

**Land West of Clovelly Close,
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/4582/FUL

HER Ref: RMA 037

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2017)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land west of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk, IP4 5UF

Clients: Simon Roger Properties

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4582/FUL

Development: Erection of 6 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 27 February, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25441

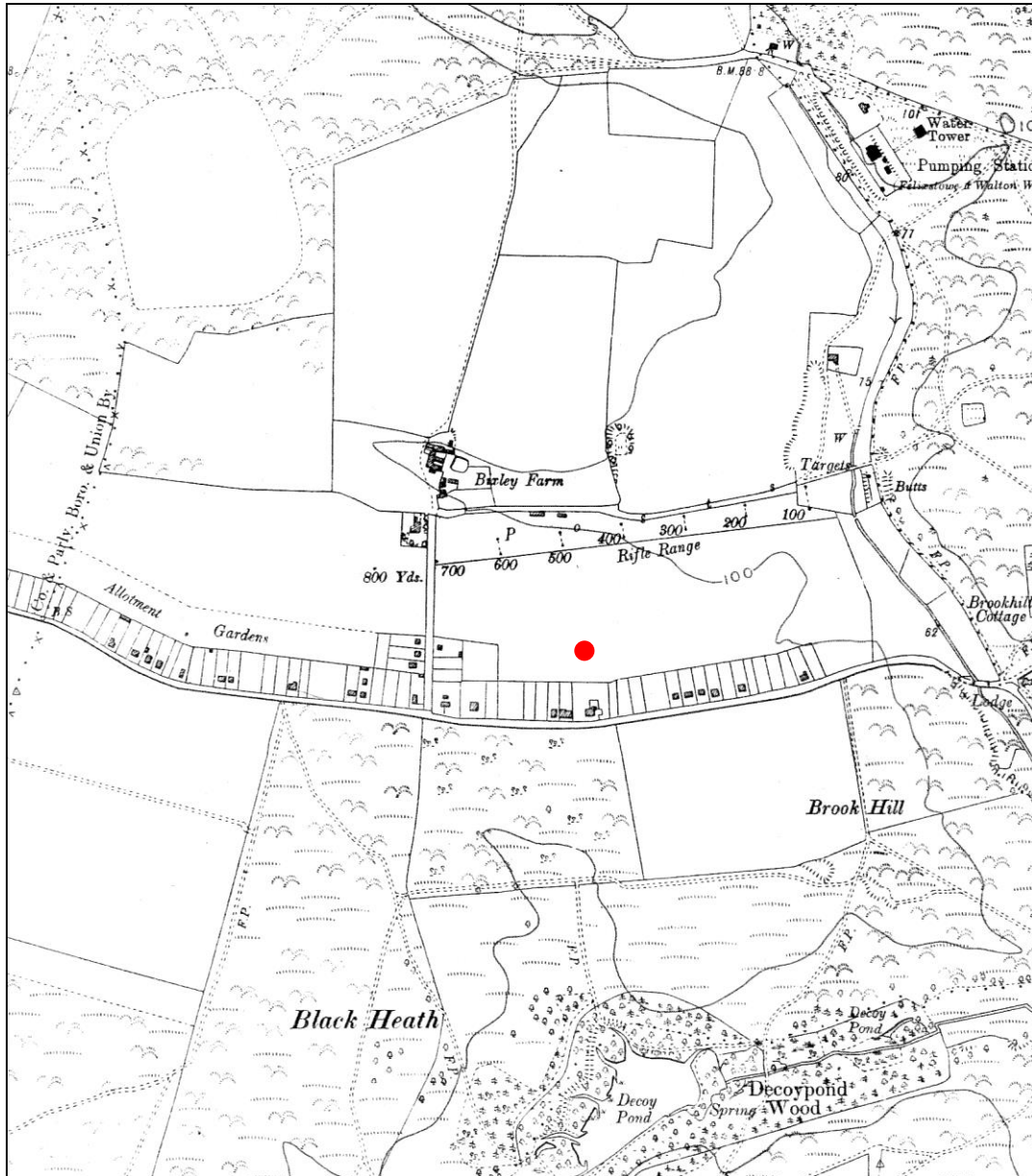
HER ref: RMA 037

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-277341

Grid ref: TM 2065 4394

Site area: 2000m²

Recent land use: Back garden/rough ground



Frontispiece: Extract from 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Sheet OS 76 SW)
(Red dot approximate location of site RMA 037)

