SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

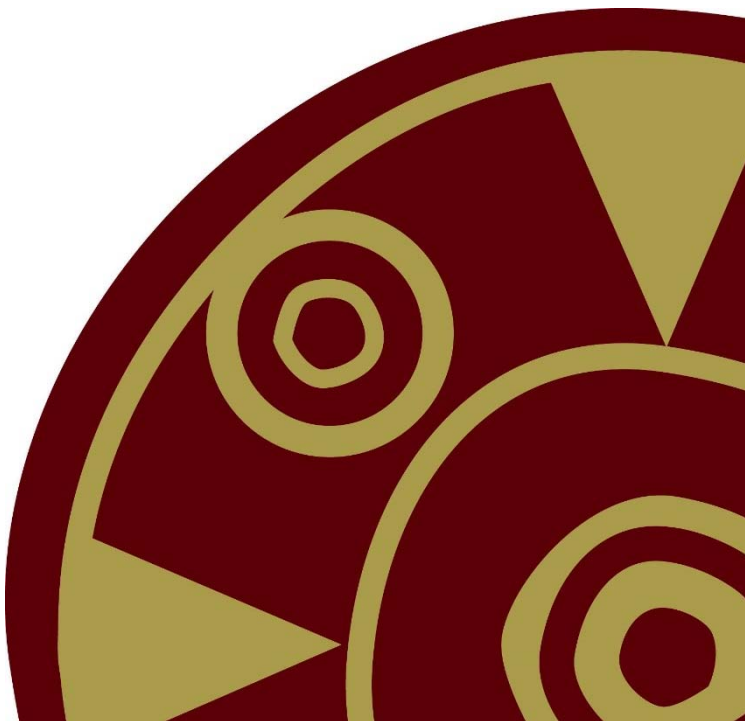
Mizpah, The Causeway

Hitcham, Suffolk

Client:
Mr & Mrs Squirrel

Date:
February 2019

HTC 103
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2019_005
Author: Jezz Meredith



Mizpah, The Causeway

Hitcham, Suffolk

HTC 103

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2019_005

Author: Jezz Meredith

Contributions By: Steve Benfield, Ruth Beveridge, Michael Green & Anna West

Illustrator: Rui Santo

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: February 2019

HER Information

Site Code:	**HTC 103**
Site Name:	**Mizpah, The Causeway**
Report Number	**2019_005**
Planning Application No:	**DC/18/01147**
Date of Fieldwork:	**24/25 January 2019**
Grid Reference:	**TL 9840 5130**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolka1-338900**
Curatorial Officer:	**Hannah Cutler**
Project Officer:	**Jezz Meredith**
Client/Funding Body:	**Mr & Mrs Squirrel**
Client Reference:	**n/a**
HER Invoice No:	**9222612**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Prepared By: Jezz Meredith
Date: 18.02.2019
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

List of Appendices

Summary

Trenching across this site in advance of development revealed a post-medieval ditch of 17th or 18th century date which ran at approximately right-angles to the current road frontage. The trench nearest to the road also revealed three pits which, despite containing oyster shell, animal bone and fired clay fragments, were undated. Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology is present in the vicinity, so these pits could have belonged to any of these periods; although medieval or post-medieval seems most likely, given the proximity of buildings of this age in the village. Away from the road frontage and the post-medieval ditch, no archeologically significant finds, features or deposits were observed.

Plate 1. View from Trench 2 looking east across site.

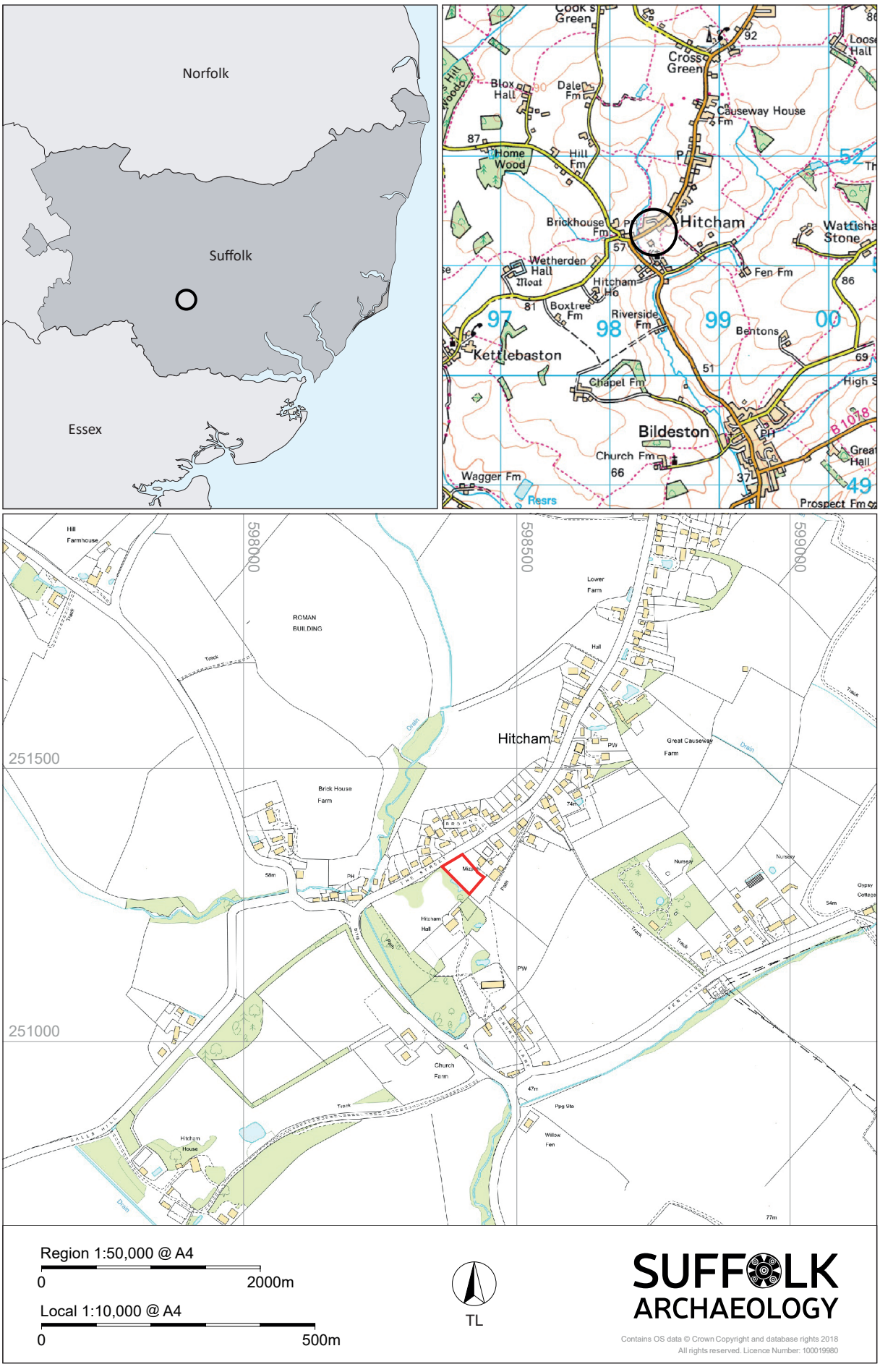


Figure 1. Site location (red)

1. Introduction

The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is to the south-west of and is presently in the garden of Mizpah, located on a private driveway off The Causeway, Hitcham village (Fig. 1; Grid Reference: TL 9840 5130).

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the Suffolk County Council planning archaeologist Hannah Cutler proposed that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential. The brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' produced by Rhiannon Gardiner (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be positioned. In total, three trenches of *c.*25m length were proposed to cover different areas of the 0.27*ha* site (Fig. 2).

The trial trenching was conducted between the 24th and 25th of January 2019.
The site has been given the Hitcham reference HTC 103 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-338900.

