Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation

Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk

ASE Project No: 171090
Site/Parish Code: HAD160

ASE Report No: 2018172

September 2018

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NGR: TM 02441 43420

Planning Ref: Pre-Application

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By James Alexander

With contributions by
Stacey Adams, Elena Baldi, Paul Blinkhorn, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hégarat, Emily Johnson and Elke Raemen

Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

Prepared by:	James Alexander	Archaeologist
Reviewed by:	Charlotte Howsam	Archaeologist (post-ex)
Approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
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Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, between 03 April and 26 April 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of a planning application for residential development.

A preceding 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.

A total of twenty-four evaluation trenches and six 7m x 7m test pits were investigated across the 14ha site area, the majority targeted upon selected geophysical survey anomalies. Of these, twenty-two trenches and all six test pits were found to contain archaeological remains. A generally high degree of correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated.

A single small pit toward the north-east of the site is tentatively identified to be of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

The presence of three of the known ring-ditches was confirmed, 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.

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

The presence of the extensive 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 extensive 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.

Evidence of post-Roman land use activity was sparse and limited to a single post-medieval ditch.

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FIGURES

Front Cover Image: Test Pit 5, looking north-west

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, prior to the construction of a new housing development.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The market town of Hadleigh is located in Babergh District, in South Suffolk. The vicinity of Aldham Hill Mill is located on the northern periphery of the town (Fig. 1)

1.2.2 The site comprises approximately 14 hectares of land centred at National Grid Reference TM 02441 43420. The site comprises agricultural fields and 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 (Fig. 1).

1.2.3 The solid geology across the majority of the site is Newhaven Chalk Formation, with Red Crag Formation (sand) along the western site boundary, as shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017). Alluvium (clay and silt) is recorded as a superficial deposit across the central area of the site, River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) across the eastern and Lowesoft Formation (sand and gravel) across the western area of the site.

1.2.4 The eastern area of the site is generally flat at *c*.20m OD. The western area is sloping from *c*.20m OD in the north to *c*.33m OD to the south. The River Brett runs from north to south along the western boundary of site.

1.3 Planning Background

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

1.3.2 Given the nature of the potential of the site, any archaeological remains encountered could influence the layout of any development plan. Accordingly, a pre-determination evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) Archaeological Advisor to determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the site.

1.3.3 The methodology and density of the evaluation works was agreed in consultation with SCCAS and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) accordingly produced (ASE 2017).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the investigation of twenty-four archaeological evaluation trenches and six test pits excavated on land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, site between 03 April and 26 April 2018. The investigation followed the methodology laid out in the WSI (ASE 2017)

and the Risk Assessment Method Statement (ASE 2018).

1.4.2 The results of this 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.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is summarised from the DBA (CgMs 2017) and the WSI (ASE 2017), based on information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and other readily available sources, and on the results of previous archaeological work known within the vicinity of the current site. The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1. The plotted locations of cropmarks identified from aerial photographs, alluded to below, are shown on Figure 2.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A Palaeolithic flint flake is recorded to have been found on the field surface in the central area of the site. Archaeological investigations immediately to the east of the site (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999; 2010) recorded evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic pits and findspots. Neolithic pits were also recorded *c*.650m to the east of the site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000).

2.2.2 Archaeological excavations to the east (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999; 2010) recorded two Bronze Age ring-ditches (HAD 007, 031), previously identified from aerial photography. A total of forty-six cremation burials, which were focused in and around the ring-ditches, were also recorded (HAD 059, 150; SCCAS 1999; 2010).

2.2.3 Cropmarks of four prehistoric ring-ditches (HAD 020, 021, 022, 023) lie within the south-east of the site. It is reasonable to suggest that these are dated to the Bronze Age period.

2.2.4 An area of possible enclosures and linear cropmarks has been recorded in the south-eastern and western areas of the site (HAD 030, 037). They could be associated with prehistoric or later activity. A cropmark of a single ring-ditch (HAD 006) is recorded immediately north of the site and a further series of ring-ditches (HAD 003, 004, 005, 026, 041) are recorded *c*.300m further north.

2.2.5 A scatter of Iron Age pottery (HAD 015) was recorded in the north-east of the site and further north during archaeological investigations associated with the construction of the Hadleigh bypass (SCCAS 1999).

2.2.6 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 site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000). Iron Age settlement features, a cremation burial and field boundaries were recorded *c*.660m north of the site (HAD 144, 145; TVAS 2014; SACIC 2016).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The area surrounding Aldham Mill, immediately to the north of the site, is considered to be the location of a possible Roman villa (HAD 015).

Archaeological excavations in advance of construction works of the Hadleigh Bypass (HAD 015; SCCAS 1999), in the north-eastern area of site and further north, revealed multiple Roman ditched enclosures (HAD 002), a corn drying kiln and frequent fragments of roof tile. No structural evidence was recorded; however, the evidence indicates the presence of a probable agricultural complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill, as features in this area contained large amounts of carbonised cereal grain (SCCAS 1999).

2.3.2 The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure recorded in the north-eastern area of the site, together with further undated cropmarks recorded across the site (HAD 030, 037) could be associated with a Roman agricultural/villa complex (HAD 036). Part of this enclosure is clearly shown to extend beyond the site on aerial photos.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

2.4.1 Four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations (HAD 151) focused around the west side of a Bronze Age ring-ditch (HAD 007) were recorded during excavation works *c*.50m east of the site (SCCAS 2010). A portion of a small Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (HAD 044) was recorded *c*.750m south of the site and another Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (HAD 013) *c.*500m south-east of the site.

2.4.2 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 fifty residents (Babergh District Council 2008). The Church of St Mary (HAD 032), located *c*.700m to the south of the site, is considered to be of Saxon origin.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The medieval town of Hadleigh is focused to the south of the site (HAD 046). 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 (HAD 135) was located approximately 700m south-west of the site. The manor held about one hundred acres of land. The farmhouse of the demesne stood between the high road and the river.

2.5.2 Archaeological investigations to the immediate east of the site identified medieval field boundary ditches, pits, post-holes, two structures and an oven (HAD 152; SCCAS 1999; 2010). The site of earthworks associated with gallows (HAD Misc) is recorded in the HER, *c*.40m west of the site. The earthworks have been destroyed by modern development. Medieval boundaries were also recorded during excavation works *c*.600m east of the site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000) and north-west of the site (HAD 145; SACIC 2016). Isolated finds of medieval pottery (HAD 067, 120) have also been found to the south-east of the site. A timber-framed house, 28 George Street (HAD 098), built in the 15th century is located south of the site. The location of the medieval dye works at Tyefield (*c*.1273-1399) (HAD 136) is recorded to the south-west of the site.

2.6 Post-medieval and Modern

2.6.1 The 1787 Hodkinson's *Map of the County of Suffolk* and the 1801 Ordnance Survey (OS) map show open land north of the focus of settlement. The 1838 Hadleigh Tithe map and associated Award map 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.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Work

Geophysical Survey

2.7.1 A geophysical survey was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to confirm the results of the DBA (CgMs 2017). It specifically targeted four ring-ditches (HAD 020, 021, 022, 023), a large rectangular enclosure (HAD 002) and a square enclosure (HAD 036), all observed as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Fig. 2). Survey was undertaken using an array of caesium vapour magnetometers by TigerGeo (TigerGeo 2018).

2.7.2 The results of the geophysical survey identified the locations of two large, likely Bronze Age, funerary monuments comprising multiple concentric ring-ditches and internal features, and a possible third example, all in the south of the site, corresponding with the known cropmarks. A smaller cropmark to the north was not detected. The survey results also identified the location of the possible Roman enclosure, as well as possible unenclosed activity, including a small square enclosure. A number of additional linear anomalies, possibly indicative of a track or similar feature associated with the Roman enclosure, were identified from the results and may indicate the presence of field systems. A range of other anomalies of probable natural or agricultural origin were also identified across the survey area within the site. The interpretive plot of the geophysical survey results is reproduced in Figure 3.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.7.4 A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the area surrounding the Aldham Mill Hill site. They provide a wider context of land use during the prehistoric and Roman periods. The following information is mainly summarised from the excavation reports.

2.7.5 Prior to the construction of the A1071 Hadleigh bypass, a 1982 excavation confirmed the presence of pre-Roman Iron Age activity in the area and indicated the possibility of further Roman features, multiple Roman ditched enclosures, a corn drying kiln and an abundance of roof tile fragments, extending east out of the enclosure (HAD 015). The function of the enclosure is not known with any certainty, although it may be an agricultural complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill. At the southern extent of this excavation, a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure of Roman date (HAD 015) was recorded (Martin *et al*. 1983).

2.7.6 An archaeological evaluation carried out by SCCAS in 1999 and subsequent archaeological excavation in 2000 to the east of the site on Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059) identified two large Bronze Age ring-ditches (HAD 007, 031) and

a smaller one that surrounded a group of urned and un-urned cremations (HAD 150). Cremations were also found grouped together within the northern ring-ditch and a few more in isolated positions just to the west of the ring-ditches. Central to the northern ring-ditch (HAD 031) was an upturned biconical urn covering the cremated remains of a 35-40 year old male, a feature that may represent the monument's primary burial. The southern ring-ditch (HAD 007) provided a focus for four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations (HAD 151) located around the western side of the ditch, all furnished with grave goods. These included beads, rings, knives and a complete pot of Merovingian origin. No Bronze Age funerary evidence was associated with this ring-ditch. Medieval deposits were almost exclusively confined to the south-west corner of the site and consisted of ditches, pits, post-holes and an oven. These appear to form the basis of a probable agricultural complex of medieval date. At least two structures were identified (SCCAS 1999; 2010).

2.7.7 Archaeological investigations at Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh Quarry (HAD 145), in 2014 and 2015, revealed a series of field boundaries, the majority of which dated from the medieval period, indicative of an agricultural landscape. However, at least one group of ditches represented Iron Age boundary features and a single, un-urned cremation burial, radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and containing Late Iron Age brooch fragments, was noted close to a junction of these boundaries. Medieval occupation, dated to the 11th-12th centuries was evident in the form of a possible animal shelter and the presence of pottery and occasional animal bone, along with fired clay and charcoal deposits that probably originated from domestic bread ovens. Medieval features were largely concentrated close to the southern boundary of the excavation area and this would suggest a medieval occupation site was located immediately to the south, in an area that was quarried during the 1960s (SACIC 2016).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be devised and implemented before development takes place.

3.1.2 The general objectives of the project were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Is there any Roman activity within the site?
- Is there any medieval activity within the site?
- To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work archaeological work required on the site.
- To enable the County Archaeologist and CgMs to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition and to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

3.1.3 As stated in the WSI (ASE 2017), a series of site-specific research aims have been formulated with reference to regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott, 2011):

Neolithic

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and transformations in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place. The small and inconspicuous must not be overlooked as this is where the ‘variation markers’ are likely to lie hidden. The relationship of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes to settlements needs to be explored in more detail (Medlycott 2011, 13).

Bronze Age

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott, 2011, 20).

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47).

- The evidence for change in ritual practices, including the introduction of Christianity (Medlycott, 2011, 47).

Anglo-Saxon

- The adoption of Christianity at a popular level during this period is still poorly understood and further study is needed into how this manifests itself within the archaeological record (Medlycott 2011, 59).

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

3.1.4 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) are:

- *Can the site add information on the subtle inter-relationship of human movement through the landscape, which structured, and was increasingly structured by, the location of monuments, fields and trackways? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 12)*

- *Can the site aid in understanding patterns of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial? (Medlycott 2011, 20)*

- *Can the site aid in understanding the development and use of late prehistoric monuments, including burial mounds, as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape? (Medlycott 2011, 20)*

- *Targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in river valleys or lakes, adjacent to known archaeological sites, are needed to determine the date and nature of changes associated with the adoption and development of farming, the beginnings of large-scale woodland clearance and the establishment of permanent field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20).*

- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 47)*

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 Twenty-four evaluation trenches, measuring 30m long by an average of 2.20m, and six 7m x 7m test pits were excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were all located without deviation, in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2017), with the exception of the following:

- Test Pit 5 was extended from 7.0m x 7.0m to a 13.07m x 7.0m following a site meeting with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) in order to investigate the inner ring-ditch identified by the geophysical survey results.

3.2.2 All trenches were excavated using a 20-tonne tracked 360^{o} excavator with a toothless bucket measuring 2.20m in width. The trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological or geological deposits, whichever was encountered first, and cleaned using hand tools, where appropriate.

3.2.3 Spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detecting was undertaken at all stages both before and during the excavation of the trenches, including the scanning of trench bases and spoil, by an experienced and dedicated metal detectorist (Roy Damant). All finds recovered by this method were suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

3.2.4 An excavation strategy for the exposed archaeological features was agreed on-site with SCCAS.

3.2.5 The trenches were recorded using *pro forma* ASE trench sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard context record sheets. Archaeological features were hand excavated. Discrete archaeological features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linear features, with their sections drawn on drawing film sheets. All exposed remains were planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).

3.2.6 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made and all trenches and excavated contexts were photographed. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site were taken.

3.2.7 Finds, where present, were retrieved from all investigated features/deposits. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.2.8 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits judged in the field to have potential for the recovery of environmental remains (e.g. carbonised or waterlogged plant macrofossils) and/or small artefacts and faunal remains.

3.2.9 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout and in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and various standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014b, c).

3.2.10 A further eighteen archaeological test pits, each measuring approximately 0.5m x 0.5m, were hand-excavated in advance of geotechnical site works (CPT101-116, DS106 and DS108). Their locations are shown on Figure 2. All locations were photographed and recorded using ASE *pro forma* test pit record sheets.

3.2.11 A watching brief was carried out over two days (09-10 April 2018) to monitor six soakaway test excavations (SA101-106) and another eight geotechnical test pit excavations (TP101-108). Given the restrictive dimensions of the drainage trenches and 'catch pits', it was rarely possible to enter the excavations in order to make detailed records. Smearing of the trench sides by the machine bucket led to poor deposit clarity. In addition, excavations in the west of the site (SA102, TP104, TP105 and TP107) became partially flooded with groundwater almost as soon as they were excavated. Sketch plans and sections, and basic soil descriptions, were made on *pro forma* watching brief record sheets. A photographic record was made using a compact digital camera. All excavated material was examined for artefacts.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

3.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material. Permission will be sought from the legal landowner of the site to transfer title of ownership of the retained artefacts to the collecting depository.

3.3.3 The site archive, which is quantified in Tables 1a and 1b, is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited in due course with Suffolk County Council Archive store subject to permission being obtained from the legal landowner.

Context sheets	171
Section sheets	18
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	365
Context register	0
Drawing register	4
Watching brief forms	2
Trench Record forms	30

Table 1a: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	5
Registered finds (number of)	9
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	7
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 1b: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of twenty-four evaluation trenches were opened, each measuring 30m long by an average of 2.20m wide, and six test pits, each measuring 7m x 7m, with the exception of Test Pit 5, which measured 13.07m x 7.0m (Fig. 2). Of these, twenty-two evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-4, trenches 6-21 and 23-24) and all six test pits (TP 1-6) contained archaeological features that were investigated by hand and recorded. These remains are discussed in sections 4.2– 4.29.

4.1.2 The remaining two trenches (Trenches 5 and 22) were devoid of any archaeological features and are summarised in section 4.30.

4.1.3 The natural deposits exposed in the trenches mainly consisted of sandy clays and gravel. In the majority of the trenches, the natural deposit was overlain by a mid-reddish grey brown silty sand subsoil and a dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil and turf.

4.1.4 Feature visibility was generally good. The features present generally comprised ring-ditches, boundary and enclosure ditches, pits and postholes. Only simple intercutting features were observed. Unless otherwise stated, all recorded features were cut directly into the natural deposit and overlain by subsoil, where this existed, or else by topsoil.

4.2 **Trench 1** (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.2	0.20-0.30	21.08-21.65
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.2	0.15-0.25	
1/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.2	0.01-0.05	21.08-21.24
1/004	Cut	Pit	1.19	0.63	0.48	
1/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.19	0.63	0.48	
1/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.2	1.43	0.57	
1/007	Fill	Fill, basal	2.2	1.43	0.14	
1/008	Fill	Fill, upper	2.2	1.43	0.54	

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the northern site boundary with the A1071 and broadly orientated north/south. Two archaeological features were present at the northern end of the trench. These features were not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

4.2.2 Oval pit [1/004] was located in the north of Trench 1. Extending beyond the east trench limit, the exposed extents of [1/004] measured 1.19m length x 0.63m width and 0.48m depth, and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This contained a single fill [1/005] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint nodules and gravel, from which

no finds were retrieved.

4.2.3 Pit [1/004] was truncated by later, ENE/WSW aligned ditch [1/006]. This later ditch measured 2.2m+ length x 1.43m width x 0.57m depth, extending beyond the trench limits, with moderately sloping sides and a concave, V-shaped base. Two fills were identified. The upper fill [1/008] consisted of a friable, dark brownish grey silty sand, containing frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and occasional flint nodules and gravel, whilst the basal fill [1/007] consisted of a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. A single, probably residual, blade-like flint flake, pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age, was recovered from fill [1/008], as well as five fragments of animal bone. No finds were recovered from basal fill [1/007].

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.26	0.32-0.37	22.46-22.58
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.26	0.17-0.22	
2/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.26	0.03-0.07	21.93-22.19
2/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.2	2.6	0.45	
2/005	Fill	Fill, primary	2.2	2.9	0.1	
2/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.2	2.9	0.55	
2/007	Fill	Fill, upper	2.2	2.9	0.30-0.40	
2/008	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.2	2.9	0.9	
2/009	Fill	Fill	2.2	0.7	0.1	
2/010	Fill	Fill	2.2	1.2	0.12	
2/011	Fill	Fill, basal	2.2	1.2	0.1	

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the north of the site, towards the Aldham Mill Hill junction with the A1071. The trench was orientated north/south to target a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted to be a probable ditch. The trench contained two archaeological features that correspond with the anomaly.

4.3.2 Ditch [2/008] crossed the centre of Trench 2 on an east/west alignment, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The exposed section measured 2.2m length x 2.9m width x 0.9m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides, being steeper on the northern edge and sharply breaking into a largely flat base. Four fills were observed. The upper fill [2/009] comprised re-deposited natural consisting of friable, dark brownish yellow silty sand with frequent flint and gravel inclusions, interpreted as slumping from the northern edge. No finds were recovered from this fill. Below this was a secondary fill [2/007] of soft to friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of small sub-angular flint and gravel. From this fill, a small group of pottery was retrieved, comprising two late medieval sherds (dating to the 15th/16th

century), four Roman sherds (dating to AD 250-350) and one residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd. Eight fragments of Roman ceramic building material (CBM), one piece of burnt stone and one fragment of animal bone were also recovered, as well as single, probably residual, flint flake. Another lens of slumping [2/010] was identified from the southern edge of [2/008] consisting of a friable, dark brownish yellow silty sand, similar to [2/009]. A basal fill of soft, friable, dark grey sandy silt [2/011] was observed at the base of [2/008]. This contained occasional sub-angular flint and gravel inclusions and may indicate silting at the base of the ditch. No finds were retrieved from fills [2/010] and [2/011].

4.3.3 A re-cut of ditch [2/008] was observed and recorded as [2/006]. This measured 2.2m length x 2.9m width x 0.55m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two fills were identified. Upper fill [2/004] consisted of soft, friable, mottled dark greenish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular flint and gravel. Six sherds of Roman pottery (dating to AD 230-350), thirteen fragments of Roman CBM, an unidentified copper-alloy implement (RF<1>), a piece of copper-alloy plate (RF<4>) and thirty-nine fragments of animal bone were recovered from this fill. Primary fill [2/005] consisted of a friable, mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with very frequent moderate to large rounded flint and gravel, from which no finds were recovered.

4.3.4 The ditch and its re-cut correspond with the plotted position of the plotted geophysical anomaly. Given the results of the geophysical survey, it is likely that ditch [2/008] continued westwards, where it potentially joined with the northward continuations of ditches [4/010] and [4/016] recorded in Trench 4. The ditch it likely to have formed part of a large enclosure also recorded in Trenches 4, 10 and 15. The material recovered from this enclosure ditch suggests that it is of probable Roman date, whilst the earlier flint flake is considered residual and the two sherds of late medieval pottery intrusive within the feature.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.25-0.30	22.48-22.57
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.12-0.20	
3/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.04-0.06	22.00-22.19
3/004	Fill	Fill, single	3.66	0.85	0.34	
3/005	Cut	Ditch, terminus	3.66	0.85	0.34	
3/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.24	0.82	0.23	
3/007	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.24	0.82	0.23	

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was located to the north of the site and orientated north/south to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. Two archaeological features were encountered in the trench, one of which may correspond with the plotted anomaly.

4.4.2 Ditch [3/005] was located in the north of Trench 3 and aligned north/south, extending beyond the north trench limit and appearing to terminate within the trench, though its terminus was not evident. The ditch measured 3.66m+ length x 0.85m width x 0.34m depth. The exposed section exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [3/004] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel inclusions and frequent rooting. Three fragments of undiagnostic Roman pottery were recovered.

4.4.3 Towards the centre of the trench, ditch [3/007] crossed the trench on an east/west alignment, continuing beyond the trench limits. The exposed extent of the ditch measured 2.24m length x 0.82m width x 0.23m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by [3/006], a friable mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional flint nodule and sub-angular pebble inclusions. Eight fragments of Roman pottery, five pieces of slag and sixty-two fragments of animal bone (including part of a horse skull) were retrieved from this single fill.

4.4.4 The position of ditch [3/007] closely, although not directly, correlates with that of the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was not found to continue into nearby trenches. Ditch [3/005] was not identified as a geophysical anomaly.

4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.42-0.50	21.67-22.22
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.12-0.17	
4/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.02-0.04	21.05-21.72
4/004	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.7	Unexc	
4/005	Fill	Fill	0.8	0.7	Unexc	
4/006	Cut	Pit	1.06	0.97	Unexc	
4/007	Fill	Fill	1.06	0.97	Unexc	
4/008	Void					
4/009	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	2.12	1.02	
4/010	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.25	2.12	1.02	
4/011	Void					
4/012	Cut	Pit	0.92	0.74	0.42	
4/013	Fill	Fill, single	0.92	0.74	0.42	
4/014	Cut	Pit	1.4	0.65	Unexc	
4/015	Fill	Fill	1.4	0.65	Unexc	
4/016	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	1.58	0.5	
4/017	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1.58	0.5	
4/018	Cut	Gully	2.25	0.6	Unexc	
4/019	Fill	Fill	2.25	0.6	Unexc	
4/020	Cut	Pit	0.58	0.47	Unexc	
4/021	Fill	Fill	0.58	0.47	Unexc	

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the north of the site and orientated east/west in order to investigate three linear geophysical anomalies, two of which were interpreted to be of probable archaeological origin. Eight archaeological features were evident in Trench 4, three of which were excavated and five left unexcavated with the agreement of the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. The cause of a probable natural anomaly plotted within the trench area was not encountered.

Excavated

4.5.2 Enclosure ditch [4/010] was located towards the western end of Trench 4 on a NNE/SSW alignment. Its exposed extent measured 2.25m+ length x 2.12m width x 1.02m depth, extending beyond the north and south trench limits. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. Its single fill [4/009] comprised a soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small stones and charcoal flecks. Recovered from fill [4/009] were six large fragments of Roman CBM.

4.5.3 Pit [4/012] was located between enclosure ditch [4/010] and ditch [4/016]. This was oval in plan, measuring 0.9m length x 0.74m width x 0.42m depth, with gradually sloping sides imperceptibly breaking into a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [4/013] of a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of small gravel stones. Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from this fill. However, there were no dateable remains.

4.5.4 Further east, broadly north/south aligned boundary ditch [4/016] was located approximately mid-trench. This measured 2.25m+ length x 0.74m width x 0.50m depth, continuing beyond the north and south trench limits. This exhibited moderately sloping sides, being slightly convex on its east side, and a flat base. It contained a single fill [4/017] of soft, friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to mid-sized gravel stones. Six pieces of probably residual flint, dated between the Mesolithic and Early Iron Age, and seven fragments of Roman pottery were retrieved from this fill.

4.5.5 Both ditches [4/010] and [4/016] directly correspond with the plotted positions of the two geophysical anomalies at this site location. They most likely continued northwards where they potentially met the westward continuation of ditch [2/008]. Ditch [4/010] probably formed part of a large enclosure also recorded in Trenches 4, 10 and 15. Ditch [4/016] can also be seen to continue southwards in Trenches 12 and 13, and Test Pit 1. The third anomaly, interpreted as a possible drain, was not found as a below-ground feature.

Unexcavated

4.5.6 Possible pit [4/004] was located in the west of Trench 4, continuing beyond the trench limits. Its exposed extent measured 0.8m+ length x 0.7m+ width and contained a fill [4/005] consisting of a dark brownish grey silty sand.

4.5.7 Pit [4/006] was located east of [4/004], extending beyond the north limit of excavation. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.06m+ length x 0.97m width. It contained fill [4/007] of friable, mid orange brownish grey silty sand.

4.5.8 Pit [4/014] was located east of excavated pit [4/012] and was oval in plan,

measuring 1.40m length x 0.65m width. It was recorded as containing fill [4/015] of friable, dark brownish grey silty sand.

4.5.9 North/south aligned gully [4/018] was located east of ditch [4/016]. It measured 2.25m+ length x 0.60m width, extending beyond the north and south trench limits. It contained a fill [4/019] of friable, dark brownish grey silty sand.

4.5.10 Further east was circular pit [4/020], measuring 0.58m length x 0.47m width. It contained a soft, friable, dark brownish grey silty clay fill [4/021].

4.5.11 No finds were evident on the surface of any of these unexcavated features, none of which were identified as discrete anomalies by the geophysical survey.

4.6 Trench 6 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.2	0.20-0.30	21.00-21.51
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.2	0.15-0.23	
6/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.2	0.01-0.02	20.57-21.09
6/004	Cut	Pit	0.69	0.38	0.25	
6/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.69	0.38	0.25	
6/006	Cut	Pit	1.73	1.6	0.26	
6/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.73	1.6	0.26	
6/008	Cut	Pit	0.97	0.74	0.16	
6/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.97	0.74	0.16	
6/010	Cut	Pit	1.28	1.06	0.3	
6/011	Fill	Fill, single	1.28	1.06	0.3	
6/012	Cut	Pit	1.15	0.9	0.32	
6/013	Fill	Fill, single	1.15	0.9	0.32	

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the north-west of the site and orientated NE/SW. It was positioned to investigate an area of possible discrete pit-like anomalies as identified by the geophysical survey. Five features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

4.6.2 Pit [6/004] was located at the north-east end of Trench 6 and extended beyond the NW trench limit. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.69m+ length x 0.38m width x 0.25m depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [4/005] was of a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel, from which no finds were recovered.

4.6.3 Located *c.*2.5m to the south-west was possible pit [6/006]. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.73m length x 1.6m width x 0.26m depth, and exhibited gradual to moderately sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. It contained a single fill [6/007] of friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.6.4 Pit [6/008] was situated in the centre of the trench. This was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.97m length x 0.74m width x 0.16m depth. The pit had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, containing a single fill [6/009] of friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint, gravel stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were found within this fill.

4.6.5 Located in the south-west of the trench was sub-circular pit [6/010]. It measured 1.28m length x 1.06m width x 0.30m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [6/011] consisted of a friable, mid reddish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel, from which no finds were recovered.

4.6.6 Pit [6/012] was located at the south-west end of Trench 6. It was sub-oval in plan, continuing beyond the SW and NW trench limits. The pit measured 1.15m+ length x 0.9m+ width x 0.32m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [6/013] consisted of friable, mid reddish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and small stones but contained no finds.

4.6.7 Pit [6/008] broadly corresponds with the plotted position of a discrete geophysical anomaly. The remaining features found in this trench were not previously identified as geophysical anomalies.

4.7 Trench 7 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.22-0.31	22.16-22.28
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.22	
7/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.20-0.30	21.82-21.86
7/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.95	0.90	0.25	
7/005	Cut	Pit	0.95	0.90	0.25	
7/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.8	0.8	0.3	
7/007	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.3	
7/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.5	0.5	Unexc	
7/009	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.5	Unexc	
7/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.5	0.5	Unexc	
7/011	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.5	Unexc	
7/012	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1.2	0.4	
7/013	Cut	Ditch	2.25	1.2	0.4	
7/014	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1	0.32	
7/015	Cut	Ditch	2.25	1	0.32	

Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 7 was located in the north of the site and positioned on a north/south alignment in order to investigate an east/west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. Six archaeological features were identified within the south of Trench 7, of which four were excavated.

Excavated

4.7.2 Pit [7/005] was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.95m length x 0.90m width x 0.25m depth and extending beyond the east trench limit. This pit had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [7/004] comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and frequent small sub-angular flint and gravel stones. From this fill, five residual prehistoric flint pieces were recovered, as were six sherds of Roman pottery (AD 120-200) and five pieces of animal bone.

4.7.3 Pit [7/007] was located *c.*1.8m south of [7/005] and truncated ditch [7/015]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.80m length x 0.80m width x 0.30m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit [7/007] contained a single fill [7/006] consisting of soft, dark brownish grey silt clay, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint and an undiagnostic, abraded fragment of fired clay were retrieved from this fill. The flintwork is considered residual within the pit, as the feature cuts ditch [7/015], from which Roman material was recovered.

4.7.4 Ditch [7/015], cut by pit [7/007] on its north side, crossed the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment, continuing beyond the trench limit. Its exposed extent measured 2.25m+ length x 1.0m width x 0.32m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [7/014] consisted of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. From this, four sherds of pottery were retrieved, three of Roman date and one, presumably residual, fragment of Early/Middle Bronze Age date. Two residual pieces of worked flint, pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age, were also recovered.

4.7.5 Ditch [7/013] crossed the south end of Trench 7 on an east/west alignment. The exposed section measured 2.25m+ length x 1.20m width x 0.40m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides with a concave, V-shaped base. It contained a single fill [7/012] of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of sub-angular flint and small stones. Twenty-three fragments of animal bone, one lava quern fragment, one fragment of Roman CBM and nineteen sherds of Roman pottery (AD 150-300) were retrieved from this fill. Eight pieces of residual prehistoric worked flint were also recovered.

4.7.6 Ditch [7/013] broadly correlates with the position of an east/west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. It is likely that this ditch continued eastwards into Trench 8. Ditch [7/015] was not found to continue into nearby trenches.

Unexcavated

4.7.7 Pit [7/009] was situated between pits [7/005] and [7/007] and was circular in plan, measuring 0.5m length x 0.5m width. It contained a fill [7/008] of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were noted on its surface.

