

**Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street,
Hadleigh, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/20/00788 (formerly B/16/01701)

HER Ref: HAD 235

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, IP8 4AA)

(March, 2021)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6BY

Clients: Seka Trading

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application refs: DC/20/0078 (formerly B/16/01701/FUL/SAS)

Development: Erection of up to two dwellings following demolition of existing

Date of fieldwork: 15 February, 2021

HER ref: HAD 235

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-415105

Grid ref: TM 0244 4278

Site area: c900m² (plot)

Recent land use: Dwelling and garden

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Summary: Hadleigh, land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street (HAD 235, TM 0244 4278) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development towards the northern edge of the historic town revealed a small number of shallow features of later Post medieval date trench while the other trench was blank (John Newman Archaeological Services for Seka Trading).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Seka Trading commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling development following the demolition of the existing building (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/20/00788 (previously B/16/01701/FUL/SAS). The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site with later consultation being made with Mr M Baker of SCCAS during the site works. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of two detached dwellings on land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh.

1.2 Hadleigh is a small market town, the market being established by 1252, in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the mid to late Saxon period at least and flourished as a local centre through the medieval and early Post medieval periods. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original grid plan to the town. A smaller medieval/Post medieval suburb also lies to the north of the river with Bridge Street forming the link between the High Street and this suburb. The planned development site is c60m west of the frontage onto High Street, c40m south of the Bridge Street frontage and is c300m north of the parish church at c20m OD and 90m east and south of the River Brett which forms a dog leg close to the site.

1.3 The local drift geological deposits at the site was anticipated to be well drained sands and gravels with it being just above the adjacent low lying floodplain area. At the time of the evaluation the site was overgrown former garden with the previous dwelling having been demolished to ground level with the removal of floor slabs.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the area defined as the historic core of the town in the County Historic Environment Record (HER 046). In addition historic records indicate that the area northward of the manor towards the river was in use by dyers in the past (HER 136). Finally being on slightly higher ground near a river and on light soils the site is in an area that topographically would have attracted early settlement activity.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) 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 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 were 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 tables below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	400	300 mid brown very sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small flints	No features except a foundation from the demolished 20C building, the only stray finds were brick and tile debris of recent date
2	East-west	10	500	500 as T1	As T1	Three shallow pits, 0002, 0004 & 0006 all containing late Pmed brick and tile fragments
		20m (36m ²)	400-500	300-500		Only shallow late Pmed features and stray finds of a similar date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 400mm to 500mm depth of topsoil above 300mm to 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depths between 700mm to 1000mm above orange sand with small flints.

3.3 The southern trench1 did not reveal any features except a wall foundation of mid-20th century date and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were brick and tile fragments of recent date plus two small pottery sherds. However trench 2 did reveal three shallow pit type features (0002, 0004 & 0006). Pit 0002 was 750mm by 900mm but only 300mm deep and its fill (0003) contained a few Post medieval brick fragments. Nearby at the eastern end of trench 2 the pit 0004 ran under the southern side of the trench but can be defined as being 1300mm wide on an east-west axis and again was only 300mm deep with the fill (0005) containing two small fragments of Post medieval brick. Finally at the western end of trench 2 a shallow pit (0006) spanned the width of the trench and was 400mm deep at the end of the trench. The fill (0007) of this feature also contained small fragments of Post medieval brick. The only stray pottery sherds seen were two small sherds of refined white ware of late 19th to early 20th century date. A metal detector search of the upcast spoil only

indicated the presence of Post medieval fragments with debris from the demolished dwelling dominating the mainly iron fragments seen.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar small evaluations a search from the County Historic Environment Record was not carried out in this case.

4.2 While this site is on the northern edge of the area defined in the HER as the historic core of Hadleigh (HER HAD 046) and in an area where historic records suggest the presence of historic dyeing works (HER HAD 136) related to the medieval and early Post medieval wool industry the only evidence revealed for past activity were three shallow pit type features (0002, 0004 & 0006) which only contained brick fragments of Post medieval date. Therefore it is concluded that this area south of Bridge Street was largely open ground with some intermittent small scale pit digging probably for extracting sand and stone in more recent centuries. These results also indicate that the area along Bridge Street is on the northern fringe of the historic town though this site is set back from the road frontage where earlier activity might be present.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: HAD 235

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 Simon Holland and Paul the digger driver for their close cooperation)

