

**Land South of Brook Farm, Bures Road,
Great Cornard, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/20/00003

HER Ref: COG 087

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(November, 2020)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land south of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk, CO1 0JQ

Clients: Foxearth Developments Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application refs: DC/20/00003

Development: Erection of up to eight dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 5 November, 2020

HER ref: COG 087

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-407221

Grid ref: TL 8850 3936

Site area: c2800m²

Recent land use: Rough pasture

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Summary: Great Cornard land south of Brook Farm Bures Road (COG 087, TL 8850 3936) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising eight dwellings adjacent to the Bures Road and overlooking the floodplain of the River Stour on its eastern side revealed one pit of recent date with the upcast spoil containing very little evidence for past activity of any date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Foxearth Developments Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Foxearth Developments Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned eight dwelling development (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/20/00003. 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 planned development areas within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of up to eight dwellings on land south of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard.

1.2 Great Cornard parish is located to the south of Sudbury on the county boundary with Essex formed by the River Stour and it is a village that has seen extensive residential development since the mid-20th century as, in effect, a suburb to Sudbury. The planned development site to the south of Brook Farm, on the western side of the Bures Road is some 700m south of the parish church and historic village core, close to the parish boundary and 200m to the east of the River Stour. On the opposite side of Bures Road Brook House is a grade II listed building of 18th century date.

1.3 The site is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on River Terrace sand and gravel deposits at c22m OD so just above the flood plain. At the time of the evaluation the site was rough pasture.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence of Bronze Age burial mounds (HER COG 004, COG 005, COG 006 & COG 025) some of which have been excavated. In addition the topographic location of this on a gravel terrace overlooking a major river is of a type that often attracted past settlement and related activity.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though trench 6 was moved 3m to the south and trench 8 was moved 3m to the north to avoid disrupting the present entrance to the field which already has a hardened surface. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm 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 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 weather conditions. The one feature that was exposed in trench 7 was partially examined by hand but clearly contained building debris of recent date. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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 are summarised in the tables below (see also Figs. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	350	450 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints & pockets of yellow sand	No features, few peg tile frags in spoil
2	Northwest-southeast	10	300	400 as T1	As T1 plus small pockets of pale brown sandy clay	As T1
3	Northwest-southeast	10	300	400 as T1	As T1	As T1 plus one late Pmed copper alloy button
4	Northeast-southwest	10	400	400 as T1	Orange sand with flints & pockets of silty yellow sand	As T1 plus two small lead fragments
5	Northeast-southwest	10	400	400 as T1	As T4	AsT1
6	Northwest-southeast	10	400	400 As T1	As T4	As T1
7	Northwest-southeast	10	200	500 as T1	As T4	At southern end a 3.80m wide x 400mm deep pit with 20 th C building debris
8	Northeast-southwest	10	200	500 as T1	As T1	At eastern end drops to a further 200mm depth into a shallow depression containing 20 th C brick debris
		80m (144m ²)	200-400	400-500		Only some 20 th C disturbance towards northern end of the site near Brook Farm which is a building of 20 th date, in spoil only few late Pmed tile frags and few metal items of similar date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm to 400mm depth of topsoil above 400mm to 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depths between 700mm to 800mm above orange sand with flints with pockets of silty yellow sand and pale brown sandy clay.

3.3 The only features revealed was a shallow pit containing building debris of 20th century date at the southern end of trench 7 close to Brook Farm. In addition at the eastern end of trench 8 the subsoil depth increased to 700mm into a shallow depression 200mm deep which also contained debris of recent date.

3.4 With no features of any age revealed the few finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date and comprised a few brick/tile fragments. In addition the metal detector survey only recovered a few non-ferrous finds of 19th-20th century date such as a copper alloy button and two coins of mid -20th century date. The lack of ceramic finds in the upcast spoil was notable.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr J Rolfe of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case. However the Suffolk Heritage Explorer was examined for the location of recorded nearby Bronze Age burial/ring ditch sites.

4.2 While this site is close to recorded burial mound type sites of Bronze Age date and on a river terrace just above the floodplain of the River Stour no evidence for activity of any age was revealed. Notably the upcast spoil was largely devoid of finds of any date and the only features revealed were of recent date containing building debris of 20th century date. Therefore it can be concluded that this site has only been used for marginal agricultural use in the past, perhaps more often as pasture.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which only revealed one pit and a shallow depression both of recent date close to Brook Farm it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on south of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: COG 087

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 Kevin and Ross on site for their close cooperation)



Fig. 1: Site location

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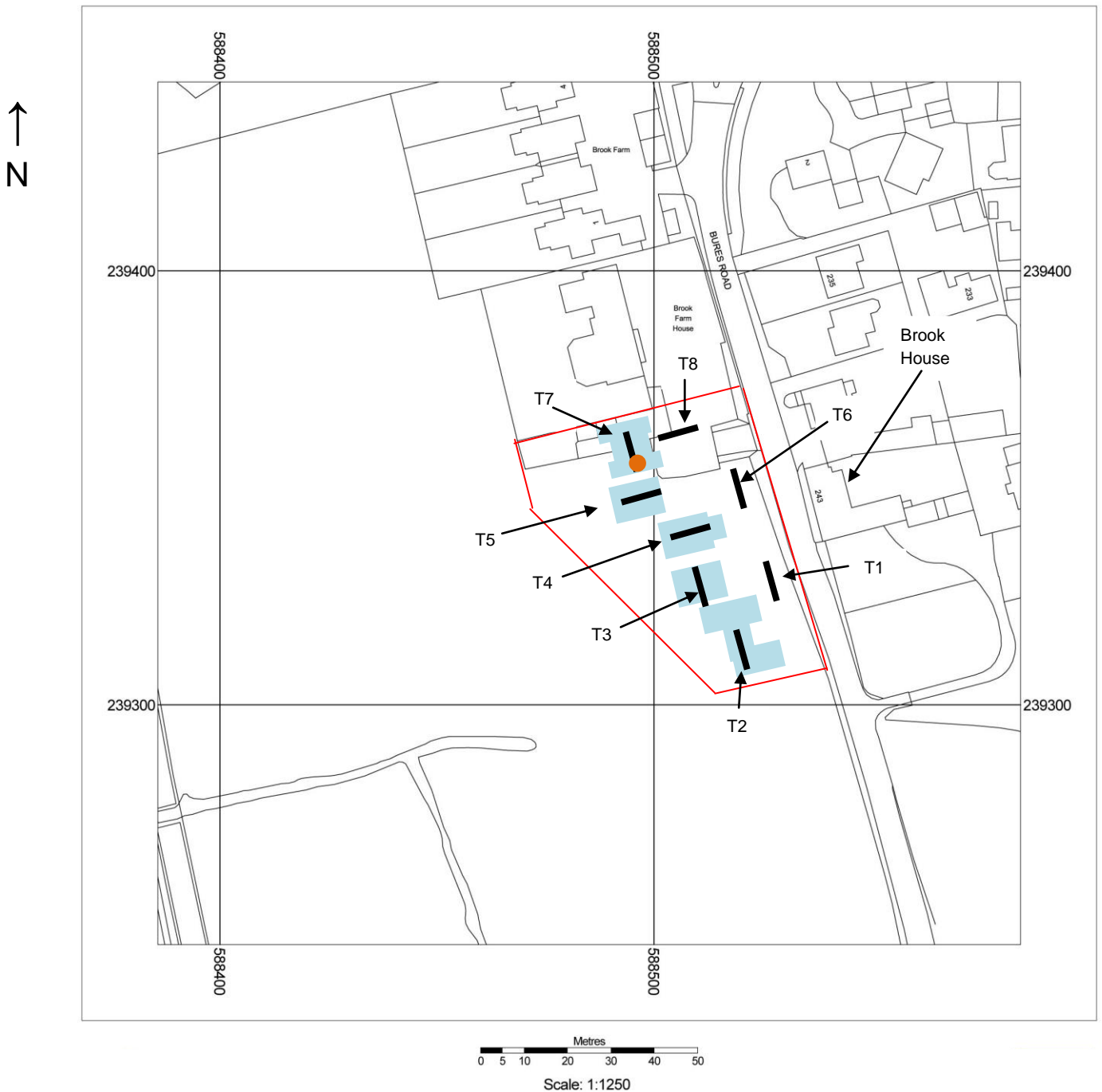


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, brown- 20th C pit
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Appendix I-Images



General view from north



General view from east



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from east



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from east



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from north



Trench 7 with 20th C debris at southern end



Trench 8 from east



Trench 8 deposit profile

**Land South of Brook Farm, Bures Road,
Great Cornard, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land south of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk, CO10 0JQ

Client: Foxearth Developments Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/00003

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling 8 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation tbc

Grid ref: TL 8850 3936

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-tbc

Area: c2800m²

Current site use: Pasture

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Dean Jay Pearce Architectural Design & Planning Ltd on behalf of their client Foxearth Developments Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for an eight 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/20/00003 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be 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 overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of 8 dwellings on land south of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020)*.

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/20/00003. 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 Great Cornard parish is located to the south of Sudbury on the county boundary with Essex formed by the River Stour and it is a village that has seen extensive residential development since the mid-20th century as, in effect, a suburb to Sudbury. The proposed development site (PDS) adjacent to the south of Brook Farm, Bures Road is some 700m south of the parish church and historic village core, close to the parish boundary and 200m to the east of the River Stour.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on River Terrace sand and gravel deposits at c22m OD so just above the flood plain. At present the PDS is a rough pasture.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological advice 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in a favourable topographic location on the edge of the floodplain, close to the remains of known and excavated Bronze Age burial mounds (COG 004, COG 005, COG 006 and COG 025). 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 this site relates to its location in the area close to various recorded Bronze Age burial mound sites; some proven by excavation and some recorded on aerial photographs and inferred by comparison. Therefore further evidence for prehistoric activity including burials and related settlement may be present at the PDS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 8 dwellings. 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. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 The Brief is likely to require some 80m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development. 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 with 80m shown and 10m held as contingency. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced

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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. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past 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. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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

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

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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 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.

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- 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 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 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

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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.

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. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

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.

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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 (80m also 10m contingency)

Appendix III- OASIS entry form

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-407221

Project details

Project name	Land South of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Great Cornard land south of Brook Farm Bures Road (COG 087, TL 8850 3936) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising eight dwellings adjacent to the Bures Road and overlooking the floodplain of the River Stour on its eastern side revealed one pit of recent date with the upcast spoil containing very little evidence for past activity of any date.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2020 End: 05-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	COG 087 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/00003 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH GREAT CORNARD LAND SOUTH OF BROOK FARM BURES ROAD
Postcode	CO10 0JQ
Study area	2500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8850 3936 52.020095787042 0.747545239079 52 01 12 N

	000 44 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21m Max: 22m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","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 South of Brook Farm, Bures Road, Great Cornard, 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	23 November 2020