



**magnitude
surveys**

**Geophysical Survey Report
Land north of Camer Road,
Meopham, Kent**

**For
Iceni Projects Limited**

Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTQ2215

October 2025



**magnitude
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Abstract

Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface potential of a c. 43ha area of land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully carried out across the survey area. No anomalies indicative of clear archaeological activity were identified. Several anomalies for which no confident interpretation could be made were detected and categorised as undetermined. Magnetic disturbance over the area was mostly limited to field boundaries and around services. Natural variations in the magnetic background were identified; however, the presence of green waste across the survey area may have obscured additional anomalies due to its enhanced magnetic properties.

Contents

Abstract.....	2
List of Figures	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Quality Assurance	5
3. Objectives.....	5
4. Geographic Background.....	6
5. Archaeological Background.....	7
6. Methodology.....	8
6.1. Data Collection	8
6.2. Data Processing	9
6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation	9
7. Results.....	10
7.1. Qualification	10
7.2. Discussion	10
7.3. Interpretation	10
7.3.1. General Statements	10
7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies	11
8. Conclusions	11
9. Archiving	12
10. Copyright.....	12
11. References	12
12. Project Metadata	13
13. Document History	13

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Geophysical Survey Location	1:25,000 @ A4
Figure 2:	Geophysical Survey Areas	1:5,000 @ A3
Figure 3:	Magnetic Gradient (Overview)	1:3,500 @ A3
Figure 4:	Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Mapping & Satellite Imagery	1:3,500 @ A3
Figure 5:	GNSS Plot	1:3,500 @ A3
Figure 6:	Magnetic Gradient (Areas 2 & 3)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 7:	Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 2 & 3)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 8:	XY Trace Plot (Areas 2 & 3)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 9:	Magnetic Gradient (Areas 1, 3 & 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 10:	Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 1, 3 & 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 11:	XY Trace Plot (Areas 1, 3 & 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 12:	Magnetic Gradient (Area 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 13:	Magnetic Interpretation (Area 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 14:	XY Trace Plot (Area 4)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 15:	Magnetic Gradient (Areas 3 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 16:	Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 3 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 17:	XY Trace Plot (Areas 3 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 18:	Magnetic Gradient (Areas 4 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 19:	Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 4 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 10:	XY Trace Plot (Areas 4 & 5)	1:1,500 @ A3

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by Icen Projects Limited to undertake a geophysical survey at a c. 43ha area of predominantly agricultural land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent (TQ 65046 67464).
- 1.2. The geophysical survey comprised a quad-towed, cart-mounted GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometer survey. Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK due to its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited for detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David *et al.*, 2008).
- 1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David *et al.*, 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.*, 2015).
- 1.4. It was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation WSI produced by MS (Marr, 2025)
- 1.5. The survey commenced on the 22nd of September 2025 and took 4 days to complete.

2. Quality Assurance

- 2.1. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, and a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection).
- 2.2. The directors of MS are involved in cutting edge research and the development of guidance/policy. Specifically, Dr Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford, is a Member of CIfA and was the Vice-Chair of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP); Finnegan Pope-Carter has an MSc in archaeological geophysics and is a Fellow of the London Geological Society, as well as a member of GeoSIG (CIfA Geophysics Special Interest Group); Dr Paul Johnson has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Southampton, is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Member of CIfA, has been a member of the ISAP Management Committee since 2015, and is currently the Chair of the Archaeological Prospection Community of the European Archaeological Association.
- 2.3. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

3. Objectives

- 3.1. The objective of this geophysical survey was to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

4. Geographic Background

4.1. The survey area was located directly east of Hook Green, Meopham and directly southwest of Sole Street, Cobham (Figure 1). A gradiometer survey was undertaken across five fields under arable cultivation. The survey area was bordered by a railway in the north and Hook Green to the west, with Norwood Lane along the southwestern boundary. Camer Road ran adjacent to the southeastern boundary with a mixture of park, residential and agricultural land further to the south (Figure 2).

4.2. Survey considerations:



Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
1	Flat pasture field.	The survey area was divided into two halves by a wooden fence and a partial hedgerow. The northern boundary consisted of a metal fence. The eastern and southern boundaries were hedgerows. There was an overgrown area in the north.
2	Undulating, pasture field.	The survey area was bordered by hedgerows in the north, west and southeast. The south boundary was bordered by a wooden and metal fence in the southwestern corner. The east had no physical boundary.
3	Undulating, arable field.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow and railway to the north. The eastern and western boundaries had no physical boundaries. The southern border consisted of hedgerows and fencing. A telegraph line aligned northwest to southeast was present in the northeastern corner. A footpath cut across the eastern side of the survey area and ran northeast to southwest.
4	Arable field with downslope to the west.	The survey area was bordered by a hedgerow and road to the south, with a copse of trees and a wooden fence to the southern end of the survey area. There was no physical boundary to the west. The northern boundary was a wooden fence to the west and a copse of trees to the east.
5	Slightly undulating arable field.	The survey area was bordered by hedgerows and roads to the north and south. In the northeastern corner, the boundary bordered a hedgerow. The western boundary alternated between no physical boundary and hedgerows, with a section of wooden fence in the southwestern corner. Telephone poles and overhead cables were aligned across the field northwest to southeast.

4.3. The underlying geology comprises Lewes Nodular, Seaford, and Newhaven Chalks. Thanet Formation Sand was present in the southwestern half of Area 5, and along the eastern edge of

Areas 3 and 4. Superficial deposits of Head clay, sand, silt and gravel were present in the east and west of the survey area (British Geological Survey, 2025).

- 4.4. In Areas 3, 4 and 5, the soils consist of slightly acidic and loamy soils with impeded drainage. In Areas 1, 2 and the western ends of Areas 3 and 4, the soils consist of shallow lime-rich soils over chalk on limestone (Soilscapes, 2025)

5. Archaeological Background

- 5.1. The following is a summary of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by Icen Projects Limited on behalf of the McManus Family (Rossi, 2025)
- 5.2. A collection of 15 Palaeolithic handaxes were discovered c. 990m south of the survey area (MWX20789). A Mesolithic lithic implement was found c. 700m east of the survey area (MKE66663). From the Neolithic period, a polished axe was discovered c. 180m east of the survey area (MKE1382), while a Bronze Age axe was found c. 600m northeast of the survey area (MKE1363) and a Bronze Age copper alloy awl was discovered c. 560m north of the survey area (MKE67121).
- 5.3. Towards the southern boundary of the survey area, a Roman copper-alloy coin of Constantine I was recorded (MKE120881).
- 5.4. A wide variety of Roman finds have been discovered within 1km of the survey area, including brooches, pottery and coins (MKE66608, MKE66664, EKE11540, MKE78330, MKE1407, MKE58423, MKE66661, MKE67176, MKE67177, MKE67091, MKE67090, MKE113301, MKE113305). A small Roman-period vase and urn were discovered in Henly Wood, c. 900m southeast of the survey area (MKE1368), associated with possible earthworks.
- 5.5. The village of Meopham was the closest medieval settlement to the survey area and was described in the Domesday Book as a substantial settlement by the 11th century. Meopham was an Anglo-Saxon settlement c. 880m south of the survey area and described as a collection of wooden buildings. Primary sources mention the settlement as early as A.D. 788. Additionally, a ruined building, possibly medieval, is located c. 605 m west of the survey area, as well as the 14th/15th-century parish church c. 635m to the northwest.
- 5.6. Medieval artefacts found in the area include a copper alloy mirror case (MKE110610) and silver hooked tag, c. 540m and c. 972m northwest respectively, a lead gaming piece (MKE110610) and copper alloy mount (MKE110609), c. 600 and c. 660m south respectively, and a lead weight (MKE66648), a copper alloy dagger (MKE66645) and multiple coins (MKE66643; MKE66644; MKE66646; MKE66653; MKE66654; MKE66655) found c. 660-700m to the northeast of the survey area.
- 5.7. In the west of the survey area, just south of Area 1, is a 17th-century farmstead (MKE84228) associated with Norwood Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building.
- 5.8. A variety of post-medieval finds have been discovered around the survey area, including a broken copper-alloy crotal bell (MKE75672) c. 585m west and a half penny token (MKE67488) c. 430m west. Near the farmstead, an 18th-century copper-alloy medallion was found c. 35 m west of the survey area boundary. Further artefacts around the survey area include a silver coin

(MKE120884) c. 785 m south, a copper-alloy seal matrix (MKE66609) c. 700 m northeast, and both a copper-alloy token (MKE66650) and a copper-alloy vessel (MKE66649) c. 790 m northeast.

- 5.9. Camer Park (MKE43971) was founded in the 18th century as a country park of unknown size adjacent to the eastern boundary of the survey area.
- 5.10. The Chatham Line runs along the northern boundary of the survey area (MKE440410). Sole Street Station (MKE8411), immediately north of the survey area, was opened in 1860.
- 5.11. The Blundells Shaw small woodland at the centre of the survey areas was already established by the late 19th century.
- 5.12. During World War II, Hansworth House was used as a divisional headquarters from 1941-1942, c. 600m north of the survey area. Hartland House, c. 510m north of the survey area, became a Home Guard Command Post. In 1939, the Railways Tavern at Sole Street, c. 40m northeast of the survey area, was established as a park for civil defence vehicles (MKE41897). It included a first aid post and a splinter-proof shelter. An anti-aircraft searchlight site (MKE41767) was established c. 45m east of the survey area.

6. Methodology

6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey. Geophysical survey therefore, comprised the magnetic method as described in the following section.

6.1.2. Geophysical prospection comprised the magnetic method as described in the following table.

6.1.3. Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m

6.1.4. The magnetic data were collected using MS' bespoke quad-towed GNSS-positioned system].

6.1.4.1. MS' cart-carried system was comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

- 6.1.4.2. Magnetic and GPS data were stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork was ongoing.
- 6.1.4.3. A navigation system was integrated with the RTK GPS, which was used to guide the surveyor. Data were collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

6.2. Data Processing

- 6.2.1. Magnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.*, 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al.* (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation

- 6.3.1. This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images (Figures 6, 9, 12, 15, 18). The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast materials. Multiple greyscale images of the gradient at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation. Greyscale images should be viewed alongside the XY trace plot (Figures 8, 11, 14, 17, 20). XY trace plots visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding anomaly interpretation.

- 6.3.2. Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2025) was also consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.

- 6.3.3. Geodetic position of results – All vector and raster data have been projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF), respectively. Figures are provided with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data.

