Land To The Rear Of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk

Planning application: C/13/1165/FUL

HER Ref: WLB 105

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2015)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk

Clients: Mr B Whiting

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/1165/FUL

Development: Erection of new dwelling and garage

Date of fieldwork: 18 February, 2015

HER ref: WLB 105

Event ref: ESF 22887

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-203827

Grid ref: TM 4886 7462

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Contents

Summary: Walberswick, land to the rear of Dickon, The Street (WLB 105, TM 4886 7462*) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development some 50m south of The Street did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick, one pottery sherd of medieval date and sherds of later 19th or earlier 20th century date plus sherds of flower-pot in the well developed topsoil layer with the latter in all probability having developed in the relatively recent past when the site was part of a plant nursery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Whiting).*

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Whiting commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling development on land to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/13/1165/FUL set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Walberswick is a large coastal village located on a promontory of higher ground between the River Blyth and its mouth to the north and the Dunwich River and related marshes to the south. The village has seen extensive later recent development as it has grown as a favoured coastal retreat while historically the settlement has focused on the parish church, with a common to the north, at the western and a small green at the eastern end of the main street. In the later medieval period Walberswick benefitted from its coastal location as a small port and fishing centre as the River Blyth became inaccessible to larger vessels seeking to reach Blythburgh upstream; the Saxon and earlier medieval centre for the area. Walberswick therefore grew and prospered in the later medieval period as evidenced by the formerly larger parish church which itself is a relocation from an earlier, lower lying, site nearer the coast. The settlement therefore developed various urban characteristics in terms of its local economic and related social roles and size which declined back to those of a more typical coastal rural village from the 17th century.

1.3 The proposed development site to the rear of Dickon is just above the 10m OD and some 120m south-west of St Andrew's Church and 50m south of The Street which is a historic route way through the village. Locally the area is generally well drained with light soils derived from the underlying glaciofluvial sands and in the recent past this site formed part of a complex of plant nurseries and small-holdings to the south of The Street (pers. comm. Ben Whiting).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm 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 trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas 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 trench 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 & finds
1	East-west	10m	500	300 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with numerous small & medium sized flints plus pockets of fine silver-grey sand & occasional areas of dark brown iron staining	No features, only finds: from upcast spoil one small medieval sherd & occasional small frags of later Pmed brick & sherds of 19th/20th century blue & white ware plus flower-pot sherds in the topsoil

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trench proved to be orange sand with small and medium sized flints plus pockets of silver-grey sand and areas of dark brown iron staining typical of a former heathland area. As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 800mm deep trench revealing a deposit profile comprising a well developed 500mm layer of topsoil over 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil which contained small and occasional medium sized flints (see Appendix I).

3.3 During the evaluation the only finds seen in the upcast spoil comprised one sherd of medieval sandy coarseware (8g) of 13th/14th century date and occasional sherds of blue and white transfer printed pottery of 19th to earlier 20th century date plus small fragments of later Post medieval brick. In addition a small number of flower-pot sherds also of 19th to 20th century date were also noted in the upcast topsoil.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the proposed development footprint it can only be concluded that this site lies outside the main area of historic settlement at Walberswick which in all likelihood is focused more closely on the area immediately adjacent to The Street between the parish church to the north-east and the green at the eastern end of the village. While a substantial assemblage of later medieval pottery was recovered from the site of Lilliput (HER WLB 061- see Fig. 1) which is some 70m south-east of this site to the rear of Dickon; and 120m south of The Street, the former site is close to an existing footpath which is perhaps indicative of a secondary historic route way that ran from The Street southwards towards the nearby marshes and the Dunwich River.

4.2 As a secondary conclusion the information that this part of the village formed part of a complex of small-holdings and plant nurseries in the recent past is of interest as this type of land use can be seen as the probable reason for the development of the substantial depth of topsoil that was revealed here and has been noted at other nearby sites.

4.3 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwelling on land to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WLB 105.

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 everyone concerned for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)**

Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

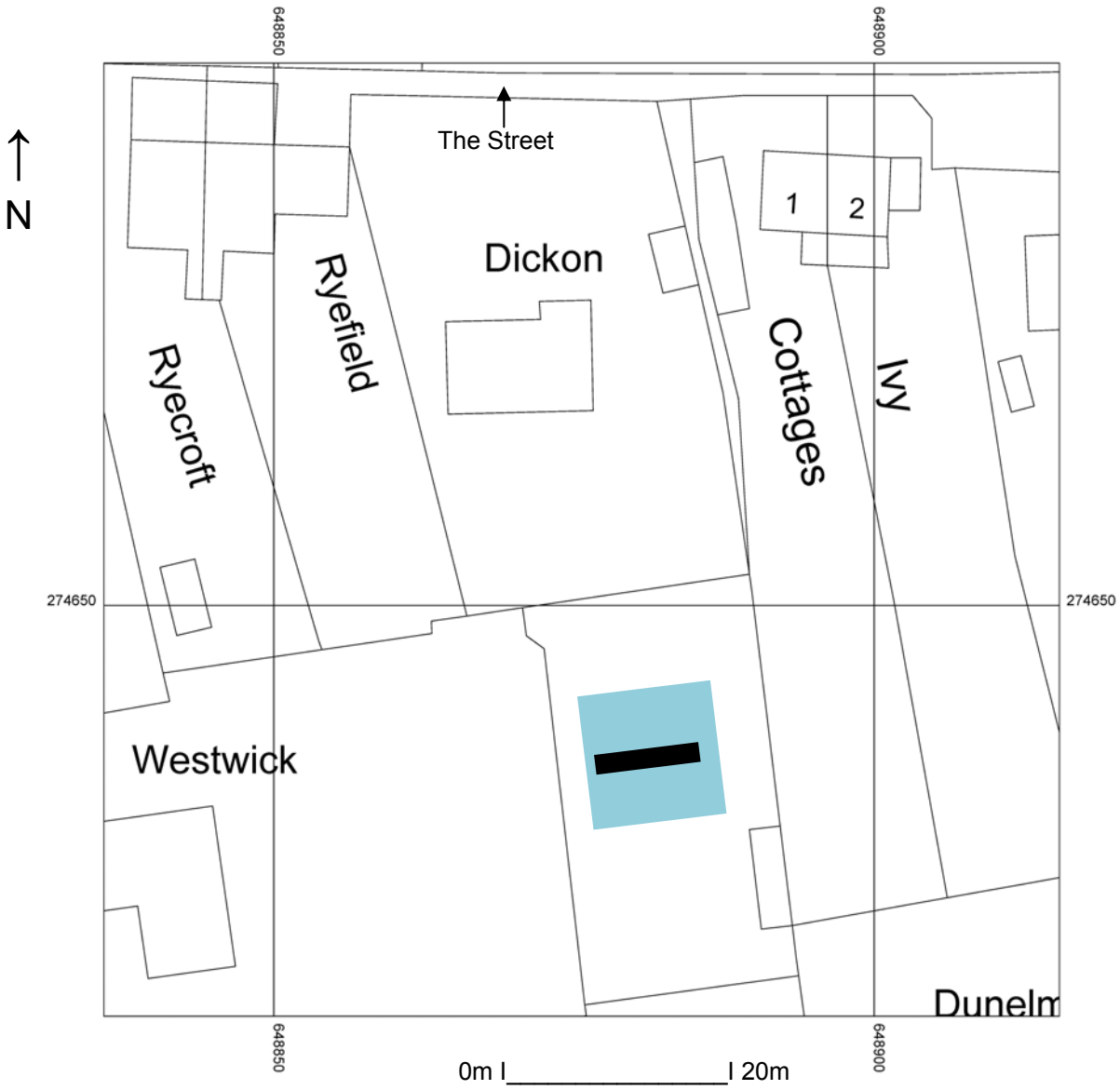


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- planned footprint area)

Appendix I- Images

General view from southwest with parish church in the background

General view from south

Trench from east

Deposit profile

Land To The Rear Of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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

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

Site details

Name: Land to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk

Client: Mr B Whiting

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/1165/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of house and garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2015_01_16 SCCAS_ArchEval_C13_1165 Dickon Walberswick

Grid ref: TM 4886 7462

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Whiting 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/13/1165/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus 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 new house and garage to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick.

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 Walberswick is a large coastal village located on a promontory of higher ground between the River Blyth and its mouth to the north and the Dunwich River and related marshes to the south. The village has seen extensive later recent development as it has grown as a favoured coastal retreat while historically the settlement has focused on the parish church, with a common to the north, at the western and a small green at the eastern end of the main street. In the later medieval period Walberswick benefitted from its coastal location as a small port and fishing centre as the River Blyth became inaccessible to larger vessels seeking to reach Blythburgh upstream; the Saxon and earlier medieval centre for the area. Walberswick therefore grew and prospered in the later medieval period as evidenced by the formerly larger parish church which itself is a relocation from an earlier, lower lying, site nearer the coast. The settlement therefore developed various urban characteristics in terms of its local economic and related social roles and size which declined back to those of a more typical coastal rural village since the 17th century.

1.3 The proposed development site (PDS) to the rear of Dickon is just above the 10m OD and some 120m south-west of St Andrew's Church and 50m south of The Street. Locally the area is well drained generally with light soils derived from the underlying glaciofluvial sands.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The above proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement of Walberswick in the County Historic Environment Record (WLB 080). The site of the Anglo-Saxon church of Walberswick lay to the south of the present village, towards its western end, and the development area lies to the north of it. Cropmarks show that the relics of former settlement along the western end of The Street. There is high potential for archaeological remains relating to early settlement to be present in the area of the proposal. Any ground-works associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.' In addition the full extent of the historic settlement is uncertain as opportunities to investigate below ground deposits has been limited though Walberswick's revival in recent years has seen various small scale developments such as work at 'Lilliput' (HER WLB 061) c70m to the south-east of the PDS which revealed a large deposit of late medieval pottery including wares imported from the Low Country, the Rhineland and Surrey.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential of the PDS relates its location within the area of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement of Walberswick which saw its historic zenith in the 13th/14th to 16th century period. In addition Roman period material has been recovered from the area to the south of the village and recorded cropmarks in nearby fields suggest multi-period activity. The aim of the

evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching 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 single dwelling on soft ground in the garden to the rear of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.8m wide trench and this will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 event and HER numbers 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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

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 for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen,

insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- 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. As appropriate 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

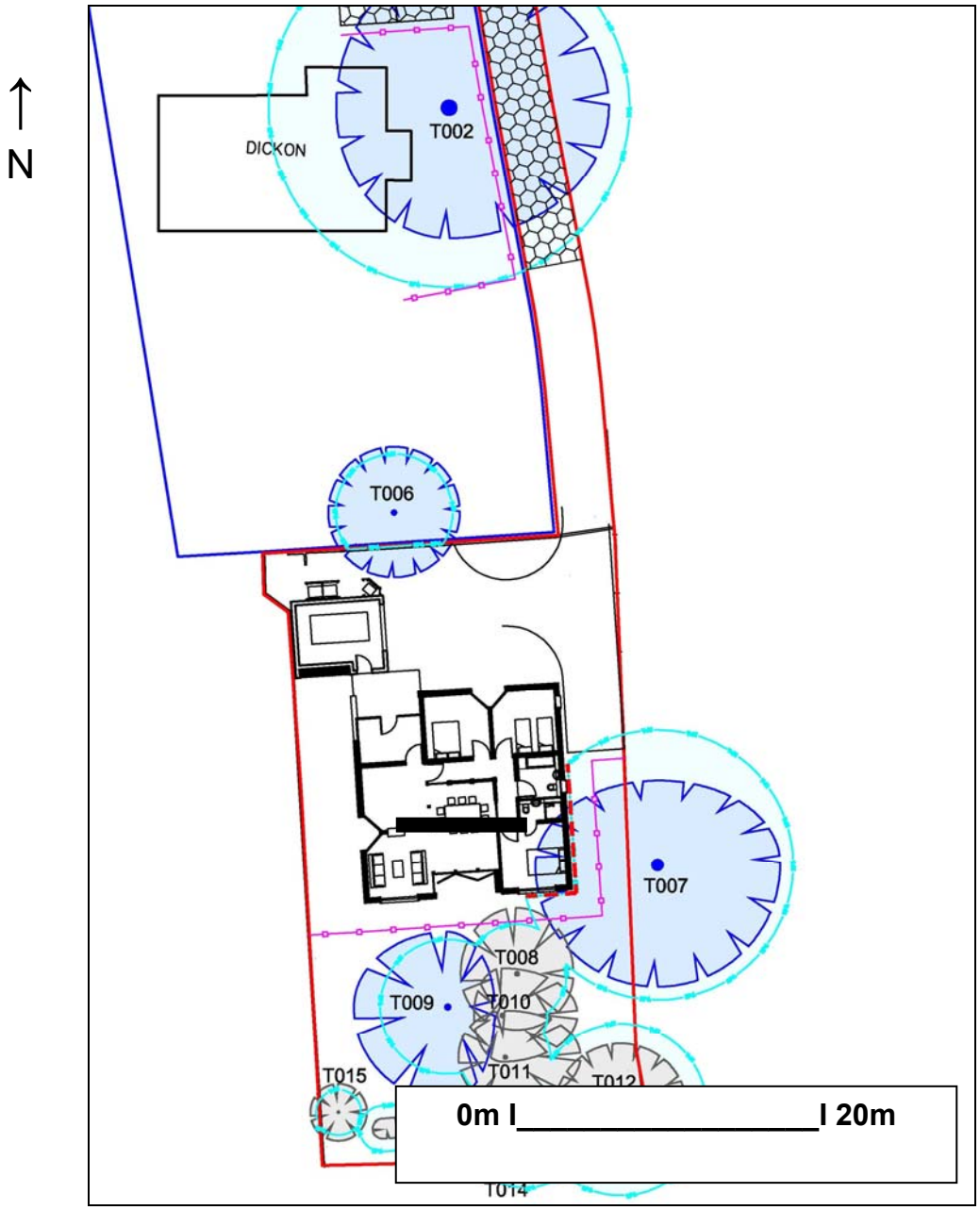
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

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

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: johnnewm1-203827

Project details

Project name	Land To The Rear Of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Walberswick, land to the rear of Dickon, The Street (WLB 105, TM 4886 7462) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development some 50m south of The Street did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick and pottery sherds of later 19th or earlier 20th century date plus sherds of flower-pot in the well developed topsoil layer with the latter in all probability having developed in the relatively recent past when the site was part of a plant nursery.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2015 End: 18-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22887 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WLB 105 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/1165/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	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
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 WALBERSWICK LAND REAR OF DICKON, THE STREET
Postcode	IP18 6UX
Study area	150.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4886 7462 52.3125717576 1.65150177316 52 18 45 N 001 39 05 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	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	Land To The Rear Of Dickon, The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	20 February 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice