



Northfield, Leigh Close Row Town, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.34 ha parcel of land located at Northfield, land off Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey, centred on NGR 503856 163187. Following consultation with the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, the sample trench evaluation was deemed necessary in order to better understand the surviving archaeological footprint across the site.

There were significant archaeological remains across the site, with a particular concentration in the south, where a ring ditch contained pottery dating to the mid-late Iron Age. The ring ditch was close to a number of postholes. It is believed that the ring ditch and postholes form part of a roundhouse associated with a cremation cemetery immediately adjacent to the site, which has been subject to archaeological excavation. A pit revealed in Trench 9 containing a particularly dark deposit with charcoal and pottery, may represent further funerary activity.

There was also a network of field boundaries/drainage ditches, which were also identified by a geophysical survey undertaken prior to the evaluation. Though the majority were undated, a post-medieval field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps and, identifiable in the geophysical survey results, traversed the site. A number of these ditches were dated to Romano-British period and, were believed to represent small enclosures, indicating a further phase of occupation into the Romano-British period.

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Northfield, Leigh Close, Row Town Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.34 ha parcel of land located at Northfield, Land off Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey, centred on NGR 503856 163187 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 Consultation with Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer (SCCAO) indicated that a programme of archaeological sample trench evaluation was necessary to better understand the nature of any surviving below ground archaeology within the site.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). SCCAO approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 22 sample trenches, each between 33.10 m and 50.40 m long and 2.10 m wide and, was undertaken between the 1st and 12th February 2021.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation formed part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site and, was preceded by a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located immediately south of Leigh Close, Row Town, Addlestone, approximately 3 km south of Chertsey. Woking is located approximately 5.6 km to the south-west.
- 1.3.2 The site is positioned on a slight incline, sloping from 39 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-eastern edge to 27 m aOD at the south-western edge.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as sand of the Bagshot Formation with no overlying superficial geological deposits (BGS 2021).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background considers the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. Sources such as the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) were consulted and a brief summary of the results is presented below. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2009)

- 2.2.1 An evaluation comprising 70 archaeological sample trenches was undertaken 100 m east of the site. The results of the investigation indicated the presence of significant archaeological remains in areas unaffected by quarrying, known to have taken place in the early 1940s. Prehistoric pits, small features containing Bronze Age pottery, two Romano-British cremation burials and several undated ditches were recorded.

Archaeological Evaluation (Museum of London Archaeology 2010)

- 2.2.2 Further mitigation at 633 Franklands Drive, Addlestone uncovered both urned and un-urned cremations dating to the Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. It was suggested that the earlier features may have been associated with barrows, which likely remained into the Late Iron Age, when the area was re-used for burial and funerary practices. It is noted that whilst the report is referenced a copy could not readily be obtained.

Gradiometer Survey Report (Wessex Archaeology 2020b)

- 2.2.3 A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out on the site and identified anomalies indicative of the presence of several linear and pit-like features. Due to the proximity of the site to the Romano-British cemetery to the east, the possibility that these anomalies represented associated graves was highlighted.
- 2.2.4 A former field boundary and possible extraction pit or pond identified within the survey data correspond to features visible on 1896 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, which are not present in the 1871 OS map, suggesting the features originate in the later 19th century.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 The proposed development area has been identified by Surrey County Council as an Area of High Archaeological Potential due to its potential to contain evidence of Bronze Age occupation and features associated with the Romano-British cemetery to the east.
- 2.3.2 Within Addlestone, individual artefacts including Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age axes have been recorded, whilst in the wider landscape Late Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation is attested for by the presence of hill forts such as St Anne's Hill (Chertsey) and St George's Hill (Weybridge).
- 2.3.3 Two Grade II Listed buildings are noted in the study area. 'Old Thatched Cottage' (NHLE 1295052) is a 17th century thatched cottage located 60 m to the west, and the 'Barn at Bousley Farm' (NHLE 1039971) is a mid-17th century farm building located 850 m to the north-west.



