Phase 3

Horley NW Development

Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report Cheswick Farm and Flood Compensation Areas

Oxford Archaeology

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Horley NW Development, Cheswick Farm, Areas 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (Phase III), Surrey

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

Between April and July 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out the third phase of a field evaluation on land north-west of Horley, Surrey. The main area was situated at Cheswick Farm, Meath Green Lane and comprised six fields situated on open pasture between two branches of the River Mole. Five further areas were investigated to the west of Meath Green Lane, near the River Mole (Areas 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).

The evaluation identified concentrations of mainly late Iron Age to early Roman archaeology, clustering in Fields C and D at Cheswick Farm. As with previous evaluations in the vicinity (located in Phase I fields and Area 3 Phase II), these areas contained significant evidence of activity with potential for an Iron Age settlement. A low spread of archaeological features found throughout the surrounding fields at Cheswick Farm date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period, with the exception of Area A, that produced no data.

No archaeological features were identified in Areas 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, situated on the alluvium of the current river.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Landscape Design Associates (LDA) on behalf of Horley North West Consortium to undertake a third phase of archaeological evaluation on land north-west of Horley, Surrey (Fig. 1). This is to be part of a pre-planning application assessment of the proposed development site, the results of which are an addition to the overall Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of approximately 1600 houses and associated supporting facilities as indicated in the Reigate and Banstead Borough Council Local Plan. The development will be connected via access roads to the A23 and A217. Due to the extent of the area (*c* 115 ha), the trial trenching is being carried out in several phases. This evaluation is part of Phase III.

1.1.3 A first phase of evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology in May and June 2004 (OA 2004), in an area to the north-west and west of the proposed development (Figs 2), on land between Meath Green Lane and the River Mole on the north-west outskirts of Horley. Further trenching was undertaken along a proposed access route which ran west of the river Mole to the A217 Reigate Road.

1.1.4 The Phase II evaluation comprised six areas located to the east and south of the proposed development (land known as Meath Green), designated as Landens Farm, Areas 1 (Bonehurst Farm), 2, 3 (The Croft), 4 and 5. Landens Farm is bounded to the west by the River Mole and to the east by modern housing associated with Horley (TQ 268 441 centred). Area 1 (TQ 280 451 centred) is situated on the land of Bonehurst Farm and will consist of the eastern access road to the proposed development, off the existing A23. Area 2 (TQ 273 447 centred) is situated on private land east of Meath Green Lane. Area 3 (TQ 274 447 centred) is situated on private land east of Meath Green Lane, directly adjacent to Cheswick Farm. Area 4 (TQ 271 443 centred) is situated on private land west of Meath Green Lane, between Cheswick and Landens Farms. Area 5 (TQ 273 442 centred) is situated on private land west of Meath Green Lane, immediately adjacent to Landens Farm (field 2).

1.1.5 The Phase III evaluation comprises six fields located to the east and west of the proposed development at Cheswick Farm and five flood compensation areas. Cheswick Farm evaluations are situated on private land east of Meath Green Lane (TQ 271 443 centred) and comprised Fields A to F. Areas 6 and 7 on Wick and Landens Farm respectively (TQ 270 451 and TQ 265 441 centred) are bounded to the west by the River Mole. Area 8 is located to the north-west of the development area, centred on TQ 269 450. Area 9 is located to the west of Meath Green Farm (phase I evaluation), centred on TQ 268 447. Area 10 is located to the west of Area 9, on the other side of the River Mole, centred on TQ 266 449.

1.1.6 The scope of the work was defined by Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2006a; OA 2006b; OA 2006c) specific to each area, and approved in advance of the fieldwork by Tony Howe, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council (SCC).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 This Phase III evaluation encompassed a total of *c* 15 ha at an average level of 52 m OD. The development area generally slopes at a mild gradient towards the east and the River Mole. The majority of the site is situated on Weald Clay with interspersed areas of dry valley gravel of the first river terrace and alluvial material (British Geological Survey, 1979, Sheet 286). The alluvium is concentrated along the course of the River Mole and its associated tributary stream system.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OA, 2006), the results of which are summarised below.

1.3.2 A cultural Heritage assessment was produced by Wardell Armstrong for LDA in June 2003 (Wardell Armstrong 2003).

1.3.3 The majority of information regarding the development area has been collated through the examination of information held by the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). There are limited references to the proposed development area within the record although this does not dismiss the possibility of the existence of previously unidentified archaeology being present in the vicinity.

1.3.4 A single Neolithic polished axe fragment (SMR 872) was found in a field by a stream within the area to be covered by the EIA. The fragment was recovered in 1956 but was only reported by the person to whom the artefact had been left. Therefore, although interesting from the aspect of occupational continuity and anthropogenic movement through the Surrey landscape, this singular piece is rather unreliable as a single diagnostic artefact.

1.3.5 Although no archaeology pertaining to the prehistoric can be attributed to the immediate area of the development site, the possibility cannot be completely dismissed. Bronze Age occupation has been recorded by Framework Archaeology at Gatwick Airport (Framework, 2002) which is located *c* 6 km to the south-west of Horley along the course of the River Mole. Here, ditch and pit alignments were identified relating to Bronze Age ring ditches, settlement and field systems. This may suggest a smaller but similar system in character to that exposed along the gravel terraces of the Thames valley landscape to the north-west.

1.3.6 The main reference to the archaeology at the Horley NW development is that of a medieval moated enclosure (SMR 871). Excavations undertaken in 1963 produced 14th century pottery but little else. The enclosure was recorded as being orientated NW-SE with approximate dimensions of 50 m x 45 m. The line of a former road or track is visible along the southern side with the entrance potentially located on the

NW side of the enclosure. A remnant bank was previously recorded as visible along the SE edge of the enclosure by the SMR record compiler. As this site appears to be one that was well established, it is likely that the area was well utilised prior to this particular phase of the location.

1.3.7 A lime kiln has also been reported to exist within the western edge of the Horley NW development area (SMR 405). It is described within the SMR as a kiln, dating between the 16th and 19th centuries. However, the recorded location was subject to a geophysical survey (GeoQuest Associates, 1999) and negative results question the SMR entry.

1.3.8 Examining historic maps of the Horley area enabled the pattern of development of the town since the 16th century to be identified. The earliest map, compiled by John Norden in 1594, records the existence of Horley as a small Hamlet. The settlement was sustained by a rural economy based on agriculture, and remained so up to the first half of the 19th century (as shown by the Tithe Map of the Town of Horley in 1846). Other than slight growth, little change is documented during the 250 years since Norden's original map.

1.3.9 It has been communicated by one of the tenants of the area that the land has been kept free draining via a sequence of herringbone plan land drains regularly laid in 22 m intervals. These were rumoured to have been laid by Napoleonic prisoners of war approximately 1.2 m below the ground surface and are constructed from clay drains of diameters between 7 to 10 cm.

1.3.10 By 1872, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map showed a significant expansion towards the south east of the town. It is possible that this provisional and significant expansion of the Horley settlement was directly attributed to the increasing commercial popularity of the London to Brighton Railway constructed in 1841.

1.3.11 During the 20th century the settlement area continued to expand, concentrated within the area to the south and east. The influx to the local population and the expansion of the town plan is likely to be associated with the desirability of the area as part of the London commuters'catchment area. The increased development through the latter half of the 20th century can be directly linked to the initial construction and subsequent expansion of Gatwick Airport, located to the south-west of Horley town.

1.3.12 A field evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in May/June 2004 in the north-west part of the proposed development, on land between Meath Green lane and the River Mole (OA 2004). The evaluation identified a significant late Iron Age to early Roman area of settlement and associated field systems to the east of the River Mole, along with large number of post-medieval pits.

1.3.13 The Phase II evaluation identified four areas of mainly late Iron Age to early Roman activity. Iron Age activity was identified in particular in Area 3, suggesting a high potential for Iron Age settlement at Cheswick Farm (Fig. 2). Area 3 contained the highest density of archaeology of the entire evaluation, with ditches, gullies, curvilinear gullies, pits and postholes. The main concentration was to the east in

Trenches 409 and 410 with possible structural evidence to the west. Pottery retrieved from these features indicate a late Iron Age to Roman date, with possible earlier Prehistoric activity located to the north, as indicated by a Neolithic pit excavated in Test Pit 411.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.

2.1.2 Attention was to be given to remains of all periods. This was to include evidence for past environments. Provision was made for environmental sampling.

2.1.3 The evaluation sought to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance and intrusion on the site.

2.1.4 To make available the results of the evaluation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 A 4% sample of each area was required by SCC. This entailed the excavation of 76 trenches at Cheswick Farm and 8 trenches in Area 7 measuring approximately 60 m^2. One longer trench of 100 m^2 was excavated in Area 7. Area 6 contained three trenches: two of 17.5 m and one 25 m in length (Fig. 2).

3.1.2 Cheswick Farm covered an area of 11.25 ha and was divided into six fields, A to F (Fig. 3). Areas 6 and 7 covered *c* 0.35 ha and *c* 1.35 ha respectively (Figs 4 and 5).

3.1.3 Areas 8, 9, and 10 covered an area of *c* 2 ha and comprised of 13 trenches measuring 60 m^2 each (Fig. 21).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The trenches were surveyed in using a differential phase GPS system. Levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum.

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and directed by an archaeological supervisor. Excavation proceeded to the first archaeological horizon or to the underlying natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.2.3 A representative sample of the features revealed were excavated by hand to determine their depth, extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Where finds were visible in the surface of unexcavated features these were retained. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number. The spoil tips were scanned for the presence of artefacts.

3.2.4 Deep sondages were machine excavated in areas of alluvium to observe the sediment sequences.

3.2.5 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Samples were taken from selected features to assess the likely preservation and quality of environmental data pertaining to the environmental history of the local area.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 A general description of the soils and ground conditions is given. This is followed by descriptions of the individual trenches and finds, with a brief discussion of the results.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 Cheswick Farm in the Meath Green area and Meath Green Farm, and land attached to Moat Farm (Area 10), lie on dry valley gravel of the first river terrace. These Pleistocene river terrace sands and gravels constitute the silty clay 'natural' recorded during investigations.

4.1.2 Areas 6, 7 and 8 and two trenches (547 and 549) in Area 9 were located on the alluvium of the River Mole. The evaluation was carried out in generally hot, dry weather. Exposed sediments comprised clay-rich deposits and largely retained their moisture during evaluation.

4.1.3 In spite of the free draining drift geology, wet weather during the evaluation of Cheswick Farm resulted in the flooding of trenches as the underlying impermeable Wealden Clay prevented the removal of rain water.

4.2 The stratigraphic sequence: Cheswick Farm and Area 10

4.2.1 The Cheswick Farm area (Fields A to F) demonstrated a fairly uniform sedimentary sequence, comprising dark brown to mid-grey loosely compact clay silt topsoil and a

brown/orange clay silt subsoil (both averaging a thickness of 0.20 m). Archaeological features were sealed by these layers and cut into mid-grey or orange silty or sandy clay natural. Frequently, iron panning and manganese nodules were noted in the natural. A smilar sequence was observed in Area 10.

4.3 The stratigraphic sequence: Areas 6 ,7, 8 and 9

4.3.1 Areas 6, 7, 8 and 9 (Wick Farm, Landens Farm and Meath Green Farm respectively) displayed a pattern of alluvial sedimentation. A relatively uniform sequence of alluvial deposits was overlain by alluvial subsoil and capped by a thin layer of ploughsoil and turf. The generalised lithology of the profile is described below (Table 1).

Table 1: Sediments sequence in areas near the River Mole

Topsoil	Moderately compact grey brown silt loam
Subsoil	Moderately compact mid-brown slightly sandy silt with some clay content
Alluvium I	Firm grey or orange brown silty clay
Alluvium II	Soft mottled greyish yellow clay and sandy clay with high magnesium content

4.3.2 0.20-0.30 m of well compacted grey-brown silt loam topsoil and turf overlay a moderately compact mid-brown slightly sandy silt alluvial subsoil of variable thickness (averaging 0.40 m thick).

4.3.3 This subsoil is similar to the underlying deposit of moderately compact grey or orange-brown silty clay alluvium (approximately 0.25 m thick). In all cases an increase in clay content is noted down profile.

4.3.4 The soft, mottled, greyish yellow clay and sandy clay at the base of the profile was high in manganese content and was apparent at the bottom of all trenches in Areas 6 and 7 (> 0.20 m thick).

4.3.5 All deposit boundaries were noted to be relatively diffuse suggesting gradual transition between depositional events. This trend appears to continue at depth as observed in the three sondages excavated to prove bedrock. Wealden Clay was reached in Trench 541 only, with Trenches 536 and 535 displaying a continuation of fine-grained, manganese-rich alluvial sediments to depths of >3 m.

4.3.6 Most trenches were devoid of archaeological activity and are not fully described in the text (see Appendix 1 for trench summaries). The sequence recorded in Areas 6 and 7 is not correlated with the sequence at Cheswick Farm due to the lack of archaeology and lithological similarities.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Distribution of archaeological deposits

5.1.1 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of distinct concentrations of archaeological features of late prehistoric and Roman date at Cheswick Farm.

5.1.2 The trenches containing archaeology will be described under the area numbers used during the evaluation. These comprise:

Cheswick Farm Field A

- Trenches 450 to 453
- There was no evidence of archaeological deposits in this area. A shallow sondage (*c* 0.50 m) in Trench 453 confirmed light brown clay silt as drift ('natural').

Cheswick Farm Field B

- Trenches 454 to 467
- Little archaeology was recovered in this area. Recorded features comprise a possible NW-SE aligned ditch containing a single sherd of pottery, a second ENE-WSW oriented linear, two gullies and a hedgerow ditch. Other features with indistinct edges, interpreted as gullies and pits or possibly the cut of a ditch or pond, were found to the north of the area. In the absence of datable material, interpretation remains conjectural. Several field drains were recovered, although no damage to the archaeology was noted.

Cheswick Farm Field C

- Trenches 468 to 480
- Field C contained a high density of activity, concentrated in Trench 475 in the north-east, with post medieval clay pits distributed throughout the area. Inter-cutting pits and several ditches are recorded containing mainly late Iron Age pottery (including a fragment of saddle quern) and coins of Iron Age and Roman date (1st to 2nd century). A few flint artefacts were retrieved suggesting some earlier prehistoric activity, but discussion is limited since the artefacts are *ex situ*.

Cheswick Farm Field D

- Trenches 481 to 508
- Evidence of archaeology appears focused towards the north and west of Field D, in proximity to Area 3 of Phase II investigations. A proliferation of ditches and pits dating to the Romano-British and Iron Age have been recorded, with industrial debris also represented. Field drains and clay pits are noted, but are of little disturbance to the archaeology.

Cheswick Farm Field E

- Trenches 517 to 525
- N-S oriented field boundary or drainage furrows of uncertain date are noted and several pits of unknown function.

Cheswick Farm Field F

- Trenches 509 to 516
- Archaeology in Field F comprised unexcavated clay pits, particularly in trenches to the south-west of the area. One ditch and terminus containing pottery of late Iron Age date was running NW-SE.

Areas 6 and 7

- Trenches 530 to 541
- Archaeological deposits were found only in Trenches 540 and 541 to the south end of Area 7. Charcoal-rich layers were noted, for example in Trench 531 Area 6, but were considered deposited by natural processes.

Areas 8, 9 and 10

- Trenches 542 to 554
- All the trenches in Areas 8, 9 and 10 were devoid of archaeological remains. Area 9 had two trenches (547 and 549) with the alluvial sequence described above. The other trenches in Area 9 displayed the same stratigraphic sequence as the other areas in phase III.

5.2 Trench descriptions

5.2.1 A number of natural features were excavated during the evaluation in order to determine their character. All deposits are listed in the context inventory (Appendix 1) but are not illustrated or discussed further. Similarly, trenches without archaeological features have not been described. Most fills of archaeological features were light grey orange or brown silty clay (unless otherwise stated), manganese-rich and mottled in appearance, suggesting post depositional leaching and the reprecipitation of minerals due to a rising and falling water table.

5.3 Cheswick Farm: Field B

Trenches 454 and 459 (Figs 6 and 11)

5.3.1 The cut of possible ENE-WSW oriented ditch 45404, located at the east end of Trench 454, had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, section 45401) . This ditch continued into Trench 459 (45904; Fig. 11, section 45901), crossing the north end. No dating evidence was found in either trench.

Trench 458, 460 and 462 (Figs 6 and 11)

5.3.2 A N-S gully (45804) with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, section 45801), was comparable to a feature to the south in Trench 460 (46004; Fig. 11, section 46001). Similarly, a gully on this alignment runs through Trench 462 (46204; Fig. 11, section 46201) and contained a blue grey silty clay fill. It is possible that this N-S gully runs the length of Field B. Cut 46005 produced a sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pottery.

Trench 463 (Figs 6 and 11)

5.3.3 A SE-NW oriented gully (46305) was visible at the north end of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and was cut through feature 46310 (Fig. 11, section 46301). Due to its very steep sides, it has been suggested that the partially exposed 46310 may be a waterhole or pond, lying in a shallow depression in the corner of the field. It contained several clay fills, one of which contained some abraded pottery of late Iron Age date. Feature 46312 (Fig. 11, section 46302) was a very shallow circular possible pit.

Trench 464 (Figs 6 and 11)

5.3.4 A small, circular pit or posthole (46404), devoid of datable material and filled with a light yellowish brown silty clay, was the only archaeological feature in this trench (Fig. 11, section 46401).

5.4 Cheswick Farm: Field C

Trench 471 and 472 (Figs 6 and 13)

5.4.1 A N-S ditch cut (47105),with moderate sides and a flatish base, was the only feature of note in Trench 471. It was cut through the subsoil, which suggested a post-medieval date. One of the clay pits was sectioned and recorded in this trench (Fig. 13, section 47102).

5.4.2 Trench 472 also contained a post-medieval N-S ditch (47204) with a similar profile (Fig. 13, section 47201). This feature cut several post-medieval clay pits, which again suggests a recent date.

Trench 475 (Figs 12 and 13)

5.4.3 This trench was rich in archaeology. A series of eight inter-cutting postholes and pits were excavated in the eastern extension of the trench (including 47506, 47509, 47542, 47544, 47550, 47552, 47556, 47558). A 1st century gold quarter stater depicting a rearing horse was recovered from the firm, dark grey silty clay deposit 47559 within circular pit 47558. A date of *c* 15 – 30 AD, Cunobelin's reign, is suggested (5.10.22). Late Iron Age pottery was also identified from this context.

5.4.4 The other seven postholes/ pits all produced pottery of late Iron Age/early Roman (AD 43-100) date. Charcoal-rich pit or posthole 47553 contained slag and fragments of pottery of a late Iron Age bowl. Pit or posthole 47556 produced pottery dating to AD 43-100 and wheat grains, and Roman pottery found in pit or posthole 47550 is broadly consistent with these dates.

5.4.5 A spread of mid-grey sandy silt was recorded as an occupation layer (Group 47549), lying between subsoil and natural, which extended into the extension of the trench to the east and west. This spread has been identified in the form of several deposits recorded under different numbers (47505, 47540, 47541, 47546, 47547 and 47548), but thought to be part of the same occupation layer. Most features appeared to be sealed by this layer (Fig. 13, sections 47503, 47508) although at least one ditch (47514; section 47502) was cut thought it. Two Iron Age silver coins were found in a mid-grey sandy clay silt occupation layer (47540) to the south of the above deposits. One is thought to be of Caratacus, the image on the reverse depicting an eagle standing on a snake, and placed at *c* 38 - 43 AD. This is the latest dated coin found (5.10.22 and Appendix 4). The other is a silver unit of Tincomarus, likely to date to *c* 10 BC - AD 8. Pottery dating to AD 43-100 and grains of *Hordeum* sp. were also found in this context.

5.4.6 A number of features were exposed directly to the east of the group of intercutting pits/postholes and outside the extent of layer 47549. This group comprises two parallel ditches running along the trench (47525 and 47535), which truncated a gully (47533) aligned NNE-SSW. Two pits (47529 and 47531) were also recorded cutting through ditch 47535. A third pit (47527) was adjacent to the other two.

5.4.7 Isolated pit 47539, filled with charcoal-rich refuse (context 47538), produced six coins including a rare gold quarter stater of Tasciovanus, likely to date from *c* 20 - 5 BC. The other coins (copper alloy and iron with copper alloy) are of late Iron Age date, one possibly of Dupondius denomination (Appendix 4). Three of the copper alloy pieces display a simple design of crescents and pellets on one side, superficially resembling Icenian silver coinage (5.10.22). All date to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

5.4.8 To the northern end of the trench, a pit or ditch (47517) was exposed in section only. It was sealed by occupation deposit 47549 and produced some late Iron Age pottery.

5.4.9 Ditch 47514, running E-W in the southern part of the trench, had a slightly irregular profile and a flat base. It contained glauconitic Romano British sandy grey ware, dated AD 43-100. A similar feature seen in Trench 479 (47909) containing similar pottery may be part of the same ditch system.

Trench 476 and 477 (Figs 6 and 13)

5.4.10 A NE-SW ditch (47604) of unknown age or function was cut by two post-medieval clay pits towards the east end of Trench 476. It had a very shallow, irregular profile

(Fig. 13, section 47602) and contained a light brown or grey silty clay and, although slightly truncated by the machine, was seen to be sealed by subsoil.

5.4.11 Trench 477 revealed a ditch (47705) running E-W, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 47701), and two unrelated clay pits. Some pottery of late Iron Age/Roman date was recovered from the ditch fill.

Trench 478 (Figs 6 and 13)

5.4.12 An intervention outside the southern boundary of Trench 478 revealed an irregular ditch (47804). It was interpreted as a possible natural feature (such as a hedgeline) because of its atypical shape (Fig. 13, sections 47802 and 47803). The mid-grey sandy clay upper fill (context 47805) produced an Iron Age/Romano British assemblage including pottery and a copper alloy coin of Sestertius denomination depicting Trajan on the obverse, probably dating to between AD 98 and 117 (Appendix 4). Note was made, however, of the mixed nature of the deposits and slumping of the lower fill (context 47806), from which two flint blades were retrieved, probably dating to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic (see 5.10).

Trench 479 and 480 (Figs 6 and 13)

5.4.13 Little archaeology was uncovered in these trenches. Two E-W ditches were identified in Trench 479. Ditch 47909 ran across it and 47904 terminated within the trench. Both had gradual sloping sides and a flatish base (Fig. 13, sections 47901 and 47904). A layer of dark sandy silt material (47910) containing pottery, burnt bone and a flint blade lay between these features, but bears no physical relation to them. Pottery was recovered from the grey brown clay silt fill of the former ditch (context 47907). The finds comprised sandy grey ware and grog-tempered pottery, including fragments of a bead-rimmed dish dating from 125 to 260 AD. As noted above, this ditch may relate to 47514.

5.4.14 The small pit or posthole in Trench 480 (48004) was very shallow (Fig. 13, section 48002) and produced no artefacts.

5.5 Cheswick Farm: Field D

Trench 481 and 482 (Figs9, 10, 14)

5.5.1 Trench 481 contained two ditches visible in plan. NW-SE feature 48106 cut 48107 running on the same alignment. These ditches were filled with light grey brown sandy silt deposits with some ironstone and manganese.

