as a main road along the eastern boundary. There was no boundary to the west.
252.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by a farm track to the south. There was no physical boundary to the north, east and west.
252.11	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	Church End Road was located to the south and east of the survey area. There was no physical boundary to the north and west.
252.17	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered by long, grass verges to the north and west. There was no physical boundary to the south or east.
281.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary to the north or south. The survey area was bordered by ditches to the east and west. A forested area lay to the east of the site.
418.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	There was no physical boundary to the north or south. To the northeast a farm track bordered the edge of the survey area. To the was a deep drainage ditch was present. Tall cover crop was present to the south and blocked some of the survey area.
418.4	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the west by a farm track. To the south and east were ditches. There was no physical boundary to the north.
517.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the south by a farm track. To the north was a ditch. There was no physical boundary to the east or west.

ECC 11:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
141.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the northwest by the A16. To the south was a farm track. To the northeast and east were ditches.
289.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and northeast by ditches. To the south was a farm track and there was no physical boundary to the east or west.

289.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north by a farm track. To the south and southeast were ditches. There was no physical boundary to the west or east.
496.22	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field recently tilled	The survey area was bounded by an irrigation ditch to the north and south, with the western half of the southern border bounded by hedgerow. There was no physical boundary to the east or west.

ECC 12:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
70.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east, west and south by roads. To the north were ditches and long grass verges.
191.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, east and west by roads. There was no physical boundary to the south.
431.3	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the south by a farm track. There was no physical boundary to the north, east and west.
431.8	The survey area consisted of a flat, pasture field	The survey area was bounded by a ditch to the north and by a farm track at the south. There was no physical boundary along the east of west.
431.10	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the west and south by trees and hedgerows and to the east by a farm track. There was no physical boundary to the north.

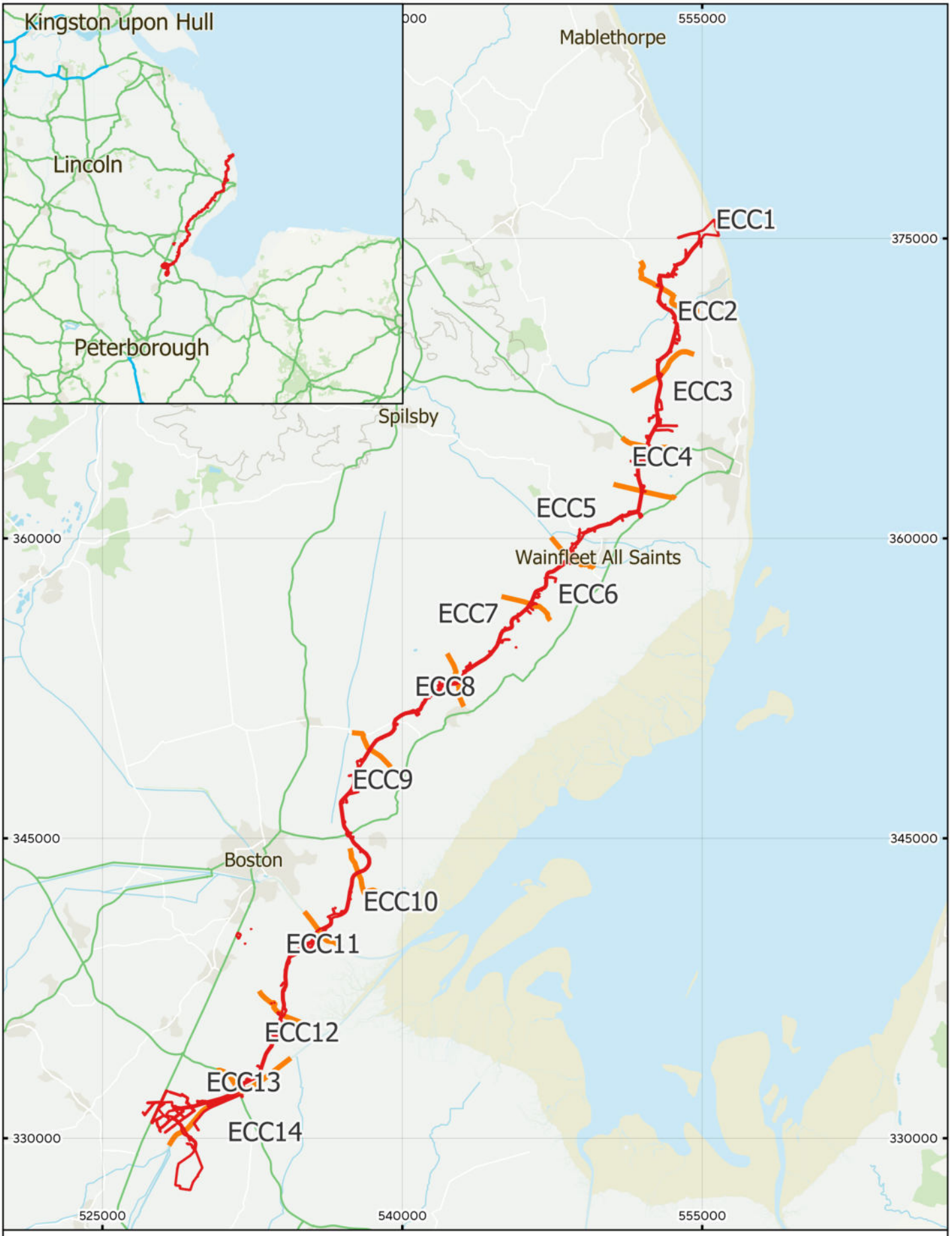
ECC 13:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
82.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the east and west by ditches and further fields. There was no physical boundary to the north or south.
82.2	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the west by ditches and to the south by a ditch and farm track. There was no physical boundary to the north and to the east was a large dyke.
267.8	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the southeast and southwest by a ditch. A small trace was present to the northeast and northwest.
287.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north and south by residential properties and to the east by

		a road. There was no physical boundary to the west.

ECC 14:

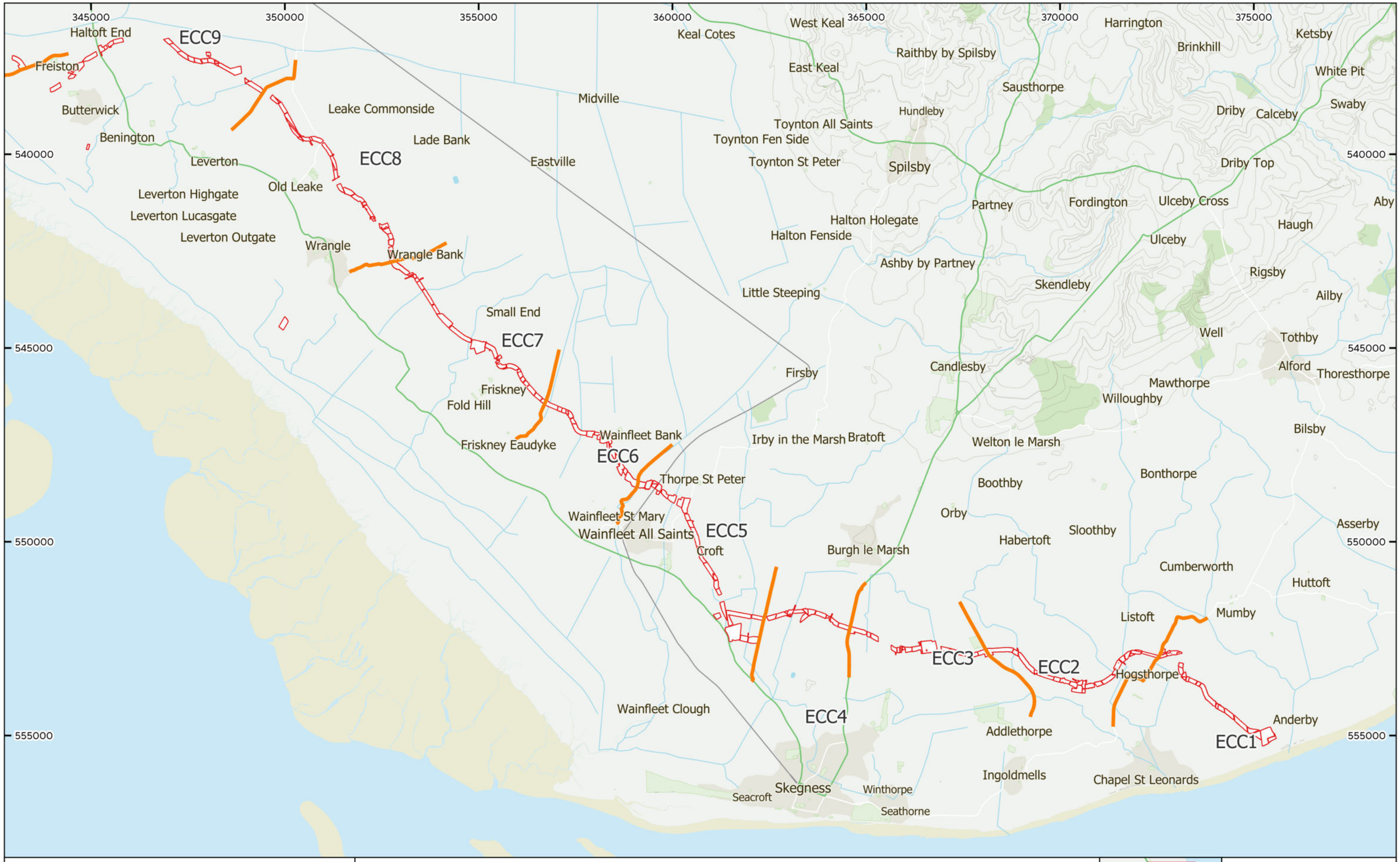
Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
14.1	The survey area consisted of a flat arable field	The survey area was bordered to the north, west and south by farm tracks and to the east by the A17.



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Figure 1 - Geophysical Survey Location
1:250,000 @ A4
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Geophysical Site
Section Breaks

0 5 10 km



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Figure 2 - Survey Status (Survey Area North)
1:90,000 @ A3
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Survey Extent — Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m

330000 335000 340000 345000 350000 355000 360000

525000 530000 535000 540000

Westhorpe
Quadring
Bicker
Swineshead Bridge
North End
Claydike Bank
Holland Fen
Scrub Hill
Coningsby
Tattershall Thorpe
Wargate
Gosberton
Swineshead
Amber Hill
Tumby
Drayton
Baythorpe
Reedham
Moor Side
Surfleet
Hundle Houses
Fenhouses
Kirton Holme
Langrick
Surfleet Seas End
Wigtoft
Burtoft
Langrick Bridge
Bunker's Hill
Hubbert's Bridge
Brothertoft
Tumby Woodside
Moorhouses
Sutterton Dowdyke
Frampton Fen
Gipsey Bridge
Mareham le Fen
Sutterton
Kirton End
Algarkirk
ECC13
Boston West
Anton's Gowt
ECC14
Wyberton Fen
Kirton
Frampton West End
New Bolingbroke
Frampton
Hall Hills
Fosdyke
Frithville
Fosdyke Bridge
Wyberton
Fishtoft Drove
Seadyke
ECC12
Boston
Cowbridge
Kirkby Fenside
Skeldyke
ECC11
Hagnaby Lock
Skirbeck
Sibsey Fen Side
Stickney
Willoughby Hills
Sibsey
Northlands
Stickford
Fishtoft
Holbeach St Marks
Haltoft End
ECC9
Keal Cotes
ECC10
Freiston
Scrane End
Butterwick
Leake Commonside
Midville
Benington
Lade Bank
Freiston Shore
ECC8
Leverton
New Leake
Old Leake
Leverton Highgate
Leverton Lucasgate
Leverton Outgate
Wrangle
Wrangle Bank

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 3 - Survey Status (Survey Areas South)
1:90,000 @ A3
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Survey Extent
Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m

345000 350000 355000 360000 365000 370000 375000

540000 545000 550000 555000

ECC9 ECC8 ECC7 ECC6 ECC5 ECC4 ECC3 ECC2 ECC1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 4 - Geological Background (Survey Area North)
1:90,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Section Breaks
- Chalk - (Burnham Chalk Formation)
- Chalk - (Ferriby Chalk Formation)
- Chalk - (Welton Chalk Formation)
- Mudstone - Ampthill Clay Formation
- Mudstone - Kimmerby Clay Formation
- Mudstone - Oxford Clay Formation
- Mudstone & Limestone Interbedded - (Claxby Ironstone Formation Tealby Formation & Roach Formation
- Mudstone & Siltstone - West Walton Formation
- Sandstone - (Carstone Formation)
- Sandstone - (Spilsby Sandstone Formation)
- Glaciofluvial Depsosits - Sand & Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay & Silt

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m

330000 335000 340000 345000 350000 355000 360000

525000 530000 535000 540000

ECC13
ECC14
ECC12
ECC11
ECC10
ECC9
ECC8

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 5 - Geological Background (Survey Areas South)
1:90,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Section Breaks
- Chalk - (Burnham Chalk Formation)
- Chalk - (Ferriby Chalk Formation)
- Chalk - (Welton Chalk Formation)
- Mudstone - Ampthill Clay Formation
- Mudstone - Kimmerby Clay Formation
- Mudstone - Oxford Clay Formation
- Mudstone & Limestone Interbedded - (Claxby Ironstone Formation Tealby Formation & Roach Formation
- Mudstone & Siltstone - West Walton Formation
- Sandstone - (Carstone Formation)
- Sandstone - (Spilsby Sandstone Formation)
- Glaciofluvial Depsosits - Sand & Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay & Silt

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m

345000
350000
355000
360000
365000
370000
375000
540000
545000
550000
555000
ECC9
ECC8
ECC7
ECC6
ECC5
ECC4
ECC3
ECC2
ECC1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 6 - Geological Superficial Deposits (Survey Area North)
1:90,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Section Breaks
- Glaciofluvial Depsosits - Sand & Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay & Silt
- Till- Devensian
- Peat
- Storm Beach Deposits - Sand & Silt
- Bank Deposits - Sand
- Beach & Tidal Flat Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Clay, Silt & Sand
- Blown Sand - Sand

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m

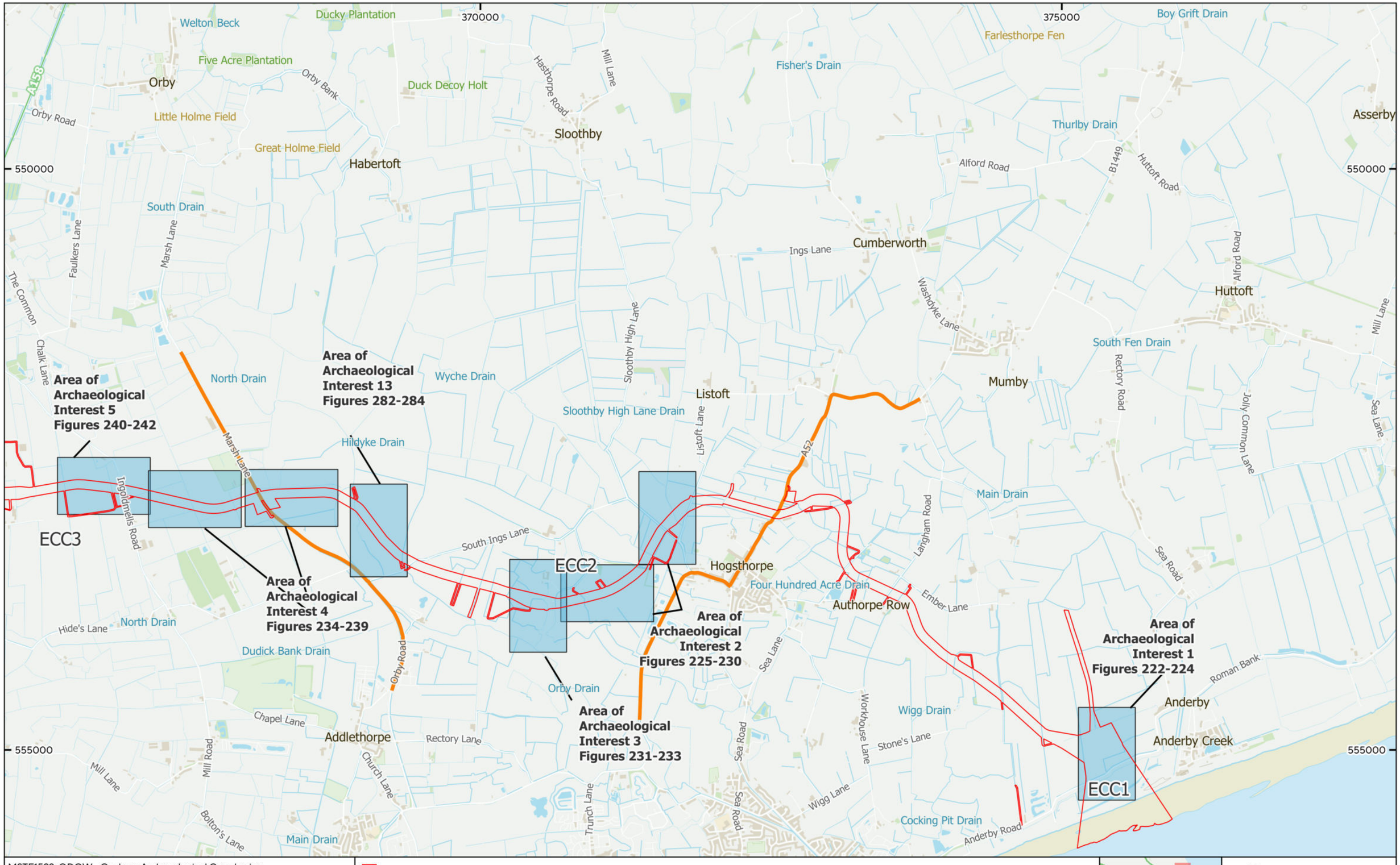
330000
335000
340000
345000
350000
355000
360000
525000
530000
535000
540000
ECC13
ECC14
ECC12
ECC11
ECC10
ECC9
ECC8

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 7 - Geological Superficial Deposits (Survey Areas South)
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- Order Limits
- Section Breaks
- Glaciofluvial Depsosits - Sand & Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay & Silt
- Till- Devensian
- Peat
- Storm Beach Deposits - Sand & Silt
- Bank Deposits - Sand
- Beach & Tidal Flat Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Clay, Silt & Sand
- Blown Sand - Sand

Magnitude Surveys

0 900 1,800 2,700 3,600 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 8 - Areas of Archaeological Acivity Map Book (Survey Areas ECC1-3)
1:30,000 @ A3
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Order Limits — Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 300 600 900 1,200 m

355000
360000
365000
550000
550000
ECC6
ECC5
Area of Archaeological Interest Figures 270-272
Area of Archaeological Interest 8 Figures 261-266
Area of Archaeological Interest 7 Figures 255-260
Area of Archaeological Interest 6 Figures 243-254
Friskney Eaudyke
Wainfleet Bank
Thorpe Culvert
Irby in the Marsh
Bratoft
Thorpe St Peter
Wainfleet St Mary
Wainfleet All Saints
Croft
Burgh le Marsh
The Lymn
Cowcroft Drain
Long Plantation
Common Drain
Catchwater Drain
Croft Drain
Wedland's Drain
Weir Dike
Old Haven
Wainfleet Common
Low Grounds
Great Field
Wold Drain
Washdike Holt
Oxlands Lane
Ings Lane
Millfield Road
Jockhedge Drain
Eau Dike Road
Burgh Road
Field Lane
Wright's Lane
Lenton's Lane
Armstrong's Lane
Low Road
Scald Gate
Hall Gate
Mill Lane
Ivy Lane
Sea Lane
Church Lane
Washdike Lane
Collison Gate
Brewster Lane
Wedland Lane
West Gate
Culvert Road
Tip Lane
Station Road
B1195
Lymn Bank
Bratoft End
Wildshed Lane
West End
Orby Road
High Lane
Low Lane
St Michael's Lane
A52
The Delph
Croft Lane
Croft Road
Church Lane
Pinchbeck Lane
Low Road
Billgate Lane
Ingoldmells Road
A158
Middlemarsh Road
Younger's Lane
Croft Marsh Lane
Sea Lane
Weir Dike

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 9 - Areas of Archaeological Acivity Map Book (Survey Areas ECC3-7)
1:30,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 300 600 900 1,200 m

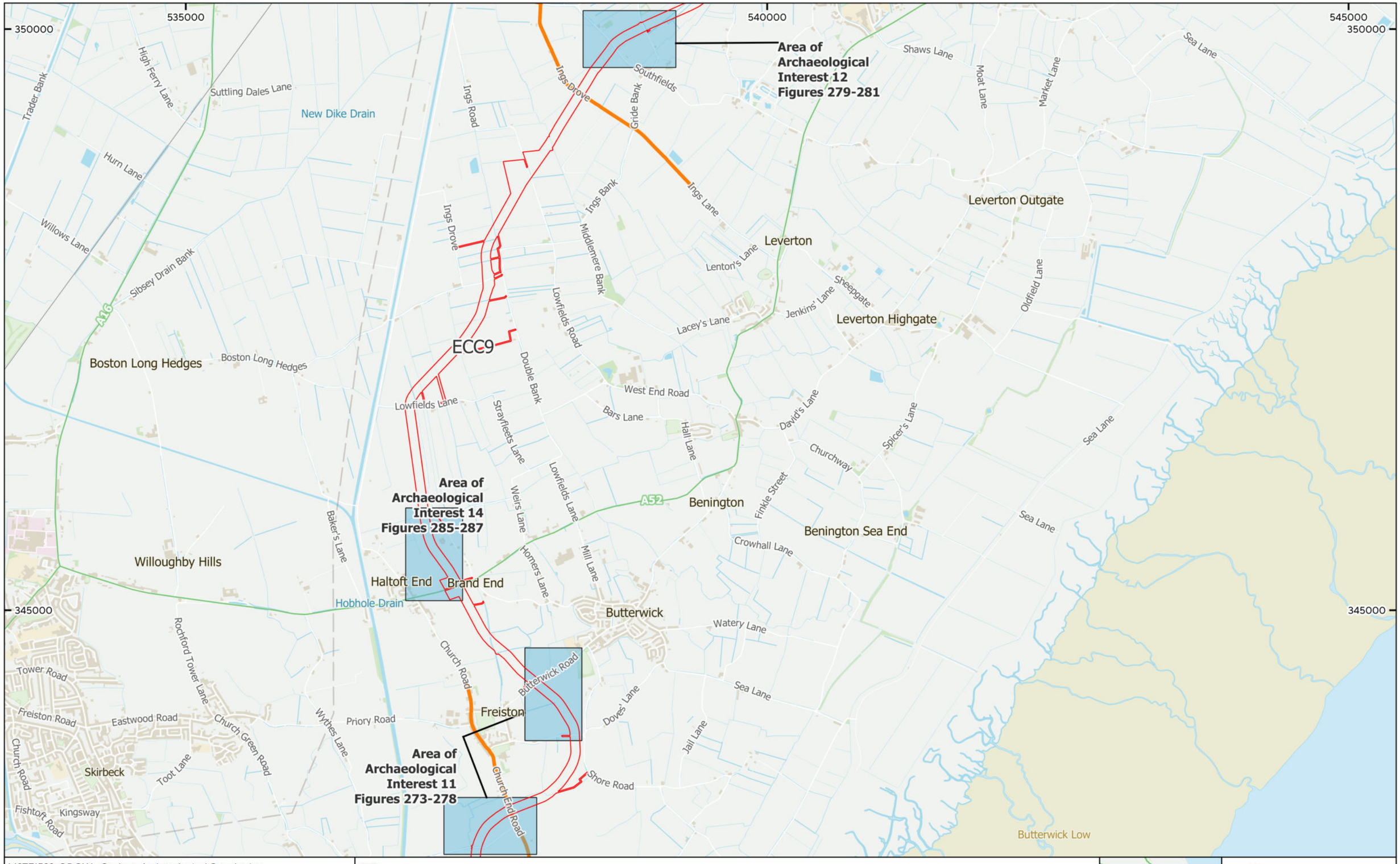
Fodder Dike
Fodder Dike Bank
Eastville
Alington Plantation
Fodder Dike Bank
Eau Dike Road
Hobhole Drain
Spilsby Road
Crow's Plantation
Long Plantation
Friskney Fen
Cranberry Lane
Burgh Road
Low Road
Dickon Hill Road
Small End
Booth's Plantation
Mill Hill
Small End Road
Friskney
Claxy Bank
ECC7
Church Lane
Field Lane
Lade Bank
Lade Bank Drain
Area of Archaeological Interest 9 Figures 267-269
Skirmore Road
Church Road
Yawling Gate Road
Fold Hill
Lenton's Lane
Wright's Lane
Wrangle Common
Friskney Low Ground
Lade Bank Drain
Bull Drove
Upright Drain
Wrangle Bank
Patman's Lane
Lade Bank
Common Drove
Mere Drove
Hunstan Lane
Wrangle Bank
Ivery Lane
Low Road
Friskney Tofts
Hobhole Bank
Wrangle Drain
Common Drain
Washdyke Lane
Common Lane
Broad Gate
Wicken Lane
Park Lane
Cragmire Lane
Wrangle Low Ground
Gateroom Lane
Moor Bank
Midgate Lane
Common Side Road
Leake Commonside
Forty Foot Lane
Chapel Road
Fellands Gate
Gold Fen Dike Bank
A52
Wrangle Community Orchard
Mallows Lane
Cowbroads Lane
ECC8
Fold Hill Road
Manor Lane
Common Road
Tooley Lane
Mill Lane
Mid Gate
Lockham Gate
Sea Dyke
Wrangle
Wrangle Drain
The Delph
Hobhole Drain
Midgate (East)
Furlongs Lane
Church Lane
Hall Lane
Mill Lane
Sea Lane
Brick Lane
B1184
Pode Lane
Old Leake
Area of Archaeological Interest 12 Figures 279-281
Ings Drove
Southfields
Skipmarsh Lane
Shaws Lane
Moat Lane
Sea Lane
Sea Lane
355000
350000
540000
545000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 10 - Areas of Archaeological Acivity Map Book (Survey Areas ECC6-8)
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Order Limits
Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 300 600 900 1,200 m

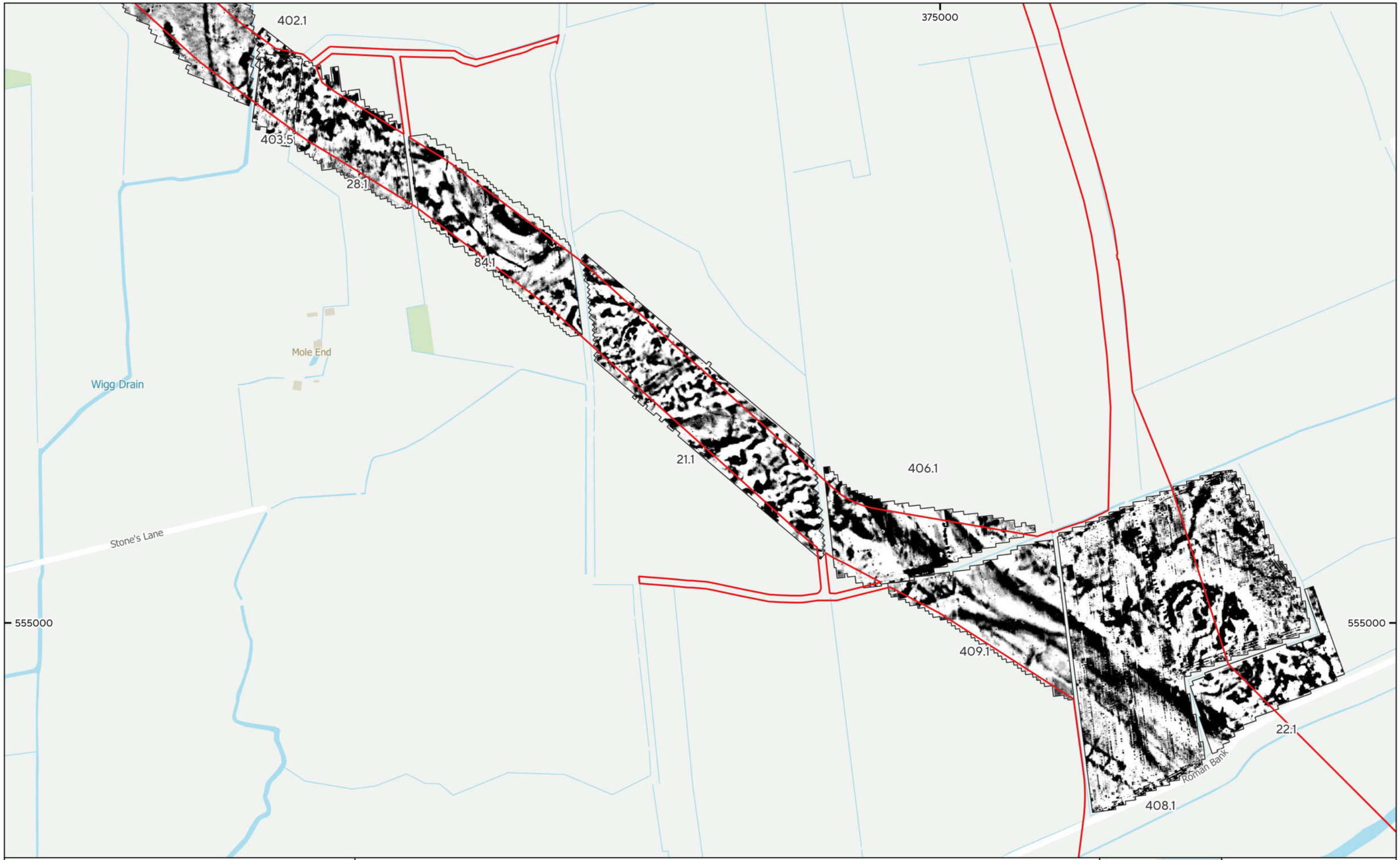


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 11 - Areas of Archaeological Acivity Map Book (Survey Areas ECC8-10)
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Order Limits — Section Breaks

Magnitude Surveys

0 300 600 900 1,200 m



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Figure 12 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

375000

555000

555000

402.1

403.5

28.1

84.1

21.1

406.1

409.1

408.1

22.1

Mole End

Wigg Drain

Stone's Lane

Roman Bank

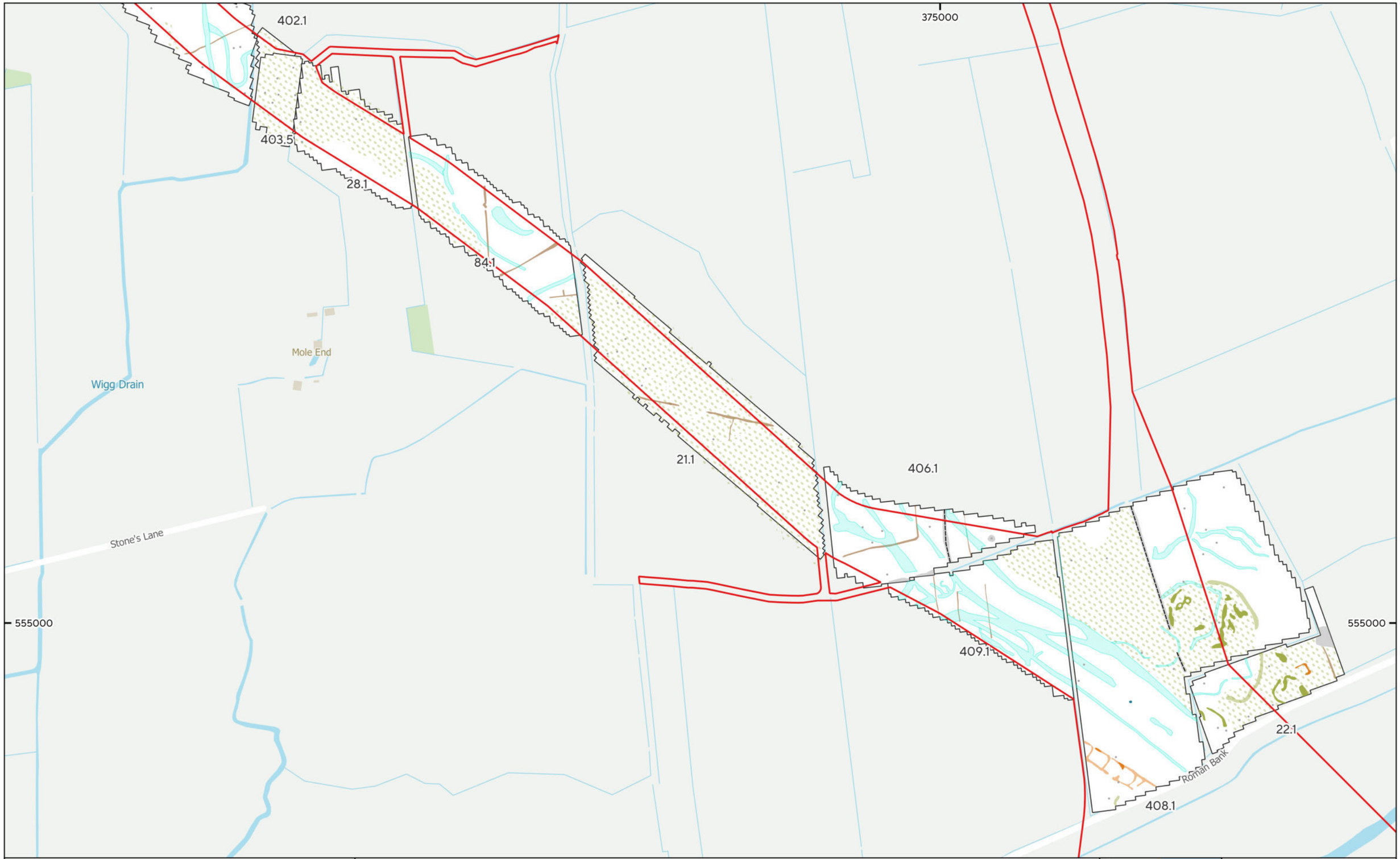
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 13 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 14 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Magnetic Disturbance
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 15 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

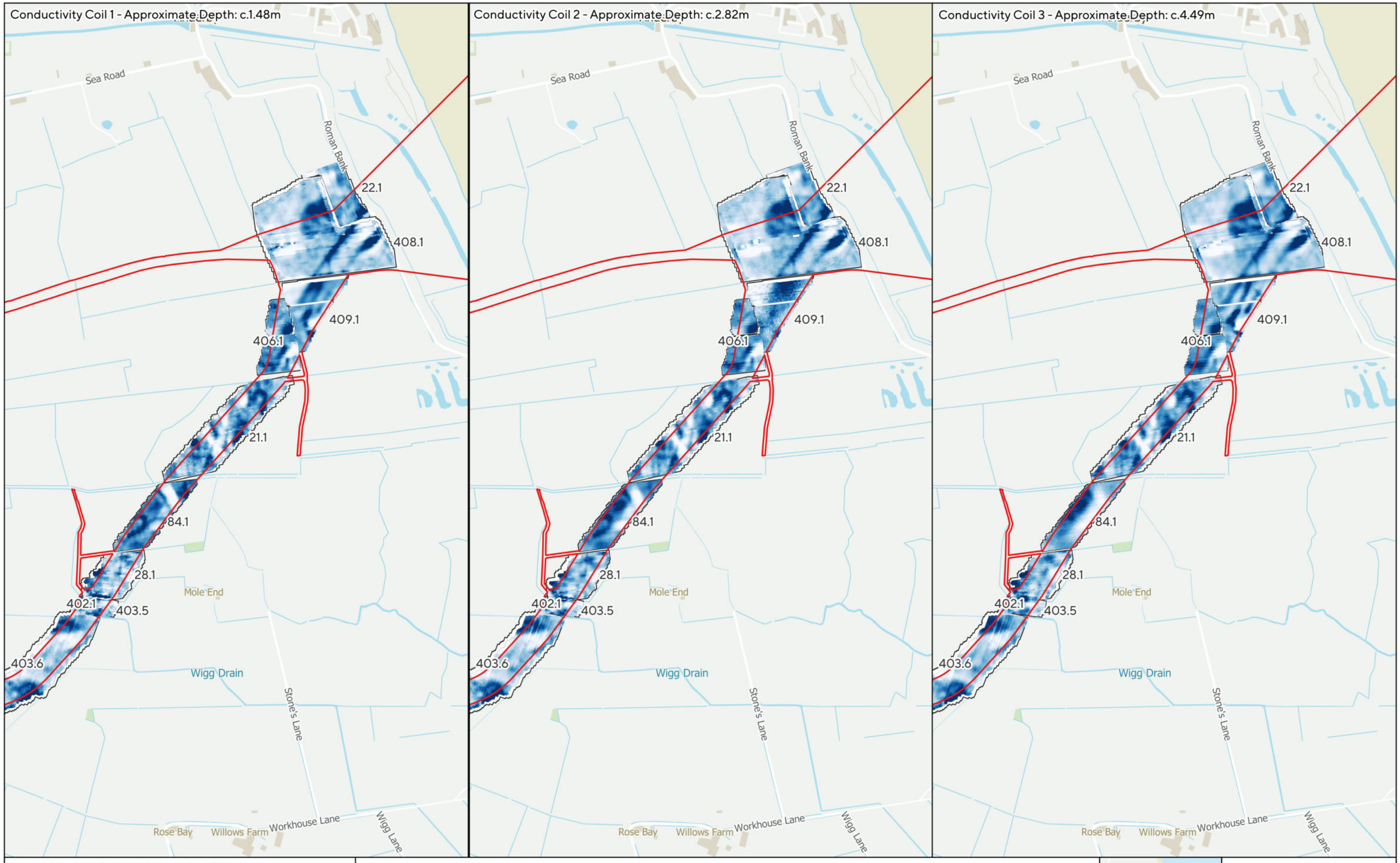
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 16 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC1
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

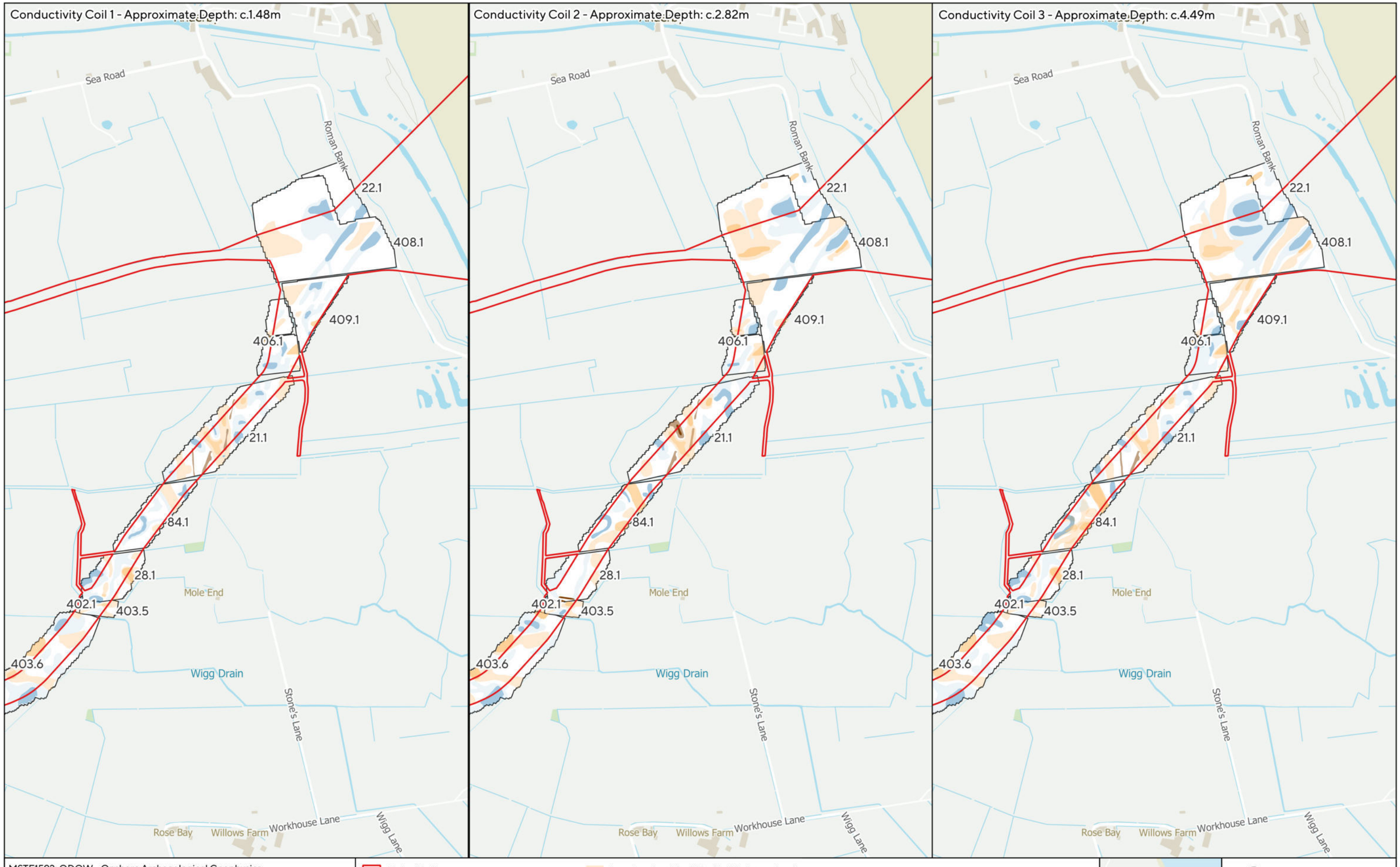
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

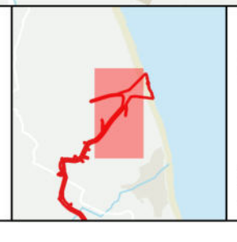
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 17 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC1
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Anderby
Sea Road
Roman Bank
22.1
408.1
409.1
406.1
21.1
84.1
28.1
402.1
403.5
403.6
Ember Lane
Mole End
Bank Farm
Anderby Road
Cocking Pit Drain
Wigg Drain
Black Barn
Stone's Lane
18.1
Langham Road
403.4
305.2
Rose Bay
Willows Farm
Workhouse Lane
Wigg Lane

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 18 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC1
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys
0 120 240 360 480 m

553000

554000

373500

373500

Langham Lane Farm

Hawnby House

Ember Lane

Black Barn

Langham Road

Green Acres

Lowgate Farm

Authorpe Row

Lowgate Road

Workhouse Lane

Maiden Lane

402.1

403.5

403.6

18.1

403.4

305.2

135.3

135.4

135.5

135.6

133.1

133.2

391.3

11.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 19 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

553000

554000

373500

373500

Langham Lane Farm

Hawnby House

Ember Lane

Black Barn

Langham Road

Green Acres

Lowgate Farm

Authorpe Row

Lowgate Road

Workhouse Lane

Maiden Lane

402.1

403.5

403.6

18.1

403.4

305.2

135.3

135.4

135.5

135.6

133.1

133.2

391.3

11.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 20 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

553000

554000

373500

373500

Langham Lane Farm

Hawnby House

Ember Lane

Black Barn

Langham Road

Green Acres

Lowgate Farm

Authorpe Row

Lowgate Road

Workhouse Lane

Maiden Lane

402.1

403.5

403.6

18.1

403.4

305.2

135.3

135.4

135.5

135.6

133.1

133.2

391.3

11.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 21 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

553000
554000
373500
373500
Green Lane
Willey's Lane
Langham Road
Authorpe Row
Old Workhouse
Spring House
Fish Pond
Mickleberry Hill
Post
Post
B.M. 12·2
B.M. 10·3
F.P.
F.B.
L.B.
W
402.1
403.5
403.6
18.1
403.4
305.2
135.3
135.4
135.5
135.6
133.1
133.2
391.3
11.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 22 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC1)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Ferrous (Spike)

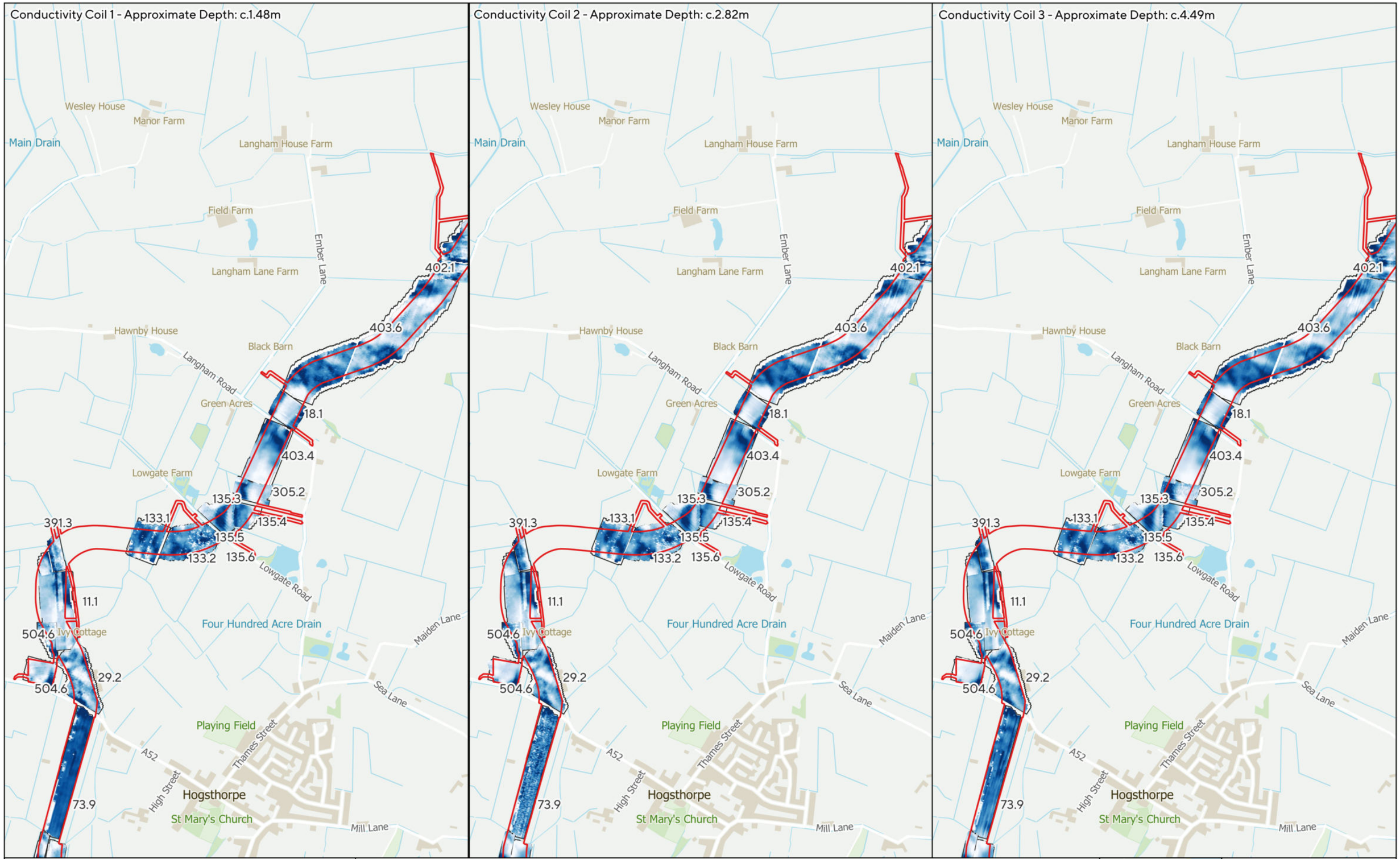
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 23 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC1
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

Wesley House
Manor Farm
Main Drain
Langham House Farm
Field Farm
Ember Lane
Langham Lane Farm
Hawnby House
Black Barn
Langham Road
Green Acres
Lowgate Farm
Lowgate Road
Four Hundred Acre Drain
Ivy Cottage
Maiden Lane
Sea Lane
Playing Field
Thames Street
A52
High Street
Hogsthorpe
St Mary's Church
Mill Lane

402.1
403.6
18.1
403.4
305.2
135.3
135.4
135.5
133.1
133.2
135.6
391.3
11.1
504.6
29.2
504.6
73.9

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 24 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC1
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Modern Boundary Effect
- Agricultural (Strong)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 25 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC1
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys
0 120 240 360 480 m

372000

553000

553000

South Ings Lane

Sloothby High Lane

Ustoft Lane

Bracken Lane

Ivy Cottage

Malt Farm

High Street

Hogsthorpe

Playing Field

Hogsthorpe Community Primary School

A52

St Marys Close

Thames Crescent

Thames Meadow Drive

Thames Street

Mill Lane

Goodwin Drive

Stones Close

Mill Lane Close

Sea Lane

Langham Road

Four Hundred Acre Drain

209.2

504.6

504.6

434.3

434.2

73.9

209.3

11.1

29.2

11.2

66.1

194.4

294.1

294.6

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 26 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC1 & 2)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

372000

553000

553000

South Ings Lane

Sloothby High Lane

Listoft Lane

Bracken Lane

Ivy Cottage

High Street

Malt Farm

Hogsthorpe

Playing Field

Hogsthorpe Community Primary School

Four Hundred Acre Drain

St Marys Close

A52

Thames Crescent

Thames Meadow Drive

Thames Street

Mill Lane

Goodwin Drive

Stones Close

Mill Lane Close

Langham Road

Sea Lane

209.2

504.6

504.6

434.3

434.2

73.9

209.3

11.1

29.2

11.2

66.1

194.4

294.1

294.6

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 27 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC1 & 2)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

372000

553000

553000

South Ings Lane

Sloothby High Lane

Listoft Lane

Bracken Lane

Ivy Cottage

High Street

Malt Farm

Hogsthorpe

Playing Field

Hogsthorpe Community Primary School

A52

St Marys Close

Thames Crescent

Thames Meadow Drive

Thames Street

Four Hundred Acre Drain

Mill Lane

Goodwin Drive

Stones Close

Mill Lane Close

Sea Lane

Langham Road

209.2

504.6

504.6

434.3

434.2

73.9

209.3

11.1

29.2

11.2

66.1

194.4

ECC2c

ECC2a

294.1

ECC2b

294.6

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 28 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC1 & 2)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

372000

553000

209.2

504.6

504.6

434.3

434.2

73.9

209.3

11.1

29.2

11.2

66.1

194.4

ECC2c

ECC2a

294.1

ECC2b

294.6

Four Hundred Acre Drain

Hogsthorpe

Leet's Bridge

Manor Farm

East End House

Rectory House

Meth. Chap.

High Mill

School

Sea Lane Villa

Ashleigh

B.M. 9·1

B.M. 9·8

B.M. 8·0

B.M. 13·5

B.M. 20·5

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 29 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC1 & 2)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

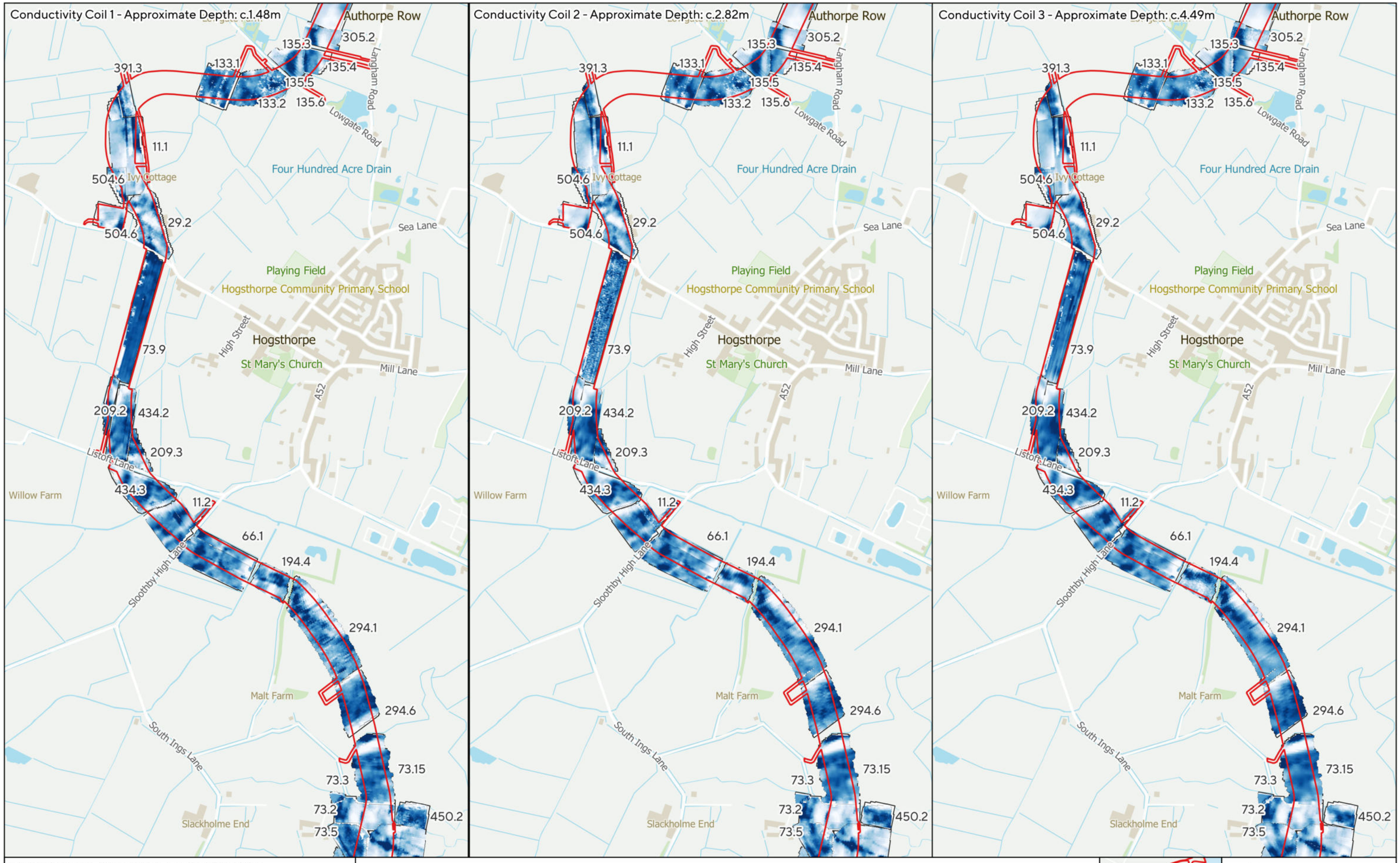
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 30 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC1 & 2
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

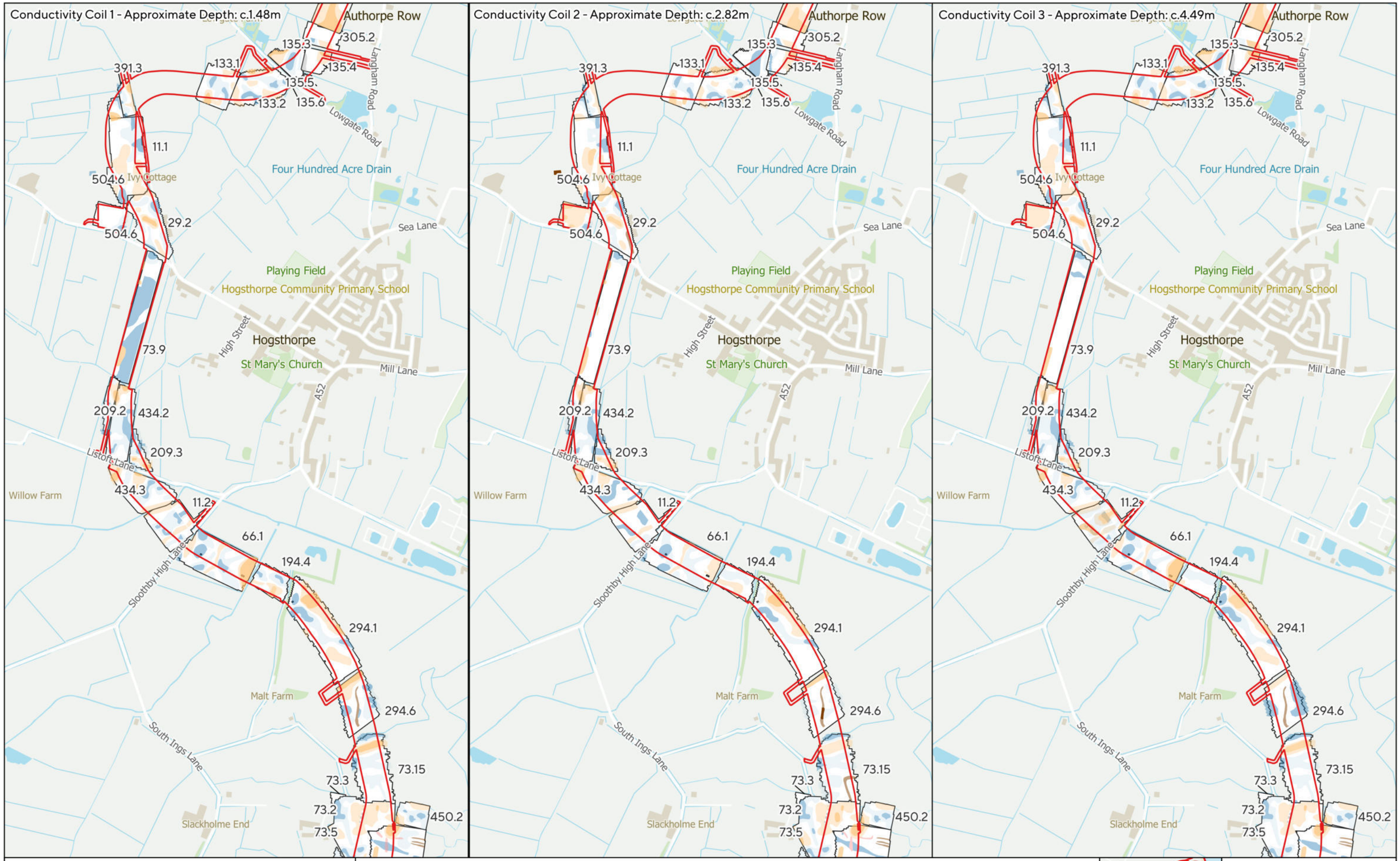
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

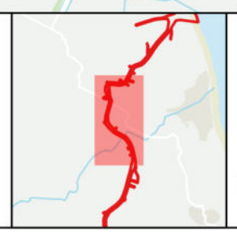
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 31 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC1 & 2
1:12,000 @ A3
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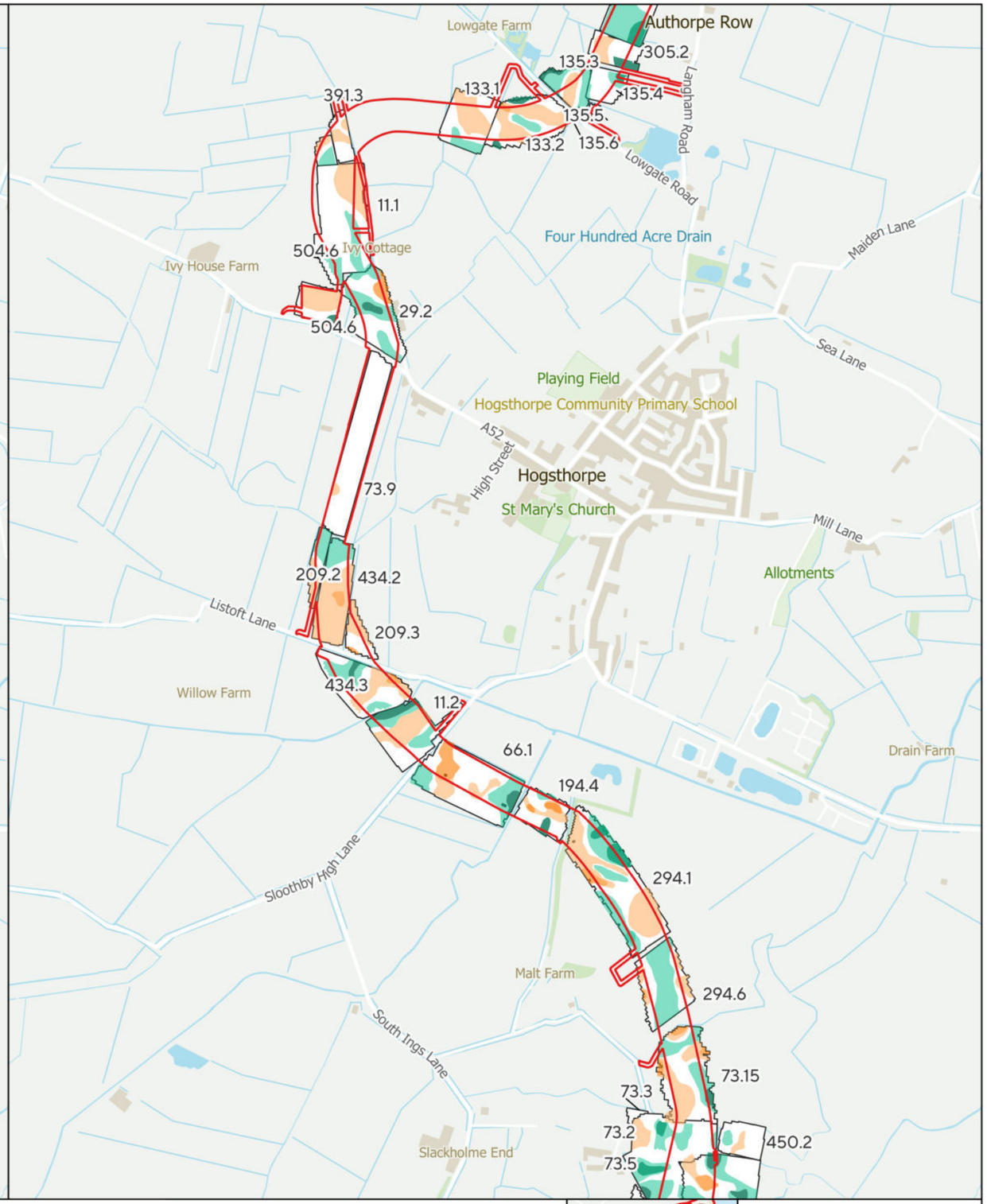
- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m





MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 32 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC1 & 2
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

369000
370500
553000
553000
294.8
294.7
Jasmine Cottage
South Ings Lane
Slackholme End
Marsh Lane
Orby Road
73.13
73.12
73.17
73.8
73.5
73.4
73.5
73.2
73.3
73.15
73.6
450.2
554000
554000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 33 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC2)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

369000

370500

553000

553000

294.8

294.7

Jasmine Cottage

South Ings Lane

Slackholme End

Marsh Lane

73.13

73.12

73.17

73.8

73.5

73.4

73.5

73.2

73.3

73.15

73.6

450.2

Orby Road

554000

554000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 34 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC2)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

369000
370500
553000
553000
294.8
294.7
ECC13d
ECC13c
ECC13a
ECC13b
Jasmine Cottage
South Ings Lane
Slackholme End
Marsh Lane
Orby Road
73.13
73.12
73.17
73.8
73.5
73.4
73.5
73.2
73.3
ECC2d
73.15
73.6
450.2
554000
554000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 35 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC2)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

369000
370500
553000
553000
294.8
294.7
ECC13d
ECC13c
ECC13a
ECC13b
73.13
73.12
73.17
73.8
73.5
73.4
73.5
73.2
73.3
ECC2d
73.15
73.6
450.2
554000
554000
Stackholme End
Stackholme House
Howdet House
B.M. 9·3
B.M. 9·9
B.M. 9·5
Broadcroft Gt
Red Gowt
F.P.
F.B.
Orby Drain
Tunnel Lane

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 36 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC2)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

Sloothby High Lane
Malt Farm
Slackholme End
South Ings Lane
Jasmine Cottage
Orby Road
Marsh Lane
Marsh Road

294.1
294.6
73.15
73.3
73.2
73.5
73.4
450.2
73.6
73.5
73.8
73.17
73.12
73.13
294.7
294.8
294.4

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 37 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC2
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

Sloothby High Lane
Malt Farm
Slackholme End
South Ings Lane
Jasmine Cottage
Orby Road
Marsh Lane
Marsh Road

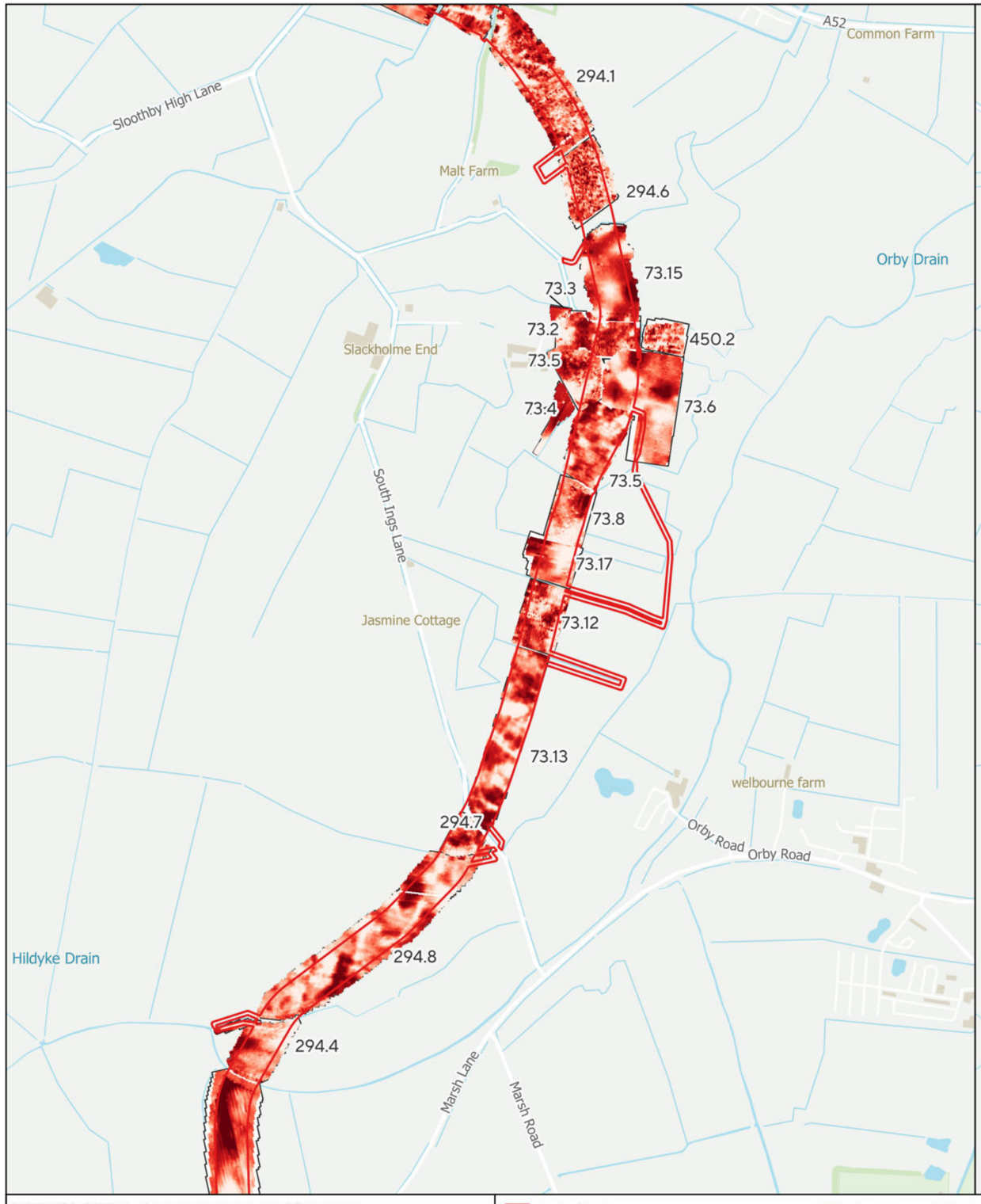
294.1
294.6
73.15
73.3
73.2
73.5
73:4
450.2
73.6
73.5
73.8
73.17
73.12
73.13
294.7
294.8
294.4

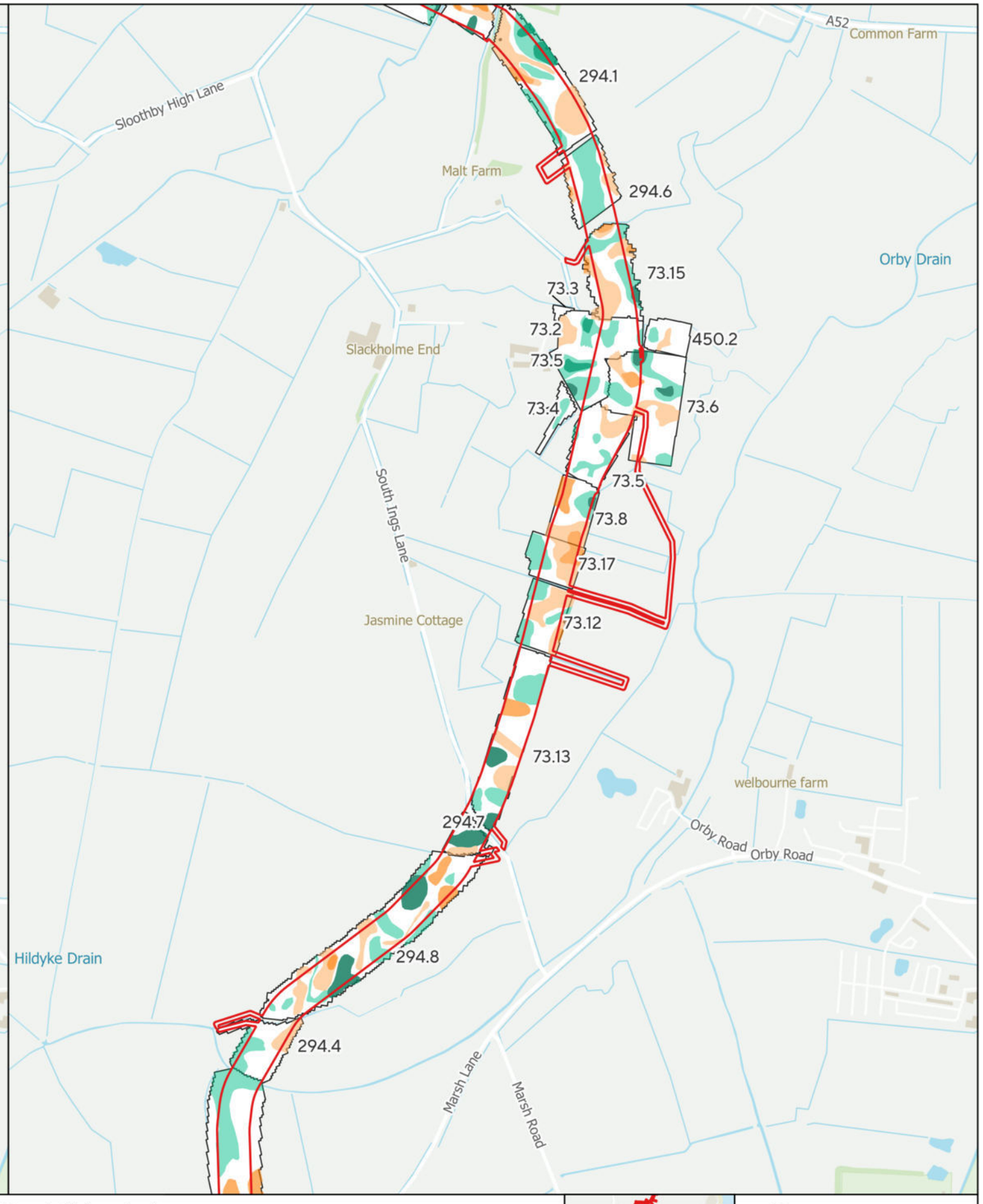
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 38 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC2
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Service

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

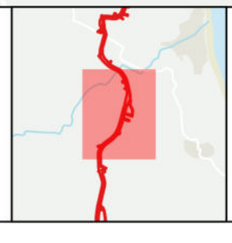




MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 39 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC2
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

367500

Skegness Stadium

339.2

339.1

73.14

148.1

Marsh Lane

123.1

294.4

553000

553000

Wilcox Farm

Ingoldmells Road

cottage farm

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 40 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC2 & 3)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

367500

Skegness Stadium

339.2

339.1

73.14

148.1

123.1

Marsh Lane

294.4

553000

553000

Wilcox Farm

Ingoldmells Road

cottage farm

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 41 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC2 & 3)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

367500

Skegness Stadium

339.2

339.1

73.14

148.1

Marsh Lane

123.1

294.4

553000

553000

Wilcox Farm

Ingoldmells Road

cottage farm

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 42 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC2 & 3)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

367500

339.2

339.1

148.1

123.1

294.4

73.14

553000

553000

Firtree Farm

Pyewipe Hall

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 43 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC2 & 3)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

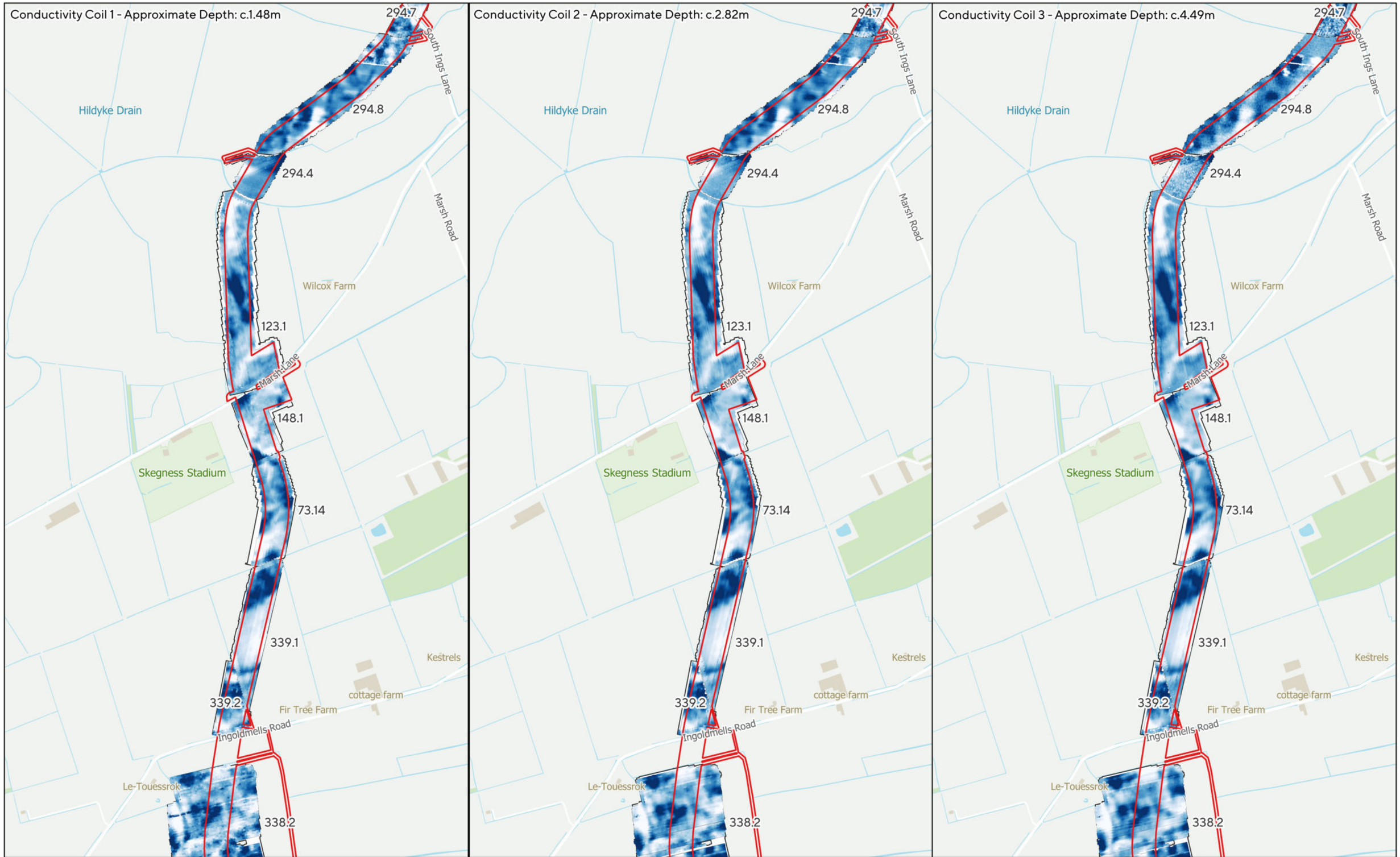
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 44 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC2 & 3
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

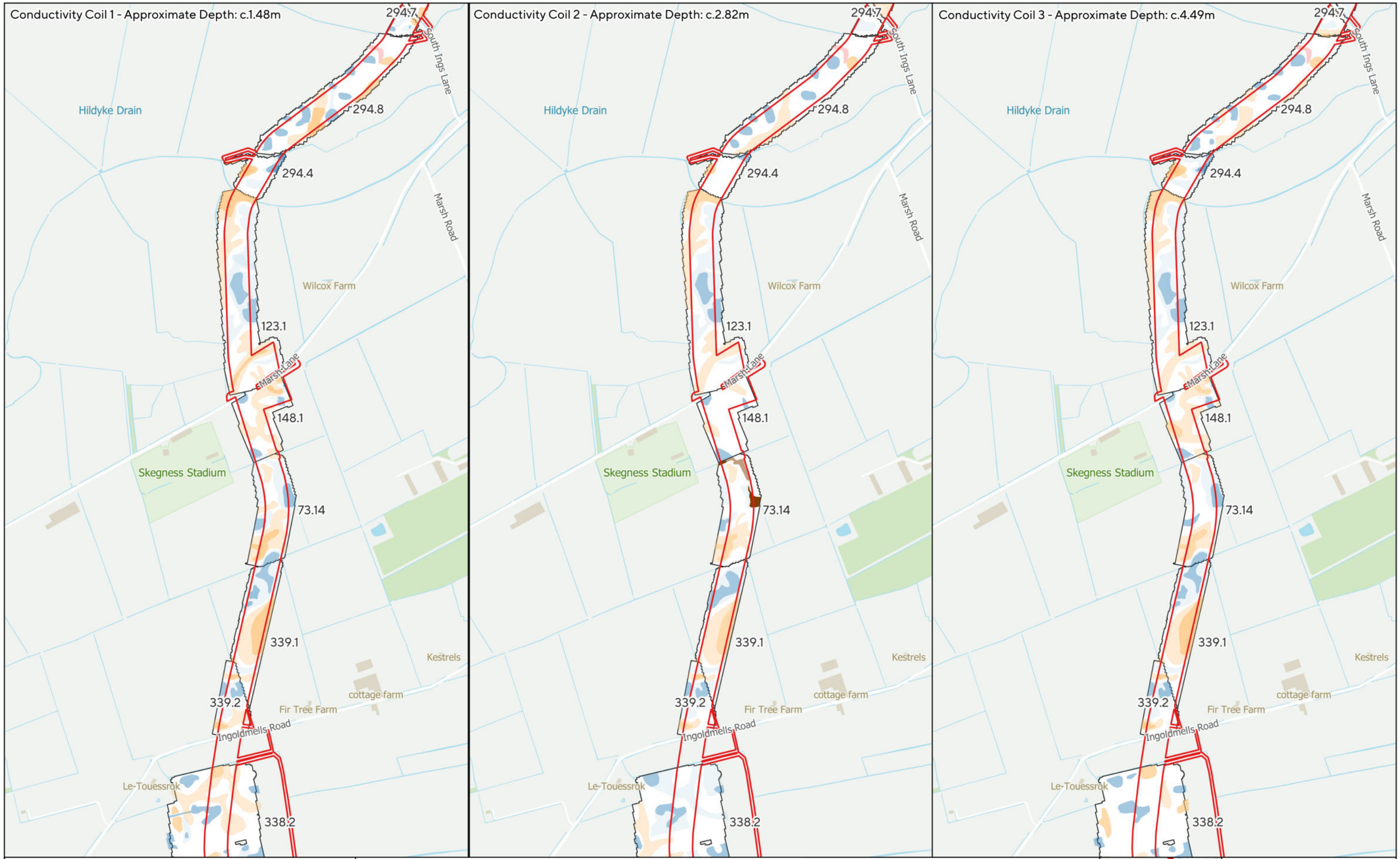
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

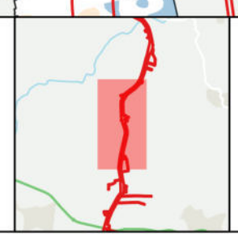
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 45 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC2 & 3
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

294.7
294.8
294.4
123.1
148.1
73.14
339.1
339.2
338.2
Hildyke Drain
North Drain
South Ings Lane
Orby Road
Marsh Road
Marsh Lane
Wilcox Farm
Skegness Stadium
Whitehouse Farm
Kestrels
cottage farm
Fir Tree Farm
Ingoldmells Road
Hide's Lane
Le-Touessrok
Ashington House

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 46 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC2 & 3
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys
0 120 240 360 480 m

552000

366000

552000

Ashington House

Chalk Lane

Wayside

nettle hill farm

Ingoldmells Road

Le-Touessrok

Younger's Lane

Broadmeadows

290.4

290.3

492.1

449.1

298.1

40.1

339.4

338.2

Newfield Farm

Bristol Farm

553000

553000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 47 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC3)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

552000

366000

552000

Ashington House

Chalk Lane

Wayside

nettle hill farm

Younger's Lane

Broadmeadows

Ingoldmells Road

Le-Touessrok

290.4

290.3

492.1

449.1

298.1

40.1

339.4

338.2

Newfield Farm

Bristol Farm

553000

553000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 48 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC3)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

552000
366000
552000
553000
553000
Wayside
nettle hill farm
Younger's Lane
Broadmeadows
Chalk Lane
Ashington House
Ingoldmells Road
Le-Touessrok
Newfield Farm
Bristol Farm
290.4
290.3
298.1
492.1
449.1
40.1
339.4
338.2

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 49 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC3)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

552000 366000 552000

290.4 290.3 298.1 492.1 449.1 40.1 339.4 338.2

553000 553000

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 50 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC3)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

339.1
339.2
338.2
339.4
40.1
298.1
449.1
492.1
290.3
290.4
34.2
Fir Tree Farm
cottage farm
Le-Touessrok
Ashington House
Ingoldmells Road
Chalk Lane
Bristol Farm
nettle hill farm
Newfield Farm
Broadmeadows
Younger's Lane
Wayside
Middlemarsh Road
Ten Acres
A158

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 51 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC3
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

339.1
339.2
338.2
339.4
40.1
298:1
449.1
492.1
290.3
290.4
34.2
cottage farm
Fir Tree Farm
Le-Touessrok
Ashington House
Ingoldmells Road
Chalk Lane
Bristol Farm
nettle hill farm
Newfield Farm
Broadmeadows
Younger's Lane
Wayside
Middlemarsh Road
Ten Acres
A158

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 52 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC3
1:12,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 53 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC3
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Catchwater Drain

364500

222.2

495.2

Billgate Lane

454.1

222.1

555.2

222.3

552000

Violet Cottage

495.1

Middlemarsh Road

552000

A158

236.1

463.1

34.2

Vine Farm

Wedland's Drain

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 54 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC3 & 4)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Catchwater Drain

364500

552000

552000

495.2

222.2

454.1

222.1

495.1

Billgate Lane

555.2

222.3

Violet Cottage

Middlemarsh Road

236.1

463.1

34.2

A158

Vine Farm

Wedland's Drain

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 55 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC3 & 4)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Catchwater Drain
364500
222.2
495.2
Billgate Lane
454.1
222.1
555.2
222.3
552000
552000
Violet Cottage
495.1
Middlemarsh Road
A158
236.1
463.1
34.2
Vine Farm
Wedland's Drain

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 56 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC3 & 4)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

364500

552000

552000

222.2

495.2

454.1

222.1

222.3

555.2

495.1

236.1

463.1

34.2

Sweetbrier Farm

Vine Cottage

Swiss Cottage

The Elms

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 57 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC3 & 4)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Overhead Cables
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

290.3
290.4
34.2
A158
Wedland's Drain
463.1
236.1
555.2
Billgate Lane
222.3
Middlemarsh Road
Violet Cottage
222.1
Vine Farm
222.2
495.1
Catchwater Drain
454.1
495.2
462.3
Rookery Farm
462.4

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 58 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC3 & 4
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

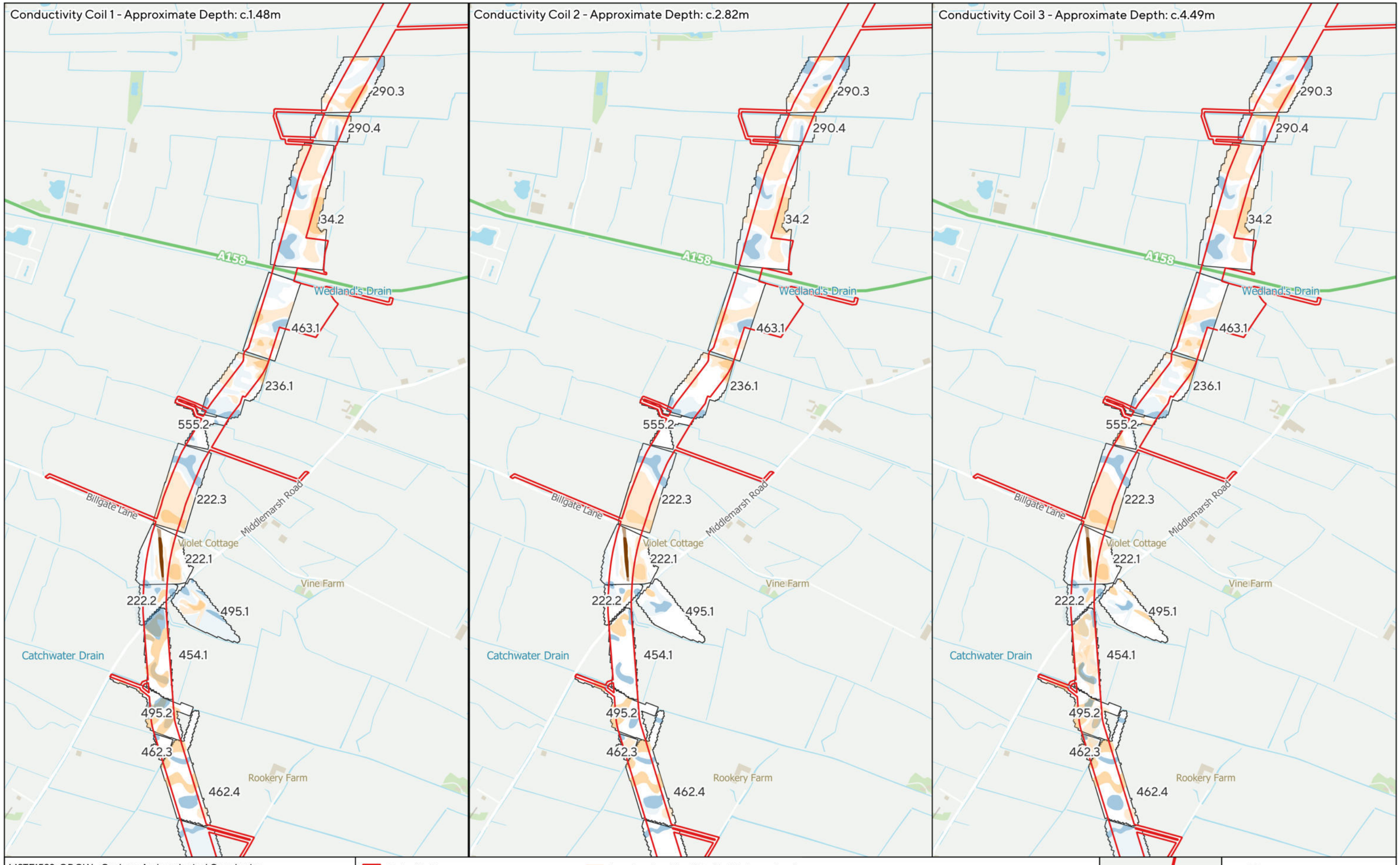
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

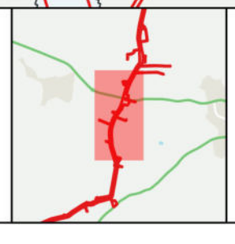
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



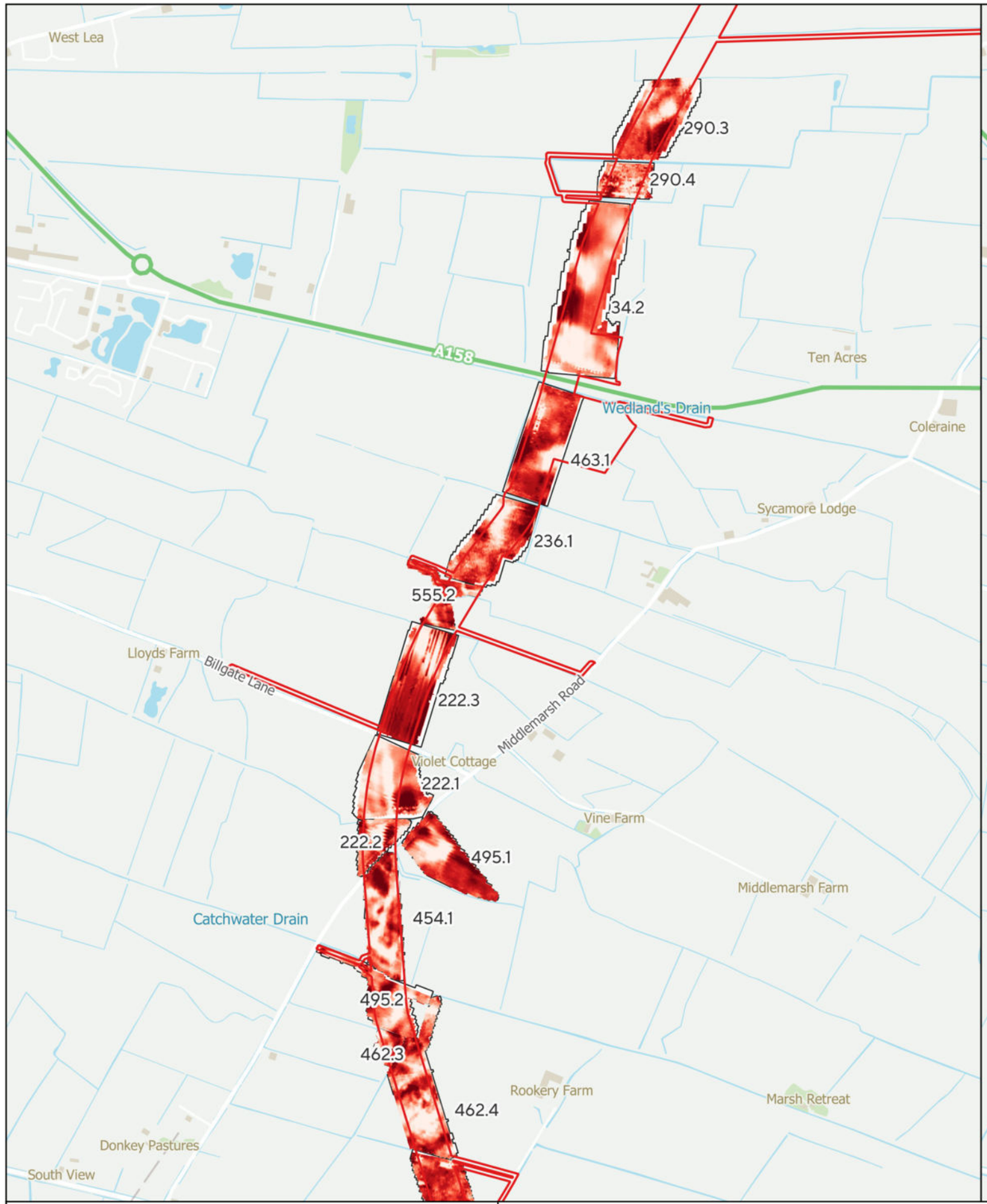
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 59 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC3 & 4
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

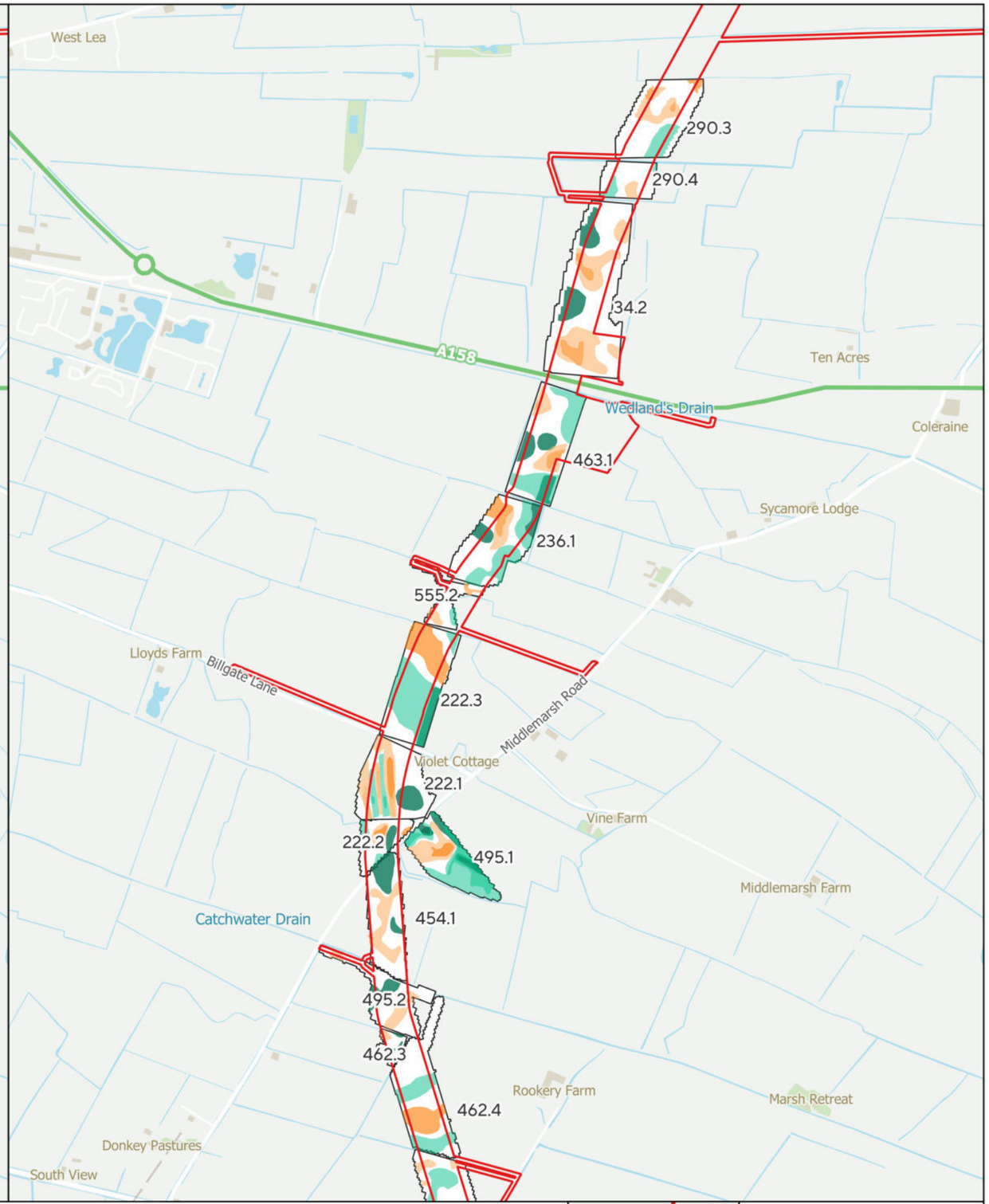
- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

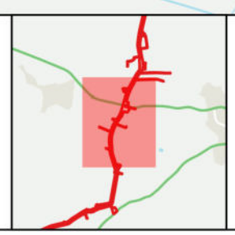
0 120 240 360 480 m





MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 60 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC3 & 4
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

361500

363000

552000

552000

Middlemarsh Road

Longacres

Pinchbeck Lane

Low Road

The Halfway House

Pinchbeck Farm

A52

Rookery Farm

Hyland's Farm

Croft Drain

26.1

26.1

4.7

485.1

462.3

462.4

562.1

4.8

4.6

276.1

276.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 61 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

361500

363000

552000

552000

Middlemarsh Road

Longacres

Pinchbeck Lane

Low Road

The Halfway House

Pinchbeck Farm

A52

Hyland's Farm

Croft Drain

Rookery Farm

26.1

26.1

4.7

485.1

462.3

462.4

562.1

4.8

4.6

276.1

276.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 62 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

361500

363000

552000

552000

Middlemarsh Road

Longacres

Pinchbeck Lane

Low Road

The Halfway House

Pinchbeck Farm

A52

Rookery Farm

Hyland's Farm

Croft Drain

ECC5a

ECC5b

26.1

26.1

4.7

485.1

462.3

462.4

562.1

4.8

4.6

276.1

276.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 63 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

361500

363000

552000

552000

26.1

26.1

4.7

485.1

462.3

462.4

562.1

ECC5a

ECC5b

4.8

4.6

276.1

276.1

Rivulet House

Pinchbeck House

Rookery Farm

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 64 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Overhead Cables
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 65 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC4 & 5
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

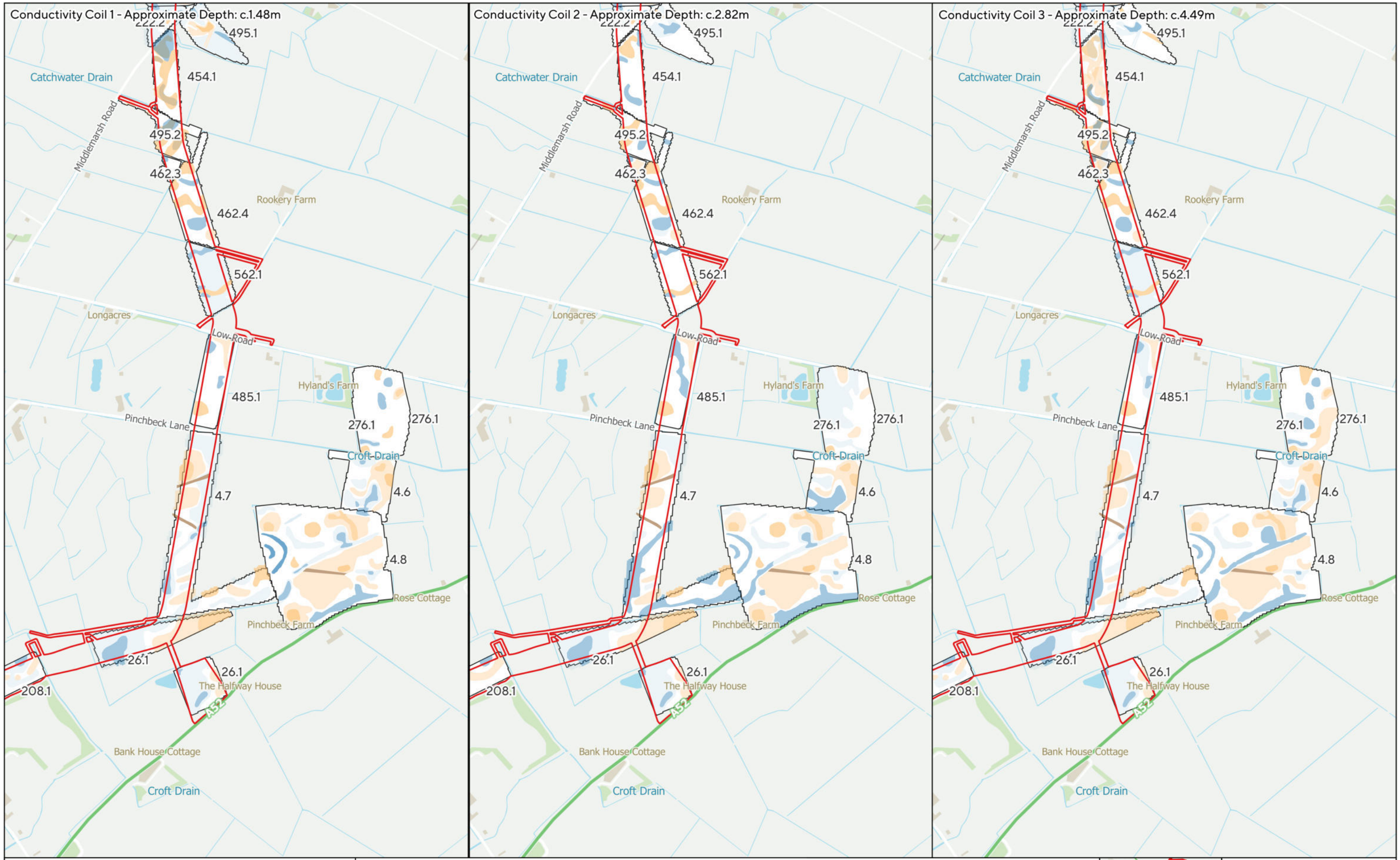
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

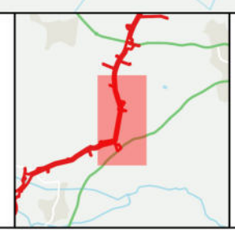
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



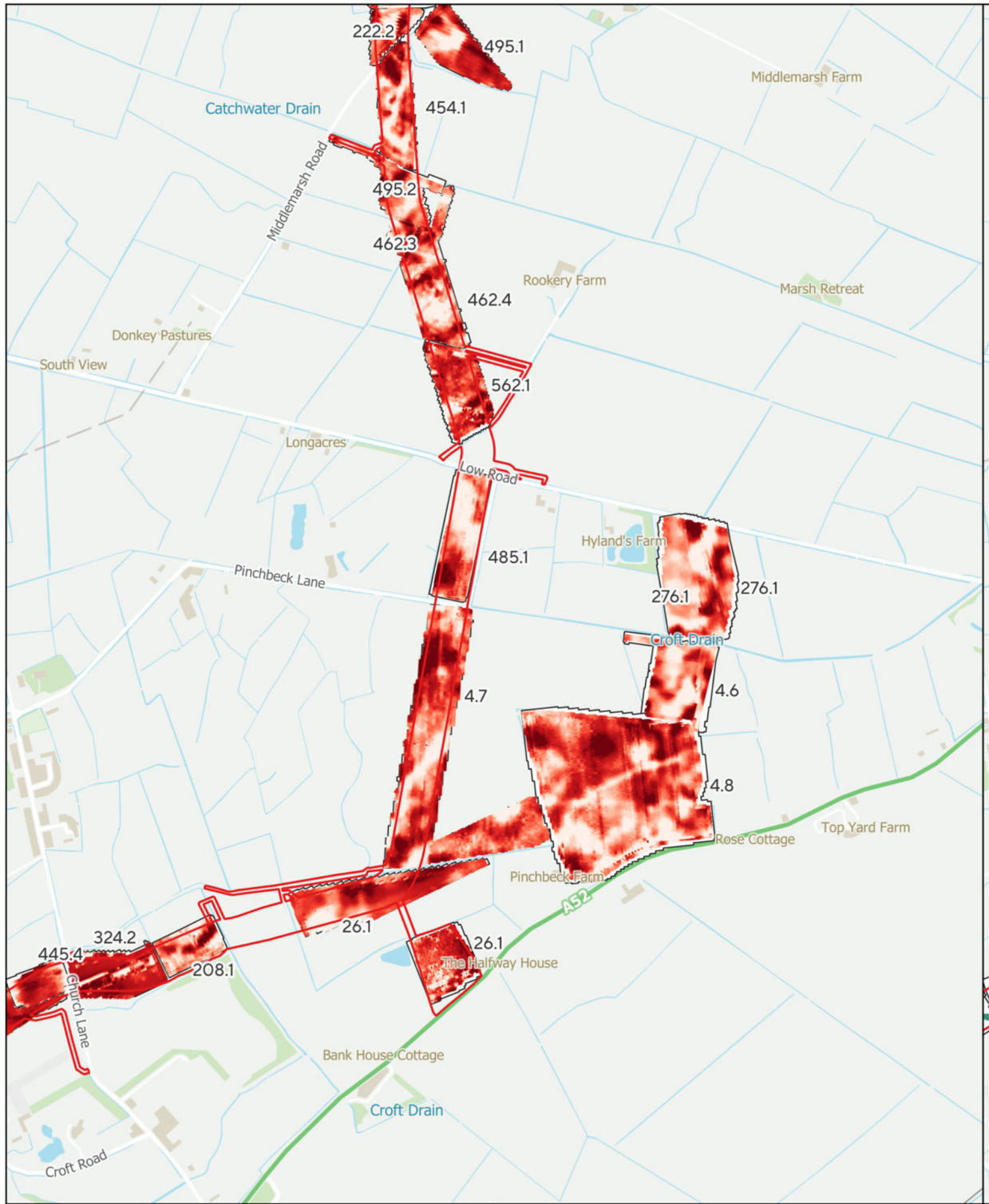
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 66 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC4 & 5
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

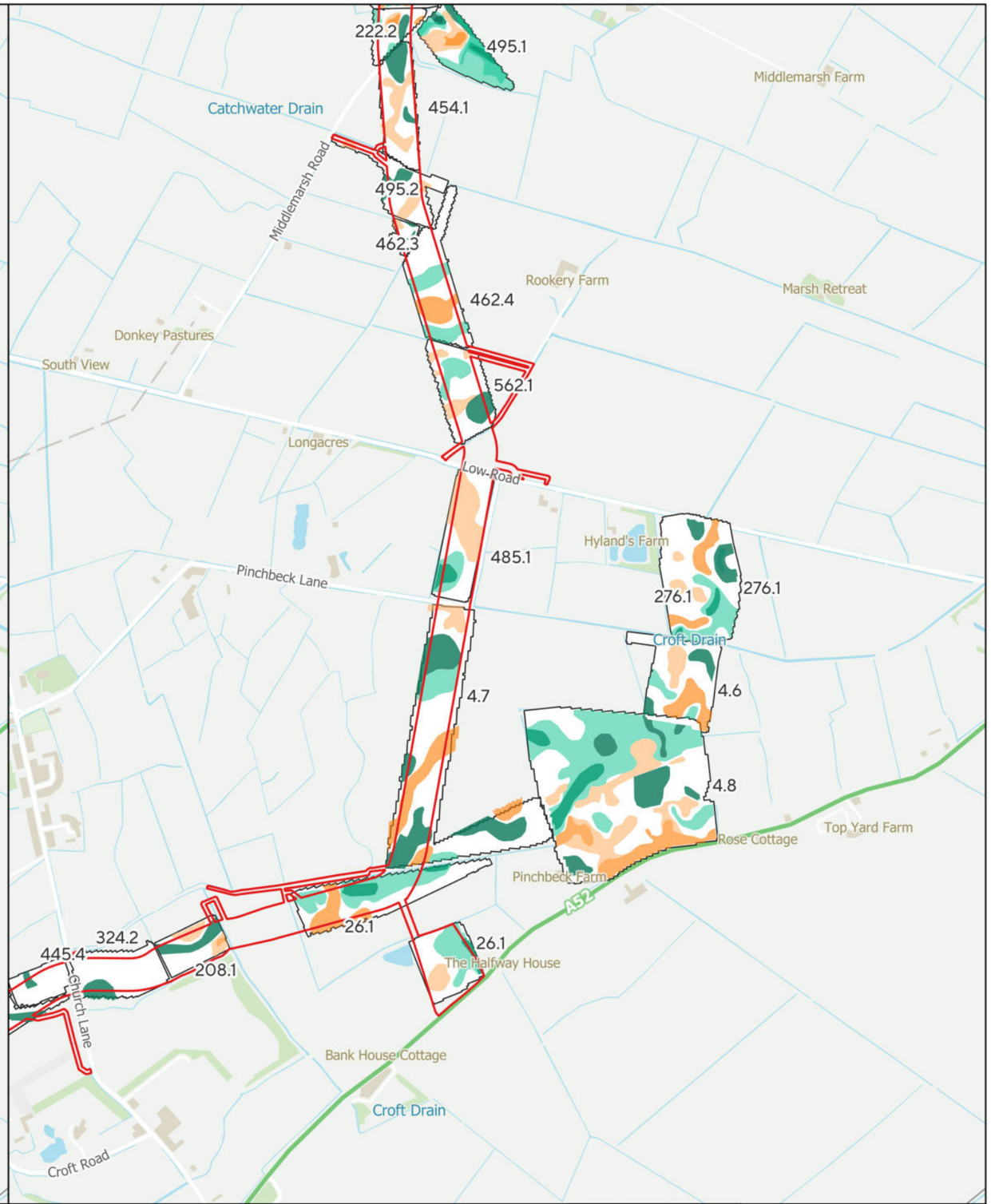
- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

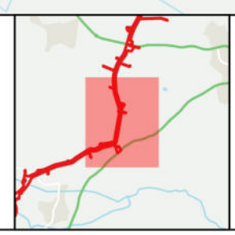
0 120 240 360 480 m





MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 67 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC4 & 5
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

550000

551000

Croft Methodist Church

Croft

Wedland Lane

Croft Lane

Church Lane

Croft

Croft Road

Croft Marsh Lane

A52

Rose Cottage

169.1

169.2

445.8

445.6

445.4

324.2

208.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 68 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

550000

551000

Croft Methodist Church

Croft

Wedland Lane

Croft Lane

Church Lane

Croft

Croft Road

Croft Marsh Lane

A52

Rose Cottage

324.2

445.4

208.1

445.6

445.8

169.1

169.2

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 69 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

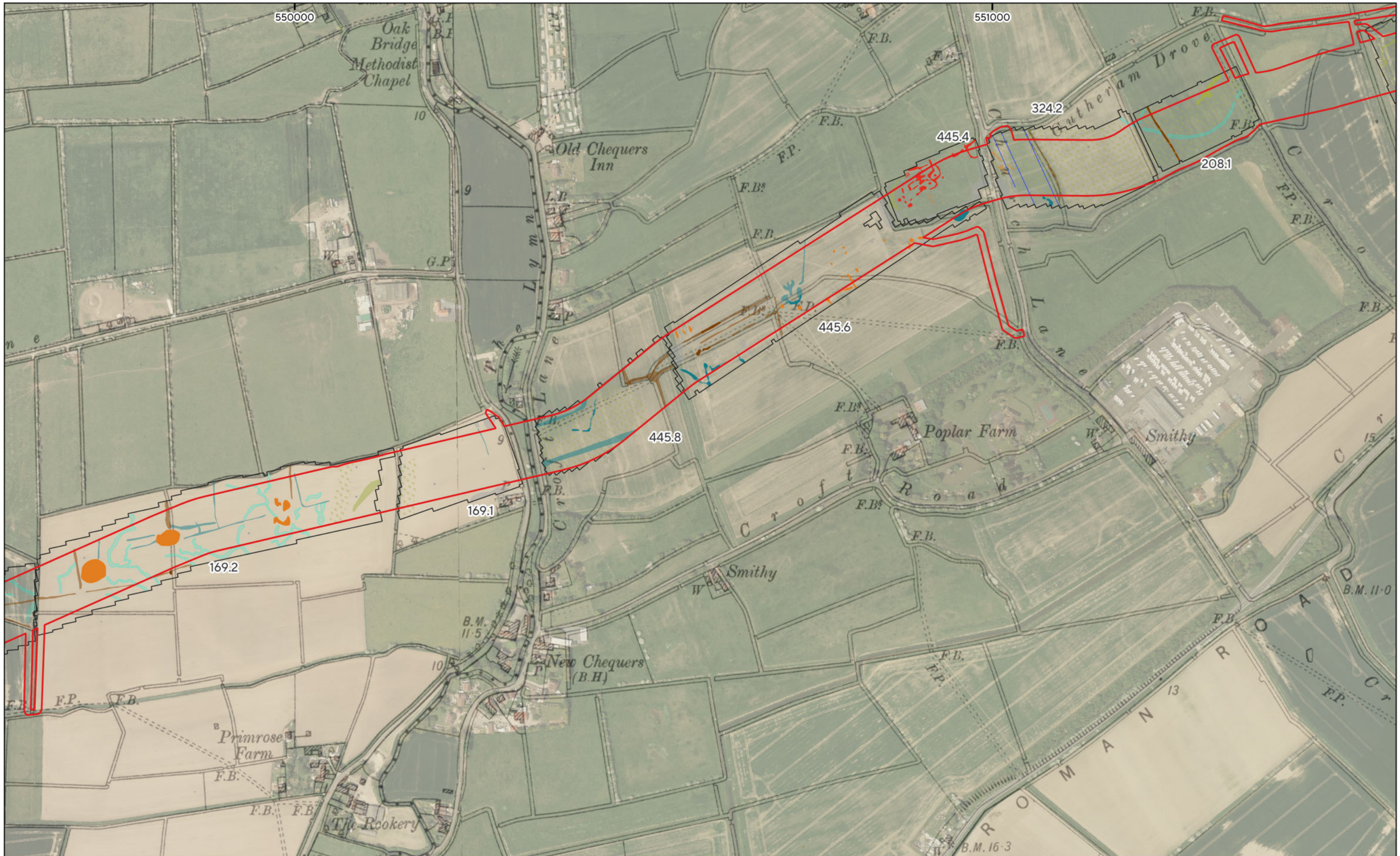
550000
551000
Croft Methodist Church
Croft
Wedland Lane
Croft Lane
Church Lane
Croft
Croft Road
Croft Marsh Lane
A52
Rose Cottage
324.2
445.4
208.1
445.6
445.8
169.1
169.2

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 70 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

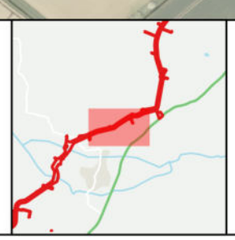
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 71 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC5)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)



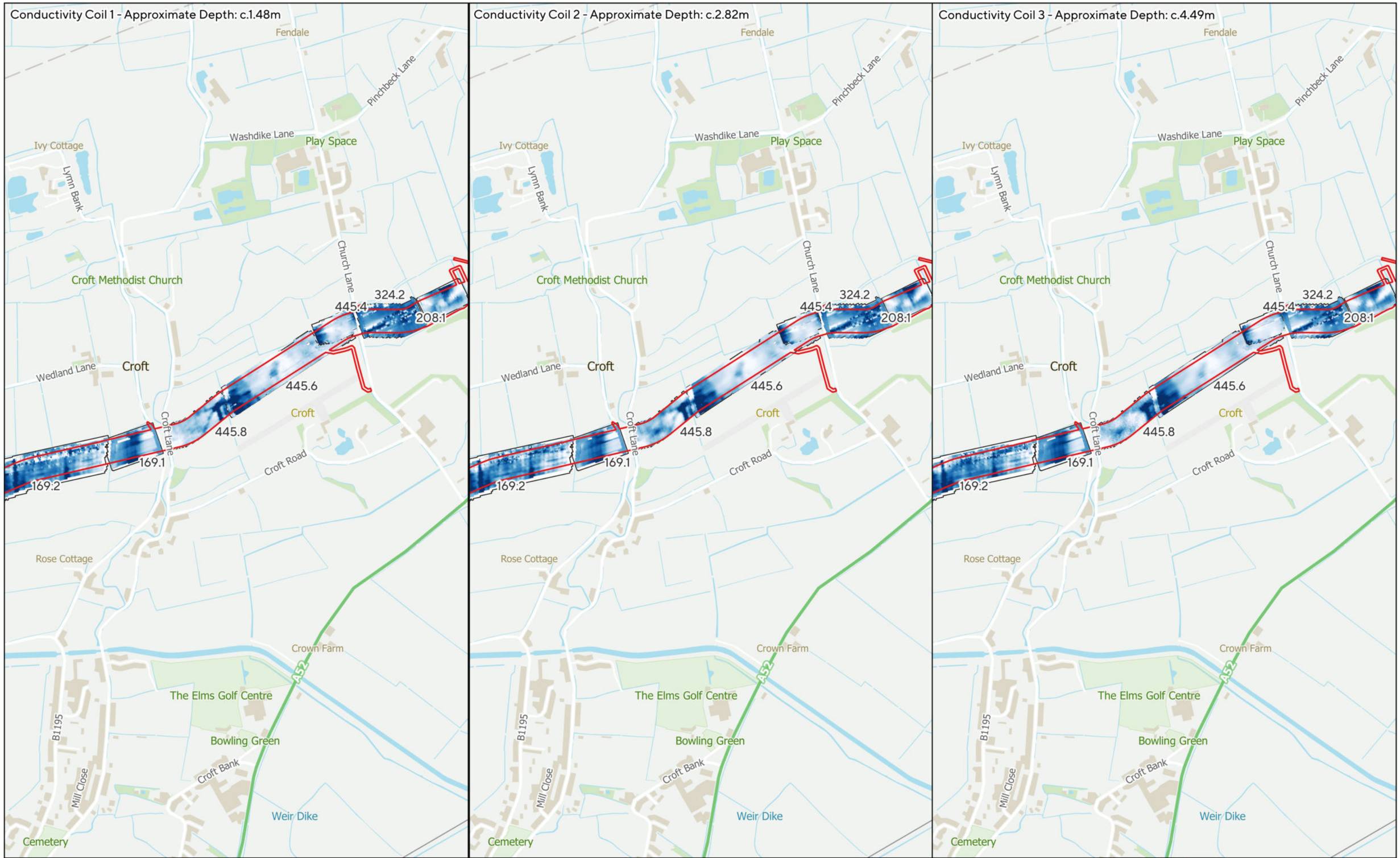
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 72 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC5
1:12,000 @ A3
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Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

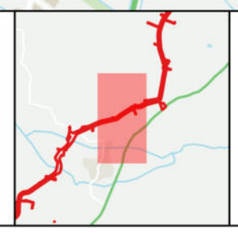
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

Fendale
Pinchbeck Lane
Washdike Lane
Play Space
Ivy Cottage
Lymn Bank
Church Lane
Croft Methodist Church
324.2
445.4
208.1
Wedland Lane
Croft
445.6
Croft Lane
445.8
Croft
Croft Road
169.1
169.2
Rose Cottage
Crown Farm
A52
The Elms Golf Centre
B1195
Bowling Green
Croft Bank
Mill Close
Weir Dike
Cemetery

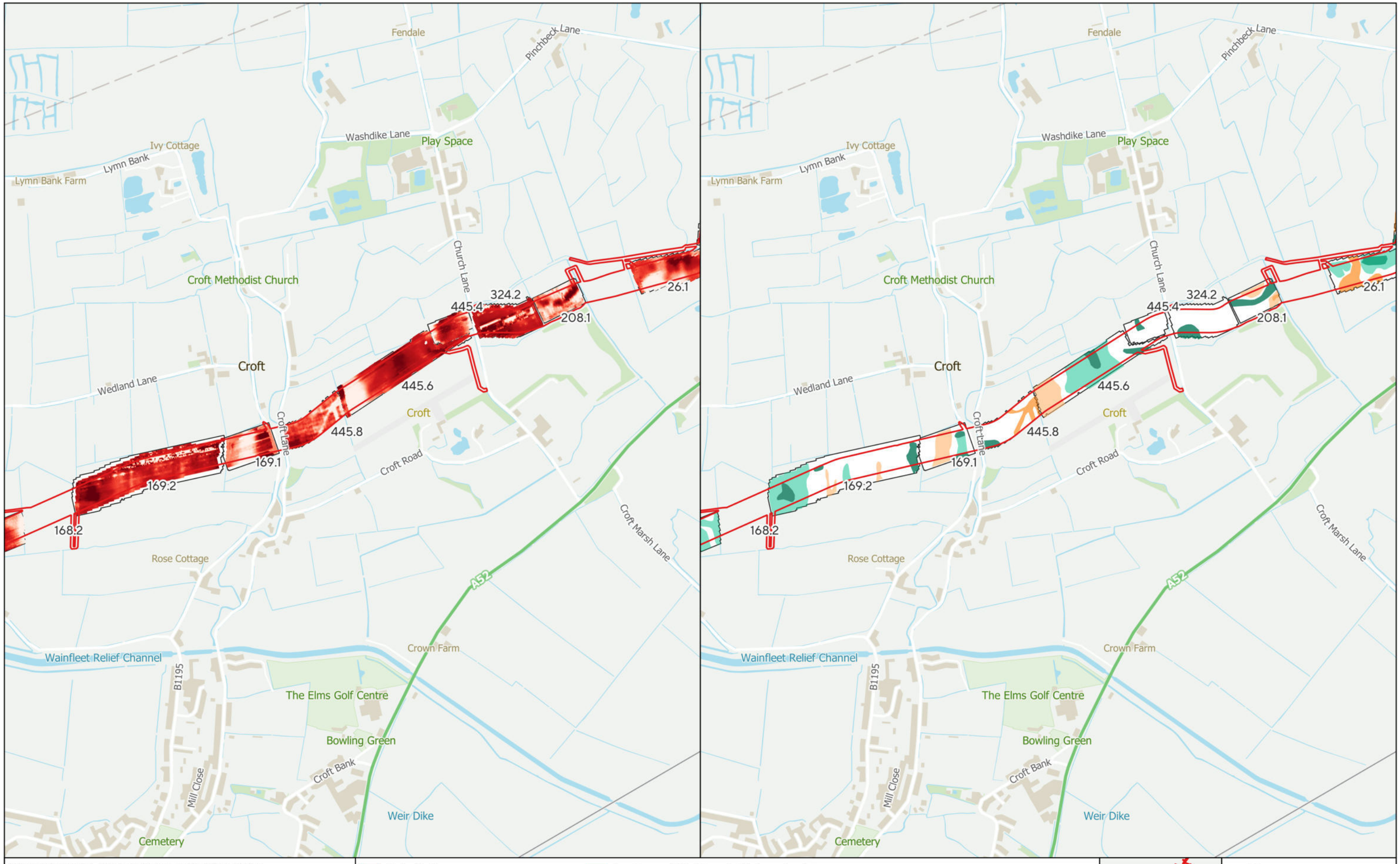
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 73 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC5
1:12,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined



Magnitude Surveys

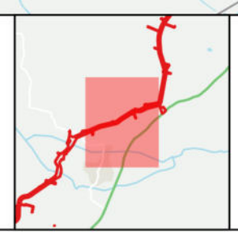
0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 74 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC5
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

360000

549000

549000

376.4

4.15

4.1

4.14

419.1

420.1

422.2

4.28

4.27

4.13

168.3

258.1

168.2

Steeping River

Kevean Cottage

Collison Gate

Brewster Lane

Green Lane

B1195

Washdike Lane

Vicarage Lane

Mill Lane

Great Field

Matt Pits Lane

Allotments

Weir Dike

The Magdalen Church Of England Methodist School

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 75 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC 5 & 6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

360000

549000

549000

376.4

419.1

420.1

4.15

4.1

4.14

4.27

422.2

4.28

4.13

168.3

258.1

168.2

Steeping River

Kevean Cottage

Collison Gate

Brewster Lane

Green Lane

Washdike Lane

Vicarage Lane

Mill Lane

Great Field

Matt Pits Lane

Allotments

Weir Dike

B1195

The Magdalen Church Of England Methodist School

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 76 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC 5 & 6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

360000

549000

549000

376.4

419.1

420.1

4.14

4.15

4.1

4.27

422.2

4.28

4.13

168.3

258.1

168.2

Steeping River

Kevean Cottage

Collison Gate

Brewster Lane

Green Lane

Washdike Lane

Vicarage Lane

Mill Lane

Great Field

Matt Pits Lane

Allotments

Weir Dike

B1195

The Magdalen Church Of England Methodist School

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 77 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC 5 & 6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

360000

549000

376.4

419.1

420.1

4.14

4.15

4:1

4.27

422.2

4.28

4.13

168.3

258.1

168.2

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 78 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC 5 & 6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

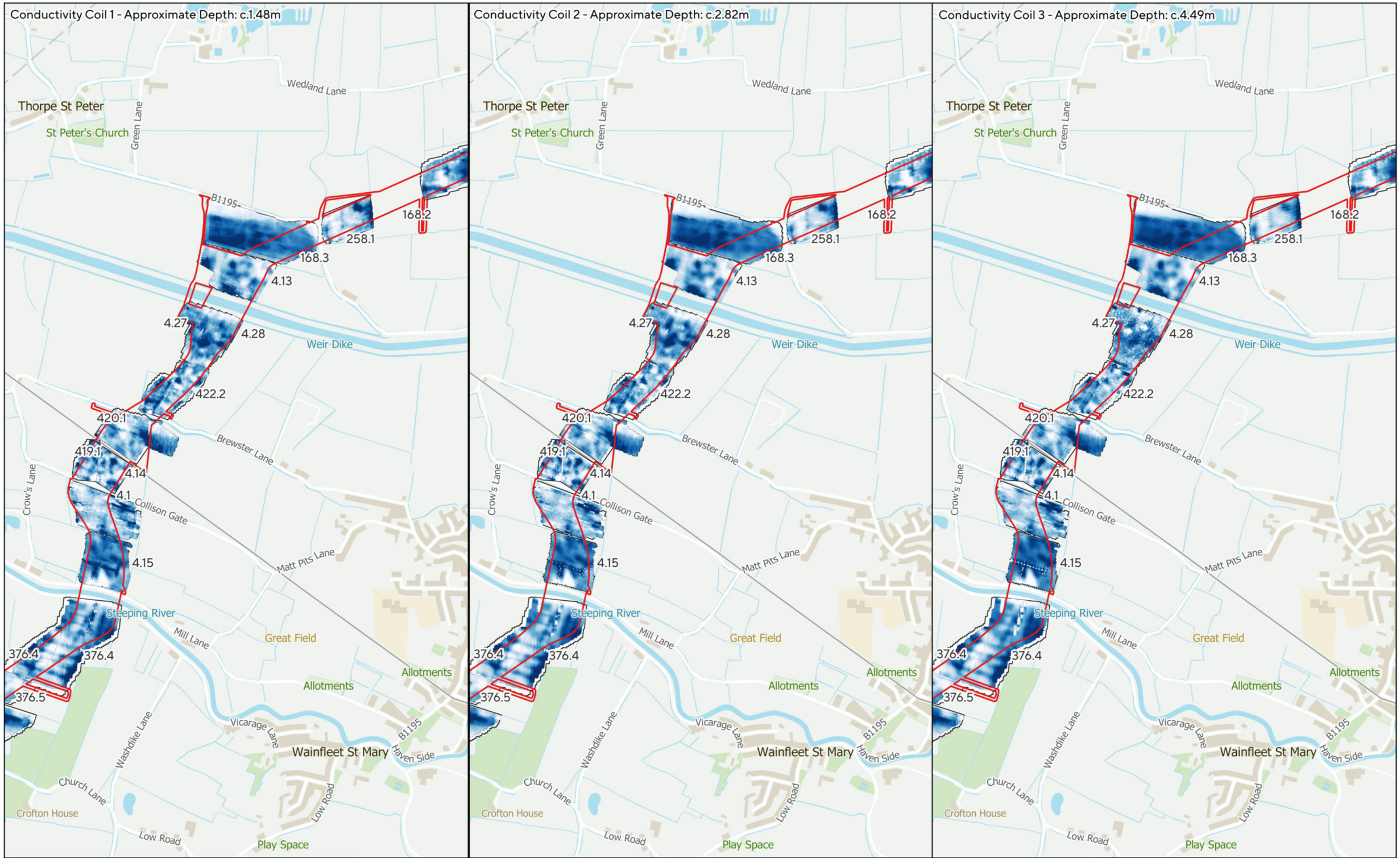
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 79 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC 5 & 6
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m

Thorpe St Peter
St Peter's Church
Green Lane
Wed/and Lane
B1195
168.2
258.1
168.3
4.13
4.27
4.28
Weir Dike
422.2
420.1
419.1
4.14
4.1
Collison Gate
Brewster Lane
Crow's Lane
4.15
Matt Pits Lane
Steeping River
Mill Lane
Great Field
Allotments
376.4
376.5
Washdike Lane
Vicarage Lane
Wainfleet St Mary
Haven Side
Church Lane
Crofton House
Low Road
Play Space

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 80 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC 5 & 6
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Modern Boundary Effect
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Service

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 81 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC 5 & 6
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Service
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

547000
548000
358500
358500
St Mary's Church
Church Lane
Willow Tree Cottage
Newgates Farm
Burgh Road
Crofton House
Washdike Lane
Low Grounds
Hall Gate
Low Road
Scald Gate
Russell House
4.16
176.2
282.1
282.2
276.3
203.2
203.1
125.2
126.1
125.1
376.4
376.4
376.5

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 82 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

547000
548000
358500
358500
St Mary's Church
Church Lane
Willow Tree Cottage
Newgates Farm
Burgh Road
Washdike Lane
Crofton House
Low Grounds
Hall Gate
Low Road
Scald Gate
Russell House
376.4
376.4
125.1
376.5
125.2
126.1
4.16
176.2
282.1
282.2
276.3
203.2
203.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 83 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

547000
548000
358500
358500
St Mary's Church
Church Lane
Willow Tree Cottage
Newgates Farm
Burgh Road
Washdike Lane
Crofton House
Low Grounds
Hall Gate
Low Road
Scald Gate
Russell House
4.16
176.2
282.1
282.2
276.3
203.2
203.1
125.2
126.1
125.1
376.5
376.4
376.4

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 84 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 85 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC6)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Drainage Feature
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 86 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC6
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

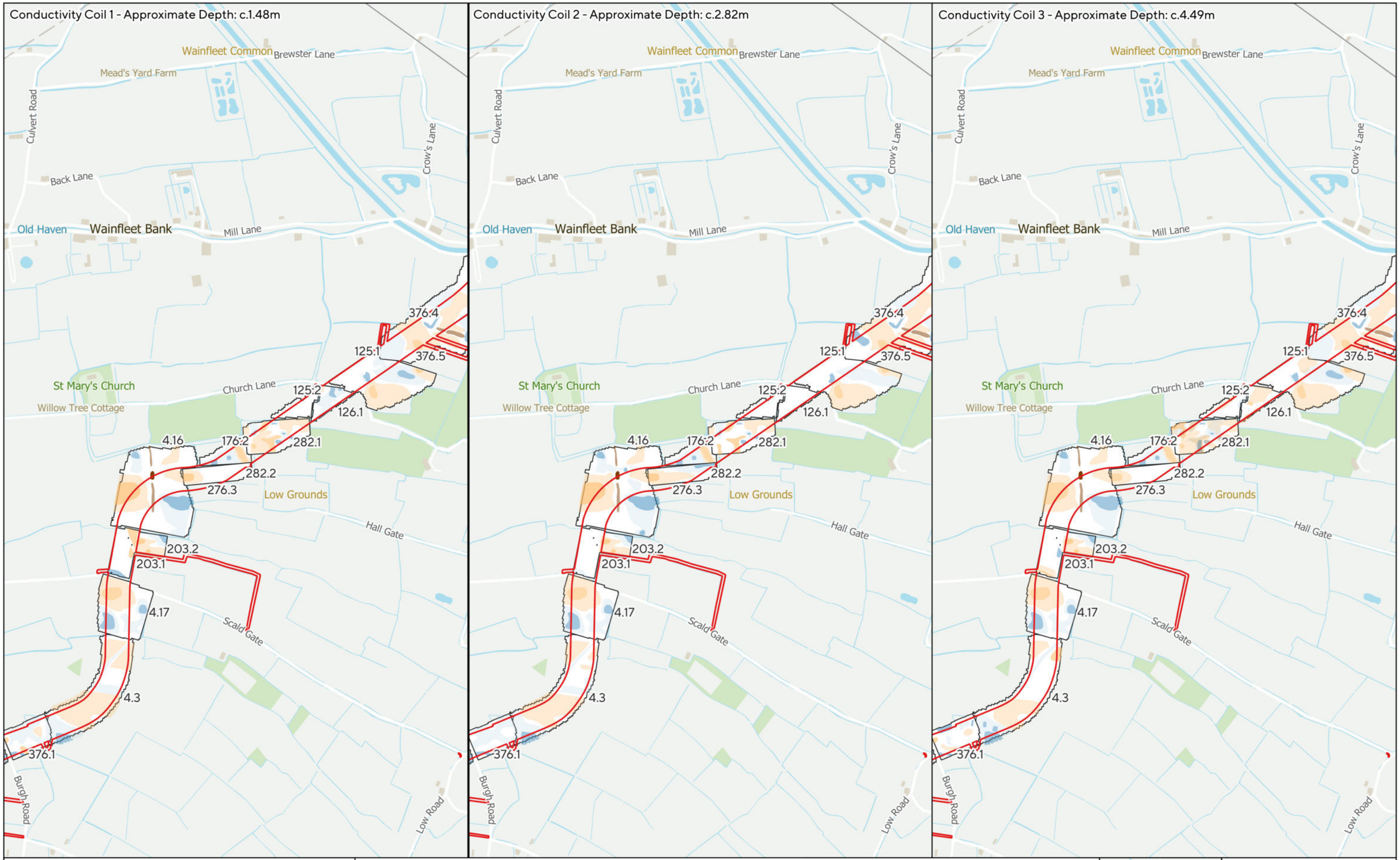
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

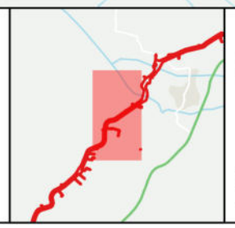
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 87 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC6
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Modern Boundary Effect
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

West Gate
Wainfleet Common
Brewster Lane
Mead's Yard Farm
Culvert Road
Crow's Lane
Collison Gate
Back Lane
Lady Lane
Old Haven
Wainfleet Bank
Mill Lane
Steeping River
St Mary's Church
Church Lane
Newgates Farm
Willow Tree Cottage
Washdike Lane
Crofton House
Low Grounds
Hall Gate
Burgh Road
Low Road
Russell House
First Farm
Scald Gate
Chestnut House Farm
New Farm
Pepperthorpe Hall
Ivy Lane
Honeysuckle Cottage

420:1
419:1
4.14
4.1
4.15
376.4
376.4
125:1
376.5
125.2
126.1
4.16
176:2
282.1
282.2
276.3
203.2
203.1
4.17
4.3
376.1
4.18
68:1
507.1
4.19

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 88 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC6
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

357000

547000

547000

Decoy Farm

Decoy Wood

Fodder Dike Bank

Marfleet House

Decoy House

Burgh Road

Chestnut House Farm

First Farm

Low Road

Eau Dike Road

Armstrong's Lane

Willowdene Farm

Scald Gate

142.4

142.3

125.3

376.3

4.19

507.1

68.1

4.18

376.1

4.3

4.17

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 89 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC6 & 7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

357000

547000

547000

Decoy Farm

Decoy Wood

Fodder Dike Bank

Marfleet House

Decoy House

Burgh Road

Chestnut House Farm

First Farm

Low Road

Eau Dike Road

Armstrong's Lane

Willowdene Farm

Scald Gate

142.4

142.3

125.3

376.3

4.19

507.1

68.1

4.18

376.1

4.3

4.17

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 90 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC6 & 7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 91 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC6 & 7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 92 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC6 & 7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

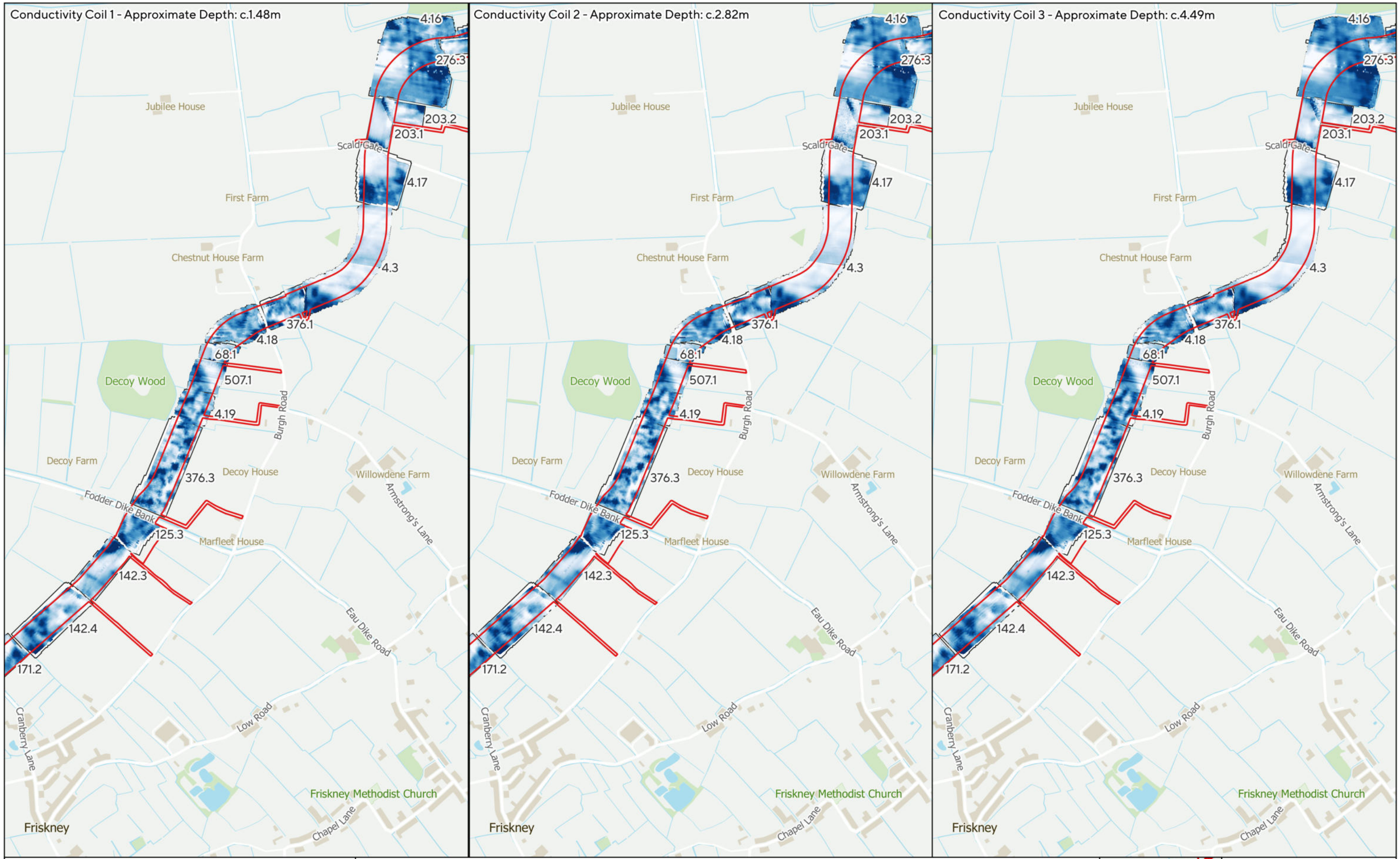
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 93 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC6 & 7
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

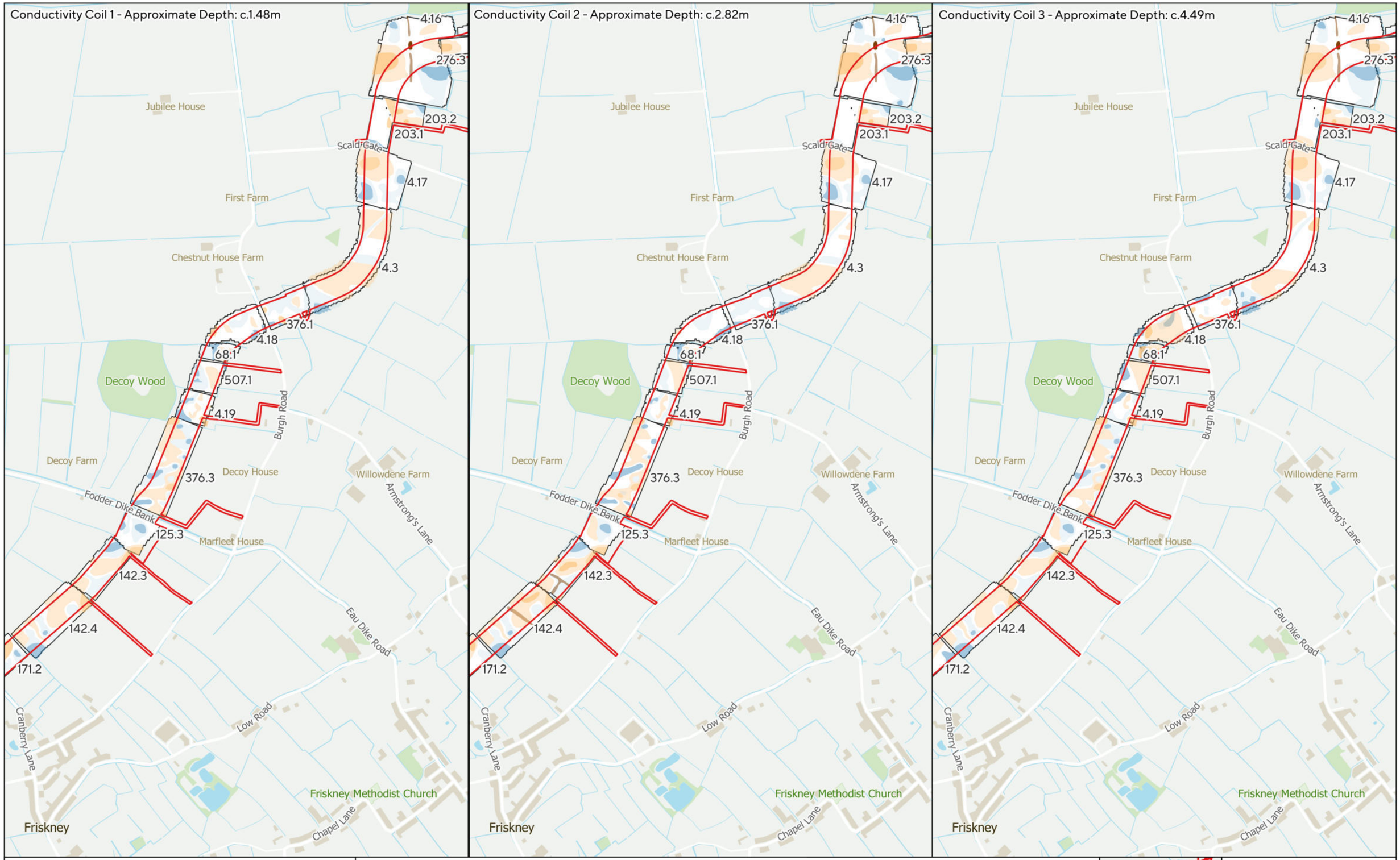
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

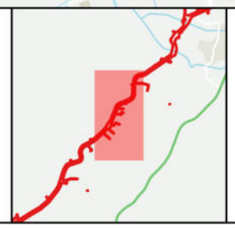
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



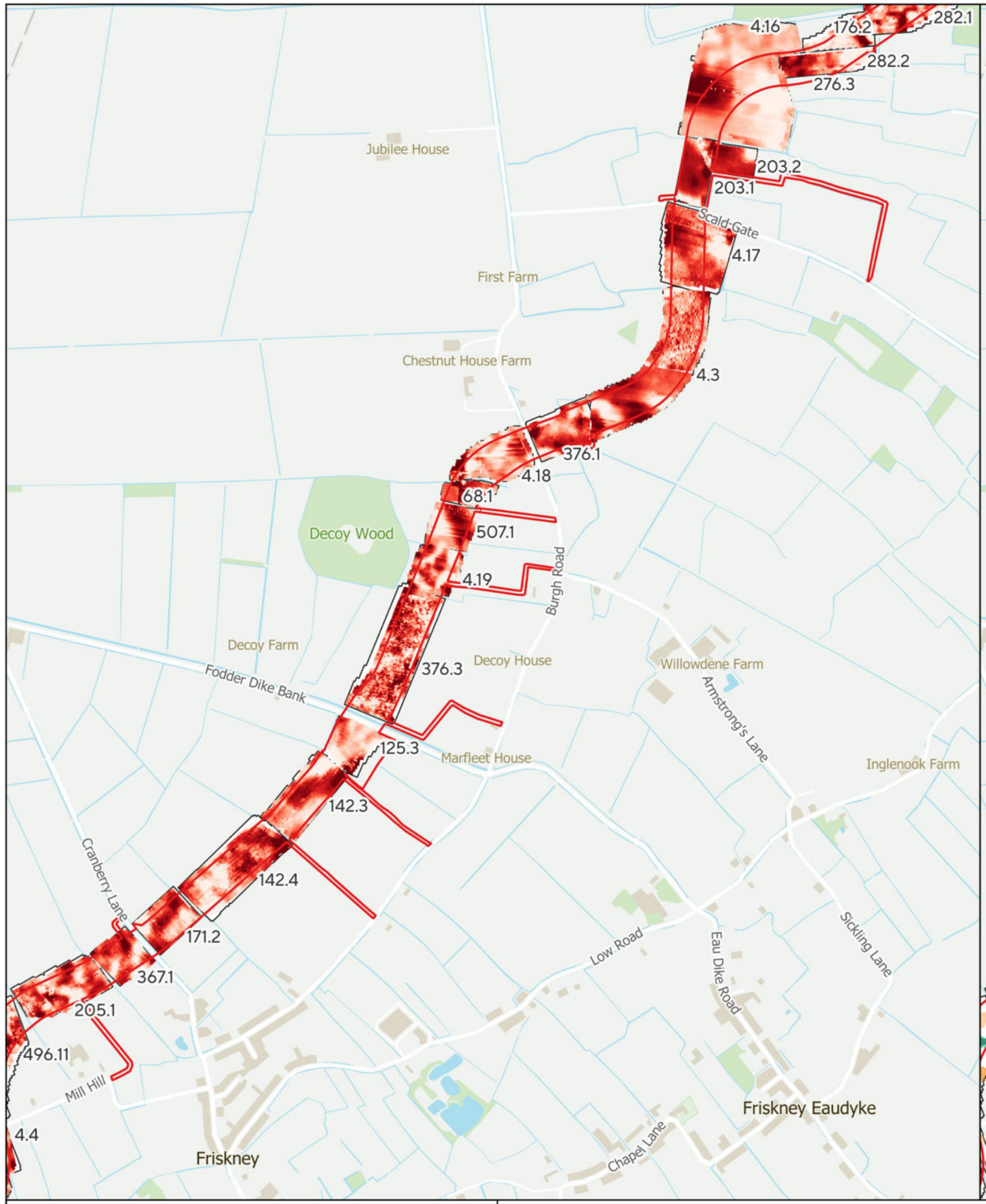
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 94 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC6 & 7
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

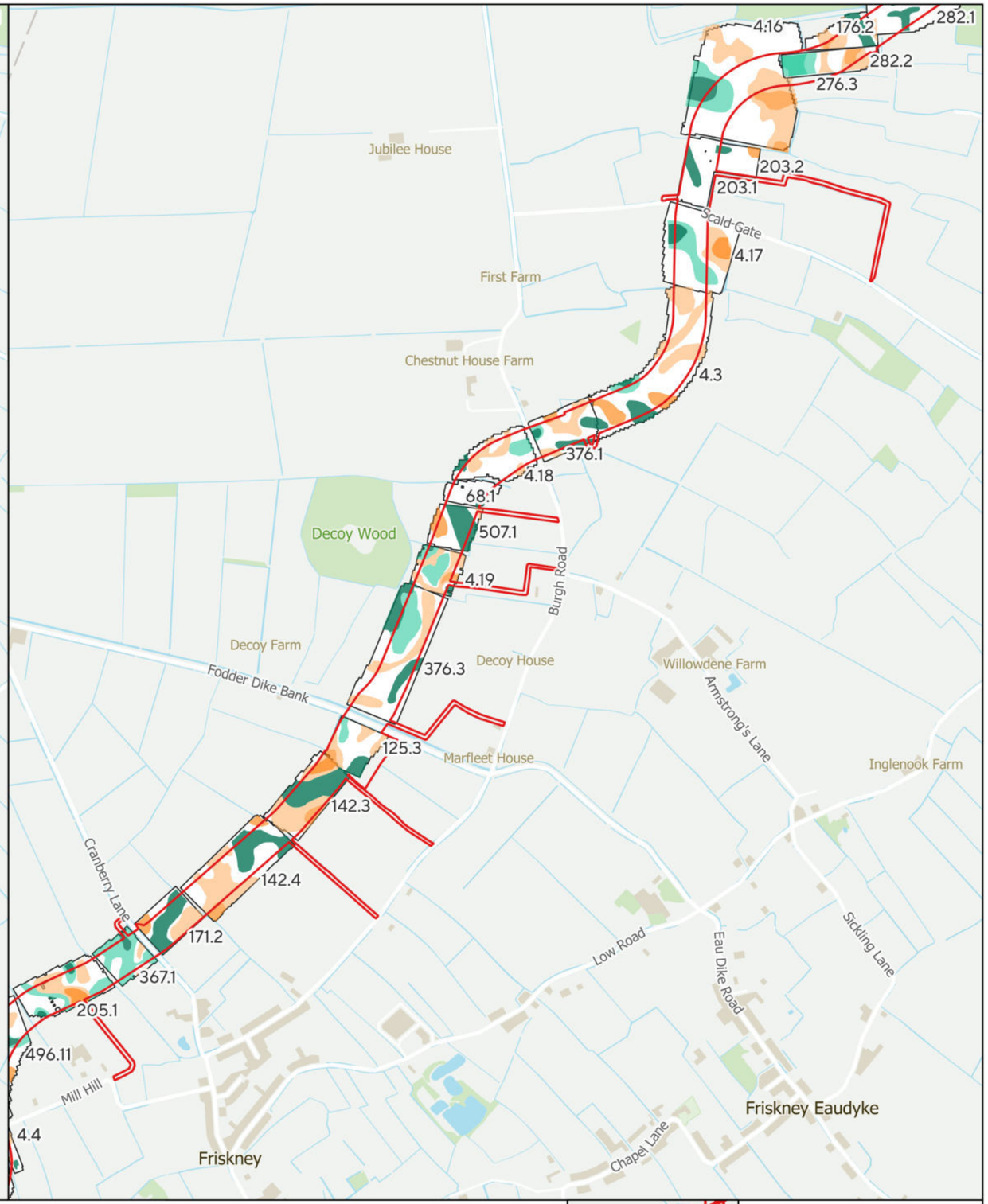
- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

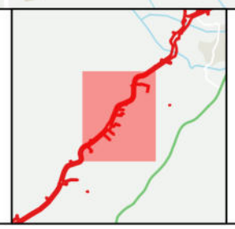
0 120 240 360 480 m





MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 95 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC6 & 7
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

545000

546000

Booth's Plantation

142.4

171.2

Cranberry Lane

367.1

205.1

496.11

Avenue Farm

Burgh Road

Mill Hill

4.4

142.6

Low Road

Friskney

The Avenue

Small End Road

Willoughby Farm

Manor Farm

149.1

115.1

355500

355500

All Saints' Church

Church Lane

Bleak House

Cemetery

Church Road

486.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 96 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

545000

546000

355500

355500

Booth's Plantation

Small End Road

Willoughby Farm

Manor Farm

Cranberry Lane

Avenue Farm

Mill Hill

Burgh Road

Low Road

Friskney

The Avenue

Church Lane

All Saints' Church

Church Road

Bleak House

Cemetery

142.4

171.2

367.1

205.1

496.11

4.4

142.6

149.1

115.1

486.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 97 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

545000

546000

Booth's Plantation

142.4

171.2

Cranberry Lane

367.1

205.1

496.11

Avenue Farm

Burgh Road

Mill Hill

Low Road

4.4

142.6

Small End Road

Willoughby Farm

Manor Farm

Friskney

The Avenue

149.1

355500

355500

115.1

All Saints' Church

Church Lane

Bleak House

Cemetery

Church Road

486.1

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 98 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

545000
546000
355500
355500
142.4
171.2
367.1
205.1
496.11
4.4
142.6
149.1
115.1
486.1
Booth's Plantation
Vine Cottage
Decoy Farm
Manor House
On Site of
Manor House
Mill Hill
B.M. 6·4
B.M. 7·3
B.M. 2·9
B.M. 8·1
B.M. 10·7
B.M. 5·0
B.M. 15·9
Small End Road
The Avenue
Vicarage
All Saints' Church
CEMETERY
Mort. Chapel
Anchor Hotel
School
F.B.
F.P.
G.P.
W

MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 99 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

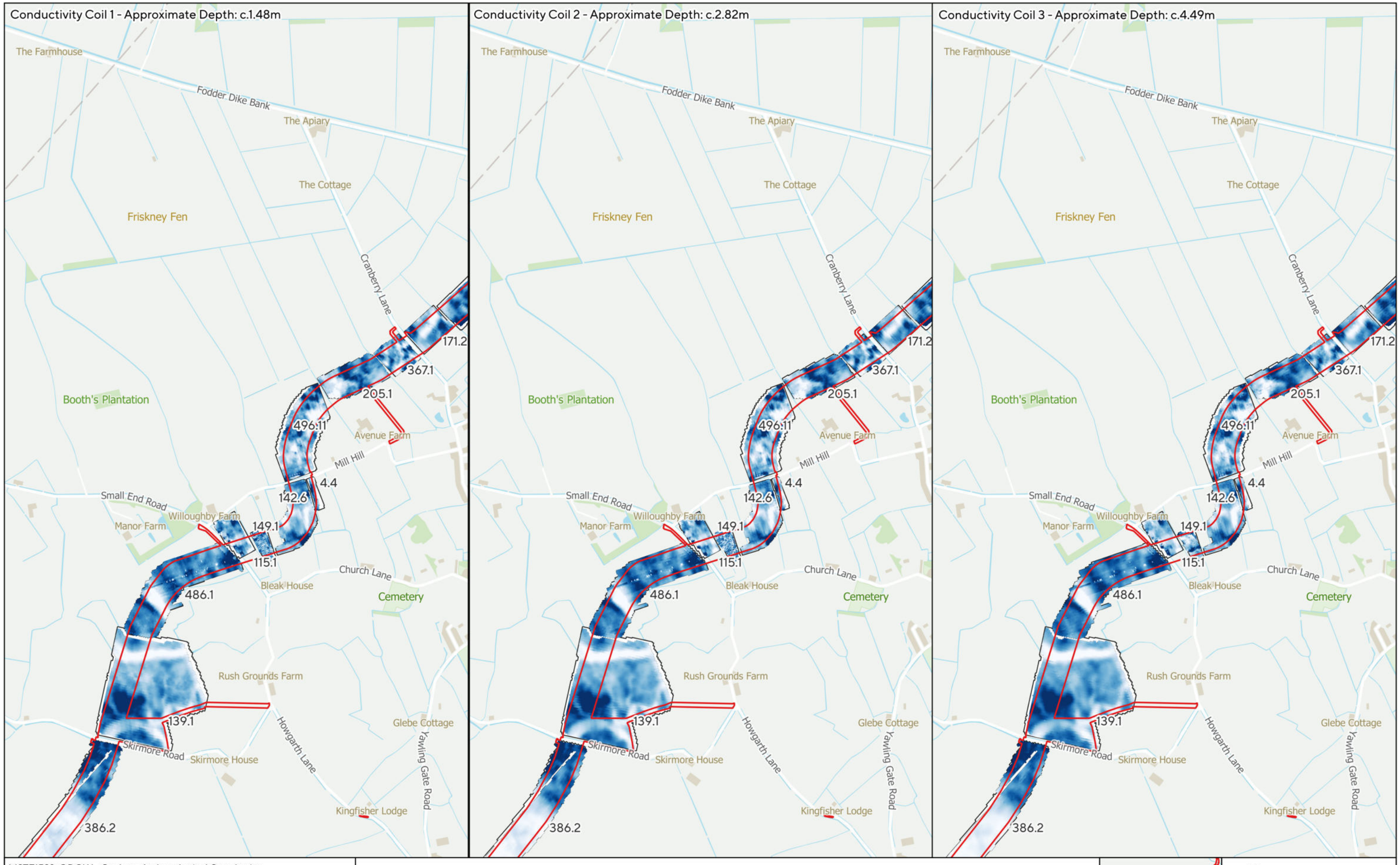
Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m

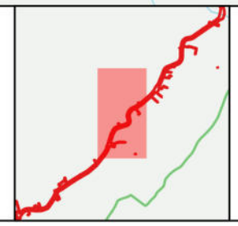
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m

Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m



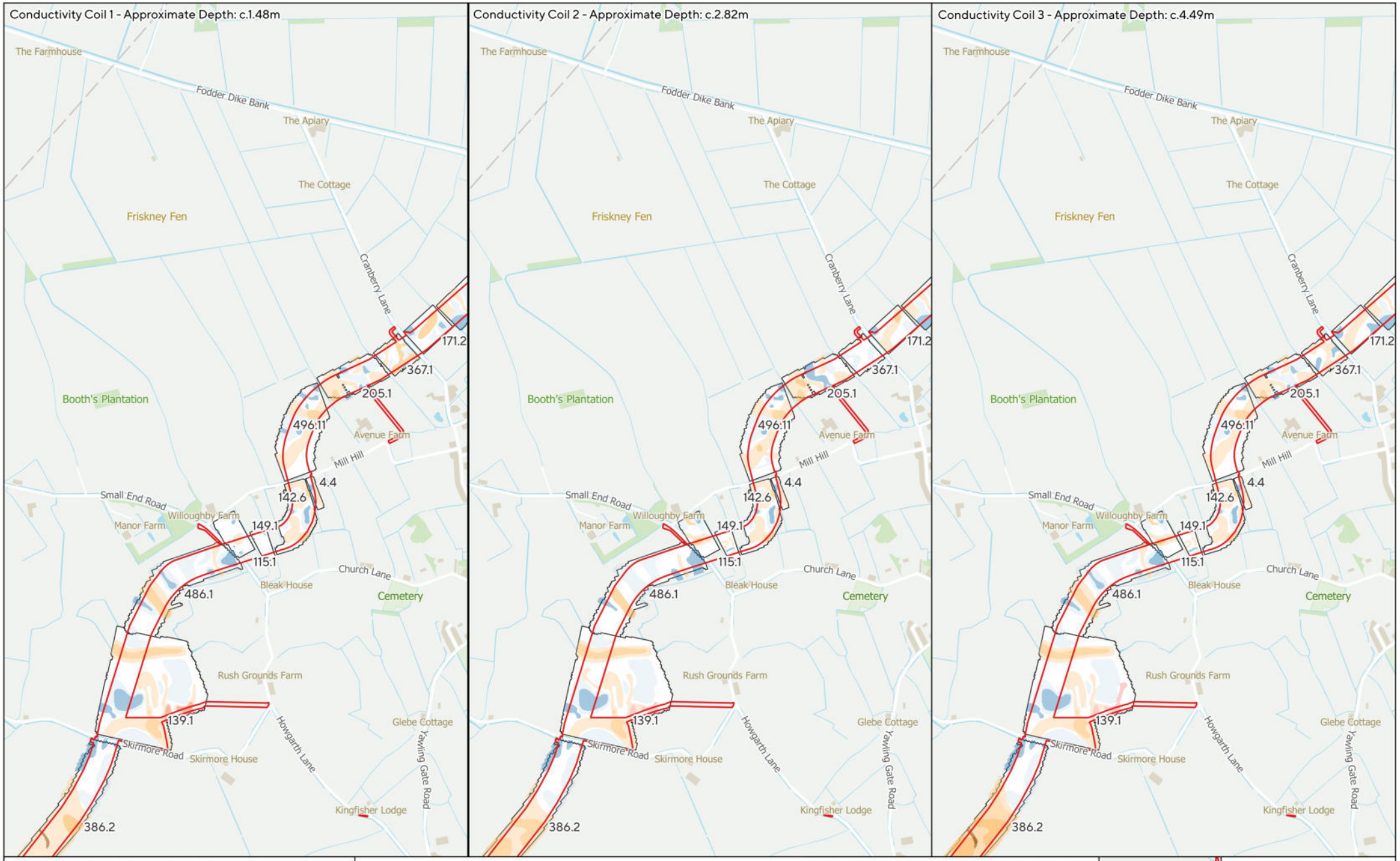
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 100 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

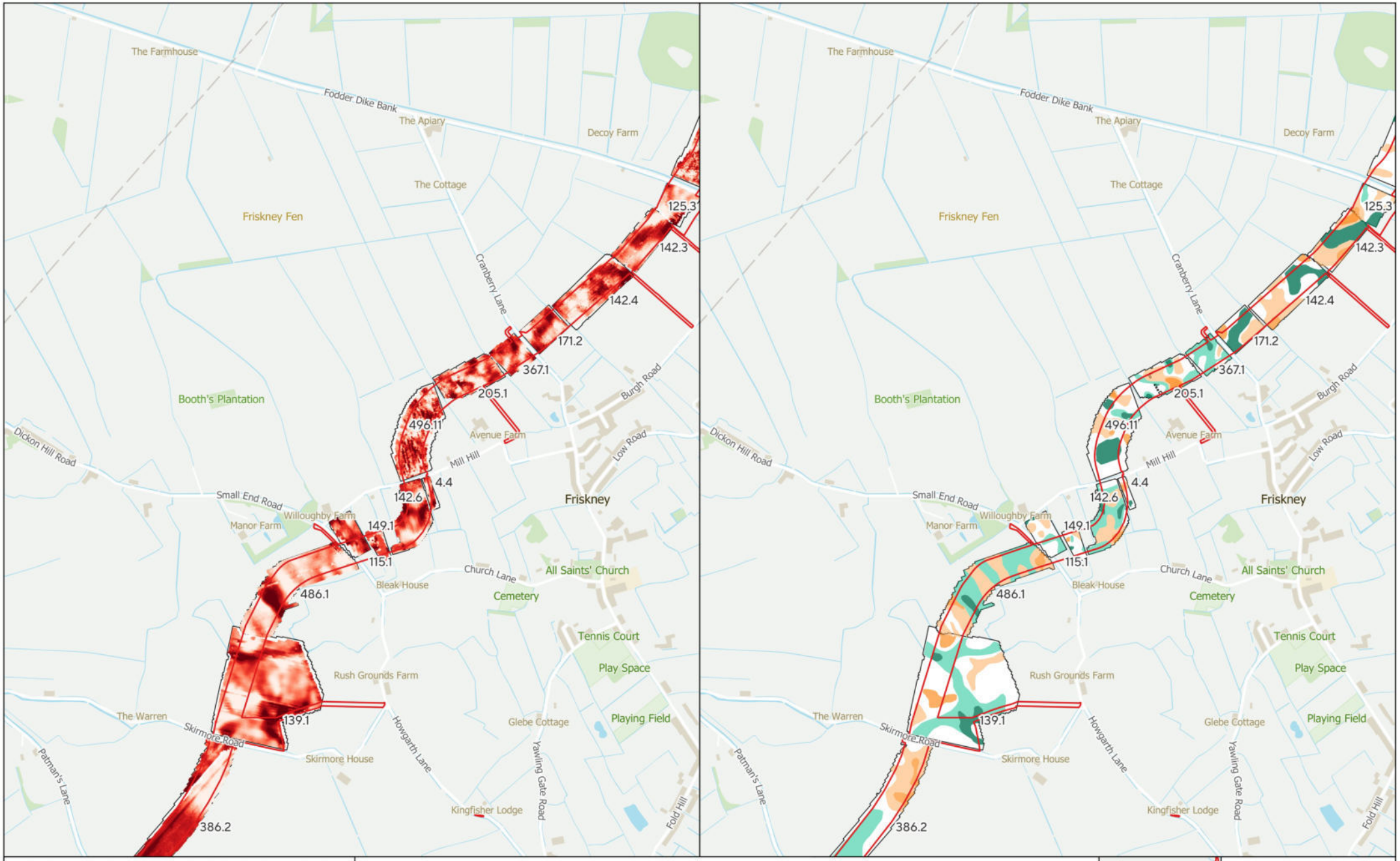


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 101 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

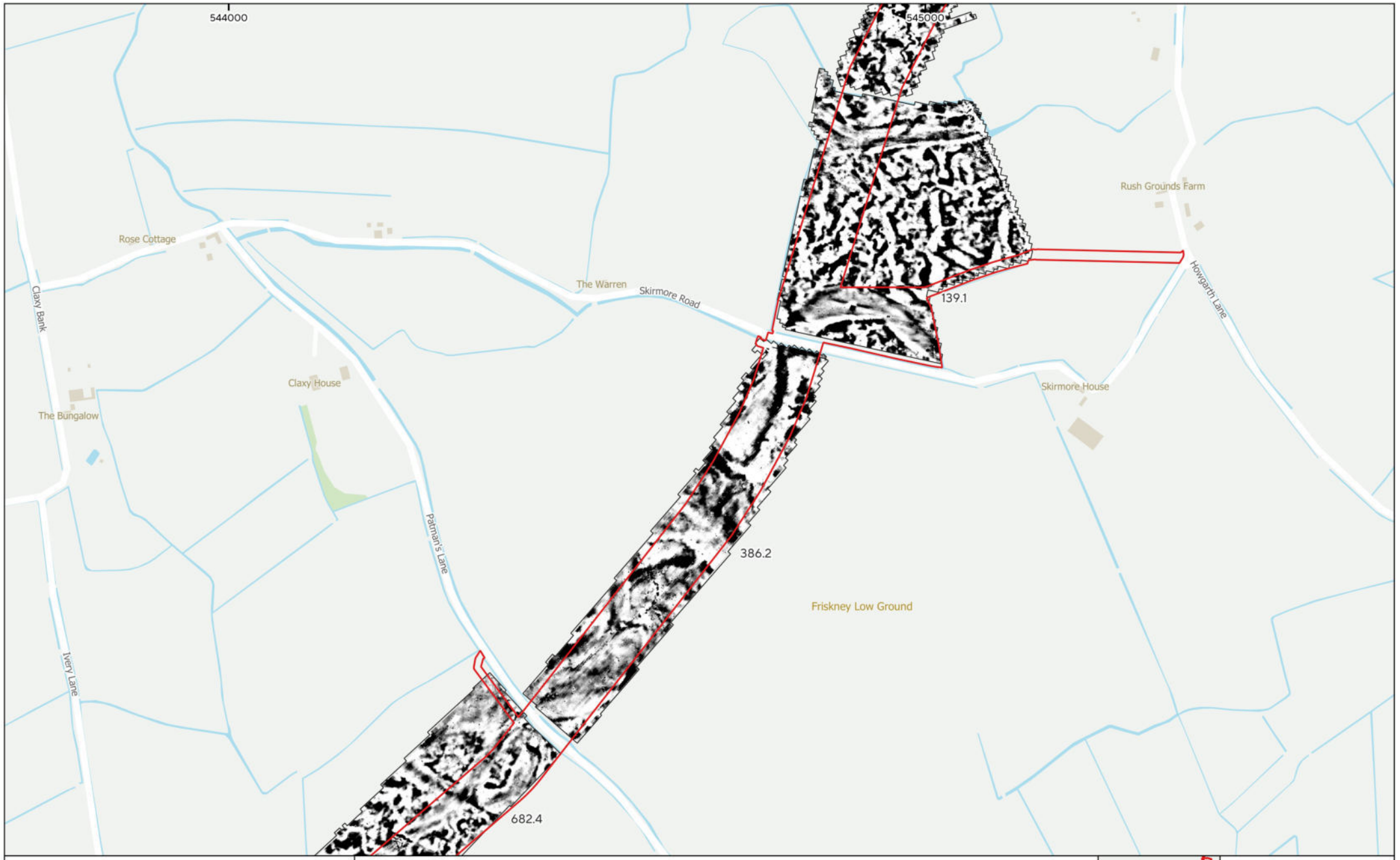


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 102 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC7
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



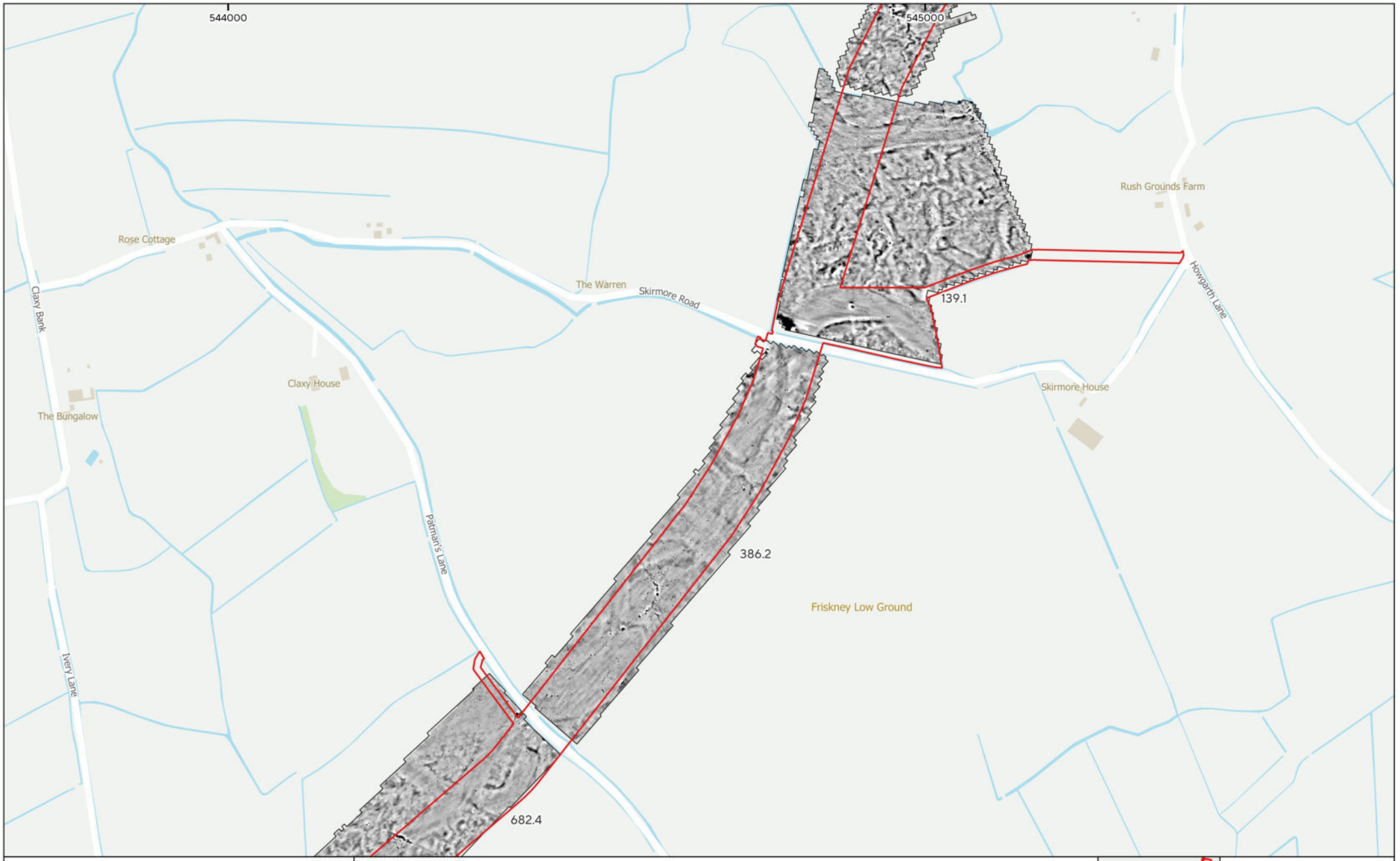
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 103 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



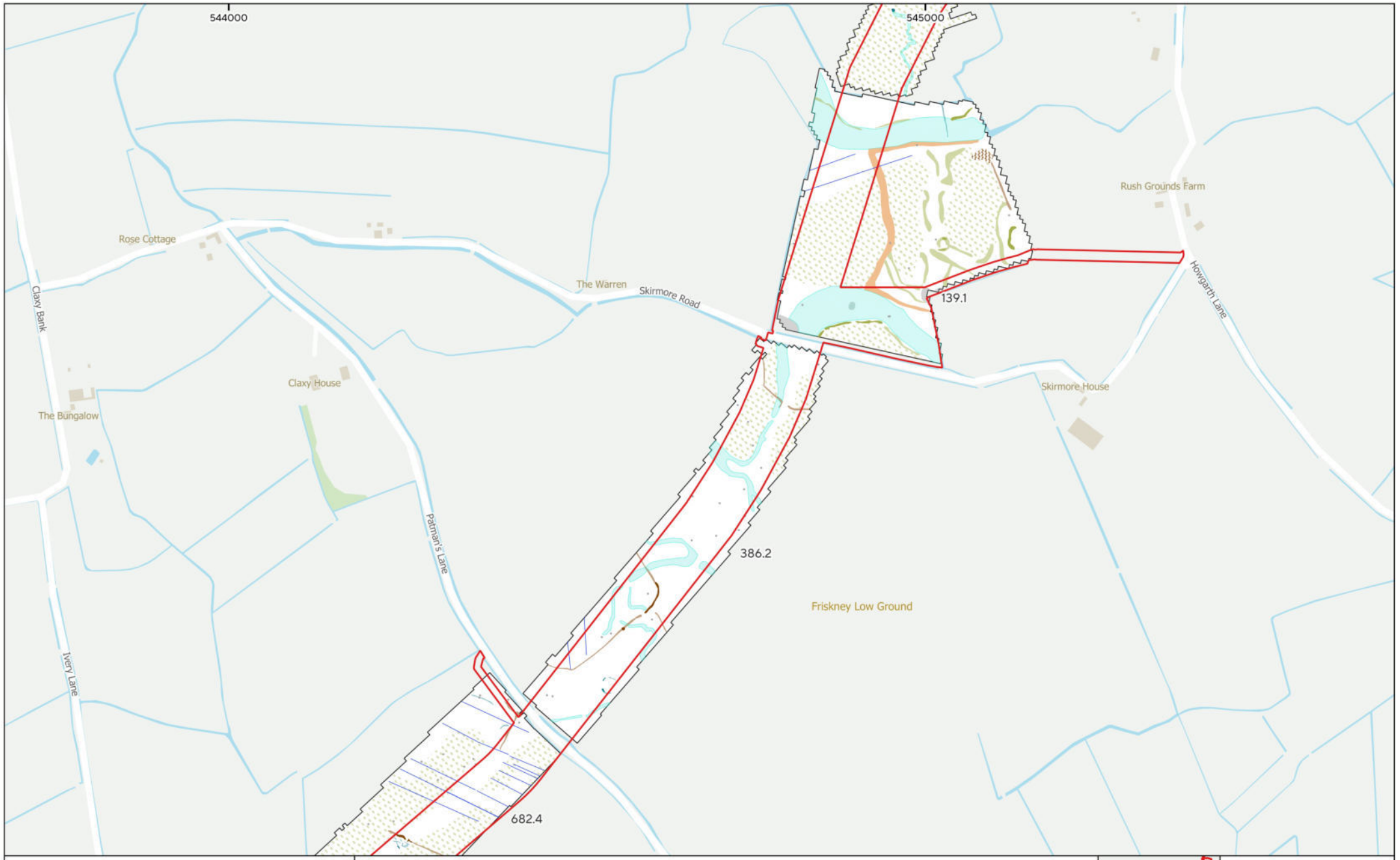
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 104 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 105 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 106 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