- 2.3.4 A brief study of publicly available online historical OS mapping shows that since 1871 land division has altered with a former field boundary traversing the centre of the site on an east to west alignment no longer extant.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 At the time of writing the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework had yet to be undertaken. As such no site-specific objectives were detailed.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 3, 4, 6, 9, 17 and 21 had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as trees and services (**Fig. 1**). Due to the presence of flooding baulks were left in place and not excavated in an attempt to



continue works during considerable rainfall (Trenches 1 and 17), whilst topsoils were not excavated for a small part of Trench 10 in order to preserve a land drain.

- 4.2.2 Twenty-two sample trenches, measuring between 33.10 m and 50.40 m long and 2.10 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the SCCAO were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. Turves were placed on the bottom of the trenches at the request of the landuser. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The SCCAO monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the SCCAO.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Thirteen of the 22 sample trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site, with slight concentrations in the central and southern areas (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The features comprising a ring ditch, ditches, possible pits and postholes, together appearing to indicate the presence of Late Iron Age/Romano-British and post-medieval activity. The Late Iron Age activity concentrated within Trench 17 where there was a possible roundhouse, and the Romano-British activity a network of ditches believed to represent field boundaries or a water management system. A proportion of the features remain, however, undated due to a paucity of finds and/or the inability to fully investigate the features due to water ingress.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). **Figures 2** provides detail of the concentration of features in Trench 17 and the surrounding trenches.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 All 22 trenches were excavated through topsoil recorded as a mid-dark brown sandy clay/loam. Ranging in thickness from 0.27 m to 0.40 m the topsoil overlay a subsoil deposit comprising a sandy clay or clayey sand as the matrix was found to vary slightly across the site. The colour of the deposit also ranged from a greyish brown to a reddish-brown dependent upon the natural geology underlying the deposit. Within areas where the sand geology was more iron rich, taking on a reddish hue the overlying layers were redder in colour, whereas in areas where the sand geology was yellowish brown the overlying layers were browner in colour (**Plates 1** and **2**). The subsoil, notably thick, appears to have accumulated over a prolonged period of time with occasional concentrations of manganese pertaining to water action within an iron rich landscape. The natural geology varied with sand present in 14 of the trenches (5–8, 10–14, and 18–22) and a mix of sandy clay and clayey sand found elsewhere (**Plates 1** and **3**). In some locations the presence of rooting and burrowing may account for the presence of clay patches as material was moved from the subsoil, however it is likely the variation was largely caused by the wet nature of the site attested for by the number of trenches affected by the ingress of water during the evaluation.

5.3 Iron Age/Romano-British (800 BC–AD 410)

- 5.3.1 Features pertaining to the Iron Age period were chiefly concentrated within the southern part of the site, with significant remains in Trench 17 (**Fig. 2, Plate 4**). A ring ditch (1704) was located within Trench 17 with a number of postholes and a possible pit located in close proximity (**Fig. 2**). The ring ditch, measuring 1.08 m wide and 0.20 m deep, had moderate, stepped sides and an undulating base (**Fig. 3a**). The ring ditch was 11.91 m long, though it is expected to extend to the north-east beyond the trench and, contained a yellowish-grey sandy clay (1705) within the east-north-east of the investigated slot (**Plate 5**). This material was identified as a primary fill and contained no finds. The full extent of the deposit, which was overlain by secondary deposit 1706, remains unknown due to collapse of the relevant

section prior to completion of the recording. The secondary fill (1706), which towards the west-south-west of the excavated slot directly overlay the base of the ring ditch, comprised dark greyish-brown sandy clay and, contained pottery and burnt flint (**Fig. 3a**). The internal side of the ring ditch was covered by an area of fired clay, suggesting that hot material had been thrown into the ditch from inside the enclosed area (**Plate 4**).

