

**Land at 50 The Street,
Gazeley, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/0527/OUT & DC/16/1145/FUL

HER Ref: GAZ 029

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at 50 The Street, Gazeley, Suffolk, CB8 8RB

Clients: Logan Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0527/OUT & DC/16/1145/FUL

Development: Demolition of existing house and erection of 4 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 2 June, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25555

HER ref: GAZ 029

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-285729

Grid ref: TL 7196 6434

Site area: 1900m²

Recent land use: Back garden

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Summary: Gazeley, land at 50 The Street (GAZ 029, TL 7196 6434) evaluation trenching for a small residential development in the centre of the village did not reveal any features except a filled-in cellar and a pit both of later 19th/earlier 20th century date though two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as stray finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Logan Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Logan Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising 4 dwellings on land 50 The Street, Gazeley (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under applications DC/14/0527/OUT and DC/16/1145/FUL. 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 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 though after the previous house at the site had been demolished to ground level.

1.2 The parish of Gazeley is located in west Suffolk 5 miles east of Newmarket and to the east of the River Kennett. The village of Gazeley historically had a linear, north-south aligned, settlement pattern with Hokinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicting a broad central area along what is now The Street, which could be interpreted as linear green, separating the farms and cottages along its opposing eastern and western sides. Topographically the village is located just above the crest of the slope some 1500m north-east of the River Kennett close to the 80m contour in an area characterised by light, well drained, soils over glacial sands interspersed with outcrops of chalk. The planned development site is located c100m north-east of the parish church on the eastern side of The Street with its frontage largely being covered by the existing house which appears to be of 19th century brick and flint construction with a tiled roof and land to the rear being soft ground. Two of the new dwellings will be largely on the footprint of the house to be demolished with the other two in the garden area to the rear and while on site it was noted that this house had at least one cellar close to the frontage onto The Street.

1.3 Examination of the 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1884 and 1902 indicates that 50 The Street was a public house called 'The Carpenters' during this mapped period with outbuildings to the rear which extended into the planned new build areas.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in the area defined in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as the historic core of the village (HER GAZ 026) and, as noted above, it is c100m north-east of the parish church (HER GAZ 017). Therefore evidence for activity of later Saxon to Post medieval date might be anticipated at this site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) apart from one short trench in the south-western corner which could not be opened due to the presence of trees and foundations so an additional trench was opened at the rear of the site. The trenching was carried out using a large 360 machine equipped with a

2000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 6 of the trenches being 2m 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 weather 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 are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	15	–	400 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange silty sand with pockets of degraded chalk	The upper 300mm was demolition debris and the only feature was a filled-in cellar of later 19 th -earlier 20 th C date
2	Northeast-southwest	10	350	350 as T1	As T1	No finds or features
3	Northeast-southwest	10	400	500 as T1	As T1	As T2
4	Northeast-southwest	10	400	600 as T1	Degraded chalk with pockets of orange silty sand	As T2
5	Northwest-southeast	10	400	600 as T1	As T4	One 20 th pit and 2 U/S medieval pottery sherds
6	Northwest-southeast	15	400	600 as T1	As T1	As T2
		70 (140m ²)	0-400	350-600		The only features were a cellar and a pit of recent date though 2 medieval sherds were recovered as stray finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth 700mm and 1000mm with 350mm to 400mm of topsoil above 350mm to 600mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving trench depths varying between 700mm and 1000m. The natural drift geological deposit at the site varied between orange silty sand with pockets of degraded chalk over much of the site and degraded chalk with pockets of orange silty sand on the eastern side of the area examined.

3.3 The only features revealed in the trenching were a filled-in brick lined cellar of later 19th to earlier 20th century date in trench 1 and a small pit of 20th century date in trench 5 which contained glass and brick debris of recent date.

3.4 Apart from debris of recent date the only finds recovered were from the upcast spoil of trench 5 and are two pottery sherds (wt. 60g) of medieval sandy coarseware of 13th/14th century 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. The lack of features of any age at the site indicates that it has seen a low intensity of land use in the past though most of the trenches were 20m or more from the frontage onto The Street where more intense activity of medieval or Post medieval date might be expected. With regard to this point it can also be noted that the plots 1 and 2 of the planned development which will front onto The Street are over the footprint of the now demolished former house at the site which had cellars that have truncated any archaeological deposits that might have been present in this area. However some evidence for activity of medieval date at the site was recorded with two pottery sherds of this date recovered as stray finds from the upcast spoil.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 4 new dwellings on land 50 The Street, Gazeley.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: GAZ 029.