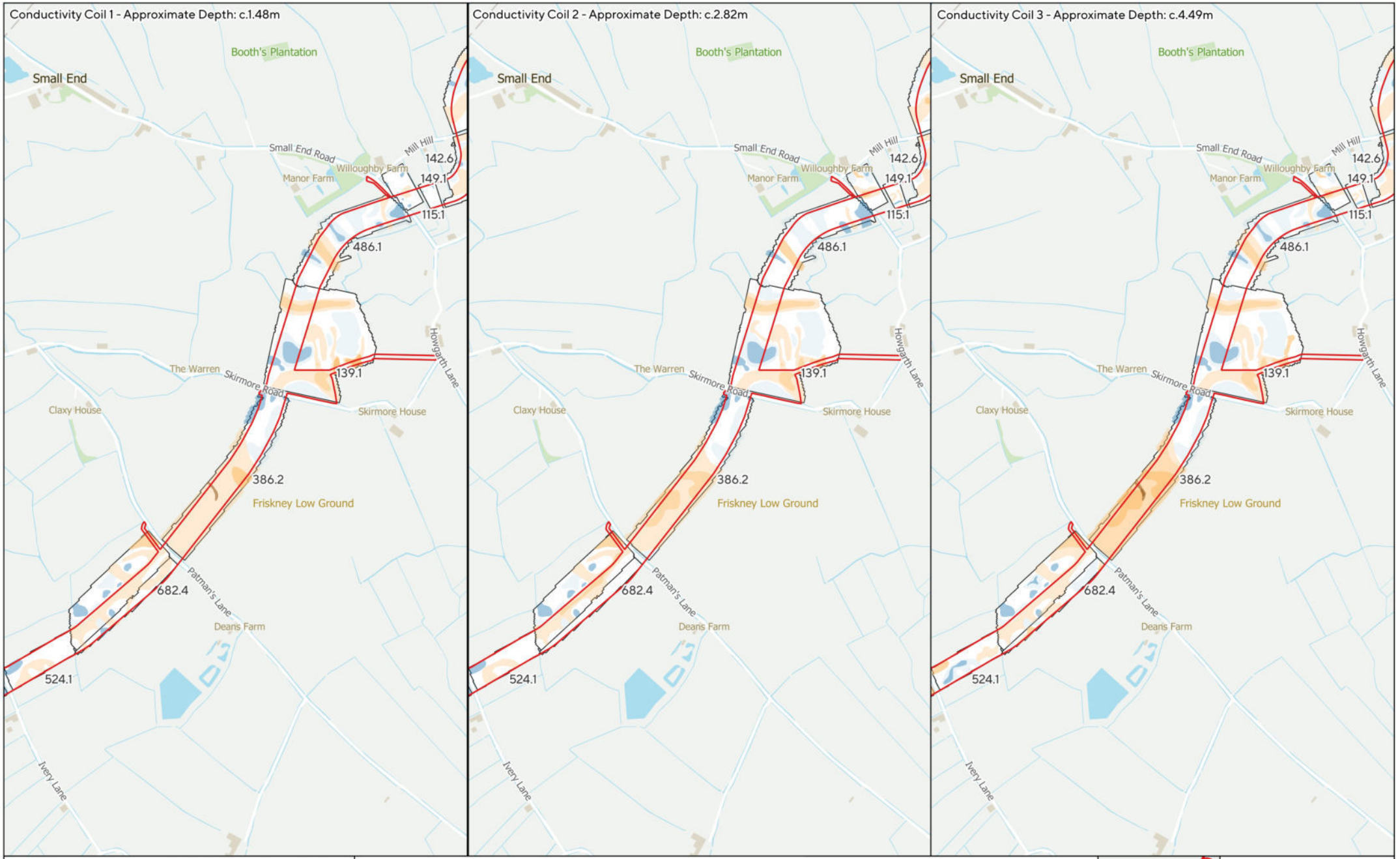


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 107 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

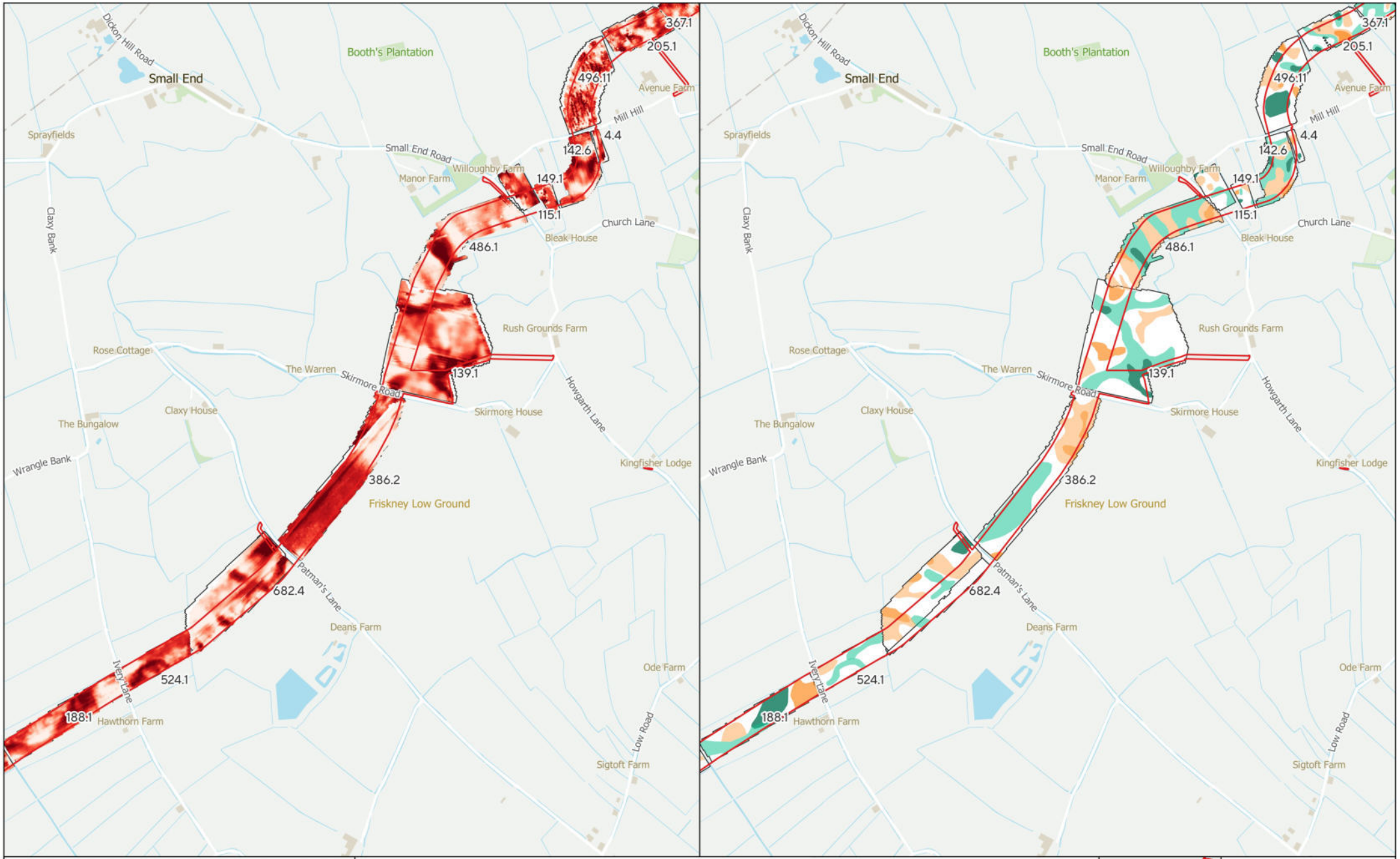


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 108 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

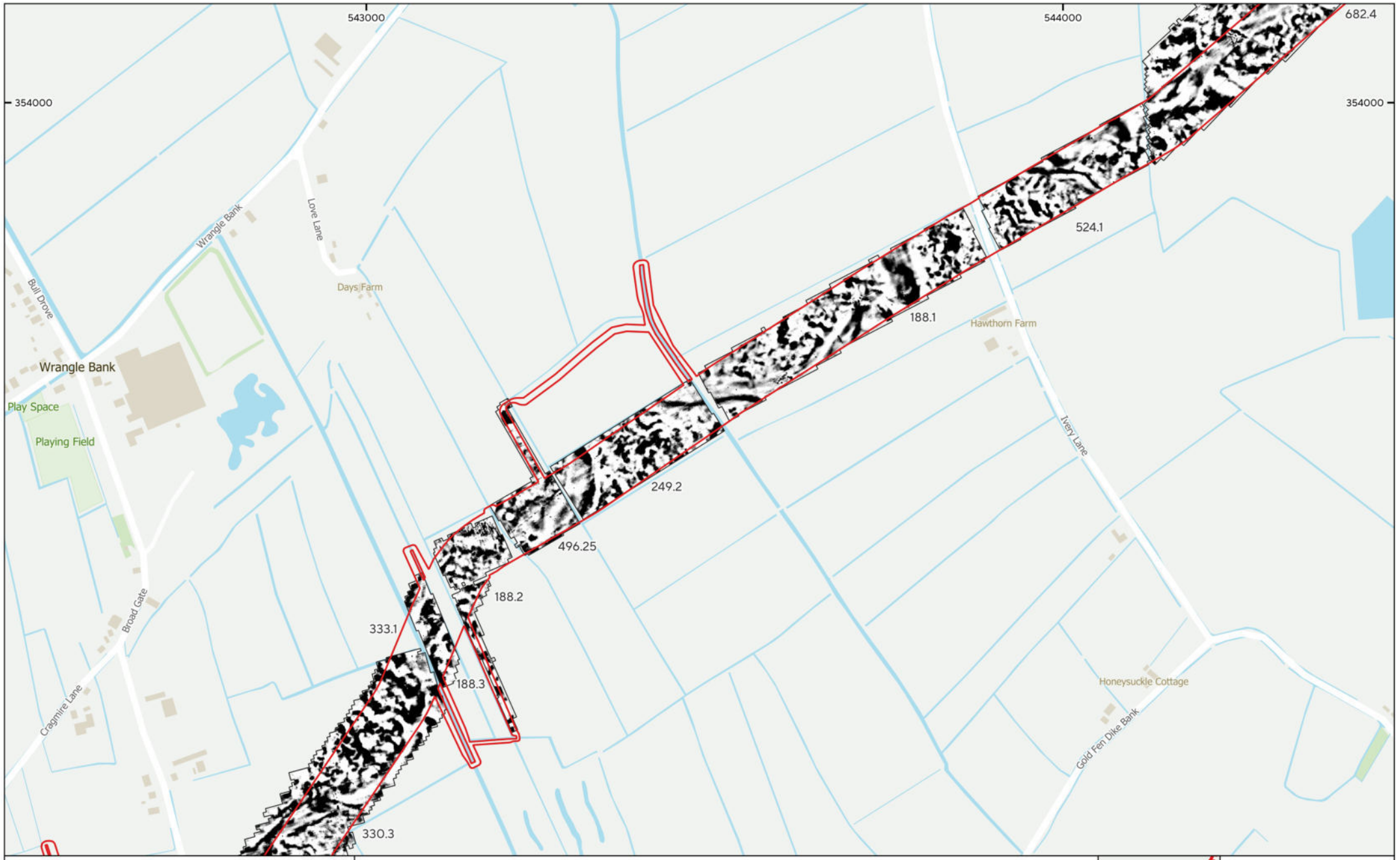


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 109 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC7
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



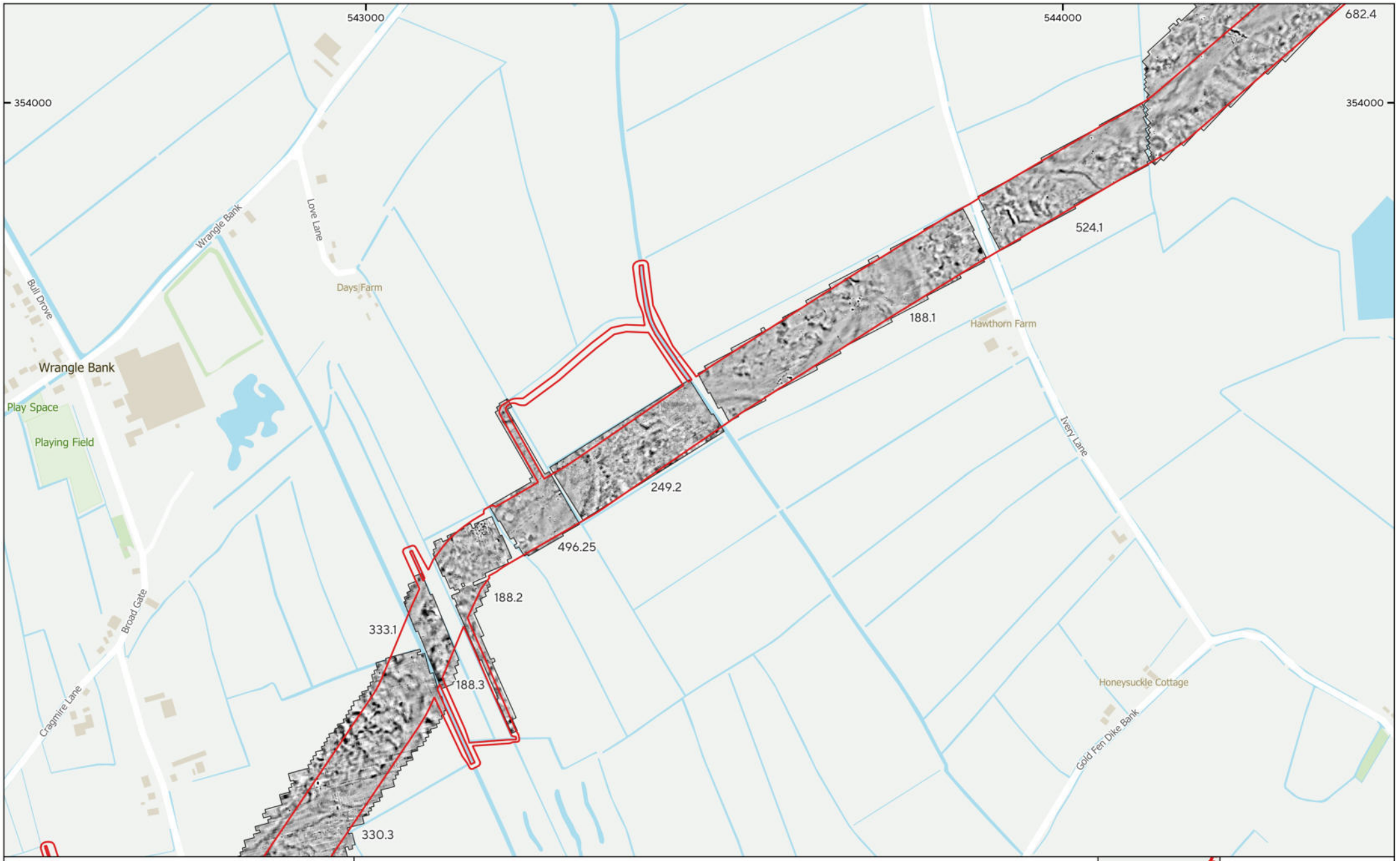
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 110 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



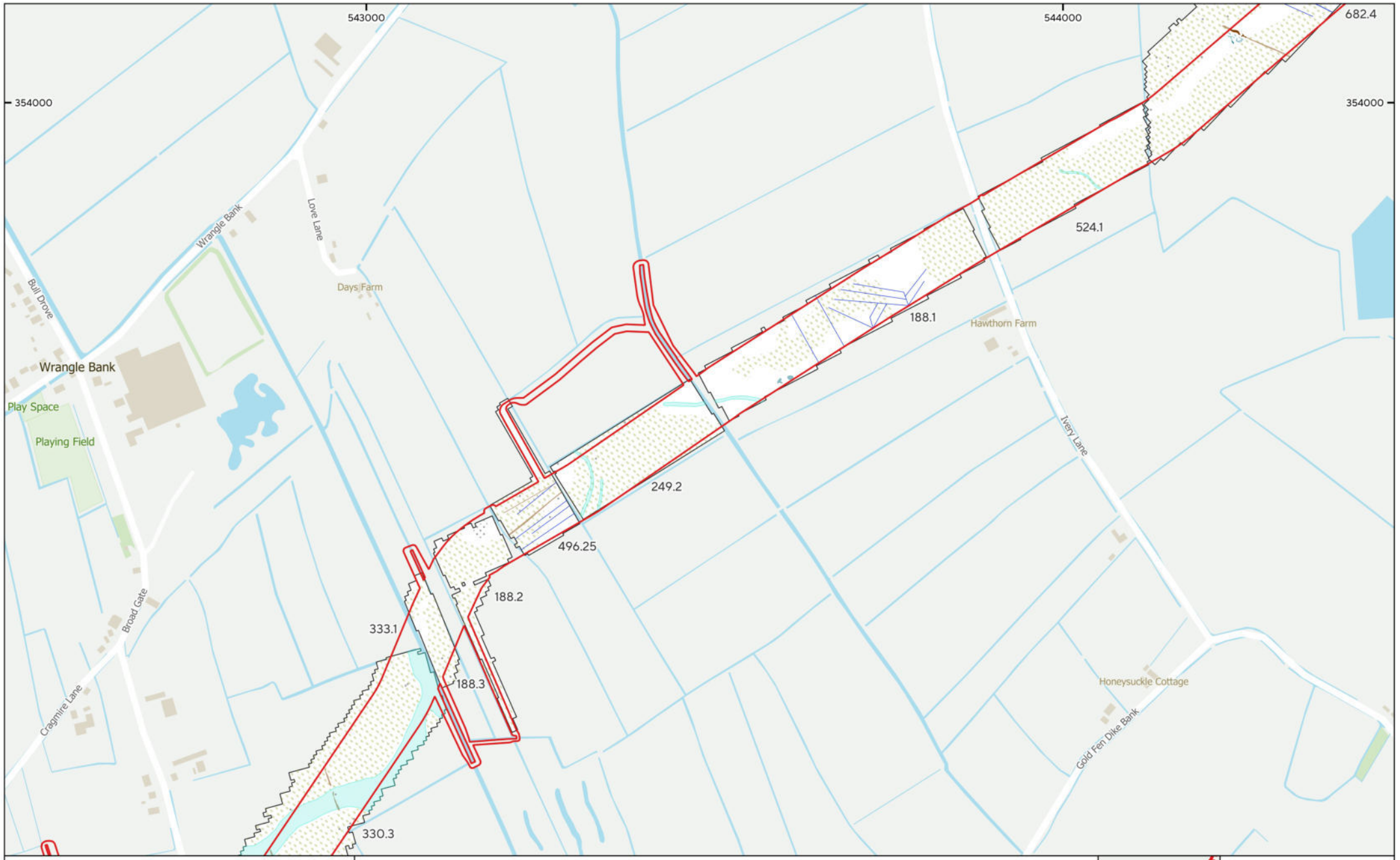
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 111 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 112 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

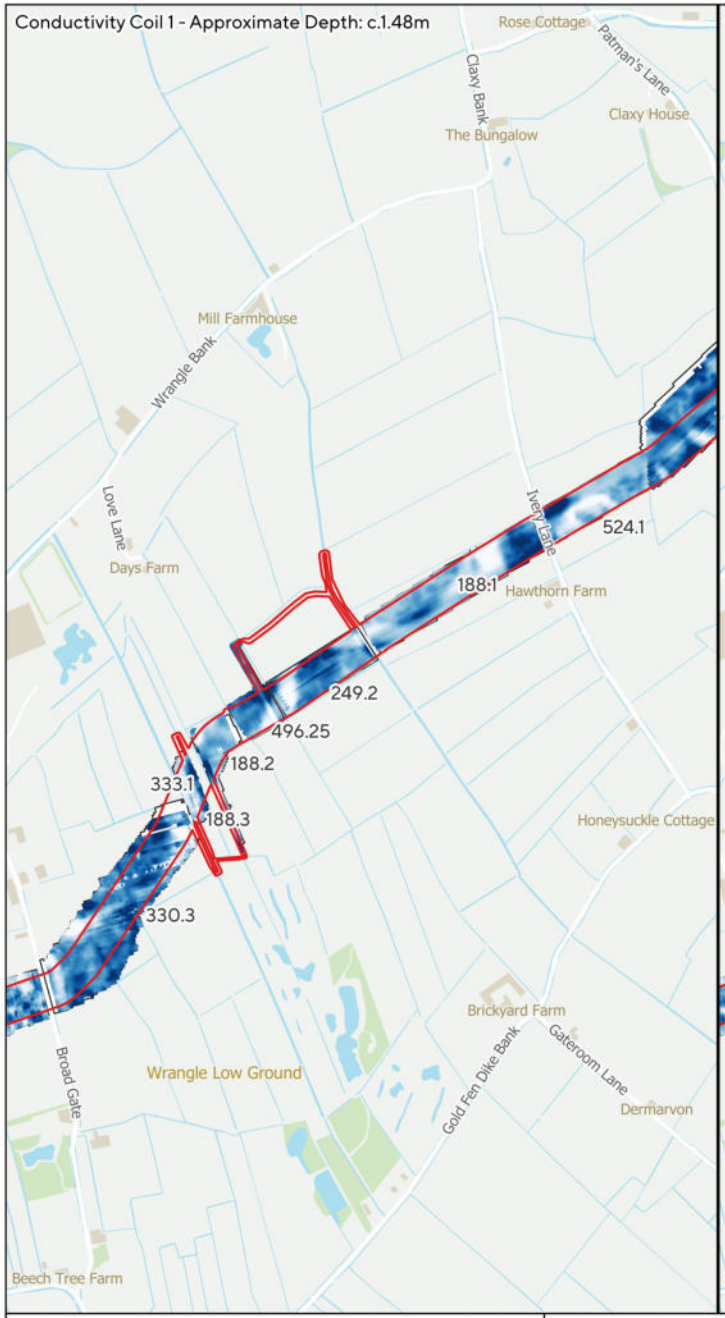


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 113 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC7)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

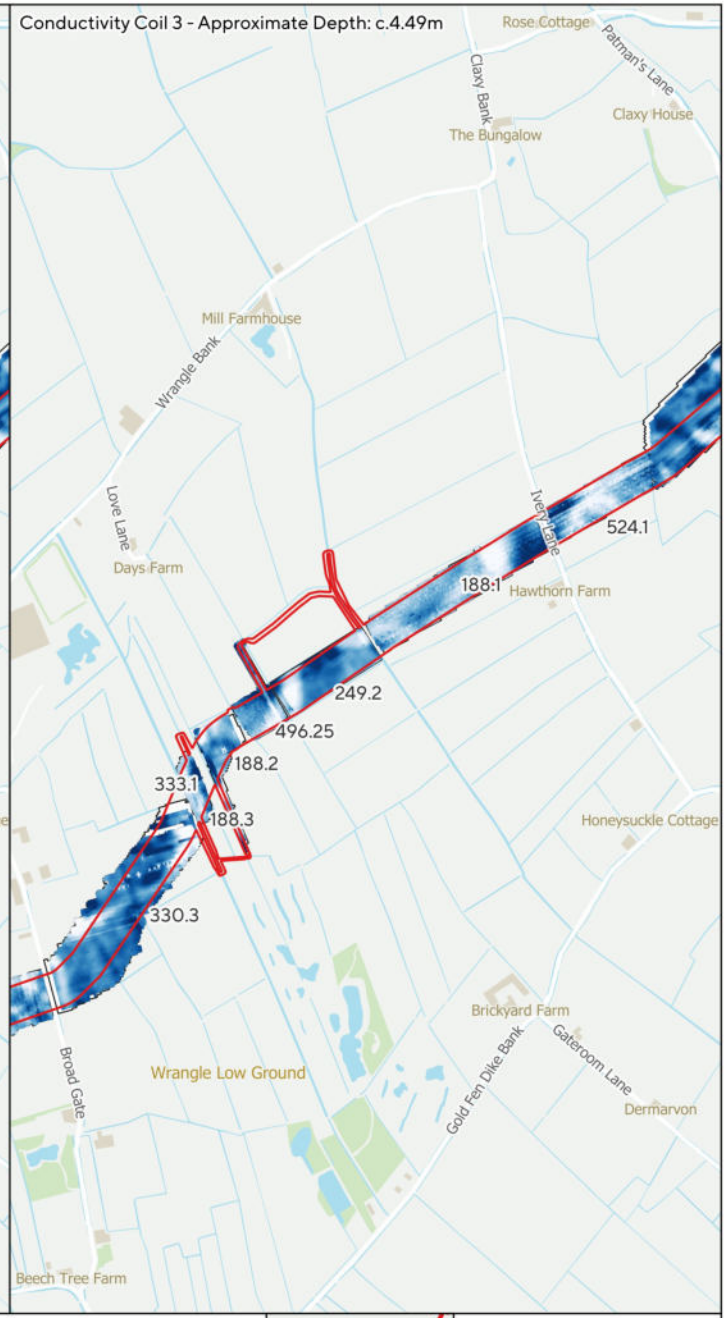
Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

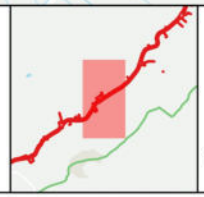






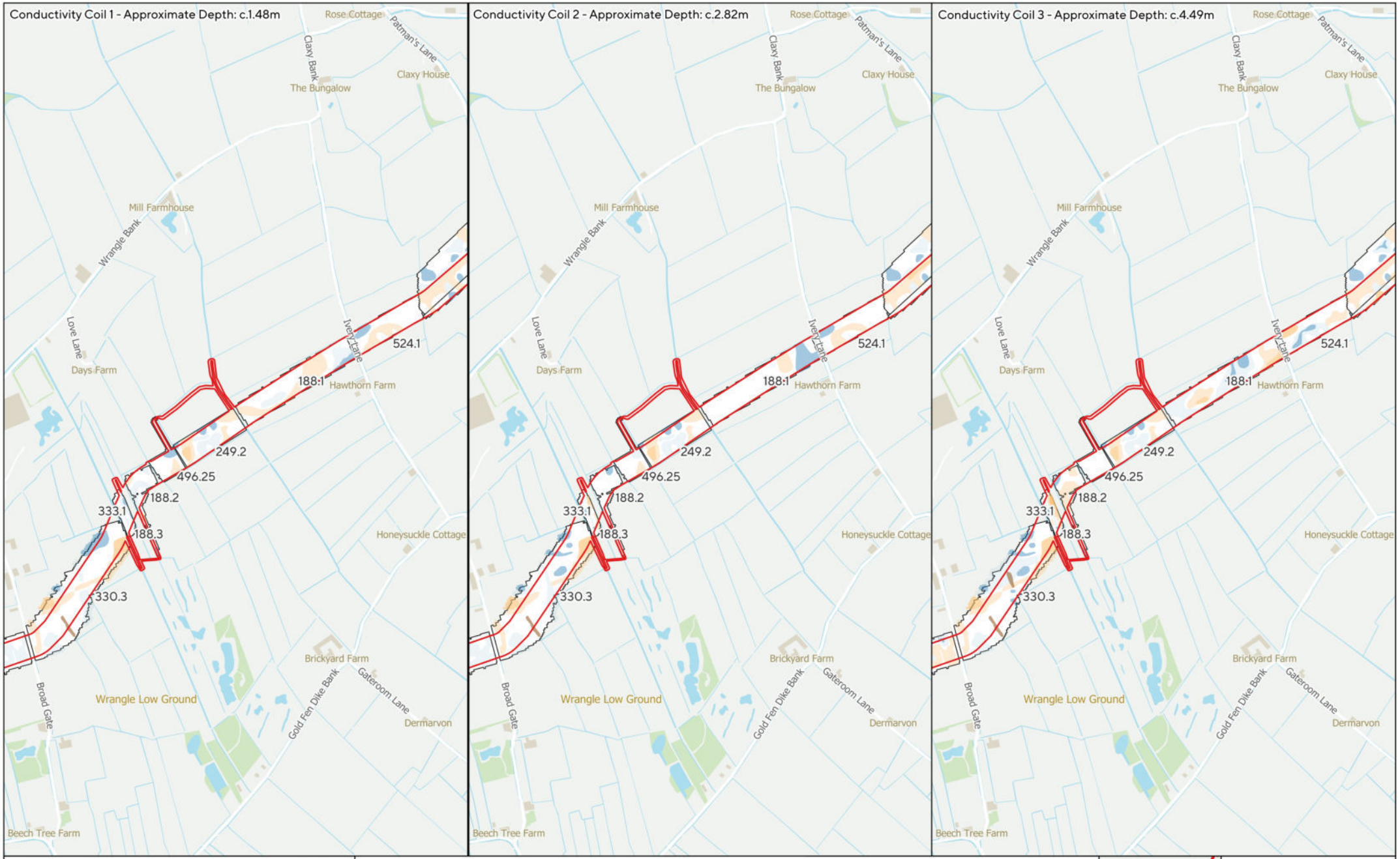
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 114 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

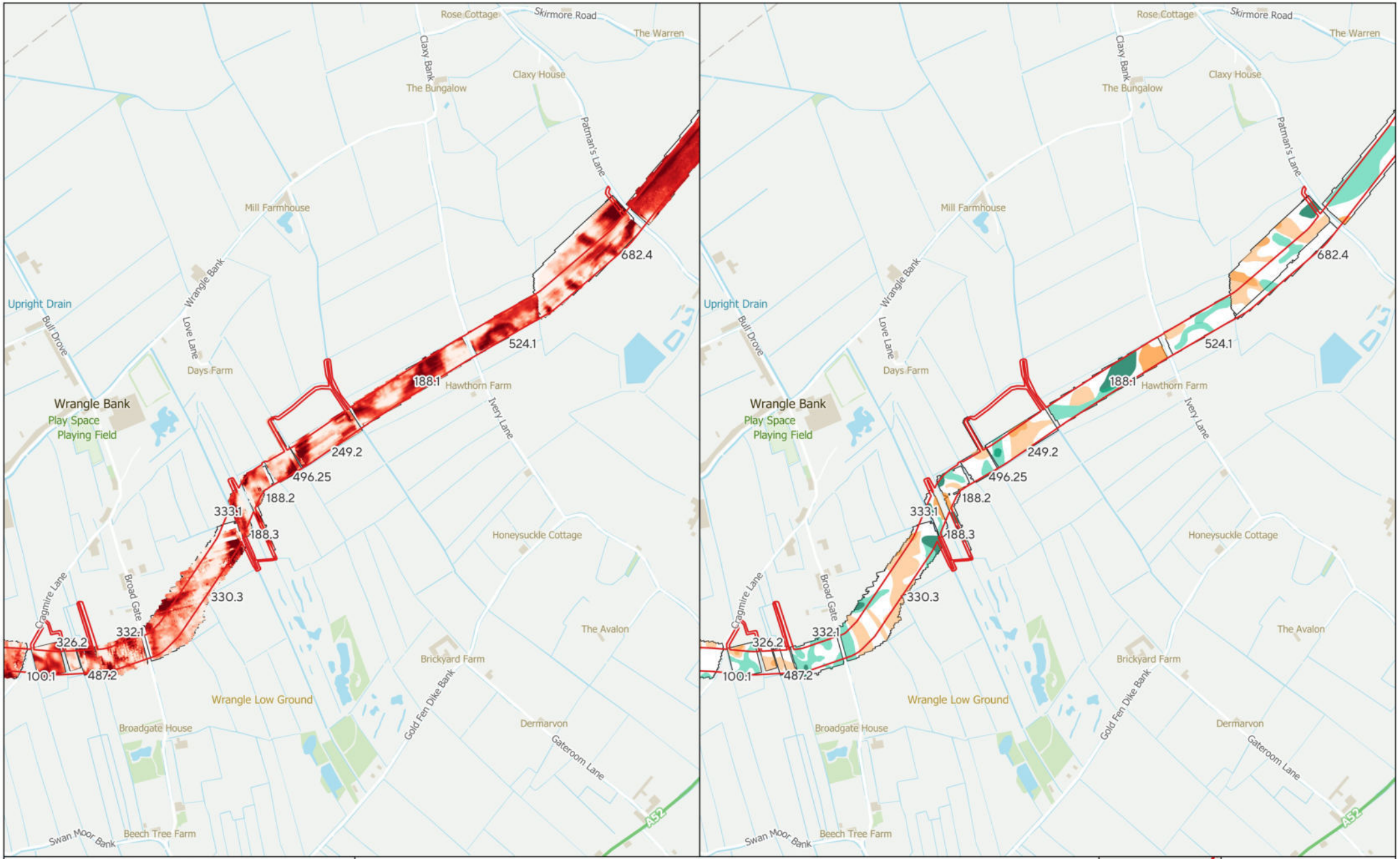


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 115 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC7
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



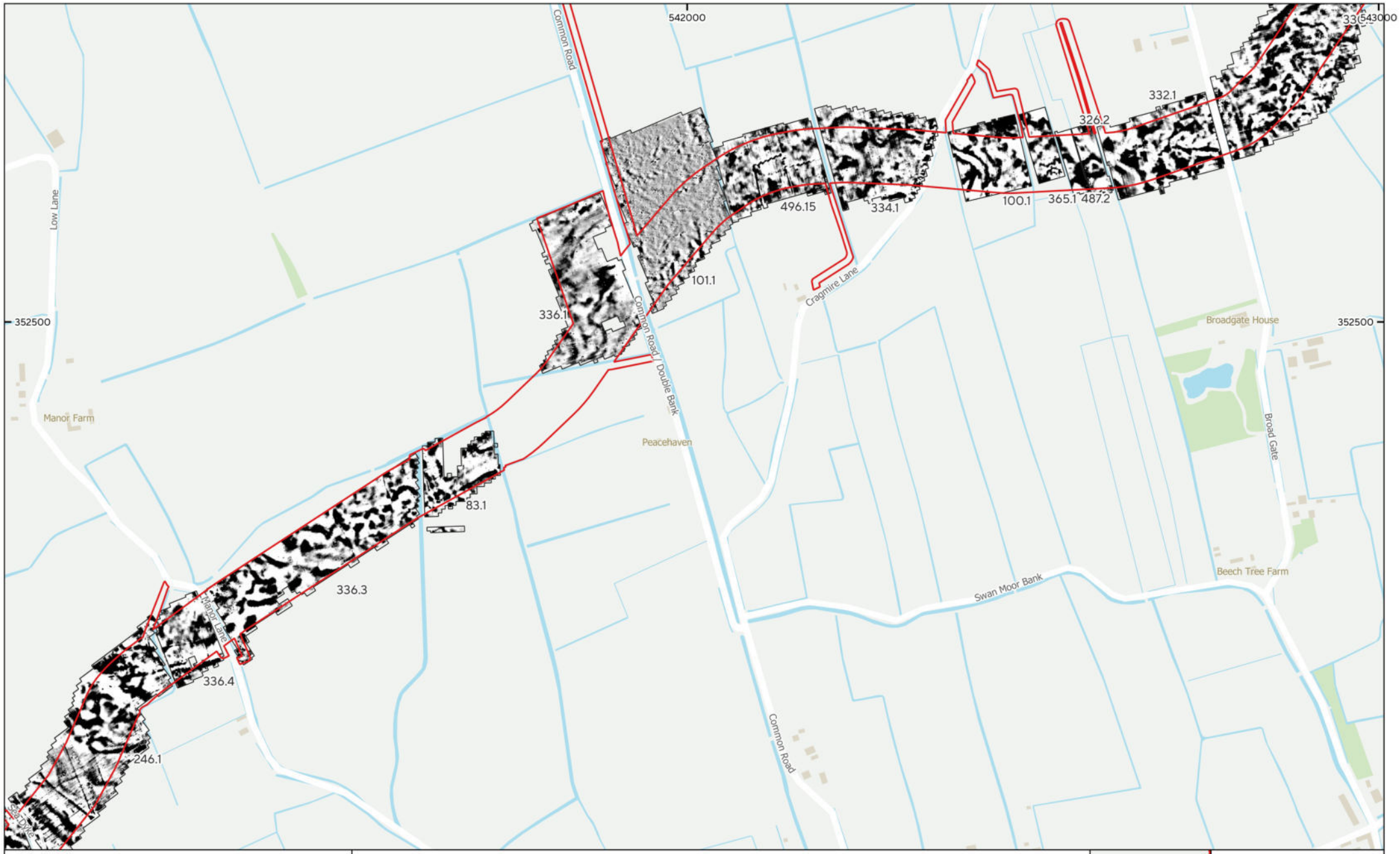
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 116 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC7
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



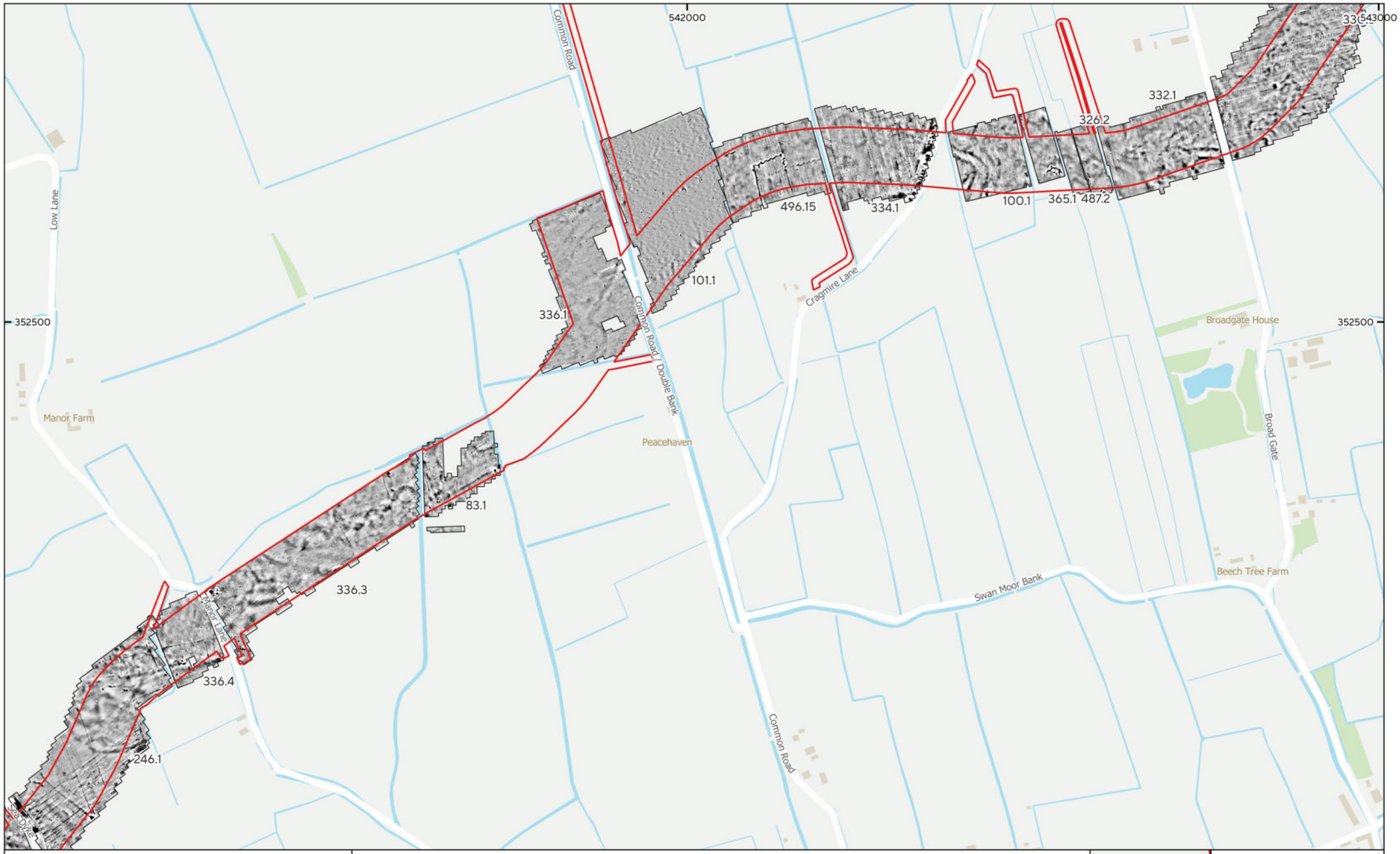
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 117 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



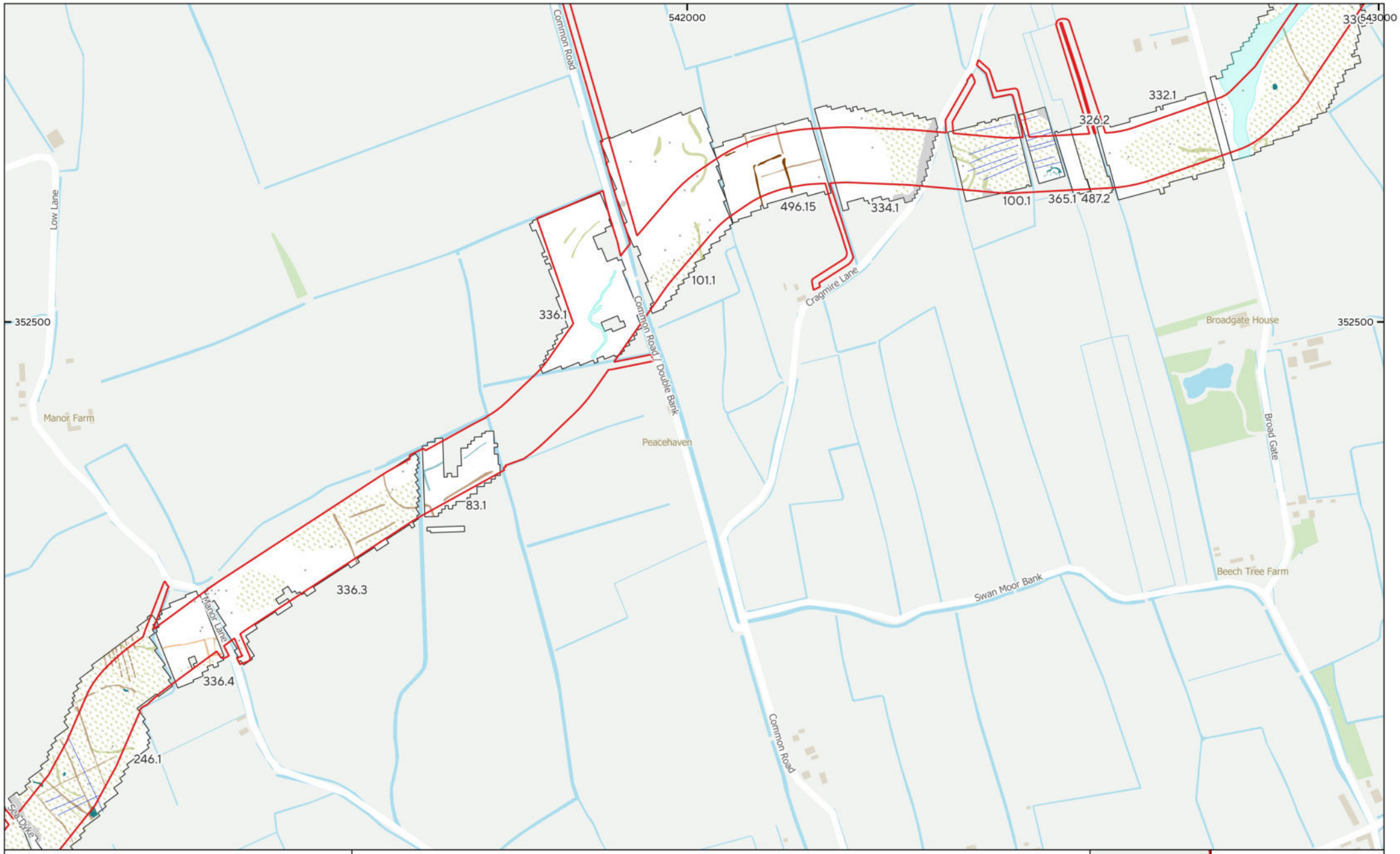
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 118 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 119 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

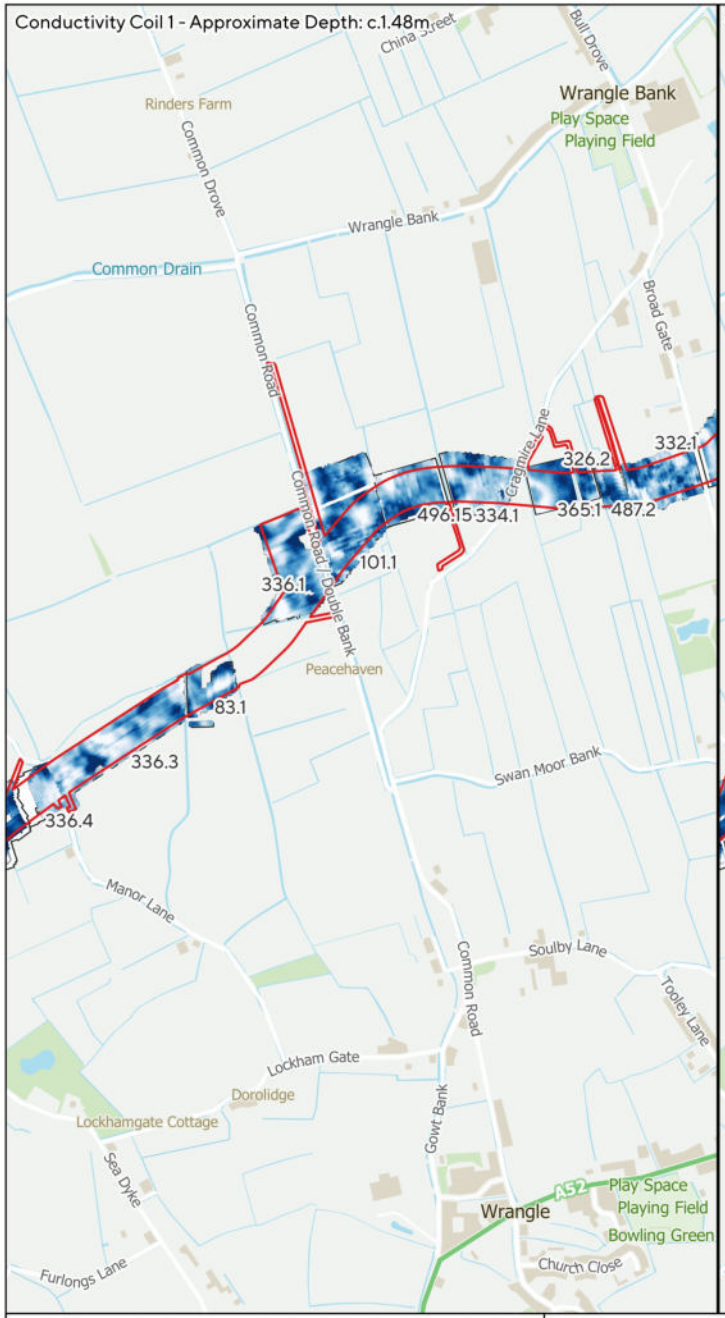


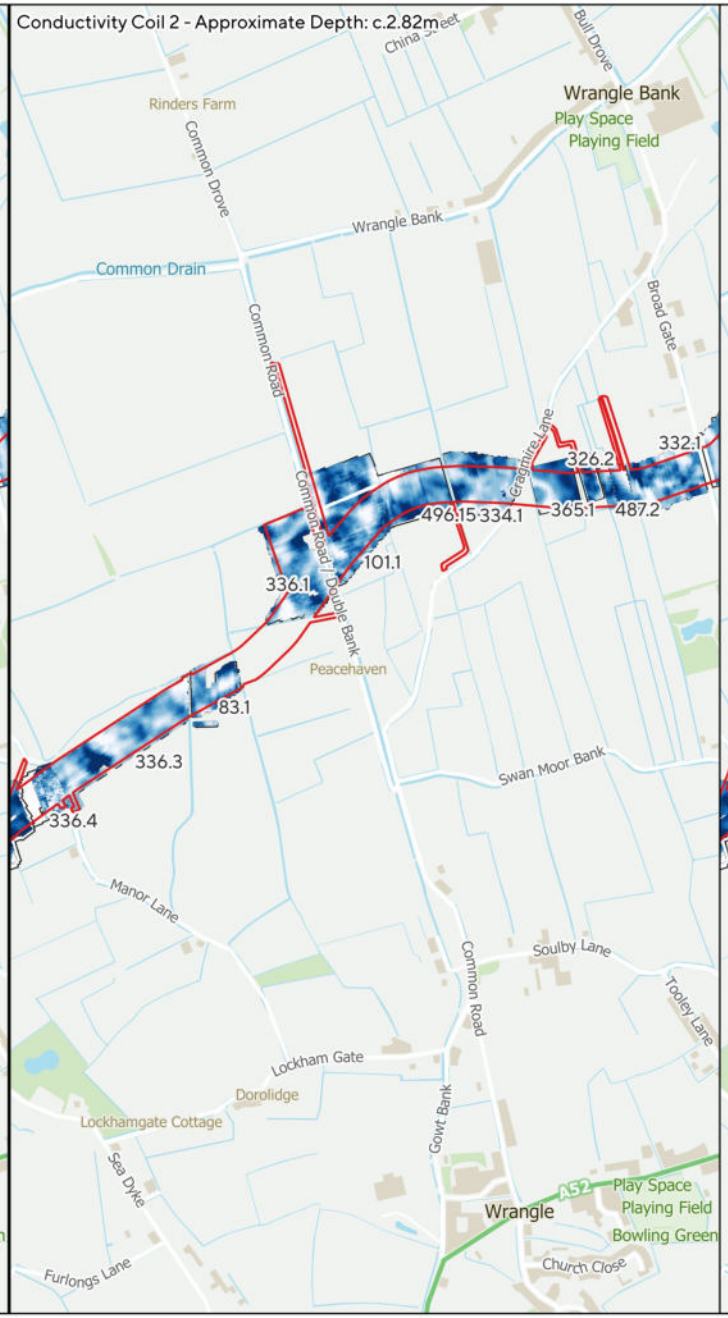
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 120 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

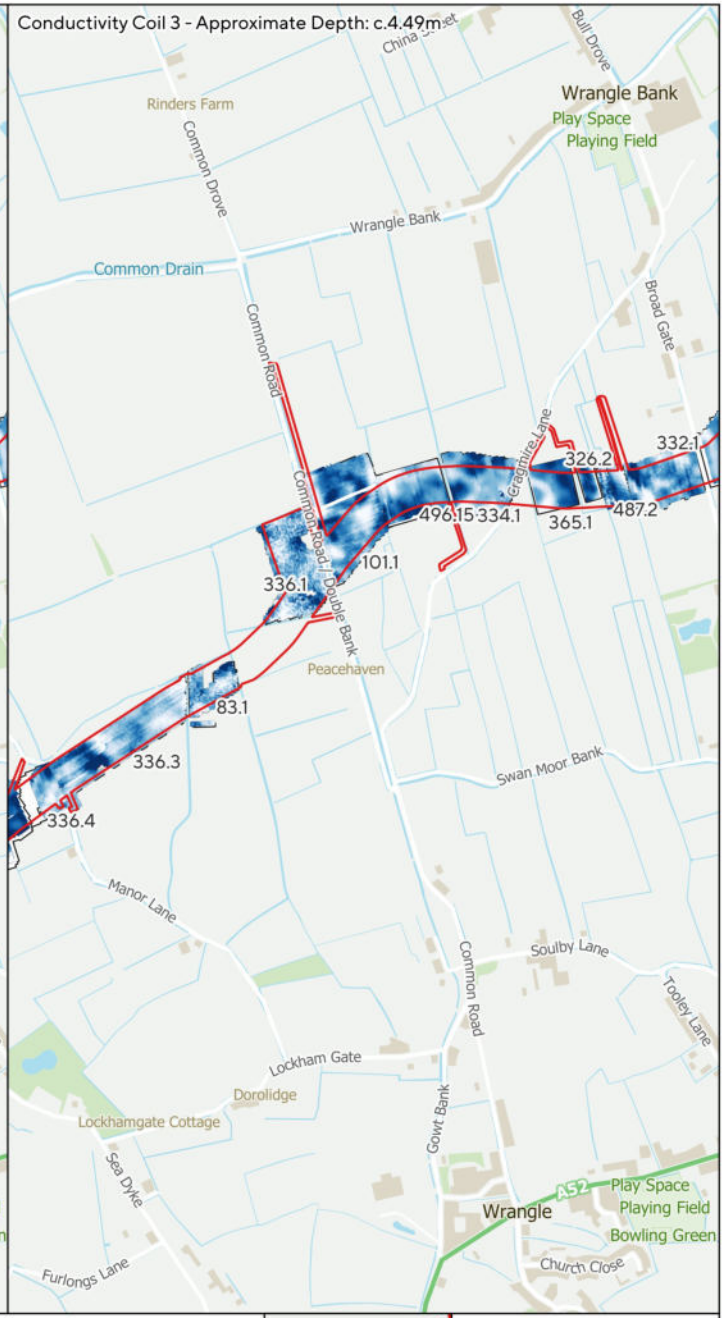
- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

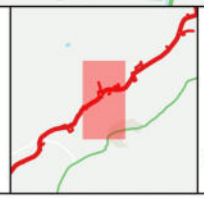






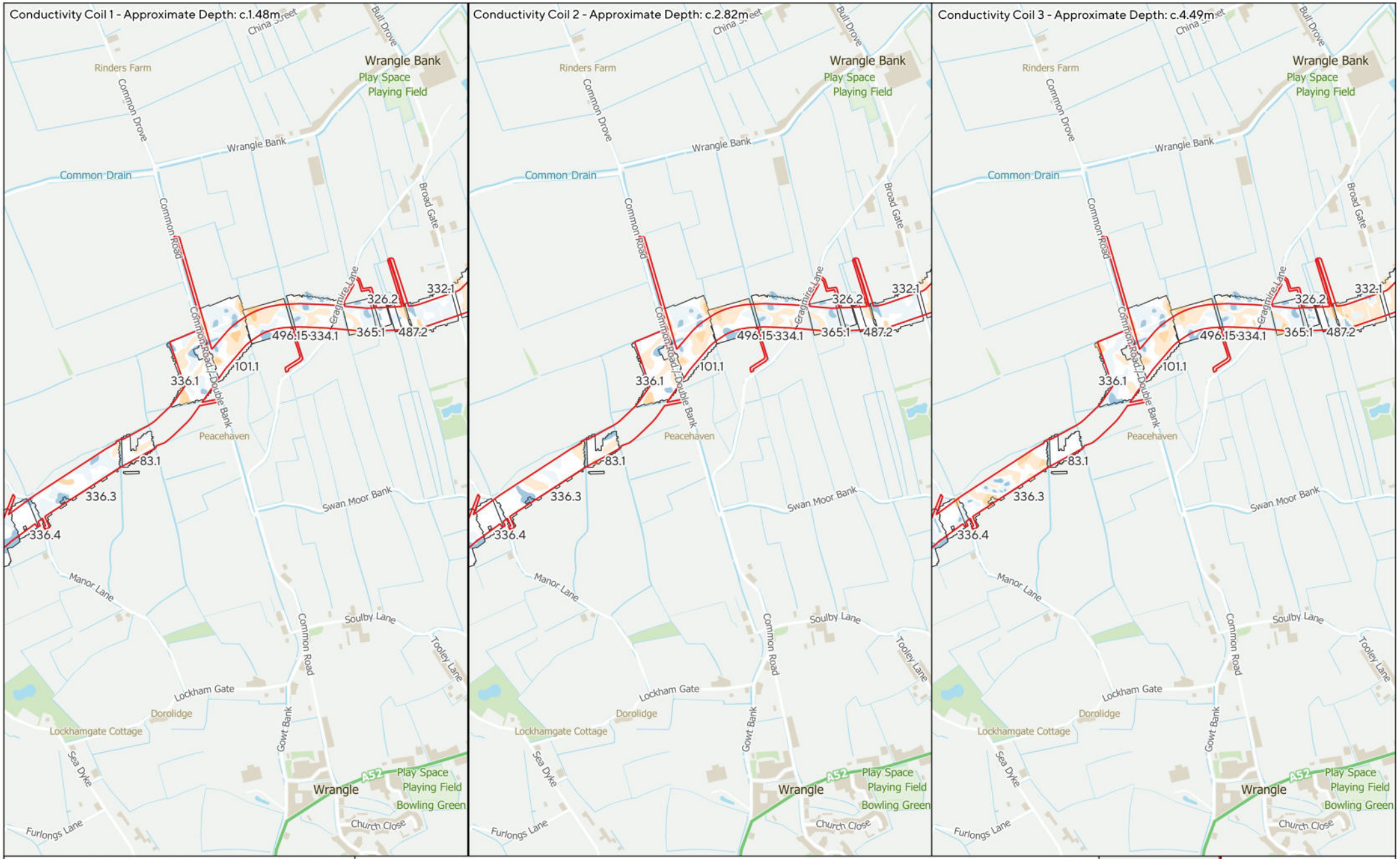
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 121 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

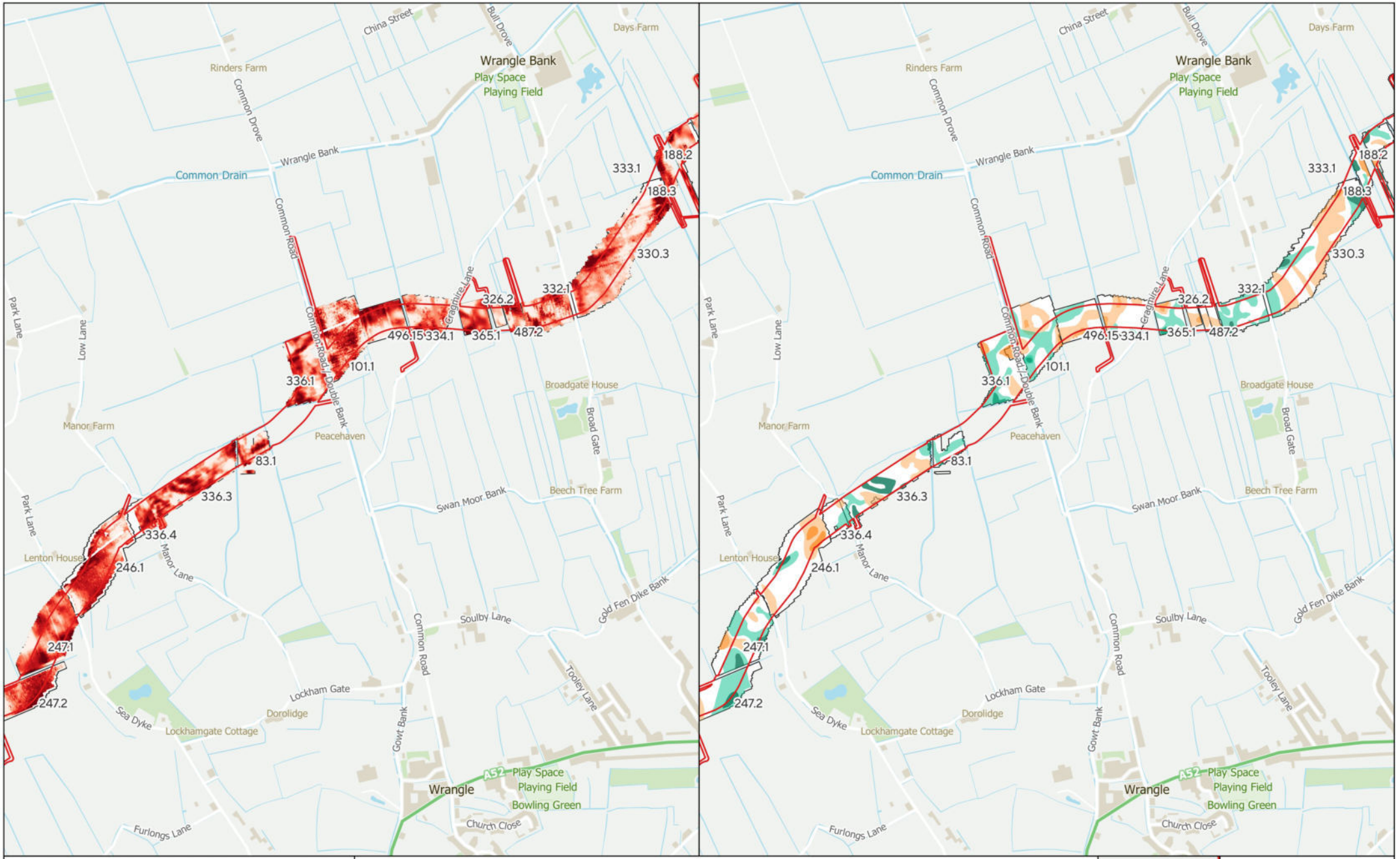


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 122 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 123 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC8
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



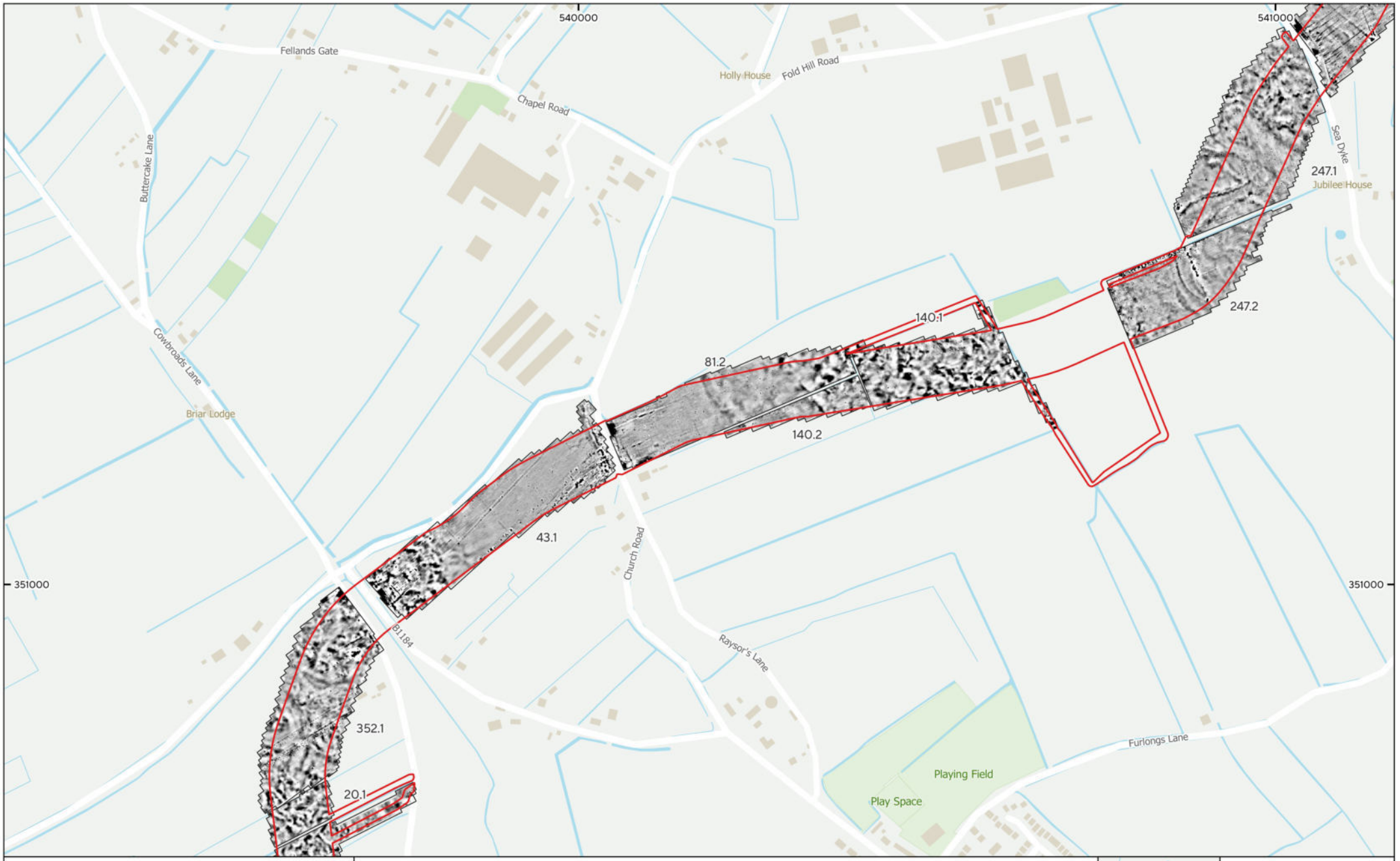
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 124 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 125 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 126 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

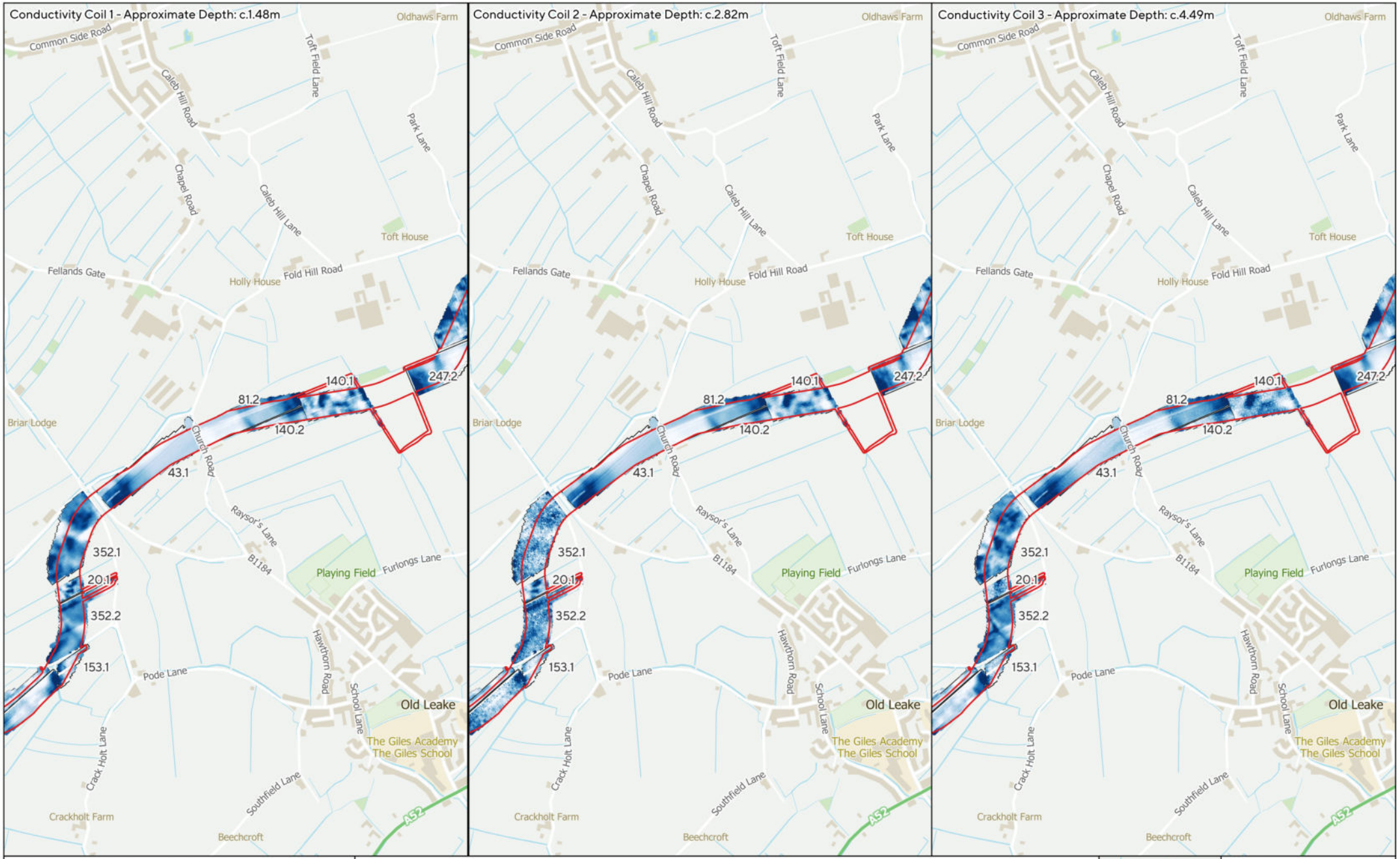


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 127 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

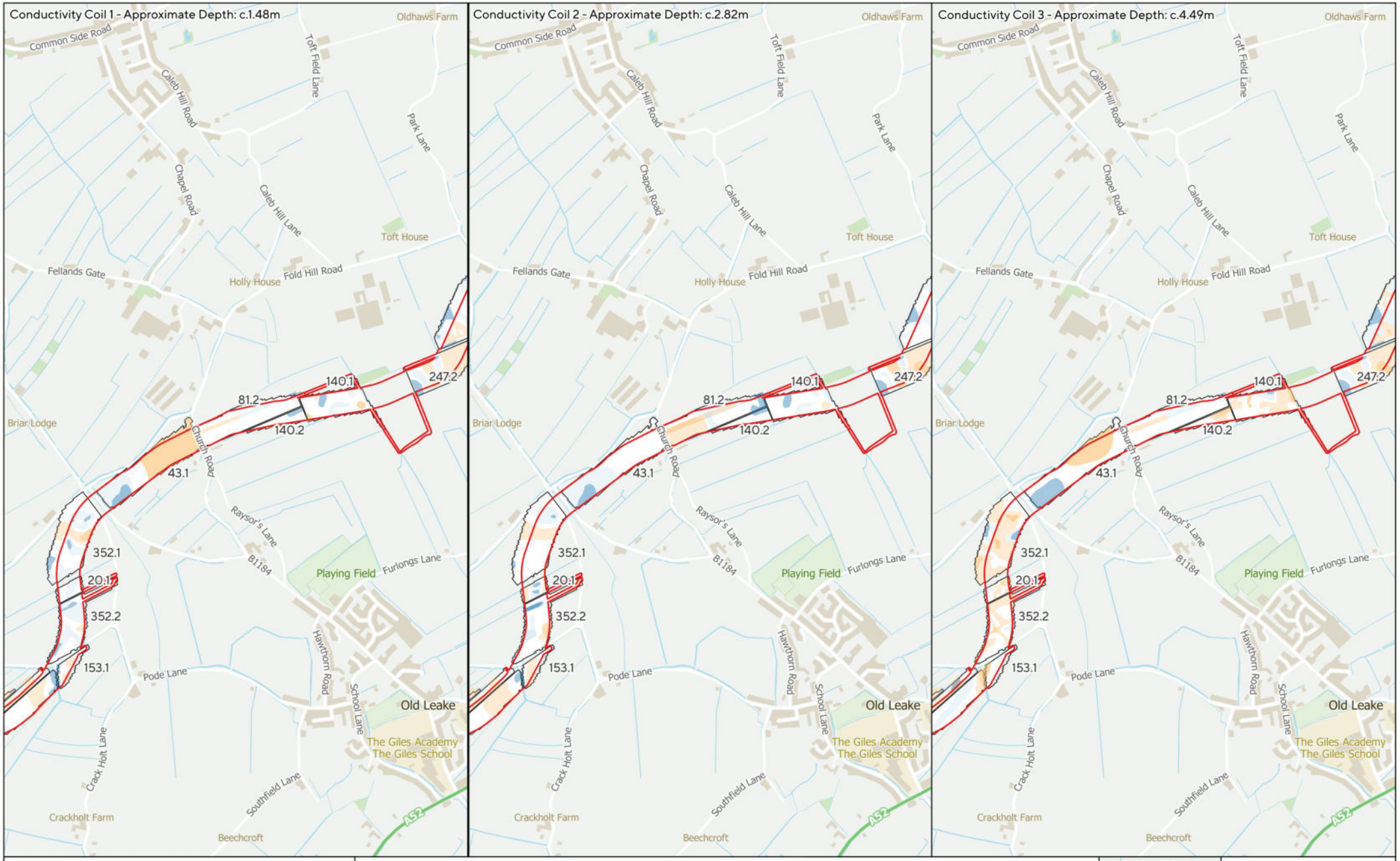
- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 128 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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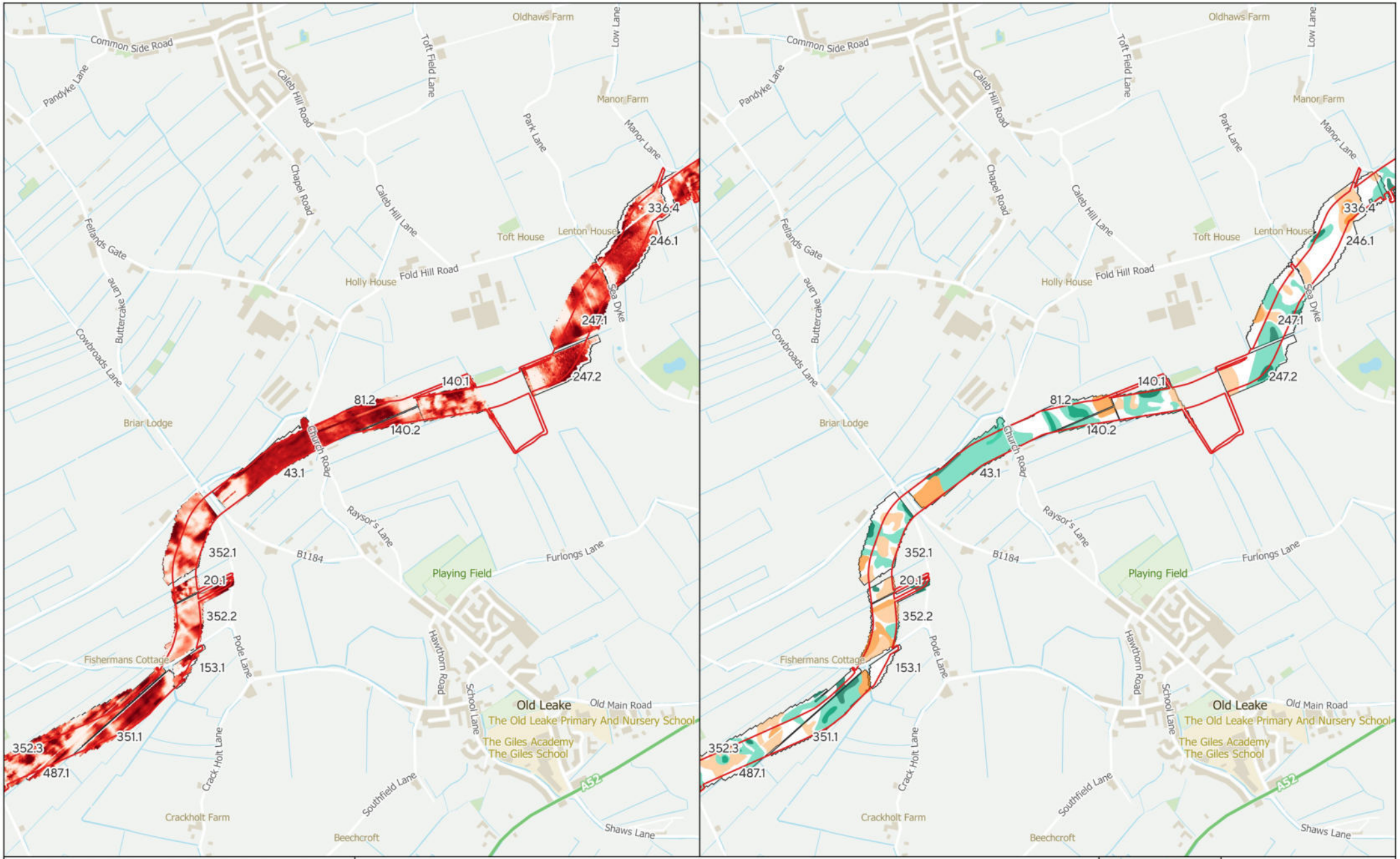


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 129 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 130 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC8
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 131 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



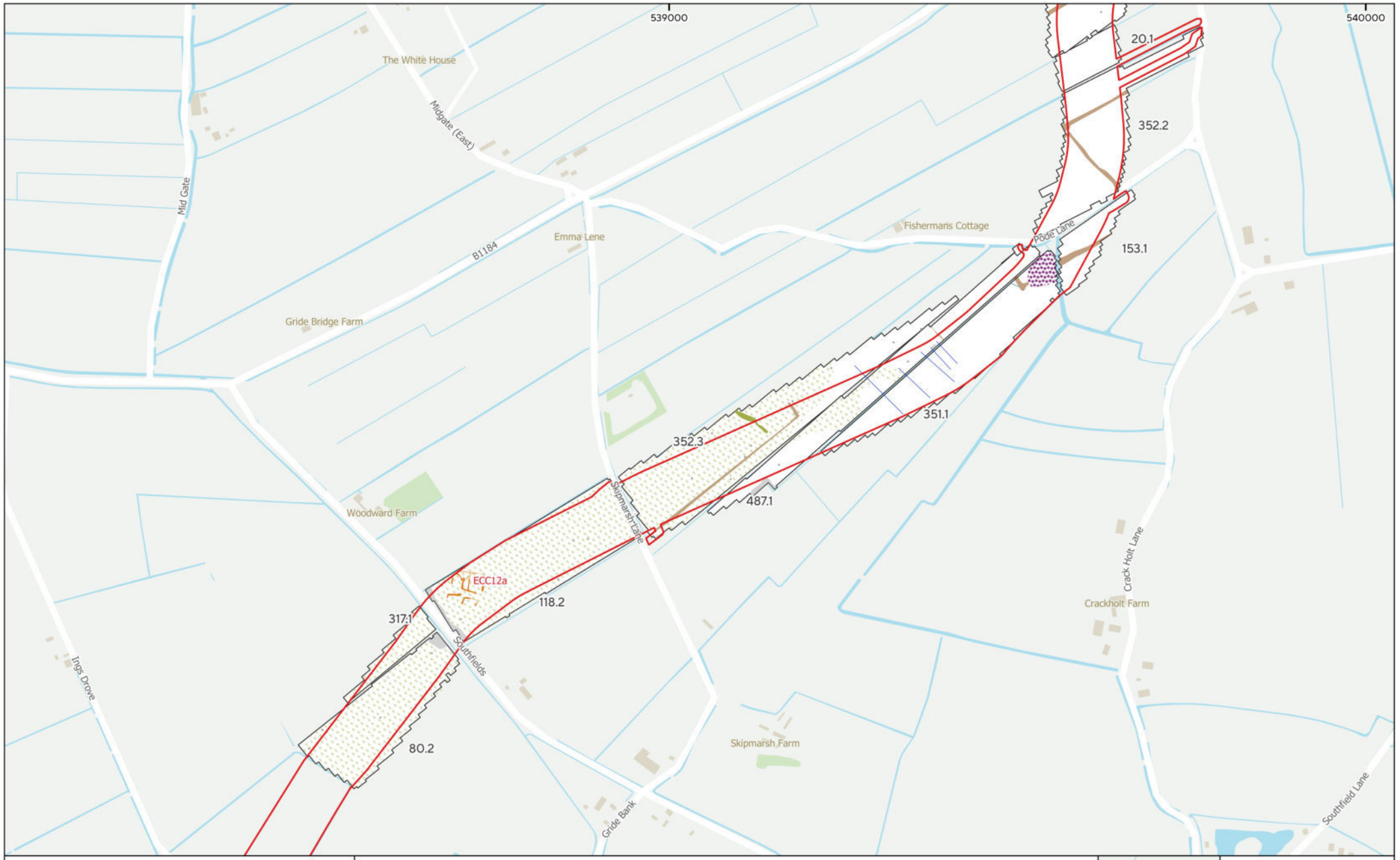
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 132 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

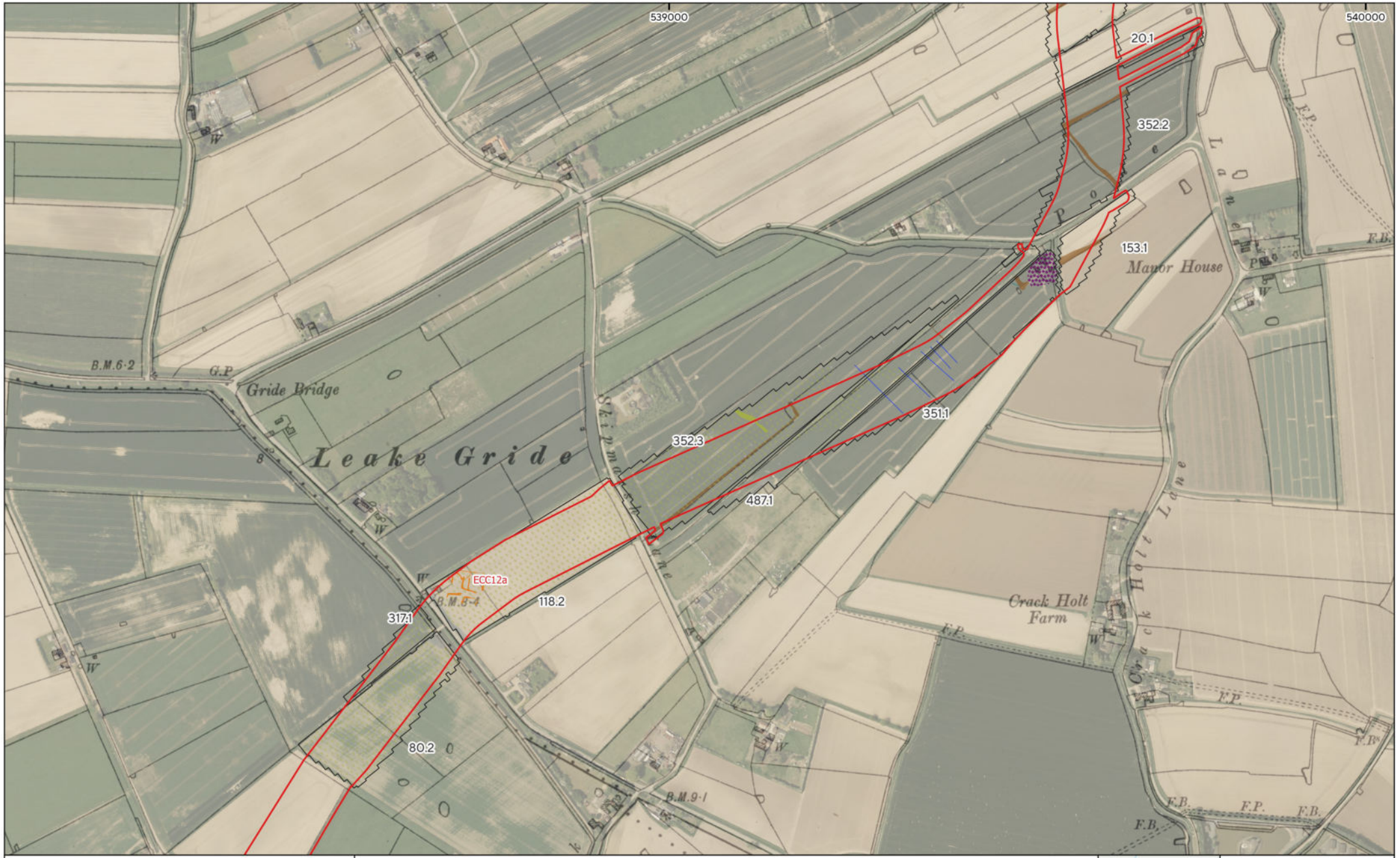


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 133 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

