



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation (Phase 2)
on land at Great Wilsey Park
Haverhill, Suffolk
November 2017**

Report No. 17/138

Author: Paul Thompson

Illustrator: Joanne Clawley



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molarnort1 - 303314	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation (Phase 2) on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill Suffolk		
<p><i>MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Forty-three trenches were excavated of which eighteen contained archaeological remains and twenty-five were sterile. Trenches in Area 1 were archaeologically sterile except for Trench 322 which revealed part of a ring ditch. Nine of the fifteen trenches in Area 2 contained archaeological features. Six trenches in Area 3 held archaeological features however they were scattered across the area showing no concentration of activity. One pit in Area 3 was of probable Roman date. Trenches in Area 4 contained no archaeological features. Evaluation in Area 5 comprised only three trenches, two of which contained ditches while the third was sterile. Pottery from these ditches was 1st century in date. Medieval furrows, indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed in Areas 2, 3 and 5.</i></p>			
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Heritage desk-based assessment (Bourne 2013) Trial trench evaluation (Finn 2017)		
Current Land use	Pasture		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Ditches and isolated features of undated, Roman and post-medieval date		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Late Iron Age & a single sherd of Roman pottery, animal bone, slag, lava quern, post-medieval CBM, Iron nail		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Suffolk		
Site address (including postcode)	Land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c170 ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	TL 688 459		
Height OD	c90-100m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Orion Heritage		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones MOLA		
Project Manager	Ant Mauli MOLA		
Sponsor or funding body	Orion Heritage		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	09/11/17 – 23/11/17		
ARCHIVES		Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service KDG050 and WTL013		Pottery, tile, animal bone, iron nail, slag
Paper			Site records, maps, permatrace drawings
Digital	MOLA Northampton Offices:		Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Trial trench evaluation on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk, November 2017		
Serial title & volume	MOLA 17/138		
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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 Area 1

5.2 Area 2

5.3 Area 3

5.4 Area 4

5.5 Area 5

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Iron Age and Roman pottery

by Andy Chapman

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Rob Atkins

6.3 Daub

by Mary Ellen Crothers

6.4 Other finds

by Tora Hylton

6.5 Quern fragments

by Andy Chapman

6.6 Animal bone

by Sander Aerts

7 DISCUSSION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 1: Context Inventory

Figures

Front cover: Trench 344 excavation

Fig 1: Site location Trenches including those with archaeological remains

Fig 2: Phase 1 and 2 Trench locations

Fig 3: Archaeology from Phase 1 trenching

Fig 4: Trench 322, Section 68

Fig 5: Trench 322, General view looking east

Fig 6: Trench 322, Ditch [32204] looking north

Fig 7: Trench 356, Section 207

Fig 8: Trench 333, General view looking south-west

Fig 9: Trench 333, Pit [33305] looking north-west

Fig 10: Trench 328, Sections 198, 199, 200, 204 and 214

Fig 11: Trench 329, Sections 201, 202 and 203

Fig 12: Trench 333 and 334, Sections 209 and 212

Fig 13: Trench 343 and 344, Sections 210, 211 and 213

Fig 14: Trench 348 and 349, Sections 205 and 206

Fig 15: Trench 353, Section 208

Tables

Table 1: Quantification of the pottery

Table 2: Quantification of the daub

Table 3: Overview of hand-collected animal remains

Trial trench evaluation (Phase 2) on land at Great Wilsey Park Haverhill, Suffolk November 2017

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Forty-three trenches were excavated of which eighteen contained archaeological remains and twenty-five were sterile. Trenches in Area 1 were archaeologically sterile except for Trench 322 which revealed part of a ring ditch. Nine of the fifteen trenches in Area 2 contained archaeological features. Six trenches in Area 3 held archaeological features however they were scattered across the area showing no concentration of activity. One pit in Area 3 was of probable Roman date. Trenches in Area 4 contained no archaeological features. Evaluation in Area 5 comprised only three trenches, two of which contained ditches while the third was sterile. Pottery from these ditches were 1st century in date. Medieval furrows, indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed in Areas 2, 3 and 5.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to carry out a trial trench evaluation over c170ha of land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk, (TL 688 459).

A planning application (DC/14/2276/EIASCO) has been submitted for the construction of 2,500 residential units, local employment uses, education community and leisure facilities, public open space and recreation facilities, landscaping and other ancillary and enabling works. As a condition of this planning application the Planning Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service had requested that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. This was achieved through an archaeological trial trench evaluation. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Finn 2017).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

Haverhill is a market town in Suffolk, and forms the second largest town in the borough of St Edmundsbury. The town centre lies at the base of a dip in the chalk hills of the Newmarket Ridge, and is situated on the Stour Brook, which flows into the River Stour to the south. The proposed area of development comprises around 13 arable fields, covering an area of c170ha, on the north-eastern side of Haverhill (TL 688 459). The site is bounded to the north and east by agricultural land and to the south and west by the residential areas of Chalkstone and Wilsey, areas of Haverhill.

The development site 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 c100m aOD in the north-west to c90m 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. The geology of the site is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamiction. Head clay, silt, and gravel can be found to the south of the site along the path of the stream (BGS 2015). The soil is Hanslope association chalky till; slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment was undertaken by CgMs Consulting in 2013 to examine the area of development and a 1km radius study area (Bourn 2013). The following historical and archaeological background is summarised from that work.

A Scheduled Monument, the Great Wilsey moated site (list ID: 1020175) is located at TL68757 46270 on the north-eastern edge of the site. Five Grade II Listed Buildings comprising four cottages and a farmhouse lie to the east of the site outside of the development boundaries. A second moat (unscheduled) is present at Little Wilsey Farm within the south-east area of the site. The earthwork is recorded as being infilled in 2001.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

A limited number of finds of these dates have been recovered from the site. Within the search area two Palaeolithic hand axes were found, one at Hudson Close in the east of Haverhill, c750m to the south of the study site, and one c1km to the west. At least 21 small Mesolithic flint blade flakes have been recorded c.1km to the north-east of the site. No finds of Neolithic date have been recorded.

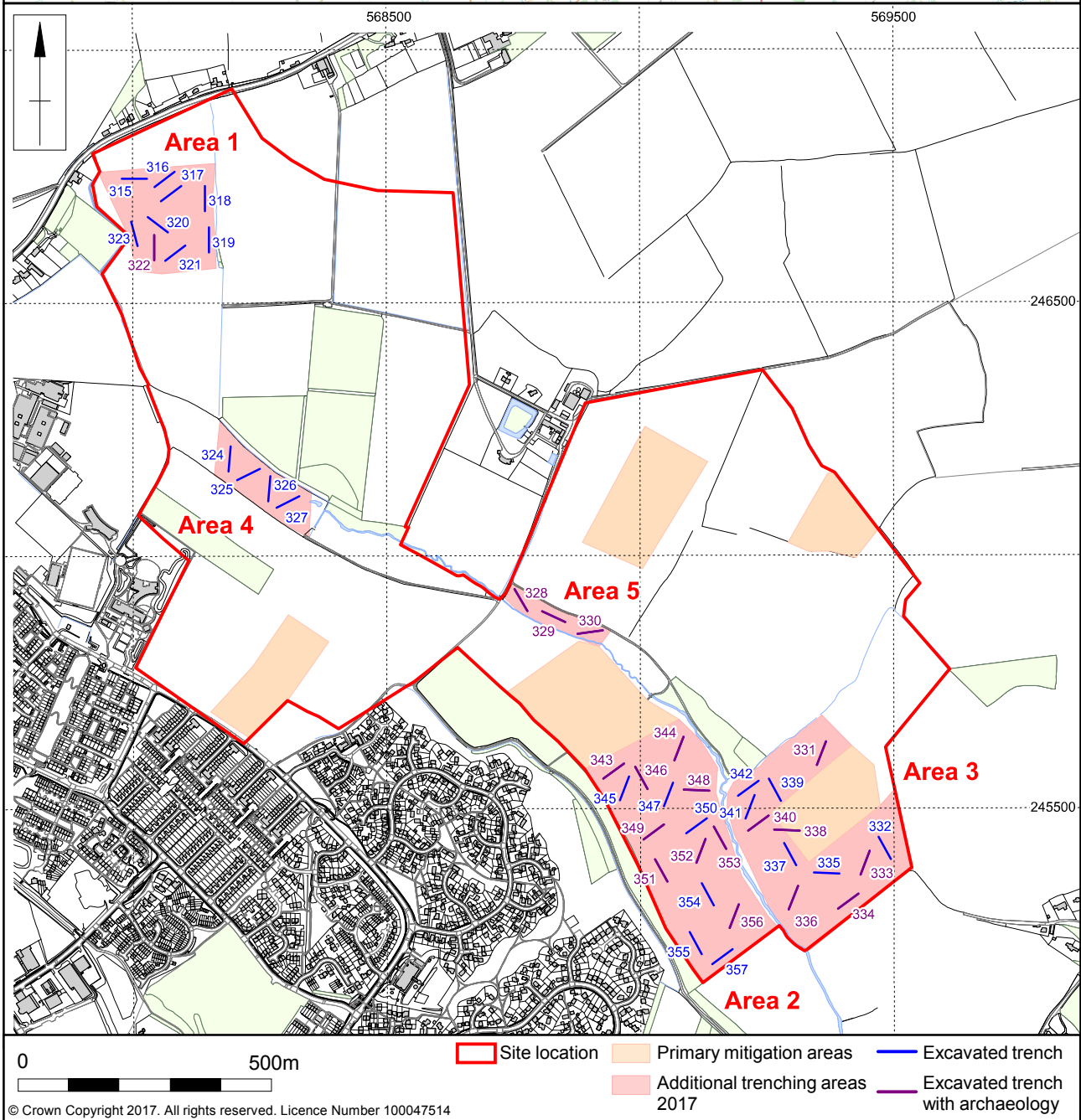
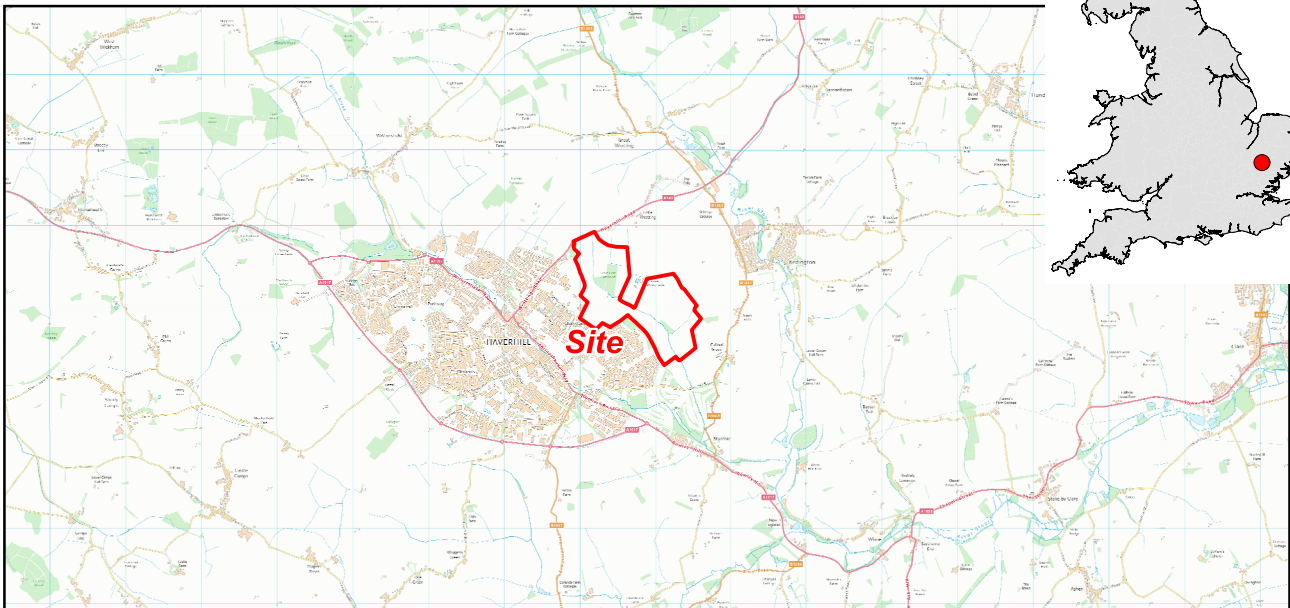
Bronze Age