4.7.8 Pit [7/011] was located north-west of [7/005] and was circular in plan, measuring 0.5m length x 0.5m width. It contained fill [7/010] consisting of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were evident on the surface of fill [7/010].

4.8 **Trench 8** (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.1	0.30-0.40	22.70-22.82
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.1	0.13-0.14	
8/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.1	0.03-0.05	22.30-22.37
8/004	Cut	Ditch	1.94	1.14	0.26	
8/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.94	1.14	0.26	
8/006	Cut	Pit	1.3	1.18	0.06	
8/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.3	1.18	0.06	

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-east of the site and was aligned north/south to investigate an ENE/WSW aligned linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and a possibly natural discrete anomaly. The trench contained two archaeological features.

4.8.2 Ditch [8/004] was located towards the south of Trench 8, crossing it on an east/west alignment and extending beyond the trench limits. It measured 1.94m+ length x 1.14m width x 0.26m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a slightly irregular, concave base. The ditch contained a single fill [8/005] of friable, mid-brownish grey silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small to large rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from this fill.

4.8.3 Pit [8/006] was situated towards the centre of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.30m length x 1.18m depth x 0.06m depth, with gradually sloping sides imperceptibly breaking into a slightly concave base. The pit contained a single fill [8/007] of friable, mid brownish grey, with orange-brown mottling, silty sand with occasional small to large rounded stones. Two Mesolithic/Neolithic blade-like flint flakes were retrieved from this fill. Although they may be possibly residual inclusions, the pit is tentatively identified as a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic feature.

4.8.4 The targeted linear geophysical anomaly was not identified as a below-ground archaeological feature. It is possible that pit [8/006] instead accounts for the anomaly. Ditch [8/004] is most likely the eastward continuation of ditch [7/013] recorded in Trench 7 to the west. No below-ground manifestation of the probable natural anomaly plotted within the trench area was encountered.

4.9 **Trench 9** (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.31-0.44	21.99-22.64
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.12-0.22	
9/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.34-22.18
9/004	Cut	Ditch	2.25	2.94	0.37	
9/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	2.94	0.37	

Table 9: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 9 was located in the northern half of the site and was orientated WNW/ESE. It was positioned to investigate two possible linear geophysical anomalies. A single sherd of Roman Samian ware was recovered from topsoil [9/001]. One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, corresponding with the plotted position of one of the geophysical anomalies. Two discrete anomalies of probable natural origin were also plotted to occur within the trench. No below-ground evidence of either was encountered.

4.9.2 Ditch [9/004] crossed the centre of Trench 9 on a north/south alignment. The exposed portion of [9/004] measured 2.25m+ length x 2.94m width x 0.37m depth and exhibited uneven, moderately sloping sides and an uneven, concave base. It contained a single fill [9/005] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and charcoal flecks. Finds recovered from this fill include a single fragment of Roman CBM, a single iron nail, a single piece of animal bone and thirty-three sherds of Roman pottery (AD 230-300).

4.9.3 The ditch directly corresponds with the western of the two linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It is possible that the ditch continued southwards into Trench 17. No below-ground remains were found that coincided with the eastern linear anomaly.

4.9.4 An unexcavated and unrecorded deposit/feature was observed in the WNW end of the trench. This was also encountered in Trench 12 to the south-west, where it was excavated and recorded.

4.10 **Trench 10** (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.24	0.36-0.44	22.65-22.80
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.24	0.14-0.23	
10/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.24	0.03-0.06	22.04-22.22
10/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.45	1.3	0.36	
10/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.45	1.3	0.36	
10/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.25	2.4	0.92	
10/007	Fill	Fill, secondary	2.25	2.4	0.65	
10/008	Fill	Fill, primary	2.25	0.9	0.35	

Table 10: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 10 was located in the east of the site, towards the site boundary, and orientated east/west. It was not positioned specifically to target any geophysical anomalies. Two archaeological features were recorded.

4.10.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was ditch terminus [10/004], running on a broadly north/south alignment and extending beyond the south trench limit. It measured 1.45m length x 1.3m width x 0.36m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [10/005] of soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay silt, with occasional small angular flint inclusions, contained no finds.

4.10.3 Enclosure ditch [10/006] was located towards the east of the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The exposed section measured 1.25m+ length x 2.40m width x 0.92m depth, and had moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base, exhibiting a broadly V-shaped profile. It contained two fills: upper [10/007] of a friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional large sub-angular flint inclusions and charcoal flecks, and lower fill [10/008] consisting of a soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with inclusions of frequent small and medium-sized sub-angular flint and gravel stones. Upper fill [10/007] yielded forty sherds of Roman pottery (dated AD 150-300), ten fragments of Roman CBM, 220 fragments of animal bone, a single bone hairpin (RF<6>) of Roman date and two iron objects, including a possible graver (RF<9>). Two residual prehistoric flint flakes, pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age, were also recovered. From lower fill [10/008], twenty sherds of Roman pottery (AD 150-300), four fragments of Roman CBM, a single fragment of animal bone and a single iron stud were retrieved. Bones from a small dog were collected from both fills.

4.10.4 Whilst the ditches were not previously identified as geophysical anomalies, it is most likely that ditch [10/006] formed part of the large enclosure identified by the geophysical results and excavated in Trenches 2, 4 and 15. The continuation of ditch [10/004] was not evident in adjacent trenches.

4.11 **Trench 11** (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.28-0.31	21.02-21.28
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.17-0.18	
11/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.02-0.05	20.65-20.83
11/004	Cut	Ditch	2.25	2.16	0.43	
11/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	2.16	0.43	
11/006	Cut	Pit	1.08	0.95	0.08	
11/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.08	0.95	0.08	
11/008	Cut	Pit	1.1	1.03	0.28	
11/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.1	1.03	0.28	
11/010	Cut	Pit	0.58	0.54	0.27	
11/011	Fill	Fill, single	0.58	0.54	0.27	
11/012	Cut	Pit	1.03	0.72	0.18	
11/013	Fill	Fill, single	1.03	0.72	0.18	

Table 11: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 11 was located to the west of the site and aligned NNE/SSW, targeting a linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Five archaeological features were evident within the trench.

4.11.2 Ditch [11/004] was located crossing the centre of the trench on a WNW/Ese alignment. The exposed section measured 2.25m+ length x 2.16m width x 0.43m depth, extending beyond the trench limits. This ditch exhibited moderately sloping sides imperceptibly breaking into a concave base. It contained a single fill [11/005] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of flint and occasional gravel. Sixteen fragments of animal bone, one fragment of Roman CBM and a single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 270-350) were recovered from this fill. This ditch broadly, though not directly, correlates with the plotted positon of the previously identified geophysical anomaly.

4.11.3 Located *c.*0.58m south of ditch [11/004] was oval pit [11/006]. It measured 1.08m length x 0.95m width x 0.08m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [11/007] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.11.4 Further south was sub-circular pit [11/008], measuring 1.10m length x 1.03m width x 0.28m depth. This pit had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [11/009] consisted of friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand, with occasional inclusions of flint and small gravel stones. No finds were found within this feature.

4.11.5 Pit [11/010] was located at the NNE end of Trench 11. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.58m length x 0.54m+ width x 0.27m depth, extending

beyond the ESE trench limit. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [11/011] consisted of a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel, from which no finds were retrieved.

4.11.6 Pit [11/012] was located at the SSW end of Trench 11 and was sub-rectangular in plan, continuing beyond the ESE trench limit. The pit measured 1.03m length x 0.72+ width x 0.18m depth, exhibiting moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [11/013] comprised a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional flint and gravel inclusions, and contained no finds.

4.11.7 None of these pits was detected as a discrete anomaly by the geophysical survey, though such anomalies were plotted in the surrounding vicinity.

4.12 Trench 12 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.35-0.47	21.50-21.80
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.08-0.12	
12/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.12-21.37
12/004	Fill	Fill, single	7.8	2.25	0.1	
12/005	Cut	Pit	7.8	2.25	0.1	
12/006	Fill	Fill	2.25	1.7	0.6	
12/007	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	1.7	0.6	
12/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.22	1.18	0.26	
12/009	Cut	Pit	1.22	1.18	0.26	

Table 12: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 12 was located towards the centre of the site and aligned WNW/ESE in order to investigate a geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Three archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

4.12.2 Deposit/fill [12/004] was located at the ESE end of Trench 12 and measured 7.8m+ length x 2.25m+ width x 0.10m depth, extending beyond the trench limits. It was observed to continue into the WNW end of Trench 9. The deposit consisted of a soft, friable, mottled dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flint inclusions. Upon excavation, the deposit appeared to be sitting within cut [12/005], exhibiting gently sloping sides and a flat, though slightly undulating, base. From [12/004], forty-seven pieces of Roman pottery (AD 270-350) were recovered, as well as forty-nine fragments of Roman CBM, eleven fragments of fired clay, twelve pieces of animal bone, two residual blade-like flint flakes, pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age, three pieces of stone, four fragments of slag, two iron nails, an unidentified iron object (RF<7>) and a Roman coin (RF<3>) dating to AD 270-410.

4.12.3 Ditch [12/007] was crossed the west of the trench on a broadly north/south alignment and measured 2.25m+ length x 1.7m width x 0.60m depth,

continuing beyond the trench limit. This ditch had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base and contained a single fill [12/006] consisting of a friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from fill [12/006].

4.12.4 Pit [12/009] was located approximately mid-trench and continued beyond the trench limit. It was oval in plan shape, measuring 1.22m length x 1.18m+ width x 0.26m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [12/008] consisted of a soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. A single fragment of Roman grey ware pottery and two fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from this feature.

4.12.5 Ditch [12/007] directly correlates with the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and can be seen to be a continuation of ditches [4/016] and [100/011] to the north and [13/009] to the south. The pits were not detected as geophysical anomalies.

4.13 Trench 13 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.29-0.32	21.20-21.52
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.19-0.22	
13/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	20.68-21.09
13/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.7	0.12	
13/005	Cut	Ditch	2.25	0.7	0.12	
13/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	4.3	0.45	
13/007	Cut	Pit, quarry	2.25	4.3	0.45	
13/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.67	0.21	
13/009	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	0.67	0.21	

Table 13: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 13 was positioned towards the centre of the site, south of Trench 12, and aligned east/west. This trench was positioned to target two linear anomalies and a discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, the latter interpreted to be of probable natural origin. Whilst one of these linear anomalies was identified as belowground remains, the other was not apparent. Three archaeological features were present.

4.13.2 Ditch [13/005] was located at the eastern end of Trench 13 and continued beyond the trench limits on a broadly north/south orientation. The exposed section measured 2.25m+ length x 0.70m width x 0.12m depth and exhibited gradually sloping sides and an undulating, concave base. A single fill [13/004] was identified consisting of a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions, from which no finds were retrieved.

4.13.3 Situated to the east was pit [13/007]. It appeared oval in plan shape, though it continued beyond the trench limits. It measured 2.25m+ length x 4.30m

width x 0.45m depth and had moderately sloped sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [13/006] of soft, friable, dark brown, sandy clay silt with frequent flint and gravel inclusions but no finds.

4.13.4 Ditch [13/009] crossed the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. It measured 2.25m+ length x 0.67m width x 0.21m depth and had gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base, exhibiting a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill [13/008] of firm, mid greyish brown silty sand gravel, from which no finds were recovered.

4.13.5 Ditch [13/009] corresponds with the eastern linear geophysical anomaly and appears to be the continuation of ditches [4/016], [12/007] and [100/011] to the north. The western linear anomaly was not identified as a below-ground archaeological feature. Ditch [13/005] was not found to continue into adjacent trenches. Pit [13/007] coincided with the discrete natural anomaly. Whether this was coincidental or implies that the detected anomaly was wrongly interpreted is unclear.

4.14 Trench 14 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.33-0.36	21.87-22.31
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.18-0.22	
14/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.38-21.88
14/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.43	1.44	0.53	
14/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.43	1.44	0.53	

Table 14: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 14 was orientated north/south and located within the centre of the site to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible agricultural drain. A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, which coincided with the geophysical survey results.

4.14.2 Ditch [14/005] was located in the north of Trench 14 and continued beyond the east and west trench limits on an ENE/WSW alignment. The exposed section measured 2.43m+ length x 1.44m width x 0.53m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave, V-shaped base. Its single fill [14/004] consisted of soft, friable, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt with moderate to frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones and flint. A single late Roman pottery sherd and a post-medieval iron belt buckle (RF<5>) were recovered from the fill.

4.14.3 Ditch [14/005] clearly corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly. Its continuation was recorded to the south-west in Trench 16 and to the north-east in Trench 15. The ditch is tentatively interpreted to be post-medieval in date.

4.15 **Trench 15** (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.35-0.37	22.51-22.73
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.22-0.27	
15/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.02-0.05	21.91-22.14
15/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.98	0.26	
15/005	Cut	Gully	2.25	0.98	0.26	
15/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2.25	2.24	0.81	
15/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	2.24	0.81	
15/008	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	1.94	0.36	
15/009	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1.94	0.36	

Table 15: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 15 was located towards the east of the site, near the site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill, and orientated north/south. It was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Three archaeological features were present within the trench.

4.15.2 Gully [15/005] was located towards the northern end of Trench 15 and continued beyond the trench limits on an east/west alignment, measuring 2.25m+ length x 0.98m width x 0.26m depth. This gully had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [15/004] consisted of a firm, friable, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of angular stones and occasional animal bone fragments. No other finds were recovered from this feature.

4.15.3 Ditch [15/006] crossed the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment, measuring 2.23m+ length x 2.24m width x 0.81m depth, continuing beyond the east and west trench limits. It exhibited moderately sloping, uneven sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [15/007] of firm, friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel inclusions. Nine sherds of Roman pottery (AD 270-350), ten fragments of Roman CBM, five iron nails, forty-one pieces of animal bone, an unidentified iron object (RF<8>) and one sherd of Roman glass were recovered. Bulk soil sample <7>, collected from fill [15/007], contained fragments of pottery, iron, glass, fire-cracked flint, magnetic material including hammerscale flakes, and two charred bedstraw seeds.

4.15.4 Ditch [15/008] was located to the north of [15/006], crossing the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment, continuing beyond the trench limits. It measured 2.25m+ length x 1.94m width x 0.36m depth and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [15/009] of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodule inclusions, from which a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery, four fragments of CBM and a single piece of animal bone were recovered.

4.15.5 Ditch [15/006] most likely correlates with the targeted linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was not recorded in nearby trenches, though it most likely formed part of the large enclosure recorded in Trenches 2, 4 and 10. Ditch [15/008], though not identified as extending this far north-east by the geophysical survey, is clearly a continuation of ditches [14/005] and [16/005] to the south-west.

4.16 Trench 16 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.29-0.32	20.89-20.92
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.17-0.19	
16/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.02-0.06	20.43-20.54
16/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1.52	0.61	
16/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	1.52	0.61	
16/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.32	1.22	0.38	
16/007	Cut	Tree throw	2.32	1.22	0.38	

Table 16: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 16 was located in the west of the site, towards the River Brett, and orientated NW/SE, targeting single linear and discrete geophysical anomalies. It contained two features of archaeological interest.

4.16.2 Ditch [16/005] crossed the centre of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment, extending beyond the trench limits. The exposed section measured 2.25m+ length x 1.52m width x 0.61m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave, u-shaped base. Its single fill [16/004] consisted of a soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent moderate to large angular stones and occasional large flint nodules. Four fragments of Roman CBM were retrieved from fill [16/004].

4.16.3 Situated in the north-west of the trench, probable tree throw [16/007] was irregularly oval in plan, measuring 2.32m length x 1.22m+ width x 0.38m depth, extending beyond the trench limit. It had gradually sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. A single fill [16/006] was observed, consisting of a soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular gravel stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.16.4 The ditch clearly corresponds with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and was further excavated and recorded in Trench 14 as [14/005] and Trench 15 as [15/008]. The targeted discrete anomaly was not found to coincide with any below-ground archaeological remains. Conversely, the tree-throw had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

4.17 **Trench 17** (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.29-0.37	21.41-21.42
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.17-0.43	
17/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	20.75-20.79
17/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.82	0.26	
17/005	Cut	Ditch	2.25	0.82	0.26	
17/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.66	0.54	0.2	
17/007	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.66	0.54	0.2	
17/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.67	0.63	0.18	
17/009	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.67	0.63	0.18	
17/010	Fill	Fill, upper	2.25	1.47	0.4	
17/011	Fill	Fill, basal	2.25	0.68	0.19	
17/012	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	0.68	0.57	
17/013	Fill	Fill, single	0.41	0.36	Unexc	
17/014	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.41	0.36	Unexc	

Table 17: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site, east of Trench 16, and aligned WNW/ESE, targeting two linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin as identified by the geophysical survey. Five archaeological features, four of which were excavated, were recorded in the trench.

Excavated

4.17.2 Ditch [17/005] was located towards the ESE end of Trench 17. It measured 2.25m+ length x 0.82m width x 0.26m depth, continuing beyond the limit of excavation on an NNE/SSW alignment. Ditch [17/005] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [17/004] consisted of a soft, friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.17.3 Ditch [17/012] was located towards the WNW end of Trench 17, crossing the trench on a NNE/SSW orientation and continuing beyond the trench limits. It measured 2.25m+ length x 0.68m width x 0.57m depth and had moderate to steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Two fills were recorded. The upper fill [17/010] consisted of a soft, mid reddish brown clayey silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and medium-sized angular to sub-angular stones. The lower fill [17/011] was of a firm to compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt gravel with frequent angular stones and flint inclusions. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.17.4 Posthole or small pit [17/007] was located approximately mid-trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.66m length x 0.54m width x 0.20m depth. It exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single

fill [17/006] of firm, friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones but no finds.

4.17.5 Posthole or small pit [17/009] was located north-west of [17/007]. It measured 0.67m length x 0.63m width x 0.18m depth, being sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [17/008] consisted of a firm, friable, clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.17.6 Both ditches [17/005] and [17/012] correspond closely with the targeted linear geophysical anomalies. Based on the geophysical survey results, both ditches appear to continue in parallel to the north where they meet the large enclosure and to the south—perhaps defining either side of a trackway up to/into it. Ditch [17/005] was found to continue southwards into Trench 20.

Unexcavated

4.17.7 Sub-circular posthole or small pit [17/014] was located to the north of [17/009] and measured 0.41m+ length x 0.36m width, continuing beyond the trench limit. This feature remained unexcavated, but a fill [17/013] consisting of a firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions was noted. No finds were observed in the surface of the fill

4.17.8 Features [17/007], [17/009] and [17/014], particularly if indeed postholes, may define a closely-spaced NW/SE alignment. It is unclear if these then constitute remains of a structure. No discrete anomalies were detected in between the ditches at this location.

4.18 Trench 18 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.31-0.41	21.66-22.11
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.19-0.22	
18/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.02-0.03	21.24-21.60
18/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.94	0.33	
18/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	0.94	0.33	

Table 18: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 18 was located in the centre of the site and positioned on a north/south alignment, though not targeted upon any identified geophysical anomaly. It contained a single archaeological feature.

4.18.2 Ditch [18/005] crossed the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment, measuring 2.25m+ length x 0.94m width x 0.33m depth and continuing beyond the trench limits. The ditch exhibited moderately sloped sides a concave base. Its single fill [18/004] consisted of soft, friable, mid reddish grey brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of sub-angular stones. No finds were retrieved from fill [18/004].

4.18.3 Ditch [18/005] was not identified by the geophysical survey but might be the continuation of ditch [200/005] to its east in Test Pit 2, though their recorded alignments slightly differ.

4.19 Trench 19 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.32-0.44	22.31-22.43
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.23-0.32	
19/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.62-21.89
19/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.58	0.46	0.22	
19/005	Cut	Pit	0.58	0.46	0.22	
19/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.52	0.72	0.2	
19/007	Cut	Pit	1.52	0.72	0.2	
19/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.43	0.76	0.12	
19/009	Cut	Pit	1.43	0.76	0.12	

Table 19: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 19 was located in the centre-east of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill. It was orientated WNW/ESE and positioned to investigate two discrete geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin. Three archaeological features were present towards the WNW end of the trench.

4.19.2 Pit [19/005] was located at the WNW end of Trench 19. It was sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 0.58m length x 0.46m width x 0.22m depth, and had steeply sloping sides gradually breaking into a concave base. Its single fill [19/004] consisted of a soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular gravel stones. A single large stone was found at the base of the feature. No finds were recovered from the fill.

4.19.3 Pit [19/007] was located 1.45m east of [19/005] and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.52m length x 0.72m width x 0.20m depth. It had gradually sloping sides imperceptibly breaking into a shallow, concave base. A single fill [19/006] of soft, friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small stones was recorded, from which no finds were retrieved.

4.19.4 Further east was pit [19/009]. Sub-rectangular in shape, measuring 1.43m length x 0.76m width x 0.12m depth, it had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [19/008] comprised soft, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt and occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions but no finds.

4.19.5 Pit [19/009] broadly, though not exactly, correlates with one of the two discrete anomalies targeted by this trench; the other anomaly was not found as a below-ground feature. The two western pits, [19/005] and [19/007], were not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.20 **Trench 20** (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.25-0.30	20.60-21.07
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.07-0.28	
20/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	20.25-20.63
20/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	1.16	0.61	
20/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2.25	1.16	0.61	
20/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.79	0.32	
20/007	Cut	Ditch	2.25	0.79	0.32	
20/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.54	1.1	0.46	
20/009	Cut	Tree throw	2.54	1.1	0.46	
20/010	Fill	Fill, single	2.25	0.92	0.41	
20/011	Cut	Ditch	2.25	0.92	0.41	

Table 20: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 20 was located towards the south-west of the site and orientated NE/SW, positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and several discrete anomalies interpreted to be natural in origin. Four archaeological features were identified in the trench.

4.20.2 Ditch [20/005] was located towards the south-west end of Trench 20, crossing the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment. It extended beyond the trench limit of excavation, measuring 2.25m+ length x 1.16m width x 0.61m depth. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, exhibiting a V-shaped profile. Its single fill [20/004] consisted of firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent angular stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.20.3 Ditch [20/007] was located *c.*1m north-east of, and parallel to, ditch [20/005], again extending beyond the trench limits. Its exposed extent measured 2.25m+ length x 0.79m width x 0.32m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave, U-shaped base. It contained a single fill [20/006] of firm, reddish brown clayey silty sand with frequent gravel stones, from which no finds were retrieved.

4.20.4 Tree-throw [20/009] was located further north-east and measured 2.54m length x 1.10m width x 0.46m depth, continuing beyond the south-eastern trench limit. It was irregular oval in shape and had gradually sloping sides to the SW and moderately sloping sides to the NE, with an irregular, concave base. It contained a single fill [20/008] of soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, CBM and daub flecks, as well as sub-angular gravel stone inclusions. No diagnostic finds were found within this feature.

4.20.5 Ditch [20/011] was located in the north-east of the trench, crossing the trench on an NW/SE alignment. It measured 2.25m+ length x 0.92m width x 0.41m

depth, continuing beyond the trench limits. Ditch [20/011] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and containing a single fill [20/010] consisting of a soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.20.6 Ditch [20/005] broadly corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench. It is clearly a southward continuation of ditch [17/012] recorded in Trench 17. Adjacent ditch [20/007] was not found to continue into nearby trenches. Tree throw [20/009] broadly correlates with the positon of a discrete geophysical anomaly interpreted to be natural in origin. Ditch [20/11] was not found to continue into nearby trenches but could perhaps coincide with an elongated discrete anomaly plotted immediately to its north.

4.21 Trench 21 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.36-0.38	21.98-22.23
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.23-0.44	
21/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.45-21.52
21/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.04	0.74	0.41	
21/005	Cut	Pit	1.04	0.74	0.41	
21/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.41	1.39	0.39	
21/007	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.41	1.39	0.39	

Table 21: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 21 was located to the south-east of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill, and orientated NE/SW. It was not targeted upon any geophysical survey anomalies. It contained two archaeological features.

4.21.2 Pit [21/005] was located towards the north-east of Trench 21. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.04m length x 0.74m+ width x 0.41m depth, extending beyond the south-east trench limit. The pit had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single [21/004] fill consisted of firm, friable, mid brownish sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.21.3 The rounded terminus of probable ditch [21/007] was located at the north-east end of the trench and aligned broadly north/south, continuing beyond the south-east trench limit. It measured 2.41m+ length x 1.39m width x 0.39m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides leading to a slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [21/006] consisted of soft, friable, mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.21.4 The continuation of ditch terminus [21/007] was not found in nearby trenches and it remains possible that this was instead an elongated pit.

4.22 **Trench 23** (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.38-0.42	21.85-21.92
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.29-0.34	
23/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.04	21.12-21.24
23/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.11	0.79	0.25	
23/005	Cut	Pit	1.11	0.79	0.25	
23/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.82	0.87	0.3	
23/007	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.82	0.87	0.3	

Table 22: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts.

4.22.1 Trench 23 was located in the south-east of the site, adjacent to the eastern site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill, and orientated NNW/SSW. It was not targeted upon any geophysical anomalies. Two archaeological features were identified within the trench.

4.22.2 Pit [23/005] was located in the centre of the trench and was sub-circular in shape, measuring 1.11m length x 0.79m width x 0.25m depth. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [23/004] comprised friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of small gravel stones. No finds were retrieved from the fill.

4.22.3 Possible ditch terminus, or elongated pit, [23/007] was located *c*.0.5m south of [23/005] and orientated NE/SW, continuing beyond the east trench limit. It measured 1.82m+ length x 0.87m width x 0.30m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [23/006] consisting of soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small flecks of charcoal and occasional CBM flecks, though no dateable finds were recovered.

4.23 **Trench 24** (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.32-0.37	20.90-20.93
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.18-0.26	
24/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.05	20.43-20.49
24/004	Fill	Fill, single	9.0	0.63	0.25	
24/005	Cut	Ditch	9.0	0.63	0.25	

Table 23: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Trench 24 was located in the south of the site and aligned NW/SE. It was not targeted upon any plotted geophysical anomalies. A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench.

4.23.2 Ditch [24/005] was located at the south-east end of Trench 24 and crossed the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment, continuing beyond the trench limits. The exposed section measured 9.0m+ length x 0.63m width x 0.25m depth and exhibited moderate to steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [24/004] consisted of a firm, friable, mid reddish grey sandy silt with frequent medium-sized sub-rounded stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.24 Test Pit 1 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
100/001	Layer	Topsoil	7	7	0.38-0.41	21.68
100/002	Layer	Subsoil	7	7	0.16-0.17	
100/003	Deposit	Natural	7	7	0.03-0.05	21.16
100/004	Fill	Fill, single	3.06	1.02	0.26	
100/005	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	3.06	1.02	0.26	
100/006	Fill	Fill, upper	3.06	1.91	0.55	
100/007	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3.06	1.84	0.31	
100/008	Fill	Fill, basal	3.06	0.92	0.15	
100/009	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	3.06	2.01	0.89	
100/010	Fill	Fill	7.43	2.66	Unexc	
100/011	Cut	Ditch, boundary	7.43	2.66	Unexc	

Table 24: Test Pit 1 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Test Pit 1 was located in the north of the site and positioned to target the south-east corner of a cropmark (HAD 036) and geophysical survey anomaly, both defining a square enclosure of *c.*13m square extent. Three features of archaeological interest were identified within the Test Pit, two of which were excavated.

Excavated

4.21.2 Ditch [100/009] crossed the centre of the test pit on a broadly NE/SW alignment and continued beyond the south-west trench limit. In the north-east of the test pit, it was truncated by north/south aligned ditch [100/011]. Ditch [100/009] measured 3.06m+ length x 2.01m width x 0.89m depth and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A sequence of three fills were identified within it. Upper fill [100/006] consisted of a firm, dark brownish grey silty gravel with frequent large flint nodules, from which no finds were recovered. Middle fill [100/007] was of a firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of medium-sized gravel stones. This contained sixteen sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (500-300 BC). Two fragments of presumably intrusive Roman CBM were also recovered—perhaps deriving from truncating ditch [100/011]. The basal fill [100/008] consisted of a firmly compacted mid reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent large flint nodule

inclusions, but no finds were recovered from it.

4.21.3 Similarly NE/SW aligned, ditch [100/005] cut in to [100/009] and appears to be a later recut. This measured 3.06m+ length x 1.02m width x 0.26m depth, extending beyond the south-west trench limit, and was also truncated to the north-east by ditch [100/011]. The ditch exhibited a steeply sloping north-west side and a moderately sloping south-east side, with a slightly concave base. Its single fill [100/004] consisted of a soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional angular stone inclusions, from which two sherds of Roman pottery (AD 250-350) and two fragments of Roman ceramic building material were retrieved.

4.21.4 Ditch [100/009] and recut [100/005] clearly correspond with the plotted position of square cropmark enclosure HAD 036 and its geophysical anomaly. No features were found to their north, in the enclosure interior.

Unexcavated

4.21.5 Ditch [100/011] crossed Test Pit 1 on a broadly north/south alignment, continuing beyond the limit of excavation and truncating ditch [100/009] and its recut [100/005]. The exposed extents of this feature measured 7.43m+ length x 2.66m width. Although unexcavated, its fill [100/010] was noted to be a soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered from its surface.

4.21.5 Ditch [100/011] clearly corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly as underlying below-ground remains also recorded in evaluation Trenches 4, 12 and 13.

4.25 Test Pit 2 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
200/001	Layer	Topsoil	7	7	0.41-0.42	22.24
200/002	Layer	Subsoil	7	7	0.28-0.29	
200/003	Deposit	Natural	7	7	0.04-0.05	21.53
200/004	Fill	Fill, single	7	1.15	0.2	
200/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	7	1.15	0.2	

Table 25: Test Pit 2 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Test Pit 2 was located in the east of the site and positioned to target an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey results, which was also visible as a cropmark, listed in the SHER database as HAD 020 and interpreted as a ring-ditch. One archaeological feature was identified within the test pit.

4.25.2 Ditch [200/005] was located in the south of Test Pit 2, aligned ENE/WSW and continuing beyond the trench limits. It measured 7.0m+ length x 1.15m width x 0.20m depth and had gradually sloping sides and a flat, slightly undulating,

base. Its single fill [200/004] consisted of a firm, friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions, from which no finds were retrieved. Bulk soil sample <2>, collected from this fill, contained fragments of slag and hammerscale, as well as charred plant remains, including two indeterminate cereal caryopses, a possible common pea, five bedstraw seeds and a sheep's sorrel seed.

4.25.3 As exposed within the test pit, ditch [200/005] was recorded as a straight linear, rather than a curvilinear, feature. Its westward continuation was possibly identified in Trench 18 where it was excavated as [18/005].

