

Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow  
TUL 020

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2011/073**

**Client: Thurlow Estate**

Authors: Rob Brooks and Duncan Stirk

April/2012



# Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow TUL 020

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Authors: Rob Brooks and Duncan Stirk

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

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# HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2011/073  
**Site Name:** Little Thurlow Hall  
**Planning Application No:** SE/09/1569  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 18th April – 17th October, 2011 and 3rd – 6th January, 2012  
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**Client/Funding Body:** Thurlow Estate  
**Curatorial Officer:** Edward Martin  
**Project Officer:** Duncan Stirk  
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## Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 12/04/2012

Approved By: David Gill

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 12/04/2012

Signed:



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## **Summary**

Monitoring for a site strip for a swimming pool, foundation trenches for a pool house and groundworks for garden steps at Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow, were monitored in an attempt to identify features within the 18th century canal garden, or any that pre-dated it. These works revealed post-medieval features filled generally with topsoil, which are thought to relate to post 18th century gardening and landscaping. Post-medieval finds were prevalent, although one piece of pottery and another of CBM were medieval. Several undated features were also recorded.

The site was relatively undisturbed, although there were high levels of post-medieval activity.



## **1. Introduction**

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The groundworks for a swimming pool, pool house and garden steps were the subject of this monitoring work, which was allocated the Historic Environment Record (HER) number TUL 020 (Figs. 1 and 2). The archaeological work was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The landscaped garden was relatively level on a gentle south-facing slope, with the natural subsoil found at c.82m above the Ordnance Datum. The superficial geology of the area is made up of river deposits, primarily of Lowestoft chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The bedrock consists of Lewes and Seaford chalk formations (BGS, 2011).

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The development areas were located within the gardens of Little Thurlow Hall. These are recorded as an area of archaeological importance in the County HER as a well-preserved and important example of an early-18th-century 'canal garden', with the canal located south-east of the development (TUL 001). The original hall was built for Sir Stephen Soame who was the Lord Mayor of London in the late 16th century. This early hall was burnt to the ground in 1809, and replaced by the existing building in 1847. The gardens are one of Suffolk's most important and best preserved early-18th-century formal gardens (Martin, 2002). The original form of this garden is shown on a map dated 1735 by John Coulter (Fig. 3). The development areas are located in a square enclosure between the formal garden and the orchard, and through a landscaped bank that runs NW-SE and still exists today. No details of any features are shown on the Coulter map for the development areas.

By the time of the 1886 OS map the area of the swimming pool and pool house had been planted with trees, which were then removed prior to the 1926 OS map being drawn up.

An archaeological evaluation of the development area was carried out in April, 2010 (SCCAS report no. 2010/085). This revealed some archaeological features and finds that either pre-dated the construction of the 18th-century garden or were contemporary with its construction and later changes. These included pits, trackway ditches, post-holes and planting features, as well prehistoric flint work, post-medieval pottery and CBM, and undated animal bone and shell.



Figure 1. Site Location, showing development area (red), and various groundworks (green)



