

**Part Garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane,
Alderton, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/11/2159

HER Ref: ADT 075

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2012)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Part garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton, Suffolk IP12 3DB

Client: Mr J Dyer

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2159

Development: Erection of 2 detached dwellings & garages

Date of fieldwork: 11 June 2012

HER Ref: ADT 075

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-130209

Grid ref: TM 34502 41586

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Contents

Summary

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

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Alderton, Greenacres, Mill Lane (ADT 075, TM 3450 4158) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development did not reveal any archaeological deposits or finds of significance with the only feature identified being an animal burial of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Dyer).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Dyer commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development at the Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton where the eastern part of the garden is to be detached. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/11/2159, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Alderton parish is located some 10km south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period. At Alderton this historic core forms a linear pattern on a north-south alignment along a minor road some 1.5km from the modern coast around and just above 10m OD and overlooking low lying coastal marshes to the east. The parish church and adjacent hall is located at the northern end of Alderton village with nearby pottery finds suggesting a mid-late Saxon (8th-10th century AD) origin for the settlement followed by medieval and Post medieval expansion to the south in particular. The site in question at Greenacres, Mill Lane lies some 250m south-east of the church (HER ADT 012) and c120m east of the main street (see Fig. 1). The wind mill in question having been located in what is now a builders yard directly to the east of this planned development area. Elsewhere in the parish information derived from aerial photographs and finds scatters; in this case most notably a Roman, Saxon and medieval scatter on the spur of land to the east of Mill Lane (HER ADT 011), points to evidence for human activity with a mixture of probable settlement, and associated funerary and general agricultural use, of pre-historic, Roman and later date. In addition a recent evaluation and site monitoring recorded evidence for later Iron Age and earlier Roman period activity (HER ADT 072) 50m to the west adjacent to Mill House (Newman, 2011). At the time of the evaluation the planned development area had recently been detached from the garden that will remain with Greenacres and covering vegetation, small trees and shrubs had been cleared away.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its close proximity to the sites (HER ADT 011 & 072) where evidence for Roman period settlement activity in particular has been recorded. The site at Greenacres therefore had the potential to contain further evidence of past settlement type activity of a similar date with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance with subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched across areas of soft ground close to the planned dwelling and garage footprints in a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 mini-digger equipped with a 1.0m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Two 1.80m wide trenches were opened with their total length coming to the specified length of 28m giving a sample by area of 50.4m² for the site or 5% of the c0.10ha site area.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of 600/700mm, as outlined in the table below and as previously recorded some 50m to the west, proved to be a soft orange crag sand with occasional small flints. Due to root disturbance the upper 100mm of the naturally occurring crag sand in each trench was also stripped mechanically in order to gain greater clarity and ensure that no archaeological features were missed.

2.3 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features, such as the recent animal burial noted under trench 2 below, were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features
1	Southeast/northwest	14	300	300 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange crag sand with occasional small flints and pockets of dark brown iron pan	Top and subsoil heavily root disturbed, no features revealed & only finds were brick/tile frags of c1900 or later date
2	Northeast/southwest	14	300	400 (as T1)	As trench 1	Only feature a small pit at the western end containing a piglet skeleton with feature fill also containing 2 sherds of blue & white transfer decorated pottery of late 19 th /20 th C date, from trench spoil 1 sherd (4g) brown glazed red earthenware of 18 th date & 1 clay tobacco pipe stem frag

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The only ground disturbance identified in the trenches proved to be the animal burial, of a small pig, at the western end of trench 2 which proved to be of later

19th/earlier 20th century date. Such features commonly deriving from the local disposal of agricultural animals before more stringent regulations came into force in more recent years.