5.5.2 The same ditches have been identified, running on the same alignement in Trench 482. Ditch 48206 cut ditch 48208 (Fig. 14, section 48203. A SW-NE oriented, undated U-shaped gully terminated (48204) in Trench 482 adjacent to the other ditches. A substantial pottery assemblage (71 sherds), dated to AD 43-100, was recovered from the fill of ditch 48206.

Trench 483 (Fis.9 and 14)

5.5.3 Three ditches and a posthole were revealed in this trench. Shallow ditch 48310 ran E-W across the trench (Fig. 14, section 48303). To the north of this, ditches 48304 and 48317 (Fig. 14, section 48305) ran on a similar NNW-SSE alignment and both appeared to terminate within the extent of the trench, *c* 3.9 m from each other. They could be part of the same field boundary. Surprisingly few artefacts were recovered from the three ditches in this area (only ditch 48317 produced some artefactual evidence: late Iron Age grog and sand-tempered ware and a flint flake).

5.5.4 The above features appear unrelated to the single undated posthole 48313 (Fig. 14, section 48304) at the south end of the trench, and no associations can be made.

Trench 484 (Figs10 and 14)

5.5.5 This trench revealed an area of high density of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation. A number of pits (48450 and 48414), ditches (48404, 48406, 48412, 48427, 48443, and 48460) and post or stakeholes (48408 and 48410) were discovered.

5.5.6 The features cluster at the west end of the trench and are largely interrelated. The curvilinear 48404 (Fig. 14, section 48415; same as 48455 in section 48407) containing late Iron Age pottery, probably served a structural function. It cut a similar feature, 48406, containing a flint flake. Both ditches/gullies had a shallow U-shaped profile.

5.5.7 Narrow N-S ditch 48412 (same as 48445) had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 14, section 48412). It produced a large assemblage (191 sherds) of late Iron Age pottery included sherds of bead-rimmed pottery jar. A large quantity of slag (Appendix 2 and 3) were also recovered from a dark silty clay fill (48420)

5.5.8 Ditch 48412 truncated N-S ditch 48443 on its western side. This was a deep (1.7 m) V-shaped ditch (Fig. 14, section 48404), which was likely to have represented a major field boundary. It produced a total of 87 sherds of late Iron Age pottery including an elaborate bowl (from fill 48426) decorated with a pattern of dotted arcs and swirls. A shell-tempered slack-profiled vessel from fill 48432, towards the bottom of the ditch, provides tentative evidence of early Iron Age activity on the site. This context may have been waterlogged (5.11).

5.5.9 Ditch 48443 was also cut on its western side by ditch 48427 (same as 48418), which had a concave profile and base. Ditch 48427 produced an assemblage of 247 sherds of pottery, of which 160 sherds could be dated to the early Roman period (AD 50-100) and 87 sherds, all from the top fill of the ditch (48439), was dated AD 170-250. This dating evidence suggest that the ditch was left open over a long period of time. An unidentified iron object, possibly a strap or a bar, was also recovered from the fill of 48418. A deposit, 48417 (section 48404), was identified sealing ditches 48418/48427 and 48455/48412. It contained post-medieval pottery alongside residual Roman pottery.

5.5.10 The western side of ditch 48427 also cut NW-SE aligned ditch 48460 (Fig. 14, section 48409), only partially revealed within the trench. Ditch 48460 produced 9 sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

5.5.11 These sequence of inter-cutting ditches appear to span the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The two earliest boundaries are represented by ditches 48443 and 48460, which have been truncated by later ditches 48427 and 48412.

5.5.12 In addition of the above, four discrete features were identified including two undated stakeholes, 48408 (Fig. 14, section 48411) and 48410 (Fig. 14, section 48410), and two pits. Pit 48450 (Fig. 14, section 48407) was cut through ditch 48412 and produced 205 sherds of pottery consistently dated to the post-conquest period, AD 43-100 as well as some slag. Pit 48414, located to the south-east, had no relationship with other features. It had steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 14, section 48403) and produced 4 sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 485 (Figs 9 and 14))

5.5.13 This trench revealed a N-S ditch 48504 running the length of the trench with a shallow, V-shaped profile (Fig. 14, section 48504). An E-W perpendicular stretch of ditch (48510; Fig. 14, section 48501) at the southern end of the trench is thought to be contemporary with ditch 48504. There was no evidence of 48504 to the south of 48510 and no relationship was visible in section. The fills were very similar and the finds are all of late Iron Age/early Roman date, mostly dated to the period AD 43-100. It is, however, of note that the shape of the profiles differ.

5.5.14 Pits 48520 and 48518 (Fig. 14, sections 48505 and 48504 respectively), both containing mid-grey mottled silty sand clay, were not physically related to 48504, but did contain some sand-tempered late Iron Age pottery. Further to the south, posthole 48514 and pit 48516 were cut by, and therefore predate the ditch (Fig. 14, sections 48502, 48503).

5.5.15 Modern drains 48506 and 48508 run through the trench and stratigraphically overlie the archaeology.

Trench 486 and 487 (Figs 9, 10, 14 and 15)

5.5.16 Trench 486 contained one posthole (48604; Fig. 14, section 48602) filled by a pale grey silty clay. A 3 m wide sondage to approximately 1 m below ground level (bgl) revealed iron panned natural, but no further features were noted in the east end of the trench.

5.5.17 The excavation of Trench 487 exposed a large, NNE-SSW V-shaped Romano-British/Iron Age boundary or enclosure ditch (48714), with a small recut (48715) on the eastern side. Domestic debris dumped along the length of the ditch within the silty clays included grog-tempered pottery and sandy white ware (late Iron Age and Romano-British types respectively), as well as flint, daub and fire raked material. Dumping episodes appeared interspersed with deposits denoting gradual silting up and wash or collapse of the sides of the feature. Mottling and the inclusion of

manganese nodules suggest post-depositional leaching and reprecipitation of minerals, probably exacerbated by changes in water table height.

5.5.18 Pits 48724 and 48728 were cut by the enclosure ditch. Pit 48724 was semi-circular with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15, section 48703) Pit 48728 was shallow with a flat base (Fig. 15, section 58704). Material filling 48724 was apparently backfilled or dumped domestic debris and contained late Iron Age sand-tempered pottery. The character of 48728 differed. The heavily leached silty clay fill (similar to the surrounding drift) may suggest it dated to an earlier prehistoric period, although no datable material was recovered.

5.5.19 To the north of the large ditch lay an ovoid feature, 48720, steep on the west side and gradually sloping on the east side, and a narrow, E-W oriented ditch (48722; Fig. 15, section 48705). The latter has been interpreted as a drainage gully, silted up with light brown/grey sandy clay. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

Trench 488 (Figs 10 and 15)

5.5.20 Two pits, two postholes and two ditches were found in this trench. The NE-SW linear 48804 had a concave profile and contained late Iron Age glauconitic sandy ware. This ditch ran on a similar alignment as recut 48715 in Trench 487. It contained finds of comparable date and may have formed part of the same field system. Ditch 48804 lay in close proximity to posthole 48806, but relationships were unclear (Fig. 15, section 48802). The association between a second possible posthole, 48808, and the oval pit-like feature 48810, containing fragments of a sandy grey ware jar (AD 70-100), was also uncertain (Fig. 15, section 48803).

5.5.21 Further to the east, pit 48814 had steep sides and a flat base. It produced 12 sherds of late Iron Age sandy ware. Ditch 48812 produced one sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 490 and 491(Figs 9 and 15)

5.5.22 Two apparently curvilinear roughly E-W ditches crossed Trench 490 (49004 and 49006). Both had similar concave profiles (Fig. 15, sections 49001, 49002 and 49004). Pottery recovered from dark material at the bottom of 49004 indicate a late Iron Age date. A greater quantity of similar pottery was found in 49006.

5.5.23 A roughly NE-SW curvilinear ditch (49105) excavated in Trench 491 (Fig. 15, section 49101) produced twh sherds of late Iron Age pottery. One posthole and another possible posthole feature, 49106 and 49108 (Fig. 15, sections 49102 and 49103), recorded to the west gave no further indication of the dates of activity in this trench.

Trench 492 and 493 (Figs 9, 10, 15 and 16)

5.5.24 Trench 492 revealed a substantial E-W linear field enclosure or boundary ditch (49216) with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 15, section 49201). Several fills of silt clay, formed by weathering processes and dumping of domestic refuse filled the feature. Pottery from context 49214 is classified as 'Romanising' grey ware of the 1st century

while fragments of a late Iron Age glauconite barrel-shaped jar were retrieved from the original cut (Appendix 2). Ditch 49216 was re-cut by 49210 on apparently the same alignment. The profile of ditch 49210 was, however, very different with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 15, section 49201). The re-cut produced 21 sherds of Roman pottery, dated AD 43-100.

5.5.25 Five small pit and posthole features (49204, 49206, 49218, 49221 and 49223) were distributed throughout Trench 492. Shallow posthole 49204 and pit 49218 (Fig. 15, scections 49202 and 49203 respectively) were devoid of artefacts, and unrelated to other archaeological features. Pit 49206 (Fig. 15, section 49207) contained fragments of a late Iron Age grog-tempered bead-rimmed jar. At the north end of the trench, posthole 49221 and occupation layer 49219 were sealed by subsoil (Fig. 15, sections 49205 and 49204 respectively) . Relationships between these deposits were not well established, but it is likely that they were contemporary. Shallow pit 49223 (Fig. 15, section 49206) was truncated by ploughing, and did not produce any dating evidence.

5.5.26 Trench 493 contained little archaeology. A posthole, 49304 (Fig. 16, section 49301) and a slightly elongated feature, 49306 (Fig. 16, section 49302) at the eastern end of the trench, interpreted as a second posthole, produced no finds. A possible pit or the edge of a linear feature, 49308 (Fig. 16, section 49303) disappeared into the balk in the south-eastern corner. Although the character of the archaeology remained uncertain in this trench, pottery from a grog-tempered jar found in the fill of 49308 suggests a late Iron Age date.

Trench 494 and 495 (Figs 10 and 16)

5.5.27 Two linear features were discovered in Trench 494, a NW-SE ditch and a gully (49404 and 49412). The ditch had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, section 49401) and contained several often charcoal-rich fills yielding late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery, Roman sandy grey ware and weed seeds (*Rumex* sp.). No finds were recovered from the silty clay of the U-shaped gully (Fig. 16, section 49405), and its character was difficult to assess. It is possible, however that it was related to similar feature 49520 in Trench 495.

5.5.28 An apparently isolated posthole (49410) in the middle of the trench produced no pottery.

5.5.29 In Trench 495, a wide NE-SW V-shaped ditch, 49504, was cut by undated pit 49516 (Fig. 16, section 49501). Context 49511, one of the upper fills of the ditch, contained a fragment of fired clay showing wattle impressions (see 5.10.11). On the basis of the character of the fired clay and pottery from upper fills, the ditch with recut 49513 probably dates to the Iron Age/Romano British period.

5.5.30 N-S gully 49520 may have been associated with gully 49412 in Trench 494, although the profile of 49520 was more shallow (Fig. 16, section 49503). Of note was a hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*) found in the terminus (see 5.11 and Appendix 5).

5.5.31 Two other pits, 49522 and 49518 (Fig. 16, sections 49504 and 49502 respectively) contained sand-tempered, late Iron Age pottery. No physical relationships could be discerned.

Trench 496 and 498 (Figs 7, 10 and 16)

5.5.32 Trench 496 revealed a curvilinear ditch (49607 and 49609) interpreted as a field or enclosure boundary, cut by pit, 49619, itself truncated by a field drain (Fig. 16, section 49605). Daub and grog-tempered ware found in the silty clay fills date to the late Iron Age, and decorated grog-tempered pottery from pit 49619 also suggests a late Iron Age date (from 1st century BC to 1st century AD).

5.5.33 Another linear feature, NW-SE oriented shallow ditch 49617 (Fig. 16, section 49602), crossed Trench 496 at its southern end, slightly curving to the east. A total of six sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this ditch. Truncated shallow ditch terminus (or possibly elongated pit) 49615 (Fig. 16, section 49603) also contained coarse pottery dated to the late Iron Age. Undated shallow pit 49613 (Fig. 14, section 49602) was adjacent, but not related to, feature 49615.

5.5.34 Trench 498 displayed localised variations in the natural, but appeared to show only one possible curvilinear gully, 49804, of irregular shape in plan, terminating at the east end of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 16, section 49801). No finds were recovered.

Trench 499 and 500 (Figs 7, 16 and 17)

5.5.35 Patches comprising natural features or localised variability in the drift deposits were noted in Trench 499, but only one possible cut of a pit (49904) was found (Fig. 16, section 49901), with late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery recovered from the clay silt fill.

5.5.36 Several N-S ditches were recorded in Trench 500. These comprised 50003, 50005, 50007, 50010 and 50013. A further ditch 50016 running SE-NW cut a tree throw hole, but relationships with other archaeological features were absent. Ditch 50016 had a concave profile (Fig. 17, section 50005) and produced three sherds of late Iron Age pottery. Directly adjacent, to the west of ditch 50016, was V-shaped ditch 50013 (Fig. 17, section 50004). Ditch 50013 was difficult to discern in plan due to root disturbance and variability in the composition of the natural. It produced large amounts (100 sherds) of late Iron Age pottery, including sherds of a ledged, bead-rimmed jar and some branchwood (5.11).

5.5.37 Around the middle of the trench, 50003 and 50005 appeared very similar in character, being narrow and flat-based (Fig. 17, section 50001). At the east end, 50007 was cut by a second ditch 50010 (Fig. 17, section 50002). No finds was recovered from any of these features.

5.5.38 A small pit feature or ditch terminus,50019 (Fig. 17, section 50006), extended from the south baulk of Trench 500, but contained no finds.

Trench 501 and 502 (Figs 7 and 17)

5.5.39 Trench 501 revealed three features, 50104, 50106 and 50808. The former, a broad NW-SE curvilinear ditch, had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 50101), and was truncated by a land drain. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.5.40 Postholes 50106 and 50108 (Fig. 17, sections 50103 and 50104 respectively) produced some late Iron Age/Roman pottery and large amounts of charcoal in their clay silt fills (see 5.11).

5.5.41 Trench 502 revealed a NW-SE ditch, 50204 (Fig. 17, section 50202) and a single posthole, 50206 (Fig. 17, section 50203) of uncertain date and function.

Trench 503, 507 and 508 (Figs 7 and 17)

5.5.42 Linear feature 50304 ran N-S across the west end of Trench 503, and was dated to the late Iron Age on the basis of the grog- and sand-tempered pottery. A recut (50307) was noted in the top of this ditch, but no finds were recovered. Both ditches had similar profiles with fairly steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 17, section 50301).

5.5.43 Trench 507 revealed one cut of a possible pit feature (50704; Fig. 17, section 50701) with evidence of burning.

5.5.44 Trench 508 contained two linear features. E-W ditch 50807 turned towards the NW and had a concave profile (Fig. 17, section 50803). A single piece of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 50810.

5.5.45 Curvilinear gully 50803 (Fig. 17, section 50801 and 50802), cut by a land drain, terminated at the south-east of the trench. Burnt flint and late Iron Age grog-tempered ware were recovered from this feature, dated to the mid-1st century BC to the late 1st century AD. Fill 50806, produced *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., and *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (see 5.11). These cereals are typical of Iron Age crop economies, and this context alone contained significant quantities of grain.

5.6 Cheswick Farm: Field E

Trench 519 and 520 (Figs 7 and 18)

5.6.1 Trench 519 contained a single pit feature (51905; Fig. 18, section 51901) and one land drain. The feature appeared to be a disposal pit, containing fired clay and slag in the light brown silty clay fill. The deposit may be associated with smithing, perhaps of a late Iron Age date based on the seven sherds of pottery recovered.

5.6.2 Trench 520 contained several N-S ditch features and pits. Field boundary ditch 52006 had steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 18, section 52001) and contained fired clay, late

Iron Age sand- and grog-tempered ware as well as early Roman (AD 43-100) sandy grey wares.

5.6.3 A wide ephemeral ditch (52016, Fig. 18, section 52006) at the eastern end of the trench was barely visible in plan. This NE-SW shallow drainage ditch contained no datable material. Similarly, the cut of a possible agricultural furrow (52014, Fig. 18, section 52005), silted up with subsoil-like material, lay at the western end of the trench and contained no artefacts.

5.6.4 Three pits, 52008, 52010 and 52012 (Fig. 18, sections 52002, 52003 and 52004 respectively) were of unknown function and contained no artefactual material.

Trench 521, 524 and 525 (Figs 7 and 18)

5.6.5 Four discrete features were recorded in Trench 521. A small posthole (52105, Fig. 18, section 52101) was the northernmost feature. Features 52107 and 52109 were likely to be natural features such as root hollows or undulations in the surface of the drift filled with subsoil (Fig. 18, sections 52102 and 52103 respectively). No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

5.6.6 At the southern end of the trench pit 52111 (Fig. 18, section 52104) appeared to be the most convincing of archaeological features in this trench and contained some flint and late Iron Age pottery.

5.6.7 A single narrow N-S ditch in Trench 524 had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.6.8 Trench 525 contained two shallow ephemeral pit features (52504 and 52507; Fig. 18, sections 52501 and 52502 respectively). Glass from 52507 suggested a modern date for these features.

5.7 Cheswick Farm: Field F

Trench 512 and 515 (Figs 7 and 19)

5.7.1.1 A NW-SE linear 51204, which had a concave profile (Fig. 19, sections 51201 and 51202), terminated at the east end of Trench 512 (see 5.11). Fragments of late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery, slag and grains (including wheat) were recovered from fill 51205.

5.7.1.2 Trench 515 revealed one pit feature, 51508 (Fig. 19, section 51501), cut by one of six clay pits in the vicinity. Layers of burnt material were recorded, but provided no dating evidence.

5.8 Flood compensation areas: 6 and 7

Area 6 (Fig. 4)

Trench 530

5.8.1 A thin, patchy charcoal-rich layer (53005) was recorded in Trench 530 within a matrix of moderately compact, mid-orange brown clay silt (53003). One associated struck flint fragment was noted and a fragment of burnt flint at the base of the profile. These finds, although noteworthy, are *ex situ* and not thought to be of archaeological importance.

5.9 Area 7: Landens Farm

Area 7 (Figs 5 and 20)

Trenches 540 and 541

5.9.1 A layer of mid-grey brown silty clay rich in charcoal was recorded as a discrete, localised deposit in the east end of Trench 540 (54003). The spread, recorded in section (Fig. 20) extending approximately 7.5 m from outside the area of excavation, lay between the alluvial subsoil and alluvium I. No cuts or features were identified and this deposit is not considered of great archaeological significance. A similar charcoal-rich layer was recorded in Trench 541 (54102), and the deposits are considered comparable in deposition and stratigraphic position. Post-medieval pottery was retrieved but no clear-cut feature edges were discernible. A broad, shallow heat affected area with burnt clay and charcoal lay deeper in the section to the south (54101). Although physical relationships were not clear, the deposit was thought stratigraphically to be the same as 54102 (Fig.18). A deep sondage at the north end of the trench identified Weald Clay at a depth of 2.40 m.

5.10 Finds

Prehistoric Pottery
by Edward Biddulph

Introduction

5.10.1 A total of 2266 sherds, weighing 15.4 kg, were recovered from this phase of evaluation. The pottery was rapidly scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, allowing context-groups to be spot-dated. Groups were quantified by sherd count and weight. Fabrics were assigned standard ware codes (Booth nd). The majority of the pottery, comprising grog, shell and sand-tempered fabrics, dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The later Roman period (2nd century onwards) and post-medieval period were also represented. Condition was generally poor. Sherds were often small and abraded (though larger pieces were seen) and relatively few rims were available, preventing many context groups from being closely dated.

5.10.2 The quantification table can be found in Appendix 2.

Description

5.10.3 A small amount of pottery may tentatively be dated to the early Iron Age, including a shell-tempered slack-profiled vessel from context 48432. Similar forms were encountered in other contexts, but are almost certainly residual. Pottery from context-groups assigned to the late Iron Age accounted for 44% of the assemblage by weight. Most of this was grog-tempered ware (E80), which was available in the region from the middle of the 1st century BC until the later 1st century AD, a few decades beyond the Roman conquest (the absence of definite Roman-period wares from these contexts tentatively gives them an exclusive late Iron Age date, although it is possible that their dating extends beyond AD 43). The range of grog-tempered vessels was typical of the 'Belgic' tradition and included bead-rimmed jars, high-shouldered necked jars decorated with shoulder cordons, and simple oval-bodied jars with everted rims. Grog-tempered vessels were accompanied by sand-tempered wares (E20 and E30), including a small proportion filled with 'black sand' or glauconite. Vessels included barrel-shaped jars and globular jars (both with bead-rims). A bowl from context 48426 was more elaborate, being decorated with a pattern of arcs and swirls formed from stabbed dots. Shell-tempered wares took a relatively small share of the late Iron Age assemblage. Forms included barrel or bucket-shaped jars and globular jars.

5.10.4 These wares continued for a time beyond the conquest, but were joined by so-called 'Romanising' grey wares (though there is a degree of overlap between these and the sand-tempered wares of late Iron Age tradition), and other Roman-period wares. Pottery from context-groups dated to the middle to late 1st century AD accounted for 45% of the total assemblage by weight. The sandy grey wares (R10, R20 and R30) were available mainly as jars, though platters and bowls were also present. A micaceous fine oxidised ware (O10), similar to a fabric seen in the Phase II evaluation, was encountered in context 48437. Sandy white ware (W20), probably from Verulamium, were present in small quantities in the form of flagons. At least

four sherds of south Gaulish samian ware (S20), arriving between AD 43 and 110, were recorded. No rims survived, but it is likely that the sherds belong to plain platters or dishes.

5.10.5 Just 4% of the pottery by weight was recovered from context groups dating from the 2nd century onwards. The dating derived from the presence of central Gaulish samian ware (S30; *c* AD 125-200), and, from context 47546, Alice Holt grey ware (R39). The latest piece was a fragment of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (F52) from context 48439, which reached the site after AD 170, although its association with central Gaulish samian ware limits the terminal date of the context-group to AD 200 or a little later. Few forms were recognised, but a possible bead-rimmed dish sandy grey ware from context 47907 is consistent with a 2nd or 3rd century date range. The remaining context-groups, containing undiagnostic grey wares only, could not be closely dated within the Roman period. Glazed earthenwares and other coarsewares gave a post-medieval date to five contexts, though these also contained residual late Iron Age or Roman material.

Discussion

5.10.6 This assemblage is near-identical to assemblages from previous stages of evaluation. It shares with them a late Iron Age and early Roman emphasis and suggestion of activity in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The end of Roman activity at the site, coming during the late 2nd or first half of the 3rd century, is also reasonably consistent, although a sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware from the earlier Phase II evaluation pushes occupation, however minor, into the later 3rd or 4th century.

5.10.7 Although the condition of this Phase III assemblage is generally poor, the presence of reasonably large pieces and its uniform chronology suggest that significant traces of settlement may be found in the vicinity of the site. In due course this assemblage should be integrated with the Stage I and II assemblages and recorded fully in order to refine chronology and gain information on ceramic supply and use.

Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material
by Cynthia Poole

Introduction

5.10.8 A total of 255 fragments of fired clay weighing 1551 g were recovered from thirty seven contexts. Ceramic building material was recovered from seven contexts and totalled twenty one fragments weighing 703 g. All the material came from evaluation trenches predominantly to the east of Cheswick Farm. The assemblage was recorded and fabrics characterised with the aid of a x10 hand lens. Table 2 gives a summary quantification.

Table 2: Quantification of fired clay (FC) and ceramic building material CBM)

	Nos	Wt g	MFW

FC: Oven	14	185	13.21
FC: Util	120	1019	8.49
FC: Unid	121	347	2.87
FC total	**255**	**1551**	**6.08**
CBM: brick	3	489	163.00
CBM: unid	18	214	11.89
CBM total	**21**	**703**	**23.89**

Fabric

5.10.9 Almost all the material was made in the same basic clay fabric. This was characterised as a highly laminated clay containing varying quantities of medium – coarse quartz sand and frequent buff and red (Fe rich) clay pellets (both angular and rounded) 1-10 mm in size. In general the clay is poorly refined though in a small number of fragments it is clear that more effort had been to produce a fine smooth fabric. It is likely to derive from the local Wealden Clay deposits.

Fired Clay Forms

5.10.10 The assemblage was composed of small fragments with a mean fragment weight (MFW) of only 6 g, reflecting the undiagnostic character of most of the assemblage. Only 5% of fragments retained diagnostic features the remained being equally divided between the categories unidentified (entirely amorphous fragments) and utilised (with a single deliberately moulded surface).

5.10.11 The diagnostic material is all associated with ovens. Some fragments from context 49511 had remains of wattle impressions 20 mm and 12 mm in diameter, which is usually indicative of oven wall. Of two fragments (context 46905) made in a more carefully refined clay fabric one had a concave surface which had the appearance of a perforation c. 30 mm diameter through an oven plate, whilst the other had a well finished flat surface. Finally, a fragment with curved convex surface (context 48449) had the appearance of the corner of a triangular oven brick, though no diagnostic features such as perforations survived to confirm this.

Ceramic Building Material

5.10.12 The small quantity of ceramic building material recovered is likely to be Roman. Most of the fragments were amorphous and unidentifiable and cannot with certainty be separated from the fired clay. They have largely been designated as building material on the basis of a more even firing to an orange colour and the quality of the fabric. Three pieces, one a corner fragment, have been identified as brick ranging in thickness from 30-35 mm. This thickness is not confined only to brick however, and other forms (such as tegula or wall tile) are possible although less likely in the circumstance.

Conclusion

5.10.13 The overall character of the fired clay assemblage suggests it is of Iron Age date, though it should be emphasised the evidence is very slight. The degree of firing on most fragments is indicative of low temperature activity probably domestic in nature: deriving from hearths, ovens or cooking pits. A few fragments with a slightly porous character and some fired to a more purplish pink colour may hint at higher

temperature activity, but no fully vitrified or cinder fragments were found (unless some has been grouped with the slag).

5.10.14 The ceramic building material is typical of the variety normally associated with small rural settlements. It is not indicative of its use in domestic or agricultural buildings, but the prevalence of brick or flat tile is usually associated with its use in corn driers or ovens as supports for floors, spanning flues or as baffles to control the draught.

5.10.15 Both the fired clay and ceramic building material is derived from the same general area of the evaluation and suggest the presence of oven type structures on a settlement of Iron Age to Roman date.

5.10.16 No further work is recommended on this small collection of material as no additional information could be gleaned from further analysis. However, if further excavation is undertaken on the settlement it is recommended that in addition to the collection of any artefactual material in these categories, *in situ* fired clay from potential oven and hearth structures should be sampled for comparison. Also samples of natural clay outcropping at the surface or in quarry areas should be taken to assess the use of local clays in these structures and as the basis of the fired clay artefacts. Bulk sampling of fills of any ovens for carbonised plant remains could also help in characterising fuels and assessing function with the possibility of separating drying/parching grain from other domestic functions.

Lithics

by Rebecca Devaney
Introduction

5.10.17 A total of 33 pieces of worked flint and two pieces (28 g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered (Table 3). The material was spread between 28 contexts, including 14 pieces from the topsoil, with most contexts only containing one or two pieces of flint. The small assemblage of blades may date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic, while the rest of the material is consistent with a broader date range including the later Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Table 3: Summary of flint by context and type

Context	Flake	Blade	Irregular waste	Multiplatform flake core	Burnt unworked	Total
46701	1					**1**
47501			1			**1**
47504			1			**1**
47509	1					**1**
47538	1					**1**
47540			1			**1**
47553					1 (3 g)	**1**
47801	4		1			**5**
47805		1				**1**
47806		1				**1**
47910		1				**1**
48316	1					**1**

Context	Flake	Blade	Irregular waste	Multiplatform flake core	Burnt unworked	Total
48401	1					**1**
48405	1					**1**
48407	1					**1**
48421	1					**1**
48422	1					**1**
48703	1					**1**
48704	1					**1**
48723	1					**1**
48901	2					**2**
49101	1					**1**
49219	1					**1**
49511	1				1 (25 g)	**2**
51901		1				**1**
52101	2					**2**
52108				1		**1**
52110	1					**1**
Total	**24**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**2 (28 g)**	**35**

Description

Raw material

5.10.18 Both gravel and chalk derived flint was present in the assemblage, the nearest source of the latter being just over 10 km to the north. A single piece of bullhead flint was also identified. This is found in the Bullhead Bed at the base of the Reading Beds and is identified by a green cortex with an underlying orange coloured band. The nearest source is approximately 20 km to the north-east.

Condition

5.10.19 The worked flint is in a fairly good condition with most pieces exhibiting only slight post-depositional (24 pieces). A few pieces were more heavily damaged and the rest were in a fresh condition. The damage is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies the occurrence of some post-depositional disturbance. Cortication was present on just three pieces. A total of 13 pieces are broken and four are burnt.

Technology and dating

5.10.20 A total of four blades were recovered, two of which came from ditch 47804. The blades are neatly worked with platform edge abrasion and dorsal blade scars. These pieces are likely to date from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. One of the flakes has been struck from an opposed platform blade core and may also be Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic in date. In general, the rest of the flakes are technologically poorer and in some cases exhibit characteristics associated with the hard hammer percussion industries of later Prehistory, such as clear points and cones of percussion. The multiplatform flake core has been neatly worked with most removals being struck from two opposed platforms. Both flake and blade removals were taken and platform edge abrasion, a characteristic of careful and planned reduction strategies, is present. At 183 g, the core is of a medium size. Retouched tools were not recovered.

Conclusion and potential

5.10.21 The flint from the third evaluation at Horley is both typologically and technologically similar to that recovered from the previous evaluations. The material represents activity at the site from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic through to the later Neolithic/Bronze Age.

Coins
by Philip de Jersey

Introduction

5.10.22 There are eleven coins from the site which are certainly or probably Iron Age in date. They are listed below, by context (Table 4). Catalogue references are to Van Arsdell (*Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 1989: V) and Hobbs (*British Iron Age coins in the British Museum*, 1996: BMC). Detail recording of the coins can be found in Appendix 3.

Table 4: Coins found at Cheswick Farm

Context	*Sf*	*Metal*	*Wt.*	*Type, comments*
47340	27	silver	0.85	?Tincomarus, V396, BMC 906
47540	136	silver	0.99	Caratacus, V593, BMC 2376
47538	33	gold	1.31	Tasciovanus, V1690, BMC 1644 (same dies)
47538	30	cu alloy	0.21	? (fragment)
47538	31	cu alloy	0.58	?
47538	34	cu alloy	0.56	?
47538	139a	cu alloy	0.33	?
47538	139b	cu alloy	0.58	?
47538	139c	cu alloy	1.16	? remains of wreath on one side?
47538	139d	cu alloy	0.20	?
47759	147	gold	1.29	Cunobelin, 'wild' series, V1935, BMC 1844

Discussion

5.10.23 The readily identifiable coins extend across a fairly wide date range. The earliest is the quarter stater of Tasciovanus (sf 33) which is very unlikely to be earlier than *c* 25 – 20 BC, and certainly not later than *c* 5 AD; I would suggest *c* 20 – 5 BC as the most likely dating. The latest coin is the silver unit of Caratacus (sf 136), which can almost certainly be narrowed down to *c* 38 – 43 AD. Lying somewhere between these are the quarter stater of Cunobelin (sf 147) and the silver unit of ?Tincomarus (sf 27). Dating of the quarter stater within Cunobelin's reign of thirty years or more is imprecise, but a date of *c* 15 – 30 AD could be suggested for this type. The silver unit is very difficult to identify with certainty, but it appears to have a lion or similar beast on the reverse and there are few options other than a type of Tincomarus, which is probably *c* 10 BC – 8 AD.

5.10.24 It is interesting to note that two of the four identifiable coins are North Thames in origin, while a third (the Caratacus unit) comes from a North Thames ruler who is believed to have encroached on the South Thames area in the late 30s/early 40s AD.

Coins of Tasciovanus are extremely rare from Surrey – the CCI has records of only two among more than 800 provenanced examples – and there were none from Wanborough, where coins of Cunobelin were also very scarce.

5.10.25 The problematic coins are the seven copper alloy pieces from context 47538. At least three of these (sf 34, 139a, 139b) have signs of a simple design of crescents and pellets on one side, which bears a superficial resemblance to the design found on the obverse of Icenian pattern/horse silver coinage (V730, BMC 4033 etc.). However, it is very unlikely to be Icenian in origin: the resemblance is not especially close, and East Anglian coinage is rare in this region (although there are coins of the Iceni from Wanborough). Furthermore, if they were Icenian they could only be explained as the cores of plated units, and their weights are predominantly too low to fit this role. Sf 139d in particular (at only 0.20g) is extraordinarily light for its size, but the nature of its alloy is puzzling. It is possible that sf 139c does not belong with the others of this group since it is heavier, and there are very faint – possibly misleading – traces of a ?wreath on one side. It is the right weight to be the core of a plated quarter stater, but is unusually dumpy, further suggesting something curious about its alloy. It is worth stressing that there are no known bronze Iron Age coins, either from the Surrey region or anywhere else in Britain which would comfortably fit in the weight range shown by most of these copper alloy pieces.

5.10.26 In summary, there is a date range of (at a maximum) *c* 20 BC – *c* AD 43 for the identifiable coins, and at a minimum *c* 5 BC – *c* AD 40. This implies that they are unlikely to have come from a single deposit, since it would be unusual (although not unknown) to find a hoard containing both gold and silver and extending across half a century or more. Although it is difficult to extrapolate from such a small sample, it cannot be denied that a site such as Wanborough – perhaps with repeated deposits of coinage over a relatively long period – *may* provide the best parallel for the Horley assemblage. The status of the copper alloy pieces remains largely a mystery at present, though the possibility that it represents some form of coinage specifically for use (deposition?) at the site is attractive.

Miscellaneous

5.10.27 A total of 36 pieces of slag (2125 g) and 67 fragments (2228 g) of mostly indeterminate stone were also found during the course of the evaluation. Quantification by contexts can be found in Table 5. Of particular interest was a saddle quern fragment from context 47538. It is of early Roman date (AD 43-100) based on the pottery evidence.

Table 5: Quantification of miscellaneous finds

Slag		
Context	Fragment count	Weight (grams)
48417	2	10
48419	2	149
48420	4	1396
48421	2	60

48447	1	20
48448	4	212
50806	8	107
47553	3	72
47557	3	97
49521	7	2
Stone		
Context	Fragment count	Weight (grams)
47504	9	63
47507	4	164
47509	1	3
47512	1	26
47537	1	602
47538	1	10
47541	1	4
47805	5	170
47902	2	18
47907	1	6
48207	10	175
48417	2	14
48420	2	19
48428	3	10
48439	6	125
48504	1	18
48505	1	82
48706	4	47
49411	2	3
49413	1	13
49511	3	220
49521	4	233
50806	2	203

5.11 Palaeo-environnemental remains

Environnemental and economic data
By Seren Griffiths

Introduction

5.11.1 Twenty four samples were processed. Samples were taken for molluscs, for the recovery of artefactual evidence and to assess the preservation of plant assemblages through charring and waterlogging. The tabulated data can be found in Appendix 4.

Methodology

5.11.2 The charred plant samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, the flot being collected onto a 250 micron mesh. The remaining material was then wet sieved through a column for the recovery of small bones and artefacts.

5.11.3 One sample (121, context 48432) was potentially waterlogged and 1 litre was hand floated onto 250µ mesh, washing the residue onto 500µ mesh. Both residue and flot were kept wet. Other flots and residues were air-dried and the flots scanned under a

binocular microscope at x10 magnification. Residues were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 4mm and the remaining material retained.

Results

Plant Remains

5.11.4 The samples produced flots of varying sizes, ranging from c10 to 500ml. Sample 121, suspected to be waterlogged, did not contain conclusively ancient plant matter. Charcoal was the predominant ecofactual material present in most of the flots. This was common or abundant in samples 122 (context 48447), 126 (context 50108), 148 (context 47553), and 123 (context 48420). In general the charcoal was heavily infused with sediment, and often surrounded by accumulations of iron-rich material. Branchwood was noted in samples 128 (context 50014) and 122 (context 48447).

5.11.5 With the exception of sample 124 (context 50806), plant remains were scarce in the samples. Grain was present in samples 134 (context 49521), 122 (context 48447), 146 (context 47557), 129 (context 51205), 128 (context 500414), 139 (47538) and 136 (47540). There were less than five seeds in each of these samples, however, and more often only a single seed in each flot. Sample 134 (context 49521) contained *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* sp. (spelt or emmer wheat), *Hordeum* sp.(barley), Gramineae and indeterminate grains. Samples 146 (context 47557) and 129 (context 51205) also contained wheat grains. Sample 139 (context 47538) contained a possible grain of *Bromus* sp. (Brome grass), while sample 136 (context 47540) contained a fragment of *Hordeum* sp.. Chaff was absent apart from a fragment of glume base from sample 134 (context 49521).

5.11.6 Sample 124 (context 50806) produced a large flot of *c* 600ml. Hulled *Hordeum* sp. was frequent, *Avena* sp. present, and *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* common. Cereal chaff, including glume bases and culm nodes were also present, as were weed seeds.

5.11.7 Other edible species were represented by *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell in sample 134 (context 49521). Weed seeds were present in very low quantities in 8 samples, and seeds of uncharred *Rubus* sp. were frequent in the sample 121 (context 48432). Thorns, probably of the *Prunus/Crataegus* (Blackthorn/Hawthorn), were present in sample 122 (context 48447).

Finds recovered through environmental processing

5.11.8 Finds including burnt clay and pottery were found in a number of samples. Slag was recovered from samples 140 (context 51904) and 129 (context 51205). Coins were also retrieved from three samples: 136, 139 and 147.

Discussion

5.11.9 Hulled wheat and barley formed the basis of Iron Age crop economies and the presence of these cereals is to be expected. The limited presence of cereal grain is consistent with previous evaluations at Horley. In general, the quantity of grain are insufficient to assess local cereal processing regimes or the regional crop economy. However, sample 124 (context 50806) contains significant quantities of cereal grain

(representing a range of the staple species) and cereal chaff. The majority of these grains appeared to be *T. spelta/dicoccum.* Further work is recommended on this sample, particularly since previous work at this site failed to produce much evidence for agriculture and crop processing (see Nicholson *et al* 2005 and Challinor and Sikking 2004). The sample derives from ditch terminus context 50806 which may indicate crop processing was taking place some distance away from the apparent centre of the Iron Age activity.

5.11.10 The preservation of the potentially waterlogged sample 121 is poor, with only one taxon represented: *Rubus* sp.. This contrasts with waterlogged seed preservation of a range of taxa from samples taken during the 2005 season of excavation (Nicholson *et al* 2005).

5.11.11 Molluscs were not present in the flots, suggesting acidic soil conditions. This situation is consistent with previous phases of work at Horley.

Further Work

5.11.12 Further work is only recommended on sample 124 (context 50806). This sample, and from samples 140 and 129 showing evidence of metal working, should be assessed by the appropriate specialists.

5.11.13 Sampling for pollen should be considered, if appropriate features are uncovered, in conjunction with bulk sampling procedures (see OA Environmental Sampling Guidelines 2006).

Animal bones
by Lena Strid

Introduction

5.11.14 A total of 128 animal bones were recovered from this site (Table 6). Most bones were in a fair condition, with 71.9% being grade 2 and 21.9% being grade 1 (see Lyman 1994:355). 105 bones (82%) were burnt. 17 bones (17.2%) derived from sieved contexts.

5.11.15 The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology using a comparative skeletal reference collection, as well as published osteological books and articles. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone. Sheep and goat were identified to species where possible, using Boessneck et al (1964) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). They were otherwise classified as 'sheep/goat'. Ribs and vertebrae, with the exception for atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer, 'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog, and 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare.

5.11.16 The condition of the bone was graded using criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being very well preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Table 6: Summary of bone assemblage

	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Small mammal	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Indet.
Skull			1				1	
Mandible		1						
Loose teeth	12	2	3				3	
Scapula			1					
Humerus				1				
Rib					1	3		
Long bone						19	3	1
Indet.							2	73
TOTAL	12	3	5	1	1	22	10	74
Weight (g)	12	2	12	1	0	7	31	10

Quantification

5.11.17 The assemblage consisted of 128 fragments, of which 16 (12.5%) could be determined to species. The proportion of identifiable bones is rather low, mainly due to the heavy fragmentation and poor preservation. This poor preservation is seen in the skeletal element, where most of the unburnt bones are teeth. The mean bone weight is only 1.7g, further signifying the high fragmentation.

5.11.18 The identified taxa included cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog, apart from indeterminate fragments (74 or 57.8%). The rest of the unidentified fragments consist mainly of long bones and ribs, assigned to small, medium-sized and large mammal respectively.

5.11.19 The predominance of domestic mammals - in particular cattle - in the assemblage is to be considered normal for the time period. The presence of dogs is further evidenced by gnaw marks on one large mammal long bone. Due to heavy fragmentation, no bones could be aged.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 All areas lie on open pasture and have not been subjected to disturbance from development. Topsoil was noted to be shallow and archaeological features did not appear disturbed by deep ploughing. Land drains and post-medieval clay pits truncated a number of features at Cheswick Farm, but in general caused minimal damage.

6.1.2 At Cheswick Farm, features were difficult to discern within the subsoil, particularly as the horizon between subsoil and natural drift was fairly diffuse, and trenches were machined to natural drift for clarity. Truncation of some archaeological deposits was unavoidable. With the exception of post-medieval features, archaeological deposits were sealed by the subsoil, and those features cut through the subsoil will have been truncated by the machine.

6.1.3 Observed differences in the drift geology between the areas were associated with proximity to the River Mole. No archaeological features were discovered in any of the areas adjacent to the river (Areas 6-10).

6.1.4 The sample size and distribution of trenches at Cheswick Farm provides a good understanding of the site's potential, identifying clear concentrations of archaeology. In the six fields investigated, activity apparently centres around Meath Paddock and Area 3 previously evaluated by OA (OA, 2005).

6.1.5 In the absence of artefactual evidence, the age and function of some of the archaeology remains unclear. The lack of finds is not unexpected, considering the shallow depth of a number of the features and their likely function in this rural context as enclosures or field boundaries.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 Pottery and flint assemblages demonstrated little post-depositional wear, supporting the suggestion that the site has not been extensively ploughed, and archaeology is likely to have been preserved.

6.2.2 The river terrace deposits on which the site lies display some local variation, but are relatively uniform and generally iron-rich. The poor preservation of bone and organic material is attributed to the acidic nature of this drift geology.

6.2.3 The majority of features at Cheswick Farm were relatively easy to discern, although where deposits were highly leached, formed ephemeral features or contained subsoil-like material, distinguishing and interpreting the archaeology was more problematic.

6.2.4 The archaeological potential of the prehistoric and Roman evidence will be summarised and discussed, followed by the late Roman and post medieval periods.

Summary of results

Cheswick Farm Prehistoric and Roman summary

6.2.5 The majority of the features and finds date from the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, with some suggestion of activity in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

6.2.6 Late Iron Age and early Roman activity is well represented at Cheswick Farm, and appeared to focus around Meath Paddock and Area 3 of Phase II (OA, 2005) in Fields C and D. Areas peripheral to the farm (fields A, B, E and F) displayed a small quantity of archaeological features.

6.2.7 Significant traces of settlement are suggested by the density of archaeological features and the chronological uniformity and occurrence of large sherds of pottery, despite the poor condition of the assemblage. Overall the pottery assemblage is indistinguishable from those from previous stages of evaluation. Collating data from each phase will enable the chronology to be refined and provide information on ceramic supply and use.

Field C

6.2.8 Trenches 475, 476, 478 and 479 to the south of Area 3 display a concentration of archaeology mostly dating to the late Iron Age, and it is likely that deposits recorded are representative of the outskirts of an Iron Age settlement.

6.2.9 The earliest occupation in the north-east of Field C dates to the late Iron Age on the basis of the pottery assemblage. This period is represented by the inter-cutting discrete features in Trench 475, a spread of midden material, postholes and possible pits. There is some potential for earlier prehistoric activity as suggested by the presence of residual flint artefacts.

6.2.10 The post-conquest period is also represented by 1st century activity (43 - 100 AD) from the occupation layers and pits.

6.2.11 The latest pottery dates from this area are derived from the bead-rimmed sandy grey wear dish from Trench 479 consistent with a 2nd or 3rd century date range, and the Alice Holt grey ware found in Trench 475.

6.2.12 Evidence from the coins broadly supports these estimates, dating from the mid to late 1st century BC to the 1st - 2nd centuries AD (a maximum of *c* 20 BC – *c* AD 43 for the identifiable coins and a minimum *c* 5 BC – *c* AD 40). The coins are unlikely to have come from a single depositional event, but are of some importance in terms of accurate dating and status of the site. A settlement of moderate wealth and status may be present.

6.2.13 The identification of species during palaeoenvironmental assessment typical of Iron Age crop economies (such as wheat, Brome grass and chaff) is consistent with dates suggested by the pottery assemblage. Interpretation of local cereal processing regimes was prevented due to small quantities of cereal recovered, but may be possible with more data.

Field D

6.2.14 The archaeology clusters in Trenches 483, 484, 487 and 488 to the west of Field D, and, as with Field C deposits, is largely late Iron Age in date perhaps corresponding to settlement activity thought to be located around Area 3.

6.2.15 The earliest date for Cheswick Farm is assigned to the sherd of early Iron Age shell-tempered vessel from the N-S ditch in Trench 484. The feature appears to stratigraphically underlie several other ditches of late Iron Age date.

6.2.16 The bulk of the finds date to the late Iron Age and comprised pits, postholes, ditches and gullies on similar alignments. It is likely that these often substantial features represent field division boundaries, although continuity from trench to trench was not obvious, with the exception of a ditch in Trenches 481 and 482 and possibly in Trenches 494 and 495.

6.2.17 Nene valley colour-coated ware identified in a N-S ditch in Trench 484, in combination with Gaulish samian ware limits the latest date to after AD 200.

