Archaeology South-East

ASE

# RESULTS FROM AN INTEGRATED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT ROLFE LANE, NEW ROMNEY, KENT

**NGR: TR 606624 125421**

**ASE Project No: 4329**

**ASE Report No. 2010059**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-76628**

**By Chris Russel BA (Hons)**

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***Abstract***

*Archaeology South East*), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), *was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a detailed fluxgate gradiometer and resistance survey at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent. The survey took place on the 28th and 29th of April 2010 over an area of short grass pasture, low scrub and nettles. Both techniques were successful and several anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified. The southern magnetometry area contained a curvilinear enclosure and three possible rectilinear enclosures. The northern magnetometry survey, within a possible moated site, identified several linear anomalies. The resistivity survey was limited in extent but appeared to confirm the presence of at least one of these linear anomalies. A provisional interpretation of these features suggest that they may be palaeochannels, certainly no overt evidence for structures within the possible moated platform was recorded.*

**CONTENTS**

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to conduct fluxgate gradiometer and resistivity surveys on land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent, hitherto referred to as 'the site' (Figure 1). These works formed an initial phase fieldwork at the site and are designed to identify potential archaeological remains at specific locations on the site.

## 1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology consists of marine alluvial clay and blown sand deposits (British Geological Survey: Sheets 305/306). The topography of the site is relatively level with a slight downwards slope north to south.

## 1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site and land to the south is being considered by Shepway District Council for allocation within their emerging Core Strategy and Local Development Framework (LDP). Kent County Council (Archaeology Section ) has alerted Shepway District Council to the possible presence of a moated site and other archaeological evidence within the site.

## 1.4 Aims of Geophysical Investigation

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

1.4.2 In particular, the magnetometer survey sought to clarify the presence / absence, extent and character of any sub-surface features in the moated platform and elsewhere in the site, Resistivity was proposed to supplement the magnetometry and to test for types of features not normally detected by magnetometry (see section 3, especially 3.3.2).

## 1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The scope of this report is to provide detail on the findings of the survey with a view to contributing to the overall understanding of the archaeological potential of the site. The survey was conducted by Chris Russel and Kathy Grant and project managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post fieldwork).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

**2.1** The site is situated on the northern extent of the medieval town of New Romney. Earthworks at the site suggest that there was once a series of ditched enclosures at this location and documentary sources hint that these remains relate to the medieval manor of Cockreed/ Craythorne. (Draper 2004)

**2.2** The earthworks noted above are recorded in some detail on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12). They appear to form a sub-square enclosure interrupted in the north and south with a spur projecting in a north-westerly direction. Alongside this possible moat there is possibly a 'D' shaped ditched enclosure to the northwest along the boundary with Cockreed Lane (field no. 49, Figure 12). Another possible ditched enclosure is visible to the southwest of these features but lies outside the survey area (field no. 21, Figure 12). The map also appears to show a pond or similar feature in the north west of the survey field. It is probable that the enclosures shown on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map were filled in at some time following the Second World War.

## 3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Summary of Methodology

3.1.1 A Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer was used to survey an area of 1.85 hectares. The survey grid was set out using a differential GPS (Global Positioning Systems). A 30 metre grid was set out across the survey area and transects were walked every meter across these grids. Samples for the magnetometry survey were taken at 0.25m intervals along each transect. Using the same 30m grid a RM15 resistance meter attached to a PA1 twin probe frame with 0.5m probe separation was used to record sample readings every metre.

### 3.2 Geophysical Survey Methods Used

3.2.1 The resistivity survey and magnetometry surveys were undertaken in the areas depicted in Figure 2

3.2.2 Clay type geologies will normally provide a poor-average result for magnetic survey techniques however sand geologies generally respond well to magnetic prospection techniques (David 1995, 10) (Gaffney & Gater 2003, 79). The fluxgate gradiometer method of magnetic detail survey was chosen as this instrumentation perfectly balances speed with quality of data collection. In addition, the resistance survey was undertaken as it was deemed that the technique may yield complementary results. The survey grid consisted of 30m x 30m grids. Each grid was surveyed with 1m traverses; samples were taken every 0.25m for the magnetometry survey and every 1.0m for the resistance survey. The survey was undertaken over the course of two days. The weather was sunny and dry.

3.2.3 The geophysical survey was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document, 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation' (English Heritage 2008).

### 3.3 Applied Geophysical Instrumentation

3.3.1 The Fluxgate Gradiometer employed was the Bartington Instrumentation Grad 601-2. This consists of two separate Fluxgate Gradiometers joined to work as a pair. The Fluxgate Gradiometer is based around a pair of highly magnetic permeable cores made out of an alloy called 'Mu-metal'. They are driven in and out of magnetic saturation by the solenoid effect of an alternating 'drive current' in the coils wrapped around them. Every time the coils come out of saturation external fields can enter them; this will cause an electrical pulse in the detector coil proportional to the field strength. Two cores are used, with the cores in opposite direction, so that the drive current has no net magnetic effect arising on the sensor coil (Clark 1996, 69). A single sensor is very sensitive to tilt which causes the amount of ambient field flux along its axis to change, which will then alter the reading. The problem is solved by using two sensors arranged as a gradiometer with one sensor subtracting the output of the other (Clark 1996, 70). Before use the instrument is required to be 'balanced'. That is the fine tuning of the detector alignment that reduces direction sensitivity to a minimum. 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.

3.3.2 The Fluxgate Gradiometer is an efficient technique of archaeological prospecting (Gaffney et al 1991, 6). It is suitable for detecting ditches, walls, kilns, hearths and ovens. The Fluxgate Gradiometer will pick up areas of a magnetic field that differ from the 'background' magnetic field of the local geology. A zero point is set over a magnetically stable area of the site to be surveyed. This is termed as balancing. A cut feature such as a ditch will have a different magnetic field to the local geology and therefore will elicit a greater response from the sensors. The response will be positive if the fill has a higher magnetic gradient than the surrounding soil. Areas of burning or a ceramic dump (e.g. collapsed tile roof) will have a drastically different magnetic field. Modern rubbish, concrete and other modern activity can have an adverse effect upon the sensors during magnetic survey. Buildings may not be readily detected unless there was a high proportion of brick/tile used in their construction.

3.3.3 The Fluxgate Gradiometer uses a NanoTesla (nT) as a unit of measurement. A Tesla is a unit of magnetic measurement. NanoTeslas must be used as the deviation of the magnetic field due to buried archaeology can be very small. The Earth's background magnetic field is in the region of 48000 nT.

3.3.4 The resistance survey was carried out using a twin probe array fitted with a Geoscan RM15 data logger. The twin probe array is popular within archaeology and combines convenience with ease of use. The two probes of the array had 0.5m spacing and were connected to two remote probes placed at least thirty times this distance from the array (15m). This is done to lessen the effect on the results of probe separation and to improve depth penetration (Clark 1996, 44). The penetration of the survey will be dependant on the probe spacing, usually reaching a depth relative to half the probe space, in this case 0.25m.

3.3.5 The resistance survey uses an electric current to measure the relative water content of buried features. Features such as pits and ditches will contain looser material than the surrounding geology and will have an enhanced water bearing capacity allowing the current to pass through them more freely. These will be measured as low resistance anomalies on the results. Stone and brick wall foundations will prove a barrier to the electrical current and will be shown as higher resistance anomalies (Gaffney & Gater 2003: 26). Resistance survey relies on detecting differences in water content between archaeological features and the surrounding geology and will be ineffective in waterlogged or highly arid conditions. Resistance surveys are measured in ohms per metre.

## 3.4 Instrumentation Used for Setting out the Survey Grid

3.4.1 It is vitally important for the survey grid to be accurately set out. The

English Heritage guidelines (David 1995) state that no one corner of any given survey grid square should have more than a few centimetres of error. The survey grid for the site was set out using a Leica TCRA 1205 total station. The grid points were then geo-referenced using a Leica System 1200 Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). The GPS base station collects satellite position to determine its position. This data is processed in survey specific software to provide a sub centimetre Ordnance Survey position and height for the base station. The survey grid is then tied in to this known accurate position by using a roving satellite receiver that has its position corrected by the static base station. Each surveyed grid point has an Ordnance Survey position; therefore the geophysical survey can be directly referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

### 3.5 Data Processing

3.5.1 All of the geophysical data processing was carried out using Geoplot V3 published by Geoscan Research. Data processing must be done to the raw survey data to produce a meaningful representation of the results so that they can then be further interpreted. However it is important that the data is not processed too much. Data processing should not replace poor field work. The Fluxgate Gradiometer data has had four stages of processing applied to it. 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 CLIP it. CLIP can be used to limit data to specified maximum and minimum values for improving graphical presentation. It also has the effect of removing some of the ‘iron spikes’ that occur with fluxgate gradiometer survey data. ZERO MEAN TRAVERSE was then applied to survey data. This removes stripe effects within grids and ensures that the survey grid edges match. Next DESPIKE was applied to the data set which removes the remaining random ‘iron spikes’ that occur within fluxgate gradiometer survey data. LOW PASS FILTER was then applied to the data. LOW PASS FILTER removes high frequency minor scale spatial detail. This is particularly useful for smoothing data or for enhancing larger weak features. INTERPOLATE smoothes the data by creating extra data points based upon collected values. INTERPOLATE was carried out upon the survey data in both the X and the Y axis. INTERPOLATE improves the data presentation. This was all the processing that was applied to the survey data. Figures 3-10 display the processed survey data.

3.5.2 The resistance data was also processed using Geoplot V3 as described above. The first step was to EDGEMATCH the results to remove any inconsistencies between individual grid squares. The results were then DESPIKED to remove any spurious readings. The next step was to pass the results through a HIGH PASS FILTER which removed any low frequency spatial data and then a LOW PASS FILTER was applied removing high frequency spatial data and enhancing larger weak features. As with the magnetometry results the data was then

INTERPOLATED in both the X and Y axes improving the data presentation.

## 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Figures 3-12)

### 4.1 Description of Site

4.1.1 The area surveyed consisted of two discrete areas targeted at possible archaeological sites recorded on the Kent HER and / or crop marks. A limited area of resistivity survey was undertaken in the northern most of these two areas, targeted over anomalies noted in the magnetometry results.

4.1.2 The vegetation within the survey area consisted of short grass pasture and areas of low scrub and nettles.

### 4.2 Survey Limitations

4.2.1 There were few barriers to the geophysical survey but those that existed are listed below and were omitted from the survey.

4.2.2 The southern portion of the survey area contained a dense clump of brambles, the area around which was unable to be surveyed. The northern portion of the survey area contained a large pile of cut wood which proved to be an impenetrable barrier (Figure 13).

### 4.3 Introduction to results

4.3.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the figures reproduced 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 infilled 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 *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.

4.3.6 *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.

4.3.7 *Positive Resistance Anomalies*
These are areas where the current from the array has passed less easily due to relative scarcity of water content. They may relate to stone or brick foundations or rubble in an archaeological context.

4.3.8 *Negative Resistance Anomalies*
These are areas where the current from the array has passed more easily due to relatively high water content. Low resistance anomalies may equate to pits or ditches in an archaeological context.

**4.4 Interpretation of Fluxgate Gradiometer Results** (Figure 8)

4.4.1 There were several anomalies with high magnetic signatures visible in the results. The highest concentration of these anomalies may be seen in the southern most survey area. The northern area also contained positive magnetic anomalies which were linear in appearance.

