

**Erection of Rear Extension 229 High Street,  
Aldeburgh, Suffolk**

**Planning application: C/11/2551**

**HER Ref: ADB 187**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(May 2013)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: No 229 High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5DN

Client: Mr & Mrs S Turnbull

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2551

Development: Erection of single storey rear extension

Date of fieldwork: 27 April, 31 October & 7 November, 2012

HER Ref: ADB 187

OASIS: johnnewm1-150540

LBS Ref: 1269744 (Grade II, mid 18<sup>th</sup> century)

Grid ref: TM 46408 56207

Conservation area

AONB

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*Summary: Aldeburgh, No 229 High Street (ADB 187, TM 46408 56207) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension recorded two pits and a moderate number of unstratified sherds of pottery. While both pits contained material of Post medieval date two sherds of local medieval coarse ware pottery were also recovered from the earlier of the two features. In addition a single sherd of imported late medieval pottery was recovered as a stray find with the majority of the pottery sherds from the site being of later Post medieval date and therefore contemporary with the house which is of mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The recovery of medieval pottery from this part of the town well away from the parish church is notable and may point to the location of another area of medieval activity almost equidistant from the parish church and Moot Hall to the north and Slaughden Quay to the south (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs S Turnbull).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr H Pilkington on behalf of his clients, Mr & Mrs S Turnbull, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application C/11/2551. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection a rear extension to No 229 High Street, Aldeburgh (see Fig. 1).

1.2 While the earliest date for which urban status as a small town can be claimed for Aldeburgh is uncertain a market is recorded here from 1547. That the parish church was extensively rebuilt from the earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century also points to a period of particular prosperity and growth in the later medieval and earlier Post medieval for this town and port though the latter function has had to cope with a river docking area that is liable to silting-up and with a potentially difficult access from the North Sea. The parish church is located at the northern end of the historic town with the High Street forming the main focus for the original area of settlement as it runs southwards and parallel to the ever encroaching coastline towards the quay at Slaughden. No 229 High Street is located c600m south of the parish church and c750m north of the quay area. The house is a grade II listed building, with 229A, described as being 'rendered and colour washed and brick built' and of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The drift geological deposits in this area are well drained sands and gravels with the site being at c4m OD and c100m from the present line of the coast.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the area defined as the historic core to the medieval and Post medieval town (HER ADB 176).

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Three visits were made to the site to observe the initial lowering by hand of the overall footprint area for the rear extension followed some months later by the hand excavation of the foundations. As work progressed the trenches were entered so indistinct areas could be cleaned by hand and the two exposed archaeological features could be examined for datable finds. Upcast spoil was taken by wheelbarrow to a nearby skip allowing for a close inspection for stray finds during this process. The footprint area was recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

## 3. Results

3.1 The footprint for the rear extension (see Fig. 2) covers some 36m<sup>2</sup> and the initial ground works entailed the reduction of the overall area by 500mm to 600mm with the relevant deposits comprising 400mm topsoil over 100mm to 200mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. At this depth the ground reduction did not reach the base of the subsoil deposit at the site.

3.2 During the second phase of ground works at the site the full extent of the subsoil deposit was established with the locally occurring glaciofluvial yellow sand being exposed at a depth of 800mm from present ground level. Various foundations trenches avoiding local services were hand excavated (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix IV- Context list) and two features were identified in the rear foundation to the extension. Both features can be interpreted as pits with the later one (0002) being 1500mm in diameter and 600mm deep as it cuts into the top of the earlier pit (0004) below. It is notable that both pits (0002 & 0004) could be identified as having originally been excavated from a point within the subsoil deposit at the site (see Fig. 3) The latter feature being originally c1400mm at its original diameter while a small sondage taken below the base of the foundation trench indicated a depth of 570mm from the surface of the natural sand it cuts into and an overall depth of 1100mm. The fill in each pit (0002/0003 & 0004/0005) comprised dark brown sand.

3.3 A small number of mainly later Post medieval pottery sherds, two claypipe stem fragments and a sample of tile were collected during the initial visit to the site as unstratified finds (0001). During the subsequent visits further pottery and tile finds (0003 & 0005) were recovered from the two identified pits (0002 & 0004).

