

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Nettlestead Chace, Nettlestead

NTT 015

A REPORT ON THE WATCHING BRIEF, 2007



Kieron Heard
Field Team
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

© September 2009

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
St Edmund House, County Hall, Ipswich, IP4 1LZ.

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief and standing building survey were carried out during alterations and extensions to Nettlestead Chace, a Grade II Listed Building. The house assumed its present form in the early 19th century but occupies the site of Nettlestead Hall, a Tudor mansion belonging to the Barons Wentworth.

The standing building survey confirmed that the house incorporates major elements of the Tudor mansion. The watching brief revealed foundations and cellars of Nettlestead Hall, suggesting that it extended southeast and northeast of the present building.

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief (site code: NTT 015) was carried out at Nettlestead Chace, Nettlestead (Figs. 1 and 2) during building work associated with alterations and extensions to this Grade II Listed Building (planning application number: 0663/07). Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) funded the fieldwork.

The existing house was built in the early 19th century on the site of Nettlestead Hall (NTT 004 in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record), an important Tudor and possibly earlier mansion belonging to the Barons Wentworth and their predecessors the Barons Tybotot. It has always been known that the house incorporates elements from the earlier building, and an architectural survey carried out prior to the watching brief revealed that much of the fabric dates to the 16th century. The survey also confirmed that the Tudor house was larger than the existing building and suggested that remains of Nettlestead Hall might be found to the northeast and southeast of the house.

The proposed building work included alterations to the internal and external fabric of the house, the construction of extensions to the rear and side, the installation of new drains and other services, underpinning and the excavation of inspection trenches to investigate structural faults. Such ground-works had the potential to cause significant damage to any archaeological remains that existed within the area of the development.

Consequently a recommendation was made by SCCAS Conservation Officer Edward Martin that an archaeological condition in line with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16, paragraph 30 be imposed on the planning application. A brief and specification for an archaeological excavation was prepared at the request of the applicant, Mr Oliver, and SCCAS Field Team was commissioned to undertake the required fieldwork.

Unfortunately the recommended archaeological condition was not imposed by the planning authority and the proposed excavation did not take place. However, Mr Oliver did give permission for an archaeological watching brief, as described in this report.



Figure 1. Location map (general)

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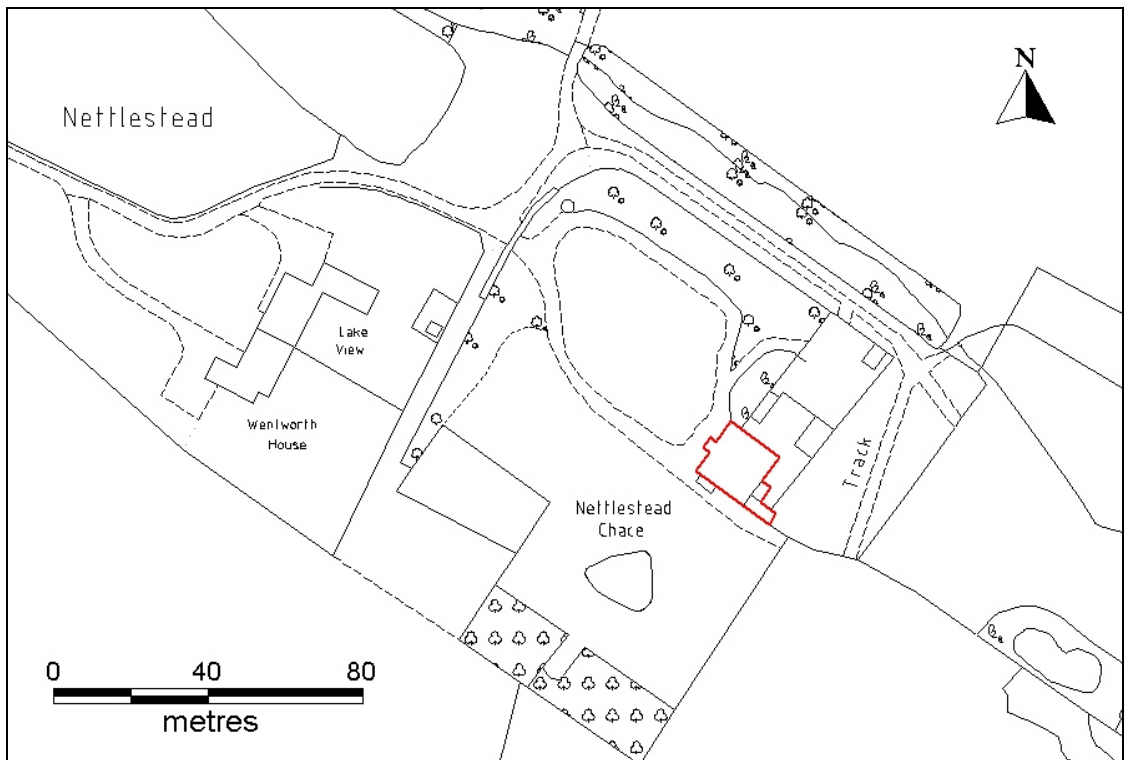


Figure 2. Location map (detail)

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2.0 Historical background

The architectural history of the house is the subject of a report by Philip Aitkens, compiled prior to the archaeological fieldwork (Aitkens, 2007). The following brief summary is drawn exclusively from that report.

Robert, 3rd Lord Tybotot (1341–72) was born at Nettlestead, so there must have been a substantial house there (or nearby) in the first half of the 14th century. The Wentworth family acquired Nettlestead in 1424 on the death of Sir Philip le Dispencer, 2nd Lord Dispencer and husband of Elizabeth Tybotot. In the 16th century it was held by Thomas Wentworth, 2nd Lord Wentworth (1525–84) and there is some physical evidence that large parts of the surviving house were constructed at that time.

Mr Aitkens' survey of the fabric has revealed that masonry, timber-framed walling, roof carpentry and elements of the interior design all demonstrate a largely 16th-century date. Further evidence is derived from a print showing a view of the Hall as it appeared at the beginning of the 19th century. Some architectural details are apparent, such as a chimney stack that is apparently of 16th-century date and possible 17th-century windows on the northwest elevation. A stub wall projecting from the centre of that elevation might have been part of a demolished wing of the house, and the apparent absence of a front door on that side suggests that the main façade faced southwest.

There is circumstantial documentary evidence that the Wentworth family had moved out of the property by the early 17th century. It was sold in 1645 to William Lodge of London and he still held it in 1674 when tax was paid on only twelve hearths; this suggests that the Hall had been partially demolished by then. Certainly, by the 18th century it was described by the antiquarian Thomas Martin as “a large ruinous seat of the family of Wentworth”.

In 1813 Lionel Moore bought the house and undertook five years of substantial renovation and rebuilding. It was stated that when he acquired the building a “considerable portion of the old hall was remaining in its pristine state”. Moore retained those parts of the structure that suited his requirements and demolished others. During that period the house assumed its existing form, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 – a square block with a projecting wing (the proposed ‘study’) at its south corner (Fig. 3).

