

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/085**

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

**D. Stirk**  
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## HER Information

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**Date of Fieldwork:** 28th to 30th April 2010

**Grid Reference:** TL 674 510

**Funding Body:** Thurlow Estate

**Curatorial Officer:** Edward Martin

**Project Officer:** Duncan Stirk

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-75864

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



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## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Little Thurlow Hall, Little Thurlow (TL 674 510); TUL 020.

The trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site from 28th to the 30th April 2010 in advance of a proposal to redevelop the site. A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. These were a undated field boundary ditches, that may be elements of a trackway, as well as pits, post-holes, and planting features associated with the formal gardens. Finds from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods were recovered during the project.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC (Report no: 2010/085)





## **1. Introduction**

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The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) was commissioned by The Thurlow Estate to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation associated with the construction of a swimming pool, pool house and tennis court on land at Little Thurlow Hall, Little Thurlow, Suffolk. The site is centred on approximately NGR TL 674 510 and comprises approximately a total of 0.12 hectares.

The site has not been the subject of archaeological investigation in the past, but it is in an area of archaeological importance, as defined by the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Sarah Poppy of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client, Mr. Robin Vestey.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site of the proposed development is located within the grounds of Little Thurlow Hall; to the west of Pound Green in the village of Little Thurlow (Figure 1). At the time of the evaluation the site was within the formal gardens of Little Thurlow Hall. Two trenches were within the planting beds of the kitchen garden, and the third was within an enclosed area known as the 'Secret Garden'. The site is bounded to the NW by the formal garden wall, and to the NE by a hedged boundary of the garden. To the SW and SE there were open orchards and planting beds respectively. The site sloped gently to the SE with the highest point at the NW end at 81.95m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and the low point at the SE end at 80.88m AOD.

The drift geology underlying the site is chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation laid down during the Anglian glaciation. This deposit is largely derived from the underlying solid chalk of the Lewes Formation.

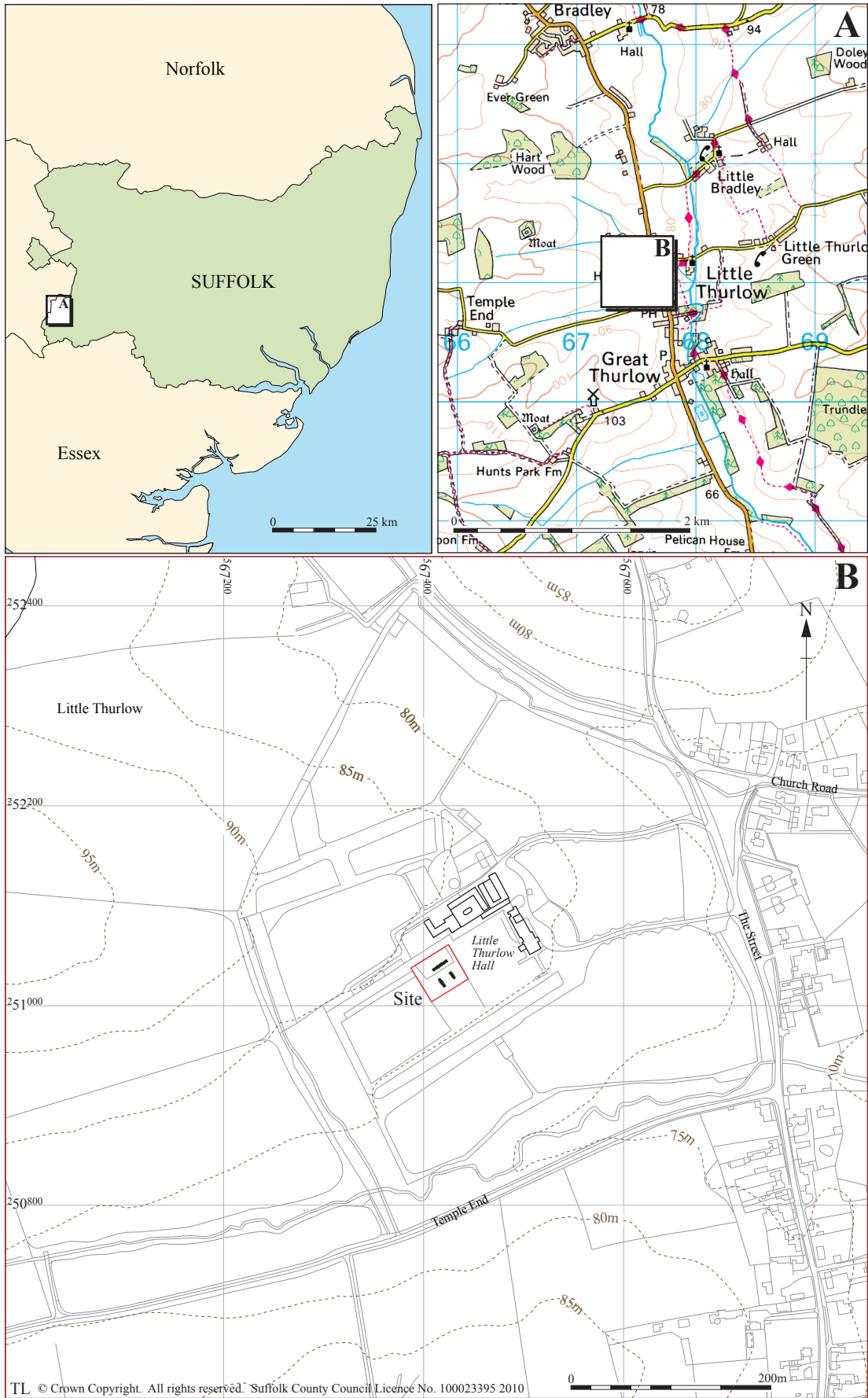


Figure 1. Site Location, showing development area (red) and trenches

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

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There has been no previous archaeological work on the site.

The site is within an area of archaeological importance as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It is within the formal gardens of Little Thurlow Hall (HER No. 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 current one 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 (Figure 2). The site is located in a square enclosure between the formal garden and the orchard. No detail is shown on the Coulter map within the enclosure and it may be that the site was within the kitchen garden, as it still is.

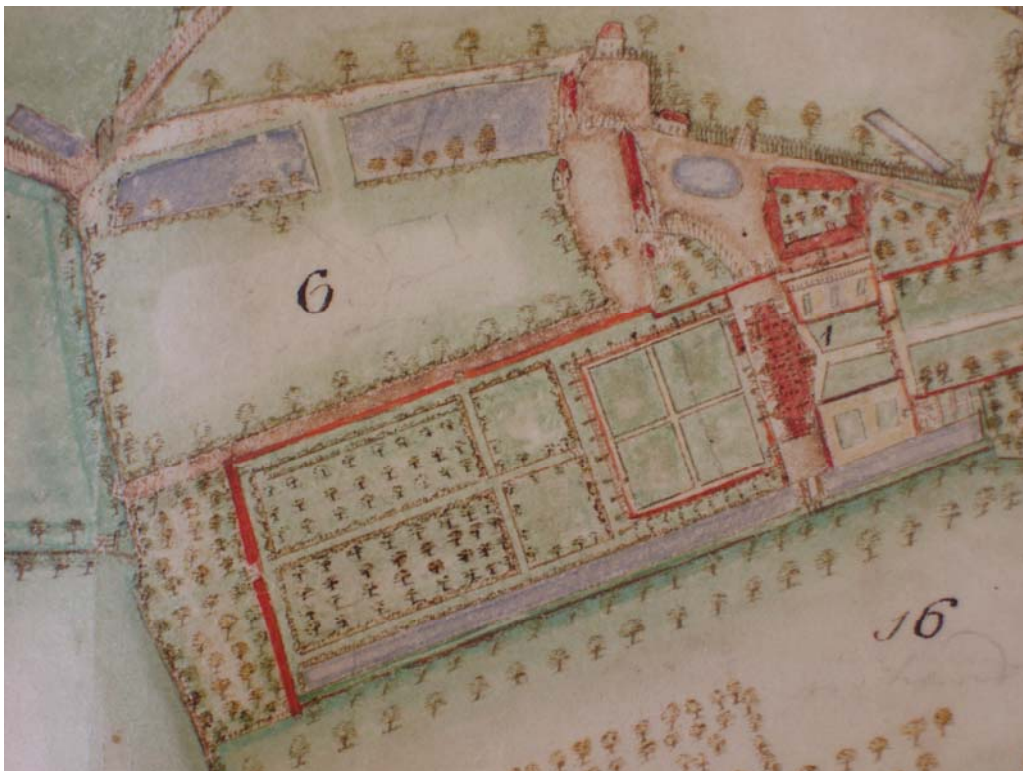


Figure 2. 1735 map of Little Thurlow Hall and Gardens (Suffolk Record Office (Bury St Edmunds) HA540/7/1)

The wider context of the site is as part of the medieval village of Little Thurlow that may have had Anglo Saxon origins. The parish church of St. Peter (HER No. TUL 009) is located to the east of the site and is listed at Domesday. A number of metal detecting

finds of medieval and post-medieval date came from the village to the SE of the site (HER No. TUL 012), and a scatter of medieval pottery was found beside Pound Green to the NE of the site (HER No. TUL 005).

Further afield there is evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon settlement. Areas of early settlement are indicated by finds from two areas in particular near to the village. To the south of the site Roman coins and other metal objects were found (HER No. TUL 003), along with Roman pottery and Anglo Saxon metal finds from nearby (HER No. TUG 004). Northeast of the village Roman and medieval pottery finds, along with prehistoric flint were recovered from an area near to cropmarks representing a possible track and enclosures (HER No. TUL 007).

The proximity of these remains suggests that the development site has good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that will be affected by the development. In particular the site may contain evidence for the layout of the 18th century formal gardens.

#### **4. Methodology**

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Trial trenching was carried out from the 28th to 30th April 2010. Trenches were positioned in consultation with Edward Martin of SCC Archaeological Service, Conservation Team, to minimize damage to the kitchen garden (Figure 3). The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out, where necessary, in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. The upper horizon of garden features was recorded and once it was determined that they were of 19th and 20th century date the trenches were re-machined.

The site covered approximately 0.12 hectares, of which 75.35 square metres was evaluated, which is a sample of 6.28%.

The site was allocated the HER number TUL 020. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on proforma recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 scale plans and 1:20 or 1:10 scale section

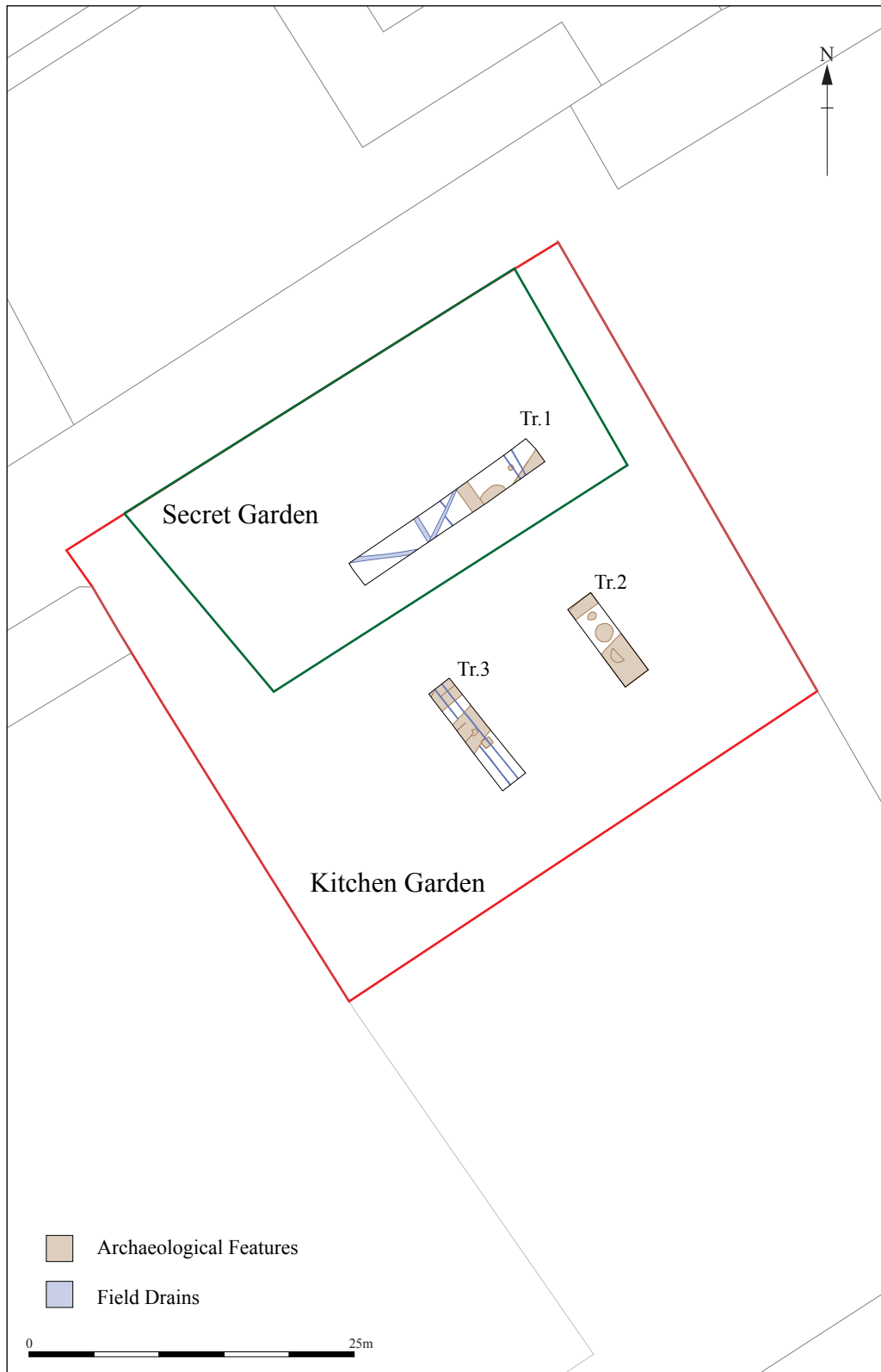


Figure 3. Trench plan

drawings, as appropriate. A digital photographic record of all sections and trenches was made which, along with the written records, forms the archive, stored with SCCAS which is in Bury St Edmunds. The illustrations of individual trenches were rendered using Adobe Illustrator software.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

The basic trench dimensions (at the base) were as follows:

	Length (m)	Area sq. m
<b>Trench 1</b>	17.2	37.84
<b>Trench 2</b>	9.65	16.28
<b>Trench 3</b>	7.4	21.23

Table 1. Trench dimensions

### 5.2 Trench 1 (Figure 4)

The geological natural was reached at a depth of 0.47m below ground level (BGL) at 82.08m AOD. It was a light yellow brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions 0086. Cutting the natural at the NE end of Trench 1 was the edge of a SW-NE aligned ditch 0052 (Plate 1). This feature had steep convex sides and a flat base, and was over 1.08m wide by over 3.4m long and 0.7m deep. Feature 0052 held a series of similar fills. The lowest of these was a mottled brownish grey and mid grey silty clay and silt 0051, that was 0.15m thick. The secondary fill 0050, was mottled mid grey and orange brown clay silt, that was 0.22m thick. The final fill was mixed brown grey and mid brown mottled with orange brown clay silt 0049, that was 0.26m thick.

To the north of feature 0052 was a small possible post-hole feature 0055. It was oval, with steep straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.4m by 0.45m by 0.15m deep. The post-hole held a light yellow brown clay packing fill and a mixed light yellow brown and grey clay silt post pipe fill 0054. These features were sealed by a trench-wide deposit of mixed orangey brown silty clay and mid grey mottles 0053, that was at most 0.32m thick. Deposit 0053 contained frequent fragments of charcoal, flint and CBM.

Deposit 0053 was cut by a number of features. Finds were recovered from the surfaces of most of these features, which demonstrated that the features were relatively modern. Only one of the features was hand excavated; this was pit 0065, which was one of a line of five similar features. Pit 0065 was semi-circular, and had moderate concave sides

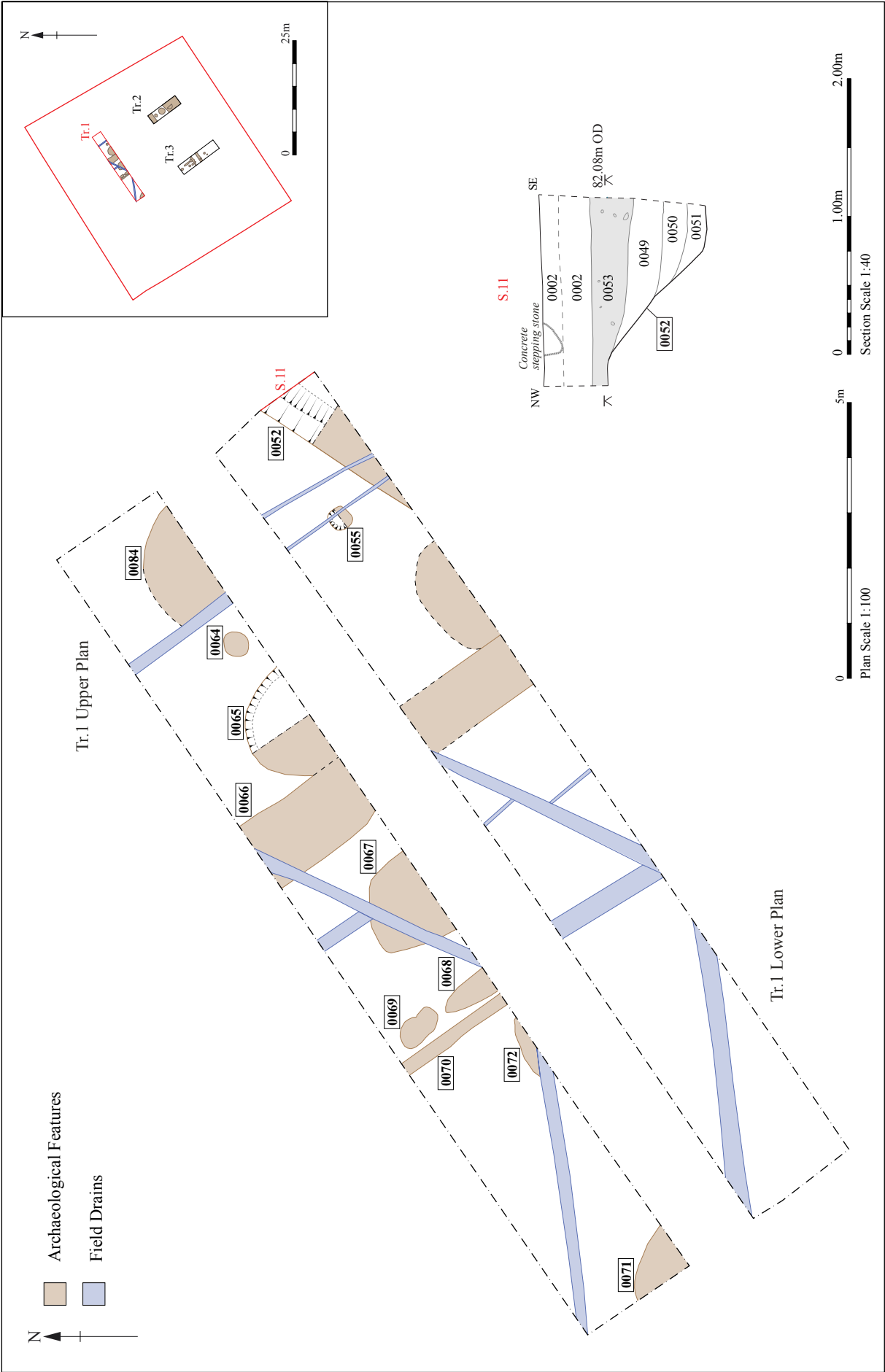


Figure 4. Trench 1, plans and section



and an uneven base, measuring over 1.25m by c. 2m. It held a dark grey brown silty clay fill 0005, from which a small assemblage of pottery and CBM dating to the 17th-19th century was recovered. Four other similar pits, that were evenly spaced in a line were left unexcavated. These were: pit 0084 which held a mottled light yellow brown and dark grey brown silty clay fill 0003, pit 0067, which held a dark greyish brown silty clay fill 0007, pit 0072, which held a mottled orange and grey brown silty clay fill 0012, and finally pit 0071, which held a dark greyish brown silty clay fill 0011. A very small assemblage of pottery was recovered from this group of features, containing wares dating from the 16th to 19th century.



