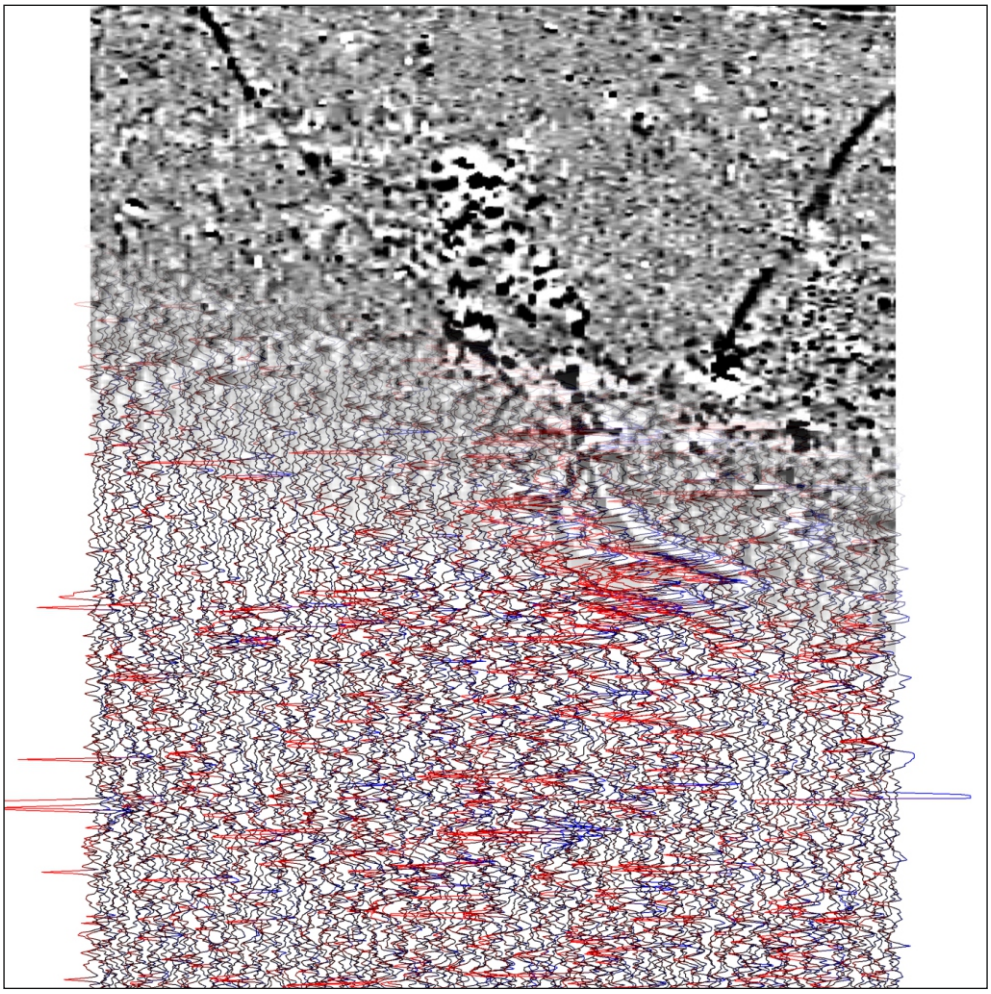
making sense of heritage

Land off Empingham Road, Exeter Down Stamford, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report



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June 2014

geoservices

Land off Empingham Road, Exeter Down, Stamford, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Land off Empingham Road, Exeter Down, Stamford, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land north off Empingham Road, near Stamford, south Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned Taylor Wimpey East Midlands with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features on the site ahead of a proposed development.

The site comprises of a large arable field to the south of Empingham Road, approximately 2km south-west of the centre of Stamford and approximately 20km northwest of the centre of Peterborough and directly east of the A1. The Site occupies an area of relatively flat land with a gentle gradient which slopes to the south and south-west. A detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over parts of the site exempted from a previous geophysical survey and were agreed in advance through consultation with the relevant planning archaeologist.

The survey was undertaken between 6th and 8th May 2014 and covered a total of 7.4 ha; it has demonstrated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of magnetic disturbance and ferrous response.