That map shows two extensions at the rear of the building: a conservatory or greenhouse with a glazed roof (the recently demolished ‘storeroom’) and a smaller extension to the kitchen, with a curving projection on its southeast wall. A narrow, attached range of outbuildings extends northeast from the northeast corner of the house; these were probably fuel stores, privies and stables, but no longer exist. A parallel (detached) range to the southeast is still partially extant and in use as a garage. This structure contains two brick piers with chamfered corners, one rising to an impost with a roll-moulding, suggestive of 16th-century arcading.

Mr Aitkens concludes that the 16th-century Hall continued southeast and northeast of the present building. He suggests that the Great Hall was on the northeast side, in the area used now for car parking; this is supported by the fact that the extant remains of the 16th-century gatehouse point in that direction. It is known that there are substantial foundations and cellars under the lawn between the gate and the front of the house; these might be the remains of lodgings or stabling, or an alternate location for the hall range.

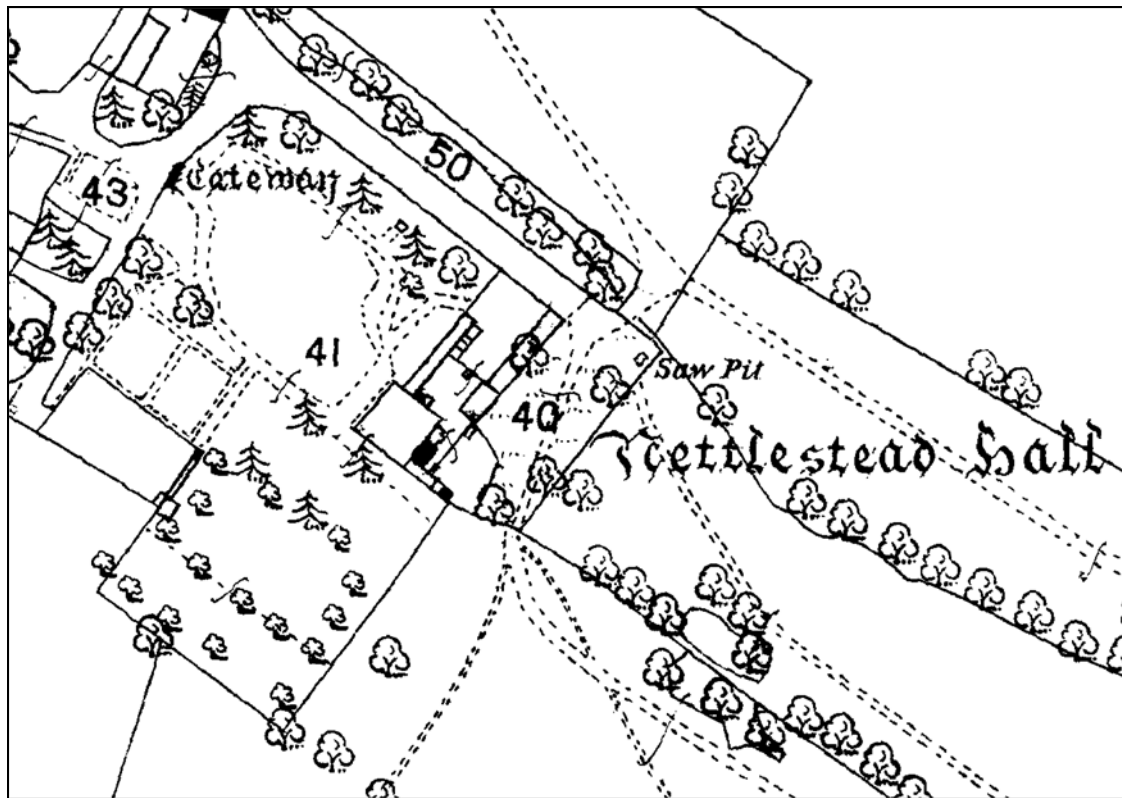


Figure 3. Nettlestead Hall and its grounds, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884

3.0 Methodology

The site was visited on five occasions between 27 June and 30 July 2007. The main areas of observation were at the rear and on the northeast side of the house, where foundations for the new extensions were being constructed. In addition, underpinning/inspection trenches were observed at the front and rear of the house (Fig. 4). The foundation trenches were generally 0.70 – 0.80m wide and 1.00 – 1.50m deep, and the underpinning/inspection trenches extended to depths greater than 1.20m.

Prior to the archaeological watching brief some demolition took place. This included the northeast wall of the narrow wing (the proposed 'study') projecting from the south corner of the house, a single-storey 'lean-to' extension (formerly a storeroom) against the rear wall of the house and a single-story boiler room

against the northeast wall of the house. All of these dated to the 19th century or later.

The watching brief was carried out in tandem with the construction work, and this imposed some restrictions on the amount of recording that could be accomplished. For example, some of the deeper excavations (in particular, the underpinning trenches) were unsafe to enter, and in some of the trenches new concrete foundations were being laid during the site visit. Despite these restrictions it was possible to make basic records of archaeological features in all excavated areas (Fig. 5).

Representative sketch sections in each trench were drawn, at a scale of 1:20. All of the section drawings have been inked-in and form part of the site archive, and one of them have been reproduced digitally for inclusion in this report. Written descriptions of features and deposits were made in a site notebook and transcribed subsequently for inclusion in the archive. Planning of features was limited to one measured drawing at 1:20 (inked-in and archived with the section drawings) and some sketch plans drawn (at a scale of 1:50) in the site notebook. A digital photographic record was made, a copy of the register being included in this report as Appendix 3.

No artefacts were recovered and unfortunately it was not possible to recover brick samples from the observed building remains.

