FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Report Number: 1026

10th June 2013

FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

Detailed Magnetometer Survey

Prepared for:
Mr R Hogg
The Lodge
Coney Weston
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP31 1HG

By:
Timothy Schofield HND BSc PIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
4 The Mill, Clovers Court,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 1RB
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

Site Code	CNW 017	**NGR**	TM 974 783
Planning Ref.	-	**OASIS**	britanni1-146368
Approved By	Matthew Adams	**DATE**	10th June 2013

© Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

CONTENTS

	Abstract	**Page 3**
1.0	**Introduction**	**Page 3**
2.0	**Site Description**	**Page 3**
3.0	**Site Archaeological Investigation**	**Page 4**
4.0	**Project Aims**	**Page 4**
5.0	**Methodology**	**Page 4**
6.0	**Description of Results**	**Page 6**
7.0	**Conclusion**	**Page 7**
8.0	**Project Archive and Deposition**	**Page 7**
9.0	**Acknowledgements**	**Page 7**
	Bibliography	**Page 8**

Appendix 1	**Technical Details**	**Page 10**
Appendix 2	**OASIS Sheet**	**Page 12**

Fig. 1	**Site Location Plan**	**1:1250**
Fig. 2	**Site Grid Referencing Plan**	**1:1200**
Fig. 3	**Raw Magnetometer Greyscale Plot**	**1:750**
Fig. 4	**Processed Magnetometer Greyscale Plot**	**1:750**
Fig. 5	**Processed Magnetometer XY Trace Plot**	**1:750**
Fig. 6	**Interpretation Plot of Magnetometer Anomalies**	**1:750**
Fig. 7	**Combined Magnetometer Interpretation & Excavation Plot**	**1:750**

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.

The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. In the case of geophysical surveys the data collected, and subsequent interpretation is a representation of anomalies recorded by the survey instrument. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any errors of fact supplied by a third party, or guarantee the proper maintenance of the survey stations.

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

ABSTRACT

Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd to target a medieval settlement at Coney Weston ahead of the seasonal excavations by the local historical society. The geophysical survey was successful in locating three rectilinear probable structural platform type anomalies (tofts), two of which that were previously unknown. Located nearby these two new platforms is a strong dipolar discrete anomaly indicative of a burnt feature, possibly a kiln, hearth or a furnace. Fourteen positive discrete anomalies that are possibly rubbish material dumps were also present within the dataset.

Nine areas of magnetic enhancement, four of which are present within the rectilinear platforms may originate from material accumulated through taphonomic or geological processes, some may also delimit extant earthworks. Of note is the semi-circular area of magnetic enhancement that is located on the terminal of a long linear earthwork that runs north-east for a further 20-30m out of the survey area. Isolated dipolar responses were most common throughout the dataset, one area of magnetic disturbance is also present the south-western boundary and is believed to have been caused by the modern metal fence boundary.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 31st May 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a detailed magnetometer survey over *c.* 1.15 hectares of land at Fen Meadow, Coney Weston, Suffolk (NGR TM 974 783) to help target anomalies with archaeological potential for this seasons archaeological test pits undertaken by the local historical society (see Figure 1). The survey was undertaken on behalf of Robert Hogg with the approval of Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The weather was sunny all day following a period of rain.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Fen Street bounds the site to the north-west and field boundary hedges to the west and south. The site is currently under short pasture land.

The bedrock is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2012).

The superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel and Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the Local environment was dominated by ice age conditions, glaciers scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till and outwash sand and gravel from seasonal post glacial meltwaters (BGS, 2012).

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

3.0 SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Detailed magnetometer survey was undertaken over *c*.1.15 hectares of pasture land located in an area that is seasonally archaeologically investigated by a local historical society on a known medieval settlement (Figures 1 and 7). The site has been surveyed in the past using a magnetometer, however this is the first time a (Bartington DualGRAD 601-2) has been employed in combination with modern data processing software (Archeosurveyor v.2.0).

4.0 PROJECT AIMS

The project aimed to identify further medieval subsurface archaeology over a wide area, relating to the settlement activity already identified by the historical society. This was intended to inform further investigation via targeted test pit or earth resistance meter survey (see Figure 2).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Instrument Type Justification

Britannia Archaeology Ltd employed a Bartington DualGRAD 601-2 to undertake the survey, because of its high sensitivity and rapid ground coverage. The surveyors noted that the alluvial deposits present within the Fen had a fairly low magnetic background susceptibility in contrast with the soils of the Fen Island which had a relatively high magnetic background. It was therefore decided to locate the zero station within the quieter alluvial deposits.

5.2 Instrument Calibration

A minimum of 20 minutes was allowed in the morning for the magnetometers sensors to settle before the start of the first grid. The instrument was zeroed after every three grids to minimise the effect of sensor drift. One set-up station was employed, providing a common zero-point throughout the survey that was located in the alluvium on the sites periphery. Sensor drift was noted throughout the day caused by the incessant sunshine.

5.3 Sampling/Traverse Interval and Grid Size

The sampling interval was set at 0.25m along 1.0m traverse intervals, providing 4 readings a metre, the survey was undertaken on 20 x 20m grids.

5.4 Survey Grid Location

The survey grid was set out to the Ordnance Survey OSGB36 datum to an accuracy of ±0.1m employing a Leica differential global positioning system (DGPS) by Mr Andy Beverton of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. Data were then converted to the National Grid Transformation OSTN02. The grids were positioned to tie in with the

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

excavation site grid stakes (see Figure 2). Disparity between the grid locations is due to the increased accuracy of the DGPS compared to the manual laying out of the excavation site grid stakes with tapes over a heavily undulating terrain.

