

# Archaeological excavation at land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk IP7 7NE

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**by Sarah Veasey**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Alec Wade  
figures by Chris Lister, Sarah Veasey and Emma Holloway

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**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [sv@catuk.org](mailto:sv@catuk.org)

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Fig 1 Site location, showing excavation area in relation to evaluation results (in green).

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## 1 Summary

An archaeological excavation (1,163m<sup>2</sup>) was carried out on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of six new dwellings. The proposed development is located along the edge of an agricultural field and is close to sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval significance. An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation undertaken prior to the excavation identified six features (two ditches, a gully and three pits), mostly of medieval date.

*Excavation has revealed an area of medieval land management in the form of a series of ditches and gullies, likely used to prevent the road and land from flooding. Evidence of ditches being re-cut and multiple gullies indicate an extended period of activity. Finds evidence recovered points to a farmstead or settlement near to the excavation area. A 19th/20th century roadside ditch and boundary ditch were also uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk which was carried out from 26th April to 5th May 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). Consequently a programme of archaeological trial-trenching was undertaken in January 2021 by CAT, comprising six 20m trenches (CAT Report 1629). The results of this evaluation identified the need for archaeological mitigation in the form of a programme of open area excavation at the south end of the development, totalling 1,163m<sup>2</sup> and targeting significant remains dating from the 11th to 13th centuries.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Matthew Baker (SCCAS 2021b), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2021b).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance *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 Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2021a).

## 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](mailto:archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)), SCC invoice number 9241188.

### Geology

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

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

### **Historic landscape**

The Causeway and Hitcham area is defined as *ancient rolling farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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).

### **Archaeology<sup>4</sup>** (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 Theford 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

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

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

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

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 (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 buildings<sup>5</sup> (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.

#### **The 2021 archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 1629)**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the development site in January 2021. Evaluation revealed four features (two ditches, a gully and pit) of medieval date which contained pottery dating from the 11th to the 13th centuries, and another two undated pits that were 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.

## **4 Aims**

The aim of the excavation was to record all archaeological remains at risk of being destroyed by the proposed development, in particular the heritage assets dating from the 11th to 13th centuries identified in the evaluation phase.

## **5 Methodology**

An area approximately 41m long by 32m wide was excavated at the south end of the proposed development site.

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

See attached WSI for the full methodology.

## **6 Results (Fig 3)**

The excavation covered an area of 1,163m<sup>2</sup> and encompassed trenches 5 and 6 from the evaluation. It was excavated through a single layer of modern ploughsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.36m thick) onto natural clay (L2). A total of 39 features were uncovered, 20 of which were ditches or gullies and the remaining 19 a mixture of pits and post-holes. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

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<sup>5</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

### Medieval

The predominant phase of activity on the site dates to the medieval period, with pottery dating evidence suggesting a focus in the 12th-13th century. Medieval dating evidence was recovered from 29 features including 14 ditches/gullies.

On both the east and west sides of the excavation there is large north/south ditch, both of which have a re-cut. Ditch F2 (3.34m wide and 0.86m deep) with ditch recut F5 (2.73m wide and 0.66m deep) is located on the eastern side of the excavation area. Ditch F34 (2.27m wide and 0.57m deep) with ditch recut F40 (2.22m wide and 0.61m deep) is located on the western edge. All four ditches produced a good assemblage of pottery, with the sites largest assemblage recovered from F40. Ditches F34/F40 also produced the largest quantity of small finds.



**Photograph 1** F34 sx 3 and F40 sx 3 – looking north north-west

Between these N/S ditches there are six east/west gullies (F4, F6, F12/14, F13, F16, F37) and two NW/SE gullies (F7 and F15) (c 0.35-0.82m wide and c 0.07-0.40m deep). These smaller gullies were probably used for overflow water from F2/F5 to drain into F34/F40. All of these gullies produced small assemblages of pottery, CBM or small finds.



**Photograph 2** F16 sx – looking west



**Photograph 3** F14 sx – looking west

Two large pits were excavated, F10 and F43. Pit F10 (1.89m by 2.36m and 0.83m deep) was originally uncovered in the evaluation phase and produced a good assemblage of medieval pottery sherds. Pit F43 (1.58m by 3.38 and 0.59m deep) had multiple fills, which contained a large amount of charcoal and fired clay. There was no evidence of scorching on the edges or

base so this is likely to be a dump of material from elsewhere. Pit F43 produced the second largest assemblage of pottery and CBM fragments and two large burnt flint nodules. It was cut by the terminus of E/W undated gully F44.



**Photograph 4** F43 Quad A sx – looking north north-west

Pit F39 was wide and shallow and cut by gully F13 and cut small pit F38. It was 1.76m by 0.81m and 0.15m deep and produced 26 sherds of pottery.

Seven small pits were also excavated, F24, F27, F28, F30, F32, F38 and F42. These were between 0.32-0.71m by 0.37-0.90m and 0.08-0.21m deep. They all produced a small assemblage of pottery and CBM fragments. Pit F28 was originally recorded as F9 in the evaluation.

Pits F18, F20 and F29 all produced a single sherd of peg-tile. Pit F18 (approximately 0.74m in diameter and 0.73m deep) was located to the west of boundary ditch F34/F40. Pits F20 (0.26m in diameter and 0.11m deep) and F29 (0.44m by 0.50m and 0.20m deep) were located in the north-west corner of the excavation area.

#### **19th-20th Century**

Two ditches were dated to the 19th-20th century, F1 and F3. F1 was E/W aligned and 2.52m wide and 0.89m deep. Finds recovered from F1 included glass, pottery and CBM fragments. This ditch was backfilled sometime in the early 20th century, as it is present on 1902 OS map but not the 1958 edition.



**Map 1 and 2** 6-inch OS map from 1902 (left) F1 highlighted in green. 25-inch OS map from 1958 (right) F1 no longer present.

Large ditch F3 follows the line of and cuts F2/F5. The full width and depth of F3 could not be ascertained. The excavated section was 5.66m wide and dug to a depth of 1.80m. Ditch F3 produced a good assemblage of pottery and CBM fragments, as well as a range of agricultural iron work. It is possible that F3 has origins in the post-medieval period and was backfilled in the 19th/20th century.



**Photograph 5** F2, F5 and F3 sx – looking north-east

#### **Undated**

There were 13 undated features in total. Nine pits, one pit/post-hole, two ditches and a gully. These are likely to be medieval in date and associated with the other features present on the site.

## 7 Finds

### 7.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

By Dr. Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 468 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 8,435g and 2.08 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 18g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	319	2,864	9	2.08
CBM	149	5,571	37	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>8,435</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.08</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from 28 features and the largest assemblage is the 109 sherds with a weight of 1,245g from the ditch F40 followed by the ?pit F43 with 73 sherds with a weight of 410g (Table 2). Other important assemblages came from the ditch F34 with 51 sherds with a weight of 316g, the ditch F2 with 47 sherds with a weight of 1,145g while the largest assemblage by sherd weight is the 3kg (nr 29) from the ditch F3 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	DITCH	10	1,031	103
F2	DITCH	47	1,145	24
F3	DITCH	29	3,063	106
F4	GULLY	4	32	8
F5	DITCH	8	53	7
F6	GULLY	5	32	6
F7	GULLY	20	295	15
F12	GULLY	11	58	5
F13	GULLY	12	127	11
F15	GULLY	3	32	11
F16	GULLY	20	160	8
F18	PIT	1	49	49
F20	POST HOLE	1	42	42
F24	PIT	4	12	3
F27	PIT/POST HOLE	1	4	4
F28	PIT	3	33	11
F29	PIT	1	3	3
F30	PIT	1	3	3
F32	PIT	2	15	8
F34	DITCH	51	316	6
F36	LINEAR	4	14	4
F37	GULLY	2	3	2
F38	PIT	4	12	3
F39	PIT	34	174	5
F40	DITCH	109	1,254	12

F41	DITCH	7	56	8
F42	PIT	1	7	7
F43	?PIT	73	410	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>8,435</b>	<b>18</b>

**Table 2** Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

### Roman Pottery

There was only two sherds of Roman coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) with a weight of 136g which came from the ditch F2 and the gully F6.

### Post-Roman pottery

Post Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) and the Suffolk Medieval pottery type series (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/pottery-type-series>) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3).

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery consists of 317 sherds with a weight of just over 2.7kg and 2.08 vessels (Table 4). This material was recovered from 25 features and the largest assemblage is the 105 sherds with a weight of 1.2kg and EVE of 1.08 from the ditch F40 followed by the ditch F34 with 51 sherds with a weight of 312g and 0.04 vessels (Table 5). Modest-sized assemblages of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the pit F39 with 26 sherds with a weight of 146g and EVE of 0.21 and the features F30/34 with 46 sherds with a weight of 274g and EVE of 0.04 (Table 5).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F9/THETS	Thetford-type wares	c 850-1150
F10/NEOT	St Neots-type ware	11th-12th century
F12A/EMWS	Early Medieval shelly wares without sand/Early Medieval Ware Shelly	11th-early 13th century
F12C/EMWSG	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)/Early Medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	11th-early 13th century
F12C/EMWSS	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)/Early Medieval sparse shelly ware	11th-early 13th century
F13/EMWE	Early Medieval sandy wares/Essex type EMW	11th-early 13th century
F13/EMWFL	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware flinty	11th-early 13th century
F13/EMWG	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware gritty	11th-early 13th century
F13S/EMWSD	Early Medieval sandy shell dusted wares/Early Medieval Shell-dusted Ware	11th-early 13th century
F13T/EMWT	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional/Early Medieval ware transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F20/LMT	Medieval sandy greywares/Late Medieval and transitional wares	c 1150-1375/1400
F20/MCWG	Medieval sandy greywares/Medieval coarseware gritty	c 1150-1375/1400
F21/COLC	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22/EMEMS	Hedingham ware/Early Medieval ware Essex micaceous type	c 1140-1325/1350
F22/HFW1	Hedingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350

F45D	Frechen stonewares	16th-17th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century

**Table 3** Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F9/THETS	Thetford-type wares	1	4	4	0.00
F10/NEOT	St Neots-type ware	2	8	4	0.00
F12A/EMWS	Early Medieval shelly wares without sand/Early Medieval Ware Shelly	1	3	3	0.00
F12C/EMWSG	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)/Early Medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	13	66	5	0.00
F12C/EMWSS	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)/Early Medieval sparse shelly ware	1	2	2	0.00
F13/EMWE	Early Medieval sandy wares/Essex type EMW	191	1,530	8	0.72
F13/EMWFL	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware flinty	16	286	18	0.33
F13/EMWG	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware gritty	6	56	9	0.00
F13S/EMWSD	Early Medieval sandy shell dusted wares/Early Medieval Shell-dusted Ware	22	163	7	0.00
F13T/EMWT	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional/Early Medieval ware transitional	10	66	7	0.06
F20/LMT	Medieval sandy greywares/Late Medieval and transitional wares	25	191	8	0.16
F20/MCWG	Medieval sandy greywares/Medieval coarseware gritty	1	2	2	0.00
F21/COLC	Colchester-type ware	2	19	10	0.00
F22/EMEMS	Hedingham ware/Early Medieval ware Essex micaceous type	2	14	7	0.00
F22/HFW1	Hedingham ware	18	159	9	0.38
F45D	Frechen stonewares	1	7	7	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	4	140	35	0.43
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	1	9	9	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.08</b>

**Table 4** Details on the post-Roman pottery

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	DITCH	2	14	7	0.00
F2	DITCH	27	144	5	0.00
F3	DITCH	6	156	26	0.43
F4	GULLY	4	32	8	0.00
F5	DITCH	6	34	6	0.06
F6	GULLY	4	29	7	0.00

F7	GULLY	18	120	7	0.00
F12	GULLY	10	57	6	0.06
F13	GULLY	12	127	11	0.10
F15	GULLY	3	32	11	0.00
F16	GULLY	19	153	8	0.04
F24	PIT	1	3	3	0.00
F27	PIT/POST HOLE	1	4	4	0.00
F28	PIT	3	33	11	0.03
F30	PIT	1	3	3	0.00
F32	PIT	1	2	2	0.00
F34	DITCH	50	312	6	0.04
F36	LINEAR	3	10	3	0.00
F37	GULLY	2	3	2	0.00
F38	PIT	3	9	3	0.03
F39	PIT	26	146	6	0.21
F40	DITCH	105	1,232	12	1.08
F41	DITCH	5	48	10	0.00
F42	PIT	1	7	7	0.00
F43	?PIT	4	15	4	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.08</b>

**Table 5** Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features

Fabric Group	Vessel form	EVE
F13/EMWE	<b>All</b>	0.72
	COOKING POT A2	0.07
	COOKING POT B2	0.33
	COOKING POT H1	0.32
F13/EMWFL	<b>All</b>	0.33
	COOKING POT B2	0.33
F13T/EMWT	<b>All</b>	0.06
	BOWL	0.06
F20/LMT	<b>All</b>	0.16
	BOWL	0.06
	JUG	0.10
F22/HFW1	<b>All</b>	0.38
	ROUEN JUG	0.38
F45M	<b>All</b>	0.43
	JAR	0.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.08</b>

**Table 6** Post-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

The assemblage is dominated by medieval wares dating from the c 11th to the 13th century

(Tables 3-4) with sherds of early medieval sandy wares and related wares (fabric F13/EMWE, F13/EMWFL, F13/EMWG, F13S/EMWSD, F13T/EMWT) accounting for a large proportion of the assemblage. The presence of a modest quantity of medieval sandy greywares/late medieval and transitional wares (fabric F20/LMT, F20/MCWG) and rare sherds of Colchester-type wares (F21/COLC) (Tables 3-4) suggests that there is a small quantity of later 13th-14th/15th century material. There was very little post-medieval pottery except for occasional sherds of 19th-20th century modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) and Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48) (Table 5) which all came from the ditch F3. Finally, the ditch F3 also contained one sherd of Frechen stoneware (fabric F45D) which dates to the 16th-17th century.

#### Ditch F40

The ditch F40 contained 105 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 1.2kg and 1.08 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 7). The assemblage is dominated by early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13/EMWE, F13/EMWFL, F13/EMWG, F13S/EMWSD, F13T/EMWT) which date from the 11th to the early 13th century AD. There were examples of cooking pots with thickened flat-topped rims (B2) (EVE: 0.60) dating to AD 1075/1100-1225 and a cooking pot with a flanged and upright neck (H1) (EVE: 0.10) dating to AD 1150/1175-1225 (Cotter 2000, 50 fig. 27). There was also a small collection of Hedingham ware pottery (fabrics F22/EMEMS, F22/HFW1) including sherds from a Rouen jug (EVE: 0.38) decorated with applied clay pellets, a band of red paint, and green glaze which dates to the 12th-13th centuries (Cotter 2000, 79-81, 86). This assemblage of post-Roman pottery can be dated from the 12th to the 13th century.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F13/EMWE	Early Medieval sandy wares/Essex type EMW	61	657	11	0.37
F13/EMWFL	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware flinty	16	286	18	0.33
F13/EMWG	Early Medieval sandy wares/Early Medieval ware gritty	4	38	10	0.00
F13S/EMWSD	Early Medieval sandy shell dusted wares/Early Medieval Shell-dusted Ware	1	13	13	0.00
F13T/EMWT	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional/Early Medieval ware transitional	3	23	8	0.00
F20/LMT	Medieval sandy greywares/Late Medieval and transitional wares	5	55	11	0.00
F22/EMEMS	Hedingham ware/Early Medieval ware Essex micaceous type	2	14	7	0.00
F22/HFW1	Hedingham ware	13	146	11	0.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.08</b>

**Table 7** Details on the post-Roman pottery from the ditch F40

#### Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM consist of 149 sherds with a weight of 5.6kg (Table 8) which was recovered from 19 features (Table 9). The largest assemblage by sherd count is the 69 sherds from the ?pit F43 with a weight of 395g (Table 9) followed by the ditch F3 with 23 sherds with a weight of 2.9kg (Table 9). Baked clay and daub which noticeably contains white (chalk?) nodules accounts for most of the CBM by sherd count. The fragments of brick which includes some frogged examples were only recovered from three features: ditch F1, ditch F2, and ditch F3 There was a modest collection of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile although most of this material came from the ditch F2 (x 10) and the ditch F1 (x 3) with the remaining sherds coming from the ditch F3, pit F18, post hole F20, pit F29 and pit F32. Finally, there were three sherds of Roman combed flue tile which were recovered from the ditch F2 and the gully F7.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RFT	Roman flue tile	3	194	65
Post-Roman				
BR	Brick	31	4,226	136
PT	Peg-tile	19	639	34
Undated				
	Baked clay	73	223	3
	Daub	23	289	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5,571</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 8** Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	DITCH	8	1,017	127
F2	DITCH	19	865	46
F3	DITCH	23	2,907	126
F5	DITCH	2	19	10
F7	GULLY	2	175	88
F12	GULLY	1	1	1
F16	GULLY	1	7	7
F18	PIT	1	49	49
F20	POST HOLE	1	42	42
F24	PIT	3	9	3
F29	PIT	1	3	3
F32	PIT	1	13	13
F34	DITCH	1	4	4
F36	LINEAR	1	4	4
F38	PIT	1	3	3
F39	PIT	8	28	4
F40	DITCH	4	22	6
F41	DITCH	2	8	4
F43	?PIT	69	395	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5,571</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 9** Quantities of CBM by features and layers

### Conclusion

Table 10 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable ceramic finds. The majority of features date from the 11th to the 13th/14th century while there are two modern features (ditch F1, ditch F3) and three features (pit F18, post hole F20, pit F29) of medieval and/or post-medieval date. The ditch F2 which contained a large assemblage of medieval pottery also contained rare sherds of later CBM including a possible frogged brick which could be intrusive.

Context	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F1	F13/EMWE, F21/COLC	PT, BR FROGGED	19th-20th century
F2	F12C/EMWSG (COOKING POT A1a), F13/EMWE, F13S/EMWSD, F13T/EMWT	RFT, PT (intrusive?), BR, FROGGED? (intrusive?)	11th-early 13th century or 19th-20th century?
F3	F45D, F45M (JAR), F48D	PT, BR UN-FROGGED?	19th-20th century
F4	F13/EMWE, F20/LMT	-	12th-14th century
F5	F20/LMT (BOWL)	-	1150/1175-1375/1400
F6	F13/EMWE, F13T/EMWT, F21/COLC	-	12th-14th century
F7	F12C/EMWSS, F13/EMWE, F13/EMWG, F13S/EMWSD (COOKING POT A2)	RFT	11th-early 13th century
F12	F12A/EMWS, F13/EMWE, F13S/EMWSD, F13T/EMWT (BOWL)	-	11th-early 13th century
F13	F13/EMWE, F13/EMWG, F20/LMT	-	12th-14th century
F15	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F16	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT A2), F13/EMWSD, F20/LMT	-	11th-13th/14th century
F18	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F20	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F24	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F27	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F28	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT A2), F20/MCWG, F20/LMT	-	12th-14th century
F29	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F30	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F32	F13/EMWE	PT	Medieval
F34	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT H1), F13/EMWT, F20/LMT, F22/HFW1	-	12th-14th century
F36	F13/EMWE, F13/EMWSD	-	11th-early 13th century
F37	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F38	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT B2)	-	1075/1100-1225
F39	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT B2, COOKING POT H1), F13T/EMWT, F20/LMT	-	12th-14th century
F40	F13/EMWE (COOKING POT B2, H1), F13/EMWFL (COOKING POT B2), F13/EMWG, F13S/EMWSD, F13T/EMWT, F20/LMT (COOKING POT B2), F22/EMEMS, F22/HFW1 (ROUEN JUG)	-	12th-13th century
F41	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F42	F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century
F43	F9/THETS, F10/NEOT, F13/EMWE	-	11th-early 13th century

**Table 10** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

## 7.2 Smalls finds

By Laura Pooley

Archaeological excavation revealed 15 numbered small finds of iron or stone from twelve different contexts. The most significant finds were an iron buckle (SF13) and wall hook or hinge pivot (SF14), both of which came from medieval ditch F34 sx1/F40 sx2. The D-shaped buckle is the most common of the iron buckles and was found throughout the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 339). The use of wall-hooks and hinge pivots similarly spanned the medieval period. Both fittings were driven into wood or stone and used as either an all-purpose hook or, in the case of hinge pivots, to hang doors, dates, shutters and widows (Goodall 2011, 163-164). An iron horseshoe nail (SF7) with fiddle-key head, dating from the mid/late 11th to the mid 13th century, came from gully F6, with a possible second horseshoe nail (SF15) from ditch F36.

The only other finds from medieval features were 45 fragments of lava quernstone totalling 930g from five ditches (SF8, SF9, SF10, SF12, SF17) and two pits (SF11, SF16). The fragments

were small and abraded, with a mean weight of only 21g. Lava quernstones were first imported into Britain in the Roman period with trade continuing in the later Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Buckley & Major 1983, 75). Such small fragments cannot be closely dated. Given the associated evidence a medieval date would appear likely, but as the fragments were small and abraded they had been present on the site for a while before becoming incorporated into the backfill of these features. Therefore, an earlier date for this quernstone cannot be ruled out.

Iron finds from post-medieval and modern features consisted of sheet fragments from ditch F1 (SF3), an unidentified fragment from ditch F2 (SF4), and from ditch F3 a complete ploughshare (SF5), ring fitting (SF6), hay fork (SF19) and barrel collars (SF20). All of this appears to be agricultural ironwork.

SF no.	Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
Small find numbers SF1 and SF2 were assigned during the evaluation (see CAT Report 1629).				
3	F1	1	<b>Iron sheet:</b> Two fragments of thin iron sheet (one of which has been broken into two joining pieces). 1) 39.7mm long, 24.3mm wide, 3.4mm thick; 2) 39.2mm long, 25.0mm wide, 3.7mm thick; total 10.7g	Undated
4	F2 sx3	29	<b>Iron fragment:</b> Small fragment of iron, possibly of rectangular cross-section, 26.4mm long, 5.2mm wide, 4.4mm thick, 1.4g.	Undated
5	F3	3	<b>Iron ploughshare:</b> Complete, triangular socketed structure with worn blade, 160mm long, 116mm high, max.66mm wide, 908.0g.	Post-medieval/ modern
6	F3	3	<b>Iron ring:</b> Complete iron ring, oval-shaped 70.4mm by 61.1mm, ring has round cross-section c 8mm diameter, 36.8g	Post-medieval/ modern
7	F6	7	<b>Iron horseshoe nail:</b> Complete iron horseshoe nail of 'fiddle-key' form with flat semi-circular head, shank clenched at 90°, 27.1mm long, 4.7g. Fiddle-key heads are dated from the mid/late 11th to the mid 13th century (Clark, 1986)	Medieval, mid/late 11th to the mid 13th century
8	F14	12	<b>Quernstone:</b> Two abraded fragments of lava quern, 295g.	?Medieval
9	F15	15	<b>Quernstone:</b> Three abraded fragments of lava quern, 122g. Largest fragment includes part of the central spindle hole.	?Medieval
10	F16 sx2	35	<b>Quernstone:</b> Twenty-six small and abraded fragments of lava quern, 160g.	?Medieval
11	F24	20	<b>Quernstone:</b> Six abraded fragments of lava quern, 283g	?Medieval
12	F34 sx1 / F40 sx2	46	<b>Quernstone:</b> Three small and abraded fragments of lava quern, 11g.	?Medieval
13	F34 sx1/ F40 sx2	46	<b>Iron Buckle (Fig 7.1):</b> Complete iron D-shaped buckle. Frame appears to be rectangular in cross-section, narrow at bar and broader/wider on the opposite curved section with small notch for tongue. Iron tongue virtually complete but with tip missing, made from a tapering strip of iron, rectangular in cross-section, which has been folded around the bar. Frame: 76.0mm long, 57.9mm wide, c 7.5mm wide; tongue: 50mm long, 11.2-7.4mm wide, 4.2mm thick; 48.5g.	Medieval
14	F34 sx1/ F40 sx2	46	<b>Iron wall hook or hinge pivot (Fig 7.2):</b> Complete L-shaped hinge pivot. Arm 1: tapering, clenched at 45°, rectangular in cross-section, 67.3mm long, 13.8mm wide tapering to 3.6mm, c 7mm thick. Arm 2: short, tapering and curved, 29.0mm long, 10.0mm tapering to 5.2mm wide, c 7.8mm thick; 19.7g.	Medieval
15	F36	27	<b>Iron horseshoe nail:</b> Possible iron horseshoe nail with	?Medieval

			damaged head consisting of a tapering strip of rectangular cross-section, 25.7mm long, 3.9g.	
<b>16</b>	F39	32	<b>Quernstone:</b> Three abraded fragments of lava quern, 45g.	?Medieval
<b>17</b>	F41 (same as F40)	37	<b>Quernstone:</b> Two small and abraded fragments of lava quern, 14g	?Medieval
<b>18</b>	F34 sx2/ F40	34	<b>Iron object:</b> Tapering iron strip with a hooked end, broken at the opposite end, rectangular in cross-section, 58.9mm long, max. 11.0mm wide, 8.5mm thick, 4.5g	?Medieval
<b>19</b>	F3	2	<b>Iron hay fork (Fig 7.3):</b> Complete two-pronged iron hay fork with rectangular-sectioned shank tapering to a point which would have been fixed with an iron collar (present) and nail (present) onto a wooden handle (missing). 410mm long, 109.5mm wide (across forks), forks have a circular cross-section (c 10mm diameter at tip and c 14mm close to shank), shanks is 120mm long, 16mm wide (max.) and 8mm thick.	Post-medieval/ modern
<b>20</b>	F3	2	<b>Iron barrel collars (Fig 8.4 &amp; 8.5):</b> Two complete iron barrel collars, circular in plan. 1) 345mm diameter on one side, flaring out to 357mm diameter on the other, 70mm high/wide and 8mm thick. 2) 400mm diameter of one side, flaring out to 418mm diameter on the other, 70mm high/wide and 8mm thick.	Post-medieval/ modern

**Table 11** Small finds

### 7.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

From medieval features were fragments of oyster and snail shell from pit F28, pit F39, ditch F40/F41 and pit F43. Three of the oyster shells had notches on the edge, which were possibly made when the oyster was opened. Two large flint nodules which showed evidence of slight heat-discolouration were also recovered from pit F43. From post-medieval/modern features F1, F2 and F3 were two fragments of glass, a piece of slate and some oyster shell.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F1	1	<b>Glass:</b> Fragment, 1.6g, post-medieval/modern.
F2	43	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Two incomplete, 24g, both left valves, one of which has a notch on the edge which was possibly made when opening the oyster.
F3	3	<b>Glass:</b> Fragment, clear, 39g, 19th-20th century. <b>Slate:</b> Fragment, 34g, undated.
F34 sx2/F40	34	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Two fragments, 17.4g.
F28	22	<b>Oyster shell:</b> 14 mostly complete, 181g, nine left valves, five right valves (two of which have possible notches made when opening the oyster), largest 67.1mm long by 74.6mm wide, smallest 53.5mm long by 60.6mm wide.
F39	32	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Four fragments, 21g, two left valves, two right valves. <b>Snail shell:</b> One complete, 3g.
F40 (same as F41)	34	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Three incomplete, 61g, one left valve, two right valve.
F41 (same as F40)	37	<b>Snail shells:</b> Six complete and fragmentary, 25g.
F43 Quad A Fill C	39	<b>Burnt flint:</b> Two large flint nodules (1,204g) both showing signs of slight heat discolouration to the surface (pinkish-red, dark red) (discarded).
F43 Quad B Fill D	50	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Three fragments, 14g, all left valves.

**Table 12** Miscellaneous finds by context number

## 7.2 Animal Bone

By Alec Wade

The excavation produced a small assemblage of 28 pieces of animal bone (weighing 0.57 kg) from eight ditches and pits, all Medieval in date.

The material was in fair condition with moderate loss of surface detail. A small number of pieces from ditches F16, F39 and pit F43 displayed signs of dog or rodent gnawing. This usually indicates a degree of residuality in the finds from the context as prior to being incorporated in the fill of the feature scavenging animals would have had access to it.

Also affecting the bone from pit F43 and ditch F18 was an orangish/brown surface staining that may indicate that the pieces had lain in waterlogged conditions. Additionally, weathering on the previously mentioned dog gnawed bone from ditch F16 also indicated long term exposure to the elements.

Context	Find or sample number	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F12	41	2	4	Medium mammal	Rib fragments.
F13	11	1	152	Cattle	Metatarsal (complete – fused distal epiphysis).
		1	12	Large mammal	Rib fragment.
F16 sx1	14	1	10	Sheep or goat	Metatarsal fragment, possibly dog gnawed. Signs of subaerial weathering.
F16 sx 2	36	2	2	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments.
F18	16	1	12	Sheep or goat	Radius fragment (proximal) stained brownish/orange.
F34 sx1/F40 sx2	46	1	32	Cattle	Broken upper molar.
		1	82	Red deer	Sawn off base of an unshed righthand antler (8 point) with intact brow tine.
		1	12	Large mammal	Mandible fragment.
		1	4	Medium mammal	Mandible fragment.
F39	32	1	18	Cattle	Scapula fragment with four prominent transverse cuts and multiple finer cut marks.
		5	34	Large mammal	Diaphysis fragments.
		1	1	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragment (dog gnawed).
F40	34	2	160	Cattle	Radius (proximal) and mandible fragments.
		1	1	Chicken	Ulna (complete).
		1	16	Large mammal	Diaphysis fragment (tibia?).
		1	4	Medium mammal	Rib fragment.
		2	6	Unidentified	Unidentified fragments.
F43	48	1	6	Medium mammal	Femur diaphysis fragment. Rodent gnawed? Stained brownish/orange.
	Sample <2>	1	1	Medium mammal	Rib fragment.

**Table 13** Animal bone by context

Large mammal could potentially be either cattle, horse, or larger species of deer. Medium sized mammal includes sheep, goat, pig, and smaller deer species. No distinction between sheep or goat bone was possible due to a lack of diagnostic features.

Four species were identified in the assemblage including cattle (4 pieces), sheep/goat (2), chicken (1) and the wild species of red deer (1).

Cut marks associated with butchery were found on a fragment of sheep or goat scapula from pit F39 and evidence of bone working was provided by a piece of sawn red deer antler from intercutting ditches F34 and F40.

## 8 Environmental assessment

### Environmental assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

#### Introduction and method statement

Seven samples were submitted for assessment from the evaluation (samples <EV1> and <EV2>) and excavation (samples <EX1>, <EX2>, <EX3>, <EX5> and <EX6>) phases. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fills of four pits, the larger one of which (F43) was excavated in quadrants.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, chaff, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded but are not listed in the table.

#### Results (Appendix 4)

Cereal remains and seeds of common segetal weeds are present at varying densities within all seven samples. Preservation is generally poor, with many grains and seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to very high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat is predominant throughout. Chaff is scarce, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes are noted within the assemblage from sample <EX3> (quadrant A fill D within pit F43) and sample <EX6> (quadrant B fill D within pit F43) contains a single rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) rachis node.

Seeds of common field weeds are noted within five of the samples studied, mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted include corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Sample <EX2> (F43 quadrant A fill B) includes a single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet and the assemblage from sample <EX6> contains a possible spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) fruit. Highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, but other plant macrofossils are scarce.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material noted within all seven assemblages are thought to be residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Small pellets of burnt or fired clay are also noted along with a single fish bone. Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum molluscs are noted within all but sample <EX5>. However, most are well preserved retaining delicate surface structuring, and it is, therefore, uncertain whether they are contemporary with the features or later contaminants. If they are contemporary, they would appear to suggest that the pits were probably dug into an open grassland area, although pits F11 and F43 may well have been partially shaded or filled

with leaf litter or loose stones. Pit F10 and the lower fill of pit F43 may well have been seasonally wet.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, although the assemblages are mostly small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition, the following points may be of note:

- The assemblages all contain cereals, with wheat being predominant. Many of the grains are very poorly preserved, and those within samples <EX3> and <EX6> also appear to have distinctive concave sides, almost certainly suggesting that they had started to germinate prior to combustion. Wheat was rarely used as whole grain for human consumption, but it would have been milled for the production of flour.
- Many of the seeds (for example the corncockle, cornflower, small legumes and black bindweed) are of a similar size to the grains. Such contaminants, along with volunteer grains of oat, barley and rye, would persist after processing, to be removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/use. These, along with the condition of the grains, may indicate that the material is derived from cereal storage waste, where grain stores were cleaned prior to a new harvest, with the waste material being burnt. It was not uncommon for grains to germinate in store, particularly if the weather had been inclement at the time of harvesting.
- Few environmental indicators are present. However, seeds of stinking mayweed are recorded, probably suggesting that crops were being grown on the heavy clay/loam soils immediately surrounding Hitcham. Such ground would certainly be well suited to the production of wheat. The presence of sedge and spike-rush may also suggest that soil water levels were relatively high.

Although two assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis of such a small body of material in isolation would add very little to the data already included within this assessment. Therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any synthesis of data from the site.

## **9 Conclusion**

Archaeological excavation at land north of Lower Farm Barn revealed 39 features. Most dated from the 12th to the 14th centuries, and these medieval features consisted of two large ditches, several smaller gullies and a number of pits. Two post-medieval/modern ditches were also present.

Aligned north/south along the western edge of the development site is modern road 'The Causeway', a name implying it was once a raised track/road across wet ground. Post-medieval/modern ditch F3 is parallel to this road, meaning it was likely a roadside drainage ditch that possibly drained into the pond to the south of the excavation area. The location of medieval ditch F2/F5, parallel with ditch F3 and the road, suggests the road may have been in existence during the medieval period and ditch F2/F5 is an earlier roadside drainage ditch.

It is probable that ditch F34/F40 is a secondary drainage ditch, linked to F2/F5 by a series of E/W gullies. The smaller gullies would have been dug to carry overflow water from F2/F5 to F34/F40, which prevented both the road and the surrounding land from flooding. It is unlikely that all the gullies would have been open at the same time, and they likely represent a long period of land management. The two larger drainage ditches probably drained into a pond in similar location to the one still in existence today.

The causeway travels up-slope to the north, with a difference of approximately 40m AOD. This, paired with the clayey geology, likely indicates that the area is probably prone to becoming boggy and saturated with water running downhill. The Causeway perhaps offered a dry transit across boggy land, rather than an area of low-lying or inter-tidal waters.

The large quantity of quern stone recovered from this excavation, along with the grains found in the environmental samples indicate the site was also located close an area of agricultural activity.

The parish of Hitcham has origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book as Hecham. Given the system of land management and the quantity of finds uncovered in this excavation with the surrounding archaeological discoveries it is clear there was a flourishing settlement in the area in the 12th to 14th centuries. 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).

Features F3 and F6 (T2 and T4) from the evaluation phase were originally identified as pit/ditches. These can probably now be associated with the roadside ditches, although it is unclear whether they are part of the medieval or post-medieval ditch. Evaluation gully F1 and evaluation ditch F2 (in T1) are also likely to be associated with the system of medieval land management uncovered in the excavation.

## 10 Acknowledgements

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| CAR 7                     | 2000  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> By J P Cotter Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.                 |
| ClfA                      | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>  |
| 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>   |
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| Everett, L                | 2013  | <i>Archaeological Monitoring Report, Winfar, The Causeway, Hitcham</i>   |
| Goodall, I H              | 2004  | <i>Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study.</i> The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 4.  |
| Gurney, D                 | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)  |
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| 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)                           |
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SCC	2012	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS	2019	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2021a	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Excavation</i>
SCCAS	2021b	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land North of Lower Barn Farm, The Causeway, Hitcham, by M Baker</i>
Sommers, M	2017	<i>Archaeological Evaluation, Hitcham Garage, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk</i>
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd ed.</i>

## 12 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	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, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Palaeolithic	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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 13 Contents of archive

### Finds: tbc

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1667)

SSCAS excavation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Inked sections

### Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1667)

SSCAS excavation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 14 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: [sv@catuk.org](mailto:sv@catuk.org)

checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 19/07/2021

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	9, 12	Ploughsoil	Soft, wet medium yellow/grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal flecks	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet light/medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	1	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 10% tile/brick 5% pot 10%	19th-20th century
F2	5, 29, 30, 43, 44 <4>	Ditch	Hard moist medium yellow/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F3	2, 3	Ditch	Soft moist medium/dark orange/grey/brown clayey loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	19th-20th century
F4	17	Gully	Soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 12th-14th century
F5	6	Ditch	Hard moist medium yellow/brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 25%	Medieval, 1150/1175-1375/1400
F6	7,10, 26	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Medieval, 12th-14th century
F7	4, 8, 9	Gully	Firm moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% pot 10%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F8		Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undated
F10		Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks and 5% stones	Medieval, 11th-13th century
F11		Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks	Undated
F12	41	Gully	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F13	11	Gully	Hard moist medium orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval, 12th-14th century
F14	12	Gully	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F15	13, 18	Gully	Soft moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F16	14, 15, 35, 36	Gully	Hard moist medium yellow/brown clayey with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-13th/14th century
F17	-	Gully	Firm moist medium orange/grey clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Undated
F18	16	Pit	Firm/hard moist medium brown clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval/post-medieval
F19	-	Pit	Hard moist medium yellow/orange/brown/black	Undated

			clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	
F20	19	Posthole	Firm moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks	Medieval/post-medieval
F21	-	Ditch	Hard moist light grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Undated
F22	-	Pit \ posthole	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay	Undated
F23	-	Pit	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with daub flecks	Undated
F24	20	Pit	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 15% tile/brick 10%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F25	-	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with brick flecks	Undated
F26	-	Pit	Firm/hard moist medium yellow/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F27	21	Pit \ posthole	Hard moist medium/dark grey/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 50% pot 5%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F28	22	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%	Medieval, 12th-14th century
F29	23	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Medieval/post-medieval
F30	24	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with oyster flecks	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F31	-	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undated
F32	25	Pit	Firm/hard moist medium grey/brown clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval
F33	-	Pit	Firm/hard moist light brown silt and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F34	33	Ditch	Firm moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Medieval, 12th-14th century
F35	-	Pit	Firm/hard moist medium orange/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F36	27	Ditch	Hard moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F37	28	Gully	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F38	31	Pit	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 1075/1100-1225
F39	32, <1>	Pit	Firm dry light/medium/dark yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F40	34, 46, 47	Ditch	Firm moist medium brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F41	37	Ditch	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century

F42	38	Pit	Firm/hard moist medium yellow/orange/brown clay	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F43	39, 40, 42, 48, 49, 50 <2> <3> <5> <6>	Pit	Firm moist light/medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F44	-	Ditch	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated

< > = sample numbers

Contexts highlighted identified in the evaluation

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Klin second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F001	DITCH	1		1	11	11																					F21/COLC				COPPER FLECKED GLAZE	c.1200-1550	
F001	DITCH	45		1	3	3																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	5		1	136	136	0	0	1								X										GX					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH	5		4	18	5									X												F12C/EMWSG					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	5		9	48	5	3	0	2																		F12C/EMWSG					1025/1050-1200/1225	
F002	DITCH	5		4	11	3																					F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	5		2	15	8											X										F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	29		1	5	5									X												F13T/EMWT					EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	30		1	19	19	0	0	1						X	X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	30		4	9	2																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	43		1	11	11										X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F002	DITCH	43		1	8	8																					F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F003	DITCH	3		1	9	9	0	0	1																		F48D					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F003	DITCH	3		3	113	38	2	0	1																		F45M	JAR	0.43	90		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F003	DITCH	3		1	27	27																					F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F003	DITCH	3		1	7	7																					F45D					16TH-17TH CENTURY	
F004	DITCH	17		2	10	5	0	0	1						X												F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F004	DITCH	17		2	22	11										X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F005	DITCH	6		1	2	2																					F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F005	DITCH	6		5	32	6	2	0	0							X	X										F20/LMT	BOWL	0.06	260	? REQ V FINE SAND, GREY CORE, OXID. SURFACE	c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F006	LINEAR	10		1	5	5										X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F006	LINEAR	10		1	6	6	0	0	1																		F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F006	LINEAR	10		1	10	10																					F13T/EMWT					EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F006	LINEAR	10		1	8	8										X											F21/COLC					TRACE GLAZE INT.	c.1200-1550
F006	LINEAR	26		1	3	3																					GX					ROMAN	
F007	LINEAR	4		1	2	2																					F12C/EMWSS					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	4		2	5	3																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	4		1	2	2																					F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F007	LINEAR	8		4	32	8		1	0	0							X										F13S/EMWSD	COOKING POT A2			PLAIN FLAT-TOPPED RIM (CAR p. 50 fig. 27)	EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	8		1	8	8																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	8		1	5	5																					F13/EMWG					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	8		1	5	5											X										F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	9		3	22	7									X												F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	9		1	5	5											X										F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F007	LINEAR	9		3	34	11		0	0	1					X												F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F012	DITCH	41		1	3	3																					F12A/EMWS					EARLT 11TH-MID 12TH CENTURY	
F012	DITCH	41		1	8	8																					F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F012	DITCH	41		2	16	8		1	0	0																	F13T/EMWT	BOWL	0.06	150	CAR 7, 53 fig. 30.59	EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F012	DITCH	41		3	22	7											X										F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F012	DITCH	41		3	8	3		0	0	2							X										F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F013	DITCH	11		4	36	9																					F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F013	DITCH	11		1	16	16									X	X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F013	DITCH	11		3	32	11																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F013	DITCH	11		1	13	13											X										F13/EMWG					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F013	DITCH	11		3	30	10		1	0	0							X										F13/EMWE	COOKING POT H1	0.10	210	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F015	GULLEY	13		1	6	6																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F015	GULLEY	18		2	26	13									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F016	DITCH	14		2	25	13											X										F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F016	DITCH	14		1	3	3									X												F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F016	DITCH	14		6	46	8											X										F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F016	DITCH	14		9	76	8		1	0	1																	F13/EMWE	COOKING POT A2	0.04	190	PLAIN FLAT-TOPPED RIM	1025/1050-1200/1225	
F016	DITCH	36		1	3	3																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F024	PIT	20		1	3	3																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F027	PIT/POST HOLE	21		1	4	4									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F028	PIT	22		1	19	19		1	0	0																	F13/EMWE	COOKING POT A2	0.03	290		1025/1050-1200/1225	
F028	PIT	22		1	2	2																					F20/MCWG					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F028	PIT	22		1	12	12																					F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F030	PIT	24		1	3	3																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F032	PIT	25		1	2	2																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F034	DITCH	33		4	38	10									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F034	Ditch	34		2	18	9		0	0	1					X												F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F034	Ditch	34		1	5	5									X												F20/LMT					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F034	Ditch	34		5	13	3									X												F22/HFW1			YELLOW GLAZE, RED PAINT	c.1140-1325/1350		
F034	Ditch	34		5	23	5									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F034	Ditch	34		1	29	29		0	0	1				X	X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F034	Ditch	34		9	102	11		1	0	0																	F13/EMWE	COOKING POT H1	0.04	200	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F034	Ditch	34		21	78	4		0	0	1																	F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F034	Ditch	34		2	6	3																					F13T/EMWT					EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F036	LINEAR	27		2	7	4																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F036	LINEAR	27		1	3	3																					F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F037	DITCH	28		2	3	2																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F038	PIT	31		3	9	3		1	0	0						X											F13/EMWE	COOKING POT B2	0.03?		THICKENED FLAT-TOPPED RIM	1075/1100-1225	
F039	PIT	32		3	41	14		0	0	1						X											F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT	32		1	3	3									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT	32		3	18	6		1	0	0					X												F20/LMT	JUG	0.10	130		c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F039	PIT	32		4	16	4		0	0	1																	F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT	32		6	35	6		2	0	1																	F13/EMWE	COOKING POT H1	0.08	190	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F039	PIT	32																									F13/EMWE	COOKING POT B2	0.03	330	THICKENED FLAT-TOPPED RIM	1075/1100-1225	
F039	PIT	32		3	15	5		0	0	2					X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT	32		1	6	6																					F13T/EMWT					EARLY 12TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT		1	1	2	2									X												F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F039	PIT		1	3	7	2																					F13/EMWE					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F040	DITCH	34		1	13	13		0	0	1																	F13S/EMWSD					11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY	
F040	DITCH	34		1	12	12		1	0	0																	F20/LMT	COOKING POT B2			THICKENED FLAT-TOPPED RIM	c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F040	DITCH	34		11	130	12		2	1	1																	F22/HFW1	ROUEN JUG	0.38	100(86)	APPLIED SQUAHED PELLETS, BAND RED PAINT, GREEN GLAZE (CAR 9, 79-81,	12TH-13TH CENTURY	
F040	DITCH	34		2	16	8										X											F22/HFW1					c.1140-1325/1350	





Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MINI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date				
F039	PIT			1	2	3	2	Baked clay		0																																	ORANGE, CHALK NODS	?			
F040	DITCH	34			1	6	6	Baked clay		0																																		CHALK NODULES	?		
F040	DITCH	46			3	16	5	Baked clay		0																																		ORANGE CHALK NODULES	?		
F041	DITCH	37			2	8	4	Baked clay		0																																		ORANGE/BUFF WHITE CHALK NODULES	?		
F043	?PIT	40			3	48	16	Daub		0																																		BUFF/ORANGE, MOD WHITE NODS	?		
F043	?PIT	42			13	137	11	Daub		0																																		CHALK NODULES	?		
F043	?PIT	49			4	92	23	Daub		0																																		CHALK NODULES	?		
F043	?PIT				5	10	24	2	Baked clay		0																																		ORANGE, CHALK NODS	?	
F043	?PIT				3	10	32	3	Baked clay		0																																		ORANGE, CHALK NODS	?	
F043	?PIT				6	29	62	2	Baked clay		0																																			ORANGE, CHALK NODS	?

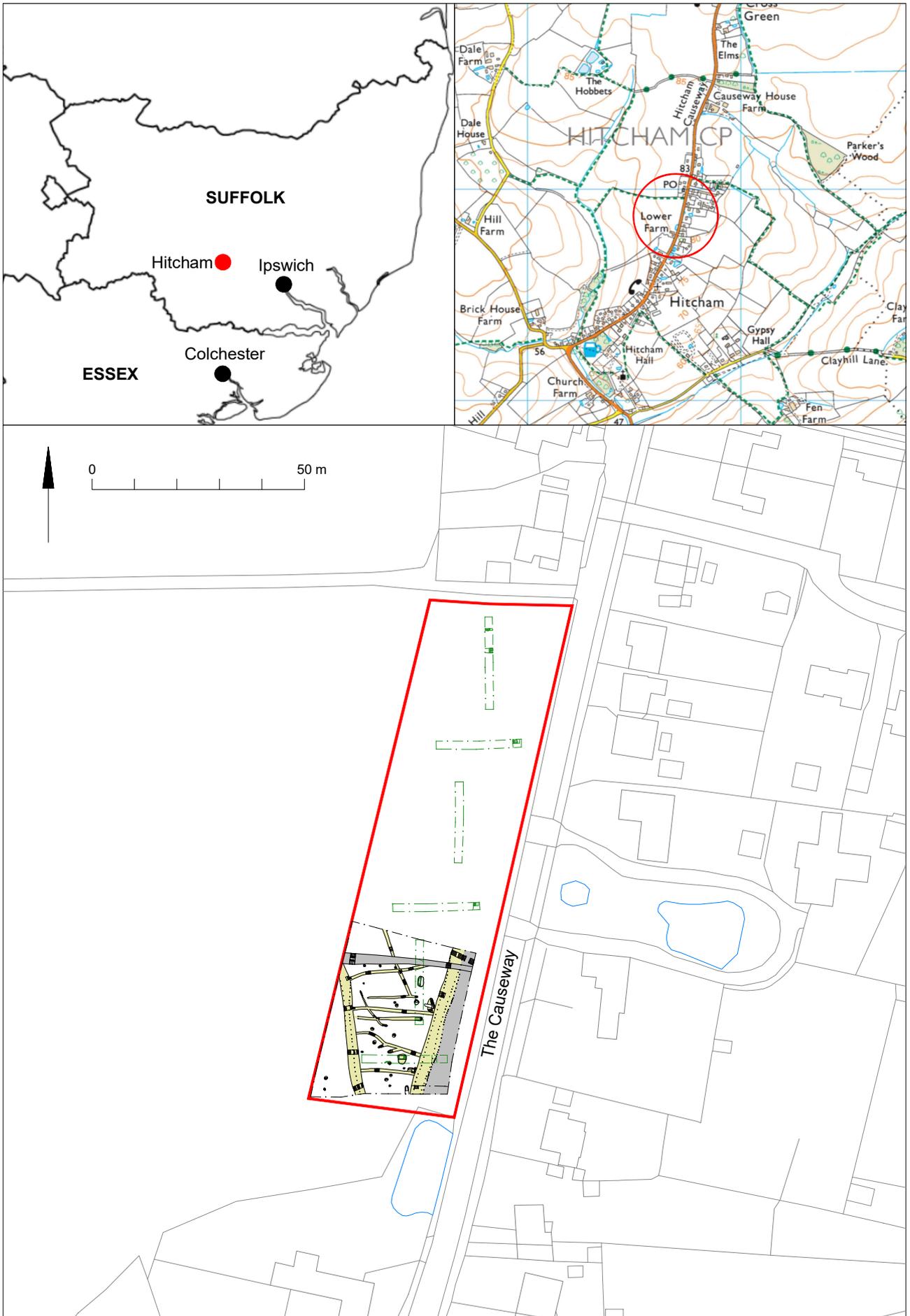
#### Appendix 4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Evaluation sample no.	1	2					
Excavation sample no.			1	2	3	4	5
Feature no.	F10	F11	F39	F43 quad A, fill B	F43 quad A, fill D	F43 quad B, fill C	F43 quad B, fill D
<b>Cereals</b>							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)			xcf	x	x		x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		xcf			x	xcf	xcf
(rachis nodes)					x		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)					xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	x	xxxx
(rachis node frags.)							x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)					x		
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis node)							x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	xx	xxxx	x	xxx
<b>Dry land herbs</b>							
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.					x		x
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x			x	x		x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.							x
Brassicaceae indet.				xcf	xcf		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.					x		
Small Fabaceae indet.			x	xcf	x		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love							x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x				
Large Poaceae indet.			x				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (silique frag.)							x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						x	x
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>							
<i>Carex</i> sp.				x			
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.							xcf
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xxx		xxx
Charcoal >5mm					x		xx
Charcoal >10mm			x	x	x		x
Charred root/stem					x		x
Indet. culm nodes					x		x
Indet. seeds			x				
<b>Other remains</b>							
Black porous material	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	
Black tarry material							x
Burnt/fired clay			x		x		x
Fish bone							x

<b>Mollusc shells</b>							
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x		x				x
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		x					x
<i>Clausilia</i> sp.		x			x		x
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		x		x			x
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		x			x		x
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>		xcf					
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.					x		x
<b>Open country species</b>							
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x			x	x		x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		x	x		x		
<i>V. costata</i>				xcf			
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x				x		
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>							x
<b>Catholic species</b>							
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x						x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group			x		x		x
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	x						
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.					x		x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens; xx = 11 – 50 specimens ; xxx = 51 – 100 specimens; xxxx 100+ specimens.  
cf = compare



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Fig 1 Site location, showing excavation area in relation to evaluation results (in green).



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

Fig 3 Results in relation to

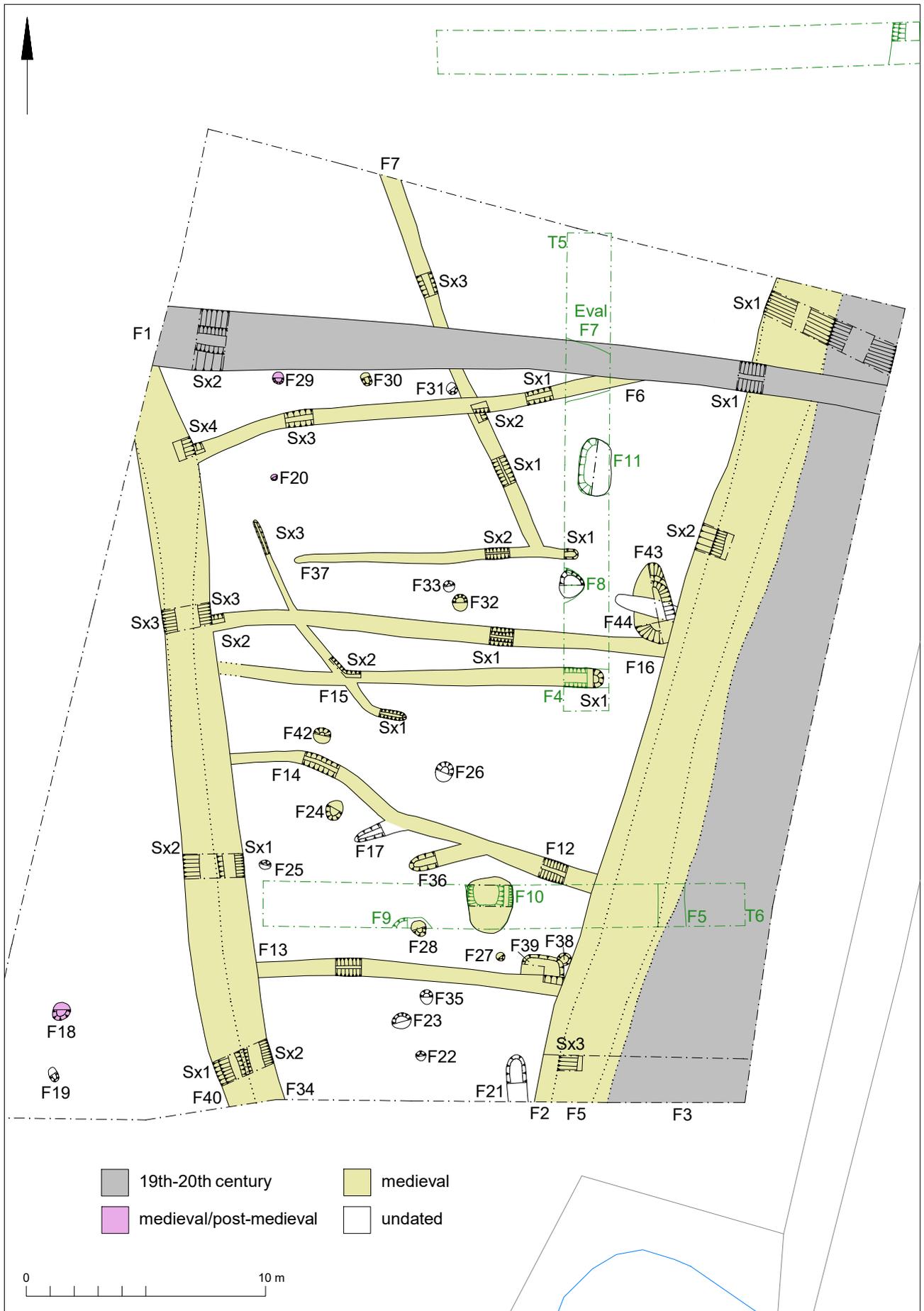


Fig 3 Excavation results, evaluation trenches in green.

