Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:
GLEBELANDS
ELMSWELL
SUFFOLK

NGR: TL 9830 6340

on behalf of

Elmswell Community Woodland Group

Alastair Hancock BSc PGDip MIFA

June 2008

ASC: 1073/EWS/01

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REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

Site Data

ASC project code:	EWS	*ASC project no:*	1073
OASIS ref:	archaeol2-43898	*HER Event no:*	EWL 025
County:	Suffolk		
Village/Town:	Elmswell		
Civil Parish:	Elmswell CP		
NGR (to 8 figs):	TL 9830 6340 (site centre)		
Extent of site:	*c.* 3.5 ha		
Present use:	Set-aside		
Planning proposal:	Planting of woodland		
Planning application ref/date:	Pre-determination		
Local Planning Authority:	Mid Suffolk District Council		
Date of fieldwork:	20th – 21st May 2008		
Client:	Elmswell Community Woodland Group c/o Rose Cottage School Road Elmswell Bury St Edmunds IP30 9E		
Contact name:	Mary Feeney (Chairman)		

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	Alastair Hancock	*Date:*	12th June 2008

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Edited/Checked By:		*Date:*	

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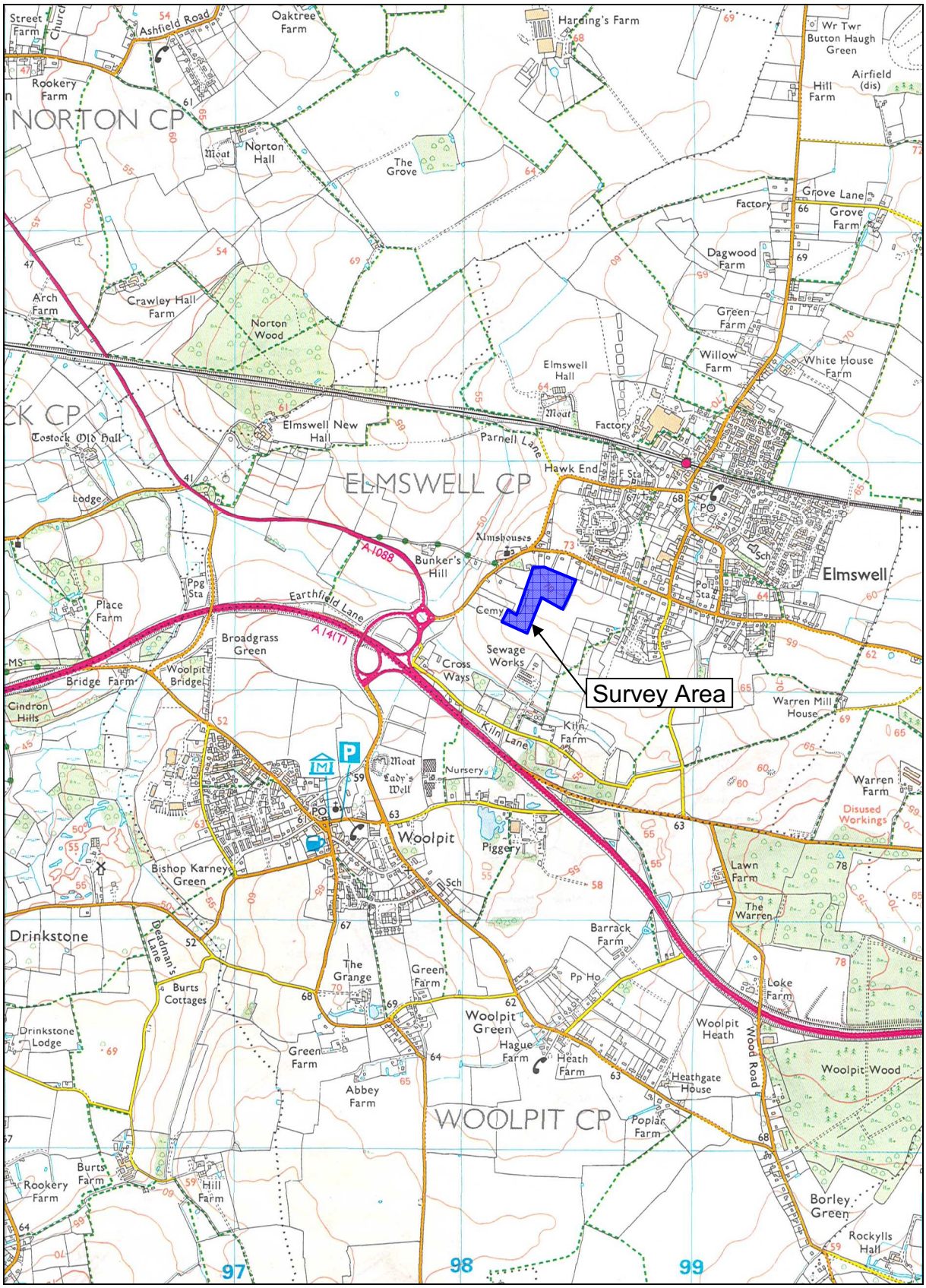

Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

Geophysical survey (3.5 hectares of detailed magnetometry) was carried out by ASC Ltd at an area of set aside land located southwest of the village of Elmswell, Suffolk. Significant levels of modern agricultural/horticultural activity are suggested by large amounts of magnetic disturbance, which is widely distributed across the site. Subsurface remnants of an infilled pit or pond and a grubbed out field boundary are identified and illustrate 20th century agricultural practice. A small number of tentatively identified pits and ditches of unknown antiquity could be present, although the anomalies are widely dispersed and form no discernible pattern. The survey results suggest that the survey area has limited archaeological potential.

1. Introduction

1.1 *General*

Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) was commissioned by *Elmswell Community Woodland Group* to carry out a detailed magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer) survey over 3.5 hectares of land located at the southwestern periphery of the village of Elmswell (NGR: TL 9830 6340 - site centre; Fig. 1). Fieldwork commenced on the 20th May 2008 and was completed on the 21st May. Weather conditions during the fieldwork were occasionally overcast but generally warm and sunny.

1.2 *Planning Background*

The geophysical survey was required in a *Brief* (Fletcher 2008) issued by *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team* under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance 16* (PPG16). The survey was undertaken as part of pre-determination assessment to examine the impact of the proposed establishment of woodland on the historic environment and to enable formulation of appropriate mitigation strategies, if necessary.

1.3 *The Site*

1.3.1 *Location & Description*

The survey area was a *c.*3.5 hectare parcel of arable land located at the southwestern periphery of the village of Elmswell. The post medieval Rectory and the medieval village church lay a short distance to the northwest.

The irregularly shaped survey area was set-aside during the fieldwork. It was delimited from cultivated arable fields by hedges at the east and south. A wooded area and cemetery bounded the west and garden fences at the rear of residential properties bounded the north. A small field pond was located adjacent to the easternmost hedge line at the northern part of the survey area.

Access to the site was along an unmetalled track at the north. Service pipes or cables were not known to cross the survey area and constraints were not encountered during fieldwork.

1.3.2 *Geology and Topography*

The soils of the survey area are of the *Ashley Association,* described as "fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils. Some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils" (Soil Survey 1983, 572q). The underlying geology is chalky till. The survey area descended gently from *c.*72m at the north to *c.*60m at the southwest and lay on the south facing side of a small tributary on the upper headwaters of the Black Bourne River.

Figure 2: Survey location *(scale 1:2500)*

2. Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 *Introduction*

The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The following sections have been compiled from information included within the *brief* (Fletcher 2008), through map regression and with information included in the Domesday Survey (Williams and Martin 1992).

2.2 *Prehistoric* *(before 600BC)*

The *brief* notes the presence of unspecified archaeology of the prehistoric periods in the area surrounding the site.

2.3 *Iron Age* *(600BC-AD43)*

Mention of finds or features of this period is not made within the *brief*. The presence/absence of Iron Age activity within the surrounding area is unclear.