A Scheduled Monument (list ID 1008189), thought to be a Bronze Age bowl barrow, lies c700m away on the southern edge of Haverhill. A previous evaluation to the south-west of the study site recorded a small pit of Bronze Age date and two undated ditches. Within the search area two Bronze Age axes have been found as spot finds one within the boundaries of the site in the north-western corner, and a second c1km to the north.

Iron Age

Iron Age activity in the area appears abundant. An evaluation during development at Westfield Primary School Replacement site immediately to the south of the site recorded part of an enclosure of Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age date, a circular enclosure of middle Iron Age date (possibly a roundhouse) and a double-ditched enclosure interpreted as a barrow or temple/shrine. Subsequent excavation revealed no evidence for later occupation of the site, however, earlier finds and features suggested occupation may have begun in the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age.

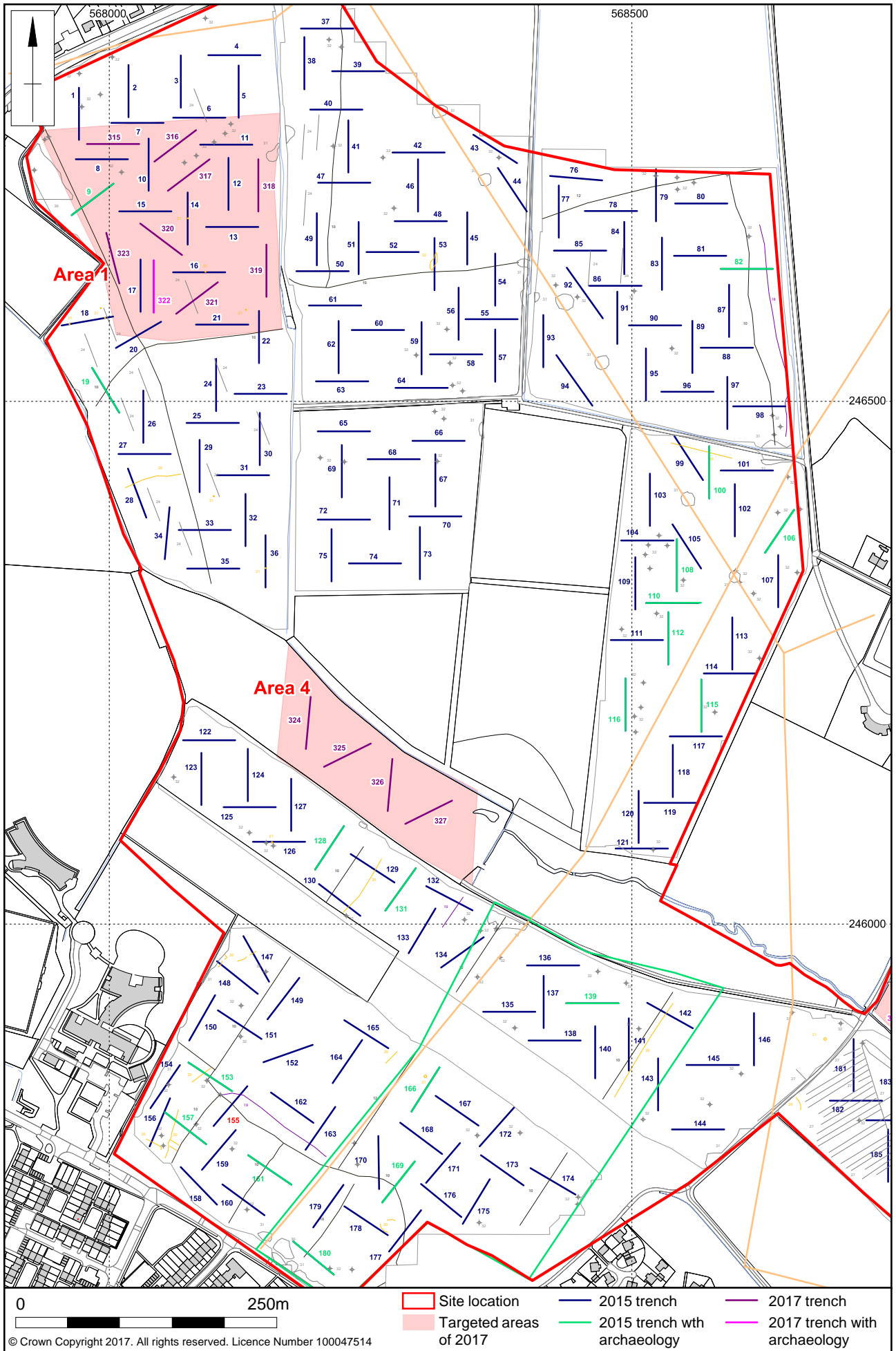
To the south of the site an evaluation off Chalkstone way produced evidence for isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. Other pits and cut features dating to the Iron Age were found at Millfields way c350m to the south-west of the site. Approximately 800m to the south of the study site, an inhumation and associated scattered Iron Age pottery were also discovered.



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Scale 1:12,500

Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1



Scale 1:5000

2015 and 2017 works Fig 2

Within 150m south-west of the site an Iron Age hoard and possible coin mould were recovered in the 18th century. A Greek silver *tetradrachm* (coin) of the middle Iron Age was found c150m north-east of the site and a bun-shaped rotary quern was found south of the site within a garden of Mount Road.

Roman

Approximately 1km to the east, near Cotton Hall, lies a Scheduled Monument, a 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 has been spot finds. A Roman coin of the Emperor Augustus (27BC-AD14) was found at the cricket ground to the west of the site. Two coins of the Emperors Gordian III (AD238-244) and Licinus II (AD315-326) were found on the south-western edge of the site on Chalkstone Hill. To the west of the site, in the eastern edge of Haverhill town, other finds have been recovered including a miniature stone head from a portable amulet, pottery, tile, tesserae, coins and a brooch.

Anglo-Saxon and later medieval

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 to the north of the site. A single additional find spot comprising a large Saxon pin with ornate gilded bronze head was found close to the church.

The scheduled monument site at Great Wilsey Farm is located on the north-eastern border of the study area. The monument comprises a sub-rectangular raised island 1m high, measuring c46m north-east by south-west and c38m north-west by south-east. The raised land is bordered by a water-filled moat c14m wide and 1.5m deep. The site has been associated with Wilsey Hall Manor which was owned by Gilbert de Clare in the first half of the 12th century. In the 16th century, owners of the manor included Robert Cornewall, Sir Giles Alington, Henry Turner, John Skinner and William Smythe. A house on the island was probably replaced in the 17th century by one to the east of the moated site, on the footprint of the present 1960s Great Wilsey Farmhouse. Within the boundaries of the site to the south-east, at Little Wilsey Farm, a second unscheduled moated site has been recorded, although this may no longer be extant.

Archaeological evaluation work on land to the west of the study site revealed an area of medieval occupation activity in the area of Chapel Farm (SCCAS 2007), where a medieval chapel is known to have stood. Flint and ashlar from the former chapel have been incorporated into the current 19th-century Grade II Listed cottage and farm buildings. Monitoring works for a water pipeline c500m to the north of the site in Little Wratting identified medieval pottery and cut features indicative of occupation.

Post-medieval and modern

Post-medieval activity mainly took place some distance away from the site, with 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.

An historic tythe map of 1840 depicts the eastern half of the site as comprising fields. Also recorded were the surviving three sides of the Little Wilsey moated site within the buildings of the farm, surrounded by long fields on each side sloping down to the

Stour Brook. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, the two farms and their associated moated sites were clearly marked. The study site comprised numerous fields within an enclosed wider agricultural landscape, containing hedged, treed and fenced boundaries. By the 1905 Ordnance Survey map, the Great Field Plantation was now in existence to the west of Great Wilsey Farm. The plantation had been extended to the west by 1928. Small-scale construction of ancillary farm buildings to the north of Great Wilsey Farm had been undertaken by 1949. There was no further significant change to the study site or to its boundaries until the present day, with the exception of the encroachment of Haverhill urban area to the west after 1970.

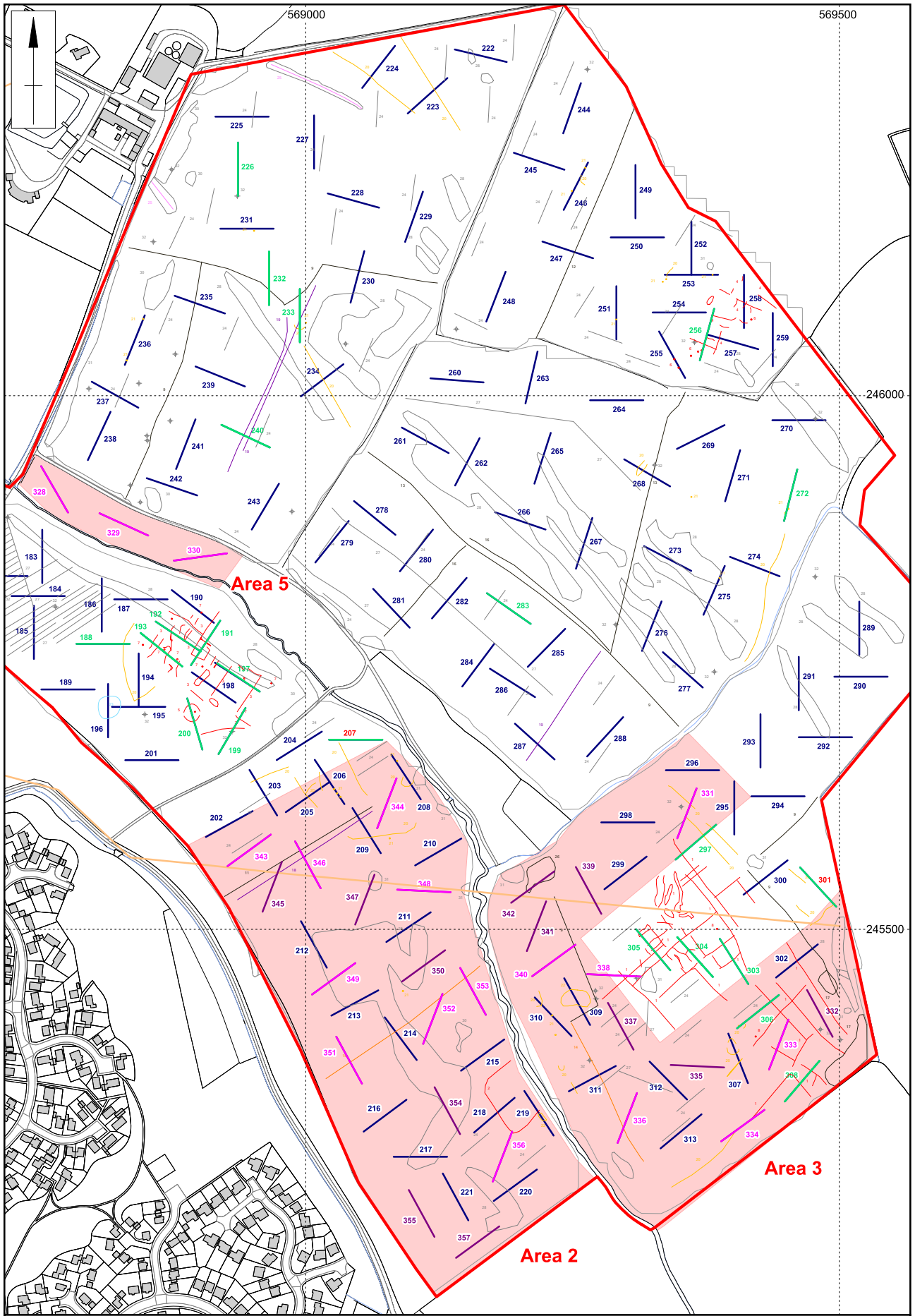
Previous archaeological investigation

An evaluation was undertaken in 2007 on 45ha on farm land immediately to the north-west of the site (SCCAS 2007). Trenching revealed some Iron Age and Roman pits, along with localised scatters of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon finds. More significant was a defined area of medieval activity to the area's eastern edge. A number of post-medieval field boundaries were located. Another recent evaluation on Westfield Primary School Replacement site on the south-west boundary of the site (Heard 2012) has revealed a middle Iron Age settlement along with a possible ritual and funerary monument.

A geophysical survey of the proposed development area identified three main clusters of cut features, including former backfilled pits, linear features and a former ring ditch. It has been hypothesised that some of the features may be Iron Age, given the extensive activity of this date in the area (Davies 2014).

Between October and December 2015 MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Orion Heritage to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Three hundred and fourteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains were concentrated around the central areas, with prehistoric and Iron Age comprising a number of isolated pits in the south and east along with two possible field systems in the central-western and south-eastern areas (Fig 3).

An enclosure and a pit containing kiln/hearth debris lay in the western-central area and a possible dwelling and hearth were observed in the central eastern area. No deposits of conclusively Roman date were observed. Medieval activity of 12th and 13th century date was concentrated in two distinct areas and were probably both associated with the two nearby moated sites. No later medieval activity was present, and only limited post-medieval activity was identified. A large number of trenches contained either no archaeological remains, or only post-medieval/modern land boundaries as depicted on the 1881 and 1905 Ordnance Survey historic maps.



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- Site location
- 2015 trench
- 2015 trench with archaeology
- 2017 trench
- 2017 trench with archaeology
- Targeted areas of 2017

Scale 1:5000

2015 and 2017 works Fig 3

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the quality and extent of the archaeological resource within specific target areas identified in the 2015 trial trench evaluation. This could inform further decisions regarding the suitability of the site for development. The evaluation was designed to gather sufficient information from the target areas to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of archaeological remains within the application area. This was achieved via the following aims and objectives:

- establishing the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- determining the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- assessing the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- assessing the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- assessing the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains, and;
- to inform any future excavation and/or preservation *in situ* strategy.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), the MOLA *Fieldwork Manual* (2014) and the procedural document *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The evaluation had the potential to address the following research topics set out for the East of England by Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook 1997 and Medlycott 2011:

Iron Age:

- The development of the agrarian economy
- Artefact production and distribution
- Social organisation and settlement form and function in the early and middle Iron Age

Medieval:

- Rural settlement diversity
- Field systems
- Land use changes

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Excavated trenches during phase 2 are within two different parishes therefore there are two site codes applied to the trenching.

WTL013 Areas 1 and 4

KDG050 Areas 2, 3 and 5

All of the proposed trenches were excavated using a 360 degrees mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The forty-three trenches were 50m long with six exceptions. Trench 343 was shortened to 40m long, Trenches 339, 342 and 345 were shortened to 30 meters long, Trench 346 was shortened to 25m long and Trench 347 to 37m in length. All adjustments were due to the close proximity of overhead power cables.

The evaluation aimed to give a full and varied sample across the five targeted areas. 43 Trenches were positioned to evaluate areas of the site not examined or insufficiently examined as part of the previous phase of evaluation (Porter 2016).

Removal of topsoil and subsoil took place under constant archaeological direction to reveal the archaeological horizon and were stacked, where possible, separately at the side of the trenches. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines (MOLA 2014 and Finn 2015).

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number in a sequence assigned to each trench. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation.

All trench locations were recorded using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full digital photographic record was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Finn 2015).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast material and compacted by the mechanical excavator.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

This phase of excavation identified remains of late Iron Age or Roman and medieval or post-medieval activity across the site. The earliest features were a probable single ring ditch gully in Area 1, two ditches and two gullies in Areas 2 and 3 and a pit in Area 3. Other archaeological features comprised ditches or gullies. Furrows indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation methods were present in Areas 2, 3 and 5.

Two groupings of land drains were recorded – those aligned north to south or east to west and a group aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. It is not clear if they are contemporaneous or inserted at different times.

Large parts of the development area (Phase 2) contained no observable archaeological remains (Fig 1). Area 1 contained no archaeological features apart from the possible ring ditch gully while Area 4 was archaeologically sterile. Full context details are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1 Area 1

Trench 322 was the only trench which contained archaeological remains from this area (Fig 3). A curvilinear ditch [32204] with a 'U' shaped profile was uncovered (Figs 4 and 5). It is interpreted as a possible ring ditch but unfortunately no dateable material was recovered from this feature. This ditch was cut by a post-medieval land drain.

A further post-medieval land drain was observed in the middle of Trench 319, aligned east-west. Two more land drains were uncovered in Trench 323.

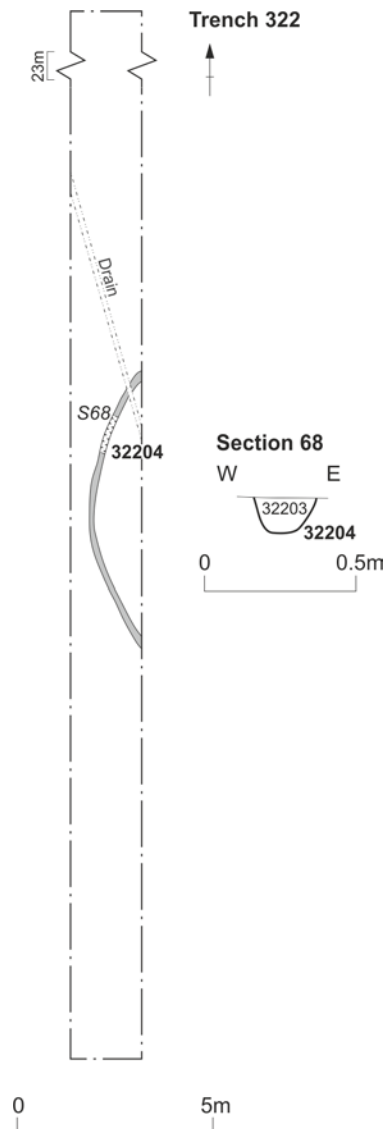


Fig 4: Trench 322 and Section 68



Fig 5: Trench 322, General view looking east



Fig 6: Trench 322, Ditch [32204] looking north

5.2 Area 2

This area was dominated by boundary ditches between 2.0m to 2.5m wide (Fig 1). Trench 343 contained a single linear cut feature [34305] with 'U' shaped profile filled with a compact brown sandy silty clay loam (34304) with occasional flint, chalk with small rounded stones randomly distributed (Fig 13, Section 211). This feature is interpreted as a plough furrow from ridge and furrow cultivation system.

Trench 344 (Fig 13) contained two features, a slightly curving ditch [34407] and a furrow [34405] as well as a land drain. All were orientated east-west. The furrow [34405] had straight sides with a flat base was filled with (34406) firm dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small rounded gravel distributed randomly. The ditch [34407] slightly curving east, had slightly curving inwards sides at 45 to 55 degrees. It's fill (34406) comprised firm dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small rounded gravel.

Two 2.5m wide ditches [34604] and [34606] running north-east to south-west approximately parallel to each other in Trench 346 are possible boundary ditches, but were left unexcavated as they had been examined in trenches during Phase 1 (not illustrated). A further possible boundary ditch [35105], 2.5m wide, but not excavated, was uncovered in Trench 351 on the same alignment (not illustrated).

A boundary ditch [35205], 2.0m wide, from Trench 352 was also seen in Trench 353, [35309] aligned NW-SE (Fig 15). A small shallow U-shaped ditch or gully was excavated in Trench 348 [34805] containing no finds for dating (Fig 14, Section 206). A shallow ditch or gully in Trench 349 [34905] also was void of any finds (Fig 14, Section 205). A further U-shaped ditch was encountered within Trench 356 [35605] again lacking any dating evidence (Fig 7).

