

**Land At OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street,
Dennington, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/0655/OUT

HER Ref: DNN 066

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street, Dennington, Suffolk, IP13 8JF

Clients: Maple Developments

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0655/OUT

Development: Erection of two dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 11 January, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23389

HER ref: DNN 066

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-237351

Grid ref: TM 2828 6712

Site area: 1100m²

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: Dennington, land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street (DNN 066, TM 2828 6712) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development comprising two dwellings with garages did not reveal any significant archaeological features or finds of pre c1800 date at a site close to the village centre and various listed buildings (John Newman Archaeological Services for Maple Developments).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Patrick Allen and Associates on behalf of their client Maple Developments commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development comprising two dwellings with garages on land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street, Dennington (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/14/0655/OUT, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 Dennington is a village focused on a staggered crossroads some 2.5 miles north of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series across the interfluves with silty sands with flints characterising areas close to watercourses. The village has a linear settlement pattern with various historic buildings plus later additions along The Street, Saxtead Road, Badingham Road and the road to Fressingfield with the parish church being located at the southern end of the staggered crossroads.

1.3 The proposed development site is located just above the 40m OD contour c150m north-east of the church on the northern side of The Street/Badingham Road. Little Wish is located 40m to the east of the site for the planned new dwellings and is a grade II listed building described as being mainly of 16th century date and it is set back by just over 20m from The Street to the south (see Fig. 2). To the north of the site the ground drops away gently over a distance of 250m to the head waters of the River Alde. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground under grass and an existing ditch/small stream is shown on an east-west alignment separating plot 1 to the south from plot 2 and the planned garage block to the north.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its location within the area defined as the historic core of Dennington in the County Historic Environment Record (HER DNN 049) as indicated by the proximity of Little Wish and other listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date. In addition this site on the western side of Little Wish is c100m south-east of another archaeological site at the village primary school (HER DNN 047, Fawcett & Stirk, 2010) where evidence for later prehistoric and late Saxon to medieval activity, including a single burial, has been recorded at a recent small scale archaeological excavation.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 1100m² area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity though with a high ground water level the base of each trench was rapidly covered with 20mm to 30mm of water following the removal of the subsoil.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good when the trenches were initially opened before ground water obscured much of each trench. The evaluation was undertaken initially under light rain until drier conditions prevailed from mid-morning. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	7	300	400 mid brown clay	Very silty orange sand with flints and pockets of light grey chalky clay	No features, only stray finds few Post medieval brick fragments
2	North-south	6	300	200 as T1 (southern end) to 500 (northern end)	Very silty orange sand with occasional flints and pockets of light grey chalky clay	Two ceramic field drains at southern end on NE-SW and NW-SE alignments, only stray finds 2 white ware sherds (8g) of 19 th /20 th date and few Post medieval bricks fragments
3	East-west	7	350	450 (as T1)	As T2	No features, only stray finds few Post medieval brick and tile fragments
		20 (36m ²)	300-350	200-450		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The total 20m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 500mm and 800mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which was very silty orange sand with flints and pockets of light grey chalky clay. Above the natural glaciofluvial silty sand the deposit profile across the three trenches comprised 300mm to 350mm of a well-developed topsoil over 200mm, at the southern end of

trench 2, to 450mm, in trench 3, of mid brown clay subsoil giving an overall trench depth of 500mm to 800mm.

3.3 While no features of any date were revealed in trenches 1 and 3 two red ceramic field drains of 19th/earlier 20th century date were revealed at the southern end of trench 2. These drains were seen to be converging from north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east alignments under the southern end of the trench from where they would have emptied into the open ditch immediately to the south. No other features were revealed in trench 2.

3.4 The only stray finds seen in the upcast spoil comprised two small pottery sherds (8g) of glazed white ware of 19th to 20th century date from trench 3 and occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile from all of the trenches. The metal detector search of the upcast spoil did not recover any non-ferrous items.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is within the historic core of the village at Dennington no significant evidence of past activity was revealed during the evaluation and it can therefore be concluded that this site was in general agricultural use in the past before becoming garden in more recent years.

4.2 Based on these negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed small scale residential development on this land to the west of Little Wish, The Street, Dennington.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: DNN 066.

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 Alex of AJC Construction for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation)

Refs

Fawcett, A & 2010
Stirk, D

'Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington-Post-excavation assessment'
(SCCAS report 2010/153, suffolkc1-104138

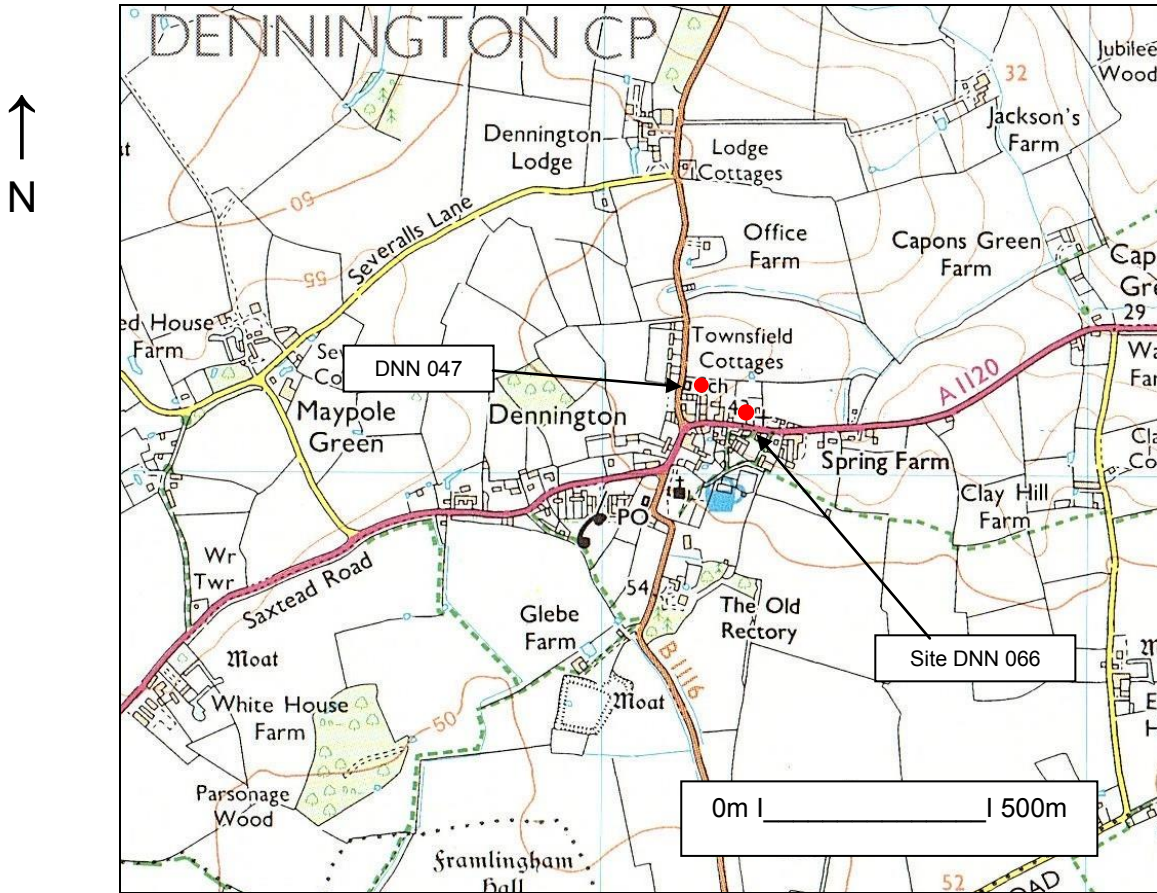


Fig. 1: Site location

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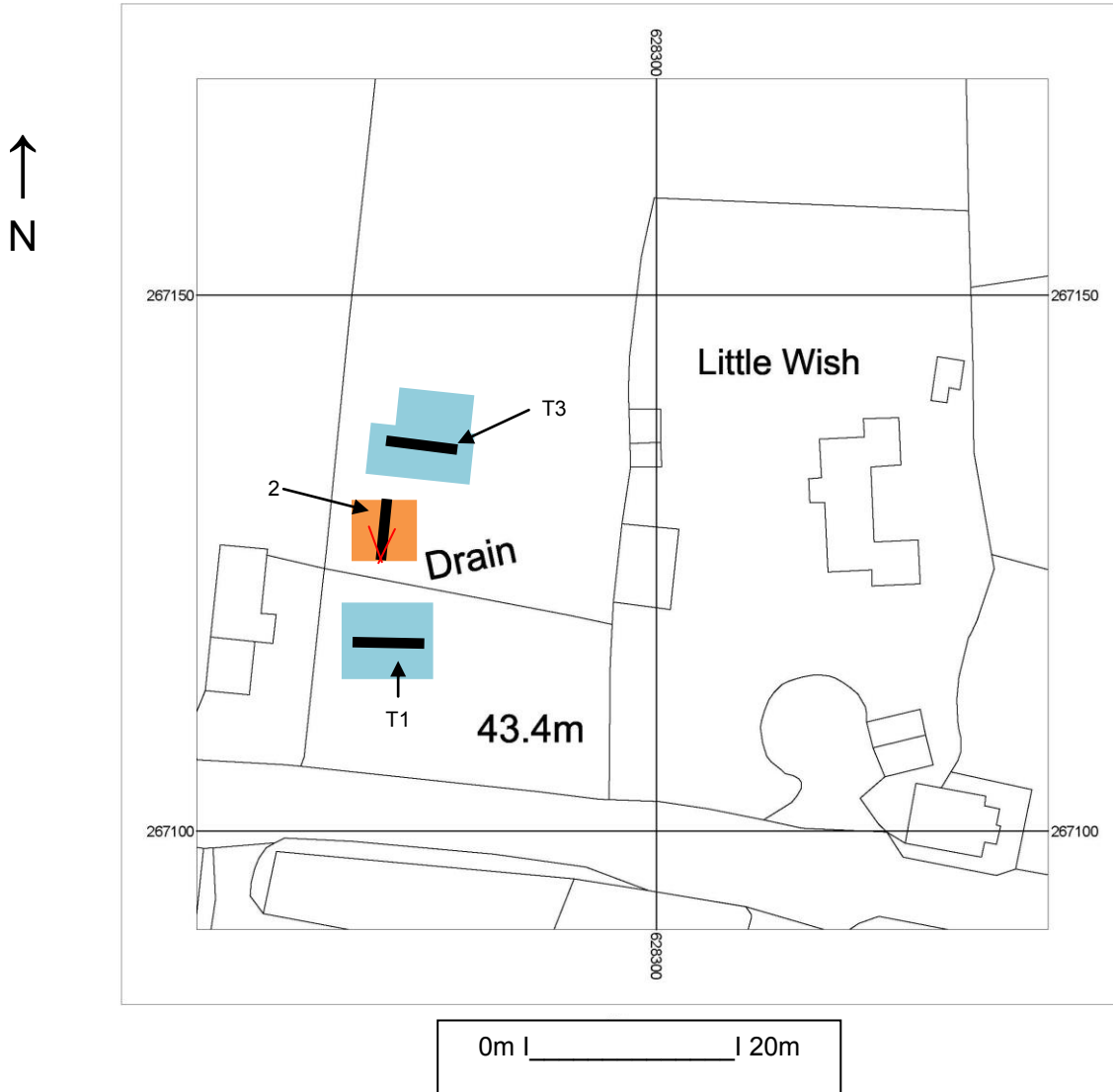


