

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

sumo

Survey

GEOPHYSICS FOR
ARCHAEOLOGY &
ENGINEERING

**Main Road, Arreton, Newport,
Isle of Wight**

Client
BCM (IoW) LLP

Survey Report
12792

Date
June 2018

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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Project name:
**Main Road, Arreton, Newport,
Isle of Wight**

SUMO Job reference:
12792

Client:
BCM (IoW) LLP

Survey date:
14-15 May 2018

Report date:
6 June 2018

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1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over approximately 2.6 ha of arable land at Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight. A number of possible archaeological features have been identified, including a partial circular enclosure, a trackway and other ditch-like anomalies. Evidence of ridge and furrow plus modern ploughing are present in the data, along with magnetic disturbance from nearby ferrous metal objects, including an underground service.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

SUMO Geophysics Ltd were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for residential development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by **BCM (IoW) LLP**.

2.2 Site details

NGR / Postcode	SZ 541 859 / PO30 3AQ
Location	The site is located in the village of Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight. The A3056, Main Road, bounds the site to the north, with farmland to the west, south and east.
HER/SMR	Isle of Wight
Unitary Authority	Isle of Wight
Parish	Arreton CP
Topography	Largely level
Current Land Use	Arable
Geology	Solid: Ferruginous Sands Formation - sandstone. Superficial: None recorded (BGS 2018).
Soils	Fyfield 4 Association (571g) - deep well drained often stoneless coarse loamy and sandy soils (SSEW 1983).
Archaeology	The development site is of unknown archaeological significance. Adjacent to the site, within the field to the south-east, two heritage assets are recorded. These comprise a complex of ditched enclosures (IWHER 2098) interpreted as a possible prehistoric settlement site and/or field system; and a small rectilinear enclosure and linear feature (IWHER 7100), also of possible prehistoric date (IOWC 2018).
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	2.6 ha

2.3 Aims and Objectives

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

3 METHODS, PROCESSING & PRESENTATION

3.1 Standards & Guidance

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with the latest guidance documents issued by Historic England (EH 2008) (then English Heritage), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the European Archaeological Council (EAC 2016).

3.2 Survey methods

Detailed magnetic survey was chosen as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1.0m	0.25m

More information regarding this technique is included in Appendix A and B.

3.3 Data Processing

The following basic processing steps have been carried out on the data used in this report:

De-stripe; de-stagger; interpolate

3.4 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the results includes a 'minimally processed data' and a 'processed data' greyscale plot. Magnetic anomalies are identified, interpreted and plotted onto the 'Interpretation' drawings.

When interpreting the results, several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies are categorised by their potential origin. Where responses can be related to other existing evidence, the anomalies will be given specific categories, such as: *Abbey Wall* or *Roman Road*. Where the interpretation is based largely on the geophysical data, levels of confidence are implied, for example: *Probable*, or *Possible Archaeology*. The former is used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduces confidence, hence the classification *Possible*.

4 RESULTS

Specific anomalies have been given numerical labels [1] [2] which appear in the text below, as well as on the Interpretation Figure.

4.1 **Probable / Possible Archaeology**

- 4.1.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest.
- 4.1.2 A weak curvilinear anomaly [1] has been detected in the north of the site, with two parallel linear features [2] visible running north-south across the site. These could be a result of former ditches, and have been interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin due the close proximity of potential prehistoric activity (IOWC 2018). The circular feature [1] could be an enclosure while the parallel linear features [2] could represent a track way or holloway.
- 4.1.3 Along the north of the survey area, a series of positive and negative linear anomalies [3] have been identified; these have also been classified as having possible archaeological origins. They could represent former settlement evidence, and the fact that they seem to respect the line of Main Road may suggest they have medieval or post-medieval origins, though an earlier date cannot be ruled out.

4.2 **Uncertain**

- 4.2.1 Two weak linear trends in the east and south-east of the site are of uncertain origin. These may be associated with the possible ditch-features [1-3] detected to the west and north, though they could equally be of modern or agricultural origin.
- 4.2.2 Small discrete positive anomalies are visible in the data. These are not likely to have archaeological origins, and are probably related to the underlying geology or they are of modern origin.

