

**Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road,  
Hoxne, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/18/00297**

**HER Ref: HXN 123**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(April 2019)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne, Suffolk, IP21 5DB

Client: Mr C Burnard

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00297

Development: Erection of one dwelling with a garage and access following demolition of listed building remains

Date of fieldwork: 28 March, 2019

HER ref: HXN 123 (and HXN 046- moat)

LBS ref: 1032507 (was Grade II, was derelict mid-1980s, now demolished)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-346926

Grid ref: TM 19396 75176

Site area: c300m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Overgrown plot

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*Summary: Hoxne, Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road (HXN 123, TM 19396 75176) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development on the site of a now demolished, recently derelict, listed building of early Post medieval date within a probable moated enclosure revealed one pit of late Post medieval date and a stray sherd of medieval pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr C Burnham).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hunter Architects and Planners on behalf of their client Mr C Burnard commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land at Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne (see Fig. 1), following demolition of the derelict listed building that previously occupied the site, that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00297. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 Hoxne parish is located in north central Suffolk to the east of Eye. The village has a historic settlement pattern focused on the parish church but also scattered around Cross Street and Heckfield Green and with other farms and cottages along the various roads and lanes in this large parish with the planned development site at Chestnut Tree Farm being in an isolated location some 2700m south-east of the parish church and close to the parish boundary with Denham. The site formerly contained the remnants of a grade II listed timber framed building of earlier Post medieval date described in 1986 as being in poor condition and the current application allowed for the demolition of these remains following recording with the overall site being a probable moat of medieval date (SHER HXN 046).

1.3 Topographically the site is flat at c45m OD with superficial deposits comprising Lowestoft Formation Leet Hill sand and gravel.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within a possible moated enclosure of medieval date and formerly being the site of a listed building of earlier Post medieval date that was largely derelict by the mid-1980s and finally demolished recently. At the time of the evaluation the site had been cleared to ground level with remnants of c19th century shallow brick foundations visible across the cleared area. The possible moat ditch to the rear and front of the site was visible but largely overgrown with a low water level. The Hoxne tithe map of 1842 depicts the ditched enclosure that is still extent so the interpretation of the site as a moat of medieval date seems likely with the 'Homestead' occupied by a Robert Palmer as a tenant of William Richards and the farm area being 74 acres.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast & southeast-northwest (T shaped)	16	-	400 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features and only late Pmed stray brick and tile frags
2	Northwest-southeast	8	200	200 as T1	As T1	One large (1800mm x 1300mm) pit of late Pmed date on eastern side, one stray medieval sherd in upcast spoil
		24m (43.20m <sup>2</sup> )	300	200-400		Only feature one pit of 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> C date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed no topsoil in the area of trench 1 with 400mm of mid brown clay subsoil above the natural glaciofluvial deposit which was pale brown chalky clay. No features were revealed in the T shaped trench 1 with the few finds in the upcast spoil being small brick and tile fragments of recent date, this area being in the area of the demolished early Post medieval building. Trench 2 revealed 200mm of topsoil above 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil and one large pit type feature that was 1800mm x 1300mm, this was examined by hand and proved to contain small pottery sherds and brick fragments of later Post medieval (late 19<sup>th</sup>-earlier 20<sup>th</sup> C) date. In addition one rim sherd of medieval sandy coarseware (wt. 4g) of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the upcast spoil from this trench.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely 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.

4.2 While this site for a single dwelling development is located on the area of a probable moat of medieval date and was the former site of a building of earlier Post medieval date the only feature revealed was a large pit of late Post medieval date.

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This evidence indicating the former presence of an earlier building that left no foundation features in the ground having been a structure based on a timber frame. No evidence was revealed for features of medieval date with just one sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> date being recovered which may suggest an origin of this date. Based on these results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this site at Chestnut Tree Farm, Dedham Road, Hoxne.

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

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

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris and Michael for their close cooperation)*

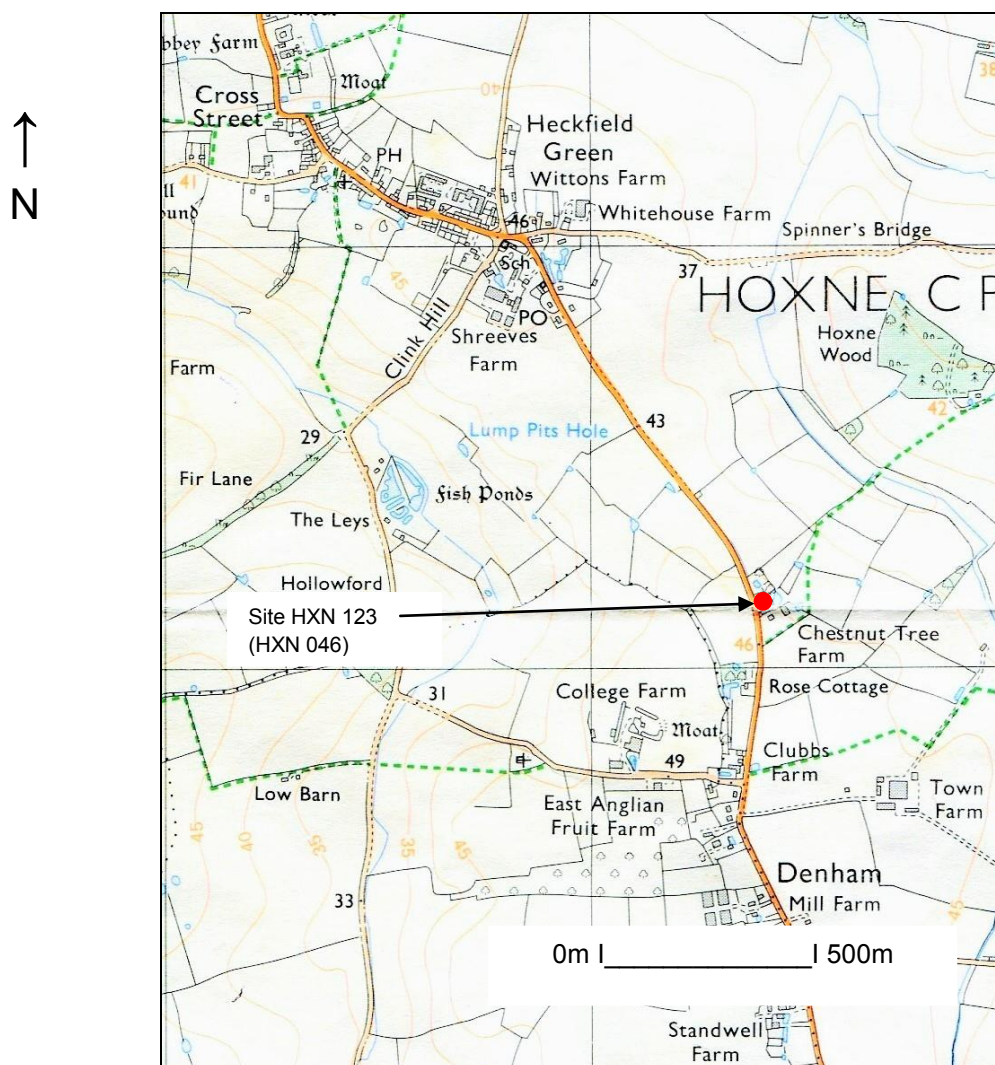
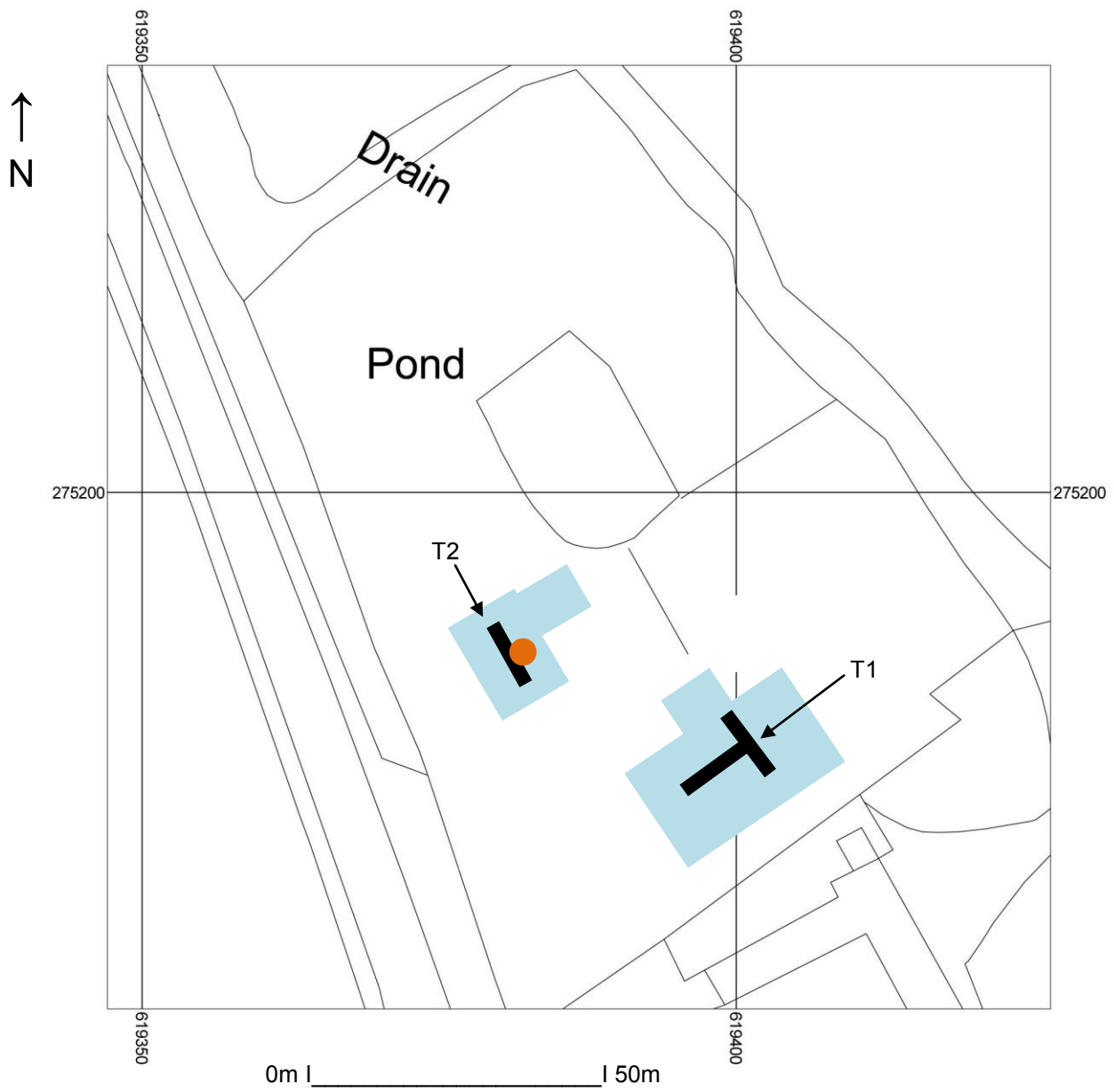


Fig. 1: Site location

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**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**  
(Light blue- planned footprint areas, brown- late Post medieval pit)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from southeast



Trench 1 northeast-southwest arm from east





Trench 1 northwest-southeast arm from north



Trench 2 from north with late Post medieval pit





Trench 2 late Post medieval pit with brick fragments

**Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road,  
Hoxne, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne, Suffolk, IP21 5DB

Client: Hunter Architects & Planners for Mr C Burnard

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00297

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling with a garage and access following demolition of listed building remains

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 19396 75176

Area: c300m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Overgrown plot

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

Proposed location of trial trenches



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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Hunter Architects and Planners on behalf of their client Mr C Burnard has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for the new planned new build works and the monitoring of new access works on a residential development for a single new dwelling and garage at Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne where a grade II listed building remnant will be demolished for the new works to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/00297 (also 1706/14 & 4370/15) and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. It is likely that this development will be staged with initially the creation of a new access and the ground works for the planned garage followed by the erection of the new dwelling once the existing building remains have been removed, therefore the evaluation is likely to be carried out in two stages on site for initially the new garage area followed by the new dwelling area.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation that will be secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/18/00297. 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 Hoxne parish is located in north central Suffolk to the east of Eye. The village has a historic settlement pattern focused on the parish church but also scattered around Cross Street and Heckfield Green and with other farms and cottages along the various roads and lanes in this large parish with the proposed development site (PDS) at Chestnut Tree Farm being in an isolated location some 2700m south-east of the parish church and close to the parish boundary with Denham. The PDS contains the remnants of a grade II listed timber framed building described in 1986

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as being in poor condition and the current application allows for the demolition of these remains following recording with the overall site being a probable moat of medieval date (SHER HXN 046).

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being Lowestoft Formation Leet Hill sand and gravel at c45m OD.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The PDS at Chestnut Tree Farm contains the remnants of a building of earlier Post medieval date within a probable moat suggesting a medieval origin for the site. Therefore heritage deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date can be anticipated at this site during the planned ground works.

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.
- In addition a new access is planned entailing relatively superficial soil stripping and it is proposed that this work can be adequately monitored by an archaeologist at the same time as an evaluation trench is opened to examine the planned garage area. Evaluation of the new dwelling area will follow once the existing structure has been fully recorded.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location as a probable moat of medieval date containing the remnants of a building of earlier Post medieval date. Therefore further evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval might be present which would be disturbed by the proposed development and therefore the archaeological potential of the site needs to be assessed and characterised.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a new dwelling with a garage and associated access at Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road. To inform the

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results of the evaluation 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 will require 20m to 30m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. 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. In addition the soil strip for the planned new access will be closely monitored to the level required.

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. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

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

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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 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

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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 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



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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 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

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

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

### 6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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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	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 8m & 2 x 7m)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-346926

### Project details

Project name	Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hoxne, Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road (HXN 123, TM 19396 75176) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development on the site of a now demolished, recently derelict, listed building of early Post medieval date within a probable moated enclosure revealed one pit of late Post medieval date and a stray sherd of medieval pottery.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2019 End: 28-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HXN 123 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1032507 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00297 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK HOXNE CHESTNUT TREE FARM DENHAM ROAD
Postcode	IP21 5DB
Study area	160 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 19396 55176 52.150671588869 1.207347601705 52 09 02 N 001 12 26 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 44m
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 recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Chestnut Tree Farm, Denham Road, Hoxne, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
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Issuer or publisher	John NewmanArchaeological Services
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Description	Loose bound client report and pdf



Entered by  
Entered on

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)  
6 April 2019