

**Land to the North of The Old Forge, The Street,
Chelsworth, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/00202

HER Ref: CHW 020

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(October 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk, IP7 7HU

Clients: Mrs C Sugden

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00202

Development: Erection of a single dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 25 October, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24936

HER ref: CHW 020

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-266557

Grid ref: TL 9830 4816

Site area: c300m² (footprint area)

Recent land use: Garden

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Chelsworth, land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street (CHW 020, TL 9830 4816) evaluation trenching for a single detached dwelling development some 50m to the north of a number of listed buildings of late medieval and earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. The upcast spoil also contained few finds of any date with the only pre 19th century one being a flint flake of Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs C Sugden).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client Mrs C Sugden commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development on land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) 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 and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Chelsworth parish is located north-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk in an area largely dominated by the heavier soils formed from the deep clay of the Hanslope series derived from the underlying chalky till with lighter and better drained deposits close to the upper reaches of the River Brett which runs to the south of the village. The settlement pattern in this part of East Anglia is made up of village centres, such as Chelsworth, strung out in a linear pattern along main roads with other settlement scattered along more minor lanes and small tyes or greens around each parish. The proposed development site to the north of The Old Forge is 65m from the frontage along The Street, which is the B1115, a road that runs in a generally north-east/south-west direction and approximately parallel to the nearby River Brett, giving this linear pattern, as noted above, to Chelsworth. The site, which lies at c35m OD, is also some 280m north-east of the parish church with the nearby street frontage containing numerous later medieval and early Post medieval listed buildings such as the nearby The Old Manor, The Old Forge and Middle House (see Fig. 2). At the time of the evaluation the new dwelling site was soft ground under a grass cover having been kitchen garden to The Old Manor in the relatively recent past (pers. comm. Mrs C Sugden).

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location close to listed buildings of later medieval and early Post medieval date. The Street frontage is therefore clearly a linear zone of archaeological potential within the historical core of Chelsworth with the planned new dwelling site being on the north edge of this zone.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The new dwelling footprint area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. 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.

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	East-west	10	400	500 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Silty orange sand with flints	No features and the only stray finds were a few flower pot sherds and small peg tile and coal fragments
2	North-south	10	400	500 as T1	As T1	No features and stray finds as T1 plus a small flint flake
		20 (36m ²)	400	500		Overall trench depth was 900mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the two trenches were very similar with regard to their depth and deposit profile with both being 900mm deep with 400mm of topsoil above 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. In addition the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was the same in both trenches being silty orange sand with flints.

3.3 The 20m of trenching did not reveal any archaeological features and the upcast spoil also contained few stray finds with the only one of any age being a small flint flake of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. The remaining stray finds comprised occasional small flower pot sherds, small peg tile fragments, a few small coal fragments and assorted iron nails and sheet fragments plus a decimal penny dated 1985.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. In conclusion it is likely that this area was in general agricultural use in the past with the few flower pot sherds being indicative of its kitchen garden use in the later Post medieval period and suggesting that the area defined as the historic core of the village does not extend this far north of The Street.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for a single detached dwelling on land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CHW 020.

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 Andy and Martin for their careful machine operation and to Mrs C Sugden for her hospitality)

