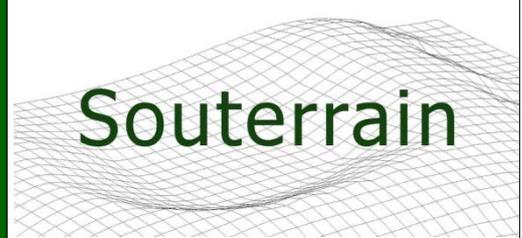
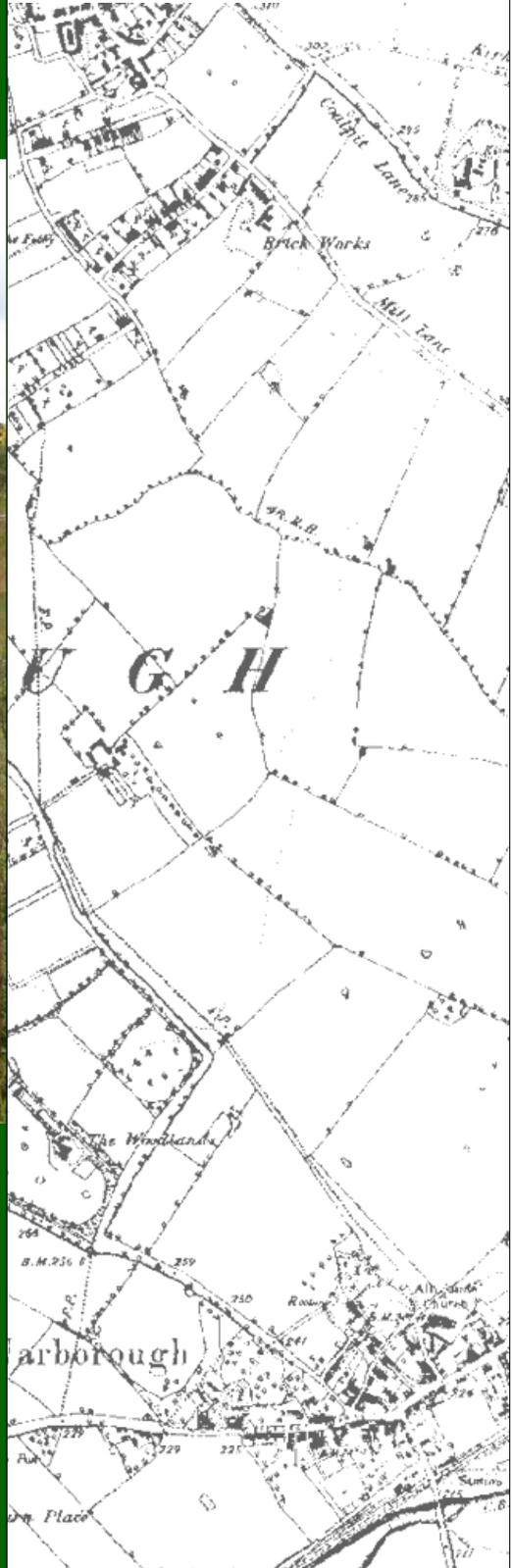


Santander Data Centre  
Carlton Park, Narborough,  
Leicestershire, LE19 0AL  
(NGR 453572 298320)

Sites A and B  
Geophysical Survey



**Archaeological Services Ltd**



Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

July 2011

commissioned by  
MetroMOLA  
on behalf of HurleyPalmerFlatt

Santander Data Centre,  
Carlton Park, Narborough,  
Leicestershire, LE19 0AL

(NGR 453572 298320)

Sites A and B

Geophysical Survey

**Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd**

July 2011

Project Code SOU11-199

© Copyright *Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd*, 2011  
Registered Office: 50 Rectory Drive, Exhall, Coventry, Warwickshire CV7 9PD  
Registered in England and Wales No. 03394485  
e-mail: [gps@souterrain.biz](mailto:gps@souterrain.biz) [www.souterrain.biz](http://www.souterrain.biz)  
Affiliated to the Council for British Archaeology (CBA)

(cover map: reproduced from the 1889 England - Leicestershire: 036SE, *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560*  
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4. SURVEY RESULTS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5. CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6. GENERAL</b>	<b>12</b>

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Sites A and B. Gradiometer survey grey scale plots.
Figure 3	Sites A and B. Gradiometer survey interpretative diagram.
Figure 4	Site A. Grey scale plot (top) and trace plot (bottom)
Figure 5	Site B. Grey scale plot (top) and trace plot (bottom)
Figure 6	General overview of Site A, facing northeast, clockwise to east
Figure 7	General overview of Site B, facing north, clockwise to east

## SUMMARY

*In June 2011 a geophysical survey was carried out in advance of proposed development at Carlton Park, Narborough, Leicestershire (NGR 453572 298320) by Souterrain Archaeological Services Limited. The survey was commissioned by MetroMOLA, on behalf of HurleyPalmerFlatt, for Santander PLC.*

*The survey, which employed the technique of fluxgate gradiometer focussed on two areas, known as Sites A & B. Site A is an undeveloped area of open grassland on a gentle southward slope; Site B is a small, largely enclosed and fairly flat field set to grass, which in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was converted to a playing field with a cricket pitch.*

*The aim of the survey was to identify the potential of buried archaeological remains that would be affected by the proposed development.*

*At Site A, the survey revealed that brick rubble has been spread over the upper part of the slope; the material presumably derived from the demolition of a 20<sup>th</sup> century asylum/hospital, which stood nearby. The widespread magnetic 'noise' created by this rubble spread significantly hinders archaeological 'visibility' in this area. Three linear anomalies were identified, though these cannot be positively attributed to archaeology without invasive investigation.*

*The survey of Site B revealed the probable traces of former medieval to early post medieval agricultural furrows (i.e. from ridge and furrow farming methods) and a possible field ditch, a series of ceramic field drains associated with post-medieval to early modern agricultural land improvement, and the remains of a 20<sup>th</sup> century cricket pitch with its associated drainage.*