The geophysical data has revealed a field system with field boundaries, a possible enclosure and a few probable pits. There are wide spreads of increased magnetic response and geological responses running across the entire site.

Of the anomalies of probable archaeological interest, a series of ditches appears to form an enclosure oriented NW-SE near the northern extent of the survey. A region of ferrous responses close by to the north may be associated and is consistent with the remnants of industrial activity, although it is unclear what period this would date. The probable enclosure lies near the junction of faint linear anomalies, which appear to indicate a former field system oriented NE-SW and NW-SE.

In places, previous geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation provides background evidence for the interpretation of this survey, including the likely geological character of strong linear anomalies seen in the southernmost part of the site.

Land off Empingham Road, Exeter Down, Stamford, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Acknowledgements

The detailed gradiometer survey was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Taylor Wimpey East Midlands. The assistance of Paul Gajos is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laurence Savage, Ashley Tuck and Phillip Maier. Jen Smith and Alistair Salisbury processed the geophysical data which was interpreted by Ross Lefort. This report was written by Ross Lefort, Jen Smith and Sean Bell. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Dr. Paul Baggaley and Ben Urmston. Illustrations were prepared by Ross Lefort and Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Christopher Swales.

Land off Empingham Road, Exeter Down, Stamford, Lincolnshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey East Midlands to undertake a detailed gradiometer survey on land off Empingham Road, Stamford, Lincolnshire (**Figure 1**) hereafter "the Site" (centred on NGR 501091 306917). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken ahead of proposed development at the Site.

1.1.2 The aim of the geophysical survey was to establish the presence/absence, extent and character of detectable archaeological remains within the survey area.

1.1.3 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.1.4 The survey follows an earlier programme of geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on behalf of Commercial Estates Group (APS 2011, 2012; SLR Consulting Ltd. 2011a, 2011b, 2012 and 2013).

1.2 Site Location and Topography

1.2.1 The survey area comprises a large arable field off Empingham Road, some 2km to the south-west of the centre of Stamford and approximately 20km northwest of the centre of Peterborough (**Figure 1**). The survey extents are defined by a housing estate to the east, Empingham Road to the north, the A1 to the West and Tinwell Road to the south.

1.2.2 The Site occupies an area of relatively flat land with a gentle gradient which slopes downwards towards the south. The land lies at a height of over 65m above the Ordnance datum (aOD) to the north and just below 55m aOD at the far south. The valley of the River Welland is located further south with a tributary of this river (River Gwash) located further to the north.

1.3 Soils and Geology

1.3.1 The bedrock geology under the Site is composed of a mix of lower and upper Lincolnshire limestone member with Rutland formation argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone. There are no superficial deposits recorded on Site although head, river terrace and alluvial deposits are recorded in the valley of the River Welland further south (BGS).

1.3.2 The soils underlying the Site are likely to be brown rendzinas of the 343a (Elmton 1) association (SSEW 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been

shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The following information is summarized from the Heritage Gateway website (www.heritagegateway.org.uk); a search was performed for all heritage assets within 500m of the Site.

1.4.2 The only recorded heritage assets within the Site are two records of cropmark enclosures; one is undated and the other is considered to be probably prehistoric (EH1036720 and EH1036722). There are two records just outside the Site including a prehistoric linear landscape division to the west (EH1036719) and a Second World War prisoner of war camp to the northeast (EH1471233).

1.4.3 Previous archaeological works have been carried out by Archaeological Project Services (APS) for SLR Consulting within this Site including assessment of aerial photographs, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching (APS 2011, 2012; SLR Consulting Ltd. 2011a, 2011b, 2012 and 2013). This work revealed a mid- to late- Iron Age enclosure, evidence of iron smelting and probable land boundaries dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The detailed magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system. The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2008).

2.1.2 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 6th and 8th May 2014. Field conditions at the time of the survey were good, with firm conditions under foot. Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over parts of the Site excluded from the previous geophysical survey, a total of 7.4 ha; these areas were agreed in advance with the relevant planning archaeologist in light of the previous geophysical survey work.

