

**Land Off Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm,
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/12/0237

HER Ref: RMA 035

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land off Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk,
IP4 5SX

Client: Chater Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/12/0237 (Area C/PH7)

Development: Residential development

Date of fieldwork: 14 & 15 January, 2014

HER Ref: RMA 035

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-168432

Grid ref: TM 2062 4430

Site area: 1.68ha

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Summary: Rushmere St Andrew, land off Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm (RMA 035, TM 2062 4430) 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 find of any antiquity being a small flint core of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date (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 Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, with this area having gained consent as Area C/PH7 under planning application C/12/0237, 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 gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

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 density located as it is largely on poor, sandy soils which saw extensive heathland develop from the Neolithic/Bronze Age period. 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 1800m north-west of the proposed development area, and very little else. The site off Shrubland Drive is located close to the eastern edge of the extensive area outlined as Rushmere Heath on this later 18th century map. Topographically the site has a south-easterly aspect with the ground dropping gently from 35m OD in its north-western quarter to just below the 30m OD contour in its south-eastern corner. 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 300m 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 Shrubland Drive has been recorded with features of probable Iron Age date (HER RMA 018) recorded to the north and evidence for Roman period activity (HER 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 300m to the north recorded somewhat sparse evidence for activity of earlier Neolithic date (HER RMA 030, Newman, 2011).

1.3 At the time of the evaluation the site was largely soft ground with little vegetation cover and some superficial ground disturbance has taken place during operations to remove a large mound of spoil from the north-eastern quarter. The north-western corner of the site is still in use as a works compound and various stock piles of building materials and skips were located to the east of the compound but these obstacles did not impede the evaluation as open areas of the site were also available. Finally two areas of the site were not evaluated as they had already been extensively disturbed firstly by quarrying operations in the earlier 20th century leaving a pit on the western side of the southern part of the site and secondly by a now

demolished bungalow to the south-east of the works compound noted above (see Fig. 1).

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 1.80m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. All of the trenches were 1.80m wide with a linear total of 395m, or 711m² by area, to meet the specified 5% sample required for the previously undisturbed area of 1.42 hectares of the 1.68 hectare site with the former quarry pit and bungalow noted in section 1.3 above covering the remaining 0.26 hectare area.

2.2 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 sunny conditions on the first day followed by overcast conditions on the second day. 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 & Appendix I). It should also be noted that for trenches 7 to 10 no topsoil depth was recorded as this area of the site was until recently covered by a mound of spoil and the upper part of these trenches comprised the base of this mound mixed with the former topsoil layer:

John Newman Archaeological Services

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	45	300	500 to 700 of a mid brown sandy subsoil with flints	Orange sand with numerous small & medium flints	Some disturbance in southern half from a now demolished garage, no features or finds of any age
2	Northeast-southwest	20	200	300 (as T1)	As trench 1	No features save a modern duct and no finds
3	Northwest-southeast	20	200	400 (as T1)	As trench 1	No features & only finds 20 th C tile frags, (taken 200mm into natural sand due to root disturbance)
4	Northwest-southeast	70	200	250	As trench 1	No features or finds
5	Northeast-southwest	20	200	300	As trench 1	No features or finds of any age
6	Northeast-southwest	20	200	350	As trench1	No features or finds, (taken 200mm into natural sand due to root disturbance)
7	Northwest-southeast	40	–	500 of a mid brown silty sand below a 500/600 mm mixed deposit	Yellow silty sand with flints & small to medium sized pockets of light grey stone less silt	No features or finds
8	Northeast-southwest	40	–	600 (as T7 below a 400mm mixed deposit)	As trench 7	No features or finds
9	Northeast-southwest	40	–	400 (as T7 below a 400/500mm mixed deposit)	As trench 7	No features, one small flint core (wt 46g) of Neolithic/ earlier Bronze Age date from subsoil
10	Northwest-southeast	40	–	400 (as T7 below a 400/600mm mixed deposit)	As trench 7	No features or finds
11	Northeast-southwest	40	200	300 (as T7)	As trench 7	No features or finds
Total		395	200-300 (where present)	250-700	Western side- orange sand with flints Eastern side- yellow silty sand	By area 711m ²

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of between 450mm and 1100mm, as outlined in the table above, varied from orange sand with flints in the north-western third of the site to a silty yellow sand with light grey stone-free silt pockets across the eastern two thirds of the area.

