

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land off Aldham Mill Hill,
Hadleigh, Suffolk**

Addendum: The square enclosure

**ASE Project No: 190055
Site Code: HAD 160**

ASE Report No: 2018172b (addendum)



April 2019

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NGR: TM 02441 43420

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OASIS ID: 302732

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The first and principal phase of evaluation took place in April 2018 and has been described comprehensively in a previous report (ASE 2018). A second phase of evaluation took place in March 2019, and the results are presented in this addendum report.
- 1.1.3 Both phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out at the pre-application stage of a proposed planning application for a housing-led development, commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development site is located at National Grid Reference TM 02441 43420 and has a total area of approximately 8 hectares, comprising a single field (Figure 1).
- 1.1.5 The site as a whole is irregular in outline. It is bounded to the north by the A1071, to the east and south-east by Aldham Mill Hill, and to the west and south-west by the River Brett. It is on the northern edge of Hadleigh.
- 1.1.6 The first phase of evaluation (ASE 2018) consisted of twenty-four trial trenches and six test pits (Figure 2). It confirmed the presence of three Bronze Age ring ditches (barrows) at the south end of the site, known from cropmarks and geophysical surveying (Figure 3); these features were designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in January 2019. A small, square ditched enclosure (SHER ref: HAD 036) in the north-west part of the site (also identified previously by cropmarks and geophysical surveying; Figure 3) was partially excavated and dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age; it was provisionally interpreted as a funerary monument (*ibid.* 36, 64–66). A large ditched enclosure (SHER ref: HAD 015) with associated trackway, pits and other ditched features represented intensive use of the site during the later Roman period.
- 1.1.7 The second phase of evaluation (described in this report) was designed specifically to further investigate the small, square enclosure of possible Early/Middle Iron Age date. This addendum should be read in conjunction with the main evaluation report (ASE 2018) for better understanding of the archaeological potential and significance of the site.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Residential development, with associated landscaping and infrastructure, has been proposed for the 7.94ha application site. An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2017) has highlighted the high archaeological potential of this site.

- 1.2.2 Given the archaeological potential of the site, any remains encountered could influence the layout of any development plan. Accordingly, a pre-determination evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team, in order to determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the site.
- 1.2.3 In response to this, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for a trial trench evaluation of the site (ASE 2017) and the evaluation was undertaken in April 2018 (ASE 2018).
- 1.2.4 One of the more significant results of the evaluation was the confirmation of a small, square enclosure, dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age and interpreted provisionally as a funerary monument. In order to better understand this feature, a further stage of trial trenching was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd.
- 1.2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the additional trial trench evaluation of the square ditched enclosure site (ASE 2019) and the evaluation was undertaken in March 2019.

1.3 Scope of Addendum Report

- 1.3.1 This report describes the results of additional trial trenching in the area of the small, square enclosure, and considers its archaeological significance.

2.0 RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK

2.1 Trench 25

Dimensions: 24.45m x 1.90m x up to 0.90m deep

Ground level: 21.60m OD (SW), 21.80m OD (NE)

Figures: 4 & 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
25/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
25/002	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/006	0.27m–0.42m	SW end of trench
25/003	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/006	0.40m–0.58m	SW end of trench
25/004	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/006	0.27m–0.82m	SW end of trench
25/005	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/006	0.66m–1.08m	SW end of trench
25/006	Cut	Enclosure ditch segment	0.27m–1.08m	SW end of trench
25/007	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.27m to 0.36m	Trench-wide
25/008	Fill	Fill of small pit/PH 25/009	0.30m–0.47m	Near centre of trench
25/009	Cut	Small pit or posthole	0.30m–0.47m	Near centre of trench
25/010	Fill	Fill of small pit 25/011	0.30m–0.44m	Near centre of trench
25/011	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.44m	Near centre of trench
25/012	Finds	Surface finds above 25/013	0.30m	NE half of trench
25/013	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/017	0.30m–0.67m	NE half of trench
25/014	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/017	0.35m–0.76m	NE half of trench
25/015	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/017	0.30m–0.98m	NE half of trench
25/016	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 25/017	0.48m–1.25m	NE half of trench
25/017	Cut	Enclosure ditch segment	0.30m–1.25m	NE half of trench
25/018	Fill	Fill of large pit/hollow 25/019	0.35m–>0.86m	NE half of trench
25/019	Cut	Large pit or eroded hollow	0.35m–>0.86m	NE half of trench

Table 1: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 25

2.1.1 Trench 25 (oriented south-west to north-east) was positioned immediately north-west of Test Pit 1, where the south-eastern ditch of the square enclosure ([100/009]) was sample-excavated during the original evaluation phase (Figure 4). This new trench was designed to investigate the ditches defining the south-west and north-east sides of the enclosure, as well as part of the interior of the enclosed area. The trench was extended to the north-east in order to trace the extent of a large cut feature [25/019], recorded originally as 'ditch' [100/011] in Test Pit 1 (Figure 4).

Enclosure ditch [25/006] (SW side)

2.1.2 Ditch [25/006] was linear, oriented north-west to south-east and continuing beyond the edges of the evaluation trench in both directions. It measured >1.90m long x 1.76m wide x 0.80m deep, with steep but slightly irregular sides breaking gradually into a broad, undulating base (Figure 5, Section 1 and photograph).

2.1.3 The ditch contained a sequence of four distinct fills, as follows:

Primary fill [25/005] was a mixed deposit of loose, mid grey sandy silt (50%) and small to large sub angular to rounded pebbles (50%), up to 0.27m thick. There were no finds. This material probably accumulated during the use of the ditch, partially as a result of the weathering and slumping of the ditch sides.

Fill [25/004] was compact, mid brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick, containing moderate small to large sub angular to rounded pebbles, but no finds. It probably accumulated gradually, during the use or disuse of the ditch.

Fill [25/003] was loose, small to large sub angular to rounded pebbles (80%) and mid grey sandy silt (20%), up to 0.12m thick. There were no finds, and it is interpreted as possible bank material slumping into the ditch after it had gone out of use.

Upper fill [25/002] was soft, light to mid greyish brown sandy silt, up to 0.20m thick. It contained occasional pebbles, three small sherds (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery (c. 600–400BC) and one small fragment of fired-cracked flint. The finds were all recovered from the surface of the deposit during initial cleaning of the trench base. Deposit [25/002] represented the final stage of infilling of the enclosure ditch.

Small pit or posthole [25/009]

- 2.1.4 Small pit or possible posthole [25/009] was located near the centre of the enclosure. It was oval, measuring 0.38m x 0.32m x 0.17m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 5, Section 2 and photograph). Single fill [25/008] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles, but no finds.

Small pit [25/011]

- 2.1.5 Pit [25/011] was located near the centre of the enclosure, close to pit/posthole [25/009]. It was oval, measuring 0.54m x 0.40m x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 5, Section 3 and photograph). Single fill [25/010] was soft, mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles but no finds. The fill was similar to the overlying ploughsoil, suggesting a relatively recent date for this feature.

Enclosure ditch [25/017] (NE side)

- 2.1.6 Ditch [25/017] was linear, oriented north-west to south-east and continuing beyond the edges of the evaluation trench in both directions. It measured >1.90m long x 2.10m wide x 0.90m deep, with steep and slightly irregular sides breaking gradually into a broad, undulating base (Figure 5, Section 4 and photograph). The profile of this ditch was similar to that of ditch [25/006], on the south-west side of the enclosure.
- 2.1.7 Ditch [25/017] contained a sequence of four distinct fills, similar to that recorded in ditch [25/006]:

Primary fill [25/016] was a compact deposit of small to large pebbles (70%) and mid grey sandy silt (30%), up to 0.32m thick, with no finds. This material probably accumulated during the use of the ditch, partially as a result of the weathering and slumping of the ditch sides (compare with [25/005]).

Fill [25/015] was compact, mid brown sandy silt, up to 0.32m thick. It contained moderate small to medium pebbles, a flint flake of probable Neolithic–Early

Bronze Age date and a small fragment (2g) of fired clay. This fill probably accumulated gradually, during the use or disuse of the ditch (compare with [25/004]).

Fill [25/014] was loose, small to large sub angular to rounded pebbles (80%) and mid grey sandy silt (20%), up to 0.12m thick. There were no finds, and it is interpreted as possible bank material slumping into the ditch after it had gone out of use (compare with [25/003]).

Upper fill [25/013] was soft, light to mid greyish brown sandy silt, up to 0.35m thick, with occasional pebbles. It produced seven small fragments (26g) of Early Iron Age pottery (c. 600–400BC). Deposit [25/013] represented the final stage of infilling of the enclosure ditch (compare with [25/002]).

[25/012] was a context number assigned to some finds recovered during the initial cleaning of the surface of fill [25/013]; the true provenance of this material is uncertain. The finds consisted of one small sherd (3g) of earlier Roman pottery and two pieces (102g) of Roman roof tile (*imbrex*).

Large pit or hollow [25/019]

2.1.8 [25/019] was a large feature of unknown form and extent, continuing beyond the edges of the evaluation trench to north, south and east. It measured at least 7.5m south-west to north-east x >2m north-west to south-east x >0.50m deep, with very shallow sides (Figure 5, Sections 4 & 5, and photograph). The complete profile of the feature (and therefore its full depth) was not seen. It might have been a large but relatively shallow pit, but is more likely to have been a natural hollow. [25/019] was almost certainly the same feature as ‘ditch’ [100/011], recorded but not excavated in Test Pit 1, to the south.

