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Henham Park Wangford With Henham, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



Ref: 85204.01
November 2014





**HENHAM PARK
WANGFORD WITH HENHAM, SUFFOLK**

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Report reference: 85204.01
Path: x:\projects\85204\post ex\report\85204_henham park_report v1.doc

November 2014

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	85204	ACCESSION CODE	IPSMG: R.2012.18	CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	N/A	NGR	645098, 278223		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	I	NB		<i>Lorraine Hopland</i>	24/11/14	X:\PROJECTS\85204\POST EX\REPORT\85204_HENHAM PARK_REPORT V1.DOC

* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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**HENHAM PARK
WANGFORD WITH HENHAM, SUFFOLK****Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Henham Park, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk (NGR 645098, 278223). An evaluation consisting of six trenches, magnetometer survey and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey sought to characterise both the chronology of the site and to locate and investigate the two houses known to have existed on the site; one dating to the Tudor period and one to the Georgian period. The fieldwork was undertaken between 29 May–1 June 2012.

Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 6 were located within the footprint of the Tudor house and successfully identified its position as well as characterising some aspects of its layout. The results from these trenches correlated with some surviving drawings and plans of this structure. Evidence suggests the house was probably systematically dismantled after its destruction by fire in 1773.

In Trench 3 a large ditch was located, thought to be contemporary with the Tudor house; however, a ditch and evidence of quarrying were considered to relate to earlier activity. Other features dating to the medieval period were also found within Trench 1 just to the east.

Trench 5 was targeted on the Georgian house and was able to confirm the position of this building by correlating the evaluation results with known plans of the structure. Evidence from this trench suggests that material from the Tudor house was reused within its construction.

This evaluation was therefore able to successfully locate both the Tudor and Georgian Houses and provide information on their survival as well as contributing to the known history of both these structures. The result of this work could be used to inform further investigation or management of the site. It is also recommended that a short summary of the results should be submitted to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History*, to be included in their annual roundup of archaeology in the county.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Siân Price (Series Director), Jonathan Barker (Director), Val Croft (Head of Production), Katy Daykin (Production Co-ordinator) and Celyn Williams (Researcher) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock, Emma Wood and Graeme Attwood. The excavation strategy was devised by Francis Prior. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Brennan, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Darryl Freer, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Rob Hedge, Tracey Smith, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Matt Williams, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave and Cassie Newland assisted by John Ames, Rob Brown, Peter Crawley, Charlotte Mecklenburgh and Rebecca Silwood. The metal detector survey was carried out by Alan Smith.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mephram (pottery and other finds), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Nicholas Cooke (coins and jetons) and Kevin Hayward (geological identifications). The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mephram.

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank John Ette (English Heritage) and Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council) for their advice and input during the evaluation process. Interpretation of the buildings has benefited greatly from discussions with Richard K. Morriss. Finally, thanks are extended to the owner, Hektor Rous, for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Henham Park, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk National Grid Reference (NGR) 645098, 278223 (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site consists of an area of Henham Park, which lies within the parish of Wangford with Henham in East Suffolk. The Site lies some 2km to the south-west of Wangford, 4.8km to the west of Reydon and 6km to the east of Halesworth.

1.2.2 The focus of the excavation was where the footprints of the Tudor and Georgian houses are thought to have been situated, which lies immediately to the south of a walled area thought to have been a walled garden. This area of the park is currently grassland with a few trees. In the southern part of the area is an extant loggia, associated with the later Georgian house.

1.2.3 The topography is fairly level at an elevation of approximately 14-15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock is listed as the Crag Group sand with superficial deposits of the sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 At the time of the Domesday Survey both Henham and Wangford were held by Ralph Baynard but these passed into the control of the de la Pole family (Earls of Suffolk) in the mid 15th century. It is thought that the de la Pole family constructed the first house on the Site but the exact location of this structure is unknown. Edmund de la Pole, the 8th Earl of Suffolk, was beheaded in 1513 as the Yorkist claimant to the throne and the Henham estate was then granted to Charles Brandon, a close friend of Henry VIII, who constructed a new residence on the Site in 1538. Charles Brandon was created Duke of Suffolk in 1514.

1.3.2 A map by R Nicholson dated to 1699 shows the house and the park (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). The house is depicted as arranged round a square courtyard with a gatehouse flanked by towers at the main entrance. At the wings there

are several columns, suggesting an open arcade facing the courtyard. At the rear lies what was most likely the main hall and apartments. Walled gardens are shown to the north and west as well as a walled enclosure at the front. An L-shaped pond further to the north may have been the remnants of a medieval moat.

- 1.3.3 Several features of the house shown on this map are echoed in a c. 1750 drawing of the front elevation, of which an early 19th century copy exists. This shows the main gatehouse as a three-storey structure, two flanking two-storey wings and corner turrets. Considerable ornamentation is suggested surrounding the main doorway while tall chimneys and crenulations at the corner towers are also shown.
- 1.3.4 On the death of Charles Brandon in 1545, the Crown granted the Henham estate to Sir Arthur Hopton of Blythburgh who then sold it on to Sir Anthony Rous. In 1660 the then head of the family, Sir John Rous, was created a baronet.
- 1.3.5 From 1747 onwards, considerable work was undertaken by the fifth Baronet to improve the park and its facilities with a stable block added and plantations created around the west, south and east perimeters. However, in 1773, whilst the young sixth Baronet, Sir John Rous, was in Italy, a disastrous fire razed the old hall to the ground.
- 1.3.6 It took until 1790 to gather the funds to begin work on a new hall, which was designed by James Wyatt. This lay to the south of the Tudor house and was constructed in the neoclassical style. This was subsequently re-modelled in the 19th century. A map dated 1865 shows the new hall (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). Formal gardens clearly lie to the east, while to the north and west lies woodland and drives. The walled garden that lay to the north of the Tudor house can still be seen with paths and structures within it indicating its continued use. Parts of the wall, which is extant, are therefore likely to date the Tudor period, though the Grade II listed serpentine or 'crinkle-crankle' east wall is a later addition (list entry 1352569). The new hall was demolished in 1953 although the stables, dovecote and dairy were left extant.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.4.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the conversion of outbuildings at Dairy Farm in 2006 (SCCAS 2006). The outbuildings stand within an area that was possibly partially enclosed by a moat and could therefore be the location of a medieval Henham Hall. Observation of excavated footing trenches did not reveal any evidence for any earlier structures and no artefacts were recovered, although it did appear that the natural subsoil had been previously truncated.
- 1.4.2 In February 2007 a resistivity survey was carried out in the grounds of Henham Park to identify anomalies associated with the former Tudor and Georgian buildings (Stratascan 2007). The survey successfully identified structural remains associated with the Georgian house while possible structural remains were identified in the north of the survey area that may relate to the Tudor Hall. Several former garden pathways were also identified.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2012), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. In particular the project design outlined four main research aims:
- How has Henham Park changed in layout and appearance over time?
 - Is the 'linear pond' close to the Dairy Farm buildings the remnant of a moat surrounding the Tudor house or evidence of an earlier medieval house on the site built by the de la Poles?
 - What is the character of subsurface archaeological remains comprising the Tudor period Henham Hall built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk?
 - What is the character of subsurface archaeological remains comprising the Georgian period Henham Hall built by James Wyatt for the Rous family, Earls of Stradbroke?
- 2.1.3 These research aims were addressed through a programme of non-intrusive topographical and geophysical survey followed by targeted invasive trenching based on the results. This work was supplemented by landscape study and the use of historic mapping and available documentary evidence.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey

- 3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey. The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.2.1 Six trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies and address specific research objectives (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.
- 3.2.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.
- 3.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts.

Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

- 3.2.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subjected to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.
- 3.2.7 The work was carried out between 29 May and 1 June 2012. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

3.3 Copyright

- 3.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
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4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2014) and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Results

- 4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over a total area of approximately 1 hectare using a combination of magnetometer and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (**Figure 2**). The following discussion and accompanying data are taken from the report compiled by GSB (2014).

Magnetometer Survey

- 4.2.2 The magnetic survey results are dominated by magnetic disturbance. A number of factors may be associated with the response such as demolition rubble from Henham Hall or landscaping. At least three pipes have also been recorded within the survey area.
- 4.2.3 Within the magnetic disturbance, a rectilinear zone of increased response can be seen. This is the site of the Georgian Hall, which demolished in 1953. Wall lines are visible and correspond to the shallow time-slices in the GPR data, see below.

GPR Survey

- 4.2.4 The GPR survey was primarily carried out using a Mala MIRA – a multi-channel radar system with an effective line-spacing of just 0.08m (producing very detailed data plots. This site represented one of the first uses of this system by the team resulting in some issues of collection and interpretation. The results presented here are a patchwork of survey areas across which it can be difficult to discern coherent features and there was only a limited amount of processing and interpretation time with the equipment. The original trailing odometer wheel also struggled to keep contact over the site of the Georgian house which has caused some offset errors between. The report therefore gives a basic overview of what was found, highlighting key features of note, with a single interpretation drawing from all data plots, with approximate depths annotated on it.
- 4.2.5 The western range [A] of the Tudor house's main court have been partially identified, with a south-western corner bastion [B] very clear. Beyond this to the west is what was thought to be another wall line [C] but, upon excavation, rather than being a solid foundation it was found to be a ditch back-filled with demolition material. The eastern range [D] is also discernible, as well as some reflectors [E] in the centre associated with the gatehouse; however the remainder of this structure was not surveyed due to trenching and spoil heaps.
- 4.2.6 The northern survey block has produced slightly less clear results but there are well-defined anomalies associated with the northern range [F]. These responses differ somewhat from the remainder of the ranges in as much as they provide evidence of internal detail whereas the southern, western and eastern sections appear only to show the outer walls. Although it was not possible to survey the entire footprint of the manor, having been able to pin down the south-west corner and define the width of the west, south and east ranges and thus the size of the inner court, the remainder of the structure could be extrapolated with far greater confidence than had been the case previously.
- 4.2.7 To the east, a former 'crinkle-crankle' garden wall, a service pipe and line of a culvert run past the house. The former overlies the corner of the Tudor building, suggesting this was a later feature.
- 4.2.8 A large sample of the later Georgian mansion has also been mapped with the GPR. Very shallow reflections demarcate the ground-floor layout of the house which, with depth, fade to reveal the smaller footprint of the in-filled cellars, the rubble in which produce very strong reflections.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Six trenches were eventually excavated, all situated to the south of the current enclosed walled garden. Five of the trenches lay within the footprint of the Tudor house while the sixth (Trench 5) lay within the footprint of the later Georgian house. The size and shape of the trenches varied in order to account for the varying potential targets on which they were sited and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Any substantial remains were left *in situ*.

4.3.2 Generally the trenches saw the removal of between 0.15m and 0.40m of overlying topsoil which overlay the archaeology. Buried soil horizons were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6. Where encountered the natural geology was sand. The trenches lay between 14.24-15.45m aOD.

Trench 1 (Figure 4)

4.3.3 Although Trench 1 was positioned over what was originally thought to be the gatehouse, adjustments to the rectified mapping concluded that it was actually situated over the south-western tower. Removal of the topsoil and a spread of mixed demolition debris (**102**) revealed that much of this structure had been removed.

4.3.4 The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was a buried soil (**123**). This dark deposit which directly overlay the natural sand (**124**) and is thought to represent the former medieval ground surface, although it is also likely to have been the active soil horizon the early post-medieval period.