5.5 Data Capture

Instrument readings were recorded on an internal data logger that were downloaded to a laptop at midday and at the end of the survey. The grid order was recorded on a BA pro-forma to aid in the creation of the data composites. Data were filed in job specific folders. These data composites were checked for quality on site by BA, allowing grids to be re-surveyed if necessary (grids 8 & 9 were re-surveyed becoming 20 & 21, see Figure 2). The data were backed up onto an external storage device in the office and finally a remote server at the end of the day.

5.6 Data Presentation and Processing

Raw and processed greyscale and XY trace plots have been employed to interpret the data. Detail regarding the processing is shown below.

Raw Data:

Data Clipping: -3/+3 standard deviation.

Processed Data:

De-spike: X diameter = 3, Y diameter = 3, Threshold = 1, centre value = mean, replace with = mean;
Data Clipping: 1 standard deviation;
De-stripe: Traverse, Median, X (Horizontal).
Data Display: Clip to -1/+1.

An interpretation plan characterising the anomalies recorded can be found at Figure 6, it draws together the evidence collated from both raw and processed greyscale and XY trace plots (Figures 3, 4 & 5). All figures were tied into the National Grid and printed at an appropriate scale.

5.7 Software

Raw data were downloaded using DW Consulting's Archeosurveyor v2.0 and will be stored in this format as raw data. The software used to process the data and produce the composites was also DW Consulting's Archeosurveyor v2.0. Datasets were exported into AutoCAD and placed onto the local survey grid. An interpretation plot was then produced using AutoCAD.

5.8 Grid Restoration

Britannia Archaeology Ltd did not position reference stations within the field although two stations along the baseline (Figure 2) have been geo-referenced and should be used to reconstruct the survey grid or to relocate the geophysical anomalies. Alternatively the geo-referenced permanent site excavation grid stakes (Figure 2) can be used to relocate

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

the anomalies. Please note that the delta declination currently in the UK is 34 minutes west, therefore the actual location of the anomalies lies approximately one metre to the east of that recorded on the data plots.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Isolated dipolar 'iron-spike' responses are the most numerous occurring anomaly throughout the dataset (Figures 3 to 7). It is possible that they demarcate the location of individual archaeological artefacts, however it is also likely that they are indicative of modern cultural debris being lost or deposited within the topsoil.

One area of magnetic disturbance has been recorded in the south-western corner of the data plot, it is located on the perimeter of the survey and is likely to be the modern metal fence field boundary. A 5m exclusion zone between the survey area and the field boundary was maintained, however the high sensitivity of the instrument was such that this ferrous fence was still detected.

There are nine areas of magnetic enhancement recorded in the dataset, four of which are clearly present within rectilinear anomalies. It is possible that they all have an archaeological origin and could derive from magnetic or humic material that naturally accumulates during a site's occupation. A compacted stony 'made ground' layer containing fragments of brick has been recorded in the area of the post-pad feature by the historical society, it is plausible that the fluxgate gradiometer has recorded this layer. Natural magnetic variations within the superficial geology however could also cause similar readings. Some of these areas of magnetic enhancement appear to delimit extant earthworks, of particular note is the semi-circular area of magnetic enhancement located on the north-eastern boundary of the survey. This anomaly is believed to be the terminus of an intriguing large linear earthwork that bisects the two ponds present to the north-east of the site, it continues for a further *c.*20-30m to the north-east.

Fourteen positive discrete anomalies have also been recorded that are of a possible archaeological origin and are usually indicative of features such as rubbish pits. However in this case the only cut features that have been recorded during the archaeological excavations on site are the individual building structure post-pads. It is therefore more likely that they represent depositions of human waste material, for example a high concentration of pottery sherds were present within trenches 045 (261 sherds, 1179g) and 046 (354 sherds 1518g).

Three rectilinear anomalies that are probable structural platforms (tofts) associated with the medieval settlement have been recorded with excellent clarity. There is a good correlation between the location of the post-pads (Figure 7) and the south-western most rectilinear anomaly. The post-pads are present on the south-eastern boundary of this platform, with the property boundary extending off to the north-west. It is possible that the instrument has recorded material that was imported to raise the height or level the toft platform, the positive magnetic response could also derive from the detritus of an enclosure wall. This material may also originate from everyday taphonomic processes that have led to an increased localised magnetic susceptibility.

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

A further two rectilinear platforms can be clearly viewed to the north-east, aligned perpendicular and respecting each other. Just to the south lies one strong dipolar discrete anomaly that is indicative of a burnt feature, possibly a kiln, furnace, or hearth. It is interesting to note that a smithy is noted in the documentary evidence located within the immediate area (Antrobus, A. forthcoming).

7.0 CONCLUSION

The geological conditions are favourable for magnetometer survey, with the receptive soils allowing a wide range of anomalies to be recorded, the majority of which may have an archaeological origin. Alluvial deposits are dominant within the fen itself where the magnetic susceptibility is relatively low, which contrasts well with the higher magnetically susceptible soils of the Fen Island. The evidence points to a small possibly low-status settlement of probable medieval tofts with associated building structures and potential anomalies of an industrial origin. Further archaeological investigation will help to establish the nature of the anomalies and test the interpretations that are given in this report.

It would be prudent to undertake targeted environmental sampling in the area of the tofts, to try and discover exactly what material is being recorded by the fluxgate gradiometer and to find out what activities had taken place within the bounds of the individual tofts.

A hachured topographic survey recording the tops and bases of the individual earthworks across the site would help to locate the anomalies within the landscape, and show any correlation with known extant earthworks.

8.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections,* Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum/HER Office.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Robert Hogg for his help with arranging access and for funding the survey and also Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS/CT and David Gill of SCCAS for their help and advice throughout the project. Also thanks to Mr Andy Beverton of SCCAS for undertaking the DGPS survey.

