

**Land North of Forge Cottage,
Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk**

Planning applications: DC/19/0084/FUL

HER Ref: BNH 169

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(December 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk, IP24 2NE

Clients: Mr J Hollins

Planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/0084/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 19 November, 2019

HER ref: BNH 169

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-374113

Grid ref: TL 8696 7918

Development area: c250m²

Recent land use: Back garden/yard

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Summary: Barnham, land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane (BNH 169, TL 8696 7918) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development within the historic core of the village and close to various listed buildings revealed one pit of late Post medieval date and the only stray find of any age was a single sherd of medieval pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Hollins).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Hollins commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area and Mr M Baker of SCCAS acted as the SCCAS consultee during the fieldwork. The Written Schemes of Investigation for this archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was prepared by JNAS to allow the trenching to go ahead. This planned residential development comprises a single dwelling under application DC/19/0084/FUL on land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Barnham parish is located in north western Suffolk on the county boundary with Norfolk in the area traditionally known as Breckland. Historically Breckland had a very dispersed settlement pattern with the location of the scattered villages, hamlets and farms being dictated by the availability of water sources in an area of very light and dry sandy soils with one of the lowest rainfall regimes in the country. Hodkinson's small scale map of Suffolk of 1783 shows a compact village with two churches though only St Gregory's on the south-eastern side of the historic village core is still standing. This map also shows a number of buildings along Blacksmiths Lane with the planned development site at Forge Cottage being c140m west of St Gregory's church and 170m south of the site of the other church. A small number of listed buildings are also located along Blacksmiths Lane with Forge Cottage (listed as Blacksmith House) just to the south of the site being described as of c1600 date while Hambledon House to the north being of late 16th and mid-17th century date; both are of grade II status (see Fig. 2). In addition the former forge building to the front of this site while not listed is a brick and flint structure of 19th century date (see Appendix I).

1.3 The site is at c25m OD on a gentle slope with a northerly aspect with the Little Ouse River being c400m to the north in an area of well drained sands and gravels. At the time of the evaluation was soft ground.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location in the historic core of the village (HER BNH 068) close to listed buildings of early Post medieval date and to a pair of sites (HER BNH 065 & 106) that have revealed evidence for activity of medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trench being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly 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 weather conditions with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench 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 trench is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 and Appendix I below):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	400	400 mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand with flints	Only one 1400mm wide pit with late Post medieval brick and tile frags and a sherd of blue and white transfer printed pottery (wt. 6g) in its upper fill. The only stray find of any age was a single of medieval pottery (wt. 4g)
		10 (18m ²)	400	400		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 400mm depth of topsoil above 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depth of 800mm. The underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was well drained yellow sand with flints.

3.3 The trench revealed one pit of late Post medieval date that was 1400mm across. As the upper fill of this pit contained numerous small fragments of late Post medieval brick and tile and a sherd of blue and white transfer printed pottery of c1900 date this feature was not investigated. From the upcast spoil of the trench the only find of any age was a single sherd of medieval sandy coarseware of 13th-14th century date.

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 though the location of the nearby sites noted above was noted from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer part of the Suffolk CC web site (accessed 9 December, 2019, see Fig. 1).

4.2 While this small scale planned development is located within the historic core of the village close to listed buildings of early Post medieval date and near to two sites where evidence of medieval date has been recorded the evidence from this

evaluation suggests that the area for the new dwelling behind the former forge structure has only seen a low intensity of backyard type use in the past with just one pit of recent date.

4.3 Therefore it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this single dwelling development on land on land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BNH 169.

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 James Hollins for his close cooperation)