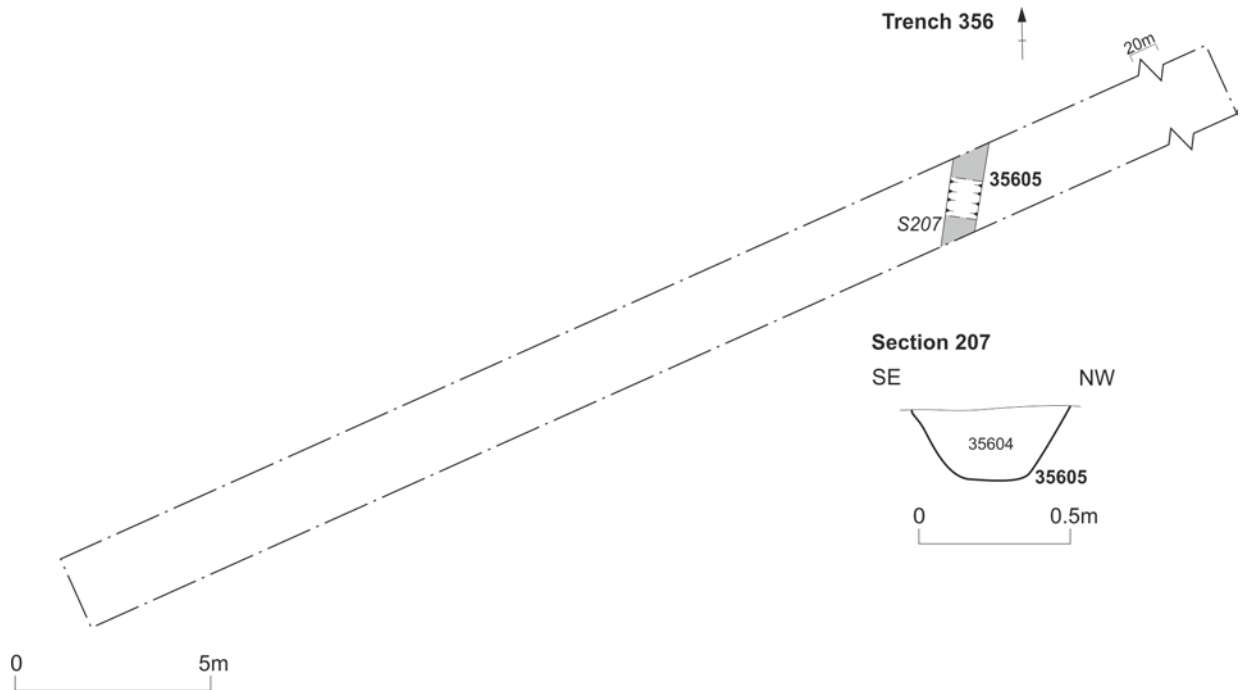


Fig 7: Trench 356, Section 207

Plough furrows were observed in Trench 343, [34305] and 344, [34405] running north-east to south-west downslope towards the stream (Fig 13). These are likely to be medieval in date although no finds were recovered from the excavated section in Trench 343.

Post-medieval land drains were encountered in Trenches 344, 345 and 349. The drain in Trench 344 orientated east-west while drains in trenches 345 and 349 both orientated north-east to south-west.

5.3 Area 3

In Trench 333 (Figs 8 and 9), a pit [33305], 0.86m in diameter with straight sides sloping at between 45 and 55 degrees with a flattened base, contained a body sherd of probable Roman pottery (Fig 12, Section 212). A recent drain or cable was observed running east-west and turning at a right angle in the trench to north-south.



Fig 8: Trench 333, General view looking south-west



Fig 9: Trench 333, Pit [33305] looking north-west

This area was also dominated by boundary ditches from 1.0 to 2.0m wide. Trench 331 revealed two boundary ditches, [33104] and [33106], which were left unexcavated. These ditches had already been observed and sections excavated through them in the previous trenching phase (Porter 2016, Fig 10 page 16).

A post-medieval boundary ditch [33407], 2.0m wide, was located in Trench 334 (Fig 12, Section 209) and finds of a nail and tile confirmed a medieval or post-medieval date. A boundary ditch was observed in Trench 336 [33605] which runs in alignment with the stream. The presumed same boundary ditch was also encountered in Trench 340 [34005]. Two ditches, each 1.0m wide, were encountered in trench 338, [33805] and [33807], but these were left un-excavated as they are within the proposed future mitigation area.

Post-medieval land drains were encountered in Trenches 336 and 339.

Trench 342 contained post-medieval to recent deposits in the form of two large irregular shaped pits, [34205] and [34207], both contained brick rubble, whole bricks, wire and plastic. These were left unexcavated (not illustrated).

A post-medieval drain, pipe or cable was encountered turning a right angle in Trench 333. A land drain was seen in Trench 336 in an north-west to south-east orientation and another in Trench 339. East-west aligned land drains were discovered in Trench 345 and 349.

5.4 Area 4

No archaeological features were uncovered in the four trenches excavated within this area. Two land drains both running east-west were located in Trench 326 along with an iron water pipe. Two more land drains again on an east-west alignment were located in Trench 327.

5.5 Area 5

Two of the three trenches in this area contained archaeological features (Figs 10 and Fig 11). A small quantity of pottery was recovered dating possibly from the late Iron Age to early Roman periods.

Trench 328 uncovered a series of linear ditches and gullies [32805], [32807], [32809], [32811] and [32815] as well as a ditch terminal [32818] (Fig 10). All of these features were running roughly north-south. Ditch [32805] has straight sides sloping at 40-50 degree with uneven but generally flat base, filled by (32804) a compact silty grey clay possibly manually backfilled (Fig 10, Section 198). This is interpreted as a possible boundary or drainage ditch.

Ditch [32807] is linear with straight sides sloping at 40-50 degrees with an uneven but generally flat base (Fig 10, Section 200). Dark silty grey clay fill (32806) of this ditch was probably manually backfilled in a single event rather than naturally. The fill (32808) of ditch or gully [32809] was composed of silty dark grey clay with occasional evenly distributed small rounded stones and is thought, like the other ditches in this area, to have been manually backfilled as a single event (Fig 10, Section 200). The ditch or gully [32809] itself is a linear 'V' shaped ditch with straight sides sloping at 40-50 degrees and curving perceptibly to the north.

Ditch [32811] terminated in a butt-end within Trench 328 having curving sides 40-50 degrees in slope and was filled with (32810) interpreted as a possible drainage gully

(Fig 10, Section 199). One sherd of Roman 1st century AD pottery was recovered (see Chapman, Section 6.1 below).

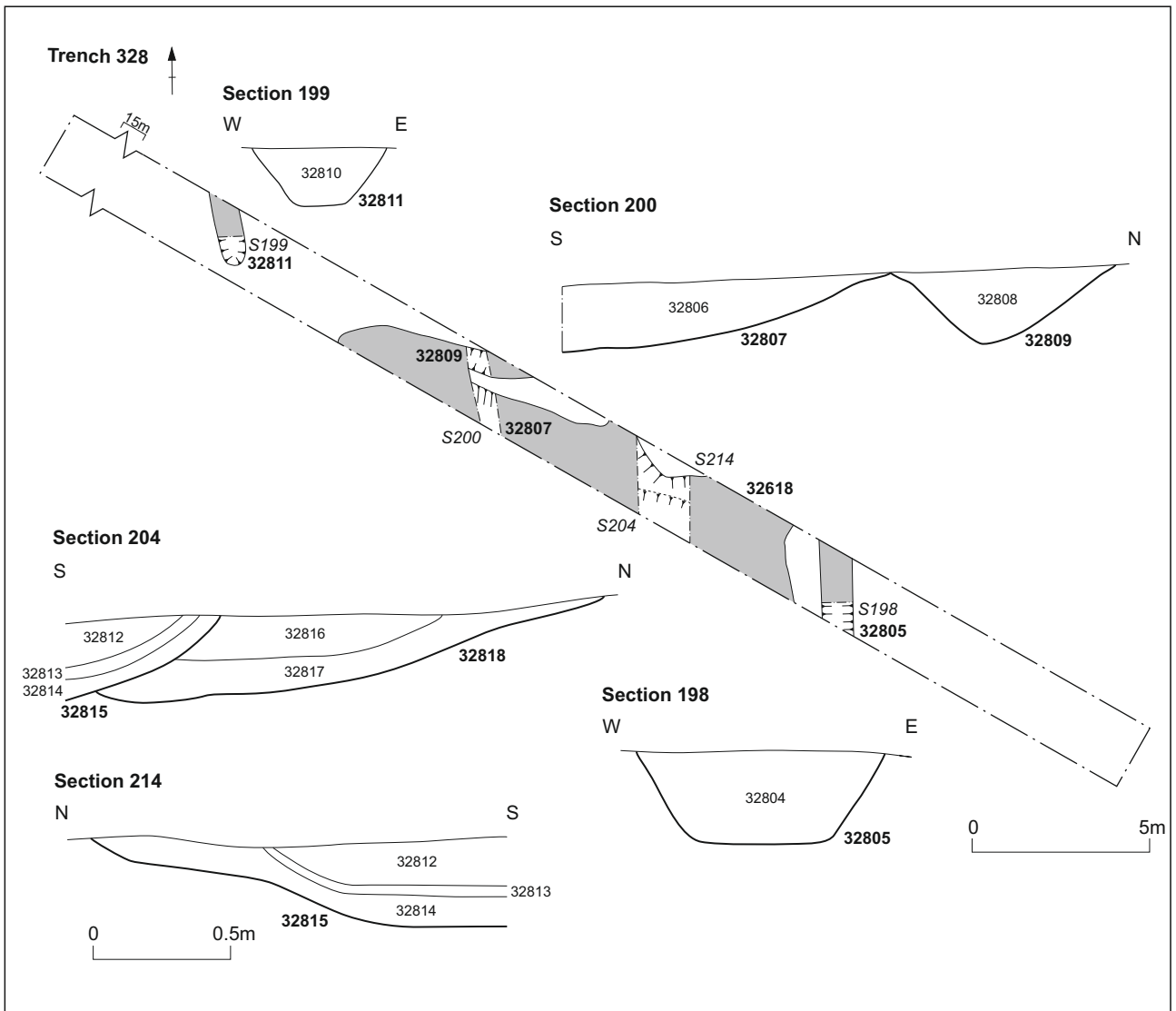
Ditch [32818] with shallow 20-30 degree sloping straight sides was filled primarily with two distinct fills (32816), blackish grey silty clay and (32817), brownish grey silty loam (Fig 10, Section 204). These had been cut by ditch [32815] with evenly sloping sides at 30-40 degrees and flat base. This ditches primary fill (32814) was firm grey silty clay. Above this was (32813), darker grey to black silty loam containing charcoal and a rim sherd of pottery either late Iron Age or Roman in date. Above this the later fill (32812) comprised a blackish grey silty loam with charcoal and chalk.

