

**Land to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue,
Leiston, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/1959/FUL

HER Ref: LCS 222

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(September 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston, Suffolk, IP16 4HH

Clients: Mr & Mrs D Denmark & Mr & Mrs K Hateley

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/1959/FUL

Development: Erection of two dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 12 September, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24668

HER ref: LCS 222

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-261874

Grid ref: TM 4398 6256

Site area: 1200m² (plots)

Recent land use: Garages and garden

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Summary: Leiston, land to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue (LCS 222, TM4398 6256) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings at a site 90m to the north-east of the parish church did not reveal any deposits of archaeological significance and the only stray finds of any interest were two secondary flint flakes of earlier prehistoric date. The only features that were revealed being a dog burial of recent date and two modern soakaways (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs D Denmark & Mr & Mrs K Hateley).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr G King on behalf of his clients Mr & Mrs D Denmark and Mr & Mrs K Hateley commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising two detached dwellings with garages on land to the rear of 37a and 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development areas 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 Leiston was originally a small medieval market town and local centre, the market being established by 1312, close to the coast in east Suffolk which saw substantial expansion in the mid to late 19th century as the local Garrards engineering factory grew. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk gives an idea of the layout of the medieval town with a church and hall complex in a somewhat isolated location some 500m west of the main settlement which is located in and around the square formed by Main Street, High Street, Cross Street and Park Hill. The proposed development site is located some 90m north-east of the parish church of St Margaret's (HER LCS 018) and c50m south of the Waterloo Avenue frontage which runs on a historic route way linking Leiston to Saxmundham. Local soils in the area are generally well drained as the deposits they are derived from are glaciofluvial sands and gravels with this site lying at 18m OD with a current land use being rear garden with some outbuildings in adjoining gardens.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location close to the parish church where evidence for activity of later Saxon to early Post medieval date might be anticipated.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The new house plots were trenched mainly to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) though the east-west trench across the eastern new dwelling footprint area had to be shortened from 6.50m to 4m to avoid an underground power cable and therefore the north-south trench on this plot was extended to 8.50m to compensate and achieve the required sample area. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the

evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the 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	4	300	200 to 300 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Pale brown sand with flints	No features and the only stray finds were 2 secondary flint flakes
2	North-south	8.50	350	250 as T1	As T1 in northern half and orange with flints in southern half	Only feature a modern soakaway and few stray finds were of 20 th C date
3	East-west	6.50	400	500 as T1	As T1	Only features were a dog burial and a soakaway with both being of recent date as were the few stray finds
4	North-south	6.50	200	200 as T1		No features and few stray finds were of recent date
		25 (45m ²)	200-400	200-500		Overall trench depth was 400mm to 900mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above trench depth varied between 900mm in trench 3 and 400mm in trench 4 with the topsoil varying between 200mm and 400mm and the subsoil being between 200mm to 500mm deep in the four trenches. As anticipated the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposit was largely pale brown sand with small and medium flints with an area of orange sand with medium and large flints in the southern part of trench 2 giving rise to good drainage across the site.

3.3 The only features revealed in the trenches was a small dog burial of recent date in the centre of trench 3 and a soakaway at the eastern end of this trench and another 20th century soakaway at the northern end of trench 2. In addition the south-western corner of trench 1 was excavated to a greater depth compared with the rest of this trench due to the presence of an area of root disturbance which obscured the natural sand.

3.4 The only finds of any age in the upcast spoil were two secondary flint flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date from trench 1 with the remainder of the stray finds from the four trenches being occasional small pottery sherds and small brick and glass fragments of post 1900 date and a few iron nails and sheet and bar fragments of indeterminate date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. In conclusion it is likely that this area was open agricultural land until the construction of 37a and 39 Waterloo Avenue in the mid-20th century with all of the features that were revealed and the few stray finds in all likelihood being associated with these houses apart from the two secondary flint flakes which hint at activity of earlier prehistoric date in the general area of the site.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for two new detached dwellings to the rear of 37a and 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: LCS 222

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 Kevin Hateley for his careful machine operation and to everyone at the site for their hospitality)

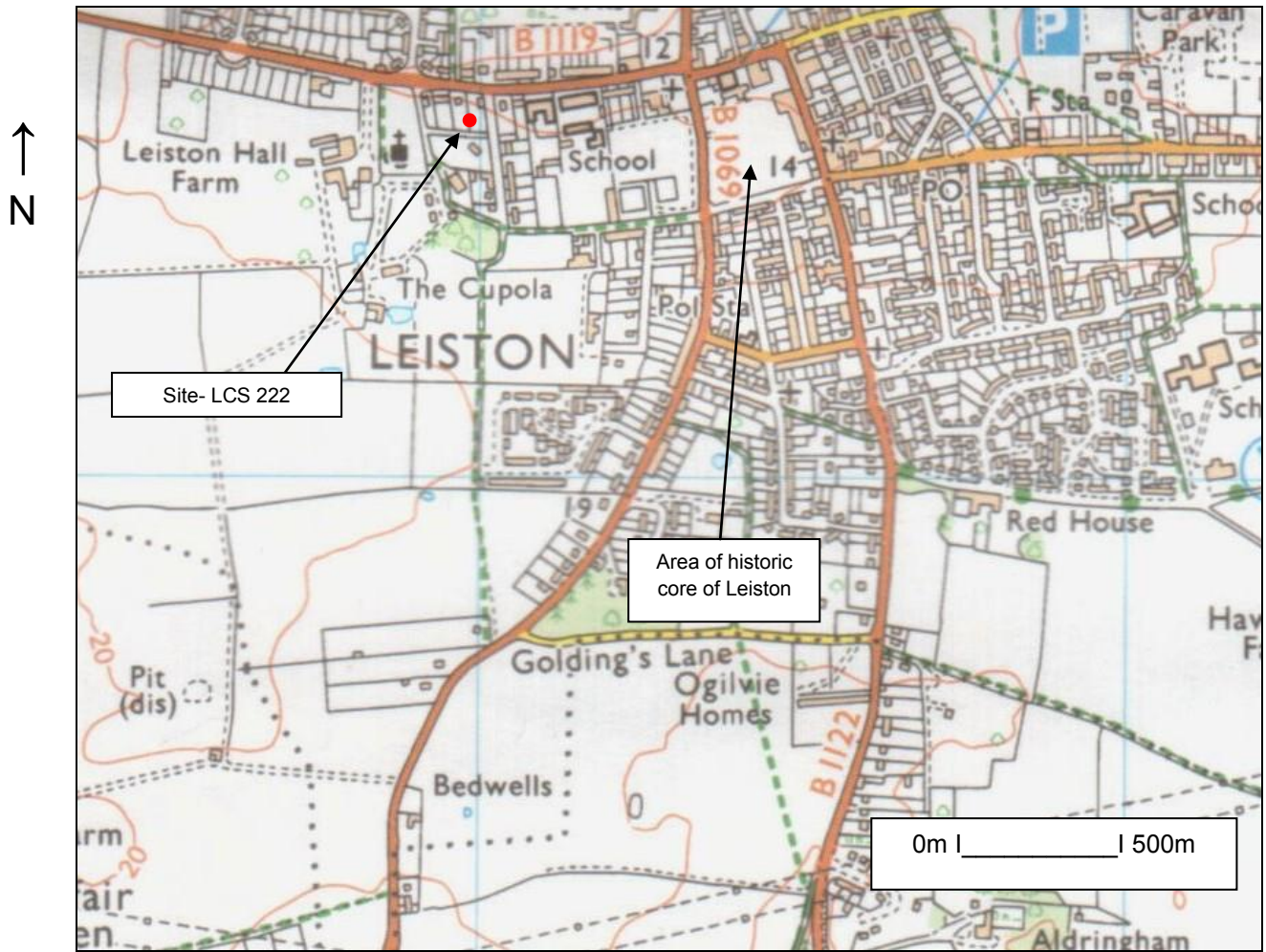


Fig. 1: Site location

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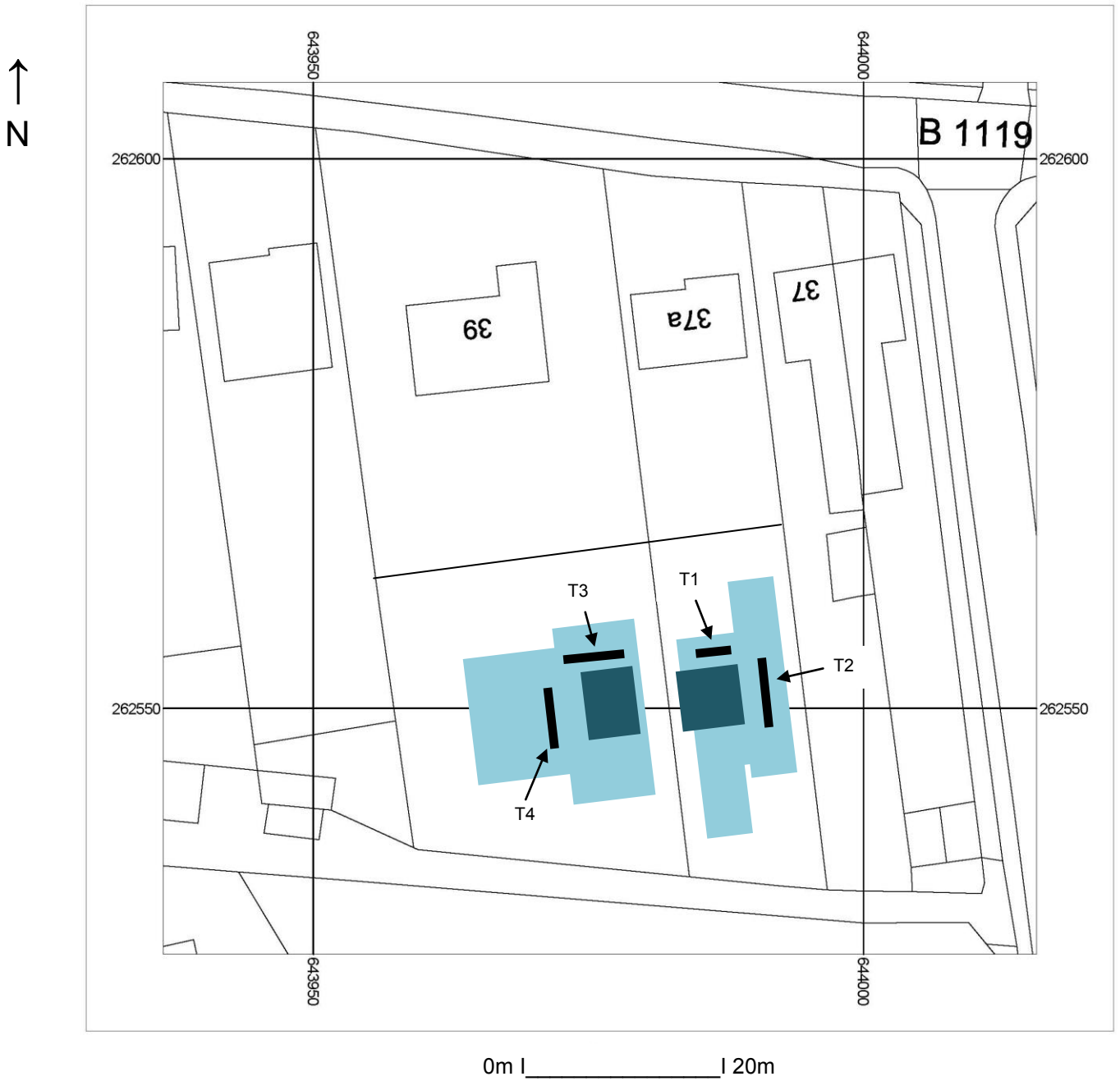


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- proposed footprint areas, dark blue- existing outhouses)
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Appendix I- Images



General view of eastern plot from north



General view of western plot from south



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Land to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue,
Leiston, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston, Suffolk

Client: Mr & Mrs D Denmark & Mr & Mrs K Hateley

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/1959/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation
DC_16_1959_FUL_Rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue Leiston

Grid ref: TM 4396 6254

Previous land use: garden

Area: 1300m²

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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 Mr G King on behalf of his clients Mr & Mrs D Denmark and Mr & Mrs K Hateley has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/1959/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe 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 dwellings with garages to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/1958/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Leiston was originally a small medieval market town and local centre, the market being established by 1312, close to the coast in east Suffolk which saw substantial expansion in the mid to late 19th century as the local Garrards engineering factory grew. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk gives an idea of the layout of the medieval town with a church and hall complex in a somewhat isolated location some 500m west of the main settlement which is located in and around the square formed by Main Street, High Street, Cross Street and Park Hill. The proposed development site is located some 90m north-east of the parish church and c50m south of the Waterloo Avenue frontage. Local soils in the area are generally well drained as the deposits they are derived from are glaciofluvial sands and gravels with this site lying at 18m OD with a current land use being rear garden with some outbuildings.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the medieval church of St Margaret's (LCS 018). The area has not been significantly built on since the first edition OS maps, and there is potential for archaeological remains relating to historic settlement round the church to exist. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.' 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.

3.2 As noted in section 1.3 above should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the parish church where evidence for later Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present. 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 two dwellings with garages to the rear of 37a & 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston. To inform the evaluation a search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record.

5.2 The Brief requires 25m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. 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 including prior to excavation of the trenches. 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

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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 being close to a major Roman road line the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low to medium).