2. Geology and topography

According to the British Geological Survey the bedrock of the site area is Crag Formation sands, formed within the last four million years as a sedimentary deposit in the base of shallow seas (BGS 2019). The superficial deposits for the area are recorded as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton of glacial origin (BSG 2018). Field observations suggest that the natural geological deposits seen on site comprised of stiff chalky clay.

The site is located within a fairly large garden positioned to the south-west of the post-war bungalow Mizpah (Fig 1). The garden is on a slight incline, sloping down to the south-west, and the 75m contour crosses midway across the site. There is a distinct drop to the south-west to the field below the site (where there is a pond) and a pronounced rise up to Mizpah bungalow to the north-east; giving the impression that the garden has been terraced or flattened, although no evidence for this was apparent during trenching.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The following archaeological and historic information has been provided by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER invoice no 9222612) and relates to significant remains within a 1km radius of the site/study area (Fig. 2). Confidential, metal-detector find spots have not been included in Figure 2.

Site HTC 058 to the north of the study area is a ring-ditch, probably representing a ploughed flat prehistoric burial mound.

Roman remains in the vicinity include a Roman road (HTC 015 and 017), listed as route Margary 33 and part of the Peddars Way. Probably associated with the road was a Roman settlement (HTC 002), with other findspots including the top of a puddingstone quern (HTC 008) and an artefact scatter (HTC 036). Metal-detector finds of Roman date were located to the south-east of the study area (confidential; not shown on plan).

Another confidential metal-detector find spot, including Early and Middle Saxon finds, was located to the north-west of the site (not shown on plan).

Medieval sites in the vicinity include the church of All Saints (HTC 016), the former chapel of St Margaret (HTC 007), a previous windmill (HTC 029) and a 15th Century guildhall, later a brewhouse (HTC 084).

There are many listed, significant post-medieval buildings within Hitcham and spaced along The Causeway, many dating from the 16th to the 18th century. Other sites shown on Figure 2 include a 16th century cottage (HTC 079), a 16th to 17th century farmhouse and barns complex (HTC 073), an 18th century finds scatter (HTC 086), a clay extraction pit (HTC 097), pits and a pond (HTC 081), two 16th century barns with a 17the century farmhouse (HTC 078), a dovecote (HTC 064) and a watermill (HTC 022).

A significant undated feature is a raised earthwork suggesting a bank and/or a road (HTC 037). As this crosses the line of the Roman road (Margary 33/Peddars Way) it is likely to be of post-Roman date.

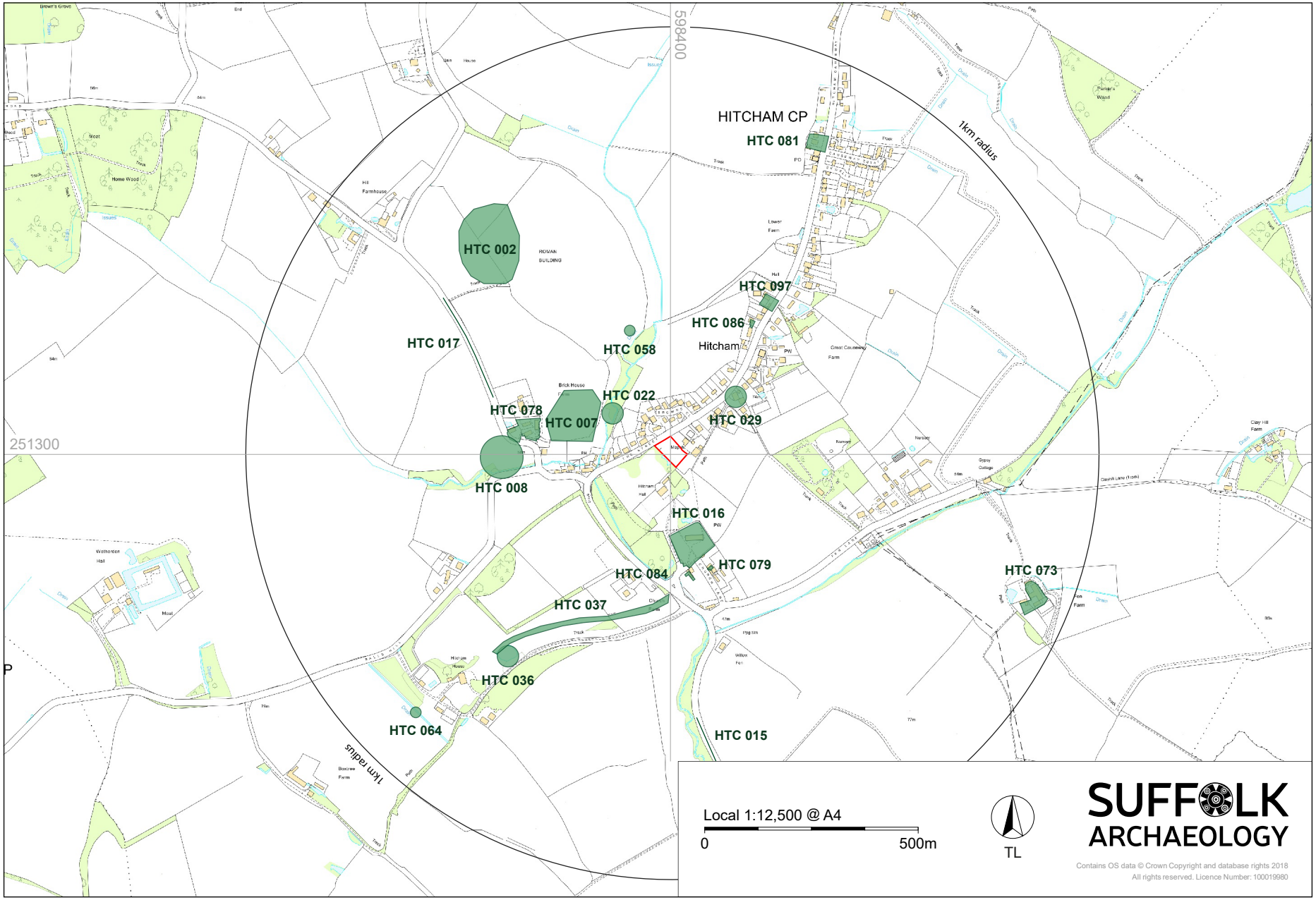


Figure 2. Site location (red) and HER entries (green) within 1km radius

4. Method

Trial trenches were dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1). The trenches were laid out using a RTK GPS survey unit. After stake-out of the trenches, Trench 3 was moved slightly southwards so as not to block off access to the site. The three trenches of 25m length each, represent a 5% sample of the site (Fig. 3).

Trenching was conducted using an 8-tonne, 360° tracked digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the topsoil and other overburden removed to reveal natural geology (hereafter the 'natural') or archaeological features or deposits.

The base of each trench was examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. A metal-detector search was conducted of trench bases and of the spoil from trenches with archaeological deposits.

Archaeological features were hand excavated and feature cuts, fills and deposits were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0011. Features were drawn in section and in plan at a scale of 1:20; context descriptions were made in the field; trenches, specimen sections and features were photographed; and finds collected with the relevant context information. All features and trench locations were recorded using a RTK GPS survey unit.

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code HTC 103. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-338900 has been used for this project.

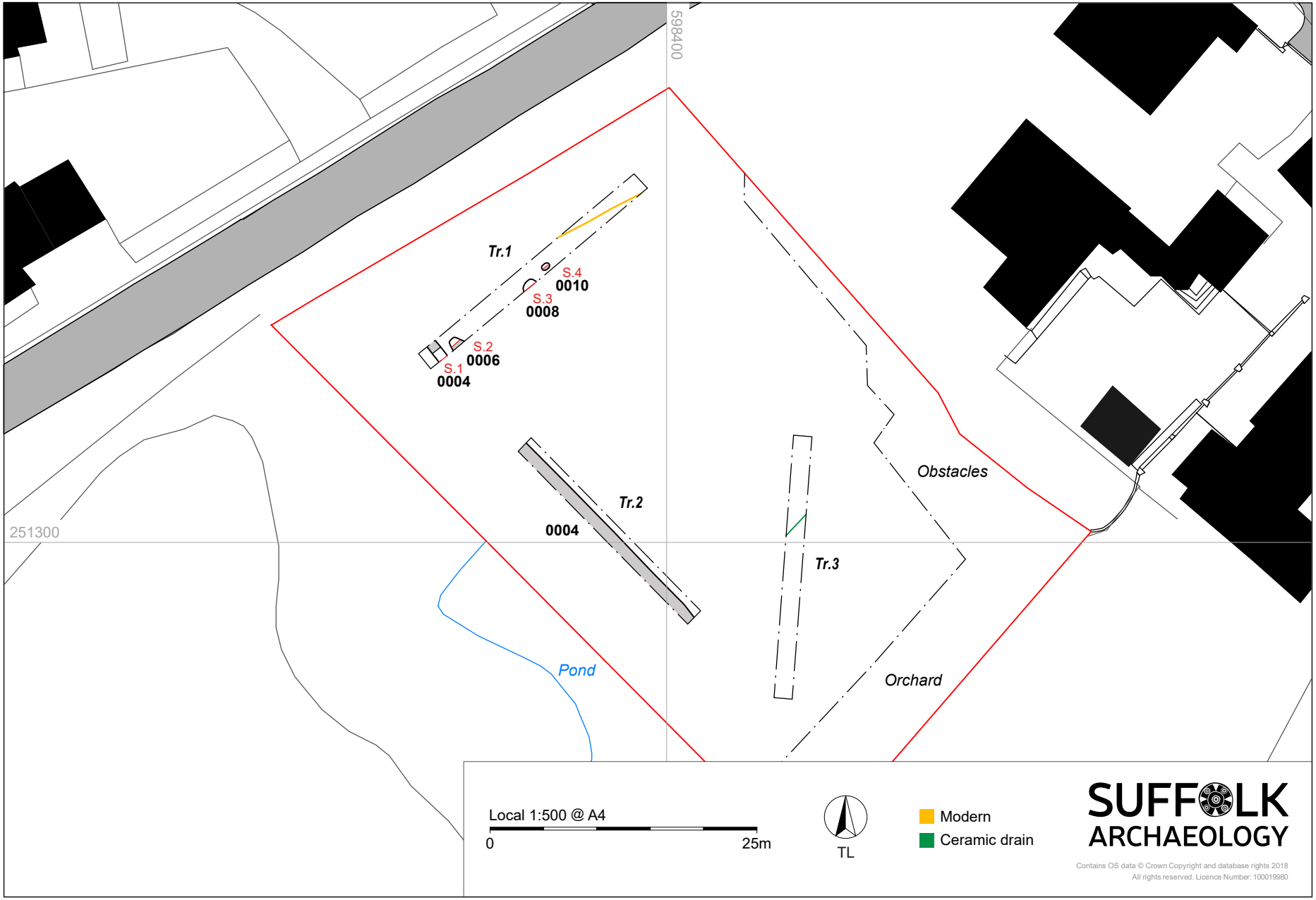


Figure 3. Trench location showing archaeological features

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Three trenches were dug, arranged across the site (Fig. 3). Trenches were all of 25m length and were 1.8m wide. Trench numbers, orientation, depth of soil, depth to natural and feature details are listed in Table 1 below:

Trench no.	Orientation	Depth of topsoil	Depth to Nat	Details
1	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m	Ditch 0004 Pits 0006, 0008 & 0010
2	NW-SE	0.3m	0.4m	Ditch 0004 cont.
3	N-S	0.3m	0.35m	No features or finds

Table 1. Summary of trench information

Trench 1 revealed archaeological features (see section 5.2 below), including ditch 0004 which continued along the south-west edge of Trench 2. Ditch 0004 was sampled in Trench 1 but was not excavated in Trench 2 as a full profile of this feature was not exposed there. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered in Trench 3.

In all three trenches, topsoil of humic clay loam (deposit 0002) was of 0.3m thickness. In Trenches 2 and 3 (but not Trench 1), a transitional layer was observed between topsoil and natural which consisted of mid to pale brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and flint pebbles (deposit 0003); measuring in depth 0.1m and 0.05m respectively. The natural in all three trench bases consisted of pale brown grey stiff chalky clay.

Modern interventions included a north-east to south-west running ceramic field drain in Trench 3 and a shallow linear slot in Trench 1, which could have been a removed drain or a plough scar. Except for animal burrowing at the south-west end of Trench 1, there was no other obvious evidence for modern disturbance or truncation

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Positioned along the north-western boundary of the site and parallel with the street beyond (Pl. 3). After the removal of topsoil 0002, a number of features were encountered; these are itemised below. No subsoil layer 0003 was observed in this trench. The trench crossed an area of topsoil disturbance at its south-west end (the site of a former chicken house). A linear slot which crossed the trench towards the north-east end was likely to be of modern origin, probably a drain.

Ditch 0004

Revealed at the south-west end of the trench was this north-west to south-east running ditch. It had fairly steep, concave sides to a narrow, rounded base. In section it was shown to have a width of 1m and a depth of 0.45m. This ditch was seen to continue into Trench 2.

Fill 0005 was mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and angular flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds included building material, a post-medieval pot and other finds suggesting a 17th to 18th century date.

Pit 0006

This pit was located to the immediate north-east of ditch 0004 and was only partly revealed within the base of the trench. The shape of this feature was uncertain, but it had fairly steep sides and concave base. It was at least 1.35m wide and 0.48m deep.

The single fill 0007 was mid grey brown silty clay with moderate to frequent small chalk flecks and occasional angular flints, some of them quite large. Scarce finds from this pit included a piece of struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, although a single oyster shell fragment from this feature suggests a Roman or later date for this pit.

Pit 0008

This feature was also only partly revealed in the trench base but appeared to be potentially circular. It had straight sides, sloping at *c*.45° with a gradual break of slope to a narrow flat base (Pl. 2). It had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.5m.

Fill 0009 was mid grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and pieces and occasional charcoal flecks and chunks. A small fragment of post-medieval brick or tile was recovered from the top of the fill although, given its small size and proximity to the overlying topsoil, this could easily have been intrusive. Other finds include pig teeth and mandible and some small fragments of fired clay similar to those found in pit 0010.

Pit 0010

A small oval feature, pit 0010 was the furthest to the north-west of Trench 1. It had steep, straight sides of *c*.70° slope with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.8m along this axis, it was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep.

Fill 0011 was mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and with occasional small to medium angular flints. Finds include forty-nine pieces of fired clay (initially thought in the field to be prehistoric pottery), animal bone and a single small fragment of oyster shell (suggesting a Roman or later date).

Plate 2. Pit 0008 sectioned against edge of Trench 1 (looking south-east; 1m scale).

