

**No 34 Grundisburgh Road,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/17/1809/FUL**

**HER Ref: WBG 123**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(July 2017)

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

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4HG

Clients: Foundation Properties Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/1809/FUL

Development: Erection of 6 dwellings following demolition of existing bungalow

Date of fieldwork: 11 July, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25631

HER ref: WBG 123

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-289560

Grid ref: TM 2608 4936

Site area: 1500m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Garden

## Contents

Summary

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

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Woodbridge, land at 34 Grundisburgh Road (WBG 123, TM 2608 4936) evaluation trenching for a small residential development close to the recorded find spot of a Coptic ceramic flask and two Roman period pottery lamps in addition to an unusual group of later Roman/early Saxon period pottery sherds did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. It is therefore suggested that these earlier finds are antiquarian/tourist losses imported to the area in the recent past (John Newman Archaeological Services for Foundations Properties Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Foundation Properties Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising 6 dwellings on land at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/1809/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms F Minter 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 and before the existing bungalow is demolished.

1.2 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Woodbridge, where a market has been held since at least 1227, and with an uncertain though undoubtedly significant and important status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles for the area. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels close to the River Deben generally giving rise to well drained soils which grade into heavier silty sand and boulder clay type deposits to the west. The proposed development site is at 40m OD in an area of gentle topography and at the time of the evaluation was still the garden to the existing house

1.3 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci; the parish church and market place which are some 1000m to the west of this site, and the River Deben some c1600m to the south-east. This site is therefore outside the historic settlement core in an area which Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts as an open rural landscape crossed by the road linking Woodbridge to the village of Grundisburgh to the west.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the recorded find spot of 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century AD ceramic Coptic oil flask (HER WBG 023) which was reported in 1964 and to two pottery lamps of probable Roman date (HER WBG 113) that were found nearby in 1979. In addition a number of pottery sherds (HER WBG 113) of Roman, or possibly post-Roman, date were reported from this area in 1985. These sherds are fine wares of an unusual type for Suffolk at this date and were considered as possible imports from Continental Europe.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm 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 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 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	North-south	8	300	150 of mid brown silty sand	Orange very silty sand with flints	Only feature a modern pipe trench
2	East-west	8	200	200 as T1	Orange clay with flints	Only features two mole type drains, no stray finds
3	North-south	8	200	140 as T1	As T2	No features and only stray finds were of recent date
4	East-west	8	200	140 as T1	As T2	As T3
5	East-west	8	250	150 as T1	As T2	As T3
6	North-south	8	200	140 as T1	As T2	As T3
		48 (86.40m <sup>2</sup> )	200-300	140-200		No features of any age and the only stray finds were made up of debris of recent date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were shallow with depths ranging between 340mm and 450mm with 200mm to 300mm of topsoil above 140mm to 200mm of mid brown silty sandy subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site varied between a very silty orange sand at its southern end and orange clay with flints across the central and northern parts.

3.3 The trenching did not reveal any archaeological features of any significance and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date. In addition the upcast the ground surface was also searched with a metal detector where the level of vegetation allowed but only debris of 20<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered.

## 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 and finds of any age at the site indicating that in all probability it has only been in general agricultural use in the past and it is notable that the site is not close to any natural waters sources that settlement type activity at any point in the past would have required.

4.2 Therefore it is suggested that the rather exotic finds comprising a Coptic flask, two Roman pottery lamps and an unusual group of sherds reported from this area on the northern side of the Grundisburgh Road are likely to derive from outside England and in all probability arrived as imports in the relatively recent past as antiquarian or tourist items. In this context it can also be noted that the area of this site at the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey large scale map of 1904 was an open field just to the south of Grove Farm and it is possible an occupier of this property imported the ceramic flask and lamps at some point in the 19<sup>th</sup> to earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century period.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 6 new dwellings on land at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WBG 123.*

*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 Danny for his skilled machine operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the detector search)*

