The 3-D reconstruction of medieval wetland reclamation through electromagnetic induction survey

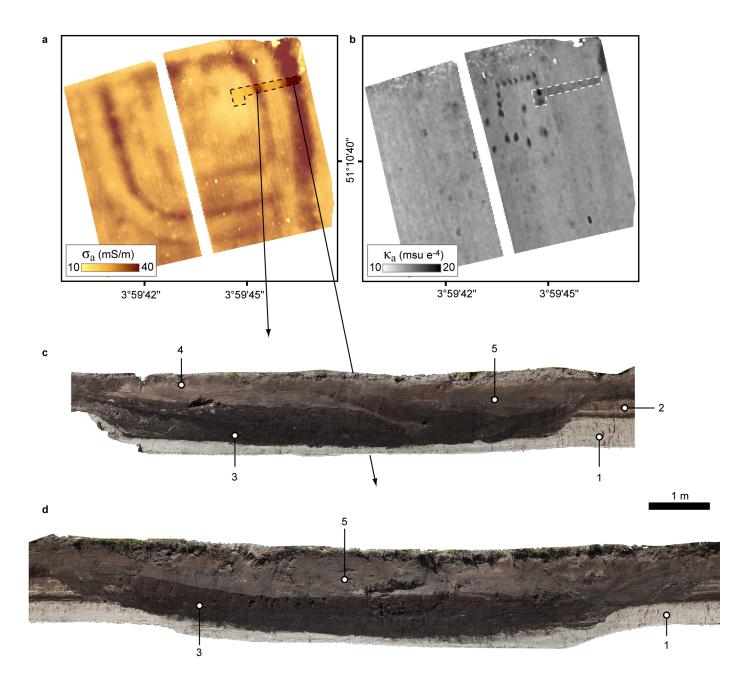
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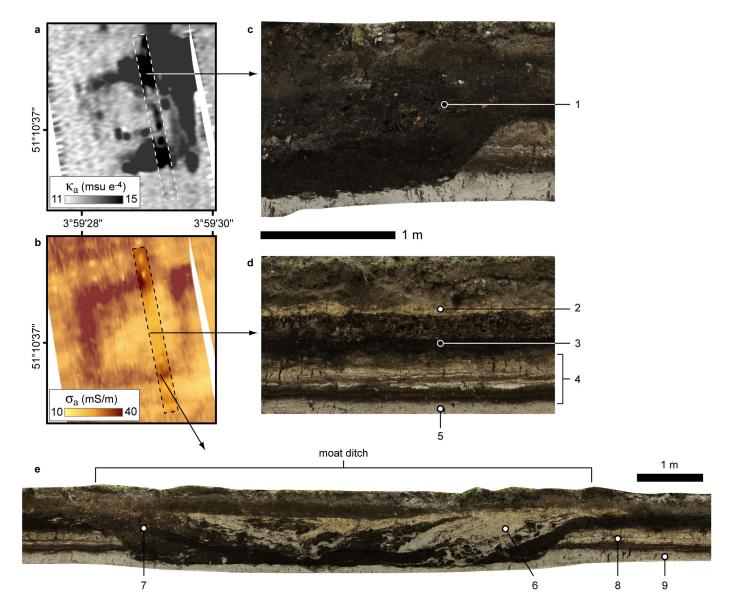
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Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1: Excavation trench within S1. a–b, Location plotted on 1 m HCP σ_a data (a) and 2 m HCP κ_a measurements (b), targeting the two moat ditches visible on the σ_a plot and two of the brick block foundations seen in the κ_a measurements. c–d, geometrical profiles of the two sectioned moat ditches showing the pleniglacial sand substrate (1), palaeolake deposits (2), peat infilling of the bottom of the ditches (3) and sandy (4) and clayey (5) top infilling of the ditches.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2: Excavation trench across S2. a–b, Location plotted on 2 m HCP κ_a measurements (a) and 1.1 m PRP σ_a data (b), targeting the moat ditches on the σ_a plot and the central brick structure and magnetic anomalies in the ditches visible in the κ_a measurements. c, Geometrical profile detail showing the magnetic rubble in the moat ditch (1), mainly brick debris and metal slags. d, Geometrical profile detail showing traces of the medieval terrain levelling (2) underlying peat (3), palaeolake deposits (4) and pleniglacial sand substrate (5). e, Geometrical profile of the southern moat ditch showing traces of the thrown-in moat embankment (6) brick rubble (7), palaeolake deposits (8) and pleniglacial sand substrate (9).