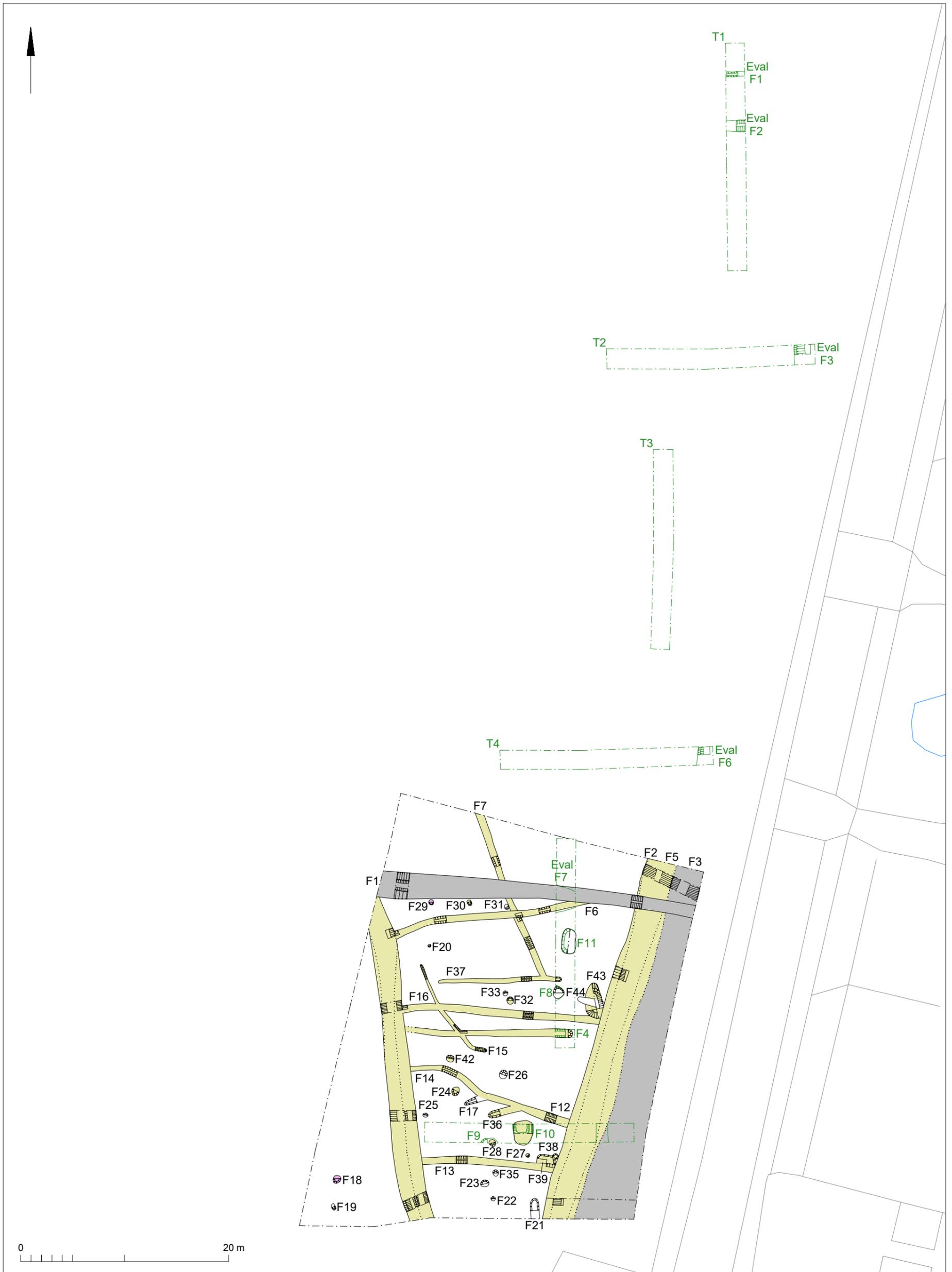


Fig 4 Excavation and evaluation (green) results.

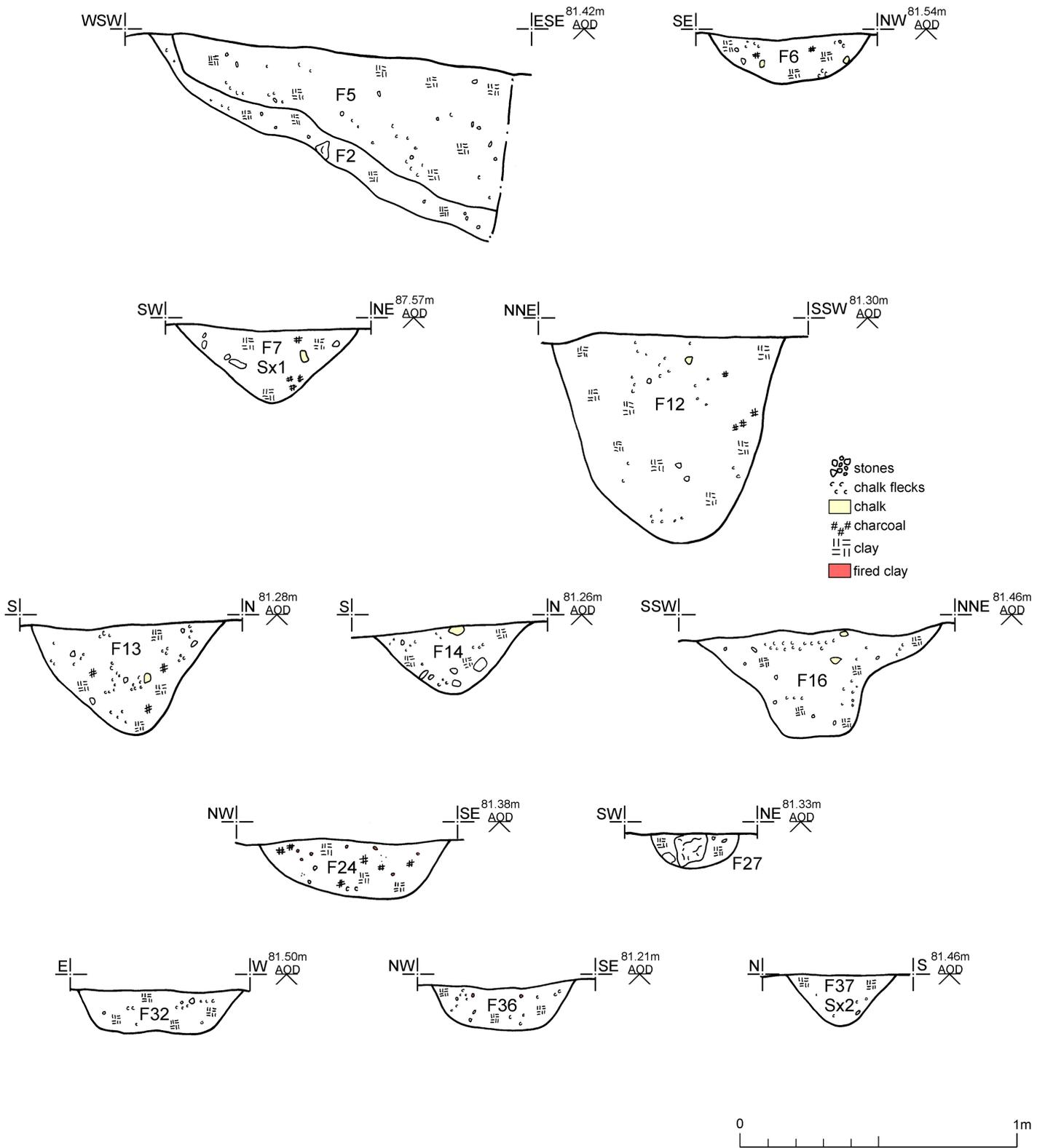


Fig 5 Feature sections.

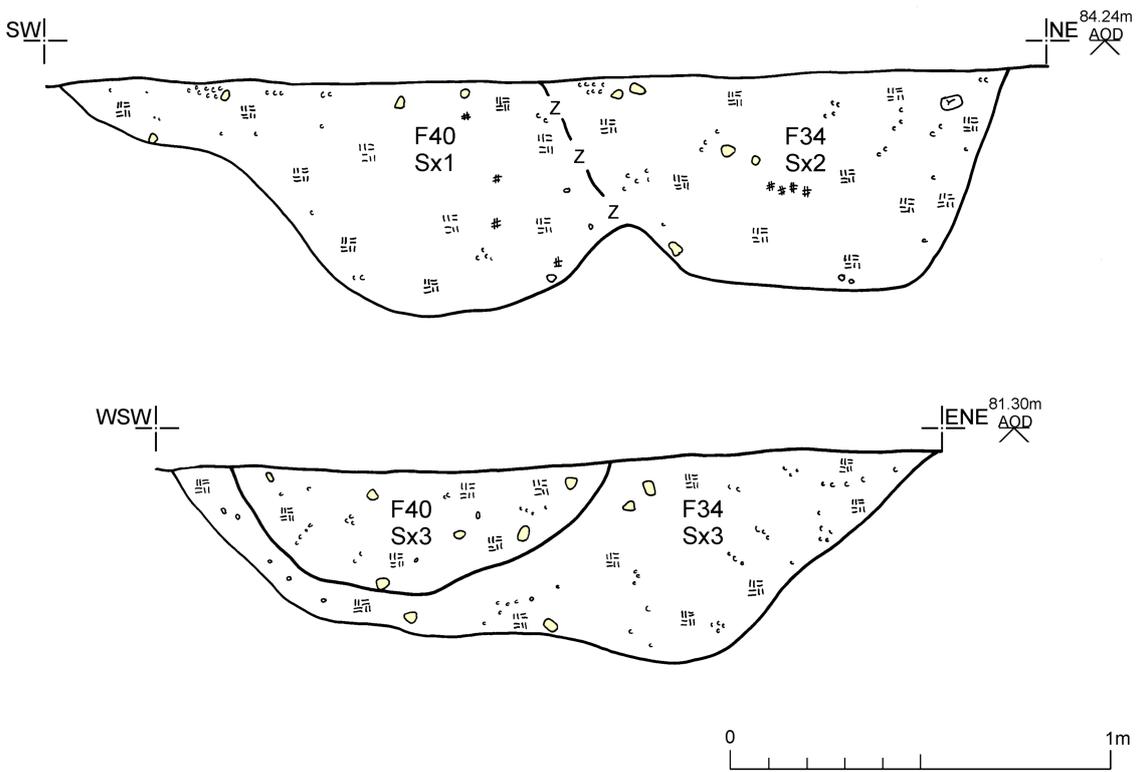


Fig 6 Feature sections.



Fig 7 Iron small finds.



Fig 8 Iron small finds.

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation 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:** 2021/03r

**OASIS reference no.:** colchest3-418879

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**SCCAS Monitor:** Matthew Baker

**This WSI written:** 15.4.2021



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@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 16km northwest of the outskirts of Ipswich (Fig 1). Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9871 5189. The c 0.41 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 and historic background

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

### Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) 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<sup>2</sup>. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map<sup>3</sup> 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).

### Archaeology<sup>4</sup> (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 (HTC 008).

**Anglo-Saxon/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 dates 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 medieval parish 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 survives partly as an earthwork. Finds from the moated site have included 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 small

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

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

moated enclosure with finds of 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 including a 15th-century farmhouse with alterations made in the 17th and 19th centuries (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 has included a watching brief on land adjacent to Oakdene which 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) and a post-medieval ditch and three undated pits were found during an evaluation at Mizpah (HTC 103, 665m SSW; Meredith 2019). An evaluation at Cheney's House revealed two undated ditches and a pit with post-medieval layers and a 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).

**Findspots:** 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 buildings<sup>5</sup> (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.

#### **The 2021 archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 1629)**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the development site in January 2021. Evaluation revealed four features (two ditches, a gully and pit) of medieval date which contained pottery dating from the 11th to the 13th centuries, and another two undated pits that were 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.

### **Planning background**

An application was submitted to Babergh District Council (DC/20/01794/OUT) in May 2020 for an outline planning application: *(some matters reserved, access to be considered) Erection of 6 no dwellings and garages.*

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

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<sup>5</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

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).

The initial recommendation was for archaeological evaluation which was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in January 2021 (CAT Report 1629). The current recommendation for archaeological excavation is based on the findings of the evaluation.

### **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for archaeological excavation. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for a trenched archaeological excavation at Land North of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham*) written by SCCAS (2021a).

As per the brief, an area measuring 1367 square meters to the south of the site will be stripped and excavated (see Fig 1). This area targets significant archaeological remains of 11th to 13th century date identified during the archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 1629).

Should significant archaeological features (ie structural features, pit clusters and/or burials) extend beyond the main excavation area, SCCAS will be immediately informed and where appropriate a contingency strip will be used to expose these features in full, allowing for a 10m archaeology free area around the features within the boundary of the development.

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

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological excavation 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 five days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister/Nigel Rayner

### **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* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2021a)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for an Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2021b) 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.

## **Excavation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and topsoil will be stripped/levelled 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/deep 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. Any complex/unexpected deposits such as walls, kilns, ovens and burials will be discussed with SCCAS to agree a strategy. Generally they 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.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy. 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 the excavation area and features before, during and after excavation, with the spoil also monitored. 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 detectorist 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.

No part of the excavation area will be backfilled until it has 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 investigation of the site.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during excavation, 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 Historic England guidance (2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the project 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 Historic England guidelines (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 / Gwladys Monteil
- Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
- Roman glass: Hilary Cool
- small finds: Nina Crummy

other: Historic England 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 2019).

## **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* (Historic England 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 (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.

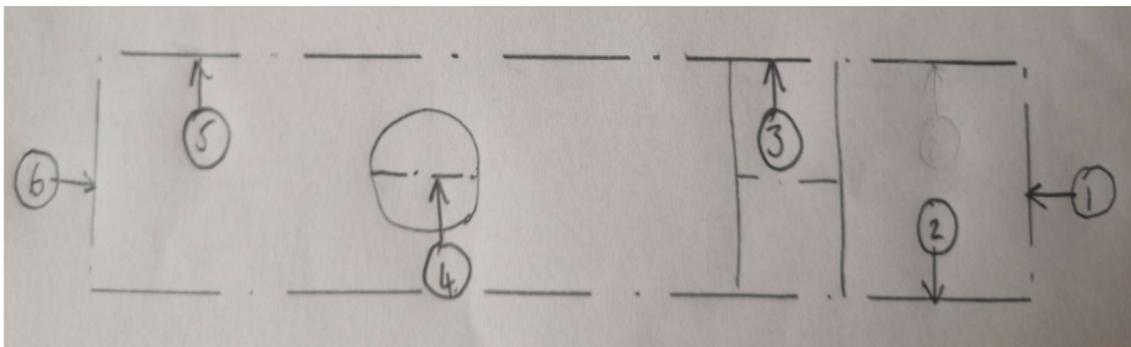
However, if government/local government advice changes due to a spike in cases/localised lockdown, *etc.* SCCAS may have to start remotely monitoring sites again.

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](http://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>

- |                              |       |  |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
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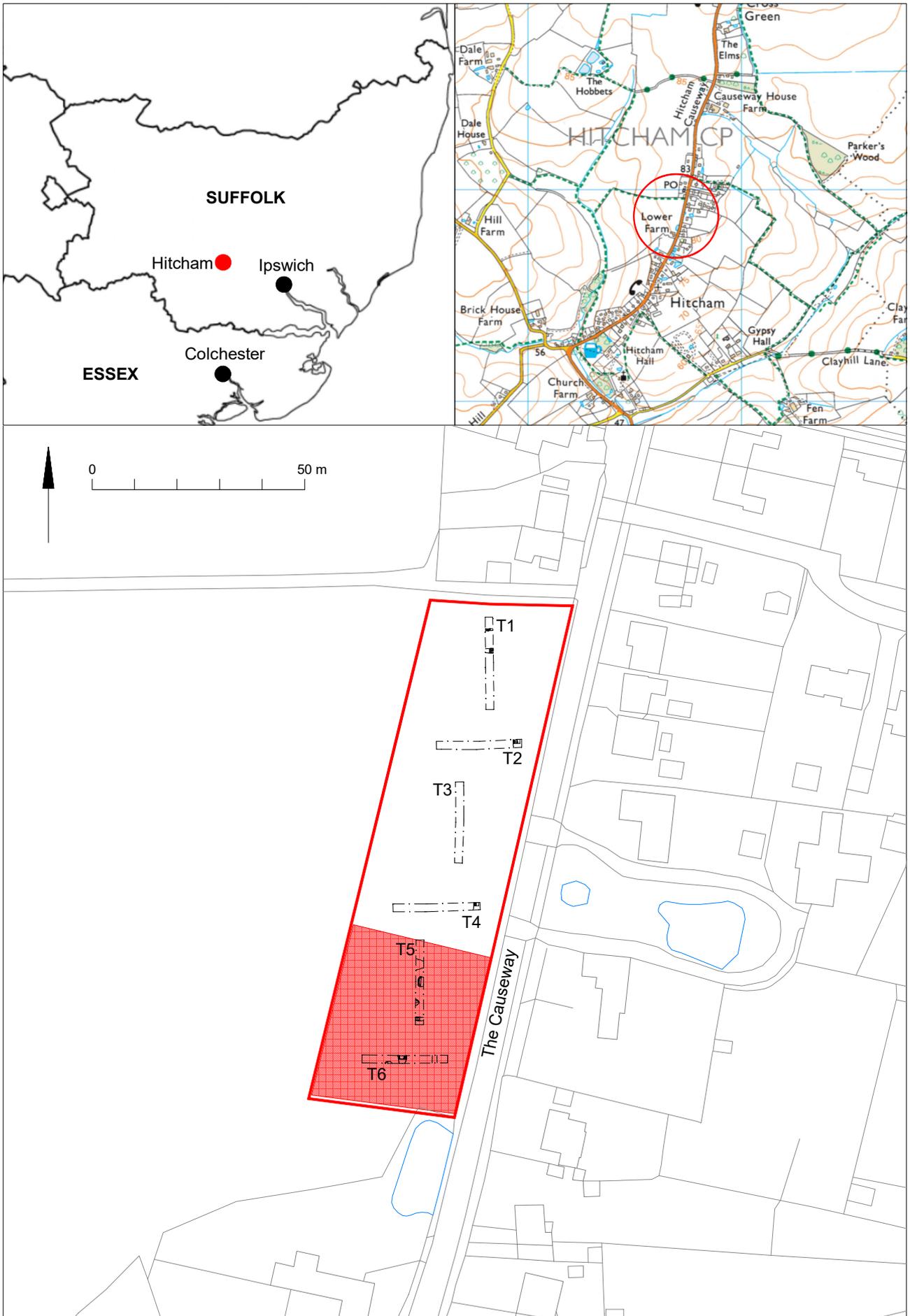
L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)



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Fig 1 Site location, showing excavation area in relation to evaluation results.



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

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-418879**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation (1,163m <sup>2</sup> ) was carried out on land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of six new dwellings. The proposed development is located along the edge of an agricultural field and is close to sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval significance. An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation undertaken prior to the excavation identified six features (two ditches, a gully and three pits), mostly of medieval date. Excavation has revealed an area of medieval land management in the form of a series of ditches and gullies, likely used to prevent the road and land from flooding. Evidence of ditches being recut and multiple gullies indicate an extended period of activity. Finds evidence recovered points to a farmstead or settlement near to the excavation area. A 19th/20th century roadside ditch and boundary ditch were also uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 26-04-2021 End: 05-05-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/01794/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HTC 106 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03r - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	FE OBJECTS Medieval

Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FE OBJECTS Uncertain
Significant Finds	FE NAILS Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition

### 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

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
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","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	HTC 106
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	SAFWM 2008.78
Paper Archive ID	HTC 106

Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological evaluation at land north of Lower Farm Barn, The Causeway Hitcham, Suffolk, IP7 7NE: April-May 2021  
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