2.4 *Romano-British* *(AD43-c.450)*

Evidence indicative of settlement and also illustrating the presence of field system ditches is recorded within the surrounding area and in an immediately adjacent field. A kiln of this period was discovered within 200m of the survey area.

2.5 *Anglo Saxon* *(c.450-1066)*

The *brief* notes the presence of archaeology of this period within the area surrounding the site. A metal detector survey was also carried out at as part of the programme of evaluation work and a fragment of hanging bowl was recovered at the southwest of the survey area (Gill. SCC. *pers comm.)*. The village is recorded in the Domesday Survey (1068), which suggests that the origin of the village lies in the Anglo-Saxon period.

2.6 *Medieval* *(1066-1500)*

The Domesday Survey records the village as *Elmeswella,* and the Monastery of St Edmund held the village as a manor (Williams and Martin 1992). A church with 20 acres of free land in alms was listed amongst the monastery holdings.

2.7 *Post-Medieval* *(1500-1900)*

The northern part of the survey area was incorporated into the garden of the Rectory during this period. A pond is shown on early OS mapping at the northwestern part of the survey area.

2.8 *Modern* *(1900-present)*

OS mapping shows that the northern part of the survey area was reclaimed from the Rectory garden and returned to arable use during the early 1900's. A number of field boundaries that subdivided the survey area were grubbed out during the 20th century. The pond marked at the northwestern part of the survey area appears to have been infilled between 1905 – 1953.

3. Aims, Methods and Report Presentation

3.1 *Aims*

In line with the requirements of the *brief* (Section 1.6), the aims of the survey were:

- To "enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified" and to "inform the planting methodology and the potential for restrictions to planting in certain areas".

3.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the *brief* (Section 1.5) and ASC's *Method Statement for Geophysical Survey* (Hancock 2008), the methods adopted for the survey were:

- Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey undertaken at a traverse interval of 1m and a sample interval of 0.25m across all suitable parts of the designated survey area.

3.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the *brief* (Fletcher 2008), to ASC's *Method Statement for Geophysical Survey* (Hancock 2008) and to *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The work conformed to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), and to relevant sections of MAP2 (EH 1991) and its revision MORPHE (EH 2006). The work also conformed to the relevant sections of ASC's *Operations Manual,* English Heritage geophysical survey guidelines (David 1995) and to IFA geophysical survey guidelines (Gaffney *et al* 2002). Digital data was treated and archived in accordance with Archaeology Data Service guidelines (Schmidt 2003).

3.4 *Report Presentation*

3.4.1 A general site location plan incorporating the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey mapping is presented in Figure 1. Figure 2 (1:2500) shows the site and the position of the magnetometer data. Detailed plots of the processed greyscale gradiometer data," the raw data (XY trace) and an interpretation plot are presented in Figures 3 to 6 at a scale of 1:1250.

3.4.2 Comprehensive technical details on the underlying principles of magnetic survey, the equipment used and general geophysical survey methodology are given in Appendix 1. Details on data processing and display are also given in Appendix 1. The composition of the archive is described in Appendix 2 and the survey location information is provided in Appendix 3.

3.4.3 The figures in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All figures are presented to most suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of ASC staff.

4. Geophysical Survey: Results and Discussion

4.1 Detailed magnetometer survey was undertaken over all suitable areas of the site (Fig. 2). A large number of isolated dipolar anomalies ("iron spikes" – Appendix 1) are present within the survey area. These "iron spike" anomalies are indicative of small ferrous objects or other strongly magnetic material incorporated into the topsoil/subsoil and they are frequently caused by modern cultural debris. Iron spikes may identify archaeological artefacts, although in this instance it seems probable that the large number of spikes is consistent with relatively modern agricultural use combined with former incorporation of the northern part of the survey area into the gardens of the Rectory.

4.2 A large area of magnetic disturbance is identified along the northern periphery of the site. A small number of other areas of disturbance are present at other parts of the site periphery. The magnetic disturbance is characteristic of the type of response originating from areas of modern burning, modern ground disturbance, iron components of boundary fencing and telegraph poles.

4.3 Dispersed smaller areas of magnetic disturbance are also identified within the survey area. Small-scale industrial archaeological activity may cause this type of anomaly, yet the recent history of the site suggests that their origin is relatively modern ground disturbance, or the presence of modern thermoremanent material or large modern ferrous objects incorporated into the topsoil/subsoil.

4.4 A large sub-circular area of strong magnetic disturbance **(A)** is present at the northwest of the survey area. The position of this disturbance correlates with a pond or pit marked on early editions of OS mapping. The strength of the magnetic response suggests that the pond or pit was deliberately backfilled with material incorporating a significant ferrous and thermoremanent component, *e.g.* building rubble.

4.5 Four large areas of magnetic disturbance **(B, C, D and E)** are present *c.*60m south and southeast of **(A)**. The disturbance is weaker and less coherent in comparison to **A**. The areas could define the position of shallow modern features infilled with material incorporating fewer thermoremanent and ferrous objects although areas of dense archaeological activity may cause similar disturbance. The absence of anomalies characteristic of those caused by infilled archaeological ditches or pits suggests that these areas are present as a consequence of relatively recent agricultural activity or activity associated with former inclusion of this area within the Rectory gardens.

4.6 Three broad and weakly positive linear trends **(F)** are identified in the southern third of the survey area. This type of anomaly is often characteristic of ephemeral agricultural or geological features. The anomalies are situated toward the base of a gradual slope, an area where slightly deeper soils may be expected. The nature and position of the anomalies indicates that a geological origin is likely.

4.7 Two locations containing discrete areas of magnetic enhancement **(G and H)** are identified at the southwest of the survey area. This type of discrete anomaly is often characteristic of cut and infilled features such as pits. However, 19th and early 20th century OS mapping shows a NNE-SSW aligned field boundary at this location and it

is suggested that the areas of magnetic enhancement may have their origin in relatively recent rationalisation of the field boundaries.

4.6 A small number of spatially disparate discrete areas of enhancement are identified throughout the rest of the survey area and may indicate the position of cut and infilled pits. However, recent use of the survey area as arable land and the former inclusion of its northern section within the garden of the Rectory could suggest that these magnetic anomalies originate from relatively modern disturbance or intrusive activity.

4.7 NNE – SSW aligned linear positive anomalies **(I and J)** are tentatively identified at the northeast of the survey area. The anomalies are disjointed and magnetically weak but could define the position of ditches of unknown antiquity. The anomalies form no clear spatial pattern and the absence of other substantiating evidence suggests a relatively modern origin resulting from agricultural or horticultural activity.

