Mapperton House, Mapperton, Beaminster, Dorset

Archaeological Recording of Biomass Heating System Groundworks

Report No. 53460/3/2

December 2017

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Project Report Summary Page

Project Details			
OASIS Reference	terraina1-304053		
Project Title	Mapperton House Biomass Heating System Installation		
Short Description of Project	Terrain Archaeology carried out archaeological observations and recording during the installation of a new biomass heating system at Mapperton House, Mapperton, Dorset. A number of former garden walls were recorded, together with a small nineteenth century stone structure. Part of the footings of the seventeenth century South East Block of Mapperton House was recorded. A possible hollow way, probably forming part of an earlier, perhaps medieval, approach to the house was found in the field west of the house, together with a series of stone-filled field drains.		
Project Dates	Start: 11-01-2017	End: 07-02-2017	
Previous/Future Work	Yes/No		
Project Code	53460		
Monument Type and Period	Garden Wall (Post-medieval), Hollow Way (undated), Field Drain (Post-medieval)		
Significant Finds	None		
Project Location			
County/District/ Parish	Dorset/ West Dorset/ Mapperton		
Site Address	Mapperton House, Mapperton, Beaminster DT8 3NR		
Site Coordinates	SY 503 996		
Site Area	361 m^2		
Height OD	*c.* 125 m		
Project Creators			
Organisation	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Brief Originator	None		
Project Design Originator	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Supervisor	Peter Bellamy		
Project Manager	Peter Bellamy		
Sponsor or Funding Body	Landowner		
Project Archive			
Archive Type	**Physical**	**Digital**	**Paper**
Location/Accession No	No physical archive	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.
Contents		Digital photography	context sheets, diary, photographs, plans, report

Mapperton House, Mapperton, Beaminster, Dorset

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by the Mapperton Estate to carry out archaeological observations and recording during the installation of a new biomass heating system at Mapperton House. A planning application for a new biomass heating system was granted permission on 21 December 2016. Condition 6 of the granting of approval of Planning Application No. WD/D/16/002340 by West Dorset District Council, the Local Planning Authority, states "*Archaeological observation and recording shall take place during groundworks in accordance with Terrain Archaeology's Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation (document 3460/0/1) as submitted with the planning application. REASON: The area is of archaeological importance and the archaeology should be preserved by record.*"

The fieldwork was carried out between the 11th January 2017 and 7th February 2017 by Peter Bellamy.

1.2 Brief

No written brief for the works was produced by or on behalf of the Client, but the scope of the works was discussed with Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (Advice and Management), Dorset County Council.

1.3 Site Location

Mapperton is located approximately 3 km southeast of Beaminster (Figure 1). It comprises an estate of *c.* 2,000 acres, with 54 acres of parkland around the main house. The property is accessed via an axial avenue (North Avenue), which leads due south of Loscombe Road for a distance of 170 metres. The house is centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SY 5035 9967. Mapperton House is located on a plateau on the west side of a steep valley which runs down in a roughly southerly direction. The terraced formal gardens are laid out within this valley. The surrounding area is predominantly a wooded and pastoral agricultural landscape.

1.4 Geology

The solid geology over the main area of the site is mapped as ooidal limestone of the Inferior Oolite Group. To the east and south the geology is mapped as sandstone of the Bridport Sand Formation. To the north is calcareous mudstone of the Fullers Earth Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk /geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The historical background has been set out in detail in a Heritage Statement prepared by James Weir (2016) and will not be repeated here, except in summary form.

Mapperton appears to have its origins in a Saxon settlement and is recorded in the Domesday survey. The location of the Saxon and medieval settlement is not known, but it is generally understood that the village of Mapperton was located in the vicinity of the present house and church and was depopulated by the plague of 1666 and the tenements were pulled down. Weir (2016) suggests that the medieval village was located in the field west of Mapperton House, where a number of indistinct cropmarks can be identified. However, recent recording of two test pits at the eastern edge of this field have not revealed any archaeological deposits or features, so the location of the village must remain in doubt. There are extensive remains of medieval cultivation in the form of strip lynchets along the steeper valleys (RCHME 1952, 156).

Mapperton House appears to be the site of the medieval manor, which was held by the Brett family until the late 14th century when it passed to the Morgans through marriage. Robert Morgan (d. 1567) remodelled the house in the mid-16th century, possibly demolishing the earlier manor house (Hutchins 1863, 159). By the early 17th century, the Mapperton was acquired by Richard Brodrepp (or Broadripp) who had married Mary Morgan. The grandson of Richard Brodrepp, another Richard (*c.* 1639-1706), set about making improvements to the house and estate and he may have been responsible for clearing the village site, or what was left of it. The last of the Brodrepps was another Richard (d. 1774), who remodelled the north wing with a new central stair hall and classical façade at some time in the mid-18th century. After the death of the last Richard Brodrepp, the property passed to the Compton family by marriage. Throughout most of the Compton ownership, the property was tenanted.

The estate was sold in 1919 to Mrs Ethel Labouchère (1860-1955), who is credited with the creation of the current formal gardens in the Arts and Crafts style between 1919 and 1927. In the 19th century, the gardens at Mapperton are thought to have consisted of 'the walled forecourt, north lawn, an arrangement of pergolas and trellises in the valley to the east of the house and a kitchen garden beyond.' Little is known about the layout of the wider park from any period before the 19th century and the extent of formal gardens in the vicinity of the house, which would most likely have predated the mid-18th century, is not known at all.

After Mrs Labouchère's death in 1955, the estate was purchased by Victor Montagu, Viscount Hinchingbrooke (1916-62) and 10th Earl of Sandwich (1962-1964), from whom the property descended in 1995 to John Montagu, 11th Earl of Sandwich (b. 1943), the current owner.

1.6 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

In November 2016 Terrain Archaeology recorded the excavation of a series of five small test pits dug by the groundworks contractor to test ground conditions (Bellamy 2016). The test pits were located in the field west of Mapperton House, in the car park area and in the area between the house and church and Garden Cottage. This work revealed no archaeological features and deposits other than a probably post-medieval garden wall, which originally ran south from the church boundary wall to Garden Cottage.

1.7 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Archaeological Observations and Recording was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site and place the archaeological results within the local, regional and national context, as appropriate, and advance understanding of the archaeology of the site and its surroundings.

Its objectives were:

- To observe and record all the *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed during the groundworks to an appropriate professional standard.
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

1.8 Groundworks

1.8.1 Test Pits

Prior to the installation of the new heating pipework, a series of test pits were dug to determine the location and depth of various services. Four test pits (Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9) were dug in the meadow west of Mapperton House to trace an electricity cable. Two test pits (Trenches 10, 11) were dug in the south garden between the House and Garden Cottage to find an electricity cable and a sewer pipe. These test pits were dug by machine and were of varying size and depth (see Appendix 1). A testpit was dug by hand inside the SW corner of the South Stables (Trench 17) to determine the depth of the footings of the building.

1.8.2 Heating Pipework

The new heating pipes were initially to be installed by drilling a *c.* 350mm diameter hole about 1.5– 2.0 m below the ground surface. There are two main routes, one running northeastwards across the car park and into the existing boiler room of the main house, and the other across the meadow to the west of the House with spurs running off to

service the various buildings. A series of three drill entry pits (Trenches 13, 14, 15) were dug by machine in the meadow at the positions where spurs to service the South Stables, Conservatory Boiler Room and the Old Rectory and other entry pits were dug at the Old Rectory Stables and behind the Conservatory Boiler Room (Trenches 18, 19). However, drilling proved problematic and the decision was taken to lay the pipes in open trenches from the new boiler house up the meadow to Old Rectory Stables (Trench 21), to the Boiler Room in Mapperton House (Trench 20) and to Garden Cottage (Trench 16).

1.8.3 New Boiler Building

A new single-storey building to enclose a biomass boiler and wood-chip store, with a wood-chip hopper immediately adjacent was constructed on a small plot on the north side of the track leading to Keeper's Cottage, currently used for compost and garden waste. It is located immediately southwest of the current visitor car park, which is to the south of the South Stables. The building will be screened from the view to the east by means of a hedge continuing the line of the stone wall leading south from the South Stables. The observed groundworks consisted of the initial reduction of the footprint by about 0.5 m and the digging of a deeper pit along the SE corner (Trench 12).