Plate 1. Ditch 0052 looking NE (Scales 2 x 2m)

Also present at this level was a circular possible post-hole 0064, that was 0.5m in diameter, and held a dark grey brown silty clay fill 0004. Features 0068, 0069, and 0070 were initially assigned different cut numbers, however subsequent investigation revealed that they were all part of a single linear feature; probably a drain. The fills were 0008 and 0009, both mid grey brown clay, and fill 0010, a dark grey brown silty clay. A single sherd of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th century came from fill 0009.



The last cut feature was NW-SE aligned ditch 0066, that was over 2.2m long and 1.15m wide, and appeared to cut the fill of tree pit 0065. The ditch held a mottled dark grey brown silty clay fill 0006, that contained the remains of a wire mesh fence.

The trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, within which was the remains of concrete stepping stones, that formed part of the 'secret garden'.

### 5.3 Trench 2 (Figure 5)

The natural geology in Trench 2 was the same as that seen in Trench 1; a light yellow brown clay containing frequent chalk, 0086. It was recorded at a depth of 0.80m BGL or 81.39m AOD at the NW trench end, sloping down to 80.88m AOD at the SE end. In the SE portion of the trench it was cut by a very large feature 0047 (Plate 2). This had a single steep slightly stepped side, and measured over 3.5m by over 2.2m, and was over 0.64m deep. The base was not reached due to flooding of the feature. It held a mid orange brown sandy clay lower fill 0048, 0.64m thick, that was overlain by a 0.08m thick light yellow brown clay fill, 0085.



Plate 2. Quarry pit? 0047 looking NE

Cutting the top fill of pit 0047 was an oval pit 0045, measuring 0.8m by 1.05m by 0.3m deep (Plate 3). It had steep straight sides and a concave base, and held a mid greyish

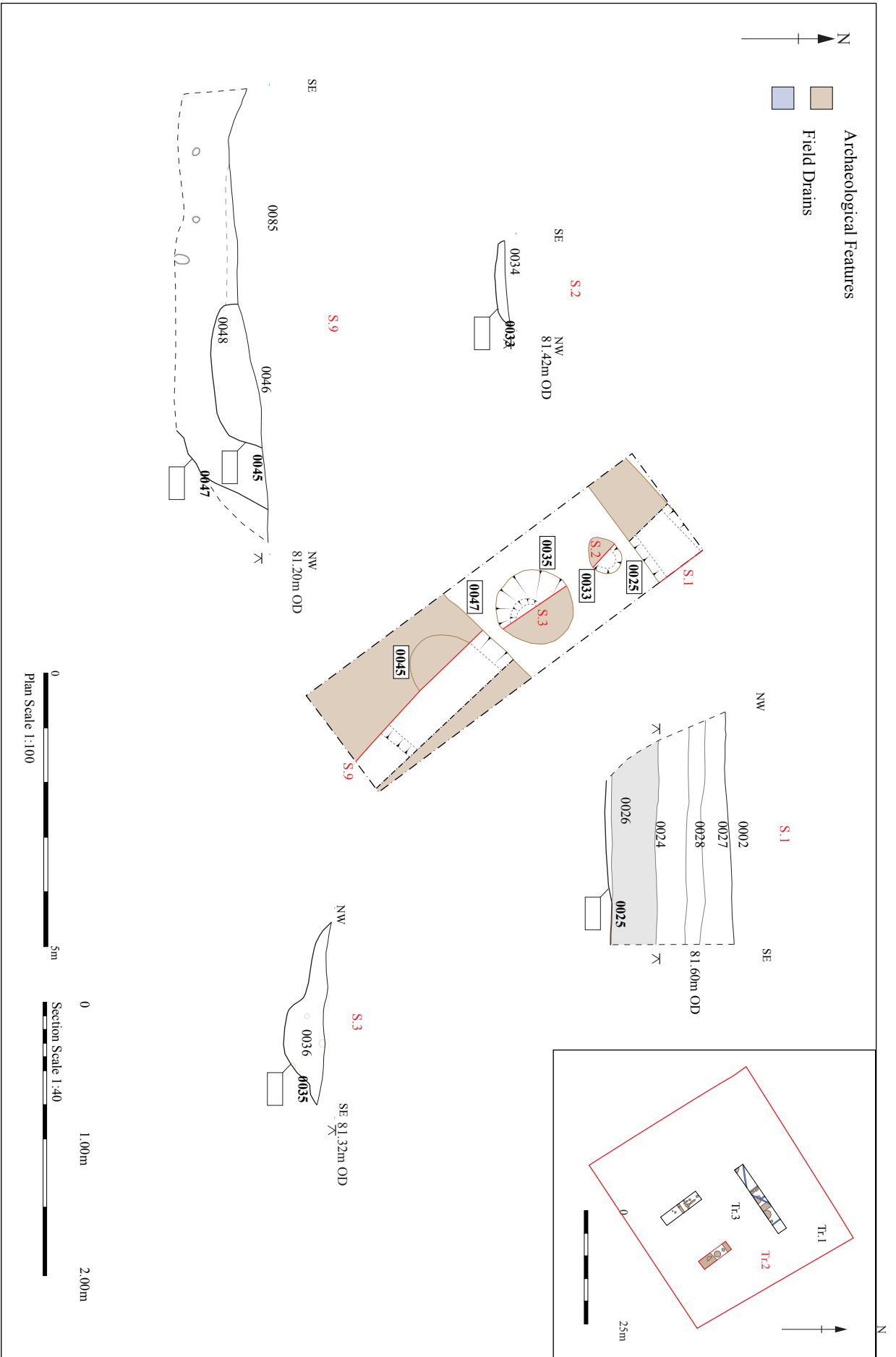


Figure 5. Trench 2, plans and sections



brown clay fill 0046. A small assemblage of 16th to 18th century finds was recovered from the pit fill. A similar pit was located to the NW of pit 0045. Pit 0035 (Plate 4) was almost circular, measuring 1.4m by 1.35m, and had irregular sides and an irregular concave base, that was 0.28m deep. It held a mid orange brown silty clay fill 0036.



Plate 3. Pit 0045 looking SW Scale 1m

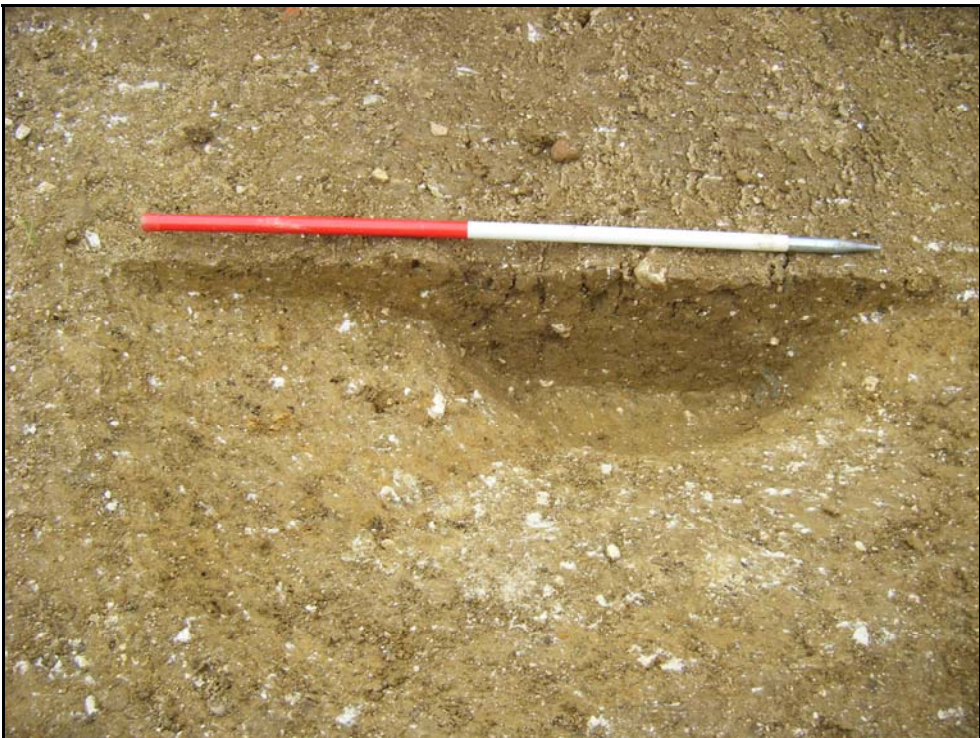


Plate 4. Pit 0035 looking NE (Scale 1m)



Further to the NW, there was a small oval feature 0033 (Plate 5). This had moderate concave sides and concave base and measured 0.6m by 0.6m by 0.09m deep. It held a light orange brown clay fill 0034.