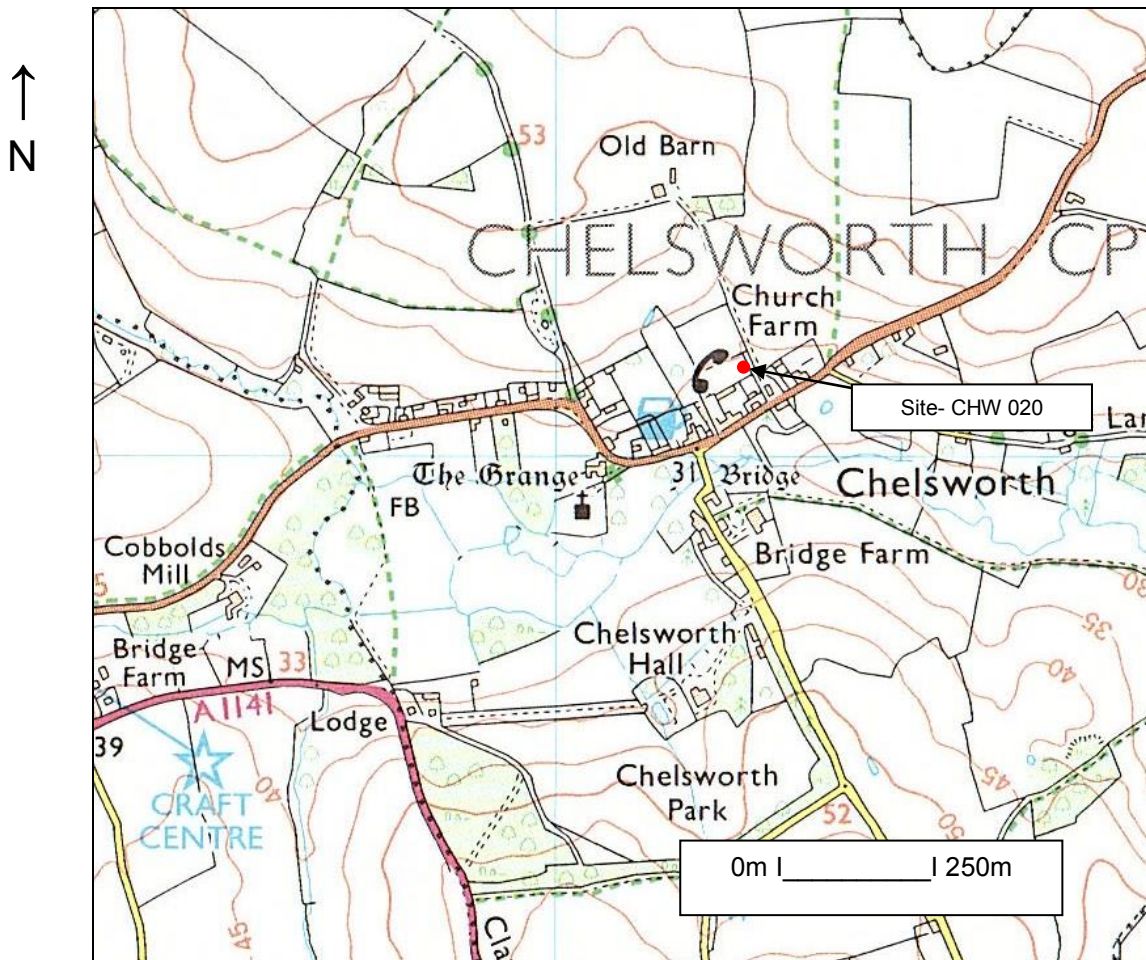


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- new dwelling footprint)

Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Land to the North of The Old Forge, The Street,
Chelsworth, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk, IP7 7HU

Client: Mrs C Sugden

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00202

Proposed development: Erection of single dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_B_16_00202 Land to the north of The Old Forge Chelsworth

Grid ref: TL 9830 4816

Previous land use: garden/paddock

Area: c300m² (footprint area)

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 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client Mrs C Sugden have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/16/00202, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe 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 a single dwelling on land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

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 B/16/00202. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets 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 in a new brief 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 WSI, 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 WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Chelsworth parish is located north-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk in an area dominated by the heavier soils formed from the deep clay of the Hanslope series derived from the underlying chalky till. The settlement pattern in this part of East Anglia is made up of village centres, such as Chelsworth, strung out in a linear pattern along main roads with other settlement scattered along more minor lanes and small tyes or greens around each parish. The proposed development site (PDS) to the north of The Old Forge is 65m from the frontage along The Street, which is the B1115, a road that runs in a generally north-east/south-west direction and approximately parallel to the nearby River Brett, giving a linear pattern to Chelsworth. The site, which lies at c35m OD, is some c280m north-east of the parish church with the nearby street frontage containing numerous later medieval and early

Post medieval listed buildings such as the nearby Old Forge and Middle House. At present the PDS is soft ground being part of a garden/paddock.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is located within the historic settlement core of Chelsworth, and on a street fronted by listed early post medieval buildings. This area is also situated in a valley location which is topographically favourable for early settlement. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and ground works associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.' 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.

3.2 As noted in section 1.3 above should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location on the northern edge of the historic core of the village and close to listed buildings where heritage assets of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching 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 a single dwelling on land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelworth. To inform any positive results from the evaluation a search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record (with the relevant SCC invoice reference included in the report).

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out 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 as required. 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 including prior to excavation of the trenches. 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 in combination with an event number. 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) 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 evidence 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 or an appropriate local museum 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. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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:

John Newman Archaeological Services

- 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 for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 4 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).

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 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. As appropriate 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

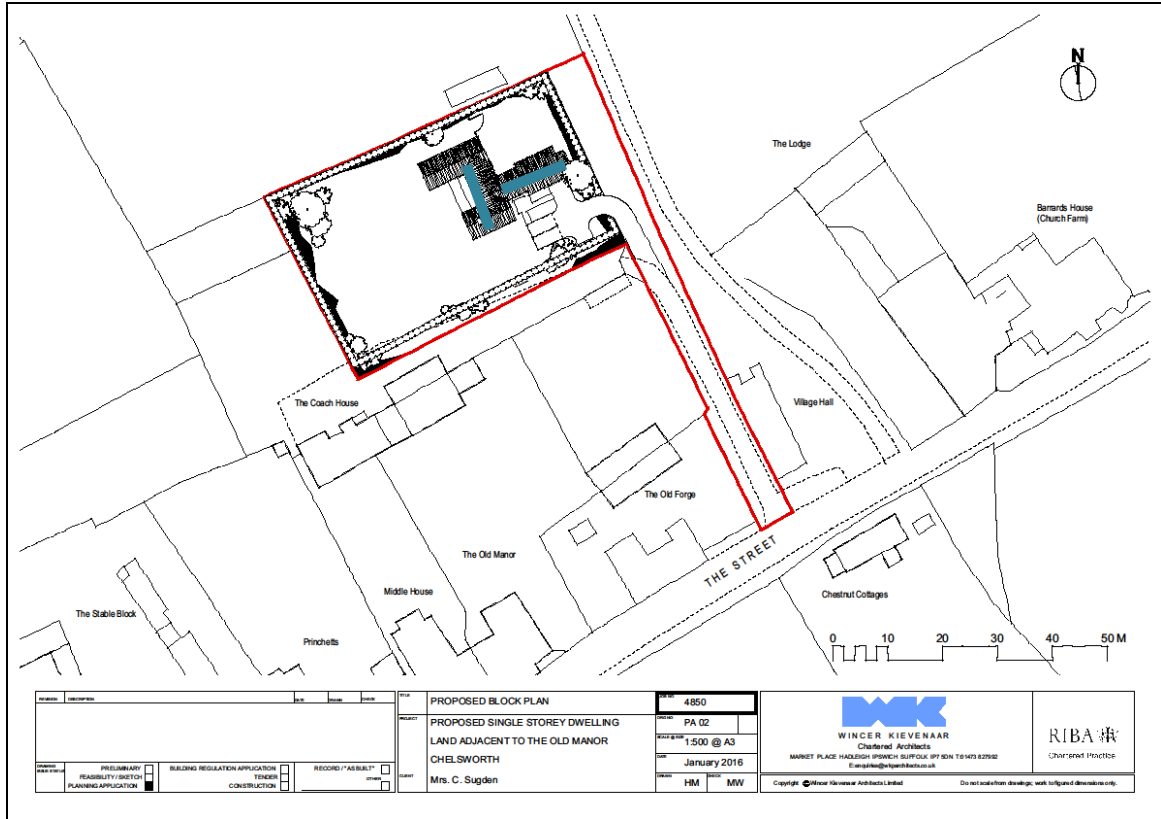
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (CFA Archaeology)
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 (CFA Archaeology)
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)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-266557

Project details

Project name	Land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Chelsworth, land to the north of The Old Forge, The Street (CHW 020, TL 9830 4816) evaluation trenching for a single detached dwelling development some 50m to the north of a number of listed buildings of late medieval and earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. The upcast spoil also contained few finds of any date with the only pre 19th century one being a flint flake of Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age date.
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2016 End: 25-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24936 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CHW 020 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00202 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CHELSWORTH LAND TO THE REAR OF THE OLD FORGE THE STREET
Postcode	IP7 7HU
Study area	300 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 9830 4816 52.095689491829 0.895305484467 52 05 44 N 000 53 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m
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 recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the North of The Old Forge, The Street, Chelsworth, 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	31 October 2016