4.3.5 Cutting through buried soil **123** were features **116** and **112**. Feature **116**, in the western part of the trench, was almost entirely truncated by the construction cut (**107**) for the tower, and little of its full form or purpose can be gleaned, though finds suggest a late 15th-16th century date. Feature **112**, a wide north-south aligned ditch in the eastern part of the trench was also truncated by cut **107** although it extended beyond this and the base was still visible at the bottom of the construction cut. Pottery recovered from this feature suggests a 12th-13th century date. Both these features had a single remaining fill which was visually identical to **123**, suggesting both that these fills were derived from layer **123**, and that they were excavated and filled in while this soil horizon was active.

4.3.6 Along the south-western part of the trench were two intercutting features, **106** and **114**. As with **116** and **112**, the fills were visually identical to **123**, making determining the relationship between the features themselves and with **123** difficult. It was concluded that they were both cut through **123**, although a relationship between the two features could not be established. The full extent of the features was not seen as the north-eastern edge was truncated by robber cut **103**. The south western extents were also difficult to determine. Nevertheless it seems most probable that they were two intercutting pits; pottery recovered from secondary fill **115** seems to indicate an early post-medieval date. Like feature **116**, they were probably cut by construction cut **107**, but this relationship had been truncated by robber cut **103**.

- 4.3.7 The construction cut (**107**) for the tower wall was north-west–south-east aligned with a north-eastern return. At the south-east corner it returned to the north-west for a short length before turning once more to the north-east, presumably to continue the main south-east frontage of the house. The construction cut itself had been heavily truncated by robber cut **103**, but remnants of the original red brick structure in the north-west, south-west and south-east corners (**109**, **110** and **111**) demonstrate its extents. These structural remnants were all entirely composed of handmade red brick (230 x 110 x 60mm or 9 x 4¼ x 2½ inches) bedded into yellow sand **108**. There are several examples of overfired bricks; these were probably deliberately used at foundation level where the discolouration would not be visible. Although sand was the bedding material at this foundation level, fragments of mortar in the later demolition deposits indicate that lime mortar was used for the main structure. There were insufficient courses remaining to demonstrate the bond, but the portion of extant wall which lies to the north-east does not appear to have a regular or distinct bond. The width of **109**, the most complete section, was 1.6m.
- 4.3.8 Due to its truncation by the later robbing event, only in a small area adjacent to structural remnant **111** was the deliberate backfill (**125**) of construction cut **107** visible. In common with many of the other earlier deposits in this trench, this was similar in its characteristics to buried soil horizon **123**.
- 4.3.9 Where the construction cut crossed the earlier ditch (**112**), and adjacent to the south-eastern corner, was a discrete patch of gravel (**118**). It is thought that this was to provide consolidation over this softer patch of ground prior to the construction of **111**.
- 4.3.10 With the exception of the three small remnants of brickwork **109**, **110** and **111**, all the brickwork was later removed by robbing event **103**. Although its deliberate backfill (**104**) contains frequent fragments of brick and some lenses of sand which are probably derived from the sand bedding **108**, the indication is that the vast majority of the brickwork was dismantled and removed. Indeed the extant wall section to the north appears to have been built using reused ‘Tudor’ bricks of the size seen in the trench.
- 4.3.11 A further robber cut (**119**) was also seen within the footprint of the tower. Slightly narrower than **103**, this would seem to represent the removal of an internal wall within the tower, perhaps associated with a staircase. Some traces of sand and brick at the base of the cut (**120**) are all that remains of the disturbed foundation, while above this was a deliberate backfill deposit (**121**) similar to that within **103**.
- 4.3.12 An isolated area of brickwork (**122**) was noted in the southern corner of the trench, laid directly upon buried soil horizon **123**. The exact nature of this feature was unclear, though its position directly beneath the subsoil could imply a possible garden feature.
- Trench 2 (Figure 5)**
- 4.3.13 Trench 2 was targeted on an area of brickwork visible within the grass and along the south-eastern frontage of the Tudor house.

- 4.3.14 Although no clear buried soil horizon was located as in Trench 1, a thin layer of 'dirtier' sand (**212**) overlying natural sand **213** could be the remnant of a former subsoil rather than just a disturbed interface.
- 4.3.15 Overlying **212** was a small section of brickwork (**214**). Based on the proportions of these bricks (visible dimensions 230 x 110mm or 9 x 4¼ inches) they match the size of the brick used in the Tudor house (seen in Trenches 1 and 4). Directly adjacent to **214** was robber cut **207**. The position of this would suggest that it had removed the main front wall of the house and that **214** was a small remnant of this, perhaps part of a small projecting buttress (**Figure 5, Plate 5**). Any further brickwork to the north-east is likely to have been removed by construction cut **209** for later wall **210**.
- 4.3.16 Robber cut **207** was over 1.4m wide and cut nearly 0.70m deep into the natural subsoil (**213**), suggesting a substantial wall. This is, however, slightly narrower than suggested by the walls in Trench 1, indicating that the tower walls were more substantial, potentially to support a higher elevation. The cut itself contained two fills, the lowest (**219**), a relatively thin deposit, may well have derived from the natural backfilling of an open feature. The deeper deposit **208** above this is a deliberate backfilling of the robber cut with discarded material. The robbing event cut through **206**, a potential levelling deposit.
- 4.3.17 Also cutting through **206** were features **215** and **217**. These features were only clear in section and so their exact nature is uncertain. Feature **215** appeared to be an east-west aligned gully immediately adjacent to pillar **211**. Feature **217** was only seen in the north-facing trench edge but had a similar profile and is likely to have been a similar gully or potentially the return of **215**.
- 4.3.18 Cutting both **206** to the west and made ground deposit **202** to the east was **209**, a construction cut for wall **210**. Wall **210** was of the type known as 'crinkle-crankle' or serpentine. These walls, often associated with growing fruit, normally date from the mid-18th century. An upstanding north-south aligned crinkle-crankle wall can be seen on the south-west side of the walled garden. The foundation for the wall **210** is markedly different from the intended visible extent, being constructed of re-used bricks probably derived from the earlier Tudor structure (**Figure 5, Plate 6**). The curving part of the wall by contrasts uses bricks of different proportions (200 x 100 x 70mm or 8 x 4 x 2¾ inches), more consistent with 18th or 19th century brickwork.
- 4.3.19 Butting the southern end of wall **210** was a square gate pillar or post (**211**). This also appears to have re-used the early narrower bricks. The mortar is comparable to that used in **210**.
- 4.3.20 The final deposits encountered were **203** and **204**; these similar and probably equivalent demolition deposits were banked up around wall **210** and pillar **211**, post-dating their use as garden features and levelling the surrounding area. Both deposits lie directly beneath the modern topsoil. A worn and residual Elizabeth I sixpence was found within layer **204** along with a sherd of early 18th century pottery.

Trench 3 (Figure 6)

- 4.3.21 Trench 3 was situated on the continued line of the house frontage to the south-west of Trench 1.
- 4.3.22 Initially, a south-west–north-east aligned ditch (**305**) was located (**Figure 6, Plate 7**). After a lower silty fill at the base of the feature (**304**), and another secondary fill derived from the north-west (**315**), the majority of the feature had been deliberately backfilled with brick rubble (**303**). Within this rubble were glazed valley tiles, ridge or merlon fragments as well as some fragments of brickwork decorated with embossed Tudor roses. This all seems to indicate that ditch **305** went out of use and was backfilled after the demolition of the 16th century house. Overlying this was a secondary fill (**302**) which lay directly beneath the modern topsoil.
- 4.3.23 On its south-eastern edge, ditch **305** cut another feature and the trench was extended to reveal the extent of this. This was **310**, an east–west aligned ditch with a single secondary fill (**311**). This feature was undated but was stratigraphically earlier than **305**, as it lay beneath the buried soil horizon **307**, cut by **305**. It was also on a different alignment to the Tudor complex, suggesting that it relates to an earlier, potentially medieval, phase of activity on site.
- 4.3.24 On the north-western edge of ditch **305** was another area of activity and the trench was extended considerably to the north-west to try and find the extent of this. Despite extending it over 7m no clear end to this activity could be found. This feature (**312**) was concluded to be the result of quarrying. It contained a complex series of alternating bands of re-deposited natural gravels (**313**, **317-323**, **325** and **327**) and topsoil-derived material (**308**, **314** and **316**, **324** and **326**) and probably represents a number of intercutting but near contemporaneous features (**Figure 6, Plate 8**). It cut through the buried soil horizon **307**, indicating that it was later than ditch **310**. Finds recovered from deliberate backfill **308** date from the late 13th-14th century.

Trench 4 (Figure 7)

- 4.3.25 Trench 4 was targeted on the gatehouse of the house and lay just over 15m to the north-east of Trench 1. As with Trench 1, the topsoil overlay a layer of mixed demolition debris (**402**). A late 17th century Charles II farthing was found within this debris.
- 4.3.26 A buried soil horizon was also discovered, numbered **407** and **412** in different interventions, which was cut by the construction cuts for the south-western and north-eastern sides of the gatehouse - **413** and **428** respectively. Pottery from this buried soil suggests a medieval date – a single post-medieval sherd from **412** is likely to be intrusive here. A sondage through **413** showed the lowest fill (**414**) to be entirely composed of brick rubble. This appears to have formed the foundation deposit. Within this early period of brick building, construction techniques were still used that were inherited from working with stone (Richard K Morriss *pers. comm.*), a form of technical skeuomorphism. In this manner, the wall appears to have been constructed with whole bricks as facing material (**422**) and a brick rubble core (**415**) (**Figure 7, Plates 9 and 10**). The facing bricks match the size and fabric of those in Trench 1 (230 x 110 x 60mm or 9 x 4¼ x 2½ inches).

- 4.3.27 The better survival of the north-eastern side of the gatehouse afforded less opportunity to excavate within construction cut (428) while still retaining structural remains *in situ*. However, removal of a single brick adjacent to an existing gap in the north-eastern gatehouse wall 423 (brick dimensions as for 422) was able to confirm that this too had a brick rubble foundation deposit (427). Although much of the interior of the wall has undoubtedly been disturbed by later robbing, it is likely that some of this was also part of a brick rubble core, although it was impossible to distinguish from robber backfill 409.
- 4.3.28 A sondage across the area between the two structures demonstrated that the south-western side of the gatehouse (422) was abutted by layer 411, a possible trample or levelling deposit. Adjacent to 423, the north-eastern side of the gatehouse, was 426, a possible construction-related layer, which overlay 411. As it remained unexcavated it was not possible to establish whether 411 also abutted 423, though it seems likely. Both layers are likely to have been contemporaneous, both with each other and with the initial construction of the gatehouse. A single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered from layer 411.
- 4.3.29 Overlying layer 426 was 406, a possible trample or levelling layer; layer 408, identified in the north-eastern corner of the trench, is likely to represent the same deposit. Both layers were stratigraphically below 404, a widespread demolition deposit. In the north-western part of the trench an area of gravel was partially exposed (424); this was also overlain by 404. The exact nature of 424 could not be confidently established given its partial exposure but it could have been a remnant of the courtyard surface.
- 4.3.30 Seen in the south-western part of the trench above 404 and brick rubble core 415 was 403, another possible surfacing layer, though clearly this must post-date the initial demolition of the building, considering its position above 404. Cutting through 403 and removing some of the facing material from the south-western side of the gatehouse (422) was a robber cut (420) (Figure 7, Plate 10).
- 4.3.31 Within the south-east facing section of the trench, the facing material (423) from the north-eastern side of the gatehouse had been disturbed by robber cut 416. This feature also cut demolition debris 404. A secondary phase of robbing 410 was associated with 423, removing core material. The backfill of this cut (409) was difficult to differentiate from the rubble core of wall 423.
- 4.3.32 Running almost centrally through the trench on a north-west – south-east alignment was a cut (418) for a lead drain pipe (419), thought likely to be related to the Georgian phase of construction. Its central position through the gatehouse suggests that knowledge and traces of the location of this structure were still visible despite its apparently comprehensive demolition.
- 4.3.33 A discrete area of demolition material (425) is thought to be relatively late in date due to the incorporation of wood fragments. This material appears to have been dumped in a shallow depression, overlying gravel 424.

Trench 5 (Figure 8)

- 4.3.34 Trench 5 was located on the later 18th century house, which lay to the south of the Tudor structure. Removal of the topsoil revealed a wide north-north-west–south-south-east aligned brick wall (**502**). The dimensions of the bricks used in this wall and a number of the other structures seen in the trench (230 x 110 x 60mm or 9 x 4¼ x 2½ inches) are similar to those seen within the Tudor house, suggesting that reclaimed bricks may have been used to construct the less visible parts of the new house. Cut straight across wall **502**, and apparently contemporaneous with its construction, as indicated by the diagonally aligned brickwork either side, was a drain (**503**).
- 4.3.35 To the east of wall **502** were three parallel, west-north-west–east-south-east aligned brick walls (**504**, **505** and **506**). Some variation in size and coursing was apparent between these three walls with **505** narrower than the walls to the north or south.
- 4.3.36 Plans of the new house produced by James Wyatt in 1793 indicate that the trench is situated on the south-western edge of the 18th century house, with **502** forming the foundation for the external wall. The plans suggest that the southern part of the cellar storey was not used as rooms, as they lack the labels and door annotations shown within the northern part of the building. Wall **504** apparently formed the division between these cellar rooms and the foundations to the south. Walls **505** and **506** correspond to divisions within the ground floor above, where this area was divided into a water closet, strong closet and office. The position of the water closet, which lies above the northern end of the trench, explains the built-in drain **503** seen within wall **502**.
- 4.3.37 Banked up against the western side of wall **502** were deposits **509** and **510**, the humic and soil-rich nature of these deposits confirming this as the external face of the wall. On the eastern side of **502** and within the building were a series of mixed demolition layers (**511**, **512** and **513**). The brick rubble and mortar within these deposits suggest that they relate to the demolition of the building in 1953.
- 4.3.38 At the junction of walls **502** and **506** was an additional area of brickwork (**514**). Without further excavation the function of this was unclear, though it may have been an additional buttressing at the junction of these walls. At this level there was no indication that it was keyed into to either of the walls, suggesting it was a later addition. At the northern end of the trench another area of brickwork (**507**) was seen abutting the main external wall **502** and blocking drain **503**. This implies a later structure, perhaps constructed when the function of the room above had altered. Photographs of the house show a number of garden features on this side of the house.
- 4.3.39 To the south of wall **506** were two additional areas of brickwork (**516** and **517**). These lay within sandy gravelly layer **515**. The function of these structures, in particular **516**, is unclear. While **517** could be a narrow buttress, the divergent alignment of **516** suggests that it is either a mass of fallen masonry or a later possible garden feature. However, the house was not demolished until 1953 and it is thought that work on the gardens and grounds also finished at this time.

Trench 6 (Figure 9)

- 4.3.40 Trench 6 was targeted on the north-western, back range of the house, the most likely location for the Great Hall and potentially the oldest part of the house. Here, a relatively deep deposit of modern topsoil was found to overlay a slightly discontinuous subsoil layer (**602**), which also varied considerably in depth. This was the only trench in which a subsoil deposit was found and, given the varied depth of the deposit, it is likely that (as elsewhere) it also represents a period of levelling after the demolition of the house.
- 4.3.41 Between topsoil and subsoil at the south-eastern end of the trench was a discrete area of charcoal-rich material (**613**) thought to be an area of root disturbance. Further possible areas of root disturbance were also seen at slightly earlier stages in the stratigraphic sequence, including **626**, which lay directly beneath the subsoil and above demolition debris **603**; and **614**, which lay beneath the subsoil and above possible surface **608**. A number of trees still stand in the vicinity of the trench.
- 4.3.42 A number of demolition deposits were visible within the north-western part of the trench, including **603**, which contained abundant brick rubble; **606**, which appeared to reflect an episode of burning; and **607**, which contained brick and mortar fragments. This evidence accords with the documentary sources, which record the destruction of the house in a fire in 1773. Several of the lead and glass fragments recovered from **603** showed the effects of heat distortion. The last phase of use of the house are represented by jetons dating from the late 16th and 17th centuries found within demolition deposit **603** and the topsoil, as well as pottery dating to this period. Also within deposit **603** were a number of fragments of moulded ceramic building material, which would have originated in the Tudor house. The concentration of demolition rubble within this part of the trench suggests that the majority of the structures were situated at this end of the trench.
- 4.3.43 A clay surface or bedding layer (**608**) was recorded in the south-eastern part of the trench. This appeared to have a distinct break in the centre of the trench, though it did appear to continue further to the north-west, slumped slightly and underlain by a pale grey-white sand (**622**). In the south-western section of the trench two features cut through this layer (**609** and **610**). These features were only seen in section (**Figure 9**, section), although the straight vertical sides suggest that they may have been construction cuts, either postholes or beamslots. Both features were filled with demolition debris, so if these features did originally contain timbers they were most probably removed.
- 4.3.44 At the south-eastern end of the trench, a further possible structure or feature (**621**) appeared to lie stratigraphically below surface **608**, unlike **609** and **610**, possibly indicating more than phase of construction.
- 4.3.45 A large and slightly irregular north-west–south-east aligned robber cut (**617**) occupied most of the trench. Although this was largely unexcavated, at least three demolition deposits were identified within it (**620**, **618** and **616**). The lowest deposit (**616**) showed evidence of burning with a number of large fragments of stone and tile seen along the north-eastern edge. The full width of this feature was not seen.

- 4.3.46 Another possible robber cut (**625**) was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, possibly cutting through robber cut **617**. Again, this feature was not fully seen in plan but it appeared to lie on a north-east–south-west alignment and was filled with demolition debris (**619**). In the northern corner of the trench, and possibly truncated by the robber cut, was a small area of brickwork (**615**). An intact south-east face suggests that this is the remnant of a north-east–south-west aligned wall.
- 4.3.47 A second small area of brickwork (**624**) lay on the north-eastern edge of robber cut **617**. This was largely seen in section (**Figure 9**, section) but may also be the remnant of a north-east–south-west aligned brick wall. Banked against the south-east side of this structure was a pale grey-white lime mortar (**623**), similar to that seen within structure **615**, though the brickwork within **624** was bedded with sand.
- 4.3.48 The earliest deposit excavated in the north-eastern part of the trench was a buried soil horizon (**605**). A small amount of pottery recovered from this suggests it was early medieval in date.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all six of the trenches excavated, and the assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval, with a few prehistoric items. The assemblage includes domestic refuse (pottery, animal bone, etc.) as well as a small but significant collection of stone and ceramic building material, some relating to the Tudor mansion and some to the later Georgian house.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is summarised by trench in **Table 1**. All data are held in an Access database, which forms part of the project archive.
- 5.1.3 This section provides basic details of the finds in order to assess their potential to address the aims and objectives of the project, in particular to shed light on the construction and use of the Tudor and Georgian houses.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating information for the Site, though the assemblage recovered is limited in size and in the range of types represented. Sherds of medieval and post-medieval date are present. Where possible, the pottery was recorded using the codes of the Suffolk County Council Pottery Type-Series (unpublished). Totals by ware type are given in **Table 2**.

Medieval

- 5.2.2 Potentially the earliest pottery on the Site, and dominating the medieval assemblage, are sherds of Ipswich Thetford-type ware (THET), dating at the latest to the 11th century. The only diagnostic sherds are from jars. A large proportion of the Thetford-type ware (40 sherds) came from a single deposit in Trench 3 (backfill of quarry **312**), but here, as elsewhere, sherds occurred with later wares and were clearly residual. Only in one instance did Thetford-

type ware appear alone (possible buried soil **605**), and then only as a single small sherd, again possibly residual. A single sherd of Stamford ware (mid 11th–mid 12th century) from possible trample/levelling deposit **406** was another residual find.

5.2.3 Early medieval sandy coarsewares (MCW) make up a small group of 18 sherds; again, the only diagnostic sherds come from jars. These wares provide the latest dating evidence for ditch **112**, and also occurred in possible relict soil **407** alongside glazed wares, but in other contexts (e.g. trample, levelling and demolition deposits) appear to be residual finds.

5.2.4 Glazed wares are scarce, and consist of three sherds of Ipswich glazed ware (IPSG), from quarry **312** and relict soil **407**, and two sherds of Saintonge whiteware (SAIN), residual in possible levelling deposit **206** (probably monochrome green-glazed ware, although these two sherds are unglazed).

Post-Medieval

5.2.5 Wares which can be identified as probably relating to the initial occupation of the Tudor mansion include 'Tudor Green' ware (TUDG), Late Medieval Transitional ware (LMT) and Raeren stoneware (GSW3). These sherds serve as dating evidence for possible pit **114**, feature **116** and possible relict soil **412**, other sherds occurring residually.

5.2.6 The remainder of the post-medieval assemblage is dominated by red earthenwares, mostly glazed (GRE), which are broadly dated. These provided the utilitarian component of the assemblage, although one decorative vessel, probably horticultural and probably 18th or 19th century in date, may be noted from levelling/demolition deposit **404**. Tinglazed earthenware (TGE) and Westerwald stoneware (GSW5) are broadly dated as 17th to 18th century, and almost certainly pre-date the house as rebuilt in the 1790s, the only wares definitely dating later being the ironstone china (IRST).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 This category includes roof tiles, floor tiles, tiles for possible horticultural use, bricks, a range of brick 'specials'.

5.3.2 Fourteen fragments of flat (peg) roof tile were recovered from. This tile is not particularly chronologically distinctive, and has been dated broadly as medieval or early post-medieval. The likelihood is that this tile belonged to the Tudor mansion. Fragments of pantile (late 17th century or later) came from Trench 2 topsoil, levelling/demolition deposit **204** and ditch **305**.

5.3.3 Two incomplete floor tiles were recovered (levelling/demolition deposit **402**, demolition debris **603**), both yellow-glazed over a white slip. The example from **603** is diagonally scored.

5.3.4 One almost complete and one partial tile from Trench 2 topsoil are both of the same design: rectangular, but with two symmetrical, protruding 'nibs' extending upwards from one long edge. The function of these pieces is uncertain, but they could have formed some sort of edging for flower beds.