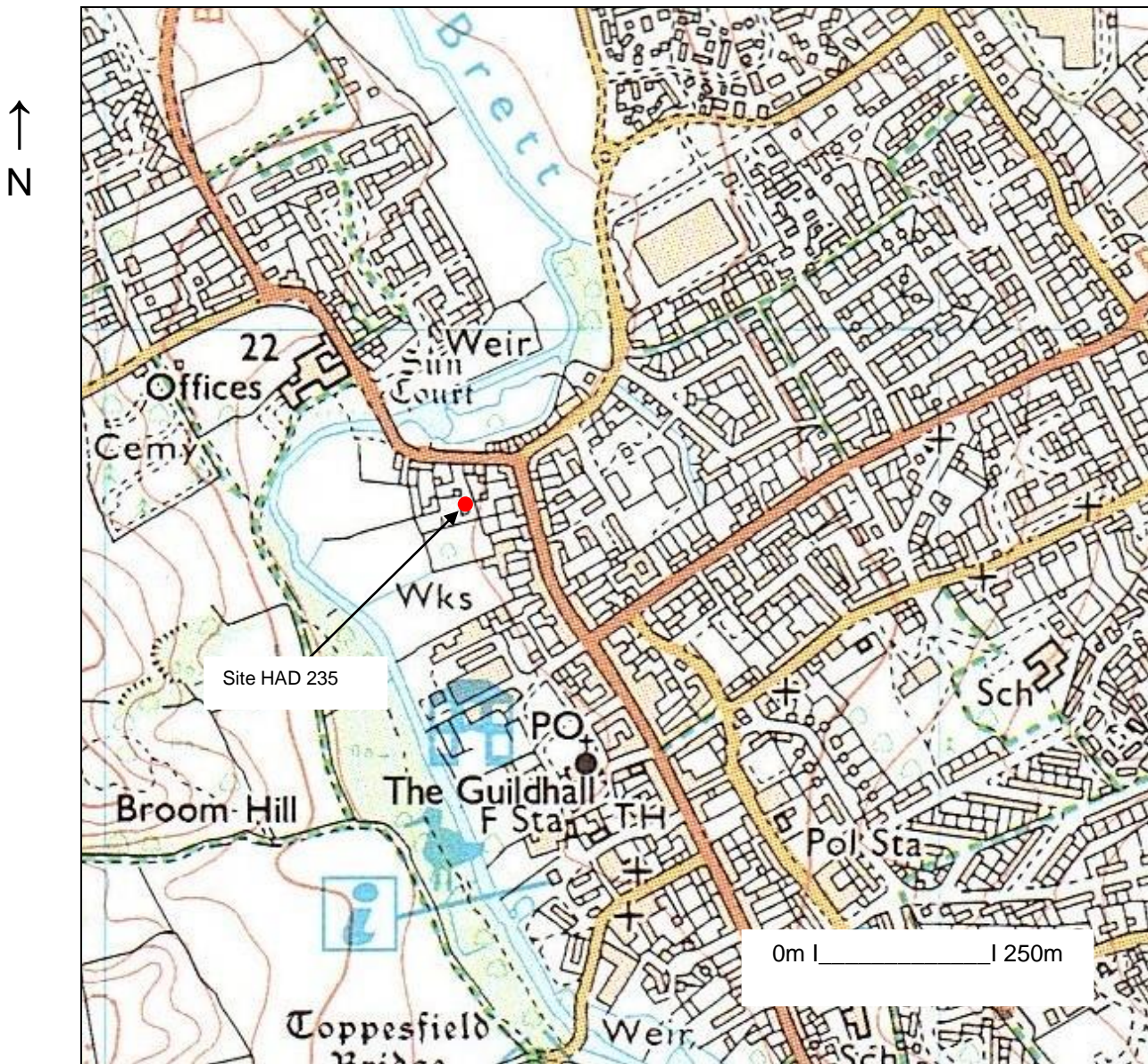


Fig. 1: Site location

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



Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)
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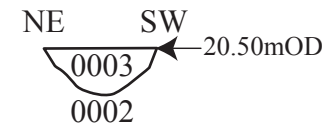
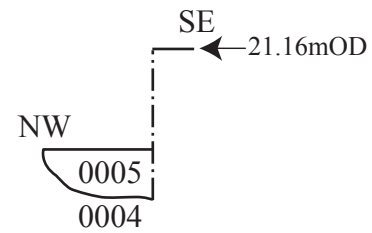
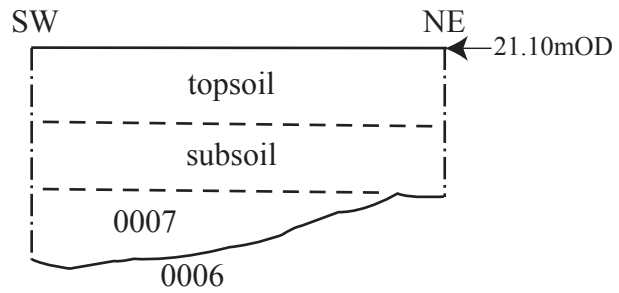
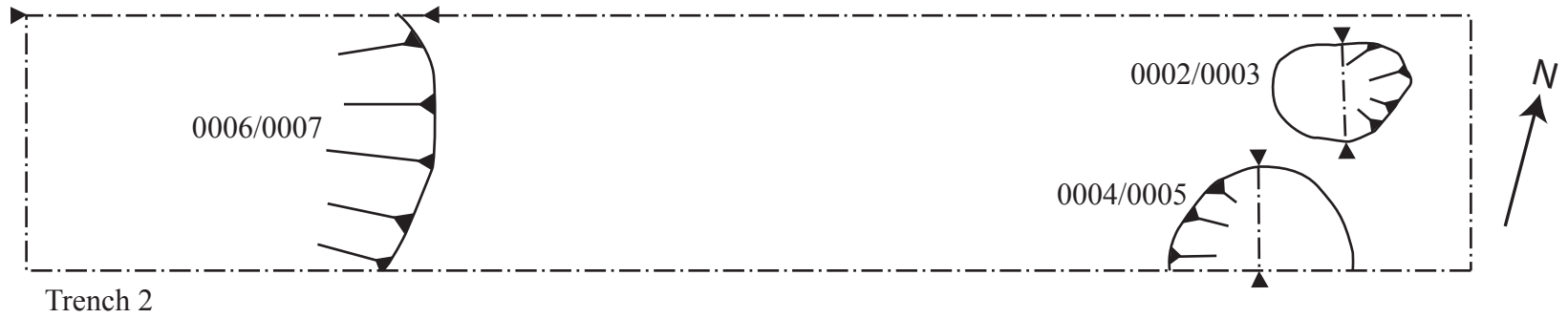


Fig. 3: Trench 2 plan and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 small pit 0002



Trench 2 pit 0004 and deposit profile from north



Trench 2 shallow pit 0006 at western end

**Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street,
Hadleigh, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6BY

Client: Seka Trading

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/01701/FUL/SAS

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings following demolition of existing bungalow

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 0244 4278

Area: c1400m²

Current site use: Bungalow and garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Phil Cobbold Planning Ltd on behalf of his client Seka Trading has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a 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 B/16/01701/FUL/SAS and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This development concerns the construction of a two dwellings on land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh.

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

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Hadleigh is a small market town, the market being established by 1252, in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the mid to late Saxon period at least and flourished as a local centre through the medieval and early Post medieval periods. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original grid plan to the town. A smaller medieval/Post medieval suburb also lies to the north of the river with Bridge Street forming the link between the High Street and this suburb. The proposed development site (PDS) is c60m west of the frontage onto High Street, c50m south of the Bridge Street frontage and is c300m north of the parish church at c20m OD and 90m east and south of the River Brett which forms a dog leg close to the site. The local drift geological deposits at the site are likely to be well drained sands and gravels with it being just above the adjacent low lying floodplain area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Advice from SCCAS given at the pre-determination stage for this application notes that the PDS is within the area defined as the Area of Archaeological Importance covering the historic core of Hadleigh (County Historic Environment Record HAD 046). The advice also notes that 'In particular, medieval dyers are known to have used the area northwards of the manor that lies between the river and town (HAD 136). The site is in an area that is also topographically favourable for early occupation, above the river and an early crossing point.' Finally the advice adds that groundworks for this planned development have the potential to impact on

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below ground archaeological deposits at a site which has not to date been subject to a systematic assessment.