- 5.3.2 A series of small postholes (1707, 1711 and 1715) were adjacent to the external south-south-western edge of the ring ditch (**Fig. 2**). One of these, 1707, was excavated and found to comprise a shallow concave profile (**Fig. 3a**). The remaining examples appearing similar to 1707, were recorded in plan. Despite a lack of artefactual evidence recovered from these postholes, their proximity to the ring ditch has led to the presumption that the features are associated. A further posthole (1709) was also located adjacent to the internal edge of the ring ditch and a possible pit (1713; irregular in plan) may also be related.
- 5.3.3 Postholes 1104 and 1106, located north-east of the ring ditch within the central area of the site (Trench 11), also contained pottery broadly dating to the Iron Age period. It is likely that the two sub-circular features of similar size are associated, and may represent the presence of a structure. No post-pipe was evident in either of the postholes, however deposit 1107 within 1106 was noted as having a mixed appearance, possibly the result of re-working of the material during removal of the post.
- 5.3.4 Ditches located within Trenches 18, 19 and 21 (1804, 1904, 2104 and 2106) accord well with the geophysical survey results which indicate a continuous linear feature traversing the southern area of the site in an approximate north-east to south-west direction. Ditches 1804, 2104 and 2106 appeared particularly wide, measuring up to 2.35 m in width whilst that within Trench 19 (1904) measured only 0.66 m. Water ingress within Trench 18 led to an inability to fully record 1804 though it was noted as being similar in appearance to that ditches 2104 and 2106.
- 5.3.5 Within Trench 19, linear 1904 was found to comprise gently sloping concave sides and base and contained a single secondary deposit of mid-brown sand (**Fig. 3b**). No artefactual evidence was encountered during the investigation of 1905, and the soil horizon between the deposit and the subsoil was particularly diffuse. Within Trench 21, the two ditches, 2104 and 2106 appeared on the same alignment.
- 5.3.6 Ditch 2104 had a concave profile with a slightly deeper channel present towards the centre of the ditch (**Plate 6**). Pottery dating to the Romano-British period and burnt flint was recovered from the only fill within the ditch, which comprised a mid-reddish brown sand deposit with some clay present towards the base. The deposit, which was noted as being particularly soft, is believed to have accumulated through rapid erosion. Ditch 2106 (**Plate 6**) had a gradual sloping profile with a slightly deeper channel also present towards the centre. The feature was also filled by a single deposit 1207 which consisted of the same material as 1205, though no archaeological components were observed. Due to the similarities in the deposits a precise relationship between the two ditches could not be ascertained, though it is probable that these represent the same enclosure or field ditch which has undergone re-cutting or re-working.
- 5.3.7 A pit (904) located within the north-eastern part of the site, within Trench 9, also appears to be Roman in date. The oval feature was partially exposed, with the remaining extent located beyond the confines of the trench to the north-west. The pit appears to cut the subsoil, which is particularly thick and would have developed over a prolonged period of time. The pit was seen to have been filled by a dark brown sandy loam deposit which contained a large amount of Romano-British pottery (**Plate 7**). The pottery appeared to be lying flat as

opposed to steep and irregular angles, suggestive of more deliberate placement as a layer or that it was levelled into the feature as opposed to having been tipped in (**Fig. 3c**). Burnt flint and nails were also present along with frequent occurrences of charcoal. The pit was not fully excavated due to the possibility of the presence of human remains, given the proximity of the site to the Roman cremation cemetery found during previous archaeological investigations.

- 5.3.8 Ditch 714, located within the south-eastern extent of Trench 7, was found to have a shallow concave profile, though the base was undulatory (**Plates 8 and 9**). The secondary fill (715) of mid-greyish brown silt loam was the only deposit present within the ditch and contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Romano-British period.

5.4 Uncertain

- 5.4.1 A series of ditches of uncertain function were located within the north-eastern portion of the site, in Trenches 7 and 10.

- 5.4.2 A total of four linear features were identified within Trench 7 (706, 708, 710, and 712). Although a number of the features were recorded in plan, the majority of the ditches within Trench 7 were observed as containing a mid-greyish brown sandy loam (**Plate 8**). Ditch 708 was located on a north-east to south-west alignment, perpendicular to ditch 710, suggesting a rectangular enclosure. Frogged bricks were observed to have been pushed into the natural between 708 and 710 and, though no association between these and the ditches is known, may indicate a post-medieval date. Ditch 712, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, is believed to extend across the site into Trench 9 (ditch 908), however due to water ingress and subsequent freezing conditions no further investigation was able to confirm this notion.

- 5.4.3 Ditch 1004, within the southern end of Trench 10, also accords well to the geophysical survey (**Fig. 3**). The ditch remained unexcavated due to the notion that this represents a former field boundary shown as extending across the two fields comprising the site on historical mapping. No surface finds were observed. It is likely that this ditch and ditch 714 comprise the same field boundary. Additionally ditch 504, located within the west of the site may represent a continuation of the same field boundary. Measuring 0.22 m in depth, ditch 504 contained a single secondary fill (505) of mid-greyish brown sand, similar material to the deposits within 1004 and 714 (1005 and 715; **Plate 10**). The ditch (504) also had a similar profile to that of 714, though the base was noted as concave.