1.9 Methods

The methodology, scope, aims and objectives of the works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Terrain Archaeology in November 2016 (Terrain Archaeology document no. 3460/0/1).

The observation and recording of the groundworks was undertaken to the standards of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), with an archaeologist in attendance during the excavation of the test pits, drill entry pits, pipe trenches and the initial clearance of the new boiler house footprint.

All deposits revealed during the groundworks, irrespective of their apparent archaeological significance, were recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records. These have been compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014b) and the requirements of the receiving museum. The photographic record of the work was maintained in digital format, and included aspects of its setting, conduct and technical detail.

1.10 Archive and Dissemination

The project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and appropriate background documentation, is currently stored by Terrain Archaeology under the project code 53460.

A copy of this report will be lodged with Dorset County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER is a publicly funded and accessible resource, and deposition of the report will place it, and the project results, in the public domain.

A digital summary of the archive will be placed with the OASIS project (www.oasis.ac.uk) under the reference code *terraina1-304053*. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded for inclusion in the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) online 'grey literature' library.

A brief report of the project will be published by Terrain Archaeology in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*.

2. Results

2.1 Introduction

The results of the archaeological observations are presented below, divided into four separate areas: the meadow west of Mapperton House (Plate 1), the south garden area between the House and Garden Cottage (Plate 4), Mapperton House, and other buildings and gardens of Mapperton. The features and deposits revealed in Trenches 6–22 are described in detail in Appendix 1.

2.2 Meadow

2.2.1 Geology

The natural was a stiff mid brown, grey or yellowish-brown clay (203, 206, 209, 217, 220, 233). The clay became increasingly stony towards the southern end of the field.

2.2.2 Feature 256

A large linear feature (256) was found running roughly E-W. Its projected line crosses the area between the North and South Stables and appears to be on a similar line to a possible hollow way visible as an earthwork in the meadow to the west of Trench 21 (Figure 2). It consisted of a broad shallow hollow about 11.7 m wide and 0.55 m deep, with a more steeply-sided deeper central part about 4.2 m wide and over 0.5 m deep (Figure 3, Plate 2). The base of this feature was not exposed. It was filled with a thin layer of dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal (255) along the southern side, over which, in the deeper part of the feature was a deposit of mid brown silty clay (254). The shallower part of the feature was filled with a layer of reddish-brown clay with moderate to frequent small stone (253), which sealed both fills 254 and 255 (Figure 3).

2.2.3 Field Drains

A series of eleven stone-filled field drains were encountered in the northern part of the meadow (234, 257,258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266). All were of similar size and shape measuring about 0.35 m wide and 0.7 m deep and filled with void stone rubble. Drain 234 had a clay cap (235) over the stone rubble.

2.2.4 Colluvium?

In the southern part of the meadow, there was a layer of mid reddish-brown silty clay between 0.4 and 0.6 m thick (205, 208, 219, 251) overlying the natural clay. The northern edge of this deposit lay just to the north of Trench 8 (Figure 2). This deposit was only found in the lower part of the meadow and may represent gradual build-up of soil washed down the slopes from the north.

2.2.5 Pond Infill

The site of the new boiler house was in the area of a former pond at the southern end of the meadow, as depicted on the 1841 Mapperton Tithe Map and on historic Ordnance Survey maps until 1970. The pond had been backfilled with a large quantity of stone and brick rubble (including large lumps of mortared masonry) and timber in a dark greyish-brown silty clay matrix (216), which was over 1.0 m thick (Plate 3).

2.2.6 Topsoil

The topsoil of the meadow west of Mapperton House was a 0.25 m thick layer of mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay (204, 207, 218, 230, 232, 250) about 0.25 m thick. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was noted in the topsoil in Trench 13 (218).

2.3 South Garden

2.3.1 Natural Deposits

The natural in this area was a compact reddish brown clay and frequent stone (114, 182, 185, 114) or a dark yellow sand with frequent large stone (187, 162).

2.3.2 Garden Wall 113

A mortared stone wall 113 running roughly N-S to the south of the Church was initially recorded in Test Pit 2 (Bellamy 2016). Pipe Trench 20 cut through this wall and the section recorded (Figure 5; Plate 5). The wall was 0.46 m wide and survived about 0.45 m high and constructed of mortared squared rubble stone on a basal spreader course of more tabular stone. It was founded directly upon the natural clay and stone (114).

2.3.3 Terracing and other features

A large linear cut (157) oriented roughly N-S was exposed in Trench 20, about 4 m west of the garden wall marking the edge of the formal gardens in the valley (Figure 4; Plate 6). It had a sloping cut over 0.65 m deep into the natural

on the western side, but no eastern edge of the cut was found. The bottom of this feature was not exposed. The lowest exposed fill was a mid brown clay with sparse charcoal flecks (159), which contained some oyster shell and clay tobacco pipe stems. Overlying this was a 0.45 m thick layer of mixed dark greyish brown soil (158) and stone rubble. This cut may be an earlier terrace along the edge of the valley to the east of Mapperton House. Alternatively, it may represent the original slope of the valley, which has subsequently been built up with the construction of the present garden wall.

Immediately west of possible terrace 157 was a large pit or scoop (160) about 2.6 m across (Figure 4; Plate 6). It had concave sides but the plan shape and overall size of this feature was not determined and it was not exposed to its full depth. It was filled with mid reddish-brown soil and stone rubble (161) and contained some nineteenth century bottle glass.

2.3.4 Wall 155

About 1.5 m south of Mapperton House the remains of a stone wall (155) aligned roughly E-W, were exposed at a depth of about 0.7 m (Figures 4 and 5). This wall was 0.6 m wide and built from mortared stone rubble. Only two courses were exposed. A ceramic drain pipe ran along the surviving top of this wall.

2.3.5 Service Structures

Immediately to the north of Wall 155 was another stone structure (152) 2.75 m wide, built from 0.6 m thick walls of mortared stone rubble (Figures 4–5; Plate 7). The base of the structure was not exposed, but it was over 0.8 m deep. It was filled with loose stone and mortar and it had been capped by a concrete slab. It is unclear what this structure is but it might be a large soakaway.

Built partly over wall 155 and incorporating the ceramic pipe that runs along the top of the wall was a brick chamber (154) 0.32 m by 0.37 m across and 0.4 m deep with a cement base. This may be the remains of a manhole or inspection chamber.

At the northern end of Trench 20 was the edge of a brick structure (176) about 0.5 m from the external wall of the Boiler Room (Figure 4). This was most likely part of the coal chute feeding the boiler room.

2.3.6 Garden soils

In the western part of Trench 20, on either side of wall 113 were a number of layers of garden soil (Figure 5). On the east side of the wall was a 0.3 m thick layer of reddish-brown silty clay soil (117) overlying the natural. It butts against wall 113 and peters out downslope to the east. Above 117 and also butting wall 113 was a 0.1 m thick layer of dark greyish-brown humic soil (116) sealed by topsoil 110. On the west side of Wall 113 was a 0.28 m thick layer of dark reddish-brown soil (112), which is similar to layer 117 on the other side of the wall. Over this was a dark charcoal and clinker layer (111) below the topsoil (110).

2.4 Mapperton House

The northern end of Trench 20 entered into the room adjacent to the Boiler Room in Mapperton House (Figure 4). It revealed some information on the footings and the deposits below the floor of this room (Figure 6). The eastern wall was built on stone footings (167) 0.8 m deep. The lower part this footing is 0.85 m wide and consists of three courses of large stone rubble bonded with clay, above which the footings narrow to 0.6 m wide with three courses of roughly squared rubble stone bonded with lime mortar (Figure 6; Plates 8–9). The footing was constructed in a construction trench 168, which was only noted on the internal side of the wall.

A small trace of the footings of the north wall of the room was exposed below the stone flags of the floor in the NE corner of the room (Figure 6; Plate 10). This footing consisted of stone rubble bonded with clay (173) in a construction trench (171).