### Surveyors

Martin Wilson BA (Hons) MfA MEAGE MInstLM FSA Scot  
Mercedes Planas BA MSc MfA ICES

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Subject of the Survey**

- 1.1 Throughout the 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> June 2011 a geophysical survey (fluxgate gradiometer) was conducted within Carlton Park, Narborough, Leicestershire (NGR 453572 298320) by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd. The survey was commissioned by MetroMOLA, for HurleyPalmerFlatt on behalf of Santander PLC.
- 1.2 The proposed development scheme comprises a 2-storey underground computer data centre with limited associated car parking and landscaped areas. Spoil removed from the two deep areas of excavation is to be built up around the new buildings, to the north of Site A and to the south of the ambulance station building.
- 1.3 The geophysical survey comprised the initial stage of a programme of archaeological field evaluation in advance of proposed development at two sites, referred to as Site A and B, and follows on from a comprehensive Heritage Environment Assessment undertaken by MetroMOLA<sup>1</sup>. The field evaluation is implemented in accordance with national planning policy PPS5, Policy HE6.1 and follows pre-application consultation with Teresa Hawtin, Leicestershire County Council's Senior Planning Archaeologist<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.4 A walkover of the proposed development areas was carried out by Martin Wilson of Souterrain on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011. Based on a rapid assessment of topography, ground cover, soil profiles visible in some of the geotechnical test pits and the results of the geophysical survey carried out at the Woodlands Hospital site<sup>3</sup>, it was considered that ground conditions were likely to be favourable to a magnetometer survey of much of the area that will be subject to deep excavation. The results of the geophysical survey are to be used to inform the positioning of trial trenches.

### **Site Description, Location and Topography**

- 1.5 Both sites are situated within the parish of Narborough in the County of Leicestershire. The site lies 1.5 km to the north west of the River Stoar. The site occupies the crest of a natural south east facing scarp rising above the valley of the River Stoar. The ground rises from approximately 80 m OD at its lowest point to the south east to 97 m OD to the north-west.
- 1.6 Sites A and B are located within the Lakeside Plot of Carlton Business Park, Narborough, Leicestershire L19 0AL, approximately 1km west of Junction 21 of the M1 motorway and 2km northwest of the Narborough Rail Station. Access is gained to the site from the B4114 which runs south of the site (NGR 453572,298320 Fig 1).
- 1.7 The proposed building footprint of Site A is rectangular in shape, laid to grass and scrub (Fig.6) and located to the southwest of the existing Santander building and car park. The site slopes north to south from 92.00m OD on the north-western boundary to 89.00m OD on the south-eastern boundary. A drainage ditch runs through the site on a west-northwest/east-southwest alignment, to the southwest of which approximately 1400sq.m.

---

<sup>1</sup> 2011. Sherlock, H. 'Sites A & B Santander Data Centre Carlton Park Narborough Leicestershire LE19 0AL, An historic environment assessment NGR 453572,298320', MetroMOLA Central Unpublished Report.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.1.2

<sup>3</sup> 2009. EDP Woodlands Hospital, Narborough, Leicestershire Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, unpublished typescript.

of the rectangular footprint has been disturbed by the former construction yard for the Alliance and Leicester Head Quarters (Fig.3).

- 1.8 The plot on which Site A is located is bounded to the northwest by a spinney of trees beyond which lies the Carlton Park eastern circular road, to the northeast by the David Lloyd Gym, to the southeast by open land laid to grass and to the south by land comprising, to the west by open land laid to grass, and to the south by the aforementioned former construction yard.
- 1.9 Site B is a largely enclosed field laid to grass (Fig.7). It is bounded to the north by an asphalt surfaced footpath, trees and scrubland, beyond which lies Croft House. The eastern side of the field is bounded by a line of mature trees at the foot of which is a makeshift fence formed of steel scaffold, skirted by undergrowth reaching out into the field; beyond this boundary is Busy Bees children's nursery and the access road to Carlton Park. The southern side of the field is bounded by mature trees at the foot of which is an iron rail fence concealed by undergrowth, beyond which is a residential housing estate. The west side of the field is bounded by a tree-lined hedge and undergrowth, beyond which is a road.

### **Geology & soils**

- 1.10 The local drift geology is composed of deposits of the Oadby Member which comprise glacial till, which is characterised by Cretaceous and Jurassic rock fragments, subordinate lenses of sand and gravel, clay and silt, and brown to grey and silty clay, with chalk and flint fragments. The underlying solid geology is the Edwalton Mudstone Member of Carnian age, which is composed of red-brown and greenish grey mudstone and siltstone, with beds of indurated, variably dolomitic siltstone and very fine-grained sandstone common in the lower half; finely disseminated gypsum common in upper half<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.11 The overlying soils across the site are from the Salop association, which are typical stagnogley soils. These consist of slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey soils<sup>5</sup>. The results of an archaeological evaluation on the site of the Woodlands hospital, immediately to the south east show that between 0.25-03 metres of topsoil overly undisturbed natural ground<sup>6</sup>. A geotechnical investigation of the site between 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2010 and 18<sup>th</sup> January 2011<sup>7</sup> shows that a similar depth of topsoil exists across both the proposed areas of deep intrusion (i.e. Sites A and B), and that the underlying clay and gravel layers remain substantially undisturbed.

### **Ground Conditions**

- 1.12 The ground cover in Site A at the time of the survey comprised long grass (c.400-450mm) with frequent areas of rough tussock grass, thistles and other wild plants growing to a height of 300 – 600mm. There had been considerable growth during the preceding month since the initial site visit. To the south of the ditch the area of the former construction yard was not favourable for magnetometer survey. The ground cover in Site B generally comprised grass and wild plants between c.100 – 300mm in height

---

<sup>4</sup> 1977. British Geological Survey, *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet, First Edition (Quaternary)*, Scale 1:625 000.