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above no features of archaeological interest were revealed during the evaluation trenching with the only stray find of any age that was recovered

being a small flint core (wt 46g) of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date from the upcast spoil of trench 9. The only other finds from the upcast spoil comprised small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date and they formed a low level scatter across the site.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to archaeological features and paucity of stray finds of any age save one flint core of prehistoric date it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas of more intense past activity to the north 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 Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. RMA 035.

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 Jim Peck for his skilled machine operation)

Ref:

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

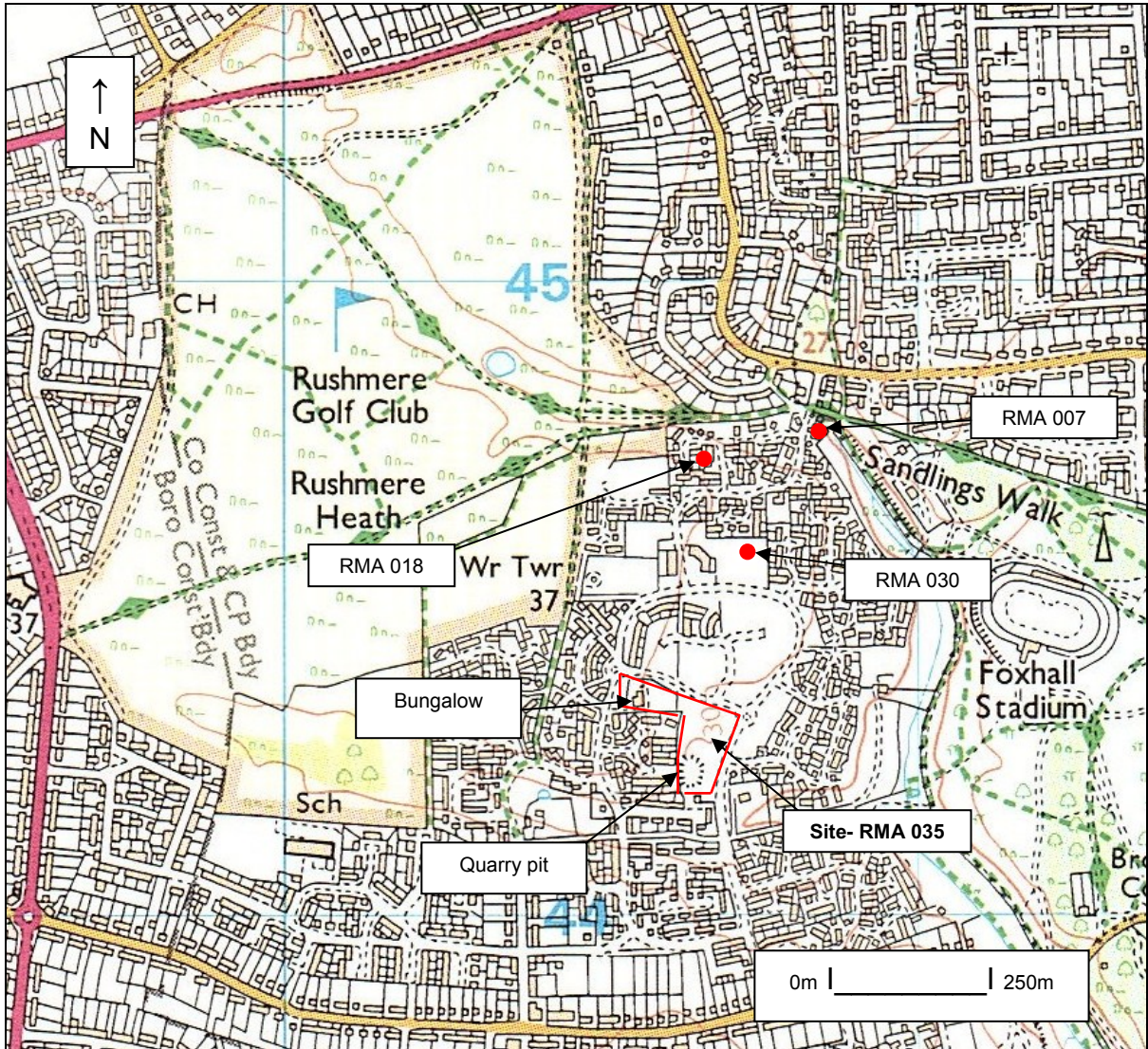


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (planned footprint areas- light blue)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images

