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**LAND NORTH OF HOME FARM,
WESTLEY WATERLESS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB3683

Authors: Tom Janes (Fieldwork & Report) Megan Stoakley (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 6275 5607	Report No: 3940
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1442
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4583
Signed:	Date: October 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land North of Home Farm, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<i>In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Home Farm, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6275 5607). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, as a condition of planning approval for the development. The latter comprises an equine marshalling unit with stabling for 20 horses, a barn, a horse walker, a temporary dwelling and an access road.</i>			
<i>The site is located to the north of the medieval village of Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, approximately 5km south of Newmarket, Suffolk. Saxon artefacts have been found in the vicinity (CHER 07393), suggesting a Saxon origin for the village. Cropmarks in the vicinity (CHER 09137) also suggest prehistoric or Roman activity.</i>			
<i>The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular medieval activity. In the event a post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19th October 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4853</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1442</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Grazing</i>		
Planned development	<i>Equine marshalling yard – stables and access road</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Westley Waterless</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB8 0RG</i>		
Area of site	<i>1.6 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 6275 5607</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 116m/107m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET (Dan McConnell)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tom Janes</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs J Paltridge</i>		
Full title	<i>Land North of Home Farm, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Janes T., Stoakley, M</i>		
Report no.	<i>3940</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2011</i>		

LAND NORTH OF HOME FARM, WESTLEY WATERLESS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Home Farm, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6275 5607). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, as a condition of planning approval for the development. The latter comprises an equine marshalling unit with stabling for 20 horses, a barn, a horse walker, a temporary dwelling and an access road.

The site is located to the north of the medieval village of Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, approximately 5km south of Newmarket, Suffolk. Saxon artefacts have been found in the vicinity (CHER 07393), suggesting a Saxon origin for the village. Cropmarks in the vicinity (CHER 09137) also suggest prehistoric or Roman activity.

The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular medieval activity. In the event a post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Home Farm, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6275 5607; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, as a condition of planning approval for the development (East Cambs District Council Ref. 11/00344/FUM). The latter comprises an equine marshalling unit with stabling for 20 horses, a barn, a horse walker, a temporary dwelling and an access road.

1.2 The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET, Dan McConnell, dated 3/10/2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 27/09/2011) and approved by CCC HET. It was conducted according to the IfA *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (also revised 2008). It also adhered to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site is located in the vicinity of Saxon and medieval settlement. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the development.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 The site is located on Home Farm approximately 7km south-west of Newmarket. Home Farm is situated in the eastern part of the village of Westley Waterless along Westley Bottom Road with the B1052 passing approximately 250m to the east. The site is contained in a rural landscape of paddocks or field enclosures with two wooded areas named Ladies Grove and Hay Wood directly to the south. The surrounding landscape includes Burrough Green 1.5km to the south-east, and Cambridge Hill approximately 2.5km to the west.

2.2 The site comprises c.16ha of multiple rectangular plots of open fields or paddocks. An access road runs through the site, aligned north-south from Home Farm before running east-west across open paddocks/fields.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the research.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the county of Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER), as well as AS's own in-house library.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) as well as AS's own library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site is situated in a rural landscape and comprises open fields of paddock and grassland. It occupies an area of 16ha and is situated at around 110m AOD.

4.1.2 The underlying geology is Lowestoft Till, defined as bluish-grey sandy silty clay derived largely from Jurassic clays with inclusions of mainly chalk and flint (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, sheet 52).

4.1.3 The site lies within an area of two soil associations. The eastern half of the site is covered by soils of the Swaffam Prior association. These soils are well-drained, calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble with similar shallow soils and non-calcareous soils in some parts (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The western part of the area is covered by soils of the Hanslope association, formed from Chalky Boulder Clay commonly found on plateau landscapes.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.2.1 Cropmarks in the vicinity of the site (CHER 09137) suggest prehistoric or Roman activity.

Medieval

4.2.2 The village of Westley Waterless developed from neighbouring parish of Burrough Green and seems to have been occupied since the 10th century.

The village would have comprised a scattered settlement of farmsteads and dwellings in an agricultural landscape. A late Saxon hoard comprising lead objects and weaponry was recorded c.375m east of the site (HER 07393).

4.2.3 By 1086 Westley Waterless was a demesne vill of Ely Abbey, with only 13 recorded inhabitants and a total of five hides of land. In 1390 the size of the demesne increased to include c.300 acres of arable land, and in the 14th century the cultivation of vines had been established alongside traditional arable and pastoral farming. Medieval earthworks (HER 01161, SM 33588) including a track way, garden and a moat are located c.500m east of the site. The moat was associated with the manor of Burgh in the 12th century and was the later site of the manor house. An archaeological watching brief and excavation were undertaken on the earth works but no archaeological remains were recorded.

4.2.4 A second medieval moated site, the Chantry, is situated c.500m directly south of the site and comprises a sub-rectangular moated area (HER 01162). A large amount of 15th and 16th century brickwork has been discovered on the Chantry moat which came from the Manor of Brettons. Two medieval churches are also situated in the vicinity of the site: St Mary's Church (HER 07416 & Listed Building 1127104) c.410m to the west and St Augustine's Church (HER 07418) c.550m south-east. Medieval archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are sparse but include a chalice and 16th century paten discovered during a watching brief at Burrough Green Hall (HER 07383)

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.2.5 Post-medieval archaeological remains are limited within the study area. Burrough Green Hall (HER 07376), located c.500m east of the site and directly south of the medieval moat site (HER 01161), comprises an early 17th century house converted into a farmhouse in the 19th century. It has been suggested that the farmhouse incorporates part of an earlier timber-framed building, possibly built for Sir Anthony Cage in c.1575. The gardens and orchards of Burrough Green Hall (HER 12034) are situated c.500m east of the site, and are depicted on an estate map of 1674 belonging to Henry Slingsby Esquire. A further post-medieval park and garden is situated c.450m to the west of the site (HER 12236). Two windmills (HERs 07402 & 07403) are located c.300-400m south-east of the site, with the former present on the 1838 tithe map and the latter recorded on an estate map of 1674.

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 Six trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by CCC HET and were located to cover the footprint of the proposed development of a yard and associated facilities in the central part of the site, including two within the proposed access road.

5.2 Topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 (DP 1)

<i>Sample section: 2m from S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 107m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Brown compact clayey silt with frequent angular and sub-angular flint stones and chalk fragments.
0.28 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brown compact silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, and moderate angular and sub-angular flint stones.
0.66m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Light brown-yellow clay with moderate flecks of chalk. Became chalkier towards south end of trench, towards base of slope.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern mole drain was observed running north/south within the trench.

Trench 2 (DP 2)

<i>Sample section: W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 112m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Light brown chalky clay, with occasional pockets and patches of orange sandy clay

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern mole drain was observed running east/west within the trench.

Trench 3 (DP 3)

<i>Sample section: W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 110m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.34 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.68m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Orange sandy clay with areas of light brown chalky clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (DP 4 & 5)

<i>Sample section: 2m from S end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 111m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Brownish-white chalky clay.

Description: Ditch F1004 was present within Trench 4.

Ditch F1004 was linear (4m+ x 1.10m x 0.18m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep, almost vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to an irregular base. F1004 was broadly parallel to, and equidistant from the existing field boundaries to the east and west. No finds were present within its single fill, L1003, a light brownish-white compact chalky clay with frequent angular flint stones.

Trench 5 (DP 6)

<i>Sample section: 3m from SE end, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 113m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.42m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Orange sandy clay, occasional chalk flecks and fragments. Brownish-white chalky clay towards south-eastern end of trench.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6 (DP 7)

<i>Sample section: 4m from N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 116m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.26 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.40m +	L1002	Natural Geology. Mottled orange sandy clay and light brownish-white chalky clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern mole drain was observed running north/south within the trench.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a brown compact clayey silt with frequent angular and sub-angular flint stones and chalk fragments. Below L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a light brown compact silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, and moderate angular and sub-angular flint stones.

8.2 The Natural Geology, L1002, varied across site. In Trench 1, on the western edge of the site, it was a light brown-yellow clay with moderate flecks of chalk which became chalkier at the southern end of the trench, towards the base of the northern slope of the valley. In Trenches 2 to 4, L1002 was increasingly chalky (Section 6 above). In Trench 3, patches of orange sandy clay were present throughout the chalk-rich clay. This orange sandy clay was more prevalent in Trench 5 on the southern slope of the valley. In Trench 6, L1002 became mixed once again, similar to the deposit in Trench 3, but with a prevalence of orange sandy clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had moderate potential for archaeological remains, in particular medieval activity. In the event Ditch F1004 was present. The OS Map of 1886 depicts a boundary in the field adjacent to the north on a similar alignment to F1004, and it is probable that the feature represents the continuation of this boundary, removed when the field was enlarged to its present size.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the clients Mr & Mrs James Paltridge for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input, assistance and advice of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council, and the staff at the Cambridge HER, and the Cambridge Record Office.

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www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.old-maps.co.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Medieval		
HER 07393	TL 62 56	Saxon hoard, Westley Waterless. The dimensions were 27in diameter, by 13in in height. It was of moulded and beaten lead with no soldering, though a kind of metal packing remained in places round the inside. There were thick projecting pieces of lead beaten on at opposite sides and perforated for rings which, however, had disappeared. ... He exhibited also a similar but smaller vessel recently presented to the College by Mr. Hall, of Six Mile Bottom. This was dug up in draining the field behind the School and Post-Office at Westley Waterless, in this county. Dimensions 17 1/2ins in diameter, by 11in in height. On the outside 16 figures in relief, like inverted Runic crosses, ran down from the lower edge of the rim to within 1 1/2ins of the bottom of the vessel. A strong piece of lead beaten-over held iron hasp-like loops, in which were some iron rings 2 1/2 ins in diameter. The vessel found near Westley Waterless contained a bill and spearhead with side opening sockets. Another spear, too long to be placed inside, lay across the vessel. There were also in it a steel-yard weight, hold fasts, an auger, a small coultter, staples, hasps, portions of what may have been a lock, and other fragments of iron. These objects were so various that he thought they must have been the stock-in-trade of a small worker in iron, who made use of an old discarded water holder, rather than a collection of contemporary instruments kept for use, or buried for safety in a valued vessel; and therefore, while they helped to fix a minimum age, they could not be accepted as evidence of the exact date or original use of the vessel. AS spearhead found in the lead tub at same site. Typical example of the split socketed angular bladed weapons of the pagan period. Found with other iron objects, possibly scrap metal, in 1879. Fox dates the tub as 975 - 1066
HER 01161	TL 6368 5561	Medieval moated site, Burrough Green. Earthworks of a medieval moated site and associated trackway, and remains of a garden. Rectangular moated area 300 by 200 ft. Surrounded by earthwork 6 ft wide and 1 ft high, with outer dry ditch 12 ft wide, 2 ft deep. There is no sign of an original entrance or of any structural remains in the enclosed area. This is a later site of the manor house. An orchard was planted here which has since been neglected. The site is now very overgrown. It is fenced, inaccessible and appears to be still as described above. In flat country, on chalky boulder clay, in village. Earthworks in field N of Church Lane, and to rear of church (i.e. W) where there is also a hollow way. The moat is associated with the manor of Burgh or Burrough, which took its name from Thomas de Burgh who was granted the honour of Richmond during the 12th century. A substantial moat ditch up to 17m wide surrounds a rectangular island measuring approximately

SMR	NGR SP	Description
		<p>95m x 64m. The ditch has been infilled on two sides, although to the SE its line is still visible as a slight depression. A trackway survives along the N section of the NE moat arm and may date to the sixteenth century. Following its period of occupation the moat was turned into a garden feature associated with The Hall. Remains of the planting layout of the orchard still survive in the centre of the island. Gradiometer and resistivity surveys were carried out in advance of the proposed redevelopment of Burrough Green Primary School. Little evidence for remains relating to the moat were revealed. A short linear magnetic anomaly in the SE part of the survey area may indicate the presence of a well, while the resistivity survey indicate an arrangement of linear and rectilinear anomalies, which could indicate the presence of walls within the moated island. Evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed redevelopment of Burrough Green primary school. A trench at the front entrance to the school located the SE corner of the moat, permitting its precise location to be plotted. The moat had gradual sloping edges, with a fill of a dark greyish brown clay containing shards of 19th century glass, likely to represent the very latest backfill. Other features include a linear rubble-constructed feature which may represent a 19th century farm track, together with a large ditch dating to the 19th century, which corresponds with a boundary ditch on the 1886-7 Ordnance Survey map. An undated posthole was also recorded. An archaeological watching brief and area excavation was undertaken during the construction of the new school buildings at Burrough Green Primary School. No archaeological features or significant remains were uncovered in the shallow depth excavated.</p>
HER 01162	TL 630 551	<p>The Chantry moated site, Borough Green. The Chantry, 1/4 mile N of Brinkley Church, consists of a sub-rectangular moated area measuring 200ft by 250ft, the SE quarter of which has been cut off from the rest by a rectangular extension of the moat (see plan). The small site thus isolated is raised some 2ft above the natural level, and much of the moat dividing it from the rest of the area has been filled in. The moat round the greater part of the site averages about 12ft in width and 5ft in depth, but towards the SE corner round the raised area it increases to 35ft in width and a depth of 6ft, with water between 7ft and 15ft wide at the bottom. The water in the moat all drains towards the SE corner. The only features of the main enclosure are some slight banks at the back of the moat on the W side. The present western entrance causeway is probably Mod. The whole of the enclosed area, including the SE corner, is under the plough, and it is plain that a building mainly consisting of brick and tile once stood on the raised area. The plough turns out a certain amount of squared freestone; and brick and tile rubbish, suggestive of the C15 or C16 centuries, is fairly common over the whole of the moated area. This was the site of the Manor of Brettons. It is unusual in having a small 'inner hold', though it would be rash to see in it at most more than the last faint recollection of the motte and bailey of</p>

SMR	NGR SP	Description
		Norman times.
HER 07383	TL 62 56	Medieval chalice and paten, Westley Waterless. Chalice and paten. Paten is inscribed with the date 1569 and bears the mark of a maker of the period. The device inside the vessel is one unknown in work of that time and is purely pre-reformation in character. The number of Medieval vessels existing in England at the present day (1894) is about a hundred, none of them were, till now, known to exist in this county. The paten was made between 1450 and 1530.
HER 07416	TL 6179 5622	Saint Mary's Church, Westley Waterless. Listed Building: 1127104. Parish church of St Mary's. A round tower, fell in 1855. What remains is a nave with C16 bell turret, aisles and chancel. Decorated aisle windows and S doorway and early English chancel. The church of St. Mary is built of mainly of flint and rubble, and has a chancel, an aisled nave with N. porch, and a small bell turret. The oldest part of the fabric was probably the round W. tower, which fell in 1855. The chancel dates from the early C13; the chancel arch and three-bay nave are C14. A ceiling extends over the nave and aisles. On one of the S. window surrounds is scratched, in arabic numerals, a record of vines grown, probably for sacramental wine. The N. porch is built of brick. A chancel screen survived in the mid C18 but has since been removed. The C15 font is octagonal with traceried panels. In the S. aisle is a brass to Sir John de Crek and his wife Alyne (see R3 for details). There are C16 and C17 monuments to members of the Alington family, and a black marble slab to Thomas Dalton (d.1672), a canon of Durham. There had been no bells in the church since the collapse of the tower but a modern bell was hung in the turret by 1936. Brass: c.1325 (C14), Sir John de Creke in armour and shield, with wife Alyne in civil dress, both praying. The figures are c.5.5ft long.
HER 07418	TL 6353 5544	Saint Augustine's Church, Burrough Green. 1. Built of flint. W tower C14 with later bell -openings and parapet. The chancel was originally flanked by chapels. One chapel had a central tomb to two men who died in 1330 and 1334, the other was founded in 1445. Perpendicular interior. Monuments: effigies to the de Burgh and the Ingoldesthorpe families: C13 and C14. (Long description in R1 and see other refs). Medieval effigies in St Augustine's church. Three canopies tombs with six effigies. Of the De Burgh and Ingoldsthorpe families. Thickly coated with yellow wash. Represents Sir Thomas de Burgh (C14); Kathenne de Burgh (1409); Sir Thomas junior (1365) - this tomb is higher than the other two; Sir John de Burgh (1384); Sir John Ingoldsthorp (1420); Elizabeth de Burgh, his wife (1420). Originally there were two chapels built alongside the chancel blocking its windows with arches leading from the western end of the chancel and from the aisles. These chapels fell into disrepair and were demolished c.1670 and the windows put back in. At around the same time the aisles were given gables to form a clerestory and the octagonal font (dated 1672) was added. The C14 chancel screen remained.
17508	TL 6215 5727	'Le Park', deer park, Dullingham. There has been much confusion between this park and Dullingham House Park

SMR	NGR SP	Description
		(MCB8925). However, it is clear that the woods in 'Le Park' mentioned in 1311 belonged to the Poyntz manor. The manor was rejoined with the Dullingham manor in 1381 and then separated again in the period 1580-1609.
19142	TL 6204 5623	Orchard Cottage, Westley Waterless. Listed Building: 1164469. A late 13th or early 14th century cottage with 15th and 16th century additions and alterations. The building is timber-framed and plastered, with tile hung at the first floor. The roof is thatched with red brick and earlier local brick end stacks. The stack to the left has been partly rebuilt. Plain tile roof to 19th century gable lean-to at right hand. One storey and attic. The building is an open hall with two surviving bays, the bay to north-east rebuilt in 15th and late 16th century as jettied cross-wing. Further bay added to north-east reusing a deeply moulded C14 ceiling beam. Demolished south-west bay of the hall replaced by gable wall with external stack late C16 and possibly later than the inserted framed ceiling. Original features include hall window exposed at first floor with diamond mullions, splayed scarf-joint with under squinted butts in wall plate, and similar scarf in closed truss to north-east of hall with crown post and fragment of collar purlin, smoke blackened. One post of display truss with mortice for arch brace. Roof rebuilt in late C16.
Post-medieval		
HER 07376	TL 6354 5550	The Hall. Burrough Green Hall, Burrough Green. What survives is the much altered central portion part of which disguised a Medieval timber-frame house. It was probably built c 1575 for Sir Anthony Cage who had bought the property 1574. It had fallen into decay by 1670 and was reduced in size and re-modelled as a farmhouse in C19. The main NW front is of red brick with diaper patterns in blue brick, mullioned and transomed windows, some with pediments and pilasters, and a central projecting bay with entrance porch and bay window above, flanked by Ionic pilasters. Before this facade is a walled forecourt, with a central gateway leading to the remains of an extensive formal garden of c 1600. Burrough Green Hall, built about 1575, possibly incorporates part of an earlier timber-framed house. Burrough Green Hall was built c. 1575. Standing originally in a deer park with a Saxon moated site in Park Wood (see RN07410), the hall was purported to be at one time the 7th largest house in the county. It is now greatly reduced in size. The main face of the hall faces onto a walled forecourt now with lawns and a gateway with brick piers. Described as an uncommonly interesting Elizabethan house of about 1575 by Pevsner. The HHR describe it as early C17 refashioned and largely rebuilt in the early C19.
HER 07402	TL 630 557	Windmill, Burrough End. Wind mill depicted on a tithe map from 1838.
HER 07403	TL 634 559	Windmill, Burrough Green. Wind mill depicted on a 1674 estate map.
HER 12034	TL 636 555	The Hall, Burrough Green. Relict gardens around The Hall. Burrough Green Hall - estate map for Henry Slingsby Esq -

SMR	NGR SP	Description
		<p>1674 - Park, trees, gardens and orchards (S. Bendalls Map Book 1992). Subsequent to 1648 there are no known references to an extant park at Burrough Green until 1838. There is clearly no park present when the area was mapped in 1674 nor when visited by Evelyn in 1670. The "Park" shown on the 1838 Tithe map is a straight sided, rather oddly shaped enclosure which may either be the result of new enclosure or, possibly, a part of the older Great Park. The area may be contemporary with the remodelling of the Hall in the 19th century. Burrough Green Hall was built c. 1575 and is situated to the north of the village church, west of the green. Standing originally in a deer park with a Saxon moated site in Park Wood, the hall was purported to be at one time the 7th largest house in the county. It is now greatly reduced in size. The main face of the hall faces onto a walled forecourt now with lawns and a gateway with brick piers which led to an enclosed kitchen garden. There is an ornamental pond with surrounding shrubbery to the west of the hall.</p>
HER 12236	TL 6175 5625	Westley Hall, Westley Waterless: Park and Garden. Westley Hall, gardens, ponds. Mostly removed; converted to lawns in 1998.
Undated		
HER 09137	TL 624 570	Cropmark enclosure, Dullingham. Irregular enclosure.
HER 09156	TL 618 563	Earthworks to the north-east of Westley Hall (aerial photography).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1. Looking north



2
Trial Trench 2. Looking east



3
Trial Trench 3. Looking north



4
Trial Trench 4. Ditch [1004] visible. Looking east



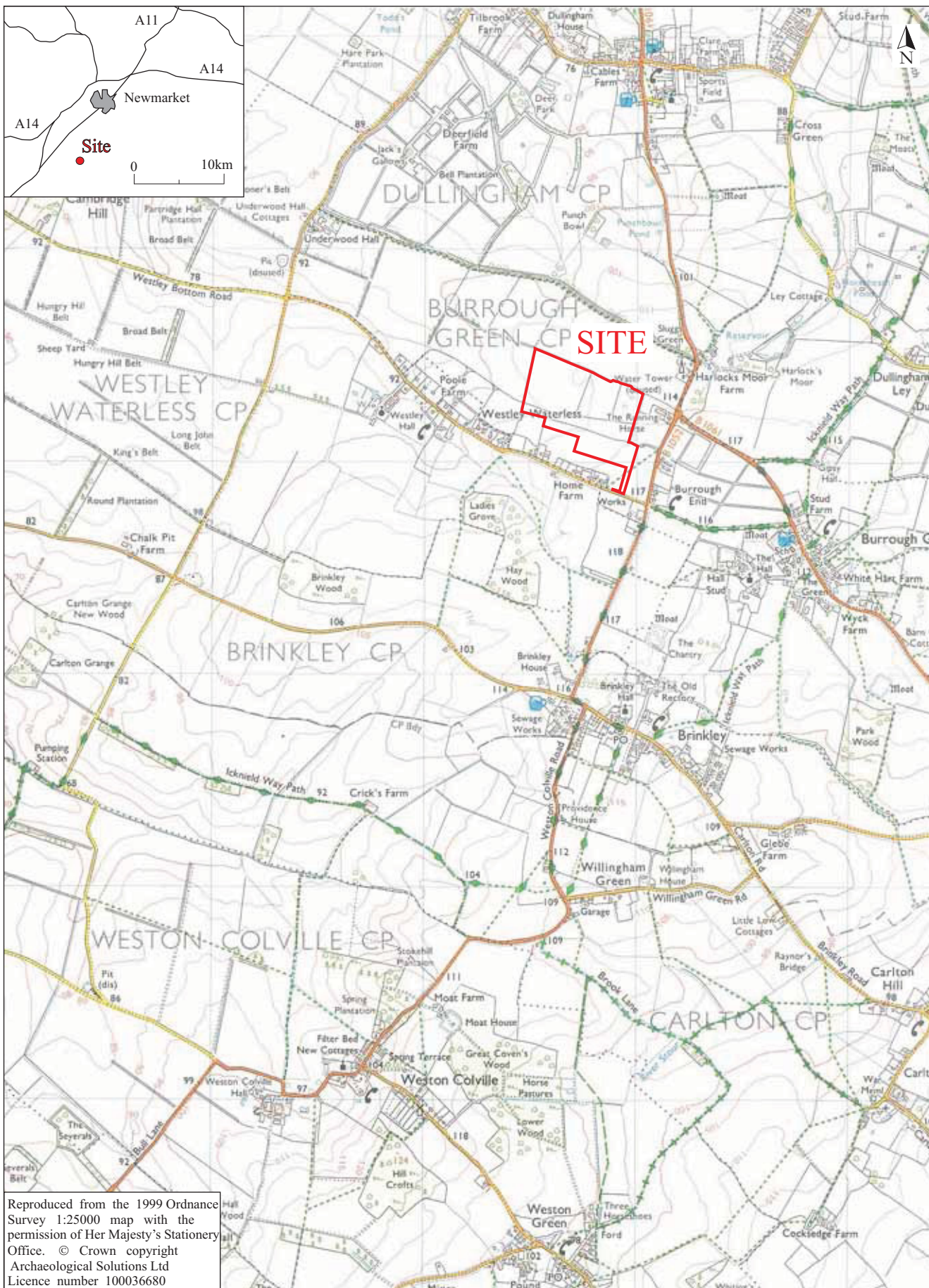
5
Ditch [1004] Looking north-east



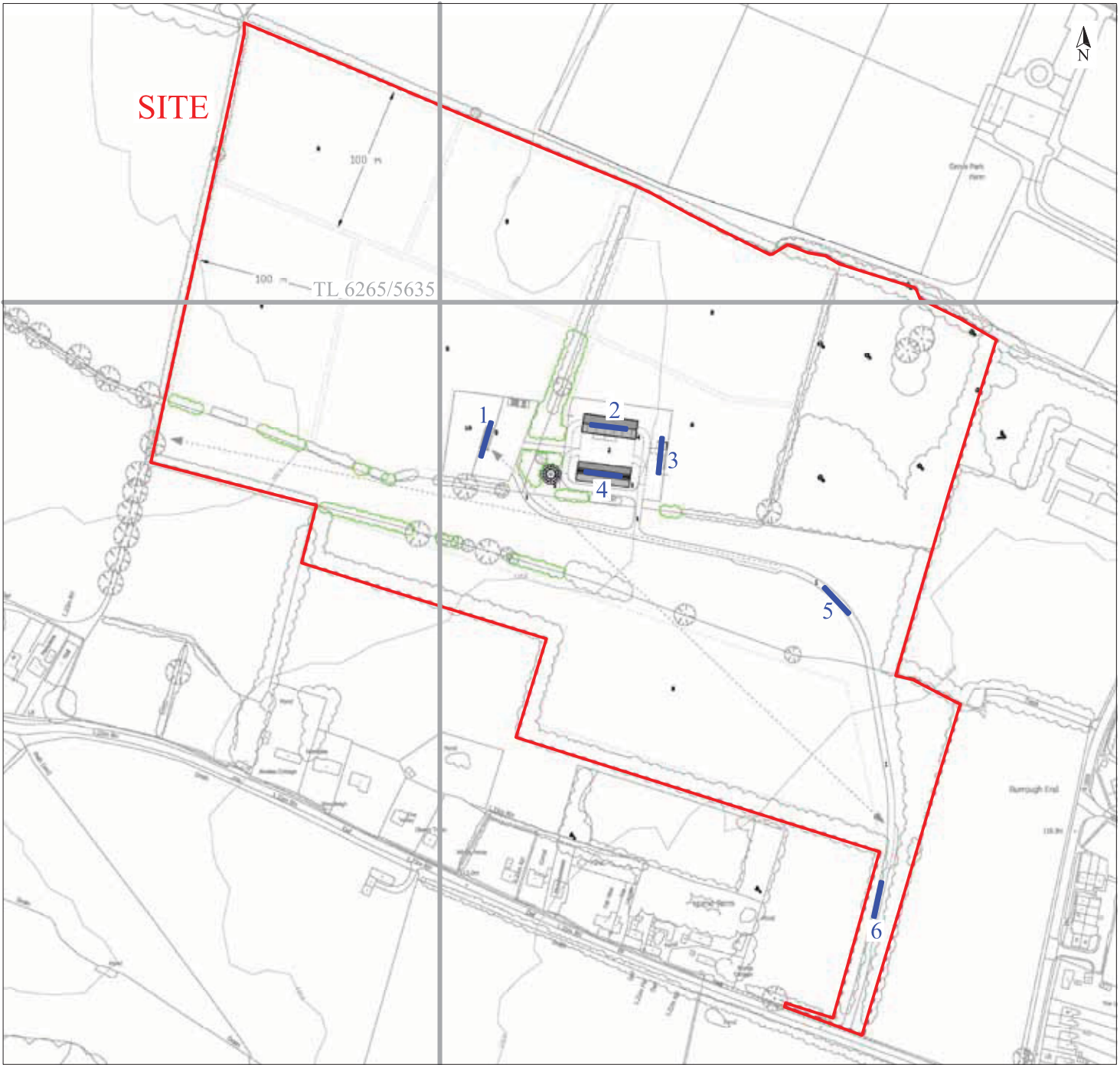
7
Trial Trench 6. Looking south



6
Trial Trench 5. Looking north-west

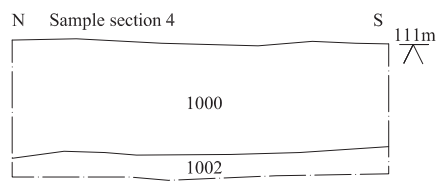
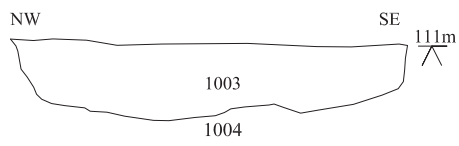
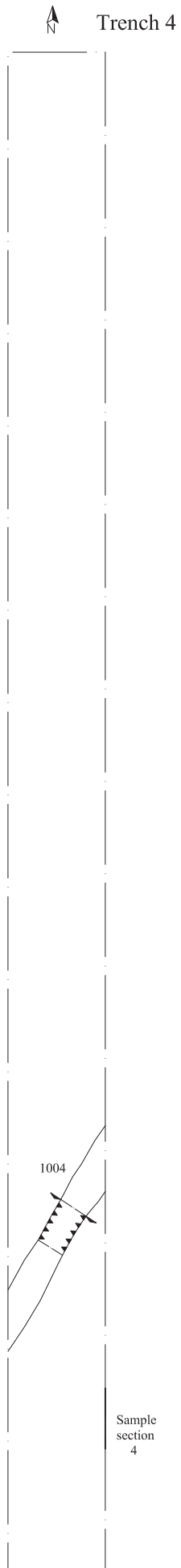


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 300m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4