Contents

Summary

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

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig.3: Trench 1 plan and section (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Rushmere St Andrew, land west of Clovelly Close (RMA 037, TM 2065 4394) evaluation trenching for a small residential development on former heath land close to an area of recorded medieval activity revealed one shallow and undated ditch and a pit of recent date; in the upcast spoil the only find of any age was a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Simon Roger Properties).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Simon Roger Properties commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development on land to the west of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

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 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 periods. 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 2500m north-west of the proposed development site, and very little else. The site being a little way to the south of 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.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to a scatter of medieval pottery (HER RMA 014- see Fig. 2) indicative of probable settlement activity and the find spot of a quern stone of Roman date (HER RMA 005). The former in all probability being the small vill (settlement) recorded as Bixley in the Domesday Book in the later 11th century. In this context it is of interest to note that the 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of the area of 1928 shows a small complex of buildings named Bixley Farm in an area to the north-west of the this development site (see frontispiece) and this farm is also shown on the parish tithe map of 1840. In addition the 1928 map shows an 800 yard rifle range immediately to the north of the area of the site with the targets and butts to the north-east.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 7 of the trenches being 1.80m wide with the single archaeological feature of any interest being investigated by hand with a 1m wide section.

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 though the

level of the vegetation precluded searches in the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	250	350 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	One undated shallow NW/SE aligned ditch (0002), in the trench upcast spoil one stray sherd (wt 8g) of sandy medieval coarseware pottery)
2	Northwest-southeast	5	250	450 as T1	As T1	One large pit with modern debris and a large amount of decayed organic material
3	Northwest-southeast	10	250	550 as T1	As T1	No features or stray finds
4	Northeast-southwest	10	200	600 as T1	As T1	One steel water pipe, no other features or stray finds
5	Northwest-southeast	10	200	500 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northwest-southeast	5	200	500	As T1	No features or finds
7	Northeast-southwest	10	200	500	As T1	No features or finds
		60 (108m ²)	200-250	350-600		Trench depth varied between 600mm and 800mm, the only features revealed were an undated shallow ditch in T1 and a modern pit in T2

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth of 600mm and 800mm with the topsoil being 200mm to 250mm and the sandy subsoil 350mm to 600mm deep. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site as anticipated for a former heath land area was a freely draining orange sand with flints.

3.3 The 60m of evaluation trenching revealed two features with one being a modern pit in trench 2 and the other a shallow ditch (0002) on a north-west/south-east alignment in trench 1. This ditch (0002) had a gently rounded profile (see Fig. 3) and it was 1000mm wide and 300mm deep with the mid sandy fill (0003) containing no

finds that could indicate a date for the feature. In addition a north-south aligned steel water pipe was revealed in trench 4.

3.4 Over the site as a whole very few finds were seen in the upcast spoil with the only one of note being a body sherd of medieval sandy coarseware (wt. 8g) from the spoil of trench 1. The metal detector scan of the upcast spoil did not recover any finds of pre 20th century date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The single defined ditch (0002) in trench 1 probably formed a minor field/land plot boundary. It cannot be dated but may relate to the nearby recorded medieval settlement of Bixley (HER RMA 014). This medieval settlement of Bixley probably having been very small and set within an area of largely unproductive dry heath land hence the scarcity of archaeological features and finds revealed in the area examined in this evaluation.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for six new dwellings on land to the west of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: RMA 037.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Emmitt Plant for their cooperation on site)