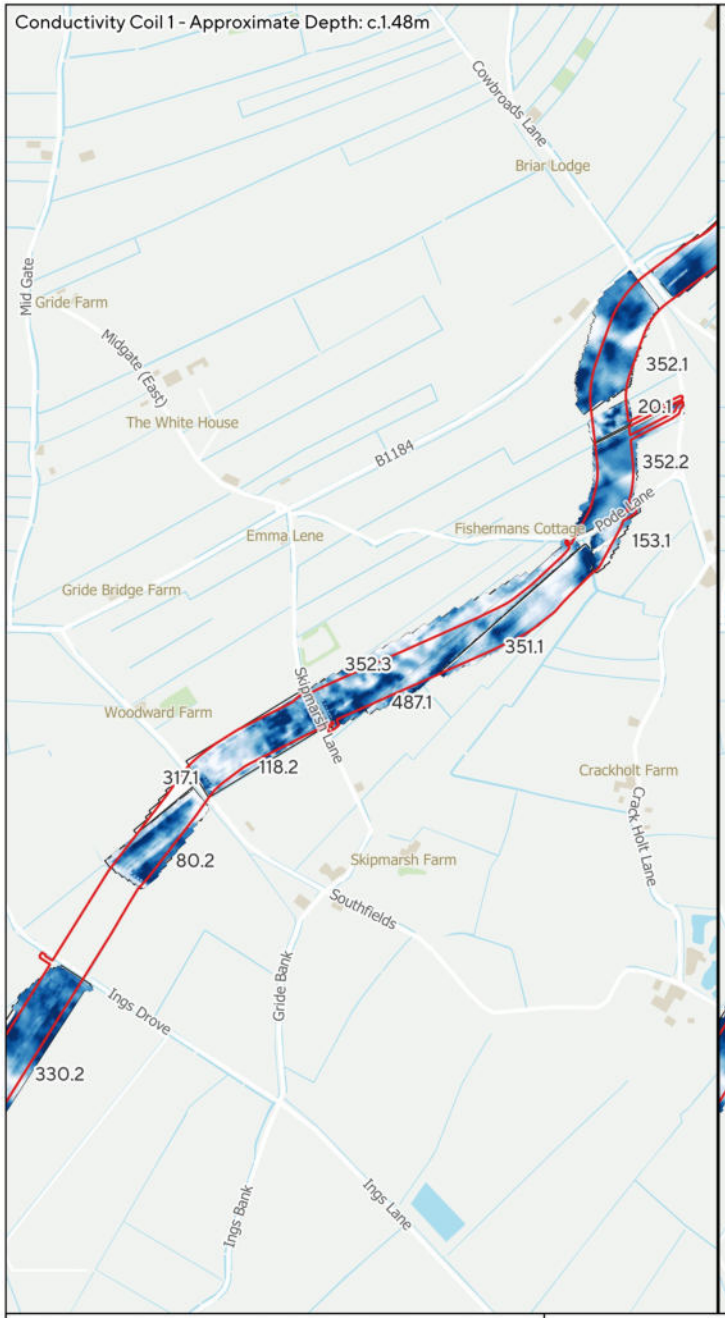


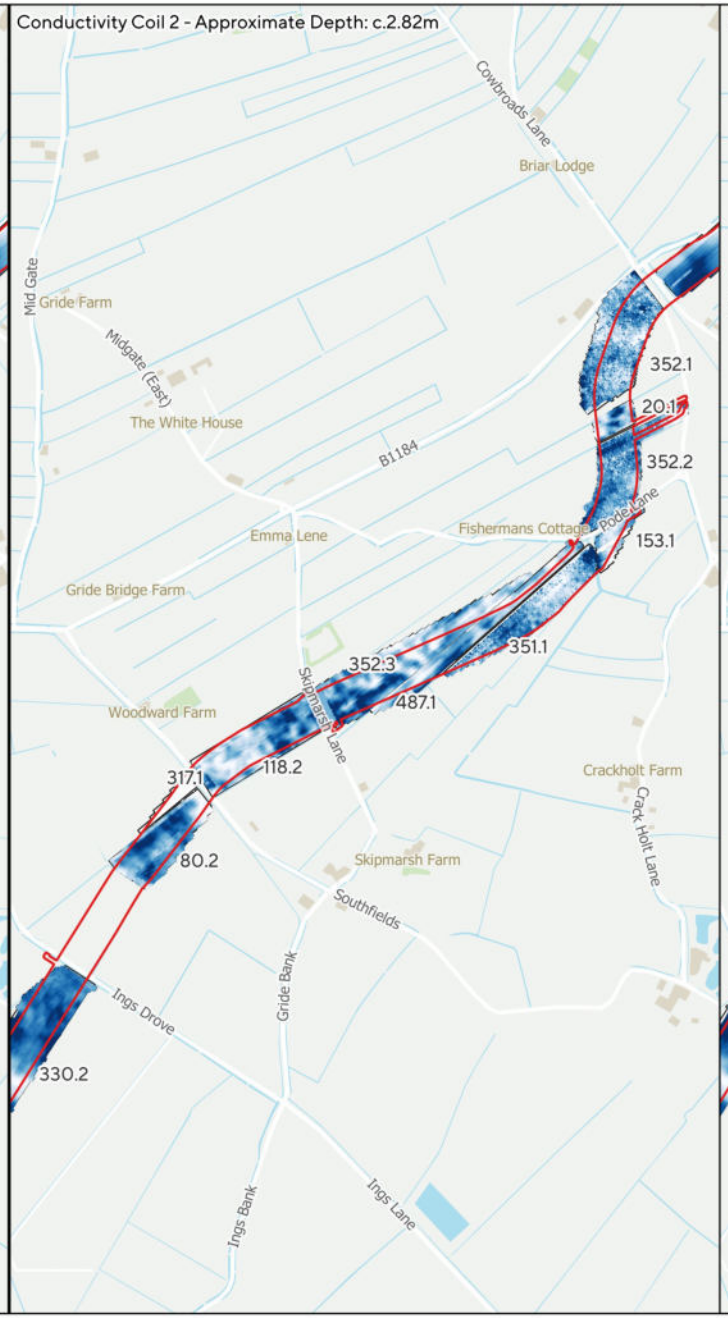
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 134 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC8)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
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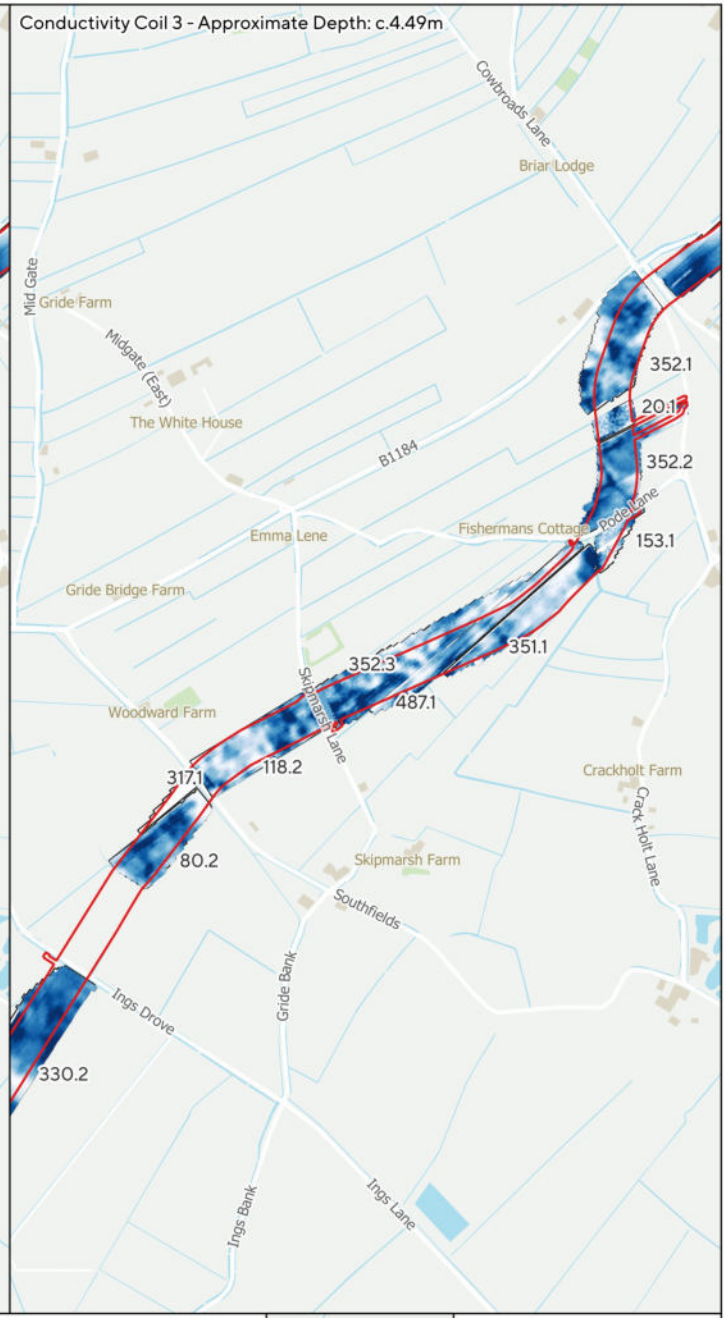
- Order Limits
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

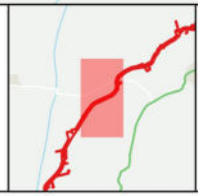






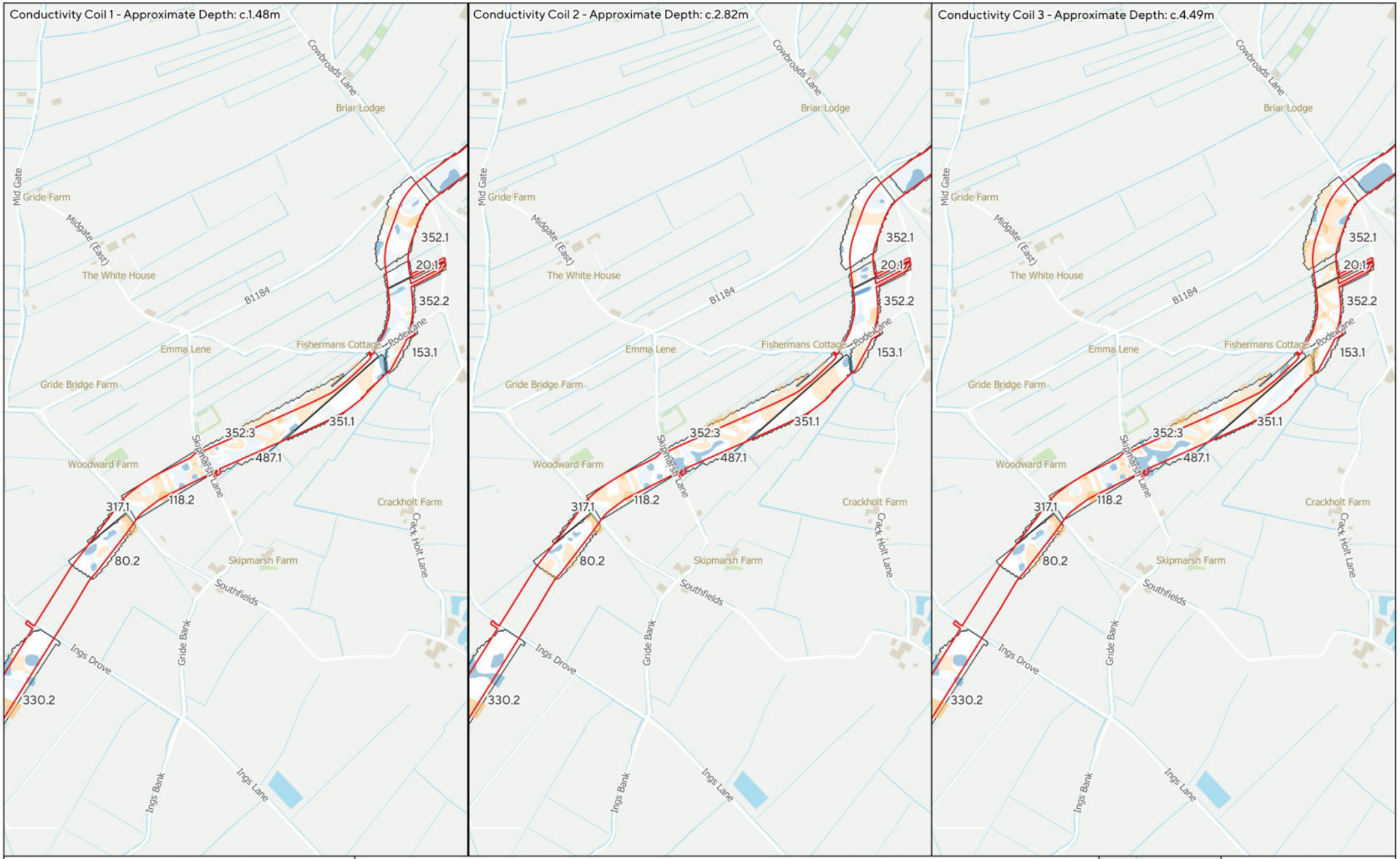
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 135 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

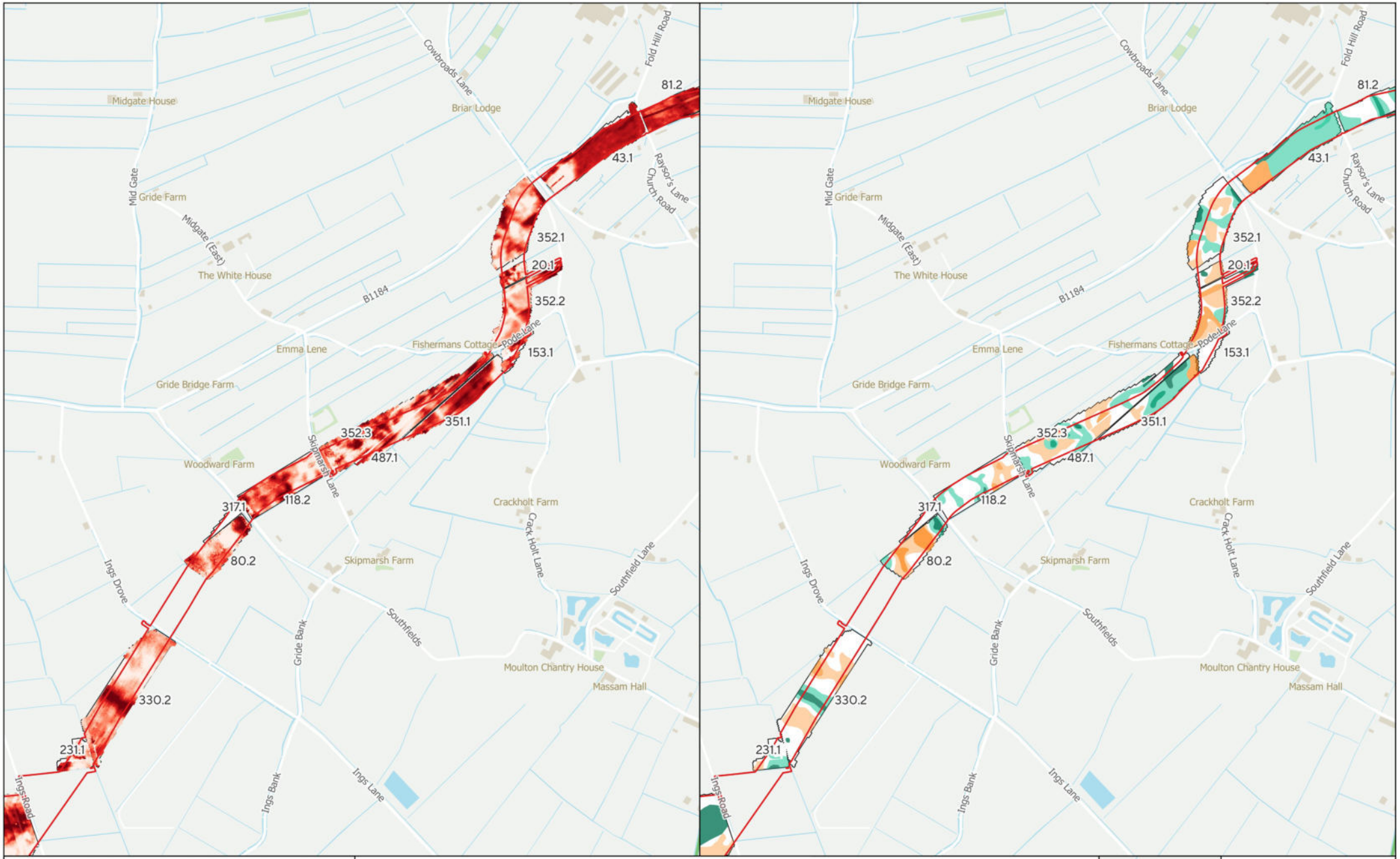


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 136 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC8
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

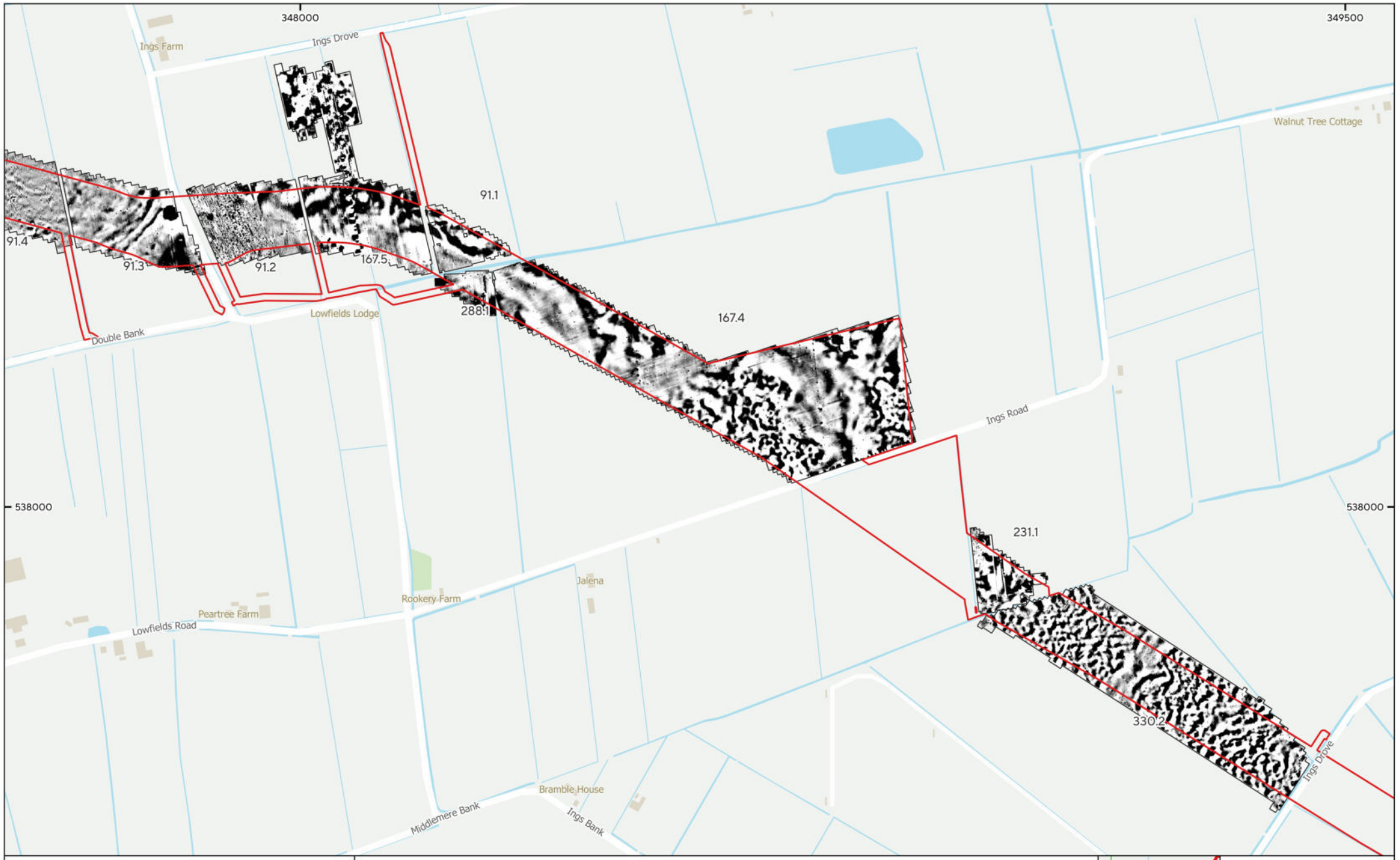


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 137 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC8
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



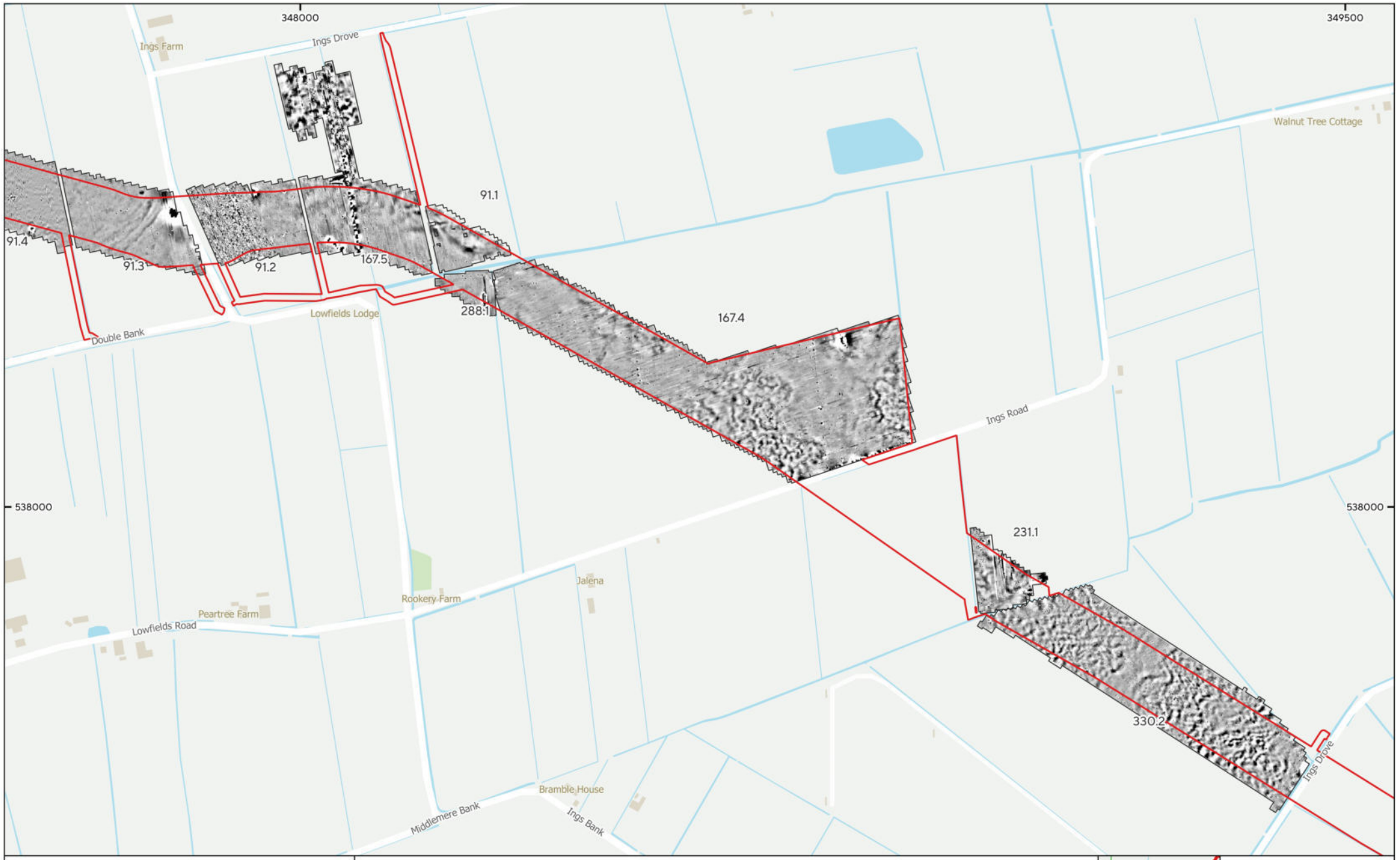
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 138 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



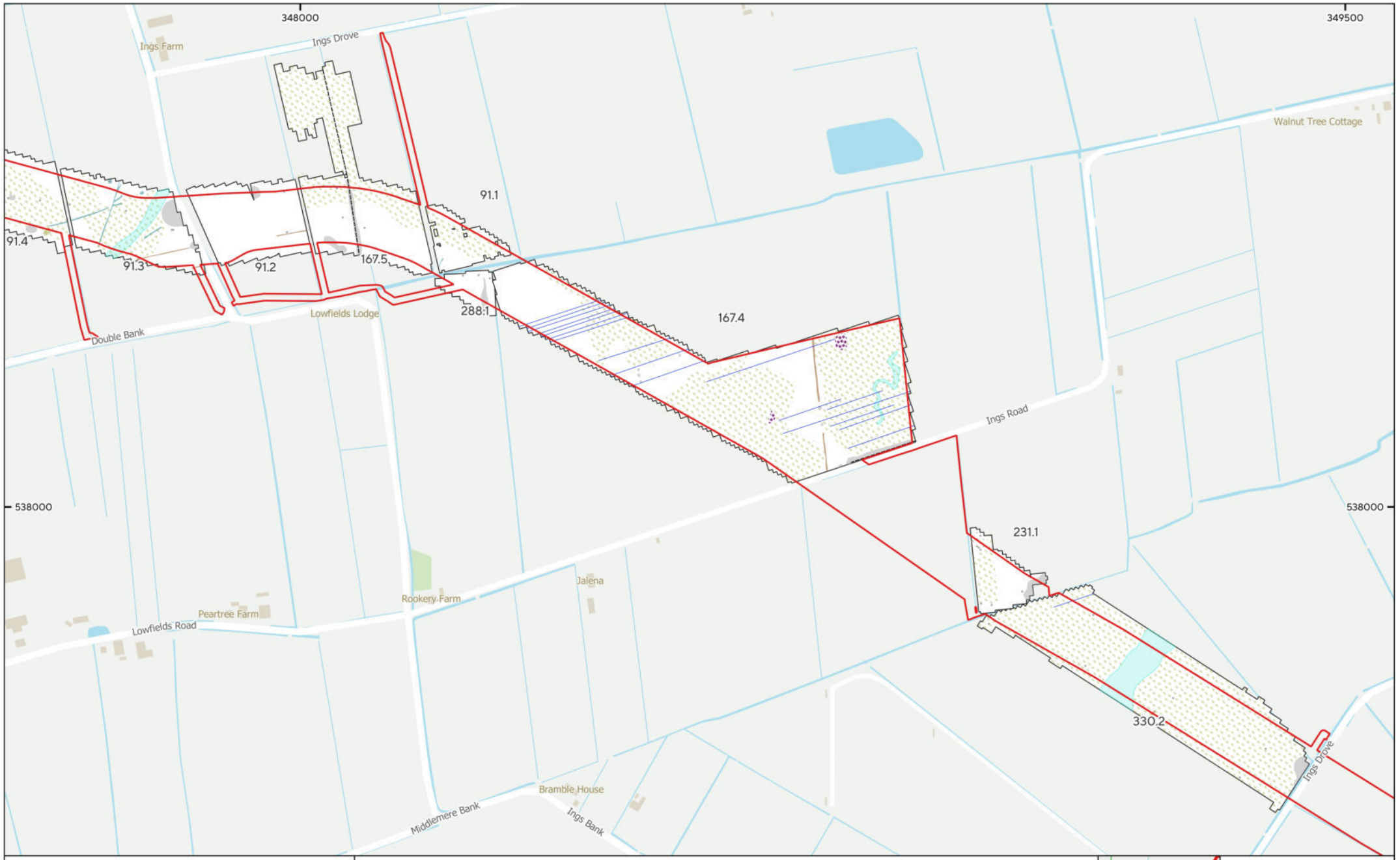
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 139 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 140 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

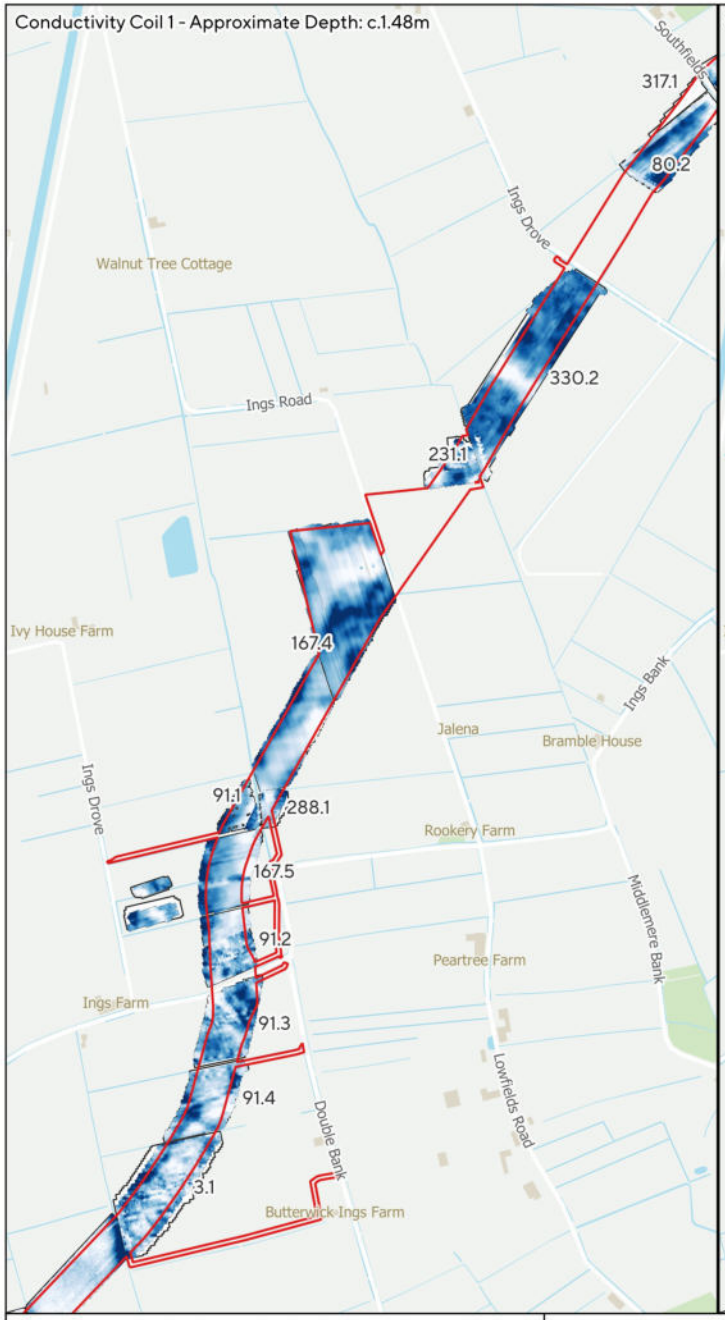


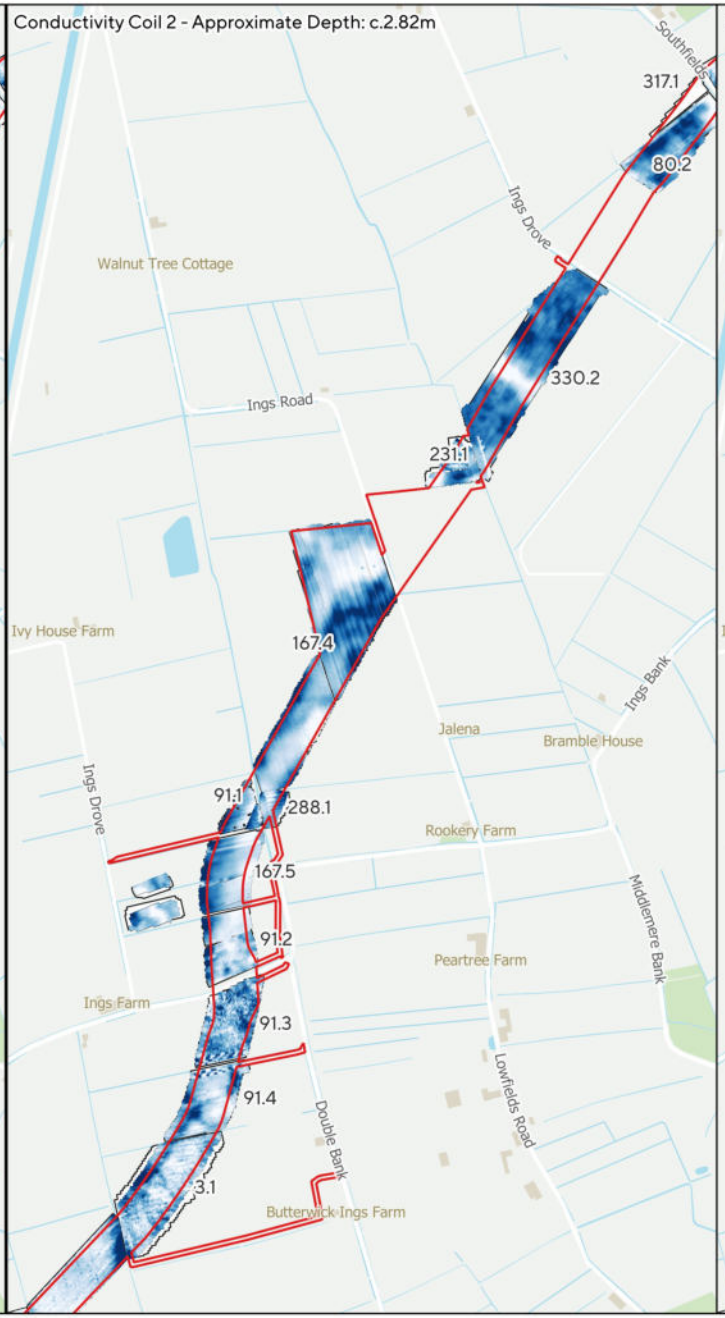
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 141 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

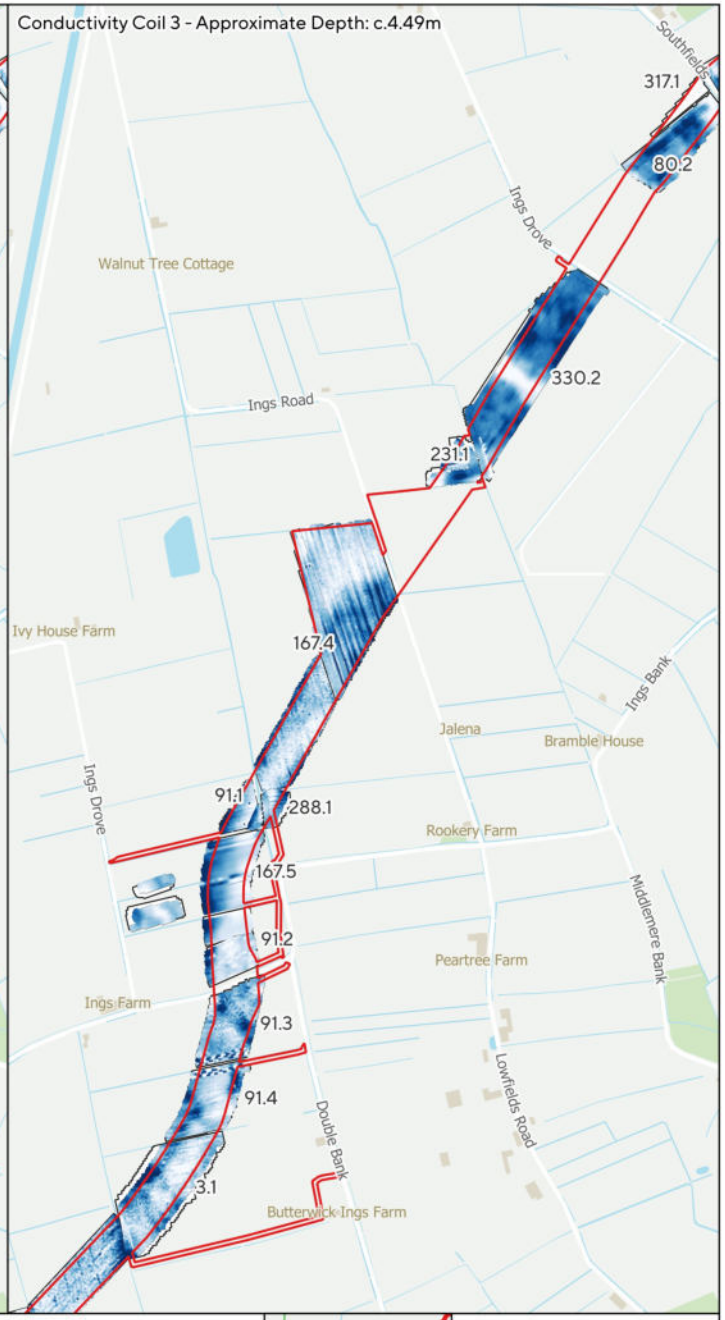
Order Limits
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

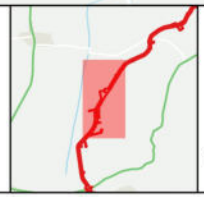






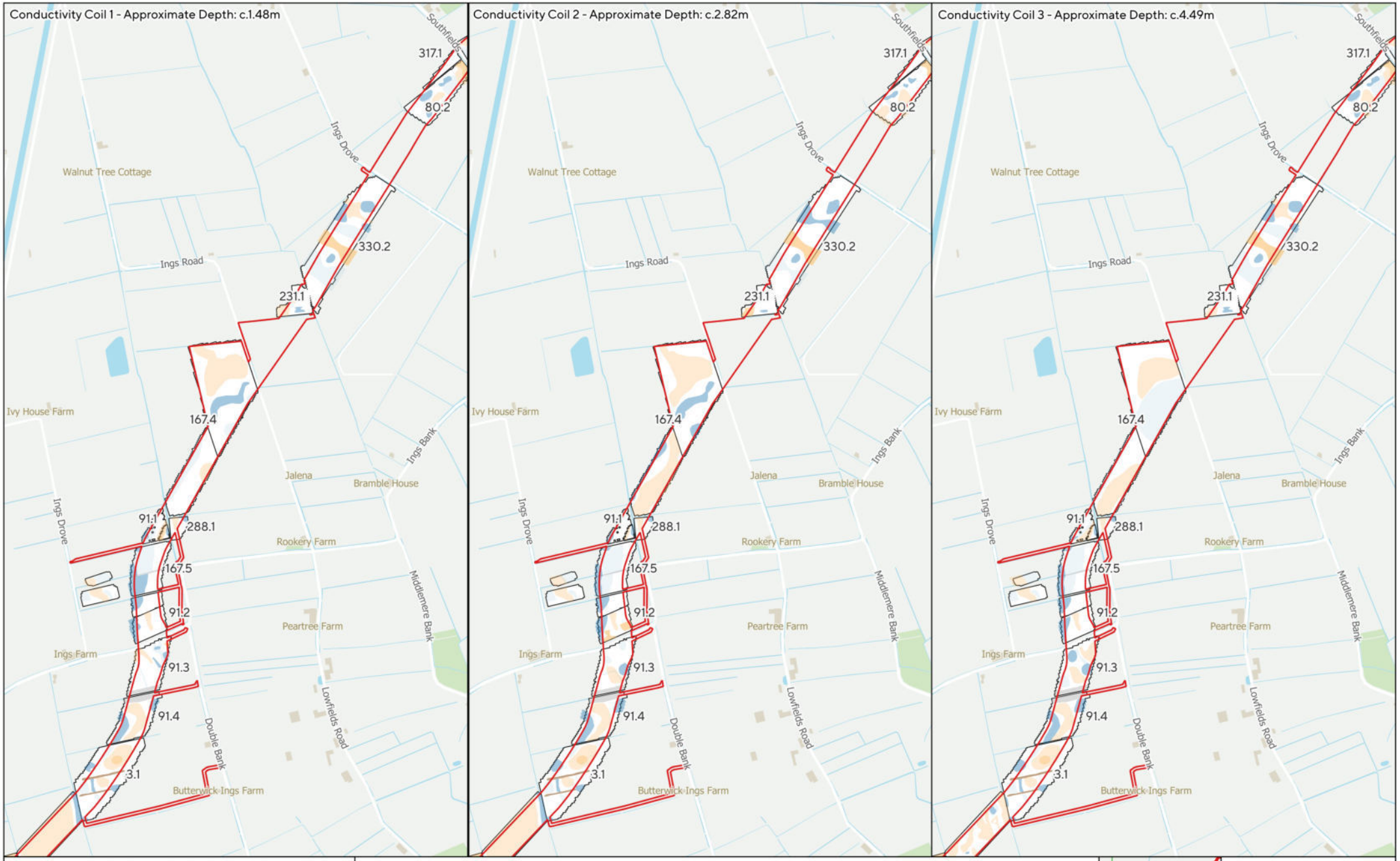
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 142 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

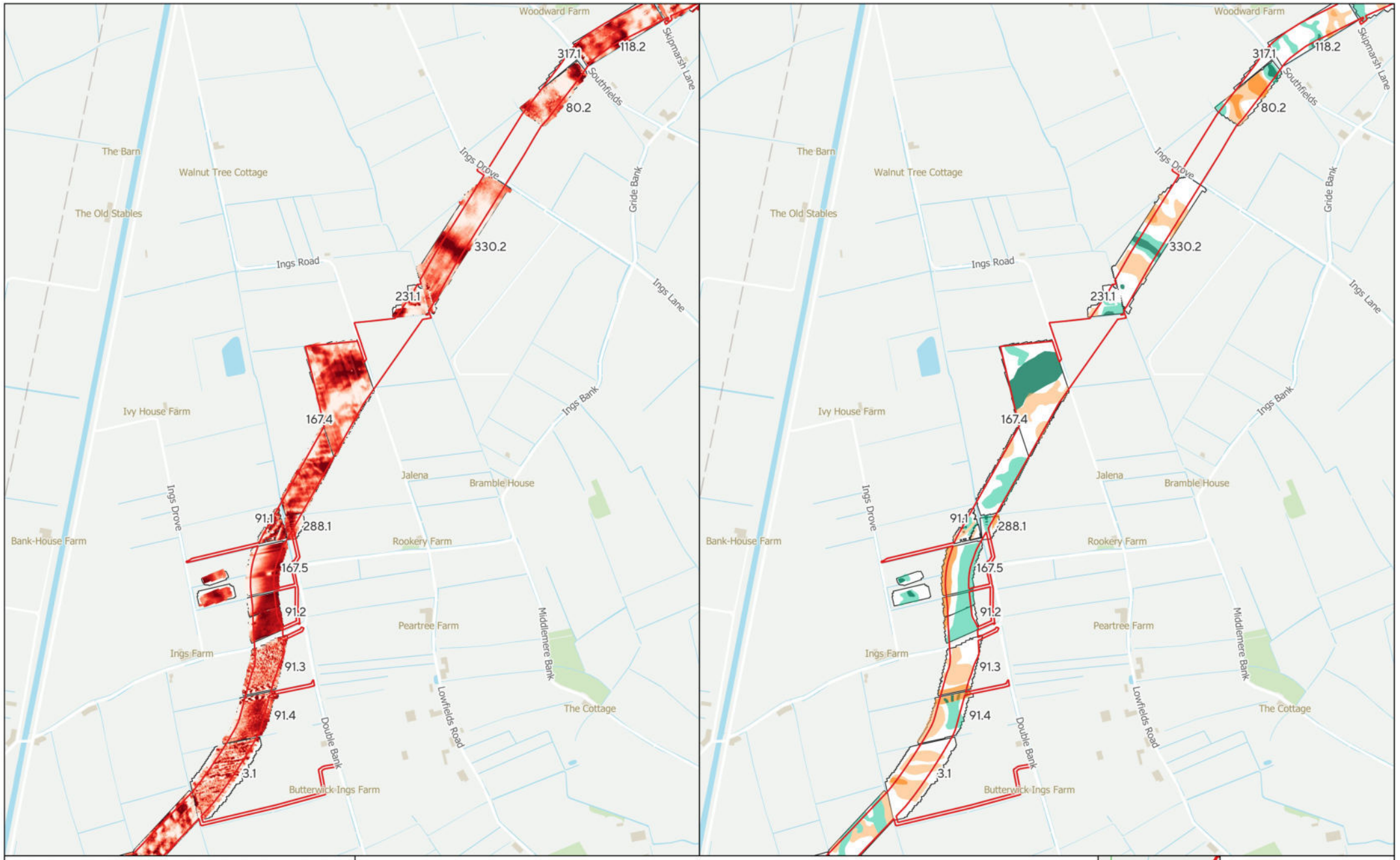


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 143 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Modern Boundary Effect

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

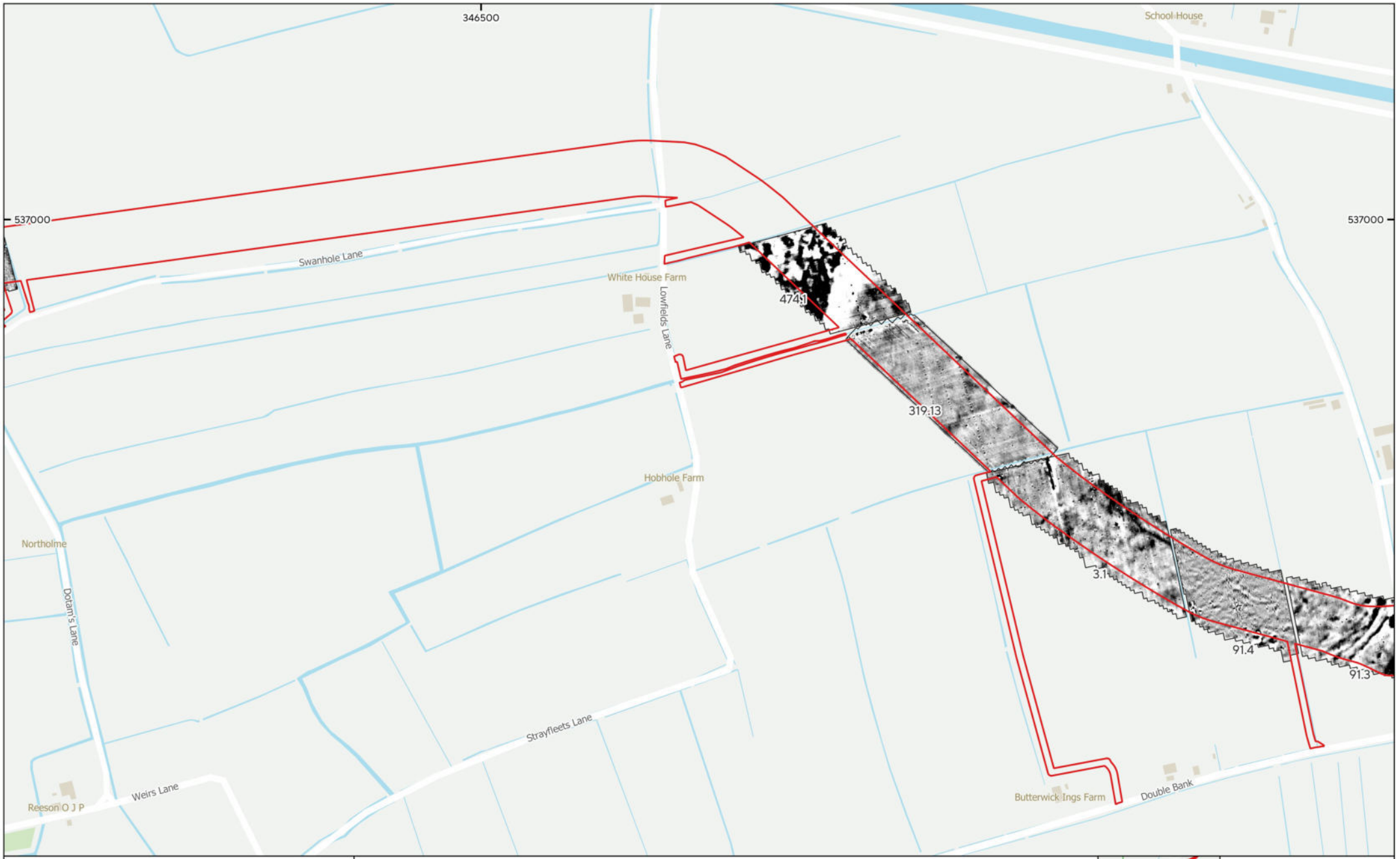


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 144 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC9
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



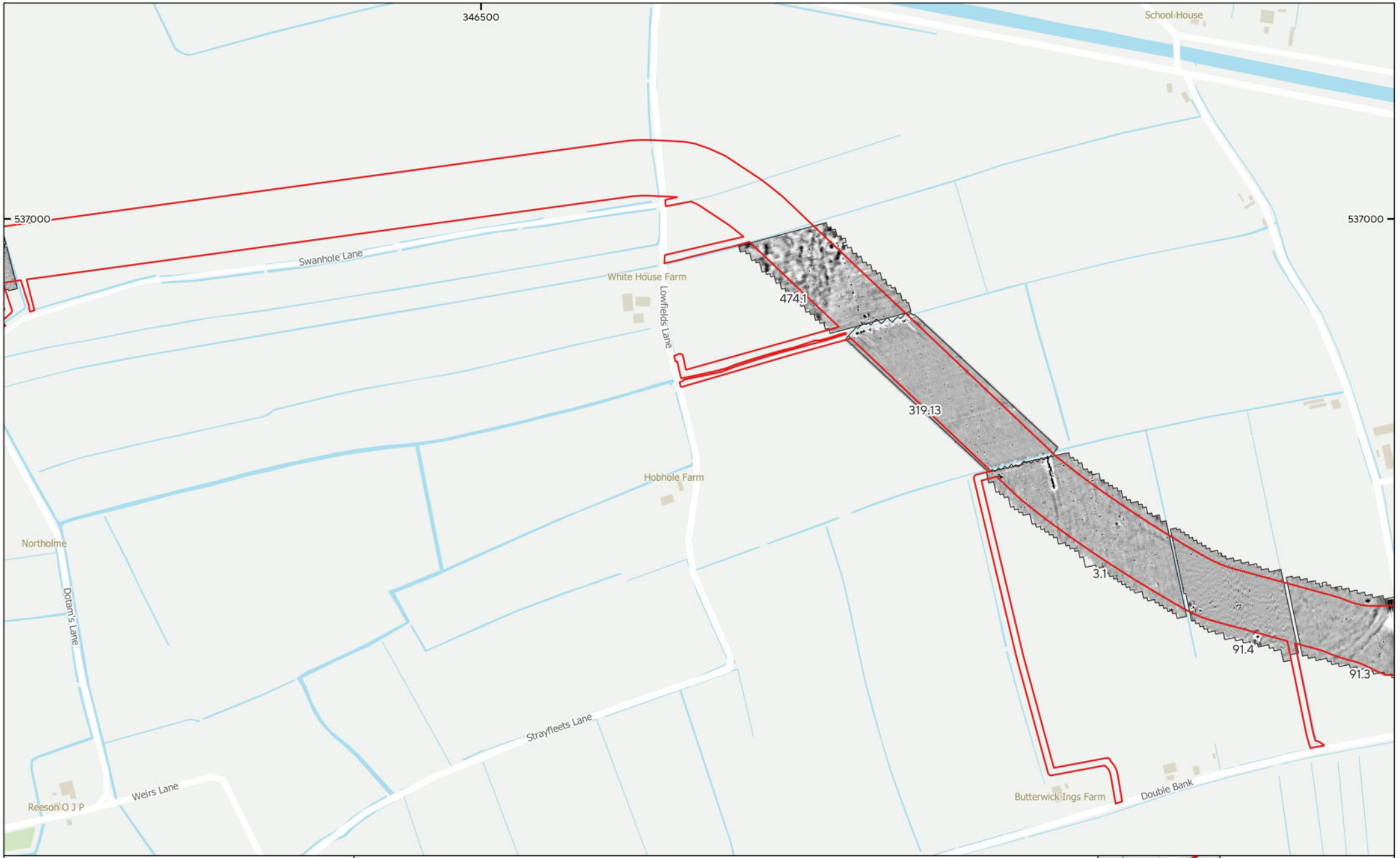
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 145 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 146 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 147 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

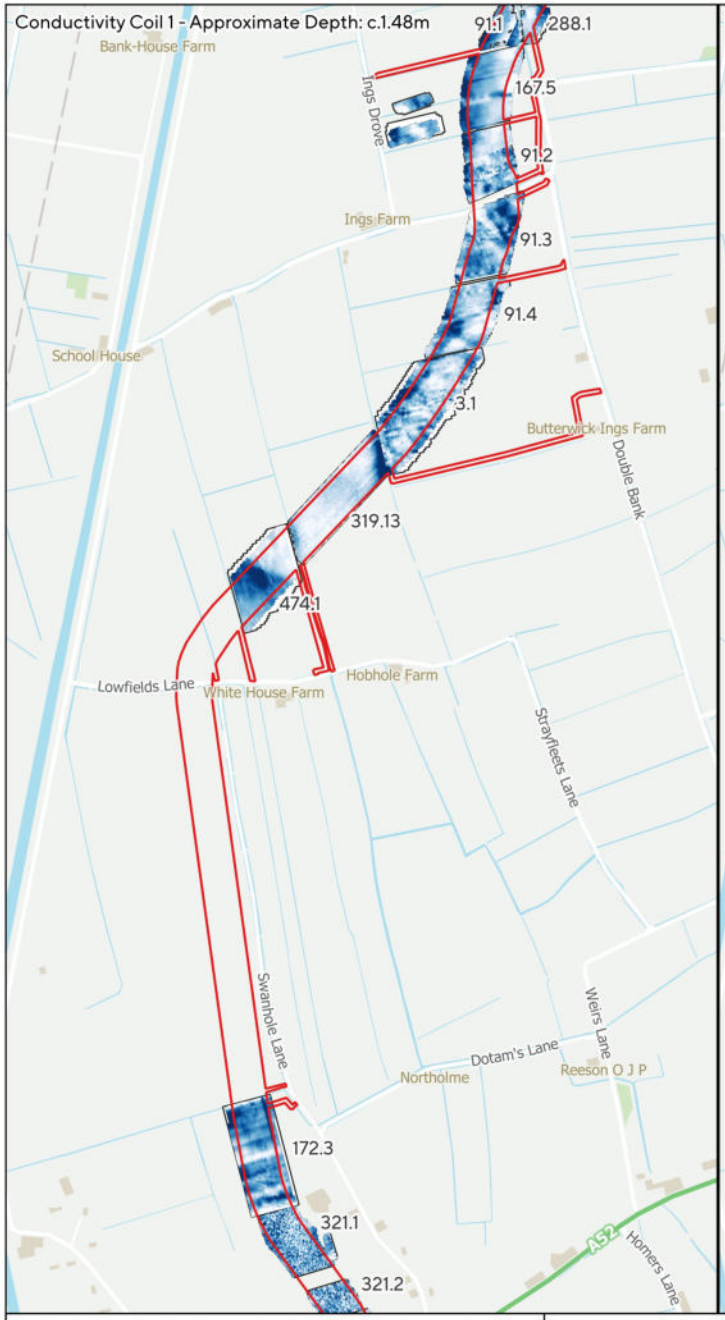


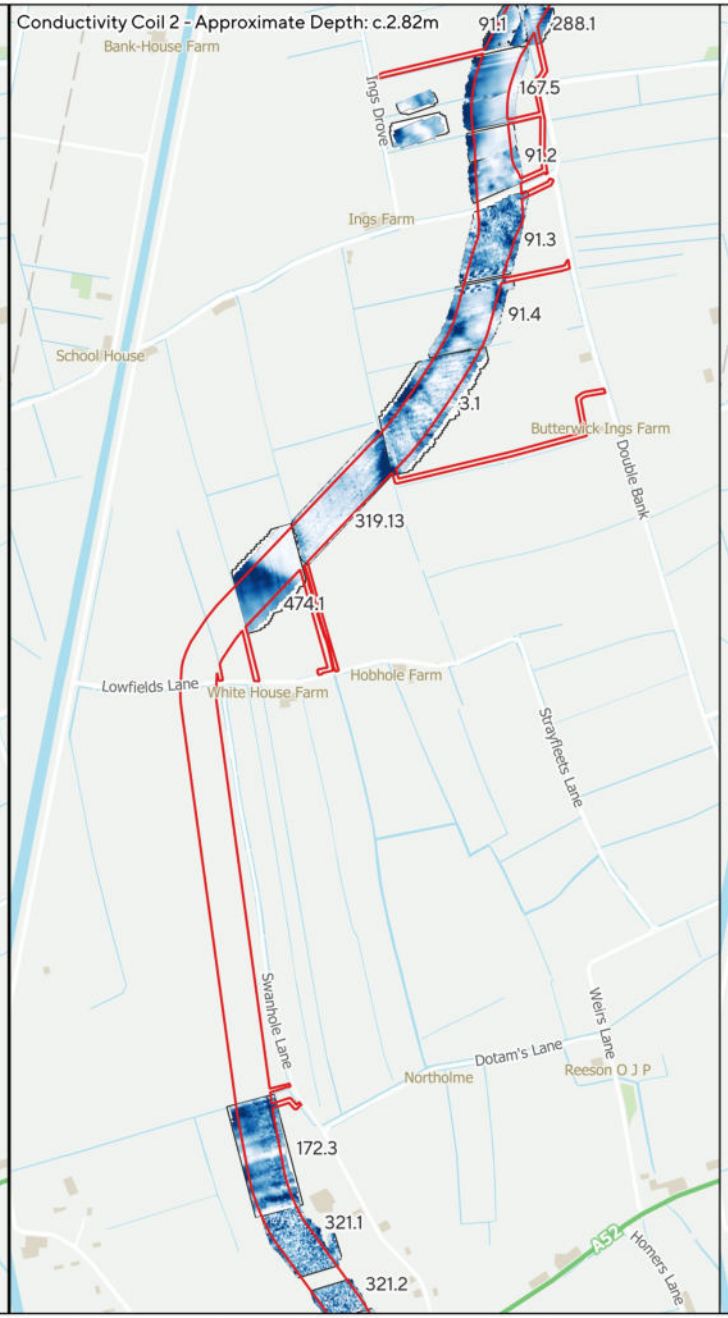
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 148 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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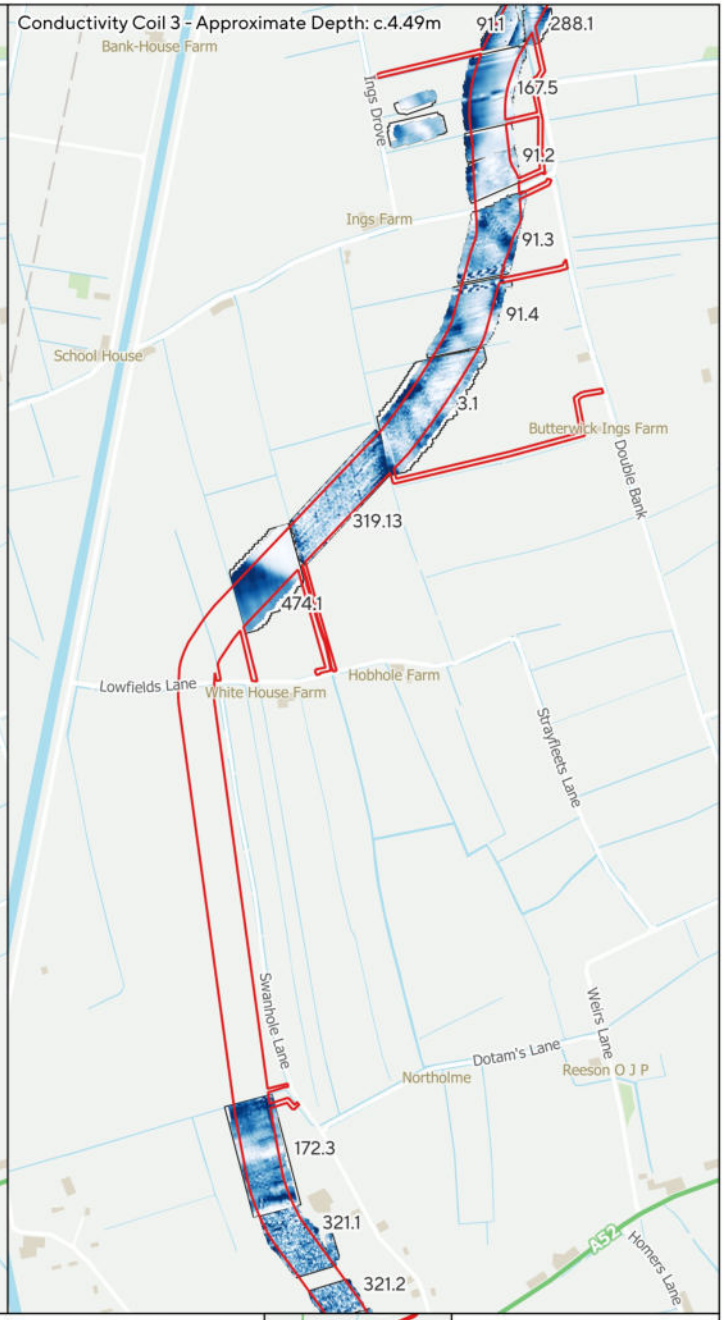
- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

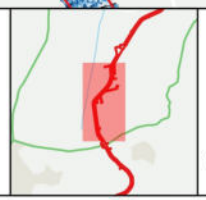






MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 149 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

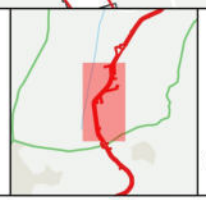






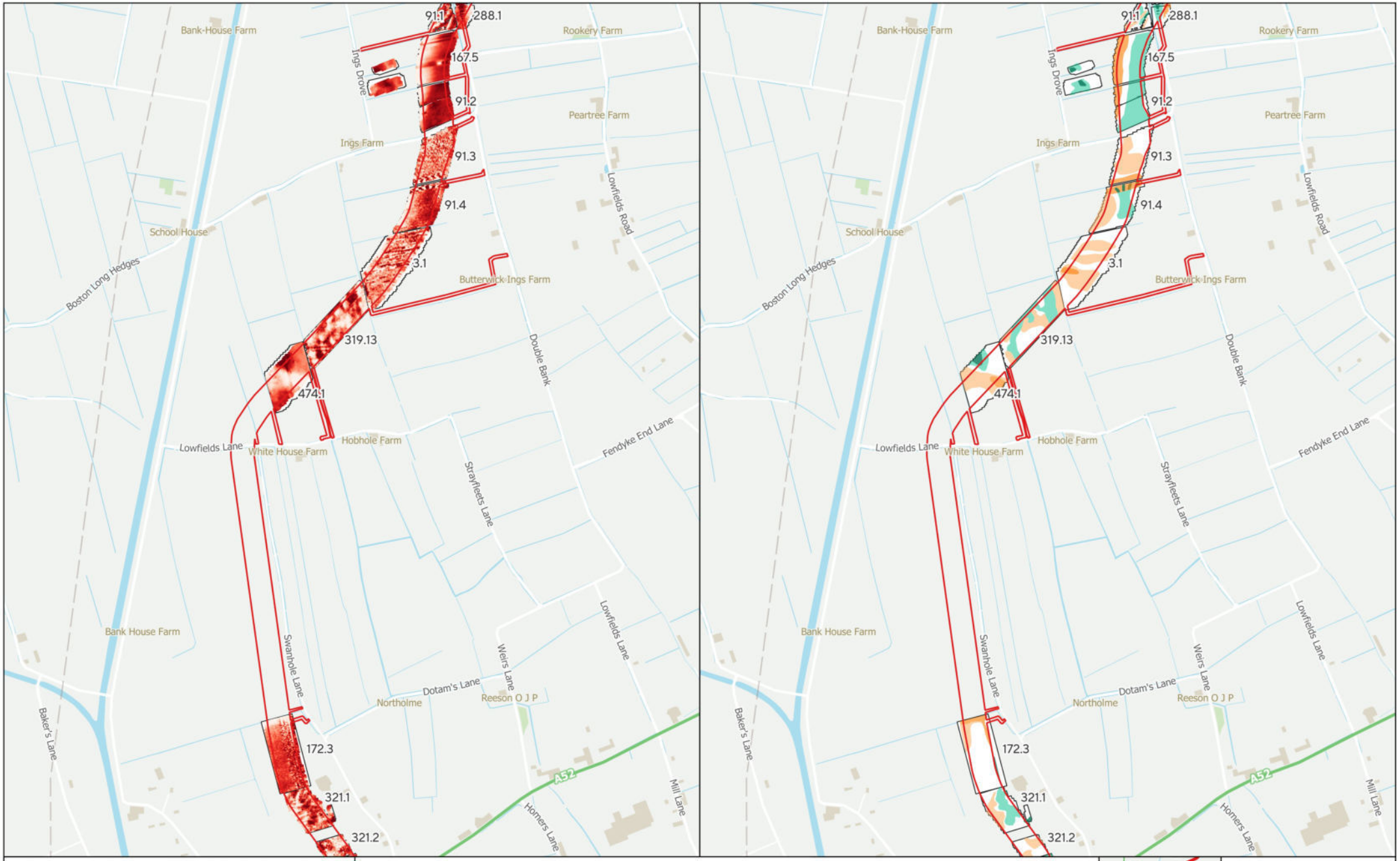
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 150 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Modern Boundary Effect
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



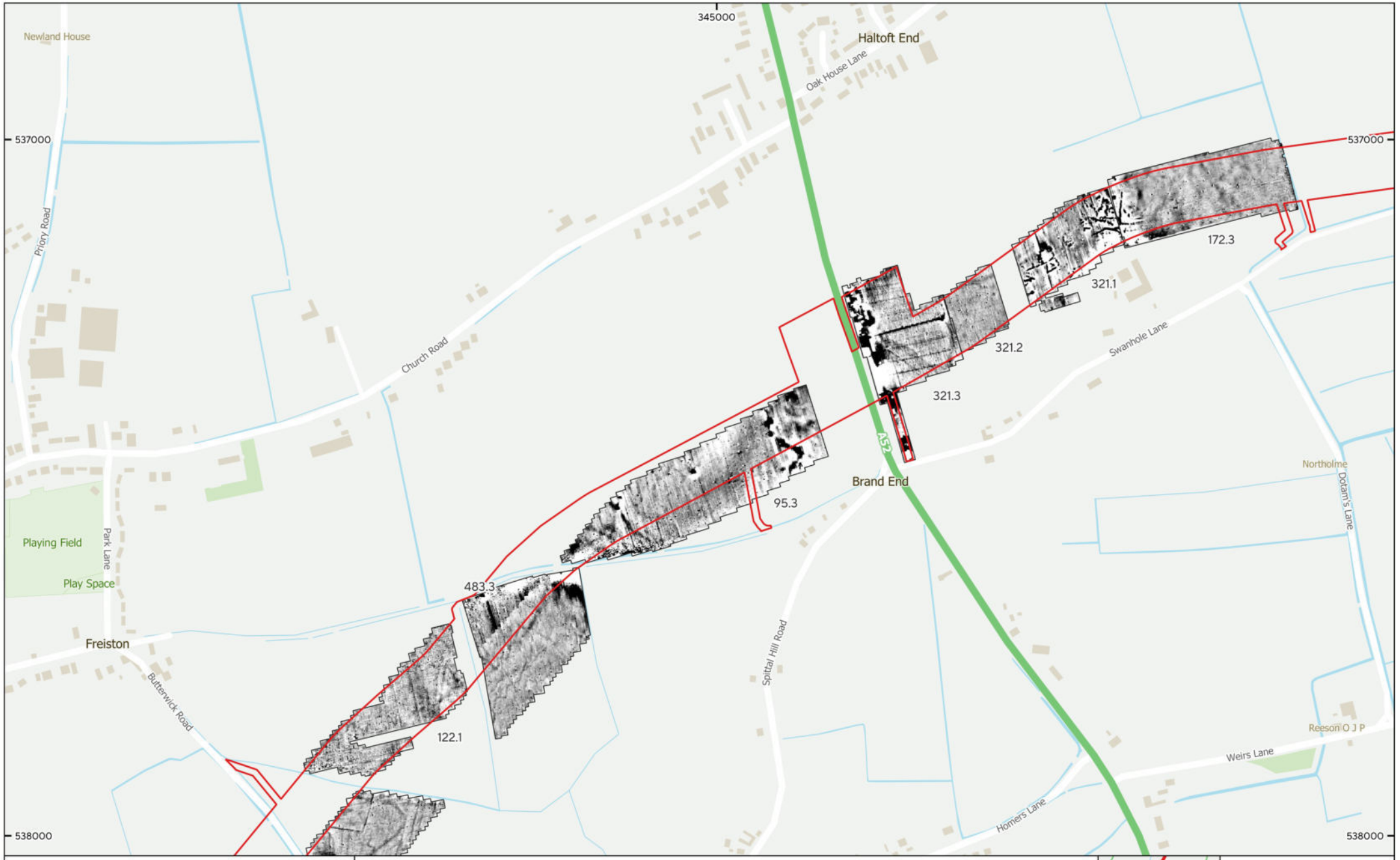
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 151 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC9
1:10,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



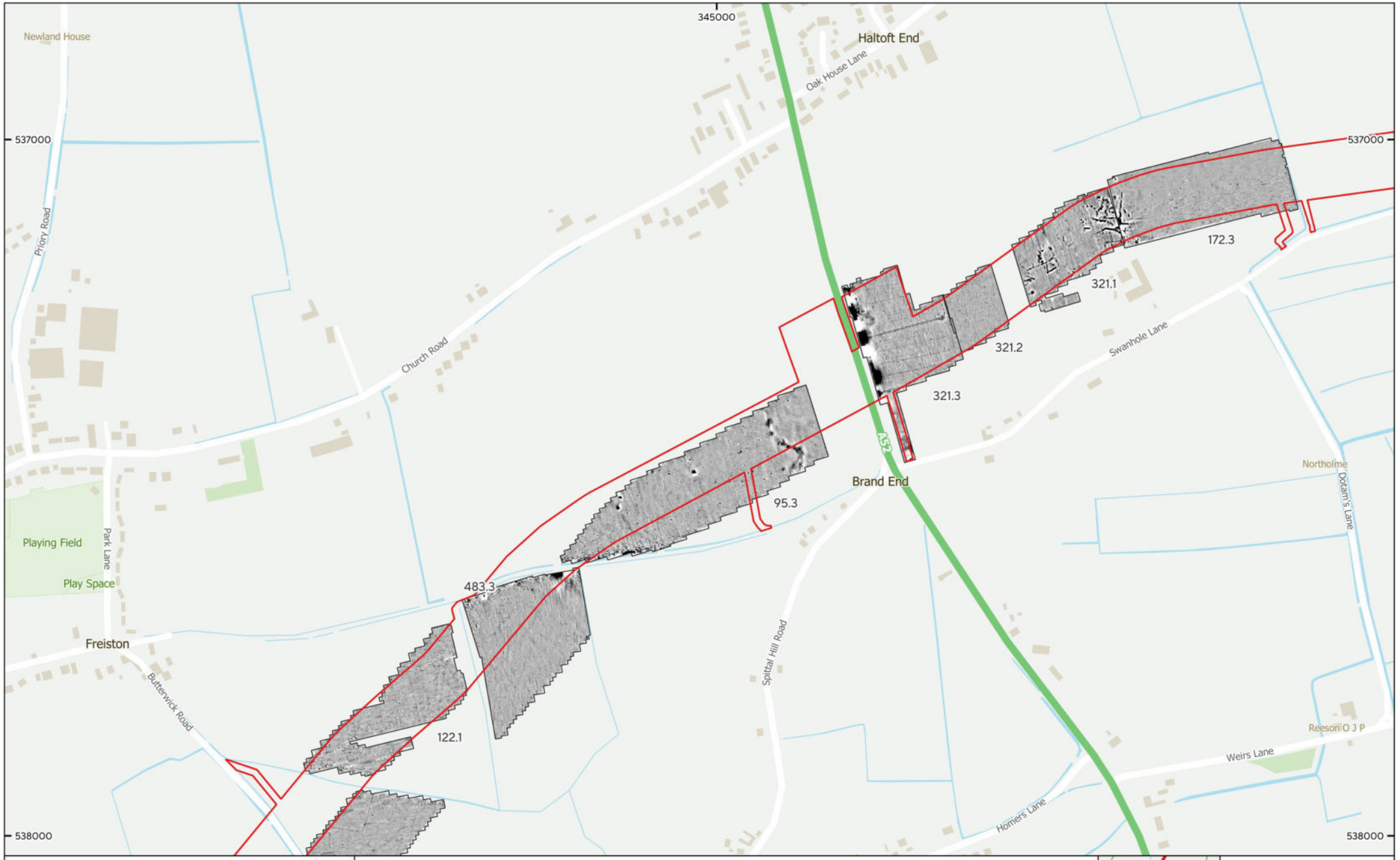
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 152 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



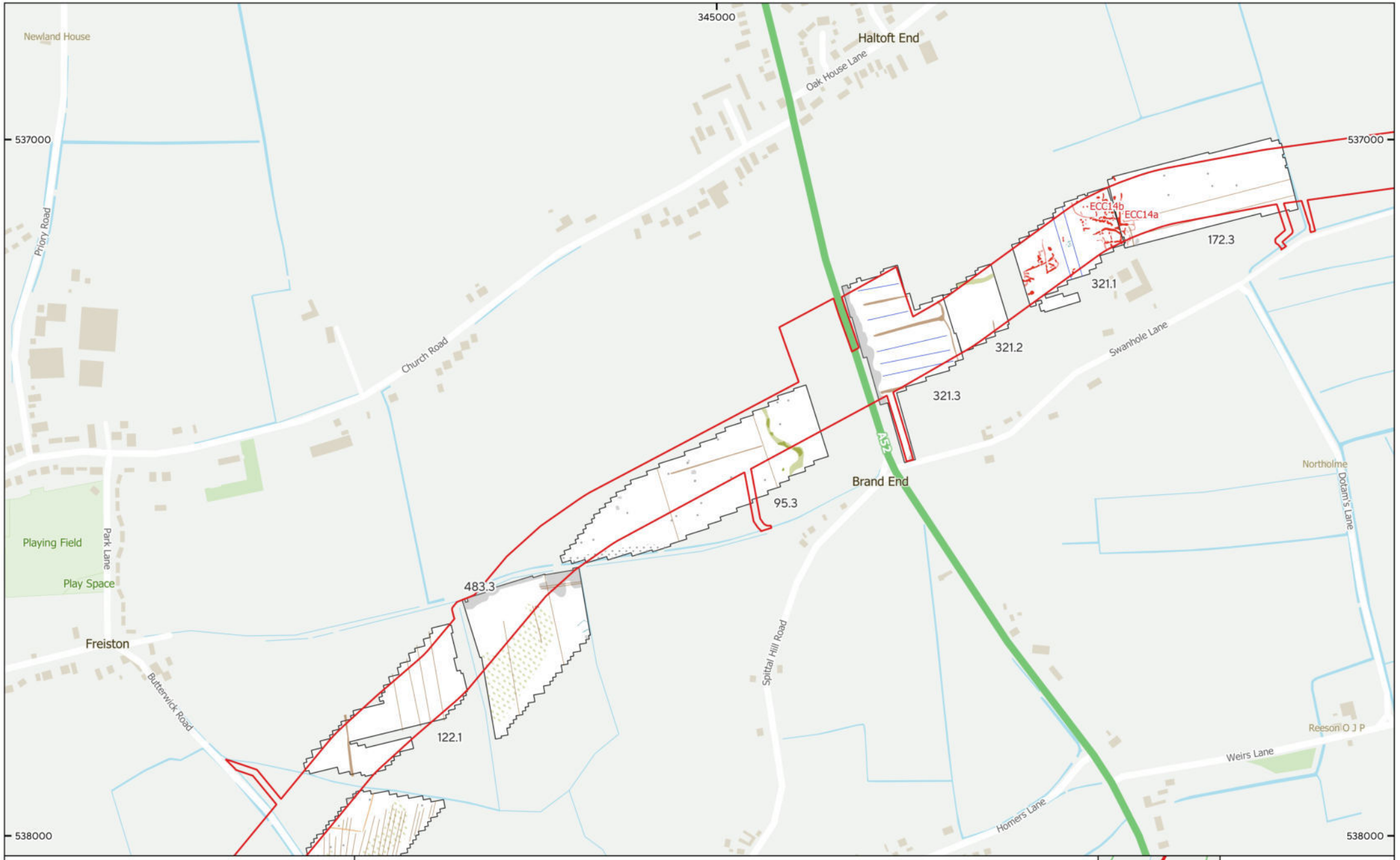
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 153 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 154 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

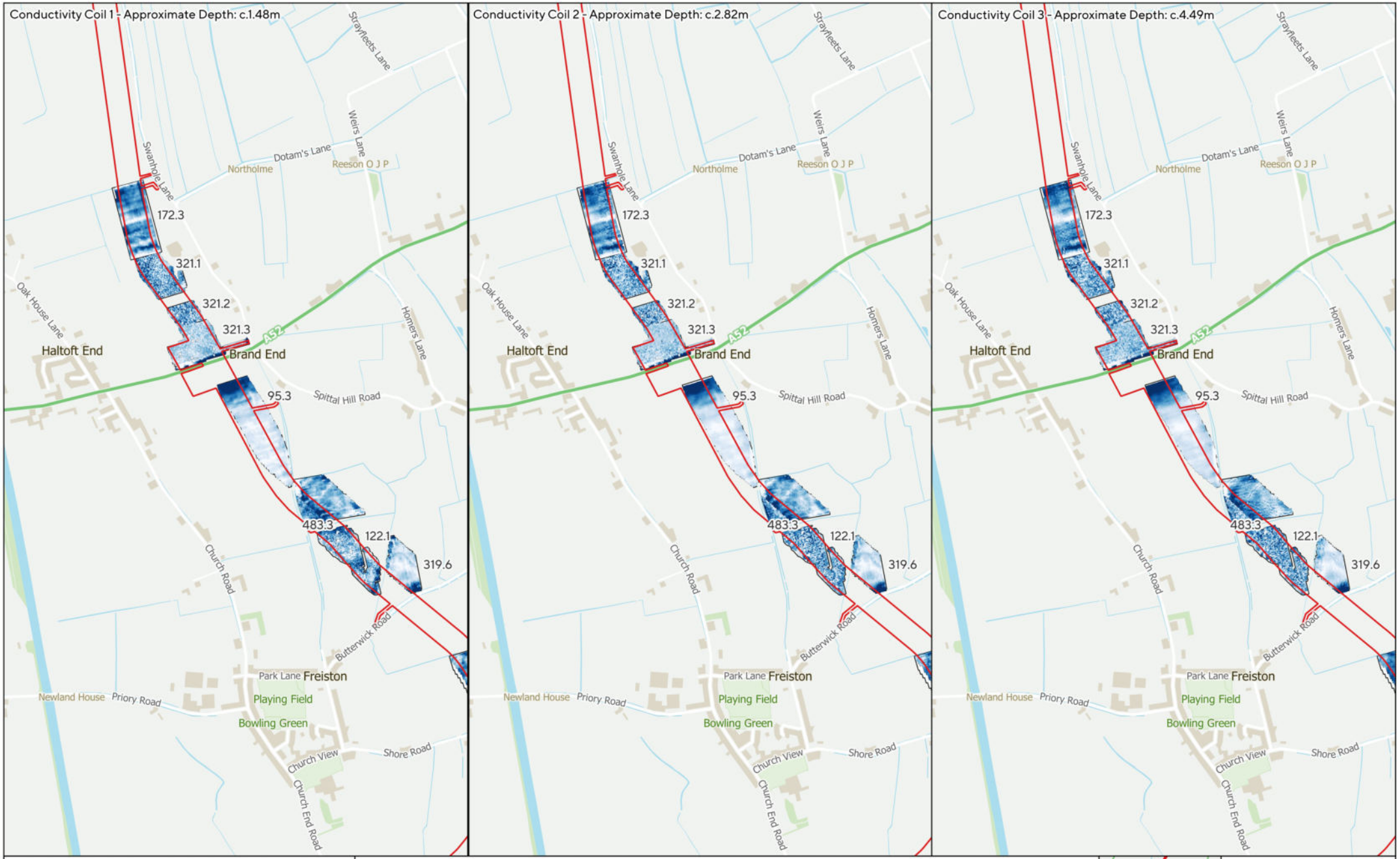


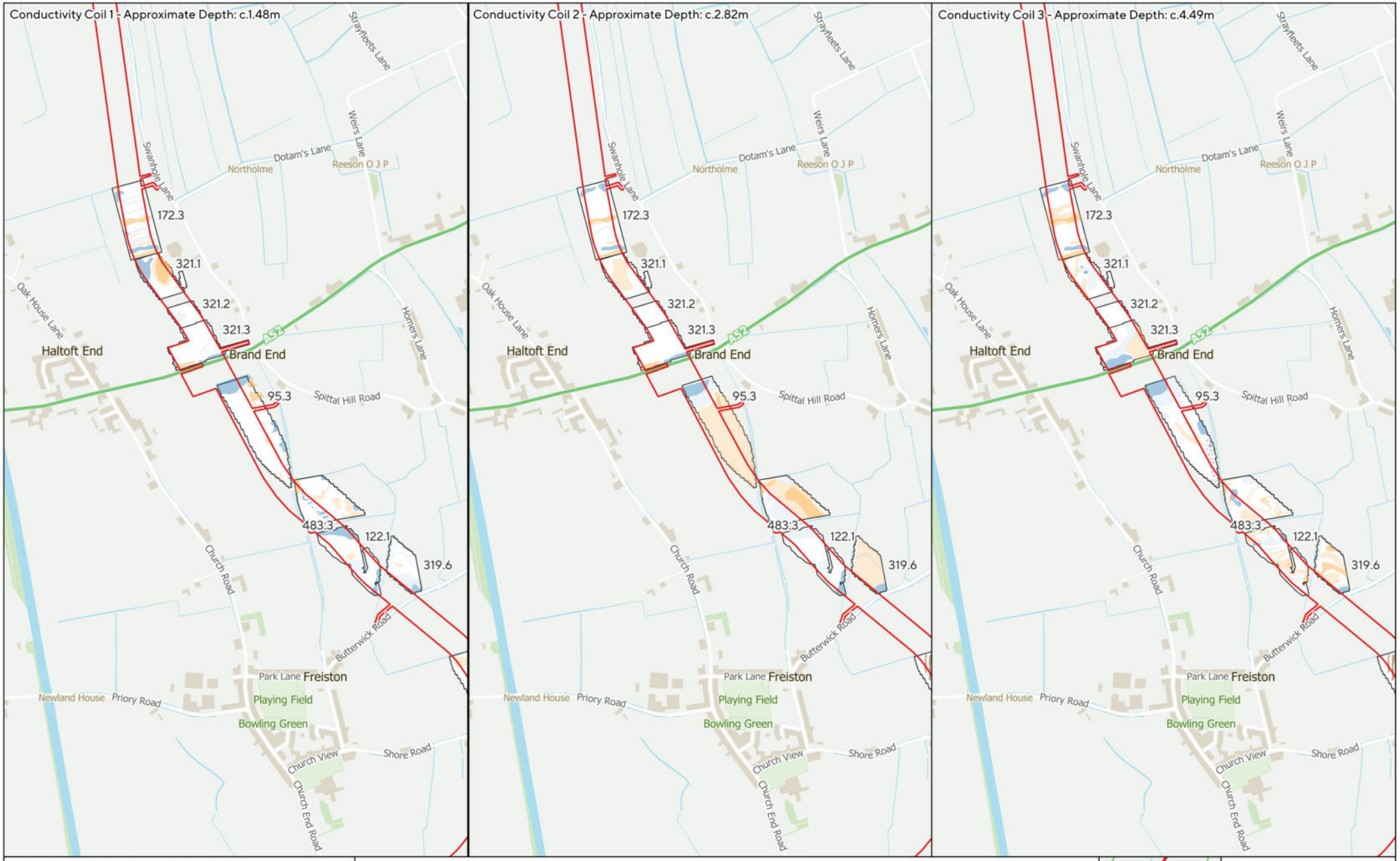
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 155 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC9)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m


Conductivity Coil 1 - Approximate Depth: c.1.48m
Conductivity Coil 2 - Approximate Depth: c.2.82m
Conductivity Coil 3 - Approximate Depth: c.4.49m
Strayfleets Lane
Swanhole Lane
Dotam's Lane
Weirs Lane
Northolme
Reeson O J P
Oak House Lane
A52
Homers Lane
Haltoft End
Brand End
Spittal Hill Road
Church Road
Butterwick Road
Park Lane
Freiston
Newland House
Priory Road
Playing Field
Bowling Green
Church View
Shore Road
Church End Road
172.3
321.1
321.2
321.3
95.3
483.3
122.1
319.6
Low
High
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 156 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024
Magnitude Surveys
0
120
240
360
480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 157 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC9
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Service

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



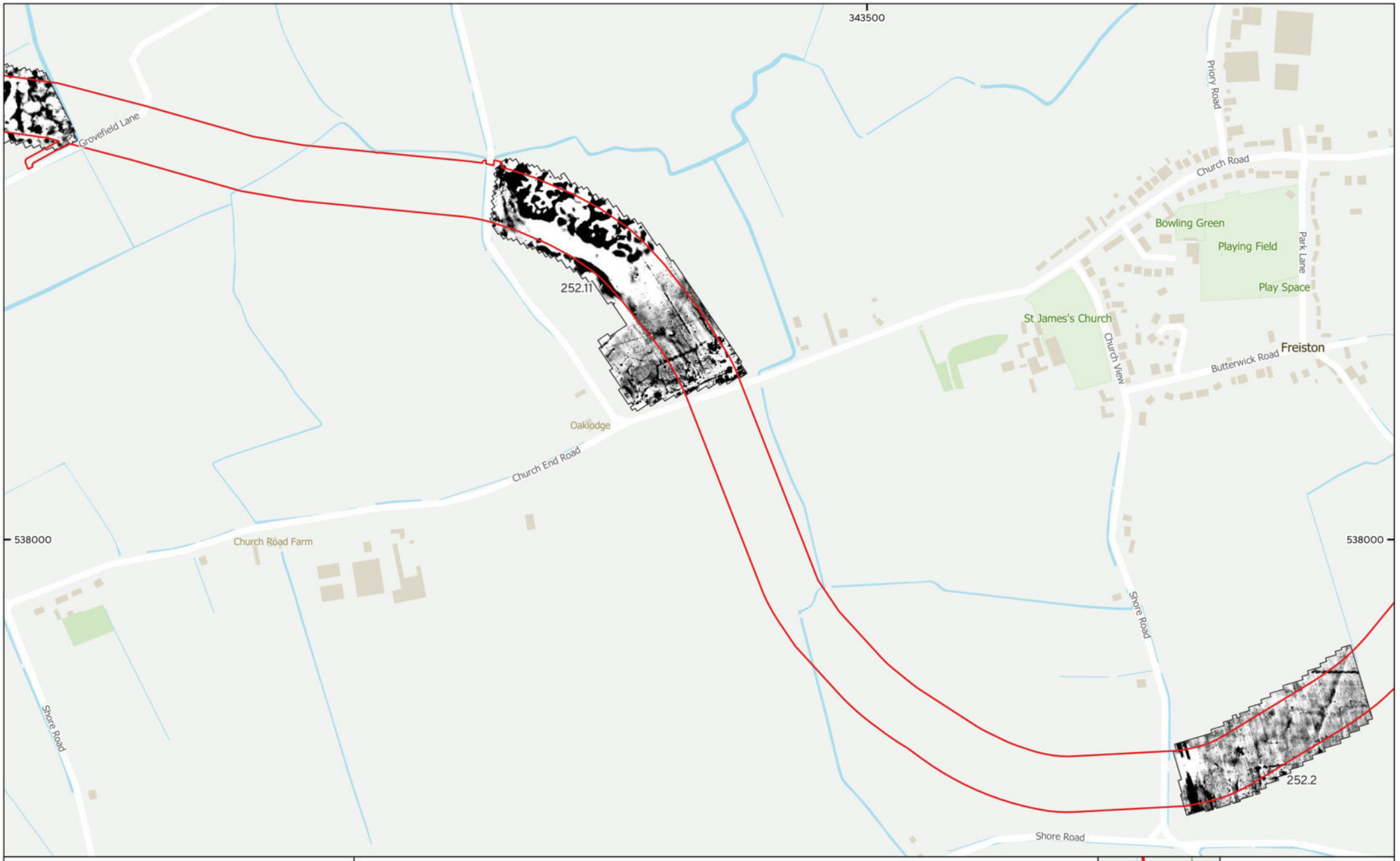
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 158 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC9
1:10,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



