SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Friston Hall, Proposed Agricultural Reservoir

Friston, Suffolk

Client:
Blackheath Farms LLP c/o Giles Hanglin
Savills (UK) Ltd,

Date:
September 2017

FRT 056
Geophysical Survey Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/081
Author: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCIfA

Friston Hall Proposed Agricultural Reservoir, Friston, Suffolk FRT 056

Geophysical Survey Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/081

Author: Timothy Schofield

Illustrator: Timothy Schofield

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: September 2017

HER Information

Site Code:	**FRT 056**
Event Number:	**ESF 24780**
Site Name:	**Friston Hall Proposed Agricultural Reservoir, Friston, Suffolk**
Report Number	**2017/081**
Planning Application No:	**DC/17/3025/AGO**
Date of Fieldwork:	**5th – 6th September 2017**
Grid Reference:	**TM 4030 6030**
Oasis Reference:	**293288**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abrahams**
Project Officer:	**Timothy Schofield**
Client/Funding Body:	**Blackheath Farms LLP c/o Giles Hanglin, Savills (UK) Ltd**
Client Reference:	**n/a**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Prepared By: Timothy Schofield
Date: September 2017

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Director
Date: September 2017
Signed: R V Gardner.

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Summary

In September 2017 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) undertook a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Friston Hall, Friston, Suffolk. An area totalling 2.14ha was prospected for anomalies of an archaeological derivation within a single field, positioned over the proposed footprint of an agricultural reservoir that had recently been cropped and was covered in a short stubble.

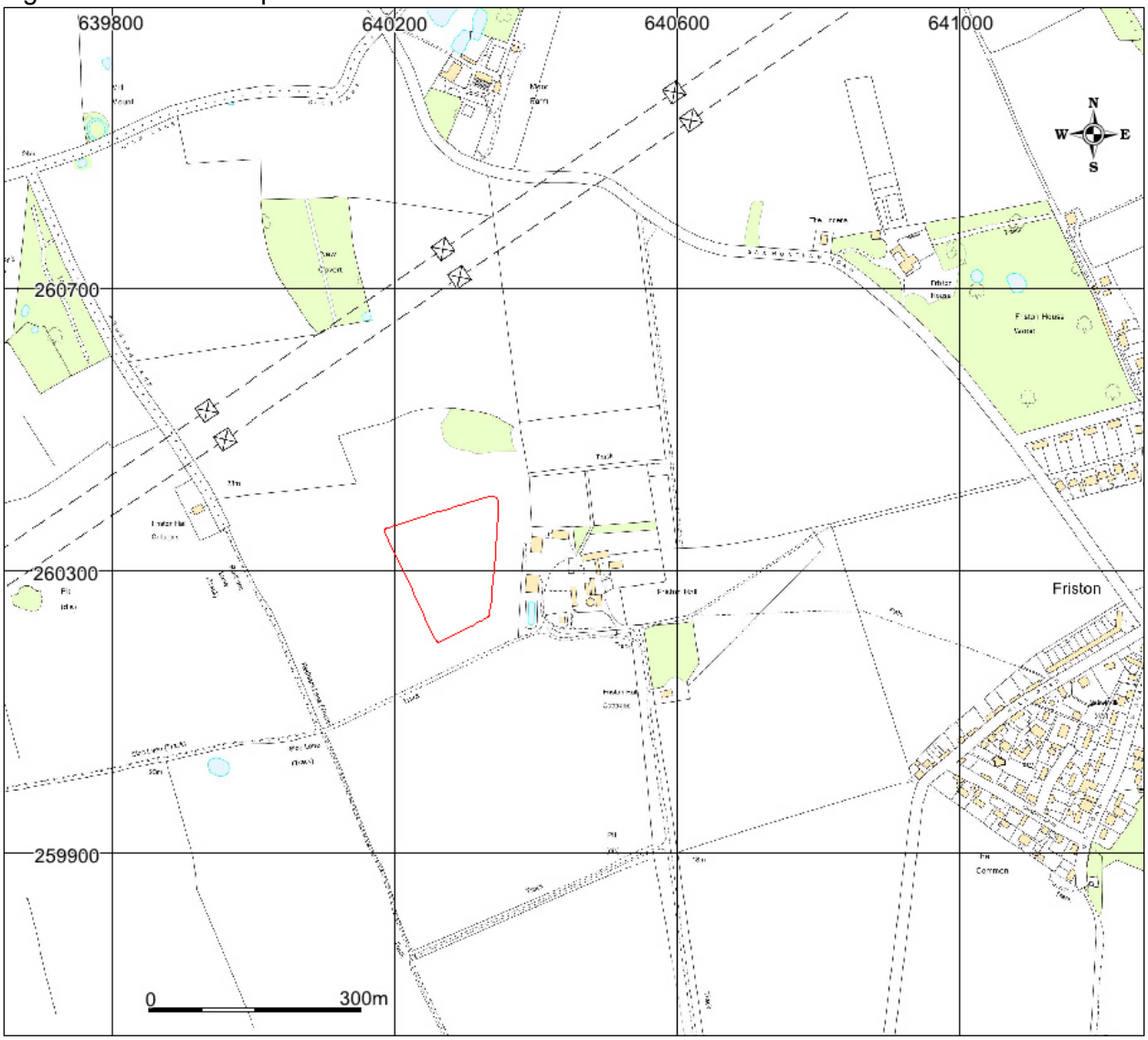
The detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey recorded a variety of geophysical anomalies, including those indicative of field boundaries, a trackway, archaeological pits, quarry pits, geological variations and agricultural furrows.