4.26 Test Pit 3 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
300/001	Layer	Topsoil	7	7	0.29-0.34	21.63
300/002	Layer	Subsoil	7	7	0.17-0.19	
300/003	Deposit	Natural	7	7	0.03-0.04	21.15
300/004	Fill	Fill, single	7	1.65	0.8	
300/005	Cut	Ditch, ring	7	1.65	0.8	
300/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.57	0.48	0.1	
300/007	Cut	Pit	0.57	0.48	0.1	

Table 26: Test Pit 3 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Test Pit 3 was located in the southern half of the site and was positioned in order to target part a ring-ditch (HAD 021) identified by cropmark evidence. Two features of archaeological interest were identified within Test Pit 3.

4.26.2 Irregular curving ditch [300/005] directly correlates with ring-ditch cropmark HAD 021 and the results of the geophysical survey. It was located to the east side of Test Pit 3 and continued beyond the trench limits, measuring 7.0m+ length x 1.65m width x 0.8m depth. It exhibited steeply sloping sides leading to a slightly concave to flat base. Its fill [300/004] consisted of a soft, light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint in the northern portion, from which no finds were recovered. Bulk soil sample <3>, collected from this fill, contained fragments of fire-cracked flint, hammerscale and charcoal, and a single charred wild legume.

4.26.3 Pit [300/007] was located adjacent to the west side of [300/005], outside of the ring-ditch. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.57m length x 0.48m width x 0.10m depth and had a gently sloping western side and a steeply sloping, concave eastern edge leading to a slightly concave base. A single fill [300/006] of soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions was recorded. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.27 **Test Pit 4** (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
400/001	Layer	Topsoil	7	7	0.35-0.36	
400/002	Layer	Subsoil	7	7	0.33-0.34	
400/003	Deposit	Natural	7	7	0.05-0.06	21.11
400/004	Fill	Fill, single	7	0.9	0.44	
400/005	Cut	Ditch, ring	7	0.9	0.44	
400/006	Fill	Fill, upper	0.71	0.63	0.07	
400/007	Cut	Pit	0.71	0.63	0.18	
400/008	Fill	Fill, basal	0.44	0.42	0.11	

Table 27: Test Pit 4 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Test Pit 4 was located in the south-east of the site and positioned to target a ring-ditch identified by the geophysical survey results and cropmark evidence (HAD 022). Two archaeological features were present within the test pit.

4.27.2 Narrow, curving ditch [400/005] clearly correlates with cropmark HAD 022 and the results of the geophysical survey, and constitutes part of the northern circumference of the ring-ditch. It crossed the central part of Test Pit 4 on an arcing WNW/ESE alignment and continued beyond the trench limits. Its exposed extents measured 7.0m length x 0.9m width x 0.44m depth, with steeply sloping, convex sides and a concave base. Its single fill [400/004] comprised soft, friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (possibly Earliest Iron Age) were hand-collected from this ditch. Bulk soil sample <4>, collected from this fill, contained worked flint of a broadly contemporary date with the pottery, but no charred plant remains.

4.27.3 Pit [400/007] was located within the interior of ring-ditch [400/005], towards the south trench limit. It was sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 0.71m length x 0.63m width x 0.18m depth, and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper fill [400/006] consisting of a soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and the basal fill [400/008] consisting of a firmly compacted, mid greyish brown silty sand gravel. No finds were retrieved from [400/007].

4.28 **Test Pit 5** (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
500/001	Layer	Topsoil	13.07	7	0.36-0.39	21.56
500/002	Layer	Subsoil	13.07	7	0.29-0.34	
500/003	Deposit	Natural	13.07	7	0.04-0.05	20.84
500/004	Fill	Fill, single	7	1.02	0.31	
500/005	Cut	Ditch, ring	7	1.02	0.31	
500/006	Fill	Fill, upper	7	2.5	0.52	
500/007	Cut	Ditch, ring	7	2.5	0.94	
500/008	Fill	Fill, basal	7	0.09	0.18	
500/009	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7	0.93	0.27	
500/010	Fill	Fill	7	0.93	0.46	

Table 28: Test Pit 5 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Test Pit 5 was located towards the south-east of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill. It was positioned to target cropmark HAD 023 identified by the geophysical survey as having both an inner and an outer ring-ditch. Two archaeological features were identified with the test pit. Metal detecting of the subsoil recovered a post-medieval silver cufflink (RF<2>).

4.28.2 Two ditches encountered in the test pit both correspond with the positon of ring-ditch monument HAD 023 identified by the geophysical survey results. The outer ring-ditch [500/005] was located towards the east side of Test Pit 5 and orientated north/south, slightly curving and extending beyond the trench limits. The exposed segment measured 7.0m+ length x 1.02m width x 0.31 depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [500/004] of soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint inclusions, from which no finds were retrieved. Bulk soil sample <5>, collected from this fill, contained a flint flake of likely Early Iron Age date, as well as fire-cracked flint, hammerscale, charcoal and charred plant remains, including a wheat caryopsis and another possible wheat grain, and bedstraw seeds.

4.28.3 The inner, curvilinear ring-ditch [500/007], aligned broadly north/south, was located within the west of Test Pit 5 and measured 7.0m+ length x 2.5m width x 0.94m depth, continuing beyond the trench limits. It exhibited moderately sloping, convex sides and a concave base. Four fills were identified in it. Upper [500/006] consisted of a firm, friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of angular stones and flint. Below this, fill [500/009] consisted of a firm, mid yellowish grey sandy gravel with frequent medium to large flint nodule inclusions. Fill [500/010] was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The basal fill [500/008] consisted of a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt sand with frequent gravel and angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature. Bulk soil sample <6>, collected from upper fill [500/006], contained worked and fire-cracked flint, hammerscale and charred bedstraw seeds.

4.29 **Test Pit 6** (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
600/001	Layer	Topsoil	7	7	0.32-0.34	21.03
600/002	Layer	Subsoil	7	7	0.21-0.23	
600/003	Deposit	Natural	7	7	0.04-0.05	20.57
600/004	Fill	Fill, upper	0.72	0.59	0.11	
600/005	Cut	Pit	0.72	0.59	0.18	
600/006	Fill	Fill, basal	0.46	0.45	0.07	
600/007	Fill	Fill	1.2	0.58	Unexc	
600/008	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.58	Unexc	
600/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.67	0.54	0.16	
600/010	Cut	Gully	1.67	0.54	0.16	
600/011	Fill	Fill, single	0.23	0.21	0.07	
600/012	Cut	Posthole	0.23	0.21	0.07	

Table 29: Test Pit 6 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Test Pit 6 was located at the south-east of the site, towards the site boundary with Aldham Mill Hill. It was positioned to target an area of possible cremation burials and a curvilinear anomaly of possible archaeological origin detected by the geophysical survey. Four archaeological features were present within Test Pit 6, three of which were excavated.

Excavated

4.29.2 Pit [600/005] was located towards the south limit of Test Pit 6 and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.72m length x 0.59m width x 0.18m depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Upper [600/004] consisted of a soft, friable, dark brownish grey clayey sand, with occasional inclusions of angular stones and flint. The basal fill [600/006] consisted of a firm, mid orange brown clayey sand with moderate angular stones. No finds were recovered from this pit. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from upper fill [600/004], contained several fragments of charcoal, fire-cracked flint, hammerscale and fuel ash, as well as three charred hazelnut fragments.

4.29.3 Gully [600/010] was located in the south-east corner of Test Pit 6 and was aligned north/south, continuing beyond the southern trench limit and terminating within Test Pit 6. It measured 1.67m+ length x 0.54m width x 0.16m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [600/009] consisted of a soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, from which no finds were recovered.

4.29.4 Posthole [600/012] was located towards the east limit and was circular in plan, measuring 0.23 m length x 0.21m width x 0.07m depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill [600/011] of soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.29.5 The curvilinear geophysical anomaly was not found as a corresponding below-ground archaeological feature, nor was evidence for the presence of cremation burials apparent.

Unexcavated

4.29.6 Pit [600/008] was not excavated. It was located towards the south-west corner of Test Pit 6, continuing beyond the test pit limit. Its exposed extent measured 1.2m length x 0.58m+ width and contained a single fill [600/007] consisting of a soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of angular stones. No finds were observed on the surface of this fill.

4.30 Archaeologically Blank Trenches

4.30.1 Two evaluation trenches (Trenches 5 and 22) contained no archaeological remains.

4.30.2 Trenches 5 and 22 contained a straightforward sequence of topsoil deposits and a subsoil of disturbed or weathered natural, overlying a variable, undisturbed natural geology. The thickness of the topsoil deposit in these trenches, which were widely separated within the site (Trench 5 in the north-east and Trench 22 in the south), varied in thickness between 0.31–0.44m, with subsoil thickness varying from 0.15–0.39m. Further details are presented in Appendix 3.

4.30.3 Trench 22 contained a possible alluvial deposit that appears, from the geophysical survey results, to extend NW/SE across the south-west of the site. This consisted of a mid to dark reddish brown silty sand with moderate angular to sub-angular gravel inclusions The exposed portion of this deposit measured 8.84m+ length x 2.25m+ width, varying in thickness between 0.25-0.52m.

4.31 Results of additional archaeological works

Archaeological test pits

4.31.1 Eighteen archaeological test pits (CTP101-116, DS106 and DS108), each measuring 0.5m x 0.5m, were hand-excavated across the site in advance of geotechnical site works (Fig. 2).

4.31.2 All test pits exhibited straightforward sequences of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. The topsoil comprised a dark grey brown silty clay (*c*.0.2-0.4m thick) and the subsoil a mid grey brown silty clay (*c*.0.1-0.3m thick). The natural deposits, encountered *c*.0.35-0.7m+ below ground level, generally consisted of orange brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

4.31.3 No archaeological remains were encountered within the test pits.

Geotechnical test pits

4.31.4 Eight geotechnical test pits (TP101-108) were excavated across the site to

assess the stratigraphy of the site (Fig. 2). The pits measured *c.*3.5m x *c.*0.5m and were machine-excavated to a depth of *c.*2.4m.

4.31.5 All geotechnical test pits exhibited straightforward sequences of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. The topsoil comprised a dark grey-brown silty clay (0.37-0.52m thick) and the subsoil a mid grey to orange brown silty sand (0.11-0.22m thick). The natural deposits, encountered 0.53-2.1m+ below ground level, generally consisted of mid to dark yellow orange sandy gravel.

4.31.6 No archaeological features were identified within these pits. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from the alluvial deposits in TP101.

Watching brief

4.31.7 The monitoring of six soakaway test excavations (SA101-106) revealed no archaeological remains (Fig. 2). The soakaways measured *c.*1.66m x *c.*0.60m and were machine excavated to a depth of *c.*1.5-1.75m.

4.31.8 All six excavations demonstrated straightforward sequences of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. The topsoil consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions (*c.*0.3-0.43m thick) and the subsoil comprised mid grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions (*c.*0.23-0.27m thick). The natural deposits were encountered *c.*0.9-1.3m+ below ground level and generally comprised mid orange yellow sandy gravel.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the 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 30; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 5a. Nine objects, assigned unique registered find (RF) numbers, are detailed in section 5.13 and Table 38. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1/008	1	2											5	<2				
2/004			6	126	13	768							39	1352				
2/007	1	4	7	40	8	750							1	6				
3/004			3	34														
3/006			8	38					4	94			62	230				
4/009					6	1066												
4/013													2	40				
4/017	6	51	7	318														
7/004	5	32	6	42									5	38				
7/006	2	3													1	2		
7/012	8	35	19	208	1	12	1	256					23	134				
7/014	2	11	4	24														
8/005													2	192				
8/007	2	6																
9/001			1	26														
9/005			33	326	1	90					1	10	1	6				
10/007	2	12	40	518	10	1346					2	36	220	2228				
10/008			20	222	4	352					1	16	1	246				
11/005			1	18	3	360							16	56				
12/004	2	2	47	862	49	3354	3	3304	4	102	1	12	12	22	11	52		
12/008			1	20	2	80												
14/004			1	10														
15/007			9	394	10	1662					6	32	41	58			1	4
15/009			1	18	4	1006							1	86				
16/004					4	26												
100/004			2	20	2	36												
100/007			16	64	2	10												
100/011			1	48														
400/004			3	8														
Total	*31*	*158*	*236*	*3384*	*119*	*10918*	*4*	*3560*	*8*	*196*	*11*	*106*	*431*	*4694*	*12*	*54*	*1*	*4*

Table 30: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction and methodology

5.2.1 A small assemblage of thirty-seven pieces of struck flint, weighing 173g, was hand-collected and retrieved from four bulk soil samples. A small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments (435g) were also recovered from five environmental residues. The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight, and were individually classified using standard sets of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Inizan *et al.* 1999). They were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

Results

5.2.2 The pieces of worked flint were thinly distributed, coming from seven trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 12) and from three test pits (Test Pits 3, 4 and 5). Seventeen pieces came from four contexts in Trench 7.

5.2.3 The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by a mid to dark grey fine-grained flint. The majority of pieces display no cortex, but where present it measured between 1mm and 3mm, and it was stained and slightly weathered. With no thermal fractures and no impurities, the flint appears to be of good flaking quality. The majority of the artefacts are in a moderate to poor condition. In total, twenty-one pieces were broken. Their condition implies some degree of post-depositional disturbance.

5.2.4 The assemblage is entirely composed of unmodified pieces of flint débitage, including thirty-one flakes, three blade-like flakes, a blade, a bladelet and a chip. The blade and bladelet from context [8/007] display parallel ridges that reflect a blade-orientated industry. It suggests a presence during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Based on technological grounds the blade-like flakes from contexts [1/008] and [12/004] and the flakes from contexts [7/014] and [10/007] are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age. The remaining pieces are more difficult to date with certainty.

Conclusion

5.2.5 No diagnostic pieces were recovered during the course of the evaluation and the assemblage consists entirely of waste pieces. Based on technological and morphological traits, the flintwork is more consistent with a Neolithic to Bronze Age flake-oriented industry. Nonetheless, a blade and bladelet from context [8/007] suggest a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence.

5.2.6 Overall, no large concentration of material was encountered and the current assemblage suggests only low-key activities during the prehistoric period. Nonetheless, given the presence of Mesolithic or Neolithic pits and Bronze Age ring-ditches in the vicinity of the site (see 2.2), denser concentrations of flint may be present within the site. The material, therefore, should be retained and integrated with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

5.3 **Prehistoric Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small amount of later prehistoric pottery, totalling twenty-one sherds, weighing 89g, was recovered from two test pit contexts and as residual material in two Roman contexts excavated in evaluation trenches. The pottery, at this stage, has not been recorded according to a formal fabric or form type-series. It is recommended that it should be retained for possible further recording, should future archaeological work take place at the site, leading to an assessment or analysis programme.

5.3.2 The largest group of pottery comes from small square enclosure ditch fill [100/007] and comprises sixteen sherds from an estimated three to four different vessels. Most of the sherds are in a similar sandy flint-tempered ware with common fine quartz of 0.1-0.3mm and moderate fine flint of <1mm. Five sherds are from a vessel in a slightly differing fabric with a fine sandy matrix (quartz mostly of *c*.0.1mm with rare larger examples of up to 0.5mm and rare flint of 0.5-1mm). The only diagnostic feature sherd is a partial rim from a plain profile, shoulderless jar with fingernail slashes on the rim top/rim exterior. This vessel, taken together with the range of fabrics, suggests a group dating of the transitional Early/Middle Iron Age period (*c*.500-300 BC). It is noted that the sherds were associated with some small fragments of Roman CBM; however, these may be intrusive in this context.

5.3.3 The only other potentially *in situ* prehistoric sherds are from ring-ditch fill [400/004]. Again, these are associated with sandy flint-tempered wares, with a slightly coarser grade of flint-temper up to *c*.2.5mm, and moderate, coarse quartz sand up to 0.5mm in size. A tiny rim sherd of uncertain overall form, probably a jar with a necked profile, is present. Although these sherds could conceivably be of almost any date from the Late Bronze Age to the earlier Middle Iron Age, the co-occurrence of a number of moderately coarse flint-tempered wares with quartz rich matrixes is perhaps suggestive of an Earliest Iron Age date range (*c*.800-500 BC).

5.3.4 A single bodysherd in a similar fabric to that from [400/004] was a residual find in fill [2/007] of Roman ditch [2/008]. Finally, a prehistoric bodysherd, weighing 12g, was noted alongside Roman pottery in context [7/014]. This sherd is in a very different fabric type containing moderate quartz sand with moderate coarse grog and rare coarse flint (both of 3-4mm). It is thick-walled and represents part of a low, applied cordon on a gentle body carination. Although the sherd is fairly hard-fired for the early/mid 2nd millennium BC, its fabric and form characteristics probably suggest either an Early Bronze Age Biconical Urn or earlier Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury vessel.

5.4 **Roman Pottery** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A moderate-sized assemblage comprising 207 sherds, weighing a total of 3,227g was collected from twenty individually numbered contexts. Despite the fairly small size of the assemblage, there was a good number of distinctive fabric and forms to enable dating, and a 3rd- to 4th-century AD timeframe is most probable for many of the deposits, though a small amount of earlier Roman material was also present. A range of vessel types were represented, including the most common jar forms but also a range of dishes, beakers and mortaria fragments that could indicate pottery debris relating to a domestic

residence; certainly the imported and regionally traded wares present seem to indicate a level of affluence.

Methodology

5.4.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. It was quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Surface decoration and/or condition were noted where appropriate.

5.4.3 The main fabric series referred to was the unpublished Pakenham fabric series commonly used for other sites in Suffolk (e.g. Blagg *et al*. 2004; Bales 2004). Where there was no relevant fabric code in the Suffolk typologies, the appropriate code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC) (Tomber and Dore 1998) was used. NRFRC collection codes are marked with an asterisk in Table 31 below. Form types were identified using Going's Chelmsford type series (Going 1987).

Fabric	**Fabric description**	**Sherd count**	**ENV**	**Weight (g)**
BB1	Black burnished ware 1	4	4	101
BSW	Black surfaced ware	7	5	136
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	2	2	40
COLB	Colchester buff wares	1	1	147
GAL AM2*	Gaulish Amphora 2	1	1	21
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	4	3	69
GX	Unsourced sandy grey wares	67	55	826
HAB	Hadham black surfaces wares	4	4	26
HAR	Hadham grey wares	13	13	57
HAX	Hadham red wares	3	3	18
HOG	Horningsea grey wares	30	22	296
HOG B	Horningsea grey wares (black surfaced)	41	27	430
LSH	Late shell-tempered wares	1	1	10
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	5	3	131
OXW	Oxfordshire white ware	5	1	193
RX	Miscellaneous oxidised wares	5	5	58
SACG	Central Gaulish samian ware (Lezoux)	5	5	70
SAEG	East Gaulish samian ware	3	3	16
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	5	4	562
SWN CC*	Swanpool colour coated ware	1	1	20
Total		*207*	*163*	*3227*
*National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC) fabric code				

Table 31: Pottery fabric descriptions and quantification

Fabrics

5.4.4 The bulk of the Roman pottery assemblage was made up of unsourced grey wares. A number of these are comparable to reference examples of regionally traded wares from Horningsea and Hadham; similar black-surfaced fabric variants also occur. Black-surfaced wares only made up a small proportion of the assemblage, but included in this group were some sherds of black burnished ware 1 (BB1), which was produced initially in the early-mid 2nd century AD and then enjoyed a second wave of popularity in the late 4th century AD (Biddulph *et al*. 2015).

5.4.5 Other regionally traded wares were only present in small quantities, in some instances only a single sherd. These included Nene Valley colour coated wares (NVC), Oxfordshire white wares (OXW) and a fragment of Swanpool colour coated ware (SWN CC), all of which suggest a later Roman date of 3rd-4th century.

5.4.6 A small number of samian sherds were also present, predominantly in Central Gaulish fabrics (SACG), although three sherds of East Gaulish samian ware were also found (SAEG). Samian ware was often kept within families for long periods after it ceased to be produced and imported, and therefore has limited use as a dating device.

Forms

5.4.7 Approximately 25% of all the sherds could be associated with a particular form. Unlike many rural assemblages where the bulk of the identifiable forms are jar sherds, there was some variety present across the current assemblage, with various dishes, bowls, mortaria and flagon fragments being evident. Nearly even numbers of dish and jar sherds were collected, although the jars tended to be generic forms that do not lend themselves well to dating (Going's G19-21, G24); the most common bowl form was B6, with lesser quantities of B4, B5 and B1.

5.4.8 Samian dishes of both the Dragendorff 31 and 18/31R type were present. However, as has been discussed above, although these vessels have a tight production timeframe, they were often kept as heirlooms. The rest of the colour-coated wares present in the assemblage are of much later date and include several well-preserved beaker and one bowl fragments in Nene Valley colour-coated wares. The largest of the beaker sherds, from [15/007], had white barbotine decoration on the exterior surface (the original pattern could not be discerned, but it was most similar to Going's H41), and a scratched and mostly illegible graffito.

5.4.9 Receptacles associated with preparing and serving food and drink were also in evidence. These comprised a rim sherd of buff ware ring-necked flagon, of a type more associated with the 1st-early 2nd century AD, one well-preserved gritted sherd of a Colchester buff ware mortarium dating to the 2nd-3rd century AD and several fragments of an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium dating to the 3rd-4th century AD. The single rim sherd of flagon may be a relic of earlier activity on site, as it was found in a Trench 7 feature alongside other vessel fragments that could date as early as the early 2nd century AD.

Indeed, the pottery from Trench 7, as a whole, appears to date earlier than other trenches, also producing a fragment of Gaulish amphora (GAL AM 2) that is likely to date to the earlier Roman period.

Distribution of material

5.4.10 No feature or trench produced a particularly large quantity of pottery and very few features produced more than twenty sherds. For the most part, these were either fairly generic grey- and black-surface coarse ware sherds and, with the exception of that from Trench 7, the distinctive forms and fabrics suggest a late Roman date of the 3rd-4th century AD.

5.4.11 Trenches 10 and 12 contained the largest groups of pottery, both in terms of sherd count and weight, although this only amounted to a total of sixty sherds weighing 722g for Trench 10 and forty-six sherds weighing 860g from Trench 12. None of the pottery collected from Trench 10 suggests a date prior to the 2nd century AD and the presence of definite late-dating fabrics, such as Hadham oxidised ware and Swanpool colour-coated ware from [10/007] and [10/008], respectively, place these contexts into the late 3rd or 4th century AD.

5.4.12 Other definitive later Roman material included 3rd-/4th-century AD Nene Valley sherds collected from contexts in Trenches 2, 11 and 5.

5.5 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.5.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised two sherds with a total weight of 5g. They both occurred in the same context, [2/007] fill of ditch [2/008], and are both from the same vessel. The fabric is hard, fine and orange, and typical of the late medieval transitional ware tradition of the region (Anderson *et al.* 1996), which is broadly dateable to the 15th-16th century. Given their size, they are clearly the product of secondary deposition and could easily be residual/intrusive. They were found in association with a small assemblage of Roman finds.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 A total of 109 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 9,838g, were collected from fifteen contexts across nine trenches and one test pit: Trenches 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16, and Test Pit 1. All of the CBM was of Roman date but, as an assemblage, was not very well preserved with only a few substantial fragments present. The seemingly heat-affected surface condition of some pieces could suggest that some were used in some sort of heat-proof structure, although the range of forms present are those most commonly associated with a domestic structure or a bathhouse. A breakdown of the assemblage by form is shown below in Table 32.

Form	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Tegula	61	56.0	5104	51.9
Roman brick	27	24.8	3854	39.2
Imbrex	6	5.5	419	4.3
Box flue	2	1.8	172	1.7
Undiag	13	11.9	289	2.9
Total	*109*	*100%*	*9838*	*100%*

Table 32: Comparative quantities and weights of CBM forms

5.6.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25mm and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 33.

5.6.3 All the main forms of Roman CBM were represented, with flanged roof tile (tegula) fragments being the most numerous by far. Only a small number, however, had their flanges intact, which could indicate the tiles were repurposed for another use. One tegula fragment from [15/007] had a slightly smeared canine footprint, possibly a dog or fox, evidently impressed whilst the tegula clay was still slightly plastic. Another, from [4/009], had two concentric arcs preserved. This is an insignia or decoration frequently found on both Roman bricks and tegula, the significance of which is not clear but most likely indicative of a tally or quality control device. This same tegula fragment had a pre-firing ?nail hole also preserved.

5.6.4 Smaller quantities of curved imbrex roof tile and box flue tile were also present, including one well-preserved piece of flue tile with linear combing. Box flue tile was used in hypocaust heating systems in Roman homes and bathhouses, but few other building types, and the range of material found on site would seem to suggest debris from a specific structure or group of structures, although not enough was found on site to suggest this to be the primary deposition site for demolished material. Some fragments of tegula appeared more regularly shaped than one might expect from incidental breakage and may be pieces of tessera that originally made up a tessellated floor or mosaic, which would also suggest a status building in the vicinity that would have had both a hypocaust and a decorative floor.

5.6.5 The largest groups of CBM in terms of both quantity and weight of material were recovered from contexts [10/007], [12/004], [15/007], each producing more than 1.5kg of CBM. Fragments of CBM that appeared over-fired or with reduced and patinated surfaces typical of CBM exposed to heat for prolonged period of time, e.g. in an oven, kiln or corn drier, were included in the material collected from these contexts; fragments from [2/004] and [10/008] also showed similar characteristics. Alternatively, it is possible that these heat-affected fragments are further evidence of the hypocaust system that would have also incorporated a furnace element, producing this sort of CBM.

Fabric	Description
R1	Sandy orange fabric with common unsorted quartz and sparse white/shell inclusions. Occasional silty pale bands.
R2	Slightly gritty looking orange fabric with moderate-common mica and sparse quartz. (MOLA 2459)
R3	Coarser version of R2; sparse black oxides.
R4	Hard fired 'clean' looking red fabric with sparse unsorted quartz and mica.

Table 33: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.7 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small assemblage of twelve fragments of fired clay, weighing 54g in total, was recovered from two separate contexts. The assemblage was examined by eye and with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. A single fabric was identified: F1, moderate sand tempered with moderate to common organic voids and sparse coarse quartz inclusions.

5.7.2 The assemblage, collected from fills [7/006] and [12/004], consists of small, abraded fragments, which, while a small number exhibit a single flat surface, are undiagnostic of function.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A single window glass fragment (weight 4g) was recovered during the evaluation. It was found in [15/007] and comprises a blue/green matt/gloss window shard, a type that is dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The evaluation recovered just five pieces of stone from the site. The material is listed in Table 34.

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
2/007	Coarse quartzite	1	40g	Burnt pink red
7/012	Mayen lava	1	254g	Quern fragment. 42mm thick. Very worn
12/004	Quartzrose sandstone	1	94g	Grey/red
12/004	Greensand chert	1	100g	Worn
12/004	Carboniferous limestone	1	3112g	Worn. Blue-grey with weathered buff surfaces

Table 34: Stone assemblage

5.9.2 The stone shows a marked variety of types considering the small sample size. However, all but one could be expected to be found naturally in the area within glacial till or later reworking of it. Certainly, most of the rock types would be in keeping with solid geologies found further north and the notable weathering on the pieces would be in keeping with glacial transportation. None of these pieces shows signs of human modification, with the exception of a little burning on one. The Mayen lava quern from fill [7/012] of ditch [7/013] is the

only worked piece but, in isolation, little can be said about it. Such types were most common in the Roman, Late Saxon and medieval periods; this example was associated with Roman pottery and CBM.

5.9.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.10 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The evaluation trenches and test pits recovered a small assemblage of slag from the site. This consists of nine pieces (196g) of hand-collected material, with the remainder of the assemblage being recovered from the residues of one of seven environmental samples. The latter were all carefully checked under x10 magnification for the presence of microslags. Although the hand-collected pieces were quantified by count and weight, the material from the residues, due to the tiny particle sizes involved, were only quantified by weight. The material is listed in Table 35.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
3/006			Undiagnostic iron	2	82	Dark grey, quite dense but aerated
3/006			Cinder	3	12	Red-grey, very aerated
12/004			Undiagnostic iron	4	102	Dark grey, quite dense but aerated
15/007	7	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
15/007	7	Magnetic	Hammerscale		4	Flakes (to 3mm) x50-100, spheres x25-50
200/004	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
200/004	2	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 3mm) x25-50, spheres x10-20
300/004	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
300/004	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) x10-20, spheres x10-20
400/004	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
400/004	4	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 3mm) x10-20, spheres <10
500/004	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
500/004	5	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) x10-20, spheres <10
500/006	6	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
500/006	6	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheres <10
600/004	1		Fuel ash		1	Matt black aerated clinker-like
600/004	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
600/004	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheres <10

Table 35: Slag assemblage

5.10.2 Although the hand-collected material is, strictly speaking, undiagnostic of

process, the slag's general properties are suggestive of iron smithing. The residue material always contains magnetic fines and granules of ferruginous stone and clay that have had their magnetic properties enhanced through burning. These can be generated through any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires, and are therefore not indicative of any industrial processes. The piece of fuel ash from [600/004] is suspected as being intrusive waste from coal burning. All contexts produced small to moderate quantities of hammerscale, both in the form of flakes and spherical pieces (the latter often associated with welding metals together). The presence of this material demonstrates a smithy in the general area, in keeping with the hand-collected material. However, if the working area was very close, one would expect this to show in the quantities of hand-collected slag, which is notably lacking in the current assemblage.

5.10.3 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report and has been discarded.

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A small assemblage of eleven iron nails, weighing 105.5g, was recovered from five separate contexts: [9/005], [10/007], [10/008], [12/004] and [15/007]. The assemblage consists almost entirely of general-purpose nails with circular or sub square heads and square-sectioned stems. Lengths of complete nails range between 27-62mm. The largest group of five nails came from [15/007]. As well as general-purpose nails, a large stud with flat circular head measuring 57.8mm in length was recovered from [10/008]. This could be a door stud or boat fitting, for example.

5.12 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.12.1 An assemblage of 400 animal bones, weighing approximately 4,694g in total, was analysed from the evaluation. The material derived from fifteen hand-collected contexts. The preservation of the assemblage was mixed, with many highly fragmented, poorly preserved specimens causing underrepresentation of moderately- and well-preserved material (Table 36). Associated finds suggest that the assemblage is predominantly of Roman date.

N	NISP	Preservation %		
		Poor	Moderate	Good
400	248	51.5	38.5	10

Table 36: Zooarchaeological assemblage

Method

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). A combined ovicaprid class was used for sheep and goat bones. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and

vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/medium/small) and type (mammal/bird/fish).

5.12.4 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle, with age determinations following Halstead (1985) and Jones and Sadler (2009). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out by Von Den Driesch (1976).

Taxa, age, sex, pathology

5.12.5 The assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal bones. A total of eighty specimens were identifiable to taxa and a further 168 to taxa size/type (Table 37). Cattle bones dominated the assemblage in terms of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP), with horse, dog, ovicaprids, including goat, and pig only occasionally represented.

Taxa	**NISP**
Cattle	62
Ovicaprid	2
Goat	1
Pig	1
Horse	9
Dog	5
Large mammal	160
Medium mammal	6
Bird	2
Indeterminate	152

Table 37: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages

5.12.6 Several cattle bones were appropriate for analysis of age-at-death, size, sex and pathological changes. Of eighteen epiphyseal fusion areas, just three were unfused, including one distal metacarpal and two distal radii. All bones that fuse before 18 months were fused (Silver 1969). However, based on size and porosity, some bones in the assemblage for which age data was not available likely came from juvenile animals. In terms of the dentition, one ageable mandible indicated an age at death of 18-30 months and one loose mandibular third molar was from a senile animal aged 7-20+ years (Grant 1982; Halstead 1985; Jones and Sadler 2012). Measurements were taken (von den Dreisch 1976) on a whole radius from context [10/007] and a whole metacarpal from context [2/004], giving calculated heights at withers of 118.7cm (Matolcsi 1970) and 129.9cm (Fock 1965), respectively. One male and one female pelvis were identified based on morphology. Both pelves showed pathological changes to the bone. The female pelvis showed early signs of osteoarthritis through eburnation of the acetabulum associated with

the extension of the periphery with new bone growth, a possible indicator of use as a traction animal, although alternatively caused by consistent movement over hard, uneven surfaces (Baker and Brothwell 1980). The male pelvis had minor periosteal new bone growth, possibly as a reaction to systemic infection elsewhere in the body (Baker and Brothwell 1980). Periosteal new bone growth was also observed on a cattle axis.

5.12.7 Horse bones in the assemblage derived from both the head and post-cranium. In context [3/006], a horse maxillary tooth row, along with a large amount of cranial material, probably indicates the presence of at least a partial horse cranium in this context. The tooth row was adult and seemed complete in terms of refitting the teeth with each other, however, one maxillary tooth was not accounted for. The wear pattern on the teeth included possible bit wear on the anterior surface of maxillary P2 and a large indented wave of wear affecting the middle of the tooth row. Aside from this, horse bones present were a second phalanx in context [10/007], a humerus in context [8/005] and a whole tibia in context [2/004]. The humerus showed evidence of butchery, indicating post-mortem processing of horse carcasses at this site. The tibia length (von den Driesch 1976) indicated it was a larger than average animal (Vitt 1952) and gave a calculated withers height of 143.7cm (May 1985). Based on the morphology of the distal epiphysis, there is a possibility that this animal was a mule, rather than a horse, but without further horse bones in the assemblage to compare it to this remains conjecture.

5.12.8 Ovicaprid material was present in the form of two tibia shafts and one fragment of frontal bone with horn core. The morphology of the horn identified this animal as goat, although this does not preclude sheep being present in the assemblage. A cut mark was discovered on the cranium at the base of the horn core, possibly indicating skinning or removal of the horn for horn working.

5.12.9 Pig was represented by just one ulna in context [10/007].

5.12.10 Dog bones were present in the assemblage, all of which were subjectively small, and it was initially thought they were cat. The bones derived from contexts [10/007] and [10/008]. Aside from a fused pelvis, all other bones (a proximal femur, distal metapodia and proximal and distal tibia) were unfused. No butchery was identified on the dog bones.

Surface modification

5.12.11 No evidence of heat exposure was identified on bones in this assemblage. Butchery was more prevalent, affecting 7% of the minimum number of elements (MNE). Butchery evidence was both ‘light’ (cut marks, n=16), indicating use of knives, and ‘heavy’ (chop marks, n=7; saw marks, n=3), indicating use of cleavers and saws. Filleting was often identified on the medial scapula blade (n=4) and on long bone fragments, and cut marks likely deriving from skinning were identified on cranial fragments (n=3). On one scapula, a possible hole from a hanging hook was identified, which could suggest the scapula were preserved before the meat was filleted. Knives were also likely used in carcass portioning, although cleavers were often used to split bones rather than carefully separate articulations. This was particularly

evident on a cattle axis that showed chop marks on the interior base of the vertebral foramen orientated cranio-cadually. Chops in this location would usually indicate decapitation, although the orientation is unusual for this practice and may better indicate attempted and abandoned transverse splitting. However, no other vertebral fragments showed evidence for this butchery tradition. In addition to butchery evidence, a total of eight long bone fragments were fractured when the bone was fresh, likely for marrow extraction.

5.12.12 In terms of taphonomy, gnawing or possible gnawing was identified on eleven elements. Gnawing was largely canid (n=8), suggesting the presence of domestic dogs with access to refuse, although rodent gnawing was also present (n=2, with one further possible). Gnawing was only identified in contexts [10/007] and [2/004]. One cattle metacarpal had multiple fine striations identified as possible rodent gnawing that alternatively could have been caused by some sort of tool use or possibly trampling (Madgwick 2014). Aside from this, two bones showed evidence of erosion of the cortical surface, and a number of bones were affected by excavation/ curation damage in the form of trowel damage and recent breakages.

Discussion

5.12.13 This relatively small assemblage gives some indication of archaeological animal exploitation at this site. The high representation of cattle suggests that they had an important contribution to diet, which also likely included pigs, ovicaprids and possibly horse. Butchery techniques in evidence at the site are interesting and could reveal specific butchery traditions in terms of preserving meat (specifically with reference to the hanging of the scapula) if further excavations supplement the faunal assemblage. The presence of whole long bones has allowed some preliminary analysis of withers height in horses and cattle. These data will be more meaningful if further faunal remains are excavated, measured and discussed with reference to time period.

5.13 **Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 A small assemblage of nine objects were assigned a Registered Find number. The assemblage includes objects of copper alloy, iron, silver and bone. A summary is provided in Table 38.

Context	Parent Interp	RF No	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
2/004	ditch, enclosure	1	COPPER	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	1			Pointed object, opposite end flattened and spatulate. L43.3mm
500/002	subsoil	2.1	SILVER	CUFF LINK	4	1700 AD	1901 AD	Circular with stamped and machine etched decoration
500/002	subsoil	2.2	SILVER	CUFF LINK	2	1700 AD	1901 AD	Distorted sheet metal, originally sub square with overturned edges. Makers mark IHS within heater shield or heart on reverse. Soldered wire loop Diameter

Context	Parent Interp	RF No	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
								23.2mm
12/004		3	COPPER	COIN	1	270 AD	400 AD	3rd-4th century Radiate or nummus Diameter 17.3mm
2/004	ditch, enclosure	4	COPPER	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	7			Copper alloy plate fragment, no original edges L40.4mm W36.1mm
14/004		5	IRON	BUCKLE	14	1540 AD	1901 AD	Sub square frame, pin missing L48.7mm
10/007		6	BONE	HAIR PIN	2	43 AD	410 AD	Crummy type 3. Complete. Globular head L85.1mm
12/004		7	IRON	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	30			Twisted stem or tang, fragmentary 'blade' with concave sides L102.8mm
15/007		8	IRON	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	58			Possible fitting L124mm
10/007		9	IRON	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	44			?Graver L110.3mm

Table 38: Summary of the Registered Finds assemblage

Dress accessories

5.13.2 Two objects fall in to the category of dress accessories. The earliest is a complete bone hairpin (RF<6>) of Roman date, recovered from [10/007]. The pin is complete, measuring 85.1mm in length. The head is globular, which assigns the pin to Crummy's type 3 (1983, 22), which tend towards a date range of 150-400 AD. The pin exhibits two deep cuts either side of the neck, in common with an example from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 221).

5.13.3 A post-medieval silver cufflink, RF<2.1 and 2.2>) was recovered Test Pit 5 ([500/002]). The cufflink consists of two elements. RF<2.1> is a concave, discoidal link with a broken iron loop. It is decorated with a pressed, recessed border and central decorative element consisting of a triangular motif enclosing a circular arrangement of etched radiating lines enclosing a central annulet. RF<2.2> consists of a distorted sheet silver front, possibly originally octagonal or square in plan. The edges are turned under and the reverse exhibits a stamped maker's mark: IHS within a shield or heart. The loop is formed from silver wire soldered to the reverse. The object seems to be a marriage of two forms that were not necessarily meant to originally go together to make a complete object. The cufflink is probably of *c.*18th- to early 19th-century date. Identification of the maker's mark may help to date it more securely. Whilst the cuff link dates to the 18th century, it is not possible at present to ascertain that it was made before AD 1718; therefore, it does not fulfil the requirements of the1996 Treasure Act.

?Horse furniture

5.13.4 A sub-square iron buckle, RF<5>, came from [14/004]. The buckle is a distorted trapezoidal buckle or has been made with one side longer than the other so that it is now asymmetrical in shape. It measures 48.7mm long. The pin is missing. The size of the buckle suggests use as a harness buckle. A post-medieval date is probable.

Coins

5.13.5 A 3rd- 4th-century AD radiate or nummus (RF<3>) came from [12/004]. The coin is illegible and requires cleaning to enable identification.

Unidentified objects

5.13.6 Several objects remain unidentified. All are from contexts of Roman date. RF<1> is a small copper-alloy pointed implement (43.3mm long) with a flattened and slightly spatulate terminal. Other finds from the same context are of Roman date. The object may be a toilet implement but lacks the usual looped terminal of a scoop or pick; another possibility is a pin from a hinged brooch. The same context, enclosure ditch fill [2/004], produced a copper-alloy plate fragment (RF<4>), possibly part of a vessel.

5.13.7 Two iron objects may be tool fragments; both require x-radiography to aid identification. RF<8>, from [15/007], is a rectangular strap fragment (124mm long), which exhibits a square nail hole at each end; it's function is not clear. Context [12/004] produced an iron object consisting of a square-sectioned twisted handle with part of a concave-sided plate extending from it. Twisted ironwork is most often a feature of domestic ironwork and is part of a larger object. Lastly, a square-sectioned rod with facetted point, RF<9>, came from [10/007]. This may be part of a tool.

6.0 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Seven bulk soil samples were taken during the evaluation at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from a prehistoric ring-ditch and a Roman enclosure ditch, as well as undated features. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The flotation samples, ranging from 10L to 40L in volume, were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air-dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5b). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure, and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species, and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals. Charcoal fragments were not present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues) to be submitted for identification.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Prehistoric

Samples <4> (400/004) [400/005], <5> (500/004) [500/005] and <6> (500/006) [500/007]

The heavy residues from the prehistoric ring-ditches contained small quantities of flint, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material, as well as several 2-4mm fragments of charcoal. The flint from ring-ditch [400/005] allowed for closer dating of the feature from the Late Bronze Age to the early Middle Iron Age.

The flots contained between 90% and 95% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Charcoal fragments, modern insect remains and worm capsules were present within the flots, along with burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*) and recent cereal rachis.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

Charred plant macrofossils were present in all the prehistoric features, excluding that of the Late Bronze Age to early Middle Iron Age ring-ditch [400/005]. Preservation of the charred plant macrofossils was moderate to good. Ring-ditch [500/005] contained a rounded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis and another possible wheat grain. Charred bedstraw (*Galium aparine*) seeds were recovered from the feature and were also recovered from ring-ditch [500/007].

6.3.2 Roman

Sample <7> (15/007) [15/006]

The heavy residue from the Roman enclosure ditch [15/007] contained pottery fragments, iron, glass, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were occasional within the residue. The flot contained 90% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of fat hen and knotgrass. Charcoal fragments, modern insects and worm capsules, and burrowing molluscs were recorded in the flot.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

Two well-preserved charred bedstraw seeds were recovered from the flot from Roman enclosure ditch [15/007].

6.3.3 Undated

Samples <1> (600/004) [600/005], <2> (200/004) [200/005] and <3> (300/004) [300/005]

The heavy residues from undated features each contained magnetic material. Fire-cracked flint was recovered from pit [600/005] and ring-ditch [300/005], and slag was extracted from linear feature [200/005]. Several charcoal fragments were recovered from pit [600/005] and ring-ditch [300/005], and charred plant macrofossils were present in the former feature.

The flots contained between 80% and 95% uncharred material of modern roots and straw, as well as recent seeds of fat hen, knotgrass, blackberry, oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) and those from the pink family (Caryophyllaceae). The flots contained charcoal fragments, burrowing molluscs and modern insects, and worm capsules were present in the flots from linear feature [200/005] and ring-ditch [300/005].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

Two poorly-preserved indeterminate cereal caryopses were identified in linear feature [200/005], along with a possible common pea (cf. *Pisum sativum*). The feature also contained five moderately well-preserved charred bedstraw seeds and a seed of sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). A single small wild legume (Fabaceae) was identified in ring-ditch [300/005] and three hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recovered from the heavy residue of pit [600/005].

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The small quantities of charred plant macrofossils identified at Hadleigh likely constitute evidence of cereal processing with the vicinity of the site. Small legumes, bedstraw and sheep's sorrel are all common arable weeds and indicate the cultivation of acidic soils (Stevens 2015, 197) and an autumn-sown crop (Reynolds 1981). The tentative identification of common pea at Hadleigh may indicate that legumes were cultivated at the site, whilst the hazelnut shell fragments signify the exploitation of wild resources.

6.4.2 The presence of moderately well-preserved charred plant macrofossils at Hadleigh indicates the potential for the future recovery of charred remains that can inform on the arable economy and cultivation conditions. It is recommended that future investigations focus environmental sampling on secure primary features. The flots from the evaluation are not recommended for further work due to the paucity of charred plant macrofossils, although they can be referred to in any future work.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The top of the natural geological deposit was encountered in all trenches between 20.25–20.84m AOD (Trench 20 and Test Pit 5) and 22.19–22.37m (Trenches 3 and 8). It consisted primarily of a firm, mid orange brown clayey sandy gravel.

7.1.2 Above the natural deposits in all of the trenches was a subsoil composed of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt, interpreted as disturbed/reworked or weathered natural deposits (0.12–0.44m thick), with the interface between it and the underlying natural being clearly defined. The subsoil was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (0.20–0.47m thick).

7.1.3 Archaeological features were identified in twenty-two of the twenty-four evaluation trenches and in all six test pits. The features in all trenches were all overlain by topsoil and subsoil deposits, and cut directly into the natural deposit.

7.1.4 The range of feature types encountered included ditches, pits and postholes, and generally exhibited a higher density to the north and south-east of the site, and a low intercut complexity.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Archaeological features were overlain by *c.*0.20–0.47m thickness of topsoil and 0.12–0.44m of subsoil, and were cut into the natural strata. It is clear that historic agricultural activity has reworked the soils and truncated the upper portions of all surviving archaeological features within the site. Of the three ring-ditches targeted in Test Pits 3-5, no evidence of barrow mounds remained.

7.2.2 Other than plough disturbance, no significant disturbance of the tops of archaeological remains within the evaluation trenches was discerned.

7.2.3 Modern impacts, such as land drainage, were not observed in any of the twenty-four evaluation trenches and six test pits during the investigation.

7.3 Correlation between geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation results

7.3.1 The majority of the evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey (Fig. 3) and cropmark evidence. The results of the evaluation have confirmed the archaeological origin of most of the sampled anomalies identified and interpreted by the geophysical survey as being of probable or possible archaeological origin.

7.3.2 Almost all of the linear geophysical anomalies targeted by the evaluation have been determined as correlating with the below-ground remains of relatively substantial ditches. The linear features in Trenches 14 and 16, identified by the geophysical survey as possible drains, have been demonstrated to be archaeological in origin, albeit of probable post-medieval date.

7.3.3 The large circular geophysical anomalies targeted by Test Pits 3, 4 and 5 have all been demonstrated to be substantial ring-ditches.

7.3.4 Some smaller linear ditches recorded by the evaluation (in Trenches 18, 21 and 24, and Test Pits 2 and 6) do not appear to have been identified by the geophysical survey, presumably due to either their small size or their contents not being conducive to detection.

7.3.5 While a few of the targeted discrete anomalies were found to correspond to below-ground remains of pits (in Trenches 6, ?13 and 19), others were not (in Trenches 16 and 19). Additionally, a discrete anomaly of natural origin was found to coincide with a probable tree-throw in Trench 20.

7.3.6 Similar to the minor ditches, a number of small, discrete pits and/or postholes were excavated (in Trenches 4, 6, 7, 4, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 23) that were not detected by the geophysical survey. Again, this may have been because they were too small or that their fills were not conducive to magnetic detection. A low to moderate incidence of such small discrete archaeological features should perhaps be expected across much of the site.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.4.1 Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content. These are discussed below, by broad period. The locations of dated features are shown, by period, on Figure 29.

Prehistoric

7.4.2 Pits [7/005] and [7/007] produced Mesolithic to Early Iron Age worked flint, whilst ditch [7/015] produced Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery and flint. Although these finds are considered residual in probable Roman features (based upon the presence of Roman finds and their spatial relationships), they are at least suggestive of a prehistoric presence within the wider landscape of the site.

7.4.3 Blade-like flint flakes were recovered from pit [8/006] in Trench 8 and it is possible that this feature is of Mesolithic/Neolithic date. Similar finds from features excavated in Trenches 1, 7, 10 and 12 are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age based on technological grounds. Though this flintwork is considered to be most likely residual in nature, including those pieces from undated features, this material is indicative of earlier prehistoric activities within the wider landscape.

7.4.4 Test Pits 3, 4 and 5 targeted known prehistoric ring-ditches (HAD 020-023). The segment of ring-ditch HAD 022 excavated in Test Pit 4, [400/005], contained three sherds of pottery broadly dated as Late Bronze Age to earlier Middle Iron Age, though an earliest Iron Age date (*c*.800-500 BC) may be likely (see 5.3). Worked flint of a similar Late Bronze Age to Early Middle Iron Age date was also recovered from this feature.

7.4.5 Outer ring-ditch [500/005] of HAD 023 may be Early Iron Age in date, albeit

based only upon a single flint flake of likely Early Iron Age date recovered from soil sample <5>. No dating evidence was recovered from the inner ring ditch [500/07]; however, based upon the relationship with the outer ring-ditch, it is likely to be of a contemporary date. Although little dating evidence was recovered from this double ring-ditch, it is clearly prehistoric in origin.

7.4.6 The segment of ring-ditch HAD 021 excavated within Test Pit 3 remains undated. However, based on morphological and spatial patterning, it seems likely that this is of a similar prehistoric date to the ring-ditches investigated within Test Pits 4 and 5.

7.4.7 Distinctive square enclosure ditch [100/009] (HAD036) is of Early/Middle Iron Age date (500-300 BC) based upon the pottery remains recovered from its fill. Judging from the cropmark and geophysical survey evidence, it is *c.*13m square, with no entrance into it, or internal features, apparent.

Roman

7.4.8 Segments of a large Roman rectangular enclosure ditch were excavated in Trenches 2, 4, 5 and, most likely, Trench 10. Pottery recovered from the ditches dated to AD 250-350. This is likely to relate to multiple Roman ditched enclosures and a corn-drying kiln excavated in 1982 (HAD 015; Martin *et al.* 1983), prior to the construction of the A1071 Hadleigh bypass. The function of the enclosure is unknown, although it may have formed part of an agricultural/villa complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill. An entranceway along its south side is apparent on the geophysical survey plot. Undated cropmarks (HAD 030, 037) within the immediate vicinity of the site may also be associated with Roman occupation in the landscape.

7.4.9 Pit [12/009] is also of broadly Roman date, based upon greyware pottery retrieved from it. The function of this pit is unknown. However, a large deposit [12/004] of Roman date (AD 270-350) was also identified in Trench 12 and appeared to continue into Trench 9. The abundance of pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and a coin dating to AD 270-410 may be indicative of an occupation deposit within the enclosure.

7.4.10 Several pits within Trench 7, located within the centre of the large enclosure, are considered to be of Roman date (AD 120-300), though residual prehistoric material was evident. Ditch [7/015] appears to extend into Trench 8, as [8/004], and this seems likely to be of contemporary date, though datable finds were not recovered from this feature.

7.4.11 A NNE/SSW aligned ditch crossing Trench 9 is identified as being of Roman date, AD 230-300, whilst a sherd of Samian ware recovered from the topsoil above the ditch gives a *terminus post quem* of AD 150-200. From the results of the geophysical survey, this feature appears to be a continuation of a ditch crossing Trench 17. A similar parallel ditch was also recorded in Trench 17, as identified by the geophysical survey; however, its continuation was not observed in Trench 9. Whilst the ditches recorded in Trench 17 remain undated, based on the geophysical survey results (Fig. 3) and the remains in other evaluation trenches, it is likely that the ditches in Trench 17 relate to the Roman occupation of the site, possibly forming part of a trackway leading up to the large enclosure and potentially extending through the entranceway into

its interior.

7.4.12 Two ditches of a broadly Roman date were also excavated in Trench 3, though their function and significance are uncertain.

7.4.13 A roughly north/south aligned ditch, crossing Test Pit 1, is of broadly Roman date, based upon pottery retrieved from [100/011]. Continuations of this extensive ditch were also identified in Trenches 4, 12 and 13, as indicated by the geophysical survey, though these segments are undated. The function of this ditch and its relationship with the large rectangular enclosure is uncertain.

Post-Medieval

7.4.14 A single NE/SW running ditch crossing Trench 14 is of seemingly post-medieval date, based on the recovery of a post-medieval iron buckle. However, this ditch was seen to continue into Trenches 15 and 16. All three ditch segments produced Roman finds, albeit in very low quantities, and these could be residual in nature. This NE/SW running ditch was identified as a linear anomaly on the geophysics and interpreted as a possible drain. This feature is not apparent on the 1838 Tithe map nor 19th- and 20th-century OS maps.

7.4.15 Analysis of historic mapping demonstrates that the agricultural nature of the site and its land use changed very little during the post-medieval period.

Undated

7.4.16 Most of the undated features comprise minor gullies, pits and postholes found in Trenches 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24, and Test Pits 2 and 6. All lacked diagnostic finds evidence, morphological characteristics or relationships and spatial patterning. The majority were identified by the geophysical survey. It is unclear as to whether or not any of these were associated with the prehistoric/Iron Age/Roman land use.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The archaeological evaluation succeeded in its general aims of determining the presence of archaeological remains within the site. Features of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date were encountered, with a concentration of prehistoric remains located in the south-east of the site and Roman remains in the north. No medieval features were encountered. The potential of the recorded remains to address the identified research aims for the project (see 3.1.3–4) is considered below.

7.5.2 The recovery of largely residual worked flint of Mesolithic to Neolithic date from later features is indicative of a transient presence in the landscape at this time. The earliest dated features recorded on site that are indicative of prehistoric land use activities comprise the remains of three ring-ditches previously identified from cropmark and geophysical analysis. Broadly dated between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, the ring-ditches recorded in the south-east of the site are most likely associated with those previously excavated by SCCAS (1999; 2010) outside the site to the south-east. Together they provide evidence for prehistoric, perhaps funerary, occupation

of the wider landscape. Similar prehistoric ring-ditches have been excavated across Suffolk, including Stanton (Brown and Yates 2011), Great Blakenham (Moon 2016) and Flixton (Boulter and Walton Rogers 2012).

7.5.3 Whilst funerary and settlement evidence of Neolithic date was not identified on site, it is possible that the excavated Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ring-ditches, potentially funerary in character, were associated with an area of possible settlement occupation of similar date, as suggested by ditched field boundaries, a possible drove-way and a number of square and rectangular post-built structures, located to the east of the site (HAD 061; SCCAS 2000). It is possible that the remains demonstrate a landscape in which settlement occupation and funerary activities were taking place in relatively close proximity of each other and therefore have some potential to address this aspect of prehistoric research (cf. Medlycott 2011, 13 and 20). Similar sites include Flixton Park Quarry, Suffolk (Boulter 2003; SCCAS 2015), and Eye Quarry, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (CAU 2004; 2009).

7.5.4 The evaluation has demonstrated that the upper portions of the surviving archaeological remains were truncated and, as a result, no evidence of burial mounds associated with the three ring-ditches was found, providing little information regarding the development of the monuments in the landscape. In addition, no burial remains were encountered during the evaluation, offering limited insight into the nature of the use of the ring-ditches. Nevertheless, the proximity of these ring-ditches with those previously excavated to the south-east, from which cremated remains were recovered, suggests the probable funerary nature of the monuments.

7.5.5 The presence of the Early/Middle Iron Age small square enclosure may suggest that the funerary significance of this vicinity in the landscape was perpetuated. A comparable Iron Age enclosure was excavated at Old Hall Reservoir, Boreham, Essex (Germany 2014), located beside the River Chelmer, in a similar fashion to that on site being located east of the River Brett. The Boreham example has been interpreted as a funerary monument, such as a barrow or a mortuary enclosure. Although relatively rare, other similar Iron Age square enclosures have been excavated elsewhere within the region, including Cambridgeshire (Jones 2000; Evans *et al.* 2006) and further afield in Kent (McKinley *et al*. 2006).

7.5.6 The results of the evaluation demonstrate a shift in the nature of land use at the site, transitioning from a prehistoric ritual landscape into one of agriculture. In the north of the site, the large rectangular enclosure and possible trackway indicative of Roman land use may have formed part of an agricultural/villa complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill and corn drying kiln, which extended beyond the site boundary. The pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and coin recovered from the site are suggestive of occupation within the enclosure, though no evidence of buildings was apparent. This shift in the development and use of the landscape is comparable to sites in the region, such as Flixton Park Quarry, Suffolk (Boulter 2003; SCCAS 2015), and Eye Quarry, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (CAU 2004; 2009). It is likely that the site has the potential to contribute to research into the form and functions of farms in this period (cf. Medlycott 2011, 47). However, no ritual activity was identified in the form

of structured deposition within the Roman period features investigated (cf. Medlycott 2011, 47).

7.5.7 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon land use was found on site and so the results of the evaluation cannot provide an insight into the adoption of Christianity in this area. The paucity of late medieval remains adds little to the understanding of the nature of settlement occupation and agricultural regimes in the landscape during this period. The site therefore appears to have little potential to add to the understanding of either the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation has established the presence of archaeological remains across the majority of the site, confirming and clarifying the results of the geophysical survey. The density of these remains is moderate, whilst the complexity is low.

7.6.2 The remains of Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ring-ditches recorded in the south-east of the site most likely indicate activities associated with funerary monuments recorded further to the south-east of Aldham Mill Hill, indicative of the wider prehistoric landscape. No obvious evidence for contemporary settlement or other non-funerary land use has been encountered within the site. However, the presence of the Early/Middle Iron Age small square enclosure may suggest that the funerary significance of this vicinity in the landscape was perpetuated.

7.6.3 The archaeological remains of Roman date recorded across the northern part of the site most likely define a possible multi-phase ditched enclosure system with a possible occupation focus in the interior of the large later Roman enclosure, in the vicinity of Trenches 9 and 12. It is probable that these remains formed part of a wider agricultural/villa complex that is thought to expand further to the north-east beyond the site.

7.6.4 The lack of medieval remains and the limited evidence of post-medieval land use, together with the analysis of historic maps, are indicative of an agricultural landscape that has been little impacted upon in the post-Roman period.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land of Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	
Parish: Hadleigh	***District:*** Babergh
NGR: TM 02441 43420	***Site Code:*** HAD160
Type of Work: Evaluation	***Site Director/Group:*** James Alexander, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 3 April and the 26 April 2018	***Size of Area Investigated:*** 14 hectares
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Store	***Funding source:*** Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	***Related HER No's:*** HAD 020-023, HAD 036, HAD 031, HAD 015
Final Report: ADS Grey lit	***OASIS No:*** 318510
Periods Represented: Mesolithic/Neolithic, Middle-Late Bronze Age, Early/Middle Iron Age, Roman and Post-medieval	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

Preceding 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 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.

A total of twenty-four evaluation trenches and six 7m x 7m test pits were investigated across the 14ha site. Of these, twenty-two trenches and all six test pits were found to contain archaeological remains. A generally high degree of correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated.

A single small pit toward the north-east of the site is tentatively identified to be of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

The presence of three of the known ring-ditches was confirmed, with the fourth proving to be a linear ditch of unknown date. The three ring-ditches are considered to be broadly Bronze Age in date, corresponding with others previously excavated to the south-east.

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

The presence of the extensive Roman enclosure across the north of the site was confirmed, along with an apparent trackway. Pits and ditches probably relating to the occupation or use of the enclosure were recorded in its interior. A further extensive ditch running across the enclosure suggests that this Roman period land use activity is multi-phased.

Evidence of post-Roman land use activity was sparse and limited to a single post-medieval ditch.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

SACIC 2016, *Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2) Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk*, SACIC Rep. 2015/088
SCCAS 1999, *Aldham Mill Hill Storage Depot, Hadleigh. Archaeological Evaluation Archive Report HAD 059*, SCCAS Rep. 99/53
SCCAS 2000, *Lady Lane Industrial Estate, Hadleigh: A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*, SCCAS Rep. 2000/66
SCCAS 2010, *An Assessment on the Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Excavations (HAD 059)*, SCCAS Rep. 2000/96

Author of Summary: J. Alexander	***Date of Summary:*** 31 May 2018

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-318510	
Project details	
Project name	Land off Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Twenty-four 30m trench and six 7m x 7m test pit archaeological evaluation targeted the results of a previous geophysical survey and known cropmark evidence. A single pit was recorded of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Bronze Age to early Iron Age funerary monuments in the form of three ring-ditches and a small square ditched enclosure were identified. An extensive Roman enclosure and trackway, possibly associated with a nearby villa, was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2018 End: 26-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Associated project reference codes	HAD160 - Sitecode 171090 - Contracting Unit 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	DITCH Roman SQUARE BARROW Early Iron Age RING-DITCH Bronze Age PIT Neolithic PIT Roman PIT Uncertain DITCH Uncertain DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age POTTERY Roman CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric POTTERY Iron Age ANIMAL BONE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH Land off Aldham Mill Hill
Postcode	IP7 6RF
Study area	14 Hectares

Site coordinates	TM 602441 243420 51.856179387301 1.779792209042 51 51 22 N 001 46 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.25m Max: 22.37m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	James Alexander
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
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
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, J
Other biblio details	ASE Rep. 2019172
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4 evaluation report of approx. 100 pages. PDF format
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	8 June 2018

Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.37-0.44	22.61-22.63
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.20-0.26	
5/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.05	22.01-22.11
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.25	0.31-0.36	20.54-21.22
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.25	0.15-0.39	
22/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.25	0.03-0.06	19.90-20.79
22/004	Deposit	Natural	9	2.25	0.52	

Appendix 4: Environmental data

4a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal Key: PDS = post-depositional sediment, RC = radial cracks, V = vitrification.

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
LBA-early MIA	4	400/004	Ring Ditch [400/005]	40	*	<1			Flint (*/4g) FCF(*/99g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/2g)
Prehistoric	5	500/004	Ring Ditch [500/005]	40	*	<1			Flint (*/8g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/3g)
Prehistoric	6	500/006	Ring Ditch [500/007]	40	**	<1			Flint (*/10g) FCF (**/284g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/3g)
Roman	7	15/007	Enclosure Ditch [15/006]	40	**	<1			Pot (*/7g) Fe (*/14g) Glass (*/<1g) FCF (*/6g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/6g)
Undated	1	600/004	Pit [600/003]	20	*	2	*	<1	FCF (*/10g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/3g)
Undated	2	200/004	Linear [200/005]	40					Slag (*/3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/3g)
Undated	3	300/004	Ring Ditch [300/005]	40	*	<1			Flint (*/5g) FCF (**/36g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/3g)

4b: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).
Key: cpr = charred plant remains

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Cultivars	Preservation	Other Charred Botanicals	Preservation	Modern Insects/ Worm Capsules	Ceciloides
LBA-early MIA	4	400/004 [400/005]	2	10	90	*Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* * *Rubus* sp. ** *Polygonum aviculare* * *Cerealia* rachis *	*	**					**	
Prehistoric	5	500/004 [500/005]	6	40	95	*Chenopodium album* * *Rubus* sp. *	*	**	*Triticum* sp. (rounded)(1) cf. *Triticum* sp. (1)	++	*Galium aparine* (1)	++	**	*
Prehistoric	6	500/006 [500/007]	5	40	95	*Chenopodium album* * *Rubus* sp. *	**	**			*Galium aparine* (6)	+++	*	*
Roman	7	15/007 [15/006]	4	15	90	*Chenopodium album* * *Polygonum aviculare* *	**	**			*Galium aparine* (2)	+++	**	*
Undated	1	600/004 [600/003]	6	15	80	*Chenopodium album* *	*	**			*Corylus avellana* nut shell fragments (3)	+++		*
Undated	2	200/004 [200/005]	4	20	90	*Polygonum aviculare* * *Chenopodium album* * Caryophyllaceae *	*	**	*Cerealia* indet. (2) cf. *Pisum sativum* (1)	+	*Galium aparine* (5) *Rumex acetosella*(1)	++	*	*

Undated	3	300/004 [300/005]	11	45	95	*Chenopodium album* ** *Rubus* sp. * Caryophyllaceae * *Polygonum aviculare* * *Atriplex* sp. *	**	**			Fabaceae (small) (1)	++	*	*

Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 6RF

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: TM 02441 43420

Babergh District Council

March 2018
V1.2

Prepared with:

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) 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 twenty-four 30m x 1.80m trenches and six 7m x 7m test pits (Figure 2), to provide a sample of the 14 hectare site area.

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 extremely high archaeological potential for Bronze Age and medieval remains; moderate to high archaeological potential for Iron Age and Roman remains; moderate archaeological potential for early prehistoric, Neolithic and Anglo-Saxon remains and low archaeological potential for post-medieval evidence. Any early prehistoric, Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon remains could be regionally significant. Any other archaeological remains are expected to be locally significant. Such is the nature of potential remains of the site that these could influence the layout of any Masterplan. Accordingly, a pre-determination evaluation was required Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) Archaeological Advisor to determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the study site. The layout of the evaluation was set by SCCAS following consultation from CgMs Heritage.

2.2.2 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 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. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors.

2.2.3 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the 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.

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 identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development their significance, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented should development take place.

4.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.3 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Is there any Roman activity within the site?
- Is there any medieval activity within the site?
- To enable an informed planning decision to be made based on the archaeological evidence and guide any requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy any subsequent archaeological planning condition.

4.4 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Neolithic

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and transformations in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place. The small and inconspicuous must not be overlooked as this is where the 'variation markers' are likely to lie hidden. The relationship of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes to settlements needs to be explored in more detail. (Medleycott 2011, 13)

Bronze Age

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott, 2011, 20).

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

- The evidence for change in ritual practices, including the introduction of Christianity (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- The adoption of Christianity at a popular level during this period is still poorly understood and further study is needed into how this manifests itself within the archaeological record. (Medleycott 2011, 59)

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medleycott 2011, 70)

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 twenty-four trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m at base and six 7m x 7m test pits targeted on geophysics results. The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site with the test pits located to test barrows and the small enclosures seen on the survey results, to avoid causing significant destruction. The locations of the trenches and test pits are shown in Figure 2.

5.4 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

5.5 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).

5.6 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 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. **No features within the square trenches will be excavated until a site visit from SCCAS has been completed as it may be preferable to leave the features *in situ* at this stage.**

5.9 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.

5.10 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 (Roy Damant). Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

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

6 Standards

6.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 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 CIfA.

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 safety 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 CIfA 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 four 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 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 a suitable journal. 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 CIfA *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 weeks.

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 Andy Leonard (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.

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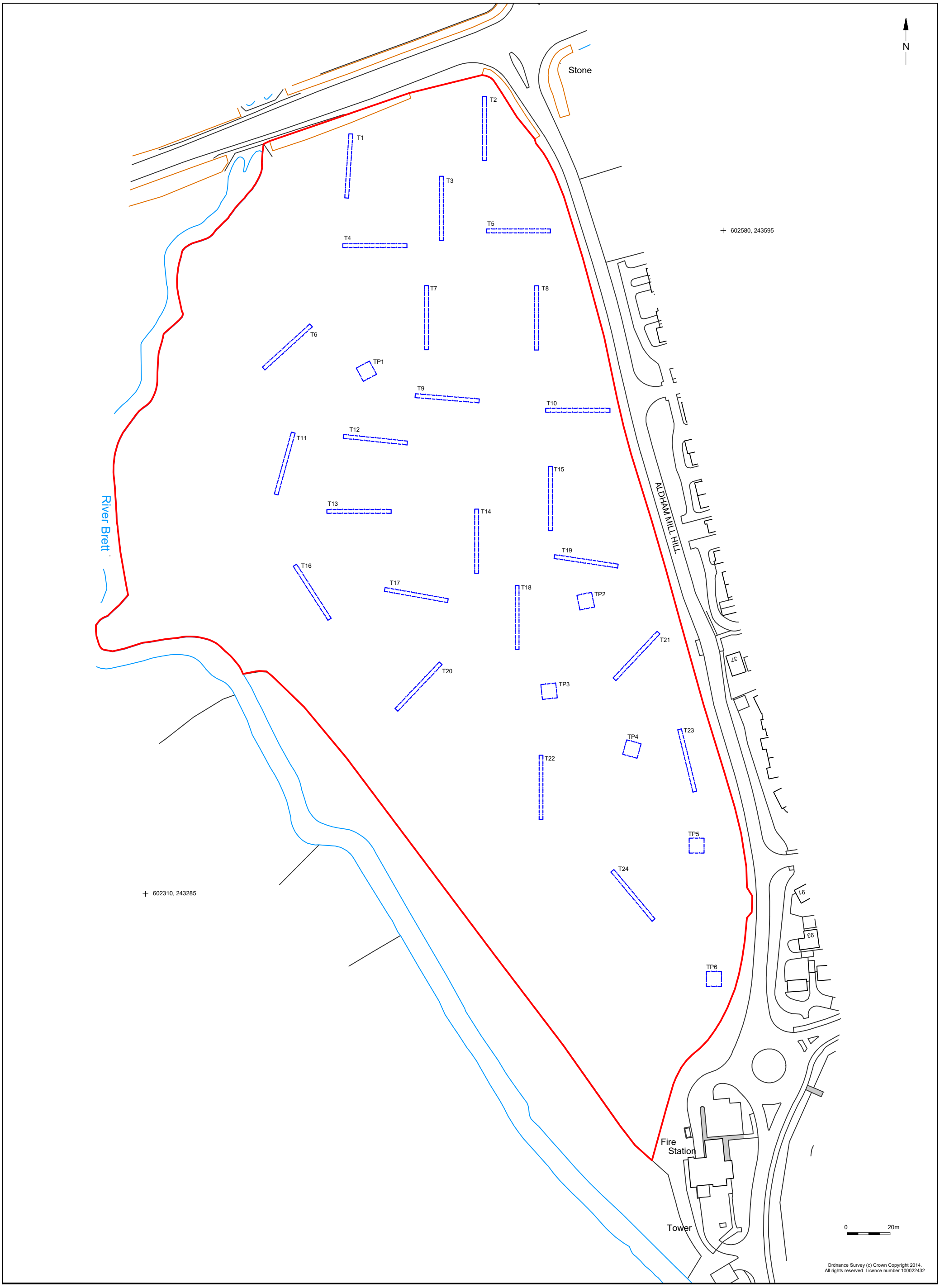
Accessed 29/11/2017

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill Hadleigh Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171090	2017	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: NG		

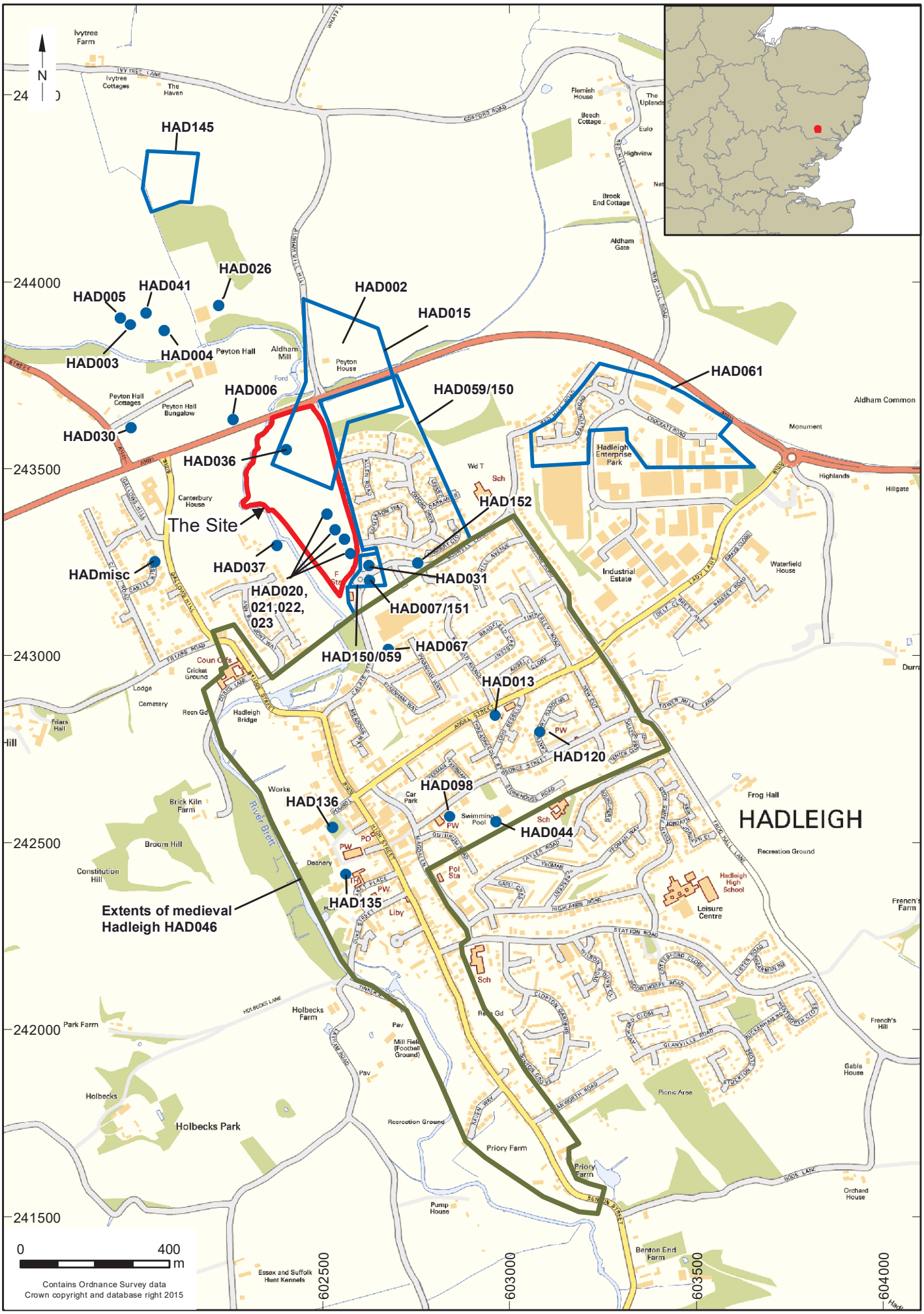


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Aldham Mill Hill Hadleigh Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 171090	Mar 2018	Location of proposed evaluation trenches and test-pits	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill Hadleigh Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 171090	Mar 2018	Location of proposed evaluation trenches and test-pits with geophysical survey	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

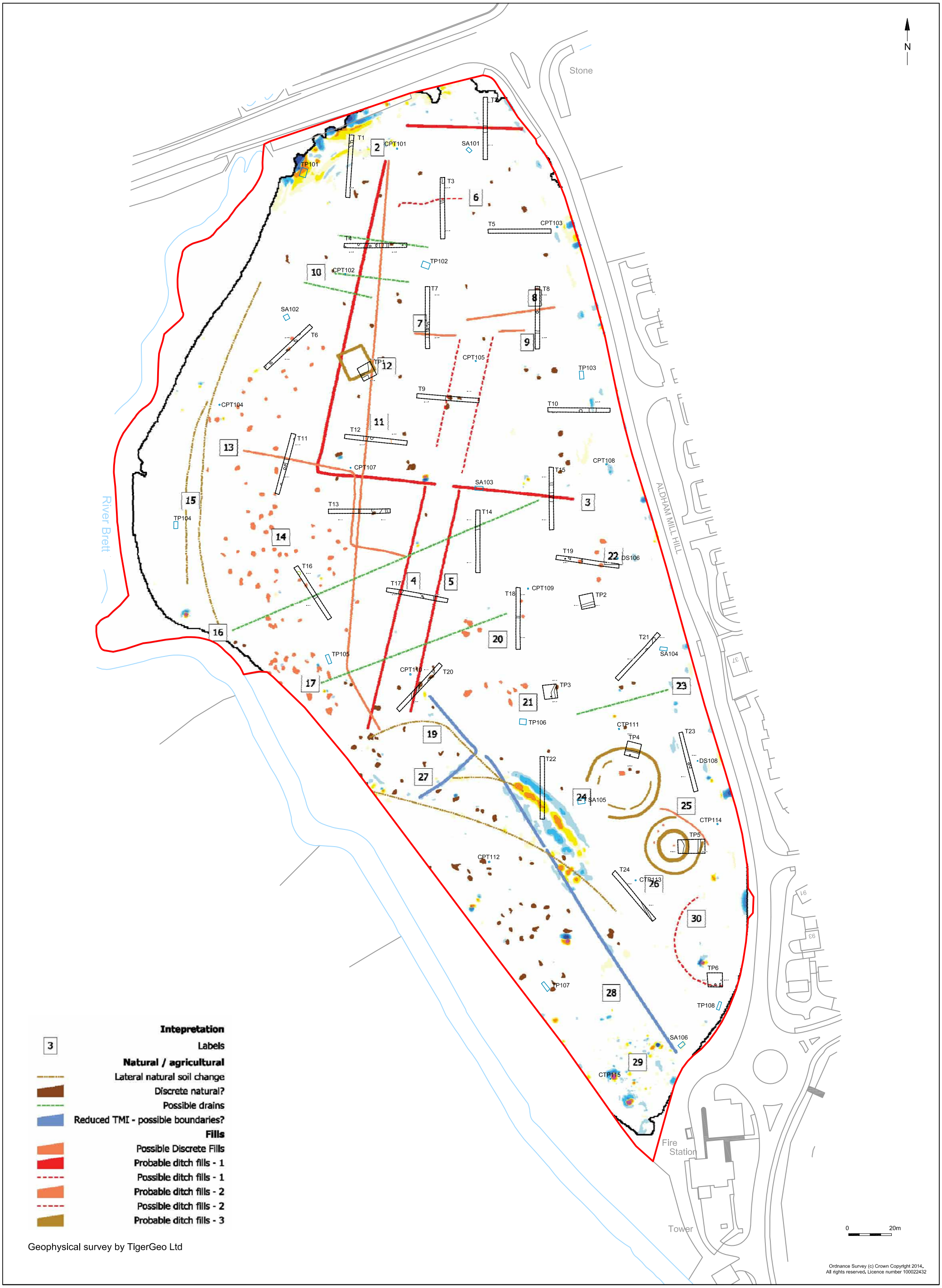
CgMs

www.cgms.co.uk



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill Hadleigh Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 171090	Sept 2018	Location of evaluation trenches, test pits and boreholes	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		



Intepretation

3 Labels

Natural / agricultural

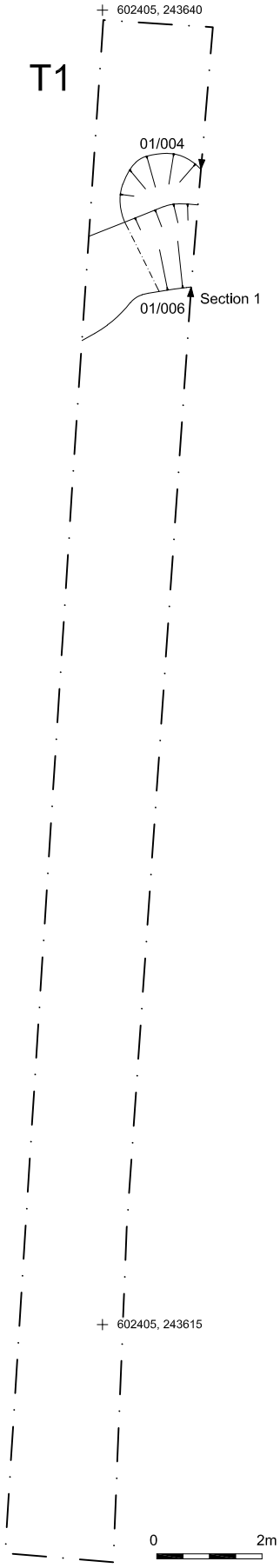
- Lateral natural soil change
- Discrete natural?
- Possible drains
- Reduced TMI - possible boundaries?

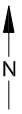
Fills

- Possible Discrete Fills
- Probable ditch fills - 1
- Possible ditch fills - 1
- Probable ditch fills - 2
- Possible ditch fills - 2
- Probable ditch fills - 3

Geophysical survey by TigerGeo Ltd

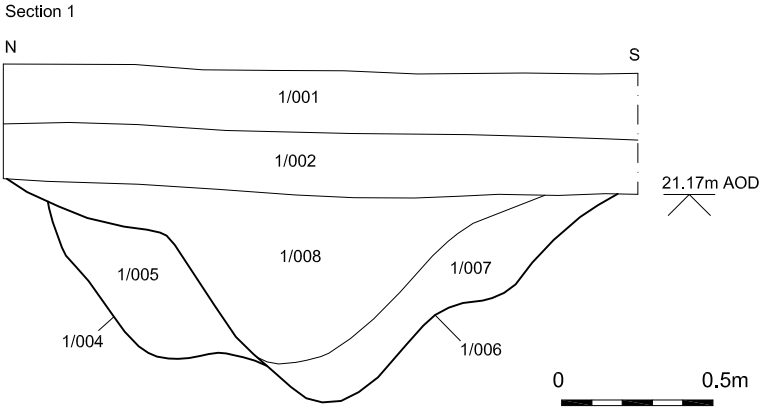
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.3
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Location of archaeological work with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		





Trench 1

Pit 1/004 and ditch 1/006



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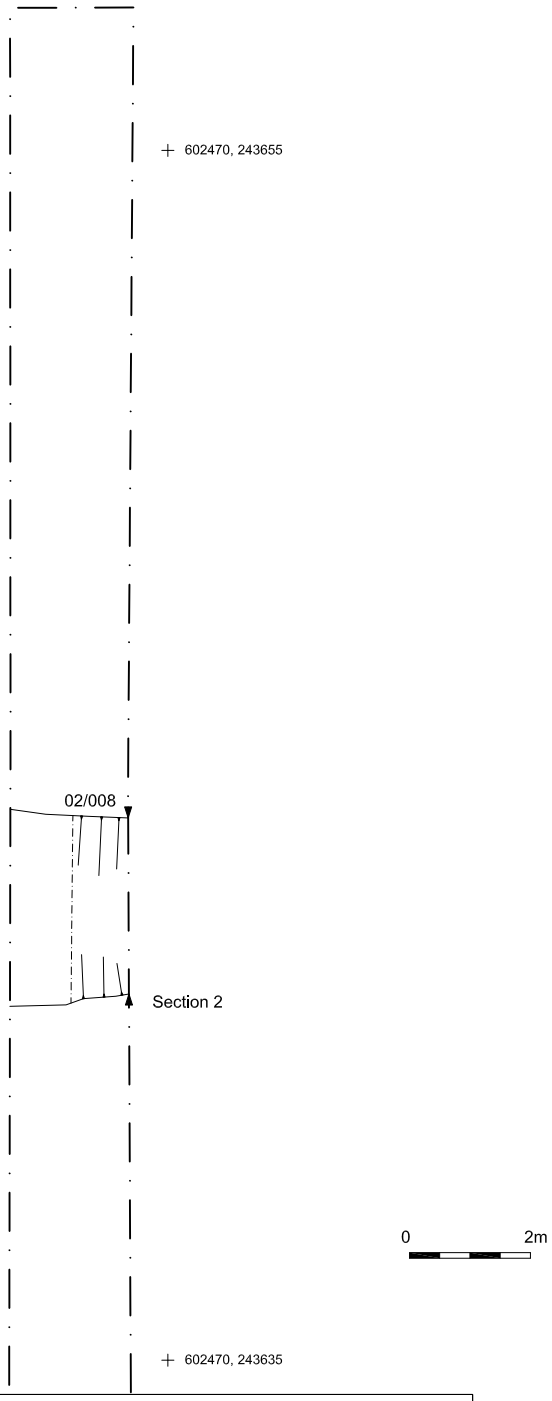
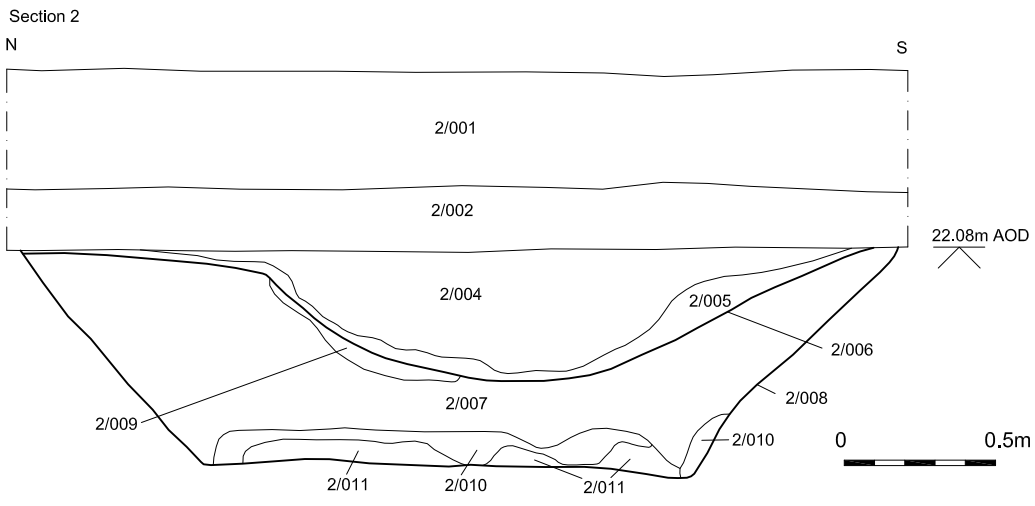
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 1 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 2

Ditch 2/008





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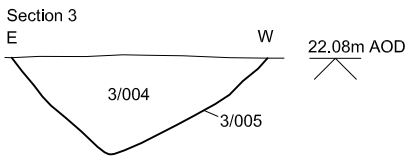
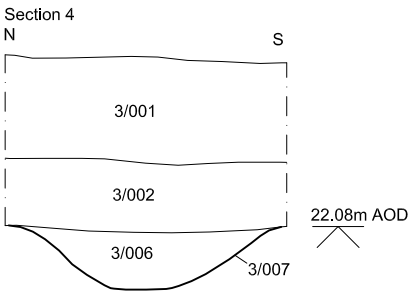
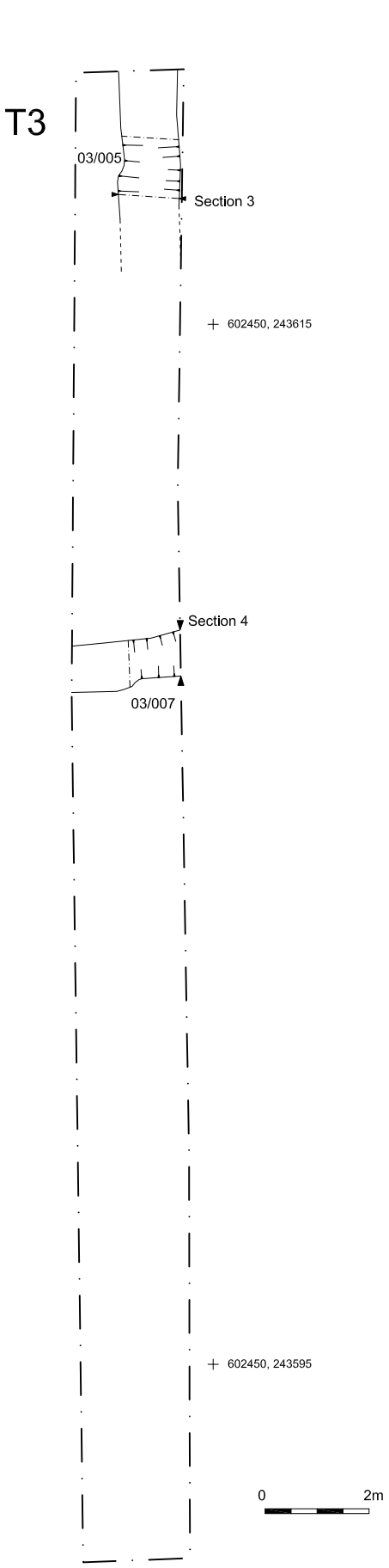
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 2 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 3

Ditch 3/005







© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.6
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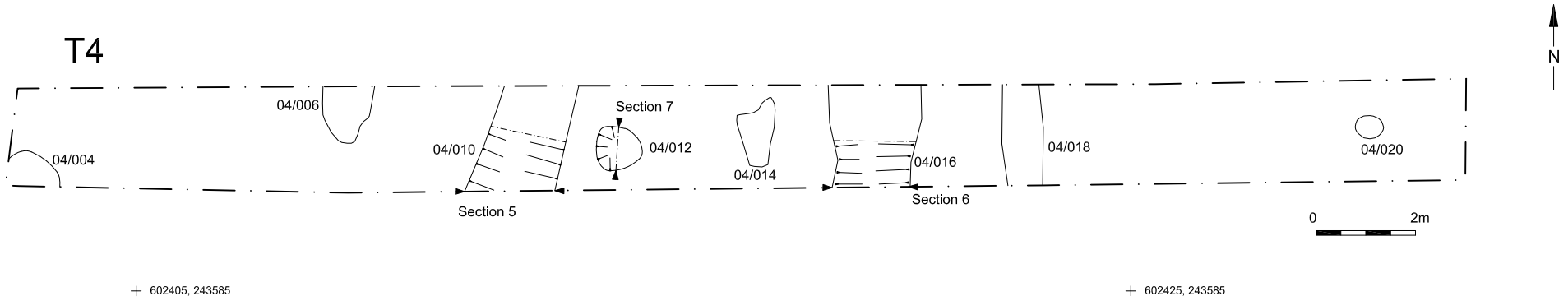
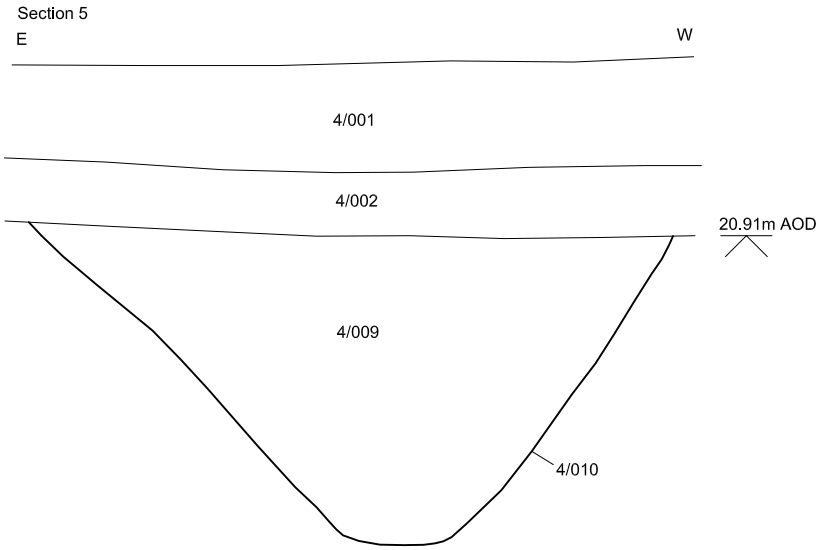
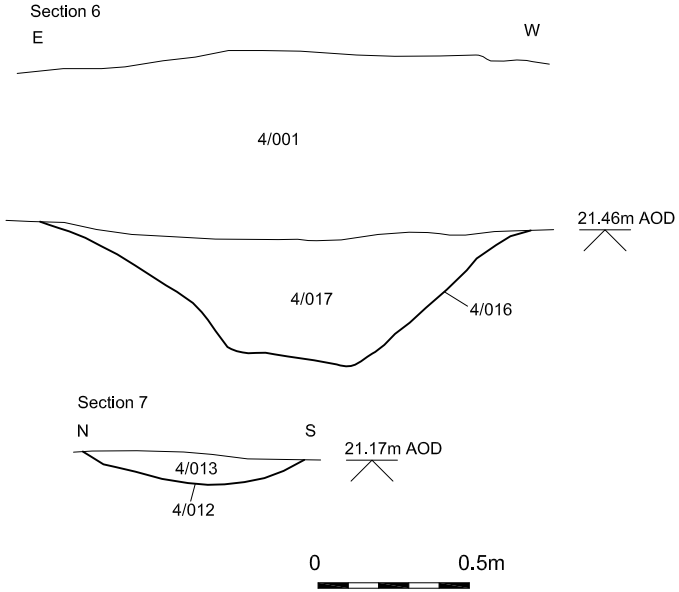
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		







Trench 4

Ditch 4/010

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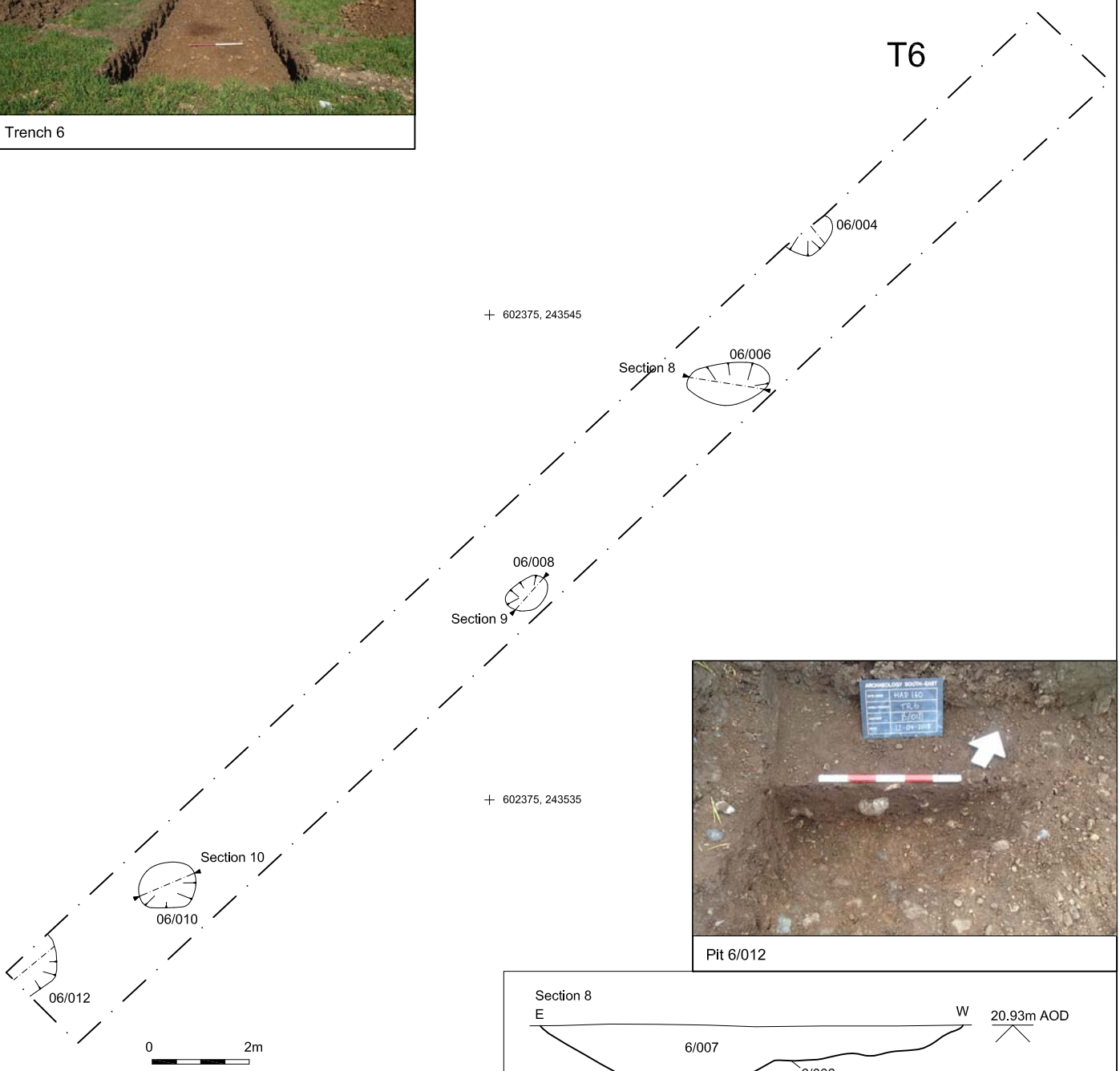
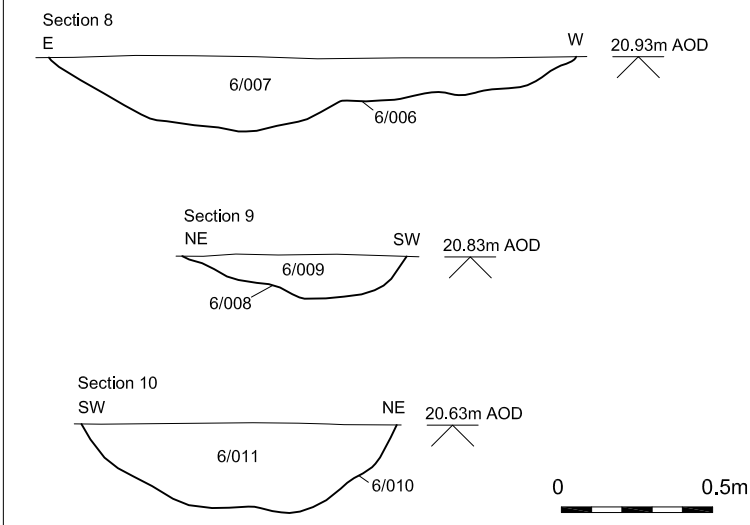
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 4 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 6



Pit 6/012



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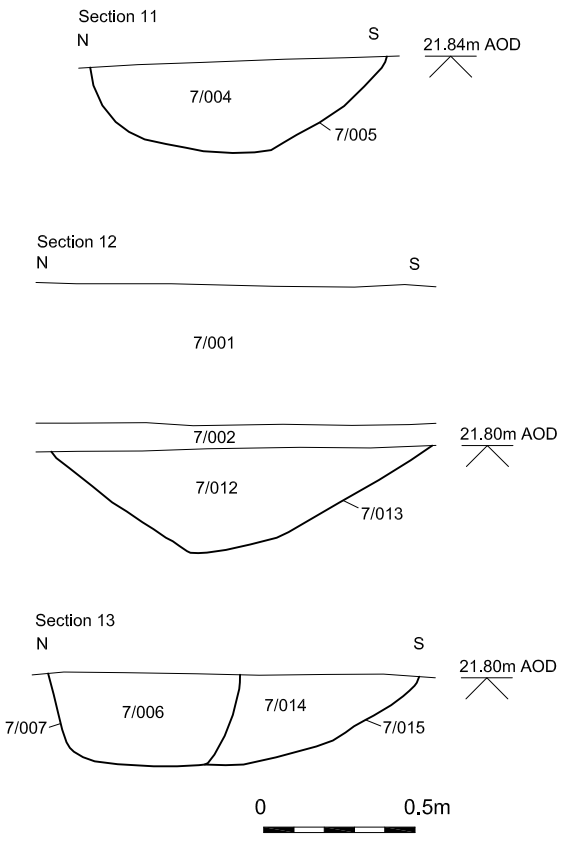
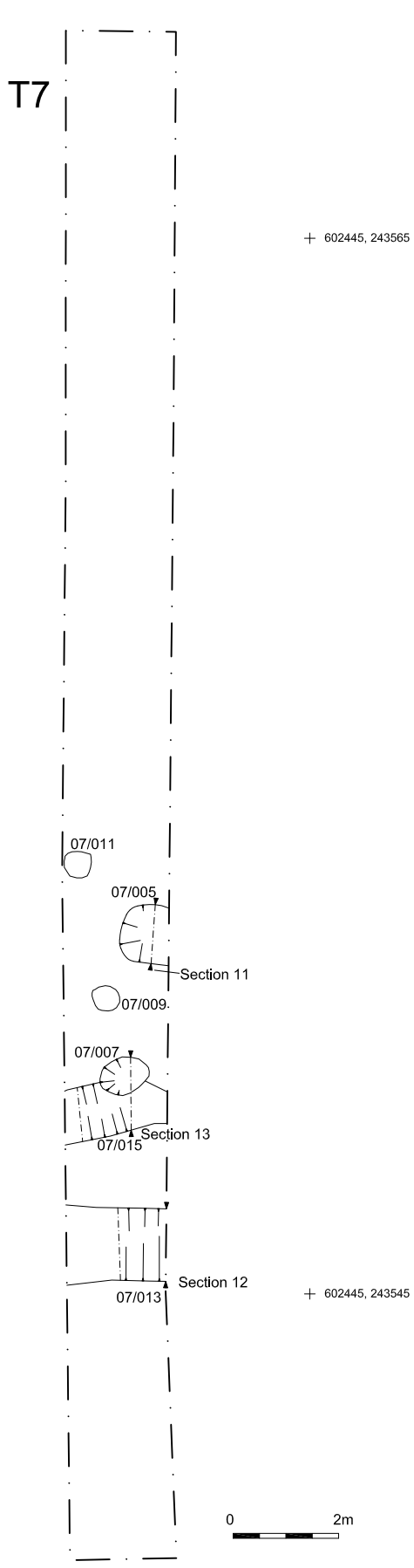
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 7

Pit 7/005





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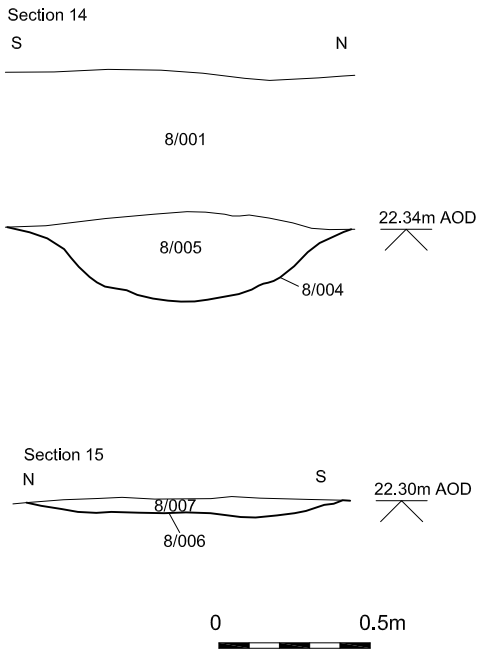
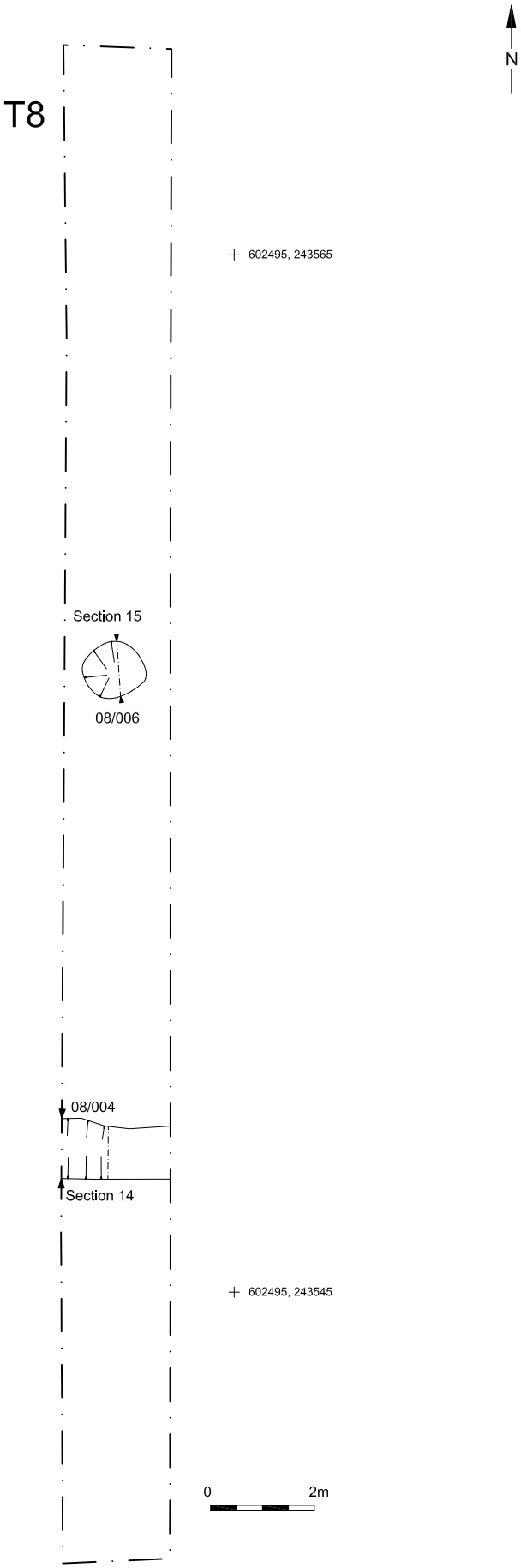
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 7 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 8

Ditch 8/004





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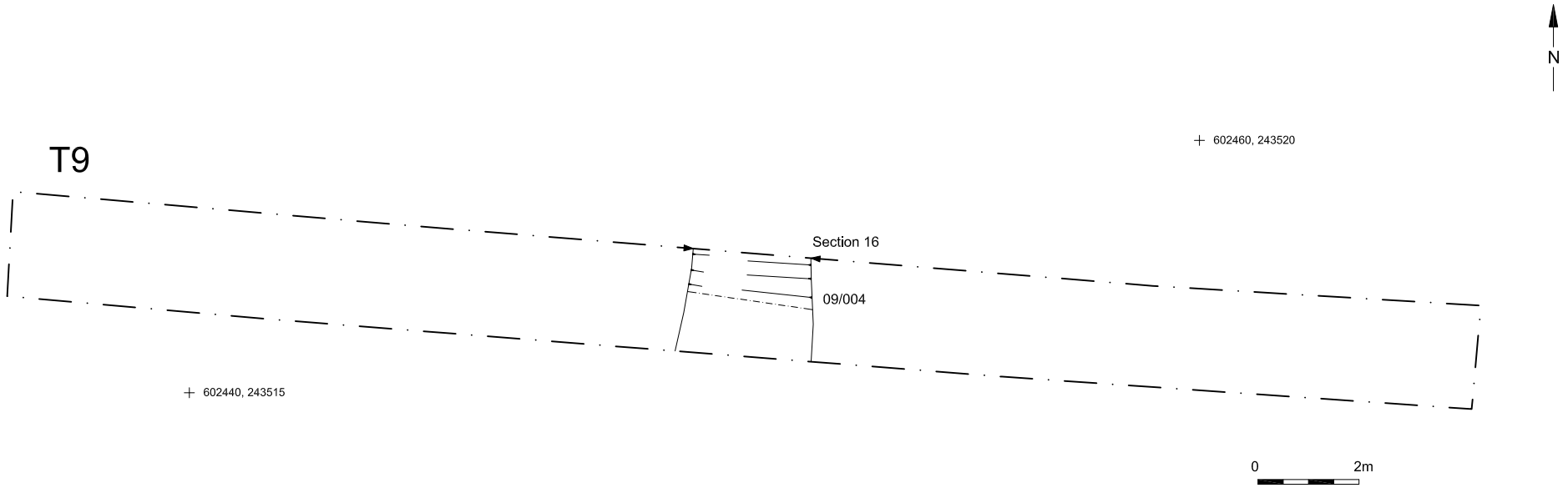
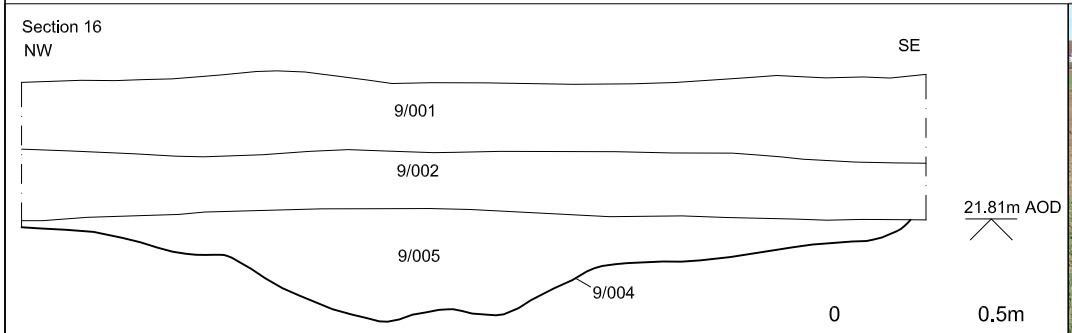
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 8 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		





Trench 6

Trench 6

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Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 9 plan, section and photographs	
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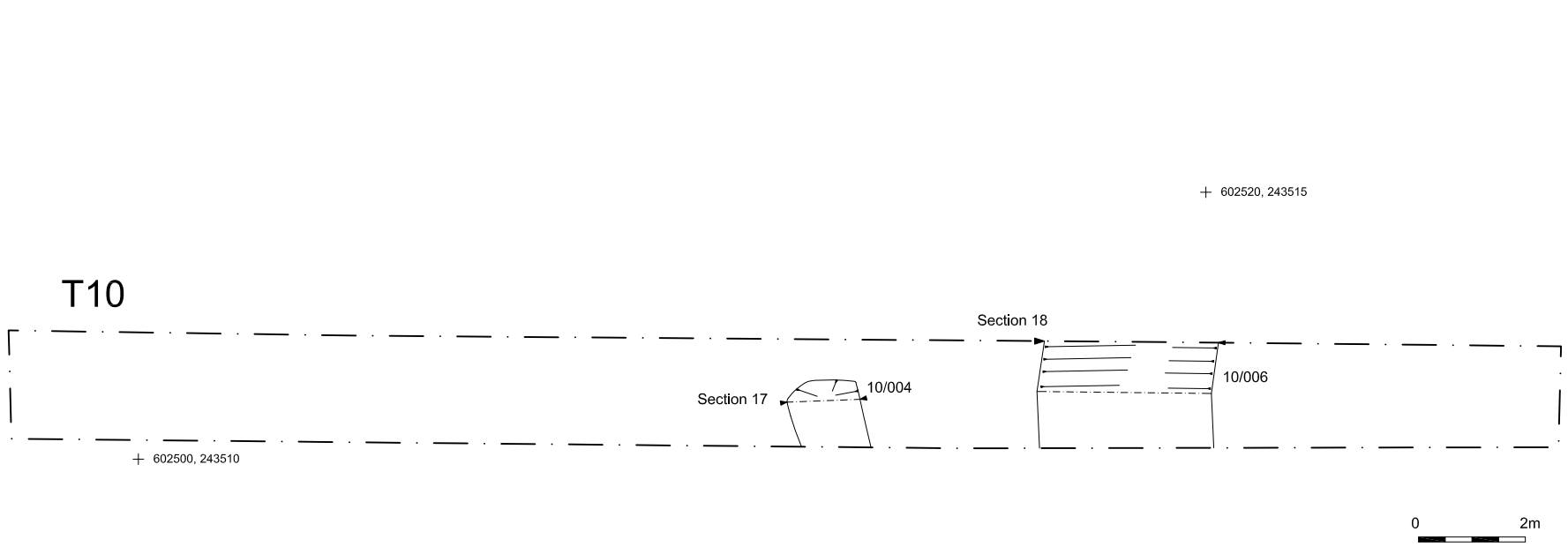

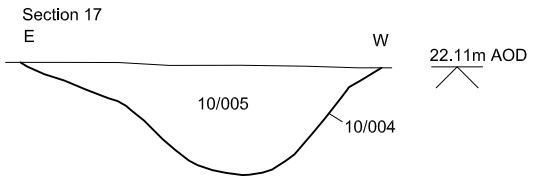

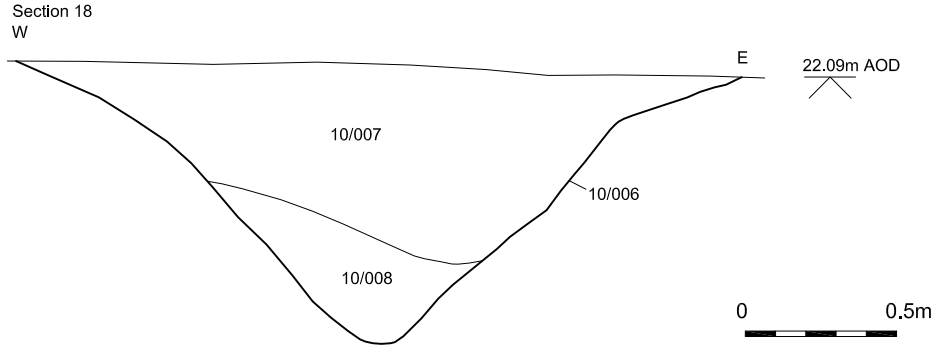

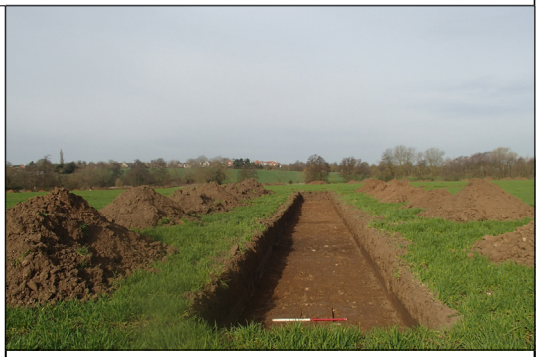

Trench 10

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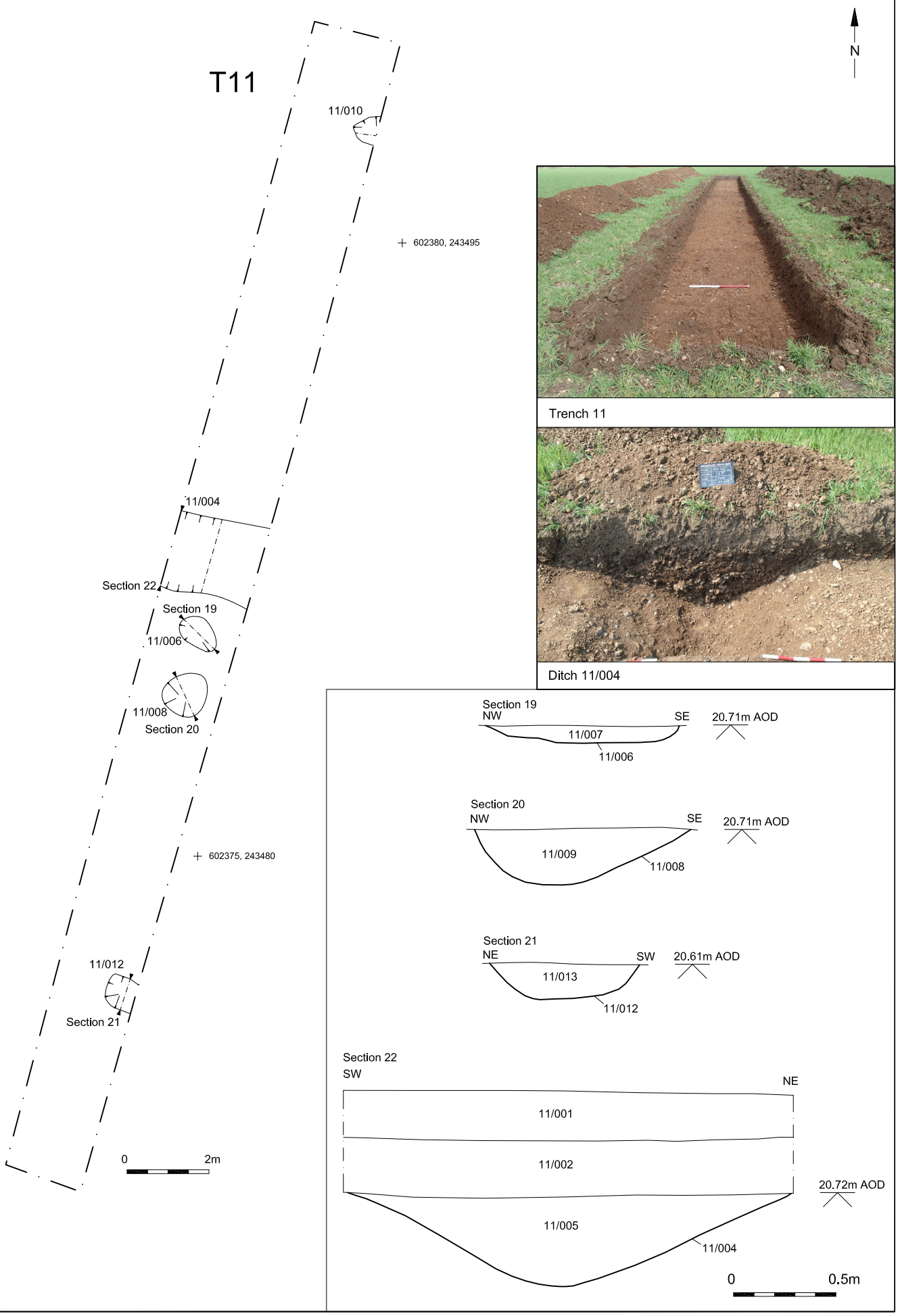

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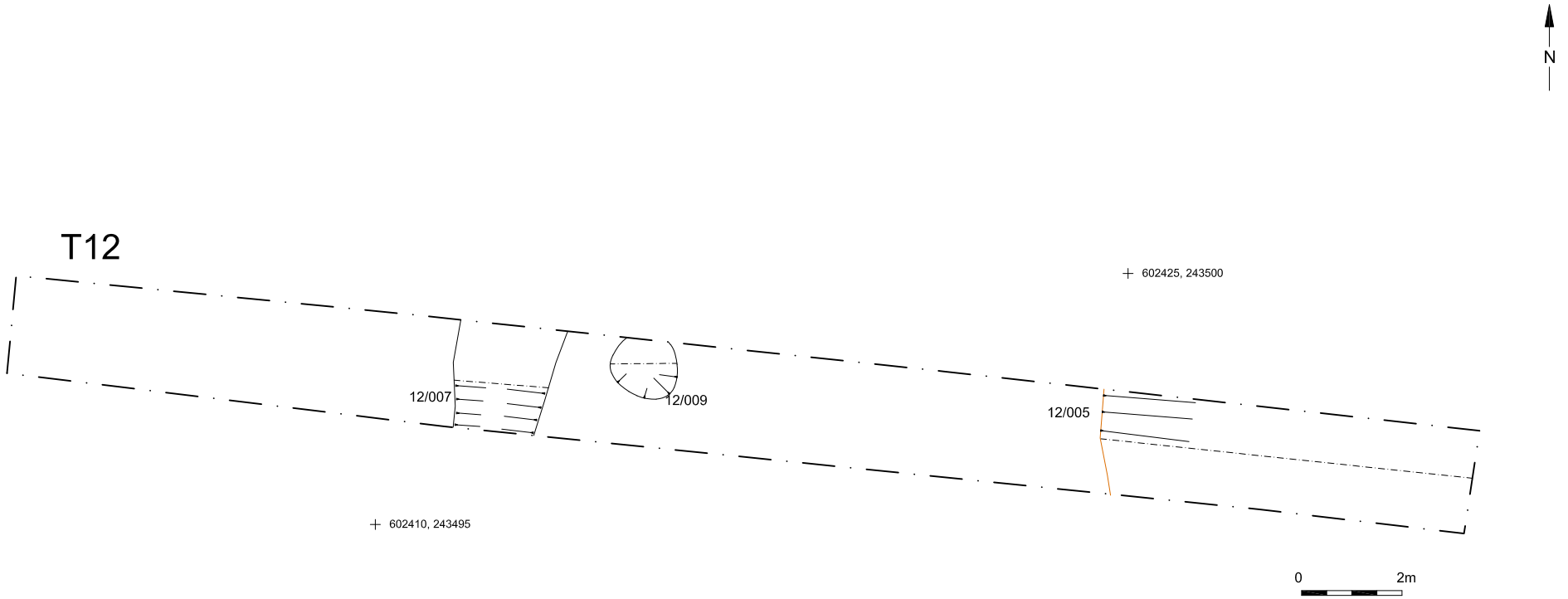

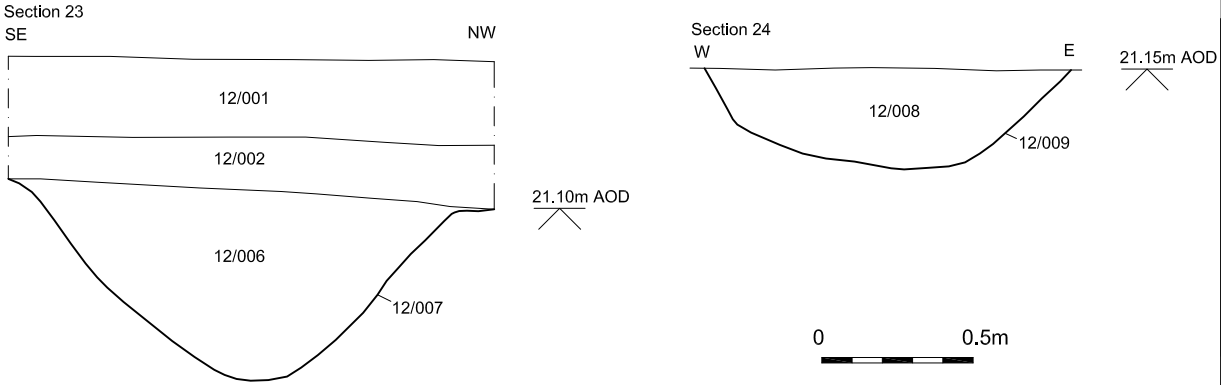

Trench 12

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.14
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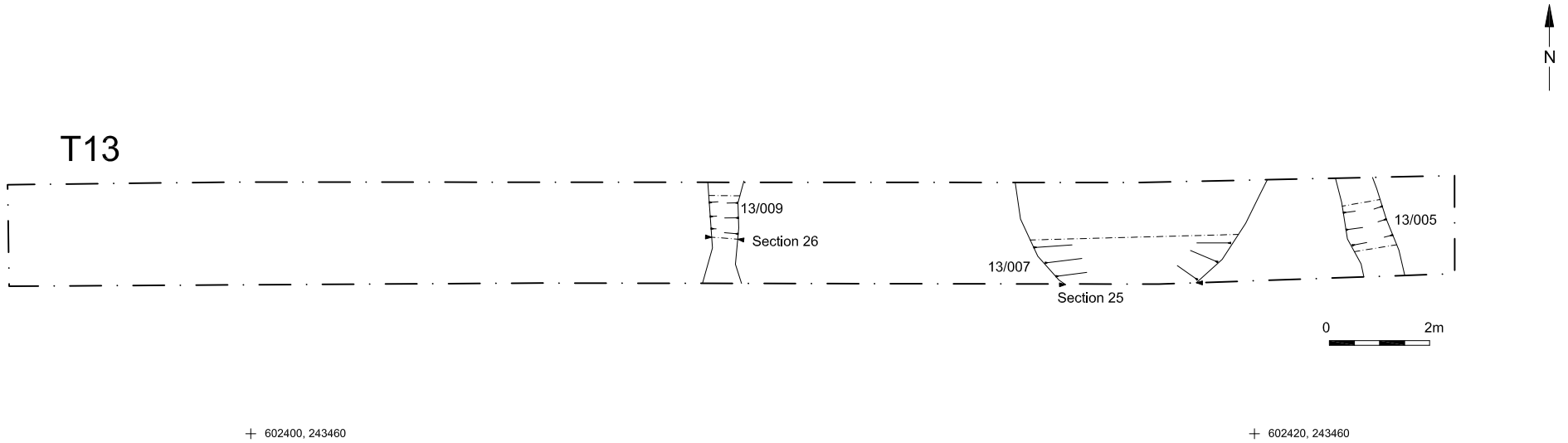

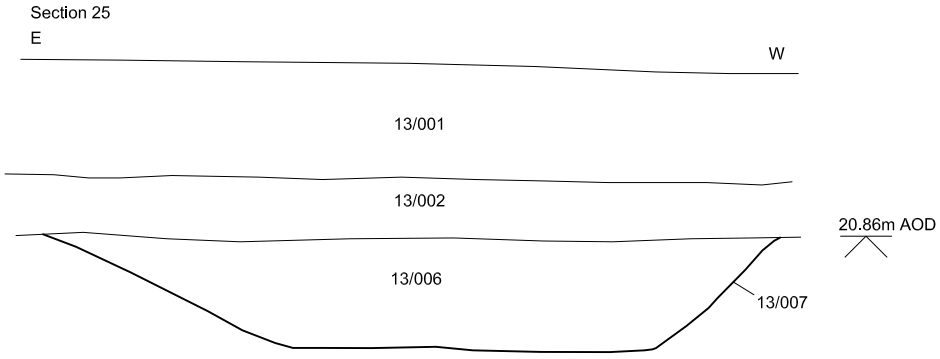

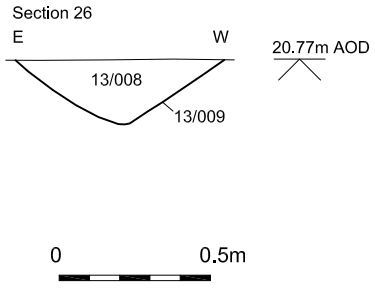

Trench 13

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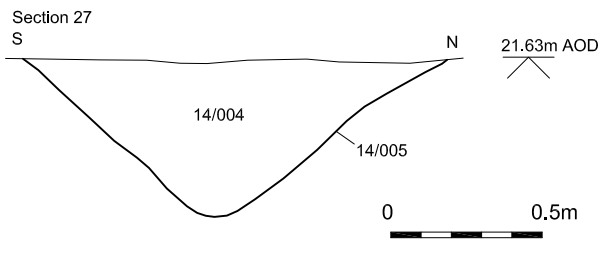
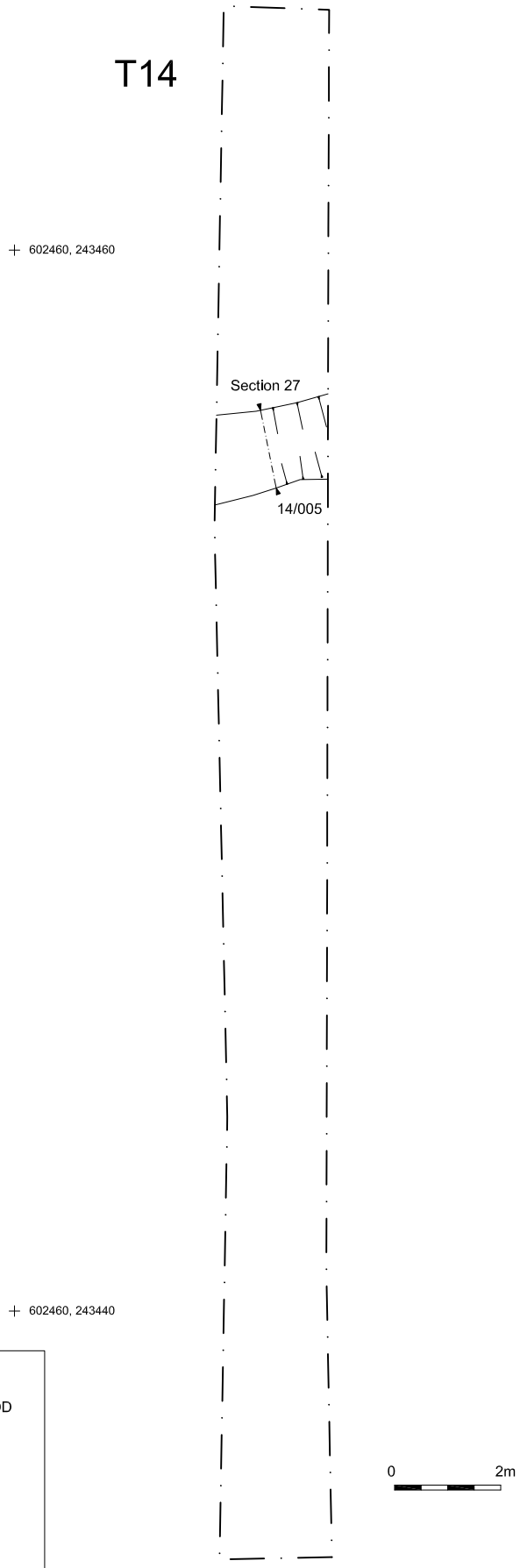
Trench 14





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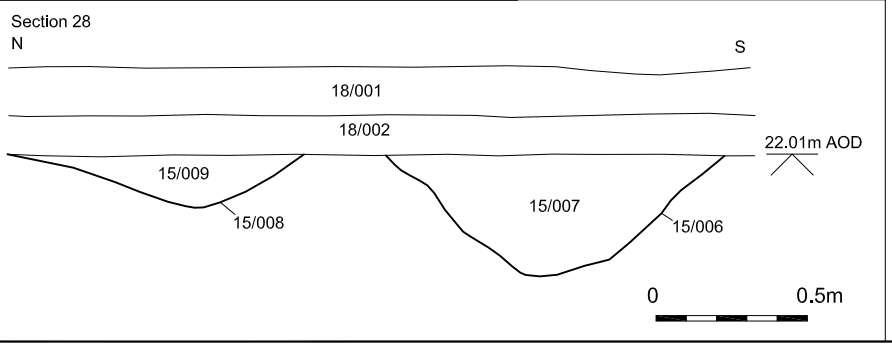
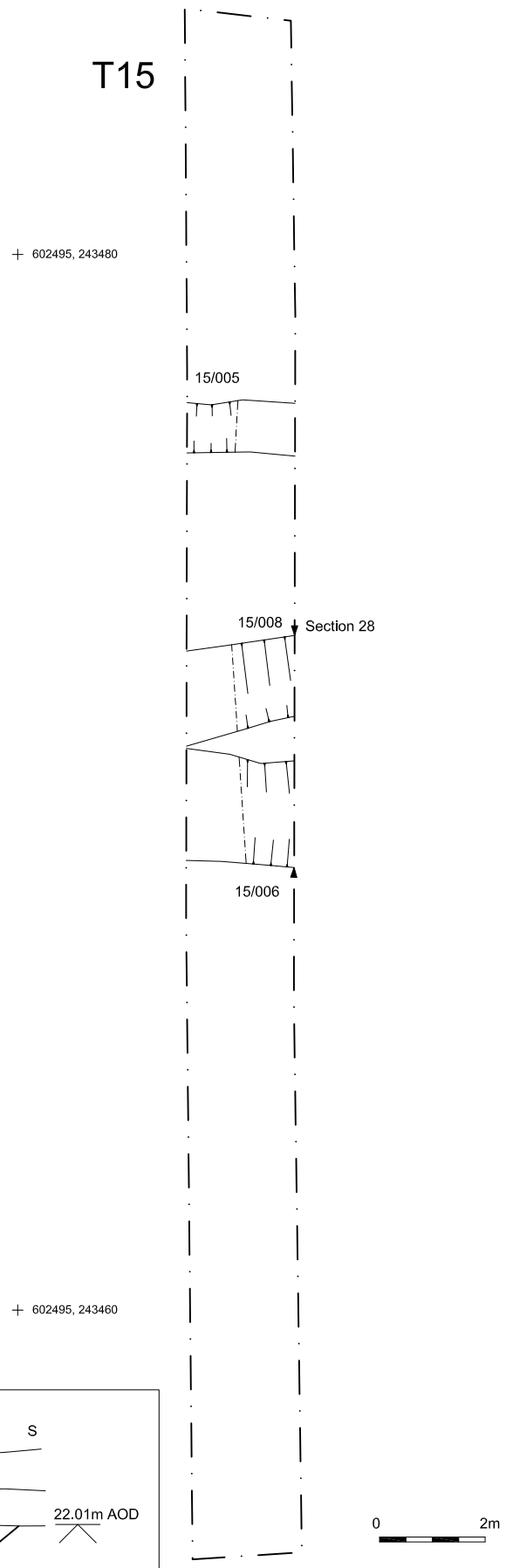
Trench 15





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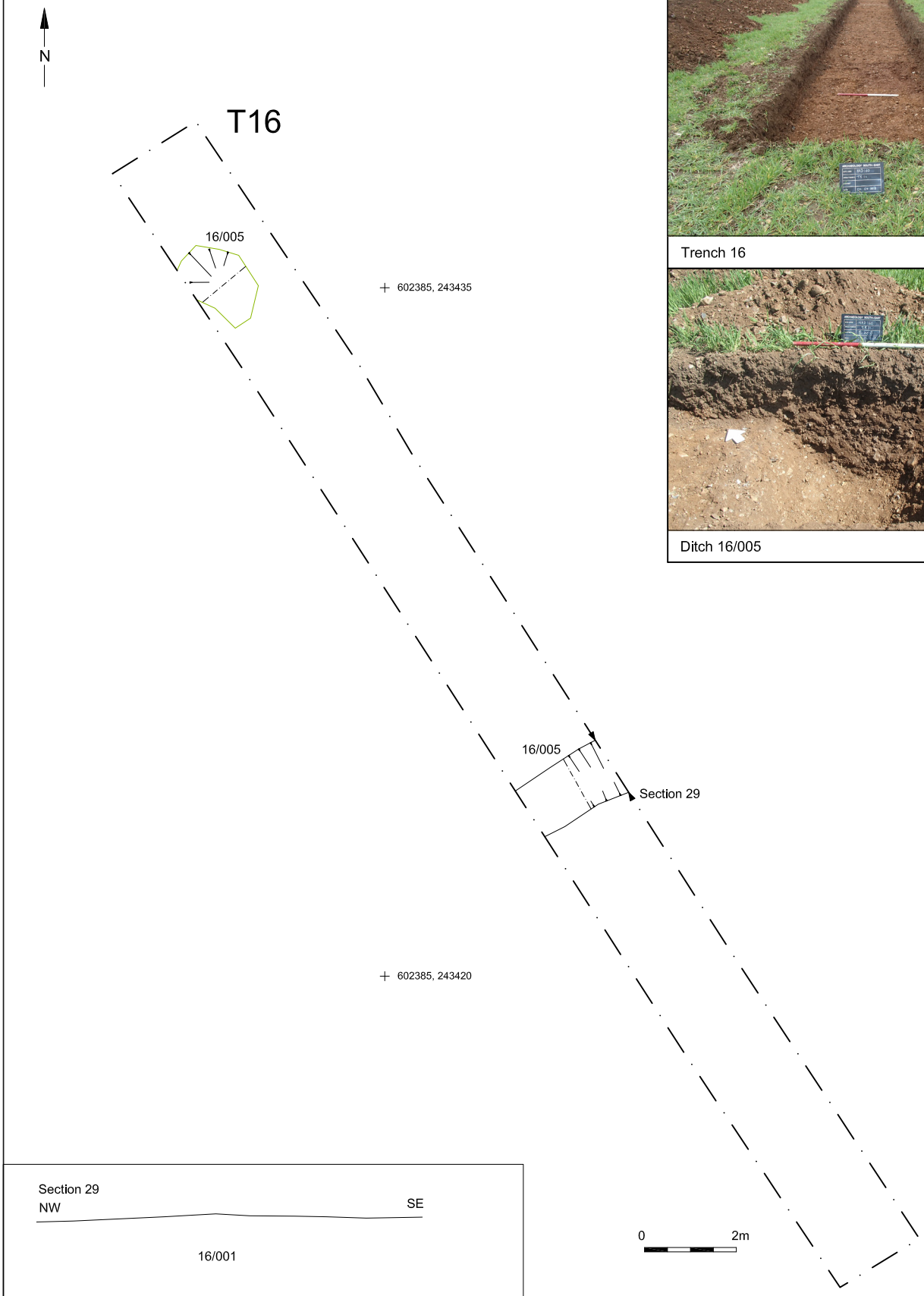
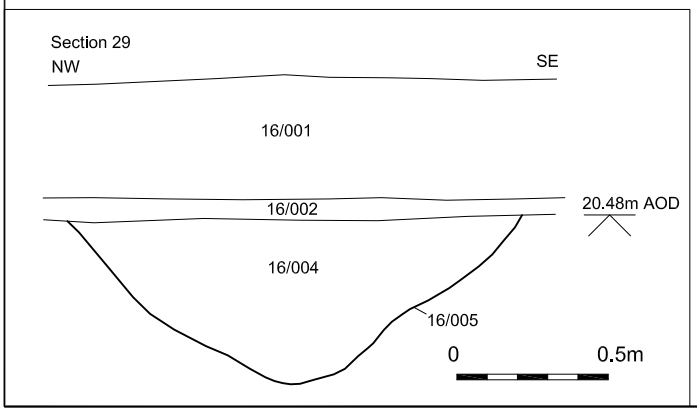
Trench 16

Ditch 16/005





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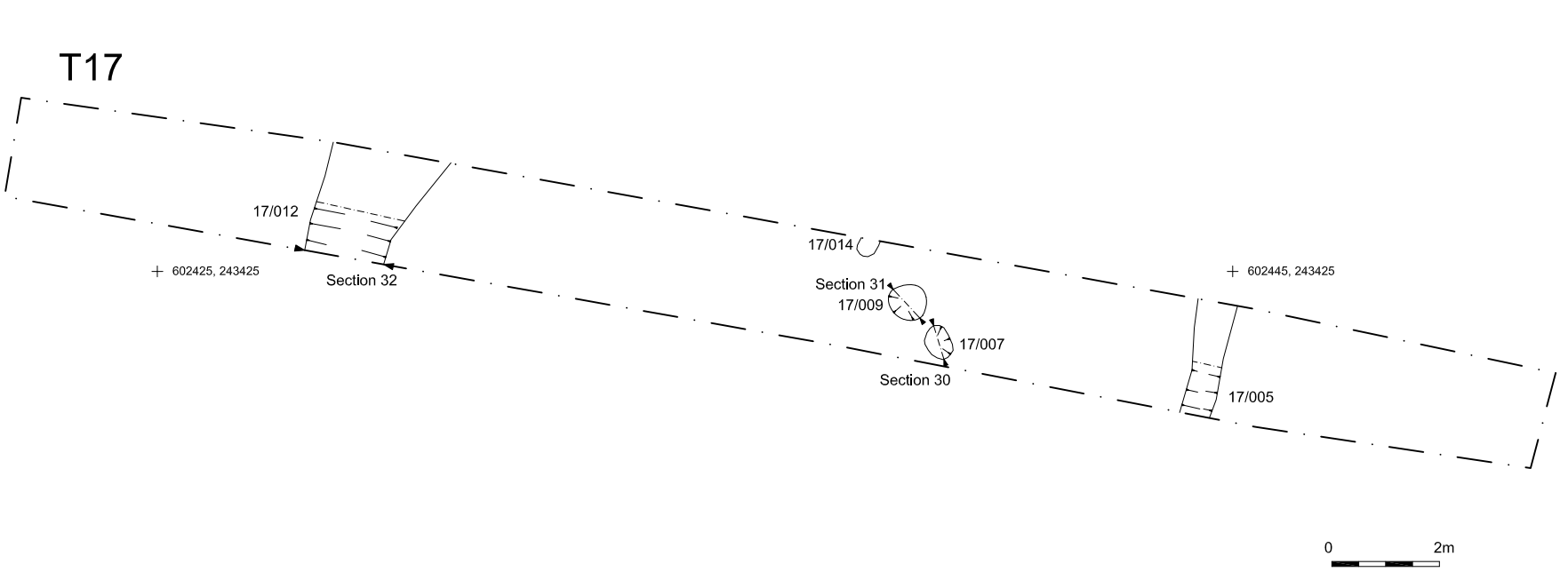

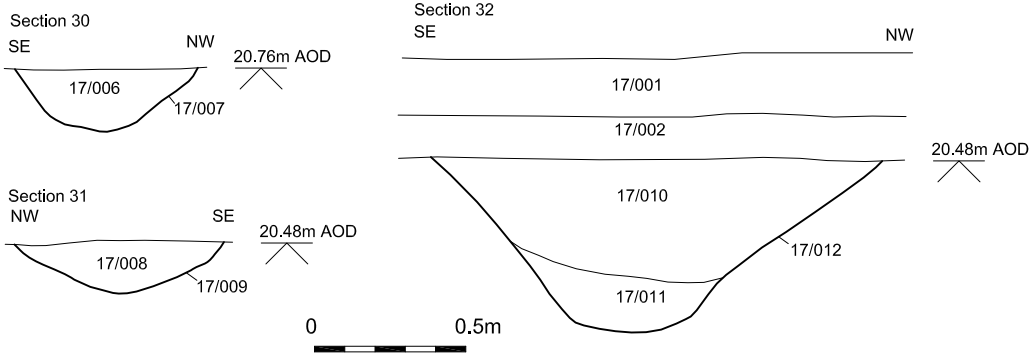

Trench 17

Pit 17/009

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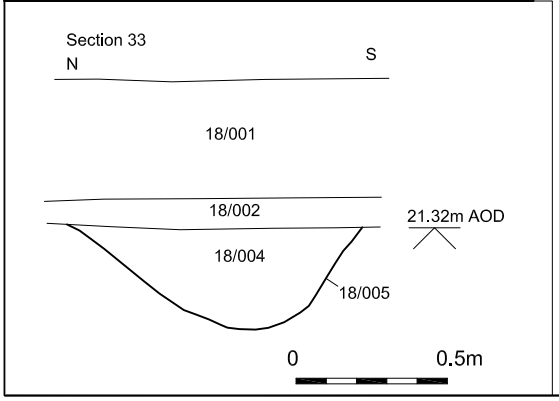
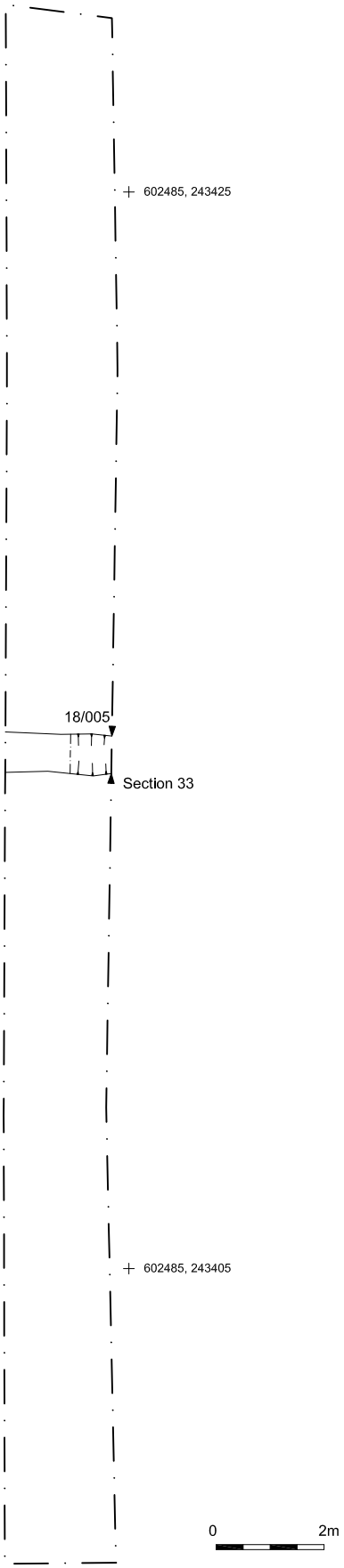
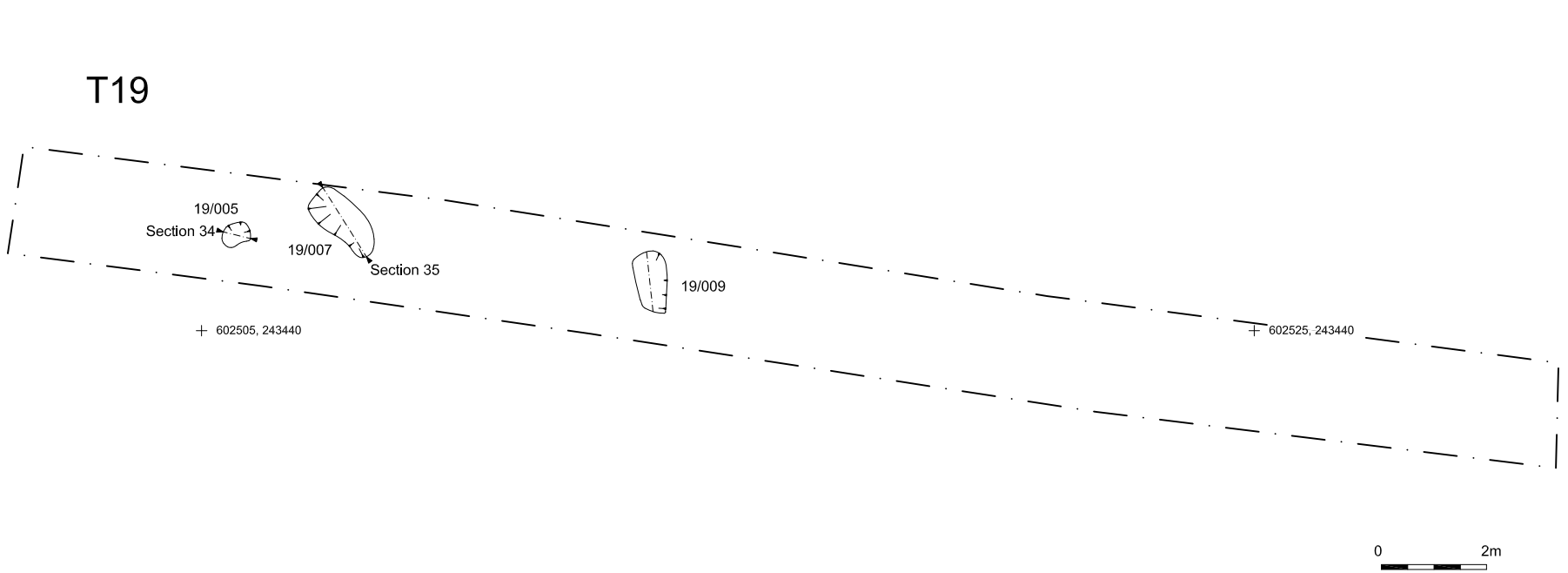
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

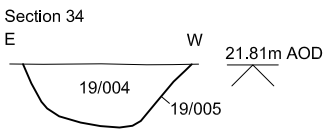
Trench 6

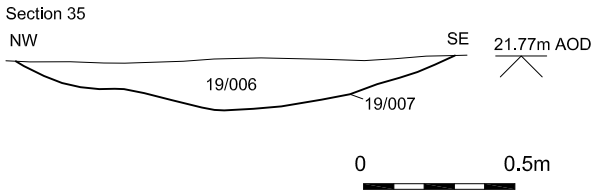




© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.20
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 18 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		





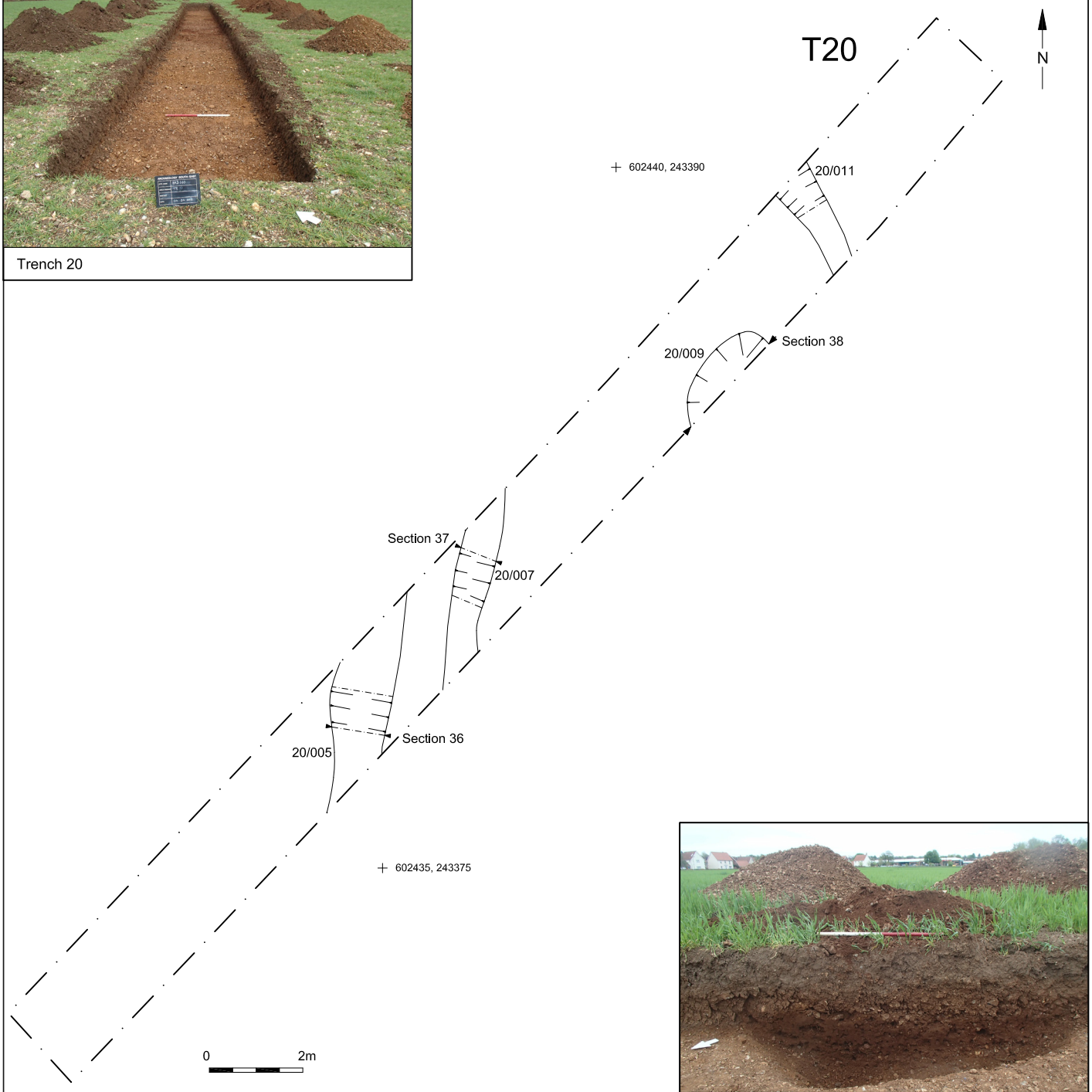


Trench 19

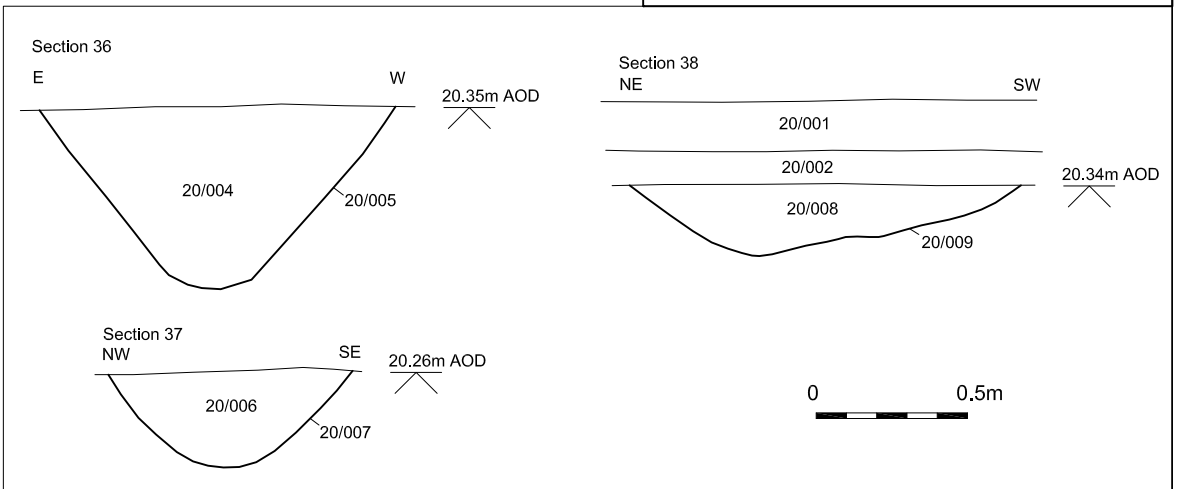
Pit 19/009

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.21
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 19 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 20