3.3 Throughout the evaluation very few stray finds of any date were noted in the upcast spoil with the only ones recorded being a pottery sherd of 18th century date, a clay pipe stem fragment of broadly later Post medieval date and a few iron nails and ferrous scraps of indeterminate, though again likely Post medieval, date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to archaeological deposits of any significance and general lack of stray finds of any age it can only be concluded that this site lies outside the later prehistoric/Roman period settlement area (HER ADT 072) as indicated by various recorded finds and features 50m to the west. Similarly no evidence was recorded at the site to suggest that the past activity indicated by the multi-period finds scatter (HER ADT 011) to the east extends as far west as the garden of Greenacres and in all likelihood the planned development area has been agricultural land and peripheral to any nearby settlement foci until the 20th century.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site on the eastern part of the garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. ADT 075.

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 John Dyer and everyone else on the site for their close cooperation)

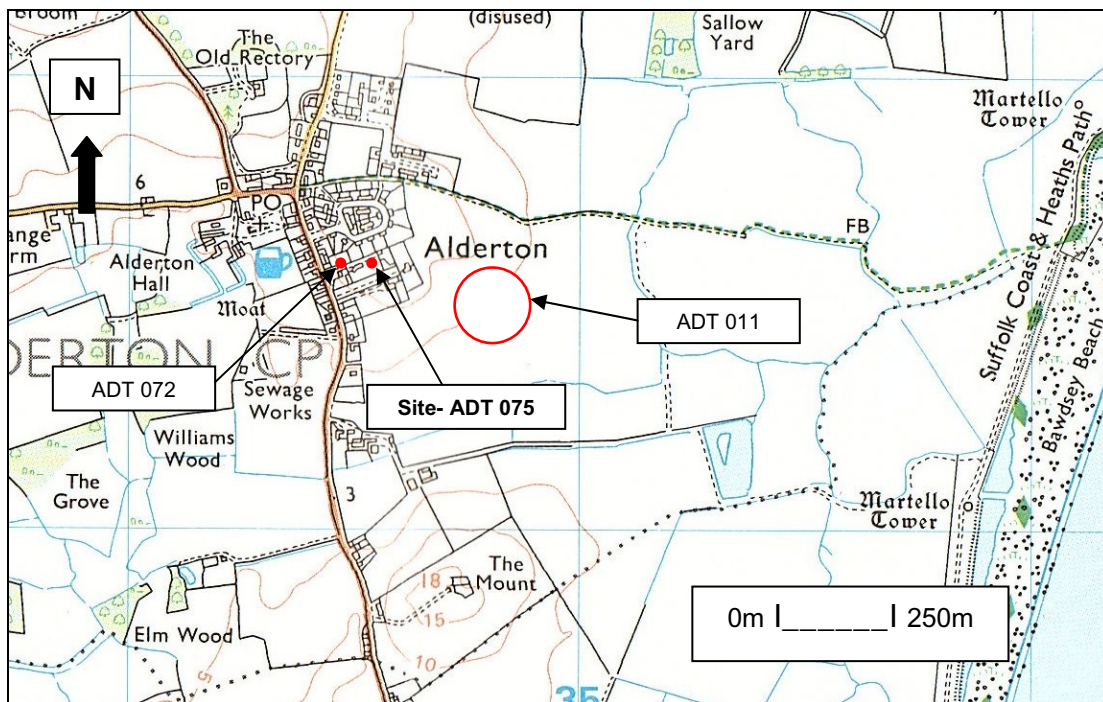


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of trenches (proposed building footprints- light blue)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Part Garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane,
Alderton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Part garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton, Suffolk, IP12 3DB

Client: Mr J Dyer

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2159

Proposed development: Erection of 2 detached dwellings with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_Greenacres_Alderton

Grid ref: TM 34502 41586

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Dyer has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/11/2159 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of 2 detached dwellings with garages on part of the garden that is to be detached at Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton.