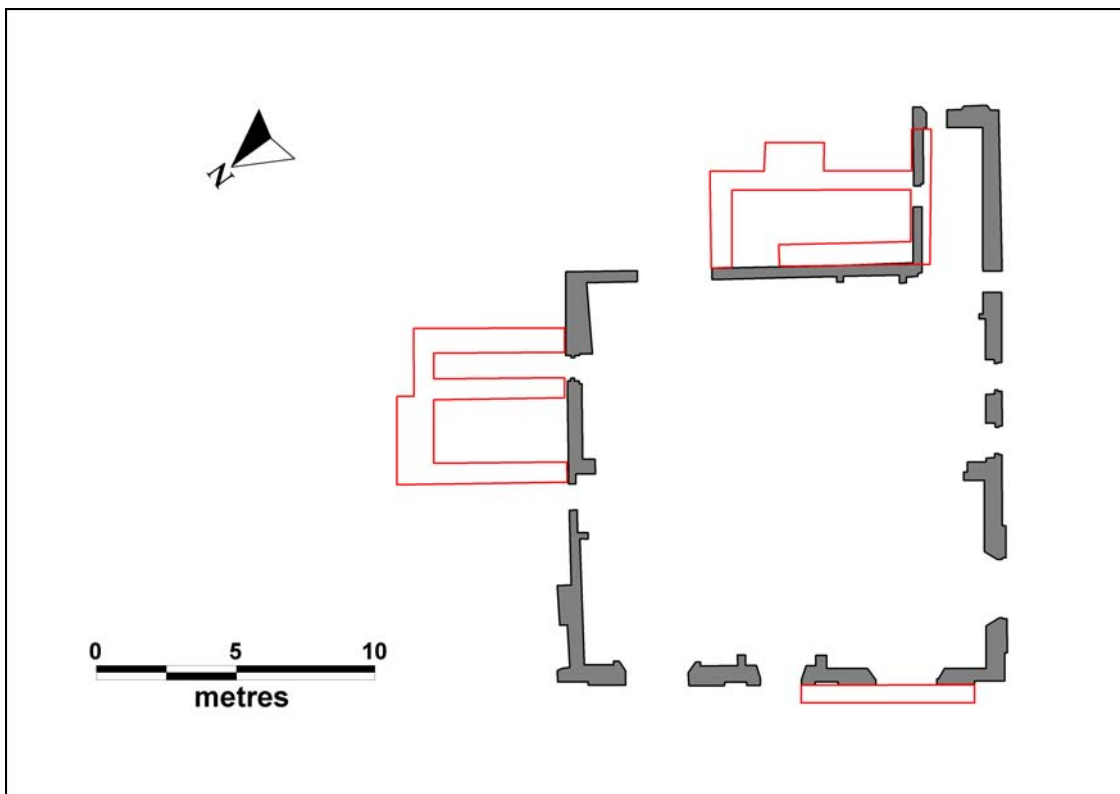


Figure 4. Plan of the existing house (grey) and the observed construction/inspection trenches (red)

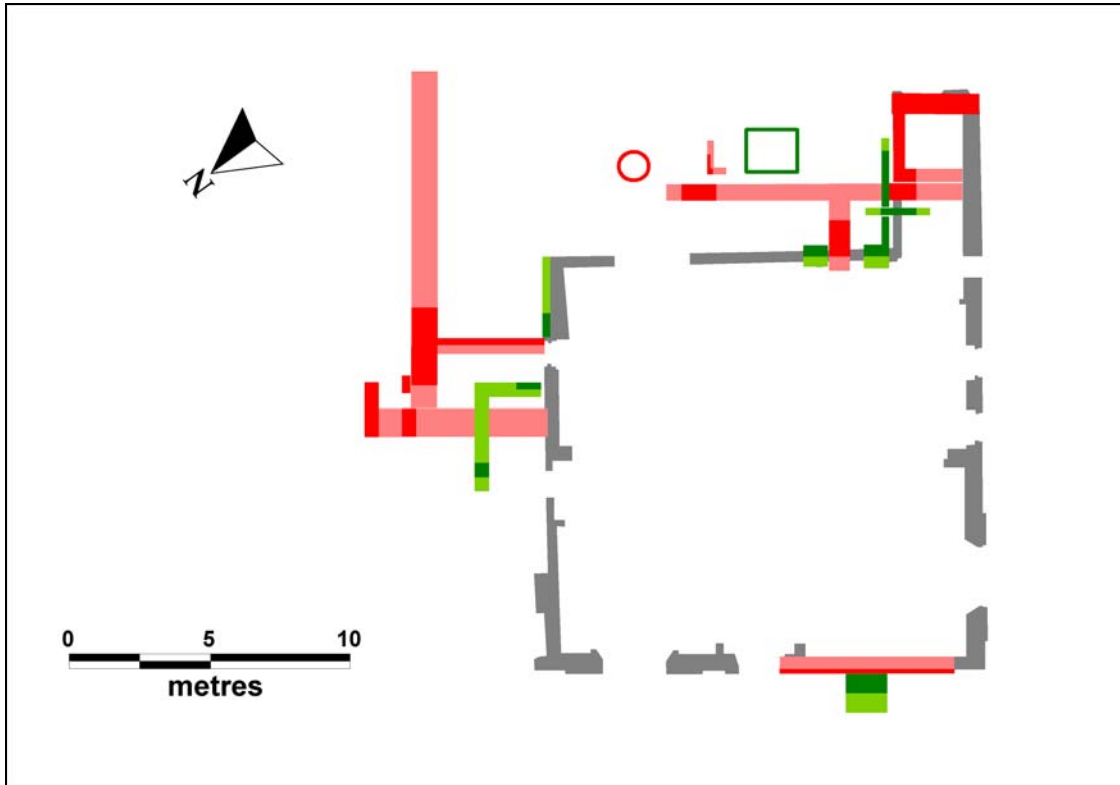


Figure 5. General plan of the building remains and other structures recorded during the watching brief

Key: dark green = 19th-century walls and structures; light green = 19th-century walls and structures (conjectured); red = earlier walls and structures; pink = earlier walls and structures (conjectured)

4.0 Results of the watching brief

Observations at the front of the house

An inspection trench to the southwest of the front door (northwest elevation of the house) exposed brick foundation 0039 for the front wall of the existing house and a brick buttress 0019 (Fig. 6). The material excavated from the inspection trench was loose soil and demolition rubble.

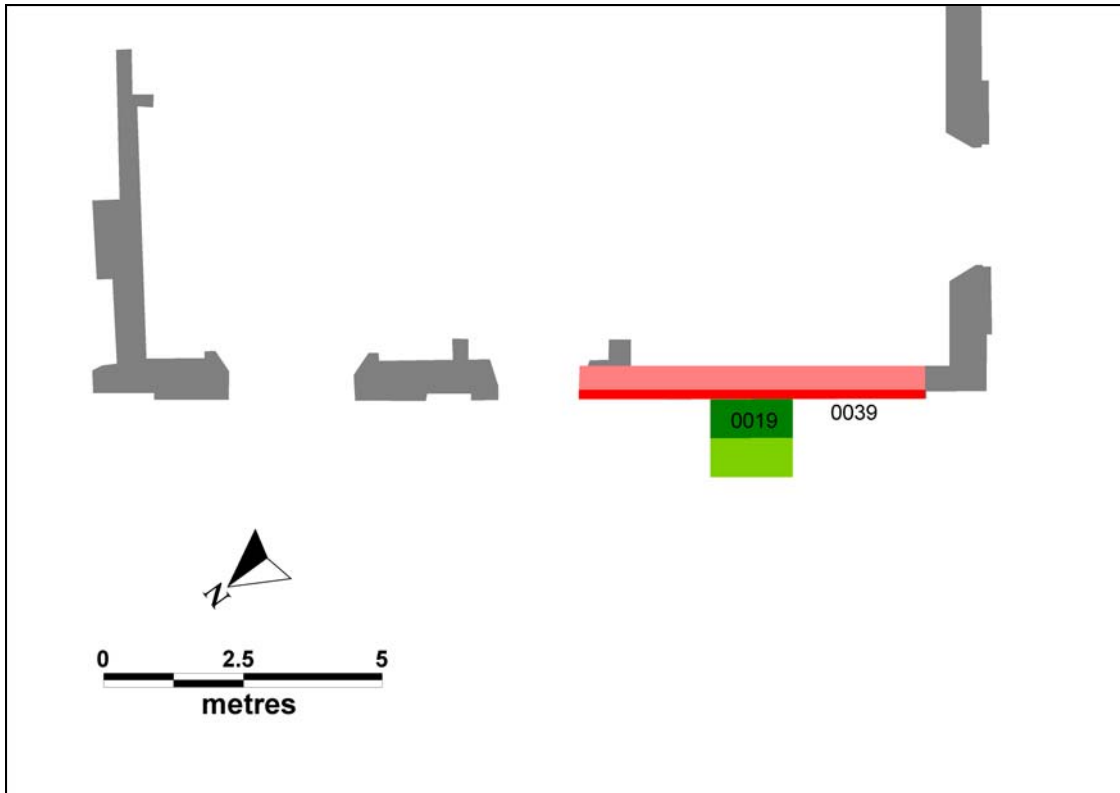


Figure 6. Archaeological features observed at the front of the house

Key: dark green = 19th-century walls and structures; light green = 19th-century walls and structures (conjectured); red = earlier walls and structures; pink = earlier walls and structures (conjectured)

0039: Brick foundation

The foundation is constructed of red bricks bonded with light grey mortar. At depths of c. 0.50m and 1.10m below ground level it steps out 80mm. It extends to >1.20m below ground level (Fig. 7).

0019: Brick buttress

The buttress is located below the window of the drawing room and overlaps stepped foundation 0039 (Fig. 7). It is constructed mostly of red bricks, with a few yellow bricks, bonded with a yellowish mortar. The brickwork seems to be of 19th-century date. The upper part is five courses deep (0.45m) and 0.90m wide, stepping out to 1.40m wide and extending to a depth of >1.20m below ground level. The extent of the buttress to the northwest is unknown, although it is likely to have been roughly square in plan.



Figure 7. View of foundation 0039 and buttress 0019, looking east

Comments

According to Aitkens the front wall of the house consists largely of 16th-century brickwork with a thin brick skin applied in the 1830s or 1840s when the existing porch was built. Foundation 0039 is assumed therefore to be of 16th-century date also. Given its great depth 0039 must also have been a cellar wall; this suggests that there is a Tudor cellar to the northeast of the present building and this is borne out by the nature of the deposit that was excavated from the inspection trench. It suggests also that there might be a backfilled cellar beneath the drawing room.

Buttress 0019 is of 19th-century date and its purpose must have been to reinforce foundation 0039 when alterations were made to this façade.

Observations at the rear of the house

Construction trenches for the new playroom and rebuilding of the northeast wall of the 'study' wing, and underpinning trenches below the back wall of the house, revealed a number of archaeological features and deposits (Fig. 8). The structural evidence is described below. A few undated cut features that were recorded are not discussed here. The natural stratum 0004 is firm, light greyish brown clay/silt (boulder clay) with chalk and flint inclusions. It was recorded in most areas of observation and in places it extends almost up to modern ground level.

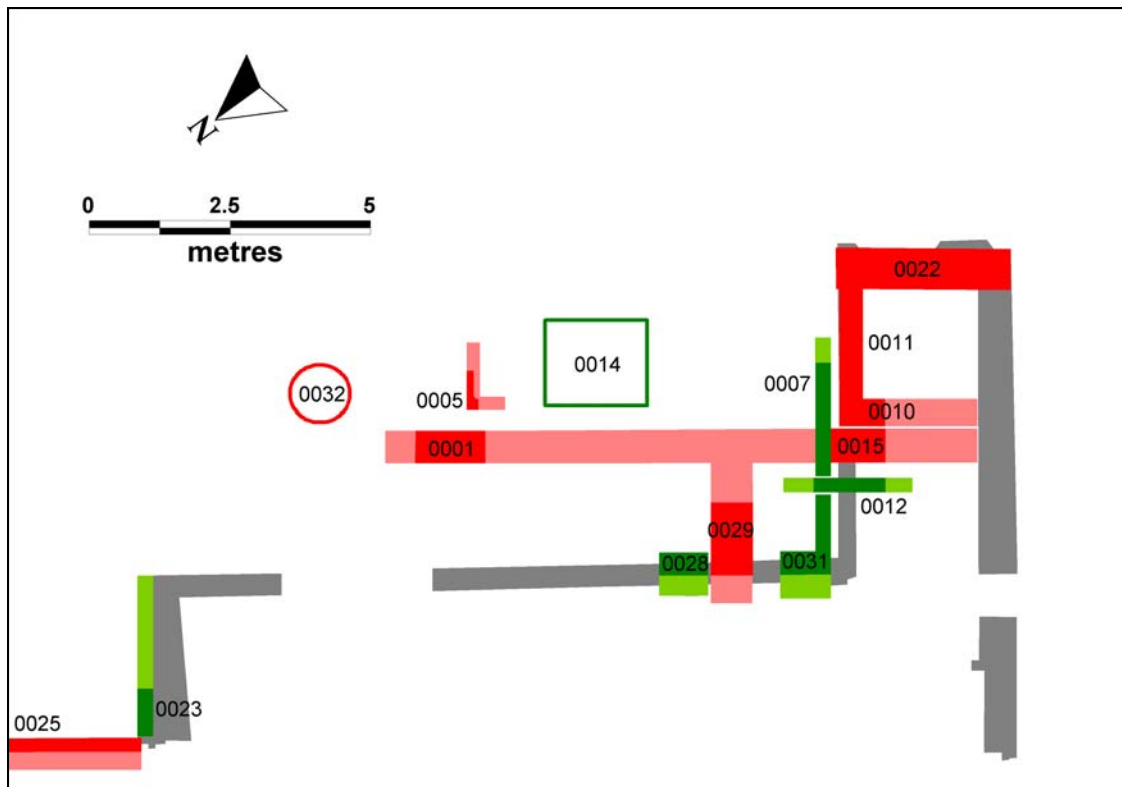


Figure 8. Archaeological features observed to the rear of the house

Key: dark green = 19th-century walls and structures; light green = 19th-century walls and structures (conjectured); red = earlier walls and structures; pink = earlier walls and structures (conjectured)

0001: Brick foundation

0001 is a shallow brick foundation (oriented northeast–southwest) recorded in section only, it having been cut through by the construction trench for the new playroom (Fig. 11). It is >1.25m long x 0.62m wide x up to 0.28m deep (four surviving courses), extending to 0.45m below ground level. The bricks are red and of a soft fabric, measuring 220 x 110 x 52mm. They are bonded with a hard, buff-coloured mortar with frequent lime flecks.

0029: Brick foundation/cellar wall

0029 is a substantial brick foundation/cellar wall recorded in plan in an underpinning trench against the rear of the house. It is built of soft, red bricks laid in a random pattern and bonded with white mortar (Fig. 12).

The foundation is oriented northwest–southeast and runs under the rear wall of the existing house. It is 0.78m wide, >1.30m long and at least 1.40m deep, extending to >2.20m below ground level. It has a slight batter on its southwest side, suggesting that it is wider at its base. The extent of 0029 to the southeast is unknown, although it does not appear in section in the construction cut for the southeast foundation of the new playroom. It is truncated to 0.60m below ground level and sealed by brick/mortar rubble, presumably demolition material.

Brick/mortar rubble deposits (cellar infill) abut the southwest side of the wall, with natural clay/silt 0004 surviving to the northeast of the wall.

0015: Brick foundation/cellar wall

0015 is a substantial brick foundation/cellar wall (oriented northeast–southwest) recorded in plan and section at the base of the construction trench for the rebuilding of the northeast wall of the ‘study’ wing (Fig. 10). It is 0.64m wide, >1.00m long and at least 0.40m deep, extending to >1.50m below modern ground level. It is built of soft, red bricks bonded with white mortar.

