



**LAND ADJACENT TO 155 THE STREET,
RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK,
LARGE AREA (14 residential dwelling scheme)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1200

June 2018



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SUFFOLK, LARGE AREA (14 residential dwelling scheme)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION


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Event Code	ESF25545	HER Inv. No.	9196381
Approved By:		Date	June 2018

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Abstract

From the 9th – 11th May 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Land Adjacent 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk prior to the erection of 14 dwellings and associated works (TL 690 776). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the proposed development area. This originally comprised of 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench and a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m.

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a specific potential for medieval features and finds, on the basis of the proximity to the medieval church of St Andrew.

Despite this, the archaeological evaluation encountered only one possibly archaeological feature potentially dating to the late post medieval to modern period based on its form. The north eastern portion of the site contained a large rubbish pit which contained modern demolition material most likely associated with the previous works that had taken place on the site.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 9th – 11th May 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Land Adjacent 155, The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk prior to the erection of 14 dwellings and associated works (TL 690 776). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the proposed development area. This will entail excavation of 365.00m of trenching for originally comprised of 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench and a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m.

Planning permission was granted on 25th June 2015 for 14 residential dwellings at Land adjacent to No.155, The Street, Rushmere St Andrew (Appeal Reference APP/J3530/W/15/3005420). The planning permission was pursuant to 12 conditions of which condition 9 requires a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and the completion and approval of post investigation assessment.

The archaeological condition states:

Condition 16 - 'No development shall take place a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

This Archaeological Evaluation report has been prepared for approval by Suffolk Coastal District Council to satisfy the requirements of this condition.



The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology and has been approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeology department prior to the implementation of archaeological work on site. A copy of the approved WSI, is enclosed at Appendix 3.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the south western bounds of the village of Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk in a plot formerly used for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables and the keeping of bees on land to the south of The Street. The site is bounded to the west by a public footpath and then open agricultural land. To the south east of the site lies a large area of private open space, providing sports pitches and other facilities for local sports clubs. To the north east of the site lies a vacant site that has planning permission for 2 residential dwellings and is also within the ownership of the applicant.

The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation. This coarse grained sand is poorly sorted, cross bedded and shelly with frequent iron pan and formed during the Piacenzian to Thurnian Ages (BGS, 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowesoft Formation chalky till deposits. These chalky till deposits (with outwash sands and gravels) formed during the Anglian Stage of the middle Pleistocene glaciation, (BGS, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local Development Plan comprises:

- The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan 'Saved policies' (2001 and 2006).
- The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Document (2013).
- The Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies Document (2017).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). 21 monument entries, 11 events and 5 listed building entry were returned within the 1km search area. In addition, 1 confidential PAS monument record was returned.

The site is located on the south western extent of the village of Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk and is approximately 3km east of the town of Ipswich.



The SHER search returned 8 entries dating to the prehistoric period. A single Paleolithic record (IPS 075) relates to an Acheulian hand-axe discovered during the excavation of a sewer trench. The closest record to the site, IPS 085 is located approximately 750m to the south west and relates to the discovery of two flint scappers and flakes that have been dated to the Neolithic period. A Bronze Age record (RMA 002) located 700m to the south refers to bucket urns found on the commoners sandpit on the North West corner of Rushmere heath in the first half of the 20th century. The remainder of the prehistoric records refer find spots and find scatters which include a Pontin coin (IPS 235) a scatter of flint found during a fieldwalking survey (RMA 020) and further general scatters of flint found during fieldwalking (RMA Misc).

The Romano-British period marked a change for East Anglia as a whole, with Colchester (Camulodunum) becoming the capital of Roman Britain. The HER search returned 3 monument records dating to the Roman period, none of which are located on the site area. The closest record of Roman date (RMA 009) relates to a possible bronze Roman buckle found 150m to the south. Further records in the wider search area include a coin of Faustina (RMA 006) and a scatter of Roman pottery, (RMA 017).

A Roman ring was found on the land adjacent to the west boundary of the site (CAC035) while Roman finds were discovered in a buried soil layer at an evaluation 50m north of the site (GSE 074). Excavations at Pakefield Middle and High Schools 600m to the north-east revealed Roman pottery (LWT 170). NMP cropmark data in the area within 500m of the site (Fig. 4) may represent Roman field systems. Most of the Roman records exist further afield on the periphery of the search radius or just outside it, such as an artefact scatter of pottery and coins 850m to the west of site (GSE 012) or the pottery, CBM and bronze and silver coins discovered on the coastline 950m to the south-east of the site (GSE 031 and GSE 037).

The medieval period is represented by 5 records within the 1km search area. This period also includes the most significant record relating to the site, The Church of St Andrew (RMA 016). The church has its origins in the mid-12th century however the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1861. The church has a plaintile roof and also includes two major modern extensions. The church is only located 50m to the North West of the site. 600m North West of the site another medieval record (IPS 901) refers to the site of a cross with the inscription "in the way for Russhme Halle onto Humbyrdowney". The wider search area contains further finds scatters of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking surveys, (RMA 017, RMA 019).

The post-medieval period is represented by a single monument (RMA 031) which refers to a 16th century open hall house which is now in use as a garage and store.

The wider search area contains four undated records. These refer to a single flint scrapper findspot (IPS 558), a sub rectangular enclosure identified through aerial photography (RMA 003), a ring ditch also identified through aerial photography (RMA 010) and a rectilinear ditched encluse visible as cropmarks on Rushmere Heath (RMA 028).



Given the above records, the site had a specific potential for medieval features and finds, on the basis of the proximity to the medieval church of St Andrew.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT briefs stated that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.2);

- 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

- 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.
- determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (2014), and Gurney, D. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14' (2003).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.



- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork for the evaluation portion of the project was undertaken from the 9th – 11th of May 2018. The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of 60.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. The trenching is to cover 5% of the site area with the trenches targeting the proposed building foot prints. This comprised 365.00m of trenching comprised of 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench and a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 - 9)

The evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the proposed development area. Three trenches were cut, measuring 365.00m in total. Archaeological features were only encountered in Trench 9, the description of the trenches are below:

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north west to south east, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m+ and contained no archaeological features. The trench did contain a single natural feature Tree Bole **1003**.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated south east to north west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m+ and contained no archaeological features.



Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 6

Trench 6 measured 20.00m x 1.80m, was orientated south east to north west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 7

Trench 7 measured 25.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 8

Trench 8 measured 35.00m x 1.80m, was orientated south east to north west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 35.00m x 1.80m, was orientated south east to north west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m+. The trench contained a single archaeological feature, Pit **1005**. The pit contained no dating evidence and is most likely related to backyard activity in the late post medieval – modern periods.

Trench 10

Trench 10 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m+ and contained no archaeological features.

Trench 11

Trench 11 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated south east to north west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.1.18m+ and contained no archaeological features. The trench contained part of a large modern rubbish pit.

Trench 12

Trench 12 measured 10 x 1.80m north east to south west and 20.00 x 1.80m north west to south east, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m+ and contained no archaeological features. The trench contained a continuation of the large modern rubbish pit encountered in Trench 12.



Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, was orientated north east to south west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58cm+ and contained no archaeological features.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5 - 7)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

Topsoil layer **1000** was a dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions. It was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.41m in Trench 12.

Beneath garden soil layer **1000** was subsoil layer **1001**, which consisted of a mid-greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.60m in Trench 8.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was natural geology **1002** which was a mid-orange compact sandy clay with patches of gravel and occasional small – medium flint inclusions.

10 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a specific potential for medieval features and finds, on the basis of the proximity to the medieval church of St Andrew.

Despite this, the archaeological evaluation encountered only one possibly archaeological feature potentially dating to the late post medieval to modern period based on its form. The north eastern portion of the site contained a large rubbish pit which contained modern demolition material most likely associated with the previous works that had taken place on the site.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Sarah Pullin and Georgina Brotherton of Lawson Planning Partnership Ltd for commissioning and funding the works.

We would also like to thank Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT for her help and advice throughout.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook, Dan McConnell, Louisa Cunningham and Daniel Hillsof Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
- English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	42.18	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE Side, Middle of Trench	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.27 – 0.55m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1003	0.55m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

Trench 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	42.35	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SE side, NE End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.40m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.40 – 0.68m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.68m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Tree Bole (0.70m x 0.79m x 0.20m) Sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping sides with a concave base	1004	Mid orange brown, compact silty sand with occasional sun angular flint and quartzite inclusions		



TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW		
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	SE side, Middle of Trench	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.26m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.26 – 0.57m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.57m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	SE-NW	42.51	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	SW Side, NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.30m – 0.52m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	SW - NE	42.56	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	NW Side, NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.38m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.38 – 0.59m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.59m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

Trench 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NW - SE	42.56	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	NE Side, NW End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.30m – 0.39m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	



1002	0.39+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions
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Trench 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	SW - NE	42.72	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.34 – 0.48m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1003	0.48m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	NW - SE	42.87	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	NE Side, SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.37m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium stone inclusions	
1001	0.37 – 0.60m	Sub Soil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions	
1002	0.6m+	Natural: Mid orange with yellow patches, compact sandy clay and patches of gravel with occasional-moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	

TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	N-S		DP35
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	E Side, Middle	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1001	0.24 – 0.74m	Sub Soil: Mid reddish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small to large stone and sub-angular flint inclusions	
1002	0.74m+	Natural: Mid orange-brown, friable sand with patches of sandy gravel and patches of gravelly chalk, with moderate small to large sub-angular flint inclusions	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1005	Pit (0.72m+ x 0.45m x 0.10m) Circular in plan, shallow sloping sides with a concave base.	1006	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions.		

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	SW - NE	43.03	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.31m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1001	0.31 – 0.48m	Sub Soil: Mid reddish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small to large stone and sub-angular flint inclusions	
1002	0.48m+	Natural: Mid orange-brown, friable sand with patches of sandy gravel and patches of gravelly chalk, with moderate small to large sub-angular flint inclusions	

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW - SE	43.08	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11A	NE side. SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.40m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1001	0.40 – 0.46m	Sub Soil: Mid reddish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small to large stone and sub-angular flint inclusions	
1002	0.46m+	Natural: Mid orange-brown, friable sand with patches of sandy gravel and patches of gravelly chalk, with moderate small to large sub-angular flint inclusions	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW - SE	43.23	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11B	NE Side, NW End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.36m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1007	0.36 – 0.74m	Demo Layer: Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with large-medium stones	
1008	0.74 – 0.84m	Demo Layer: Dark grey black with patches of redeposited natural, friable sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions	
1009	0.84 – 1.10m	Demo Layer: Mid orange brown. Friable sandy silt with small-large stone inclusions.	



1010	1.10 – 1.16m	Demo Layer: Dark grey black, friable sandy silt with medium-large stone and modern brick inclusions
1011	1.16m – 1.18m	Demo Layer: Mid orange brown with patches of redeposited natural, friable sandy silt with small-large stone and modern brick inclusions.

TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NW - SE	43.11	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12A	NE Side, SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.35m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1007	0.35 – 1.10m	Demo Layer: Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with large-medium stones	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NE-SW	43.13	
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12B	NW Side, NE end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.41m	Top Soil: Dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions	
1012	0.41m – 0.57m	Demo Layer: Light orange brown, friable silty sand with gravel and small stone inclusions	
1007	0.57m – 1.20m	Demo Layer: Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with large-medium stones	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FOR

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **britanni1-320034**

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk - Large Area
Short description of the project	From the 9th - 11th May 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Land Adjacent 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk prior to the erection of 14 dwellings and associated works (TL 690 776). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the proposed development area. This originally comprised of 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench and a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a specific potential for medieval features and finds, on the basis of the proximity to the medieval church of St Andrew. Despite this, the archaeological evaluation encountered only one possibly archaeological feature potentially dating to the late post medieval to modern period based on its form. The north eastern portion of the site contained a large rubbish pit which contained modern demolition material most likely associated with the previous works that had taken place on the site.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2018 End: 11-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMA 038 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
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 Adjacent 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk – Large Area
Postcode IP5 1DH
Study area 0 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 1975 4601 52.099025806782 -0.25156309413 52 05 56 N 000 15 05 W Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Dan McConnell
Project director/manager Dan McConnell
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Aspire Property Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Title	Land Adjacent 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk - Large Area
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brook, M
Other bibliographic details	R1200
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Bound A4 report with pull out A3 figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	18 June 2018

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APPENDIX 3 – APPROVED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Sarah Pullin (c/o Lawson Planning Partnership Ltd) as a condition of planning application reference DC/14/2473/OUT, in advance of the erection of 14 dwellings and associated works, and as a condition for the directly adjacent site (planning application reference DC/13/3784/FUL) in advance of the erection of 2 dwellings and associated works. Both sites will be evaluated in one single investigation due to their proximity.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations at Land Adjacent to 155 The Street, Rushmere St Andrew (NGR TM 19758 46014). Two design briefs issued by Suffolk County Councils Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 6th December 2016 for DC/14/2473/OUT and a separate one for DC/13/3784/FUL) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. This will entail excavation of 365.00m of trenching for application DC/14/2473/OUT: comprised of 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench and a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. Application DC/13/3784/FUL will entail excavation of 60.00m of trenching: comprised of 3 20.00 x 1.80m trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Combining both sites, a total of 425.00m of 1.80m trenching will be excavated.

This WSI deals with only the evaluation phase of works. Further work may be required; this would be subject to a separate Brief/WSI.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the south western bounds of the village of Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk in a rectangular garden plot located south of The Street and north west of the Ipswich School Sports Centre. Directly to the sites south west are the north eastern outskirts of the city of Ipswich.

The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation. This coarse grained sand is poorly sorted, cross bedded and shelly with frequent iron pan and formed during the Piacenzian to Thurnian Ages (BGS, 2017).



Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowesoft Formation chalky till deposits. These chalky till deposits (with outwash sands and gravels) formed during the Anglian Stage of the middle Pleistocene glaciation, (BGS, 2017).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)

The relevant section in the local plan states the following aims and objectives:

3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.



3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Assessments.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). 21 monument entries, 11 events and 5 listed building entry were returned within the 1km search area. In addition, 1 confidential PAS monument record was returned.

The site is located on the south western extent of the village of Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk and is approximately 3km east of the town of Ipswich.

The SHER search returned 8 entries dating to the prehistoric period. A single Paleolithic record (IPS 075) relates to an Acheulian hand-axe discovered during the excavation of a sewer trench. The closest record to the site, IPS 085 is located approximately 750m to the south west and relates to the discovery of two flint scappers and flakes that have been dated to the Neolithic period. A Bronze Age record (RMA 002) located 700m to the south refers to bucket urns found on the commoners sandpit on the North West corner of Rushmere heath in the first half of the 20th century. The remainder of the prehistoric records refer find spots and find scatters which include a Pontin coin (IPS 235) a scatter of flint found during a fieldwalking survey (RMA 020) and further general scatters of flint found during fieldwalking (RMA Misc)

The Romano-British period marked a change for East Anglia as a whole, with Colchester (Camulodunum) becoming the capital of Roman Britain. The HER search returned 3 monument records dating to the Roman period, none of which are located on the site area. The closest record of Roman date (RMA 009) relates to a possible bronze Roman buckle found 150m to the south. Further records in the wider search area include a coin of Faustina (RMA 006) and a scatter of Roman pottery, (RMA 017).

A Roman ring was found on the land adjacent to the west boundary of the site (CAC 035) while Roman finds were discovered in a buried soil layer at an evaluation 50m north of the site (GSE 074). Excavations at Pakefield Middle and High Schools 600m to the north-east revealed Roman pottery (LWT 170). NMP cropmark data in the area within 500m of the site (Fig. 4) may represent Roman field systems. Most of the Roman records exist further afield on the periphery of the search radius or just outside it, such as an artefact scatter of pottery and coins 850m to the west of site (GSE 012) or the pottery, CBM and bronze and silver coins discovered on the coastline 950m to the south-east of the site (GSE 031 and GSE 037).



The medieval period is represented by 5 records within the 1km search area. This period also includes the most significant record relating to the site, The Church of St Andrew (RMA 016). The church has its origins in the mid-12th century however the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1861. The church has a plaintile roof and also includes two major modern extensions. The church is only located 50m to the North West of the site. 600m North West of the site another medieval record (IPS 901) refers to the site of a cross with the inscription "in the way for Russhme Halle onto Humbyrdowney". The wider search area contains further finds scatters of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking surveys, (RMA 017, RMA 019).

The post-medieval period is represented by a single monument (RMA 031) which refers to a 16th century open hall house which is now in use as a garage and store.

The wider search area contains four undated records. These refer to a single flint scrapper findspot (IPS 558), a sub rectangular enclosure identified through aerial photography (RMA 003), a ring ditch also identified through aerial photography (RMA 010) and a rectilinear ditched encluse visible as cropmarks on Rushmere Heath (RMA 028).

Given the above records, the site has a specific potential for medieval features and finds, on the basis of the proximity to the medieval church of St Andrew.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT briefs states that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.2). Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

- 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.
- determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (2014), and Gurney, D. 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14' (2003).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).



The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 425.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of 14+2 dwellings and associated works. The trenching is to cover 5% of the site area with the trench arranged to cover the new development footprint. This will comprise 11 30.00 x 1.80m trenches, a single 25.00 x 1.80m trench, a single trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m, and 3 20.00m x 1.80m trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.



Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features and prior to excavation of trenching, any areas to be trenched. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way (including GPS). The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained if deemed not pertinent to associated phasing on the site. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*



Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg/CR2). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.



7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the Cifa *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service, (ULAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, CBC, Dr Mike Bamforth and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Finds Liaison Officer for Suffolk), who in turn will inform the coroner within 14 days.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Although unlikely, if publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication



report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*Historic England 2015*) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

A digital report copy will be submitted for review to SCCAS/CT. On acceptance of the report, digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain



recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the evaluation prove positive.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA bases their H&S procedures on the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



11.0 RESOURCES



The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is potentially likely to begin in June/July 2017 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. Backfilling will not occur without SCCAS/CT approval.



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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk



English Heritage National List for England

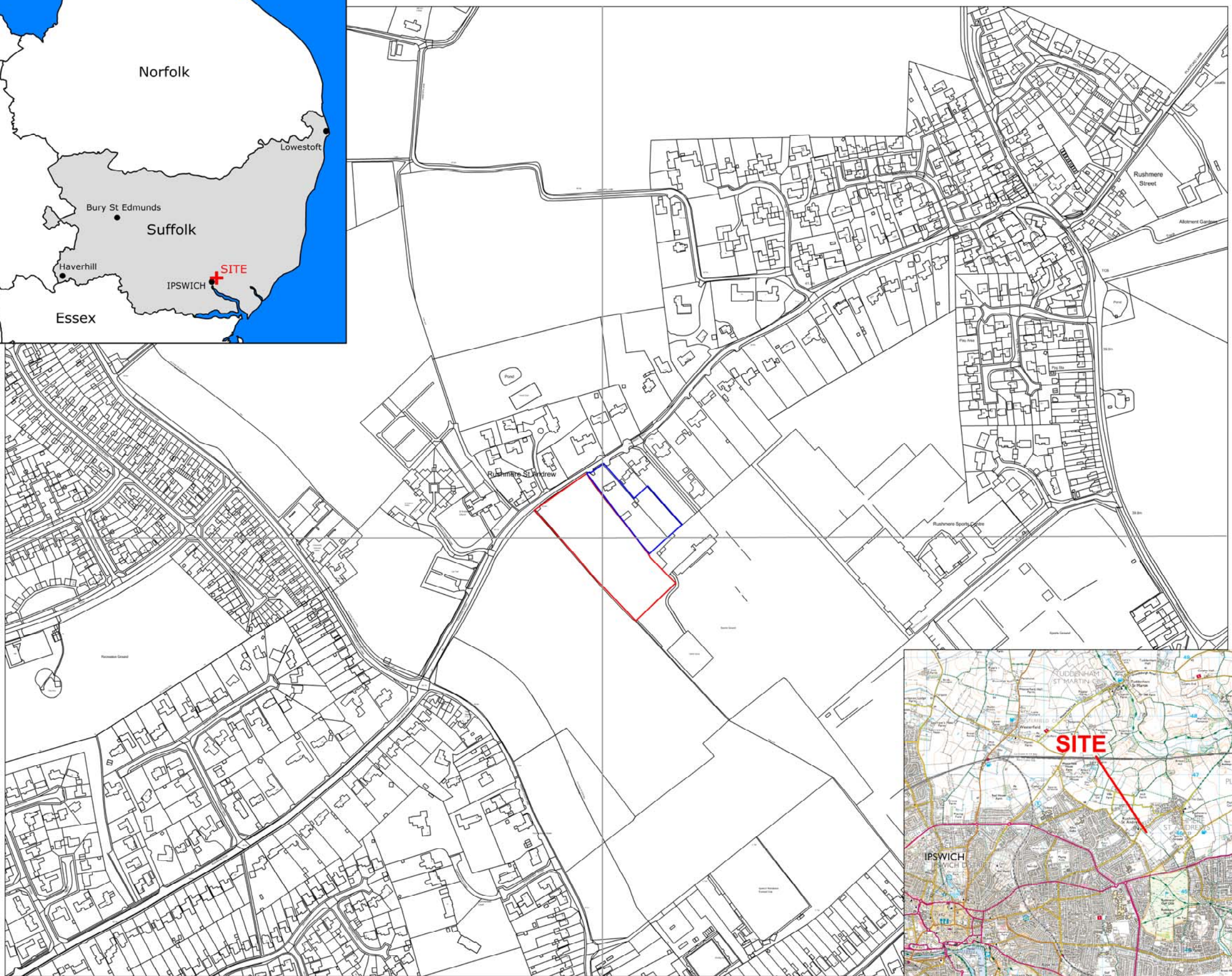
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

