

Archaeological evaluation on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE

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**commissioned by Sophie Gittins
on behalf of Granville Developments**

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CAT WSI
OASIS summary sheet

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of six new dwellings. Located within an agricultural field, the development site is located close to sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval significance. Evaluation revealed four features (two ditches, a gully and pit) of medieval date which contained pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century, and another two undated pits that are likely to be associated with this activity. A post-medieval pit/ditch, modern ditch and pit/ditch, and undated pit/ditch and pit were also present.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk which was carried out on 18th and 19th January 2021. The work was commissioned by Sophie Gittins, on behalf of Granville Developments, in advance of the construction of six new dwellings with associated garages and infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/20/01794/OUT) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Matthew Baker (SCCAS 2020b), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), and the SCCAS *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2020a)

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9241188.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale)¹ shows the bedrock geology of the site as Crag Formation (sand) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton).

Historic landscape

The Causeway and Hitcham area is defined as *ancient rolling farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment.² Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map it is defined as Landscape sub-type 3.1, post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields.³ The landscape immediately around The Causeway is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 1.2 (pre-18th century enclosure –

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>?

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

rectilinear fields) and sub-type 3.4 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site). The background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

Prehistoric: There are no records of this period within the search area.

Roman: A length of Roman road, listed as part of the Peddars Way, lies 865m southwest of the site (HTC 017). Associated with the road is a Roman settlement on the top of the hill at Brick House Farm (HTC 002, 748m WSW). A fragment of the upper stone of a puddingstone quern was found c 930m southwest of the site (HTC 008).

Anglo-Saxon/medieval: At Potash Field is the site of the former Chapel of St Margaret, a church or chapel with an associated cemetery, located c 400m northwest of the present church. Ornamental stonework from the site dates to the 13th to 14th centuries but Thetford Ware pottery and a metal find recovered at the site suggests an earlier Anglo-Saxon origin (HTC 007, 737m SW).

All Saints is a large medieval parish church with arcades dated to at least the 14th century (HTC 016, 844m SSW). Adjacent to the church is the Old Guildhall, a timber-framed house which was originally a 15th-century guildhall with an open hall. After the guild was dissolved in 1549 the building became The Cock Inn (HTC 084, 915m SSW).

At Parkers Wood, a rectangular moat partially survives as an earthwork. Finds from the moated site include a scatter of 13th- to 14th-century pottery sherds (HTC 009, 762m NE). The wood itself is a designated ancient woodland (HTC 046, 776m NE). The remains of further small moated enclosure are located at The Hobbets, where 13th- to 14th-century pottery has also been recovered (HTC 026, 811m NW).

The location of a medieval windmill lies approximately 485m south southwest of the site (HTC 029).

Medieval/post-medieval: Key historic buildings in the vicinity include: Brickhouse Farm (HTC 078, 850m SW), a 16th-century farmhouse with 17th-century alterations (DSF1471) and two 16th-century barns (DSF 2466); Causeway House Farm, a 15th-century farmhouse with alterations made in the 17th and 19th century (HTC 076 508m NNE); Church Cottage, a 16th-century timber-framed house (HTC 079, 889m SSW); and Dale Farm, a complex that includes a 15th-century farmhouse with a 17th-century barn, and 19th-century stables and cartlodge (HTC 071, 1km NW).

Post-medieval/modern: The brick foundation of a post-medieval watermill was uncovered during clearance of scrub along a stream (HTC 022, 676m SW). To the northeast of the site is an area of cropmarks which correspond to a series of post-medieval field boundaries, most of which are visible on early mapping (HTC 068, 1.1km NE).

Archaeological work in the area has included a watching brief on land adjacent to Oakdene. No features were observed but a scatter of 18th-century pottery and glass was recovered (HTC 083, 313m SSW; Newman 2004). A post-medieval clay extraction pit was recorded during an evaluation at Hitcham Garage (HTC 097, 247m SSW; Sommers 2017), with a post-medieval ditch and three undated pits found during an evaluation at Mizpah (HTC 103, 665m SSW; Meredith 2019). Another evaluation at Cheney's House revealed two undated ditches and a pit, post-medieval layers and pond (HTC 081, 153m NNE; Brooks 2012).

Undated: Approximately 504m southwest of the site is a pale cropmark of a ring-ditch c 20m in diameter. Although undated, this is possibly the remains of a ploughed-out Bronze Age barrow

⁴

This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

(HTC 058). At Hitcham House an undated earthwork runs across the pasture field (HTC 037, 1.1km SSW)

Find spots: A scatter of metal-detected finds have been recovered within the search area, including post-medieval buckles, coins, tokens and an undated bronze chisel (HTC 051).

Negative: No archaeological features or finds were recorded during a watching brief at Winfar (HTC 083, 429m S; Everett 2013).

Listed buildings⁵ (Fig 2)

There are 28 listed buildings within 1km of the development site. All Saints Church is listed as Historic England Grade I. The others are all Grade II and mostly date from the 16th to the 18th centuries.

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

Six trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 20m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 216m²), providing a 5% sample of the site.

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

See attached WSI for the full methodology.

6 Results (Figs 3-6)

The trenches were cut through modern ploughsoil (L1, c 0.22-36m thick) onto natural clay (L2). No archaeological remains were encountered in trench T3.

Trench 1 (T1): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval gully F1 and ditch F2 were both aligned east-west and contained pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century. Gully F1 was a shallow U-shaped feature at 0.44m wide and 0.09m deep, and ditch F2 V-shaped at 1m wide and 0.7m deep. A small fragment of iron was also recovered from F1 along with a sherd of Roman pottery, and a fragment of cattle bone came from F2 with a piece of probable Palaeolithic flint.

Trench 2 (T2): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Post-medieval pit/ditch F3 was located at the eastern end of T2. It extended beyond the limit of excavation but as excavated was at least 1.47m wide and 0.66m deep. Pottery from F3 dates to the 16th to 17th century with peg-tile also recovered. If a ditch, this feature could be related to F6 in T4.

⁵

This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).



Photograph 1 Ditch F2, looking east.



Photograph 2 Trench T2,
looking west

Trench 4 (T4): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit/ditch F6 was located at the eastern end of T4. It extended beyond the limit of excavation but where excavated was at least 1.07m wide and 0.66m deep. No finds were recovered from the feature but, if a ditch, it could be related to F3 in T2.

Trench 5 (T5): 20m long by 1.8m wide

There were four features in Trench T5. Medieval ditch F4 was aligned east-west and contained pottery dating from the 11th to the 13th century. It was a steep-sided U-shaped feature 0.76m wide and 0.8m deep.

Undated pits F8 and F11 both produced fragments of fired clay with three large mammal bones also recovered from F11. As excavated, pit F8 was 1.5m long by 0.84m wide and 0.16m deep, with pit F11 2.4m long by 1.29m wide and 0.39m deep.

Pit/ditch F7 was not excavated as modern detritus including post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork was visible on the surface.

Trench 6 (T6): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval pit F10 also produced pottery of 11th to 13th century date along with fragments of animal bone and oyster shell as well as a piece of iron and a prehistoric worked flint. As excavated it was 1.98m long by 1.85m wide and 0.83m deep.

Undated pit F9 did not produce any finds. As excavated it was 1.67m by 0.39m and 0.09m deep.

Modern ditch F5 was aligned north-south but was not excavated as modern detritus was visible on the surface, this included fragments of brick/tile and chicken wire.



Photograph 3 Pit F10, looking northwest



Photograph 4 Trench T6,
looking east

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery and ceramic building material *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered 76 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 655g and 0.13 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is only 9g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	56	398	7	0.13
CBM	20	257	13	-
Total	76	655	9	0.13

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from nine features and one layer although most of this material came from pit F11, ditch F4 and pit F10 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Gully	7	17	2
F2	Ditch	7	80	11
F3	Ditch	3	38	13
F4	Ditch	13	99	8
F5	Ditch	3	125	42
F7	Ditch	1	28	28
F8	Pit	1	1	1
F10	Pit	29	180	6
F11	Pit	10	55	6
L1	Ploughsoil	2	32	16
Total		76	655	9

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

Roman pottery

One sherd (2g) of Roman coarse grey ware (fabric GX) pottery was recovered from gully F1.

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 and the Suffolk Medieval pottery type series (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/pottery-type-series>)⁶ while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3).

The assemblage consists of 55 sherds with a weight of 396g and 0.13 vessels (Table 4) which was recovered from five features and one layer (Table 5). Most of this material consists of medieval wares dating from the c 11th to the 13th century (Tables 3-4). Most of the material consists of sherds of early medieval sandy wares (F13)/early medieval Essex ware (EMWE) and medieval coarseware gritty (MCWG). Vessel forms were limited to three vessels. Firstly, a bowl (EVE 0.05) (CAR 7, 100 fig. 62 no. 38) in medieval coarseware gritty (MCWG) from ditch F2. Secondly, a cooking pot (EVE 0.03) with a type A4a rim (CAR 7, 50 fig. 27) in early medieval sandy wares (F13)/early medieval Essex ware (EMWE) which came from pit F10. Thirdly, a spouted pitcher with blocky rim (CAR 7, 49 fig. 26 no. 49) (EVE: 0.05) in early medieval sandy wares (F13)/early medieval Essex ware (EMWE) from pit F10.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F10/NEOT	St Neots-type ware	11th-12th century
F13/EMWE	Early medieval sandy wares/early medieval Essex ware	11th-early 13th century
F13S/EMWSD	Early medieval sandy shell dusted wares/early medieval shell-dusted ware	11th-early 13th century
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty	Medieval
MCWMSE	Medieval coarseware micaceous SE Suffolk type	Medieval
F45D	Frechen stonewares	16th-17th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

⁶ Given the Covid restrictions it has not been possible to visit the reference collection to become better familiarised with the fabric type series.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F10/NEOT	St Neots-type ware	1	8	8	0.00
F13/EMWE	Early medieval sandy wares/early medieval Essex ware	30	232	8	0.08
F13S/EMWSD	Early medieval sandy shell dusted wares/ early medieval shell-dusted ware	4	12	3	0.00
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty	17	129	8	0.05
MCWMSE	Medieval coarseware micaceous SE Suffolk type	2	12	6	0.00
F45D	Frechen stonewares	1	3	3	0.00
		Total	55	396	7
					0.13

Table 4 Details on the Post-Roman pottery

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Gully	6	15	3	0.00
F2	Ditch	7	80	11	0.05
F3	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F4	Ditch	13	99	8	0.00
F10	Pit	26	167	6	0.08
L1	Ploughsoil	2	32	16	0.00
		Total	55	396	7
					0.13

Table 5 Quantities of Post-Roman pottery by features and layers

Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM consist of 20 sherds with a weight of 257g (Table 6). Most of the ceramic building material (CBM) consists of baked clay with chalk nodules (?) which was recovered from pit F8 (one fragment at 1g), pit F10 (three fragments at 13g) and pit F11 (10 fragments at 55g) (Table 6). Sherds of peg-tile dating to the medieval/post-medieval period were recovered from ditches F3, F5 and F7. A sherd of pan-tile dating from the 17th century onwards came from ditch F5. Finally, there was a small fragment of brick which was recovered from ditch F5.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Post-Roman</i>				
PT	Peg-tile	4	76	19
PANT	Pan-tile	1	108	108
BR	Brick	1	4	4
<i>Undated</i>				
Baked clay		14	69	5
Total		20	257	13

Table 6 Building material by period and type

Conclusion

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. The majority of features (F1, F2, F4, F10) date to the 11th-13th century. Ditch F7 has its origins in the medieval or post-medieval period. Ditch F3 dates to the 16th-17th century while ditch F5 dates to the 18th-19th century.

Context	Feature type	Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	Gully	GX	MCWG, EMWSD	-	11th-13th century
F2	Ditch	-	EMWE/F13, MCWG bowl	-	11th-13th century
F3	Ditch	-	F45D	PT	16th-17th century
F4	Ditch	-	EMWE/F13, MCWG	-	11th-13th century
F5	Ditch	-	-	PT, PANT, BR	18th-19th century
F7	Ditch	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F10	Pit	-	NEOT/F10, EMWE/F13 (cooking pot A4A, spouted pitcher), MCWG, MCWMSE	-	11th-13th century
L1	Ploughsoil	-	EMWE/F13	-	-

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

7.2 Worked flints

by Adam Wightman

Two prehistoric worked flints were recovered from features excavated during the evaluation (F2 and F10). Both flints were recovered from contexts dated to the medieval period and are residual in these contexts. Other flint flakes were recovered from F2 (finds number 3) and F11 (finds number 14), but these were detached from their parent pieces by natural processes (most likely frost fracturing). None of the natural pieces have been retained.

A large (93mm x 64mm), thick (29mm) retouched flake (?scraper) was recovered from ditch F2. The flake has been detached from a large nodule of black flint and retained no surface cortex (tertiary flake). It was detached using a hard hammer and has a small platform which retains no evidence of platform preparation. The dorsal surface has c 9 scars from previous flake removals and there is some patination around the edges of the piece (especially along the retouched edge). The flake is retouched along the distal end. The retouch is very abrupt creating an edge that would likely have been used for scraping. Retouched hard hammer flakes of this size and thickness are most commonly found in Palaeolithic assemblages, although a later prehistoric date cannot be ruled out here.

A small tertiary flake was recovered from pit F10. The flake was struck using a hard hammer from a mottled dark grey flint core. There is no evidence of platform preparation. The dorsal face retained evidence of c 6 previous removals. There is evidence of use-wear/edge-damage on the left lateral edge and a notch removed from the right lateral edge is also probably the result of damage rather than intentional retouch. It is probable that this flake dates to the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age).

7.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced seven pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 52g from three features of medieval date. The material from ditch F2 (T1) and pit F10 (T6) was in fair condition, though fragmented and slightly abraded. However, the pieces from pit F11 (T5) were in a much poorer state, showing discolouration and the loss of surface detail.

Due to the small size of the fragments and a lack of diagnostic features, it has not been possible to identify all the material to species level with certainty, but it is highly likely that it is all cattle bone. No signs of dog gnawing or cut marks associated with butchery or bone working were noted.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F2 (T1)	3	1	6	Cattle	Small fragment of distal humerus.
F10 (T6)	11	1	18	Cattle	Fragment of proximal radius.
		2	8	Large- or medium-sized mammal?	Scapula and rib fragments.
F11 (T5)	13	2	16	Large mammal	Two limb bone diaphysis fragments in poor condition.
	14	1	4	Large mammal	Limb bone diaphysis fragment in poor condition.
Total		7	52		

Table 8 Catalogue of animal bone. Large mammal could potentially be either cattle, horse or larger species of deer. Medium-sized mammal includes sheep, goat, pig and smaller deer species.

7.4 Small finds, shell and agricultural ironwork by Laura Pooley

Two small fragments of iron of indeterminate form came from F1 (SF1) and F10 (SF2), with four fragments of oyster shell weighing 51.8g also recovered from F10 (finds no. 11).

SF1, F1, T1 (finds no.1): Fragment of iron, no distinguishing features, 26.6mm by 23.5mm by 9.4mm, 11.3g.

SF2, F10, T6 (finds no. 11): Curved fragment of iron rod or strip, possibly a nail shank but has small rounded projection on one side, 29.5mm long, c 10.8mm wide, 8.0mm thick across rod/strip, 13.4mm wide across projection, 5.8g.

Post-medieval/modern agricultural ironwork came from F7 (finds no. 7) and L1 (finds no. 12) and consisted of a ring/loop, nail and fragments of sheet.

F7, T5 (finds no. 7): a) Oval-shaped iron ring/loop, now slightly bent and twisted, round in cross-section (c 7.9mm diameter), 236mm long by 85mm wide, 134g. b) Iron nail, round-sectioned shank clenched halfway at 45°, small flat round head (c 12mm diameter), 22.9mm long, 17g.

L1, T6 (finds no.12): Two large fragments of iron sheet, folded/bent together with thick clay in between, c 170mm by 150mm by 140mm, 1,261g.

As per SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2019) the shell and agricultural ironwork has been recorded and discarded.

8 Environmental assessment by Bronagh Quinn

Environmental samples were taken from pits F10 (sample <1>, 40L) and F11 (sample <2>, 40L). They were 50% processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust using a Siraf-type flotation device with the flot collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. A brief assessment of the charred plant remains is provided below.

Sample <1>, F10: Twenty-two grains of wheat were present with moderately poor levels of preservation. A single glume base was also found. These grains are likely to be bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*?).

Sample <2>, F11: Twenty-four mixed grains were present, 12 of possible wheat (*Triticum aestivum*?) and 12 unidentified. The grains present had a moderately poor level of preservation.

The environmental preservation on site is moderately poor, however there is a high chance for further environmental evidence to be found in the future.

Assuming that further work will be carried out on the site, it is recommended that the samples from this evaluation be sent to an archaeobotanist along with any further environmental remains for specialist recording.

9 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation on land north of Lower Farm Barn produced pieces of Palaeolithic and later prehistoric worked flint along with a sherd of Roman pottery. All of this material was recovered from later-dated features but is evidence of activity in the area in these periods.

Significantly, four medieval features were excavated, all of which produced pottery of 11th- to 13th-century date and included finds of animal bone, oyster shell, fired clay and fragments of iron. Given the evidence undated pits F8 and F11, which contained fragments of fired clay and animal bone, are also likely to be associated with this activity. The features and the finds recovered from them are indicative of medieval activity on the development site. This activity is likely associated with nearby medieval sites at Potash Field (HTC 007), All Saints Church and the adjacent guildhall (HTC 016 & 084), and moated sites at Parkers Wood and The Hobbets (HTC 009 & 026).

Post-medieval and modern contexts and finds are likely related to the use of the development site as an agricultural field up to the present day.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Sophie Gittins of Granville Developments for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with R Mathieson, N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

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SCCAS	2020a	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i>
SCCAS	2020b	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land North of Lower Barn Farm, The Causeway, Hitcham</i> , by M Baker
Schmid, E Sommers, M	1972 2017	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i> . Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company <i>Archaeological Evaluation, Hitcham Garage, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk</i>

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain ‘contexts’
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeoanthropic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1629)

SSCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Linked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1629)

SSCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number HTC 106.

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Distribution list:

Sophie Gittins, Granville Developments
Matthew Baker, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ
tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 5.2.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

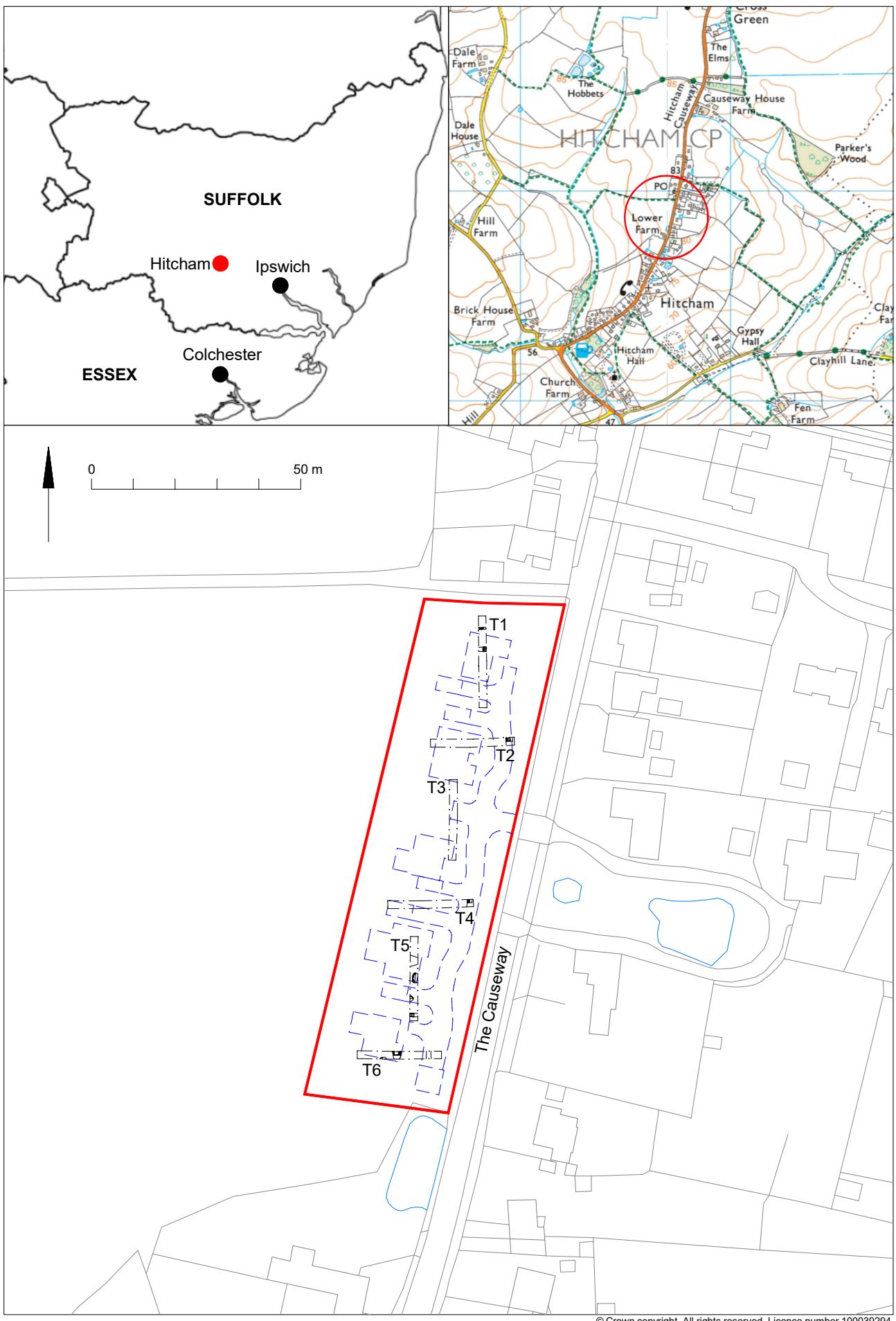
Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	9, 12	Ploughsoil	Soft, wet medium yellow/grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal flecks	Modern
L2	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet light/medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	T1	1	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval, 11th-13th century
F2	T1	2, 3	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with daub and CBM flecks and 10% stones	Medieval, 11th-13th century
F3	T2	4	Pit/ditch	Firm/hard, moist/wet medium grey/brown clay	Post-medieval, 16th-17th century
F4	T5	5, 10	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Medieval, 11th-13th century
F5	T6	6	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal and CBM flecks	Modern
F6	T4	-	Pit/ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undated
F7	T5	7	Pit/ditch	Soft, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F8	T5	8	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undated, possibly medieval
F9	T6	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt with CBM flecks	Undated
F10	T6	11, <1>	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks and 5% stones	Medieval, 11th-13th century
F11	T5	13, 14, <2>	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Undated, possibly medieval

< > = sample numbers

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	W/md	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F001	GULLY	1	1	4	12	3							X														EMWSD					MEDIEVAL	
F001	GULLY	1	1	1	2	2							X														GX					ROMAN	
F001	GULLY	1	1	2	3	2																					MCWG					MEDIEVAL	
F002	DITCH	2		2	10	5								X													MCWG					MEDIEVAL	
F002	DITCH	2		3	43	14	1	0	0				X													MCWG	BOWL	0.05	340		MEDIEVAL		
F002	DITCH	2		1	22	22							X													F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY		
F002	DITCH	3		1	5	5							X													F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY		
F003	DITCH	4		1	3	3																				F45D					16TH-17TH CENTURY		
F004	DITCH	5	5	1	3	3																				MCWG					MEDIEVAL		
F004	DITCH	5	5	1	3	3																				MCWG					MEDIEVAL		
F004	DITCH	5	5	3	27	9	0	0	1																F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
F004	DITCH	5	5	6	51	9	0	0	4				X												F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
F004	DITCH	10		2	15	8																				MCWG					MEDIEVAL		
F010	PIT	11		1	8	8																				F10/NEOT					11TH-12TH CENTURY		
F010	PIT	11		5	28	6																				F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY		
F010	PIT	11		6	34	6	0	0	2				X		X										F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
F010	PIT	11		1	6	6	0	0	1					X											MCWM SE					MEDIEVAL			
F010	PIT	11		3	8	3																			F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
F010	PIT	11		2	15	8	1	0	0					X											F13/EM WE	COOKING POT A4A	0.03	200		11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
F010	PIT	11		1	6	6											X								MCWM SE					MEDIEVAL			
F010	PIT	11		3	24	8								X											MCWG					MEDIEVAL			
F010	PIT	11		3	28	9								X											MCWG					MEDIEVAL			
F010	PIT	11		1	10	10	1	0	0				X											F13/EM WE	SPOUTED PITCHER	0.05	190		11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY				
L001	PLoughSOIL	9	1	1	16	16																			F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			
L001	PLoughSOIL	9	1	1	16	16																			F13/EM WE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY			

Appendix 3 CBM list



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Fig 1 Site location, proposed development in blue.



Imagery ©2020 CNES/Airbus, Getmapping PLC, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, Map data © 2020
HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

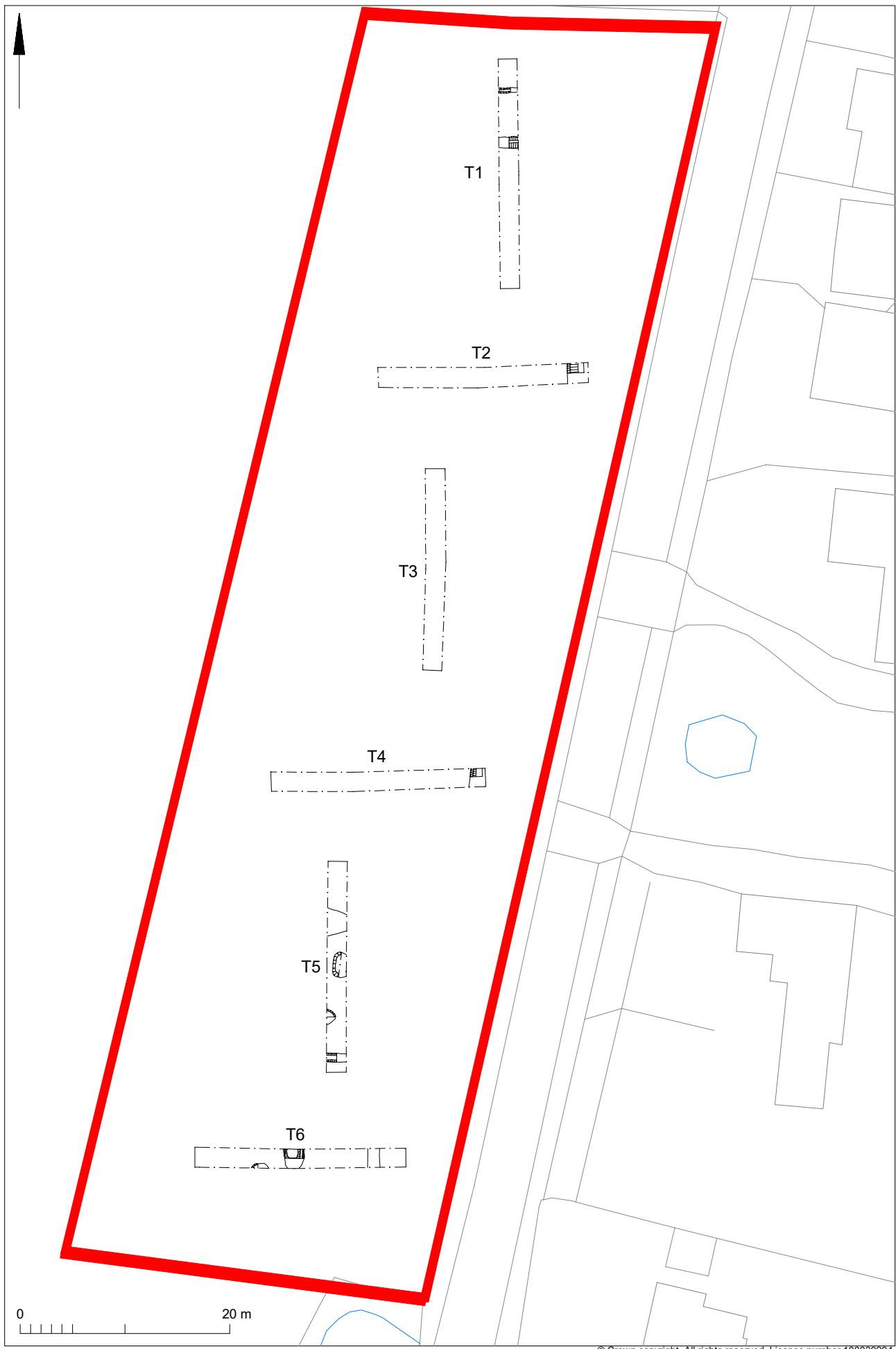


Fig 3 Results.

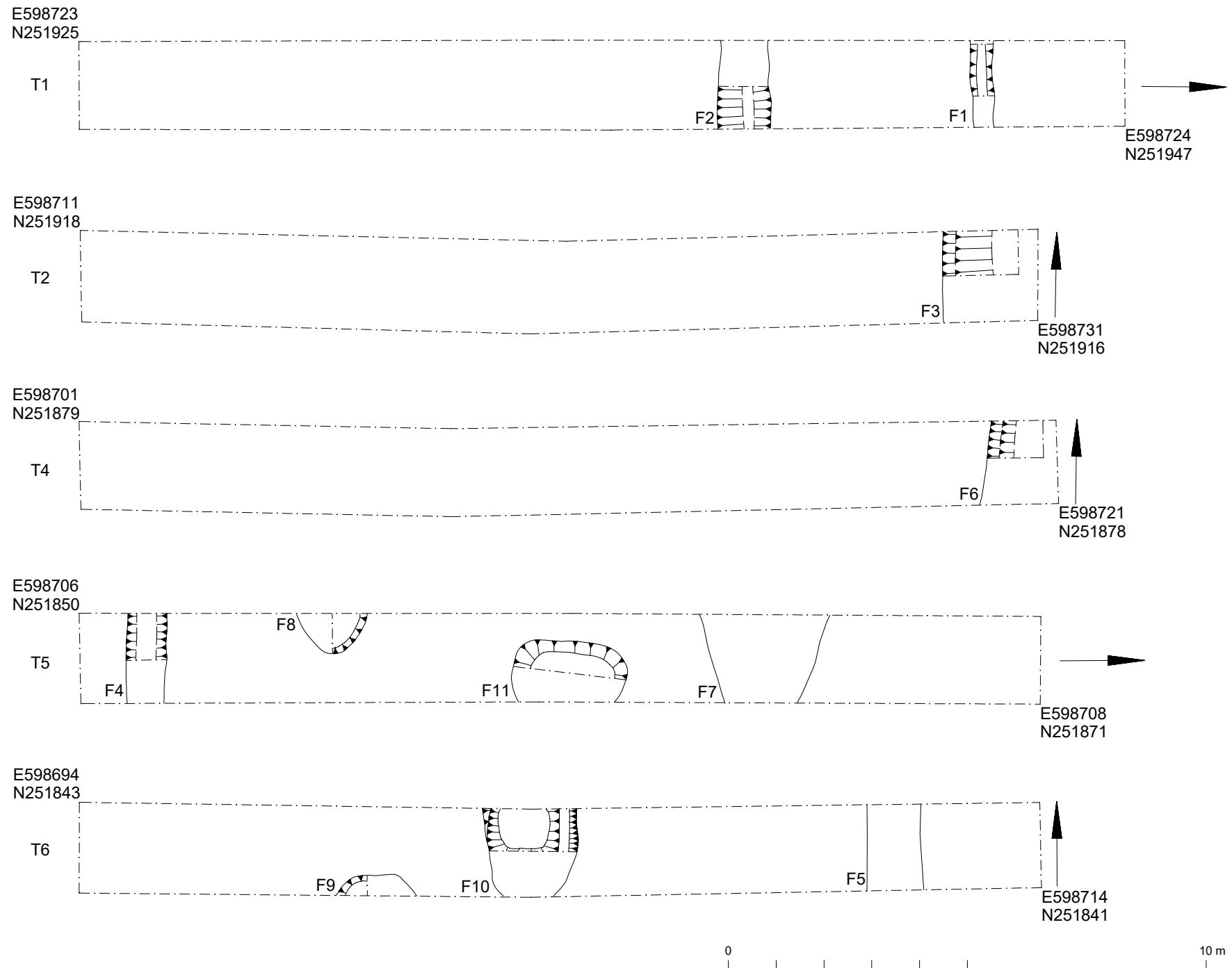


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.