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 on site for their close cooperation)

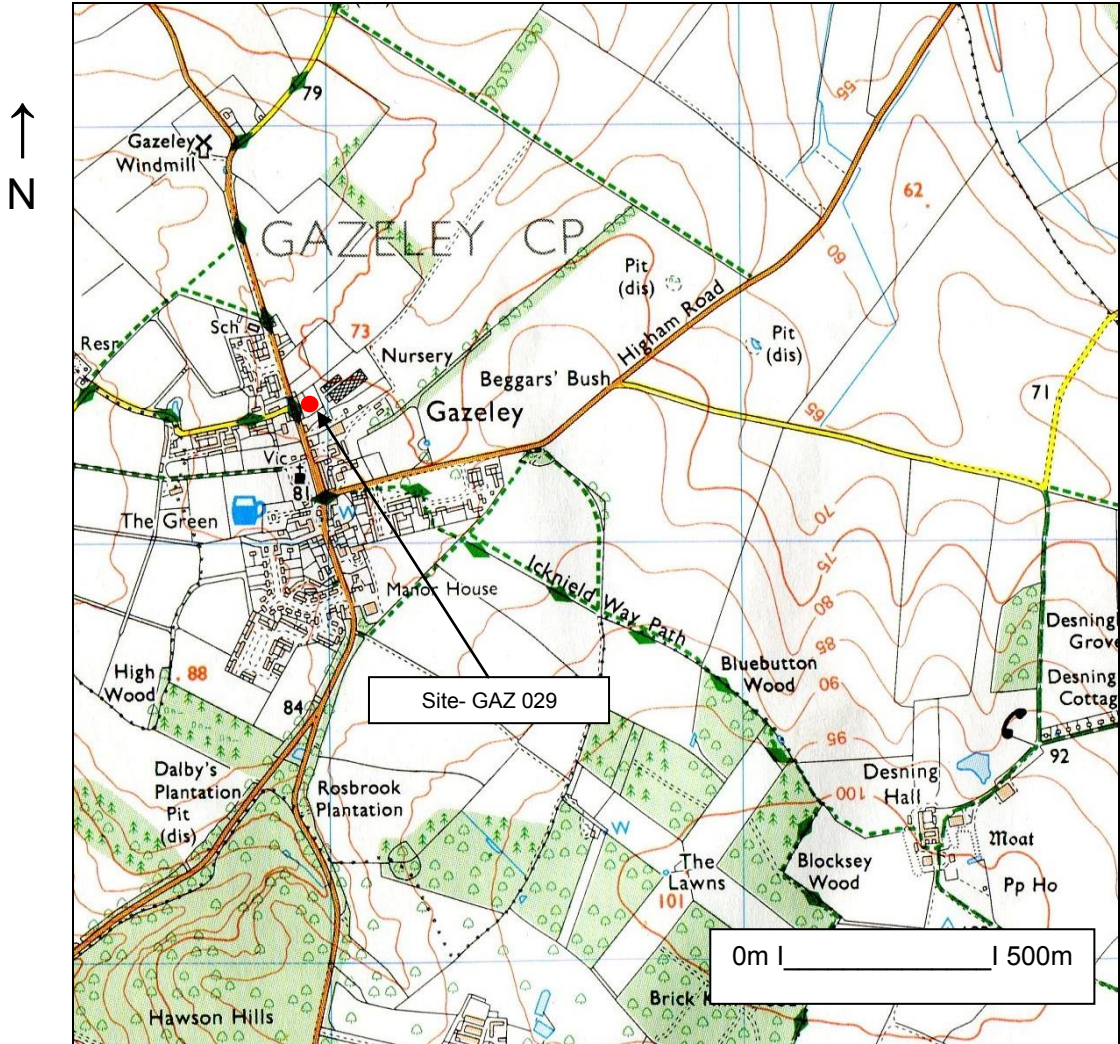


Fig. 1: Site location

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