4.4.2 There is a curvilinear positive anomaly noted at M1. This appears to be formed of a double circuit with a linear spur on the outermost circuit which appears to be heading southwest. This anomaly seems to terminate at M5, a positive linear anomaly aligned roughly northeast-southwest (Figure 10).

4.4.3 Within the circuit of M1 there are two rectilinear anomalies, noted at M2 and M3. M2 is a slight positive anomaly which appears to butt up against the inner circuit of M1 in the west. M3 is a stronger, positive, rectilinear anomaly which may be seen at the point where M5 and M1 meet. To the north of the rectilinear anomaly, M3, there are two discrete, amorphous, moderate anomalies noted at M4. It is possible that M4 constitutes a continuation of M1 creating an ovoid enclosure (Figure 10).

4.4.4 To the east of M5 there are three moderate, discrete anomalies shown at M6. The southern anomalies of this group appear roughly parallel whilst the northern-most anomaly appears to be taking up a north easterly alignment. It is possible that this group forms an association with the slight positive linear anomaly noted at M7 to from a roughly rectangular enclosure (see Figure 11).

4.4.5 The northern portion of the survey area contained several linear moderate positive anomalies. M9 and M8 follow an approximately north-east/south-west line, similar to M5. M8 appears to follow a straight course whilst M9 appears to turn to head south west. M11 and M10 appear to follow a more east - west course and appear to be more organic in nature than M8 and M9. The last anomaly in this area is ephemeral in nature and is noted at M12. This runs south east to north west before becoming indistinct where it meets M9. This anomaly is more apparent in the trace plot (Figure 12). There is the possibility that these anomalies are palaeo-channels, suggested by their curvilinear form and size.

4.4.7 There is a linear anomaly, M13, aligned northwest–southeast near the northeast limit of the survey area. This is likely to be the northernmost ditch of the moated enclosure and corresponds very closely with the location of the moat ditch as shown on the 1937 OS 4th edition map (Figure 12). The large degree of magnetic debris present along the alignment of M13 may be derived from the deliberate infilling of the moat ditch in the relatively recent past.

4.4.8 In addition to the anomalies noted above there is considerable magnetic debris visible in along the south east boundary of both survey areas which is likely to result from activity associated with the nearby modern houses and may mask more subtle archaeological anomalies.

### 4.5 Interpretation of Resistance Survey Results (Figure 9)

4.5.1 The resistivity survey, although limited in nature, also revealed anomalies that may represent buried archaeology.

#### *High Resistance Results*

4.5.2 There are two high resistance anomalies visible in the results and these are shown at HR1 and HR2. These anomalies are seen in close association and may form part of a larger feature. HR1 is the stronger of the two anomalies. Both of these features run north-west to south-east in close association with anomaly LR1 which is described below. It should be noted that there is a modern public footpath in this area and these anomalies may relate to this.

#### *Low Resistance Results*

4.5.3 There are two areas of low resistance visible in the results. LR1 is shown to the south of HR1. Due to the limited scope of the survey it is difficult to determine the exact nature and extent of this anomaly. The most noticeable resistance anomaly is shown at LR2. This appears to form a linear band of disturbance running approximately north-west to south-east. Although it is not possible to determine the exact nature of LR1 it is possible that this anomaly represents a buried cut feature or alternatively may represent a palaeo-channel.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 Both the magnetometry and resistance surveys successfully revealed anomalies of probable archaeological origin. The southern portion of the magnetometry results shows a curvilinear enclosure made up of two roughly parallel anomalies. Within this enclosure there appear to be two rectilinear features. The enclosure appears to be cut by a linear north south anomaly. There is another possible rectilinear enclosure to the east.

5.2 The magnetometry results for the northern survey area show several linear anomalies, including the probable infilled moat ditch, M13. The resistivity results appear to contain the edge of one of the north south anomalies, possibly the feature noted at M9, and also show east west linear anomalies that are not apparent in the magnetometry results although these may relate to the modern public footpath. There is the possibility that given their curvilinear form and the sandy geology of the site, these linear anomalies represent palaeo-channels,

5.3 However, it should be noted that no unambiguous evidence for structures within the possible medieval moated platform were located by either survey technique (Figures 8, 9 and 12)

### 5.4 Statement of Indemnity

5.4.1 Geophysical survey is the collection of data that relate to subtle variations in the form and nature of soil. Magnetic and 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. These periods may include but are not necessarily restricted to the earlier Bronze Age, Neolithic, Mesolithic and Palaeolithic.

5.4.2 In this instance early prehistoric remains were not suspected in the site and were not the survey target. This limitation on the geophysical survey techniques is therefore not relevant in this instance.

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British Geological Survey. Folkestone and Dover. Sheets 305/306. Solid and Drift Edition. 1:5000 series.

## Acknowledgements

Archaeology South East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this survey.