<sup>5</sup> 1983. Soil Survey of England and Wales. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England*.

<sup>6</sup> 2010. Robinson, S. *Woodlands Hospital, Narborough. Results of an archaeological trench evaluation* AC Archaeology unpublished typescript.

<sup>7</sup> 2011. Calpin, B, Phase 1 and Phase 2 Geoenvironmental Assessment at Site A, Santander Data centre, Leicester, LE19 0AL, Clarke Bond North Geoenvironmental; 2011. Calpin, B. Phase 1 and Phase 2 Geoenvironmental Assessment at Site

increasing in height towards the west and northwest. In the centre of the site was an area approximately 20m x 20m which consisted of exceptionally high (c.450 – 600mm) tussock grass, thistles and other wild plants. The ground surface in the central and north-western part of the site was very uneven and rutted. The soil mounds of a series of geotechnical trenches were also present.

### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 1.13 Ordnance survey maps show that both sites were situated on farmland until the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Site A appears to remain unchanged except for the insertion of drainage ditch sometime between 1914 and 1938, which runs north to south across the site. At sometime between 2001 and 2010 a second drainage ditch was dug east to west across the northern part of the site. About 150m to the northwest of Site A stood the extensive complex of Leicestershire and Rutland County Lunatic Asylum (later respectively, Carlton Hayes Lunatic asylum and Carlton Hayes Hospital) which was built in 1904; it was demolished in 1996. In the 1880s Site B was a featureless enclosed field immediately south of a court-yarded farm. The access track to the farm ran along the northwest side of the field. By 1914 the farm had been demolished to make way for the Carlton Hayes Lunatic asylum, the main building of which stood about 200m to the north of the site. By the late 1960s Site B had become a playing field. The Carlton Hayes asylum building had been demolished by 2002 and replaced with the current buildings and car parking.
- 1.14 There has been no known previous archaeological investigation at either of the sites. The historic environment assessment<sup>8</sup> has summarised the archaeological potential and significance of the proposed development areas as follows:
- There is a low possibility of encountering deposits of Mesolithic or Neolithic origin on both sites as isolated finds of flint artefacts and scatters have been reported from on and around the site. The site occupies high, well drained ground overlooking a river valley and may therefore be regarded as being a likely site to have been settled in prehistoric times;
  - There is a moderate possibility of encountering deposits of Iron Age or Romano-British origin on both sites, but particularly Site B, given the results of the excavation on the Woodlands hospital site. The precise nature of any such features or deposits is uncertain, but is likely to consist of relatively shallow features such as ditches or pits.
  - The site is known to lie between two medieval settlements and occupies an area that formed part of a medieval open field system

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The purpose of the survey was to attempt to identify potential sub surface archaeological features that may be affected by the development proposals, and to inform the positioning of trial trenches.
- 2.2 The aim of the magnetic (gradiometer) survey is to detect changes, referred to as anomalies, in the Earth's magnetic field caused by underground archaeological features. The types of anomaly and how they relate to buried archaeological remains are explained at Sections 4.3 and 4.4 below.

---

<sup>8</sup> 2011. Sherlock, H. 'Sites A & B Santander Data Centre Carlton Park Narborough Leicestershire LE19 0AL, An historic environment assessment NGR 453572,298320', MetroMOLA Central Unpublished Report, Section 5.

2.3 The results of the two survey techniques would:

- Attempt to provide information to aid the development of archaeological excavation site strategies;
- Attempt to gain an understanding of possible *in situ* archaeological remains, such as the foundations of buildings, floors, walls and metalised surfaces and provide information that would increase understanding of the internal layout of the bailey.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### Survey Grid

3.1 A survey grid at 20m intervals was set out at each site on alignment to the Ordnance Survey national grid by RTK GPS. Each survey grid was designed to envelope the rectangular areas that will be subject to deep excavation and their proposed surrounding installations (such as oil storage facilities) in order to gain a sufficient understanding of the character of magnetically susceptible buried deposits and features.

3.2 An informed approach was used throughout the survey, whereby data was periodically downloaded and examined to gain an understanding of the nature of magnetic responses. At Site A (Fig.2), following an initial the download and examination of three data grid squares north of the ditch, it was necessary to re-adjust the layout of the survey zone, widening the layout in places, in order to evaluate the site and to gain a better understanding of anomalies and to confirm the character and extent of disturbance. The total area surveyed in Site A comprised 0.71 hectares. Similarly, in Site B (Fig.2), additional grid squares were added to gain a better understanding of the form and extent of anomalies. The total area surveyed in Site B comprised 1.05 hectares.

#### Instrumentation and configuration

3.3 The instrumentation used for the survey was a *Geoscan Research* Fluxgate Gradiometer FM36 with an external digital encoder (*Geoscan Research* Sample Trigger Unit ST1). A tuning location and 'Zero Point' for the survey was selected where relatively uniform measurements were found, indicative of the background geology of the site. The 0.1nT range was selected in order to provide greater resolution and to detect any weaker archaeologically magnetic responses. One sample reading was logged every 0.25m, on traverses set at 1m intervals.

#### Data processing

3.4 The results were produced using Geoplot v.3 software (licensed user no. GP97150).

#### General

3.5 The following conditions and constraints were observed during fieldwork and data collection; these have been taken into consideration in the examination and interpretation of the survey data. Whenever possible, attempts to reduce unwanted affects were taken in the field.

- The weather conditions during the survey were constantly changing; it was fairly breezy on the first day (Site B) with alternating heavy down pours and very hot sunshine, while the survey of Site A was carried out in unusually hot conditions. Since hot weather conditions increase the drift of the measurements away from the

zero (the modal value) during a survey the instrument was re-tuned on an above-average basis to compensate for this drift.

- Uneven ground and obstacles in the form of spoil mounds were encountered at both sites (*ante* 1.12). Data collection traverses were subsequently repeated on occasions.
- Where scrub vegetation and high grass was encountered (*ante*. 1.12) the instrument had to be raised slightly during traverses to avoid buffeting; this was a particularly problematic in the west and northwest part of Site A and in the central and north-eastern part of Site B. Data collection traverses were subsequently repeated on occasions.
- 

## 4. SURVEY RESULTS

### Presentation of the data

- 4.1 The results of the survey in this report are presented as Shade Plots and Trace plots (Figs. 2, 4 and 5) and an Interpretative Diagram (Fig. 3). The composite data is presented after smoothing and rectification of the variations in the zero drift, removal of high “noise” spikes caused by presumably modern magnetic disturbances/ ferrous litter, and re-alignment of lines of traverse in areas where high vegetation impeded walking pace.
- 4.2 Areas of high magnetism (positive anomalies) are presented on the grey scale plot as dark shades and areas of low magnetism (negative anomalies) as lighter shades. The intermediate shade represents the background geology.

### Types of response

- 4.3 Magnetic anomalies fall into two categories, *induced* magnetism and *thermoremanent* magnetism. Induced magnetism is caused by magnetically susceptible material which is found in features cut into the subsoil, such as pits and ditches. Thermoremanent magnetism is caused by structures such as hearths, kilns, foundations, brick walls and brick rubble.
- 4.4 The interpretative diagrams assign geophysical anomalies to the following categories:
- *Positive linear responses/anomalies*. These are the result of *induced* magnetism, which is caused by features that have been ‘cut’ into the natural geology and subsequently in-filled with magnetically susceptible material (i.e. rich in iron oxides). Features include archaeological-type responses such as ditches, gullies, foundation trenches, or in-filled ruts of track-ways. The strength of these features depends on sufficiency of the magnetically susceptible in the fill, to enable a contrast against the local background geology. Some of these are clearly visible whilst others merely ephemeral. Non-anthropogenic forms may comprise in-filled hollows where trees or substantial shrubs had formerly stood, or in-filled cavities caused by burrowing animals.
  - *Discrete positive responses*. Dependent on the cause of this type of anomaly, the magnitude of the response will be of varying strength. Features of anthropogenic origin may include pits, hearths and ovens. A pit containing sufficient magnetically susceptible material (*induced* magnetism) will normally show as a localised gentle

to moderate positive peak with a negative halo. A broad positive response with a negative return may indicate a possible hearth. Isolated areas of abrupt strong magnetic disturbance may include kilns, industrial activity or burnt material.

- *Negative responses.* These anomalies are caused by features that are less magnetic than the surrounding geology. They may result from track ways, natural features, or even banked material or building stone.
- *Discrete ferrous anomalies, or iron 'spikes'.* These are caused by buried ferrous objects. They are characterised by a sharp positive peak and a sharp negative return.

## **SITE A (Fig.3)**

### **Thermoremanent material**

- 4.5 A significant part of Site A survey area produced amorphous concentrations of thermoremanent magnetic responses (1). The strength of response varies greatly, generally in the range of +/- 20 $\eta$ T to +/- 50 $\eta$ T, frequently up to +/- 170 $\eta$ T, occasionally with higher peaks. It is probably caused by a spread of brick rubble and other relatively modern construction material, including ferrous objects. There is a particularly strong concentration on the upper part of the slope in the northern and western part of the survey grid, with the spread progressively decreasing down slope to the west (generally in the range of +/-5  $\eta$ T to +/-20 $\eta$ T) The overall magnetic response of this spread of material would effectively obscure any weaker areas of induced magnetism should it be present in the data in the same area.

### **Linear Anomalies**

- 4.6 In the southeast part of the survey area there is a weak positive linear response aligned west-northwest/east southeast which is the result of induced magnetism (2); it has varying strength along its course, generally around 6 $\eta$ T to 12 $\eta$ T. It could represent a former field boundary ditch, the areas of higher strength possibly being the former sites of trees.
- 4.7 In the southwest part of the survey area are two roughly parallel positive linear anomalies (3); also west-northwest/east southeast, which appear to be the result of both induced and thermoremanent magnetism. The southernmost anomaly falls generally within the range of +/-6 to +/-14 $\eta$ T. The northern anomaly ranges generally between +/-10 to +/-25 $\eta$ T along the eastern half of its course, and generally between +/-30 to +/-50 $\eta$ T with occasional high peaks of <116 $\eta$ T along its western extent. The two features are possibly the remains of ditches/ drainage channels, in part containing ceramic building material.
- 4.8 Another distinct positive linear anomaly (4) is visible in the north-eastern part of the survey area, aligned northeast/southwest. As with Anomaly 3, this feature appears as a combination of induced magnetism (generally around 10 $\eta$ T) and thermoremanent responses +/-60 $\eta$ T with occasional peaks of around <100 $\eta$ T). The origin of the feature is uncertain, but again, may be the remains of a drainage channel.

### **Ferrous Objects**

- 4.9 At least four large ferrous objects (**5**) were detected in the area surveyed, seen as noise 'spikes' in the data. Ground inspection revealed at least two of these to be sheets of Heras fence largely concealed beneath the turf.

### **SITE B (Fig.3)**

#### **Linear Anomalies**

- 4.10 With exception of buried modern features, there are two types of positive linear anomaly present in Site B: weak thermoremanent magnetism and weak induced magnetism. The thermoremanent linear anomalies (**6**) appear as a series of fairly evenly-spaced faint striations largely aligned approximately north-south, while a few others are aligned northwest/ southeast. The strength of these anomalies range generally between +/- 1.15 $\eta$ T to +/-2.15 $\eta$ T, occasionally rising to c. +/-3.4 $\eta$ T. These features are likely to be field drains made of fired clay. The linear features of induced magnetism (**7**) appear largely as a series of fairly evenly-spaced faint parallel striations aligned northwest/southeast, and generally fall within the range of 0.5 $\eta$ T to 1.5 $\eta$ T. These anomalies are probably of agricultural origin, possibly the remains of furrows (i.e. of ridge and furrow). The easternmost anomaly is notably of greater strength, (generally 0.6 $\eta$ T to 1.66 $\eta$ T, rising to c. 2.10 $\eta$ T to 2.5 $\eta$ T at its eastern extent) may possibly represent a ditch.