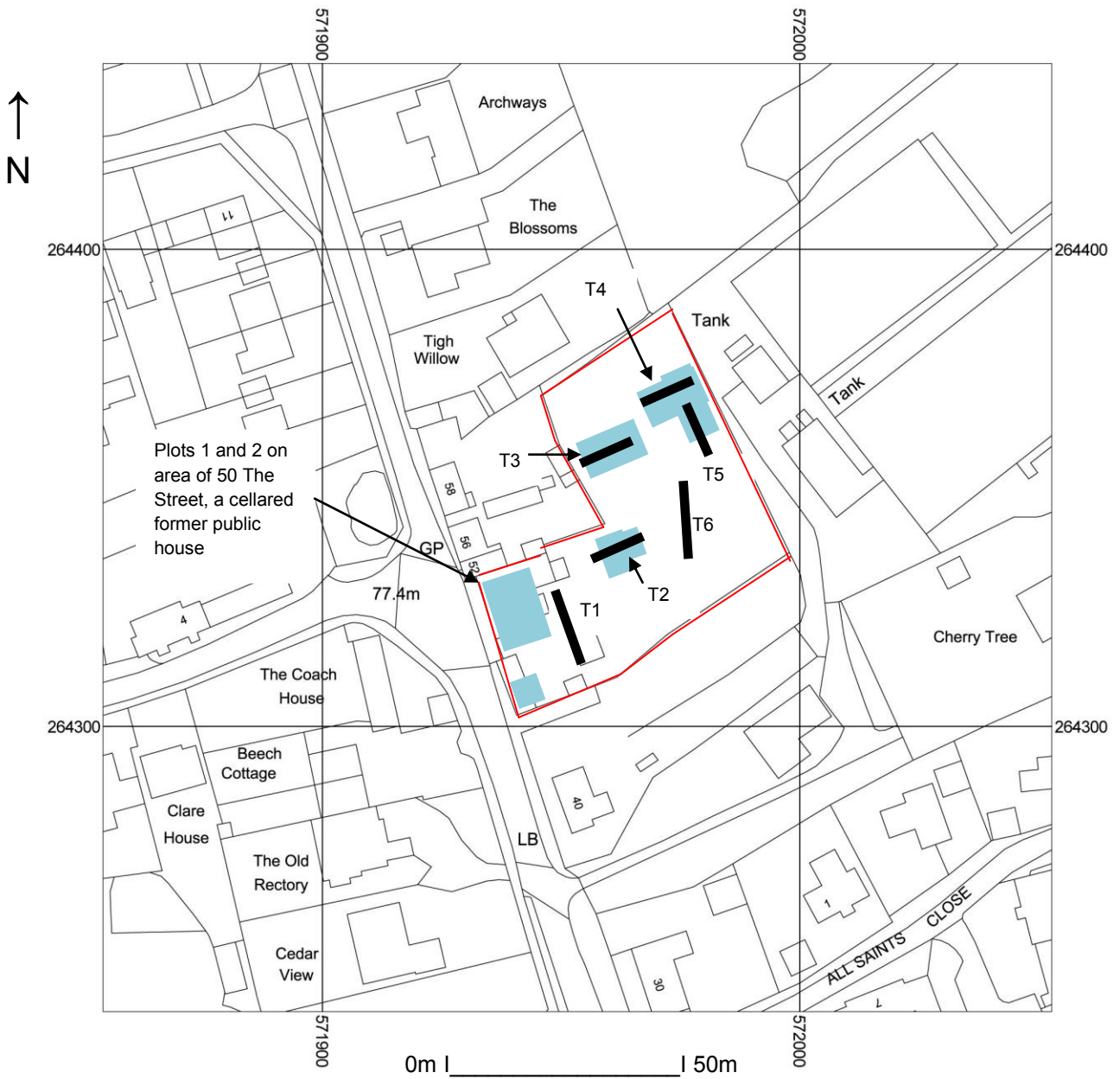


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- new build footprints)
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Appendix I- Images