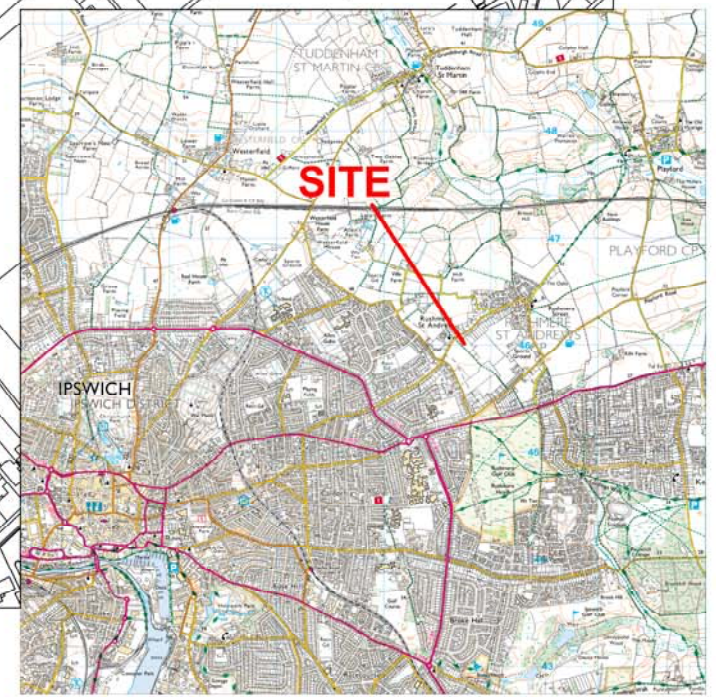
Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magi>



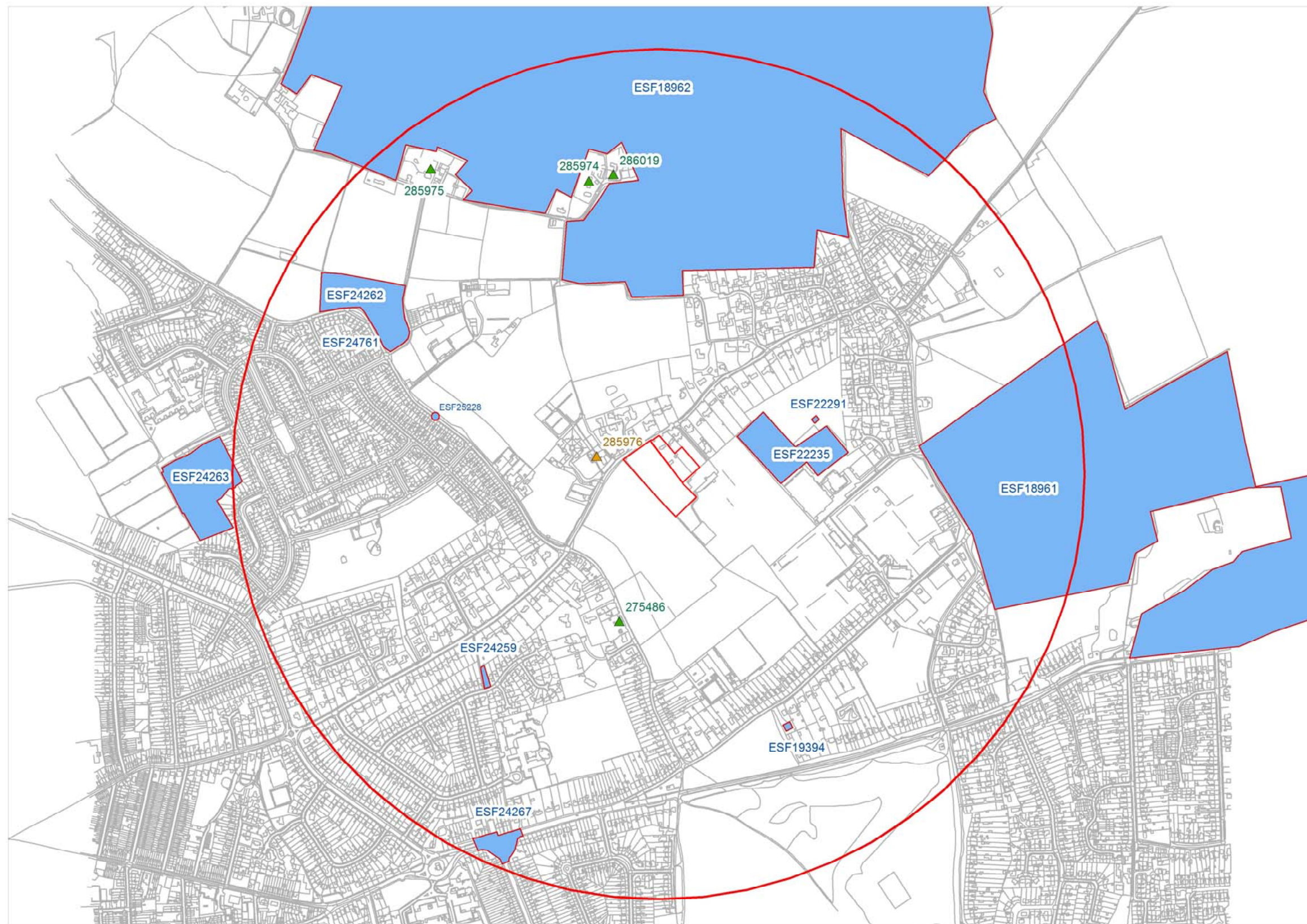
- Site Boundary for DC/13/3784/FUL
- Site Boundary for DC/14/2473/OUT



(NGR):	619758 246014	(REF):	R1200
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018</small>			

DATE:	JUNE 2018	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	1		
APPROVED:	MB				