Fig. 1: Site location

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

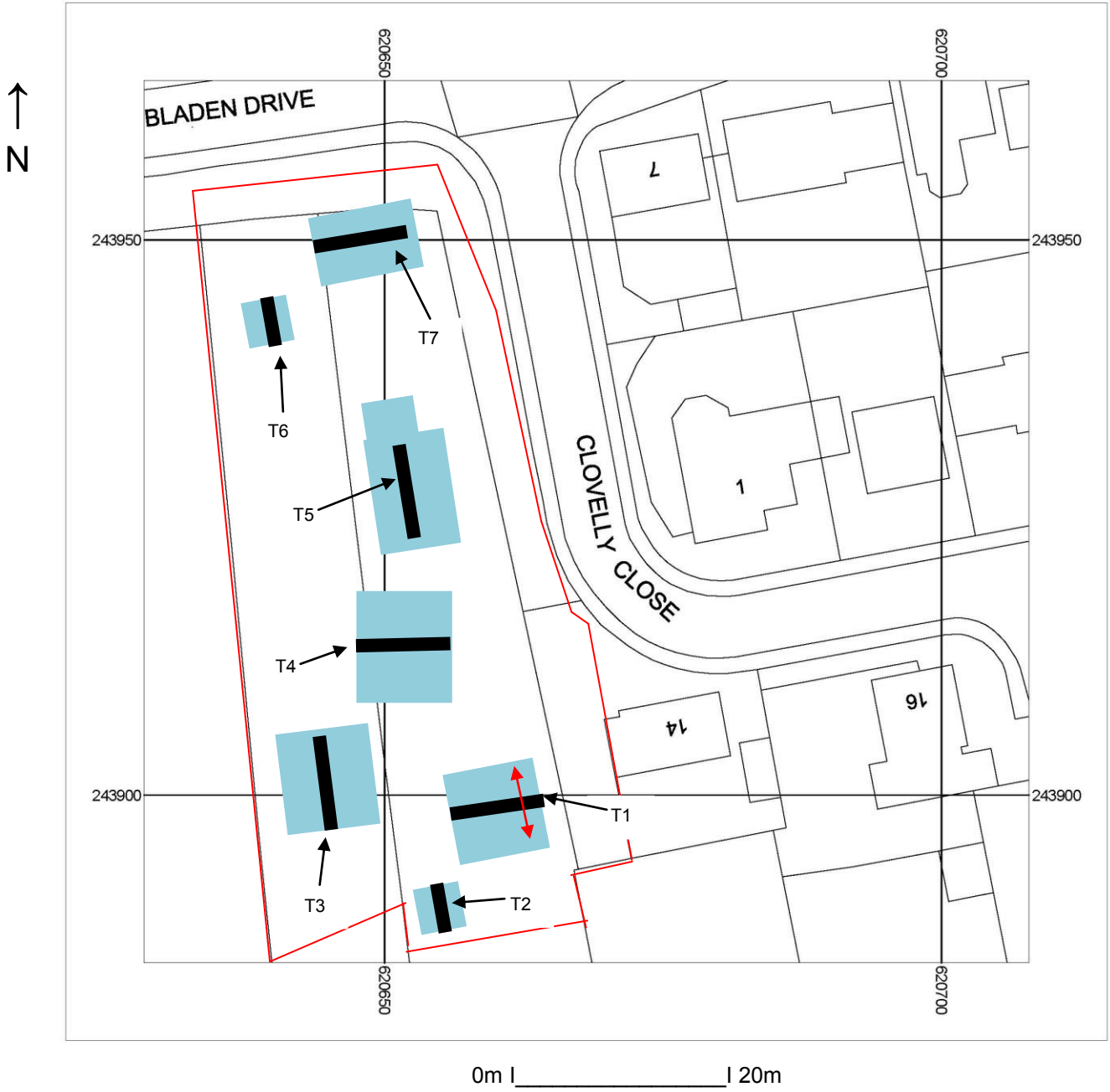


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrowed line- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

