

**Land Off Hadleigh Road,
Aldham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/00799

HER Ref: ADH 024

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2020)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land off Hadleigh Road, Aldham, Suffolk, IP7 6NA

Clients: Mr D Turner

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00799

Development: Erection of 7 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 4 May, 2020

HER ref: ADH 024

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-392776

Grid ref: TM 05084 45789

Site area: 1.12ha

Recent land use: Formerly arable land

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Summary: Aldham, land off Hadleigh Road (ADH 024, TM 05084 45789) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the edge of the parish on a historic road frontage and opposite a listed building of earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. However a scatter of small and abraded pottery sherds of high medieval date on the field surface suggests some settlement of this date nearby (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr D Turner).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr D Turner commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 7 dwelling residential development on land off Hadleigh Road, Aldham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00799. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker 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 Aldham is some 8 miles west of Ipswich and a mile north of Hadleigh in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along various route ways. This parish has a scattered settlement pattern and low population with a classic church/hall focus (Aldham Hall- grade II listed earlier Post medieval building close to the church) and farms and cottages dispersed along various roads and lanes with most being along the northern side of The Street some 500-600m south-west of this site. The planned development site on the western side of Hadleigh Road, which also forms the parish boundary, is 1500m north-east of the parish church and is opposite Eley's Cottage which is a grade II listed building described as being of 17th-18th century date (see Fig. 2 & Appendix I).

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels and is at c70m OD in an area of gentle topography. Recently the PDS has been arable land and at the time of the evaluation was largely well weathered bare soil making surface find collection easy with a gentle slope down from north to south.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to a field historically named as 'Clamps' suggesting the location of kilns. In addition a scatter of Roman period material has been recorded from the north-west (HER ETT 021- see Fig. 1) and a stirrup mount of late Saxon date was recovered just to the west (HER ADH 011). Therefore this site had potential to contain archaeological deposits of Roman, later Saxon/medieval and early Post medieval date.

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 1200mm 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 2.40m 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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches 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	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 mid brown clay subsoil	Light greyish brown slightly sandy clay with small chalk fragments and flints	One late Pmed ceramic field drain and a few peg tile fragments
2	Northwest-southeast	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features, finds as T1
3	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	One late Pmed ceramic field drain and a few small peg tile fragments
4	Northwest-southeast	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	One late Pmed ceramic field drain and a few small peg tile fragments
5	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	One late Pmed ceramic field drain and a few small peg tile fragments
6	Northeast-southwest	30	200	260 as T1	As T1	Two ceramic field drains and two late 19 th C sherds
7	Northwest-southeast	30	200	260 as T1	As T1	No features
8	Northeast-southwest	30	200	260 as T1	As T1	One ceramic field drain, one 18 th C sherds and a few peg tile fragments
		240m (576m ²)	200	200-260		The only features were a few ceramic field drains of late Pmed date; the upcast spoil revealed a moderate quantity of small peg tile fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm depth of topsoil above 200mm to 260mm of mid brown clay subsoil giving a trench depth of 400mm to 460mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform light greyish brown slightly sandy clay with small chalk fragments and flints.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the 8 trenches apart from a number of ceramic field drains of late Post medieval date. The only stray finds from the upcast spoil were occasional small whiteware and blue and white pottery sherds and small peg tile fragments of recent date plus one small (wt. 4g) sherd of 18th century glazed red earthenware. However with a well weathered field surface it was possible to search for pottery sherds between the trenches and in total 71 sherds of sandy medieval coarseware were collected though with a total weight of 260g the average sherd weight is only 3.67g and all were abraded.

3.4 The metal detector search produced two disc shaped copper alloy buttons of 19th to earlier 20th century date, a small lead fragment of indeterminate date and use, the heel iron from a Post medieval date and a number of iron nails.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to recorded finds of Roman and late Saxon date and near a listed building of earlier Post medieval date no archaeological features of any significance were revealed. However the moderately large number of small and abraded pottery sherds of high medieval date is of some interest and in all probability are indicative of material incorporated in manuring scatters on an area where the negative trenching results points to simple agricultural use in the past. Perhaps the nearby Eley's Cottage as a building of earlier Post medieval date indicates the location of an earlier medieval farm or cottage and the origin for the medieval pottery sherds scattered across nearby fields.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on this site off Hadleigh Road, Aldham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: ADH 024.