- 5.3.5 Five complete bricks were recovered (one from demolition debris **102**, one from Trench 2 topsoil, two from Trench 5 topsoil and one from demolition debris **603**). The brick from **102** measures 210 x 100 x 55mm, and that from **603** is 225 x 110 x 55mm, in both cases consistent with a Tudor date range (Drury 2010, 140). A second, partial brick from **102**, and a similar one from levelling/demolition deposit **404** also fall within this range, as do fragments of thicknesses 50-55mm from levelling/demolition deposits **204** and **404**. All these bricks are handmade, some quite crudely finished, in relatively coarse fabrics. The two bricks from **102** and a fragment from **204** have vitrified surfaces (possibly used for decorative diaper work), while the partial brick from **404** has grass-marked surfaces. Slightly thinner bricks (40-45mm thickness), also in coarse fabrics, are likely to be of similar date range, but may have been used for paving rather than walling (two examples, from quarry **312** and possible trample or levelling deposit **411** respectively).
- 5.3.6 Two complete bricks from Trench 5 topsoil are of larger dimensions (225 x 105 x 65mm and 240 x 115 x 70mm respectively), as is one from Trench 2 topsoil (235 x 115 x 65mm). All are handmade but well formed with sharp arrises, and are of correspondingly later date; they would be consistent with an origin in the Georgian house as rebuilt in the 1790s, or could possibly belong to a slightly earlier phase, in the preceding house.
- 5.3.7 Of most interest amongst the CBM, however, is a small group of eight moulded 'specials', three found in ditch **305** in Trench 3 (deliberate backfill **303**), four in demolition debris **603** in Trench 6, and one in Trench 2 topsoil. The fragments from the three contexts are sufficiently similar as to suggest a common origin, and their appearance is consistent with their use in the Tudor mansion.
- 5.3.8 Five of the 'specials' appear to comprise sections of vertical mouldings. One of these is certainly from an arched window hood, with a rebate for a glazing bar, while the others, incorporating ovolo and bolection mouldings, could have come from door or possibly window surrounds. These moulded forms are unusual within an architectural style that more commonly involved coursed brickwork, even around doors and windows, but they can be seen as replicating mouldings more commonly seen in stone (and presumably would have been cheaper than that material). Traces of white plaster on the surfaces would have rendered that imitation closer in appearance to the original. It is uncertain whether these moulded bricks were used internally or externally; some fragments display a patina of wear that suggests external exposure.
- 5.3.9 A sixth moulded piece is a fragment from what appears to be a column base: a flat piece with a curved edge with V-shaped profile. This also could have been for internal or external use; there are no traces of plaster on this piece.
- 5.3.10 The last two pieces were certainly for external use. One is from a horizontal frieze, and incorporates an applied 'Tudor Rose' motif superimposed on a radiating sun (**Back Cover**), while the final fragment is an incomplete brick with moulded dog-tooth end, from a course probably located under the eaves.

5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

- 5.4.1 The clay pipes consist mainly of plain stem fragments, but also include one complete bowl, from a well made heeled pipe with a good surface polish, a form dating c. 1680-1710 (Trench 1 topsoil).

5.5 Stone Building Material

- 5.5.1 In contrast to the ceramic building material, which shows an emphasis on the Tudor period, the stone building material has a later date. Indeed, the range is typical of 'fashionable' Victorian or early 20th century materials brought in from some distance to adorn prestigious gardens.
- 5.5.2 A group of architectural fragments are in a hard oolitic limestone, identified as deriving from the Portland Whit Bed (Upper Jurassic) of Dorset. These comprise three plinth blocks (demolition debris **102** and ditch **305**), and two dwarf column bases (Trench 2 topsoil, levelling/demolition deposit **204**). This is a robust material that can withstand external weathering and thus is suitable for garden ornamentation. This material was also identified on the underside of two fragments of moulded shelly gravel concrete (perhaps from a decorative edging), indicating that both materials were used together as one decorative garden item.
- 5.5.3 Two fine laminated red sandstone paving slabs (levelling/demolition deposit **204**, demolition debris **603**) are from the Permo-Triassic Midlands, probably Mansfield Stone. This was widely accessible during the Victorian era through rail transport. Finally, a small fragment from a marble slab, possibly used for internal flooring or for a decorative inlay, is of Italian (Carrara) or more probably eastern Mediterranean source, e.g. Turkey or Greece.

5.6 Worked Flint

- 5.6.1 Of the five pieces of prehistoric worked flint recovered, three are waste flakes, one in a coarser, cherty raw material. One piece from Trench 5 topsoil may be a crudely made scraper, but the piece found in possible trample or levelling deposit **411** is the most interesting. This is a triangular bifacial implement in an iron-stained flint; its appearance is reminiscent of Palaeolithic implements, although there is nothing morphologically distinctive about this example that would definitively place it within this date range, and it could equally well be later. It has suffered some surface damage, but not the extensive rolling characteristic of many Palaeolithic artefacts. All the worked flint occurred as residual finds in later deposits.

5.7 Glass

- 5.7.1 This category includes both vessel and window glass. Most of the vessel glass comprises fragments of green wine bottles, nearly all of modern date (19th/20th century), although two fragments from levelling/demolition deposit **402** and ten from Trench 2 topsoil could be late 18th century and one small fragment from feature **116** is badly degraded, suggesting an early date within the currency of green wine bottles, perhaps 17th century. Other vessel glass, all from modern containers (bottles or jars) came from Trench 2 topsoil and levelling/demolition deposit **203**.

- 5.7.2 The window glass is nearly all of early post-medieval date (seven modern fragments came from Trench 2 topsoil and one from Trench 5 topsoil); its appearance would be consistent with an origin in the Tudor mansion. The fragments are pale greenish in colour where this is visible – some fragments are so badly oxidised as to be opaque. The shape of the quarries cannot be determined in any case, although some preserve original edges, six with grozed (chipped) edges and three with flame-rounded edges. The largest group of window glass came from demolition debris **603** (66 fragments), much of which shows signs of having been affected by fire (distortion and partial melting).

5.8 Coins and Jetons

- 5.8.1 Six coins and jetons were recovered from the excavations. All were in good condition, and show little sign of post-depositional corrosion, although all display some signs of pre-depositional wear.
- 5.8.2 The earliest of these is a silver sixpence of Elizabeth I (levelling/demolition deposit **204**) minted in 1573. This coin is heavily worn, and is likely to have been in circulation for some considerable time prior to its deposition or loss. The second coin from the site is a farthing of Charles II (levelling/demolition deposit **402**), minted between 1672 and 1679. These farthings were only produced until towards the end of the reign, to provide sufficient small change for daily use, and may have continued in circulation into the following reign, of James I, when small change was struck in tin, with a copper plug.
- 5.8.3 Three objects are jetons, struck at Nuremberg. Jetons were reckoning counters used in medieval accounting and mathematical calculations. They were used in conjunction with checkerboards or cloths in order to record values and sums of money. Specialist tokens for this purpose were produced from the late 13th century onwards, and they were in widespread use from the 14th century until the late 17th century, when they were made redundant by the increasing spread of Arabic numerals. Nuremberg took over from Tournai as the main European centre for jeton manufacture in the 16th century. Prior to this, designs on jetons usually reflected those on contemporary coins, and jetons were often minted under government authority. The only controls on the minting at Nuremberg were those imposed by the Guild organisation, and new designs flourished.
- 5.8.4 Two of the jetons from the site (one unstratified in Trench 6 and one from demolition debris **603**) were struck by Hans Krauwinckel II, one of the prominent Nuremberg guild masters of the late 16th and early 17th century. Both are common types and struck for distribution throughout western Europe. The third jeton (unstratified in Trench 6) also from Nuremberg, is slightly later in date. It was struck by the guild master Conrad Lauffer (guild master between 1637 and 1668). This particular example was clearly struck for the French market, and bears both the portrait and arms of Louis XIV. It would have been struck between 1643 and 1668). These are relatively unusual finds in England, and it is possible that this was brought back to England by a Royalist returning from exile during the Commonwealth at the restoration of Charles II in 1660. Sir John Rous, who owned Henham at this time was a known Royalist and was given the title of Baron after the restoration in gratitude for his loyal service. He was, however, also granted

control of the Cinque Ports in France and so the jeton may have come into his possession at this time.

- 5.8.5 Finally, a Victorian penny (1860s) in poor condition was found in Trench 1 topsoil.

5.9 Metalwork

- 5.9.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy, lead, iron and other metals.

Copper Alloy

- 5.9.2 Apart from the coins described above, identifiable objects amongst the copper alloy include the hemispherical half of a sheet metal bell (406), a folded strapend (409) and possibly part of a second (311), and a lace-end (Trench 1 topsoil). All these items are likely to date from the early post-medieval period, perhaps 16th/17th century. A dress-making pin from 408 could also fall within this date range.

- 5.9.3 Three fragments of sheet metal with rivet holes (408) may have belonged to a fitting of some description, and is of unknown date and function. Two small domed studs, a pistol shot, a spindle or handle of baluster form, a tiny washer, and a dish-shaped fitting with riveted central knob all came from topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2 and there is no reason to suppose that they date earlier than the modern era (19th/20th century).

Lead

- 5.9.4 The lead consists largely of offcuts and waste, much of it melted, and presumably relating to the destruction of the Tudor mansion (larger groups from trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6). Two small fragments of window came were identified (Trench 4 topsoil), and also a possible token or seal (Trench 2 topsoil).

Iron

- 5.9.5 The ironwork consists largely of nails of varying sizes (33), including some large masonry nails (demolition debris **603**), but also one fiddle-key horseshoe nail (pit **114**). Other identifiable items include tools and structural fixtures and fittings.
- 5.9.6 Amongst the former are four knife blades, all of scale tang type, three with bolsters between tang and blade (Trench 2 topsoil, Trench 5 topsoil, levelling/demolition debris **402** and **404**); a chisel, a wide trowel or small triangular shovel blade, and another possible tanged tool (all from Trench 5 topsoil). Structural items include a possible lock plate (Trench 2 topsoil), an incomplete circular drain cover with an openwork grille (Trench 2 topsoil), and another fragment of grille, perhaps from a similar object (Trench 5 topsoil). A small rectangular (probably lead) plaque on an iron spike, the plaque reading 'H.T. Margaret McGredy', appears to be a plant label: this hybrid tea rose was named after the mother of Samuel McGredy III, the third generation of a famous Irish rose-growing family (working 1926-34).

Other metal

- 5.9.7 Three fragments, probably from a tin can, were found in levelling/demolition deposit **204**.

5.10 Animal Bone

5.10.1 A total of 108 fragments (or 1.672kg) of animal bone was recovered from the site during the normal course of hand excavation. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 95 fragments. The assemblage includes material of medieval, post-medieval, and modern date, as well as some undated material, and is quantified by species in **Table 3**.

5.10.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information. The quantity and type of detailed information available for further study (age, biometric, butchery, gnawing) is given in **Table 4**.

Preservation condition

5.10.3 Bone preservation is on the whole quite good and only a small number of fragments show signs of weathering and abrasion. This suggests that soil conditions are favourable for the preservation of bone and that contexts containing bone have not been significantly disturbed and re-deposited. The number of fragments displaying signs of gnawing is also relatively low (c. 5%), which suggests that bones were rapidly buried out of the reach of scavenging carnivores.

The assemblage

5.10.4 Bone was recovered from 21 separate contexts, mostly layers but also a few cut features. The following species have been identified and are listed in order of their relative abundance: cattle (28%), sheep/goat (25%), pig (8%), domestic fowl (25%), horse, dog, crow and rabbit. The assemblage is briefly described in the following sections:

Medieval

5.10.5 Fifteen bone fragments were recovered from three layers and the fill of ditch **112**. All of the identified bones belong to livestock species, in particular cattle and pig. One of the pig bones, a scapula from layer **411**, is very large and could potentially be from a wild boar.

Post-medieval

5.10.6 A total of 57 bone fragments were recovered from eight layers, and two pits (**114** and **116**) of post-medieval date. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl. Less common species include pig, horse, dog, and crow. All of the common species are represented by bones from different areas of the body, which suggests that the assemblage includes waste material from a range of sources, including butchery and domestic consumption. Measurements taken on a complete cattle metacarpal provided a withers (or shoulder) height estimate of 1.17m, which is a fairly average stature for post-medieval cattle.

Modern

5.10.7 Two cattle bones were recovered from topsoil in **Trench 2**. They include a fragment of tibia and the calcaneus from a calf.

Undated

- 5.10.8 Sixteen bone fragments were recovered from a small number of undated contexts including pit **106** and robber trench **207**. Most of the identified bones belong to sheep/goat and domestic fowl.

5.11 Marine Shell

- 5.11.1 The marine shell consists entirely of oyster, and both left and right valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. The shell is in relatively poor condition, soft and flaking, and no shells preserve complete original dimensions.

5.12 Other Finds

- 5.12.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of metalworking slag (possible levelling deposit **206**, demolition debris **603**), and a worked bone knife handle (Trench 2 topsoil).

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

- 6.1.1 Though some deposits were considered for their potential during this evaluation none were determined to be suitable. Therefore no palaeo-environmental samples were taken during the course of this evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION**7.1 The Tudor House**

- 7.1.1 This investigation was able to confirm the position and general layout of the Tudor house created by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Charles Brandon was brother-in-law to King Henry VIII through his marriage to Henry's sister Mary and had considerable influence at court. He also owned Wingfield Castle and Westhorpe Hall in Suffolk, Brandon House in Southwark and Ewelme Palace in South Oxfordshire, among other properties. Through his earlier marriage to Catherine Willoughby in 1533 he had also gained a number of other estates, particularly in Lincolnshire. As a result, Henham was not the main residence of the family and although constructed in the new fashionable brick style is unlikely to have been the grandest and most expensive of his Suffolk residences.
- 7.1.2 It is possible that the 'new house' was not an entirely new structure. Only within Trench 6 was there any evidence for possible timber structures and it may be that the medieval manor house was incorporated into the new house, although the current investigations were not able to provide any direct evidence for this.
- 7.1.3 Evidence from Trenches 1 and 4 confirmed elements seen on contemporary depictions of the house, namely the brick corner turrets and gatehouse. A number of fragments of decorative brickwork were also recovered which are likely to have adorned the frontage of the house. The use of brick was comparatively new at this time and there was evidence in Trench 4 that the builders were still using construction techniques inherited from working with stone, seen also in the use of skeuomorphic ceramic mouldings.

- 7.1.4 The documented history of the house indicates that it burnt down in 1773. Evidence for this event was particularly seen in Trench 6, where charcoal-rich demolition deposits were recorded as well as heat-affected lead and window glass. This perhaps also supports the idea that the main hall and living quarters lay in this area.

7.2 The Georgian House

- 7.2.1 After the fire, the sixth Baronet had another house built on a new site further south, though it is reported that it took time to gather the funds and work did not start till 1790. As before, there seems to have been a desire to create a house in the latest fashion but perhaps with an eye on cost.
- 7.2.2 The investigation was able to confirm both the position of the Georgian house and to verify aspects of the original design plans.
- 7.2.3 Due to the close proximity of the two structures, the old house would have had to have been completely demolished in order not to spoil the view. Evidence from the trenches dug on the site of the Tudor house also indicates substantial robbing of the below-ground foundations, while evidence from Trench 5 suggests that these bricks were reused within the new house at the basement level, although contemporary bricks were also recovered which are likely to have been used in the superstructure. The reuse of Tudor bricks would have represented both a time and money saving exercise for the sixth Baronet, enabling him to begin the construction of his new residence.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 This evaluation, though limited in its extent, successfully located the sites of both the Tudor and Georgian houses, and provided information on their survival, as well as supplementing the known history of both these structures and also the early post-medieval use of brick. The result of this work could be used to inform further investigation or management of the site.
- 8.1.2 An online OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) entry will be created for this evaluation and its findings and submitted to the website. It is also recommended that a short summary of the results should be submitted to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History*, to be included in their annual roundup of archaeology in the county.
- 8.1.3 The finds (building material and domestic refuse) relating to the construction and occupation of the Tudor mansion are of particular interest within this assemblage. The brick 'specials' are illustrative of a certain architectural style (imitative of stonework) which is unusual for the period, and which contrasts sharply, for example, with the mansion at Hill Hall in Essex, which was remodelled by one of Elizabeth I's courtiers about 50 years after the construction of Henham Hall, and which incorporates terracotta mouldings as well as moulded brick (Drury 2010).
- 8.1.4 The potential of the building materials and other finds for further research is, however, limited by the very small quantities involved, and the fact that they were recovered largely from post-demolition deposits.

- 8.1.5 All finds have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level. Photographic records and drawn profiles have been made for the brick 'specials'. No further analysis of any of the finds is proposed.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1.1 The complete site archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and digital data (word-processed files, spreadsheets, digital photographs), has been prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements are marked with the project code **85204**, and a full index has been prepared.
- 9.1.2 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), a security copy of the written records has been prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.
- 9.1.3 The complete project archive has been returned to the landowner, Hektor Rous, at Henham Hall.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliography

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IfA, 2009, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists

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SMA 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Stratascan, 2007, *Geophysical Survey Report: Henham Park, Beccles, Suffolk*, unpublished report, ref. J2289

Videotext Communications, 2012, *Proposed Archaeological Evaluation, Henham Park, Suffolk*, unpublished project design

10.2 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1699 map by Nicholson (Ipswich Record Office (IRO) ref. HA11/C9/19)

1793 Plans, drawings, elevations, etc., for rebuilding Henham Hall by James Wyatt, architect (IRO ref. HA11/C46/65)

c. 1820 copy of drawing of Henham Hall by Joshua Kirby (original c. 1750)

1865 map by Stagoll (IRO ref. HA11/C9/70)

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 5.70x4.70m		Max. depth: 1.18m	Ground level: 14.34-15.45m aOD		
Context	Description			Depth (m)	
101	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM. Fairly loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies 102.			0.00-0.32 bgl
102	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Varying proportions of CBM, chalk and mortar fragments. Slightly mixed, some distinct lenses/ bands within deposit. Fairly compact. Overlies 104, 121 and 122.			0.30 deep
103	Cut	North-west – south-east aligned robber cut with north-east return. Filled with 104. Straight, steep sides (near vertical), flat base. 1.56m wide. Has removed external tower walls though remnants 109, 110 and 111 survive. Cuts 105, 109, 110, 115 and 125.			0.78 deep
104	Deposit	Fill of robber cut 103 . Mid-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Frequent brick and mortar fragments. Contained varied bands of more rubble and mortar rich material as well as lenses of sand (re-deposited bonding material from structure). Overlies 104 .			0.78 deep
105	Deposit	Secondary fill of possible pit 106 . Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm, occasional chalk flecks. Very similar to 123. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 106 .			0.60 deep
106	Cut	Possible pit, not fully visible in plan, shape unclear as fill 105 visually identical to surrounding material 123. Steep, concave sides, very slightly concave base. Approximately 1.7m wide. Relationship to adjacent feature 114 unclear as deposits visually identical. Cuts 123.			0.60 deep
107	Cut	Construction cut for south-western tower, filled with 108, 109, 110, 111, 118 and 125. North-west – south-east aligned with north-east return. Largely truncated by robber cut 104. Width 1.5m. Cuts 117 and 113.			-
108	Deposit	Bedding/bonding agent used at foundation level for south-western tower. Seen beneath and within structural remnants 109, 110 and 111. Mid-yellow sand. No inclusions. Homogeneous. Overlies 107 .			0.40+ high
109	Structure	Remnant of south-western tower, north-west corner. Red brick (23x11x6cm) set in sand bonding/ bedding 108. Although seven courses remain in one area this was too confined to identify bond. Includes over-fired examples. Overlies 108.			0.51 high
110	Structure	Remnant of south-western tower, south-west corner. Red brick (23x11x6cm) set in sand bonding/ bedding 108. Six courses remain but no identifiable bond. Includes over-fired examples. Overlies 108.			0.41 high
111	Structure	Remnant of south-western tower, south-east corner. Red brick (23x11x6cm) set in sand bonding/ bedding 108. Three courses remain; no identifiable bond. Includes over-fired examples. Overlies 108 and 118.			0.25 high
112	Cut	North – south aligned ditch, filled with 113. Steep, slightly concave sides, flat base. Exact extent unclear as fill 105 visually identical to surrounding material 123 but ~2m wide. Relationship to 123 not certain but thought to cut 123.			0.70 deep
113	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 112 . Mid-brown sandy silty loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Rare chalk fragments. Fairly			0.70 deep

		homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 112.	
114	<i>Cut</i>	Possible pit, not fully visible in plan, shape unclear as fill 115 visually identical to surrounding material 123. Shallow, concave sides, very slightly concave base. Relationship to adjacent feature 106 unclear as deposits visually identical. Cuts 123.	0.66 deep
115	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible pit 114. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm, occasional chalk flecks. Very similar to 123. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 114.	0.66 deep
116	<i>Cut</i>	Base of feature filled with 117, highly truncated. Steep, straight sides, flat base. Full extent not seen. Overlies 124.	0.08 deep
117	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 116. Dark brown sandy silt loam. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 116.	0.08 deep
118	<i>Deposit</i>	Consolidation deposit placed at base of construction cut 107 where it crosses ditch 112. Dark brown sub-angular gravel, <1-3cm with some sharp sand. Compact.	0.14 deep
119	<i>Cut</i>	Robber cut for internal tower division, fill with 120 and 121. North-west – south-east aligned with north-east return. Straight, steep (near vertical) sides, flat base. 1m wide, full depth not seen in single section, likely closer to 0.60m. Cuts 113.	0.44 deep
120	<i>Deposit</i>	Mid-yellow sand. Occasional brick fragments. Disturbed remnant of original wall and bedding within robber cut 119. Fairly compact; slightly mixed. Overlies 119.	0.05 deep
121	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of robber cut 119. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. Frequent brick rubble, occasional chalk flecks. Mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 120.	0.40 deep
122	<i>Structure</i>	Small area of red bricks laid flat (24x13cm) apparently directly into layer 123. 0.73 long, 0.30 wide. Seen in plan only.	-
123	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil horizon. Mid-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk fragments and CBM. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 124.	0.35-0.70 bgl
124	<i>Natural</i>	Natural sand. Mid-yellow with occasional mid-brown mottles and rare sandy clay mottles. Compact.	0.70+ bgl
125	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of construction cut. Mid-brown sandy silt loam. No visible inclusions. Very similar to 123. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Mostly truncated by 103. Overlies 111.	0.07 deep

