

**Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road,
Snape, Suffolk**

Planning applications: DC/19/2306

HER Ref: SNP 140

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(January 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape, Suffolk, IP17 1QW

Clients: Mr G Ward

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/2306

Proposed development: Demolition of bungalow and erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 13 December, 2019

HER ref: SNP 140

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-375877

Grid ref: TM 3867 5980

Development area: c300m²

Recent land use: Mid-20th century house and associated 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- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Snape, Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road (SNP 140, TM 3867 5980) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to recorded activity of Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon date did not reveal any archaeological features of any age and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr G Ward).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr G Ward 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, following the demolition of the bungalow that previously occupied the site under application DC/19/2306 on land north of Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape, Suffolk (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Located in east, central Suffolk Snape has historically had a dispersed settlement pattern with the parish defined on its southern side by the River Alde and its western boundary by the tributary River Fromus. The parish church is located in a central part of the parish with, now, the main settlement areas being to the south towards The Maltings on the River Alde and strung out along the Farnham Road. This planned development site at Swanley Cottage on the Farnham Road is some 900m north-west of the parish church and it is also 350m east of the River Fromus with the road crossing this water course at Snape Watering.

1.3 As noted above the site is to the east of the River Fromus with the British Geological Survey describing the local superficial deposits as being Lowestoft sands and gravels. The site is at 17m OD in an area of gentle topography and at present is back garden to the now demolished bungalow with the planned new footprint build area being largely to the north and therefore not affected to any great extent by the previous dwelling at the site. Previous footings at the site were still in place at the time of the evaluation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to the recorded find spots of pre-historic (HER SNP 001, 002, 005 & 006) and Anglo-Saxon (HER SNP 010) material indicative of past activity from these periods.

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 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 the trenches 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	East-west	10	250	250 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small flints	The only feature revealed was a 20 th C soakaway at the eastern end of the trench and the few stray finds were of a similar date
2	North-south	5	200	250 as T1	As T1	Only a few stray finds of recent date
		15 (27m ²)	200-250	250		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm to 250mm depth of topsoil above 250mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depth of 450mm to 500mm. The underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was well drained orange sand with small flints.

3.3 The only feature revealed was a soakaway of 20th century date in trench 1 with the few stray finds in the upcast spoil from the trenches being small fragments of brick and tile of recent 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 2 January, 2020, see Fig. 1).

4.2 While this small scale planned development is located close to find spots indicative of past pre-historic and Anglo-Saxon date no evidence for any activity pre-dating the 20th century construction of the previous bungalow at the site was revealed in the evaluation trenching.

4.3 Therefore it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this single dwelling development at Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape.

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Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SNP 140.

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 Gregg Ward and to Tom the machine operator for their close cooperation)

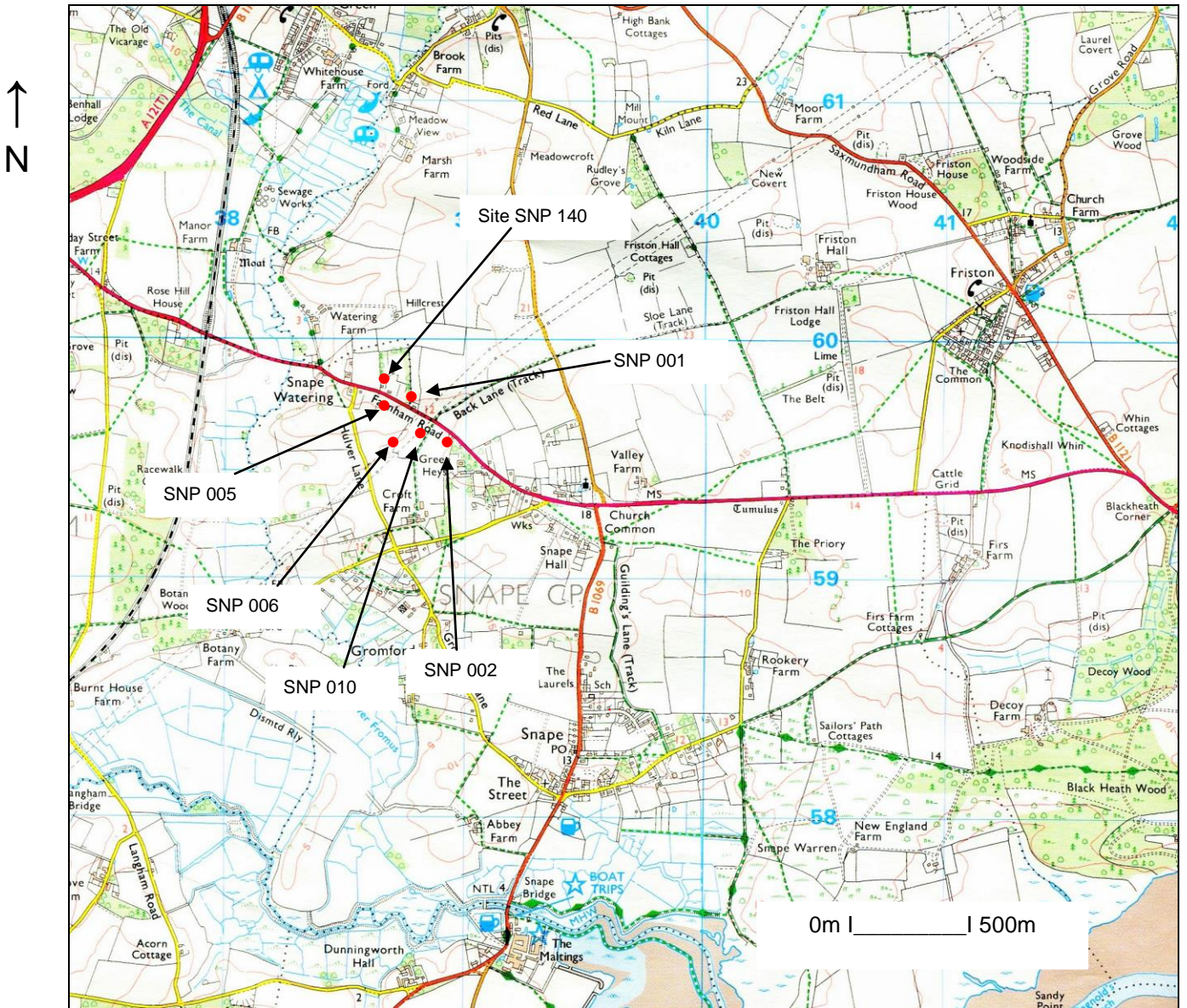


Fig. 1: Site location

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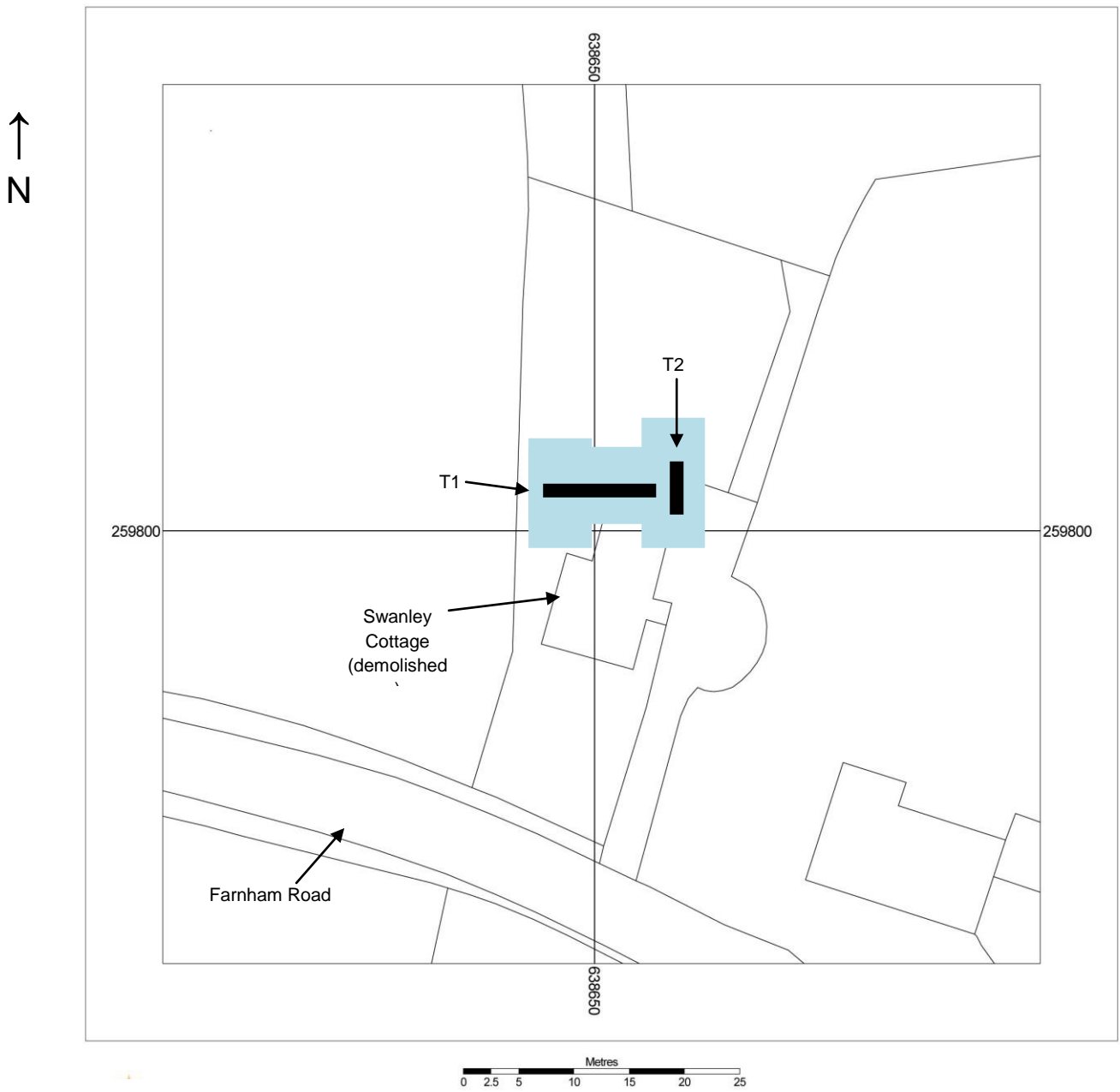