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

Bibliography

Ayala. G. *et al*. 2004. *Geoarchaeology; Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*. English Heritage.

Clark. A. J. 1996. *Seeing Beneath the Soil, Prospecting Methods in Archaeology*. BT Batsford Ltd, London.

David. A. 1995. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation: Research and Professional Services Guidelines*. No.1. English Heritage.

David. A. *et al*. 2008. *Geophysical Survey In Archaeological Field Evaluation,* Second Edition. English Heritage.

Gaffney. C, Gater. J. and Ovenden. S. 2002. *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. IFA Technical Paper No. 6.

Gaffney. C. and Gater. J. 2003. *Revealing the Buried Past, Geophysics for Archaeologists*. Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2011. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

Linford. N. 2006. Notes from an English Heritage Seminar.

Schmidt. A. 2001. *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice*. Archaeology Data Service. Oxbow Books.

Whitten. D.G.A. 1978. *The Penguin Dictionary of Geology*. Penguin Books Ltd. London.

Witten. A.J. 2006. *Handbook of Geophysics and Archaeology*. Equinox Publishing Ltd. London.

Websites

The British Geological Survey, 2012, (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Heritage Gateway www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

APPENDIX 1 – TECHNICAL DETAILS

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer differs from the 'active' magnetic susceptibility meter by being a 'passive' instrument. Rather than injecting a signal into the ground it detects slight variations in the Earth's magnetic field caused by cultural and natural disturbance (Clark).

Thermoremanent magnetism is produced when a material containing iron oxides is strongly heated. Clay for example has a high iron oxide content that in a natural state is weakly magnetic, when heated these weakly magnetic compounds become highly magnetic oxides that a magnetometer can detect.

The demagnetisation of iron oxides occurs above a temperature known as the Curie point; for example haematite has a Curie point of 675 Celsius and magnetite 565C. At the time of cooling the iron oxides become permanently re-magnetised with their magnetic properties re-aligned in the direction of the Earth's magnetic field (Gaffney and Gater). The direction of the Earth's magnetic field shifts over time and these subtle alignment differences can be recorded. Kilns, hearths, baked clay and ovens can reach Curie point temperatures, and are the strongest responses apart from large iron objects that can be detected. Other cultural anomalies that can be prospected include occupation areas, pits, ditches, furnaces, sunken feature buildings, ridge and furrow field systems and ritual activity (David, 2011). Commonly recorded anomalies include modern ferrous service pipes, field drainage pipes, removed field boundaries, perimeter fences and field boundaries.

Fluxgate Gradiometers

Fluxgate gradiometers are sensitive instruments that utilise two sensors placed in a vertical plane, spaced 1 metre apart. The sensor above reads the Earth's magnetic (background) response while the sensor below records the local magnetic field. Both sensors are carefully adjusted to read zero before survey commences at a 'zeroing' point, selected for its relatively 'quiet' magnetic background reading. When differences in the magnetic field strength occur between the two sensors a positive or negative reading is logged. Positive anomalies have a positive magnetic value and conversely negative anomalies have a negative magnetic value relative to the site's magnetic background. Examples of positive magnetic anomalies include hearths, kilns, baked clay, areas of burning, ferrous material, ditches, sunken feature buildings, furrows, ferrous service pipes, perimeter fences and field boundaries. Negative magnetic anomalies include earthwork embankments, plastic water pipes and geological features.

The instruments are usually held approximately 0.15m to 0.30m above the ground surface and can detect to a depth of between 1-2metres. Best practice dictates that the optimal direction of traverse in Britain is east to west.

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

Magnetic Anomalies

Linear trends

Linear trends can be both positive and negative magnetic responses. If they are broad, relatively weak or negative in nature they may be of agricultural or geological origin, for example periglacial channels, land drains or ploughing furrows. If the responses are strong positive trends they are more likely to be of archaeological origin. Archaeological settlement ditches tend to be rich in highly magnetic iron oxides that accumulate in them via anthropogenic activity and humic backfills. Conversely surviving banks will be negative in nature, the material is derived from subsoil deposits that is less likely to be positively magnetic. Curvilinear trends can also be recorded and are indicative of archaeological structures such as drip-gullies.

Discrete anomalies

Discrete anomalies appear as increased positive responses present within a localised area. They are caused by a general increase in the amount of magnetic iron oxides present within the humic back-fill of for example a rubbish pit.

'Iron spike' anomalies

These strong isolated dipolar responses are usually caused by ferrous material present in the topsoil horizon. They can have an archaeological origin but are usually introduced into the topsoil during manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

An area of magnetic disturbance is usually associated with material that has been fired. For example areas of burning, demolition (brick) rubble or slag waste spreads. They can also be caused by ferrous material, e.g. close proximity to barbwire or metal fences and field boundaries, buried services, pylons and modern rubbish deposits.