7. Results

7.1. Qualification

7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

7.2. Discussion

7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical maps (Figure 4).

7.2.2. The fluxgate gradiometer survey has been completed over the survey area, but the survey was affected by magnetic disturbance in the form of ferrous spread, caused by green waste (green waste is a spread of biodegradable organic waste materials spread over fields as a compost/mulch). The green waste has not been digitised in the figures, as it covers the entire survey area. Several anomalies were detected of an undetermined origin. Further magnetic disturbance was recorded and attributed to metal fencing and telegraph poles within the fields and along the northern boundary due to the functioning railway line.

7.2.3. Very weak natural anomalies have been detected within the survey area, visible in contrast to the strongly enhanced background of the survey area.

7.2.4. Weak and strong undetermined anomalies have been detected across the survey area, but lack sufficient diagnostic characteristics for a confident interpretation. These anomalies are generally clustered around areas of heavy 20th-century activity in adjacent fields and likely relate to agricultural, natural or modern activities.

7.3. Interpretation

7.3.1. General Statements

7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.

7.3.1.2. **Data Artefact** – Data artefacts usually occur in conjunction with anomalies with strong magnetic signals due to the way in which the sensors respond to very strong point sources. They are usually visible as minor ‘streaking’ following the line of data collection. While these artefacts can be reduced in post-processing through data

filtering, this would risk removing 'real' anomalies. These artefacts are therefore indicated as necessary in order to preserve the data as 'minimally processed'.

7.3.1.3. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.

7.3.1.4. **Ferrous/Debris (Spread)** – A ferrous/debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.

7.3.1.5. **Magnetic Disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as 'Magnetic Disturbance'. These magnetic 'haloes' will obscure weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

7.3.1.6. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally distinct from those caused by ferrous sources.

7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies

7.3.2.1. **Undetermined (Strong and Weak)** – Across the survey area several linear, curvilinear, and rectilinear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected. These anomalies may relate to agricultural or modern activity in the vicinity of the survey area, however, due to the green waste disturbance, an origin cannot be clearly established.

7.3.2.2. **Natural (weak)** – Within the survey, broad linear anomalies have been detected, likely related to natural variations within the geology of the survey area.

7.3.2.3. **Ferrous Trends** – In the north of the survey areas, there is strong magnetic disturbance, which is likely caused by the nearby railway line to the north.

8. Conclusions

8.1. Magnitude surveys was commissioned to conduct a survey over a c. 43ha area of arable land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent. Anomalies of natural and undetermined origin were identified. Magnetic disturbance is present around pylons, field boundaries, and areas of modern activity in adjacent fields. Modern Activity in the form of green waste is visible in the data.

8.2. Anomalies of natural origin have been identified in the survey area, likely representing variations in the soil and underlying geology.

8.3. Several anomalies lacking context have been detected and classified as undetermined.

9. Archiving

- 9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.
- 9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

10. Copyright

- 10.1. Copyright and intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

11. References

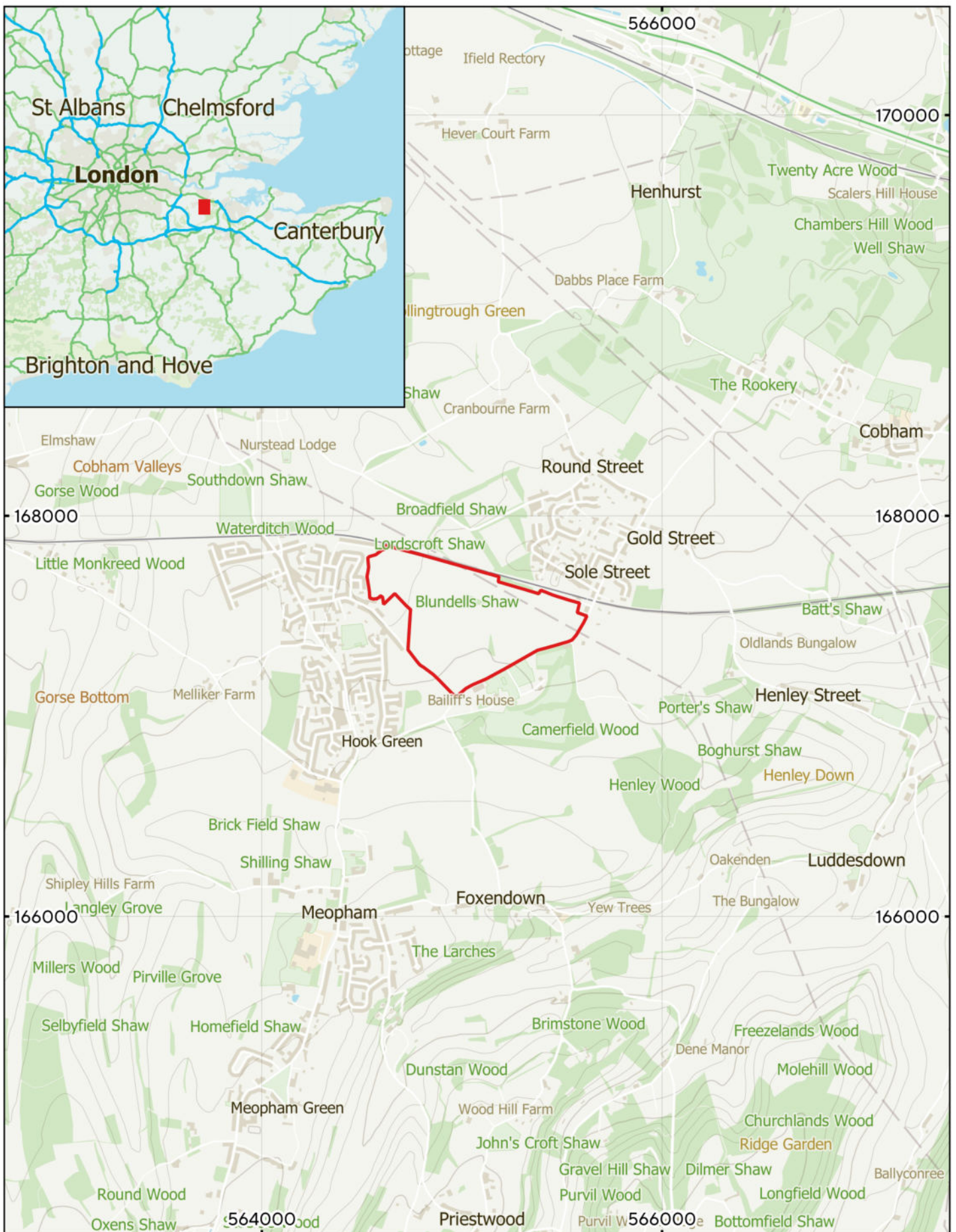
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12. Project Metadata

MS Job Code	MSTQ2025
Project Name	Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Client	Iceni Projects Ltd
Grid Reference	TQ 65046 67464
Survey Techniques	Magnetometry,
Survey Size (ha)	43ha (Magnetometry)
Survey Dates	22/09/2025 – 26/09/2025
Project Lead	Sean Parker BSc (Hons) ACIfA
Project Officer	Sean Parker BSc (Hons) ACIfA
HER Event No	TBC
OASIS No	TBC
S42 Licence No	N/A
Report Version	1.0

13. Document History

Version	Comments	Author	Checked By	Date
0.1	Initial draft for Project Lead to Review	MM	SP	20 October 2025
0.2	Project Lead further edits	MM	SP	23 October 2025
0.3	Sign off	SP	LAG	24 October 2025
1.0	Client Corrections	SP	LAG	04 November 2025



MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent

Figure 1 - Geophysical Survey Location

1:25,000 @ A4

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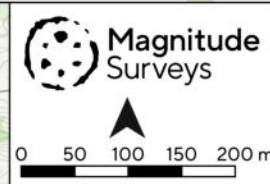
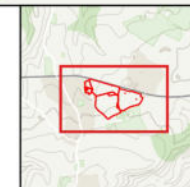
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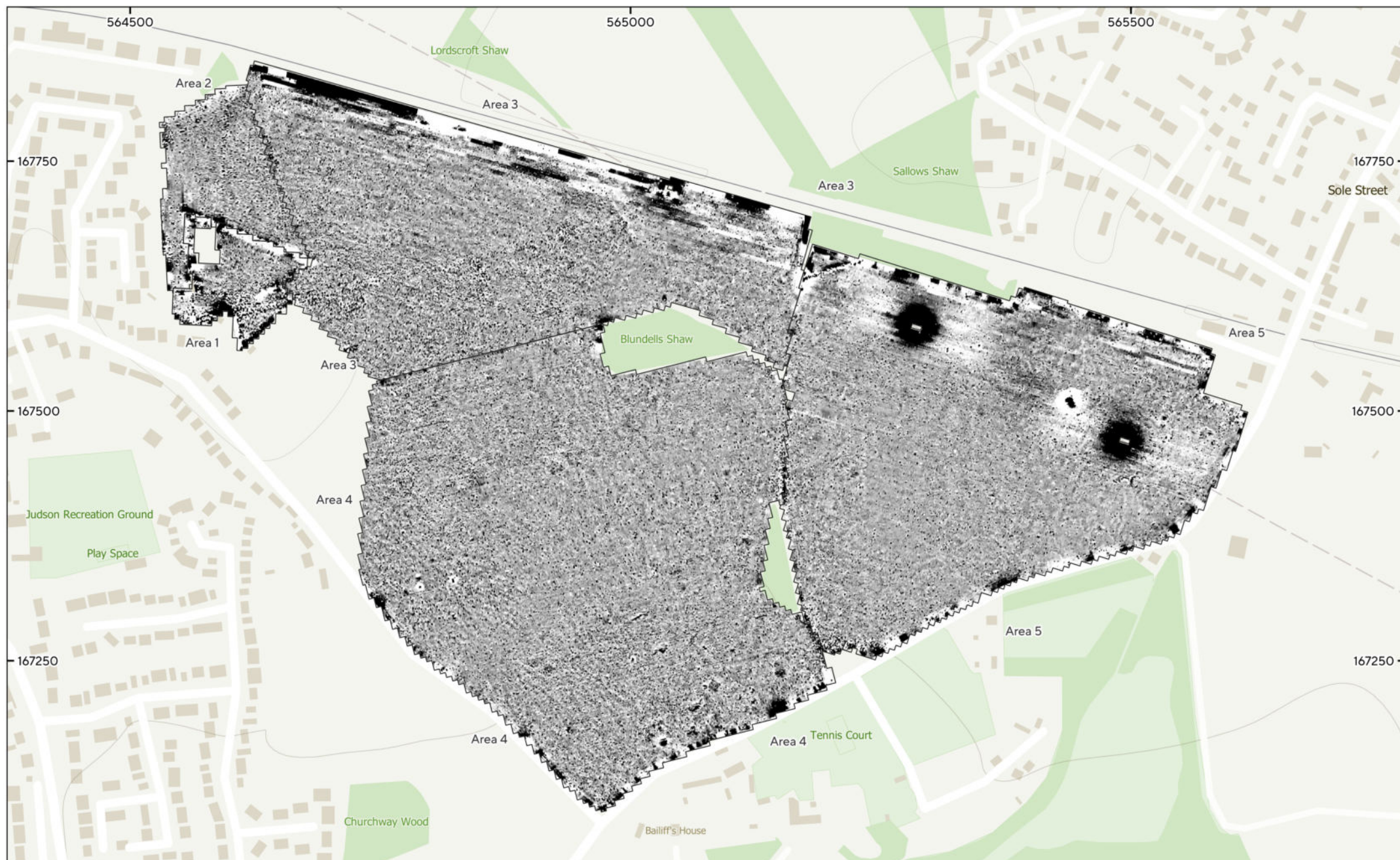