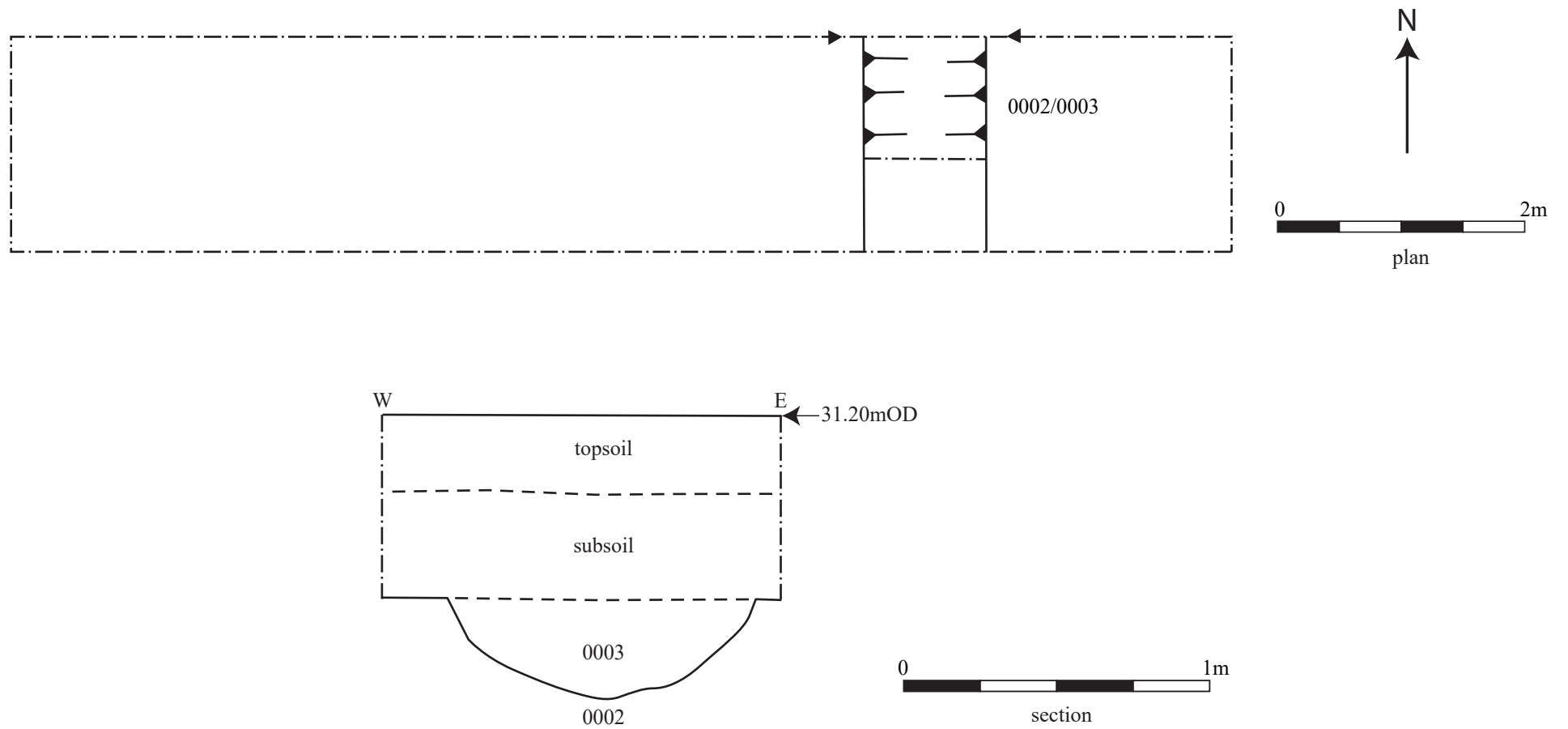


Fig. 3: Trench 1 - plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east with ditch 0002 in foreground



Trench 1 deposit profile with ditch 0002 from south



Trench2 from south with modern pit



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from south



Trench 7 from east



Trench 7 deposit profile

**Land West of Clovelly Close,
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land west of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk, IP4 5UF

Client: Simon Roger Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4582/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 6 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Archaeological Evaluation Land west of Clovelly Close
Rushmere St Andrew DC_16_4582_FUL

Grid ref: TM 2062 4392

Area: 2000m²

Current site use: garden

Contents

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Simon Roger Properties have 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 DC/16/4582/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 6 dwellings on land to the west of Clovelly Close, 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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/4582/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 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 periods. 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 2500m north-west of the proposed development site (PDS), and very little else. The PDS being a little way to the south of 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.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to medieval artefact scatter (RMA 014) and the findspot of a Roman quern stone (RMA 005). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.' The nearby medieval artefact scatter (RMA 014) in all probability being the small vill (settlement) recorded as Bixley in the Domesday Book in the later 11th century. In this context it is of interest to note that the 3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of the area of 1928 shows a small complex of buildings named Bixley Farm in an area to the north-west of the PDS and this farm is also shown on the parish tithe map of 1840. In addition the 1928 map shows an 800 yard rifle range immediately to the north of the area of the PDS with the targets and butts to the north-east.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to an area where evidence for both Roman and medieval period activity has been recorded with the latter perhaps having the higher potential. 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 6 dwellings on land to the west of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew. To inform the results of the if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 60m of 1.8m wide trenching 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 underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 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 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 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 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 *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

John Newman Archaeological Services

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

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 (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 5m and 5 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-277341

Project details

Project name Land West of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Short description of the project Rushmere St Andrew, land west of Clovelly Close (RMA 037, TM 2065 4394) evaluation trenching for a small residential development on former heath land close to an area of recorded medieval activity revealed one shallow and undated ditch and a pit of recent date; in the upcast spoil the only find of any age was a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery.

Project dates Start: 27-02-2017 End: 27-02-2017

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes ESF 25441 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes RMA 037 - Related HER No.

Any associated project reference codes DC/16/4582/FUL - Planning Application No.

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type PIT Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL RUSHMERE ST
ANDREW LAND WEST OF CLOVELLY CLOSE

Postcode IP4 5UF

Study area 2000 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2064 4394 52.049304875716 1.218227134232 52 02 57
N 001 13 05 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 29m Max: 30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning

originator	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	Dunwich Museum
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 West of Clovelly Close, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	17 March 2017