Figure 2. Site plan

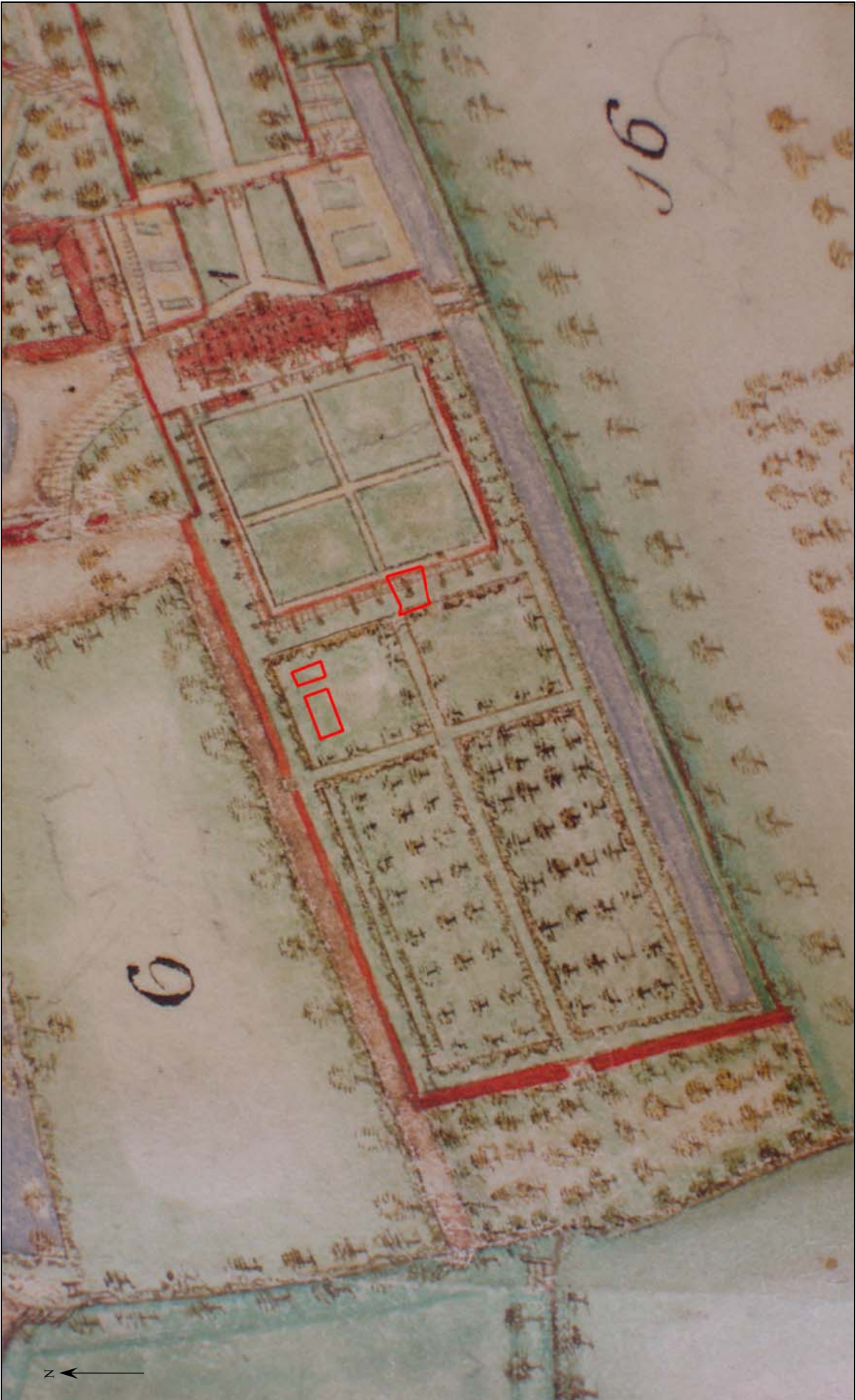


Figure 3. Detail from the 1735 John Coulter map with development outlines marked in red (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds, ref. HA540/711)

## 4. Methodology

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Monitoring of the excavation of foundations was carried out over two visits on the 18th and 19th April 2011 and a further visit on the 17th October, 2011. Two visits to monitor the garden step installation were carried out on the 3rd and 6th January, 2012. The work involved the monitoring of the excavation of a swimming pool, foundation trenches of a neighbouring pool house and steps through a bank in the garden, to determine the presence of archaeological features (Fig. 2). The pool was excavated with a 360 mechanical excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. The pool house foundations and the test trenches for the garden steps were excavated with a toothed bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision. During the pool excavation the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit was revealed. This horizon was then photographed and planned at 1:50 scale. When it was determined that there was no clear pattern to the garden features and that it was impossible to distinguish phasing, the area was re-machined to the top of the natural subsoil. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on pro-forma recording forms, following guidelines set out by SCCAS. Archaeological features were then partly excavated in plan, for the recovery of datable finds. All archaeological deposits were drawn in a series of 1:20 scale sections and 1:50 scale plans, and photographed in digital format.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code TUL 020. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-102372, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code TUL 020.



## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

The area of the swimming pool was initially machined down to a series of irregular and linear features (Fig. 3). These were filled with dark topsoil and represent several phases of post-medieval/recent garden planting pits that cut 19th century layer 0053/0100. Several SW-NE and SE-NW aligned features and rows of these were visible, running parallel with the existing garden boundaries. As these were not related to any features marked on the John Coulter map or the 1st to 3rd edition OS maps (appearing to be planting features that post-date all three maps), they were machined away to reveal the contexts below them (Fig. 4). When this level was reached, several garden drains were uncovered, but not excavated, as well as deeper garden features (including the position of the fountain), and a ditch. Two other features were also seen in section to the north-west of the area of the swimming pool monitoring. Where investigated in the pool house monitoring, the drains on a SW-NE alignment were found to be plastic, whilst one on a NNW-SSE alignment was a handmade clay drain.

During the evaluation phase of fieldwork a layer covering much of the site was recorded as 0053 (later recorded as 0100). This is interpreted as a 19th century deposit used to level certain parts of the site in relation to previous landscaping or natural undulations. However, it was not present on the northern half of the swimming pool area, which made dating certain features more difficult. When the pool house footing trenches were monitored the machining only just truncated the top of this layer, where it was recorded as 0100. Four 19th century field drains and two ditches of uncertain date were revealed in this area (Fig. 5).

### **5.2 Post-medieval**

During the evaluation works a modern ditch was excavated and recorded as 0066. Its fill, 0006, was found to contain a piece of wire mesh and it cut a tree planting pit. This feature was uncovered again during the monitoring works in the north-west section of the site.

Near the southern corner of the site was pit 0094, which was truncated by two field drains. The pit was oval in plan, with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base

and it was filled with mid brown silty-clay, recorded as 0093. The size and shape of the feature, along with the context of the site as a post-medieval garden, suggest that this was a planting feature. It produced no finds. To the north-east of this was another feature, 0113, that was almost identical in size and fill. It was not excavated, but possibly cut one of the surrounding field drains, suggesting a later date than 0094.

Near the eastern corner of the site, emerging from the south-eastern baulk was pit 0088. Although its full extent was not visible it was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The fill, 0087, was made up of mid grey brown silt, which contained pottery, animal bone, CBM and shell. The pot sherd was late 12th to 14th century in date, but was highly abraded, whilst the CBM is mainly post-medieval, with one possible medieval fragment. The CBM was also abraded. This suggests that the pit is likely to be post-medieval. Its function is unclear, but its shape in plan and section suggests that it might have been a structural feature or a planting pit.

Running south-east to north-west from the south-eastern edge of the swimming pool area was ditch 0090. It had steep, slightly convex sides and an uneven concave base. This feature was only seen partially in plan, but was aligned with ditch 0092 to the north-west suggesting that it originally ran across the site. This feature was 0.6m wide and 0.36m deep. The fill, 0089, was mid orangey-brown coarse sand and produced worked flint, which may well have been waste residue from post-medieval wall construction.

One unexcavated feature was recorded as 0112. This appeared to be a small pit, similar in size and shape to 0094 and 0113. Several fragments of post-medieval field drain made up the fill of this feature.