Daub and pottery were recovered from fill (32813) of ditch [32815], the latter is comprised of a single sherd is late Iron Age or early Roman in date.

Trench 329 comprised a series of linear gullies or furrows, [32905], [32907] and [32909] aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 11, Sections 201 and 203). Aligned with them were two post-medieval land drains (Fig 11). The fill (32908) of gully or furrow [32909] contained four pottery sherds and fragments of lava quern of Roman date (Fig 11, Section 202).

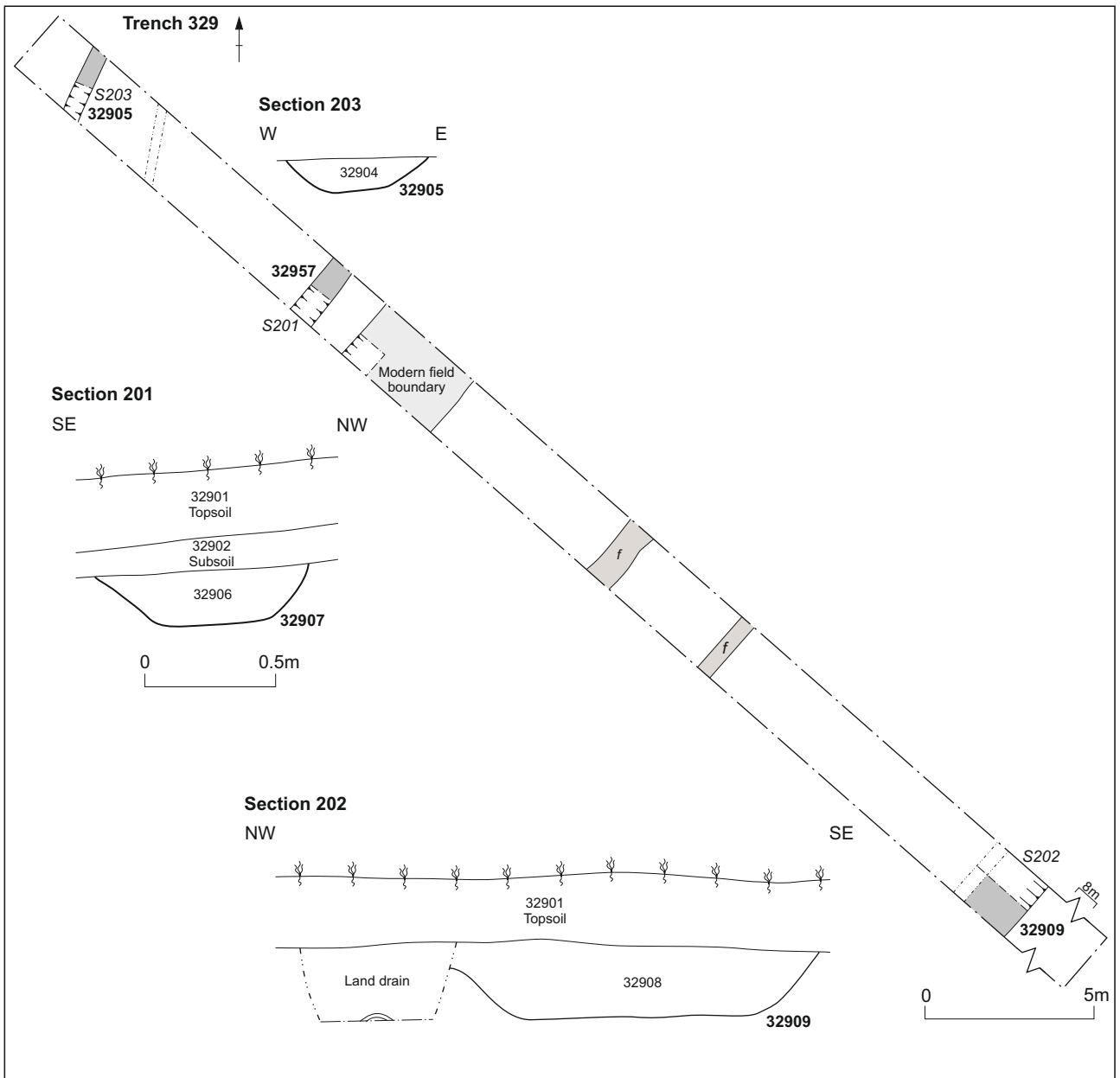
Given the close proximity of Trench 330 to the previous two in this area it was surprising not to encounter either archaeological features in the form of ditches and gullies or land drains. However this trench was void of any features.

Two land drains in Trench 328, one on a north-south alignment and the other on an east-west alignment were encountered. Trench 330 was crossed by two land drains on parallel east-west alignments.



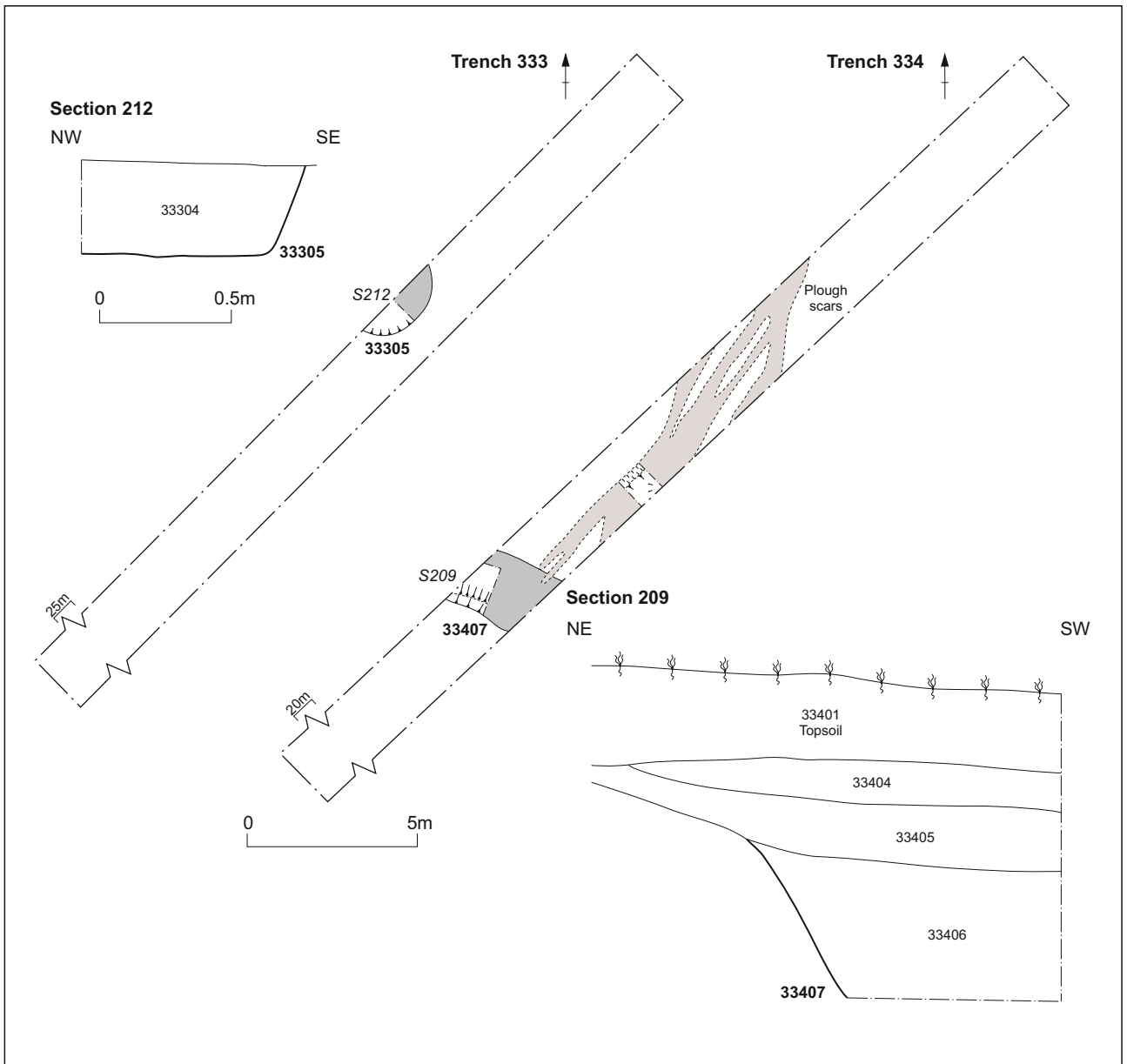
Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 10



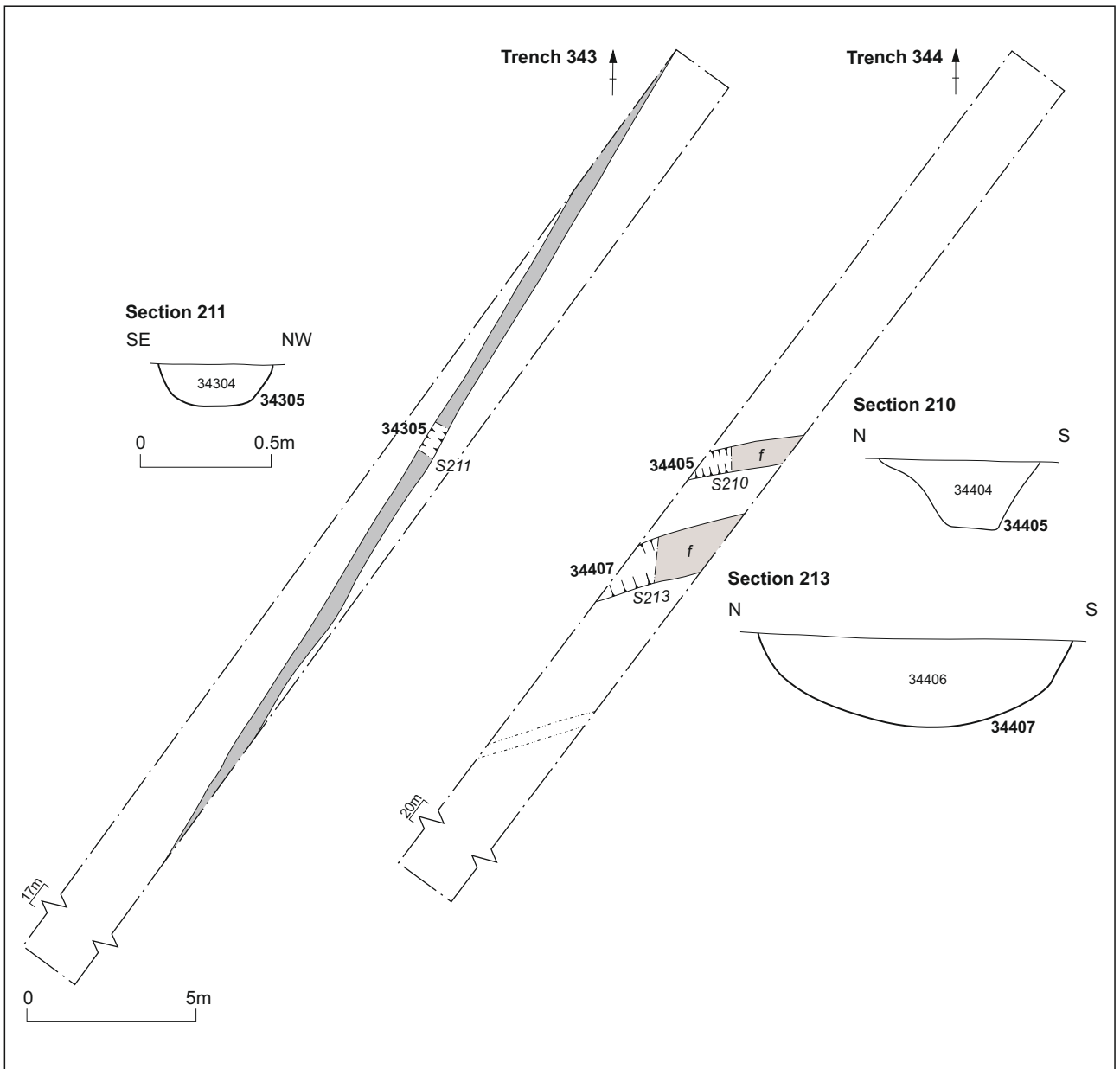
Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 11



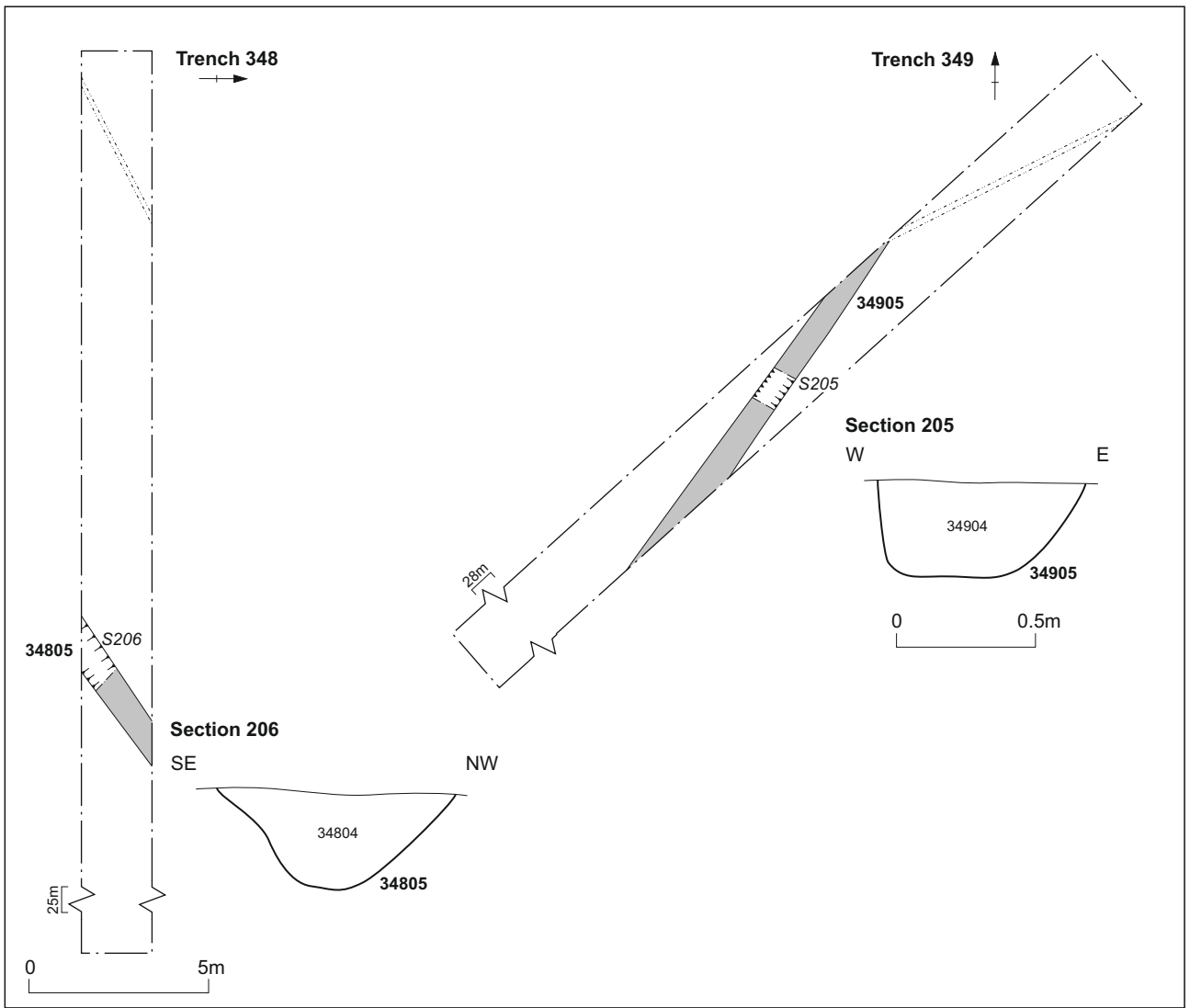
Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 12



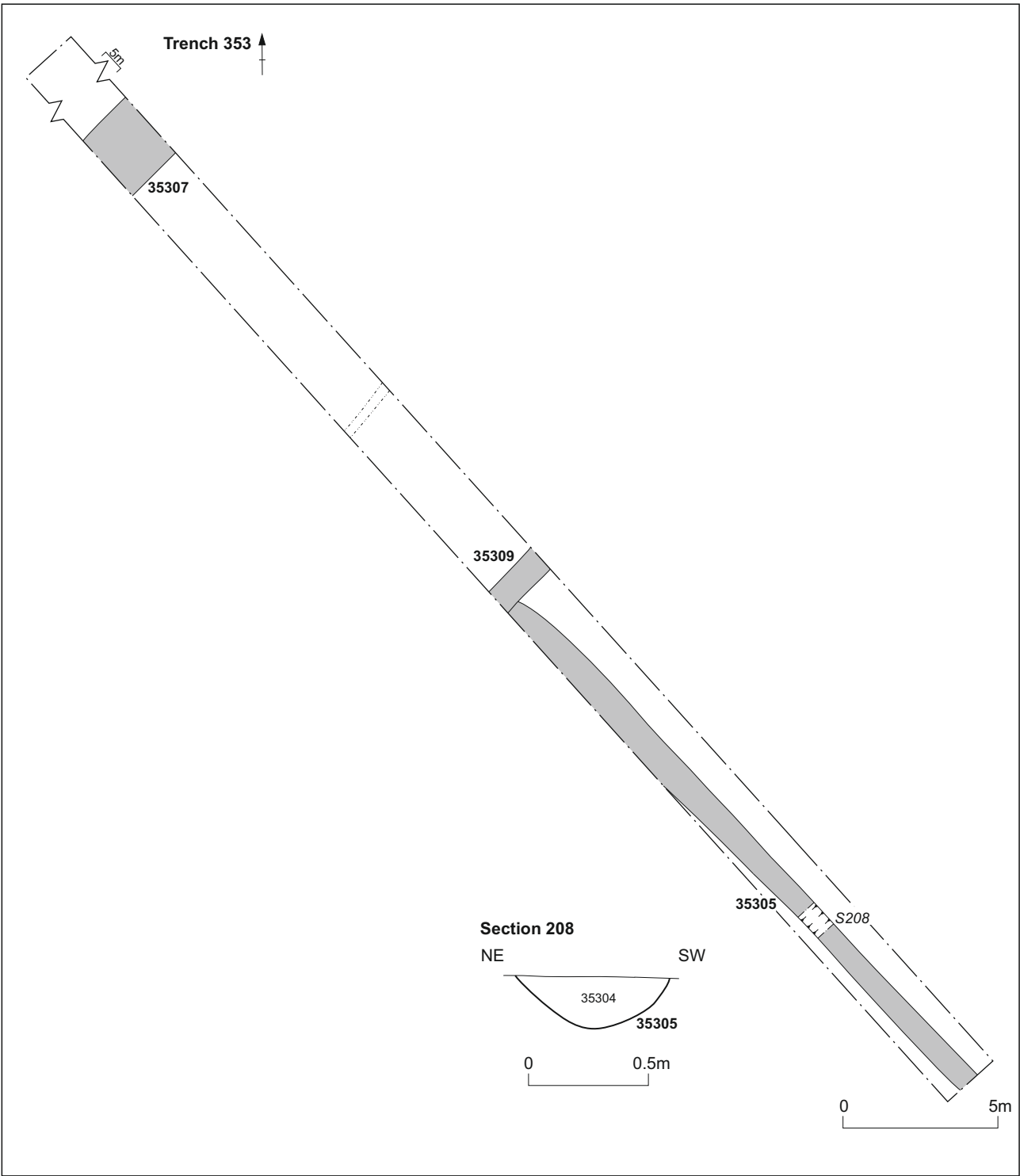
Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 13



Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 14



Scale 1:200 (plan) 1:25 (sections)

Fig 15

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 The Iron Age and Roman Pottery by *Andy Chapman*

A total of nine sherds of pottery, weighing 194g, was recovered from ditches and gullies in Trenches 328, 329, 333 and 334 (Table 1).

Table 1: Quantification of the pottery

Fill/cut type	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Description	Date
328 10/11 gully	1	75	Sandy	Base (170mm diam.), oxidised (orange), rounded base	Roman
328 13/15 ditch	1	55	Flint	Jar rim, sharply everted	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
329 08/09 gully	4	60	Sandy	2 grey, 2 orange. Flat-topped, expanded bowl rim and rounded jar rim (also lava quern)	Roman
333 04/05 Pit	1	4	Sandy	Grey-brown body sherd	Roman?
334 06/07 ditch	2	4	Sandy	Small body sherds; 1 bright orange, 1 orange-brown	Roman
Total	9	194	-	-	-

There is one sherd of probable late Iron Age date, in a fabric containing flint, while the remainder of the assemblage comprises hard-fired sandy fabrics in a variety of forms of Roman date.

