

**Detailed Magnetometer Survey on Land at Billingham Farm,  
Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex.**

**NGR: 586501 119535**

**Rother District Council  
Planning Reference RR/2011/987/**

**ASE Project No: 5094**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-118169**

**ASE Report No. 2012024**

**By Chris Russel**

**January 2012**

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**January 2012**

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### **Statement of Indemnity**

Geophysical survey is the collection of data that relate to subtle variations in the form and nature of soil and which relies on there being a measurable difference between buried archaeological features and the natural geology. Geophysical techniques do not specifically target archaeological features and anomalies noted in the interpretation do not necessarily relate to buried archaeological features. As a result, magnetic and earth resistance detail survey may not always detect sub-surface archaeological features. This is particularly true when considering earlier periods of human activity, for example those periods that are not characterised by sedentary social activity.

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South East was commissioned by Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd. to carry out a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Billingham Farm, Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex. The survey covered approximately 1 hectare and took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2012. The survey area was covered by short grass which surrounded farm buildings and dwellings and was transected by drainage ditches and access roads. Despite disturbance from modern activity the survey results have identified several anomalies which have the potential to represent buried archaeological remains. These were mostly confined to the south of the survey area with the notable exception of two linear anomalies present in the north-west.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd to conduct a magnetometer survey over land at Billingham Farm, Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (NGR: 586501 119535, Figure 1).

1.1.2 A planning application has been submitted to Rother District Council (planning reference RR/2011/987/P) for the conversion of barn and oast buildings into residential units, change of use and new tracks. A consultation response dated 18th July 2011 from Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) to Tim Hinkling, Head of Planning, Rother District Council stated that in view of the site's archaeological potential (see below) it was recommended that the developer provide an archaeological assessment of the site in accordance with the requirements set out within PPS5, the Government's policy on Planning for the Historic Environment. Specifically it was deemed appropriate that an historic building interpretive survey and archaeological geophysical survey to inform targeted evaluation excavation should be undertaken.

1.3 Consultation between ASE and Greg Chuter established that the scope of the Stage 1 geophysical survey should target the main areas of impact arising from the development, being the new tracks and parking areas. However, as piecemeal survey of discontinuous areas is an inefficient methodology and can lead to difficulties over interpretation, a survey grid will be established across the full extent of the proposed development site in order to maximise the information obtained (Figure 2). It was further agreed that a magnetometry survey would be appropriate for which ASE will use a fluxgate gradiometer.

1.4 The Stage 1 geophysical survey and Stage 2 trial trench evaluation are an initial phase of developer funded archaeological fieldwork on the site. Stages 1 and 2 are designed to identify potential archaeological remains within the location of the proposed development. Following the provision of this Stage 1 magnetometry survey report the ESCC Archaeologist will define the scope of Stage 2 trial trenching which will aim to test the geophysical anomalies identified within areas of proposed development impact.

1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Stage 1 geophysical survey was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2011) and approved by Greg Chuter (ESCC Archaeological Officer) prior to the commencement of the work.

### **1.2 Geology and topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (2012) the site lies over bedrock geology of Ashford Formation Mudstone with Head deposits immediately to the east.

**1.3 Aims of geophysical investigation**

1.3.1 The purpose of the geophysical survey was to detect any buried archaeological anomalies that might provide a measurable magnetic response.

**1.4 Scope of report**

1.4.1 The scope of this report is to report on the findings of the survey. The project was conducted by John Cook and Chris Russel; project managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson (post fieldwork).

## **2.0        ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1        Summary and HER search**

2.1.1        The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area defining both a large medieval farm complex and an area of Romano-British settlement and iron ore processing. Although not listed, the Barn and Oast Houses are early 19th-century in date and therefore of historic significance.

2.1.2        The extent of the medieval landscape character and settlement are outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation that accompanies this project (ASE 2011). A table of HER entries within 1km of the site is included in Appendix 2.



### **3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Geophysical survey**

3.1.1 A fluxgate gradiometer (magnetometry) survey was undertaken in the area depicted in Figure 2 (centred NGR: 586501 119535).

3.1.2 The field work was undertaken on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> January 2012 when the weather was cold and overcast with occasional heavy showers.

#### **3.2 Applied geophysical instrumentation**

3.2.1 The Fluxgate Gradiometer employed was the Bartington Instrumentation Grad 601-2. The Grad 601-2 has an internal memory and a data logger which stores the survey data. This data is downloaded into a PC and is then processed in a suitable software package.

3.2.2 30m x 30m grids were set out using a GPS Total Station (see below). Each grid was surveyed with 1m traverses; samples were taken every 0.25m.

3.2.3 Data was collected along north-south traverses in a zigzag pattern beginning in the south-west corner of each grid.