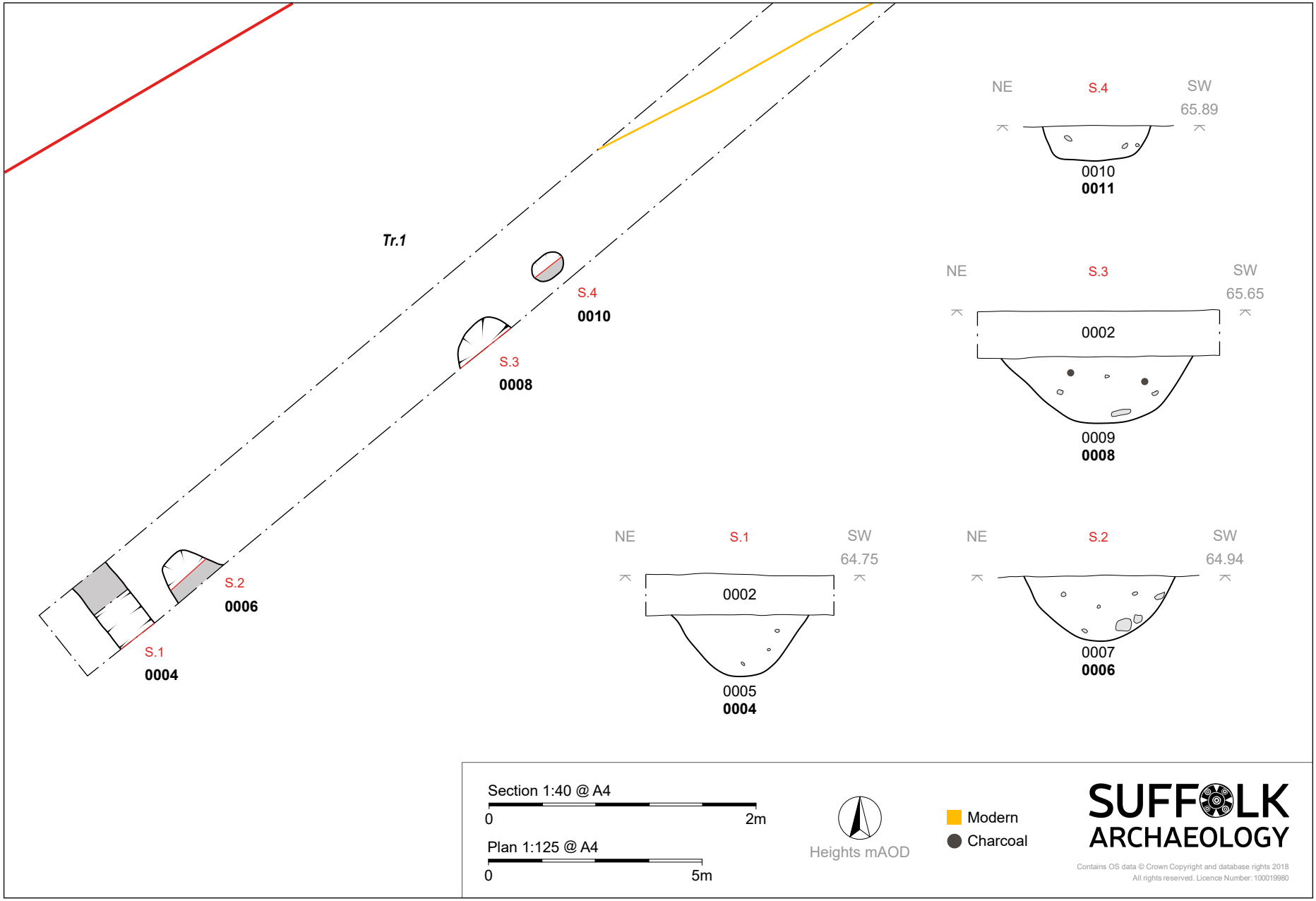


Figure 4. Plan of trench 1 showing archaeological features and sections

Trench 2

This trench was parallel with the south-western edge of the site (Pl. 1). Under topsoil 0002 a thin subsoil deposit (layer 0003) of 0.1m thickness was encountered. Much of the trench base was obscured by ditch 0004 which ran along its south-western edge but was nowhere seen in full width. As a full profile of ditch 0004 was recorded in Trench 1 it was decided not to sample this ditch in Trench 2.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was positioned diagonally across the site on a north to south alignment. The topsoil 0002 was 0.3m thick with a very slender subsoil 0003 only of 0.05m thickness. No archaeologically significant finds, features or deposits were observed here except for a ceramic field drain, running north-east to south-west and likely to be of 19th or early 20th century date.

Plate 3. View from Trench 1 looking south across site.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from contexts in four features in evaluation Trench 1. These are a ditch 0004 (0005) and three pits 0006 (0007), 0008 (0009) and 0010 (0011). The more closely dated finds are of prehistoric and post-medieval date; most being post-medieval and broadly dating within the period encompassed by the 16th-19th centuries. The types of finds and the quantity of each find type recovered are listed in Table 2. All of these finds are listed by context in the finds appendix (Appendix 3). A small number of bulk finds recovered from processing two bulk environmental samples are also noted in Appendix 3. Slag and heat-altered stone were only found in samples and to show their presence, they have been included in Table 2.

Find material	Count	Weight/g
Pottery	1	1,281
Ceramic building material	7	1,298
Fired clay	49	232
Struck flint	3	
Heat-altered (burnt) stone	2	3
Glass (bottle)	1	2
Slag	1	1
Animal bone	14	102
Shell	9	39

Table 2. Quantities of bulk finds material

6.2 Struck flint

Michael Green

6.2.1 Introduction

A total of three struck flints were recovered during the evaluation, the pieces coming from two separate contexts: ditch 0004 (0005) and pit 0006 (0007). The flint itself is a mixture of blue-black glassy flint and a brown grey glassy flint. Patination and heavy to moderate edge damage are present.

6.2.2 Methodology

Each piece was examined and recorded, being classified by type, with the degree of cortex, surface patination and the condition of the flint being noted (Appendix 3). These observations are incorporated in the discussion below.

6.2.3 Discussion

The struck flints recovered are few in number and generally in poor condition. Edge damage is present on all three pieces and patination is also present on two of them.

Typologically, the earliest can be dated as Neolithic or Bronze Age. This is a single, heavily patinated flake, struck from a prepared core and was recovered from pit 0007. The two remaining pieces were recovered from ditch fill 0005. The nature of these suggests they are either be later Iron Age in date or, possibly more likely, modern accidental strikes.

6.2.4 Conclusion

All of the flint discovered on site is likely to be residual in the contexts from which it was recovered or, in the case of the two pieces from ditch fill, might themselves be of relatively modern date. The single heavily patinated and edge damaged Neolithic or Bronze Age flake from pit 0007 is likely to have been incorporated into the fill from surface deposits. While indicating a presence here in the prehistoric period, the single certain prehistoric flake and the two possible struck pieces are not evidence for intensive activity at that time.

6.2.5 Recommendations

The few struck flints have been fully catalogued and no further work is recommended.

6.3 The pottery

6.3.1 Post-medieval pottery

A single intact base from a Glazed red earthenware pot (1,281g), probably from a jar, was recovered from ditch 0004 (0005). The pot has a slightly soft, pale orange fabric with a dark-brown glaze inside and out. This had not been applied to the underside of the base which appears worn or abraded, possibly resulting from the relatively soft fabric and prolonged use. Glazed red earthenware (Fabric GRE) is a common, mostly utilitarian, pottery type emerging in the 16th century and although generally dated as *c*.16th-18th, continued to be produced through the into the 18th and into the 19th century. Presuming it is a jar, the glaze on both surfaces could suggest a date in the 17th-18th century rather than earlier (*CAR* **7**, 207).

6.4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.4.1 Brick and floor tile

Three pieces of CBM (weight 1,159g) consisting of parts of two bricks and a thinner piece, possibly from a floor or heath tile, were recovered from ditch 0005 (0004). A very small piece of abraded CBM (1g) was also recovered from pit 0008 (0009).

One of the bricks consists of the brick end (649g), allowing the measurement of both the width and thickness (*c*.120mm-135mm x 50mm). This is in a brownish-orange sandy fabric with some iron concreted sand and small stones. The nature of this brick suggests a relatively early date which together with the width, at over 120mm, indicates a 'Tudor'-type brick, broadly dating to the period of the late 15th/16th-early 17th century (Ryan 1996, 95). The second brick piece (259g) has an orange, sandy fabric containing some stones and has a sanded edge. It is approximately 60 mm thick. This appears more typically post-medieval or early modern, rather than a modern brick and could also be of early date as it is noted that some 'Tudor'-type bricks have been recorded up to *c*.65mm thick while those dated to the late 17th and 18th century generally tend to be between 45mm-50mm thick (*ibid*, 95). However, the regular appearance and sanded edges suggest a later date, possibly even as late as the 19th century.

The remaining significant piece (251g) is much thinner at 35mm thick. It has a sandy orange-red fabric with some small stones. The remaining part of the side of this object has a rounded top edge and one angled edge base edge, the underside being easily discerned as it is sanded and slightly rough. The nature of the piece suggests a flooring tile.

This piece of floor tile(?) is the only piece to have clearly been reused as there is mortar over the break. The Tudor-type brick has white lime mortar on both, flat surfaces from use in wall construction, while no mortar is present on the other brick piece.

6.4.2 Roof tile

There are four small pieces of thin flat tile identified as peg-tile (weight 139g), all are from ditch 0004 (0005). These are in two Fabrics, one a shape-sand with small pieces of flint sand and the other a quartz sand, probably representing pieces from two tiles.

This type of tile is probably not in regular use until the 14th century and remains a common roofing material through the post-medieval period and into the modern era.

6.5 Fired clay

A quantity of fired clay consisting of forty-nine pieces with a combined weight of 232g was recovered from the fill of pit 0010 (0011). A few pieces (weight 24g) were also present in a bulk soil sample from this feature, Sample <1> as well as two abraded pieces (3g) in a sample from another pit, Sample <2> from pit 0008 (0009). All of the fired clay is very similar, containing common inclusions of small chalk pieces in a relatively fine sand fabric.

While quite broken-up the pieces from pit 0010 included one with part of a clear, round wattle void and another piece which almost certainly represents voids from two adjacent wattles set at an angle to each other. There are also a few pieces which retain small areas of slightly uneven, flat surfaces. These suggest either a wattle panel or clay applied to woven wattles on a structure such as the dome of a hearth or oven.

6.6 Glass

A single piece of green bottle glass comes from ditch 0004 (0005). The piece is from the body of the vessel and its curving form suggest a round rather than a cylindrical body, possibly an onion bottle of late 17th-18th century date; although this is not entirely clear.

6.7 Heat-altered stone

Two very small pieces of heat-altered flint (weight 3g) were recovered from soil sample <2> taken from pit 0008 (0009).

6.8 Slag

A very small piece of slag-like material (1g) was among the finds recovered during processing soil sample <1> from pit 0010 (0011).

6.9 Animal bone

Small amounts of animal were present in ditch 0004 (0005), pit 0008 (0009) and pit 0010 (0011). In total there are fourteen pieces together weighing 102g. A few small pieces are also noted as present among material recovered during processing Sample <1> from pit 0010 and Sample <2> from pit 0008.

The bone from ditch 0004 consists of a single (broken) lumbar vertebra from a large mammal, almost certainly a cattle (cow) bone. That from pit 0008 consist of a small part of the end of a pig mandible, including two loose canines. The small pieces from pit 0010 are not closely identified other than as bone from medium-large mammal(s).

6.10 Shell

In total nine shells, together with a few shell fragments were recovered. Together these weigh 39g. Both land snails and marine (oyster) shell is represented.

Several complete mollusc/snail shells (total weight 30g) were recovered from the fill of ditch 0004 (0005). The larger of these, made up of five shells together with a few shell pieces, can be identified as snail shells. The remaining three shells (all of the same species) are not closely identified.

There is one piece of oyster shell (9g) from pit 0006 (0007). Also, a small piece of oyster shell was among the material recovered processing soil sample <1> from pit 0010 (0011).

6.11 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

6.11.1 Introduction and recording method

A single iron object was recorded as a small find (SF1000). It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification and radiography. The overall condition of the object is poor, being corroded and fragmentary. The object described below and is listed and described in Appendix 4. The digital x-ray plate will be included in the archive.

Iron

SF1000, single fill 0005 of ditch 0004, Trench 1. Four joining fragments of an iron collar or ferrule; ovoid in section and cylindrical in shape. This is possibly a collar for a tool handle; later medieval and post-medieval examples from Norwich are illustrated in Margeson (1993, fig. 106, nos. 1000-1004).

6.11.2 Discussion

The iron object SF1000 appears to represent the remains of a lost or discarded tool of late medieval or post-medieval date which ended up in the fill of ditch 0004.

6.12 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

6.12.1 Introduction and Methods

Two pits, probably of medieval or post-medieval date, had bulk soil samples taken from their fills. The samples were both processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

6.12.2 Quantification

For the purposes of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

6.12.3 Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0011	0010	Pit	Unkn	charred cereal grain frags # charcoal # snails + rootlets ++
2	0009	0008	Pit	Unkn	charcoal + snails # rootlets ++

Table 3. Environmental material recovered from flots

The flots were extremely small in volume, each sample producing less than 10ml of charred plant remains. Fibrous rootlets were common within both flots, these are considered to be modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Terrestrial snail shells were present in small numbers in both samples, no attempt has been made to identify these for the purposes of this report.

The plant macro material recovered was sparse, the preservation is through charring and is poor. Wood charcoal was relatively rare and was generally highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Sample 2, from pit 0008 was blank, no charred plant remains, other than a small amount of wood charcoal, were recovered from this sample.

Sample 1, pit fill 0011, contained a small number of charred cereal grain fragments which were puffed and abraded, making positive identification difficult to impossible. The overall shape of the grains and the date of the feature suggests the remains are most likely bread-wheat type (*Triticum* sp) grains.

6.12.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant macrofossils and charcoal were rare. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were probably taking place in the vicinity of the site. Although it must be considered that the remains recovered are so

small and fragmented, they may have been subject to movement through wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the archaeological contexts sampled.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples as it would offer little additional information to the results of the evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further bulk sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal remains. In addition, any accompanying weed seed assemblage, that may be recovered, is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6.13 Discussion of material evidence

Apart from one ditch, which contained finds of post-medieval date, dating the few pit features revealed in the archaeological evaluation trench is problematic as no significant closely datable finds were associated with them.

The few pieces of struck flint recovered relate to at least some activity here in the prehistoric period; although only one piece is certainly prehistoric, being dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. This came from the fill of pit 0006, but is felt probably to be residual in that context as a piece of oyster shell (almost certainly dating to after the prehistoric period) was also recovered from the fill. Overall, prehistoric activity as evidenced by datable finds appears to be very limited and based on the general paucity of struck flints recovered certainly earlier prehistoric activity relating to the Neolithic-Bronze Age when flint was a major hard tool material in use.

Ditch 0004 produced the largest quantity of finds material which includes the base of a post-medieval pot broadly dating to the 16th-18th century date, but probably dating to the period of the 17th-18th century. A piece of bottle glass from the fill is likely to be of late 17th-18th century date. Of the ceramic building material, the more closely identified is a piece from ‘Tudor’-type brick, current from the late 15th-early 17th century, which is probably residual from an earlier building. The ditch fill therefore appears to date no earlier than the 17th/18th century.

In relation to the pits, the single largest quantity of associated finds material is fired clay, some of which at least appears to have been fired when attached to a wattle framework or very soon after this was broken-up. This was found in pit 0010 and a small quantity was recovered from a soil sample taken from the fill of pit 0008. The nature of the clay fabric, with common inclusions of chalk fragments (although probably reflecting the background natural clay matrix in the area) suggests all of the fired clay could have had a similar source. As this material would probably not last for any extended period of time outside of a protected context, this indicates a possible link between these two features and that they are of broadly similar date. Apart from the prehistoric flint (above) a piece of oyster shell was also present in pit 0006 and small pieces of oyster shell were recovered from a bulk soil sample from pit 0010. There is also small piece of otherwise unidentified slag from pit 0010 and an abraded fragment of CBM (brick or tile) from 0008.