The existing stone flag floor (175) was laid on a 60 mm thick loose small stone and clay bedding layer, which overlay a 0.35 m thick layer of firm reddish-brown silty clay (170) and tightly packed stone rubble, which formed a levelling layer over the natural cemented yellowish-brown sand and stone (174) (Plates 9–10).

2.5 Other Buildings and Grounds

2.5.1 South Stables

A test pit (Trench 17) was dug in the south west corner of the South Stables. This revealed an earlier rough cobbled floor (301) below the modern concrete surface (300) (Plate 11). The cobbles were set in a yellowish-brown clayey sand, which overlay a 0.2 m thick levelling layer of rubbly yellowish-brown silty clay (302) over the natural clay (303).

The footings of the stables were about 0.85 m deep and consisted of irregular rubble stone roughly brought to courses and bonded with lime mortar (306) (Plate 12). The footings were built in a construction trench (304) cut into the natural clay and backfilled with dark yellowish-brown clay (305).

2.5.2 Conservatory Boiler Room

Trench 18 was dug in the walled garden of the Old Rectory against the north wall of the Conservatory Boiler Room. It revealed the buried remains of a mortared stone wall (328) 0.55 m wide capped with flat coping stones, running N-S (Plates 13–14). The wall was built in a construction trench 327 dug into the natural clay along the western side of the wall (Figure 7). No trace of a construction cut was noted to the east and this side of the wall was butted by loose garden soil (326), down to a depth of over one metre, suggesting this was a revetment wall to a garden terrace. This wall is shown on the 1841 Tithe Map.

2.5.3 Old Rectory Stables

The excavation of Trench 19 on the north side of the Old Rectory Stables revealed no archaeology, just a layer of buried topsoil (341) over natural clay (342) beneath the current gravel surface (340).

2.5.4 North Lawn

Trench 22 in the south east corner of the lawn north of Mapperton House revealed a 0.2 m thick layer of topsoil (350) over natural clay and stone (351) (Plates 16–17).

3. Finds

3.1 Finds Assemblage

No finds were retained from the observations. A small quantity of nineteenth and twentieth century finds were noted in the topsoil in the meadow (context 218) and the garden soil in the south garden (context 110). The fill of Feature 160 (context 161) contained some nineteenth century wine bottle glass and the adjacent terrace produced a small quantity of clay tobacco pipe stem and some oyster shell (context 159). Some brick and tile rubble was noted in the levelling layers south of the Mapperton House boiler room (context 164).

4. Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Discussion

The archaeological observations and recording revealed relatively little new archaeological information and disturbance to Mapperton House was minimal. No certain early features were revealed, the majority of features and deposits were either nineteenth/twentieth century or undated.

The footings and sub-floor deposits exposed in the southeastern room of the South East Block of the house add a small amount of information on the constructional details of this part of the house, formerly a detached block of seventeenth century date (RCHME 1951,155). No information was recovered to inform on the construction date or the original function of this room. It was identified as a dairy on a plan produced by Oswald (1935, 29).

In the area immediately to the south were the remains of a small stone-built structure or shaft (152). This may be the remains of a large soakaway or similar. A small building is shown in this position on the 1889 and 1903 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps, which may depict this structure, which argues that it was visible above ground and, therefore, is unlikely to simply be a soakaway. This structure is not shown on the 1841 Mapperton Tithe Map, so is

probably late nineteenth century in date. The map evidence suggests it was demolished before 1963, perhaps as part of the improvements made by Ethel Labouchère in 1919-1927. The remains of stone wall 155 immediately to the south of structure 152 may have been a garden wall, but no wall in this location is marked on the tithe map, nor on any of the historic Ordnance Survey maps.

The possible terrace 157 running about four metres west of the current garden wall along the upper western edge of the stream valley east of the house, may be an earlier garden feature, but not one shown on any of the historic maps, or it may be simply be the remnants of the original upper slope of the valley side, buried by soil build-up against the existing garden wall. The adjacent feature 160 is of uncertain function, but may be the remains of a large tree-hole. It contained nineteenth century material.

Wall 113 along the west side of the garden south of the house was first recorded in a test pit in November 2016 and discussed in Bellamy (2016). The exposure of this wall in Trench 20 has revealed no new information on this structure. Its course can be traced by the existence of a linear ridge in the ground, which runs from a stone outbuilding to the north down to the entrance drive into Garden Cottage. The west face of Wall 113 lines up with the west face of the outbuilding and with what appears to be a gate stop in the churchyard wall. It is likely that this wall is a former garden wall, delimiting a small close between the church and Garden Cottage. It is shown on the 1841 Tithe Map and on the 1889 and 1903 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps. In 1903, there is a small garden building constructed on its east side. The date of demolition of this wall is uncertain, but it may have been before 1963, on historic map evidence.

Wall 328 south of the Old Rectory appears to have been a revetment wall forming the east side of the walled garden south of the Old Rectory as shown on the 1841 Tithe Map. It did not appear on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, which shows a different arrangement to the east side of this garden, similar to the present layout, so probably went out of use before that date.

The observations in the meadow west of Mapperton House revealed only one feature of significance. This was the large undated linear feature 256. It runs roughly E-W and appears to be on the same line as a hollow way visible as an earthwork further west in the field. This hollow way may represent the original approach to Mapperton House, aligned as it is on the main frontage of the house. This hollow way is not dated, but it is likely to pre-date the present arrangement of the courtyard formed by the North and South Stables and the ha-ha, which cuts across the line of this approach road. The North and South Stables were built as part of the improvements by Richard Broddrepp in the 1660s–70s (RCHME 1952, 156). This would suggest the hollow way went out of use in the seventeenth century and may be medieval in origin.

A series of cropmarks in the northern part of the field have been suggested as possibly relating to the deserted medieval settlement of Mapperton (Weir 2016). However, it can be noted that many of these cropmarks are coincident with a number of the stone-filled field drains exposed in Trench 21, so it is likely the cropmarks represent field drains rather than paddocks or closes or other settlement remains. The lack of any artefactual material in this area suggests it was not the site of the deserted village.

4.2 Conclusions

The archaeological works associated with the installation of the new biomass boiler system, revealed only a small amount of archaeology. In the area of the house and gardens, two garden walls were exposed, both of which are depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map. Another small stone-built structure was identified to the south of the house. This appears to be of nineteenth century date according to historic map evidence. A possible garden terrace and a possible tree hole were also found in the garden south of the house. A small section of the footings of the walls of the seventeenth century south east block of the house were exposed but no dating evidence recovered.

In the field west of Mapperton House the probable remains of a former hollow way forming an earlier, possibly medieval, approach to the house was partly exposed. Further traces of this hollow way are visible as earthworks further west in the field. At the northern end of the field a number of stone-filled field drains were exposed. A series of

cropmarks noted in this part of the field have previously been tentatively suggested as the remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Mapperton, but now appear to be caused by these field drains. The complete absence of finds in this area suggests the settlement lies elsewhere.

5. References

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Hutchins, J.,	1863	*The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset,* volume II, 3rd edn.
Oswald, A.,	1935	*Country Houses of Dorset.* Country Life.
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Weir, J.,	2016	Heritage Statement (Rev A), Mapperton Estate, Mapperton, Dorset DT8 3NR, November 2016. Unpublished client report by James Weir, Historic Buildings Consultant, November 2016.

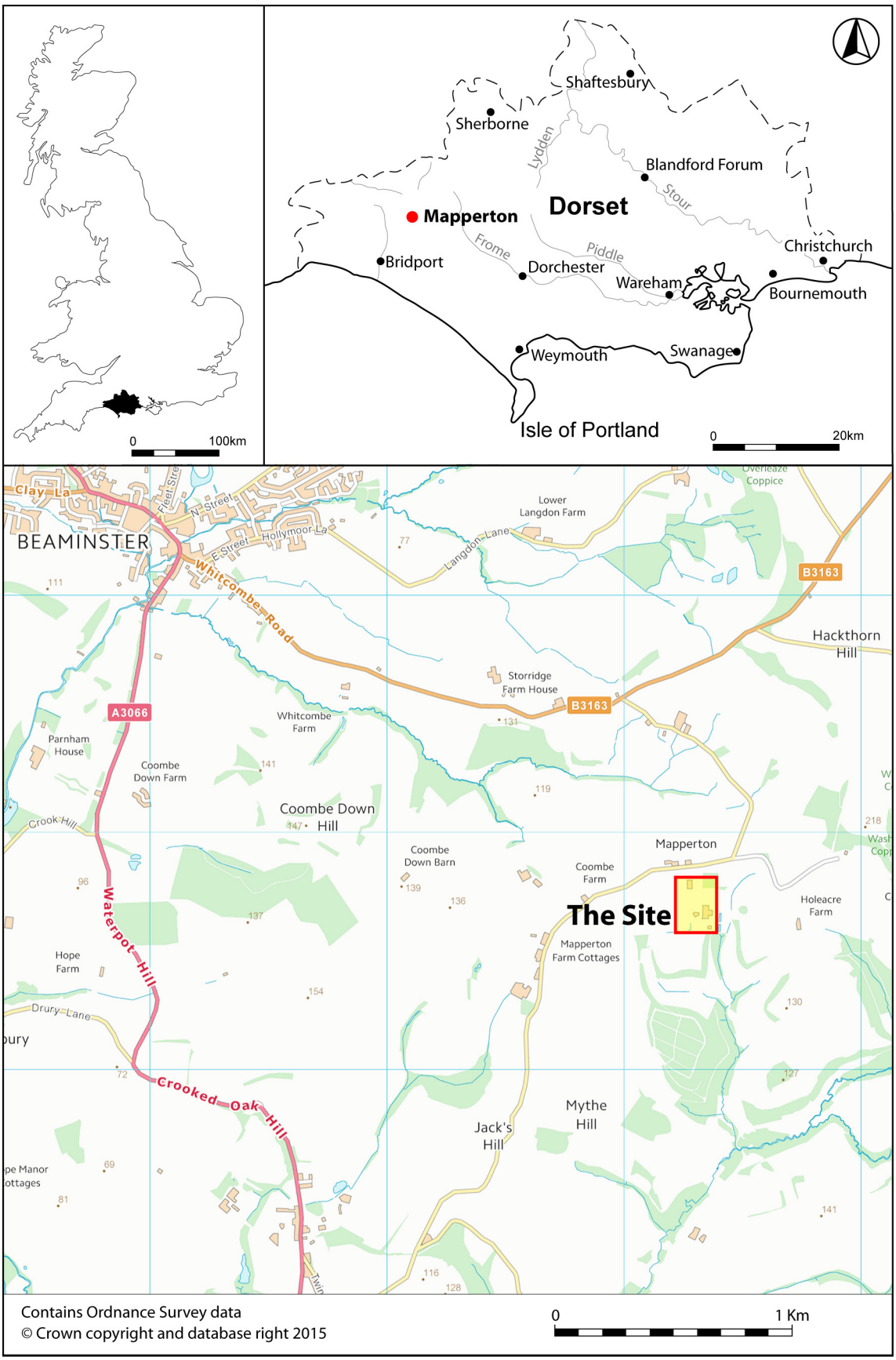

Figure 1: Site Location.

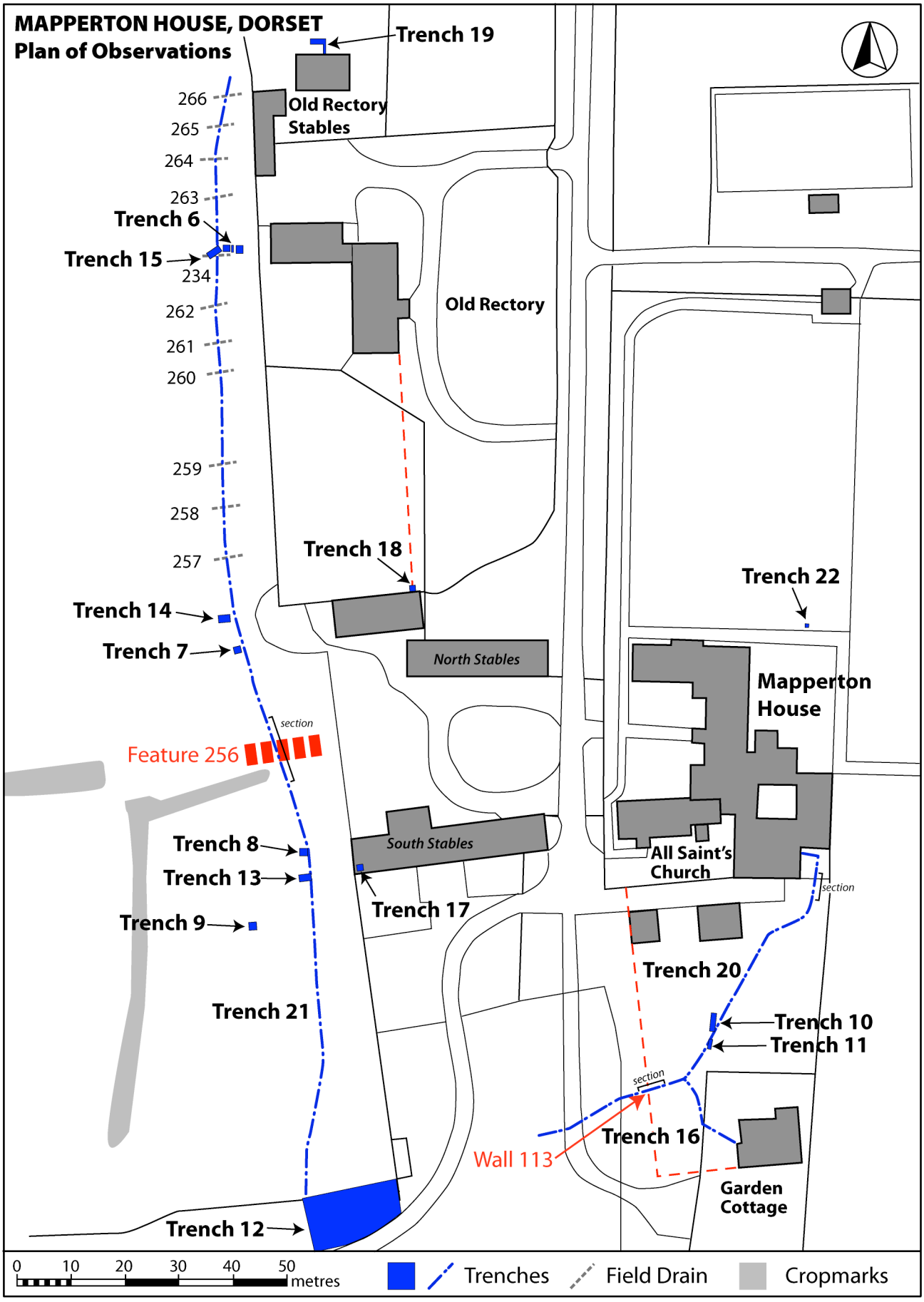

Figure 2: Location Plan of Observations.

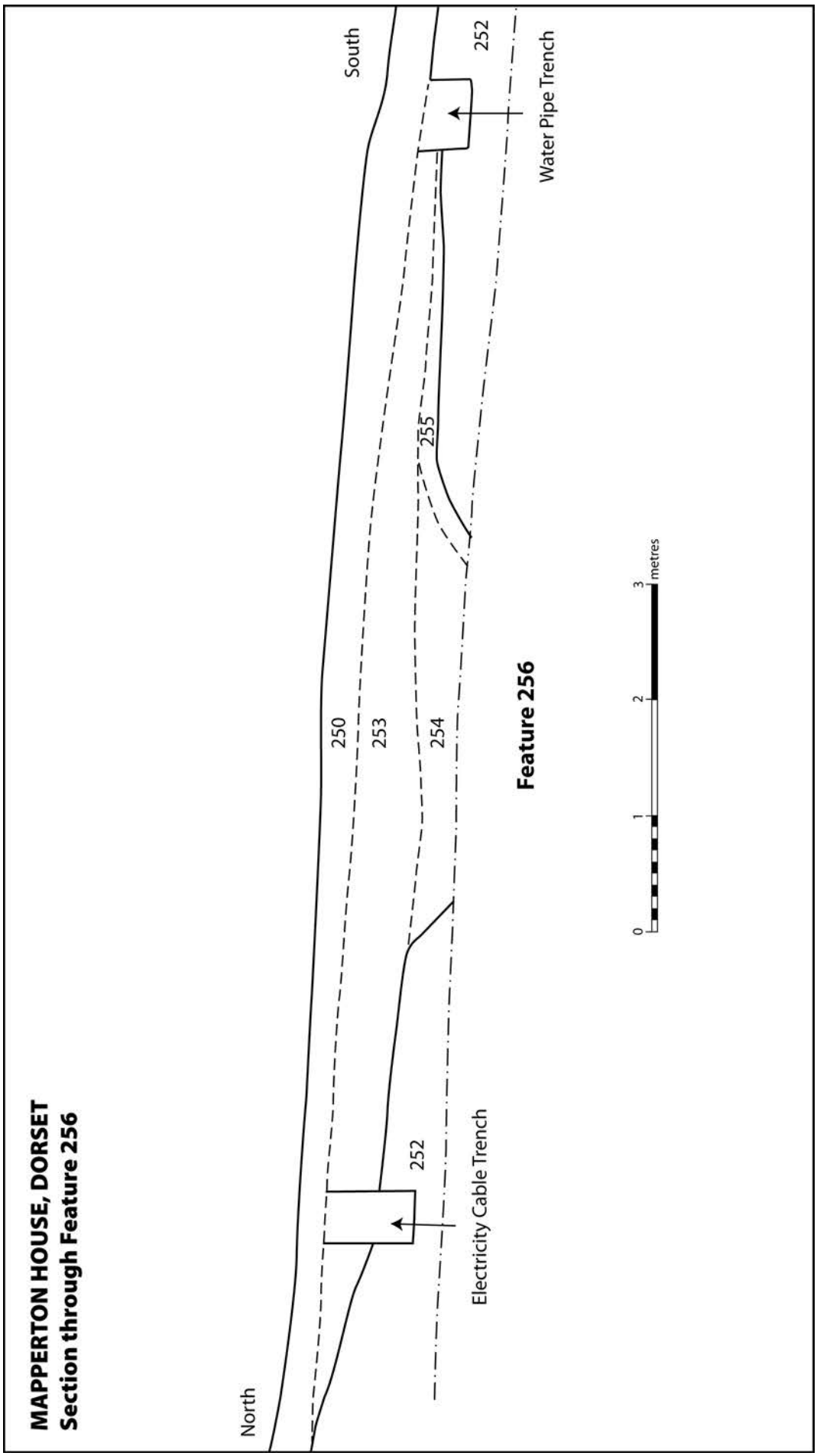

Figure 3: Section across Feature 256.

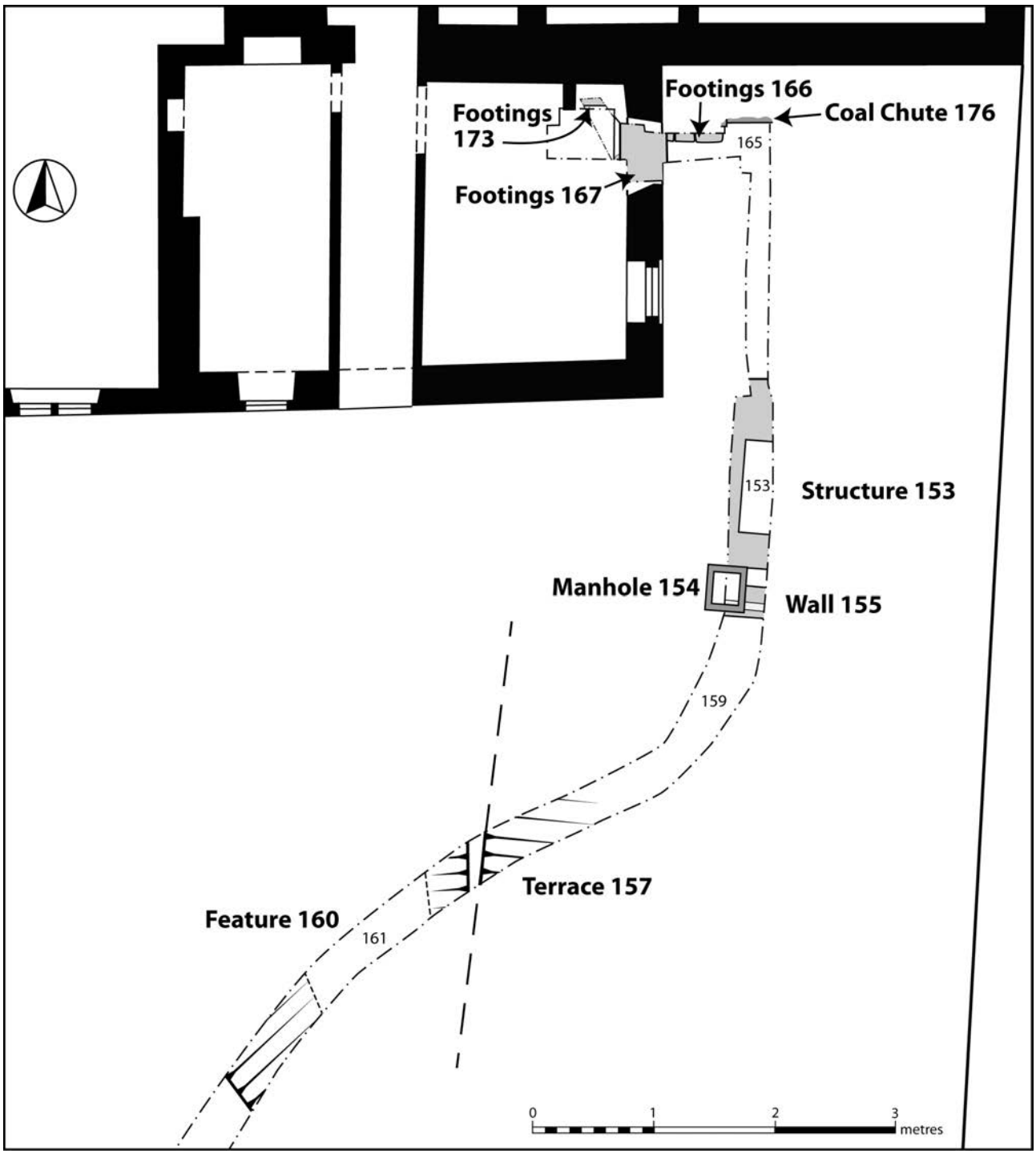

Figure 4: Plan of North end of Trench 20.

