

**Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green,
Lawshall, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/12/00837/OUT/ETR

HER Ref: LWL 031

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall, Suffolk, IP29 4QD

Clients: Grovesbrook Homes

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00837/OUT/ETR

Development: Erection of two detached dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 25 June, 2014

HER Ref: LWL 031

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-181650

Grid ref: TL 8700 5428

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Summary: Lawshall, Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green (LWL 031, TL 8700 5428) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed that the site had been stripped of top and subsoil in the recent past and a hardcore yard surface placed over the front half. In all probability this work had partially truncated the site and no archaeological features or finds were revealed. However examination of the available historic map sources indicate that this site and the area immediately to the east towards the former green edge formed part of a farm house and its associated yard which is likely to have been of medieval or earlier Post medieval origin (John Newman Archaeological Services for Grovesbrook Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Grovesbrook Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising two detached dwellings that has recently received consent to go ahead at the former Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/12/00837/OUT/ETR, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development areas concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Lawshall parish is located some 5.5 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with a cluster of houses close to the parish church and another, smaller, cluster 500m to the east at Hanningfield Green. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk names the green as Hinyfields Green and the proposed development site is located on its north-western edge. The site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is close to the 100m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. Until recently the site has been in use as a small industrial works with a brick built workshop of mid 20th century date set c30m back from the road frontage with a yard in front and strips of soft ground on the eastern and western edges of the site. It also appears likely that the site operated as small village garage since the mid 20th century as a disused fuel tank is located below ground close to the road frontage. Modern large scale maps show a linear pond on a south-west to north-east alignment on the northern, rear, boundary to the site but this has been filled-in relatively recently.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this site was therefore generated by its location on the edge of a historic green where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post-medieval date might be anticipated.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a slight variation to trench 2 to allow the machine to manoeuvre, using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.3 In order to inform the evaluation a visit was also made to the Suffolk Record Office (SRO) to examine the available large scale historic map sources.

3. Results

3.1 At the record office it was possible to examine the Lawshall parish tithe map and apportionment of 1842 (SRO ref. T33/1 & 2) and the second edition 25 inch Ordnance survey map of 1903 (SRO ref. sheet 59/16). The tithe map (see Fig. 2a) shows this site and the area immediately to the east as plot 518 comprising a farm house and associated yard and outbuildings. This farm was relatively small at 17 acres 3 rods and 32 perches and plot 518 is described as being 'House, shop, barn, yard & orchard,' owned by Thomas Farnley and occupied by James Dutton. From an examination of the tithe map this development site (arrowed on Fig. 2a & b) was largely farm yard in 1842 with the farm house being located under or just to the east of the workshop currently on the site. The second edition Ordnance Survey map (see Fig. 2b) depicts a very similar layout of a farm house and yard on the western edge of Hanningfield Green and an L shaped pond can be seen forming its northern boundary before returning at its western end into the yard area.

3.2 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	East-west	10	–	None- 350 to 600mm mixed hardcore as yard surface	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features with surface possibly truncated, only finds being 20 th C debris
2	North-east/south-west	10	100	60 (mid brown clay)	As T1	Only feature a 20 th C drain trench
		20 (36m ²)	100	60		

Table 1: Trench details

3.3 Both trenches revealed a lack or very thin layer of topsoil at the site with only trench 2 also having a very shallow depth of subsoil and this lack of top and subsoil indicates that the area around the standing workshop has been stripped with a hardcore surface being laid down in the area nearest to the road frontage. In addition only one feature was revealed and this was a modern drain run in trench 2 while the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile and assorted debris of 20th century date. It was also noted that the area between trench 1 and the road to the south has been disturbed in the mid 20th century when a fuel tank was placed underground.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the site for the this planned small scale residential development is within the curtilage of a farm yard recorded on the tithe map of 1842, and in all likelihood a farm house and yard of medieval/earlier Post medieval origin, more recent works to convert this part to a workshop and yard has caused probable truncation to the upper levels. Therefore while the site is within an area of high historical potential on

a medieval green edge where a farm existed more recent land use has impacted severely on the likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site for two new dwellings at the former Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. LWL 031.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Tony Heighes for his close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