1. Introduction

On the 5th and 6th September 2017, a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey covering 2.14 hectares within a single field at Friston Hall, Friston, Suffolk (Fig.1) was undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC).

The geophysical survey was undertaken prior to determination of planning application DC/17/3025/AGO, in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Suffolk Archaeology CIC were commissioned to undertake the project by Giles Hanglin of Savills (UK) Ltd on behalf of Blackheath Farms LLP.

Figure 1. Location map



2. Geology and topography

The site lies within an arable landscape interspersed with areas of woodland; it is located *c*. 1km to the west of the settlement of Friston, in the eastern part of an arable field extending north from Sloe Lane at TM 4030 6030. A small former sand pit recorded on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1882, is still extant in the northeastern corner of the field. The site gently slopes from 22m above ordnance datum in the west down to 19m in the east.

Bedrock geology consists of Crag Group sand formed 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas depositing clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2017). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period during an ice age, where glaciers scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeology and historical background

A geophysical survey is required by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT, in order to inform the archaeological evaluation brief for the proposed agricultural reservoir.

The proposed reservoir site is set within the grounds of the medieval manor, great house, park and gardens of Friston Hall (FRS 048), a Grade II listed Hall (1215909) built in the 17th century for Sir Henry Johnson. A Palaeolithic flint axe (SNF 003) was recovered 1070m to the northwest. A Neolithic flint axe edge (KND 005) was found 1000m to the east of site. Recorded 1000m to the south is the Church Common Bronze Age barrow group and Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery (SNP 003, SNP 004 and SNP007). Roman and medieval artefact scatters (SNP 024) were recovered 1070m to the southwest during fieldwalking. The medieval Church of St John the Baptist (SNP 028) is located 1220m to the southwest. A medieval causewayed ring ditch (SNF 011) and a windmill are recorded 800m to the northwest. The remains of a medieval chapel (KND 009) are located 1050m to the northeast. Medieval and post-

medieval green edge settlement activity was monitored during a watching brief (FRS 045) 1000m to the east. A Grade II* listed post-medieval post mill (FRS 005) is located 870m to the east of site. Recorded 1300m to the southeast are two Second World War square pillboxes (FRS 062, FRS 063).

Hodskinson's map of Suffolk from 1783 shows the site lying as an open area within the Friston Hall Estate, to the southwest of Friston Moor and to the northwest of Friston Green. Field boundaries and trackways that existed on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map have been removed over preceding years to leave the current configuration of one open field. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 depicts the immediate landscape as it is today, including a single quarry pit that is still extant in the north eastern corner of the field, the internal field subdivisions are recorded on the 1990 OS map but have been backfilled since its publication.

4. Methodology

Instrument type

A Bartington DualGRAD 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer was employed to undertake the detailed geophysical survey; the weather, ground and geological soil conditions were found to be suitable.

Instrument calibration and settings

One hour was allocated to allow the instruments' sensors to reach optimum operating temperature before the survey commenced each day. The weather was warm with overcast overhead conditions, interspersed with occasional periods of blue skies and showers. Instrument sampling intervals were set to 0.25m along 1m traverses (four readings per metre).

Survey grid layout

The detailed survey was undertaken within 20m grids (Fig. 2, green grid), orientated northeast to southwest and geolocated employing a Leica Viva GS08+ Smart Rover RTK GLONASS/GPS, allowing an accuracy of +/- 0.03m. Data were converted to

National Grid Transformation OSTN15.

Data capture

Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey data points were recorded on an internal data logger that were downloaded and checked for quality at midday and in the evening, allowing grids to be re-surveyed if necessary. A pro-forma survey sheet was completed to allow data composites to be created. Data were filed in unique project folders and backed-up onto an external storage device and then a remote server in the evening.