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 3.18x3.20m		Max. depth: 0.87m	Ground level: 14.24-14.52m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silty loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent CBM and mortar fragments, occasional coal fragments. Loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies 203, 204 and 211.	0.00-0.20 bgl	
202	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground layer on east side of wall 210 and cut by its construction cut 209. Mid yellow sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM and mortar especially in upper part of deposit. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Depth not fully realised.	0.50+ deep	
203	<i>Layer</i>	Levelling/ demolition deposit. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent CBM and mortar. Compact; slightly mixed; some bioturbation. Likely equivalent to 204. Overlies 216.	0.34 deep	
204	<i>Layer</i>	Levelling/ demolition deposit. Mid-grey sandy silt loam. 10% stone, rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional CBM and mortar. Compact; slightly mixed; some bioturbation. Likely equivalent to 203. Overlies 205 and	0.34 deep	

		218.	
205	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill within construction cut 209 to form rubble foundation. Mid-yellow to mid yellow-brown sand. Mixed. Abundant brick rubble. Slightly loose. Little sediment matrix. Overlies 209 .	0.45 deep
206	<i>Layer</i>	Possible levelling deposit. Mid-brown sand. 10% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks. Moderately compact. Overlies 214.	0.36 deep
207	Cut	North-east – south-west aligned robber cut filled with 208 and 219. Straight near vertical sides, flat base. 1.42m wide. Cuts 206.	0.68 deep
208	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of robber cut 207 . Mid yellow-brown sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Abundant CBM, occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly mixed; fairly loose. Overlies 219.	0.60 deep
209	Cut	Construction cut for crinkle-crinkle wall filled with 205 and 210. Straight, steep sides. Slightly irregular in plan, approximately 0.65m wide. Cuts 206 and 202.	0.45 deep
210	<i>Structure</i>	Garden wall of crinkle-crinkle type. Red brick foundation utilising re-used 'Tudor' brick (23x10x6cm), eight courses on west side with three courses abutting on east side to support curve of wall. Three courses of single skin red brick (20x10x7cm) curving wall on this foundation. Pale grey-white mortar. 0.48m wide. Overlies 205.	0.72 high
211	<i>Structure</i>	Gate pillar or post, butts 210. Red brick (23x10x6cm) 4 courses high on 2 course foundation. Square in plan, 44x44cm. Pale grey-white mortar.	0.35 high
212	<i>Natural</i>	Natural sand, or could possibly be made ground or old subsoil. Dark yellow. <1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Compact. Occasional diffuse mottling. Overlies 213.	0.85-1.05 bgl
213	<i>Natural</i>	Natural sand. Mid-yellow with occasional mid-brown mottles and rare sandy clay mottles. Compact.	1.05+ bgl
214	<i>Structure</i>	Wall remnant; projects forward from main robber cut alignment so may be buttress. Composed of red brick (23x11cm) bedded with mid-yellow sand. Length 0.48m, width 0.20m. Height not fully exposed but thought to be only one course. Overlies 212.	0.04+ high
215	Cut	Possible east – west aligned gully filled with 216. Not really clear in plan. Moderate, concave sides, concave base. 0.42m wide. Immediately adjacent to 211. May be associated with 217. Cuts 206.	0.35 deep
216	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 215 . Mid-grey sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 215 .	0.35 deep
217	Cut	Possible gully only seen in north-facing section, filled with 218. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.43m wide. May be associated with 215. Cuts 206.	0.21 deep
218	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 217 . Mid-grey sandy silt loam. 20% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 217 .	0.21 deep
219	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of robber cut 207 . Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare CBM. Occasional charcoal lenses. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 207 .	0.11 deep

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 14.35x2.95m		Max. depth: 1.95m	Ground level: 14.35-14.46m aOD		
Context	Description			Depth (m)	
301	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silty loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly friable; homogeneous; moderately compact; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies 302 and 313.			0.00-0.39 bgl
302	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 305 . Mid yellow-brown sand. 10% stone/pebbles, rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; fairly			0.20 deep

		homogeneous; some bioturbation. Overlies 303 and 315.	
303	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of ditch 305 . Pale yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/ pebbles, rounded, <1-2cm. Abundant brick rubble, 4-30cm. Very little sediment matrix. Frequent voids. Slightly mixed. Overlies 304.	0.80 deep
304	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower silting of ditch 305 . Mid grey-brown silty sand. 10% stone/pebbles, rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional mortar flecks. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 305 .	0.20 deep
305	Cut	South-east – north-west aligned ditch. Filled with 302, 303, 304 and 307. Straight, shallow to moderate sides, concave base. Cuts 307.	1.08 deep
306	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid-yellow sandy chalky marl. Occasional patches of gravel. Compact.	0.66+ bgl
307	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil horizon. Mid yellow-brown sandy loam. <1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Very slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 311.	0.30-0.87 bgl
308	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Topsoil derived material. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Rare CBM. Slightly mixed with diffuse small patches of yellow sand. Fairly compact. Overlies 314, 316, 317, 319 and 323.	1.28 deep
309	-	VOID	-
310	Cut	East – west aligned ditch filled with 311. Straight, moderate sides, flat base. 1.10m wide. Cuts 306.	0.60 deep
311	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 310 , possible deliberate backfill. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Fairly homogeneous; compact. Overlies 310 , cut by 305 .	0.60 deep
312	Cut	Quarry activity. Size and extent not fully determined but likely 7.9m+ long. Likely to be a complex set of intercutting but near contemporary features. Filled with 308, 313-314, 316-323. Cuts 307.	1.58 deep
313	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Pale yellow-orange sandy gravel. 30% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 308.	1.02 deep
314	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Mid-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogenous; moderately compact.	-
315	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 305 . Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/ pebbles, rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous; compact. Derived from the north-west. Overlies 305 .	0.34 deep
316	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Mid brown yellow sandy loam. 2% stone/gravel, rounded, <1-2cm. Diffuse dark brown mottles. Fairly compact. Overlies 318.	0.53 deep
317	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Dark orange sand. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 318 and 320.	0.30 deep
318	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of quarry activity 312 or could be natural. Pale yellow sandy gravel. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact.	0.34 deep
319	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Mid yellow orange sandy gravel. 40% gravel, rounded, <1-4cm. Slightly mixed. Compact.	-
320	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , re-deposited natural. Mid yellow-brown sand. 10% gravel, rounded, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 312 .	0.21 deep
321	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Pale brown sandy gravel. 30% gravel, rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 320.	0.34 deep

322	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam with diffuse mid brown silt mottling. 10% stone/gravel, rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact.	0.26 deep
323	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 . Mid yellow-orange sandy gravel. 30% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 322 and 324.	0.71 deep
324	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Topsoil derived material. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Thought to overlie 325.	-
325	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Mid yellow-orange sandy gravel. 30% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Thought to overlie 326.	-
326	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Topsoil derived material. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Thought to overlie 327.	-
327	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of quarry activity 312 , only seen in plan. Mid yellow-orange sandy gravel. 30% gravel, rounded, <1-3cm. Slightly mixed; fairly compact.	-

TRENCH 4			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 4.66x5.20m		Max. depth: 1.15m	Ground level: 14.25-14.28m aOD	
Context	Description			Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silty loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies 402.		0.00-0.20 bgl
402	<i>Layer</i>	Levelling/ demolition debris. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments with some concentrations. Moderately compact; very slightly mixed. Overlies 409, 419, 421 and 425.		0.21 deep
403	<i>Layer</i>	Possible surface/ levelling deposit. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional brick fragments. Moderately compact. Overlies 404 and 415.		0.19 deep
404	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition debris/ levelling. Pale yellow-brown clay loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM and mortar fragments. Mixed. Overlies 406, 407, 408 and 424.		0.20 deep
405	-	Duplicated number, same as 404.		-
406	<i>Layer</i>	Possible trample or levelling deposit. Pale grey-brown silty sand. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare CBM fragments. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 426. Likely equivalent to 408.		0.07 deep
407	<i>Layer</i>	Possible relict soil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Possibly same 412. Cut by construction cut 413 . Overlies 429.		0.72 deep
408	<i>Layer</i>	Possible trample or levelling deposit. Pale grey silty sand. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM fragments (vitrified/ over fired). Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 412. Probably equivalent to 406.		0.14 deep
409	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of robber cut 410 . Pale yellow sand with abundant brick fragments. Fairly loose; slightly mixed. Overlies 410 .		0.45 deep
410	Cut	Second phase of robbing of wall 423 removing core material. (alternatively could be core material that has retained coherence despite robbing of face material). Straight, steep sides, full width not seen. North-west – south-east aligned, filled with 409. Cuts 417.		0.45 deep
411	<i>Layer</i>	Possible trample or levelling deposit. Pale grey-brown silty sand. 1%		0.05+ deep

		stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare CBM fragments. Fairly homogeneous; fairly compact. No fully excavated. Overlies 422.	
412	Layer	Possible relict soil. Pale grey-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Rare CBM fragments. Possibly same as 407. Cut by construction cut 428. Unexcavated.	-
413	Cut	Construction cut for west part of gateway 422, also filled with 414, 415. North-west – south-east aligned. Full width not seen. Straight, vertical sides. Full depth not exposed. Cuts 407.	0.70+ deep
414	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of construction cut 413 forming foundation. Composed of brick fragments. Compact. Not fully bottomed. Overlies 413.	0.25+ deep
415	Deposit	Deposit within construction cut 413. Brick and mid yellow sand –likely disturbed wall equivalent to 422.	0.45 high
416	Cut	Robber cut removing facing brick from 423. North-west – south-east aligned, filled with 417. Straight, steep sides. 0.25m wide. Flat base. Cuts 404.	0.42 deep
417	Deposit	Fill of robber cut 416. Mid-grey sandy clay loam. No inclusions. Rare brick and tile fragments. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies 416.	0.42 deep
418	Cut	Cut for probably Georgian drain. North-west – south-east aligned. Straight, vertical sides. 0.4m wide. Not fully bottomed. Filled with 418. Cuts 403.	0.25+ deep
419	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of drain 418. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. Overlies a course of red brick lying either side of a 50mm diameter lead pipe. Bricks bonded with pale grey-white mortar. Full depth not exposed.	0.25+ deep
420	Cut	Possible robber cut to remove material from 422, filled with 421. Largely seen in plan and only base of cut surviving. Straight, steep sides, flat base. 0.2m+ wide. Cuts 404.	0.15 deep
421	Deposit	Fill of 420, likely deliberate backfill. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Overlies 420.	0.15 deep
422	Structure	South-western side of gatehouse. North-west – south-east aligned with eastern projection. Red brick (23x11x6cm) bonded with mid-yellow sand. Frequent part bricks used. Core/foundation composed of red brick rubble. Full dimensions not seen; left <i>in situ</i> . Overlies 413.	0.28 high
423	Structure	North-eastern side of gatehouse. North-west – south-east aligned with western projection. Red brick (23x11x6cm) bonded with mid-yellow sand. Frequent part bricks used. Core composed of red brick rubble. Foundation/ bedding appears to be sand. Full dimensions not seen; left <i>in situ</i> . Overlies 427.	0.30 high
424	Layer	Discrete area of gravelly material possible bedding or levelling layer. Mid-brown sandy silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Not fully exposed; unexcavated.	-
425	Layer	Demolition debris. Dark brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional brick, wood and charcoal. Very mixed; fairly compact within depression. Overlies 424.	0.16 deep
426	Layer	Possible construction horizon. Mid-brown silty sand with mid-yellow mottles. Fairly compact. Unexcavated. Overlies 411.	-
427	Deposit	Deliberate backfill within construction cut 428. Mid-yellow sand with abundant brick fragments. Unexcavated. Overlies 428.	-
428	Cut	Construction cut for north-eastern part of gateway 423, also filled with 427. North-west – south-east aligned. Only small portion exposed, full width not seen. Unexcavated. Cuts 412.	-
429	Natural	Natural geology. Mid-yellow sand. Compact.	1.05+ bgl

TRENCH 5			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 5.60x3.90m		Max. depth: 0.15m	Ground level: 14.28-14.37m aOD		
Context	Description			Depth (m)	
501	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silty loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies exposed archaeology.			0.00-0.15 bgl
502	Structure	External wall of 18th century house. North-north-west – south-south-east aligned. Composed of red brick (23x11cm) bedded with pale grey-white mortar. Exposed length 5.70m, width 1.00m. Height not fully exposed; left <i>in situ</i> .			-
503	Structure	West-north-west – east-south-east aligned drain through wall 502. Original feature as brick pattern changed either side to accommodate.0.32m width.			-
504	Structure	Internal basement wall of 18th century house, associated with and abuts 502. West-north-west – east-south-east aligned. Composed of red brick (23x11cm) bedded with pale grey-white mortar. Length 1.75m, exposed width 0.60m. Height not fully exposed; left <i>in situ</i> .			-
505	Structure	Internal basement wall of 18th century house, associated with and abuts 502. West-north-west – east-south-east aligned. Composed of red brick (23x11cm) bedded with pale grey-white mortar. Exposed length 2.20m, width 0.50m. Height not fully exposed; left <i>in situ</i> .			-
506	Structure	Internal basement wall of 18th century house, associated with and abuts 502. West-north-west – east-south-east aligned. Composed of red brick (23x11cm) bedded with pale grey-white mortar. Exposed length 2.20m, width 0.8m. Height not fully exposed; left <i>in situ</i> .			-
507	Structure	Red brick (23x11cm) built structure abutting wall 502 with west-north-west return. Abutting section 0.22m wide, return 0.48m wide. Bedded with pale yellow-white mortar. Left <i>in situ</i> .			-
508	Structure	Later drain inserted in wall 502. Lead pipe set into concrete. Probably 19th century. Left <i>in situ</i> .			-
509	Layer	Lower topsoil deposit within structure 507, likely same as 510. Mid grey-brown sandy silty loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Loose and friable; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.			-
510	Layer	Lower topsoil deposit abutting external face of wall 502, probably same as 509. Mid grey-brown sandy silty loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Loose and friable; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.			-
511	Layer	Demolition rubble, similar to 512 and 513. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 20% stone/ gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Abundant mortar and CBM fragments. Mixed; fairly compact. Unexcavated.			-
512	Layer	Demolition rubble, similar to 511 and 513. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone/ gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Abundant mortar and CBM fragments. Mixed; fairly compact. Unexcavated.			-
513	Layer	Demolition rubble, similar to 511 and 512. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone/ gravel, sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Abundant mortar and CBM fragments. Mixed; fairly compact. Unexcavated.			-
514	Structure	Possible buttress at junction of walls 502 and 506. Red brick (23x11cm) bedded with pale yellow-white mortar. Left <i>in situ</i> .			-
515	Layer	Mid yellow-grey sand. 25% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Mixed; fairly compact. Unexcavated.			-
516	Structure	Possible red brick (23x11cm) structure or buttress abutting wall 506. North-north-west – south-south-east aligned. 0.23m wide. Bedded with pale yellow-white mortar. Left <i>in situ</i> . Overlies 515.			-
517	Structure	Possible structure or demolition fragment abutting wall 506. North-			-

	east – south-west aligned. 0.23m wide. Red brick (23x11cm) traces of pale yellow-white mortar. Left <i>in situ</i> . Overlies 515.	
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TRENCH 6			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 12.80x3.60m		Max. depth: 1.34m	Ground level: 14.48-14.68m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
601	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silty loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional CBM fragments. Loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies 613.	0.00-0.40 bgl	
602	Layer	Modern subsoil, discontinuous deposit may originally have been levelling material. Pale yellow-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional mortar and CBM fragments. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 603, 609 and 610.	0.42 deep	
603	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid yellow-brown sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Frequent brick rubble, occasional mortar fragments. Frequent ash and charcoal. Includes melted lead and glass. Slightly mixed. Overlies 606.	0.85 deep	
604	-	VOID	-	
605	Layer	Possible buried soil. Pale grey-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous; compact. Possibly abuts 623, though equally there may be a vertical construction cut through 605 containing 623 and 624. Relationship to possible structure 621 equally unclear.	0.70+ bgl	
606	Layer	Layer of burnt debris. Mid grey-black sandy silt loam. Frequent small brick, stone and mortar fragments. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 607.	0.18 deep	
607	Layer	Possible demolition. Mid orange-yellow sandy clay loam. Occasional CBM and mortar flecks. Concentration of ash at base of deposit. Overlies 608.	0.11 deep	
608	Layer	Possible surface or bedding layer. Mid yellow-grey sandy clay. Frequent chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 622. Cut by 609 and 610.	0.14 deep	
609	Cut	Possible construction cut, filled with 611. Seen in section, straight, vertical sides, flat base. 0.25m wide. Cuts 608.	0.32 deep	
610	Cut	Possible construction cut, filled with 612. Seen in section, straight, vertical sides, flat base. 0.32m wide. Cuts 608.	0.20 deep	
611	Deposit	Fill of possible construction cut 609, probably demolition debris. Mid orange-brown sandy clay. Frequent CBM and mortar. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 609.	0.32 deep	
612	Deposit	Fill of possible construction cut 610, probably demolition debris. Mid orange-brown sandy clay. Frequent CBM and mortar. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies 610.	0.20 deep	
613	Layer	Discrete area of dark charcoal rich material, possible tree throw or other disturbance. Dark black-brown sandy silt loam. Occasional CBM fragments. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Overlies 602.	0.40 deep	
614	Layer	Possible area of root disturbance. Dark brown sandy silt loam. Rare fragments of CBM and mortar. Humic; bioturbated; slightly mixed; moderately compact. Most probably has truncated layer 608 though relationship not definite.	0.26 deep	
615	Structure	Possible wall corner, not fully seen in plan. Composed of red brick (23x12cm) bedded with pale grey-white lime mortar. Intact south-east face. Exposed length 0.60m, exposed width 0.30m; five courses exposed. Left <i>in situ</i> .	0.40+ high	
616	Deposit	Demolition debris, fill of robber cut 617. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. Frequent ash and charcoal giving slightly purple hue to deposit.	0.34+ deep	

		Frequent CBM and stone fragments, sub-angular, 2-12cm. Slightly mixed. Not fully excavated. Overlies 617 .	
617	Cut	Robber cut filled with 616, 618 and 620. North-west – south-east aligned with likely south-west return. Straight, vertical sides. Largely unexcavated; full width not seen. Cuts 605.	0.34+ deep
618	<i>Deposit</i>	Demolition debris, fill of robber cut 617 . Mid yellow-brown sandy clay. Occasional CBM fragments, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm, frequent mortar flecks and fragments. Mixed; moderately compact. Largely unexcavated. Overlies 616.	0.30+ deep
619	<i>Deposit</i>	Demolition debris, possible fill of robber cut 625 . Mid yellow-orange sandy silt loam. Frequent CBM fragments, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-10cm, occasional mortar flecks and fragments. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Largely unexcavated. Overlies 625 .	-
620	<i>Deposit</i>	Demolition debris, fill of robber cut 617 . Mid-orange sand. Occasional mortar flecks and fragments, rare CBM fragments. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Unexcavated. Overlies 618.	-
621	<i>Structure</i>	Possible structure/ pad though could be an oval cut filled with demolition debris. Composed of red brick rubble and mortar. Fairly mixed; compact. Left <i>in situ</i> . Overlies/ cuts 605.	-
622	<i>Layer</i>	Discrete layer of pale white grey sand beneath north-west end of layer 608 only. Homogeneous; compact. Overlies 605.	0.05 deep
623	<i>Layer</i>	Defined area of pale grey-white lime mortar banked against south-east side of structure 624. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Not full excavated. Overlies 624.	0.20+ deep
624	<i>Structure</i>	Possible wall remnant, not fully seen in plan. Composed of red brick (23x12cm) bedded with mid-yellow sand. Exposed length 0.30m, not fully seen in plan. Two courses exposed. Left <i>in situ</i> .	0.22+ high
625	Cut	Possible robber cut filled with 619. North-east – south-west aligned. 0.70m+ wide, not fully seen in plan. Not excavated. Thought to truncate structure 615. Relationship to 618 uncertain but likely to cut this deposit.	-

APPENDIX 2: SUPPLEMENTARY FINDS INFORMATION

Table 1: All finds by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Unstrat	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Total
Pottery	-	15/236	20/334	57/492	33/759	-	3/21	128/1842
Medieval	-	7/115	2/58	55/463	11/103	-	2/11	77/750
Post-medieval	-	8/121	18/276	2/29	2/656	-	1/10	51/1092
Ceramic Building Material	-	4/3322	20/13902	9/26699	26/2834	2/5814	9/22854	70/75,425
Clay Pipe	-	2/29	5/12	-	2/4	-	-	9/45
Stone	-	2/9893	5/11,501	1/1511	-	-	2/3097	10/26,002
Worked Flint	-	2/16	-	-	2/216	1/9	-	5/241
Glass	-	6/34	29/499	1 /4	17/64	1 /2	68/251	122/854
Slag	-	-	1/69	-	-	-	2/172	3/241
Metalwork (no.)	2	45	30	22	46	13	54	212
Coins	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	5
Copper alloy	-	3	3	1	5	-	-	12
Lead	-	36	5	20	35	5	36	137
Iron	-	6	18	1	5	8	17	55
Misc metal	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Worked Bone (no.)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Animal Bone	-	28/173	14/401	9/158	52/837	3/28	2/75	108/1672
Shell	-	4/41	3/23	1/12	10/91	-	1/13	19/180

Table 2: Pottery ware totals

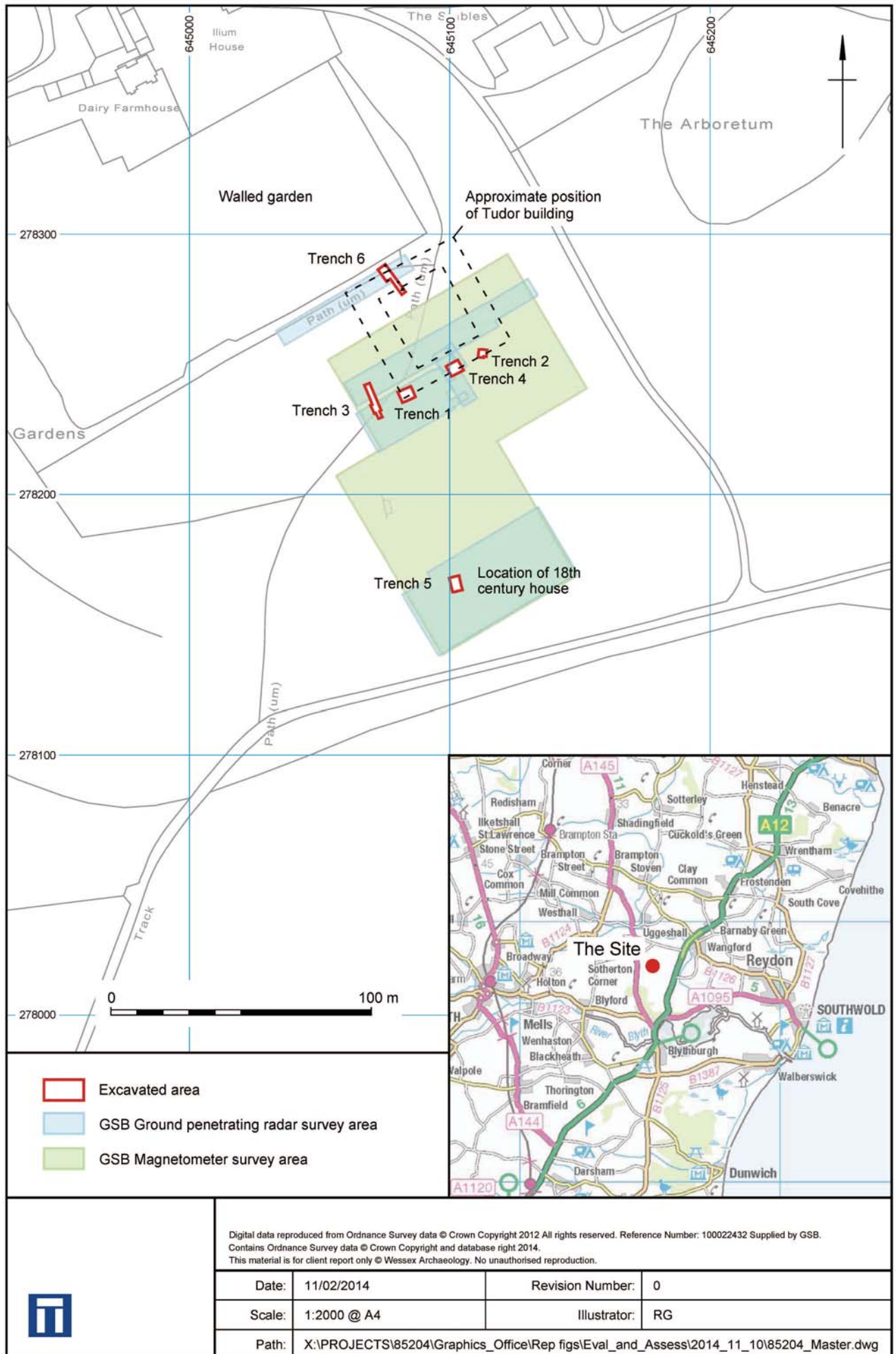
Ware	Fabric code	Date Range	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
Early medieval sandy coarsewares	MCW	12th–14th century	18	152
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	late 13th–14th century	3	52
Ipswich Thetford-type ware	THET	9th–11th century	53	484
Saintonge monochrome	SAIN	13th–15th century	2	58
Stamford ware	STAM	mid 11th–mid 12th century	1	4
Late medieval transitional ware	LMT	15th–mid 16th century	4	81
Post-medieval redware	GRE	mid 16th onwards	22	522
Raeren stoneware	GSW3	late 15th–mid 16th century	8	199
Staffordshire white salt glaze	SWSW	early 18th century	1	23
Tinglazed earthenware	TGE	17th–18th century	2	148
Tudor Green ware	TUDG	late 15th–16th century	2	8
Westerwald stoneware	GSW5	17th–18th century	1	23
Ironsstone china	IRST	19th–20th century	11	88
TOTAL			128	1842

Table 3: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	medieval	post-medieval	modern	undated	Total
cattle	4	10	2	1	17
sheep/goat	1	9		5	15
pig	4	1			5
horse		2		1	3
dog		3			3
rabbit				1	1
domestic fowl		10		5	15
crow		1		1	2
Total identified	9	36	2	14	61
Total unidentifiable	6	21	1	2	30
Overall total	15	57	3	16	91

Table 4: Quantity and type of detailed information available for further study

Type of information	medieval	post-medieval	modern	Undated	Total
Age	6	22	2	12	42
biometric	1	6	1	5	13
butchery	1	2		1	4
gnawing	1	1	1	2	5
Total	9	31	4	20	64



Location of Site, evaluation trenches and geophysical survey

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Ground penetrating Radar results

Figure 3



Plate 3: View of Trench 1, from the south-west



Plate 4: View of Trench 1; robber cuts 103 and 119, view from the south-east

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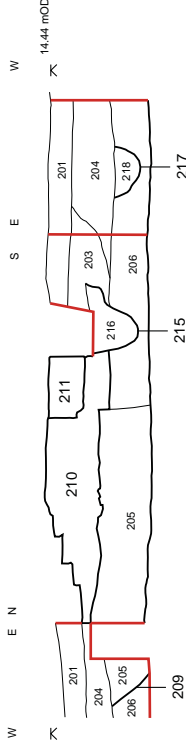
Plate 5: Trench 2, view from the north-east



Plate 6: East-facing elevation of structure 210



Section showing structures 210, 211 and features 215 and 217



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North-east facing section of ditches 305 and 310

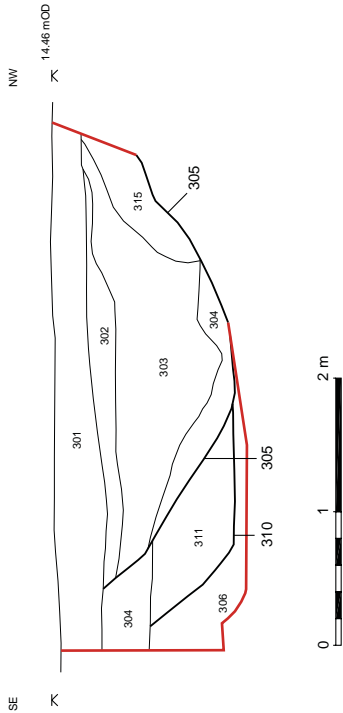


Plate 7: North-east facing section of ditches 305 and 310



Plate 8: View of Trench 3, from the north-west



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Plate 9: Trench 4, view from the south-east



Plate 10: Trench 4, view from the north-west

						
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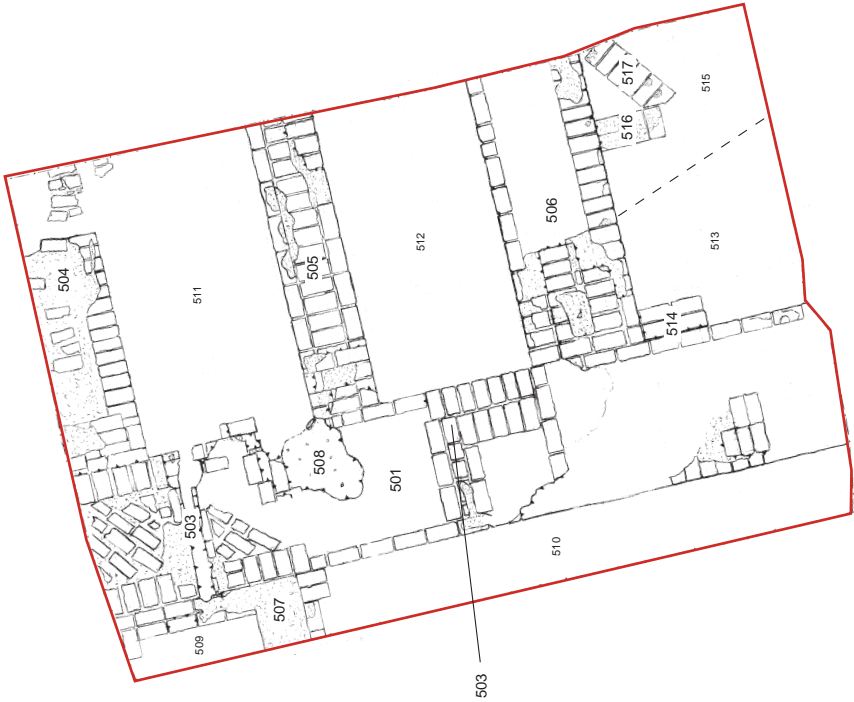


Plate 11: Trench 5, view from the north-west



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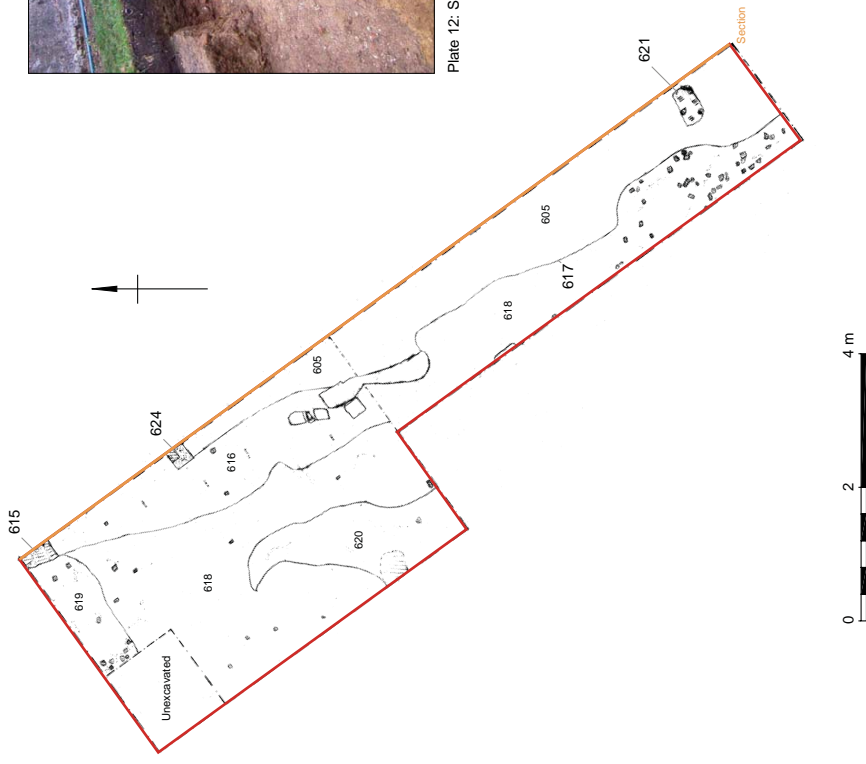


Plate 12: South-west facing section Trench 6, oblique view

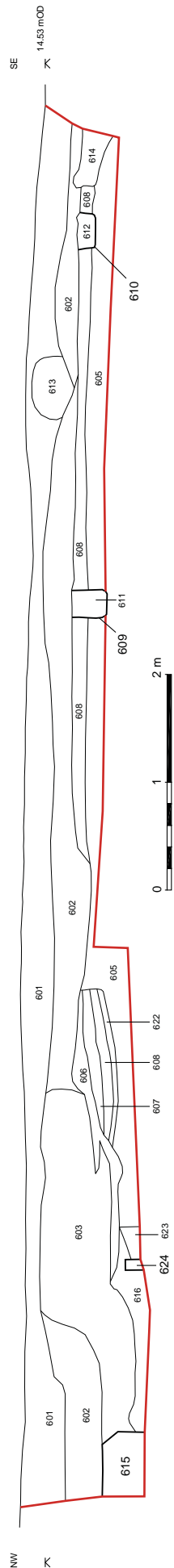


Plate 13: Trench 6, view from the north-west



Plate 14: Trench 6, view from the south

South-west facing section, Trench 6



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