#### 4. The Finds

4.1 In total sixteen sherds of pottery (393g), five fragments (71g) of ceramic building material and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered during the monitoring and the full report for these finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary the pottery finds comprised mainly sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> or earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date though one sherd (18g) of possible imported Saintonge ware was identified in the unstratified group (0001). In addition two sherds (26g) of locally derived medieval coarseware came from the earlier pit (0004) though the date of this feature is given by four fragments of Post medieval brick and tile. It may also be noted that very little evidence for earlier Post medieval activity came from the site.

#### 5. Conclusion

5.1 Monitoring of ground works for this rear extension has produced some interesting results as very little evidence for medieval activity has been recorded at Aldeburgh in recent years. This site at 229 High Street lies almost equidistant between the two known areas of medieval activity in the town between the church and Moot Hall to the north and Slaughden Quay to the south. Therefore while only three medieval pottery sherds were recovered this finding does suggest the presence of another area of medieval activity and perhaps an element of a poly-focal component to the early development of the town. It would certainly be of value to at least monitor any future planned developments around this part of the High Street.

5.2 In conclusion while the ground works for this small extension have only disturbed archaeological deposits of Post medieval date and mainly related to the house now standing since the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century some useful information relating to the overall development of the town has been recorded.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Hugh Pilkington and everyone from Property Aid for their close cooperation in relation to this site monitoring and to Esther Newman for processing the finds, Sue Anderson for her finds report and Sue Anderson for preparing Figs. 2 & 3)*