## OASIS ID: archaeol6-76628

### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | Rolfe Lane, New Romney |
| Short description of the project | Results from an Integrated Geophysical Survey on Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney,Kent |
| Project dates | Start: 28-04-2010 End: 29-04-2010 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed |
| Monument type | MOATED ENCLOSURE Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | 'Geophysical Survey' |
| Solid geology (other) | unknown |
| Drift geology | RAISED BEACH AND MARINE DEPOSITS |
| Techniques | Magnetometry |

### Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | KENT SHEPWAY NEW ROMNEY Rolfe Lane, New Romney |
| Postcode | TN28 8JL |
| Study area | 4.00 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TR 606624 125421 50.8527700424 1.703940449810 50 51 09 N 001 42 14 E Point |

### Project bibliography 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Results from an Integrated Geophysical Survey at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent. |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Russel, C |
| Other bibliographic details | Report No:2010059 |
| Date | 2010 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeology South East |

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|---|---|
| Place of issue or publication | Portslade |
| Entered by | Chris Russel (mrchris20042000@yahoo.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 5 May 2010 |

**OASIS:**

## Appendix 1

**Included on C.D**

1. **Raw Magnetometry Data**

2. **Raw Resistivity Data**




| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Site location | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

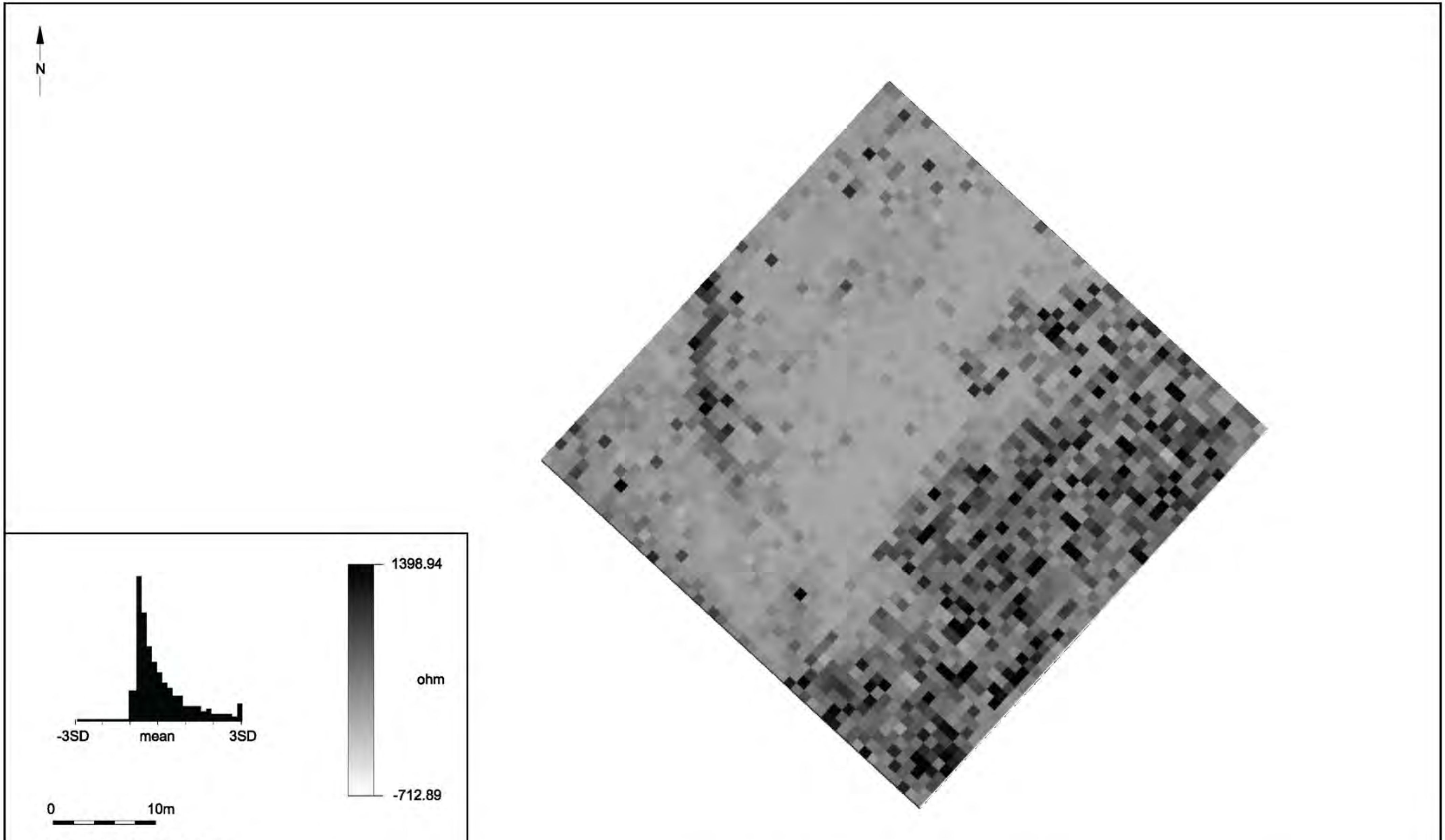



| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Extent of geophysical survey | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |


| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Processed magnetometry shade plot | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