4.3 **Agricultural – Ploughing**

- 4.3.1 Widely spaced, slightly curved parallel linear anomalies are visible running approximately northwest-southeast across the north and south of the site. These are likely to be a result of ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 4.3.2 Closely spaced, straight, parallel linear responses are visible in the data, and are indicative of modern agricultural activity such as ploughing.

4.4 **Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance**

- 4.4.1 A strong bipolar linear anomaly in the south-east of the site related to an underground service, such as a pipe or cable.
- 4.4.2 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

5 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

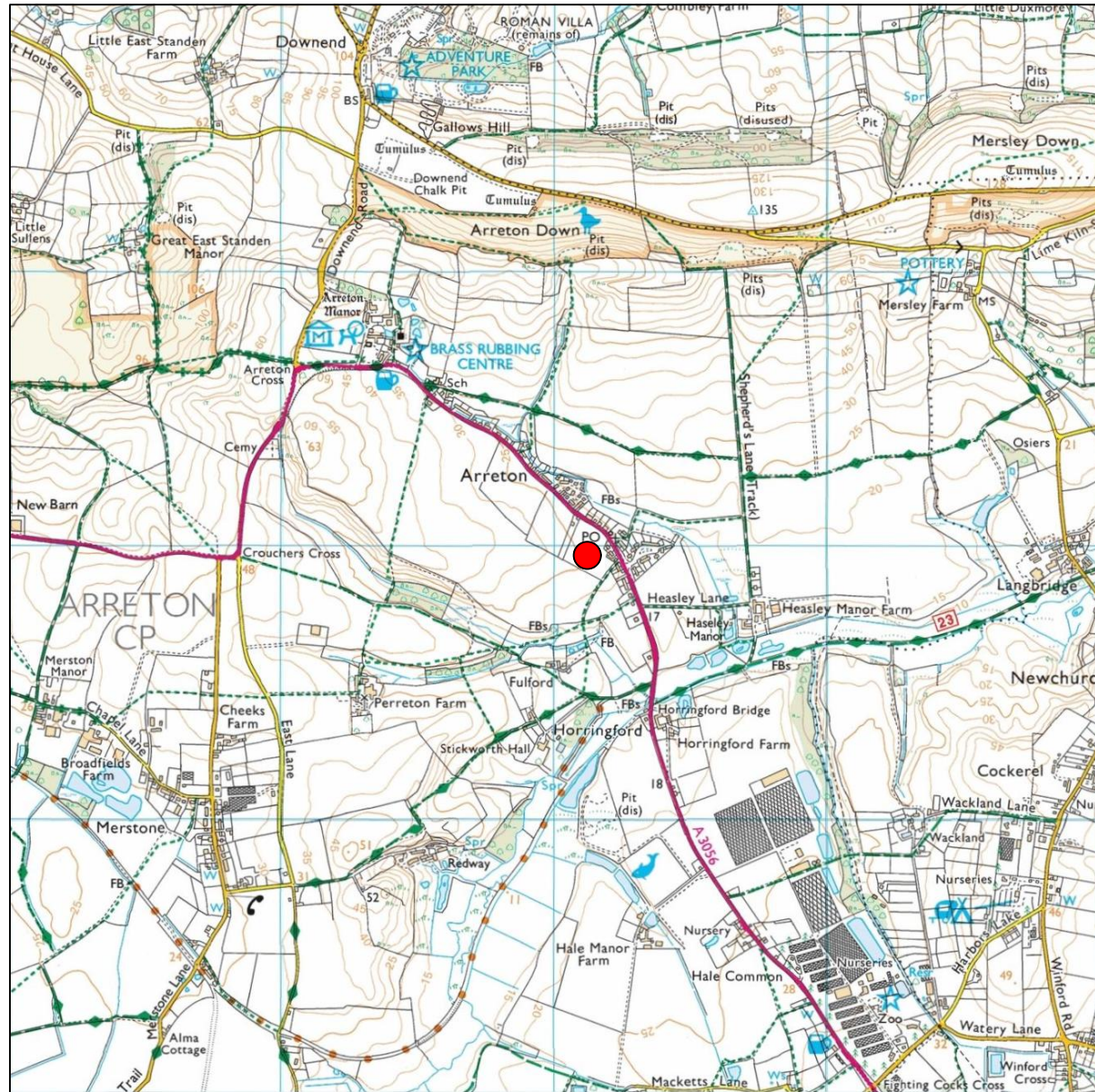
- 5.1 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008) Table 4 states that the average magnetic response on sandstone can be variable. The results from this survey indicate the presence of several ditch-like anomalies of possible archaeological origin along with evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. As a result, it can be determined that the technique is likely to have detected any archaeological features, if present.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The survey at Main Road, Arreton has not revealed any definite archaeological anomalies, however a number of possible archaeological features have been identified. These include a partial circular enclosure, possible trackway and other ditch-like features possibly associated with settlement activity. Evidence of ridge and furrow plus modern ploughing are also present in the data. Magnetic disturbance from an underground service can be seen in the south-east of the site, with disturbance from nearby ferrous objects (fencing) at the field edges.

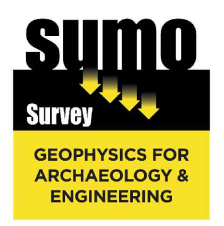
7 REFERENCES

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 Site Location

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Title:
Site Location Diagram

Client:
BCM (IoW) LLP

Project:
12792 - Main Road, Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight

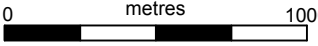
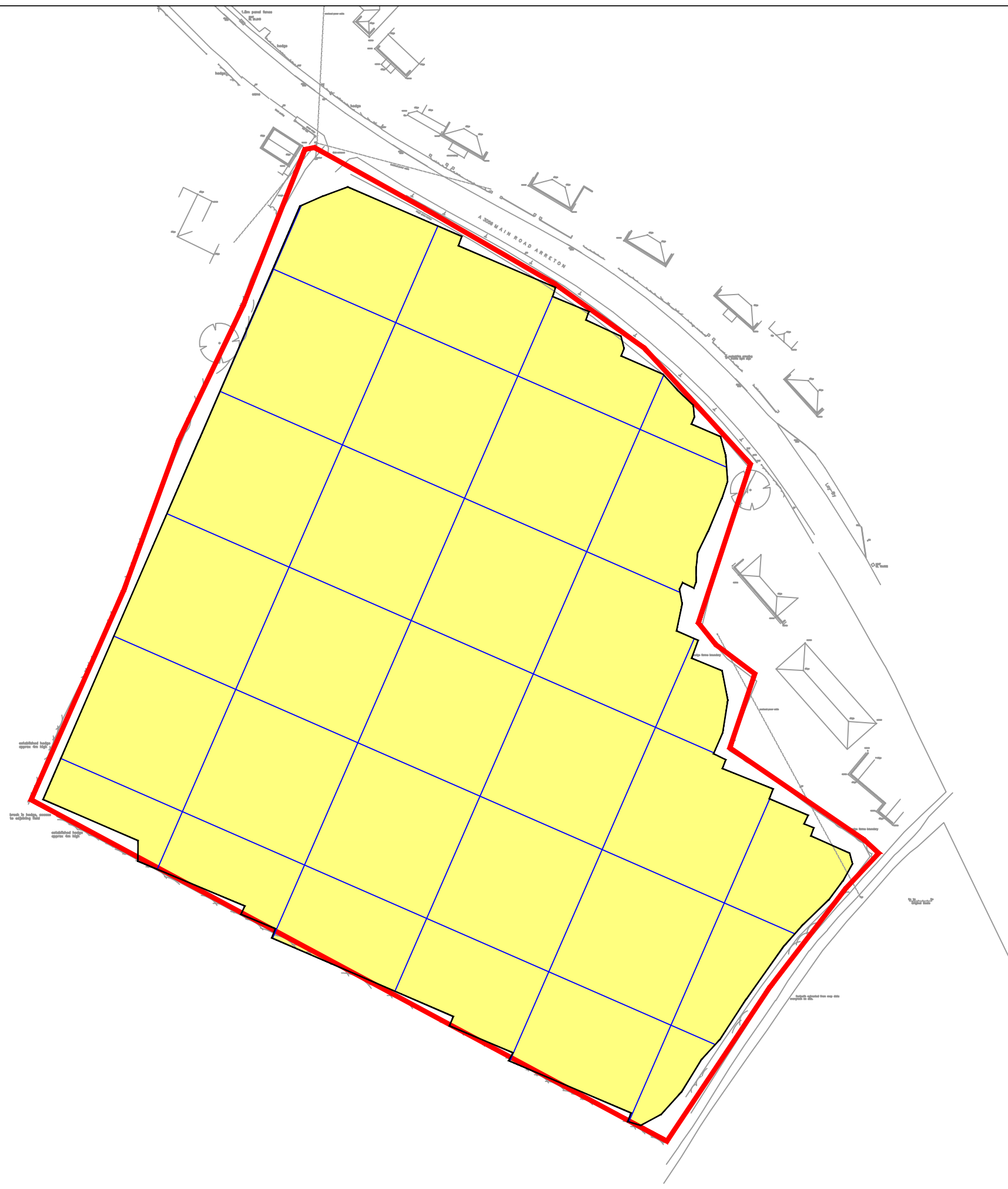

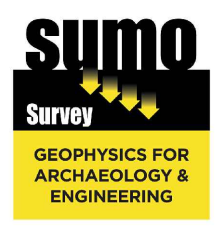
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Fig No:
01



 Survey Area - showing 30m grid



Title: Location of Survey Area

Client: BCM (IoW) LLP

Project: 12792 - Main Road, Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight

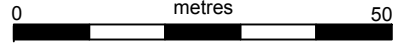
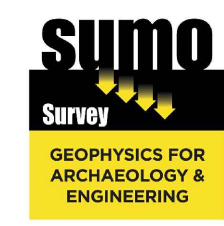
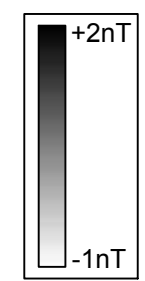
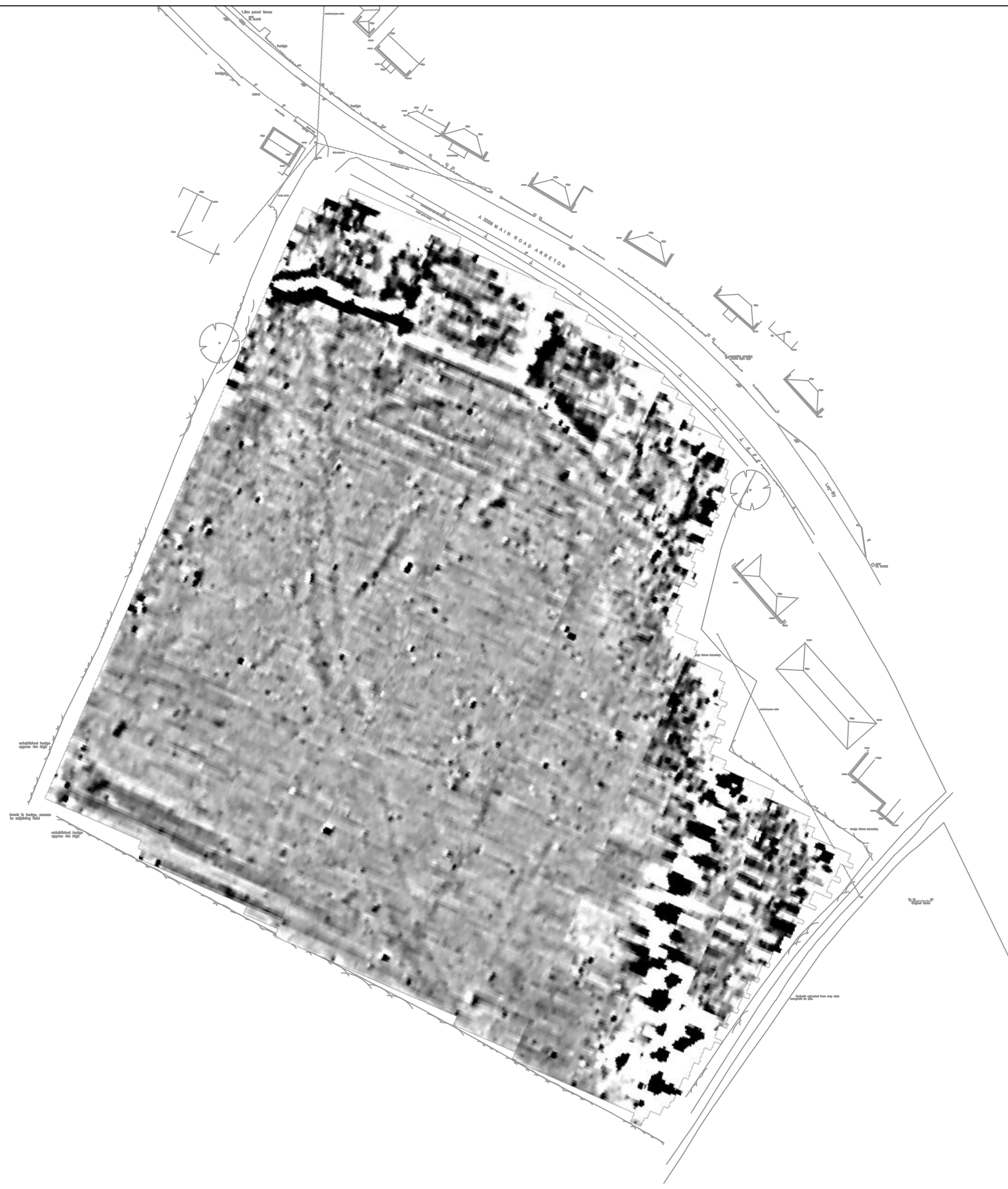
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Fig No: 02