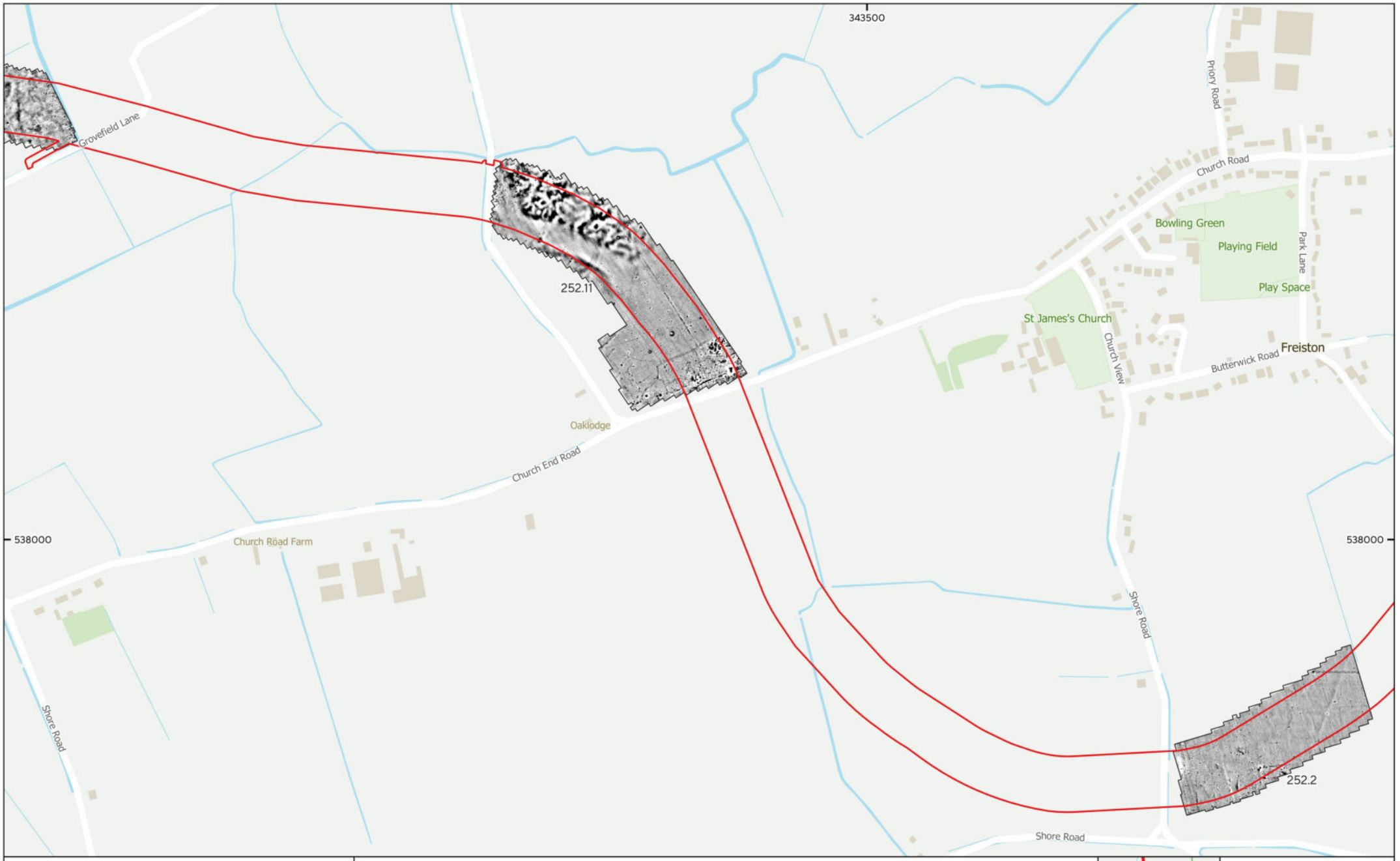
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 159 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC9 & 10)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



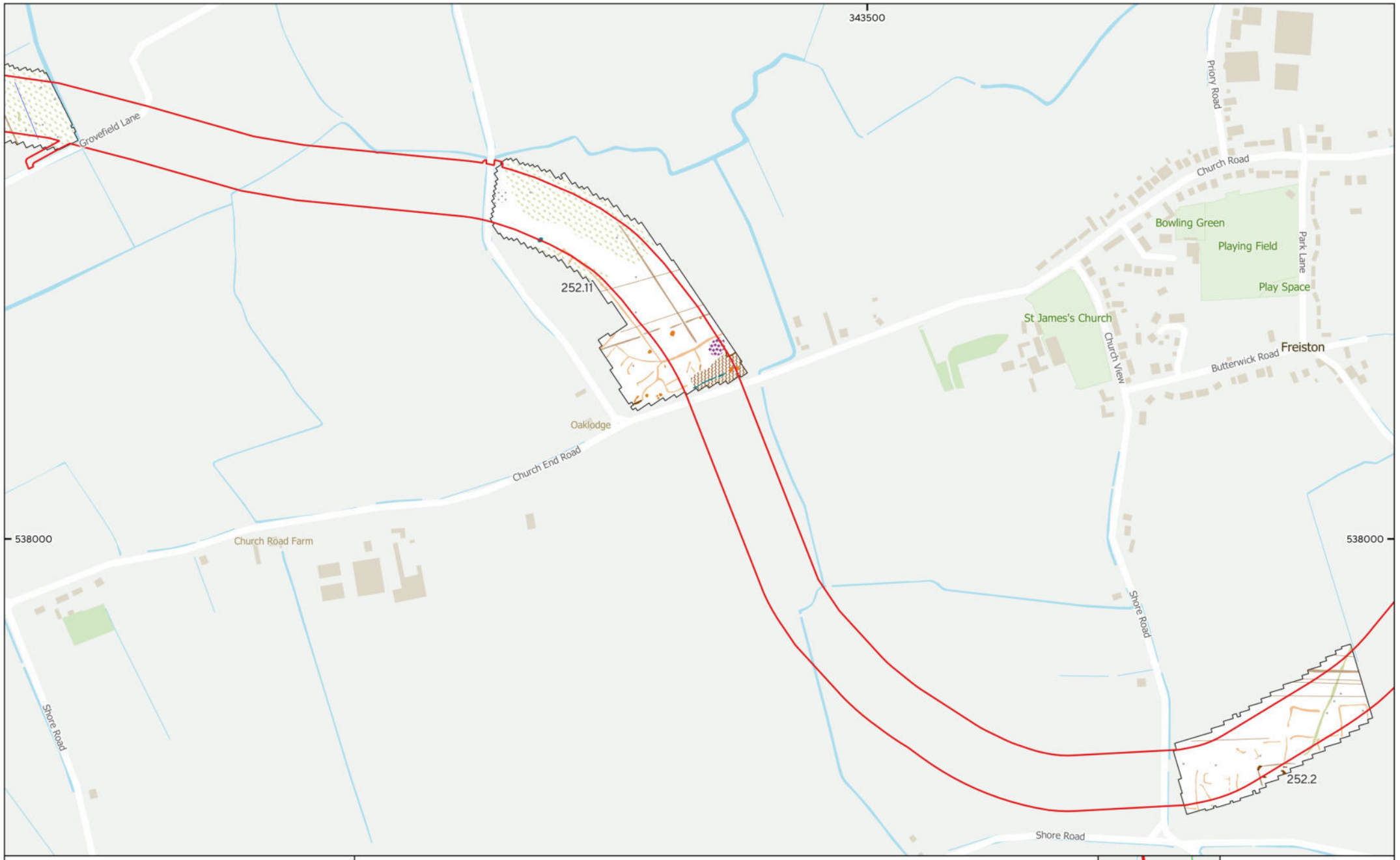
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 160 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC9 & 10)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 161 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC9 & 10)
1:5,000 @ A3
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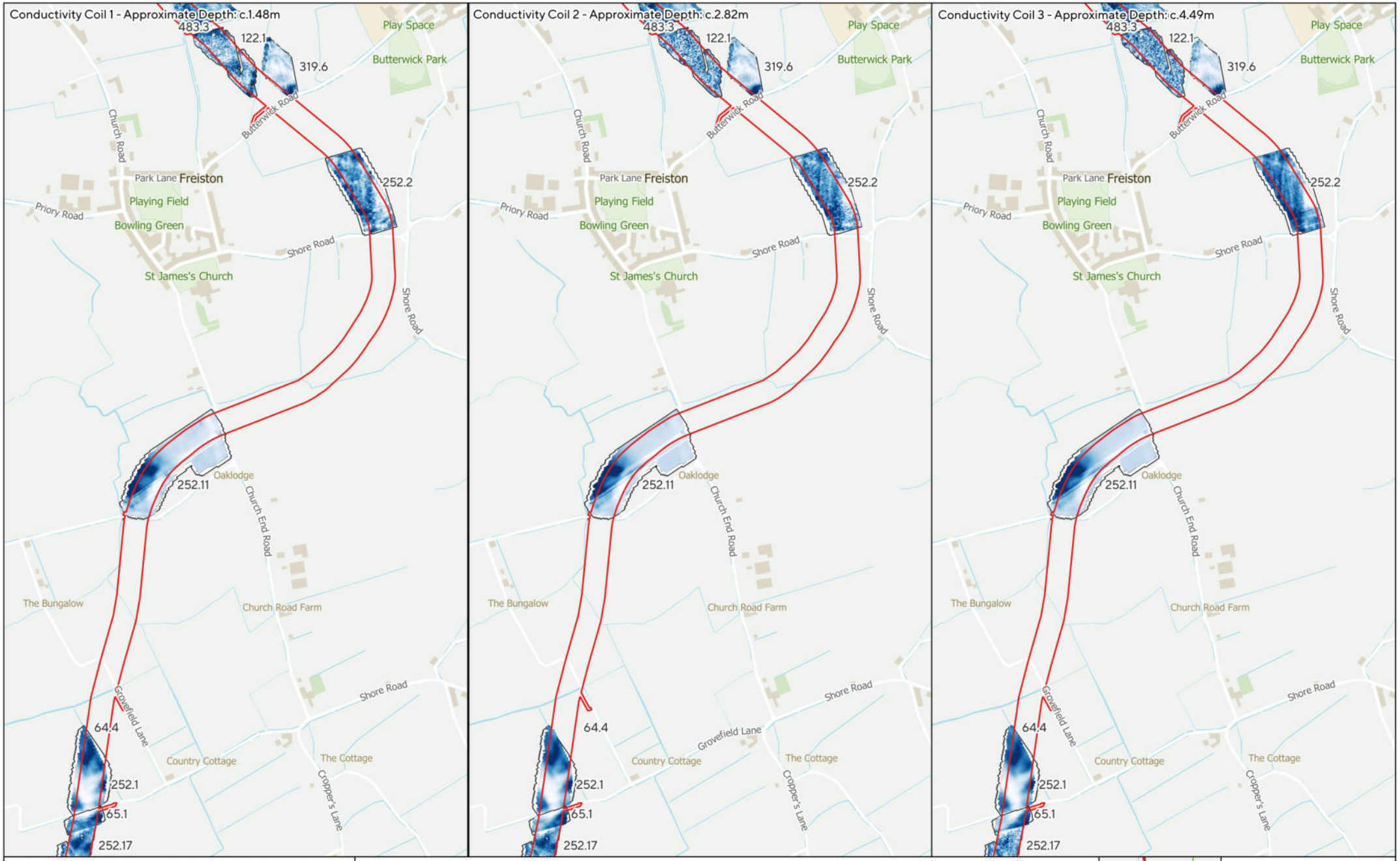
Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

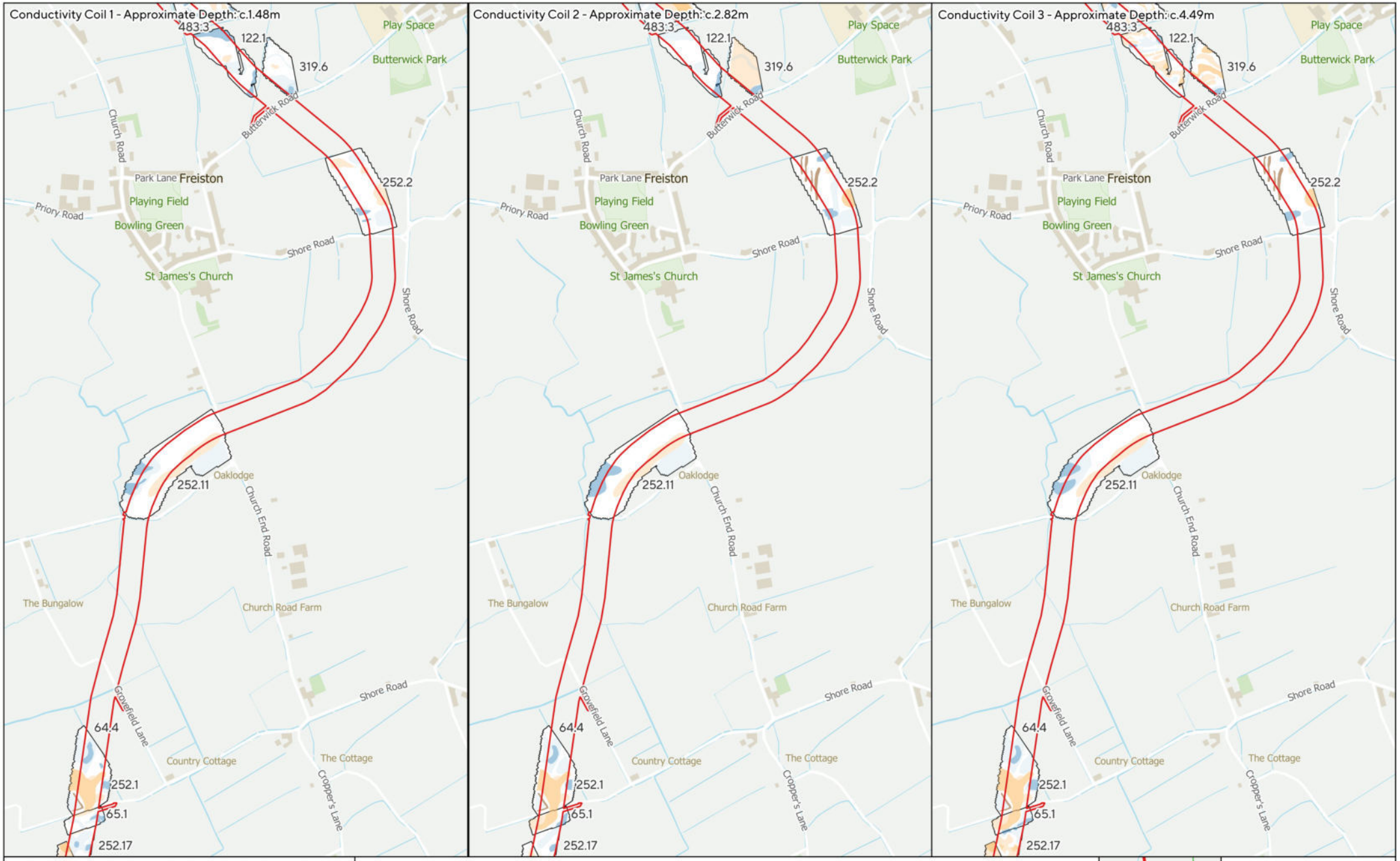
0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 162 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC9 & 10)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 163 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC9 & 10
1:12,000 @ A3
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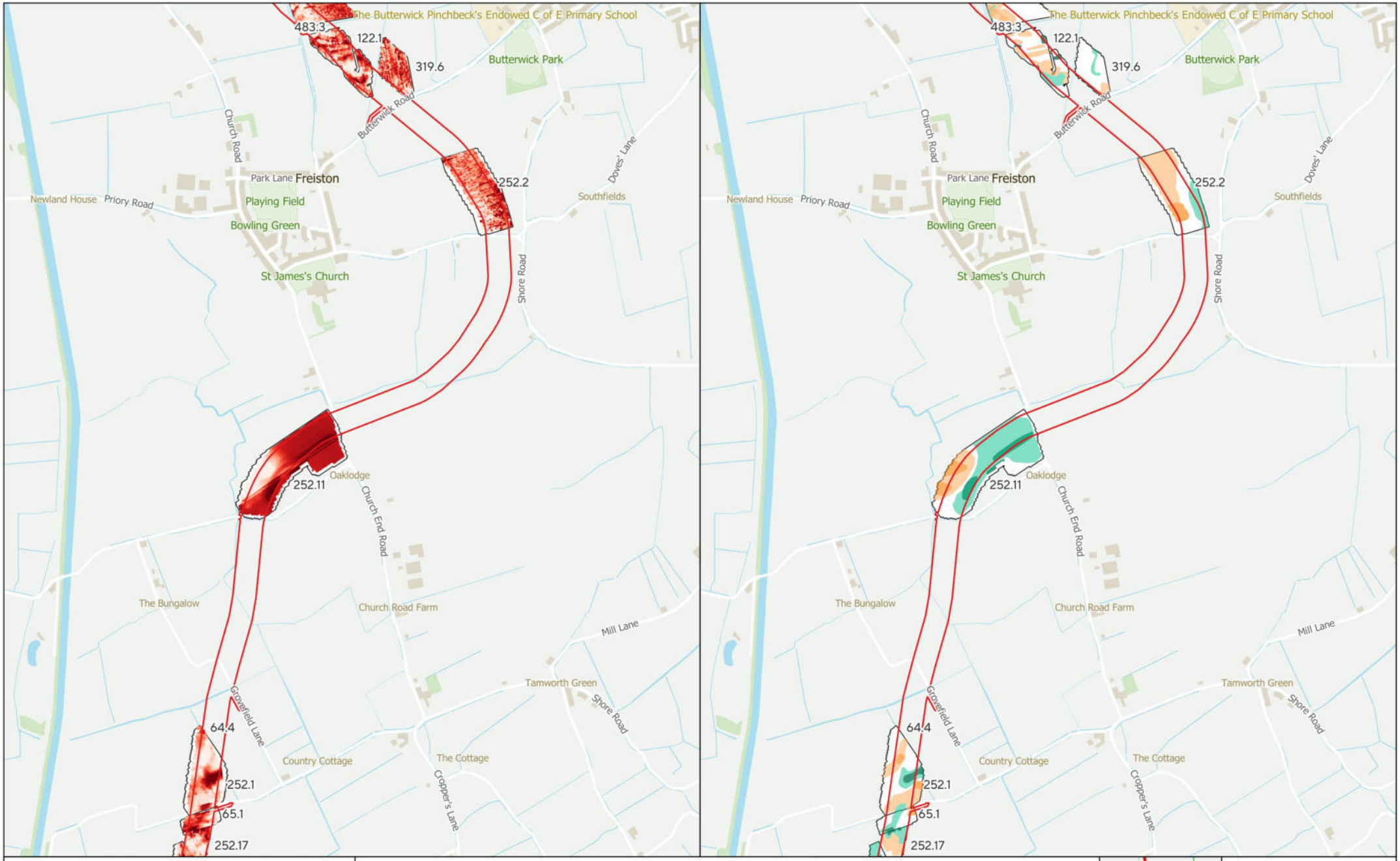


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 164 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC9 & 10
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

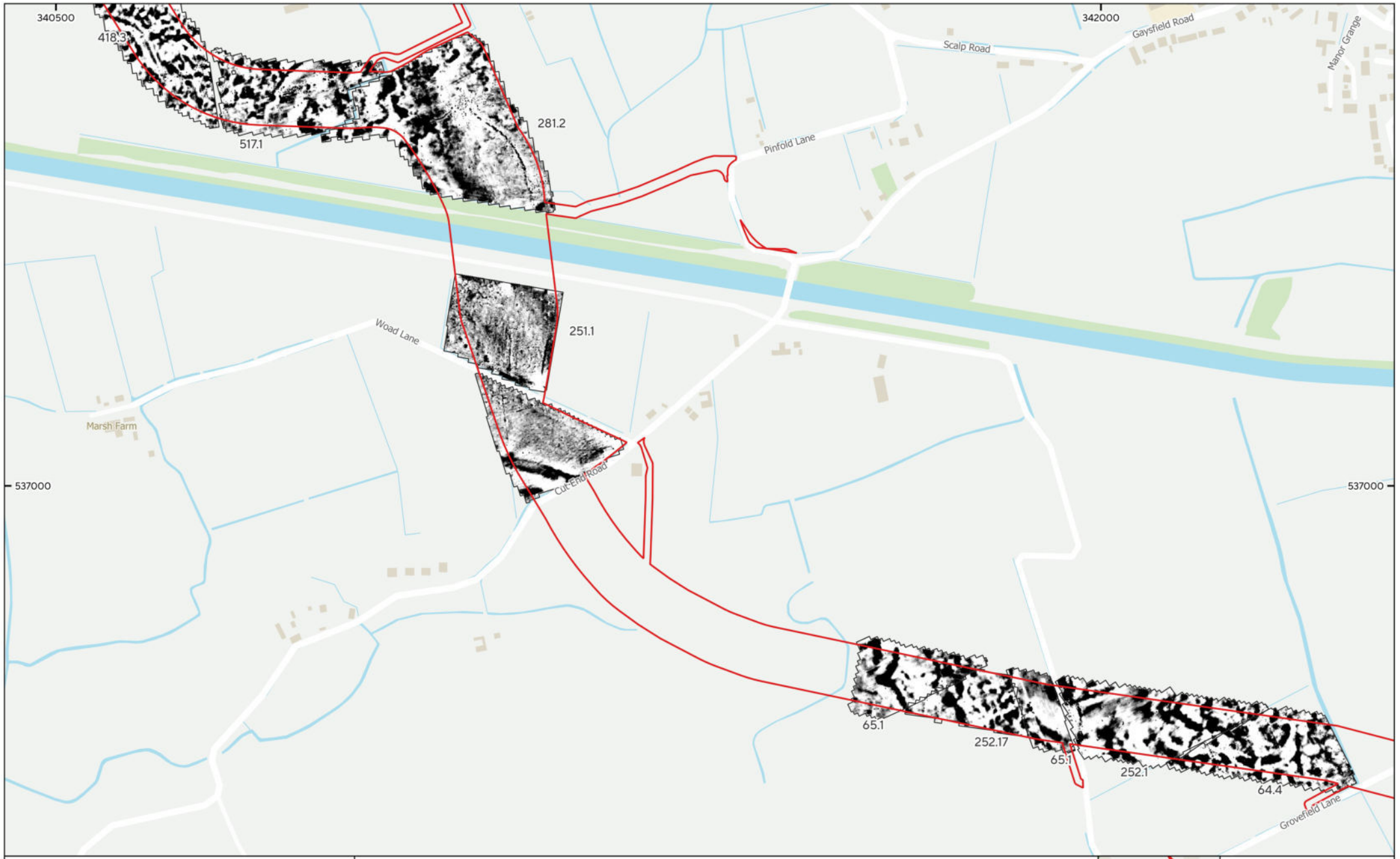


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 165 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC9 & 10
1:10,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



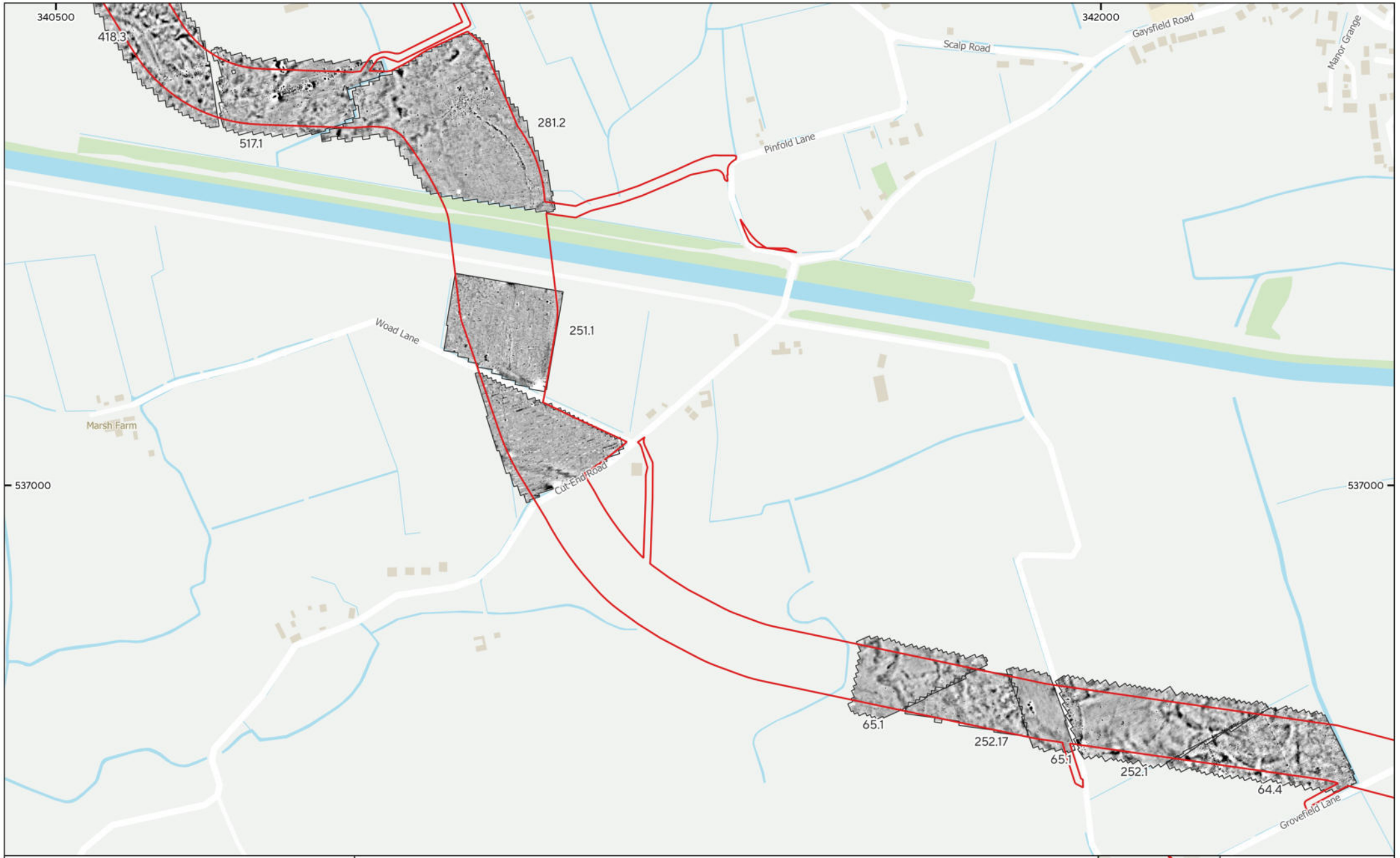
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 166 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC10)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



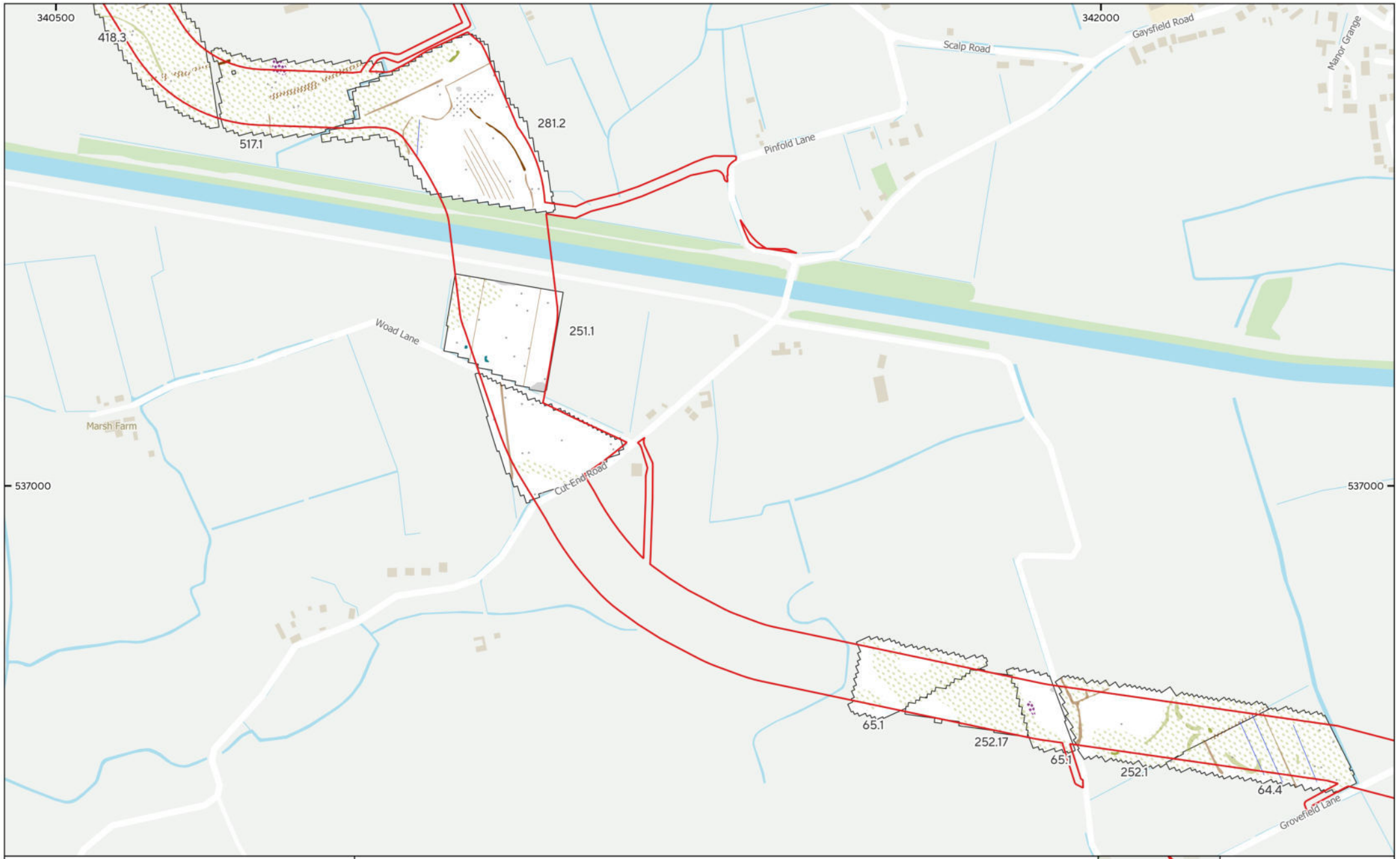
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 167 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC10)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 168 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC10)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

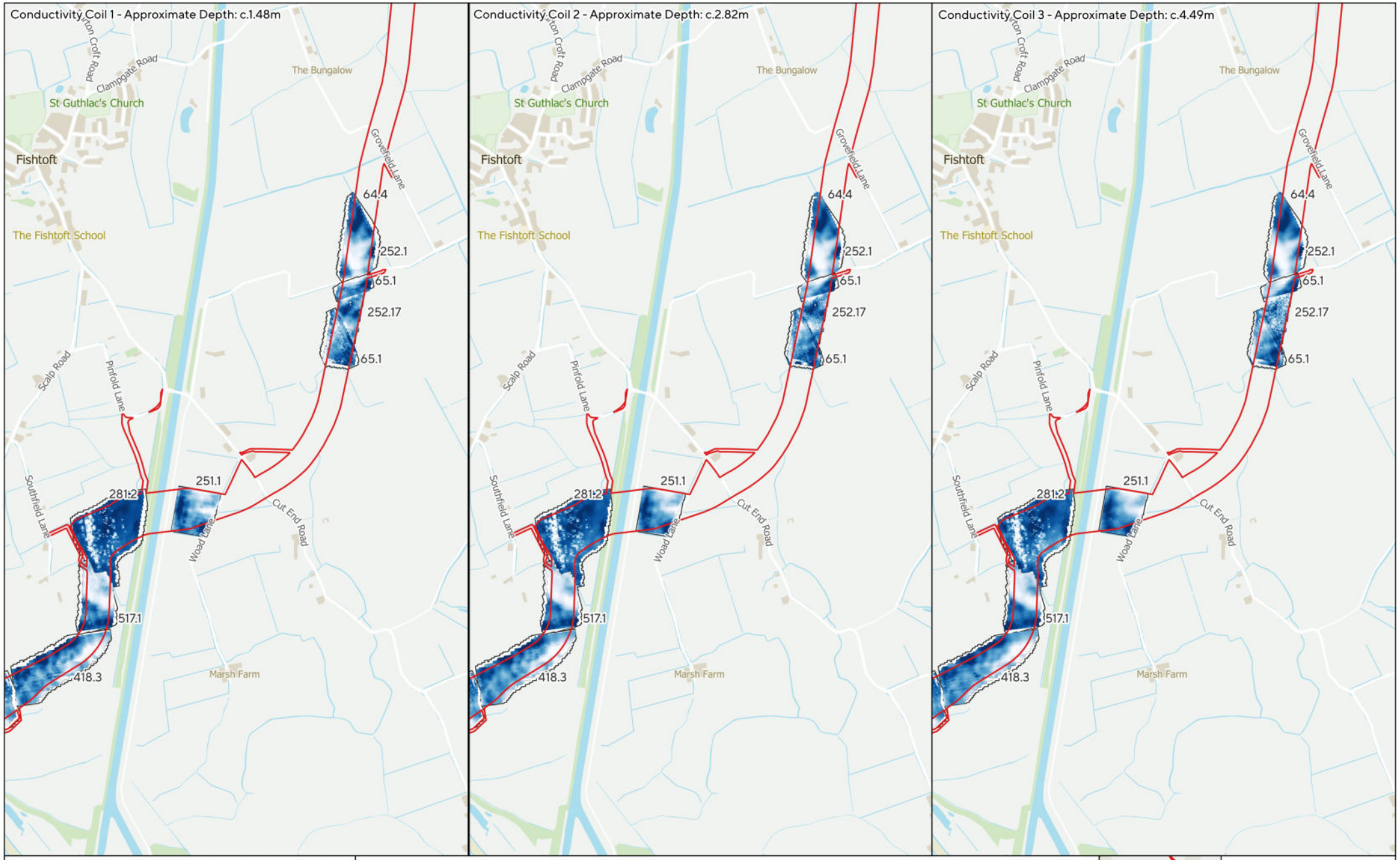


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 169 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC10)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

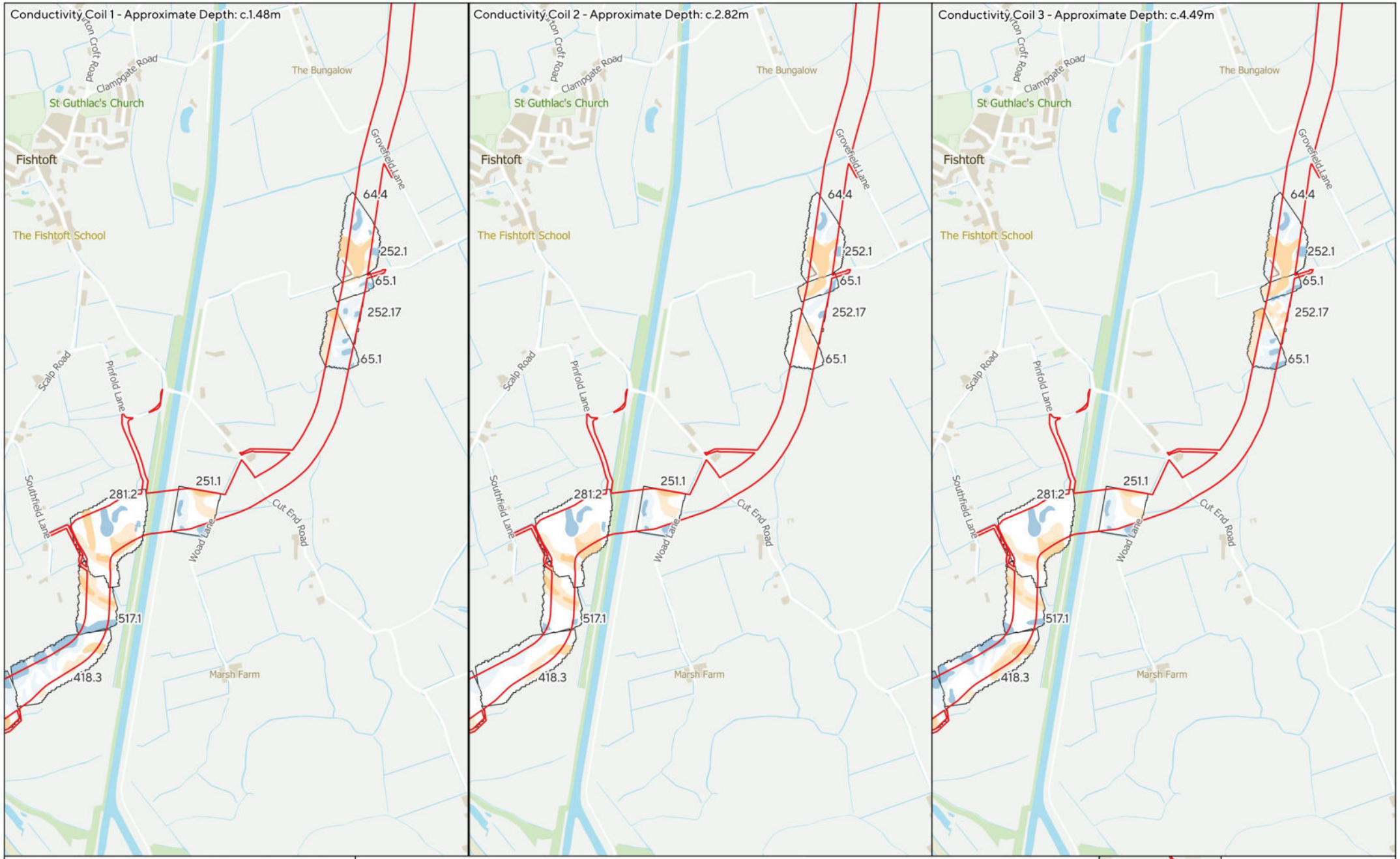


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 170 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC10
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

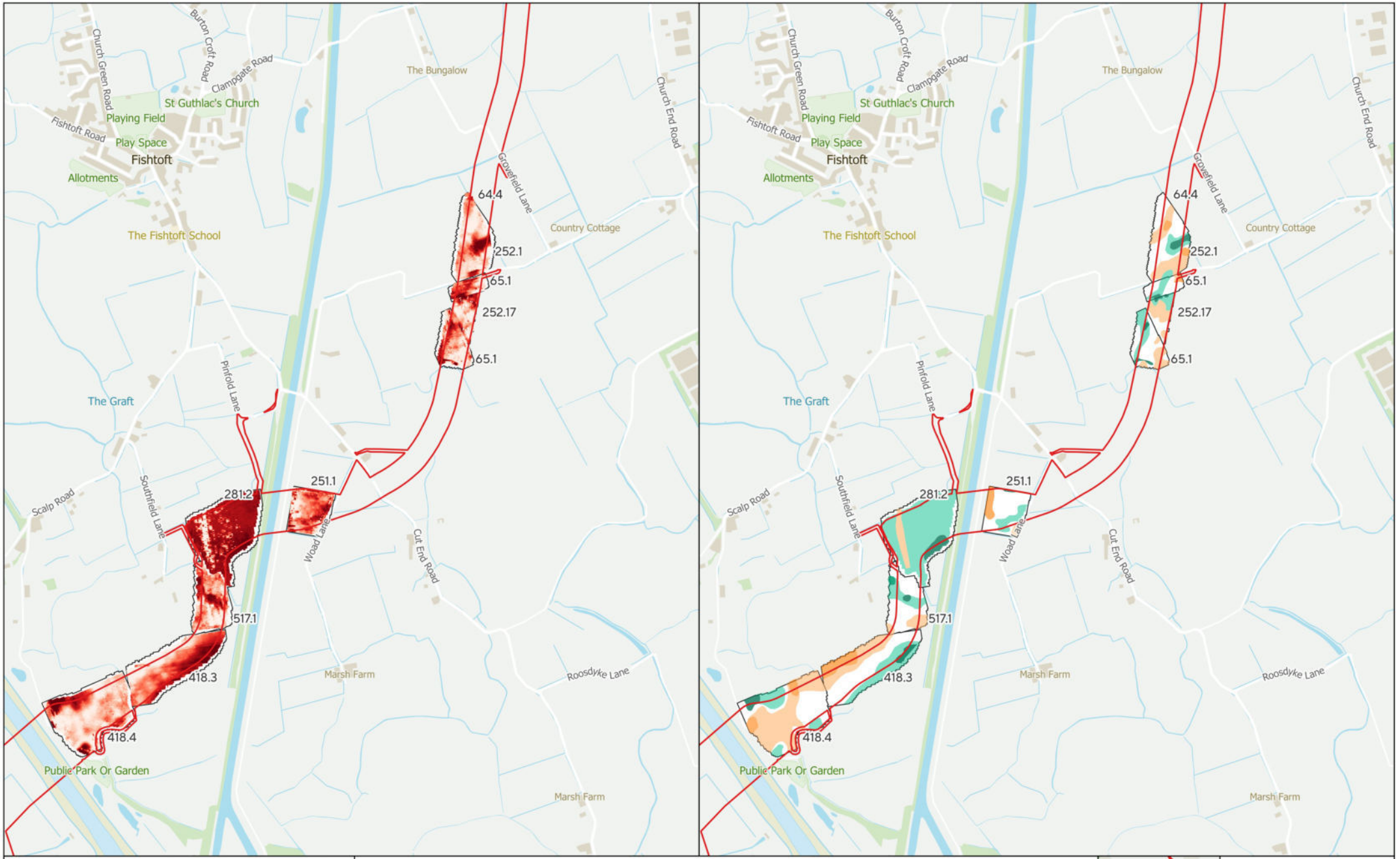


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 171 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC10
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 172 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC10
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

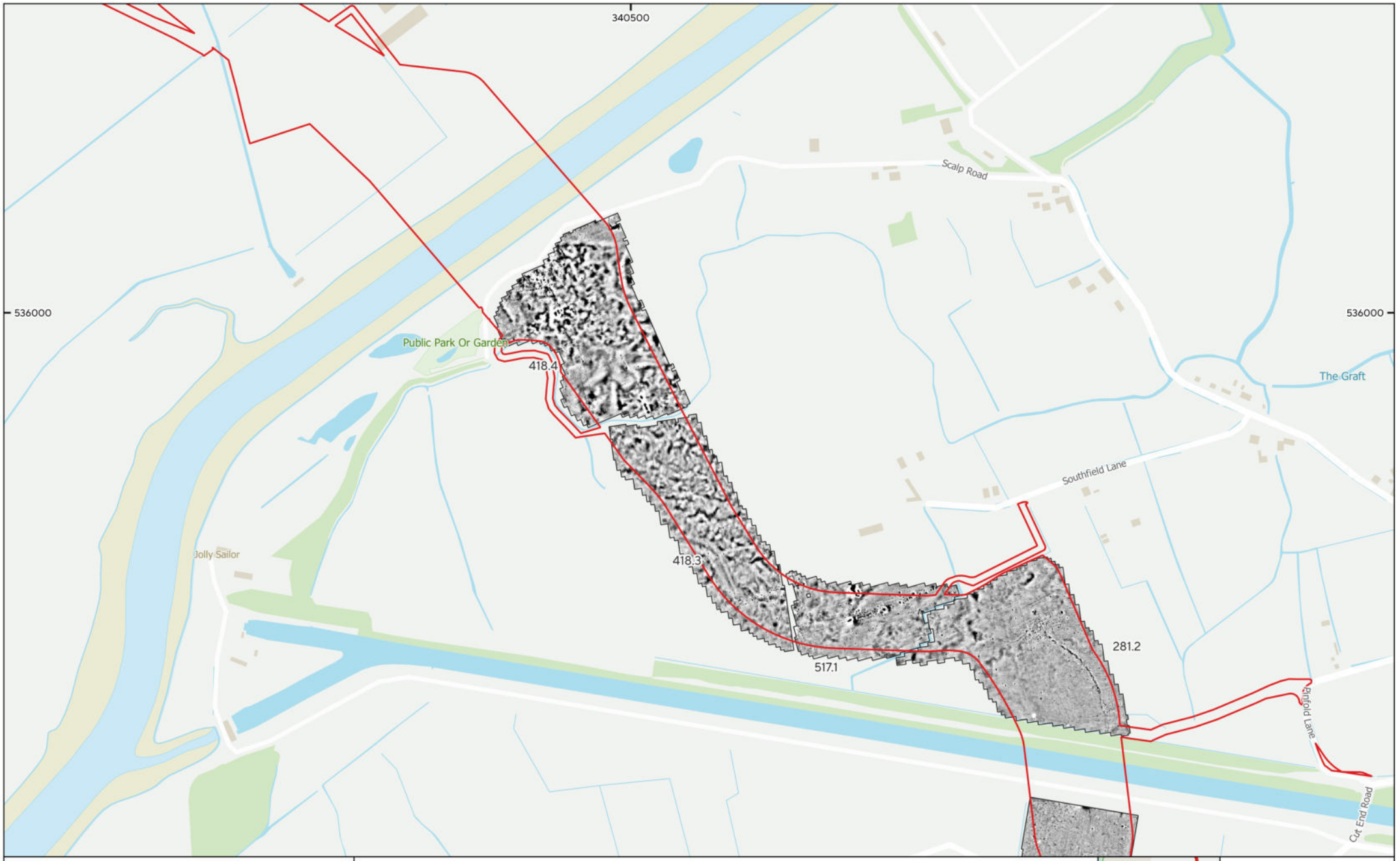
Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



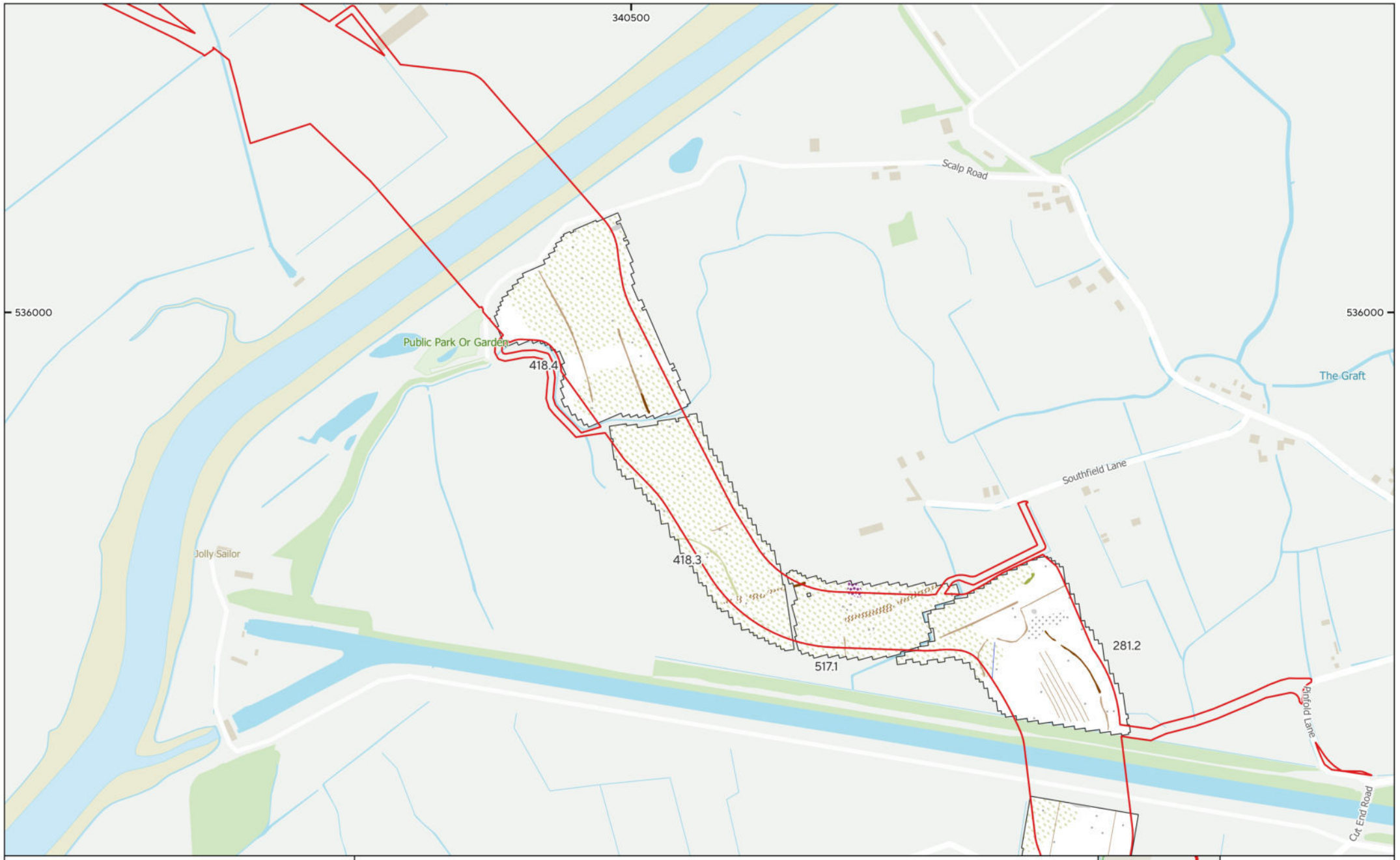
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 173 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC10 & 11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Magnitude Surveys



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 174 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC10 & 11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Magnitude Surveys

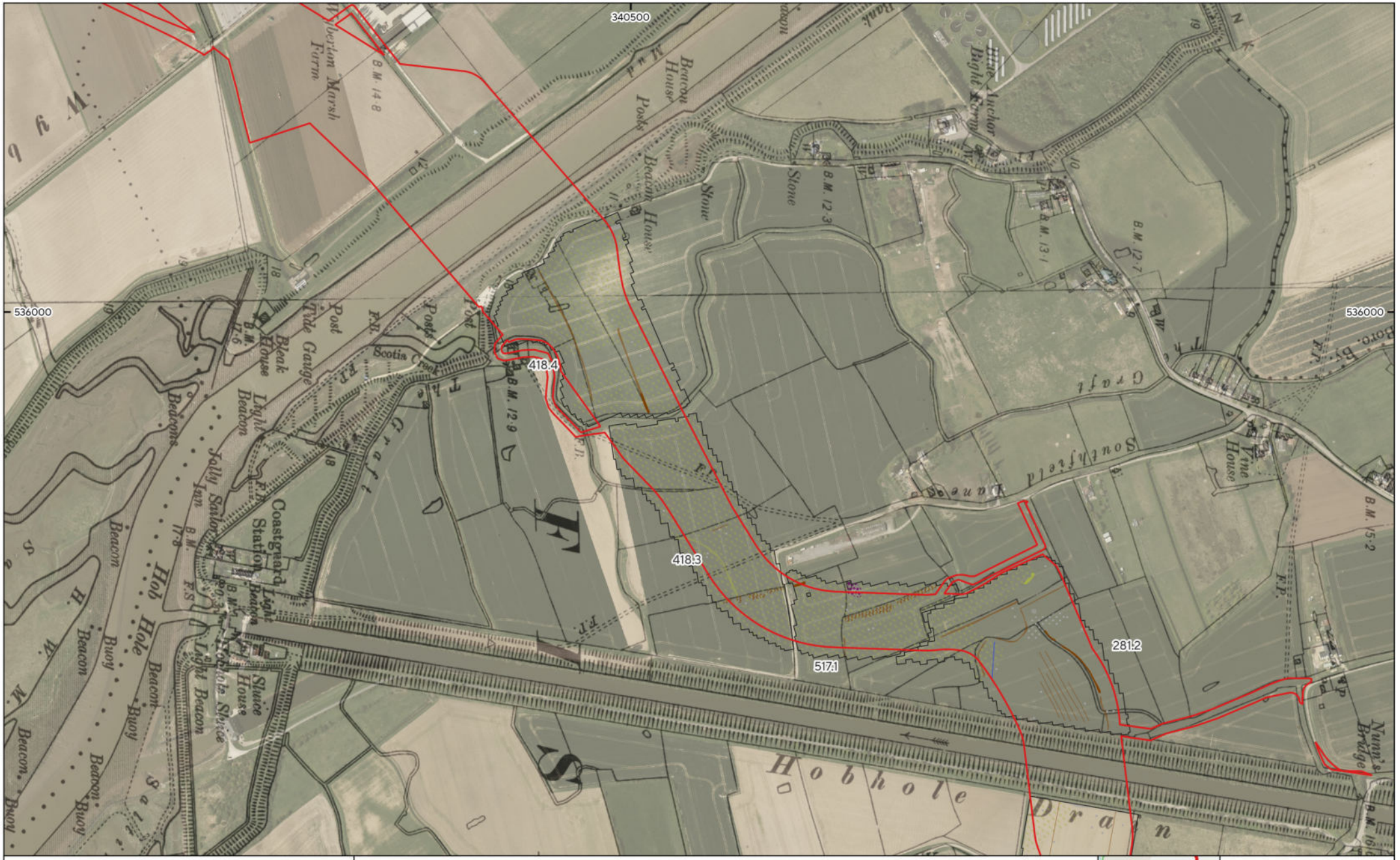


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 175 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC10 & 11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 176 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC10 & 11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Drainage Feature

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

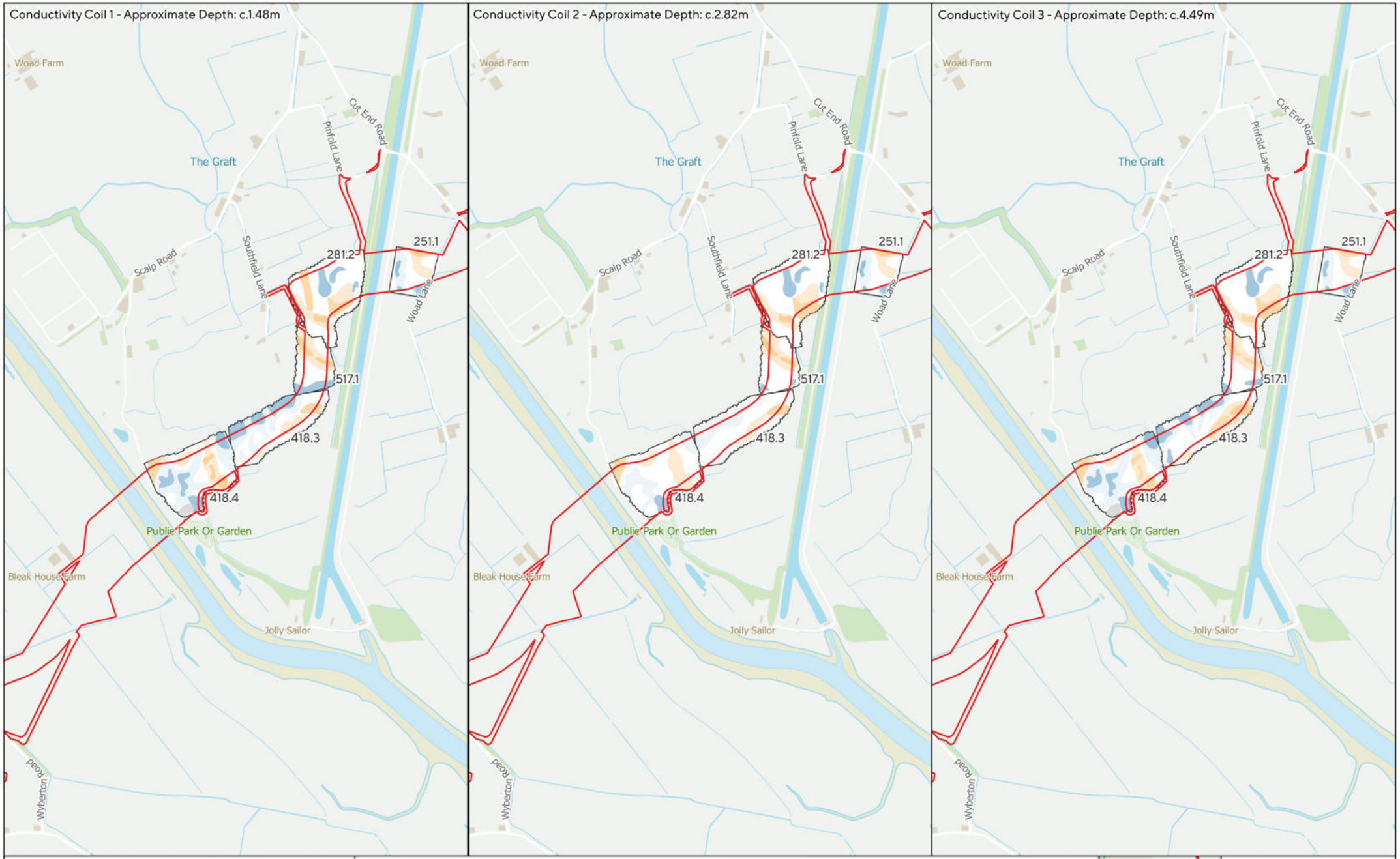


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 177 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC10 & 11
1:12,000 @ A3
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Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

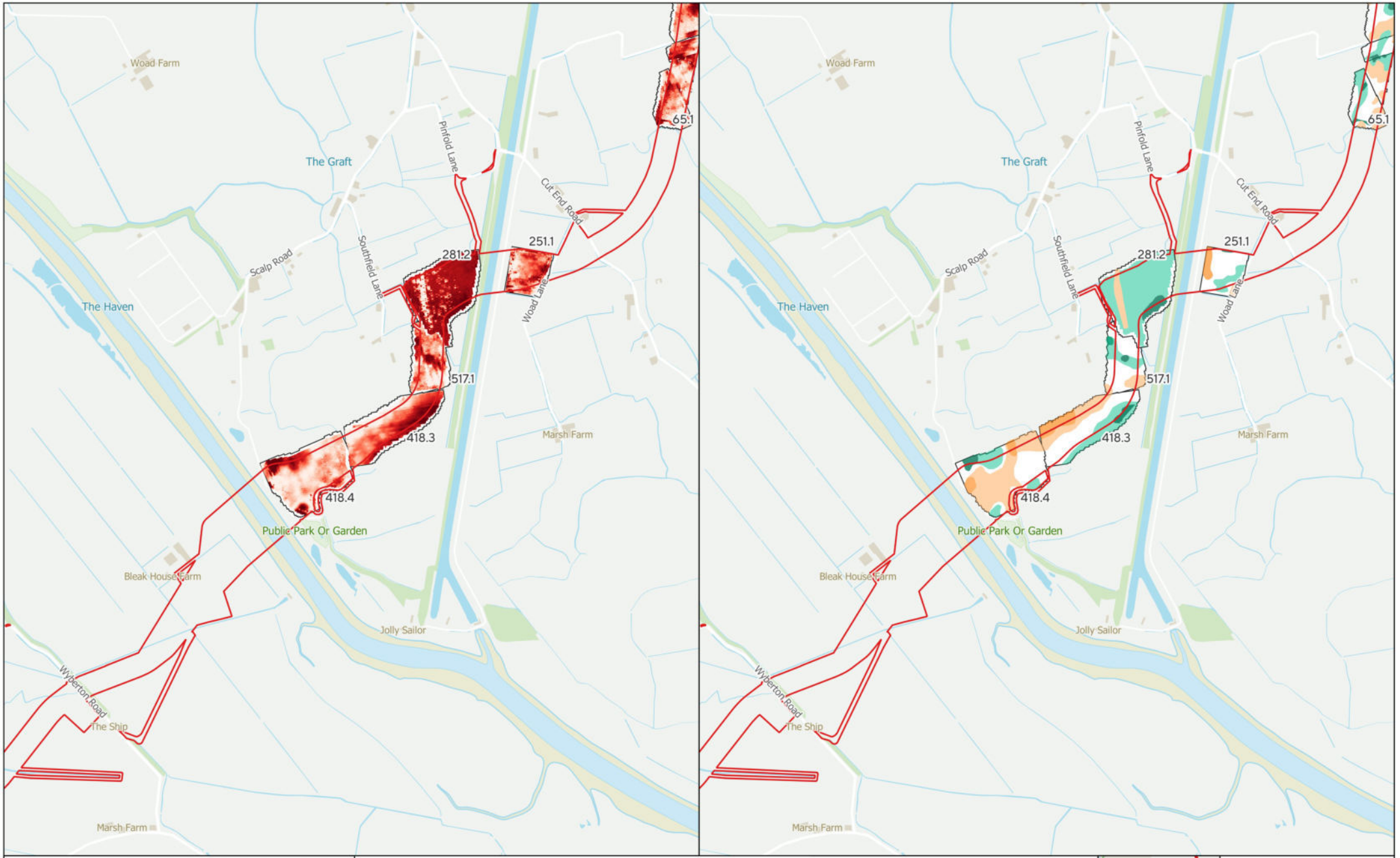


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 178 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC10 & 11
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

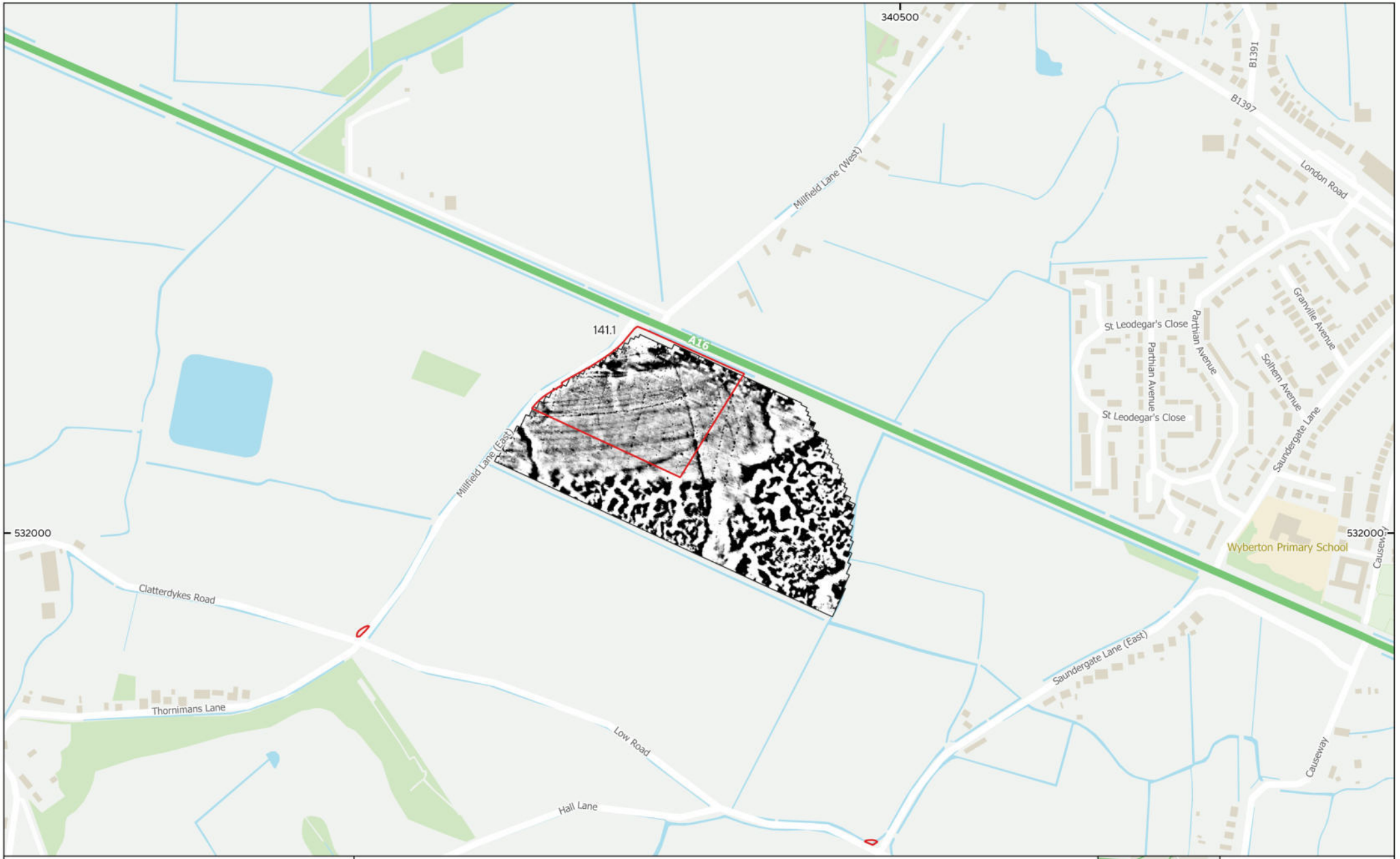


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 179 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC10 & 11
1:10,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



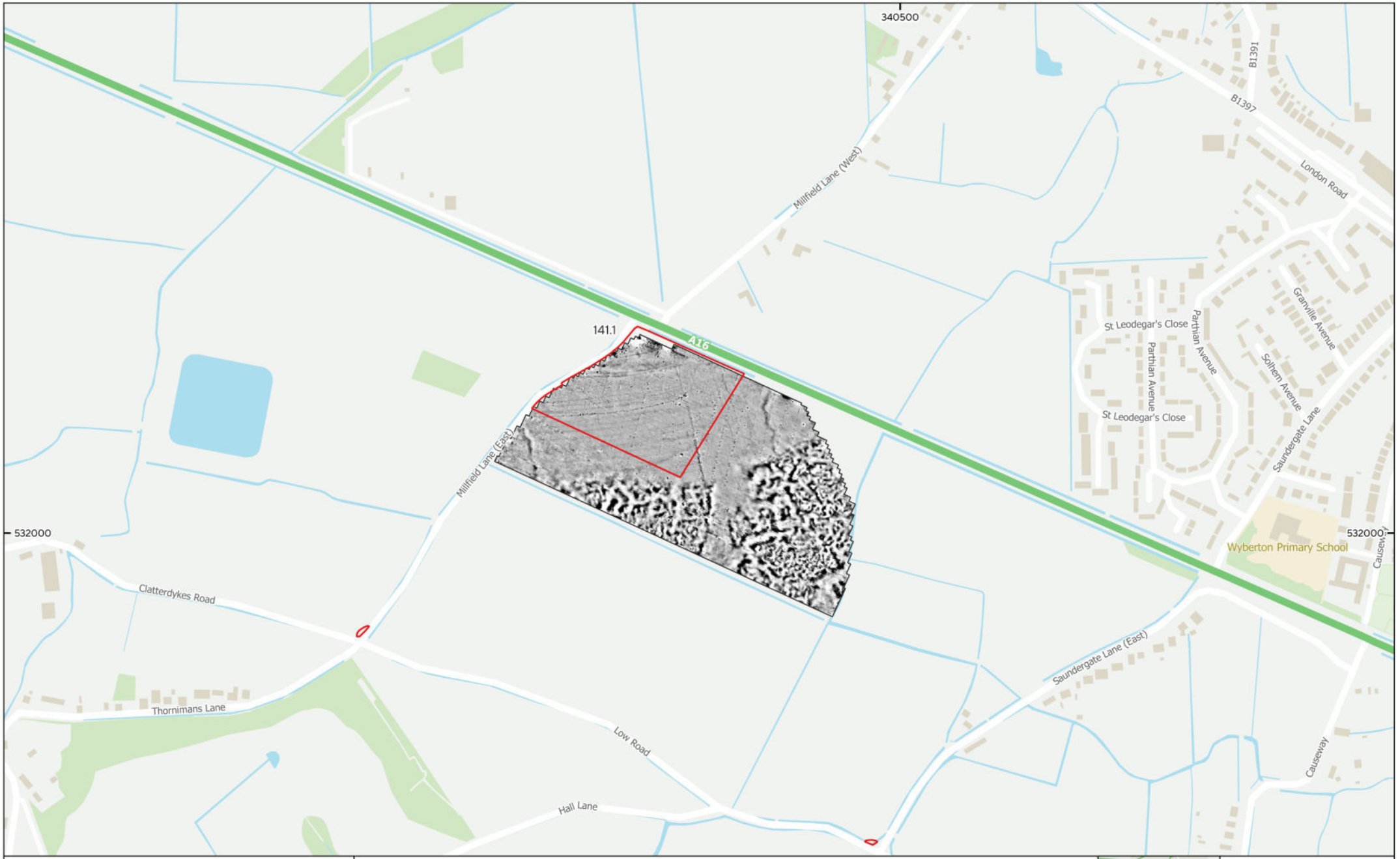
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 180 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



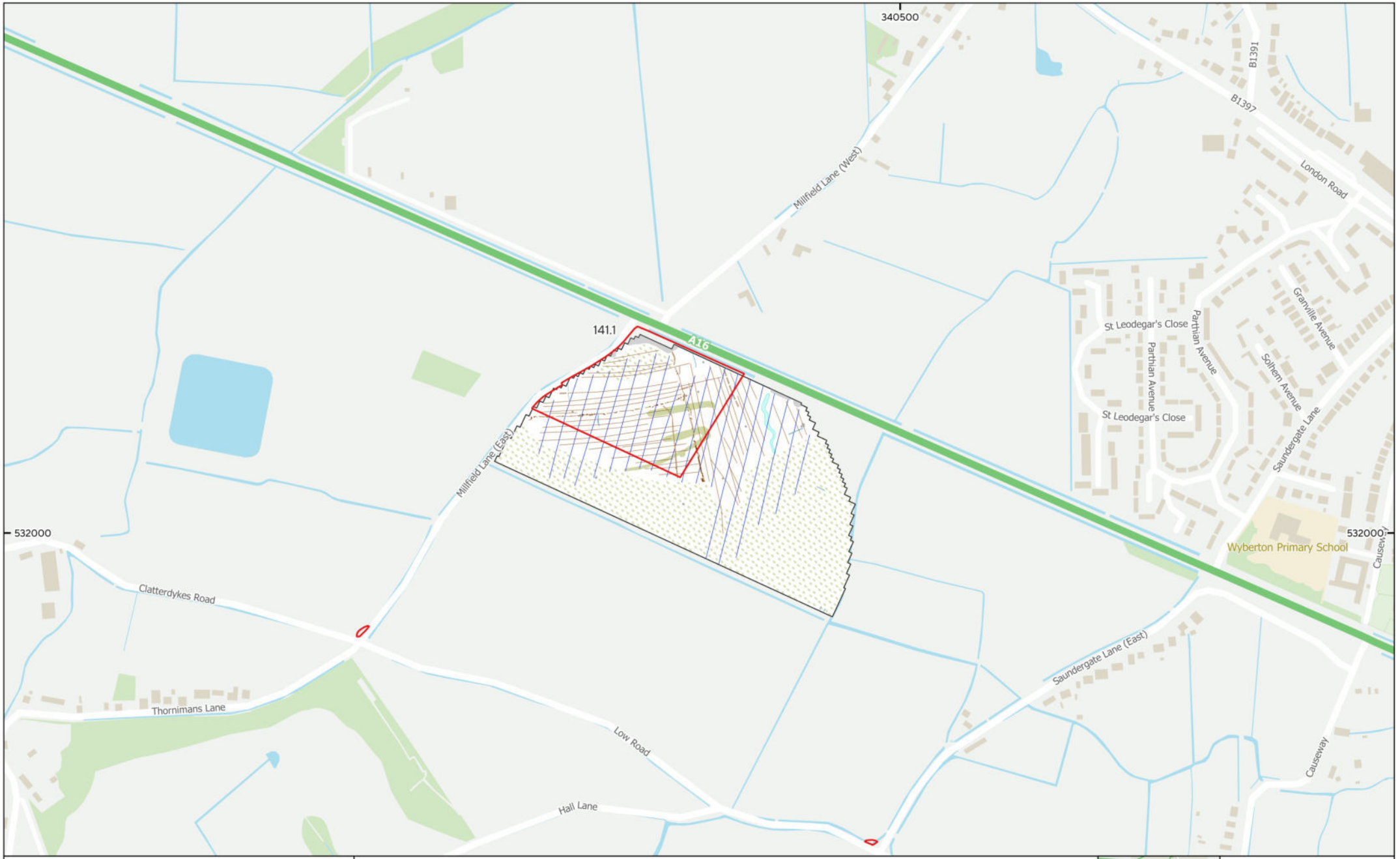
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 181 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 182 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Agricultural (Trend)
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

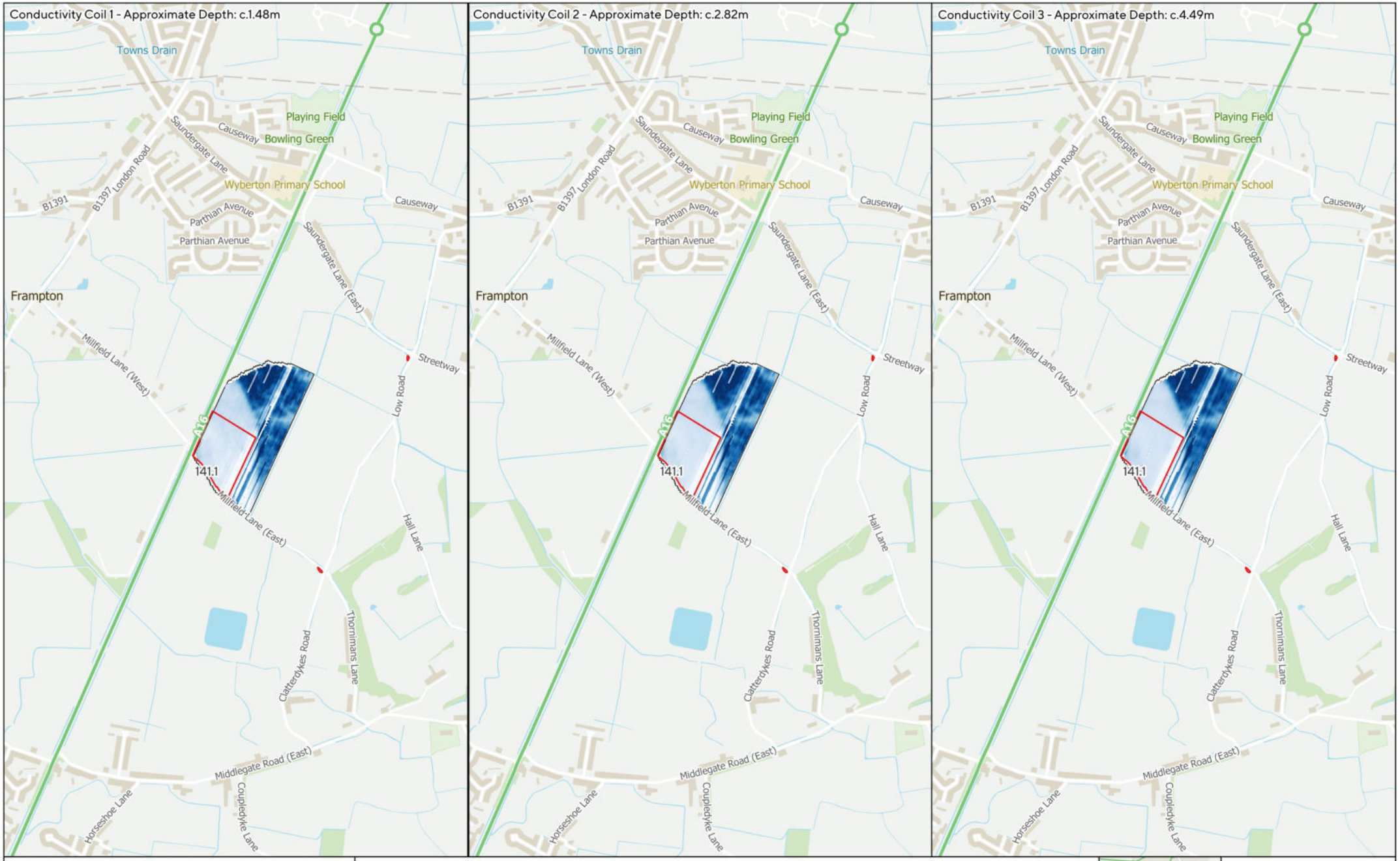


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 183 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

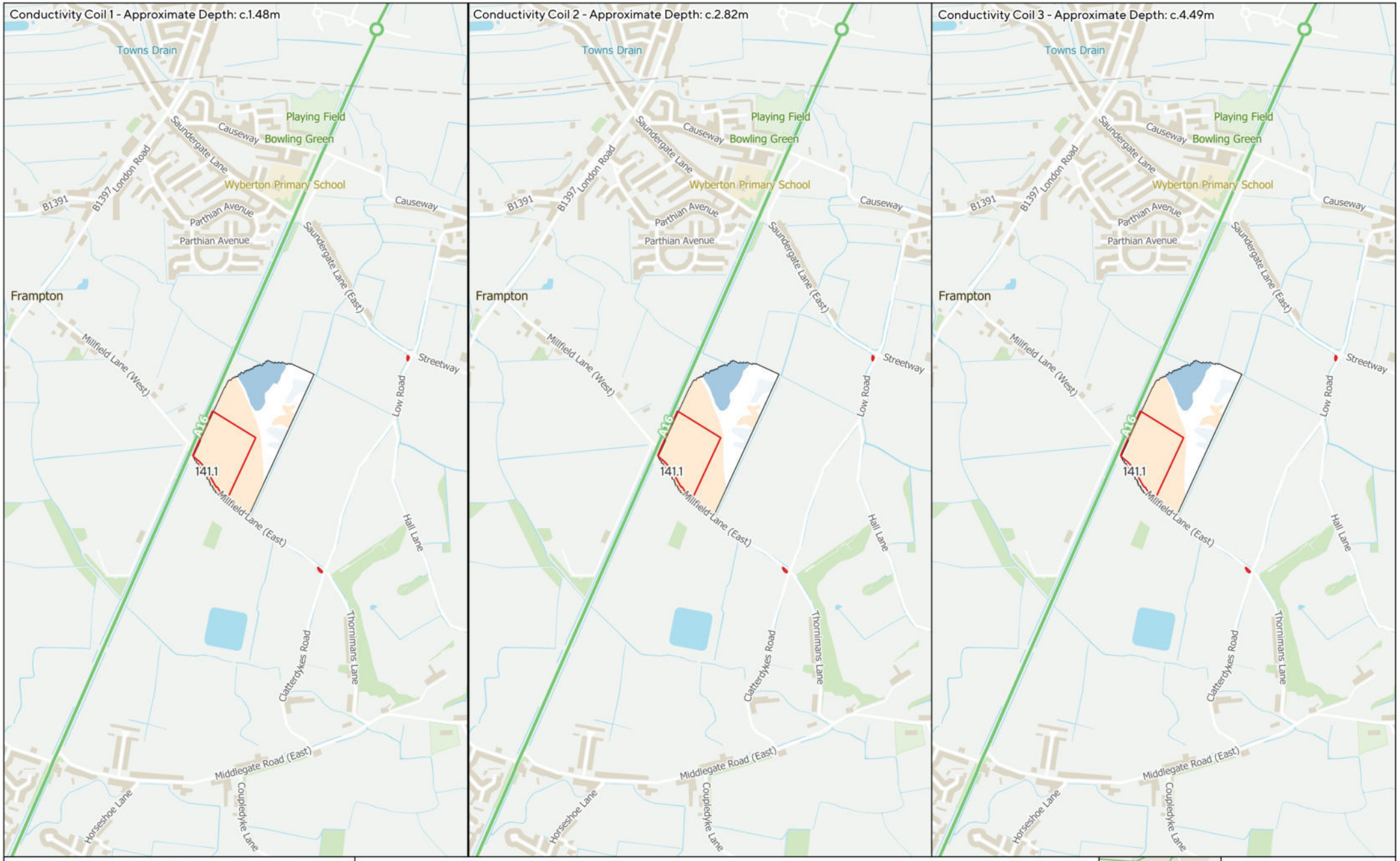


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 184 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC11
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

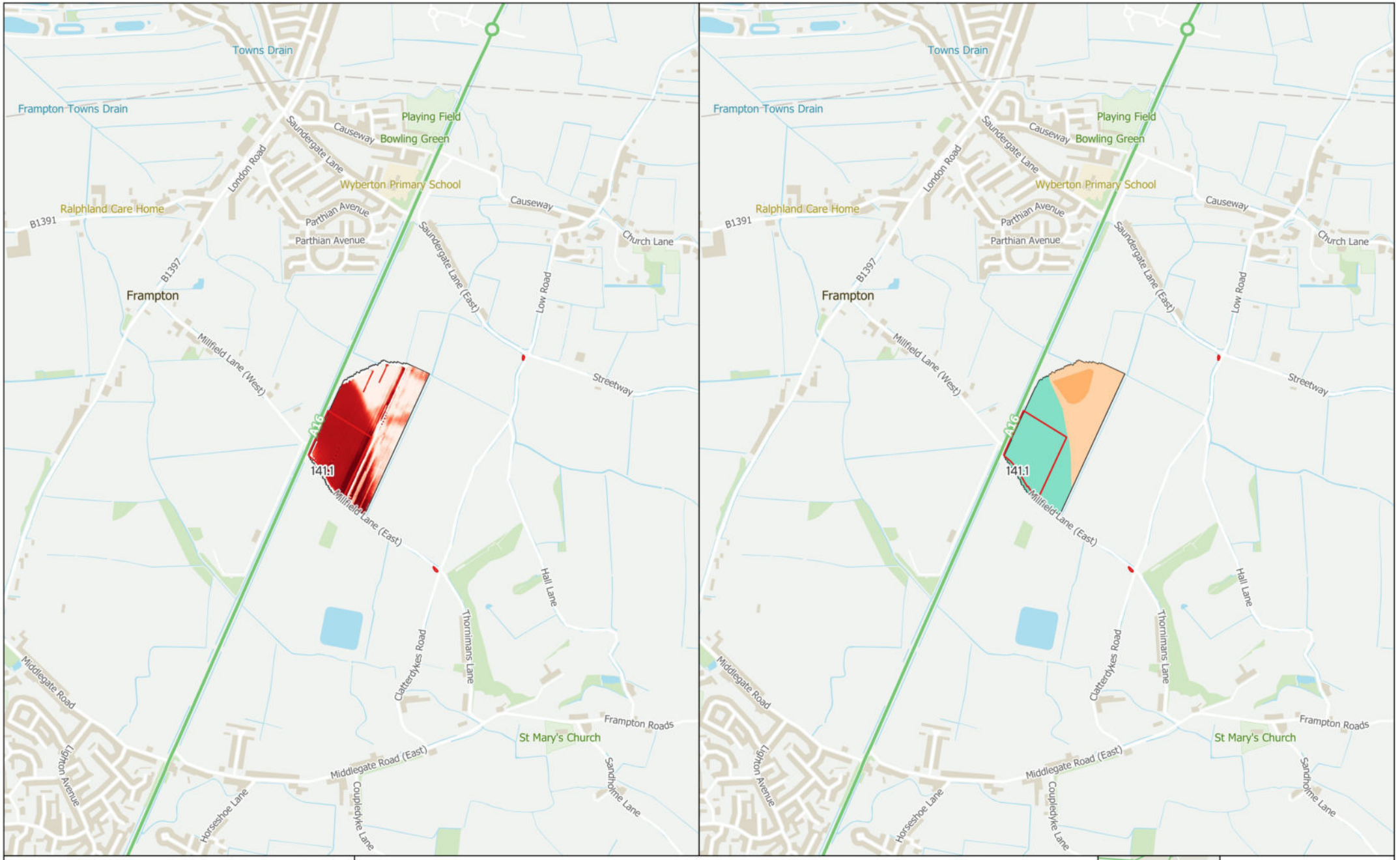


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 185 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC11
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits
High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



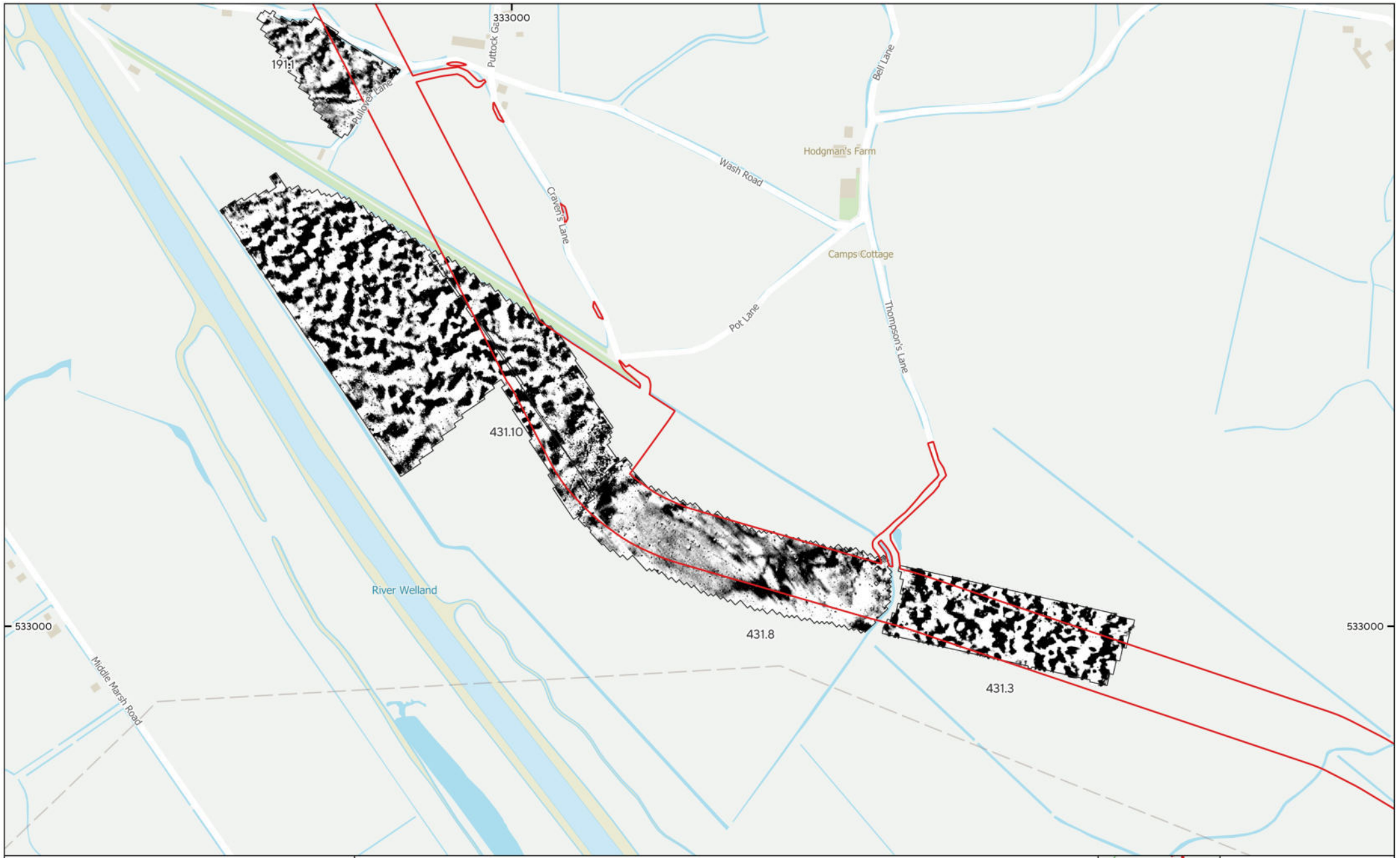
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 186 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC11
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