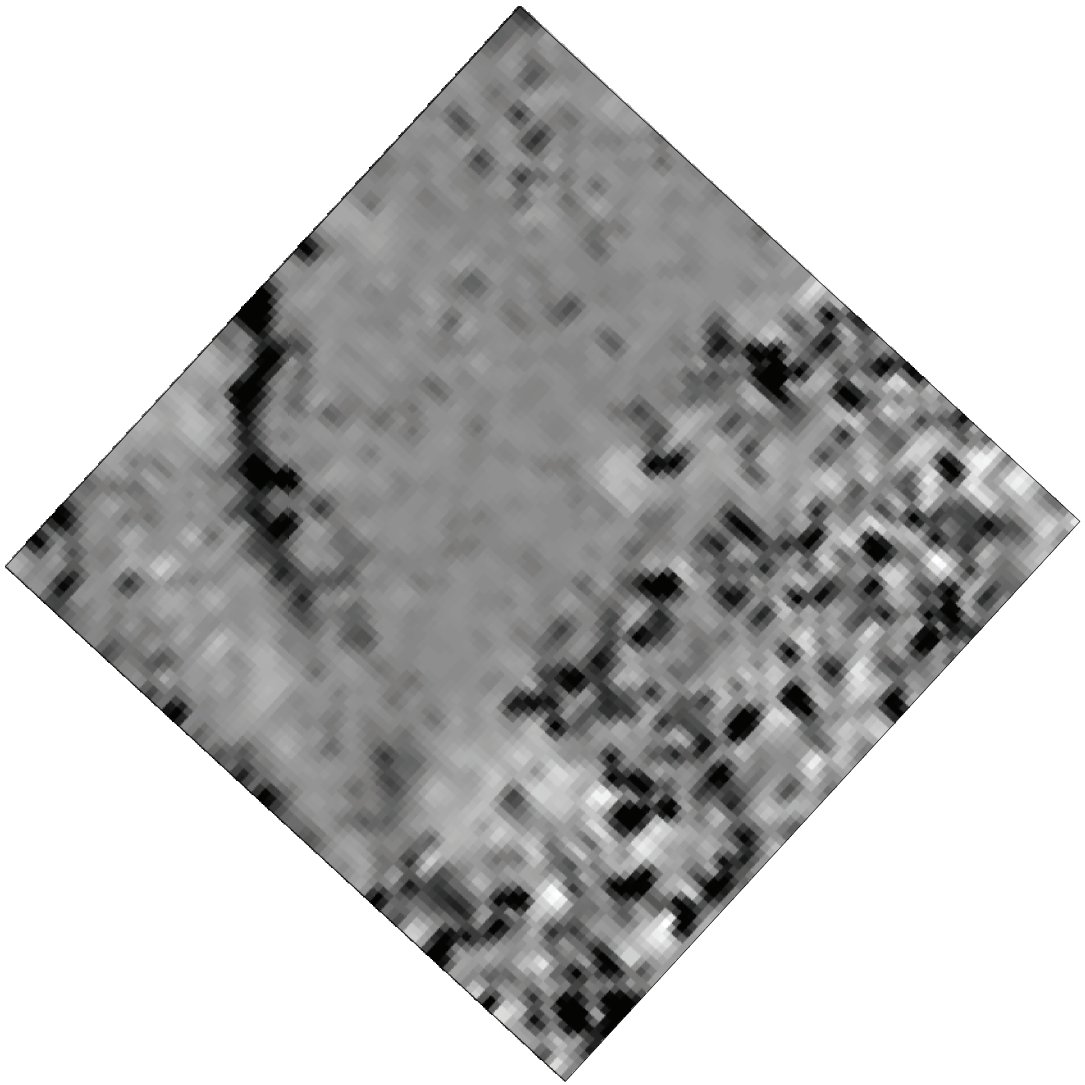


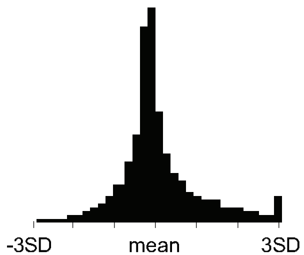
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Processed magnetometry trace plot | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |






| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Raw resistivity data | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |



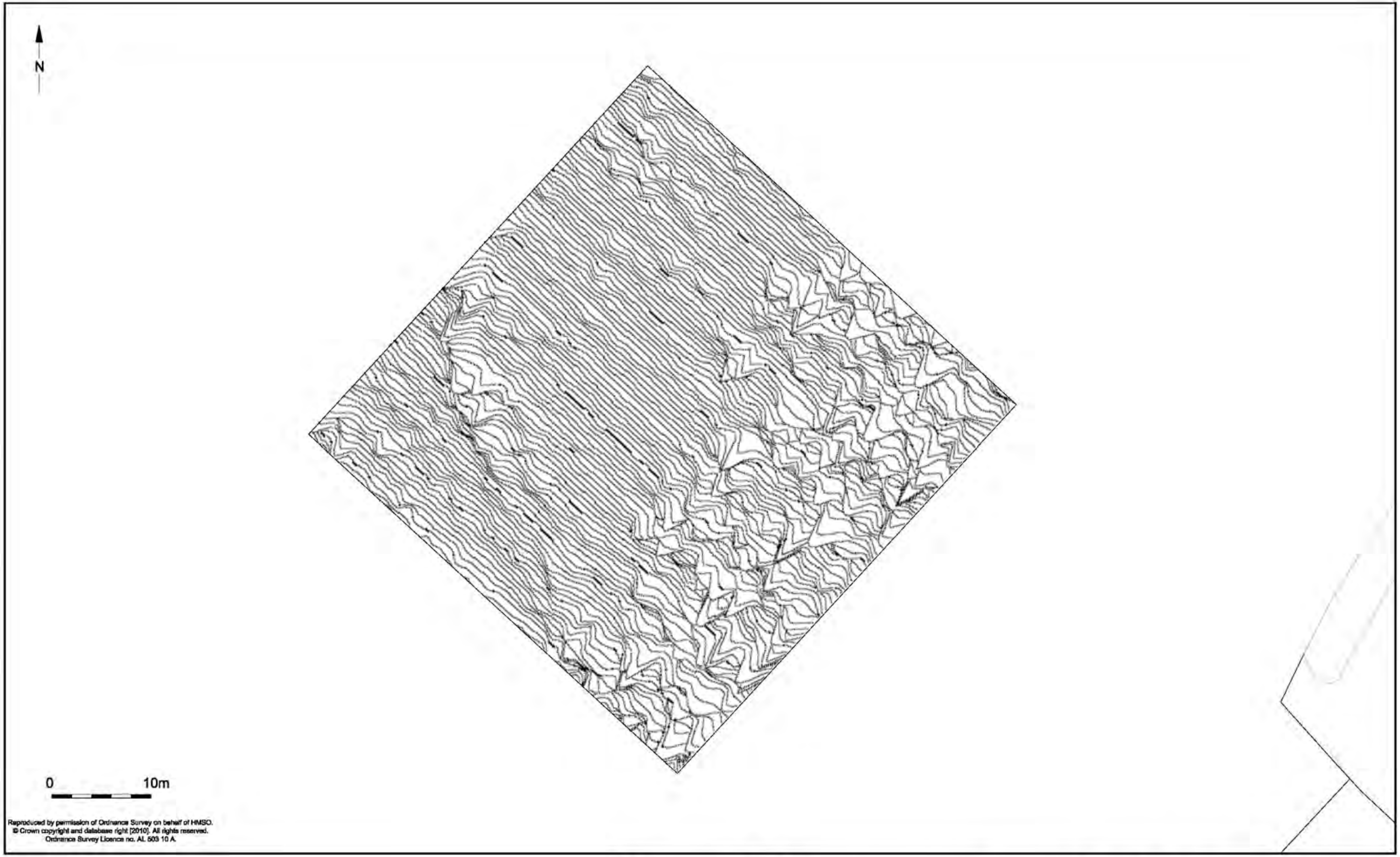




0 10m



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 6 |
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Processed rsistivity shade plot | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

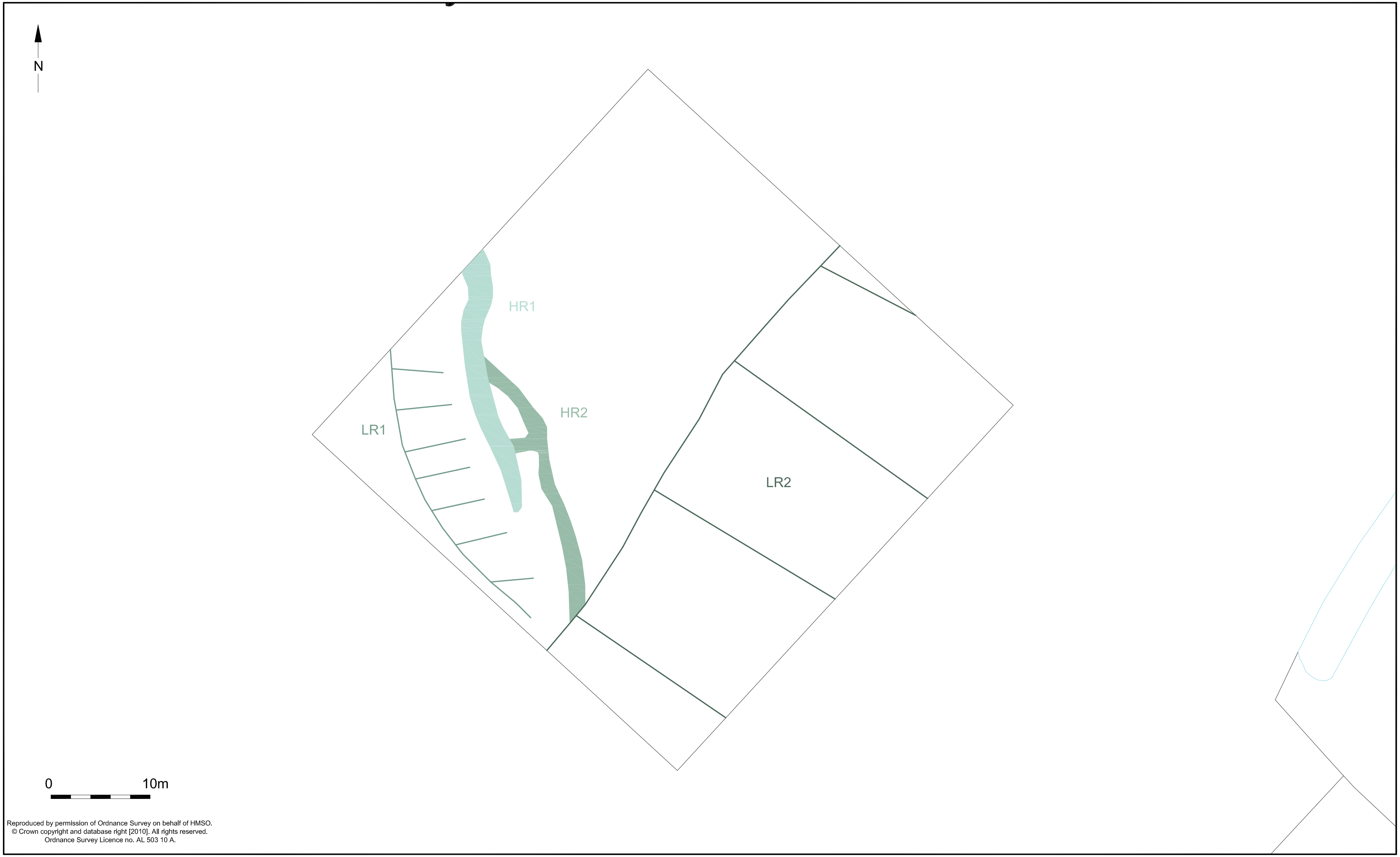





| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Processed resistivity trace plot | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

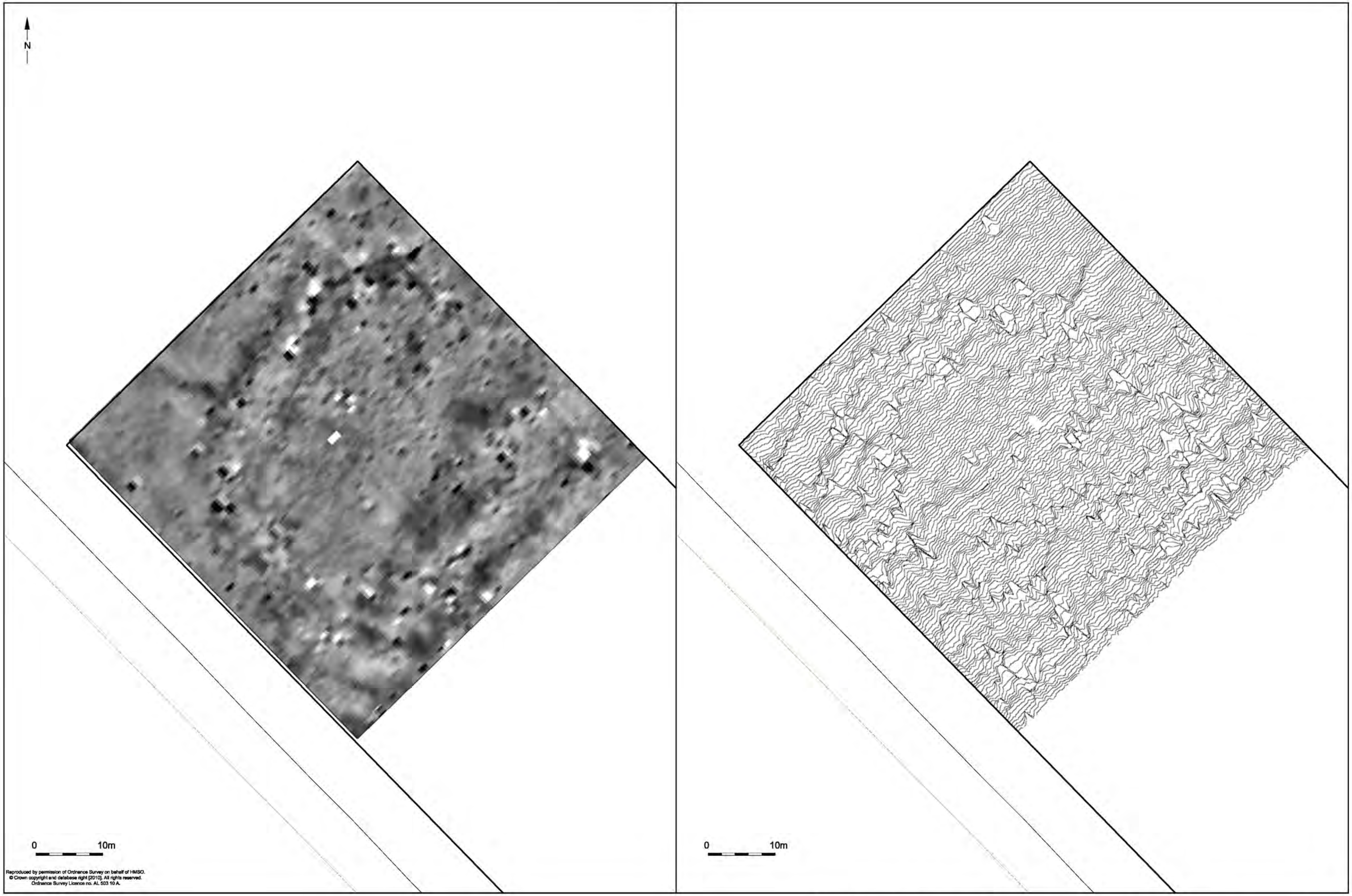



| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Interpretation of magnetometry results | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |






| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Interpretation of resistivity results | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 10 |
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Detail of anomaly M1 shade and trace plot | |
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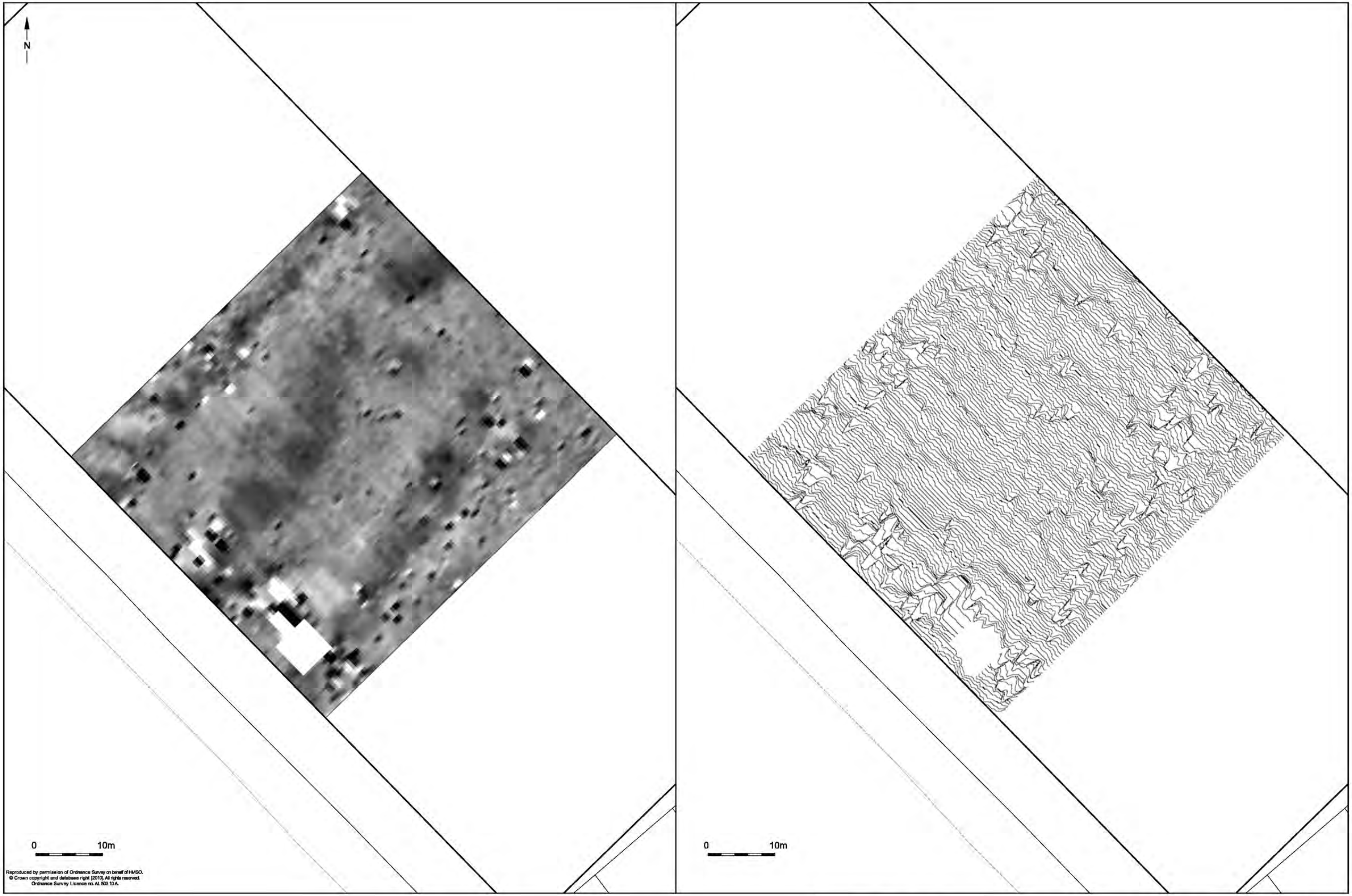
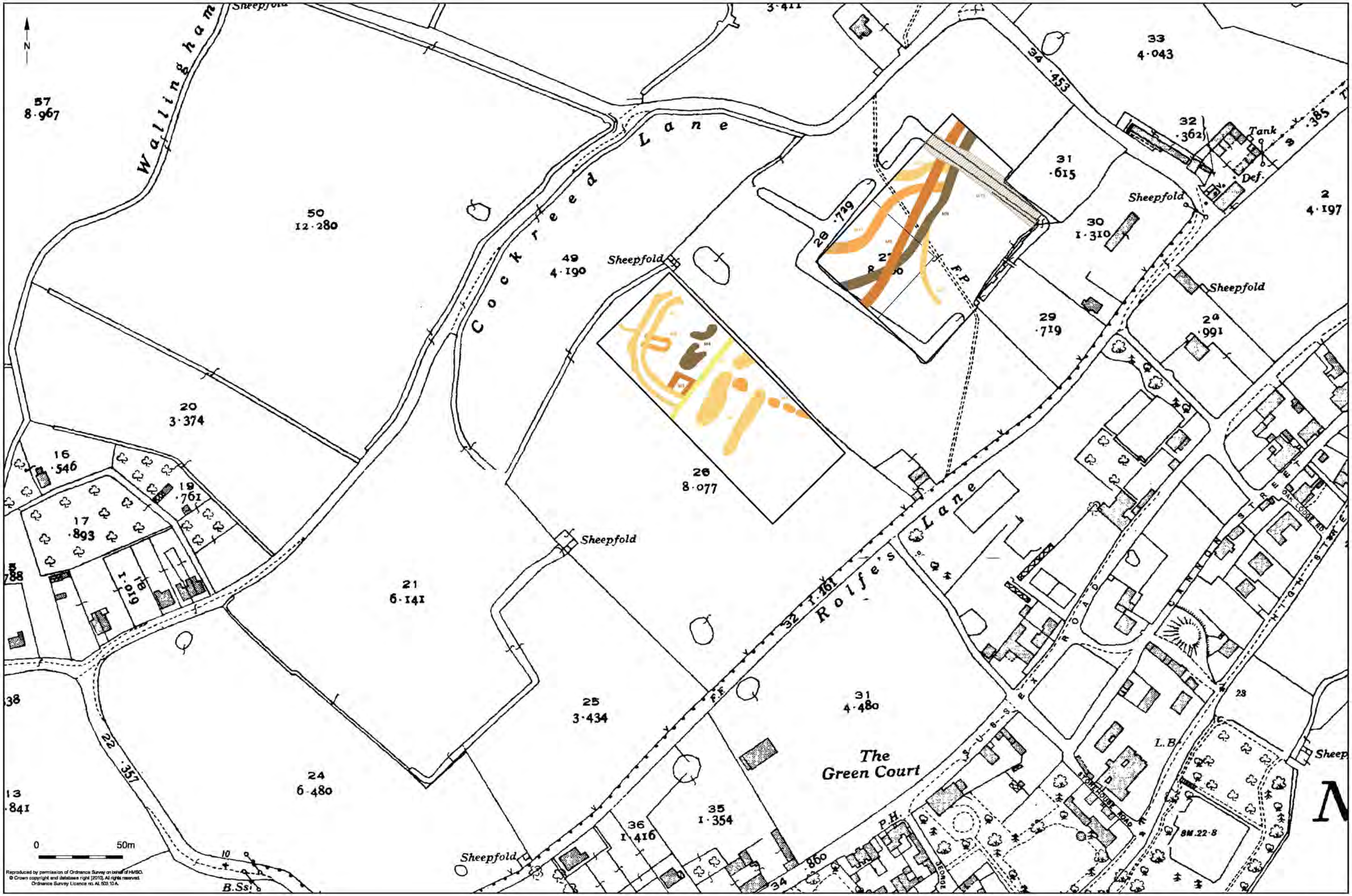




| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | Detail of anomaly M6 shade and trace plot | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | Land adjacent to Rolfe Lane, New Romney | Fig. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | OS 25" 4th edition, 1937 and magnetometry interpretation | |
| Report Ref: 2010059 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

Fig. 13: Log pile in southern area of survey

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|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 4329 | May 2010 | | |
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