

**Canhams Farm, Cow Green,
Bacton, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0570/16

HER Ref: BAC 042

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2016)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton, Suffolk, IP14 4HH

Clients: The Orwell Park Estate

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0570/16

Development: Erection of new grain store

Date of fieldwork: 5 May, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23931

Historic Environment Record (HER) ref: BAC 042

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-250321

Grid ref: TM 0528 6542

Site area: 1500m²

Recent land use: Part of an arable field

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Summary: Bacton, Canhams Farm, Cow Green (BAC 042, TM 0528 6542) evaluation trenching for a planned new grain store on the western side of Cow Green and close to a possible medieval moat did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for The Orwell Park Estate).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Thurlow Nunn Standen on behalf of their client The Orwell Park Estate commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new grain at Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton that has recently received planning consent under application 0570/16. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief issued by Ms K Batt of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) during the pre-determination stage with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area 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 to allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Bacton parish is located in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. Historically the settlement pattern at Bacton is made up of a village strung out along a main street and a scatter of farms and cottages along roads and lanes across the parish and around various greens in a manner typical of the claylands of central Suffolk. Cow Green is to the south of the main village with the proposed development site at Canhams Farm (see Fig. 1) being on the western side of the green c1800m south of the parish church and on the northern side of a track called the 'Hundred Lane.' The site is at c65m OD and it is c70m west of Canhams Farm Cottages which are Grade II listed structures described as being of early 17th century date. It is likely that these cottages front onto the historic edge of Cow Green. The area for the proposed grain store building was flat, soft ground formerly under arable cultivation while its associated yard area to the east is largely already under concrete yard and a building which will be demolished.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its location close to the western edge of Cow Green (HER BAC 019) where a possible medieval moat (HER BAC 012) site is suggested by a series of water filled ditches and ponds (see Figs. 1 & 2). In addition archaeological finds of Roman, medieval and early Post medieval date have been recovered from nearby fields.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 1500m² area of the planned grain store development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) on a grid array though the associated yard area to the east and front of the store footprint was not examined as it is already under an existing yard and farm building. The trenching was carried out using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve 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 potential features were investigated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good and the evaluation was undertaken initially 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.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	14	300	100 mid brown clay	Pale brown sandy clay with flints	Only feature a field drain of recent date, no stray finds
2	Northwest-southeast	14	300	100 as T1	As T1	Only feature same field drain as in T1, only stray finds a few small peg tile fragments
3	Northeast-southwest	14	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray finds a few small peg tile fragments
		42 (75.6m ²)	300	100		

Table 1: Trench details

3.4 The total 42m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches had a consistent depth of 400mm to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which proved to be pale brown sandy clay with flints. Above the natural glaciofluvial pale brown clay the deposit profile across the three 14m long trenches comprised 300mm of topsoil over 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil.

3.5 No archaeological features were revealed in any of the evaluation trenches though one field drain of recent date was identified running in a north-west to south-east direction through trenches 1 and 2 and a second field drain on a north-west to south-west alignment across trench 3.

3.6 The only stray finds of any age seen in the upcast spoil were small fragments of peg tile of Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is within an area of archaeological potential being close to the western edge of Cow Green (HER BAC 019) where a possible moat site of medieval date (HER BAC 012) and a listed building of early Post medieval date are located no archaeological features were revealed with two field drains of recent date being the

only features revealed below a uniform 400mm depth of top and subsoil. The lack of stray finds in the upcast spoil, apart from small fragments of Post medieval peg tile, also indicates that this site for a new grain store has only seen general agricultural use in the past.

4.2 Based on these negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed new grain store at Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton with the associated yard area to the east of the area evaluated though not examined clearly already truncated by the existing yard and structures.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BAC 042.

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 Gary Parker and Nigel for their close cooperation during the evaluation)