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 Neville the digger operator for his close cooperation)

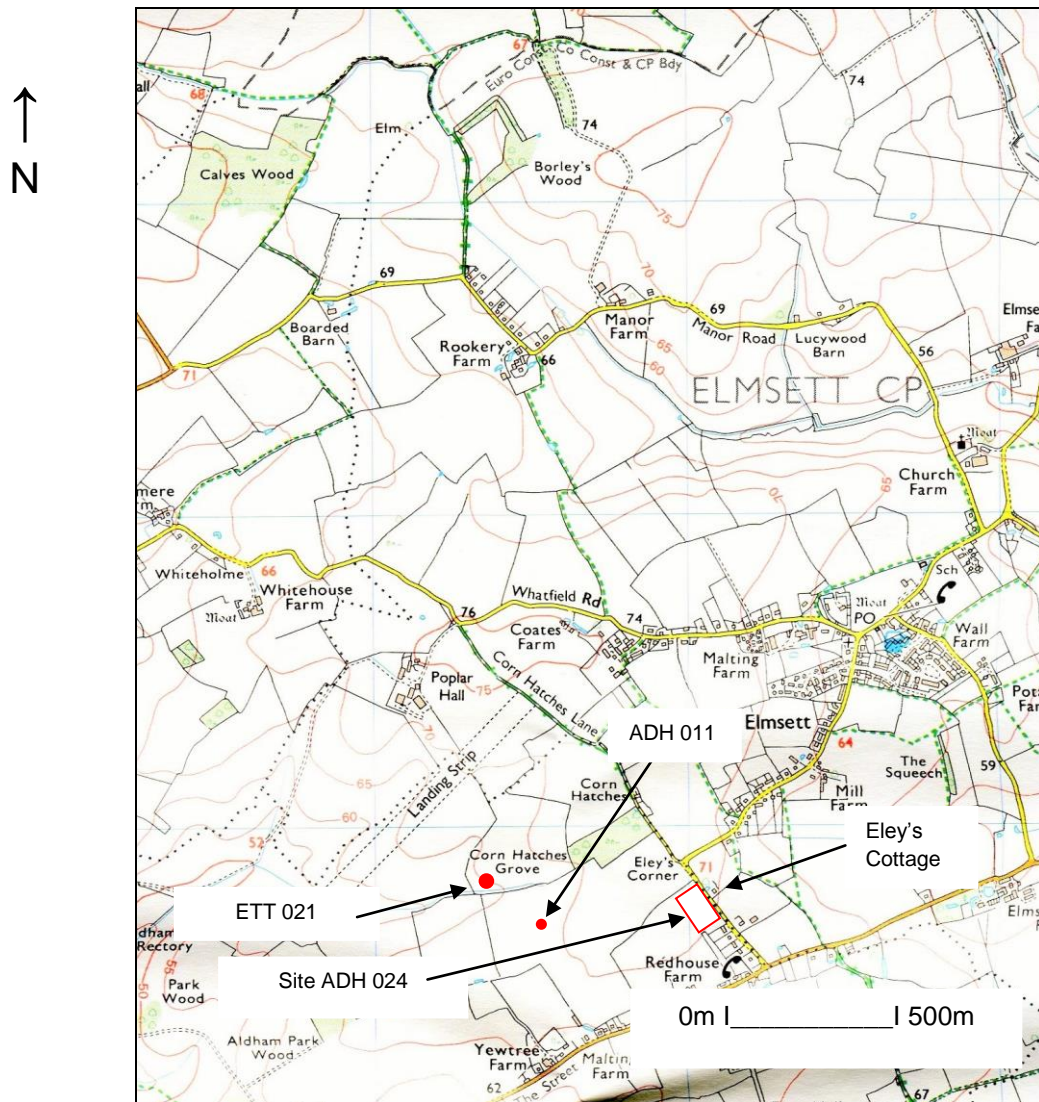


Fig. 1: Site location

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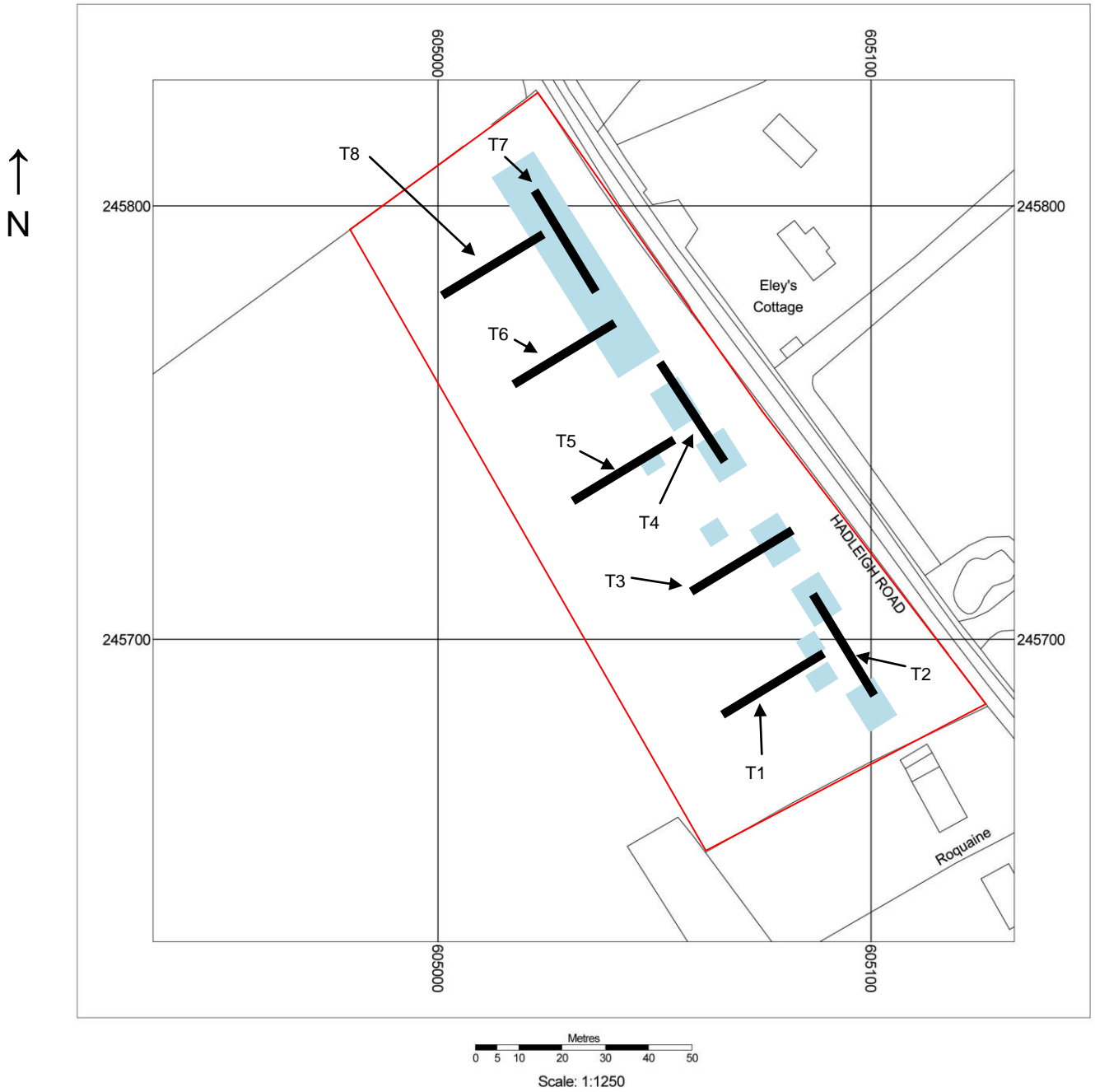


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south



General view from west with Eley's Cottage in background



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from east



Trench 4 from south



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 7 deposit profile

**Land off Hadleigh Road,
Aldham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land off Hadleigh Road, Aldham, Suffolk, IP7 6NA

Client: Mr D Turner

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00799

Proposed development: Erection of 7 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS 18_00799_Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Land at Hadleigh Road, Aldham

Grid ref: TM 05084 45789

Area: 1.20Ha

Current site use: rough grassland

Contents

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr D Turner has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a rural residential development that has gained planning consent under application DC/18/00799. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for this proposed development and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of 7 dwellings on land off Hadleigh Road, Aldham (see Fig. 1).

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 2018 (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 would be secured by negative condition on the planning application DC/18/00799. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment if it goes ahead. The SCCAS officer would 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 Aldham is some 8 miles west of Ipswich and a mile north of Hadleigh in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along various route ways. This parish has a scattered settlement pattern and low population with a classic church/hall focus and farms and cottages dispersed along various roads and lanes. The proposed development site (PDS) on the western side of Hadleigh Road, which also forms the parish boundary, is 1500m north-east of the parish church and is opposite Eley's Cottage which is a grade II listed building described as being of 17th-18th century date.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels and is at c70m OD in an area of gentle topography. Recently the PDS has been arable land.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The field name "Clamps" suggests the presence of kilns in the vicinity. There is also Anglo-Saxon material on the site (ADH 011) and roman material from nearby (ETT 021). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location where a historic field name suggests the presence of kilns; perhaps of medieval or earlier Post medieval date. In addition stray recorded finds also suggest the potential of the PDS to contain evidence of past activity of Roman and later Saxon date. Finally the PDS is also opposite a listed building of earlier Post medieval date and being on a historic road frontage the possibility of medieval or slightly later settlement evidence is also high.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of 7 dwellings on land off Hadleigh Road, Aldham. To inform the 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.

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5.2 While the brief requires 11 (No) 30m long and 1.80m wide trenches to fully sample the PDS the plan below suggests the location of 8 (No) 30m long trenches with up to 90m left as contingency depending on what is revealed and in consultation with SCCAS. 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 outlined below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera to take jpeg and, if the revealed deposits are of particular interest, tif images).