The foundation has been truncated to 1.10m below ground level and is sealed by a thick deposit of brick/mortar rubble (cellar infill 0008).

Comments

It is likely that 0015 and 0029 were contemporary, forming the southeast corner of a cellar of unknown depth and extent. Both walls are truncated and sealed by demolition rubble, suggesting that this part of the Tudor mansion was remodelled. Note that foundation 0001 is on the same alignment and of the same width as 0015 (though relatively shallow), suggesting that it belonged to the same phase of construction.

0011: Brick foundation

0011 is an L-shaped foundation seen at the base of the construction trench for the rebuilding of the northeast wall of the ‘study’ wing, 1.50m below modern ground level (Figs. 9 and 10). At its southeast end it is tied into foundation/cellar wall 0022, which supports the end wall of the ‘study’ wing. There is a slight suggestion that it makes a return to the northeast at this point, on the same alignment as the garden wall shown on the cover illustration.

At its northwest end 0011 supports cellar wall 0010/0013 (see Figure 10); this is clearly bonded to the foundation and of contemporary build. 0011 is built against, but is not bonded to, foundation/cellar wall 0015.

0010/0013: Cellar wall

0010/0013 is a cellar wall recorded in section only, having been cut through by the modern construction trench. It is oriented northeast–southwest and constructed free-standing on top of foundation 0011. It is mostly stretcher-build of soft, red bricks bonded with off-white mortar. It survives to 14 courses (1.10m high) and is 0.25m wide. 0010 and 0013 were thought originally to be separate structures, but the gap between them (filled with soil and building rubble) is now regarded as a void within the wall.

Deposits of building rubble and soil – 0008 and 0009 – were recorded in section on either side of cellar wall 0010/0013. These deposits are dissimilar, suggesting that the two areas were backfilled at different times.



Figure 9. View of the construction trench for the rebuilding of the northeast wall of the 'study' wing, showing L-shaped foundation 0011 (in plan), overlying cellar wall 0010/0013 (in section) and cellar wall 0022 (in elevation, top left)

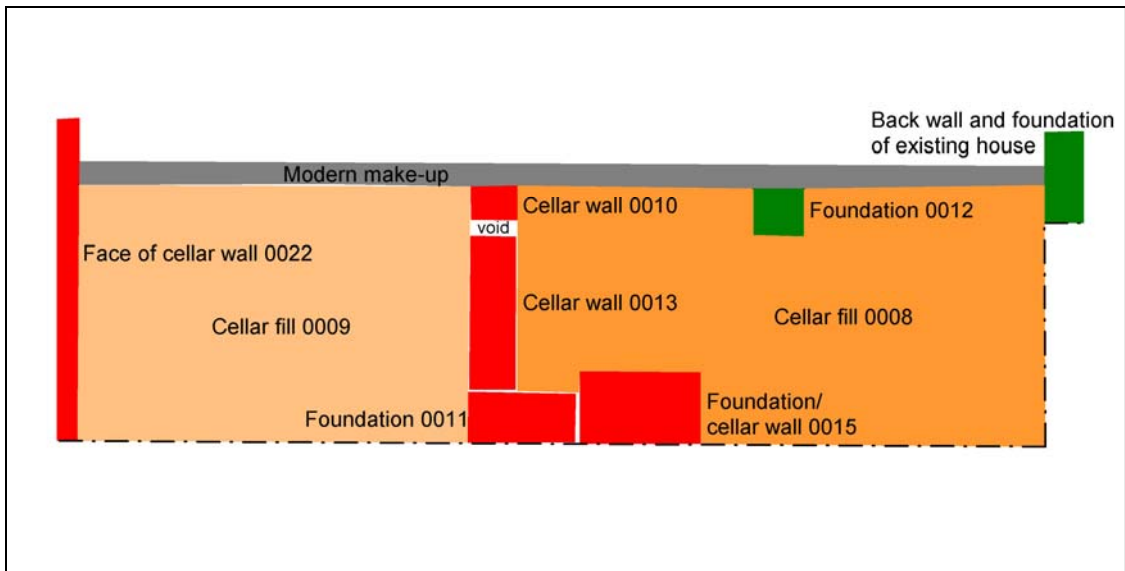


Figure 10. Schematic northeast-facing section in the construction trench for the rebuilding of the northeast wall of the 'study' wing

Comments

Foundation 0011 and wall 0010/0013 represent the northeast corner of a small cellar. It is clearly contemporary with the 'study' wing of the existing house, which Aitkens dates to the 16th century.

The stratigraphic evidence suggests that foundation 0011 and cellar wall 0010/0013 were built after the partial demolition of foundation/cellar wall 0015; the same deposit of cellar infill – 0008 – seals foundation 0015 and abuts cellar wall 0010/0013. This provides further evidence for the remodelling of this part of the Tudor mansion and demonstrates that the 'study' wing was not part of the original design of Nettlestead Hall.

0005: Brick structure (foundation?)

0005 is the northeast corner of a brick structure, possibly a foundation (Fig. 11). The observed masonry is L-shaped, measuring >0.70m northwest–southeast and only 0.22m northeast–southwest, having been truncated by the construction cut for septic tank 0014 (see below). The structure is 0.60m high (ten surviving courses) and extends to 1.06m below modern ground level. The brickwork is of an irregular bond and the bricks and mortar are similar to those used in nearby foundation 0001.



Figure 11. Brick structure 0005 (left) and foundation 0001 (right)

0007: Brick foundation

0007 is a red brick foundation with five surviving courses. It survives to 0.10m below modern ground level, is 0.33m high and generally 0.25m wide with a slightly wider course at the base. It is built in a narrow trench that cuts the infilling of earlier cellars, and runs under the shallow foundation of the back wall of the existing house. The brick dimensions and bond were not recorded, but the mortar is of a greyish white colour similar to that used in 19th-century brickwork elsewhere in the building.

Where 0007 runs under the back wall of the house it has been removed partially during the construction of brick underpin/plinth 0031. It has also been removed partially by the construction cut for foundation 0012.

0012: Brick foundation

0012 is a shallow, red brick foundation running southwest–northeast (Fig. 10). It has four surviving courses extending almost up to modern ground level. It is 0.30m high and 0.25m wide and is stretcher-built, bonded with off-white mortar. The foundation is built within a narrow construction trench dug into cellar infill 0008. Since it also post-dates foundation 0007, 0012 is clearly of relatively recent construction.

0031: Brick underpinning

0031 is a block of brickwork beneath the shallow foundation for the rear wall of the house (Fig. 12). It is 0.70m wide and projects at least 0.15m southeast of the wall. Its face has been cut back in the course of current building work, so its original extent to the southeast is unknown. However, it certainly did not appear in section in the opposite side of the underpinning trench, 0.70m from the back wall of the house.

0031 is built mostly of red bricks, with a few reddish purple examples, bonded with a hard, off-white mortar. It is approximately 18 courses high, with a depth of 0.90m (1.20m below ground level). It is assumed to be underpinning the rear wall of the house and it is noted that it also extends below the southwest side of a large 16th-century fireplace in the dining room.

0028: Brick underpinning/plinth

0028 is a stepped brick plinth beneath the rear wall of the house. Its upper part is 0.65m wide and 0.35m high (five courses), but its length is unknown. This sits on a slightly wider (0.90m) mortared brick rubble base, of unknown depth. The bricks appear to be relatively modern and it is assumed to have been constructed in the 19th century. It is probably associated with the blocking of an overlying arch in the rear wall of the house (Fig. 13). This arch formed part of a corridor connecting the dining room with a demolished room to the south; the latter is possibly represented by foundations 0001 and 0029.



Figure 12. Underpinning 0031 (left) and foundation/cellar wall 0029 (right)



Figure 13. The top of brick plinth 0028 (lower centre) beneath a blocked arch

0014: Septic tank

This is a rectangular, brick-built structure with external dimensions of 1.75 x 1.65m. It is at least 1.15m deep, extending below the base of the construction trench for the new playroom. The vertical sides are stretcher-built of red and yellow bricks (some frogged) bonded with grey mortar. The walls are the thickness of one brick and are rendered internally with grey mortar. Modern ceramic drainpipes feed into the structure. It has a vaulted brick roof and a manhole in its northeast corner.

This is clearly a relatively modern feature, dating to the 19th- or 20th century.

0032: Well

Brick-lined well 0032 is circular with an internal diameter of 1.10m. The top of the well has been rebuilt in concrete in modern times, obscuring its overall dimensions and the details of its construction.

Comments

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 shows a small extension attached to the kitchen in the southeast corner of the house. There is a projection on the rear wall of the extension that Aitkens suggests might have been a bay window. However, it appears now that the projection enclosed well 0032. The extension attached to the kitchen is likely to have been of 19th-century construction, but the date of the well is unknown.

A second well appears (for the first time) on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904, about two metres northeast of well 0032. This second well was not seen or recorded in the course of the archaeological watching brief.

Observations to the side of the house

Construction trenches for the new utility/boots room on the northeast side of the house revealed further structural evidence (Fig. 14), as described below. Other evidence, including cut features and deposits that have proved impossible to interpret, is described in the site archive.

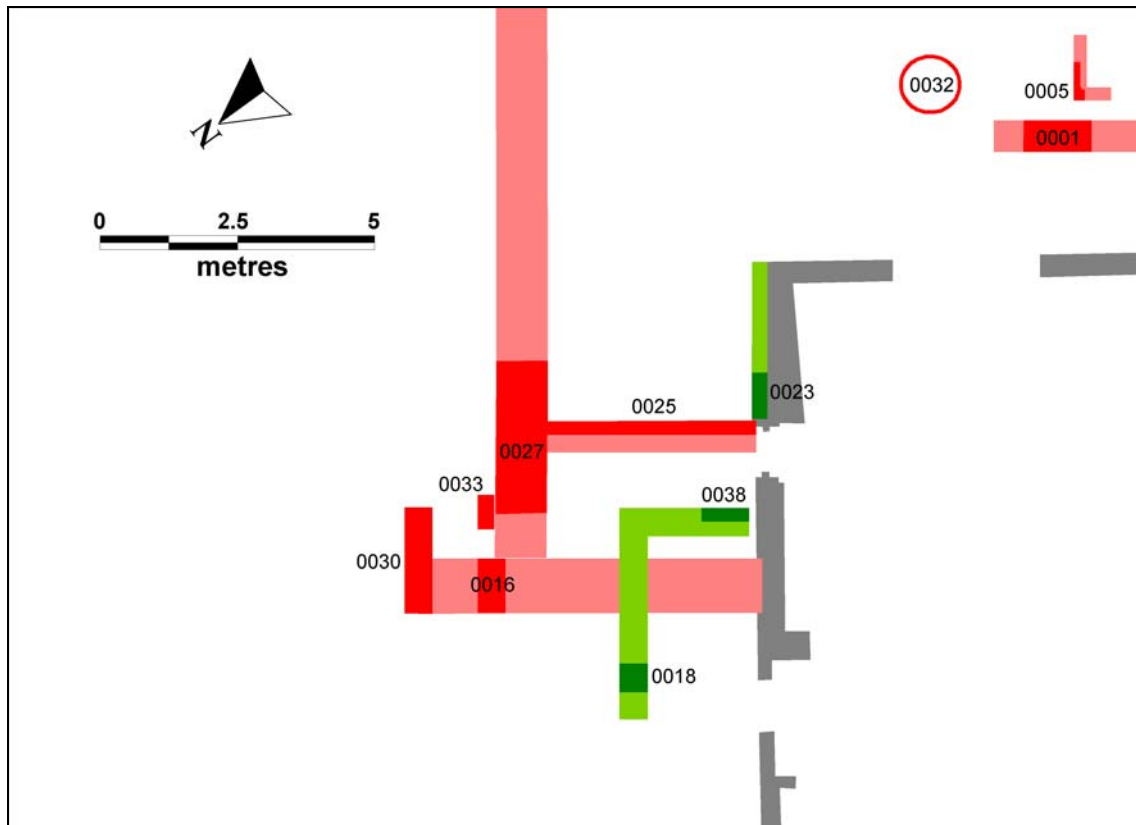


Figure 14. Archaeological features observed to the side of the house

0025: Cellar wall

0025 is a cellar wall running northeast–southwest (Fig. 15). It survives almost to ground level, being sealed only by a former cobbled surface (presumably laid in the 19th century) and the current ‘tarmac’ surface. Only the internal face of the wall (extending to at least 1.40m below ground level) was seen and its width is unknown. It is constructed of red bricks laid in an informal pattern and bonded with white mortar.

To the northwest it runs under the northeast wall of the existing house, and to the southeast it articulates with foundation/cellar wall 0027.

0027: Brick foundation/cellar wall

Brick foundation/cellar wall 0027 is oriented northwest–southeast. It is 0.90m wide and at least 0.70m deep, extending below the base of the construction trench in which it was seen. It is constructed of red bricks with no formal bonding pattern, and is bonded with white mortar.

0024: Brick floor of cellar

Floor 0024 consists of a single course of red bricks laid in an overlapping stretcher pattern, on a bed of sand. The surface of the floor is at 1.30m below modern ground level. It abuts cellar wall 0025 to the northwest and cellar wall 0027 to the northeast, and (like wall 0025) extends for an unknown distance beneath the northeast wall of the existing house.



Figure 15. 19th-century foundation 0023 (left) abutting earlier cellar wall 0025

0023: Brick foundation

This is the brick foundation for the northeast wall of the existing house. It consists of 15 courses of red brick with an irregular bond, over two courses of mortared brick rubble. The mortar is grey or buff coloured, consistent with that used on the rear wall of the house and other 19th-century brickwork. To the northwest 0023 abuts earlier cellar wall 0025 and it was constructed on top of cellar floor 0024 (Fig. 15).

0026: Cellar infill

0026 is a deposit of loose brick and mortar rubble. It abuts cellar wall 0025 to the northwest, cellar wall 0027 to the northeast and foundation 0023 to the southwest, and overlies cellar floor 0024. It is likely that it was deposited immediately after the construction of foundation 0023.

Comments

The cellar represented by walls 0025 and 0027 and floor 0024 extends beneath the existing house, but must have gone out of use when the house was rebuilt in the early 19th century. At that time foundation 0023 was built free-standing within the cellar and the cellar backfilled with demolition rubble 0026. The extent of the cellar to the southeast is unknown. Note that the ground to the northeast of wall 0025 was not cellared.

Wall 0027 is aligned with the end wall of an extant outbuilding that incorporates 16th-century brick masonry and formed the southwest end of a detached range of buildings shown on 19th-century maps (see Historical Background).

0033: Brick/flint foundation

0033 is a masonry foundation recorded in section only. It is built of red bricks with some flint nodules and is bonded with off-white mortar. It is oriented southwest–northeast and apparently abuts foundation 0027. Its extent to the northeast is unknown, it having been demolished in the course of current building work.

0016 Brick/flint foundation

0016 is a shallow foundation of red brick with occasional flint nodules bonded with off-white mortar (Fig. 16). The foundation survives to three courses deep (0.23m) and is 1.0m wide. Its extent to southwest and northeast is unknown, although it probably connected with foundation 0030.

0016 overlies a deposit of crushed mortar and brick/tile/flint rubble 0017, more than 0.50m thick. The function of this deposit is unknown, although it might be filling a robber trench on the same orientation as wall 0016.



Figure 16. Northeast-facing section showing brick-and-flint foundation 0016 overlying demolition deposit 0017

0030: Brick/flint foundation

This is a shallow foundation of roughly coursed brick with some flint nodules. It survives to four courses high (0.32m), is at least 2.0m long and its width is unknown. Its orientation is unclear, but is probably southwest–northeast. Its depth and extent are obscured by modern deposits and it has been truncated by the digging of the modern construction cut. 0030 is bonded with off-white or buff mortar. It might equate to 0016, on the opposite side of the same construction trench.

0018: Brick foundation

A shallow, red brick foundation recorded in section only. It is 0.50m wide, survives to 4 courses (0.26m) and its base is 0.55m below ground level.

0038: Brick foundation

A shallow red brick foundation recorded in section only. It has three surviving courses and its base is only 0.40m below the ground surface.

Comments

Foundations 0018 and 0038 are thought to be relatively recent and it is likely that they were part of the same structure, perhaps a small extension to the 19th-century house.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The watching brief has revealed some of the foundations and cellars of Nettlestead Hall (Fig. 17). In the absence of associated artefactual evidence these are assumed to be largely of 16th-century date and contemporary with the Tudor masonry incorporated into the existing house.

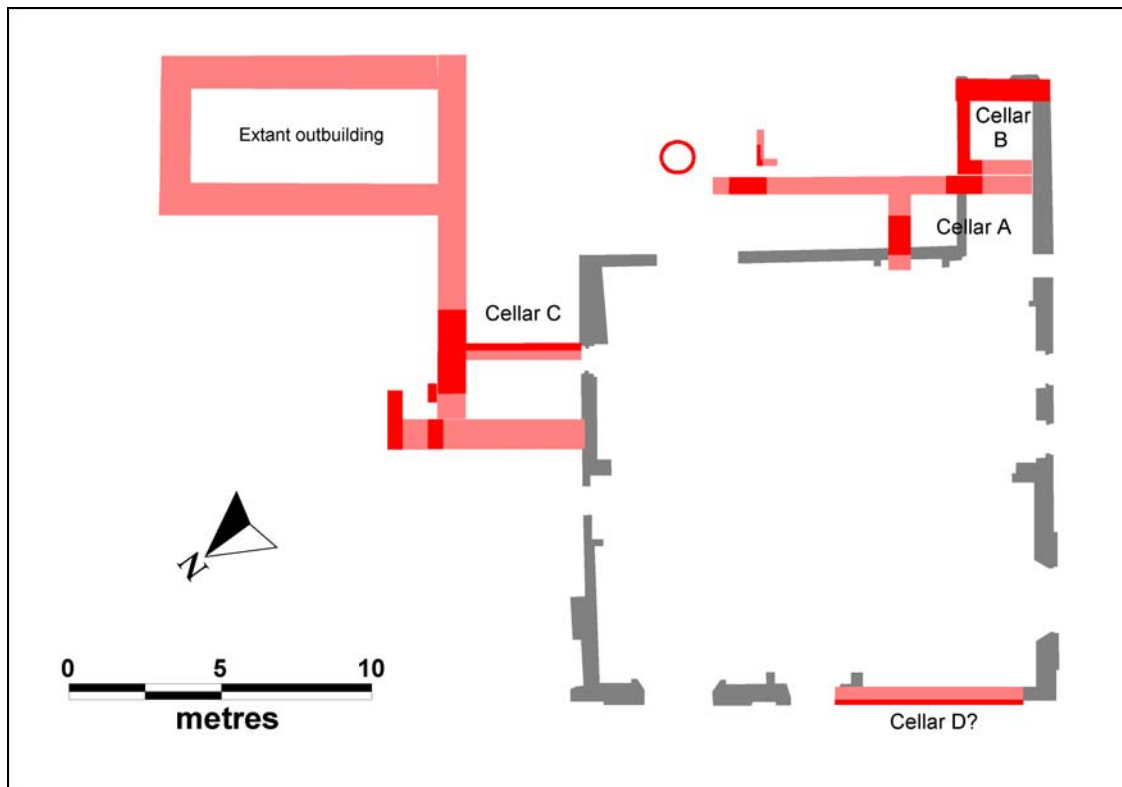


Figure 17. Plan of the remains of Nettlestead Hall recorded during the watching brief, and an outbuilding that incorporates 16th-century masonry

Key: red = walls and structures (recorded); pink = walls and structures (conjectured)

Although the areas of observation were limited and the structural evidence is somewhat disjointed, some idea of the ground plan and development of the Hall has been deduced. Perhaps the most significant result is that the 'study' wing projecting from the southern corner of the house (part of the earlier building that was retained when Moore rebuilt Nettlestead in 1813) appears not to have been part of the original design of the Hall; there is clear evidence that Cellar B was a later addition. The south wall of Cellar A might originally have supported the external wall on this side of the Hall. As noted previously, this wall lines up with a shallower foundation to the northeast; it is also on the same alignment as the northwest wall of the extant outbuilding, which is known to incorporate 16th-century masonry.

The depth of Cellar A is not known but is greater than 2.20m below modern ground level. Similarly, the floor of Cellar B was not seen but is more than 1.5m below modern ground level. Cellar C was shallower, with a brick floor at a depth of 1.30m; it was designed presumably for storage rather than occupation.

The results of the watching brief confirm Aitkens' suggestion that the original Hall extended northeast and southeast of the present building. The discovery of probable Cellar D, at the front of the house, supports his proposal (based on the evidence of a 19th-century print) that another wing of the Tudor building extended to the northwest.

Should further building work or groundwork be proposed within the grounds of Nettlestead Chace it is to be hoped that sufficient opportunity will be afforded for archaeological investigation in advance of development.

7.0 Acknowledgements

SCCAS would like to thank the owner of Nettlestead Chace, Mr Oliver, for permission to carry out the watching brief and Mr Lawrence of TWP Designs Ltd for facilitating the fieldwork.

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8.0 Bibliography

Aitkens, P, 2007, *Nettlestead Chace: a report on the architectural history*, SCCAS unpub.

11.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Context list

Context	Type	Description	Section	Photo
0001	Masonry	Brick foundation	1, 2	1, 6, 7, 8, 10
0002	Deposit	Fill of cut 0020	1, 2	
0003	Deposit	Fill of cut 0021	1	
0004	Deposit	Natural clay/silt	1, 2	71
0005	Masonry	Brick structure	2	6, 7, 10
0006	Deposit	Non-structural bricks	2	6, 7, 10
0007	Masonry	Brick foundation and cut		9, 14, 19, 27, 28, 58
0008	Deposit	Cellar infill	3	
0009	Deposit	Cellar infill	3	
0010	Masonry	Cellar wall (brick)	3	5, 13, 14
0011	Masonry	Brick foundation		3, 4, 11, 12, 14
0012	Masonry	Brick foundation and cut	3	27, 28
0013	Masonry	Cellar wall (brick)	3	5, 13, 14
0014	Masonry	Septic tank and cut		2, 21, 22, 23, 36-38
0015	Masonry	Brick foundation	3	4, 11, 14
0016	Masonry	Brick/flint foundation	4	48-50
0017	Deposit	Demolition/robbing	4	48-50
0018	Masonry	Brick foundation and cut	10	
0019	Masonry	Brick buttress		15-17
0020	Cut	Cut for 0001	1, 2	
0021	Cut	Cut for 0003	1	
0022	Masonry	Brick foundation/cellar wall	3	12, 14
0023	Masonry	Brick foundation	7	64-66
0024	Masonry	Brick floor of cellar	7	64-66
0025	Masonry	Brick foundation/cellar wall	7	64-70
0026	Deposit	Cellar infill	6	
0027	Masonry	Brick foundation/cellar wall	6	67-70
0028	Masonry	Brick underpin/plinth		29-35
0029	Masonry	Brick foundation/cellar wall		29-33, 53, 54, 61
0030	Masonry	Brick/flint foundation	9	43-47
0031	Masonry	Brick underpin/plinth		52-54, 57, 61
0032	Masonry	Brick-lined well		62, 63
0033	Masonry	Brick foundation		72
0034	Deposit	Demolition/robbing	5	
0035	Deposit	Fill of cut 0036	8	
0036	Cut	Construction cut for 0027?	8	
0037	Deposit	Demolition/robbing	8	
0038	Masonry	Brick foundation	8	
0039	Masonry	Brick foundation		15-17

Appendix 2: Contents of the stratigraphic archive

Description	Quantity/material
Context descriptions	8x A4 paper
Combined plan/section drawing sheets	3x gridded A4 drawing film
Combined plan/section drawing sheets	1x A3 paper
Combined plan/section drawing sheets (inked)	1x A1 drawing film
Digital images	72x 3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg images
Digital image register sheets (on-site version)	3x A4 paper
Digital image register sheets (archive version)	2x A4 paper
Report (SCCAS report no. 2007/189)	1x A4 ring-bound

Appendix 3: Digital image index

Image	Description	Dir
001	Foundation 0001	N
002	Manhole, part of structure 0014	S
003	Foundation 0011, with cellar wall 0022 (right)	V
004	Foundation 0011 (right) abutting foundation 0015 (left)	V
005	Cellar wall 0010/0013	W
006	Foundation 0001 (right) and structure 0005 (left)	S
007	Structure 0005	SW
008	Foundation 0001 (close-up)	N
009	Foundation 0007	N
010	Foundation 0001 (right) and structure 0005 (left)	SW
011	Foundation 0011 (right) abutting foundation 0015 (left) (close-up)	V
012	Foundation 0011 and cellar wall 0022	SE
013	Cellar wall 0010/0013 and foundation 0011	S
014	Foundations 0011 and 0015, cellar walls 0010/0013 and 0022	S
015	Foundation 0039 and buttress 0019	SE
016	Buttress 0019 (close-up)	SE
017	Buttress 0019 (close-up)	S
018	N end of const trench for new wall of study, showing shallow footing of recently demolished wall	NW
019	N end of const trench for new wall of study, showing shallow footing of recently demolished wall	NW
020	Ditto (close-up)	NW
021	Septic tank 0014	NE
022	Septic tank 0014 (manhole)	W
023	Septic tank 0014	N
024	General view of garden wall and study wing	W
025	Exterior view of study wing	NW
026	Septic tank 0014	NE
027	Foundation 0007 cut by foundation 0012 (close-up)	NE
028	Foundation 0007 cut by foundation 0012 (wide)	NE
029	Foundation/cellar wall 0029 (left) and underpinning 0028 (right)	NW
030	Foundation/cellar wall 0029 (left) and underpinning 0028 (right)	SW
031	Foundation/cellar wall 0029 (left) and underpinning 0028 (right) (wider view)	SW
032	Foundation/cellar wall 0029 (left) and underpinning 0028 (right)	NW
033	Foundation/cellar wall 0029 (left) and underpinning 0028 (right)	NW

034	Rear wall of house showing blocked arch and top of underpinning 0028	NW
035	Rear wall of house showing blocked arch and top of underpinning 0028	NW
036	Interior of septic tank 0014	E
037	Interior of septic tank 0014	SE
038	Interior of septic tank 0014	SW
039	Rear wall of house, showing scar of E wall of former extension	NW
040	Rear wall of house, showing scar of E wall of former extension	NW
041	Rear wall of house showing blocked arch and top of underpinning 0028	NW
042	Rear wall of house showing blocked arch and top of underpinning 0028	NW
043	Brick/flint foundation 0030	NE
044	Brick/flint foundation 0030	NE
045	Brick/flint foundation 0030	NE
046	Brick/flint foundation 0030	NE
047	Brick/flint foundation 0030	E
048	Brick/flint foundation 0016, over rubble fill 0017	SW
049	Brick/flint foundation 0016, over rubble fill 0017	SW
050	Brick/flint foundation 0016, over rubble fill 0017	W
051	Base of NE wall of house, adjacent to cellar steps	SW
052	Brick underpinning 0031	W
053	Brick underpinning 0031 (left) and cellar wall 0029 (right)	N
054	Brick underpinning 0031 (left) and cellar wall 0029 (right)	NW
055	Interior shot of fireplace and arched passage in dining room	
056	Interior shot of fireplace and arched passage in dining room	
057	Brick underpinning 0031	NW
058	Foundation 0007 in section	SE
059	Underpinning hole at rear of house, showing natural boulder clay (ie no cellar here)	
060	Underpinning hole at rear of house, showing natural boulder clay (ie no cellar here)	
061	Brick underpinning 0031 (left) and cellar wall 0029 (right)	NW
062	Well 0032	SE
063	Well 0032 (close-up)	SE
064	Face of wall 0023, over cellar floor 0024, with cellar wall 0025 on the right	SW
065	Base of wall 0023, over cellar floor 0024, with cellar wall 0025 on the right (close-up)	SW
066	Cellar walls 0023 and 0025	W
067	Face of cellar wall 0025	NW
068	Junction of cellar walls 0025 and 0027	NNW
069	Junction of cellar walls 0025 and 0027	NW
070	Junction of cellar walls 0025 and 0027 (close-up)	NW
071	View of modern trench, showing boulder clay at SE end of S5	N
072	Foundations 0027 and 0033	SW