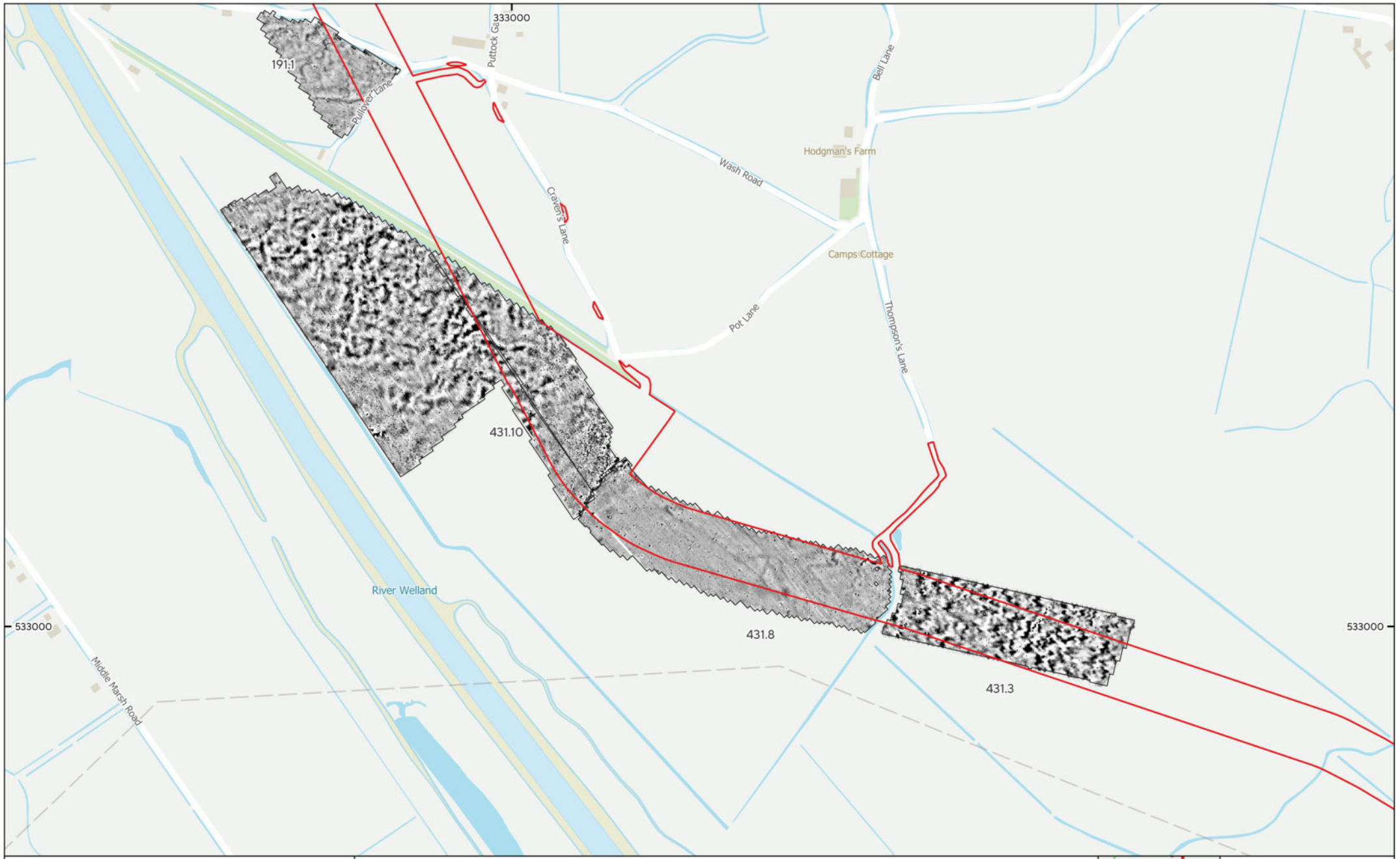
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 187 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC12)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



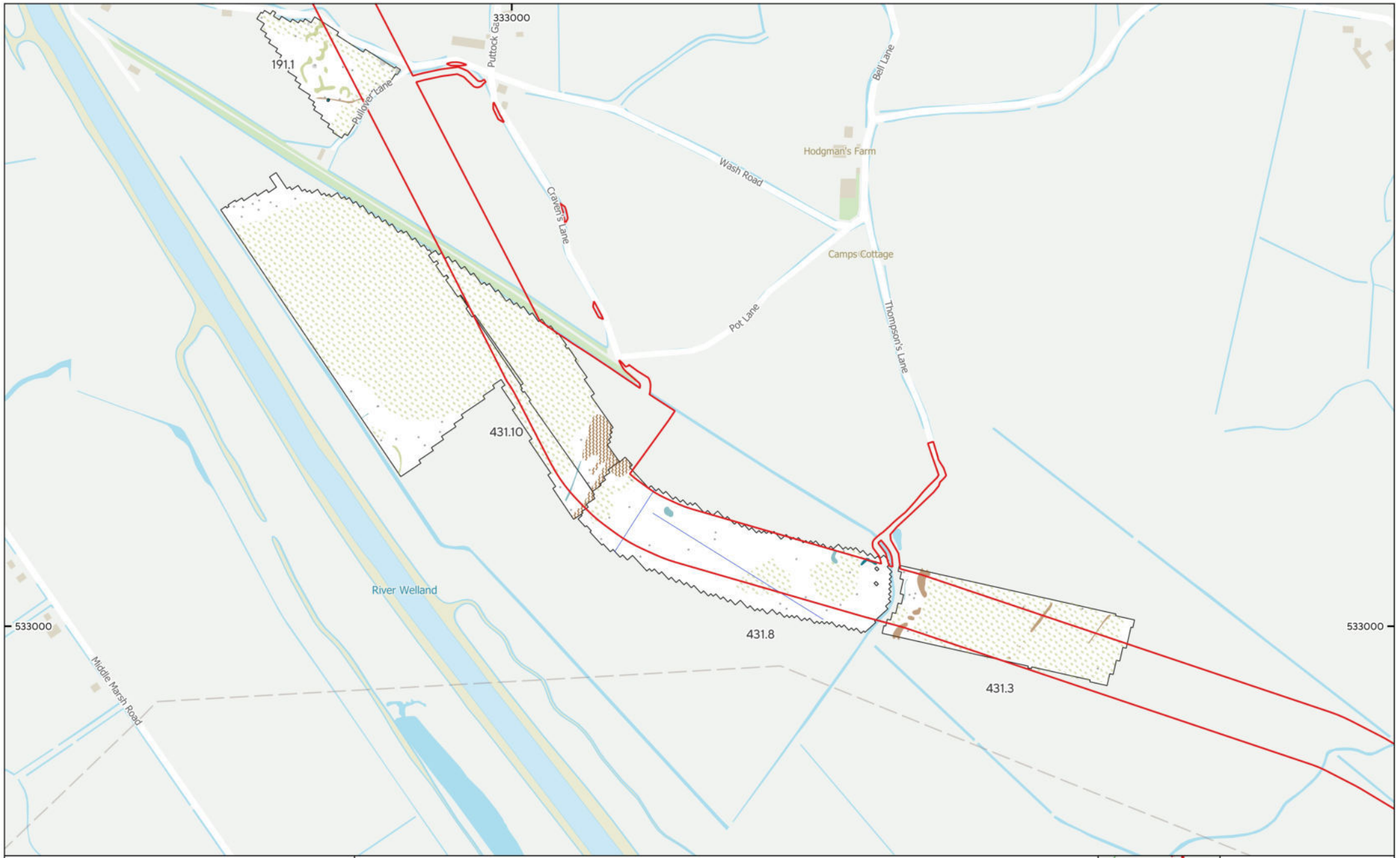
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 188 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC12)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 189 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC12)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 190 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC12)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 191 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC12
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

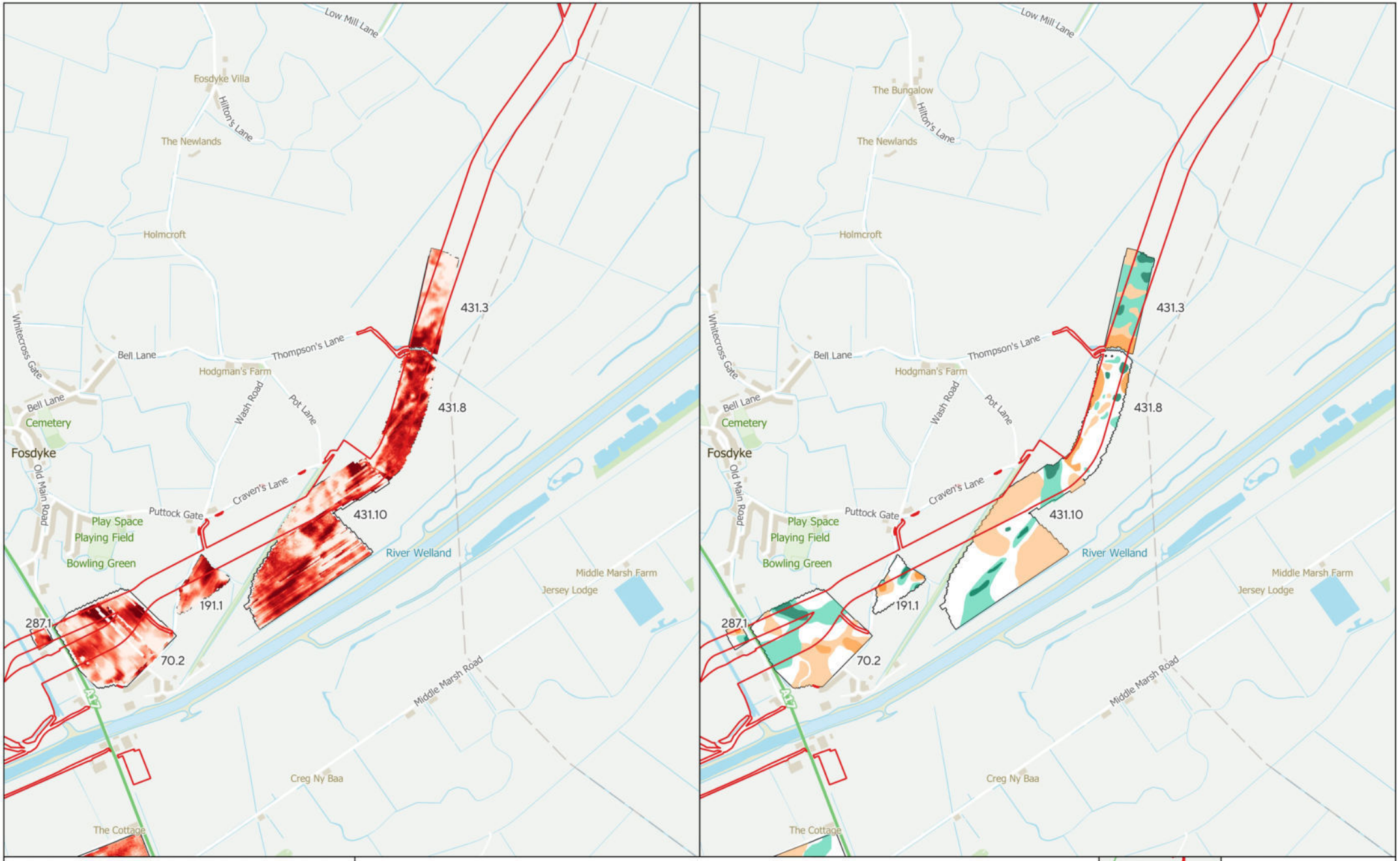


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 192 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC12
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



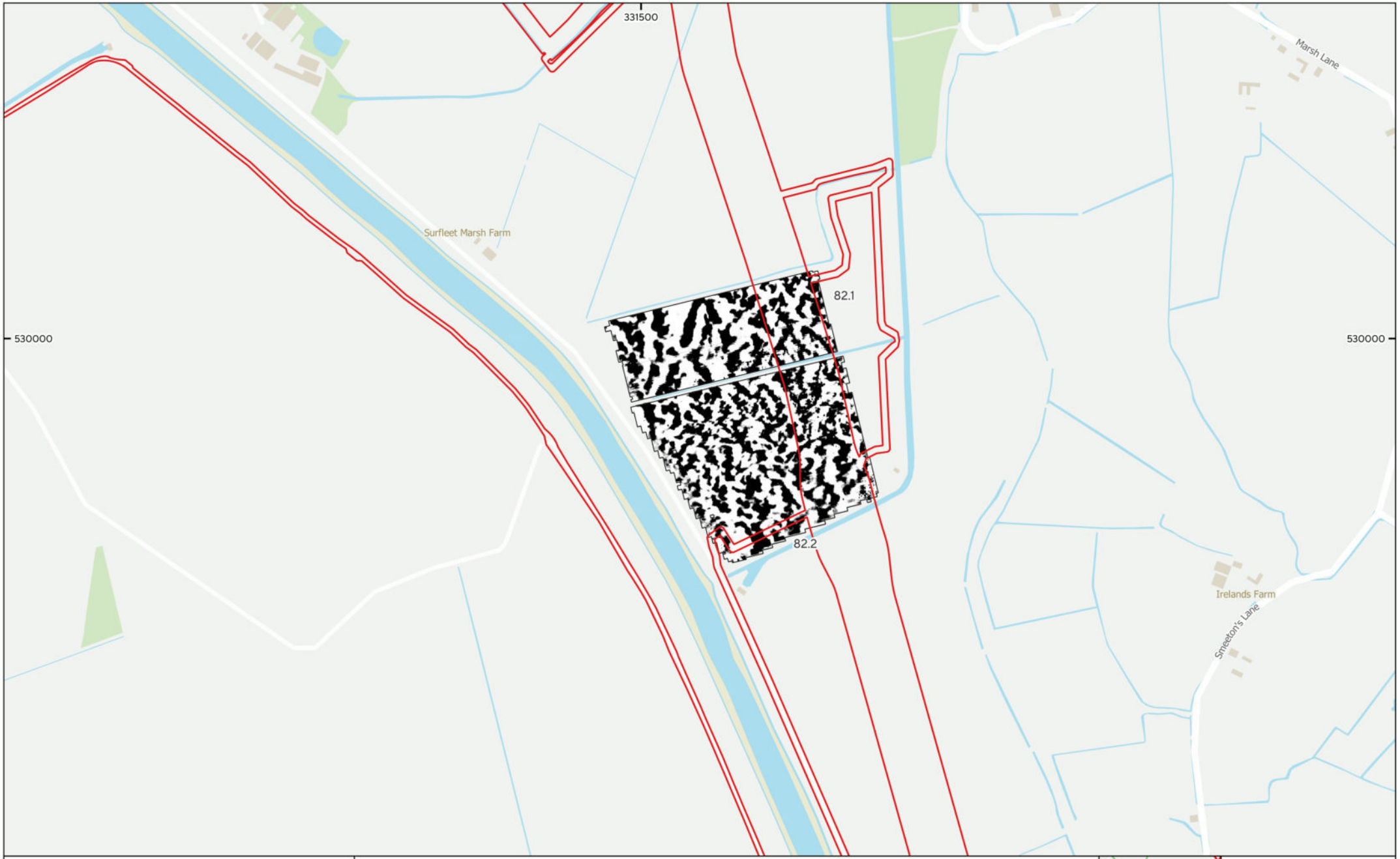
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 193 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC12
1:10,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



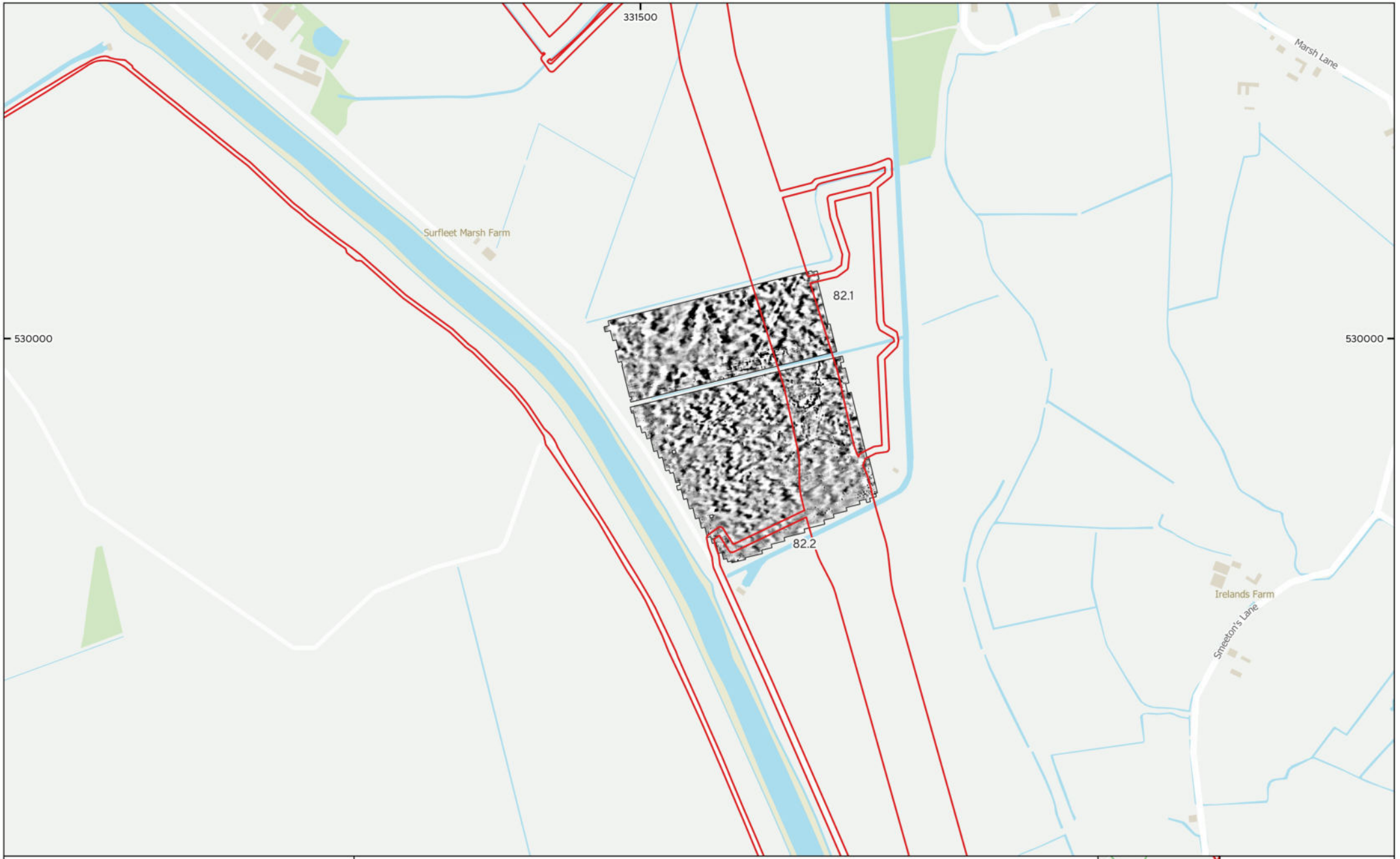
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 194 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



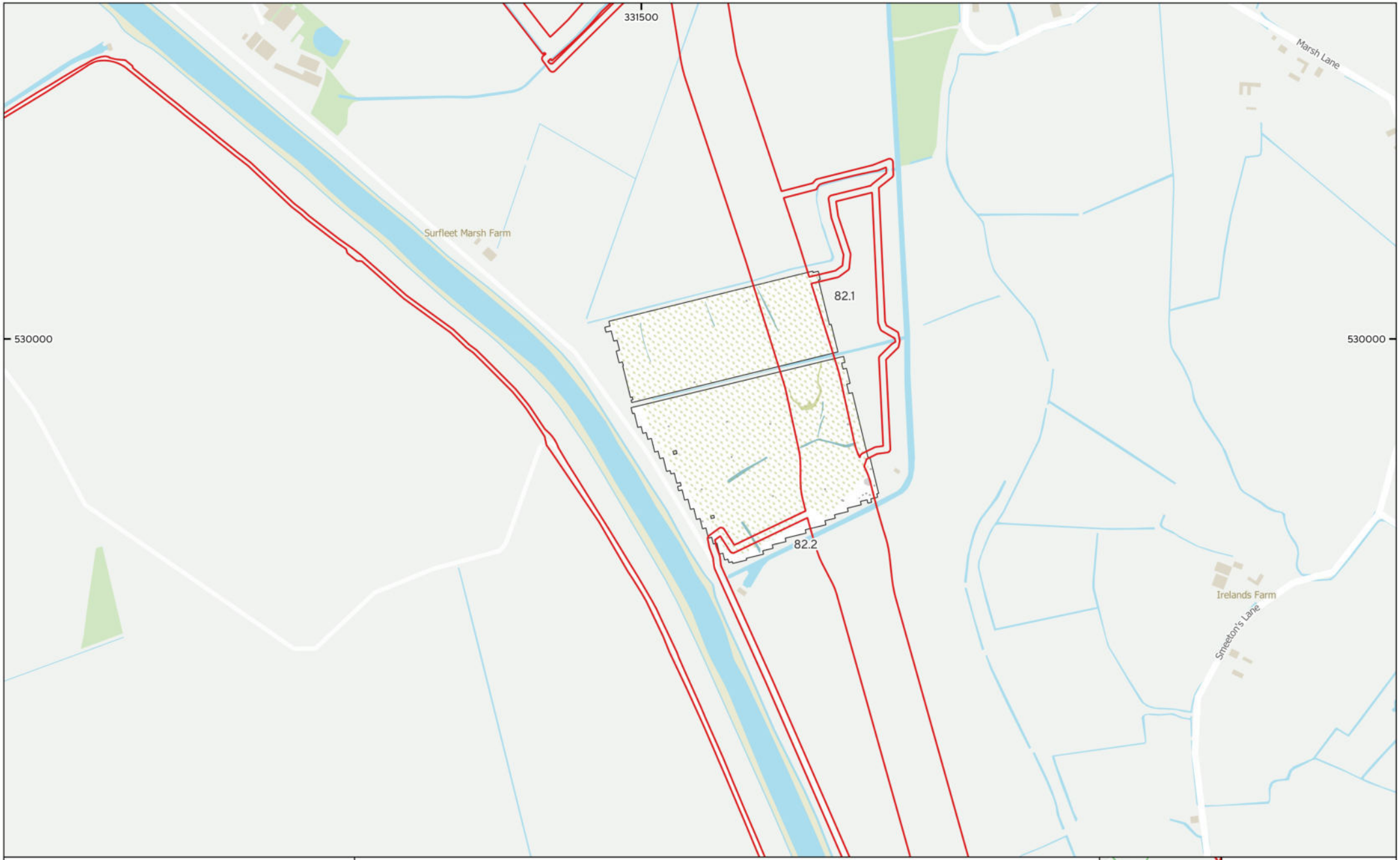
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 195 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 196 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Ferrous (Spike)
Natural (Weak)
Undetermined (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 197 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

Order Limits
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Ferrous (Spike)
Natural (Weak)
Undetermined (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 198 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC13
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

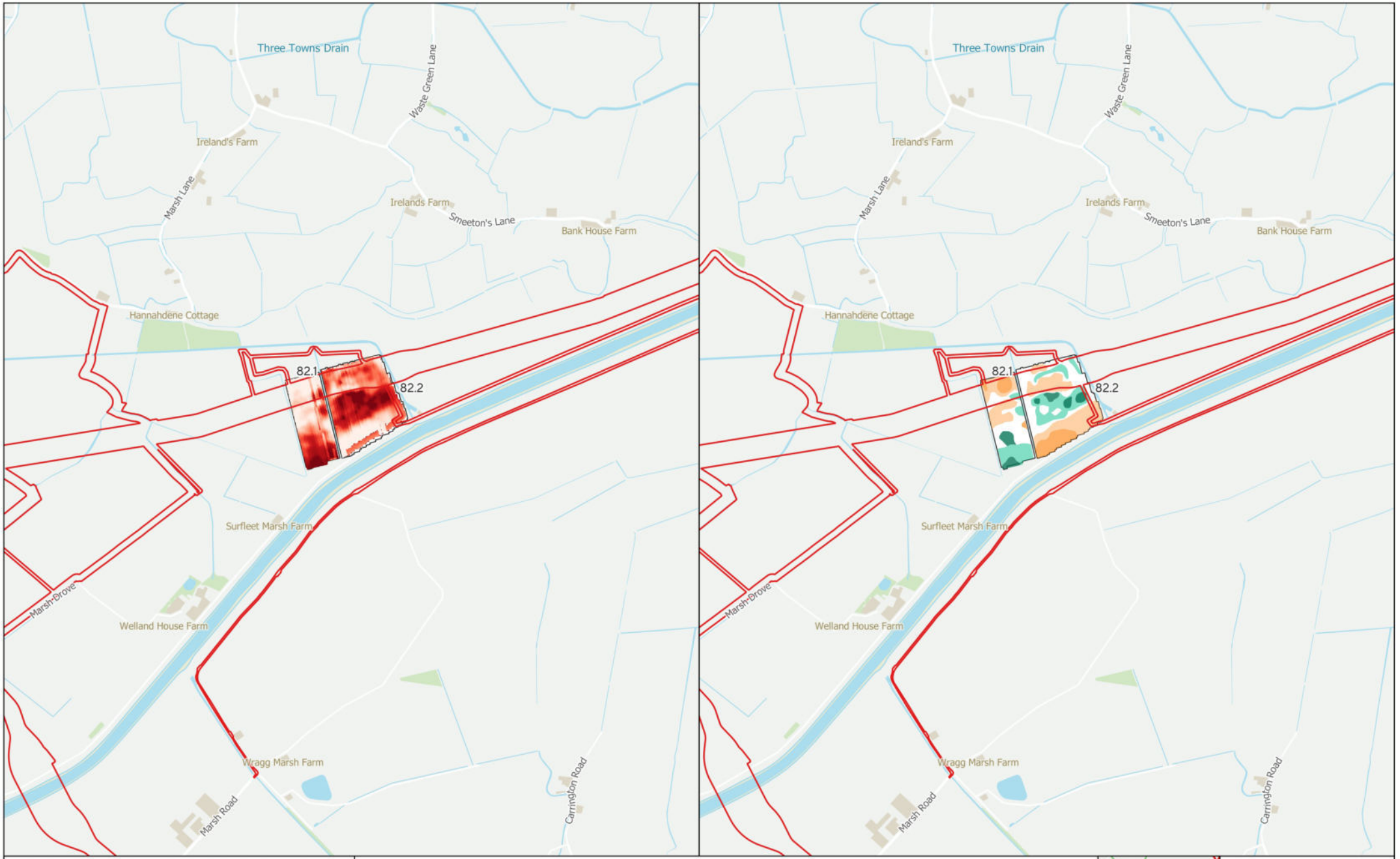


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 199 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC13
1:12,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits
High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

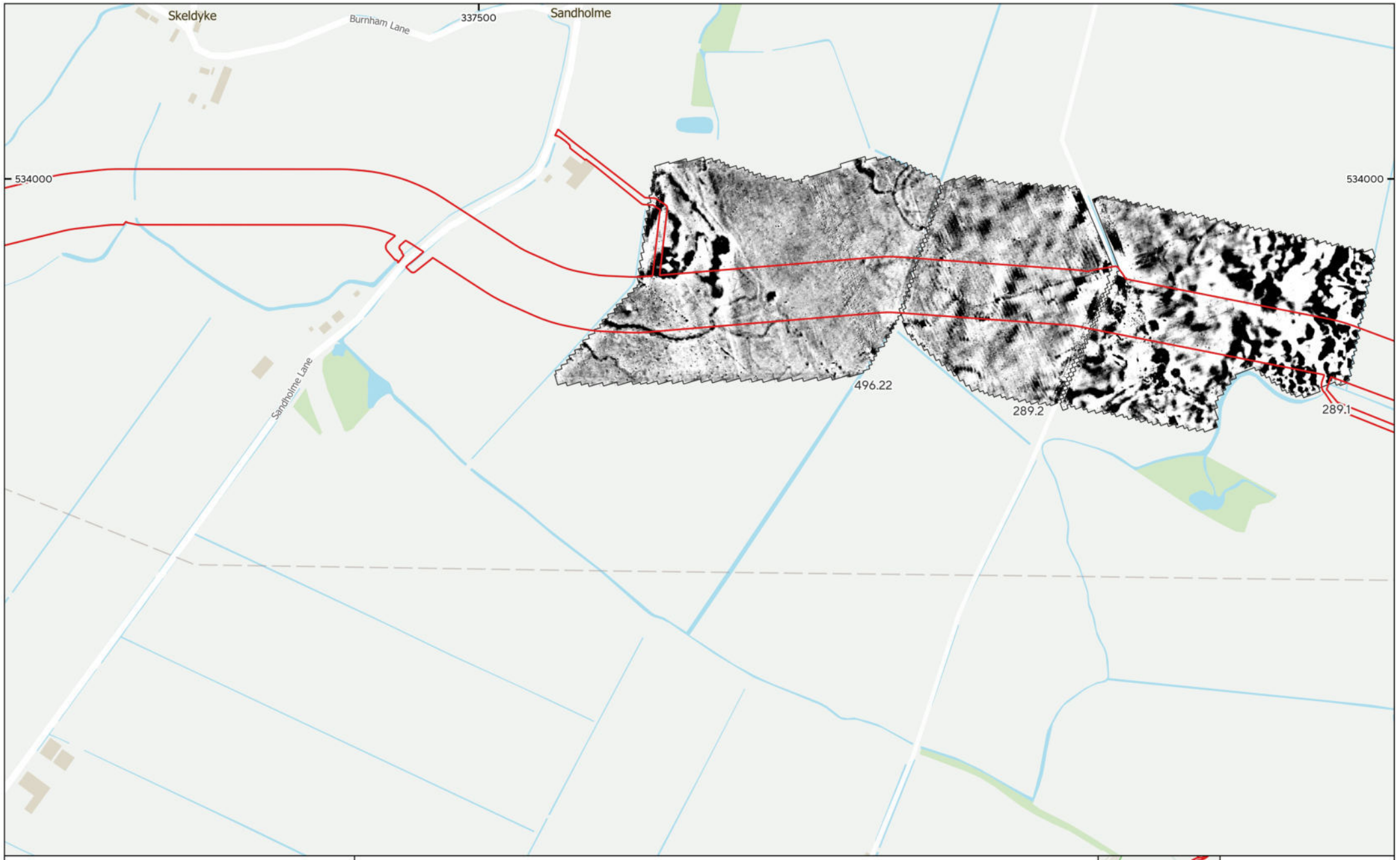


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 200 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC13
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low
High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



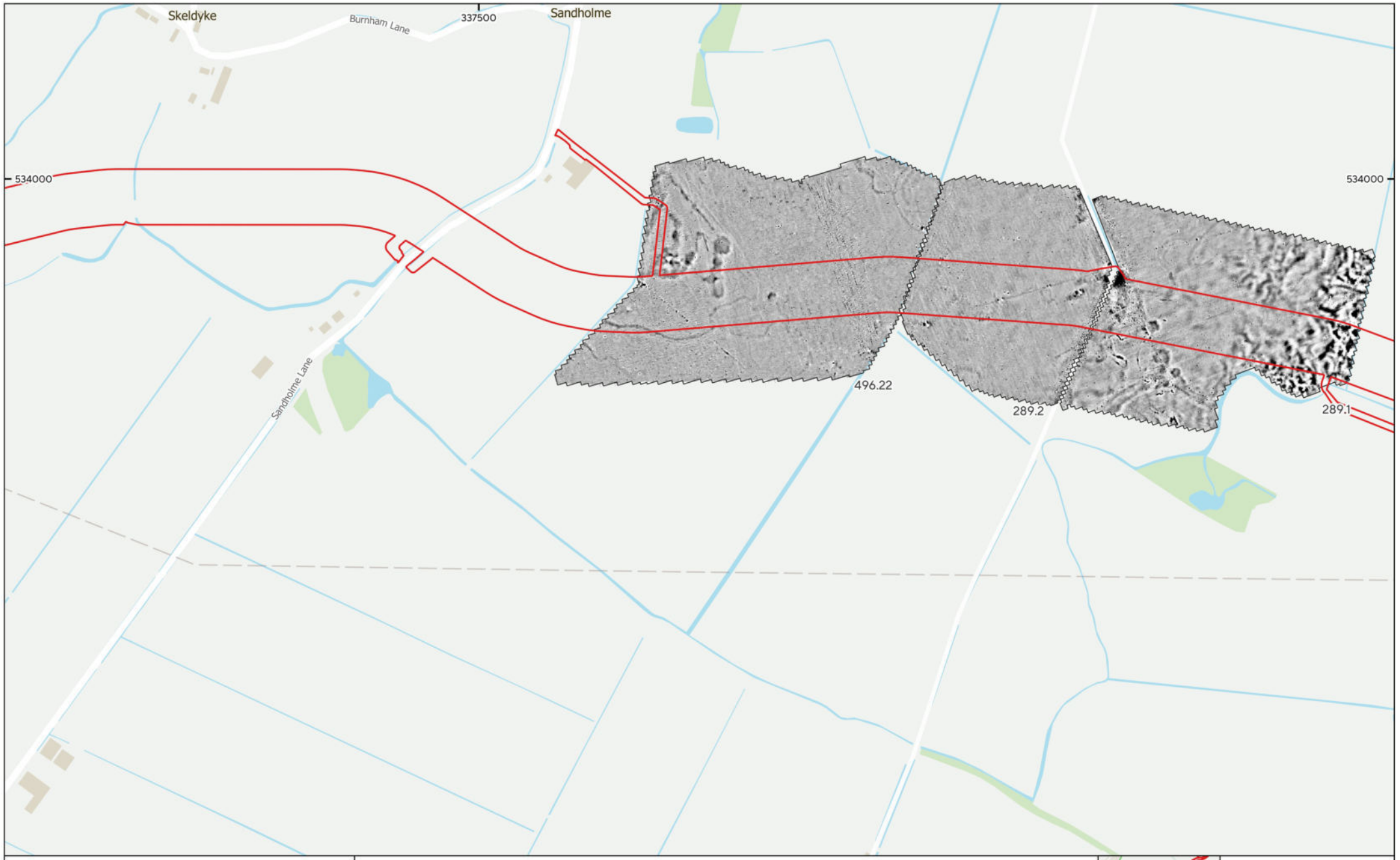
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 201 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



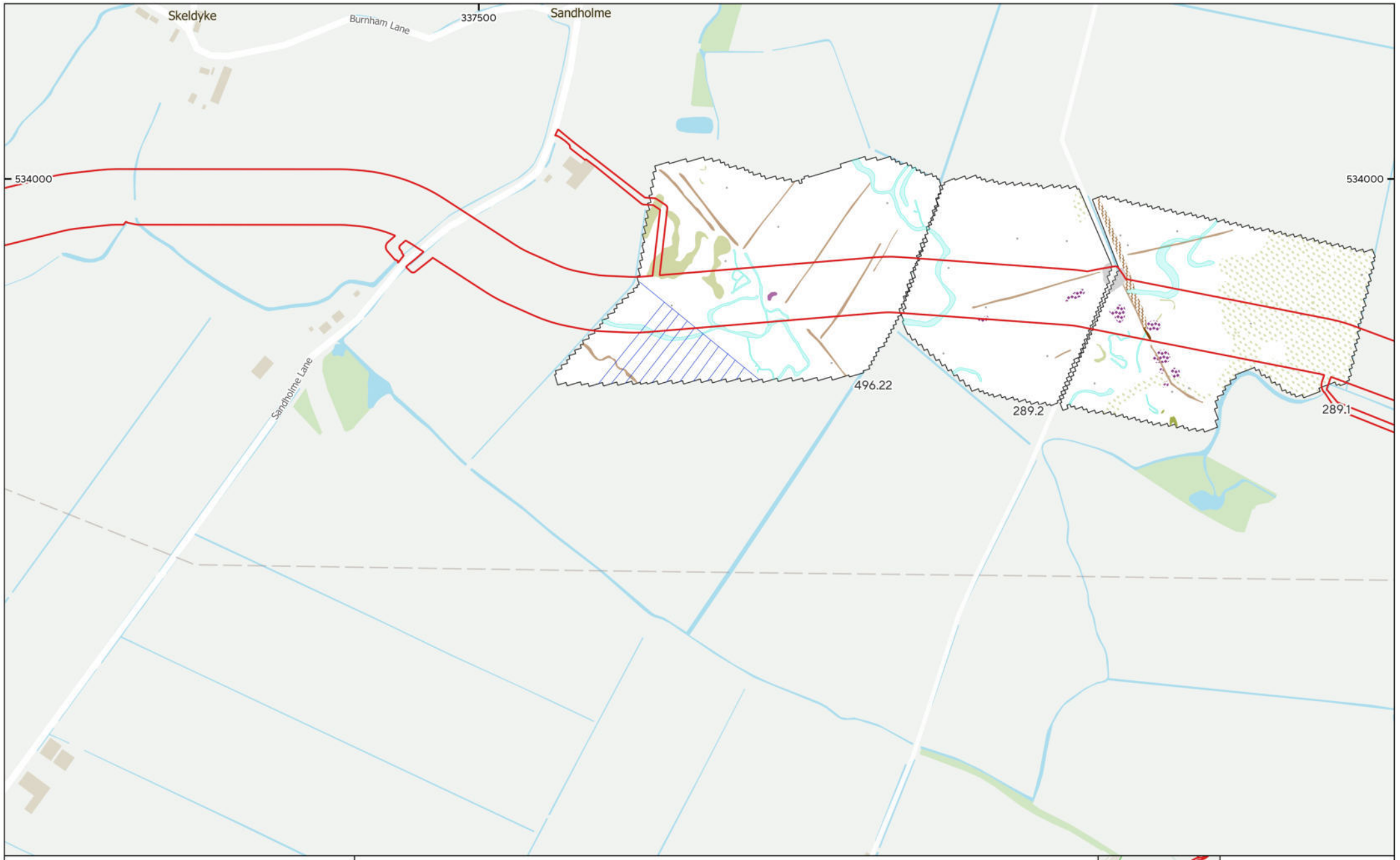
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 202 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 203 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Industrial/Modern
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

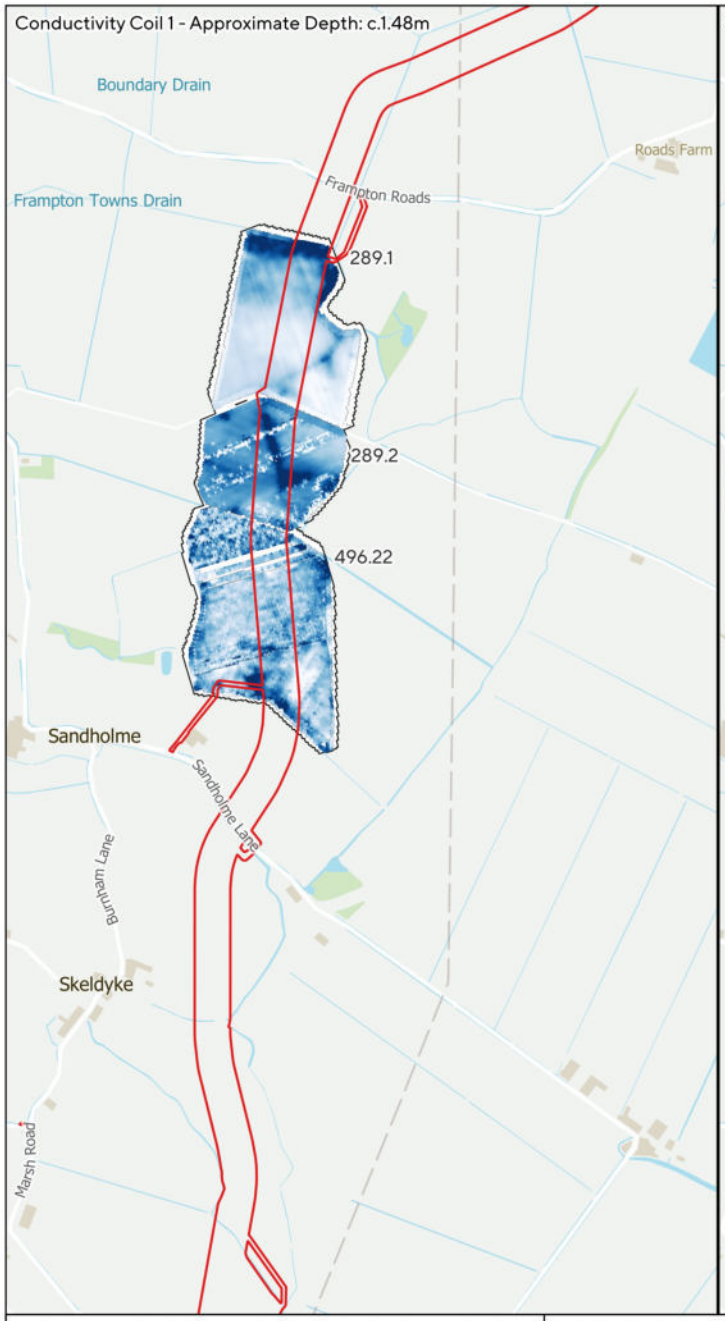


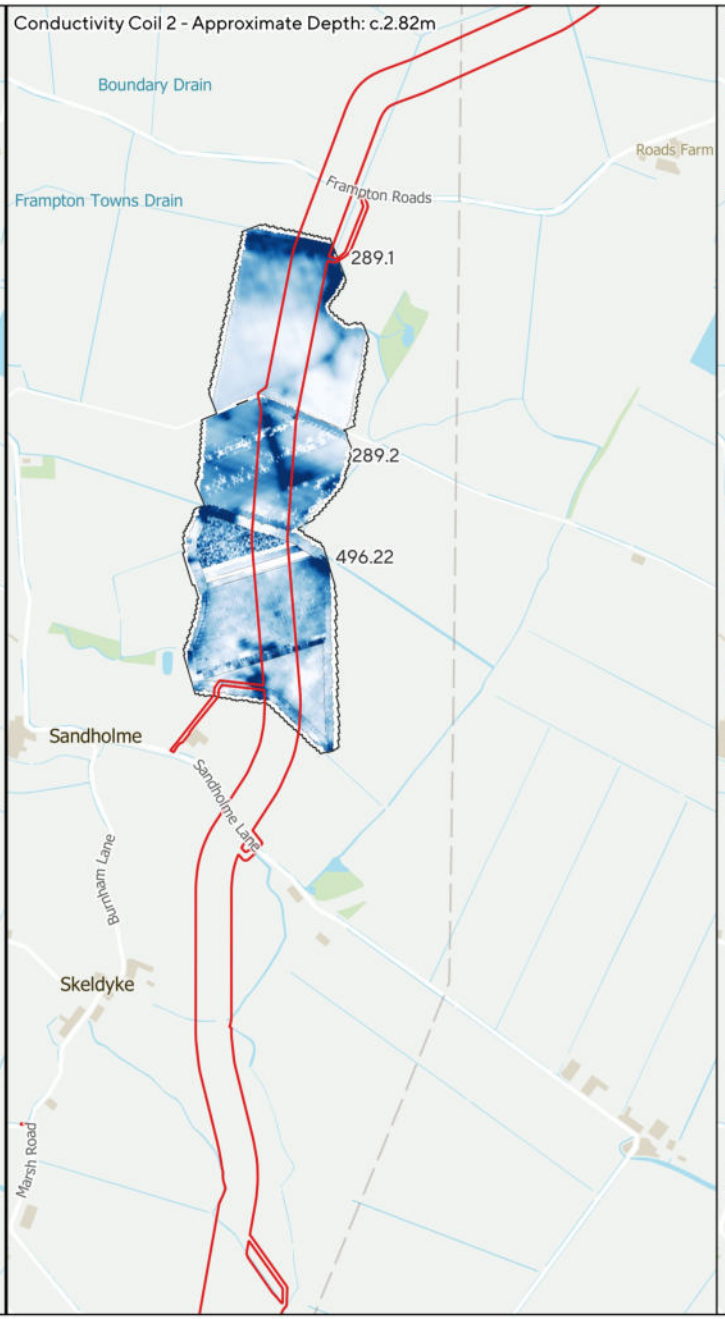
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 204 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC11)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

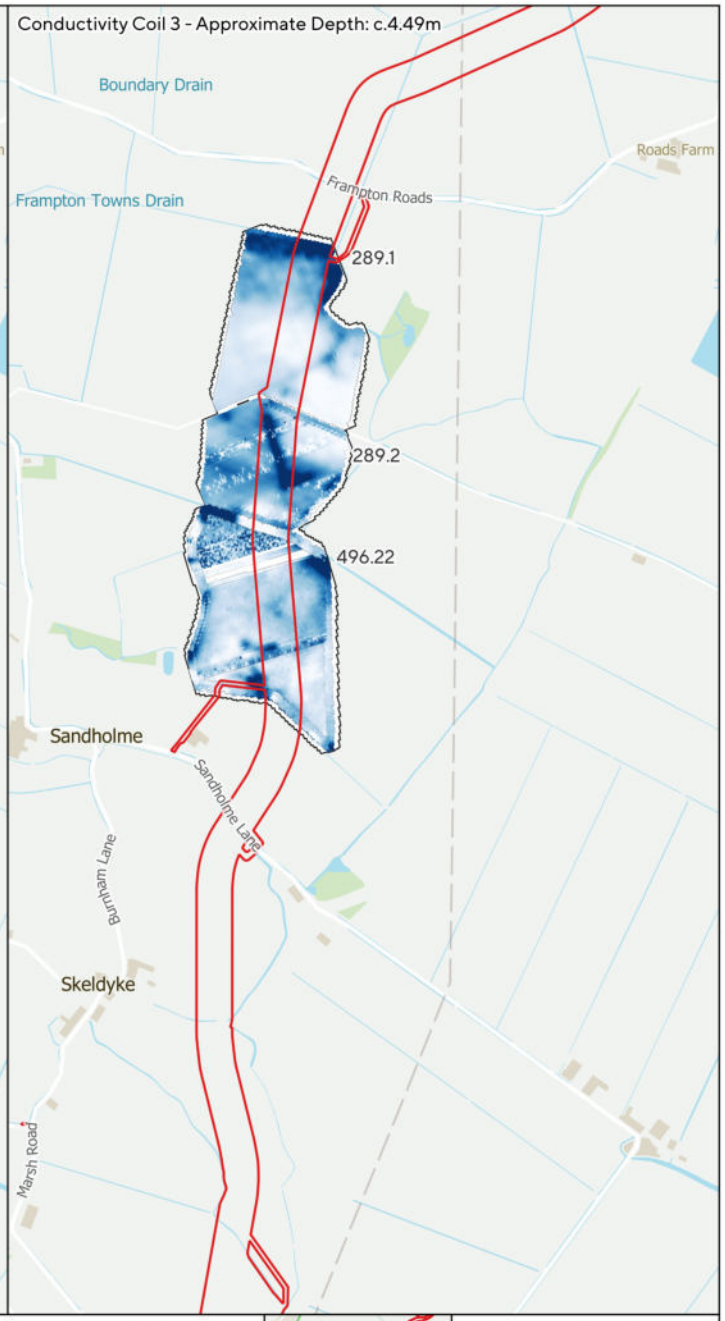
- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Industrial/Modern
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m







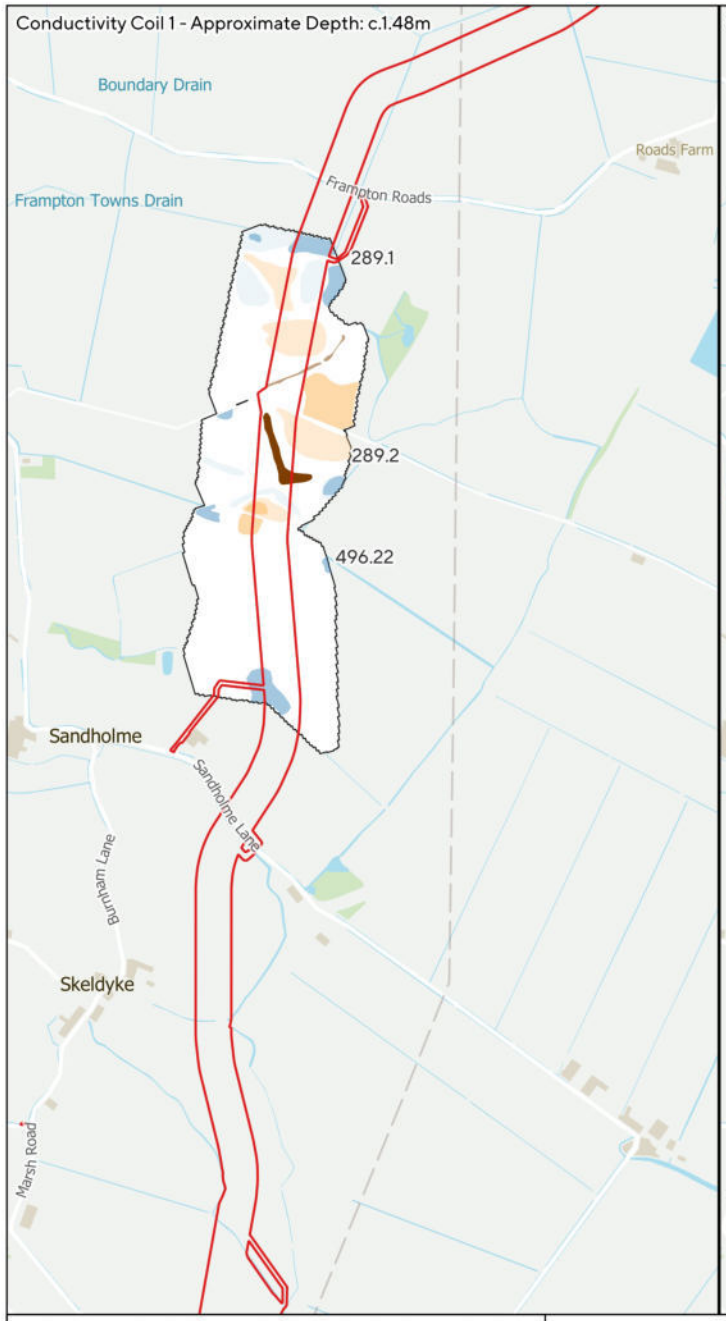
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 205 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC11
1:12,000 @ A3
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2024

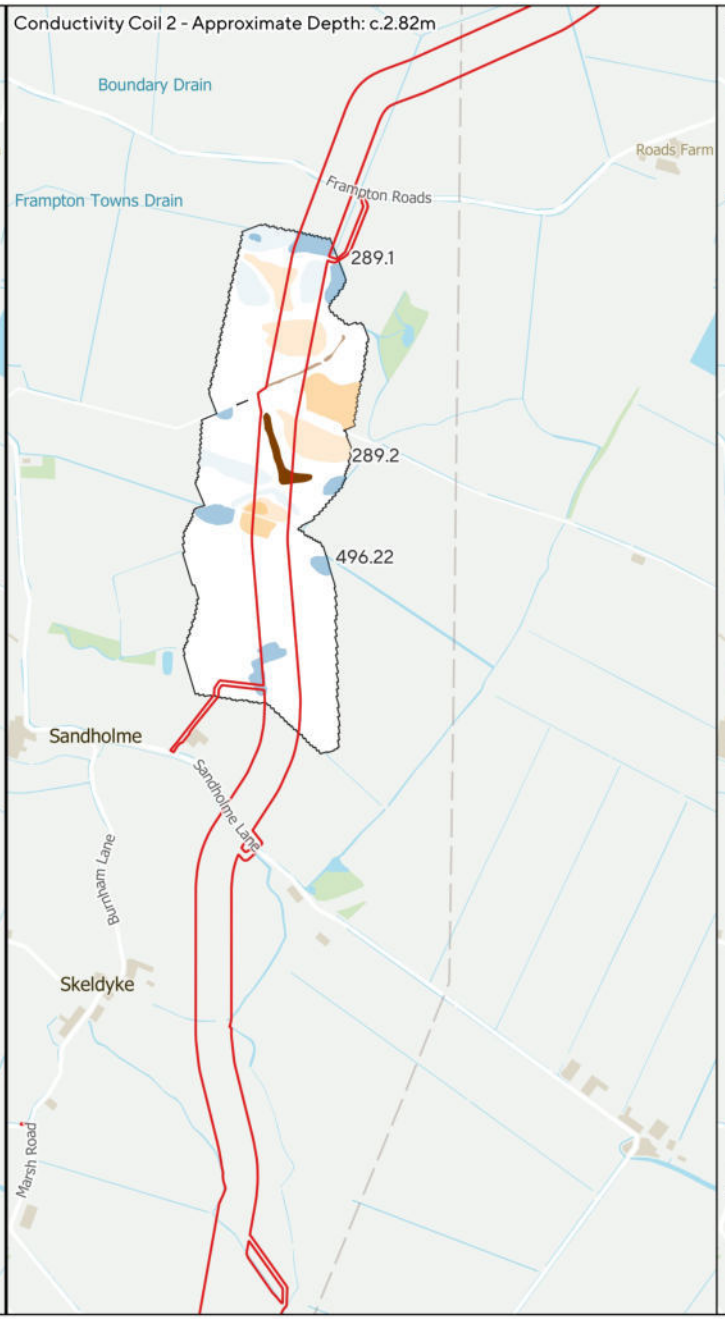


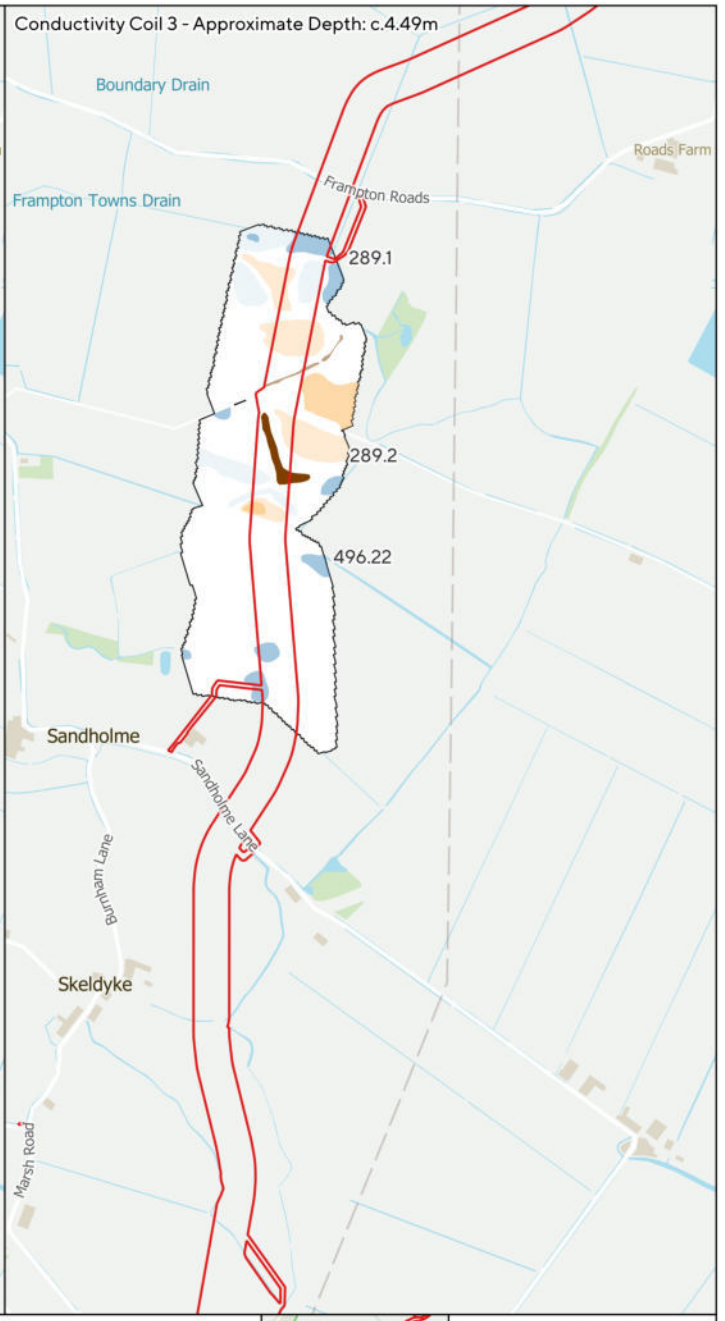


Magnitude Surveys









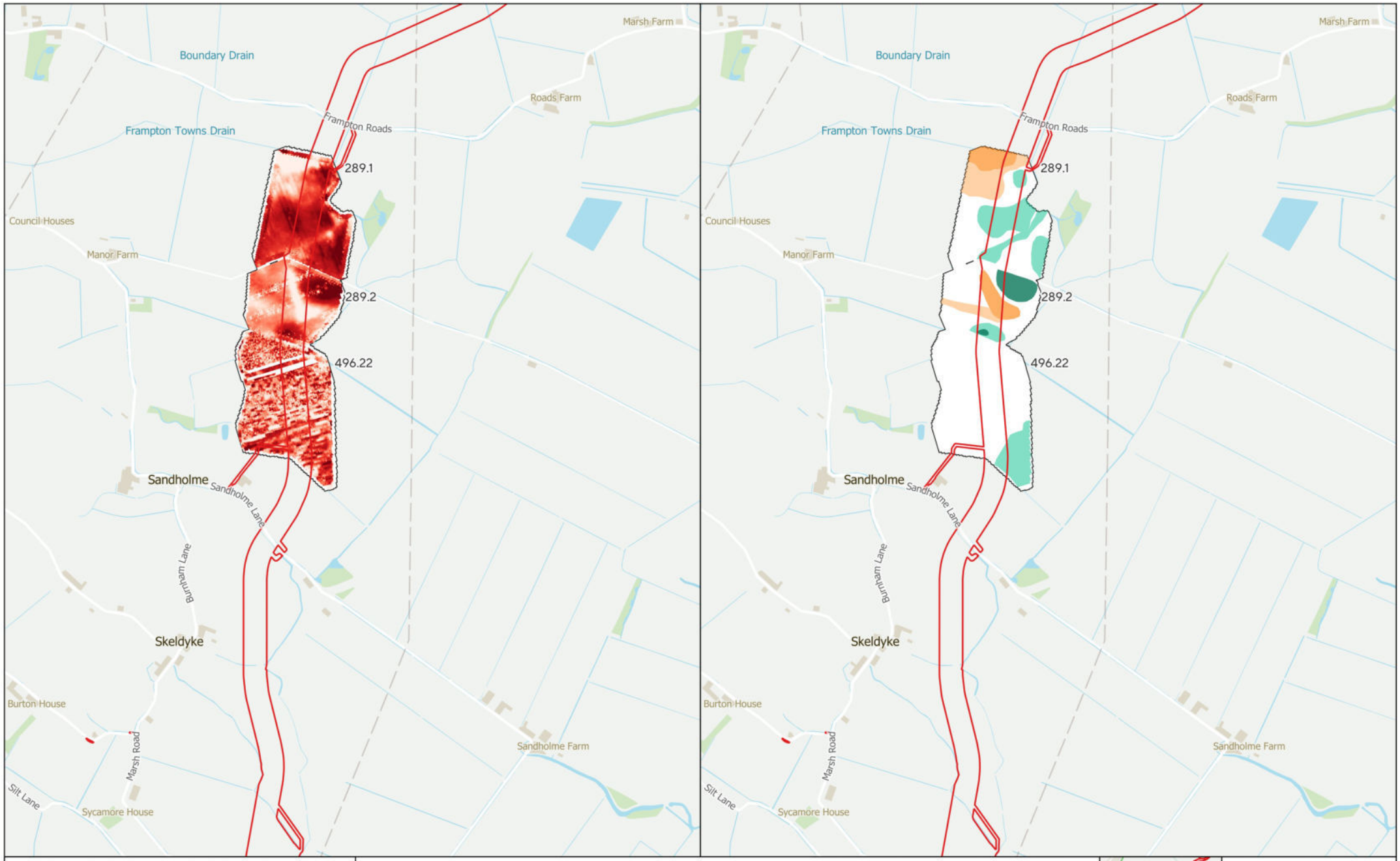
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 206 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC11
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 207 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC11
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 208 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas ECC12 & 13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



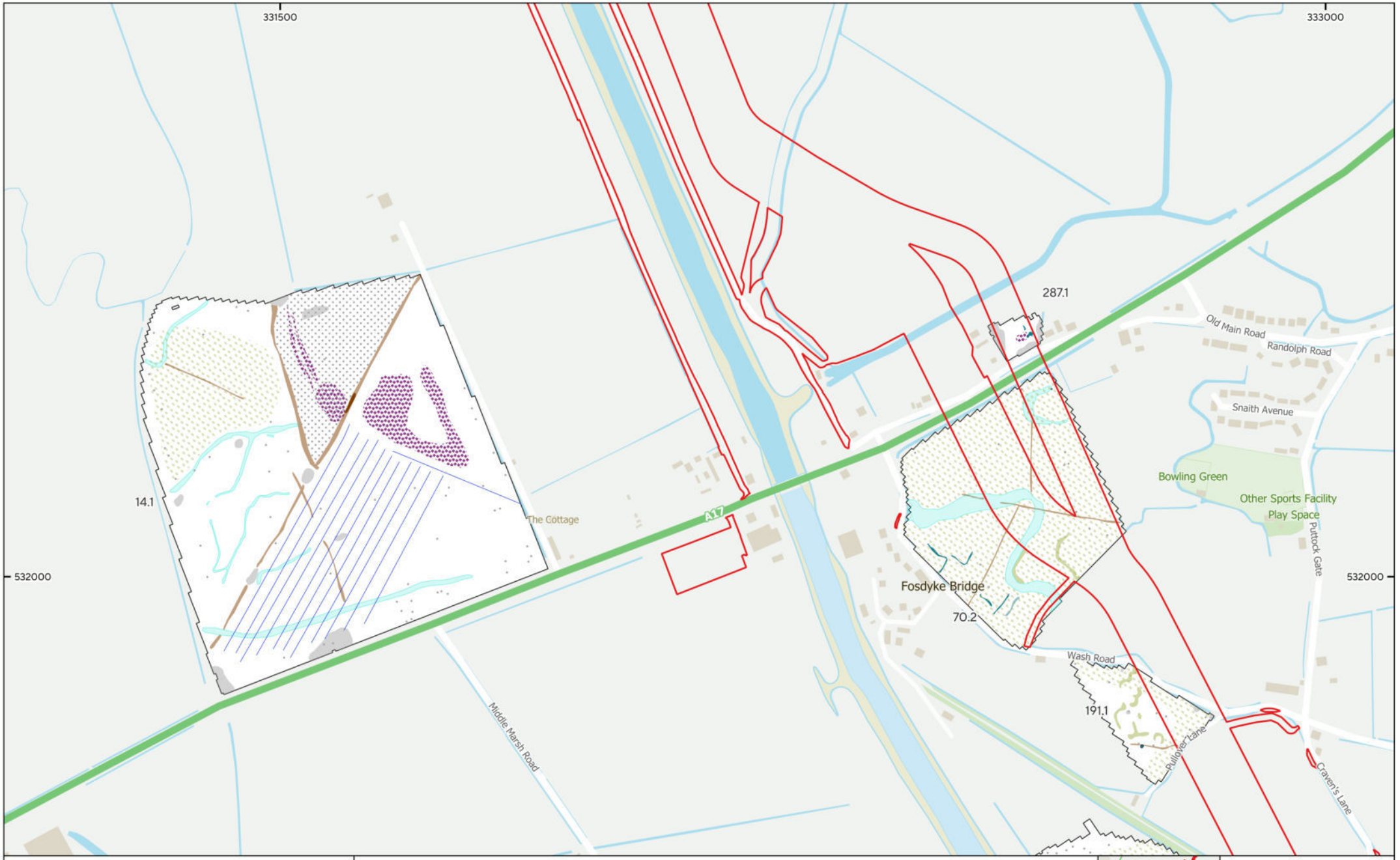
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 209 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas ECC12 & 13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 210 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Areas ECC12 & 13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m

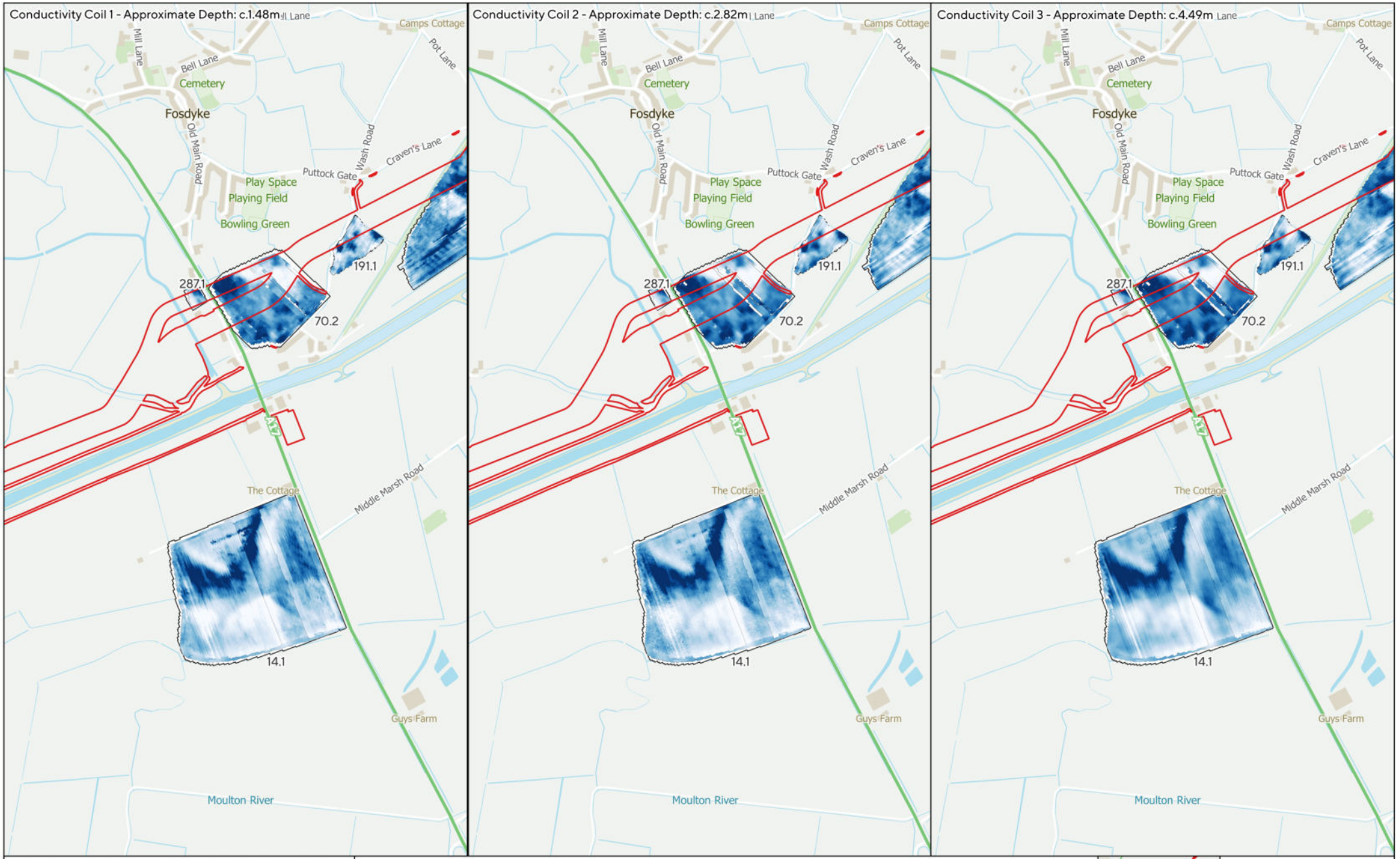


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 211 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Areas ECC12 & 13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

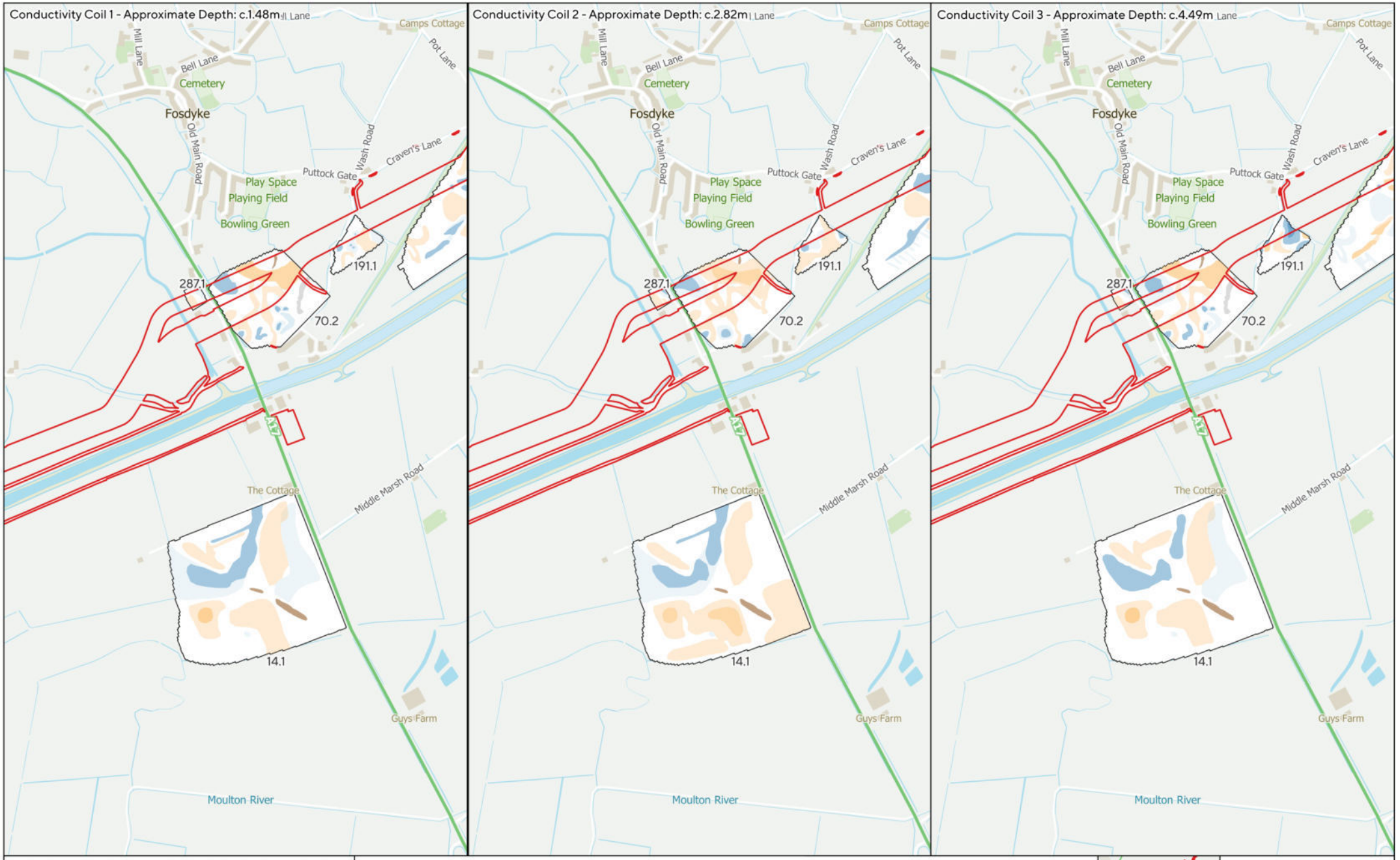
- Order Limits
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 212 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Areas ECC12 & 13
1:12,000 @ A3
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MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 213 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Areas ECC12 & 13
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 214 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Areas ECC12 & 13
1:10,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



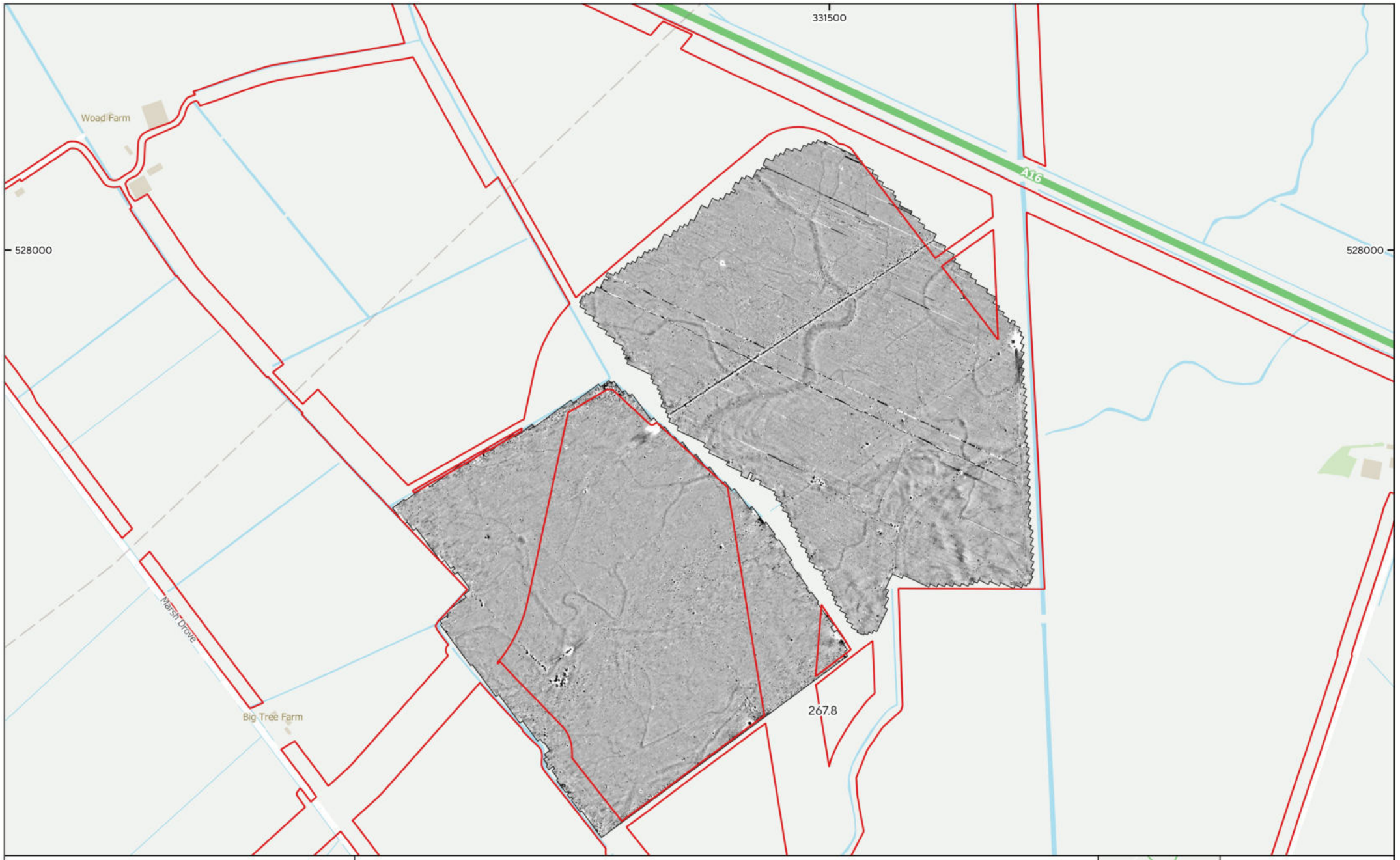
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 215 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

48,998 nT 49,003

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



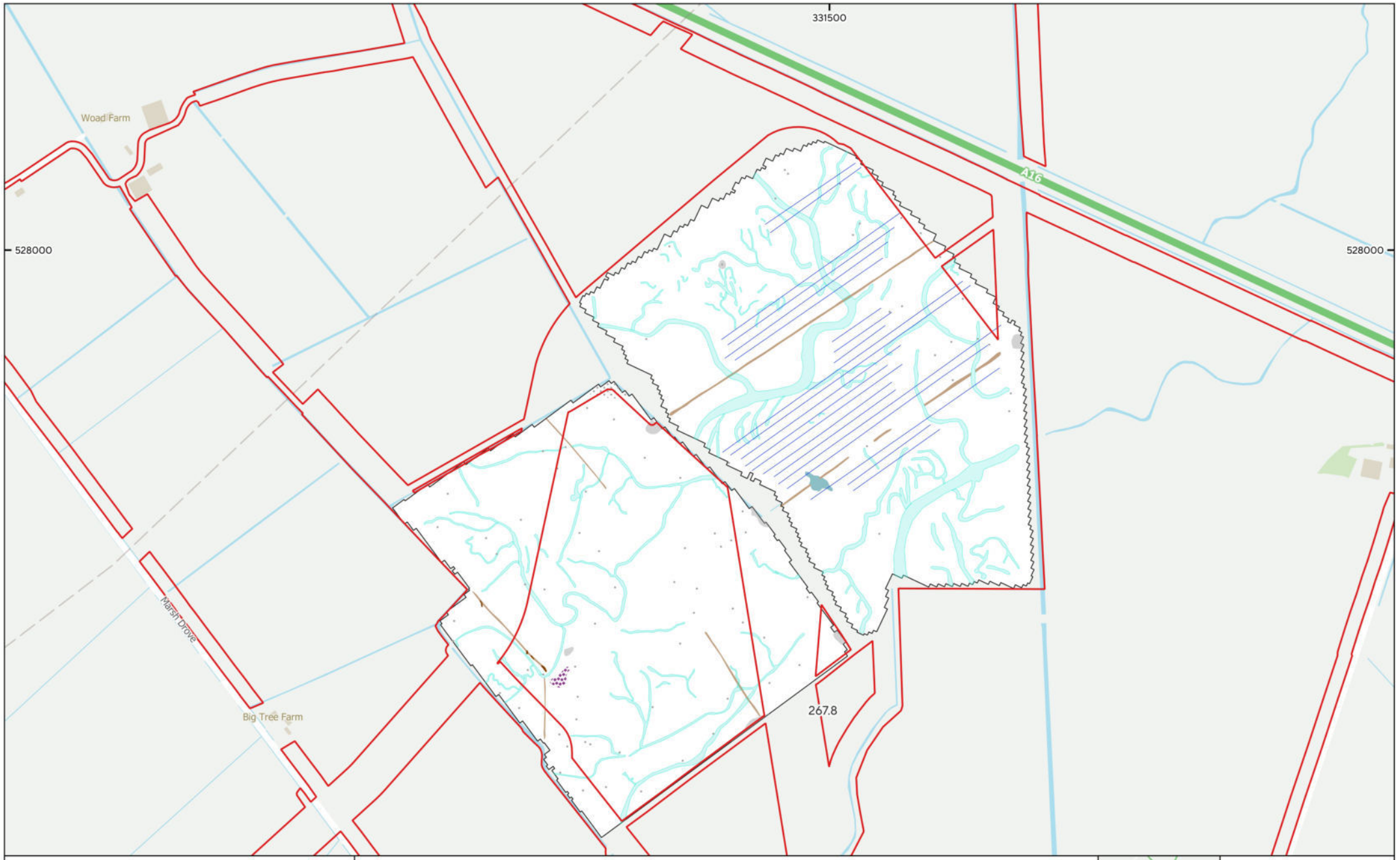
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 216 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 217 - Magnetic Interpretation (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 50 100 150 200 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 218 -Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery (Overview) (Area ECC13)
1:5,000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2024
Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2024: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2024

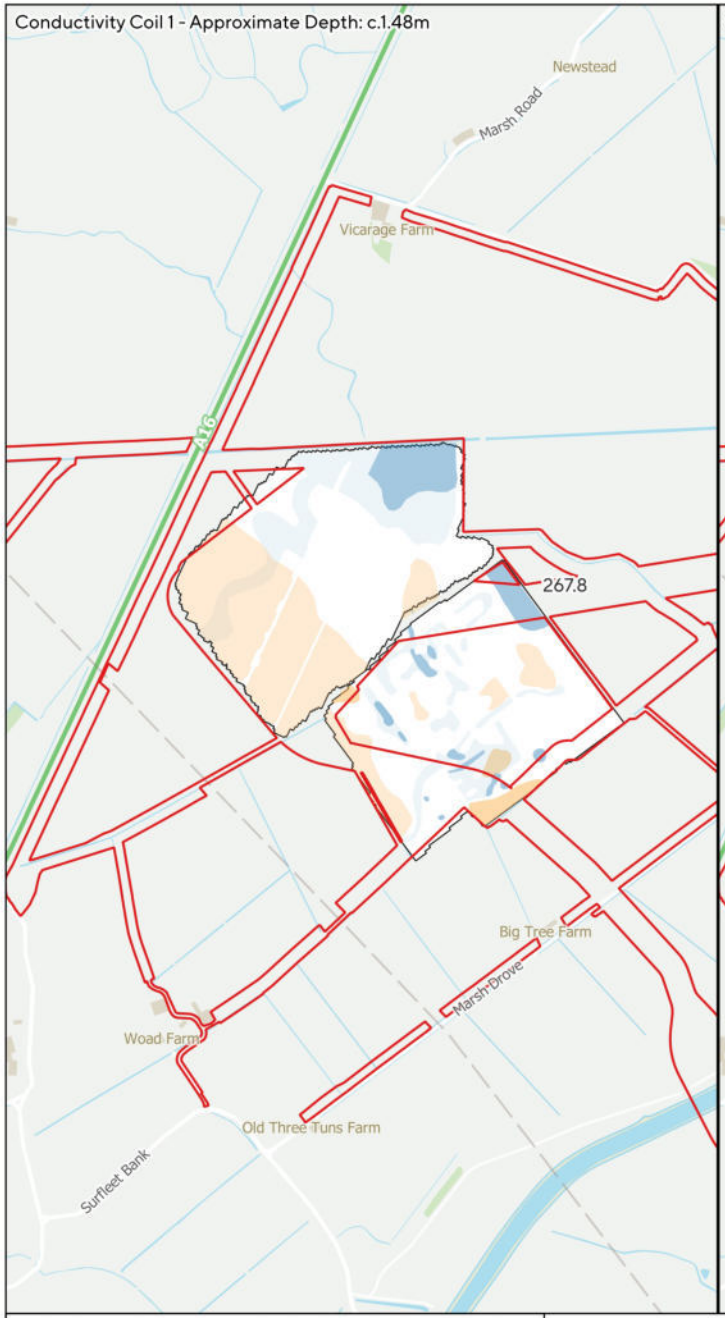


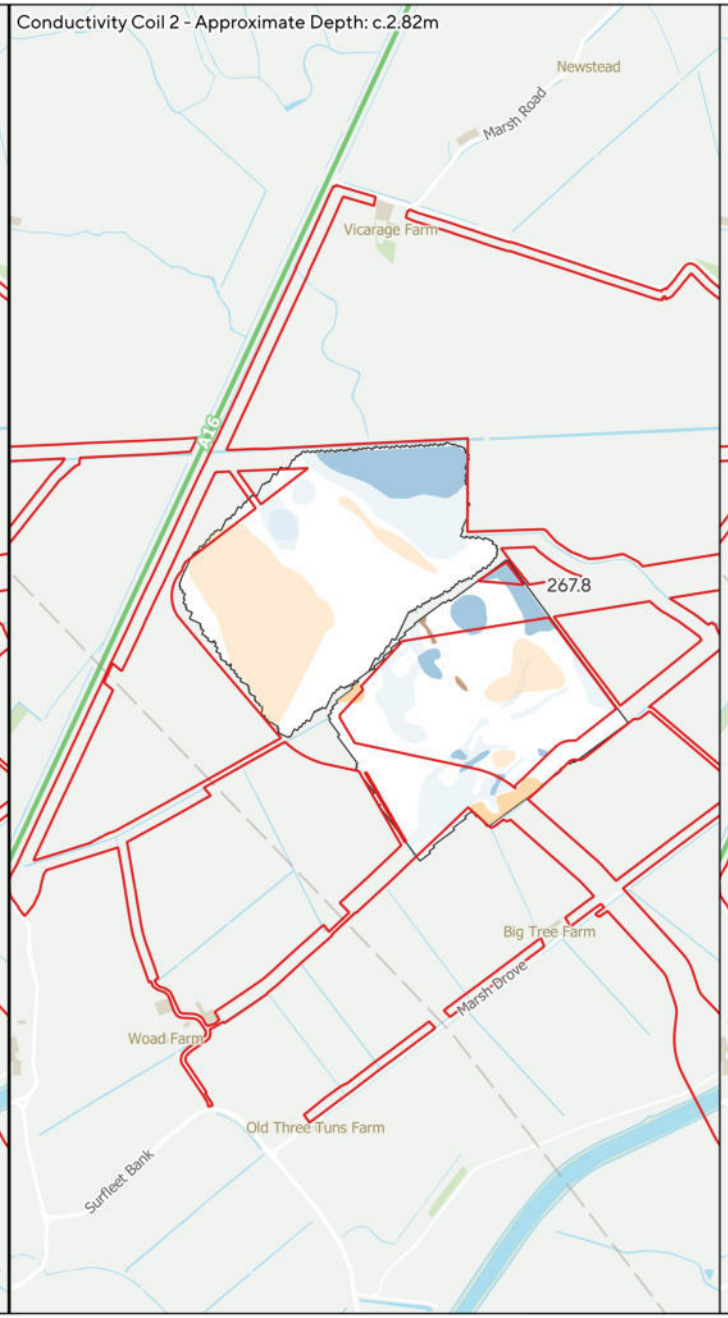
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 219 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Colour Plots, Area ECC13
1:12,000 @ A3
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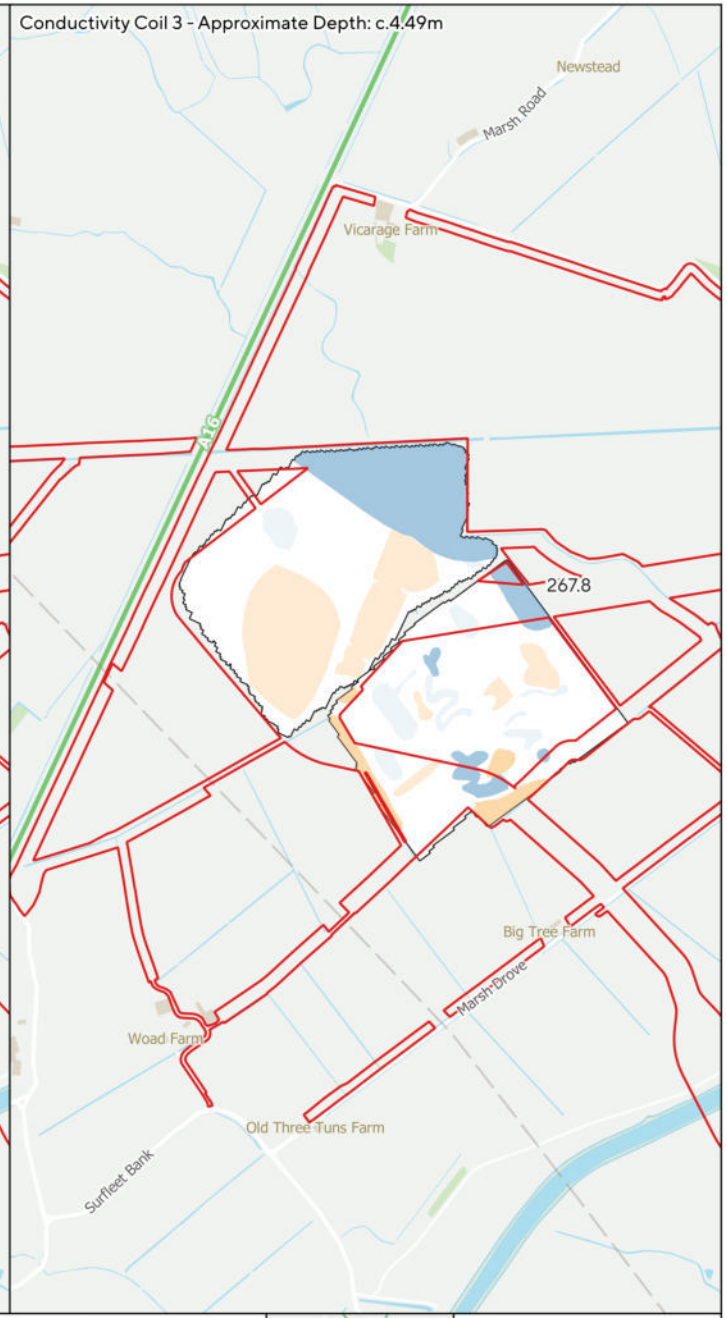
Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m