#### **Modern disturbances**

- 4.11 Around the edges of the field are amorphous areas of thermoremanent magnetism (**9**), (**10**) and (**11**) which fall generally within the range of 10 $\eta$ T to +/-15 $\eta$ T, with occasional iron 'spikes'. These areas are interpreted as modern debris and ferrous litter.
- 4.12 A very strong positive linear anomaly (**12**) recorded along the north-eastern edge of the field may be interpreted as a buried modern surface (track or pathway), which is generally within the range of +/-10 $\eta$ T to +/-22 $\eta$ T.
- 4.13 The discrete square anomaly in the centre of the field is the remains of a cricket square (approximately 22m x 22m) which is revealed as a series of construction and drainage features (**13**). The background magnetism is generally between +/-1 $\eta$ T to +/-2 $\eta$ T, while the rectilinear linear drainage generally falls within the range of +/-0.8 $\eta$ T to +/-5 $\eta$ T.
- 4.14 Other responses of modern origin comprise: a length of ferrous material (e.g. pipe) to the north of the cricket square; proximity to a steel fence (**8**) in the northeast corner of the field; and a scatter of ferrous objects.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 The purpose of the gradiometer survey was to attempt to identify potential sub surface archaeological features that may be affected by the development proposals. Wherever possible the interpretation sought to filter out the background 'noise', and a grid-by-grid study was undertaken in the field to identify the surface phenomena and the effects that these may have the data.
- 5.2 Although not apparent on the surface, Site A has clearly suffered from heavy landscaping disturbance and the spreading of demolition debris. The greater concentration is on the upper part of the slope to the north and northwest. The

thermoremanent magnetism of this material appears as chaotic amorphous areas across much of the survey area, the effect of which is to blur archaeological 'visibility'. Four positive linear features were identified, one of which to the southeast, may possibly be the remains of a field ditch, but interpretation of the other features is even less certain; fairly recent origin cannot be precluded.

- 5.3 Site B, the former playing field, was comparatively quiet. The remains of the cricket square with its associated drainage shows up clearly. Earlier buried features comprise a sequence of field drains, evidently made of fired clay, and what appears to be the remains of furrows, of a medieval / early post-medieval agricultural regime, including a single linear feature of greater magnetic strength which is possibly the remains of a ditch. The presence of ridge and furrow in this area conforms to the findings of the desk-based research study, in that the site lies between two medieval settlements and occupies an area that formed part of a medieval open field system<sup>9</sup>. The lack of ridge and furrow recorded from aerial photographs in the vicinity of the former Carlton Hayes hospital probably reflects leveling and landscaping during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