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

Appendix 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: britanni1-146368

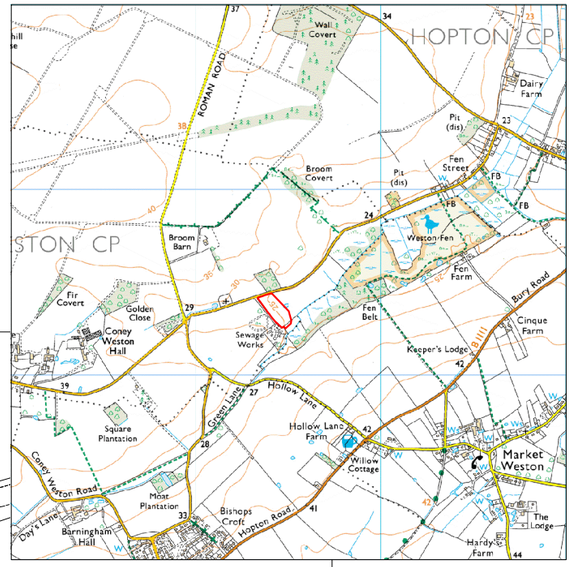
Project details	
Project name	Fen Meadow, Coney Weston, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd to target a medieval settlement at Coney Weston ahead of the seasonal excavations by the local historical society. The geophysical survey was successful in locating three rectilinear probable structural platform type anomalies (tofts), two of which that were previously unknown. Located nearby these two new platforms is a strong dipolar discrete anomaly indicative of a burnt feature, possibly a kiln, hearth or a furnace. Fourteen positive discrete anomalies that are possibly rubbish material dumps were also present within the dataset. Nine areas of magnetic enhancement, four of which are present within the rectilinear platforms may originate from material accumulated through taphonomic or geological processes, some may also delimit extant earthworks. Of note is the semi-circular area of magnetic enhancement that is located on the terminal of a long linear earthwork that runs north-east for a further 20-30m out of the survey area. Isolated dipolar responses were most common throughout the dataset, one area of magnetic disturbance is also present the south-western boundary and is believed to have been caused by the modern metal fence boundary.
Project dates	**Start:** 31-05-2013 **End:** 31-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P1025 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CNW 017 - HER event no.
Type of project	Research project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"'Geophysical Survey"'
Prompt	Research
Solid geology	(other) Lewes Nodular Chalk
Drift geology	(other) Lowestoft Formation Diamicton/Sand and Gravel
Techniques	Magnetometry
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CONEY WESTON Fen Meadow, Coney Weston, Suffolk
Study area	1.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 974 783 52 2 52 19 16 N 002 21 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	**Min:** 25.00m **Max:** 25.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Contractor (design and execute)
Project design originator	Timothy Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Local Arch. Society/Amateur Archaeologist
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Robert Hogg
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Map", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

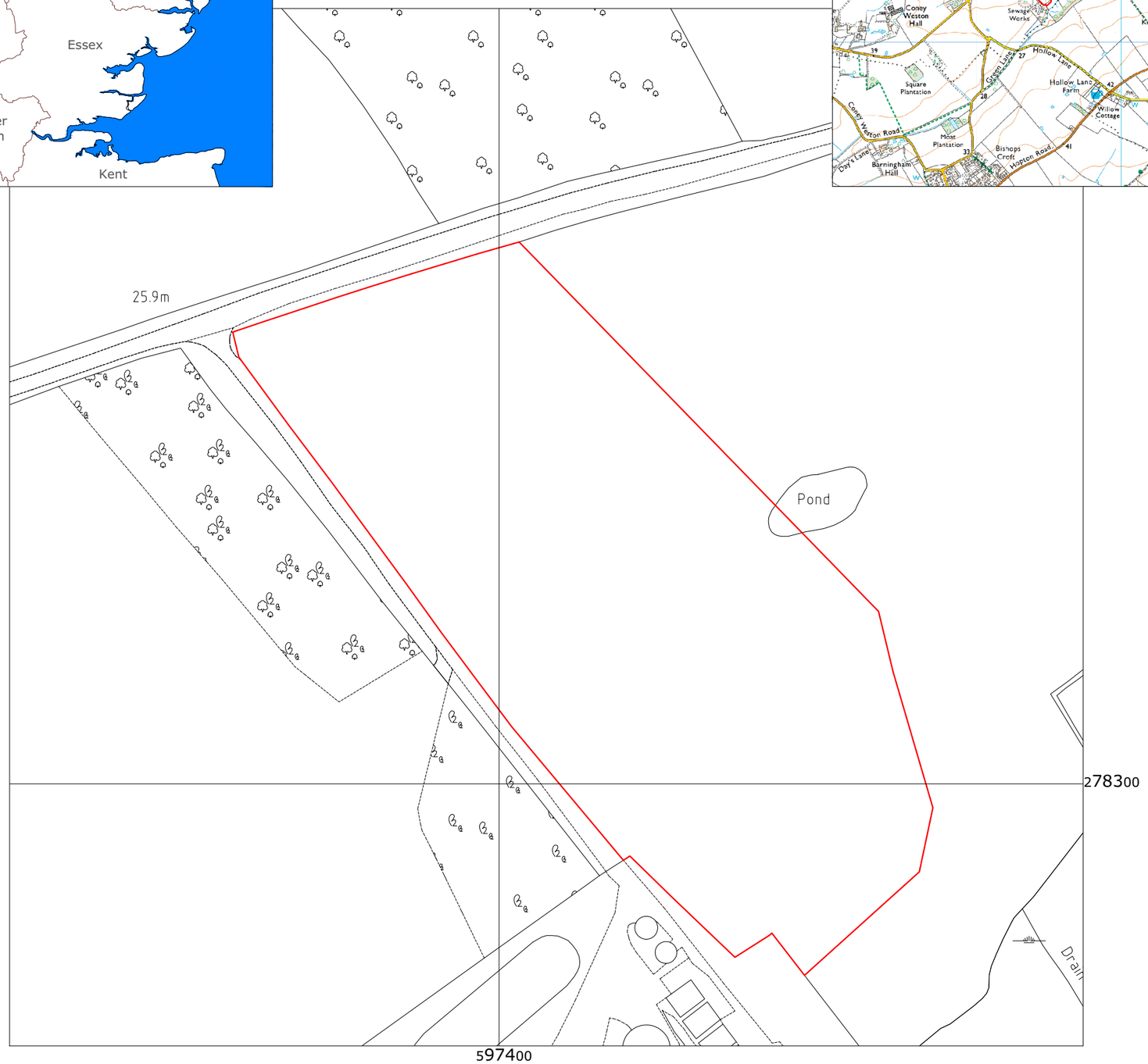
©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fen Meadow, Coney Weston, Suffolk; Detailed Magnetometer Survey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Other bibliographic details	R1026
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description	A4 bound Report with A3 fold-out Figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Tim Schofield (tim@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	5 November 2013

©Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2013 all rights reserved





N

Site Boundary

NGR:	REPORT NUMBER:
597400, 278300	1026

PROJECT:
FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION:
SITE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:1250 (0 – 50m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: JUN 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 01

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.