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 to the site's location within the historic core of the town and in an area where past industrial activities were carried out. Therefore deposits of later Saxon to Post medieval date might be anticipated in addition to evidence of earlier activity relating to the topographically favourable location just above the River Brett. 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 a two dwellings on land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh. To inform the results if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 100m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief will require 20m of 1.8m wide trench across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the

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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.

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 monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

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

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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 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 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 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

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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.

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.

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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 (2 x 10m)

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
2	0002	Pit	0002	Small shallow pit 750mm N-S x 900mm E-W and 300mm deep	
2	0003	Fill	0002	Dark brown sand with a few small Post medieval brick fragments	Post medieval
2	0004	Pit	0004	Shallow pit against southern side of trench, 1300mm across E-W and 300mm deep	
2	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown sand fill with occasional small Post medieval brick fragments	Post medieval
2	0006	Pit	0006	Shallow pit across western end of trench so 1800mm+ N-S and 2700mm+ E-W	
2	0007	Fill	0006	Dark brown sand fill with a few small Post medieval brick fragments	Post medieval

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-415105

Project details

Project name	Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hadleigh, land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street (HAD 235, TM 0244 4278) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development towards the northern edge of the historic town revealed a small number of shallow features of later Post medieval date trench while the other trench was blank.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2021 End: 15-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 235 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/00788 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
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 BABERGH HADLEIGH LAND AT GREENWAYS 7 BRIDGE STREET
Postcode	IP7 6BY
Study area	1400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0244 4278 52.045872956276 0.952475141177 52 02 45 N 000 57 08 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Greenways, 7 Bridge Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Bramford,Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
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