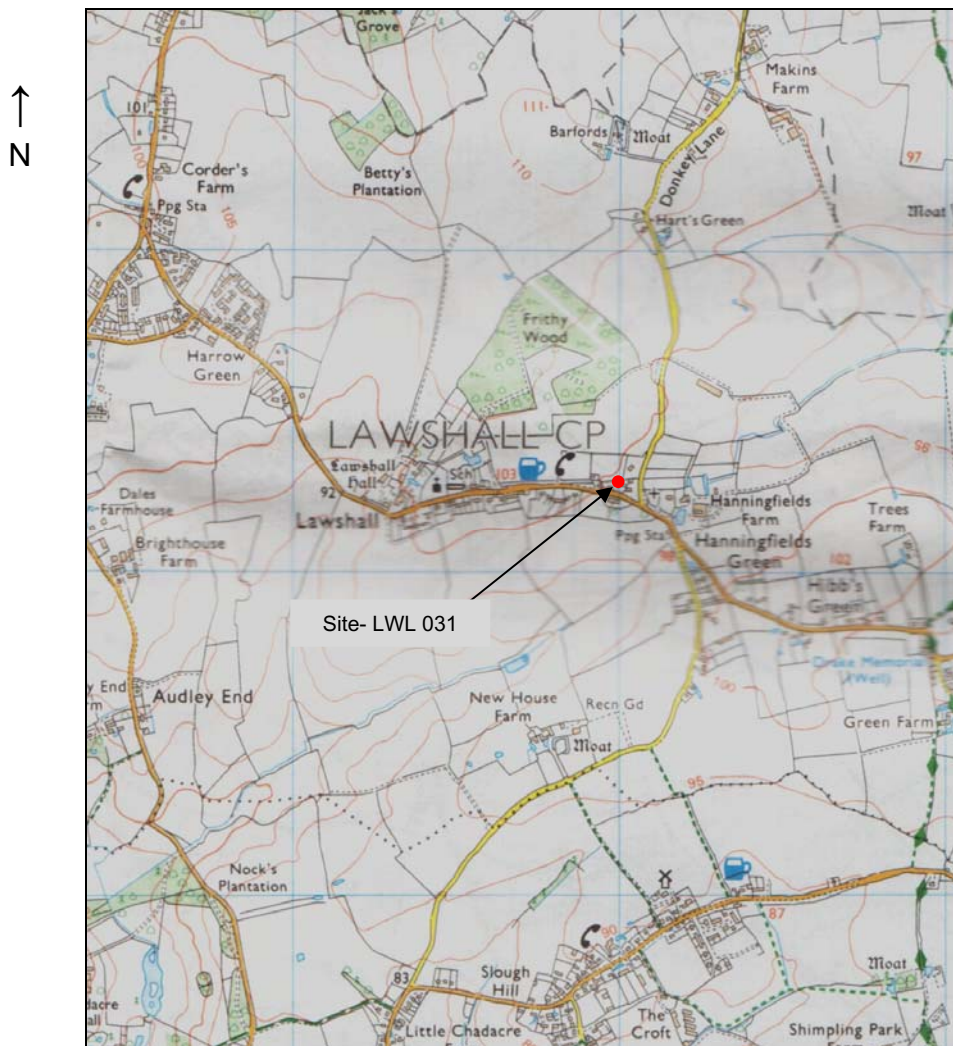


Fig. 1: Site location

0m | _____ | 500m

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Fig. 2a: Extract from Lawshall tithe map of 1842 (SRO ref. T33/1, north to right)