N

STATION	EASTING	NORTHING
01	597357.544	278402.547
02	597484.930	278248.363

+	Site Excavation Grid Stakes
	Site Boundary

NGR: 597400, 278300

REPORT NUMBER: 1026

PROJECT: FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION: SITE GRID & REFERENCING PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

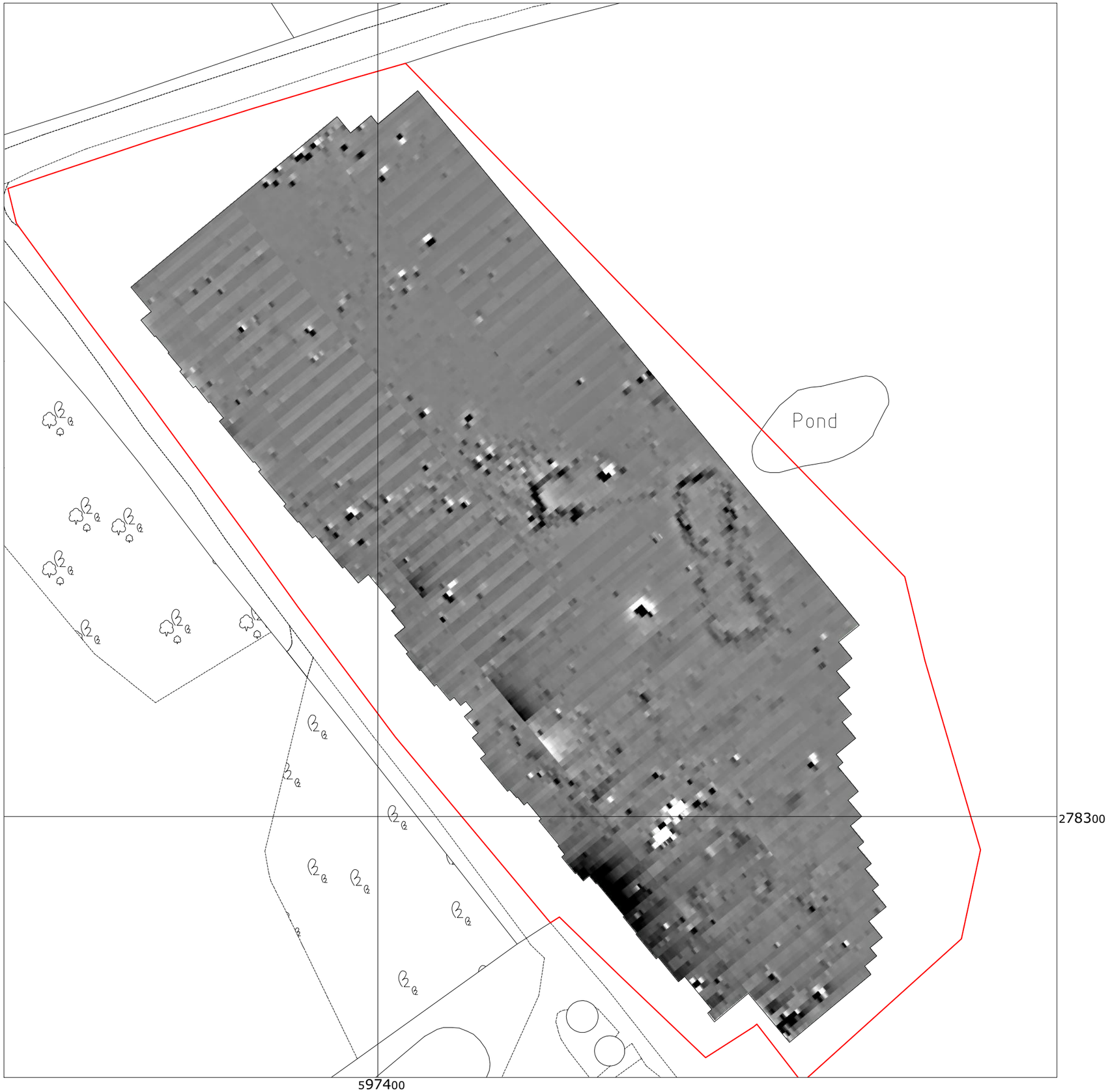
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

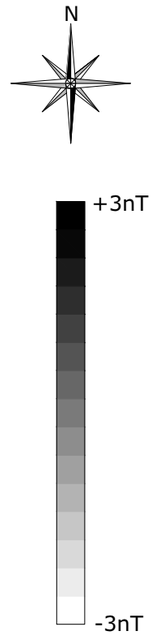
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:1250 (0 – 50m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: JUN 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 02

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.