5.5 Uncertain date

- 5.5.1 A number of linear features found across the rest of the site remain undated. A linear feature (506) within the northern part of Trench 5 (**Fig. 3**) was particularly diffuse in plan was aligned north-east to south-west and was seen to extend beyond the confines of the trench. The recorded extent was 2.75 m long, 0.86 m wide and 0.21 m deep and contained a single deposit (507). No finds were recovered from the mid-reddish-brown sand, and it is only tentatively that this feature is deemed archaeological in origin as opposed to natural. Ditch 1204, also of uncertain date due to the highly residual and possibly intrusive nature of the ceramic building material (CBM) recovered, was seen to contain a similar deposit. The CBM, comprising a fragment of peg tile is not closely datable though the tiles are known to have been produced from the 12th century.
- 5.5.2 Within Trench 6, a ditch terminus was revealed (604). The north to south aligned linear feature was found to comprise a moderate concave profile measuring 2.30 m long, 0.80 m wide and 0.21 m deep (**Plate 11**). The ditch edges were observed as rising fairly sharply to

the rounded terminal. Although no finds were recovered from the single primary fill (605), the ditch could not be seen to cut the subsoil (602) which, given the thickness of the subsoil in this area, may be indicative of an early date, though this remains unclear. A second ditch terminus was located within Trench 14 (1406). This feature, of a similar width, also had concave sides, though the base was flatter (**Plate 12**). The ditch terminus measured 0.16 m in depth with signs of truncation and contained a single secondary fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand. Again, no finds were recovered from the feature, likely a field boundary or drainage ditch, which was undated.

- 5.5.3 Elsewhere, ditch 906, likely a field boundary or drainage ditch, contained a primary fill (907) of light greyish-brown sandy clay loam. The north-east to south-west aligned feature, measuring 0.74 m wide and 0.08 m deep, could not be fully investigated and recorded due to flooding and freezing conditions. Ditch 1504, however, was excavated and comprised steep convex sides with a concave base (**Plate 13**). Measuring 0.27 m in depth the north-east to south-west linear contained a primary fill (1505) of mid-brownish-grey sandy clay with common flint gravels. A steeper slope was recorded on the western edge than the eastern and the channel also appeared deeper on the western edge (**Plate 13**). The presence of eroded gravels and deeper channel is suggestive of water action, though the precise origin and function of the feature remains clear. Whilst this may represent a land drain, it may also be of natural derivation.
- 5.5.4 A possible pit was located relatively centrally within Trench 7. The feature (704) was irregular in plan and had an irregular base with concave sides, though these were notably diffuse due to rooting disturbance around the feature leading to the possibility that this was more of a spread of dumped material than a rubbish pit (**Plate 14**). Measuring 1.20 m in length, 1.08 m in width and 0.11 m in depth, 704 was found to contain an abundance of charcoal concentrated within the north-north-western extent of the pit as well as across its surface. Quantities of burnt flint were also observed. Due to the high presence of charcoal an environmental sample was taken. The results are discussed below, in section 7.
- 5.5.5 An isolated pit or posthole located at the western end of Trench 14 was also identified during the course of the evaluation. The sub-circular feature (1404) was found to contain a single secondary fill with no evidence of a post-pipe or post packing. Whilst at present the feature remains isolated it is likely, given the presence of similar features elsewhere within the site, that further examples are located beyond the confines of the trench.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, from 12 trenches. The finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the iron objects) and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 1.

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site and amounts to 100 sherds (2308 g). Sherds from each context have been sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. greyware) and quantified by number and weight of pieces. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record', aimed at rapidly characterising an assemblage, and providing a comparative dataset (Barclay et al 2016, section 2.4.5). Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by fabric type.