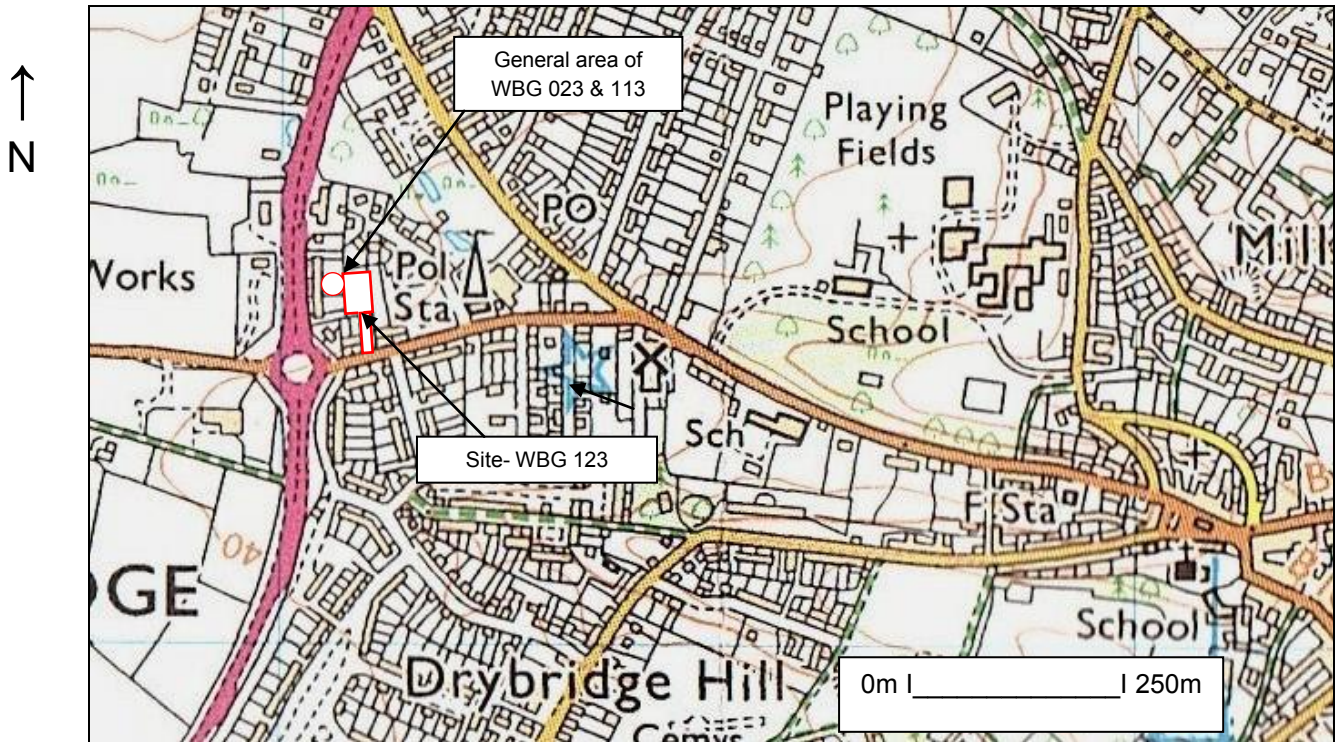


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 from west



Trench 6 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile

**No 34 Grundisburgh Road,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: No 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4HG

Client: Foundation Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/1809/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of six dwellings following demolition of existing building

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2608 4936

Area: c1500m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Existing house and garden

## **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

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Foundation Properties have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that is currently being considered. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/17/1809/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements for the evaluation set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This development concerns the construction of six dwellings following the demolition of the existing building at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge.

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 2017* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation for planning application DC/17/1809/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 relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a 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 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Woodbridge having been granted a market in 1227 and with an uncertain, though undoubtedly significant and important status, as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period the town still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles for the area. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils with the proposed development site (PDS) being at 40m OD in an area of gentle topography and at present it is the garden to the existing house.

2.2 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci; the parish church and market place which are some 1000m to the west of the PDS, and the River Deben some c1600m to the south-east. The PDS is therefore outside the historic settlement core in an area which Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts as an open rural landscape.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Advice from SCCAS given in response to this planning application outlines how the PDS has archaeological potential to contain significant heritage assets as a 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery Coptic oil flask (HER WBG 023) was found nearby in 1964 and two pottery lamps of probable Roman date (HER WBG 113) were also found in this area in 1979. In addition a number of pottery sherds (HER WBG 113) of Roman, or possibly post Roman date were reported from this area in 1985. If the latter these sherds are likely to be imported wares and therefore unusual finds in a rural context away from the Anglo-Saxon trading ports or wics. Therefore the PDS has the potential to contain archaeological deposits. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any such 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 possible preservation in situ or 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates previously recorded finds of Roman and possibly post-Roman date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS 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 the construction of six dwellings at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge. To inform the results if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 200m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.



## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

5.2 To gain a representative sample of the site it is proposed that 48m of 1.8m wide trenching will be opened across the site. 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 before the trenches are opened. 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 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 evaluation. 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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 20 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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 evaluation 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.

### 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. One overhead service exists across the site but is at a high height. 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.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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 Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 8m)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-289560

### Project details

Project name	Land at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Woodbridge, land at 34 Grundisburgh Road (WBG 123, TM 2608 4936) evaluation trenching for a small residential development close to the recorded find spot of a Coptic ceramic flask and two Roman period pottery lamps in addition to an unusual group of later Roman/early Saxon period pottery sherds did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. It is therefore suggested that these earlier finds are antiquarian/tourist losses imported to the area in the recent.
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2017 End: 11-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25631 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WBG 123 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/1809/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 WOODBRIDGE LAND AT 34 GRUNDISBURGH ROAD
Postcode	IP12 4HG
Study area	1500 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 2608 4936 52.09575270855 1.301024024372 52 05 44 N 001 18 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39m Max: 40m
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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 34 Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, 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	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	19 July 2017