POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Phases 1A, 1B and 1C, Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk

Site/Parish Code: HVH 099

Planning References: DC/14/2276/EISSCO & DC/15/2151/OUT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

PHASES 1A, 1B AND 1C,
GREAT WILSEY PARK,
HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

NGR: TL 68244 45774

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Reference: DC/14/2276/EISSCO / DC/15/2151/OUT

ASE Project No: 180803
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East for Phases 1A, 1B and 1C of Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Heritage), on behalf of their client, in advance of residential development of the site.

A preceding desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in 2013–2014 and two phases of archaeological evaluation, in 2015 and 2017, of the c.138ha development site established the presence of prehistoric, in particular Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval remains. Subsequently, an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document was produced, which identified nine areas for mitigation by excavation within the larger development. Two excavation areas (Areas A and B), totalling c.2.95ha, were the focus of this initial phase of mitigation fieldwork.

The recovery of a small quantity of residual work flint of broadly prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and likely transitory presence in the landscape during the earlier prehistoric.

The remains of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age coaxial field system, comprising three boundary ditches, were found in Area A. These likely divided the landscape into agricultural fields; however, no remains suggested of an associated settlement was located within the site boundaries. Limited remains were found to occupy these fields, consisting of scattered pits and a possible associated structure of presumed agricultural function. Associated dating evidence was minimal and phasing of these remains is based on stratigraphic relationships with later features.

Land use was most intense on site during the Middle Iron Age, with remains of this period found across both excavation areas. Boundary ditches, large storage pits and two post-built structures were distributed across Area A, suggestive of a change from arable to pastoral land use that could be associated with nearby Middle Iron Age settlement located 400m northwest. The remains of two additional Iron Age structures, comprising a roundhouse and ring-ditch in Area B, associated with the recovery of a moderate assemblage of typical Middle Iron Age pottery and processed animal remains, indicates domestic settlement activity here. A single piece of human bone was recovered from the ring-ditch, potentially inferring some form of ritual activity was occurring within the vicinity of the site.

Except for a small quantity of residual 1st century Roman pottery and five metal-detected finds, no clear evidence of Roman or Anglo-Saxon land use was encountered on site.

Two phases of medieval agricultural activity were recorded in Area A. The initial phase of land use was represented by a series of parallel gullies that covered the entire excavation area, constituting the remains of an extensive cultivation system. The function of these parallel gullies is broadly interpreted as agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable farming and/or drainage. The second phase constitutes reorganisation of the landscape, with three boundary ditches defining larger tracts of arable fields. Limited dating evidence, largely comprising residual and intrusive finds, was recovered from these features, though their stratigraphic relationship with earlier and later features and their comparison to regional similarities is suggestive of a medieval date.

Post-medieval remains were found in both excavation areas and comprised primarily of field boundary ditches and the historic boundary that separated the parishes of Haverhill and Little Wratting. Several of these boundaries are recorded on historic mapping and are indicative of the continued agricultural management and use of the landscape.

This report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008). Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

The recorded remains are judged to be of low to moderate local and regional significance, with some identified potential for further analysis and research on the Middle Iron Age land use. It is proposed that the excavation results are disseminated by means of the production of an article for inclusion in a future volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. However, it is noted that further programmes of archaeological investigation will be required for the remainder of the Great Wilsey Park development. It is therefore considered most appropriate that the dissemination of the results of the Phase 1A-C excavations is deferred and integrated with those of subsequent investigations in order to produce a more comprehensive study of picture of past landscape development in this part of Haverhill.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Heritage) to conduct archaeological investigations at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk in advance of the residential development of development areas 1A, 1B and 1C (henceforth 'the site'). These works comprised two mitigation excavation areas located within the combined *c*.138ha area of these three development areas and targeted on archaeological remains identified by preceding evaluation.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The overall Great Wilsey Park site lies on the northeast edge of the market town of Haverhill, in the southwest corner of Suffolk, in West Suffolk District (NGR: TL 68244 45774; Fig. 1). It is located approximately 2.3km west of the River Stour and overlooks one of its tributaries.

1.1.2 Archaeological excavation was undertaken at two specific locations within the site (Fig. 2). Area A was a rectangular area on its western edge, bounded to the southwest by Chalkstone Way, to the east by residential development, to the west by Westfield Primary Academy and to the north by open land. Area B was a more irregular-shaped parcel of land within agricultural fields at the northern end of the development site. It was surrounded to the west and south by agricultural land, to the east by Hill's Farm buildings and to the north by Haverhill Road (A143).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The development site lies on sloping land, falling away from the higher ground at Hill's Farm and the A143, down to the southeast. Levels within the site range from *c*.100m AOD in the northwest to *c*.90m at the northeast edge of Haverhill. More specifically, Area A sloped from Chalkstone Way along the southwest site boundary down to the northeast, while Area B was located on relatively level ground, located near the highest point within the development site.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019), the bedrock geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formations) overlain by superficial deposits comprising Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till with outwash sands, gravels and silts laid down in the Quaternary Period.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning permission was granted by West Suffolk Council In August 2018 for the construction of up to 2,500 residential units, as well as two primary schools, retail space, community areas, open spaces, landscaping and associated infrastructure (Application Ref.: DC/15/2151/OUT). In support of the application, a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013) was prepared, which concluded that there was moderate potential for Iron Age and high potential for medieval settlement remains within the site. The subsequent geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) identified smaller areas with likely archaeological anomalies within the overall development, primarily focused

north and south of the small stream that runs through the south of the development area.

1.3.2 In response, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) confirmed that a programme of archaeological mitigation works would be required as a condition of the planning permission (Scoping Opinion DC/14/2276/EISSCO).

1.3.3 Two phases of targeted trial-trench evaluation across the development area were conducted (MOLA 2016 and 2017), comprising a total of 357 trenches that revealed concentrations of Iron Age remains defining the remains of possible field systems, a ring gully and other isolated features, and a scatter of various other linear and pit features of various dates. Subsequently, an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document was produced by Orion Heritage (2018) in consultation with SCCAS/CT to serve as the archaeological brief, which identified nine areas for mitigation by excavation within the larger development, including Areas A and B.

1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which detailed the methodology and approved excavation areas for Phases 1A, 1B and 1C, was produced by ASE (2018a) and approved by SCCAS/CT. All work was carried out in accordance with this document.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The excavation was conducted by ASE between 18 March 2019 and 20 June 2019, beginning with Area A and continuing into Area B. The fieldwork was directed by Samara King, with supervisory assistance from Rob Cullum, Angus Forshaw and Adam Dyson, and staffed by ASE archaeologists. The work was project managed in the field by Andy Leonard and in post-excavation by Mark Atkinson.

1.4.2 The results of the fieldwork undertaken by ASE are described and interpreted by this report, and their significance and potential for further study assessed. Where pertinent, the results of the preceding evaluations are also considered.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The controlled strip, map and excavation of Area A (*c*.2.3ha) and Area B (*c*.0.65ha) was carried out as close as possible in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a). Due to ecological constraints, Area B was split into two marginally smaller areas, with a 5m extension along the north boundary of the south half to check for further features (see Fig. 11).

1.5.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists* (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA, and in compliance with the *SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2017), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with CIfA.

1.5.3 All excavation areas were machine-stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a 2.0m-wide

toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Modern topsoil was removed in shallow spits until the top of the natural deposit or archaeological features were exposed, which generally occurred simultaneously. With SCCAS/CT approval, natural orange clay was removed down to the bedrock chalk deposit across approximately half of Area A to increase feature legibility.

1.5.3 As the stripping progressed, a pre-excavation plan was created using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology, which was then made available through digital AutoCAD files and printed at suitable scale for on-site use and made available to SCCAS/CT and RPS Consulting Ltd. The plan was updated during regular visits by ASE surveyors, who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in consultation with the supervisors.

1.5.4 After the cleaning and preliminary planning of the excavation areas, the following sampling strategy was employed:

- All features/structures of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.

- Linear features (ditches and gullies) were sampled by means of 1m-wide slots positioned at regular intervals along their length; most terminals were dug and significant relationships were investigated. Due to the high frequency of linear features present in Area 1, a sampling strategy was agreed with Kate Batt of SCCAS/CT and RPS Consulting Ltd to reduce the number of interventions required. The typical 10% sampling strategy was modified to focus on defining stratigraphic relationships, terminals and strategically placed segments across the complex of similar, parallel, linear features.

- With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum of 50% of contained features were excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgment, but as a minimum their extent, date, and function were sought to be established.

1.5.5 Soil horizons/layers, excavated deposits and cut features were individually identified using a unique sequence of context numbers and recorded in accordance with current professional standards on pro-forma ASE context sheets. Contexts were numbered 1000-1455 (Area A) and 2000-2092 (Area B)

1.5.6 All excavated features were planned by GPS, with all sections being hand-drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate, and later digitised.

1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the site and nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 All artefacts from all excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the ASE artefact collection policy and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

1.5.9 Metal detecting was conducted over topsoil, features and excavated spoil, with fairly good results.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.10 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (2011a) and in close consultation with the ASE environmental specialist. Bulk samples were then processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air dried prior to analysis.

1.5.11 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, such as dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silty features and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits, to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. Deposits with clear residual or intrusive material were avoided.

1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from suitable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims and listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: HVH099.

1.6.4 Where appropriate, the results from the evaluations (MOLA 2016, 2017) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following provides a summary of historical and archaeological background information drawn from WSI (ASE 2018a), which condenses more detailed backgrounds from the DBA (CgMs 2013), the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Orion Heritage 2018) and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, as well as the results of the previous archaeological evaluations at the site (MOLA 2016 and 2017). This background focuses primarily on the evidence from within the vicinity of Area A. The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Previous fieldwork has recovered scattered work flints, showing the transient use of the wider vicinity during the early prehistoric period. Two Palaeolithic hand axes were found, one at Hudson Close in the east of Haverhill, *c*.800m to the south of the site (HVH013), and the other *c*.1km to the west (HVH014). At least twenty-one Mesolithic small flint blade flakes have been recorded *c*.1km to the northeast (KDG007).

2.2.2 A small amount of evidence for use of the area during the Bronze Age has been found around the development area, including scattered isolated pits and intermittent gullies (HVH008, WTL008), and two late Bronze Age cremation burials uncovered *c*.400m northwest of Area 1 (HVH072).

2.2.3 Iron Age activity is moderately well-documented within close proximity to the site. An Iron Age coin hoard (HVH001) containing approximately 50 Gallo-Belgic coins were uncovered in the 18th century c.500m northwest, while several other sites have revealed a small amount of cut features including pits, ditches and gullies dating to this period (HVH019, HVH059, WTL008).

2.2.4 More significantly, archaeological evaluation and excavation during the development at Westfield Primary School (HVH072), *c*.400m northwest of Area 1, uncovered multiple ring-ditches and gullies with associated pits, suggesting a local Middle Iron Age settlement, and a double-ringed structure that potentially infers ritualistic activity (Heard 2016).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Known Roman remains are sparse within the immediate vicinity of the site. Approximately 2km east, near Cotton Hall, lies a scheduled Roman settlement (KDG007), where large quantities of stone building materials, pottery and other artefacts have been recorded.

2.3.2 In Keddington Village, *c*.2.5km east of the site, ten ditches (KDG019) and an amphora (KDG004) dated to the Roman era have been recorded. The majority of Roman material recovered from within the vicinity of the site have been artefact spot finds, indicating casual loss rather than settlement.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is limited. Fragments of architectural Saxon stonework (WTL002) are contained within the medieval Church of St. Mary's at Little Wratting, *c.*1.5km to the north. A single additional findspot comprising a large Saxon pin with ornate gilded bronze head was found close to the church (WTL004).

2.4.2 A market has been recorded as existing in the area of the town of Haverhill from as early as 1086 (HVH067).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 By the late 17th century, Haverhill is described as a market town with the medieval town centre being defined by listed buildings and Hodskinson's map of 1783 (HVH067).

2.5.2 Two medieval moated sites, including the scheduled ancient monument of Great Wilsey Farm (WTL001) and a smaller, filled-in moat (KDG012), are located *c.*650m northeast of Area 1 and within the eastern part of the greater development area, respectively. Great Wilsey Farm comprises a sub-rectangular, 1m-high raised platform measuring *c.*46m by *c.*38m, which is bordered by a water-filled moat *c.*14m wide and 1.5m deep.

2.5.3 The installation of a water pipeline, *c.*300m northeast of the site, uncovered a large quantity of archaeological features, possible buildings and pottery dated to the medieval period (WTL005), indicative of occupation and likely associated with the still extant Hill's Farm and Hilltop Farm.

2.6 Post-medieval/modern

2.6.1 Post-medieval activity mainly took place some distance away, focusing on urban areas such as Haverhill town itself.

2.6.2 Historic maps show the site to have been agricultural land throughout most of the post-medieval period, with the only significant post-medieval and modern settlement activity taking place at Great and Little Wilsey Farms. The site comprised fields within a wider agricultural landscape, containing hedged, tree-lined and fenced boundaries.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.7.1 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by Stratascan (2014). This survey identified evidence for former settlement activity across the wider development area, including a number of former field boundaries and trackways, indicating an agricultural past for the area. Several anomalies indicative of cut features were interpreted as being of archaeological or natural origin. The remaining features were interpreted as being modern or natural in origin and include services and land drains.

2.7.2 Two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out by MOLA (2016 and 2017) that comprised the excavation of 357 trenches across the whole

development area. Two concentrations of archaeological remains were apparent.

Trenches 147-180, in the vicinity of excavation Area A, contained five pits and thirteen ditches, only two of which contained finds that were of diagnostically Middle Iron Age date. Evidence for the medieval cultivation gullies were also located across and beyond the trenches in Area A.

Trenches 1-21 and 315-323, in the vicinity of Area B, revealed a small quantity of remains consisting of two post-medieval ditches and a segment of a curvilinear gully, but with no dateable material recovered.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2018) and were as follows:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site, such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understand how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in Suffolk.

3.1.2 More site-specific aims that the excavation and post-excavation project attempted to answer were:

- Seek to further understand the distribution and layout of the Iron Age features and interpret the activities carried out within the site.
- Attempt to understand the archaeological evidence from within the site in relation to the wider landscape and other known archaeological activity.
- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis and disseminate the results to the public realm.

3.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research objectives:

- Is there evidence for [Iron Age] complex ‘off-site’ activities, including isolated pits and waterholes, pit alignments, etc? Understanding more about these settlement patterns and use of the landscape is a key question (Medlycott 2011, 29-30).

- The nature of [Iron Age] agrarian economy needs further study, including evidence of the agrarian landscape such as trackways, enclosures, drove routes and fields (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 16; Medlycott 2011, 31).

3.2 Original Research Aims

3.2.1 In order to combine the above aims and objectives into a single comprehensive list of original research aims (ORs), the following have been prepared in an interrogative format. The extent to which they have been addressed by the excavation results is set out in Section 6.1.

OR1: What is the character and period of the archaeological remains from the site?

OR2: Can the Iron Age remains shed light on the type of settlement, use of the landscape and agricultural regimes present during that period?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Subsequent to the two phases of evaluation (MOLA 2016 and 2017) and the proposed mitigation strategy (Orion Heritage 2018), a controlled strip, map and excavation of two areas measuring c.2.3ha (Area A) and *c.*0.65ha (Area B) was carried out in order to mitigate the impact of Phases 1A, 1B and 1C development at Great Wilsey Park (Fig. 2).

4.1.2 As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [****], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual excavation slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by such criteria as alignment/structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are cited within triangular brackets <*>. References to text sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7).

4.1.3 Past land use entities (as opposed to modern imposed excavation areas) are provisionally identified. Primarily defined by the archaeological remains of boundaries (e.g. ditches, gullies, etc.), these entities are termed and numbered sequentially (e.g. 'Open Area' – OA1, OA2, etc.) for ease of reference to given parts of the landscape exposed within the site in any given period.

4.1.4 Archaeological remains were present in both excavation areas, heavily concentrated in Area A and more sparse in Area B. The recorded archaeological sequence is described and discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist or similarities in orientation and/or profiles suggest a relationship. While some of the archaeological features are undated (Period 0), the majority have been provisionally assigned to one of the following four periods and, where applicable, to constituent phases within them:

- Period 1: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age
- Period 2: Middle Iron Age
- Period 3: Medieval
    - Phase 3.1: Medieval
    - Phase 3.2: Medieval
- Period 4: Post-medieval

4.1.5 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these four provisional period / phase headings. Additional context data is presented in Appendix 1 and a list of designated groups and their contexts in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on a multi-phase plan (Figs. 3, 4 and 10), with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated.

Group numbers and land use entities are marked on subsequent period phase plans for the excavation areas (Figs. 5-9). A selection of sections and photographs is incorporated into the various plan figures, as appropriate.

Summary of archaeological sequence

4.1.6 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Palaeolithic to Early Bronze Age date, which suggests that occupation of the site, albeit transient, occurred during these periods.

4.1.7 The earliest tangible evidence for land use at the site is dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, with field boundaries possibly indicating the extent of agricultural activity, and containing a few scattered pits and one possible structure within Area A.

4.1.8 Evidence for more intensive land use at the site is dated to the Middle Iron Age. Dispersed linear ditches in Area A, along with two small post-built structures and several large storage pits, suggest that this area of the site remained arable with a likely focus on livestock management. A roundhouse and adjacent circular structure suggestive of settlement and possible monument were also recorded in Area B. A moderately large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery and butchered animal bone was collected from these features, adding to the corpus of evidence for domestic activities on site and may point to purposeful structured deposition.

4.1.9 Despite a small amount of residual pottery being present in later features, no archaeological features of demonstrably Roman or Anglo-Saxon date were encountered within the two excavation areas.

4.1.10 Two phases of medieval field systems were found across Area A, initially in the form of regularly spaced parallel ditches that once fallen into disuse was reconfigured into a rectilinear pattern, creating wider open fields. However, both phases contained minimal finds and are primarily dated on the basis of their stratigraphic relationships with earlier and later features.

4.1.11 Post-medieval ditches were found in both excavation areas, including the Urban District Boundary (crossing Area A) that divided the historic parishes of Haverhill and Little Wratting. Several of these field boundaries are shown on historic maps, demonstrating the continued agricultural nature of land use at the site.

4.1.12 A number of features recorded within the excavation areas were not dated by artefacts and had no clear morphological or spatial characteristics by which they could be reliably assigned to a period. Nevertheless, some of these undated features are likely to be associated with Middle Iron Age and medieval use of the landscape.

4.2 Topography and Deposit Sequence

4.2.1 The topography varied between the two excavation areas, as they were located on either side of a tributary to the River Stour. Area A sloped gently from Chalkstone Way in the southwest (96.41m AOD) down to the stream in

the northeast (92.66m AOD). Area B was generally level, but was located on a high point overlooking the stream valley to the south at 97-100m AOD.

4.2.2 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.30-0.60m thick dark greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil with occasional stones that overlaid two types of natural deposits. In parts of Area A, a compact brown orange clay overlaid the more dominant yellow Boulder Clay with flint and chalk inclusions.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were visible in the ploughsoil during the closely monitored machining. Feature legibility was generally good once the overburden was removed; however, feature edges were difficult to see in the orange clay natural that covered most of Area A, which could explain the difference in feature density between the evaluations and the excavation. It was therefore removed by machine under close observation to improve visibility along the southeast and southwest portions of the excavation area.

4.2.4 A range of archaeological remains were uncovered across the two excavation areas, with recorded features including pits, postholes, numerous linear features and two ring-ditches, indicating multiple periods of agricultural, settlement and possible ritualistic land use activity. Features were concentrated in Area A and spanned from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods (Figs 3 and 4). The two ring-ditches/gullies, pits and postholes in Area B were largely of Middle Iron Age date, though a few post-medieval ditch and pit features were also encountered (Figs 10 and 11). A moderate level of intercut stratigraphic complexity was observed, especially in Area A where the lack of artefactual dating evidence made it particularly important to determine these relationships.

4.2.5 Most linear features contained single, mid greyish brown silty clay fills with gravel and chalk inclusions, indicative of natural infilling during use. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

4.2.6 The overall artefact assemblage recovered during the excavation was small in comparison to the number of features present, with most of the dateable pottery being found in the larger ring-ditch in Area B and several pits in Area A, spanning the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Middle Iron Age.

4.2.7 The survival of the recorded archaeological remains was generally good; however, numerous modern ceramic land drains and plough marks were observed scoring the surface of the natural deposit and cutting through features, indicating that a moderate amount of late post-medieval/modern agricultural disturbance and truncation has occurred across the site.

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably pre-Late Bronze Age date were identified within either excavation area. Only a very small amount of earlier prehistoric material, consisting of worked and burnt flint (5.2) and one sherd of grog-tempered pottery (5.3.3), was recovered from across the site. These were all judged to be residual in later features, as they very broadly date from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

4.4 Period 1: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (Fig. 5)

4.4.1 The first tangible phase of activity evidenced within the site occurred during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, between *c*.1150 BC and 600 BC. Archaeological remains from this period were located exclusively in Area A and comprise several boundary ditches, a partial ring-gully and eight scattered pits, demonstrating agricultural use/occupation. The pottery assemblage recovered from these features was small (56 sherds), but a few diagnostic pieces and the range of flint to sand-tempered fabrics identified are indicative of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. However, as the pottery was collected from only four interventions (two postholes, a pit and one ditch slot), the remainder of the features have been assigned to this period based only on morphological similarities and broad spatial relationships.

4.4.2 Period 1 represents the earliest demonstrable division of the landscape, likely constituting an agricultural enclosure system (FS1), containing one associated structure (S1). FS1 ditches G1, G2 and G3 divide Area A into four land use entities: Open Area 1 (OA1) to the northwest of G1, Open Area 2 (OA2) to the southwest of G2, Open Area 3 (OA3) to the northeast of G2 and Open Area 4 (OA4) to the southeast of G3. These are interpreted as four separate fields. The remains of one small structure (S1, G55) are located within OA2, which is conjectured to be related to grain storage or supplies for livestock. Almost all Period 1 features were heavily truncated by those of later periods, particularly Period 3.

Field boundaries – FS1

4.4.3 Ditches G1 and G3 extended across Area A on a northeast-southwest orientation, defining two sets of parallel boundaries *c*.81m apart. Both exhibited similar profiles, with straight, moderately-sloped, sides and concave bases, and both had similar naturally accumulated single fills of friable to firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces; except segment [1180] that also contained a basal fill [1181] of mid orange brown silty clay, interpreted as slumped material. Ditch G1 (segs [1055 / 1091 / 1171 / 1180 / 1189 / 1350 / 1354 / 1371]) was recorded for *c*.224.7m through the centre of Area A, extending in both directions beyond the limit of the excavation. Its width and depth varied slightly along its length, but averaged 1.0m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 5, section 1). Five small pieces of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from segment [1350], but no other finds were collected along the ditch's length.

4.4.4 Extending for *c*.33m across the southeast corner of Area A and continuing beyond the limits of the excavation, ditch G3 (segs [1413 / 1428 / 1445]) measured 1.16m wide and 0.32m deep, on average. No finds were recovered from any of the three excavated segments, except an intrusive metal-detected piece of iron dating to the post-medieval period from the surface of [1445]; however, its similar orientation, form and truncation by later features suggest that it is part of the same field system as Ditch G1.

4.4.5 Ditch G2 (segs [1336 / 1374]) extended southeast from a T-junction with ditch G1, defining two fields on either side (OA2 and OA3). The ditch was recorded

for 40.6m, extending southeast beyond the limit of the excavation. It had moderately steep, straight sides with a flat base, varying in width from 0.63m [1336] up to 0.99m [1374] with a consistent depth of approximately 0.31m. Its single fill comprised friable to firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small stones and pieces of chalk, not dissimilar to Ditches G1 and G3. No finds were recovered from either segment, but this ditch is assigned to this period due to its similarity of form with G1 and G3, integral relationship with G1 and its truncation by later features.

4.4.6 Little evidence for these ditches was located in the evaluation trenches with the exception of southwest extent of Ditch G1, recorded in Trench 179 (MOLA 2016, 19). This is likely due to the poor feature legibility within/against the similar orange clay natural deposits present here.

Open Area 1 (OA1)

4.4.7 OA1 is the land entity to the northwest of Ditch G1 with its remaining extents uncertain as it continues beyond the limits of the excavation. It is conjectured to constitute part of a rectangular agricultural field, measuring at minimum 235m in length (NE/SW) by 92m in width (NW/SE). Seven pits (G60) assigned to this period were located within the exposed extents of OA1. The majority of these features did not contain any dateable material; however, they have been included in this phase due to their similarities in fills and/or through close spatial relationships.

4.4.8 Located near the southwest extent of Ditch G1 was circular pit [1334], measuring 1.20m in diameter and 0.60m deep. It had steep, straight to slightly convex sides with a flat base and contained two fills (Fig. 5, section 3). The lower fill [1333] comprised friable mid greyish yellow, slightly silty boulder clay with occasional small stones and frequent small to large chalk pieces, suggesting that it resulted from initial slumping of the pit sides. The upper fill [1332] consisted of friable to firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small to large stones and small to medium charcoal pieces. This deposit was more likely the result of a single backfill event and contained twenty-six sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The function of this pit is unclear, but its shape and size might suggest some form of storage or water collection.

4.4.9 Further northeast, pits [1359] and [1369] were located adjacent to and truncated by Ditch G1, making them slightly earlier or broadly contemporary. Both pits were oval in shape with moderately steep, concave sides and slightly concave bases. Pit [1359] measured 0.78m x 0.60m and 0.17m deep. Pit [1369], being truncated at its southeast edge by ditch G1, was at minimum 1.31m long, 0.79m wide and 0.27m deep. Both features contained single fills of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flecks of chalk, likely the result of natural disuse accumulation. No finds were recovered from either feature and their functions are unknown.

4.4.10 Pits [1034] and [1071] were located nearer to the exposed centre of OA1, *c*.28m northwest of G1. Measuring 1.0m by 0.89m and 0.16m deep, pit [1034] was sub-circular in shape with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [1035] of compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with rare stones. No finds were collected, but the deposit was charcoal rich and environmental sampling (<1>) yielded well-preserved charcoal fragments

of oak, ash, hazel/alder and apple/pear family, suggesting that the pit may have been used to deposit hearth waste. Pit [1071] was heavily truncated by later features, but its north-northwest edge had a gently sloping side and the start of a flat base. It measured at minimum 0.96m by 0.26m and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill [1072] of compact, mid orange brown silty clay with rare stone, consistent with the surrounding natural deposit. No finds were recovered.

4.4.11 Towards the easternmost corner of the excavation area, sub-circular pit [1177] was truncated on its south edge by Period 2 ditch G4. It had moderately steep, mostly straight, sides with a concave base, measuring at minimum 1.96m in length, 1.64m in width and 0.41m deep. It contained a single fill [1176] of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate amount of small chalk and manganese pieces, consistent with natural silting disuse accumulation. A single sherd of possible Roman pot was recovered from the pit, which is likely intrusive here.

4.4.12 Small circular pit [1101] was located *c*.25m west of pit [1177], adjacent to a Period 3.1 gully G35. It measured 0.45m by 0.40m and 0.20m deep with fairly steep, concave sides and concave base. It contained a basal fill [1102] of naturally slumped yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and an upper fill [1103] of friable to firm, blackish brown clay with moderately frequent charcoal flecks, which appeared to be heat-reddened at the base indicating a burning event. This pit perhaps represents a small hearth.

4.4.13 Ten other pits [1028, 1030, 1046, 1051, 1053, 1067, 1079, 1089, 1122, 1127] (G63) were located within OA1 (see 4.8), all of which were undated and may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 2 (OA2)

4.4.14 OA2 encompasses the area bounded to the northwest by ditch G1, to the southeast by Ditch G3 and the northeast by Ditch G2, extending southwest beyond the limits of the excavation. It is construed to comprise a rectangular agricultural field, measuring at minimum 175m in length (NE-SW) and 80m in width (NW-SE). One possible structure (S1) assigned to this period, along with a number of undated pits, was located in OA2.

4.4.15 A partial structure formed of two gully segments (S1, G55) was uncovered toward the southeast excavation limit, truncated by Period 3.1 gully G37. To the southwest, a curved length of gully measuring approximately 5m, ranging from 0.56m [1210] to 0.96m [1212] in width and 0.16-0.20m deep, formed what appeared to be the corner of a structure. A smaller, straight gully segment [1241/1256] was recorded opposite, on what would be the northeast corner of S1. It measured 2.60m long and 0.67m wide with a depth of 0.30m. Both segments had similar fills of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces, likely to have accumulated naturally. Together, the two gully segments would have created a structure measuring *c*.3.70m across, perhaps representing a fenced/penned area that could have been for livestock food storage or shelter. No finds were recovered from any excavated segments, making it difficult to date this feature securely or determine its function. It is possible there were more structural elements

originally making-up S1 which have been truncated through continual ploughing of the site.

4.4.16 Three undated pits [1253, 1280, 1437] (G63) were located within OA2 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 3 (OA3)

4.4.17 OA3 is the open field to the northeast of Ditch G2 and southeast of G1 in the northeast part of Area A. Only its north-west corner was exposed within the excavation limits, but it measured at minimum 62m long (NE-SW and 40m wide (NW-SE).

4.4.18 An irregular oval-shaped pit [1063] (G60) was uncovered near the junction of Ditches G1 and G2, measuring 1.70m long, 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep. Its profile comprised moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, section 2). Three fills were recorded in the pit; a lower fill [1064] of firm, mid yellowish brown clay with abundant chalk fragments that was naturally slumped into the base, an intermediary deposit [1065] of tightly-packed flint and sandstone cobbles, and upper fill [1066] of firm, dark blackish brown clay with abundant charcoal flecks. No finds were collected from this feature, which makes its phasing ambiguous but the presence of large stones intentionally placed within the pit suggests that it may be a cooking pit. Its positioning at the corner of OA3 is conjectured to be intentional.

4.4.19 One other pit [1150] (G63) was located in OA3 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 4 (OA4)

4.4.20 OA4 encompasses the space in the southernmost corner of Area A, bounded to the northwest by Ditch G3. It is likely that this area represents a small part of a substantially larger agricultural field, but its extents area unknown. At minimum, it measured 30m in length (NE-SW) by 11m in width (NW-SE). No other archaeological remains were located within OA4.

4.5 Period 2: Middle Iron Age

Area A (Fig. 6)

4.5.1 Agricultural land use activity within Area A appeared to continue into the Middle Iron Age (*c.*300 BC and 50 BC), albeit in a less formalised manner. FS1 seems to have gone out of use, with Period 2 ditches truncating G1 at either end, although the nearness of Period 2 structure S3 to S1 could perhaps suggest that there was a purposeful replacement made. The remains of four intermittent boundary ditches (G4-G7), two posthole-built structures (S2-S3) and twenty-two scattered pits (G58, G59) yielded a moderate assemblage of sand-tempered pottery, which is indicative of a Middle Iron Age date for the majority of the features. Other undated features have been assigned to this period based on morphological similarities and spatial relationships. Most of these Middle Iron Age features were heavily truncated by Period 3, and later, remains.

4.5.2 The Period 2 remains in Area A indicate that agricultural activity continued within vicinity of the site, possibly associated with the nearby Iron Age settlement found at Westfield Primary School (Heard 2016). Intermittent boundary ditches vaguely subdivide the excavation area and define three land use entities: Open Areas 5 (OA5) to the southwest, Open Area 6 (OA6) in the centre and Open Area 20 (OA20) to the northeast. Within OA6, two posthole structures (S2 and S3) are identified. Scattered pits, half of which are undated, are split between both open areas and likely represent contemporary activity.

Boundary ditches

4.5.3 Ditch G4 (segs [1086 / 1087 / 1107 / 1175]) extended across the northeast part of Area A, orientated ENE/WSW. It was *c*.66m long, with a rounded, slightly curving, terminus at its eastern end and an ambiguous western extent. In plan, it was not observed extending beyond Period 3.1 gully G20, which could mean it is contemporary. However, parallel gully G19 (adjacent to and parallel with G20) was established to probably cut G4, so it may reasonably be assumed that G4 was earlier than G20. The ditch had moderately steep, straight sides and a concave base, becoming wider and more gently sloped towards the eastern terminus. It increased in width from 1.16m wide in [1086] up to 1.56m in [1175], with an average depth of 0.43m. Similarly to other linear features in Area A, it contained a single fill of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk fragments. No dateable material was recovered from this feature with the exception of modern intrusive metalwork; it has been assigned to this period based on perceived stratigraphic relationships with Period 3 land use remains.

4.5.4 A short segment of Ditch G7 [1111], ending a rounded terminus at its NNW end, ran SSE for *c*.5.80m before being truncated by Period 3.1 gully G74. It had gently sloping, concave sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.92m wide and 0.25m deep. A single fill [1112] was recorded of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium stones and small chalk pieces, but no finds. Ditch G7 vaguely aligned with the terminus of ditch G4, possibly defining an 11.7m-wide gap, suggesting an entrance at a corner between the two.

4.5.5 Towards the southwest of Area A, NE/SW ditch G5 (segs [1289 / 1310 / 1364]) extended from the northwest edge of the excavation for *c*.76.2m before ending in a rounded terminus. It decreased in width and depth from 1.04m by 0.37m at the northwest end [1310] to 0.60m by 0.20m at the southeast terminus [1289]. A single fill of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate to frequent small chalk pieces and occasional stones was recorded in all segments, but no finds were recovered. Two relationship interventions demonstrated that Ditch G5 was earlier than the Period 3.1 parallel gullies here.

4.5.6 Similarly orientated Ditch G6 [1454] was located parallel with, though off-set *c*.18.3m to the NE of, the terminus of ditch G5. Together, these two features appeared to create a misaligned entrance gap of approximately 13m wide, which would have allowed passage between OA5 and OA6. Ditch G6 was recorded for 5.33m, before extending beyond the southeast limit of the excavation area. Its northwest end was ill-defined and could not be traced beyond later gully G37. Its relationship with Period 3.1 gully G39 was

uncertain; it appeared earlier, but the fills were quite similar that could suggest that they were contemporary. However, G6 is assigned to Period 2 due its similarity to G5 in orientation and shape. Ditch G6 had moderately steep, concave side and flattish base, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.24m deep with a single fill of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces, but contained no finds.

4.5.7 With the exception of Ditch G5 in Trench 179, no evidence of Period 2 boundary ditches were uncovered during the evaluation (MOLA 2016).

Open Area 5 (OA5)

4.5.8 OA5 comprises a land entity extending across the southwest part of the excavation area, bounded to the northeast by Ditches G5 and G6 and extending beyond the limits of the excavation in all other directions. Its function is not clear, but it likely formed part of an agricultural hinterland, perhaps to the settlement nearby at Westfield Primary School. A cluster of five pits (G59) and a further four scattered pits (G58: [1317, 1320, 1326, 1394]) are judged to have occupied the OA5 interior. Most of these discrete features did not produce any dateable material, but are assigned to this period based on stratigraphic relationships and similar fills.

4.5.9 Pit [1317], located near the centre of Ditch G5, was likely circular in plan, but was truncated on its southeast edge by Period 3.1 gully G18. It measured at minimum 0.98m long, 1.17m wide and 0.51m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and a gently curving base. Two fills were recorded, the basal fill [1318] comprising firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay, visible only on the southeast side and likely the result of side slumping, and the 0.48m thick upper fill [1319] that consisted of firm, mid blackish grey silty clay with frequent small stones, pieces of chalk and charcoal, which suggested a single backfill event. Two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the latter.

4.5.10 Sub-circular pit [1320] was located *c*.17m southeast of pit [1317], and was truncated by Period 3.1 gully G24. It measured at minimum 1.72m long and 2.06m wide with a depth of 0.90m+; the base could not be reached due to being below the water table. The sides were steep, varying from concave on the northwest edge to convex and straight on the southeast edge. The pit contained three fills: lowermost fill [1321] comprised firm, mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small chalk pieces, occasional small flints and charcoal flecks that could be natural slumping material darkened through constant water exposure; intermediate fill [1322] of moderately compact, mid reddish brown silty clay with rare small chalk and charcoal flecks, likely from intentional backfill; and upper fill [1323] consisting of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with common chalk pieces, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, which is probable natural silt infilling. The middle and upper fills yielded a small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery sherds and three unmodified flint flakes.