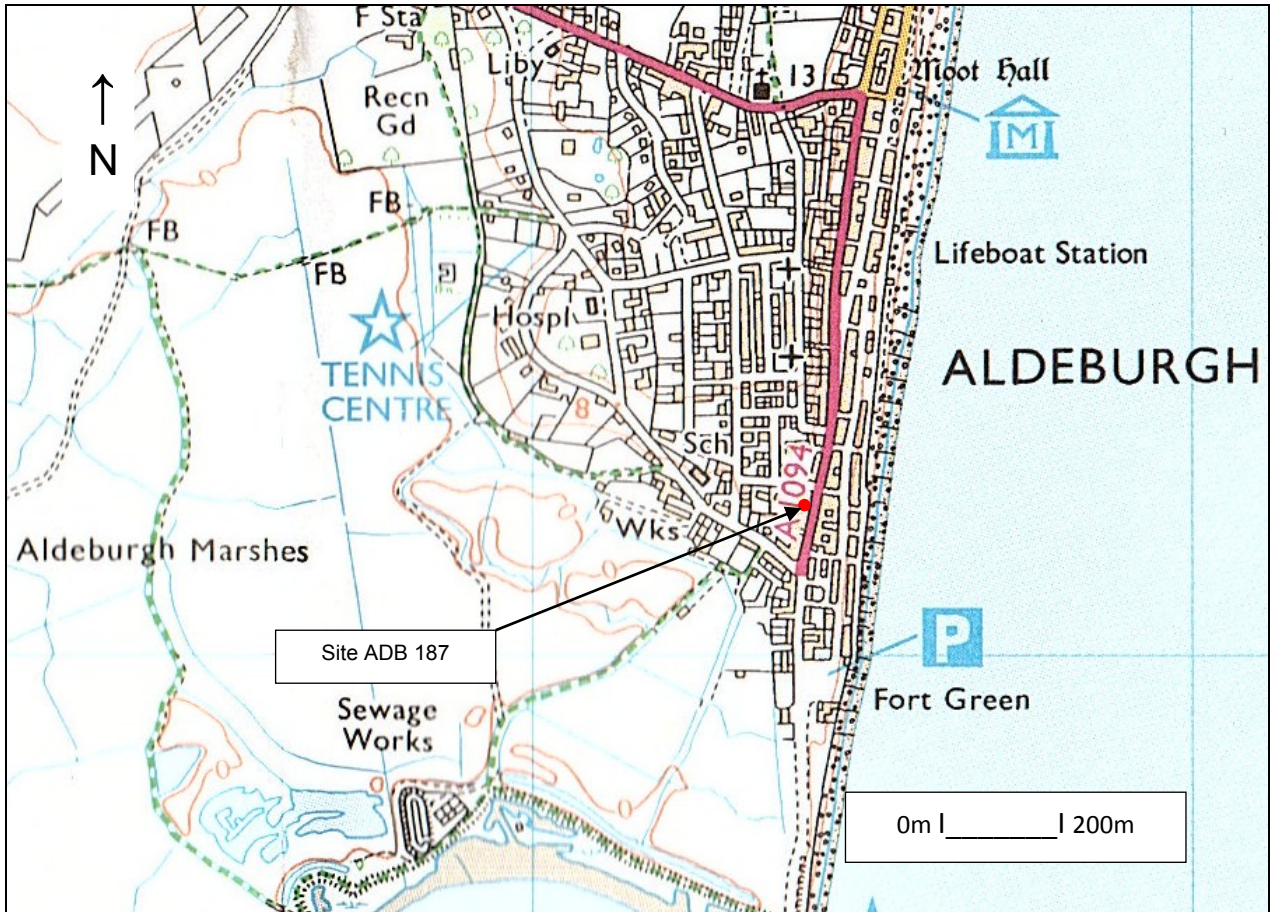


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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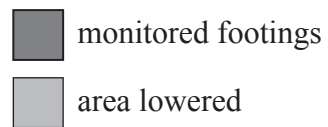


Fig. 2: Monitored footings and area lowered.  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved LN 100049722)

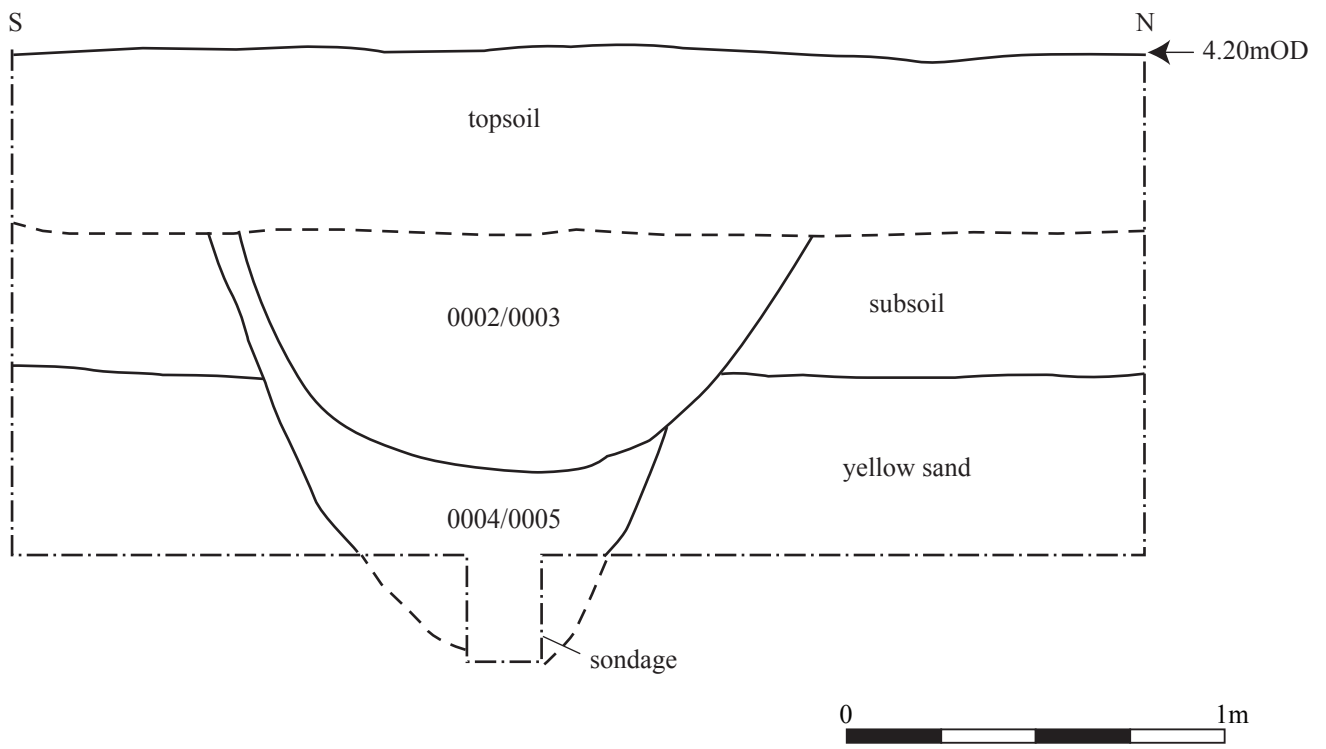


Fig. 3: Section of rear foundation.