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(light blue- new dwelling footprints, light brown- new garage footprint, red- field drains)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south-west with Little Wish in background



General view from north



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



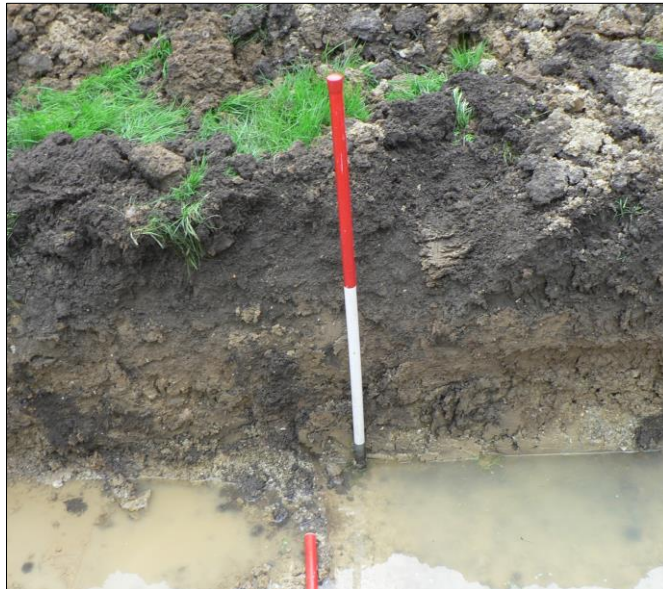
Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile

**Land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street,
Dennington, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street, Dennington, Suffolk, IP13 8JF

Client: Maple Developments

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0655/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of two new dwelling with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(RA)_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_Little Wish, The Street, Dennington_0655

Grid ref: TM 2828 6712

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick Allen and Associates on behalf of their client Maple Developments have 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 DC/14/0655/OUT, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 two new dwellings with garages on at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street, Dennington.

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 Dennington is a village focused on a staggered crossroads some 2.5 miles north of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. The village has a linear settlement pattern with various historic buildings plus later additions along The Street, Saxtead Road, Badingham Road and the road to Fressingfield with the parish church being located at the southern end of the staggered crossroads.

2.2 The proposed development site (PDS) is located just above the 40m OD contour c150m north-east of the church on the northern side of The Street/Badingham Road. Little Wish is located 40m to the east of the PDS and is a grade II listed building described as being mainly of 16th century date. To the north of the PDS the ground drops away gently over a distance of 250m to the head waters of the River Alde. At present the PDS is soft ground and an existing drain is shown on an east-west alignment separating plot 1 to the south from plot 2 to the north.

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, within the historic core of Dennington (DNN 049). Finds and features of Iron Age and medieval date were found during an excavation at Dennington Primary School, along with an inhumation which is likely to be late Saxon or early medieval in date. As a result there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' 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 relates to the site's location within the historic core of Dennington, as indicated by the nearby 16th century listed building, where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present. In addition the PDS is c100m south-east of a site (HER DNN 047) where evidence for Iron Age and medieval activity has recently been recorded and where a single burial of probable late Saxon or early medieval date was also revealed. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas 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 two new dwellings with garages on part of OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street, Dennington.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of 1.8m wide trench across the planned footprint areas for the development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. 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 in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

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 unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

7. Specialists

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

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-237351

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Little Wish, The Street, Dennington, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Dennington, land at OS 2915, Little Wish, The Street (DNN 066, TM 2828 6712) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development comprising two dwellings with garages did not reveal any significant archaeological features or finds at a site close to the village centre and various listed buildings.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 11-01-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23389 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DNN 066 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0655/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FIELD DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	

SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DENNINGTON LAND ADJACENT TO
LITTLE WISH, THE STREET

Postcode IP13 8JF
 Study area 1100 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2828 6712 52.254258544638 1.345037758574 52 15 15 N 001 20 42 E
 Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 41m Max: 42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Discarded
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","none"
 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 At Little Wish, The Street, Dennington, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report and pdf