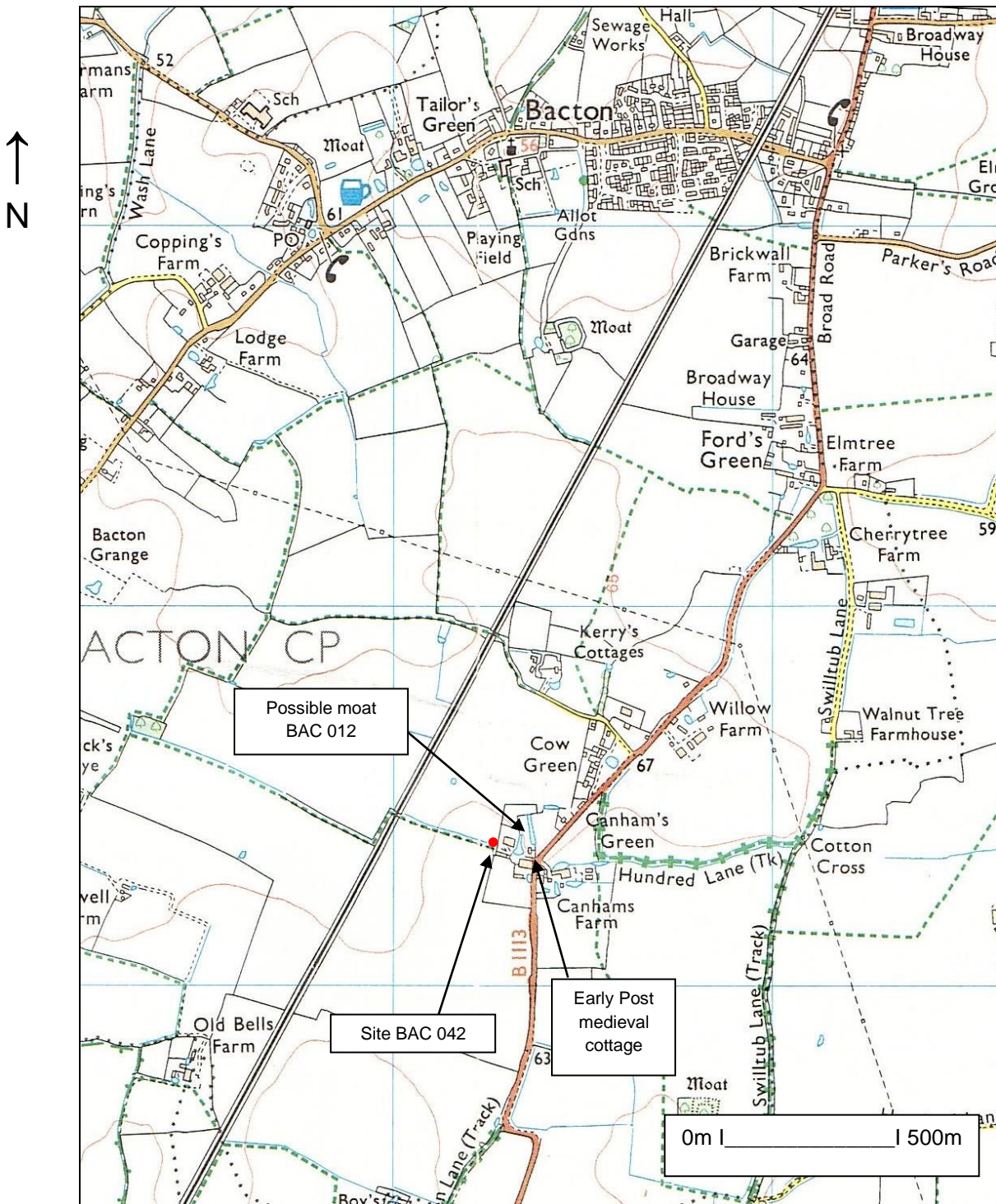


Fig. 1: Site location

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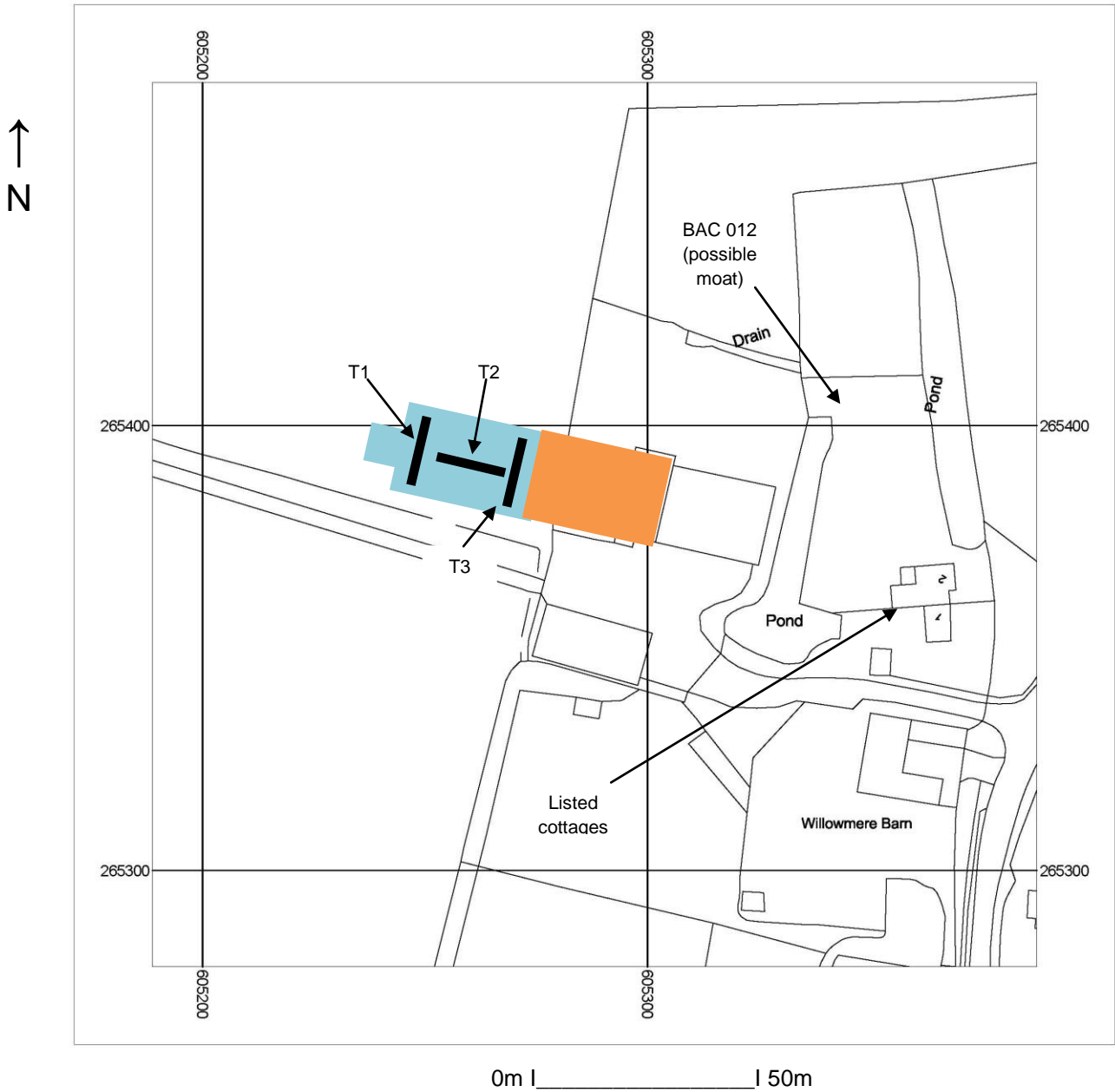


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(light blue- grain store footprint, light brown- associated yard largely over existing yard/building area)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from west



General view from north



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile

**Canhams Farm, Cow Green,
Bacton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation**

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(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton, Suffolk, IP14 4HH

Client: The Orwell Park Estate

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: tbc

Proposed development: Erection of a new grain store

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(KB)_Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation_Pre-CanhamsBarn_Bacton

Grid ref: TM 0528 6540

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 trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Thurlow Nunn Standen, on behalf of their client The Orwell Park Estate, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed new grain store building for which a planning application will be submitted. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements as required by the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for this planning application and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms K Batt of SCCAS. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new grain store at Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton.

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 Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 0570/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets with archaeological interest, further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional method statement, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved method statement.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Bacton parish is located in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. Historically the settlement pattern at Bacton is made up of a village strung out along a main street and a scatter of farms and cottages along roads and lanes across the parish and around various greens in a manner characteristic of the claylands of central Suffolk. Cow Green is to the south of the main village with the proposed development site (PDS) at Canhams Farm being on the western side of the green c1800m south of the parish church and on the northern side of a track called the 'Hundred Lane.' The PDS is at c65m OD and it is c70m west of Canhams Farm Cottages which are Grade II listed structures described as being of early 17th century date. It is likely that these cottages front onto the historic

edge of Cow Green. The area for the proposed grain store is currently soft ground under arable cultivation while its associated yard area to the east is largely already under concrete yard and a building which will be demolished.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development lies within a predominantly green field site to the NW of Canhams Farm. An existing modern agricultural building (to be demolished) occupies the eastern end of the footprint for the new structure. Canhams Green appears to have been a focus for occupation during the medieval period, which substantial quantities of finds of medieval and early post-medieval date having been retrieved by detecting of the surrounding fields. There is also a significant proportion of Roman material suggestive of occupation. A series of extant earthworks and cropmarks lie immediately east of the proposed development site. These include water filled ditches and ponds that have been interpreted as a possible Medieval moat (BAC012).'

3.2 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.
- Establish whether archaeological works will be required for any areas to the front of the planned grain store which will be disturbed for this development.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to a possible medieval moat and close to a green edge, with medieval and earlier Post medieval finds coming from nearby fields, where further evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date can be anticipated. In addition Roman period finds from nearby fields suggests a potential for activity as well at the site. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled

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conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed and the application receives consent 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 a new grain store to the east at Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton. Initially an HER search for the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS and a visit will be made to the County Record Office to examine historic map sources.

5.2 As required by the relevant Brief 42m of 1.80m wide trenches will be excavated using a suitably sized 360 machine equipped with a wide toothless bucket to sample the grain store area and a proposed trenching plan is included below. 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 upcast 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 overall site event and HER numbers 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 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)

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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 as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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

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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

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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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*. This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* 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 these 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 pdf 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 before site works commence 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.

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

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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.

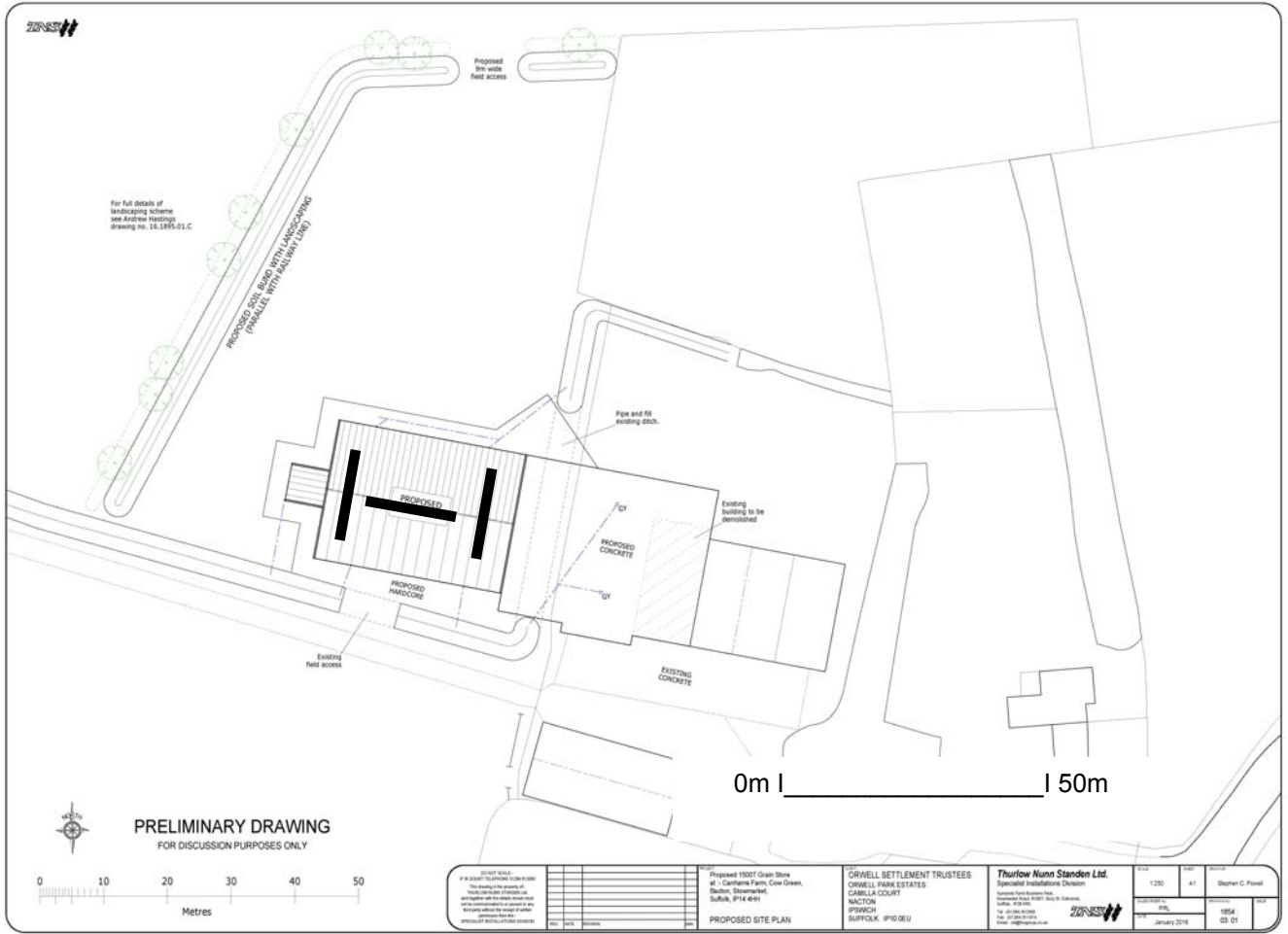
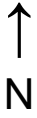
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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)
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 (3 x 14m x 1.80m)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-250321

Project details

Project name	Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Bacton, Canhams Farm, Cow Green (BAC 042, TM 0528 6542) evaluation trenching for a planned new grain store on the western side of Cow Green and close to a possible medieval moat did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2016 End: 05-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23931 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BAC 042 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	0570/16 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BACTON CANHAMS FARM, COW GREEN

Postcode	IP14 4HH
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0528 6542 52.248109725361 1.007511355803 52 14 53 N 001 00 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63m Max: 64m

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	Landowner

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	Canhams Farm, Cow Green, Bacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	16 May 2016