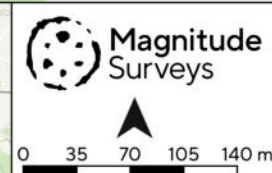
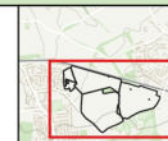
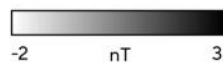
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 2 - Geophysical Survey Areas
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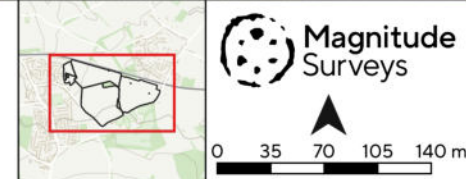
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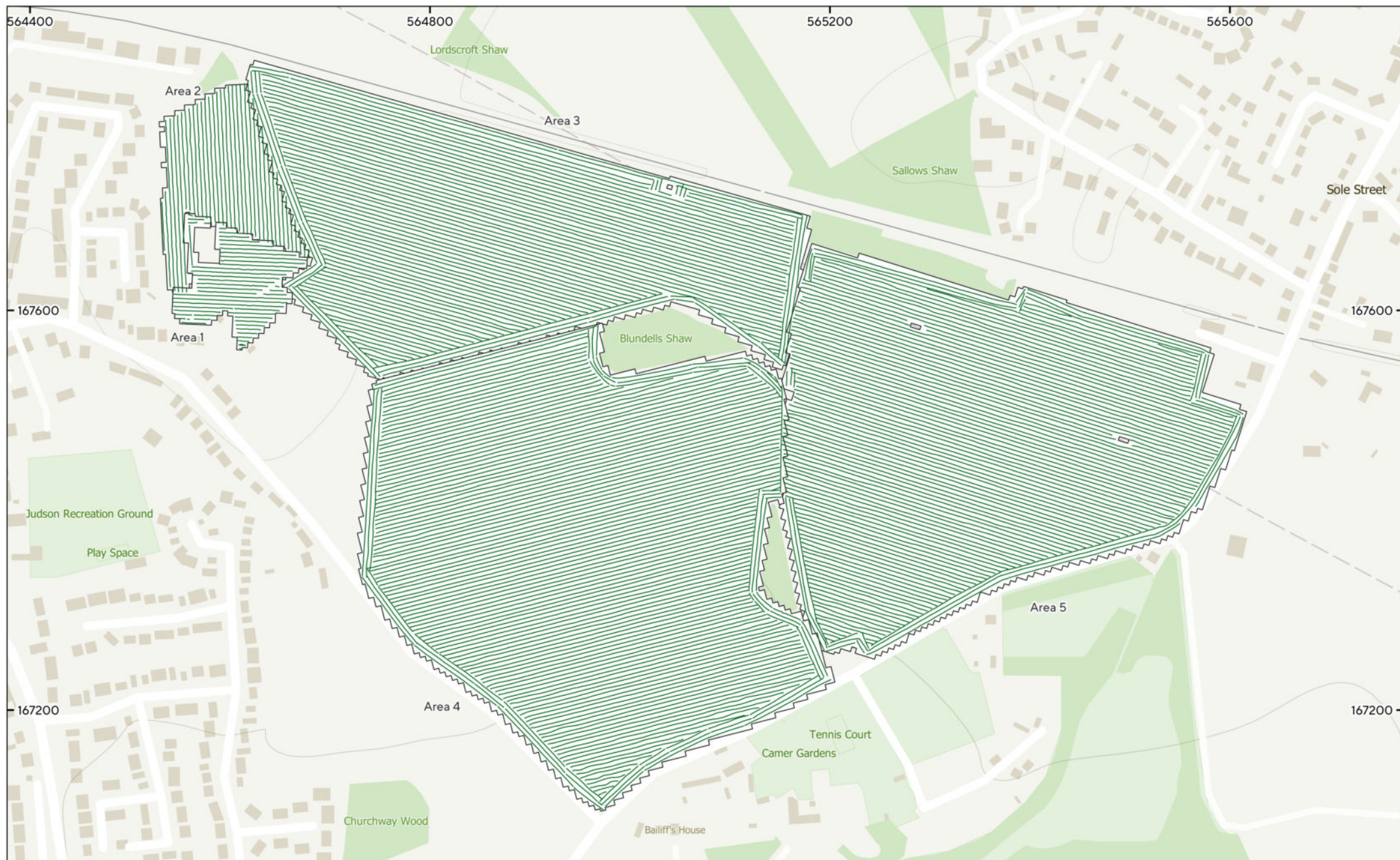




MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 3 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview)
 1:3,500 @ A3
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025
 Contains historic mapping © CLS Data 2025: Ordnance Survey, 6"
 2nd edition c. 1882-1913
 Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2025