4.5.11 Further northwest in OA5, oval pit [1326] was truncated by later Gully G11. It had moderately steep, convex sides and a concave base, measuring at minimum 2.03m long, 1.45m wide and 0.50m deep. Three deposits were recorded in the pit: basal fill [1327] of compact, mid orange brown silty clay with rare small chalk pieces and charcoal flecks that likely is the result of initial

natural silting/slumping; thin intermediate lens [1328] of moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flints that appeared to be the first intentional backfill event; and upper fill [1329] comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and charcoal flecks, which was likely the final backfilling of the feature. Three residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flakes were collected from the upper fill.

4.5.12 Oval-shaped pit [1394] was located towards the southwest corner of Area A, and was truncated on its northwest side by Period 3.1 gully G12. It had fairly steep, straight to stepped sides and a flattish base, measuring at minimum 4.42m long, 2.21m wide and 0.71m deep (Fig. 6, section 4). Basal fill [1393] consisted of compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with red mottling and occasional small chalk pieces and rare charcoal, likely the result of primary silting/slumping of the pit; no finds were recovered from it. Intermediate fill [1392] of compact, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional small flints and chalk pieces appeared to be slumped in from the southeast side, possible silting from the higher side of the pit. A second middle fill [1391] was recorded that consisted of compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks seemed to be the result of backfilling. The upper deposit [1390] comprised compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and charcoal flecks, similar to the other three pits in the group (G58) and represents the final backfilling of the feature. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

4.5.13 Five pits of various sizes forming a cluster, located near the exposed centre of OA5, are grouped and phased together based on spatial proximity (G59). Sub-circular pits [1337 / 1339 / 1341 / 1362] formed an arc around the northwest of oval pit [1424] and were all similar in form with moderately steep, slightly concave sides and concave bases. They varied markedly in size from [1341] at 0.44m x 0.23m x 0.20m up to [1362] at 1.31m x 1.10m x 0.35m. All had similar fills of compact, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional stones and chalk pieces and moderate to frequent charcoal flecks, which suggested disuse backfill. None of these pits contained any finds and their function was not clear.

4.5.14 Pit [1424], seemingly forming the focus of the G59 cluster, was significantly larger, measuring at minimum 3.0m long by 1.60m wide and 0.64m deep, although it was likely overcut due to poor visibility. Its southeast edge was truncated by Period 3.1 gully G15. Its profile was recorded as having moderately steep, irregular sides and a mostly concave base. Two fills were observed; a basal fill [1423] of compact, light greyish orange silty clay with occasional medium-sized stones that is either overcut natural or initial slumping/silting, and the upper fill [1422] of friable to firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints, which appeared to be the result of a final backfill event. A mixed group of finds were recovered from the upper fill, including one flint flake, an oyster shell fragment and twenty pieces of undiagnostic fired clay.

Open Area 6 (OA6)

4.5.15 OA6 encompasses the land entity in the centre of Area A, seemingly bounded by Ditches G5 and G6 to the southwest and Ditches G4 and G7 to the

northeast, but extending beyond the limits of the excavation to both the northwest and southeast. Two possible posthole structures (S2 and S3) and two groups of pits (G57 and G58) were located within this land use entity, with a noticeable concentration in the southeast that suggests a focus of activity within it.

4.5.16 Structure S2 (G56) was located in the centre of the south-eastern concentration. It comprised four postholes ([1191, 1203, 1209, 1251]) arranged in a slight north–south arc, perhaps forming part of a fence line. All of the postholes were circular in shape, but varied in size quite dramatically from [1203] at 0.31m x 0.26m x 0.15m deep up to [1209] at 0.57m x 0.60m x 0.18m deep. All contained single disuse fills of naturally accumulated mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A mix of ten sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery from posthole [1191] and seventeen sherds of Middle Iron Age date from [1209] could indicate that the structure pre-dates Period 2 and that it was retained and improved.

4.5.17 A second structure S3 (G54) was recorded *c*.20m southeast of S2 and consisted of four small, circular postholes ([1265, 1267, 1269, 1271]). Their size and profiles were quite consistent, with diameter ranging from 0.23m ([1271]) to 0.32m ([1267]) with depths of 0.13-0.18m. They are interpreted to define a four-post structure *c*.2.90m square, perhaps used for above-ground storage of grain or feed. All four postholes contained a single disuse fill of compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. A single sherd of residual Late Bronze Age pottery was collected from posthole [1265]. Bulk soil samples were collected from each posthole (<9, 11, 12, 13>), but the results were of low significance, simply indicating the presence of small amounts of burnt material. Notably, the close positioning of S3 to structure S1 suggests that it may have been a replacement of the earlier structure or, in light of the lack of finds, could instead belong to Period 1.

4.5.87 A cluster of ten pits (G57) with similar dark fills to those of the G54 postholes were located in the same south-eastern activity area in OA6, around and between Structures S2 and S3. They varied in size and shape, but yielded the largest amount of pottery from Area A. Along with the charcoal-rich fills, it seems likely that most, if not all, of these pits were used to deposit domestic waste.

4.5.19 Intercutting pits [1262] and [1285] were located *c*.7.5m northwest of Structure S3, both of which were truncated by Period 3.1 gully G31. Both had moderately steep, concave sides and concave bases, with mid brownish grey silty clay fills that included a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. [1262] measured over 1.26m long, 1.18m wide and 0.31m, while [1285] was recorded as 1.98m long, 1.63m wide and 0.45m deep. Although [1285] was recorded in the field as cutting [1262], they were likely broadly contemporary based on the similarities of fill. One sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the former and twelve pieces of animal bone from the latter.

4.5.20 On the southeast side of Structure S2, four pits were found in a loose cluster. Pits [1217] and [1229] were oval in shape, while [1227] was more circular. The fourth pit [1247] was mostly truncated by Period 3.1 gully G27, but was likely circular as well. All of these pits had moderately steep, concave sides with concave bases. They measured between 0.75m x 0.60m x 0.16m deep

([1229]) and 1.63m x 0.51m x 0.20m deep ([1217]). Each contained a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. The majority of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the site came from three of these pits, [1217, 1227, 1229], amounting to 144 sherds. Additionally, bulk soil sample <14> collected from pit [1217] contained well-preserved wood charcoal remnants, along with burnt bone and fire-cracked flint (FCF) that all suggest disposal of domestic waste.

4.5.21 Oval pit [1195] was located immediately northwest of posthole [1191] and could be part of S2, although its elongated form was not indicative of a posthole. It had a similar profile to [1217] and measured 0.71m long, 0.29m wide and 0.23m deep. Its single fill of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks was bulk soil sampled (<6>) and found to contain fired clay and fire-cracked flints.

4.5.22 Approximately 2.5m northwest of S2, circular pit [1163] was uncovered with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, section 7). It measured 1.71m in length, 1.65m in width and just 0.19m in depth. Two fills were recorded within the pit; a basal fill [1162] of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks was found on both sides, likely the result of natural silting, and an upper fill [1161] of firm, dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. A bulk soil sample (<3>) collected from fill [1161] yielded exclusively oak wood charcoal, along with some FCF and fired clay.

4.5.23 Circular pit [1314] was uncovered *c*.5m southwest of pit [1163], mostly truncated by later gully G24. It measured at minimum 1.13m long, 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. A single fill [1313] of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces and charcoal flecks. Seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were collected from the pit.

4.5.24 The most westerly of the G57 pits, circular pit [1300], had gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.44m by 0.32m and 0.05m deep. Single fill [1299] comprised firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.

4.5.25 More sparsely scattered across OA6 was the remainder of the G58 pits [1038, 1058, 1073, 1230], also present within OA5. Roughly oval-shaped adjacent pits [1038] and [1058] were uncovered near the centre of OA6, as exposed. Both pits had gradually sloping, concave sides on their south ends and almost vertical, sharply sloping sides at the northern end. Pit [1038] measured 3.50m long, 1.15m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill [1039] of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and chalk fragments and occasional pebbles. The fill seemed an intentional deposit as it contained a large amount of Middle Iron Age pottery (85 sherds), animal bone fragments and FCF. Its bulk soil sample (<2>) did not produce any significant remains. Pit [1058], located 1m west, measured 2.20m long by 1.07m wide and 0.35m wide. Despite its shallowness, four fills were recorded within the feature. Basal fill [1059] comprised firm, mid yellowish brown clay with abundant chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, interpreted as primary slumping into the pit. Intermediary fill [1060] was a dark blackish grey mix of abundant charcoal pieces and FCF fragments with clay, suggesting backfill of burnt

material and perhaps temper material for pottery manufacture. A bulk sample <4> was collected, yielding additional FCF and a small amount of slag material, but no wood charcoal for fuel analysis. A second intermediate fill [1061] of firm mid yellowish brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks and chalk fragments, suggesting redeposited natural clay that was tipped into the pit. Upper fill [1062] of firm, mid greyish brown clay, located just towards the north end, appears to be a final, natural silting event. No dateable finds were hand collected from pit [1058], but the presence of FCF suggests a prehistoric date and it has been assigned to this period based on its profile similarities with pit [1038].

4.5.26 Large, circular pit [1073] was the northernmost of the G58 scatter, *c*.30m NNW of pit [1058]. It truncated earlier pit [1071] and was likely truncated by Period 3.1 gully G15, although that relationship was difficult to see in section. It measured a minimum 2.02m in diameter and 0.60m deep with fairly steep, concave sides and flat base. Its basal fill [1074] was a mid orange-brown compact silty clay with frequent small chalk pieces, recorded only on the southeast side and likely representative of side slumping. Intermediate fill [1075] consisted of compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and chalk pieces, which appeared to be tipped into the pit from the northwest edge. A single, very small piece of possibly Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered, likely residual in nature. Upper fill [1076] of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones appeared to be the final natural silting of the pit; no finds were recovered from it.

4.5.27 Oval-shaped pit [1230] was located *c*.12.6m west of structure S2 and appeared quite similar to the other large pits of the G58 scatter in OA5. It measured at minimum 2.72m long, 2.13m wide and 0.40m deep, being truncated by Period 3.1 gully G21 on its northwest edge. It had gradual to moderately steep sloping sides and concave base. Two fills were recorded: a basal fill [1231] of firm, mid yellowish brown clay with abundant chalk fragments suggestive of natural slumping; and an upper fill [1232] of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with little to no inclusions, likely the result of disuse silting. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

Open Area 20 (OA20)

4.5.28 OA20 comprises the land entity to the northwest and north of Ditches G4 and G7, extending beyond the limit of the excavation to the north, east and west. No features dated to this period were found within OA20, although several undated pits (G63) found in that area may relate to contemporary land use.

Area B (Fig. 11)

4.5.29 The earliest tangible evidence for human activity in excavation Area B is during the Middle Iron Age (300BC – 50BC), as manifest by the remains of a ring-gully (G64, S4), segmented ring-ditch (G65, S5) and associated pits and postholes (G66, G67). A considerable amount of sand-tempered pottery was recovered from this area, primarily from S5, along with a moderate amount of burnt animal bone and one small human bone fragment. These seem to suggest an earlier phase of monument-building followed by the establishment of a domestic settlement with some potential for ritualistic deposition.

4.5.30 The landscape in which these features are located is apparently unenclosed – or at least within a single extensive land use entity: Open Area 7, in which structures S4 and S5 and posthole/pit groups G66 and G67 are located in the southern part of the excavation area.

Open Area 7 (OA7)

4.5.31 OA7 extends across the entirety of excavation Area B, as there were no boundary ditches sub-dividing the landscape and demarcating different zones of activity. It was occupied by a concentration of features at the southern extent, which included two structures (S4, S5) and two groups of pits and postholes (G66, G67).

4.5.32 Structure S4 (G64) was uncovered in the southeast part of the excavation area and comprised a narrow, circular ring-gully measuring 12m in diameter. Eight 2m-long segments ([2005 / 2007 / 2018 / 2020 / 2026 / 2028 / 2029 / 2034]) were initially excavated and recorded before the remainder was removed. A southeast-facing entrance was formed by two rounded terminals ([2005 and 2026]), creating a 2.59m-wide gap. The gully varied slightly in width, from 0.30m wide on the south side [2028], up to 0.66m wide toward the northeast terminus ([2026]), but averaging 0.44m with a typical depth of 0.14m. Similarly, its profile varied slightly from fairly steep sides and concave base to a broader U-shape with more gradual sides. A single fill was recorded in all segments, comprising friable to compact, mid to dark brownish grey clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Scattered fragments of baked clays crumbs, likely the remnants of daub, were observed in most segments. The amount of collected finds was low, especially in comparison to the adjacent S5 ring-ditch, yielding only seventeen sherds of Middle Iron Age pot, thirty pieces of animal bone and a moderate amount of larger fired clay fragments. Three bulk soil samples (<16, 24, 25>) were collected from segments spread out around the ring-gully, but they yielded poor results with intrusive modern material such as clinker and slate present. The morphology of S4 is consistent with Iron Age roundhouses, typically representative of single-family dwellings associated with a farmstead. Noticeably, there was no evidence of internal features such as hearths or postholes located in the centre of the structure or of post-settings along the gully base, which could be the result of different construction methods. The gully itself could have functioned as a wall trench, holding up wattle and a daub structures to support the roof; the posts could have been set into built-up material in the middle and thus they wouldn't have penetrated the natural deposits very deeply; or simply the remains could have been truncated by modern agriculture.

4.5.33 A substantial pit [2010] was uncovered at the end of the northeast terminus of S4. It appeared to be contemporary with the structure as its upper fill was practically undistinguishable from the ring-gully fill; however, it was noticeably deeper than the gully, suggesting it may have been dug as an extension of the terminus to narrow the roundhouse doorway. It measured 1.40m N/S, 0.90m E/W and 0.45m deep with steep, slightly concave sides on its east, west and south edges and a flat base. It contained two deposits: basal fill [2009] consisted of compact, mid to dark mottled orange, grey and red silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate small flints and charcoal flecks; and upper fill [2008] of compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional

small flints and chalk pieces, which suggests that the pit may have been recut during its use. Both fills contained moderate amounts of fired clay/daub, with the upper also yielding four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and a residual Mesolithic flint flake. Bulk soil sampling (<17>, <18>) produced moderately well preserved charred remains of oak and ash wood in the latter, but little else of value.

4.5.34 Some 14m west of S4, structure S5 (G65) comprised a semi-circular, continuous ring-ditch segment on the north, west and southwest, with five shorter discontinuous ditch lengths defining its interrupted circumference to the east and southeast (Fig. 12). Eight 2m-long interventions of the semi-circular ditch ([2011 / 2014 / 2032 / 2043 / 2057 / 2058 / 2068 / 2077]) and all five of the discontinuous ditches ([2069 / 2084 / 2085 / 2090 / 2091]) were initially sample-excavated and recorded before 100% of the fills were removed. An additional short ditch segment, [2066], was located, inside the overall ditch circumference, alongside segments [2084] and [2090]. The structure has an outer diameter of *c.*16.65m. A noticeable gap, measuring *c.*2.64m, between terminus [2057] and segment [2090], may define a northeast-facing entrance. Several modern land drains ran through the feature, as well as evaluation Trench 17 along the eastern side, all of which have truncated and reduced legibility in plan of the ring-ditch. The ditch segment within Trench 17 was interpreted as modern during the evaluation (MOLA 2016, 35)

4.5.35 The continuous western portion of the S5 ring-ditch varied slightly in size along its length, from 1.15m wide at the northeast terminus [2057] up to 1.76m wide at the north extent [2011], but averaging 1.52m. Its depth was fairly consistent around, averaging 0.27m deep. Generally, its profile was consistent, with moderately sloping, concave sides and a concave base, with some segments having a slightly steeper outer side and gradual inside slope (Fig. 11, section 18). A single fill was recorded in all segments, comprising compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small flints and chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks, which appeared to represent natural silting/slumping of waste material from within and around the structure. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from all except one segment, ranging from just four sherds ([2014, 2043]) up to 106 ([2011]), along with a moderate assemblage of domesticated animal bone bearing evidence of processing and portioning for cooking. Three bulk soil samples (<19, 27, 28>) were collected, which mainly yielded minimal charcoal pieces and intrusive post-medieval coal shale and clinker. However, fill [2031] of ditch segment [2032], on the western side of the structure, contained a fragment of human fibula bone (5.12), which could hint that some type of depositional activity with ritual/sacred connotation, was taking place within this vicinity.

4.5.36 The shorter interrupted sections of ditch defining the south-east of the ring-ditch were smaller, but deeper, averaging, 2.35m long by 0.73m wide and 0.37m deep. All of the segments displayed a U-shaped profile with fairly steep, concave sides and a concave base. Each contained a fill of dark blackish grey silty clay with moderate to frequent charcoal pieces, some ([2066, 2084, 2085]) also containing a basal fill, all of which appeared to be deliberate backfill events. The largest quantity of pottery from across the whole site came from these segments; a total of 529 sherds, with the remains of at least 15 vessels represented in segment [2084]. These features also yielded a

significant amount of burnt and unburnt domesticated animal bone fragments that exhibited butchery and gnawing marks indicative of settlement activity (5.13.6-7). Bulk soil sampling (<22, 26, 29>) produced well-preserved assemblages of wood charcoal from two of these shorter ditch segments. Also present within the samples were small amounts of fired clay, FCF and intrusive post-medieval material.

4.5.37 A group of eight pits (G66) that are interpreted to represent structural postholes, were located within the interior of S5. All were roughly circular with steep, straight to slightly concave sides and flat bases. Their sizes varied slightly from around 0.25m in diameter and 0.11m in depth ([2045, 2047]) to 0.40m in diameter and 0.20m deep ([2041]), and then up to *c*.0.60m in diameter and 0.18m deep ([2023, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2063]). Single fills were recorded in all features, which comprised compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks, with the exception of [2063] which contained dark blackish grey silty clay, similar to fills of the interrupted ditch segments. The former fill likely represents natural disuse silting, with only one posthole [2041] containing dateable material (two Middle Iron Age sherds). Notably, fill [2062] of posthole [2063] contained twenty-nine sherds, which appear to constitute a single vessel that was split between this feature and ring-ditch segment [2077]. No clear structural layout can be discerned from the locations of the surviving postholes, but it is possible that there were more that have been truncated by many years of ploughing and land drain installation associated with modern agricultural practices..

4.5.38 Given that the continuous segment and interrupted segments of S5 were markedly different in profile and fill composition, they could represent two phases of development / use. It seems possible that the continuous segment represents an earlier period of ceremonial activity, that would have existed on the landscape as a half-circle, perhaps with a bank to the inside of the ditch or with material mounded in the middle for other uses. Once the ditch fell into disuse, the material would have slipped into the cut features, thus explaining the distribution of material around the segments and postholes. The isolated piece of human bone also hints at funerary/ritual activity, perhaps that of excarnation, which has been suggested for other Middle Iron Age sites where incomplete skeletons and individual bones have been found in deposits otherwise containing domestic material (Cunliffe 2010, 552-554). The postholes within S5 could represent the remnants of a platform where the body would have been laid out within the monument defined by the ring-ditch. Circular shrines have been identified at Maiden Castle and Frilford (Cunliffe 2010, 563), often associated with other domestic buildings.

4.5.39 It therefore seems possible that as S5 fell out of use as a ceremonial or funerary monument, the interrupted ditch segments could have been dug and purposely backfilled with domestic waste and burnt material from the adjacent roundhouse to modify or even ‘close’ the monument. The monument would therefore have still been visible and potentially retained as a gathering place for the nearby settlements.

4.5.40 One other small pit ([2003], G67) was recorded in the south of Area B, in between S4 and S5. It measured 0.60m by 0.48m and 0.13m deep, with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill [2002] consisted of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal

flecks and small pieces and rare small stones. Six sherds of sand-tempered Middle to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered. Bulk soil sample <15> produced a small amount of wood charcoal and 24g of bone fragments. It seems likely that the pit was infilled through natural silting with accompanying household waste from the nearby structures.

4.5.41 Seven other undated/unphased pits (G70) were located in OA7 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

4.6 Period 3: Medieval

4.6.1 Although a small amount of abraded Roman pottery was found across the site, there is no tangible evidence for land use after the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) until the medieval period. Archaeological remains from this period were located exclusively in Area A and are essentially agricultural in nature.

4.6.2 On the basis of feature density, land use activity on site was most intensive during the medieval period, though all features assigned to this period contained minimal dating material and have been phased based predominantly on stratigraphic relationships with earlier and later features and their morphological similarity with features and feature complexes from comparable sites. Within Period 3, two phases of land use / development (Phases 3.1 and 3.2) are identified, and are described below. Given the long period of time elapsed between them, there is no evidence of any continuity or enduring influence of land use from Period 2 to Period 3.

Phase 3.1 (Fig. 7)

4.6.3 Phase 3.1 represents intensive use of the land in the vicinity of excavation Area A for agriculture, with one large field system (FS2) identified as the only land use during this time. A series of narrow gullies, apparently representing a single phase of land use activity, covered the entire Area A extent, demonstrating a rigorous use of the landscape for some type of cultivation in undefined, open fields While described below, further consideration of their interpretation and significance is undertaken in section 6.2.

Field System 2 (FS2)

4.6.4 FS2 comprises thirty-nine parallel and extensive gully or narrow trench lengths (G8-43, G71-73), orientated NNE/SSW across Area A and following the general slope of the site. They were variably spaced between 3m and 4m apart on average, with a few gaps up to 5m wide being sporadically evident across the complex. These wider gaps tended to occur in the southwest of the excavation area as some of gullies seemingly terminated short of others, thus increasing the space between the continuing ones. More terminals, and therefore further potential access gaps between gullies were located at the southwest end of the site as well, coinciding with the crest of the slope. However, overall, FS2 clearly extended beyond the limits of the excavation in all directions. With no evidence for enclosure ditches or hedgerows formalising the boundaries of the system, it appears the FS2 would have existed within / constituted a single open field.

4.6.5 Thirty-two individual segments, each ranging from 1m to 5m in length, twelve terminals and thirty-four relationship interventions were excavated across the FS2 gullies. The individual gullies/trenches measured 0.47-1.25m in width and 0.08-0.42m in depth, but averaged 0.80m by 0.22m. Their profiles varied slightly, but in general comprised moderate to steeply sloping, slightly concave sides and flat bases. Most contained a single fill of friable to firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk fragments and rare charcoal flecks – either the result of natural weathering/accumulation during the gullies' use or else their deliberate and rapid infilling. A thin basal fill of mid brownish orange clay interpreted as primary slumping was recorded in a small number of segments.

4.6.6 No definitive medieval dating material was recovered from the FS2 features. Dateable material was scarce and sporadic, primarily dominated by intrusive post-medieval iron objects recovered from the surface of the gullies during metal detecting. A small amount of prehistoric (three sherds) and early Roman (twenty sherds) pottery were collected from a total of nine excavated segments ([1045, 1187, 1352, 1376, 1380, 1396, 1406, 1419, 1429]), all of which were abraded. Three pieces of broadly medieval to post-medieval CBM spall were also recovered from segments [1045, 1084, 1429]. These results create uncertainty regarding the phasing of FS2 as similar sites elsewhere within the east of England have been variously dated to both the Roman period, such as at Takeley (Roberts 2007) and Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016), and medieval period, like those found at Henley Gate and Wosley Grange, near Ipswich (ASE 2019a, 2019b). However, they are tentatively phased to the earlier medieval period at this site as many of the FS2 gullies were clearly truncated only by later medieval and post-medieval features.

4.6.7 Evidence of these gullies was found within the evaluation trenches in Area A and to the northeast, which were thought to comprise a medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system, although no artefacts were recovered from any segments (MOLA 2016, 27).

Phase 3.2 (Fig. 8)

4.6.8 FS2 appears to have fallen out of use, later in the medieval period, and the landscape was reconfigured into a more formal rectilinear field system (FS3). FS3 comprised three large boundary ditches, dividing the site into four land use entities – Open Area 8, Open Area 9, Open Area 10 and Open Area 11 (OA8–11). These are interpreted as agricultural fields. One pit assigned to this phase and several other undated features are located in these areas, which may be associated with the land use during this period.

Field System 3 (FS3)

4.6.9 FS3 was formed by three large boundary ditches, G44-G46, which divided excavation Area A into four open areas (OA8-OA11). These ditches were clearly found to overlie the Phase 3.1 gullies, but also truncated by Period 4 ditches G50 and G51. No evidence of these boundaries were uncovered within the evaluation trenches with the possible exception of G46 in Trench 179, which was assumed to be Iron Age in date (MOLA 2016, 19).

4.6.10 Ditch G44 (segs [1008 / 1025 / 1115 / 1140 / 1156]) was located across the northwest corner of the excavation area, aligned NE/SW and extending beyond the limits of the excavation in both directions. The feature noticeably decreased in width along its 120m recorded length, from 3.43m at the southwest extent [1140] down to 1.37m in segment [1156]. Its depth varied from 0.40m up to 0.57m, which follows the grade of the slope down the excavation area, indicative of drainage use as well as field boundary. Its profile changed from moderately sloped and stepped sides with a noticeable, narrow concave base at the wider end to a more typical, broad U-shape with moderately steep, concave sides and the same base, which may suggest that the wider part was a recut that did not continue along the entire ditch. Three excavated segments ([1008 / 1025 / 1156]) contained a basal fill comprising of mid greyish yellow silty clay with frequent small stones and chalk fragments, the result of primary slumping. All interventions had an upper/single fill of friable to firm, mid brownish grey silty clay fill with occasional small to medium stones and charcoal flecks. Recovered finds were minimal, comprising a few sherds of residual prehistoric pot, a Roman bracelet fragment, three pieces of broadly medieval pot and tile, and potentially intrusive post-medieval/modern metalwork.

4.6.10 Ditch G45 (segs [1070 / 1093 / 1138 / 1183 / 1221 / 1290 / 1382]) was orientated roughly NNW/SSE and extended through the centre of the area from the southeast excavation boundary for *c.*100m, up to a rounded terminus abutting ditch G44. Its profile varied slightly, but in general, G45 had a moderate, stepped slope on its northeast side and a sharper, concave slope on the southwest side, ending in a concave base. Generally, the ditch decreased in width from 4.07m wide from segment [1290] to 1.91m at the terminus [1138] with depths varying between 0.30m and 0.67m. All excavated segments contained a fill of friable to firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stone, chalk pieces and charcoal flecks, indicative of natural infilling during the ditch's use. Three segments ([1183 / 1221 / 1290]) were recorded to contain a basal fill of mid greyish yellow boulder clay, suggesting primary slumping/weathering. No dateable finds were recovered from the ditch, except for a few modern pieces of metalwork found through metal detecting. This ditch is therefore phased due to its similarities to G44 and G46 and the stratigraphic relationships with earlier and later features.

4.6.11 Roughly parallel Ditch G46 (segs [1273 / 1279]) was located *c.*58m southwest of Ditch G45, running across the southwest part of the excavation area for *c.*100m before extending beyond the limits of the excavation in both directions. It is conjectured to have had a similar relationship with G44 as G45. It increased in width and depth from 2.42m by 0.29m at the NNW end ([1273]) up to 3.10m by 0.46m ([1279]) at its SSE. It exhibited moderately sloping concave to stepped sides with a concave base, which was more pronounced in segment [1279] and in which a basal fill of slumped, greyish yellow silty clay was recorded. Both segments contained a fill of friable to firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. One residual piece of prehistoric pot, a piece of medieval spalled CBM and metal detected modern metalwork were recovered from the segment.

Open Area 8 (OA8)

4.6.12 Located at the southwest end of Area A, OA8 is the land entity bounded to the northeast by Ditch G46 and extending beyond the limits of the excavation in all other directions, although presumed to be bounded by Ditch G44 to the northwest. It likely represents an agricultural field that would have measured at minimum 102m NW/SE by 74m NE/SW. No features were located within OA8.

Open Area 9 (OA9)

4.6.13 OA9 encompasses the central part of the excavation area, bounded to the northeast by Ditch G45, to the southwest by Ditch G46 and northwest partially by Ditch G44. The land use entity extends to the southeast beyond the limit of the excavation. It appears to represent a rectangular field that would have been *c*.59m wide (NE/SW) and at least 103m long (NW/SE). One pit (G61) assigned to this phase and eight undated features were located within OA9.

4.6.14 Pit [1036] (G61) was located near the centre of OA9, as exposed, truncating Period 3.1 gully G19 and being truncated by Trench 170, although not recorded in the evaluation (MOLA 2016). It was roughly circular in shape, measuring 4.0m N/S x 3.33m E/W and 0.44m deep. The pit's profile had moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. A single fill [1037] of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small chalk pieces, occasional small flints and rare charcoal flecks suggests a natural infilling. No finds were recovered from the pit and its function is unknown.

4.6.15 Eight other undated features (G62, G63) were located in OA9 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 10 (OA10)

4.6.16 OA10 comprises a land entity extending across the northeast part of Area A, to the southeast of Ditch G44 and northeast of Ditch G45. It is interpreted as an agricultural field, which would have been at least 116m NE/SW by 98m NW/SE in size. No features assigned to this phase were located in OA10.

4.6.17 Nine undated features (G62, G63) were located in OA10 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 11 (OA11)

4.6.18 OA11 encompasses the northwest corner of Area A with its only boundary being Ditch G44 to the southeast and extending in all other directions beyond the limits of the excavation. Its exposed extents measured 112m NE/SW by 46m NW/SE. No discrete features of demonstrable medieval date were identified in OA11.

4.6.19 Five undated pits (G63) were located in OA11 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

4.7 Period 4: Post-medieval/Modern

Area A (Fig. 9)

4.7.1 The agricultural use of this location within the landscape evidently continues from the medieval into the post-medieval periods. The enclosed landscape is, however, reorganised, with various ditches (G47-G53) now defining a field system (FS4) that incorporates the historic parish boundary (G47-G49) between Haverhill and Little Wratting. Recovered finds from the component ditches were minimal and so phasing for this period is based primarily on stratigraphic and spatial relationships. As exposed in Area A, the post-medieval enclosed landscape comprises six land entities (OA12-OA17), all presumed to be agricultural fields.

Field System 4 (FS4)

4.7.2 Ditches G47, G48 and recut G49 formed the parish boundary that curved through Area A from roughly east-west to almost north-south, following the crest of the ridge across the excavation area. Ditch G47 (segs [1145 / 1308 / 1343]) was recorded in three full interventions that were excavated across the boundary, located along the northern edge, but truncated along its length by recut G49. G47 is thought to be to the earliest manifest remains of the parish boundary. It had moderately steep, curving sides and a concave base. Most segments contained a single fill of firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk fragments, appearing to represent natural silt accumulation during the ditch's use, with a basal slump fill of firm, mid yellowish grey chalky clay recorded in segment [1343]. It measured 0.50–0.65m wide and at least 0.19m deep at the west end [1343], increasing to 0.33m deep towards the southeast (seg. [1308]).

4.7.3 Ditch G48 (segs [1143 / 1306]) was located along the southern edge of the parish boundary in two of the excavated segments. It was truncated by recut G49 along its length and presumed to have been completely removed by the western most segment [1346]. It was similar in profile to G47, though with slightly steeper sides (Fig. 9, section 13). Its width was at minimum *c*.0.70m, but with a depth range of 0.28 to 0.43m. It also contained a similar use/disuse single fill as G47. It appears that Ditch G48 may represent a second recut/cleaning out of the boundary ditch, although with the later recut G9 truncating both G47 and G48, it is difficult to confirm the stratigraphic sequence. No finds were recovered from either G47 or G48.

4.7.4 Ditch G49 (segs [1147 / 1304 / 1346]) is evidently the final recut of G47 and G48, representing the periodic maintenance of the parish boundary ditch. It had steep, straight to slightly curved sides with a concave base, and increased in width westwards along its length, from 1.31m ([1304]) up to 2.22m ([1346]). Its recorded depth ranged from 0.49m ([1346]) to 0.62m ([1147]). All segments contained at least two fills; a basal fill ([1148, 1303, 1347]) comprising mid yellow/brownish grey silty clay, interpreted as side slumping, and an upper/intermediate one ([1149, 1348, 1302]) of dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks that represents the principal backfill of the boundary ditch. Segments [1304] and [1346] also contained at thin upper fill ([1301, 1349]) of mid orange/greyish brown silty clay with CBM flecks, appearing to be the final backfill event. A large amount

of 18th- to 20th-century metalwork was recovered from the upper fillwith the earliest piece being a Georgian buckle fragment dating to AD 1720 (in [1301]). Other retrieved finds included a small amount of animal bone, a modern glass fragment, and a piece of early 20th-century white earthenware pottery. A modern orange ceramic land drain was also observed in all segments, which appeared to have been placed before the final backfill.

4.7.5 According to historic mapping, a boundary ditch has been recorded in that location from at least the 1886 Ordnance Survey map and has been marked as the parish boundary from the 1899 OS map; however, it may have been extent from as early as the medieval period. The boundary is no longer marked on the ground, but is shown on modern maps up to the 1980s as the Urban District Boundary. The same ditch was investigated during the Westfield Primary School excavation and personal communication with the former landlord suggested that the ditch was not backfilled until after the Second World War (Heard 2012, 20). This evidence suggests that the parish boundary (G47/G48/G49) is the most well-established component of FS4, thus likely forming the basis for the layout of the land use within this area of the site.

4.7.6 Dividing in two the space to the southwest of the parish boundary and defining two land use entities – OA12 and OA13, Ditch G50 (segs [1198 / 1431]) ran northeast-southwest for *c.*102m between the parish boundary and the edge of Area A before extending beyond the limit of the excavation. It truncated Period 1 ditch G1, Period 2 ditch G5, several Phase 3.1 gullies and Phase 3.2 ditch G46 before integrating with the parish boundary. It had steep, straight to slightly convex sides and a concave base. Its size increased from 1.64m wide and 0.48m deep at its northeast extent, up to 2.85m wide and 0.80m deep towards the southwest. A thin slumping fill was observed in segment [1431], but the principal fill in both segments comprised mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with flecks of charcoal, CBM and chalk. This appears to have been an intentional backfill deposit over the red ceramic land drains found at the base of each excavated segment. A mix of medieval and post-medieval pot, CBM and glass, a 17th century clay pipe fragment and a Victorian bone toothbrush handle were recovered from the ditch. This field boundary ditch is shown on Ordnance Survey maps from at least the 1880s up to the 1920s.

4.7.7 To the northeast of the parish boundary, Ditch G51 (segs [1110 / 1119 / 1153 / 1169 / 1236 / 1293]) ran for *c.*144m, mostly NE/SW along the eastward limit of Area A, before making a right-angled turn and extending southeast beyond the limit of the excavation area. It appeared to drain into the parish boundary ditch, with a similar fill to the earlier ditches G47 and G48, suggesting it was contemporary with these earlier manifestations of the boundary. It truncated several earlier ditches and gullies, including Period 3.2 ditch G45. In general, the ditch decreased in size heading southeast, from 2.31m wide [1119] down to 1.42m [1236]. It also varied in depth from 0.33m [1169] up to 0.82m at the corner [1153], but averaged 0.50m. The profile of the ditch varied along its length, from fairly steep and straight sides to more moderately-steep, concave sides with a concave base. Two fills were recorded in two segments ([1119, 1236]), with the basal fill comprising a mid-yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk pieces suggestive of primary slumping/weathering, while the upper/single fills of the ditch consisted of friable to firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk pieces and charcoal flecks, likely

from general silting during the ditch's use. A small amount of finds were recovered from the upper fill, including post-medieval/modern metalwork. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and five sherds of Roman pottery are judged to be residual.

4.7.8 Short ditch length G52 ([1206]) was uncovered extending from the southeast excavation boundary for 5.75m before ending in a rounded terminus perpendicular to ditch G51, creating a 1.64m gap between them that could represent an entrance between two fields. It measured 2.20m wide and at least 0.65m deep, with fairly steep, straight sides and a concave base. A single fill [1207] of friable to firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk pieces and charcoal flecks was recorded and a single large piece of Roman CBM was collected, presumably residual.

4.7.9 A second short ditch length G53 ([1173]) extending from the northeast site boundary for 14.6m southwest before ending in a rounded terminus, roughly aligned with the corner of ditch G51. The 2.75m gap between them may constitute an entrance within the field system. G53 was observed to truncate Period 3.1 gully G41. The ditch had a broad U-shape profile, with gentle, straight sides and a concave base. Single fill [1172] of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with a moderate amount of small chalk pieces appeared to be the result of silting during use. A copper alloy buckle, dating to between 1660 and 1720, was metal detected from the fill.

