



LAND EAST OF 37 ALDHAM ROAD, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Report Number: R1022

May 2013



LAND EAST OF 37 ALDHAM ROAD, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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May 2013

Site Code	HAD 140	NGR	603110, 243160
Planning Ref.	B/11/00840/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-149446
Project No.	1020	Report No.	R1022
Approved By	Tim Schofield	Date	2 nd May 2013



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Abstract

On the 20th – 21st March and 29th April 2013, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring on the excavation of house and garage foundation trenches at land east of 37 Aldham Road, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR 603110, 243160).

The site appears to have remained largely in agricultural use until the modern period when the current housing estate was constructed.

A small, undated gully, consistent with agricultural field boundaries, was recorded running across the centre of the house footprint. Its alignment perpendicular to the existing road suggests they may have been associated, however the gully is most likely the base of a larger ditch which has been ploughed out over time and therefore could be significantly older. No other features or finds were present.

This area of Hadleigh is around 800m from the historic medieval core of the settlement and approximately 100m north-west of the nearest known archaeological site (medieval Manor of Hadleigh (HAD 082)). Combined with the archaeological evidence this supports a picture of rural agricultural activity from at least the medieval period onwards.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 20th – 21st March and 29th April 2013, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring on land east of 37 Aldham Road, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR 603110, 243160), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of a new domestic dwelling and garage (Figures 1 & 3).

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Keith Wade, dated 18/09/2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated February 2013) and approved by SCCAS/CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figs 1 & 3)

The site is located within the area of archaeological interest defined for Hadleigh in the Babergh Local Plan (HAD 046), adjacent to the site of Hadleigh Manor House (HAD 082) and 560m east of the River Brett. It is located at around 35m AOD and bounded to the north and east by Aldham Road, to the south and west by residential properties. The current plot will be split into two with the existing dwelling present to the west and the proposed dwelling and garage built to the east.

The bedrock geology is Thames Group silty clay, a bedrock formed 34-55 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by deep seas.



The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed 2 million years ago during ice age conditions where glaciers scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till, sand and gravel from seasonal post glacial meltwaters.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local development plan is the Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft.

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

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

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

3.2 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Careful consideration of the character of other, unlisted, historic assets is important and that developments which may affect historic assets make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (3.35 & 3.3.6).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig 2)

4.1 *Archaeological/Historical Sources*

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS). A 1km search radius centred on the sites location was examined, the search returned 60 Historic Environment Records, 59 Events and 196 Listed Buildings (Figure 2).

Mesolithic activity is sparse in the area with only one site identified in a layer of peat at land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane (HAD 089) located 735m to the east during an evaluation and subsequent excavation.

The Bronze Age is better represented within the search radius than the Mesolithic, at land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane (HAD 089) 735m to the east, an evaluation and excavation revealed a single pit identified as being of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. An area of linear cropmarks (HAD 037) and a Bronze Age socketed axehead are recorded 705m to the north-west. An excavation identified two large Bronze Age ring ditches and one small ring ditch and numerous cremations at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059) c.500m to the west. A scatter of Early Bronze Age pottery was also present at Red Hill Road/Lady Lane (HAD 061) during an evaluation and excavation 235m to the north east.

Iron Age activity was present at Red Hill Road/Lady Lane (HAD 061) an evaluation and excavation revealed a ditched field system, drove-way, a hearth, postholes and structures that dated from the Early Iron Age located 235m to the north-east. Iron Age pottery was also recovered during the SCCAS excavations (HAD 015) 700m to the north-west. A late Iron Age silver coin (HAD 058) was located by metal detector 705m to the east. At land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane (HAD 089) an evaluation and excavation identified early Iron Age occupation that included several post-structures with hearth debris, pits, loom weights and spindle whorls that suggest the larger post-structures could have been dwellings, present also was a probable small trackway.

The Roman period is represented by cropmarks of a right angled double ditched enclosure and rectangular enclosure (HAD 002, HAD 015, HAD 036) located c.800m to the north-west, excavations by SCCAS here revealed a rectangular enclosure, ditches and a corn drying kiln. Fragments of Roman box tile found below the mill on the River Brett (HAD 011) were recovered in 1970, located 890m to the northwest. An evaluation at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059) revealed a Roman enclosure. At land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane (HAD 089) located 735m to the east, an evaluation and excavation identified Roman occupation.

Anglo-Saxon evidence is also sparse, a cremation urn (HAD 013) with embossed decoration was found 350m to the south-west in the grounds of East House in 1930. At 85 High Street located 800m to the south-west an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter (HAD 028) was recovered in soil taken from below the basement. One Middle-Saxon sherd



was located at The Church of St Mary (HAD 032). A small early Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (HAD 044) was recorded within the former garden of East House 350m to the south-west. In the year 2000 four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations focused around a ring ditch with associated grave goods (HAD 059) were recorded during an excavation at Aldham Mill Hill c.500m to the west.