#### **3.3 Instrumentation used for setting out the survey grid**

3.3.1 The survey grid for the site was geo-referenced using a Topcon GR3 receiver and FC-250 controller using Virtual Reference Stations (VRS). The GPS receiver collects satellite data to determine its position and uses the mobile phone networks to receive corrections, transmitting them to the RTK Rover via Bluetooth to provide a sub centimetre Ordnance Survey position and height. Each surveyed grid point has an Ordnance Survey position; therefore the geophysical survey can be directly referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

#### **3.4 Data processing**

3.4.1 All of the geophysical data processing was carried out using Geoplot V3 published by Geoscan Research. Minimally processed data was produced using the following schedule of processing. Due to the very high positive readings of some of the magnetic disturbance the values were replaced with a dummy value so as to avoid detrimentally affecting the dataset when further processed. The first process carried out upon the data was to apply a DESPIKE to the data set which removes the random 'iron spikes' that occur within fluxgate gradiometer survey data. A ZERO MEAN TRAVERSE was then applied to survey data. This removes stripe effects within grids and ensures that the survey grid edges match. The data was then INTERPOLATED along the 'Y' axis to improve presentation. As this process may be detrimental to the representation of more ephemeral data both un-interpolated and interpolated plots are displayed for comparison. Figures 4 and 5 show the processed survey data.

### **3.5 Data presentation**

- 3.5.1 Data is presented using images exported from Geoplot into Autocad software and inserted into the geo-referenced site grid. Data is presented (Figures 3-5) as raw data and processed data greyscale plots.

## **4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Figures 3 - 6)**

### **4.1 Description of site**

4.1.1 The survey area consisted of approximately one hectare of short grass surrounding the Oast Houses and adjacent to dwellings and gardens. The survey area was intersected by access roads and drainage ditches and bounded by metal fences.

### **4.2 Survey limitations**

4.2.1 Survey was limited by the access roads and drainage ditches mentioned above as well as items of agricultural machinery parked on site. Areas were omitted from the survey when these items represented barriers or hazards to health and safety.

4.2.2 In addition to the physical limitations of the survey, the effectiveness of magnetometer surveys depends on a contrast between the absolute magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil to the underlying subsoil (Clark 1996).

### **4.3 Introduction to results**

4.3.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the figures at the end of this report. The types of features likely to be identified are discussed below.

#### **4.3.2 Positive Magnetic Anomalies**

Positive anomalies generally represent cut features that have been in-filled with magnetically enhanced material.

#### **4.3.3 Negative Magnetic anomalies**

Negative anomalies generally represent buried features such as banks that have a lower magnetic signature in comparison to the background geology

#### **4.3.4 Magnetic Disturbance**

Magnetic disturbance is generally associated with interference caused by modern ferrous features such as fences and service pipes or cables.

#### **4.3.5 Magnetic Debris**

Low amplitude magnetic debris consists of a number of dipolar responses spread over an area and is indicative of ground disturbance.

#### **4.3.6 Dipolar Anomalies**

Dipolar anomalies are positive anomalies with an associated negative response. These anomalies are usually associated with discreet ferrous

objects or may represent buried kilns or ovens.

#### 4.3.7 Bipolar Anomalies

Bipolar anomalies consist of alternating responses of positive and negative magnetic signatures. Interpretation will depend on the strength of these responses; modern pipelines and cables typically produce strong bipolar responses.

#### 4.3.8 Thermoremanence

Thermoremanence is most commonly encountered through the magnetizing of clay through the firing process although stones and soils can also acquire thermoremanence.

### 4.4 Interpretation of fluxgate gradiometer results (Figure 6)

#### 4.4.1 Summary

Areas of magnetic disturbance can be observed in the results which emanate from the Oast Barns and agricultural machinery parked on site. There are areas of magnetic debris, especially in the north-east of the survey area, which are also evident along with several, isolated dipolar anomalies which probably represent near surface metallic objects.

Anomalies with the potential to represent buried archaeology are chiefly confined to Area A where interference from modern activity was not as pronounced, although two linear features may be discerned in the Area B.

#### 4.4.3 Discrete Positive Anomalies

A group of discrete moderate to strong positive anomalies are noted in Area A at A1. A further discrete positive anomaly with a moderate to strong response is noted further east at A5.

#### 4.4.4 Linear Positive Anomalies

Three moderate, positive linear anomalies running approximately north-west to south-east are identified at A2. A further group of roughly parallel linear moderate positive anomalies can be seen running north-east to south-west at A3. A lone linear anomaly with a similarly moderate response is noted in the extreme south-east of Area A at A6. Two moderate positive anomalies are also noted in Area B at B1 and B2. B1 runs north-east to south-west parallel with the modern boundary fence and B2 runs north-west to south-east towards a drainage ditch.

#### 4.4.5 Linear Negative Anomalies

A single linear negative anomaly is identified at A4 running on a north-east to south-west alignment which mirrors that of the anomalies identified at A3 and A6. Its location corresponds to that of a shallow

earthwork noted during the survey.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION**

### **5.1 Discussion**

- 5.1.1 A group of parallel positive anomalies (A3 and A6) and one negative anomaly (A4) were detected in Area A. This area also revealed a group of discrete positive responses (A1 and A5) along with a second group of parallel anomalies aligned approximately at right angles to the first which is shown at A2. These anomalies have the strongest potential to represent buried archaeological remains such as ditches and pits. It should be noted however that plough marks or drainage features might give similar responses and a geological origin for these anomalies is also plausible. Feature A5 may be a bank associated with a shallow earthwork visible at ground level.
- 5.1.2 Similar features were identified in the north-west of the survey area in Area B. B2 is seen to run parallel to the present field boundary and may be related to it in some way. However, it is also on a very similar alignment to the anomalies noted further south at A3 and A6. B1 is probably a drainage feature. This anomaly does share an alignment with the group noted at A2 but its response is markedly different.
- 5.1.3. Other areas of the survey yielded poor results due to the high degree of magnetic disturbance resultant from the sites use as a working farmyard which may mask the presence of archaeological anomalies.

## **Bibliography**

ASE 2011. *Land at Billingham Farm, Udimore, East Sussex Written Scheme of Investigation for a Stage 1 Detailed Magnetometer Survey and Stage 2 Trial Trench Evaluation*. Unpublished ASE Document.

BGS 2011 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 24.1.2012  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

Clark, A. 1996. *Seeing Beneath the Soil*. (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). London: Routledge.

## **Acknowledgements**

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd and Nanette Hacking for commissioning the survey.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	-					
Identification Name and Address	Billingham Farm, Udimore					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	586501 119535					
Geology	Ashford Formation Mudstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5094					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	<b>Survey</b>	Other
Type of Site	<b>Green Field</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	<b>19<sup>th</sup> January 2012</b>		
Sponsor/Client	Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.  <i>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd. to carry out a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Billingham Farm, Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex. The survey covered approximately 1 hectare and took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2012. The survey area was covered by short grass which surrounded farm buildings and dwellings and was transected by drainage ditches and access roads. Despite disturbance from modern activity the survey results have identified several anomalies which have the potential to represent buried archaeological remains. These were mostly confined to the south of the survey area with the notable exception of two linear anomalies present in the north-west.</i></p>						

## OASIS form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-118169

#### Project details

Project name	Magnetometer survey at Billingham Farm, Udimore
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East was commissioned by Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd. to carry out a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Billingham Farm, Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex. The survey covered approximately 1 hectare and took place on the 19th January 2012. The survey area was covered by short grass which surrounded farm buildings and dwellings and was transected by drainage ditches and access roads. Despite disturbance from modern activity the survey results have identified several anomalies which have the potential to represent buried archaeological remains. These were mostly confined to the south of the survey area with the notable exception of two linear anomalies present in the north-west.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2012 End: 19-01-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5094 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Geophysical Survey'
Solid geology (other)	Ashford Formation Mudstone
Drift geology	Unknown
Techniques	Magnetometry

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER UDIMORE Billingham Farm
Postcode	TN31 6BD
Study area	1.00 Hectares



Site coordinates TQ 586501 119535 50.8846730947 0.255702604881 50 53 04 N  
000 15 20 E Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Jonathan Dunn Architects LTD
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Media available	'Geophysics'
Paper Archive Exists?	No

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Detailed Magnetometer Survey on Land at Billingham farm, Billingham Lane, Udimore, East Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Russel, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report No: 2012024
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

Entered by Chris Russel (c.russel@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 25 January 2012

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### **OASIS:**

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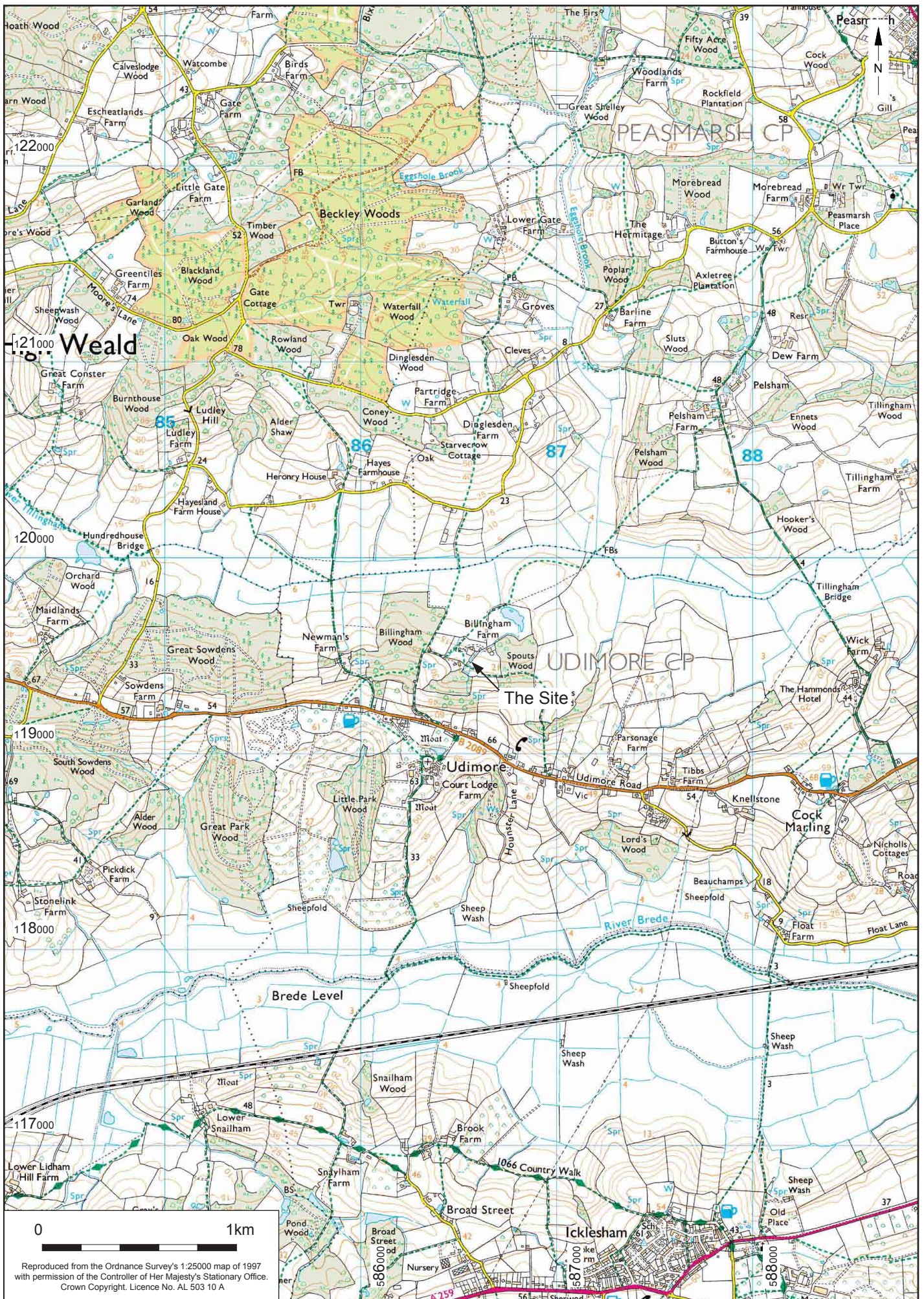
**Appendix 1 Included on C.D**

1. Raw Magnetometry Data

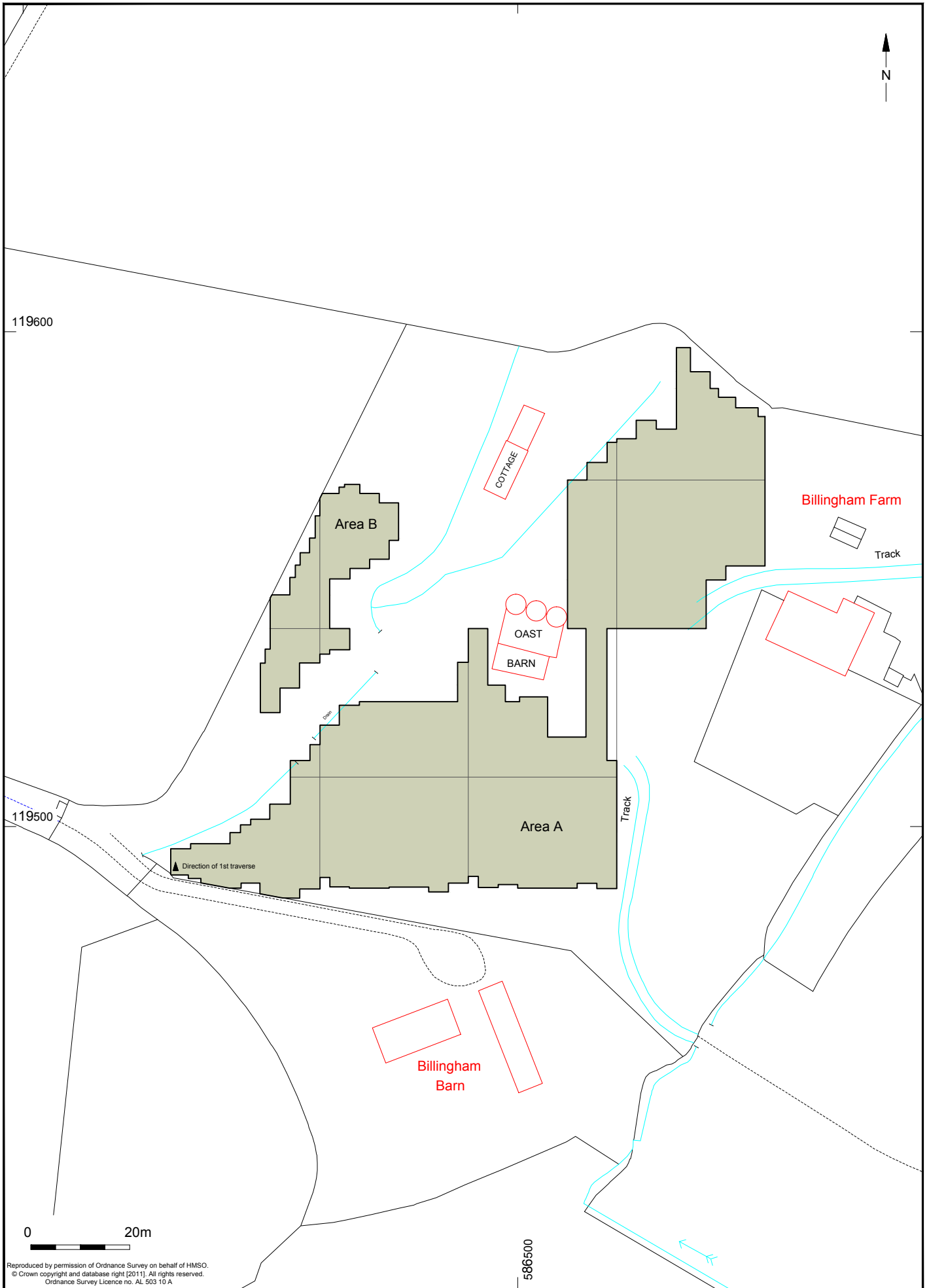
## Appendix 2 Entries recorded on ESCC HER within 1 Km of the site

ESCC HER No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
DES3556	86744 18987	Grade II Listed building. Barn at <i>The Vines</i> . Late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations
DES3570	86561 19539	Grade II Listed building. <i>Billingham Farmhouse</i> . Timber framed house of c.1600
DES3569	86188 19186	Grade II Listed building. <i>Churchfield</i> . 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3571	86763 18987	Grade II Listed building. Coach house adjoining north side of barn at <i>The Vines</i> . 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3572	86885 18909	Grade II Listed building. <i>Mill Lodge</i> . 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3554	85919 19463	Grade II Listed building. <i>Newmans Farmhouse</i> . 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3927	86451 19147	Grade II Listed building. <i>Pound Cottage</i> and <i>Pound Farm</i> . 15 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed open hall with later alterations
DES3555	86481 19136	Grade II Listed building. <i>Pound House</i> . Formerly an oasthouse with elements dating back to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3573	86956 18898	Grade II Listed building. <i>Rushay Cottage</i> and <i>Woodstove (Antiques)</i> .
DES3935	86921 18862	Grade II Listed building. <i>Stock Cottage</i> . 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3928	87039 18879	Grade II Listed building. <i>Stocks Farmhouse</i> . 17 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3559	87001 18883	Grade II Listed building. <i>The Former Forge</i> adjoining <i>Forge House</i> on the east. 18 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3902	86362 18882	Grade II Listed building. <i>The Old House</i> . Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century 3 bay end chimneystack house, ground floor underbuilt in 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later alterations
DES3934	86340 18960	Grade I Listed building. <i>The Parish Church of St Mary</i> . Norman nave, 13 <sup>th</sup> century chancel and tower
DES3557	86741 18991	Grade II Listed building. <i>The Vines</i> . North range 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, south range early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
DES3574	87567 18893	Grade II Listed building. <i>Tibbs Farmhouse</i> . Early 17 <sup>th</sup> timber-framed building, ground floor refaced in 18 <sup>th</sup> century
EES13927	8633 1897	Five evaluation trenches excavated within St Mary's Churchyard in order to assess most suitable location for future internments. No features or deposits of archaeological importance, other than those clearly associated with the Christian graveyard and its integral burials were discovered
EES14175	86345 18855	Watching brief maintained on foundations trenches at 2 Court Lodge within original confines of Court Lodge medieval moated homestead found no features or deposits of archaeological interest.
EES14320	86350 19000	Eight evaluation trenches at Court Lodge revealed a low density spread of shallow rubbish pits dating between the 10 <sup>th</sup> and late 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. Slag recovered from a number of these possibly truncated features is indicative of early medieval ironworking. No in-situ furnaces, forges, hearths, or buildings were discovered. A section of dry moat sampled during the fieldwork was not found to contain any deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental significance.
EES14335	86305 18920	Watching brief at Western Court Lodge did not reveal any features or deposits of archaeological importance
EES14666	8633 1915	Site of dwelling appearing in Pound Farm records of 1597 but current building was built in mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century with a lot of recycled timbers
EES14785	8644 1901	Watching brief maintained during replacement of two electricity poles adjacent to St Mary's Church found no features of archaeological interest
EES9335	87610 19650	Location of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking site at Rainbow Field, Billingham Farm
MES2538	8601 1953	Site of medieval/post-medieval bloomery site at Roughter Wood c. 450 yards from Tillingham Stream, but adjoining a spring
MES2539	8635 1891	Remains of moat and site of medieval manor house which was pulled down and re-erected at Groombridge in 1912
MES2540	8671 1965	Significant quantities of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flints in Rainbow Field, Billingham Farm adjacent to Tillingham River.
MES2541	8633 1896	The Parish Church of St Mary. Norman nave, early 13 <sup>th</sup> century chancel and early English tower
MES2543	8653 1951	Large medieval and post-medieval farm complex at Billingham Farm
MES2544	8630 1918	Listed building at <i>Farleys</i>
MES2548	8645 1914	Listed building at <i>Pound Farm</i> and <i>Pound Cottage</i>