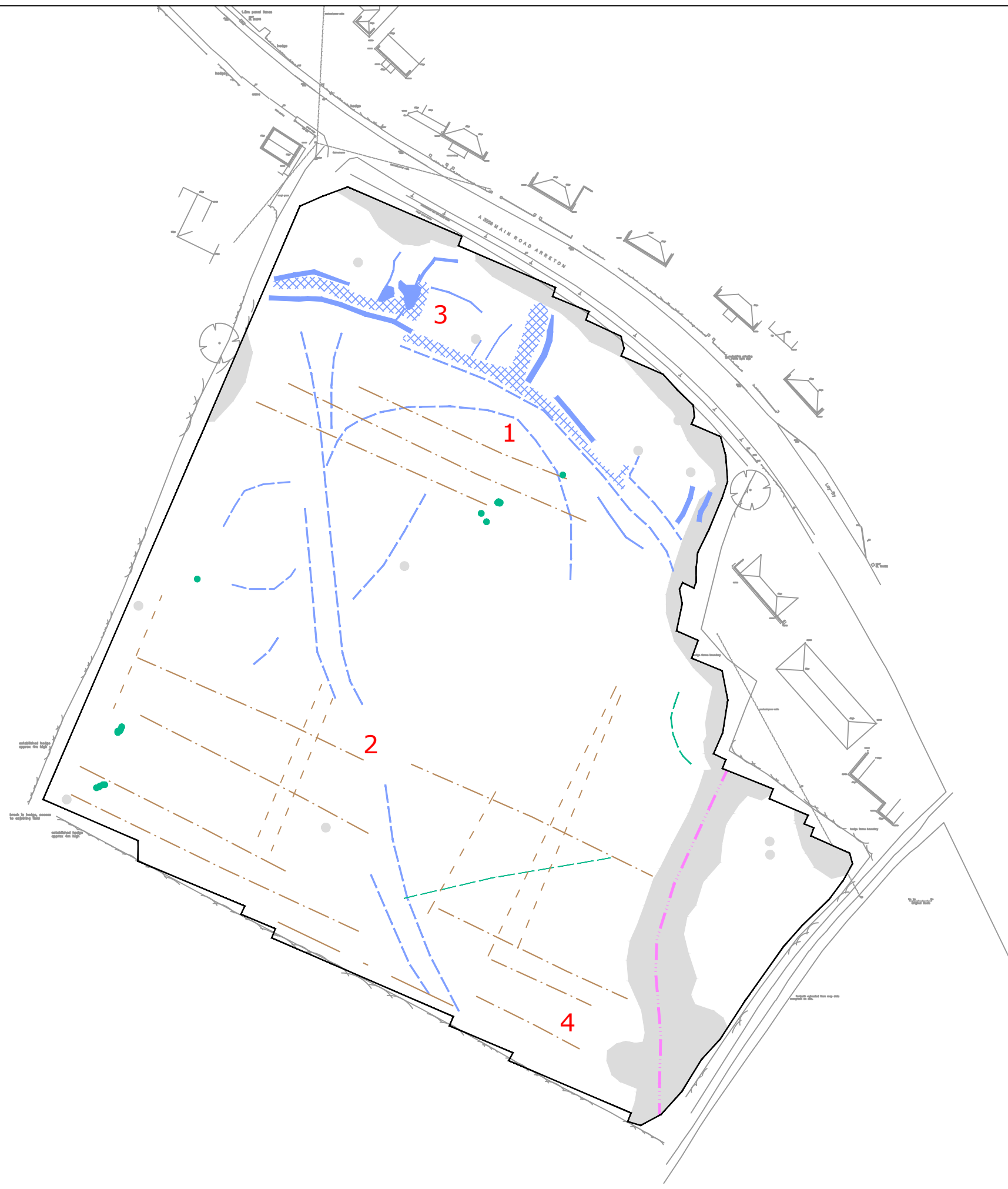
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Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plot