(Eleven trenches & selected trench deposit profiles)



General view across western part of site from east



General view across north-eastern part of site from west



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from east



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from north



Trench 7 from west



Trench 8 from north



Trench 9 from south



Trench 10 from east



Trench 11 from north



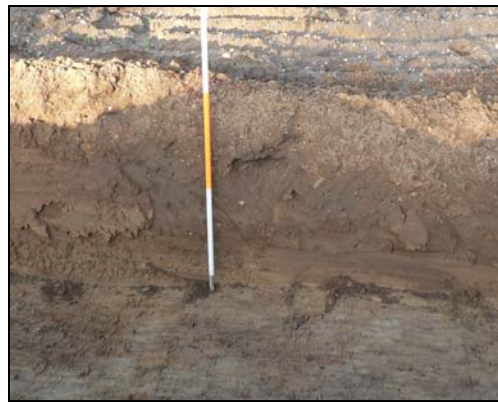
Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 11 deposit profile

**Area C, 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_AreaC,Bixley
Farm

Grid ref: TM 206 442

Current land use & area: Rough ground, compound, one bungalow, 1.40ha

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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 Area C (land off Bladen Drive, Shrubland Drive, Broadlands 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 2200m north-west of the proposed development area, and very little else. Area C at the Bixley Farm development being on or very close to what was Rushmere Heath in the later 18th century and just above the 30m OD contour in an area some 300m west of the nearest apparent water source that might have encouraged any intensive land use in more recent historic periods.

2.2 Area C at Bixley Farm is currently under various uses and it has been agreed with SCCAS that the evaluation can be carried out in two phases due to constraints caused by these uses. The western half is mainly in use as a compound for the surrounding developments though one small in its south-western corner contains a bungalow which, in time, will be demolished but this work must await considerations relating to ecological concerns. However the remainder of the compound area is largely accessible and it is proposed that this area forms phase 1 of the

evaluation. The eastern half of Area C is more problematic as a large spoil heap covers its north-eastern part. Therefore evaluation of this half of Area C will form phase 2 of the evaluation when the spoil heap has been removed (see trenching plan below). In addition an area with Japanese Knotweed infestation is present in the southern part of the eastern half of Area C, however as this is also the area of a quarry pit shown on the 1:2500 OS map of 1928 this part of the site does not require evaluation.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief- 'This large site lies within the hinterland of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town. There are also a number of finds spots around the area. There is a strong possibility that early occupation deposits will be encountered in this location, which has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation.' To the north evidence for Neolithic (HER- RMA 030), Iron Age (HER- RMA 018) and Roman (HER- RMA 007) has been recorded.

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 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 1.40ha giving a 5% sample target of 700m² which equates to 389m of 1.8m wide trenches. As outlined the trenching works will be undertaken in two, near enough, equal phases of c195m trench each with the related reporting completed for each phase.

5. The attached development outline shows the proposed trenching layout to cover the western half of the site on a systematic grid basis and concentrate on the main new build areas. 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 an additional cost and 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 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. Evaluation reports will be produced for each phase of the trial trenching.

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. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft pdf copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be sent to 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 area with Japanese Knotweed will be avoided. 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.