Plate 5. Pit 0033 looking NE (Scale 0.5m)



Plate 6. Linear 0025 looking NE (Scale 1m)

At the NW end of Trench 2 there was a shallow SW-NE aligned linear feature 0025 (Plate 6). It had shallow concave sides and a flat base, and measured 1m by over 2.2m by 0.05m deep. It held a mid yellow brown clay fill 0026.

These features were sealed by a trench-wide deposit of mottled greyish brown and light orange brown silty clay 0024, that was 0.35m thick. A small assemblage of finds dating from the 16th to 19th century was recovered from the deposit. Over this was a 0.23m thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay buried topsoil 0028. A light to mid yellowish brown silty clay layer 0027, that was 0.14m thick overlay deposit 0028. The trench was sealed by a 0.25m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil deposit 0002.



Plate 7. Ditch 0032 looking SW Scales (0.5m & 1m)



#### 5.4 Trench 3 (Figure 6)

The geological natural in Trench 3 was the light yellow brown clay with frequent chalk deposit 0086, seen in the other trenches. It was recorded at a depth of 0.80m BGL or 81.36m AOD at the NW trench end, sloping down to 81.11m AOD at the SE end. In the centre of the trench there was a sequence of SW-NE aligned ditches. The earliest of these 0032, had moderate convex sides and a concave base that was 1.3m wide by over 2.2m long and 0.35m deep (Plate 7). It held a mottled mid grey brown and orange brown clay silt fill 0031.

The NW edge of ditch 0031 was cut by a similarly aligned ditch 0038 (Plate 8), that was 1.22m wide and 0.58m deep. Ditch 0038 had slightly concave moderately steep sides and a concave base. It held a single light grey brown and orange brown clay silt fill 0037.



Plate 8. Ditch 0038 & re-cut 0040 looking SW Scales (1m & 2m)

Ditch 0038 was re-cut by a shallower ditch 0040 (Plate 8), that had moderate concave sides and a concave base that was 1.24m wide and 0.32m deep. It held a single light grey brown and orange brown clay silt fill 0039.

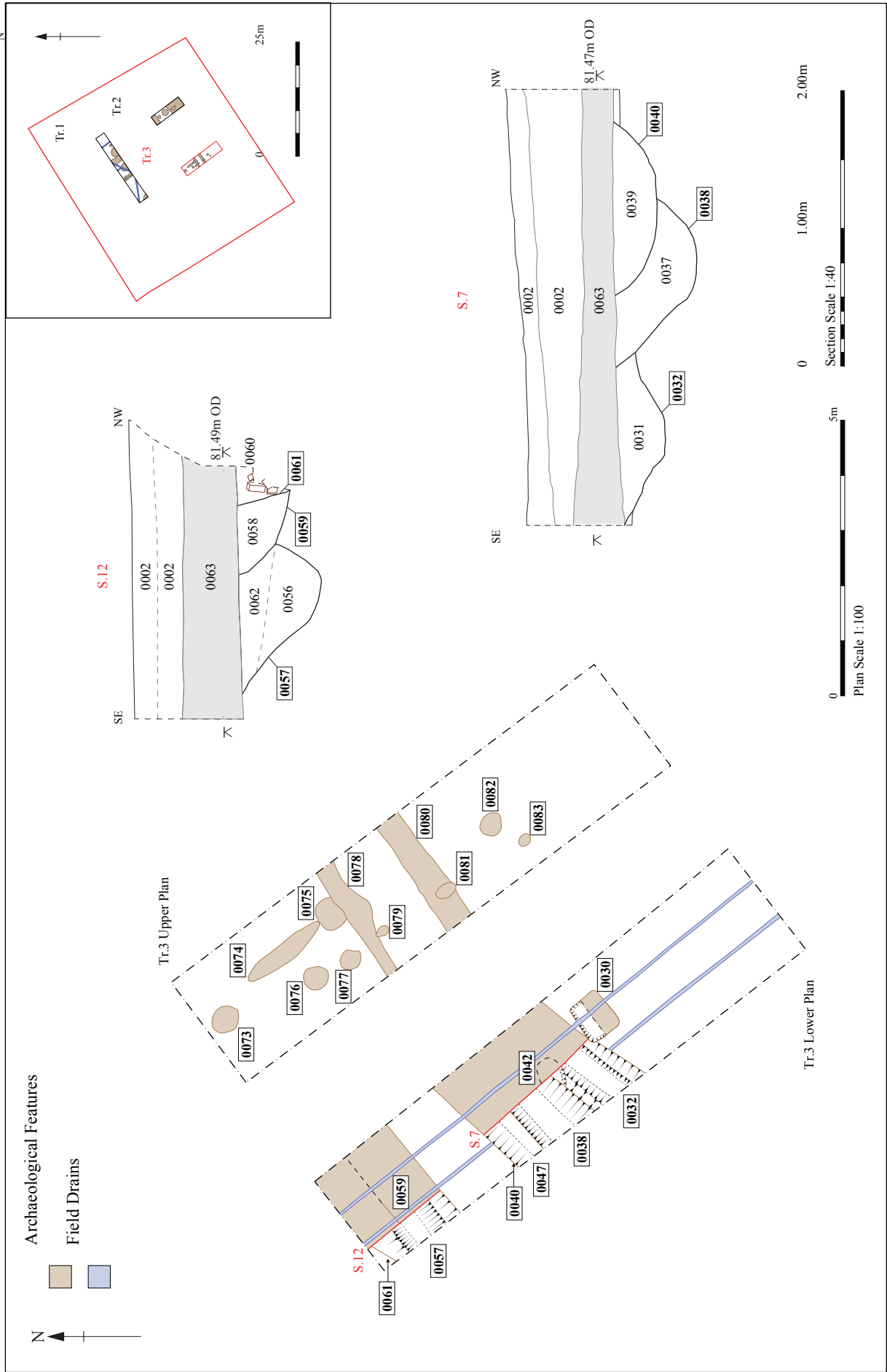


Figure 6. Trench 3, plans and sections



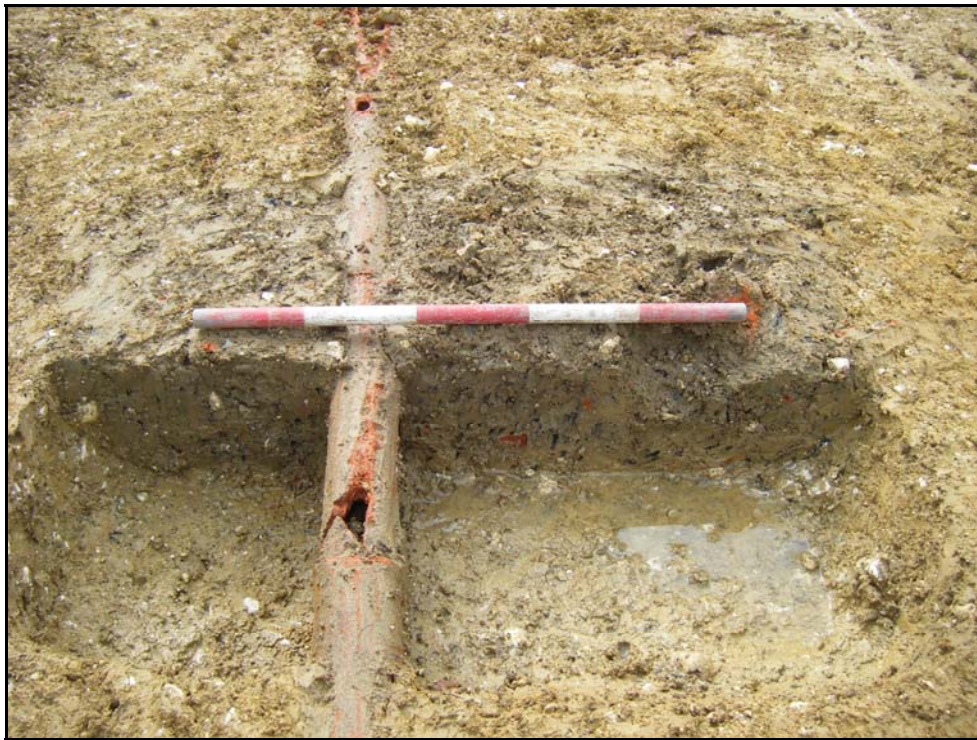


Plate 9. Pit 0030 looking SE Scale (0.5m)



Plate 10. Ditches 0057, 0059 & feature 0061 looking W (Scales 2 x 1m)

The SE edge of ditch 0032 was cut by a rectangular feature 0030, that had steep to vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.66m by 0.76m by 0.16m deep (Plate 9). It held a single mid brownish grey silty clay fill 0029. A small assemblage of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th century was recovered from this feature. Also cutting the



ditch was a circular feature with moderate concave sides and a concave base 0042, that was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. This held a mid to dark brown grey clay silt fill 0041, from which a post-medieval brick was recovered.

At the NW end of the trench a similar sequence of ditches was recorded. The natural geology was cut by a SW-NE aligned ditch 0057 (Plate 10). This had moderate convex sides and a sloping base that was 1.1m wide and 0.59m deep. It held a mottled grey brown and orange brown primary fill 0056 that was 0.38m thick, and a mottled orange brown silty clay secondary fill 0062.

