

**Part Garden South Of Westlea, Dunwich Road,
Blythburgh, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/0166/FUL

HER Ref: BLB 093

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Part garden south of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh, Suffolk, IP19 9LY

Clients: Mr J Blakesey

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0166/FUL

Development: Erection of house & garage

Date of fieldwork: 21 May, 2014

HER Ref: BLB 093

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-179339

Grid ref: TM 4544 7474

Contents

Summary

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

Table 1: Trench details

4. The Pottery (Sarah Percival)
5. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Blythburgh, Westlea, Dunwich Road (BLB 093, TM 4544 7474) evaluation trenching for a single house and garage development on the south-eastern edge of the village did not reveal any features except a natural tree throw pit with the only find of any antiquity from the site being a stray Beaker rim sherd of earlier Bronze Age date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Blakesey).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Blakesey commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single house and garage development in the southern part of the garden of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/14/0166/FUL, set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. 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 1 Located on the southern side of the River Blyth towards the upper limit of its tidal range some 3.5 miles west of the modern coastline Blythburgh is now a modest sized village well known for its imposing church. Historically however Blythburgh has played a significant role with clear evidence for having been a major Middle to Late Saxon settlement with almost certain minster, or central church, status. In addition a market is recorded here from at least 1324 and possibly from the mid 11th century Domesday Book period and a medieval Augustinian Abbey was established in all likelihood recalling the Saxon minster disrupted during the period of the Viking incursions. The medieval monastic house noted above being located in the area to the north-east of the parish church. Westlea, a house of mid 20th century date, is located to the east of the Dunwich Road on the south-eastern edge of the village c600m south-east of the parish church and some 300m from the southern edge of the historic core to the settlement. Topographically the area around Westlea is located at c15m OD with the ground dropping away gently to the east in an area of generally good drainage on the sands and gravels of the Suffolk Sandlings. At the time of the evaluation the development area was under a grass cover with the stumps of various trees still in situ.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to areas where finds indicative of Roman, medieval and Post medieval period activity (HER BLB 018 & 023) have been recovered to the west (see Fig. 1). Additionally a circular enclosure (HER BLB 057) with a diameter in excess of 200m is recorded on aerial photographs to the west and while it is undated a modern origin is likely.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were

investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry 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 The results of the trenching can be summarised as follows (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	400	500 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints and pockets of dark brown iron staining/panning	Only feature a pit at the southern end which was 950mm across & 400mm deep with an irregular base & very pale grey sandy fill, only stray find of pre 20 th C date a Beaker sherd of EBA date
2	East-west	5	400	400(west end)-600(east end)	As T1 but no iron staining	No features or finds
Total		15	400	400-600		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The trenching revealed a well developed 400mm of topsoil over 400mm to 600mm and, as indicated in the table above, the only feature identified was at the southern end of trench 1 and with its irregular base and very pale and clean grey sand fill this can be interpreted as a tree throw pit of natural origin. Trench 2 did not contain any features. The upcast spoil from both trenches contained very few stray finds even of recent date with the only find of any antiquity being an unstratified sherd of Beaker pottery from trench 1. In both trenches the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit was, as anticipated, free draining orange sand with flints with the base of trench 1 exhibiting an iron staining/panning characteristic of former heathlands in the Sandlings of east Suffolk.

4. The Pottery (Sarah Percival)

4.1 A single rim sherd (see below) weighing 26g was recovered from subsoil (0001). The sherd is from a Rusticated Beaker and is made of a blocky fabric with moderate angular grog pieces and sparse sub-angular flint up to 4mm long within a silty-clay matrix. The exterior of the sherd is smoothed and is decorated with pinched fingertip impressions forming horizontal bands around the vessel. A pinched-out cordon marks the neck of the Beaker which is upright or slightly in-turned. The rim is flattened. The sherd is typical of Beaker found in domestic assemblages. Recent analysis suggests that Beaker use in non-funerary contexts began in around

2490/2340BC and continued until c. 1800-1620BC in the earlier Bronze Age (Healy 2012).



Beaker rim sherd from 0001

5. Conclusion

5.1 Apart from the single, stray, sherd of Beaker pottery the evaluation of this development site revealed no evidence for activity pre-dating the very recent past. This solitary sherd is of interest however and suggests a low intensity of human activity in the area in the earlier Bronze Age which is characteristic of the well drained former heathlands of the Sandlings which are dotted with burial mound sites of this period when it was used for as sheep grazing land on an extensive scale. That the site also revealed evidence for disturbance from trees being blown over to create tree throw pits perhaps pointing to a level of past natural disturbance in the area that may well have destroyed ephemeral features of earlier pre-historic date leaving the only evidence for this period of activity as stray finds in the subsoil.

