

**Detailed Magnetometer Survey  
Land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield,  
East Sussex**

**NGR: 570955 112130  
(TQ 70955 12130)**

**ASE Project No: 7268  
ASE Report No. 2015015**

**By John Cook BSc (Hons) ACiFA**

**Illustrations by Justin Russell  
January 2015**

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield, East Sussex. The survey took place between Tuesday 6th and Thursday 8th January 2015. The survey area covered approximately 3.2 hectares and comprised pasture land bounded by post-and-rail fences, wire fences, ditches and woodland.*

*Evidence of potential archaeological features was successfully detected throughout the magnetic survey. The most obvious possible archaeological features were represented by a series of positive anomalies representative of linear features such as ditches indicating a possible enclosure/s in the south of the site. However, some of these anomalies may also relate to in filled natural features. Other anomalies identified correspond to features seen in historical mapping.*

## **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.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to conduct a magnetometer survey on a site totalling approximately 3.2 hectares of land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield, hitherto referred to as 'the site' (NGR. 570955 112130; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015a) the bedrock geology of the site comprises Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation - Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone. No superficial drift deposits are recorded at the site. There are also no boreholes recorded on the BGS Borehole Viewer (BGS 2015b) on the site or the immediate vicinity.

1.2.2 The site consists of a level area of rough-pasture with evidence for ploughing in recent years indicated by shallow ridges. There are no buildings present on the site.

### **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 with the assistance of Chris Russell and Lewis Ernest. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-fieldwork).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information is taken from the prior desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014).

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 The region was covered in dense forest throughout the prehistoric period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand.

2.2.2 Prehistoric material within the High Weald tends to be sparse, and there have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate area of the site dating from this period. The small number of artefacts known to have a provenance in the Weald are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels, which are not normally found in this area (Pope, 2003).

2.2.3 Mesolithic and Neolithic material from the area tends to reflect activities associated with resource exploitation, often on a seasonal basis, and mainly comprises evidence for hunter gathering activity, often using sandstone outcrops as transient summer shelters (Tebbutt 1974).

2.2.4 There is one record in the HER data that is attributed to the Mesolithic period within the Study Area: Mesolithic flint implements including 1 tranchet axe, 1 axe, 4 cores, 2 blades or flakes, 5 microliths and 1 other implement are recorded as having been found in the 'Ninfield Area'. The location provided is located c. 1km from the Site (HER ref. MES4702).

2.2.5 Some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the more tractable soils is suggested by pollen evidence from the Neolithic onwards, and the presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) within the High Weald points to some level of settlement at this period (Gardiner 1990).

2.2.6 The Iron Age saw the exploitation of iron ore deposits, and the presence of fortified hilltop enclosures (e.g. Saxonbury near Frant) suggesting some level of control of this industry.

2.2.7 There are no further records dating to the prehistoric period within the 1km Study Area.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is sparse, and is confined mainly to roads and ironworking sites. The latter were usually located in valleys close to roads or tracks to allow the movement of heavy raw materials and products and may have been operated as part of a state enterprise overseen by the Imperial Navy. Few settlement sites have been found in the Weald (Rudling 1999), although some sites such as villas at Chiddingfold in Surrey and

Wiggonholt in West Sussex are known from the less bleak periphery (Gardiner 1990).

- 2.3.2 There are no records dating to the Romano-British period within the 1km Study Area.

## **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.4.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of Andredeswald. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period.

- 2.4.2 The village name of Ninfield seems to have been derived from the Anglo Saxon 'Nimen feld' or 'Niwnumenan Felda', meaning the seized field, or 'newly cleared fields'. Suggesting that the Ninfield was a newly created village in the Saxon period, which resulted in an unusually high number of freeholders (HER ref. MES21283). Ingrams Farm represents one of these original sites where the 'free holders claim to hold their land without paying heriot (death duties)'.

- 2.4.3 The Domesday Book shows Ninfield spelt as Nerewelle, this then becomes Nimenfeld, Newenefeld and Nenefelde finally Ninfield (HER ref. MES21283).

- 2.4.4 There are no further records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the 1km Study Area.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 The historical ownership of Ingrams Farm, the land in which the Site is located, has been compiled through the study of various historical sources such as the Ninfield Poll tax data, rentals and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Martin, D & B, 1990).

- 2.5.2 Ingrams Farm is first noted in 1261 and was likely named after its owner. In 1264 'Robert and Andrew' were named as jurors in an inquisition in Ninfield (HER ref. MES21414). They also appear in the Subsidy Roll of 1296<sup>1</sup>.

- 2.5.3 Ingrams Farm became a manor in 1458. Information from the Hooe Rentals (ESRO SHE 3/9-16 + 8/2) show that in 1475, Ingrams Farm, then owned by Will Ingrams, was described as a 'messuage' with c.60acreas of land and wood (Martin, D & B, 1990).

- 2.5.4 The farm was spelt 'Ingrahams' in the 15th Century and as 'Yngrams' by the 16th Century. By 1570 the Farm details were listed as 'There is no manor house but a mean thatched house with a kitchen (detached due to fire risk), orchard with garden and curtilage containing half an acre of land'<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ninfieldhistorygroup.org/farms/4572280551>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ninfieldhistorygroup.org/farms/4572280551>

2.5.5 The HER data lists two further farmsteads that date from the medieval period located within the 1km Study Area. There are:

- Moor Hall - Medieval Farmstead (HER ref. MES21416) - 1km from the Site; and
- Hophouse Farm - Medieval farm (HER ref. MES20273) - 1km from the Site.