4.7.10 A segment of the parish boundary (G47-G49) was recorded in Trenches 170 and 177, where one ditch – presumably G47 - was recorded and assumed Iron Age in date, which was in turn truncated by a second ditch containing a land drain, assumed to be G49. A segment of Ditch G50 was located in evaluation Trench 180, but no evidence of Ditches G51-G53 were found (MOLA 2016, 19). This, along with their absence from historic mapping from the 1880s onwards, could indicate that G51-G53 passed out of use before the later renewal of the parish boundary ditch (G49)

Open Area 12 (OA12)

4.7.8 OA12 is a land entity in the southwest of Area A, bounded to the northeast by the parish boundary (G47-G49), to the southeast by Ditch G51 and extending to the northwest and southwest beyond the limit of the excavation. It is interpreted as an agricultural field, measuring at minimum 100m NE/SW by 30m NW/SE. A single discrete, undated feature [1400] (G62) is located in OA12, which was determined to be a natural feature (see 4.8).

Open Area 13 (OA13)

4.7.9 OA13 is a land entity to the southwest of the parish boundary (G47-G49), the southeast of Ditch G51 and extending beyond the limits of the excavation on the other sides. It is interpreted to be another agricultural field, at minimum 112m NE/SW by 61m NW/SE in size.

4.7.10 Four undated features (G62, G63) were located in OA13 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 14 (OA14)

4.7.11 OA14 was the largest land use entity exposed within Area A, encompassing most of its northward half and bounded to the southwest by the parish boundary (G47-G49) and the southeast by Ditches G51 and G53. Also likely to have been agricultural in nature, the field would have measured at minimum 135m NE/SW by 89m NW/SE.

4.7.12 Fifteen undated features (G62, G63) were located in OA14 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Open Area 15 (OA15)

4.7.13 OA15 encompasses the small area in the northeast corner of Area A, defined by Ditch G51 to the southwest, Ditch G53 to the northwest and extending beyond the excavation to the northeast and southeast. The exposed dimensions of this land use entity was 17m NE/SW by 17.5m NW/SE. No individual features were located within OA15.

Open Area 16 (OA16)

4.7.14 OA16 comprises the area bounded northwest and northeast by the corner of Ditch G51 and southwest by Ditch G52, measuring a minimum of 53m NE/SW by 15m NW/SE and extending to the southeast beyond the limits of the excavation. One undated pit [1097] (G62) is located in OA16 that was likely a natural feature.

Open Area 17 (OA17)

4.7.15 Adjacent to OA16, OA17 is the land entity to the northeast of the parish boundary, to the southeast of Ditch G51, to the southwest of Ditch G52 and extending beyond the limits of the excavation to the southeast. It is likely the northwest edge of an agricultural field, measuring at minimum 76m NE/SW by 8.0m NW/SE.

4.7.16 One undated pit [1437] (G63) was located in OA17 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at this time.

Area B (Fig. 10)

4.7.17 Although several undated features were located in Area B that could represent ephemeral activity, there is no demonstrable evidence for land use after the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) until the post-medieval period here. Identified archaeological remains from this period comprised a single field boundary ditch. With reference to historic mapping, the two parts of excavation Area B are identified to comprise parts of different land use entities– Open Area 18 and Open Area 19 (OA18 and OA19). Both are assumed to be agricultural in nature.

Field Boundary G69

4.7.18 A single linear field boundary ditch [2051] (G69) was identified in north part of Area B, orientated northwest-southeast and running for 85m before continuing

beyond the limits of the excavation in both directions. It had a broad U-shaped profile with steep, straight sides and a concave base, and measured 1.12m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 10, section 14). It contained a single fill of firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk pieces and charcoal flecks. A sherd of modern ceramic, two medieval spalled CBM fragments and some animal bone was collected from it. It was recorded during the evaluation (MOLA 2016) and is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps from 1885 up until the 1960s.

Open Area 18 (OA18)

4.7.19 OA18 comprises the space to the southwest of Ditch G69 in the north part of Area B. This area would have been part of land parcel 48, as noted on the Second Edition 1904 Ordnance Survey map (1:25,000), which was a 1.53 acre agricultural field likely associated with Hill's Farm to the northeast.

4.7.20 Four undated features (G70) were located in OA18 (see 4.8), which may or may not have been related to land use at the time.

Open Area 19 (OA19)

4.7.21 OA19 encompasses the south part of excavation Area B, which measured roughly 0.43ha. According to the same OS map, this area would have been part of field parcel 49, a 15.12 acre field, also likely related to Hill's Farm.

4.7.22 Irregularly-shaped pit G68 [2055] was uncovered in the north part of OA19. It had moderately steep, concave sides, a flat base, and measured 1.20m long by 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep. Single fill [2054] consisted of compact, dark grey silty clay with orange and black mottling and moderate charcoal flecks, which suggests an intentional backfill of burnt material. One piece of 19th/20th-century pottery was collected from it, along with environmental sample <21>, which yielded charred wild onion and wheat seeds, deemed to be residual, along with clinker and coal shale.

4.7.23 Three undated pits (G70) were located within OA19 (see 4.8), which may or may not be related to land use at the time.

4.8 Undated Features

Area A (Figs 8 and 9)

4.8.1 Twenty-two discrete, undated features were investigated in Area A, which have been separated into two groups. G62 comprises eight features [1021], [1097], [1131], [1133], [1192], [1296], [1298], [1400 / 1441], which were irregular in shape and/or profile with naturally accumulated fills that suggests they are geologically-formed features. None of the features had any notable aspects that would suggest human activity.

4.8.2 Group G63 included fourteen features, all were pits except posthole [1280], which did not contain any dateable material and could not be phased on stratigraphic criteria. Most of the features were circular or sub-circular with naturally accumulated disuse fills, making them a fairly homogenous group.

However, a few of the features warrant further comment and are detailed below.

4.8.3 G63 circular pit [1030] was located in the northwest part of Area A, measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill [1031] of compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with rare small stones and charcoal flecks. Although it did not contain any finds, its fill appeared quite similar to prehistoric pit groups G57 and G59, perhaps suggesting that it dates to the Middle Iron Age (Period 2).

4.8.4 G63 pits [1122] and [1127] were uncovered near the central part of the northwest limit of excavation. Oval pit [1122] measured at minimum 0.98m long x 0.48m wide x 0.35m deep with steep, concave sides and curved base. Two fills were recorded with basal fill [1123] comprising firm, mid yellowish grey clay with frequent small chalk pieces representing primary slumping and an upper fill [1124] of dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional flints and frequent charcoal pieces that was intentional deposited. Circular pit [1127] had gently sloping, concave sides with a concave base, measuring 1.19m long by 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep. A single fill of [1128] of firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with a moderate amount of burnt stones and charcoal pieces, inferring backfill of hearth material. Pit [1122] appeared to be truncated by pit [1127]; however, they both appeared to truncate Period 3.1 gully G11 and so are from Phase 3.2 or later.

4.8.5 G63 posthole [1280] was located *c*.2.8m southwest of the parish boundary ditch and 5.65m northeast of Period 2 building S3. It was sub-circular, measuring 0.42m by 0.32m and 0.15m deep with steep, vertical sides and a flat base. Its single disuse fill [1281] comprised compact, dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks that was very similar to the posthole fills from S3, which could suggest that it was of similar date and function.

Area B (Figs 10 and 11)

4.8.6 Seven discrete pits (G70) were located across Area B that could not be dated or phased during the fieldwork. Some were likely of natural origin, with irregular shapes and naturally silted, sterile fills ([2060, 2073, 2075, 2080]). All of these were found in the northern half of Area B. However, three other pits found in the south part appeared likely contemporary with other features located there.

4.8.7 Two small, circular pits [2015, 2021] were found to the northeast of Ring-gully S4, *c*.12m apart. They measured between 0.30m and 0.45m in diameter and an average of 0.16m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and curved bases. No finds were recovered, but both fills were quite dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, similar to the other Period 2 features within Area B.

4.8.8 A third pit [2052] was uncovered near the north boundary of Area B south, 10m west of pit [2055]. It was oval in shape with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.70m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill [2053] of firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional small pieces of chalk and charcoal. No finds were recovered and bulk soil sample <20> did not yield any useful information. The presence of

clinker and coal shale suggests that the pit was contemporary with nearby Period 4 pit [2055].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation of Areas A and B at Great Wilsey Park Phases 1A, 1B and 1C. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 6. A total of 104 finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in Section 5.15 and quantified in Appendix 5. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

5.1.2 Information on material recovered during the two phases of evaluation trenching carried out by Museum of London Archaeology can be found in prior evaluation reports (MOLA 2016 and 2017). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only Phase 1 and Phase 2 evaluation material that is considered relevant.

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The excavation produced just nine pieces of flint, weighing 89g, considered to be humanly struck (Table 1). In addition, fourteen fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 150g were also recovered from three numbered contexts. Whilst no pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation Phase 2, sixteen pieces were found during the evaluation Phase 1 (MOLA 2016). The evaluation pieces were not directly datable, but their technological characteristics suggested a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. These have not been re-examined, but are considered in the significance and potential section.

Context	Sample	Flake	Blade-like flake	Total
1027		1		1
1235		1		1
1322		3		3
1329			1	1
1329		1		1
1422		1		1
2008	<17>	1		1
Total		*6*	*1*	*9*

Table 1: Flintwork quantification

5.2.2 Most struck pieces were manufactured from mid to dark grey flint. A flake was entirely stained to a rusty colour, and four pieces displayed varying degrees of light blue or white surface discolouration. Where present the cortex was mostly thin (<1mm), but the flake from [1235] was thicker (3mm). The raw material would have been available locally. The condition of the flints varied, but most pieces exhibited moderate edge modification. This indicates a certain degree of movement before burial.

5.2.3 The small assemblage consists entirely of unmodified pieces of flint débitage. It comprises six flakes and a blade-like flake. Two flakes from context [1322] display edge-wear likely to derive from the original use of the pieces. The small assemblage size together with the absence of diagnostic pieces means that dating is not particularly secure. The blade-like flake from context [1329] and the fragmentary flake from context [1422] are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The remaining pieces could be later.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Kayt Hawkins

5.3.1 In total, 1099 sherds (7102g) of prehistoric and Romano-British date were recovered, although the latter comprises just twenty-four sherds weighing 110g (Table 2). The assemblage was retrieved from fifty-four contexts across excavation Areas A and B (Appendix 4).

Spot date	No.Sherds	%Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Ave Sherd weight (g)
Prehistoric	18	1.6	65	0.9	3.6
Bronze Age/early Iron Age	43	3.9	259	3.6	6.0
Middle Iron Age	1014	92.3	6679	93.8	6.6
Late Iron Age/early Roman	24	2.2	114	1.6	4.8
Total	*1099*	*100.0*	*7117*	*100.0*	*6.5*

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery, by broad period

5.3.2 The abraded state of these sherds is reflected in the average sherd size of just 6.5g and, overall, the assemblage is generally in a poor state of preservation, although comparable to the nearby site of Westfield Primary School where an average sherd weight of 6g was recorded (Percival 2012a). Pottery was present in all phases (Table 3), with a clear concentration of Period 2 Middle-Late Iron Age material (*c*.300-50BC), accounting for *c*.90% of assemblage (by sherd count).

Phase	No.Sherds	% No.Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
0	16	1.5	153	2.1
1	56	5.1	331	4.7
2	996	90.6	6501	91.3
3.1	19	1.7	92	1.3
3.2	6	0.5	13	0.2
4	6	0.5	27	0.4
Total	*1099*	*100.0*	*7117*	*100.0*

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery, by site phase

Methodology

5.3.2 Sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x20 magnification) and divided into fabrics based on the principal inclusions present, in accordance with nationally recognised guidelines (PCRG 1997, 2010). Prehistoric fabrics were identified by the principal inclusion present (Flint (F); Quartz (Q); Shell (S); G (Grog)) and where possible, correlated with those identified at the nearby Westfield Primary School site (Percival 2012a); this was based on fabric descriptions in the absence of physical sherds for comparison. Romano-British sherds were recorded using the Suffolk type series. Quantification was by sherd count and weight (g) for each fabric by context (Table 4), and where extant rim profiles were present, estimated rim equivalents (EVEs) were also recorded. Vessel form was recorded using the letters R for rim sherds, B for base sherds, D for decorated and P for plain sherds. Surface treatment, decoration, use and repair, if present, were also noted.

Fabric code	Description	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	EVEs
F1	Moderate small to medium angular flint	41	143	
F3	Moderate coarse angular flint	128	773	
F4	Dense coarse angular flint	2	10	
G1	Grog-tempered fabric	1	2	
Q1	Common dense quartz sand, occasional organic impressions	320	2070	1.1
Q2	Common dense quratz sand, occasional flint inclusions	465	3422	1.79
Q3	Common dense quartz sand, occasional shell inclusions	115	579	0.16
S1	Common shell and plate like voids	2	2	
GROG	Grog-tempered fabrics	4	62	0.07
BSW	Black-surfaced wares	4	5	
GX	Miscellaneous sandy greywares	16	45	
RX	Miscellaneous oxidised/redwares	1	4	
Total		*1099*	*7117*	*3.12*

Table 4: Prehistoric and Roman pottery fabric descriptions and quantification by sherd count, weight (g) and EVE

Fabric and Form

Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

5.3.3 A single grog tempered sherd, a residual find within Period 2 pit [1073] is potentially of Early Bronze Age date considering similar material has been recorded at the Westfield School site (Percival 2012a) and further afield at Liberty Village (Percival 2012b). A small number of sherds in flint-tempered fabrics were identified as potentially Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age; although the flint temper is all quite coarse, the small number of diagnostic sherds display relatively long necked forms and slightly carinated shoulders. This, combined with the relatively low frequency of flint-tempered fabrics compared to sandy fabrics, would perhaps indicate an Early Iron Age date rather than late Bronze Age.

Middle Iron Age

5.3.4 By far the most dominant fabrics in the assemblage are sand-tempered. These occur with varying proportions of organics (Q1), flint (Q2), or shell (Q3), the mixed nature of the individual fabrics also being noted at Westfield (Percival 2012a) and possibly leading to some overlap in distinction between Q1 and Q2.

5.3.5 Thirty-four vessels were represented by rim count, however sufficient profile for EVEs measurements remained in only twenty-three examples, of which only seven sherds had 10% or more extant rim present. A good selection of vessels occurred within ditch [2084], fill [2082] comprising remnants of fifteen vessels, as represented by an assortment of short, upright or slightly everted rim sherds. One particularly good profile of a high shouldered jar displayed notches on the top of an everted rim. Other than some occurrence of external burnishing on sand-tempered sherds and a single example of incised decoration on a sand tempered body sherd (context [1322]) no further decoration was observed. Rim diameters were fairly consistent, in the range of 140mm to 200mm. One small vessel was recorded with a rim diameter of just 80mm from pit [1217].

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British

5.3.6 Just twenty-four sherds were identified from this period; a few grog-tempered sherds, including a small rim fragment (residual in ditch [1153]), may be contemporary with the non-micaceous black-surfaced wares (BSW). The latter is often seen as an intermediary during the 1st century AD between the preceding handmade Iron Age traditions and the more fully 'Romanised' grey wares that occur towards the end of this date. A single grey ware rim sherd from a necked jar (gully [1187]) and single oxidised body sherd (residual find, Phase 3.2) are the latest sherds within this period and, in the absence of any other material, unlikely to be later than the early 2nd century.

Distribution

5.3.7 A total of fifty-six sherds were recovered from contexts within two groups (G56 and G60) assigned to site Period 1, all flint tempered sherds (F1) with a paucity of diagnostic features. By far the bulk of the pottery assemblage from this site derives from Period 2 features, accounting for 90% of the assemblage (by sherd count). Within this phase, just under 70% was recovered from ditch fills, 27.8% from pit fills (Table 5). Of the features assigned to Period 2, ring-ditch G65 (contexts [2011], [2057], [2066], 2077], [2084] and [2091])

accounted for 70% (by sherd count) of this component of the assemblage. Retrieved from this feature were thirty vessels (of the thirty-four recorded for this phase) as represented by rim count, equating to 2.55 vessel by EVEs (although this figure is an under-representation given ten of the rim fragments had insufficient profile surviving for EVEs measurement).

Feature type	No. Sherds	% No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
Ditch	692	69.5	4819	74.1
Gully	26	2.6	159	2.4
Pit	277	27.8	1515	23.3
Posthole	1	0.1	8	0.1
Total	*996*	*100.0*	*6501*	*100.0*

Table 5: Quantification of pottery by Period 2 feature types

5.3.8 Decoration was largely absent, the exception being the high, rounded shouldered jar/bowl with notched decoration on the rim; this vessel had non-joining sherds in contexts [2082] and [2083], the lower and upper fills of ring ditch segment [2084]. What is surprising about the material from this group is the low average sherd size (Table 5), reflecting the highly comminuted state of this material. It is likely that there are more cross-joins from vessels within the discrete features comprising this group that were masked by the high levels of fragmentation. At Westfield School, located approximately a mile away, the ring-ditch was also relatively finds rich, although the sherds displayed a much better state of preservation. Conversely, material from the within the Liberty Village assemblage revealed potential deliberate and complex deposition activity within the pit groups (Percival 2012b). Within the assemblage under consideration here, two pit groups (G57 and G58) also contained significant quantities of sherds. However, out of 153 and 82 sherds respectively, only three small rim fragments were recorded. Where, in other features, there were numerous sherds of a single vessel, these were again highly fragmented, for example two partial vessels form pit [1038]. It is unclear at this stage whether the material within the pits, although occurring at a lower frequency compared to that at Liberty Village is in fact presenting a similar pattern of deposition.

5.3.9 Very little Romano-British material was present, and the sherd count for that period numbers just nineteen, including a single, small unsourced, presumably local, sandy greyware necked jar rim (context [1187]), plus some residual earlier material. A smattering of greyware, black surfaced ware and grog-tempered body sherds occurred across a number of features in Area A (contexts [1236], [1279], [1376], [1352], [1380], [1396], [1406], [1419] and [1429]), with further sherds (and the only oxidised sandy sherd) in post-roman contexts. All the sherds assigned a Romano-British date are likely to be early, based on their association with black surfaced wares and grog-tempered material and the absence of any recognisable later fabrics or forms. A small

quantity of prehistoric material was also recovered as residual finds within medieval and post-medieval Phases 3.2 and 4 respectively.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Helen Walker

5.4.1 A total of nine sherds of pottery weighing 42g (Table 6) was excavated from five contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al*. 1993 and Cotter 2000). The only medieval pottery is a very abraded sherd in a sandy orange ware fabric showing the remains of a mottled-green glaze, which is datable to the 13th to 14th centuries. This was residual in upper fill [1433] of Period 4 ditch [1431]. Lower fill [1432] of this feature produced a single sherd of thick-walled post-medieval red earthenware showing an all-over glaze, which is abraded and perhaps plough damaged. The sherd ranges in date from the 17th to early 20th centuries. The remaining pottery from this ditch (from upper fill [1433]) is modern and comprises a sherd of modern white earthenware from a hemispherical tea-bowl or saucer which is probably early 19th century. A second sherd of modern white earthenware shows blue sponged decoration and is later, dating from the 1830s to 20th century.

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Ware and diagnostic sherds	Date
1149	1147	1	1	Modern white earthenware: body sherd with grey-blue glaze and white banded design, perhaps 'Cornish Kitchenware'	1920s onwards
1432	1431	1	13	Post-medieval red earthenware: thick-walled sherd with all over glaze, abraded/plough damaged	17th to early 20th C
1433	1431	1	2	Sandy orange ware: abraded body sherd showing remains of mottled green-glaze	13th to 14th C
		2	5	Tile fragments/unidentifiable	Medieval to modern
		1	2	Modern white earthenware: rim of hemispherical bowl or saucer, blue transfer print on external surface and intertwining band around inside of rim	Early 19th C
		1	12	Modern white earthenware: sherd from holloware showing sponged decoration	1830s to 20th C
2050	2051	1	2	Modern white earthenware: showing willow pattern transfer print	19th to 20th C
2054	2055	1	5	Modern white earthenware: plain body sherd	19th to 20th C
		9	*42*		

Table 6: Medieval pottery quantification

5.4.2 Single sherds of modern white earthenware were excavated from boundary ditch [1147] (from upper fill [1149]), and from the single fills of boundary ditch

[2051], and pit [2055]. These include a plain sherd and a sherd decorated with a transfer-printed willow pattern, both spanning the 19th to 20th centuries, but that from boundary ditch [1147] shows a blue and white banded design which might be Cornish ware dating from the 1920s onwards (Hannah 1986, 64).

5.4.3 The single sherd of 13th- to 14th-century pottery is residual and does not constitute evidence of activity at this site during the medieval period. The later pottery could be the result of muck spreading of farmyard midden material and does show evidence of settlement.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regengsberg

5.5.1 A small assemblage of thirty-two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 642g was collected from thirteen contexts. The assemblage was highly fragmented with few diagnostic features for detailed analysis. There were several fragments of CBM that are possibly Roman, but the majority are medieval to post-medieval roof tile.

Methodology

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued using site specific codes. These use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant) and the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are listed in Table 7.

Fabric	Description
LD1	Land drain. Orange gritty fabric with sparse medium quartz and occasional coarse red oxidised material.
B1	Reddish orange fabric with common to abundant fine to medium quartz, occasional coarse quartz, and sparse medium black oxidised material.
T1	Orange fabric with abundant fine quartz, occasional medium quartz and dark orange to red iron rich material, occasional fine black speckles.
T2	Orange fabric with sparse to moderate coarse quartz and sparse black oxidised material.
T3	Lightly micaceous orange fabric with abundant medium to coarse quartz, occasional black oxidised material.
T4	Powdery orange fabric with sparse to moderate fine to medium black oxidised material and occasional medium quartz.
T5	Orange fabric with abundant very fine white calcareous inclusions and sparse medium quartz.
T6	Fine orange fabric with moderate fine quartz and occasional coarse calcareous inclusions.
R1	Micaceous orange fabric with moderate to common medium to coarse quartz, and sparse very fine black speckles.

Table 7: CBM fabric descriptions

The assemblage

5.5.3 Three fragments of possible Roman CBM were collected from three different contexts. The largest fragment came from Period 4 G52 ditch terminus fill [1207], it has been identified as potentially Roman based on its form and fabric. It is slightly too thick to be roof tile but is not consistent with a floor tile form, and the fabric is similar to the MOLA 2815 Roman CBM fabric (MOLA 2014a). Contexts [1044] and [1277] only had two small spalled fragments of R1 tile, collectively weighing 24g.

5.5.4 Twenty-five fragments of the CBM are roof tile. There are no diagnostic features outside of thickness and fabric, most of which have a broad medieval to post-medieval date range. The T3 fabric is similar to the quartz rich medieval fabric MOLA 2273 (MOLA 2014b), which has an 1120 to 1220 date range. Quartz rich fabrics however, are not restricted to the medieval period, hence, without further diagnostic features, a medieval date cannot be confirmed. The fragment of tile in Period 4 G50 ditch fill [1199] was very regular in form, well-fired, had no mould sand and had unusual slight S-curve. The lack of mould sand suggest a late 19th century production date. Spalled fragments with the same fabric (T5) were also found in ditch fills [1432], [1433] (Period 4) and [1442] (Period 3.1). These were all very small, and could therefore be intrusive. One fragment of pantile was found in Period 4 G69 ditch fill [2050]. These appear after 1630 and are common into the 19th century (McComish 2015, 40). Pantile roofs are usually associated with ancillary structures rather than domestic buildings. The remaining roof tile fabrics are not diagnostic of a particular period, and therefore have a broad medieval to post-medieval date range.

5.5.5 Two small spalled fragments of CBM weighing 13g were collected from ditch fills [1433] and [1442]. These appear to be brick rather than tile. These have a broad medieval to post-medieval date range. Two fragments of land drain were found in Period 3.1 gully fills [1003] and [1010], both have the same fabric and thickness, and no mould sand suggesting they were machine made. This indicates a late 19th century date.

5.6 **Fired Clay** by Dot Boughton

5.6.1 A medium-sized assemblage of fired clay consisting of 217 pieces weighing a total of 2,061g was recovered during the site investigation. Any fragment of fired clay bigger than *c*.1cm cubed was counted and weighed for the purpose of this report (Table 8). Any fragment smaller than 1cm cubed was considered too small for visual analysis. Table 8 shows an overview of the entire assemblage indicating weight and fragment count, with an indication of colour and fabric. Most of the material is very fragmentary lumps of clay fired at low temperatures probably deriving from accidental hearth linings. However, the fired clay recovered from contexts [2009], [2017], [2019] and [2025], associated with the Period 2 ring-gully S4, is listed as structural daub because some of the larger fragments display clear wattle impressions, suggesting they may have come from timber structures. Fragments listed as ‘fired clay’ in Table 8 lacked any diagnostic features, impressions and no potential use could be deduced.

Context	Period	Fragment Count	Wt (g)	Colour	Fabric	ID
1161	MIA/LIA pit fill (upper)	2	8	White/pink	Fine/grit	Fired clay
1162	MIA/LIA pit fill (basal)	2	11	White/salmon	Fine	Fired clay
1190	LBA/EIA posthole fill (single)	9	23	White/salmon	Fine/large grit/brushed	Fired clay
1194	MIA/LIA pit fill (single)	16	190	Beige/salmon	Large inclusions	Fired clay
1202	LBA/EIA posthole fill (single)	1	17	White/salmon	Fine/few grit	Fired clay
1226	Roman pit fill (single)	1	10	White/salmon	Fine/few grit	CBM/Flue?
1319	MIA/LIA pit fill (upper)	2	9	Beige/dark grey	Fine/grit/brushed	Fired clay
1340	MIA/LIA pit fill (single)	2	9	Beige/grey	Fine/shell	Fired clay
1351	LBA/EIA ditch fill (single)	2	1	Dark red	Fine	CBM?
1422	MIA/LIA pit fill (upper)	20	53	Dark orange/ dark grey	Gritty/brushed	Fired clay/ daub?
1425	Roman gully fill (single)	1	25	Dark grey/red	Fine/few grit	CBM?
1430	Roman gully fill (single)	1	4	White/salmon	Fine/brushed	Fired clay
2008	MIA/LIA pit fill (upper)	22	252	Ochre, grey, red	Coarse, impressions	Structural daub
2009	MIA/LIA pit fill (basal)	38	780	Ochre, grey, orange	Coarse, wattle impressions	Structural daub
2017	MIA/LIA gully fill (single)	14	33	Dark grey	Coarse, impressions	CBM?
2019	MIA/LIA gully fill (single)	12	73	Dark grey/orange	Coarse, wattle impression	Structural daub
2025	MIA/LIA gully fill (single)	61	521	Ochre, grey, red	Coarse, wattle impressions	Structural daub
2031	MIA/LIA ditch fill (single)	4	4	Pink/salmon	Fine/few grit	Fired clay
2044	MIA/LIA ditch fill (single)	6	21	Orange/salmon	Fine/few grit	Fired clay
2064	MIA/LIA ditch fill (upper)	1	17	Beige/grey	Fine, shell tempered	Fired clay
Total		*217*	*2,061*			

Table 8: Fired clay quantification

Methodology

5.6.2 The fired clay assemblage was quantified by fragment count, weight and fabric (Table 8). Contexts [2008], [2017], [2019] and [2025] produced well over half of the assemblage, as well as the largest fragments. Fabric assessment was carried out by eye and using a x10 magnification hand lens. The assessment was carried out fairly rapidly and fabrics are described using colour, also giving an indication of clay impressions, temper and accidental inclusions (Table 8).

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period

5.6.3 Three contexts that could be dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age produced twelve fired clay fragments: two posthole fills (contexts [1190] and [1202]) contained ten fragments of fired clay and the ditch fill of context [1351] contained two very small fragments of possible CBM. The pieces of fired clay that came from the two posthole contexts were made from fine clay with occasionally large gritty inclusions. They were white/salmon-pink in colour and the lack of features suggest that they were not CBM. If (possibly accidentally) fired prior to deposition, they may have been used as packing material around the post when the building was erected. The dark red colour and finer fabric of the two small fired clay fragments found in ditch fill [1351], suggest that they may have been pieces of CBM.

Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age period

5.6.4 Well over 95% of the entire fired clay assemblage from the site was recovered from Middle to Late Iron Age phased contexts, namely pits, gullies and ditches. This Middle to Late Iron Age assemblage can be sub-divided into four groups, by context as well as by identification (structure, colour and temper) of the fired clay:

5.6.5 There are forty-four fragments of fired clay from six contexts ([1161, 1162, 1194, 1319, 1340, 1422]), making this the second smallest group. All of the fired clay comes from pit fills, either single fills ([1194] and [1340]) or both upper and basal fill of the same pit ([1161] and [1162]) or the just the upper fill ([1319] and [1422]). Most of the fragments are made from fairly fine clay of white/salmon pink colour with occasionally large gritty inclusions. The fragments from pit fill [1340] and [1422] were of darker colour, grey and orange. The fragments from pit [1319] and [1422] have brushed surfaces with the latter also showing some gritty inclusions and possible surface impressions suggesting that the fired clay from the upper fill of pit [1422] are fragments of daub.

5.6.6 The second largest group, with sixty fragments of fired clay, came from just two contexts – the upper [2008] fill and basal [2009] fill of pit [2010]. The entire fired clay assemblage from this pit is very different in colour and texture from those of the other Middle to Late Iron Age contexts described above; the fired clay from contexts [2008] and [2009] are of distinct dark orange/ochre/grey/red colour and the fabric is fairly coarse. However, they are a very homogenous group, which also includes large pieces of structural fired clay or daub. Two pieces from context [2009] exhibit very clear wattle impressions. One piece exhibits the impression of what was probably three

parallel upright wattles of *c*.20mm diameter, with one impression being more pronounced than the other two. The other, slightly smaller piece from context [2009] may have sat between two larger wooden beams or planks, suggesting that it came from a larger structure. The impressions show two clear right angles with rounded-off corners.

5.6.7 The largest group of the Middle-Late Iron Age fired clay assemblage, with eighty-eight fragments, came from only three contexts: single fills of G64 ring-gully segments [2017], [2019] and [2025]. In their general appearance (clay structure, temper, colour), they are very similar to the fired clay from contexts [2008] and [2009] described above. They are a very homogenous group of partly quite large fragments of coarse dark grey fired clay made from the same chalky fabric with occasional flint inclusions. Some clear wattle impressions are visible and this assemblage is therefore also identified as structural daub. Context [2025] produced one large wattle impressed daub fragment suggesting upright wattles of *c*.20mm in diameter.

5.6.8 The smallest group of the Middle to Late Iron Age fired clay assemblage came from three segments of ring-ditch G65 (fills [2013 / 2044 / 2064]), which yielded only eleven fragments. The fired clay fragments are all fairly homogenous: they are of cream, beige or salmon-pink colour, made from a fine fabric tempered with small fragments of grit. One piece (from context [2064]) may have been shell-tempered. The fragments are very small and therefore undiagnostic.

Medieval period

5.6.9 The medieval fired clay assemblage from the site is very small. Only three pieces from medieval contexts were recovered: two fragments of fired clay from G57 pit [1226] and G35 gully [1425] and a small piece of unidentified function from G9 gully [1430]. The fired clay pieces from contexts [1226] and [1425] are larger, weighing 10g and 25g respectively. Both the unidentified fragment from [1430] and the larger piece from [1226] share the same light salmon/pink colour, but the fragment from context [1226] is larger and curved; it looks to have been intentionally shaped and could be interpreted as a piece of flue.

5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment weighing 3g was recovered from [1433], the upper fill of Period 4 ditch [1431]. The fragment is abraded and dates between *c*.1610 and 1680.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage of just three pieces of glass (combined weight 61g) was recovered from two different Period 4 contexts. Included are two green glass wine bottle fragments. A piece from ditch fill [1433] dates to the mid-18th to 19th century, whereas ditch fill [1148] contained a neck fragment of 19th- to early 20th-century date. A small body shard from an aqua cylindrical vessel was also recovered from [1433]. The piece dates to the late 19th or 20th century.

5.9 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The Area A and B excavations recovered 107 pieces of stone. The material has been fully listed by context in Table 9.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Weight	Comments
1035	1	Chert	5	48	Burnt & shattered cobble frags
1035	1	Coal	3	1	
1039	2	Slate	1	1	Shiny but rather grey for WC slate
1208	7	Coal shale	1	1	Burnt
1226		?Metamorphosized sast	6	582	Shattered cobble - all conjoin. Lime-scale on breaks - broken in antiquity
2004	16	Coal	18	1	
2004	16	Coal shale	2	1	
2004	16	Slate	3	1	
2009	18	Coal	1	1	
2009	18	Coal shale	4	1	
2009		Fine-grained igneous (basalt)	2	260	Conjoining cobble. Worn
2009		Fine-grained sast	1	296	Worn cobble
2012		Green-grey schist	2	118	Laminated
2030		Yorkshire-type sast	4	134	Cobble frags. Off-white & burnt
2030		Cretaceous sponge	1	186	Irregular (fossil)
2030		Fine-grained sast	1	298	Cobble frag
2053	20	Coal	20	1	
2054	21	Coal	13	1	
2054	21	Coal shale	1	1	
2064	22	Coal	8	1	
2067	27	Coal	2	1	
2067	27	Fine metamorphic	1	3	Pebble
2067	27	Coal shale	1	1	
2070	26	Coal	1	1	
2082	29	Coal	4	1	
2082	29	Coal shale	1	1	

Table 9: Stone assemblage

5.9.2 The stone assemblage comprises just two groups. The first and largest group consists of a range of non-local stone types from various (often unknown) sources that are probably natural to the site following transport by glacial and/or fluvial action. With the exception of heat damage, these stones are not modified by humans in any way. The second group consists of types brought to the site by people. By far the most numerous of these is coal: 70 tiny pieces weighing some 9g and coal shale (10/6g). This material is almost certainly of post-medieval date (suspected 18th- to 19th- century), but is so small that it could easily be intrusive into earlier deposits. Such material frequently finds

its way onto open land through manuring and/or the use of steam-powered agricultural machinery. The tiny chips of slate are suspected as arriving on the site at the same time as the coal. Although they do not appear to be of Welsh origin, they are too small to attempt identification.

5.10 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 A very small quantity of material initially identified as slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 10 as part of the visible archive. All were recovered as magnetic fraction from one of 27 environmental samples; no material was hand-collected on site. Each of the magnetic fractions was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence / absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved, the material was quantified by weight only. It should be noted that although a number of the magnetic fractions contained under 1g of material, 1g was the minimum weight recorded during listing.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight (g)	Comments
1035	1	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1039	2	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1060	4	>2mm	Clinker	2	x1. Black, matt, brittle, aerated
1060	4	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	x1 oolitic stone granule
1208	7	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1161	3	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1190	5	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1194	6	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1216	14	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1266	9	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1268	13	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1270	12	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1272	11	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1332	10	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
1332	10	Magnetic	Fuel Ash	1	Dark grey, aerated
2002	15	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2002	15	Magnetic	Fuel Ash	1	
2004	16	>2mm	Clinker	2	
2004	16	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2006	24	>2mm	Clinker	1	x8
2006	24	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2008	17	>2mm	Clinker	1	x6
2008	17	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2009	18	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	3	
2030	25	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2031	19	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2053	20	>2mm	Clinker	1	x15+
2053	20	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2054	21	>2mm	Clinker	1	x15+
2054	21	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	18	

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight (g)	Comments
2064	22	>2mm	Clinker	1	x12
2064	22	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	x1 oolite
2067	27	>2mm	Clinker	1	x15+
2067	27	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2070	26	>2mm	Burnt clay	4	x50+. Black burnt soil concretion
2070	26	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2079	28	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	
2082	29	>2mm	Burnt clay	16	x20+. Black burnt soil concretion, poss daub
2082	29	Magnetic	Magnetic Fines	1	

Table 10: The slag assemblage

5.10.2 In the majority of cases, no micro slags were noted – the magnetic fraction being composed of only 'magnetic fines'. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone or ooliths that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. The burnt/concreted clay from contexts [2070] and [2082] could be badly fragmented burnt daub or burnt subsoil adjacent a hearth, but it is too small to be diagnostic.

5.10.3 The only slag consists of a tiny assemblage of fuel ash slag and clinker. The former is could have been produced by any high temperature event, including a domestic hearth or bonfire and is not diagnostic of industrial activity. The clinker derives from burning coal and is thus most likely the result of post-medieval activity. However, all the pieces are so small they could easily be intrusive into the deposits in which they were found. Overall, no evidence of metalworking is present in the assemblage.