Data software, processing and presentation

The site had a relatively low background magnetic signature allowing the anomalies to contrast with the superficial geology. Good quality raw survey data was collected and minimal data processing was required. Datasets were composited and processed using DW Consulting's Terrasurveyor v.3.0.32.4; raw grid files, composites and raster graphic plots will be stored and archived in this format. Minimal processing algorithms were undertaken on the raw (Fig. 3) and processed datasets (Figs. 4 – 5); schedules are presented in Appendix 1.

Data composites were exported as raster images into AutoCAD. An interpretation plan based on the combined results of the raw, processed and xy trace plots (Figs. 3 – 5) has been produced (Fig. 6).

Survey grid restoration

Three virtual survey grid stations were placed on survey grid nodes along the baselines of the survey grid, this will allow geophysical anomalies to be accurately targeted (Fig. 2).

5. Results and discussion

A fairly wide range of anomalies were recorded during the survey (Figs. 3 – 6). Two positive linear anomalies (red hatching) orientated north-northwest to south-southeast and perpendicular were prospected in the southern half of the dataset. The longer L-shaped linear response is likely to be part of an earlier backfilled relic field boundary enclosure ditch that adjoined the slightly curved positive linear response (grey hatching)

orientated *c*. east to west. The shorter linear trend may prove to be an agricultural furrow or is potentially of a geological derivation.

Twenty-five positive discrete anomalies (orange hatching) indicative of pit-type anomalies were recorded within the survey area. The larger discrete anomalies are more indicative of quarry pit type activity and are predominantly located within the southern half of the dataset. Smaller discrete responses are interpreted as pits and are fairly well distributed over the site with no apparent clustering.

Two very weak broad positive (green hatching) anomalies are indicative of naturally occurring increased magnetic material, located within the superficial geology.

Two broad positive linear trends (grey hatching) orientated approximately east to west record the locations of relic filed boundaries that are depicted on Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps published from 1882 to 1990. These boundaries were not extant during the time of survey and therefore had been backfilled sometime after the 1990 publication.

A broad linear area of low magnetic enhancement (magenta hatching) runs east to west through the survey area where a relic trackway is depicted on cartographic sources, from the first edition OS map until the 1958 publication. The trackway has seemingly been removed and is no longer recorded on the 1971 OS map. An adjoining trackway that branches off to the north was not prospected by the magnetometer.

Numerous weak negative linear trends (cyan lines) orientated northeast to southwest were recorded by the gradiometer. These anomalies are likely to have been created by changes to the ploughsoil depth during the field's current cultivation.

One large area of magnetic disturbance (yellow hatching) was recorded in the dataset, potentially indicative of a large quarry pit backfilled with magnetic debris.

Isolated dipolar responses (grey spots) are further recorded throughout the dataset, these ferrous objects are commonly introduced into the ploughsoil during manuring events.

6. Conclusion

The geophysical survey results indicate that the site has a moderate archaeological potential, with the majority of anomalies deriving from small scale industry, waste disposal, geology or an agricultural origin.

Quarry pits recorded within the dataset are smaller than the large extant sand pit located in the northeastern corner of the field. The agricultural anomalies consist of backfilled field boundary ditches and a farm trackway that were still in use until relatively recently. Only the positive discrete pits were interpreted as being of a potential archaeological origin, however a geological derivation cannot be ruled out.

7. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market, before deposition in the Suffolk County Council Stores in Bury St Edmunds.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Schofield and Cameron Bate and directed by Tim Schofield. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner. The report and illustrations were created by Tim Schofield and was edited by Stuart Boulter.

9. Bibliography

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Survey Station	Easting	Northing
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STN 02	640260.973	260196.124
STN 03	640328.116	260427.407

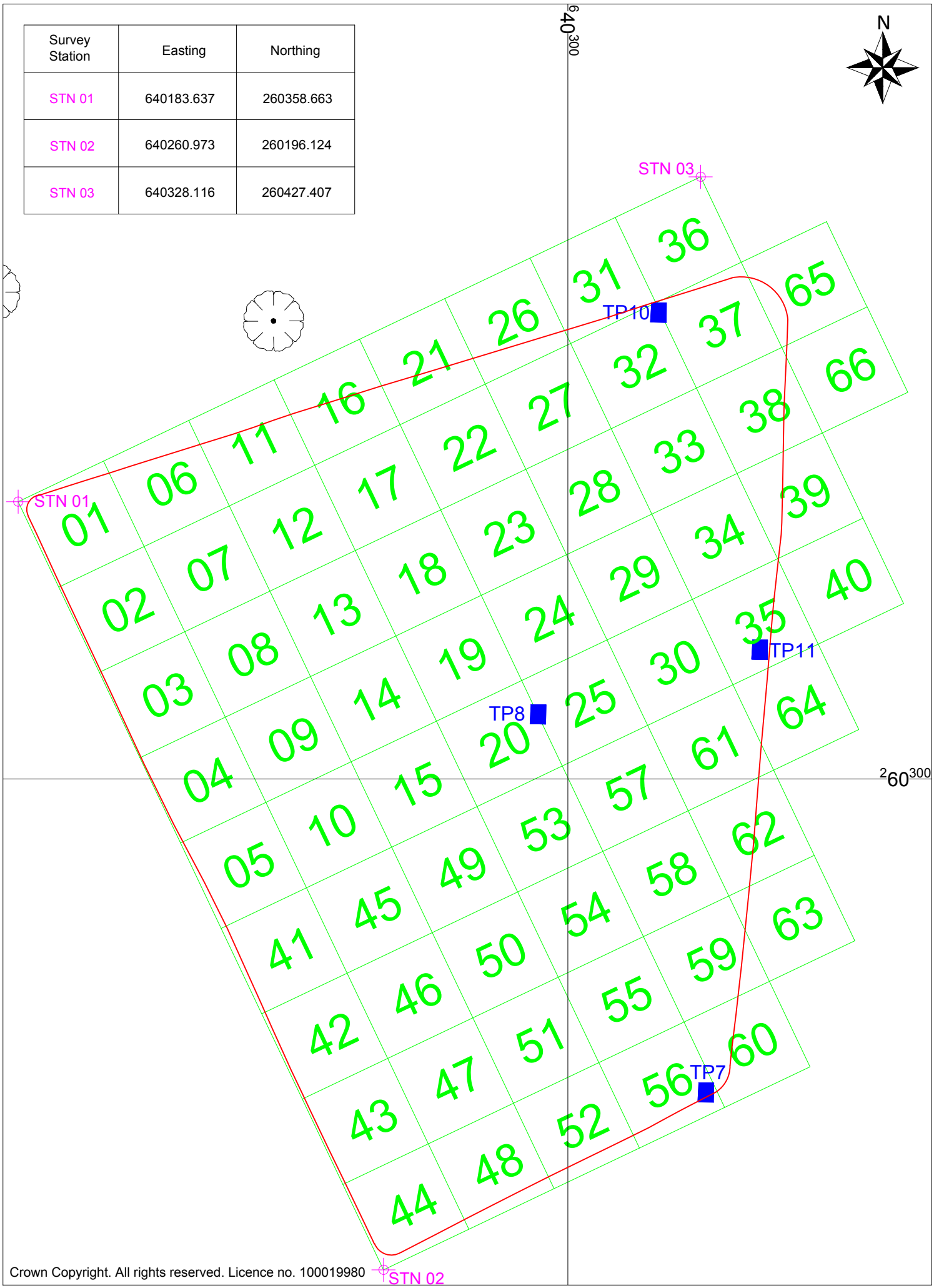

Figure 2. Survey grid, georeferencing information, test pit location

0 50m

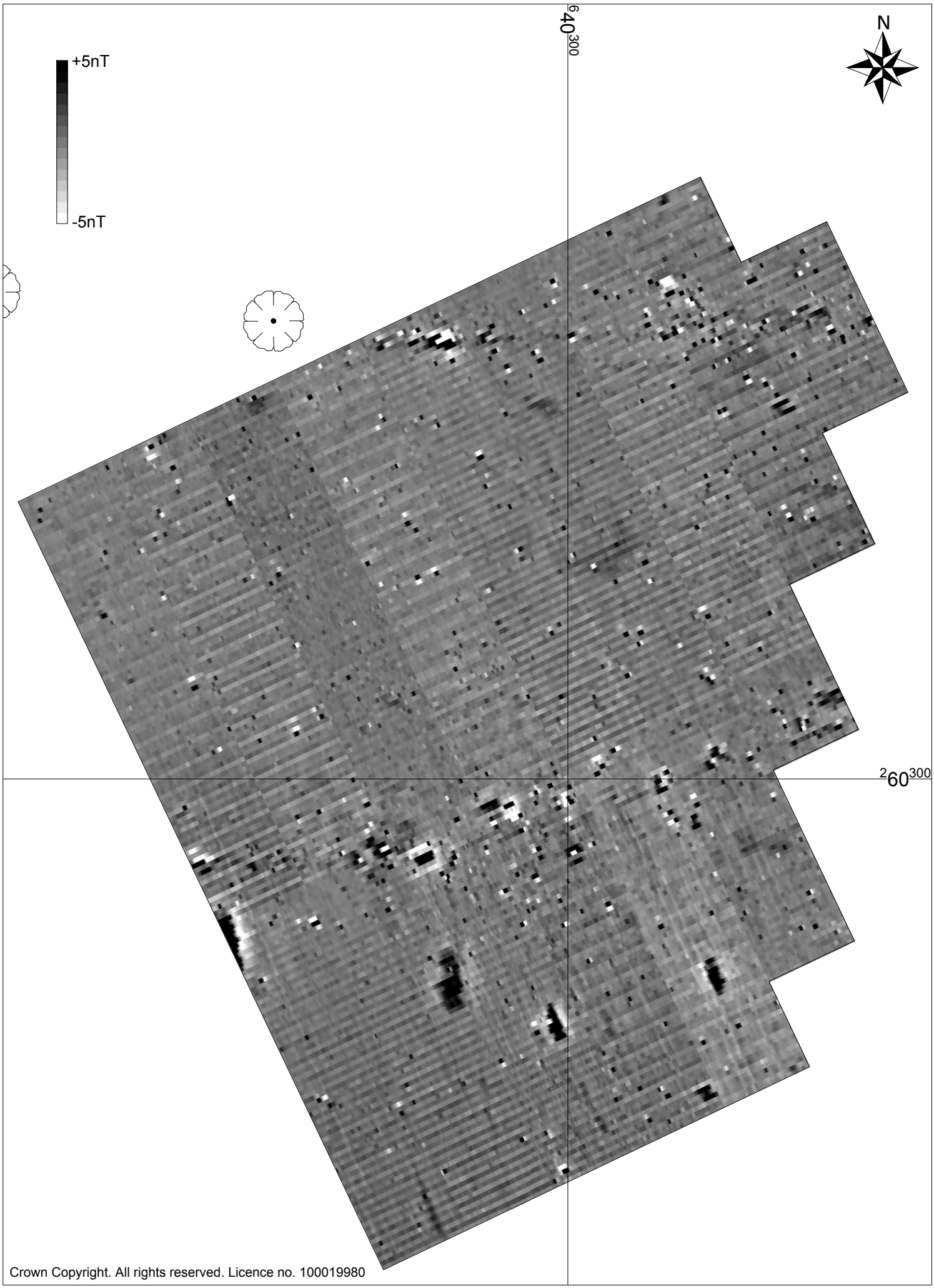

Figure 3. Raw magnetometer greyscale plot

Figure 4. Processed magnetometer greyscale plot

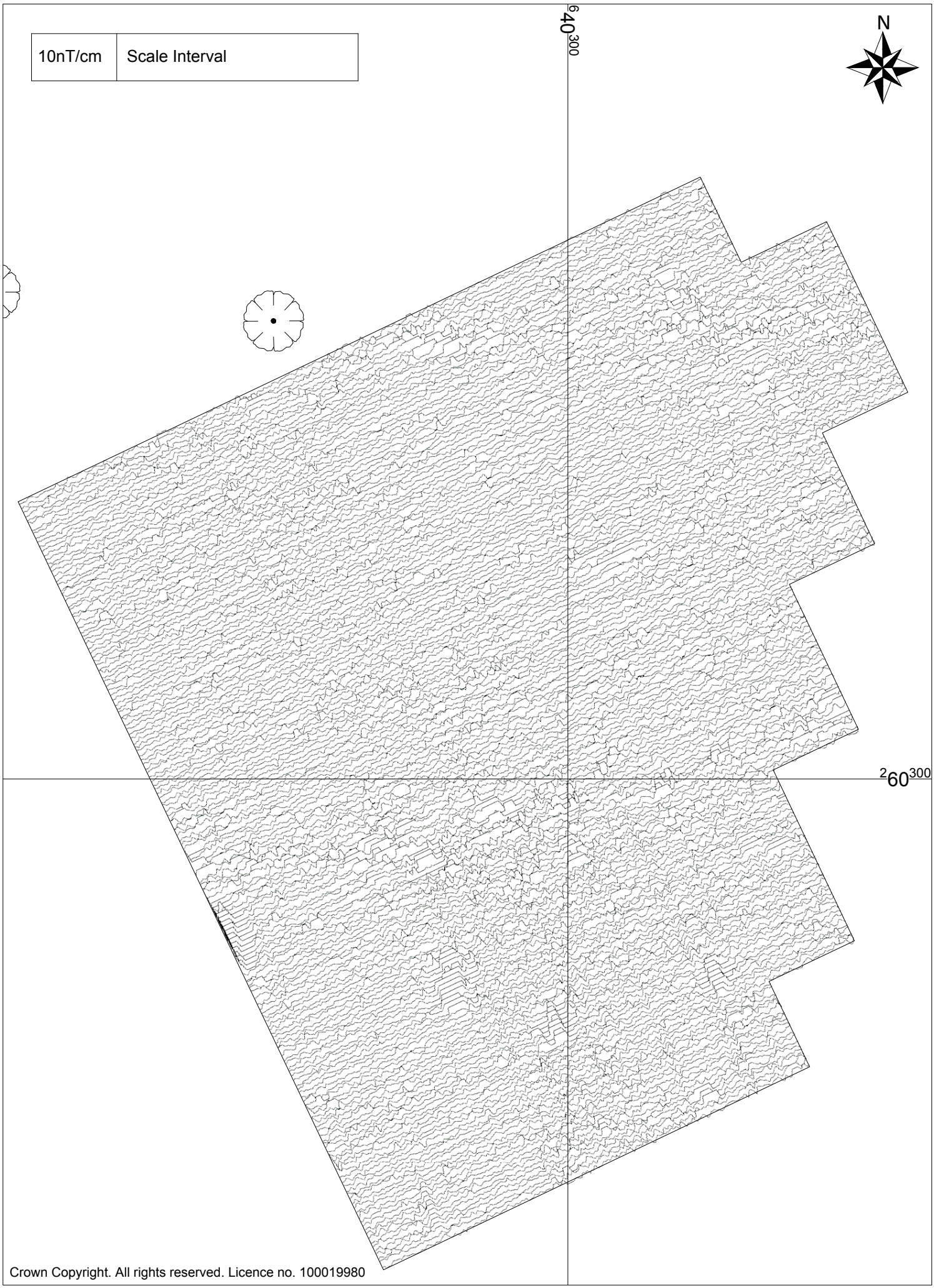

Figure 5. Processed magnetometer xy trace plot

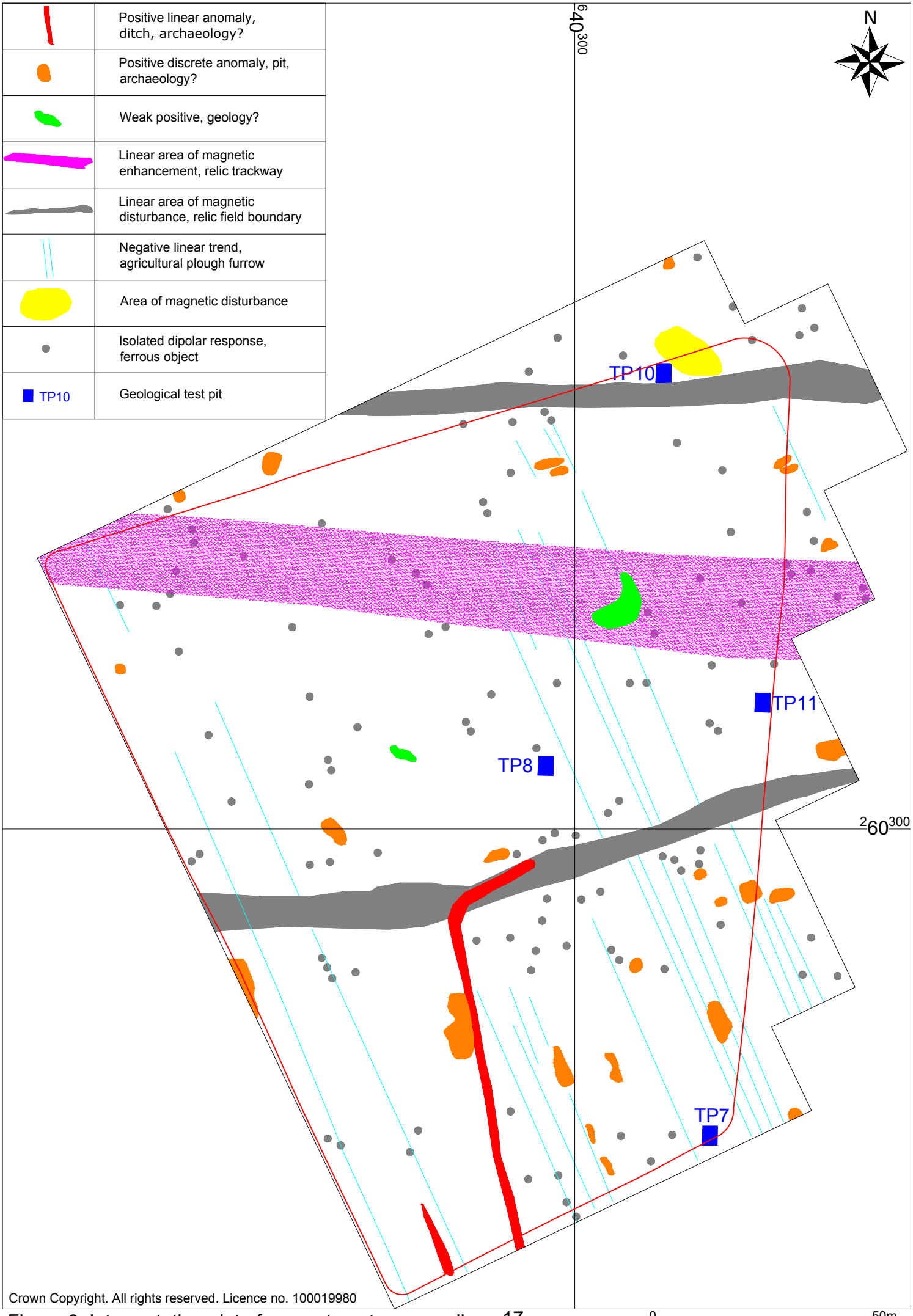

Figure 6. Interpretation plot of magnetometer anomalies

Appendix 1. Metadata sheets

Grids

Source Grids: 66
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3 Col:0 Row:2 grids\03.xgd
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13 Col:1 Row:3 grids\09.xgd
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Raw Data

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Instrument Type	Grad 601 (Gradiometer)
Units	nT
Direction of 1st Traverse	45 deg
Collection Method	Zig-Zag
Sensors	2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value	2047.5
Dimensions	
Composite Size (readings)	720 x 180
Survey Size (meters)	180 m x 180 m
Grid Size	20m x 20 m
X Interval	0.25 m
Y Interval	1 m
Stats	
Max	100.00
Min	-100.00
Std Dev	2.55
Mean	0.32
Median	0.25
Composite Area	3.24 ha
Surveyed Area	2.612 ha
Program	
Name	TerraSurveyor
Version	3.0.32.4

Processes

Display Clip -5 +5

Processed Data

Filename	Friston Hall 1 Pro.xcp
Description	
Instrument Type	Grad 601 (Gradiometer)
Units	nT
Direction of 1st Traverse	45 deg
Collection Method	Zig-Zag
Sensors	2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
Dummy Value	2047.5
Dimensions	
Composite Size (readings)	720 x 180
Survey Size (meters)	180 m x 180 m
Grid Size	20 m x 20 m
X Interval	0.25 m
Y Interval	1 m
Stats	
Max	100.19
Min	-100.60
Std Dev	2.50
Mean	0.08
Median	0.00
Composite Area	3.24 ha
Surveyed Area	2.612 ha
Program	
Name	TerraSurveyor
Version	3.0.32.4

Processes

Display Clip -1 +1

Graduated Shade

Destripe Median Sensors; All

Appendix 2. Technical data

Detailed magnetometer survey

Detailed magnetometer survey is the most commonly employed archaeological geophysical prospection method in Britain; sensitive sensors can cost-effectively cover large areas of ground, rapidly recording anomalies that are indicative of cultural settlement activity. These anomalies can then be further investigated by field archaeologists to quantify a form and function. The magnetometer is a passive instrument that detects both permanent thermoremanent and temporary magnetic responses.

Thermoremanent Magnetism

When a material containing iron oxides, for example clay, is heated above the Curie point, weakly magnetic compounds transform in to highly magnetic oxides that can be detected by the sensors of a magnetometer (Clark, 1996). For instance, the iron oxide haematite has a Curie temperature of 675 Celsius and magnetite 565 Celsius. Once these temperatures are reached, the oxides become demagnetised, on cooling their magnetic properties become permanently re-magnetised and align in the direction of the Earth's magnetic field (Gaffney and Gater, 2003). Over time the direction of the Earth's magnetic field changes allowing these directional differences to be detected by the magnetometer.

Strongly heated features such as hearths, kilns or furnaces frequently reach the Curie temperature and become permanently magnetised. These permanent magnetic responses are some of the strongest cultural features that can be recorded.

Temporary Magnetism

Magnetic susceptibility is the ease with which a magnetic field can pass through a material, therefore the higher the material's magnetic susceptibility, the stronger the induced magnetic field will be. Temporary magnetisation occurs within material that is magnetically susceptible, this material acquires its own local magnetic field that combines with the Earth's magnetic field causing an anomaly to stand out from the background noise (Clark, 1996). These anomalies are subtler in nature, being derived from material that has been magnetically enhanced by cultural activity which has become concentrated into features over time. Anomalies that have temporary

magnetisation include backfilled pits, ditches, field systems, occupation areas, land drains, remnant and existing field boundaries (David *et al*, 2014).

The key to a successful survey is having good contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of an archaeological feature with the surrounding superficial deposits. If there is no discernible difference between the two mediums it may be unlikely that the magnetometer will successfully prospect the feature. Archaeological features can also be masked by high magnetically susceptible topsoil, or deep overlying subsoil and colluvial deposits.

Ferrous anomalies

Ferrous objects are a common source of permanent magnetism, usually isolated with a strong dipolar signature. Some of these responses may have an archaeological derivation, however they are probably more indicative of modern iron objects introduced through manuring or lost within the topsoil.

Bartington DualGRAD 601-2 Fluxgate Gradiometers

Fluxgate gradiometers are the most commonly employed class of instrument in the UK. Two 1m sensitive sensors are affixed to a frame mounted 1m apart in a vertical plane and harnessed to the trunk of a geophysical surveyor or attached to a cart. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers with a 1m vertical separation. The sensor above records the Earth's magnetic field (magnetic background) while the sensor below records the local magnetic field. The two sensors need aligning before recording can begin and a zero station is located in an area with low magnetic variation for this purpose. After the sensors have been aligned, the survey can begin. When differences in the magnetic field strength occur between the two vertical magnetometers within each sensor, a positive or negative reading is recorded that is relative to the magnetic background of the zero station. Positive anomalies include pits, ditches and agricultural furrows. Negative anomalies commonly prospected include earthwork embankments, land drains and geological features.

Sensors are normally mounted to a height of 0.30m above the surface, and can detect to a depth of between one and two metres below the ground. The first survey traverse is commonly undertaken in an east to west direction.

Magnetic Anomalies

Isolated dipolar responses

Isolated dipolar responses are commonly recorded throughout a dataset and are usually indicative of modern ferrous material deposited within the topsoil horizon. In some instances, the anomalies may be of an archaeological derivation. They are isolated, strong and dipolar in character.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These anomalies are usually caused by building demolition rubble, ferrous boundaries, slag waste dumps, modern buried rubbish, pylons and services. Strong and dipolar in character, they are commonly recorded over a wide area.

Linear trends

Linear trends can be either positive or negative magnetic responses depending on the nature of the material present within the feature. If the anomaly is broad and weak, it is more likely to be of geological origin. Stronger positive linear trends are more likely to be of archaeological derivation, caused by settlement activity washing rich humic, charcoal and fired deposits into a feature. Negative linear trends are more commonly associated with bank deposits or land drains, with the less magnetically susceptible superficial deposits deposited at the top of the feature. Curvilinear trends are usually of archaeological origin, commonly interpreted as ring ditches or drip-gullies.

Discrete anomalies

Discrete anomalies can either be positive or negative in nature recorded within a localised area. Those that are positive are more likely to be of an archaeological origin, with negative discrete anomalies more commonly interpreted as natural geological variations.

Thermoremanent responses

These responses are caused by the heating of material containing iron to above the Curie temperature, they are strong and discrete in nature. In Britain high positive readings are recorded to the south of the anomaly with high negative readings recorded to the north.

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-293288

Project details

Project name	Friston Hall Agricultural Reservoir, Friston, Suffolk; Geophysical Survey
Short description of the project	In September 2017 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) undertook a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Friston Hall, Friston, Suffolk. An area totalling 2.14ha was prospected for anomalies of an archaeological derivation within a single field, positioned over the proposed footprint of an agricultural reservoir that had recently been cropped and was covered in a short stubble. The detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey recorded a variety of geophysical anomalies, including those indicative of field boundaries, a trackway, archaeological pits, quarry pits, geological variations and agricultural furrows.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2017 End: 06-09-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FRT 056 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24780 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	ANOMALY INDICATIVE OF A TRACKWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	ANOMALY INDICATIVE OF FIELD BOUNDARIES Post Medieval
Monument type	ANOMALY INDICATIVE OF PITS Uncertain
Monument type	ANOMALY INDICATIVE OF QUARRY PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Agricultural Reservoir
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology (other)	Crag Group Sands
Drift geology (other)	Lowestoft Formation Diamicton
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRISTON Friston Hall, Friston, Suffolk
Study area	2.14 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4030 6030 52.187902305779 1.515975798533 52 11 16 N 001 30 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Tim Schofield
Project supervisor	Tim Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Blackheath Farms LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Friston Hall Proposed Agricultural Reservoir, Friston, Suffolk; Geophysical Survey Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T. P.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2017/081
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

Description	A4 bound report with A4 figures
URL	www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

Entered by	Tim Schofield (tim.schofield@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	29 September 2017

OASIS:

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120

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