Medieval activity has returned the most results within the 1km search radius. In 1245, Hadleigh was granted a market (HAD 046) and was an early centre of cloth production. by the 15th century Hadleigh was the greatest cloth producer in the region. Medieval activity was recorded during an evaluation by SCCAS at 44-50 High Street (HAD 054) 805m to the south-west, in the form of a boundary ditch. A 15th-16th century silver groat (HAD 016) is recorded at 23 Toppesfield Gardens 1.03km to the south-west. A cooking pot and artefact scatter (HAD 017) was recovered 680m to the south-west. The Church of St Mary (HAD 032) dating from the 13th century is located 900m to the south-west, two trenches were excavated by SAU in the grounds and a substantial stone structure was recorded. The Guildhall (HAD 033) is located 930m to the south-west and is a listed timber framed building that dates to the 15th century. Late 15th to early 16th Chapel and alms houses at George Street (HAD 034) have also been listed and are located 400m to the south. Deanery Tower (HAD 035) is a listed 15th century gatehouse for Archdeacon Pykenham's house, located 935m to the south-west. An evaluation and excavation at (HAD 059) revealed a Medieval agricultural complex including two structures, ditches, pits, postholes and an oven located 510m to the west. In the year 2000 a watching brief (HAD 060) revealed Medieval pottery and shell within a layer 370m to the south-east. A watching brief at 75 Angel Street (HAD 066) found one sherd of c12th-c14th, and two sherds of c16th-c17th pottery and a fragment of flat hand quern. Trial trenching at Beeston's Bus Depot (HAD 071) 405m to the south-west, revealed large gravel quarry pits backfilled in the late 15th century. The site of the Medieval Manor of Hadleigh (HAD 082) is located 145m to the south-east. A timber framed house is located at 28 George Street (HAD 098) 665m to the south-west, the earliest parts date to the 15th century, monitoring by Archaeological Solutions located two pits, a trench and a well of post-medieval origin. Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and tile were dredged from the river at Aldham Mill (HAD 112) located 920m to the north-west. The site of the Medieval Hadleigh Manor built in 1260-1431 (HAD 135) lies 885m to the south-west. The Medieval dye-works at Tyefield (HAD 136) was located 881m to the south-west and replaced by a second dye-house in 1306. A probable 15th to 16th century brass ring was found in the garden of 19 Long Bessels (HAD Misc) 510m to the south-west. Windmill Field is recorded as number 1319 on the 1839 Tithe Map (HAD Misc) indicating the presence of a windmill, located 610m to the south-east. Mill meadow (HAD Misc) is recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map as number 783 indicating the presence of a mill that may be Aldham Mill, 924m to the north-west. A half groat of Henry VI, 1422-1425 (HAD Misc) was found in the garden of the School at Station Road 998m to the south. Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and tile were dredged from the river at Aldham Mill (HAD 112) located 920m to the north-west.

The Post-medieval period is also well represented, a post medieval artefact scatter (HAD 018) including pottery and clay tobacco pipes were recovered at the George Hotel 830m to the south-west. A quarry pit (HAD 038) was recorded during a watching brief 350m to the south-west. The Post-medieval Aldham Watermill (HAD 055) is located 890m to



the north-west. At Hadleigh Baptist Church (HAD 073) located 685m to the south-west, a watching brief revealed the remains of a brick-lined baptismal pool, thought to date from the original construction of the church in 1830. A Brewery is recorded on the 1880's OS map at to the rear of Angel Street (HAD 086) located 725m to the south-west. At land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane (HAD 089) located 735m to the east, an evaluation and excavation identified post-medieval to early modern field boundaries. Nothing now survives of the Hadleigh town gas works (HAD 094) mapped on the 1880 OS maps and located 850m to the south-west, it was finished in 1836 and lit the town streets until 1853. Crown Brickworks and associated kiln was built in the 19th century (HAD 047) and lies 525m to the north. Hadleigh Bridge (HAD 049) is a 19th century construction that crosses the River Brett 835m to the south-west. In the garden of 9 High Street (HAD 111) located against both boundary walls 990m to the south-west, were 20 graves dating between 1833 and 1870. The house is 18th or 19th century in date and could possibly be the location of the Hadleigh Quaker chapel. At Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118) 845m to the south-west, an evaluation revealed Post-medieval quarrying and one worn medieval penny of later 13th or 14th century. At land east of Sun Court, Ann Beaumont Way (HAD 122) 770m to the west, an evaluation revealed a large quarry pit containing post-medieval peg tile. At Deanery Cottage, Church Walk (HAD 132) located 920m to the south-west, archaeological monitoring located Post-medieval pottery sherds, peg tile, and horse and cattle bones from a pit. East House is an 18th century Grade II* listed house (HAD 137) with an impressive façade located 615m to the south-west. A Watermill is shown 565m to the west of site and north of the town of Hadleigh on Kirby's map of 1736 (HAD Misc). Sand pit field (HAD MISC) is recorded as number 1312 on the 1839 Tithe Map indicating the presence of a sand pit, located 850m to the east. Kiln bottom (HAD MISC) is present on the 1839 Tithe Map under number 1455 indicating the presence of a nearby kiln, 655m to the north-west. Second World War activity is represented by the location of a 1930s mobilisation centre for the storage of anti-aircraft guns and equipment to be used by the Territorial Army in the event of a bombing offensive, located at the Buyright store in Calais Street (HAD 127) 425m to the west. Also located at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059) 510m to the west, was a World War II anti-aircraft magazine used as a NATO ammunitions store until 1997.