The fired clay suggests a link between pits 0010 and 0008, while taken together the marine shell, the slag and CBM fragment, recovered from pits 0006, 0008 and 0010, indicate a date after the prehistoric period. However, apart from the fired clay and the shell piece from 0006, most of these finds were recovered during processing bulk soil samples and are small and few in number. As such, their status as finds that can be directly associated with the pits as dating evidence is uncertain. It should also be noted that no fired clay was among the finds material recovered by hand from ditch 0004.

In summary, the differences in the finds materials recovered from the fill of the ditch and from the fills of the pits suggests these are not contemporary. There are indications that the pits may form a related group of features. The absence of any pottery and the near complete absence of CBM from any of the pits suggest they probably predate the fill of the post-medieval ditch, but by what period of time is not clear. The presence of oyster shell and one or two other finds (recovered from samples) indicates they date later than the prehistoric period and there is a complete absence of Roman finds. On balance, a medieval or post-medieval date appears likely for these features.

6.14 Finds recommendations

All of the finds have been fully catalogued and reported and no further work is required.

7. Conclusions

Despite the site appearing to have been severely landscaped or terraced (there is a distinct drop to the field and pond to south-west and a pronounced rise the bungalow Mizpah to the north-east), there appears to be good archaeological survival of features, particularly close to the road along the north-west edge of the site (Fig.3).

Ditch 0004 was encountered in Trench 1 and ran south-eastwards along the full length of Trench 2. It was at approximately right-angles to the road (The Causeway) and is likely to be a post-medieval boundary division. Although it contained 'Tudor' brick of potential 16th or 17th century date, this is likely to be residual, and, judging from the other finds from this context, a 17th to 18th century date for this ditch seems more likely.

The other features encountered in Trench 1 have been more difficult to date (pits 0006, 0008 and 0010). The quantities of fired clay recovered from pit 0010 (initially thought to be prehistoric pottery when first seen in the field) appear to contain wattle impressions and therefore were probably structural, although no precise date can be given to them. The three undated pits could have been contemporary; similar fired clay coming from 0008 and 0010 and oyster shell from 0006 and 0010. Given the presence of oyster shell these features are likely to be Roman or later. With archaeological sites of Roman, medieval and post-medieval in the immediate vicinity, the undated pits could potentially date to any of these periods although medieval or later appears more likely.

Away from the road edge, there appears to be little archaeological activity other than the continuation of ditch 0004 along Trench 2. Both Trench 2 and 3 showed signs of an undisturbed soil profile (with the presence of a thin subsoil between topsoil and natural) so truncation is unlikely to have occurred across much of the site area.

8. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and finds archive will be submitted to the county Historic Environment Record (HER), reference HTC 103.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jezz Meredith and Tanja Peter. Project management was provided by Stuart Boulter, who commented on an earlier draft of this report. The finds were processed by Clare Wooton and Jonathan Van Jennians with the samples processed by Anna West. Steve Benfield compiled the final finds report. The illustrations were prepared by Rui Santo.

10. Bibliography

CAR **7**, 2000, John Cotter, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 7

Margeson, S., 1993 *Norwich households, medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-78.* EAA 58

Ryan, P., 1996, *Brick in Essex, from the Conquest to the Reformation*, Appendix 1, Typology and system for describing bricks, 91-96

Stace, C.1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Websites

British Geological Survey, 2019: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Mizpah, The Causeway, Hitcham

HTC 103

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Date: January 2019
Prepared by: Rhiannon Gardiner PCIfA
Issued to: Mr & Mrs Squirrell & Hannah Cutler (SCC Archaeological Service)

Contents

List of Figures

Project details

Planning Authority	Babergh District Council
Planning Application No:	DC/18/01147
Curatorial Officer:	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TL984513
Area:	0.2731*ha*
HER Parish Code:	HTC 103
Oasis Reference:	338900
SACIC Job Code:	HTCMIZ001
Project Start date:	TBC
Project Duration:	*c.* 1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Mr & Mrs Squirrell
SACIC Project Manager:	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	Rhiannon Gardiner

1. Introduction and Project Background

1.1 A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at Mizpah, The Causeway, Hitcham (Fig.1) for heritage assets, prior to a consideration by a condition on planning application DC/18/01147. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 31/07/2018), produced by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr. Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation. The final decision on further work is made by the curatorial office in conjunction with the LPA.

1.2 The site is situated on grid reference TL984513 at the southwest end of Hitcham, the total size of the site is 0.27 *ha.*

1.3 The works are being conducted by a condition of the planning application in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.4 The below-ground works of the proposed development will cause disturbance that has the potential to damage any existing archaeological deposits. Trial trenching is therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

1.5 This WSI complies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) Standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), Excavation (2017) and Archiving (2017) as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and

Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.6 The main aims of the evaluation are described in Section 4 of a SCCAS brief prepared by Hannah Cutler, dated 31st July 2018:

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

2. The Site

2.1 The site lies at *c.*65m above Ordinance Datum (AOD) located on a gentle valley that was drained by an unnamed stream *c.*200m southwest of the site, although the site itself is relatively flat.

2.2 Hitcham is a small village located along the B1115 between Stowmarket and Hadleigh. The location of the Hitcham trial trenching (at approximately TL984513) is within an arable field which fronts The Causeway to the north, is bounded by private properties to the east and southeast, and Hitcham Hall to the west and south.

2.3 The bedrock geology consists of Red Crag formation sands, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in shallow seas (BGS, 2018). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in ice age conditions (BGS, 2018).

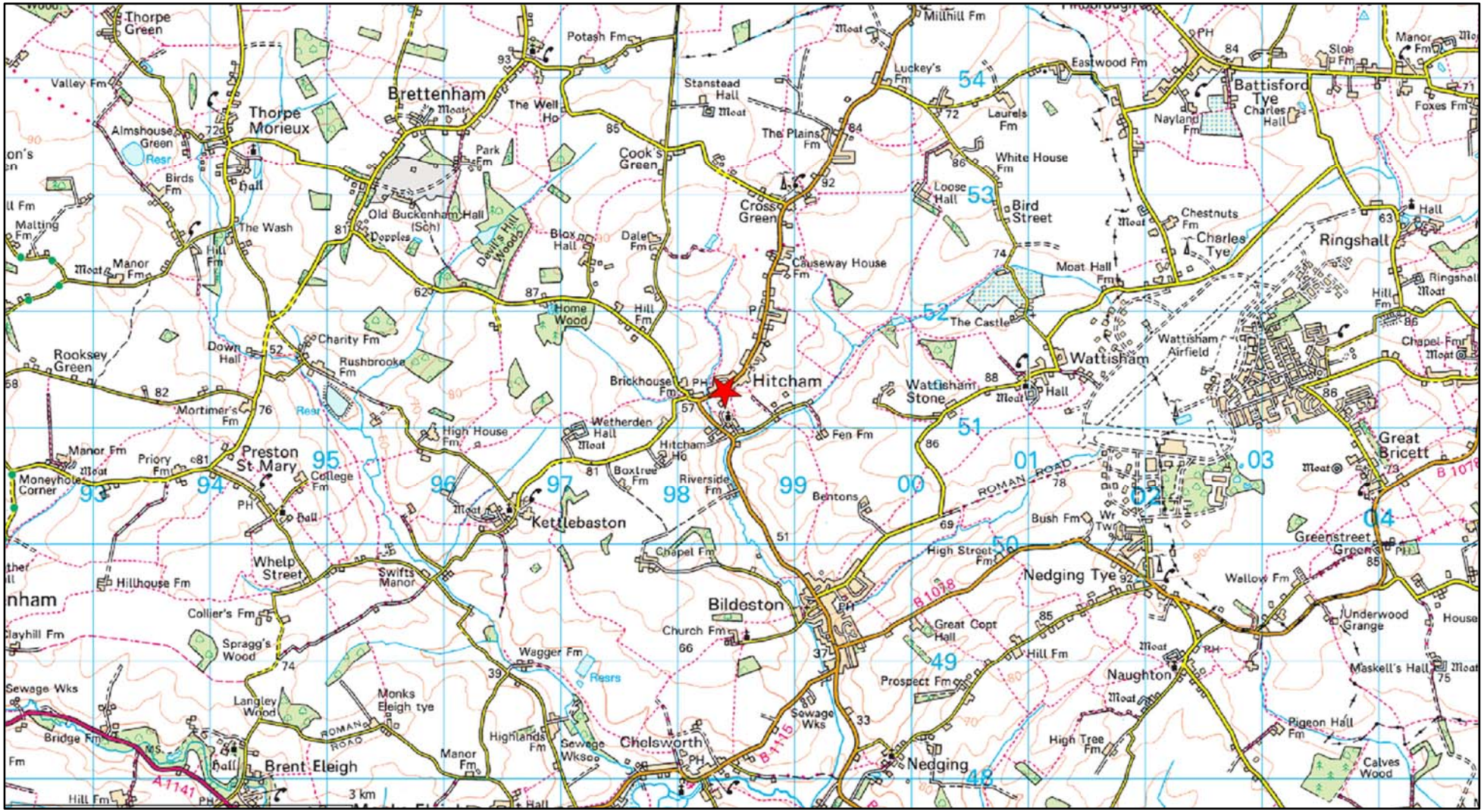


Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The following information has been summarised from the Suffolk County Council brief, supplemented by examination of the Suffolk Heritage Explorer to provide some summary information where helpful. An up-to-date search of the Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) data will be commissioned as part of the evaluation work, as specified in the SCCAS Brief, to further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site.

3.2 The brief states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is on the opposite side of a valley to a Roman Settlement and Road (HTC 002, 017). It is also near to finds of Roman, Saxon and Post medieval items (HTC 051, 008, 007) and close to a former medieval chapel (HTC 007) and extant medieval church (HTC 016).'*

3.3 HTC 058 references a mound of unknown date which has been ploughed out *c.*300m from the Development Area (DA) and the parish church of All Saints (HTC 016) is situated *c.*200m southwest of the site. The Roman settlement (HTC 002) at Brickhouse Farm is located *c.*250m northwest of the site.

3.4 Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by SACIC shows that the field containing the site was once a larger field that extended as far as the Hitcham Old Windmill (HTC 029) *c.*178m northeast from the DA. This land has now been developed.

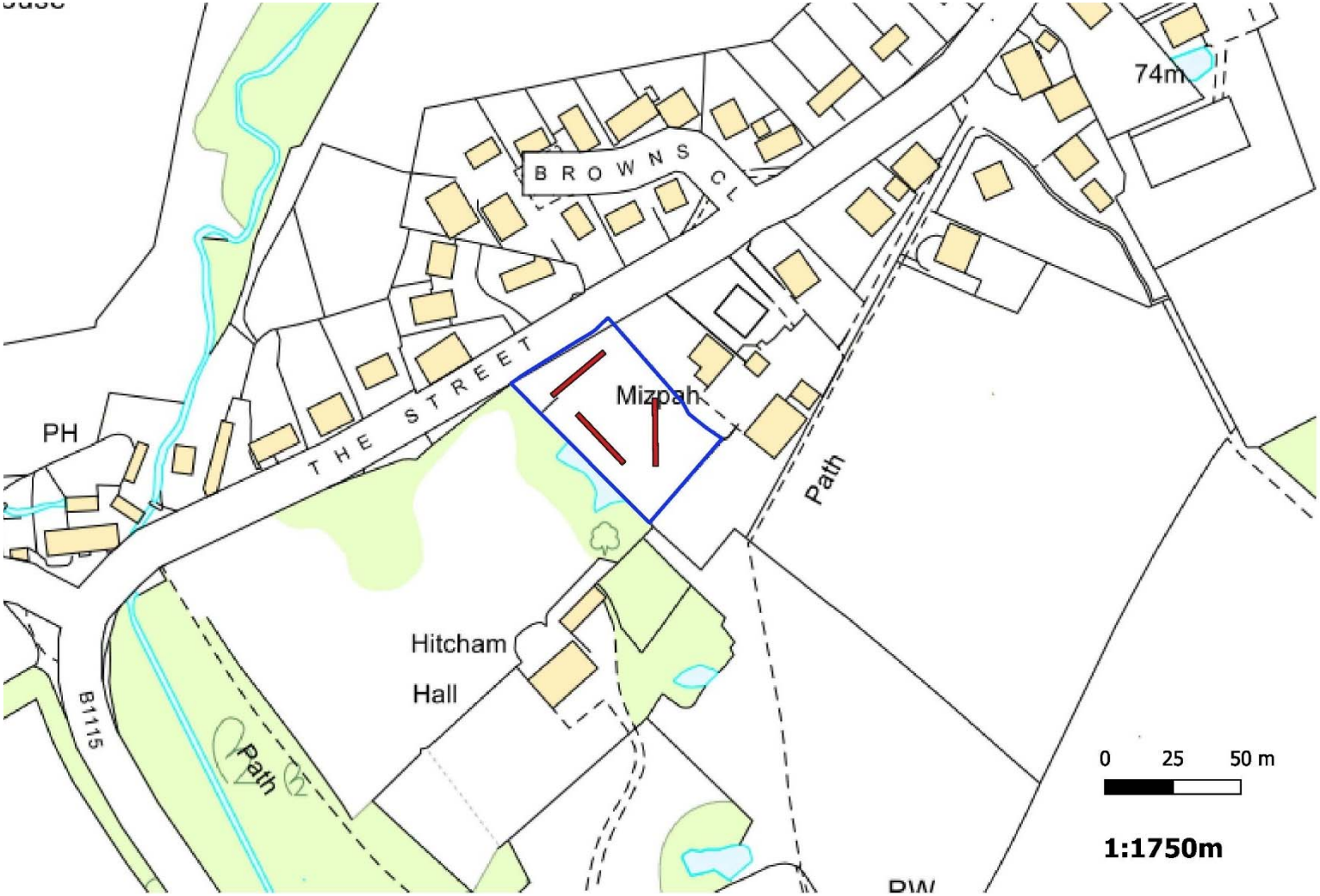


Figure 2. Site location (blue) and proposed trench plan (red)

4. Fieldwork: Trial Trench Evaluation

4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBA), and will further comprise up to three experienced excavators, surveyors and a metal detectorist.

4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will involve the mechanical excavation of a total of 76m of trial trench, three 25m trenches, the number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the site.

4.3 The location of each trench will be subjected to a CAT scan prior to excavation, if unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered and damaged during work then this will not be the responsibility of SACIC. The identification of previously unknown services may result in the proposed trench layout being amended accordingly. If a service is present within one of these trenches any further trenches sampling the same linear feature will be moved.

4.4 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist of Project Officer grade. Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit encountered. Upcast spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be mechanically separated to facilitate sequential backfilling.

4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation with trench bases and sections cleaned, as necessary, in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.

4.6 Where a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, the combined depth of the trench and feature will not exceed 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). If additional

works are specified by SCCAS, such as shoring or excavating and battering a larger area, then additional costs will be incurred by the client.

4.7 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions will be compatible with the County HER.

4.8 Each of the three site locations will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER (in this instance this is HTC 103) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

4.9 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.

4.10 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including the line of the trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases, exposed features and upcast spoil.

4.11 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until they have been processed and assessed.

4.12 Finds will be brought back to the SACIC warehouse premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.

4.13 Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of paleo-environmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order to merit taking a sample. Samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for paleo-environmental

remains. If particularly noteworthy paleo-environmental deposits are encountered sample selection may also include monoliths. At the evaluation stage these would be retained only. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

4.14 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials (including cremation burials). If found, the need for excavation/removal of burials will be discussed with SCCAS. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times. At the conclusion of the work, backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

4.15 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained, covering their excavation and removal to the SACIC warehouse for temporary storage. Approval for additional costs may need to be sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

5.1 A unique HER number (HTC 103) has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. These will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by the SACIC Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.