Ditch 0057 was re-cut along its NW edge by a similarly aligned ditch 0059 (Plate 10). This had moderate concave sides and a concave base and was over 0.62m wide and 0.4m deep. It held a single mixed grey clay silt and orange brown clay fill 0058. The NW edge of ditch 0059 was cut by a feature with steep straight sides that was over 0.3m wide and over 0.4m deep 0061 (Plate 10). This held a mid grey brown silty clay fill and a large number of un-bonded bricks dating from the 16th to the 19th century.

These features were then sealed by a light to mid grey brown clay silt deposit 0063 that was 0.22m to 0.46m thick. Deposit 0063 was cut by a number of features that were left unexcavated. Two similar SW-NE aligned linear features 0079 and 0080 were recorded in the middle of the trench. They held similar dark grey brown clay fills 0018 and 0020. These were cut by two of a line of probable post-hole features 0081 and 0079, that had similar dark grey brown silt fills 0019 and 0021. Other post-holes in this line were: 0083, 0077, 0076, and 0073, with dark grey brown clay fills 0023, 0017, 0016, and 0013. Two other post-holes were nearby: 0082, with a dark grey brown clay and mortar fill 0022, and 0075, with a mid grey brown clay fill 0015. The final feature seen on this horizon was an elongated oval feature 0076 that held a dark grey brown clay fill 0014. The trench was sealed by a 0.38m to 0.42m thick deposit of dark grey silty clay topsoil 0002.

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

A total of 142 finds with a combined weight of 9520g was collected from 24 contexts, as shown in Table 2 (*below*). These finds have been quantified by context (Appendix 3).

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight/g</b>
Pottery	38	1189
CBM	69	7890
Worked flint	6	66
Animal bone	4	49
Shell	2	25
Fe objects	4	159
Clay pipe	6	16
Wall plaster	1	7
Coal	3	5
Coke	1	7
Slate	5	65
Bottle glass	3	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>9520</b>

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Pottery

In total 38 sherds of pottery weighing 1189g have been recovered from eight contexts at Little Thurlow Hall (see Table 3, *below*). All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and has been assigned to specific fabric groups, and a full contextual breakdown of these can be seen in Appendix 4. In general the condition of the pottery may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. There are also very few rim or base fragments present within the assemblage.

<b>Context</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight/g</b>	<b>Spot date</b>
0001	14	439	16th to 19th C
0003	1	22	17th to 19th C
0005	8	352	16th to 19th C
0007	2	121	?18th C
0009	1	7	16th to 18th C
0024	4	48	16th/17th to 18th C
0029	5	141	16th to 17th/18th C
0046	3	59	Late 17th to 18th C
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1189</b>	

Table 3. Pottery spot dates

As Table 3 demonstrates, all of the pottery is dated to the post-medieval period. However, the majority may be placed between the 16th and 18th century with particular emphasis on the 18th century. The pottery recovered from the unstratified context 0001 and the three tree pit fills, 0003, 0005 and 0007 has a slightly later date range, extending into the 19th century, whereas ceramics from the remaining fills pit 0009,

deposit 0024, pit 0029 and dump 0046 are dated no later than the 18th century. Of note within these latter features are two instances of tin glazed earthenware (TGE) identified in fills 0009 and 0024. The sherd in 0024 is a possibly a rim fragment from a drug jar. Iron-glazed black ware (IGBW) occurs in fills 0029 and 0046, and each context contains partial fragments of bases belonging to either tygs or jugs. There are three other sherds of note in the assemblage, a Staffordshire slipware in fill 0024, a piece of West Norfolk bichrome ware (WNBC) in fill 0029 and a potentially earlier version of glazed red earthenware (GRE) within the same context.

Although this is a fairly small assemblage, and one that is spread thinly across contexts, as a whole it does offer a fair amount of consistency in terms of dating. The pottery for the most part appears fairly contemporary with the late brick collection.

### **6.3 Ceramic building material**

This is the largest find category (69 fragments @ 7890g) and it is divided into two groups, roof tile and late bricks. In general the ceramic building material is in poor condition, being both fragmented and abraded. A full contextual breakdown can be seen in Appendix 3 and a full fabric listing forms part of the site archive.

#### ***Roof tile***

There are 28 pieces of post-medieval roof tile weighing 1384g which were noted in ten contexts. Overall the tile is spread thinly over contexts, with the largest assemblage occurring in deposit 0024 (9 fragments @ 877g). This collection is typical of the whole assemblage, which is dominated by a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe) and thereafter small quantities of a similar fabric containing calcite (msc). Several examples of roof tile with mortar attached have been noted. These were recovered from fill 0024, as well as 0005, 0013, 0048, 0049 and 0054.

#### ***Late brick***

A total of 41 late brick fragments was noted (6506g) in nine contexts. The brick is spread fairly evenly across contexts, although the largest quantity has been recorded in pit fill 0060 (24 pieces @ 4550g). The brick contents of this fill are fairly representative of the whole group in terms of fabric and style. Most of the fabrics encountered in the fill are medium sandy with ferrous inclusions (msfe), and they are oxidised and display no frogging. In addition four fragments in this fill (1428g) display signs of being over-fired,

a feature which is demonstrated by their colour and almost vitrified fabrics. These are possible wasters and could suggest local production of bricks, or may have been burnt elsewhere and redeposited.. Although few measurements are possible on the bricks, the lack of frogging on all examples indicates a date range of 1600 to 1850 for the assemblage.

#### **6.4 Worked flint**

Colin Pendleton

Worked flint has been recorded in four contexts (6 fragments @ 66g). Post-hole fill contained a single unpatinated squat, hinge fractured flake (10g), however the piece is not closely datable. Three examples were noted in ditch fill 0031 (35g), the first of which is an unpatinated and irregular small core. It is multi-platformed and has had a few short squat flakes removed from it. One edge has limited retouch to form a possible scraper, and the core is likely to be dated from the Late Bronze to Iron Age. The second piece in this context is a small squat irregular flake that displays limited retouch, and this is also dated to the later prehistoric period. Finally, a third example is an unpatinated snapped long flake with limited edge retouch as well as a sub-triangular cross section. It is dated to the same period as the previous two pieces. A single flint was noted in ditch fill 0037 (3g), and this is an unpatinated small primary blade, which is also likely to be dated to the later prehistoric period. The last example of flint has been recorded in probable ditch fill 0051. It is a lightly patinated irregular thick flake with evidence of limited edge retouch; this piece is also dated from late Bronze to Iron Age.

#### **6.5 Animal bone**

Only four very small and fragmentary pieces of animal bone have been recorded (49g). There are two each in deposit 0024 and fill 0026. However the only identifiable piece is a mammal rib bone in 0024.

#### **6.6 Shell**

Just two worn examples of oyster shell have been noted (25g), one each in fill 0026 and ditch fill 0037.

## **6.7 Iron objects**

Ironwork has been recorded in two contexts, the first, pit fill 0029, contained three corroded post-medieval nail fragments (18g). A bent and corroded segment of post-medieval horseshoe has been noted in ditch fill 0037 (141g).

## **6.8 Clay pipe**

A total of six clay pipe stems (16g) have been recorded in five different fills. These are unstratified context 0001, pit fill 0012, post-hole fill 0013, deposit 0024 and pit fill 0029.

## **6.9 Miscellaneous**

Fill 0026 contained a single coarse piece of post-medieval wall plaster (7g). Coal fragments have been noted in tree pit 0005 (3g) and post-hole fill 0021 (2g) and a single instance of coke was present in pit fill 0014 (7g). Five examples of slate (65g) are divided between tree pits 0003 and 0005. Finally, post-medieval bottle glass has been noted in pit fill 0012 (3g) and deposit 0024 (39g).

## **6.10 Conclusion**

The larger part of the finds assemblage is divided between pottery and ceramic building material; the latter category being mostly composed of late bricks. The remainder of the finds collection is quite small and fragmentary in nature.

Although only a few pieces of worked flint have been identified, the HER record indicates that a number of prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from within a kilometre of the current archaeological investigation. These include TUL003 (Bronze Age palstave), TUL007 (Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters), BRL008 (Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatters) and BRL009 (Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints). A number of Roman and medieval sites and associated finds have also been registered but artefacts from these periods are not present within the current finds assemblage. The majority of the pottery assemblage is likely to be contemporary with the original hall, with the earliest ceramics being recovered from pitfill 0029. A single piece of GRE pottery in this fill is potentially the earliest sherd in the assemblage, and may represent a connection to the Elizabethan phase of the site.

## **7. Discussion**

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### **7.1 Trench 1**

The SW-NE alignment of the early phase ditch does not match anything in the current garden. It does however seem to be parallel to a boundary for a yard just to the north of the garden, that is seen on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and also the 1920's OS map. The Coulter map of 1735 depicts this same boundary as a line of trees and additionally shows it curving around to the SE, accompanied by what looks like a ditch. These landscape features do not seem to fit into the relatively coherent layout of the 18th century garden, and therefore may be a remnant of the earlier landscape. They may represent two sides of a pre-estate enclosure, further portions of which have been revealed in the evaluation trenches. Prehistoric struck flint was recovered from the ditch fill, but this is not enough to date the feature.

The deposits in Trench 1 were divided by a thick deposit of clay 0053, that contained a fair amount of broken brick and tile. The deposit is similar to the natural geology and is probably derived from it. The clay was probably the up-cast for the excavation of the smaller canal that bounds the orchard along its NW boundary. This was depicted on the 1880's map but not on the 1846 map, and was probably dug around the time the current house was built in 1847. This deposit was also seen in the other trenches and recorded as deposits 0024 and 0063. It is clear that this widespread layer was an attempt to level somewhat the sloping garden. A programme of restoration of the garden wall likely accompanied the wider scheme of work, and this process probably accounts for the quantities of brick found in clay deposit 0053. The restored bits of the garden wall are evident in the contrasting brick stock that was used. The finds from the clay deposit are primarily dated to the 18th century, but the small size of the assemblage means that this cannot be said to date definitively to the 18th century.