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned new footprint area)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south

**Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road,
Snape, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape, Suffolk, IP17 1QW

Client: Mr G Ward

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/2306

Proposed development: Demolition of bungalow and erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape_19_2306

Grid ref: TM 386 598

Area: Less than 0.1 ha

Current site use: Mid-20th century house (to be demolished) and garden

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Mr G Ward has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at 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/19/2306 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 at Swanley, Farnham Road, Snape and the demolition of the existing bungalow.

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/19/2306. 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 Located in east, central Suffolk Snape has historically had a dispersed settlement pattern with the parish defined on its southern side by the River Alde and its western boundary by the tributary River Fromus. The parish church is located in a central part of the parish with, now, the main settlement areas being to the south towards The Maltings on the River Alde and strung out along the Farnham Road. The proposed development site (PDS) at Swanley Cottage on the Farnham Road is some 900m north-west of the parish church and it is also 350m east of the River Fromus with the road crossing this water course at Snape Watering.

2.2 As noted above the PDS is to the east of the River Fromus with the British Geological Survey describing the local superficial deposits as being Lowestoft sands and gravels. The PDS is at 17m OD in area of gentle topography and at present is back garden to the existing bungalow.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. It is close to multiple finds of prehistoric (SNP 005, 001, 006, 002) and Saxon material (SNP 002). Thus, there is potential for the discovery of previously unidentified below-ground heritage assets with archaeological interest 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.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the PDS therefore relates to its location close to the recorded find spots of various prehistoric finds with additional evidence for activity of Saxon date in the nearby area.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 The main aims of the evaluation are therefore to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the PDS so, if heritage deposits are revealed, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated in consultation with SCCAS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling and the demolition of the existing bungalow. 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 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be informed of the start date so a monitoring visit can be arranged with close contact being kept by mobile phone once works are underway. If any change to the relevant specifications are deemed necessary this will only be undertaken in consultation with SCCAS and any developments relating to the site and reporting works will be also be

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communicated to SCCAS. The Brief requires sample trenching which is to be 15m long and 1.8m wide across the area of the development (in this case an allowance has been made for 1.5 person days on site for the evaluation followed by 1 day for reporting plus an estimate of 1-2 days for specialist finds and environmental sample assessment though the latter two components may be revised in light of the site results). 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. Previous footings will not be grubbed out until the results of the evaluation are known. 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 before the trenches are opened with allowance for an all metal search if this appears to appropriate. 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 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 evaluation. 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 and full trench sections will be recorded if complex stratigraphy is revealed at 1:20 or 1:50. 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, machine investigation of large or recent features will only be carried out following consultation with SCCAS. 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%-

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possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS. 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 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

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ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required 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

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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 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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation, reporting and any further archaeological works. The advisory and planning role of SCCAS with regard to this project will be fully acknowledged as will any specific advice and help with regard to what is revealed in any report of publication.

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. If unexpected results are revealed during the reporting stage these will be discussed with SCCAS before a final draft report is submitted.

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.

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6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 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.

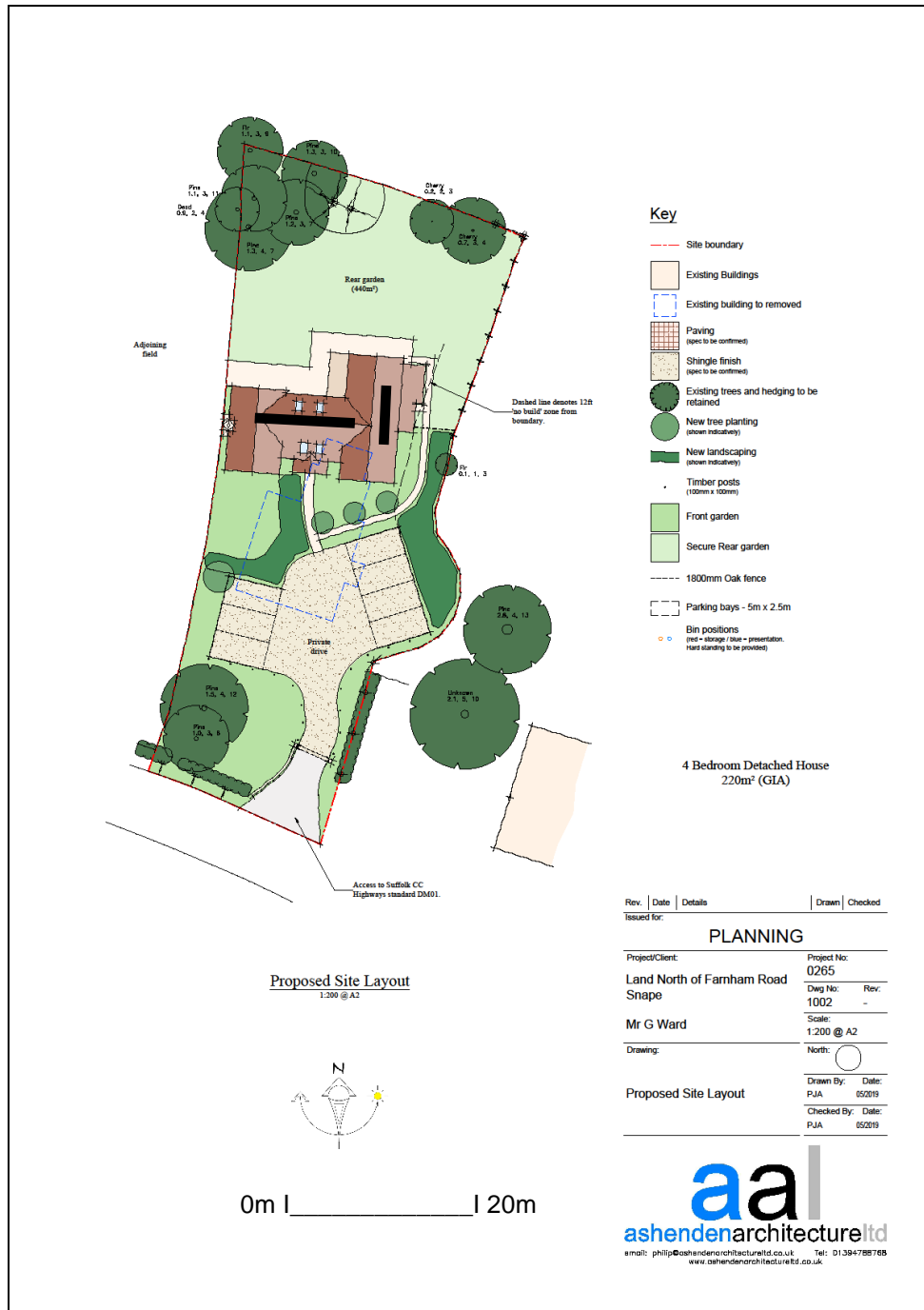
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 trenches (1 x 5m & 1 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-375877

Project details

Project name	Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Snape, Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road (SNP 140, TM 3867 5980) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to recorded activity of Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon date did not reveal any archaeological features of any age and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 13-12-2019 End: 13-12-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SNP 140 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/2306 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 SUFFOLK COASTAL SNAPE SWANLEY COTTAGE, FARNHAM ROAD
Postcode	IP17 1QW
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3867 5980 52.184127684278 1.491822411126 52 11 02 N 001 29 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 18m
Project creators	
Name of	John Newman Archaeological Services

Organisation	
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 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	Swanley Cottage, Farnham Road, Snape, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
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	3 January 2020