Site Boundary

NGR: 597400, 278300

REPORT NUMBER: 1026

PROJECT: FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION: RAW MAGNETOMETER GREYSCALE PLOT

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

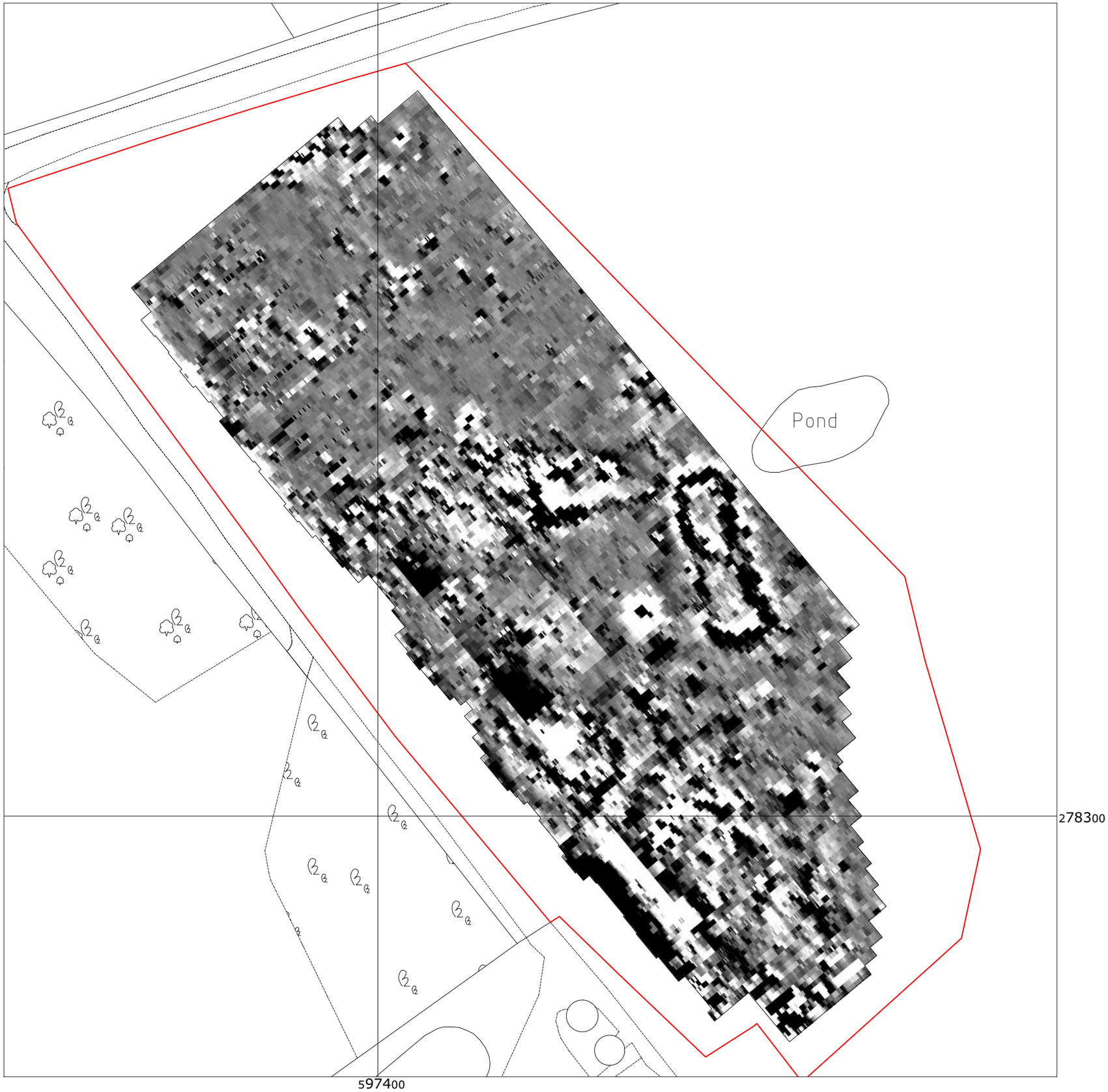
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

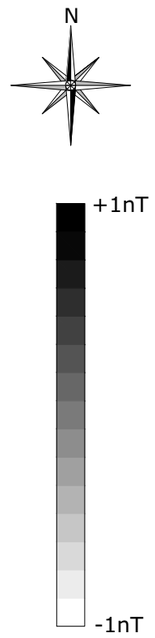
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750 (0 – 30m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: Jun 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 03

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.





Site Boundary

NGR:	REPORT NUMBER:
597400, 278300	1026

PROJECT:
FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION:
PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER GREYSCALE PLOT