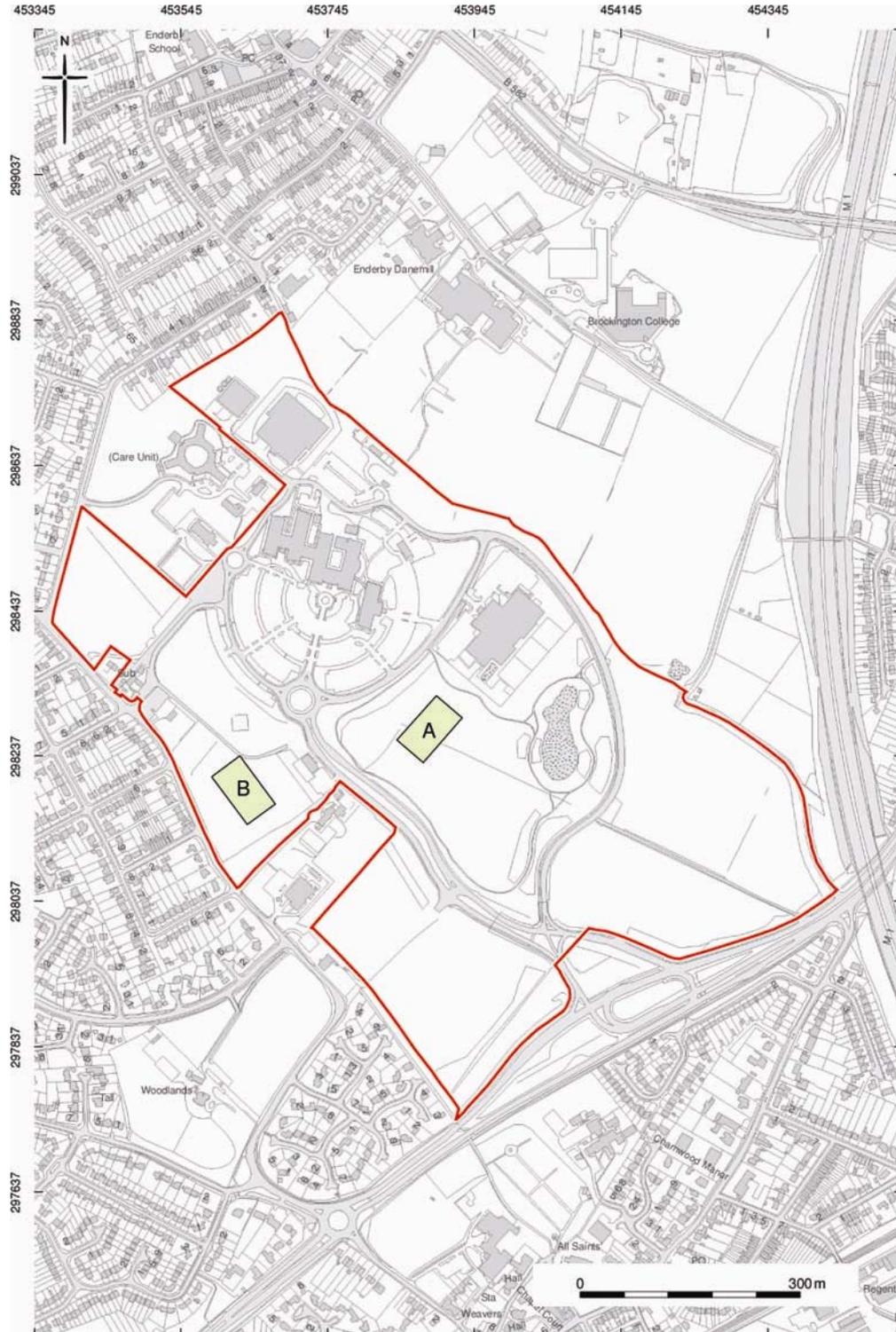
## **6. GENERAL**

### **Statement of Indemnity**

- 6.1 All statements and opinions presented in this report arising from the programme of investigation are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that interpretation of the survey presents a good indication of the nature of sub-surface remains, any conclusions derived from the results form an entirely subjective consideration of the data. Geophysical survey enables the collection of data relating to variations in the form and nature of buried soils. This may only reveal certain archaeological features, and may not record all. No responsibility can be accepted by the author of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