The drains recorded in both the pool house and swimming pool groundworks were part of the garden's drainage systems. Those on a NE-SW alignment in the pool house were plastic, whilst one on a NNW-SSE alignment was clay and handmade (Fig. 6). The centremost of the three plastic drains also ran into the swimming pool area, where it appeared to join the main NNW-SSE aligned network, whilst the other two were not visible (Fig. 5). The plastic drains appeared to intersect with the older drainage system. One of the drains in the swimming pool area also ran directly to the fountain position; incorporating it within the drainage network. The drains on a NNW-SSE alignment and

those at right angles to this were clearly part of an older network of drains, although the date is uncertain.

### **5.3 Undated features**

Ditch 0092 was present in an area to the north-west of the swimming pool and was only seen in section. It was present immediately below the topsoil, cutting 19th century levelling layer 0053. The feature was 1.2m wide and 0.48m deep, and was assumed to be a ditch because of its possible alignment with 0090. The fill, 0091, was coarse mid orangey-brown sand similar to 0089, but it produced no finds.

Two undated features were recorded in the southern footing trench for the pool house. Feature 0101 was shallow (0.24m) but wide (1.01m) with a flat base and steep sides, whilst ditch 0103 was only 0.3m wide by 0.38m deep with a concave base. Both features were filled with mid brown clayey-silt, and neither produced finds. However, fill 0102 from feature 0101 contained brick and charcoal flecks. Layer 0053/0100 covered these features, suggesting that they were dug earlier than the mid 19th century. It was initially thought that 0101 was a ditch, but its shape in plan and section suggests it could also be a pit similar to feature 0088.

### **5.4 Garden step groundworks**

Two trenches were dug down the sides of the bank to the depth of the garden step formation levels (Fig. 6). Neither side fully revealed natural subsoil. The trench on the south-west side cut a fairly shallow profile through the bank, showing only 0.1m of topsoil 0151. The north-east trench was deeper and had a steeper profile. In places it was up to 0.25m deep. Within this was topsoil 0151, overlying a horizon of disturbed natural clay containing CBM, recorded as 0150. It produced a piece of post-medieval roof tile and a brick of mid 16th to 18th century date. This was only present near the top of the slope and overlaid similar, but undisturbed natural clay. Towards the base of this trench was another deposit of material similar to layer 0053/0100. It was recorded as deposit 0152 and was a dark greyish-brown silty-clay, which produced no finds.

As the steps were only being placed within the sides/slopes of the bank, the top was not excavated. Therefore it was not clear whether a path surface had ever been laid in this area.

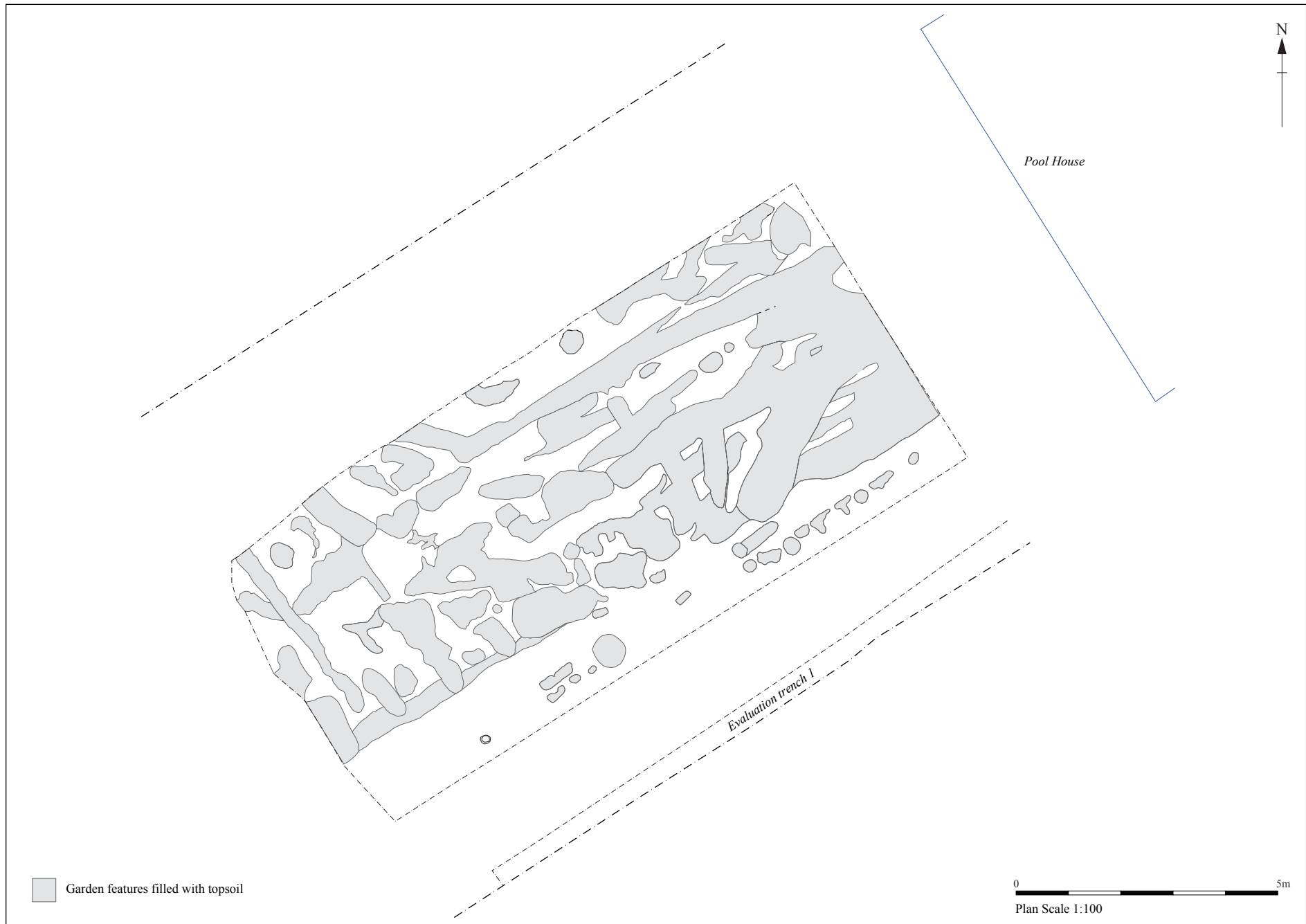


Figure 3. Swimming pool area after preliminary machining

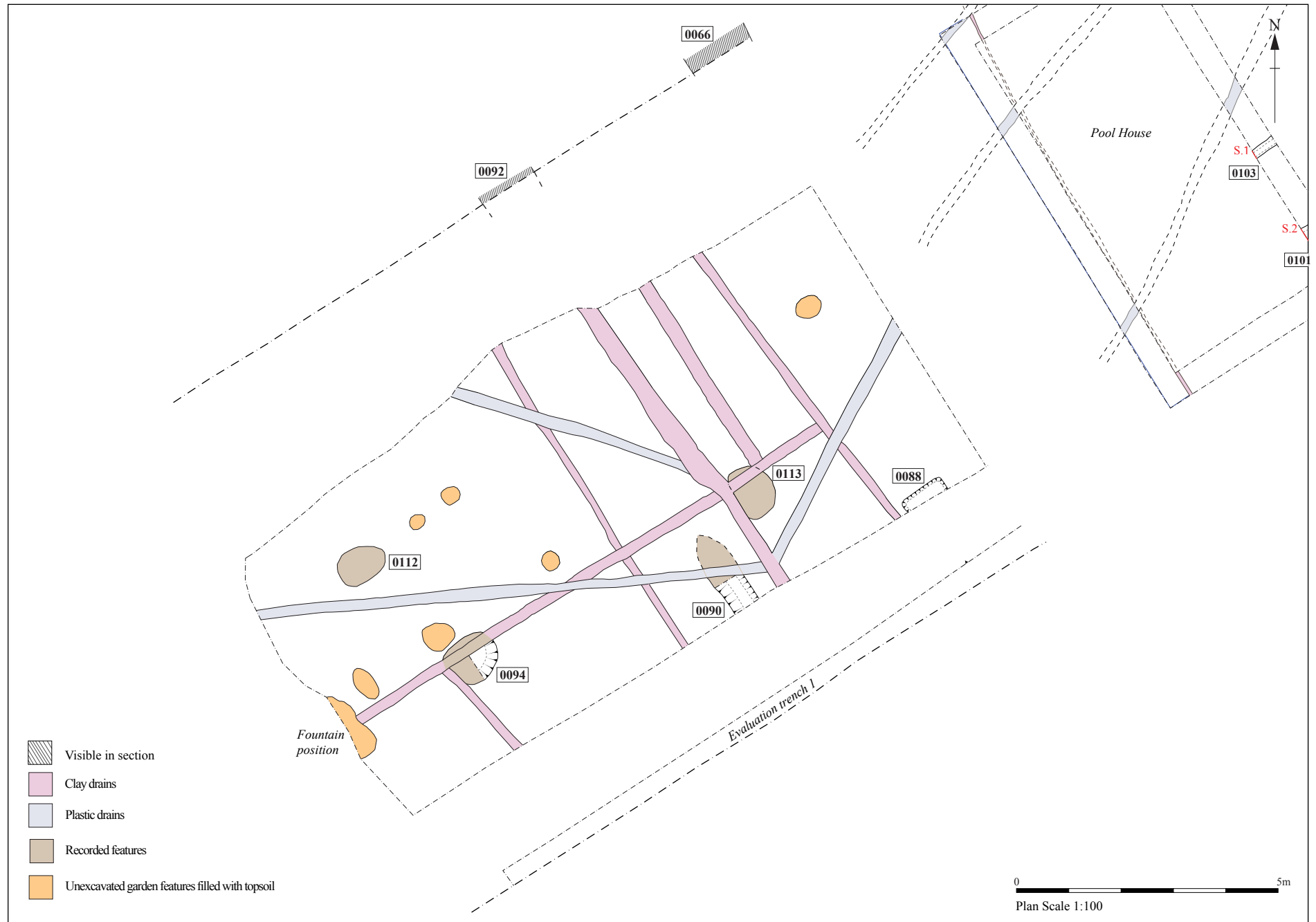


Figure 5. Swimming pool area after secondary machining

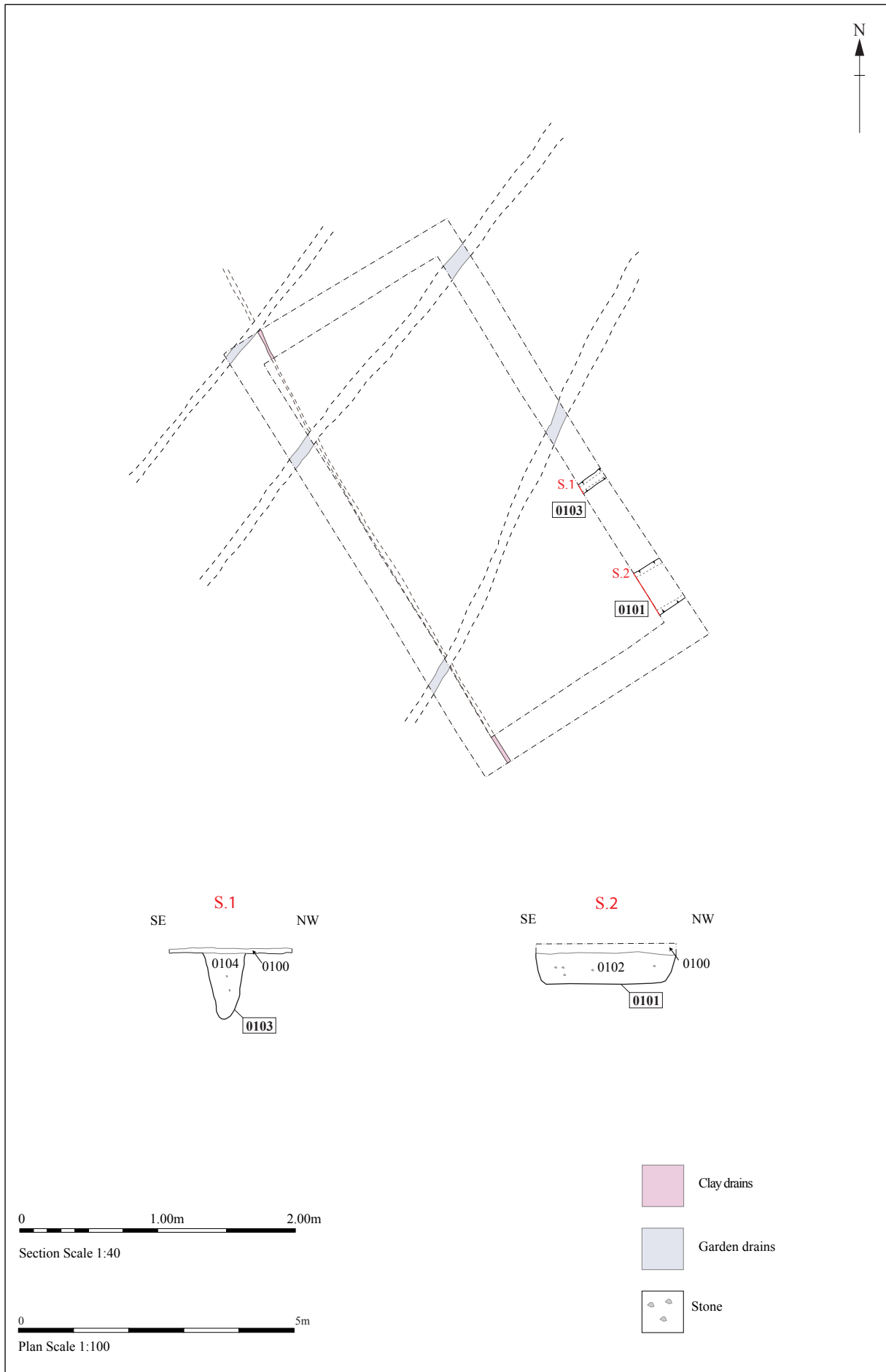


Figure 6. Pool house plan and sections

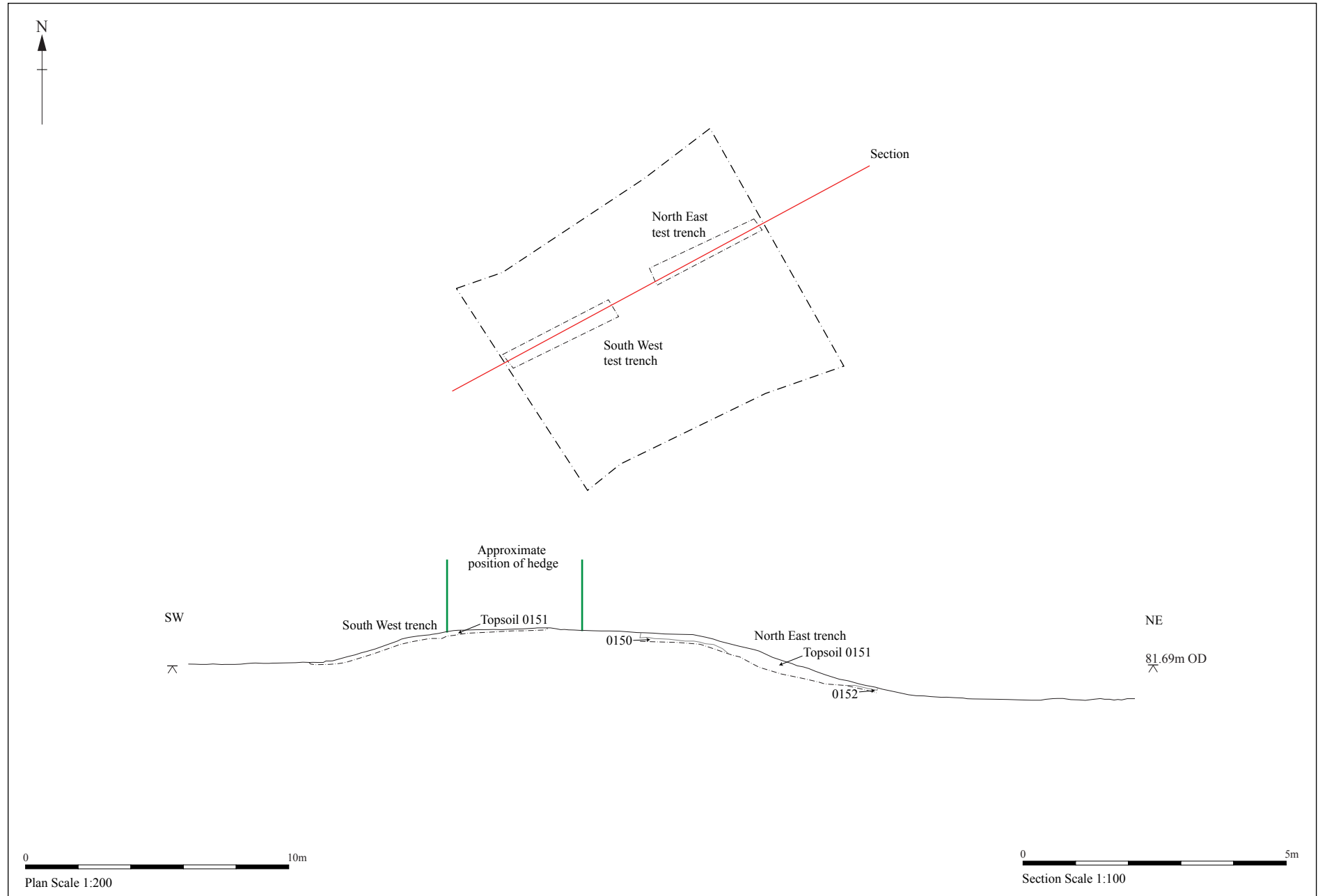


Figure 7. Plan and section of garden step ground works

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the monitoring at Little Thurlow Hall. The finds were retrieved from one pit fill, ditch fill, two layers and one unstratified context. A detailed catalogue of the finds forms part of the site archive.

| Context      | Pottery  |           | CBM       |             | Worked flint |           | Animal bone |           | Miscellaneous       | Spotdate         |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
|              | No       | Wt/g      | No        | Wt/g        | No           | Wt/g      | No          | Wt/g      |                     |                  |
| 0087         | 1        | 1         | 6         | 23          |              |           | 9           | 60        | Oyster 1 @<br>18g   | L12th-<br>14th C |
| 0090         |          |           |           |             | 3            | 12        |             |           |                     |                  |
| 0110         | 1        | 11        |           |             |              |           |             |           | Clay pipe 1 @<br>6g | 16th-18th<br>C   |
| 0111         | 1        | 6         | 2         | 41          |              |           |             |           |                     | 16th-18th<br>C   |
| 0150         |          |           | 2         | 3404        |              |           |             |           |                     | M16th-<br>18th C |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>3468</b> | <b>3</b>     | <b>12</b> | <b>9</b>    | <b>60</b> |                     |                  |

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

Three sherds of pottery with a weight of 18g have been recorded in three contexts. Two periods are represented by the assemblage, medieval and post-medieval. All of the sherds are small and abraded.

#### Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the SCCAS fabric series. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight.

#### Medieval

A single abraded body sherd of medieval pottery (<1g) was noted in pit fill 0087. The sherd is reduced with a brown core and its fabric contains ill-sorted quartz alongside sparse calcitic type voids (MCW). It is dated from the late 12th to 14th century.



## Post-medieval

Two abraded sherds of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) were recorded, one each in the unstratified context 0110 (11g) and layer 0111 (6g). Both of the sherds are dated from the 16th to 18th century. The sherd in fill 0111 is a possible dish rim fragment, the form is not closely datable; post-medieval roof tile is also present within the context.

### **6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)**

As indicated in Table 1, three contexts contained CBM, pit fill 0087 as well as layers 0111 and 0150. The assemblage is mostly made up of post-medieval roof tile which is fragmented and often highly abraded. The fabrics are hard, fully oxidised and medium sandy (ms), often with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The fragments in layer 0111 both display traces of mortar. Of interest in pit fill 0087 is a considerably abraded fragment of roof tile. It is in a brown, coarse and sandy fabric, and may be of a medieval date. None of its surfaces are intact therefore the identification is uncertain, however a single worn sherd of medieval pottery was also recorded within this fill. Finally layer 0150 contained a single roof tile fragment as well as a late brick (LB) both of which are in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The late brick is mortared on all sides (indicating its reuse) and has also been cut into a point at one end. Its dimensions (237 x 120 x 60) are similar to Drury's LB3 (Drury 1993, 165) and it cannot be more closely dated than mid 16th to 18th century.

### **6.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

A post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recorded in the unstratified context 0110 (6g). Pottery dated from the 16th to 18th century is also present within this context.

### **6.5 Worked flint**

Identified by Colin Pendleton

All of the worked flint was noted in the ditch feature 0090 (3 fragments @ 12g). The first piece is an unpatinated chunky flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. The second is an unpatinated squat flake with a limited area of retouch, and it displays mostly cortical on the dorsal face. The final fragment is a possible unpatinated flake

which has fairly abraded edges and a sub-triangular cross section. The flints are not closely datable. The surface treatment of some of the flints may suggest that they are the residue from some other later activity such as post-medieval walling. No other finds were recorded in this context.

## **6.6 Faunal Remains**

Mike Feider

All nine fragments of animal bone were recovered from pit fill 0087. The remains are in a fairly good state of preservation, with only minor root marking. There are three medium-sized mammal rib fragments, a sheep/goat tibia with a chop mark, two fragments of medium-sized mammal pelvis (one of which displays cut marks), a large mammal thoracic vertebra, and two unidentifiable fragments. No ageing or metrical data was available. Although post-medieval roof tile is also present within the context, an abraded fragment of both medieval pottery and possibly roof tile were also recorded.

## **6.7 Shell**

A single slightly abraded fragment of oyster shell was noted in pit fill 0087. This context contained mostly post-medieval roof tile, however single abraded fragments of medieval tile and pottery are also present.

## **6.8 Discussion of material evidence**

This is a small collection of finds predominantly dated to the post-medieval period (the only exception being a single abraded medieval pottery sherd and roof tile fragment). The finds have been retrieved from very disturbed deposits, as the high level of abrasion indicates. The presence of mortar on two CBM pieces also indicates the probable reuse of some of these fragments in later structures. Apart from the two medieval fragments, the range of finds is entirely consistent with the post-medieval assemblage previously recorded at the evaluation stage (Fawcett 2010). Nearby medieval activity has been recorded immediately to the north-east of the current site at Pound Green, where pottery scatters were noted at two locations (TUL 005 and 007). A short distance to the south (TUL 012) both medieval and post-medieval metal detected finds were documented.

## **7. Discussion**

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The monitoring works revealed a series of features that were probably all post-medieval or modern, and are thought to relate to the gardens which are still present. Two possible medieval finds were recovered, but these were heavily abraded and redeposited. Even the post-medieval finds were often abraded, suggesting that there was a lot of activity and disturbance in the area, presumably in association with the hall and garden construction in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the area of the pool house, two possible earlier features were present, lying under layer 0053/0100, although one of these may have been a field drain and the other was a feature that may have been a planting pit similar to pit 0088. Most of the other features appeared to cut layer 0053/0100 however, indicating that they were probably mid-late 19th century at the earliest. The presence of features underlying and cutting this layer however, do indicate that there were several phases of works, perhaps remodelling, associated with the garden. The garden step groundworks revealed CBM of mid 16th to 18th century date. This was clearly redeposited and probably indicates reuse of older material to landscape the site.

No further evidence of the possible trackway identified in the evaluation was uncovered, although this was probably located further to the south-east. Ditch 0101 may have related to a similar phase of activity though.

The finds are typical for what would be expected in an area where there were frequent building works and nearby settlement during the post-medieval period.

## **8. Conclusions**

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The observations made during the monitoring of the pool house, swimming pool and garden steps uncovered features associated with the post-medieval activity in the area, most prominently the works associated with the canal garden and other landscaping. Most of these features were limited in what they revealed about the garden's structure, although they do suggest phases of alterations before and after it was levelled c.1847 (Stirk, 2010).

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper, digital and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Duncan Stirk, Rob Brooks and David Gill from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Duncan Stirk and Rob Brooks and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The graphics were produced by Ellie Hillen, Gemma Adams and Crane Begg.

The report was checked by David Gill and Richenda Goffin.

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### Economy, Skills and Environment

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IP33 2AR

## Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

### GARDENS OF LITTLE THURLOW HALL, POUND GREEN, LITTLE THURLOW TL 674 510

(planning consent SE/09/1569)

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications.*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/09/1569) for the construction of a swimming pool, pool house and tennis court in the gardens of Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow, Suffolk. This consent bears a condition (no. 2) for the prior implementation of a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.2 This development is located within the gardens of Little Thurlow Hall, which are recorded as an area of archaeological importance (site TUL 001) in the County Historic Environment Record as a well-preserved and important example of an early-18<sup>th</sup>-century 'canal garden'.
- 1.3 An archaeological evaluation of the development area was carried out in April 2010 by The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS report no. 2010/085). This revealed some archaeological features that either pre-dated the construction of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century garden or were contemporary with its construction. Further evidence of these is likely to be revealed through the construction of the swimming pool and the pool house and the groundworks for these will need to be archaeologically monitored as set out below. The groundworks for the construction of new grass steps up the earthen terrace flanking the west side of the formal lawn should also be monitored. The construction of the new tennis courts, if their groundworks do not exceed 500mm will not need to be monitored.  
**Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.4 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern*

Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).

- 1.5 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the monitoring, the assessment of the findings and the final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.6 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.9 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

## **2. Brief for Archaeological Recording**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the ground works associated with the construction of the swimming pool, the pool house and the new grass steps. The groundworks, and the upcast soil from them, are to be monitored during their excavation by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 2.3 The academic objective will be to provide an understanding of the historical context, development and significance of the site.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

#### **4. Specification for Monitoring of Groundworks**

- 4.1 **The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.**
- 4.2 **Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.**
- 4.3 **All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.**
- 4.4 **A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of high resolution digital images.**
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should be assessed for significant palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

#### **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should

be deposited with the County HER Officer if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000) and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).

- 5.6 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report must be presented to SCCAS/CT
- 5.7 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.8 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.9 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).



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Date: 24 June 2010

Reference: SpecMon(EM)\_LtleThurlow Hall \_1569\_09

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**The work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must therefore be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**



## Appendix 2. OASIS form

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-102372**

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | TUL 020 Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow Monitoring  |
| Short description of the project       | Monitoring for a site strip for a swimming pool, foundation trenches for a pool house and garden steps at Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow, were monitored in an attempt to identify the presence of the 18th century canal garden. These works revealed post-medieval features filled generally with topsoil, which are thought to relate to later garden landscaping. Post-medieval finds were prevalent, although one piece of pottery and another of CBM were medieval. Several undated features were also recorded. The site was relatively undisturbed, although there were high levels of post-medieval activity. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 18-04-2011 End: 17-10-2011  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / No   |
| Any associated project reference codes | TUL 020 - HER event no.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | TUL 020 - Sitecode   |
| Any associated project reference codes | SE/09/1569 - Planning Application No.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2011/073 - Contracting Unit No.  |
| Type of project                        | Recording project  |
| Site status                            | Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)  |
| Current Land use                       | Other 5 - Garden   |
| Monument type                          | PITS Post Medieval   |
| Monument type                          | LAYER Post Medieval  |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | CBM Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | CBM Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain   |

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'  
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY LITTLE THURLOW TUL 020 Little Thurlow Hall,  
Pound Green, Little Thurlow Monitoring  
Postcode CB9 7HY  
Study area 255.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 674 510 52.1314568839 0.446027834024 52 07 53 N 000 26 45 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Sarah Poppy  
Project director/manager Jo Caruth  
Project supervisor Duncan Stirk  
Project supervisor Rob Brooks  
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner  
Name of sponsor/funding body Thurlow Estate

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Physical Archive ID TUL 020  
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Digital Archive ID TUL 020  
Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics','other'  
Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Paper Archive ID TUL 020  
Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics','other'  
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section'

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow, TUL 020, Archaeological Monitoring Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Stirk, D.

Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2011/073

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher SCCAS

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

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Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 26 March 2012

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## Appendix 3. Context list

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Type | Category | Description and interpretation  |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|---|
| 0053           |                |              | Layer    | <p>Orangey-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Firm compaction. Frequent fragments of charcoal, flint and CBM.</p> <p>Layer recorded in evaluation works. Recorded during monitoring works as 0100 in the pool house area. Truncated in the swimming pool area by contractors prior to monitoring visit.</p>   |
| 0087           | 0088           | Pit          | Fill     | <p>Mid greyish-brown silt. Plastic texture. Frequent chalk flecks and small nodules, frequent flecks of charcoal. Occasional flecks and small pieces of CBM. Moderate quantities of small flints. Sharp horizon clarity.</p> <p>Fill of pit 0088. Probably sealed by make-up layer 0053, although not clear as 0053 was machined off by contractors prior to monitoring. 0053 not seen in plan either.</p>                            |
| 0088           | 0088           | Pit          | Cut      | <p>Rectangular in plan- partially runs under baulk. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Sides are steep and convex. Sharp break of slope to the base. Base is flat.</p> <p>Cut of pit. No obvious function.</p>   |
| 0089           | 0090           | Ditch        | Fill     | <p>Mid orangish-brown gritty-sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones and flecks of chalk. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Ditch truncated by 1980s terracing and machining phase of the pool house work at NW elevation. Not much visible in plan.</p> <p>Fill of ditch also probably seen in north-west elevation and there recorded as 0092. Possibly sealed by make-up layer 0053, but this wasn't seen in either section.</p> |
| 0090           | 0090           | Ditch        | Cut      | <p>Linear feature aligned NW-SE. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Steep, slightly convex sides. Moderate break of slope at base. Base is uneven and concave.</p> <p>Boundary ditch. Uncertain date - possibly prehistoric?</p>   |
| 0091           | 0092           | Ditch        | Fill     | <p>Mid orangish-brown gritty-silty-sand. Firm compaction. Frequent flecks of chalk and small stones. Feature entirely machined away by contractors along north-west edge of site, so only seen in NW baulk section.</p> <p>Ditch fill. Possibly the same as fill 0089/part of ditch 0090.</p>   |
| 0092           | 0092           | Ditch        | Cut      | <p>Uncertain shape in plan as truncated. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Moderately sloping, uneven sides. Moderate break of slope to the base. Base is concave.</p> <p>Possibly a ditch cut, but uncertain. Thought to be a ditch because of shallow 'V' shape of cut and its alignment with ditch 0090.</p>   |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Type | Category | Description and interpretation  |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|---|
| 0093           | 0094           | Pit          | Fill     | Mid greyish-brown silty-clay. Plastic texture. Moderate quantity of chlk flecks and small nodules. Occasional flecks of charcoal.<br>Fill of shallow pit. Possibly a planting pit associated with the garden. No dating evidence, but cut by two land drains. |
| 0094           | 0094           | Pit          | Cut      | Oval in plan, aligned SW-NE. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Moderately sloping concave sides. Moderate break of slope to base. Base is flat.<br>Possible planting pit from the ornamental garden.  |
| 0100           |                |              | Layer    | Pale brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional small stones. Clear horizon clarity.<br>Layer of redeposited natural used to level the site. Recorded as layer 0053 during the evaluation. Post-medieval/19th century.                                     |
| 0101           | 0101           | Ditch        | Cut      | Linear in plan, aligned SW-NE. 55-80° slightly concave sides, with sharp, curved break of slope to base. Flat base.<br>Ditch cut. Date uncertain but covered by 19th century layer 0100.  |
| 0102           | 0101           | Ditch        | Fill     | Mid brown clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Flecked with brick and charcoal. Clear horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.<br>Ditch fill.   |
| 0103           | 0103           | Ditch        | Cut      | Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. 70°, straight sides, curving rapidly to base. Concave, thin base.<br>Small ditch, sealed by 0100.  |
| 0104           | 0103           | Ditch        | Fill     | Mid brown clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.<br>Ditch fill.   |
| 0110           |                | Unstratified | Finds    | Unstratified finds.   |



| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Type | Category | Description and interpretation   |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--|
| 0111           |                | Levelling    | Layer    | <p>Orangey-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Firm compaction. Frequent fragments of charcoal, flint and CBM.</p> <p>Layer recorded in monitoring works. Recorded during monitoring works as 0100 in the pool house area and also as 0111. Truncated in the swimming pool area by contractors prior to monitoring visit.</p> |
| 0150           |                | Deposit      | Layer    | <p>Pale yellowish-grey chalky clay. Friable-firm. Frequent chalk nodules.</p> <p>Horizon of redeposited natural clay overlying natural, under topsoil 0151 in top of bank being dug out for new steps. Contained CBM fragments. CBM possibly used to build up the bank.</p>  |
| 0151           |                | Topsoil      | Layer    | <p>Dark brownish-grey clayey-silty-topsoil. Friable. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Occasional small stones.</p> <p>Topsoil overlying layers 0150 and 0152.</p>  |
| 0152           |                |              | Layer    | <p>Dark greyish-brown silty-clay. Occasional small stones. Friable-firm compaction. Horizon clarity unclear. Not fully excavated. Only uncovered towards base of bank and hard to differentiate from 0151.</p> <p>Buried topsoil layer. May relate to 0053/0100.</p>   |





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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