2.1.9 Single fill [25/018] was compact, mid to dark brown sandy silt containing moderate small to medium pebbles. It produced five sherds (252g) of later Roman pottery (AD250–350), six fragments (390g) of Roman CBM (including brick, roof tile and combed flue tile), one fragment of cattle bone, a flint flake (probably Neolithic–Early Bronze Age) and a probable iron nail.

Natural stratum [25/007]

2.1.10 Natural stratum [25/007] was compact, mid greyish brown (becoming orangey brown below c. 0.10m) silty sand (50%) and small to large sub angular to rounded pebbles (50%), with occasional larger cobbles. The same deposit was recorded also in Trenches 26 and 27, and was consistent with the river terrace gravels recorded elsewhere on the site during the first phase of evaluation.

2.2 Trench 26

Dimensions: 10.30m x 1.90m x 0.30m deep

Ground level: 21.30m OD (NW), 21.50m OD (SE)

Figures: 4 & 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
26/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
26/002	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 26/006	0.28m–0.48m	NW half of trench

26/003	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 26/006	0.46m–0.62m	NW half of trench
26/004	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 26/006	0.28m–0.82m	NW half of trench
26/005	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 26/006	0.65m–1.10m	NW half of trench
26/006	Cut	Enclosure ditch segment	0.27m–1.10m	NW half of trench
26/007	Fill	Fill of small pit/PH 26/008	0.30m–0.50m	SE end of trench
26/008	Cut	Small pit or posthole	0.30m–0.50m	SE end of trench
26/009	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m–0.47m	Trench-wide

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 26

2.2.1 Trench 26 (oriented north-west to south-east) was positioned adjacent and perpendicular to Trench 25. It was designed to investigate the ditch defining the north-west side of the enclosure, as well as part of the interior of the enclosed area. Due to a cluster of three small features at the junction of Trenches 25 and 26, Trench 26 was subsequently widened at its south-east end; no additional features were found.

Enclosure ditch [26/006] (NW side)

2.2.2 Ditch [26/006] was linear, oriented south-west to north-east and continuing beyond the edges of the evaluation trench in both directions. It measured >2m long x 2.23m wide x 0.81m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 6, Section 6 and photograph).

2.2.3 The ditch contained a sequence of four distinct fills, similar to those recorded in ditch segments [25/006] and [25/017]:

Primary fill [26/005] was loose, mid brownish orange sandy silt, up to 0.29m thick, with frequent small to large pebbles but no finds. This material probably accumulated during the use of the ditch, partially as a result of the weathering and slumping of the ditch sides (compare with [25/005] and [25/016]).

Fill [26/004] was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.31m thick, with occasional small to medium pebbles and rare charcoal flecks, but no finds. This fill probably accumulated gradually, during the use or disuse of the ditch (compare with [25/004] and [25/015]).

Fill [26/003] was compact, mid orangey brown clayey silt, up to 0.15m thick, with frequent small to large pebbles but no finds. It is interpreted as possible bank material slumping into the ditch after it had gone out of use (compare with [25/003] and [25/014]).

Upper fill [26/002] was firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.19m thick, with occasional small to medium pebbles. It produced three small sherds (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery (c. 600–400BC) and three flint flakes (including one of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Deposit [26/002] represented the final stage of infilling of the enclosure ditch (compare with [25/002] and [25/013]).

Small pit or posthole [26/008]

2.2.4 Pit or posthole [26/008] was circular, measuring 0.44m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 6, Section 7 and photograph). Single fill [26/007] was soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt

containing occasional pebbles and fifteen sherds (63g) of later Roman pottery (AD250–350).

2.3 Trench 27

Dimensions: 6.63m x 2.15m x 0.35m deep

Ground level: 21.54m OD (SW), 21.60m OD (NE)

Figures: 4 & 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
27/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
27/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 27/003	0.35m	Centre and NE of trench
27/003	Cut	Large enclosure ditch	0.35m	Centre and NE of trench
27/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 27/005	0.35m	Centre and NE of trench
27/005	Cut	Small enclosure ditch	0.35m	Centre and NE of trench
27/006	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 27

2.3.1 Trench 27 (oriented south-west to north-east) was additional to the two evaluation trenches proposed in the WSI (ASE 2019). It was dug in order to investigate the relationship between the small, square enclosure and a ditch forming the west side of a much larger Roman enclosure. The latter was known from cropmarks and geophysical surveying, and had been sample-excavated to the north during the first phase of evaluation ([4/010]).

Enclosure ditch [27/005]

2.3.2 Curving ditch [27/005] defined the western corner of the small, square enclosure, equating to [25/006] and [26/006]. The ditch was not excavated, but some animal bone was retrieved from its upper fill.

2.3.3 The only recorded (but unexcavated) ditch fill [27/004] was soft, light to mid greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional small to medium pebbles and part of a cattle femur.

2.3.4 Although not excavated, it was clear that enclosure ditch [27/005] was cut by later ditch [27/003].

Late Roman enclosure ditch [27/003]

2.3.4 Ditch [27/003] was linear, oriented north–south and continuing beyond the edges of the evaluation trench in both directions. It was recorded previously as [4/010] in evaluation trench 4. [27/003] was not excavated, but some finds were retrieved from its upper fill.

2.3.5 The only recorded (but unexcavated) ditch fill [27/002] was soft, mottled light/mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate pebbles. It produced nine sherds (154g) of late Roman pottery (AD250–350), three fragments (536g) of Roman roof tile, five pieces of animal bone and a copper alloy coin of the house of Constantine, minted AD330–335.

3.0 THE FINDS

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the second phase of evaluation on land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 4. A single Roman coin was assigned a unique registered finds number, detailed in section 3.8. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
25/001									1	8						
25/002			3	3									1	4		
25/013			8	29	2	102										
25/015	1	38													1	2
25/018	1	26	5	252	9	704	1	28			1	16			1	71
26/002	3	16	8	16												
26/007			15	63												
27/002			9	154	3	540										
27/004											5	114				
Total	5	80	48	517	14	1346	1	28	1	8	6	130	1	4	2	73

Table 4: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

3.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

3.2.1 This second phase of evaluation produced an additional five pieces of worked flint weighing 80g and a small fragment (4g) of unworked burnt flint. The pieces of worked flint were collected from Trench 25 (2 pieces) and Trench 26 (3 pieces). The small assemblage comprises two blade-like flakes and three flakes. The pieces are slightly weathered. This indicates that they have been subject to some degree of post-depositional movement. Based on morphological and technological traits, these pieces of flint débitage are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age.

3.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

3.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during this second phase of evaluation, totalling 48 sherds, weighing 517g. The prehistoric material largely comprises undiagnostic bodysherds but the range of well fired sandy flint-tempered wares is suggestive of c. Early Iron Age dating. Roman pottery largely appears to belong to the later Roman period.

3.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. At present, prehistoric fabrics have been assigned to a broad site-specific fabric grouping based on major inclusion type only. It may be appropriate to revisit this material for further recording should future archaeological work produce a larger assemblage which might require formulation of a prehistoric fabric type-series. Roman fabrics have been recorded using codes from an unpublished fabric type-series developed at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Roman forms were recorded using the Going (1987) type-series. The assemblage is quantified by fabric type in Table 5.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU	Site specific code, Iron Age sandy flint-tempered wares	18	45	5
BSW	Black-surfaced wares	5	83	3
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	1	3	1
GX	Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	9	47	9
HAX	Hadham red wares	5	44	5
LSH	Late shell-tempered wares	1	5	1
OXWM	Oxford white ware mortaria	1	29	1
RX	Miscellaneous red coarse wares	3	18	1
SACG	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	2	1	2
SAEG	East Gaulish samian	1	8	1
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	2	234	2
<i>Total</i>		<i>48</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>30</i>

Table 5: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

Early Iron Age

3.3.3 Small groups of prehistoric pottery were recovered from fill [25/002] of ditch [25/006], fill [25/013] of ditch [25/017] and fill [26/002] of ditch [26/006]. All of the prehistoric sherds belong to a broadly similar group of fabrics (FLQU) which are well-fired and contain sparse or moderate flint-temper in relatively fine and well-sorted size grades, mostly of less than 1-2mm. All of the fabrics contain quartz sand ranging in size from 0.1-0.5mm. A few examples contain some possible rare/sparse glauconite.

3.3.4 The assemblage is largely undiagnostic although a few fragments from a flint-gritted base in fill [26/002] belong broadly in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. In general, assemblages dominated by fairly fine but quartz rich flint-tempered fabrics are fairly characteristic of the period around the Early Iron Age (c. 600-400BC), earlier pottery groups tending to feature a component of more heavily flint-tempered material and later ones usually including some non-flint-tempered fabrics. Having said this, any of the sherds represented here could belong to a slightly broader date range within the early to mid-1st millennium BC. Similar material was recovered from the first phase of evaluation at this site, though a single diagnostic form and the

presence of some non-flint-tempered sandy wares suggested the possibility of a c. Early/Middle Iron Age date range (ASE 2018).

Roman

- 3.3.5 A single bodysherd collected as a surface find [25/012] on top of ditch [25/017], is associated with a fine micaceous grey ware (GMG) and appears to come from a vessel with a cordoned neck. As such it is probably of broadly earlier Roman date.
- 3.3.6 The remainder of the assemblage, recovered from fill [27/002] of ditch [27/003], fill [25/018] of pit [25/019] and fill [26/007] of pit [26/008], is characterised by later Roman fabrics and forms including storage jar fabrics (STOR), hard-fired grey (GX) and black-surfaced wares (BSW), the latter probably mostly representing black-burnished style fabrics. Regionally traded wares include late Roman shelly wares (LSH), a bodysherd from a mortarium in Oxfordshire white ware (OXWM), several sherds of Hadham red ware (HAX), as well as an unsourced fine red ware in the Hadham/Oxfordshire style (RX). Imported wares include sherds of central and east Gaulish samian ware. Diagnostic forms comprise a plain rim dish (B1) in a black-burnished style fabric, a wide mouth jar (E5) in Hadham red ware and a flanged dish (B10) in a Hadham-like fine red ware. Each of these contexts contained material suggesting deposition after c. AD250 and the general range of material is probably indicative of a c. later 3rd to mid 4th-century date range. This material is of similar character to that recovered in the first phase of evaluation at the site (ASE 2018).

3.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 3.4.1 Eleven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 1025g, were collected from three contexts: surface finds [25/012] on top of ditch [25/017], fill [25/018] of pit/hollow [25/019] and fill [27/002] of ditch [27/003]. The CBM is all Roman in date, although some fragments could not be identified as a specific Roman form due to the poor preservation.
- 3.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a Microsoft Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued using site specific codes that use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are listed below in Table 6.
- 3.4.3 The greatest quantity of material was collected from Trench 25. Two fragments of thick and slightly soapy imbrex in R1 were found in [25/012], and a much larger group comprising Roman brick, *imbrex*, combed flue tile, and some undiagnostic fragments. One of these was evidently some form of tile, but with an irregular lump of clay attached to the upper surface. The function of this was not clear, but similar tile pieces with clay applique have been found elsewhere (e.g. ASE in prep).

- 3.4.4 Two fragments of *tegula* and one of *imbrex* were recovered from [27/002]. All the material has been retained.

Fabric	Description
R1	Micaceous orange fabric with moderate sugary quartz.
R2	Gritty looking fabric with common and very coarse mixed quartz.
R3	Like R1 but sparse cream marbling and quartz.

Table 6: Fabric descriptions for CBM

3.5 The fired clay by Elke Raemen

- 3.5.1 Two fragments with a combined weight of 73g were recovered from two different contexts. An amorphous fragment of fired clay (weight 2g) was recovered from fill [25/015] of ditch [25/017]. The fragment is in an orange fabric with common medium/coarse quartz and is not diagnostic of form or date. Fill [25/018] of pit/hollow [25/019] contained a piece with one flat surface in an orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and rare coarse chalk.

3.6 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 3.6.1 Two fragments of bulk metalwork with a combined weight of 36g were recovered. Included is lead pistol shot of 18th- or 19th-century date, a metal-detected find from topsoil [25/001], as well as a probable heavy duty nail fragment from fill [25/018] of Roman pit/hollow [25/019].

3.7 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 3.7.1 An assemblage of five animal bones weighing 130g in total was analysed from this phase of evaluation. Material was moderately preserved.
- 3.7.2 Fill [25/018] of pit/hollow [25/019], which produced Roman dating evidence, contained a cattle left astragalus. Cleaver chopping had removed areas of bone from the posterior surface. Recent damage was evident on the specimen.
- 3.7.3 Undated fill [27/004] of ditch [27/005] contained a cattle left femur, fused distally. The specimen had been fractured peri-mortem, likely for the extraction of marrow, and again when mineralised, likely through post-depositional disturbance. Recent breakage had also affected the specimen, which was refitted from five bone fragments.

3.8 The Coin by Trista Clifford

- 3.8.1 A copper alloy House of Constantine '*nummus*', RF <10>, minted AD330-335, was recovered from fill [27/002] of ditch [27/003]. The coin is in good condition but requires some surface cleaning to enhance its legibility and enable closer identification.

4.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Interpretation of the results

- 4.1.1 The enclosure was sub-square in plan, with an internal width of approximately 10.7m. The surrounding ditch has been sample-excavated on each of its four sides, revealing a fair degree of uniformity in its profile and dimensions. The surviving width of the ditch varied only slightly, between 1.76m (south-west) and 2.23m (north-west). The surviving depth of the ditch also varied little, between 0.80m (south-west) and 0.90m (north-east). Generally the ditch had moderate to steep sides, usually slightly irregular due to slumping of the river terrace gravels into which it was dug. The ditch base varied from narrow (on the north-west and south-east sides) to broad.
- 4.1.2 The excavated segments revealed similar sequences of fills, suggesting that the entire ditch became infilled in a uniform manner. The three segments excavated during the second phase of evaluation (in Trenches 25 and 26) all contained four distinct fills interpreted as initial slumping and silting, subsequent silting during use/disuse, slippage of bank material and final (perhaps deliberate) backfilling. Previously excavated ditch segment [100/009] (in Test Pit 1) contained three fills (ASE 2018, 36–37) that can be equated broadly to the lower three fills in the other segments.
- 4.1.3 Assuming that some of the ditch fills have been interpreted correctly as slumped bank material, the disposition of those fills does not give any clear indication of whether the associated bank was internal or external to the ditch.
- 4.1.4 There was no evidence on the south-west, north-west or north-east sides for re-cutting of the enclosure ditch, as recorded previously on the south-east side (ASE 2018, 37). It is possible, therefore, that fill [100/004] of 'recut' [100/005] was simply the uppermost fill of the ditch (comparable to [25/002] etc.).
- 4.1.5 Most of the ditch fills were devoid of finds, suggesting that there was little activity in the vicinity of the enclosure. A few small and abraded sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the uppermost fills of all three recently excavated ditch segments, sometimes in association with earlier prehistoric flint flakes ([26/002]). A fragment of Roman pottery and two pieces of Roman CBM ([25/012]) were recovered as surface finds during trowelling of ditch fill [25/013], but the provenance of these finds is uncertain and they might have been intrusive.
- 4.1.6 A proposed Early/Middle Iron Age date (c. 500–300BC) for the enclosure ditch was based on an assemblage of sixteen pottery sherds found during the first phase of evaluation in fill [100/007] of ditch segment [100/009]. Two fragments of Roman CBM from the same deposit were assumed to have been intrusive (ASE 2018, 36). However, two sherds of late Roman pottery and two fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from the fill [100/004] of 'recut' [100/005]. As suggested above (4.1.4), it is possible that [100/004] was actually the upper surviving fill of ditch [100/009]. Clearly, the dating evidence from the earlier phase of evaluation is ambiguous.

- 4.1.7 Evidence from Trench 27 shows that enclosure ditch [27/005] was cut by late Roman ditch [27/003], itself defining the western edge of a much larger enclosure. This new evidence provides a relative chronology for these features but not a more precise date for the earlier feature. Similarly, Test Pit 1 revealed that enclosure ditch [100/009] was removed to the north-east by 'ditch' [100/011], now interpreted as part of a late Roman pit or hollow [25/019].
- 4.1.8 Approximately 50% of the enclosed area has been exposed, revealing only three small features (small pits or possible postholes) near the centre of the enclosure. Two of these ([25/009] and [25/011]) were undated, containing no cultural material. The third ([26/008]) contained a small amount of late Roman pottery (AD250–350), and was therefore broadly contemporary with enclosure ditch [27/003] or pit/hollow [25/019], rather than the earlier enclosure.

4.2 Comparable sites

- 4.2.1 Small, square-ditched enclosures of potential Iron Age or early Roman date have been found occasionally on other excavation sites in the East Anglian region and beyond. More undated and unexcavated examples are known across the region from cropmarks. These features have been interpreted variously as the ploughed-out remains of square barrows, mortuary enclosures or possible shrines, and have often been located close to earlier (Neolithic and Bronze Age) ritual and funerary monuments. Some examples of similar features considered to have had a ritual or funerary function are described below.

Old Hall reservoir, Boreham, Essex

- 4.2.2 A small, square enclosure of probable Early/Middle Iron Age date was found within a ritual landscape that included a Late Neolithic/Middle Bronze Age henge and four round barrows, and a small Middle Iron Age round barrow over a single inhumation (Germany 2014).
- 4.2.3 The square enclosure was approximately 5m wide and was surrounded by a continuous ditch, up to 1.30m wide and with a surviving depth of only 0.40m. There were no internal features and no evidence for an associated mound. The ditch was sample-excavated at seven locations, revealing a consistent three-fill deposit sequence. One sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and some residual worked flints were recovered from one of the secondary fills.
- 4.2.4 This feature was interpreted as a possible mortuary enclosure, where bodies were left for defleshing prior to the interment of the skeletal remains (*ibid.* 82).

LTPC site, Stansted Airport, Essex

- 4.2.5 Two adjacent, square-ditched mortuary enclosures were found within a Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement (Cooke, Brown and Philpotts 2008, 95–96). They were similarly aligned and measured approximately 13m wide. The surrounding ditches were relatively shallow and one of them had a well-defined entrance gap. Each enclosure contained a single, urned cremation burial, positioned off-centre.

