

**Land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm,  
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

**Planning application: Pre-application**

**HER Ref: RMA 032**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(August 2012)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk,  
IP5 1WE

Client: Chater Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Development: Residential development

Date of fieldwork: 7 August, 2012

HER Ref: RMA 032

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-132180

Grid ref: TM 2060 4460

Site area: 0.38ha

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*Summary: Rushmere St Andrew, land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm (RMA 032, TM 2060 4460) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development site on what, historically, has been an area of heathland mainly used for sheep grazing until at least the earlier to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century did not reveal any archaeological features with the only stray finds being a very small and abraded sherd of later prehistoric pottery and occasional modern finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Chater Homes Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Chater Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed residential development on land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew (see Fig. 1) currently at a pre-application stage. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to inform further advice to the local planning authority with regard to development proposals for this site.

1.2 Rushmere St Andrew parish is located on the north-eastern edge of modern Ipswich, some 4.5 km from the historic core of the town which, in recent years, has increasingly been encroached upon by suburban development. Historically the parish has had a low population located as it is largely on poor, sandy soils which saw extensive heathland develop from the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 indicates a very sparse settlement pattern with a few structures close to the parish church, which is some 2000m north-west of the proposed development area, and very little else. The site at Brendon Drive lies on or very close to the eastern edge of the extensive area outlined as Rushmere Heath on this later 18<sup>th</sup> century map in an area of flat landscape at c35m OD. In the dry heathland areas of east Suffolk past settlement patterns have always been directly related to natural water sources and this site lies some 350m west of the nearest source that might have encouraged intensive land use in more recent historic periods. However some evidence for past activity relatively close to the proposed development site off Brendon Drive has been recorded with features of probable Iron Age date (HER-RMA 018) recorded to the north and evidence for Roman period activity (RMA 007) to the north-east (see Fig. 1); the latter site being close to the water source noted above. In addition recent evaluation work directly to the east recorded somewhat sparse evidence for activity of earlier Neolithic date (HER RMA 030, Newman, 2011).

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched on a grid basis across areas of soft ground to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. All of the five trenches were 1.80m wide with three in the western and central parts of the site being 27m long while the remaining two in the eastern arm of the area were each 12.50m long giving a linear total of 106m or 190.80m<sup>2</sup> by area meeting the specified 5% sample required. An ecologist was present on site at all times during the trenching and to facilitate the search for any invertebrates that might be in the area each trench length was initially stripped of c60mm of topsoil and examined closely before further mechanical through the remaining topsoil and subsoil below.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of 400/500mm, as outlined in the table below, proved to be orange sand with numerous

small and medium sized flints across the site as a whole with occasional bands and small, irregular, pockets of a pale yellow silty sand.

2.3 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry and sunny conditions with periodic heavy showers. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

## 3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	27	250	200 of a mid brown sandy subsoil with flints	Orange sand with numerous small & medium flints & occasional pale yellow silty bands & pockets	No features save two small areas of tree root disturbance, one very small (1-2g) sherd of abraded flint gritted handmade pottery of later prehistoric date from subsoil as an U/S find
2	North-south	27	250	150 (as T1)	As trench 1	No features save one small area of tree root disturbance, only find one short length of Pmed clay tobacco pipe stem
3	East-west	27	250	250 (as T1)	As trench 1	No features, two 19 <sup>th</sup> /E 20 <sup>th</sup> pottery sherds from spoil
4	East-west	12.5	250	250	As trench 1	No features, one small frag. Pmed peg tile
5	North-south	12.5	250	250	As trench 1	No finds or features save two small areas of tree root disturbance
Total		106				By area 190.80m <sup>2</sup>

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above little of archaeological interest was revealed during the evaluation trenching with few finds in the subsoil of any date and the only features seen in the underlying glaciofluvial sands being irregular areas of tree root disturbance. While one sherd of flint gritted handmade pottery of probable later prehistoric date was recovered from the subsoil of trench 1 it was very small at 1-2g in weight and abraded. All the other finds from the upcast spoil were of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date and they formed a low level scatter across the site.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results in relation to archaeological features and paucity of stray finds of any age save one very small prehistoric sherd it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas of more intense past activity to the north and north-east as outlined in section 1.2 above. These negative results are more typical of true ex-heathland where the severe lack of naturally occurring sources of water precludes nearly all activities save the grazing of sheep at low densities.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on this proposed development site on land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. RMA 032.*

*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 Ian & Sam Chater for their close cooperation and to Keith for his skilled machine operation)*

**Ref:**

Newman, J 2011 Land off Broadland Way, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