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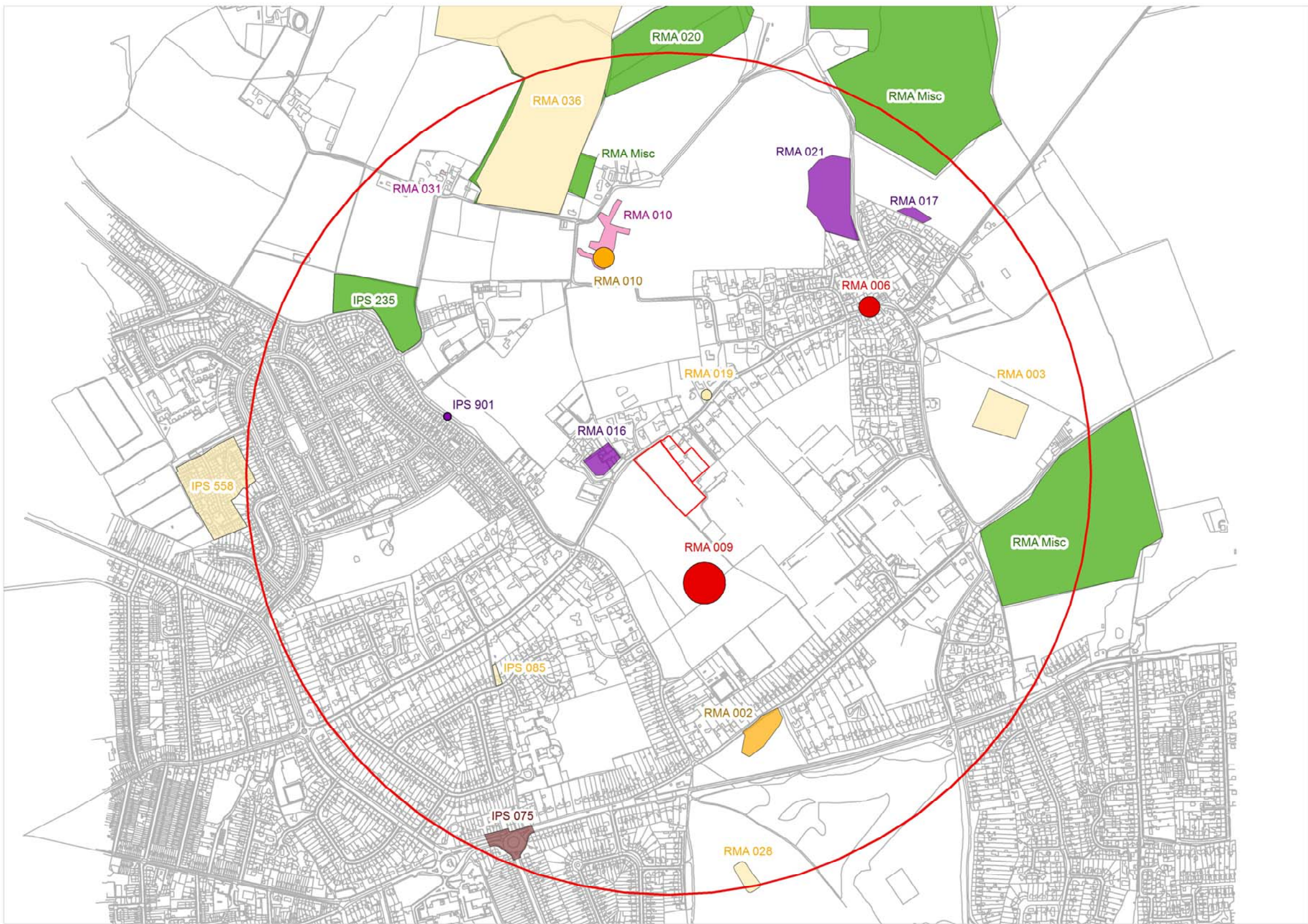
















- Site Boundary
- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building



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WGR: 619758 246014	REF: R1200
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA	
DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS	
CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE: JUNE 2018	FIGURE: 2
FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	
APPROVED: MB	