---

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 4.2.1



(© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

**Figure 1. Location of Sites A and B at Carlton Park, Narborough**

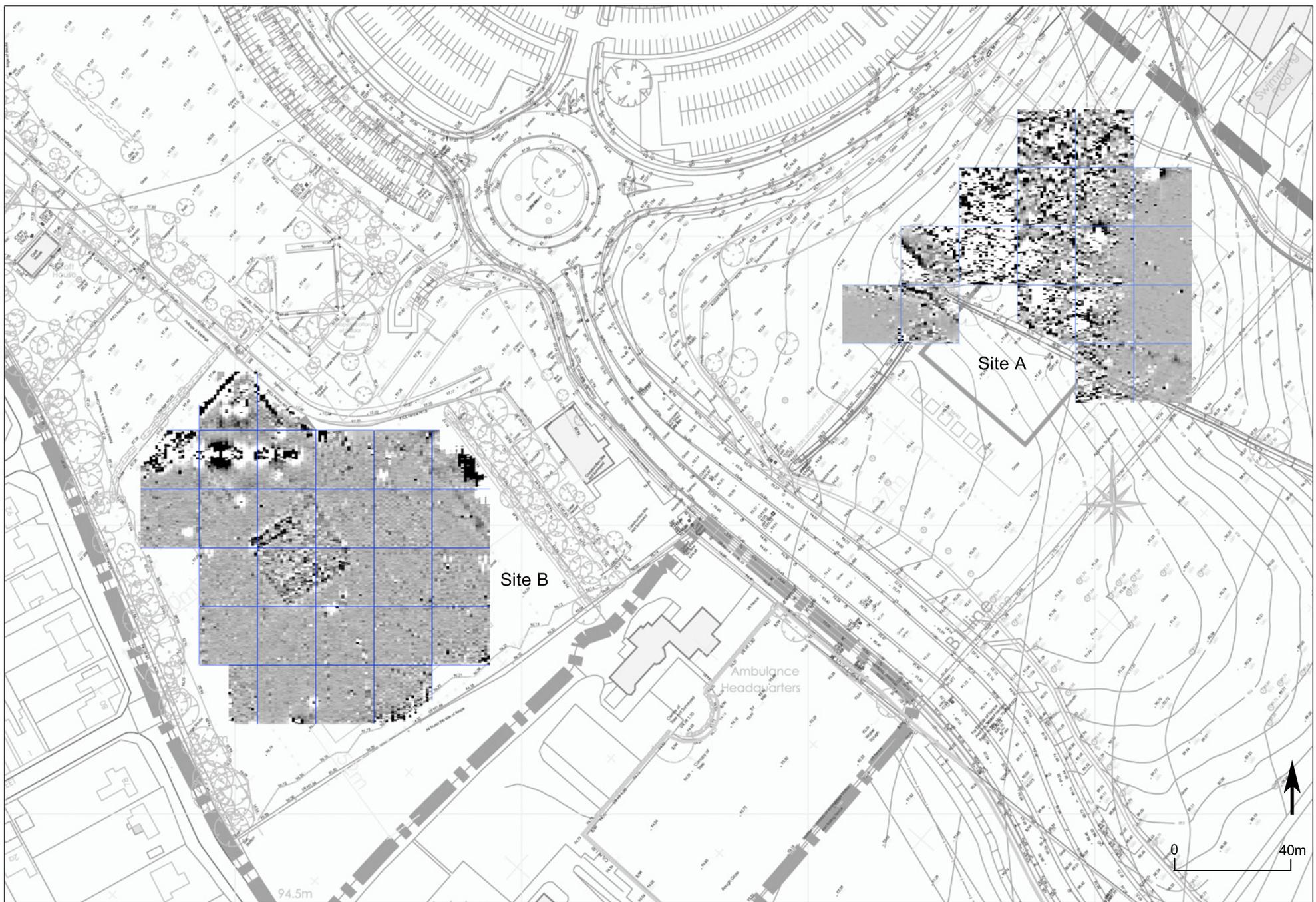


Figure 2: Sites A and B. Gradiometer survey grey scale plots

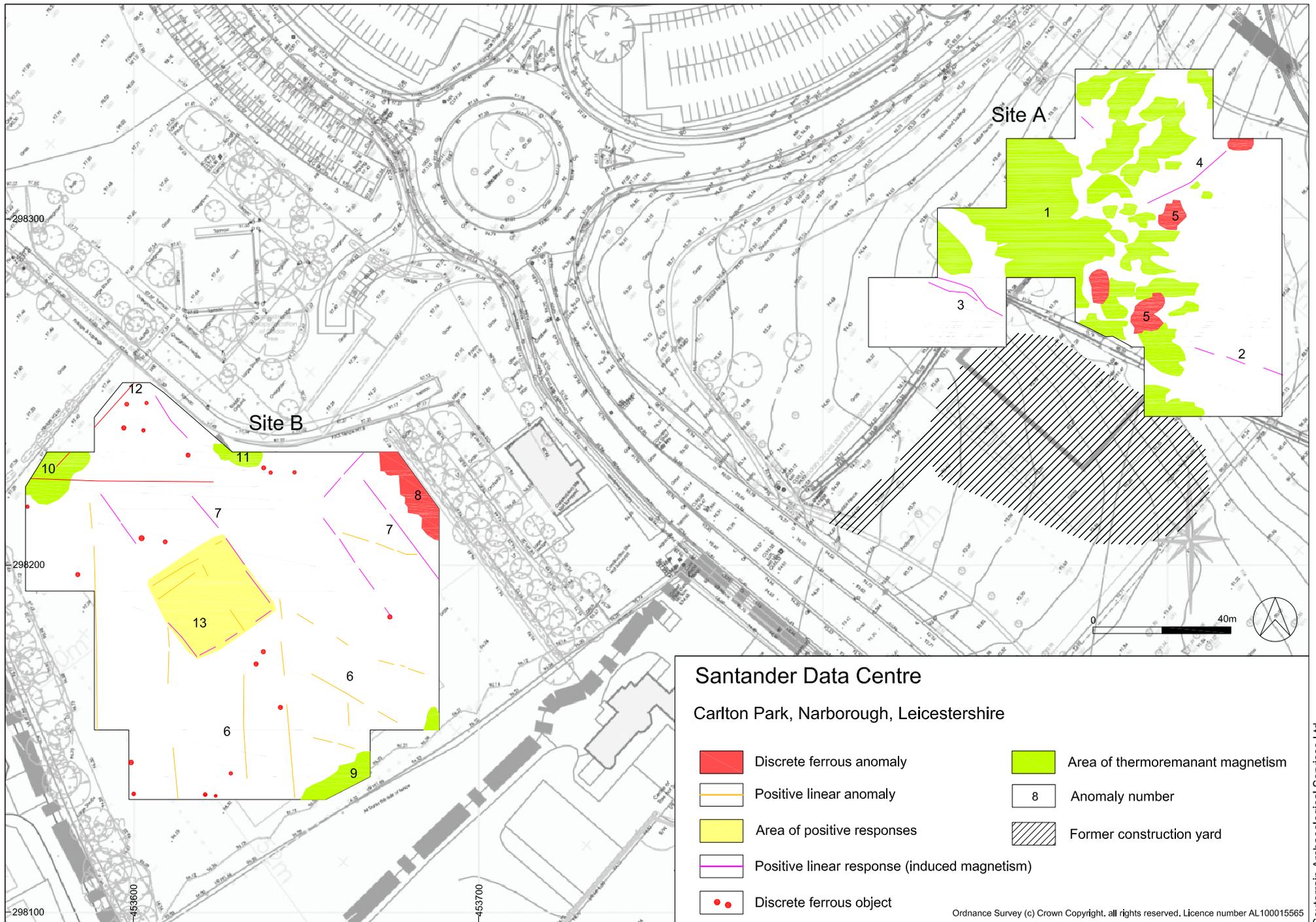
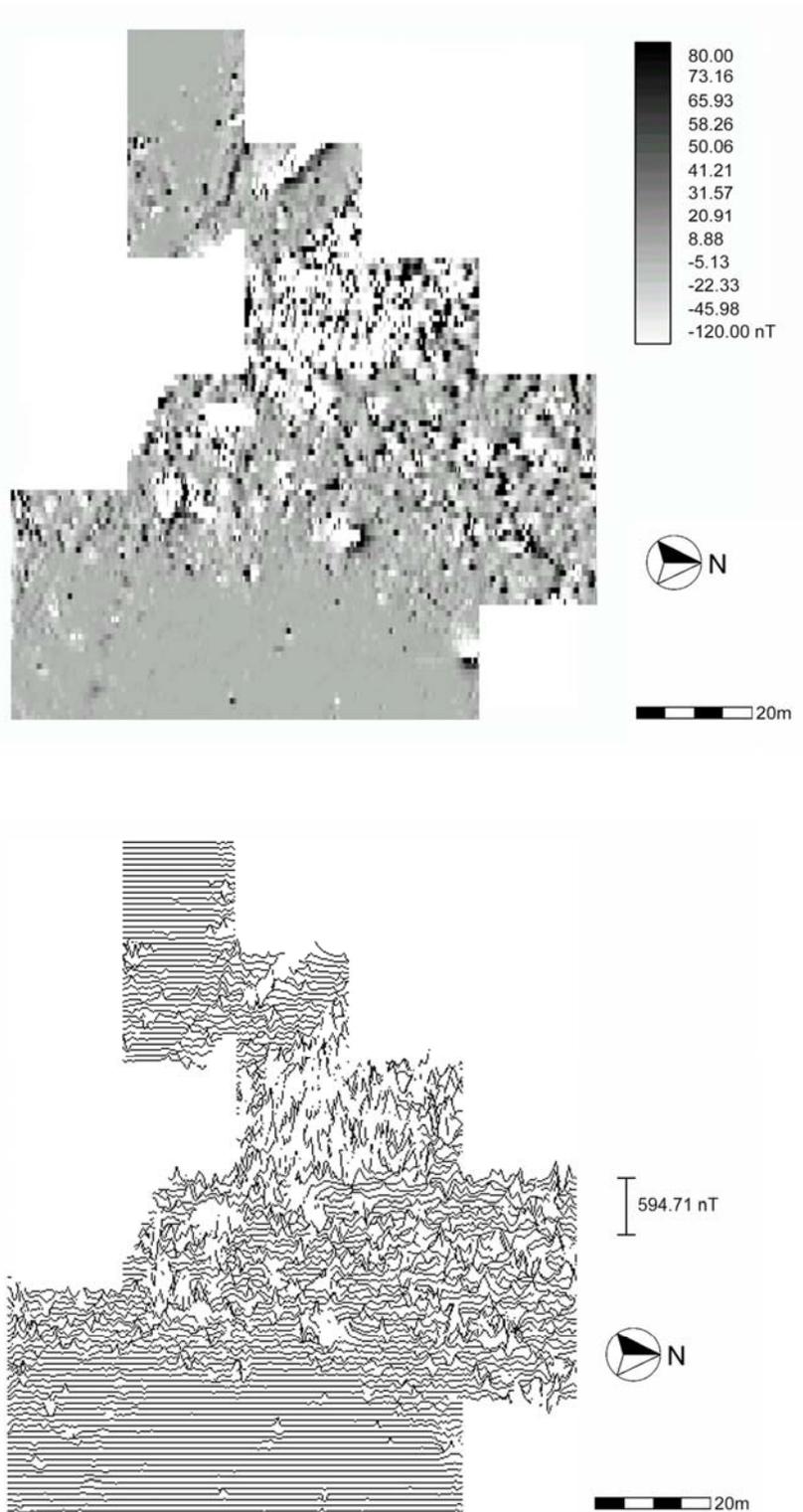