Client:
BCM (IoW) LLP

Project:
12792 - Main Road, Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight

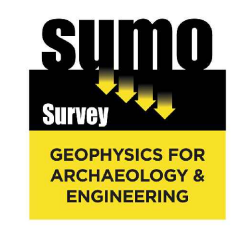
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0 metres 50
1:1000 @ A3

Fig No:
03



KEY

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative anomaly)
	Uncertain origin (trend)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Service
	Ferrous



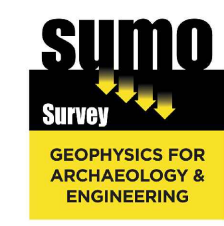
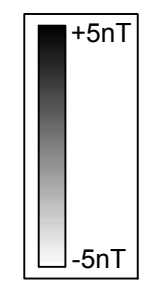
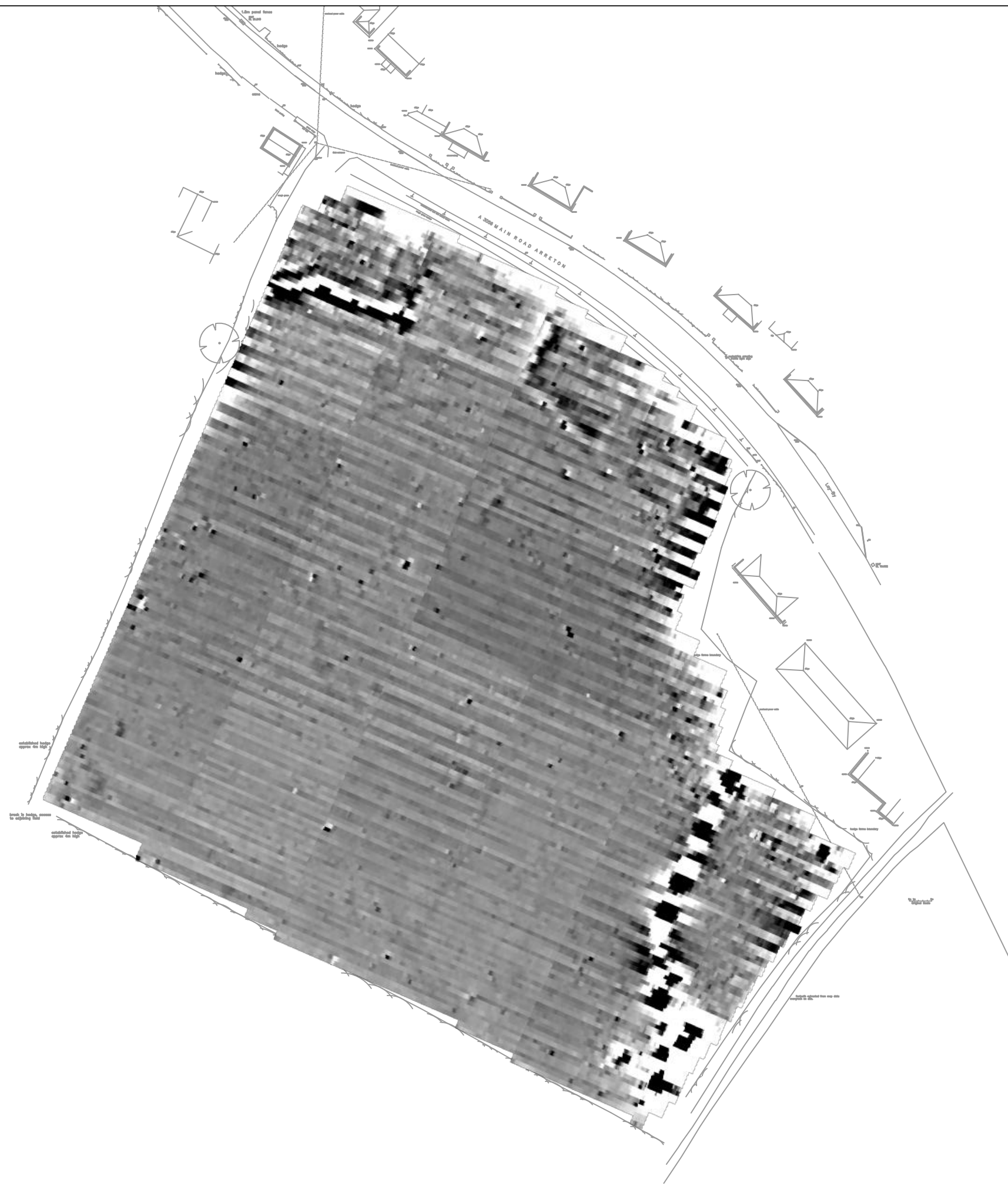
Title: Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation

Client: BCM (IoW) LLP

Project: 12792 - Main Road, Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight

Scale: 0 metres 50
1:1000 @ A3

Fig No: 04



Title:
Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plot

Client:
BCM (IoW) LLP

Project:
12792 - Main Road, Arreton, Newport, Isle of Wight

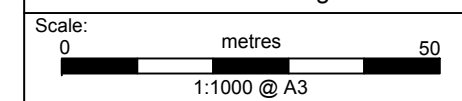


Fig No:
B

Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m

Instrumentation: **Bartington Grad 601-2**

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted vertically, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse with gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m. The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

Data Processing

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot	This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.
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Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall, etc.*) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

<i>Archaeology / Probable Archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible Archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
<i>Industrial / Burnt-Fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Ridge & Furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
<i>Land Drain</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic Disturbance</i>	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present. They are presumed to be modern.
<i>Service</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
<i>Uncertain Origin</i>	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of <i>Possible Archaeology / Natural</i> or (in the case of linear responses) <i>Possible Archaeology / Agriculture</i> ; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

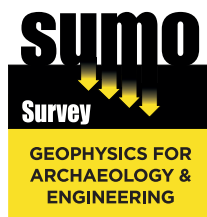
Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.



- Archaeological
- Geophysical
- Laser Scanning
- Measured Building
- Topographic
- Utility Mapping

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