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Dot Boughton

5.11.1 The metal detecting survey produced bulk metalwork with a total weight of 1,049.83g from the topsoil [1000 / 2000], as well as stratified features across the two excavation areas. Registered Finds numbers were given to all metal detected finds during the excavation for the purpose of survey and recording of spatial distribution. It is assumed that the majority of these finds were dispersed throughout the topsoil and as a result of modern agriculture, they have also been intruded into earlier features. There are fifty-two iron nails and thirty other objects of iron or mixed metal; all are detailed in Appendices 4 and 5.

5.11.2 The iron assemblage is predominantly made-up of nails; amongst these, there are mainly large, architectural nails as well as a small number of shorter, thinner nails, probably from horseshoes. The larger objects from the unregistered assemblage are made up of nails, washers and other fittings, probably coming from 18th/19th century buildings or outhouses in the vicinity of the site.

The nails

5.11.3 A large assemblage of approximately eighty-two iron nails were recovered from the site. However, the minimum amount of nails present within the assemblage is fifty-two as many were heavily damaged or broken. The assemblage is made up of sixteen smaller, pointier nails, possibly from either shoes or boots or else, horseshoes (between *c*.15-25mm length) and thirty-six larger, on occasion much heavier architectural/structural nails (between *c*.30-50mm length) (Clark 2004, 88-91; Schuster et al 2012, 143, figs 46-48). The nails have predominantly square or rectangular cross-sections and heads suggesting a post-medieval or early modern date for them. Due to the poor state of preservation of the smaller nails and the absence of any horseshoes it is difficult to date the smaller nails, but a modern date is suggested. Medieval and later medieval horseshoe nails often have diamond-shaped or solid round or square heads which these nails do not have (Clark 2004, 87-89; Schuster et al 2012, nos 286 and 287).

The iron assemblage

5.11.4 The iron assemblage from the site mainly consists of broken fixtures and fittings, such as broken rods or wall hooks, hinges and other iron objects related to structures. They also include two modern harness buckle fragments; one from ring–ditch segment [2044] and another from topsoil [2000] with fragments of pin, made from copper alloy sheet, still on the spindle. From Period 4 ditch G50 (seg. [1433]) comes a copper alloy mount, possibly a decorative cover sheet, which displayed machine incised floral decoration, dating it to the 19th century. Natural deposit [1106] produced nails as well as a modern copper washer and a tubular object made from lead sheet. The latter was probably a weight for weighing down a rope or piece of netting. A slightly curved fragmentary piece of iron was found in Period 3.1 gully segment [1405]. There are no marking or rivet holes visible on either side, but it may have been a fragment of a binding strip from a vat or barrel. The upper fill [1149] of the parish boundary (G49) produced a 19th century buckle frame fragment, several nails, an iron hook, chain link and a large, heavy floral mount. The mount (L67mm, W55mm) was made from cast iron and its obverse decorated with moulded floral motif and foliage, suggesting it came from a Victorian garden ornament, possibly a bench or frame for a plant pot.

5.12 Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.12.1 A single fragment of human bone was recovered during the excavation. This was found in the fill [2031] of G65 ring-ditch segment [2031], dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age (Period 2). The fragment has been identified as part of a right fibula shaft of probable adult size. The small fragment (31mm in length) displays an area of possible periosteal new bone growth as well as a reduced medullary cavity, both of which could result from a non-specific infectious process.

5.13 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.13.1 A moderate sized assemblage of animal bone comprising 4,291 fragments (*c*.3,899g weight) was recovered from the Area A and B excavations. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection and bulk samples, with the

majority of the assemblage recovered as highly fragmented and consisting of unidentifiable bones, from the samples in particular. The bone preservation is moderate-poor, with signs of surface erosion, weathering and fragmentation evident. Domestic fauna dominates the assemblage and no complete long bones are present. A large proportion of the assemblage derives from the Middle-Late Iron Age (Period 2), with remains predominantly recovered from contexts associated with the G64 and G65 ring-ditches.

5.13.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented (Schmid 1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large', 'Medium' or 'Small' mammal. Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as 'fused', 'unfused' and 'fusing' (fusion line visible) categories. All specimens were studied for the presence of gnawing (differentiating between carnivores and rodents). The degree of burning (charred to calcined) was assessed and brief descriptions of butchery marks were made, which included the type (i.e. chop, cut mark, sawing) and their position on the bone.

5.13.3 The assemblage contains 4,291 fragments, of which 820 fragments have been identified to taxa. The majority of the identified assemblage has been retrieved through hand collection (n=593) and is in a moderate-poor state of preservation, with signs of surface erosion, weathering and fragmentation evident (Table 13). A small quantity of bone was recovered from bulk sampling (n=227). Period 2 produced the greatest concentration of animal bones.

Period		**No. Frags**	**NISP**
1	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	132	9
2	Middle-Late Iron Age	4,110	770
3.1	Medieval	43	1
4	Post-Medieval	1	39
0	Undated	5	1
	Total	*4,291*	*820*

Table 11: Animal bone quantification, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count, by period

5.13.4 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 14) consisting predominantly of domestic fauna. The main domesticates consisting of cattle, ovicaprid and pig dominate the assemblage, with the exception of a moderate quantity of fragmented large and medium mammal bones. A small quantity of horse bones are also present and wild taxa are represented by rabbit.

	Period				
Taxa	**1**	**2**	**3.1**	**4**	**0**
Cattle	1	152		1	1
Sheep/goat	2	54		1	
Pig		13		2	

Horse		2			
Large Mammal	6	370		30	
Medium Mammal		179	1		
Rabbit				5	
Total	*9*	*770*	*1*	*39*	*1*

Table 12: Animal bone quantification, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count, by taxa and period

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Period 1)

5.13.5 The assemblage component deriving from features passed as Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Period 1) comprised just nine bone fragments (Table 14) consisting of two ovicaprid tooth fragments from pit fill [1035], a fragment of cattle metapodial from pit fill [1358] and six large mammal long bone fragments from pit fills [1035] and [1358].

Middle-Late Iron Age (Period 2)

5.13.6 The Middle-Late Iron Age assemblage (Period 2) produced the greatest concentration of identified faunal remains with 770 fragments from thirty-one contexts. The majority of the remains have been retrieved from contexts associated with the G65 ring-ditch (n=614), predominantly from the upper fills (n=443). The taxa identified includes the main domesticates, dominated by cattle (Table 14), followed by ovicaprid and pig. Horse are present in much smaller quantities, whilst large and medium mammals are present in much greater quantities due to the levels of fragmentation and taphonomic processes. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Butchered taxa includes a cattle metatarsal [1262] with chop marks and an astragalus fragment [2082] with cut marks, both consistent with dismemberment and portioning. Moderate quantities (n=95) of large mammal long bone fragments, as well as large and medium mammal rib fragments [2082] had been chopped and smashed to pot-boiler sized fragments.

5.13.7 Taphonomic processes were observed in a number of bones mostly affecting medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements, as well as large mammal long bone fragments and an ovicaprid metatarsal fragment. Burnt calcined faunal bone (n= 71) was predominantly recovered from G65 ring-ditch contexts [2031], [2064], [2070], [2082] and [2083]. Smaller quantities of burnt calcined bone were also recovered from pit fills [1039], [1216] and [2009], postholes [1266], [1268] and [1270] and G64 ring-gully [2006]. Gnawing by canid was observed in eleven bones, one of which also exhibited butchery marks. Taxa identified includes predominantly cattle remains consisting of fragments of mandible, two humerii, a calcanues, a metatarsal and a metapodial from G65 ring-ditch fill [2082] and a cattle metapodial fragment from G65 ring-ditch fill [2065]. Fragments from a pig radius, an ovicaprid pelvis and two large mammal long bone fragments from ditch fill [2082] were also gnawed. This suggests that bones were accessible to dogs for a time before being disposed of. A single cattle mandibular third molar from ring ditch fill [2064] exhibited possible signs of enamel hypoplasia, which can be indicative of physiological stress. No ageable mandibles and no measurable elements

were recorded. Analysis of the limited ageing data available shows that the majority of the assemblage contains adult mammal bones.

Medieval (Period 3)

5.13.8 The medieval assemblage (Period 3) comprised a single medium mammal tibia fragment from fill [1407] of G12 gully [1406].

Post-medieval (Period 4)

5.13.9 The post-medieval assemblage (Period 4) contained a small quantity of bone. The taxa present includes the main domesticates of cattle, ovicaprid and pig, as well as rabbit. Element representation includes meat and non-meat bearing bones from adult animals consisting of a cattle metatarsal fragment from G49 ditch fill [1149], an ovicaprid tibia fragment from G69 ditch fill [2050] and two pig maxilla fragments from G51 ditch fill [1152]. A small quantity of rabbit bones were recovered from G50 ditch fill [1432], consisting of tibia and metapodial fragments. Large mammal bone fragments including long bones and rib were also present, one of which has been identified as a worked bone object RF<103>.

Undated (Period 0)

5.13.10 The undated assemblage (Period 0) contained a single in-wear adult cattle mandibular molar from an unstratified context.

5.14 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.14.1 Two *Ostrea edulis* (common oyster) valves with a combined weight of 66g were recovered from two separate contexts. A complete lower valve was recovered from G51 ditch fill [1152] (Period 4), while G59 pit fill [1422] (Period 2) contained a fragment from an upper valve.

5.15 Registered Finds by Dot Boughton

5.15.1 An assemblage of 104 metal-detected objects were given Registered Find numbers for the purpose of survey and recording of spatial distribution. This includes fifty-two iron nails, which are discussed in Section 5.11. The Registered Finds assemblage is of predominantly 17th-19th century date and includes a great number of architectural fragments such as nails and fragments of fittings and fixtures, but also a small number of fragments of household items. There are two coins; a Late Iron Age silver half unit and a Victorian halfpenny of 1860s date (5.16). The oldest non-coin objects are three probable Roman hobnails, a probable Roman bracelet fragment and the fragment of a Roman Langton Down type brooch of 1st century AD. An overview of all Registered Finds (RFs) is given in Appendix 4. Except for the unknown/unidentifiable fragments, all artefact groups will be discussed in turn below.

Roman objects

5.15.2 There are five objects in this assemblage which are of certain or probable Roman date (Table 13).

RF no	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
29	1000	IRON	HOBNAIL	0.61	43	410	Possibly Roman hobnail, L15mm
45	1139	COPP	BRACELET	3.29	45	80	Bracelet fragment, c. 1/3-1/2 remaining; terminal with four incised rings, otherwise plain; c 1st C
57	1078	IRON	HOBNAIL	0.5	43	410	Probably Roman hobnail shank fragment; L16mm
62	1108	IRON	NAIL	0.74	43	1900	Small, thin, nail shank fragment, possibly hobnail, probably horseshoe nail, L21mm
102	1000	COPP	BROOCH	6.06	25	60	Langtown Down type, 1st C. Spring housing, bow and part of pin remaining; pin rest and front part of pin missing. Mackreth (2011, Vol. 2, p. 23, Pl. 20, no. 6453). L43mm, W14.5mm

Table 13: Roman RFs

5.15.3 The brooch fragment (RF<102>, topsoil [1000]) is a Langton Down type brooch dating from the 1st century AD (Mackreth 2011, 23; Pl. 20, no. 6453). It has a tubular spring housing and a flat bow decorated with deep parallel grooves. This brooch type is common in East Anglia, especially in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire and there are a well over 750 brooches of Langton Down type recorded on the PAS database.

5.15.4 The bracelet fragment (RF <45>, Period 3.2 G44 ditch fill [1139]) is also a 1st century type with a plain hoop and terminals decorated with simple incised bands (Crummy 1983, 44-45, no. 1717). Amongst the assemblage were also three small nails, two of which are certainly hobnails (RF<29> and RF<57>) and one (RF<62>) being a potential hobnail (Padley 2000, 99-100).

Dress accessories

5.15.5 There are very few dress accessories amongst the assemblage from the excavation, all dating from the 19th or very early 20th century (Table 14).

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
20	1000	IRON	SHOE	20.3	1800	1950	One half of boot or shoe heel iron, one rivet/nail still in place; L60mm; W10mm

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
36	1139	COPP	FRGM	0.48	1750	1950	Rectangular fragment; possibly flattened fragment of finger ring or similar; L19mm; H4mm
40	1139	COPP	BUTTON	2.17	1850	1950	Modern copper-alloy button, plain, probably tinned; Diameter:15mm
49	1000	COPP	BUTTON	0.31	1850	1950	Modern button, plain, four holes, broken; DIA13mm
55	1301	COPP	BUCKLE	1.52	1720	1790	Fragment of rectangular Georgian buckle frame; L21mm. W:8mm
61	1108	COPP	MOUNT	1.55	1600	1900	Circular openwork mount with eight domed impressions; rev attachment missing; DIA17mm
64	1000	COPP	BUTTON	0.83	1850	1950	Modern button with wire loop on reverse; decoration obscured by corrosion; DIA12mm
65	1000	COPP	BUTTON	1.22	1850	1950	Simple plain button, four holes, no maker's mark; DIA12.5mm
88	1000	COPP	BUTTON	2.81	1862	1922	Great Eastern Railway circular button from inspector's uniform; dragon's wing emblem at centre of eight pointed star, inscribed THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY on obv./rev illegible but probably production mark: Chamberlin Sons & Co. for Harrison and Smith ; DIA20mm
92	1000	IRON	SHOE	13.4	1800	1950	Boot/shoe heel iron fragment; L76mm; W13mm
93	1108	COPP	RIVET	1.02	1800	1950	Domed rivet with circular head, bent; L20mm; DIA10mm
97	1172	COPP	BUCKLE	8.81	1660	1720	Asymmetrical bent shoe or knee buckle, L29mm; W27mm

Table 14: Dress accessories (RFs)

5.15.6 The only decorative items are the openwork mount (RF<61> Period 2 G4 ditch fill [1108]) and the potentially straightened plain finger ring fragment RF<36> from Period 3.2 G44 ditch fill [1139]. Sex- or octofoil mount such as RF<61> are common finds in post-medieval contexts and largely considered of 17th/19th century date; in London similar mounts were found with ceramics dating *c*.1770-1900 (Egan 2005, 40, no. 135). The copper alloy strip (RF<36>) from G44 ditch fill [1139] was most likely part of a dress accessory, possibly a finger ring, but it is undecorated and fragmentary and its original purpose thus remains unknown. There are two iron shoe irons or heel irons (RF<20> and RF<92> topsoil [1000]), one still with a small rivet inside one of the holes. These items are often misidentified as horseshoes, but they are too small to fit a hoof. They were attached to the heels of shoes or boots to reduce wear and prevent the wearer from slipping. Similar shoe/boot irons have been recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, for example Finds Record IDs BH-39E732, BH-38DA7E and BH-38C04A.

5.15.7 The majority of the dress accessories are buttons, generally of 19th century date. More precisely datable is RF<88> from topsoil [1000], which is a Great Eastern Railway button from an inspector's uniform, dating from between 1862-1962. An identical button is in the collection of National Museums Wales (Item Number 14.159/122.2). The button is decorated with a dragon's wing emblem at the centre of eight pointed star and inscribed THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY on the obverse. The reverse is extremely worn and illegible, but probably would have displayed the production company Chamberlin Sons & Co. for Harrison and Smith. The other buttons from the assemblage (RF<40> G44 ditch fill [1139] and RF<49>, <64> and <65> topsoil [1000]) are modern and cannot be dated more accurately than to the 19th century. The two buckles, RF<55> from G49 ditch fill [1301] and RF<97> G53 ditch terminus fill [1172], are fragmentary but of late 17th or 18th century date (Whitehead 2003, 103).

Household items

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
9	1024	IRON	TOOL	7.96	1700	1900	Iron spiky hook or claw fragment, possibly of rake or similar tool; L33mm
10	1024	IRON	ROD	20.4	1600	1900	Rod with circular cross section, possibly handle or hook; L97mm
23	1000	LEAD	WASTE	8.48	1400	1900	Two fragments of lead waste (crumpled sheet and miscast ?object); L20mm, L27mm
25	1000	COPP	RING	3.98	1600	1900	Ring with hexagonal cross-section; DIA25.5mm
33	1003	IRON	BLADE?	14.5	1600	1900	Long fragment, triangular cross-section, possibly knife blade; L50mm
52	1301	IRON	HANDLE	9.41	1600	1900	Circular(?) cross section or twisted, possible vessel handle fragment; L46mm
53	1301	IRON	FITTING	13.8	1600	1900	Hinge or box/door fitting, bent at right angle; L48mm, W35mm
73	1188	LEAD	WASTE	6.62	1600	1900	Piece of lead waste (from cutting); L52mm, W12mm

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
77	1000	IRON	HANDLE	26.7	1600	1900	Possibly fragment of iron (bucket?) handle or hook; L89mm
78	1000	IRON	TOOL	22	1600	1900	Iron tang or tool fragment, circular cross section; 106mm
82	1301	LEAD	SHEET	3.59	1600	1900	Thin, corrugated, crumpled up lead sheet fragment; L23mm
83	1301	LEAD	SHEET	1.43	1600	1900	Thin sheet fragment; L31mm, W23mm
86	1109	COPP	FASTENER	2.2	1600	1900	Book clasp, square, plain, with curved hook at one side; two rivet holes at opposite end; L27mm, W26mm
89	1000	COPP	BARREL TAP	22.9	1600	1800	Pipe fragment of barrel tap; L31mm, DIA:15.5mm
91	1377	LEAD	FRGM	4.23	1600	1800	Unidentified lead-alloy fragment, possibly cloth seal fragment; L37mm, W14mm
103	1433	BONE	TOOTHBRUSH	7.09	1850	1910	Bone toothbrush handle, head and bristles missing; L105mm; W14mm

Table 15: Household items (RFs)

5.15.8 Copper alloy rings with hexagonal cross section such as (RF<25> topsoil [1000]) (Table 15) are extremely common finds and date from the 15th century onwards (Egan 1998, 169). Some larger ones have been identified as buckle or brooch frames, but RF <25> is more likely a chain link from a suspension chain or a small swivelling handle ring (ibid, 169-170 fig 137). The iron hook fragment (RF<9> pit fill [1029]) may have been part either of an outside tool like a rake, or a possibly flesh hook (Egan 1998, 156). Egan dates these from the 15th century, but in the absence of other medieval objects from the site, a later date, such as the 17th-19th century is more likely. The barrel tap fragment (RF<89> [1000]), dating to the 17th-18th century is a common type (Bailey 1995, 62, ref: 18). The same date can be assigned to a lead fragment which looks to be a very worn, now illegible, cloth seal fragment (RF<91> Period 3.1 gully fill [1377]. There are a number of other lead fragment: thin, corrugated lead sheet fragments (RF<23> [1000], RF<82> and RF<83> Period 4 G49ditch fill [1301]) and a piece of lead waste (RF<73> Period 1 G1

ditch fill [1188]) which suggests that lead working was carried out on-site in the 17th/18th century.

5.15.9 Amongst the assemblage is also one potential book clasp or book fitting (RF<86> Period 4 G51 ditch fill [1109]) which is a square copper alloy sheet with two rivet holes on one side and a small, broad hook or clasp on the opposite site. Unfortunately, it is undecorated, so the date range cannot be narrowed further than to between the 17th-19th centuries.

5.15.10 The bone handle fragment was most likely part of a Victorian toothbrush (RF<103> Period 4 G50 ditch fill [1433]), thus dating from the 19th century. There is no maker's stamp on the handle, and the head is missing. The holes in the front side of the head would have held bundles of bristles made from pig hair or horse hair (PAS database record: SWYOR-791C2E).

Architectural fragments

5.15.11 Amongst the registered finds are several fragments of fittings and fixtures which are potentially hinge, hook or pivot fragments from one or more buildings (Table 16). They are likely to have been part of a house framework, door and window hinges, pivot spikes or other fittings. They were all made from iron and as the objects were recovered from the topsoil/surface, identification and dating are difficult. However, all fragments are likely to date from the post-medieval or early modern period (15th-19th century AD) (Egan 1998, 42). Without any other medieval small finds amongst the assemblage, a general 17th-19th date is most likely.

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
7	1010	IRON	FITTING	26	1400	1900	Door/hinge fitting. Long with round aperture for large rivet at one end. Flat rectangular cross section; L102mm; W28mm
22	1000	IRON	FITTING	41	1600	1900	Iron hinge fragment or other fitting; L64mm; W35mm; TH3mm
28	1017	IRON	CHAIN	10.4	1400	1900	Flat, curved hook, circular shank, probably chain link fragment; L24mm
43	1000	IRON	FITTING	37.6	1600	1900	Hinge or box/door fitting, bent at an angle; L49mm, W25mm
46	1139	IRON	HOOK	10.5	1400	1800	Hook or pivot spike; L75mm
47	1139	IRON	FITTING	35.2	1300	1900	Split shank of iron with broken loop at

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
							top; possibly fragment of pivoting staple; L127mm
48	1000	LEAD	CAME	1.88	1400	1800	Probably fragment of window came; L21mm

Table 16: Architectural fragments (RFs)

5.15.12 One potential fragment of lead window came (RF<48> topsoil [1000]) and a probable chain link (RF<28> Period 3.1 gully fill [1017]) was collected, the latter of which could have also been used inside the house, e.g. to suspend a cauldron or cooking pot (e.g. Egan 1998, 170). The other fittings are most likely three hinge fragments (RF<7>, RF<22> and <43>, all from topsoil [1000]), two from doors and one possibly from a window or chest (Egan 1998, 48-49). Furthermore, there are two large possible hooks or pivot fragments - RF <46> and <47> from G44 ditch fill [1139] (Egan 1998, 44-45; 50-51).

5.16 Coins

5.16.1 Two coins (Table 19) were recovered from the metal detecting survey of excavation Area A; a silver half unit dating to the Late Iron Age and a late 19th-century halfpenny.

5.16.2 The silver half unit (RF<58>) was recovered from topsoil [1000] that had been backfilled into evaluation Trench 169; however, it was lost/stolen after site work was completed. The following identification has been made using photographs provided by the finder.

5.16.3 The coin appears to be an uncatalogued variant of an unattributed type which clusters in the Essex/ Suffolk area. The obverse depicts two opposed rearing horses on a beaded line with ring and pellet behind each horse's rear feet, and ring/pellet/ring below the line. The reverse shows a horse going right with ring and pellet behind and above, and ring in front. The coin is a variant of examples recorded on the Celtic Coin Index (CCI 90.0858; 03.0265; 97.0190) and listed as ABC 2288 (Rudd *et al* 2010); however, it lacks the fist like motif between the legs of the horse, and differs in the placing of the obverse ring and pellets, among other more subtle differences. This copies a Gaulish type within the 'aux chevaux affrontées' group, most probably DT 433 (Delestrée and Tache 2002) (David Holman pers comm.). A (later?) 1st-century BC date for this coin is probable.

5.16.4 The late 19th-century halfpenny of Victoria (RF<104>), dating from the 1860s, was collected from Period 3.1 gully [1367] (Spink 3956). It is extremely worn, but would have had the queen's bust facing left on the obverse and a helmeted seated Britannia seated right, with trident and shield, on the reverse. The only legible part of the inscription is the date in the exergue 186[…]. The complete inscription would read as follows:

Obverse: [VICTORIA D:G:BRITT:REG:F:D]
Reverse: [HALF PENNY]/186[].

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
58	1000	Silver	COIN	-	50 BC	43 AD	Silver half unit, copy of a Gaulish type, likely Delestrée and Tache 433; DIA12mm
104	1367	-	COIN	5.04	1860	1869	Halfpenny of Queen Victoria dating from the 1860s (date 186[…]) visible on reverse. Spink 3956; DIA25mm

Table 17: Coins (RFs)

5.17 **Environmental Samples** by Lucy Allott

5.17.1 Twenty-seven samples were collected during the archaeological excavation work for Great Wilsey Park Phases 1A, 1B and 1C, for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood, charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from features dating to the LBA/EIA (Period 1), Middle-Late Iron Age (Period 2) and post-medieval (Period 4) land uses.

5.17.2 The following report assesses the preservation of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal from the excavation samples and considers the significance of these assemblages and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy, fuel selection and use, and the local vegetation environment of the site.

Methodology

5.17.3 Bulk samples (ranging from 5 to 100L in volume) were processed by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. Sample <29> measuring 100L was taken from a deposit containing possible human bone remains. 40L have been processed with the remaining 60L retained for processing if the on-site observation of human bone is confirmed. All other samples were processed in their entirety. Sample residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 6). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.

5.17.4 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 7). Provisional identifications of macrobotanical remains, based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure, are made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004)

and modern reference specimens. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997), for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Flots measuring more than 100ml were subsampled and 100ml scanned.

5.17.5 Up to 10 fragments of charcoal were extracted from the heavy residues of each sample containing more than 8g of charcoal in the >4mm fractions. The fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 1 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Notes have also been made on the presence of round wood and state of preservation. Latin names are given at first mention and, with the exception of the Maloideae group taxa are subsequently referred to by their English common names. The Maloideae group is a subfamily that includes apple, whitebeam, rowan, and hawthorn which cannot be consistently differentiated on the basis of their wood anatomy.

Results

Period 1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

5.17.6 Samples dated to the LBA/EIA occupation are all located in Area A. Samples <5> and <7> were taken from a group of four postholes (G56) that form an arc, while samples <1> and <10> are from scattered pits (G60) in Area A. Charred plant macrofossils were uncommon in these samples with only occasional poorly preserved cereal caryopses, a weed seed fragment and other plant remains for which no taxonomic identifications could be provided.

5.17.7 Wood charcoal fragments were most prominent in sample <1> [1035] from pit [1034] (G60) and displayed moderate to good preservation. Taxa identified include oak, ash, hazel/alder and a fragment consistent with the Maloideae group.

Period 2: Middle to Late Iron Age

5.17.8 The majority of samples date to the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation and produced small quantities of cereal caryopses, including some wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, and a possible broad/horse bean (*Vicia faba* sp.) fragment. Weed/wild taxa are represented by low quantities of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and a possible sloe/blackthorn (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*) fruit stone.

5.17.9 Five samples produced sufficient charcoal for identification. These derive from pits [1163] and [1217] (G57), pit [2010] (G64) and deposits in ring ditch cuts [2066] and [2084] (G65) (see Appendix 6). Taxa recorded include oak, field maple, ash, cherry/blackthorn, Maloideae group taxa and elm. Charcoal

fragments were well or moderately-well preserved with limited iron staining and sediment infiltration. Oak was the only taxon recorded in sample <3> [1161] from pit [1163] and much of the remaining assemblage from this deposit also appears to comprise oak. A greater diversity of taxa were recorded in the other assemblages and, with the exception of sample <18> [2009] from pit [2010] for which little further charcoal is present, each of these samples contain additional charcoal for possible identification. Roundwood fragments were noted in two of the samples but do not appear to be a substantial component of the assemblages.

Period 4: Post-Medieval

5.17.10 A single sample <21> of pit [2055] dated to the post-medieval occupation produced a small quantity of charred plant macrofossils including a possible chive/ramson/wild onion (*Allium* sp.) seed and the basal part of a cereal spikelet/upper rachis fragment. Based on the upper scar this is probably attributable to a glume wheat, either emmer or spelt (cf. *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and is therefore likely to be residual within this later deposit.

5.17.11 Wood charcoal fragments were scarce and no identification work was warranted.

6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 The original research aims (ORs) are stated in Section 3.2 above and are discussed here in light of the excavation results.

OR1: What is the character and period of the archaeological remains from the site?

6.1.2 The recorded remains date from four archaeological periods and comprise ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. The majority of the investigated features produced only very small artefact assemblages of limited range, generally lacking in diagnostic objects or else containing residual material. The majority of phasing was completed based on the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between features and similarities in form and function.

6.1.3 Apart from residual earlier prehistoric material, the first tangible period of land use was in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (*c.*1150 - 600 BC). Activity in this period was represented by a rectilinear field system (FS1) in Area A with a possible structure (S1) and scattered pits that suggested there may have been a settlement nearby and that the site was part of its associated landscape, likely for agriculture. No function was apparent for the S1 structure.

6.1.4 During the Middle Iron Age (*c.*300-50BC), land use activity on site intensified, with recorded features defining two distinct centres of activity between the excavation areas. The remains of several boundary ditches and gullies within Area A, along with two small post-built structures (S2 and S3) and a scatter of large pits suggests that that area remained in use for agriculture or livestock management, perhaps associated with the settlement located immediately west at the Westfield Primary School site (Heard 2016).

6.1.5 In contrast, the presence of a roundhouse structure (S4) and a second, larger ring-ditch (S5) with associated postholes in Area B suggests a second settlement location and possible monument site, which would have looked over the school site just to the south. The majority of dateable and diagnostic finds were recovered from this area, most of which appeared to have been deposited intentionally within the ring-ditch (S5) and suggests domestic activities including animal butchery and consumption. Some level of ritual or structured deposition may also be evidenced by the pottery assemblage from here.

6.1.6 Despite a small amount of abraded pottery and a few pieces of metalwork being recovered residually from later features and deposits, no demonstrable evidence for Roman occupation was uncovered in either excavation area. The site appears to have been abandoned at this time.

6.1.7 The landscape is resettled / re-utilised in the medieval period. Multi-phase remains across Area A demonstrate two clear episodes of agricultural land use within the period. However, artefact dating evidence was scarce from these features and the date range for this period remains poorly-defined. The imposition of a cohesive complex of regular, parallel gullies or trenches (FS2)

across the whole of the excavation area suggests some form of large-scale cultivation or land management regime was practised for some time in the earlier medieval period, probably within open fields. Further remains of such parallel ditch complexes were seemingly encountered elsewhere within the development site during the trial-trench evaluation, beyond Phases 1A-C.

6.1.8 Later in the medieval period, the landscape was restructured and enclosed, with the imposition of a rectilinear field system (FS3) defined by ditched boundaries. This clearly did not conform to, or respect, the preceding medieval land pattern. One large pit, suggestive of a waterhole and located within one of the fields, could indicate that the site was being used for livestock management.

6.1.9 The landscape was reorganised again during the post-medieval period with the imposition of the historic parish boundary ditch across Area A, marking the division between Haverhill and Little Wratting. The placement of lesser boundary ditches around the parish marker (FS4), several of which are corroborated through cartographic sources, and a few scattered pits across both excavation areas appear to indicate the site's continued use for agricultural/pastoral purposes.

OR2: Can the Iron Age remains shed light on the type of settlement, use of the landscape and agricultural regimes present during that period?

6.1.10 Evidence for Iron Age occupation on site was predominantly dated to the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) with some earlier Iron Age agricultural activity. This occupational evidence was most clearly defined by two roundhouse structures (S4 and S5) recorded in Area B, which suggest the focus of a small settlement. Simple ring-gully structure S4 was typical of dwellings within Middle to Late Iron Age farmsteads of the region, while structure S5 was significantly more substantial and ditch-like, with unusual, interrupted segments along part of its circumference, potentially indicating a more specialised use for this construction (either as a structure/dwelling or as a monument).

6.1.11 The amount of recovered artefacts from Period 2 features far exceeds that which was collected from all other periods across the site, which is indicative of this being a focus of settlement occupation during the Middle Iron Age within the landscape. The relatively large pottery assemblage, presence of structural daub and signs of butchery on animal bones, recovered from structures S4 and S5 in particular, provide evidence of domestic occupation waste. Perhaps significantly, it was interrupted ditch segments of S5 from which most of the artefacts were collected and wood charcoal recovered. Additionally, one piece of human tibia bone, identified from soil sample <19>, could infer that funerary activity was taking place within the vicinity of the site. Some aspects of the pottery distribution across structure S5 may hint at possible ritual activity.

6.1.12 Field boundary ditches, broadly defining several open areas containing scattered pits, encountered to the south of the apparent settlement focus, in Area A, likely represent small-scale agriculture/livestock management in the hinterland of the Area B farmstead and/or of adjacent rural settlements, like that at the Westfield Primary School site (Heard 2016). Smaller post-built

structures (S2 and S3), located in OA6, may constitute evidence for specific activity areas, such as crop storage. In particular, four-post structure S3 could suggest some form of storage building, such as an elevated granary store. A small amount of cereal caryopses recovered from the soil samples, along with a moderate assemblage of bones from larger domesticates, also demonstrate that small-scale agriculture and animal husbandry was occurring on site.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1 The stratigraphic dataset has provided a corpus of evidence from four main periods of occupation: Period 1 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age; Period 2 – Middle Iron Age; Period 3 – Medieval; and Period 4 – Post-medieval.

6.2.2 Several factors made the site phasing difficult. The amount of dateable material, typically represented by diagnostic pottery, recovered from the excavated features was small. The largest assemblage from the site was collected from the prehistoric features with particular focus on the Middle Iron Age, likely the reflection of being within the vicinity of domestic settlements, such as at Westfield Primary School (Heard 2016). Thus, excluding the securely dated prehistoric remains, meant that feature phasing relied primarily on similarities in profile, orientation and/or intercutting relationships. With similar use/disuse fills being recorded across many of the linear features, relationship segments were interpreted as accurately as possible, but similarly impeded accurate phasing. Additionally, most of the linear features recorded during the excavation were not traced further across the landscape during the evaluation, consequently limiting the scope for extrapolation of the excavated evidence to determine the form and function of these land use systems within the region.

Residual Prehistoric

6.2.3 No features have been identified that demonstrably pre-date the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, although a small quantity of flintwork of broadly Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date was recovered from several features as residual finds in later features/deposits. This small assemblage attests to a limited, and presumably transient, prehistoric presence in the landscape. This seems to represent a typical 'background scatter' of earlier prehistoric material and has a negligible to low local significance and no further potential to inform site interpretation or research into the nature of prehistoric land use in the locality or region.

Period 1: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

6.2.4 The imposition of a coaxial field system (FS1) across Area A, along with a few scattered pits (G60) and one structure (S1), provides demonstrable evidence for an initial phase of land use on site during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. FS1 was denoted by two main northeast-southwest ditches and a smaller northwest-southeast ditch, which extended beyond the limits of the excavation and created four open areas interpreted to be agricultural fields. Traces of these systems can be found countrywide (Field 2008, 207) and

demonstrates the creation of an ordered, enclosed landscape, the purpose of which was for farming and livestock management.

6.2.5 These complexes comprised straight and parallel-sided land units, subdivided by cross-boundaries into square or rectangular fields. It was a cumulative process with the longitudinal boundaries created first and the linear units subdivided by perpendicular boundaries only later (Field 2008, 207).They became widespread by the middle of the second millennium BC (Yates 2007; Historic England 2011b), which was a period of transition with the intensification of agriculture and the emergence of powerful elites who had contacts with mainland Europe. The rectilinear field systems laid out in England in this period are a decisive demarcation, probably reflecting a growing need to feed an expanding population and possibly associated with surplus goods production for trade (Field 2008, 219). Thus, the presence of this field system within the area is of some regional importance and demonstrates the intensification of land use and settlement permanence at this location in the Haverhill landscape, although the lack of evidence for an associated settlement within the site vicinity is problematic.

6.2.6 The evidence for this type of landscape use is relatively lacking in Suffolk in comparison to the information available for areas south of the River Stour, although results could be compared with those from Middle to Late Bronze Age systems at Kesgrave, Shottisham or Leiston (ASE 2018b) and a possible contemporary droveway at Wherstead (Yates 2007, 80). Although the majority of Suffolk historical records on coaxial field systems are derived from aerial photographs and, thus, actual field results and mapping offer some potential for increased knowledge on increasing land use intensification in the Bronze Age within the local to regional context, the potential is relatively restricted as only a small portion of the field system was exposed in Area A and it was not traced further across the site in the evaluation trenches.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

6.2.7 The level of activity intensified during the Middle Iron Age, although the organisation of the landscape in Area A was less rigid and perhaps more open. As FS1 fell out of use, several differently-angled boundary ditches (G4-G7) were created, two of which (G5 and G6) may represent a trackway through which livestock may have been herded. Two posthole-built structures (S2 and S3) along with several large pits (G58) scattered across these loosely-defined agricultural fields suggest a fence line or holding pen/shelter, a roasting pit and storage facilities for grain/feed or water, inferring that land use of the area transitioned from agricultural to pastoral . Larger tracts of land with boundaries cutting across earlier coaxial systems have been observed across the south of England, with no evidence for layout of new fields that seemingly reflects pastoral activity. These are often based along a watercourse with some focus on elevated positions, near to farmsteads or larger enclosed settlements (Field 2008, 216-7). Indeed, the unenclosed settlement comprising three circular structures and associated features located c.400m northwest, at the Westfield Primary School site (Heard 2016), may represent the farmstead associated with the field system. However, the potential for these remains to contribute for increased knowledge on land use of this period is deemed to be moderate to low as so little of the overall system was exposed during the excavation and its extent could not be traced across

the evaluation trenches, which makes it difficult to determine its structure, organisation and relationships with other Middle Iron Age sites in the vicinity.

6.2.8 Evidence for a neighbouring, possibly associated, settlement was uncovered in Area B, comprising two unenclosed circular structures that appear to represent a small roundhouse (S4) and a larger structure construed to represent a monument (S5). S4 had the typical dimensions and profile of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse of the Eastern region (Cunliffe 2010, 269-273), complete with a usual southeast-facing entrance (Oswald 1997, 87-94). Normally, the feature functions as an eavesdrip gully with post-built structure located within to form the building. However, the lack of postholes inside the ring-gully may suggest alternative construction methods. The gully itself could have functioned as a wall trench by supporting a timber structure around its circumference, which could be inferred by the collected remnants of structural daub within its segments. Alternatively, as it has been suggested for Building 1 at the Westfield Primary School site, the posts may have been set into excavated material piled into the centre, providing an elevated and drained platform for construction (Heard 2016, 513). Conversely, it may be that the thin overburden and years of post-medieval/modern ploughing have truncated any posthole remains. Consequently, while the excavated remains of S4 hold some significance as being able to inform on the local and regional distribution of Iron Age settlements, its lack of associated features and small assemblage of recovered finds limits the potential for further analysis.

6.2.9 The second structure (S5) uncovered in Area B was markedly different in size and form to S4, containing the largest assemblage of artefacts recovered from the site. Its different components hint at multi-phase use, which began with the construction of the continuous ditch segment to form a partial enclosure, possibly with an internal bank or mound, and culminated with the purposeful backfill of the interrupted ditch segments. Unlike S4, it did not appear to have any clear entrance, although gaps between the interrupted ditch segments along its eastern side might have allowed access to the interior. The eight surviving postholes in the ring-ditch centre had no discernible pattern, but may have supported a frame or platform. S5 is judged to represent a ritual monument, possibly related to excarnation or other funerary activity, which is supported by the presence of human bone in the ditch fill, and seems to pre-date the construction of the roundhouse. The purposeful backfill of the segmented portions with charred material, domestic waste and processed animal bones seems to represent a symbolic closure event, potentially as the land use transitioned from a sacred space to farmstead with the construction of S4. The lack of domestic finds within the actual roundhouse itself alludes to its waste being purposefully deposited in the nearby ring-ditch. Conversely, the structure may have been intentionally backfilled as a symbolic closure event prior to settlement abandonment. Although circular shrines and isolated pieces of human bone have been found elsewhere in southeast Britain (Cunliffe 2010, 552-554, 563), which allude to complex belief systems and funerary rituals, there appears to be little to no comparable examples, either locally or regionally, for similarly segmented ring-ditches dating to the Iron Age period. Thus, the evidence from Great Wilsey Park could potentially inform on a different type of unenclosed Iron Age settlement with symbolic deposition within an earlier monument, which is of moderate local and regional significance.

Period 3: Medieval

Phase 3.1

6.2.10 The probable medieval cultivation system (FS2), comprising a complex of parallel gullies, was found across all of excavation Area A and in other parts of the evaluation (MOLA 2016). The excavations have therefore recorded a sample of what were clearly more extensive and distinct complexes location across this landscape. Cultural material recovered from these features was minimal and largely consisted of residual finds. The phasing of the field system is largely based on their stratigraphic relationships with Middle Iron Age and later medieval features, though also by their comparison with other very similar remains found elsewhere across the region. The function of these parallel gullies is broadly interpreted as agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable farming and/or drainage within a landscape of open fields, which seems likely given their orientation down the slope of the site.

6.2.11 The cultivation/field drainage system as seen at Great Wilsey Park is likely to have been a common feature within the landscape of the region during the medieval period, with similar examples in Suffolk at Henley Gate (ASE 2019a) and Wolsey Grange (ASE 2019b), both around Ipswich. Similar examples have also been investigated in north Essex, including Brewers End and Priors Green in Takeley (Germany 2015), Chignall (Clarke 1998), Blatches and Frogs Hall East (Hardy 2007). These sites contain many parallels with the field system uncovered on site, suggesting similar periods of use. The features commonly contain little to no dating evidence, with dating reliant on stratigraphic relationships and nearby features/structures, such as at Chignall, where the spatial relationship of the system with the adjacent medieval settlement has been used to suggest a medieval origin (Clarke 1998). Other sites, such as Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016) in Suffolk, and the Barkers Tanks site, Takeley (Roberts 2007) in Essex, have been thought to be Roman in origin, based on finds and stratigraphic evidence. All of the excavated gullies are of similar form, which suggests they either were used independently during both periods, or they have been incorrectly dated. The scarcity of dating material found within the features, often giving just a generic post-Roman date, makes it difficult to ascertain their true origin.

6.2.12 The Phase 3.1 field system recorded on site is of local significance, demonstrating evidence of medieval arable cultivation practices in this part of the Suffolk landscape. However, the lack of dateable material and environmental evidence recovered from these gullies restricts their potential for further study.

Phase 3.2

6.2.13 Later medieval evidence for land use was limited to three field boundary ditches (FS3) located across Area A and extending beyond the excavation across the landscape. These comprised several open areas, likely defining up to four large agricultural fields, showing a marked departure from the unenclosed cultivation/drainage system in place during the earlier medieval period. Dateable material was scarce and thus phasing was based primarily

on stratigraphic relationships. It is likely that these fields would have formed part of arable land held by the manor house at Great Wilsey Farm

6.2.14 The Phase 3.2 field system recorded on site is of local significance and can be extrapolated into the wider area with the evaluation results, demonstrating evidence of later medieval agricultural practices in this part of the Suffolk landscape. However, similar to Phase 3.1, the lack of dateable material and environmental evidence precludes the ditches from any further study.

Period 4: Post-medieval

6.2.15 Evidence of land use during the post-medieval period is limited to boundary ditches defining agricultural fields, found across both excavation areas. In Area A, the historic parish boundary ditch was uncovered, which provides evidence for the parish division between Haverhill and Little Wratting. This does not appear to reference the earlier, medieval, land use here. Analysis of the 1886 Ordnance Survey map verifies the presence of the parish boundary and ditches G50 and G69, while the other ditches in Area A could represent additional drainage or internal field divisions that were infilled earlier. Most of the collected finds were common metalwork items, 19th- to 20th-century in date. The post-medieval remains demonstrate the continued agricultural use of the landscape; they are of limited local significance and have no potential for further study.

Finds Assemblages

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.16 The Middle Iron Age pottery is another addition to the growing corpus of settlement activity within the area; it is again suggestive of domestic occupation with a large amount of material derived from the G65 ring-ditch fills. However, the site's close proximity to, and possible association with the assemblage at Westfield is worthy of further consideration, alongside additional sites in the region. For example, physical comparison of the fabrics would help elucidate whether Haverhill could be an earlier precursor to, or contemporary with the settlement at Westfield. In terms of regional patterns, it is also recommended that the material from Phase 2 is examined in further detail to explore the possibility of structured deposition as proposed at Liberty Village (Percival 2012b).

The Fired Clay

6.2.17 The most significant part of the assemblage is undoubtedly the fired clay dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Iron Age contexts, especially the fragments of structural fired clay from the upper [2008] and basal [2009] fills of pit [2010] and single ring-gully fills [2017], [2019] and [2025] (G64). Both the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age and the Roman assemblages are less numerous and made up of smaller, largely undiagnostic fragments, except for the possible flue fragment found in G57 pit fill [1226].

6.2.18 The Middle- to Late Iron Age assemblage, is very homogenous, with several pieces of structural daub that exhibit clear wattle impressions which are worth studying in more detail to determine, potentially, type of wood and building

structure. However, though undoubtedly of local significance, the assemblage is limited in potential to provide further information on the form of the postulated timber building due to its highly fragmentary nature.

6.2.19 The earlier Late Bronze/Early Iron Age and later, Roman, part of the assemblage are even more fragmentary, display no impressions and are thus of very low significance. No further work is proposed on this material.

The Registered Finds

6.2.20 This is a large group of objects dating mainly from the late post-medieval/early modern period (17th-19th centuries), primarily metal-detected from the topsoil. The Roman assemblage component is very small, but appears to date the Roman use of the area to the 1st century AD.

6.2.21 There is a small group of dress accessories, mainly buttons of 19th- and early 20th-century date. The two buckles, mount and possible finger ring fragment point towards a low-income household. There are no items of precious metal and very few closely datable objects or copper- or lead-alloy. There is some corrugated lead sheeting and lead waste from potential on-site lead working, but this was likely confined to repairing and mending household fixtures and fittings.

6.2.22 A large part of the assemblage are iron fixtures and fittings. There is a large number of iron nails amongst the registered finds, which are discussed in Section 5.11 and do not merit further analysis.

Other Finds Assemblages

6.2.23 The following finds assemblages are considered to lack significance and potential to merit further analysis beyond that done for this assessment.

- Flintwork
- Post-Roman pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Glass
- Geological material
- Metallurgical remains
- Human bone
- Animal bone
- Shell

Environmental Samples

6.2.24 Uncharred modern plant remains such as rootlets and occasional seeds were common in the flots often contributing more than 70% of their total volume (Appendix 7). Land snail shells, including the burrowing variety Ceciloides acicular were also present in many of the flots and together these remains suggest potential for post-depositional disturbances and bioturbation.

6.2.25 Charred plant macrofossils were infrequent in all samples from each of the different periods of occupation. The remains provide little indication of agricultural activities beyond suggesting the presence of cereals and legumes during the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age and Middle–Late Iron Age, the cultivation of which may have occurred locally. The small quantities of plant remains recovered imply that crop processing and/or domestic use of these plants were not commonly undertaken at the site or in the near vicinity. Fat hen and bedstraw are typical of open ground occurring as arable weeds or on waste ground. Blackthorn/sloe is a widely distributed tree or shrub in woods, hedgerows or thickets. Plants associated with the medieval occupation are scarce. The possible Allium species seed could represent a plant such as chive, ramson or wild onion occurring naturally but may have been used for culinary purposes. The glume wheat spikelet base is most likely residual as both emmer and spelt are more typical of earlier phases of occupation, including the Roman period (for which there are no samples).

6.2.26 Wood charcoal fragments were more abundant than plant macrofossils with notable concentrations in some of the Middle to Late Iron Age deposits, particularly pit [1217] (G57) and segments [2066] and [2082] of the larger ring-ditch (G65). The array of taxa identified during assessment is relatively broad suggesting the charcoal derives from several different wooded habitats. Oak, ash and elm are all large woodland trees. Hazel could also have occurred in woodland or, together with cherry/blackthorn, at the woodland margins or commonly in stands/thickets on more open land together with field maple and taxa from the apple subfamily (Maloideae). Each of these trees could have been exploited for fuel while those such as cherry/blackthorn, some of the Maloideae group and hazel may also have been targeted for their fruits/nuts. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of sample <3> fill [1161] pit [1163] (G57) in which oak was the only taxon noted, all of the other assessed samples contained a range of different taxa. A quick scan of the remaining unidentified charcoal within these implies a predominance of wood charcoal from the smaller trees such as Maloideae, field maple and cherry/blackthorn rather than the larger woodland trees such as oak, ash or elm. The significance of this is unclear, but it may be linked to local availability, preference or the purposes for which the wood and fuel were used.

6.2.27 Some of the Middle to Late Iron Age (Period 2) wood charcoal assemblages have potential to contribute information regarding fuel use, particularly in association with the ring-ditch feature G65 and pit group G57. None of the sampled deposits are considered to represent primary fuel use in features such as hearths and they almost certainly contain amalgams of fuel that may derive from several sources, used for several purposes. Calcined bone of domesticates within ring-ditch deposits provide a hint of their association with cooking or meat processing activities. Although these assemblages cannot be used to examine fuel associated with specific activities, they have some potential to broadly characterise the range of fuel selected and provide information about the local woody vegetation from which these fuels were sought.

6.2.28 The charred plant macrofossil assemblages are small and hold no potential to examine the evidence for arable activities, diet or local vegetation. No further work is recommended.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The preceding section has discussed the significance and potential of the various stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data sets to further the interpretation and understanding of the Phase 1A, 1B and 1C archaeological remains and to contribute to identified local and regional research topics/themes. In this section, revised research aims and objectives that will inform and shape further analytical work are presented (7.2) and the tasks to be undertaken to produce a final archive report are identified and quantified (7.3).

7.1.2 Further dissemination of the most pertinent results – relating to the Middle Iron Age and medieval land uses - by means of the production and publication of an academic article is considered appropriate. However, as further archaeological excavation programmes are planned for subsequent development phases at Great Wilsey Park, it is proposed that the results of this phase be incorporated into a larger overview of the results from across the wider site. Therefore, a tentative programme of tasks for analysis and dissemination is proposed, which reflects the further work proposed for the results of this excavation only (7.4).

7.2 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.2.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.2.2 The following revised research aims and objectives have been identified and will be used to drive any further analysis undertaken on this dataset for the Final Report and publication:

RRA 1: To further investigate the nature of the Iron Age occupation

RRO 1: Can the Middle Iron Age settlement form be better understood? Can the form and function of the various identified buildings be discerned – particularly ring-ditch building/monument S5 (G65)? What is the nature of the land use in Area A in relation to known settlement to the northwest? Is the distribution of the larger pits (G58) and their contents significant?

RRO 2: Is the apparent intentional backfill of the interrupted ditch segments of S5 (G65) representative of Iron Age structured deposition / ritual activity, and does the pottery demonstrate this? Could these signify the reuse or modification and eventual closure of an earlier monument by Iron Age people?

RRO 3: Can the recovered pottery help determine if the Iron Age settlement activity is a precursor of, or contemporary with, the occupation found at the nearby Westfield Primary School site?

RRO 4: Can the wood charcoal collected from environmental samples, particularly from S5 and pit group G57 be used to inform on the nature of fuel usage during the Middle Iron Age period? If so, how does that compare to similar sites in the area?

RRA 2: To better understand the nature and function of the medieval agricultural land use evidence

RRO 5: Can the fuller extents of the parallel gully field system (FS2) be discerned/extrapolated with reference to the evaluation and further (future) mitigation results? Can its function and relationship to/within the wider agricultural landscape be discerned?

7.3 Further analysis and final archive reporting

7.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to complete the final archive reporting for the Phases 1A, 1B and 1C mitigation area results are identified below and summarised in Table 20, which includes anticipated time allocations.

Stratigraphic

7.3.2 After completion of the further specialist analysis and the review of the site dating/phasing/land use and regional parallels research, a period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to address the revised research aim (7.2) and be developed and explored, as appropriate, in the discussion section of the final report.

7.3.3 The final archive report will include period/phase plans, sections, photographs, finds illustrations and tabulated data, as appropriate.

7.3.4 The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use by re-examining the stratigraphic relationships and in light of subsequent review of the ceramic site dating. (2 days)
- Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc., particularly for Middle Iron Age settlements, ring-ditches with interrupted segments and possible reuse of monuments. (2 days)
- Production of introductory text to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology, and archaeological and historical background. (0.5 days)
- Creation of a revised/developed site narrative by period, concentrating on the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) and medieval (Phase 3.1) land uses, that references pertinent specialist information. (4 days)
- Integration of results of further finds and environmental analysis, and reporting into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists. (1.5 days)
- Writing of discussion and conclusion texts, including reference to regional comparanda, etc. (2.5 days)

- Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator. (0.5 days)
- Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Final collation and checking of final archive report. (1 day)

Total: 14 days

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.5 It is envisaged that the Middle Iron Age assemblage will be published in full, with a briefer note prepared on Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age material based largely on the above assessment. The following tasks have been identified:

- Analysis, report, select illustrations and catalogue. (3 days)
- Compare the fabric series with that from the Westfield Primary School site. (1 day)

Total: 4 days

Fired Clay

7.3.6 Further work will concentrate on the Middle Iron Age assemblage, especially the fragments of fired clay with wattle impressions from contexts [2009] and [2025]. Two large fragments from [2009] and one large fragment from [2025] are proposed to be drawn or/and photographed for the report. The following tasks have been identified:

- Further analysis, report and catalogue. (1 day)

Total 1 day

Registered Finds

7.3.7 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. It is proposed to compose a publication report based largely on the above assessment report. The report will focus primarily on the Roman objects, namely the copper alloy brooch (RF<102>[1000]) and bracelet fragment (RF<45>[1139]) and the three hobnails (RF<29>[1000], RF<57>[1078] and, possibly, RF<62>[1108]), which are suitable for drawing. They are in good condition, but may require some conservation. The post-medieval assemblage is small and less significant but, amongst the more recent finds, the potential early modern book fitting (RF<86>[1109]) and the ring (RF<25>[1000]) are also suitable for illustration. At this point, no conservation is necessary. The following tasks have been identified:

- X-ray and conservation. (0.5 days)
- Analysis / reporting and illustration selection. (1 day)

Total 1.5 days

Other Finds

7.3.8 The following artefact assemblages do not require any further analysis for the final archive report or publication. The assessment texts will be reviewed following any adjustment of stratigraphic dating/grouping/phasing/land use and updated for the final archive report. Information will be drawn from these and subsumed into the publication report, in the site narrative texts and/or finds overview text.

- Flintwork
- Post-Roman pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Glass
- Geological material
- Metallurgical remains
- Human bone
- Animal bone
- Shell

Environmental remains

7.3.9 No further work is recommended for the charred plant macrofossils.

7.3.10 A large 100 litre sample was extracted from a fill of ring-ditch seg. [2084], <29>, following on-site observation of possible human bone. However, as no human bone was positively identified from this deposit during post-excavation work the remaining sample requires no further processing.

7.3.11 Depending on the scope of further work for the site as a whole and the significance of other aspects of the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation in particular, charcoal arising from samples <3> and <14> pits in G57 and samples <22> and <29> from the larger ring-ditch G65 could be analysed to provide information regarding fuel use and selection associated with this occupation. These assemblages will also be compared with other contemporary sites, such as those to the south near Stansted airport and along the A120.

- Charcoal identification (4 samples), up to 100 fragments per sample. (2 days).
- Data entry and reporting (4 samples). (1 day)

Total: 3 days

Illustration

7.3.12 The following illustrations are identified to be required for the final archive report, and potentially for any future publication:

- Production of plan, section and photo illustrations (approx. 12 figures). (4 days)

- Production of Iron Age pottery illustrations (approx. 10 sherds). (1.5 days)
- Fired clay (0.5 days)
- Registered finds (approx.). (1 day)

Total: 7 days

7.4 Publication report production

Preliminary publication synopsis

7.4.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation should be disseminated in the form of an article to be published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, or possibly as part of a larger monograph if warranted, once investigation of all mitigation areas within the Great Wilsey Park development site have been completed. The article would summarise the results of the excavations, drawing upon the content of the final archive report analyses and discussions. For Phases 1A, 1B and 1C, the focus would be on the Middle Iron Age and medieval land uses of the Areas A and B, and would seek to address the themes stated in the revised research agenda above (7.2).

Tasks	**Time**
Stratigraphic analysis & reporting	
Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use	2 days
Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc.	2 days
Write introductory text, inc. circumstances, location, topography, geology, and archaeological and historical background	0.5 days
Write revised/developed site narrative by period, esp. Middle Iron Age and medieval land uses	4 days
Integration of further finds and enviro analysis into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists	1.5 days
Write discussion & conclusion texts, inc. reference to regional comparanda, etc	2.5 days
Select phase plans, figures, photographs & finds illustrations, inc. liaison with illustrators	0.5 days
Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Collation & checking of final archive report	1 day
Subtotal	*14 days*
Specialist analysis & reporting	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	4 days
Fired clay	1 day
Registered finds	1.5 days
Other misc. finds	1 day
Environmental remains	3 days
Subtotal	*10.5 days*
Illustration	
Stratigraphic plans, sections & photos	4 days
Pottery and other finds illustration	1.5 days
Subtotal	*5.5 days*
Production	
Editing of the collated Final report draft	2 days
Amendment and finalisation of Final report	1.5 days
Project Management	2 days
Subtotal	*5.5. days*

Archiving	
Collation of site & research archive	*1.5 days*
Deposition of archive	*0.25 days*

Table 20: Tasks for completion of analysis and reporting for dissemination and archiving

7.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive Depository in Bury St Edmunds. This will be subject to the agreement of the legal landowner.

7.5.2 The archive will be collated in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019).

7.5.3 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements. Some discard may be carried out.

7.5.4 The contents of the archive are summarised below (Tables 21 and 22).

Context sheets	549
Section sheets	33
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	434
Context register	17
Drawing register	8
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 21: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	2 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	104
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	19 samples
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 22: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1000	Layer	Topsoil		1			
1001	Deposit	Natural		2			
1002	Cut	Gully	1002	3	9	FS2	3.1
1003	Fill	Fill, single	1002	3	9	FS2	3.1
1004	Void						
1005	Void						
1006	Cut	Gully	1006	4	16	FS2	3.1
1007	Fill	Fill, single	1006	4	16	FS2	3.1
1008	Cut	Ditch	1008	5	44	FS3	3.2
1009	Fill	Fill, basal	1008	5	44	FS3	3.2
1010	Fill	Fill, upper	1008	5	44	FS3	3.2
1011	Cut	Gully	1011	6	8	FS2	3.1
1012	Fill	Fill, single	1011	6	8	FS2	3.1
1013	Cut	Gully	1013	7	9	FS2	3.1
1014	Fill	Fill, basal	1013	7	9	FS2	3.1
1015	Fill	Fill, upper	1013	7	9	FS2	3.1
1016	Cut	Gully	1016	8	9	FS2	3.1
1017	Fill	Fill, single	1016	8	9	FS2	3.1
1018	Cut	Gully	1018	9	8	FS2	3.1
1019	Fill	Fill, basal	1018	9	8	FS2	3.1
1020	Fill	Fill, upper	1018	9	8	FS2	3.1
1021	Cut	Pit	1021	10	62		0
1022	Fill	Fill, single	1021	10	62		0
1023	Cut	Gully	1023	11	20	FS2	3.1
1024	Fill	Fill, single	1023	11	20	FS2	3.1
1025	Cut	Ditch	1025	12	44	FS3	3.2
1026	Fill	Fill, basal	1025	12	44	FS3	3.2
1027	Fill	Fill, upper	1025	12	44	FS3	3.2
1028	Cut	Pit	1028	13	63		0
1029	Fill	Fill, single	1028	13	63		0
1030	Cut	Pit	1030	14	63		0
1031	Fill	Fill, single	1030	14	63		0
1032	Cut	Gully	1032	15	8	FS2	3.1
1033	Fill	Fill, single	1032	15	8	FS2	3.1
1034	Cut	Pit	1034	16	60	OA1	1
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1034	16	60	OA1	1
1036	Cut	Pit	1036	17	61	OA9	3.2
1037	Fill	Fill, single	1036	17	61	OA9	3.2
1038	Cut	Pit	1038	18	58	OA6	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1039	Fill	Fill, single	1038	18	58	OA6	2
1040	Cut	Gully	1040	19	18	FS2	3.1
1041	Fill	Fill, single	1040	19	18	FS2	3.1
1042	Fill	Fill, single	1043	20	19	FS2	3.1
1043	Cut	Gully	1043	20	19	FS2	3.1
1044	Fill	Fill, single	1045	21	24	FS2	3.1
1045	Cut	Gully	1045	21	24	FS2	3.1
1046	Cut	Pit	1046	22	63		0
1047	Fill	Fill, single	1046	22	63		0
1048	Void						
1049	Void						
1050	Fill	Fill, single	1051	23	63		0
1051	Cut	Pit	1051	23	63		0
1052	Fill	Fill, single	1053	24	63		0
1053	Cut	Pit	1053	24	63		0
1054	Fill	Fill, single	1055	25	1	FS1	1
1055	Cut	Ditch	1055	25	1	FS1	1
1056	Fill	Fill, single	1057	26	29	FS2	3.1
1057	Cut	Gully	1057	26	29	FS2	3.1
1058	Cut	Pit	1058	27	58	OA6	2
1059	Fill	Fill, basal	1058	27	58	OA6	2
1060	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1058	28	58	OA6	2
1061	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1058	29	58	OA6	2
1062	Fill	Fill, upper	1058	30	58	OA6	2
1063	Cut	Pit	1063	31	60	OA3	1
1064	Fill	Fill, basal	1063	31	60	OA3	1
1065	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1063	32	60	OA3	1
1066	Fill	Fill, upper	1063	33	60	OA3	1
1067	Cut	Pit	1067	34	63		0
1068	Fill	Fill, single	1067	34	63		0
1069	Fill	Fill, single	1070	35	45	FS3	3.2
1070	Cut	Ditch	1070	35	45	FS3	3.2
1071	Cut	Pit	1071	36	60	OA1	1
1072	Fill	Fill, single	1071	36	60	OA1	1
1073	Cut	Pit	1073	37	58	OA6	2
1074	Fill	Fill, basal	1073	37	58	OA6	2
1075	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1073	38	58	OA6	2
1076	Fill	Fill, upper	1073	39	58	OA6	2
1077	Cut	Gully	1077	40	29	FS2	3.1
1078	Fill	Fill, single	1077	40	29	FS2	3.1
1079	Cut	Pit	1079	41	63		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1080	Fill	Fill, single	1079	41	63		0
1081	Void						
1082	Void						
1083	Fill	Fill, single	1084	42	19	FS2	3.1
1084	Cut	Gully	1084	42	19	FS2	3.1
1085	Fill	Fill, single	1086	43	4		2
1086	Cut	Ditch	1086	43	4		2
1087	Cut	Ditch	1087	44	4		2
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1087	44	4		2
1089	Cut	Pit	1089	45	63		0
1090	Fill	Fill, single	1089	45	63		0
1091	Cut	Ditch	1091	46	1	FS1	1
1092	Fill	Fill, single	1091	46	1	FS1	1
1093	Cut	Ditch	1093	47	45	FS3	3.2
1094	Fill	Fill, single	1093	47	45	FS3	3.2
1095	Cut	Gully	1095	48	42	FS2	3.1
1096	Fill	Fill, single	1095	48	42	FS2	3.1
1097	Cut	Pit	1097	49	62		0
1098	Fill	Fill, single	1097	49	62		0
1099	Cut	Gully	1099	50	35	FS2	3.1
1100	Fill	Fill, single	1099	50	35	FS2	3.1
1101	Cut	Pit	1101	51	60	OA1	1
1102	Fill	Fill, basal	1101	51	60	OA1	1
1103	Fill	Fill, upper	1101	52	60	OA1	1
1104	Cut	Gully	1104	53	17	FS2	3.1
1105	Fill	Fill, single	1104	53	17	FS2	3.1
1106	Deposit	Natural		2			
1107	Cut	Ditch	1107	54	4		2
1108	Fill	Fill, single	1107	54	4		2
1109	Fill	Fill, single	1110	55	51	FS4	4
1110	Cut	Ditch	1110	55	51	FS4	4
1111	Cut	Ditch terminus	1111	56	7		2
1112	Fill	Fill, single	1111	56	7		2
1113	Cut	Gully	1113	57	17	FS2	3.1
1114	Fill	Fill, single	1113	57	17	FS2	3.1
1115	Cut	Ditch	1115	58	44	FS3	3.2
1116	Fill	Fill, single	1115	58	44	FS3	3.2
1117	Fill	Fill, upper	1119	59	51	FS4	4
1118	Fill	Fill, basal	1119	59	51	FS4	4
1119	Cut	Ditch	1119	59	51	FS4	4
1120	Fill	Fill, single	1121	60	43	FS2	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1121	Cut	Gully	1121	60	43	FS2	3.1
1122	Cut	Pit	1122	61	63		0
1123	Fill	Fill, basal	1122	61	63		0
1124	Fill	Fill, upper	1122	62	63		0
1125	Void						
1126	Void						
1127	Cut	Pit	1127	63	63		0
1128	Fill	Fill, single	1127	63	63		0
1129	Cut	Gully	1129	64	17	FS2	3.1
1130	Fill	Fill, single	1129	64	17	FS2	3.1
1131	Cut	Pit	1131	65	62		0
1132	Fill	Fill, single	1131	65	62		0
1133	Cut	Pit	1133	66	62		0
1134	Fill	Fill, single	1133	66	62		0
1135	Cut	Gully terminus	1135	67	28	FS2	3.1
1136	Fill	Fill, single	1135	67	28	FS2	3.1
1137	Fill	Fill, single	1138	68	45	FS3	3.2
1138	Cut	Ditch terminus	1138	68	45	FS3	3.2
1139	Fill	Fill, single	1140	69	44	FS3	3.2
1140	Cut	Ditch	1140	69	44	FS3	3.2
1141	Fill	Fill, single	1142	70	8	FS2	3.1
1142	Cut	Gully	1142	70	8	FS2	3.1
1143	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1143	71	48	FS4	4
1144	Fill	Fill, single	1143	71	48	FS4	4
1145	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1145	72	47	FS4	4
1146	Fill	Fill, single	1145	72	47	FS4	4
1147	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1147	73	49	FS4	4
1148	Fill	Fill, basal	1147	73	49	FS4	4
1149	Fill	Fill, upper	1147	74	49	FS4	4
1150	Cut	Pit	1150	75	63		0
1151	Fill	Fill, single	1150	75	63		0
1152	Fill	Fill, single	1153	76	51	FS4	4
1153	Cut	Ditch	1153	76	51	FS4	4
1154	Fill	Fill, single	1155	77	41	FS2	3.1
1155	Cut	Gully	1155	77	41	FS2	3.1
1156	Cut	Ditch	1156	78	44	FS3	3.2
1157	Fill	Fill, basal	1156	78	44	FS3	3.2
1158	Fill	Fill, upper	1156	78	44	FS3	3.2
1159	Cut	Gully	1159	79	28	FS2	3.1
1160	Fill	Fill, single	1159	79	28	FS2	3.1
1161	Fill	Fill, upper	1163	80	57	OA6	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1162	Fill	Fill, basal	1163	80	57	OA6	2
1163	Cut	Pit	1163	80	57	OA6	2
1164	Fill	Fill, single	1165	81	25	FS2	3.1
1165	Cut	Gully	1165	81	25	FS2	3.1
1166	Cut	Gully	1166	82	35	FS2	3.1
1167	Fill	Fill, single	1166	82	35	FS2	3.1
1168	Fill	Fill, single	1169	83	51	FS4	4
1169	Cut	Ditch	1169	83	51	FS4	4
1170	Fill	Fill, single	1171	84	1	FS1	1
1171	Cut	Ditch	1171	84	1	FS1	1
1172	Fill	Fill, single	1173	85	53	FS4	4
1173	Cut	Ditch terminus	1173	85	53	FS4	4
1174	Fill	Fill, single	1175	86	4		2
1175	Cut	Ditch terminus	1175	86	4		2
1176	Fill	Fill, single	1177	87	60	OA1	1
1177	Cut	Pit	1177	87	60	OA1	1
1178	Cut	Gully	1178	88	30	FS2	3.1
1179	Fill	Fill, single	1178	88	30	FS2	3.1
1180	Cut	Ditch	1180	89	1	FS1	1
1181	Fill	Fill, basal	1180	89	1	FS1	1
1182	Fill	Fill, upper	1180	89	1	FS1	1
1183	Cut	Ditch	1183	90	45	FS3	3.2
1184	Fill	Fill, basal	1183	90	45	FS3	3.2
1185	Fill	Fill, upper	1183	90	45	FS3	3.2
1186	Fill	Fill, single	1187	91	36	FS2	3.1
1187	Cut	Gully	1187	91	36	FS2	3.1
1188	Fill	Fill, single	1189	92	1	FS1	1
1189	Cut	Ditch	1189	92	1	FS1	1
1190	Fill	Fill, single	1191	93	56	OA6	1
1191	Cut	Posthole	1191	93	56	OA6	1
1192	Cut	Pit	1192	94	62		0
1193	Fill	Fill, single	1192	94	62		0
1194	Fill	Fill, single	1195	95	57	OA6	2
1195	Cut	Pit	1195	95	57	OA6	2
1196	Cut	Gully	1196	96	9	FS2	3.1
1197	Fill	Fill, single	1196	96	9	FS2	3.1
1198	Cut	Ditch	1198	97	50	FS4	4
1199	Fill	Fill, single	1198	97	50	FS4	4
1200	Cut	Gully	1200	98	8	FS2	3.1
1201	Fill	Fill, single	1200	98	8	FS2	3.1
1202	Fill	Fill, single	1203	99	56	OA6	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1203	Cut	Posthole	1203	99	56	OA6	1
1204	Cut	Gully	1204	100	41	FS2	3.1
1205	Fill	Fill, single	1204	100	41	FS2	3.1
1206	Cut	Ditch terminus	1206	101	52	FS4	4
1207	Fill	Fill, single	1206	101	52	FS4	4
1208	Fill	Fill, single	1209	102	56	OA5	1
1209	Cut	Posthole	1209	102	56	OA5	1
1210	Cut	Ditch, ring	1210	103	55	OA2	1
1211	Fill	Fill, single	1210	103	55	OA2	1
1212	Cut	Ditch, ring	1212	104	55	OA2	1
1213	Fill	Fill, single	1212	104	55	OA2	1
1214	Cut	Ditch, ring	1214	105	55	OA2	1
1215	Fill	Fill, single	1214	105	55	OA2	1
1216	Fill	Fill, single	1217	106	57	OA6	2
1217	Cut	Pit	1217	106	57	OA6	2
1218	Void						
1219	Void						
1220	Fill	Fill, upper	1221	107	45	FS3	3.2
1221	Cut	Ditch	1221	107	45	FS3	3.2
1222	Fill	Fill, single	1223	108	33	FS2	3.1
1223	Cut	Gully	1223	108	33	FS2	3.1
1224	Fill	Fill, single	1225	109	31	FS2	3.1
1225	Cut	Gully	1225	109	31	FS2	3.1
1226	Fill	Fill, single	1227	110	57	OA6	2
1227	Cut	Pit	1227	110	57	OA6	2
1228	Fill	Fill, single	1229	111	57	OA6	2
1229	Cut	Pit	1229	111	57	OA6	2
1230	Cut	Pit	1230	112	58	OA6	2
1231	Fill	Fill, basal	1230	112	58	OA6	2
1232	Fill	Fill, upper	1230	112	58	OA6	2
1233	Cut	Gully	1233	113	21	FS2	3.1
1234	Fill	Fill, single	1233	113	21	FS2	3.1
1235	Fill	Fill, upper	1236	114	51	FS4	4
1236	Cut	Ditch	1236	114	51	FS4	4
1237	Fill	Fill, single	1238	115	40	FS2	3.1
1238	Cut	Gully	1238	115	40	FS2	3.1
1239	Fill	Fill, basal	1221	107	45	FS3	3.2
1240	Fill	Fill, basal	1236	114	51	FS4	4
1241	Cut	Gully terminus	1241	116	55	OA2	1
1242	Fill	Fill, basal	1241	116	55	OA2	1
1243	Fill	Fill, upper	1241	116	55	OA2	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1244	Fill	Fill, single	1245	117	27	FS2	3.1
1245	Cut	Gully	1245	117	27	FS2	3.1
1246	Fill	Fill, single	1247	118	57	OA6	2
1247	Cut	Pit	1247	118	57	OA6	2
1248	Fill	Fill, single	1249	119	31	FS2	3.1
1249	Cut	Gully terminus	1249	119	31	FS2	3.1
1250	Fill	Fill, single	1251	120	56	OA6	1
1251	Cut	Posthole	1251	120	56	OA6	1
1252	Fill	Fill, single	1253	121	63		0
1253	Cut	Pit	1253	121	63		0
1254	Cut	Gully	1254	122	37	FS2	3.1
1255	Fill	Fill, single	1254	122	37	FS2	3.1
1256	Cut	Gully	1256	123	55	OA2	1
1257	Fill	Fill, basal	1256	123	55	OA2	1
1258	Fill	Fill, upper	1256	123	55	OA2	1
1259	Fill	Fill, single	1260	124	31	FS2	3.1
1260	Cut	Gully	1260	124	31	FS2	3.1
1261	Fill	Fill, single	1262	125	57	OA6	2
1262	Cut	Pit	1262	125	57	OA6	2
1263	Cut	Gully	1263	126	19	FS2	3.1
1264	Fill	Fill, single	1263	126	19	FS2	3.1
1265	Cut	Posthole	1265	127	54	OA6	2
1266	Fill	Fill, single	1265	127	54	OA6	2
1267	Cut	Posthole	1267	128	54	OA6	2
1268	Fill	Fill, single	1267	128	54	OA6	2
1269	Cut	Posthole	1269	129	54	OA6	2
1270	Fill	Fill, single	1269	129	54	OA6	2
1271	Cut	Posthole	1271	130	54	OA6	2
1272	Fill	Fill, single	1271	130	54	OA6	2
1273	Cut	Ditch	1273	131	46	FS3	3.2
1274	Fill	Fill, single	1273	131	46	FS3	3.2
1275	Cut	Gully	1275	132	17	FS2	3.1
1276	Fill	Fill, single	1275	132	17	FS2	3.1
1277	Fill	Fill, upper	1279	133	46	FS3	3.2
1278	Fill	Fill, basal	1279	133	46	FS3	3.2
1279	Cut	Ditch	1279	133	46	FS3	3.2
1280	Cut	Posthole	1280	134	63		0
1281	Fill	Fill, single	1280	134	63		0
1282	Fill	Fill, single	1283	135	30	FS2	3.1
1283	Cut	Gully terminus	1283	135	30	FS2	3.1
1284	Fill	Fill, single	1285	136	57	OA6	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1285	Cut	Pit	1285	136	57	OA6	2
1286	Fill	Fill, single	1287	137	33	FS2	3.1
1287	Cut	Gully	1287	137	33	FS2	3.1
1288	Fill	Fill, single	1289	138	5		2
1289	Cut	Gully terminus	1289	138	5		2
1290	Cut	Ditch	1290	139	45	FS3	3.2
1291	Fill	Fill, basal	1290	139	45	FS3	3.2
1292	Fill	Fill, upper	1290	139	45	FS3	3.2
1293	Cut	Ditch	1293	140	51	FS4	4
1294	Fill	Fill, single	1293	140	51	FS4	4
1295	Fill	Fill, single	1296	141	62		0
1296	Cut	Pit	1296	141	62		0
1297	Fill	Fill, single	1298	142	62		0
1298	Cut	Pit	1298	142	62		0
1299	Fill	Fill, single	1300	143	57	OA6	2
1300	Cut	Pit	1300	143	57	OA6	2
1301	Fill	Fill, upper	1304	144	49	FS4	4
1302	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1304	145	49	FS4	4
1303	Fill	Fill, basal	1304	146	49	FS4	4
1304	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1304	146	49	FS4	4
1305	Fill	Fill, single	1306	147	48	FS4	4
1306	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1306	147	48	FS4	4
1307	Fill	Fill, single	1308	148	47	FS4	4
1308	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1308	148	47	FS4	4
1309	Fill	Fill, single	1310	149	5		2
1310	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1310	149	5		2
1311	Fill	Fill, single	1312	150	24	FS2	3.1
1312	Cut	Gully	1312	150	24	FS2	3.1
1313	Fill	Fill, single	1314	151	57	OA6	2
1314	Cut	Pit	1314	151	57	OA6	2
1315	Cut	Gully	1315	152	18	FS2	3.1
1316	Fill	Fill, single	1315	152	18	FS2	3.1
1317	Cut	Pit	1317	153	58	OA5	2
1318	Fill	Fill, basal	1317	153	58	OA5	2
1319	Fill	Fill, upper	1317	154	58	OA5	2
1320	Cut	Pit	1320	155	58	OA5	2
1321	Fill	Fill, basal	1320	155	58	OA5	2
1322	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1320	156	58	OA5	2
1323	Fill	Fill, upper	1320	156	58	OA5	2
1324	Cut	Gully	1324	157	24	FS2	3.1
1325	Fill	Fill, single	1324	157	24	FS2	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1326	Cut	Pit	1326	158	58	OA5	2
1327	Fill	Fill, basal	1326	158	58	OA5	2
1328	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1326	159	58	OA5	2
1329	Fill	Fill, upper	1326	159	58	OA5	2
1330	Cut	Gully	1330	160	11	FS2	3.1
1331	Fill	Fill, single	1330	160	11	FS2	3.1
1332	Fill	Fill, upper	1334	161	60	OA1	1
1333	Fill	Fill, basal	1334	162	60	OA1	1
1334	Cut	Pit	1334	162	60	OA1	1
1335	Fill	Fill, single	1336	163	2	FS1	1
1336	Cut	Ditch	1336	163	2	FS1	1
1337	Cut	Pit	1337	164	59	OA5	2
1338	Fill	Fill, single	1337	164	59	OA5	2
1339	Cut	Pit	1339	165	59	OA5	2
1340	Fill	Fill, single	1339	165	59	OA5	2
1341	Cut	Pit	1341	166	59	OA5	2
1342	Fill	Fill, single	1341	166	59	OA5	2
1343	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1343	167	47	FS4	4
1344	Fill	Fill, basal	1343	167	47	FS4	4
1345	Fill	Fill, upper	1343	168	47	FS4	4
1346	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1346	169	49	FS4	4
1347	Fill	Fill, basal	1346	169	49	FS4	4
1348	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1346	170	49	FS4	4
1349	Fill	Fill, upper	1346	171	49	FS4	4
1350	Cut	Ditch	1350	172	1	FS1	1
1351	Fill	Fill, single	1350	172	1	FS1	1
1352	Cut	Gully	1352	173	13	FS2	3.1
1353	Fill	Fill, single	1352	173	13	FS2	3.1
1354	Cut	Ditch	1354	174	1	FS1	1
1355	Fill	Fill, single	1354	174	1	FS1	1
1356	Cut	Gully terminus	1356	175	39	FS2	3.1
1357	Fill	Fill, single	1356	175	39	FS2	3.1
1358	Fill	Fill, single	1359	176	60	OA1	1
1359	Cut	Pit	1359	176	60	OA1	1
1360	Cut	Gully terminus	1360	177	31	FS2	3.1
1361	Fill	Fill, single	1360	177	31	FS2	3.1
1362	Cut	Pit	1362	178	59	OA5	2
1363	Fill	Fill, single	1362	178	59	OA5	2
1364	Cut	Ditch	1364	179	5		2
1365	Fill	Fill, single	1364	179	5		2
1366	Cut	Gully	1366	180	8	FS2	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1367	Fill	Fill, single	1366	180	8	FS2	3.1
1368	Fill	Fill, single	1369	181	60	OA1	1
1369	Cut	Pit	1369	181	60	OA1	1
1370	Fill	Fill, single	1371	182	1	FS1	1
1371	Cut	Ditch	1371	182	1	FS1	1
1372	Fill	Fill, single	1373	183	17	FS2	3.1
1373	Cut	Gully	1373	183	17	FS2	3.1
1374	Cut	Ditch	1374	184	2	FS1	1
1375	Fill	Fill, single	1374	184	2	FS1	1
1376	Cut	Gully	1376	185	41	FS2	3.1
1377	Fill	Fill, single	1376	185	41	FS2	3.1
1378	Fill	Fill, single	1379	186	25	FS2	3.1
1379	Cut	Gully	1379	186	25	FS2	3.1
1380	Cut	Gully terminus	1380	187	32	FS2	3.1
1381	Fill	Fill, single	1380	187	32	FS2	3.1
1382	Cut	Ditch	1382	188	45	FS3	3.2
1383	Fill	Fill, single	1382	188	45	FS3	3.2
1384	Cut	Gully	1384	189	27	FS2	3.1
1385	Fill	Fill, single	1384	189	27	FS2	3.1
1386	Fill	Fill, single	1387	190	10	FS2	3.1
1387	Cut	Gully	1387	190	10	FS2	3.1
1388	Fill	Fill, single	1389	191	12	FS2	3.1
1389	Cut	Gully	1389	191	12	FS2	3.1
1390	Fill	Fill, upper	1394	192	58	OA5	2
1391	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1394	193	58	OA5	2
1392	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1394	193	58	OA5	2
1393	Fill	Fill, basal	1394	194	58	OA5	2
1394	Cut	Pit	1394	194	58	OA5	2
1395	Deposit	Natural		2			
1396	Cut	Gully	1396	195	23	FS2	3.1
1397	Fill	Fill, single	1396	195	23	FS2	3.1
1398	Fill	Fill, single	1399	196	10	FS2	3.1
1399	Cut	Gully	1399	196	10	FS2	3.1
1400	Cut	Geological feature	1400	197	62		0
1401	Fill	Fill, single	1400	197	62		0
1402	Cut	Gully	1402	198	12	FS2	3.1
1403	Fill	Fill, single	1402	198	12	FS2	3.1
1404	Cut	Gully	1404	199	19	FS2	3.1
1405	Fill	Fill, single	1404	199	19	FS2	3.1
1406	Cut	Gully	1406	200	12	FS2	3.1
1407	Fill	Fill, single	1406	200	12	FS2	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1408	Cut	Gully	1408	201	15	FS2	3.1
1409	Fill	Fill, single	1408	201	15	FS2	3.1
1410	Cut	Gully	1410	202	11	FS2	3.1
1411	Fill	Fill, single	1410	202	11	FS2	3.1
1412	Fill	Fill, single	1413	203	3	FS1	1
1413	Cut	Ditch	1413	203	3	FS1	1
1414	Fill	Fill, single	1415	204	14	FS2	3.1
1415	Cut	Gully terminus	1415	204	14	FS2	3.1
1416	Fill	Fill, single	1417	205	25	FS2	3.1
1417	Cut	Gully	1417	205	25	FS2	3.1
1418	Fill	Fill, single	1419	206	22	FS2	3.1
1419	Cut	Gully terminus	1419	206	22	FS2	3.1
1420	Fill	Fill, single	1421	207	34	FS2	3.1
1421	Cut	Gully terminus	1421	207	34	FS2	3.1
1422	Fill	Fill, upper	1424	208	59	OA5	2
1423	Fill	Fill, basal	1424	209	59	OA5	2
1424	Cut	Pit	1424	209	59	OA5	2
1425	Fill	Fill, single	1426	210	35	FS2	3.1
1426	Cut	Gully	1426	210	35	FS2	3.1
1427	Fill	Fill, single	1428	211	3	FS1	1
1428	Cut	Ditch	1428	211	3	FS1	1
1429	Cut	Gully	1429	212	9	FS2	3.1
1430	Fill	Fill, single	1429	212	9	FS2	3.1
1431	Cut	Ditch	1431	213	50	FS4	4
1432	Fill	Fill, basal	1431	213	50	FS4	4
1433	Fill	Fill, upper	1431	213	50	FS4	4
1434	Cut	Gully	1434	214	13	FS2	3.1
1435	Fill	Fill, single	1434	214	13	FS2	3.1
1436	Fill	Fill, single	1437	215	63		0
1437	Cut	Pit	1437	215	63		0
1438	Fill	Fill, single	1439	216	12	FS2	3.1
1439	Cut	Gully	1439	216	12	FS2	3.1
1440	Fill	Fill, single	1441	217	62		0
1441	Cut	Geological feature	1441	217	62		0
1442	Fill	Fill, single	1443	218	38	FS2	3.1
1443	Cut	Gully terminus	1443	218	38	FS2	3.1
1444	Fill	Fill, single	1445	219	3	FS1	1
1445	Cut	Ditch	1445	219	3	FS1	1
1446	Cut	Gully	1446	220	17	FS2	3.1
1447	Fill	Fill, single	1446	220	17	FS2	3.1
1448	Cut	Gully terminus	1448	221	37	FS2	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
1449	Fill	Fill, single	1448	221	37	FS2	3.1
1450	Cut	Gully terminus	1450	222	26	FS2	3.1
1451	Fill	Fill, single	1450	222	26	FS2	3.1
1452	Fill	Fill, single	1453	223	39	FS2	3.1
1453	Cut	Gully	1453	223	39	FS2	3.1
1454	Cut	Gully	1454	224	6		2
1455	Fill	Fill, single	1454	224	6		2
2000	Layer	Topsoil	2000	1			
2001	Deposit	Natural	2001	2			
2002	Fill	Fill, single	2003	225	67	OA7	2
2003	Cut	Pit	2003	225	67	OA7	2
2004	Fill	Fill, single	2005	226	64	S4	2
2005	Cut	Gully, ring	2005	226	64	S4	2
2006	Fill	Fill, single	2007	227	64	S4	2
2007	Cut	Gully, ring	2007	227	64	S4	2
2008	Fill	Fill, upper	2010	228	64	S4	2
2009	Fill	Fill, basal	2010	228	64	S4	2
2010	Cut	Pit	2010	228	64	S4	2
2011	Cut	Ditch, ring	2011	229	65	S5	2
2012	Fill	Fill, single	2011	229	65	S5	2
2013	Fill	Fill, single	2014	230	65	S5	2
2014	Cut	Ditch, ring	2014	230	65	S5	2
2015	Cut	Pit	2015	231	70		0
2016	Fill	Fill, single	2015	231	70		0
2017	Fill	Fill, single	2018	232	64	S4	2
2018	Cut	Gully, ring	2018	232	64	S4	2
2019	Fill	Fill, single	2020	233	64	S4	2
2020	Cut	Gully, ring	2020	233	64	S4	2
2021	Cut	Pit	2021	234	70		0
2022	Fill	Fill, single	2021	234	70		0
2023	Cut	Pit	2023	235	66	S5	2
2024	Fill	Fill, single	2023	235	66	S5	2
2025	Fill	Fill, single	2026	236	64	S4	2
2026	Cut	Gully, ring	2026	236	64	S4	2
2027	Fill	Fill, single	2028	237	64	S4	2
2028	Cut	Gully, ring	2028	237	64	S4	2
2029	Cut	Gully, ring	2029	238	64	S4	2
2030	Fill	Fill, single	2029	238	64	S4	2
2031	Fill	Fill, single	2032	239	65	S5	2
2032	Cut	Ditch, ring	2032	239	65	S5	2
2033	Fill	Fill, single	2034	240	64	S4	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2034	Cut	Gully, ring	2034	240	64	S4	2
2035	Cut	Pit	2035	241	66	S5	2
2036	Fill	Fill, single	2035	241	66	S5	2
2037	Cut	Pit	2037	242	66	S5	2
2038	Fill	Fill, single	2037	242	66	S5	2
2039	Cut	Pit	2039	243	66	S5	2
2040	Fill	Fill, single	2039	243	66	S5	2
2041	Cut	Pit	2041	244	66	S5	2
2042	Fill	Fill, single	2041	244	66	S5	2
2043	Cut	Ditch, ring	2043	245	65	S5	2
2044	Fill	Fill, single	2043	245	65	S5	2
2045	Cut	Pit	2045	246	66	S5	2
2046	Fill	Fill, single	2045	246	66	S5	2
2047	Cut	Pit	2047	247	66	S5	2
2048	Fill	Fill, single	2047	247	66	S5	2
2049	Void						
2050	Fill	Fill, single	2051	248	69		4
2051	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	2051	248	69		4
2052	Cut	Pit	2052	249	70		0
2053	Fill	Fill, single	2052	249	70		0
2054	Fill	Fill, single	2055	250	68		4
2055	Cut	Pit	2055	250	68		4
2056	Fill	Fill, single	2057	251	65	S5	2
2057	Cut	Ditch, ring	2057	251	65	S5	2
2058	Cut	Ditch, ring	2058	252	65	S5	2
2059	Fill	Fill, single	2058	252	65	S5	2
2060	Cut	Pit	2060	253	70		0
2061	Fill	Fill, single	2060	253	70		0
2062	Fill	Fill, single	2063	254	66	S5	2
2063	Cut	Pit	2063	254	66	S5	2
2064	Fill	Fill, upper	2066	255	65	S5	2
2065	Fill	Fill, basal	2066	256	65	S5	2
2066	Cut	Ditch, ring	2066	256	65	S5	2
2067	Fill	Fill, single	2068	257	65	S5	2
2068	Cut	Ditch, ring	2068	257	65	S5	2
2069	Cut	Ditch, ring	2069	258	65	S5	2
2070	Fill	Fill, single	2069	258	65	S5	2
2071	Void						
2072	Void						
2073	Cut	Pit	2073	259	70		0
2074	Fill	Fill, single	2073	259	70		0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Land Use	Period
2075	Cut	Pit	2075	260	70		0
2076	Fill	Fill, single	2075	260	70		0
2077	Cut	Ditch, ring	2077	261	65	S5	2
2078	Void	Void					
2079	Fill	Fill, single	2077	261	65	S5	2
2080	Cut	Pit	2080	263	70		0
2081	Fill	Fill, single	2080	263	70		0
2082	Fill	Fill, upper	2084	264	65	S5	2
2083	Fill	Fill, basal	2084	265	65	S5	2
2084	Cut	Ditch, ring	2084	265	65	S5	2
2085	Cut	Ditch, ring	2085	266	65	S5	2
2086	Fill	Fill, basal	2085	266	65	S5	2
2087	Fill	Fill, upper	2085	267	65	S5	2
2088	Void						
2089	Fill	Fill, single	2090	268	65	S5	2
2090	Cut	Ditch, ring	2090	268	65	S5	2
2091	Cut	Ditch, ring	2091	269	65	S5	2
2092	Fill	Fill, single	2091	269	65	S5	2

Appendix 2: Group List

Group	Group Description	Area	Contents	Land Use	Period
1	Field system ditch	A	1055, 1091, 1171, 1180, 1189, 1350, 1354, 1371	FS1	1
2	Field system ditch	A	1336, 1374	FS1	1
3	Field system ditch	A	1413, 1428, 1445	FS1	1
4	Boundary ditch	A	1086, 1087, 1107, 1175		2
5	Boundary ditch	A	1289, 1310, 1364		2
6	Boundary ditch	A	1454		2
7	Boundary ditch	A	1111		2
8	Field system gully	A	1011, 1018, 1032, 1142, 1200, 1366	FS2	3.1
9	Field system gully	A	1003, 1013, 1016, 1196, 1429	FS2	3.1
10	Field system gully	A	1387, 1399	FS2	3.1
11	Field system gully	A	1330, 1410	FS2	3.1
12	Field system gully	A	1389, 1402, 1406, 1439	FS2	3.1
13	Field system gully	A	1352, 1434	FS2	3.1
14	Field system gully	A	1415	FS2	3.1
15	Field system gully	A	1408	FS2	3.1
16	Field system gully	A	1006	FS2	3.1
17	Field system gully	A	1104, 1113, 1129, 1275, 1373, 1446	FS2	3.1
18	Field system gully	A	1040, 1315	FS2	3.1
19	Field system gully	A	1043, 1084, 1263, 1404	FS2	3.1
20	Field system gully	A	1023,	FS2	3.1
21	Field system gully	A	1233	FS2	3.1
22	Field system gully	A	1419	FS2	3.1
23	Field system gully	A	1396	FS2	3.1
24	Field system gully	A	1045, 1312, 1324	FS2	3.1

Group	Group Description	Area	Contents	Land Use	Period
25	Field system gully	A	1165, 1379, 1417	FS2	3.1
26	Field system gully	A	1450	FS2	3.1
27	Field system gully	A	1245, 1384	FS2	3.1
28	Field system gully	A	1135, 1159	FS2	3.1
29	Field system gully	A	1057, 1077	FS2	3.1
30	Field system gully	A	1178, 1283	FS2	3.1
31	Field system gully	A	1225, 1249, 1260, 1360	FS2	3.1
32	Field system gully	A	1380	FS2	3.1
33	Field system gully	A	1223, 1287	FS2	3.1
34	Field system gully	A	1421	FS2	3.1
35	Field system gully	A	1099, 1166, 1426	FS2	3.1
36	Field system gully	A	1187	FS2	3.1
37	Field system gully	A	1254, 1448	FS2	3.1
38	Field system gully	A	1443	FS2	3.1
39	Field system gully	A	1356, 1453	FS2	3.1
40	Field system gully	A	1238	FS2	3.1
41	Field system gully	A	1155, 1204, 1376	FS2	3.1
42	Field system gully	A	1095	FS2	3.1
43	Field system gully	A	1121	FS2	3.1
44	Field system ditch	A	1008, 1025, 1115, 1140, 1156	FS3	3.2
45	Field system ditch	A	1070, 1093, 1138, 1183, 1221, 1290, 1382	FS3	3.2
46	Field system ditch	A	1273, 1279	FS3	3.2
47	Boundary ditch	A	1145, 1308, 1343	FS4	4
48	Boundary ditch	A	1143, 1306	FS4	4
49	Boundary ditch	A	1147, 1304, 1346	FS4	4

Group	Group Description	Area	Contents	Land Use	Period
50	Field system ditch	A	1198, 1431	FS4	4
51	Field system ditch	A	1110, 1119, 1153, 1169, 1236, 1293,	FS4	4
52	Field system ditch	A	1206	FS4	4
53	Field system ditch	A	1173	FS4	4
54	Four post-built structure	A	1265, 1267, 1269, 1271	S3	2
55	Partial ring gully	A	1210, 1212, 1214, 1241, 1256	S1	1
56	Four postholes, possible fence line	A	1191, 1203, 1209, 1251	S2	2
57	Iron Age pits with dark fills	A	1163, 1195, 1217, 1227, 1229, 1247, 1262, 1285, 1300, 1314	OA6	2
58	Large Iron Age pits	A	1038, 1058, 1073, 1230, 1317, 1320, 1326, 1394	OA5, OA6	2
59	Small group of Middle Iron Age pits	A	1337, 1339, 1341, 1362, 1424	OA5	2
60	Scattered LBA/EIA pits	A	1034, 1063, 1071, 1101, 1177, 1334, 1359, 1369	OA1, OA3	1
61	Isolated large medieval pit	A	1036	OA9	3.2
62	Natural features	A	1021, 1097, 1131, 1133, 1192, 1296, 1298, 1400, 1441	-	0
63	Undated features	A	1028, 1030, 1046, 1051, 1053, 1067, 1079, 1089, 1122, 1127, 1150, 1253, 1280, 1437	-	0
64	Roundhouse	B	2005, 2007, 2010, 2018, 2020, 2026, 2028, 2029, 2034	S4	2
65	Ring-ditch	B	2011, 2014, 2032, 2043, 2057, 2058, 2066, 2068, 2069, 2077, 2084, 2085, 2090, 2091	S5	2
66	Postholes in ring-ditch	B	2023, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2045, 2047, 2063	S5	2
67	Isolated pit between S4 and S5	B	2003	OA7	2
68	Irregular post-medieval pit	B	2055	OA19	4
69	Field boundary ditch	B	2051	?	4
70	Undated pits	B	2015, 2021, 2052, 2060, 2073, 2075, 2080	-	0
71	Field system gully	A	-	FS2	3.1
72	Field system gully	A	-	FS2	3.1
73	Field system gully	A	-	FS2	3.1
74	Field system gully	A	-	FS2	3.1

Appendix 3: Bulk Finds Quantification

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
us											1	18										
1003					1	100			1	10												
1010			1	2	2	34																
1012									1	4												
1027	1	16																				
1037									1	46												
1039			85	454							120	154			12	130						
1044			1	2	1	12																
1067									1	12												
1075			1	2																		
1083					1	4																
1106									6	30												
1117			2	6																		
1139			4	10																		
1146									3	45												
1148									3	12									1	54		
1149			1	2					17	204	2	132										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1152			1	6							2	6									1	64
1161			7	8													2	8				
1162	1	4	2	2													2	12				
1174											16	230										
1176			1	4																		
1186			1	4																		
1190			10	22													9	22				
1194																	16	190				
1199					4	66			4	45												
1207					1	156											1	18				
1208			17	84																		
1216			43	202							17	20										
1226			97	496			6	580									1	10				
1228			4	16							9	38										
1235	1	20	5	20							28	70										
1262											12	106										
1266			1	8																		
1274									1	21												
1276									1	4												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1277			1	2	1	12			1	204												
1284			1	2																		
1313			7	34																		
1319			2	12							5	14					2	8				
1322	3	28	10	124																		
1323			1	8																		
1329	3	22																				
1332			26	234																		
1340			2	8													2	10				
1351			5	8													2	2				
1353			1	48																		
1358											5	32										
1361									1	4												
1377			1	4																		
1378									1	8												
1381			6	10																		
1385									3	23												
1397			2	4					1	50												
1405									1	11												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1406											1	10										
1407			2	2																		
1409									1	3												
1416									1	4												
1418			5	12																		
1422	4	16			3	2											20	54			1	2
1425																	1	26				
1430			2	14	1	6											1	4				
1432			1	12	4	30					5	10										
1433			5	20	7	200			6	24			1	2					2	6		
1442					4	24																
1444									1	7												
2000									2	12												
2002			6	16																		
2006			4	4							7	10										
2008			4	20													22	252				
2009							3	556									37	782				
2011											52	52										
2012			106	514			2	118			35	68										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2013	1	6	4	14																		
2015			15	168																		
2017			4	18													14	34				
2019																	12	74				
2025											11	6					63	524				
2027			3	22							5	2										
2030			6	48																		
2031			17	60							62	92					4	4				
2033											7	6										
2042			2	6																		
2044			4	12					1	4							5	22				
2050			1	2	3	126					2	34										
2054			1	6																		
2056			45	188							16	134										
2062			29	180							2	1										
2064			72	322							9	44			1	20	1	18				
2065											19	94										
2067			13	36							4	58										
2079			52	286					1	2	101	314										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2082			368	3166							295	1312										
2083			39	264							9	20										
2087			10	70							1	22										
2089			19	130							3	26										
2092			20	202							1	10										
Total	**14**	**112**	**1208**	**7662**	**33**	**772**	**11**	**1254**	**60**	**789**	**864**	**3145**	**1**	**2**	**13**	**150**	**217**	**2074**	**3**	**60**	**2**	**66**

Appendix 4: Registered Finds

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
1	1010	IRON	NAIL	12.83	1600	1900	Large architectural nail fragment, square cross section; L78mm
2	1010	IRON	NAIL	1.43	1600	1900	Possibly horseshoe nail; L20mm
3	1010	IRON	NAIL	6.69	1600	1900	Architectural nail fragment, square cross section; L31mm
4	1010	IRON	NAIL	0.77	1600	1900	Long, thin nail shank, head missing, square cross section; L30mm
5	1010	IRON	NAIL	1.08	1600	1900	Very long thin spike, probably nail shank, square cross section; L33mm
6	1114	IRON	UNK	10.6	1600	1900	Unidentified object, iron; L26mm
7	1010	IRON	FITTING	26	1400	1900	Door/hinge fitting. Long with round aperture for large rivet at one end. Flat rectangular cross section; L102mm; W28mm
8	1000	IRON	NAIL	0.83	1600	1900	Thin nail shank, possibly horseshoe nail, L25mm
9	1024	IRON	TOOL	7.96	1700	1900	Iron spiky hook or claw fragment, possibly of rake or similar tool; L33mm
10	1024	IRON	ROD	20.4	1600	1900	Rod with circular cross section, possibly handle or hook; L97mm
11	1024	IRON	NAIL	2.34	1600	1900	Fragment of horseshoe nail, L19mm
12	1024	IRON	UNK	1.84	1600	1900	Shank or nail fragment?; L22mm
13	1000	IRON	NAIL	2.45	1600	1900	Small nail, square cross section, flat head; L26mm
14	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.09	1600	1900	Probably nail shank, L24mm
15	1000	IRON	UNK	1.33	1600	1900	Iron fragment, bent at right angle, L25mm
16	1000	IRON	FITTING	1.56	1600	1900	Small iron fitting/strip; L25mm
17	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.24	1600	1900	Thin iron nail shank, square cross section, L33mm
18	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.09	1600	1900	Small nail fragment, possibly horseshoe nail, L20mm
19	1000	IRON	NAIL	4.81	1600	1900	Large nail fragment, square cross section, probably architectural, L52mm
20	1000	IRON	SHOE	20.3	1800	1950	One half of boot or shoe heel iron, one rivet/nail still in place; L60mm; W10mm

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
21	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.2	1600	1900	Nail shank, rectangular cross section; L28mm
22	1000	IRON	FITTING	41	1600	1900	Iron hinge fragment or other fitting; L64mm; W35mm; TH3mm
23	1000	LEAD	WASTE	8.48	1400	1900	Two fragments of lead waste (crumpled sheet and miscast ?object); L20mm, L27mm
24	1000	IRON	UNK	17	1600	1900	Iron spike fragment, semi-circular cross section; L89mm
25	1000	COPP	RING	3.98	1600	1900	Ring with hexagonal cross-section; DIA25.5mm
26	1000	IRON	NAIL	2.03	1600	1900	Small iron nail, rectangular cross section, L27mm
27	1033	IRON	NAIL	2.82	1600	1900	Iron nail, rectangular cross section, flat head; L35mm
28	1017	IRON	CHAIN	10.4	1400	1900	Flat, curved hook, circular shank, probably chain link fragment; L24mm
29	1000	IRON	HOBNAIL	0.61	43	410	Possibly Roman hobnail, L15mm
30	1105	IRON	NAIL	26.8	1600	1900	Large architectural nail, square cross section; L103mm
31	1000	IRON	NAIL	10.4	1600	1900	Large architectural nail, square cross section; L53mm
32	1105	IRON	NAIL	1.45	1600	1900	Small nail, square cross section, flat circular head; L25mm
33	1003	IRON	BLADE?	14.5	1600	1900	Long fragment, triangular cross-section, possibly knife blade; L50mm
34	1015	IRON	FITTING	16.9	1600	1900	Possibly tang or fitting, rectangular cross section, tapering towards the terminal; L51mm
35	1020	IRON	NAIL	1.29	1800	1900	Small nail, circular shank and head, probably modern; L23mm
36	1139	COPP	FRGM	0.48	1750	1950	Rectangular fragment; possibly flattened fragment of finger ring or similar; L19mm; H4mm
37	1139	IRON	NAIL	2.95	1600	1900	Small nail fragment, long shank, possibly horseshoe nail; L28mm
38	1139	IRON	NAIL	3.95	1600	1900	Nail fragment, flat disc head, possibly roofing nail; L22mm, DIA15mm

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
39	1139	IRON	NAIL	2	1600	1900	Nail shank fragment, probably horseshoe nail; L35mm
40	1139	COPP	BUTTON	2.17	1850	1950	Modern copper-alloy button, plain, probably tinned; Diameter:15mm
41	1137	IRON	NAIL	2.04	1600	1900	Nail shank fragment, rectangular cross section, probably horseshoe nail; L24mm
42	1137	IRON	NAIL	5.85	1600	1900	Nail shank fragment, square cross section; L60mm
43	1000	IRON	FITTING	37.6	1600	1900	Hinge or box/door fitting, bent at an angle; L49mm, W25mm
44	1069	IRON	NAIL	2.15	1600	1900	Nail shank fragment; L35mm
45	1139	COPP	BRACELET	3.29	45	80	Bracelet fragment, *c*. 1/3-1/2 remaining; terminal with four incised rings, otherwise plain; *c.* 1st C
46	1139	IRON	HOOK	10.5	1400	1800	Hook or pivot spike; L75mm
47	1139	IRON	FITTING	35.2	1300	1900	Split shank of iron with broken loop at top; possibly fragment of pivoting staple; L127mm
48	1000	LEAD	CAME	1.88	1400	1800	Probably fragment of window came; L21mm
49	1000	COPP	BUTTON	0.31	1850	1950	Modern button, plain, four holes, broken; DIA13mm
50	1301	IRON	ROD	29.7	1600	1900	Long iron rod in two fragments, 220mm
51	1301	IRON	NAIL	2.95	1600	1900	Nail fragment, rectangular shank, L38mm
52	1301	IRON	HANDLE	9.41	1600	1900	Circular(?) cross section or twisted, possible vessel handle fragment; L46mm
53	1301	IRON	FITTING	13.8	1600	1900	Hinge or box/door fitting, bent at right angle; L48mm, W35mm
54	1301	IRON	NAIL	12.5	1600	1900	Probably nail, or tang/handle fragment, possibly circular cross-section; L58mm
55	1301	COPP	BUCKLE	1.52	1720	1790	Fragment of rectangular Georgian buckle frame; L21mm. W:8mm
56	1301	IRON	NAIL	5.97	1600	1900	Architectural nail, bent at high angle; L63mm
57	1078	IRON	HOBNAIL	0.5	43	410	Probably Roman hobnail shank fragment; L16mm
58	1000	SILVER	COIN		50 BC	43 AD	MISSING - Silver half unit, copy of a Gaulish type, likely

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
							Delestrée and Tache 433; DIA12mm
59	1000	IRON	NAIL	16.6	1600	1900	Large architectural nail, complete, square cross section; L74mm
60	1000	IRON	NAIL	2.71	1600	1900	Large architectural nail shank fragment, rectangular cross section; L34mm
61	1108	COPP	MOUNT	1.55	1600	1900	Circular openwork mount with eight domed impressions; rev attachment missing; DIA17mm
62	1108	IRON	NAIL	0.74	43	1900	Small, thin, nail shank fragment, possibly hobnail, probably horseshoe nail, L21mm
63	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.54	1600	1900	Nail fragment; L14mm
64	1000	COPP	BUTTON	0.83	1850	1950	Modern button with wire loop on reverse; decoration obscured by corrosion; DIA12mm
65	1000	COPP	BUTTON	1.22	1850	1950	Simple plain button, four holes, no maker's mark; DIA12.5mm
66	1000	IRON	NAIL	13.1	1600	1900	Large nail, square shank, probably architectural; L74mm
67	1186	IRON	NAIL	2.03	1600	1900	Probably horseshoe nail; L29mm
68	1186	IRON	NAIL	6.09	1600	1900	Large nail, square shank, probably architectural; L46mm
69	1088	IRON	UNK	2.49	1600	1900	Flat iron fragment, possibly tang of tool; L33mm
70	1017	IRON	NAIL	2.19	1600	1900	Rectangular cross section; possibly horseshoe nail; L:29mm
71	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.16	1600	1900	Rectangular cross section; possibly horseshoe nail; L:22mm
72	1186	IRON	NAIL	3.12	1600	1900	Nail, small flat head (fragment), probably architectural; L:40mm
73	1188	LEAD	WASTE	6.62	1600	1900	Piece of lead waste (from cutting); L52mm, W12mm
74	1186	IRON	ROD	12.9	1600	1900	Rod fragment, possibly part of handle or tang; L65mm
75	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.34	1600	1900	Small iron nail fragment, rectangular cross section; L18mm
76	1282	IRON	NAIL	2.35	1600	1900	Iron shank; nail or tang fragment; L22mm

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
77	1000	IRON	HANDLE	26.7	1600	1900	Possibly fragment of iron (bucket?) handle or hook; L89mm
78	1000	IRON	TOOL	22	1600	1900	Iron tang or tool fragment, circular cross section; 106mm
79	1301	IRON	NAIL	6.54	1600	1900	Large iron nail, rectangular cross section; L44mm
80	1044	IRON	NAIL	1.71	1600	1900	Rectangular cross section; possibly horseshoe nail; L:28mm
81	1301	IRON	ROD	7.44	1700	1900	Iron rod fragment, circular/flat cross section, L40mm
82	1301	LEAD	SHEET	3.59	1600	1900	Thin, corrugated, crumpled up lead sheet fragment; L23mm
83	1301	LEAD	SHEET	1.43	1600	1900	Thin sheet fragment; L31mm, W23mm
84	1000	IRON	NAIL	2.02	1600	1900	Rectangular cross section; possibly horseshoe nail; L:21mm
85	1186	IRON	NAIL	1.16	1600	1900	Rectangular cross section; possibly horseshoe nail; L:21mm
86	1109	COPP	FASTENER	2.2	1600	1900	Book clasp, square, plain, with curved hook at one side; two rivet holes at opposite end; L27mm, W26mm
88	1000	COPP	BUTTON	2.81	1862	1922	Great Eastern Railway circular button from inspector's uniform; dragon's wing emblem at centre of eight pointed star, inscribed THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY on obv./rev illegible but probably production mark: Chamberlin Sons & Co. for Harrison and Smith ; DIA20mm
89	1000	COPP	BARREL TAP	22.9	1600	1750	Pipe fragment of barrel tap; L31mm, DIA:15.5mm
90	1377	IRON	NAIL	7.57	1600	1900	Nail, small, square head, architectural; L57mm
91	1377	LEAD	FRGM	4.23	1600	1800	Unidentified lead-alloy fragment, possibly cloth seal fragment; L37mm, W14mm
92	1000	IRON	SHOE	13.4	1800	1950	Boot/shoe heel iron fragment; L76mm; W13mm
93	1108	COPP	RIVET	1.02	1800	1950	Domed rivet with circular

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date Min	Date Max	Notes
							head, bent; L20mm; DIA10mm
94	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.42	1700	1950	Rectangular cross section; head missing; possibly horseshoe nail; L:25mm
95	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.04	1700	1950	Thin, long nail, small head; L32mm
96	1000	IRON	FRGM	10.3	1700	1900	Unidentified object/fragment, possibly fitting/hinge fragment; L36mm
97	1172	COPP	BUCKLE	8.81	1660	1720	Asymmetrical bent shoe or knee buckle, L29mm; W27mm
98	1000	IRON	NAIL	1.77	1700	1900	Nail fragment, L27mm
99	1120	IRON	NAIL	2.81	1700	1900	Large nail fragment, L38mm
100	1109	IRON	NAIL	1.95	1700	1950	Rectangular cross section; head missing; possibly horseshoe nail; L:20mm
101	1383	IRON	NAIL	1.71	1800	1950	Modern nail, broken into two frgms, round cross section; L52mm
102	1000	COPP	BROOCH	6.06	25	60	Langtown Down type, 1st C. Spring housing, bow and part of pin remaining; pin rest and front part of pin missing. Mackreth (2011, Vol. 2, p. 23, Pl. 20, no. 6453). L43mm, W14.5mm
103	1433	BONE	TOOTHBRUSH	7.09	1850	1910	Bone toothbrush handle, head and bristles missing; L105mm; W14mm
104	1367	COIN	COIN	5.04	1860	1869	Halfpenny of Queen Victoria dating from the 1860s (date 186[…]) visible on reverse. Spink 3956; DIA25mm

Appendix 5: Bulk Metalwork

Context	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
1003	Nail	1	10.77	IRON	Large iron architectural nail, L85mm	Modern
1012	Nail	1	3.16	IRON	Iron nail shank, L35mm	
1037	Fixture/Tool	1	45.55	IRON	Either tang and stop ridge of large, substantial tool or part of hinge; L35mm	Modern
1067	Unknown	1	10.75	IRON	Unknown; L30mm; W17mm; TH12mm	
1106	Weight and washer	2	11.26	COPP and LEAD	D-shaped copper alloy washer (DIA12mm) and tubular lead weight, probably from around a piece of rope, L30mm	Modern
1106	Nails	4	18.46	IRON	Four iron nails with rectangular cross-sections (L43mm, L38mm, L23mm, L18mm)	
1146	Nail	1	8.14	IRON	Large architectural nail, L58mm	
1146	Hook	2	30.6	IRON	Nail and large curved iron hook, possibly handle of bucket or tool; L127mm	Modern
1148	Fixture/ Fitting	3	11.09	IRON	Two nails and one plate (iron plate L48mmxW20mm), broken in two fragments	
1149	Mount, Hook, Link, Nail, Buckle	14	199	IRON	¼ buckle frame, hook, chain link, floral mount and several nails. Mount (L67mm, W55mm) obverse decorated with floral motif and foliage,	19th C
1149	Nails	3	6.41	IRON	Three iron nails, L38mm; L34mm; L26mm	Modern
1199	Shotgun case base and hinge	2	20.88	IRON and COPP	Large fragment of iron hinge fitting (L35mm, W23mm) and base of large calibre shot gun casing, fired, illegible, DIA20mm	20th C
1199	Nails and washer	3	21.27	IRON and COPP	One large iron nail, L44m, one smaller iron nail, L42mm, and a copper/lead(?)-alloy washer, DIA23mm/H4mm	Modern
1274	Hooked rod	1	18	IRON	Rod with circular cross section, double bent at right angles, possibly latch lifter; L85mm	18th/19th C

Context	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
1276	Nail	1	1.86	IRON	Nail, square cross section, L32mm	
1277	Unknown	1	300	IRON	Unknown, possibly corroded links/chain; L82mm, L48mm	Modern
1361	Nail	1	1.45	IRON	Nail or hook fragment; L25mm	Modern
1378	Unknown	1	5.06	IRON	Flat triangular fragment, L22mm	
1385	Nails	2	14.05	IRON	One short (L31mm, rectangular cross section) and one large (L81mm, round cross section) nail, the latter could also be rod/tang of tool.	18th/19th C
1385	Nail	1	6.65	IRON	Architectural nail, square cross section, L48mm	
1397	Fitting	1	41.04	IRON	Iron hinge and copper alloy rivet (small) with circular head. Hinge: L87mm; L32mm	18th/19th C
1405	Fitting	1	8.45	IRON	Possibly strip of vat or barrel; L48mm, W31mm	17th-19th C
1409	Hook	1	1.53	IRON	Hook or nail fragment, bent, L21mm	
1416	Unknown	1	2.4	IRON	Fragment, flat rectangular, L25mm	
1433	Mount	1	2.47	COPP	Broken rectangular buckle cover or decorative mount, corner piece, decorated on obverse with incised floral decoration; L32mm; W15mm	
1433	Nails	4	20.60	IRON	One large architectural (L78mm) and three shorter (L38mm, L56mm, L46mm) nails, all with square/rectangular cross section	18th/19th C
1444	Nail	1	3.91	IRON	Nail with rectangular cross section, L40mm	Modern
2000	Nails and buckle	4	12.38	IRON and COPP	Three iron nails (L44mm, L32mm, L20mm) with round and rectangular cross sections. Rectangular buckle frame fragment with remains of sheet pin on spindle	18th/19th C
2044	Buckle frame	1	3.31	IRON	Horse harness buckle fragment	19th C
2079	Nail	1	2.48	IRON	Small iron nail, rectangular cross section, L28mm	18th/19th C

Appendix 6: Residue Quantification

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	56	5	1190	1191	Post hole	10		*	2	**	4					*	<1	*	<1	*	<1					*	<1	Fired Clay (**/58g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
1	56	7	1208	1209	pit	20		**	2	**	4		* indet cpr (1), cer. indet (1). Both poor pres	*	<1					*	<1							Pottery (*/30g); Fired Clay (**/34g); FCF >8mm (*/88g); FCF 4-8mm (*/6g); Slate (*/<1g); Amber? (*/<1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	60	1	1035	1034	pit	40		**	8	***	17	Quercus sp. (6), Fraxinus excelsior (2), Corylus/ Alnus sp. (1), Maloideae (1). Charcoal moderately well preserved. Range of taxa moderately high. No rw noted. Not a lot more >4mm but lots of 2-4mm		**	3	*	<1	*	2	*	2								Pottery (*/4g); Fired Clay (*/4g); Coal (*/<1g); FCF >8mm (**/35g); FCF 4-8mm (***/14g); Stone (*/47g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (***/2g)
1	60	10	1332	1334	pit	40		*	2	**	4			*	1					*	<1					*	<1	Pottery (**/150g); FCF >8mm (*/12g); 4-8mm (**/8g); Mag mat (*/1g); Mag mat (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	54	9	1266	1265	Post hole	10				**	2			*	<1			*	<1	*	<1					*	1	Pottery (*/1g); FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/<1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	54	11	1272	1271	Post hole	5		*	1	**	2																	FCF 4-8mm (*/<1g); mag mat <2mm (*/1g)
2	54	12	1270	1269	Post hole	10		*	<1	**	2					*	2							*	<1	*	<1	FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (*/1g)
2	54	13	1268	1267	Post hole	10		*	<1	**	2			*	1	*	1	*	2	**	2					*	<1	Pottery (*/8g); FCF >8mm (*/22g); FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	57	3	1161	1163	pit	40		**	8	**	17	Quercus sp. (10) Mature slow grown oak appears prominent. Not a lot more for identification & poss mostly oak.		*	<1											*	1	FCF >8mm (*/26g); FCF 4-8mm (*/6g); Fired Clay (**/158g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g) Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	57	6	1194	1195	pit	10		*	<1	*	2																	Fired Clay (**/84g); FCF 4-8mm (*/<1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
2	57	14	1216	1217	pit	40		**	26	***	20	Acer campestre (6), Fraxinus excellsior (1), Prunus sp. (2), Quercus sp. (1). Well preserved and lots more for id.		**	10	*	2	*	2	**	2						*	1	Pottery (**/92g); FCF >8mm (*/76g); FCF 4-8mm (**/16g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	58	2	1039	1038	pit	40		*	4	***	6			*	1	*	2	*	1	*	1							Pottery (**/55g); FCF >8mm (***/314g); FCF (4-8mm (***/80g); CBM (*/2g); Slate (*/<1g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	58	4	1060	1058	pit	40		*	2	**	4																	Slag or ind mat (*/2g); FCF >8mm (****/8328g); FCF 4-8mm (****/1408g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	64	16	2004	2005	gully, ring	40		*	2	**	2			*	1			*	1	*	1							Slag or ind mat (*/4g); Slate (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Glass (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	64	17	2008	2010	pit	40		**	6	***	6			*	1			*	1	*	1					*	1	Slag or ind mat (*/1g); FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Lithic (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
2	64	18	2009	2010	pit	40		**	10	**	8	Fraxinus excelsior rw (1), Fraxinus excelsior (5), Prunus sp. (3), Quercus sp. (1). Moderate to well preserved.		*	1			*	1	**	1							Fired Clay (***/616g); Coal (*/1g); Glass (*/1g); Slate (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (**/4g); Mag mat <2mm (***/4g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	64	24	2006	2007	gully, ring	40		**	4	***	10			****	11	*	1	**	2	**	2							Pottery (*/6g); Slag (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (*/1g)
2	64	25	2030	2029	gully, ring	40		*	1	**	2			**	3	*	1	**	4	**	4							Pottery (*/12g); FCF >8mm (*/4g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Stone (*/618g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (*/1g)
2	65	19	2031	2032	ditch, ring	40		**	4	***	14			**	2	*	1	*	2	**	2							Pottery (*/10g); FCF >8mm (**/38g); FCF 4-8mm (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	65	22	2064	2066	ditch, ring	40		***	46	****	72	Maloideae (2), Ulmus sp. (1), Prunus sp. (4), Quercus sp. (3). Moderate to well preserved. Some Fe staining. Good range of taxa present and lots more to id	* Prunus cf spinosa	**	42	*	4	**	8	***	14	*	1			*	1	Pottery (**/148g); Fired Clay (**/36g); FCF >8mm (*/46g); FCF 4-8mm (*/6g); Slag (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	65	26	2070	2069	ditch, ring term	40		*	2	*	2			**	9	*	1	*	4	*	2							Pottery (*/84g); FCF >8mm (*/94g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Fired Clay (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Slag (*/1g); Ind waste (*/6g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	65	27	2067	2068	ditch, ring	40		*	1	**	1			*	2					*	1							Slate (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Ind waste (**/2g); Slag (*/1g); Stone? (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat (**/1g)
2	65	28	2079	2077	ditch, ring	40		**	2	***	8			**	3			*	1	**	1							Pottery (*/18g); FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	65	29	2082	2084	ditch, ring term	100	40	***	44	***	20	Maloideae (6), Maloideae rw (1), Quercus sp. (2), Prunus sp. (1). Well preserved & lots more available for id. Varied taxa. Poss. dominated by Maloideae or other diffuse porous/semi ring porous taxa. Also some rw but not very common		***	301	**	26	**	46	***	26								Pottery (**/192g); Ind mat (**/16g); Coal (*/1g); Fired Clay (**/100g); Slate (*/1g); FCF >8mm (*/51g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
2	67	15	2002	2003	pit	30		*	2	**	2			***	24			*	1	**	1							Pottery (*/6g); FCF >8mm (*/5g); 4-8mm (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm */1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications and notes on preservation	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
4	68	21	2054	2055	pit	40		*	1	**	2									*	1	*	1					FCF >8mm (**/42g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Slag (**/2g); Glass (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Slate (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (**/12g); Mag mat <2mm (**/10g)
0	70	20	2053	2052	pit	40		*	1	**	4									*	1							Coal (*/1g); Slag (**/2g); Mag mat >2mm */1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. RW = round wood, GR = growth rings, cpr = charred plant remains, cer = Cerealia

Appendix 6: Flot Quantification

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interp	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
1	56	5	1190	1191	posthole	8	5	5	70	<5		**	***											*
1	56	7	1208	1209	pit	15	20	20	95	<5	*	**	****	*	indet cer frag (2)	+				*	indet cpr frag	+		**
1	60	1	1035	1034	pit	38	110	100	80	5	* (*)	***	****	*(2)	Cerealia indet. (2)	+	*(1)	Indet. Weed seed frag.	+					**
1	60	10	1332	1334	pit	16	40	40	98	<2		*	**	*	cer indet. (2)	+				*	indet cpr (1)	+		*
2	54	9	1266	1265	posthole	4	5	5	70	<5		*	***	*	Triticum sp.	+								*
2	54	11	1272	1271	posthole	6	5	5	60	10		*	***	*	cf Triticum sp. (1)	+								*
2	54	12	1270	1269	posthole	4	5	5	70	5			***											*
2	54	13	1268	1267	posthole	6	10	10	75	<5		*	**** (20 %)	*	cf Triticum sp. (1)	+								
2	57	3	1161	1163	pit	92	180	100	20	5	*** (incl. some 2cm)	***	****	*	Legume frag cf Vicia faba	+								**

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interp	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
2	57	6	1194	1195	pit	3	5	5	95	<5		*	***			+								
2	57	14	1216	1217	pit	28	85	85	50	<5	*(*)	**	****											*
2	58	2	1039	1038	pit	9	25	25	90	5		**	***							*	indet. Cpr (1)	+		*
2	58	4	1060	1058	pit	10	50	50	95	<5	*	**	****	*	cf Triticum sp. (1)	+								*
2	64	16	2004	2005	gully, ring	12	70	70	98	<2			***	*	cer indet (1)	+				*	indet cpr (1)	+		*
2	64	17	2008	2010	pit	13	50	50	95	<5		*	****							*	indet cpr (2)	+		
2	64	18	2009	2010	pit	11	55	55	75	<5		**	**** ~20 %				*	Galium sp. frag (1), Chenopodium cf album (1)	+					
2	64	24	2006	2007	gully, ring	14	90	90	98	<2		*	***											
2	64	25	2030	2029	gully, ring	11	30	30	88	10			***											*
2	65	19	2031	2032	ditch, ring	14	100	100	90	<5	*	*	****				*	Chenopodium sp. (1)	+	*	Indet cpr (1), Charred embryo? (1)	+		
2	65	22	2064	2066	ditch, ring	16	100	100	95	<5		*	***											*

Period	Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Parent Interp	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
2	65	26	2070	2069	ditch, ring - terminus	41	110	110	55	15	*	***	****							*	twig/bud end (1)			
2	65	27	2067	2068	ditch, ring	10	70	70	85	10		**	****											
2	65	28	2079	2077	ditch, ring	7	50	50	95	<5			***							*	indet cpr			
2	65	29	2082	2084	ditch, ring - terminus	105	175	100	30	10	***	***	****	*	cer indet					*	indet cpr		** indet frags	
2	67	15	2002	2003	pit	12	100	100	98	<2			***				*	curled embryo cf Chenopodiaceae type	+	*	indet. Cpr (3)	+		
4	68	21	2054	2055	pit	7	80	80	95	<5		*	***				*	cf. Alium sp.	+	*	spikelet base/upper part of rachis frag. with upper scar preserved. *Triticum* cf. *dicoccum/spelta (1)*			
0	70	20	2053	2052	pit	9	100	100	95	<5		*	***				*	Chenopodium sp. (2)	++					*

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good). Cer = cerealia

Appendix 7: HER Summary

Site name/Address: *Phases 1A, 1B & 1C at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk*	
Parish: *Haverhill*	***District*****:** *West Suffolk (formerly St Edmundsbury)*
NGR: *TL 68244 45774*	***Site Code:*** *HVH 099*
Type of Work: *Excavation*	***Site Director/Group:*** *S. King / Archaeology South-East*
Date of Work: *18 March – 20 June 2019*	***Size of Area Investigated:*** *c.2.95ha*
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: *Suffolk County Council Archive Store*	***Funding source:*** *Client*
Further Seasons Anticipated?: *Yes*	***Related HER No's:*** *WTL 016*
Final Report: *ADS Grey lit library*	***OASIS No:*** *331947*
Periods Represented: *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Medieval, Post-Medieval*	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

A preceding desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in 2013-2014 and two phases of archaeological evaluation, in 2015 and 2017, of the c.138ha development site established the presence of prehistoric, in particular Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval remains. Subsequently, nine areas for mitigation by excavation were identified within the larger development. Two excavation areas (Areas A and B), totalling c.2.95ha, were the focus of this initial phase of mitigation fieldwork.

The recovery of a small quantity of residual work flint of broadly prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and likely transitory presence in the landscape during the earlier prehistoric.

The remains of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age coaxial field system were found in Area A, comprising three boundary ditches. Evidence of activity was limited within the bounded areas, consisting of scattered pits and one possible associated structure, suggestive of isolated activity, most likely agricultural in origin. Dateable material was minimal and phasing was based on stratigraphic relationships with later features.

Middle Iron Age remains were found across both excavation areas. Boundary ditches, large storage pits and two post-built structures were spread across Area A, suggestive of a change in landscape use to pastoral rather than cultivation. The remains of two additional Iron Age structures, comprising a roundhouse and ring-ditch, were uncovered within Area B along with a moderate assemblage of typical Middle Iron Age pottery and processed animal remains, indicating domestic settlement activity and some form of purposeful deposition. A single piece of human bone was recovered from the ring-ditch, potentially inferring some form of ritual activity was occurring within the vicinity of the site.

Two phases of medieval agricultural activity were uncovered in Area A. The initial phase of land use was represented by a series of parallel gullies that covered the entire excavation area, constituting the remains of an agricultural cultivation system. The second phase reorganised the landscape with three boundary ditches creating larger tracts of arable fields. Limited material remains, largely constituting residual and intrusive finds, were recovered from these features, though their stratigraphic relationship with earlier and later features and their comparison to regional similarities is suggestive of a medieval date.

Post-medieval remains were found in both excavation areas and comprised primarily of field boundary ditches and the Urban District Boundary, which separates the parishes of Haverhill and Little Wratting. Several of these boundaries are recorded on historical mapping and are indicative of a continued agricultural use of the landscape.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

ASE. 2019, Archaeological Evaluation: Enabling Works at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk, unpubl. ASE report no.2019236

CgMs 2013, *Heritage Desk Based Assessment, Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk*, report RB/14568

MOLA. 2017, *Archaeological trial trench evaluation (Phase 2) on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk*, unpub. MOLA rep. no.: 17/138

MOLA. 2016, *Trial trench evaluation on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk*, unpub. MOLA rep. no. 16/55

Orion Heritage. 2018, *Land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk. Archaeological Mitigation Strategy*, unpub. Orion rep. PN1045

Author of Summary: *S. King*	***Date of Summary:*** *18/12/2019*

Appendix 8: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-331947

Project details	
Project name	Phases 1A, 1B and 1C at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Two areas measuring a total of c.2.95ha were stripped, mapped and excavated in advance of Phases 1A, 1B and 1C residential development at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2019 End: 20-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HVH 099 – Sitecode; WTL 016 - Related HER No.; 180803 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age; DITCH Middle Iron Age; ROUNDHOUSE Middle Iron Age; RING-DITCH Middle Iron Age; PITS Middle Iron Age; GULLLY Medieval; DITCH Medieval; DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age; ANIMAL BONE Middle Iron Age; POTTERY Middle Iron Age; POTTERY Roman; CBM Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL Great Wilsey Park
Postcode	CB9 0AY
Study area	2.95 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 68244 45774 52.084253175181 0.455766097747 52 05 03 N 000 27 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 92m Max: 100m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	SCCAS/CT
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Samara King
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting Services Ltd

Project archives

Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation: Phases 1A, 1B and 1C at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk
Author	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2019349
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 PXA report of approximately 152 pages including figures.
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 9: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Iron Age Area IA5& Ring Ditch Area
(Phases 1A, 1B & 1C)
at Great Wilsey Park,
Haverhill,
Suffolk

NGR: TL 68244 45774

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/2276/EIASCO
Local Planning Authority: West Suffolk Council

ASE Project no: 180803
OASIS ref: archaeol6-331947

October 2018

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Iron Age Area IA5 & Ring Ditch Area (Phases 1A, 1B & 1C) at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk

NGR: TL 68244 45774

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/2276/EIASCO
Local Planning Authority: West Suffolk Council

ASE Project no: 180803
OASIS ref: archaeol6-331947

October 2018

Prepared by:	Sarah Ritchie	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	26th October 2018		
Revision 1:	30th October 2018		
Revision 2:	9th November 2018		
Revision 3:	12th December 2018		
Revision 4:	14th December 2018		
Revision 5:	20th February 2019		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for an archaeological excavation at Iron Age Area IA5 & the Ring Ditch Area at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 68244 45774). The areas fall within the planning Phases 1A, 1B and 1C.

1.2 The development area consists of a *c*.138ha area located on the north-eastern edge of the market town of Haverhill, West Suffolk District. The development area lies on sloping land between the higher ground at Hill's Farm and the A143, falling away to the south and east. Levels within the site range from *c*.100m aOD in the north-west to *c*.90m close to the north-east edge of Haverhill. To the east of the site the land slopes more dramatically in the valley of the River Stour.

1.3 This WSI relates specifically to the *c*.2.3ha section of the main development area known as Iron Age Area 5 (IA5) and the 0.65ha section known as the Ring Ditch Area (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), situated within the south-western and north-western parts of the main development area (Figure 2).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site comprises an irregular parcel of land (Ring Ditch area) and a rectangular parcel of land (IA5 area), consisting of agricultural land and bound to the north, east and south-east by open land and woods; to the south and south-west by Chalkstone Way; and to the west by Westfield Primary Academy. The excavation areas comprise a *c*.3.16ha area with a 10% contingency should this be deemed necessary by SCCAS. The site slopes gently from *c*. 93m aOD in the north to *c*. 96m aOD in the south.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping (BGS 2018), the solid geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation). The superficial geology of the site comprises Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till with outwash sands, gravels and silts laid down in the Quaternary Period.

2.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken (MOLA 2015) which described the topsoil in the area of the site as a dark grey-brown silty clay (up to c.0.30m thick) over a subsoil of mid-light yellow grey silty clay (up to 0.22m thick).

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline planning permission was granted by West Suffolk Council in August 2018 for the construction of up to 2,500 residential units, as well as two primary schools; retail space; community areas; open spaces; landscaping and associated infrastructure (reference: DC/15/2151/OUT).

2.2.2 In response to the planning application, Suffolk County Council confirmed that a programme of archaeological mitigation works would be required as a condition of planning permission. Consequently Condition 39 states:

(1) Within any phase, no works on site involving any ground disturbance shall commence until the developer has first carried out a further programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for that particular phase which first shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development.

(2) The site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be completed and submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 of this condition. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition prior to the first occupation of any building hereby approved within the relevant phase, or in accordance with a timetable agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

2.2.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with these documents, as well as with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017, the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.

2.2.5 The archaeological work set out in this document relates to Phases 1A, 1B and 1C of the application site only.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for the development area in 2013 (CgMs 2013) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) subsequently carried out. Following this, an archaeological evaluation, totalling 314 trenches, was carried out across the while development area (MOLA 2016), and a subsequent Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document prepared by Orion Heritage (Orion, 2018). The following background summarises these more detailed documents, with additional information taken from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer. This background focuses primarily on the archaeological evidence within the vicinity of Iron Age Area 5 (the site).

3.1.2 A Scheduled Monument, the Great Wilsey moated site (list ID: 1020175) is

located at TL 68757 46270 on the north-eastern edge of the development area, c. 1km north of the site. Five Grade II listed buildings comprising four cottages and a farmhouse lie to the east outside of the development boundary. A second moat (unscheduled) is present at Little Wilsey Farm within the south-east of the development area, c.1.4km south-east of the site. The earthwork is recorded as being infilled in 2001.

3.1.3 Prehistoric flint artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been recovered within the wider vicinity of the site. Two Palaeolithic hand axes were found, one at Hudson Close in the east of Haverhill, c.800m to the south of the site, and one *c.*1km to the west. At least 21 small Mesolithic flint blade flakes have been recorded *c.*1km to the north-east. No finds of Neolithic date are recorded.

3.1.4 A Scheduled Monument (list ID 1008189), thought to be a Bronze Age bowl barrow, lies *c.*700m away on the southern edge of Haverhill. A previous evaluation to the south-west of the site recorded a small pit of Bronze Age date and two undated ditches.

3.1.5 An evaluation and subsequent excavation during development at Westfield Primary School *c.*300m to the west of the site recorded two later Bronze Age cremations. In addition an unenclosed settlement comprising three circular buildings of Middle Iron Age date and associated ditches, gullies and pits, were also recorded (Kieron, 2012). An excavation c. 200m to the south-east of the site produced evidence for isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Craven, 2007). Other pits and cut features dating to the Iron Age were found at Millfields way c.350m to the west.

3.1.6 Approximately 2km to the east, near Cotton Hall, lies a scheduled Roman settlement, (List ID: 1005973) where large quantities of stone building materials, pottery and other artefacts have been recorded. To the east of the site in Keddington Village ten ditches and an amphora dated to the Roman era have been recorded. The majority of Roman material recovered from the vicinity of the site have been spot finds indicating casual loss rather than settlement.

3.1.7 Anglo-Saxon evidence in the area is limited. Fragments of architectural Saxon stone work are contained within the medieval Church of St. Mary's at Little Wratting, *c.*1.5km to the north. A single additional find spot comprising a large Saxon pin with ornate gilded bronze head was found close to the church.

3.1.8 The scheduled monument site at Great Wilsey Farm is located c. 650m north-east of the site. The monument comprises a sub-rectangular raised island 1m high, measuring c.46m north-east by south-west and c.38m north-west by southeast. The raised land is bordered by a water-filled moat c.14m wide and 1.5m deep.

3.1.9 Post-medieval activity mainly took place some distance away, with a focus on urban areas such as Haverhill. Historic maps have shown the site to have been agricultural land throughout most of the post-medieval period, with the only significant post-medieval and modern activity taking place at Great and Little Wilsey Farms. The site comprised fields within a wider agricultural landscape, containing hedged, treed and fenced boundaries.

3.2 Summary of Results of Previous archaeological investigations

3.2.1 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by Stratascan (2014). This survey identified evidence for former settlement activity across the development area, including a number of former field boundaries and track ways, indicating an agricultural past for the area. Several anomalies indicative of cut features that were interpreted as being of archaeological or natural origin. The remaining features were interpreted as being modern or natural in origin and include services and land drains.

3.2.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2015 (MOLA 2016), consisting of 314 trenches across the whole development area. Of these, Trenches 147-180 were within the immediate vicinity of the site, and of those trenches 166 & 168-180 revealed archaeological remains. These consisted of pits and ditches of predominantly Iron Age date. No clear sense of landuse was revealed within this area of the site, and so it is currently uncertain how these features relate to the wider landscape.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understand how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in the Suffolk. An updated HER search will be undertaken to inform the PXA of recent local discoveries.

4.2 Site specific objectives

4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Seek to further understand the distribution and layout of the Iron Age features within the site.
- Attempt to interpret the Iron Age activities carried out within the site
- Attempt to understand the archaeological evidence from within the site in relation to the wider landscape and other known archaeological activity.
- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The excavation has the potential to contribute to the following research topics, as identified for the East of England in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000 and Medlycott, 2011:

- Is there evidence for [Iron Age] complex 'off site' activities including isolated pits and waterholes, pit alignments etc. Understanding more about these settlement patterns and use of the landscape is a key question (Medlycott, 2011, 29-30).
- The nature of [Iron Age] agrarian economy needs further study, including evidence of the agrarian landscape such as trackways, enclosures, drove routes and fields (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000, 16; Medlycott, 2011, 31).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation of IA5 and the Ring Ditch area will comprise the full excavation of both areas totalling 2.97ha (Figure 2). A 10% contingency has been allowed for which will be activated should it be deemed necessary by SCCAS once the results of the initial areas is known. This is in accordance with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Orion, 2018). An OASIS record has been initiated for the project and a site code requested from the SCCAS HER. This code will be the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the excavation. Care will be taken to avoid duplication of context numbers.

5.1.3 ASE will adhere to the CIfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.*

5.1.4 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and disturbances.

5.1.6 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close

consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

5.1.7 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.1.8 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation by an experienced metal detectorist (Roy Damant). A log of its use will be kept. Any metal or small finds will have their location recorded by GPS.

5.1.9 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and CgMs.

5.1.10 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be 100% excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may also be requested during the project.

5.1.11 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – CgMs will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCCAS as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).

5.1.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.

5.1.13 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed. Photographs will be downloaded to ASE's server daily.

Finds/Environmental Remains

5.1.14 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.1.15 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.1.16 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c) All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.1.17 Environmental samples will be taken from deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate.

5.1.18 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to CgMs (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

5.2.1 Within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork a post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in

accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/ publication of results.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- TIMETABLE. A task list with assigned personnel and number of days allocated will be included in the PXA, as well as consideration of any updated research aims.

5.2.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and CgMs in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and CgMs a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

5.2.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with CgMs and SCCAS. At the minimum a summary will be prepared for the PSIAH annual round up. In addition at the review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for

agreement with CgMs and SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within two years of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

Archive

5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2017) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition).*

5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, CgMs and their client and SCCAS.

5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.

7.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will

be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).

7.3 CgMs will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner / Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Helen Walker (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material / worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone including fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ed Blinkhorn / Alice Dowsett (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal and waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE).
Historic Buildings	Dr Michael Shapland (ASE)
WW2 Archaeology	Justin Russell (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. More specifically, specialists who worked on the Phase 1 work will be consulted to ensure parity across the two phases of work. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. CgMs will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs.

8.3 CgMs will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. CgMs will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas and no areas will be returned to the Principal Contractor until signed off by SCCAS.

9 INSURANCE

9.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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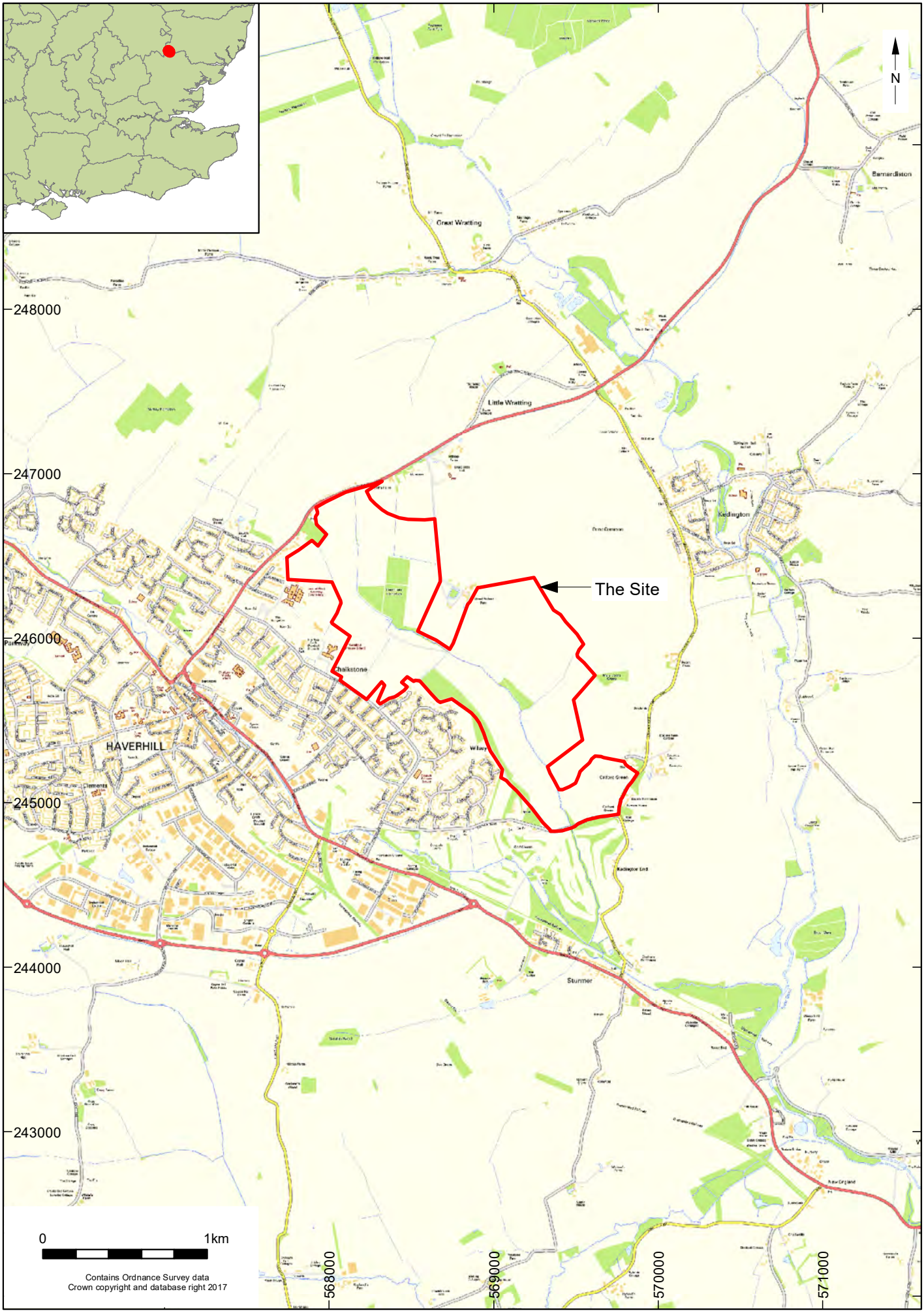
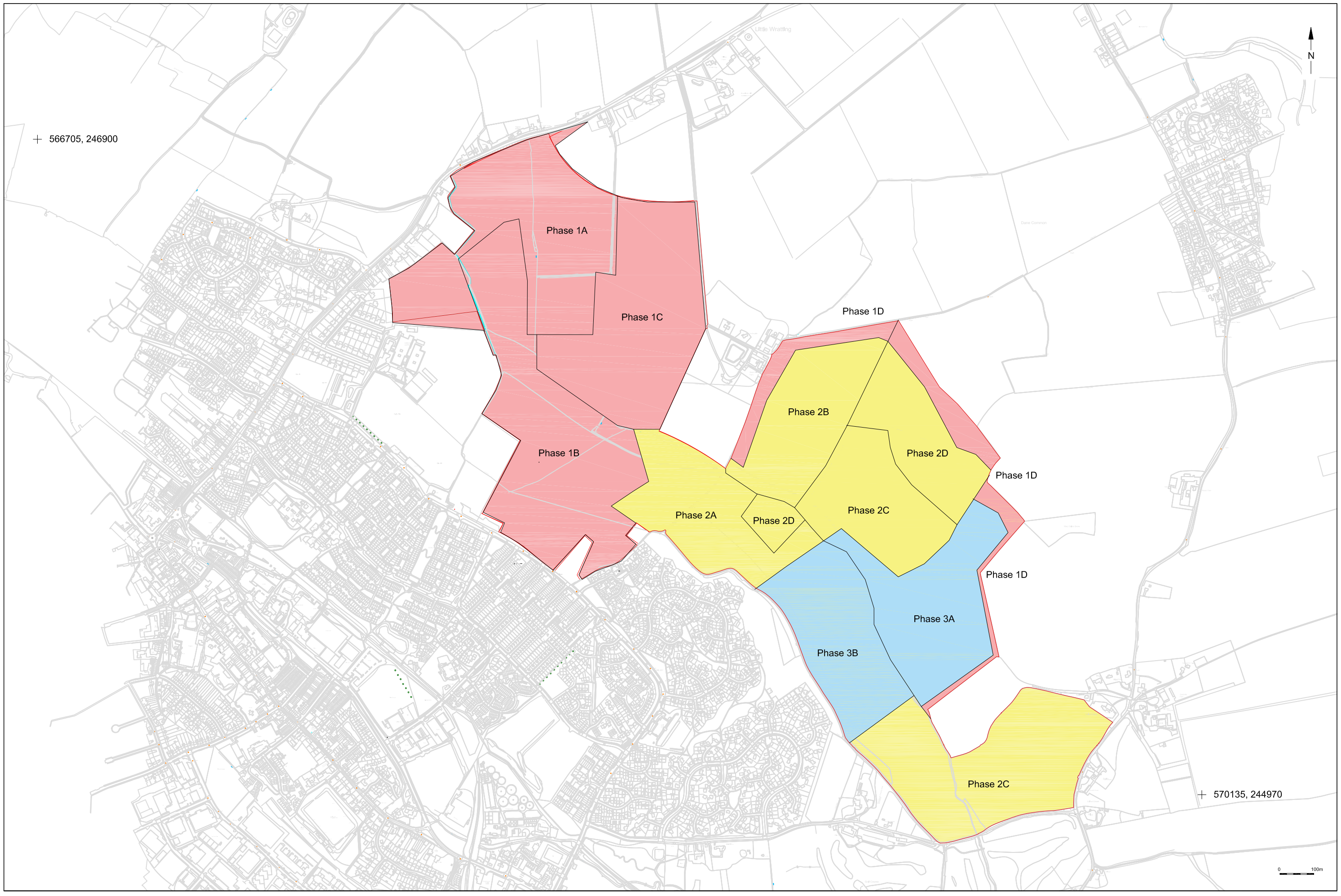


© Archaeology South-East		Iron Age Area IA5 at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180803	October 2018	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: AR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.2
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Site plan	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		

N

Drain

The Fox
(PH)

ED and Ward Bdy

HAVERHILL ROAD

568175, 246755

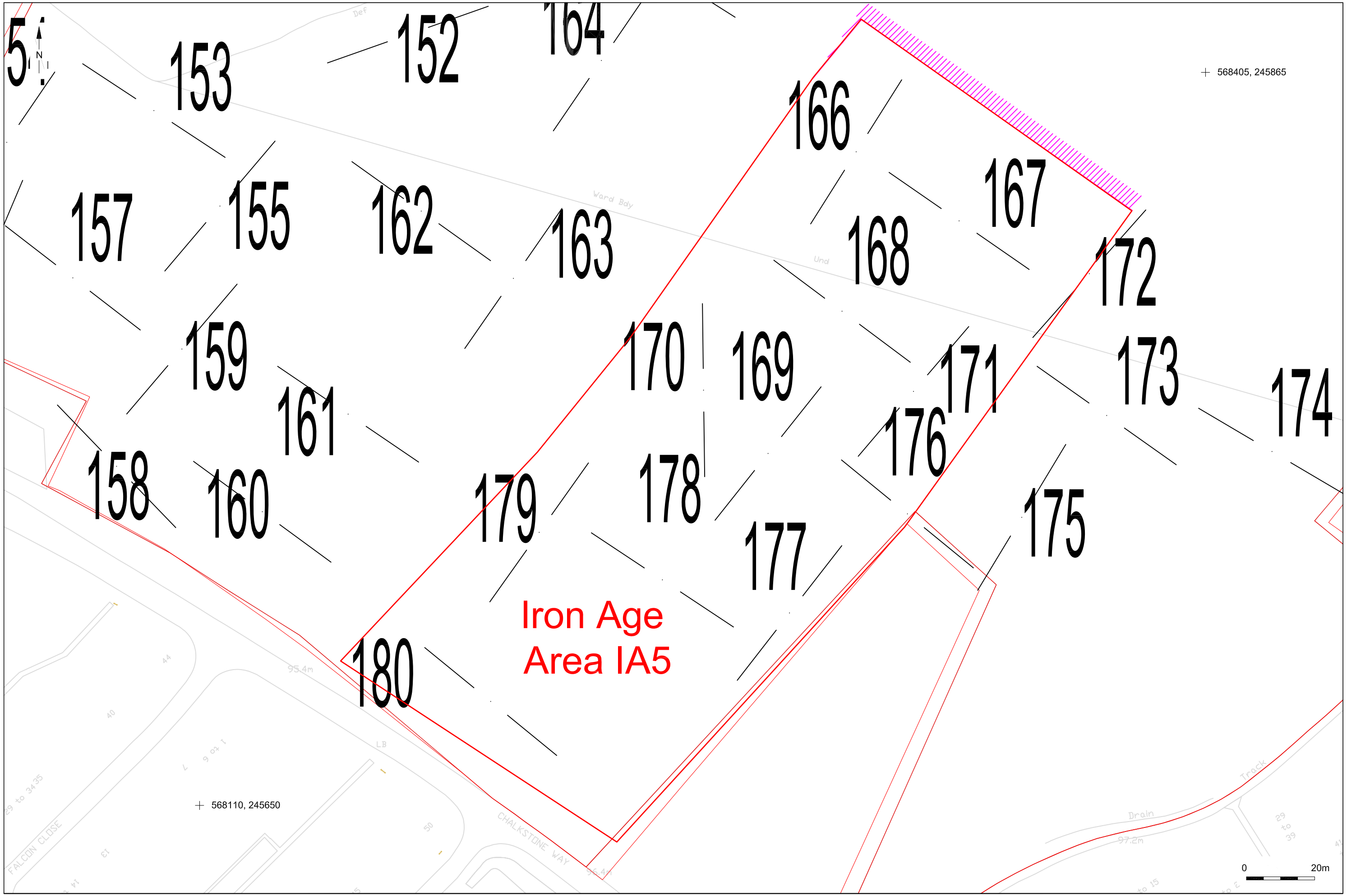
567890, 246640

Ring ditch

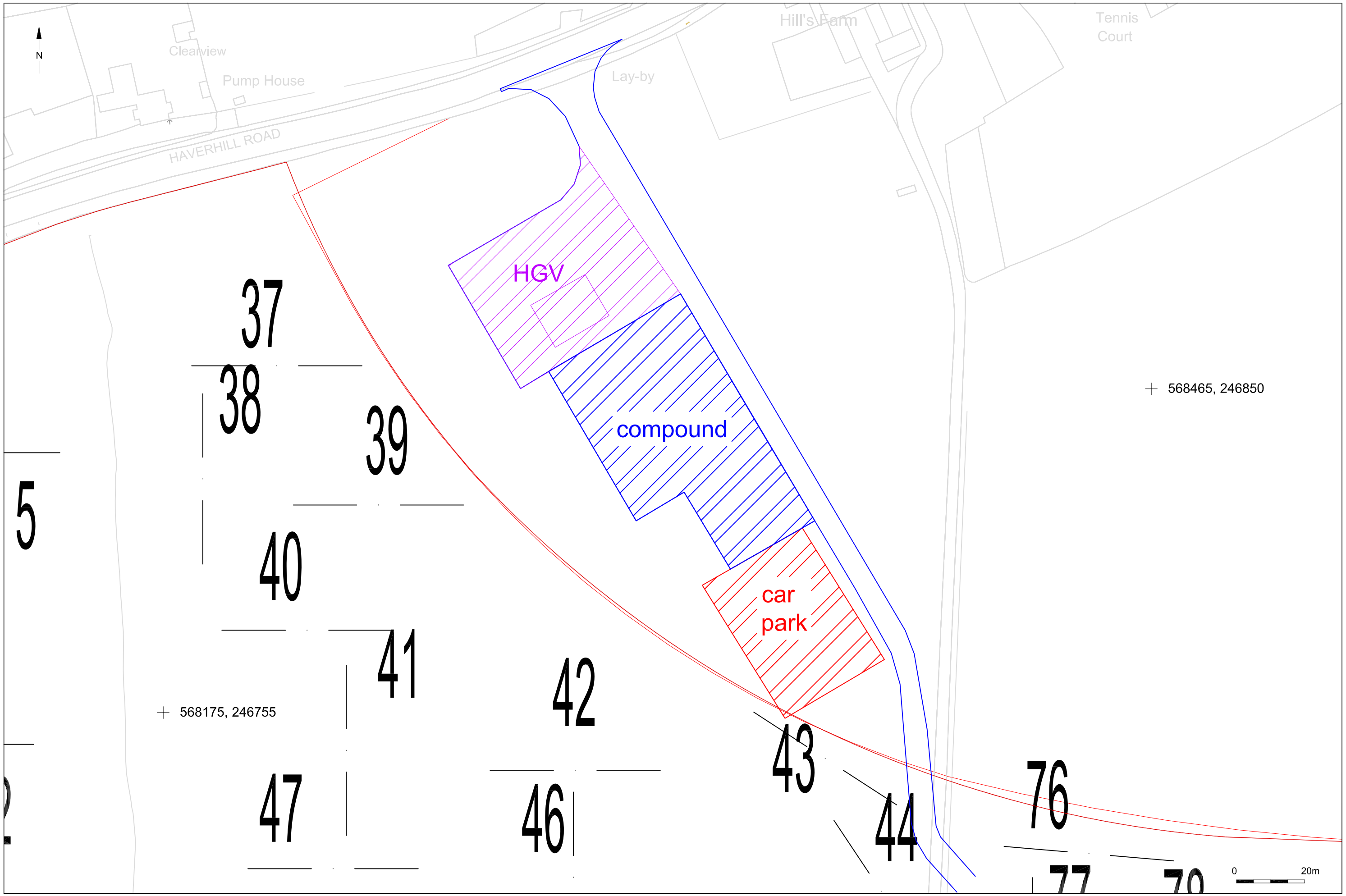
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.3
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Excavation Area 1 : Ring Ditch	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.4
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Excavation Area 2 : Iron Age Area (IA 5)	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.5
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Compound area	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		

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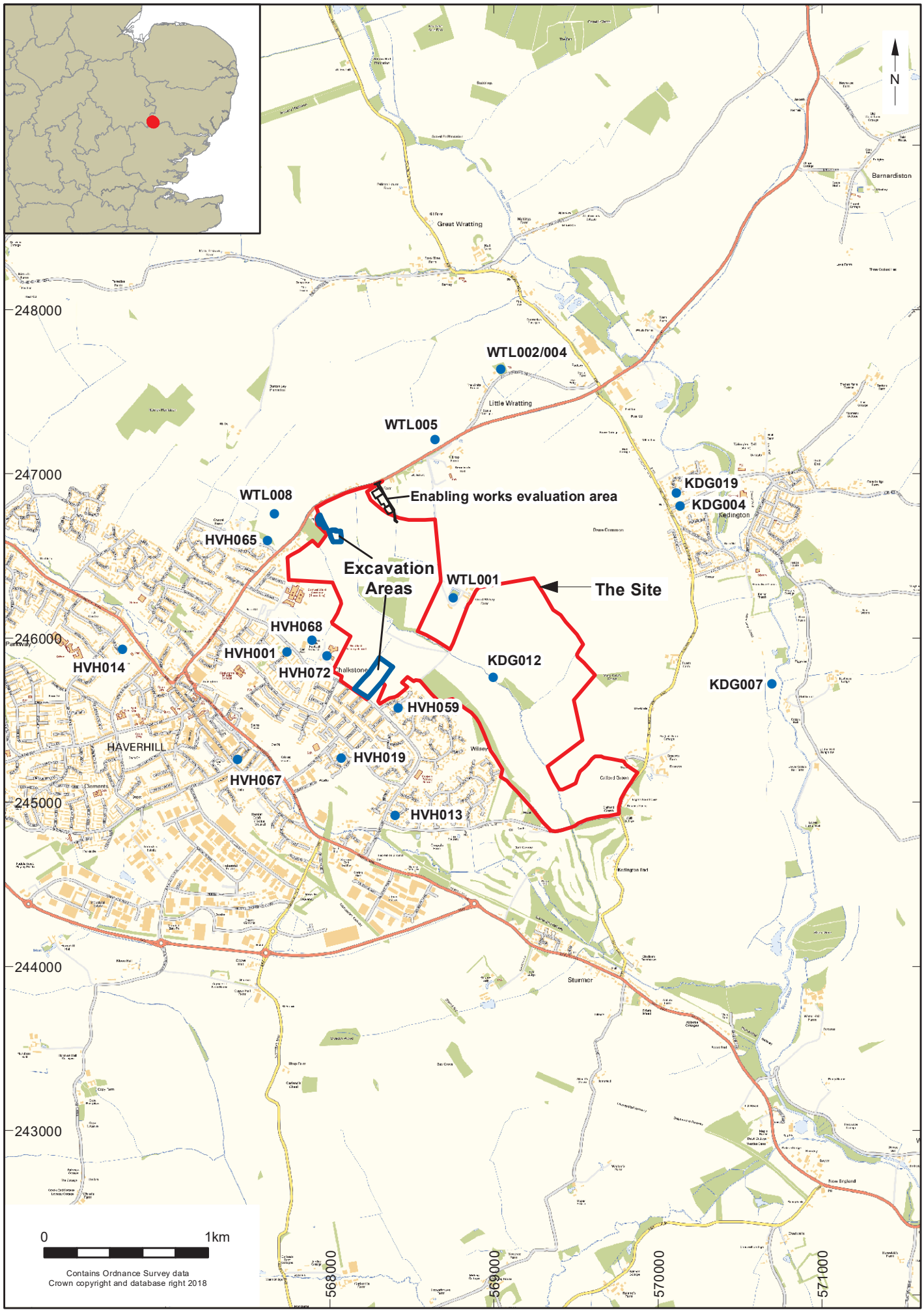
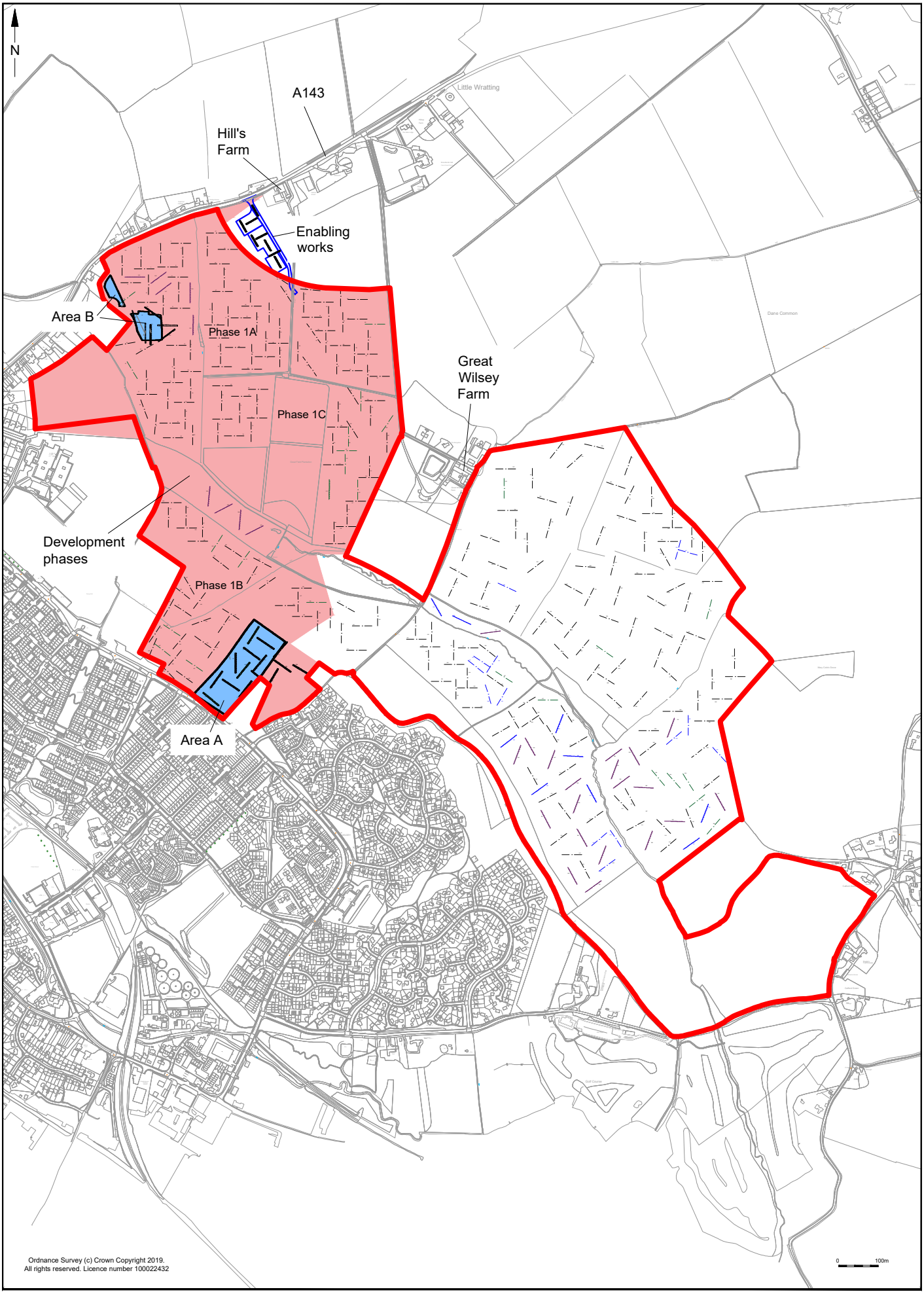
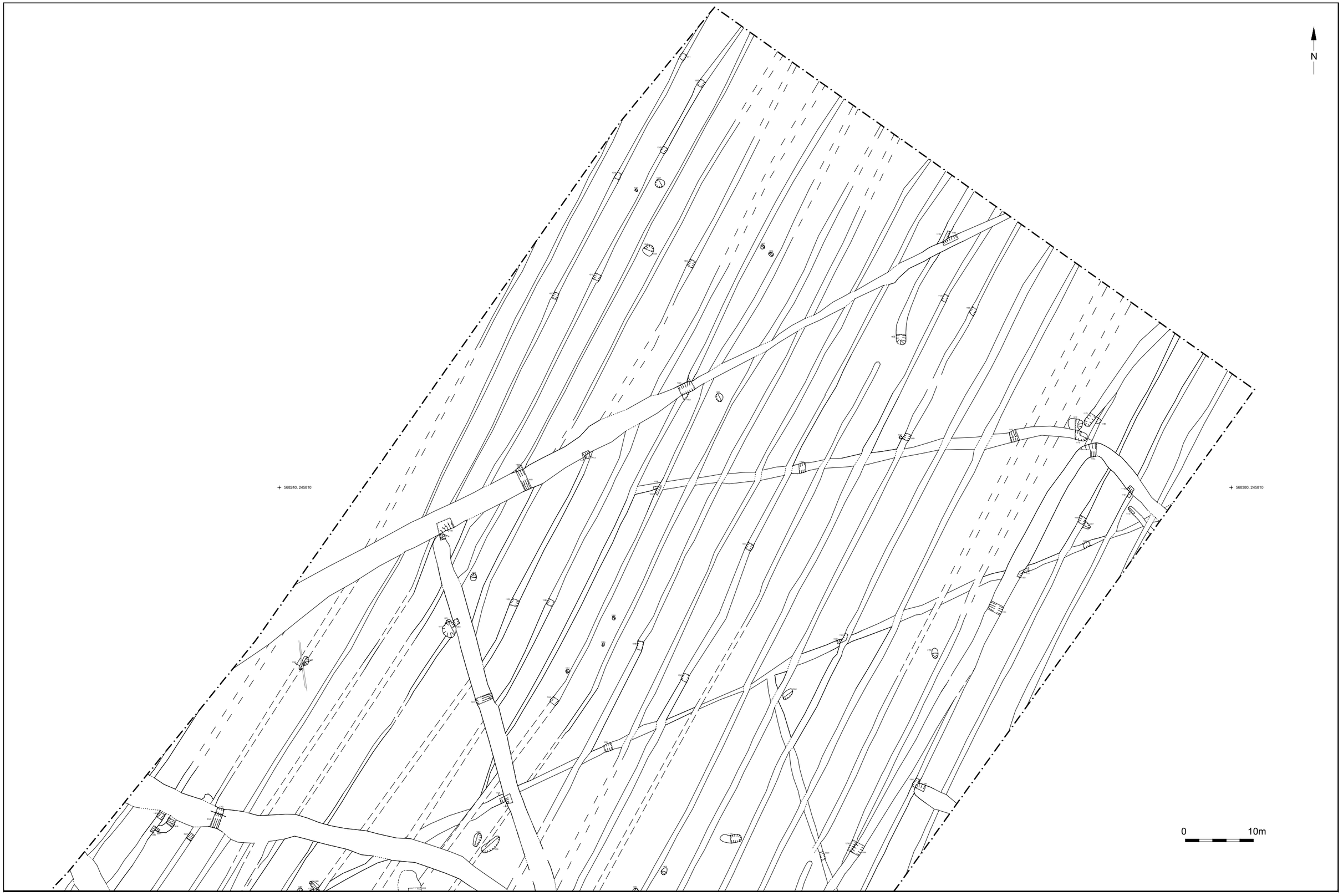


© Archaeology South-East		Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Site location	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill	Fig.2
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation areas and previous evaluation works	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC	Fig.3
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A (north) with all features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		

N

T69

T171

568152, 245717

568313, 245717

4m

LB

50

CHALKSTONE

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC	Fig.4
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A (south) with all features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		

Section 1, ditch 1055

N

OA1

OA3

OA2

OA4

G60

G60

G60

G60

G60

Section 2

G1

Section 1

G2

G60

Section 3

Section 8

S1,

G55

G3

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age Period 1

0 20m

LB

CHALKSTONE WAY

53

45

Section 2, pit 1063

Section 3, pit 1334

Section 1

NW SE

95.76m

1054

1055

Section 2

SW NE

95.76m

1066

1065

1064

1063

Section 3

NE SW

96.48m

1332

1333

1334

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC	Fig.5
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		

N

OA20

OA6

OA5

G4

G7

G58

G58

G58

G58

G58

G58

G58

G58

G58

G59

G5

G6

Section 7

Section 5

Section 6

S2, G56

G57

G57

S3, G54

Section 9

Section 4

Middle Iron Age Period 2

0 20m

LB

CHALKSTONE WAY

53

45

Section 7, ditch 1310

Structure 2, posthole 1203, G56

Section 4
NW SE
96.31m
1388
1389
1390
1391
1392
1393
1394

Section 5
SE NW
96.58m
1162
1161
1162
1163

Section 6
SE NW
96.47m
1202
1203

Section 7
SW NE
96.49m
1309
1310

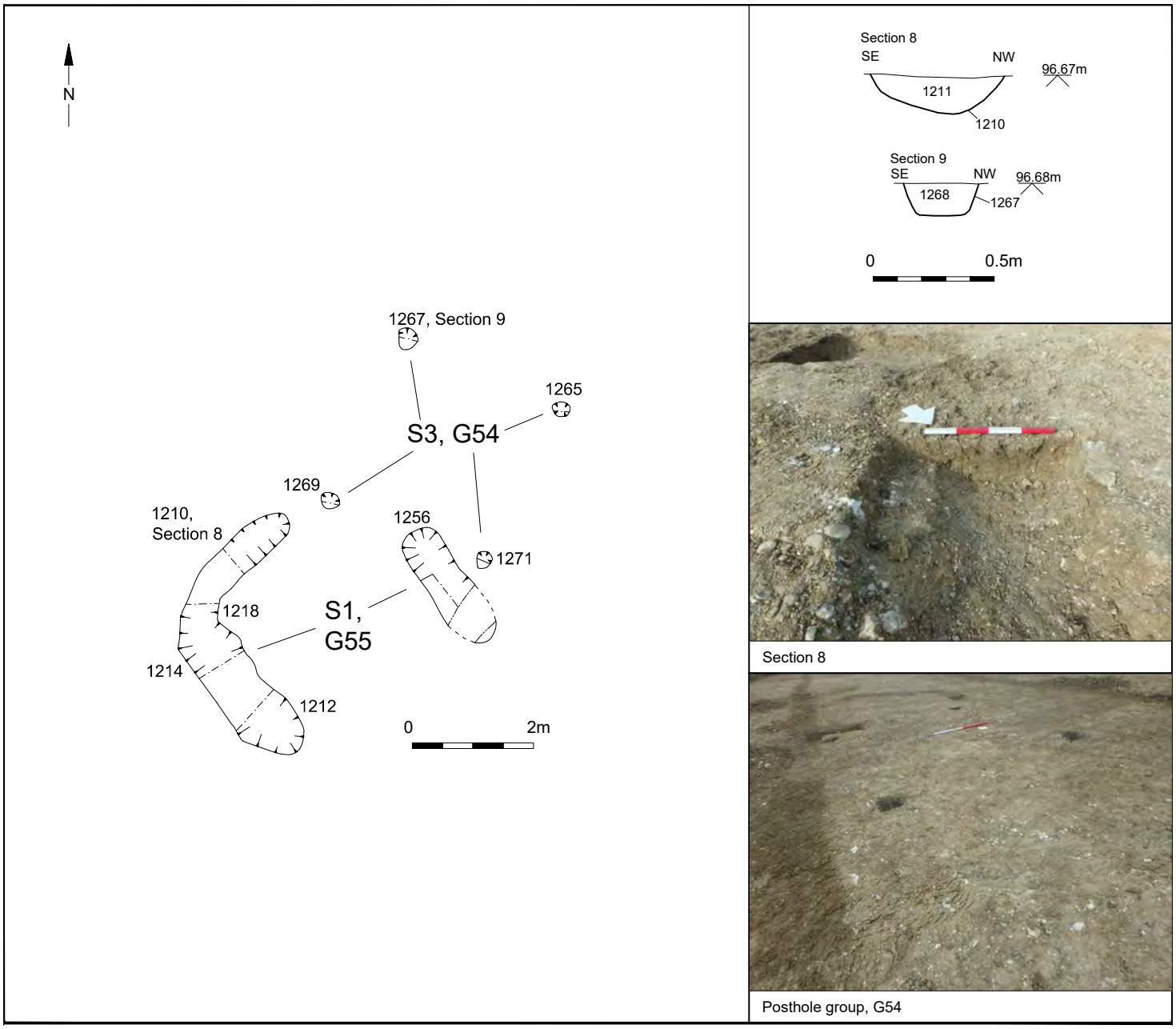
0 0.5m

Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL

Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC

Excavation Area A with Middle Iron Age features

Fig.6



© **Archaeology South-East**		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC	Fig.7
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Structure 1 and 3 plan, sections and photographs	
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View of gullies looking north

Section 4, gully 1389 and pit 1394

Section 10, gully 1165 and pit 1163

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Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A with Medieval Phase 3.1 features	
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N

OA11

OA10

OA9

OA8

G44

Section 12

G45

G61

G46

Section 13

Section 14

0 20m

Medieval Phase 3.2
Undated

LB

CHALKSTONE WAY

58

45

Shelter

Section 12, ditch 1025 and gully 1023

Section 13, ditch 1382

Section 12
SE NW

94.28m

1024
1023
1027
1026
1025
Modern land drain

Section 13
SW NE

96.53m

1383
1382

Section 14
SW NE

96.74m

1277
1278
1279

0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A with Medieval Phase 3.2 features	
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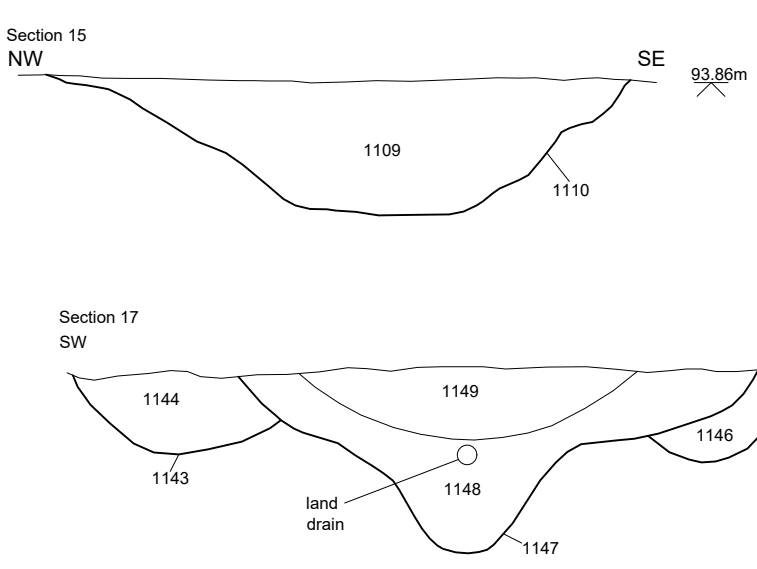
Section 15, ditch 1110

Section 16, ditches 1304, 1306 and 1308

Section 19, ditches 1175 and 1177



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Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area A with post-medieval features	
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N

Drain

T321

0 10m

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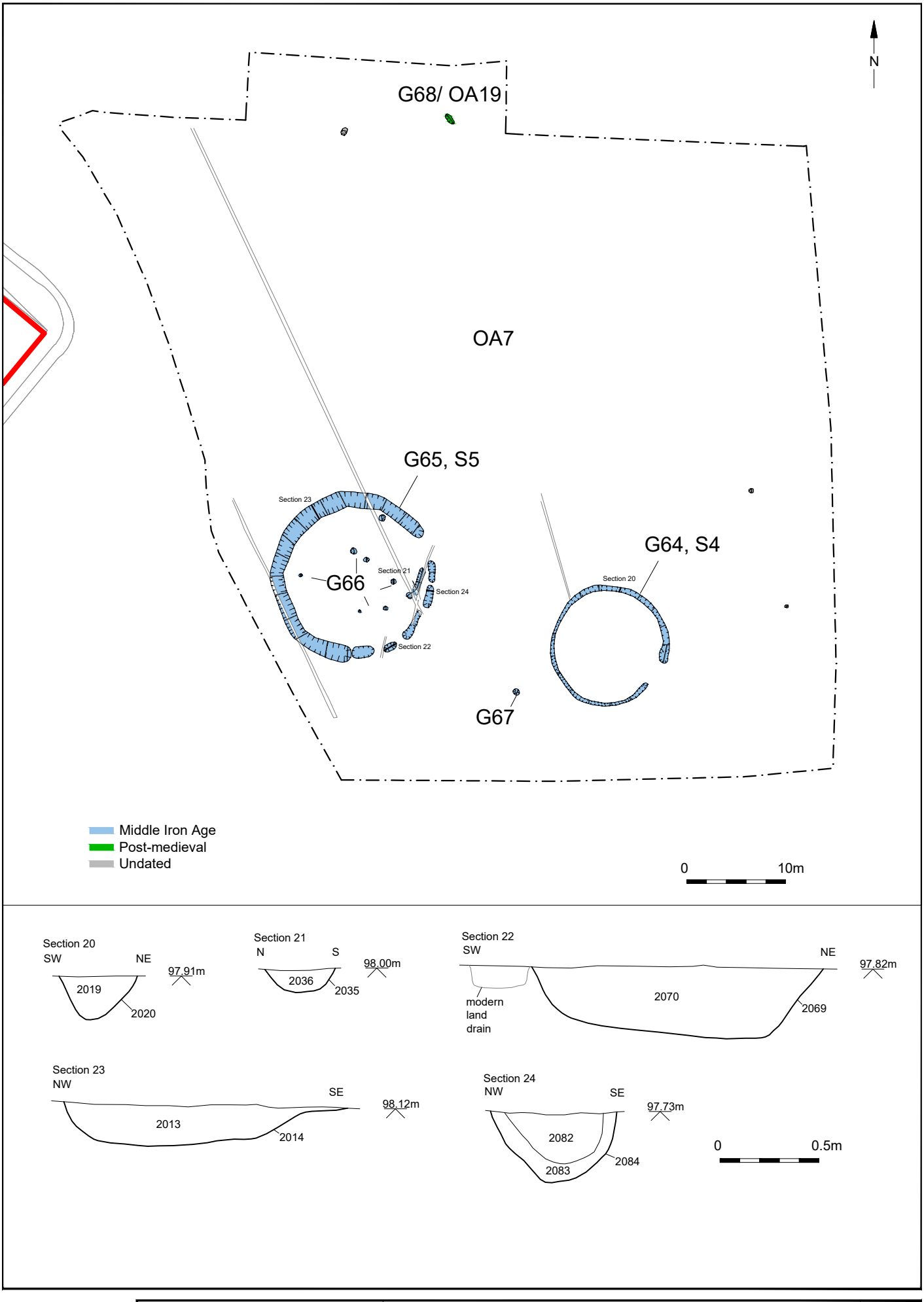
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area B with all features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		



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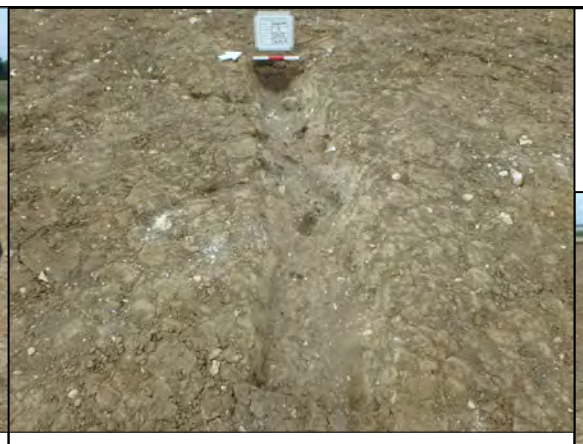
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area B (south) with all features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		

Ring-ditch G65

Ring-gully G64



Section 21, ring-gully 2020

Section 24, ring-ditch 2014

Section 22, pit 2035

Section 23, ring-ditch 2069

Section 25, ring-ditch 2084

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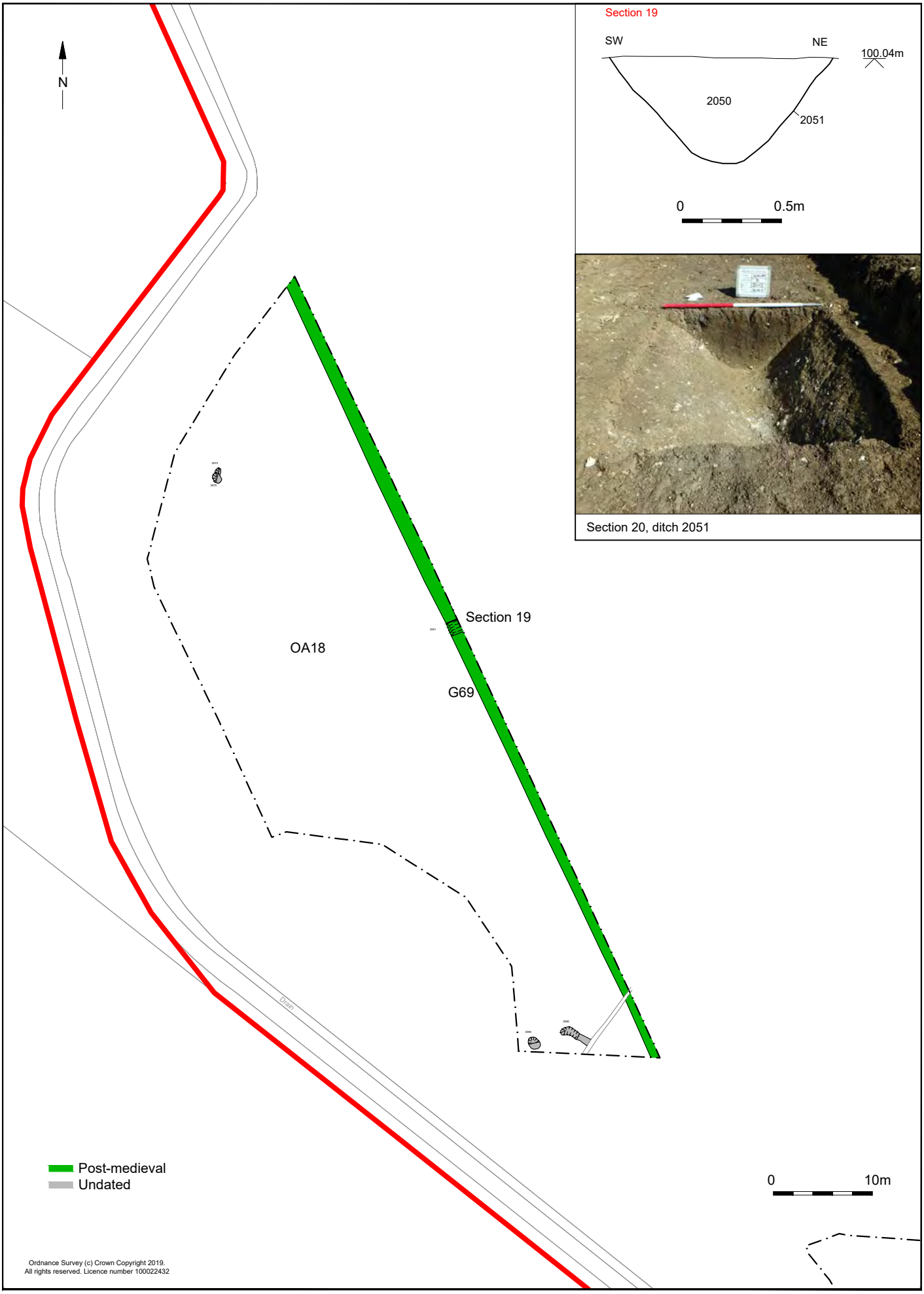
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Plan of Area B (south) ring-ditches	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park, EXC	Fig.14
Project Ref: 180803	Oct 2019	Excavation Area B (north) with all features	
Report Ref: 2019349	Drawn by: APL		

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