The line of tree pits 0084, 0065, 0067, 0072, and 0071 probably represents a line of trees shown on the 1880's OS map. The features clearly cut the widespread make-up layer, here recorded as 0053, and therefore are probably 19th century additions to the garden. The date range of the finds from the tree pits supports this interpretation.

### **7.2 Trench 2**

The large feature 0047 may have been part of a large quarry pit for clay extraction. This may have occurred on site if the bricks used in the garden wall were produced on the

estate. Alternatively this feature may be a sequence of intercutting ditches similar to those seen in Trench 3. Certainly the edge of the feature is similarly aligned to those ditch sequences, and there was a hint in the base of the feature of a ridge of natural dividing two possible ditch cuts. The feature was not fully excavated however, due to the high water table, so this was not further investigated.

A series of features running the length of the trench may be evidence for the formal garden from the 18th century. The evenly spaced line of pits, 2 large and 1 smaller, were probably tree or shrub pits. The shallow linear feature 0025, that is perpendicular to the line of pits, was probably a planting bed. These features match the alignments of the main garden features such as the walls and the large canal. The finds recovered from pit 0045, dating from the late 17th to 18th century, support the interpretation that this is part of the original 18th century garden.

As in Trench 1, there was a thick deposit of redeposited natural clay with brick fragments overlying the early phase of features. This is the levelling layer possibly dating to the mid 19th century that was referred to in the Trench 1 discussion

The upper deposit sequence in Trench 2 is different from that found in the other trenches in that there is a deposit of buried topsoil overlain by another clay levelling layer. This probably reflects changes in the kitchen garden in the 20th century.

### **7.3 Trench 3**

The early phase of features in Trench 3 included two sequences of SW-NE aligned ditches. These match the alignment of the early ditch in Trench 1 and are therefore probably part of the pre-estate landscape. Neither ditch sequence contained finds other than struck flints, and these are potentially residual, so the ditches are un-dated. The northern ditch was recut once while the southern was recut twice, so these appear to represent long-lived boundaries.

Across the three trenches we have three or four SW-NE aligned ditches and ditch sequences. The alignment of the ditches appears to differ slightly, and we can group them into two pairs of parallel ditches. A possible interpretation for this is that they are the bounding ditches for a SW-NE aligned trackway. The two pairs of ditches may represent different phases of a track whose line and alignment shifted slightly over time.

Interestingly this hypothetical track, if projected to the NE, appears to meet the 'The Street' where it meets Church Road at Pound Green. These are the main roads of the historic settlement. This may therefore be evidence that the formal gardens of Sir Stephen Soame radically altered part of the medieval village layout.

Also present in Trench 3 was a phase of small pits or possible post-holes that cut the early phase ditches. The datable finds from these features suggest that they were part of the formal gardens, although at least one feature may relate to the Elizabethan estate. The features, unlike those in Trench 2, do not appear to be related to planting. They instead look like structural post-holes, and the fill of feature 0059 may be a rough brick foundation.

The widespread clay make-up layer was also seen in this trench, and here it was cut by a line of post-holes. These probably represent a fence boundary within the 19th century kitchen garden. Also recorded were two land drains, which were present in all trenches, but not always assigned context numbers.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The findings of this evaluation are that deposits of archaeological importance survive on the development site, which are likely to be disturbed by the development. These remains are present in all three trenches. Specifically, the remains include undated ditch sequences that may be elements of a pre-estate trackway. A later phase of tree pits, post-holes and planting trenches are probably remnants of the 18th century formal gardens, that were sealed by a widespread levelling deposit in the mid 19th century. The late 19th and 20th century garden was represented by a line of tree-pits, a fence line and a ditch, which can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Figure 7.

An alternative interpretation of the deposit sequence is also possible. The early phase of tree or shrub pits and planting beds may represent a 16th or 17th century garden. The widespread make-up layer that seals these features may be a levelling layer for the early 18th century formal garden; with the clay probably derived from the excavation of the Grand canal. The features that cut the levelling layer may be parts of the 18th century formal garden as well as later modifications.



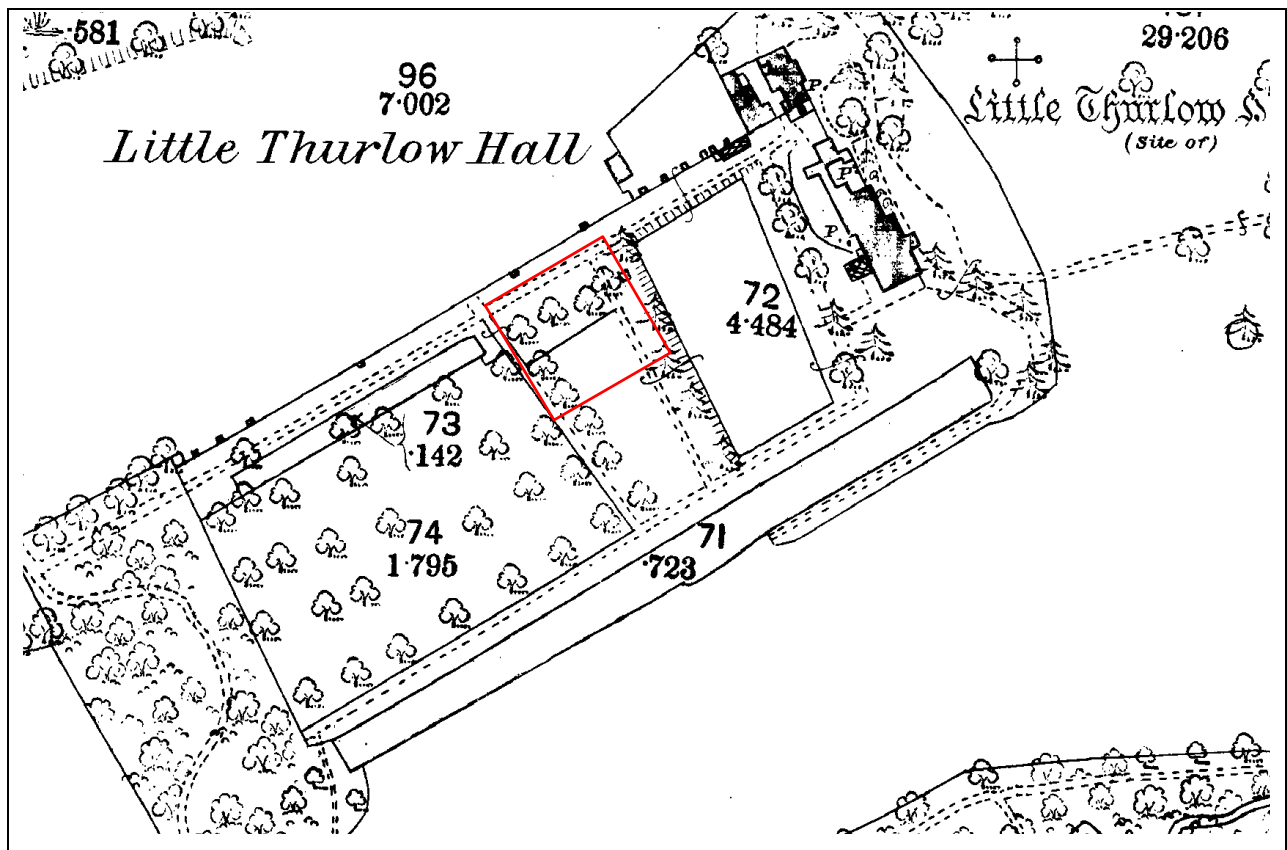


Figure 7. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1886, showing development area in red

Unfortunately, the finds assemblage does not indicate which of these interpretations is more likely, because the assemblage is too small. Further fieldwork would be necessary to recover enough finds to resolve this. On balance, the author feels that the levelling layer is more likely to date to the 19th century than the 18th century. This interpretation is based largely on the map evidence, since the date of the finds is consistent with either interpretation.

Because archaeological remains are likely to be disturbed by the development it is therefore recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological mitigation be developed (the level of which to be determined by the SCCAS Conservation Officer), to ensure the preservation *in-situ* or preservation by record of these archaeological deposits.

## 9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andy Beverton, Mike Feider and Duncan Stirk) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by John Craven. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report by Andy Fawcett with contributions by Colin Pendleton.

## 11. Bibliography

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E. Martin, 'Garden Canals in Suffolk', in C. Harper-Bill, C. Rawcliffe and R.G. Wilson (eds.), *East Anglia's History. Studies in Honour of Norman Scarfe*. Woodbridge 2002, 213-241.

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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.

## Appendix 1 Brief &amp; Specification

Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

**Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation****LITTLE THURLOW HALL, POUND GREEN, LITTLE THURLOW (SE/09/1569)**

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.*

**1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 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 at Little Thurlow Hall, Pound Green, Little Thurlow, Suffolk (TL 674 510). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The site (0.12ha) is located on the west side of Pound Green, within the grounds of Little Thurlow Hall, at c. 83.00m AOD. The soil is deep clay derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.4 This application lies within an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is located within the formal gardens at Little Thurlow Hall, a well-preserved and important example of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century 'canal garden'. There is high potential for encountering evidence relating to the post-medieval garden layout and deposits at this location, which has not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation.
- 1.5 Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
  - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.7 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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 with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the

accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the Planning Authority that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 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, SSSIs, 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.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### **3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 62.00m<sup>2</sup>. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 35.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, 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.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.6 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

- 4.7 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an 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.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive repository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive repository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

- 5.14 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation 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 acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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).



Specification by: Sarah Poppy

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Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
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Tel: 01284 352199  
Email: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 14 April 2010

Reference: / Little Thurlow Hall 2010

**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.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must 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 - TUL 020 Context List

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cut By
0001		Finds	Unstrat finds. Whole site				
0002		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional fragments of CBM. Topsoil				
0003		Tree bole	Mottled light yellow brown and dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of tree throw 0084.	0001			
0004	0064	Posthole	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0001	0064		
0005	0065	Tree bole	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [0065]. 1.25m x 2m	0001	0065		
0006	0066	Linear	Mottled dark grey/brown silty clay. 2.2m x 1.15m. Fill of [0066]. Fill of ditch ?	0001	0066		
0007	0067	Tree bole	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 1.6m x 1.15m. Fill of [0067]. Fill of tree throw	0001	0067		
0008	0068	Pit	Mid grey brown clay. 1m x 0.5m. Fill of [0068]. Fill of poss pit/bush throw?	0001	0068		
0009	0069	Pit	Mid grey brown clay. 0.67m x 0.5m. Fill of [0069]. Fill of pit/bush throw?	0001	0069		
0010	0070	Linear	Dark grey brown silty clay. 0.25m x 2.2m. Fill of [0070]. Fill of linear.	0001	0070		
0011	0071	Pit?	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 0.9m x 1.1m. Fill of [0071]. Fill of pit/tree throw?	0001	0071		
0012	0072	Pit?	Mottled orange and grey brown silty clay. Fill of [0072]. Cut by modern drain. 1.17m x 0.25m. Poss pit.		0072		
0013	0073	Posthole	Dark grey brown clay. 0.52m x 0.5m. Fill of [0073]. Fill of posthole		0073		
0014	0074	Pit	Dark grey brown clay. 1.6m x 0.35m. Fill of [0074]. Fill of pit.		0074		
0015	0075	Posthole	Mid grey brown clay. 0.6m x 0.5m. Fill of [0075]. Fill of pit.		0075		
0016	0076	Posthole	dark grey brown silty clay. 0.48m x 0.46m (approx). Fill of [0076]. Fill of posthole.		0076		
0017	0077	Posthole	Dark grey brown clay. 0.4m x 0.4m. Fill of [0077]. Fill of posthole?		0077		
0018	0078	Linear	Dark grey brown clay. 0.5m x 2.3m. Fill of [0078]. Fill of linear.		0078		
0019	0079	Posthole	Dark grey brown silt. 0.3m x 0.18m. Relationship with [0078] unknown. Fill of [0079]. Fill of posthole.		0079		
0020	0080	Linear	Dark grey brown clay. 0.6m x 2.3m. Cut by [0081] posthole. Fill of [0080]. Fill of linear.		0080		
0021	0081	Posthole	Dark grey brown silt. 0.4m x 0.25m. Fill of [0081]. Fill of posthole?		0081		
0022	0082	posthole	Dark grey brown clay and mortar mix. 0.45m x 0.4m. Fill of [0082]. Fill of posthole?		0082		
0023	0083	Posthole	Dark grey brown clay. 0.25m x 0.2m. Fill of [0083]. Fill of posthole ?		0083		
0024			Mottled greyish brown and light orange brown silty clay. Firm. Freq fragments of CBM/tile and chalk. Occasional small flecks of charcoal. Deposit of soil and building rubble				
0025	0025	Ditch/bedding trench	Linear. NE-SW. U shaped, gradual BOS, top and bottom. Flat. 1m x >2.2m, 0.05m deep. Filled by (0026). Shallow ditch, or remains of, or bedding trench fill similar to above levelling layer. Truncated when ground levelled?	0026	nat		

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cut By
0026	0025		Mid yellow brown clay. Firm. Occasional small flecks of CBM. 1m x >2.2m, 0.05m deep. Fill of [0025] clear horiz with nat, hazy with above layer (0024). Fill of ditch/trench [0025]. Very shallow, may be contaminated by higher layer (0024) finds.	0024	0025		
0027		Layer	Lt to mid yellowish brown silty clay layer. 0.14m thick. Make-up lyer.				
0028		Buried topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Buried topsoil. 0.23m thick.				
0029	0030	Pit	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Freq flecks chalk, mod fl and sm and med CBM, occ sm flint angular. 0.66m x 0.76m, 0.16m thick. Fill of pit or post pit [0030]. Cut by ceramic land drain.		0030		Modern drain
0030	0030	Pit	Rectangular shape. Sharp BOS at top. Vertical to steep sides. Mod BOS at base and flat base. 0.66m x 0.76m, 0.16m deep. Filled by (0029). Cut of pit or post pit. Elizabethan? Cont with first house?	0029	0030		
0031	0032	Ditch	Mottled mid grey brown and orange brown clay silt, more clayey towards base. Occ fl charc, occ sm flint (angular) and large flint cobbles, mod fl chalk. 1.3m x >2.2m, 0.35m deep. Fill of [0032]. Clear horiz clarity. Fill of SW-NE aligned ditch [0032]	0030	0032		
0032		Ditch	Linear. SW - NE aligned. Sharp BOS top, mod convex sides. Mod BOS at base, concave base. 1.3m x >2.2m, 0.35m deep. Filled by (0031). Ditch that pre dates post med pit [0030]. Poss prehistoric?	0031	nat		
0033	0033	Pit	Circle. Shallow U shaped profile. Concave/flat base. 0.6m x 0.6m, 0.09m deep. Filled by (0034). Shallow pit/posthole.	0034	nat		
0034	0033	Pit	light orange brown. Clay. Frequent inclusions of small chalk fragments. 0.6m x 0.6m, 0.09m deep. [0033] horiz unclear. Fill of pit/posthole [0033], very similar to natural.		0033		
0035	0035	Tree throw	Circle. Irregular profile. Base, irregular and concave. 1.4m x 1.35m, 0.28m deep. Filled by (0036). Possible treethrow. Irregular base, deeper drop in the middle.	0036	nat		
0036	0035	treethrow	Mid orange brown. Silty clay. Freq small - medium chalk inclusions. Occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM. 1.4m x 1.35m, 0.28m deep. Fill of [0035] horiz good. Fill of treethrow [0035]. Some rubble in fill, mixed with natural.		0035		
0037	0038	Ditch	Light grey brown and orange brown clay silt. Mod chalk, occ charc. 0.9m wide, 0.54m thick. Fill of [0038]. Fill of ditch	0040	0038	0032	0040
0038	0038	Ditch	Linear in plan. SW-NE aligned. Profile - truncated by [0040] - BOS 45 degrees approx, sides slightly convex, base concave. 1.22m wide x 0.58m deep. Filled by (0037). Cut of ditch.	0037			
0039	0040	Ditch	Lt grey brown and orange brown clay silt. Mod chalk and occ charcoal. 0.32m deep, 1.24m wide. Fill of [0040]. Fil of re-cut ditch.	0063	0040		
0040	0040	Ditch	Linear in plan SW-NE aligned. Shallow 'dished' profile. BOS 45 degrees approx, slightly curved sides. BOB gradual, slightly concave base. 1.24m wide, 0.32m deep. Filled by (0039). Re-cut of [0038] ditch.	0039	0037		
0041	0042	Posthole	Mid to dark brown grey clay silt. Mod fl charc, mod sm flint, freq fl and sm chalk. Fill of [0042]. Horiz clear. Fill of posthole [0042]	0063?	0042		
0042	0042	Posthole	Circular in plan - truncated slightly. 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep. Filled by (0041). Cut of posthole?				
0043	0044	Ditch	Mid-Dk grey brown mottled with orange and brown clay silt. Miod fl and sm chalk, occ fl charc. Fill of [0044]				
0044	0044	Ditch	Cut of ditch				
0045	0045	Pit	Oval. E-W. U shaped profile, steep sides, sharp BOS top and bottom. Concave base. 0.8m x 1.05m, 0.3m deep. Filled by (0046). Pit cutting ditch [0047]. Filled with charcoal and CBM fragments. Appears to be a rubbish dump, but original purpose unclear.	0046	0048		