## Appendix I- Images



Phase 1 monitoring from west



Phase 2 monitoring- pit 0002 cutting pit 0003 in base of trench

**Erection of Rear Extension to 229 High Street,  
Aldeburgh, Suffolk**

**Planning application: C/11/2551**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Monitoring**

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## **Site details**

Name: No 229 High Street, Aldeburgh, IP15 5DN

Client: Mr & Mrs Turnbull

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2551

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension

Proposed date for ground works: Late April/early May, 2012

Conservation area

Listed building ref: 1269744

Grid ref: TM 46408 56207

## **Contents**

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr H Pilkington on behalf of his clients, Mr & Mrs Turnbull, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application C/11/2551. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief and Specification set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection a rear extension to No 229 High Street, Aldeburgh.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 While the earliest date for which urban status as a small town can be claimed for Aldeburgh is uncertain a market is recorded here from 1547. That the parish church was extensively rebuilt from the earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century also points to a period of particular prosperity and growth in the later medieval and earlier Post medieval for this town and port though the latter function has had to cope with a river docking area that is liable to silting-up and with a potentially difficult access from the North Sea. The parish church is located at the northern end of the historic town with the High Street forming the main focus for the original area of settlement as it runs southwards and parallel to the ever encroaching coastline towards the quay at Slaughden. No 229 High Street is located c600m south of the parish church and c750m north of the quay area. The house is a grade II listed building, with 229A, described as being 'rendered and colour washed and brick built' and of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The drift geological deposits in this area are well drained sands and gravels with the site being at c4m OD and c100m from the present line of the coast.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

#### 3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief and Specification:

‘The proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for the late medieval town of Aldeburgh in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve ground disturbance.’

### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential to contain deposits of later medieval and earlier Post medieval date and monitoring of ground works by a trained archaeologist in close liaison with the owner and contractor can best record what may be revealed. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the area of the planned trench foundations. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden as revealed within the trenches and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site is planned to be traditional strip footings which are to be hand excavated. These ground works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean areas as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits at the specified rate of 1.5 hours per 10m footing trench.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 related to the proposed development, and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the

constraints of the trench foundations. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined –(the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. 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.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in sections 3 and 4 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted the

pdf version and a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, a copy will also be sent to the LPA via the architect/owner. The site monitoring 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. The area observed will also be supplied to the County HER as a vector plan in .dxf format for incorporation into the relevant Mapinfo system.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil- in this case hand excavation appears likely given the restricted nature of the site. 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

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

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



## Appendix III- The Finds

No 229 High St, Aldeburgh (ADB187): ceramics

Sue Anderson

### Pottery

#### *Introduction*

Sixteen sherds of pottery (393g) were collected as unstratified finds (0001) and from two pit fills (0003, 0005). A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

#### *Methodology*

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

#### *The assemblage*

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	2	26		2
Saintonge(?)	SAIN	7.31	1	18		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	3		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	5		1
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	1	15		1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	2	8		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	4	212		4
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	1	29		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	2	76		2
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	1		1
<b>Totals</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>393</b>		<b>15</b>

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

#### Medieval

Two sherds were medieval coarsewares. One was an abraded body sherd in a fine buff micaceous fabric which contained a single coarse fragment of flint. The other was a base fragment in a medium sandy micaceous fabric, dark grey internally with an oxidised exterior. This may be a local glazed ware, although no traces of glaze were found on the fragment. Both were from pit fill 0005.

A fragment of a tripod base in a fine micaceous whiteware fabric with spots of clear glaze may be a Saintonge product of high or late medieval date. It was unstratified (0001).

## Post-medieval

One body sherd of glazed red earthenware was unstratified (0001).

## Modern

Twelve sherds were of modern date and included factory-made whitewares (REFW, PEW) decorated with sponged stencil or transfer printing, a yellow ware ?jug with slip decoration externally, stoneware storage vessels and a possible flask, and body sherds of glazed redwares including a large slipware sub-rectangular dish (LSRW, LBW, LGRE). All are likely to be of 19th or early 20th-century date.