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 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Alderton parish is located some 10km south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period. At Alderton this historic core forms a linear pattern on a north-south alignment along a minor road some 1.5km from the modern coast around and just above 10m OD and overlooking low lying coastal marshes to the east. The parish church and adjacent hall is located at the northern end of Alderton village with nearby pottery finds suggesting a mid-late Saxon (8th-10th century AD) origin for the settlement followed by medieval and Post medieval expansion to the south in particular. The site in question at Greenacres, Mill Lane lies some 250m south-east of the church (HER ADT 012) and c120m east of the main street. Elsewhere in the parish information derived from aerial photographs and finds scatters; in this case most notably a Roman, Saxon and medieval scatter on the spur of land to the

east of Mill Lane (HER ADT 011), points to evidence for human activity with a mixture of probable settlement, and associated funerary and general agricultural use, of pre-historic, Roman and later date. In addition a recent evaluation and site monitoring recorded evidence for later Iron Age and earlier Roman period activity (HER ADT 072) 50m to the west adjacent to Mill House. At present the site is in use as part of the garden of Greenacres with no evidence for recent disturbance on any scale.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 This site therefore lies in an area with a high potential to reveal evidence for past settlement related activity, in particular of later prehistoric and Roman date, and the proposed development works will cause significant ground disturbance. A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where further evidence for Roman period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches on a regular grid basis under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the

systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 2 residential dwellings and garages on what is soft ground in the garden of Greenacres, Mill lane. The evaluation trenching will all be in areas that are currently garden and it has been agreed with SCCAS that the trenches can be positioned to avoid the planned dwelling footprint areas.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development area of 0.10ha which equates to 50m² or 28m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.5m 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. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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 monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at

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

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and

any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should 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 (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- 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 in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). 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 '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will 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 MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed

aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 & 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

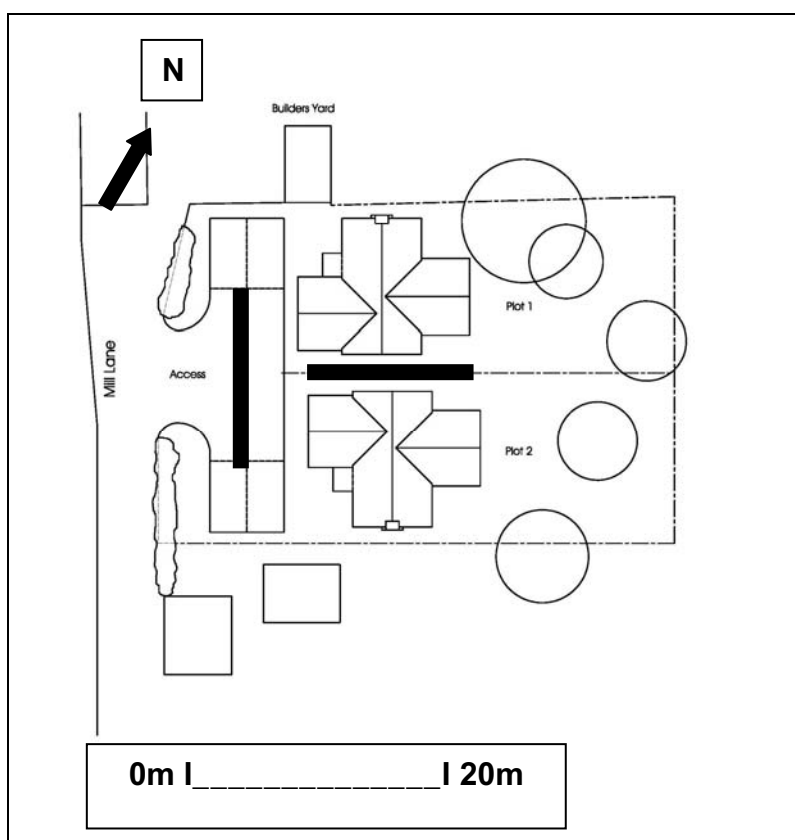
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

John Newman Archaeological Services

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 14m each)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-130209

Project details

Project name	Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Alderton, Greenacres, Mill Lane (ADT 075, TM 3450 4158) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development did not reveal any archaeological deposits or finds of significance with the only feature identified being an animal burial of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2012 End: 11-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ADT 075 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
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 ALDERTON Greenacres, Mill Lane
Postcode	IP12 3DB
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3450 4158 52 1 52 01 20 N 001 25 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

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 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	Part Garden of Greenacres, Mill Lane, Alderton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	13 July 2012

OASIS: