WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

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whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

WSSF24



WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

commissioned by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) Limited
on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd

April 2026

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd (the Client) to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on land proposed for the development of Whitestone Solar Farm (the Site). The Site comprises three areas (Whitestone 1 to the south of Conisbrough, Whitestone 2 between Thurcroft and Swallownest, and Whitestone 3 east of Killamarsh) and covers a combined area of approximately 1,450 hectares in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire. This geophysical survey report will be submitted to support a forthcoming Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the construction of the solar farm. The geophysical survey results may also inform future archaeological strategy.

The survey has predominantly recorded anomalies caused by medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity (ploughing, field drainage and boundary removal) along with numerous anomalies of a modern (extraction and buried services) and natural (geological) origin. Numerous anomalies of an uncertain origin have also been recorded in all three parts of the site, all of which are assessed as most likely to be of either natural, recent agricultural or other modern origin. However, an archaeological origin for any of these anomalies cannot be discounted. In addition, anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin have also been recorded in all three areas.

Some of the anomalies of archaeological potential correspond with previously recorded/known heritage assets such as Conisbrough Roman villa in Whitestone 1, several enclosures/field systems of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date in Whitestone 2 and a former mill and associated bank in Whitestone 3. However, the majority of anomalies of a probable and possible archaeological origin recorded by the survey were previously unknown, thus expanding the level of archaeological knowledge across all the survey areas. Newly identified archaeological features include ring ditches, enclosures and trackways as well as more extensive clusters of anomalies indicative of field systems which extend across several land parcels, being particularly prevalent in Whitestone 2.

There does not appear to be any clear correlation between the resolution, magnitude and therefore 'visibility' of the recorded anomalies (archaeological as well as non-archaeological) and the different bedrock geologies, all of which comprise sedimentary sandstones, mudstones and siltstones. Nor does there appear to be any clear correlation between the presence/absence of any overlying superficial deposits such as till or alluvium. It is therefore concluded that the resolution of the recorded archaeological anomalies indicates that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types, sizes and periods of archaeological features. Therefore, it is assessed that the survey results give a good indication of the extent of sub-surface remains and therefore of the archaeological potential of the three parts of the site.

Whilst there are pockets of archaeology in all parts of the site there are clearly also large areas where no anomalies of archaeological potential have been recorded and here the archaeological potential is consequently assessed as low. However, there are several areas in all three parts of the site where clear areas of archaeological activity have been identified, most notably in the largest single survey block in Whitestone 2, where an extensive system of enclosures, fields and trackways has been recorded across multiple parcels, where the potential is assessed as moderate to high.

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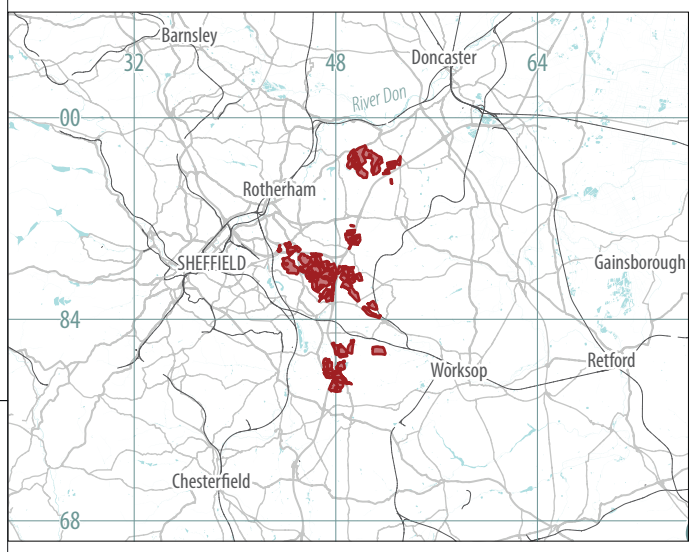
Whitestone Solar Farm





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N

0 1.5km
1:75,000 @ A3

geophysical survey area

WHITESTONE 1
WHITESTONE 2
WHITESTONE 3

SWINTON
RAWMARSH
ROTHERHAM
WICKERSLEY
MALTBY
SWALLOWNEST
DINNINGTON
COSTHORPE
WOODSETS
MOSBOROUGH
KILLAMARSH
BARLBOROUGH
WHITWELL
WORKSOP

A6023
M18
M1
A60

Brook Dike
River Dearne
River Don
River Rother
Maltby Dike
Ulley Brook
Ochre Dike
Chesterfield Canal
Aston Brook
Bondhay Dyke
River Ryton
River Doe Lea

400000
396000
392000
388000
384000
380000
376000
444000
448000
452000
456000
460000

ILLUS 1 Site location

WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey at three locations, which form the proposed sites for Whitestone Solar Farm (Illus 1). The results of the geophysical survey will be submitted in support of a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the proposed development of the land and may also inform future archaeological strategy, if required.

The scheme of work was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities DLUHC, 2023) and with the Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2024).

The WSI was produced to the standards laid down in the European Archaeological Council's guideline publication, EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CIfA 2020). The survey was also carried out in line with the same best practice guidelines.

The survey was carried out between October 7th, 2024, and September 29th, 2025.

1.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The DCO will cover an area of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire totalling approximately 1,450 hectares (ha). The site comprises three separate areas: Whitestone 1 (W1) to the south of Conisbrough, Whitestone 2 (W2) between Thurcroft and Swallownest, and Whitestone 3 (W3) east of Killamarsh. Of these Whitestone 2 covers the majority of the overall area.

The northern extent of the site is located to the immediate south of Conisbrough, extending south following the route of the M18 and M1 to Barlborough in the south. Overall, the site primarily occupies the higher ground above the River Rother and River Don valleys to the north and west (Illus 2).

The W1 section comprises of 41 arable fields, in two discrete blocks (Illus 3 to Illus 6), bordered to the north by Sheffield Road, Ruddle Lane and further arable fields to the east, the M18 and further arable fields to the south and woodland and further arable fields to the west. The topography undulates between 60 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 125m AOD.

The W2 section, in six discrete blocks (Illus 7 to Illus 18) comprises of 98 fields of either pasture or arable land, mostly surrounded on all sides by further agricultural land. W2 is effectively split into eastern and western parts by the M1. The topography undulates between 60m AOD and 125m AOD.

The W3 section, in two blocks separated by the M1 (Illus 19 and Illus 20) comprises of 18 arable fields, bound to the north and east by further agricultural land, to the south by Rotherham Road, housing to the west and the M1 to the north-west. The topography undulates between 90m and 140m AOD.

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1.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Whitestone 1

The bedrock geology underlying W1 primarily consists of mudstone, sandstone and siltstone of the Pennine Upper Coal Measure Formation. However, Cadeby Formation Dolostone is recorded within P39A–P40A, P34B and the west of P34A, P34C and east of P38. Bands of Ravenfield Rock Sandstone are also recorded within P29A, the south of P162A and P162B and centre of P35D. All bedrock geologies recorded within W1 are sedimentary, formed 359–299 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (NERC 2026).

No superficial deposits are recorded across most of W1. However, a band of glaciofluvial deposits consisting of sand and gravel are recorded within the north of P35A and east of P34A. These are sedimentary deposits formed during the Mid Pleistocene period 1.25 million to 700 thousand years ago (NERC 2026).

The soils throughout the majority of W1 are classified as Soilscape 17, slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils. However, the soils within P38–P40 are classified as Soilscape 5, freely draining lime-rich, loamy soils (Cranfield University 2026).

Whitestone 2

The bedrock geology underlying the majority of W2 consists of various interbedded bedrock sandstone geologies including the Ackworth Rock, Mexborough Rock, and Pennine Upper Coal Measures. A band of Pennine Middle Coal Measures consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone are recorded in the west of the section encompassing P82A, P82G–I, and south of P82J centre of Whitestone 2 encompassing the south of P89 and P90, P97A–G, P100A, P104A, P105A–B, P111A–F, P112A–D, P113A–B, P114A, P135A and P136A and south-east of W2 throughout P133C–D, P141A–I, south of P153D and P154A. All bedrock geologies recorded within W2 are sedimentary, formed 359–299 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (NERC 2026).

No superficial deposits are recorded across most of W2. However, several bands are recorded, these consist of: Till (diamicton) formed during the Mid Pleistocene 1.25 million to 700 thousand years ago within the west of P153C–D and north-east of P154A, Head-Clay consisting of silt, sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary period 2.58million years ago to the present in the north of P141F and P141H–I and a band of alluvium (gravel, sand, silt and clay)in the east of P82G–I and P82F also formed during the Quaternary Period (NERC 2026).

The soils throughout the majority of W2 are classified in Soilscape 17, slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils. However, the soils throughout the west and south-east of W2, which encompass P82A–J, P97A–G, P107A and P156A, are classified in Soilscape 6, being characterised as freely draining, slightly acidic soils (Cranfield University 2026).

Whitestone 3

The bedrock geology underlying W3 comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures, and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures, both sedimentary bedrock geologies, formed 359–299 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (NERC 2026).

No superficial deposits are recorded across most of W3. However, several bands are recorded P167B–P167C, P173, P174 and P177A largely consisting of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel). However, small bands of alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel have also been mapped in the north of P167C, east of P173 and P174 and south of P177A. All superficial deposits are sedimentary, formed during the Quaternary period 2.58million years ago to the present.

The soils throughout W3 are classified in Soilscape 17, comprising slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2026).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The information below has been compiled from an online search of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) and Scheduled Monument Listings data.

Asset points and polygon locations have been shown on Illus 4, Illus 6, Illus 8, Illus 10, Illus 12, Illus 14, Illus 16, Illus 18 and Illus 20 giving a baseline indication of the current level of knowledge. Where appropriate the assets have been used to add confidence to the interpretation of any magnetic anomalies in the vicinity of those assets.

The archaeological background below is a generalised, period specific, overview.

This preliminary assessment has identified no designated heritage assets within the current site boundaries, but several non-designated heritage assets have been recorded, and these are discussed below by period.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

The SYHER identifies Palaeolithic activity at cave sites within the site. Mesolithic flint finds have been identified in areas adjacent to the River Rother, with concentrations in the Whiston and Treeton areas.

Later Prehistoric – Neolithic & Bronze Age

Undated flint finds have been identified across the northern sections of the site (W1 and W2). Evidence suggests a continuation of prehistoric activity to the north and west in areas adjacent to the River Rother and its tributaries, as indicated by flint finds and a possible Bronze Age funerary site. Although there is greater evidence for activity in this area, concentrations of flint finds have also been recorded to the north and north-east.

Iron Age & Roman

Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures are recorded across W1 and W2. A period of heightened activity continues into the Roman period, while a particular concentration of Roman settlement and

industrial activity is recorded in the Clifton area. Roman coin hoards have been recorded at several locations within the northern two parts of the site.

Early medieval

There is limited evidence of early medieval activity across the site. Evidence of administrative sites is limited to an Early Medieval Morthern Assembly or Moot at Upper Whiston. An Early Medieval Cross at Mexborough, a late Anglo-Saxon coin hoard at Whiston and finds of a bronze brooch and Anglo-Danish Girdle end are the only other examples of activity and are evenly distributed across the site.

Medieval

Evidence of settlement increases during the medieval period and becomes more evenly distributed across all three parts of the site. Manor houses, halls, and moated sites are recorded in the SYHER across the site as well as timber framed structures including houses, cottages and barns. There is also evidence for hunting (eg deer parks), fishing, and agriculture (including barns, ridge and furrow cultivation and a corn drier). Evidence of pottery manufacture in the form of kilns is also recorded. Ecclesiastical sites are also recorded including churches, crosses and a monk's path trackway. Findspots include pottery, metalwork, and coins.

Post-medieval (1485–1750) and Modern

Evidence of post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity includes halls, houses, farmhouses and farm buildings, dovecotes, a field boundary, a cultivation terrace and a fishpond. In addition to two watermills, there is increased evidence of industrial activity including ore roasting and iron bloomery, dam construction, and extraction.

3 AIMS, METHODOLOGY & PRESENTATION

3.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the geophysical survey were to gather information to establish the presence/absence, character, and extent of any archaeological remains within the site boundary and thereby support the forthcoming DCO application and inform any further investigation strategies.

The aims of the survey were:

- to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;
- to therefore determine the likely presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features, or other geophysical anomalies, and provide an interpretation; and
- to produce a comprehensive site archive and report.

3.2 METHODOLOGY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations detailed plans of sites can be obtained, as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 1.

Magnetometry is the most widely used geophysical survey technique in archaeology as it can quickly evaluate large areas and, under favourable conditions, identify a wide range of archaeological features including infilled cut features such as large pits, gullies and ditches, hearths, and areas of burning, and kilns and brick structures. It is therefore good at locating settlements of all periods, prehistoric field systems and enclosures, and areas of industrial or modern activity, amongst others. It is less successful in identifying smaller features such as post-holes and small pits (except when using a non-standard sampling interval), unenclosed (prehistoric) settlement sites and graves or burial grounds. However, magnetometry is by far the single most useful technique and was assessed as the best non-intrusive methodology for evaluating this site.

Most of the survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors or five Sensys FGM650/3 sensors mounted at 1m intervals onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10 Hertz (Hz) (Bartington) or 100Hz (Sensys) on roaming traverses (swaths) 1m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R12, Leica GS18T or Juniper Geode Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode ensuring a high positional accuracy for each data point, irrespective of the system being used.

Hand pushed survey was also undertaken using five Foerster Ferex 4.035 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) on a wheeled non-magnetic cart. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 300Hz (allowing for a 10–15 centimetre (cm) sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 5m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R12 Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.), MonMX (Sensys GmbH) and DATAMONITOR 4 (Institut Dr. Foerster GmbH & Co. KG) software was used to collect and export the data.

Anomaly GeoSurvey v1.12.3 (Lichenstone Geoscience) and QGIS v.3.34.6 software were used to process and present the data respectively.

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3.3 DATA PRESENTATION AND TECHNICAL DETAIL

A site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:75,000. Illus 2 presents an overview of the three parts of the site, at 1:80,000, showing the location of each sector. Illus 3 to Illus 20 present overviews of the fully processed greyscale data and archaeological interpretation of the data by sector together with the known assets as recorded on the relevant HER, at a scale of 1:12,000. Illus 21 to Illus 113 shows the fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed (XY trace plot) data and interpretative plans, by sub-sector, at a scale of 1:4,000.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and magnetic survey methodology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 details the survey location information and Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 4. A copy of the OASIS entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 5.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2024), and guidelines outlined by Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC 2016) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

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The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' (minimally processed) and processed formats and over a range of different display levels.

All illustrations are presented to display and interpret the data to best effect. The interpretations are based on the experience and knowledge of Headland Archaeology management and reporting staff.

4 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

Magnetometer survey is generally recommended over any sedimentary geology, but results can be variable over mudstone and sandstone bedrock geologies, particularly where overlain by sands and gravels (English Heritage 2008; Table 4).

Against a variable magnetic background, anomalies of predominantly agricultural, modern, and geological origin have been recorded. However, anomalies of a probable and possible archaeological origin have also been identified at several locations across the three sections (W1, W2 and W3).

The magnitude and resolution of the anomalies allied with the absence of any superficial deposits across most of the site indicates that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify the types, sizes and period of archaeological features as described in Section 3.2. It is therefore considered that the results of the survey provide a good indication of the archaeological potential across all parts of the site.

Data quality has been negatively affected where 'green waste', an organic mulch applied to fields as a soil improver is present. In these areas the elevated and intermittently very high magnetic background may potentially mask weaker anomalies including those of an archaeological origin, if present. However, it remains likely that any strongly enhanced features such as kilns, concentrated areas of burning, areas of settlement, buried services, infilled ponds and pits may still be detectable by the survey.

Surface conditions were generally good and consequently data quality was also generally good with only minimal post-processing required.

4.2 ANOMALIES OF FERROUS AND MODERN ORIGIN

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious clustering of the 'spike' responses, so these anomalies are likely to be indicative of a random distribution of modern ferrous debris in the plough-soil.

Bands of magnetic disturbance along field boundaries are likely due to the accumulation of ferrous debris around field margins or to ferrous material in the boundary itself.

Areas exhibiting strong, magnetically enhanced responses with clearly defined edges, indicative of mineral extraction has been recorded within P111E [Illus 12 - Q1, Q2 and Q3], P82C [Illus 10 - Q4], P172A [Illus 20 - Q5], P35K and P46B [Illus 4 - Q6 and Q7]. Q4 and Q5 correspond with former quarries shown on historic maps whilst Q6 and Q7 potentially locate an extended area of post-medieval extraction pits recorded on the HER (03362/03).

Clusters of discrete strong, dipolar anomalies recorded in P167B likely identify mining pits associated with a colliery recorded on historic maps (Illus 98).

Clusters of discrete strong, dipolar anomalies recorded in P97A and P98A (Illus 11 and Illus 57 to Illus 59) and P197 to P200 (Illus 20 and Illus 108 to Illus 113) may be indicative of localised extraction, although there is no evidence either on historic mapping or on the HER to support this interpretation.

Twenty-six very high magnitude linear dipolar anomalies record the location of buried service pipes (Illus 26, 35, 44, 47, 50, 53, 56, 59, 62, 71, 86, 101 - SP1 to SP26).

A rectilinear block of magnetic disturbance recorded in the south of P112A (Illus 71 - MD1), corresponds with the former location of an anti-aircraft battery (04712).

The elevated and variable magnetic background recorded in P29A–P32A (Illus 23 and 29), P34A (Illus 29), P34C (Illus 26), P34G (Illus 29), P35A–P35C (Illus 26 and 35), P35L (Illus 38), P36A–P36B (Illus 38 and 41), P35L (Illus 38), P106A (Illus 62), P113D (Illus 65), P162B–P162D and P162G (Illus 29, 32, 38 and 41), is due to the spreading of 'green waste' as a soil improver. This material is often contaminated with the elevated (possibly short term) magnetic susceptibility of the material whilst it decomposes, can effectively 'mask' all but the very highest magnitude archaeological (or any other) anomalies, if present.

4.3 ANOMALIES OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

Anomalies indicative of a modern agricultural origin are ubiquitous across all parts of the site. These anomalies are primarily caused by recent ploughing or field drains.

Mapped former field boundaries that have been removed over the last 150 years to rationalise and increase overall field sizes have been recorded throughout much of the survey area, highlighting the historical agricultural utilisation of the landscape. Anomalies, similar in morphology and orientation to extant or former boundaries, have also been identified and interpreted as possible former field boundaries.

Particularly prevalent in the centre of Whitestone 2, but also identified throughout the site, ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified, further highlighting the historical agricultural utilisation of the landscape.

4.4 ANOMALIES OF GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

As explained in Section 4.1, the geological background across the site is variable. As such, numerous anomalies of a natural (geological) origin are clearly recorded in the data. Linear anomalies of varying magnitude are recorded across the site, generally aligned with contours and most likely reflecting the accumulation of material along breaks of slope.

A large, irregular patch of relatively enhanced material in P35 is also visible as a cropmark in satellite images. Its alignment follows the slope and may locate a palaeochannel. Alternatively, it may correspond to a spread of superficial material or a transition between two bedrock geologies. The same interpretation is applied to magnetically enhanced areas in P97 and P98, also visible in satellite images, and to similar areas elsewhere in the site. A small area of enhancement in the south-east corner of P200 may indicate a spread of alluvium next to the river.

4.5 ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE OR PROBABLE ORIGIN

Unless stated otherwise the anomalies interpreted as either having a possible or probable archaeological origin are due to soil filled cut features such as ditches and pits. These anomalies are described in more detail in the tabular section below and compared against the relevant HER data. The effects of the geology have been discussed, where appropriate.

4.6 ANOMALIES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

Numerous linear anomalies have been interpreted as of uncertain origin on the basis that they cannot be confidently interpreted in any other category. An archaeological cause therefore cannot be dismissed, although in most cases an archaeological origin is considered the least likely possibility. These anomalies are also described in the tabular section below and, where possible the most likely cause has been stated.

Anomalies of archaeological potential (classified as of probable and possible archaeological origin) or of uncertain origin are discussed by Section and Sector in the tabular section below. Extensive and/or denser clusters of anomalies of archaeological potential have been grouped together into areas of archaeological activity: some of these areas may extend beyond the site/survey boundary. Note that the assignation of AAA status is not intended to signify potential or significance but for descriptive purposes only. The list of associated archaeological HER assets and events included in the results table is not exhaustive and only includes those assets relevant to the anomalies identified in the survey lying within or immediately adjacent to those fields being discussed.

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4.7 WHITESTONE 1

TABLE 1 Sector 1, Illus 3–4

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P29 Illus 21–23	Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	06114	An irregular shaped enclosure [E1] and north to south aligned ditch, recorded in the north-west of P29A correspond with an enclosure and ditch of a probable Iron Age or Romano-British origin (06114). Several pit-like anomalies (aggregated as P1) have also been identified within the postulated enclosure. A second possible enclosure [E2} has been identified immediately south-west of E1, with a third {E3} also partially recorded on the edge of the site approximately 450m to the south-west. N numerous pit-like anomalies of a likely common origin [P2] have also been recorded within E3. Two weakly enhanced linear anomalies [U1 and U2] lack any corroborative context (known features on historical maps or HER entries) or diagnostic morphology and are therefore determined as of uncertain origin.
P34 Illus 24–26, 27–29	Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	02005/01	A well-defined rectilinear enclosure with an internal partition [E4], containing numerous pit-like anomalies [P3] recorded in the south of P34A corresponds with the recorded location of a Late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and ditches (MSNY75213). Several vague linear and curvilinear anomalies recorded in the north-east of P34A are interpreted as ditches possibly forming part of a former field system. However, the lack of any corroborative context and the low magnitude means this interpretation is tentative. Three clusters of strongly enhanced discrete and amorphous anomalies have been recorded within P34A and aggregated asU2 andU3, Weakly enhanced curvilinear [U4] and linear [U5] anomalies have also been recorded within P34F. These anomalies lack any corroborative context (known features on historic maps or HER entries) or diagnostic morphology. Thus, an uncertain origin has been ascribed.
P35 Illus 36–38	Uncertain	None	Rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies in P35K [U6 and U7] may represent enclosures. However, whilst these anomalies are well defined relative to the surrounding elevated magnetic background due to quarrying, green waste and geological variation, there is insufficient archaeological context to permit a more confident interpretation.
P36 Illus 36–38	Probable Archaeology	03023/01	A rectilinear area of strongly magnetic responses on the eastern side of the [AAA1] are recorded in the north of P36A correspond with the recorded position of Conisbrough Roman Villa (03023/01).

TABLE 2 Sector 2, Illus 5–6

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P39 and P40 Illus 42–44	Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	A possible, partial enclosure and ditches of a probable common origin have been recorded on the eastern boundary of P40A. Several linear anomalies (aggregated as U8 and U9) and several discrete anomalies of an uncertain origin have also been identified in P39 and P40 amongst the more clearly defined ridge and furrow anomalies.

4.8 WHITESTONE 2

TABLE 3 Sector 3, Illus 7–8

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P58 and P59 Illus 45–47	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	02349/01	Rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures identified in P58A [AAA2] correspond with a former Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and field system (02349/01). The survey has confirmed that the fields/enclosures extend into P59A to the west expanding the previously known extent of the field system. Small discrete responses within the enclosures/field systems could identify pit-like features. A possible archaeological origin has been ascribed to those anomalies predominantly in the west of P59A, where it is difficult to differentiate between archaeological features and geological variation.
P60 Illus 45–47	Possible Archaeology	None	An L-shaped and an irregular shaped, weakly enhanced anomaly, possibly describes two sides of two adjacent enclosures recorded in P60A. The location of these anomalies on the south-eastern boundary of P60A (and probably extending beyond the survey limits/site boundary) means these anomalies are interpreted as only of possible archaeological origin. .

TABLE 4 Sector 4, Illus 10

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P82 and P232 Illus 48–50 and 51–53	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	04916 04846 (Adjacent to P82I)	Three areas of archaeological activity (AAA3, AAA4 and AAA5) in close proximity, and also including other archaeological ditch type anomalies between, and extending east from the three AAA's probably comprise parts of a much larger area comprising smaller enclosures and larger fields, linked by at least one trackway. An irregular shaped enclosure and associated ditches recorded in the north-west of P82B have been aggregated as AAA3. Weakly enhanced, linear and curvilinear anomalies surrounding the enclosure have been tentatively interpreted as of possible archaeological origin Approximately 250m to the south of AAA3 in P82D a cluster of weakly enhanced rectilinear anomalies forming two enclosures and two possible partial enclosures have been recorded in the north of P82D, AAA4. Another cluster of anomalies including a possible east to west aligned double ditched trackway, an adjoining rectangular enclosure and partial enclosure of a likely common origin have also been recorded in the east of P82D [AAA5]. A second example of a possible trackway has been recorded in P82A [TW1]. Other linear and rectilinear anomalies indicative of probable archaeological activity likely denote former field systems pre-dating historic maps. A large concentration of these former field systems have been recorded in P82I, P232A and P232B which may suggest a common origin between these field systems and a possible Iron Age to Early Romano-British hilltop enclosure located immediately to the north-west of the survey area (04846). Two weakly enhanced penannular anomalies, recorded within P82I [RD1] and P82B [RD2], have been interpreted as probable and possible ring ditches respectively. Numerous weakly enhanced linear anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been recorded within P82A, P82B, P82D, P82E and P82I. Again, these anomalies lack any corroborative archaeological context, therefore the possibility of these anomalies being due to unmapped former field boundaries cannot be ruled out. Further weakly enhanced, linear and curvilinear anomalies which are difficult to differentiate from the enhanced natural background have been interpreted as 'uncertain'. No anomalies consistent with the postulated route of the Roman Road from Catcliffe to Oldcotes (04916), which is projected on an east to west orientation running through P82A, P82B, P82C and P82F, have been identified.

TABLE 5 Sector 5, Illus 11

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P83, P84 and P85 Illus 54–56	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	02140/01 (80m north of P83/P84/P85A)	Three sides of a likely sub-square enclosure with possible internal divisions [AAA6] have been recorded on the northern boundary of P83A, P84A and P85A. Linear and rectilinear anomalies identified across much of P83A-P85A possibly comprise enclosures and fields associated with AAA6 and/or represent extensions to the Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures (02140/01) previously recorded 80m to the north of the site boundary.
P89 Illus 45–56 and 57–59	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	04916 03742/01 02139/01 (130m west of P89A)	Three ring ditches containing pits and an internal ring ditch suggestive of a prehistoric origin alongside a possible trackway of a probable common origin have been recorded in P89 [AAA7]. Evidence of prehistoric activity is recorded within the field immediately to the west of P89 including Iron Age or Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosures (02139/01). Large, well defined rectilinear enclosures in the centre and south of the area possibly identify former field systems pre-dating available historic maps. Further linear ditch-type features are also recorded throughout the area tentatively interpreted as of a possible archaeological origin. Two heritage assets on the HER recorded in the survey area have not been recorded within the dataset: the proposed route of the Roman road from Catcliffe to Oldcotes (04916), and an Early Medieval outdoor meeting place (moot) (03742/01).
P90 Illus 54–56 and 60–62	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	MYS9783 03742/01	A triple-ditched oval enclosure and rectangular enclosure containing pit-like features [AAA8], suggestive of a prehistoric – Romano British origin, and further ditch-type anomalies present in the west, correspond with the recorded findspot of a Roman pottery sherd (MYS9783). Rectilinear enclosures suggestive of former field systems continue from P89 and are widely recorded throughout P90A. No anomalies consistent with the postulated route of the Roman Road from Catcliffe to Oldcotes (04916) have been recorded in the dataset.
P97 Illus 57–59 and 60–62	Probable Archaeology	None	Several linear and rectilinear anomalies recorded within P97A, P97B, P97I and P97J denote former field systems pre-dating available historic maps.
P100 Illus 60–62	Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	Two ditch-type anomalies are recorded in a shared alignment with a series of possible enclosures within P105B immediately to the east. A third ditch-type anomaly is present in the south [U10] lacking any corroborative context or a diagnostic morphology. On balance an agricultural origin is considered most likely. However, an archaeological origin cannot be completely ruled out.

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PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P104 Illus 60–62	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	A rectilinear anomaly is recorded in the south-west, most likely a continuation of former field systems recorded within P97B to the east. Several linear and curvilinear features are recorded within the centre of P104A, possibly indicative of partial enclosures. Three other linear anomalies in the north are interpreted as of an uncertain origin but of which an archaeological origin is considered least likely.
P105 Illus 60–62	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	A large, well defined, irregularly shaped enclosure is recorded in the north of the parcel containing a possible rectangular enclosure, internal subdivisions and pits [AAA9]. Two further well-defined partial enclosures are recorded in the west of P105A [E6] and the east of P105B [E5]. Numerous linear and curvilinear anomalies are present throughout P105, interpreted as potential former field systems of a possible archaeological origin. Two linear anomalies within the south of P105B are interpreted as of an uncertain origin, of which an archaeological origin is considered least likely.
P111 Illus 66–68, 69–71	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	Two probable trackways [TW2] and [TW3] and an enclosure [E7] have been recorded in P111B. Other rectilinear and linear anomalies in Areas 111B-P111F may identify former field systems pre-dating the earliest historic mapping. Three areas of primarily weak, magnetically enhanced responses exhibiting a clearly defined edge, possibly indicative of unmapped mineral extraction are recorded within P111E [Q1, Q2 and Q3].
P112 Illus 60–62, 69–71	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	04712	A rectilinear enclosure [E8] and a likely associated former field system has been recorded running through the west of P112B and east of P112C. Other rectilinear and linear anomalies in P112A-P112C may identify former possible field systems pre-dating the earliest available maps. A large area of magnetic disturbance [MD1] in P112A corresponds to the location of a former anti-aircraft battery (04712).
P113 Illus 60–62, 69–71 and 72–74	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	None	The edge of a well-defined irregular shaped enclosure, containing an internal rectilinear partition has been recorded in the north-east of P113A [E9]. Other linear archaeological ditch type anomalies extending to the west into P111E likely form part of a field system associated with E9.
P165 Illus 54–56, 57–59 and 60–62	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	04916	Several rectilinear enclosures represent the continuation of former field systems pre-dating available historic maps recorded in the surrounding survey parcels. Other rectilinear and linear anomalies may identify former possible field systems pre-dating the earliest available maps. However, an agricultural origin cannot be completely ruled out. The proposed route of the Roman road from Catcliffe to Oldcotes (04916) passes through the north of P165 although there is no evidence in the data to confirm this postulated route.

TABLE 6 Sector 6, Illus 13

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P128 Illus 75–77	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	None	Rectilinear enclosures [E10 – E11] have been recorded in the north of P128A, containing internal partitions. Ring ditches are also present within the central enclosure, suggestive of a prehistoric origin [RD3 – RD4]. A larger partial enclosure [E12] has also been identified immediately to the south-west of E10. Less well defined rectilinear and linear anomalies further to the south have been interpreted as possible archaeology due to their poor resolution. These anomalies may identify former field systems, which share a common origin to the northern enclosures.

TABLE 7 Sector 7, Illus 15

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P135 Illus 81–83	Possible Archaeology	None	Two conjoined rectilinear anomalies recorded in the south of P135B are possible partial enclosures. However, due to the lack of any corroborative archaeological only a possible archaeological origin has been attributed.

TABLE 8 Sector 8, Illus 17

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P141 Illus 84–86, 87–89	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	06163	An enclosure in the south-west of P141F [E13] containing ring ditches [RD5 – RD7], possible ditches and pits corresponds with heritage asset (06163), described as an enclosure of probable Late Prehistoric or Romano-British origin. Further probable and possible enclosures [E14 – E17], ring ditches [RD5 - RD8] and former field systems of a possible common origin have also been recorded throughout P141F-P141I, which may identify an extended area of archaeological settlement activity.
P153 Illus 90–92	Probable Archaeology	None	A dense concentration of rectilinear enclosures, former fields systems and trackways has been identified in the centre of P153A [AAA10].
P154 Illus 90–92	Possible Archaeology	None	Several rectilinear anomalies interpreted as possible former field systems and a possible ring-ditch recorded in the south and west of the survey area may be associated with the field system/enclosures recorded in P153.
P156 Illus 87–89, 90–92 and 93–95	Possible Archaeology Uncertain	None	Other weakly enhanced, linear anomalies have been recorded throughout P156A, potentially identifying former field systems. Smaller, less well defined anomalies in the north-east are given an uncertain interpretation, due to the lack of any distinctive morphology [U10].

4.9 WHITESTONE 3

TABLE 9 Sector 9, Illus 19

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P167, P172, P173 and P174 Illus 96–98, 99–101 and 105–107	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology Uncertain	02451/01	Numerous rectilinear anomalies identified and extending between P167, P172A, P173A and P174A identify former field systems pre-dating historic maps. A further possible enclosure [E18] and a trackway [TW4] are recorded in the north of P167A. A group of less well defined linear anomalies in the centre of P167B [U11 andU12] and an isolated, well defined linear anomaly [U13] are given an uncertain interpretation. No evidence of potential water management features associated with the Chesterfield Canal (02451/01) recorded on a north-easterly orientation through the centre of P167A have been recorded.
P177 99–101	Probable Archaeology	04481/01 05836 05838 05835 (150m east of P177A)	A broad weakly enhanced, linear and well-defined discrete anomaly recorded in the west of P177A corresponds with the recorded site of a former mill and an associated bank (05838). Rectilinear enclosures indicative of former field systems, present in the east of P177A correspond with the location of a Roman coin findspot (04481/01) and a possible Iron Age to Romano-British ditch (05836). It is possible that these former field systems are of a common origin to the possible Iron Age to Romano-British settlement site recorded 125m to the east (05835).

TABLE 10 Sector 11, Illus 24–26

PARCEL	CATEGORY	ASSOCIATED HER ASSETS AND EVENTS	SUMMARY OF RESULTS
P189 and P191 102 – 104, 108 – 110 and 111–113	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	None	A rectangular enclosure containing an internal division [E19] and an external appended ditch have been recorded within the south of P191A. Rectilinear anomalies recorded in the south of P189, continuing to the east into P191A, are indicative of former field systems pre-dating historic maps.
P195 and P196 Illus 105 – 107 and 111–113	Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology	None	Rectilinear anomalies in the centre of P195A and P196A are indicative suggestive of probable and possible former field systems pre-dating historic maps.

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5 CONCLUSION

The survey has predominantly recorded anomalies caused by medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity (ploughing, field drainage and boundary removal) along with numerous anomalies of a modern (extraction and buried services) and natural (geological) origin. Numerous anomalies of an uncertain origin have also been recorded in all three parts of the site, all of which are assessed as most likely to be of either natural, recent agricultural or other modern origin. However, an archaeological origin for any of these anomalies cannot be discounted. In addition, anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin have also been recorded in all three areas.

Some of the anomalies of archaeological potential correspond with previously recorded/known heritage assets such as Conisbrough Roman villa in Whitestone 1, several enclosures/field systems of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date in Whitestone 2 and a former mill and associated bank in Whitestone 3. However, the majority of anomalies of a probable and possible archaeological origin recorded by the survey were previously unknown, thus expanding the level of archaeological knowledge across all the survey areas. Newly identified archaeological features include ring ditches, enclosures and trackways as well as more extensive clusters of anomalies indicative of field systems which extend across several land parcels, being particularly prevalent in Whitestone 2.

There does not appear to be any clear correlation between the resolution, magnitude and therefore 'visibility' of the recorded anomalies (archaeological as well as non-archaeological) and the different bedrock geologies, all of which comprise sedimentary sandstones, mudstones and siltstones. Nor does there appear to be any clear correlation between the presence/absence of any overlying superficial deposits such as till or alluvium. It is therefore concluded that the resolution of the recorded archaeological anomalies indicates that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types, sizes and periods of archaeological features. Therefore, it is assessed that the survey results give a good indication of the extent of sub-surface remains and therefore of the archaeological potential of the three parts of the site.

Whilst there are pockets of archaeology in all parts of the site there are clearly also large areas where no anomalies of archaeological potential have been recorded and here the archaeological potential is consequently assessed as low. However, there are several areas in all three parts of the site where clear areas of archaeological activity have been identified, most notably in the largest single survey block in Whitestone 2, where an extensive system of enclosures, fields and trackways has been recorded across multiple parcels, where the potential is assessed as moderate to high.

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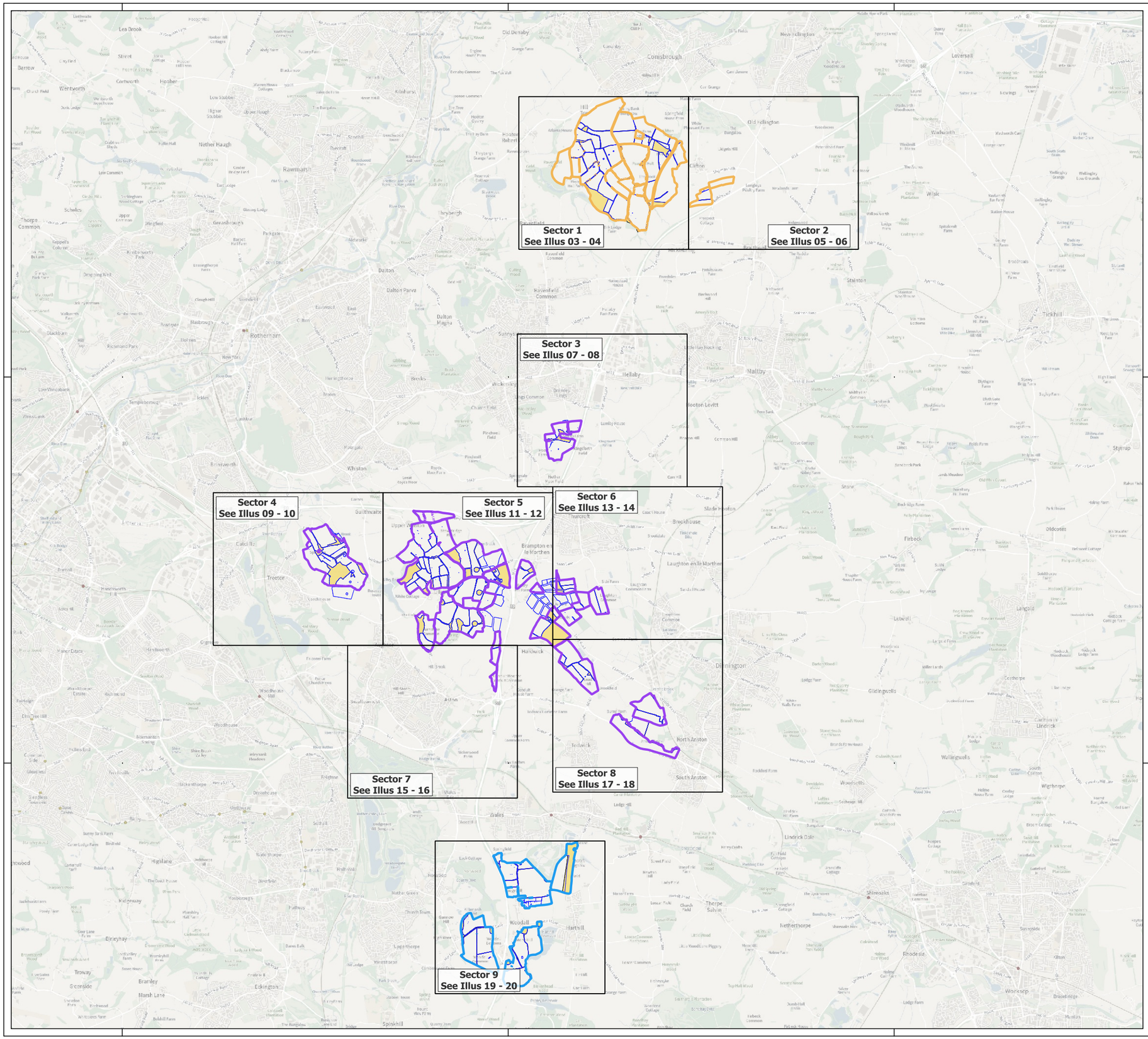

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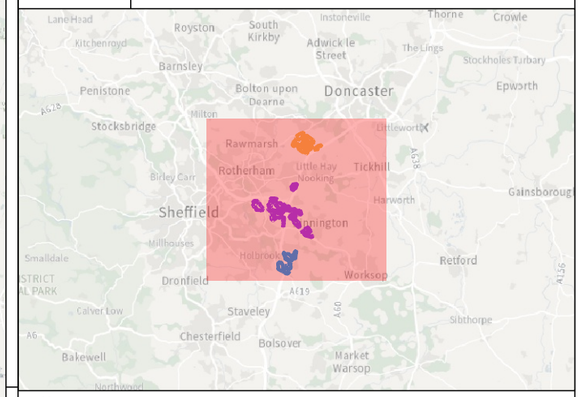

Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 03 to 20
- Unsuitable Survey Area

DCO Site Boundary

- Whitestone 1
- Whitestone 2
- Whitestone 3

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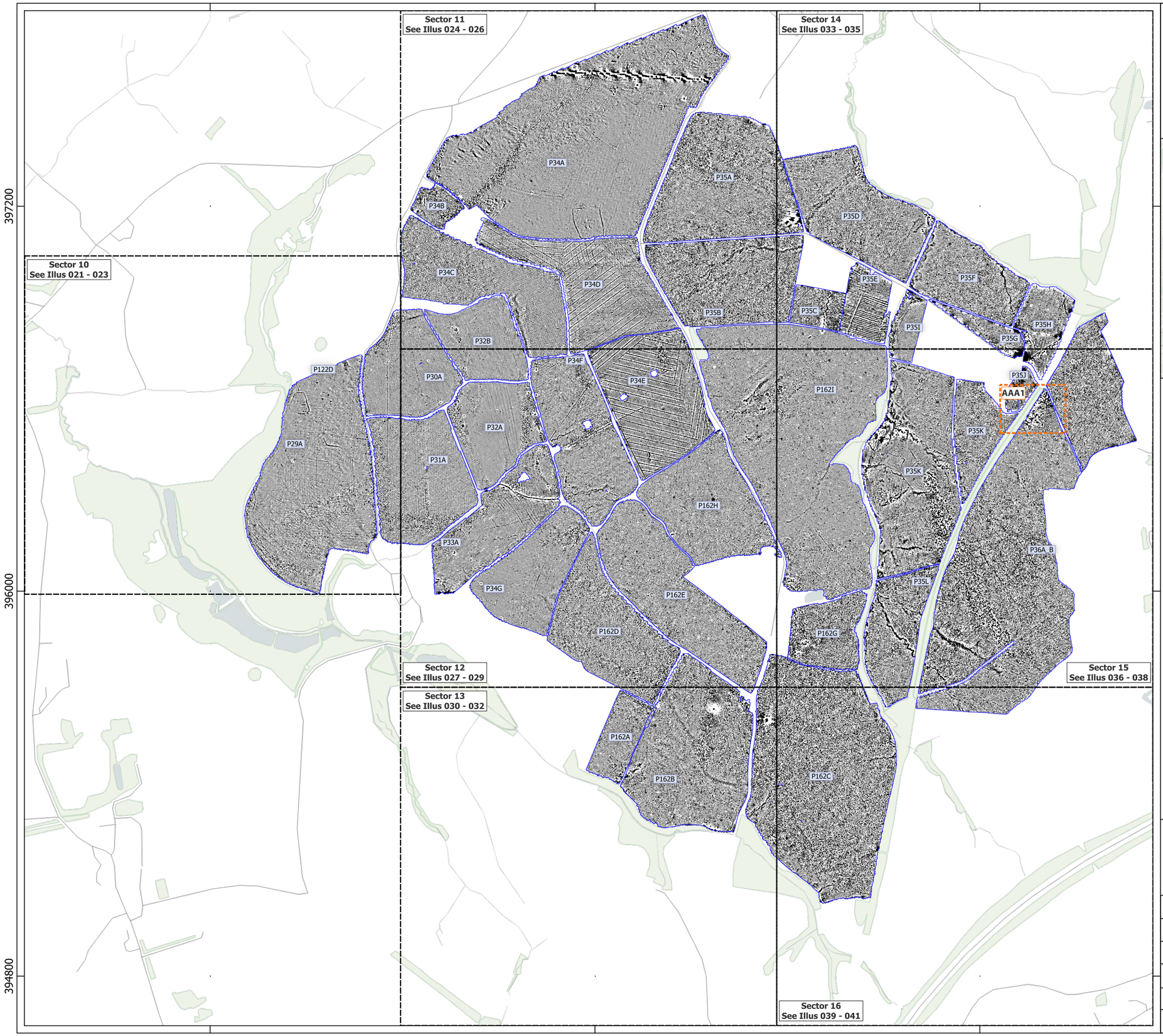
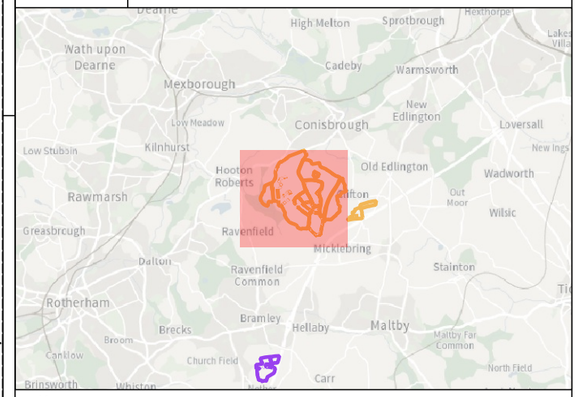
Illus 02 - Survey location





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 021 to 041
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

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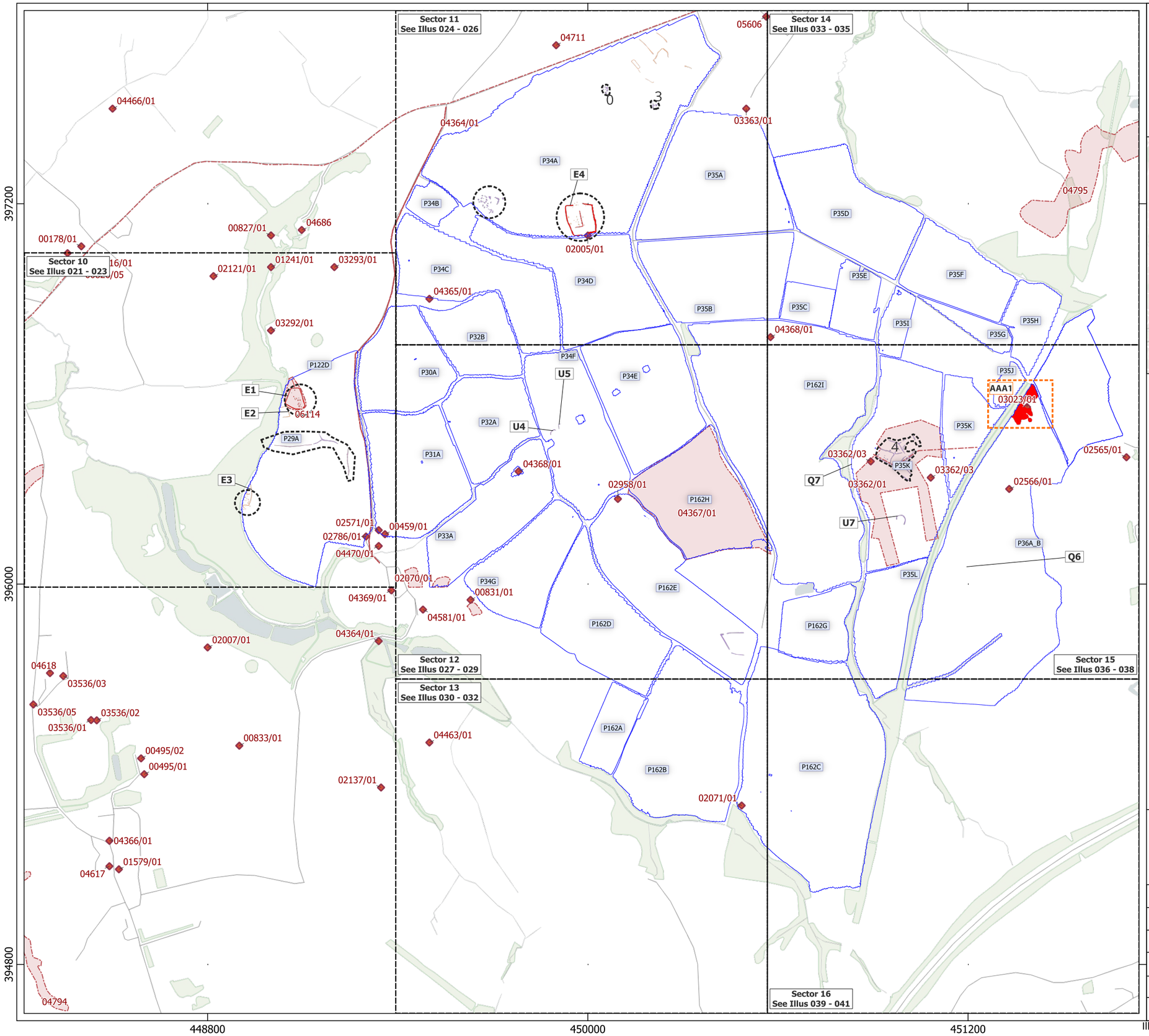

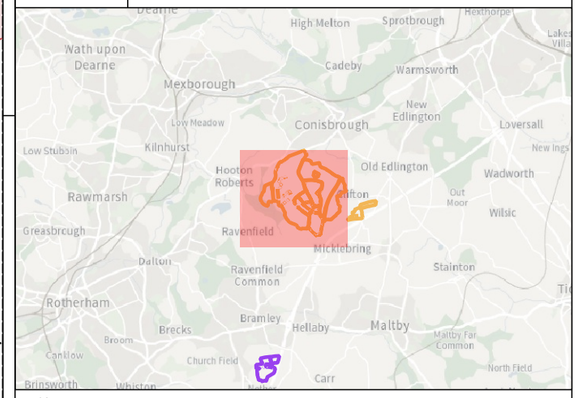

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Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 021 to 041
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Line
- Monuments Polygon

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
Q	Quarry
U	Uncertain

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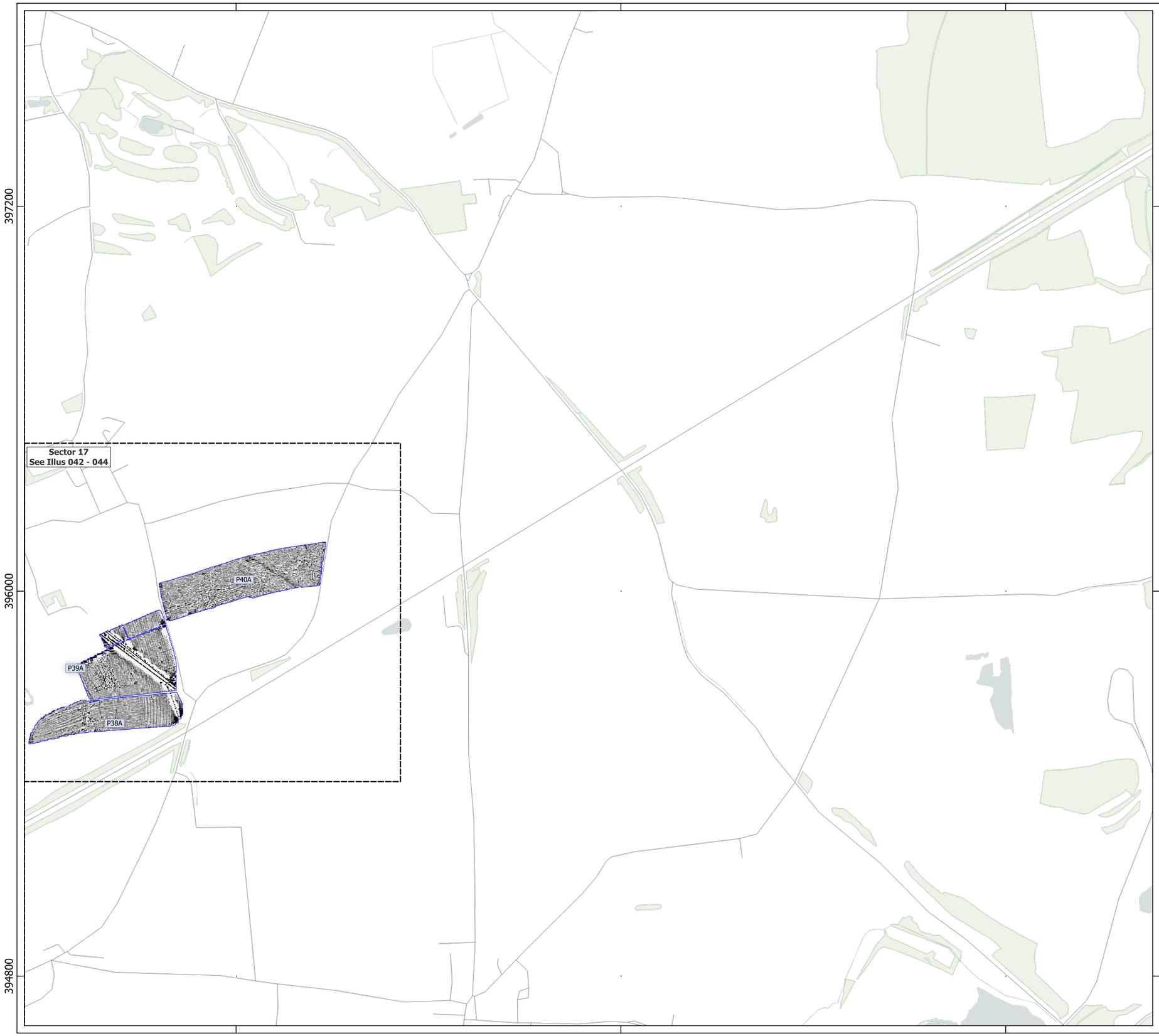