6.2.18 Significant quantities of grain were retrieved from a sample from a ditch terminus in Trench 508. A range of staple Iron Age species are represented, including *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* and cereal chaff. Again, an Iron Age date is broadly supported but more work on this sample has been recommendedThe eastern half of Field D revealed a lesser density of archaeological features, however, evidence such as the grains sample form Trench 508 suggests that this area may have been used for agricultural activity away but in the vicinity of the settlementitself.

6.2.19 The presence of slag from the fills of several Iron Age/Romano-British features is suggestive of metalworking activity, probably associated with the settlement, but for which the focus is at present unknown. No structures, which could be related to this activity, were found in the course of Phases II or III of the evaluation.

Cheswick Farm late Roman and post-medieval summary

6.2.20 Glazed earthenwares and other coarsewares are noted on site in few contexts from Areas C and D, mostly topsoil wqith the exception of one deposit sealing Roman ditches in Trench 484.. No evidence of medieval activity was recorded during this phase of evaluation.

6.2.21 Post-medieval clay pits were recorded in plan in Area C, D and F, but remained unexcavated (with the exception of one pit sectioned with the machine). During earlier Phase II investigations, these Wealden Clay-filled features were hand and machine excavated, and although residual medieval pottery was occasionally retrieved, generally few finds were encountered. Despite extensive excavation of a large number of these features, their function remained undetermined.

6.2.22 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the charcoal spread in Trench 541 in Area 7, but with no associated cut features the nature of the activity remains ambiguous.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1.1 The evaluation at Cheswick Farm has confirmed the presence of a late Iron Age/early Romano-British settlement on the site, as suggested by the previous phase of evaluation. The core of the settlement is thought to be located towards Area 3. The evaluation at Cheswick Farm may have delineated the extent of the main occupation, with concentrations of archaeological features identified towards the north-east part of Field C an the western half of Field D. The adjoining areas have revealed a sparse level of archaeology, possibly related to agricultural activity associated with the settlement. This interpretation, however, would have to be confirmed as several of these features could not be dated.

7.1.2 The flood compensation areas, located near the River Mole, have confirmed the apparent absence of archaeology, in line with previous results of trial trenching undertaken during Phases I and II of the evaluation.

7.1.3 Overall, the evaluation of the Horley NW development has revealed mostly an Iron Age and Romano-British landscape with two possible settlement foci, the first one identified during Phase I evaluation to the west of Meath Green Farm, and the second one around The Croft (Area 3). Other areas of activity from these periods identified elsewhere (Landens Farm, Area 4) are likely to relate to these settlements. Some of the finds recovered in the course of the trial trenching are suggestive of a settlement of moderate wealth, in particular the coins from Trench 475 at Cheswick Farm and the intaglio from a well in Area 4.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
Field A								
450								
	45001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	45002	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	45003	Layer		>0.5	Natural			
451								
	45101	Layer		0.35	Topsoil			
	45102	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	45103	Layer		>0.48	Natural			
452								
	45201	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	45202	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	45203	Layer		>0.4	Natural			
453								
	45301	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	45302	Layer		0.29	Subsoil			
	45303	Layer		>0.59	Natural			
Field B								
454								
	45401	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	45402	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	45403	Layer			Natural			
	45404	Cut	>11 x 0.56	0.26	Cut of ENE-WSW Ditch			
	45405	Fill	>11 x 0.48	0.1	Fill of 45404			
	45406	Fill	>11 x 0.5	0.16	Fill of 45404			
455								
	45501	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	45502	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	45503	Layer			Natural			
456								
	45601	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	45602	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	45603	Layer			Natural			
457								
	45701	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	45702	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	45703	Layer			Natural			
458								
	45801	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	45802	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	45803	Layer			Natural			
	45804	Cut	>1.8 x 0.5	0.14	Cut of N-S Gully			
	45805	Fill	>1.8 x 0.5	0.14	Fill of 45804			
459								
	45901	Layer		0.16	Topsoil			
	45902	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	45903	Layer			Natural			
	45904	Cut	>1.8 x 0.78	0.34	Cut of ENE-WSW Gully			
	45905	Fill	>1.8 x 0.78	0.34	Fill of 45904			
460								
	46001	Layer		0.26	Topsoil			
	46002	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	46003	Layer			Natural			
	46004	Cut	>1.8 x 0.7	0.26	Cut of N-S Gully			
	46005	Fill	>1.8 x 0.7	0.26	Fill of 46004	Pot	1 (6)	LIA/ROM
461								
	46101	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	46102	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	46103	Layer			Natural			
462								
	46201	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	46202	Layer		0.11	Subsoil			
	46203	Layer			Natural			
	46204	Cut	>1.8 x 0.8	0.32	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	46205	Fill	>1.8 x 0.8	0.32	Fill of 46204			
463								
	46301	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	46302	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	46303	Layer	>3.1 x >1.8	0.17	Layer below subsoil sealing features	Pot	5 (86)	AD 43-100
	46304	Fill	>1 x 0.49	0.15	Fill of 46305			
	46305	Cut	>1 x 0.49	0.15	Cut of SE-NW Gully			
	46306	Fill	>0.6 x 0.48	0.11	Fill of 46310			
	46307	Fill	>0.6 x 0.6	0.12	Fill of 46310	Pot	5 (6)	LIA
	46308	Fill	>0.6 x 0.8	0.2	Fill of 46310			
	46309	Fill	>0.6 x >0.6	>0.18	Fill of 46310			
	46310	Cut	1.8 x >0.9	>0.6	Possible Ditch or Pond?			
	46311	Fill	0.87 x 0.93	0.09	Fill of 46311			
	46312	Cut	0.87 x 0.93	0.09	Cut of Pit			
	46313	Layer			Natural			
464								
	46401	Layer		0.13	Topsoil			
	46402	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	46403	Fill	0.42 x 0.42	0.14	Fill of 46404			
	46404	Cut	0.42 x 0.42	0.14	Cut of Pit			
	46405	Layer			Natural			
465								
	46501	Layer		0.13	Topsoil			
	46502	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	46503	Layer			Natural			
466								
	46601	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	46602	Layer		0.07	Subsoil			
	46603	Layer			Natural			
467								
	46701	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	Flint		
	46702	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	46703	Layer			Natural			
Field C								
469								
	46901	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	46902	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	46903	Layer			Natural			
	46904	Pit	2.6 x >0.55		Clay Pit			
	46905	Pit	2.7 x >1.3		Clay Pit			
	46906	Pit	3.3 x >1.3		Clay Pit			
	46907	Pit	2.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
471								
	47101	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	47102	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	47103	Layer			Natural			
	47104	Fill	>1.8 x 1.48	0.4	Fill of 47105			
	47105	Cut	>1.8 x 1.48	0.4	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	47106	Cut	4.1 x >1.8	>1.3	Clay Pit (machine excavated)			
	47107	Pit	3.15 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47108	Pit	3.2 x 0.9		Clay Pit			
	47109	Fill	4.1 x >1.8	>1.3	Fill of 47106			
472								
	47201	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	47202	Layer		0.23	Subsoil			
	47203	Layer			Natural			
	47204	Cut	>23 x 0.75	0.13	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	47205	Fill	>23 x 0.75	0.13	Fill of 47204			
	47206	Cut	3.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47207	Fill	3.5 x >1.8		Fill of 47206			
	47208	Cut	3.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47209	Fill	3.5 x >1.8		Fill of 47208			
	47210	Cut	2 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47211	Fill	2 x >1.8		Fill of 47210			
	47212	Cut	1.5 x >0.8		Clay Pit			
	47213	Fill	1.5 x >0.8		Fill of 47212			
473								
	47301	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	47302	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	47303	Layer			Natural			
474								
	47401	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	47402	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	47403	Layer			Natural			
	47404	Pit	3.65 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47405	Pit	2.7 x >1.1		Clay Pit			
	47406	Pit	2.65 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47407	Pit	2.5 x >1.7		Clay Pit			
475								
	47501	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	Flint	1	
	47502	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	47503	Layer			Natural			
	47504	Finds Ref			Surface finds from occupation spread	Pot Flint Stone	25 (129) 1 9	PM and ROM
	47505	Layer		0.1	Occupation Spread	Pot Frags of coin	13 (61)	LIA
	47506	Cut	0.4 x 0.22	0.28	Cut of Posthole			
	47507	Fill	0.4 x 0.22	0.28	Fill of 47506	Pot Stone	7 (30) 4	LIA
	47508	Fill	>0.18 x 0.17	0.26	Fill of 47506			
	47509	Cut	0.48 x 0.40	0.24	Cut of Posthole	Pot Stone	1 (13) 1	ROM
	47510	Fill	0.48 x 0.40	0.24	Fill of 47509	Flint flake	1	
	47511	Fill	0.18 x 0.16	0.18	Fill of 47509			
	47512	Fill	>1.8 x 1.7	0.22	Fill of 47514	Pot Stone	6 (46) 1	AD 43-100
	47513	Fill	>1.8 x 1	0.16	Fill of 47514			
	47514	Cut	>1.8 x 1.7	0.38	Cut of E-W Ditch			
	47515	Layer	>1.8 x >0.6	0.15	Midden Spread?	Pot	5 (12)	LIA
	47516	Fill	>0.8 x >0.3	0.12	Fill of 47517	Pot	5 (9)	LIA
	47517	Cut	>0.8 x >0.3	0.12	Cut of Pit/Ditch			
	47518	Layer	>2 x >1.8	0.08	Mixed Occupation Spread			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	47519	Layer	>1.8 x >1	0.03	Compacted Floor?			
	47520	Fill			Cut of Unex. Feature			
	47521	Cut			Fill of 47520			
	47522	Fill	1.1 x 1.1		Fill of 47523			
	47523	Cut	1.1 x 1.1		Cut of Unex. Pit			
	47524	Fill	5.3 x 0.4		Fill of 47525			
	47525	Cut	5.3 x 0.4		Cut of Unex. Ditch			
	47526	Fill	0.4 x 0.4		Fill of 47527			
	47527	Cut	0.4 x 0.4		Cut of Unex. Pit			
	47528	Fill	0.55 x 0.4		Fill of 47529			
	47529	Cut	0.55 x 0.4		Cut of Unex. Pit			
	47530	Fill	0.45 x 0.38		Fill of 47531			
	47531	Cut	0.45 x 0.38		Cut of Unex. Pit			
	47532	Fill	1.2 x 0.45		Fill of 47533			
	47533	Cut	1.2 x 0.45		Cut of Unex. Gully			
	47534	Fill	>6 x >0.35		Fill of 47535			
	47535	Cut	>6 x >0.35		Cut of Unex. Ditch			
	47536	Cut	0.32 x 0.3	0.16	Cut of Posthole			
	47537	Fill	0.32 x 0.3	0.16	Fill of 47536	Saddle Quern	1	
	47538	Fill	>0.6 x 0.6	0.21	Fill of 47539	Pot Coins Flint blade Animal bone	28 (114) 3 1 3 (3)	AD 43-100
	47539	Cut	>0.6 x 0.6	0.21	Cut of Pit			
	47540	Layer		0.08	Occupation Spread	Pot Coins Flint Animal bone	89 (235) 2 1 4 (1)	AD 43-100
	47541	Layer		0.1	Occupation Spread	Pot Stone	24 (149) 1	AD 43-100
	47542	Cut	0.56 x 0.56	0.36	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47543	Fill	0.56 x 0.56	0.36	Fill of 47542	Pot Animal bone	34 (408) 12 (3)	AD 43-100
	47544	Cut	0.56 x 0.54	0.38	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47545	Fill	0.56 x 0.54	0.38	Fill of 47544	Pot Animal bone	30 (234) 16 (1)	AD 43-100
	47546	Layer		0.04	Occupation Spread	Pot	2 (26)	AD 125-200
	47547	Layer		0.11	Occupation Spread			
	47548	Layer		0.03	Occupation Spread			
	47549	Grp	19.5 x 14		Group for possible Occupation Spread Interventions			
	47550	Cut	0.44 x >0.2	0.26	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47551	Fill	0.44 x >0.2	0.26	Fill of 47550	Pot	1 (4)	ROM
	47552	Cut	0.48 x 0.42	0.18	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47553	Fill	0.48 x 0.42	0.18	Fill of 47552	Pot Flint Slag	18 (86) 1 3	LIA
	47554	Void						
	47555	Void						
	47556	Cut	0.52 x 0.38	0.38	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47557	Fill	0.52 x 0.38	0.38	Fill of 47556	Pot Slag Animal bone	64 (237) 3 30 (5)	AD 43-100
	47558	Cut	0.54 x 0.4	0.26	Cut of Pit/Posthole			
	47559	Fill	0.54 x 0.4	0.26	Fill of 47558	Pot Coin	2 (20)	LIA
476								
	47601	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	47602	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	47603	Layer			Natural			
	47604	Cut	0.83	0.12	Cut of NE-SW Ditch			
	47605	Fill	0.83	0.12	Fill of 47604	Pot	12 (54)	LIA/ROM
	47606	Pit			Clay Pit			
	47607	Pit			Clay Pit			
	47608	Pit			Clay Pit			
477								
	47701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	47702	Layer		0.13	Subsoil			
	47703	Layer			Natural			
	47704	Layer		0.12	Layer below Subsoil			
	47705	Cut	>1.8 x 1	0.15	Cut of E-W Ditch			
	47706	Fill	>1.8 x 1	0.15	Fill of 47705	Pot	4 (19)	LIA/ROM
	47707	Pit	3.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47708	Pit	3.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	47709	Pit	>2 x >1.2		Clay Pit			
	47710	Layer	>1.8 x 2.5		Area Disturbed By Clay Pits			
478								
	47801	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	Pot Flint blades	1 (6) 5	Post-med
	47802	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	47803	Layer			Natural			
	47804	Cut	>1.8 x 1	0.5	Irregular Ditch or Hedgeline?			
	47805	Fill	>1.8 x 1	0.3	Fill of 47804	Pot Coin Flint blade Stone	11 (62) 1 1 5	LIA
	47806	Fill	>1.3 x 0.8	0.12	Fill of 47804	Flint blade	1	
479								
	47901	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	47902	Layer		0.1	Subsoil	Pot Stone	3 (6) 2	AD 43-100
	47903	Layer			Natural			
	47904	Cut	1.2 x 0.6	0.25	Cut of WSW-E Curved Ditch			
	47905	Fill	1 x 0.5	0.1	Fill of 47504			
	47906	Fill	1.2 x 0.5	0.15	Fill of 47504			
	47907	Fill	>1.8 x 1.4	0.12	Fill of 47509	Pot Stone	4 (27) 1	AD 125-260
	47908	Fill	1.2 x >1	0.18	Fill of 47909			
	47909	Cut	>1.8 x 1.4	0.3	Cut of W-E Ditch			
	47910	Layer	>1.8 x >0.7	0.1	Spread (Midden?) Below Subsoil	Pot Flint blade Animal bone	43 (107) 1 1 (<1)	AD 43-100
480								
	48001	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	48002	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	48003	Layer			Natural			
	48004	Cut	0.45 x 0.4	0.08	Cut of Posthole			
	48005	Fill	0.45 x 0.4	0.08	Fill of 48004			
481								
	48101	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	48102	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	48103	Layer			Natural			
	48104	Cut	1.15 x 2		Cut of N-S Ditch (Unexcavated)			
	48105	Fill	1.15 x 2		Fill of 48104			
	48106	Cut	0.6 x 2	>0.5	Cut of N-S Ditch			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
					(Unexcavated)			
	48107	Fill	0.6 x 2	0.30	Fill of 48106			
482								
	48201	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	48202	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	48203	Layer			Natural			
	48204	Cut	0.56	0.14	Cut of Gully Terminus or Pit			
	48205	Fill	0.56	0.14	Fill of 48204			
	48206	Cut	1.06	0.4	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48207	Fill	1.06	0.4	Fill of 48206	Pot Stone	71 (379) 10	AD 43-100
	48208	Cut	0.42	0.24	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48209	Fill	0.42	0.24	Fill of 48208			
483								
	48301	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	48302	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	48303	Layer			Natural			
	48304	Cut	0.9	0.3	Cut of Ditch			
	48305	Fill	0.3 x 1.0	0.08	Fill of 48304			
	48306	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of 48304			
	48307	Fill			Fill of 48208			
	48308	Cut			Cut of Field Drain			
	48309	Fill	1.85 x 0.4	0.13	Fill of 48310			
	48310	Cut	1.85 x 0.4	0.13	Cut of shallow Ditch			
	48311	Fill	0.4 x 0.35	0.25	Fill of 48313			
	48312	Fill	0.18 x 0.1	0.09	Fill of 48313			
	48313	Cut	0.4 x 0.35	0.32	Cut of Posthole			
	48314	Fill	0.4	0.06	Fill of 48317	Pot	1 (3)	LIA
	48315	Fill	0.6	0.06	Fill of 48317	Pot	1 (2)	LIA
	48316	Fill	0.7	0.3	Fill of 48317	Flint flake	1	
	48317	Cut	4.2 x 0.7	0.33	Cut of ditch			
484								
	48401	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	Flint flake	1	
	48402	Layer		0.17	Subsoil			
	48403	Layer			Natural			
	48404	Cut	3.8 x 0.3	0.15	Cut of curvilinear Gully			
	48405	Fill	3.8 x 0.3	0.15	Fill of 48404	Pot Flint flake	10 (92) 1	LIA
	48406	Cut	1.85 x 0.35	0.28	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48407	Fill	1.85 x 0.35	0.28	Fill of 48406	Flint flake	1	
	48408	Cut	0.27 x 0.22	0.13	Cut of Stakehole			
	48409	Fill	0.27 x 0.22	0.13	Fill of 48408			
	48410	Cut	0.2 x 0.2	0.1	Cut of Stakehole			
	48411	Fill	0.2 x 0.2	0.1	Fill of 48410			
	48412	Cut	>6 x 0.6	0.25	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48413	Fill	>6 x 0.6	0.16	Fill of 48412	Pot	17 (62)	LIA
	48414	Cut	0.96 x 0.65	0.34	Cut of Pit			
	48415	Fill	0.96 x 0.65	0.2	Fill of 48414	Pot	4 (12)	LIA
	48416	Fill	0.8 x 0.5	0.15	Fill of 48414			
	48417	Fill	1.4	0.1	Fill of 48418	Pot Slag Stone Animal bone	83 (504) 2 2 5 (11)	PM AND ROM
	48418	Cut	>7 x >1	0.45	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48419	Fill	0.55 x 0.45	0.4	Fill of 48418	Pot Coin Slag	63 (448) 1 2	AD 43-100
	48420	Fill	0.8 x 0.7	0.14	Fill of 48445	Pot	174	LIA