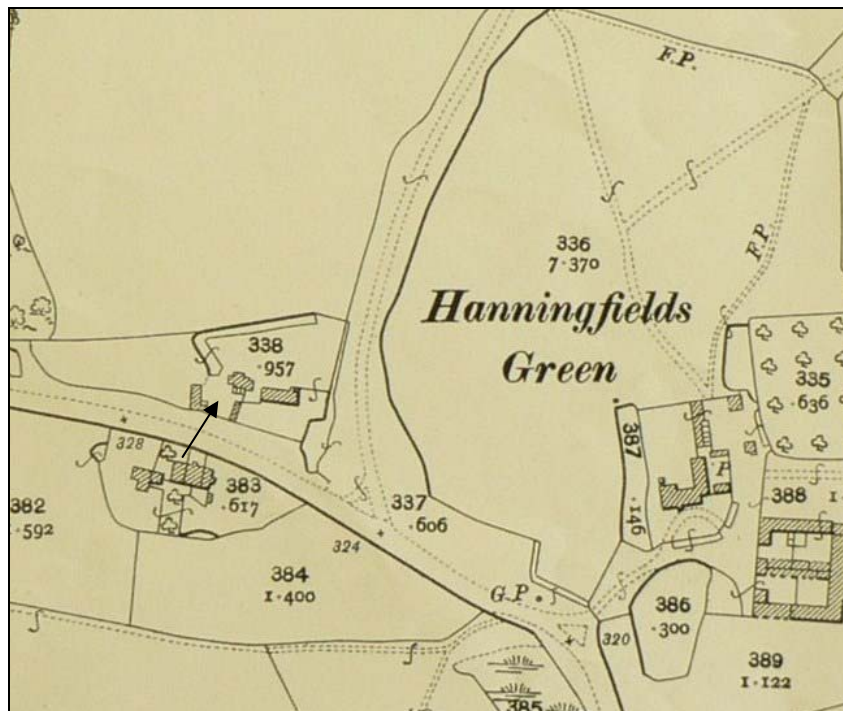


Fig. 2b: Extract from 2nd edition OS map of 1903 (SRO ref. sheet 59/16)

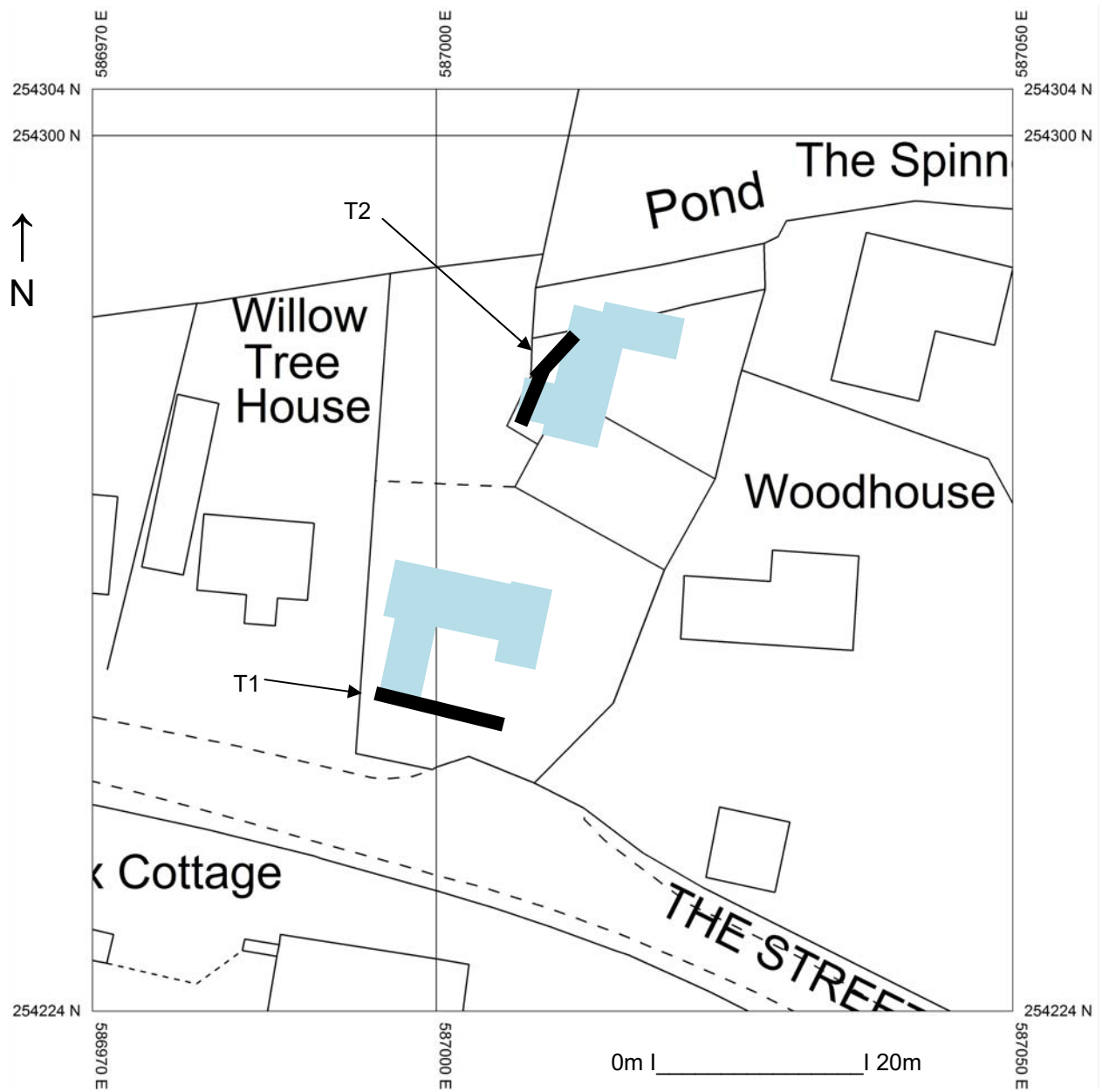


Fig. 3: Location of evaluation trenches (planned house footprints- light blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south (road edge)



General view from north



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 from east

**Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green,
Lawshall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall, Suffolk, IP29 4QD

Client: Grovesbrook Homes

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00837/OUT/ETR

Proposed development: Erection of 2 detached dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_RM_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_ Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green

Grid ref: TL 8696 5428

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Grovesbrook Homes has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/12/00837/OUT/ETR and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of 2 detached dwellings at Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Lawshall parish is located some 5.5 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with a cluster of houses close to the parish church and another, smaller, cluster 500m to the east at Hanningfield Green. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk names the green as Hinyfields Green and the proposed development site (PDS) is located on its north-western edge. The site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is close to the 100m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. At present the PDS is in use as a small industrial works with a brick built workshop of mid 20th century date set c30m back from the road frontage with a yard in front and strips of soft ground on the eastern and western edges of the site.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development is situated on the edge of medieval green recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as LWL 015. As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location on the edge of a historic green where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with two evaluation trenches over the proposed new build areas under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two residential dwellings on what is presently a small industrial workshop and yard at the Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall.

5.2 The Brief requires two 10m long by 1.80m wide trenches and the proposed trenching plan below places these trenches towards the edge of the PDS to avoid the yard area where ground truncation can be anticipated. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.20/1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored

adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation

results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the

composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for

inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists and the background study carried out for this planning application does not highlight any potential contamination at the site.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

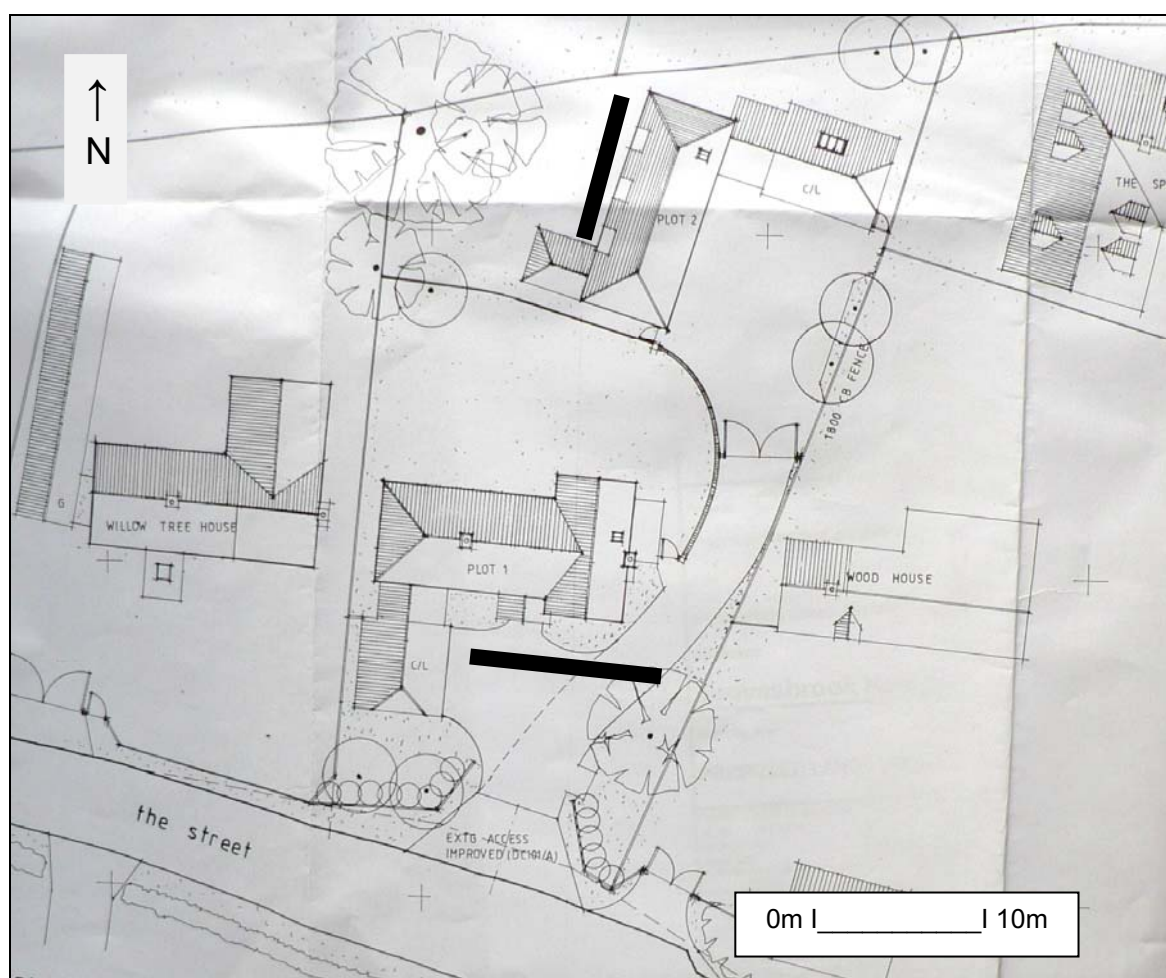
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 10m each)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-181650

Project details

Project name	Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Lawshall, Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green (LWL 031, TL 8700 5428) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed that the site had been stripped of top and subsoil in the recent past and a hardcore yard surface placed over the front half. In all probability this work had partially truncated the site and no archaeological features or finds were revealed. However examination of the available historic map sources indicate that this site and the area immediately to the east towards the former green edge formed part of a farm house and its associated yard which is likely to have been of medieval or earlier Post medieval origin.
Project dates	Start: 25-06-2014 End: 25-06-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LWL 031 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/00837 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LAWSHALL FRITHWOOD WORKS, HANNINGFIELD GREEN
 Postcode IP29 4QD
 Site coordinates TL 8700 5428 52.154606961 0.733891302223 52 09 16 N 000 44 02 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 97.00m Max: 98.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Frithwood Works, Hanningfield Green, Lawshall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)