4.2.6 Three adjacent mortuary enclosures were found on the edge of a nearby settlement, again of Late Iron Age/early Roman date (*ibid.* 98–100) These enclosures were slightly smaller than those described above, measuring up to 11m wide. The surrounding ditches were shallow, with no obvious entrance gaps. One of the enclosures contained five, urned cremation burials. Of these, one was placed centrally and was probably the primary burial, while the others (possible satellite burials) were apparently randomly dispersed across the enclosed area.

Maxey, Cambridgeshire

4.2.7 Two square-ditched enclosures of probable earlier Iron Age date were constructed adjacent to a Neolithic henge and small, oval barrow, in the Welland valley (Pryor and French 1985, 73–77).

4.2.8 Structure 17 had an internal width of approximately 6m and was surrounded by a continuous ditch. The enclosed area had a posthole at each corner, although the function of these was not known.

4.2.9 Nearby Structure 18 had an internal width of approximately 8m. There were no surviving internal features, but there was circumstantial evidence for an internal mound. This enclosure was truncated by a Middle Iron Age ditch.

4.2.10 No finds were recovered from the enclosure ditches or postholes, suggesting a non-domestic function for these features; both were interpreted as square barrows.

Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk

4.2.11 Six, square-ditched enclosures were arranged in a north-south line extending over a distance of approximately 100m, on relatively high ground overlooking the valley of the River Yare. This location had been selected previously for the construction of six Bronze Age round barrows (Ashwin and Bates 2000).

4.2.12 The square enclosures had internal dimensions varying from 4m to 14m. None of them had any surviving internal features, although the disposition of ditch fills suggested that they had internal banks. One of the enclosure ditches was surrounded by a segmented palisade ditch, leading to comparisons with the supposed temple or shrine at Heathrow Airport (Grimes 1961).

4.2.13 There were few finds from the ditch fills, suggesting a non-domestic function for the enclosures, and they were interpreted as probable square barrows, dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period.

Game Farm, Brandon, Suffolk

4.2.14 A particularly small example of a sub-square ditched enclosure was found in a Middle/Late Bronze Age settlement. It measured up to 3.5m wide internally and was defined by a continuous but shallow ditch. There were no internal features and no evidence for an associated bank or mound. A struck flint and some fire-cracked flint were recovered from the ditch fill, but no closely datable finds.

- 4.2.15 The enclosure was assigned to a Late Bronze Age phase of occupation, based on its position in relation to nearby ditches, but no interpretation of its function was proposed. Potentially, the enclosure was of a later (Iron Age) date, although there was no evidence from the site as a whole for Iron Age occupation.

EA1 cable route, Land off Woodbridge Road, Martlesham, Suffolk

- 4.2.16 Three adjacent square-ditched enclosures, interpreted as Late Iron Age barrows, were built on a hilltop, close to Bronze Age and Roman cremations. The barrows were approximately 3m wide and each contained a centrally placed inhumation burial in a large wooden box (PSIAH 2018, 296-7).

4.3 Conclusions

- 4.3.1 The additional trenching has provided a better understanding of the small, square enclosure, particularly with regard to its form, dimensions and stratigraphic relationship with an overlapping late Roman ditch. However, little additional dating evidence was recovered, and there is no conclusive evidence for the function of the enclosure ditch or for the nature of land use within the enclosed area.
- 4.3.2 The enclosure must have gone out of use before the late Roman period, when it was overlaid by a much larger ditched enclosure on a different alignment. No earlier Roman pottery was found in the ditch fills of the small enclosure, other than the surface find of a single sherd from [25/012], of uncertain provenance. In fact, there was relatively little earlier Roman material from the site as a whole. Also, the site has produced no later Iron Age pottery. On balance, therefore, it seems likely that the enclosure was constructed in the Earlier Iron Age, as proposed in the original evaluation report (ASE 2018).
- 4.3.3 It has been suggested that the enclosure might have been an Early/Middle Iron Age funerary monument (such as a mortuary enclosure or barrow), continuing a tradition of ritual/funerary activity represented by the Bronze Age round barrows located at the south end of the site (ASE 2018, 66). Certainly, the enclosure has similarities with Iron Age or early Roman funerary monuments recorded elsewhere in East Anglia, as demonstrated by the examples described above (4.2). This interpretation remains a possibility therefore, despite the lack of material or structural evidence for associated ritual or burials. The surrounding ditches were relatively small and would not have produced enough material for the construction of a substantial burial mound, although an associated bank is likely. If ever present, any such mound or bank has been entirely removed by subsequent land use activity, particularly post-medieval/modern agriculture.
- 4.3.4 Another possibility is that this was the location of an Iron Age shrine or temple. However, there is no clear indication of an associated building or structure, such as those described on other sites in southern and eastern England (Cunliffe 2005, 561–6). Also, the relatively low level of finds from the ditch fills suggests that there was little activity in the vicinity of the enclosure, contrary to what might be expected at a ritual or religious site.

- 4.3.5 The remains of the enclosure are clearly of local significance and are important for our understanding of the chronology of the site. However, the lack of secure dating or clear indication of the function of this feature prevent it from having a broader (regional or national) significance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Gemma Stevenson managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process. Kieron Heard conducted the fieldwork. Surveying was carried out by Natalie Gonzalez.

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Appendix 1: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 302732

Project details

Project name	Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk: The Square Enclosure
Short description of the project	Previous geophysical survey of the site detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin. Subsequent trial-trench evaluation, in April 2018, established the presence of a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic pit, several Bronze Age to Early Iron Age monuments and an extensive Roman enclosure and trackway. A second phase of evaluation, comprising the investigation of three additional trenches, targeted the remains of the possible Early/Middle Iron Age square enclosure. This phase of evaluation provided a better understanding of the form and dimensions of the enclosure ditch, as well as its stratigraphic relationship with a Late Roman ditch. No additional secure dating evidence and no clear indication of the function of the square enclosure, however, was identified. Three small pits/postholes were encountered near the centre of the enclosure, though two were undated and the third was of Late Roman date. A large pit/hollow outside the square enclosure was also of Late Roman date.
Project dates	Start: 06-03-2019 End: 12-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190055 - Contracting Unit No. HAD 160 - Sitecode HAD 036 – Related HER 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	SQUARE ENCLOSURE Early Iron Age DITCH Roman PIT Roman PIT/POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age POTTERY Roman CBM Roman COIN Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH Land off Aldham Mill Hill

Postcode IP7 6RF
Study area 8.2 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 02441 43420 52.051619551418 0.9528688225 52 03 05 N
000 57 10 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator None
Project design originator ASE
Project director/manager Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography",
"Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material",
"Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Evaluation: Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Addendum: The Square Enclosure
Author(s)/Editor(s) Heard, K.
Other bibliographic details ASE Rep. No. 2018172b (addendum)
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher ASE
Place of issue or publication Witham
Description A4 report approx. 50 pages, including figures and appendices
URL <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation on
Land at Aldham Mill Hill,
Hadleigh,
Suffolk, IP7 6RF**

NGR: TM 02441 43420

Babergh District Council

HER Number & Site Code: HAD160

February 2019

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6RF, (Figure 1; TM 02441 43420).
- 1.2 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising up to two trenches measuring 17m and 10m x 1.80m (Figures 2 and 3), to further investigate a square enclosure in the northern area of the site identified during the 2018 evaluation work (ASE 2018).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land, and is bounded to the north by the A1071, to the east and south-east by Aldham Mill Hill, and to the west by the River Brett, and to the south-west by agricultural land.
- 2.1.2 The solid geology across the majority of the study site is Newhaven Chalk Formation and Red Crag Formation (sand) along the western site boundary, as shown by the British Geological Survey website (BGS 2017). Alluvium (clay and silt) is recorded as a superficial deposit across the central area of the study site, River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) across the eastern and Lowesoft Formation (Sand and gravel) across the western area of site.
- 2.1.3 The eastern area of site is generally flat at c.20m OD. The western area of site is sloping from c.20m OD in the north to c.33m OD to the south. The River Brett runs from N to S along the western boundary of site.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) was compiled prior to the submission of a planning application; that document highlighted the a high archaeological potential for Bronze Age, Roman and medieval remains; moderate to high archaeological potential for Iron Age remains; moderate archaeological potential for early prehistoric, Neolithic and Anglo-Saxon remains and low archaeological potential for post-medieval evidence. A geophysical survey within the site detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, including two large multi-concentric ring-ditches corresponding with known cropmarks identified from aerial photography and interpreted as probable Bronze Age funerary monuments. A possible third example, also in the south of the site was also detected. A possible Roman enclosure, discrete features representing unenclosed activity, including a small square enclosure, and a number of linear ditch-and/or track-like anomalies were also identified.
- 2.2.2 An evaluation phase in 2018 (ASE) confirmed the presence of three of the known ring-ditches, with the fourth proving to be a linear ditch of unknown date. The nature of their form was clarified, with one being demonstrated to comprise a double ring. Whilst only one ring-ditch contained pottery of broadly Late Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age date, the three ring-ditches are considered to be broadly Bronze Age in date, probably being associated with further barrow remains previously excavated to the south-east of the site. The three ring ditches were designated as a Scheduled Monument in January 2019.