5.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

5.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate, finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Iron objects will be x-rayed; all other small finds, including coins, will be cleaned and digitally photographed. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery:

General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.

5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within six weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.

5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.

5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within thirty days of receipt of any report.

5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its continued preservation.

5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs. The archive will be deposited within the SCCAS storage facility unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will either 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).

5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

5.22 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.

5.23 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.

- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

6. Additional Considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

6.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of the SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.

6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS curators. All such staff and visitors must abide by the SACIC H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site concerned.

6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by the SACIC insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

6.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC EMS policies.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified

operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

6.4 Site security

6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.7 Backfilling

6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of

trench.

6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (SCCAS).

6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

6.8.1 The work will be monitored by SCCAS staff who will be acting on behalf of the LPA.

7. Staffing

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
1 x Project Officer (full time)
Up to 3 x Site Assistants; includes surveyor and metal detectorist (as required)
1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

7.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum

External specialists cont.

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

HTC 103

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0001				Other	Unstrat finds, whole site (none collected)	
0002				Layer	Topsoil: dark brown humic clay loam; c.0.3m thickness	
0003				Layer	Subsoil/interface with Natural: pale to mid grey brown, slightly silty clay (not surviving in Trench 1; of 0.1m & 0.05m thickness respectivley in Trenches 2 & 3)	
0004	0004	1	Ditch	Cut	Ditch cut, running NW-SE with fairly steep, slightly concave sides to narrow rounded base; width 1m, depth 0.45m	Pmed ditch, running at right-angles to road, crosses Trench 1 and then along SW edge of Trench 2
0005	0004	1	Ditch	Fill	Ditch fill: mid to dark grey brown silty clay with moderate medium angular flints, moderate chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks	Pmed pot, CBM from this fill
0006	0006	1	Pit	Cut	Pit partly revealed in base of trench: shape uncertain with fairly steep concave sides and base; width c.1.35m, depth 0.48m	Undated but with single oyster shell frag
0007	0006	1	Pit	Fill	Single fill: mid grey brown silty clay with moderate to frequent small chalk flecks, occasional angular flints, some large	
0008	0008	1	Pit	Cut	Pit, partly revealed in trench base: semi-circle revealed, with fairly steep, straight sides of c.45°, gradual b.o.s. to narrow almost flat base: width 1.4m, depth 0.48m	Undated, crumb of CBM was from very top of fill so not nec relaible
0009	0008	1	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pit: mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small chalk flecks & pieces, occasional to moderate flints, some large, occasional charcoal flecks & pieces	CBM from top
0010	0010	1	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit: with steep straight sides of c.70° slope, gradual b.o.s. to flat base; length: 0.8m (NE-SW), width 0.55m, depth 0.25m	With ?prehistoric pot but could be fired-clay
0011	0010	1	Pit	Fill	Sigle fill: mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks & charcoal flecks & pieces, occasional small to medium angular flints	

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
0005	0004	ditch	1	Pottery	p-med	GRE	jar	B (base)	1	1281	(A)	Complete base glazed inside and out, abraded underside, soft pale orange fabric dark brown glaze (glaze inside and out - on jars typical 18-19C, CAR 7 207)	Fabric c. 16-18/19C	c. 18-19C
0005	0004	ditch	1	CBM	Med/ p-med+	MS(F)	PT		2	120		Orange-red fabric, sand with flint-sand (sharpe sand-like),		After c. 14C (post-med?)
0005	0004	ditch	1	CBM	Med/ p-med+	MS	PT		2	19		Pale orange fabric, quartz sand		After c. 14C (post-med?)
0005	0004	ditch	1	CBM	p-med	MS (IR SS)	BR		1	649		Brownish orange Wdt 120mm-125mm, thick 50mm – width suggests 'Tudor'-type (Ryan 1996)	Traces of cream mortar on both flat faces	c. L15/16-E17C
0005	0004	ditch	1	CBM	p-med	MS (IR SS)	BR/ TL		1	251	(A)	Red, thick 35mm, one edge rounded, floor tile?	Traces of cream mortar over break	
0005	0004	ditch	1	CBM	p-med	F/MS (IR MS)	BR		1	259	A	Orange, some small-medium stones, thick 60mm, sanded edge		c. L15/16-17C
0005	0004	ditch	1	Struck flint	preh				2			2 crude broken flakes; accidental strike or residual - not closely datable. 5-10% cortex, light patination, moderated edge damage	(1 natural piece discarded)	Preh?
0005	0004	ditch	1	Glass	p-med		bottle		1	6		Medium green coloured glass, curving, rounded bottle glass – onion bottle?		c. L17-18C
0005	0004	ditch	1	Charcoal					5	1		fragments		

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
0005	0004	ditch	1	Animal bone					3	67		Lumbar vertebra, broken (joining pieces), from large mammal, almost certainly cattle (cow)		
0005	0004	ditch	1	shell					8	30		5 shells (all same) and other fragments from common garden(?) snails (29g), 3 others (all same) from smaller snail-type (9g)		
0007	0006	pit	1	Struck flint					1			Small, heavily patinated flake from a prepared core, Neo-BA, residual; heavy edge damage		Neo?
0007	0006	pit	1	shell					1	9		Piece from an oyster shell		
0009	0008	pit	1	CBM		MS			1	1		Small fragment (not closely dated) ?late-med/p-med-modern		post-med-modern?
0009	0008	pit	1	Animal bone					8	26		Part of a pig mandible including end with teeth and two loose canines, also sliver from a long bone from an unidentified mammal		
0009 <2>	0008	pit	1	Misc								Two pieces of burnt flint (3g); small quantity of abraded fired clay pieces/ fragments with chalk inclusions (17g); small quantity of animal bone pieces /fragments	Sample <2>	
0011	0010	pit	1	Fired clay		FS(CH)			49	232		Structural fired clay, quite broken-up, oxidised buff surfaces, grey core (less commonly reddish core) common small-medium rounded/ angular-rounded chalk inclusions, some small areas of surface, one wattle void (c. 20-25mm dia.) one pieces poss showing close-set wattles set at an angle to each other		

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
0011	0010	pit	1	Animal bone					3	9		Small pieces, moderate condition, surfaces abraded, long bone piece & mandible(?) edge piece from medium-large mammal(s)		
0011 <1>	0010	pit	1	Misc								Small quantity of abraded fired clay with chalk inclusions (24g); Small piece of slag(?) (1g) and a natural concretion(?) (1g); small piece of bone (2g); small piece of oyster shell (1g)	Sample <1>	

Appendix 4. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)
1000	0005	Object	Iron	1	21.3	Elongate strip object, the width tapers along its length. Thin rectangle in cross-section. At one end the strip curves inwards; at the opposing end it curves outwards. Possibly a fitting.	6.8	25	57

Appendix 5. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-338900

Project details

Project name	Mizpah, Hitcham
Short description of the project	Trenching across this site in advance of development revealed a post-medieval ditch of 17th or 18th century date which ran at approximate right-angles to the current road frontage. The trench nearest to the road also revealed three pits which, despite containing oyster shell, animal bone and fired clay fragments, were undated. Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology is present in the vicinity, so these pits could have belonged to any of these periods; although medieval or post-medieval seems most likely given the proximity of buildings of this age in the village. Away from the road frontage and the post-medieval ditch, no archeologically significant finds, features or deposits were observed.
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2019 End: 25-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HTC 103 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/01147 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HITCHAM HTC 103, Mizpah, The Causeway
Study area	0.27 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9840 5130 52.123850620211 0.898592965928 52 07 25 N 000 53 54 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler

Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	HTC 103, Mizpah, The Causeway, Hitcham, Suffolk: a report on an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.

Other bibliographic details	SACIC rpt 2019_005
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Short eval report with some splendid pictures of mud
Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	14 February 2019

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120

www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC

www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic