

**TOTTENHAM HOUSE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTSHIRE.**

NGR: 424837.163828 (centred)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PHASE 1**

August 2019
Report No. 1315



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

Between 31st May and 1st July 2019 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire (NGR: 424837.163828 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Mark Van Oss.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of a total of 19 trenches and test pits within the grounds of the house. The trenches and test pits were primarily targeted upon a number of former rides and a possible former building within a deer park, as well as two extant ha ha walls and ditches near to the house.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of four parkland rides to the southwest of Tottenham House. The site evidence suggested that these originally comprised linear grassed tracks, situated above sub-base layers and associated drainage and/or kerbs.

The investigations along the route of the ha ha, to the southeast and east of the house, indicated that it probably extended for at least 1.2km and, at its northern end, the current ha ha represented a modification to an earlier layout. Limited excavation of the ha ha ditch indicated that it was likely to be relatively uniform along the length of the ha ha. Numerous investigations of the ha ha brick-built wall suggested that it was a relatively complex feature, which may have been constructed in multiple phases and was likely to have been subject to substantive repair and/or modification during its existence.

Remains probably related to the former King Harry building, to the west of the house, included fairly extensive deposits of building rubble, along with possible structural remains, which consisted of possible wall bases or footings. There was also evidence for *in-situ* burning at this location. Limited artefactual evidence suggested that these remains were probably of Post-medieval date.

The results of Test Pit 1, which was excavated to test the potential for the continuation of a ha ha to the southwest of the house, were deemed to be inconclusive.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

ha ha

A recessed landscape boundary that creates a vertical barrier while maintaining an uninterrupted view of the landscape beyond. They were commonly used in landscaped gardens and parks in the eighteenth century. They usually comprised a deep, dry ditch, the inner side of which would be built up to the level of the surrounding turf, with either a dry-stone or brick wall.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Ride

A formal track or road within a landscaped park/garden. Sometimes referred to as 'drive'.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 31st May and 1st July 2019 on land at Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire (NGR: 424837.163828 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage, on behalf of Mark Van Oss.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The Cifa code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Outline Planning Permission (Ref: 17/12461/OUT) has been granted for the restoration of Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire. As the house is Grade I listed and the stables Grade II* listed, separate Listed Building Consent ('LBC') has also been granted (Ref: 18/00195/LBC). Much of the surrounding land is designated as a Registered Park, Grade II*.
- 2.2 Both the Outline Planning Permission and the LBC have similar planning conditions requiring that suitable Written Schemes of Investigation be in place, ahead of permitted works commencing (Planning conditions 14 and 3 respectively).
- 2.3 The site is located approximately three miles southeast of Marlborough and south of Savernake Forest. The total area which may see change extends over an area in excess of 400ha, but the areas that this evaluation report relates to are focused on land situated principally south and east of Tottenham House itself. The geology within the site comprises clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group and some areas of chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS Online Viewer).
- 2.4 Past archaeological research has included completion of a desk-based assessment by CgMs (Smalley 2017). The wider site has also been subject to extensive archaeological evaluations by Wessex Archaeology, during the last decade. Earlier work in the 1960s located the site of Roman pottery production south of the house, which has since been scheduled (Figure 2). The site was visited by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society in 1859, when a tessellated pavement was apparently viewed (Wilts ANHM 1860). These and other sources have informed this report.
- 2.5 Past investigation indicate that the area was settled in the Prehistoric period, with a nearby Neolithic causewayed camp and numerous likely Bronze Age

round barrows attesting activity in these periods. Further evidence for areas of later Prehistoric settlement have been identified as well, at a greater distance to the southeast of the house. More widespread Prehistoric or Roman field systems have also been located within the Registered Park.

- 2.6 The Registered Park has considerable potential for Roman archaeological remains. The postulated course of a Roman road runs along the line of the 'Grand Avenue' in the north of the site. The tessellated floor noted during the 19th century visit was noted to lie '100 yards from the house' and early Ordnance Survey maps marked a Roman 'villa' just north of the scheduled area. Evaluation in 2005 identified further Roman pottery production evidence, east of the scheduled area.
- 2.7 The 2017 CgMs desk based assessment inferred relatively low potential for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval remains and this seems appropriate, in light of the known settlement pattern and that the area was probably part of Savernake Forest, albeit it may have been largely open ground. It is possible that boundaries related to forest management lay close to affected areas, with one possibly crossing through the scheduled area from east to west.
- 2.8 There was also potential for remains related to Tottenham House and its ancillary buildings. These would have the potential to inform the development of the house and grounds as a high-status residence, although Tottenham House was only located here in the early 18th century, with predecessors further east. As was often the case, the Estate was requisitioned in the Second World War and was used for the storage of materiel.
- 2.9 The wider site therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominately dating to the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-medieval periods. This did not prejudice the works against recording evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works, if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 The project specific aims were to provide a better understanding of the location and nature of park drives and extensive ha ha walling within the site. The likely site of 'King Harry's' building was also tested. The locations for trenches was determined in large part by ditches and exposed brickwork in the case of the ha-ha, or extrapolation on known alignments. The rides could still

be discerned within the landscape as grassed earthwork features. The location of King Harry's building was based on historic mapping and position in relation to the ride to the west. The location of trenches benefited from the advice of Christian Sweet, Project Landscape Architect.

- 3.3 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
 - v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of nine trenches and nine test pits were excavated within the site, as shown in Figure 2. Trenches 1 to 5 were targeted upon the presumed locations of former park rides, with Trench 1 specifically located to investigate King Harry's building; whilst the remaining trenches and test pits were located to investigate ha ha ditches and/or walls. Due to ground conditions, it was necessary to slightly amend the locations of some of the trenches/test pits.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Features and spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.
- 4.3 Where archaeological features were present, these were subjected to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1. A summary of the results is given below.

5.2 In general, visibility was good. The encountered natural deposits largely comprised bright orange to light grey plastic sandy clays, with some chalk and clay-with-flints present within Trenches 4 and 6, at the southwest of the site.

5.3 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

5.3.1 Probable natural clay was present directly beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.18m (175.54m – 174.90m AOD) below the Modern ground, in the southern part of the trench. To the north of this, the trench contained soil, brick/CBM and mortar deposits, which extended over a distance of at least 14m. Two linear mortar deposits (1010/1012), which were visible in plan, possibly represented the bases of north-south aligned, parallel narrow walls or kerbs.

5.3.2 A single section (Sec 010) was excavated at the north of the trench. This revealed a relatively thick and fairly complex sequence of deposits, which overlaid probable natural clay at a depth of 0.78m (174.20m AOD) below the Modern ground. The natural was sealed by a substantial deposit of clay silt (1030), which contained charcoal flecks. A possible later cut feature [1033] may have been associated with evidence for *in-situ* burning (1034/1035), present at the level of the top of the natural, which itself was overlaid by a charcoal-rich soil fill (1036). A further possible feature [1031] was cut into the top of the charcoal-rich fill. Numerous layers of soil and building detritus (1044/1029/1028/1021) were present above fills (1030) and (1036) and these were possibly cut by a possible wall foundation trench [1025]/(1026/1027/1043); although, the interpretation of this feature, as the remains of a wall, was uncertain as it wasn't visible as such in plan.

5.3.3 There was a general paucity of dating evidence within the trench; however, a small assemblage of glazed ceramic building material, recovered from topsoil (1001), was almost certainly of Post-medieval date. Further artefacts recovered from the topsoil included two joining fragments of finely shaped and faced beige limestone or sandstone, as well as part of a probable copper-alloy buckle.

5.4 Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 5)

5.4.1 Natural clay was present immediately beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.18m (174.72 – 175.84m AOD) below the Modern ground. The middle part of the trench contained an expanse of variable dark brown soil and chalk, approximately 6m wide, which was removed during hand cleaning (Figure 4; Photograph 7). Subsequent to the hand clean, a complex of chalk-filled linear probable drainage gullies [2003]/[2009]/(2011)/(2012)/(2018) and ?(2019) were visible in plan. Where excavated, these were cut into the natural clay, to a minimum depth of 0.35m and had near vertical sides. A further gully [2007],

which contained topsoil, was present at the northern extent of gully (2018), on a parallel alignment with gully [2003]. The gullies were associated with a paucity of artefactual material, with a single fragment of CBM from chalk fill (2004) representing the only associated find. A further possible flint-filled shallow gully was represented by feature (2013), although, this remained tentative.

5.4.2 A thin uniform deposit of chalk (2008) was visible, in section, between gullies [2003] and (2011/2012) (Figure 5; Sec 006, Photograph 11); however, this deposit was not present in the opposite facing trench section, which showed topsoil directly over natural clay.

5.4.3 Gullies (2011), (2012) and possibly (2019) were later than a sub-rectangular deposit of grey beige sticky wet plastic clay, which may have been part of an earlier archaeological feature, although, this was somewhat uncertain. Two shallow pit-like features [2015] and [2017] were probably tree throw pits or root holes, one of which [2015]/(2016), contained a small fragment of CBM.

5.5 Trench 3 (Figures 6 and 9)

5.5.1 Natural clay was present immediately beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.20m (182.03m – 183.80m AOD) below the Modern ground. The southern part of the trench contained a substantial cut feature [3002], which was possibly up to approximately 7m in width and had been cut into the natural clay, to a depth of at least 1m. The feature had been in-filled with soil (3003), which was devoid of datable material; although, it was stratigraphically earlier than probable ride deposits (3004) and (3005).

5.5.2 The central and greater part of the trench contained a substantial deposit of compact clay and flint (3004), which was directly overlaid by a deposit of compact flints (3005). It was situated on a northeast – southwest alignment, was approximately 11m wide by up to 0.45 in depth and had a cambered upper profile. Deposits (3004)/(3005) were situated directly beneath the topsoil.

5.6 Trench 4 (Figures 7 and 9)

5.6.1 Natural clay was present immediately beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.17m (189.68m – 190.95m AOD) below the Modern ground. The trench contained a substantial deposit of compact clay and flint (4005), which was situated on a northwest – southeast alignment, was approximately 11m wide by up to 0.42m in depth and had a relatively flat upper profile. It was sealed beneath the topsoil.

5.6.2 Deposit (4005) was associated with two northwest – southeast aligned linear brick-built features (4007) and (4014). Both in plan and in section, these appeared to represent kerbs, which were situated towards (but not at) the edges of deposit (4005); however, this interpretation was doubtful, as feature (4014) was situated within the matrix of deposit (4005) and would not have been

visible as a feature at the top of the deposit. Drain [4008] was a later feature, which had been cut through the central part of deposit (4005).

5.7 Trench 5 (Figures 8 and 9)

5.7.1 Natural clay was present immediately beneath the topsoil, at a depth of 0.23m (184.16m – 185.26m AOD) below the Modern ground. The trench contained a substantial deposit of compact clay and flint (5003), which was situated on an east-northeast – west-southwest alignment, was approximately 13m wide by up to 0.26m in depth and had a relatively flat, although slightly concave upper profile. It was sealed beneath the topsoil.

5.7.2 In a similar fashion to deposit (4005), deposit (5003) was associated with two linear brick-built features (5006) and (5012), which were entirely comparable to the brick-built features present in Trench 4. A further ceramic and chalk drain (5009) was contemporary with and situated at the centre of deposit (5003). Two possible cut features [5013] and [5015], which were present towards the northwest of the trench, contained material indistinguishable from deposit (5003) and, therefore, may represent further contemporary drainage features; although this remained uncertain.

5.8 Trench 6 (Figure 10)

5.8.1 Natural chalk was present between 0.20m and 0.70m (180.45m – 180.80m AOD) below the Modern ground. Ditch [6010] and associated brick wall (6002) were the remains of a ha ha. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of 0.72m, was situated in a footing trench [6001] present at the base of the ha ha ditch. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha wall appeared to have been made up, in part by the deposition of a chalk levelling layer or platform (6008). The ha ha ditch was partially filled with a mixture of soil and brick rubble (6004/5). A possible posthole (6011) was present to the southeast of the ha ha wall, cut into the slope of the associated ditch.

5.9 Trench 7 (Figure 11)

5.9.1 Natural clay sand was present at the southeast of the trench, at a depth of 0.93m (162.65m AOD) below the Modern ground. Natural deposits were not encountered in the northwest part of the trench. Wall (7003), which was exposed to a depth of 0.67m, comprised coursed bricks at the northwest, with associated brick rubble at the southeast. The full depth of the wall and any associated possible ditch were not revealed within the trench. The wall was abutted by substantial soil deposits to the northwest (7004/5) and the southeast (7006) and was overlaid by two soil layers (7007/2).

5.10 Trench 8 (Figure 12)

5.10.1 Natural clay was present 0.15m (164.31m AOD) below the Modern ground towards the southeast of the trench. Natural deposits were not encountered in the northwest part of the trench. Ditch [8004] and associated brick wall (8001)

were the remains of a ha ha. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of approximately 2.20m, appeared to be situated directly on top of the base of the ha ha ditch. There was no evidence for an associated wall footing trench, although, severe flooding hampered this observation. Wall (8002), which represented a later repair to the ha ha, comprised different bricks and mortar to those in the earlier wall. Both walls had brick plinths at their bases. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up by the deposition of soils (8005-10). The ha ha ditch was partially filled with soil (8003).

5.11 **Trench 9** (Figure 13)

5.11.1 Natural clay was present approximately 0.90m (171.40m AOD) below the Modern ground to the southeast of the trench and 1.06m (172.41m AOD) below the Modern ground to the northwest. Brick wall (9002) represented the remains of a ha ha wall. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of approximately 1.80m, appeared to be situated directly on top of the base of an associated ha ha ditch. There was no evidence for a wall footing trench, which extended below the level of the ditch. The northwest wall elevation incorporated a buttress, which was 0.60m wide and extended beyond the wall up to 0.16m. The upper brick courses within the wall were associated with a different mortar to the lower exposed courses, which suggested that the top of the wall had been repaired or modified at some point. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up by the deposition of soils (9004/5/8). A later chalk platform (9006), which was situated in a pit [9013], approximately 2m to the northwest of the ha ha wall, was associated with three divot-like features [9011], which possibly represented post or stakeholes. These, along with the chalk platform, had been in-filled by the deposition of soil (9007).

5.12 **Test Pit 1** (Figure 14)

5.12.1 The test pit was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.70m (168.92m AOD) below the Modern ground, into the top of an extensive deposit of yellow plastic sand clay (124). This deposit was overlaid by numerous intermixed and interleaved soils (Sec 001), which almost certainly represented dumped material. A northeast – southwest aligned brick, mortar and slate-built kerb or edging feature (101/123) was situated in the central part of the test pit. It was stratigraphically later than the surrounding dumped material and was situated directly beneath the Modern topsoil. There was no evidence for a ha ha wall or ditch within the test pit, as excavated.

5.13 **Test Pits 2 and 3** (Figure 15)

5.13.1 Natural clay was present approximately 0.70m (164.97m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 3 and 0.40m (166.78m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 2. Brick wall (202) represented the remains of a ha ha wall. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of approximately 1.60m, appeared to be situated directly on top of the base of an associated ha ha ditch. There was no evidence for a wall footing trench, which extended below the

level of the ditch. The wall had a brick plinth at the base. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been slightly made up, to a depth of 0.25m, by the deposition of soil layer (205). Evidence for a probable later repair to the ha ha wall, similar to the repair in Trench 8, was evident in the southeast wall elevation, just to the south of the test pits (Photograph 40).

5.14 **Test Pit 4** (Figure 16)

5.14.1 The test pit was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.90m (164.29m AOD) below the Modern ground. The stratigraphically earliest deposit comprised a brown soil (402), which was associated with small fragments of CBM. This was cut by feature [411], which was probably related to the construction of the ha ha to the east. The western edge of the ha ha wall (401/5/10) was partly present within the test pit. The wall comprised chalk, cement, CBM and flint footing material beneath three courses of brick wall, which itself was situated directly below a stone balustrade. The wall, excluding the balustrade, was approximately 0.70m in depth. The brick-built part of the wall had a plinth at the base. The precise stratigraphic relationship between the wall and soil fill (404) was uncertain, although, they were possibly near contemporary. Soil deposit (403) possibly represented a levelling layer. A chalk layer (406), which was stratigraphically later than the wall and layer (403), was located immediately to the west of the wall.

5.15 **Test Pits 5 and 6** (Figure 17)

5.15.1 Natural clay was present approximately 0.90m (161.90m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 6 and 0.70m (163.44m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 5. Brick wall (501) represented the remains of a ha ha wall. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of approximately 1.45m, appeared to be situated directly on top of the base of an associated ha ha ditch. There was no evidence for a wall footing trench, which extended below the level of the ditch. The northwest wall elevation incorporated a buttress, which was greater than 0.55m wide and extended beyond the wall up to 0.14m. The southeast wall elevation contained three apparently irregularly spaced black grey glazed bricks, which were present within the eighth brick course up from base of the wall (Photograph 46). The wall had been constructed so as to abut the natural deposits to the northwest, whilst the ground at this location was subsequently made up by the deposition of soil layers (503/4).

5.16 **Test Pit 7** (Figure 18)

5.16.1 The test pit was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.30m (156.54m AOD) below the Modern ground. Brick wall (701) represented the remains of a ha ha wall, which survived to a depth of at least 1m. The northwest wall elevation incorporated part of a probable buttress at the south, which was greater than 0.07m wide and extended beyond the wall by at least 0.15m. No evidence demonstrably relatable to an associated ha ha ditch was present within the test pit. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up by the

deposition of soils (702-7) and (710). A possible, although not confirmed posthole [708] was cut into one of the upper make up layers (707).

5.17 Test Pits 8 and 9 (Figure 19)

5.17.1 Natural clay was present approximately 1.17m (161.74m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 9 and 0.85m (163.12m AOD) below the Modern ground in Test Pit 8. Brick wall (804) represented the remains of a ha ha wall. The wall, which survived to a maximum depth of approximately 1.54m, appeared to be situated directly on top of the base of an associated ha ha ditch. There was no evidence for a wall footing trench, which extended below the level of the ditch. The wall had a brick plinth at the base and comprised three vertical courses of bricks, which were separated by soil-filled gaps (Photograph 56). A fragment of dark grey glazed brick, similar to the glazed bricks present in Test Pit 6, was recovered from the brick rubble associated with wall (804). The ground to the southwest of the ha ha had been made up by the deposition of soil layer (805).

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 No definitive *in-situ* structural remains were present within Trench 1, although possible walls or kerbs were represented by [1025]/(1026/1027/1043), (1010) and (1012). However, the trench did contain a fairly complex sequence of building rubble deposits, as well as evidence for *in-situ* burning. It is therefore likely that the trench was located at, or near to, the location of the former King Harry's building, although, its precise location, extent and form remained uncertain.
- 6.2 The gullies in the central part of Trench 2 probably represented the remains of drains associated with King Harry's ride. The extent of the gullies suggested that the ride would have been approximately 6m in width. A thin deposit of chalk (2008), which was visible in section, extending between gullies [2003] and (2011/2012), appeared to be the remains of a former layer or surface, possibly associated with the ride. This interpretation, however, should be treated with a high degree of caution, as, prior to hand cleaning, the chalk was not contiguous across the width of the evaluation trench and there was no trace of it in the opposing (east facing) trench section. It is therefore possible that deposit (2008) represented the edge of another north-south aligned drainage gully. In light of this uncertainty, there was no conclusive evidence for any former ride surfaces within the trench.
- 6.3 The substantial cut feature [3002] was difficult to interpret, as it was only partially revealed by the evaluation trench and there was a lack of associated artefactual evidence. It was possibly either a substantial boundary ditch, or a large quarry pit associated with the construction of the ride. Its location at the edge of the ride would suggest the latter interpretation was more likely; this does, however, remain highly tentative.

- 6.4 Compacted clay and flint deposits (3004/5) almost certainly represented the remains of the Octagon Ride, which presently survives as a raised, slightly cambered linear earthwork at and beyond the location of the trench. It was uncertain if the compacted clay and flints were ever an exposed ride surface, or were more likely to have formed a sub-base beneath an overlying surface, possibly topsoil with turf. There were no associated drainage features, which was probably a reflection of the ride's raised profile.
- 6.5 Compacted clay and flint deposit (4005) was probably the remains of the Banquet Ride, which survives as a linear holloway earthwork at and beyond the location of the trench. As with the Octagon Ride, it was uncertain if the compacted clay and flints were ever an exposed ride surface, or were more likely to have formed a sub-base beneath an overlying surface, again, possibly topsoil with turf. The associated linear brick features were unlikely to have been decorative kerbs as they were not entirely located above the clay and flint deposit. Given the ride's location, at the base of a holloway, it would seem most likely that they were intended to aid drainage. However, the individual bricks were entirely surrounded by the compact clay and flints, which would have presumably significantly impeded their effectiveness as drains. The interpretation of these features therefore remained somewhat problematic.
- 6.6 Deposit (5003) was likely to be part of the Diagonal Ride, which, as with the Banquet Ride, was situated in a holloway and was associated with linear brick-built features, as well as possible drainage cuts.
- 6.7 Similarly to the Octagon ride, it was unclear whether clay and flint deposits (4005) and (5003) were ever exposed ride surfaces. Indeed, in light of their locations, at the bottom of holloways, it is likely that they would not have functioned well as surfaces in wet conditions. It is therefore more likely that they would have formed a sub-base, beneath an overlying surface, possibly topsoil with turf.
- 6.8 The excavations within Trench 6 confirmed the presence of a ha ha ditch and associated brick wall. A possible posthole, which was present cut into the slope of the ditch, probably represented a later modification to the ha ha. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up, presumably in order to raise it to the former level of the wall.
- 6.9 Wall (7003) was only coursed on the northwest side, which suggested that it was almost certainly the remains of a former ha ha wall, as opposed to a garden boundary wall. It is therefore likely that the wall represents part of an earlier layout of the ha ha at this location, which is also suggested by historic map evidence. The substantial soil deposits present within Trench 7 were probably the result of landscaping associated with the modification of the grounds to their current form at a later date.
- 6.10 The excavations within Trench 8 partly revealed a ha ha ditch and associated brick wall. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up, so as to raise it to the level of the wall. Wall (8002) represented convincing

evidence of a later repair, which extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The ditch and wall at this location represented a relatively well preserved section of the ha ha and it was therefore possible to observe that the distance between the edge of the ditch and the wall face was approximately 4m, whilst the vertical differential between the ground surface at the southeast and the top of the wall was approximately 1m.

- 6.11 The investigations within Trench 9 partly revealed a ha ha wall, which was associated with a buttress at the northwest. The occurrence of at least two different types of mortar within the wall matrix represented fairly convincing evidence for later repair or modification. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up, in order to raise it to the level of the wall. The full extent and function of a nearby pit, which contained a chalk platform with associated post/stakeholes, remained unclear.
- 6.12 The excavation of Test Pit 1 indicated that there was no evidence for a ha ha at this location, to a depth of approximately 0.70m below the Modern ground; however, it was uncertain if clay deposit (124), present at the base of the trench, represented the top of the natural substrates or, alternatively, re-deposited natural clay. In light of the presence of dumped material within the test pit, along with the occurrence of substantial deposits of dumped soils in Trench 7, the possibility that further archaeological remains were present beneath clay (124) cannot be entirely ruled out. Kerb/edging feature (101/123) was likely to be relatively recent and was probably associated with an extant iron railing, which was present to the south of the test pit, on a similar alignment.
- 6.13 The investigations within Test Pits 2 and 3 partly revealed a ha ha wall. The level of the natural substrates to the northwest of the wall was relatively high and, as such, only a fairly shallow soil deposit had been required to raise the ground to the level of the wall. As with Trench 8, this part of the ha ha wall appeared to have been subject to a later repair.
- 6.14 The excavation of Test Pit 4 partly revealed a ha ha wall, which was situated beneath a stone balustrade. The full extent and function of a nearby layer of chalk remained uncertain.
- 6.15 The investigations within Test Pits 5 and 6 partly revealed a ha ha wall, which was associated with a buttress at the northwest. This section of the ha ha wall was the only part which was associated with presumably decorative glazed bricks. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up, in order to raise it to the level of the wall and potentially higher.
- 6.16 The excavation of Test Pit 7 partly revealed a ha ha wall, which was associated with a probable buttress at the northwest. The ground to the northwest of the ha ha had been made up, in order to raise it to the level of the wall and potentially higher.

- 6.17 The excavation of Test Pits 8 and 9 partly revealed a ha ha wall. The soil-filled gaps between the three vertical brick courses were unique to this part of the ha ha. The brick courses appeared to be constructed of similar bricks and mortar, which suggested that they were a single phase of construction; however, given that the probable ha ha wall in Trench 7 contained a single course of bricks, it remained possible that the three courses present in wall (804) represented multiple phases of wall repair and/or modification. The ground to the southwest of the ha ha had been made up, in order to raise it to the level of the wall and potentially higher.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of four parkland rides to the southwest of Tottenham House. The material remains of the rides primarily consisted of substantial deposits of clay, flint and possibly chalk, which appeared to represent sub-base layers, which would have been present beneath the ride surfaces. These deposits were associated with apparently extensive and, in places, potentially relatively complex drainage and/or kerb features. There was no definitive evidence for any deposited material, which was likely to have been the remains of a ride surface; indeed, the absence of such evidence possibly suggested that the rides originally comprised linear grassed tracks, situated above sub-base layers and associated drainage.
- 7.2 The investigations along the route of the ha ha, to the southeast and east of the house, indicated that, towards the southwest, it continued at least as far Trench 6. A probable ha ha wall in Trench 7 almost certainly represented an earlier layout of the northern end of the ha ha.
- 7.3 Where sufficiently exposed, the ha ha ditch was relatively uniform, comprising a wide sloping ditch, located to the southeast and northeast of the associated ha ha wall. It was approximately 4m to 6m in width, from the face of the associated ha ha wall to the edge of the ditch. At its maximum, the height differential between the base of the ha ha ditch and the top of the surviving ha ha wall was approximately 2.20m. Although the ditch was partly in-filled, it was still visible as an earthwork along the majority of the ha ha.
- 7.4 The ha ha wall was brick-built along its entire length, including the probable earlier wall present within Trench 7. The types of bricks and mortar utilised to construct the wall were variable, with some mortared and glazed bricks present, whilst other bricks had water or air holes. There was also convincing evidence that the wall had been repaired in numerous locations. The evaluation has therefore indicated that the ha ha wall may have been constructed in multiple phases and was likely to have been subject to substantive repair and/or modification during its existence.
- 7.5 A trench excavated to test for the presence of remains related to the former King Harry building, to the west of the house, revealed fairly extensive deposits of building rubble, along with possible structural remains, which

consisted of possible wall bases or footings. There was also evidence for *in-situ* burning in the northern part of the trench. Limited artefactual evidence suggested that these remains were probably of Post-medieval date.

- 7.6 Test Pit 1, which was excavated to test the potential for the continuation of a ha ha to the southwest of the house, did not reveal any such feature. However, the potential for remains to be present below the excavated depth of the test pit could not be entirely ruled out. The results of this test pit were therefore deemed to be inconclusive.
- 7.7 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes; a digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1: 18.40m long by 1.55m wide (at base). Natural = (2002) - tan orange clay sand with occasional flints.		
1001	18.40	1.55	0.18	Topsoil: brown clay sand, which contained frequent brick and mortar fragments, as well as frequent roots.	1002	n/a
1002	18.40	1.55	?	Probable natural: tan orange clay sand with occasional flints.	?	1001
1003	0.90	0.57	?	Deposit of brown clay sand. Possibly equivalent to 1005. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1004	1.10	0.20	?	Linear deposit of dark brown clay sand. Probable root channel. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	?
1005	5.70	1.55	?	Deposit of brown clay sand, which contained occasional flints, rare to occasional CBM flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1006	0.60	0.38	?	Deposit of grey brown loose clay sand. Possible root disturbance. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	?
1007	2.0	1.1	?	Deposit of mid grey silt clay, which contained occasional flecks and fragments of CBM. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1008	0.31	0.20	?	Deposit of dark brown loose clay sand, which contained extant tree roots. Root disturbance. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	1001	n/a
1009	2.70	0.75	?	Deposit of mid grey silt clay, which contained occasional flecks and fragments of CBM, as well as occasional chalk fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1010	2.85	0.57	?	Linear deposit of light beige gritty mortar. Contained occasional CBM fragments. Possible wall/kerb base. Possibly related to deposit 1012. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1011	2	0.59	?	Deposit of light tan clay sand, which contained occasional flecks of beige gritty mortar. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1012	3.60	0.70	?	Linear deposit of white gritty mortar and grey gritty clay silt. Contained occasional CBM fragments. Possible wall/kerb base. Possibly related to deposit 1010. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1013	0.90	0.50	?	Deposit of light grey clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1014	0.80	0.48	?	Deposit of light grey clay sand, which contained frequent chalk fragments, occasional CBM fragments and rare charcoal flecks. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1015	2.10	0.60	?	Linear, irregular deposit of dark grey clay sand, which contained frequent CBM fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1016	1.0	0.85	?	Deposit of grey beige gritty clay sand, which contained frequent CBM and chalk fragments, as well as occasional stone fragments and rare charcoal flecks.	?	1001
1017	0.85	0.13	?	Linear deposit of dark brown clay sand. Probable root channel.	?	?
1018	0.65	0.42	?	Deposit of grey clay silt, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	?	1001
1019	1.1	0.50	?	Deposit of grey gritty clay sand, which contained frequent CBM fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1020	0.35	0.25	?	Deposit of grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1021	1.6	0.95	0.07	Deposit of hard white beige gritty mortar, which contained occasional CBM fragments and flecks.	1028	1001
1022	0.42	0.32	?	Deposit of beige stone and CBM fragments. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1023	1.12	0.88	?	Deposit of tan brown clay sand, which contained occasional to frequent CBM and chalk fragments and flecks.	?	1001
1024	0.72	0.65	?	Deposit of grey brown clay sand, which contained frequent CBM fragments and flecks, as well as occasional chalk fragments. Possibly equivalent to fill 1032.	?	1001
[1025]	?	1.07	0.28	Possible cut feature with near vertical sides and a flat base. Possible wall footing trench. Contained 1026, 1027 and 1043. Not visible in plan.	1028	1027
1026	?	0.64	0.13	Fill of cut feature [1025]: brick rubble and brown clay sand.	1027	1043
1027	?	0.54	0.19	Fill of cut feature [1025]: yellow to tan brown plastic clay sand, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	1025	1026
1028	?	2.20	0.13	Layer of grey brown gritty silt clay, which contained occasional CBM flecks. Uncertain relationship with deposits visible in plan.	1029	1025, 1021
1029	?	1.44	0.05	Layer or lens of small fragments of orange red CBM.	1044, 1036	1028
1030	?	2.89	0.49	Deposit of mid to light grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	1002	1044, [1033]
[1031]	?	0.45	0.38	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping profile. Contained fill 1032.	1036	1032
1032	?	0.45	0.38	Fill of feature [1031]: mid grey brown sand clay, which contained frequent CBM and mortar fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	1031	1001
[1033]	?	0.90	0.60	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping profile. Contained fills 1034, 1035 and 1036, which were associated with possible evidence for <i>in-situ</i> burning.	1030	1034
1034	?	0.46	0.03	Fill of possible cut feature [1033]: lens or layer of soft red orange clay. Possible <i>in-situ</i> burnt or heated deposit.	1002	1035
1035	?	0.47	0.04	Fill of possible cut feature [1033]: lens of charcoal. Possible evidence for <i>in-situ</i> burning.	1034	1036
1036	?	0.90	0.60	Fill of possible cut feature [1033]: grey clay sand, which contained occasional to frequent charcoal flecks, with greater abundance of charcoal towards the base of the deposit.	1035	1029, [1031]
1037	5	1.55	?	Deposit of tan brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM/brick fragments and rare to occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1001
1038	0.75	0.48	?	Deposit of white gritty mortar, which contained occasional CBM and chalk fragments.	?	1001
1039	1.80	1.4	?	Deposit of variable beige to brown gritty clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments.	?	1001
1040	1	0.65	?	Deposit of tan brown gritty clay sand.	?	1001
1041	0.25	0.15	?	Sub-oval deposit of dark brown clay sand. Probable root disturbance. Possibly related to 1017.	?	?
1042	0.50	0.43	?	Deposit of grey brown gritty sand, which contained occasional CBM and chalk flecks. Visible at base of trench; not excavated.	?	1001
1043	?	1.08	0.22	Fill of cut feature [1025]: grey to beige gritty mortar, which contained frequent CBM fragments. Uncertain relationship with deposits visible in plan.	1026	1001
1044	?	1.14	0.11	Layer or lens of mid orange silt clay, which contained occasional mortar flecks and rare flecks of charcoal.	1030	1029

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 2: 19m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = (2002) - orange brown to beige clay sand, which contained occasional flints.		
2001	19	1.50	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent roots.	2002	n/a
2002	19	1.50	?	Probable natural: tan to bright orange clay sand with occasional flints.	?	2001
[2003]	1.53	0.50	>0.35	East – west aligned probable drainage trench with near vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 2004 and 2005. Equivalent and related to [2009].	2002	2004
2004	1.53	0.50	>0.35	Fill of drainage trench [2003]: compacted chalk fragments. Equivalent to 2008. Similar / related to 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2018.	[2003]	2005
2005	?	0.38	0.12	Fill of drainage trench [2003]: variable grey to orange beige plastic clay.	2004	2001
2006				Void = 2001.		
[2007]	1.58	0.71	0.08	East – west aligned possible drainage trench with a shallow, rounded profile. Related to probable chalk-filled drain 2018 at its southern edge. Contained topsoil 2001.	2002	2001
2008	?	3	0.07	Layer of compacted small chalk fragments, which extended, in section, across the top of and between drainage trench [2003] and deposit 2012. Appeared to represent former cambered surface of King Harry's Ride; however, prior to hand cleaning, it only occurred intermittently across the width of the evaluation trench and was not present in the opposite (east) facing section.	[2020]	2001
[2009]	2.30?	0.33	>0.32	North – south aligned probable drainage trench with near vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Not recorded in section. Contained fill 2010.	2002	2010
2010	2.30	0.42	>0.32	Fill of drainage trench [2009]: compacted chalk fragments.	[2009]	2001
2011	1	0.17	?	East – west aligned linear deposit of compacted chalk. Top of possible drainage trench; probably equivalent / related to deposits 2010, 2012 and 2008.	2002, 2014	2001
2012	1.1	0.15	?	East – west aligned linear deposit of compacted chalk. Top of possible drainage trench; probably equivalent / related to deposits 2011, 2018 and 2008.	2002, 2014	2001
2013	0.50	0.35	?	Linear deposit of light grey plastic clay with flint nodules. Uncertain if archaeological or natural deposit.	2002	2001
2014	1.10	1.05	?	Probable sub-square or sub-rectangular deposit of grey to beige sticky, wet plastic clay. Probable archaeological feature; although, not certain.	2002	2018, 2012, 2011, 2019
[2015]	1.78	1.35	0.19	Sub-circular pit with an uneven to rounded profile. Contained fill 2016. Probable tree-throw hole. Not recorded in section.	2002	2016
2016	1.78	1.35	0.19	Fill of pit [2015]: dark brown loose clay sand, which contained a single fragment of CBM.	[2015]	2001
[2017]	2	1.12	0.10	Amorphous pit with an uneven, flat profile. Associated with a soil-filled root channel. Contained topsoil 2001. Probable tree-throw hole.	2002	2001
2018	1.80	0.20	?	North – south aligned linear deposit of compacted chalk. Top of possible drainage trench; probably equivalent / related to gully [2007], deposits 2012, 2011 and possibly deposit 2019.	2014	2001
2019	0.15	0.22	?	Deposit of chalk and beige clay, which was possibly related to linear chalk deposits 2010 and 2018.	2014	2001
[2020]	?	2.60	?	Cut for topsoil strip associated with deposition of chalk 2008 etc.	2002	2008

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 3: 17.50m long by 1.53m wide (at base). Natural = (3007) - orange brown to beige clay sand, which contained occasional flints.		
3001	17.50	1.53	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent roots.	3005	n/a
[3002]	0.60	>4.40	>1	Substantial cut feature with steep sloping sides, which was located to the southeast of the Octagon Ride (3004/5). Northeast – southwest aligned. Contained fill 3003. Not fully excavated.	3007	3003
3003	0.60	>4.40	>1	Fill of cut feature [3002]: light khaki green soft clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[3002]	3004
3004	0.60	7.30	0.17	Layer of compact beige brown clay and flint, which probably formed base/earliest phase of Octagon Ride.	3003, [3006]	3005
3005	1.53	10.70	0.27	Cambered layer of hard and compact orange brown flint, which formed the upper part of Octagon Ride.	3004	3001
[3006]	1.53	6.65	0.38	Cut for topsoil strip associated with deposition of flint gravel 3004/5. Northeast – southwest aligned. Uncertain relationship with [3002]/3003.	3007	3004
3007	17.50	1.53	?	Probable natural: orange brown to beige clay sand, which contained occasional flints.	?	[3002], [3006]
				TRENCH 4: 20m long by 1.56m wide (at base). Natural = (4015) – variable orange brown clay with flints, dark red brown clay with flints and chalk.		
4001	20	1.56	0.17	Topsoil: variable mid to dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent flint.	4011	n/a
4002	2.15	1.56	0.22	Layer of mid grey clay sand, which was present to the northeast of [4004]. Possible subsoil, or, more likely, weathered/degraded top of natural.	4015	[4004]
4003				Void.		
[4004]	1.56	11.30	0.42	Cut for topsoil strip/excavation associated with deposition of flint gravel/clay 4005. Northwest – southeast aligned. Steep northeast edge descended to a shallow, generally flat profile. Associated with gully [4012].	4002	4005
4005	1.56	11.30	0.42	Layer of compact mid brown clay and flint, which probably formed the Banquet Ride. Associated with brick drains/kerbs 4007 and 4014.	[4004]	[4008]
4006				Void.		
4007	1.48	0.33	0.17	Northwest – southeast aligned linear brick drain or kerb. Two parallel lower courses of bricks set on a stretcher pattern, overlaid by a single course of bricks set on a header pattern. Visible at the top of 4005, directly below the topsoil 4001. The space between the two lower courses of bricks was filled with a material indistinguishable from the surrounding clay matrix 4005 and the bricks appeared to have been set within the clay. Cherry red bricks (0.22m by 0.11m by 0.07m); no frogging. No associated mortar.	[4004]	4001
[4008]	1.54	0.33	>0.40	Northwest – southeast aligned trench with near vertical sides. Contained iron pipe 4010 and fill 4011. Not fully excavated. Situated at the centre of and cut through the Banquet Ride.	4005	4010
4009				Void.		
4010	1.54	0.06	0.06	Fill of trench [4008]: iron (water?) pipe.	[4008]	4011
4011	1.54	0.33	>0.40	Fill of trench [4008]: dark brown red plastic clay, which contained occasional flints.	4010	4001
[4012]	0.55	0.60	0.22	Northwest – southeast aligned gully with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contained brick drain or kerb 4014 and fill 4013. The gully was situated at the southwestern edge of the Banquet Ride; appeared to be directly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [4004].	4015	4013, 4014

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
4013	0.55	0.60	0.22	Fill of gully [4012]: compact mid brown clay and flint. Indistinguishable from ride material 4005. Associated with bricks 4014.	[4012]	4001
4014	0.55	0.30	0.20	Fill of gully [4012]. Similar to 4007: northwest – southeast aligned linear brick drain or kerb. Two parallel lower courses of bricks set on a stretcher pattern, overlaid by a single course of bricks set on a header pattern. Situated within clay matrix 4013, therefore, not visible at the top of 4005. The space between the two lower courses of bricks was filled with a material indistinguishable from the surrounding clay matrix 4013 and the bricks appeared to have been set within the clay. Mostly cherry red bricks (0.22m by 0.11m by 0.07m); no frogging, although 1 x grey brick, of similar dimensions. No associated mortar.	[4012]	4001
4015	20	1.56	?	Natural: variable orange brown clay with flints, dark red brown clay with flints and chalk.	?	4002
				TRENCH 5: 15.83m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = (5018) – orange brown clay sand and flints, with occasional patches of beige sand.		
5001	15.83	1.50	0.23	Topsoil: grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional flint.	5003	n/a
5002				Void.		
5003	1.50	12.90	0.26	Layer of compact mid grey brown clay and flint, which probably formed the Diagonal Ride. Associated with brick drains/kerbs 5006 and 5012, as well as ceramic and chalk drain 5009.	[5017]	5001
[5004]	0.60	0.48	0.25	Northeast – southwest aligned gully with steep sides and a flat base. Contained brick drain or kerb 5006 and fill 5005. The gully was situated towards the southeastern edge of the Diagonal Ride; it was equivalent to gully [5010] and appeared to be directly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [5017].	5018	5005, 5006
5005	0.60	0.48	0.25	Fill of gully [5004]: compact mid grey brown clay and flint. Indistinguishable from ride material 5003. Associated with bricks 5006.	[5004]	5001
5006	0.60	0.37	0.21	Fill of gully [5004]. Similar to 4007, 4014 and 5012: northeast – southwest aligned linear brick drain or kerb. Two parallel lower courses of bricks set on a stretcher pattern, overlaid by a single course of bricks set on a header pattern. Situated within clay matrix 5005, therefore, not visible at the top of 5003. The space between the two lower courses of bricks was filled with a material indistinguishable from the surrounding clay matrix 5005 and the bricks appeared to have been set within the clay. Mostly cherry red bricks (0.22m by 0.11m by 0.07m); no frogging. No associated mortar.	[5004]	5001
[5007]	0.60	0.40	0.23	Northeast – southwest aligned gully with steep sides and a flat base. Contained ceramic and chalk drain 5009 and fill 5008. The gully was situated at the approximate centre of the Diagonal Ride and appeared to be directly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [5017].	5018	5008, 5009
5008	0.60	0.40	0.23	Fill of gully [5007]: compact mid grey brown clay and flint. Indistinguishable from ride material 5003. Associated with drain 5009.	[5007]	5001
5009	0.60	0.17	0.20	Fill of gully [5007]: ceramic and chalk drain. Arched ceramic cover, situated on top of flat ceramic tile, both cherry red in colour. The interior of the drain contained silt (5019) at its base. The ceramic drain was partially surrounded by irregular chalk fragments. The drain appeared to have been set within clay 5008. No associated mortar.	[5007]	5001
[5010]	1.50	0.37	0.22	Northeast – southwest aligned gully with vertical sides and a flat base. Contained brick drain or kerb 5012 and fill 5011. The gully was situated towards the northwestern edge of the Diagonal Ride; it was equivalent to gully [5004] and appeared to be directly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [5017].	5018	5011, 5012

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
5011	1.50	0.37	0.22	Fill of gully [5010]: compact mid grey brown clay and flint. Indistinguishable from ride material 5003. Associated with bricks 5012.	[5010]	5001
5012	1.50	0.35	0.17	Fill of gully [5010]. Similar to 4007, 4014 and 5006: northeast – southwest aligned linear brick drain or kerb. Two parallel lower courses of bricks set on a stretcher pattern, overlaid by a single course of bricks set on a header pattern. Situated within clay matrix 5011 and therefore only partially visible at the top of 5003. The space between the two lower courses of bricks was filled with a material indistinguishable from the surrounding clay matrix 5011 and the bricks appeared to have been set within the clay. Cherry red bricks (0.22m by 0.11m by 0.07m); no frogging. No associated mortar.	[5010]	5001
[5013]	?	2.10	0.45	Possible cut feature with steep sides and a flat base, which was situated towards the northwest edge of the Diagonal Ride. Contained fill 5014. Possibly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [5017] and possible feature [5015], although not certain.	5018	5014
5014	?	2.10	0.45	Fill of possible feature [5013]: grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional flints. Largely indistinguishable from ride material 5003 and fill 5016.	[5013]	5001
[5015]	?	0.67	0.23	Possible cut feature with steep sides and a rounded base, which was situated towards the northwest edge of the Diagonal Ride. Contained fill 5016. Possibly associated/contemporary with the ride topsoil strip/excavation [5017] and possible feature [5013], although not certain.	5018	5016
5016	?	0.67	0.23	Fill of possible feature [5015]: grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional flints. Largely indistinguishable from ride material 5003 and fill 5014.	[5015]	5001
[5017]	1.50	12.90	0.25	Cut for topsoil strip/excavation associated with deposition of flint gravel/clay 5003. Northeast – southwest aligned. Generally shallow, somewhat irregular flat profile. Associated with gullies [5004] and [5010], drain [5007]/5009 and features [5013] and [5015].	5018	5003
5018	15.83	1.50	?	Natural: orange brown clay sand and flints, with occasional patches of beige sand.	?	5001
5019	?	0.06	0.05	Deposit of dark grey brown soft clay silt, which was present at the base of ceramic drain 5009.	5009	n/a
				TRENCH 6: 10.25m long by 1.55m – 2.0m wide (at base). Natural = (6014) – chalk.		
[6001]	1.77	1.03	1.29	Northeast – southwest aligned trench with vertical sides and a probable flat base. Footing trench for ha ha wall. Contained wall 6002 and packing fills 6003 and 6012. Probably contemporary with ha ha ditch [6010].	6014	6002
6002	1.77	0.60	0.72	Fill of trench [6001]: ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = cherry red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = complex / variable Mortar = uniform gritty soft grey green Other = some shallow frogged bricks.	[6001]	6003, 6012
6003	1.77	0.38	0.37	Fill of trench [6001]: mid brown clay sand and flint, which contained frequent chalk fragments, as well as occasional brick fragments. Similar to fill 6012. Packing/backfill associated with construction of ha ha wall 6002.	6002	6004
6004	?	2.90	0.41	Fill of ditch [6010]: deposit of grey brown clay sand, which contained frequent small fragments of chalk.	[6010], 6002, 6003, 6012	6005
6005	?	4	0.45	Fill of ditch [6010]: deposit of dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent brick fragments and occasional small fragments of chalk. Uncertain relationship with deposit 6006.	6004	6009

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
6006	?	0.90	0.21	Deposit of orange brown plastic clay sand, which contained occasional flints. Possible natural feature, although, uncertain.	6014	6008
6007	?	2.85	0.32	Layer of variable brown to dark orange brown clay sand with flints, which contained occasional small fragments of chalk.	6014	6008
6008	?	2.50	0.41	Compact/hard deposit of chalk.	6006, 6007	6009
6009	10.25	2.0	0.18	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional flint and frequent roots.	6005, 6008	n/a
[6010]	1.72	5.30	1.62	Substantial northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a wide, sloping profile. Ha ha ditch, related to and situated to the southeast of ha ha wall 6002. Uncertain relationship with 6013.	6014	6004
6011	0.33	0.32	?	Sub-circular deposit of grey brown clay sand, which contained a fragment of brick. Possible posthole; not excavated.	6014	?
6012	1.77	0.13	>0.04	Fill of trench [6001]: mid brown clay sand and flint, which contained frequent chalk fragments. Similar to fill 6003. Packing/backfill associated with construction of ha ha wall 6002.	6002	6004
6013	1.70	1.60	?	Topsoil and possible subsoil at the southeast edge of ha ha ditch [6010]. Uncertain relationship with the ditch.	6014	?
6014	10.25	2.0	?	Natural: chalk.	?	6013, [6010], [6001], 6006, 6007
				TRENCH 7: 13m long by 1.54m wide (at base). Natural = (7008) – bright orange beige clay sand.		
7001	13	1.54	0.16	Topsoil: grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional roots.	7002	n/a
7002	?	>2.20	0.28	Layer of tan beige clay sand.	7007	7001
7003	0.67	0.40	0.67	Probable ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = cherry to orange red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m Brick setting = stretcher pattern, 1 course wide Mortar = uniform gritty soft grey beige Other = brick rubble to the southeast of coursed wall. Outer face of wall at northwest. Wall abuts deposits 7004, 7005 and 7006, as well as natural sand 7008 at the southeast.	7008	7007
7004	8.60	0.63	>0.47	Substantial deposit of variable orange grey clay sand, which contained occasional brick fragments. Occurred to the northwest of ha ha wall 7003. Probably later than the wall.	7003	7005
7005	?	>0.90	0.30	Deposit of variable beige grey clay sand, which occurred to the northwest of ha ha wall 7003.	7004	7007
7006	?	>0.94	0.40	Deposit of grey beige clay sand, which occurred to the southeast of ha ha wall 7003. Uncertain relationship with the wall.	7008	7007
7007	13	1.54	0.50	Extensive layer of yellow orange plastic clay sand.	7005, 7006	7002
7008	13	1.54	?	Natural: bright orange beige clay sand.	?	7006, 7003

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 8: 5.80m long by 1.63m wide (at base). Natural = (8012) – beige light grey plastic clay sand.		
8001	1.63	0.80	2.20	Fill of ha ha ditch [8004]: ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = variable grey red to orange red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = generally alternate courses were header – header, stretcher – stretcher, but variation to this Mortar = light grey beige soft gritty. Mostly dissolved within southeast facing wall. Other = some bricks with water/air holes. Southeast facing wall: lowest two brick courses were stepped out to form plinth. The wall base was situated on top of a soil and brick rubble base, approximately 0.30 – 0.40m thick. The wall was located at the base of ha ha ditch [8004].	[8004]	8005, 8002, 8003
8002	0.85	0.37	2.20	Fill of ha ha ditch [8004]: ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = dull red to red orange Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = generally alternate courses were header – header, stretcher – stretcher Mortar = wall matrix was yellow beige hard gritty mortar, southeast face was white beige hard mortar Other = this wall was a repair to the southeast face of wall 8001. Some bricks with water/air holes. Southeast facing wall: lowest brick course was stepped out to form plinth. The wall base was situated on top of a hard cement and brick rubble base, approximately 0.20 – 0.30m thick. The wall was located at the base of ha ha ditch [8004].	8001	8003
8003	1.58	4	0.60	Fill of ha ha ditch [8004]: dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional brick fragments.	8001, 8002	n/a
[8004]	1.58	4	1.20	Substantial northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a wide, sloping profile. Ha ha ditch, related to and situated to the southeast of ha ha wall 8001/2. Uncertain relationship with topsoil/subsoil to the southeast of the ha ha.	8012	8001
8005	1.63	0.90	0.81	Deposit of brick rubble and brown clay sand, which abutted the northwest edge of wall 8001.	8001	8006
8006	1.63	0.83	0.39	Deposit of light yellow grey clay sand, which contained occasional brick fragments.	8005	8007
8007	?	0.85	0.19	Layer of khaki beige gritty clay sand, which contained occasional chalk fragments.	8006	8008
8008	?	1.05	0.23	Layer of yellow clay sand, which contained occasional roots.	8007	8009
8009	?	1.17	0.17	Layer of khaki brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments.	8008	8010
8010	?	1.45	0.18	Layer of brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments and frequent roots.	8009	8011
8011	2.10	1.63	0.32	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional roots.	8010	n/a
8012	4.10	1.58	?	Natural: beige light grey plastic clay sand.	?	[8004]
				TRENCH 9: 6.10m long by 1.55m wide (at base). Natural = (9012) – beige orange grey plastic clay sand.		
9001	1.55	0.57	0.09	Deposit of bright orange beige grey plastic clay. Possible natural deposit.	?	[9010]

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
9002	1.50	0.65	1.80	Fill of cut [9010]: ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = orange red, degraded to grey red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = southeast facing was generally stretcher – header, but variation to this. Northwest elevation was generally alternate courses laid header – header, stretcher – stretcher, but variation to this Mortar = mostly grey green beige soft gritty, however, upper three courses set on top of beige gritty mortar and bonded by dark grey soft gritty mortar. Upper courses probably represented later repair/modification. Other = some bricks were frogged. Lower part of exposed northwest elevation was stepped out and a buttress, 0.60m wide, extended for up to 0.16 from the northwest elevation. Located at the base of ha ha ditch.	9012, [9010]	9003
9003	0.83	0.29	0.92	Fill of cut [9010]: beige orange plastic clay. Abutted/overlaid northwest edge of wall 9002.	9002	9004?
9004	?	1.30	0.41	Layer of light orange brown clay sand and flint.	9003?	9005
9005	3.44	1.55	0.53	Layer of mid brown soft clay sand, which contained occasional flints.	9004	9008
9006	2.0	1.55	0.35	Fill of possible cut feature [9013]: compacted chalk. Possible chalk platform, with raised kerb or lip at the southeast.	[9013]	9007, [9011]
9007	2.05	1.55	0.27	Fill of [9013] and [9011]: light grey clay sand chalk. In-fill above chalk platform 9006 and within cuts [9011].	9006, [9011]	9009
9008	?	1.70	0.15	Layer of variable orange and brown clay sand.	9005	[9013]
9009	4	1.55	0.35	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional roots.	9007	n/a
[9010]	0.85	0.27	0.08	Probable cut for ha ha wall 9002. Northeast – southeast aligned.	9001	9002
[9011]	?	Up to 0.13	Up to 0.13	3 x divot-like features present in the top of chalk platform 9006. Steep, somewhat angular profiles. Contained fill 9007. Possible post or stake holes.	9006	9007
9012	0.72	0.63	?	Natural : beige orange grey plastic clay sand.	?	9002
[9013]	2.20	1.55	0.40	Cut feature with a vertical southeastern edge and a flat base. Contained chalk platform 9006.	9008	9006
				TEST PIT 1: 6.70m long by 1.53m wide (at base). Natural = uncertain.		
101	1.53	0.40	0.12	Northeast – southwest aligned brick and slate kerb/edging. No apparent bonding material; voids between the individual bricks and slates were filled with 122. Situated on top of 123. Bricks were orange red and measured (l-w-d) 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m.	123	115
102	?	6.70	0.15	Topsoil: grey brown clay sand, which contained frequent roots. Equivalent to 115.	103, 112	n/a
103	?	1.70	0.37	Deposit of orange brown silt sand, which contained occasional small stones.	106, 104	102
104	?	1.26	0.25	Deposit of mid orange brown sand clay.	124	103
105	?	0.11	0.10	Sub-circular deposit of dark grey silt sand. Probable root channel. Penetrated 103.	103	?
106	?	2.20	0.34	Deposit of mid brown grey silt sand.	107	103, 112
107	?	2.52	0.37	Deposit of light brown clay sand, which contained occasional small stones.	124	106, 110
108	?	0.25	0.13	Sub-oval deposit of dark brown grey silt sand. Probable root channel. Penetrated 107 and 124.	107, 124	?
109	?	0.18	0.15	Sub-circular deposit of dark brown grey silt sand. Probable root channel. Penetrated 106, 107, 110, 112, 111.	106, 107, 110, 111, 112	?

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
110	?	2.50	0.25	Deposit of dark brown silt clay, which contained occasional small stones and occasional flecks of CBM.	107, 114	109, 111
111	?	2.24	0.42	Deposit of beige light grey plastic clay sand, which contained occasional to frequent roots.	110	109, 113
112	?	0.85	0.33	Deposit of brown orange silt sand clay. Possibly associated with kerb/edging 101/123.	106, 113	102, 109
113	?	1.70	0.36	Deposit of khaki beige sand silt, which contained occasional roots.	111	112
114	?	0.80	0.43	Deposit of grey khaki brown silt clay, which contained occasional small stones.	124	110
115	?	1.69	0.39	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay sand, which contained frequent roots. Equivalent to 102.	101	n/a
116	?	0.65	0.41	Deposit of light grey brown silt clay, which contained rare CBM flecks and frequent roots.	117	118
117	?	0.29	0.22	Deposit of mid orange brown silt clay, which contained rare small stones.	124	116
118	?	0.11	0.13	Deposit of orange brown yellow silt clay.	116	121
119	?	0.52	0.41	Deposit of dark orange brown silt clay, which contained occasional CBM fragments and rare roots.	120	123?
120	?	0.23	0.13	Deposit of mid orange brown silt clay.	124	119
121	?	0.30	0.28	Deposit of dark brown silt clay. Possibly associated with kerb/edging 101/123; although, uncertain.	118	101, 123?
122	?	0.25	0.10	Deposit of dark brown clay sand. Present within gaps between bricks and slate 101. Similar to topsoil 115.	123	115
123	>1.0	0.50	0.11?	Northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of beige, white to light grey gritty mortar. Probable base for kerb/edging 101.	121?, 119?	101, 122
124	6.70	1.53	>0.33	Deposit of yellow plastic sand clay, which contained occasional root disturbance, frequent flecks of grey brown clay sand and rare flecks of CBM. Present across the base of the test pit.	?	104, 107, 114, 117, 120
				TEST PIT 2: 1.63m long by 1.15m wide (at base). Natural = (206) – orange beige grey plastic clay sand.		
[201]	1.63	0.95	0.65	Cut for ha ha wall 202: northeast – southwest aligned with steep, slightly irregular northwestern edge. Not fully excavated.	206	202
				Fill of cut [201]: ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = orange red to grey orange red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = variable; some were 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, whilst others were 0.21m by 0.10m by 0.06m Brick setting = southeast facing elevation was generally stretcher – header, but base four courses were header – header. Northwest elevation had relatively random distribution of bricks Mortar = grey green beige soft gritty. Mostly dissolved in southeast facing elevation. Other = bigger bricks were frogged. Southeast facing wall: lowest three brick courses were stepped out to form plinth. The wall was located at the base of associated ha ha ditch (not recorded in detail).		
202	1.6	0.40	1.60		[201]	203
203	1.63	0.95	0.65	Fill of cut [201]: variable brown to light brown clay sand, which contained frequent bricks.	202	205
204	2.1	1.63	0.26	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	205	n/a
205	1.95	1.63	0.25	Layer of mid brown clay sand.	203	204
206	1.63	1.1	0.80	Natural: orange beige grey plastic clay sand.	?	[201]

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TEST PIT 3: 2.30m long by 1.65m wide (at base). Natural = orange beige grey plastic clay sand, similar to 206.		
				Test pit subject to photographic record only.		
				TEST PIT 4: 1.65m long by 1.62m wide (at base). Natural = not encountered.		
401	1.62	0.53	0.37	Footing material beneath wall 410 and deposit 405: chalk fragments beneath light grey solid cement and CBM. Probably constructed at the same time as deposition of 404, although, not entirely certain.	[411]	405
402	1.62	0.90	0.54	Deposit of mid brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments.	?	[411], 403
403	?	0.80	0.13	Deposit of bright orange grey clay sand with occasional patches and lenses of light grey clay sand.	402	406
404	1.62	1.50	0.53	Fill of possible cut feature [411]: beige to light grey clay sand, with patches of orange plastic clay sand. Uncertain relationship with wall footing material 401.	[411]	405
405	1.62	0.32	0.25	Deposit of light to mid grey cement and flint. Contained two orange red bricks, which appeared to be part of wall 410.	401, 404	406, 410
406	1.62	0.96	0.23	Deposit of compacted chalk.	405, 403	408, 407
407	?	0.90	0.16	Deposit of mid brown clay sand, which contained frequent small stones, as well as occasional lumps of chalk – which was probably re-deposited 406. Chalk similar to 406 occurred to the west of 407 (visible in east facing trench section – photograph 44), which suggested that 407 represented a cut feature, which had penetrated and largely removed 406 at this location.	406	409
408	?	0.40	0.11	Deposit of brown gritty clay sand and small pebbles, which contained occasional pieces of chalk.	406, 410	409
409	2.25	1.62	0.21	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent flint.	410, 408, 407	n/a
410	1.62	0.12	0.23	Part of ha ha wall. North – south aligned brick wall: Brick colour = orange red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = upper course is generally stretcher – stretcher; lower two courses are header - header Mortar = generally grey green gritty, although some beige gritty Other = lowest brick course was stepped out to form plinth. The wall was located on top of 405 and formed a base for a stone balustrade (not recorded in detail).	405	408, stone balustrade
[411]	1.90	0.93	0.53	Possible cut feature associated with deposit 404. Northwest – southeast aligned with a steep sloping western edge.	402	404
				TEST PIT 5: 1.67m long by 0.90m wide (at base). Natural = (502) – mottled light grey orange clay sand.		
501	1.72	0.70	1.45	ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = orange red. Eighth course up from base of wall contained 3 x (irregularly spaced) black grey glazed bricks Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m Brick setting = southeast facing; alternate courses were header – header, stretcher – stretcher. Lowest course is header – header, set at 90 degree angle. Northwest facing; variable Mortar = white beige green hard Other = A buttress extended for up to 0.14m from the northwest elevation. The wall was located at the base of associated ha ha ditch (not recorded in detail). Abutted deposit 502 at the northwest.	502	503

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
502	1.67	1.40	0.63	Natural: mottled light grey orange clay sand.	?	501
503	2	1.67	0.58	Deposit of khaki to yellow brown clay sand, which contained occasional brick fragments.	501	504
504	?	1.50	0.16	Layer of variable bright orange clay and brown clay sand, which contained rare CBM fragments.	503	505
505	2.20	1.67	0.21	Topsoil: brown clay sand.	504	n/a
				TEST PIT 6: 2m long by 1.70m wide (at base). Natural = mottled light grey orange clay sand, similar to 502.		
				Test pit subject to photographic record only.		
				TEST PIT 7: 1.71m long by 1.13m wide (at base). Natural = not encountered.		
701	1.72	0.60	>1.0	Ha ha wall. Northeast – southwest aligned brick wall: Brick colour = orange to cherry red Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.06m Brick setting = northwest facing; mostly header – header, although, some stretcher Mortar = beige white gritty Other = part of a probable buttress extended for up to 0.15m from the northwest elevation. Probably earlier than soil deposits to the northwest.	?	703
702	?	0.17	0.17	Deposit of dark brown soft clay sand.	?	703
703	1.72	1.12	0.33	Deposit of loose chalk, which contained occasional brick and CBM fragments.	701, 702	704
704	1.72	1.10	0.11	Deposit of black soft clay sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments.	703	705
705	?	0.1	0.25	Deposit of brown gritty clay sand.	704	706
706	?	1.40	0.55	Deposit of light orange brown clay sand.	705	707
707	?	1.43	0.42	Deposit of variable orange brown to darker brown clay sand.	706	[708]
[708]	?	0.27	0.33	Possible posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fill 709.	707	709
709	?	0.27	0.33	Fill of possible posthole [708]: variable dark brown and khaki clay sand.	[708]	710
710	?	1.83	0.20	Layer of variable mid to dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional rounded stones.	709	711
711	?	2.40	0.30	Topsoil: dark black brown clay sand.	710	n/a
				TEST PIT 8: 1.60m long by 1.45m wide (at base). Natural = (801) – variable bright orange to light grey clay sand.		
801	1.60	1.45	0.50	Natural: variable bright orange to light grey clay sand.	?	[802]
[802]	1.60	0.35	0.68	Cut for ha ha wall 804: west-northwest – east-southeast aligned with steep, slightly irregular southwestern edge. Not fully excavated.	805	804
803	1.60	0.17	0.68	Fill of cut [802]: gritty khaki brown clay silt, which contained occasional CBM fragments. Probably deposited during construction of wall 804.	804	n/a

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
804	1.60	0.50	1.54	<p>Fill of cut [802]: ha ha wall. West-northwest – east-southeast aligned brick wall:</p> <p>Brick colour = dull cherry red</p> <p>Brick dimensions (l-w-d) = 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.06m</p> <p>Brick setting = north-northeast facing elevation was variable, with some stretcher – header and some header - header. South-southwest facing elevation is uncertain</p> <p>Mortar = beige light green hard gritty</p> <p>Other = base course of north-northeast facing elevation was stepped out to form plinth. The wall was located at the base of associated ha ha ditch (not recorded in detail). In plan, the wall had three distinct courses, which were separated by gaps filled with loose gritty soil.</p>	[802]	803
805	?	1.60	0.61	Layer of brown soft clay sand.	801	[802]
806	?	1.30	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent roots.	805	n/a
				TEST PIT 9: 1.57m long by 1.25m wide (at base). Natural = variable bright orange to light grey clay sand, similar to 801.		
				Test pit subject to photographic record only.		

Appendix 2: Ceramics Report

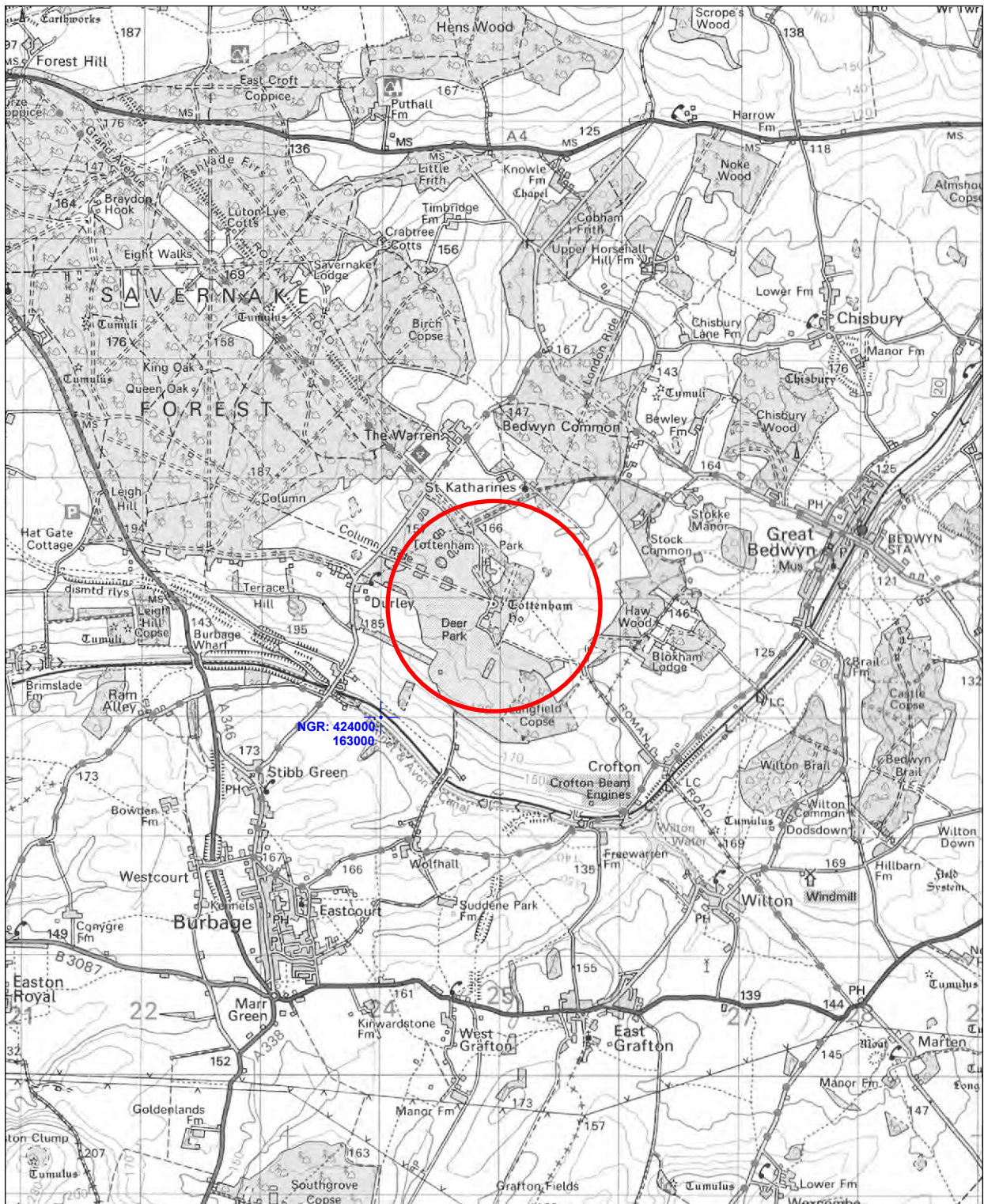
By Jane Timby

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of six fragments (620 g) of glazed ceramic material, which was recovered from the topsoil (1001) in Trench 1. The fabric is typical of ceramic building material, however, somewhat unusually the pieces are black glazed on one surface. The fragments are approximately 14 mm thick and are curved and flat in profile. Five fragments show edges which are straight or curved/ lobed. They all appear to come from a single object.

The identification of this item is uncertain, although the date is undoubtedly Post-medieval. It is possible it comes from some form of horticultural structure but further detailed research or finding an appropriate specialist would be required to confirm or refute this.

Appendix 3: Miscellaneous Finds List

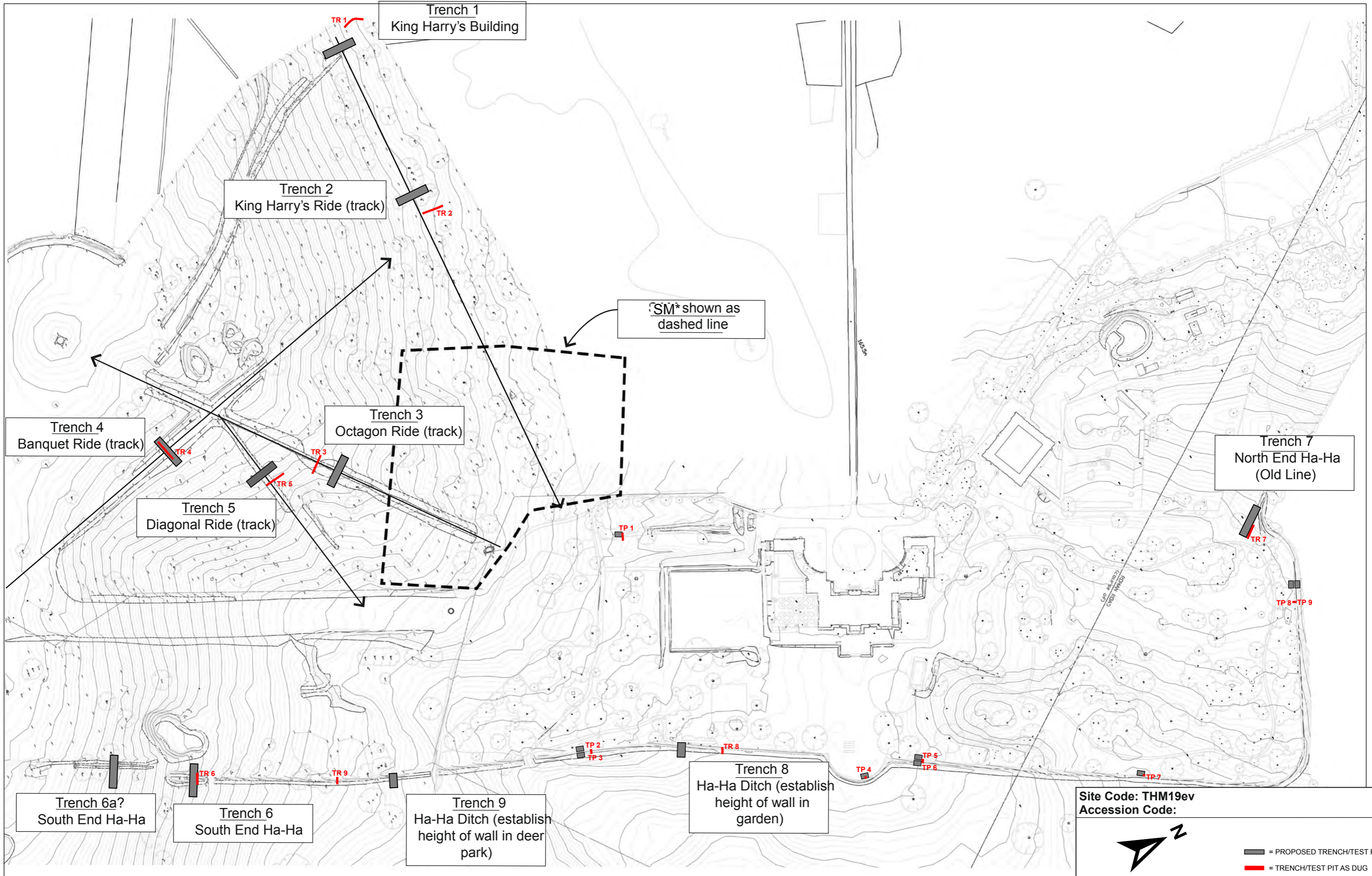
CXT	DESCRIPTION
804 (wall matrix)	1 x fragment of glazed brick (pink red ceramic, dark grey glaze, 0.065m thick): 1323g
1001	1 x fragment of brick (light orange red, 0.045m thick): 440g
1001	1 x fragment of ceramic tile (orange red), with white gritty mortar adhering: 184g
1001	1 x undated copper alloy object; possible buckle: 12g
1001	A: 1 x fragment of finely shaped and faced ?limestone/sandstone, with a curving outer edge: 3447g. Joining with fragment B.
1001	B: 1 x fragment of finely shaped and faced ?limestone/sandstone, with a curving outer edge: 450g. Joining with fragment A.
2004	1 x fragment of CBM: 172g



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Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 1: Site Location



SM* = SCHEDULED MONUMENT REF. NO. 1004706

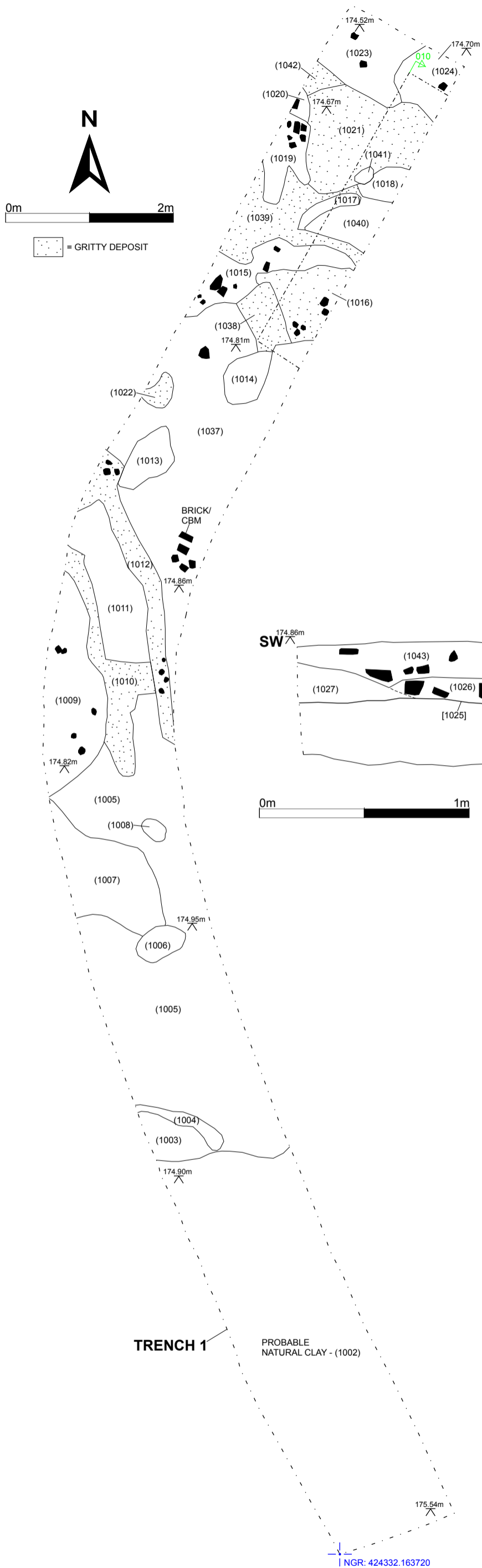
Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:



0m 200m

— = PROPOSED TRENCH/TEST PIT
— = TRENCH/TEST PIT AS DUG

FIGURE 2: Trench and Test Pit Locations



PHOTOGRAPH 1: TRENCH 1 NORTH, SHOWING RUBBLE DEPOSITS

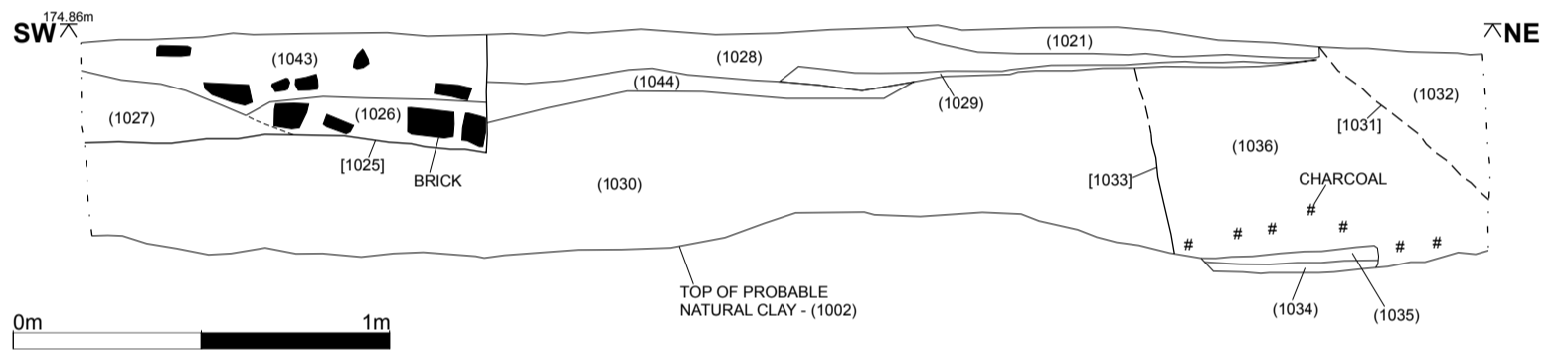


PHOTOGRAPH 2: TRENCH 1 SHOWING DEPOSIT (1012)



PHOTOGRAPH 3: TRENCH 1 NORTH, SHOWING RUBBLE DEPOSITS

SEC 010: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 1



PHOTOGRAPH 4: TRENCH 1, SHOWING SEC 010

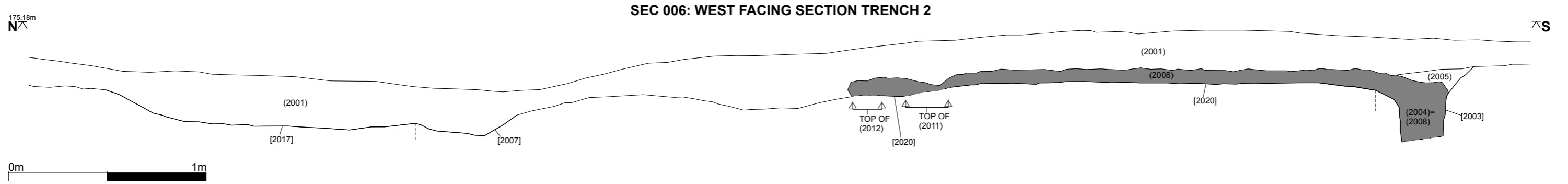


PHOTOGRAPH 6: SEC 010, SHOWING (1034/35)



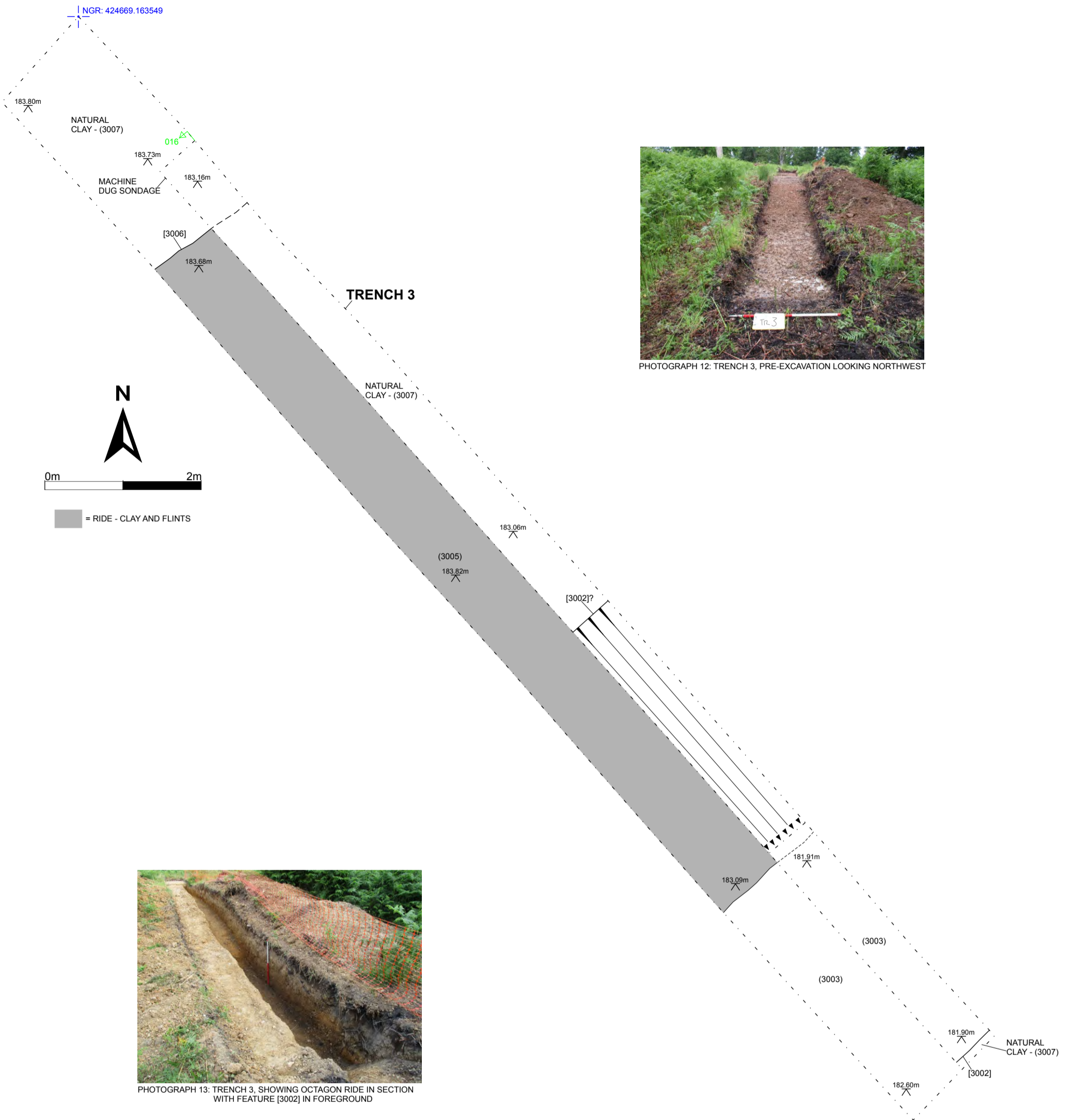
PHOTOGRAPH 5: SEC 010, SHOWING [1025]

Site Code: THM19ev
 Accession Code:
FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Plan, Section and Photographs

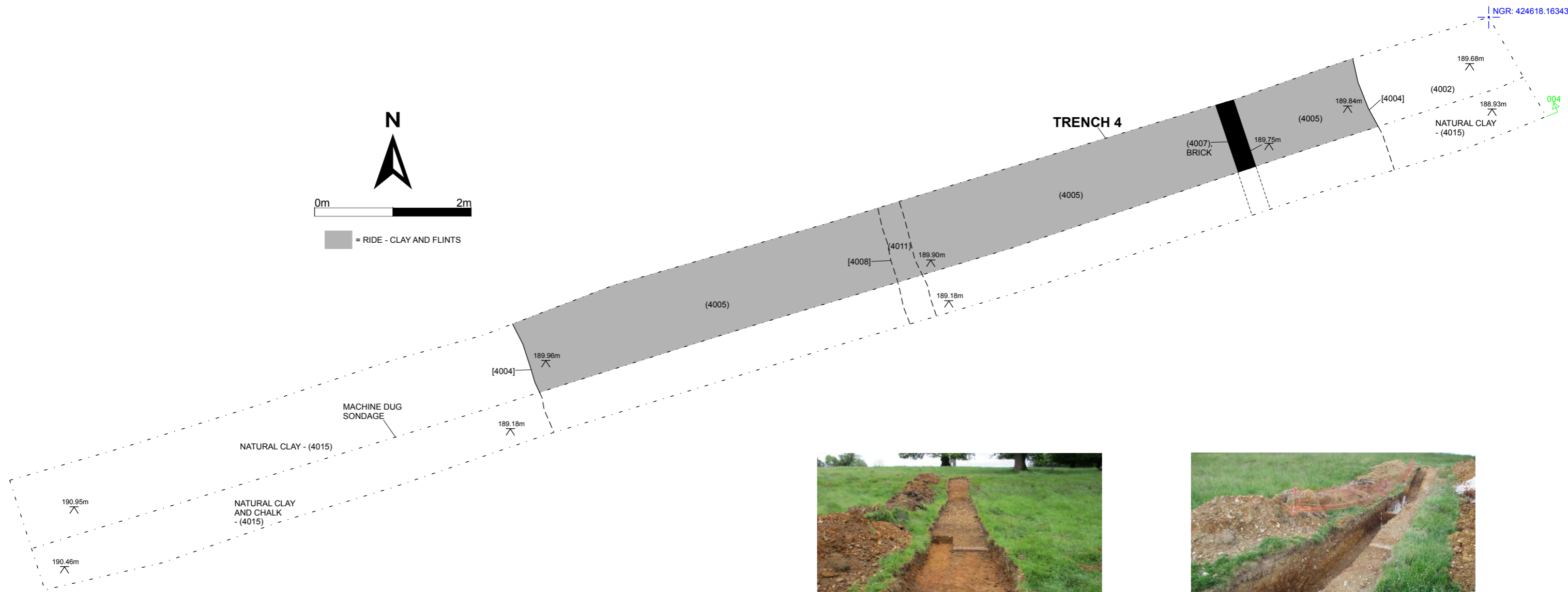


PHOTOGRAPH 11: TRENCH 2, SHOWING FEATURE (2004/8) IN SECTION

<p>Site Code: THM19ev Accession Code:</p>
<p>FIGURE 5: Section 006 and Photograph</p>



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 Accession Code:
FIGURE 6: Trench 3 Plan and Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 15: TRENCH 4, DURING EXCAVATION LOOKING WEST WITH BRICKS (4007) IN FOREGROUND



PHOTOGRAPH 16: TRENCH 4, SHOWING BANQUET RIDE IN SECTION



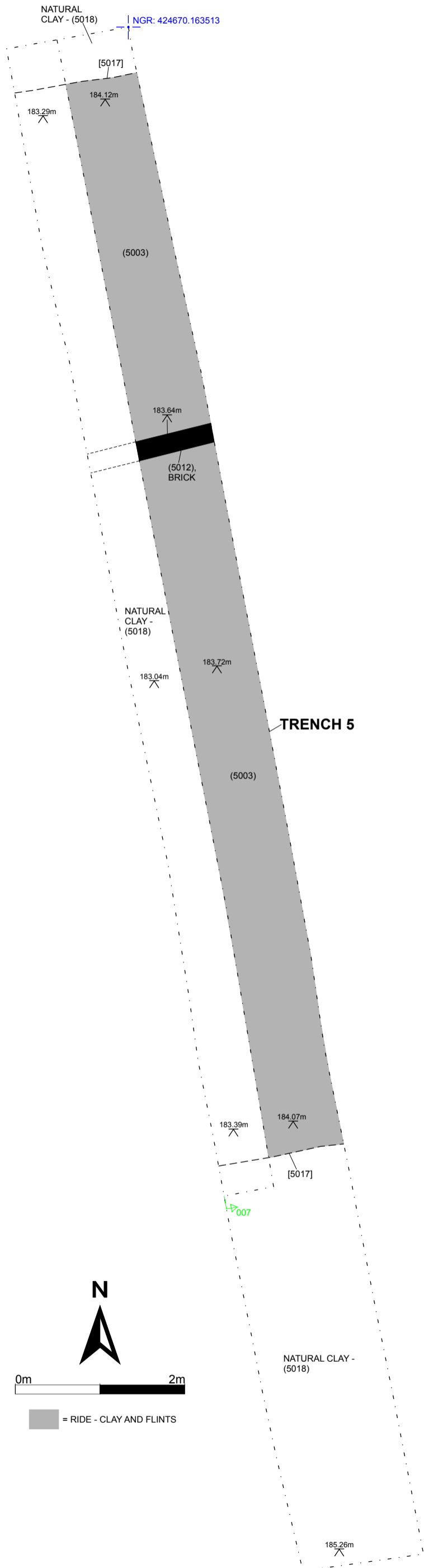
PHOTOGRAPH 17: TRENCH 4, BRICKS (4007) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 18: TRENCH 4, BRICKS (4014) DETAIL

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Accession Code:

FIGURE 7: Trench 4 Plan and Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 19: TRENCH 5, PRE-EXCAVATION LOOKING SOUTH



PHOTOGRAPH 20: TRENCH 5, SHOWING DIAGONAL RIDE IN SECTION



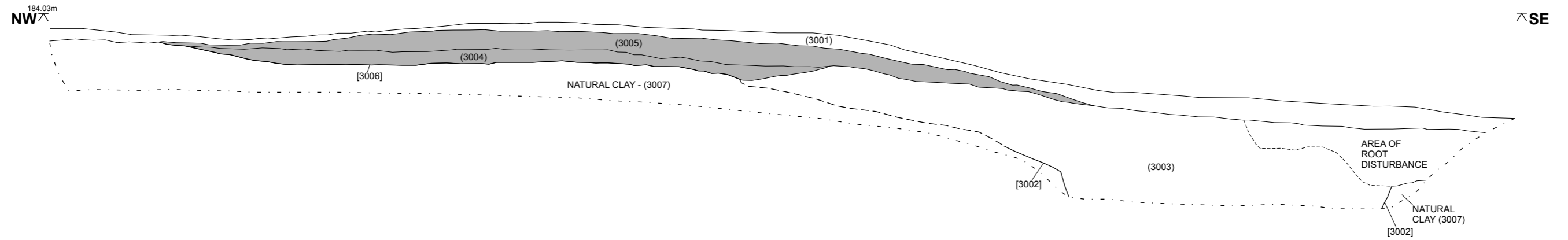
PHOTOGRAPH 21: TRENCH 5, BRICKS (5006/5012) AND BRICK AND CHALK DRAIN (5009)



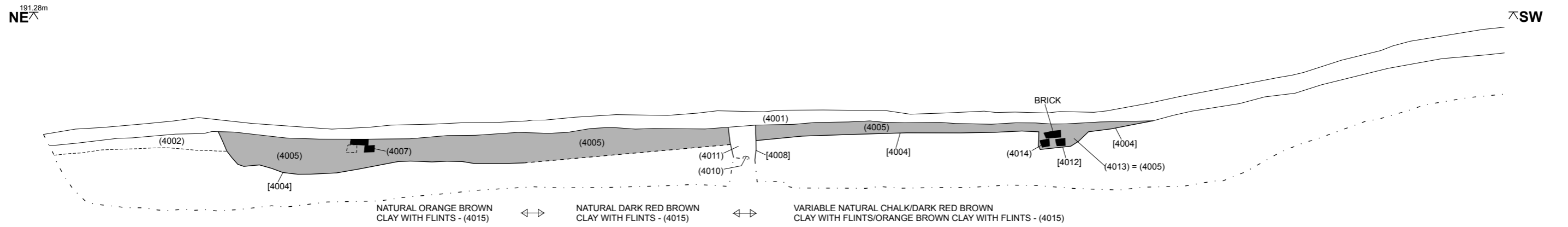
PHOTOGRAPH 22: TRENCH 5, BRICKS (5012) AND BRICK AND CHALK DRAIN (5009) DETAIL

Site Code: THM19ev
 Accession Code:
FIGURE 8: Trench 5 Plan and Photographs

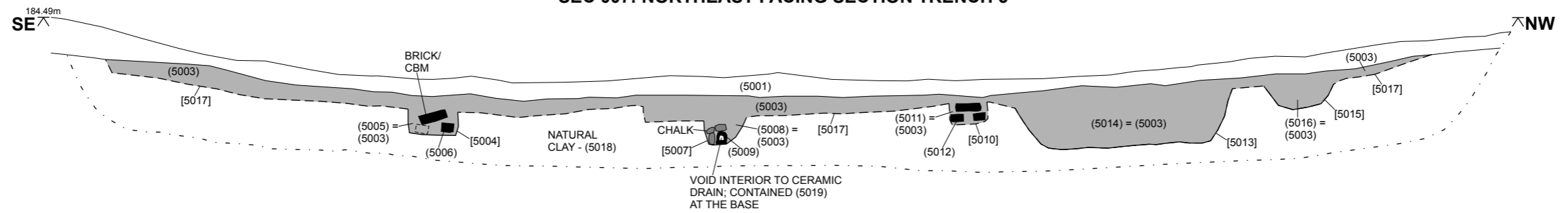
SEC 016: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION TRENCH 3



SEC 004: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION TRENCH 4



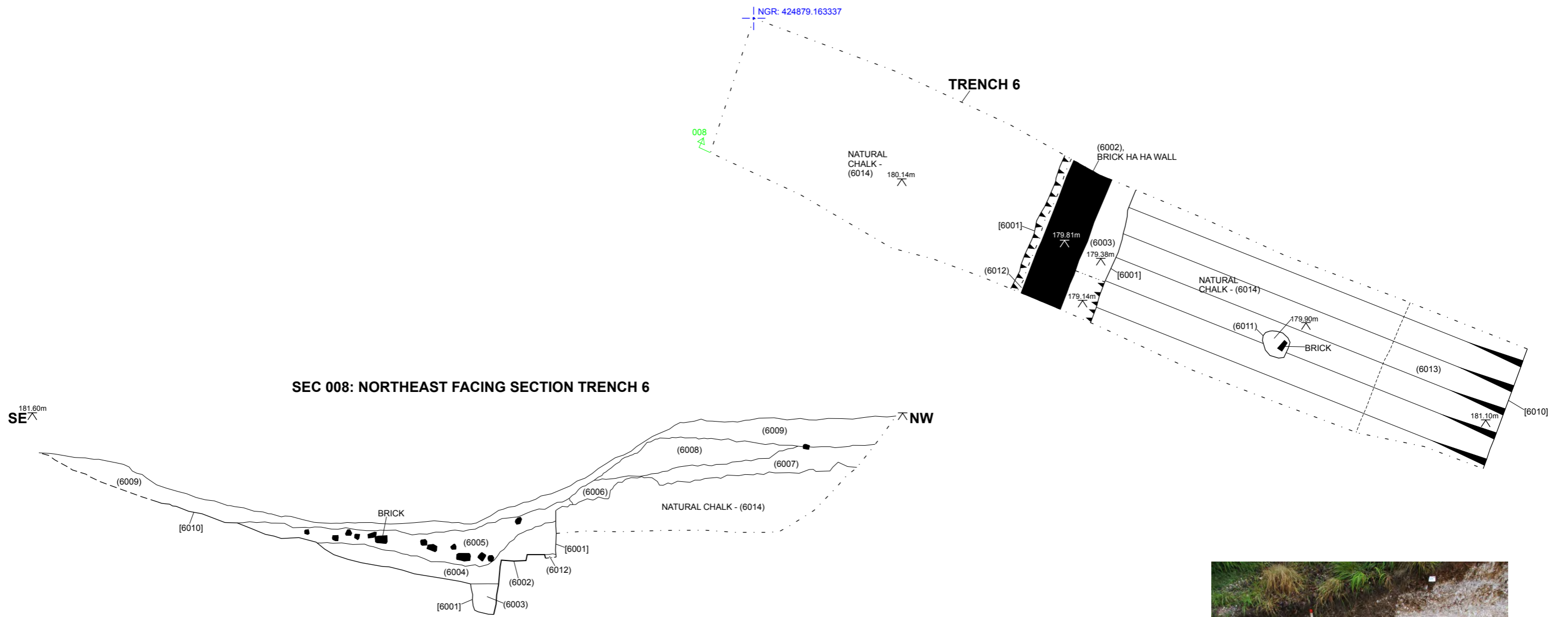
SEC 007: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 5



Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:



FIGURE 9: Sections 016, 004 and 007



PHOTOGRAPH 26: TRENCH 6, HA HA WALL (6002) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 23: TRENCH 6, LOOKING WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 24: TRENCH 6, LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 25: TRENCH 6, HA HA WALL (6002)

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

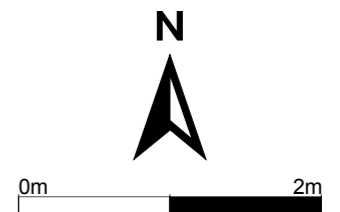
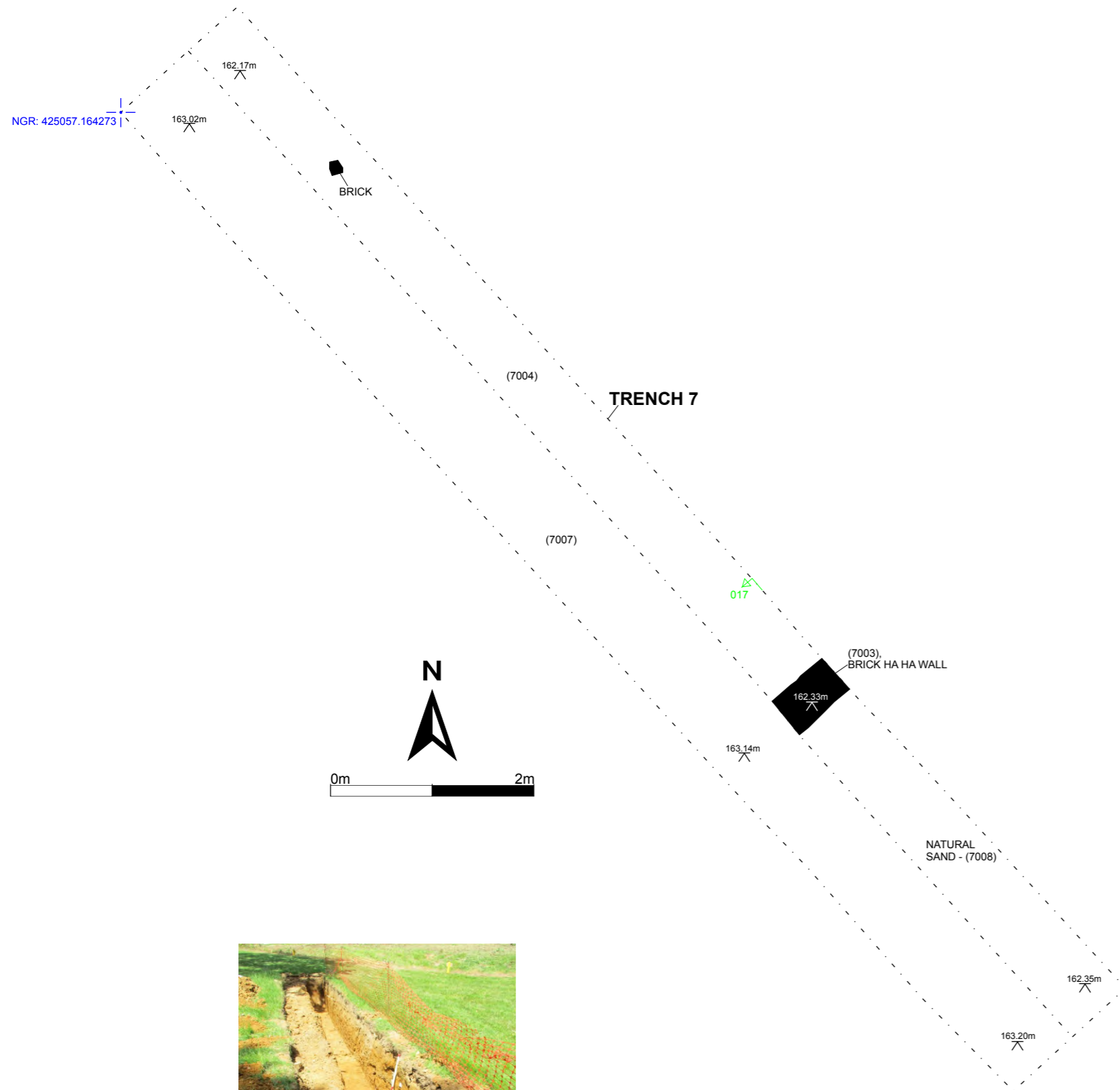
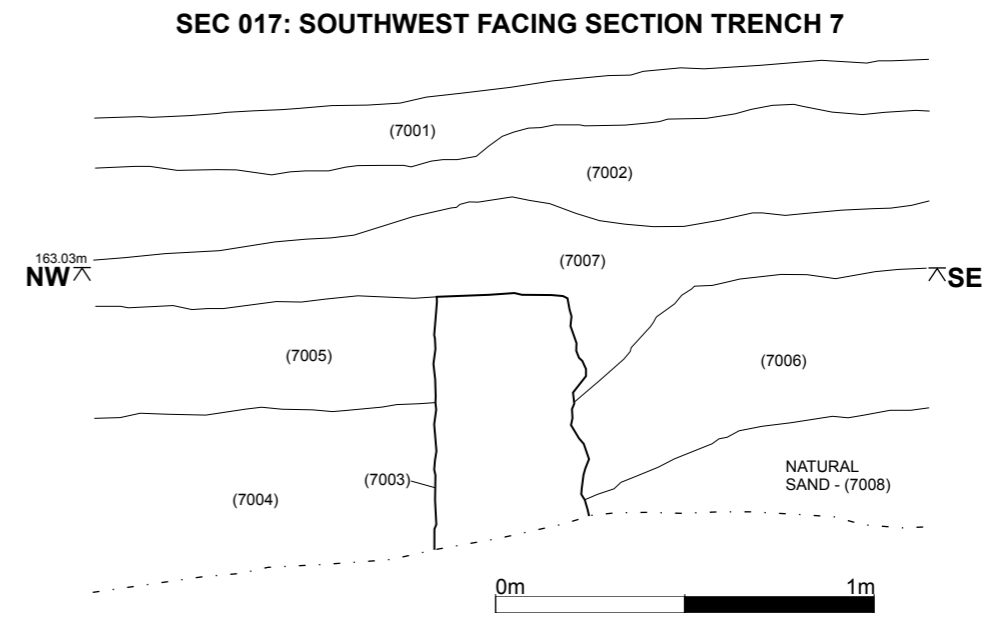


FIGURE 10: Trench 6 Plan, Section and Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 27: TRENCH 7, LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 28: TRENCH 7, WALL (7003) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 29: TRENCH 7, WALL (7003) DETAIL

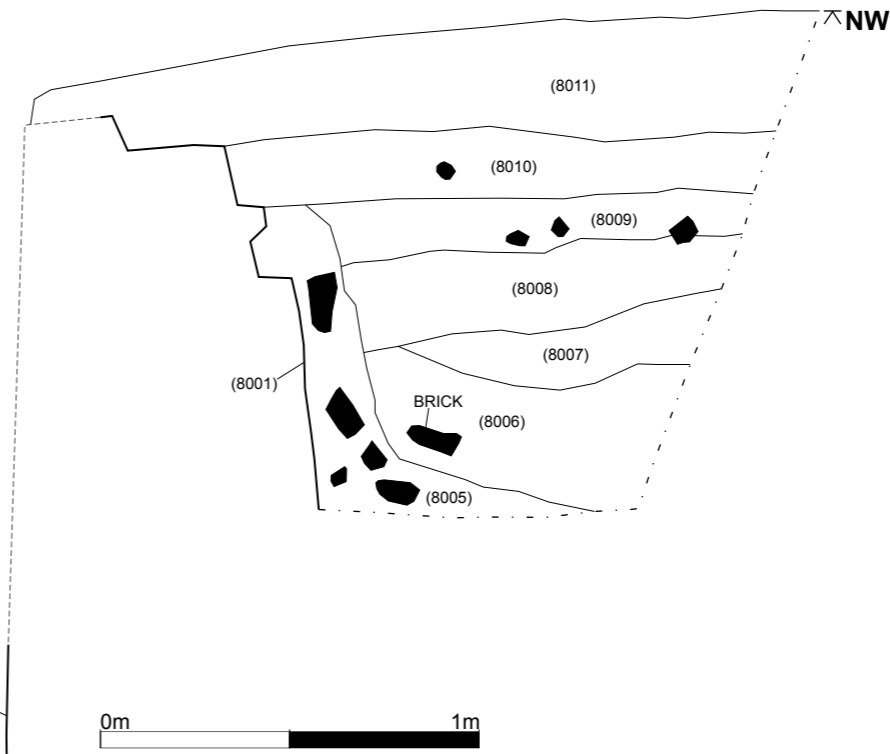
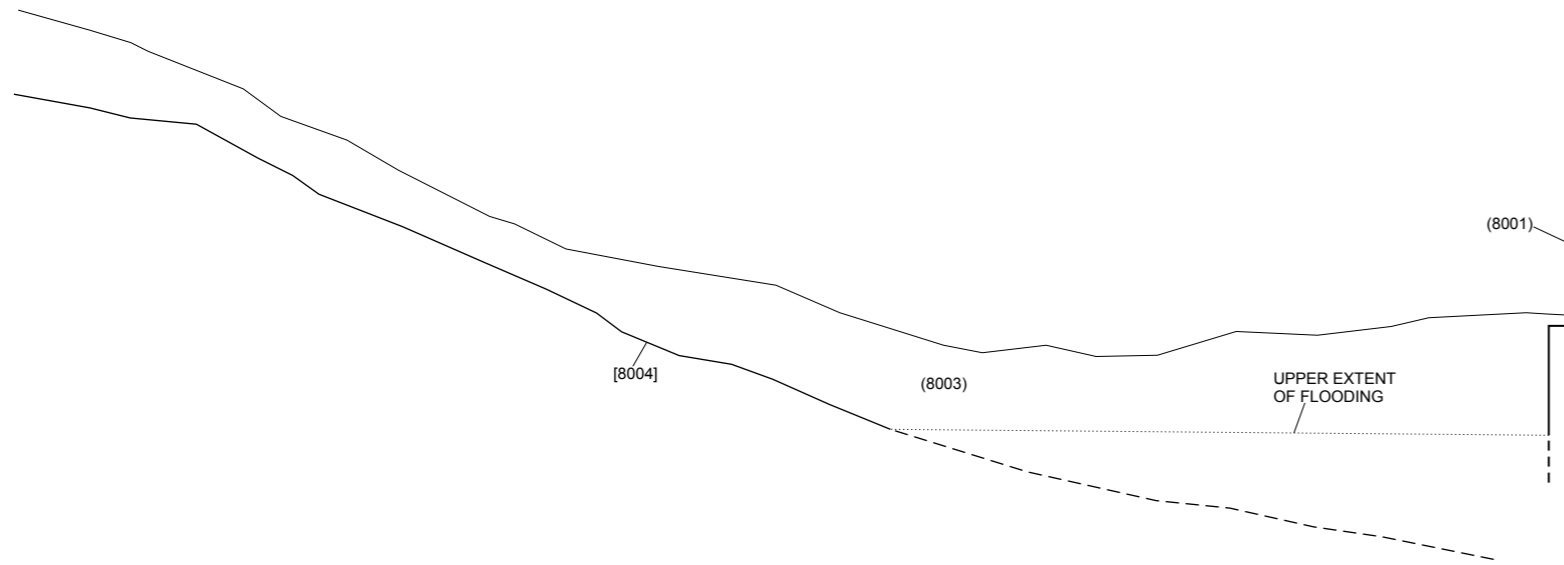
Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

**FIGURE 11: Trench 7 Plan, Section
and Photographs**

165.79m
SE ↗

SEC 012: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 8 (UPPER)

SEC 011: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 8 (LOWER)



PHOTOGRAPH 33: TRENCH 8, WALL (8001/2) DETAIL



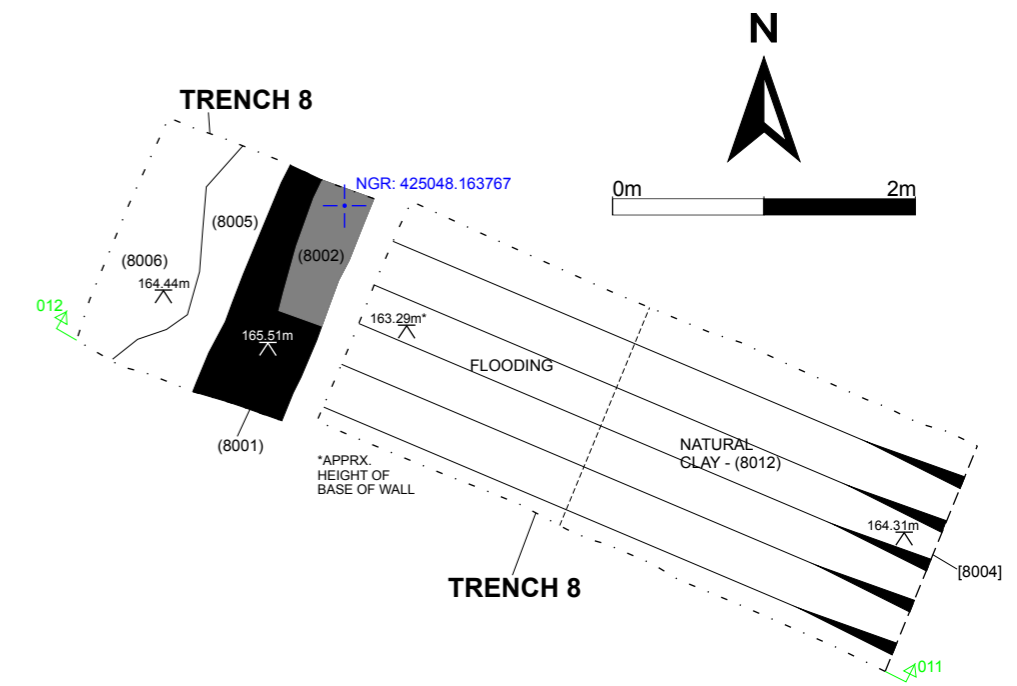
PHOTOGRAPH 30: TRENCH 8 LOWER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



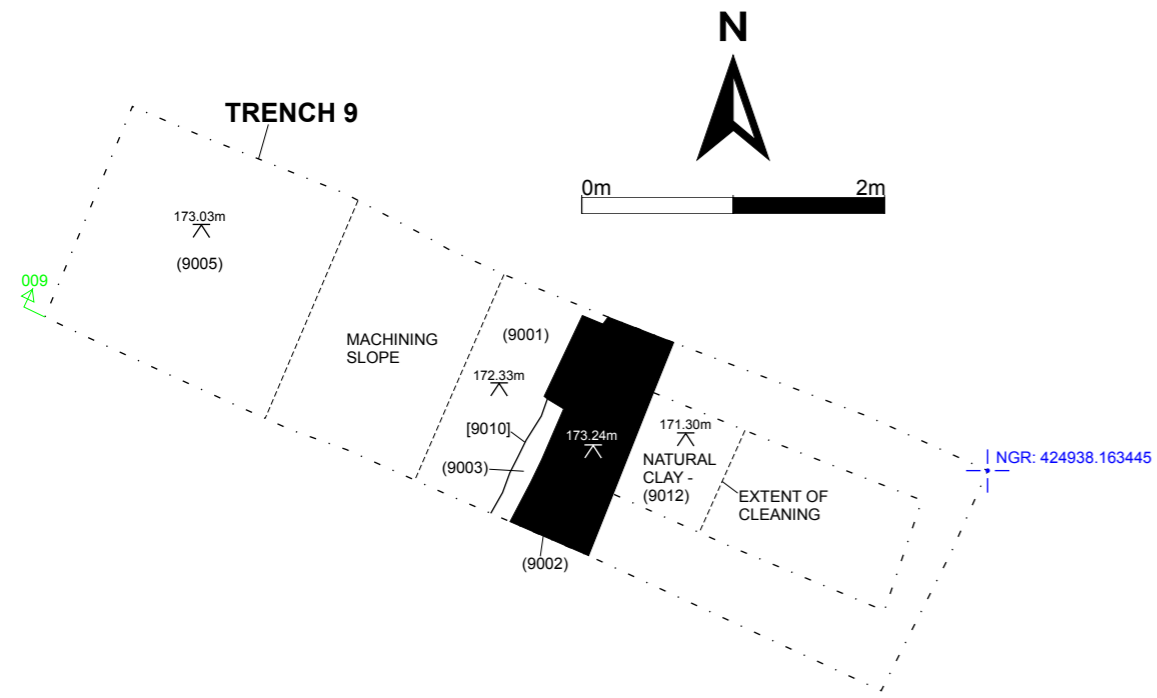
PHOTOGRAPH 31: TRENCH 8 LOWER, HA HA WALL (8001/2) LOOKING WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 32: TRENCH 8 UPPER, HA HA WALL (8001/2) LOOKING SOUTHEAST



Site Code: THM19ev
 Accession Code:
FIGURE 12: Trench 8 Plan, Section and Photographs

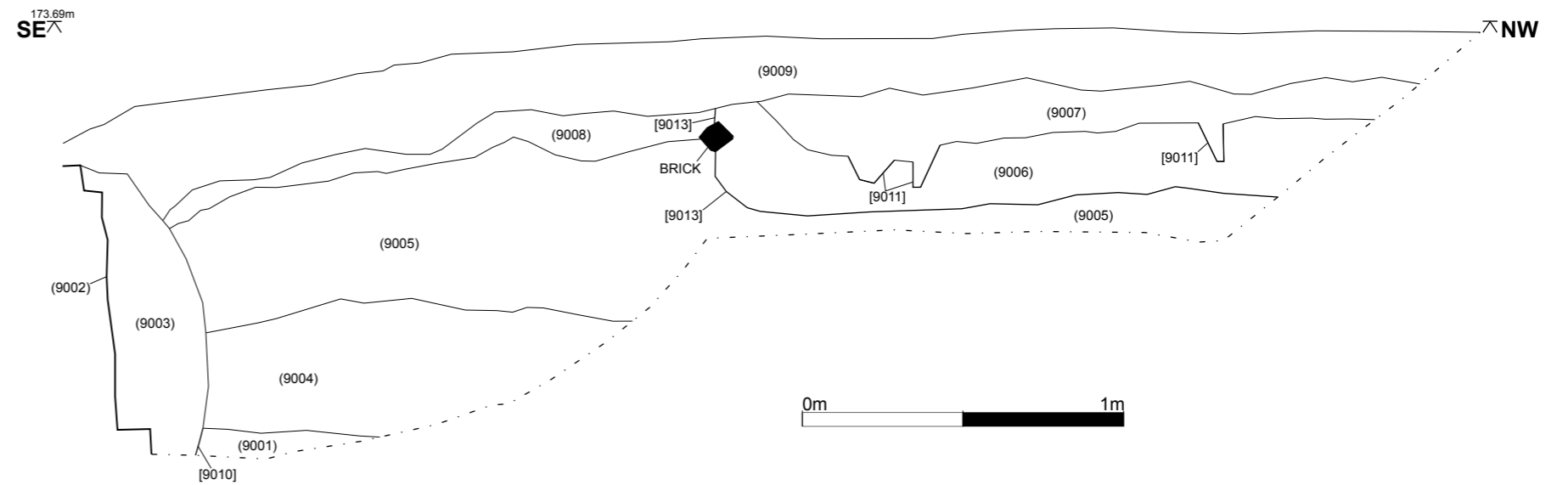


PHOTOGRAPH 34: TRENCH 9, LOOKING WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 35: TRENCH 9 LOWER, HA HA WALL (9002) LOOKING WEST

SEC 009: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 9



PHOTOGRAPH 36: TRENCH 9 UPPER, LOOKING SOUTHEAST



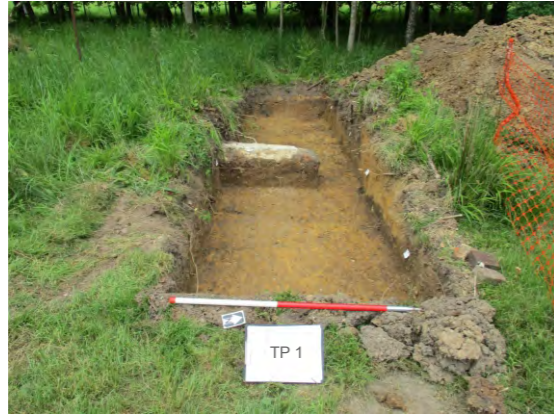
PHOTOGRAPH 37: TRENCH 9 HA HA WALL (9002) DETAIL



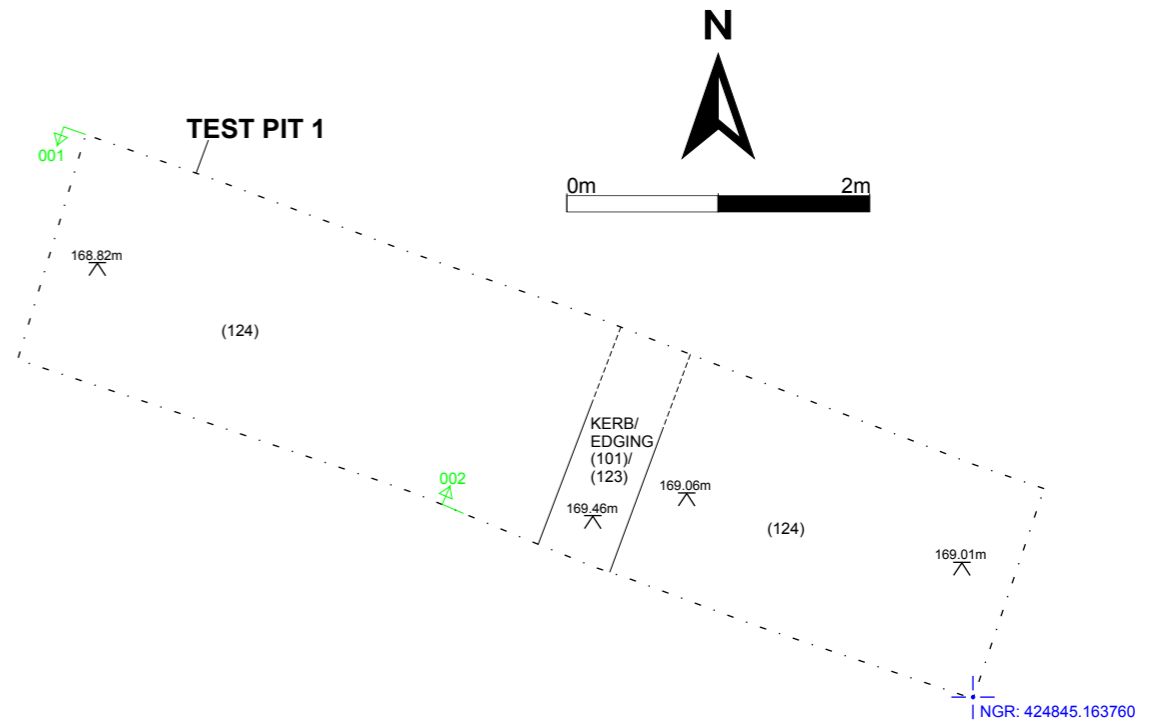
PHOTOGRAPH 38: TRENCH 9 HA HA WALL (9002) DETAIL

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

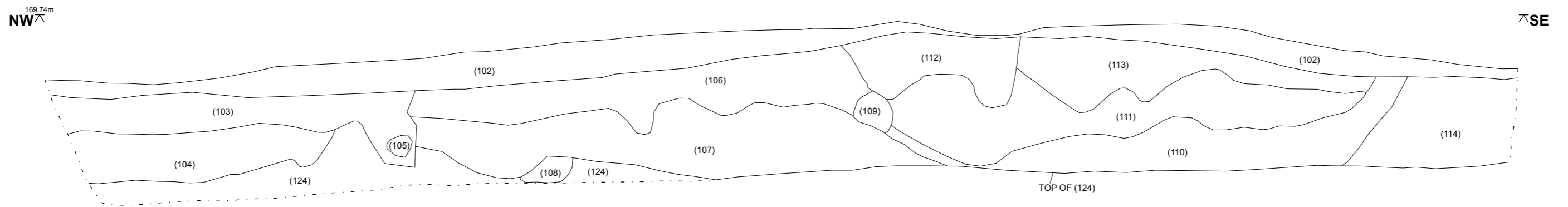
FIGURE 13: Trench 9 Plan, Section and Photographs



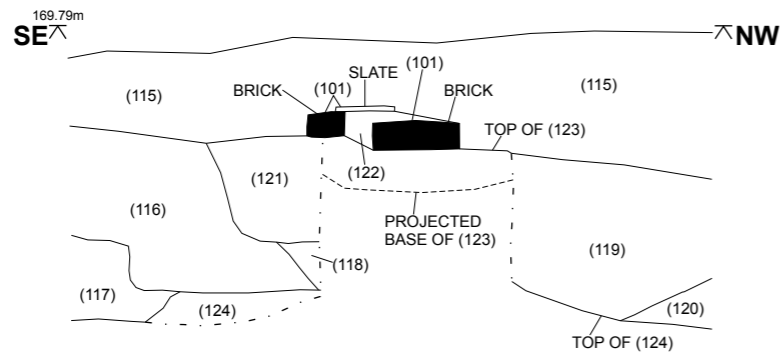
PHOTOGRAPH 38: TEST PIT 1, LOOKING NORTHWEST



SEC 001: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 1



SEC 002: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 1



PHOTOGRAPH 39: TEST PIT 1, KERB / EDGING (101)/(123) DETAIL



Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

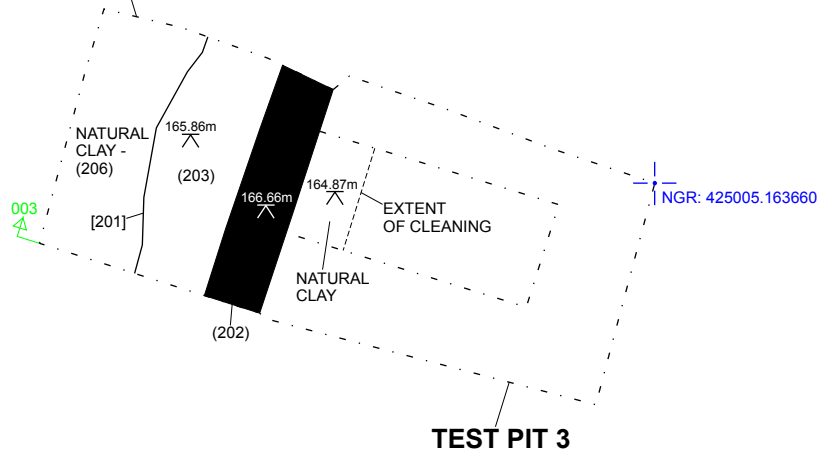
FIGURE 14: Test Pit 1 Plan, Sections and Photographs

N



0m 2m

TEST PIT 2



PHOTOGRAPH 40: TEST PITS 2 AND 3, LOOKING WEST



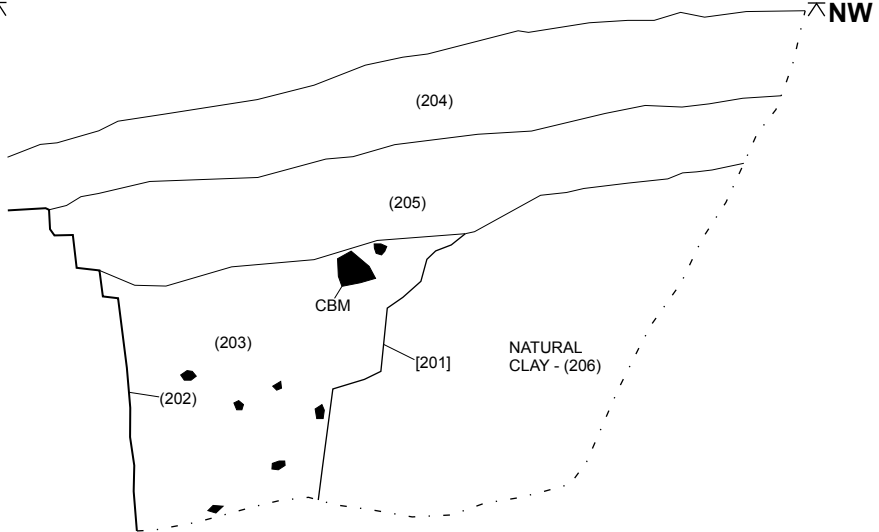
PHOTOGRAPH 41: TEST PIT 2, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

TEST PIT 3

SEC 003: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 2

167.21m SE

NW



0m 1m



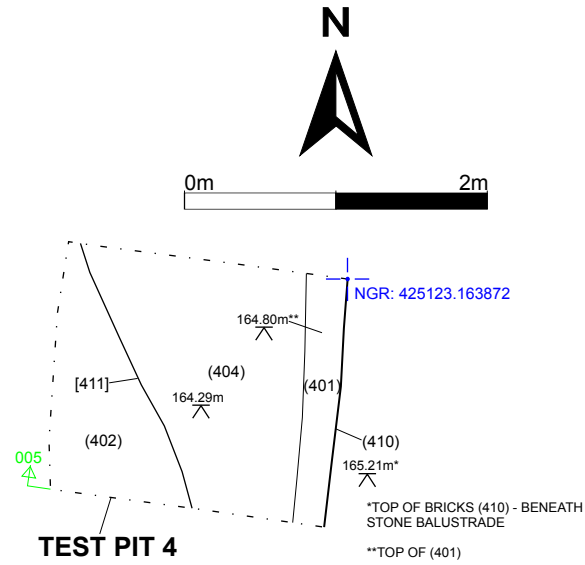
PHOTOGRAPH 42: TEST PIT 2, HA HA WALL (202) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 43: TEST PIT 3, HA HA WALL (202) LOOKING WEST

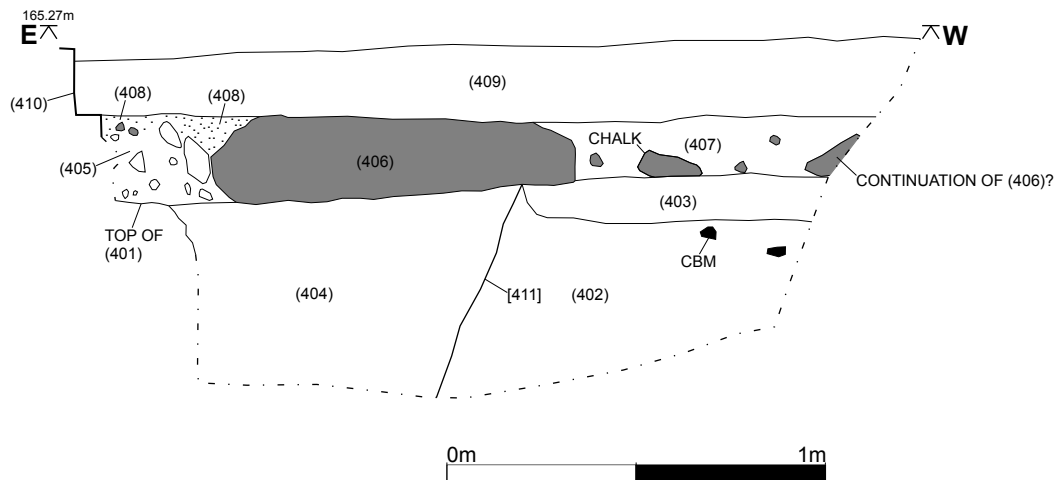
Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 15: Test Pits 2 and 3 Plan,
Section and Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 44: TEST PIT 4, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

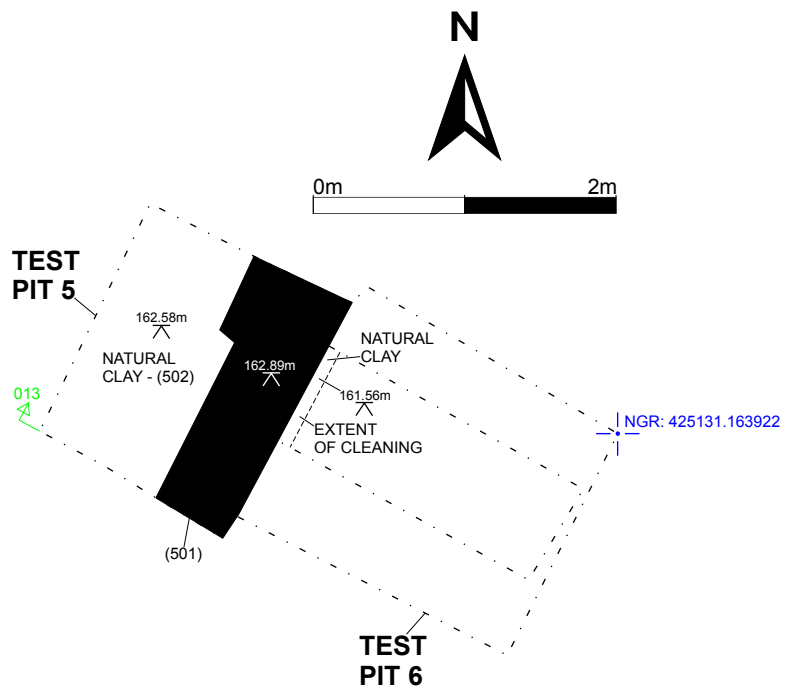
SEC 005: NORTH FACING SECTION TEST PIT 4



PHOTOGRAPH 45: TEST PIT 4, BRICKS (410) BENEATH STONE BALUSTRADE

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 16: Test Pit 4 Plan, Section and Photographs

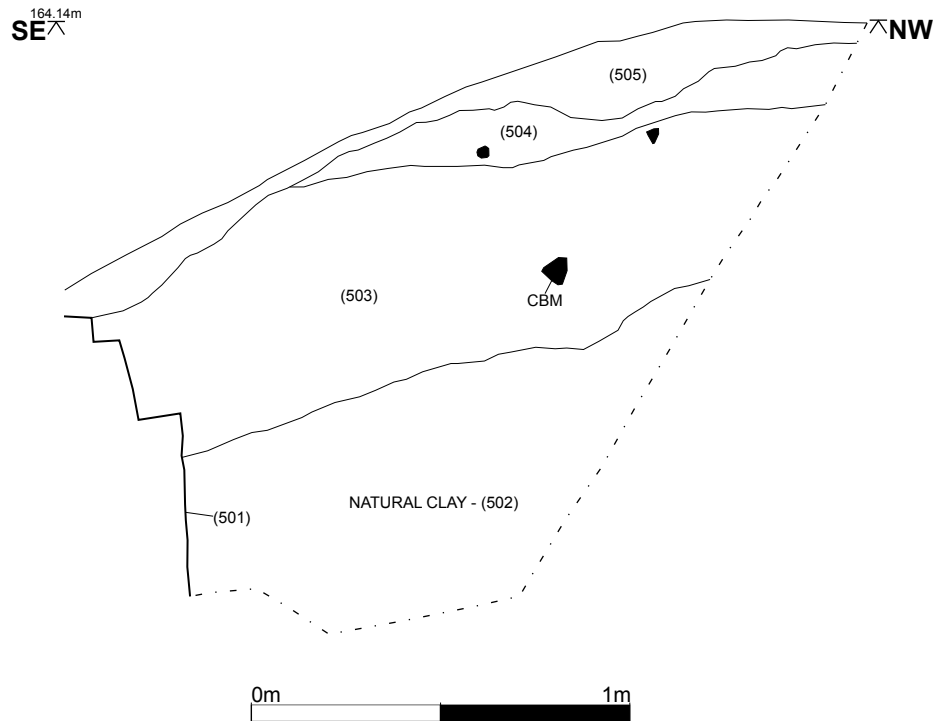


PHOTOGRAPH 46: TEST PITS 5 AND 6, LOOKING WEST



PHOTOGRAPH 47: TEST PIT 5, LOOKING SOUTH

SEC 013: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 5



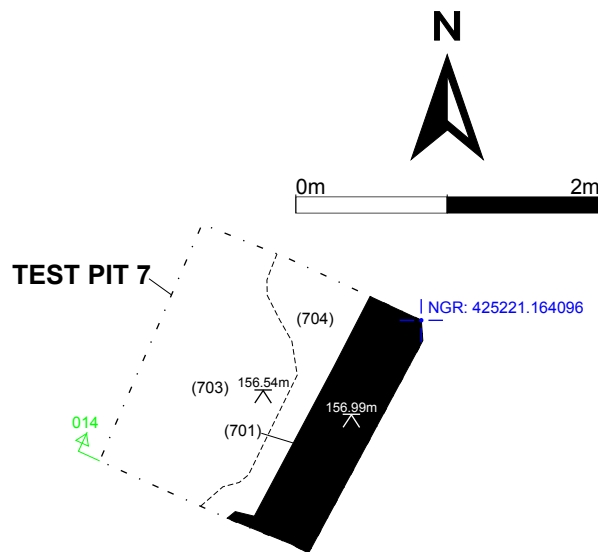
PHOTOGRAPH 48: TEST PIT 5, HA HA WALL (501) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 49: TEST PIT 5, HA HA WALL (501) DETAIL

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 17: Test Pits 5 and 6 Plan, Section and Photographs

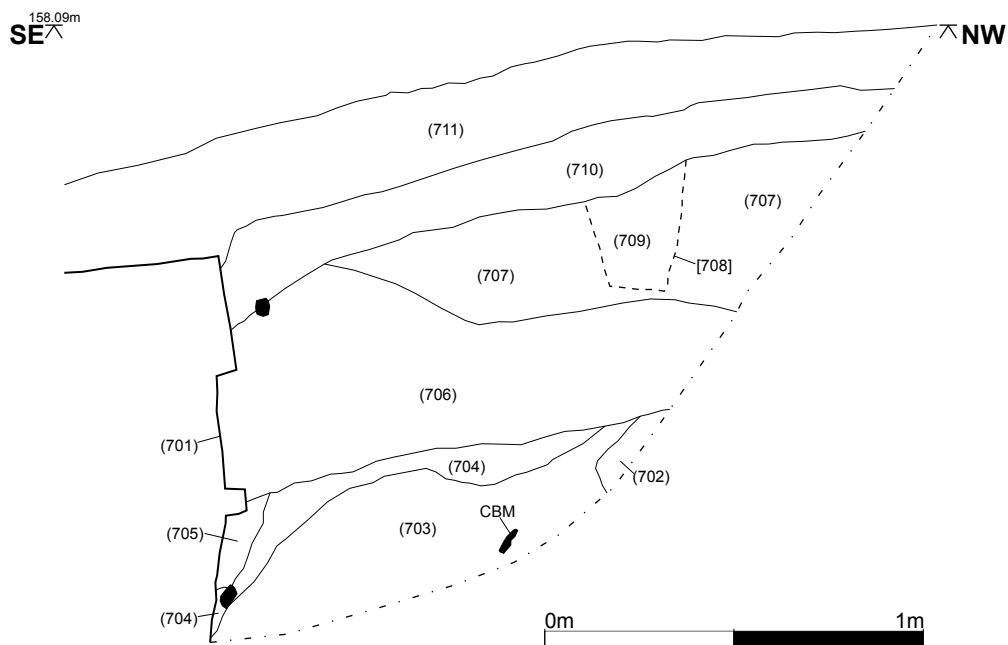


PHOTOGRAPH 50: TEST PIT 7, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 51: TEST PIT 7, HA HA WALL (701) DETAIL

SEC 014: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 7



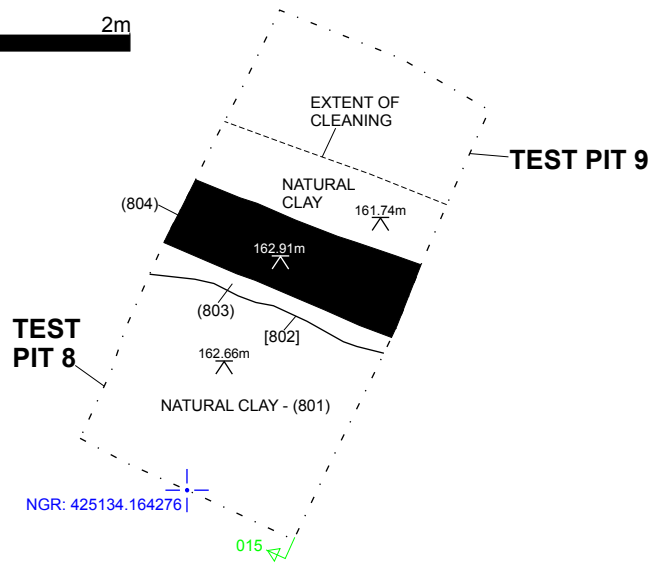
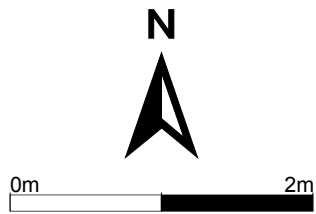
PHOTOGRAPH 52: TEST PIT 7, HA HA WALL (701) DETAIL



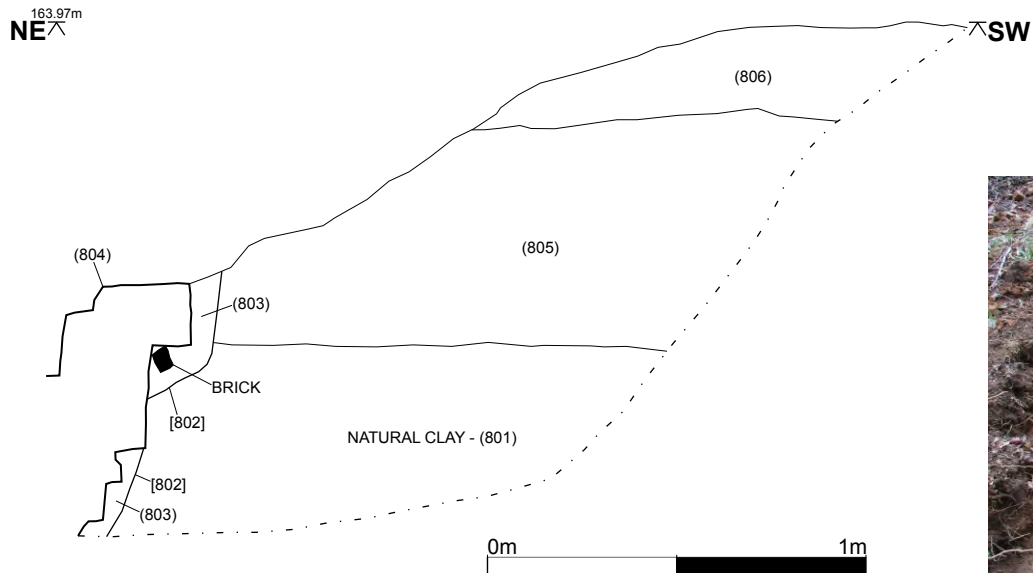
PHOTOGRAPH 53: TEST PIT 7, HA HA WALL (701) DETAIL

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 18: Test Pit 7 Plan, Section and Photographs



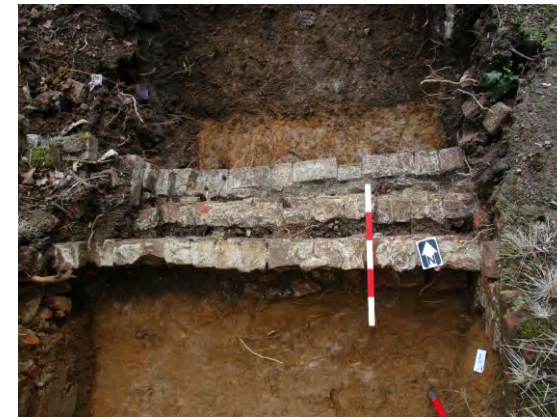
SEC 015: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 8



PHOTOGRAPH 54: TEST PITS 8 AND 9, LOOKING SOUTH



PHOTOGRAPH 55: TEST PIT 8, LOOKING SOUTHEAST



PHOTOGRAPH 56: TEST PIT 8, HA HA WALL (804) DETAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 57: TEST PIT 8, HA HA WALL (804) DETAIL

Site Code: THM19ev
Accession Code:

FIGURE 19: Test Pits 8 and 9 Plan, Section and Photographs