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

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remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data 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

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residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land 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

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best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS Conservation Team 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) and in relation to nearby archaeological findings. 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

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locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

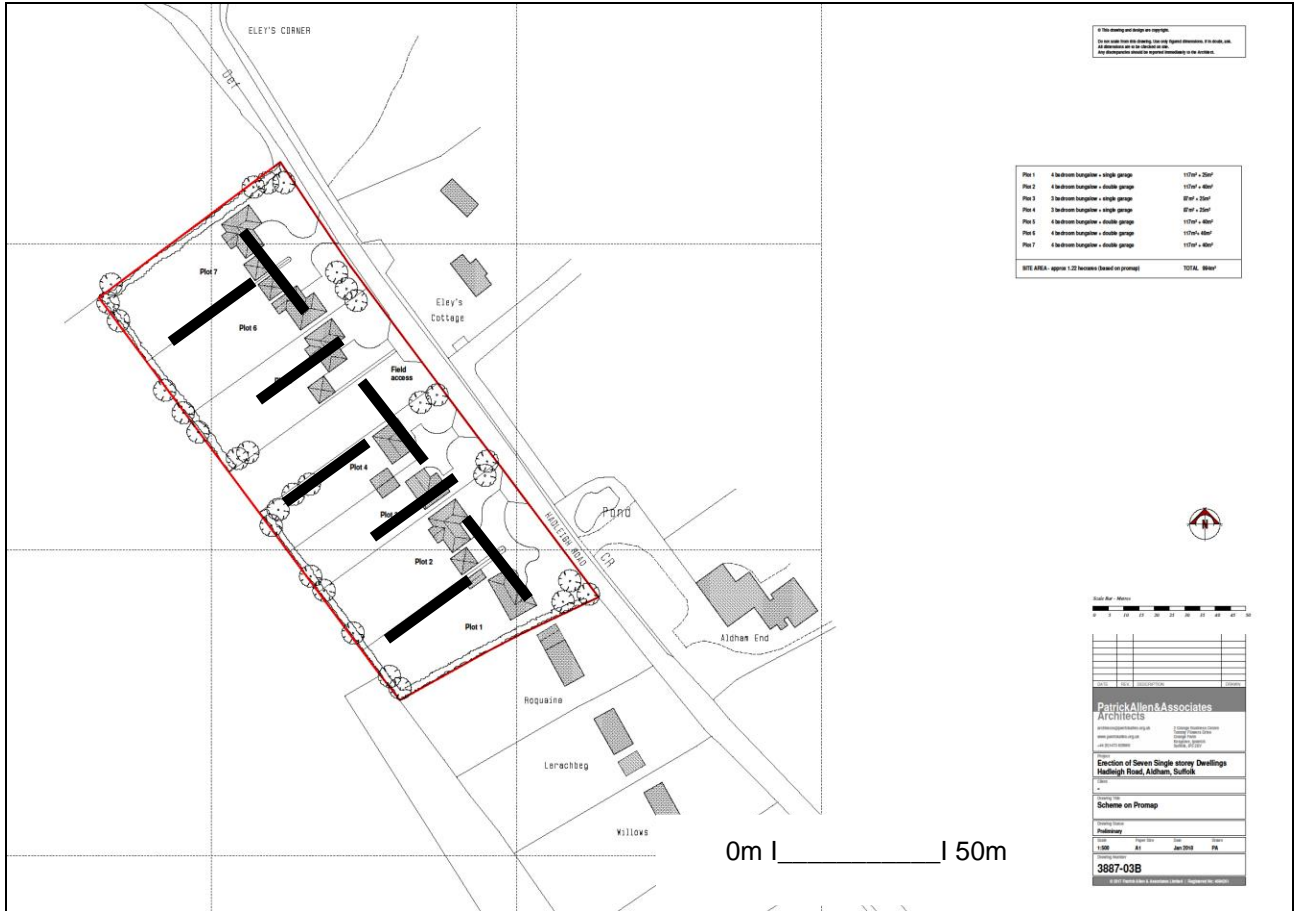
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

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



Location of proposed trial trenches (8 x 30m & 90m as contingency)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-392776

Project details

Project name	Land Off Hadleigh Road, Aldham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Aldham, land off Hadleigh Road (ADH 024, TM 05084 45789) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the edge of the parish on a historic road frontage and opposite a listed building of earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features. However a scatter of small and abraded pottery sherds of high medieval date on the field surface suggests some settlement of this date nearby.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2020 End: 05-05-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ADH 024 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00799 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FIELD DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH ALDHAM LAND OFF HADLEIGH ROAD
Postcode	IP7 6NA
Study area	12000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0580 4580 52.071746725599 1.003226444967 52 04 18 N 001 00 11 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 67m Max: 68m
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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Off Hadleigh Road, Aldham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

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