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cut By
0046	0045	Dump	Medium greyish brown. Clay. Firm. Frequent small flecks of charcoal, frequent small fragments of CBM. 0.8m x 1.05m, 0.3m deep. Fill of [0045]. Horiz good. Fill of pit [0045]. Lots of charcoal and CBM, appears to be dump of rubble. From old manor?		0045		
0047	0047	Ditch	Moderate slope on side, sharp BOS on top. Base unknown, not reached (flooded). Filled by (0048). Appeared to be a ditch on surface, but extended beyond expected edge on E side. Large ditch, clay extraction pit, pond? >3.5m x >2.2m x >0.64m deep.	0048	nat		
0048	0047	Ditch?	Mid orange brown. Sandy clay. Firm. Occasional small flecks of charcoal and CBM. Fill of [0047]. Horiz unclear. Fill of ditch/pond/extraction pit [0047].	0045	0047		
0049	0052	Ditch?	Mixed brown grey and mid brown and orange brown mottles clay silt. Freq fl and sm chalk, occ fl and sm CBM, occ fl charcoal, occ sm flints. >1.08m x 1.05m slot, 0.26m thick. Fill of [0052]. Mod horiz clarity. Top intentional fill of ditch [0052].	0053	0050		
0050		Ditch?	Mottled mid grey and orange brown clay silt. Firm. Mod fl and sm chalk. Mod fl charc. Fill of [0052]. >1.05m slot x >0.65m, 0.22m thick. Mod horiz clarity. Secondary fill of ditch [0052]. Silting up episode.	0049	0051		
0051	0052	Ditch?	Mottled brownish grey and mid grey silty clay and silt. >0.5m x >1.08m, 0.15m thick. Fill of [0052]. Horiz clear. Primary silting fill of prob ditch [0052].	0050	0052		
0052	0052	Ditch?	Linear shape? SW - NE aligned. Sharp BOS at top. Mod - steep convex sides, sharp BOS at base. Flat base. NB only NW side seen - no hint of other side rising up within trench confines. >1.08m x >3.4m, 0.7m deep. Filled by 0051, 0050, 0049.	0051	nat		
0053		Mask up layer	mixed orangey brown silty clay and mid grey mottles. Freq fl and sm and med CBM, freq fl and sm chalk, mod fl charc, occ sm flint. Trench wide 0.32m thick. Make up layer, prob 19th century redevelopment with current house	0002	0049		
0054	0055	Posthole	Lt yellow brown clay packing fill. Mixed lt yellow brown and grey clay silt. Post pipe fill. Fill of [0055]. 0.4m x 0.45m, 0.15m thick. Clear horiz. Fill of posthole [0055]. Postpipe visible.	0053?	0055		
0055	0055	Posthole	Oval shape. Sharp BOS top, steep straight sides, Sharp BOS bottom. Flat base. Filled by 0054. 0.4m x 0.45m, 0.15m deep. Cut of posthole	0054			
0056	0057	Ditch	Mottled grey brown and orange brown. Clay silt. Mod fl charcoal, occ sm flint, occ lg flint cobbles. Fill of 0057. ditch fill.	0062	0057		
0057	0057	Ditch	Linear SW - NE aligned. Sharp BOS top, mod convex sides, mod BOS at base. Sloping base. Filled by 0056 and 0062. ditch cut. 1.1m wide x 0.59m deep.	0056			
0058	0059	Ditch?	Mixed grey clay silt and orange brown clay. Mod fl chalk, mod fl charcoal. Fill of 0059. fill of re-cut to ditch [0057]?	0061	0059		
0059	0059	Ditch	Linear SW - NE aligned. Sharp BOS at top. Mod concave sides. Sharp BOS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0058). Re cut of [0057]? >0.62m wide x 0.4m deep.	0058	0062		
0060	0061	Pit?	Mid grey brown silty clay and bricks. Fill of [0061]. Poss unbonded foundation or fill of pit with brick wasters or rubbish.	0063	0061		
0061	0061		Not much exposed steep straight sides 7 unseen base. >0.3m wide x >0.4m- Corner of tr 2. cut of brick filled feature.				
0062	0057	Ditch	Mottled orangy brown silty clay. Top fill of ditch [0057]				
0063	0063	Make up layer	Lt - mid grey brown clay silt. Freq fl and sm and md CBM. 0.26m thick. Clay make up layer	0002			
0064	0064	Posthole	Circular in plan. Not exc - profile and base unseen. 0.5m wide. Filled by (0004). Cut of posthole.	0004			
0065	0065	Tree bole	Semi circle - not all in trench. Poss cut by linear [0066]. 1.25m x 2m. Cut of tree throw.	0005			[0066]?

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cut By
0066	0066	Linear	linear SE-NW. >2.2m x 1.15m. Filled by (0006). Cut of ditch?	0006			
0067	0067	Tree bole	Half oval looking in plan - not fully visible in tr. 1.6m x 1.15m. Cut by drain (modern). Filled by (0007). Cut of treethrow.	0007			modern drain
0068	0068	Pit	Poss oval in plan - not uncovered fully in tr. 0.5m x 1m. Filled by (0008). Cut of poss pit/bush throw? :	0008			
0069	0069	Pit	Slightly irregular oval - SE - NW. unexc. 0.67m x 0.5m. Filled by 0009. poss pit/bush throw?	0009			
0070	0070	Linear	Linear in plan, SE - NW. 0.25m x 2.2m. Filled by (0010). Poss drain/linear cut.	0010			
0071	0071	Pit	Not fully uncovered in trench. Quarter circle in plan. 0.9m x 1.1m. Filled by (0011). Cut of pit/tree throw.	0011			
0072	0072	Pit	Not fully uncovered in trench. Cut by modern drain. 1.17m x 0.25m. Filled by (0012). Poss pit?	0012			
0073	0073	Posthole	Circular in plan. 0.52m x 0.5m. Filled by (0013). Cut of posthole.	0013			
0074	0074	Pit	Oval in plan SE - NW. 1.6m x 0.35m. Filled by (0014). Cut of pit?	0014			
0075	0075	posthole	Sub circular in plan. Relationship with [0078] unknown. 0.6m x 0.5m. Filled by (0015). Cut of posthole?	0015			
0076	0076	Posthole	Circular in plan. 0.48m x 0.46m approx. filled by (0016). Cut of posthole?	0016			
0077	0077	Posthole	Circular in plan. 0.4m x 0.4m. Filled by (0017). Cut of posthole?	0017			
0078	0078	linear	Irregular linear in plan NE-SW. relationship with [0079] unknown. 0.5m x 2.3m. Filled by (0017). Cut of linear	0018			
0079	0079	Posthole	Small oval in plan NW-SE. 0.3m x 0.18m. Relationship with [0078] unknown. Filled by (0019). Cut of posthole?	0019			
0080	0080	Linear	Slightly irregular linear in plan NE-SW. 0.6m x 2.3m. Cut by [0018] posthole? Filled by (0020). Cut of linear.	0020			
0081	0081	Posthole	Oval in plan NW-SE. 0.4m x 0.25m. Filled by (0021). Cut of posthole?	0021			
0082	0082	Posthole	Sub circular in plan. 0.45m x 0.4m. Filled by (0022). Cut of posthole?	0022			
0083	0083	Posthole	Oval in plan NW-SE. 0.25m x 0.2m. Filled by (0023). Cut of posthole?	0023			
0084	0084	Tree Bole	Semicircular >1.9 x >1.1m. Filled by (0003). Cut of tree throw.	0003			
0085	0047	Ditch	Light yellow brown clay. Secondary fill of ditch? 0047. 0.08m thick.		0048		
0086		Natural	Light yellow brown clay with frequent chalk.				

## Appendix 3 Bulk Finds Quantities

Context	Pott ery No	Pott ery Wt	Ceramic Period	CB M No	CB M Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Pmed bottle No	Pmed bottle Wt	Iron nails No	Iron nails Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Anim al bone No	Anim al bone Wt	Shel l No	Shel l Wt	Miscella neous	Overall date range
0001	14	439	PMED	1	41	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		16th to 19th
0003	1	22	PMED	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 @ 42g Sl	17th to 19th
0005	8	352	PMED	6	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 @ 3g Co	16th to 19th
0007	2	121	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		?18th C
0009	1	7	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		16th to 18th
0012	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0013	0	0		1	38	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0014	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 @ 7g Co	
0021	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 @ 2g Co	
0022	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0		
0024	4	48	PMED	12	1881	0	0	2	5	2	39	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	0		16th/17th to
0026	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	1	17	1 @ 7g Wa	
0029	5	141	PMED	5	166	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0		16th to 17th/
0031	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	0		
0036	0	0		1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Context	Pott ery No	Pott ery Wt	Ceramic Period	CB M No	CB M Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Pmed bottle No	Pmed bottle Wt	Iron nails No	Iron nails Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Anim al bone No	Anim al bone Wt	Shel I No	Shel I Wt	Miscella neous	Overall date range
0037	0	0		2	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	8	1 @ 141 F	
0041	0	0		1	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0046	3	59	PMED	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late 17th to
0048	0	0		2	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0049	0	0		9	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0051	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	
0054	0	0		2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0060	0	0		23	4550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0062	0	0		2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



## Appendix 4 Pottery

Context No	Ceramic Perio	Fabric	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date ra	Context date
0001	Post-medieval	LPME		1	51	Abr		18th to 20th C	
0001	Post-medieval	YELW		2	60	Abr		Late 18th to 19th C	
0001	Post-medieval	REFW		1	25	Abr		Late 18th to 20th C	
0001	Post-medieval	ESW		2	67	Sli		17th to 19th C	
0001	Post-medieval	PMRW		7	214	Abr-sli		16th to 18th C	
0001	Post-medieval	GRE	G	1	24	Very		16th to 18th C	16th to 19th C
0003	Post-medieval	ESW		1	22	Sli		17th to 19th C	17th to 19th C
0005	Post-medieval	PMRW		7	345	Abr		16th to 18th C	16th to 19th C
0005	Post-medieval	ESW		1	7	Sli		17th to 19th C	
0007	Post-medieval	PORC		1	41	Sli		18th to 20th C	
0007	Post-medieval	PMRW		1	80	Abr		16th to 18th C	18th C?
0009	Post-medieval	TGE		1	7	Abr		16th to 18th C	16th to 18th C
0024	Post-medieval	STAF		1	14	Sli		Late 17th to 18th C	
0024	Post-medieval	?GSW		1	7	Sli		16th to 19th C	
0024	Post-medieval	IRST		1	6	Abr	Plate	Early 19th C+	
0024	Post-medieval	TGE		1	20	Abr	Drug jar style	16th to 18th C	16th/17th to 18th C
0029	Post-medieval	IGBW		2	102	Sli	Jug/tyg base	16th to 18th C	16th to 17th/18th C
0029	Post-medieval	GRE		1	4	Sli		16th to 18th C	

Context No	Ceramic Perio	Fabric	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0029	Post-medieval	WNBC		1	8	Sli		Late 16th to 17th C	
0029	Late med/early post	LMT/GRE		1	26	Sli	Jar	16th to 18th C	
0046	Post-medieval	IGBW		1	51	Sli	Jug/tyg base	16th to 18th C	
0046	Post-medieval	SPEC		2	8	Sli		Late 17th to 18th C	Late 17th to 18th C