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. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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

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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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to

best practice 2007). 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 *MoRPHE* 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.

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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.

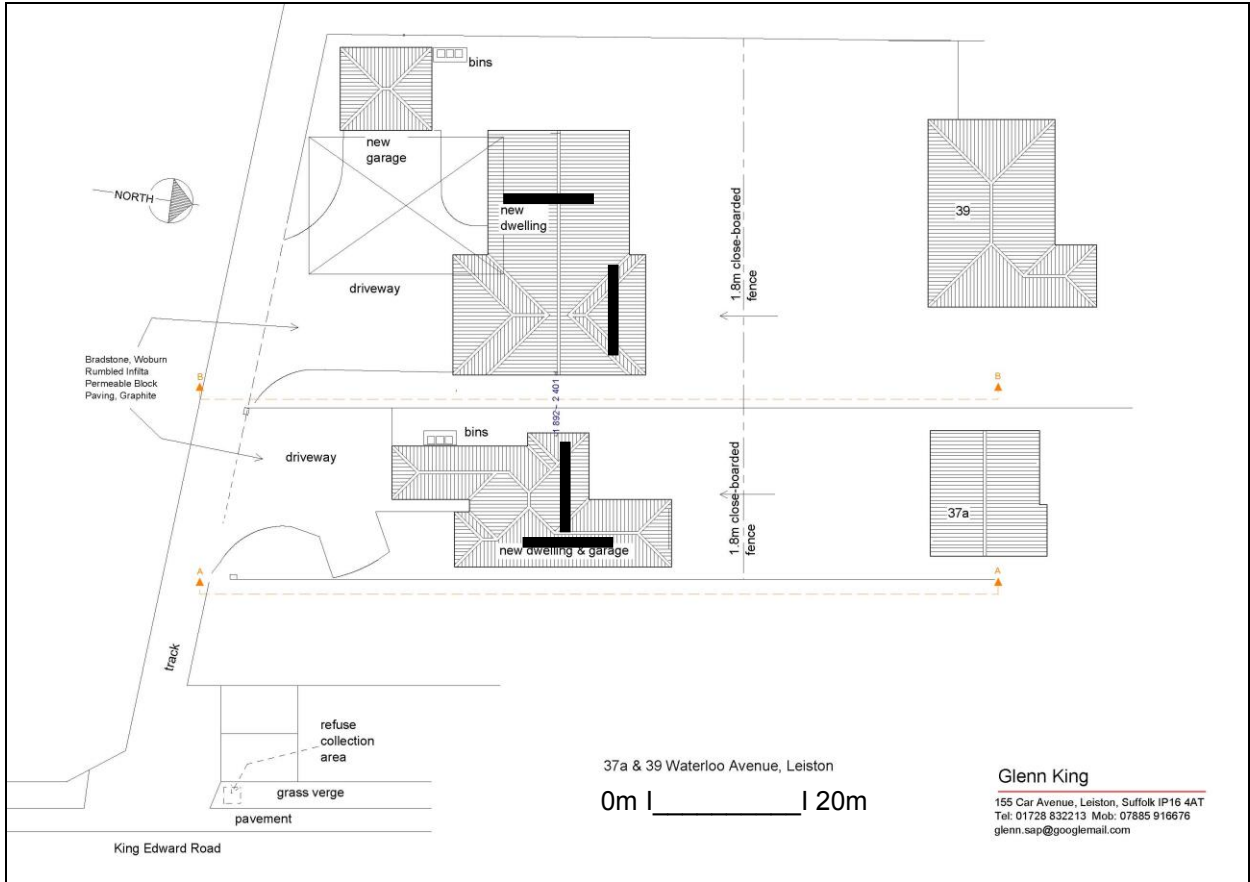
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 trenches (4 x 6.25m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-261874

Project details

Project name	Land To Rear Of 37a and 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Leiston, land to the rear of 37a and 39 Waterloo Avenue (LCS 222, TM4398 6256) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings at a site 90m to the north-east of the parish church did not reveal any deposits of archaeological significance and the only stray finds of any interest were two secondary flint flakes of earlier prehistoric date. The only features that were revealed being a dog burial of recent date and two modern soakaways.
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2016 End: 12-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24668 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LCS 222 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/1959/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DOG BURIAL Modern
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Significant Finds	LITHIC Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK 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 LEISTON LAND TO REAR OF 37a AND 39 WATERLOO AVENUE
Postcode	IP16 4HH
Study area	1400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4398 6256 52.206556080958 1.57133508039 52 12 23 N 001 34 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 18m
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	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land to the rear of 37a to 39 Waterloo Avenue, Leiston, 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
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