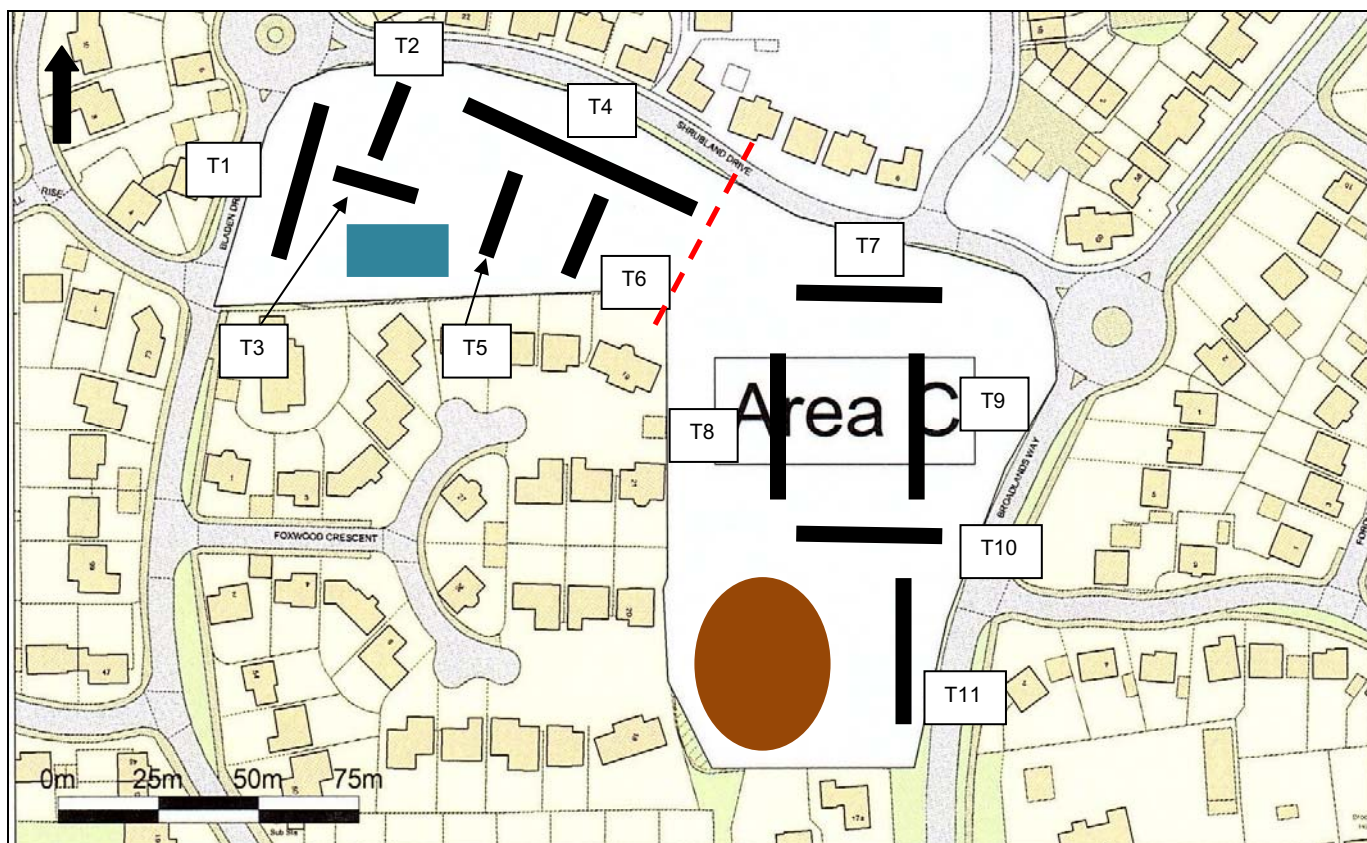
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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)
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



Proposed trial trenching for Area C (bungalow in blue, former quarry pit in brown)

(Phase 1- Trench 1- 45m, Trench 2- 20m, Trench 3- 20m, Trench 4- 70m, Trench 5- 20m, Trench 6- 20m, total = 195m)

(Phase 2- Trenches 7-11, all 40m long)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-168432

Project details

Project name	Land Off Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Rushmere St Andrew, land off Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm (RMA 035, TM 2062 4430) 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 find of any antiquity being a small flint core of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2014 End: 15-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RMA 035 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/0237 - Planning Application 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	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL RUSHMERE ST ANDREW LAND OFF SHRUBLAND DRIVE, BIXLEY FARM

Postcode IP4 5SX
 Study area 16000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2062 4430 52.0525447273 1.21816833325 52 03 09 N 001 13 05 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 30.00m Max: 35.00m

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 Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images vector", "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 Shrubland Drive, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-
 Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 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)
 Entered on 10 February 2014