- 2.2.3 To the north-west, the small square-shaped enclosure anomaly was located and determined to be of Early Iron Age date. It is tentatively interpreted as a possible funerary monument but requires further information on its character and date to inform on its significance.
- 2.2.4 The presence of a Roman enclosure across the north of the site was confirmed, along with an apparent trackway running up, and into its southern entrance. Pits and ditches probably relating to the occupation or use of the enclosure were recorded in its interior. A further ditch running across the enclosure suggests that this Roman period land use activity is multi-phased; the recorded remains appear to be of later Roman date.
- 2.2.5 Evidence of post-Roman land use activity was sparse and limited to a single post-medieval ditch.
- 2.2.6 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the Suffolk County Council requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS, 2011 updated 2017), the standards for field archaeology in the east of England (Gurney 2003), the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.2.7 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to a second phase evaluation phase of works. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017) for the full background it is advised to refer to that document. The report resulting from this evaluation will reference HER parish codes, not MSF numbers.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 A Palaeolithic flint flake was found on the field surface in the central area of the site. Archaeological investigations immediately to the east of the site recorded evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic pits and findspots. Neolithic pits were also recorded c.650m to the east of the study site (MSF19122).
- 3.2.2 Archaeological excavations to the east recorded two Bronze Age ring ditches, previously recorded on aerial photography. A total of 46 cremation burials, which were focused in and around the ring ditches, were also recorded (MSF 25010; MSF5190; MSF25007; SCCAS 2011; Appendix 2). Cropmarks of four Prehistoric ring ditches lie in the south-eastern area of study site. It is reasonable to suggest these are also dated to the Bronze Age period (MSF5179; MSF5180; MSF5181; MSF5182).
- 3.2.3 An area of possible enclosures and linear cropmarks has been recorded in the south-eastern and western areas of study site (MSF5195; MSF5189).

They could be associated with Prehistoric or later activity. A cropmark of a single ring ditch is recorded immediately north of the study site (MSF5161) and a further series of ring ditches c.300m north of the study site (MSF5159; MSF5158; MSF5160; MSF10672; MSF5185). A scatter of Iron Age pottery was recorded in the north-eastern area of site during archaeological investigations associated with the construction of the Hadleigh bypass (MSF 11570; SCC 1999).

- 3.2.4 An area of ditched field boundaries, a possible drove-way and a number of square and rectangular post-built structures, all dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods, was recorded during archaeological excavations c.650m to the east of the study site (MSF19122). Iron Age settlement features, a cremation burial and field boundaries were recorded c.660m north of the study site (MSF31401; MSF29007).

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 The area surrounding Aldham Mill, immediately to the north of the study site, is considered to be the location of a possible Roman villa (MSF5173). Archaeological excavations in advance of construction works of the Hadleigh Bypass, in the north-eastern area of site and further north, revealed: multiple ditched Roman enclosures; a corn drying kiln; and frequent fragments of roof tile (MSF 5174). No structural evidence was recorded, however the evidence indicates the presence of a probable agricultural complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill, as traces of features in this area contained large amounts of carbonised cereal grain.

- 3.3.2 The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure recorded in the north-eastern area of study site, together with further undated cropmarks recorded across the study site (MSF5189; MSF5195) could be associated with a Roman agricultural/villa complex (MSF5194). Part of this enclosure is clearly shown to extend beyond this development area on aerial photos.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 3.4.1 Four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations focused around west side of ring ditch were recorded during excavation works c.50m east from the study site (MSF21520). A portion of a small Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (MSF12651) was recorded c.750m south of the study site and another Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (MSF5171) c.500m southeast of the study site.
- 3.4.2 Hadleigh is recorded in the Domesday Survey as Hetlega as part of the lands held by the Archbishop Lanfranc. Prior to the Norman Conquest the manor was held by Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin 2003). The Domesday Survey describes the settlement as having a manor with two mills, a church with a further mill, and approximately 50 residents (Babergh District Council 2008). The Church of St Mary located c.700m to the south of the study site is considered to be of Saxon origin (MSF14974).

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 The Medieval town of Hadleigh is focused to the south of the study site (MSF14954; MSF28974; MSF28994; MSF24749; MSF26540; MSF26530). The town was granted a market in the mid-13th century and was an early centre for the cloth industry. The Medieval Manor of Hadleigh (MSF23292) was located approximately 700m southeast of the study site. The manor held

about a hundred acres of land. The farmhouse of the demesne stood between the high road and the river.

- 3.5.2 Archaeological investigations to the immediate east of the site identified Medieval field boundary ditches, pits, post-holes, two structures and an oven (MSF25008). Evidence of earthworks associated with gallows was recorded c.40m west of the study site. The earthworks have been destroyed by modern development (MSF5198). Medieval land boundaries were also recorded during excavation works c.600m east of the site (MSF19123).

3.6 Post-medieval & Modern

- 3.6.1 The 1787 Hodkinson's Map of the County of Suffolk and the 1801 Ordnance Survey Drawing show the study site in open land north of the focus of settlement. The 1838 Hadleigh Tithe map and associated Award record the site as meadow and arable land. A footpath is also shown in the western area of site. The site has remained largely unchanged until the present.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to further understand the nature, character, date and form of the square enclosure identified by the geophysical survey and partially investigated in the previous phase of evaluation trenching.

4.3 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, if the square enclosure is a funerary monument of Early Iron Age date;
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the significance of the feature in line with Historic England Guidance and with reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number obtained from the Historic Environment Service (**HAD 160**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.1 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.2 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.3 The evaluation will consist of two trenches measuring 17m and 10m x 1.8m at base targeted on the small square shape enclosure in north west of the site. The locations of the trenches and test pits are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.4 The trenches will be cut in sequence to prevent any unnecessary disturbance of the archaeological remains should clear understanding be generated from the first trench.
- 5.5 Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.8 All machine excavation will be under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results, and SCCAS have made clear they will wish to see all trenches on this site.
- 5.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.11 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, plus trench bases and spoil. Metal finds must be located by GPS and a named, experienced and dedicated metal detectorist will be used for the evaluation (Mr John Varden). Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

5.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

6 Standards

6.1 The project will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

7 Excavation and Recording

7.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

7.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.

7.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

7.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

7.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

7.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor in advance.

7.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

7.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor and the coroner would

be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

7.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

8 Finds/Environmental Remains

8.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

8.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

8.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

8.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from all deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

8.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

9 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

9.1 Report

9.1.1 Within eight weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- **SUMMARY:** A concise non-technical summary
- **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.

- **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - **METHOD:** Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011).
 - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 9.1.2 A draft copy of the report will be supplied digitally to CgMs and SCCAS for comment. Once approved one hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for the attention of the Archaeological Advisor. Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 9.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service. This will be included as an Appendix to the report.

10 Publication

- 10.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History Online. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with CGMS and SCCAS.

11 Archive

- 11.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2017), as well as those contained in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 11.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 11.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 12.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

13 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing and Equipment

- 13.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working days.
- 13.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 13.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

- 13.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)

CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

13.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

14 MONITORING

14.1 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

14.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Archaeology Advisor prior to being carried out.

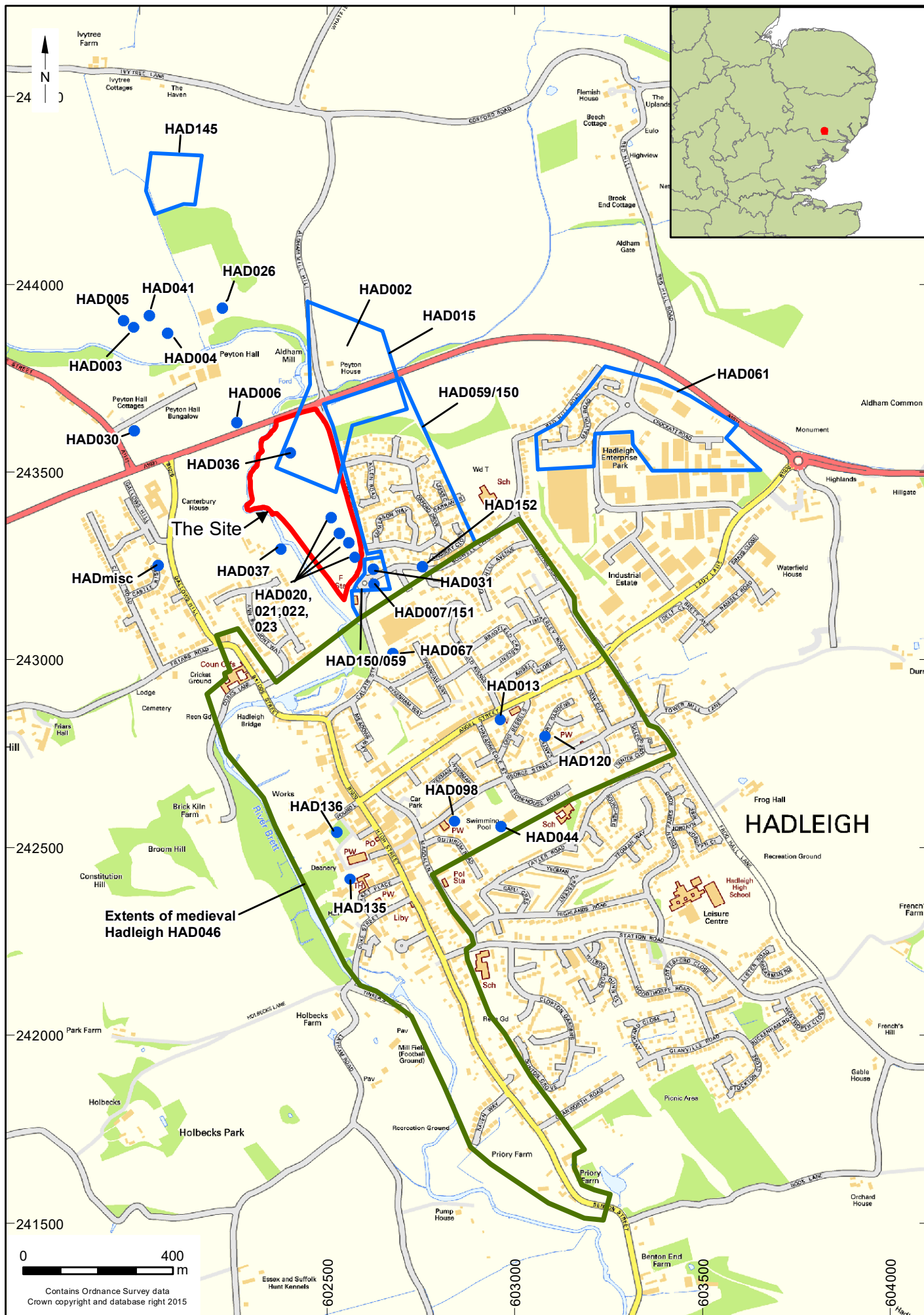
14.3 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