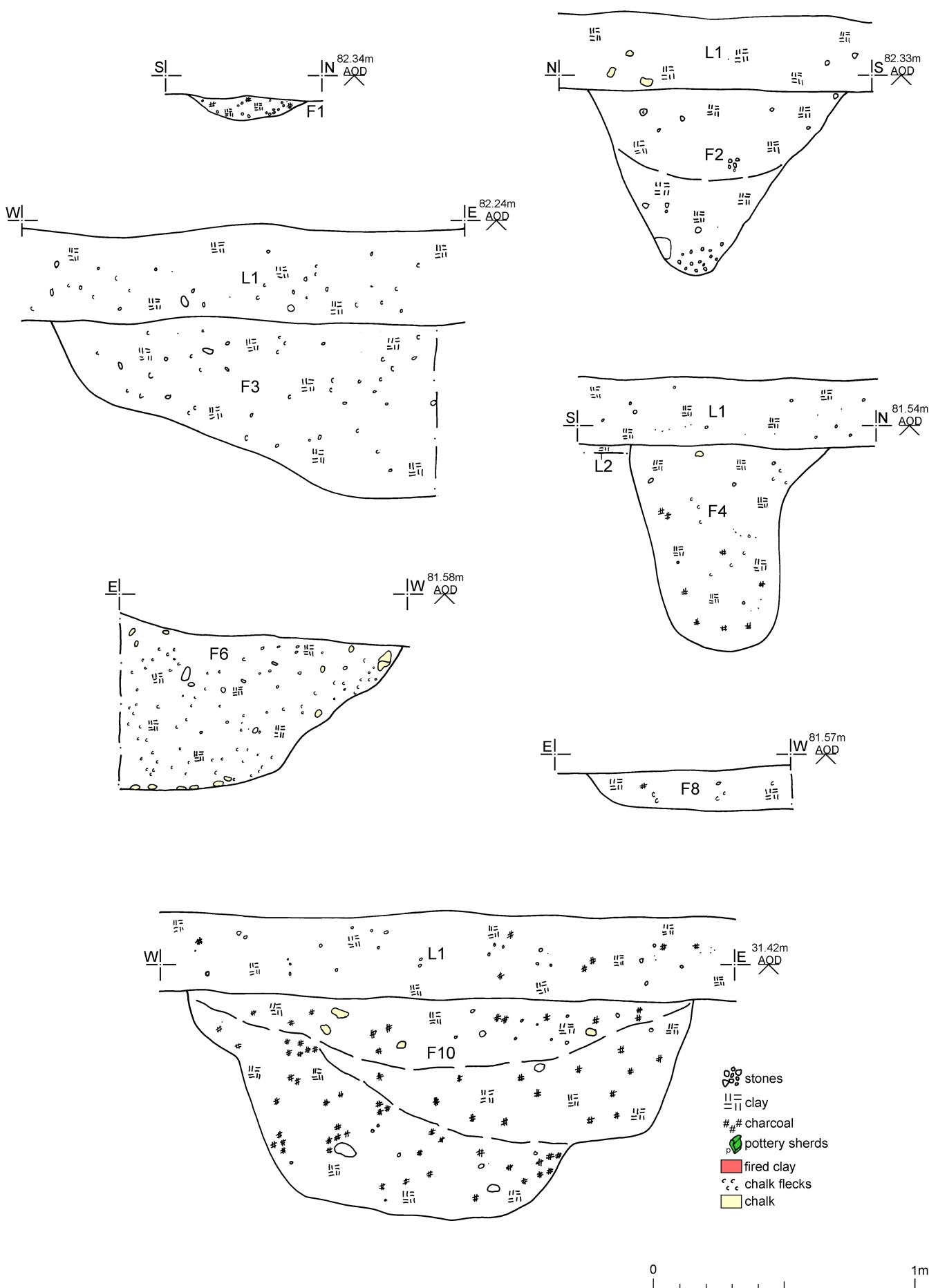


Fig 5 Feature sections.

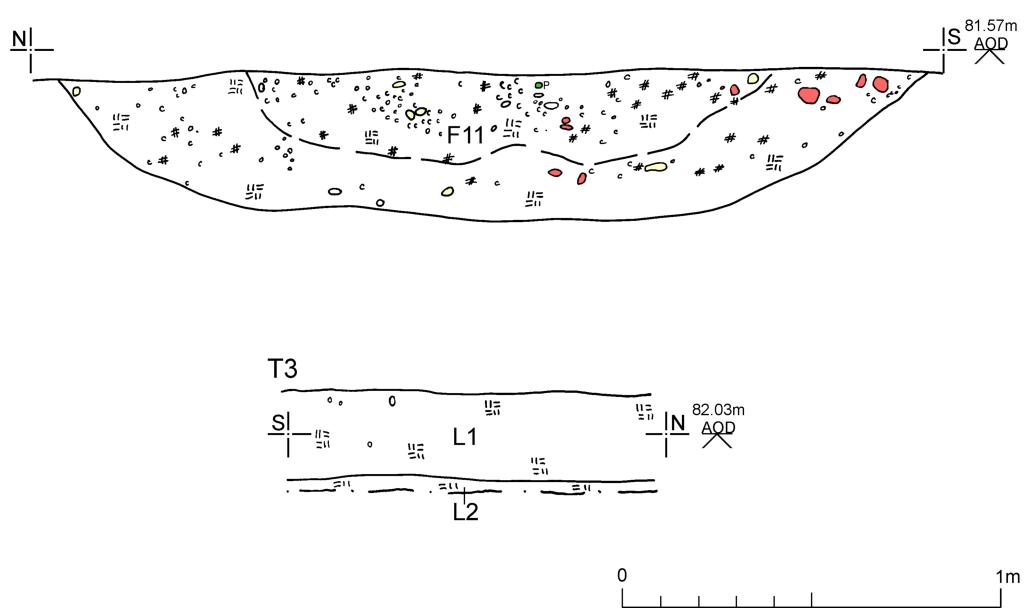


Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE.

NGR: TL 9871 5189 (centre)

Planning references: DC/20/01794/OUT

District: Babergh

Parish: Hitcham

Commissioned by: Sophie Gittins

Client: Granville Developments

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk parish number: HTC 106

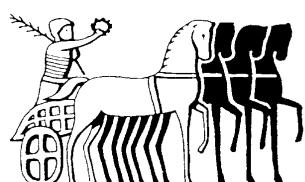
CAT project code: 2020/10c

OASIS reference no.: colchest3-406589

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS Monitor: Matthew Baker

This WSI written: 11.11.2020 (revised)



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site is located on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham Suffolk, approximately 108km south of Cross Green and 16 km northwest of the outskirts of Ipswich (Fig 1). Site centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9871 5189. The 0.46 hectare plot currently forms part of a larger agricultural field which has been previously undeveloped.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of six new dwellings with associated garages and infrastructure.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9241188.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as Crag Formation (sand) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton).

Historic landscape

The Causeway and Hitcham area is defined as *ancient rolling farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 3.1, post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields. The landscape immediately around The Causeway is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 1.2 (pre-18th century enclosure – rectilinear fields) and sub-type 3.4 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site). The background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

Prehistoric: There are no records of this period within the search area.

Roman: The HER records a length of Roman Road, listed as part of the Peddars Way (HTC 017, 864m SW). Associated with the road is a Roman settlement on the top of the hill at Brick House Farm (HTC 002 748 WSW). A fragment of the upper stone of a puddingstone quern was found c 932m to the southwest of the site (HTC 008).

A-Sax/Medieval: At Potash Field is the site of the former Chapel of St Margaret, a church or chapel with associated cemetery, located 400m northwest of the present church. Ornamental stonework from the site date to the 13th-14th centuries but Thetford Ware pottery and a metal find would suggest an earlier Anglo-Saxon origin (HTC 007, 737m SW).

All Saints is a large parish medieval church, with the arcades dated to at least the 14th-century (HTC 016, 844m SSW). Adjacent to the church is the Old Guildhall, a timber-framed house which was originally a 15th century guildhall with an open hall. When the guildhall was dissolved in 1549 the building became The Cock Inn (HTC 084, 915m SSW)

At Parkers Wood a rectangular moat which survives partly as an earthwork. Finds from the moated site have included a scatter of 13th-14th century pottery sherds. (HTC 009, 762m NE). The wood itself is a designated ancient woodland (HTC 046, 776m NE). The remains of

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>?

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

small moated enclosure and 13th to 14th century pottery is also recorded at The Hobbets (HTC 026, 811m NW).

Approximately 485m to the south-southwest of the site is the location of a medieval windmill (HTC 029)

Medieval-post-medieval: Key historic buildings highlighted by the HER include Brickhouse Farm (HTC 078 850m SW), a 16th century farmhouse with 17th century alterations (DSF1471) and two 16th century barns, (DSF 2466); Farm buildings at Causeway House Farm include a 15th century farmhouse with alterations made in the 17th century and a 19th century (HTC 076 508m NNE); Church Cottage a 16th century timber-framed house (HTC 079, 889m SSW) and Dale Farm a complex that includes a 15th century farmhouse with a 17th century barn, 19th century stables and cartlodge (HTC 071, 1km NW).

Post-medieval-modern: The brick foundation of a post-medieval watermill was uncovered during clearance of scrub along a stream (HTC 022, 676m SW). To the northeast of the site is an area of cropmarks depicting post-medieval field boundaries, most of which are visible on early mapping (HTC 068, 1.1km NE).

Archaeological work in the area have included a watching brief on land adjacent to Oakdene revealed no features but a scatter of 18th century pottery and glass (HTC 083, 313m SSW, Newman 2004); A post-medieval clay extraction pit was recorded during an evaluation at Hitcham Garage (HTC 097, 247m SSW, Sommers 2017); a post-medieval ditch and three undated pits found during an evaluation at Mizpah (HTC 103, 665m SSW, Meredith 2019) and an evaluation at Cheney's House revealed two undated ditches and a pit but post-medieval layers and pond (HTC 081, 153m NNE, Brooks 2012).

Undated: Approximately 504m southwest of the site is a pale cropmark of a ring-ditch c 20m wide. Although undated this is possibly the remains of a ploughed out Bronze Age barrow (HTC 058). At Hitcham House an undated earthwork runs across the pasture field (HTC 037, 1.1km SSW)

Find spots: Within the search area are a scatter of metal detected finds that include a few post-medieval buckles, coins, tokens and an undated bronze chisel (HTC 051).

Negative: No archaeological features or finds were recorded during a watching brief at Winfar (HTC 083, 429m S, Everett 2013).

Listed buildings⁵ (Fig 2)

There are 28 listed buildings within 1km of the development site. All Saints Church is listed as Historic England Grade I. The other 27 are all Grade II listed and primarily date from the 16th to the 18th century.

Planning background

An application was submitted to Babergh District Council (DC/20/01794/OUT) in May 2020 for an *outline planning application (comprising of access, all other matters reserved), erection of 6 no dwellings and garages (re-submission of DC/18/04771)*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the condition based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

⁵

This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Land North of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham*) written by SCCAS (2020).

As per the brief, 5% of the development site will be sampled (120m of linear trenching at 1.8m wide). Six 20m long trenches are proposed, located in a linear grid pattern across the development area (see Fig 1).

Localised extensions to trenches may be required by the SCCAS after the site monitoring visit. This will only be used if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

Trial-trenching is required to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus three archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2020)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2020) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/20, which includes Professional Indemnity £1,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Machine assistance may also be required for very large深深 features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with SCCAS.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Trenches will first be stepped where appropriate to allow for safe excavation of deep features. After discussion with SCCAS the use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features if depth cannot be established through hand excavation.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with SCCAS to agree a strategy.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/supervisors Adam Wightman, Mark Baister or Ben Holloway who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectoist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the

advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow HE guidelines (HE 2015a). A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Basic site record shots will be taken using the site recording tablet at a resolution of 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixels).

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

- ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Dr Matthew Loughton
- animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
- small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
- non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

- flints: Adam Wightman
- environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
- project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

- animal and human bone: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)
- environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
- radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
- conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

- flint: Hazel Martingell / Tom Lawrence
- prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
- Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
- Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
- Roman glass: Hilary Cool
- small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019b).

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

Monitoring

SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

Notification of the start of work will be given to SCCAS ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS at this time.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

SCCAS remote monitoring requirements during the Covid-19 pandemic

Currently SCCAS are undertaking monitoring visits.

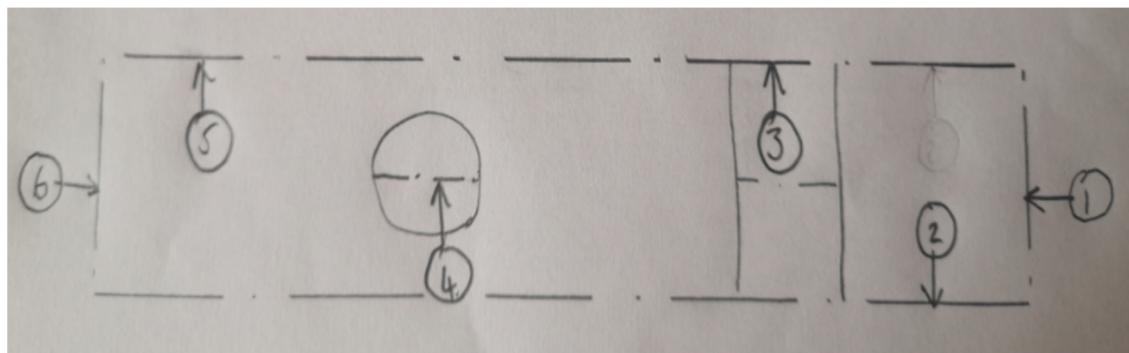
However, if government/local government advice changes due to a spike in cases/localised lockdown, etc. SCCAS may have to start remotely monitoring sites again.

In this case, the following remote monitoring requirements have been laid-out by SCCAS:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI

In addition, the following must be sent to the SCCAS to enable them to decide if the fieldwork can be signed-off and trenches backfilled.

- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included,
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date,
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from,
- Photographs of 1) each trench, from each end of the trench; 2) trench sections (bulk); and 3) features (all photographs will be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number. For example,



Provision will be made in the timetable of works for the SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.

CAT understands that if SCCAS cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays in the completion of projects.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works in partnership with Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brooks, R	2012	<i>Land North of Cheney's House, The Causeway, Hitcham, HTC 081, Archaeological Evaluation Report</i> . SCCAS Report no 2012/106
Brown, N and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2</i> <i>Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> . Updated Oct 2020
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020
ClfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Everett, L	2013	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report, Winfar, The Causeway, Hitcham</i> .
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Bricley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
Meredith, J	2019	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report: Mizpah, The Causeway, Hitcham</i> .
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Newman, J	2004	<i>Watching Brief - Plot adj Oakdene, Hitcham</i> .
SCC	2012	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map</i> , version 3

SCCAS	2019	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2020	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Updated Oct 2020
SCCAS	2020	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land North of Lower Barn Farm, The Causeway, Hitcham, by Matthew Baker</i>
Sommers, M	2017	<i>Archaeological Evaluation, Hitcham Garage, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk.</i>

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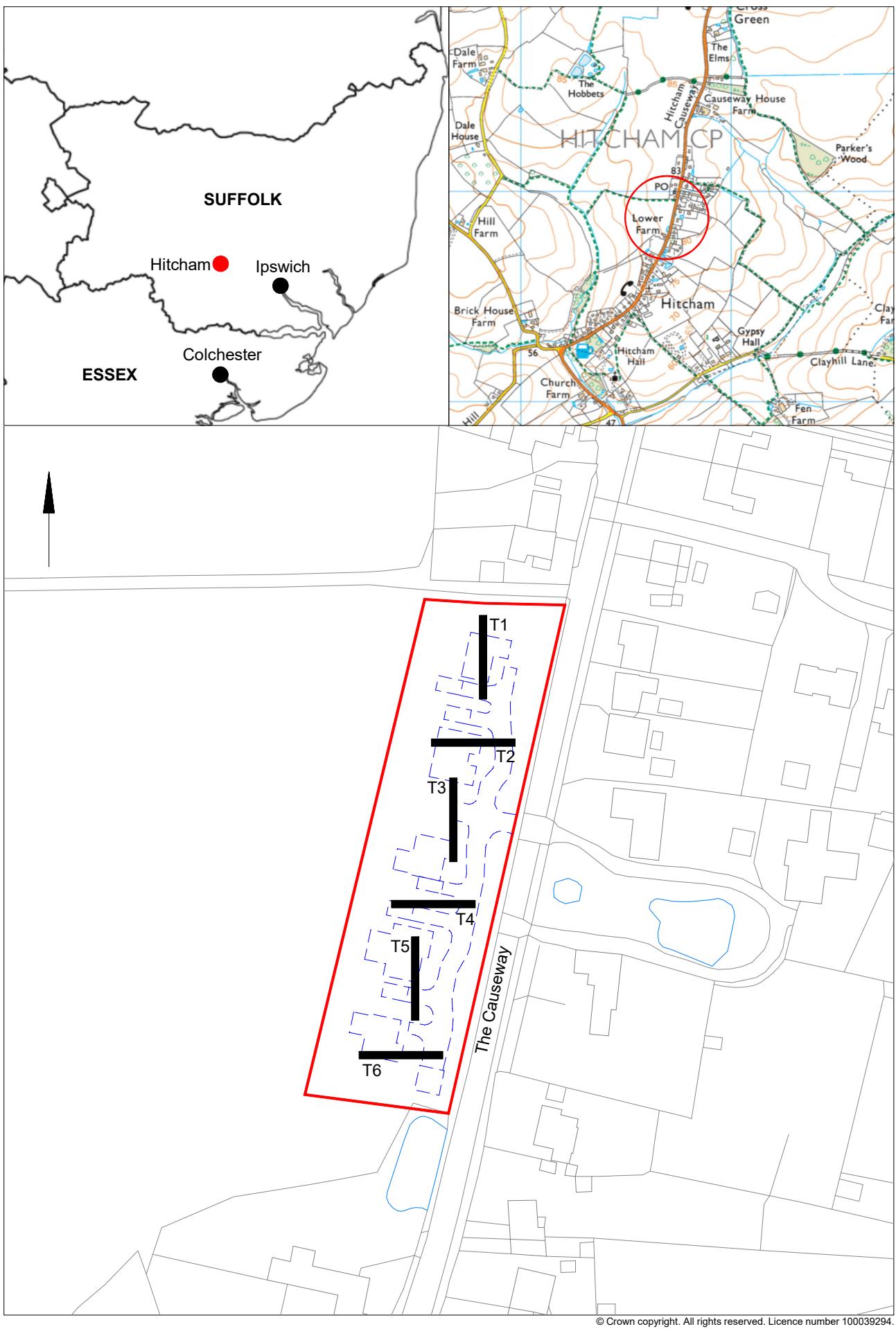


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

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0 50 m



Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

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HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record

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OASIS ID: colchest3-406589

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of six new dwellings. Located within an agricultural field, the development site is located close to sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval significance. Evaluation revealed four features (two ditches, a gully and pit) of medieval date which contained pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century, and another two undated pits that are likely to be associated with this activity. A post-medieval pit/ditch, modern ditch and pit/ditch, and undated pit/ditch and pit were also present.
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2021 End: 19-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/01794/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/10c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HTC 106 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HITCHAM Land North of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway
Postcode	IP7 7NE
Study area	0.41 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9871 5189 52.129036886647 0.903460353398 52 07 44 N 000 54 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 81.14m Max: 82.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Granville Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID HTC 106
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID HTC 106
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID HTC 106
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological evaluation on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE: January 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1629
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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