- 6.2.2 Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were found, both in flint-tempered fabrics. One from the topsoil of trench 12 is thick-walled (15 mm) and of probable Middle or Late Bronze Age date. The second, from pit 704 (sample 1), is too small and abraded to be closely dated.
- 6.2.3 Pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date was recovered from trenches 11 and 17. Six plain body sherds (108 g) from ring ditch 1704 comprise three sherds in a fine, sandy fabric with well-finished (probably once burnished) surfaces, two in a sand and iron-gritted fabric, and one other sandy sherd. Five body sherds in sandy fabrics from topsoil 1701 may also date to this period. Postholes 1104 and 1106 each contained single basal sherds in sandy fabrics, one with additional organic inclusions, and are broadly of Iron Age date.
- 6.2.4 The bulk of the assemblage comprises Romano-British pottery, with the largest group recovered from pit 904 (45 sherds, 1556 g). Although quite large (mean sherd weight 34.6 g), these sherds are all abraded and appear to have been burnt. There are no diagnostic elements amongst the group. Ditch 2104 contained 34 sherds (400 g) of greyware, all body sherds with abraded surfaces. Smaller groups (three sherds or fewer) were recorded from ditch 504, ditch 714, natural feature 716 and subsoil 202. These smaller groups include a single rim fragment from an everted rim jar, broken at the neck/shoulder join. The Romano-British pottery is likely to represent locally or regionally produced material, possibly from the Alice Holt kilns on the Surrey/Hampshire border; none is closely dateable within the period,

6.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

- 6.3.1 Two small fragments from ceramic roofing tiles were recovered from ditch 906 and 1204. Both are in orange sandy fabrics, 12 mm thick; the piece from ditch 1204 has part of a peg hole surviving, indicating the tile type. Peg tiles were produced from the 12th century onwards and are not closely dateable.
- 6.3.2 Three small, amorphous pieces of fired clay in yellowish brown, sandy fabrics with clay pellets, came from posthole 1106. They may derive from structures such as ovens/hearths or upstanding structures.

6.4 Flint

- 6.4.1 Four pieces of flint were recovered. They include one with miscellaneous retouch, possibly a denticulate scraper, from the topsoil of trench 5. This piece is of possible Late Bronze Age date. Three are undiagnostic flakes, recovered from topsoil layers 601 and 1101, and subsoil 1202.
- 6.4.2 Burnt flint, amounting to 44 pieces, or 608 g, was recovered from eight features, but the largest group was 192 g (ring ditch 1704). This material type cannot be closely dated but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

6.5 Iron and slag

- 6.5.1 Four iron nails were recovered from Romano-British pit 904. Where identifiable, these are flat-headed types (Manning 1985, type 1B).
- 6.5.2 Two pieces of undiagnostic iron-working slag (one from soil sample 1), probably smithing slag, were recorded from pit 704.

6.6 Conservation

- 6.6.1 The metal objects will require x-radiography, to provide a basic record for these inherently unstable materials and as an aid to identification.



6.7 Potential and recommendations

6.7.1 This small finds assemblage has limited potential for further analysis and has been recorded to a sufficient level for archive. The information presented here may be incorporated into any future reporting. The pottery should be retained in the first instance and considered in light of any further work at the site. The burnt flint, fired clay and iron do not warrant long-term curation.

Table 1 Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Iron		Slag	
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
202	3	108												
401									2	19				
501							1	13						
505	1	4												
601							1	5						
702														
705	1	4							23	36			2	87
715	1	28												
717	1	1												
905	45	1556							1	145	4	124		
907			1	14										
1101							1	66						
1105	1	27							3	71				
1107	1	14			3	7								
1202	1	21					1	4						
1205			1	85										
1407									2	58				
1501									1	27				
1701	5	37												
1706	6	108							10	192				
2105	34	400							2	60				
Total	100	2308	2	99	3	7	4	88	44	608	4	124	2	87

CBM: Ceramic building material

Table 2 Quantification of pottery, by period and fabric type

Period/fabric group	No.	Wg (g)
Later prehistoric		
Flint-tempered ware	2	25
Iron Age		
Sand and iron-gritted fabric	2	36



Sandy ware	10	136
Sandy with organic inclusions	1	14
Roman		
Greyware	84	2096
Sandy ware	1	1
Total	100	2308

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Acknowledgements

The samples were processed by Jenny Giddins. The flot was sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. This report was written by Inés López-Dóriga, with contributions from Samantha Rogerson.

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A bulk sediment sample was taken from an undated pit and was processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the site for the preservation of environmental evidence. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The sample was 17 litres in volume and was processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residue fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fraction (>4 mm) was sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flot(s) was/were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains.

7.2.3 Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flot from sample was of moderate size and there were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the low possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements (Table 3). Environmental evidence comprised plant remains preserved by carbonisation, wood charcoal and molluscs.



- 7.3.2 Charred plant material was poorly preserved and comprised a possible cereal grain, grass and vetch seeds and the remain of a plant of an indeterminate taxon. Wood charcoal comprised both mature and roundwood and was noted in proportionally large quantities. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were also present in small numbers. No (other) environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The site has potential of the site for the presence of environmental evidence, particularly plant remains preserved by charring and molluscs, and therefore further sampling for approaching the exploitation of natural resources by past human societies. The samples offer no indication as to the chronology of the feature but there is potential for radiocarbon dating should this be required to inform on further works.

7.5 Recommendations

- 7.5.1 Sampling should follow the recommendations set in its site-specific sampling strategy, if existing. As a general rule, samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from well-sealed and dateable features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wide a range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 40 litres from individual, secure contexts.
- 7.5.2 The samples are recommended for retention after the project has been completed; any potential for further analysis should be undertaken once further work has been accomplished.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 An array of archaeological features was revealed during the trench evaluation. A series of field boundaries or drainage ditches were located across the site, with a particular concentration in Trench 7. Though many are thought to date to the post-medieval period, a number appear to pertain to the Romano-British period with several also undated due to a paucity of finds and widespread flooding which occurred across the site during the works.
- 8.1.2 Significant remains believed to represent the presence of a ring ditch and associated structural support date to the Iron Age period were located within the southern portion of the site (Trench 17). A small pit filled with pottery and charcoal was also identified. Containing a significant amount of pottery and charcoal the pit has been dated to the Romano-British period.
- 8.1.3 The results of the investigation confirm the presence of anomalies identified during geophysical survey, as well as identifying additional features, such as the ring ditch in Trench 17. Preserved charred plant remains and the presence of molluscs within the environmental sample taken from undated pit 704 indicates the potential of the site for the presence of environmental evidence, particularly plant remains preserved by charring and molluscs.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The presence of post-medieval field boundaries is in keeping with depictions of the site on historic mapping and geophysical survey results. The approximate east-west field boundary

traversing the site shown on OS mapping dating to 1871 was revealed with further examples appearing similar in plan. Whilst dating for a number of these ditches remains uncertain, evidence for water action (presence of eroded gravels and the form of some ditches) and the general damp conditions of the site may indicate that these features represent a network of drainage ditches comprising a water management system.

- 8.2.2 Elsewhere, a ring ditch dating to the mid-late Iron Age period likely represents the presence of at least one roundhouse. External and internal postholes located are indicative of structural remains associated with the ring ditch and an expanse of fired clay suggests hot material was disposed of within the ring ditch, suggesting the presence of firing activity within the immediate vicinity. The presence of an enclosure ditch, found to contain Iron Age and Roman pottery, in addition to a small pit, furthers the notion of enhanced activity, including “placed deposits” within the period in this area. A number of postholes, located across the site, also likely indicate that there were further structures in this area.
- 8.2.3 The proximity of the site to the Romano-British cremation cemetery to the east, identified as also containing Bronze Age pit features, suggests that these two sites are associated with continued occupation from the later prehistoric period through the Romano-British period. Indeed, the results of the evaluation are strikingly similar to those undertaken at 633 Franklands Drive, with likely localised enclosures, as evidenced by the series of ditches in Trench 7 being of some similarity to the ditches uncovered in the evaluation undertaken in 2000 and further evidence pertaining to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods as identified in both earlier evaluations (Wessex Archaeology 2000; Museum of London Archaeology 2010). Initial findings appear to be suggestive of the presence of a settlement with which the funerary site to the east is associated.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of Guildford Museum. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 2 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
 - 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
- 9.2.3 The Surrey Archaeological Museum’ Curators Group (SACG) require digital project archiving. The project will deposit a digital only security copy at the Surrey History Centre

for permanent storage as part of the archiving process. Digital submissions will be sent to Digital Archivist for Accession at the History Centre

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the SCCAO on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