2.2 Method

2.2.1 Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS system, which is precise to approximately 0.02m and therefore exceeds English Heritage recommendations (2008).

2.2.2 The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data collected for the detailed survey were acquired at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart. The system used has an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with EH guidelines (2008). Detailed data were collected in the zigzag method.

2.2.3 Data from the survey were subject to minimal data correction processes. These comprise a zero mean traverse function (between ±5nT thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These processing steps were applied to all survey areas, with no interpolation applied.

2.2.4 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The gradiometer survey has been successful in identifying anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest across the Site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale and XY plots, and archaeological interpretations, at a scale of 1:2000 (**Figures 2** to **7**). The data are displayed at -2nT (white) to +3nT (black) for the greyscale images and ±25nT at 25nT per cm for the XY trace plots.

3.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 4** and **7**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

3.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the detailed survey dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

3.2 Detailed Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation

3.2.1 The two survey areas at the northwest corner of the Site contain few anomalies of archaeological interest with only a few small sub-oval positive anomalies of possible archaeological significance detected. The northwesternmost area was located in a region of dense scrub and planted trees, preventing access for survey. In the narrow strip oriented N-S, a band of weak, diffuse positive and negative responses is visible at **4000** but these are considered to be geological in origin.

3.2.2 The largest survey area, a short distance to the east, contains the greatest concentration of archaeological features with a group of clear ditch responses detected around **4001**. These ditches have magnetic values over +5nT and appear to form a small irregular shaped enclosed area measuring 20m x 7.5m. The function of these ditches is unclear although a settlement enclosure is considered less likely given the small area enclosed; all these ditches have been classed as probable archaeology. Within the general increase in background magnetic response seen across this part of the field, a noticeable region of clustered ferrous responses can be seen extending approximately northwards from **4001**. It is possible that this is associated with the function of the probable enclosure, and the responses are consistent with waste material from metalworking or perhaps ceramic production.

3.2.3 There are a number of much weaker ditches radiating from this core area of strong ditches at **4002** to **4007**. These ditches have magnetic values ranging from less than +1nT to +3nT and appear to form a system of field boundaries. These ditches have been interpreted as possible archaeology due to their weak values. Given their variable levels of response, it is likely that they date from different periods.

3.2.4 Probable pits **4008** and **4009** are sub-oval in shape, measuring 3.5m in length and with magnetic values over +3nT. These anomalies appear fairly isolated within the data and are not associated with any enclosures. These pit-like anomalies have been interpreted as probable archaeology.

3.2.5 The next survey area further south contains probable pit **4010** two ditches at **4011** and **4012** that are continuations of the ditches detected in the previous geophysical survey by

APS. These ditches have magnetic values around +3nT and have been interpreted as probable archaeology due to their association with a nearby enclosure.

3.2.6 Further ditch-like anomalies are visible further south such as at **4013**; these anomalies are closely associated with ferrous responses and consequently have strong magnetic values over +5nT. Their relationship with the ditches discussed above is unclear and have therefore been interpreted as possible archaeology.

3.2.7 The southernmost survey area contains two more ditch-like anomalies at **4014** and **4015** that have magnetic values around +2nT. The function and date of these ditches is unclear and they have been interpreted as possible archaeology as a result of this uncertainty. Given their orientations, it is possible that they relate to former agricultural activity.

3.2.8 There are three broad bands of positive and negative responses at **4016** to **4018** that are spaced about 50m apart. These anomalies are not considered to be archaeological and have been interpreted as being geological in origin. This interpretation is supported by the results of an evaluation trench opened by APS over another area of this anomaly further northwest.

3.2.9 The remaining anomalies include weak linear trends and small positive anomalies of possible archaeological interest. The weak linear trends could relate to very weak archaeological features, ploughing scars or geological features although it is not possible to determine which might be the case. These trends are therefore considered to be of uncertain origin. The small positive anomalies may represent small cut features such as pits and postholes but could also relate to geological features. These anomalies have been interpreted as possible archaeology as a result of this uncertainty.

3.3 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation: Modern Services

3.3.1 There are no modern services visible in the data. It should be noted that gradiometer data will not be able to locate and identify all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the Site. In particular a possible former field system and a possible enclosure have been detected within the northern portion of the survey area.