Figure 3: Greyscale plot of gradiometer data *(scale 1:1250)*

Figure 4: XY trace plot of raw gradiometer data *(scale 1:1250)*

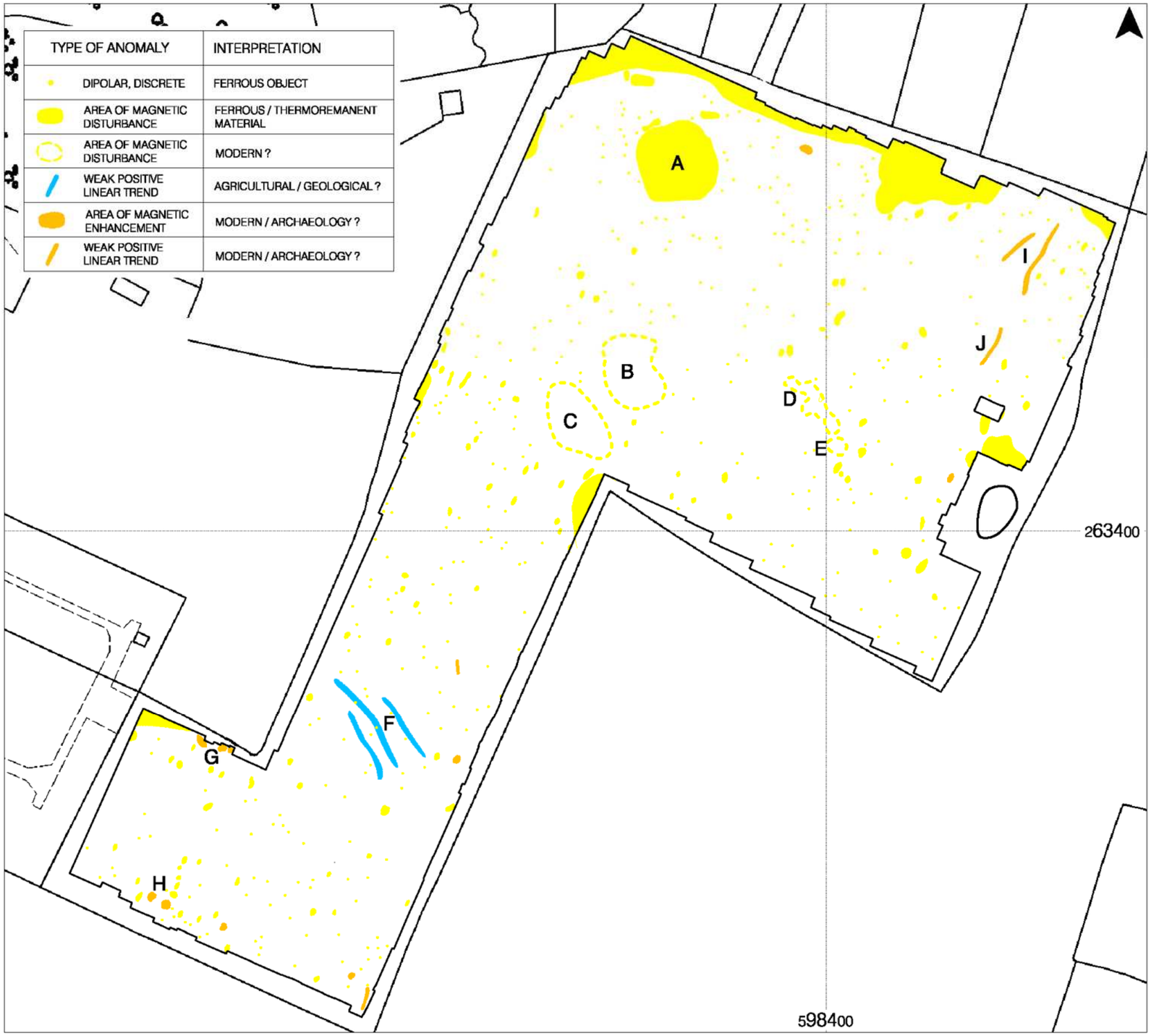

Figure 5: Interpretation of gradiometer data *(scale 1:1250)*

5. Conclusions

5.1 The magnetic background of the survey area can be characterised as disturbed. The number and distribution of "iron spikes", plus the number and distribution of small areas of magnetic disturbance is consistent with recent intensive exploitation of the survey area as arable land and former inclusion of the northern part of the survey area within the Rectory gardens. Magnetic disturbance resulting from modern activity is also evident at the peripheries of the survey area.

5.3 A large area of magnetic disturbance **(A)** at the northwest of the survey locates an infilled pit or pond marked on early OS mapping. The pit or pond appears to have been backfilled relatively recently with strongly magnetic material, *e.g.* building rubble. A further four large areas of disturbance **(B, C, D and E)** are also present at the north of the survey area. They are weaker and less coherent in comparison to **A** and probably characterise relatively modern activity associated with former use of this area as part of the Rectory gardens.

5.5 Three broad and weak magnetic anomalies **(F)** at the south of the survey area may identify agricultural activity or geomorphological phenomena. Past ploughing regimes can cause this type of anomaly although they are located toward the base of a slight slope, an area where deeper soils may have accumulated.