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
						Slag Stone	(1213) 4 2	
	48421	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of 48418	Pot Flint flake Slag Animal bone	5 (51) 1 2 1 (3)	LIA
	48422	Fill	2.1 x >4	0.6	Fill of 48443	Pot Flint flake	57 (581) 1	LIA
	48423	Cut			Same as 48404			
	48424	Fill			Same as 48405	Pot	1 (36)	LIA
	48425	Fill	0.7	0.04	Fill of 48443	Pot Animal bone	24 (123) 10 (2)	LIA
	48426	Fill	1.2	0.08	Fill of 48443	Pot Animal bone	2 (135) 2 (13)	LIA
	48427	Cut	1.86 x 2.5	0.7	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48428	Fill	1.86 x 2.5	0.2	Fill of 48427	Pot Stone	62 (1339) 3	AD 50-100
	48429	Fill	1.4 x 0.45	0.18	Fill of 48443	Pot	3 (11)	LIA
	48430	Fill	1 x 0.15	0.08	Fill of 48443	Pot Animal bone	1 (6) 1 (4)	LIA/ROM
	48431	Fill	1.1 x .0.45	0.22	Fill of 48443			
	48432	Fill	0.52 x 0.24	0.2	Fill of 48443	Pot	3 (39)	?EIA
	48433	Fill	0.6 x 0.25	0.18	Fill of 48443			
	48434	Fill	0.48 x 0.15	0.04	Fill of 48443			
	48435	Fill	1.1	0.08	Fill of 48427			
	48436	Fill	1.5	0.1	Fill of 48427	Pot Animal bone	7 (161) 5 (1)	LIA
	48437	Fill	2	0.18	Fill of 48427	Pot	23 (501)	AD 43-100
	48438	Fill	0.25	0.16	Fill of 48460			
	48439	Fill	2.60 x >1.8	0.25	Fill of 48427	Pot Stone	87 (567) 6	AD 170-250
	48440	Cut	>1.8 x 0.2	0.1	Cut of Land Drain			
	48441	Fill	>1.8 x 0.2	0.1	Fill of 48440			
	48442	Fill	0.5	0.13	Fill of 48443			
	48443	Cut	>4 x >2.1	1.7	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48444	Fill	0.72 x 0.4	0.05	Fill of 48443			
	48445	Cut	>7 x 0.9	0.28	Cut of N-S Ditch. Same as 48412			
	48446	Fill	0.7	0.12	Fill of 48445			
	48447	Fill	1 x 0.9	0.12	Fill of 48450	Pot Slag Animal bone	129 (1095) 1 3 (3)	AD 43-100
	48448	Fill	1.5 x 1.1	0.25	Fill of 48450	Pot Slag	41 (554) 4	AD 43-100
	48449	Fill	1.5 x 0.9	0.15	Fill of 48450	Pot Animal bone	35 (375) 2 (15)	AD 43-100
	48450	Cut	1.5 x 1.1	0.3	Cut of Pit			
	48451	Fill			Cut of Land Drain			
	48452	Fill			Fill of 48451			
	48453	Fill	0.3	0.14	Fill of 48455			
	48454	Fill	0.4	0.18	Fill of 48455			
	48455	Cut	>3.8 x 0.4	0.25	Cut of NE-SW Gully			
	48456	Void						
	48457	Fill	1.3 x 1	0.2	Fill of 48460	Pot	4 (10)	LIA/ROM
	48458	Fill	1.2 x 1	0.1	Fill of 48460	Pot	2 (116)	LIA
	48459	Fill	1 x 0.8	0.25	Fill of 48460	Pot	3 (14)	LIA
	48460	Fill	>2.7 x 1.2	0.3	Cut of NW-SE Ditch			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
485								
	48501	Layer		0.14	Topsoil			
	48502	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	48503	Layer			Natural			
	48504	Cut	>20 x 0.7	0.26	Cut of slightly curving W-E Ditch			
	48505	Fill	>20 x 0.7	0.26	Fill of 48504	Pot Stone	4 (77) 2	AD 43-100
	48506	Cut	8 x 0.15	0.3	Cut of Field Drain			
	48507	Fill	8 x 0.15	0.3	Fill of 48506	Pot	1 (3)	AD 43-100
	48508	Cut	>1.85 x 0.28	0.7	Cut of Field Drain			
	48509	Fill	>1.85 x 0.28	0.7	Fill of 48508	Pot	1 (8)	AD 43-100
	48510	Cut	>1.85 x 0.9	0.4	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	48511	Fill	>1.85 x 0.9	0.4	Fill of 48510	Pot	5 (46)	AD 43-100
	48512	Cut			Cut of W-E Ditch. Same as 48504			
	48513	Fill			Fill of 48512. Same as 48505	Pot	4 (17)	LIA
	48514	Cut	0.3 x 0.3	0.32	Cut of Posthole			
	48515	Fill	0.3 x 0.3	0.32	Fill of 48514			
	48516	Cut	1 x 0.9	0.35	Cut of Pit			
	48517	Fill	1 x 0.9	0.35	Fill of 48516	Pot	1 (30)	LIA
	48518	Cut	1 x 0.55	0.35	Cut of Pit			
	48519	Fill	1 x 0.55	0.35	Fill of 48518	Pot Animal bone	2 (12) 1 (1)	LIA
	48520	Cut	0.25 x 0.25	0.2	Cut of Posthole			
	48521	Fill	0.25 x 0.25	0.2	Fill of 48520			
	48522	Cut			Cut of N-S Ditch. Same as 48510			
	48523	Fill			Fill of 48522. Same as 48511			
	48524	Cut	0.25 x 0.22	0.12	Cut of Posthole			
	48525	Fill	0.25 x 0.22	0.12	Fill of 48524			
486								
	48601	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	48602	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	48603	Layer			Natural			
	48604	Cut	0.25 x 0.25	0.14	Cut of Posthole			
	48605	Fill	0.25 x 0.25	0.14	Fill of 48604			
487								
	48701	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	48702	Layer		0.32	Subsoil			
	48703	Fill	2.4 x >12	0.46	Fill of 48714	Pot Flint flake Animal bone	51 (265) 1 1 (<1)	AD 43-100
	48704	Fill	1.6 x >7	0.48	Fill of 48715	Pot Flint flake Animal bone	10 (31) 1 1 (<1)	AD 50-100
	48705	Fill	2.32	0.2	Fill of 48714 (Same as 48707)	Pot	5 (31)	LIA
	48706	Fill	1.6	0.58	Fill of 48714	Pot Stone	39 (186) 4	LIA
	48707	Fill	2.32	0.2	Fill of 48714 (Same as 48705)	Pot	7 (51)	LIA
	48708	Fill	0.8	0.06	Fill of 48714			
	48709	Fill	0.7	0.12	Fill of 48714	Pot	1 (2)	LIA
	48710	Fill	0.5	0.08	Fill of 48714			
	48711	Fill	0.5	0.16	Fill of 48714			
	48712	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of 48714			
	48713	Fill	0.5	0.06	Fill of 48714			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	48714	Cut	3.4 x >12	1.4	Cut of NNE –SSW Large Ditch			
	48715	Cut	1.16 x >7	0.48	Cut of NNE –SSW Ditch (Re-cut)			
	48716	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of 48714			
	48717	Fill	1.14	0.13	Fill of 48714			
	48718	Fill	0.6	0.02	Fill of 48714			
	48719	Fill	0.49 x 0.25	0.13	Fill of 48720			
	48720	Cut	0.49 x 0.25	0.13	Cut of Small Pit or Posthole			
	48721	Fill	0.78 x >1.8	0.11	Fill of 48722			
	48722	Cut	0.78 x >1.8	0.11	Cut of Ditch			
	48723	Fill	1.78 x >0.55	0.12	Fill of 48724	Pot Flint flake	25 (113) 1	LIA
	48724	Cut	1.78 x >0.55	0.39	Cut of Pit			
	48725	Fill	1.5 x >0.6	0.15	Fill of 48724			
	48726	Fill	0.5 x 0.35	0.13	Fill of 48724			
	48727	Fill	0.6 x >2	0.14	Fill of 48728			
	48728	Cut	2 x 0.5	0.14	Cut of Pit			
	48729	Fill	0.32 x 0.3	0.1	Fill of 48730	Flint		
	48730	Cut	0.32 x 0.3	0.1	Cut of Pit			
	48731	Layer			Natural			
488								
	48801	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	48802	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	48803	Layer			Natural			
	48804	Cut	>1.8 x 1	0.24	Cut of NE-SW Ditch			
	48805	Fill	>1.8 x 1	0.24	Fill of 48804	Pot	11 (95)	LIA
	48806	Cut	0.5 x 0.5	0.3	Cut of Posthole			
	48807	Fill	0.5 x 0.5	0.3	Fill of 48806			
	48808	Cut	0.3 x 0.3	0.12	Cut of Posthole			
	48809	Fill	0.3 x 0.3	0.12	Fill of 48808			
	48810	Cut	0.7 x 0.5	0.2	Cut of Pit			
	48811	Fill	0.7 x 0.5	0.2	Fill of 48810	Pot	3 (18)	AD 70-100
	48812	Cut	>2.5 x >1.8		Cut of Ditch			
	48813	Fill	>2.5 x >1.8		Fill of 48812	Pot	1 (9)	ROM
	48814	Cut	1 x >0.5	0.25	Cut of Pit			
	48815	Fill	0.75 x .03	0.1	Fill of 48814			
	48816	Fill	1 x >0.5	0.25	Fill of 48814	Pot	12 (68)	LIA
489								
	48901	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	Pot Flint flake	1 (9) 1	LIA/ROM
	48902	Layer		0.13	Subsoil			
	48903	Layer			Natural			
490								
	49001	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	49002	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	49003	Layer			Natural			
	49004	Cut	0.48 x >1.8	0.14	Cut of Slightly Curvilinear W-E Ditch			
	49005	Fill	0.48 x >1.8	0.14	Fill of 49004	Pot	9 (19)	LIA
	49006	Cut	0.5 x >1.8	0.22	Cut of WNW-ESE Ditch			
	49007	Fill	0.5 x >1.8	0.22	Fill of 49006	Pot	18 (258)	LIA
491								
	49101	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	Flint flake	1	
	49102	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	49103	Layer			Natural			
	49104	Fill	>4 x 0.55	0.18	Fill of 49105	Pot	2 (8)	LIA

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	49105	Cut	>4 x 0.55	0.18	Cut of Curvilinear Ditch			
	49106	Cut	0.2 x .2	0.17	Cut of Posthole			
	49107	Fill	0.2 x .2	0.17	Fill of 49106			
	49108	Cut	0.35 x 0.2	0.12	Cut of Pit			
	49109	Fill	0.35 x 0.2	0.12	Fill of 49108			
492								
	49201	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	49202	Layer		0.30	Subsoil			
	49203	Fill	0.42 x 0.42	0.07	Fill of 49204			
	49204	Cut	0.42 x 0.42	0.07	Cut of Posthole			
	49205	Fill	0.53 x 0.53	0.2	Fill of 49206	Pot	7 (41)	LIA
	49206	Cut	0.53 x 0.53	0.2	Cut of Small Pit			
	49207	Fill	2.28 x >0.95	0.4	Fill of 49210	Pot	21 (78)	AD 43-100
	49208	Fill	1.16 x >0.95	0.48	Fill of 49210	Pot	2 (22)	LIA
	49209	Fill	0.92 x >0.95	0.15	Fill of 49210			
	49210	Cut	2.9 x >1.8	0.62	Cut of WNW-ESE Ditch (Re-cut)			
	49211	Fill	1.5 x >0.95	0.1	Fill of 49216			
	49212	Fill	1.46 x >0.95	0.2	Fill of 49216	Pot	29 (177)	LIA
	49213	Fill	0.5 x >0.95	0.1	Fill of 49216			
	49214	Fill	1.2 x >0.95	0.16	Fill of 49216	Pot Animal bone	4 (18) 1 (<1)	ROM
	49215	Fill	0.66 x >0.95	0.32	Fill of 49216			
	49216	Cut	1.7 x >1.8	1.2	Original Cut of WNW-ESE Ditch			
	49217	Fill	0.48 x 0.48	0.09	Fill of 49218			
	49218	Cut	0.48 x 0.48	0.09	Cut of Pit			
	49219	Layer	>1.5 x >1.2	0.07	Occupation or Activity Spread	Flint flake	1	
	49220	Fill	0.17 x 0.17	0.19	Fill of 49221			
	49221	Cut	0.17 x 0.17	0.19	Cut of Poshole			
	49222	Fill	0.54 x 0.8	0.18	Fill of 492123			
	49223	Cut	0.54 x 0.8	0.18	Cut of possible Pit			
	49224	Layer			Natural			
493								
	49301	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	49302	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	49303	Layer			Natural			
	49304	Cut	0.35 x 0.3	0.3	Cut of Poshole			
	49305	Fill	0.35 x 0.3	0.3	Fill of 49304			
	49306	Cut	0.26	0.14	Cut of Poshole			
	49307	Fill	0.26	0.14	Fill of 49306			
	49308	Cut	>0.80	0.14	Cut of Gully/Pit			
	49309	Fill	>0.80	0.14	Fill of 49308	Pot	10 (60)	LIA
494								
	49401	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	49402	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	49403	Layer			Natural			
	49404	Cut	2.72	0.94	Cut of NE –SW ditch			
	49405	Fill	1.4	0.2	Fill of 49404	Pot	2 (8)	ROM
	49406	Fill	2.28	0.28	Fill of 49404	Pot	62 (1024)	LIA
	49407	Fill	1.12	0.16	Fill of 49404			
	49408	Fill	2.7	0.32	Fill of 49404			
	49409	Fill	2.72	0.36	Fill of 49404			
	49410	Cut	0.2 x 0.2	0.12	Cut of Posthole			
	49411	Fill	0.2 x 0.2	0.12	Fill of 49410	Stone	2	
	49412	Cut	0.77	0.3	Cut of N – S Gully			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	49413	Fill	0.77	0.3	Fill of 49412	Pot Stone	5 (18) 1	LIA
495								
	49501	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	49502	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	49503	Layer			Natural			
	49504	Cut	3.30 x >3.5	1.46	Cut of NE – SW Ditch			
	49505	Fill	0.7	0.36	Fill of 49504			
	49506	Fill	1.42	0.18	Fill of 49504			
	49507	Fill	0.58	0.22	Fill of 49504	Pot Animal bone	4 (11) 1 (<1)	LIA
	49508	Fill	1.4	0.55	Fill of 49504			
	49509	Fill	2	0.29	Fill of 49504	Pot	12 (182)	LIA
	49510	Fill	2.47	0.22	Fill of 49504	Pot	15 (59)	LIA
	49511	Fill	2.6	0.23	Fill of 49504	Pot Flint flake Stone	16 (109) 1 3	LIA
	49512	Fill	0.72	0.23	Fill of 49504			
	49513	Cut	1.05 x >3.5	0.3	Re-cut of NE – SW ditch			
	49514	Fill	1.05	0.14	Fill of 49513			
	49515	Fill	0.92	0.26	Fill of 49513	Pot	5 (36)	LIA
	49516	Cut	1.5 x 1.5	0.17	Cut of Pit			
	49517	Fill	1.5 x 1.5	0.17	Fill of 49516			
	49518	Cut	1 x 1	0.21	Cut of Pit			
	49519	Fill	1 x 1	0.21	Fill of 49518	Pot	2 (11)	LIA
	49520	Cut	1 x 0.40	0.12	Cut of N –S Ditch Terminus			
	49521	Fill	1 x 0.40	0.12	Fill of 49520	Pot Flint flake Slag Stone Animal bone	1 (9) 1 7 4 8 (6)	LIA
	49522	Cut	0.55 x 0.55	0.08	Cut of Pit			
	49523	Fill	0.55 x 0.55	0.08	Fill of 49522	Pot	1 (9)	LIA
496								
	49601	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	49602	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	49603	Fill	>3 x 1	0.2	Fill of 49607 (Same as 49608)	Pot	41 (179)	LIA
	49604	Fill			Fill of 49607 (Same as 49610)	Pot Animal bone	21 (57) 1 (1)	LIA
	49605	Fill	>1.6 x 0.9	0.22	Fill of 49607	Pot	6 (27)	LIA
	49606	Fill	>0.9 x 0.65	0.2	Fill of 49619	Pot	4 (25)	LIA
	49607	Cut	>2.5 x 1	0.54	Cut of Ditch (Same as 49609)			
	49608	Fill			Fill of 49609 (Same as 49603)	Pot Animal bone	34 (124) 2 (<1)	LIA
	49609	Cut	>2.4 x 0.9	0.35	Cut of Ditch (Same as 49607)			
	49610	Fill	0.82 x >0.8	0.13	Fill of 49609	Pot	9 (44)	LIA
	49611	Fill	>0.8 x 0.5	0.09	Fill of 49609	Pot	20 (67)	LIA
	49612	Fill	0.74 x 0.7	0.1	Fill of 49613			
	49613	Cut	0.74 x 0.7	0.1	Cut of Pit			
	49614	Fill	>2.5 x 0.6	0.09	Fill of 49615	Pot	19 (87)	LIA
	49615	Cut	>2.5 x 0.6	0.09	Cut of Pit			
	49616	Fill	>2 x 0.4	0.09	Fill of 49617	Pot	6 (17)	LIA
	49617	Cut	>2 x 0.4	0.09	Cut of Curvilinear Ditch			
	49618	Layer			Natural			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	49619	Cut	>0.9 x 0.2	0.6	Cut of Pit			
497								
	49701	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	49702	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	49703	Layer			Natural			
498								
	49801	Layer		0.26	Topsoil			
	49802	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	49803	Layer			Natural			
	49804	Cut	>2.1 x 0.42	0.18	Cut of Gully Terminus			
	49805	Fill	>2.1 x 0.42	0.18	Fill of 49504			
499								
	49901	Layer		0.27	Topsoil			
	49902	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	49903	Layer			Natural			
	49904	Cut	1.1 x 0.83	0.2	Cut of Pit			
	49905	Fill	1.1 x 0.83	0.2	Fill of 49904	Pot	1 (14)	LIA
500								
	50001	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	50002	Layer			Natural			
	50003	Cut	>1.8 x 0.6	0.12	Cut of N–S Ditch			
	50004	Fill	>1.8 x 0.6	0.12	Fill of 50003			
	50005	Cut	>1.8 x 0.6	0.15	Cut of N–S Ditch			
	50006	Fill	>1.8 x 0.6	0.15	Fill of 50005			
	50007	Cut	>1.8 x 0.6	0.37	Cut of N–S Ditch			
	50008	Fill	>1.8 x 0.44	0.15	Fill of 50007			
	50009	Fill	>1.8 x 0.6	0.22	Fill of 50007			
	50010	Cut	>1.8 x >0.45	0.4	Cut of N–S Ditch			
	50011	Fill	>1.8 x >0.36	0.24	Fill of 50010			
	50012	Fill	>1.8 x >0.44	0.17	Fill of 50010			
	50013	Cut	>1.8 x 1.7	0.56	Cut of N–S Ditch			
	50014	Fill	>1.8 x 1.1	0.56	Fill of 50013	Pot	100 (253)	LIA
	50015	Fill	>1.8 x 1.7	0.26	Fill of 50013			
	50016	Cut	2.8 x 0.38	0.17	Cut of SE-NW Ditch			
	50017	Fill	2.8 x 0.38	0.17	Fill of 50016	Pot	3 (43)	LIA
	50018	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	50019	Cut	0.48 x 0.24	0.15	Cut of Possible Pit			
	50020	Fill	0.48 x 0.24	0.15	Fill of 50019			
501								
	50101	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	50102	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	Pot	7 (30)	LIA
	50103	Layer			Natural			
	50104	Cut	>1.8 x 1.6	0.34	Cut of NW-SE Ditch			
	50105	Fill	>1.8 x 1.6	0.34	Fill of 50104			
	50106	Cut	0.94	0.18	Cut of Posthole			
	50107	Fill	0.94	0.18	Fill of 50106	Pot	3 (7)	LIA/ROM
	50108	Cut	0.4	0.3	Cut of Posthole	Animal bone	15 (2)	
	50109	Fill	0.4	0.3	Fill of 50108			
502								
	50201	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	50202	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	50203	Layer			Natural			
	50204	Cut	>1.8 x 1.04	0.26	Cut of NW-SE Ditch			
	50205	Fill	>1.8 x 1.04	0.26	Fill of 50204	Pot	22 (57)	AD 43-100
	50206	Cut	0.3 x 0.3	0.22	Cut of Posthole			
	50207	Fill	0.3 x 0.3	0.22	Fill of 50206			
503								
	50301	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	50302	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	50303	Layer			Natural			
	50304	Cut	>1.8 x 1.3	0.52	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	50305	Fill	>1.8 x 0.94	0.3	Fill of 50304	Pot	20 (35)	LIA
	50306	Fill	>1.8 x 1.3	0.22	Fill of 50304			
	50307	Cut	>1.8 x 0.6	0.19	Re-cut of N-S Ditch			
	50308	Fill	>1.8 x 0.6	0.19	Fill of 50307			
504								
	50401	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	50402	Layer			Natural			
	50403	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
505								
	50501	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	50502	Layer			Natural			
506								
	50601	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	50602	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	50603	Layer			Natural			
507								
	50701	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	50702	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	50703	Layer			Natural			
	50704	Cut	1.44	0.14	Cut of burnt Pit			
	50705	Fill	1.44	0.14	Fill of 50704			
508								
	50801	Layer		0.1	Topsoil			
	50802	Layer			Natural			
	50803	Cut	>1.16 x 0.35	0.2	Cut of NW-SE Ditch			
	50804	Fill	>1.16 x 0.35	0.1	Fill of 50803			
	50805	Fill	>1.08 x 0.35	0.08	Fill of 50803			
	50806	Fill	>0.7 x 0.35	0.08	Fill of 50803	Pot Slag Stone	14 (49) 8 2	LIA
	50807	Cut	>2.8 x 0.82	0.4	Cut of E-W Ditch (Turns to NW)			
	50808	Fill	>2.8 x 0.2	0.14	Fill of 50807			
	50809	Fill	>2.8 x 0.74	0.4	Fill of 50807			
	50810	Fill	>2.8 x 0.76	0.28	Fill of 50807	Pot	1 (6)	LIA
	50811	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	50812	Fill	>2 x 0.4	0.16	Fill of 50807			
509								
	50901	Layer		0.14	Topsoil			
	50902	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	50903	Layer			Natural			
511								
	51101	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	51102	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	51103	Layer			Natural			
512								
	51201	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	51202	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	51203	Layer			Natural			
	51204	Cut	>3.8 x 0.6	0.2	Cut of NW-SE Ditch			
	51205	Fill	>3.8 x 0.6	0.2	Fill of 51204	Pot	28 (43)	LIA
513								
	51301	Layer		0.27	Topsoil			
	51302	Layer		0.24	Subsoil			
	51303	Layer			Natural			
	51304	Pit			Clay Pit			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	51305	Pit			Clay Pit			
	51306	Pit			Clay Pit			
	51307	Pit			Clay Pit			
	51308	Pit			Clay Pit			
514								
	51401	Layer		0.23	Topsoil			
	51402	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	51403	Layer			Natural			
	51404	Pit	2.7 x >1.5		Clay Pit			
	51405	Pit	2.1 x >0.6		Clay Pit			
	51406	Pit	3.8 x >2		Clay Pit			
	51407	Pit	>2.8 x >1.6		Clay Pit			
515								
	51501	Layer		0.27	Topsoil			
	51502	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	51503	Layer			Natural			
	51504	Pit	>2.25 x >1.5		Clay Pit			
	51505	Pit	3.6 x >2		Clay Pit			
	51506	Pit	3.8 x >1.25		Clay Pit			
	51507	Pit	3.2 x >1.5		Clay Pit			
	51508	Pit	2.7 x >2		Clay Pit			
	51509	Pit	>6.5 x >2		Clay Pit			
	51510	Cut	0.9 x 0.62	0.28	Cut of Post-Med Pit			
	51511	Fill	0.56	0.12	Fill of 51510			
	51512	Fill	0.9 x 0.62	0.2	Fill of 51510			
516								
	51601	Layer		0.27	Topsoil			
	51602	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	51603	Layer			Natural			
	51604	Pit	>1.25 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	51605	Pit	>0.66 x >0.5		Clay Pit			
	51606	Pit	>0.9 x >0.13		Clay Pit			
	51607	Pit	6 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
	51608	Pit	4.5 x >1.8		Clay Pit			
517								
	5171	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	5167	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	51607	Layer		>0.1	Natural			
518								
	51801	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	51802	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	51803	Layer			Natural			
519								
	51901	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	51902	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	51903	Layer			Natural			
	51904	Fill	0.61 x 0.61	0.12	Fill of 51905	Pot	7 (36)	LIA
	51905	Cut	0.61 x 0.61	0.12	Cut of Pit			
520								
	52001	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	52002	Layer		0.20	Subsoil			
	52003	Fill	>1.8 x 0.79	0.08	Fill of 52006	Pot	15 (64)	AD 43-100
	52004	Fill	>1.8 x 0.62	0.21	Fill of 52006	Pot	3 (6)	LIA
	52005	Fill	>1.8 x 0.3	0.11	Fill of 52006			
	52006	Cut	>1.8 x 0.79	0.44	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	52007	Fill	0.98 x 0.32	0.17	Fill of 52008			
	52008	Cut	0.98 x 0.32	0.17	Cut of Pit			
	52009	Fill	0.8 x 0.6	0.09	Fill of 52010			
	52010	Cut	0.8 x 0.6	0.09	Cut of Pit			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	52011	Fill	1.22 x 0.4	0.14	Fill of 52012			
	52012	Cut	1.22 x 0.4	0.14	Cut of Pit			
	52013	Fill	1.9 x >1.8	0.09	Fill of 52014			
	52014	Cut	1.9 x >1.8	0.09	Cut of Furrow?			
	52015	Fill	1.03 x >1.8	0.2	Fill of 52016			
	52016	Cut	>1.8 x 0.5	2.2	Cut of Ditch			
	52017	Fill	2.2 x >1.8	0.2	Fill of 52016			
	52018	Fill	>1.8 x 1.6	0.11	Fill of 52016			
	52019	Layer			Natural			
521								
	52101	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	52102	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	52103	Layer			Natural			
	52104	Fill	0.27 x 0.27	0.1	Fill of 52105			
	52105	Cut	0.27 x 0.27	0.1	Cut of Posthole			
	52106	Fill	0.63 x 0.63	0.06	Fill of 52107			
	52107	Cut	0.63 x 0.63	0.06	Cut of Pit			
	52108	Fill	0.65 x .3	0.11	Fill of 52109	Flint flake	1	
	52109	Cut	0.65 x .35	0.11	Cut of Pit			
	52110	Fill	>0.45 x 1.8	0.18	Fill of 52111	Pot Flint flake	3 (14) 1	LIA
	52111	Cut	>0.45 x 1.8	0.18	Cut of Pit			
522								
	52201	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	52202	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	52203	Layer			Natural			
	52204	Cut	>1.8 x 0.46	0.04	Natural Variation			
	52205	Fill	>1.8 x 0.46	0.04	Fill of 52204			
523								
	52301	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	52302	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	52303	Layer			Natural			
524								
	52401	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	52402	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	52403	Layer			Natural			
	52404	Cut	>1.8 x 0.4	0.13	Cut of N-S Ditch			
	52405	Fill	>1.8 x 0.4	0.13	Fill of 52404			
525								
	52501	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	52502	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	52503	Layer			Natural			
	52504	Fill	1.5 x 0.92	0.15	Fill of 52505			
	52505	Cut	1.5 x 0.92	0.15	Cut of Pit			
	52506	Fill	1.04 x 0.55	0.14	Fill of 52507	Glass		modern
	52507	Cut	1.04 x 0.55	0.14	Cut of Pit			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
AREA 6								
530								
	53001	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	53002	Layer		0.20	Subsoil			
	53003	Layer		0.25	Alluvium			
	53004	Layer		>0.45	Alluvium			
	53005	Layer		0.05-0.10	Charcoal-rich layer	1 flint flake		
531								
	53101	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	53102	Layer		0.35	Subsoil			
	53103	Layer		0.25	Alluvium			
	53104	Layer		>0.15	Alluvium			
532								
	53201	Layer		0.40	Topsoil			
	53202	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	53203	Layer		0.25	Alluvium			
	53204	Layer		>0.45	Alluvium			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
AREA 7								
533								
	53301	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	53302	Layer		0.60	Subsoil			
	53303	Layer		0.20	Alluvium			
	55304	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
534								
	53401	Layer		0.10-0.20	Topsoil			
	53402	Layer		0.40	Subsoil			
	53403	Layer		0.40	Alluvium			
	53404	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
535								
	53501	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	53502	Layer		0.40	Subsoil			
	53503	Layer		0.30	Alluvium			
	53504	Layer		0.40	Alluvium			
	53505	Layer		>2.40	Alluvium			
536								
	53601	Layer		0.10-0.20	Topsoil			
	53602	Layer		0.80	Subsoil			
	53603	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
537								
	53701	Layer		0.10-0.20	Topsoil			
	53702	Layer		0.80	Subsoil			
	53703	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
538								
	53801	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	53802	Layer		0.20	Subsoil			
	53803	Layer		0.70	Alluvium			
	53804	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
539								
	53901	Layer		0.15-0.20	Topsoil			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	53902	Layer		0.15-0.20	Subsoil			
	53903	Layer		0.50	Charcoal-rich layer			
	53904	Layer		0.15	Alluvium			
	53905	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
540	54001	Layer		0.20-0.30	Topsoil			
	54002	Layer		0.15-0.20	Subsoil			
	54003	Layer		<0.20	Alluvium			
	54004	Layer		0.20	Alluvium			
	54005	Layer		>0.40	Alluvium			
541								
	54101	Layer		0.02-0.03	Charcoal-rich dump deposit			
	54102	Layer		0.10	Charcoal-rich layer			
	54103	Layer		0.10-0.20	Topsoil			
	54104	Layer		0.60	Subsoil			
	54105	Layer		0.20	Alluvium			
	54106	Layer		>0.20	Alluvium			
Area 8								
542								
	54200	Layer		0.30	Topsoil			
	54201	Layer		0.40	Subsoil			
	54202	Layer			Natural			
	54203	Layer		0.60	Aluvium			
	54204	Layer		0.80	Alluvium			
	54205	Layer		0.20	Alluvium			
543								
	54300	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	54301	Layer		0.24	Subsoil			
	54302	Layer			Natural			
	54303	Layer		1.02	Alluvium			
	54304	Layer		0.74	Alluvium			
544								
	54400	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	54401	Layer		0.20	Subsoil			
	54402	Layer			Natural			
	54403	Layer		1.00	Alluvium			
	54404	Layer		0.70	Alluvium			
	54405	Layer		0.30	Alluvium			
545								
	54500	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	54501	Layer		0.30	Subsoil			
	54502	Layer			Natural			
	54503	Layer		0.40	Alluvium			
	54504	Layer		0.60	Alluvium			
	54505	Layer		0.52	Alluvium			
Area 9								
546								
	54600	Layer		0.10-0.24	Topsoil			
	54601	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	54602	Layer			Natural			
547								
	54700	Layer		0.40	Topsoil			
	54701	Layer		0.44	Subsoil			
	54702	Layer			Natural			