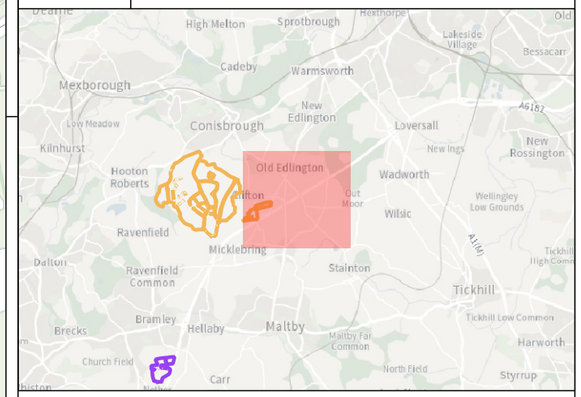

Key

Survey Extent

Areas for Illus 042 to 044

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-1nT

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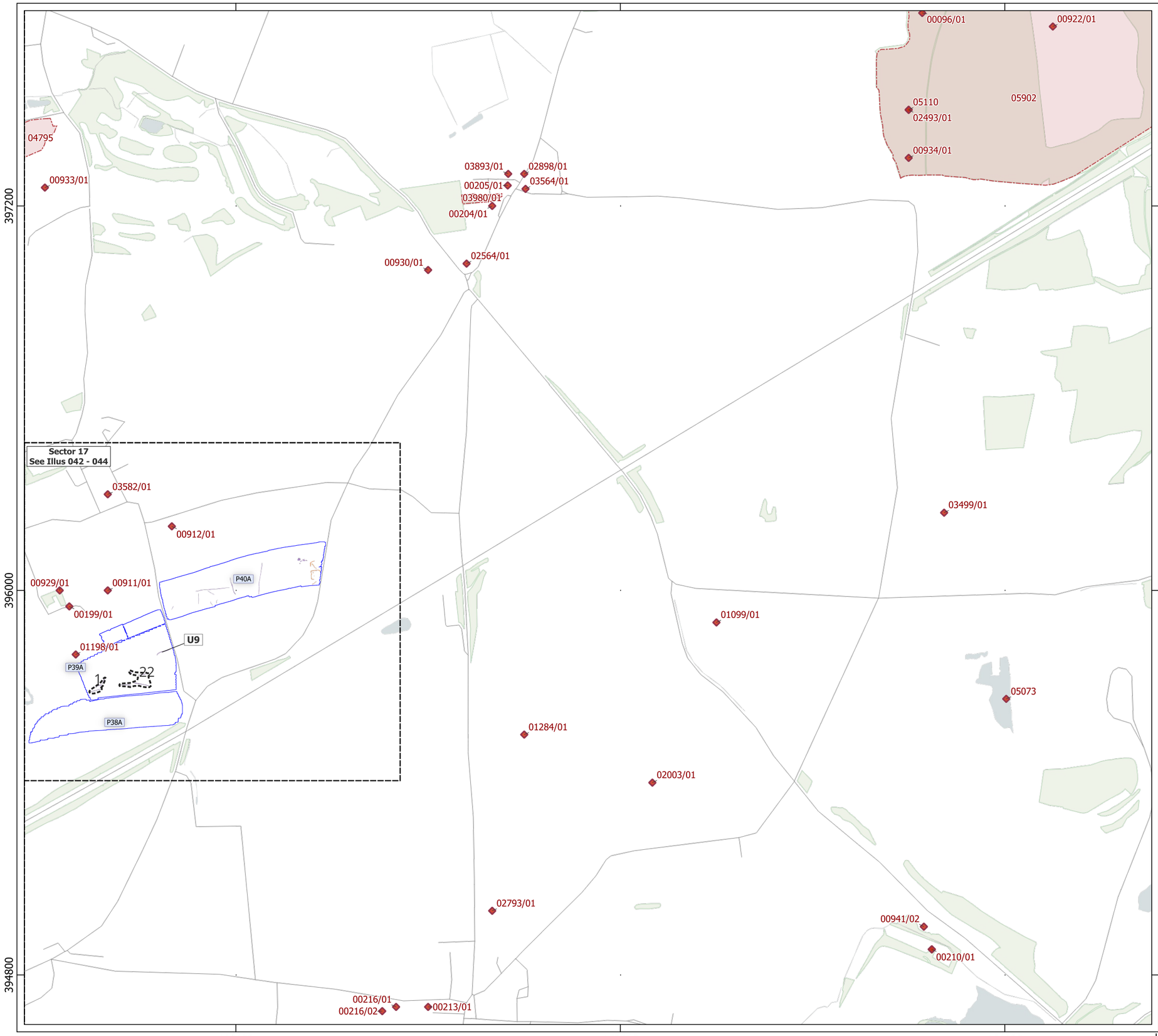

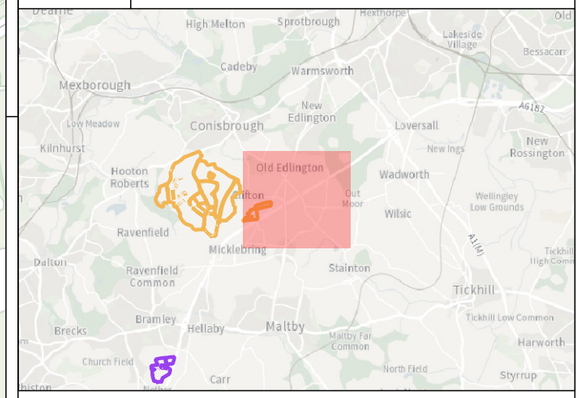

Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 042 to 044
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Polygon

Abbreviation	
U	Uncertain

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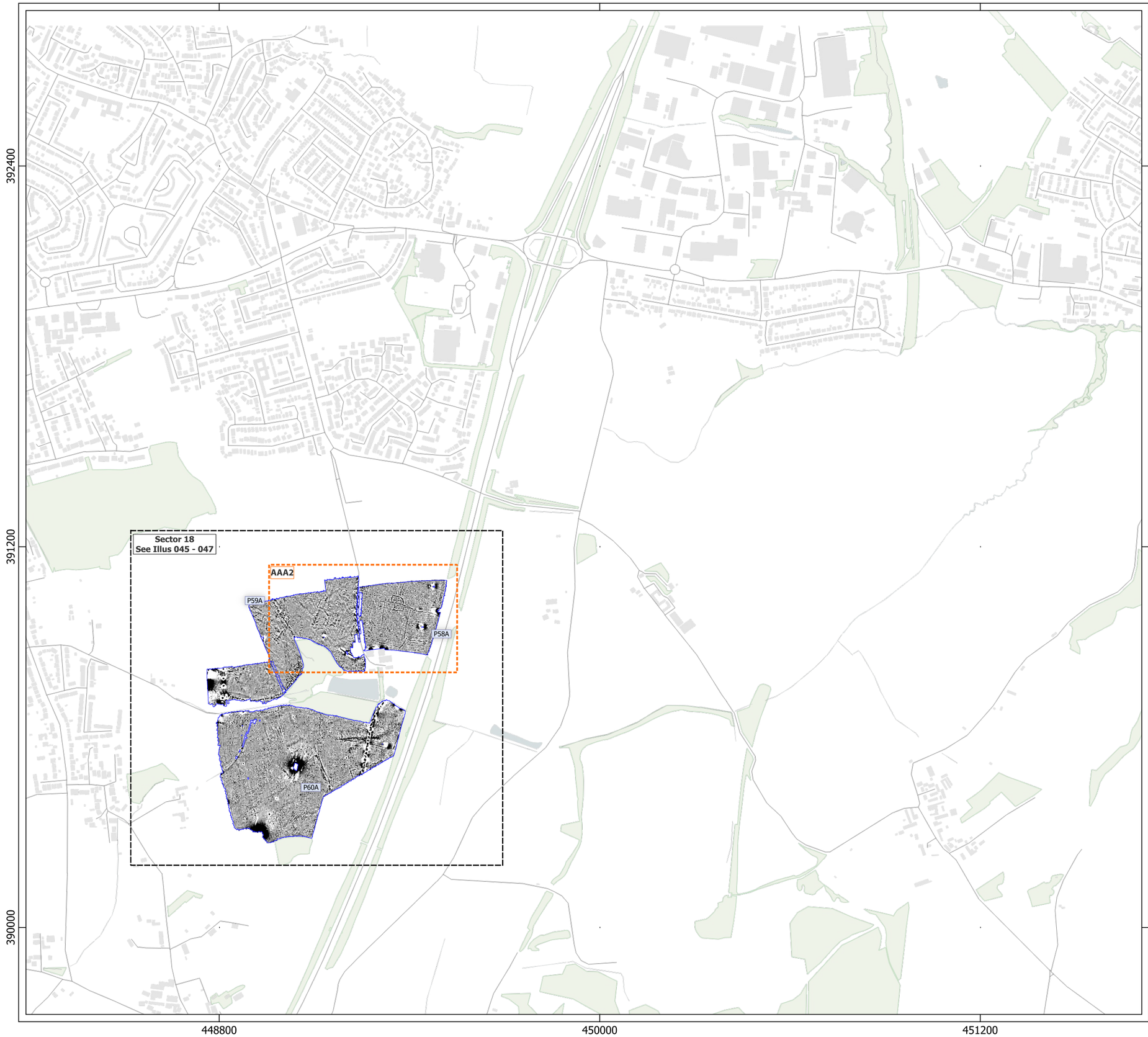
Illus - 06 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2



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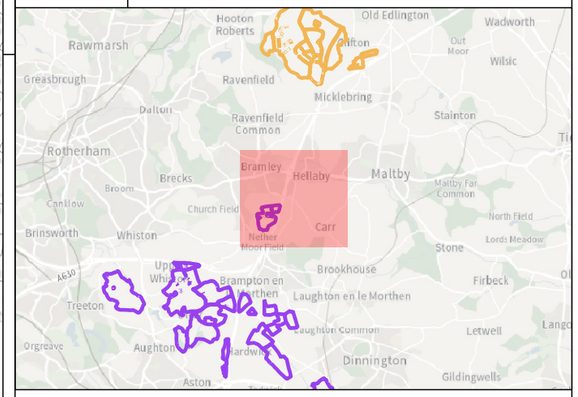

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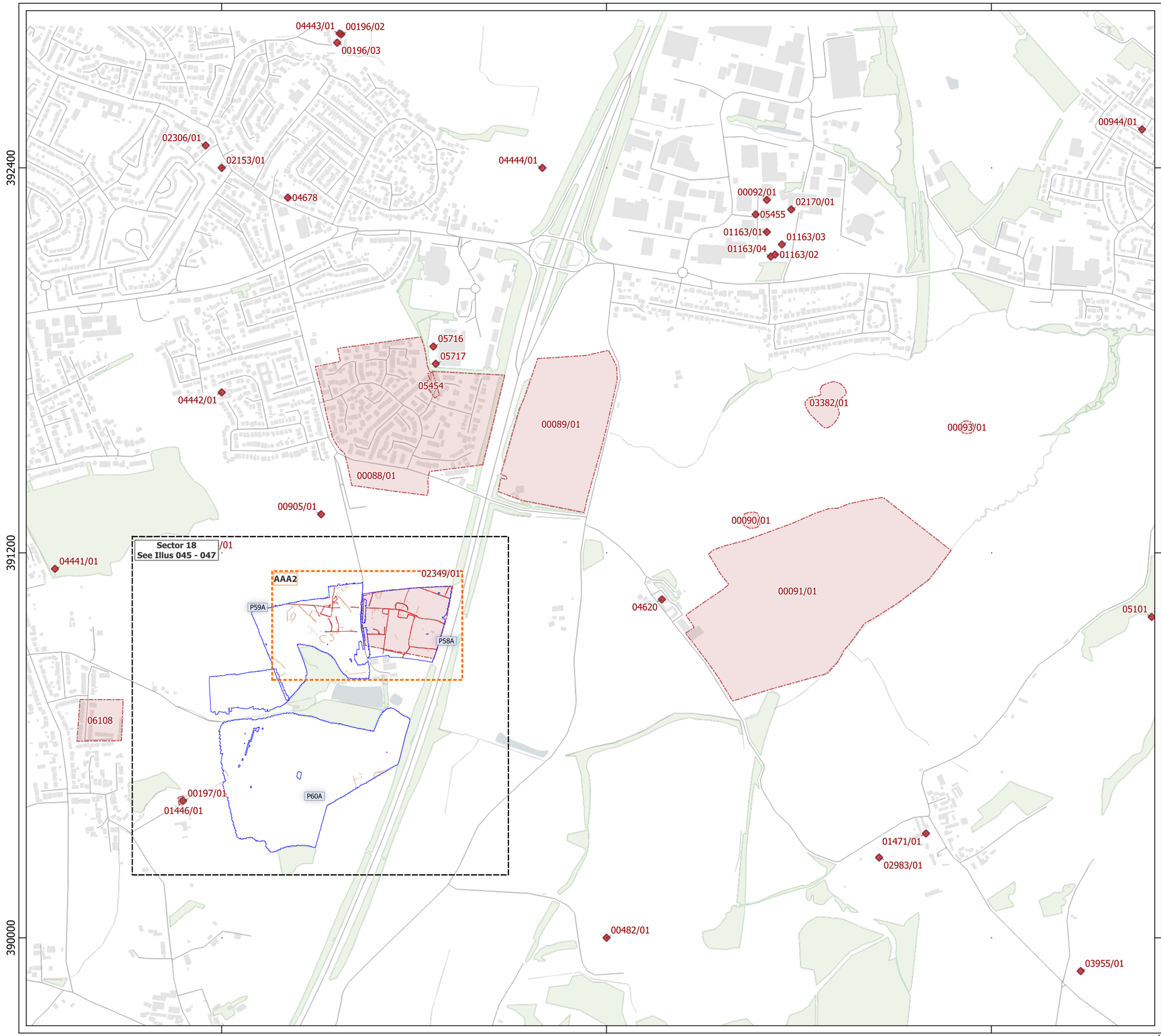

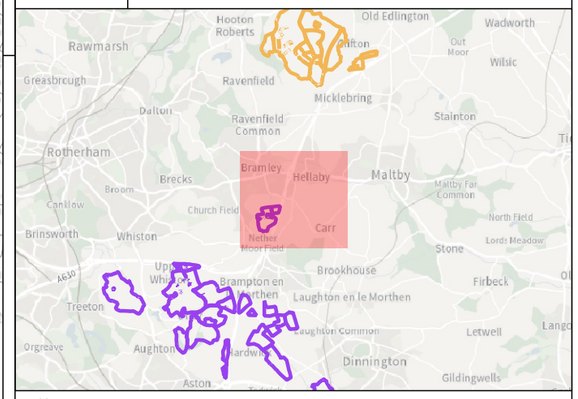

Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 045 to 047
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Polygon

0 200 400 m

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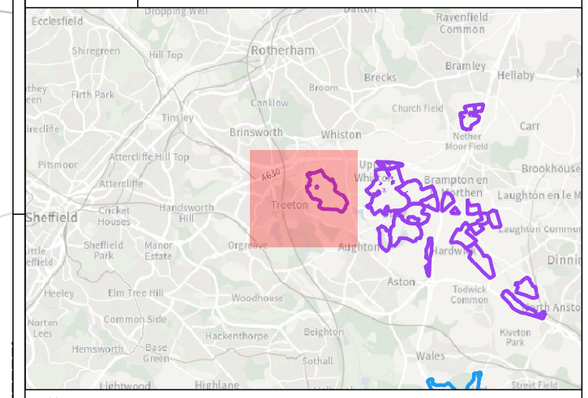
Created by:	JH
Checked by:	CA
Version:	v1.14
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:12,000 @ A3

Illus - 08 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 3





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 048 to 053
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

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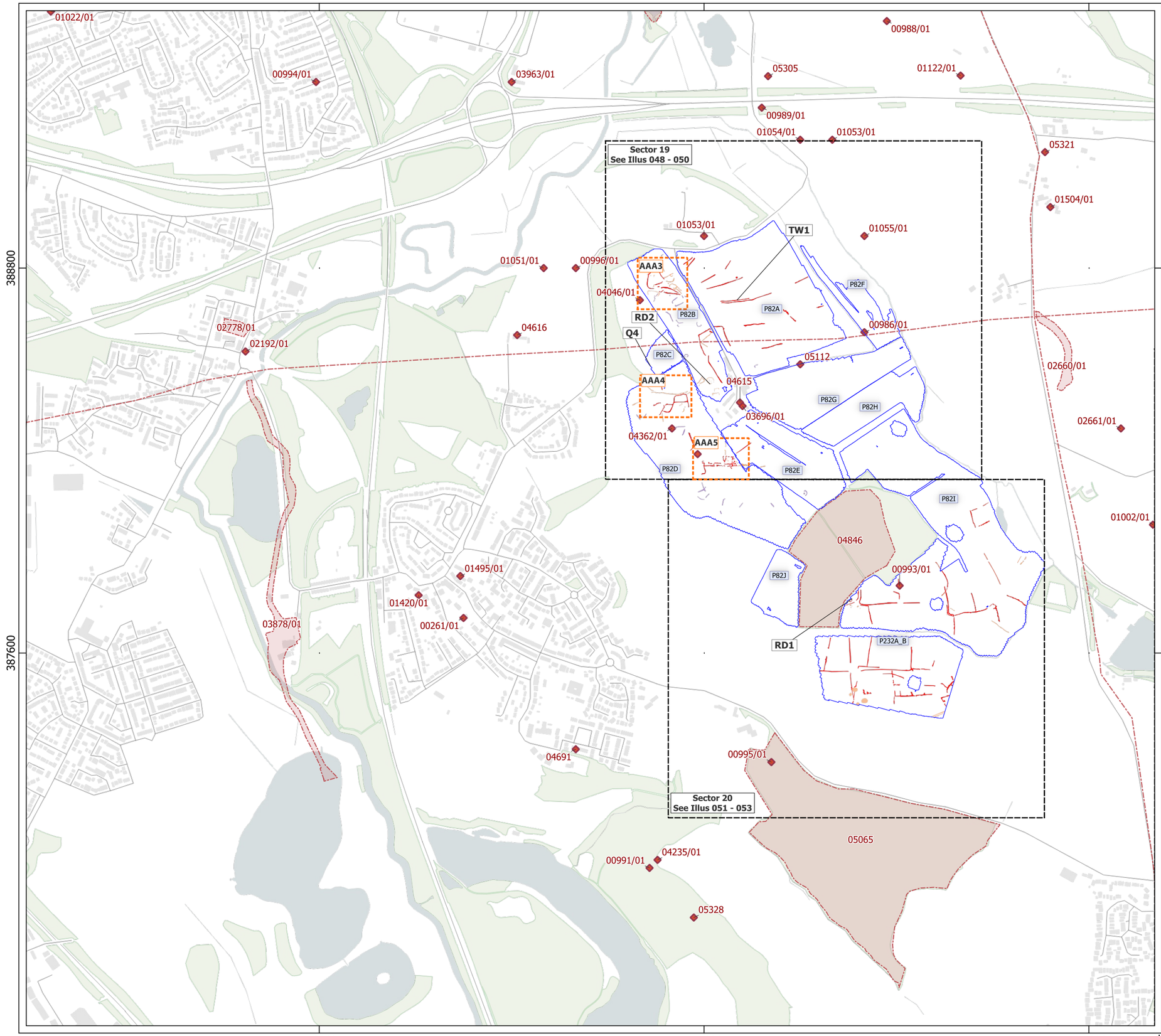
Illus - 09 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 4



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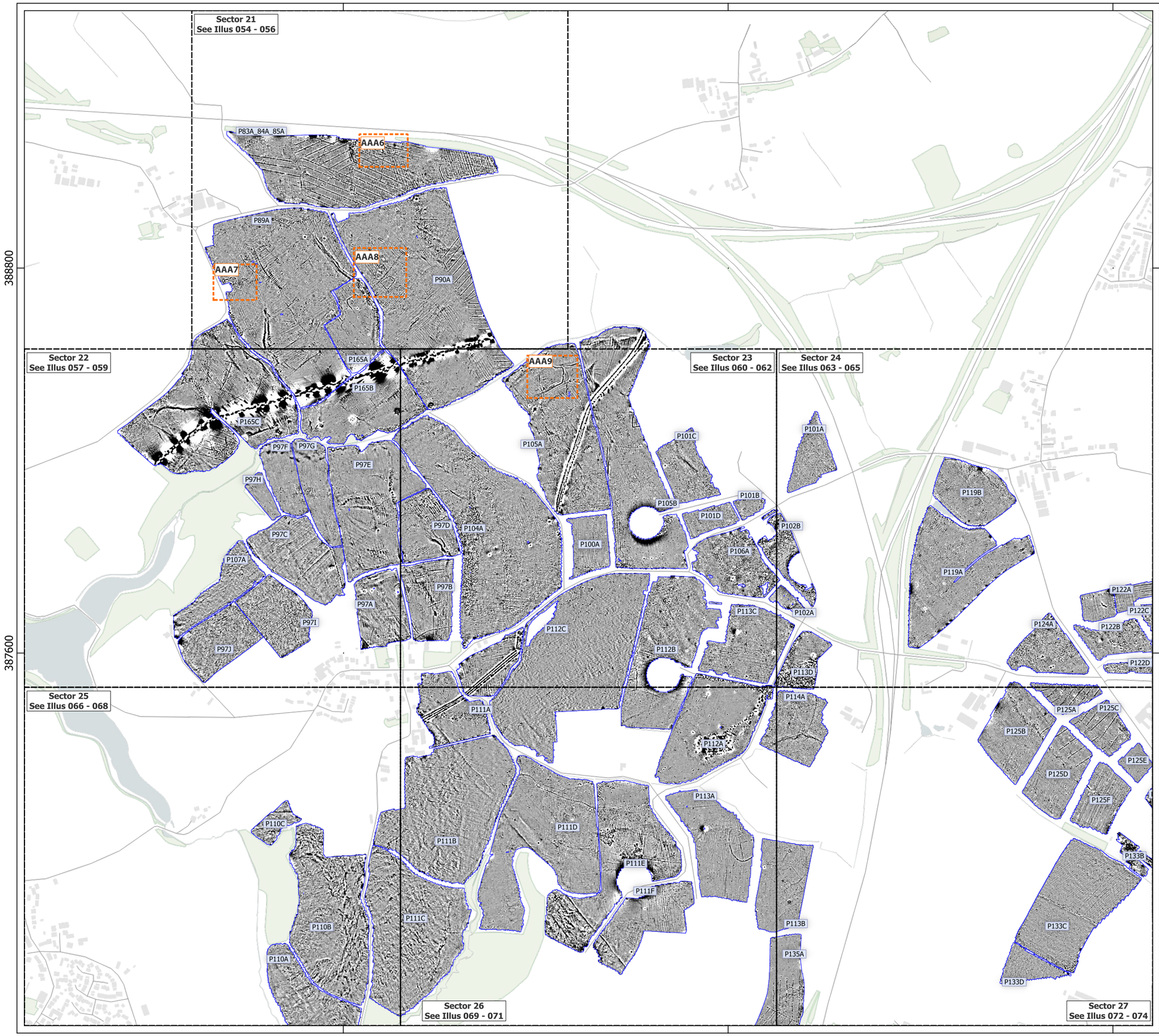
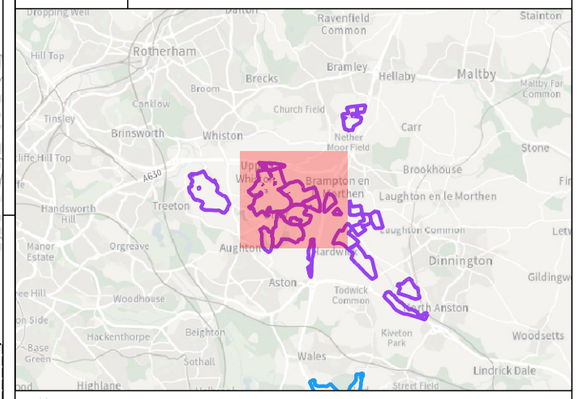
Scale:	1:12,000 @ A3

Illus - 10 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 4





N

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Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 054 to 074
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 200 400 m

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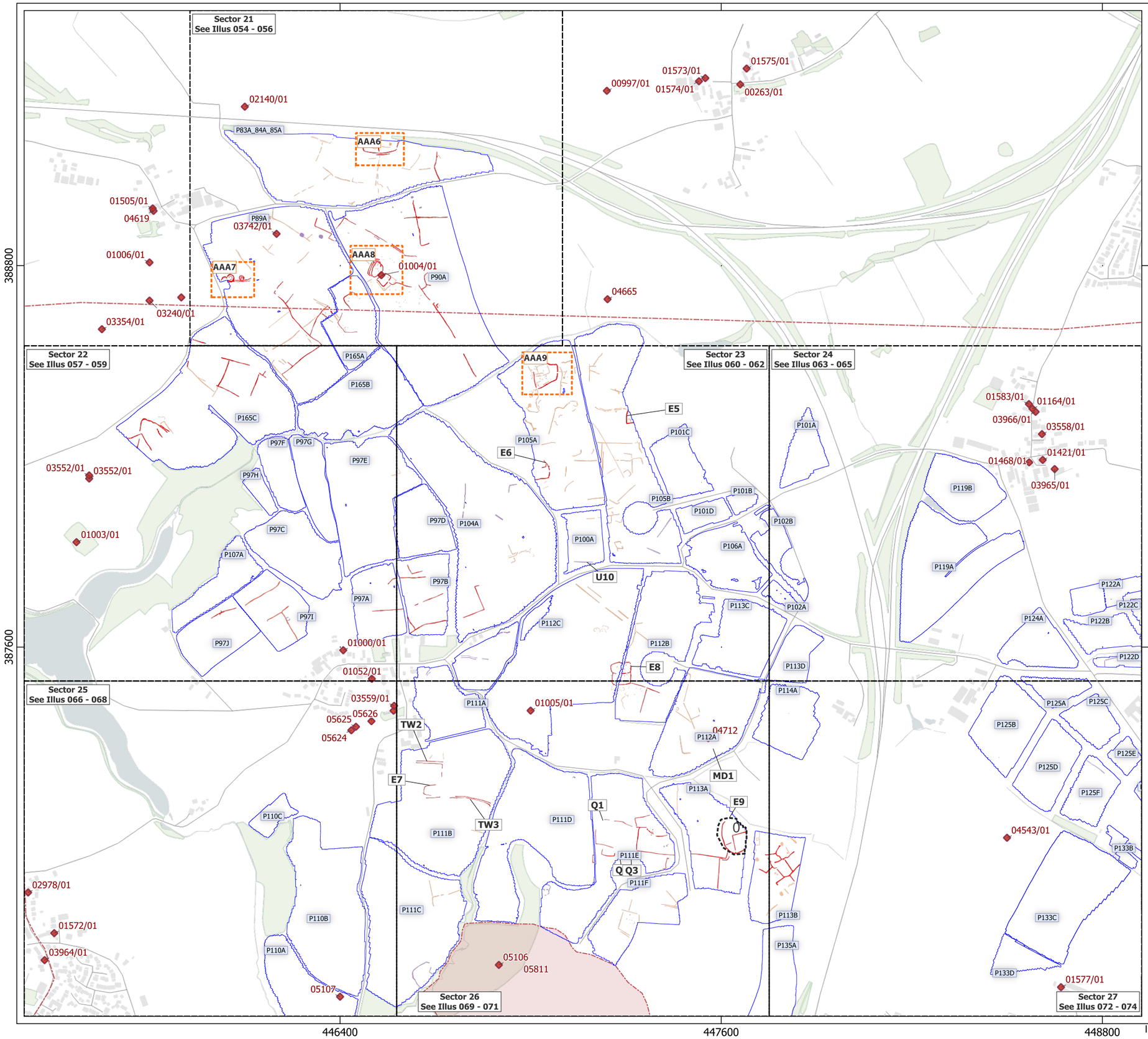
Illus - 11 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 5



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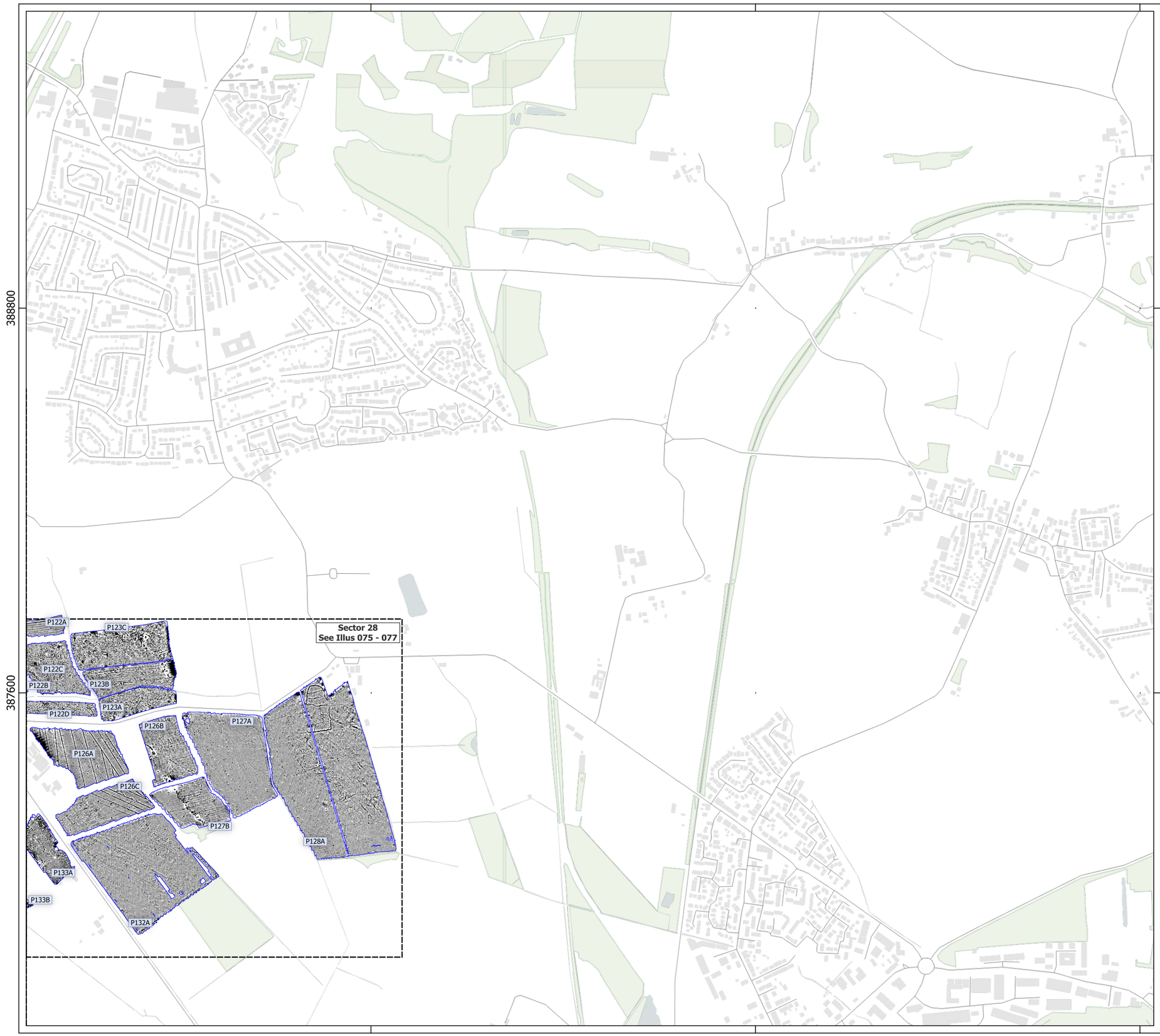
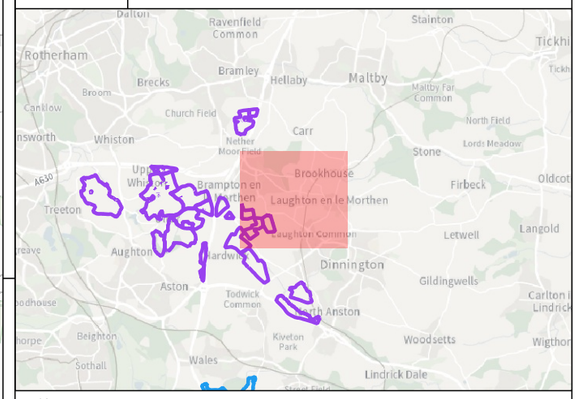
Illus - 12 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 5





Key

Survey Extent

Areas for Illus 075 to 077

+2nT

-1nT

0 200 400 m

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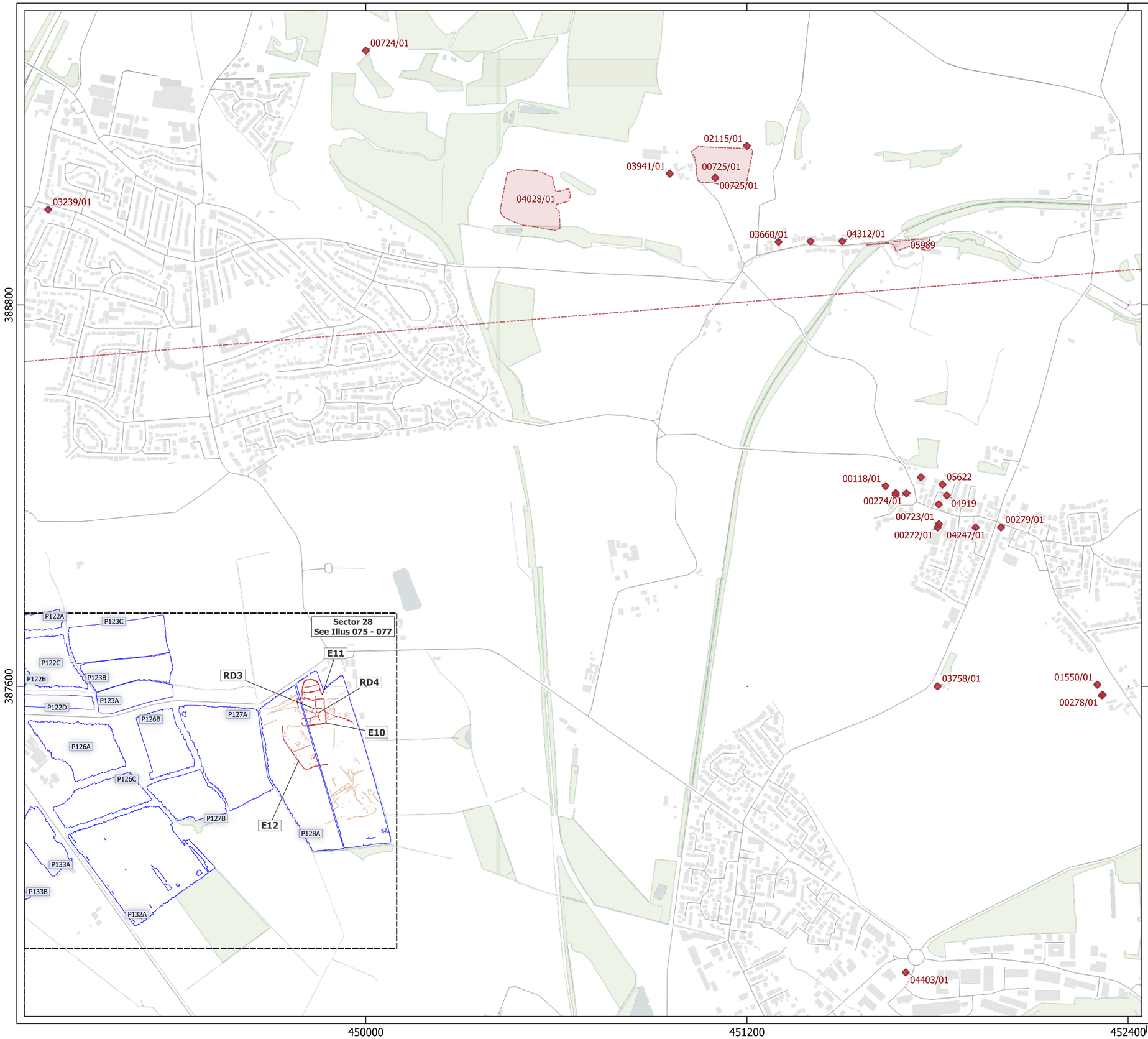
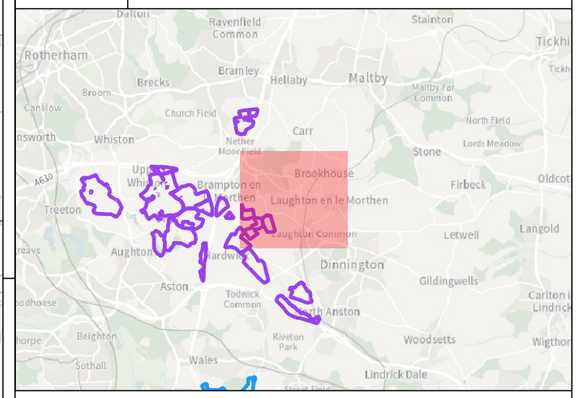
Illus - 13 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 6





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 075 to 077
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Line
- Monuments Polygon

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
RD	Ring Ditch

0 200 400 m

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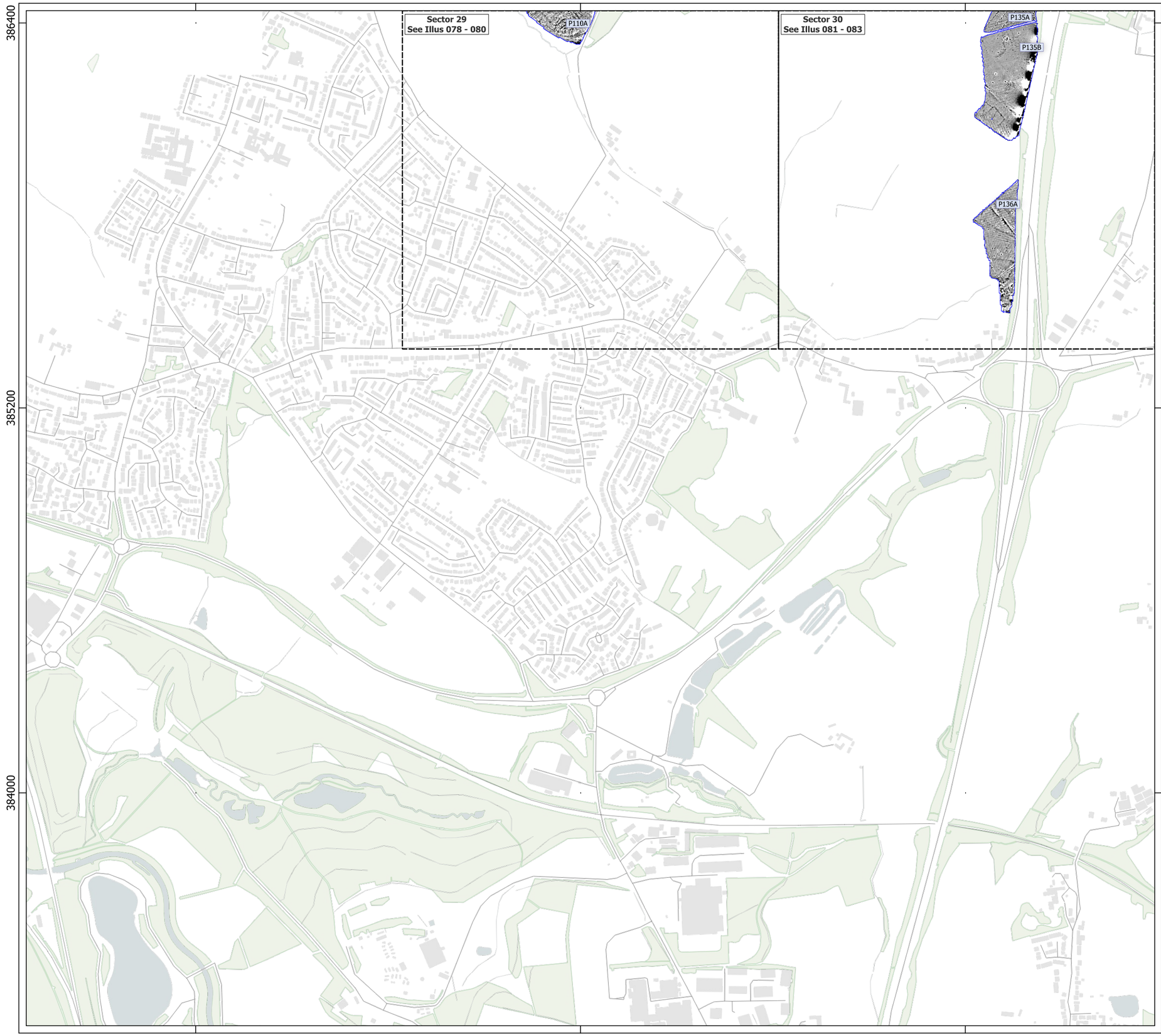
Illus - 14 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 6



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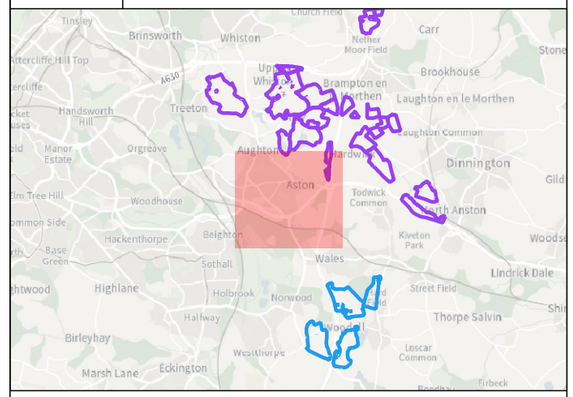

Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 078 to 083

+2nT
-1nT

0 200 400 m

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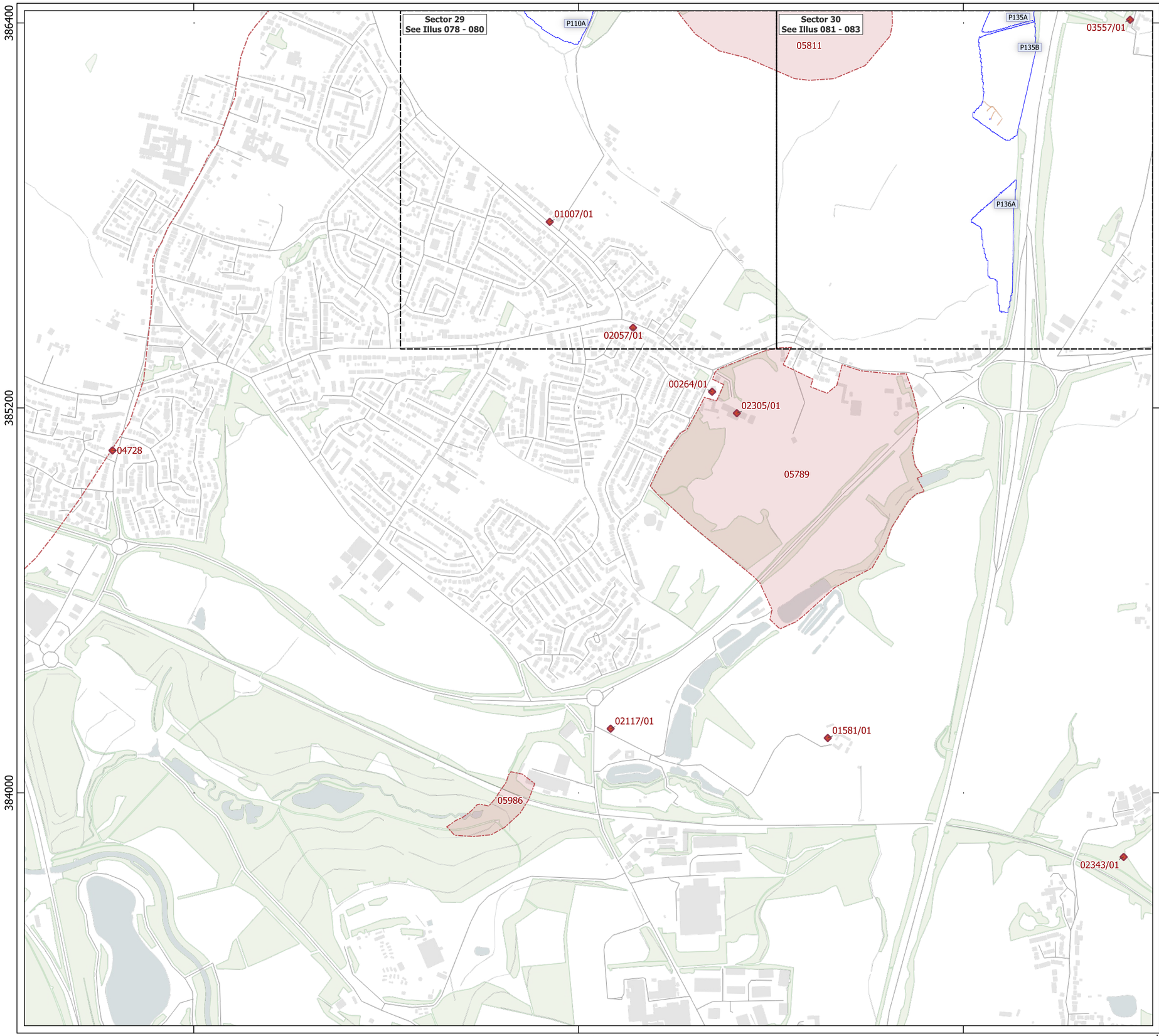
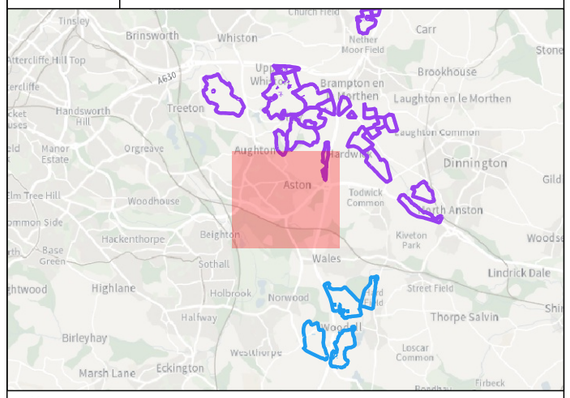
Illus - 15 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 7





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 078 to 083
- Possible Archaeology

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Line
- Monuments Polygon

0 200 400 m

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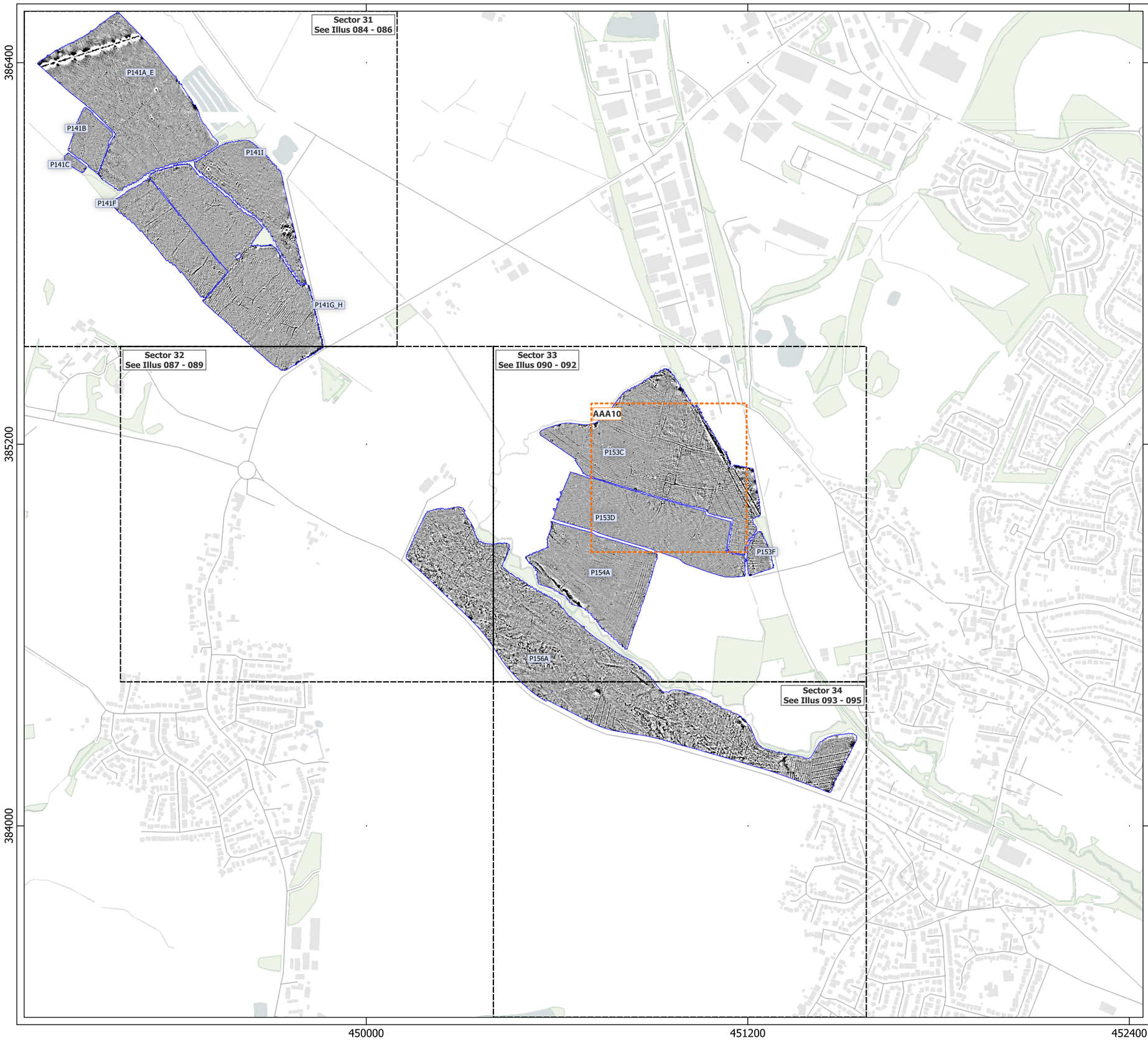
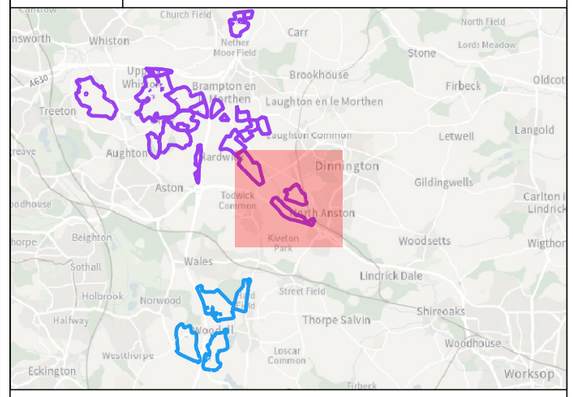
Illus - 16 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 7





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 084 to 095
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 200 400 m

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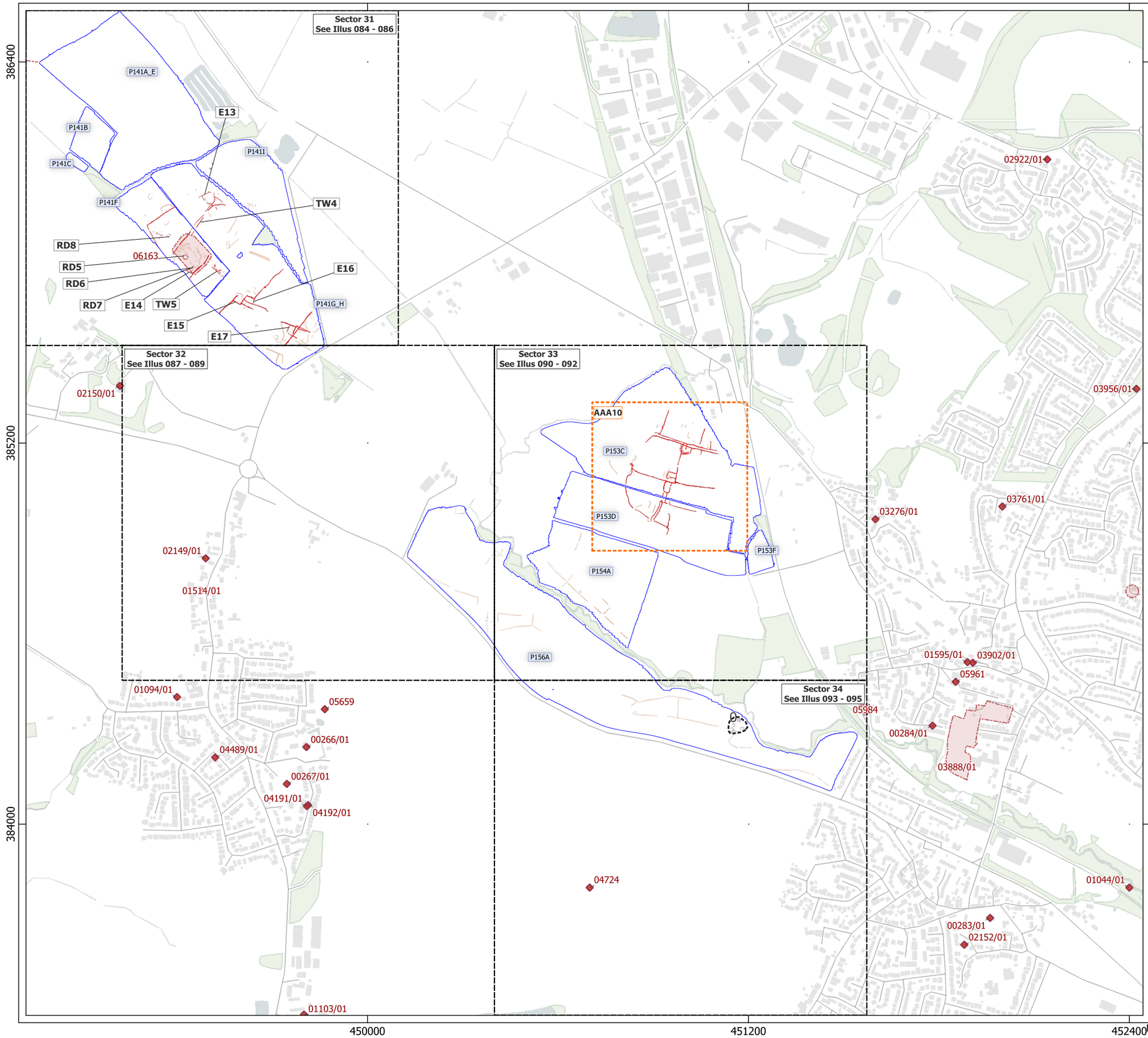
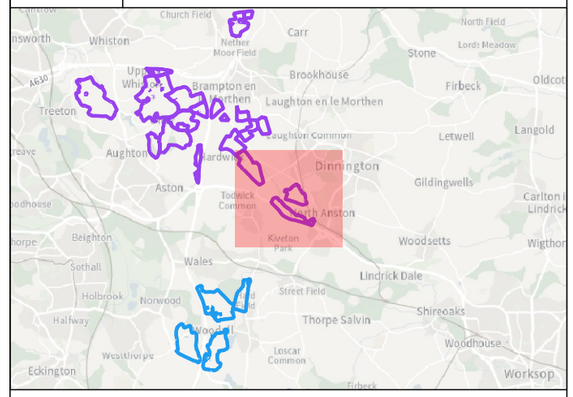
Illus - 17 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 8





N

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Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 084 to 095
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Line
- Monuments Polygon

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
RD	Ring Ditch
TW	Trackway

0 200 400 m

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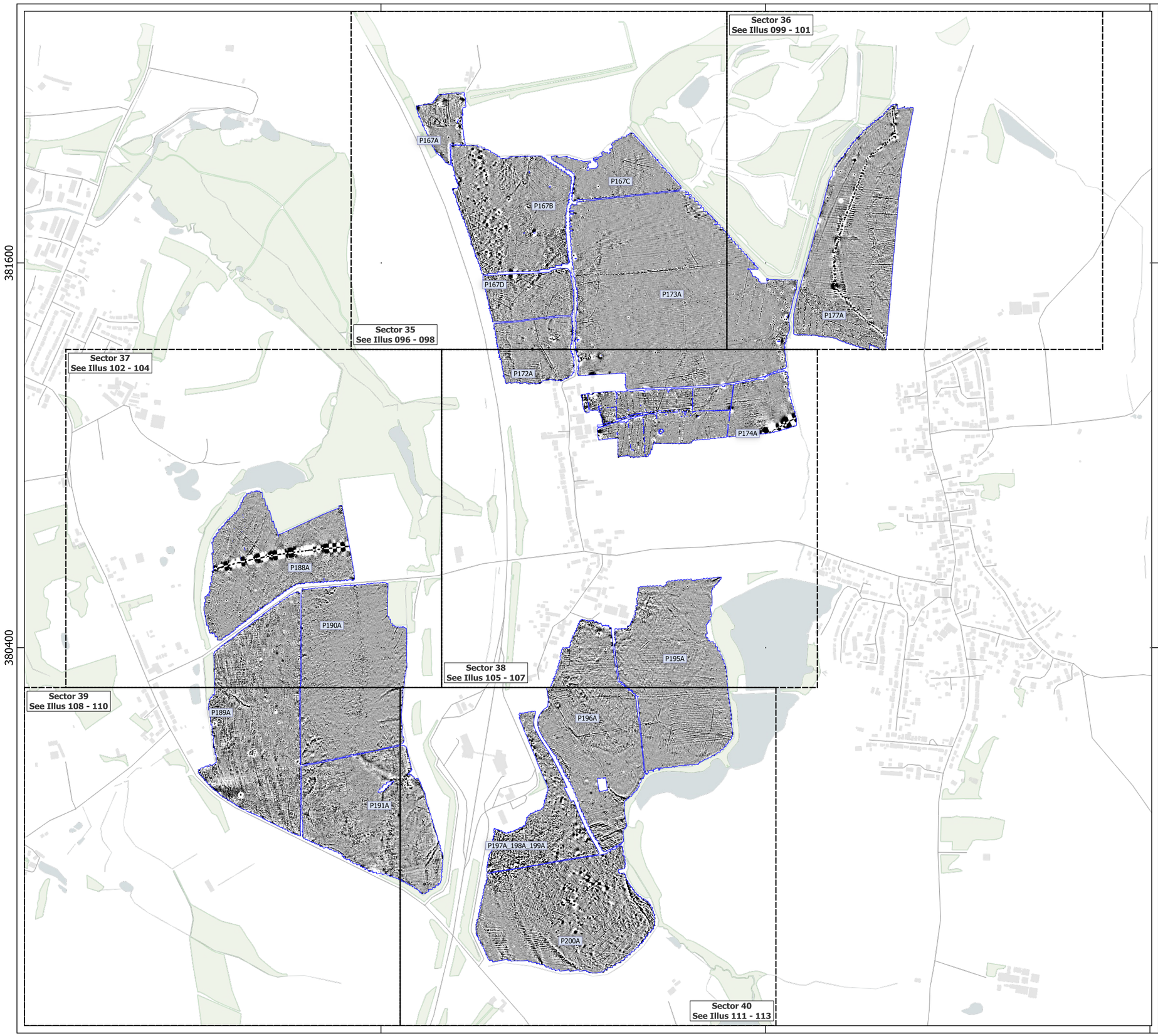
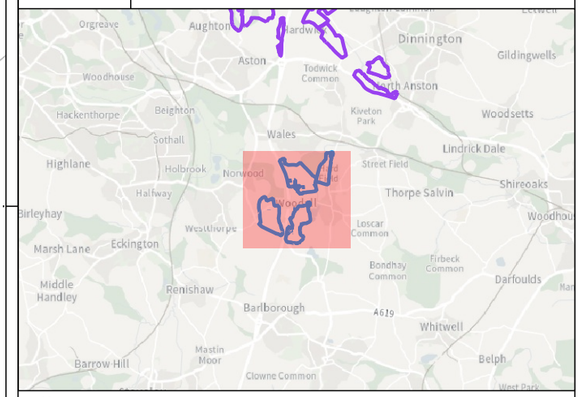
Illus - 18 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 8





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 096 to 113

+2nT

-1nT

0 200 400 m

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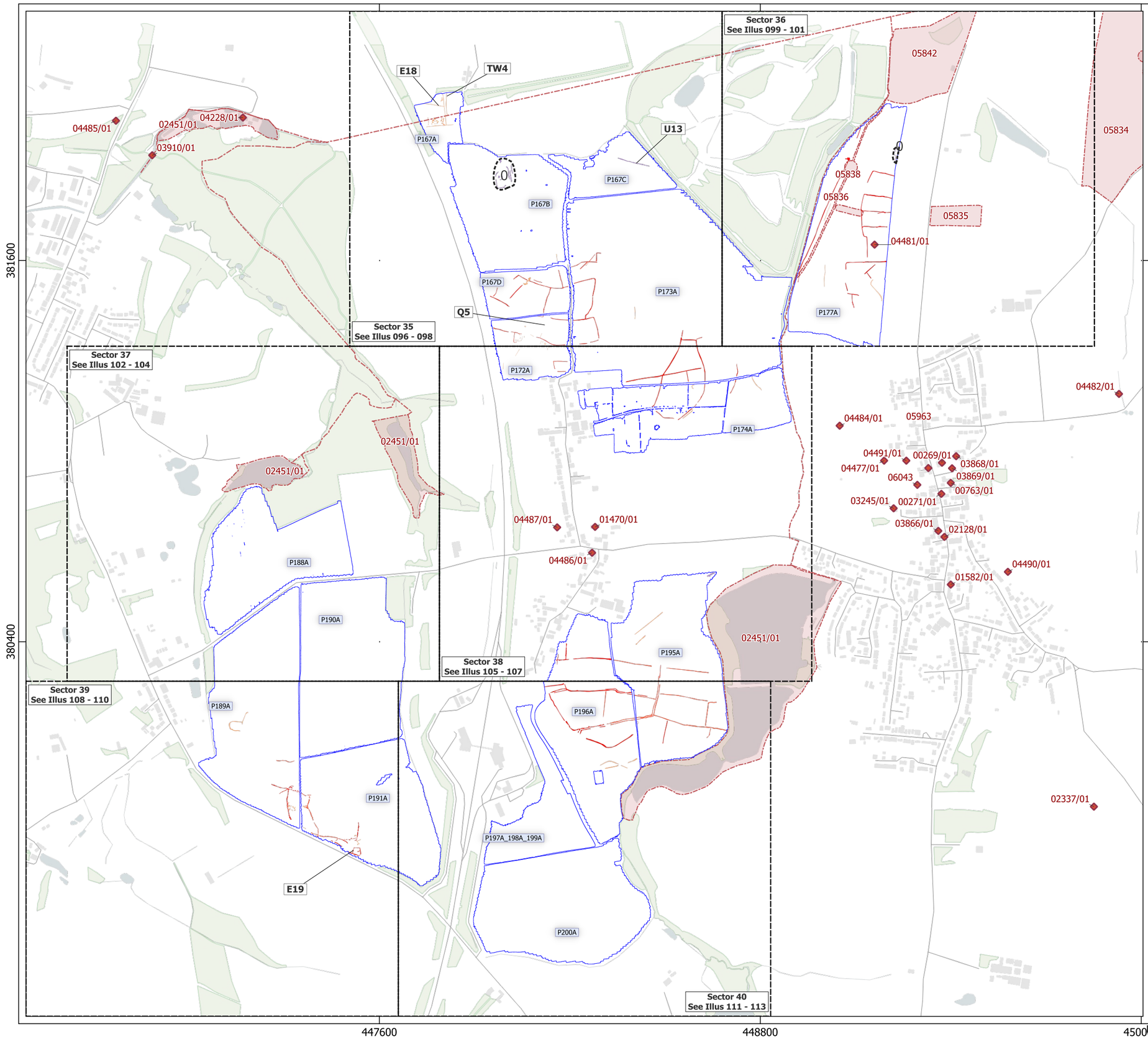
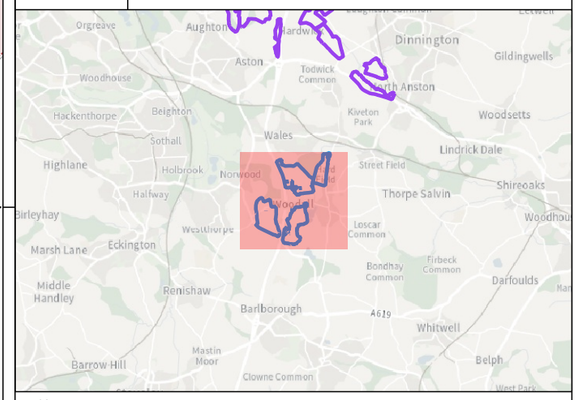
Illus - 19 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 9





Key

- Survey Extent
- Areas for Illus 096 to 113
- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Historic Environment Record Data

- Monuments Point
- Monuments Line
- Monuments Polygon

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
Q	Quarry
TW	Trackway
U	Uncertain

0 200 400 m

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Illus - 20 Overall Archaeological Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 9



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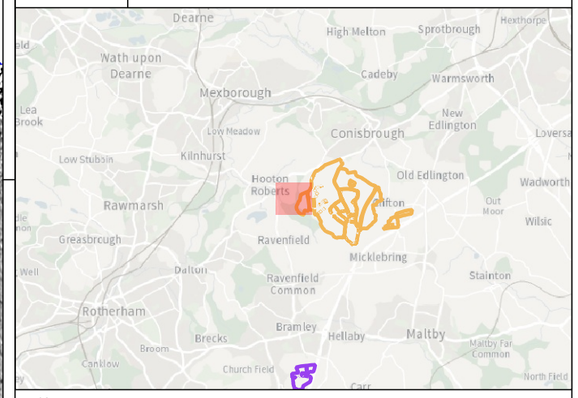

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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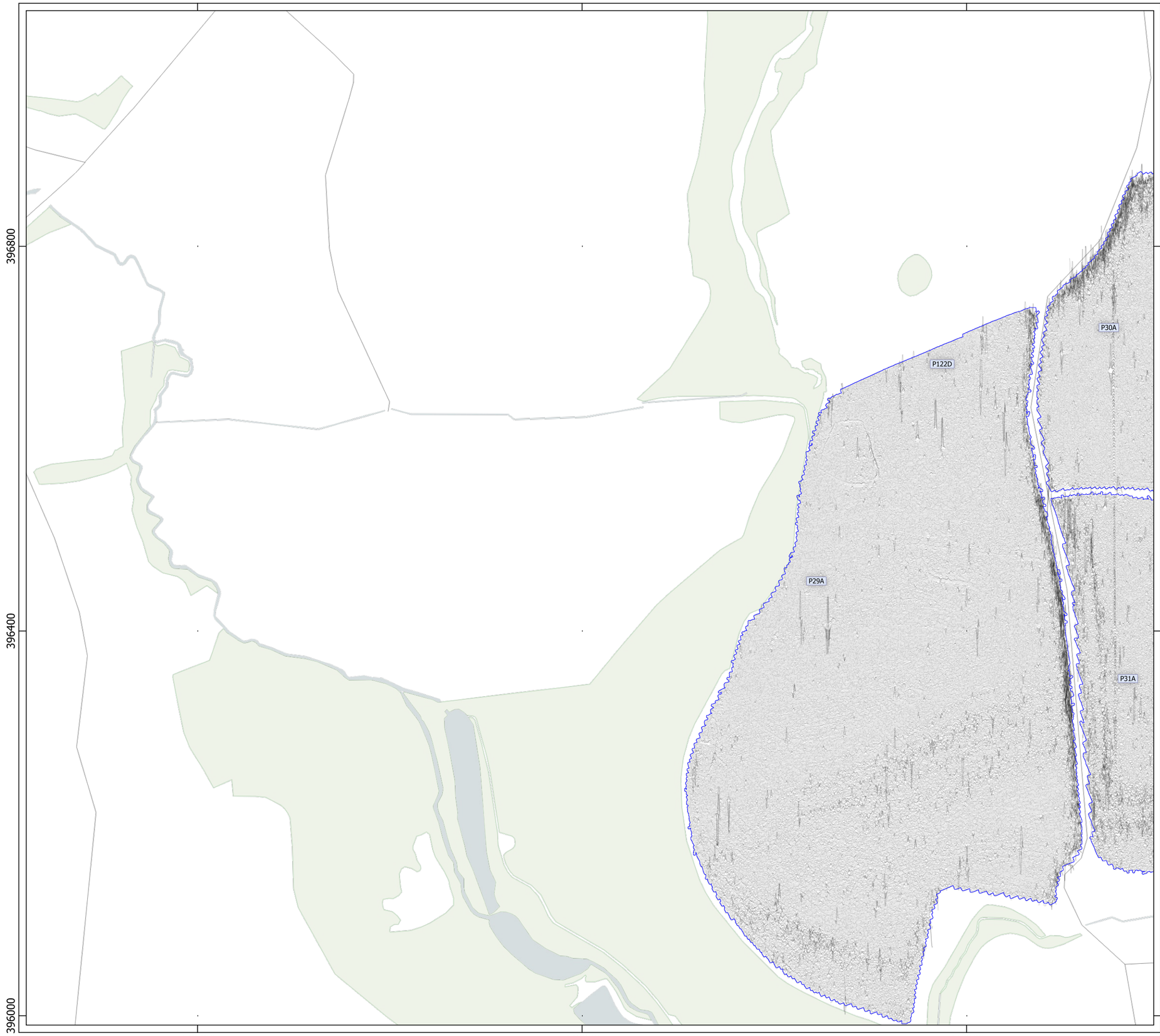
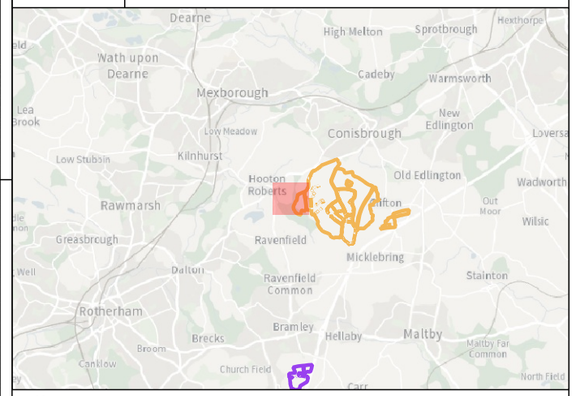
Illus - 021 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 10





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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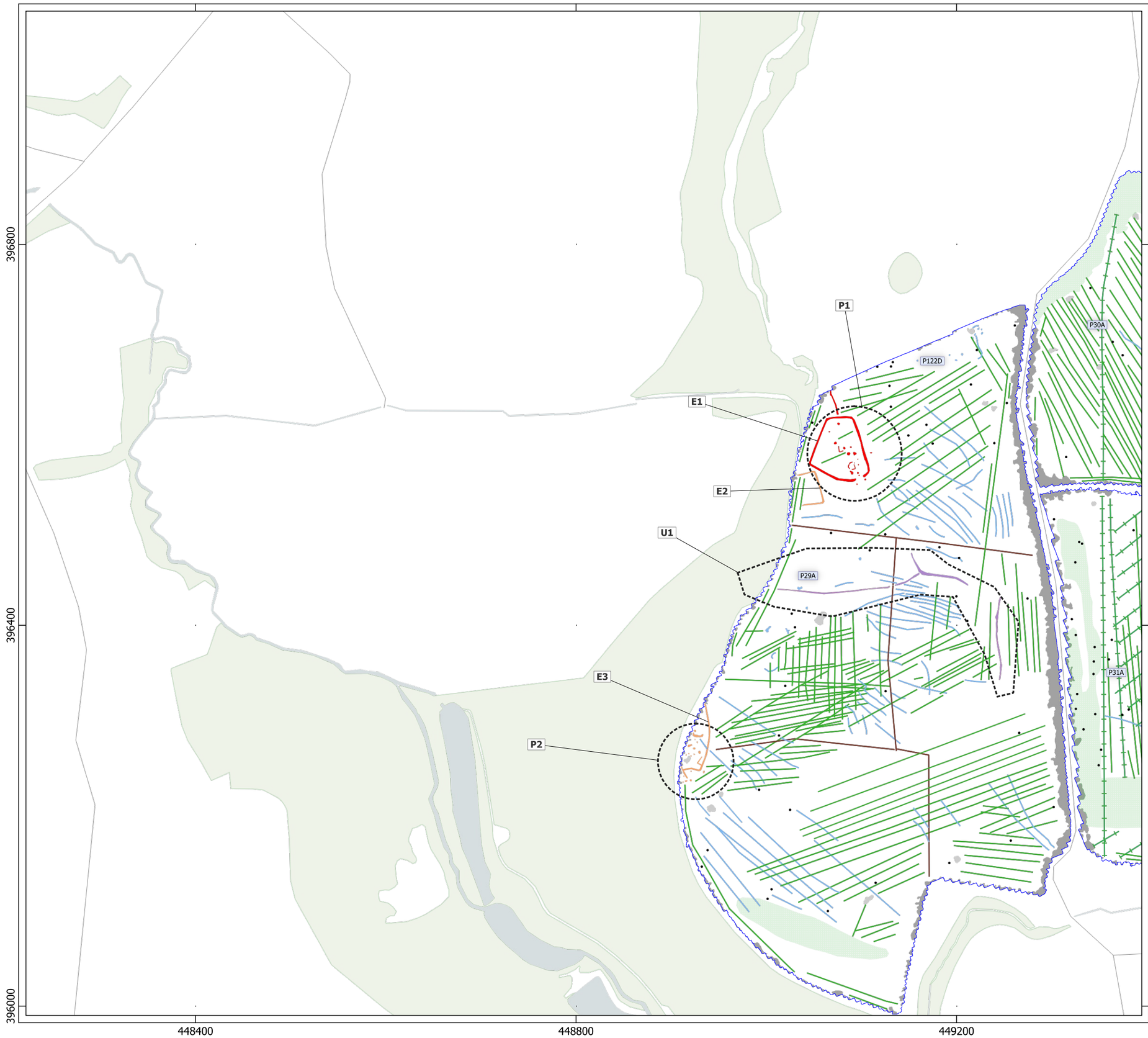
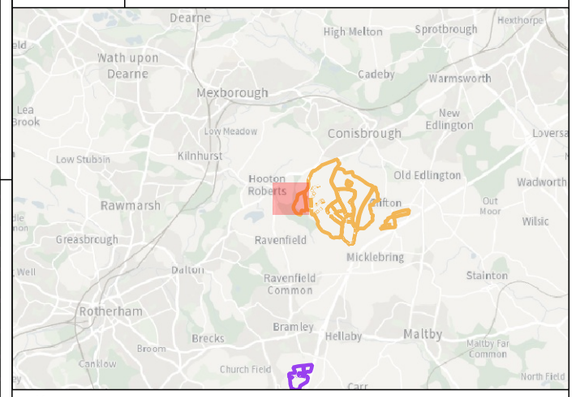
Illus - 022 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 10





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

Abbreviation	
E	Enclosure

0 80 160 m

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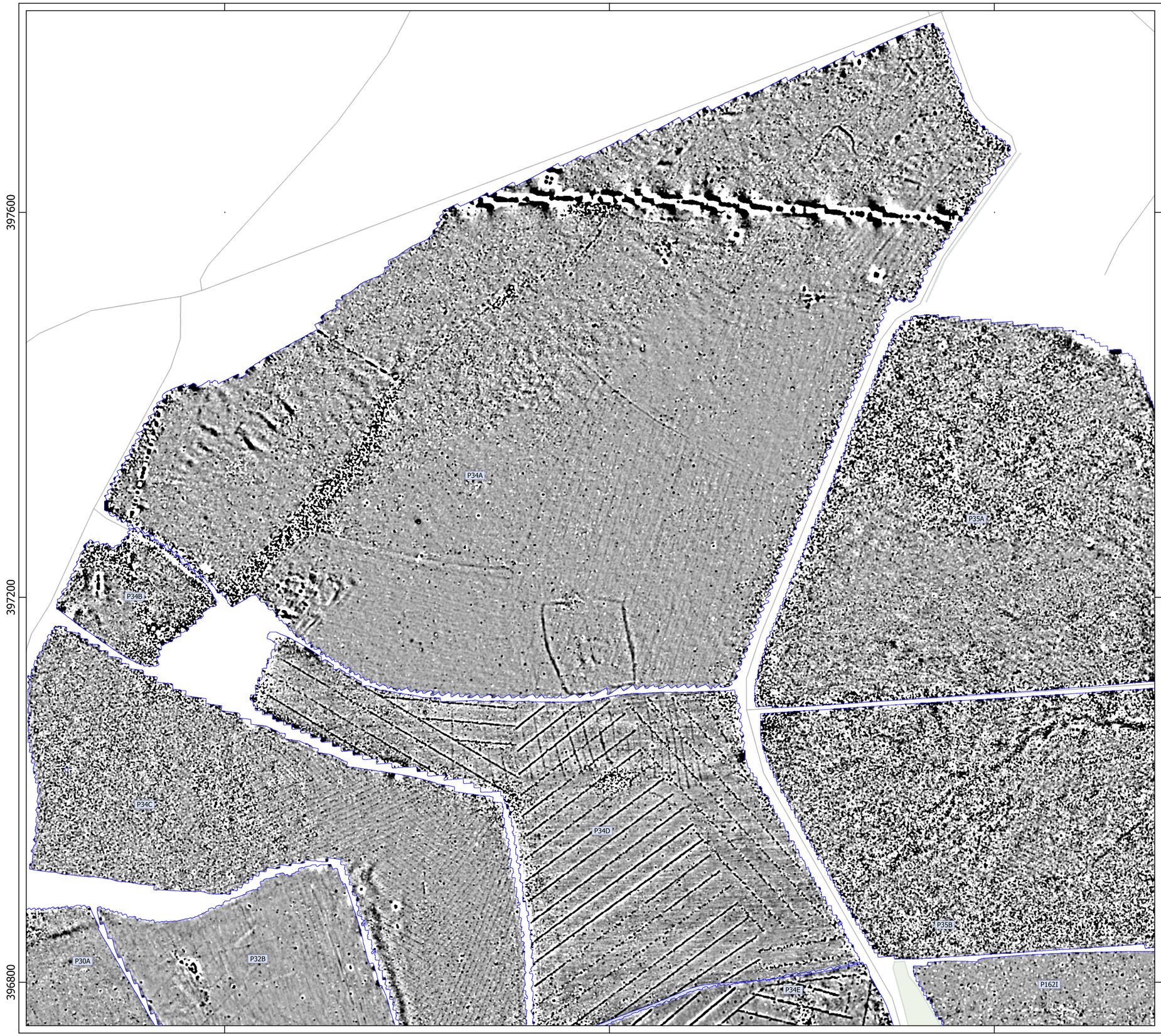
Illus - 023 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 10



N

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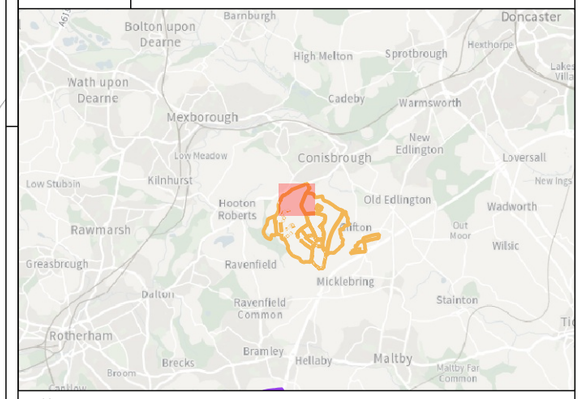

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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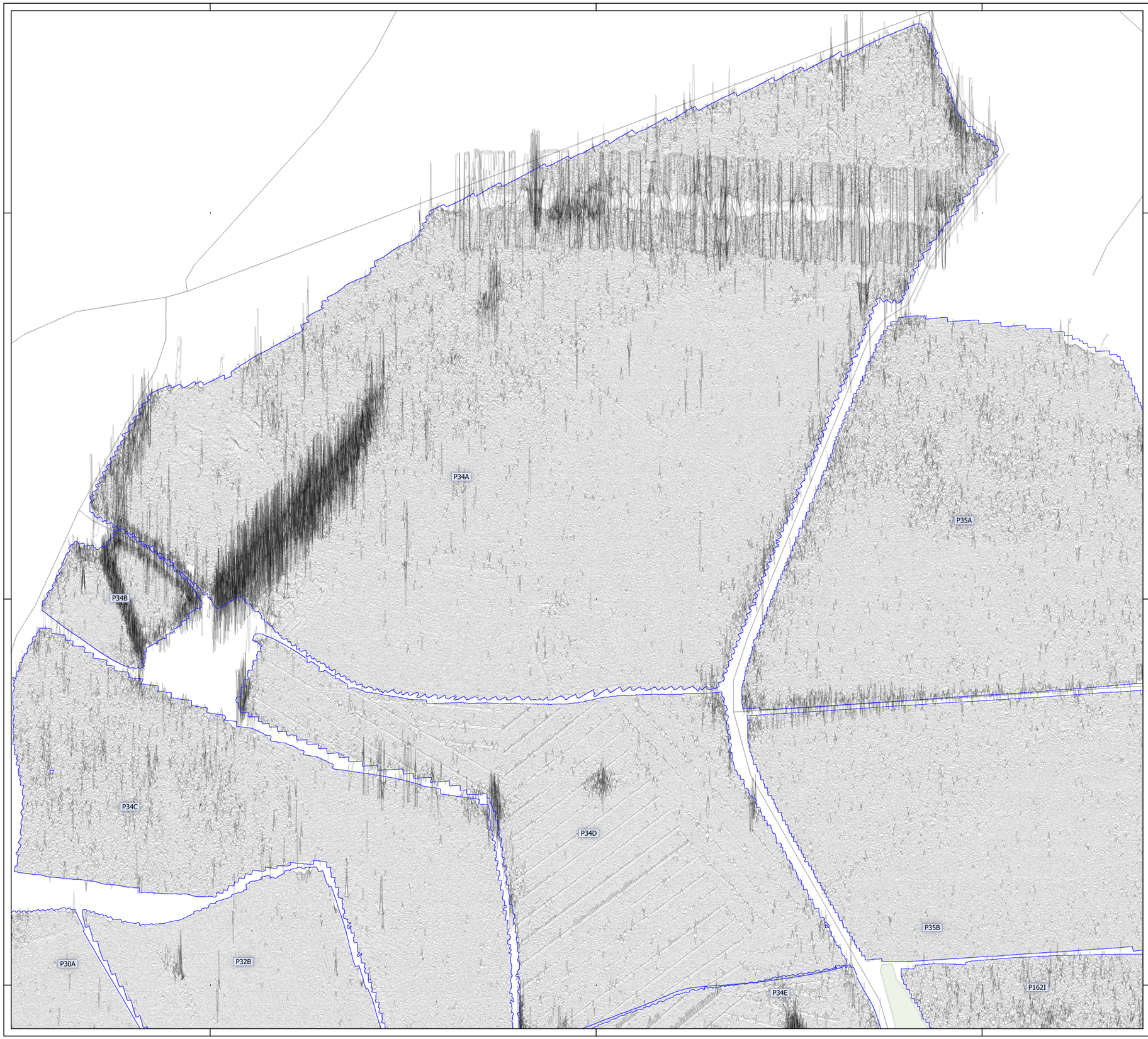
Illus - 024 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 11



N

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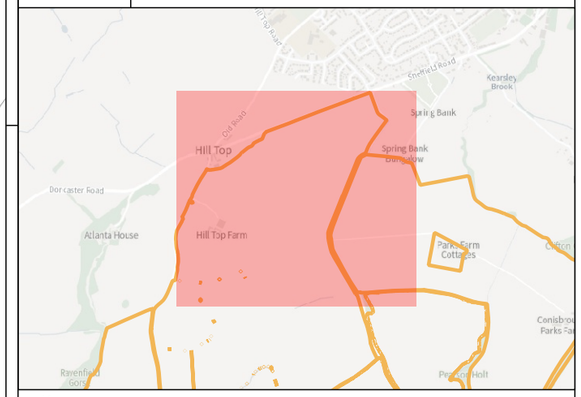

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

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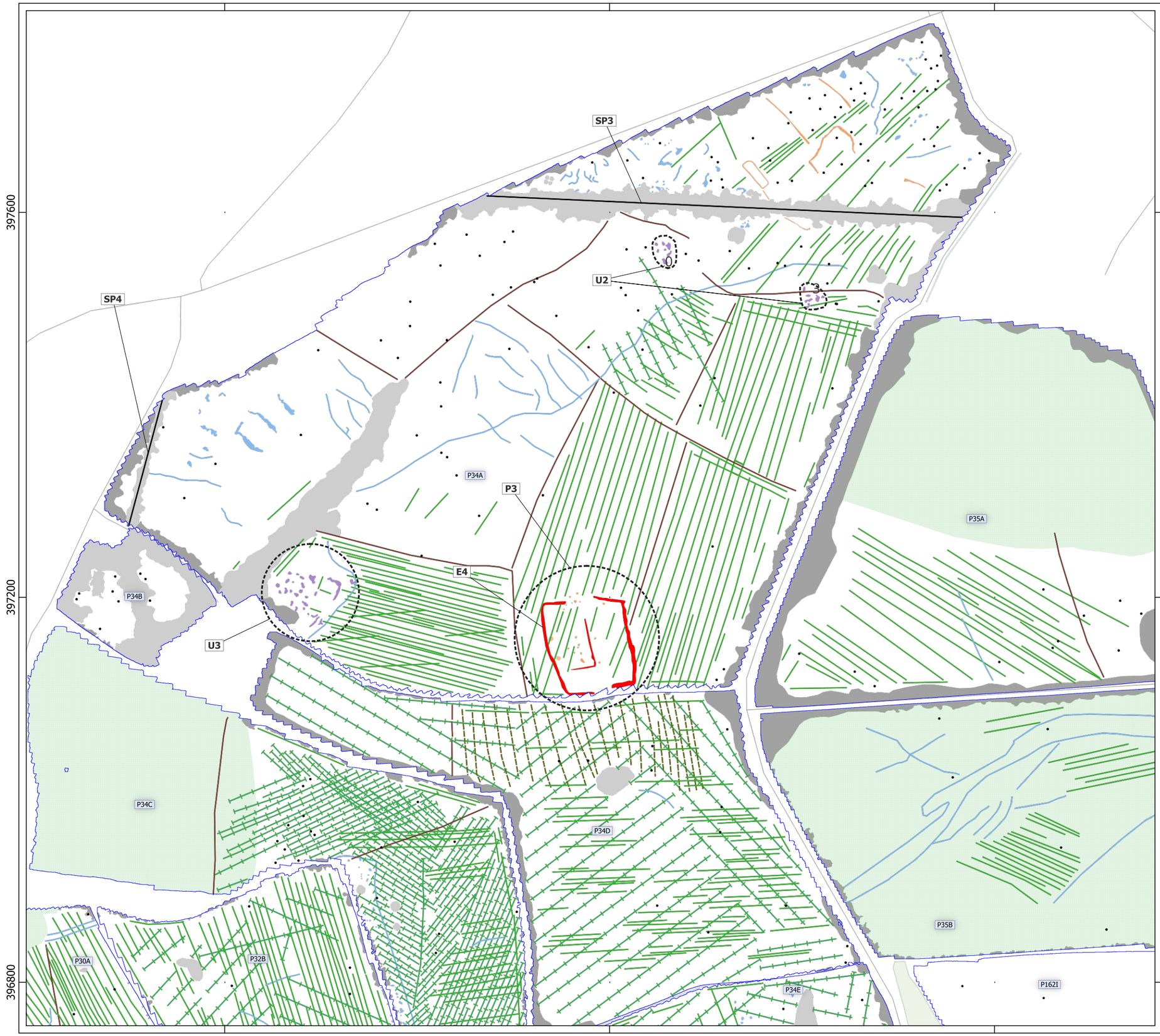
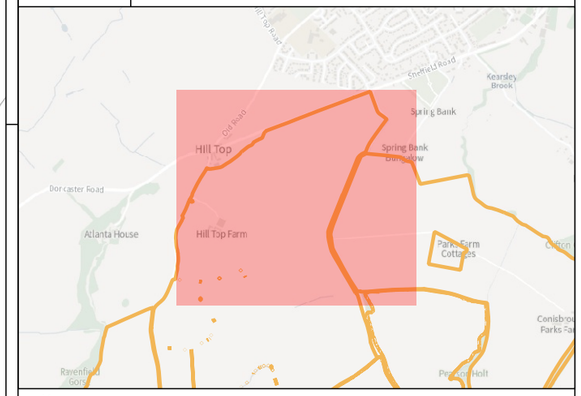
Illus - 025 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 11





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

Abbreviation	
E	Enclosure

0 80 160 m

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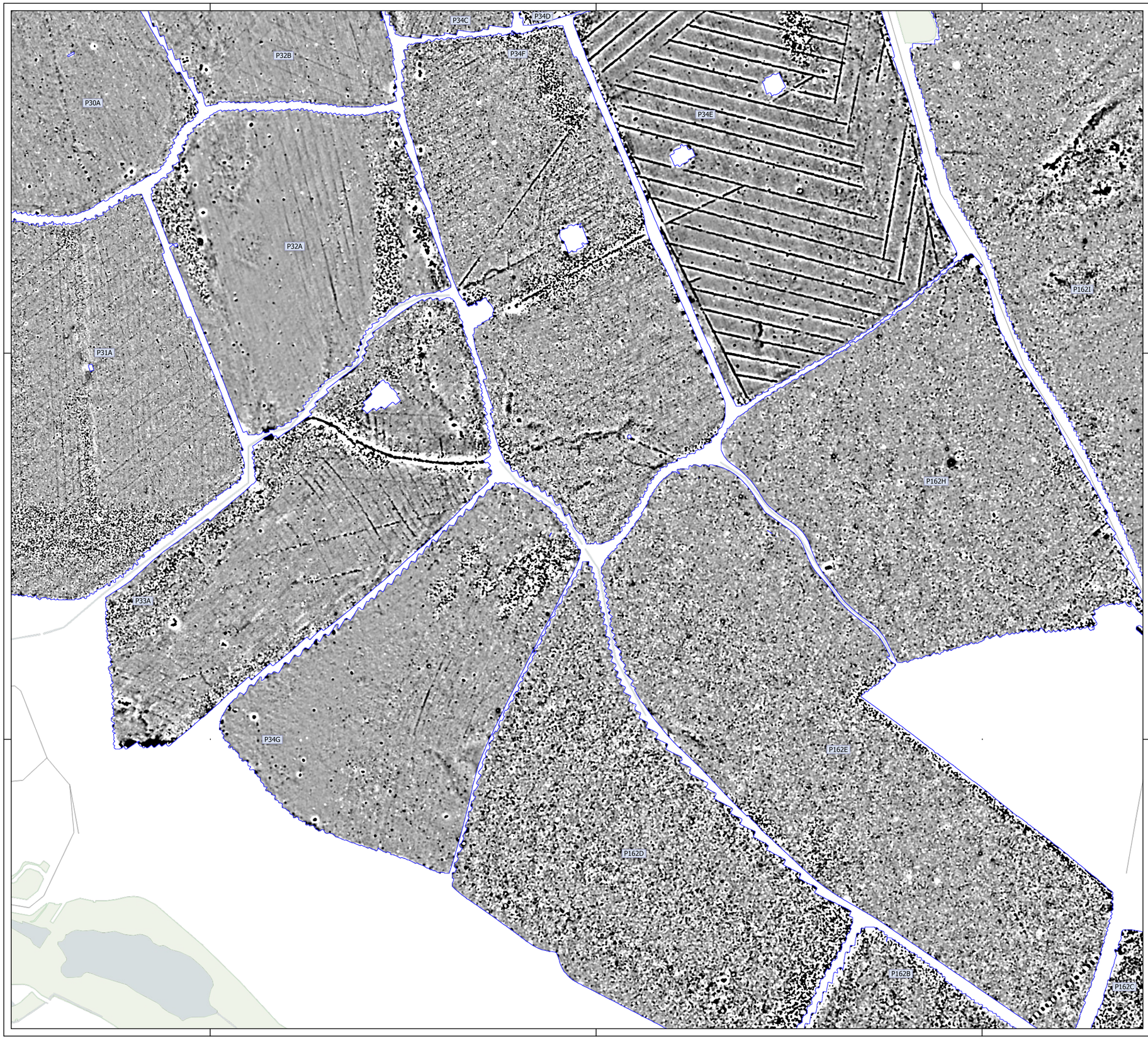
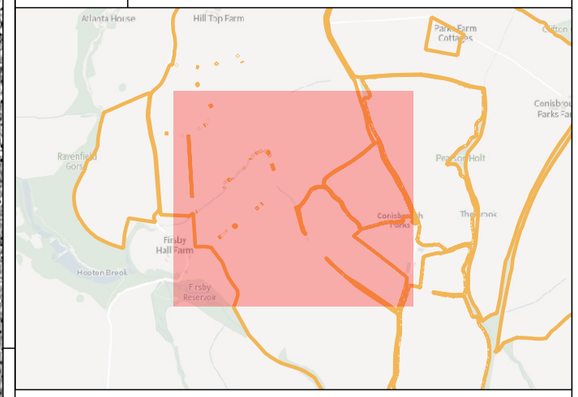
Illus - 026 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 11





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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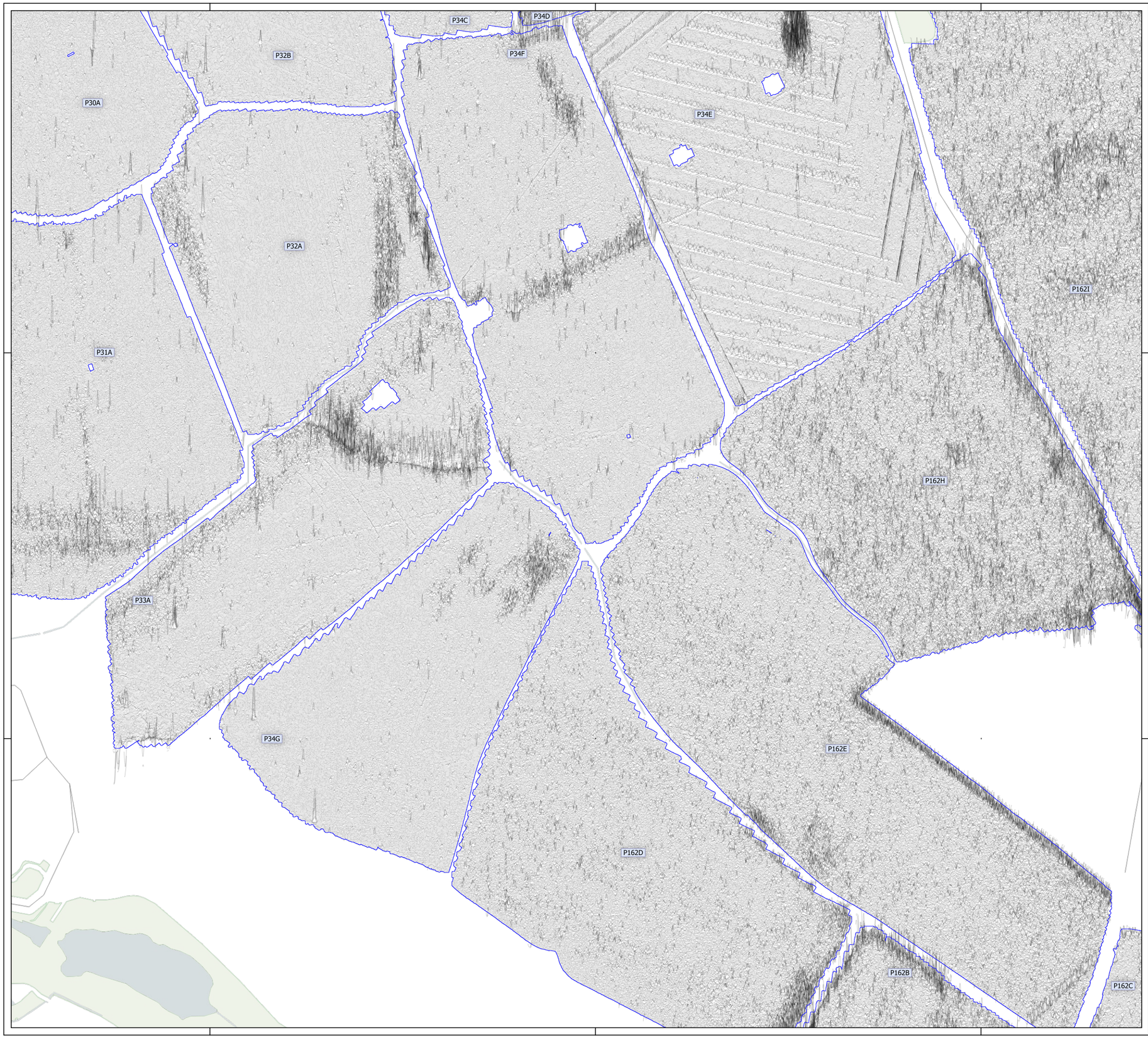
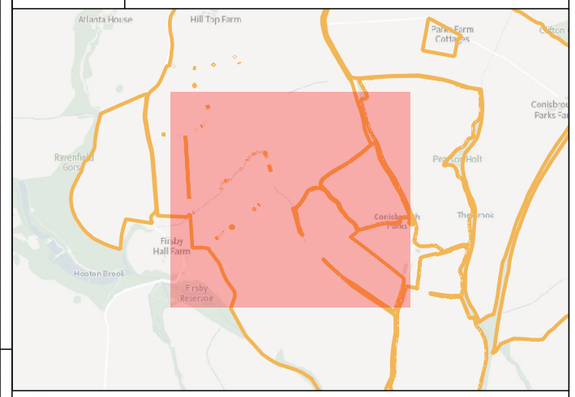
Illus - 027 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 12





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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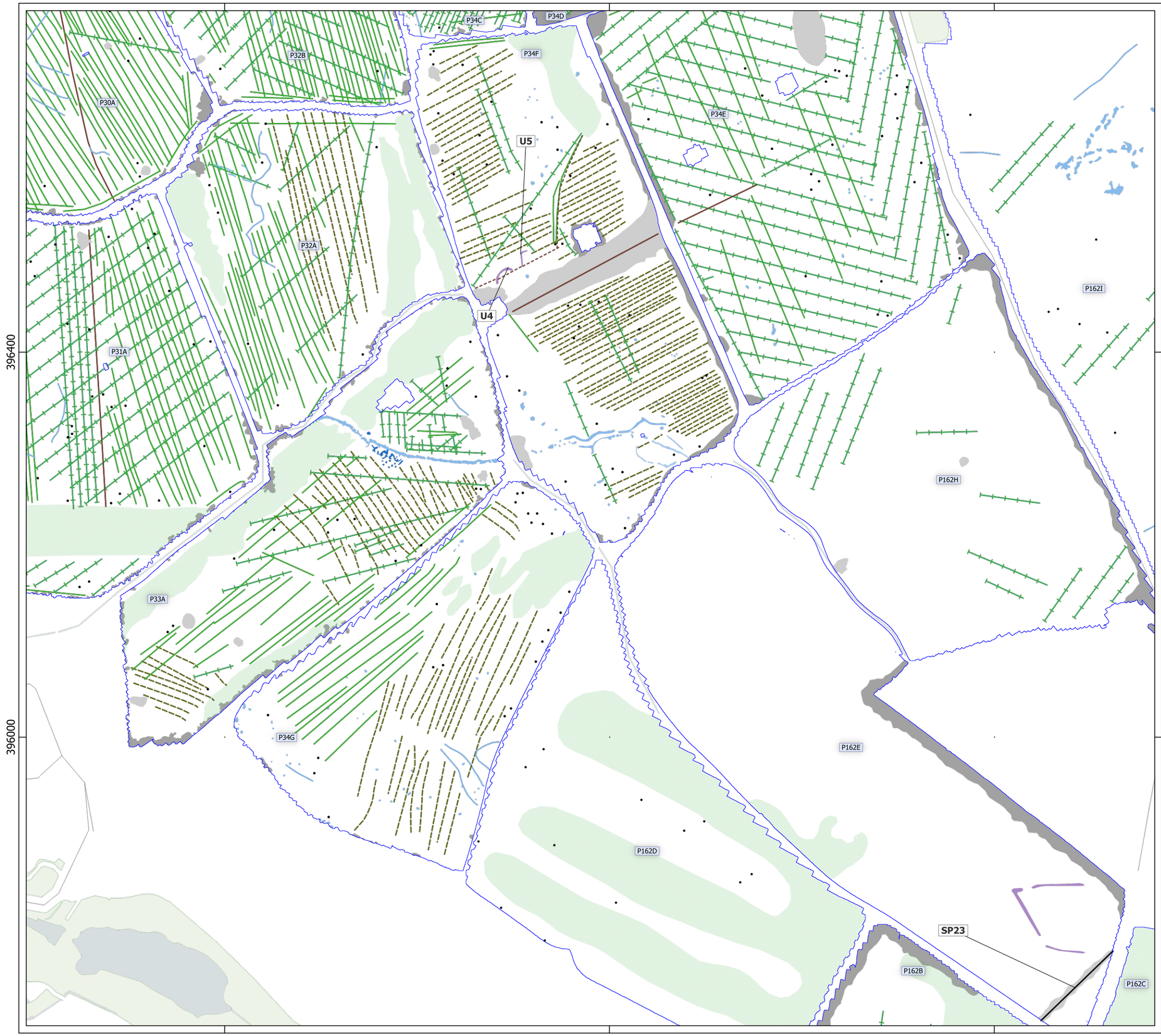
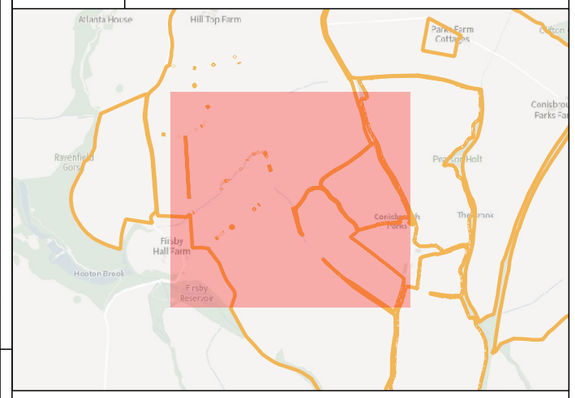
Version:	v1.14
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 028 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 12





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Uncertain
- Former Pond
- Greenwaste

Abbreviation	
U	Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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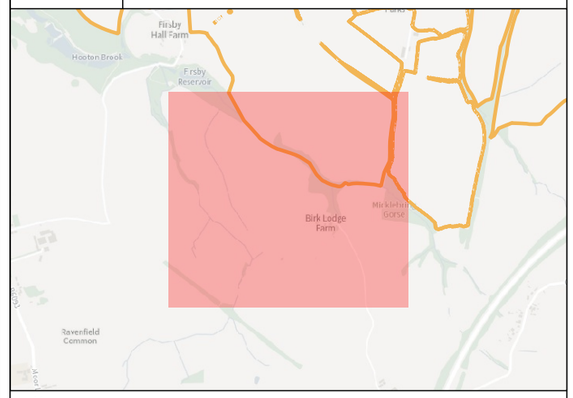
Illus - 029 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 12





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 030 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 13



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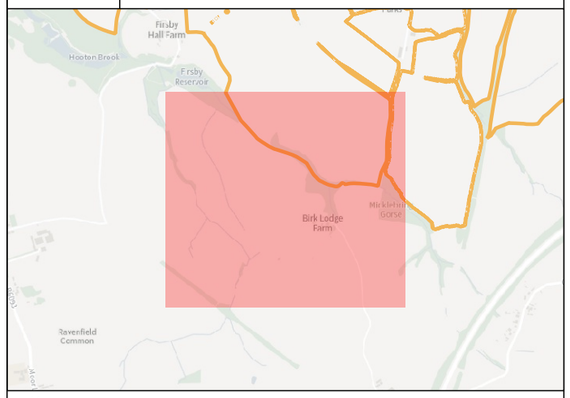

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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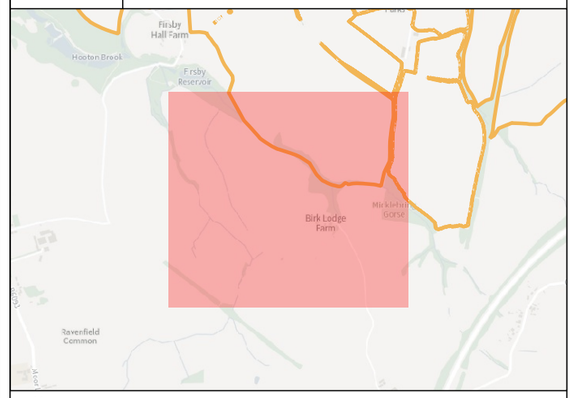
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 031 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 13





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Greenwaste

0 80 160 m

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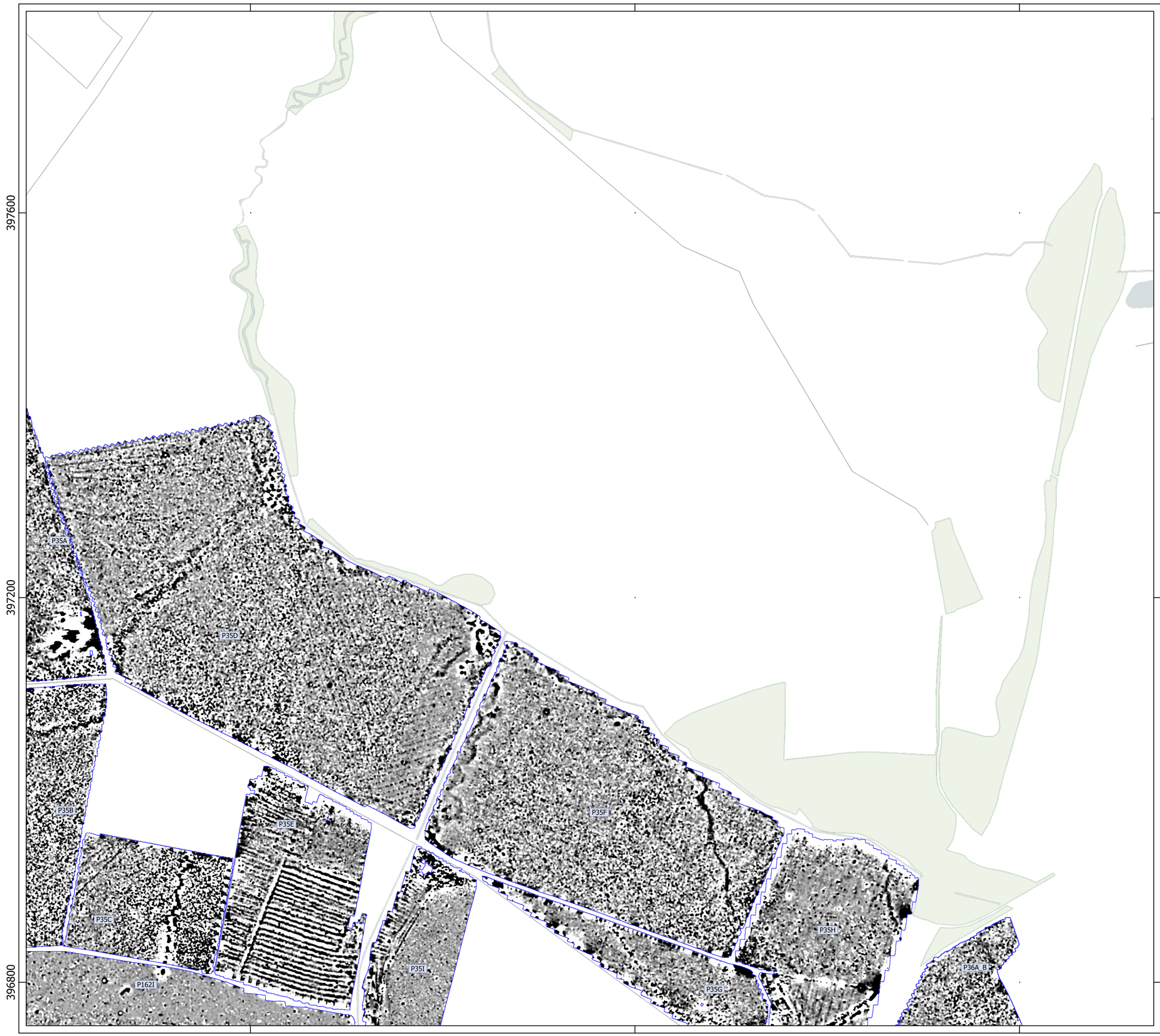
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 032 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 13



N

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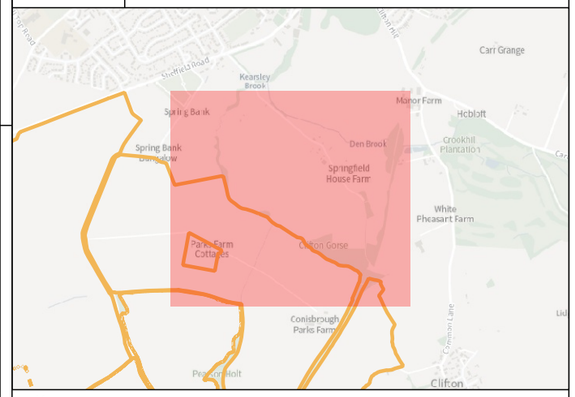

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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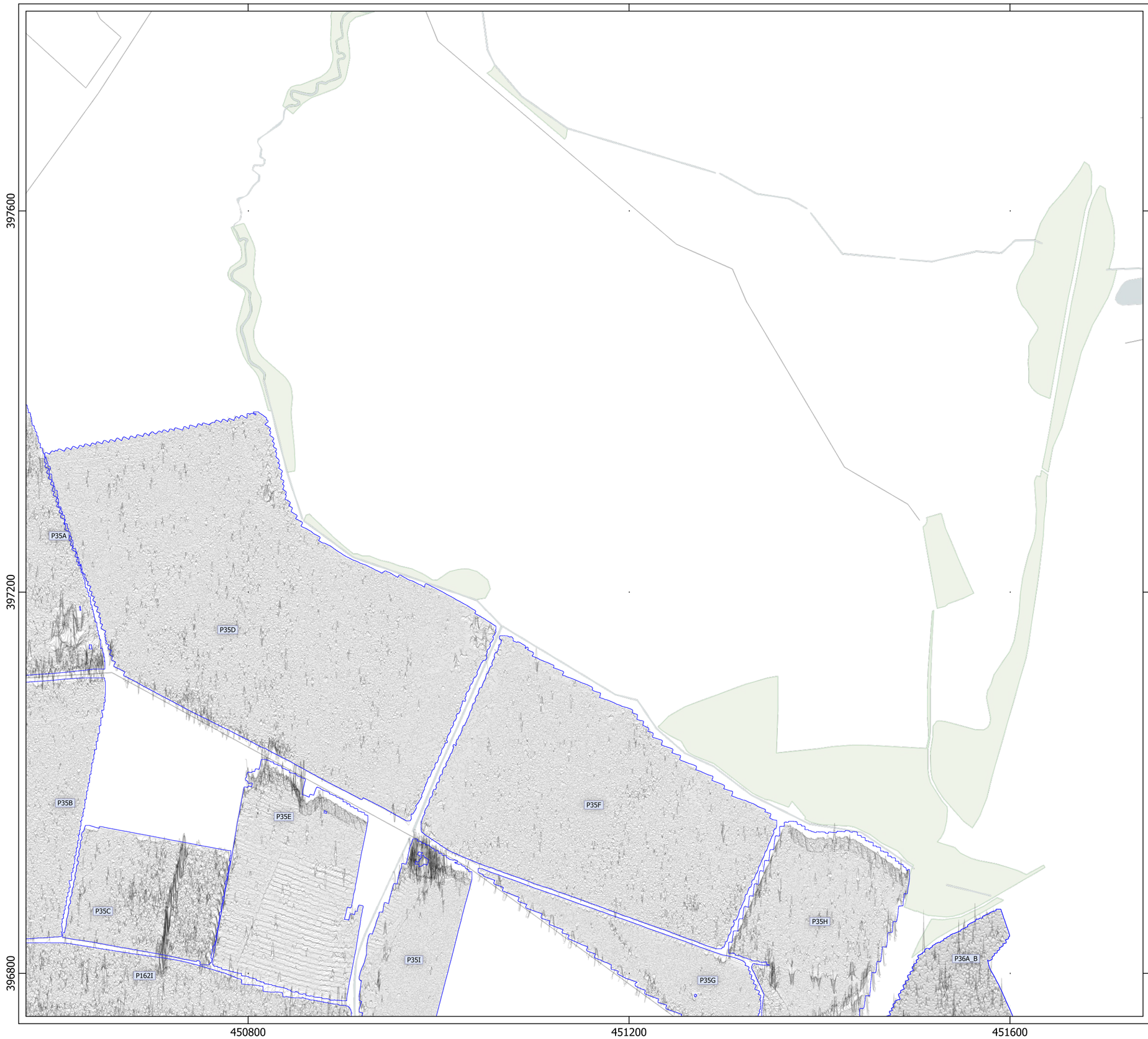
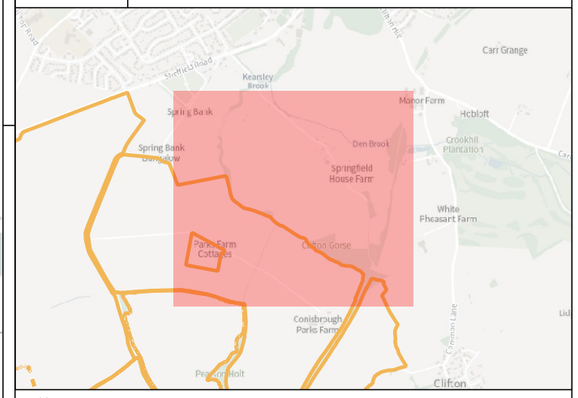
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 033 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 14





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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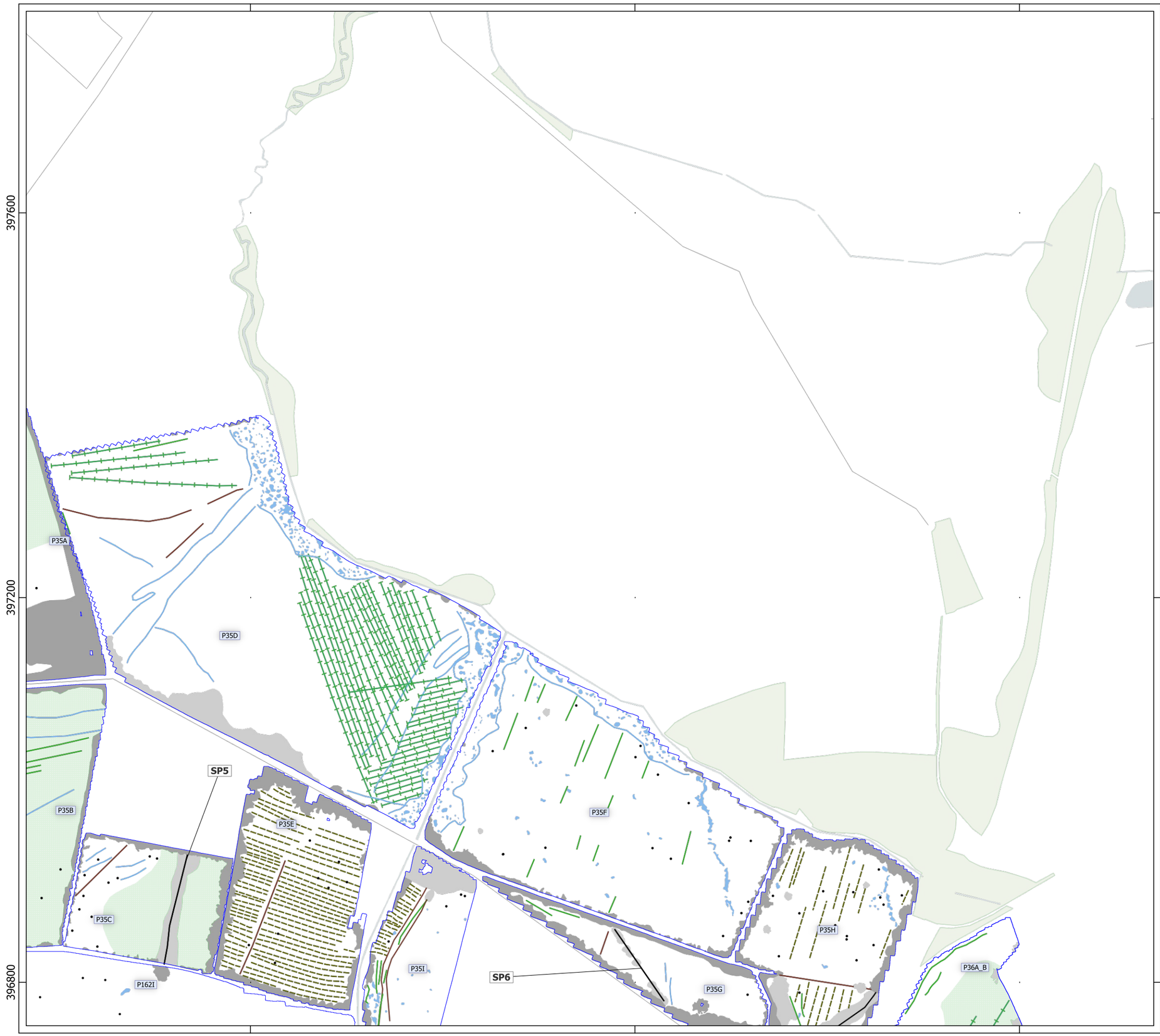
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 034 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 14



N

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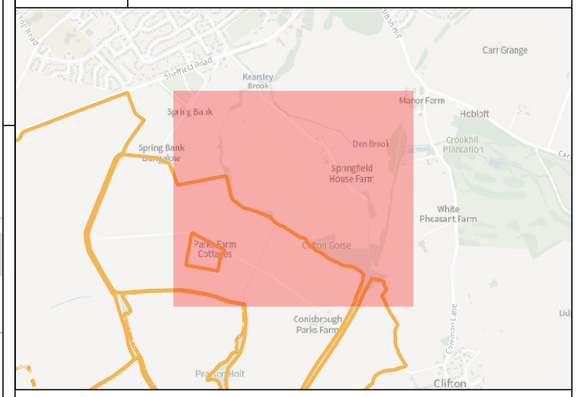

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Greenwaste

0 80 160 m

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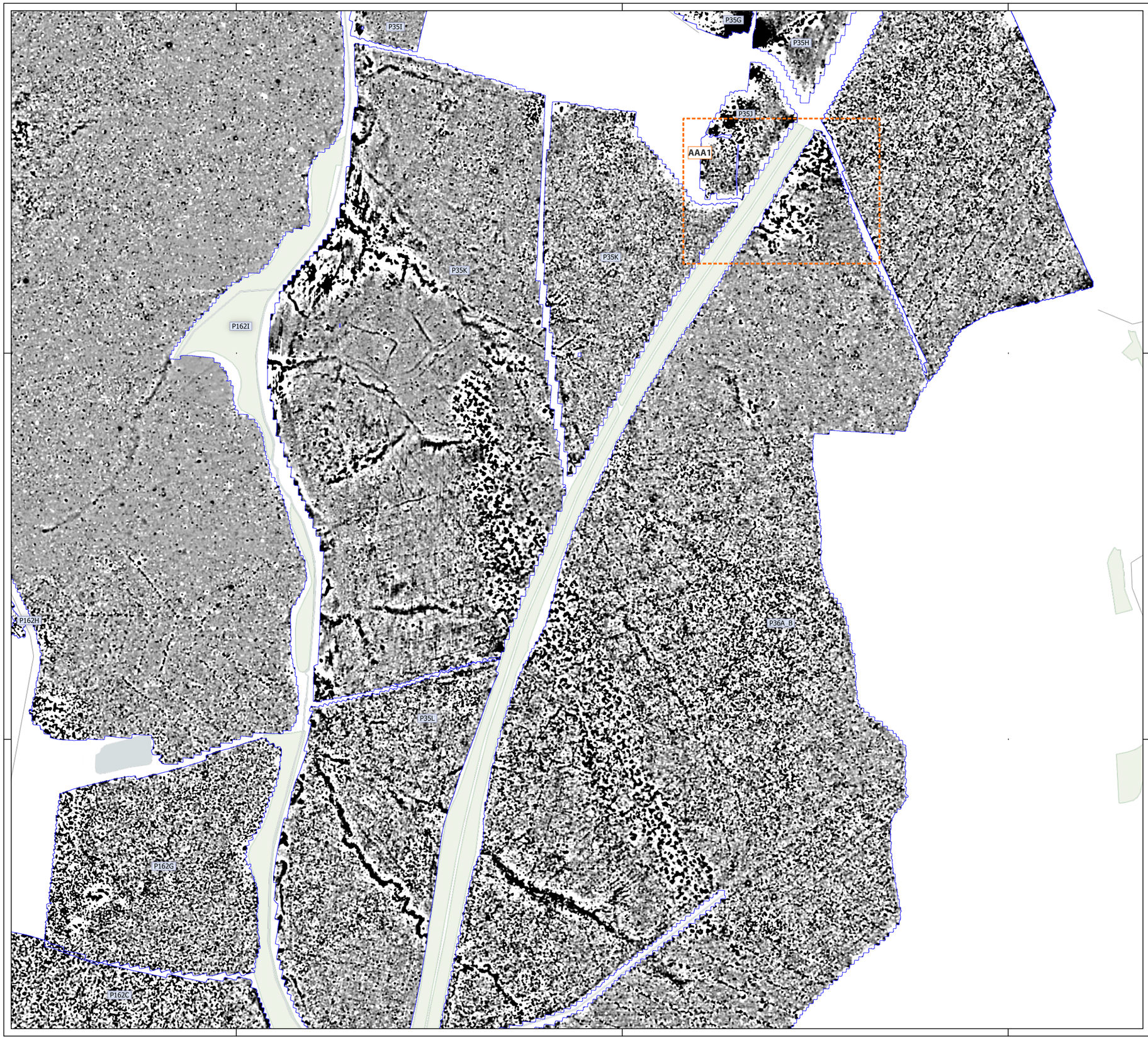
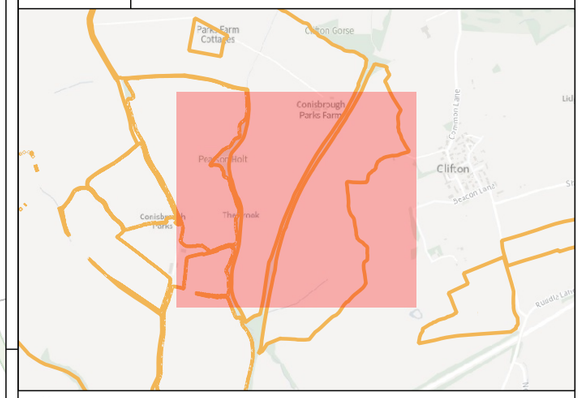
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 035 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 14





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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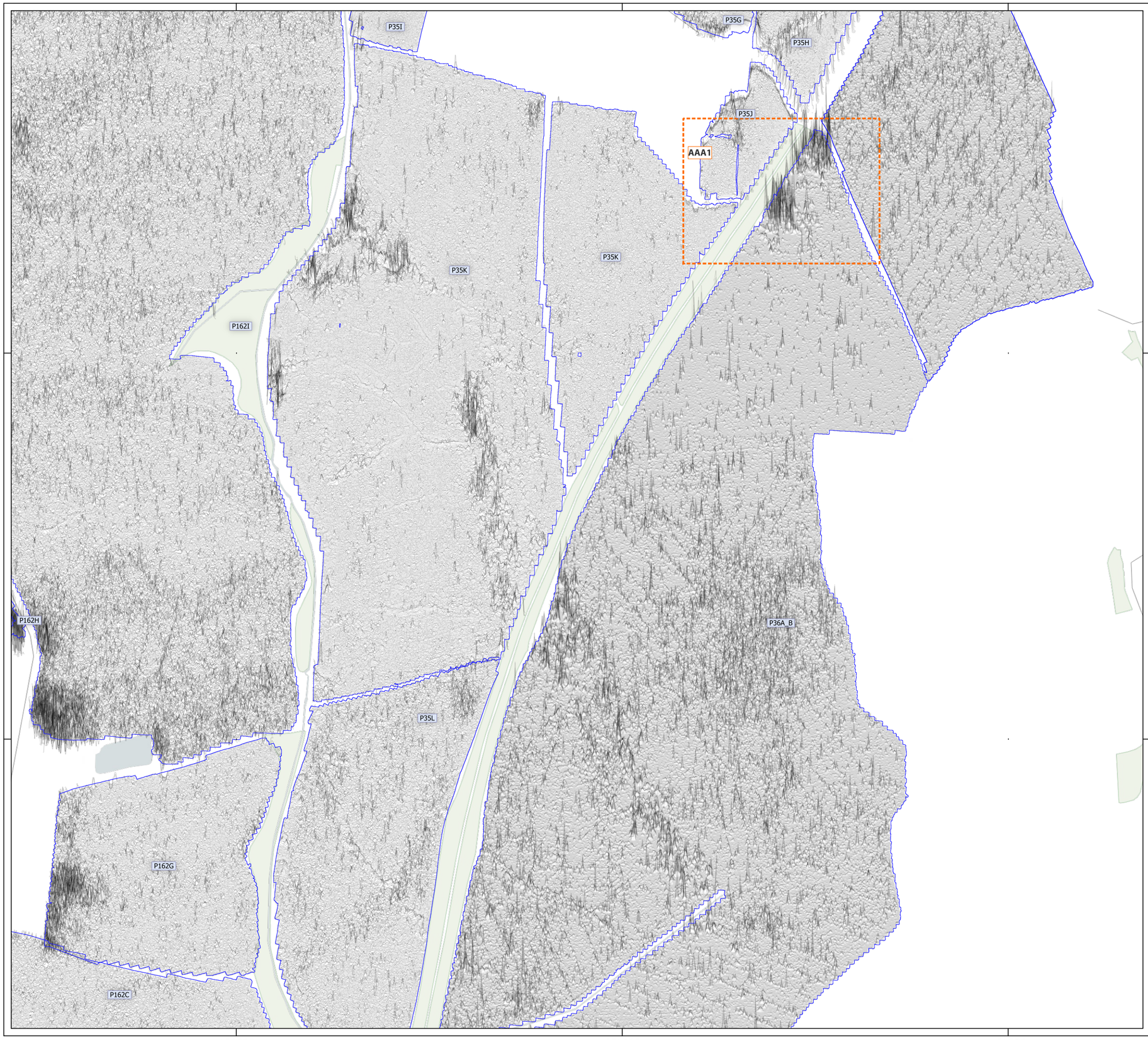
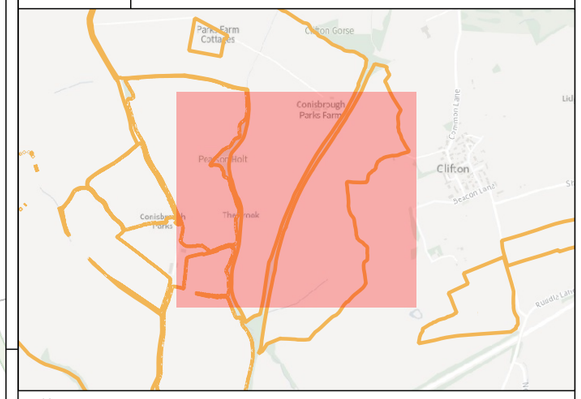
Illus - 036 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 15





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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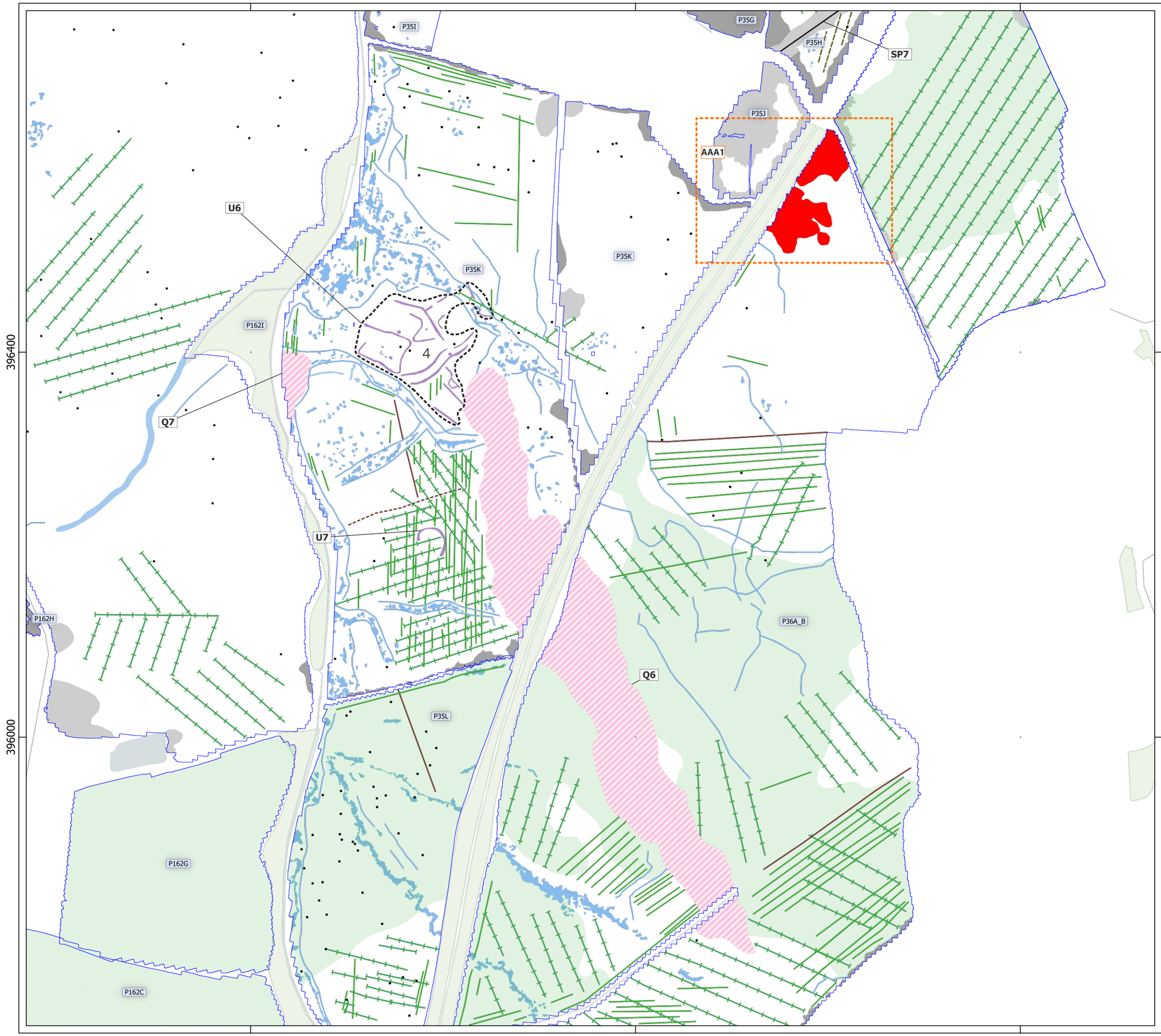
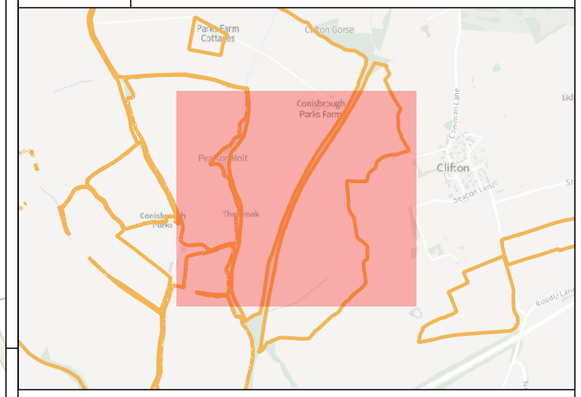
Illus - 037 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 15





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Quarry
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

Abbreviation	
Q	Quarry
U	Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 038 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 15



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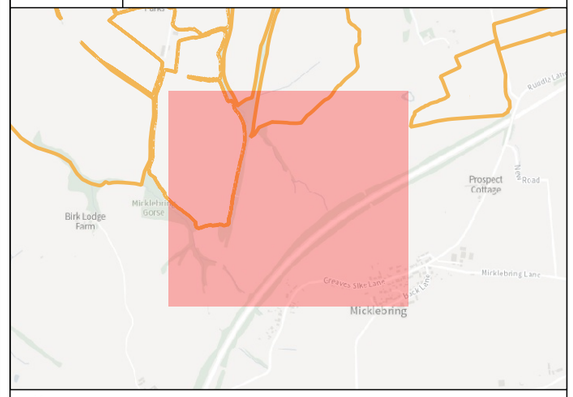

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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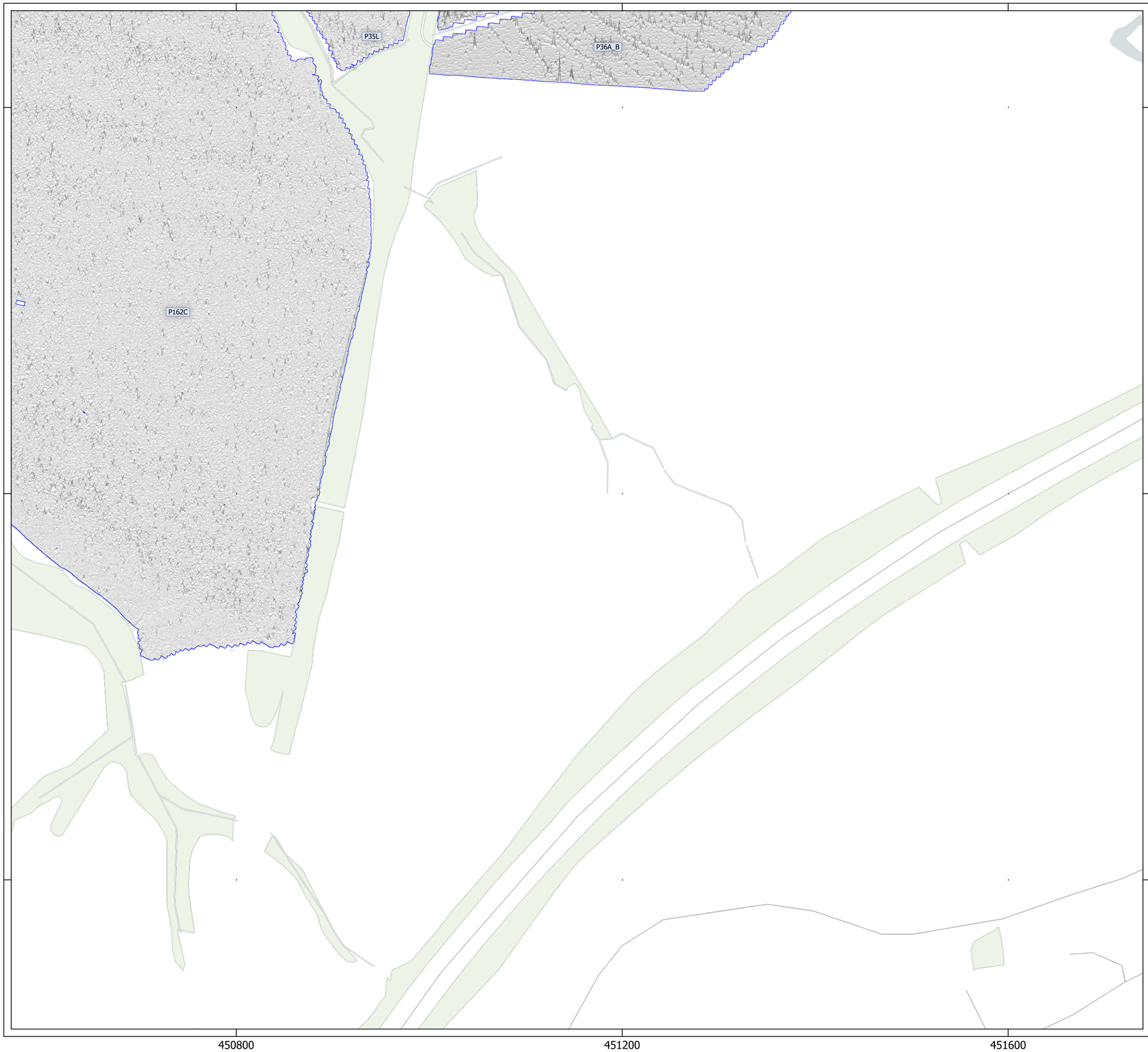
Illus - 039 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 16



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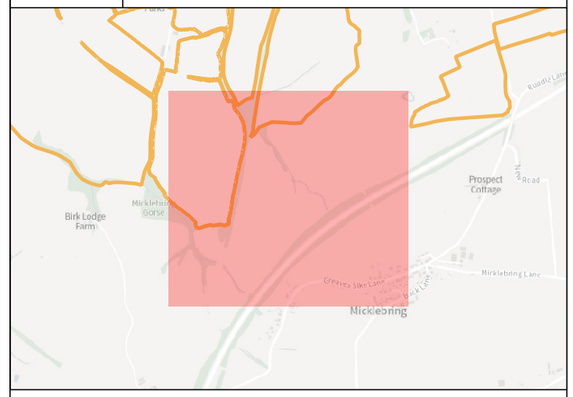

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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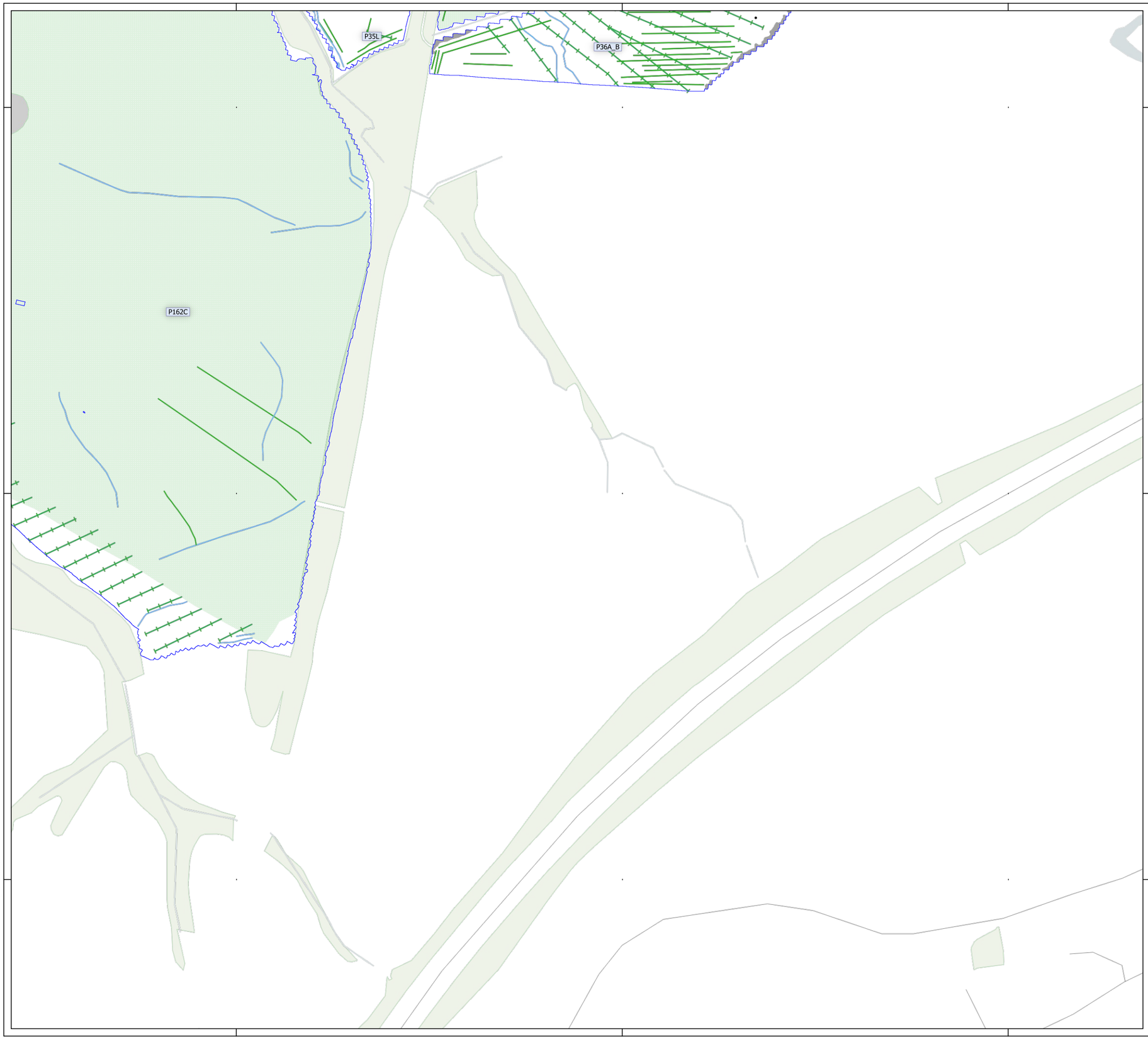
Illus - 040 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 16



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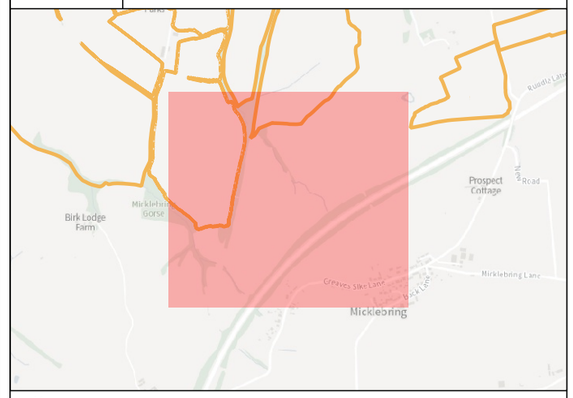

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Greenwaste

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 041 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 16



N

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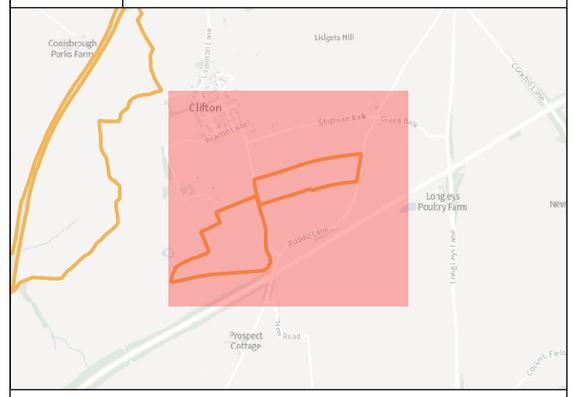

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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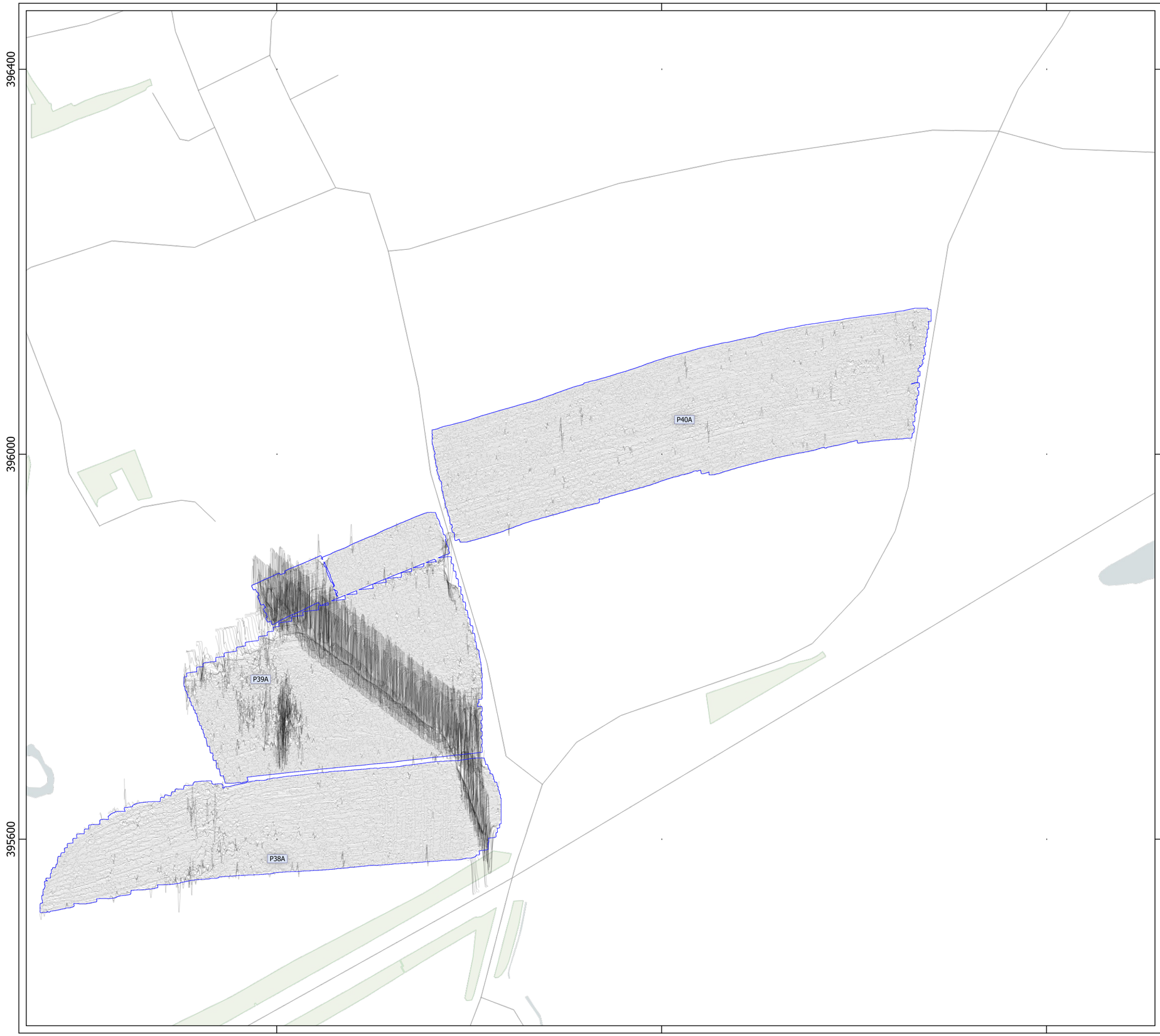
Illus - 042 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 17



N

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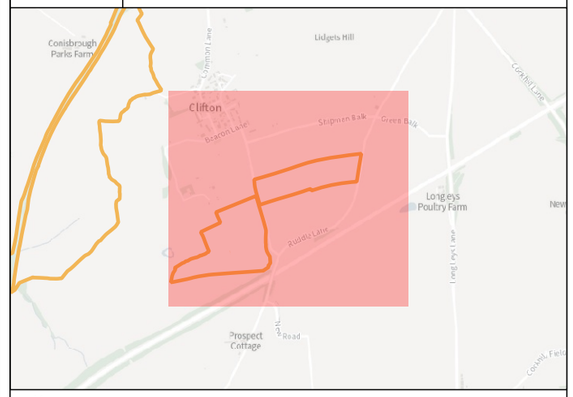

Key

- Survey extent
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 043 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 17

396400

396000

395600

452000

452400

452800

U9

U8

SP9

SP8

P40A

P39A

P38A

22

N

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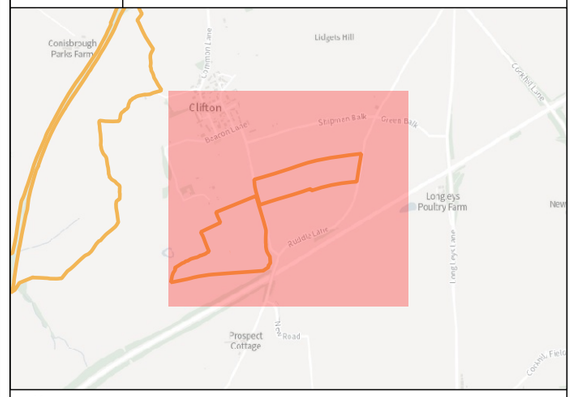

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Abbreviation	
U	Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 044 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 17

391200

390800

390400

448800

449200

449600

AAA2

P59A

P58A

P60A

N

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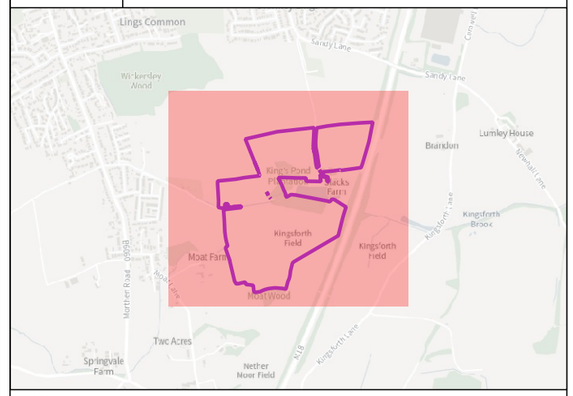

Key

Survey extent

Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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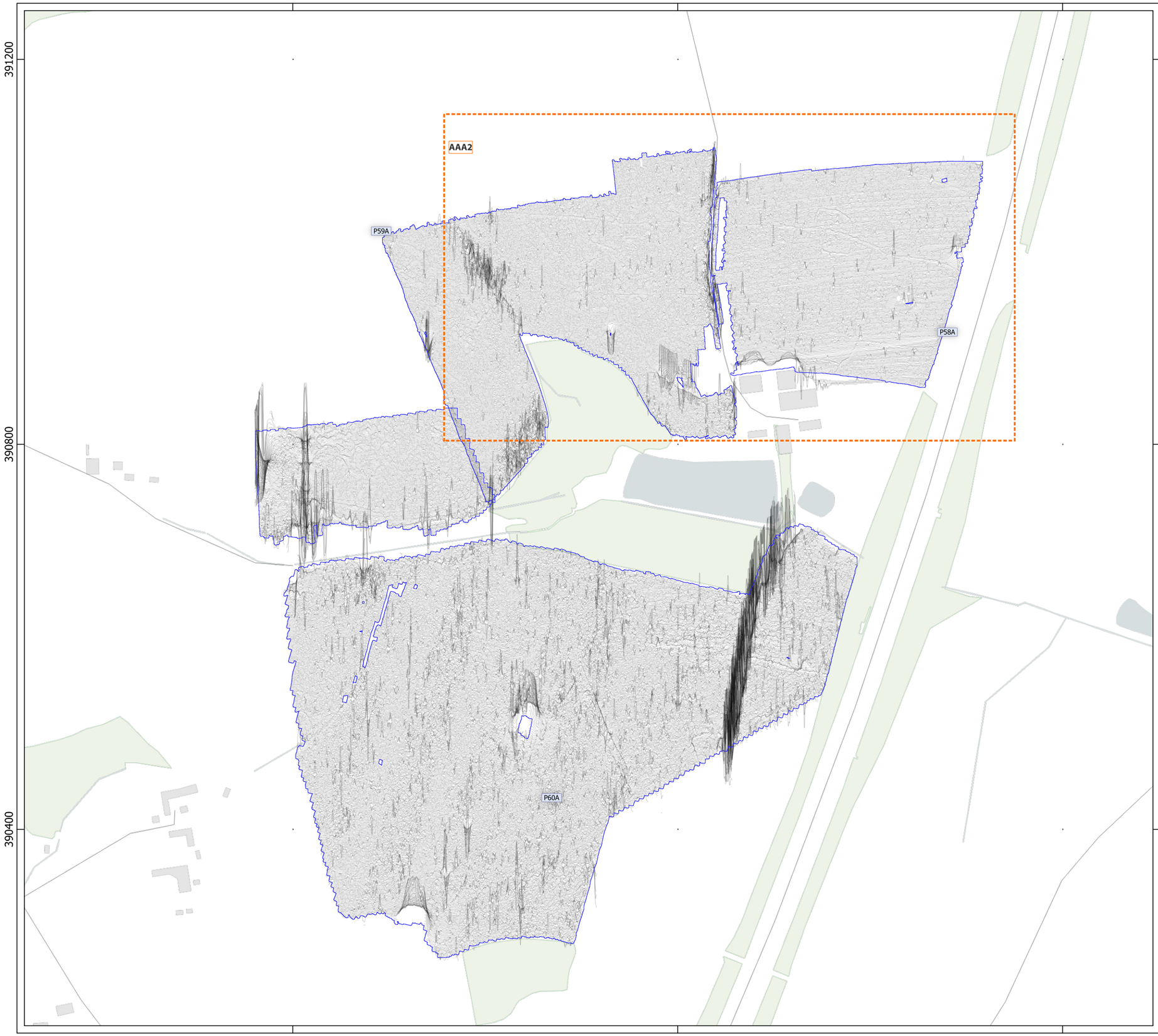
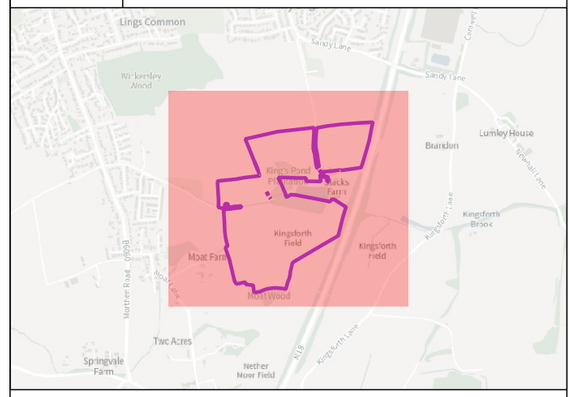
Illus - 045 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 18





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 046 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 18

391200

390800

390400

448800

449200

449600

AAA2

P59A

P58A

SP1

SP2

SP10

P60A

N

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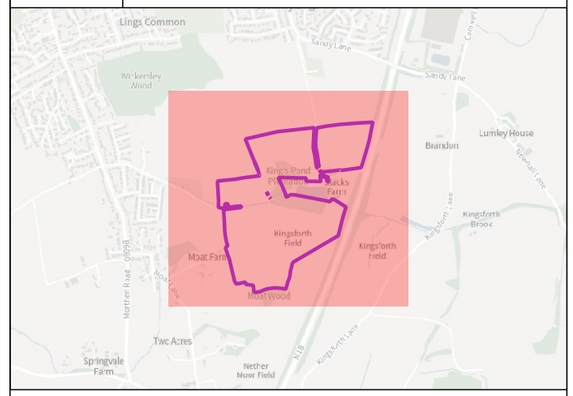

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Data Artefact
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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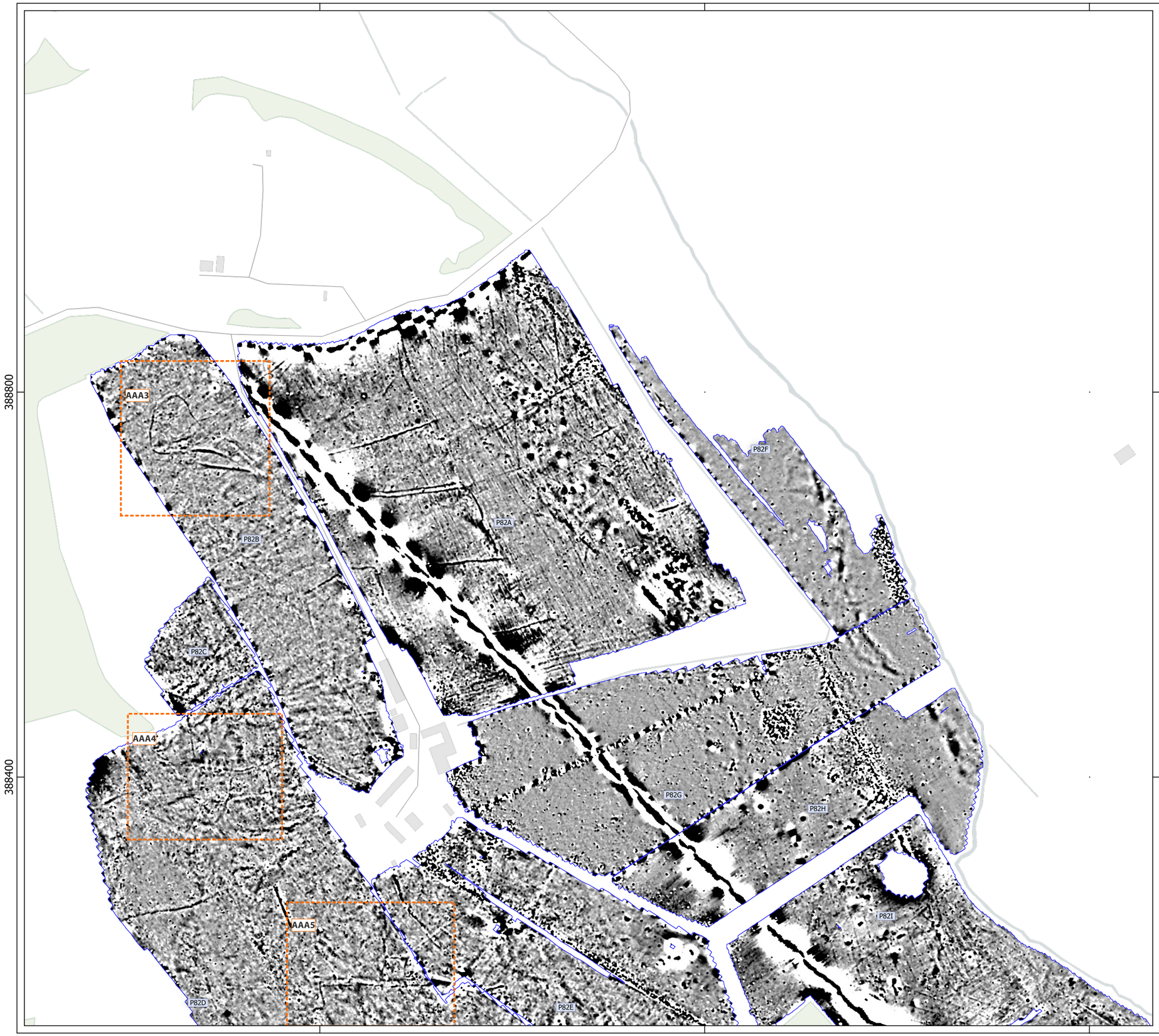
Illus - 047 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 18



N

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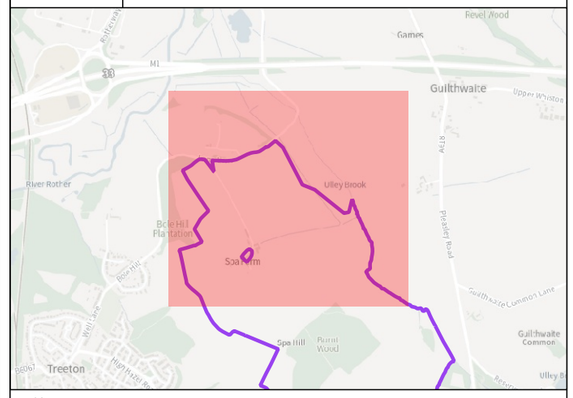

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT
-1nT

0 80 160 m

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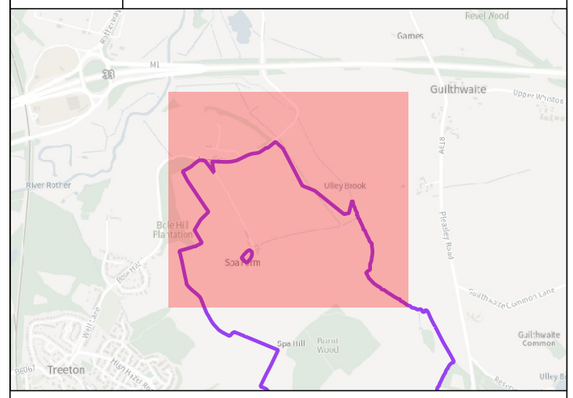
Created by:	JH
Checked by:	CA
Version:	v1.14
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 048 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 19





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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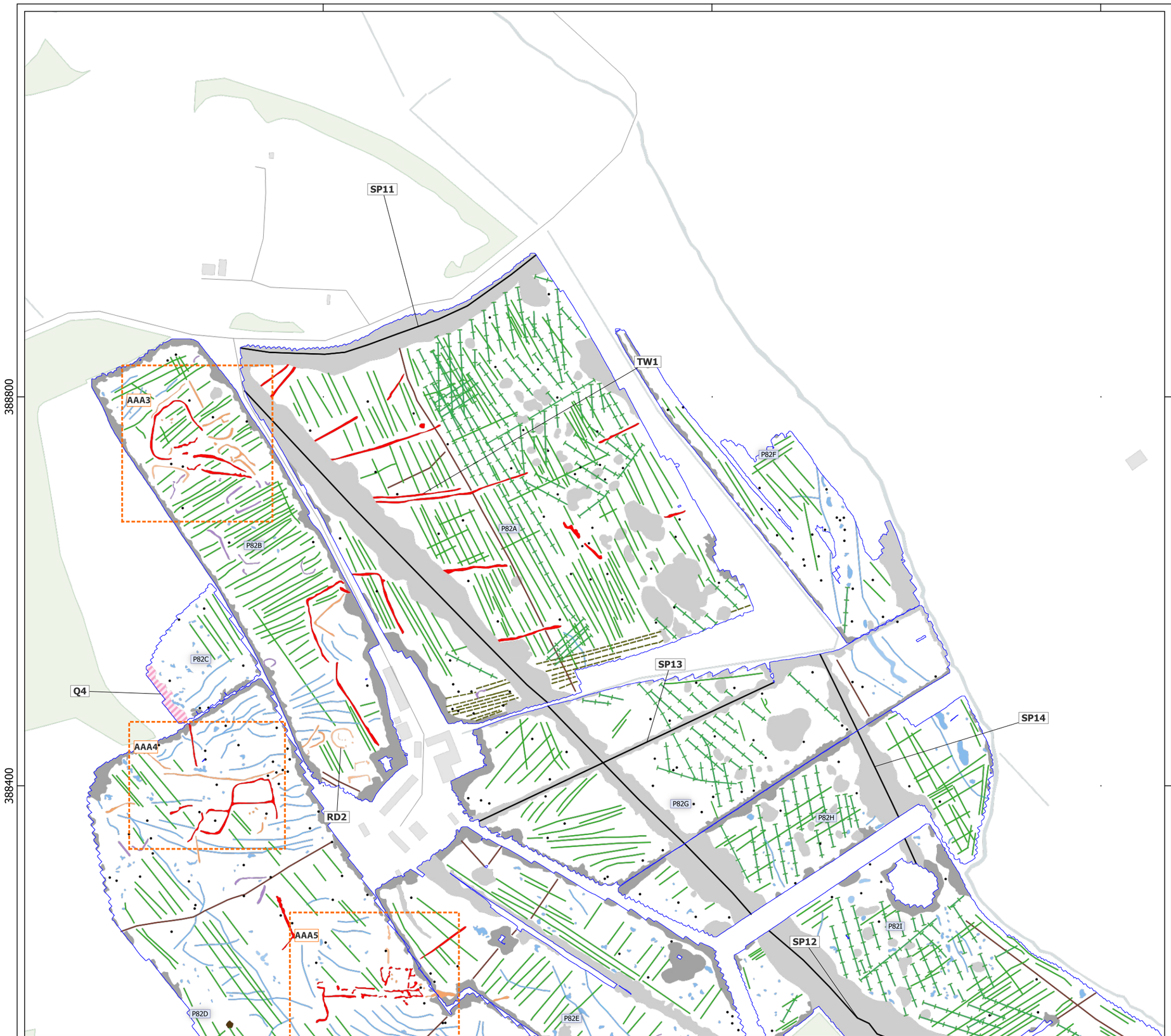
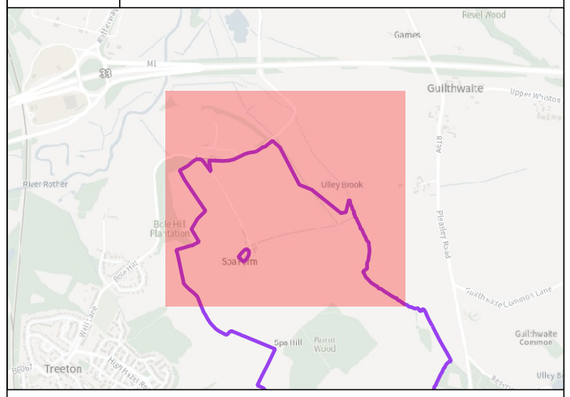
Illus - 049 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 19





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Quarry
- Uncertain
- Burning?

	Abbreviation
Q	Quarry
RD	Ring Ditch
TW	Trackway

0 80 160 m

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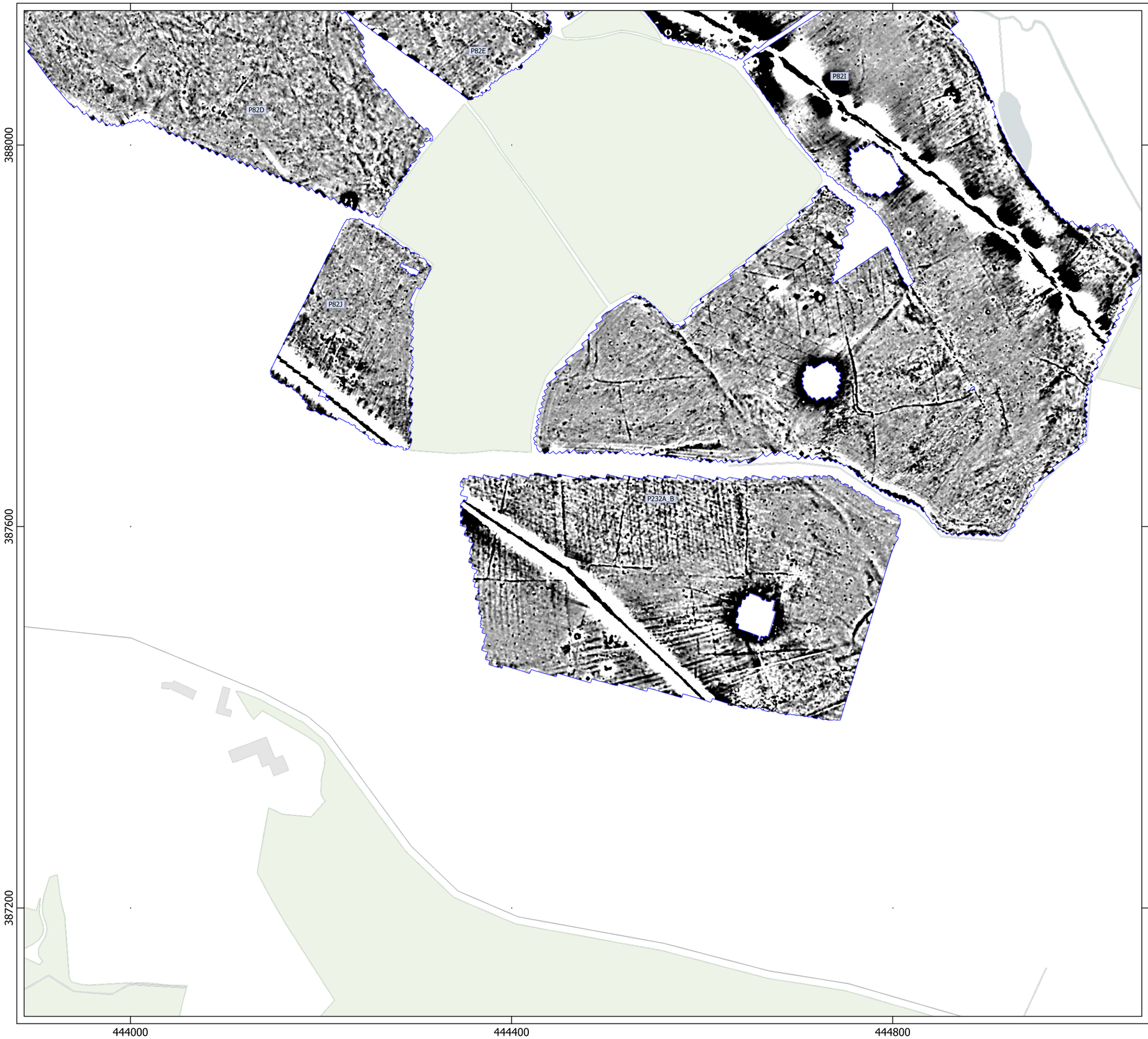
Illus - 050 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 19



N

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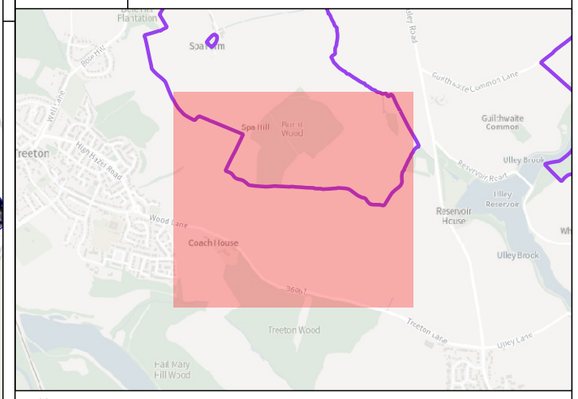

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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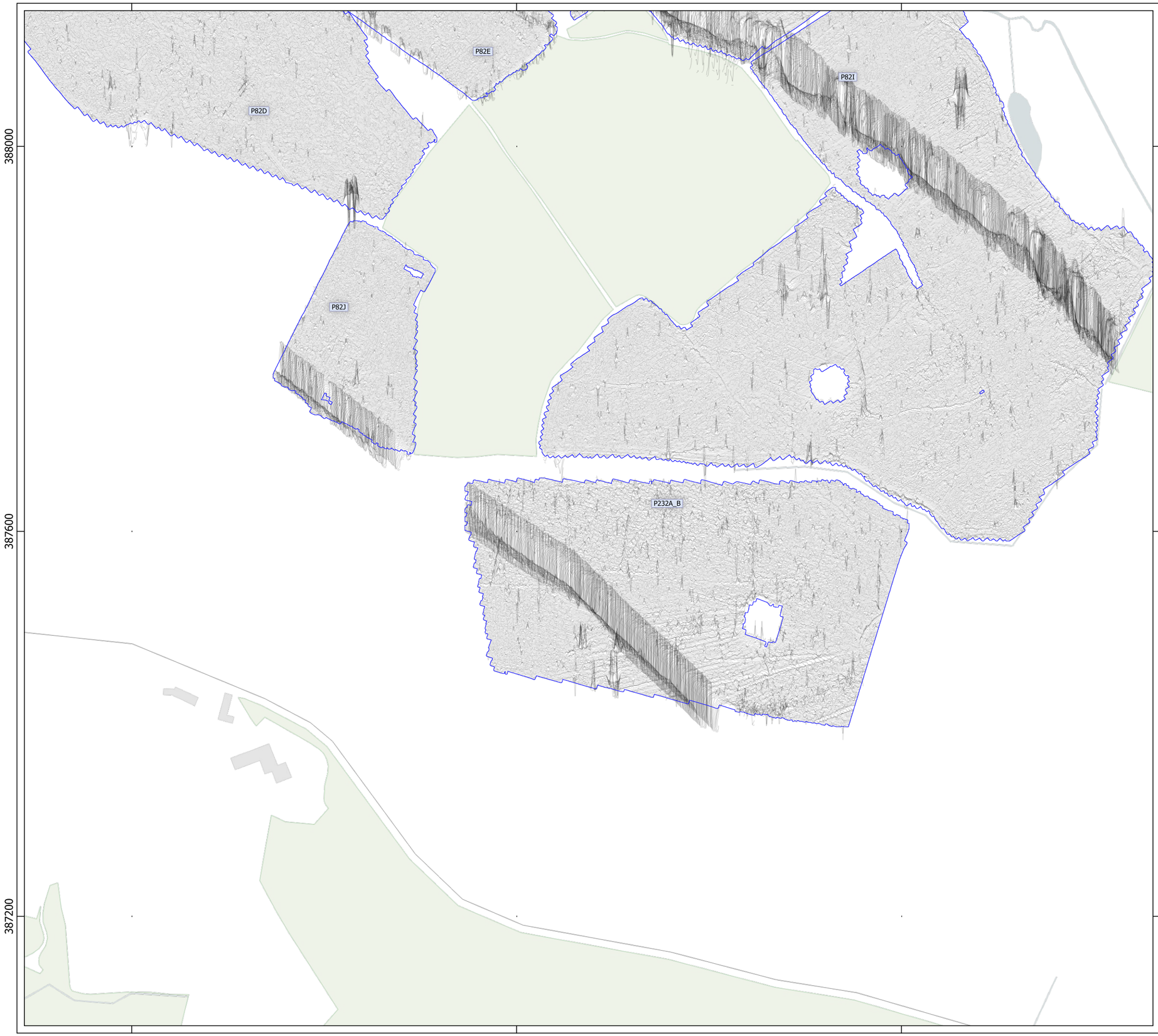
Illus - 051 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 20



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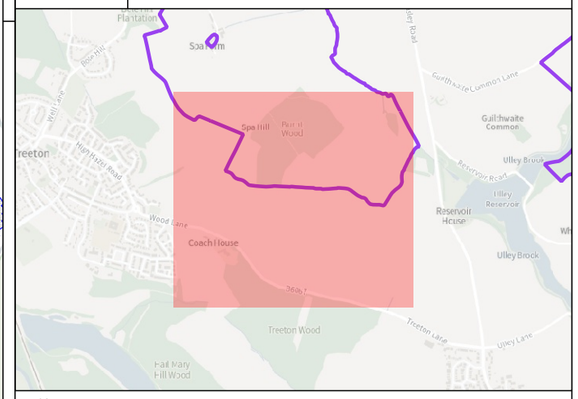

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 052 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 20



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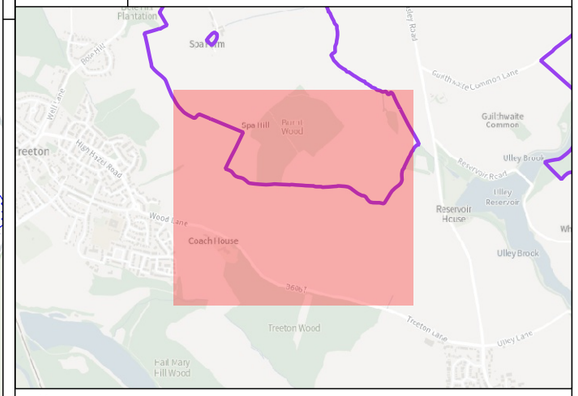

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Burning?

Abbreviation	
RD	Ring Ditch

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 053 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 20



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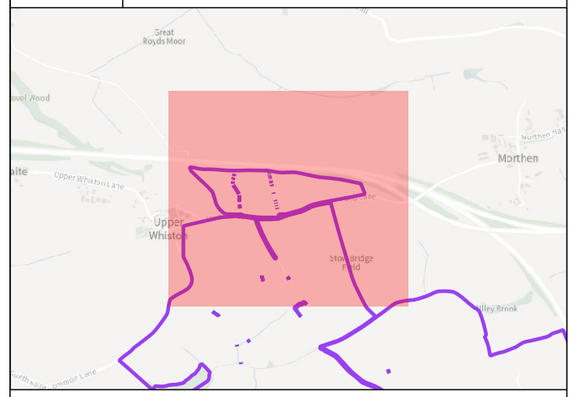

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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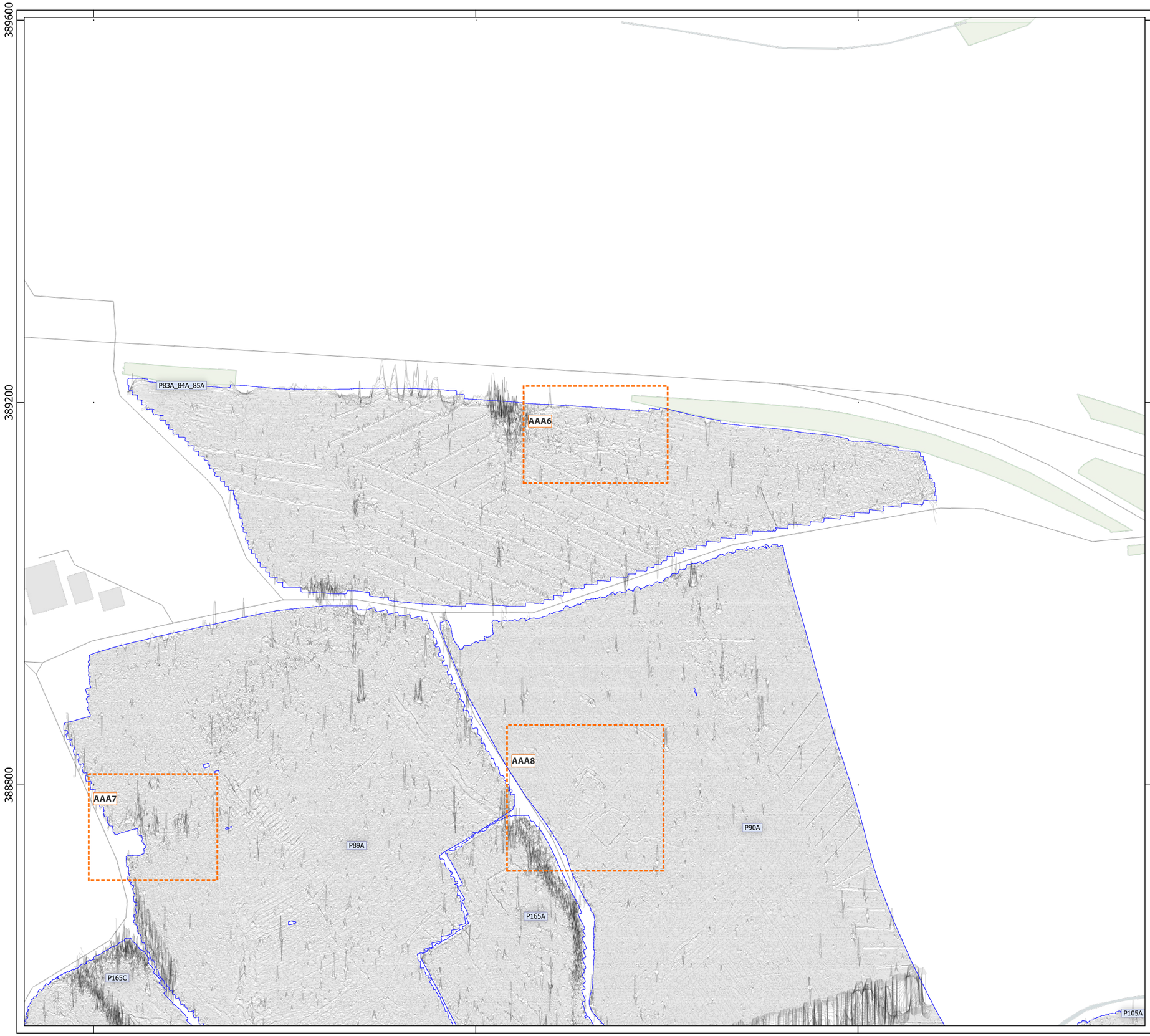
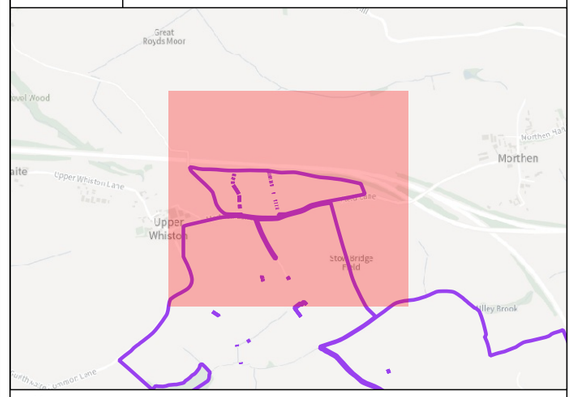
Illus - 054 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 21





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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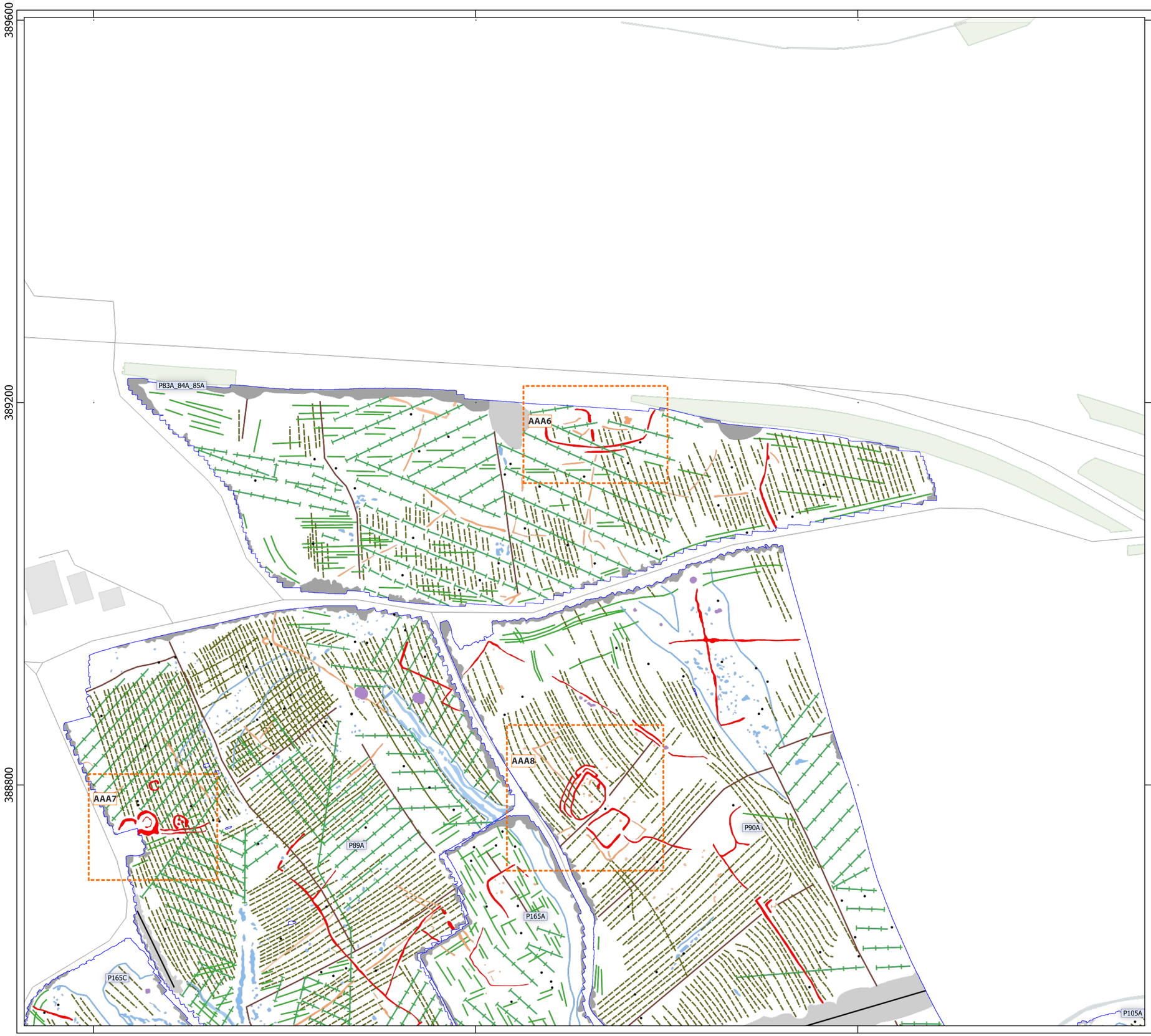
Illus - 055 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 21



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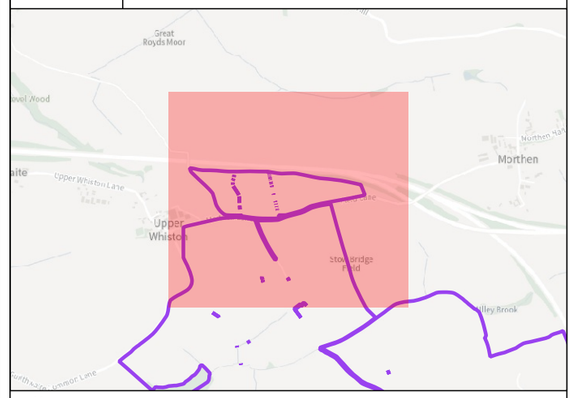

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 056 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 21



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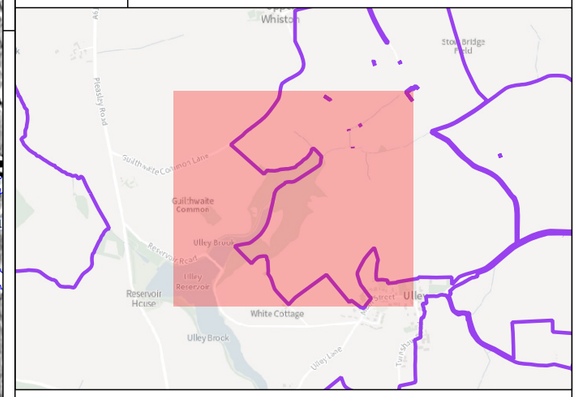

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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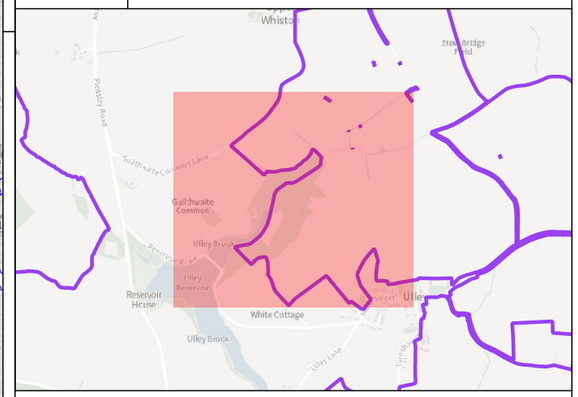
Illus - 057 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 22





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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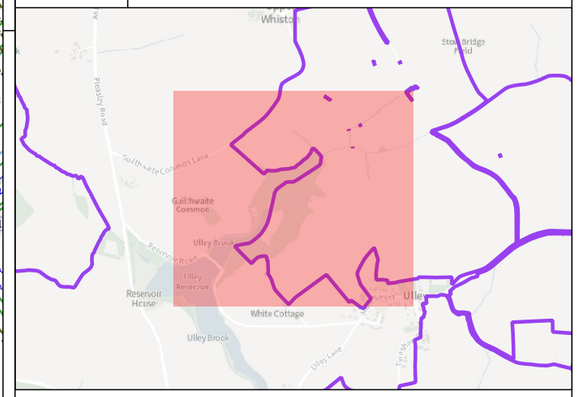
Illus - 058 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 22





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Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Data Artefact
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Burning?

0 80 160 m

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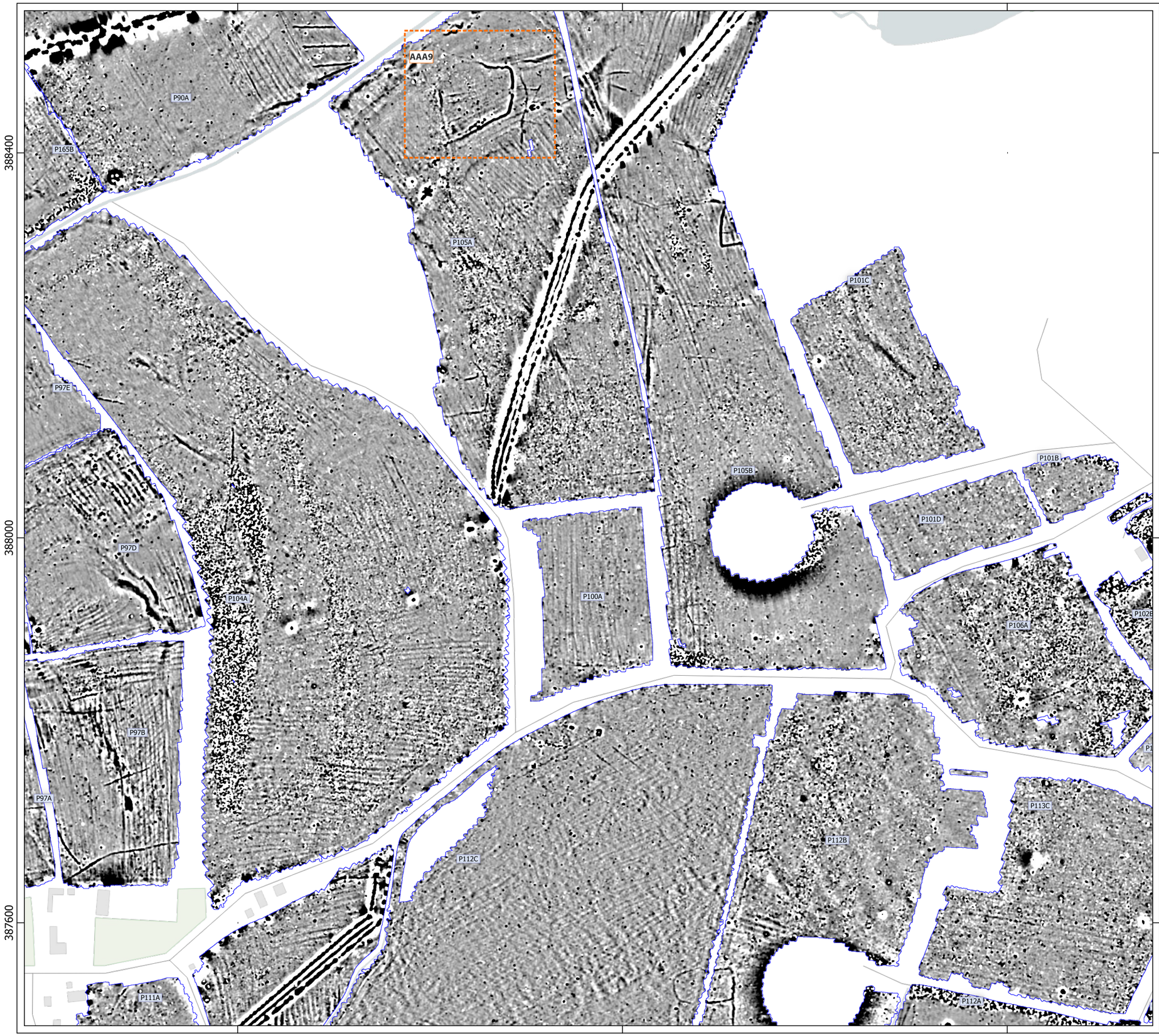
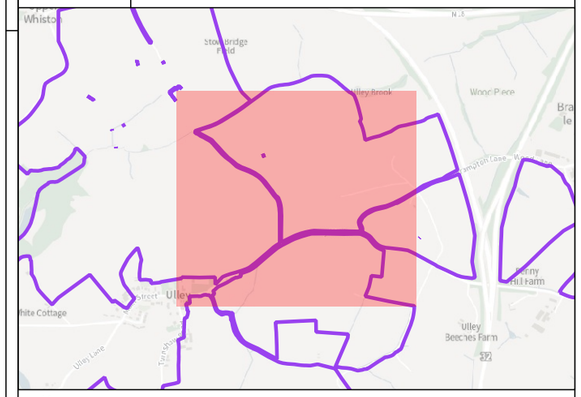
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 059 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 22





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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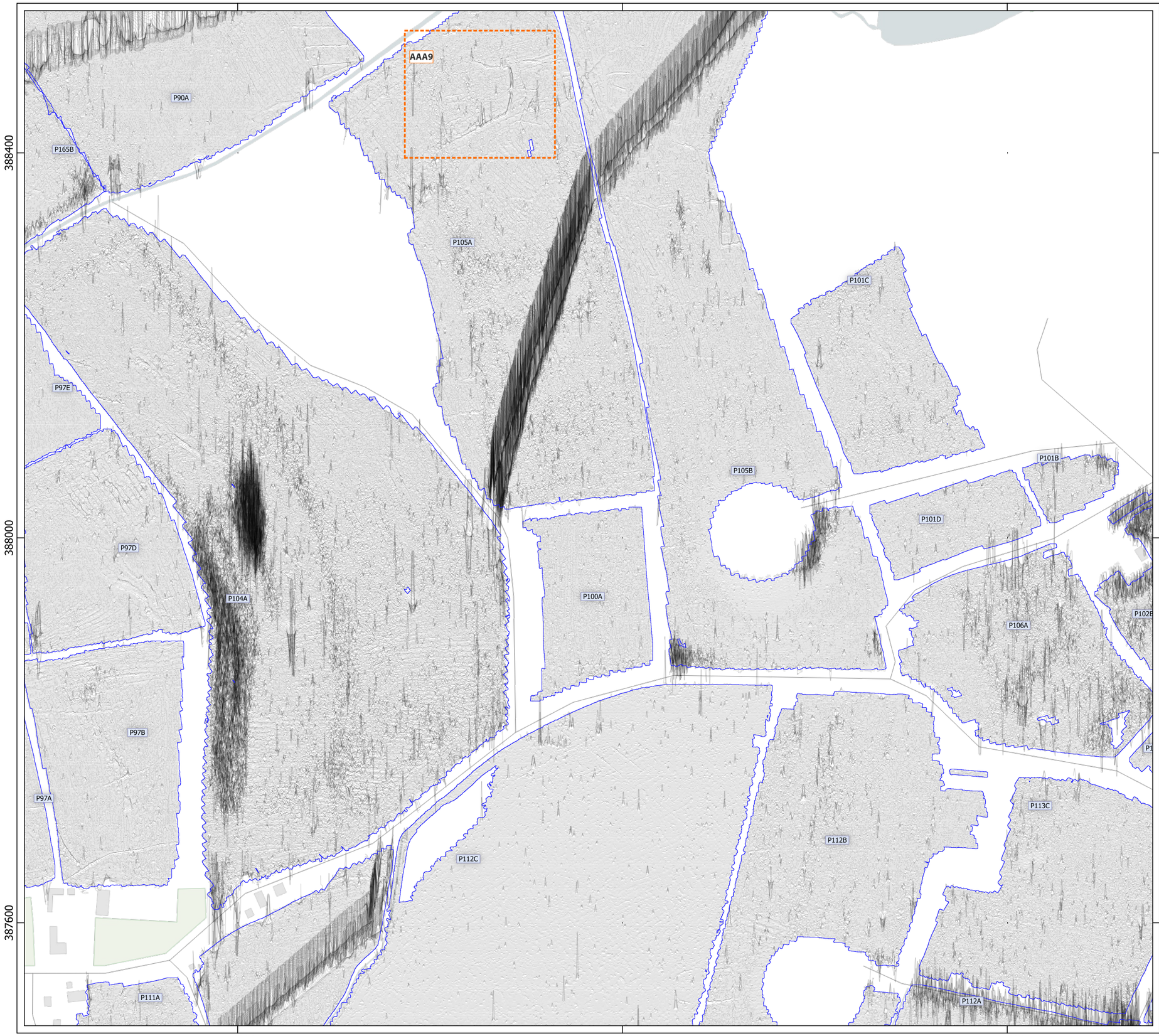
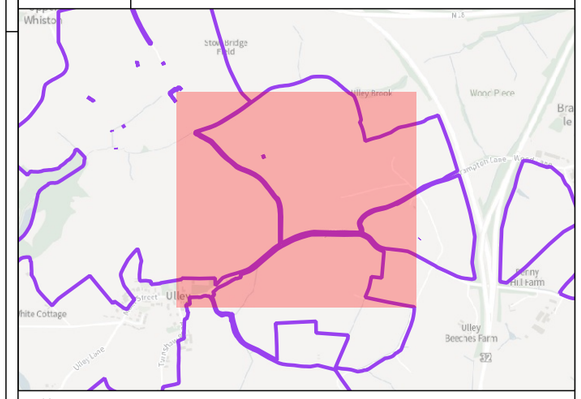
Illus - 060 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 23





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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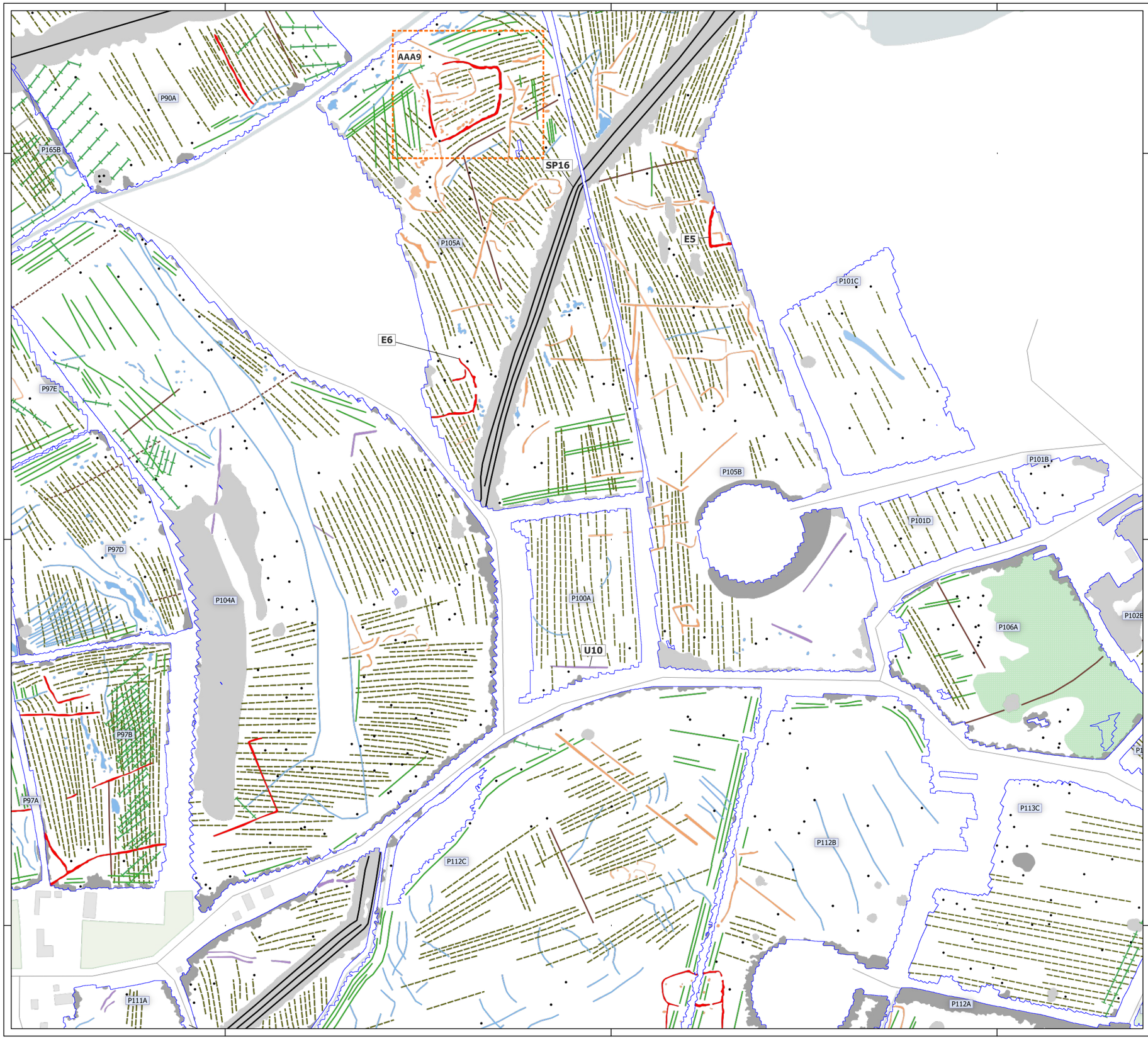
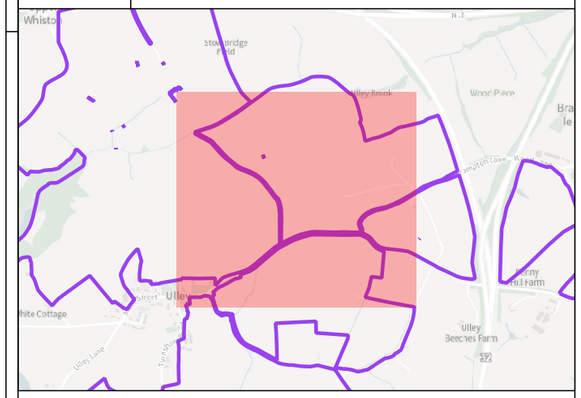
Illus - 061 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 23





Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Data Artefact
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Uncertain
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
U	Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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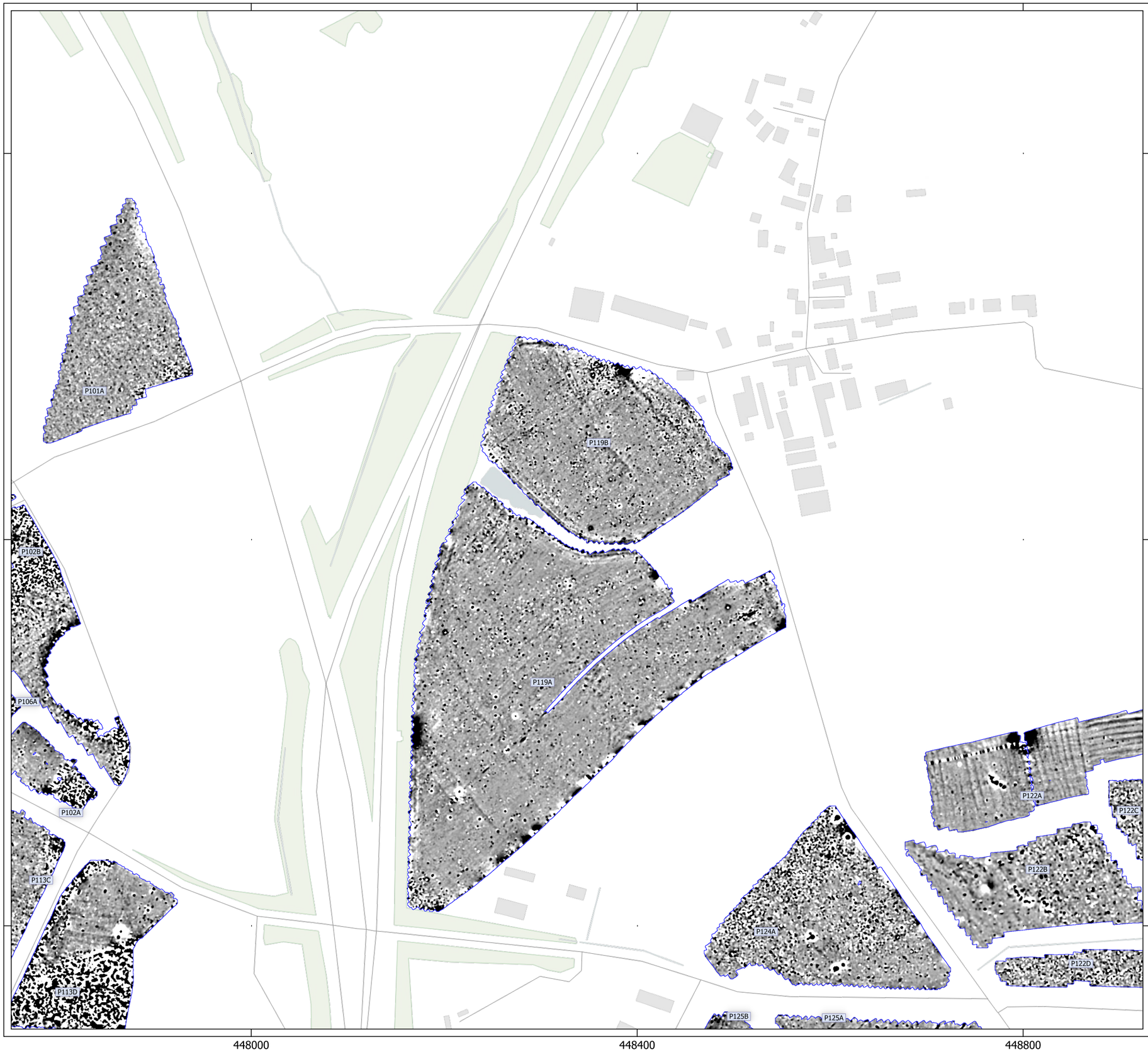
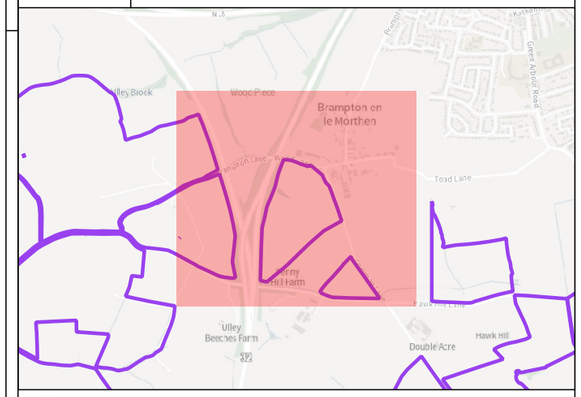
Illus - 062 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 23





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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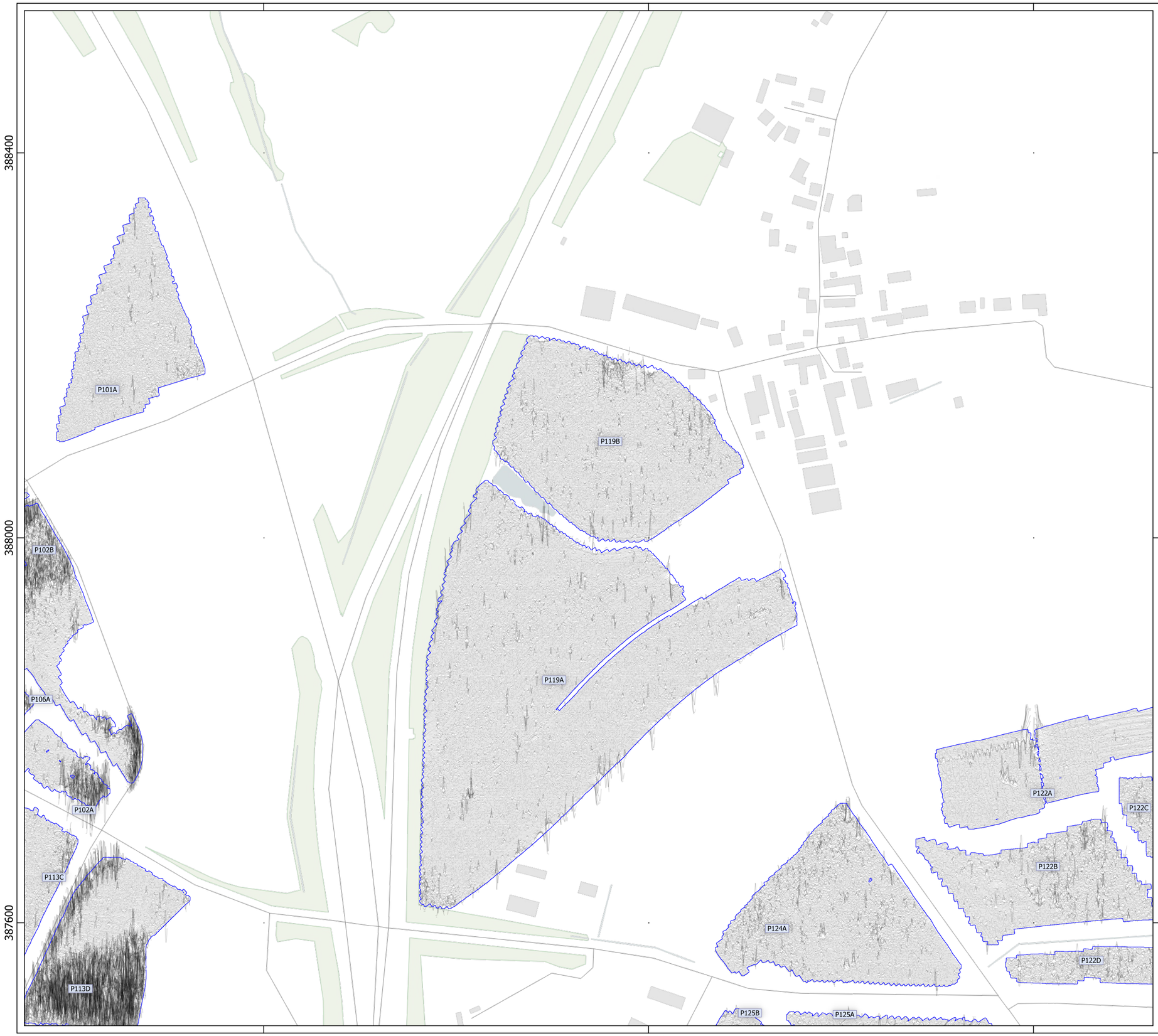
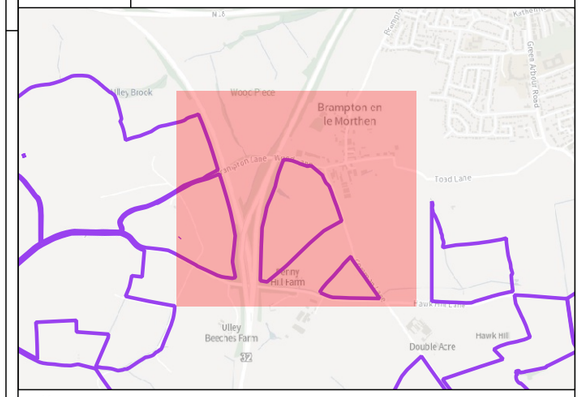
Illus - 063 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 24





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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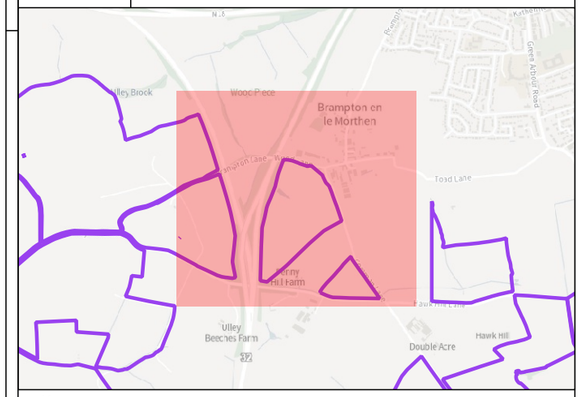
Illus - 064 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 24





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

0 80 160 m

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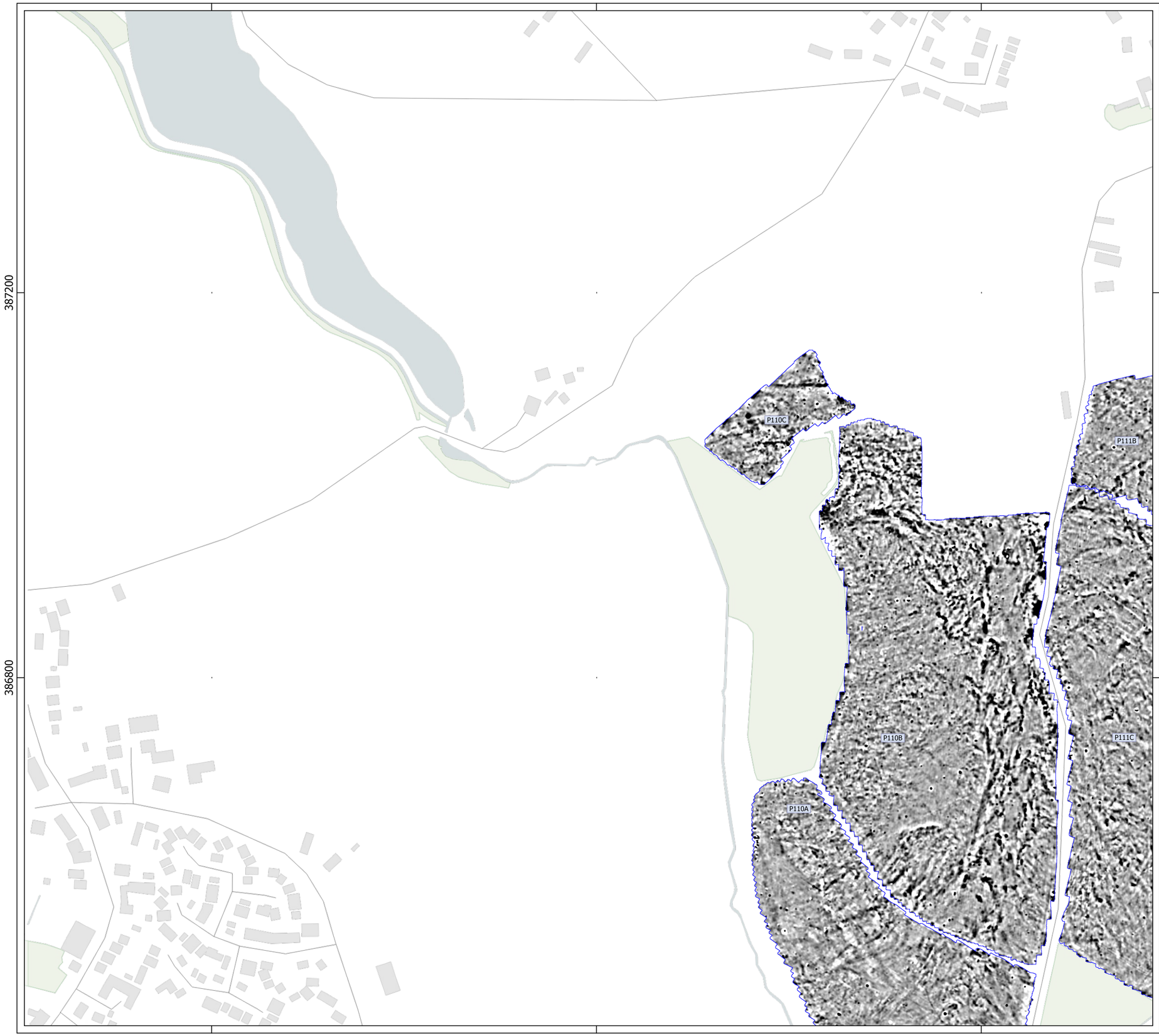
Illus - 065 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 24



N

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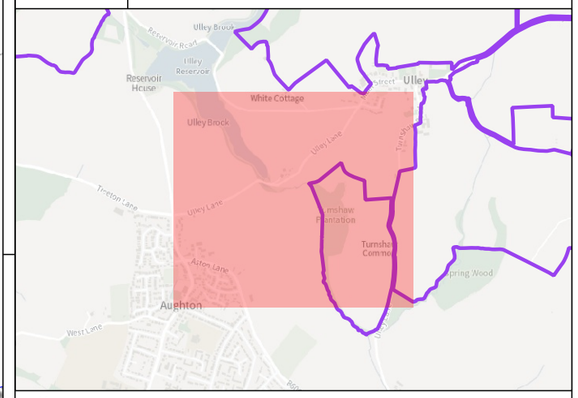

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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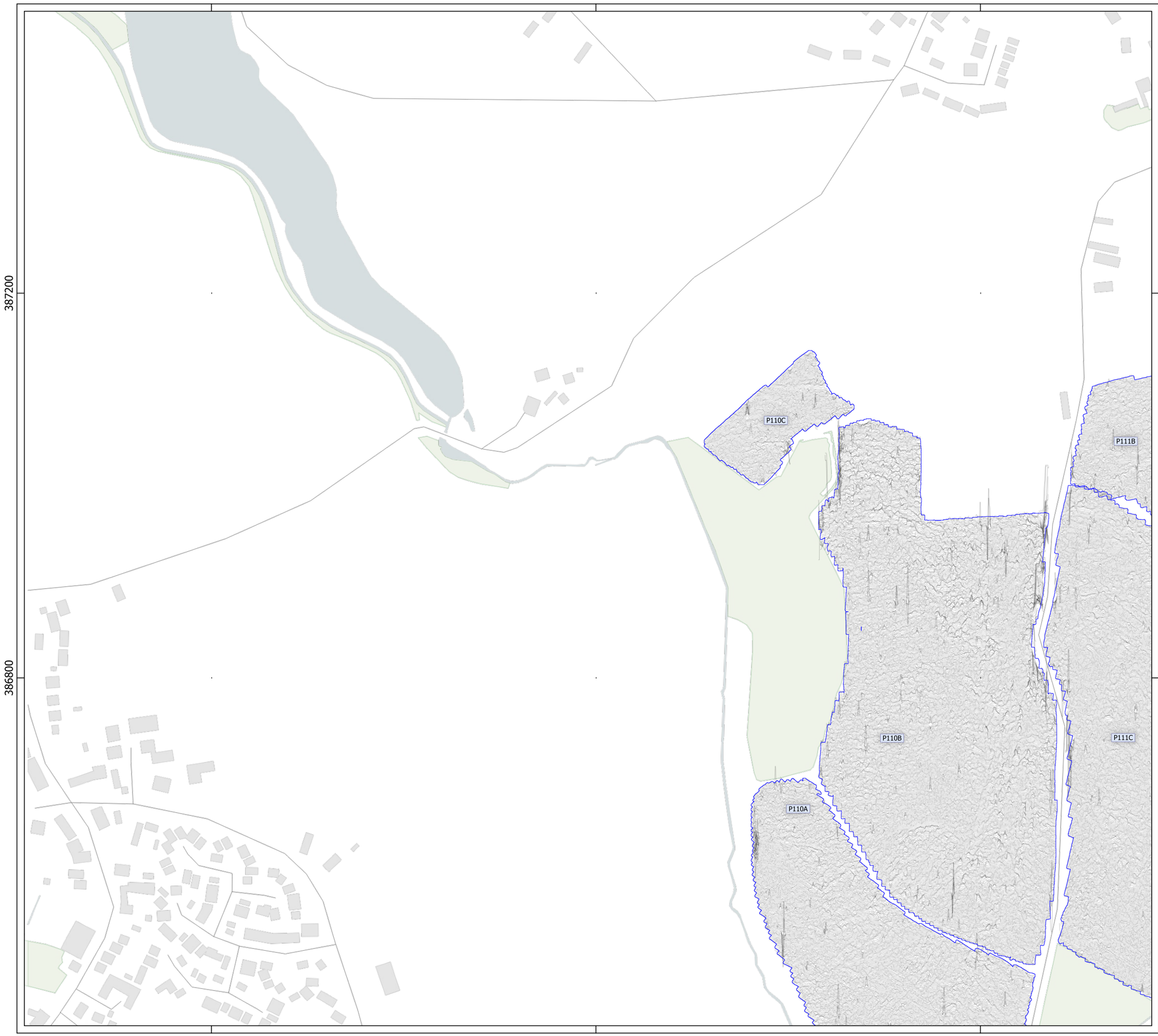
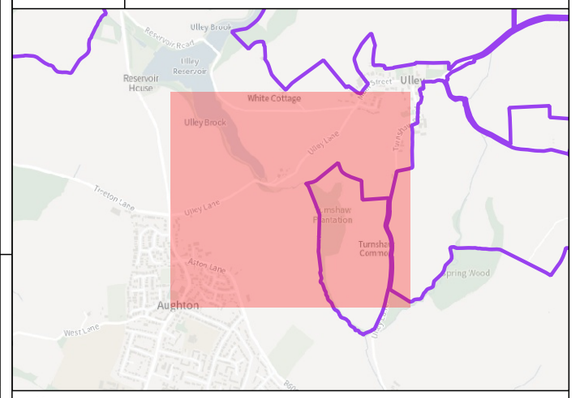
Illus - 066 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 25





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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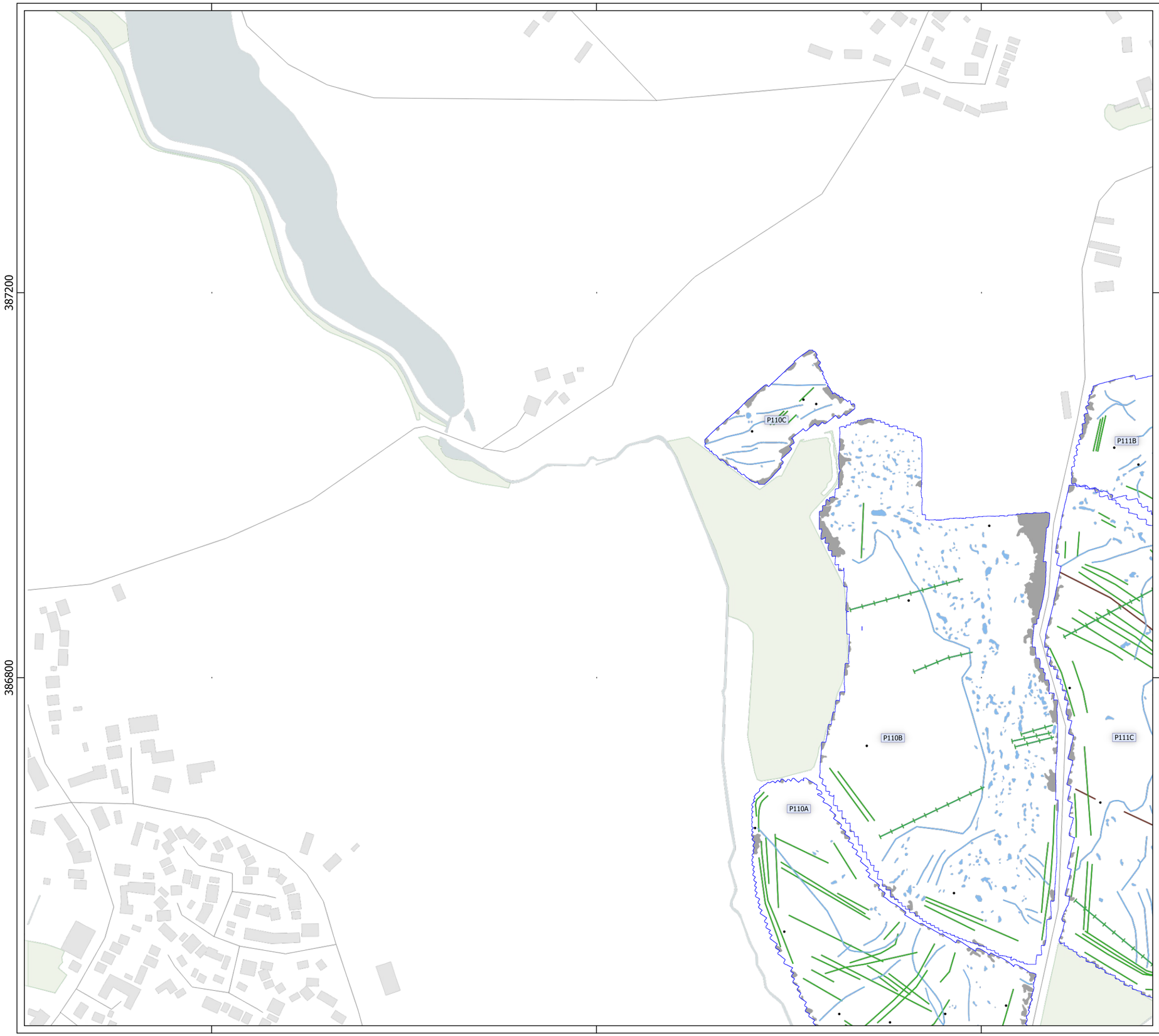
Illus - 067 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 25



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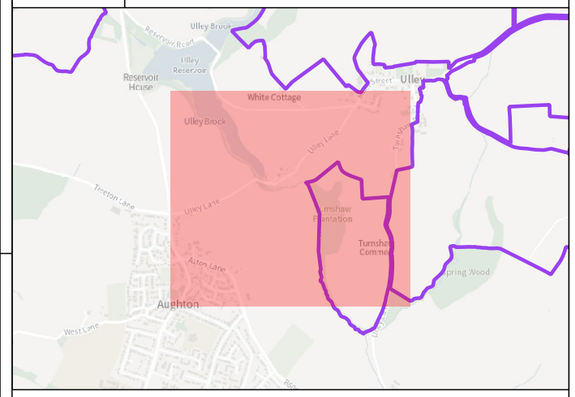

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Natural

0 80 160 m

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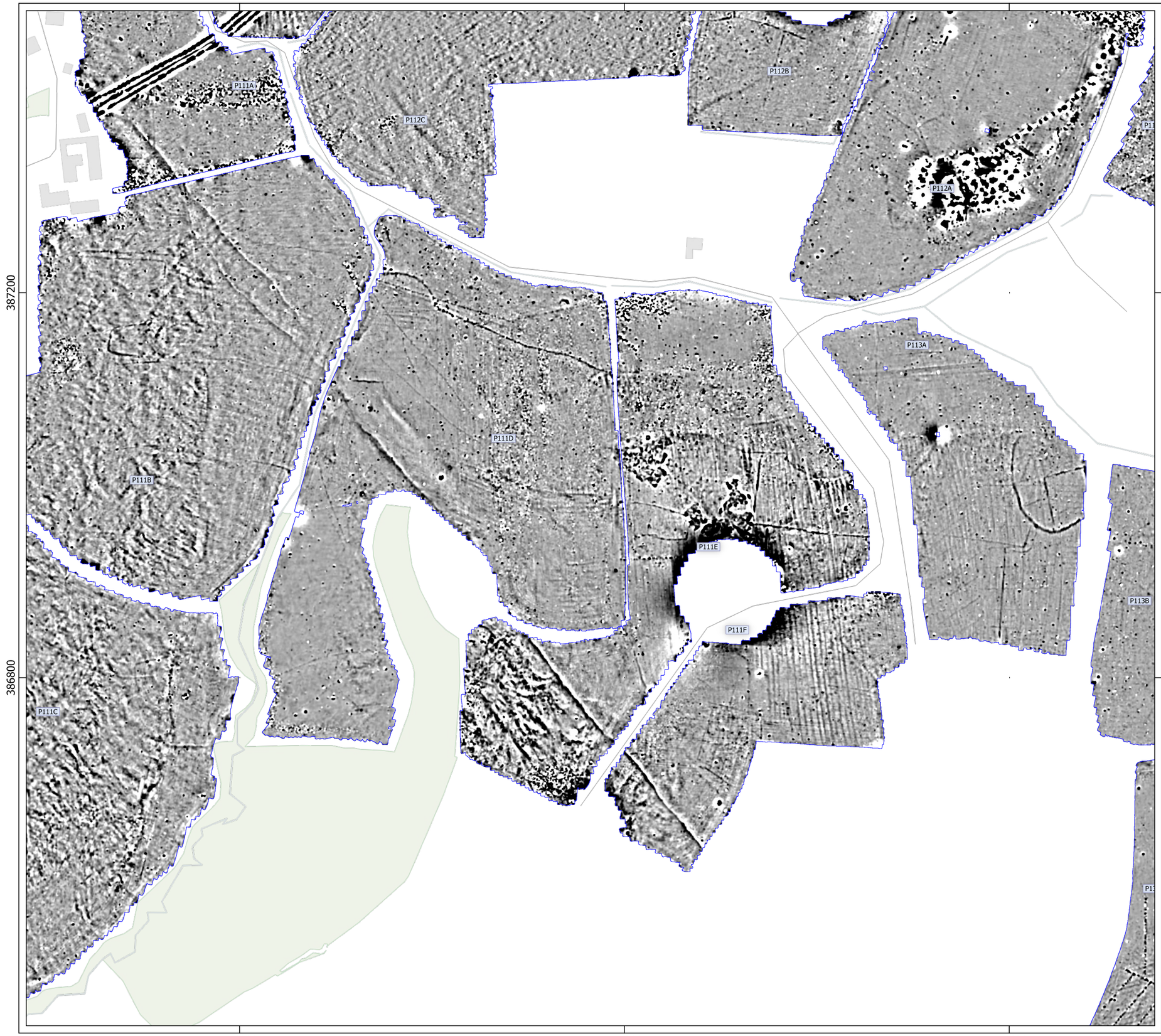
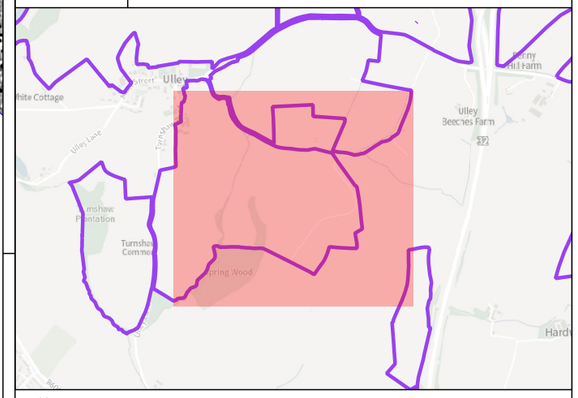
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 068 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 25





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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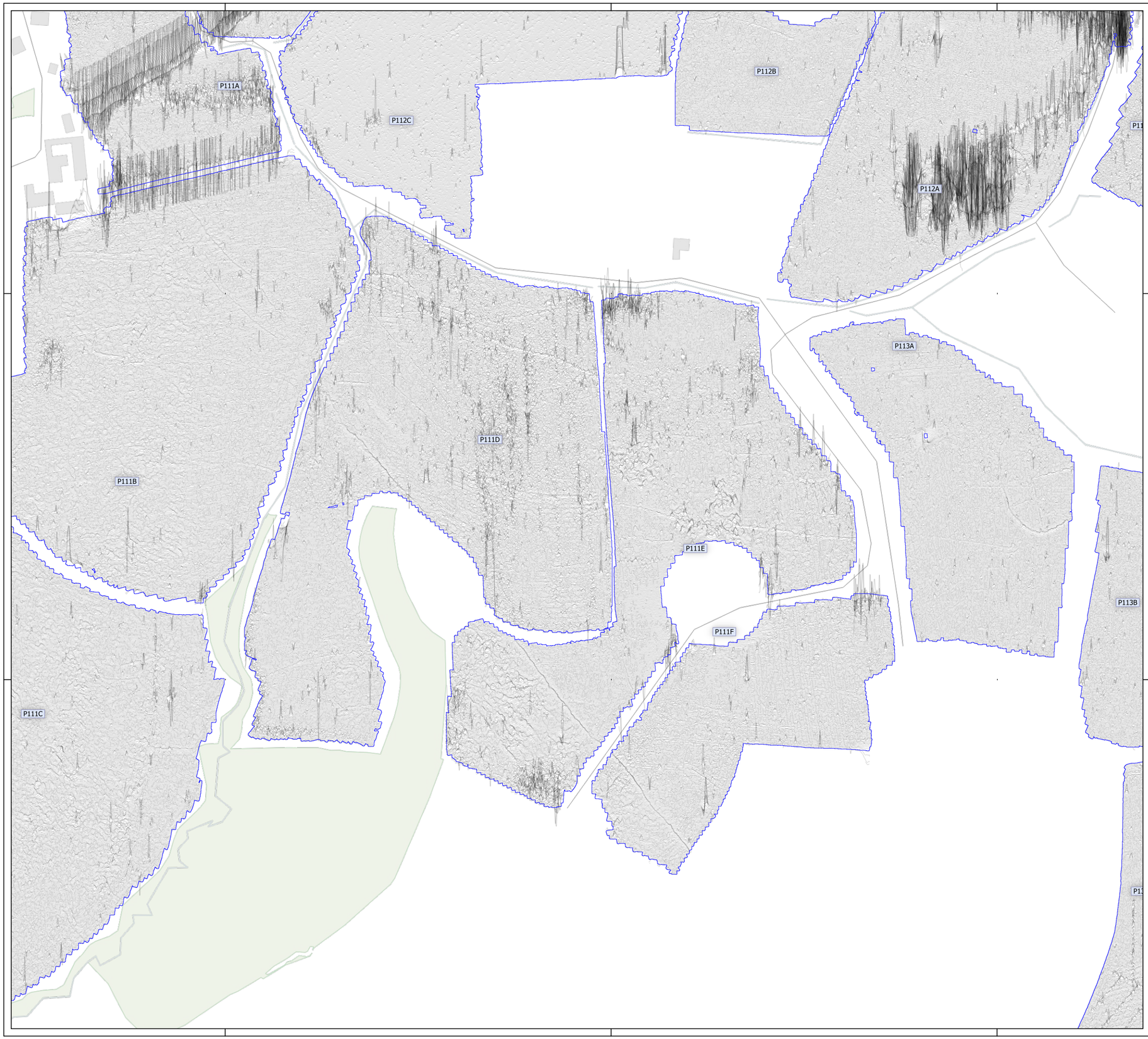
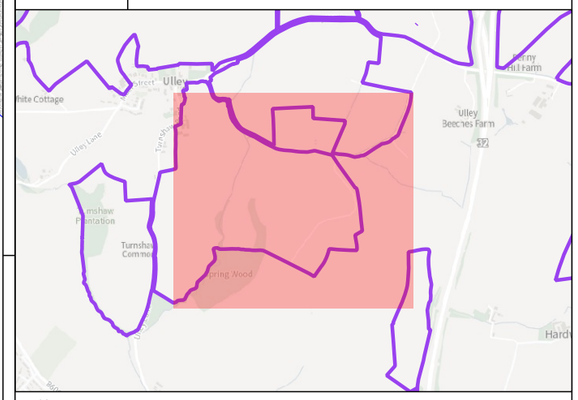
Illus - 069 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 26





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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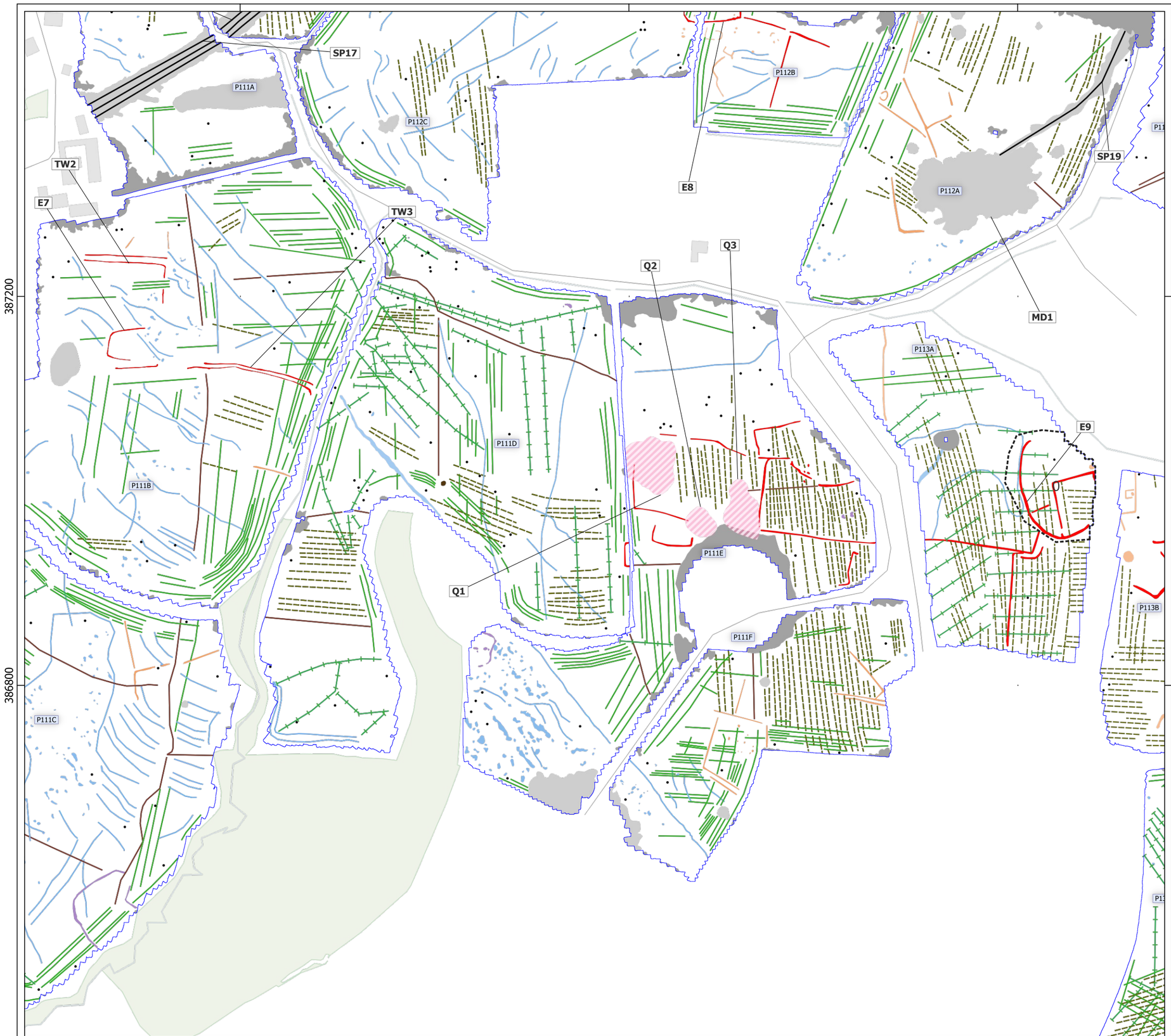
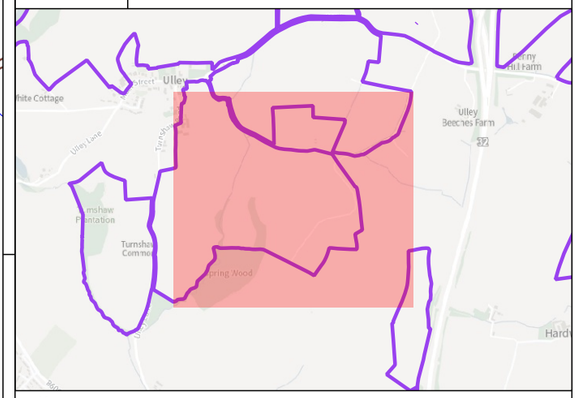
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 070 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 26





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Quarry
- Uncertain
- Burning?

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
MD	Magnetic Disturbance
Q	Quarry
TW	Trackway

0 80 160 m

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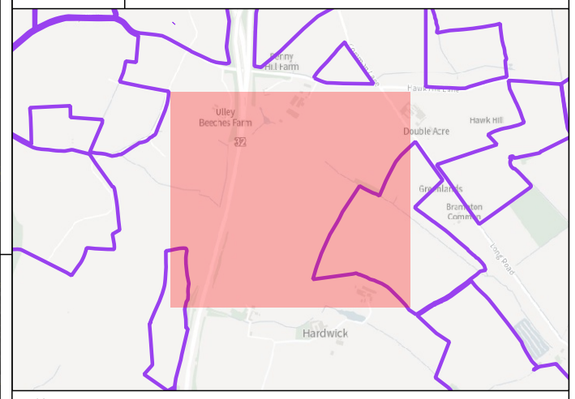
Illus - 071 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 26





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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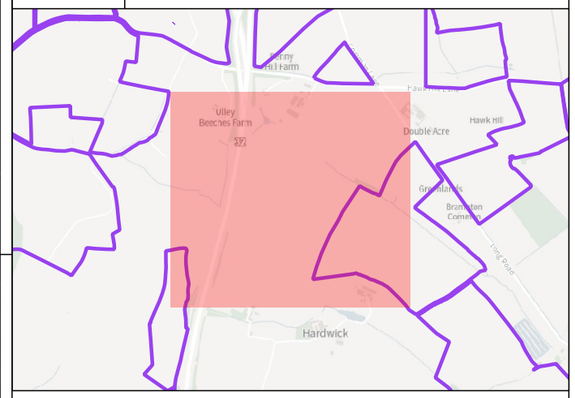
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 072 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 27





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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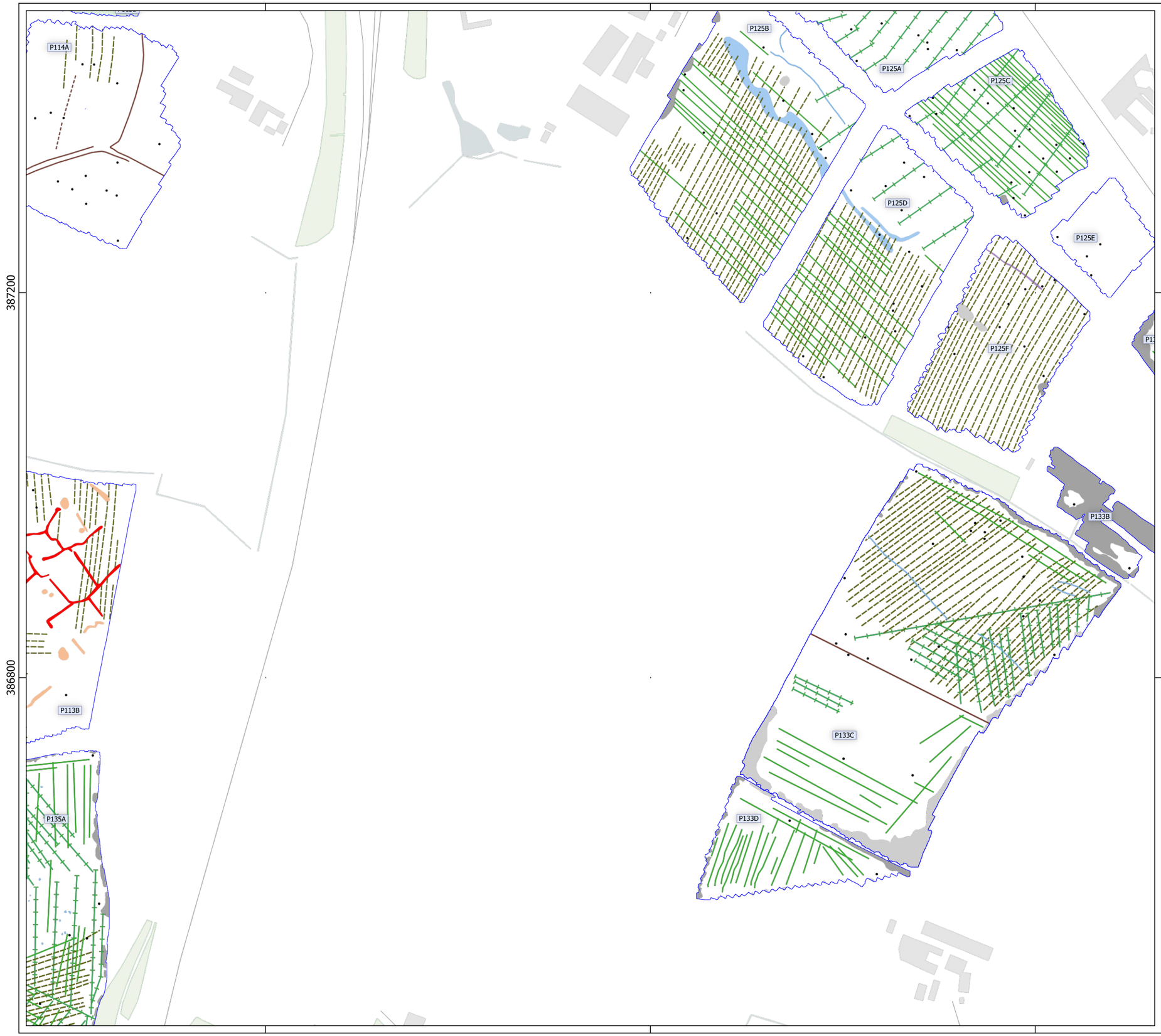
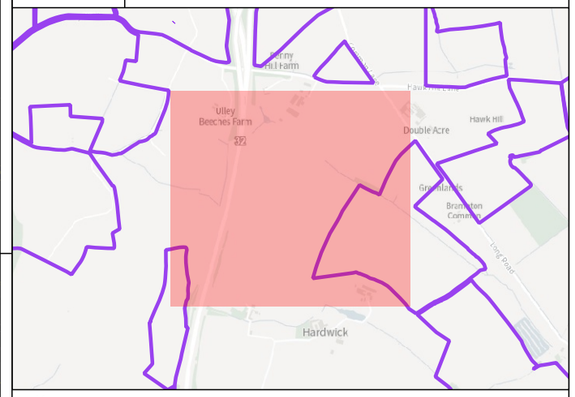
Illus - 073 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 27





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain
- Greenwaste

0 80 160 m

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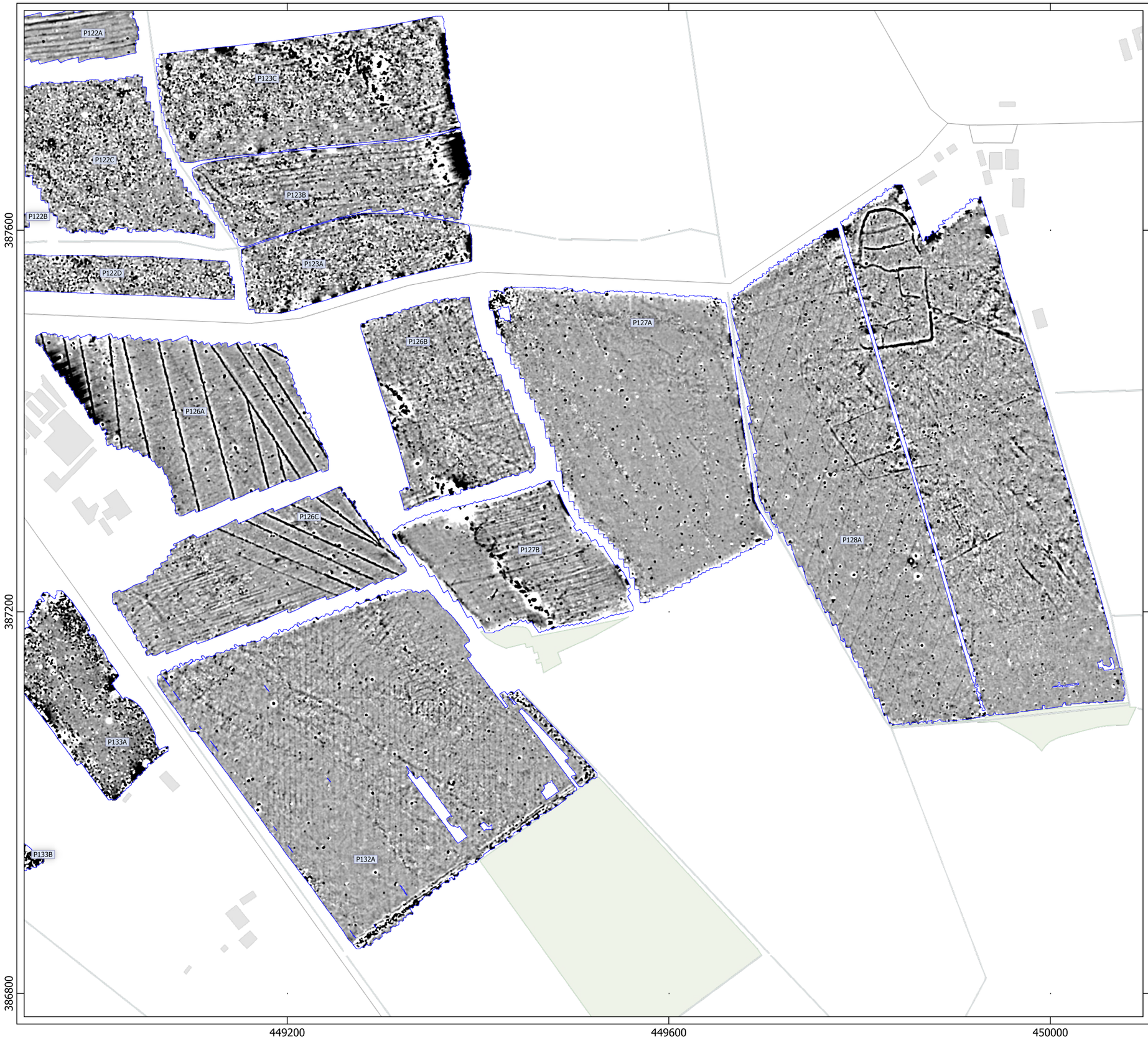
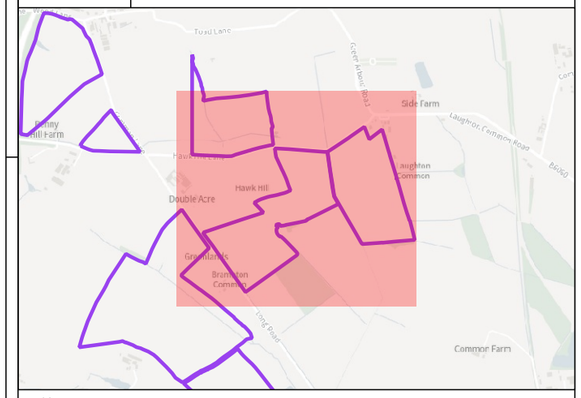
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 074 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 27





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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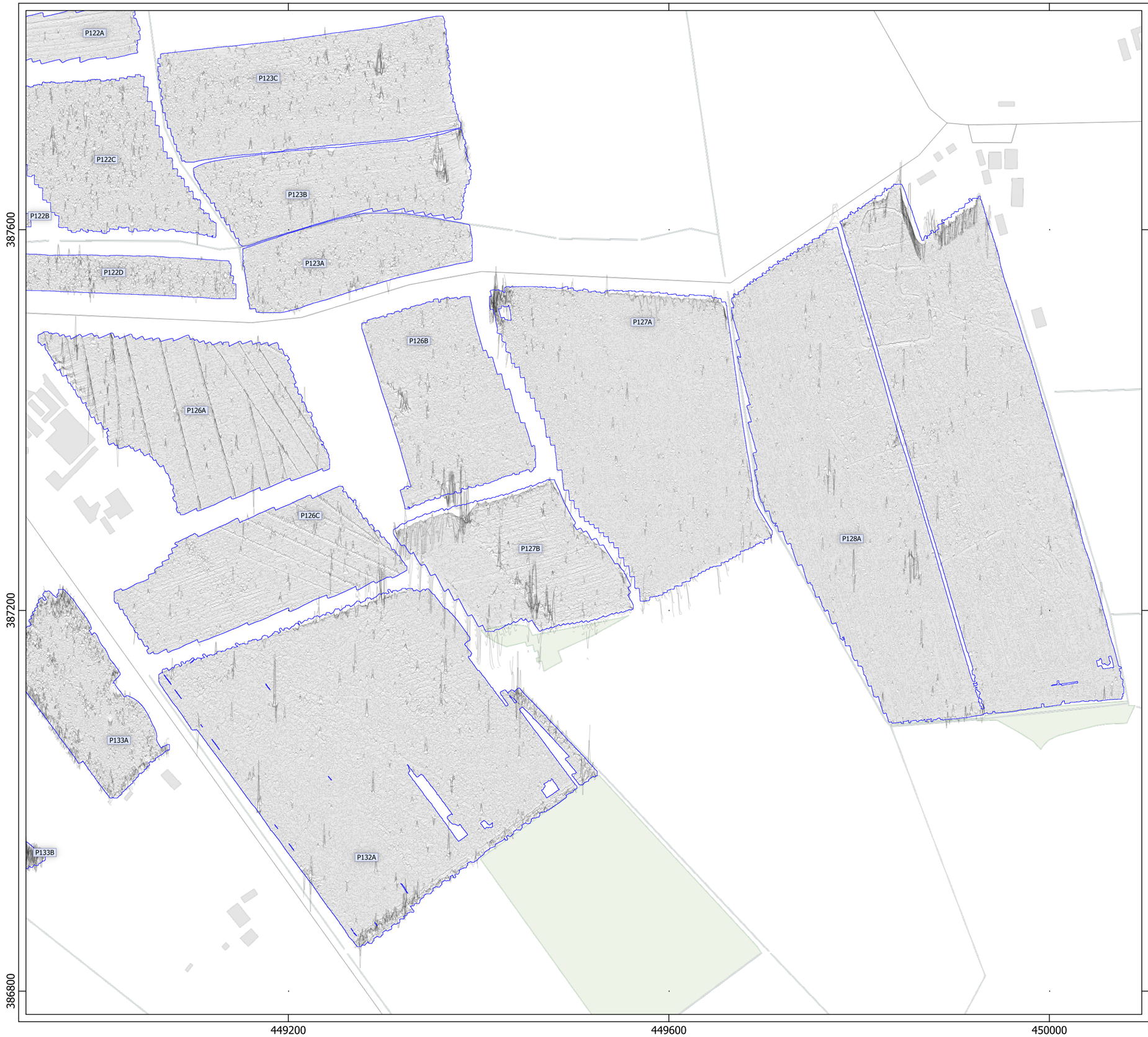
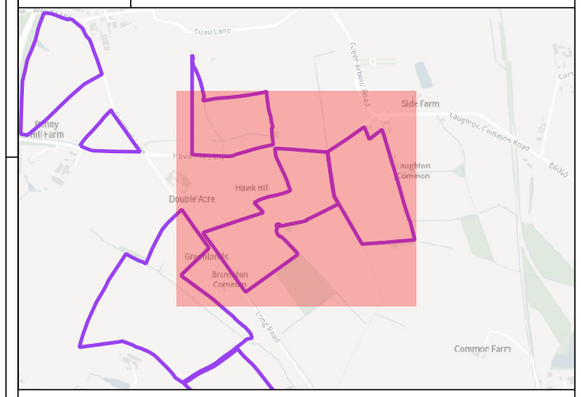
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 075 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 28





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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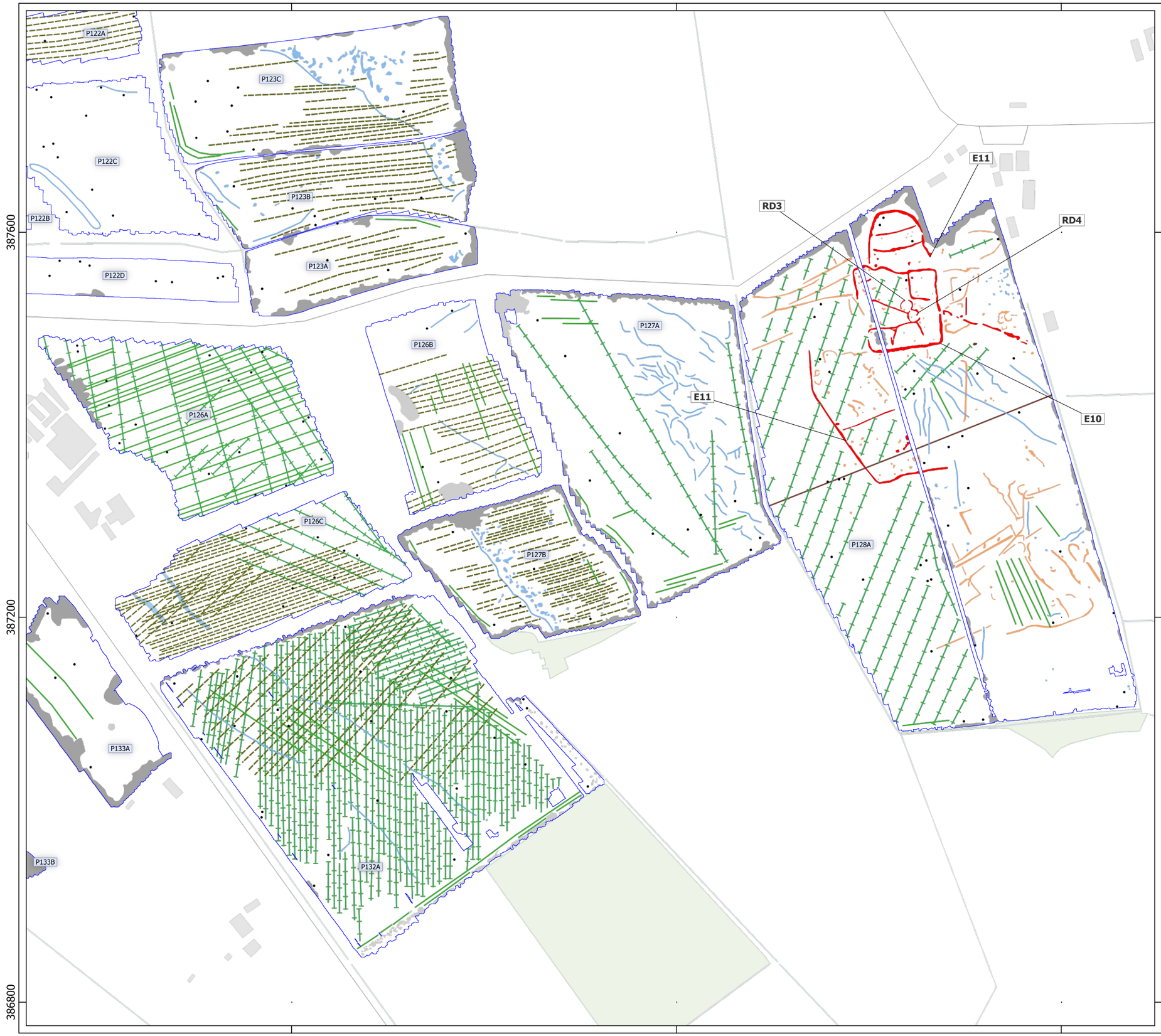
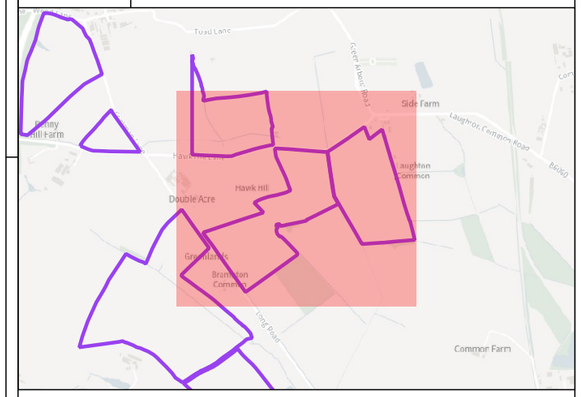
Illus - 076 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 28





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Burning?

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
RD	Ring Ditch

0 80 160 m

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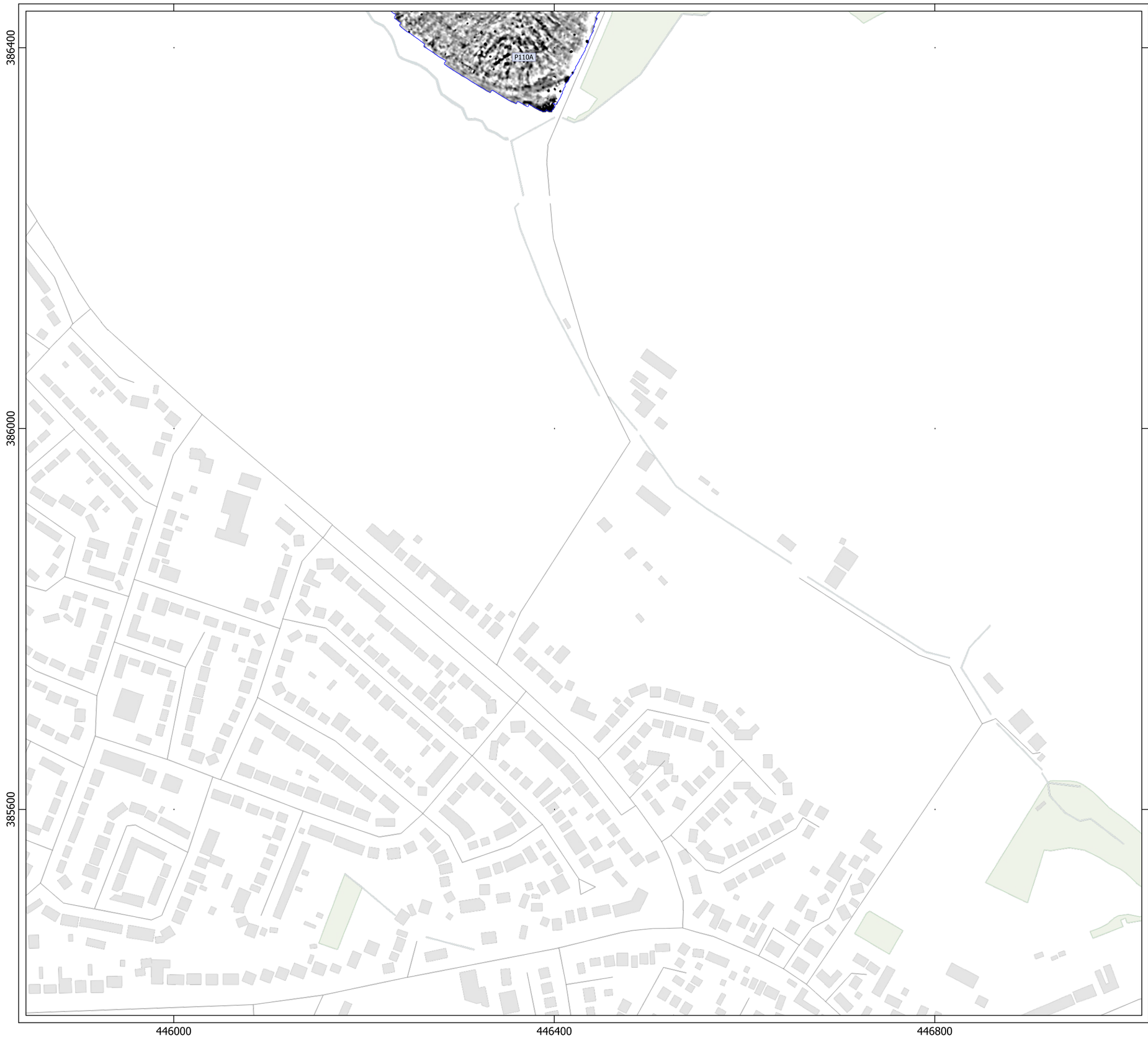
Illus - 077 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 28



N

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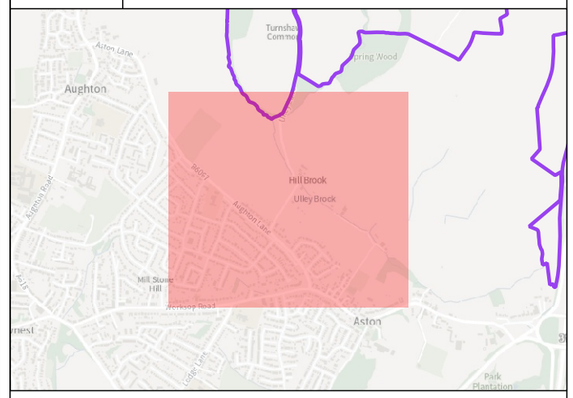

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 078 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 29

386400

386000

385600

446000

446400

446800

P110A

N

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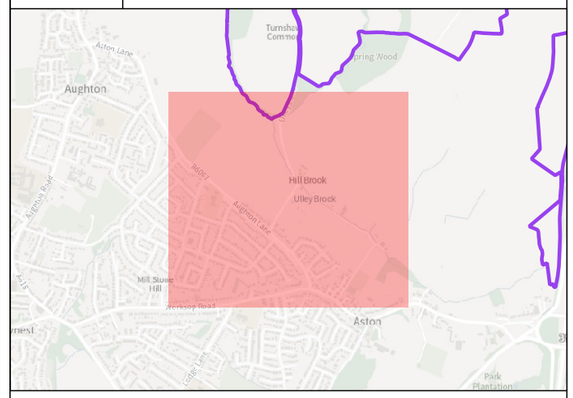

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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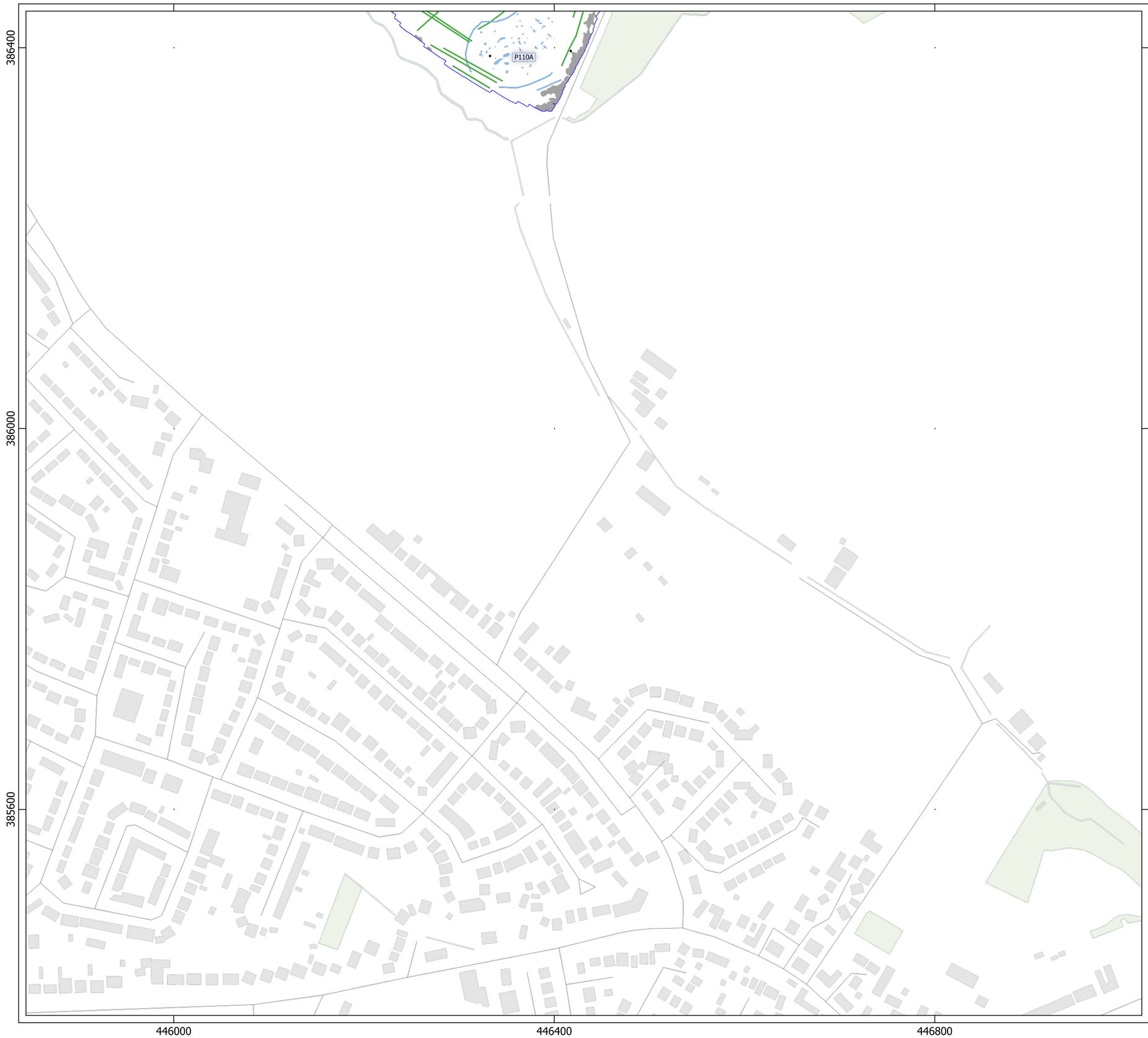
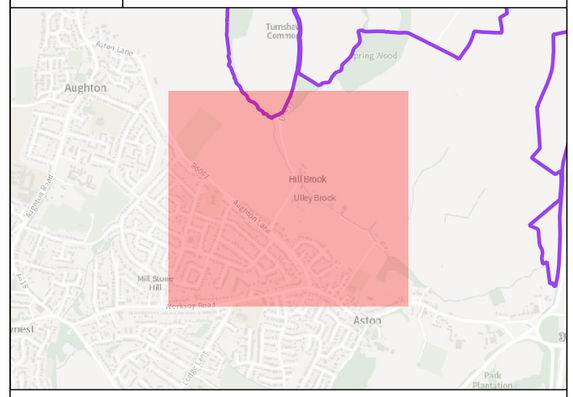
Illus - 079 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 29





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Natural
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Natural

0 80 160 m

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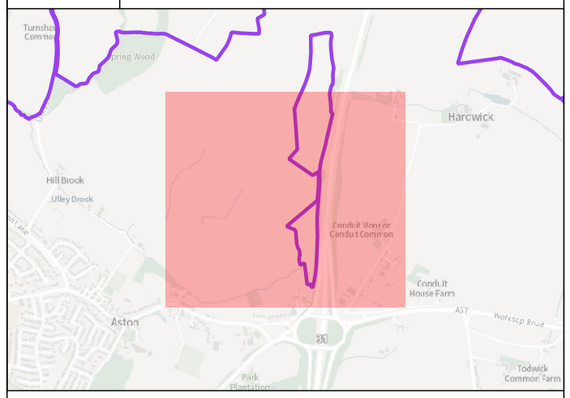
Illus - 080 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 29





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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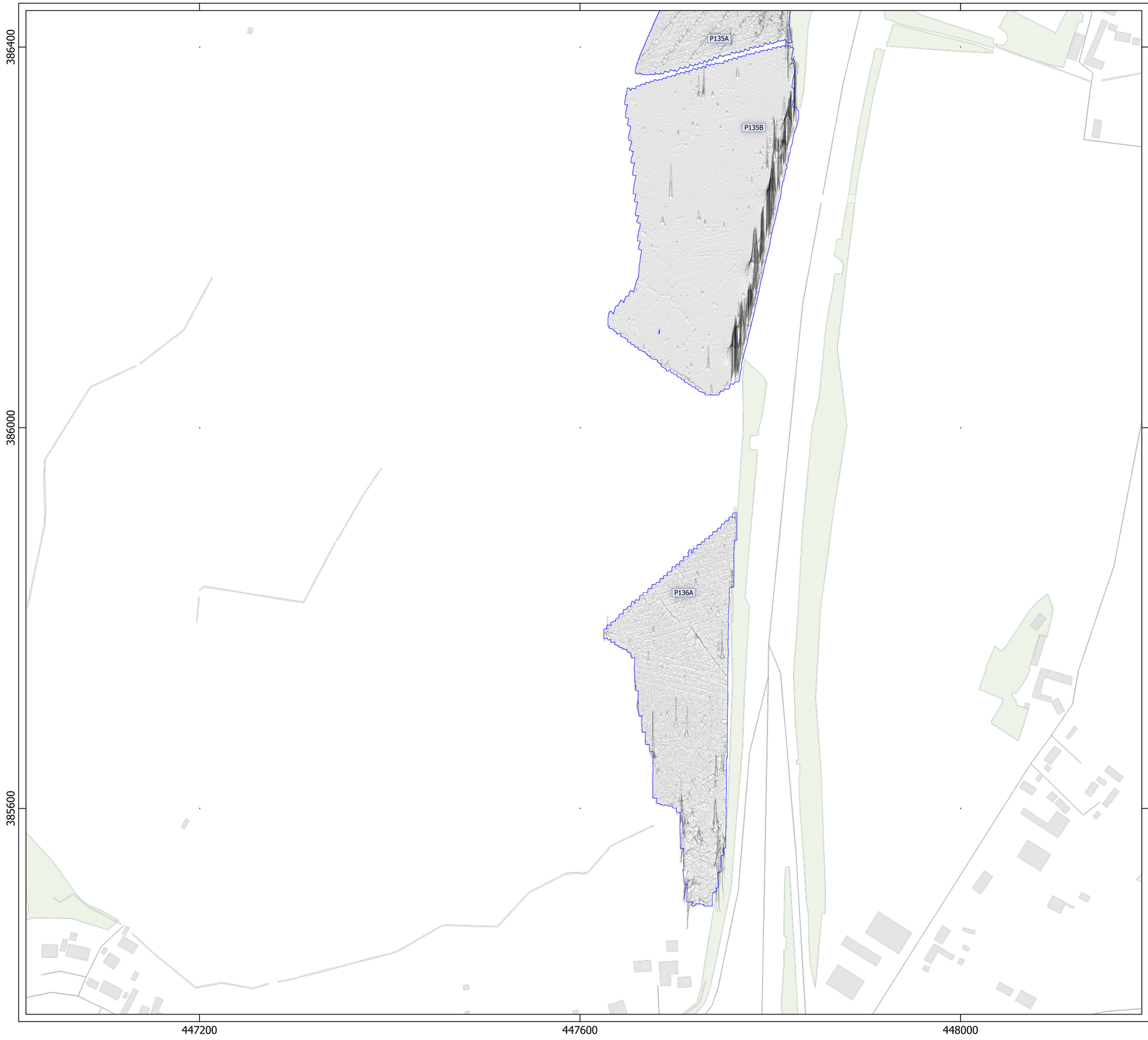
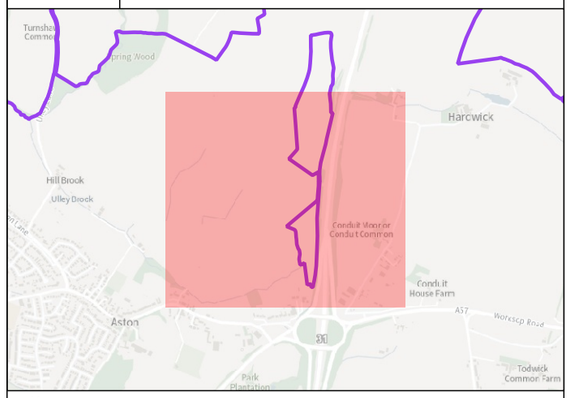
Illus - 081 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 30





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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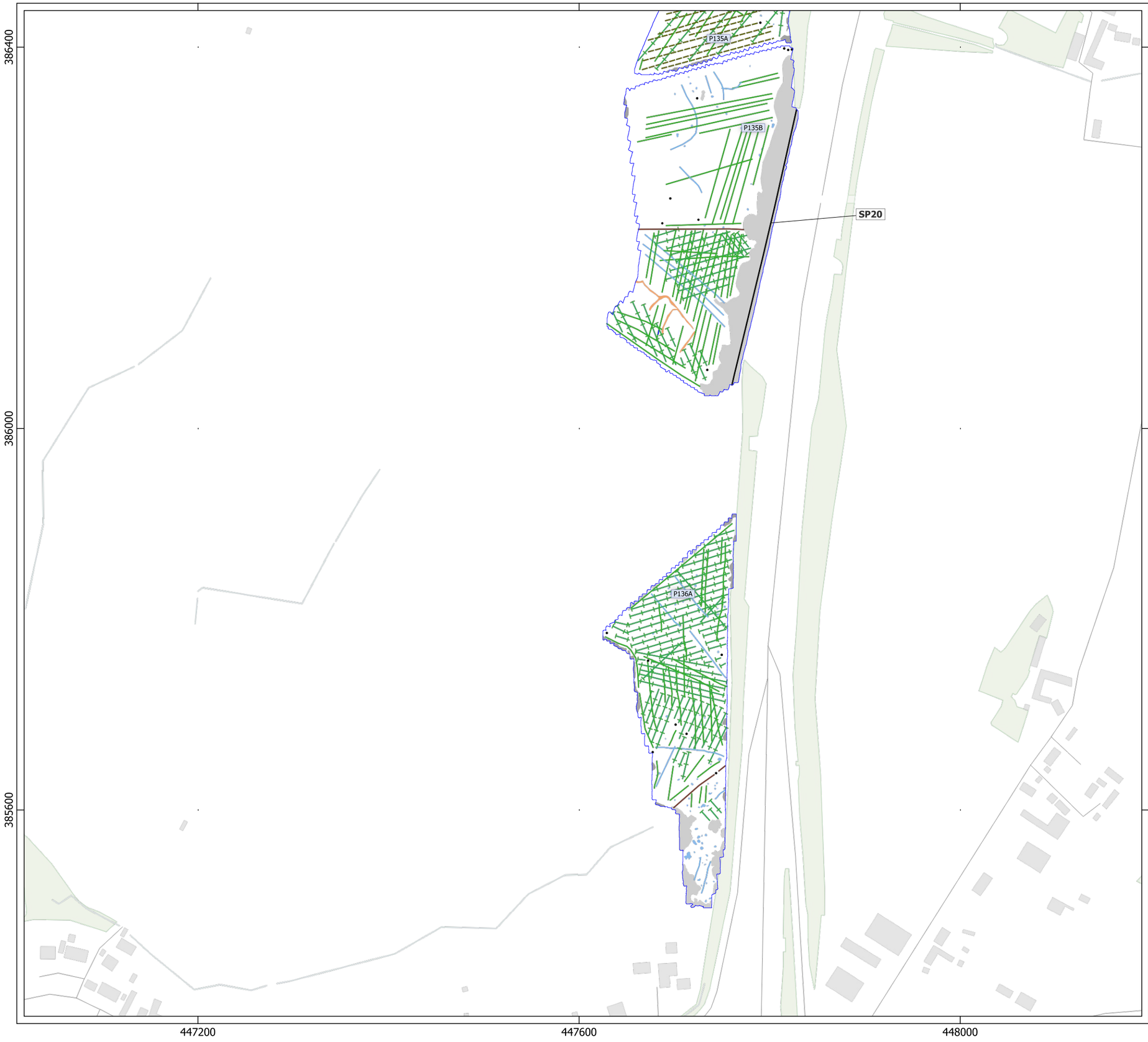
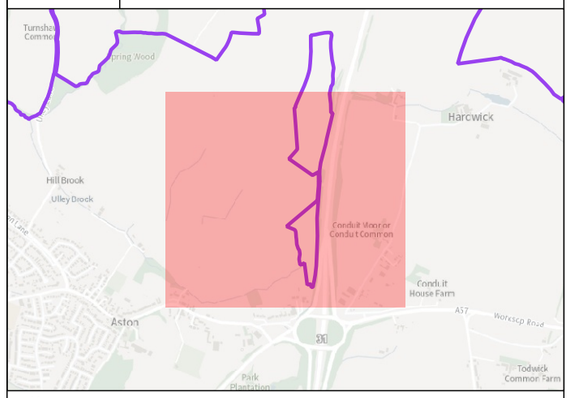
Illus - 082 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 30





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology

0 80 160 m

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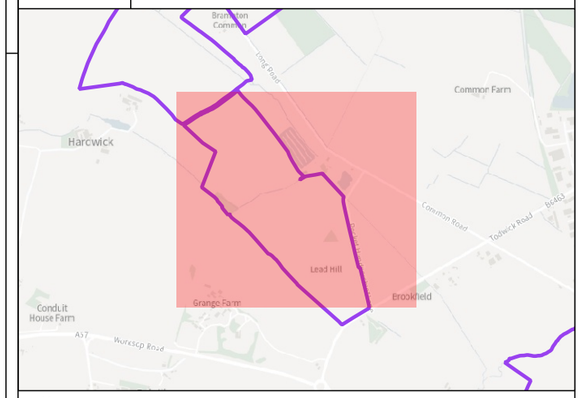
Illus - 083 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 30





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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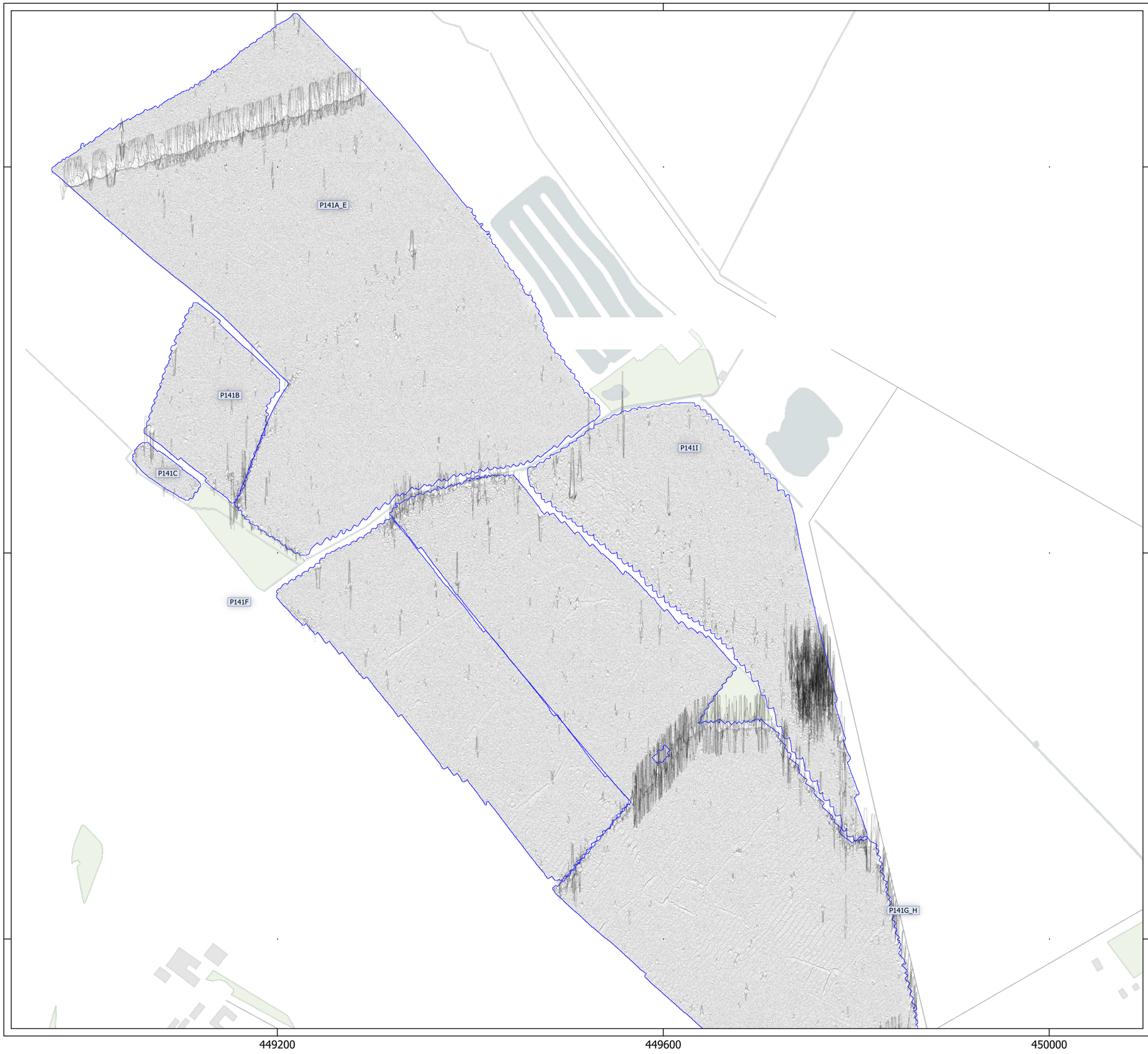
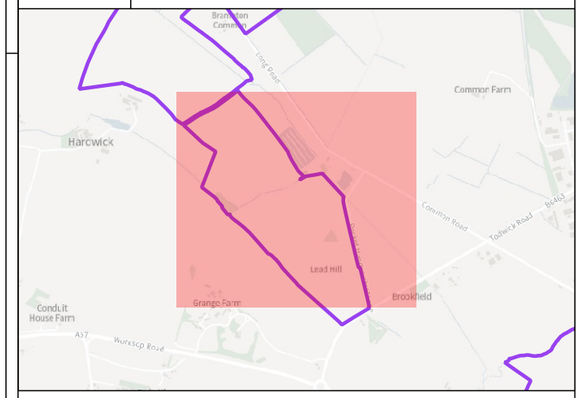
Illus - 084 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 31





Key

- Survey extent
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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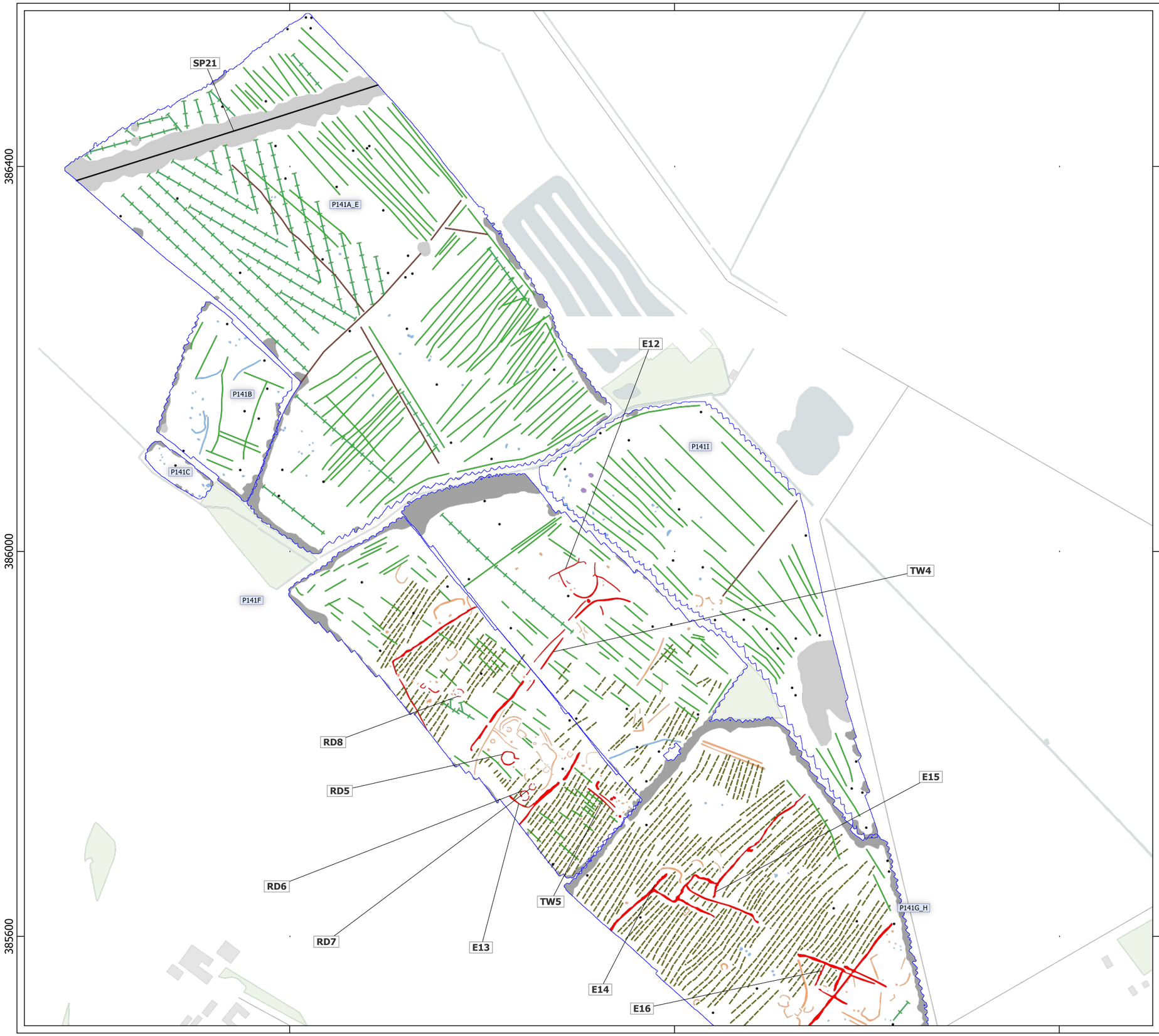
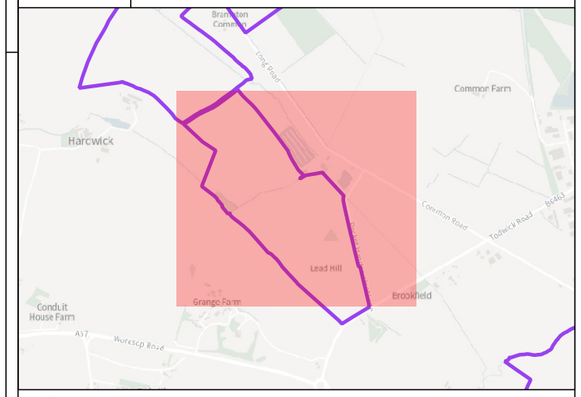
Illus - 085 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 31





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
RD	Ring Ditch
TW	Trackway

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 086 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 31



N

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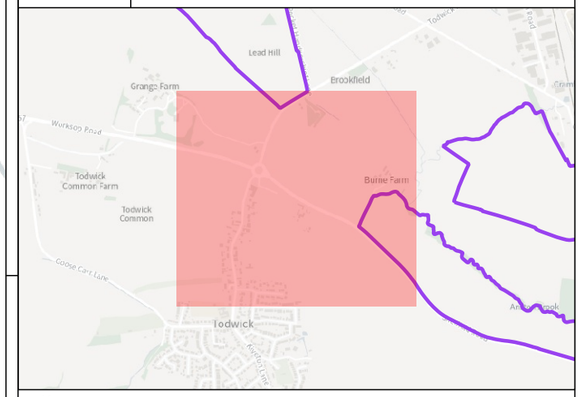

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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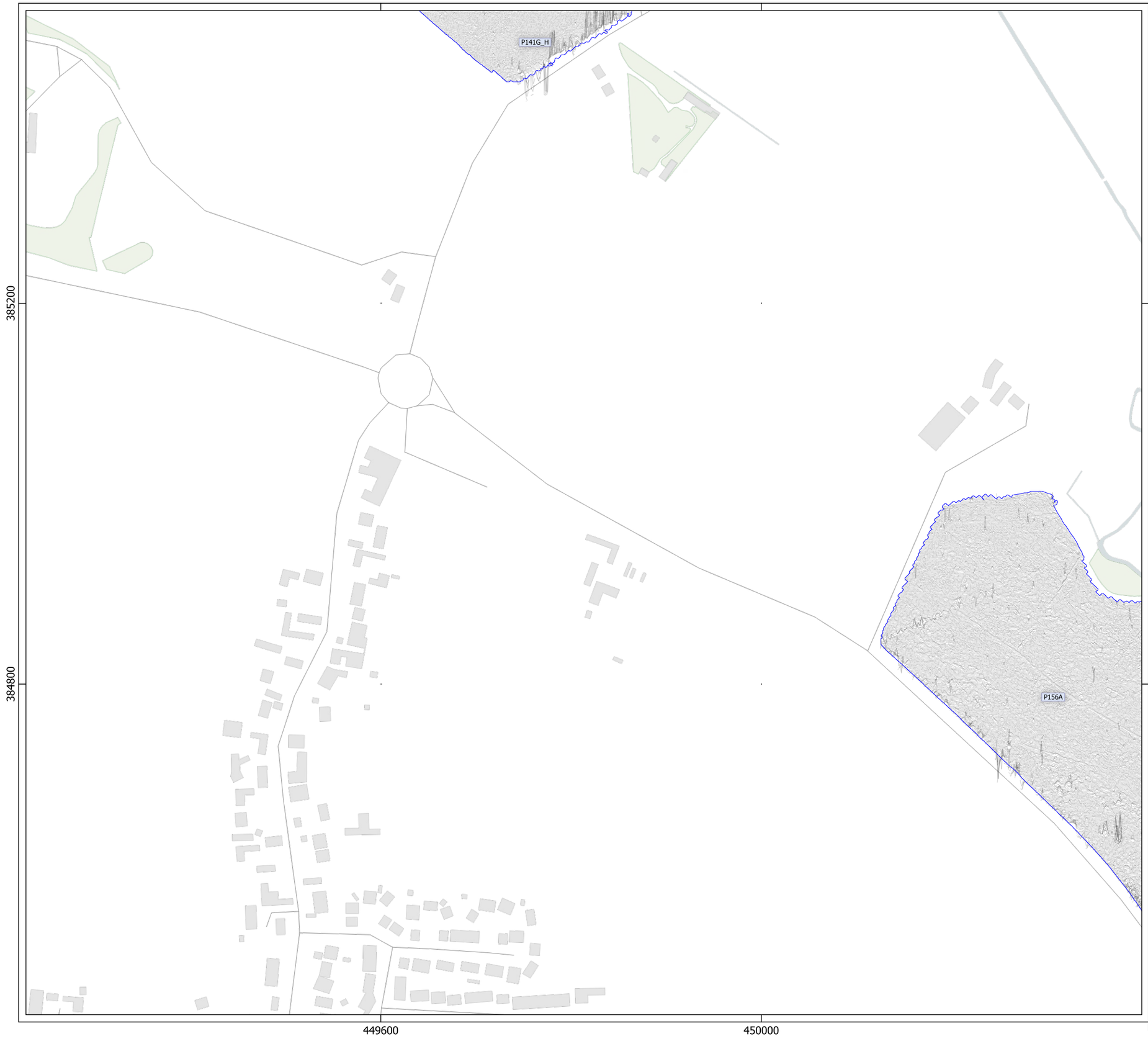
Illus - 087 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 32



N

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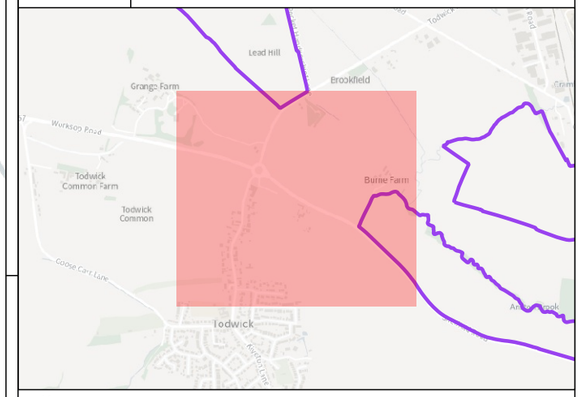

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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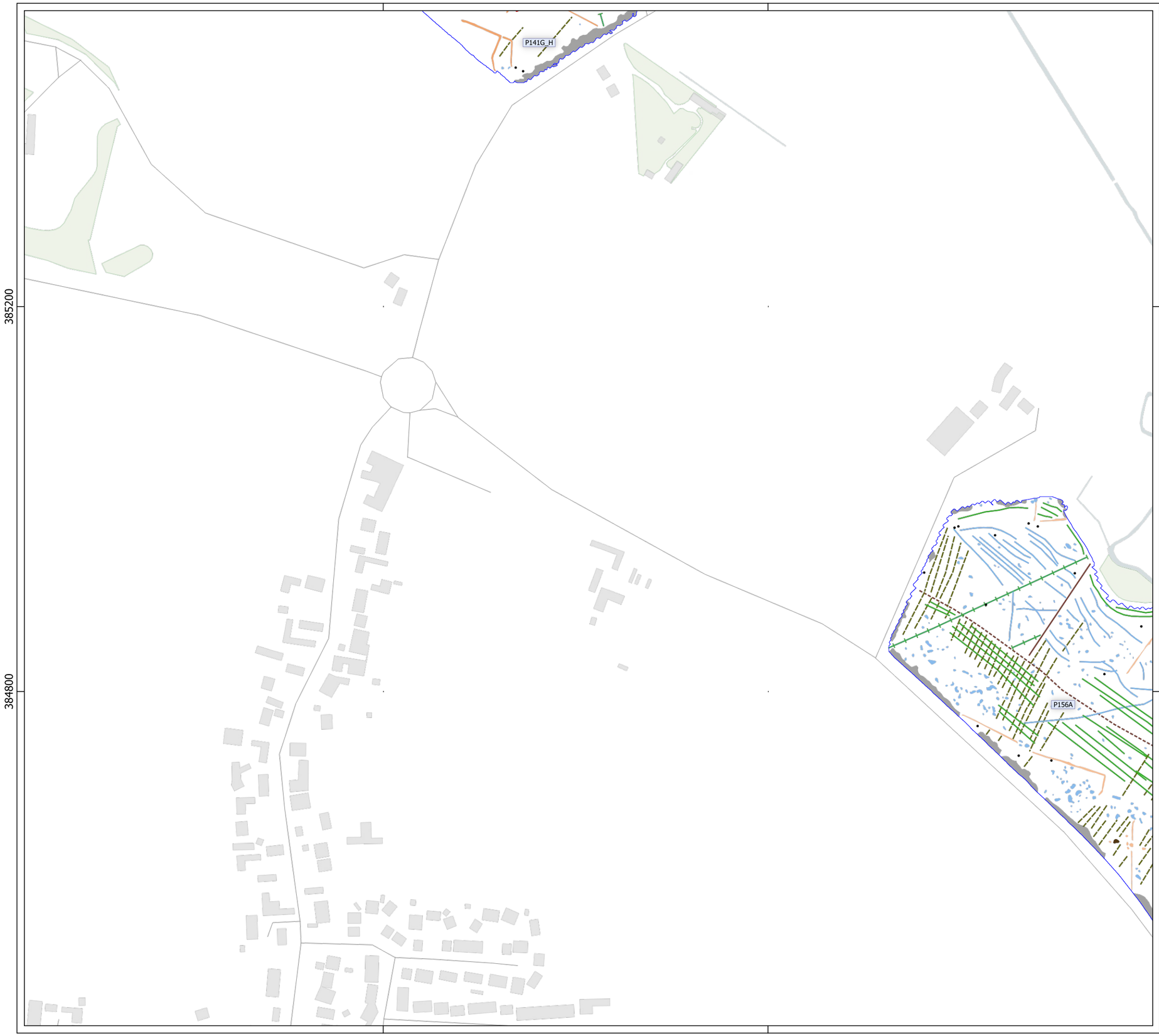
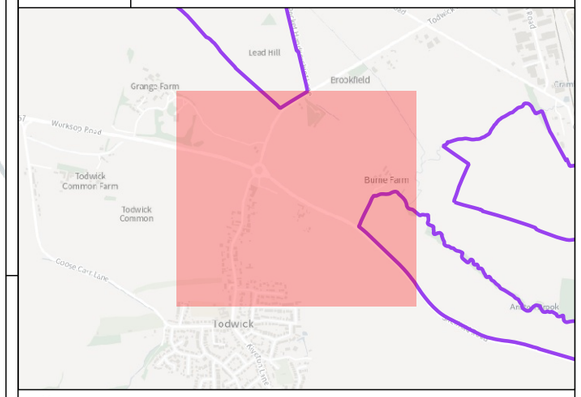
Created by:	JH
Checked by:	CA
Version:	v1.14
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 088 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 32





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Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Burning?

0 80 160 m

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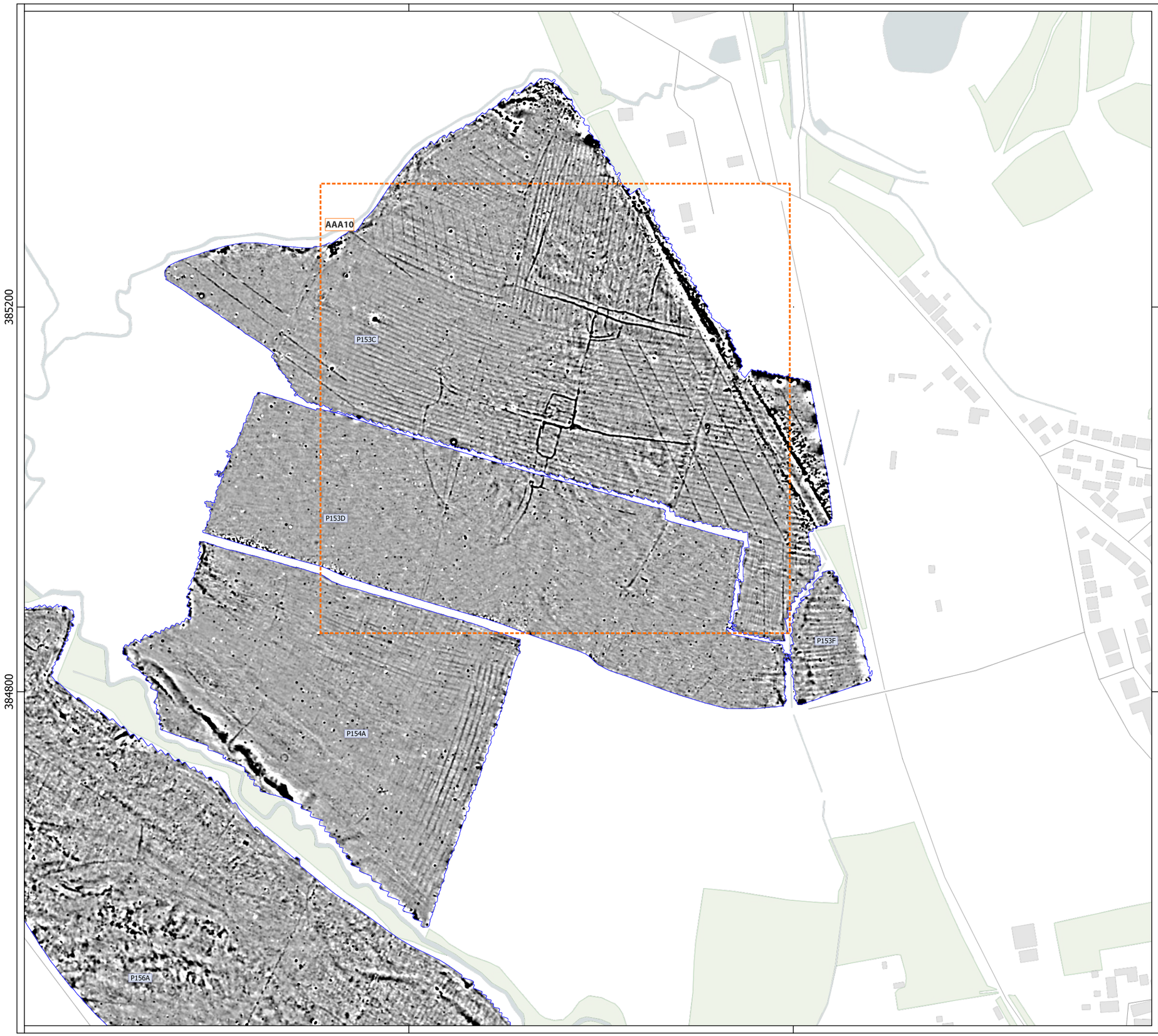
Illus - 089 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 32



N

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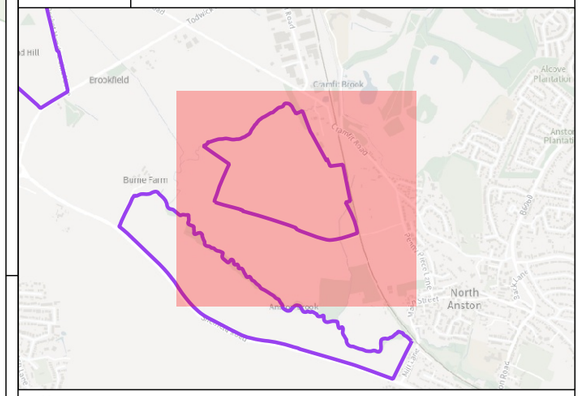

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity

+2nT
-1nT

0 80 160 m

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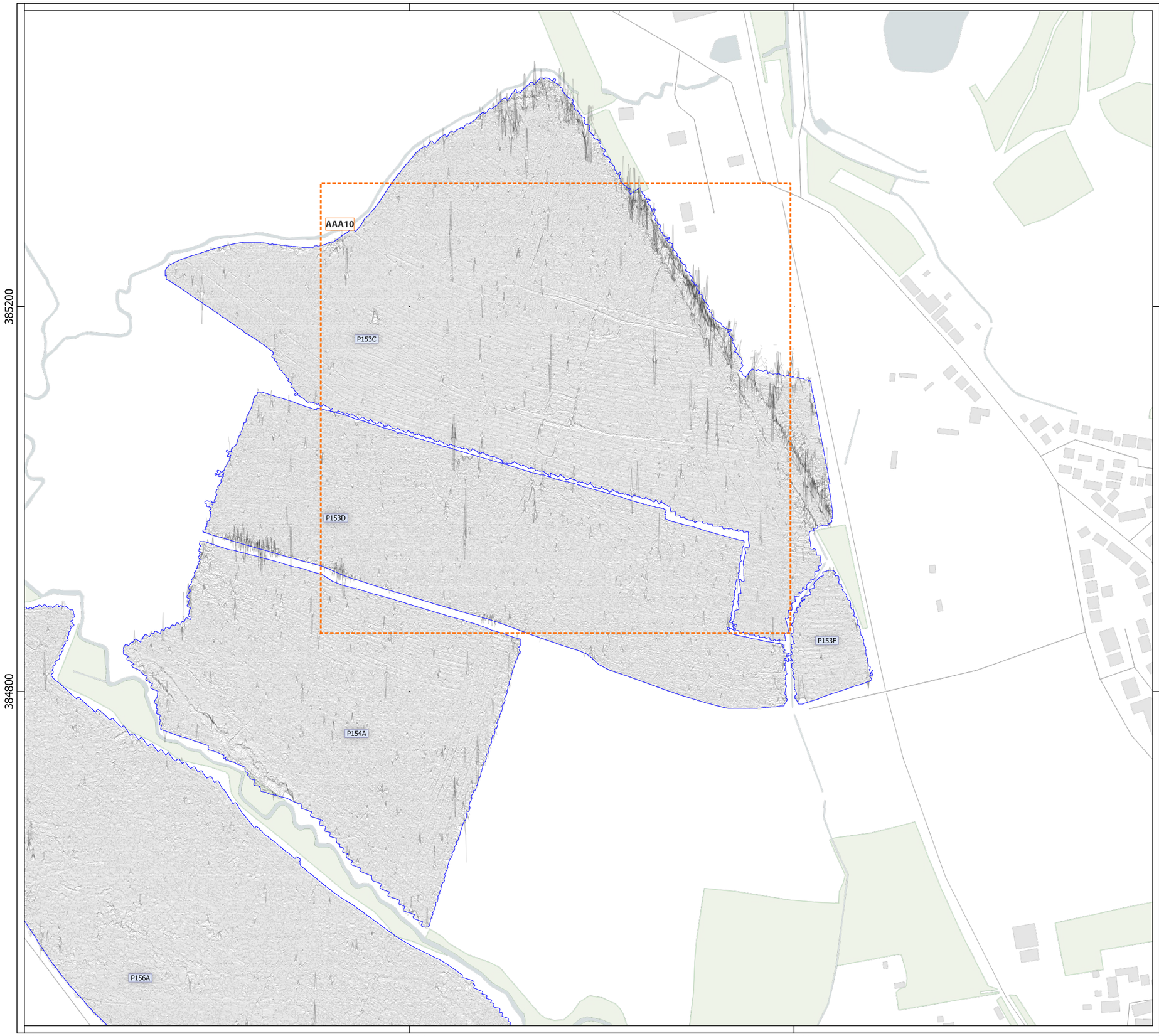
Illus - 090 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 33



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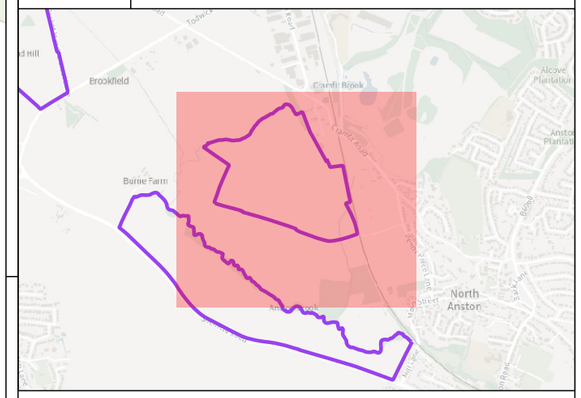

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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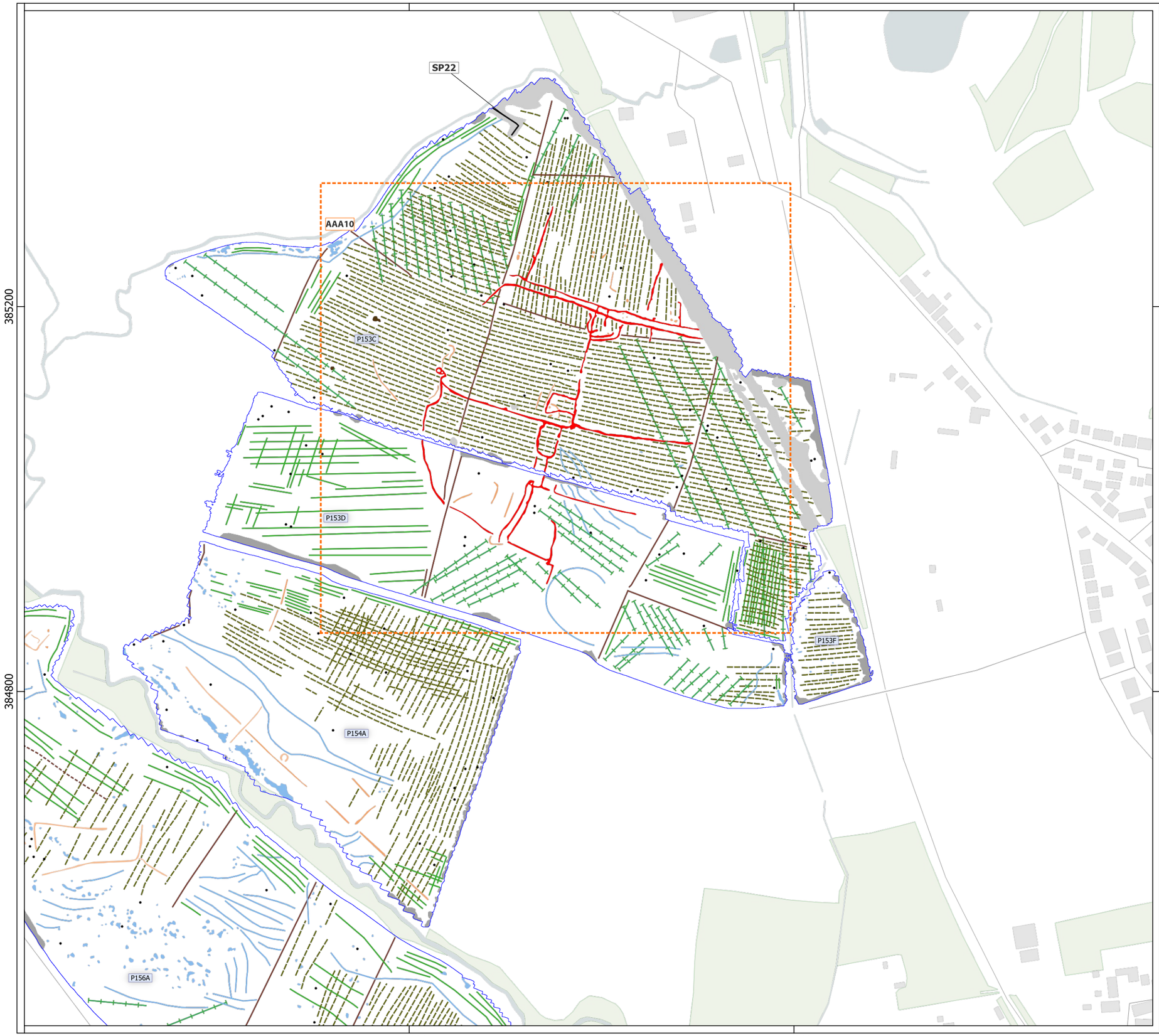
Illus - 091 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 33



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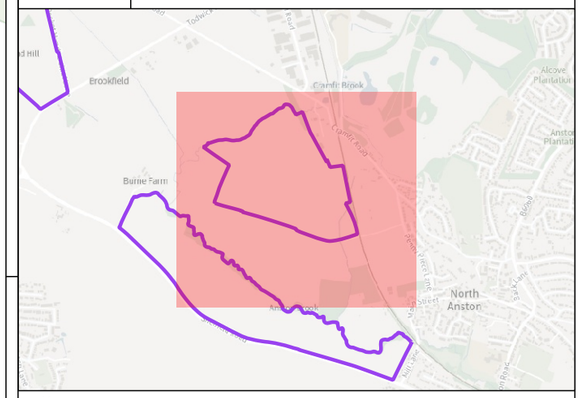

Key

- Survey extent
- Area of Archaeological Activity
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Burning?

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 092 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 33



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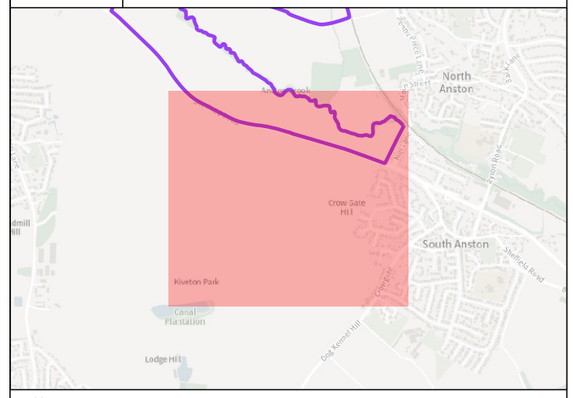

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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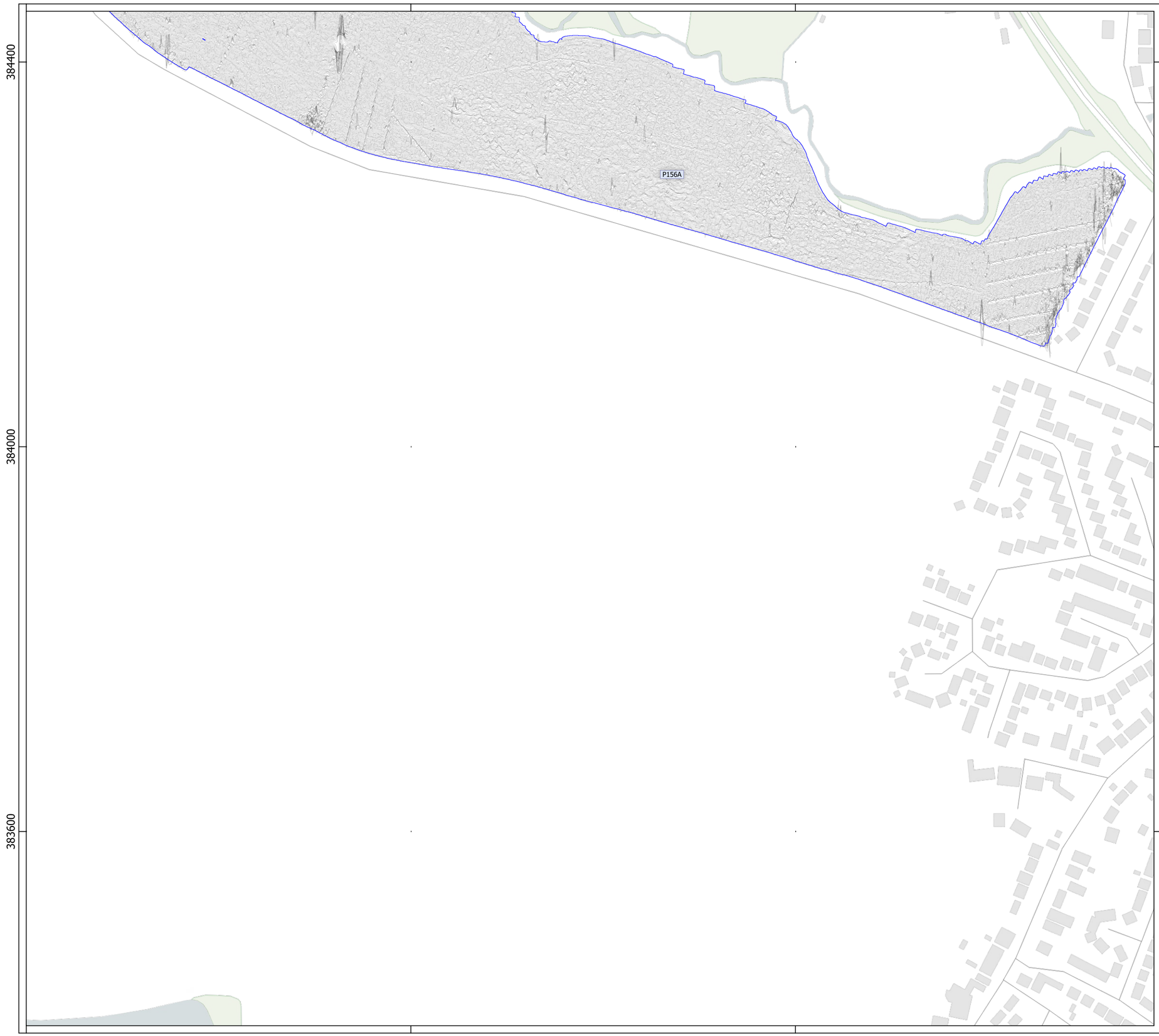
Illus - 093 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 34



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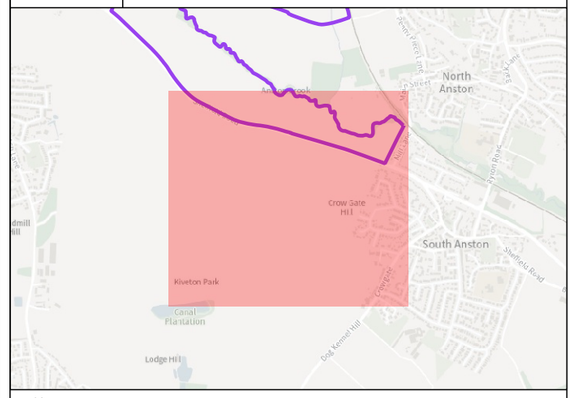

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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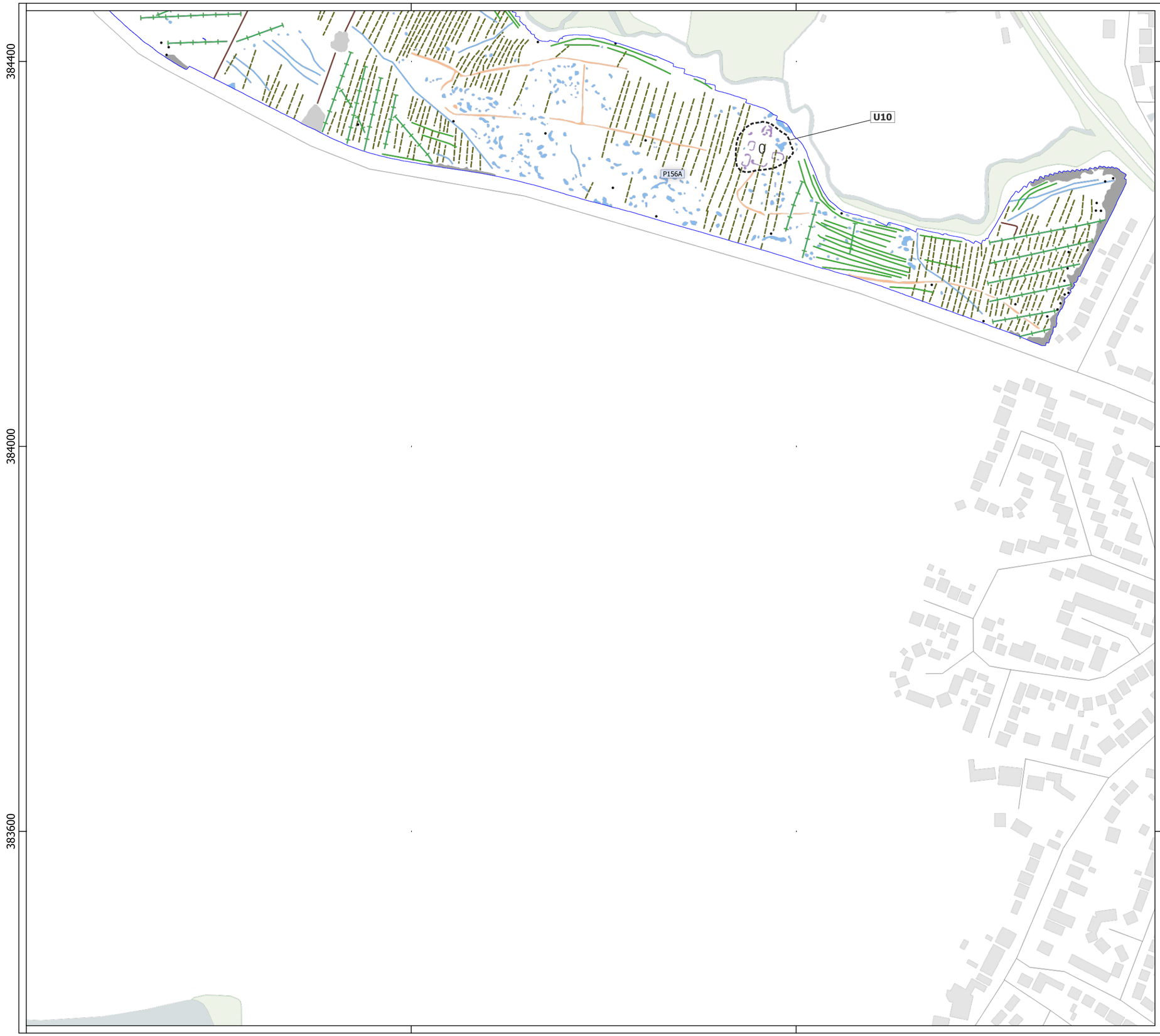
Illus - 094 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 34



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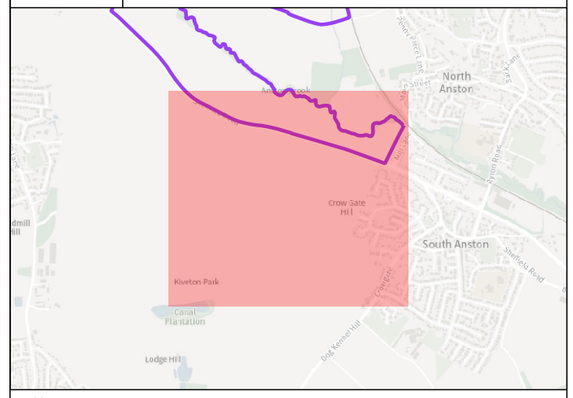

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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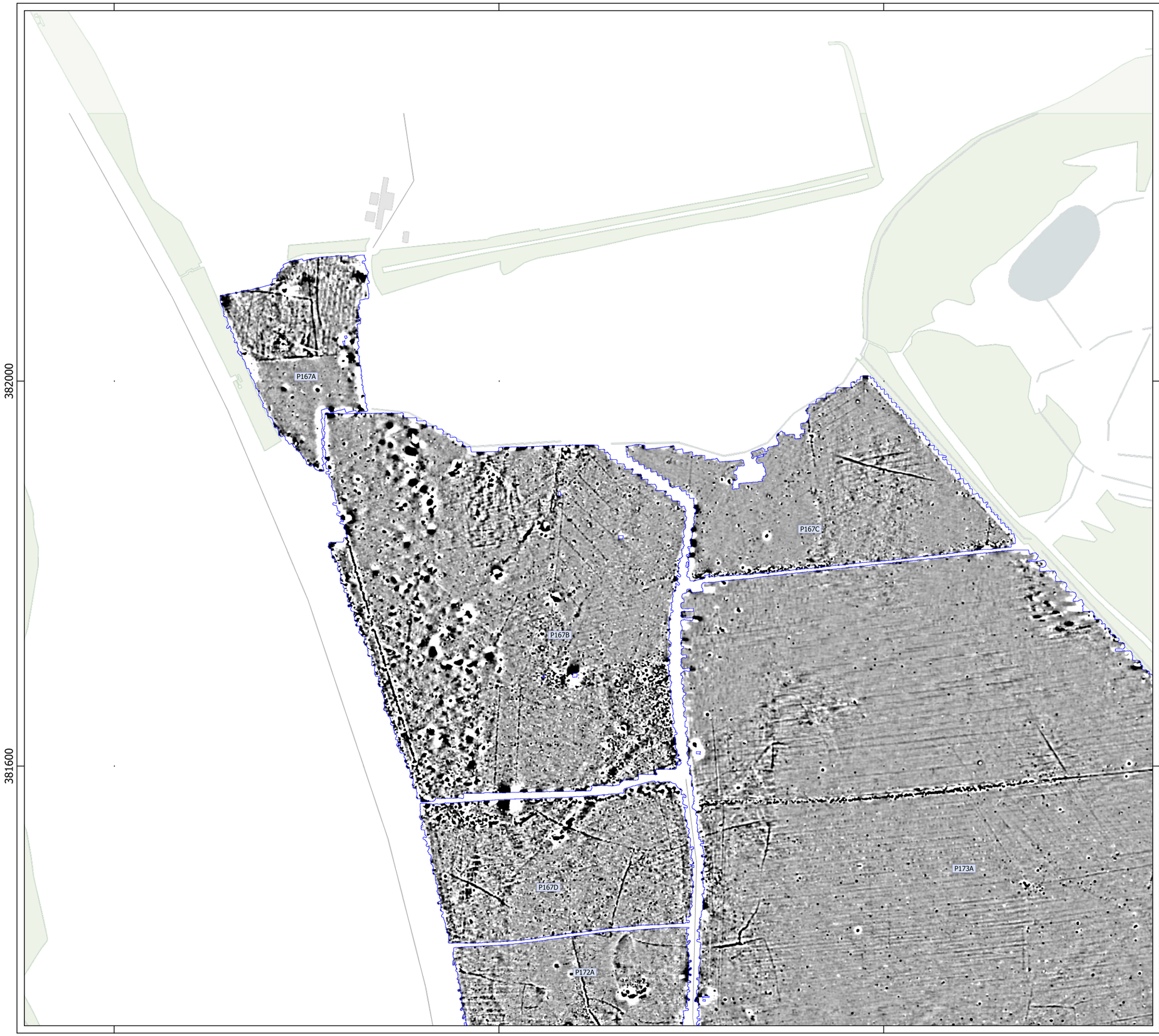
Illus - 095 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 34



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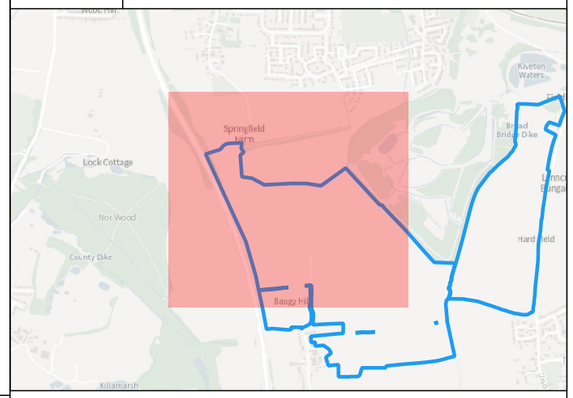

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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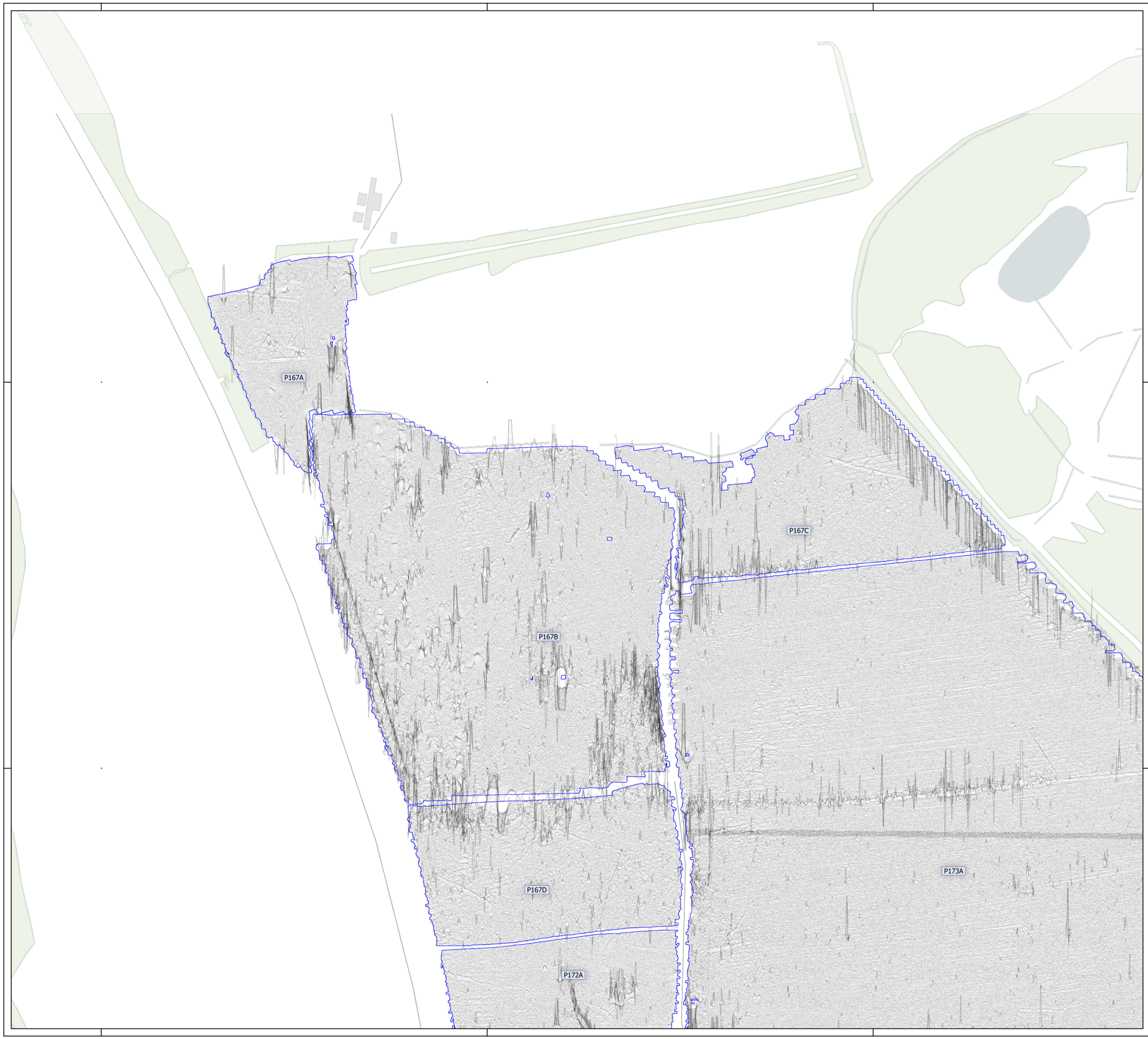
Illus - 096 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 35



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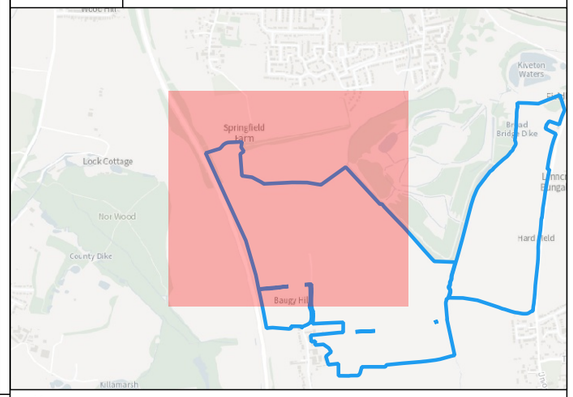

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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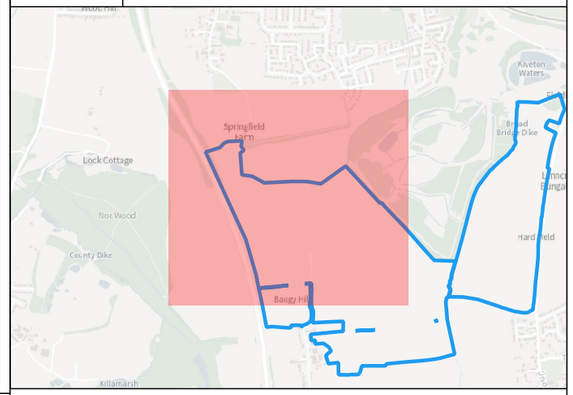
Illus - 097 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 35





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Quarry
- Uncertain

	Abbreviation
E	Enclosure
Q	Quarry
TW	Trackway
U	Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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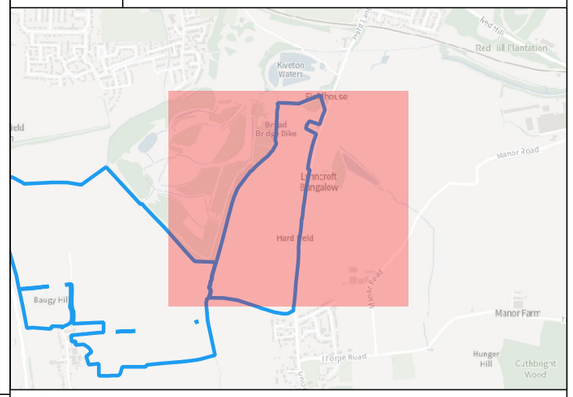
Illus - 098 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 35





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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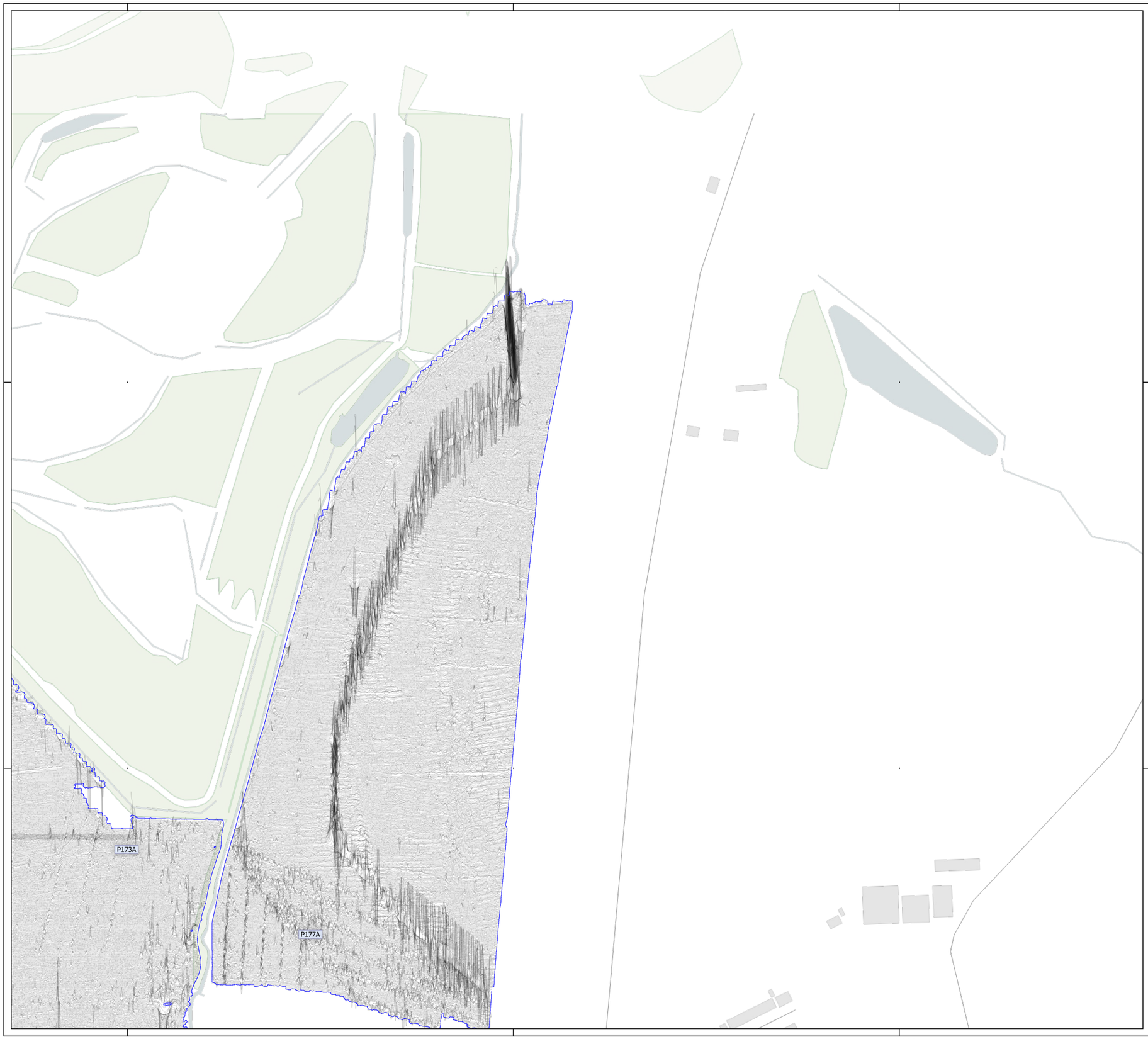
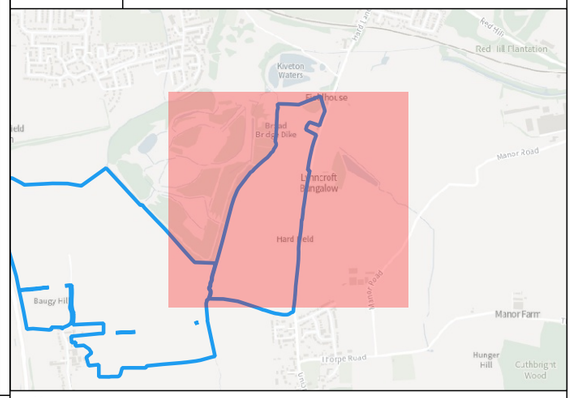
Illus - 099 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 36





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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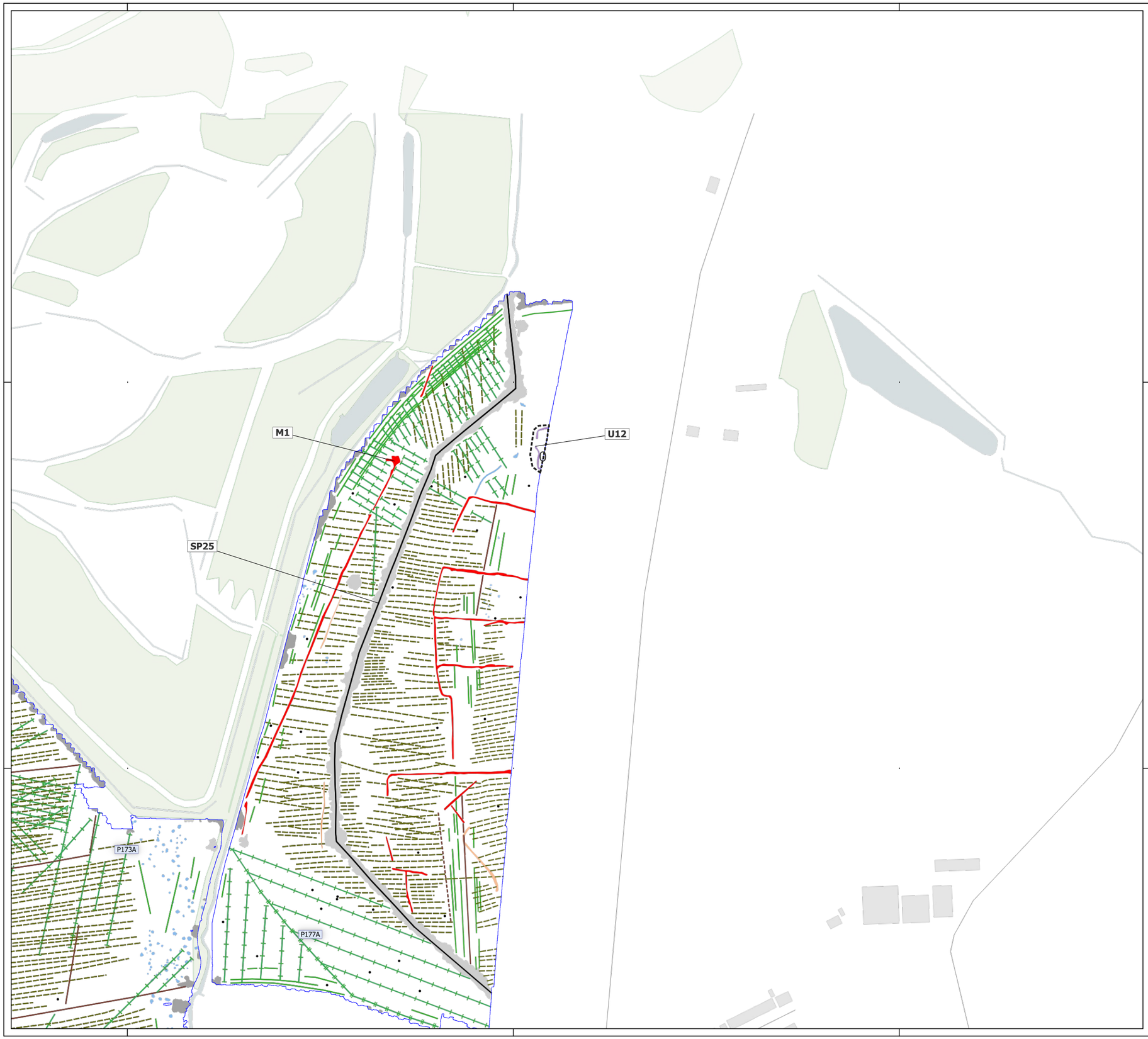
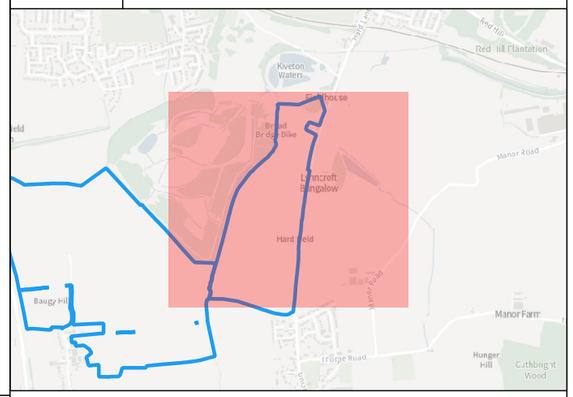
Illus - 100 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 36





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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Illus - 101 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 36

381200

380800

380400

446800

447200

447600

P188A

P189A

P190A

N

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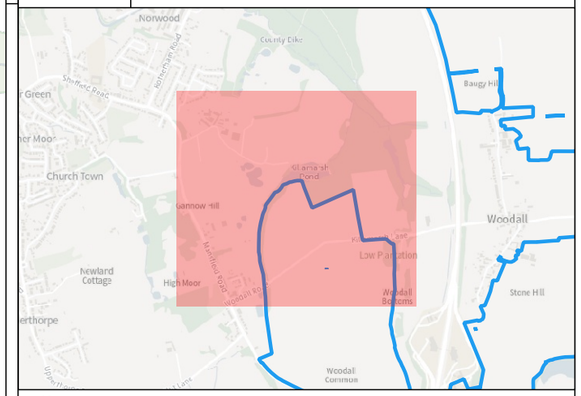

Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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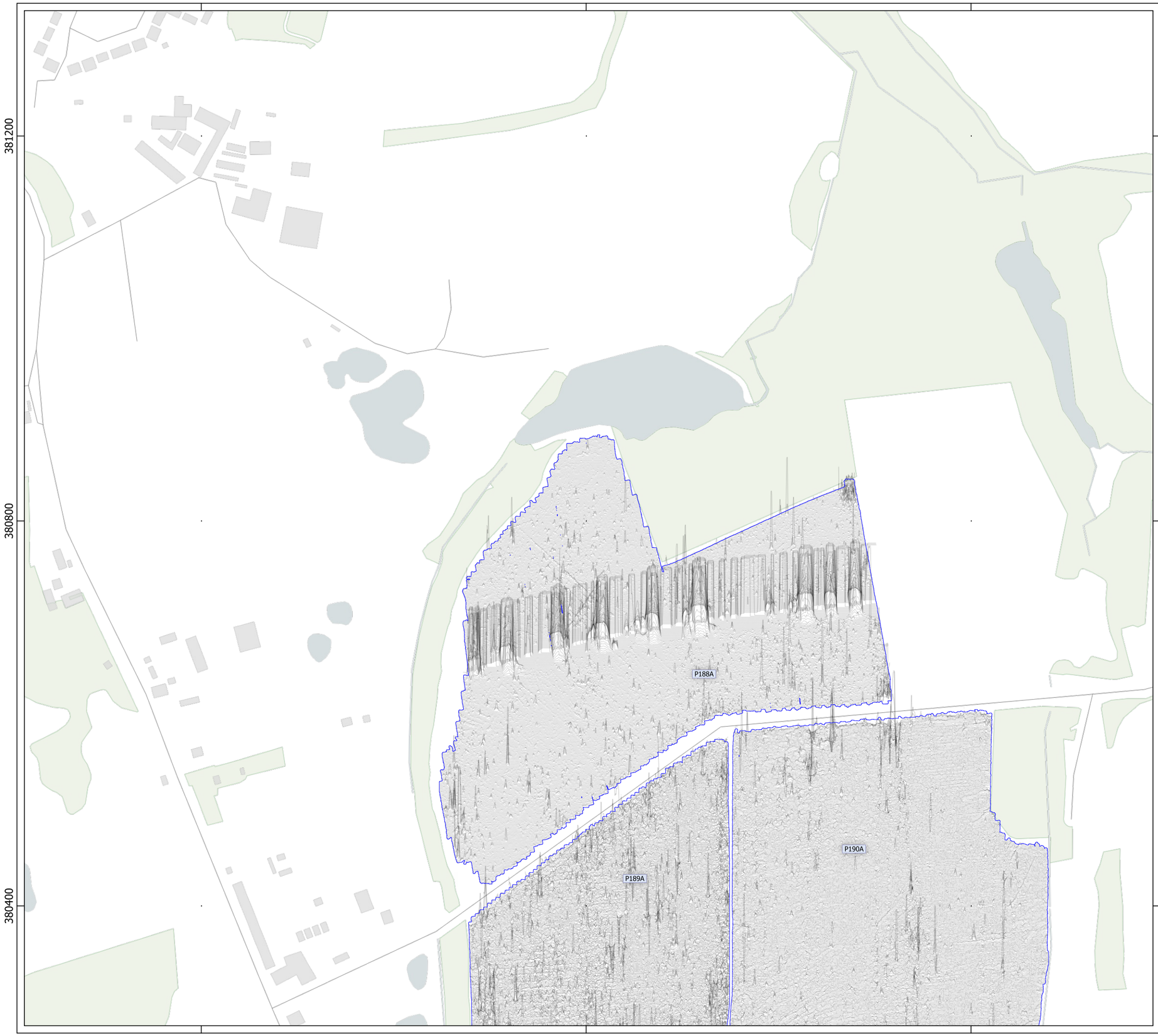
Illus - 102 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 37



N

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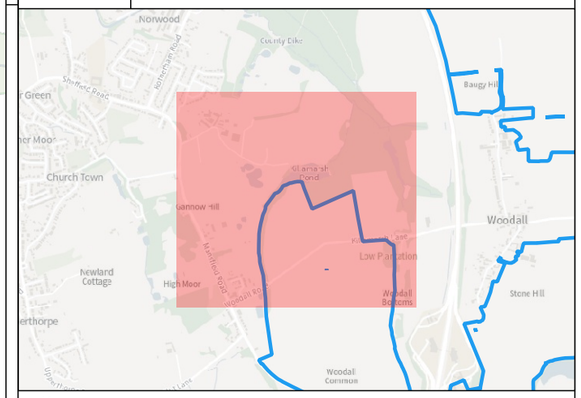

Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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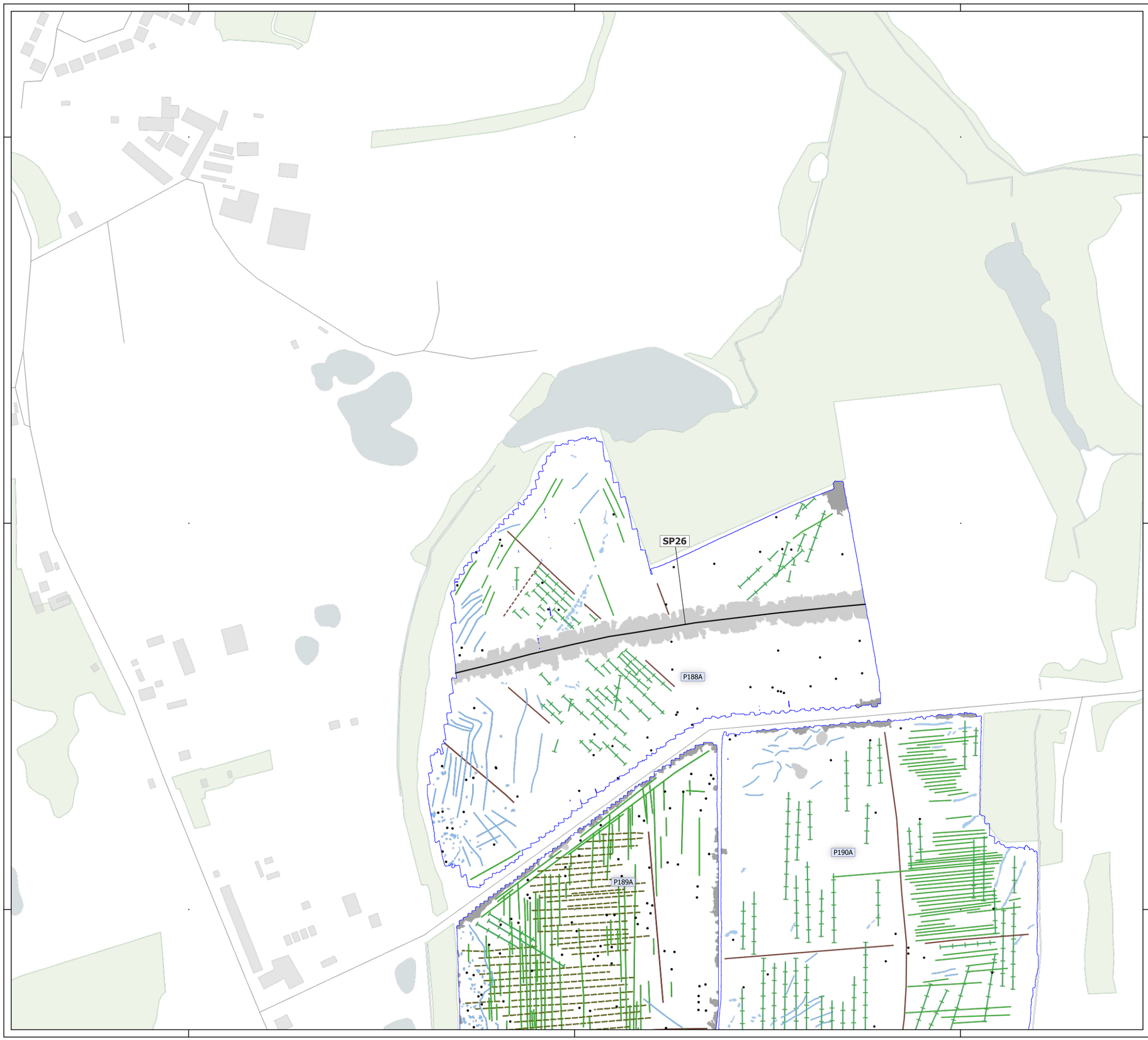
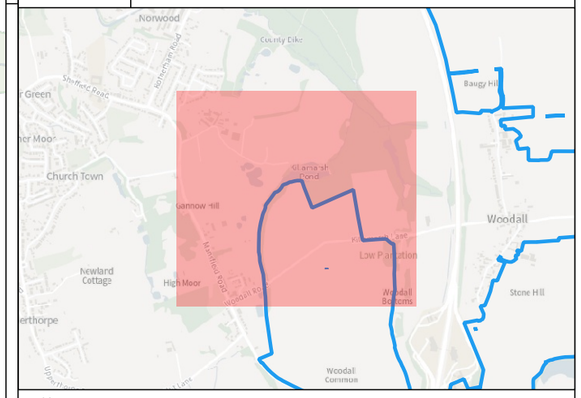
Illus - 103 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 37





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural

0 80 160 m

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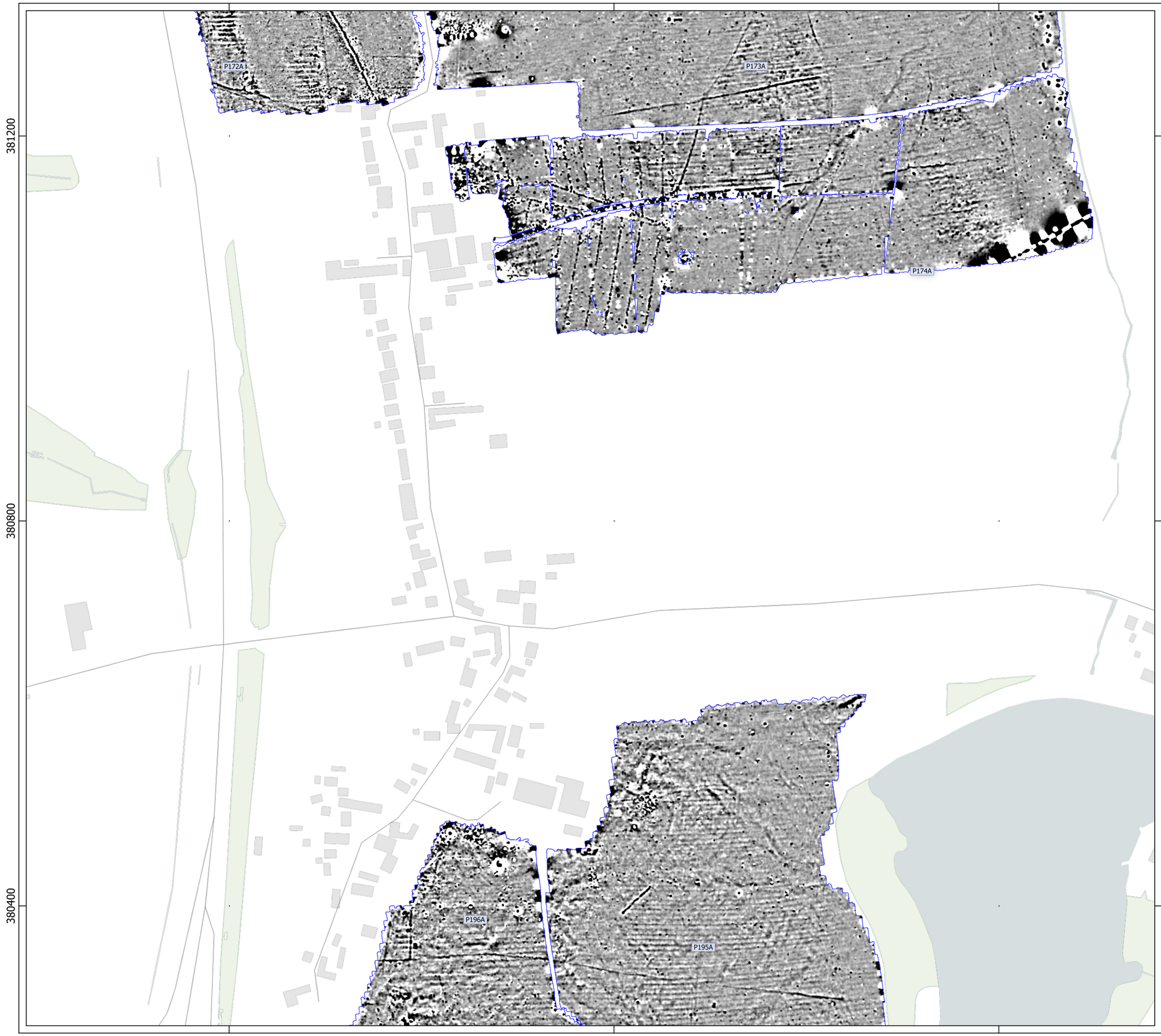
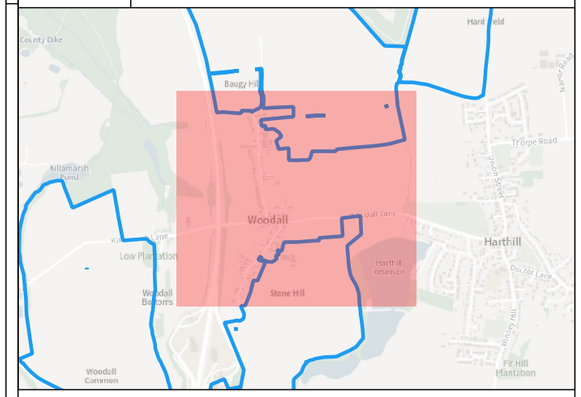
Illus - 104 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 37





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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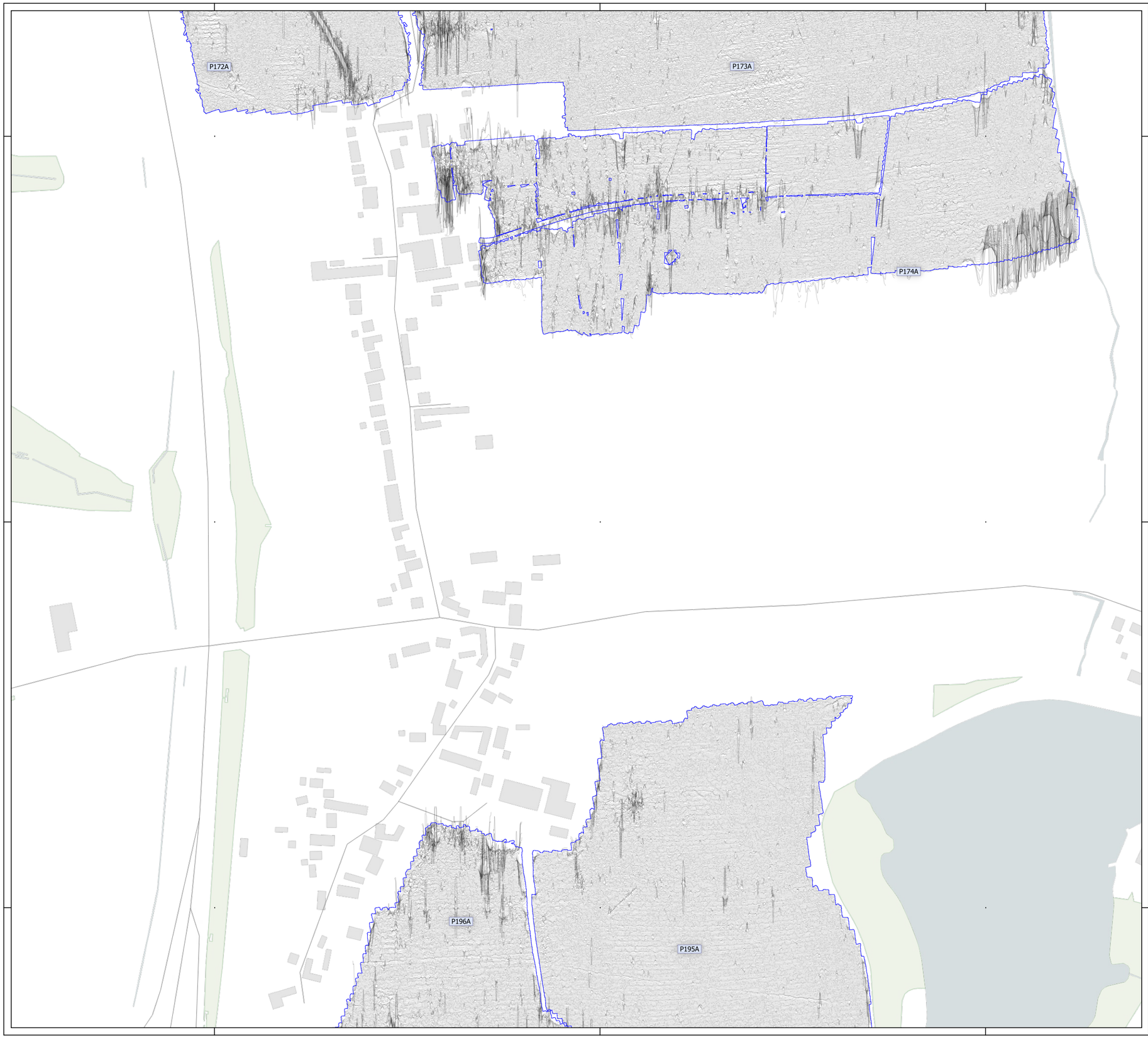
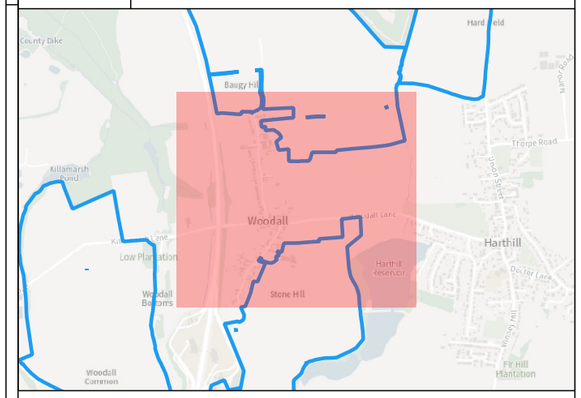
Illus - 105 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 38





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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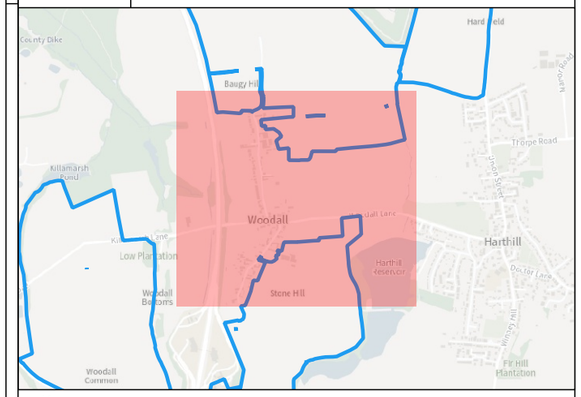
Illus - 106 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 38





Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

0 80 160 m

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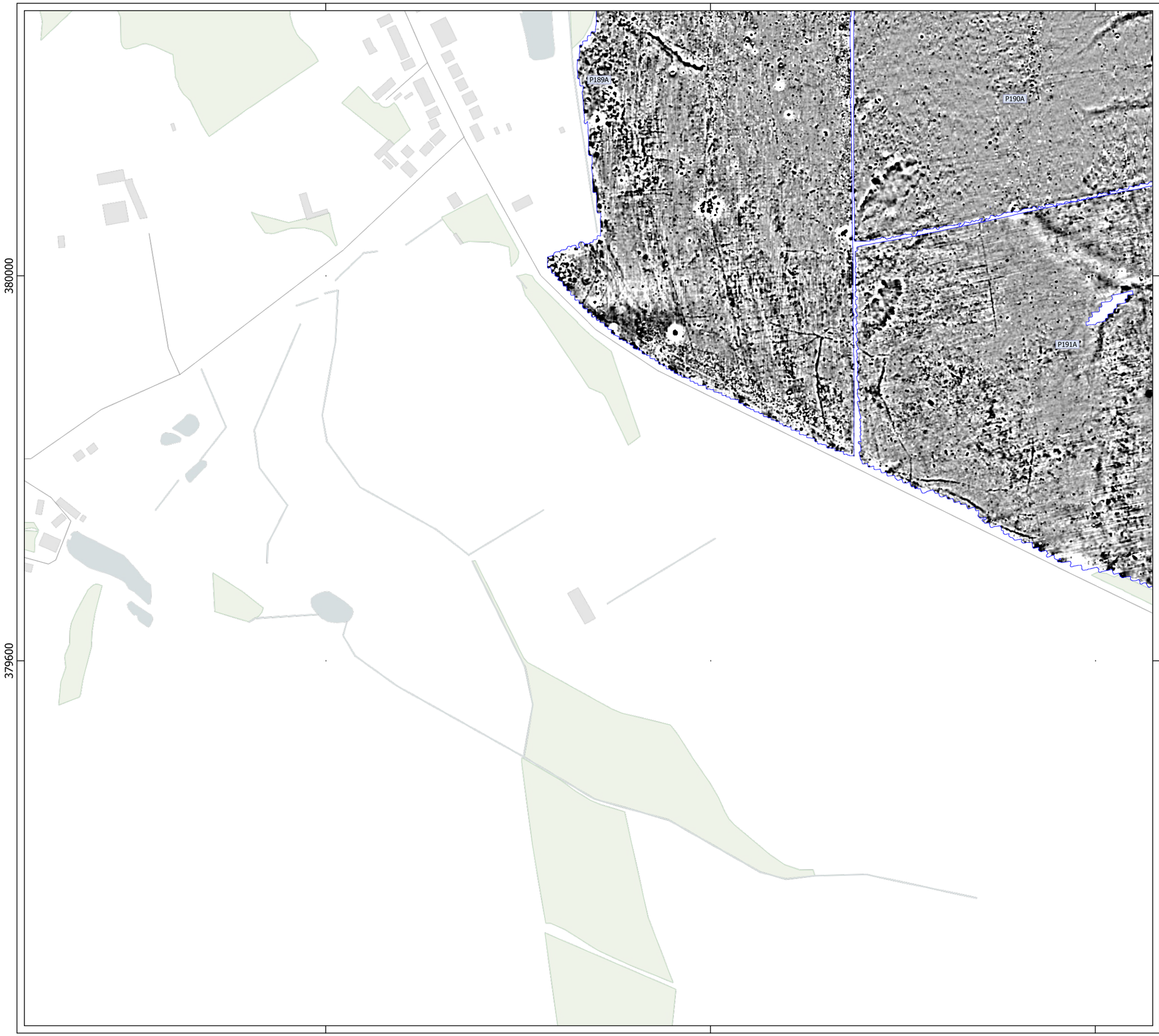
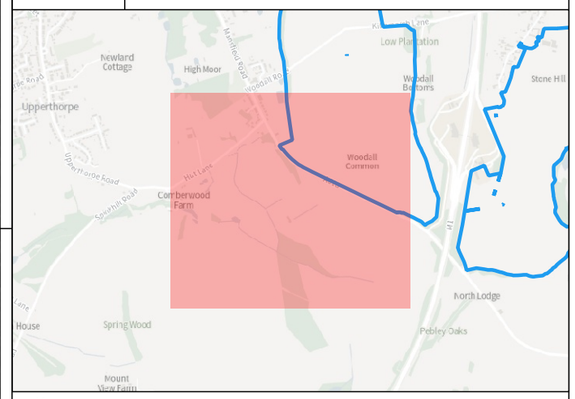
Illus - 107 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 38





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Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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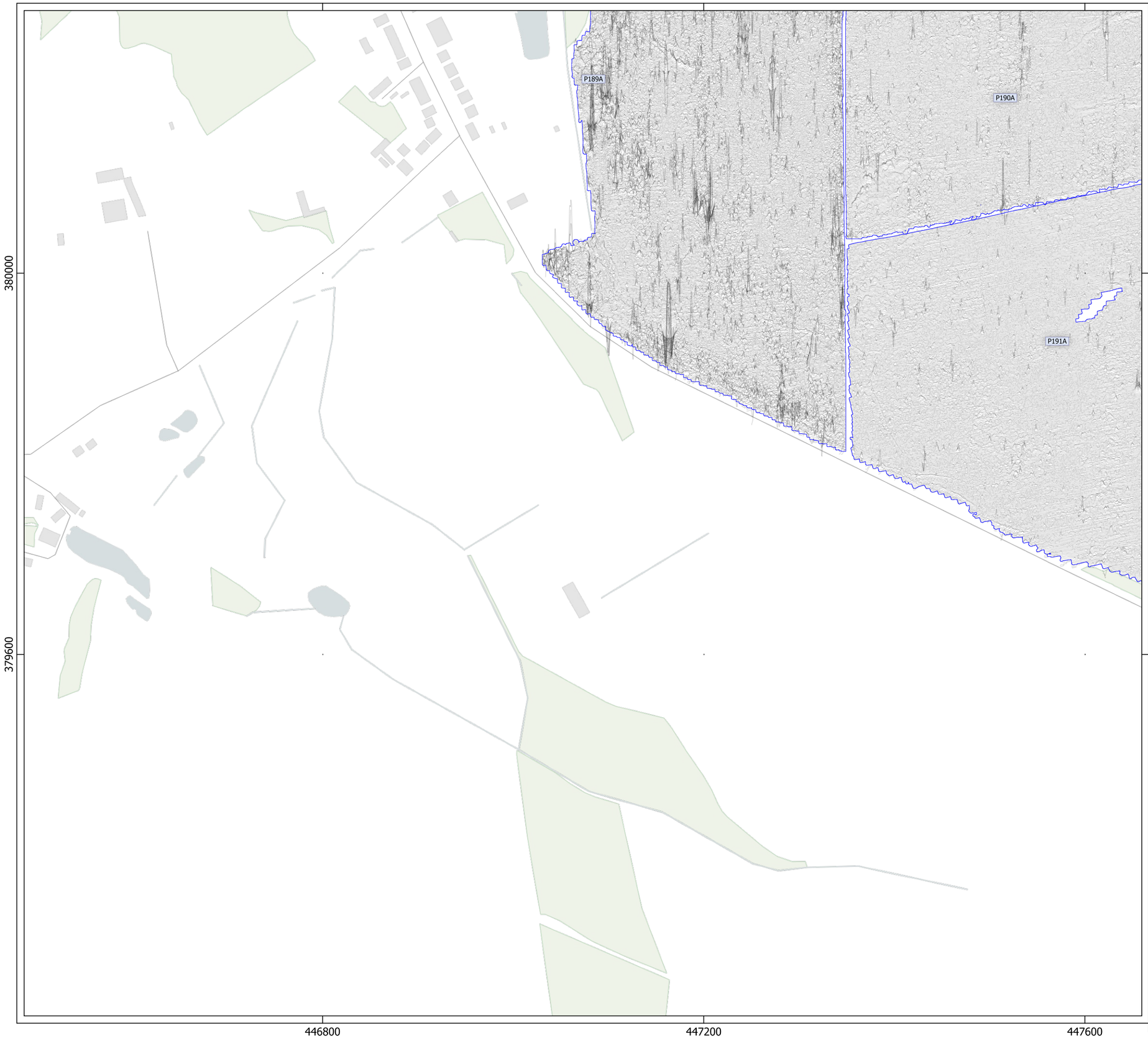
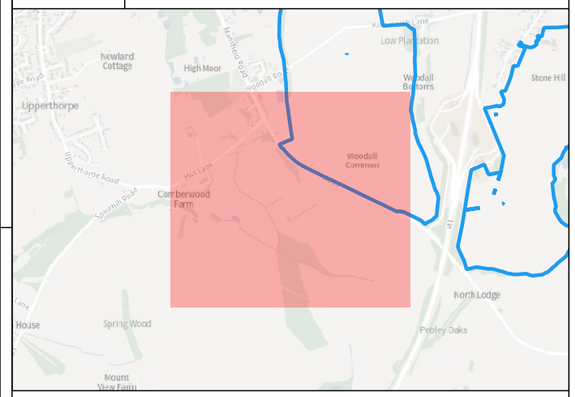
Site:	WSSF24
Created by:	JH
Checked by:	CA
Version:	v1.14
Date:	15/04/2026
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 108 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 39





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

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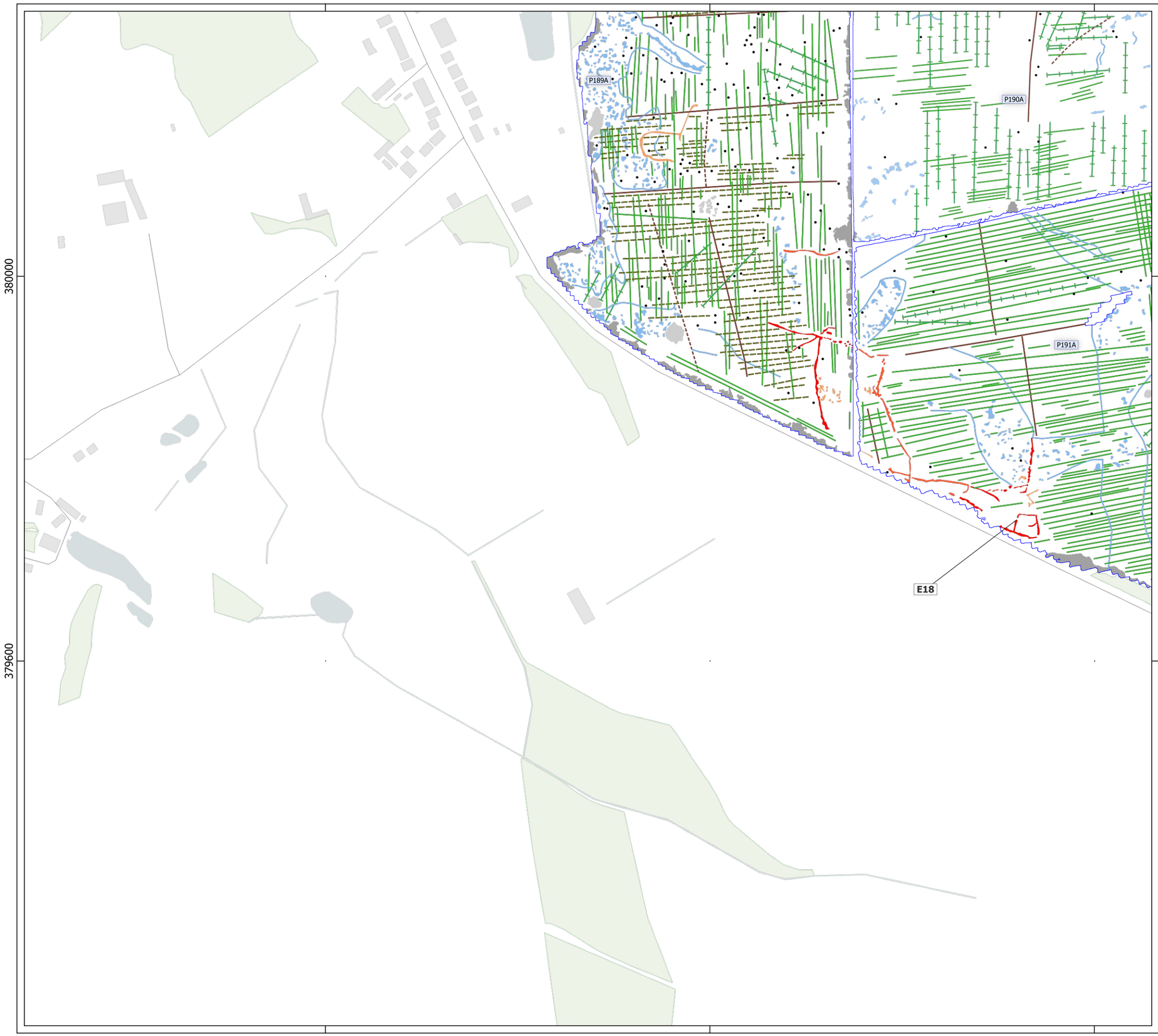
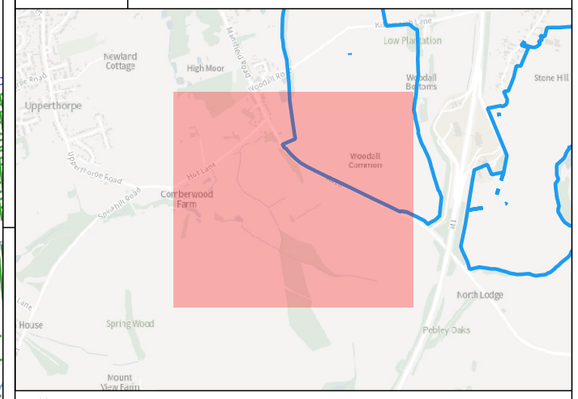
Illus - 109 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 39





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Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Possible Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
- Archaeology
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology

Abbreviation	
E	Enclosure

0 80 160 m

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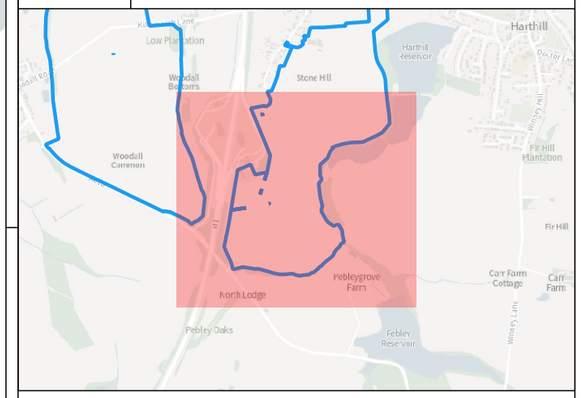
Illus - 110 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 39





Key

Survey extent

+2nT

-1nT

0 80 160 m

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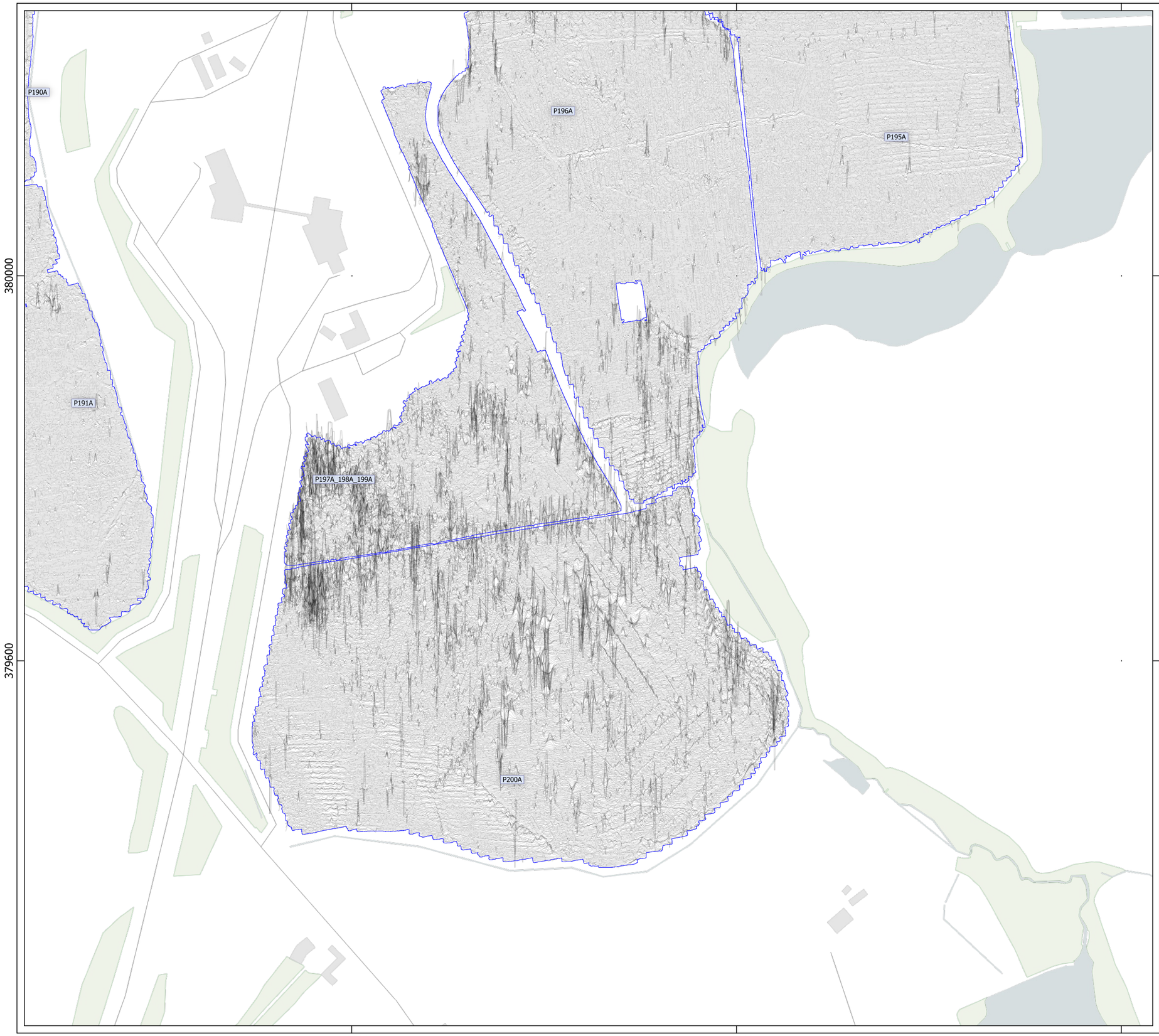
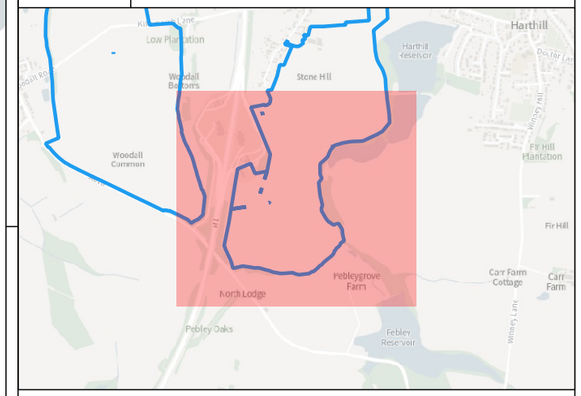
Illus - 111 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 40





Key

Survey extent

XY Trace (25nT/cm)

0 80 160 m

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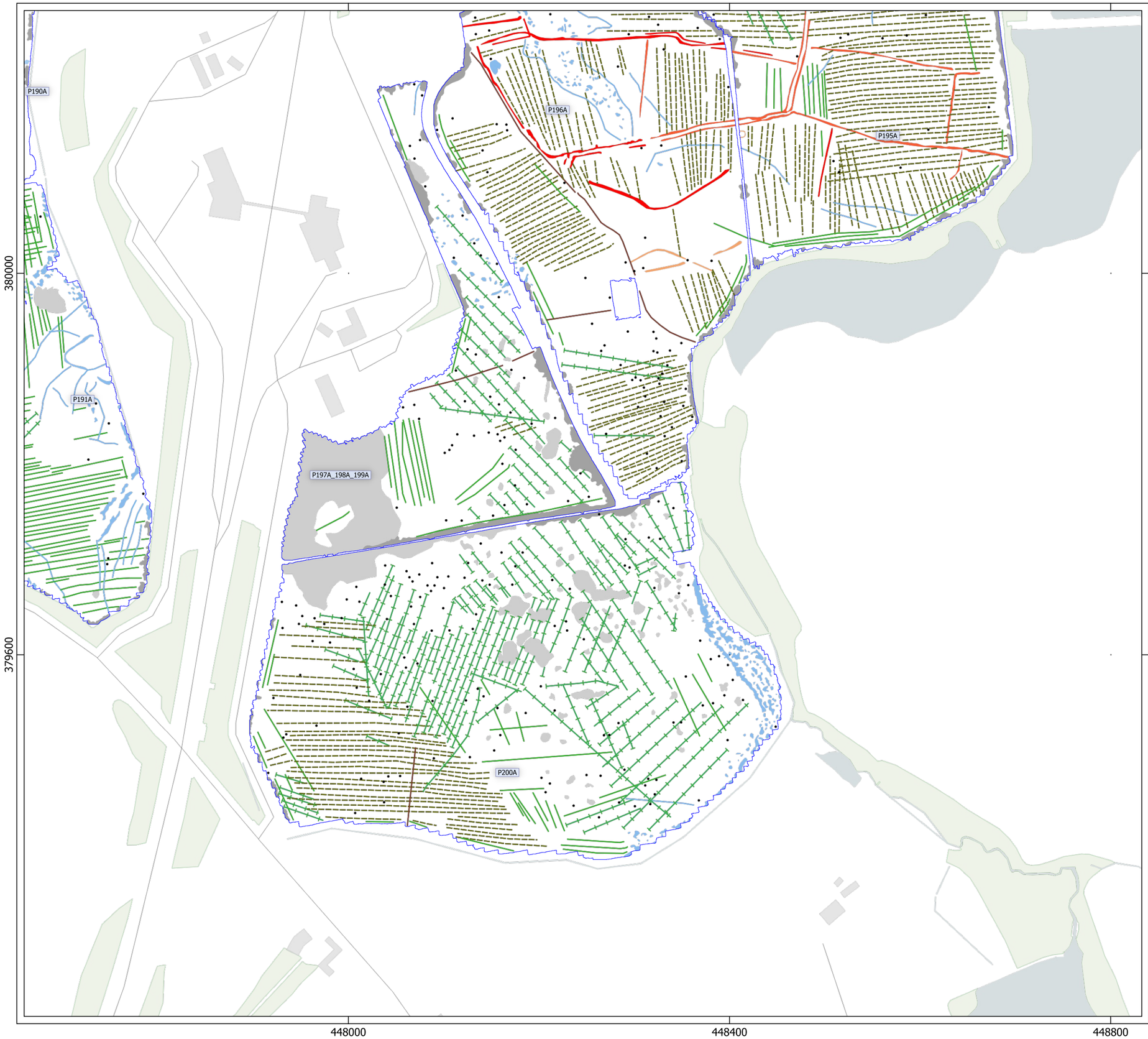
Scale:	1:4,000 @ A3

Illus - 112 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 40



N

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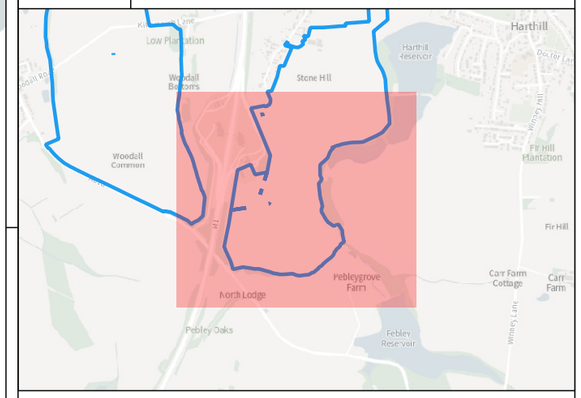

Key

- Survey extent
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Ridge and Furrow
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Illus - 113 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 40

7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, subsoil, and rock, into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns, or areas of burning.

Types of magnetic anomaly

In most instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However, some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes) These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Lightning-induced remnant magnetisation (LIRM) LIRM anomalies are thought to be caused in the near surface soil horizons by the flow of an electrical current associated with lightning strikes. These observed anomalies have a strong bipolar signal which decreases with distance from the spike point and often appear as linear or radial in shape.

Linear trend This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

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APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION

An initial survey base station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). The magnetometer data was georeferenced using a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model).

Temporary sight markers were laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model) to guide the operator and ensure full coverage. The accuracy of this dGPS equipment is better than 0.01m.

The survey data were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if coordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital coordinates.

Headland Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE

The geophysical archive comprises an archive disk containing the raw data in XYZ format, a raster image of each greyscale plot with associate world file, and a PDF of the report.

The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics_3). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.

APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING

The gradiometer data has been presented in this report in processed greyscale and minimally processed XY trace plot format.

Data collected using RTK GPS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-striped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.

A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.

APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

OASIS ID (UID): headland1-542189

Project Name:	Geophysical Survey at Whitestone Solar Farm
Site Name:	Whitestone Solar Farm
Site Code:	WSSF24
Project Identifier(s):	WSSF24
Activity type:	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Reason For Investigation:	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project Dates:	07-Oct-2024–29-Sep-2025
Location:	Whitestone Solar Farm NGR: SK 48037 88537 LL: 53.391492275861154, -1.279138575283368 12 Fig: 448037,388537
Administrative Areas:	Country: England County/Local Authority: Rotherham Local Authority District: Rotherham Parish: Thurcroft
Project Methodology:	Most of the survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors or five Sensys FGM650/3 sensors mounted at 1m intervals onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hertz (Hz) (Bartington) or 100Hz (Sensys) on roaming traverses (swaths) 1m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R12, Leica GS18T or Juniper Geode Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode ensuring a high positional accuracy for each data point, irrespective of the system being used. Hand pushed survey was also undertaken using five Foerster Ferex 4.035 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) on a wheeled non-magnetic cart. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 300Hz (allowing for a 10 – 15centimetre (cm) sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 5m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R12 Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point. MLGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.), MonMX (Sensys GmbH) and DATAMONITOR 4 (Institut Dr. Foerster GmbH & Co. KG) software was used to collect and export the data. Anomaly GeoSurvey v1.12.3 (Lichenstone Geoscience) and QGIS v.3.34.6 software were used to process and present the data respectively.
Project Results:	The survey has predominantly recorded anomalies caused by medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity (ploughing, field drainage and boundary removal) along with numerous anomalies of a modern (extraction and buried services) and natural (geological) origin. Numerous anomalies of an uncertain origin have also been recorded in all three parts of the site, all of which are assessed as most likely to be of either natural, recent agricultural or other modern origin. However, an archaeological origin for any of these anomalies cannot be discounted. In addition, anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin have also been recorded in all three areas. Some of the anomalies of archaeological potential correspond with previously recorded/known heritage assets such as Conisbrough Roman villa in Whitestone 1, several enclosures/field systems of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date in Whitestone 2 and a former mill and associated bank in Whitestone 3. However, the majority of anomalies of a probable and possible archaeological origin recorded by the survey were previously unknown, thus expanding the level of archaeological knowledge across all the survey areas. Newly identified archaeological features include ring ditches, enclosures and trackways as well as more extensive clusters of anomalies indicative of field systems which extend across several land parcels, being particularly prevalent in Whitestone 2. There does not appear to be any clear correlation between the resolution, magnitude and therefore 'visibility' of the recorded anomalies (archaeological as well as non-archaeological) and the different bedrock geologies, all of which comprise sedimentary sandstones, mudstones and siltstones. Nor does there appear to be any clear correlation between the presence/absence of any overlying superficial deposits such as till or alluvium. It is therefore concluded that the resolution of the recorded archaeological anomalies indicates that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of sub-surface archaeological features, if present, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types, sizes and periods of archaeological features. Therefore, it is assessed that the survey results give a good indication of the extent of sub-surface remains and therefore of the archaeological potential of the three parts of the site. Whilst there are pockets of archaeology in all parts of the site there are clearly also large areas where no anomalies of archaeological potential have been recorded and here the archaeological potential is consequently assessed as low. However, there are several areas in all three parts of the site where clear areas of archaeological activity have been identified, most notably in the largest single survey block in Whitestone 2, where an extensive system of enclosures, fields and trackways has been recorded across multiple parcels, where the potential is assessed as moderate to high.

Funder: Private or public corporation Environmental Resources Management (ERM) Limited,Private or public corporation Whitestone Net Zero LTD

HER: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service - noRev - LITE

Person Responsible for work: [redacted]

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solar farm

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