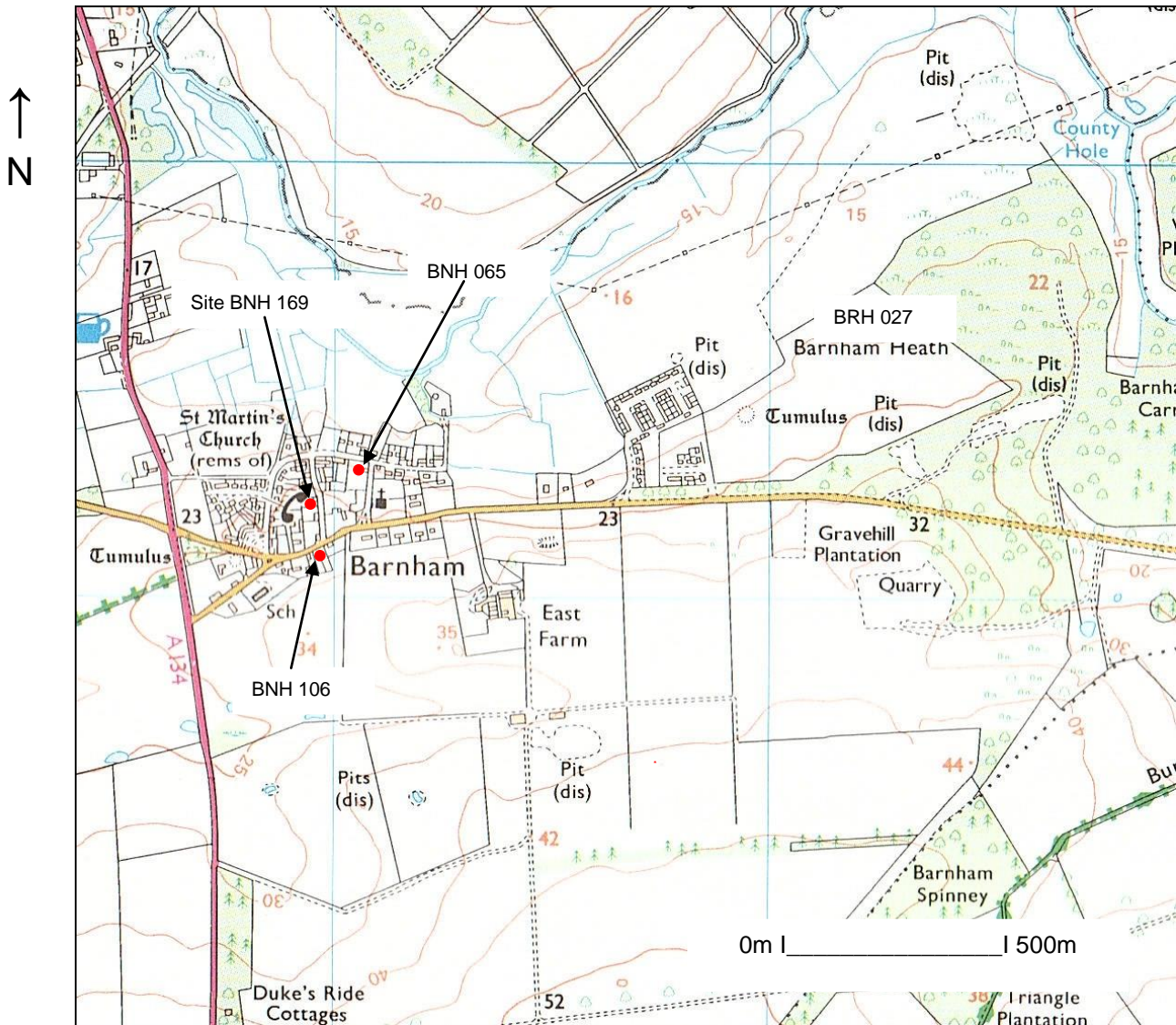


Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench

(Light blue- proposed new dwelling area, brown- late 19th/E20th pit)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest with Forge Cottage in background



General view from southwest with the forge in background



Trench from north with Post medieval pit



Deposit profile

**Land North of Forge Cottage,
Blacksmiths Lane, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk, IP24 2NE

Client: Mr J Hollins

Local planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/0084/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

HER ref: tbc

Grid ref: TL 8696 7918

Area: Less than 0.1 ha

Current site use: Garden

Contents

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trench

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Hollins has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/0084/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a single dwelling on land to the north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham.

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 2018 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & 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 DC/19/0084/FUL. 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. This WSI only covers the archaeological evaluation works and will not result in the discharge of the relevant condition which can only be secured once the full programme of works including any reporting has been completed and approved by SCCAS.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Barnham parish is located in north western Suffolk on the county boundary with Norfolk in the area traditionally known as Breckland. Historically Breckland had a very dispersed settlement pattern with the location of the scattered villages, hamlets and farms being dictated by the availability of water sources in an area of very light and dry sandy soils with one of the lowest rainfall regimes in the country. Hodkinson's small scale map of Suffolk of 1783 shows a compact village with two churches though only St Gregory's on the south-eastern side of the historic village core is still standing. This map also shows a number of buildings along Blacksmiths with the proposed development site (PDS) at Forge Cottage being c140m west of St Gregory's church and 170m south of the site of the other church. A small number of listed buildings are also located along Blacksmiths lane.

2.2 The site is at c25m OD on a gentle slope with a northerly aspect with the Little Ouse River being c400m to the north in an area of well drained sands and gravels. At present the site is soft ground.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic core of Barnham (BNH 106). Recent archaeological investigations have revealed medieval remains nearby (BNH 065 and BNH 068). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the its location close to recorded evidence for medieval and early Post medieval settlement type activity in the historic core of the village. Therefore further evidence for activity of this date can be anticipated at the PDS. Topographically on the side of a major river valley activity of other periods might be anticipated as the well-drained river terrace areas have attracted settlement and related activities of all periods.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

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5.2 The brief requires 10m of 1.80m wide trenching across the footprint of the planned new dwelling; SCCAS will be given 10 working days notice of the evaluation starting with a monitoring visit date scheduled. 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 in all metal mode will be carried out by an experienced operator (James Armes) at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. 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. For the basic evaluation 1.5 person days have been allowed for site work and one day for reporting. For the potential study of finds and soil samples contingent allowance has been made within the overall site estimate.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall 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 with long trench sections if the revealed deposits merit recording at this level. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 to give 2-3mb jpeg images and 8-9mb tif images if the exposed deposits merit greater detail).

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. Any proposal to investigate large features by machine will only be undertaken following consultation with SCCAS. If

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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 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 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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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 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

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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 3 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 2019). 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 and the results of any HER search. 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 with any unexpected results discussed with SCCAS as the reporting stage progresses.

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. Any advice from SCCAS will be acknowledged.

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 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.

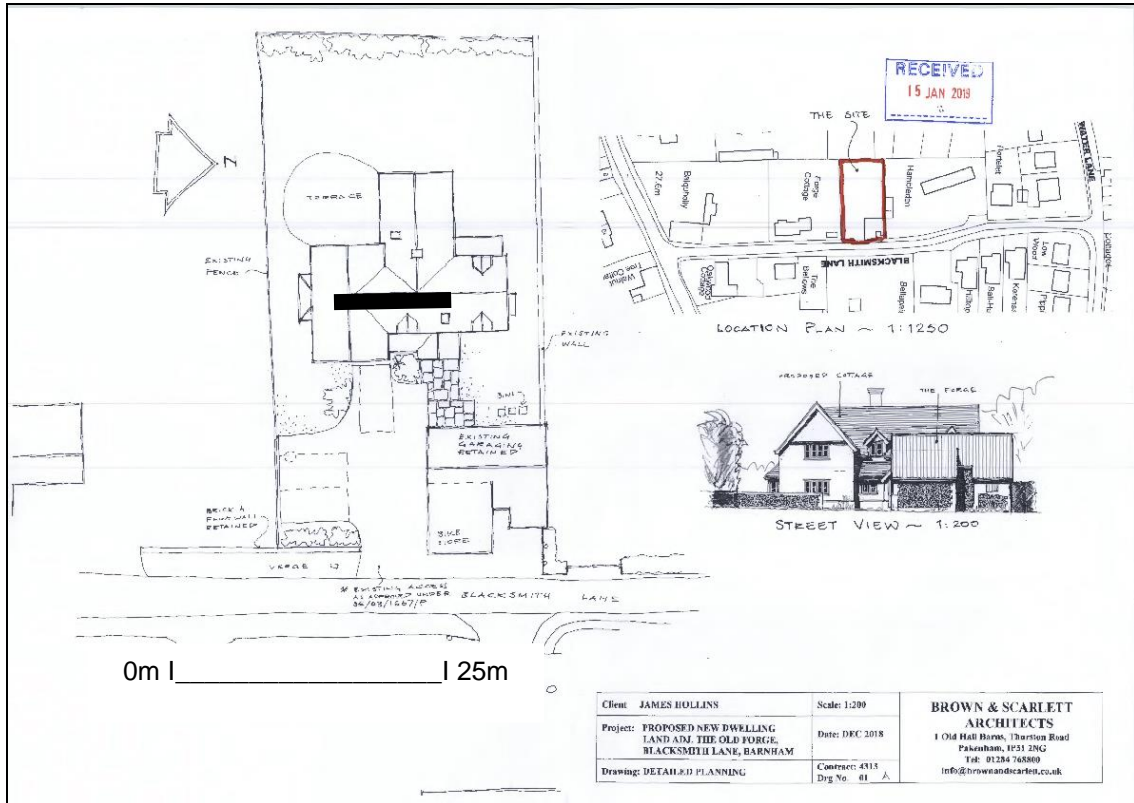
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (1 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-374113

Project details

Project name	Land North of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Barnham, land north of Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane (BNH 169, TL 8696 7918) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development within the historic core of the village and close to various listed buildings revealed one pit of late Post medieval date and the only stray find of any age was a single sherd of medieval pottery.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2019 End: 19-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BNH 169 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/0084/FUL - Planning Application No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BARNHAM LAND NORTH OF FORGE COTTAGE, BLACKSMIHS LANE
Postcode	IP24 2NE
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8696 7918 52.378246879019 0.747104328338 52 22 41 N 000 44 49 E Point
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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Forge Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane, Barnham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
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	13 December 2019