Trench	*Ctxt No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt (g)*	*Date*
	54703	Layer		0.40	Alluvium			
	54704	Layer		0.28	Alluvium			
	54705	Layer		0.30	Alluvium			
	54706	Layer		0.36	Alluvium			
548								
	54800	Layer		0.21	Topsoil			
	54801= 54803	Layer		0.46	Subsoil	2 struck flints		
	54802	Layer			Natural			
549								
	54900	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	54901	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	54902	Layer		0.10	Alluvium			
	54903	Layer		0.22	Alluvium			
	54904	Layer		0.08	Alluvium			
	54905	Layer		0.09	Alluvium			
	54906	Layer		0.30	Alluvium			
	54907	Layer			Natural			
550								
	55000	Layer		0.29	Topsoil			
	55001	Layer		0.11	Subsoil			
	55002	Layer			Natural			
551								
	55100	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	55101	Layer		0.21	Subsoil			
	55102	Layer			Natural			
Area 10								
552								
	55200	Layer		0.10	Topsoil			
	55201	Layer		0.14-0.30	Subsoil			
	55202	Layer			Natural			
553								
	55300	Layer		0.11	Topsoil			
	55301	Layer		0.22-0.24	Subsoil			
	55302	Layer			Natural			
554								
	55400	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	55401	Layer		0.16-0.24	Subsoil			
	55402	Layer			Natural			

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/SPOT DATING

Ctx	Count	Weight(g)	Fabric/Form	Spot Date	Comments
46005	1	6	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
46303	5	86	E30, R30	43-100	
46307	5	6	E60, E20	LIA	
47504	25	129	Z30, R30 (jar), E80 (jar)	PM	Mainly early Roman
47505	13	61	E40, E30	LIA	
47507	7	30	E80, E30	LIA	
47509	1	13	R30	ROM	
47512	6	46	R30 glauconite, R30	43-100	
47515	5	12	E20	LIA	
47516	5	9	R30, E80	LIA	
47538	28	114	R30, E80 (necked jar), R10 (beaker)	43-100	
47540	89	235	R30, E80 (jar)	43-100	
47541	24	149	E30 glauconite, E80 (jar), O20 (flagon handle)	43-100	
47543	34	408	R30 (?platter), E80, E30, E40 (bead-rimmed jar)	43-100	
47545	30	234	E30 (necked jar), E40, E80, R30	43-100	
47546	2	26	R39 (jar), ?S30, E80	125-200	
47551	1	4	O20	ROM	
47553	18	86	E30 (bowl), E80, E40	LIA	
47557	64	237	R20, E80	43-100	
47559	2	20	E20	LIA	
47605	12	54	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
47706	4	19	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
47759	12	14	E80, W10	43-100	
47801	1	6	Z30	PM	
47805	11	62	E80 (bead-rimmed jar), E60	LIA	
47902	3	6	E30 glauconite, O20	43-100	
47907	4	27	E80, R30 (bead-rimmed dish)	125-260	
47910	43	107	E30 glauconite, R30	43-100	
48207	71	379	R30, E80 (handmade bowl), R20	43-100	
48314	1	3	E80	LIA	
48315	1	2	E30	LIA	
48405	10	92	E40, E50, E80 (jar)	LIA	
48413	17	62	E40 (jar), E80 (bead-rimmed jar)	LIA	
48415	4	12	E80, E30	LIA	
48417	83	504	R30 (jar), Z30, W20, E40, E80 (jar)	PM	Mainly early Roman
48419	63	448	R20 (platter, jar or beaker), E40 (slack-profiled jar), R30, W20	43-100	
48420	174	1213	E80 (high-shouldered necked jar), E20 (high-shouldered necked jar)	LIA	
48421	5	51	E80	LIA	
48422	57	581	E80 (globular jar with incised chevron decoration), E40, E30	LIA	
48424	1	36	E80 (high-shouldered necked jar)	LIA	
48425	24	123	E40 (globular jar with ledged rim)	LIA	
48426	2	135	E80 (bowl with La Tene-style decoration - ?illustrate), E20 glauconite	LIA	
48428	62	1339	E80, R20 (platter), W20 or W21 (flagon)	50-100	
48429	3	11	E80, E30	LIA	
48430	1	6	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
48432	3	39	E40 (slack-profile jar)	IA	
48436	7	161	E80	LIA	
48437	23	501	E80, E40 (bead-rimmed jar), O10 (micaceous),	43-100	

Ctx	Count	Weight(g)	Fabric/Form	Spot Date	Comments
			R20, R30		
48439	87	567	R20 (necked jar), E80, R30, S30 (Dr.18/31), F52	170-250	
48447	129	1095	E80 (barrel-shaped jar), E40, R30, W20, R30 (narrow-necked jar), E80 (platter, high-shouldered necked jar; storage jar)	43-100	
48448	41	554	E80 (everted rim jar; storage jar)m R30 (jar), R20	43-100	
48449	44	410	E80 (jar), R30	43-100	
48457	4	10	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
48458	2	116	E80, E30 glauconite	LIA	
48459	3	14	E30	LIA	
48505	4	77	E80, R30	43-100	
48507	1	3	S20	43-110	
48509	1	8	S20 footring	43-110	
48511	5	46	S20 (platter), O20	43-110	
48513	4	17	E80	LIA	
48517	1	30	E80	LIA	
48519	2	12	E20	LIA	
48703	51	265	S20, E80 (necked jar), E40 (bead-rimmed jar), R30	43-100	
48704	10	31	R20, E80, W20	50-100	
48705	5	31	E80, E40 (globular jar)	LIA	
48706	39	186	E40 (barrel-shaped jar)	LIA	
48707	7	51	E80, E40	LIA	
48709	1	2	E30	LIA	
48723	25	113	E30 (jar or beaker)	LIA	
48805	11	95	E30 glauconite	LIA	
48811	3	18	R20 (?Surrey-type bowl), E30	70-100	
48813	1	9	R30	ROM	
48816	12	68	E30	LIA	
48901	1	9	E30/R20 (bowl)	LIA/ROM	
49005	9	19	E80	LIA	
49007	18	258	E80 (high-shouldered necked jar)	LIA	
49104	2	8	E60	LIA	
49205	7	41	E80 (bead-rimmed jar)	LIA	
49207	21	78	E80, R30	43-100	
49208	2	22	E80	LIA	
49212	29	177	E40, E30 glauconite (barrel-shaped jar)	LIA	
49214	4	18	E30/R20	ROM	
49309	10	60	E80 (jar)	LIA	
49405	2	8	R30	ROM	
49406	62	1024	E80 (high-shouldered necked jar), E40 (barrel-shaped jar)	LIA	
49413	5	18	E80 (jar)	LIA	
49507	4	11	?E80	LIA	
49509	12	182	E40 (barrel-shaped jar, cf. CAM 254)	LIA	
49510	15	59	E80 (decorated with an applied strip of raised bosses)	LIA	
49511	16	109	E80 (jar), E30 (barrel-shaped jar)	LIA	
49515	5	36	E80 (jar)	LIA	
49519	2	11	E30	LIA	
49521	5	21	E30	LIA	
49523	1	9	E20	LIA	
49603	41	179	E30 (jar)	LIA	
49604	21	57	E80	LIA	

Ctx	Count	Weight(g)	Fabric/Form	Spot Date	Comments
49605	6	27	E80	LIA	
49606	4	25	E80	LIA	
49608	34	124	E80 (jar or beaker)	LIA	
49610	9	44	E80 (jar with everted rim)	LIA	
49611	20	67	E80 (everted rim jar)	LIA	
49614	19	87	E40	LIA	
49616	6	17	E80	LIA	
50014	100	253	E80 (jar with ledged rim; bead-rimmed jar)	LIA	
50017	3	43	E80 (bowl or small jar)	LIA	
50102	7	30	E40	LIA	
50107	3	7	E30/R20	LIA/ROM	
50205	22	57	E80, R10	43-100	
50206	20	51	E40	LIA	
50305	20	35	E60, E80, E30	LIA	
50806	70	85	E80	LIA	
50810	1	6	E80	LIA	
51205	30	55	E80	LIA	
51904	10	46	E40	LIA	
52003	15	64	E30, R20	43-100	
52004	3	6	E80	LIA	
52110	3	14	E60	LIA	
53102	5	24	Z30	PM	
54102	2	54	Z30	PM	

APPENDIX 3 COINS

SF	Context	Date	Material	Denomination	Reverse	Mint	Obverse	Reference	Comment	Clean
25	48419		Fe						Appears to be ?strap or bar, with one rounded and one slightly tapered end. Section appears to be flat, rather than tapered, and therefore not a knife or similar object	N
27	47540	IA	Ag	Unit 12mm						Y
28	47805	?98-117	Cu alloy	Sestertius	Figure advancing left		Trajan?		worn, particaulrly reverse, one edge broken	N
30	47538	?	Cu alloy	fragment up to 7.5mm					irregular fragment, unidentifiable	Y
31	47538	IA	Cu alloy	Unit 11-12mm					edge damaged	Y
32	47538	?1-2C	Cu alloy	?Dupondius or as 22mm					encrusted and eroded	Y
33	47538	mid-late 1C BC	Au	Quarter stater	Horse left with letters TAS below	Verulamium?	cross of pellet rings with two opposed crescents in the centre'. In the angles of the cross arms are the letters VERO	BM (Hobbs 1996), 1644	good	N
34	47538	IA	Cu alloy	Unit 10mm	plain, damaged					?Y
	47505	??IA	Cu alloy	tiny fragments					possibly from a coin	N
SS147	47559	1C AD	Au	Quarter stater	Horse r, leaf above, CVN below, pellet border		Corn ear, to left CA to right MV (ist stroke of V just visible at edge of flan)	BM 1843-4	good. Northern gold of Cunobelinus, apparently BM 'Wild' series rather than the 'Linear' type (Hobbs 1996, 1837-1842)	N
SS136	47540	IA	Ag	Unit	eagle facing, wings spread, standing on snake; pellet in ring to r, pellet border		Head r, PATI to r; to l pellet in ring, pellet border	as BM 2024 etc	Good. Central southern silver of Epaticcus	Y
SS139	47538 A	IA	Cu alloy	Unit (fragment)	?plain		?			
SS139	47538 B	IA	Cu alloy	Unit (fragment)	?plain		?			
SS139	47538 C	IA	Cu alloy	Unit 10.5mm	?		?wheat ear			
SS139	47538 D	IA	Cu alloy	Unit 11mm	?		?			

APPENDIX 4 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Sample No	*Context No*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*Type of context*	*Charcoal*	*Grain*	*Chaff*	*Weeds*	*Other charred*	*Molluscs*	*Volume floated (litres)*	*Notes*
120	48425	15		++			+			30	Evidence of iron panning
121	48432	1	waterlogged	+ <2mm			+++ (uncharred *Rubus* sp.)			1	+ insect matter-WPR preservation seems very poor/unlikely
122	48447	75		+++ (including branch wood)	+ cereal indet.			+*Prunus*/ *Crataegus* (Blackthorn/Hawthorn) thorns		30	
123	48426	50		+++						40	+ modern plant matter
124	50806	600	Upper fill of ditch	+++	++ hulled *Hordeum* sp., +++ *Triticum spelta/dicoccum*, + *Avena sp.*	++				40	1/4 scanned for assessment purposes
125	50808	30		+			+			10	? iron panning
126	50107	525		++++						30	50% scanned-charcoal quite large
127	50109	375		++++						10	+ uncharred *Rubus* sp. Some evidence of iron panning
128	50014	30		++ (including branch wood)	+ cereal indet.					40	? +Soot fungus
129	51205	40		++	+ *Triticum spelta/dicoccum*					40	40 % rootlets
130	49405	175		+++			+ *Rumex* sp.			40	+ iron panning
131	49411	100		+++						10	+ iron panning
132	49407	20		++			+*Rumex* sp., + other taxa			40	5% modern plant matter
133	49449	100		++						40	

Sample No	*Context No*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*Type of context*	*Charcoal*	*Grain*	*Chaff*	*Weeds*	*Other charred*	*Molluscs*	*Volume floated (litres)*	*Notes*
134	49521	80		++	+ *Hordeum*, + *Triticum spelta/diccocum* sp. + Graminaea		+? *Atriplex* sp.			30	Slag +, 40% modern plant matter, including *Rubus* sp seeds.
135	45406	20		+						40	+ insect matter, = ?modern *Ranunculus* sp, *Rumex* sp., *Atriplex* sp.
136	47540	20			+ frag., *Hordeum* sp.		++			40	90% volume modern plant matter, + *Rubus* sp. , soot fungus
139	47538			+	+ cereal indet., +? *Bromus* sp.					20	
140	51904	20		+						20	90% modern plant matter
141	47507	5		+						10	
143	41543	20		++						30	
144	47910	15		+						40	++ soot fungus, 90% modern plant matter
145	47545	10		+			+			10	
146	47557	30		++		+ *Tritucm* cf *spelta*				40	
147	47559	15		++						10	C 10% volume rootlets
148	47553	20		+++						10	Uncharred *Rununculus* sp, *Rubus* sp, ? *Rumex* sp

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100) ++++=abundant (>100)

APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Horley NW Development
Site code: HODEV04/HODEV06
Grid reference: TQ 275 446
Type of evaluation: Phase III
Date and duration of project: April-July 2006
Area of site: 12.95 Ha
Summary of results: Six areas were evaluated: Areas 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, adjacent to the River Mole and Cheswick Farm. Concentrations of mainly late Iron Age to early Roman archaeology, dated by pottery and coins, were identified in Fields C and D at Cheswick Farm. The evidence of Iron Age activity is considered significant, and suggests that there is potential for settlement in the vicinity. A low spread of archaeological features was found throughout the surrounding fields at Cheswick Farm, ranging in date from the Iron Age to post-medieval periods. Field A at Cheswick Farm yielded no archaeological information. A small area of post-medieval activity was recorded in the south of Area 7, but is not regarded as significant. The other areas (6, 8, 9 and 10) did not reveal any archaeological deposits.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Guilford Museum in due course.

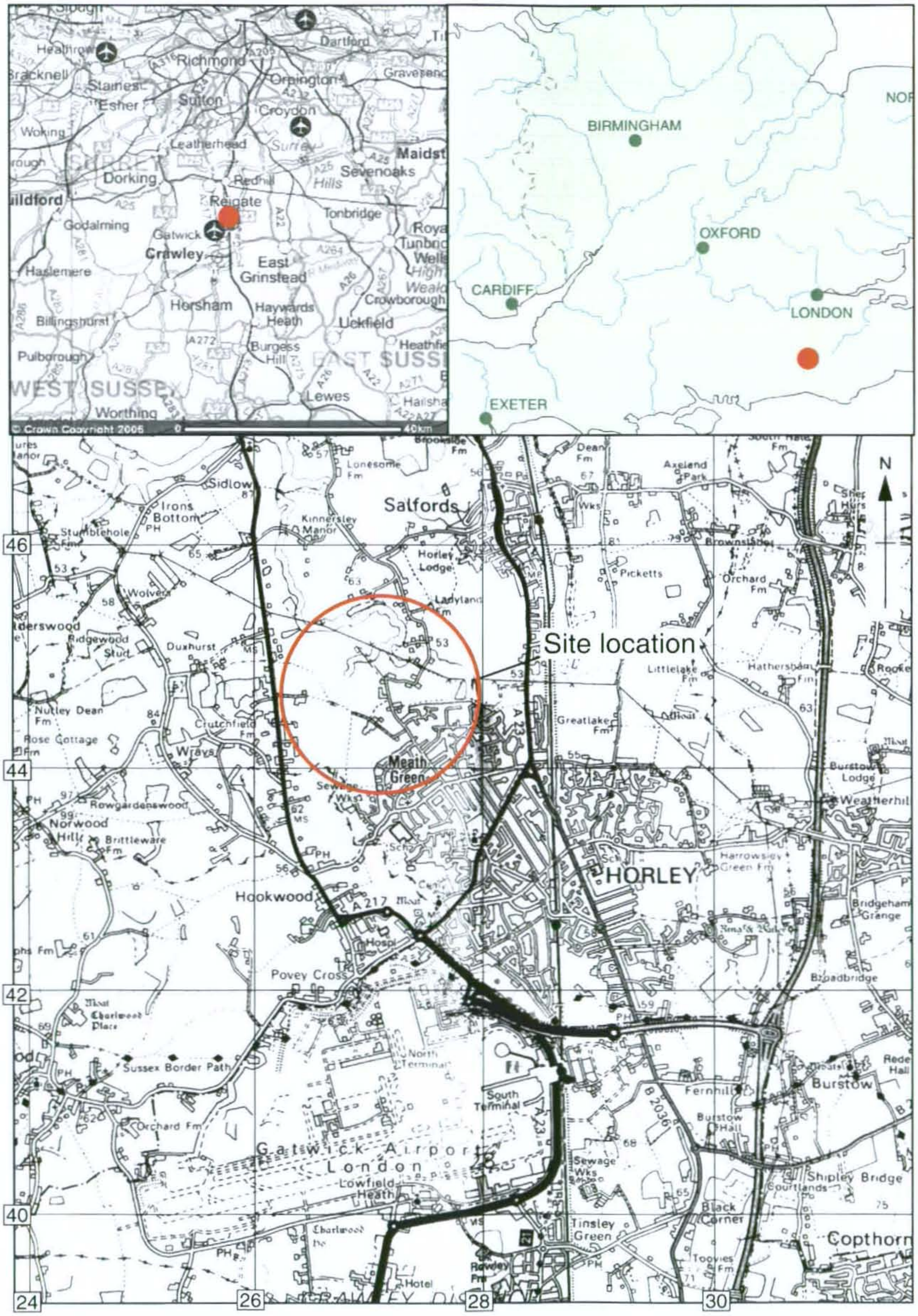

Figure 1: Site location

OS 526300 E
OS 145100 N

OS 528180 E
OS 145100 N

Area 6

Area 8

River Mole

Area 10

Meath Green Farm

Cheswick Farm

D

A

B

Area 3

F

Area 9

E

C

Area 7

Landens Farm

Horley

OS 526300 E
OS 143800 N

KEY

- Phase 1 evaluation area
- Phase 2 evaluation area
- Phase 3 evaluation area
- B Field ID
- OS Basemap

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.
Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

N

0 100 m

Scale at A3 1:5000

HODEV

Phase III Evaluation
Horley

Drawing no.	
Date printed	01.08.06
Drawing title	

Figure 2: Location of evaluation areas

CHECKED BY: AK-180706

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OS 527100 E
OS 144980 N

OS 527850 E
OS 144980 N

Figure 6

Figure 9

Figure 8

Figure 10

Figure 7

A

B

C

D

E

F

450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525

OS 527100 E
OS 144480 N

KEY

- OS basemap
- Cheswick Farm
- A — Field ID
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 — Evaluation trench number
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain
- Sondage
- Unexcavated clay pit
- Key to figures

Oxford Archaeology
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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

N

0 50m

Scale at A3 1:2000

HODEV

Phase III Evaluation

Horley

Drawing no.	
Date printed	01.08.06
Drawing title	

Figure 3:
Cheswick Farm
trench layout

CHECKED BY:AK_180706

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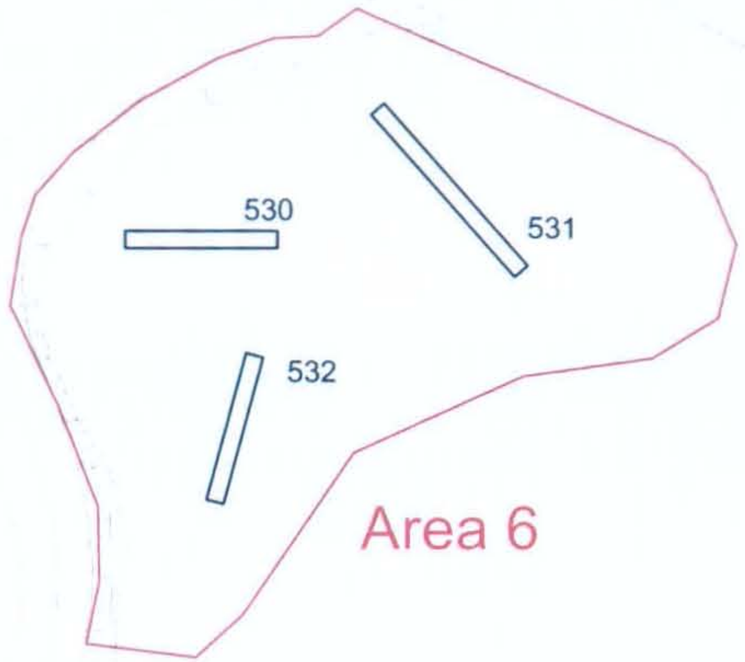
OS 526970 E
OS 145160 N

OS 527180 E
OS 145160 N



OS 526970 E
OS 144990 N

KEY

- OS basemap
- Evaluation area
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 Evaluation trench number
- Sondage

N

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Oxford Archaeology
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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

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Phase III Evaluation

Horley

Drawing No.	
Date printed	01.08.06
Drawing title	

Figure 4:
Area 6 trench layout

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OS 526430 E
OS 144485 N

533
535
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540
541

KEY

- OS basemap
- Evaluation area
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 Evaluation trench numbers
- Sondage

N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1000

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email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

HODEV

Phase III Evaluation

Horley

Drawing No.	
Date printed	01.08.06
Drawing title	

Figure 5:
Area 7 trench layout

OS 526430 E
OS 144230 N

OS 526570 E
OS 144230 N

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Cheswick Farm

Prehist . fields C D. LIA/eRB

LIA settlements

RB pits | Alice holt greywares

) core of settlement @ Area 3

PM Clay P. Ls C. D & G

c ~~2738 4471.~~

c 2758 4478.

Hi

I dont' suppose you are able to help me - I am trying to get hold of a copy of Nicola Bannister's 'Reigate Heath Historic Landscape Survey' (1997). I've been asked to attend a meeting of a new management group and think it would be a good idea to see this in advance. Do you have a copy or would Surrey Arch have one?

Kind regards

Stella Hill

66 Nutwood Avenue, Brockham, Surrey RH3 7LT

07739041977

OS 527180 E
OS 144830 N

OS 527550 E
OS 144830 N

OS 527180 E
OS 144570 N

A

B

C

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KEY

- OS basemap
- Cheswick Farm
- A Field ID
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 Evaluation trench number
- 12345 Context number
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain
- Sondage
- Unexcavated clay pit

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Oxford,
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Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1000

HODEV
Phase III Evaluation
Horley

Figure no.	
Date printed	01.08.06
Drawing title	

Figure 6:
Cheswick Farm
Fields A, B and C

CHECKED BY:AK_010806

X:\HODEV\Horley NW Development\Geomatics\CAD\current\Phase II 18.07.06.dwg[Fig6 Fields A and B]*18.07.06*AK*EK*

OS 527490 E
OS 144870 N

OS 527860 E
OS 144870 N

OS 527860 E
OS 144660 N

D

E

F

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504
507
512
513
514
515
521
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525
524
523
519
522
518
516

ETL

KEY

- OS basemap
- Cheswick Farm
- A — Field ID
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 — Evaluation trench number
- 12345 — Context number
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain
- Sondage
- Unexcavated clay pit

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N

0 20 m

Scale at A3 1:1000

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Figure 7:
Cheswick Farm
Fields D, E and F

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X:\HODEV\Horley NW Development\Geomatics\CAD\current\Phase1_180706.dwg[Fig 11 Field C]*18.07.06*EK*AK*

OS 527280 E
OS 144685 N

OS 527860 E
OS 144685 N

462

46204

467

475

47517
47558
47542
47536
47550
47533
47539
47509
47525
47527
47523
47529
47531
47552
47506
47535
47521
47544
47556
47514

478

47804

479

47909

47904

476

47604

473

469

471

47105

472

47212

47204

474

477

47705

480

48004

470

OS 527280 E
OS 144555 N

KEY

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- 12345 Evaluation trench number
- 12345 Context number
- Archaeological feature
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- Sondage
- Unexcavated clay pit

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N

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:500

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Drawing title	

Figure 8:
Cheswick Farm
Field C

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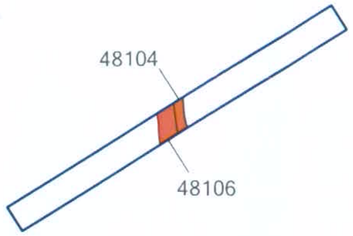
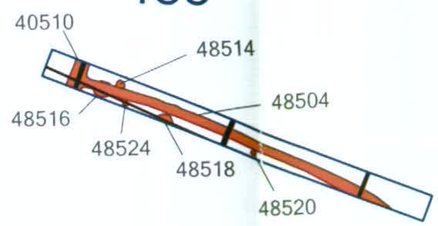
OS 527450 E
OS 144860 N

481



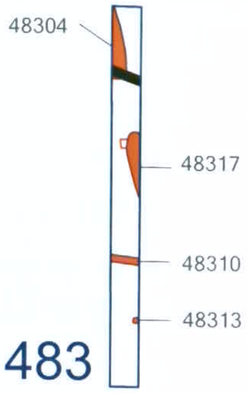
482

485



OS 527600 E
OS 144860 N

489



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486

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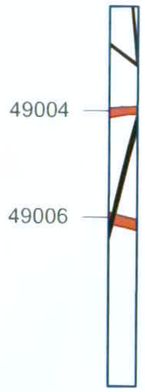

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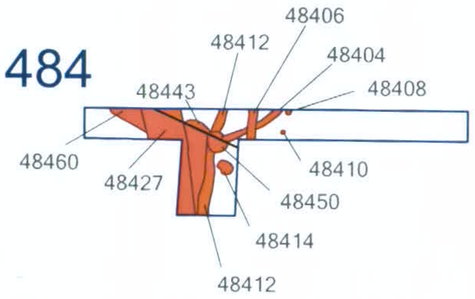
497

484



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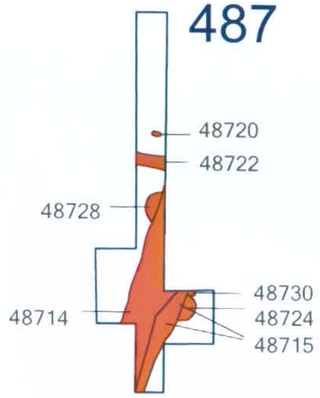

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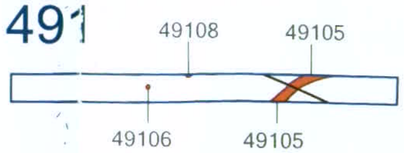

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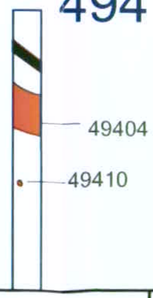

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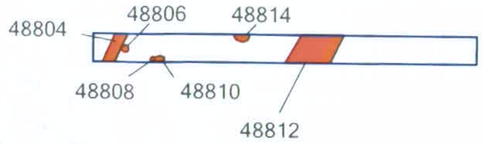
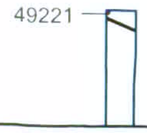


OS 527450 E
OS 144760 N

492



KEY

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N

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:400

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Figure 9:
Cheswick Farm
Field D north-west

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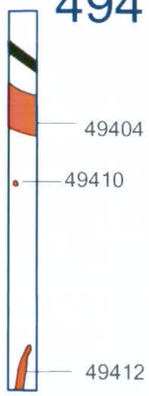
OS 527520 E
OS 144795 N

491

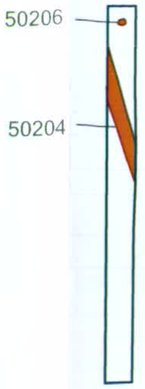
494



498

OS 527675 E
OS 144795 N

502



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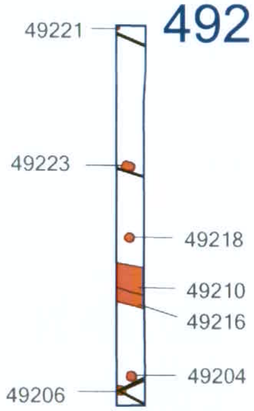

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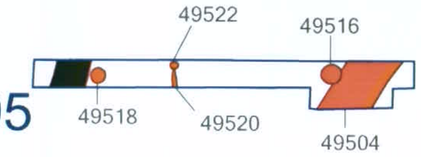

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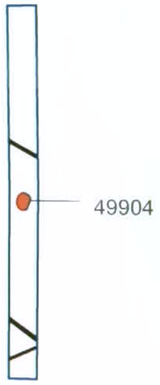

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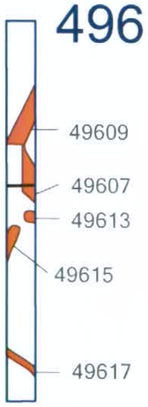
496



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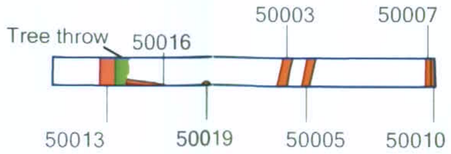

504

507

OS 527520 E
OS 144690 N

KEY

- OS basemap
- Cheswick Farm
- A Field ID
- Evaluation trench
- 12345 Evaluation trench number
- 12345 Context number
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain
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N

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:400

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Figure 10:
Cheswick Farm
Field D south-west

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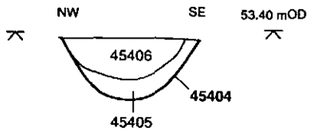
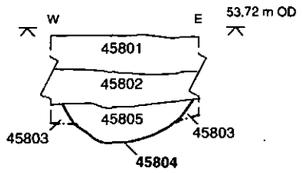
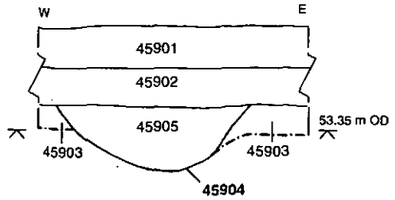
Section 45401



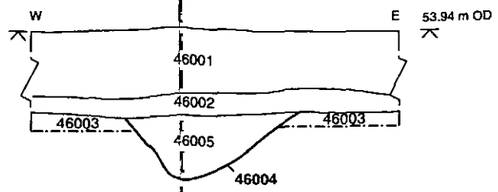
Section 45801



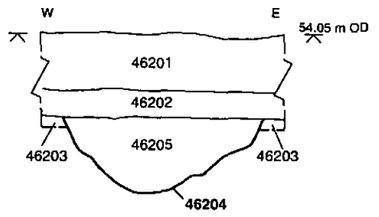
Section 45901



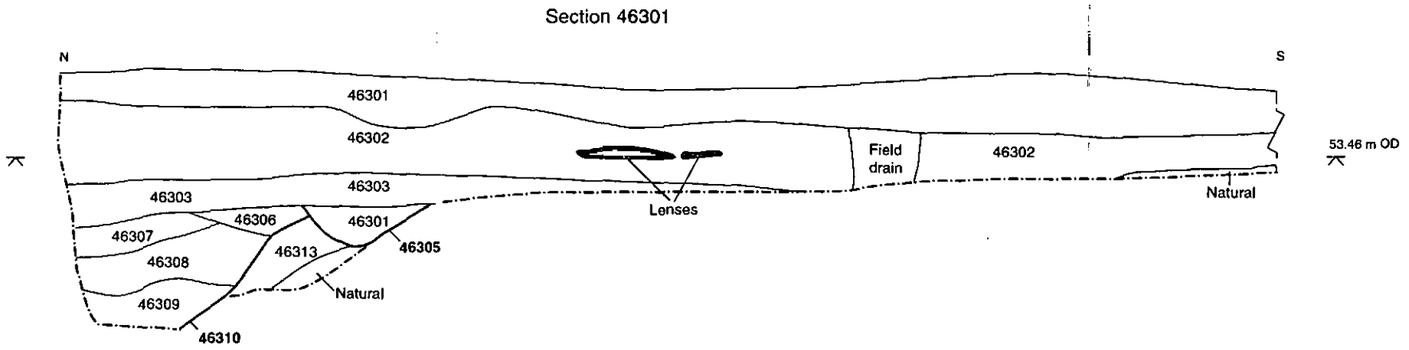
Section 46001



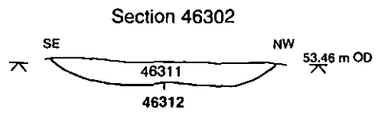
Section 46201



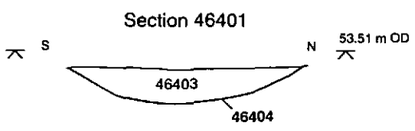
Section 46301



Section 46302



Section 46401



0 1 m

1:25

Figure 11: Cheswick Farm: Field B, selected sections (Trenches 454, 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 464)

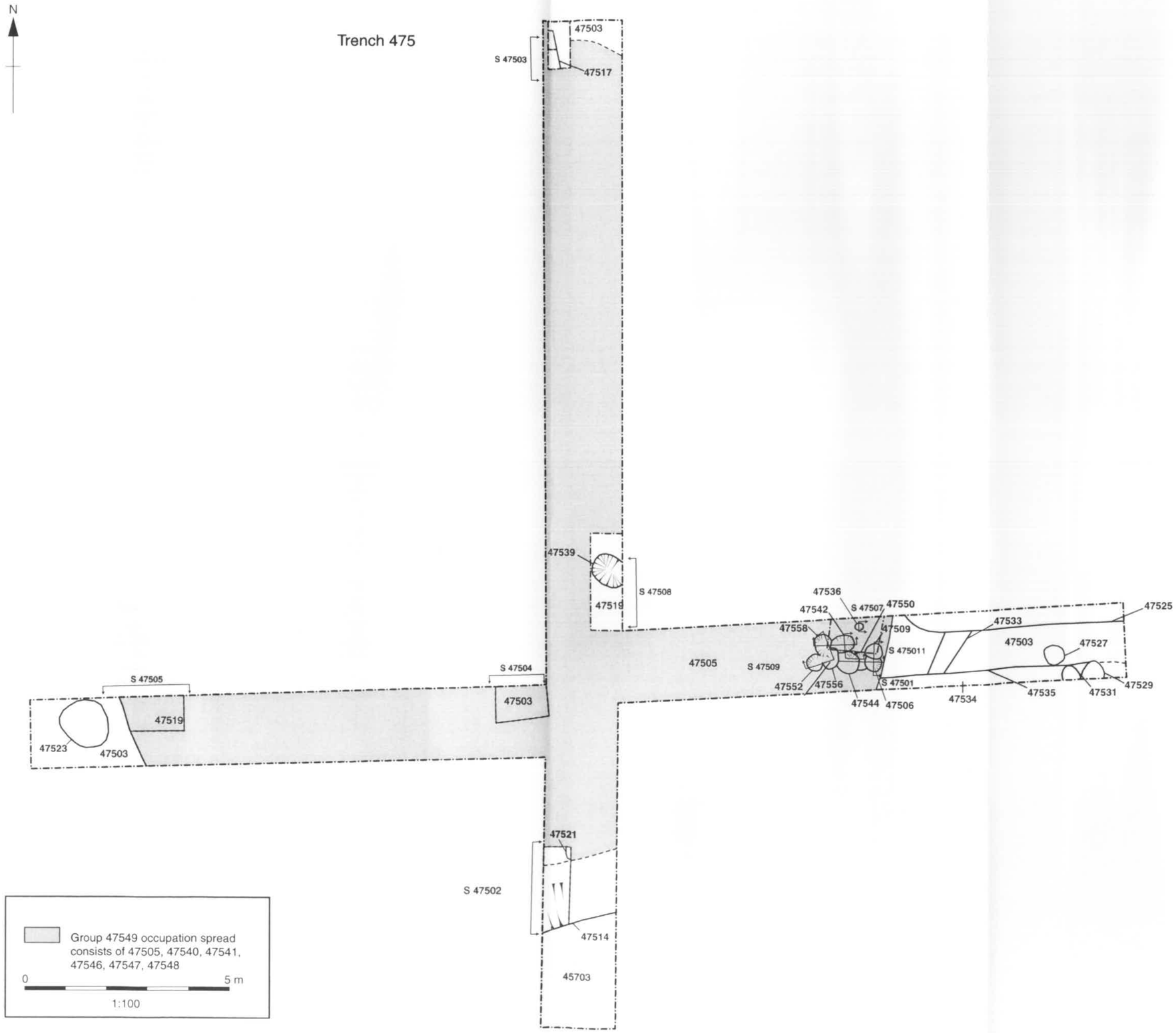


Figure 12: Trench 475: Detailed plan

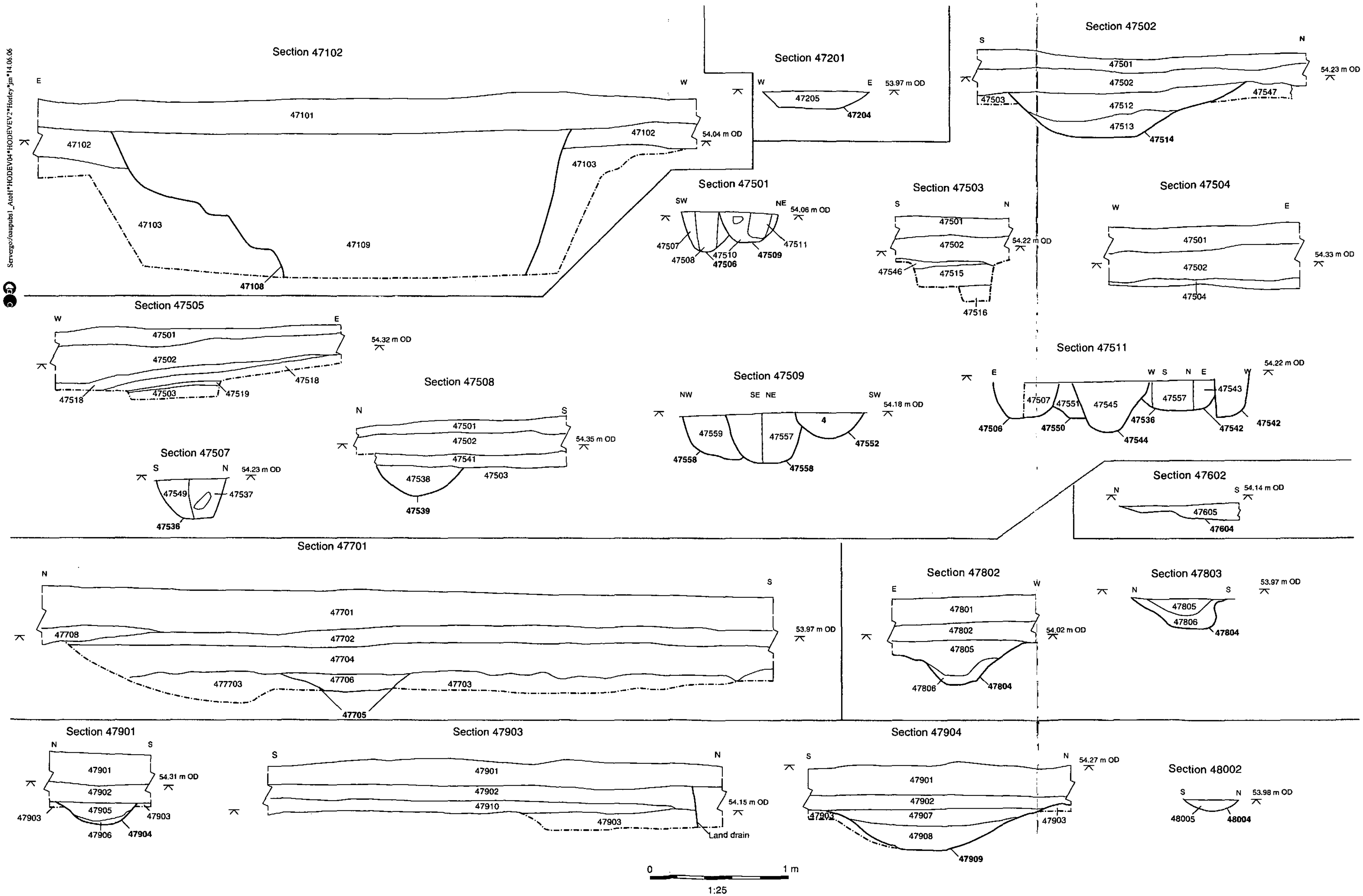


Figure 13: Cheswick Farm: Field C, selected sections (Trenches 471, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 478, 479 and 480)

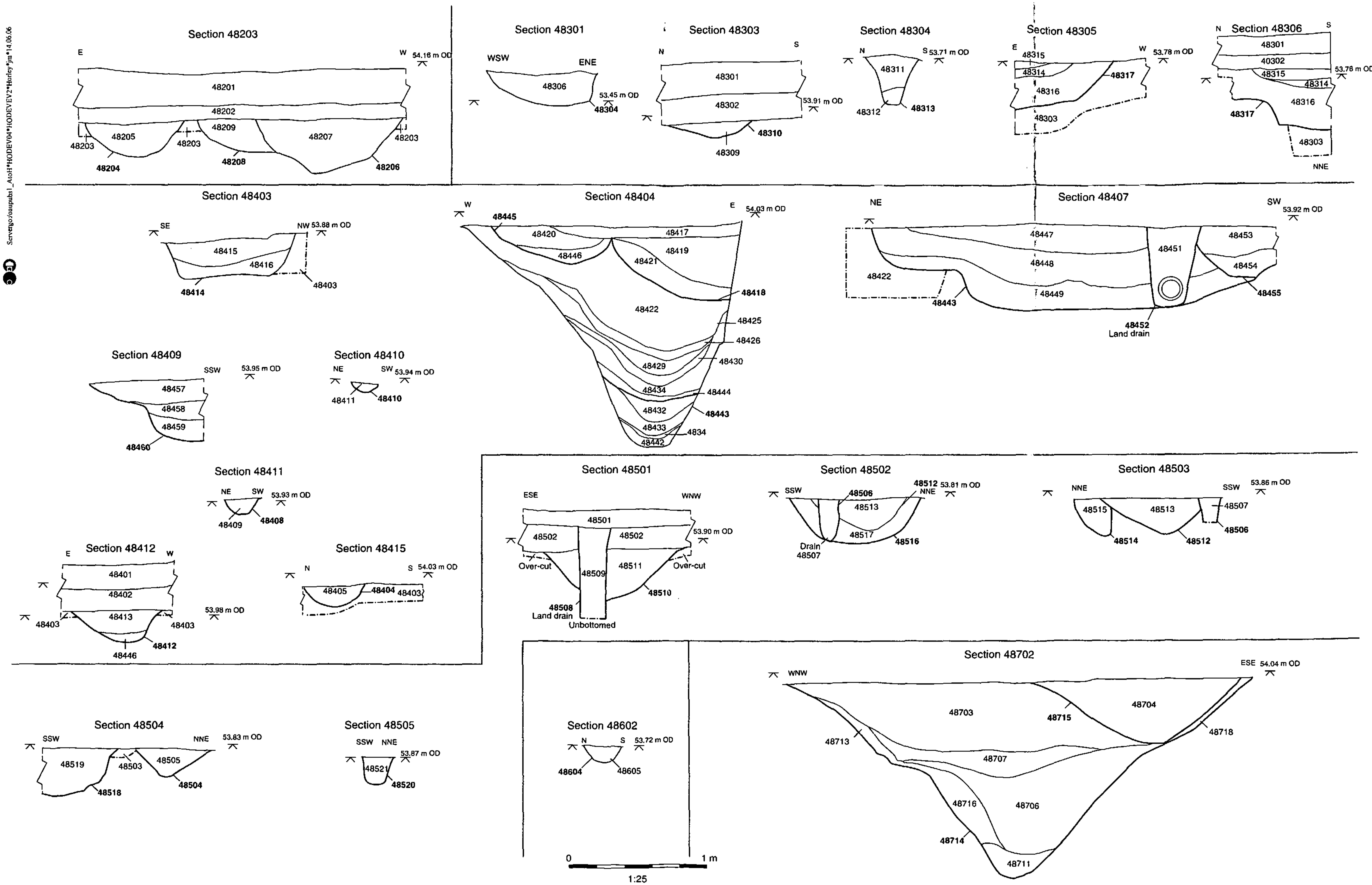


Figure 14: Cheswick Farm: Field D, selected sections (Trenches 482, 483, 484, 485, 486 and 487)