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

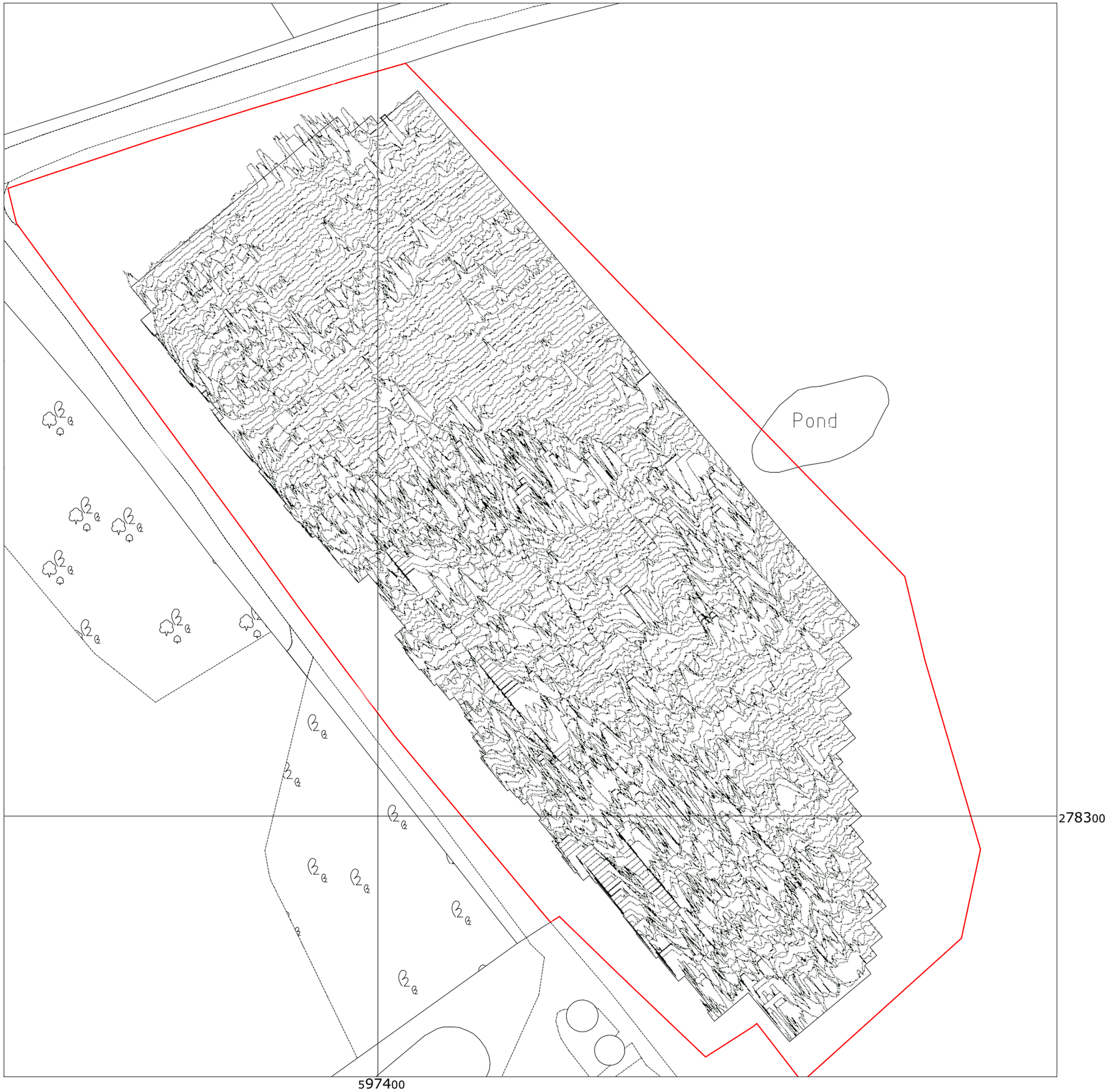
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750 (0 – 30m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: Jun 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 04

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.

N

13 nT/cm	Scale Interval
	Site Boundary

NGR: 597400, 278300	REPORT NUMBER: 1026

PROJECT:
FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION:
PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER XY TRACE PLOT

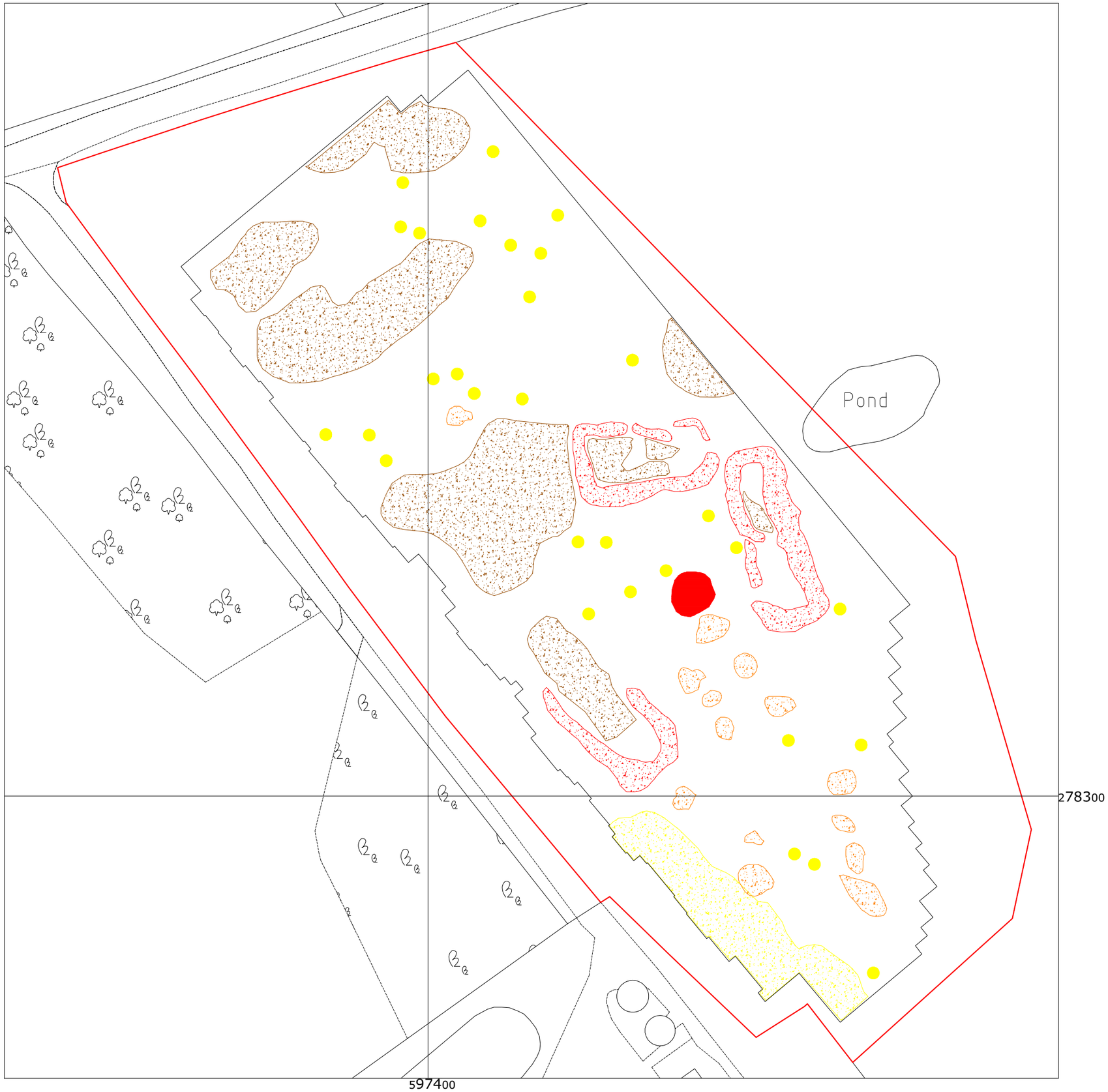
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