15 Insurance

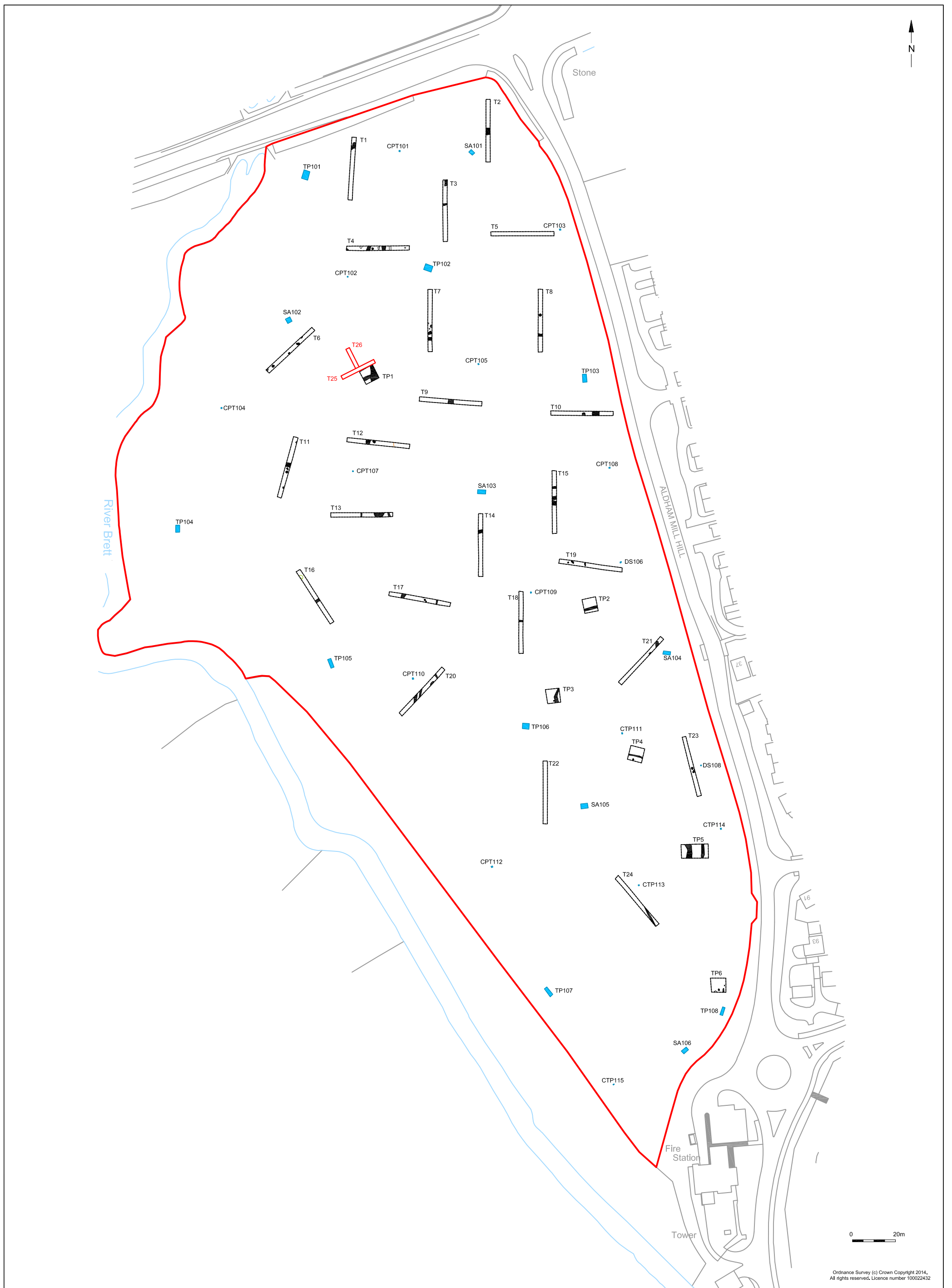
15.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