Undated records include three ring ditches (HAD 006/007/031) present on an aerial photograph, respectively 995m north-west, 505m and 510m to the west. Four undated ring ditch cropmarks are also present at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 020/021/022 & 023) approximately 600m to the west. Undated enclosures, ditches and possible buildings (HAD 015) appearing as cropmarks were recorded at Peyton House 700m to the north-west. A rectangular enclosure and an area of linear cropmarks (HAD 030) were present to the south of Peyton Hall located 975m to the north-west. An undated wall (HAD 032) was present within trenches excavated by SAU to test whether reports that a substantial stone structure was indeed disturbed by grave diggers in the 19th century at the Church of St Mary 900m to the south-west. An archaeological monitoring at The Gables, 108-110 High Street (HAD 087) located 735m to the south-west revealed an undated pit rich in oyster and mussel shell. At Calais Street (HAD 091) 590m to the south-west, worked flints including arrowheads were found during the digging of drains. During archaeological monitoring at 6 Market Place (HAD 123) 895m to the south-west one undated pit was recorded. Monitoring of groundworks for a new leisure facility at



Stonehouse Road (HAD 126) 560m to the south-west, revealed undated red brick footings associated with a former building fronting George Street and a quarry pit.

Multi-period finds were recovered during fieldwalking (HAD 085) on Land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane c.680m to the east.

There are 196 listed buildings present within the 1km search, therefore a 350m search perimeter was located around the centre of the site revealing 3 entries (Figure 2.). A Grade II Listed timber framed house (DSF 2852) is located at 149/151 Angel Street dating from the 17th-18th century 260m to the south-west. A Grade II Listed mid-19th century red brick house (DSF 2426) is present at 145 Angel Street 282m to the south-west. The final Listed Building entry is for a Grade II Listed 16th century timber framed malt house at 98 Angel Street (DSF 2218) 360m to the south-west.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The specific aim of the investigation was to provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent (Brief, Section 2.1, Wade 2012).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

The specific objectives are set out in the SCCAS CT brief and are summarised below (Brief Section 2.2, Wade, 2012):

- The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Excavation of the footings was undertaken using a 5 tonne 360° excavator under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The existing garage was removed and the ground around the proposed foundations was reduced by up to 0.90m to form a flat surface (Figure 3). The subsoil layer was inspected for archaeological features and finds and then the foundation trenches excavated to a further 1.30m depth into the superficial geology (Figures 4, 5 & 6). Sample sections and plans were drawn to scale, pro-forma record sheets were completed and appropriate photographs were taken. All excavated spoil was inspected for finds.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3-5)

The site visits were undertaken by the author during dry ground conditions. Two sets of foundation trenches relating initially to the house and then the garage were monitored (DPs 5 & 7). A small gully, 1003, was recorded in the centre of the site.

Small gully 1003 was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west across the area of the house foundations. The fill, 1004 was a light yellow grey, compact sandy silt with no finds. It was sealed by subsoil 1001 which was probably a former plough soil pre-dating the surrounding housing estate and the gully was most likely the base of an earlier field boundary. It's alignment perpendicular to the existing road suggests that it might have been associated with medieval and/or post medieval field systems, however definitive dating material was not present in the fill.

No further finds or features were present during the works.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model was uniform across site, however the depth of deposits varied significantly, with the east of the site being 0.90m higher than the west. This necessitated levelling in the vicinity of the new house before the foundations could be excavated.

Top soil 1000 was the upper most layer and formed the existing garden soil. It was deeper in the eastern half of the site suggesting some landscaping has occurred in the recent past. This overlay a subsoil, 1001, which was most likely a former plough soil.

The natural drift geology, 1002, was present below the subsoil and comprised sand and gravel with pockets of silty sand.

The deposit model reveals a simple rural sequence of deposition with significant ploughing until relatively recently when the current housing estate was built in the late 19th and early 20th century.

10 DISCUSSION

The site appears to have remained largely in agricultural use until the modern period when the current housing estate was constructed.

Gully 1003 is indicative of a boundary consistent with agricultural fields and its alignment perpendicular to the existing road suggests they may have been associated. However the gully is most likely the base of a larger ditch which has been ploughed out over time and therefore it could be significantly older.



This area of Hadleigh is around 800m from the historic medieval core of the settlement and approximately 100m north-west of the nearest known archaeological site (medieval Manor of Hadleigh (HAD 082)). This combined with the archaeological evidence supports a picture of rural agricultural activity from at least the medieval period onwards.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture, for commissioning the project.

We are also grateful to Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team for his time, help and advice.



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

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Section 1 Deposit Table

Sample Section No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1	NE-SW	34.16m	DP2
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1001	0.00 – 0.19m	Subsoil. Light grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel.	
1002	0.19 – 1.30m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light grey yellow, loose sandy gravel.	

Sample Section 2 Deposit Table

Sample Section No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2	NW-SE	35.12m	DP3
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.37m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional CBM & flint stones.	
1001	0.37 – 0.80m	Subsoil. Light grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel.	
1002	0.80 – 2.11m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light grey yellow, loose sandy gravel.	

Sample Section 3 Deposit Table

Sample Section No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
3	NE-SW	34.21m	DP4
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1001	0.00 – 0.32m	Subsoil. Light grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel.	
1002	0.32 – 1.40m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light grey yellow, loose sandy gravel.	

Sample Section 4 Deposit Table

Sample Section No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
4	NE-SW	33.95m	DP6
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional CBM & flint stones.	
1001	0.19 – 0.41m	Subsoil. Light grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel.	
1002	0.41 – 1.18m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light grey yellow, loose sandy gravel.	

Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1003	Gully (18.00+ x 0.43+ x 0.11m) linear in plan, moderate sides, concave base	1004	Light yellow grey, compact sandy silt with occasional flint stones	Unknown	-	-



APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website)

OASIS ID: britanni1-149446

Project details

Project name:	Land East of 37 Aldham Rd, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Monitoring foundation trenches for a new house and garage over three separate days. A small undated gully running east to west across the site was recorded. No finds were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2013 End: 29-05-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1020 - Contracting Unit No. HAD 140 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain date
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH HAD140 Land East of 37 Aldham Rd
Postcode	IP7 6BL
Study area	410.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 03110 43160 52 0 52 02 56 N 000 57 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Tim Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr C Clarke

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS/CT
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER

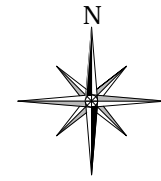
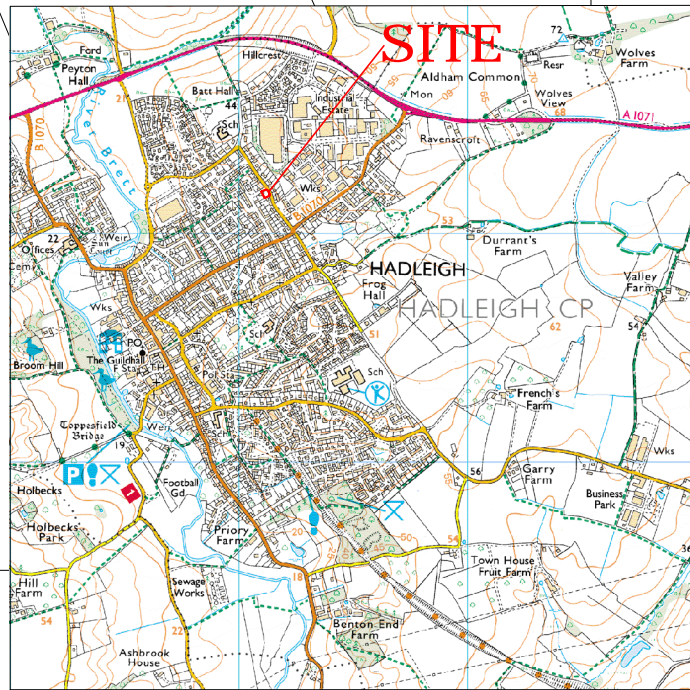
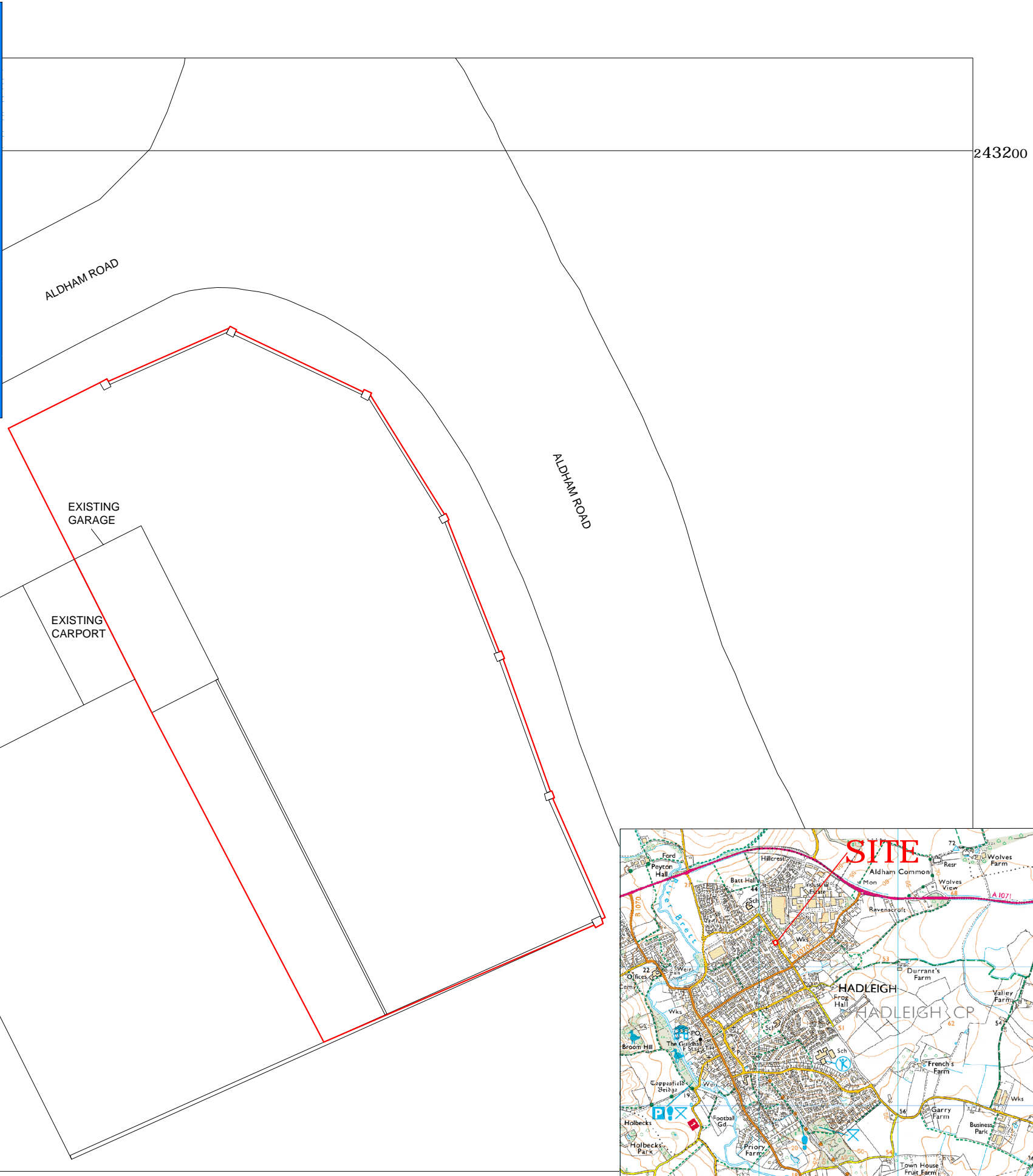


Digital Archive ID HAD140
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID HAD140
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land East of 37 Aldham Road, Hadleigh, Suffolk - Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s) Adams, M.C.
Other R1022
bibliographic details
Date 2013
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description A4 thermal bound report with colour plates, containing folded A3 colour figures
URL <http://www.britannia-archaeology.com>

Entered by Matt Adams (matt@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on 7 May 2013



		Site Boundary
NGR:	603110 243160	REPORT NUMBER: 1022
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF 37 ALDHAM ROAD, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK		
CLIENT: MR SIMON KING		
DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
		
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK IP14 1RB T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com		
SCALE:	0  8m	
1:200		
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: MAY 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 01

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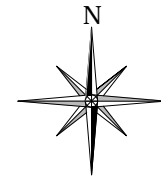






243200

37

1003

603100



 SS2	Sample Section
 1003	Feature
	Proposed Building Footprints
	Site Boundary

NGR: 603110 243160	REPORT NUMBER: 1022
--------------------	---------------------

PROJECT:
LAND EAST OF 37 ALDHAM ROAD,
HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MR SIMON KING

DESCRIPTION:
FEATURE PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



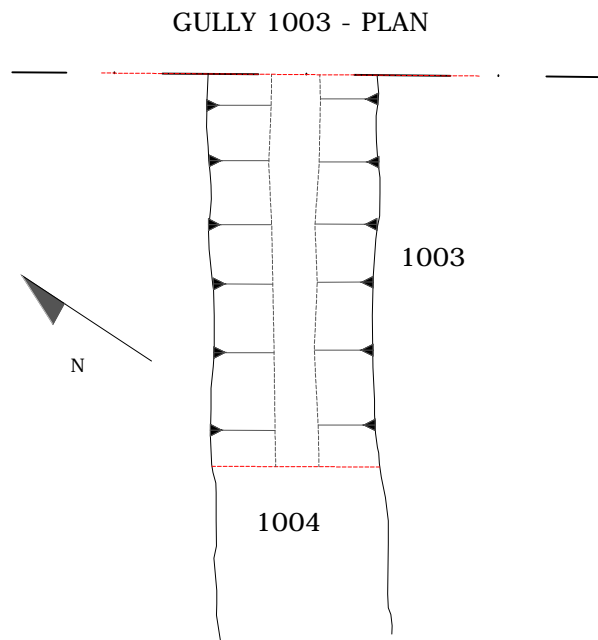
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
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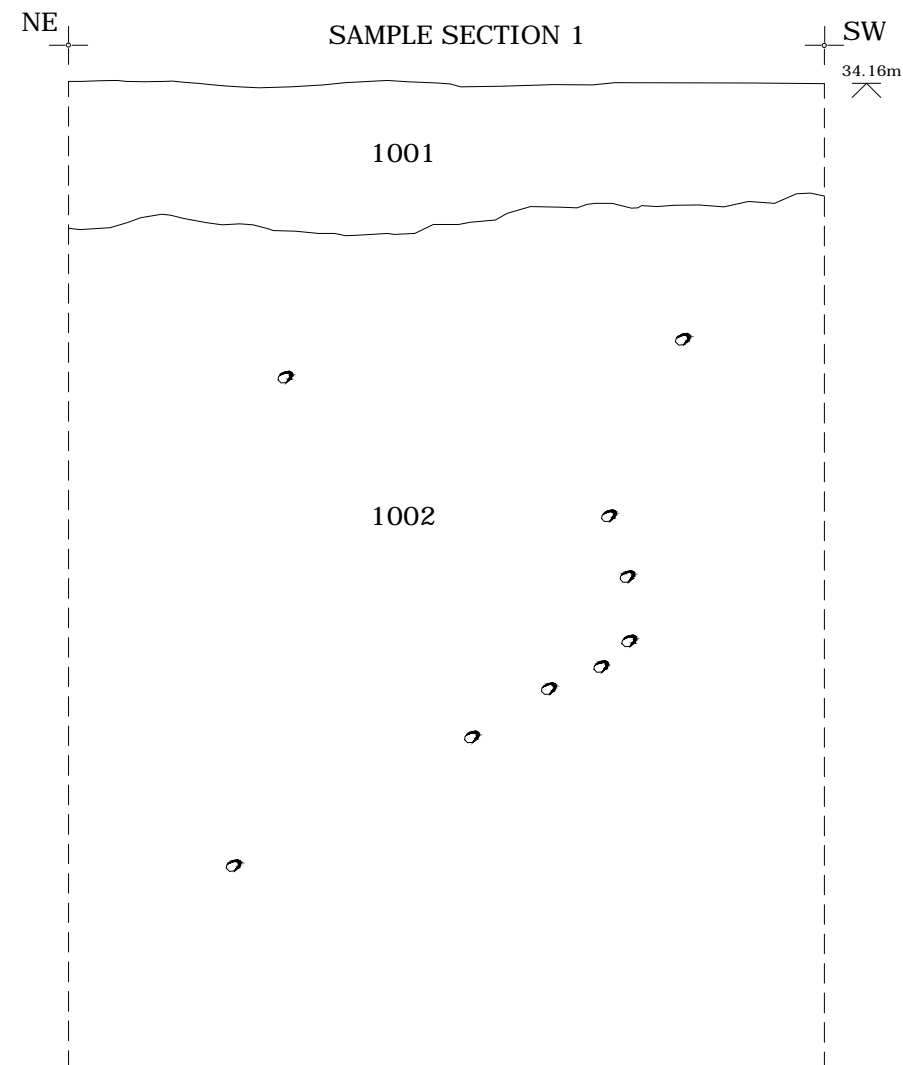
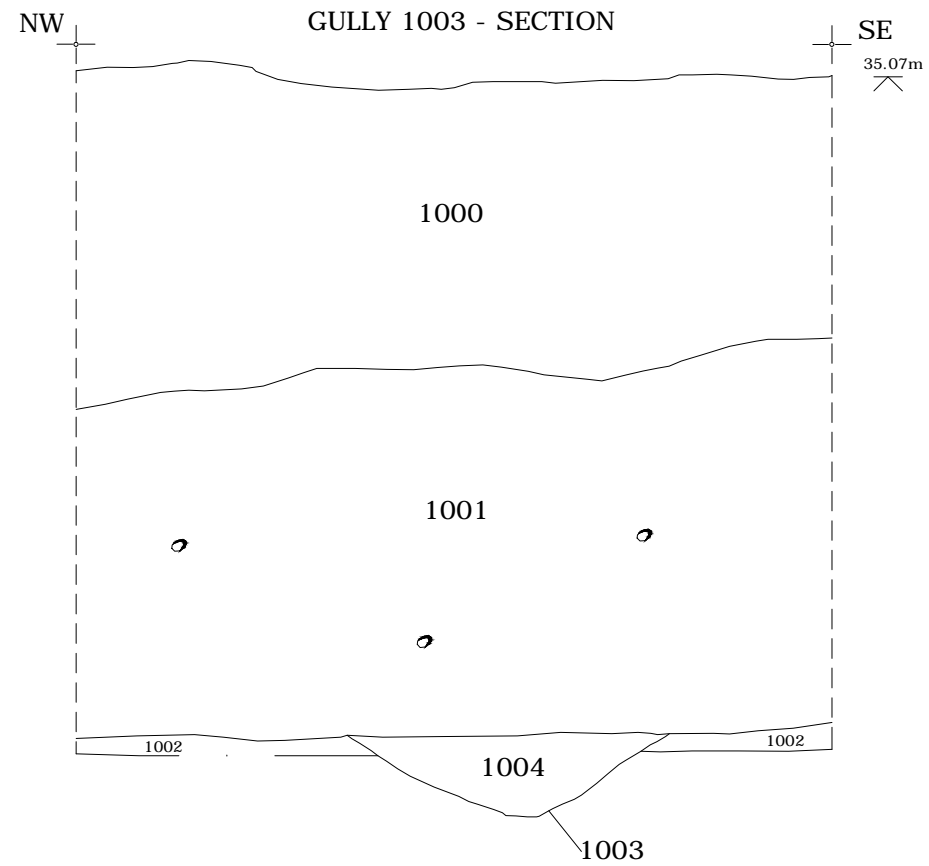
SCALE: 1:200	
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: MAY 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 03

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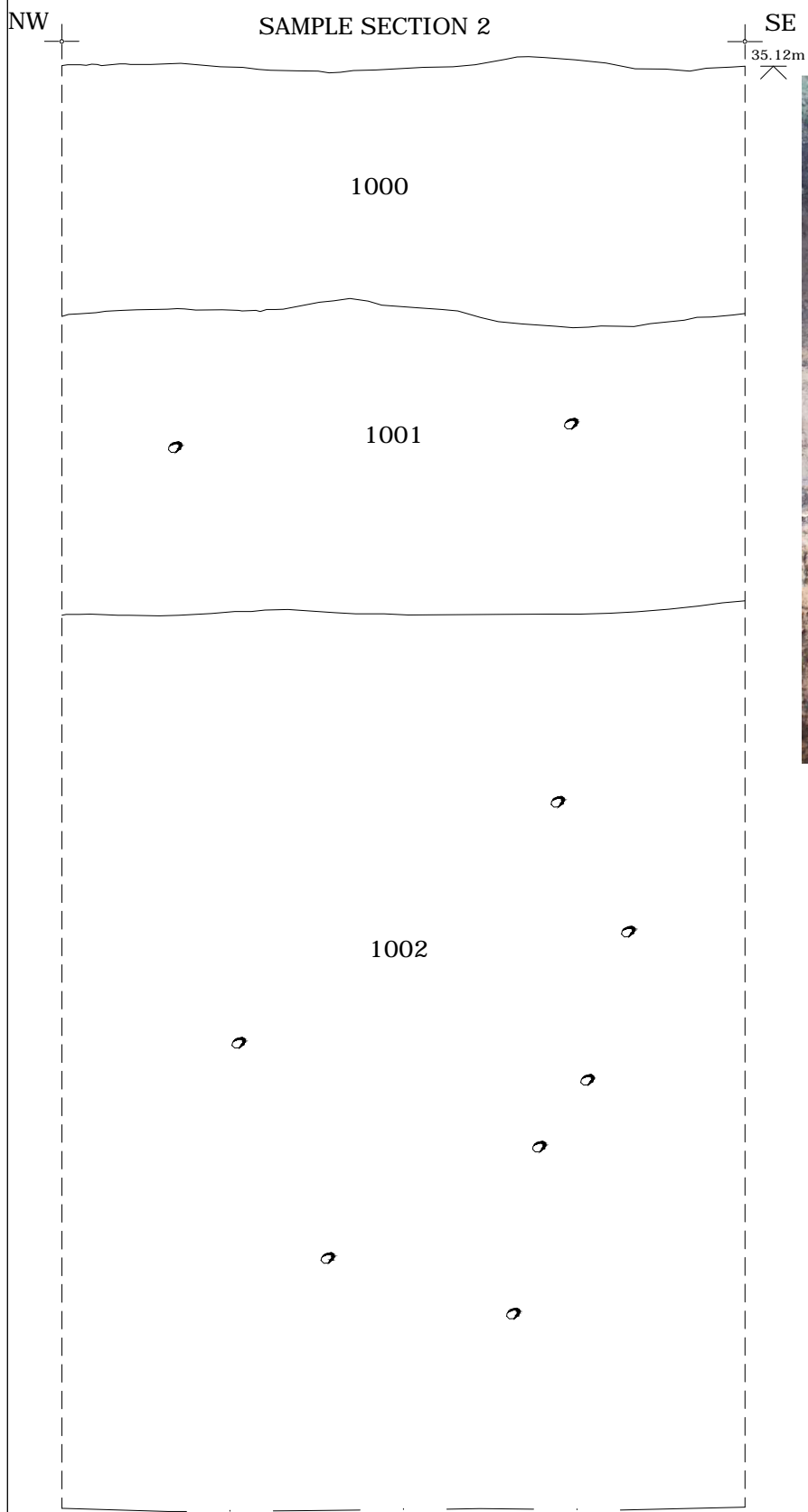


DP 1: Gully 1003 - view NE



DP 2: Sample Section 1 - view SE

 Flint Stones	
NGR: 603110 243160	REPORT NUMBER: 1022
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF 37 ALDHAM ROAD, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK	
CLIENT: MR SIMON KING	
DESCRIPTION: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOS	
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SCALE: PLANS @ 1:20 SECTIONS @ 1:10	
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS
DATE: MAY 2013	AUTHOR: MCA
VERSION: 01	
FIGURE: 04	