4.1.2 The main area of interest is the group of ditches around **4001** although the remaining ditches detected seem to relate to a field system of unknown date. The areas surveyed suggest that the enclosures detected in the previous survey conducted by APS do not extend into these areas. The probable enclosure may be associated with industrial activity, given the region of ferrous anomalies nearby, however it is not clear from what period this may date.

4.1.3 There is a fairly dense concentration of ferrous responses and broad spreads of increased magnetic response across the entire site. This spread is not considered dense enough to obscure larger archaeological features such as settlement enclosures however. This ferrous debris is considered to be modern in origin.

4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be encountered than have been identified through geophysical survey.

5 REFERENCES

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SLR Consulting Ltd., 2013. *Stamford West, Lincolnshire: Outline Design for Archaeological Mitigation.* Unpublished report. SLR ref. 403.01465.00008

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SLR Consulting Ltd., 2011b. *Stamford West: Archaeological Fieldwalking Report and Air-Photographs Study.* Unpublished report. SLR ref. 403-01465-00008

5.2 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey
http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, *Sheet 1, Northern England*, Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

5.3 English Heritage PastScape Records Consulted

EH1036719 – Possible prehistoric enclosure

EH1036720 – Undated cropmark enclosure

EH1036722 – Probable prehistoric cropmark enclosure

EH1471233 – Prisoner of war camp 10

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY EQUIPMENT AND DATA PROCESSING

Survey Methods and Equipment

The magnetic data for this project was acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ±100nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25m. All of the data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m Site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage (2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (EH, 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by English Heritage (2008) for characterisation surveys.

Post-Processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Probable archaeology – used for features which give a clear response but which form incomplete patterns.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

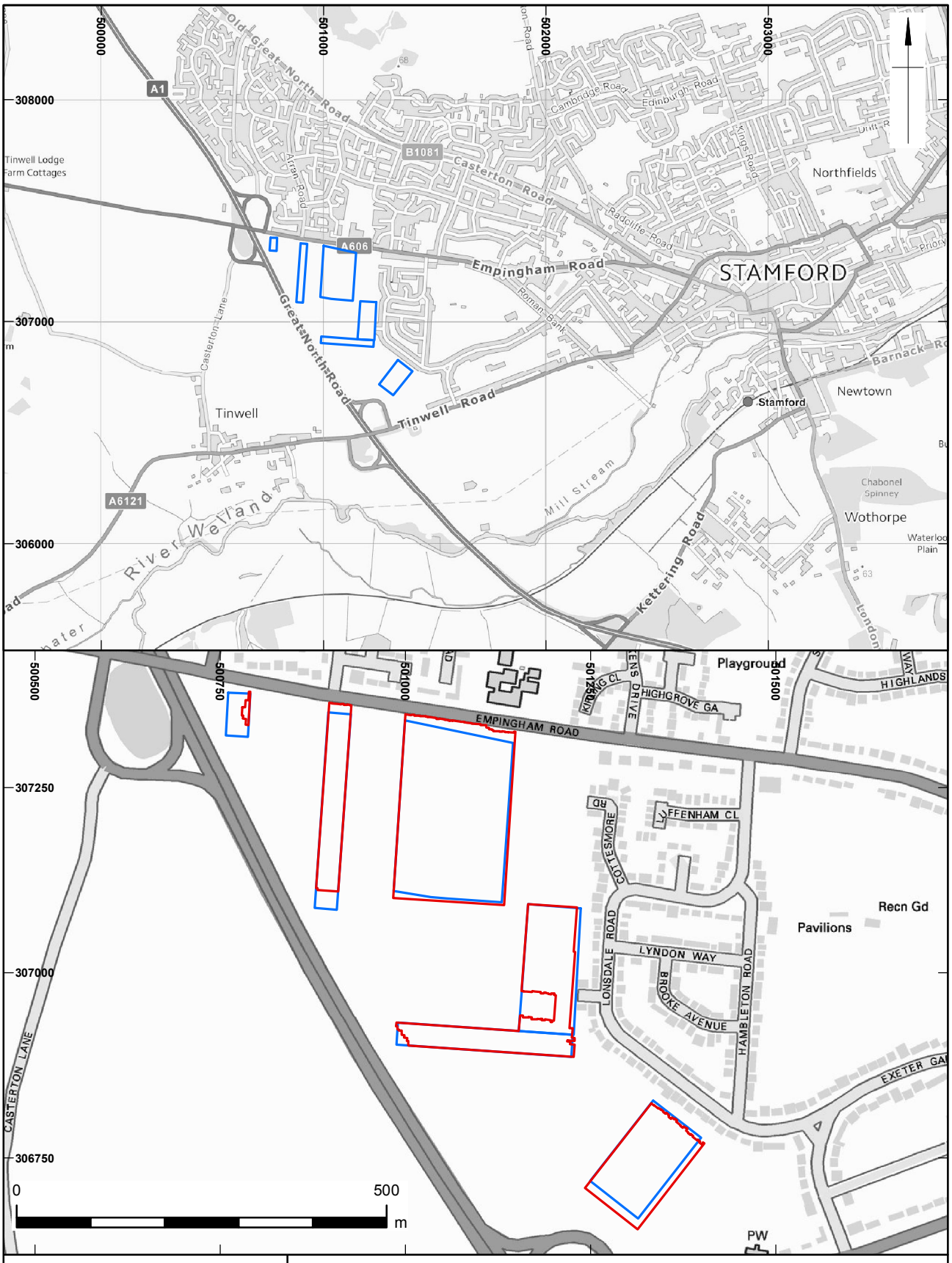
- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Agricultural ditches – used for ditch sections that are aligned parallel to existing boundaries and former field boundaries that are not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of field drains that are visible in the data either as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses or as a ditch-like anomaly.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



Detailed Survey Extents

Site Boundary

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25000 and 1:7500 at A4	Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\104280\GIS\Figs PDF		

Site location and detailed survey extents

Figure 1

500800
500900
501000
501100
501200
307400
307300
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800
+3nT
-2nT
Detailed Survey Extents
0
100
m

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\104280\GIS\Figs PDF		

Greyscale plot, northwest

Figure 2

500800
500900
501000
501100
501200
307400
307300
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800

Detailed Survey Extents

0
100
m

+25nT
-25nT

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\104280\GIS\Figs PDF		

XY trace plot, northwest

Figure 3

500800
500900
501000
501100
501200
307400
307300
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800
4000
4009
4005
4004
4002
4001
4003
4006
4007
4008
4010
4011
4012
Detailed Survey Extents
Anomaly Text
Trend
Ferrous
Probable Archaeology
Possible Archaeology
Ploughing
Superficial Geology
Increased Magnetic Response
0
100
m

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
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Interpretation, northwest

Figure 4

501000
501100
501200
501300
501400
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800
306700
306600
+3nT
-2nT
Detailed Survey Extents
0
100
m

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
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Greyscale plot, southeast

Figure 5

501000
501100
501200
501300
501400
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800
306700
306600

Detailed Survey Extents

+25nT

-25nT

0 100 m

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
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XY trace plot, southeast

Figure 6

501000
501100
501200
501300
501400
307200
307100
307000
306900
306800
306700
306600
4001
4002
4003
4004
4006
4007
4008
4010
4011
4012
4013
4014
4015
4016
4017
4018
Detailed Survey Extents
Anomaly Text
Trend
Ferrous
Probable Archaeology
Possible Archaeology
Ploughing
Superficial Geology
Increased Magnetic Response
0
100
m

Date:	08/06/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	RDL
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Interpretation, southeast

Figure 7

positive linear anomaly
agricultural feature
geological
ferrous response
magnetic disturbance

Detailed Survey Extents
Anomaly Text
Trend
Ferrous
Probable Archaeology
Possible Archaeology
Ploughing
Superficial Geology
Increased Magnetic Response

Application boundary
Magnetometer survey area

Archaeological Project Services
0 200m

0 200 m

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Interpretation overlaid with previous geophysical results

Figure 8

wessex archaeology

salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh

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