## *Discussion*

The medieval pottery sherds represent the first fragments of this date from the town in recent years. Medieval pottery of similar types have been recovered from nearby Leiston and Orford and they are likely to be of local manufacture. The presence of an imported ?French whiteware of this period is not unexpected given the proximity of the town to the coast.

Only one post-medieval sherd was present and was abraded. The majority of the assemblage is of recent date and reflects the typical range of table and utilitarian wares in use during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

## Ceramic building material

A quantification by context is included in Appendix 2.

A fragment of a white earthenware press-moulded wall tile with white slip decoration was an unstratified find and was probably of 19th or early 20th-century date.

Three fragments of fine and medium sandy plain roof tile of post-medieval date were recovered from pit fill 0005, along with a small rounded piece of late brick.

## Clay pipes

Two clay pipe fragments were unstratified finds (Appendix 3). A fragment of stem with part of a heel was probably of mid to late 17th-century date and had a large bore (3mm). The other piece was a stem with part of a moulded bowl of claw type with a narrow bore (1.2mm) which is a late 19th-century style.

## References

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

## Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0001	SAIN			1	18	12th-13th c.
0001	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0001	LSRW	sub-rect dish	plain	1	67	18th-19th c.
0001	LBW			1	1	18th-E.20th c.
0001	YELW			2	8	L.18th-19th c.
0001	ESW	jug?		1	50	17th-19th c.
0001	ESW	large storage vessel		1	41	17th-19th c.
0001	REFW			1	5	L.18th-20th c.
0001	PEW	plate		1	15	L.18th-M.19th c.
0003	ESW			1	58	17th-19th c.
0003	ESW	large storage vessel		1	63	17th-19th c.
0003	LSRW			1	9	18th-19th c.
0003	LGRE			1	29	18th-19th c.
0005	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0005	MCW			1	21	L.12th-14th c.

## Appendix 2: CBM

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	glaze	comments	date
0001	refw	WT	1	13		C	white slip with unslipped pattern, machine pressed	19thc
0005	fsm	RTP	1	10				pmed
0005	mscq	RTP	2	26				pmed
0005	ms	LB	1	32	+			pmed

## Appendix 3: Clay pipes

Context	No	Wt	Bore diam	Description	Spotdate
0001	1	5	3mm	stem and part of heel	M-L17th c
0001	1	5	1.2mm	stem and part of moulded bowl (claw type?)	L.19th c

### Appendix IV- Context list

Context No	Type	Part of	Finds	Description	Spotdate
0001	US	0001	F	Unstratified finds from subsoil (inc. one ?imported med sherd)	
0002	Pit	0002		Pit in rear (western) foundation trench, 1500mm diam. x 600mm deep, excavated from just below topsoil through subsoil & natural sand	
0003	Fill	0002	F	Dark brown sand	Later Pmed
0004	Pit	0004		Pit in rear (western) foundation trench, cut by 0002, excavated from just below topsoil through subsoil & natural sand, cut by 0002	
0005	Fill	0004	F	Dark brown sand	Pmed (+2 med sherds)

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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-150540**

### Project details

Project name	Erection of Rear Extension to 229 High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Aldeburgh, No 229 High Street (ADB 187, TM 46408 56207) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension recorded two pits and a moderate number of unstratified sherds of pottery. While both pits contained material of Post medieval date two sherds of local medieval coarse ware pottery were also recovered from the earlier of the two features. In addition a single sherd of imported late medieval pottery was recovered as a stray find with the majority of the pottery sherds from the site being of later Post medieval date and therefore contemporary with the house which is of mid to late 18th century date. The recovery of medieval pottery from this part of the town well away from the parish church is notable and may point to the location of another area of medieval activity almost equidistant from the parish church and Moot Hall to the north and Slaughden Quay to the south.
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2012 End: 07-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ADB 187 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	1269744 - LBS No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

**Project location**

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ALDEBURGH No 229 HIGH STREET  
 Postcode IP15 5DN  
 Study area 40.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TM 46408 56207 52 1 52 08 54 N 001 36 07 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 3.00m Max: 4.00m

**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 Landowner

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Landowner  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Erection of Rear Extension to 229 High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk-  
 Archaeological Monitoring Report  
 Author(s)/Editor (s) Newman, J  
 Date 2013  
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or  
publication Henley

Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 14 May 2013

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