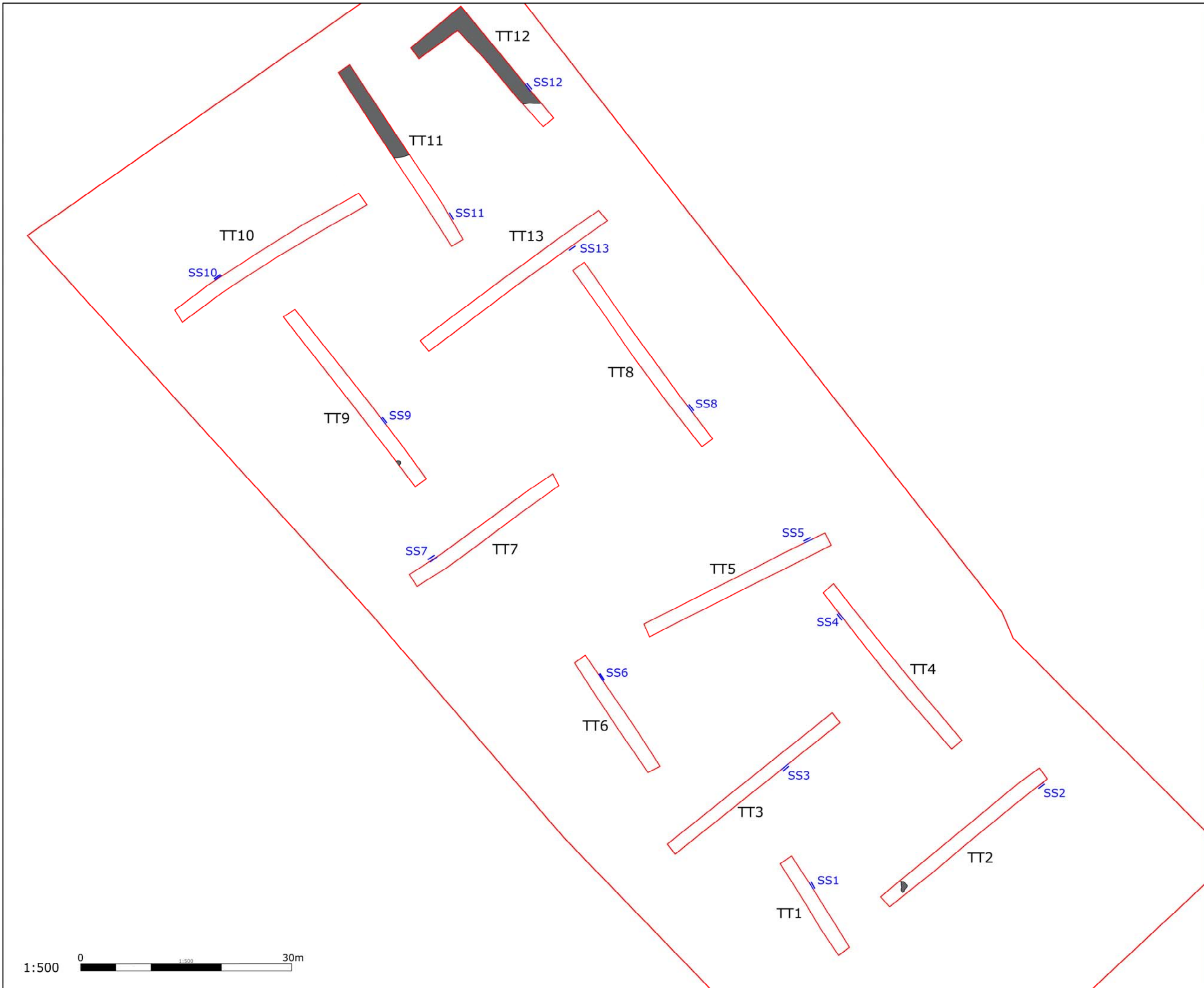


-  HER Search Area
-  Undated Record
-  Multiperiod Record
-  Modern Record
-  Post-medieval Record
-  Medieval Record
-  Anglo Saxon Record
-  Roman Record
-  Iron Age Record
-  Bronze Age Record
-  Neolithic Record
-  Mesolithic Record
-  Palaeolithic Record
-  Site Boundary

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

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WGR:	619758 246014	REF:	R1200
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA		
DESCRIPTION:	SHER DATA: MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		



-  Excavated Feature
-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

OSGR: 619813 246027 REF: R1200

PROJECT:
LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST
ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT:
LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD

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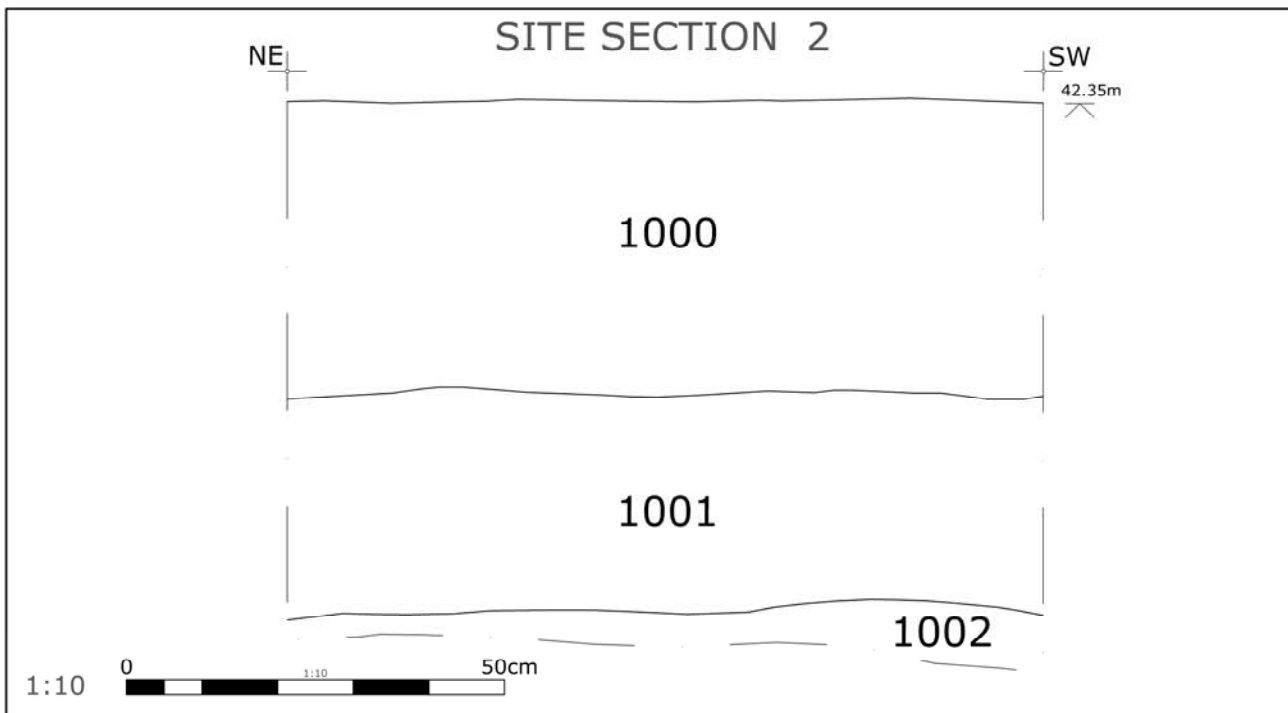
DATE: JUNE 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

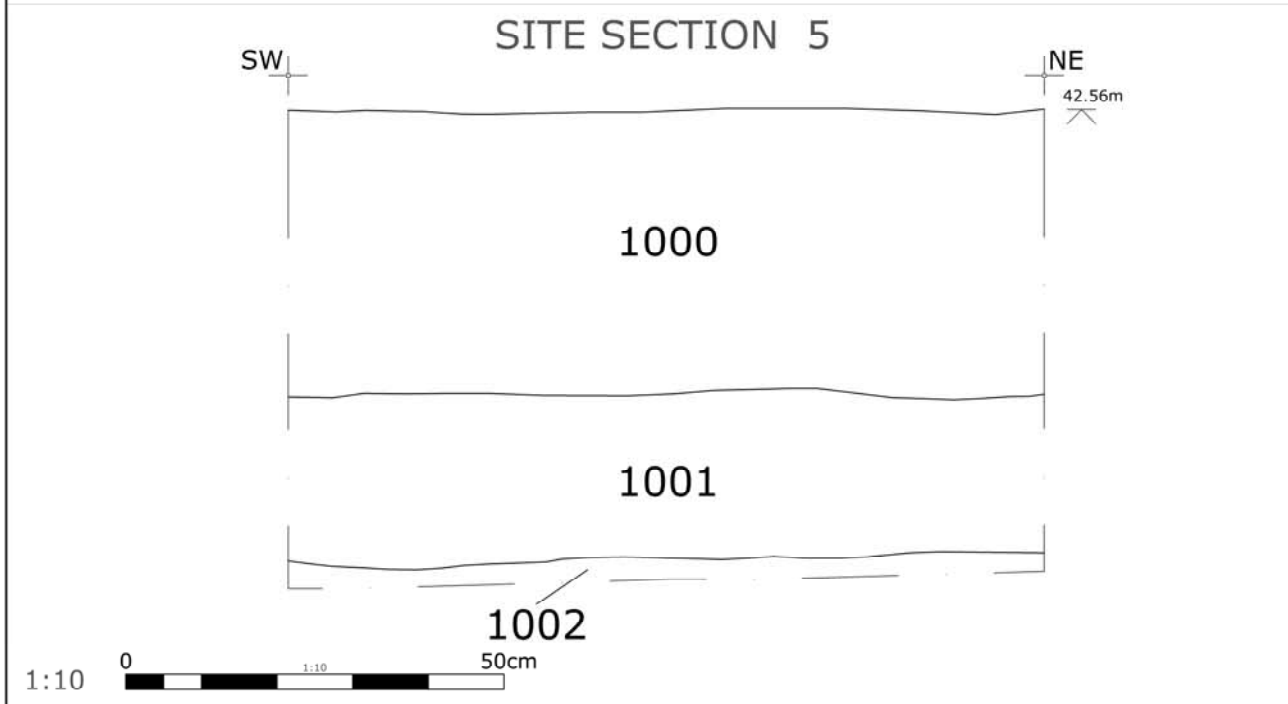
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE:
4

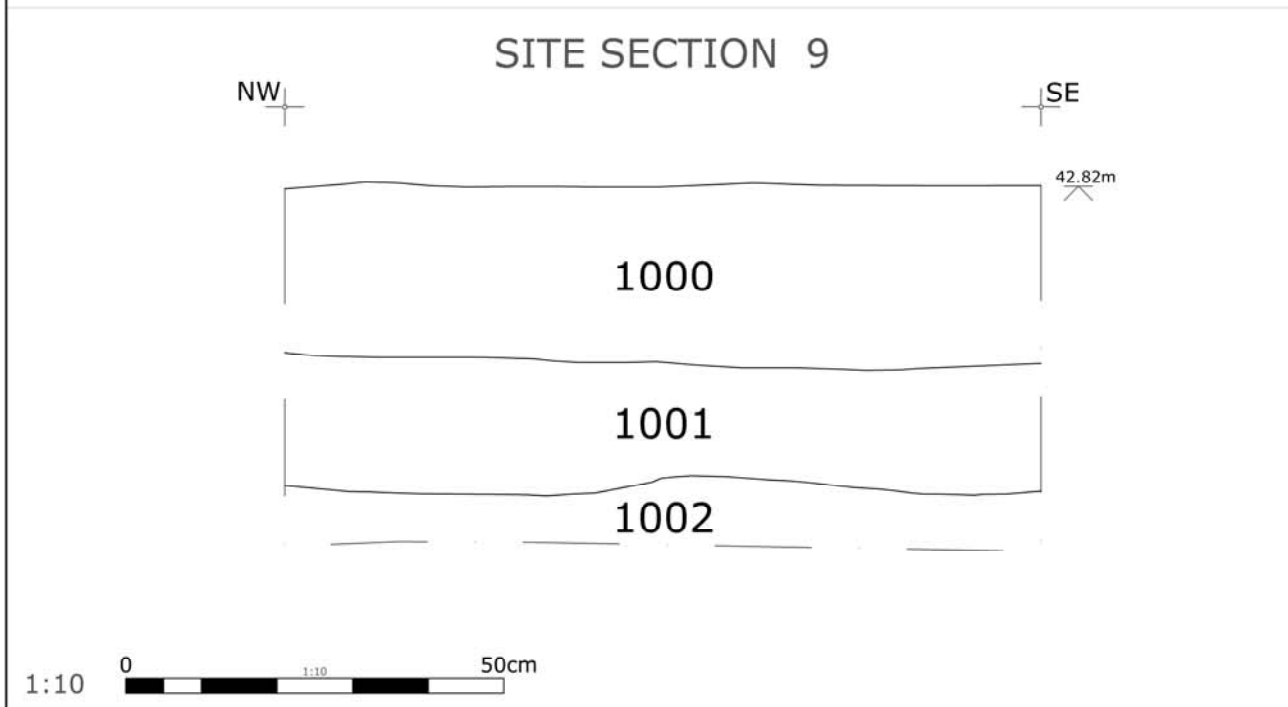




DP3 - SS2 - VIEW SW



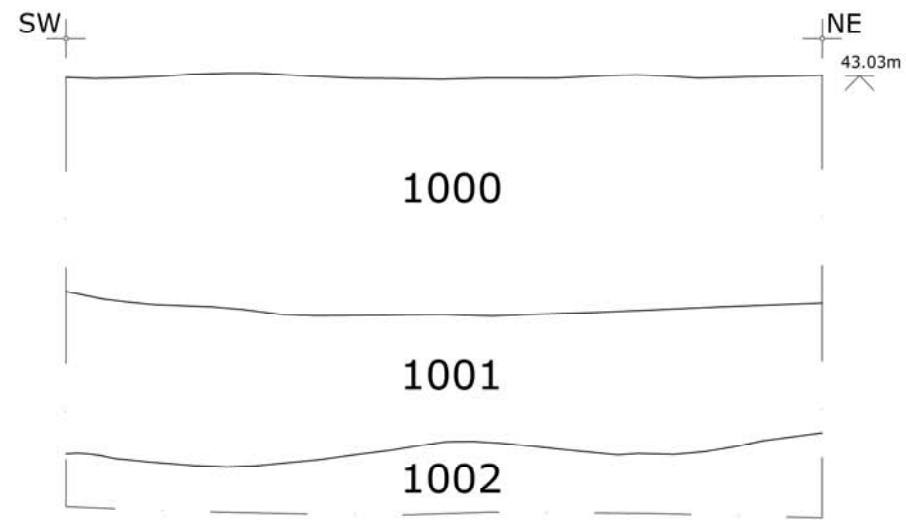
DP10 - SS5 - VIEW NW



DP20 - SS9 - VIEW NE

(NGR): 619813 246027	(REF): R1200
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA	
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS	
CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018	
DATE: JUNE 2018	FLOT: A3
AUTHOR: DPM	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: MB	FIGURE: 5

SITE SECTION 10

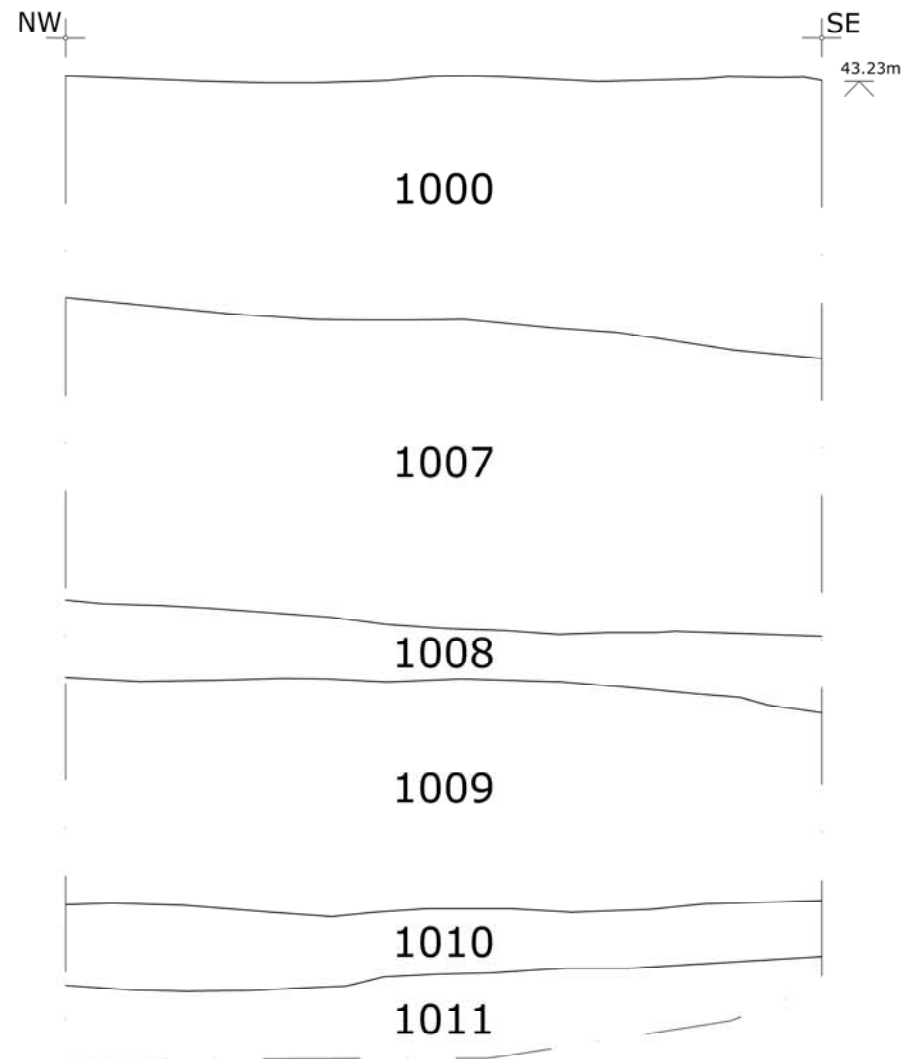


1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP22 - SS10 - VIEW NW

SITE SECTION 11



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP25 - SS11 - VIEW NE

INGR: 619813 246027 REF: R1200

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD

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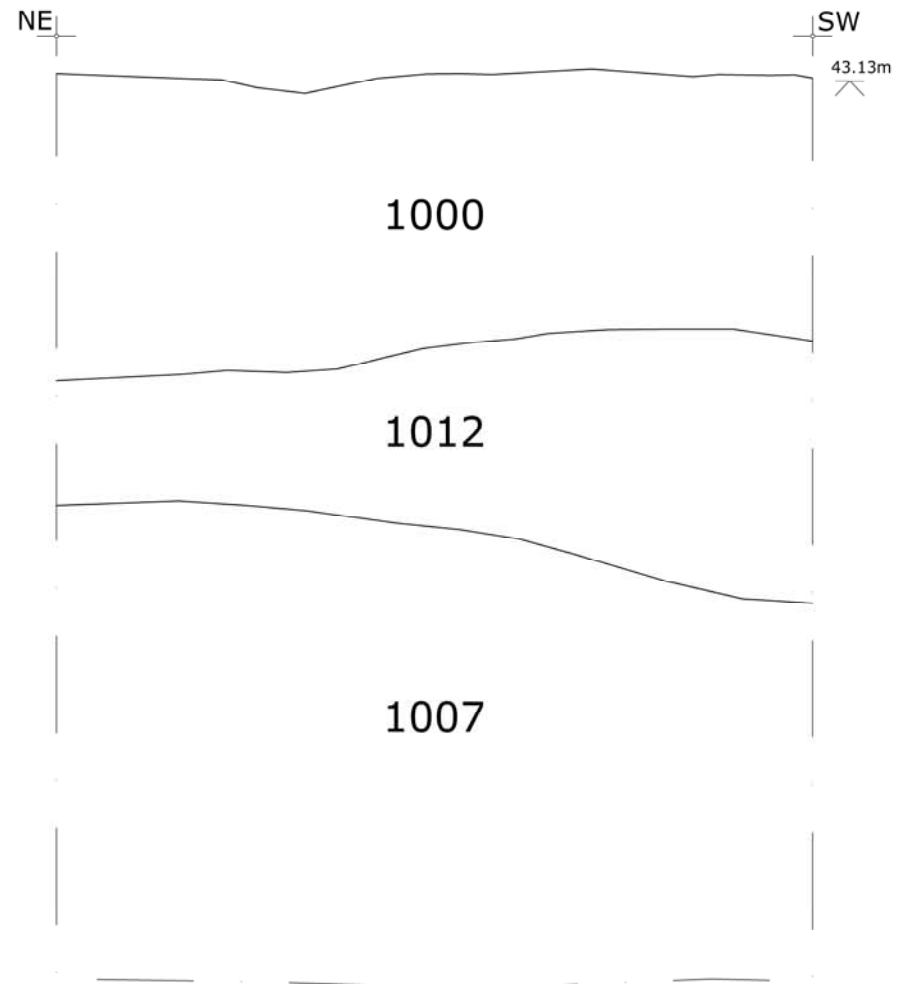
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DATE: JUNE 2018 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 6

APPROVED: MB

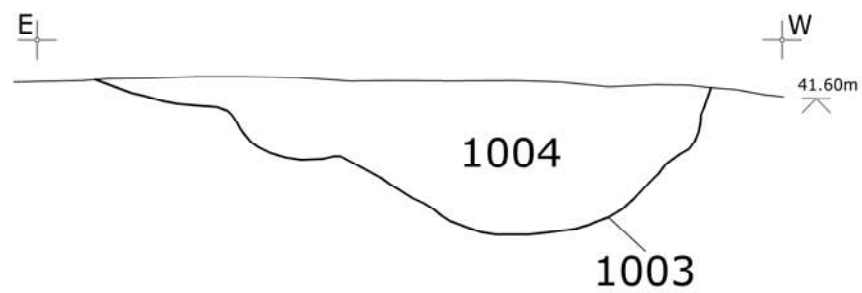
SITE SECTION 12



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP29 - SS12 - VIEW SE

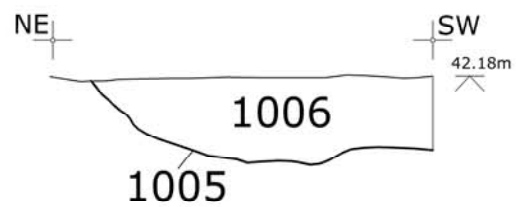


1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP4 - TREE BOLE 1003 - VIEW S

NGR: 619813 246027	REF: R1200	
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA		
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS, FEATURES & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 7	
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1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP18 - PIT 1005 - VIEW SE



DP2 - TT2 - VIEW NW



DP11 - TT5 - VIEW SW



DP19 - TT9 - VIEW NW



DP21 - TT10 - VIEW SW

NGR: 619813 246027 REF: R1200

PROJECT:
LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST
ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA

DESCRIPTION:
FEATURES & TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT:
LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD

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AUTHOR: DPM

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FIGURE: 8

8



DP27 - TT12 - VIEW NE



DP26 - TT12 - VIEW NW

NGR: 619813 246027	REF: R1200	
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK: LARGE AREA		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 9	
APPROVED: MB		



Rushmere St Andrew



-  Trench
-  Site Boundary for DC/13/3784/FUL
-  Site Boundary for DC/14/2473/OUT

NO: 619758 246014 REF: P1176

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT 155 THE STREET,
RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT

CLIENT: LAWSON PLANNING PARTNERSHIP LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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DATE: APR 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 10

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