References

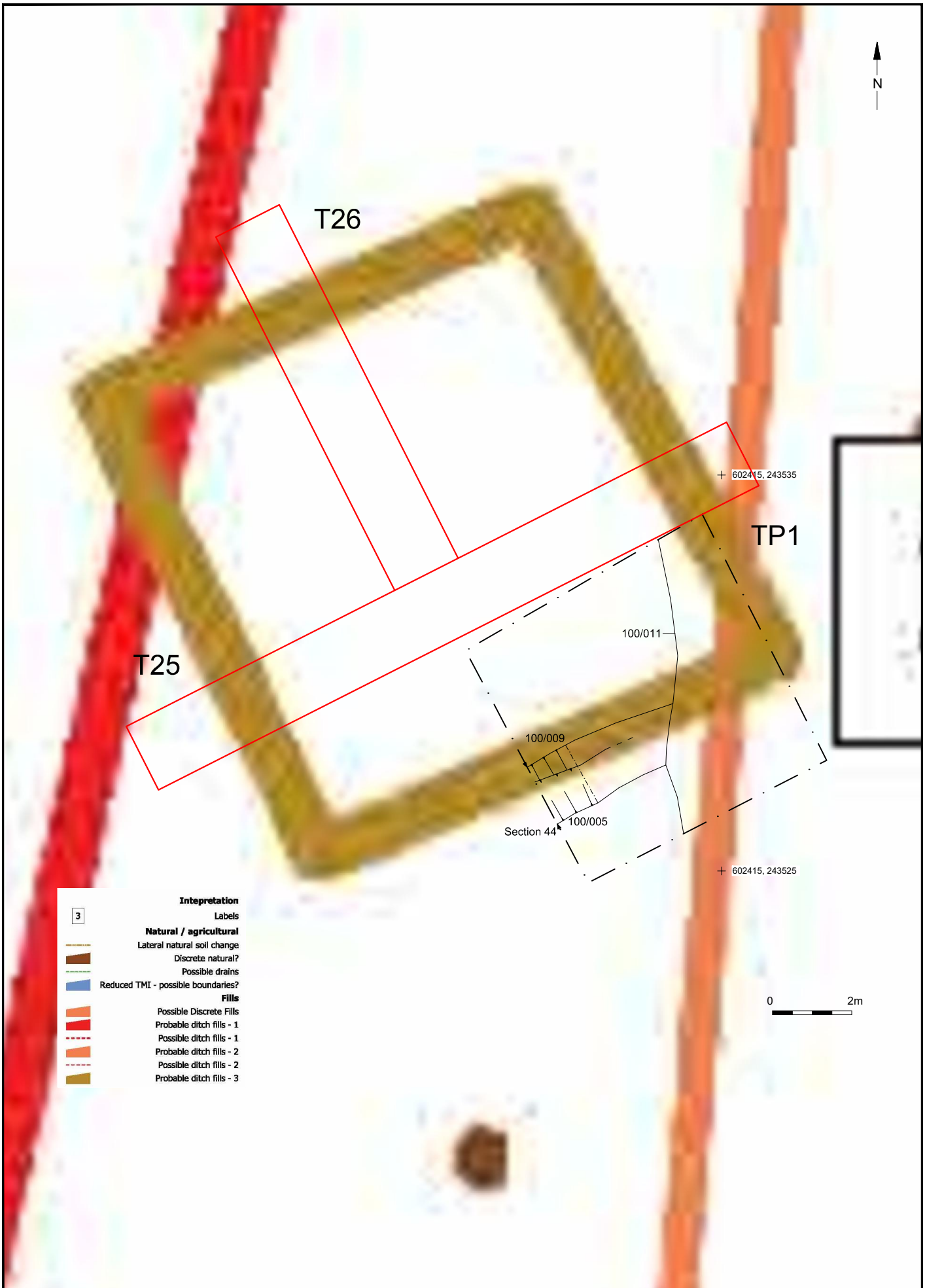
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill Hadleigh Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190055	Feb 2019	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190055	Feb 2019	Proposed location of evaluation trenches with previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.3
Project Ref: 190055	Feb 2019	The proposed trenches with TP1 and geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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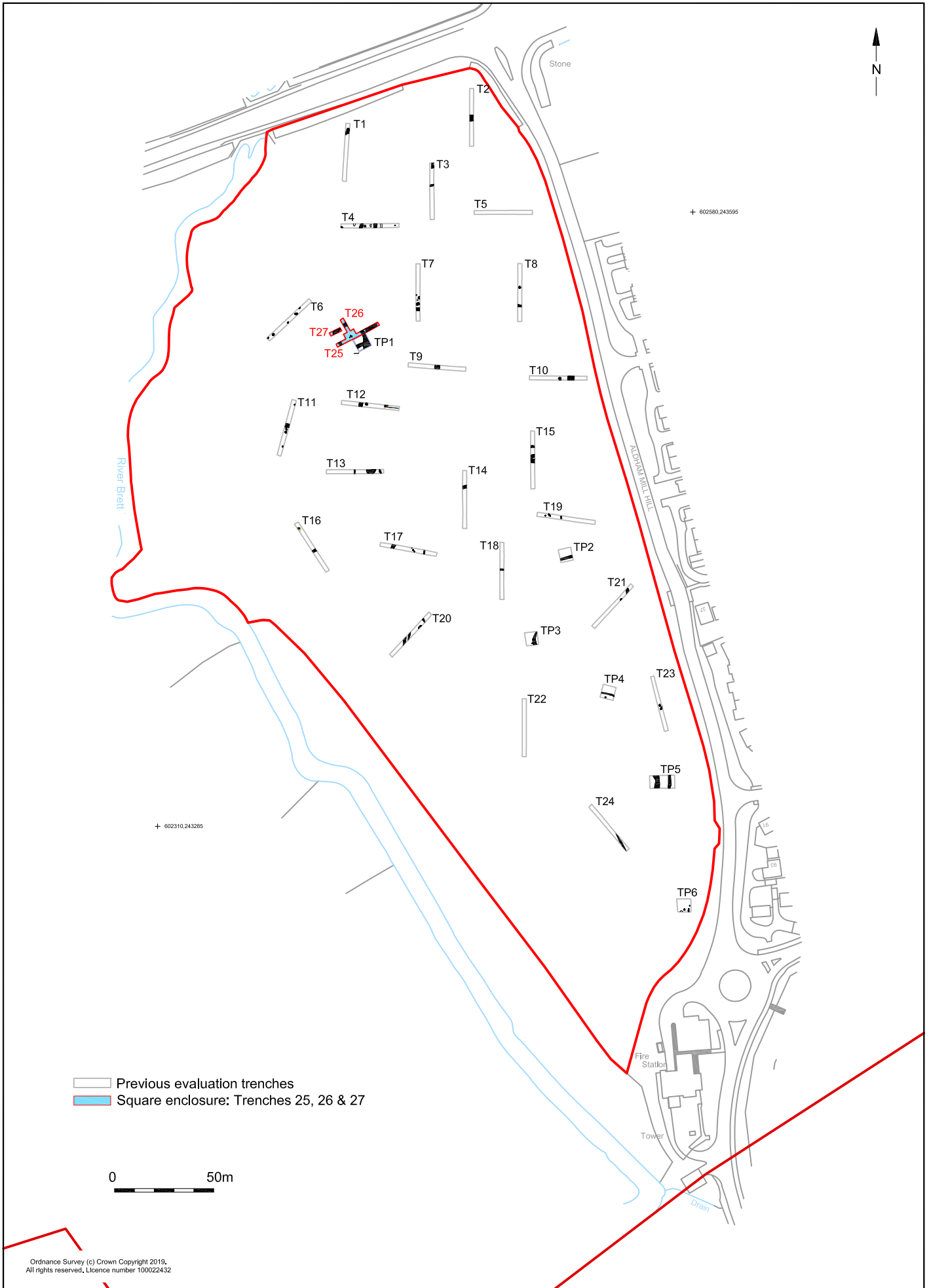
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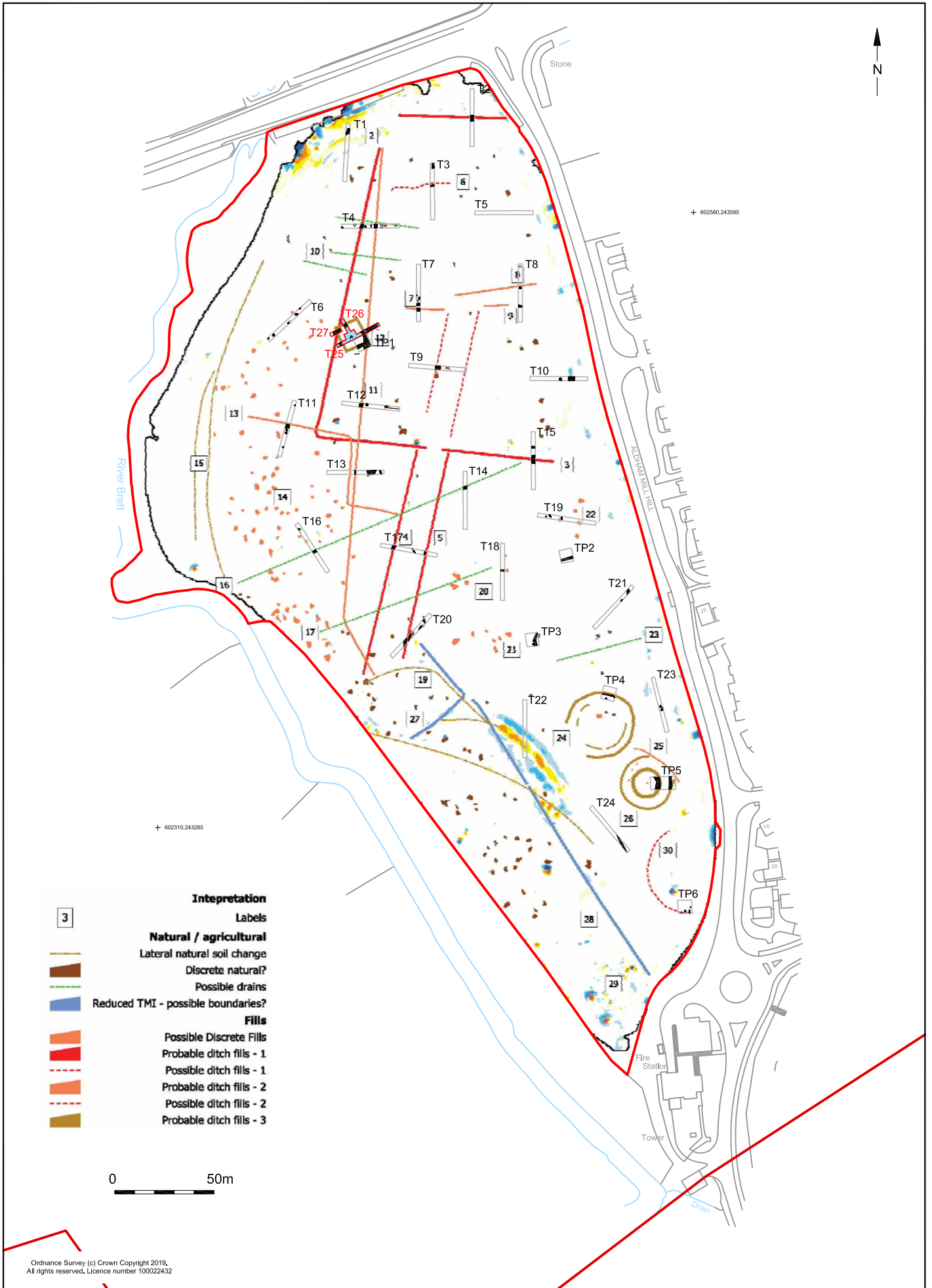
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Project Ref: 190055	March 2019	Site location	
Report No: 2018172b	Drawn by: SM		



Previous evaluation trenches
 Square enclosure: Trenches 25, 26 & 27

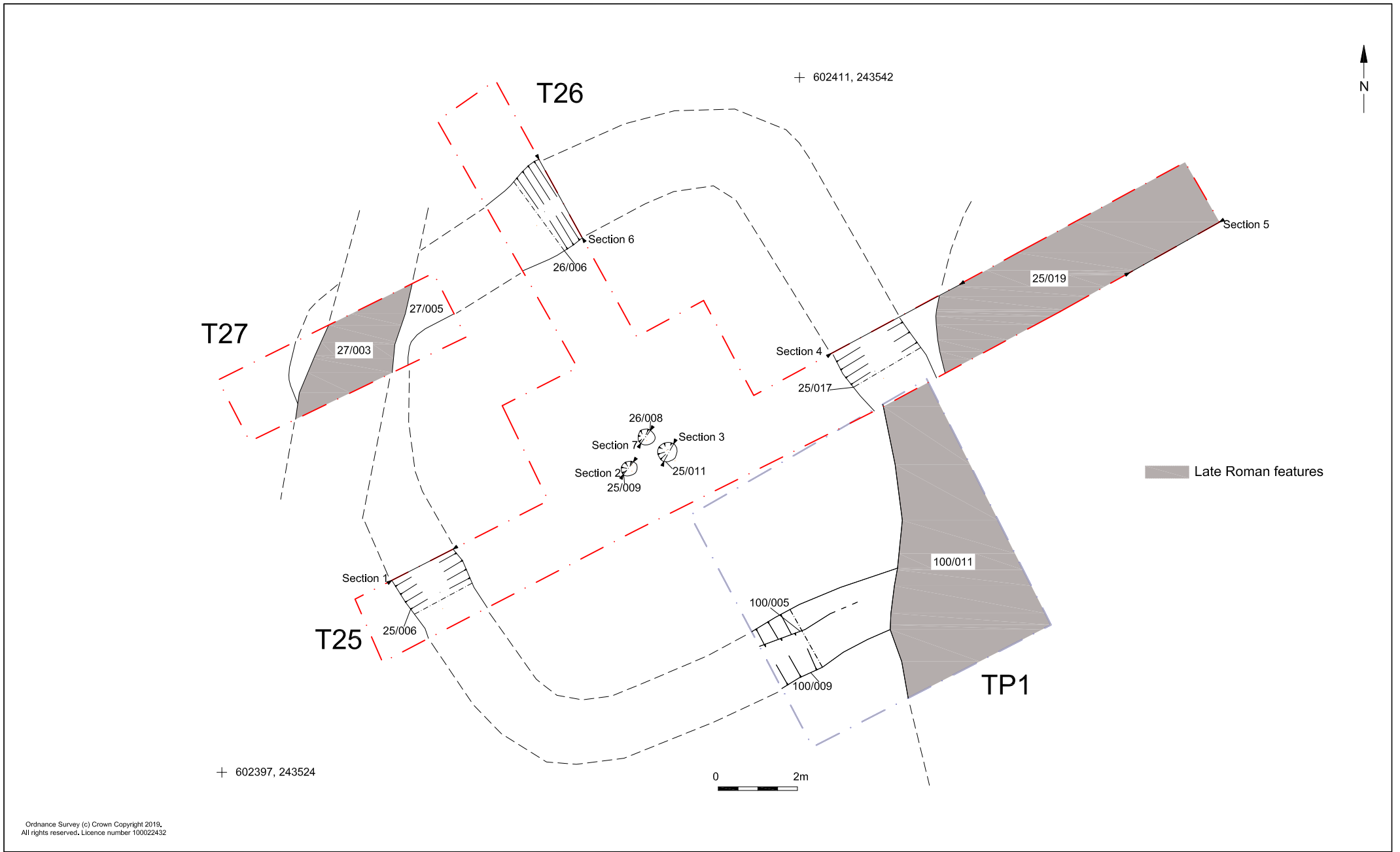
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© Archaeology South-East		Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190055	March 2019	Trenches 25, 26 & 27 with previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2018172b	Drawn by: SM		



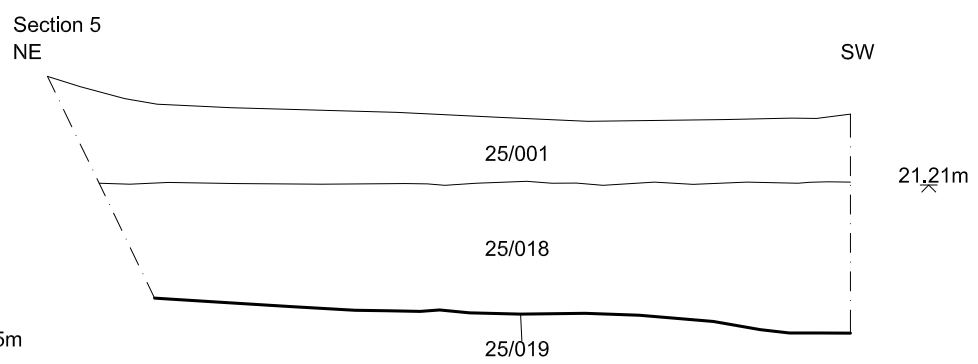
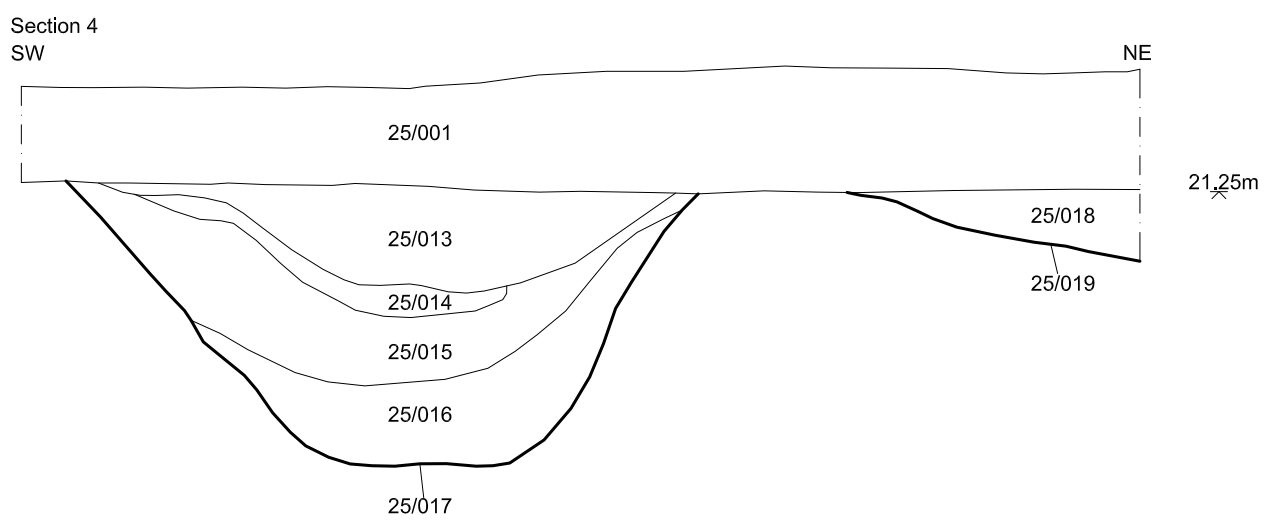
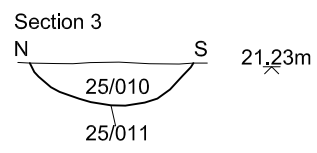
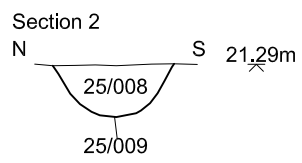
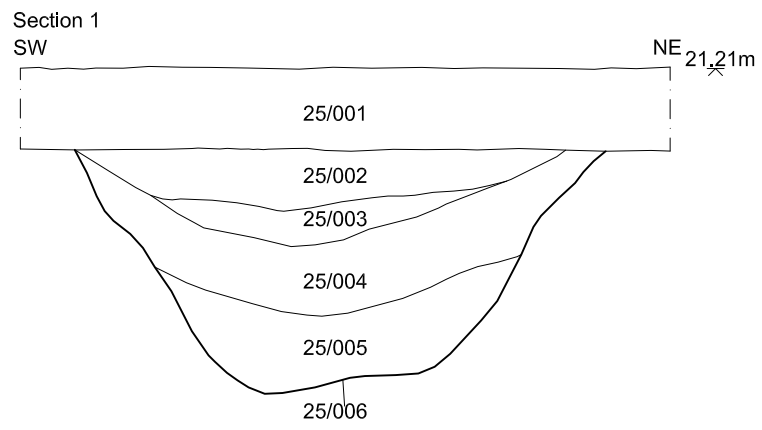
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© Archaeology South-East		Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh	Fig.3
Project Ref: 190055	March 2019	Trenches 25, 26 & 27 with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2018172b	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 190055	March 2019	Plan of all archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2018172b	Drawn by: SM		



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Ditch 25/006, looking north-west

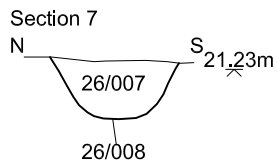
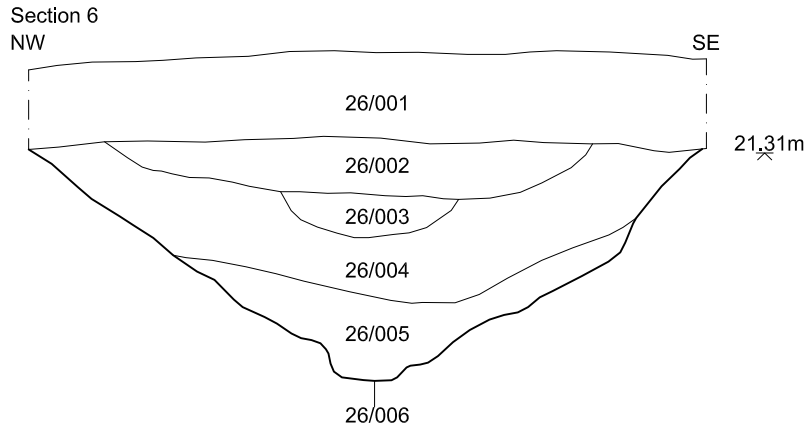
Post-hole 25/009, looking north-west



Post-hole 25/011, looking north-west

Ditch 25/017, looking north-west

Pit/hollow 25/019, looking south-east



General view of Trench 27, looking north-east



Ditch 26/006, looking north-east



Post-hole 26/008, looking south-east

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Project Ref: 190055	March 2019	Sections 6 and 7	
Report Ref: 2018172b	Drawn by: SM		

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