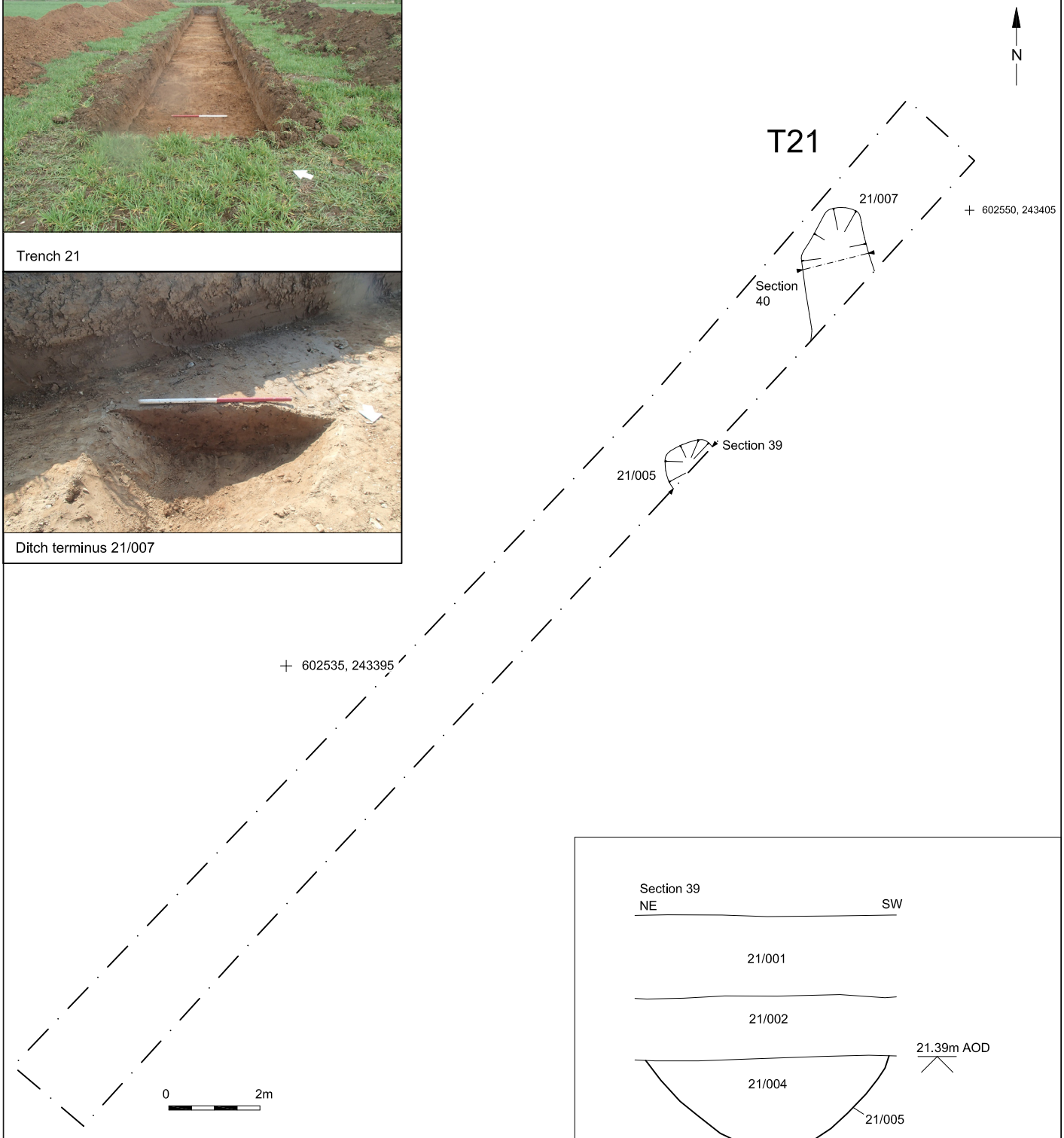
Pit 20/009

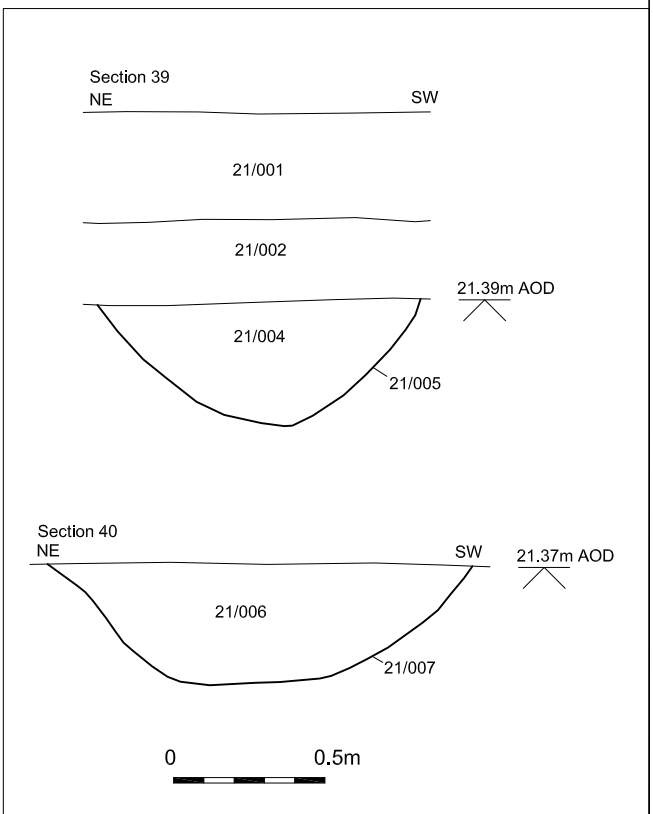


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.22
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 20 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

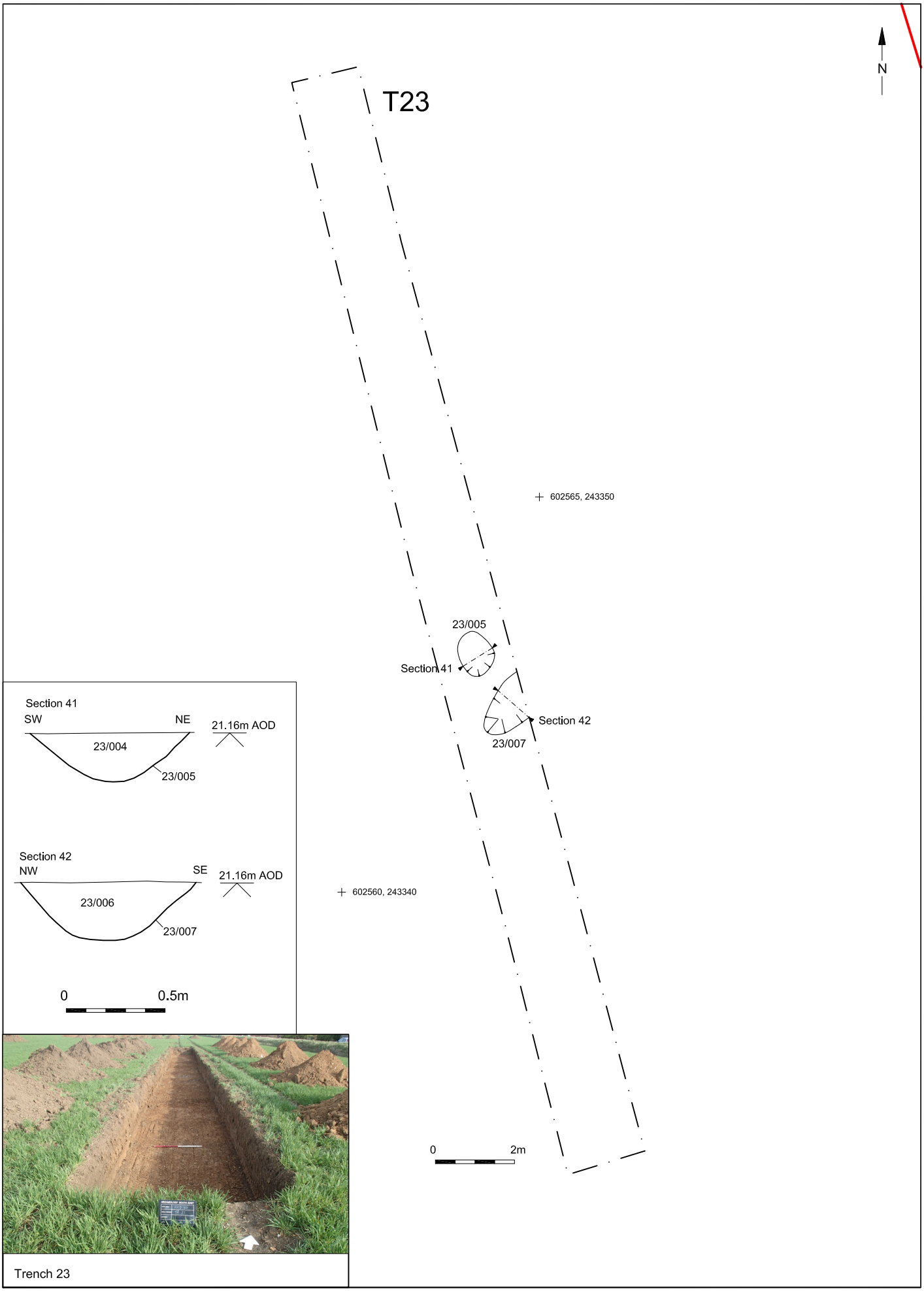
Trench 21

Ditch terminus 21/007



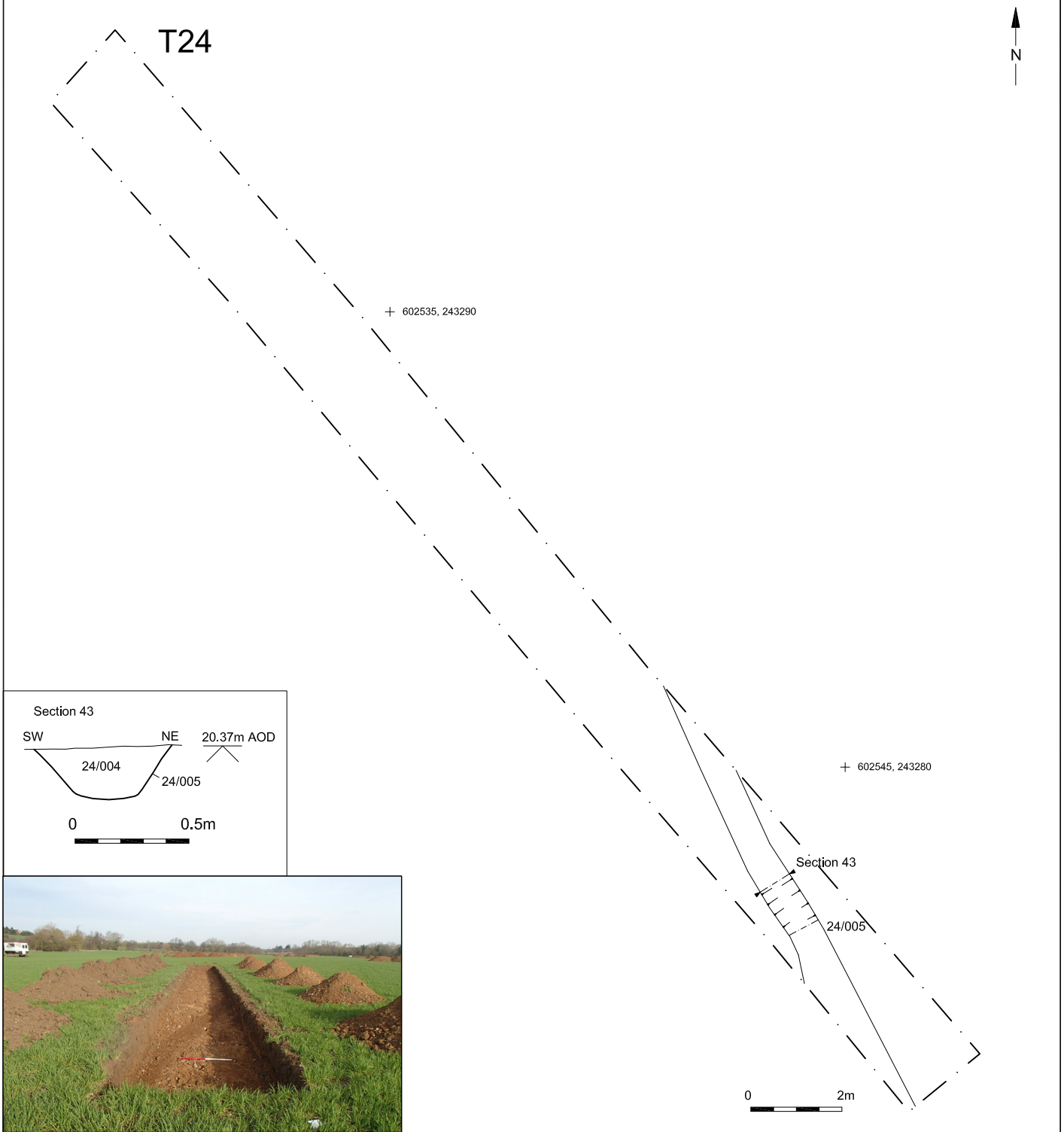


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.23
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 21 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 23

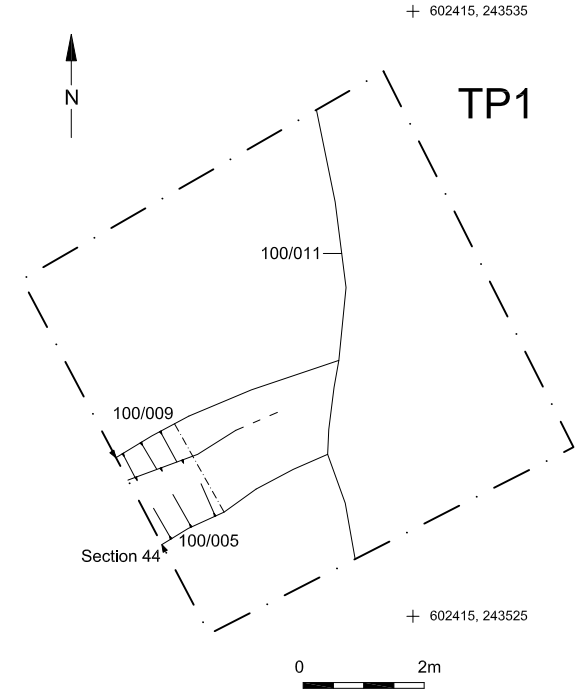
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.24
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 23 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		



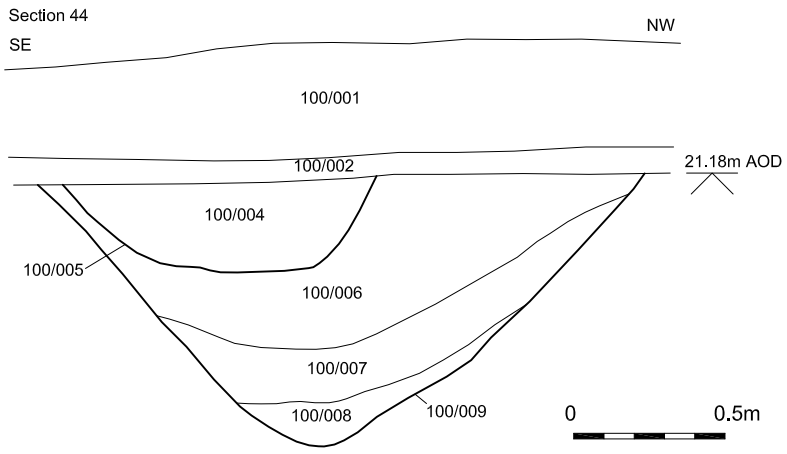
Trench 24

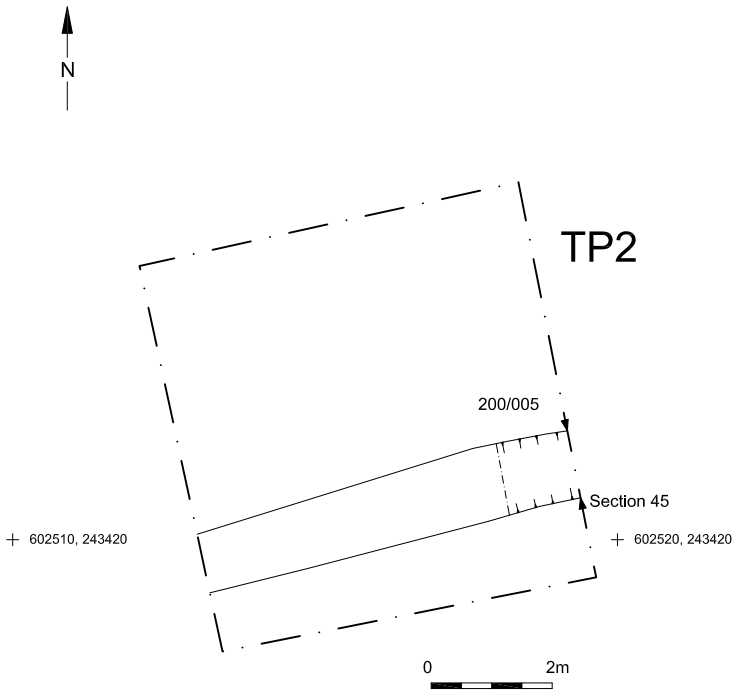
Ditch 24/005

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.25
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Trench 24 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

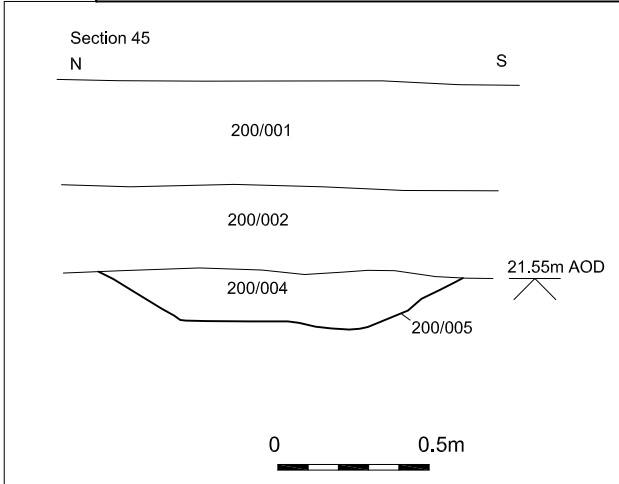


Ditches 100/005 and 100/009



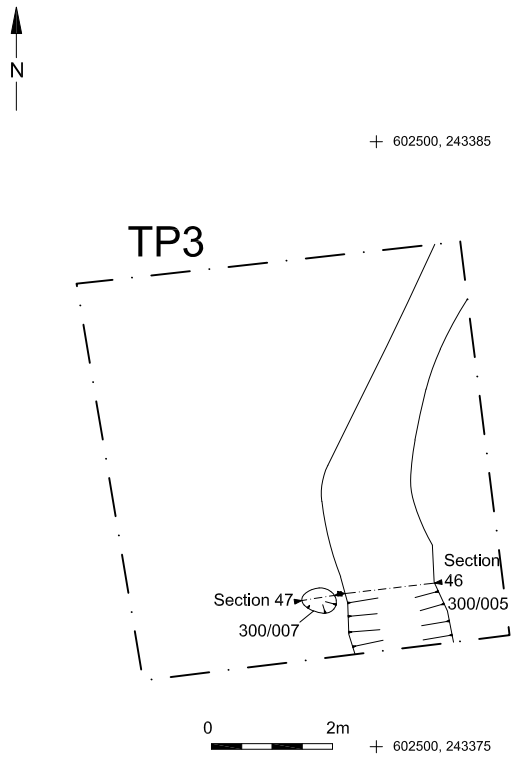


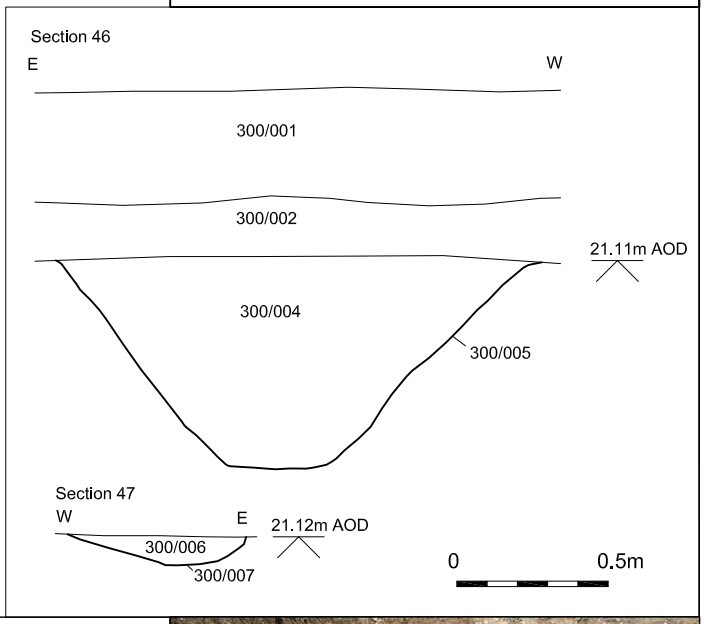
Ditch 200/005



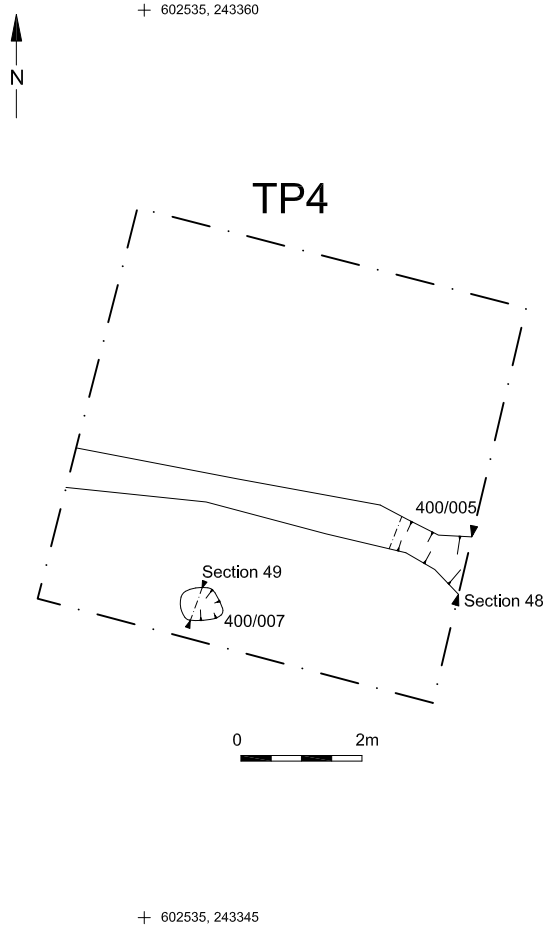
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.26
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Test pits 1 and 2 plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

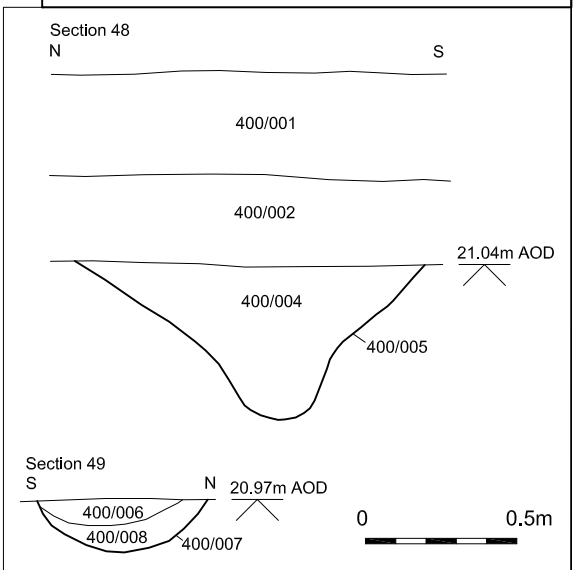
Ditch 300/005



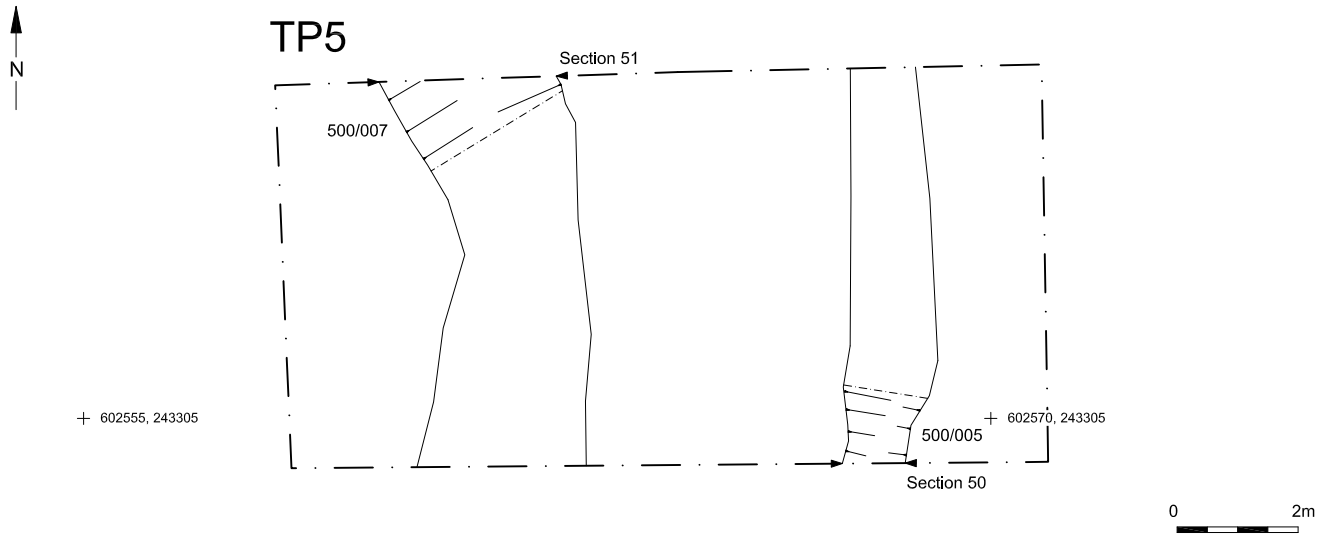


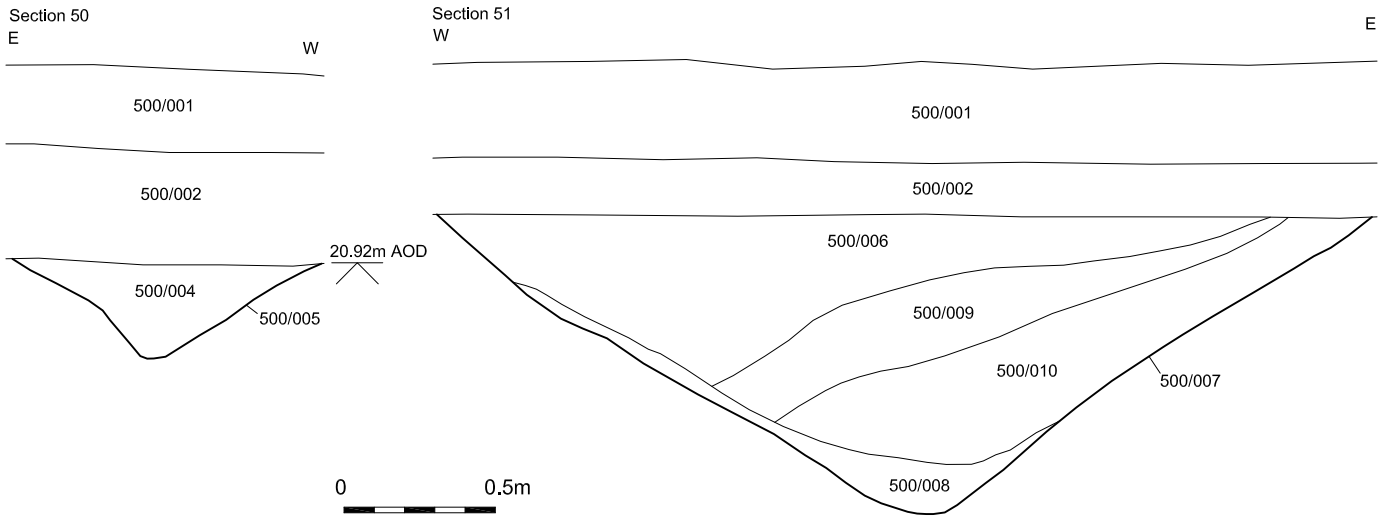
Pit 400/007

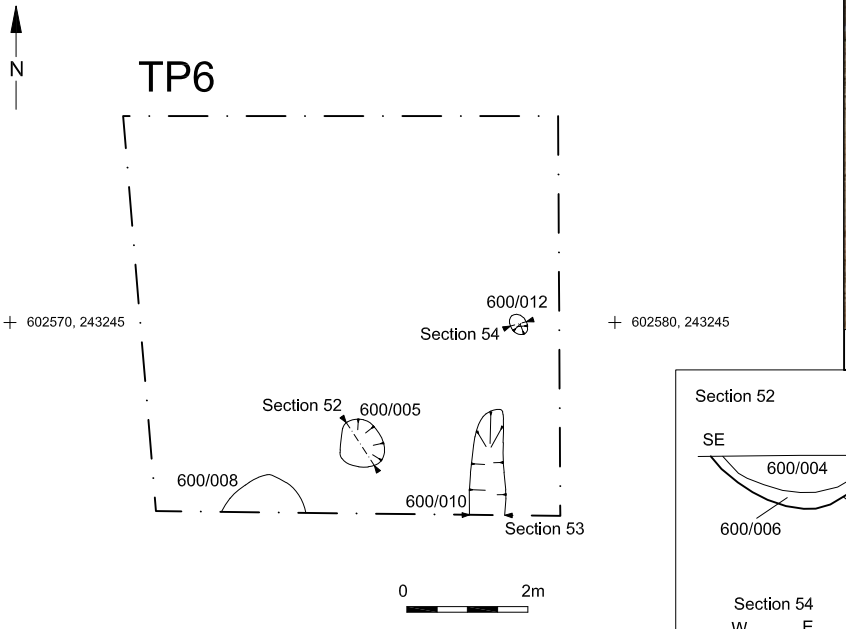




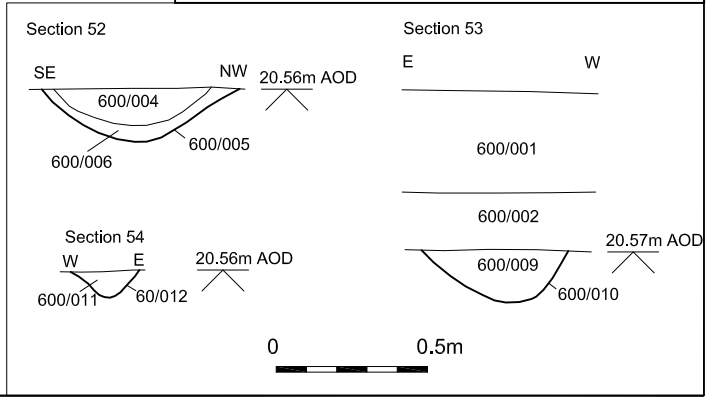
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.27
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Test pits 3 and 4 plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		







Pit 600/005



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.28
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Test pits 5 and 6 plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

N

Stone

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 TP1 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 TP2 T19 T20 T21 TP3 TP4 T22 T23 TP5 T24 TP6

River Brett

ALDHAM MILL HILL

37 93 97

Fire Station

Tower

0 20m

Mesolithic - Early Neolithic
Bronze Age
Early - Middle Iron Age
Roman
Post-medieval

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk	Fig.29
Project Ref: 171090	May 2018	Location of evaluation trenches, test pits and boreholes with dated features	
Report Ref: 2018172	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office
Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa