

Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample Excavation of land at Swans Nest House, Watton Road, Swaffham, Norfolk.



Prepared for Walnut Farm Developments Ltd

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*2x2m in 'T-formation'

**Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample Excavation
 of land at Swans Nest House, Watton Road, Swaffham, Norfolk.
 PE37 8HF**

Location:	Swaffham
Grid Ref:	TF 8257 0772
NHES Event No:	ENF 132602
Date of fieldwork:	28 th to the 31 st October 2013

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Walnut Farm Developments Ltd to undertake a Strip, Map & Sample Excavation ahead of the proposed development off Watton Road, Swaffham. The area was formerly part of the gardens for a 1930s property known as Swans Nest House and now forms the plot for two bungalows, with garages (c. 580m²) and a new access driveway. Prior to the start of works, the site comprised of an area of lawn, shrubs, mature trees and a disused outdoor swimming pool.

An archaeological geophysical survey carried out on agricultural fields immediately to the south of the site in 2011 identified a large double-ditched enclosure with the potential to extend into the development area (Stratascan Report 2932/Marsh, B. 2011). Although currently of unknown date, the enclosure is similar in form to Middle Bronze Age enclosures excavated elsewhere in East Anglia. Consequently, there was potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) may be present at the site and that their significance could be adversely affected by the any groundworks associated with the development.

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF44856) on behalf of Breckland District Council: (Ref: 3PL/2013/0107/O). The aim of the project was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. The footprint of the bungalows and garages, along with the driveway turning-head, were subject to archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation with provision for further excavation or monitoring dependent upon the initial results.

This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and their archaeological interpretation. On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

No significant archaeological features were revealed during the course of the excavation. Several modern garden features relating to planting pits were identified, along with the modern graves of a pet dog and of a hamster buried within a ceramic casket.

A very small assemblage of finds was collected, which include Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flints, a single sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery and a 17th century trading token.

No features were uncovered which related to the suspected Middle Bronze Age enclosure identified previously through geophysical survey of fields to the immediate south.

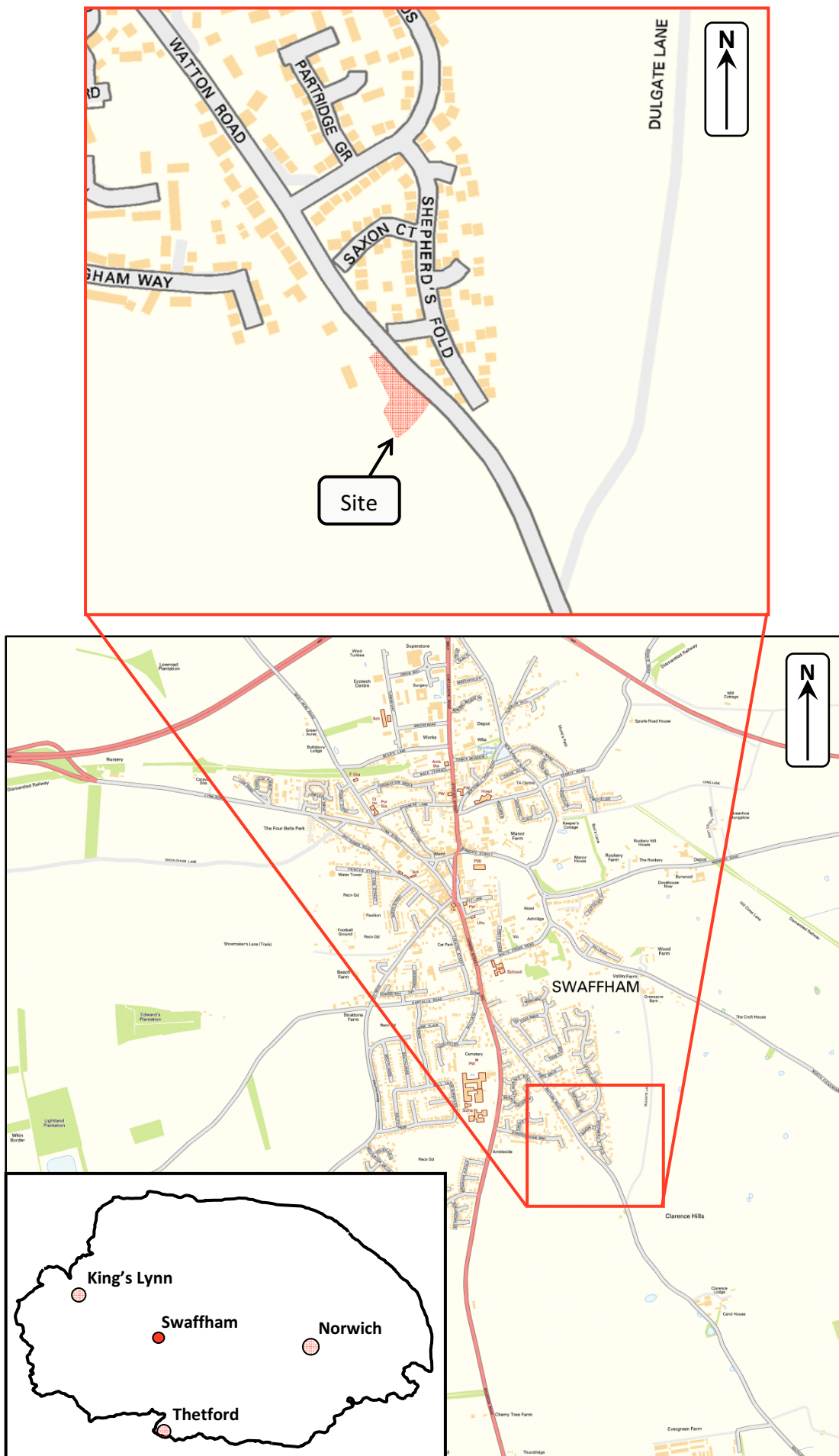


Figure 1: General Site Location

3.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located at the current south-east limit of Swaffham, off the Watton Road. It is situated on well-drained land falling gradually from north to south. It sits away from all three of its closest river valleys; the head of the River Gadder is c. 2.7km to the south-west, the River Wissey is located c. 4km to the east and the River Nar is situated c. 7km to the north.

Underlying geology is of Upper Chalk (Cretaceous period), overlain by chalky tills with flints, together with outwash deposits of sands and gravels, silts and clays (Lowestoft Formation) - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as firm clay with occasional flints.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background (Figures 1 & 2)

The site is located in west Norfolk in the parish of Swaffham which lies amongst a relatively rich historic landscape which has provided evidence of human occupation from all historic periods.

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Swaffham's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 250 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.



Plate 2: Fields to the south of Swans Nest House
(site of an enclosure identified through geophysical survey) (looking S)

Cartographic evidence shows that a very similar arrangement of field enclosures was present from at least the late 19th century, with Swans Nest Farm occupying a long rectangular, east-west farmstead (still defined to the north of the site). The plot for Swans Nest House was not established until the 1930s, when the eastern part of the rectangular field adjacent to the farm was given over to it. Aerial photographs of 1946, show the current house, with the area of the site subdivided by two to three paddocks or horticultural areas. The various housing estates on the western side of Watton Road were established by the 1980s, with recent housing estates now also established on the eastern side of the Watton Road.

A detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was conducted over c. 19.6 hectares of agricultural land proposed for large scale housing development to the immediate south of the site in 2011 (Stratascan Report 2932/Marsh, B. 2011). This survey identified a series of positive linear anomalies, indicative of a rectilinear double ditch feature, of probable archaeological origin. Further positive linear anomalies which may indicate former field systems were identified in close proximity to this response, which do not match with responses likely to be associated with historic field boundaries. Further weak positive and negative responses were also identified across the site and were also thought to be of archaeological origin, although several responses could also be interpreted as geological in nature.

The double-ditch enclosure is currently of unknown date. Although it could be interpreted as a fairly sizable Roman marching camp with an east-west *via principalis* it is also of a similar form to Middle Bronze Age enclosures now recognised elsewhere in East Anglia, the most recent of which being at Ormesy St Michael, which was partly excavated in 2010 (Gilmour & Mortimer 2012).

At Ormebsy St Michael, a Middle Bronze Age field system was recorded, overlaid by the large Middle Bronze Age enclosure, which contained some evidence for post built structures indicative of minor occupation at the site. Later field systems re-cut the enclosure, which may be of later prehistoric date. The likely function of the Ormesby enclosure is currently under scrutiny, the sheer size of the ditch and banks suggest a high status site, or at least access to large resources in terms of required labour. However, the size of the boundaries may have been decreed by the role of the enclosure, with the bank and ditch designed to keep livestock, probably cattle, either within or excluded from the enclosure (Gilmour & Mortimer 32, 2012). In scale, the Swaffham enclosure is larger than that at Ormesby (estimated to enclose c. 40% more area), although it may share a similar central subdivision.

Topographically, the enclosure at Swaffham appears to be located away from local rivers, with the central dividing ditches located in a dip in the landscape, with the outer enclosure cut into the sloping sides of what may conjecturally be a valley for a former spring. If the central ditches are taken to mark the middle axis of the enclosure, the northern part of the enclosure would fall short of the development site by as little as c.20m.

In September 2012, trial trenching was carried out north to south along the field boundary between the western and eastern part of the overall area proposed for large scale residential development, to investigate whether possible early ditch systems predating the rectangular enclosure (identified solely through the geophysical survey) extended into the western area. No evidence relating to such ditches was uncovered, with only post-medieval ditches relating to later field systems encountered (Peachey & Quinn 2012/AS Report 4142). Finds collected from both this evaluation and a Fieldwalking Survey of the same fields carried out in 2011 to 2012 (Peachey & Quinn 2012/AS Report 4025), include a single Roman pottery sherd and a few medieval sherds. A small flint assemblage was also collected, ranging from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date with several scrapers, piercers and debitage indicative of early Neolithic industry. The flint was scattered across the survey area with possible clusters in the central area and the north-west corner. A single gunflint and a silver coin of Elizabeth I were also collected as stray finds.

Finds scatters across fields in the general area of the site indicate Romano-British activity, with a possible settlement site c. 300m to the south where numerous coins have been collected in the vicinity of Jays Cottage. Archaeological work west of there at a factory site (NHER41938) revealed part of a Romano-British field system/enclosure with evidence for agricultural processing, including a kiln, and possible quarrying activity.

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 30822 Coin Scatter: Metal detecting of the field south of the site in 1992 recovered three medieval coins, including a Henry III short cross penny and an Edward III penny. [c. 75m S]

NHER 30822: Multi-period Finds Scatter. Metal detecting of fields to the west of the site between 1992 and 1997 recovered a small number of prehistoric flints, a Roman copper alloy finger ring with a glass intaglio, and a number of medieval and post medieval metal objects (including spurs, a belt-fastener, a 16th century seal-matrix and a 17th century rose-noble coin). [c. 125m W]

NHER 357850: Multi-period finds, undated double-ditched enclosure & post-medieval and undated ditches. An area of fields defined by housing to the north, Brandon Road to the west, S. Pickenham Road to the east and a factory site to the south has been subject to several phases of archaeological evaluation as a result of proposed residential development. A geophysical survey identified a number of potentially archaeologically significant features, including what is almost certainly a large double-ditched enclosure in the eastern part of the site. A subsequent fieldwalking and metal-detector survey recovered a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint, sherds of Roman and medieval pottery and a single post-medieval coin. The flints included a small number of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces, although the majority were of probable earlier Neolithic date. In 2012 the central part of the site was subject to targeted trial trenching evaluation, with three trenches excavated to determine whether the archaeological remains identified to the east extended into the western part of the site. This would appear not to be the case as a post-medieval ditch and an undated ditch were the only archaeologically significant features to be identified. See NHER 29209 for finds recovered during earlier metal-detecting in the western part of the area. [immediately W & S of the site]

NHER 25140: Neolithic flints/Roman Pottery. In 1989 a small number of Neolithic flint tools (including a core) and a 'fresh' sherd from a Greyware Roman bowl were recovered from a building site here. [c. 300m N]

NHER 51232: Multi-period Finds Scatter. Metal detecting of fields on the eastern side of Dulgate Lane in 2007 recovered a Romano-British steelyard weight along with medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects. [c. 330m NE]

NHER 2677: Roman Pottery. In 1956 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fields c. 550m west of Carol House. [c. 625m SSW]

NHER 2679: Roman/L.Saxon/Medieval Pottery. In 1962 a number of sherds of Roman and ?Late Saxon or early medieval pottery were recovered from this the garden of Holmwood House, Whitecross Road. [c. 600m NNW]

NHER 17420: Metal detecting in the garden of Jays Cottage during 1980-81 recovered a Roman disc brooch as well as a selection of Roman coins including examples minted during the reigns of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and Septimus Severus. A medieval copper alloy key was retrieved at the same time. [c. 250m S]

NHER 28566: Metal detecting in fields south of Jays Cottage in 1991 and 1992 recovered over twenty Roman coins, over thirty Roman pottery sherds, and a small number of medieval and post medieval objects, including a Commonwealth half-crown. [c. 300m S]

NHER 29205: Finds Scatter Metal detecting within a field north of Carol House between 1991 and 1992 recovered a number of medieval objects, including two copper alloy rings. A post-medieval 16th century double looped buckle and a 16th century openwork hooked tag, as well as a number of coins, were also recovered. [c. 680m SE]

NHER 29207: Multi-period Finds Scatter. Metal-detecting of fields south of Jays Cottage between 1991 and 2012 has recovered a number of prehistoric and possible Neolithic flint tools, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects (inc. tiles and coins). Metal finds include a Roman furniture-fitting and mount; medieval buckle, strap-end and tailor's thimble and a post-medieval mount and hooked fastener. [c. 400m S]

NHER 29212: Metal detecting in 1991 recovered a 6th century (Early Saxon) small long brooch. [c. 640m S]

NHER 30822 Finds Spot: Metal detecting in fields in 1992 recovered a penny, minted under Charles I between 1625 and 1649. [c. 250m SW]

NHER 36986: Roman Finds. Metal detecting of a field south of Carol House in 1992 recovered three Roman coins from the 2nd century, and three Roman brooches from the 1st and 2nd centuries. [c. 1km SSE]

NHER 36987: Multi-period Finds Scatter. Metal detecting of fields at Clarence Hills in 1991 recovered a Roman enamelled headstud brooch dating to the 2nd century, the wing of a Roman fanbow brooch, and a long-cross cut half shilling of Henry III minted between 1247-50. [c. ESE 600m]

NHER 41938: Multi-period Activity (inc. Prehistoric & Roman). Archaeological investigations involving trial trenching and open area excavations in 2005 and 2006 ahead of development (extension to an industrial site) revealed a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit, Iron Age or Roman ditches, and a Roman field/enclosure system, with evidence for agricultural processing, including a kiln, and possibly quarrying activity. The Roman evidence is believed to be peripheral to a possible focus of Romano-British settlement to the east, recognised by surface finds (see NHER 17420 & 28566). [c. 500m SW]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 3 & 4)

The area of the main footprint of the houses, garages and driveway turning heads was machine reduced using a wheeled 'JCB'-type machine fitted with a ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision and control; in order to reveal any archaeological deposits or features. Spoil was stockpiled on site at the edges of works and within the confines of a former swimming pool, with the assistance of a dumper.

The area of the garden was cleared of shrubbery and mature trees prior to the start of works, although large tree-throws were kept in place to avoid potential damage to surrounding deposits.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

Due to the limited number of features revealed, all features which were not obviously modern or geological in origin were subject to targeted investigation to determine their function, form and relative date.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS Spot Height of 57.6m OD located on the Watton Road.



Plate 3: NE part of the site (looking SE)



Plate 4: SW part of the site (looking NE)

6.0 Results *(Figures 4 & 5 Appendix 1)*

- **'Natural deposits'**

Natural clay (121) was revealed at a depth of c. 0.5 to 0.3m, observed to slope gradually from north to south within the confines of the excavation area. A linear periglacial feature was identified crossing the site on an irregular north-south alignment ([112]). This feature was fairly ephemeral at the surface where it contained a homogenous, soft silty-sand of c. 0.5m in depth. Below this was a poorly sorted gravel (114) of sub-rounded flints.

- **Subsoil & Topsoil**

Above the natural was a root-mottled yellowish-brown silty-clay subsoil (103) c. 0.15 to 0.3m deep. Finds collected during the machine reduction of this deposit include late post-medieval objects and prehistoric flints showing a degree of mixing from possible ploughing and later root-action.



Plate 5: Periglacial Feature [112] (looking N)
[1x2m Scale]

Above the subsoil was a mid-grey silty-loam 'garden soil' c. 0.2 to 0.3m deep with frequent roots (102). In the south-west corner of the site, this horizon had been buried by 0.45m of material comprising of a sterile clay make-up (101) with a levelling deposit of topsoil above to form the area for a former grass tennis court. The clay and soil make-up is most likely derived from the excavation and landscaping for the outdoor swimming pool.

- **Modern Features**

Several modern features were encountered which can be attributed to garden activity, which include rectangular and oval planting pits ([105], 109], [111] & [122]).

Two modern pet burials were discovered in the north-east corner of the site in an area of the garden used for bonfires and vegetable growing. The articulated remains of an adult dog were uncovered within a grave-pit ([119]), which was subsequently reburied at the edge of the plot. Close to this a small pit was found to contain a modern ceramic casket, within which were a few small bones and tatters of plastic, thought to be the remains of a hamster.

The amorphous linear scarring from a former hedgerow was identified close to the modern hedge line along the southern boundary of the garden, which shared the same SW-NE alignment ([115]).

7.0 Finds Analysis (Appendix 2)

• Pottery

Introduction

Three sherds of pottery weighing a total of 98g were collected from three contexts. This is a very small assemblage of residual fragments collected from the subsoil and the upper fill of a periglacial feature. All of the post-medieval sherds are in an abraded condition. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric:

Context	Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV	Date Range	Comments
103	Post-medieval Slipware	PMSW	1	55	0.08	1	17 th to 19 th	Trail decorated dish
113	?Romano-British Grey Ware	RBGW	1	4	0.02	1	3 rd to 4 th	Highly abraded
118	Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	1	39	0.06	1	16 th to 18 th	Highly abraded, handle frag.
Grand Total			3	98	0.16	3		

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

Comments

The rim sherd of a red-earthenware dish (broken into two conjoining fragments) with green glaze and white trailed slip in a wide coiling pattern was collected from subsoil, along with a handle fragment from a large glazed red earthenware vessel. Both post-medieval pieces were abraded and are likely to have been present within plough horizons for quite some time.

A single small and highly abraded sherd of pottery was collected from the upper fill of a natural periglacial feature ([112]). This fabric resembles a Romano-British greyware, similar to West Norfolk reduced/grey wares. The sherd is likely to be intrusive into the surface of the sandy upper fill of the feature, introduced through root action or burrowing.

• Flint

This small assemblage is made almost exclusively from a medium grained opaque flint, with frequent interclasts and flaws. The fabric ranges in colour from very pale yellow to yellowish-grey when viewed through a strong white light. The condition of the assemblage is variable, with several pieces showing some signs of post-depositional weathering or abrasion. Two struck pieces were collected from the upper fill of a periglacial feature as intrusive finds, while the remainder were all collected from subsoil across the site.

A single piece of burnt flint weighing 4g was collected from the upper sandy fill of a periglacial feature ([112]), it is heavily heat affected with a granulated and reddened appearance.

The worked flint assemblage comprises of nine pieces weighing a total of 118g. They are primarily soft hammer struck making use of pebbles and a thermal flake as cores, with varying degrees of success. The flakes are short and irregular, with signs of *ad hoc* use as light scraping and cutting tools. The assemblage appears to be broadly representative of a similar industry utilising a 'relaxed' knapping method. Dating the assemblage without the presence of more diagnostic pieces is problematic, although the selection of poor raw materials, such as pebbles and thermal flakes, and the *ad hoc* use of poorly produced flakes as short lived tools is generally indicative of a later Neolithic to Bronze Age tradition.

This small assemblage appears to augment data collected through fieldwalking of the fields to the west and south of the site where a range of industries, which included worked flints (mostly flakes) including a burin, a core rejuvenation flake and five blades of Mesolithic or

Early Neolithic date. The more diagnostic pieces within the assemblage, which included several scrapers and piercers were suggestive of an early Neolithic industry with some possible Bronze Age scrapers and debitage (Peachey, A. in Peachey & Quinn 2012/AS Report 4025).

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
103	Flake - utilised	1	5	Subsoil
A secondary flake, a short, thick flake retaining a thin chalky cortex, utilised as a small scraper with unifacial retouch/wear. Struck softly from a prepared platform, using a pebble as a simple core. Slightly glossy.				
103	Flake	1	6	Subsoil
A secondary short/thick flake retaining a thin, weathered chalky cortex. Struck softly from a prepared platform using a pebble as a simple core. Slight patination and gloss. Near identical size to the flake described above.				
103	Flake	1	6	Subsoil
A thin, highly patinated feather-like flake with poss. bulb and platform				
113	Flake	1	2	Fill of periglacial feature [112]
An irregularly shaped hinge fractured flake, fresh condition.				
113	Flake	1	4	Fill of periglacial feature [112]
A fairly soft struck, short, squat flake, probably struck from a decorticated pebble Glossy and patinated.				
113	Burnt Flint	1	4	Fill of periglacial feature [112]
A small, heat reddened and granulated fragment with oxidised cortex.				
117	Flake	1	8	Subsoil
Squat, irregular shaped secondary flake retaining a chalky cortex, fairly soft struck from a small platform				
117	Shatter	1	36	Subsoil
Very thin, hard cortex, proximal end has been used as an unprepared platform with several unsuccessful strikes				
117	Thermal flake - utilised	1	42	Subsoil
A thermal flake retaining chalky cortex utilised as an adhoc ?scraper, a small number of failed strikes may indicate a quickly abandoned attempt to use the piece as a make-shift core. Glossy.				
118	Flake	1	9	Subsoil
A fairly soft hammer struck flake (tertiary), no cortex, struck from an abraded, prepared platform, poss. uni-facial wear damage (including a small notch), fairly fresh, slightly glossy.				

• Metal Objects

A small number of metal objects were collected during the course of the machine reduction, none of which can be attributed to the fills of archaeological features. They were collected from the subsoil with the aid of a metal detector and include post-medieval buttons and other objects of post-medieval to late post-medieval date.

Context No.	Feature Type	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
103	Subsoil	Cu-Al	Button	L.Post-medieval	Post-medieval+
A complete, silver-tinned, copper-alloy cast discoidal button with relatively large soldered suspension loop shank on the reverse. Has a flat face with no other detail. Weight 1.23g Diam. 13mm.					
103	Subsoil	Cu-Al	Button	L.Post-medieval	Post-medieval+
A copper-alloy cast, silver tinned discoidal button which has lost its loop on the reverse. Has a flat face with no other detail. Weight 2.33g Diam. 18mm.					
103	Subsoil	Cu-Al	Button	L16 th century +	Post-medieval+
A hollow cast spherical button, missing the shank and loop from its back. Decorative buttons of this type were usually tinned/gilded to appear identical to those of precious metals. Weight 1.83g. Diam.13mm					
103	Subsoil	Cu-Al	Thimble	Post-medieval	Post-medieval+
A small fragment from a cast copper alloy thimble with cross-hatch surface decoration. Weight 0.39g.					
103	Subsoil	Cu-Al	Sheet	Uncertain	Post-medieval+
A fragment of a thin sheet of copper-alloy, poss. with a rounded outer edge. Weight 0.98g					
103	Subsoil	Lead-Al	Bell	L.Post-medieval	Post-medieval+
A fragment from the base of a small bell cast in white-metal					

- **Coin** (*Appendix 5*)

By Andy Barnett

A single coin was recovered by metal detector from subsoil (103) during soil stripping in the SW corner of the excavation area.

The coin is 15.5mm in diameter and weighs 1.16 grams. It is heavily worn with a brown patina. All that can be readily distinguished are the letters 'RR' in the centre of what is the reverse of the coin.

Its size and the position of the letters identify this coin as a 17th century traders token. Specifically it is a token issued by Richard Rastell, a cloth merchant from Thame in Oxfordshire (Thompson & Wilkinson 1993). It would have been struck and issued sometime between 1660 and 1680 but probably in the late 1660's.

These types of token are fairly common post-medieval finds and this one is no exception. It is quite some distance from home and in all likelihood was used as small change before it was lost.

Context	103
Denomination	Traders Token
Metal	Copper Alloy
State	Post-medieval England
Ruler	Charles II (1660-1685)
Obverse Description	Legend around Mercers Arms
Obverse Legend	[RICH RASTELL]
Reverse Description	Legend around Letters in centre
Reverse Legend	IN THAME RR
Date	1660-1680
Weight	1.16g
Diameter	15.5mm
Preservation	Heavily Worn with as brown patina.
Reference	SCBI 44 The Norweb Collection Part IV, 3799

8.0 Conclusions

No significant archaeological features were revealed during the course of the excavation.

An ephemeral periglacial feature was identified which crossed the site on a rough north to south alignment.

Several modern features relating to planting pits were identified, along with the graves of a pet dog and a hamster buried within a ceramic casket.

A very small assemblage of finds were collected, which include Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flints, a single sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery and a 17th century trading token.

No features were uncovered which relate to the suspected Middle Bronze Age enclosure identified previously through geophysical survey of fields to the immediate south. If the central east-west ditches form a mid axis to the enclosure then the northern end would fall just short of the Swans Nest House gardens.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Ian Jessett and Karen Fitch of Walnut Farm Developments Ltd who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. Thanks are also due to Jason of Rutland Contractors for his assistance and cooperation on site. The fieldwork was carried out by John Percival and the author. The post-excavation analysis was carried out by the author, the coin was reported on by Andy Barnett. NHER data was obtained directly from the Historic Environment Service archive at Gressenhall.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
100	Deposit		Friable, dark greyish-brown clay-loam, occ. stones c. 0.3m deep	Imported Topsoil (in area of grass tennis court)	<i>L20th century</i>
101	Deposit		Firm, mid brownish-yellow sandy clay, occ. chalk patches, occ. stones, c. 0.2m deep	Make-up (redeposited natural)	<i>L20th century</i>
102	Deposit		Friable, mid greyish-brown clay-loam, occ. stones, occ. modern brick flecks, c. 0.2m deep	Original Topsoil (buried in area of grass tennis court)	<i>Modern</i>
103	Deposit		Friable, mid to light yellowish-brown sandy-clay, occ. stones, c. 0.15m deep	Subsoil	<i>Post-medieval</i>
104	Deposit	[105]	Soft 'sticky', mid-grey silty-loam, occ. charcoal, rare chalk flecks, rare modern brick frags (small), freq. roots, c. 0.22m deep		
105	Cut		Rectangular, sharp corner pit with near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.8 W, 0.95 L, 0.22m D	Planting pit	<i>Modern</i>
106	Deposit	[107]	Friable, mid greyish-brown clay-loam, occ. stones, c. 0.3m deep (+ ceramic casket containing v. small animal bones and plastic)		
107	Cut		Sub-circular, 0.55m L. 0.5m W.	Pet burial	<i>Modern</i>
108	Deposit	[109]	Soft 'sticky', mid-grey silty-loam, occ. charcoal, rare chalk flecks, rare modern brick frags (small), freq. roots, c. 0.12m deep		
109	Cut		Sub-oval concave feature, 0.12m deep	Planting feature	<i>Modern</i>
110	Deposit	[111]	V.soft, mid greyish-brown, silty loam, occ. stones		
111	Cut		Sub-oval, 0.9m L, 0.65m W, >0/10m deep	Planting pit	<i>Modern</i>
112	Cut		Ephemeral linear feature with irregular width (3.3m to 1.65m) aligned c. N-S	Periglacial feature	
113	Deposit	[112]	Soft, mid orangey-brown silty-sand (clay c.10%), homogenous, occ. stones, 'sterile', c. 0.5m deep	Upper fill of [112]	
114	Deposit	[112]	Firm, poorly sorted flint gravel, sub. Ang>sub rounded, occ. chalk, 'sterile'	Lower fill of [112]	
115	Cut		Amorphous, shallow linear feature aligned NE-SW, c. 0.9m wide, c. 0.15m deep	Hedge line	<i>Modern</i>
116	Deposit	[115]	Soft, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones c. 0.15m deep		
117	Deposit		Same as (103) – in area of Western Garage	Subsoil	
118	Deposit		Same as (103) – in area of the Eastern Garage	Subsoil	
119	Cut		Sub-oval pit		<i>Modern</i>
120	Deposit	[119]	Articulated adult dog skeleton	Dog Burial	<i>Modern</i>
121	Deposit		Firm, 'sticky', mid-yellowish orange clay, occ. frost fractured flints	Natural Geology	
122	Cut		Sub-oval, concave, c. 0.5m L c. 0.4m W, c. 0.15m deep	Planting feature	<i>Modern</i>
123	Deposit	[122]	Soft 'sticky', mid-grey silty-loam, occ. charcoal, rare chalk flecks, freq. roots		

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Palaeolithic (500000 to 10001BC)	Geological	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Garden features	5
World War One (1914-1918)	Pet Burials	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
103	Cu Al Button – silver tinned	1	1.23	
103	Cu Al Button – silver tinned	1	2.33	
103	Cu Al Button	1	1.83	
103	Cu Al Sheet	1	0.98	
103	Coin – Cu Al	1	1.16	C17th Trading Token
103	Flint – worked	3	17	
103	Thimble fragment – Cu Al	1	0.39	
103	Metal (lead-alloy) bell	1	11.31	Fragment
103	Pottery	1	55	(x2 conjoining frags.)
113	Pottery	1	4	
113	Flint - worked [4, 2]	2	6	
113	Flint – burnt	1	4	
117	Flint - worked [42, 36, 8]	3	86	
118	Flint – worked	1	9	
118	Pottery	1	39	

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Flint – burnt	1
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	Flint – worked	9
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Bell	1
	Button	3
	Coin – Trading Token	1
	Pottery	2
	Thimble	1

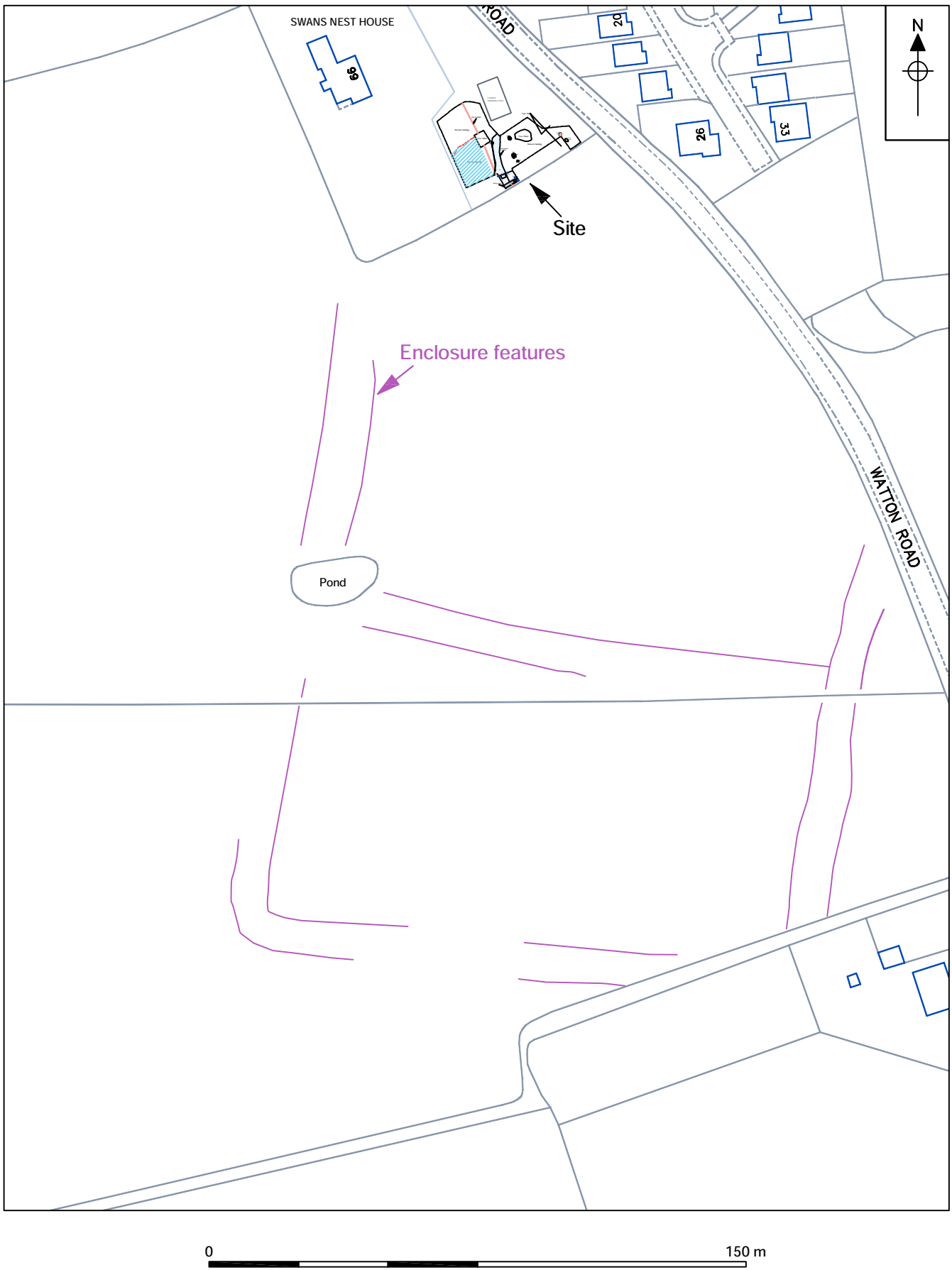


Figure 2. Enclosure as interpreted from Stratascan Geophysical Survey . Scale 1:1500

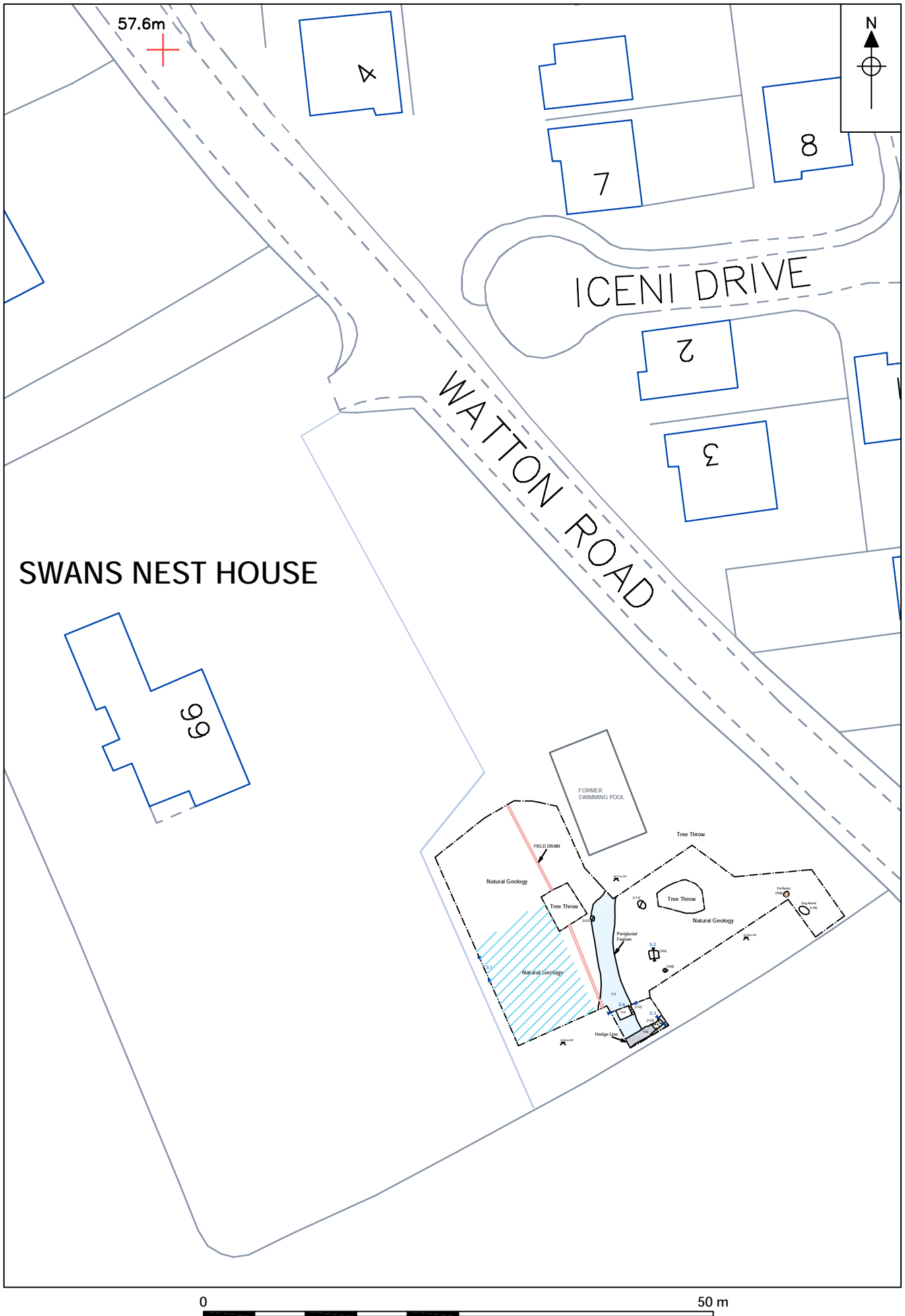


Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:500

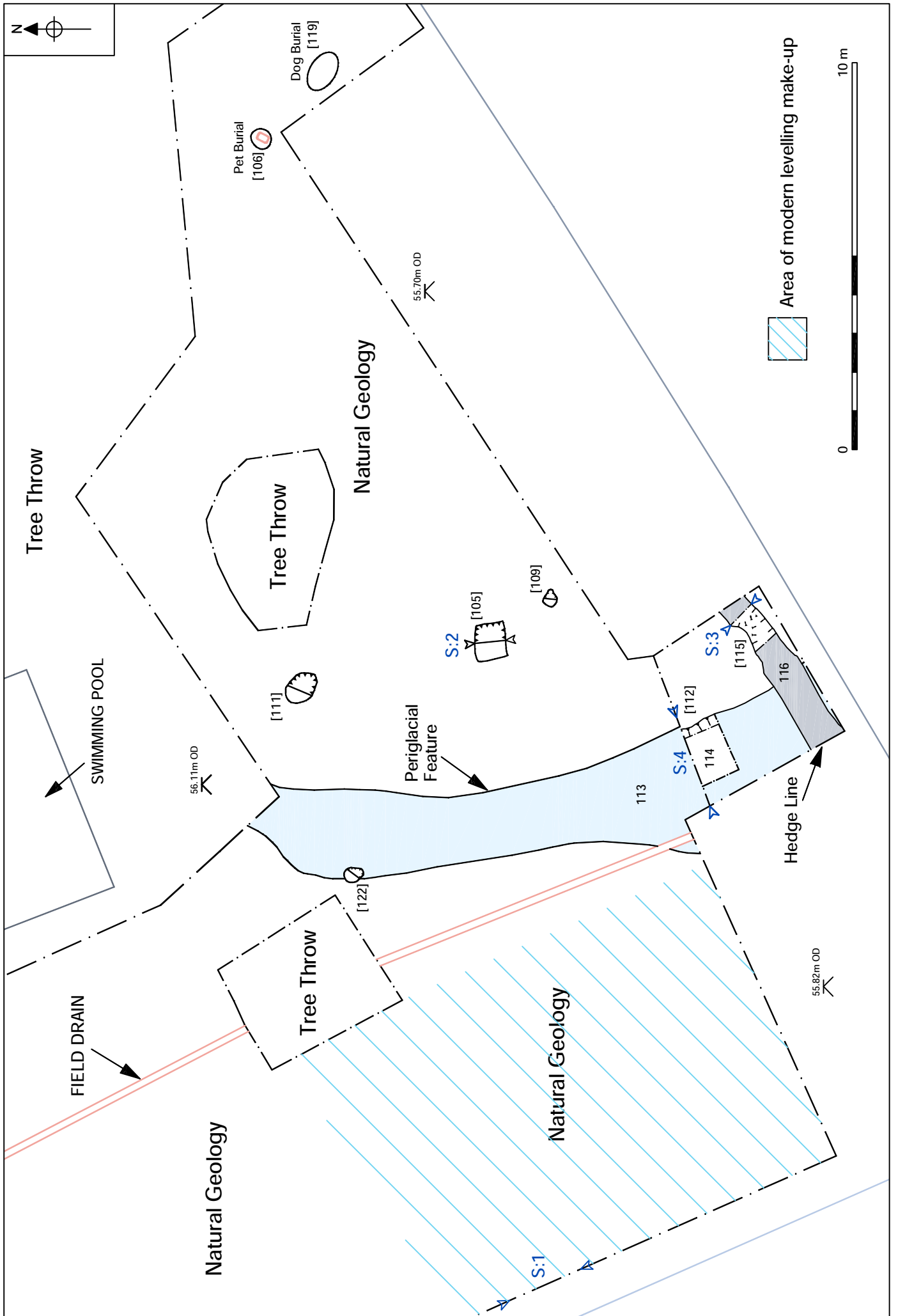