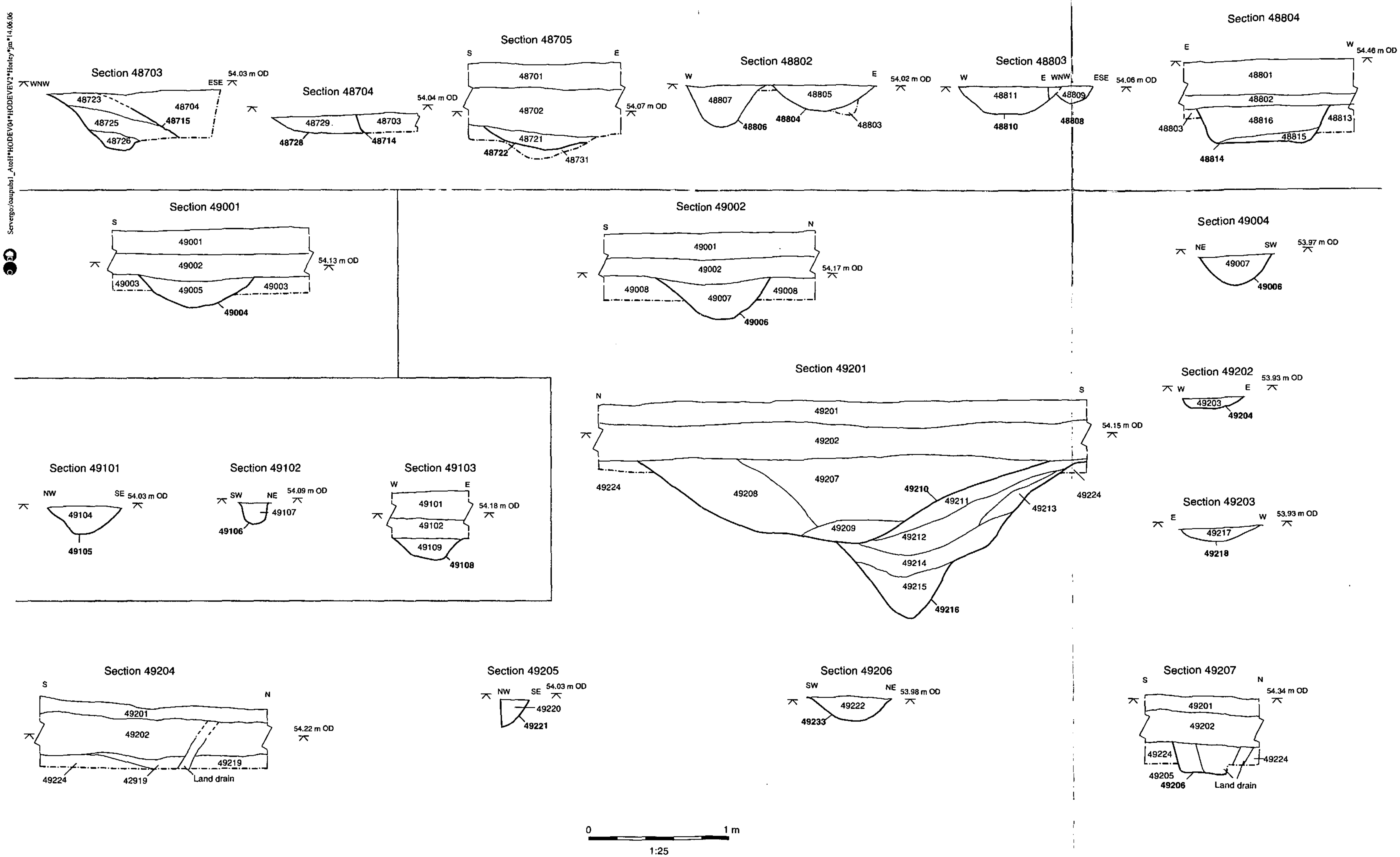


Figure 15: Cheswick Farm: Field D, selected sections (Trenches 487, 488, 490, 491 and 492)

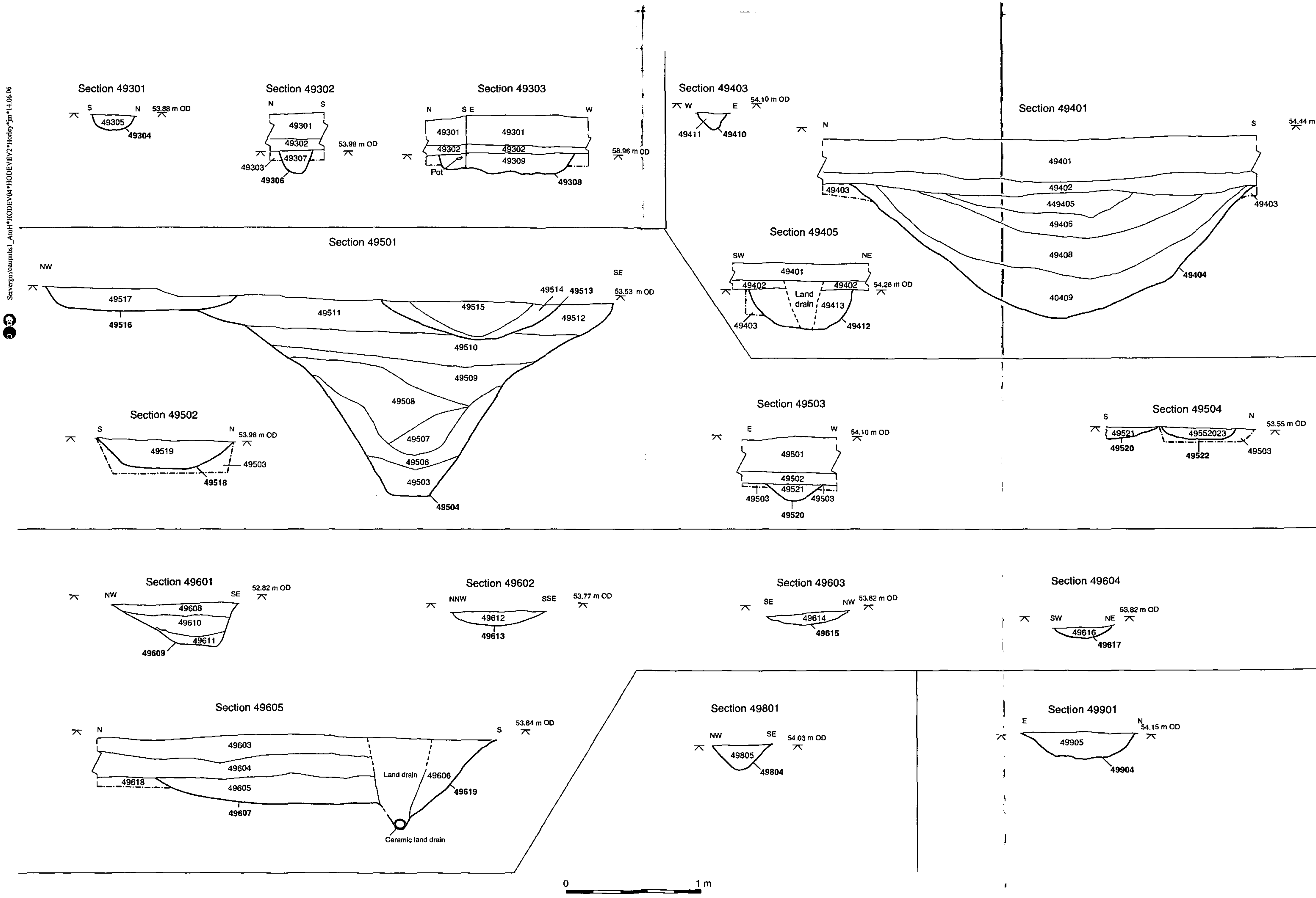
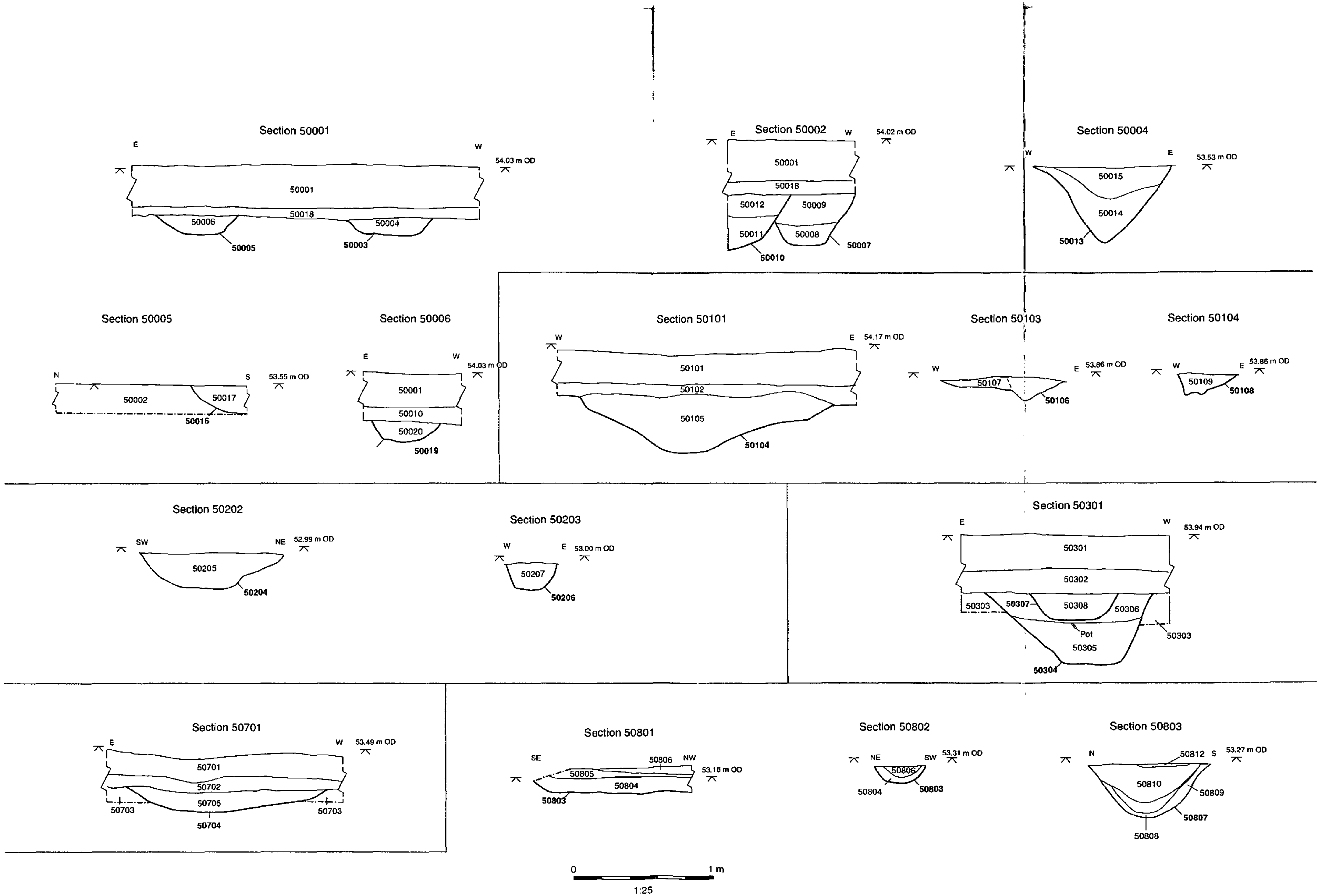


Figure 16: Cheswick Farm: Field D, selected sections (Trenches 493, 494, 495, 496, 498 and 499)



Section 50001
E
W
54.03 m OD
50001
50018
50006
50004
50005
50003
Section 50002
E
W
54.02 m OD
50001
50018
50012
50009
50011
50008
50010
50007
Section 50004
W
E
53.53 m OD
50015
50014
50013
Section 50005
N
S
53.55 m OD
50002
50017
50016
Section 50006
E
W
54.03 m OD
50001
50010
50020
50019
Section 50101
W
E
54.17 m OD
50101
50102
50105
50104
Section 50103
W
E
53.86 m OD
50107
50106
Section 50104
W
E
53.86 m OD
50109
50108
Section 50202
SW
NE
52.99 m OD
50205
50204
Section 50203
W
E
53.00 m OD
50207
50206
Section 50301
E
W
53.94 m OD
50301
50302
50303
50307
50308
50306
Pot
50305
50303
50304
Section 50701
E
W
53.49 m OD
50701
50702
50705
50703
50703
50704
Section 50801
SE
50806
NW
53.18 m OD
50805
50804
50803
Section 50802
NE
SW
53.31 m OD
50806
50804
50803
Section 50803
N
50812
S
53.27 m OD
50810
50809
50807
50808
0
1 m
1:25

Figure 17: Cheswick Farm: Field D, selected sections (Trenches 500, 501, 502, 503, 507, and 508)

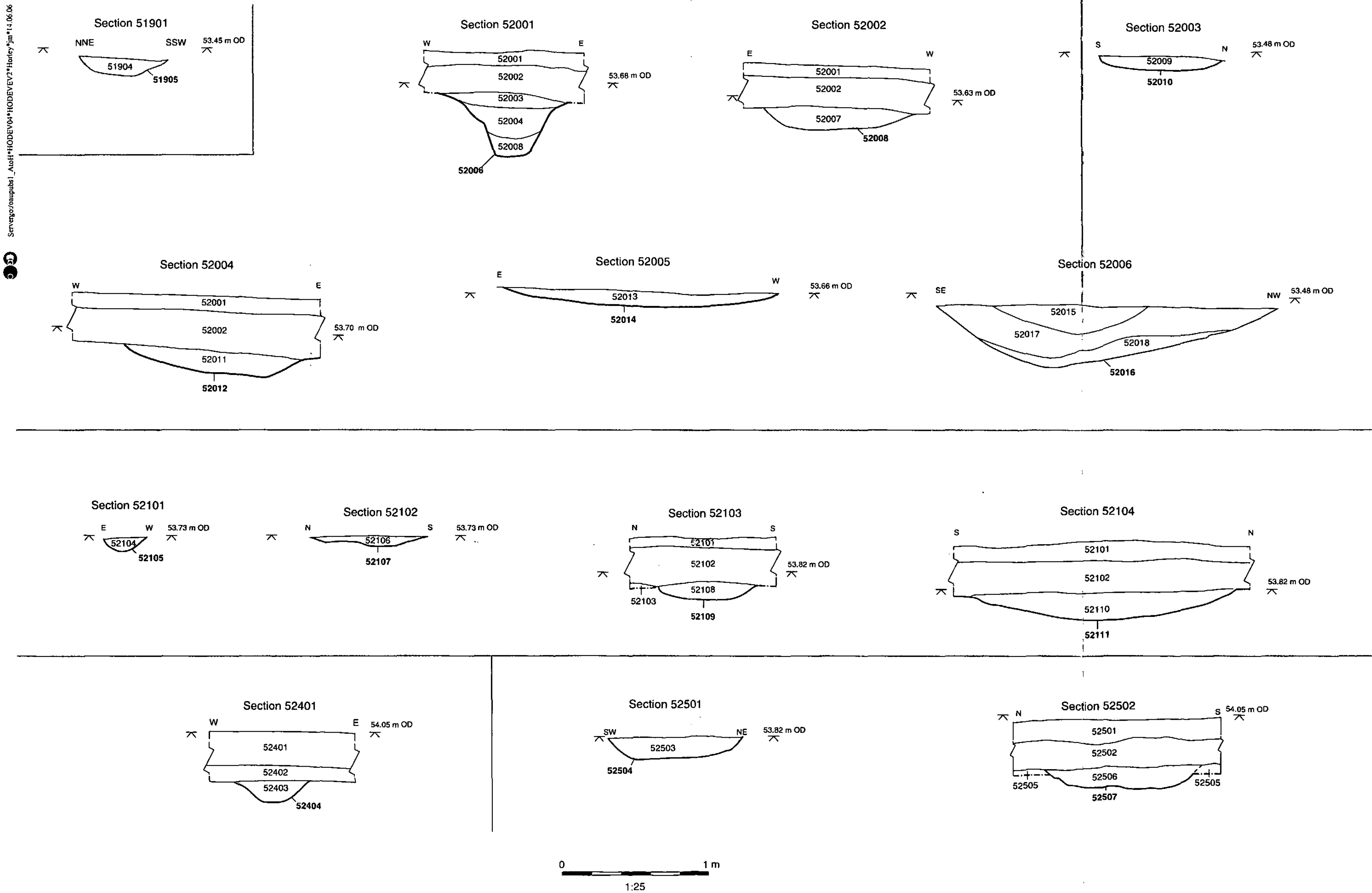


Figure 18: Cheswick Farm: Field E, selected sections (Trenches 519, 520, 521, 524 and 525)

Servergo/oaupubs1_AtoH*HODEV04*HODEVEV2*Horley*jm*14.06.06

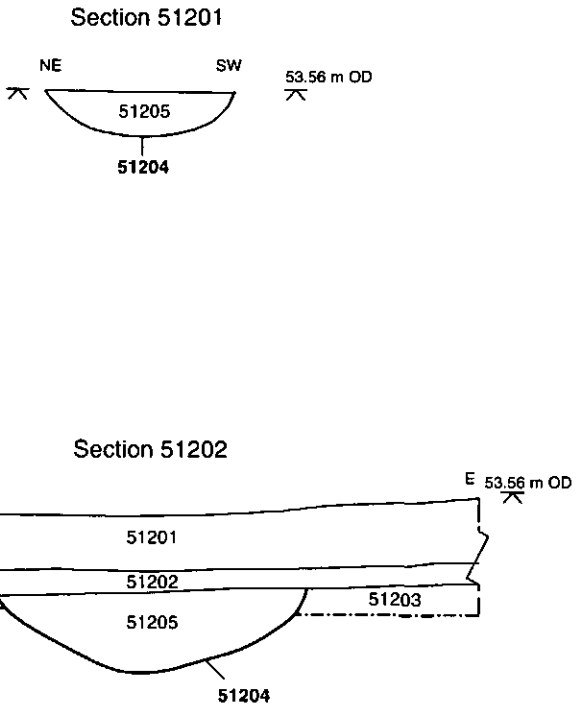


Figure 19: Cheswick farm: Field F, selected sections, (Trenches 512 and 515)

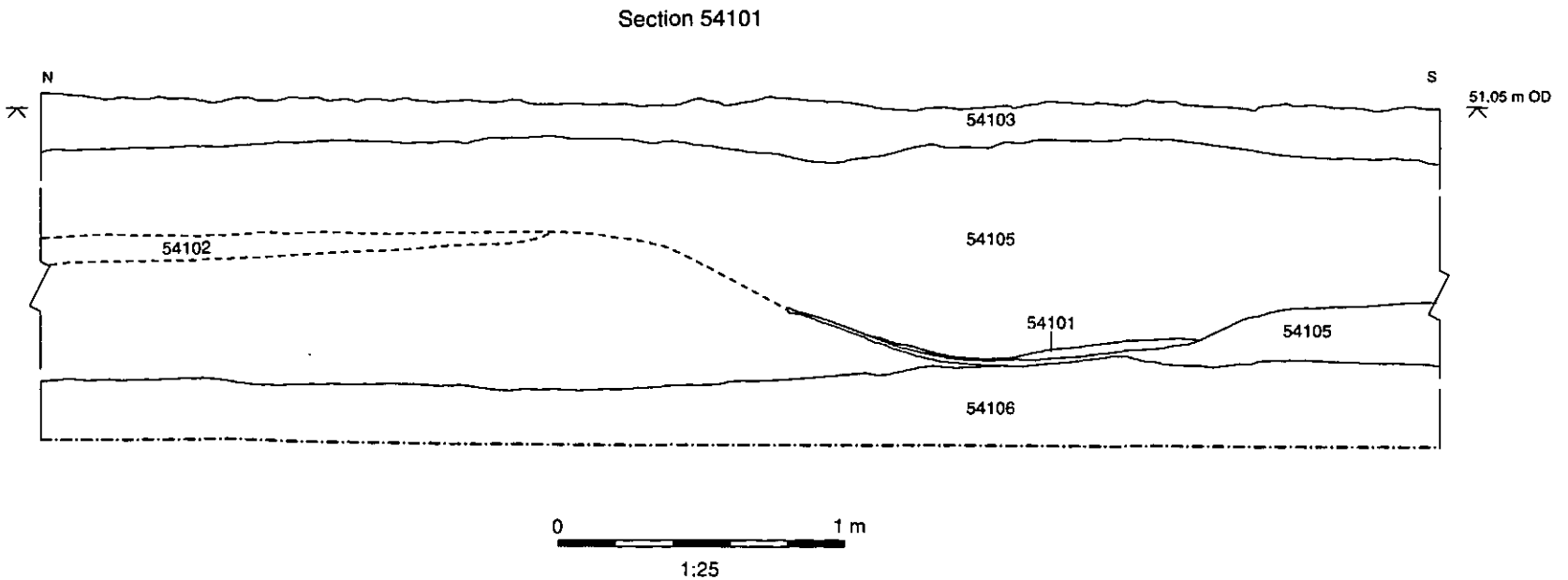


Figure 20: Area 7: section 54101

OS 526525 E
OS 145025 N

OS 526085 E
OS 145025 N

542
543
544
545
Area 8

554
553
552
Area 10

546
547
548
549
550
551
Area 9
Electric cable

OS 526085 E
OS 144715 N

KEY

OS basemap
Evaluation area
Evaluation trench
12345 Evaluation trench number
Field drain
Sondage

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N
0 40 m
Scale at A3 1:1500

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Figure 21:
Areas 8, 9 and 10
trench layout

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