Figure 3: Sites A and B. Gradiometer survey interpretative diagram



**Figure 4. Site A. Grey scale plot (top) and trace plot (bottom)**

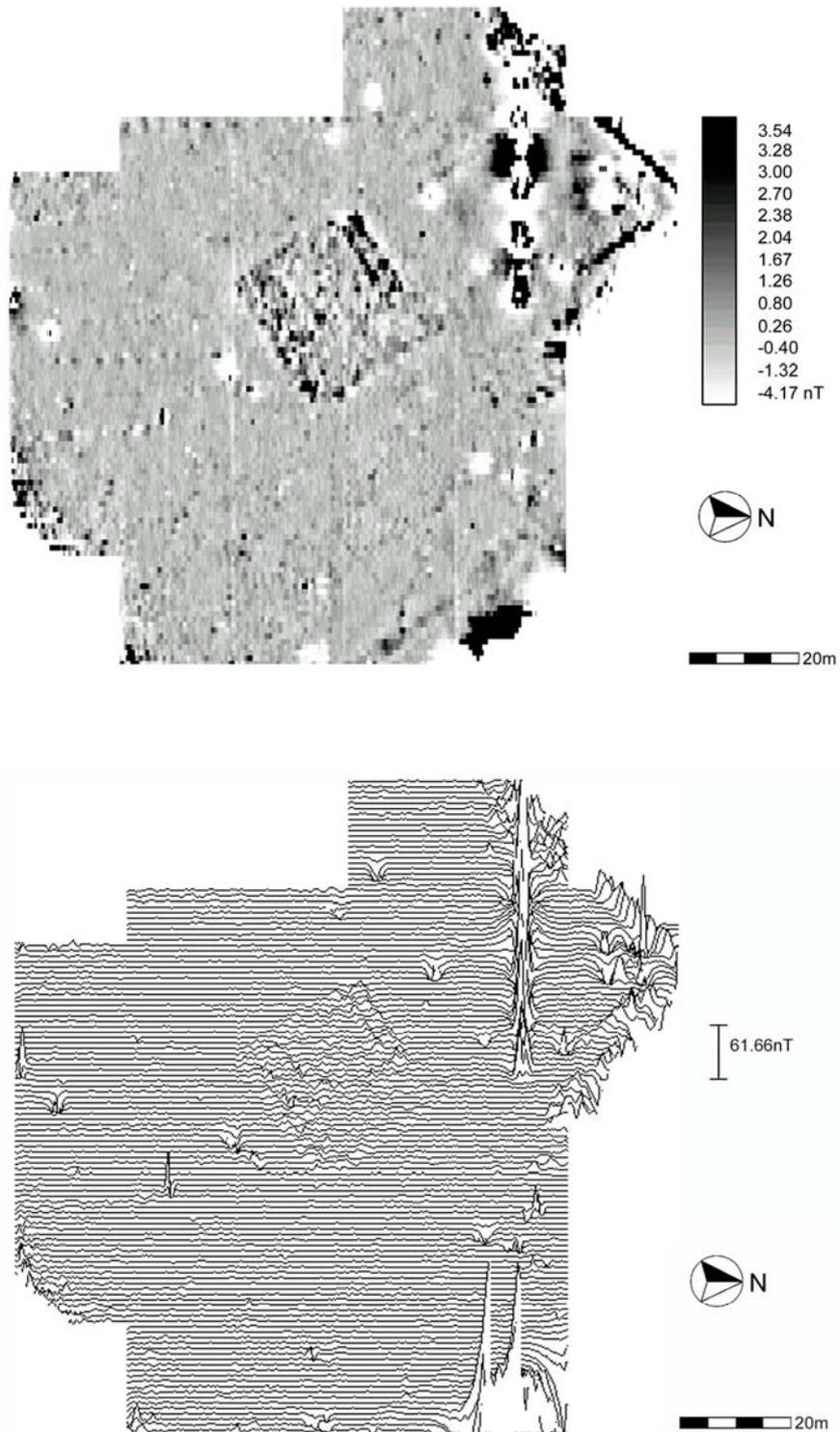


Figure 5. Site B. Grey scale plot (top) and trace plot (bottom)



**Figure 6. General overview of Site A, facing northeast, clockwise to east**



**Figure 7. General overview of Site B, facing north, clockwise to east**