The entire assemblage, including the flint tempered jar rim from Trench 328, has been at least wheel-finished, and it is likely that the assemblage spans the early to later decades of the 1st century AD.

6.2 Ceramic building material by *Rob Atkins*

Three peg roof tile fragments (55g) were recovered from site KDG050 context (33405). Two fragments (40g) are in a hard orange sandy fabric which has been fully oxidised. One of these has a sub-rounded peg hole c16mm in diameter. The third fragment comprises a hard orange sandy fabric with rare flint inclusions up to 5mm in length. The core of it is fully oxidised and orange in colour whilst both surfaces are light brown. The tile fragments are probably post-medieval in date.

6.3 Daub by *Mary Ellen Crothers*

Two fragments fitting together of partially fired clay were excavated from a shallow ditch fill (32813). The colour varies from mid to pale pink to orange with dark red to orange and orange-red ceramic fragments. There is a high concentration of chalk fragments present varying in size from 0.5mm to 10.8mm. Un-homogenised clay, no organic material is apparent, either through air pockets or impressions. One external

surface is present, shared across the two fragments, which is coated with a slip which has suffered small, fracture lines.

The diagnostic external surface is concave and may bear shallow, long finger impressions where the clay had been pushed together, or pressed onto a firm object or surface. There is no evidence to suggest that this daub was associated with a wattle surface, although it cannot be ruled out.

The addition of the chalk in the clay (although naturally present in the area) would have been to assist in reducing cracking during the drying process. The lack of homogeneity of the clay and its partially-fired nature would imply that it does not derive from an object or feature that was subject to repeated great heat, such as a hearth, oven or forge. It is more likely to have been part of wall infill that has been accidentally fired.

Table 2: Quantification of the daub

Context	Feature	No. of frags	Weight (g)	Comments
32813	Fill of ditch [32815]	2	47.0	Freq. chalk fragments. Occ. Flint fragments. Very Occ. Mudstone frags. Mid to pale pink – orange colour

6.4 Other finds by Tora Hylton

A complete hand forged nail was recovered from a boundary ditch in Trench 334 (33405). The nail has a small sub-oval burred head, a square-sectioned shank and it measures 74mm in length. It is difficult to date with certainty, but a late medieval-/ post-medieval date is suggested.

6.5 Quern fragments by Andy Chapman

In Area 5, Trench 329, the fill of a gully (32908) produced seven small rounded and abraded 'pebbles', 15-35mm in diameter, with a total weight of 70g, of grey, highly vesicular lava. These pieces are from a broken up quern in lava from the Eifel region on the borders of modern Germany and Belgium. Lava querns were being imported through the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, with a decline in usage following the Norman Conquest, when other stone types became available.

Numerous small abraded fragments of lava quern, to a total weight of 655g, were recovered from Trench 191, 192 and 199 during the evaluation (Chapman 2016) in 2015. These trenches were all in close proximity south of Trench 329.

6.6 Animal bone by Sander Aerts

Background

A total of 18 animal bones were hand-collected from two different contexts. This material was analysed to identify the animal taxa and assess the preservation and taphonomy.

Methodology

The bones were washed before analysis and identified using the MOLA Northampton reference collection and Schmid (1972). A desk magnifier and low powered stereo microscope were used to examine the remains for signs of butchering and gnawing.

Fragments that were not identifiable to species or genus level, were attributed to a size category where possible: large mammal (cattle, horse), medium mammal (sheep/goat, pig, large dog) and small mammal (small dog, cat, hare, rabbit and rodents). Due to the similarities in the morphology of sheep and goat skeletons, these taxa have been grouped together as one category.

Identification and quantification

From this assemblage, 13 bones could be identified and four were attributed to a size category, all of which were in a good state of preservation. The results have been summarised in Table 3. -Context (33203), fill of ditch [32204] with a suggested Iron Age or Roman date contained two sheep/goat molars and a distal phalanx. Context (35304), fill of gully [35035] contained exclusively horse molars. No signs of butchering or gnawing were observed, although root-etching was visible on the remains from (33203).

Discussion

The animal bone is in a good state of preservation. Only two types of common domesticates were observed; horse and sheep/goat. No butchering marks were found. This is likely to be explained due to the types of elements that were excavated which are less likely to exhibit such taphonomy. The small size of the assemblage restricts its research value.

Table 3: Quantification of hand-collected animal remains

Context	Type	Horse	Sheep / goat	MM	INDET	Sum	Wt (g)
33203	Fill of ditch (32204)		3	4	1	8	27.7
35304	Fill of gully (35305)	10				10	337.6
Total		10	3	4	1	18	365.3

7 DISCUSSION

Archaeological features mostly comprised ditches, with a small number of furrows and a single pit.

7.1 Area 1

The evaluation has demonstrated that Area 1 was sterile of archaeology other than part of a ring ditch [32204] discovered in Trench 322. In the absence of Iron Age dated features from previous evaluation during phase 1 in this may relate to an isolated dwelling.

7.2 Area 2

During the 2015 phase 1 work in Field 22, archaeology was only uncovered in Trench 207. In this field, Area 2, nine of the fifteen trenches contained scattered ditches and

gullies, all but one were aligned north-east to south-west. Large ditches were left unexcavated where sections had been dug and drawn during previous archaeological work in phase 1.

A shallow gully or plough furrow [34305] in Trench 343 contained no finds. Trench 344 also had a furrow [34405] and a ditch [34407]. Trench 356 had a ditch or gully [35605] orientated north-south. A gully or linear ditch [34805] within Trench 348 had very a single clean fill (34804) but no finds.

7.3 Area 3

Within Area 3 six of the twelve trenches contained archaeology. This area had previously been looked at in phase 1 Field 21. Ditches uncovered within these trenches had been observed in the 2015 phase 1 evaluation and so were left unexcavated (Porter 2016).

A single pit [33305] was half sectioned in Trench 333 in Area 3 and contained probable Roman pottery. Medieval agricultural activity, in the form of plough furrows, were encountered in Trenches 343, 344 and 353.

Within Areas 2 and 3 the ditches do not appear to relate to Ordnance Survey maps of 1881 and 1905. These are interpreted as earlier boundary ditches due to their size and orientation. The pit [33305] in Trench 333 sits within an area previously evaluated in phase 1. This comprised Trenches 301, 306 and 308 all of which contained several archaeological features dated to the Iron Age (Porter 2016, fig 10, page 16).

Recent activity was confined to Trench 342 in Area 3, and took the form of a large cut feature [34207] containing wire and plastic interpreted as a rubbish pit and an area of modern disturbance [34205].

7.4 Areas 4 and 5

Area 4 comprised four trenches, all of which were sterile of archaeological features. Area 5 contained a number of archaeological features. Trench 328 contained two gullies [32811] and [32809] as well as three ditches [32805], [32815] and [32818]. Ditch [32805] at the north end of the trench is a possible enclosure ditch being 0.90m wide by 0.34m deep with a broad flat base. In the middle of the trench the earliest ditch [32818] terminated within the trench. Ditch [32815], on the same alignment, is stratigraphically later and one of its fills [32813] contained pottery of late Iron Age or Roman date. Gully [32811] also terminated in the trench.

Trench 329 was equally full with three ditches [32905], [32907], [32909] as well as a modern field boundary ditch. Ditch [32909] has shallow irregular sloping sides at 30-50 degrees and a broad flat base. The fill (32908) of ditch [32909] comprised grey brown silty loam contained pottery, daub and lava quern fragments which are Roman in date. All these finds were recovered near the features surface.

Trench 330 displayed no archaeological features.

7.5 General summary

Most of Area 1 and all of Area 4 have shown negative archaeology so can contribute to the mitigation decision process. Areas 2, 3 and 5 all contained archaeological features but did not display any concentrations of occupation. Put together with Fields 16, 21 and 22 from Phase 1, Areas 2 and 3 can further contribute to the mitigation areas.

This evaluation can contribute to the regionally specific aims and objectives outlined above in section 3. Eighteen of the forty-three trenches from this phase and altogether fifty-nine trenches contained archaeology from three-hundred-and-fifty-seven trenches. Overall 16.5% of the evaluation trenches contained archaeological features.

All of the archaeological features found during the Phase 2 evaluation are less than 0.5m below the present ground level. This means that proposed development on this site will have a high negative impact upon the below ground archaeological remains.

7.6 Iron Age and Roman Summary

If both Phase 1 and 2 evaluations are seen together they can show clear areas of the proposed development site where archaeology is present. The nature of the archaeology dating from the late Iron Age and Roman periods consists of wide land boundary ditches, slightly smaller drainage ditches, pits and ring ditch gullies.

Artefact recovery has low potential to assist with type series development in the region of pottery or quern stones. Although in good preservation, few faunal remains were recovered to make meaningful conclusions regarding Iron Age or Roman animal exploitation. No palaeo-environmental remains were recovered so there is no to low potential to assess local environmental conditions. The archaeology does not indicate potential to advance knowledge on artefact production and distribution during the late Iron Age or Roman periods.

There is some limited potential to explore further settlement pattern and social organisation within the late Iron Age and Roman periods using the occupation evidence from the proposed development site utilising Phase 1 and 2 data together. However the Early and Middle Iron Age periods are sadly absent on this site.

7.7 Medieval summary

The medieval features consisted of shallow furrows indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation system displaying the economic use for arable farmland of this site at that time. These furrows run on the same alignment as many of the ditches, downhill toward the stream, thereby managing drainage.

7.8 Post-medieval to modern summary

Trench 342 in Area 3 was the only trench during the Phase 2 evaluation that contained obvious modern disturbance in the form of pits or dumps. Land drains were encountered in trenches 319, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333, 336, 339 and 345. These were the only post-medieval features recorded.

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MOLA

12th December 2017

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

The following tables contain detail of the trenches containing archaeology, and are arranged numerically by Area number

Area 1

Area 1.		Covers trenches 315 – 318 and 320 - 323		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally loose, dark brown grey silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.29 – 0.30m thick	-
02	Natural	Generally mid yellow grey clay, with chalk.	-	-

Area 1.		Covers trench 319		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally loose, dark brown grey silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.29 – 0.30m thick	-
02	Subsoil	Generally mid grey / orange sandy clay	0.14 -0.16m thick	-
03	Natural	Generally mid yellow grey clay, with chalk.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
322	N-S 1.8m x 50m			0.32 – 0.34m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
32203	Fill of ditch [32204]	Firm compact very dark silty grey black silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	0.21m wide 0.11m deep	Pottery Animal bone
32204	Ditch	Curving linear U-shaped in profile ditch running north-south	0.21m wide 0.11m deep	-

Area 2

Area 2.		Covers trenches 343 – 345 and 347 - 357		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally loose, dark brown grey silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.33 – 0.36m thick	-
02	Subsoil	Generally medium yellow brown sandy clay	0.31 - 48m thick	-
03	Natural	Generally mid brown orange silty clay, with gravel patches.	-	-

Area 2.		Covers trench 346		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally loose, dark brown clay loam with frequent small stone and flint fragments	0.30 – 0.35m thick	-
02	Natural	Generally light brown sandy clay with chalk and flint fragments	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
343	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.45 – 0.60m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
34304	Fill of furrow [34305]	Fairly compacted mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional small flint and chalk randomly distributed. Possibly naturally silted up fill	0.44m wide 0.16m deep	-
34305	Furrow	Linear shallow ditch running NE-SW with uneven straight sides and uneven flat base. Interpreted as a furrow	0.44m wide 0.16m deep	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
344	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.41 – 0.59m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34404	Fill of furrow [34405]	Mid dark brown grey sandy silty clay with occasional gravel stones randomly distributed	0.62m wide 0.26m deep	-
34405	Furrow	Linear E-W aligned ditch with straight sides and flat base. Possible furrow	0.62m wide 0.26m deep	-
34406	Fill of ditch [34407]	Firm dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small gravel stones randomly distributed.	1.22m wide 0.34m deep	Glass fragment (discarded as modern)
34407	Ditch	Linear E-W aligned ditch with curved sides. Post-medieval ditch or furrow	1.22m wide 0.34m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
346	NW-SE 1.8m x 50m			0.30 – 0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34603	Fill of ditch [34604]	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated	2.50m wide	-
34604	Ditch	Linear ditch running NE - SW	2.50m wide	-
34605	Fill of ditch [34606]	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated	2.50m wide	-
34606	Ditch	Linear ditch running NE - SW	2.50m wide	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
348	E-W 1.8m x 50m			0.58 – 0.70m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34804	Fill of ditch / gully [34805]	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay Small fill of linear ditch or gully	0.85m wide 0.34m deep	-
34805	Ditch /gully	Linear U-shaped in profile ditch running north-south	0.85m wide 0.34m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
349	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.35 – 0.50m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34904	Fill of ditch [34905]	Mid red orange brown sandy loam with occasional flint and chalk fragments randomly distributed	0.75m wide 0.34m deep	-
34905	Ditch	Linear U-shaped in profile ditch running approximately north – south with straight sides	0.75m wide 0.34m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
351	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.25 – 0.40m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
35104	Fill of ditch [35105]	Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated	2.5m wide	-
35105	Ditch	Linear ditch running NE - SW	2.5m wide	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
352	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.25 – 0.40m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
35204	Fill of ditch [35205]	Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated	2.0m wide	-
35205	Ditch	Linear boundary ditch running E - W	2.0m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
353	NW-SE 1.8m x 50m			0.47 – 0.49m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
35304	Fill of gully [35305]	Mid brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stones with a random distribution. Possibly natural weathered and silted up fill	0.64m wide 0.21m deep	Animal bone
35305	Gully	Linear small drainage gully running east-west	0.64m wide 0.21m deep	-
35306	Fill of furrow [35307]	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel stones	1.0m deep	-
35307	Furrow	Linear shallow irregular cut running NE-SW. Unexcavated and interpreted as plough furrow	1.0m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
356	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.45 – 0.50m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
35604	Fill of ditch [35605]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments.	0.55m wide 0.25m deep	-
35605	Ditch	Linear boundary ditch running N – S. U shaped profile	0.55m wide 0.25m deep	-

Area 3

Area 3.		Covers trench 331 & 339		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally dark grey brown silty clay loam with frequent flint inclusions	0.28 – 0.40m thick	-
02	Natural	Generally light yellow grey silty clay, with chalk	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
331	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.32 – 0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
33103	Fill of ditch [33104]	Unexcavated ditch fill. Mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
33104	Ditch	Unexcavated ditch aligned north-west to south-east.	2.00m wide	-
33105	Fill of ditch [33106]	Unexcavated ditch fill. Mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
33106	Ditch	Unexcavated ditch aligned north-north-west to south-south-east.	1.50m wide	-

Area 3.		Covers trenches 332 – 342 excluding 339		
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
01	Topsoil	Generally dark grey brown silty clay loam with frequent flint inclusions	0.20 – 0.50m thick	-
02	Subsoil	Generally mid brown sandy clay with chalk	0.08 – 0.26m thick	-
03	Natural	Generally light yellow grey silty clay, with chalk	-	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
333	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.27 – 0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
33304	Fill of pit [33305]	Mid silty grey brown clay with moderate chalk fragments	0.86m wide 0.35m deep	Pottery
33305	Pit	Elliptical cut feature with straight sides. Probable pit	0.86m wide 0.35m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
334	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.37 – 0.55m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
33404	Fill of ditch [33407]	Orange brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones. Redeposited natural layer in top of ditch.	2.0m wide	-
33405	Fill of ditch [33407]	Firm dark brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal concentrated in upper part of the fill. Middle fill of large boundary ditch	2.0m wide	Nail Tile
33406	Fill of [33407]	Firm mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk. Primary boundary ditch fill	Not fully excavated on H&S grounds	Pottery
33407	Ditch	Linear east-west aligned steep sided boundary ditch.	Full profile not exposed	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
336	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.54 – 0.91m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
33604	Fill of ditch [33605]	Mid grey brown silty clay. Not excavated.	1.00m wide	-
33605	Ditch	Linear NW - SE aligned boundary ditch. Not excavated.	1.00m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
338	E-W 1.8m x 50m			0.29 – 0.46m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
33804	Fill of ditch [33805]	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Not excavated as inside future mitigation area.	1.00m wide	-
33805	Ditch	Linear NE – SW aligned ditch	1.00m wide	-
33806	Fill of ditch [33807]	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of land drain. Not excavated as inside future mitigation area.	1.00m wide	-
33807	Ditch	Linear NW – SE aligned ditch	1.00m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
340	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.47 – 0.63m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34004	Fill of ditch [34005]	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Not excavated	1.00m wide	-
34005	Ditch	Linear N-S aligned boundary ditch	1.00m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
342	NE-SW 1.8m x 50m			0.29 – 0.44m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
34204	Fill [34205]	Loose dark brown mixed loam. Unexcavated.	1.29m wide	Brick Wire Plastic (discarded)
34205	Cut	Irregularly shaped feature. Unexcavated	1.29m wide	-
34206	Fill of pit [34207]	Firm mid brown silty clay	0.21m + wide 0.25m deep	-
34207	Pit	Irregularly shaped post-medieval pit.	0.21m + wide 0.25m deep	-

Area 4

Area 4.		Covers trenches 324 - 327		
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
01	Topsoil	Generally loose, dark brown grey silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.24 – 0.36m thick	-
02	Subsoil	Generally medium yellow brown sandy clay	0.25 - 48m thick	-
03	Natural	Generally mid brown orange silty clay, with gravel patches.	-	-

Area 5

Area 5.		Covers trenches 328 - 330		
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
01	Topsoil	Generally dark grey brown silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	0.30–0.33m thick	-
02	Subsoil	Generally medium mid orange brown sandy clay	0.10-21m thick	-
03	Natural	Generally mid yellow orange sandy clay, with gravel patches	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
328	NW-SE 1.8m x 50m			0.33 – 0.40m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
32804	Fill of ditch [32805]	Compact mid to dark silty grey clay with occasional gravel and small rounded chalk fragments in random distribution	0.90m wide 0.34m deep	-
32805	Ditch	Linear straight sided ditch running north-south. Possible boundary enclosure ditch.	0.90m wide 0.34m deep	-
32806	Fill of gully [32807]	Dark grey black silty clay with occasional gravel patches	1.20m + wide 0.24m deep	-
32807	Gully	Linear straight sided ditch running east-west. Possible enclosure or drainage ditch	1.20m + wide 0.24m deep	-
32808	Fill of gully [32809]	Dark silty grey clay with occasional gravel patches	0.82m wide 0.23m deep	-
32809	Gully	Linear straight sided V shape ditch with slight curve towards north. Aligned east-west. Possible drainage ditch or enclosure gully	0.82m wide 0.23m deep	-
32810	Fill of gully [32811]	Dark silty grey clay with occasional gravel stones present	0.49m wide 0.21m deep	Pottery
32811	Gully	Linear butt end of feature aligned north-south with slightly curved sides. Possible drainage gully	0.49m wide 0.21m deep	-
32812	Fill of ditch [32815]	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal present. Upper ditch fill	0.85m wide 0.17m deep	-
32813	Fill of ditch [32815]	Firm dark greyish black silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate burnt clay present. Middle ditch fill	0.87m wide 0.05m deep	Pottery and Fired clay / Daub
32814	Fill of ditch [32815]	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Lower fill of ditch	0.80m wide 0.10m deep	-
32815	Ditch	Linear ditch with east west orientation and flat base. Only partial profile in trench. Cuts fill [32816]	0.87m wide 0.30m deep	-

GREAT WILSEY PARK, HAVERHILL PHASE 2

32816	Fill of ditch [32818]	Firm blackish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. Upper fill of ditch terminal	1.20m wide 0.16m deep	-
32817	Fill of ditch [32818]	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Lower ditch fill	1.55m wide 0.14m deep	-
32818	Ditch	Linear ditch with flat base and aligned east-west. Ditch Terminal. Cut by [32815]	1.55m wide 0.14m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment			Depth of natural
329	NW-SE 1.8m x 50m			0.37 – 0.46m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
32904	Fill of gully [32905]	Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel stones. Fill of ditch possible natural silting up of ditch	0.55m wide 0.14m deep	-
32905	Gully	Linear straight sided ditch running north-south. Possible drainage gully or furrow	0.55m wide 0.14m deep	-
32906	Fill of gully [32907]	Mid brown grey silty clay with occasional moderate gravel stones and randomly distributed flint. Possible naturally silted up fill	0.81m wide 0.22 deep	-
32907	Gully	Linear straight sided gully or furrow aligned north-east to south-west.	0.81m wide 0.22m deep	-
32908	Fill of gully [92909]	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and occasional to moderate orange sand present. Unexcavated. Shallow ditch or furrow.	0.86m wide	Pottery and lava quern fragments
32909	Gully	Linear ditch or furrow aligned north-east to south-west.	0.86m wide	-



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