5.6 At the southwest of the survey area, two concentrations of discrete anomalies **(G and H)** could identify cut and infilled pits. However, a NNE – SSW aligned field boundary is marked at this location on early OS mapping and the anomalies are probably caused by the presence of subsurface remnants of the boundary. Other possible "archaeological" discrete anomalies are small in number and widely dispersed, an equally plausible explanation for their presence would be modern agricultural or intrusive activity.

5.7 Linear positive anomalies **(I and J)** are located at the northeast of the survey area and could signify the presence of infilled ditches. However, the anomalies are magnetically weak, discontinuous and do not form a coherent pattern in plan. The summarised characteristics may indicate that they have a relatively modern agricultural/horticultural origin.

5.8 The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the archaeological potential of the survey area is limited and that little opportunity to further the objectives of the regional research framework may be present.

The results and subsequent interpretation of data from geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by direct investigation of sub-surface deposits.

6. References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

David A. 1995 *Research & Professional Services Guideline No 1: Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation.* English Heritage (London).

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IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents *(Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Schmidt A. 2003 *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice.* Archaeology Data Service.

Secondary Sources

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Williams A. & Martin G.H. 2003: *Domesday Book.* Penguin (London)

7. Acknowledgements

ASC is grateful to Mary Feeney, Chairman of *Elmswell Community Woodland Group* for commissioning this project. Jess Tipper and William Fletcher of *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team* are thanked for their input during the life span of the project. The report was edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

Fieldwork
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Report
A. Hancock

Graphics
A. Hancock

Appendix 1: Magnetic Survey: Technical Information

1 *Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism*

1.1 Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. Most iron minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed ***magnetic susceptibility***. Human activities can redistribute these minerals or change (enhance) them into more magnetic forms. These effects are often observable by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, which can enable identification of areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently fills features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

1.2 In general, it is a contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of the surrounding matrix, i.e topsoils, subsoils and rocks, into which these features have been cut that causes the most recognisable archaeological responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous minerals to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. Less magnetic material such as masonry or plastic service pipes that intrude into the topsoil may give a negative magnetic response relative to the background level.

1.3 An alternative method of enhancement to the magnetic properties of soil or archaeological features is through heating beyond the "Curie" point of a material. This enables detection of features such as hearths, kilns or burnt areas through thermoremanent magnetism.

2 *Types of Magnetic Anomaly*

2.1 In the majority of instances anomalies are termed ***'positive'***. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the natural magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as ***'negative'*** anomalies that, conversely, show a negative response relative to the natural magnetic background. Such negative anomalies are often very faint and are commonly caused by modern, non-ferrous, features such as plastic water pipes. Infilled natural features may also appear as negative anomalies on some geologies.

2.2 Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

2.3 It should be noted that anomalies that are interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by ephemeral features present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

2.4 The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories which are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

2.4.1 *Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)*
This type of anomaly is usually caused by ferrous material present either on the surface or incorporated into the top/subsoil. A rapid localised variation in the magnetic response will be evident and show a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Ferrous archaeological artefacts may produce this type of response, however, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common even on rural sites.

2.4.2 *Areas of magnetic disturbance*
This type of anomaly can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. This type of anomaly is characterised by strong, 'spiky' variations in the magnetic background. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

2.4.3 *Linear trend*
This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. An agricultural or geological origin as usual.

2.4.4 *Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies*
Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an X–Y trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic of an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post holes or by kilns, with the latter often being characterised by a strong, positive double peak response. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

2.4.5 *Linear and curvilinear anomalies*
Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

2. *Methodology*

2.1 Gradiometer Survey

There are two main methods of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations. The first of these is referred to as ***scanning*** and requires the operator to visually identify anomalous responses on the instrument display panel whilst covering the site in widely spaced traverses, typically 10-15m apart. The instrument logger is not used and there is therefore no data collection. Once anomalous responses are identified they are marked in the field with bamboo canes and approximately located on a base plan. This method is usually employed as a means of selecting areas for detailed survey when only a percentage sample of the whole site is to be subject to detailed survey. In favourable circumstances scanning may be used to map out the full extent of features located during a detailed survey.

The second method is referred to as ***detailed survey*** and employs the use of a sample trigger to automatically take readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.5m intervals, on zig-zag traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation.

The Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer and ST1 sample trigger were used for the detailed gradiometer survey. Readings were taken, on the 0.1nT range, at 0.5m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1m apart within 20m by 20m square grids.

2.2 Data Processing and Presentation

The detailed gradiometer data is presented in this report in XY trace and greyscale formats. The former option shows the 'raw' data with no processing other than grid biasing whilst in the latter the data has been selectively filtered to remove errors such as striping effects and

edge discontinuities caused by instrument drift and inconsistencies in survey technique caused by poor field conditions.

An XY plot presents the data logged on each traverse as a single line with each successive traverse incremented on the Y-axis to produce a 'stacked' plot. A hidden line algorithm has been employed to block out lines behind major anomalies and the data has been clipped at 6nT. The main advantage of this display option is that the full range of data can be viewed, dependent on the clip, so that the 'shape' of individual anomalies can be discerned and potentially archaeological anomalies differentiated from 'iron spikes'.

ArchaeoSurveyor was used to process the data and produce the greyscale images and XY trace plots. All greyscale plots are displayed using a linear incremental scale.

Appendix 2: Geophysical Archive

1. The geophysical archive comprises:-

   - an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip) files of the raw data, plot meshes and composites, report text (Word, PDF), and graphics files (CorelDraw and AutoCAD) files.
   - a full copy of the report

2. At present the archive is held by ASC Ltd although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). An online OASIS form will be completed and brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (*i.e.* available for consultation in the relevant Sites and Monument Record Office).

Appendix 3: Survey Location Information

1. The geophysical survey blocks were established using a Pentax R-326EX total station. Survey block points were set out at 60m intervals with the total station and points at 20m intervals were set out as required using 100m tapes.

2. The survey grids were superimposed onto an Ordnance Survey digital map base. Overall there was a good correlation between the local survey and the digital map base and it is estimated that the average 'best fit' error is better than ±2m. It should be noted that Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping data have an error of ±1.9m at 95% confidence. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off for relocation purposes from points other than those listed below or if anomalies are relocated using GPS technology.

Station	Easting	Northing
A (metal pin)	598245.47	263337.17
B (metal pin)	598345.78	263539.32
C (metal pin)	598431.34	263359.46

ASC Ltd cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party or for the removal of any of the survey reference points.

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Geophysical Survey: Glebelands, Elmswell, Suffolk		
Short Description:	*Geophysical survey (3.5 hectares of detailed magnetometry) was carried out by ASC Ltd on an area of set aside land located southwest of the village of Elmswell, Suffolk. Significant levels of modern agricultural/horticultural activity are suggested by a large amount of magnetic disturbance widely distributed across the site. Subsurface remnants of an infilled pit or pond and a grubbed out field boundary are present and illustrate 20th century agricultural practice. A small number of tentatively identified pits and ditches of unkown antiquity could be present although the anomalies are widely dispersed and form no discernible pattern. The survey results suggest that the survey area has limited archaeological potential.*		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Geophysical Survey (Bartington Grad 601-2 Fluxgate Gradiometer)		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Set aside arable	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Suffolk	OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)	TL 9830 6340 (site centre)
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Glebelands, Elmswell, Suffolk		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	3.5 ha	Height OD: (metres)	*c.*70m – *c.*60m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	W Fletcher	Project design originator:	A Hancock
Project Manager:	A Hancock	Director/Supervisor:	A. Hancock
Sponsor / funding body:	Elmswell Community Woodland Group		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	20th May 2008	End date:	11th June 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	None	None	
Paper:	ASC Ltd	Fieldwork report and Project Design	
Digital:	ASC Ltd	Report text, geophysical data, illustrations, basemap	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Geophysical Survey: Glebelands, Elmswell, Suffolk		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1073/EWS/01		
Author(s):	A Hancock		
Page nos	1 - 21	Date:	11th June 2008