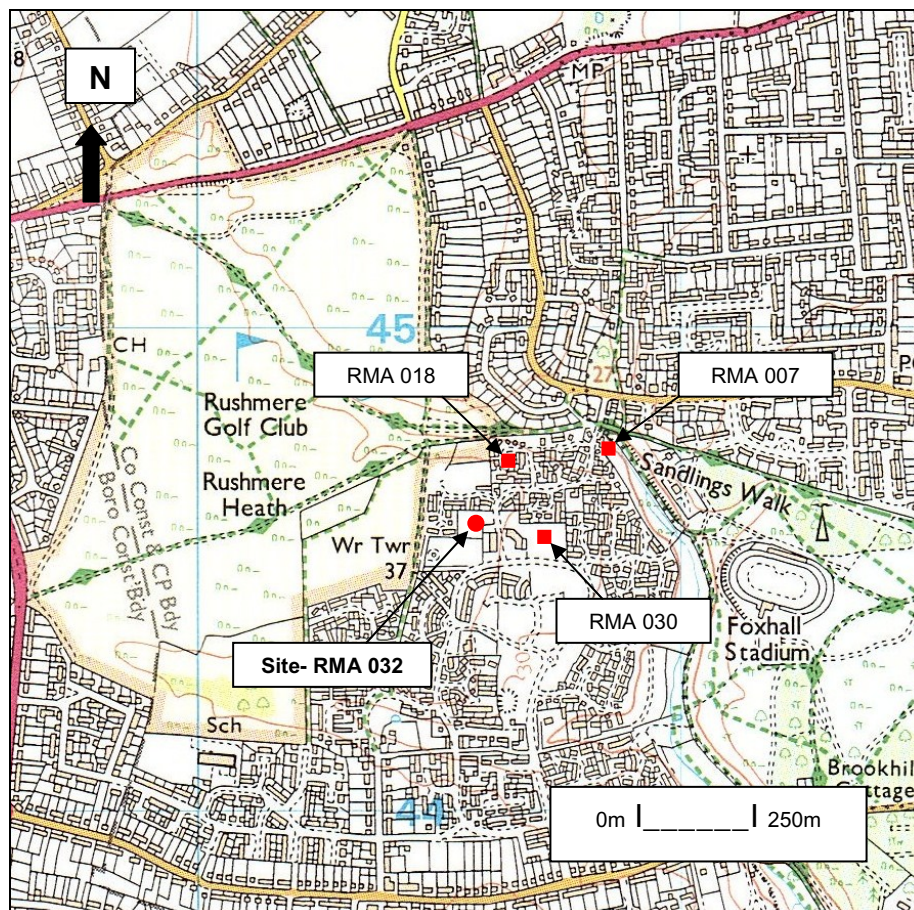


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
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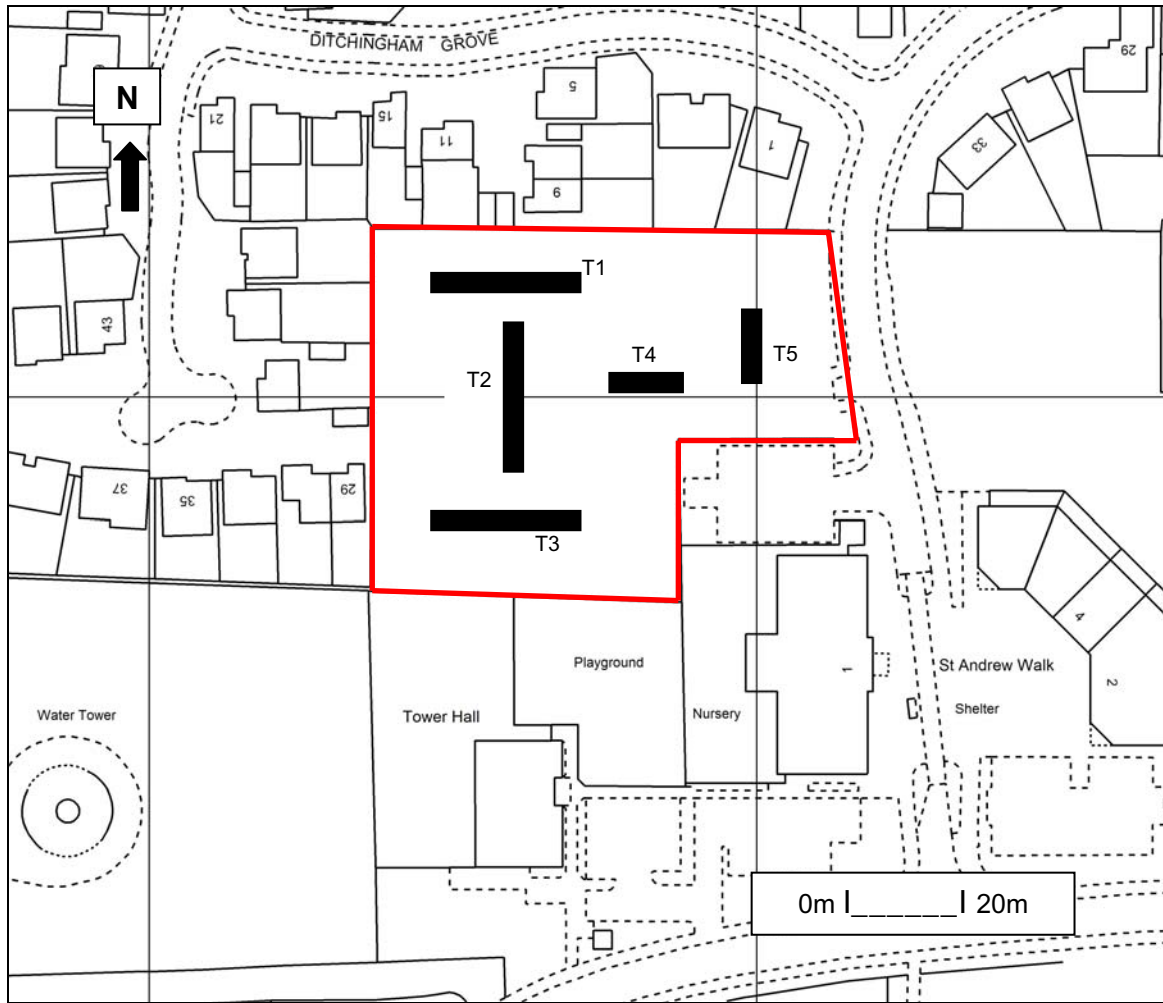


Fig. 2: Location of trenches

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## Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from south





Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 from south



Typical deposit profile (trench 2)

**Land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm,  
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk

Client: Chater Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Proposed development: Residential development

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief&Specification: 2011\_10\_13\_SCCAS\_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation\_Brief  
BixleyFarm\_Ver1.1.p

Grid ref: TM 205 446

Current land use & area: Rough ground, 0.38ha

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Chater Homes Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development. At present detailed proposals for the development are at the pre-application stage and this written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the archaeological background to the site and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the residential development of land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew.

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 Rushmere St Andrew parish is located on the north-eastern edge of modern Ipswich, some 4.5 km from the historic core of the town and, in recent years, increasingly encroached upon by suburban development. Historically the parish has had a low population located as it is largely on poor, sandy soils which saw extensive heathland develop from the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 indicates a very sparse settlement pattern with a few structures close to the parish church, which is some 2000m north-west of the proposed development area, and very little else. The site at Brendon Drive being on or very close to what was Rushmere Heath in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century and just above the 35m OD contour in an area some 350m west of the nearest apparent water source that might have encouraged any intensive land use in more recent historic periods.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant specification- 'This proposal lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Trenched evaluation immediately to the north defined features of probable Iron Age date (HER No. RMA 018). In addition, Roman tile and pottery, indicative of further occupation, was found during the cutting of a pipe trench to the north-east (RMA 007).' In

addition recent archaeological evaluation directly to the east of this site revealed evidence, albeit at a very low density of features, for early Neolithic period activity.

3.2 The site is seen as having high potential for archaeological deposits to be present and the proposed development works would cause significant ground disturbance. Therefore the LPA will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological works taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and allow the assessment and study of any heritage assets at the site before they are damaged or destroyed. The initial stage of this programme of works is the evaluation by trial trenching to an agreed trench plan of a 5% by area sample of the site.

#### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential relates to the proposed development area's close proximity to areas where evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity has been recorded. Given the location on an area of well drained, heathland type soils the evaluation will focus in particular on any evidence for the character of past land use in a potentially harsh environment. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the site under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording and sampling of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence following the issuing of an additional specification.

#### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a residential development on what is soft ground in an area that has seen extensive recent development. The overall area of the development area is 0.38ha giving a 5% sample target of 190m<sup>2</sup> which equates to 106m of 1.8m wide trenches.

5. The attached development outline shows the proposed trenching layout to cover site on a systematic grid basis (3 trenches x 27m each and 2 trenches x 12.5m each). With a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give a sample size of 5% of the proposed development area. 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. 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. 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 of high resolution digital images and monochrome film 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, road surfaces, kilns or ovens, 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 (this is assessed as being a low possibility on this site) 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.