Figure 4. Trench plan. Scale 1:125

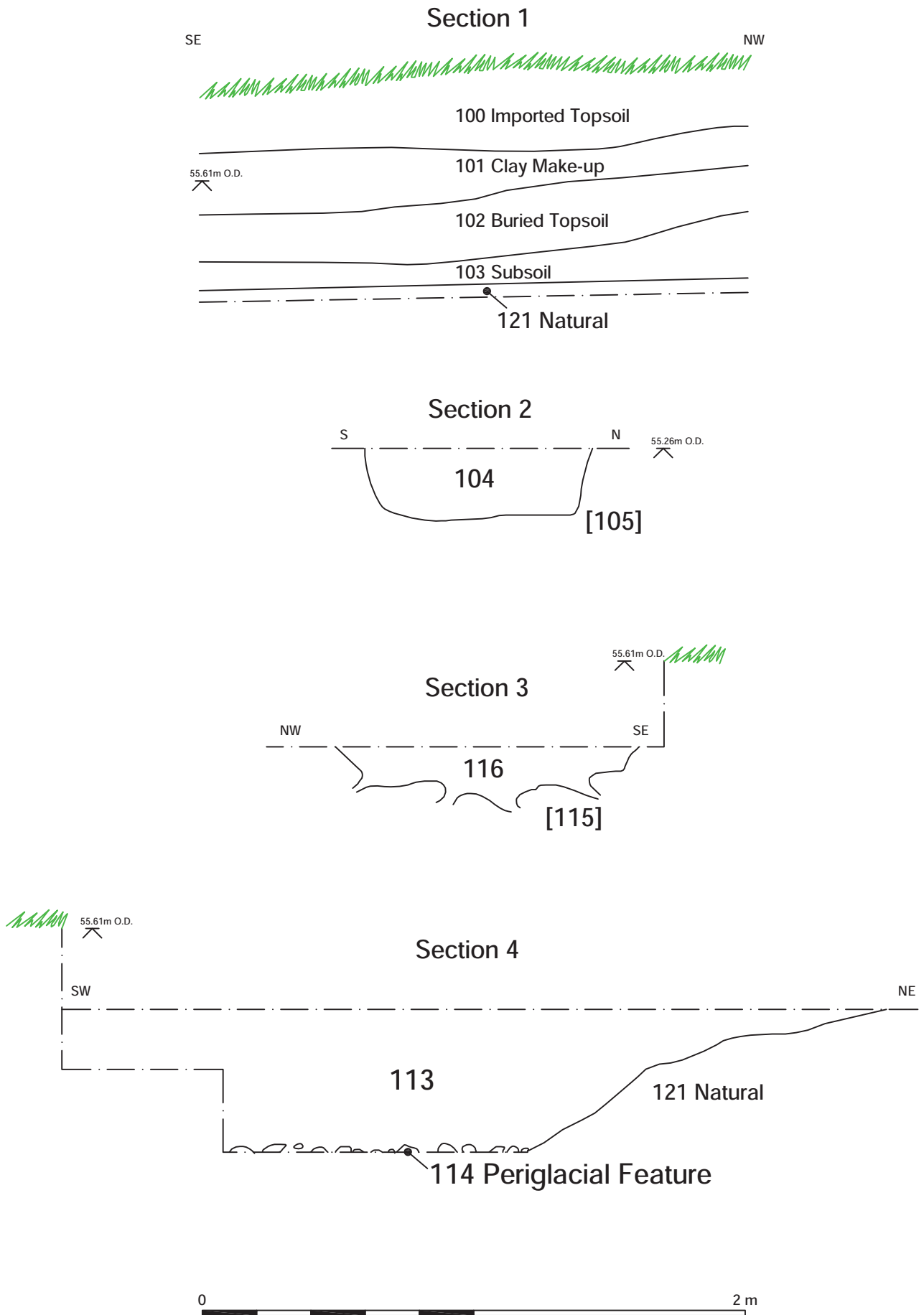


Figure 5. Example Sections. Scale 1:20