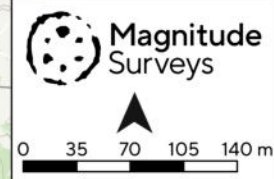


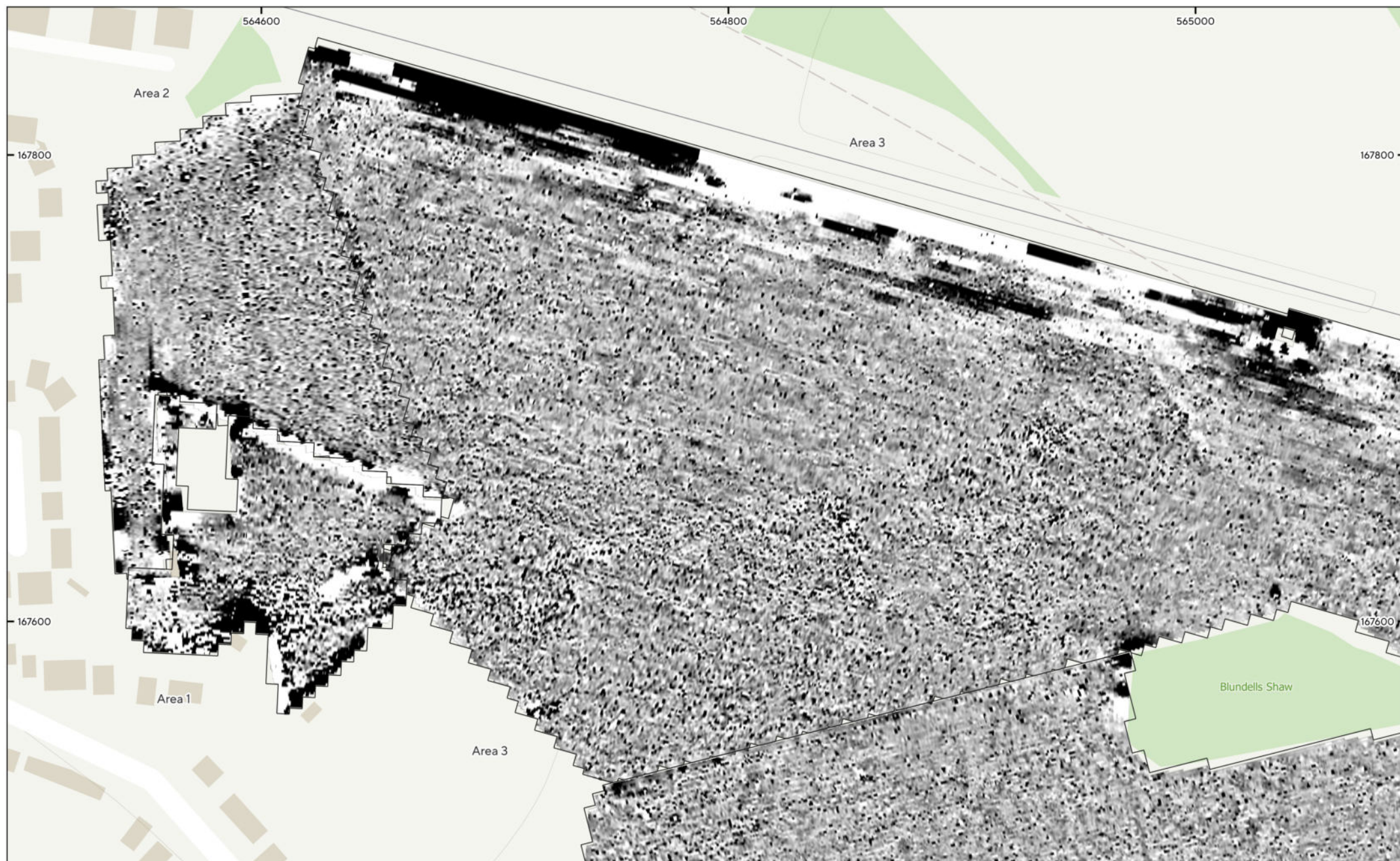




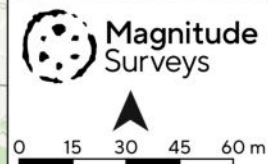
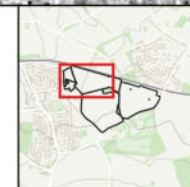
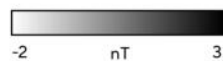
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 5 - GNSS Plot
 1:3,500 @ A3
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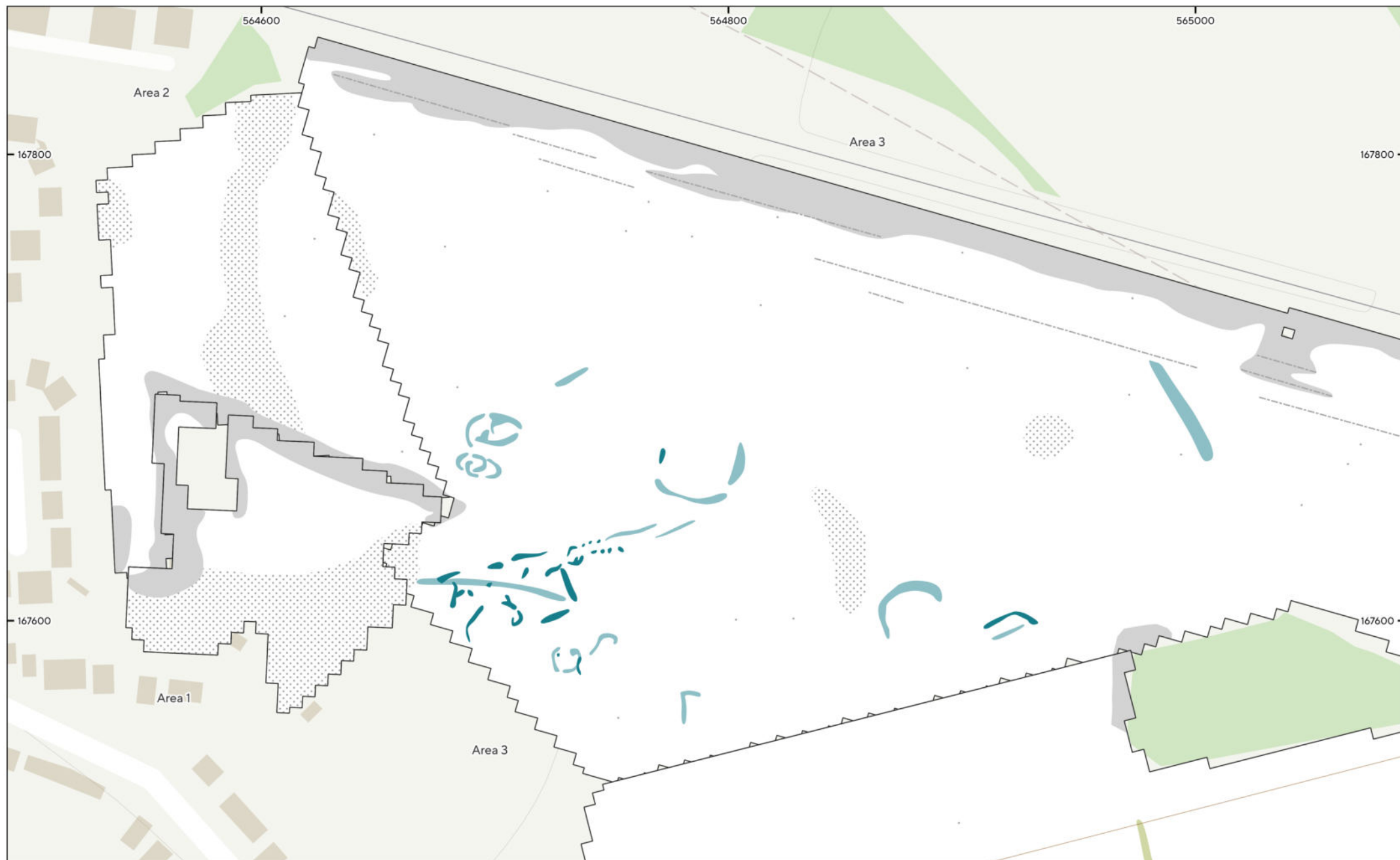
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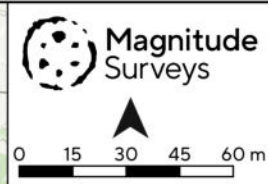
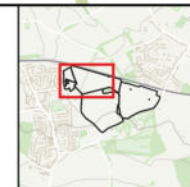
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 6 - Magnetic Gradient (Areas 1, 2, & 3)
1:1,500 @ A3
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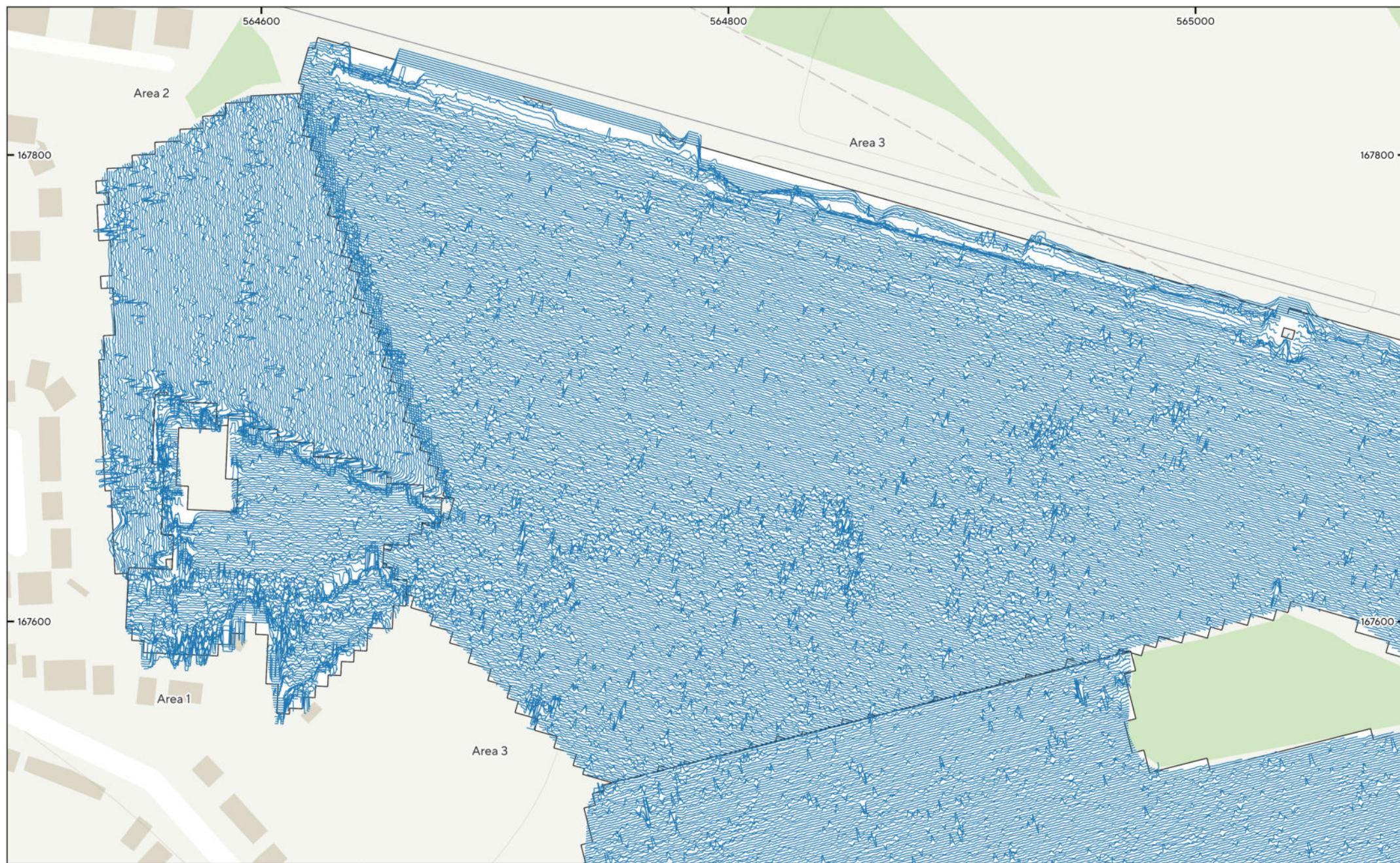




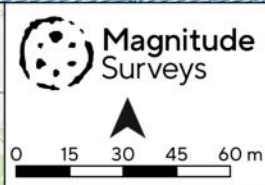
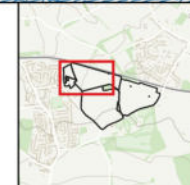
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 7 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 1, 2, & 3)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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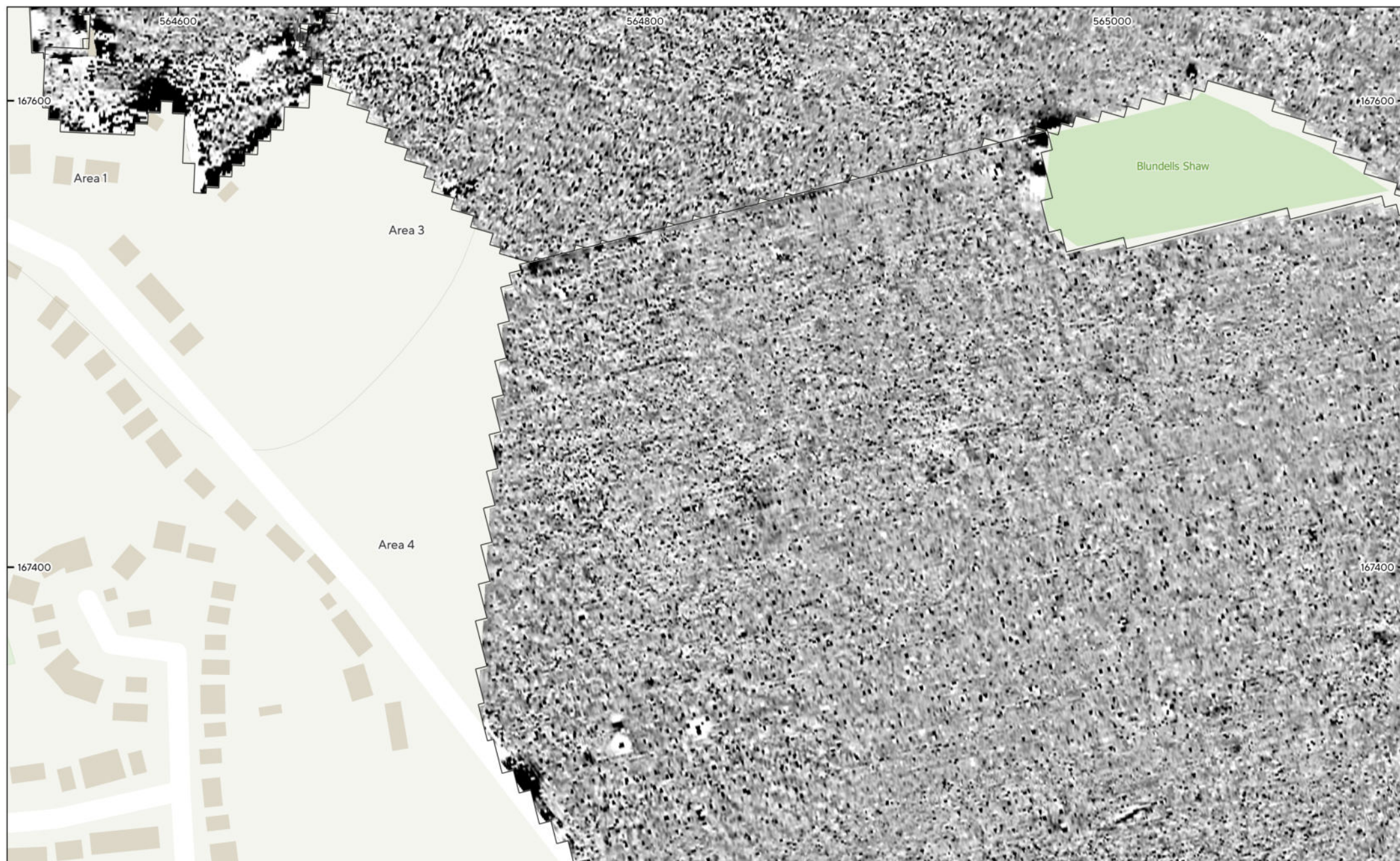
Natural (Weak) Undetermined (Weak) Ferrous/Debris (Spread) Ferrous (Trend)
 Undetermined (Strong) Magnetic Disturbance Agricultural (Trend) Ferrous (Spike)



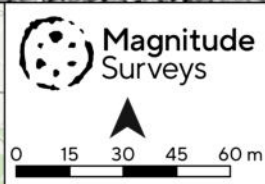
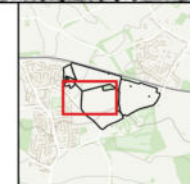


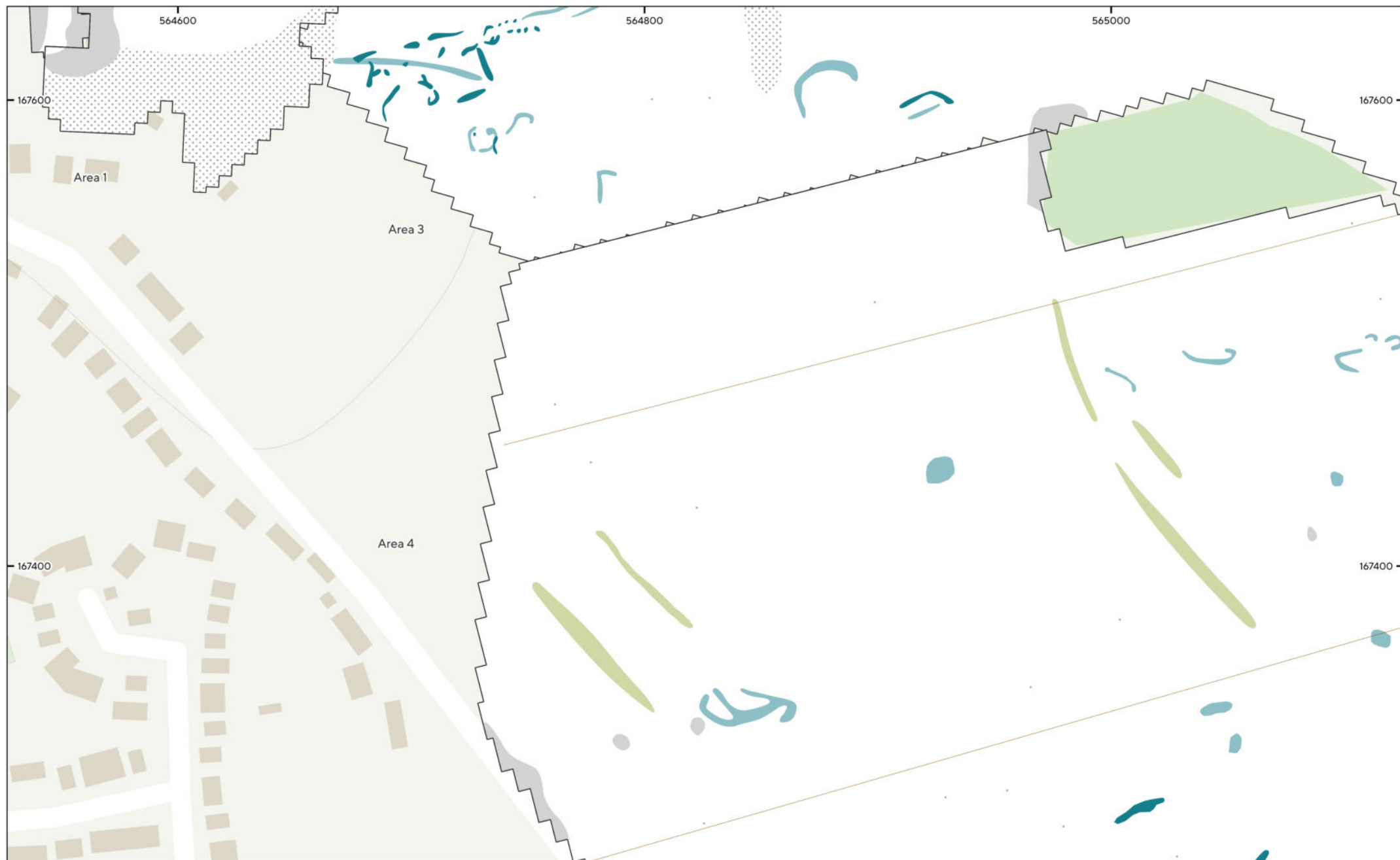
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 8 - XY Plot (Areas 1, 2, & 3)
1:1,500 @ A3
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
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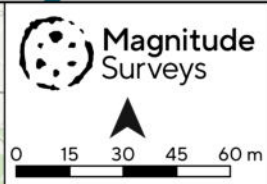
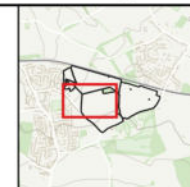
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 9 - Magnetic Gradient (Areas 1, 3, & 4)
1:1,500 @ A3
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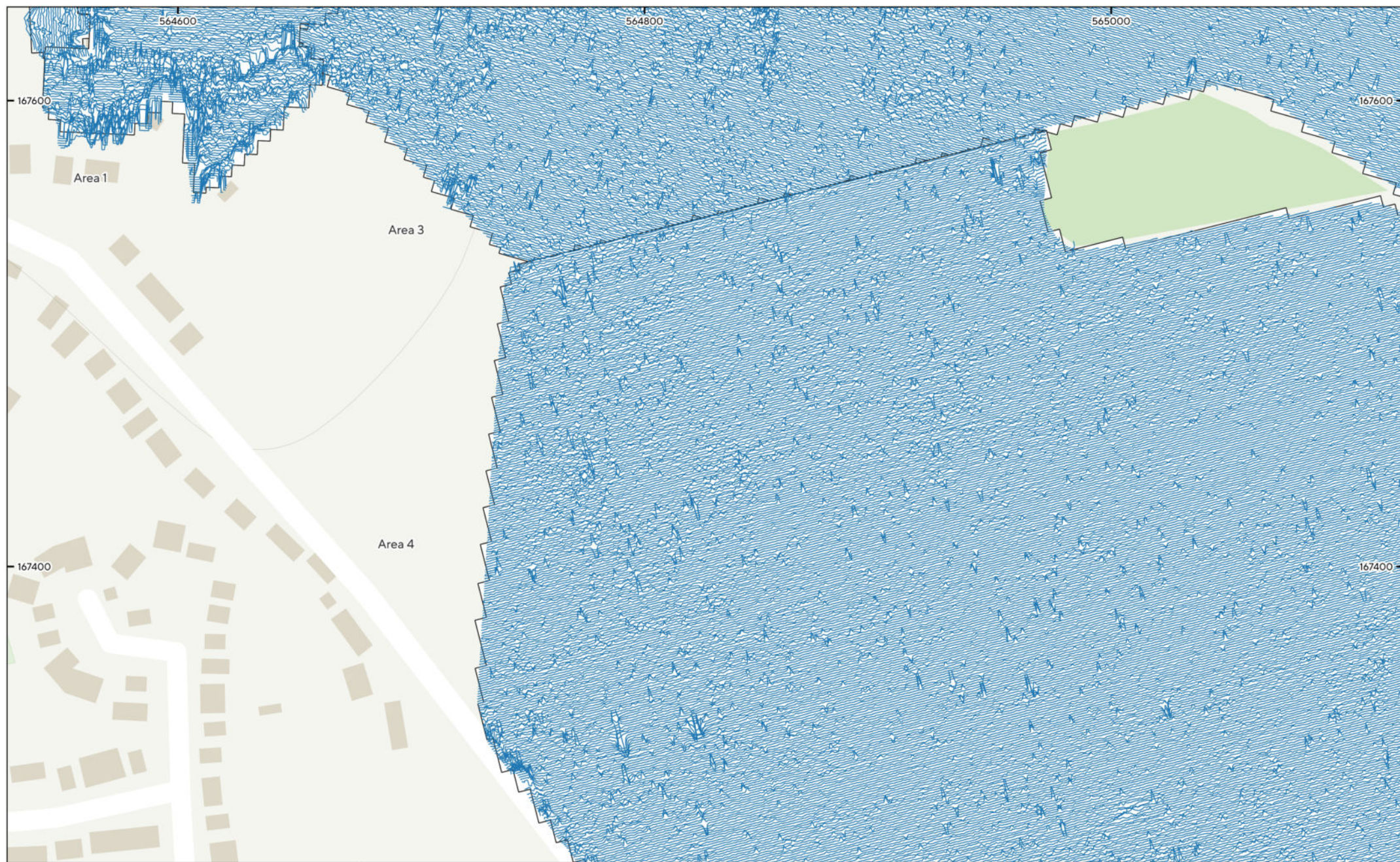




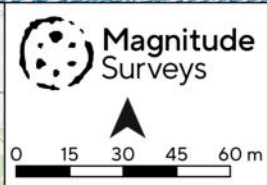
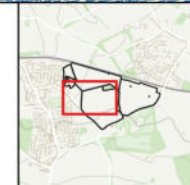
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 10 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 1, 3, & 4)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Natural (Weak) | Undetermined (Weak) | Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Ferrous (Spike) |
| Undetermined (Strong) | Magnetic Disturbance | Agricultural (Trend) | |



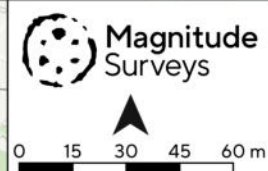
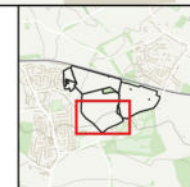


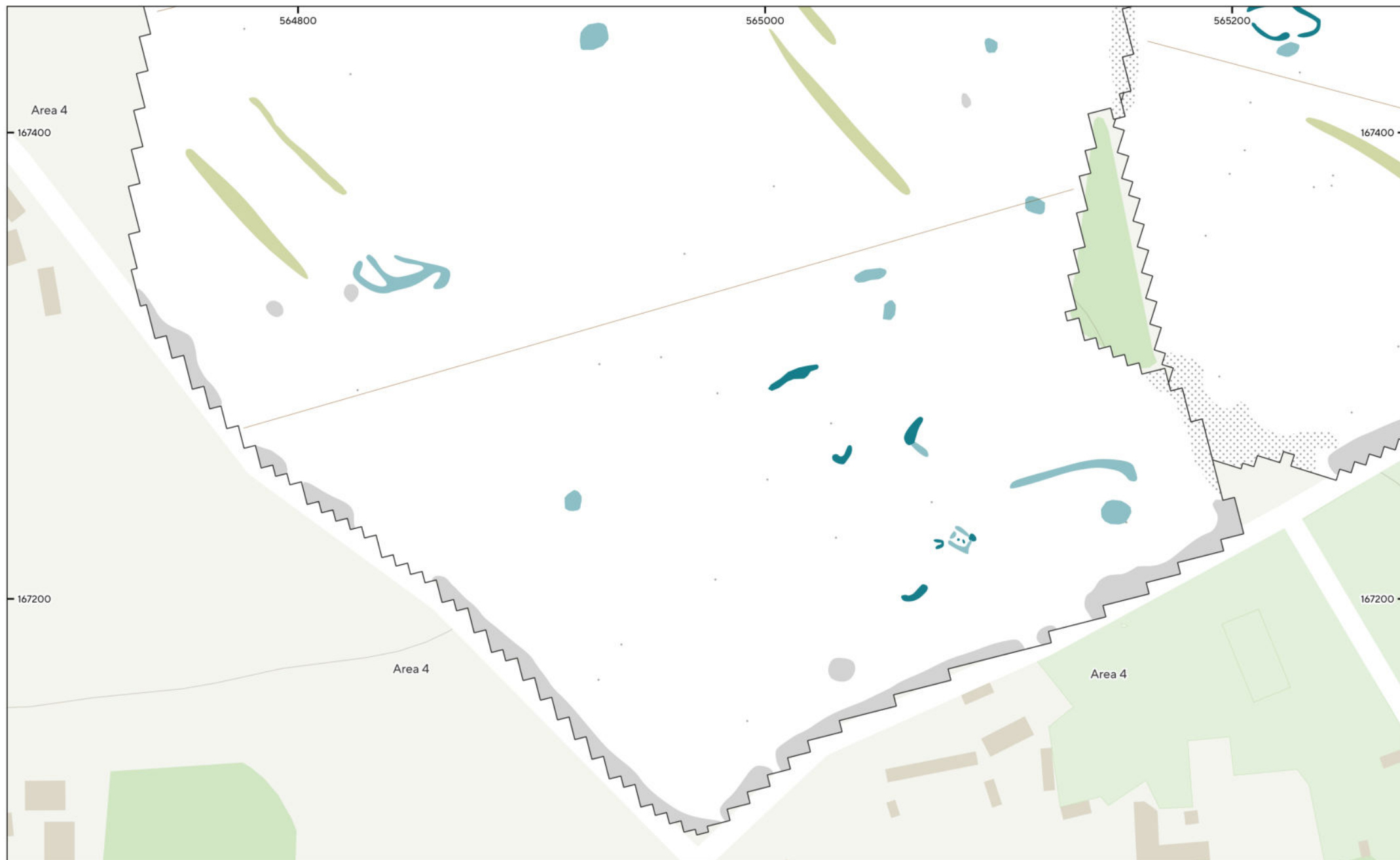
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 11 - XY Plot (Areas 1, 3, & 4)
1:1,500 @ A3
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
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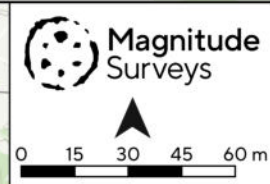
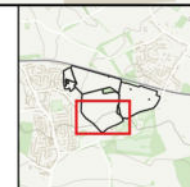
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 12 - Magnetic Gradient (Area 4)
1:1,500 @ A3
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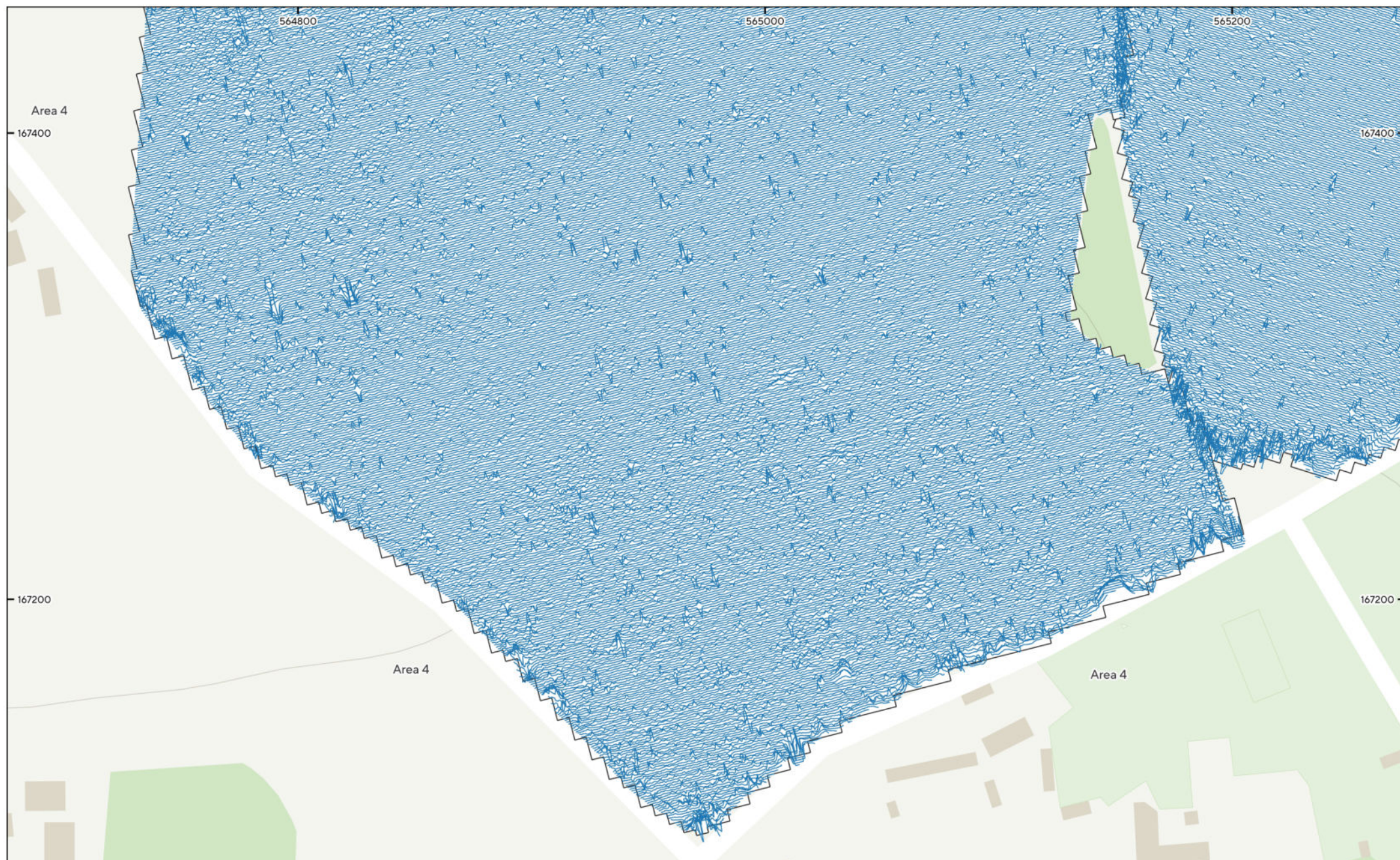




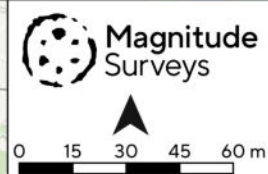
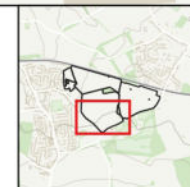
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 13 - Magnetic Interpretation (Area 4)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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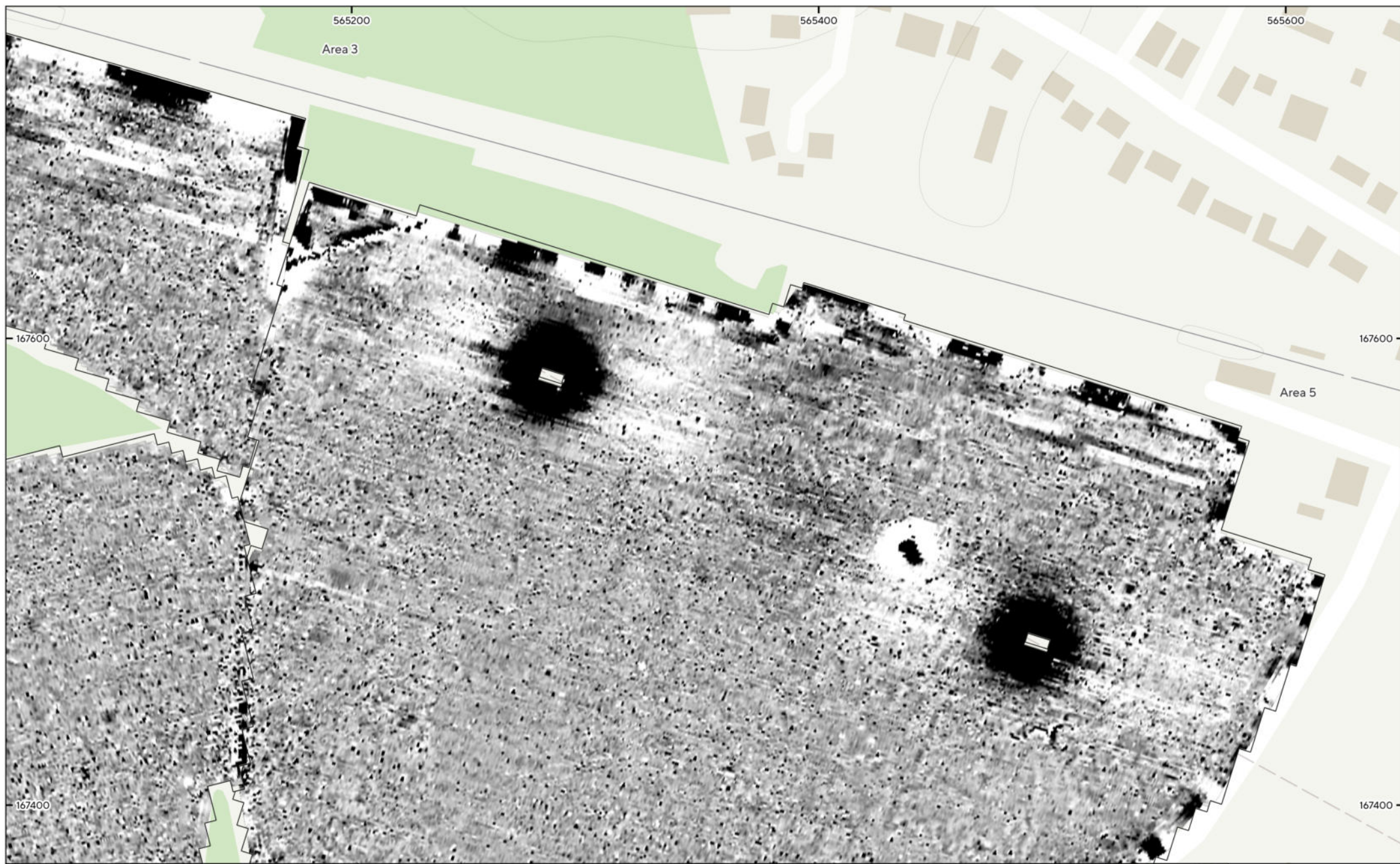
■ Natural (Weak) ■ Undetermined (Weak) ■ Ferrous/Debris (Spread) · Ferrous (Spike)
 ■ Undetermined (Strong) ■ Magnetic Disturbance — Agricultural (Trend)



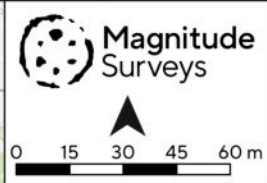
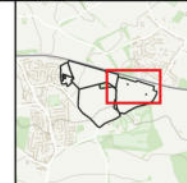
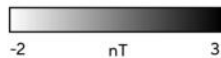


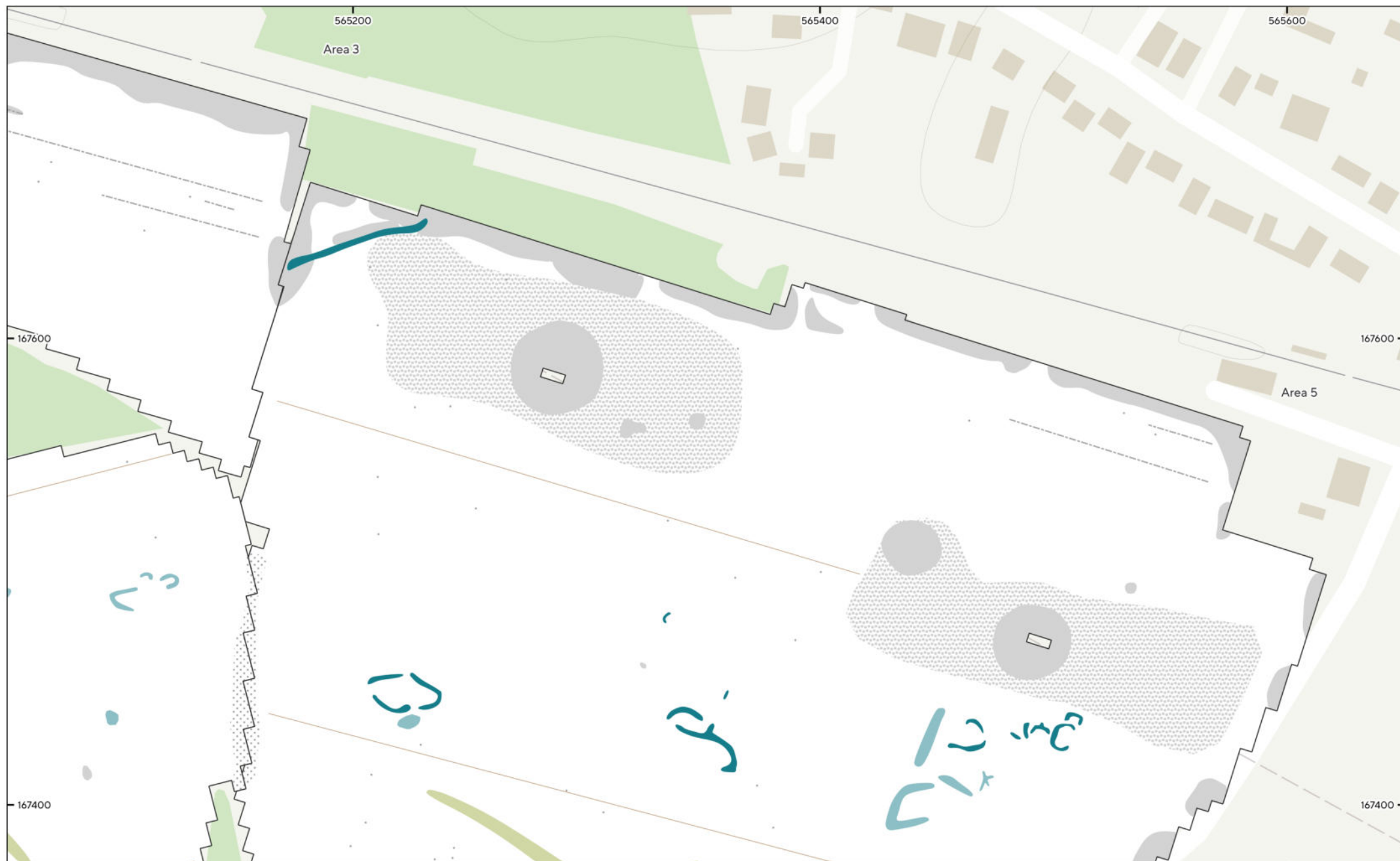
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 14 - XY Plot (Area 4)
1:1,500 @ A3
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
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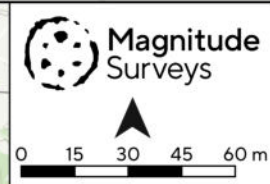
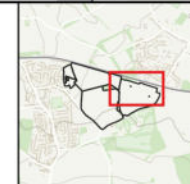
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 15 - Magnetic Gradient (Area 3 & 5)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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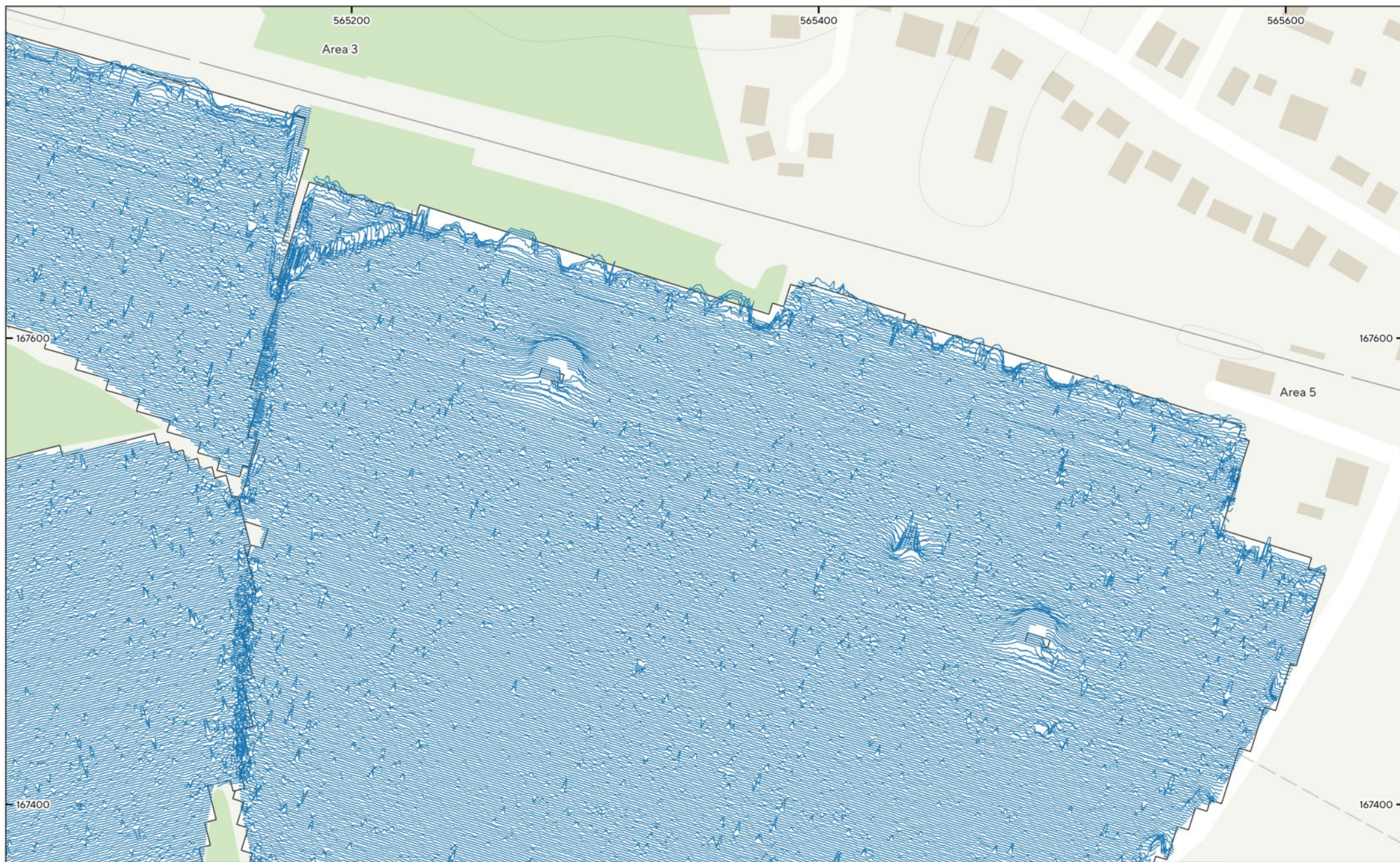




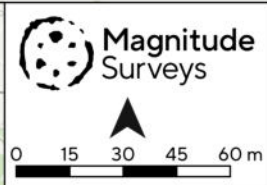
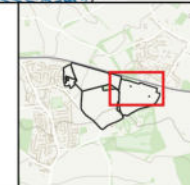
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 16 - Magnetic Interpretation (Area 3 & 5)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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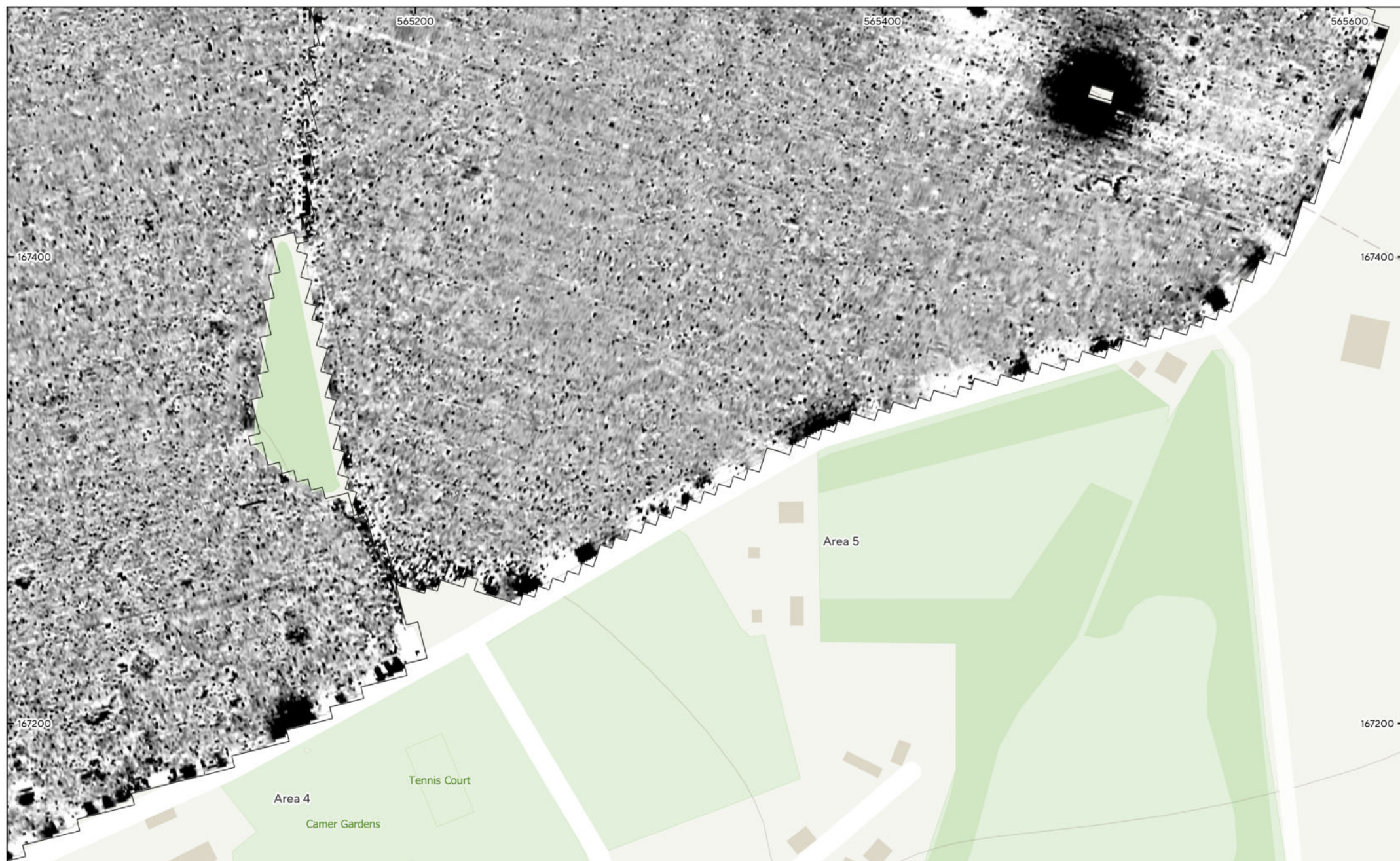
Natural (Weak) Magnetic Disturbance Agricultural (Trend) Ferrous (Spike)
 Undetermined (Strong) Ferrous/Debris (Spread) Ferrous (Trend)
 Undetermined (Weak) Overhead Cables



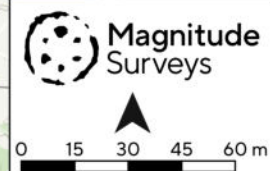
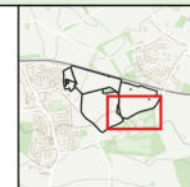
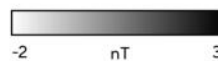


MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 17 - XY Plot (Area 3 & 5)
1:1,500 @ A3
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
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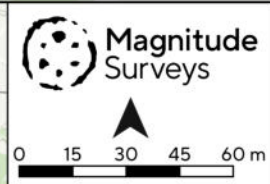
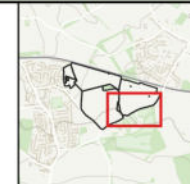
MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 18 - Magnetic Gradient (Area 4 & 5)
 1:1,500 @ A3
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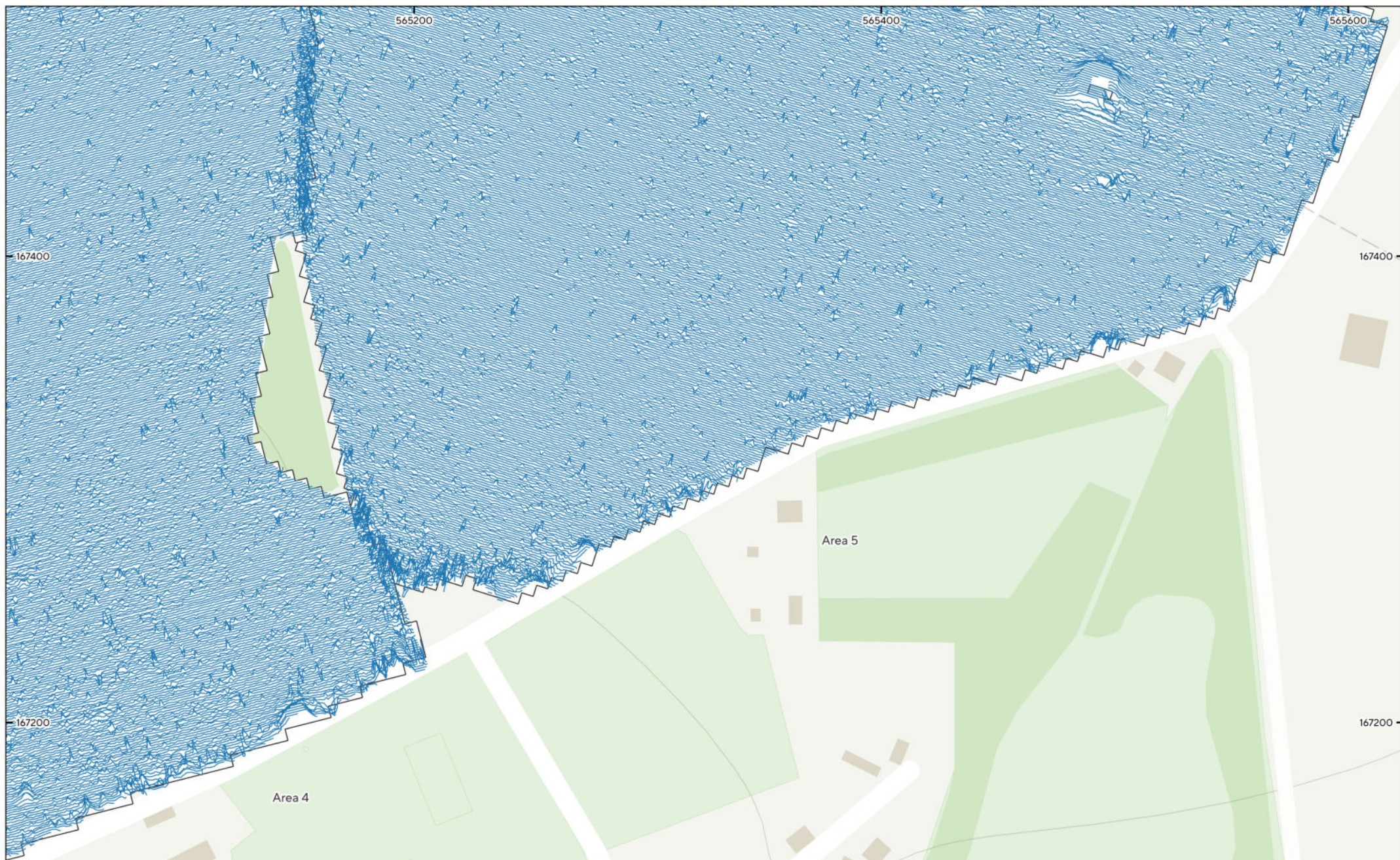




MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
 Figure 19 - Magnetic Interpretation (Area 4 & 5)
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Natural (Weak) Undetermined (Weak) Ferrous/Debris (Spread) Agricultural (Trend)
 Undetermined (Strong) Magnetic Disturbance Overhead Cables Ferrous (Spike)





MSTQ2215 - Land north of Camer Road, Meopham, Kent
Figure 20 - XY Plot (Area 4 & 5)
1:1,500 @ A3
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3
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