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small

vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)

- 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 be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location and a site visit indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is very unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the

composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 & 8, 1997 & 2000). 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. 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 for the County HER and for the client if requested. 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. A vector plan

in .dxf format will be provided of the trench locations for integration into the County HER Mapinfo base.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely, the only known one being water mains on along the southern boundary. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

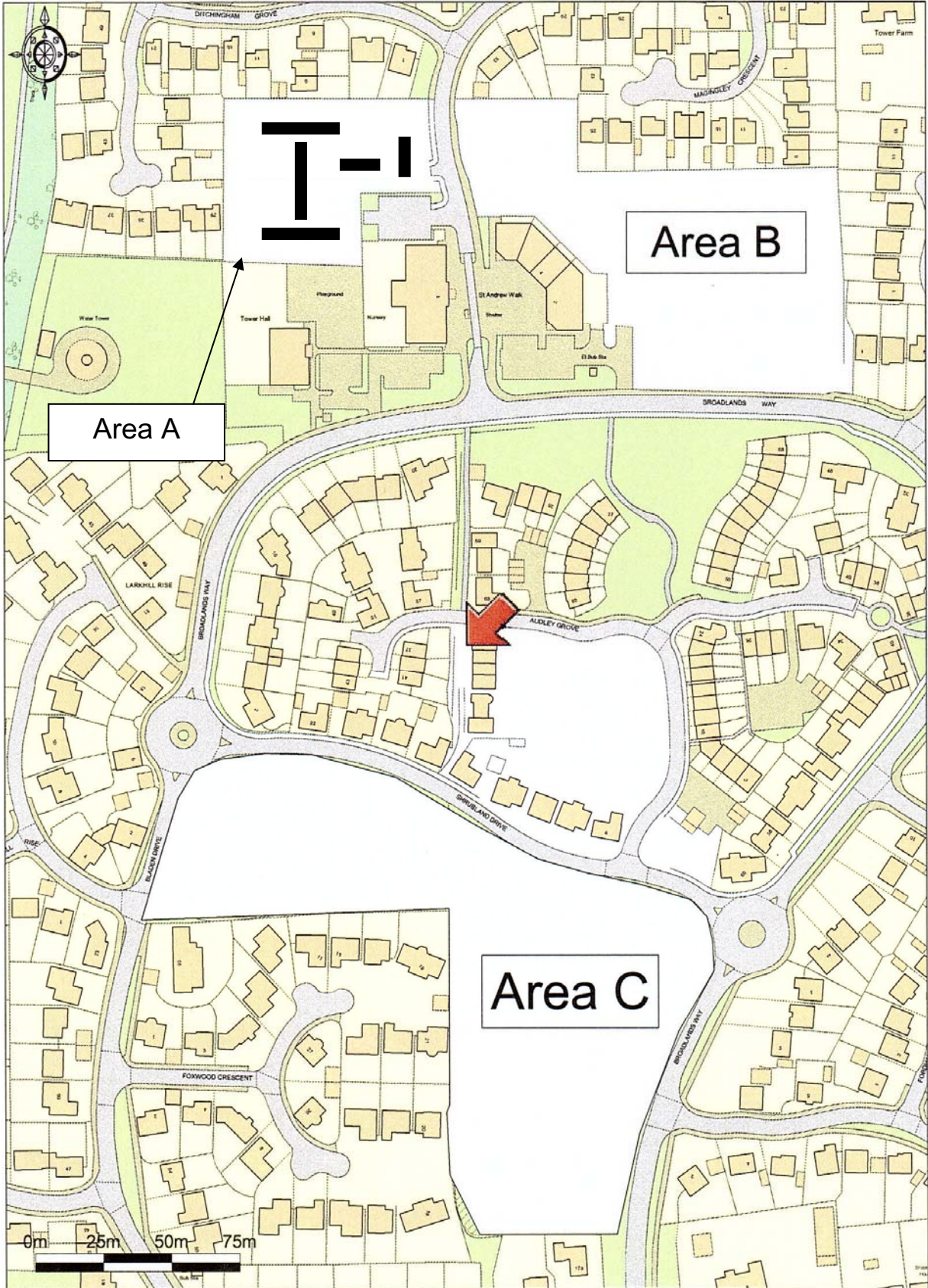
Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)



## John Newman Archaeological Services

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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)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



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Proposed trial trenching- Area A

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-132180**

### Project details

Project name	Land Off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Rushmere St Andrew, land off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm (RMA 032, TM 2060 4460) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development site on what, historically, has been an area of heathland mainly used for sheep grazing until at least the earlier to mid 20th century did not reveal any archaeological features with the only stray finds being a very small and abraded sherd of later prehistoric pottery and occasional modern finds.
Project dates	Start: 08-08-2012 End: 08-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMA 032 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL RUSHMERE ST ANDREW Land Off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm
Study area	3000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2060 4460 52 1 52 03 18 N 001 13 05 E Point

Height OD / Depth    Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation    John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator    Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator    John Newman

Project director/manager    John Newman

Project supervisor    John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body    Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive 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 Off Brendon Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s)    Newman, J

Date    2012

Issuer or publisher    John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication    Henley, Suffolk

Description    Loose bound client report

Entered by    John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

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