2.5.6 Two further entries are attributed to the medieval period within the 1km Study Area. These are:

- St. Mary' Church (HER ref. MES4687/DES6644) - 450m from the Site; and
- Lower Street (HER ref. MES21413) Medieval Hamlet – 350m from the Site.

## 2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 There are 15 records in the HER that are attributed to the post-medieval period within the 1km Study Area. These are:

- The Old Post Office (HER ref. MES4700) The site of a demolished post-medieval building – 800m from the Site;
- Hollis Street Farmhouse – 17<sup>th</sup> Century or earlier (Grade II) (HER ref. MES4688/DES5916) – 900m from the Site;
- Barn or outhouse adjoining Hollis Street Farmhouse on the west - 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES6362) – 850m from the Site;
- Fig Tree Cottage - 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES5528) – 250m from the Site;
- Ingram's Farmhouse - 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. MES4696/DES5045) – 250m from the Site;
- Stocks and Whipping-Post - 17<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. MES4686/DES5915) – 500m from the Site;
- Linton Cottage – 18<sup>th</sup> Century (HER ref. DES5049) – 150m from the Site
- Barn at Ingram's Farm – 18<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES6643) – 250m from the Site;
- Fir Tree Cottages - 18<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES5917) – 700m from the Site;
- Barn to west of Lime Tree Cottage - 18<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES6555) – 950m from the Site;
- Church Farmhouse & Lime Tree Cottage - 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES6363) – 950m from the Site;
- Oasthouse and Granary at Church - 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. DES5686) – 950m from the Site;
- Hophouse Farm - 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Grade II) (HER ref. MES3714/DES2850) – 1km from the Site;
- Catsfield Stream - Catsfield Stream (HER ref. MES20272) – 1km from the Site;



- Ashburnham Mill – 19<sup>th</sup> Century – partially destroyed (HER ref. MES4699) – 1km from the Site.

## **2.7 Modern**

- 2.7.1 There are no entries attributed to the Modern period within the 1km Study Area recorded in the HER.

### **3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Geophysical survey**

- 3.1.1 A fluxgate gradiometer (magnetometry) survey was undertaken in a single field, as depicted on Figure 2. The work was undertaken between 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> January 2015 during cold, wet weather and strong winds (figure 9).

#### **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 that store 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 (see below). Each grid was surveyed with 1m traverses; samples were taken every 0.125m. Data was collected along north-south traverses in a zigzag pattern beginning in the south west corner of each grid, following the contours of the site.

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

- 3.3.1 The survey grid for the site was geo-referenced using a Leica Viva Smartrover. 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 TerraSurveyor published by DW Consulting. 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 MEDIAN TRAVERSE was then applied to survey data. This removes stripe effects within grids and ensures that the survey grid edges match. Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 display the raw and processed survey data.

#### **3.5 Data presentation**

- 3.5.1 Data is presented using images exported from TerraSurveyor into Autocad software and inserted into the geo-referenced site grid. Data is presented as raw data, processed data, an interpolated data greyscale plot, and a red greyscale blue plot (Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6).

## **4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)**

### **4.1 Description of site**

- 4.1.1 The survey area consisted of approximately c3.2 hectares of pasture land, bounded by post-and-rail fences, wire fences and woodland.
- 4.1.2 The site is positioned on a low crest, barely visible, which runs roughly from west to east across the north of the site.

### **4.2 Survey limitations**

- 4.2.1 Physical obstructions encountered on site included trees and heavily waterlogged ground. Obstructions for each area are noted in the results. In addition, the effectiveness of magnetometer surveys depends on a contrast between the absolute magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil to the underlying subsoil (Clark 1996). Features may also be difficult to detect where there has been significant primary silting and development of significant overburden. Areas where physical obstructions form a barrier to survey, or a health and safety issue, have been omitted.

### **4.3 Introduction to results**

- 4.3.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the figures at the end of this report (Figures 3-8). 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 or compacted ground 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 Possible archaeological features were identified across the area in the form of moderate positive linear and discrete anomalies (A1-A4), which may represent cut features such as ditches or pits. However, these anomalies may also relate to in filled natural features or more modern agricultural activity. A focus of probable archaeological activity is noted in the south of the survey (A1). Weak positive linear anomalies are observed in the north east of the site (A5). These anomalies are indistinct so may also indicate a change in geology, or perhaps a geological feature such as palaeochannels.
- 4.4.2 Linear areas of magnetic debris (A6, A7) running east west across the site may be the result of made ground.
- 4.4.3 A number of bipolar anomalies across the area (A8) may represent areas of enhanced magnetism due to heating (thermoremanance). However, many of these anomalies are likely to indicate discrete ferrous objects, such as modern material in the near surface.

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Discussion**

- 5.1.1 Possible archaeological features were represented by discrete and linear positive anomalies, and a possible circular anomaly (A1), and are representative of cut features. The linear anomalies may reflect enclosures and boundary ditches. These anomalies do not correspond to any features noted in the historical mapping. A linear anomaly noted running north east to south west from the western boundary (A3) is observed as a former boundary noted on the 1710-1755 estate map (figure 8). It is possible that a number of these anomalies may also relate to in filled natural features or more modern agricultural activity.
- 5.1.2 Areas of magnetic disturbance possibly reflect areas of made ground. Two linear areas of magnetic debris (A6) correspond to two possible tracks marked on the 1909 Ordnance Survey (figure 7).
- 5.1.3 Some of the features identified may be the result of more recent agricultural activity (A9), infilling of natural features (A5) or combination of these.

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## **Acknowledgements**

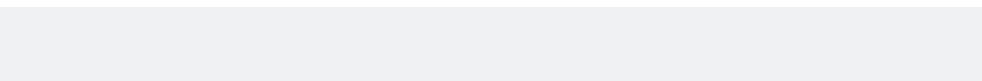
Archaeology South-East would like to thank Rydon Homes Ltd for commissioning the survey.

## HER Summary

Identification Name and Address	Detailed magnetometer survey at Bexhill Road, Ninfield					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	570955 112130					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation – Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7268					
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.	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2014		
Sponsor/Client	Rydon Homes Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	John Cook					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield, East Sussex. The survey took place between Tuesday 6th and Thursday 8th January 2015. The survey area covered approximately 3.2 hectares and comprised pasture land bounded by post-and-rail fences, wire fences, ditches and woodland. Evidence of potential archaeological features was successfully detected throughout the magnetic survey. The most obvious possible archaeological features were represented by a series of positive anomalies representative of linear features such as ditches indicating a possible enclosure/s in the south of the site. However, some of these anomalies may also relate to in filled natural features. Other anomalies identified correspond to features seen in historical mapping.</i></p>						

## Oasis Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-200398**



### Project details

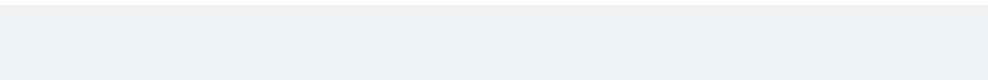
Project name	Detailed Magnetometer Survey Land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East was commissioned by Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Bexhill Road, Ninfield, East Sussex. The survey took place between Tuesday 6th and Thursday 8th January 2015. The survey area covered approximately 3.2 hectares and comprised pasture land bounded by post-and-rail fences, wire fences, ditches and woodland. Evidence of potential archaeological features was successfully detected throughout the magnetic survey. The most obvious possible archaeological features were represented by a series of positive anomalies representative of linear features such as ditches indicating a possible enclosure/s in the south of the site. However, some of these anomalies may also relate to in filled natural features. Other anomalies identified correspond to features seen in historical mapping.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2015 End: 08-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7268 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation



Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Solid geology (other)	Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation - Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone
Drift geology (other)	None
Techniques	Magnetometry

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN NINFIELD Bexhill Road, Ninfield, East Sussex
Postcode	TN33 9EE
Study area	3.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 70955 12130 50.8827381569 0.430575439074 50 52 57 N 000 25 50 E Point



### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor     John Cook

Type of sponsor/funding body     Rydon Homes Ltd

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?     No

Digital Contents     "Survey"

Digital Media available     "Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Contents     "Survey"

Paper Media available     "Report","Survey "

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type     Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Cook, J.