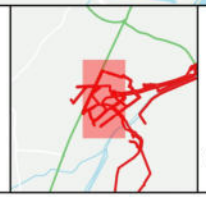






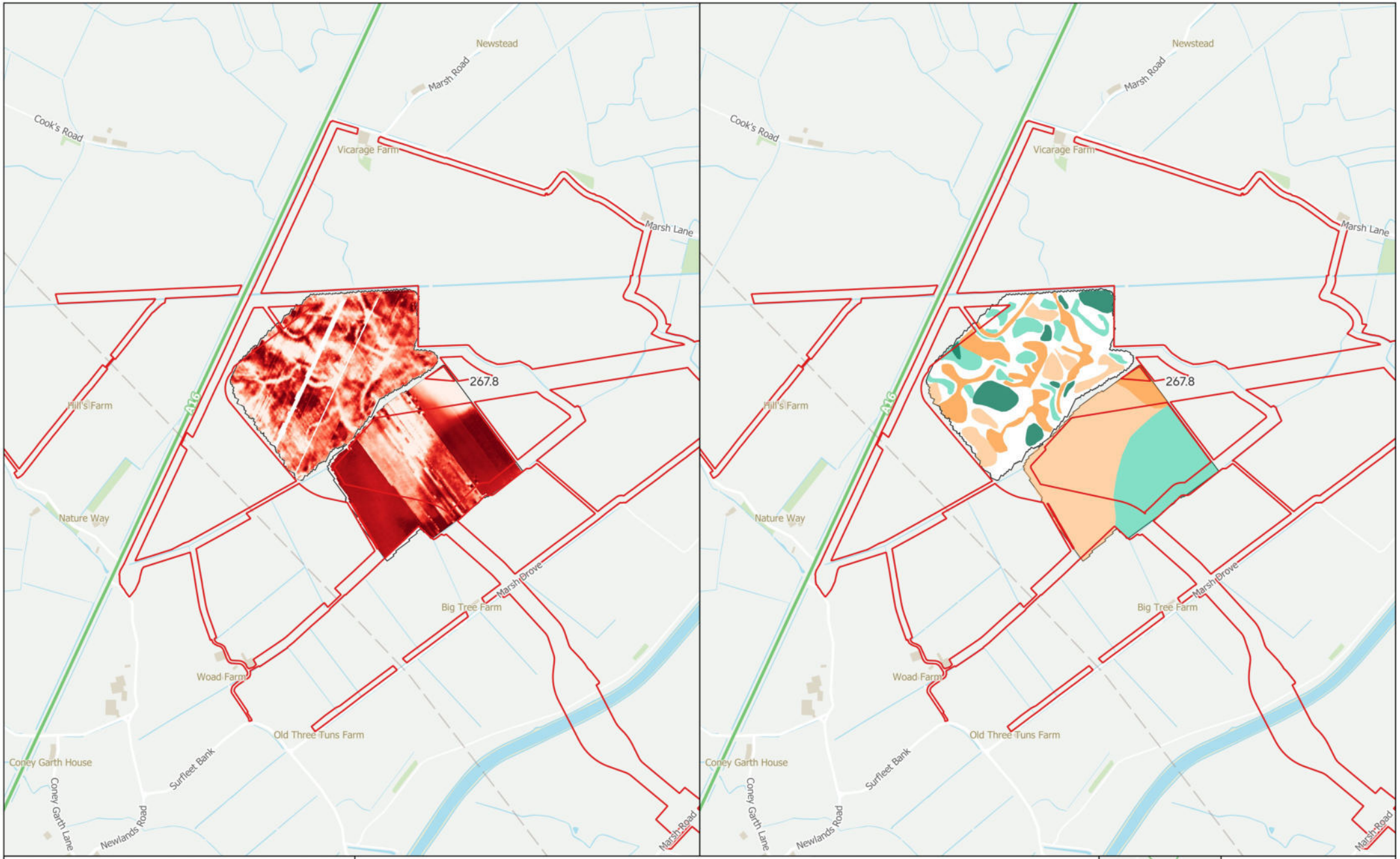
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 220 - Electromagnetic Conductivity Interpretation, Area ECC13
1:12,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Conductivity (Weak) - Undetermined
- Agricultural (Weak)



Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 221 - Electromagnetic Susceptibility, Area ECC13
1:10,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- High Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- High Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Strong) - Undetermined
- Low Susceptibility (Weak) - Undetermined

Low — High

Magnitude Surveys

0 120 240 360 480 m



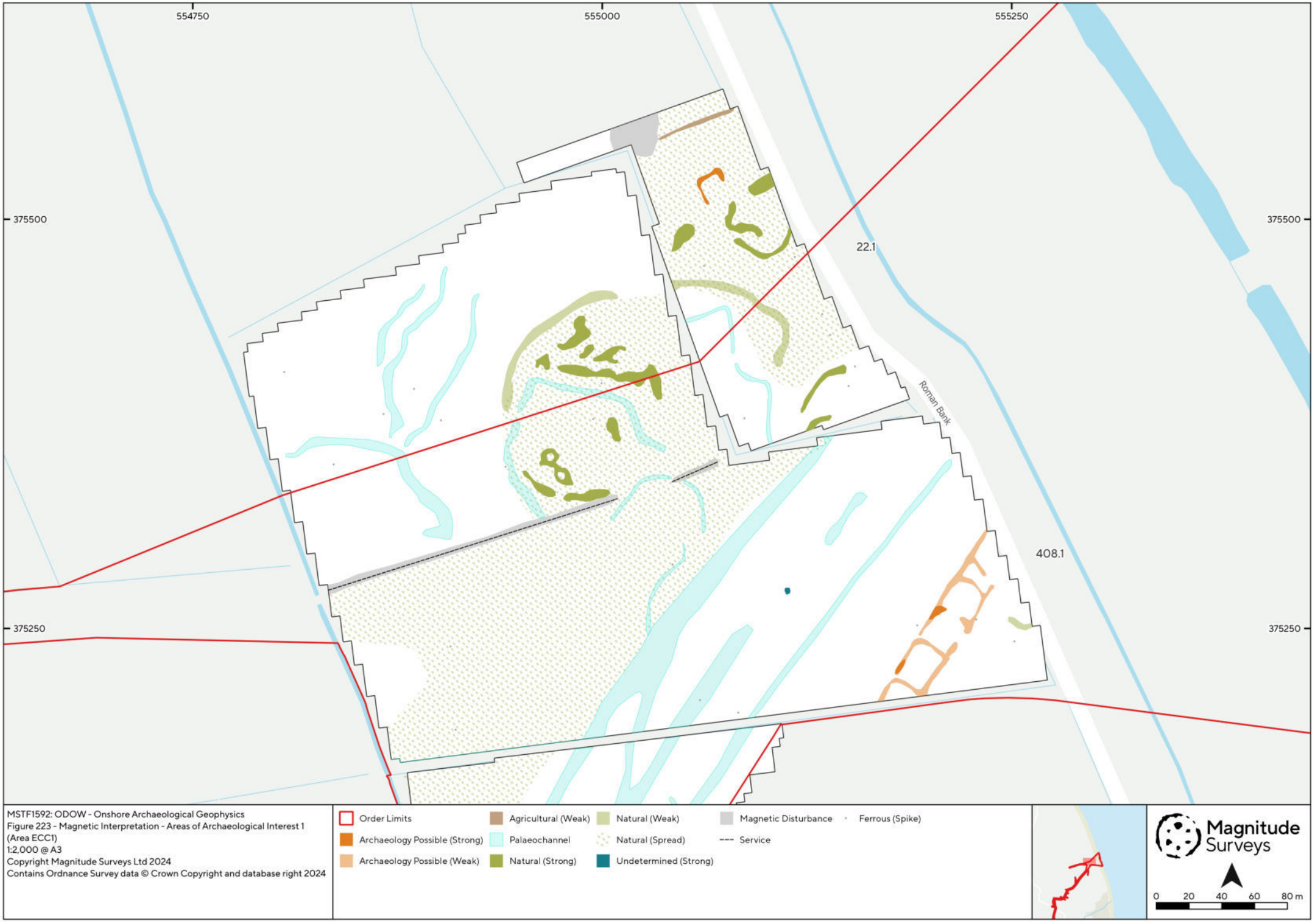
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 222 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 1 (Area ECC1)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

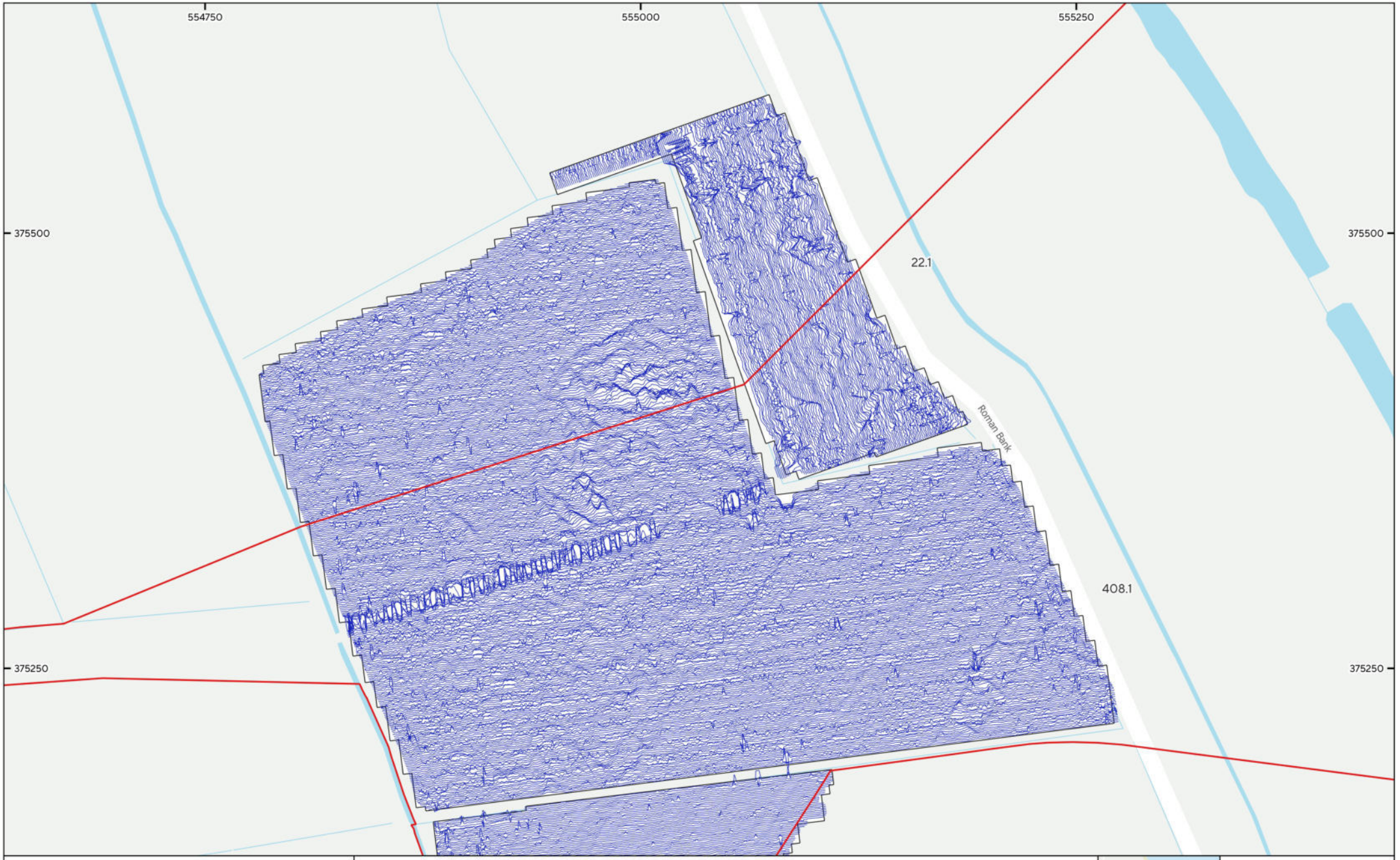
-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 223 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 1 (Area ECC1)
1:2,000 @ A3
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MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 224 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 1 (Area ECC1)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 225 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 226 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 227 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



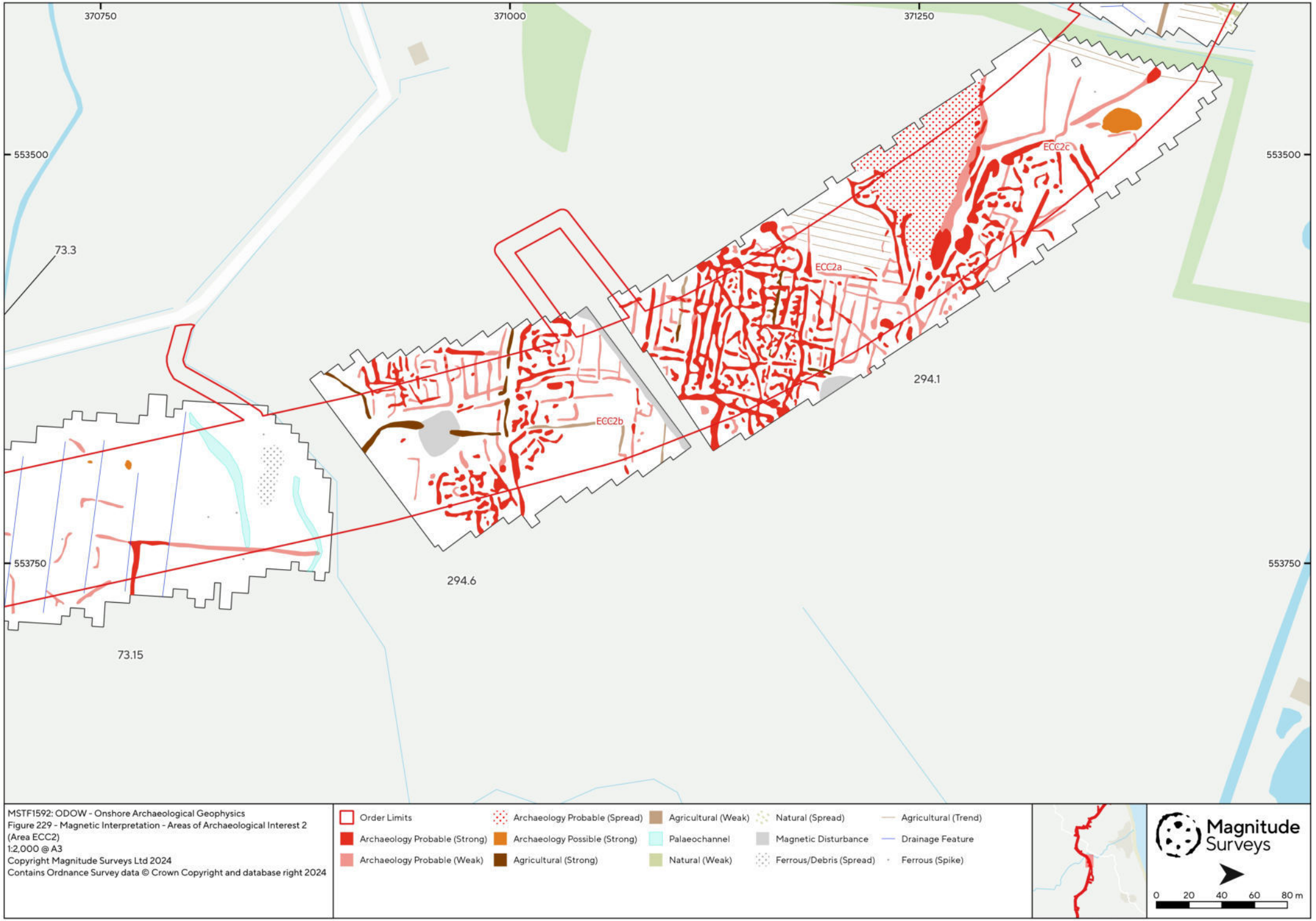
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 228 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

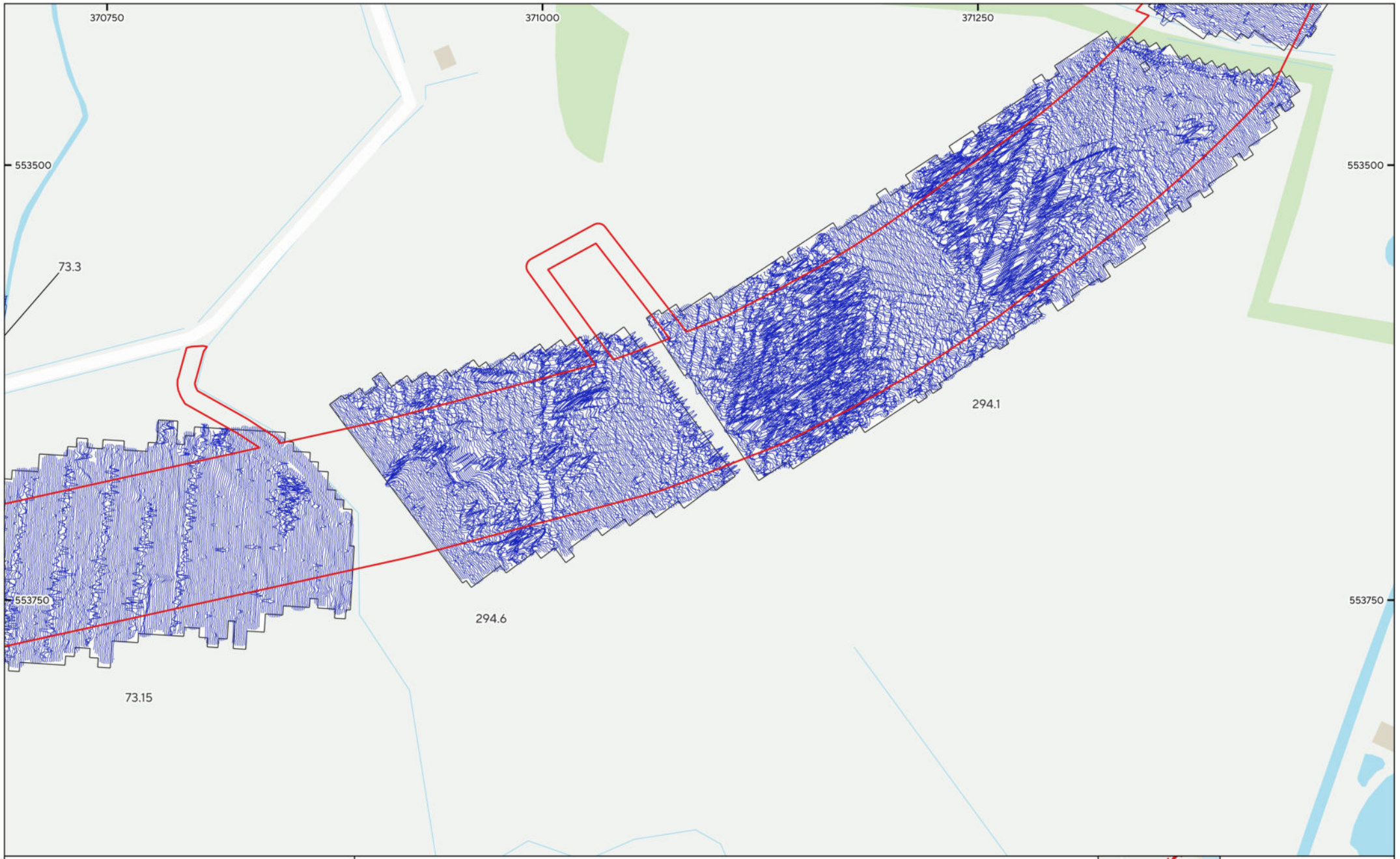


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 229 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Probable (Spread)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

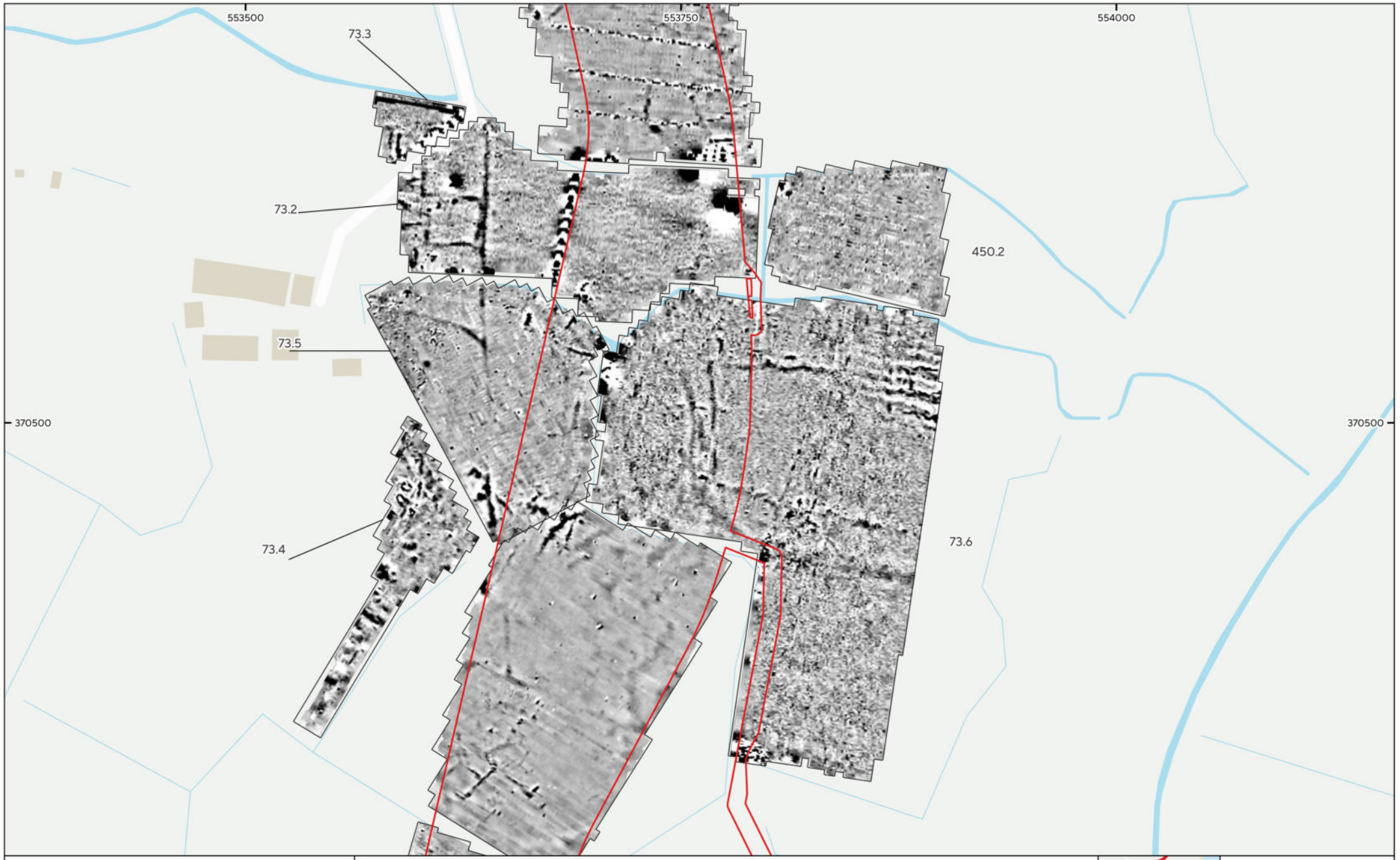


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 230 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 2 (Area ECC2)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



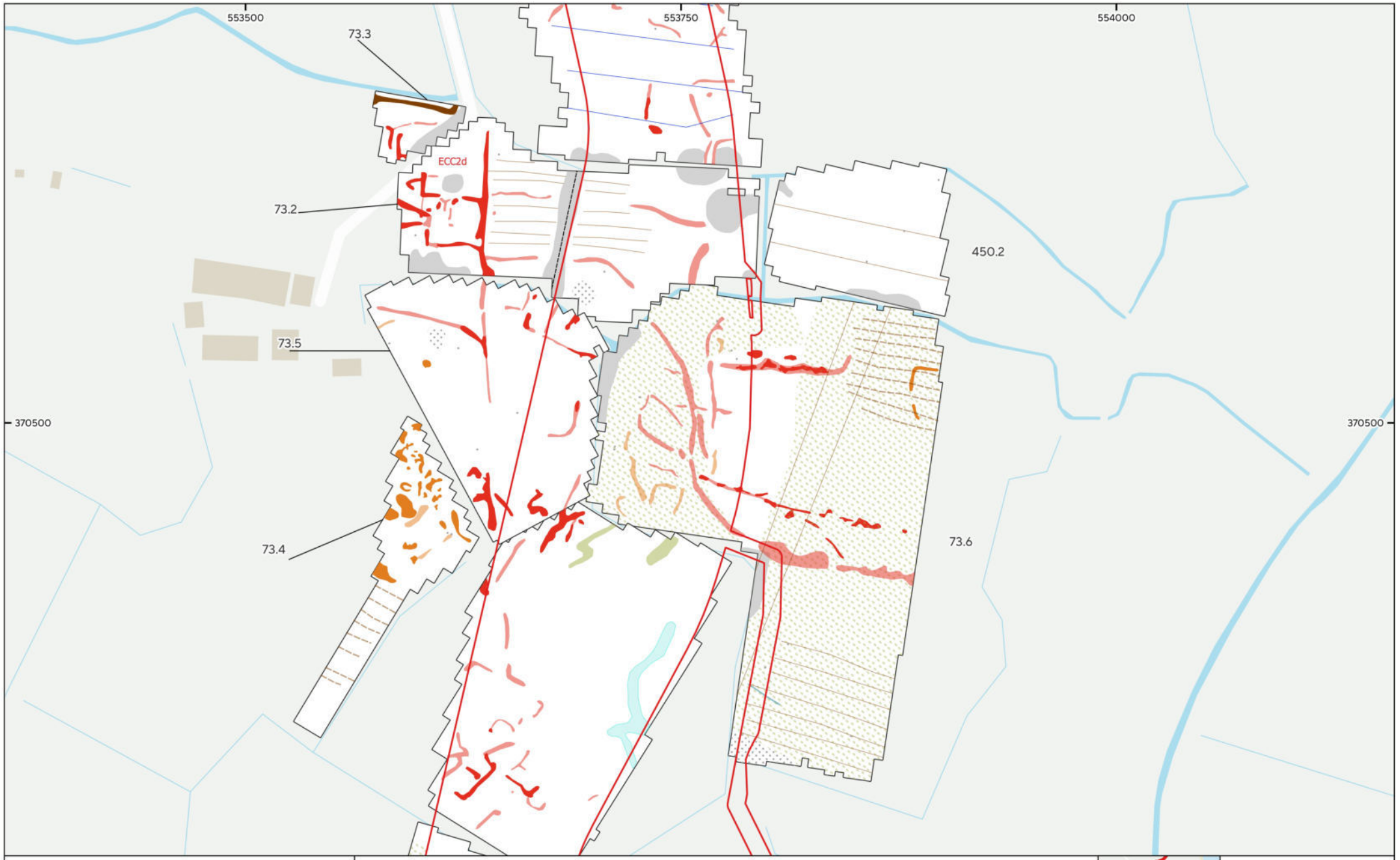
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 231 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 3 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

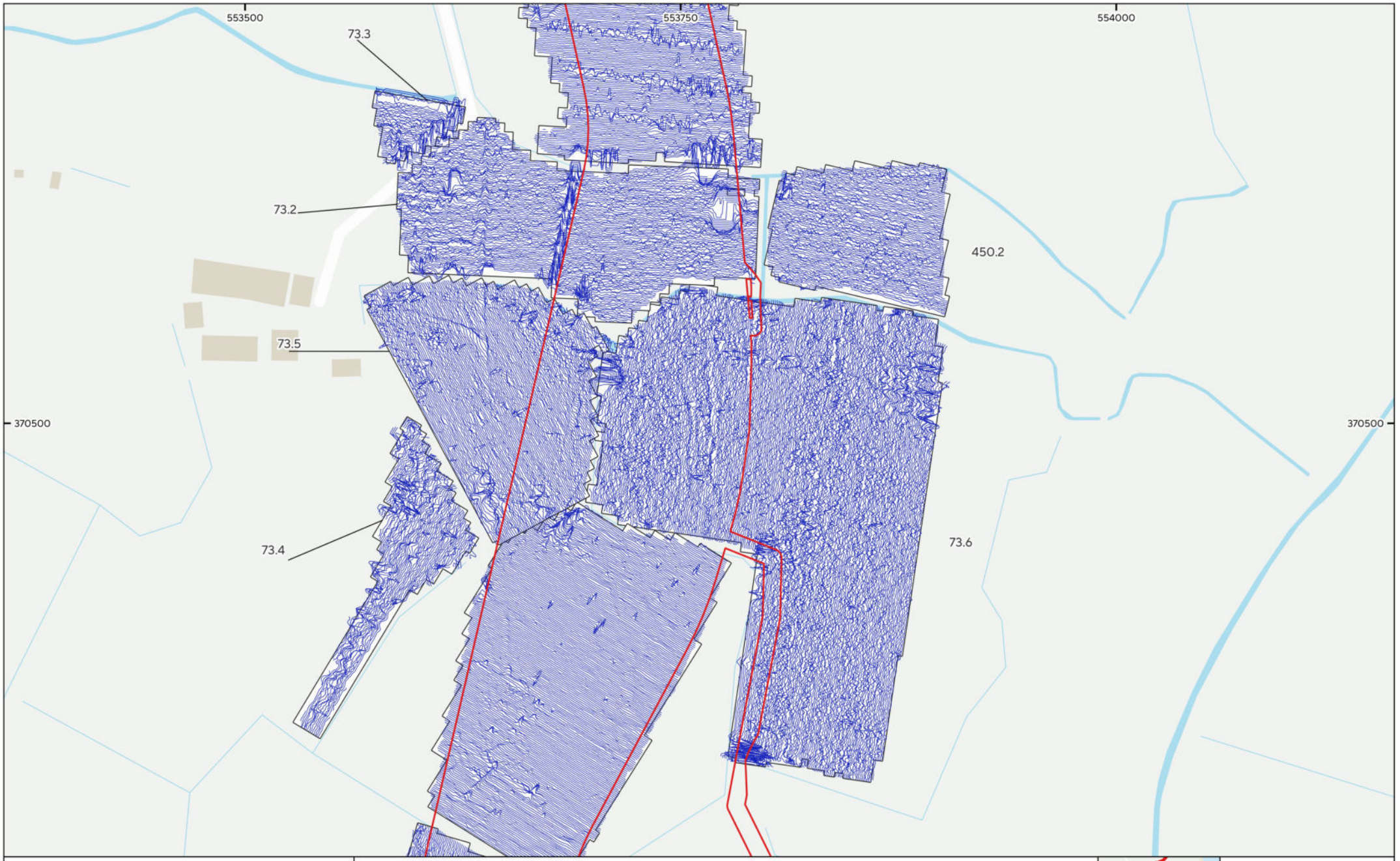


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 232 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 3 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

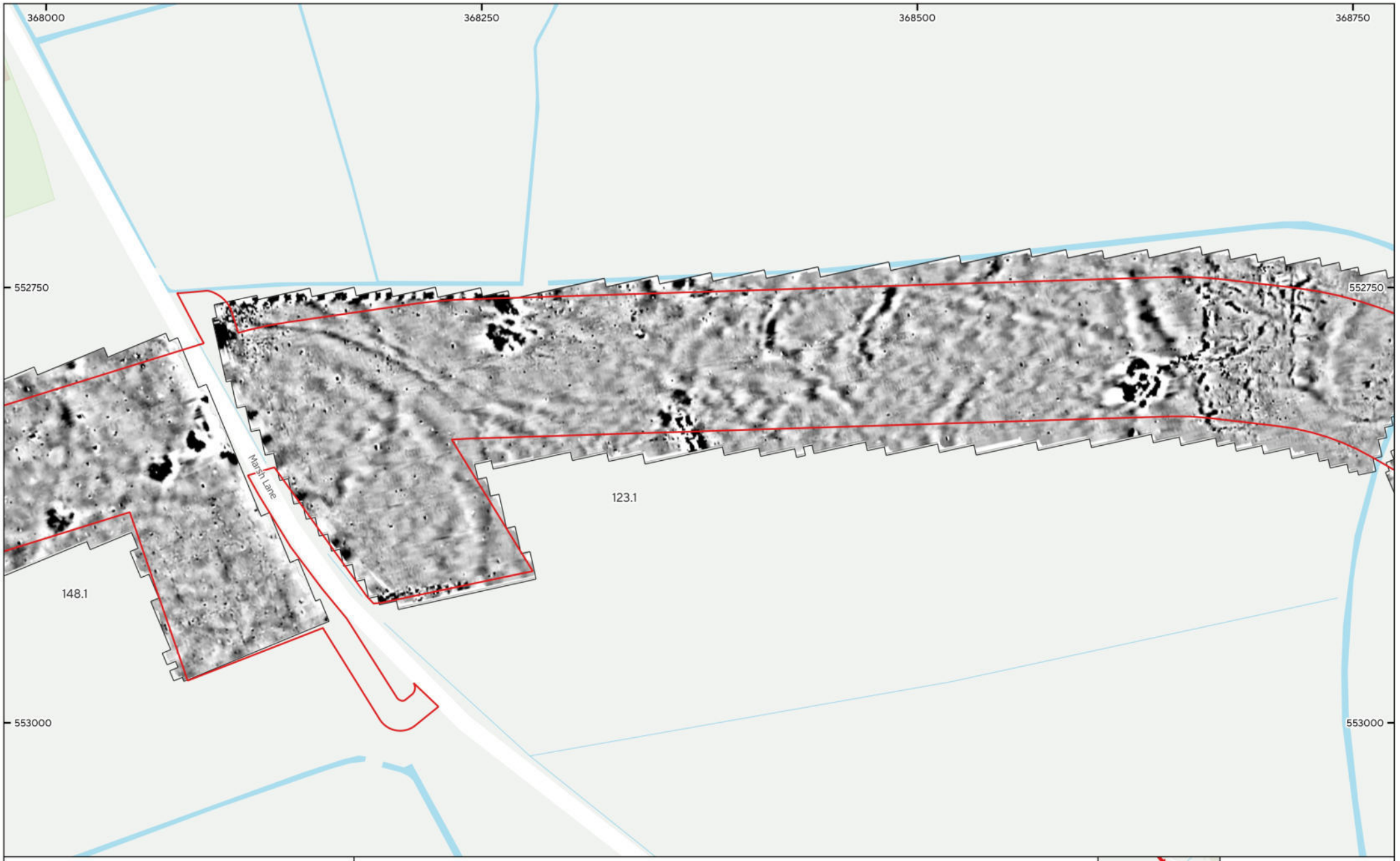


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 233 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 3 (Area ECC2)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



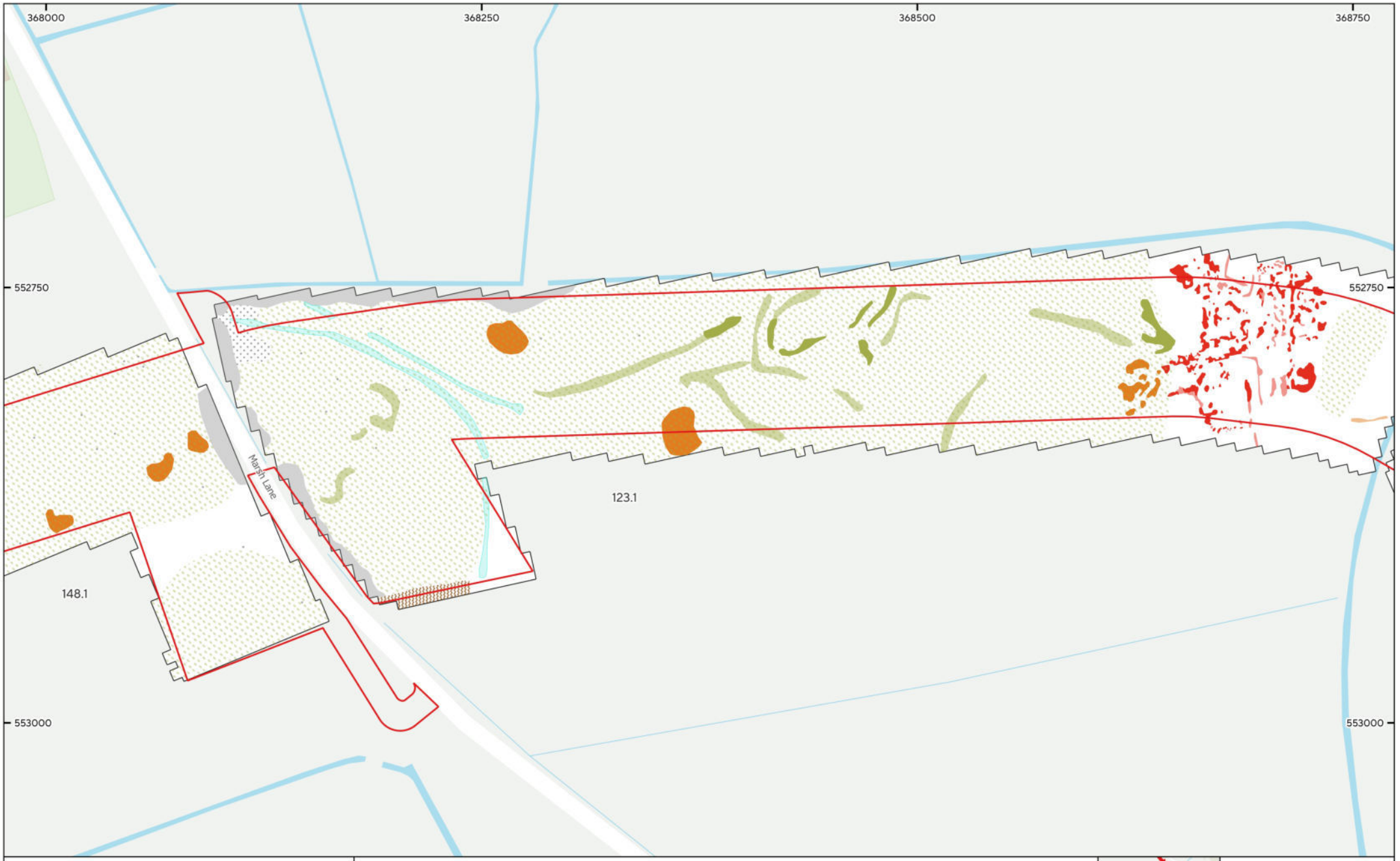
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 234 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

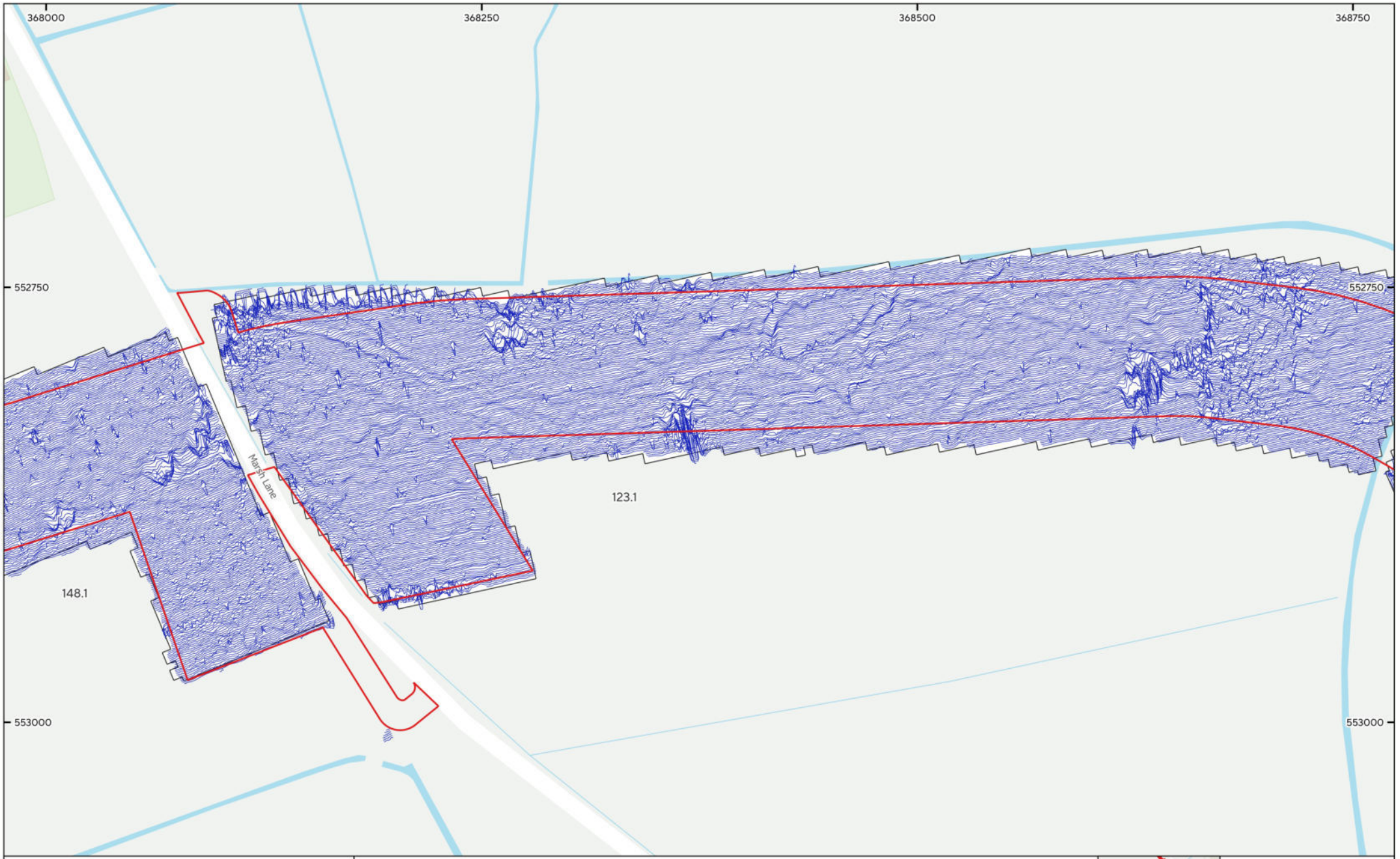


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 235 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

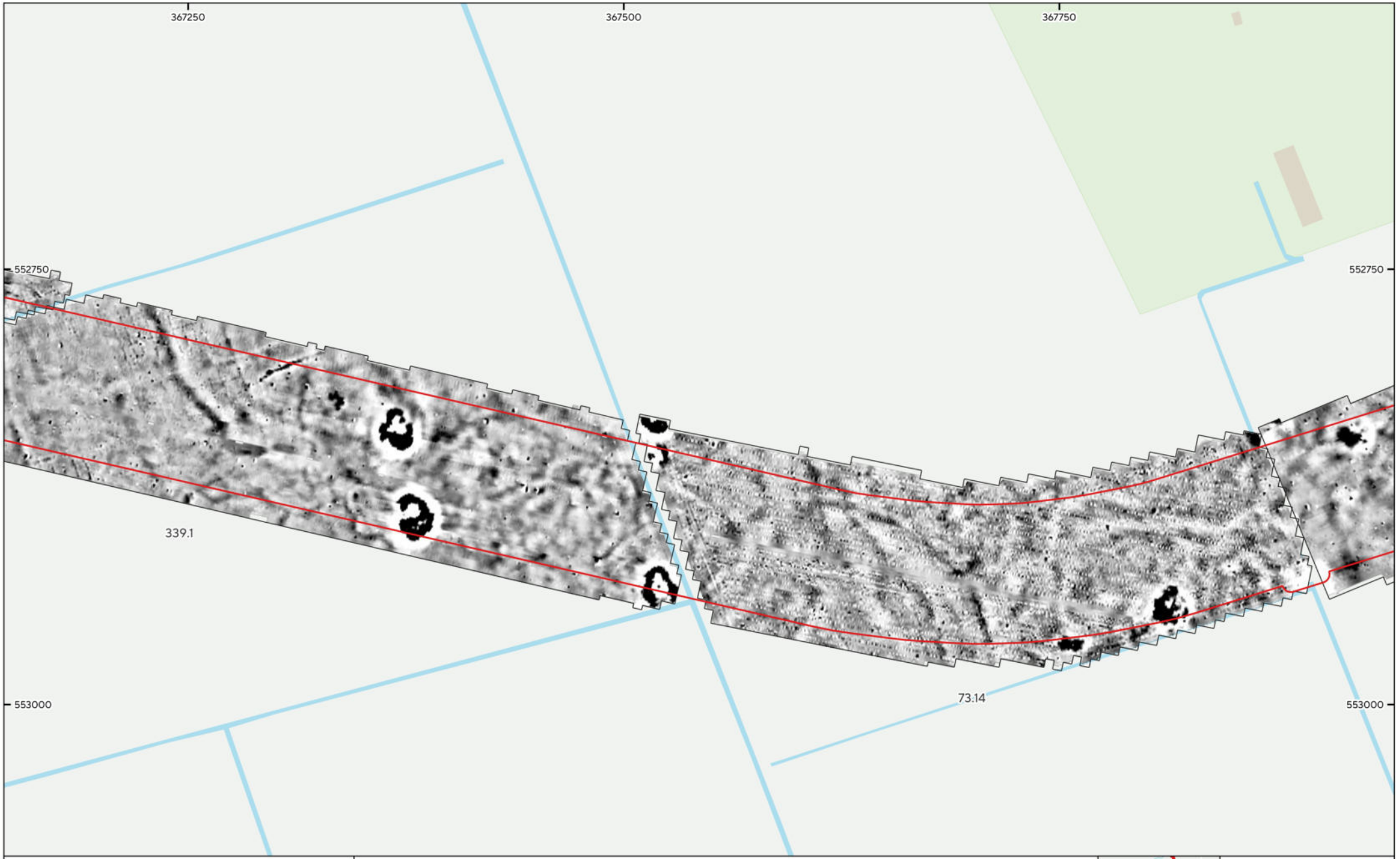


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 236 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



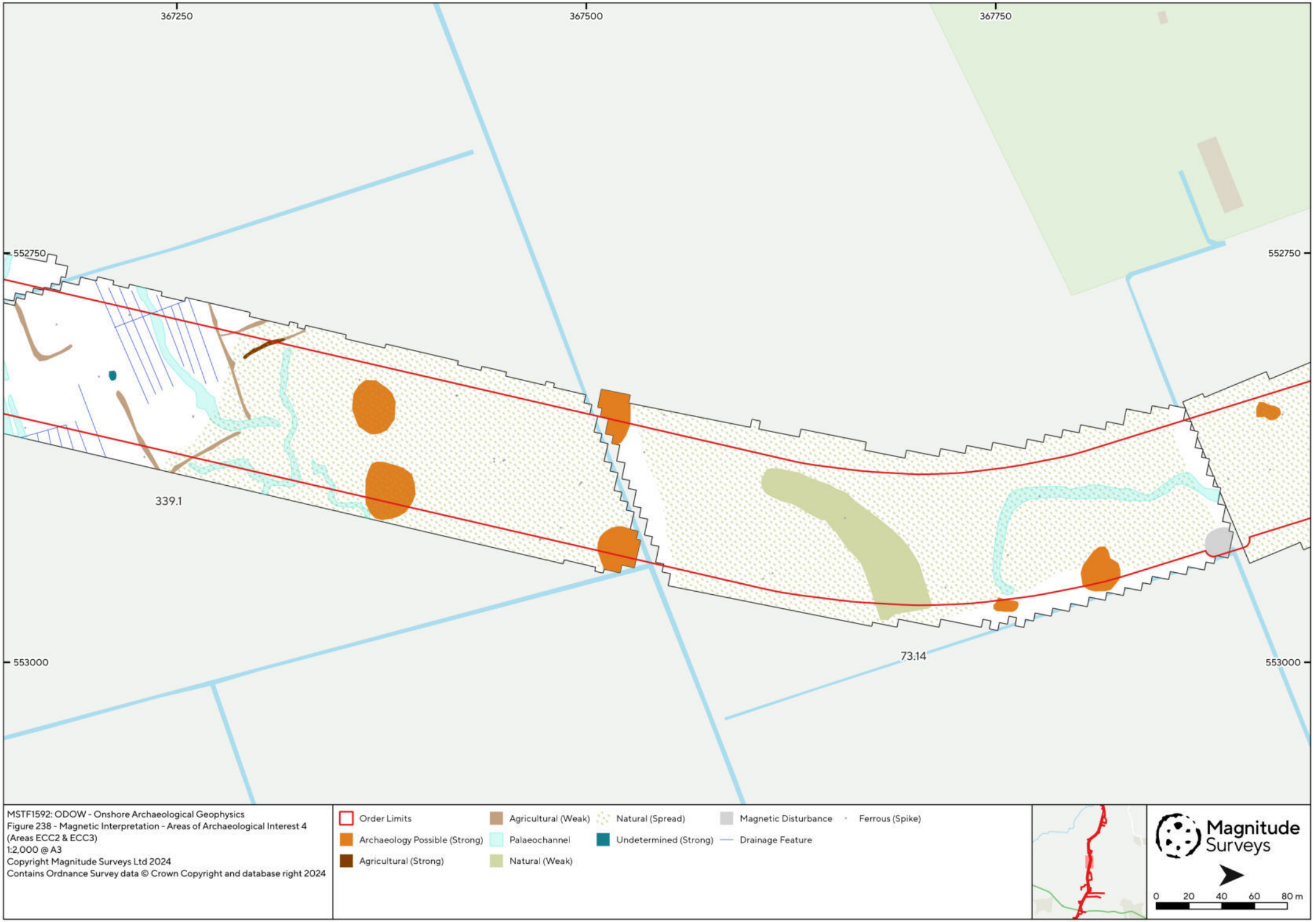
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 237 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

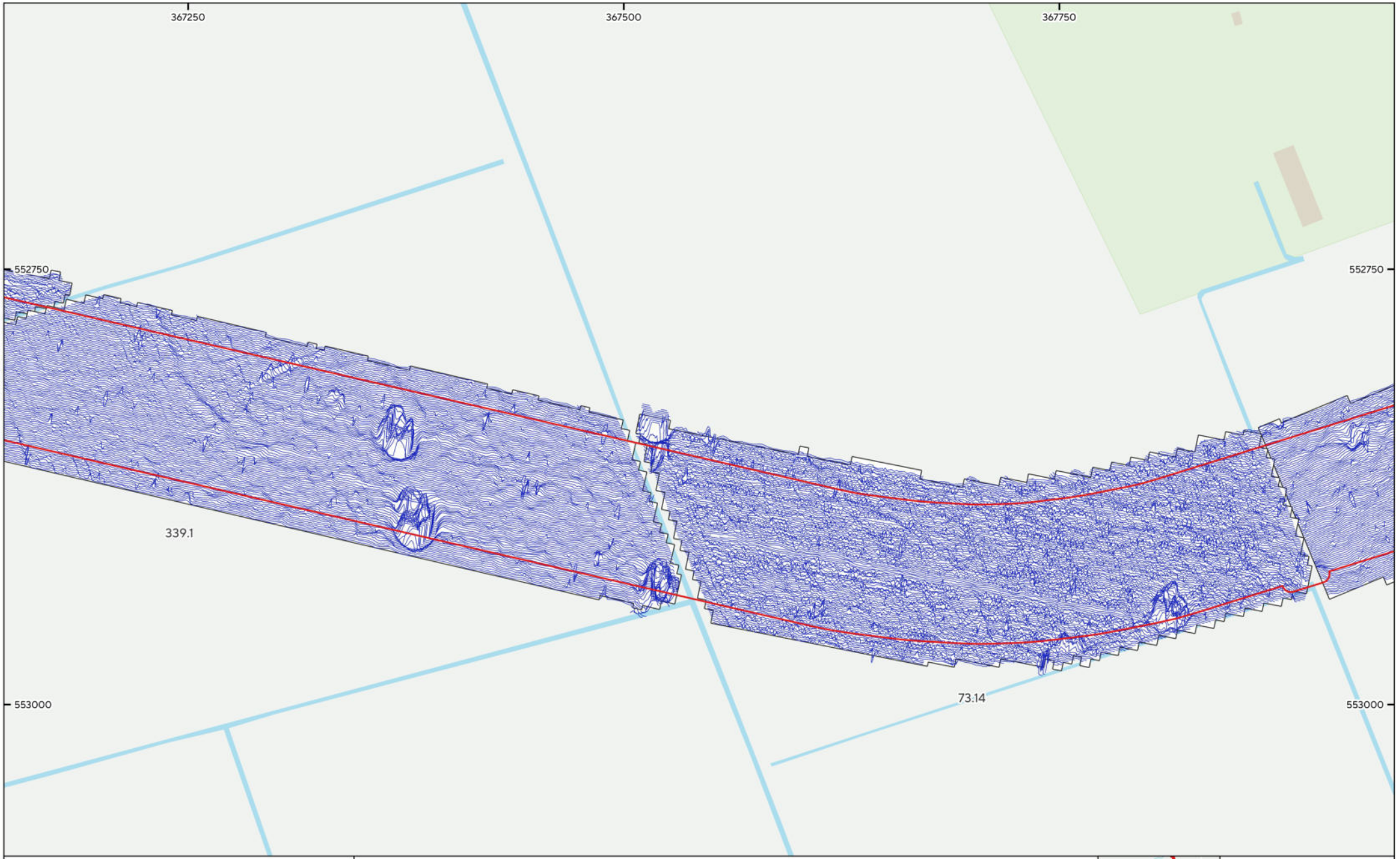
-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 238 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 239 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 4 (Areas ECC2 & ECC3)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



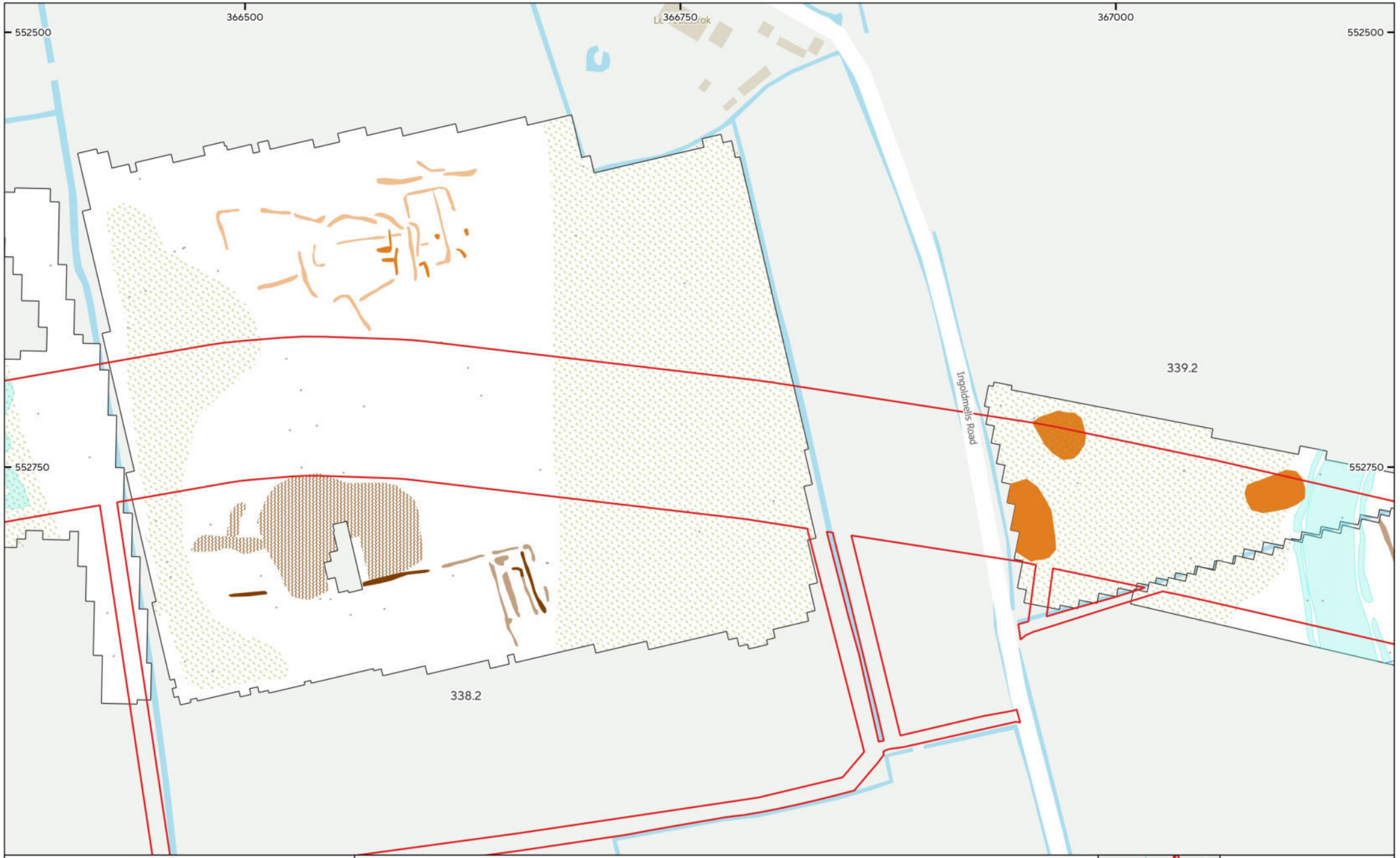
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 240 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 5 (Area ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

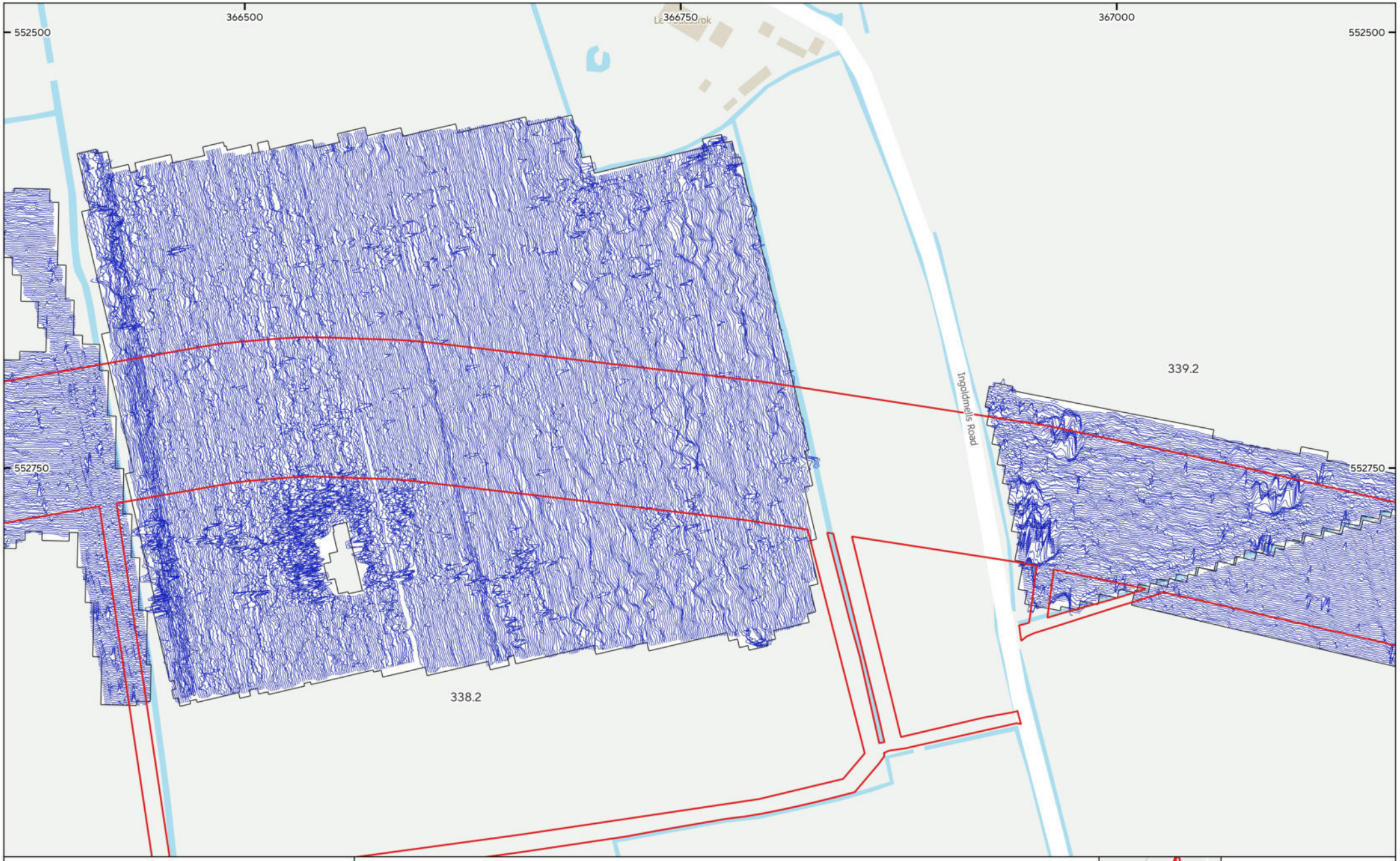


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 241 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 5 (Area ECC3)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 242 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 5 (Area ECC3)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



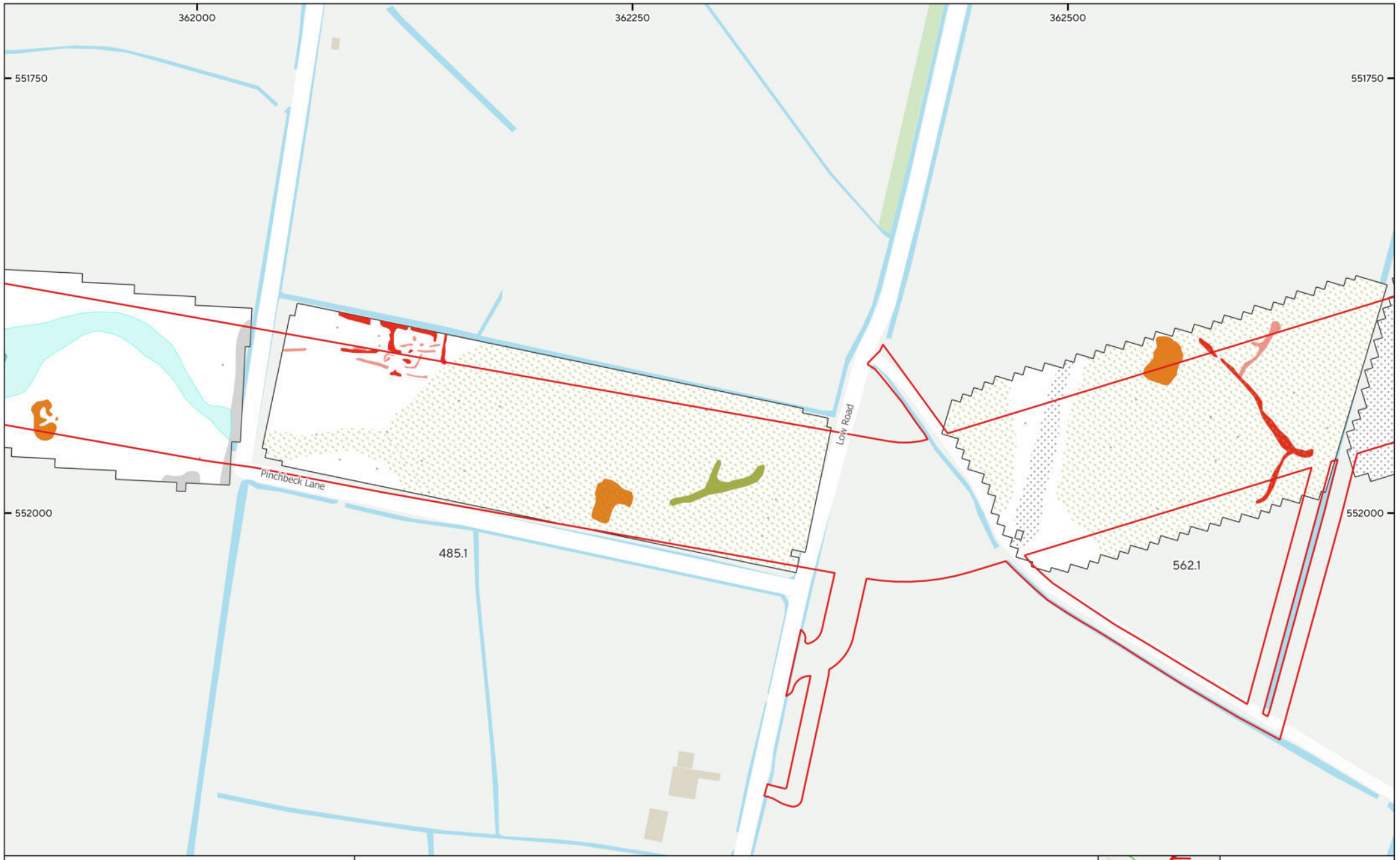
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 243 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

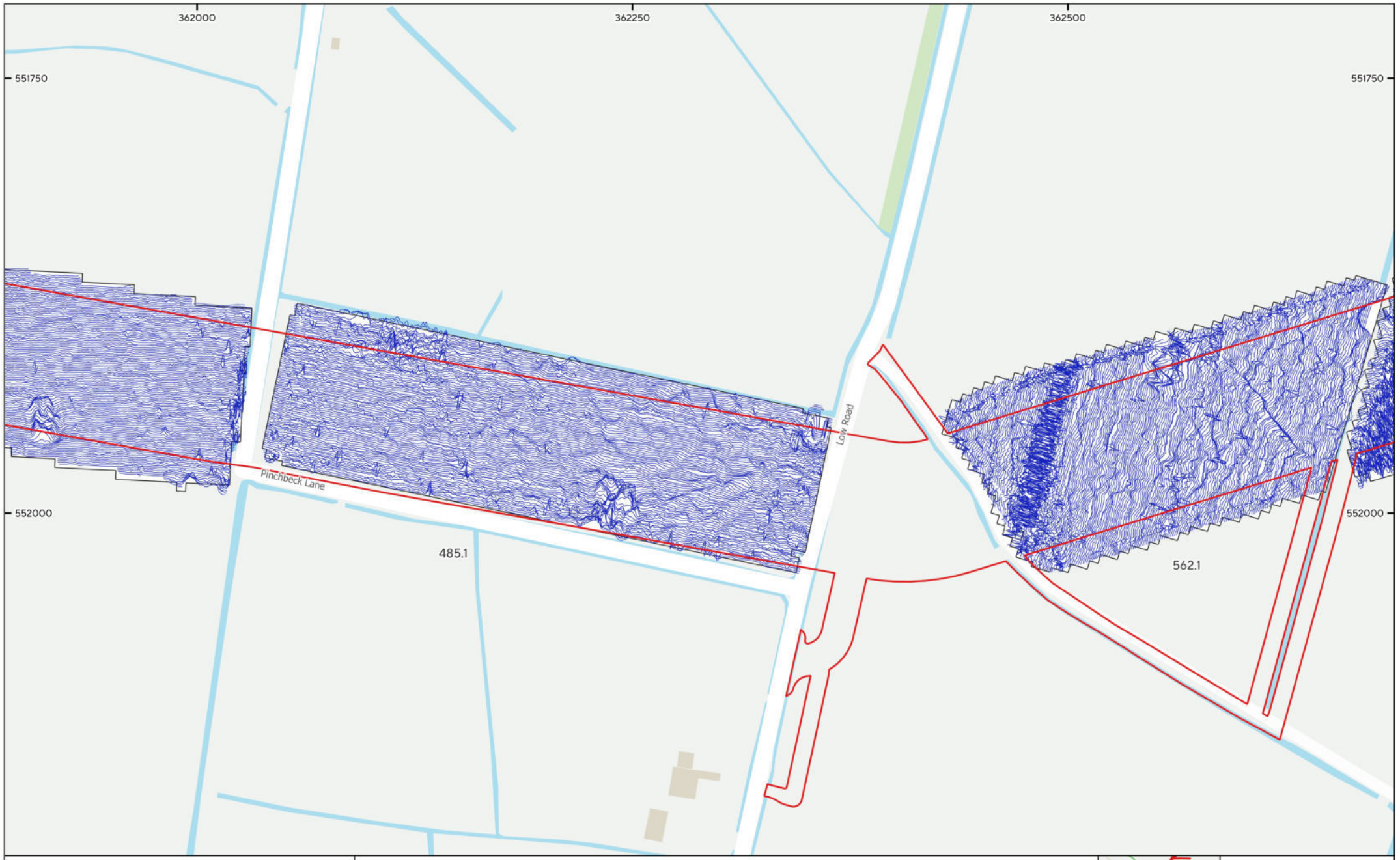


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 244 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Areas ECC4 & 5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

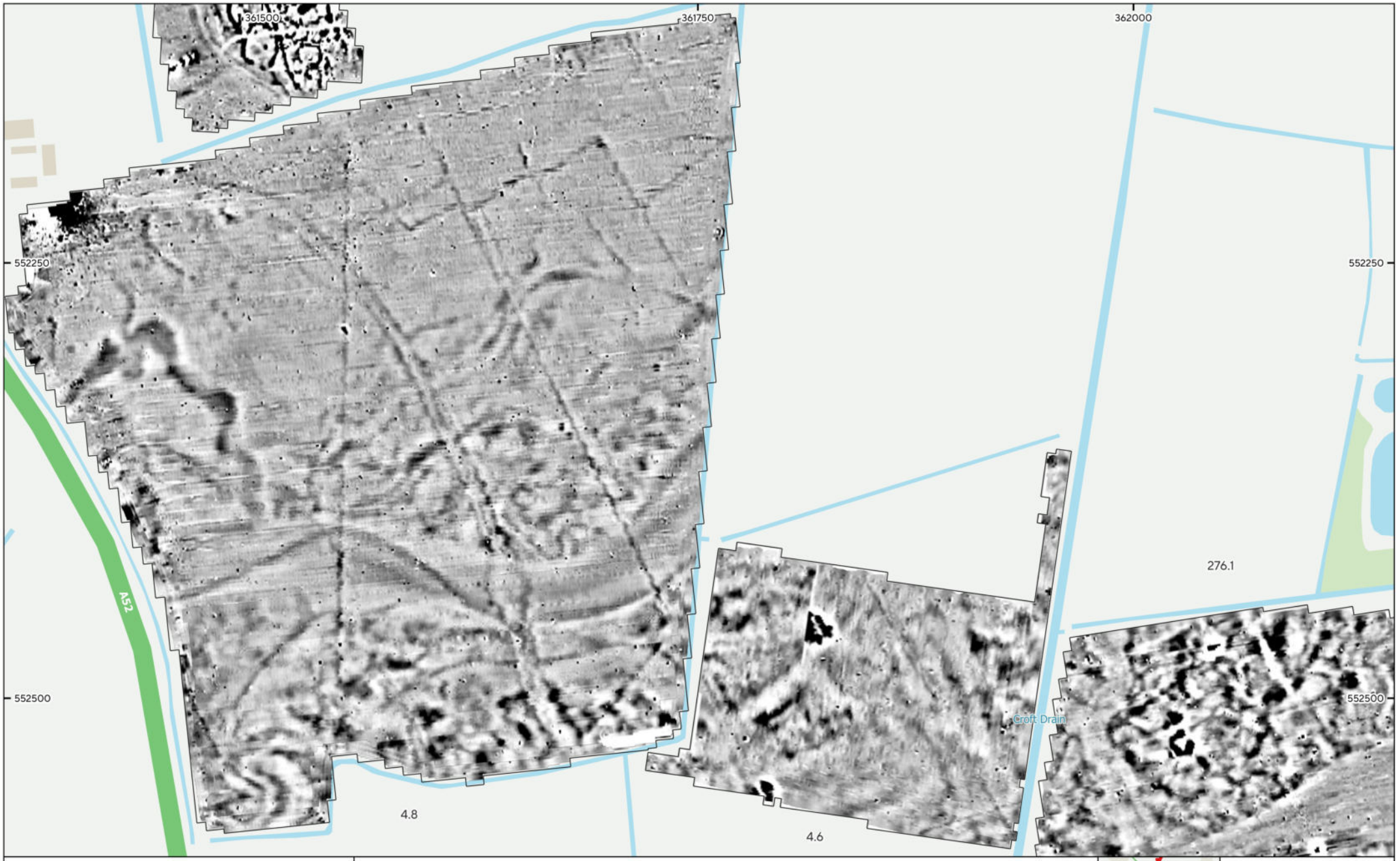


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 245 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Areas ECC4 & 5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



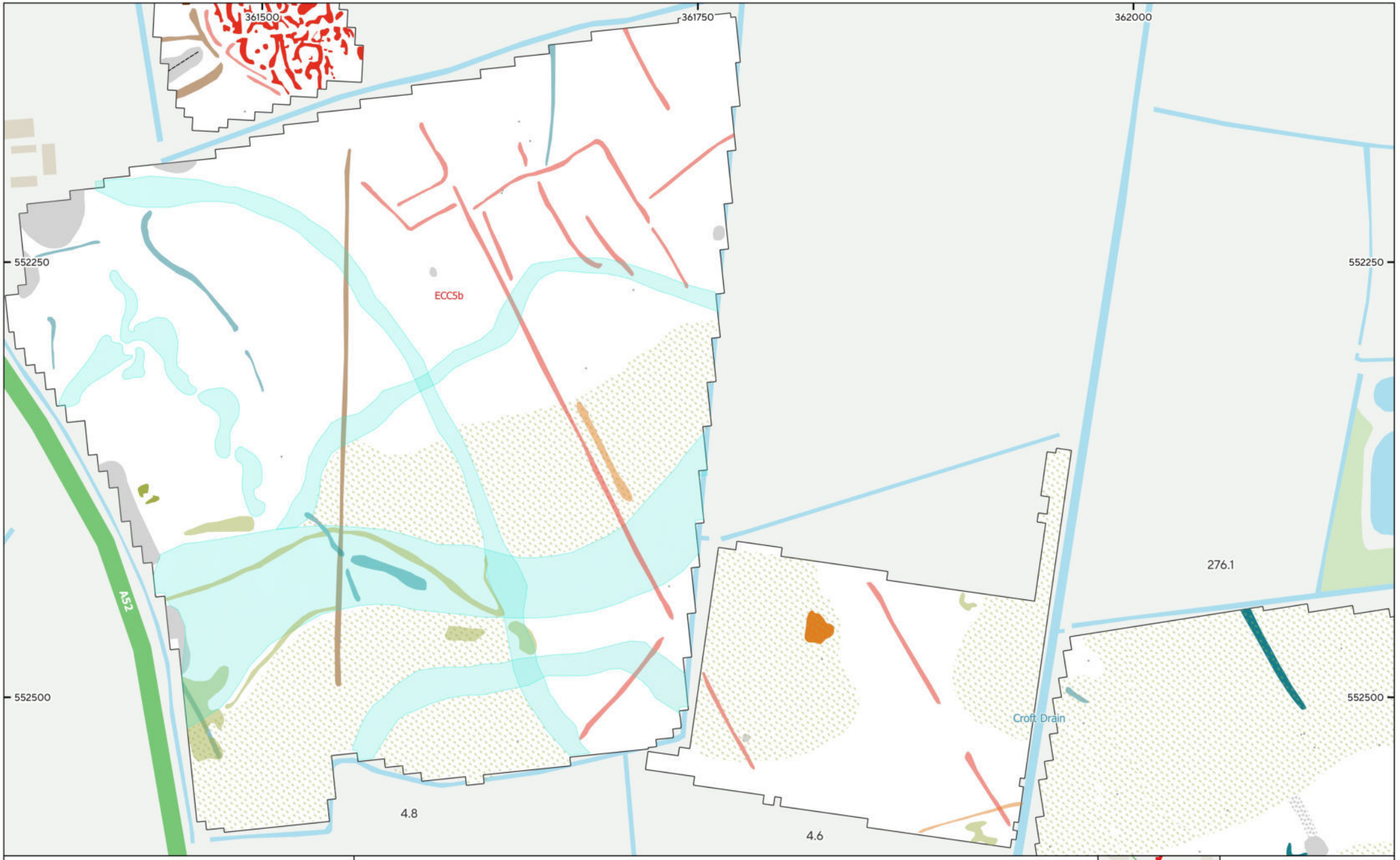
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 246 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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-2 nT 3



Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

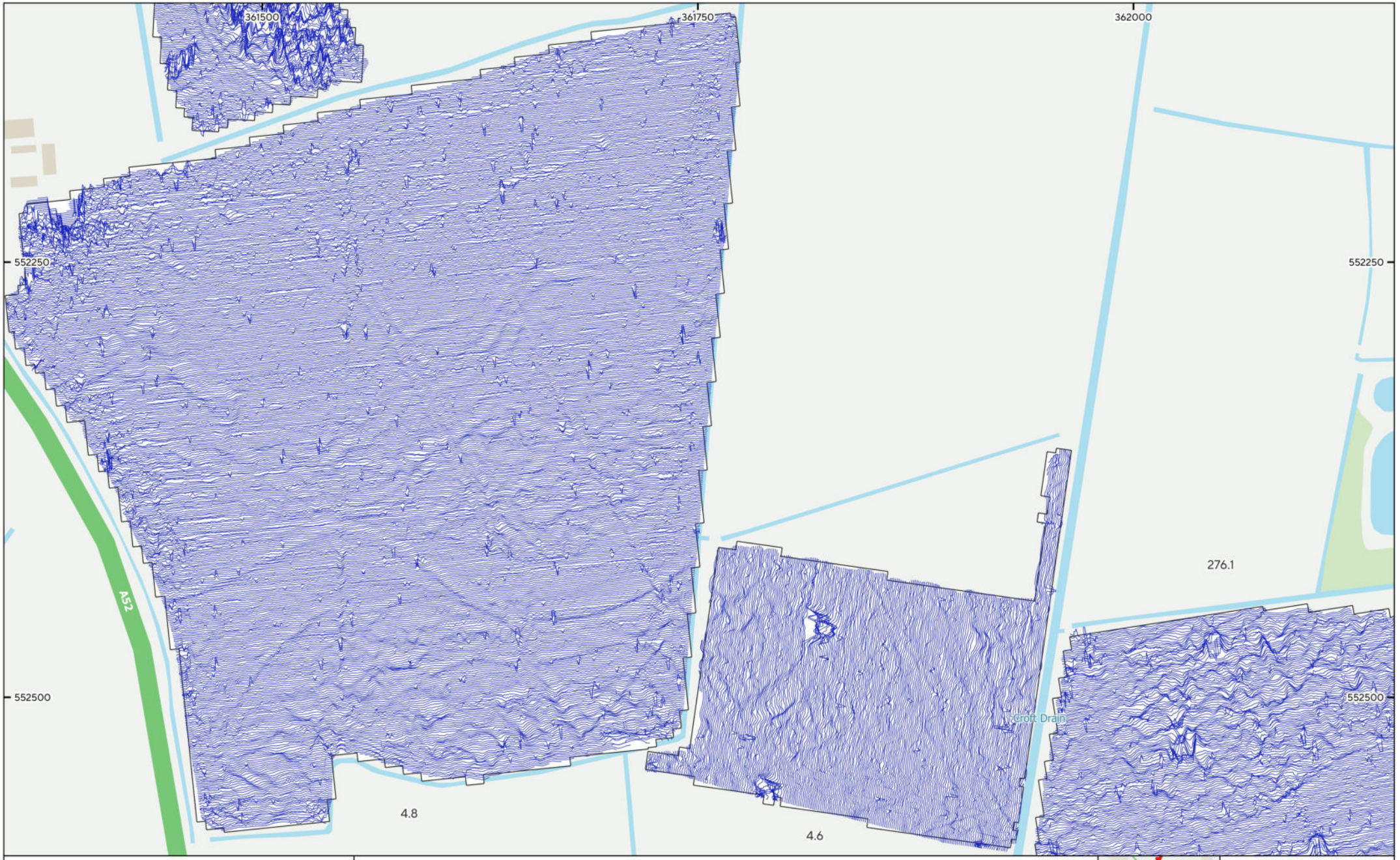


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 247 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Overhead Cables
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

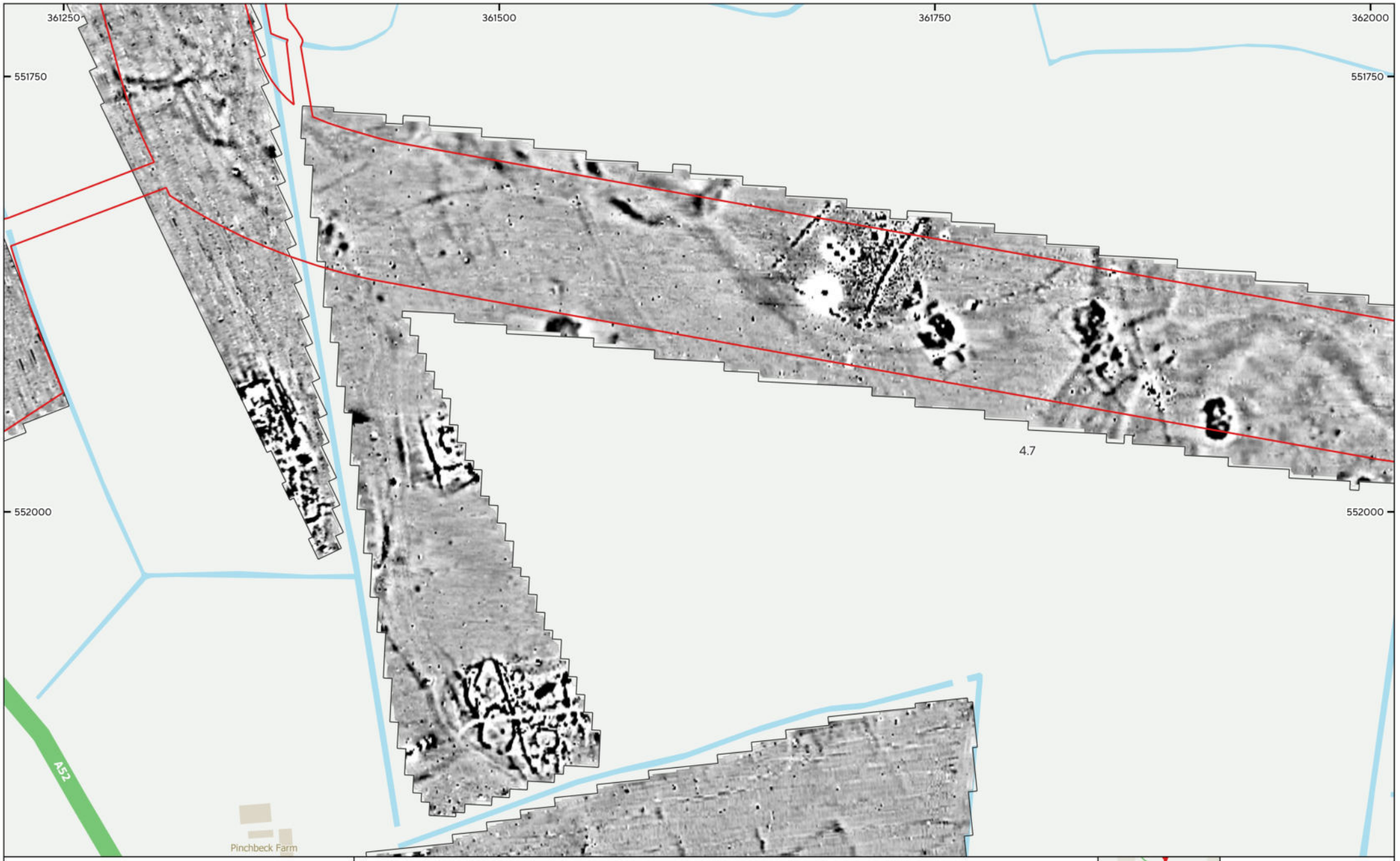
0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 248 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