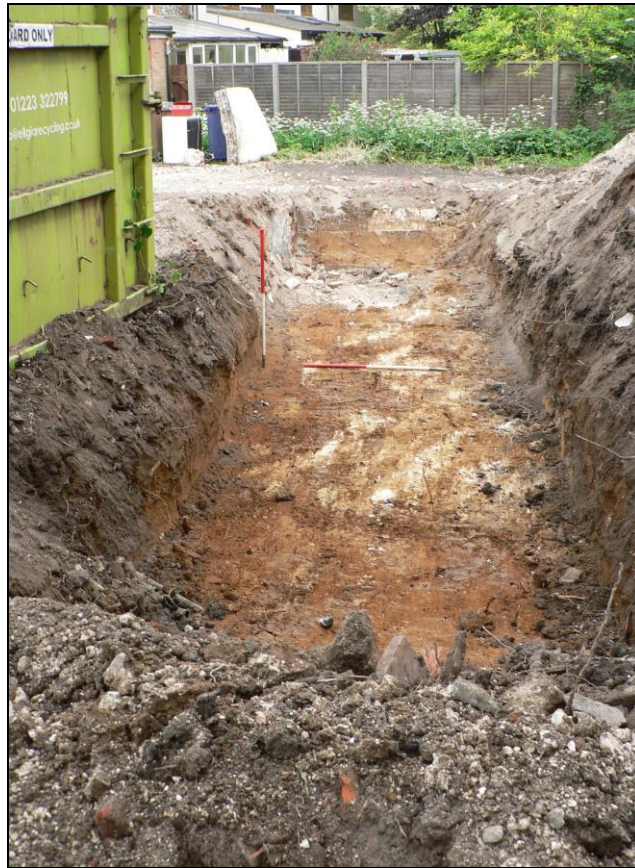
General view from west



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



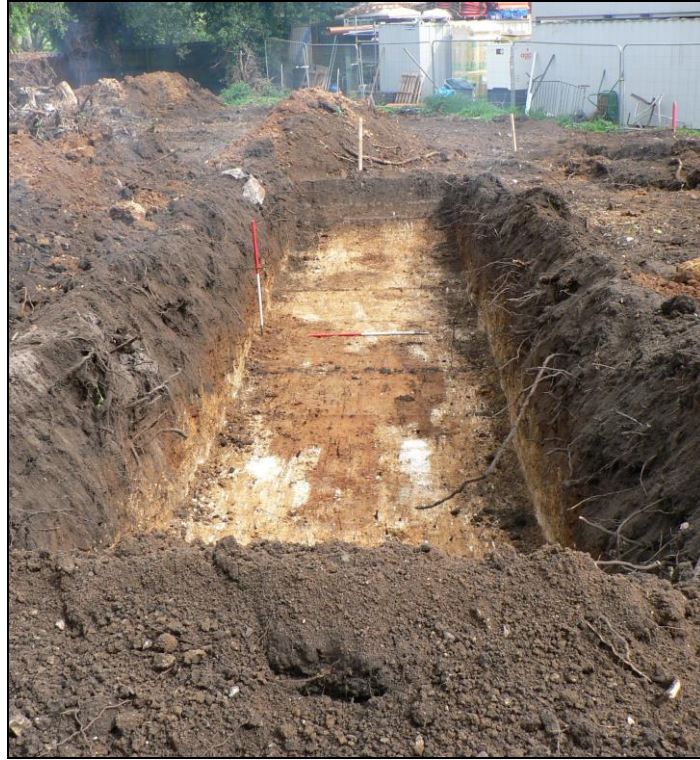
Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from south



Trench 6 deposit profile

**Land adjacent to 50 The Street,
Gazeley, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to 50 The Street, Gazeley, Suffolk, CB8 8RB

Client: Logan Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0527/OUT

Proposed development: Demolition of existing house and erection of four dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS 2014_0527 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation
Brief_50 The Street Gazeley

Grid ref: TL 7194 6432

Contents

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Dean Jay Pearce Architectural Design & Planning Ltd on behalf of their client Logan Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received outline consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/0527/OUT, 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 four new dwellings with garages following the demolition of the existing house at 50 The Street, Gazeley.

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 The parish of Gazeley is located in west Suffolk 5 miles east of Newmarket and to the east of the River Kennett. The village of Gazeley historically had a linear, north-south aligned, settlement pattern with Hokinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicting a broad central area along what is now The Street, which could be interpreted as linear green, separating the farms and cottages along its opposing eastern and western sides. Topographically the village is located just above the crest of the slope some 1500m north-east of the River Kennett close to the 80m contour in an area characterised by light, well drained, soils over glacial sands interspersed with outcrops of chalk. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c100m north-east of the parish church on the eastern side of The Street with its frontage largely being covered by the existing house which appears to be of 19th century brick and flint construction with a tiled roof and land to the rear being soft ground. Two of the new dwellings will be largely on the footprint of the house to be demolished with the other two in the garden area to the rear.

2.2 Examination of the 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1884 and 1902 indicates that 50 The Street was a public house called 'The Carpenters' during this mapped period with outbuildings to the rear which in all likelihood extend into the planned new build areas.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic

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Environment Record (HER). The site is located within the historic core of Gazeley (Her no. GAZ 026) c. 100m northeast of the medieval church (GAZ 017). There is therefore high potential for encountering medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation deposits at this location. The proposed development would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits 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.

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 Gazeley where archaeological deposits of medieval and early Post medieval date might be anticipated. The PDS is also close/over the area of a possible medieval green frontage. 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 four new dwellings with garages on land at 50 The Street, Gazeley. To inform the evaluation a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS.

5.2 The Brief requires 70m 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

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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

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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 as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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

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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 *MoRPHE*. 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 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. The

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report will also relate the results from the PDS to the results from the local HER search.

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.

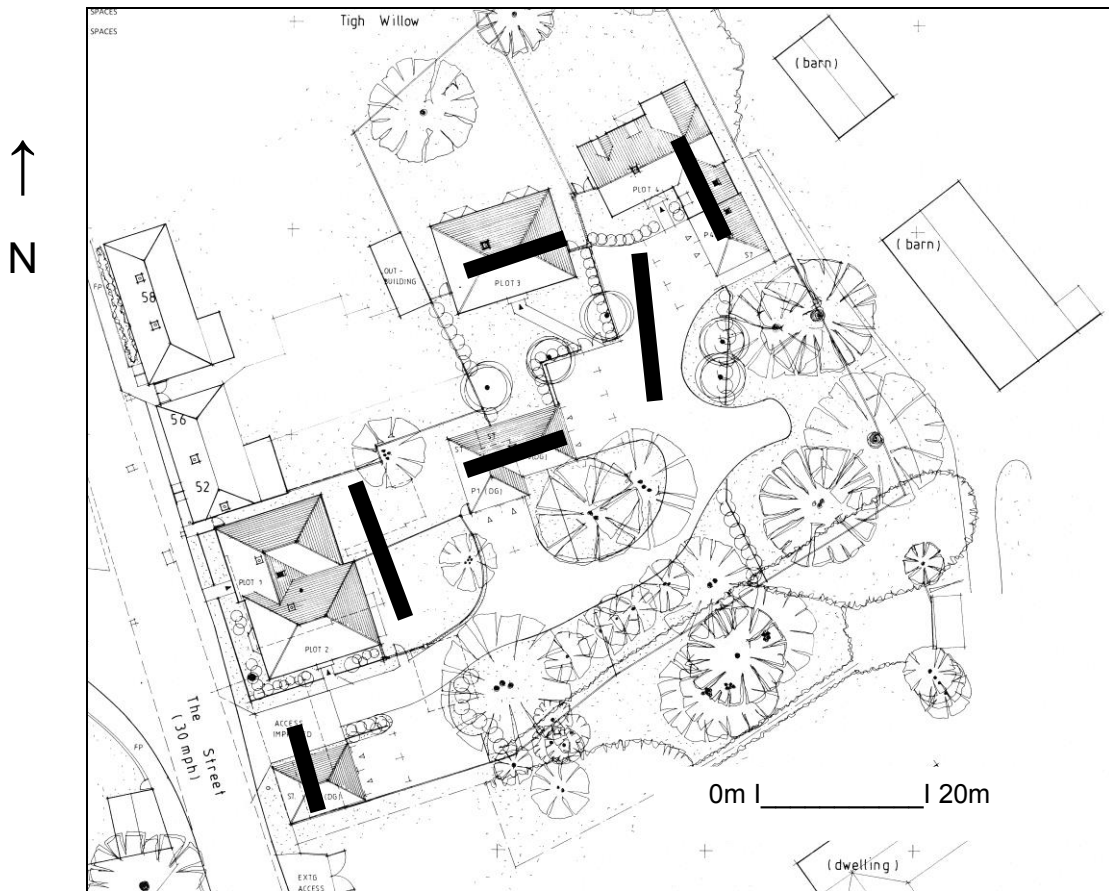
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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 10m & 2 x 15m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-285729

Project details

Project name	Land at 50 The Street, Gazeley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Gazeley, land at 50 The Street (GAZ 029, TL 7196 6434) evaluation trenching for a small residential development in the centre of the village did not reveal any features except a filled-in cellar and a pit both of later 19th/earlier 20th century date though two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as stray finds.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2017 End: 02-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	GAZ 029 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0527/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/1145/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25555 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	CELLAR Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY 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 FOREST HEATH GAZELEY No 50 THE STREET

Postcode	CB8 8RB
Study area	2800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7196 6434 52.249881402782 0.519358178789 52 14 59 N 000 31 09 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 77m Max: 78m
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	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","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 50 The Street, Gazeley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017

Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loosebound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	29 June 2017