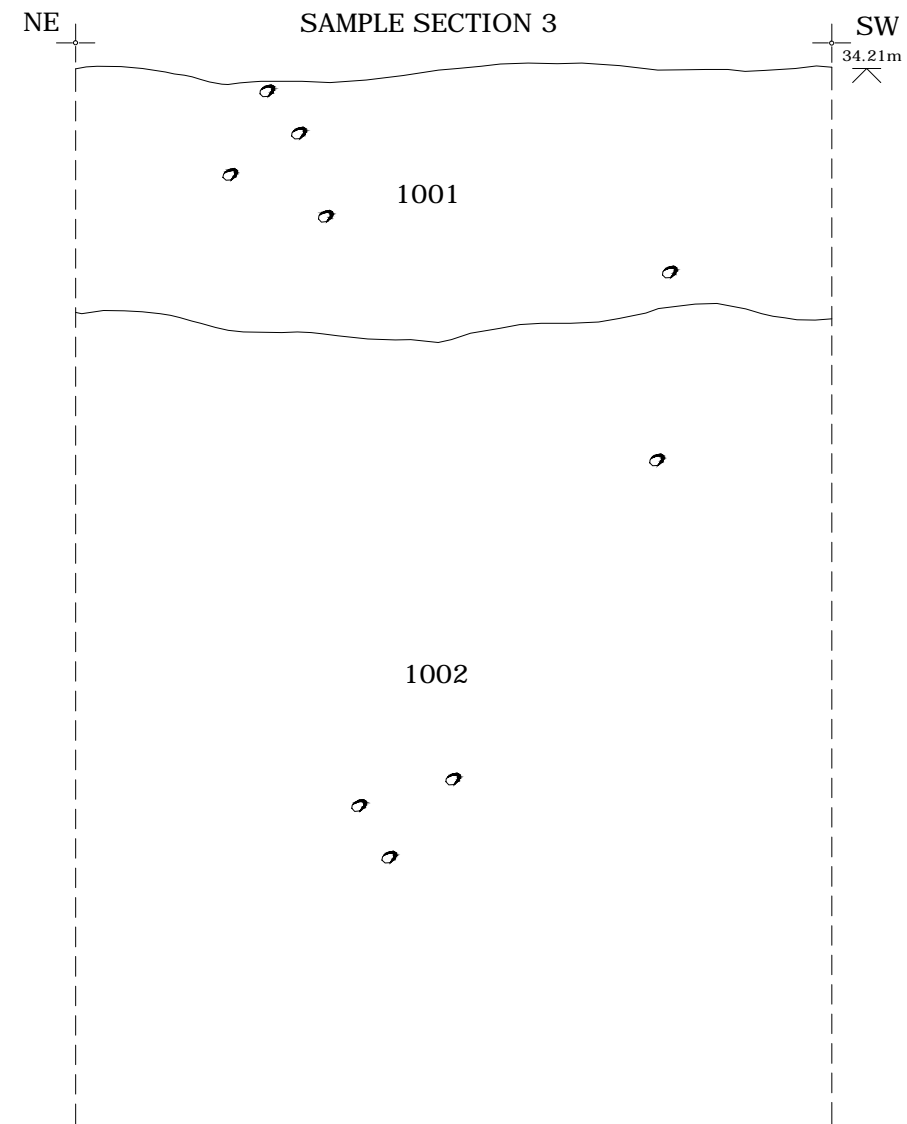
DP 3: Sample Section 2 - view NE



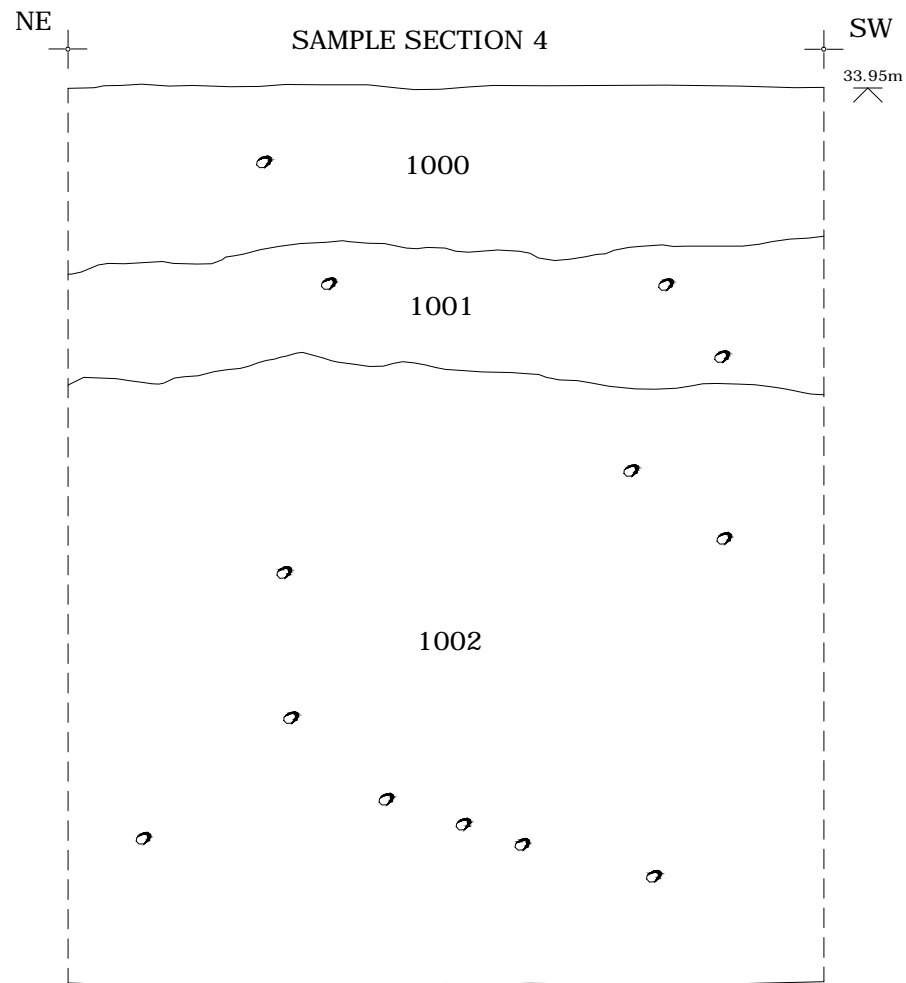
DP 4: Sample Section 3 - view SE



DP 5: House Foundations Post Exc - view S



 Flint Stones	
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AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 05



DP 6: Sample Section 4 - view SE



DP 7: Garage Foundation Post Exc - view S

 Flint Stones	
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DESCRIPTION: PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOS CONT'D	
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SCALE: PLANS @ 1:20 SECTIONS @ 1:10	
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS
DATE: MAY 2013	VERSION: 01
AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 06