Other bibliographic  
details 2015015

Date 2015

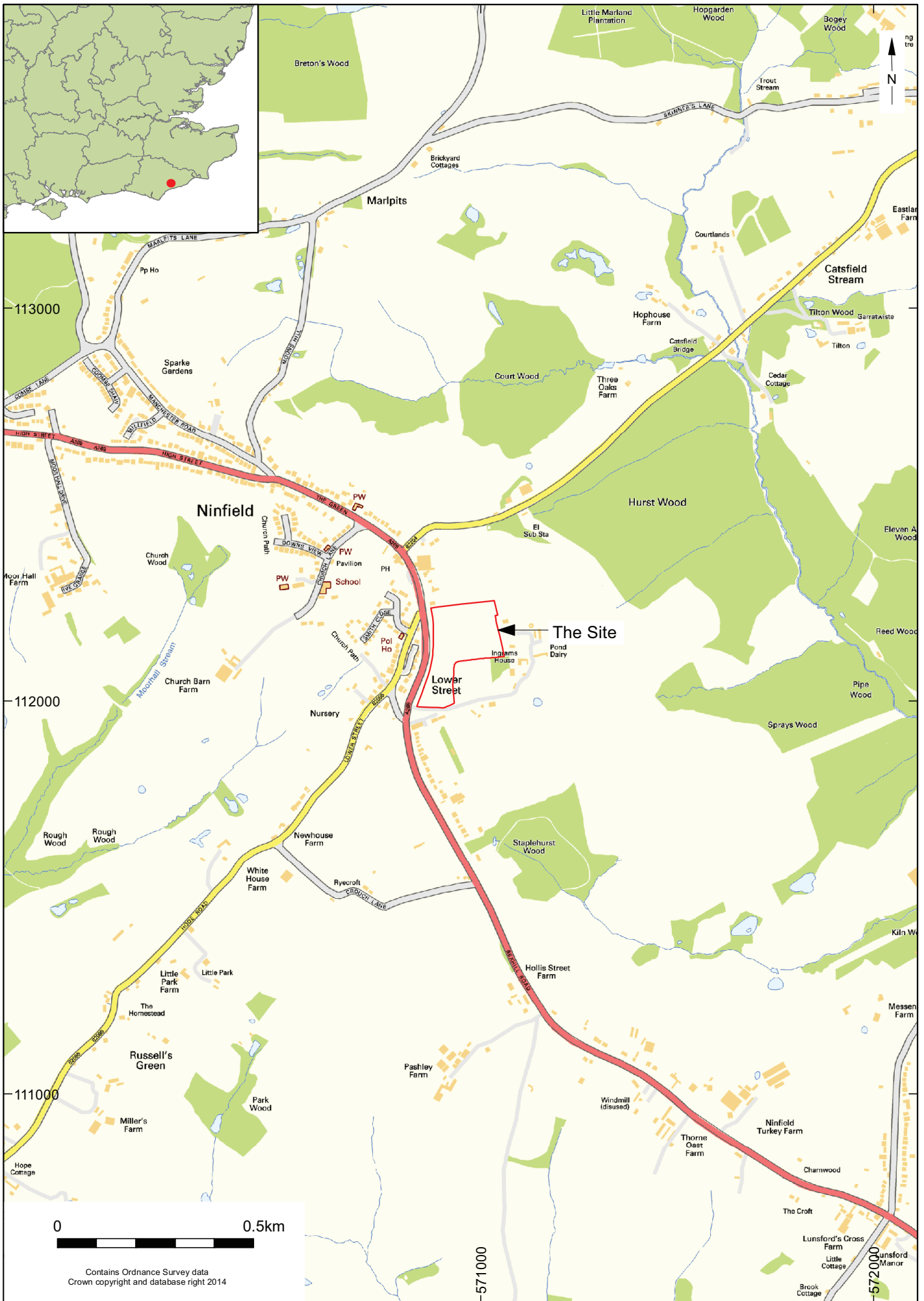
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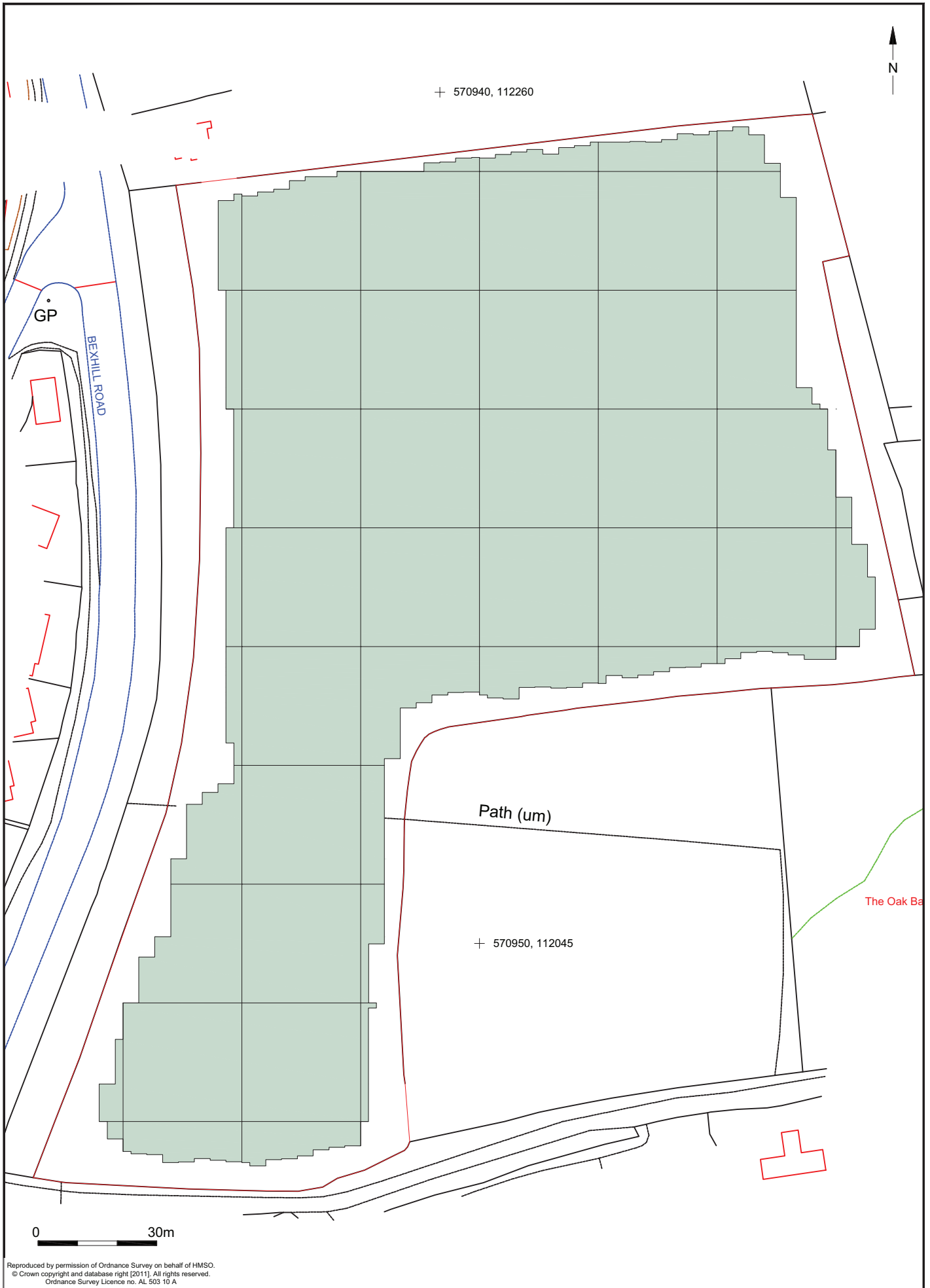


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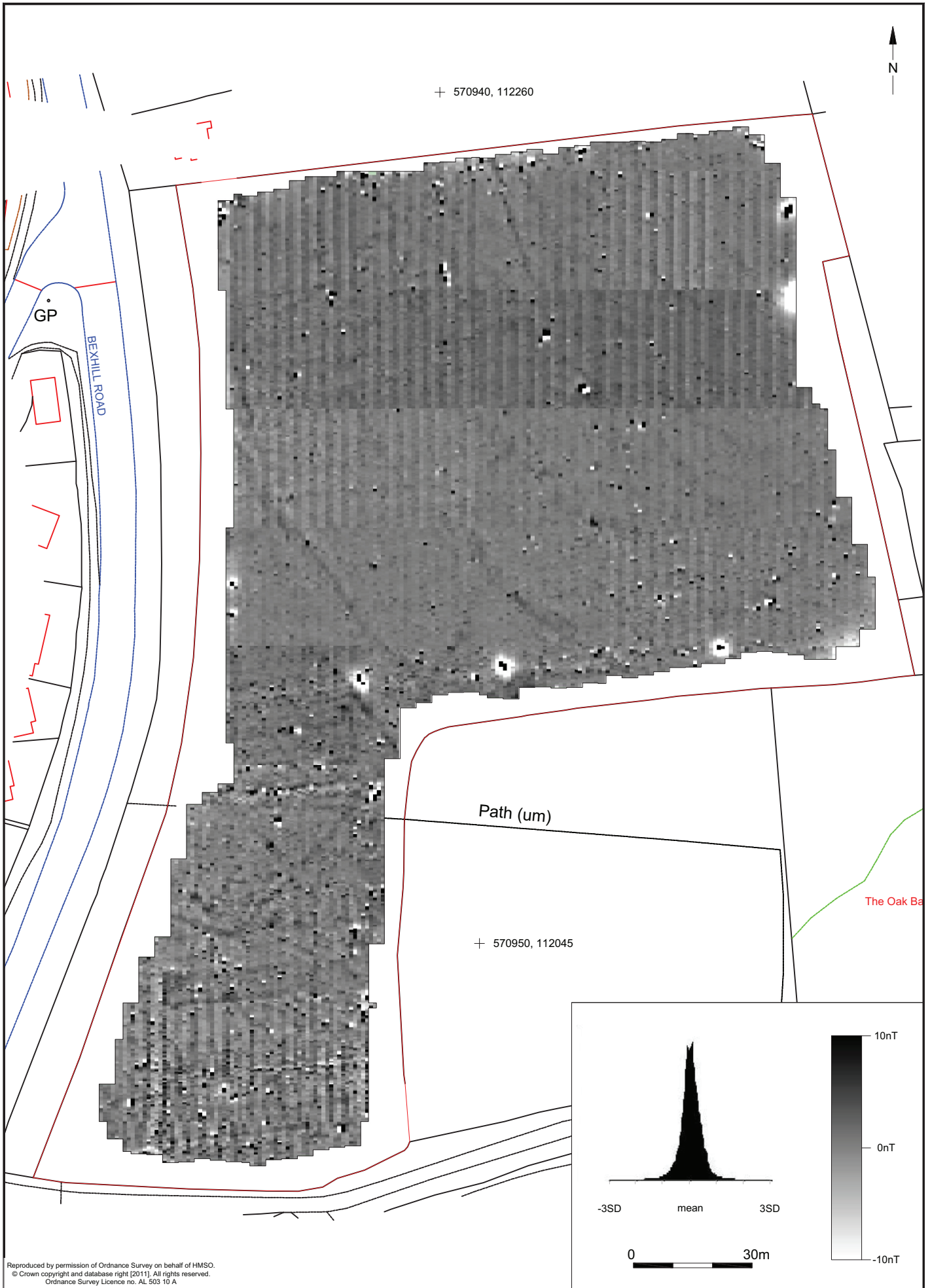
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Project Ref: 6984	Jan 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015015	Drawn by: JLR		