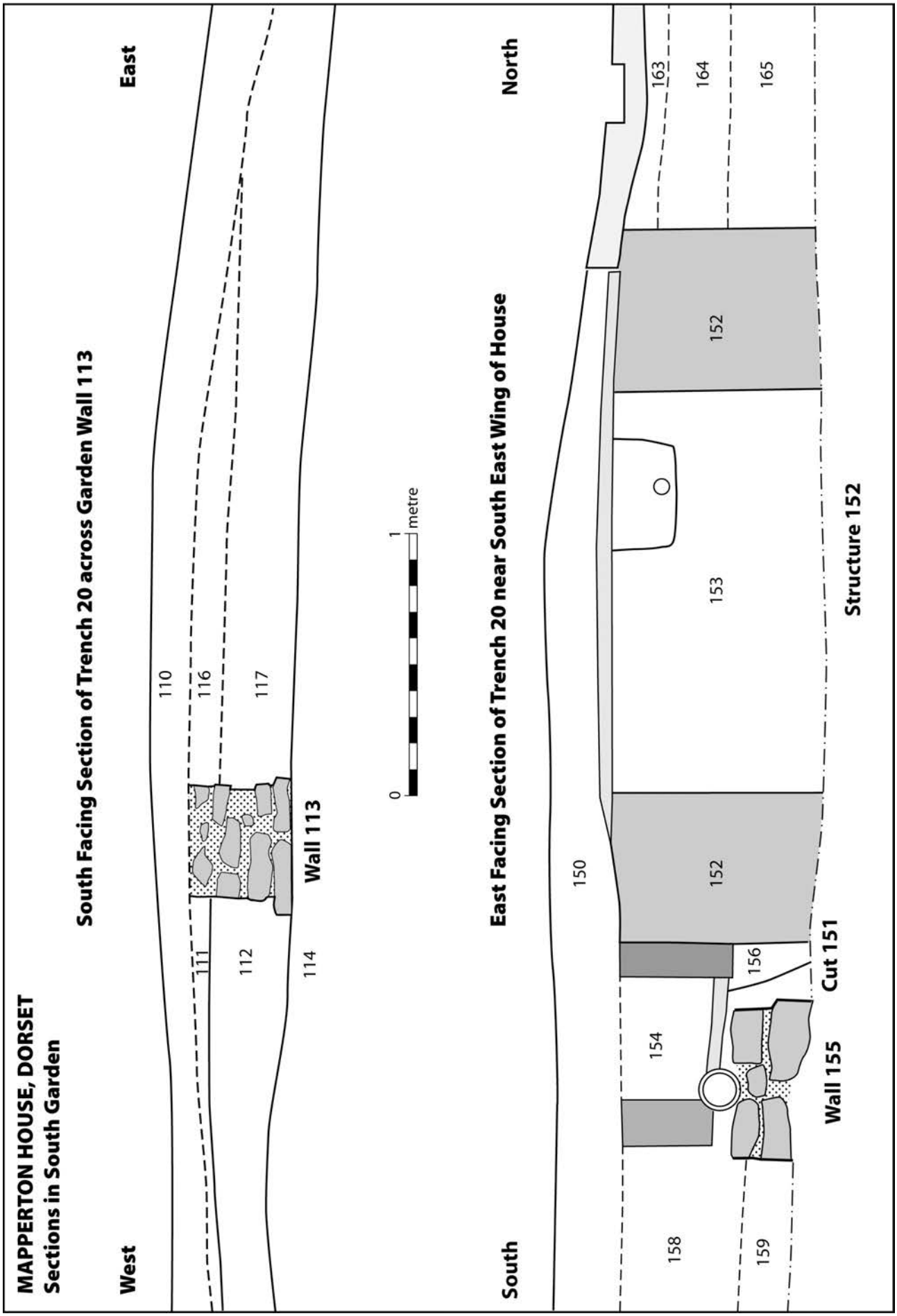

Figure 5: Selected Sections of Trench 20

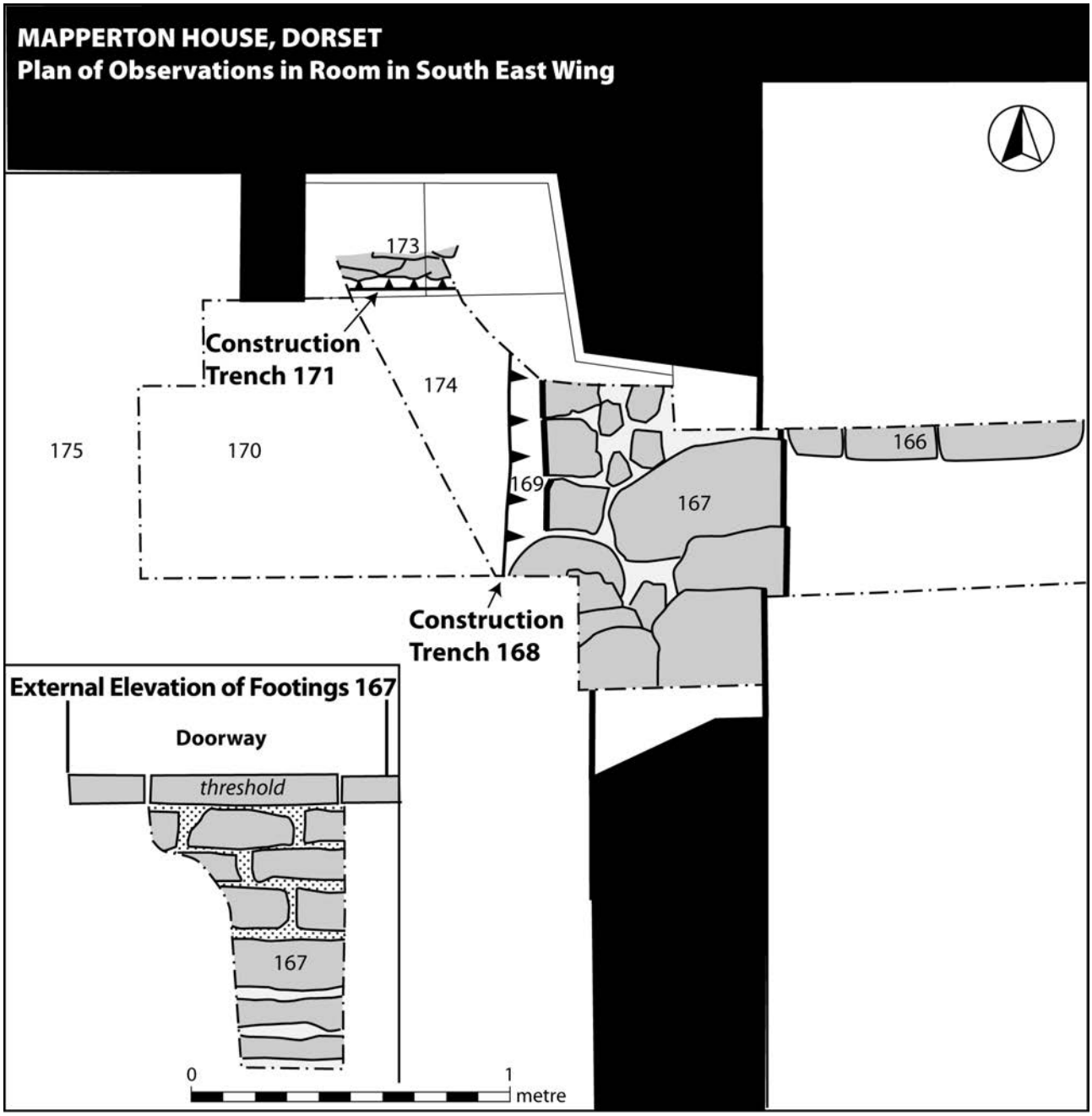

Figure 6: Plan of Features exposed inside Mapperton House.

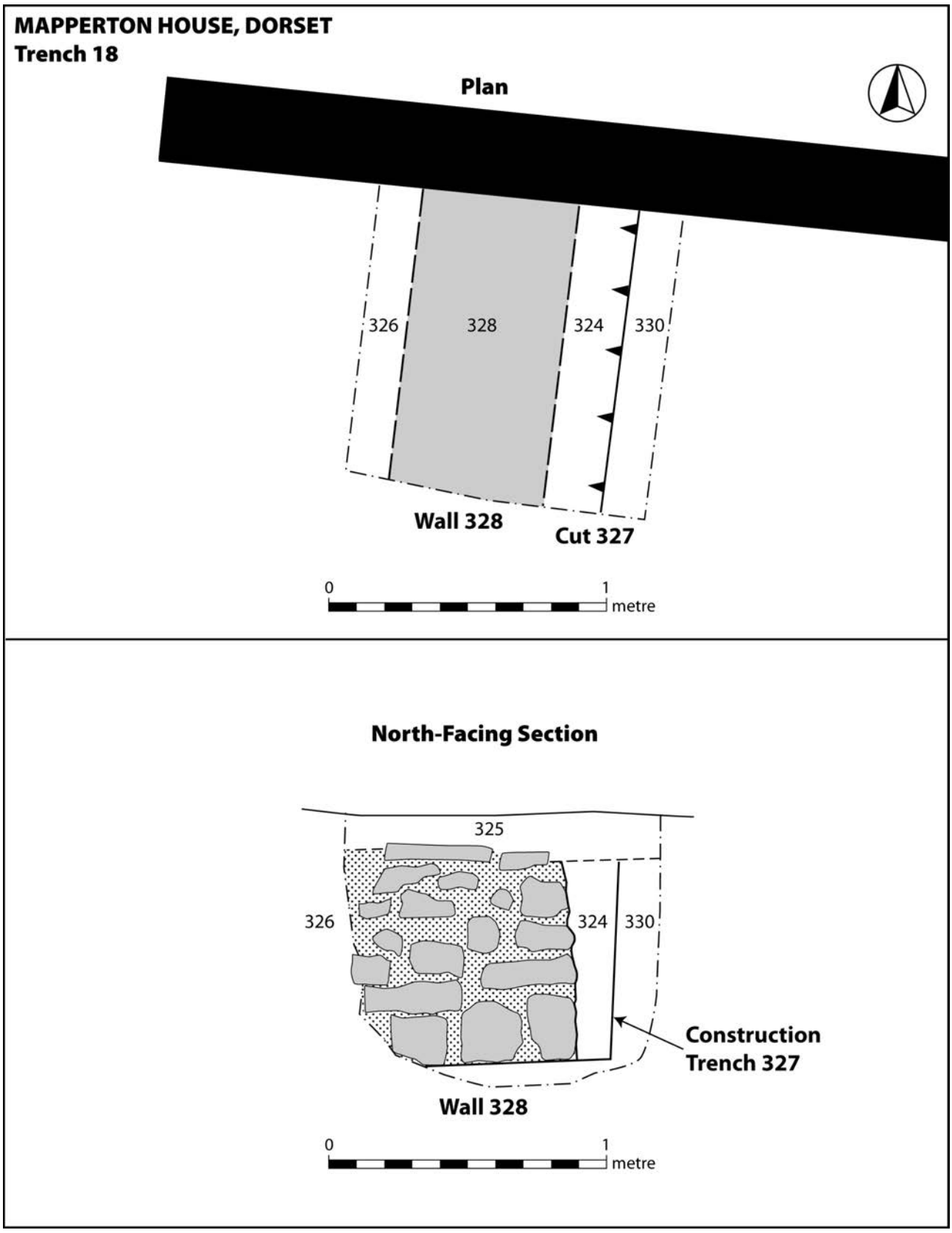

Figure 7: Plan and Section of Trench 18.

Plate 1: General view of southern end of Trench 21, looking north up the meadow on west side of Mapperton.

Plate 2: Possible Hollow Way 256 in Trench 21, looking South. 1m scale.

Plate 3: Large rubble infill (216) of former pond on site of new Boiler House.

Plate 4: Trench 20 looking towards Mapperton House.

Plate 5: Wall 113 cut by Trench 20, looking north along ridge marking former course of the wall. 1m scales.

Plate 6: Feature 160 in foreground and terrace 157 just beyond 1m scale, looking NE.

Plate 7: Structure 152, looking north. 1m scale.

Plate 8: Wall Footings 167, viewed from east. 1m scale.

Plate 9: Wall Footing 167 with construction trench 168 to right. 1m scale.

Plate 10: Wall Footing 173 below stone flag floor 175. 1m scale.

Plate 11: Cobbled Floor 301 in South Stables, looking west. 1m scale.

Plate 12: Footings 306 of South Stables exposed in Trench 17, looking south west. 1m scale.

Plate 13: Wall 328 disturbed by initial machining of Trench 18, looking south.

Plate 14: Wall 328 sectioned in Trench 18, looking south. 1m scale.

Plate 15: Trench 19 dug in front of Old Rectory Stables, looking east.

Plate 16: Trench 22 in garden north of Mapperton House, looking south.

Plate 17: Trench 22 in North Lawn, looking north. 1m scale.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 6

Three adjacent test pits to find electricity cable in Meadow. Overall length: 3.4 m; Maximum width 1.3 m; maximum depth 0.9 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
200	**Topsoil**: Dark reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone.	0.00 – 0.25m
201	**Natural Clay**: Mid Brown stiff clay.	0.25m+

Trench 7

Test Pit dug to find electricity cable in Meadow. Length: 1.3 m; Width 1.35 m; maximum depth 0.75 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
202	**Topsoil**: Dark reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone.	0.00 – 0.25m
203	**Natural Clay**: Mid Brown stiff clay.	0.25m+

Trench 8

Test Pit dug to find electricity cable in Meadow. Length: 1.4 m; Width 1.5 m; maximum depth 0.87 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
204	**Topsoil**: Mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
205	**Alluvium?**: Mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone up to 150mm across near the base.	0.25– 0.65m
206	**Natural**: Stiff yellowish-brown clay.	0.65m +

Trench 9

Test Pit dug to find electricity cable in Meadow. Length: 1.48 m; Width 1.45 m; maximum depth 0.65 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
207	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
208	**Alluvium**: Mid reddish-brown silty clay.	0.25– 0.65m
209	**Natural**: Stiff yellowish-brown clay	0.65m +

Trench 10

Test Pit dug to find electricity cable and sewer pipe in garden north of Garden Cottage. Length: 3.4 m; Width 1.0 m; maximum depth 0.7 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
180	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.10m
181	**Subsoil**: Dark sandy clay with frequent stone rubble.	0.10 – 0.24m
182	**Natural Clay and Stone**: Compact reddish-brown clay with frequent stone rubble 100–300mm across.	0.24m+

Trench 11

Test Pit dug to find sewer pipe in garden north of Garden Cottage. Length: 1.88 m; Width 0.7 m; maximum depth 1.0 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
183	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.10m
184	**Subsoil**: Dark sandy clay with frequent stone rubble.	0.10 – 0.27m
185	**Natural Clay and Stone**: Compact reddish-brown clay with frequent stone rubble 100–300mm across.	0.27m+

Trench 12

Stripped Area for new Boiler House. Length: 17.7 m; Width 9.7 m; maximum depth 1.0 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
216	**Rubble Infill of Pond**: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with very frequent stone and building rubble, wood, charcoal, etc, with some very large lumps of concrete, mortared brick rubble and mortared stone rubble.	0.00 – 1.0m+
217	**Natural Clay**: Reddish-brown clay with frequent large stone.	0.3 – 1.0m +

Trench 13

Drill Launch Pit in Meadow for connection to South Stables. Length: 2.3 m; Width 1.3 m; maximum depth 1.2 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
218	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay. Contained small quantity of post-medieval pottery.	0.00 – 0.25m
219	**Alluvium**: Mid reddish-brown silty clay with some stone rubble near base. It is deeper to the south.	0.25m – 0.65 to 0.85m
220	**Natural Clay**: Stiff yellowish-brown clay.	0.65 to 0.85m+

Trench 14

Drill Launch Pit in Meadow for connection to Conservatory Boiler Room. Length: 2.2 m; Width 1.4 m; maximum depth 1.6 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
230	**Topsoil**: Dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
231	**Natural Clay**: Mid Brown stiff clay.	0.25m+

Trench 15

Drill Launch Pit in Meadow for connection to Old Rectory. Length: 2.65 m; Width 1.25 m; maximum depth 1.55 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
232	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
233	**Natural**: Stiff mid brown/grey clay with small stones at the interface with the topsoil.	0.25m +
234	**Land Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep.	0.25 – 1.0m
235	**Fill of Land Drain 234:** Stiff pale brownish-grey clay 0.3m thick over void stone rubble up to 400mm across.	0.25 – 1.0m

Trench 16

Open cut heating pipe trench to connect Garden Cottage. Length: *c.* 14 m; Width 0.5 m; maximum depth 1.0 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
186	**Topsoil**: Dark brown silty loam.	0.00 – 0.25m
187	**Natural**: Dark yellow sand with very frequent large stone rubble.	0.25m +

Trench 17

Test Pit in South Stables to determine depth of footings. Length: 1.2 m; Width 1.2 m; maximum depth 1.2 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
300	**Modern Floor**: Concrete and bedding sand.	0.00 – 0.05m
301	**Former Stable Floor**: Rough stone cobbling, made from sub-angular stone 50–100mm across set into mid yellowish-brown clayey sand. Over cobbles was a thin dark grey/black silt over and between the cobbles.	0.05 – 0.31m
302	**Disturbed Natural:** Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate stone rubble up to 100mm across	0.31 – 0.52m
303	**Natural:** Stiff mid yellowish-brown clay.	0.52m+
304	**Construction Trench for South Stables:** Vertical cut 0.12m from face of stable wall.	0.3 – 0.85m

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
305	**Fill of Construction Trench:** Dark/mid yellowish-brown humic clay with moderate small stone.	0.3 – 0.85m
306	**Footings of South Stables:** Irregularly faced stone rubble up to 300mm across, roughly brought to courses. Wall above is slightly better finished.	0.35 – 0.85m

Trench 18

Drill Entry Pit in Old Rectory Garden for Conservatory Boiler Room. Length: 1.1 m; Width 1.1 m; maximum depth 1.0 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
325	**Garden Soil**: Dark greyish-brown humic silty clay.	0.00 – 0.3m
326	**Lower Garden Soil**: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with brick rubble on east side of Wall 328.	0.3 – 1.0m
327	**Construction Cut for Wall 328:** Vertical cut to west of wall 328.	0.3 – 0.9m 0.
328	**Revetment Wall:** 0.7m wide lime-mortared rubble stone wall running N-S, with stone flag coping (55x45x8mm). Stone rubble up to 600mm across	0.15 – 0.9m
329	**Fill of Cut 327:** Dark grey silty clay with moderate small stone.	0.3 – 0.9m
330	**Natural:** Mid reddish-brown clay with moderate stone.	0.3m+

Trench 19

Drill Launch Pit at Old Rectory Stables. Maximum Length: 2.9 m; Maximum Width 2.8 m; maximum depth 0.5 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
340	**Surface**: Crushed stone and gravel.	0.00 – 0.3m
341	**Buried Topsoil**: Dark greyish-brown silty clay.	0.3 – 0.5m
342	**Natural:** Mid greyish-brown clay.	0.5m+

Trench 20

Length: *c.* 83 m; Width 0.5 m; maximum depth 1.1 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
110	**Topsoil**: Friable dark greyish-brown silty loam with occasional small stone and modern glass, and metal objects.	0.00 – 0.20m
111	**Garden Build-up Layer**: Black/very dark brown clay with frequent charcoal and clinker. Butted Wall 113.	0.20 – 0.25m
112	**Buried Topsoil**: Dark reddish-brown silty clay. Butted Wall 113.	0.25 – 0.50m
113	**Garden Wall:** Stone wall of squared limestone rubble stone with lime mortar bonding. Two courses survive, constructed on a thin stone spreader course set on layer 114.	0.10 – 0.55 m
114	**Natural Clay and Stone**: Compact reddish-brown clay with frequent stone rubble 100–300mm across. In western part of trench, thins out to east.	0.50– 0.75m
115	**Bedrock**: Irregularly flat limestone bedrock	0.75m +
116	**Garden Build-up Layer:** Dark greyish-brown humic loam with frequent small stone	0.16 – 0.27m
117	**Buried Topsoil:** Mid reddish-brown silty clay with moderate stone.	0.27 – 0.55m
150	**Turf and Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
151	**Construction Cut for Structure 152**: Rectangular cut with vertical sides.	0.65 – 1.05m
152	**Structure:** Rectangular mortared stone rubble structure capped with concrete slab capping.	0.17 – 1.05m+
153	**Backfill of Structure 152:** Loose stone and mortar rubble infill.	0.20 – 1.05m+
154	**Manhole:** Square brick structure, partly incorporating a ceramic drain pipe. Constructed from red airbricks with cement mortar and a cement base. Internal dimension 0.49m across and 0.5m deep.	0.25 – 0.65m
155	**Wall:** Mortared stone rubble wall running E-W. Upper part destroyed and a ceramic drain pipe running along top.	0.65 – 0.95m
156	**Fill of Construction Cut 151:** Friable dark greyish-brown clay with occasional small stone. Visible below manhole 154, on south side of Soakaway 156.	0.65 – 1.05m
157	**Terrace:** Sloping cut running N-S along slope. Cut into natural to west and no edge to E.	0.25 – 0.9m+
158	**Upper Fill of Terrace 157:** Mixed dark greyish-brown clay soil with stone rubble within terrace 157. Frequent beach pebbles near top of layer, possibly the remains of a garden feature.	0.25 – 0.70m

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
159	**Lower Fill of Terrace 157:** Mid brown clay with occasional stone rubble and sparse charcoal flecks. Contained some clay tobacco pipe and oyster shell.	0.70 – 0.90m +
160	**Pit or Scoop:** Large slightly concave-sided cut of unknown size and shape.	0.25 – 1.05m+
161	**Fill of 160:** Mid reddish-brown clay with moderate to frequent stone rubble. Contained some wine bottle glass.	0.25 – 1.05m+
162	**Natural:** Dark yellow sand with very frequent large stone rubble. In eastern and northern part of trench.	0.25m+
163	**Concrete Surface:** Concrete surface incorporating a surface water drain in area between boiler room garden wall and E wing of house. Concrete 100mm thick over 100mm thick rubble base.	0 – 0.20 m
164	**Terrace Fill:** Mid greyish-brown clay loam with moderate small stone, occasional brick and tile rubble and sparse mortar flecks. Below concrete surface 163.	0.20 – 0.45m
165	**Terrace Fill?:** Reddish-brown clay with fairly frequent stone rubble and occasional to moderate decayed stone. Below 164	0.45 – 0.90m+
166	**Wall Footing:** Four courses of massive stone rubble footings butted against Footings 167. Stones are up to 450mm across, laid in rough courses, and bonded with clay. Possibly part of footings of Boiler Room.	0.20 – 0.90m+
167	**Wall Footing:** 0.85 m thick wall footing with lower projecting part consisting of three courses of large stone rubble bonded with clay (similar to 166), with three courses of roughly squared rubble bonded with lime mortar above.	0 – 0.85m
168	**Construction Cut for Footing 167:** Slightly irregular vertical cut 0.15m from internal face of wall 127.	0.55m+
169	**Fill of 168:** Loose mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone.	0.55m+
170	**Levelling Layer in Room:** Firm mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent tightly packed stone rubble up to 150mm across and sparse charcoal flecks.	0.18 – 0.55m
171	**Construction Cut for North Wall of Room:**	0.55m+
172	**Fill of 171:** Loose mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small stone.	0.55m+
173	**Footings of North Wall of Room:** Stone rubble bonded with clay.	0.20 –0.55m+
174	**Natural:** Cemented yellowish-brown sand and stone.	0.55m+
175	**Floor of Room:** Flagstone floor and sub base. Flags 120mm thick over 60mm of loose small stone and clay bedding.	0 – 0.18m
176	**Coal Chute:** Brick built coal chute servicing Mapperton House Boiler Room.	0.2 – 0.9m+

Trench 21

Length: *c.* 210 m; Width 0.5 m; maximum depth 1.2 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
250	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.25m
251	**Colluvium?**: Mid reddish-brown silty clay becoming more clayey with depth, with occasional small stone 50–100mm across.	0.25– 1.20m
252	**Natural Clay**: Mottled grey and brown stiff clay with thin layer of broken flint/chert fragments in upper part.	0.25m+
253	**Upper Fill of Feature 256:** Reddish-brown silty clay with moderate to frequent small stone. Fill of 256.	0.3 – 0.85m
254	**Fill of Feature 256:** Mid brown silty clay.	0.75 – 1.15m
255	**Lowest Fill of 256:** Dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Fill on south side of 256.	0.6 – 1.15m+
256	**Feature – Hollow way?:** Linear feature running roughly E-W, about 11.7 m wide with deeper central section 4.2 m wide. Not bottomed. On line of earthwork hollow way further west in the meadow.	0.3 – 1.15m+
257	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
258	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
259	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
260	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
261	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
262	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
263	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
264	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
265	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m
266	**Field Drain:** Roughly E-W cut into the natural clay, 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep. Filled with void stone rubble.	0.25 – 1.0m

Trench 22

Length: 0.7 m; Width 0.7 m; maximum depth 0.5 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
350	**Topsoil**: Mid-dark reddish-brown silty clay.	0.00 – 0.20m
351	**Natural Clay**: Mottled grey and brown stiff clay with thin layer of broken flint/chert fragments in upper part.	0.20m +