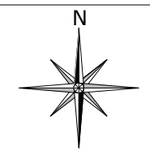
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750 (0 – 30m)

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: Jun 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 05





	Positive Rectilinear Anomaly, Structure Platforms
	Strong Dipolar, Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Area of Magnetic Enhancement, Archaeology?
	Area of Magnetic Disturbance, Modern?
	Isolated Dipolar Responses
	Site Boundary

NGR: 597400, 278300

REPORT NUMBER: 1026

PROJECT: FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLOT OF MAGNETOMETER ANOMALIES

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

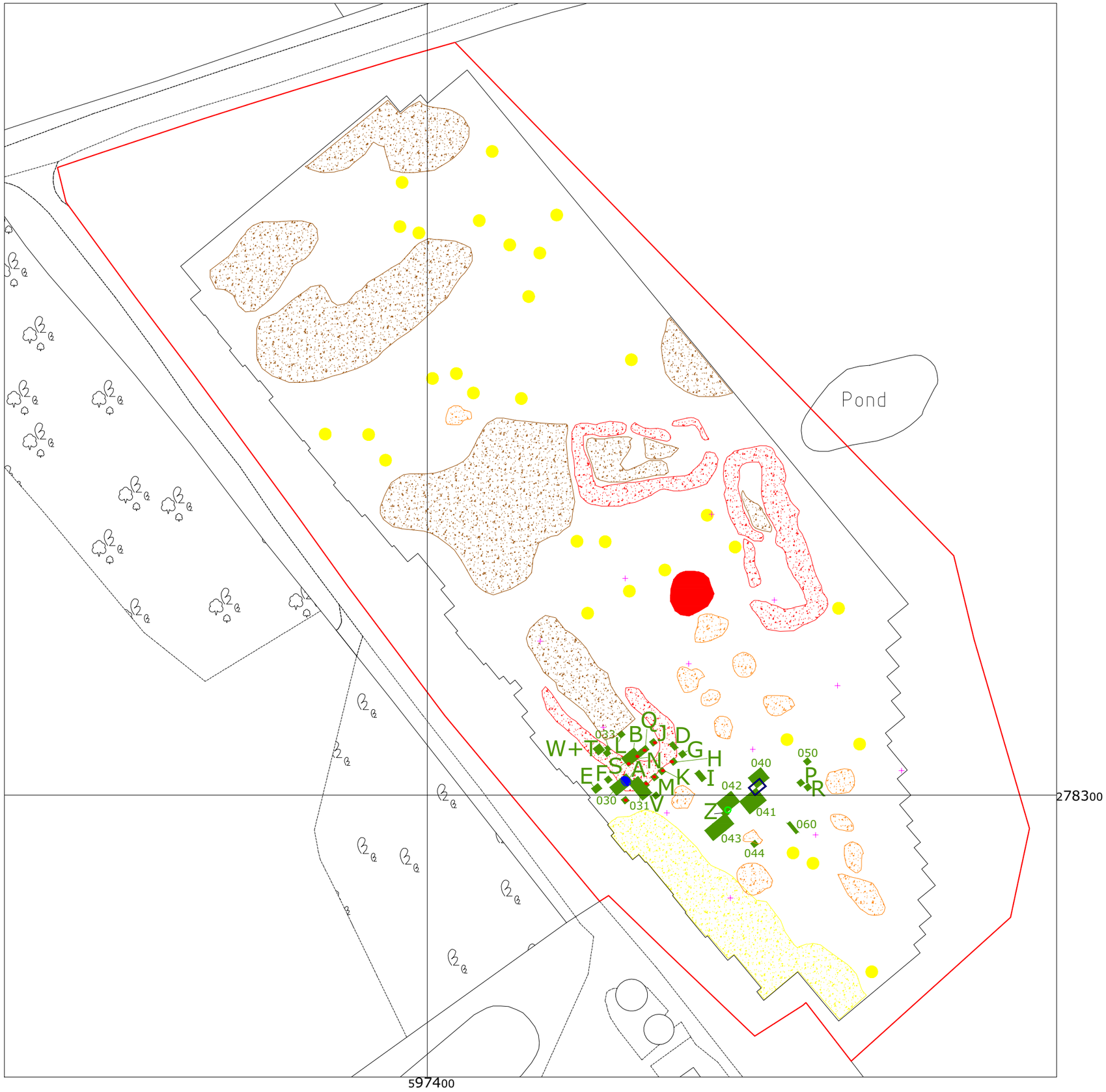
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750 (0 – 30m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: Jun 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 06

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.



N

●	Clay Post Pads
●	Hearth
W+T	Test Pits
○	Well
◇	Cell Building
	Positive Rectilinear Anomaly, Structure Platforms
	Strong Dipolar, Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Area of Magnetic Enhancement, Archaeology?
	Area of Magnetic Disturbance, Modern?
●	Isolated Dipolar Responses
+	Site Excavation Grid Stakes

NGR: 597400, 278300

REPORT NUMBER: 1026

PROJECT: FEN MEADOW, CONEY WESTON, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR R. HOGG

DESCRIPTION: COMBINED MAGNETOMETER INTERPRETATION & EXCAVATION PLOT

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750 (0 – 30m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: Jun 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 07

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.