5.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned single house and garage development in the garden to the south of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BLB 093.

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 Blakesey and to Mark the digger operator for their close cooperation and to Sarah Percival for her specialist finds work)

Ref:

Healy, F.,	2012	'Chronology, Corpses Ceramics, Copper and Lithics' in Allen, M.J., Gardiner, J. and Sheridan, A., Is there a British Chalcolithic? People, place and polity in the late 3rd millennium. Prehistoric Society research Paper 4, 144-164.
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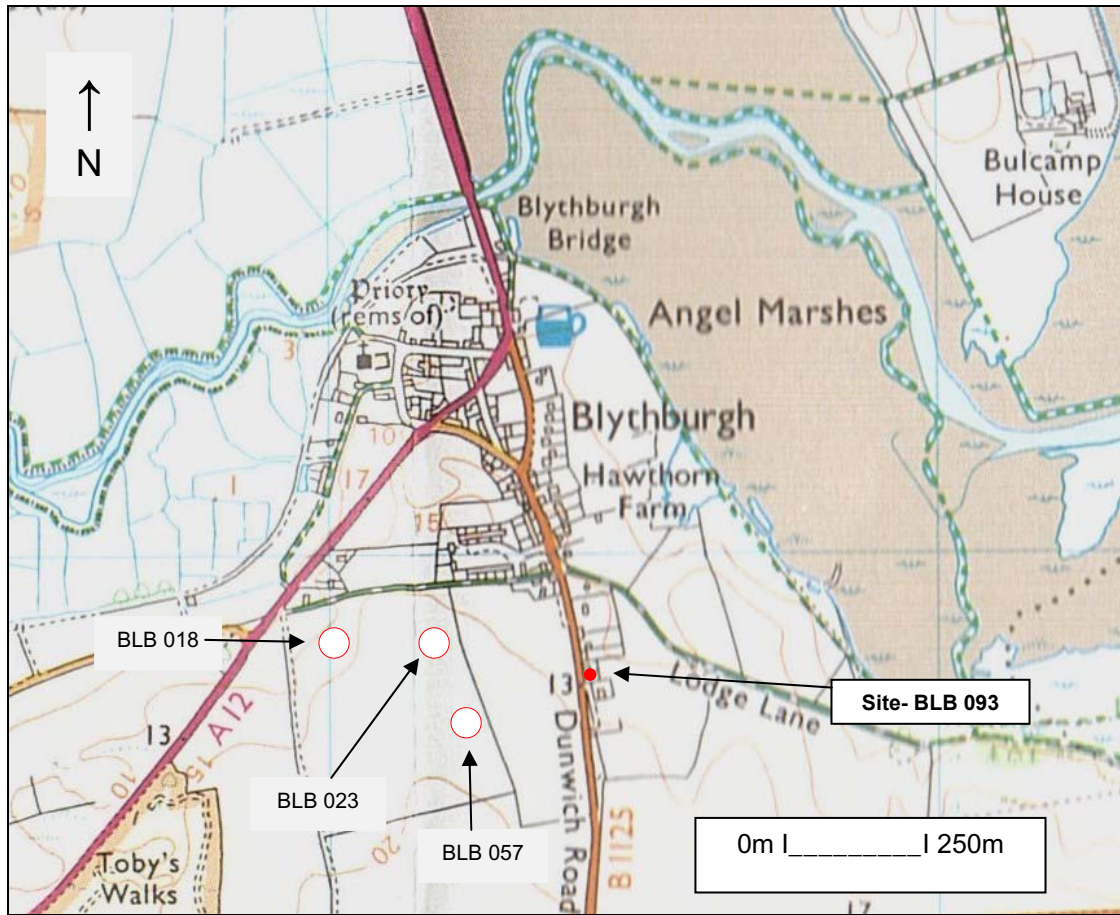


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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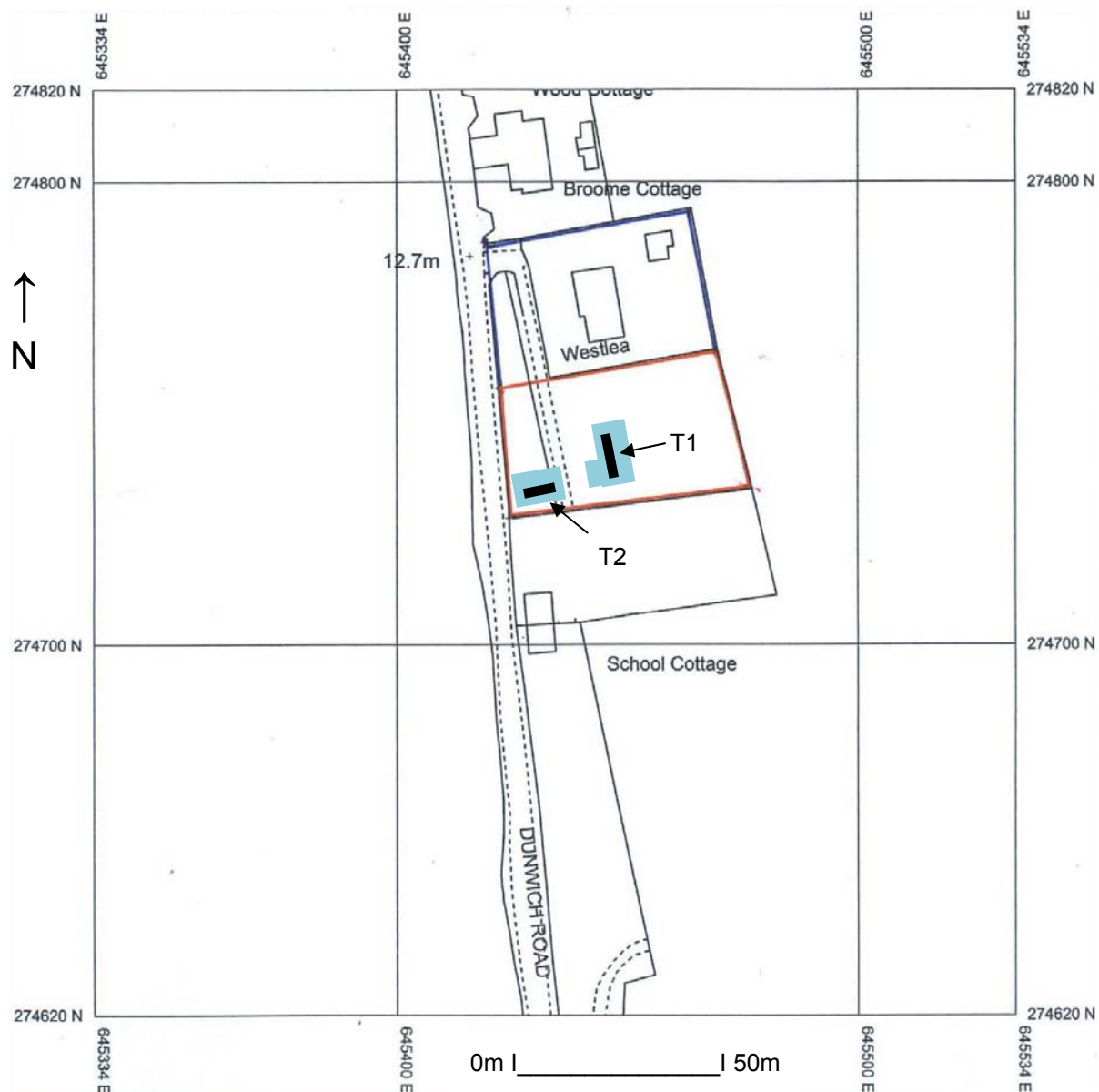


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (planned footprint areas- light blue)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 tree throw pit from east & deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Part Garden South Of Westlea, Dunwich Road,
Blythburgh, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Part garden south of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh, Suffolk, IP19 9LY

Clients: Mr J Blakesey

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0166/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of house & garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_RM_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Brief_ Part garden south of Westlea

Grid ref: TM 4544 7474

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 trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Blakesey has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale 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 DC/14/0166/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk 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 a house and garage on part of the garden to the south of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh.

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 Located on the southern side of the River Blyth towards the upper limit of its tidal range some 3.5 miles west of the modern coastline Blythburgh is now a modest sized village well known for its imposing church. Historically however Blythburgh has played a significant role with clear evidence for having been a major Middle to Late Saxon settlement with almost certain minster, or central church, status. In addition a market is recorded here from at least 1324 and possibly from the mid 11th century Domesday Book period and a medieval Augustinian Abbey was established in all likelihood recalling the Saxon minster disrupted during the period of the Viking incursions. The medieval monastic house noted above being located in the area to the north-east of the parish church. Westlea is located to the east of the Dunwich Road on the south-eastern edge of the village c600m south-east of the parish church and some 300m from the southern edge of the historic core to the settlement. Topographically the area around Westlea is located at c15m OD with the ground dropping away gently to the east in an area of generally good drainage on the sands and gravels of the Suffolk Sandlings.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, located close to findspots of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date (BLB 018 and 023), as well as a large Bronze Age enclosure (BLB 057). As a result there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.' 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 of this planned development site relates to its location close to an area where the recovery of archaeological finds is indicative of multi-period past activity. In addition evidence for a large enclosure of Bronze Age date is recorded nearby. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenches 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 a detached house and garage on land to the south of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh. The evaluation trenching will be in an area that is currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.8m wide trenching to sample the footprint areas of the planned house and garage and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m 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

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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 of 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 only likely if deep features 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 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

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

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

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

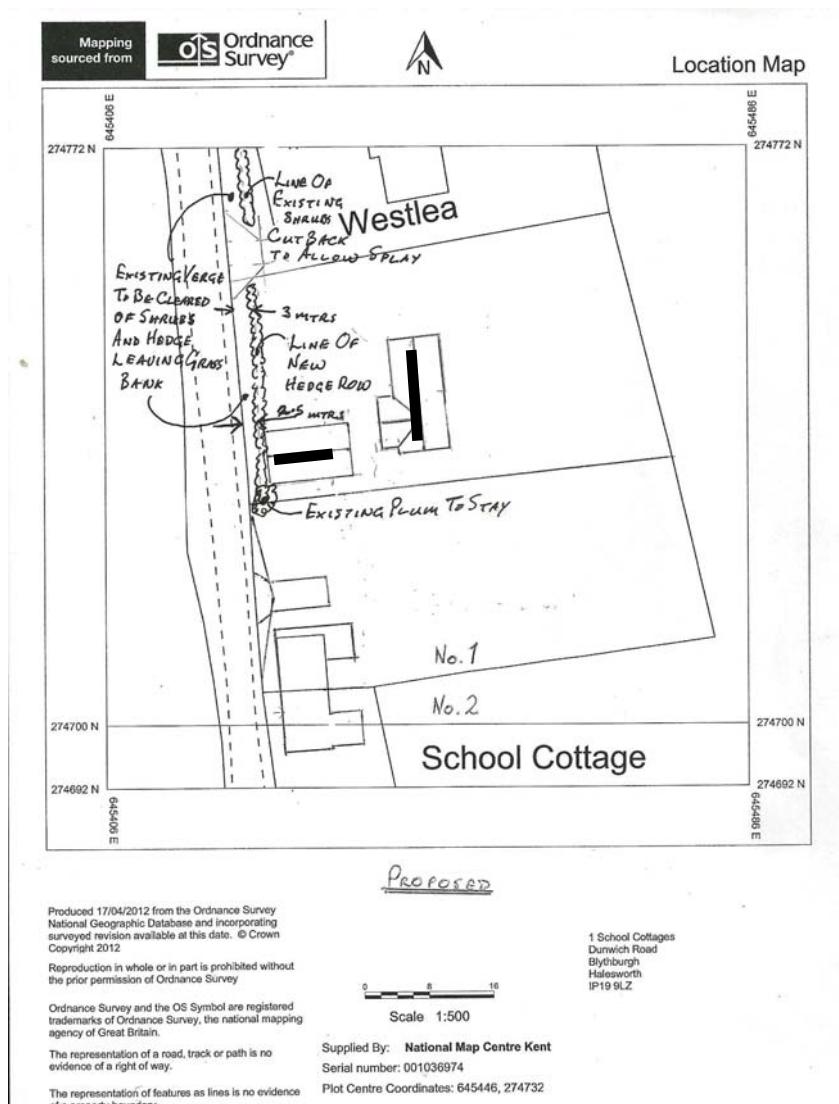
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	C Pendleton (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
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 trenches (the location of the trench across the garage footprint is indicative as the presence of a service trench will require revision to the siting of this structure)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-179339

Project details

Project name	Part Garden Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Blythburgh, Westlea, Dunwich Road (BLB 093, TM 4544 7474) evaluation trenching for a single house and garage development on the south-eastern edge of the village did not reveal any features except a natural tree throw pit with the only find of any antiquity from the site being a stray Beaker rim sherd of earlier Bronze Age date.
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2014 End: 21-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BLB 093 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0166/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TREE THROW PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, 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 BLYTHBURGH PART GARDEN WESTLEA, DUNWICH ROAD
Postcode	IP19 9LY

Study area 250.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 4544 7474 52.3151993921 1.60151607387 52 18 54 N 001 36 05 E
 Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 15.00m Max: 16.00m

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 "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Part Garden Of Westlea, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henely, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)