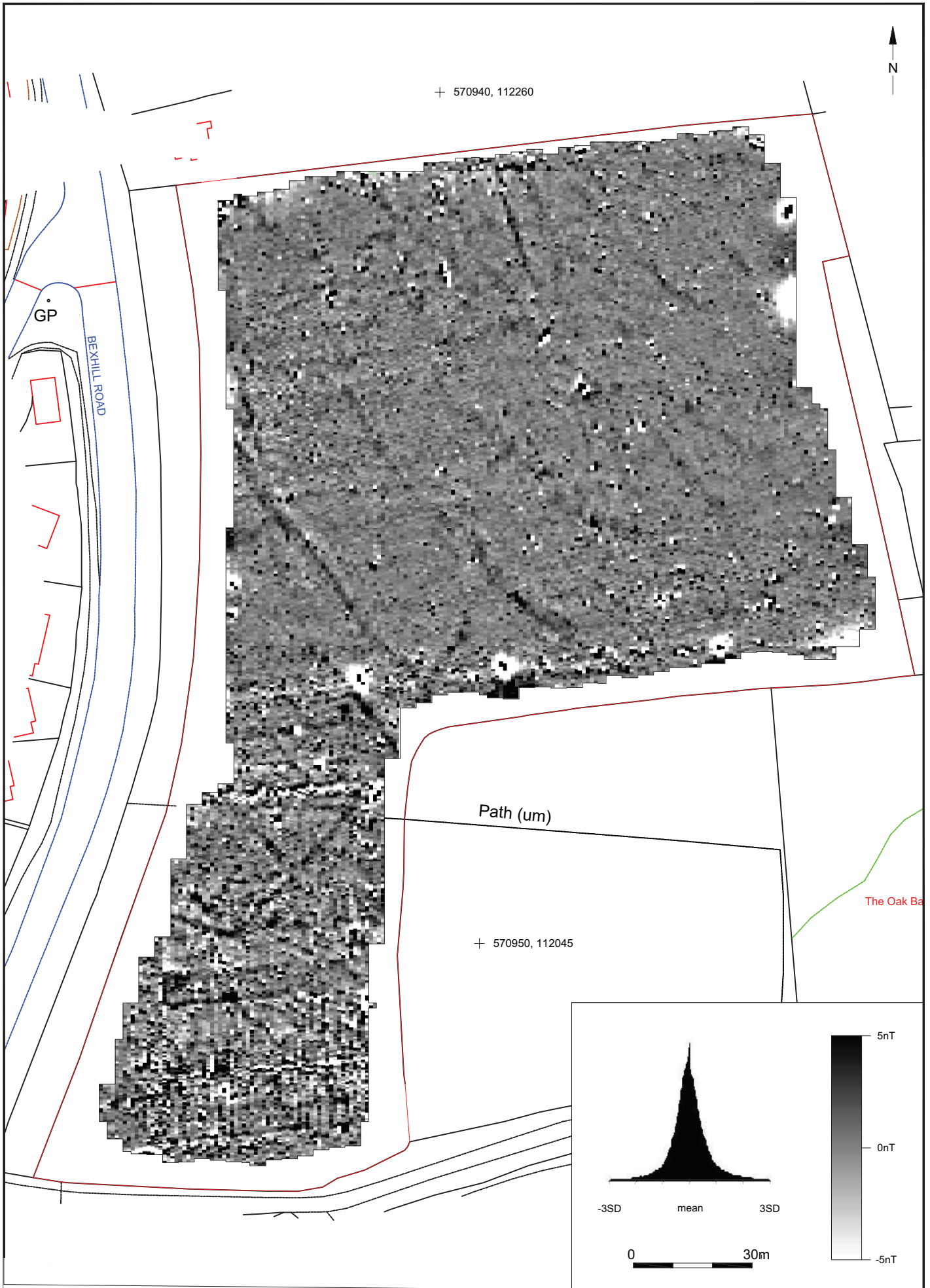


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Project Ref: 7268	Jan 2015	Location of geophysics survey	
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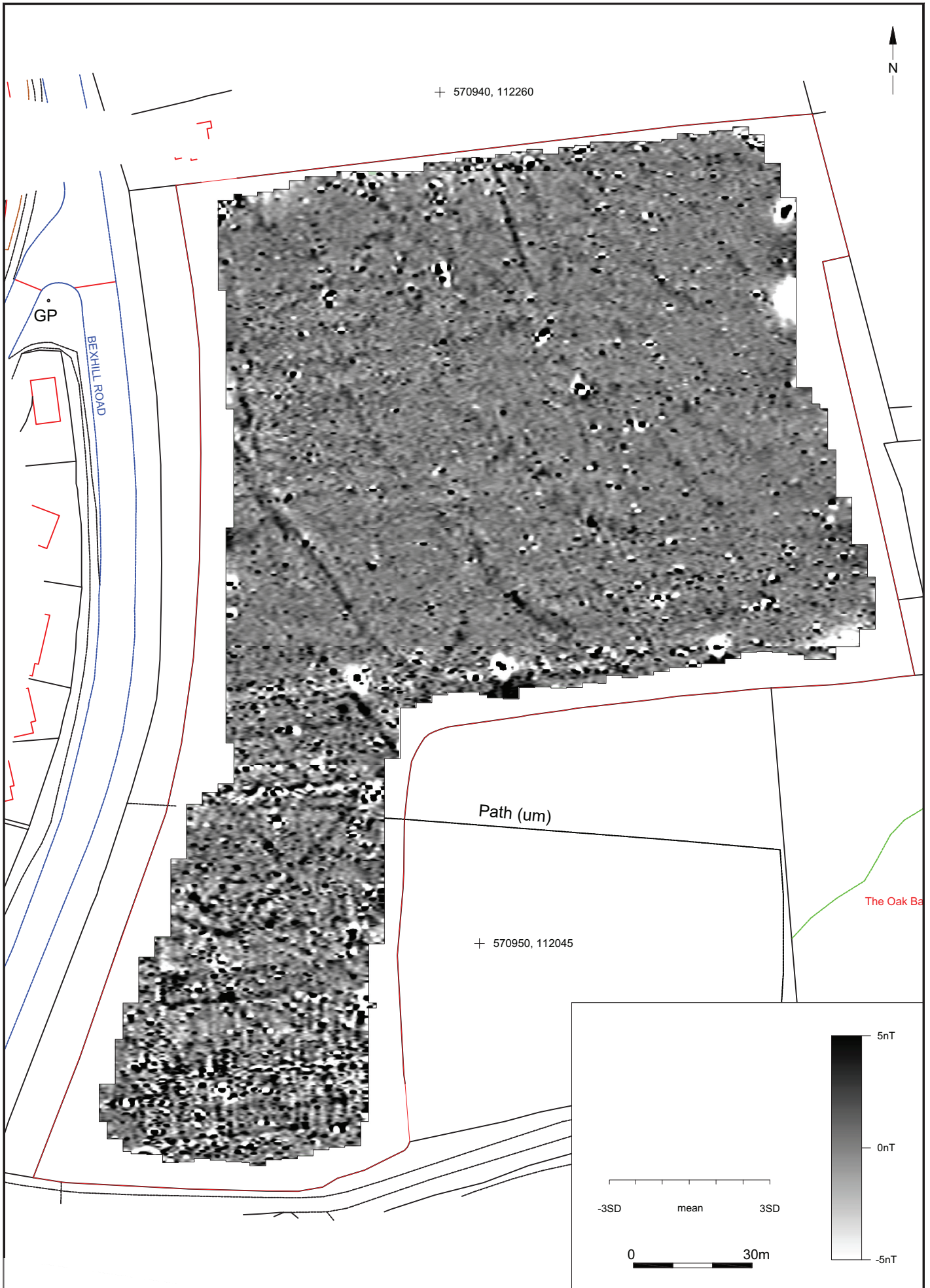
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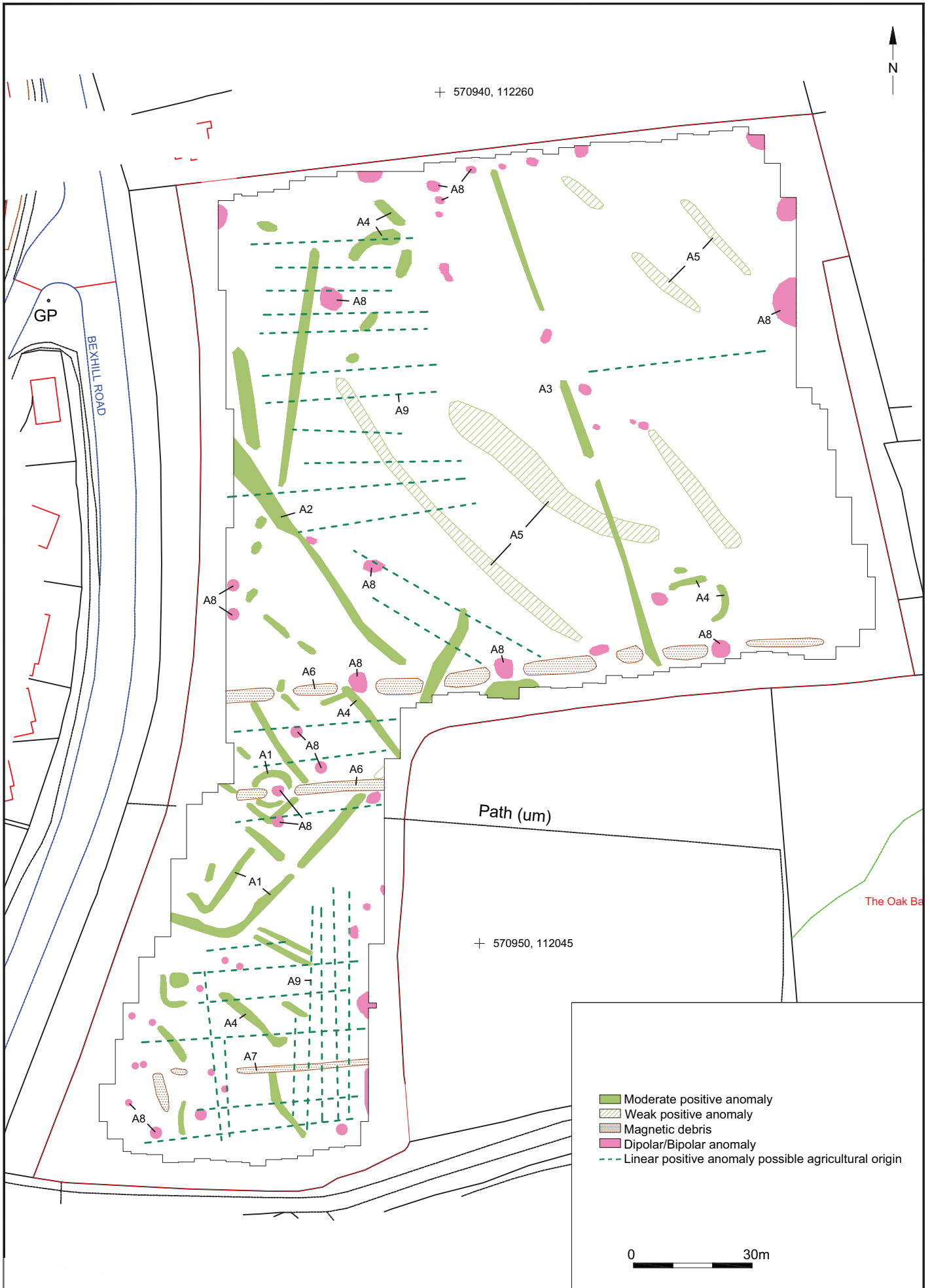


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Project Ref: 7268	Jan 2015	Processed data	
Report Ref: 2015015	Drawn by: JLR		



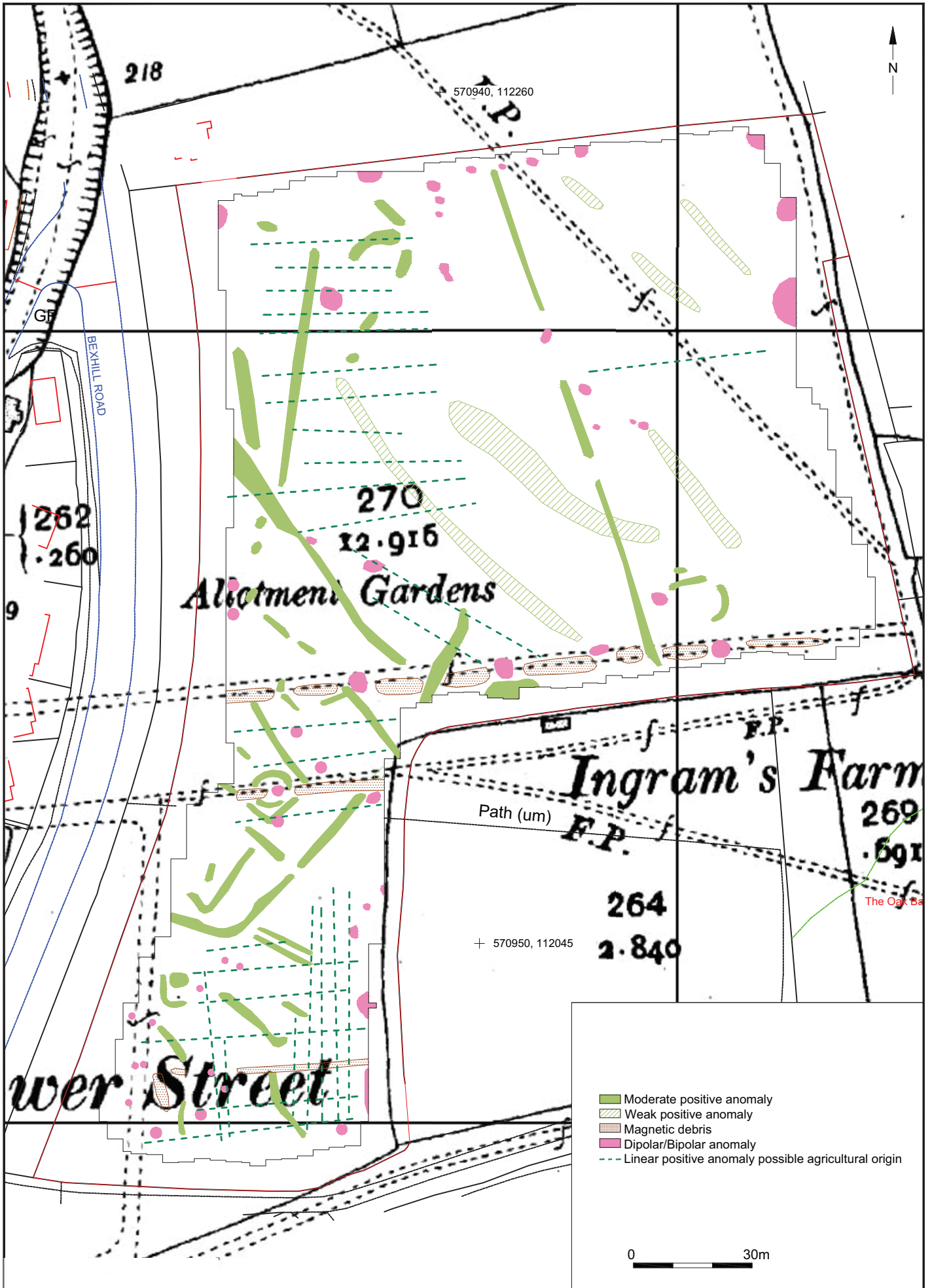


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Project Ref: 7268	Jan 2015	Ordnance Survey 1909 25 inch map	
Report Ref: 2015015	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 7268	Jan 2015	Site photographs	
Report Ref: 2015015	Drawn by: JLR		

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