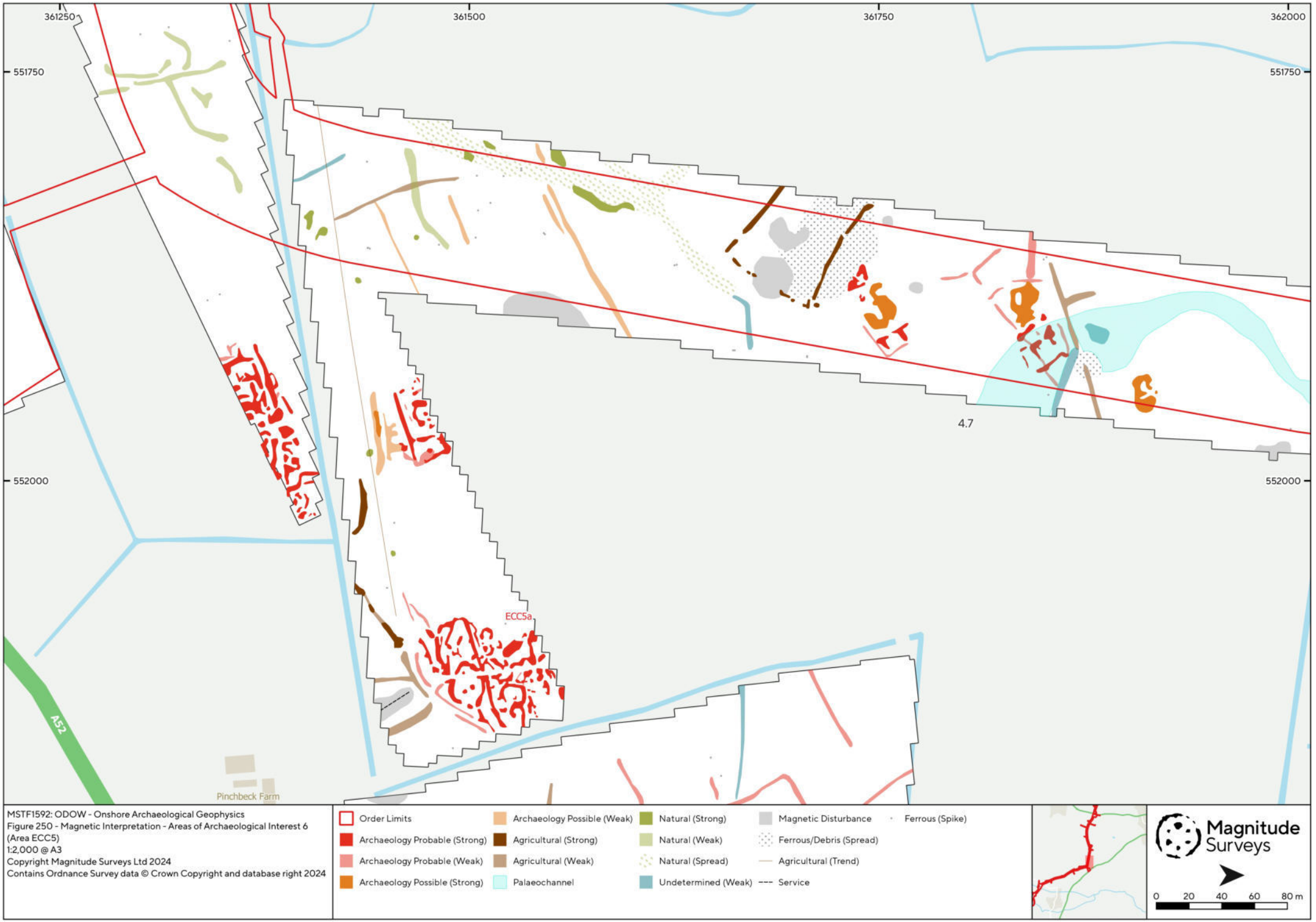
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 249 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

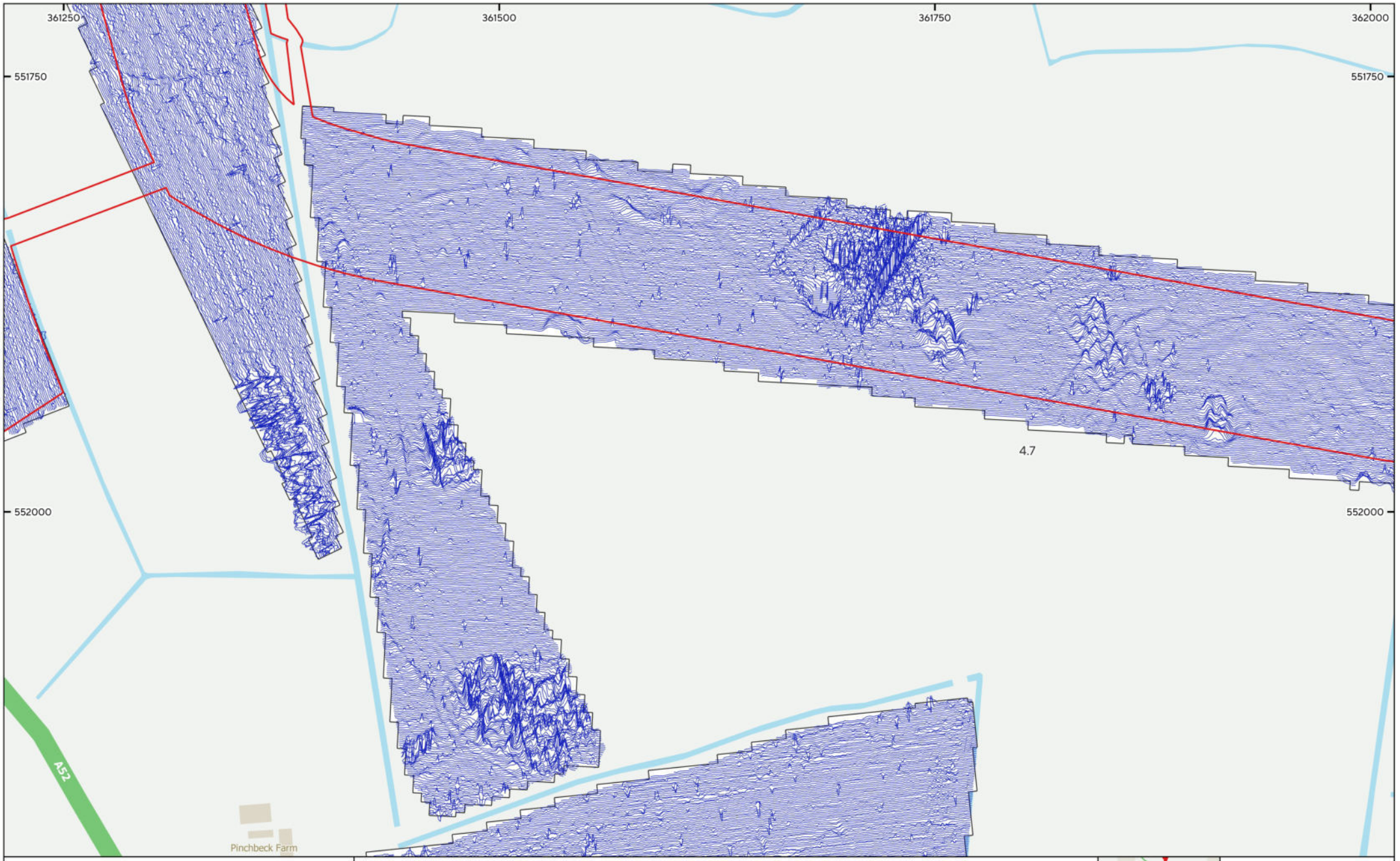


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 250 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 251 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



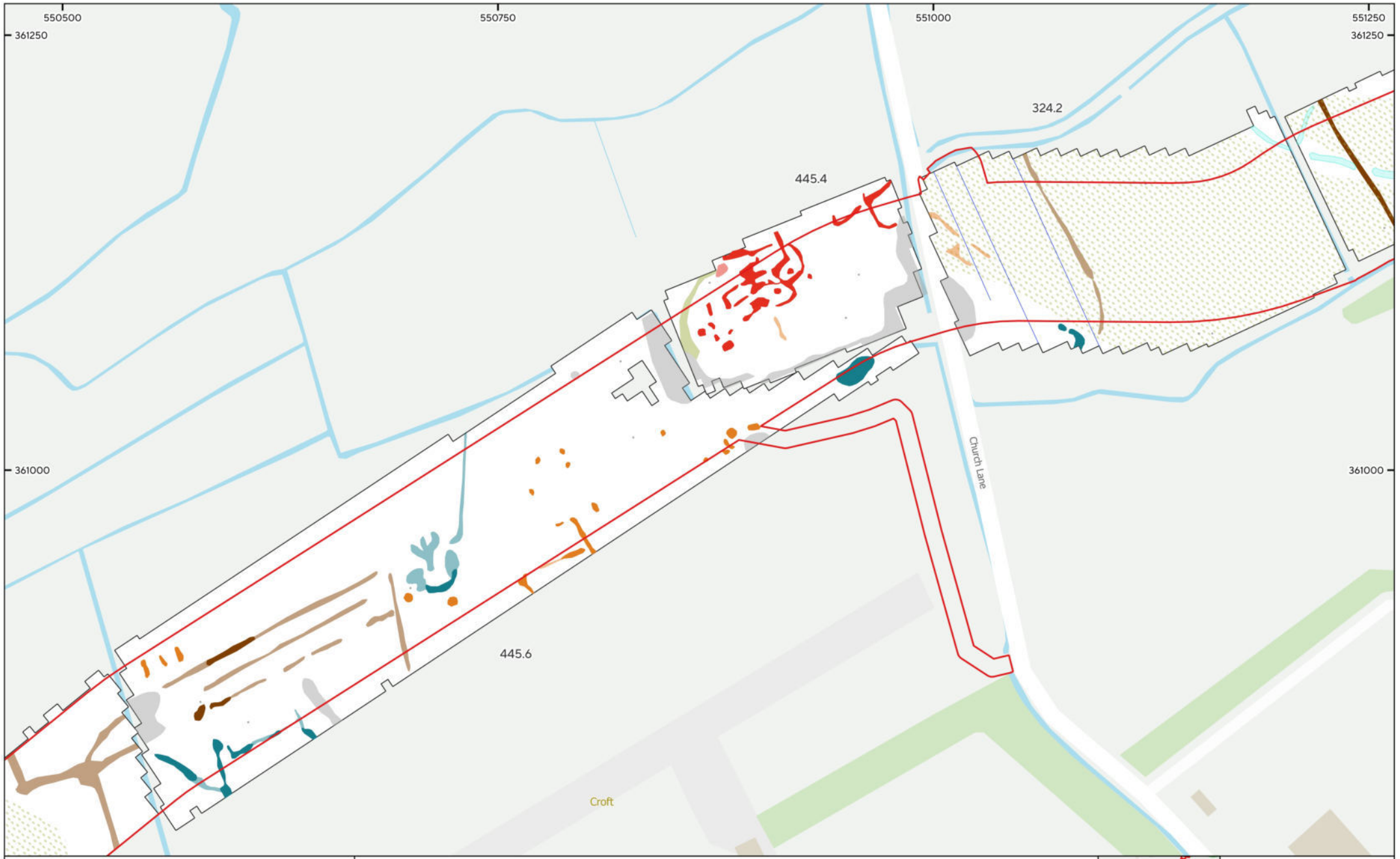
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 252 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 253 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Weak)
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

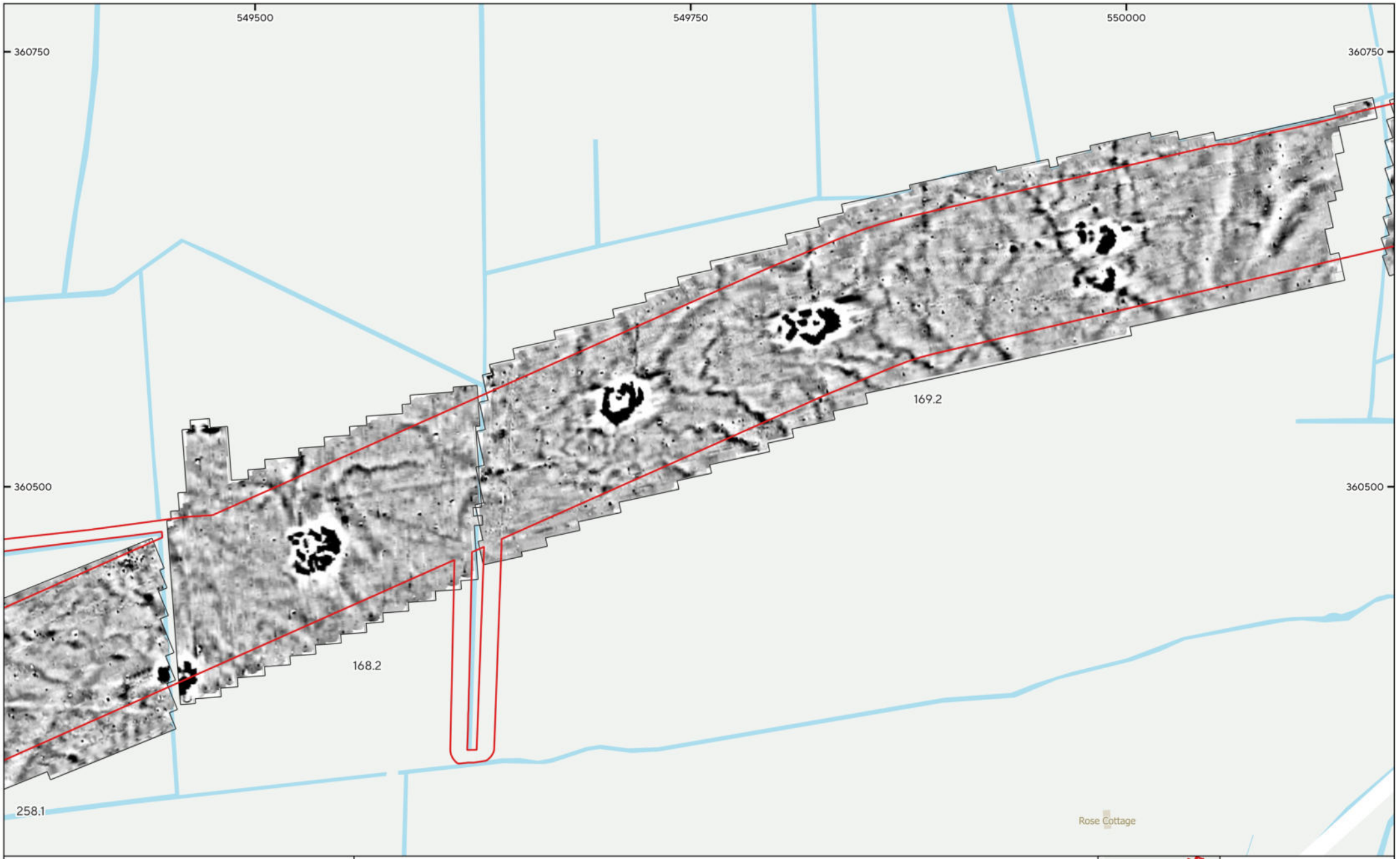


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 254 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 6 (Area ECC5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 255 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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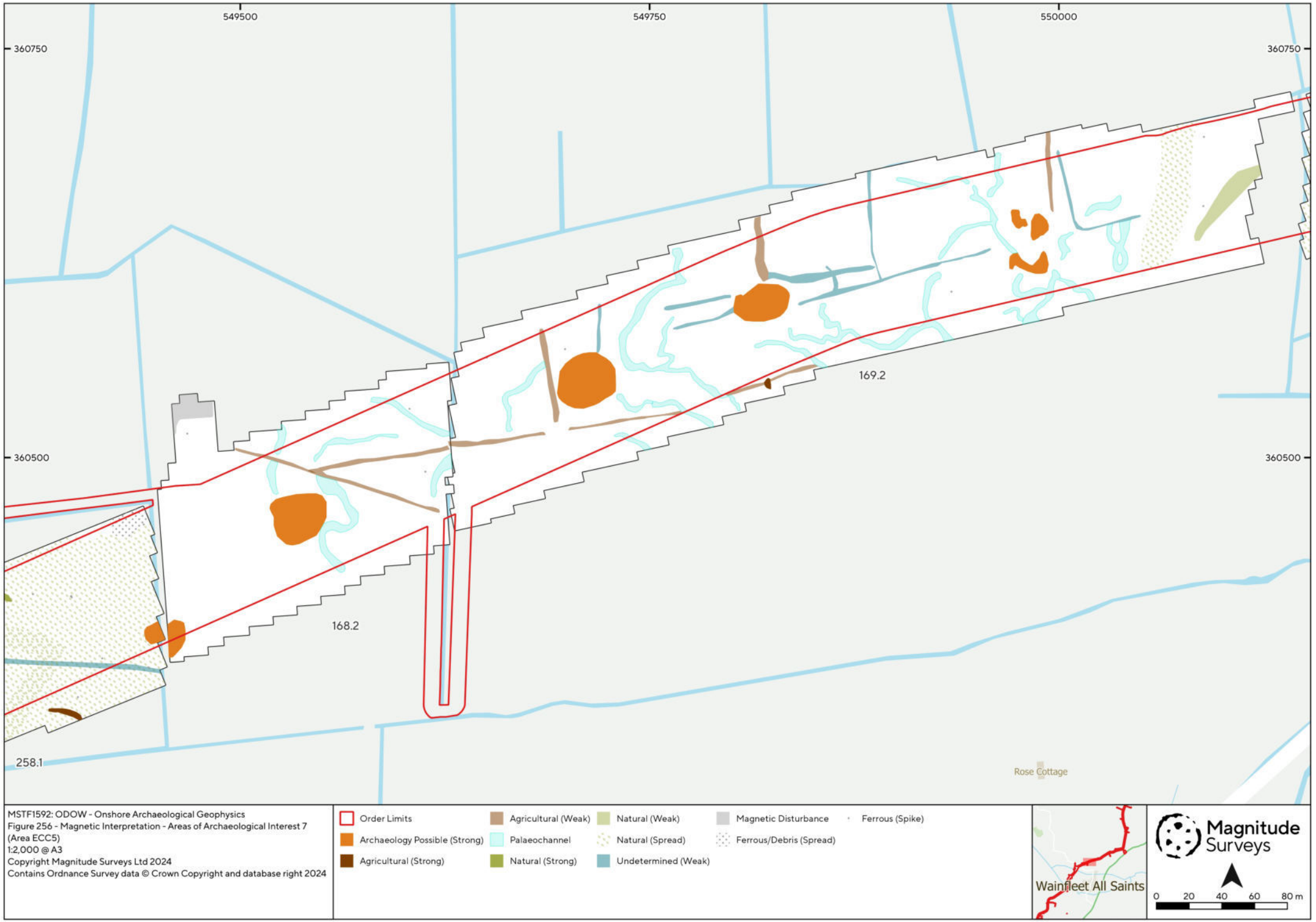
Order Limits

-2 nT 3

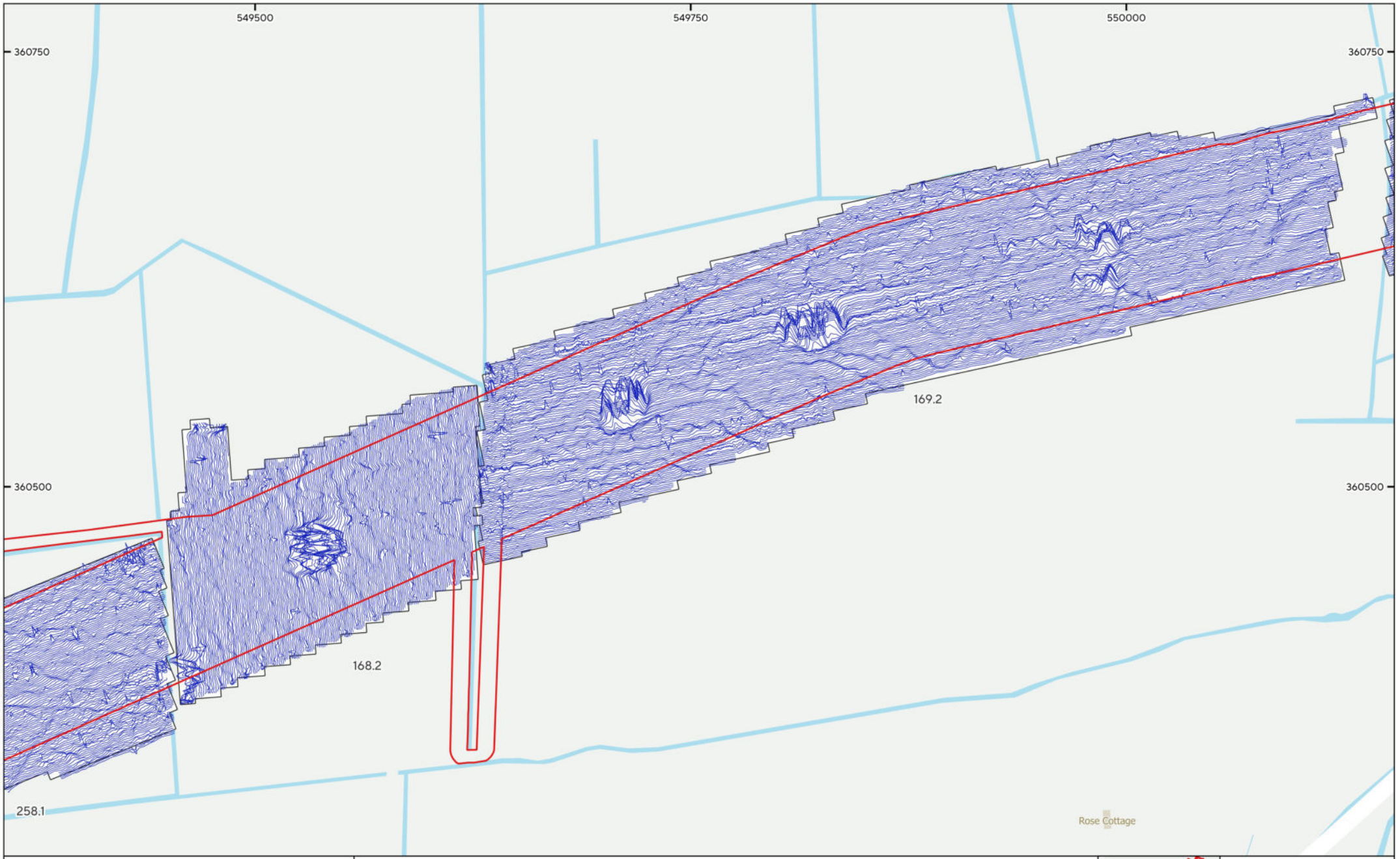


Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 256 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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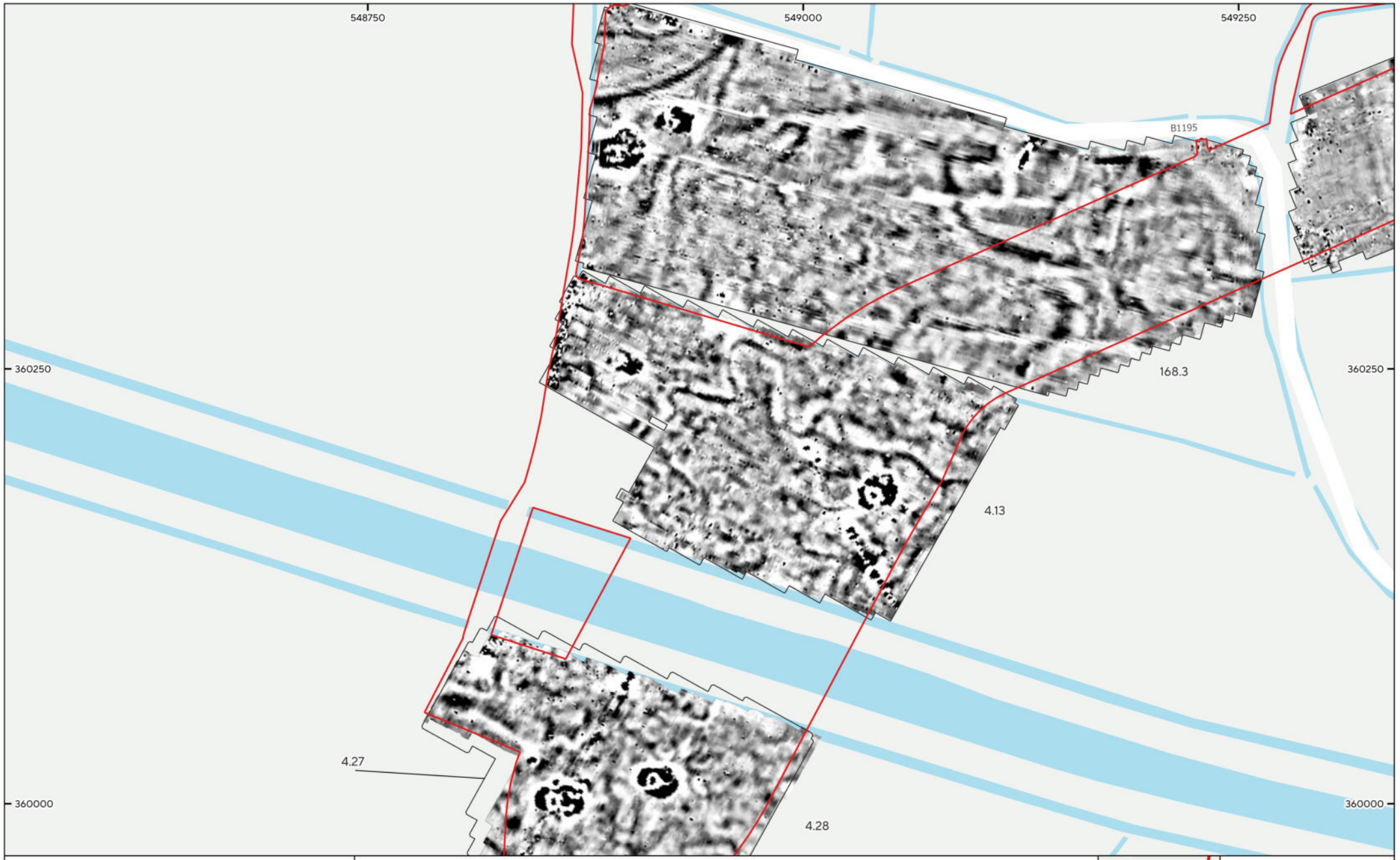
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 257 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits



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0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 258 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

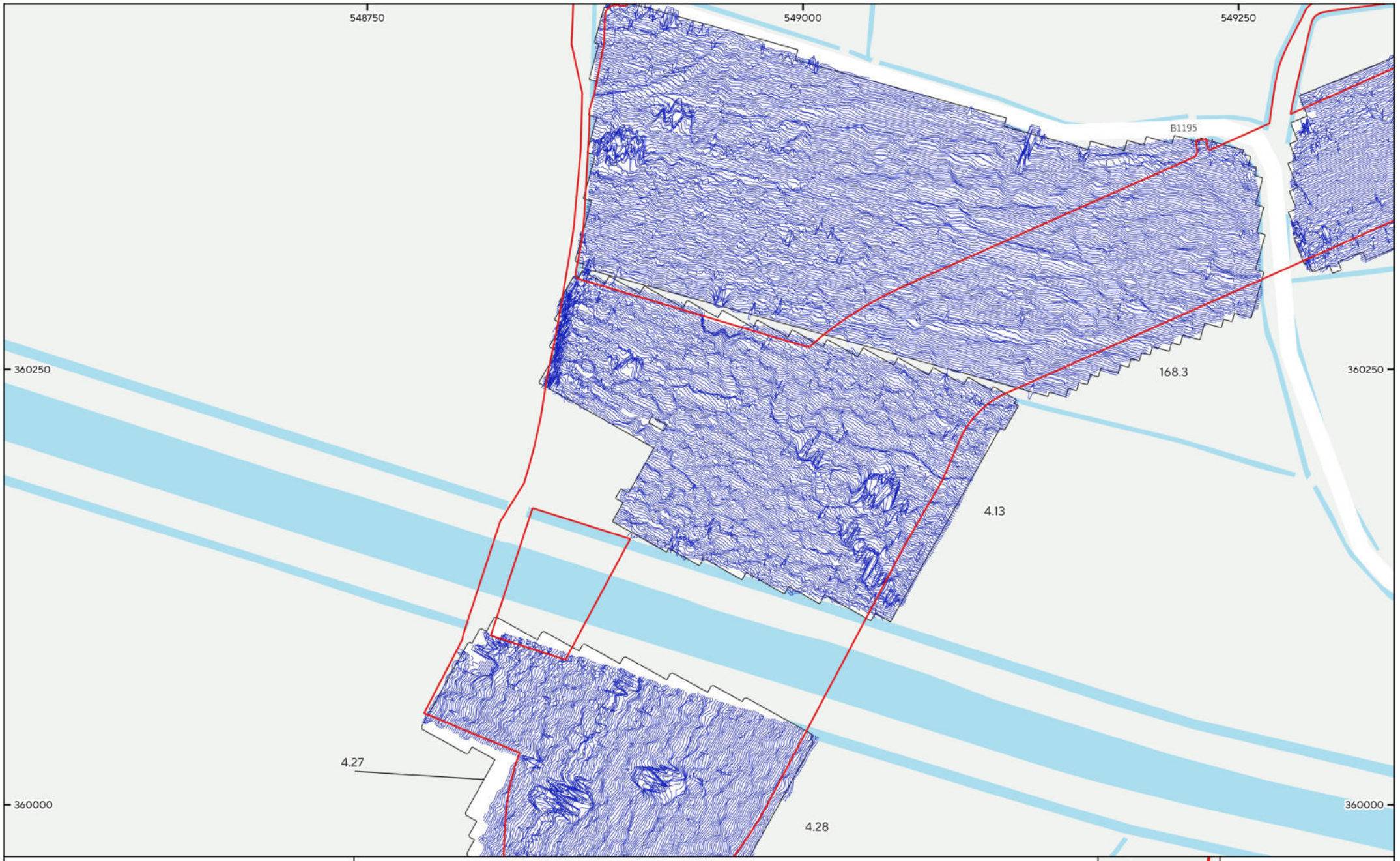


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 259 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 260 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 7 (Area ECC5)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



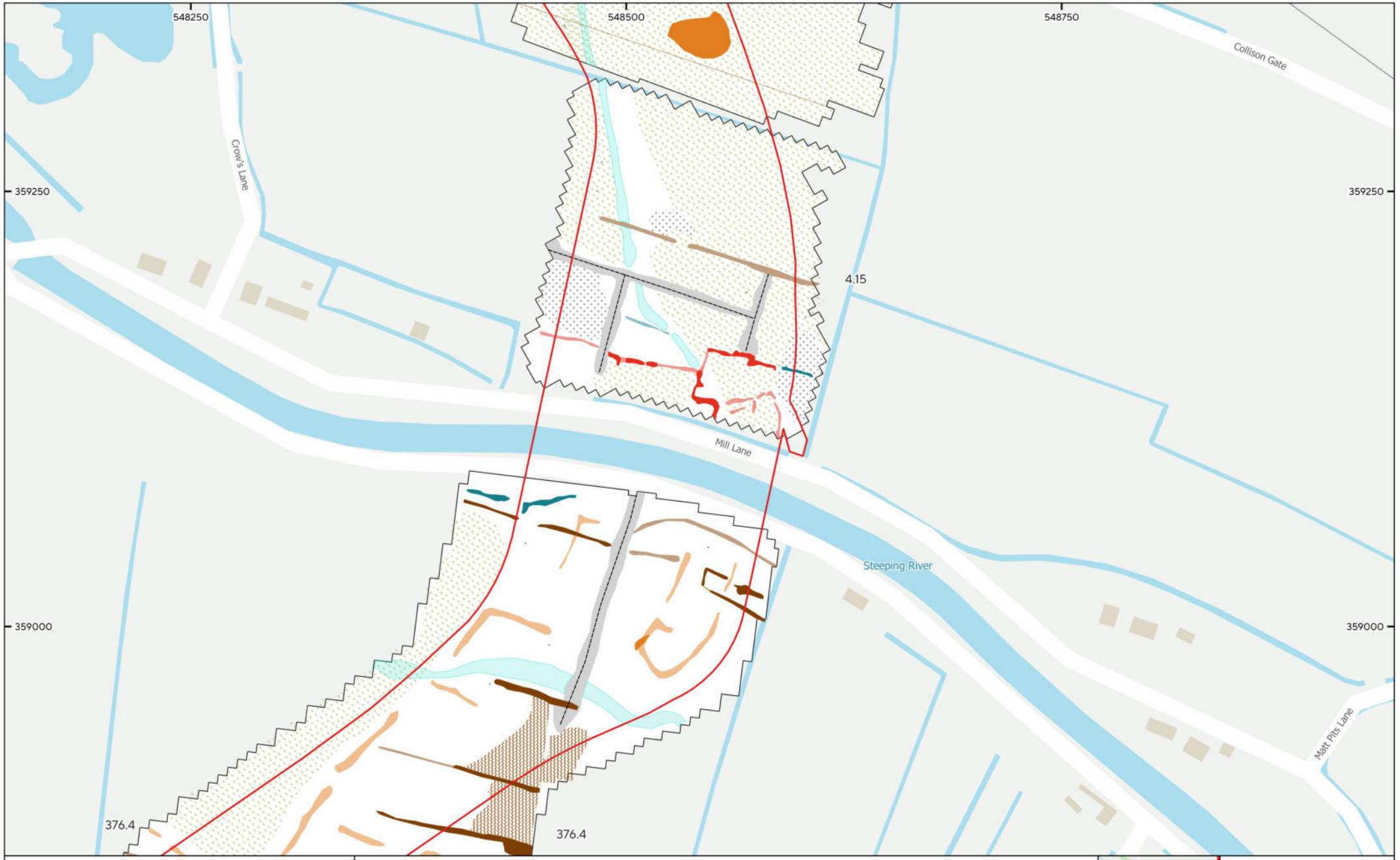
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 261 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Areas ECC5 & ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

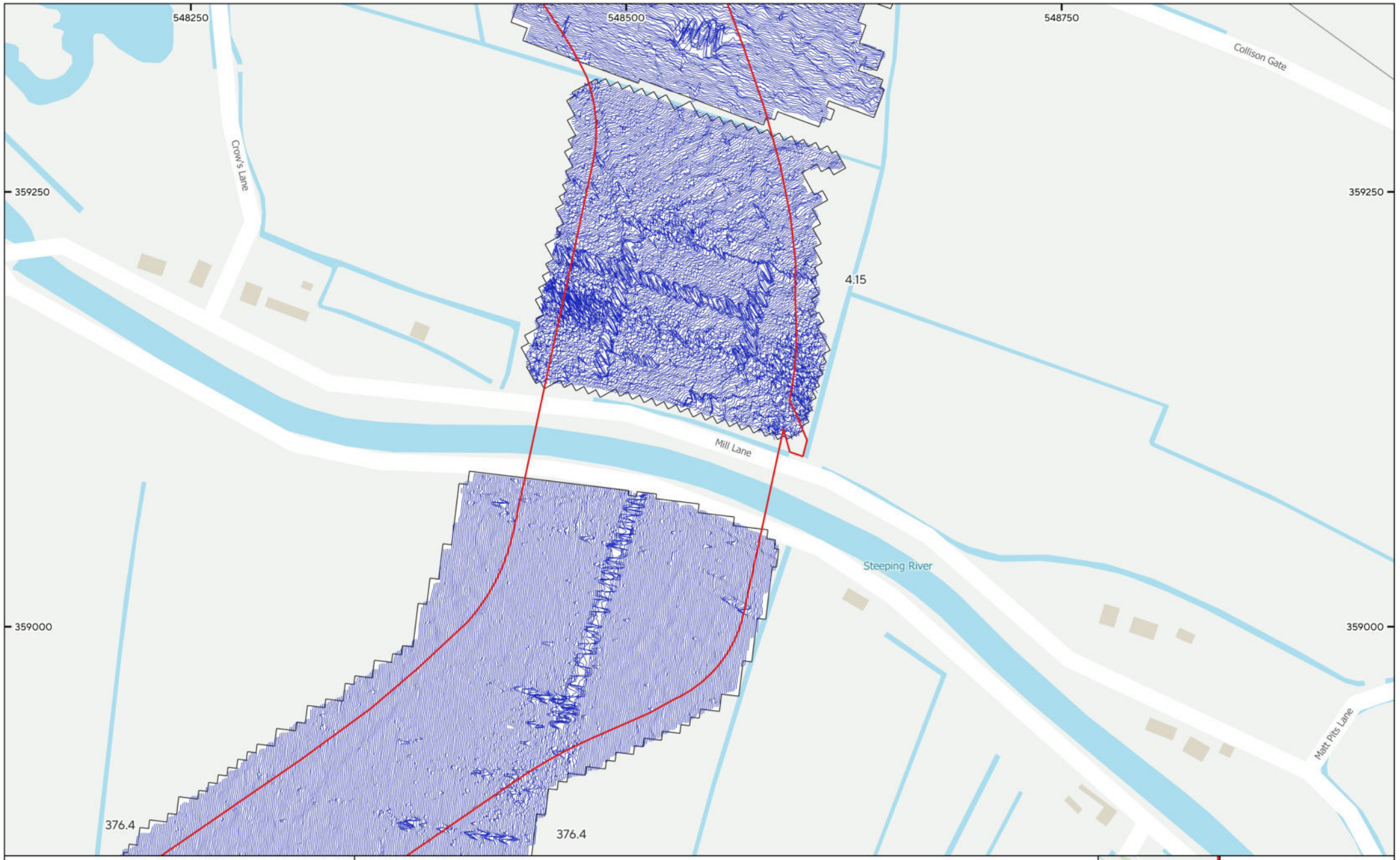


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 262 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Areas ECC5 & ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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- Order Limits
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Spread)
- Palaeochannel
- Natural (Spread)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 263 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Areas ECC5 & ECC6)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 264 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

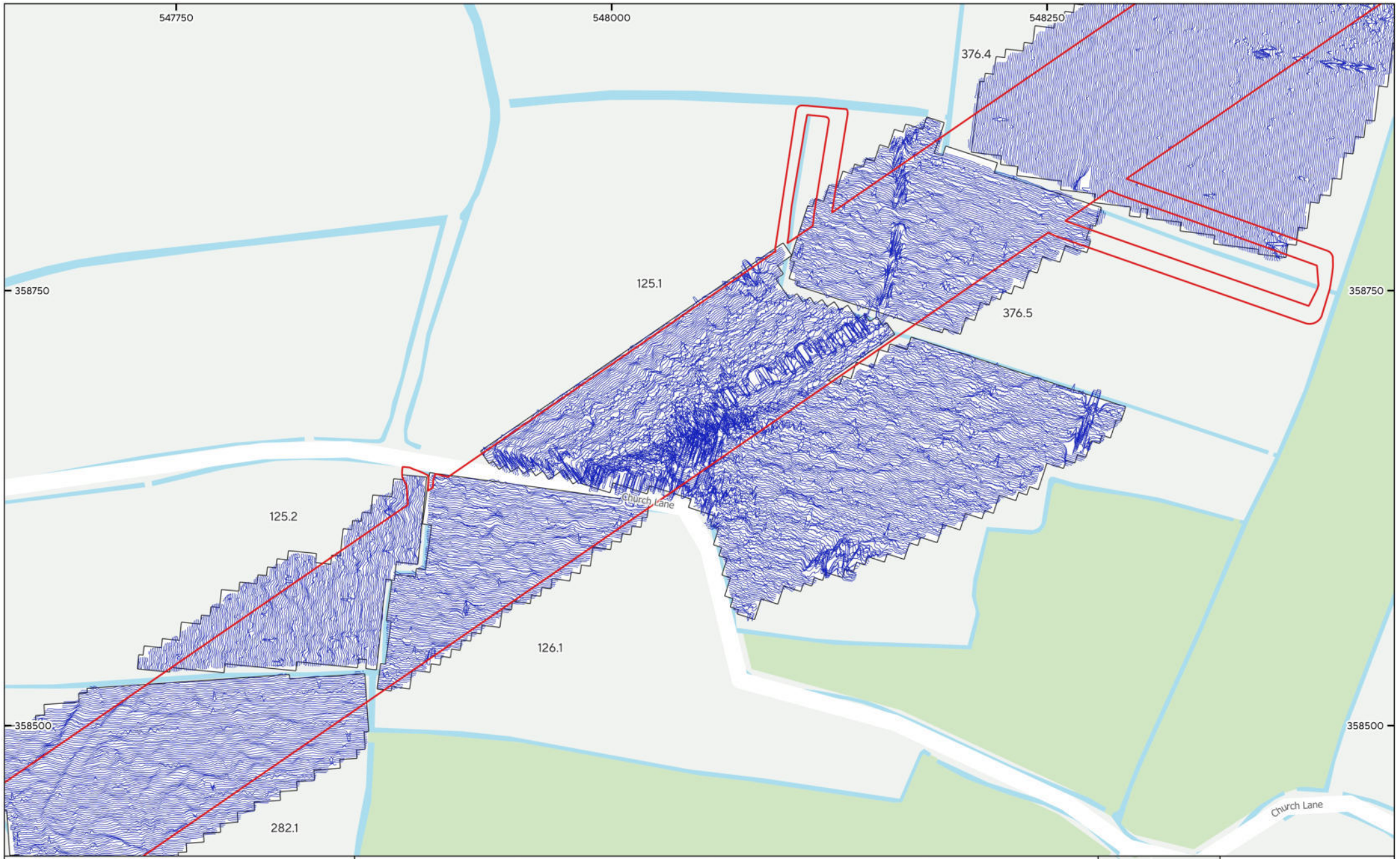


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 265 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Drainage Feature
Service
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

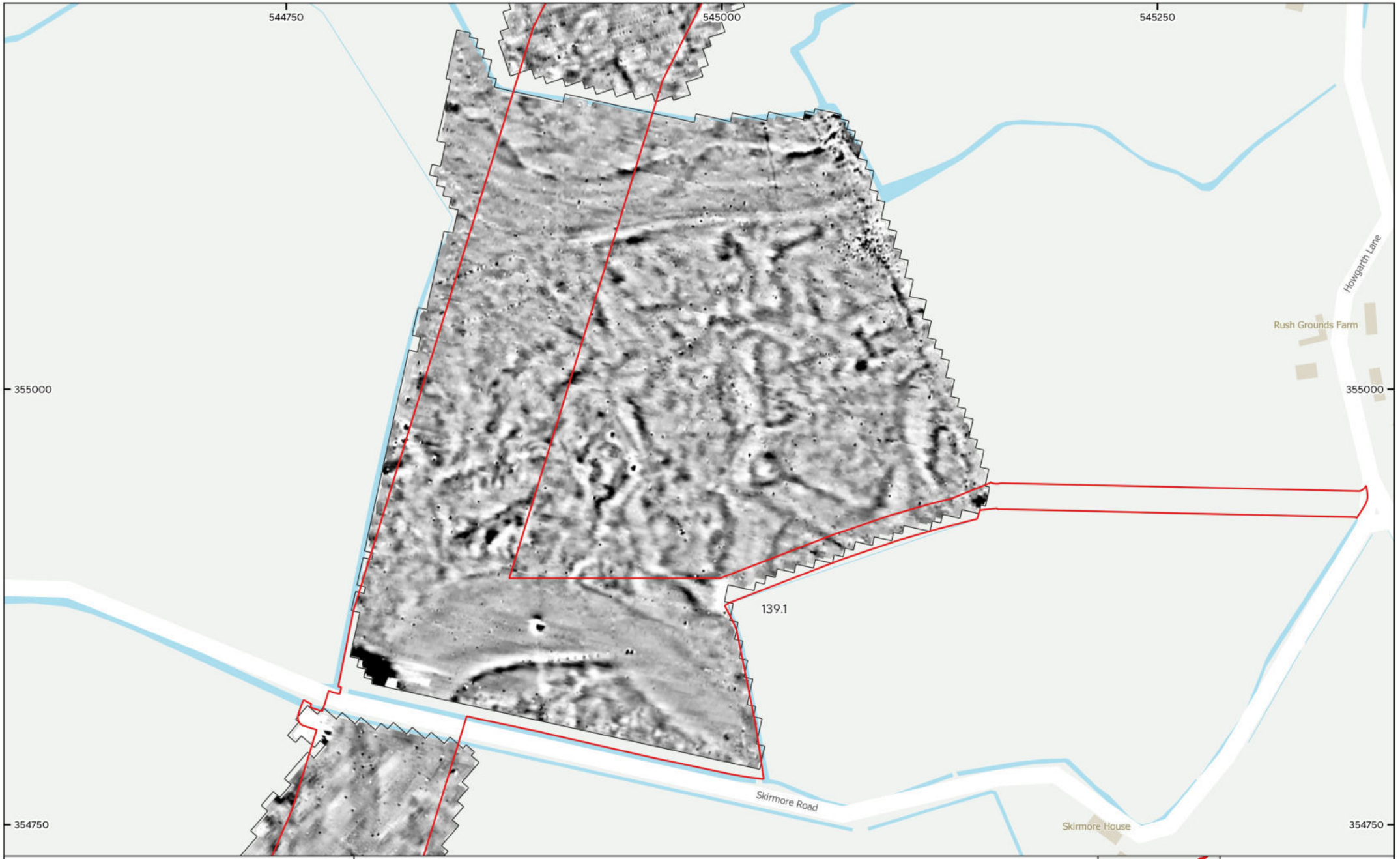


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 266 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 8 (Area ECC6)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 267 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 9 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

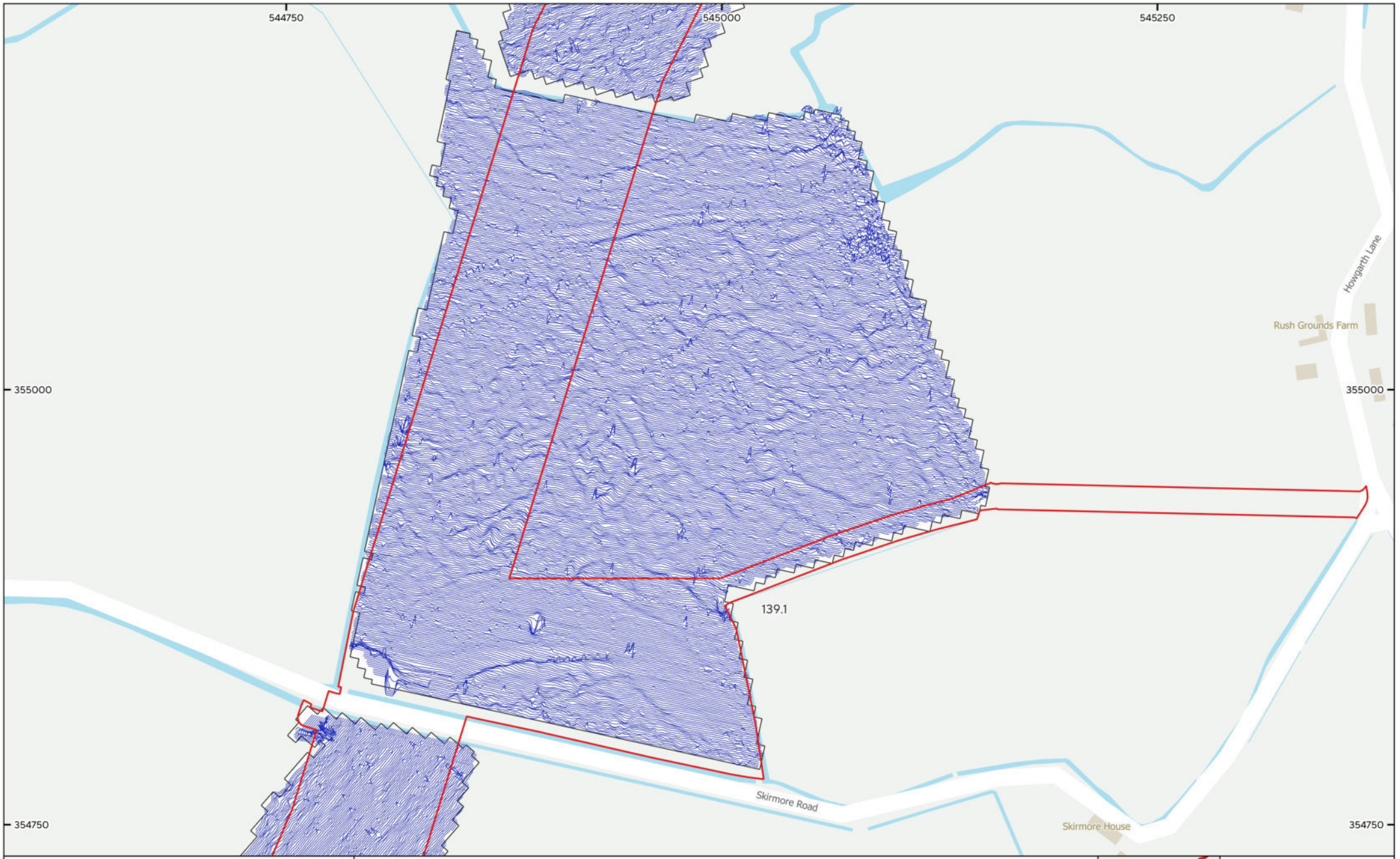


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 268 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 9 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 269 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 9 (Area ECC6)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



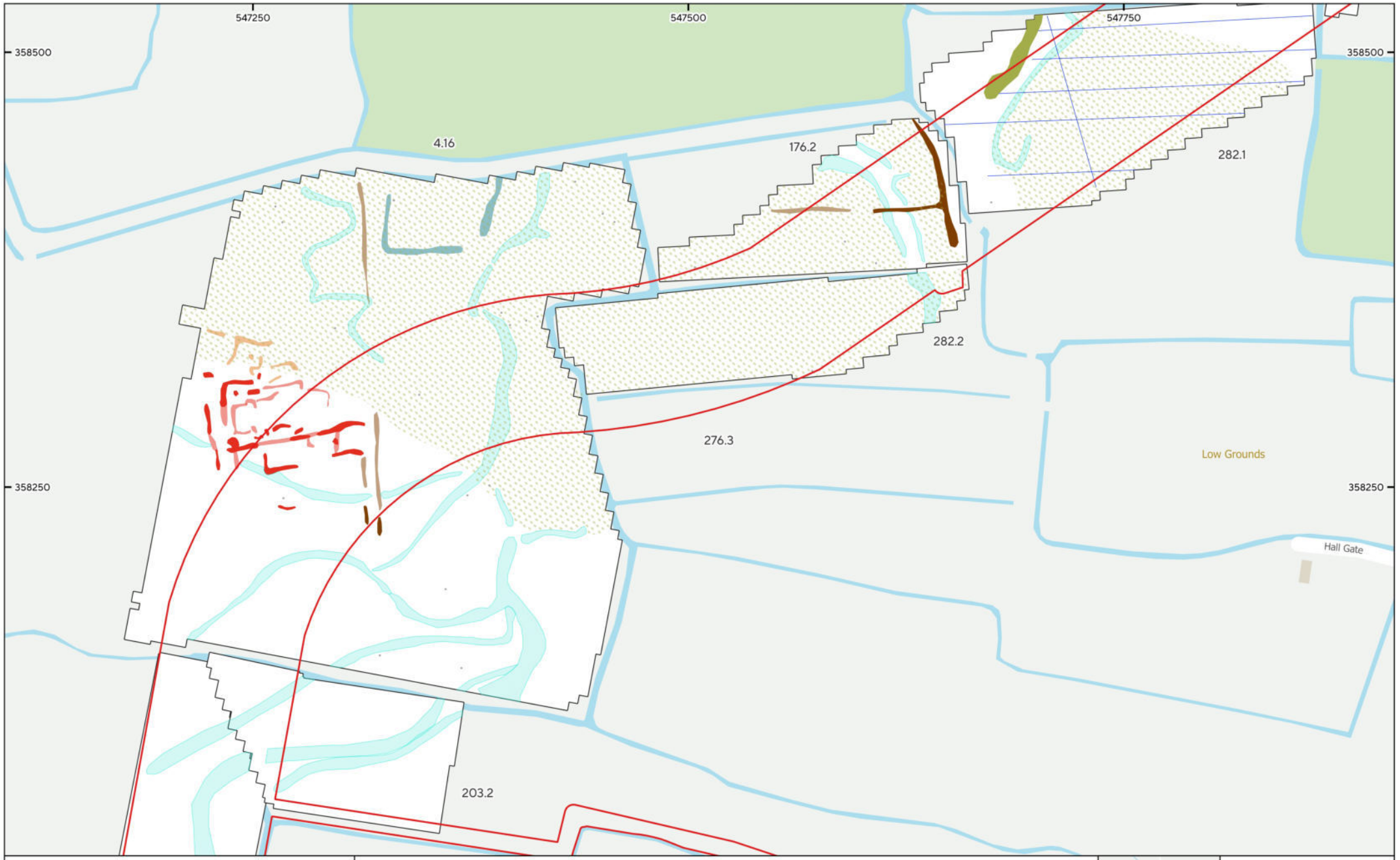
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 270 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 10 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

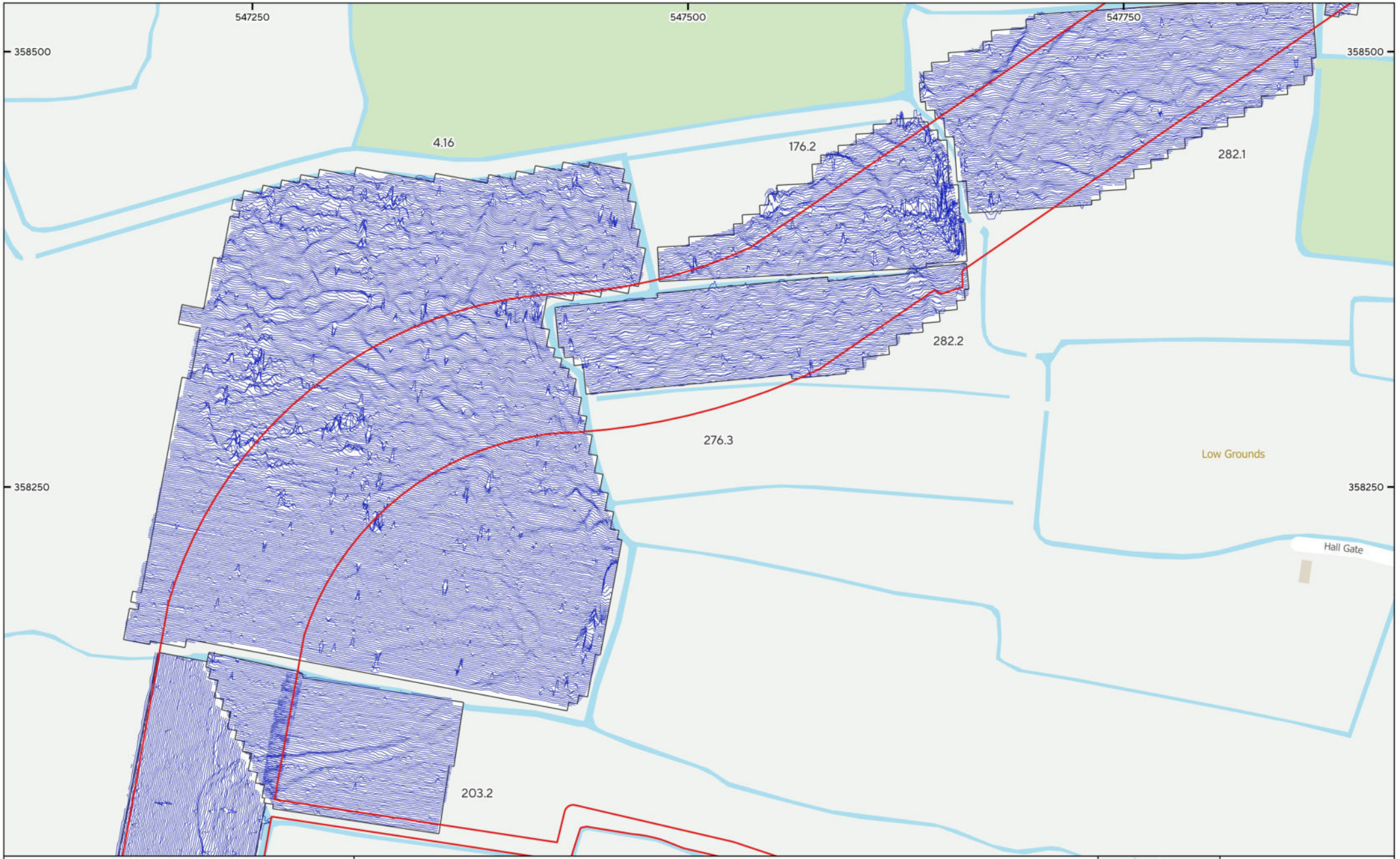


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 271 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 10 (Area ECC6)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

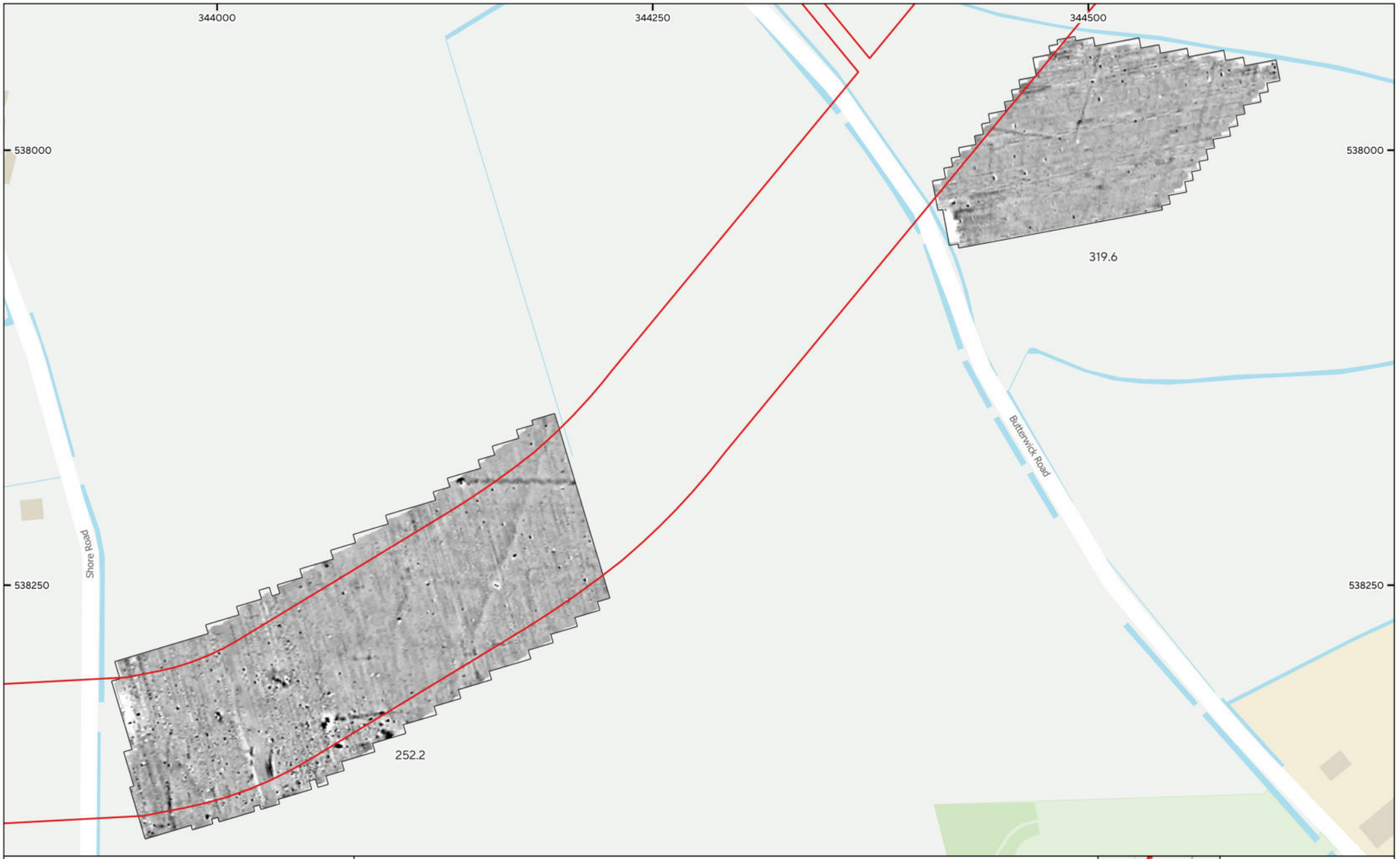


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 272 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 10 (Area ECC6)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



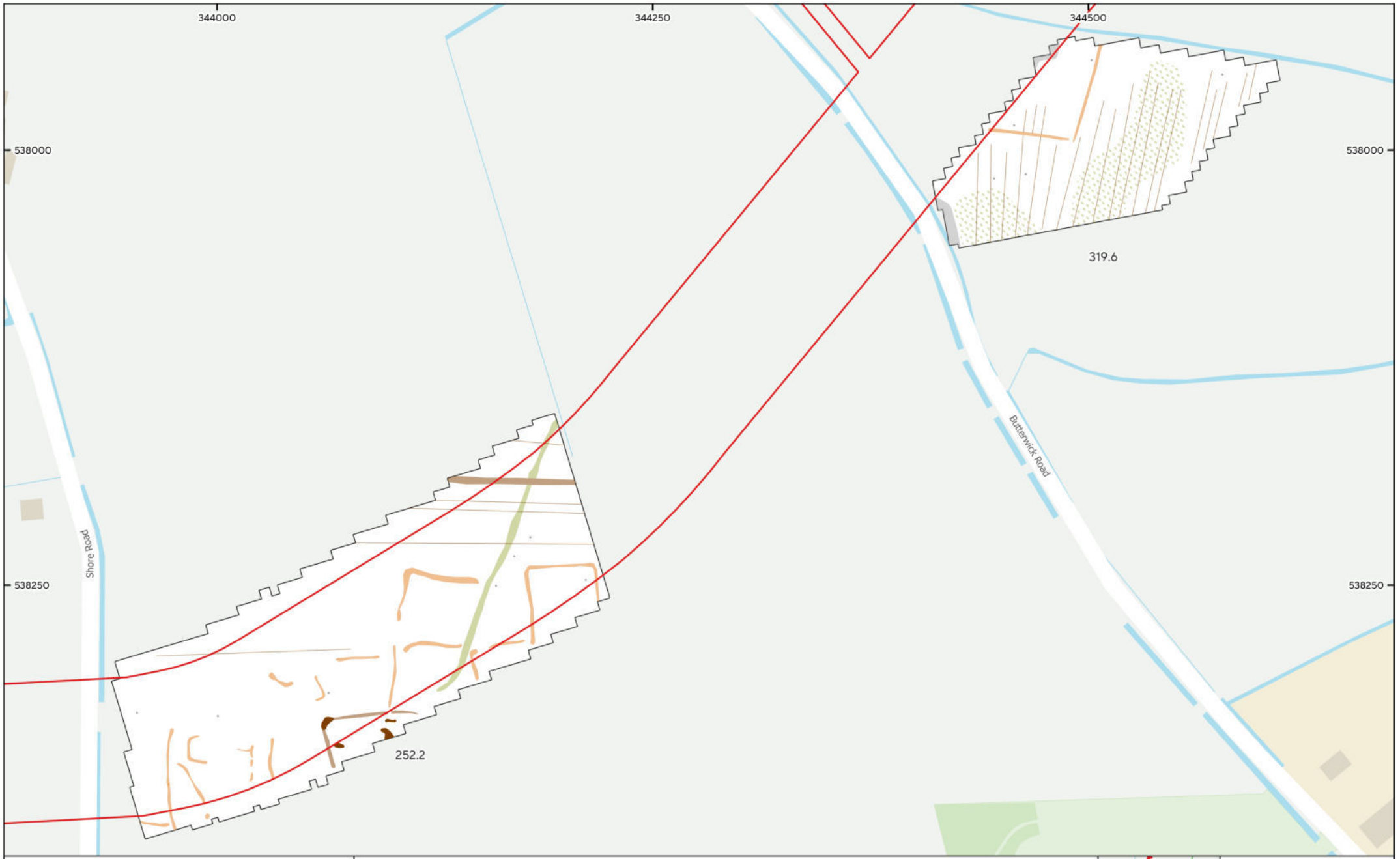
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 273 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC9)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

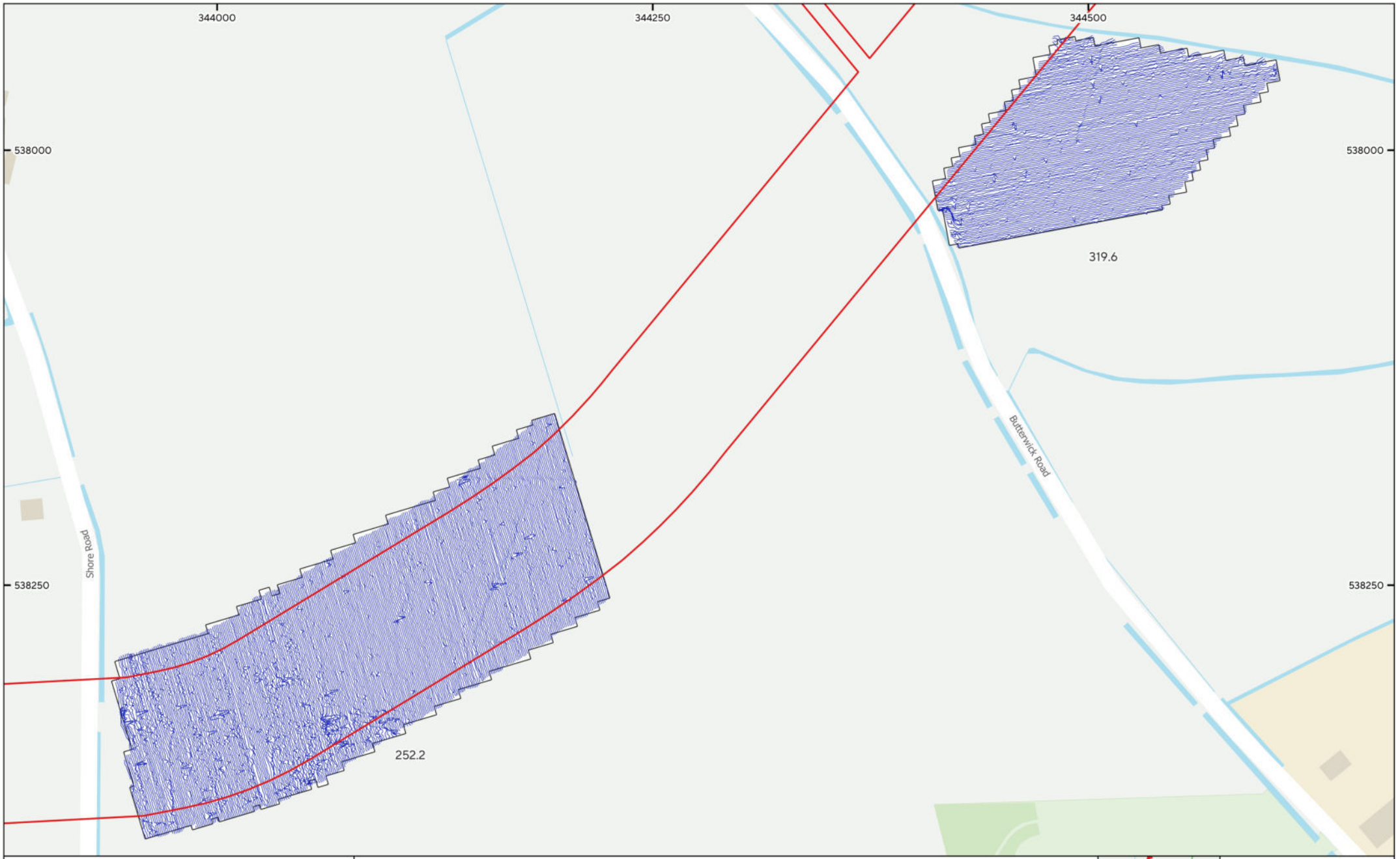


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 274 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC9)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Agricultural (Trend)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 275 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC9)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 276 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC10)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

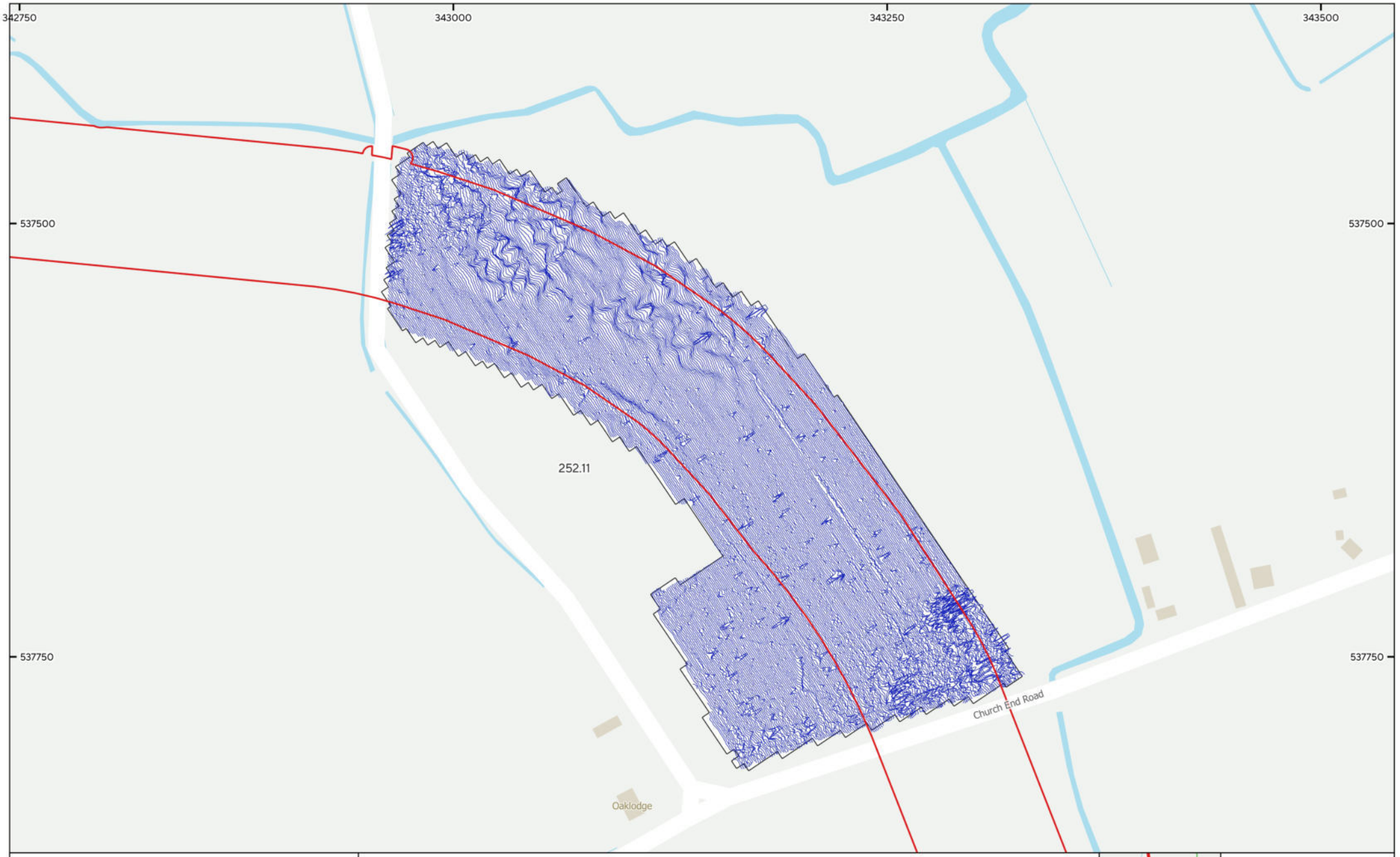


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 277 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC10)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Strong)
Agricultural (Weak)
Agricultural (Spread)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 278 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 11 (Area ECC10)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 279 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 12 (Area ECC8)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 280 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 12 (Area ECC8)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Spread)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

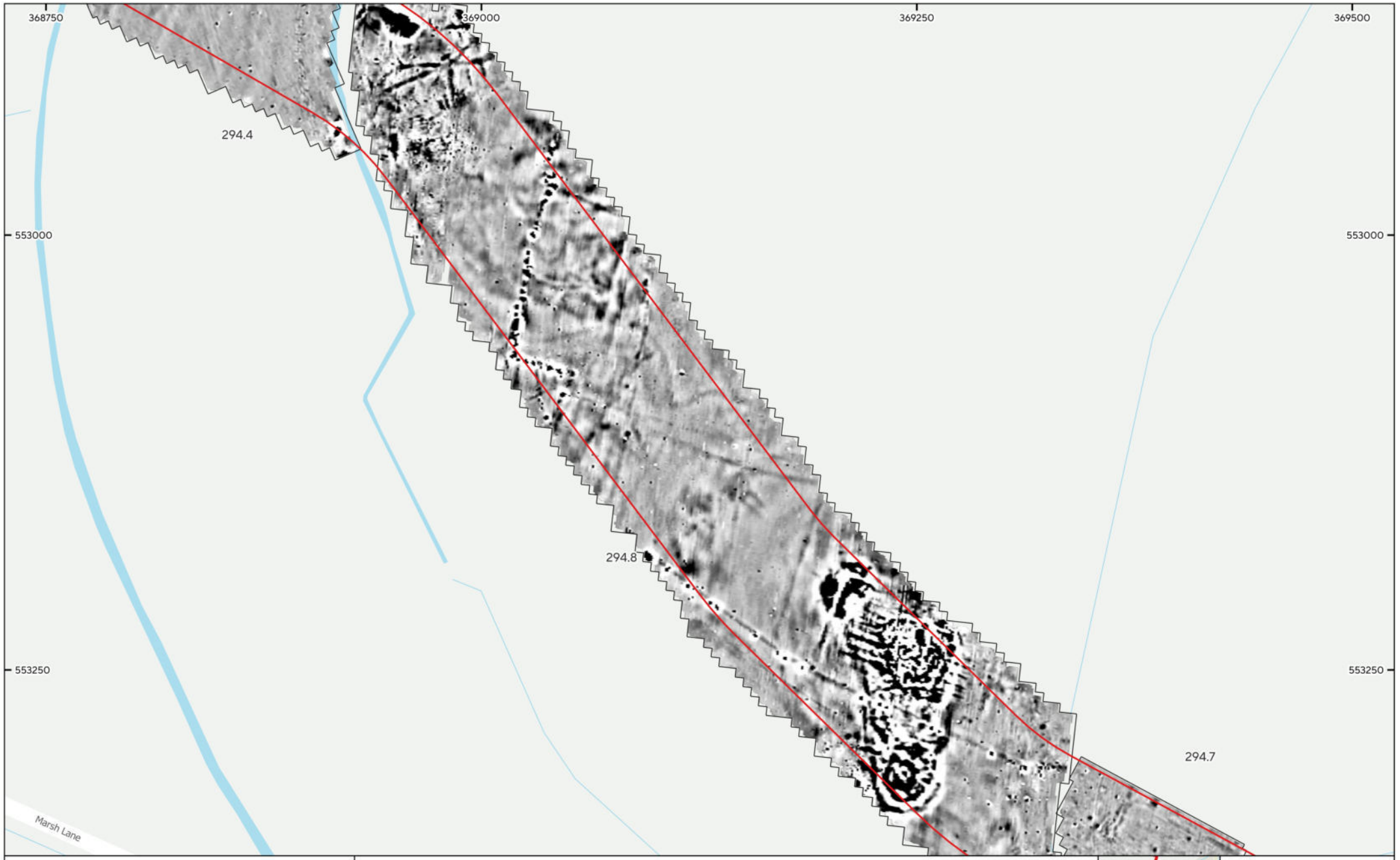


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 281 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 12 (Area ECC8)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



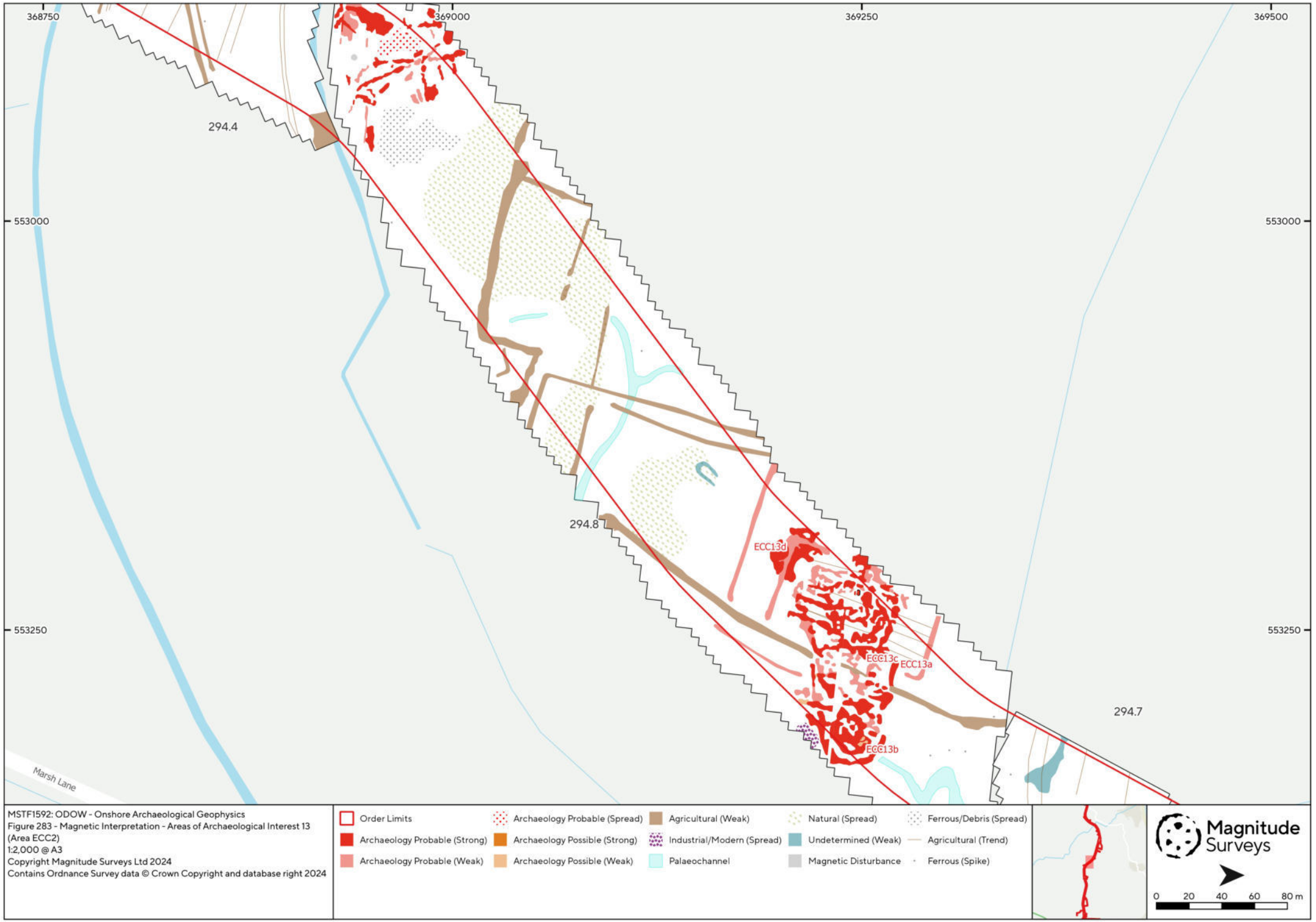
MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 282 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 13 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

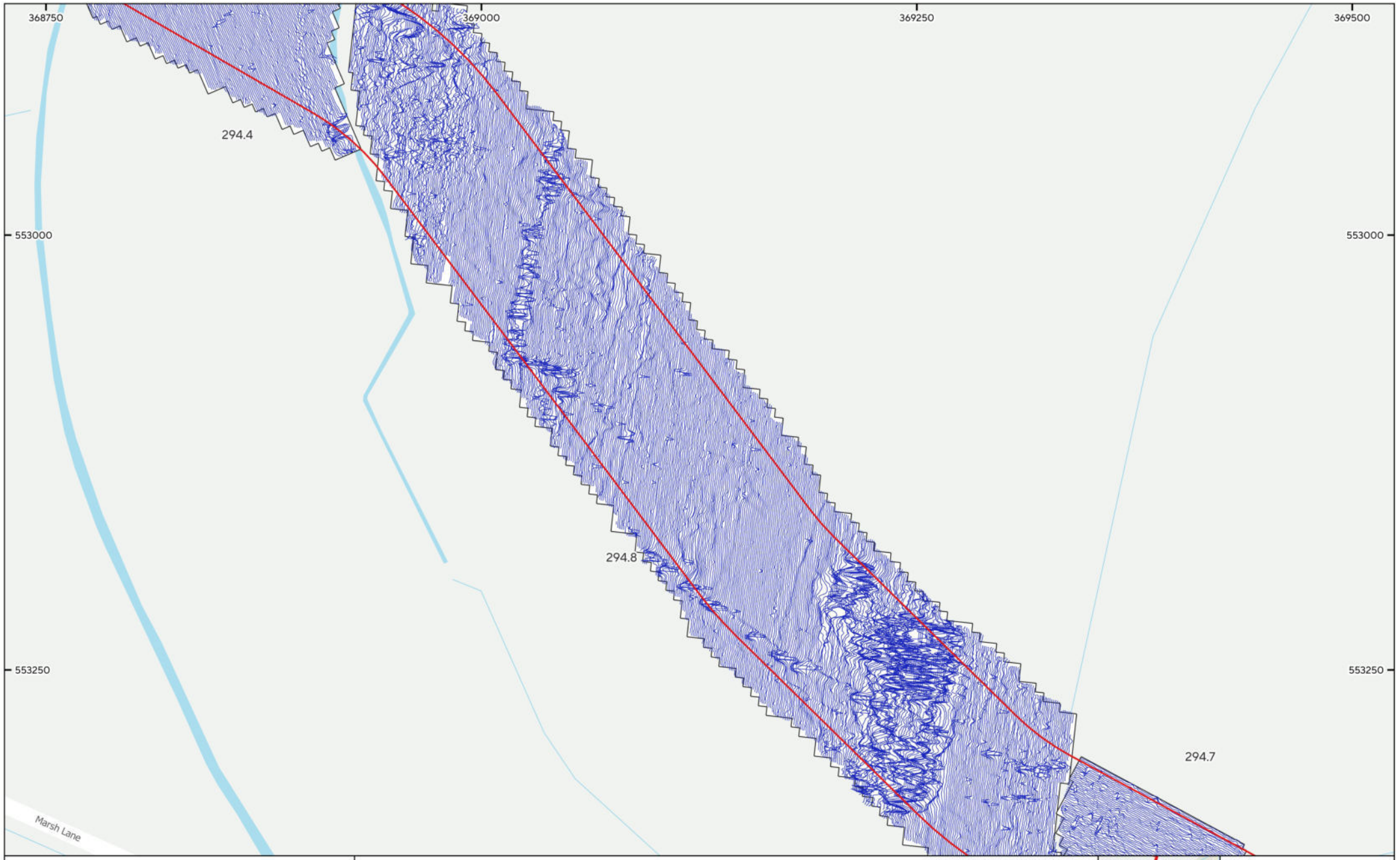


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 283 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 13 (Area ECC2)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Probable (Spread)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Industrial/Modern (Spread)
Palaeochannel
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
Agricultural (Trend)
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 284 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 13 (Area ECC2)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 285 - Magnetic Gradient - Areas of Archaeological Interest 14 (Area ECC9)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

-2 nT 3

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m

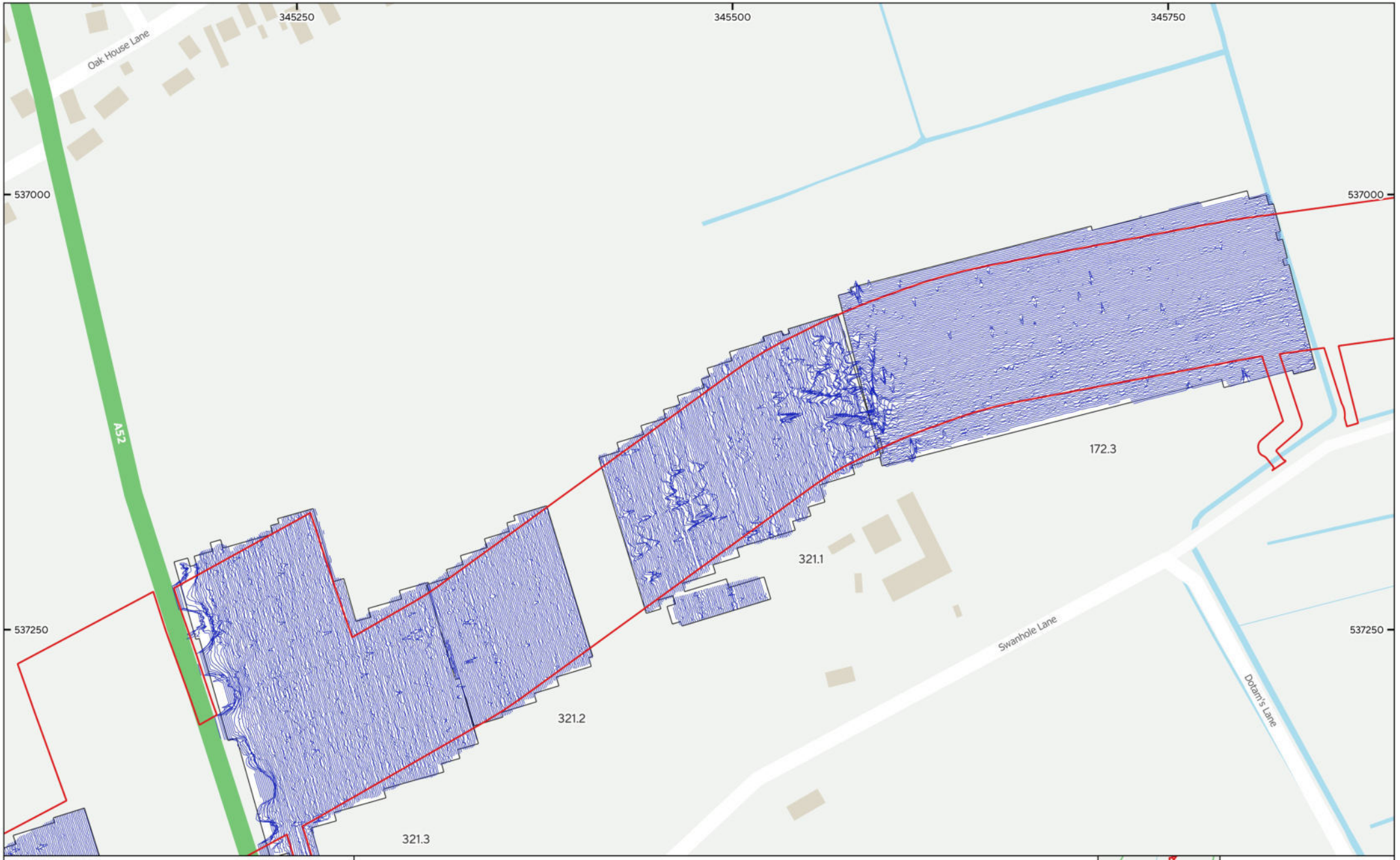


MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 286 - Magnetic Interpretation - Areas of Archaeological Interest 14 (Area ECC9)
1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Agricultural (Weak)
Natural (Weak)
Undetermined (Weak)
Magnetic Disturbance
Agricultural (Trend)
Drainage Feature
Ferrous (Spike)

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m



MSTF1592: ODOW - Onshore Archaeological Geophysics
Figure 287 - XY Trace Plots - Areas of Archaeological Interest 14 (Area ECC9)
40 nT/cm at 1:2,000 @ A3
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Order Limits

Magnitude Surveys

0 20 40 60 80 m