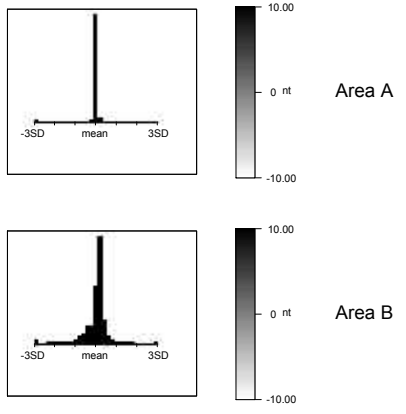
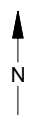
ESCC HER No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
MES2551	8708 1888	Listed building at <i>Stocks Farm</i>
MES2553	8753 1887	Listed building at <i>Tibbs Farm</i>
MES2557	8634 1891	Listed building at <i>Court Lodge</i>
MES2559	8674 1899	Listed building at <i>Vine Farm</i>
MES2560	8674 1899	Listed building at <i>Vine Farm</i>
MES2563	866 195	Undated bloomery site at Billingham Farm
MES2564	8602 1926	Medieval to post-medieval earthwork house platform
MES2565	8585 1965	Slight indications of medieval ridge and furrow at Newman's Farm
MES2566	865 196	Approximately 200 Mesolithic flint implements found at Billingham Farm
MES3443	8595 2045	Listed building at <i>Hayes Farm</i>
MES3444	8545 2024	Listed building at <i>Heronswood</i>
MES3531	8600 1922	Listed building at <i>The Kings Head</i>
MES8664	86997 18489	Location of Jordan's Farmstead identified from early cartographic sources
MES9935	87300 19100	Silver coin of AD1554-1558 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES10002	87300 18700	Silver coin of AD1272-1307 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES10009	87200 18900	Copper alloy vessel of AD1350-1850 found during metal detecting on Float Farm
MES10016	87300 19200	Copper alloy spur of AD1650-1800 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES10045	87200 18900	Lead weight of 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD date found whilst metal detecting at Float Farm
MES10151	87200 18900	Copper alloy jetton of AD1350-1550 found during metal detecting on Float Farm
MES10152	87200 1880	Silver coin of AD1272-1307 found during metal detecting on Float Farm
MES10528	87319 18795	Lead token of AD1450-1850 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES10789	85987 20273	Copper alloy vessel of AD1350-1850 found during metal detecting on Ludley Farm
MES10806	87261 18763	Copper alloy strap fitting of 150BC-AD17th century found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES10808	87214 18729	Copper alloy buckle of AD1720-1790 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES11180	87311 18721	Copper alloy key of 13 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES11280	87232 18737	Brass and glass seal of AD1750-1900 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES14114	87443 19043	Copper alloy vessel of AD1250-1650 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES14609	87238 18766	Silver coin of AD1351-1352 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES14617	87291 18730	Lead alloy vessel of AD50-1500 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES15429	8605 1919	Earthenware jug rim sherd of AD1000-1299 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES16276	8607 1991	Post medieval canalisation of Tillingham River for approx. 1,000m
MES17284	867 190	Site of WWII (c.1940) pillbox
MES17533	8654 1960	Lead alloy token of AD1500-1850 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES17568	8656 1960	Lead alloy token of AD1500-1850 found during metal detecting on Parsonage Farm
MES17569	8659 1959	Lead alloy token of AD1250-1850 found during metal detecting on Billingham Farm
MES17889	8675 1988	Lead token of AD1250-1850 found during metal detecting
MES18024	8662 1962	Copper alloy buckle of AD1550-1650 found during metal detecting
MES18083	8631 1941	Lead alloy token of AD1500-1850 found during metal detecting on Billingham Farm
MES18653	8697 1993	Lead alloy seal found during metal detecting
MES19255	8633 1886	Historic core of Saxon hamlet recorded in 1086
MES19256	8639 1904	Dispersed ridge top linear settlement recorded in 1086
MES19604	8687 1893	Windmill site shown on Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft



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Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 1	



© Archaeology South-East		Billingham Farm ,Udimore	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Location of geophysical survey area	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR		

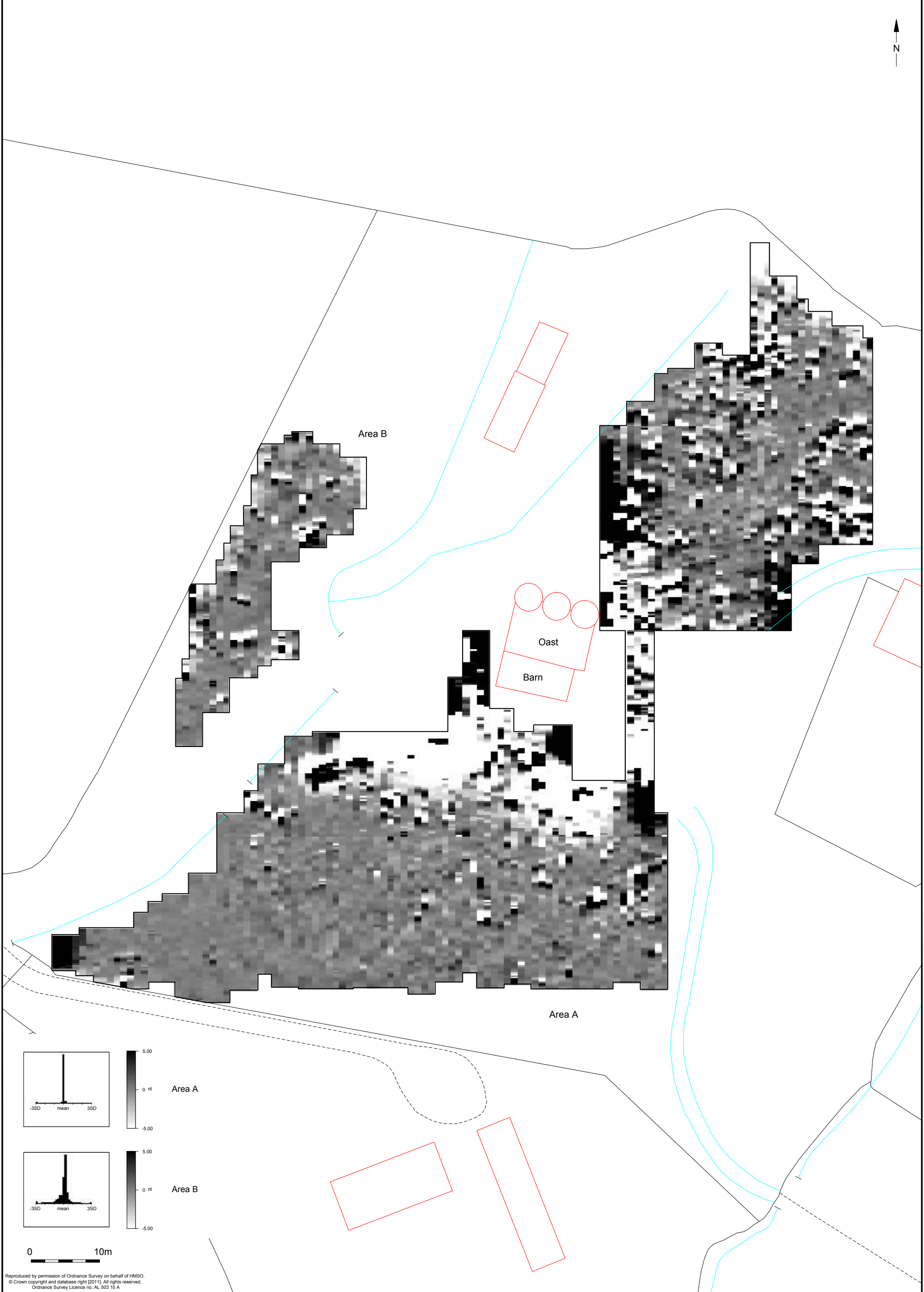
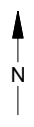


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© Archaeology South-East		Billingham Farm ,Udimore	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Raw shade plot	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR		



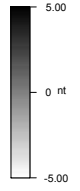
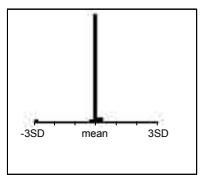


Area B

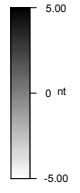
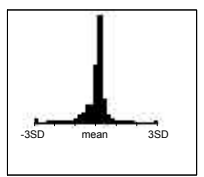
Oast

Barn

Area A



Area A

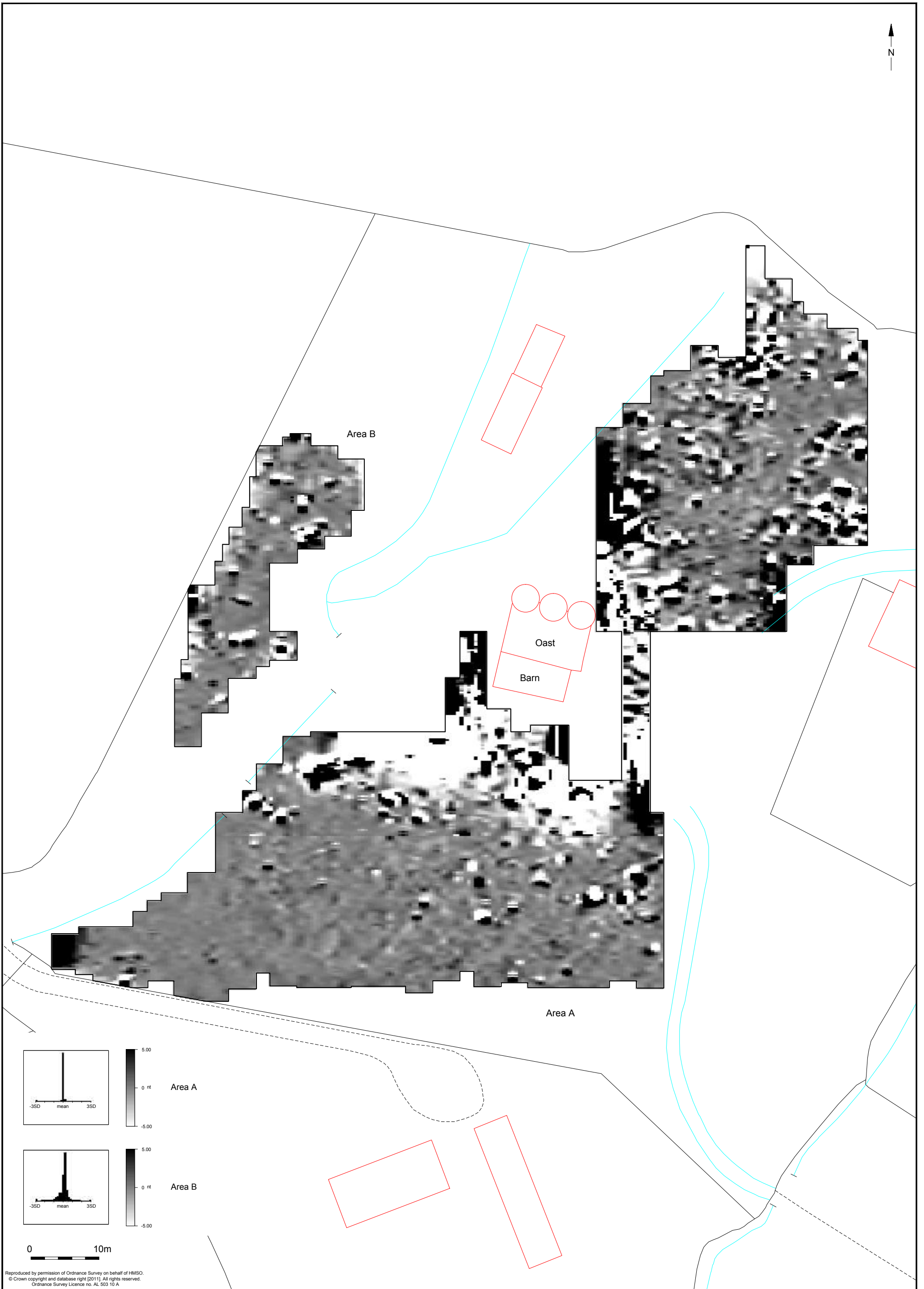


Area B

0 10m

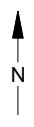
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© Archaeology South-East		Billingham Farm ,Udimore	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Processed shade plot	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Billingham Farm ,Udimore	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Processed and interpolated shade plot	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR		



- Magnetic debris
- Discrete positive anomaly
- Near surface metallic object
- Magnetic disturbance
- Negative linear anomaly
- Positive linear anomaly 1
- Positive linear anomaly 2

0 10m

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© Archaeology South-East		Billingham Farm ,Udimore	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5094	Jan 2012	Interpretation	
Report Ref: 2012024	Drawn by: JLR		

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