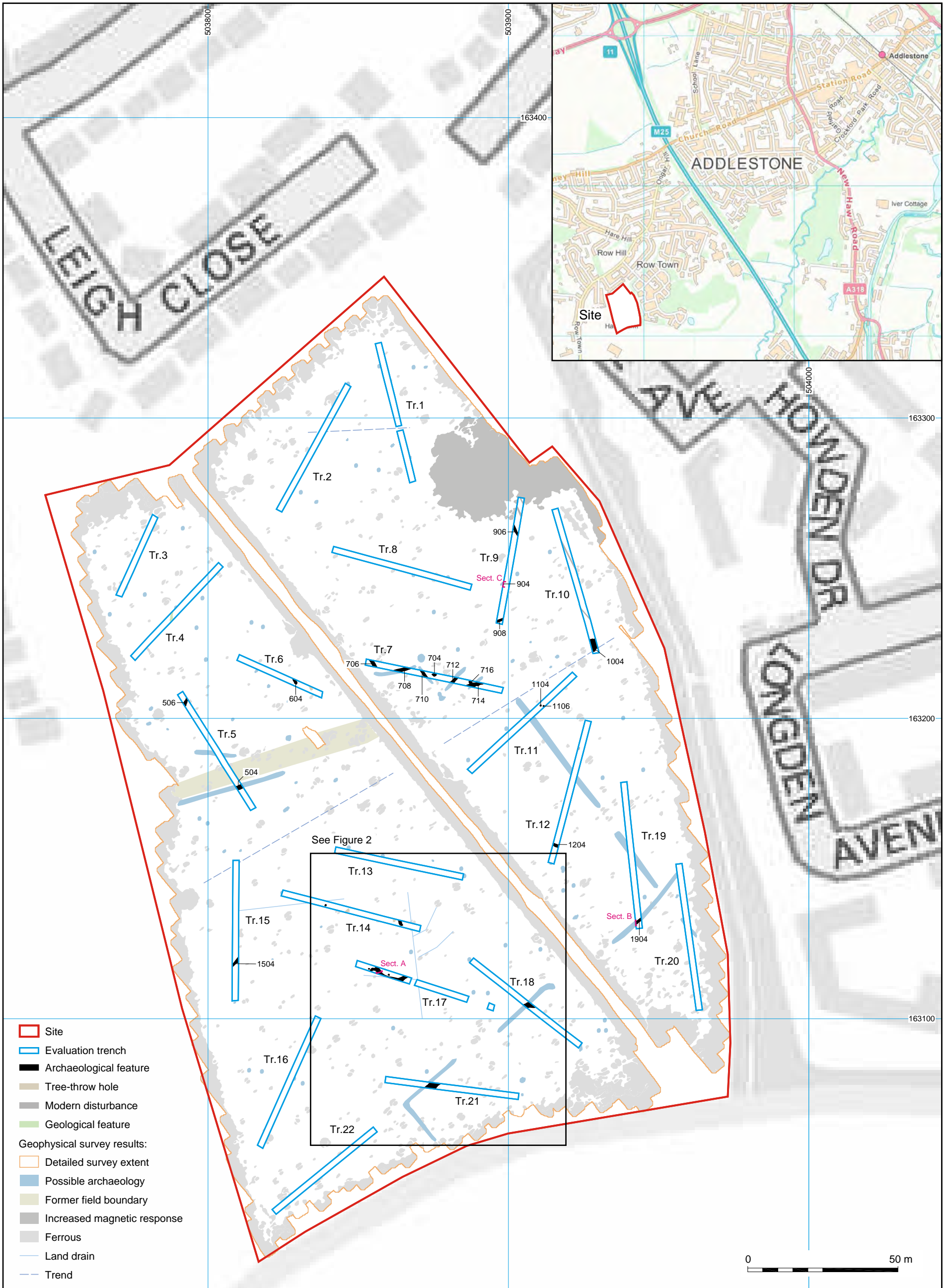
10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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- ▭ Site
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▬ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Tree-throw hole
- ▭ Modern disturbance
- ▭ Geological feature
- Geophysical survey results:
- ▭ Detailed survey extent
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Former field boundary
- ▭ Increased magnetic response
- ▭ Ferrous
- Land drain
- - - Trend

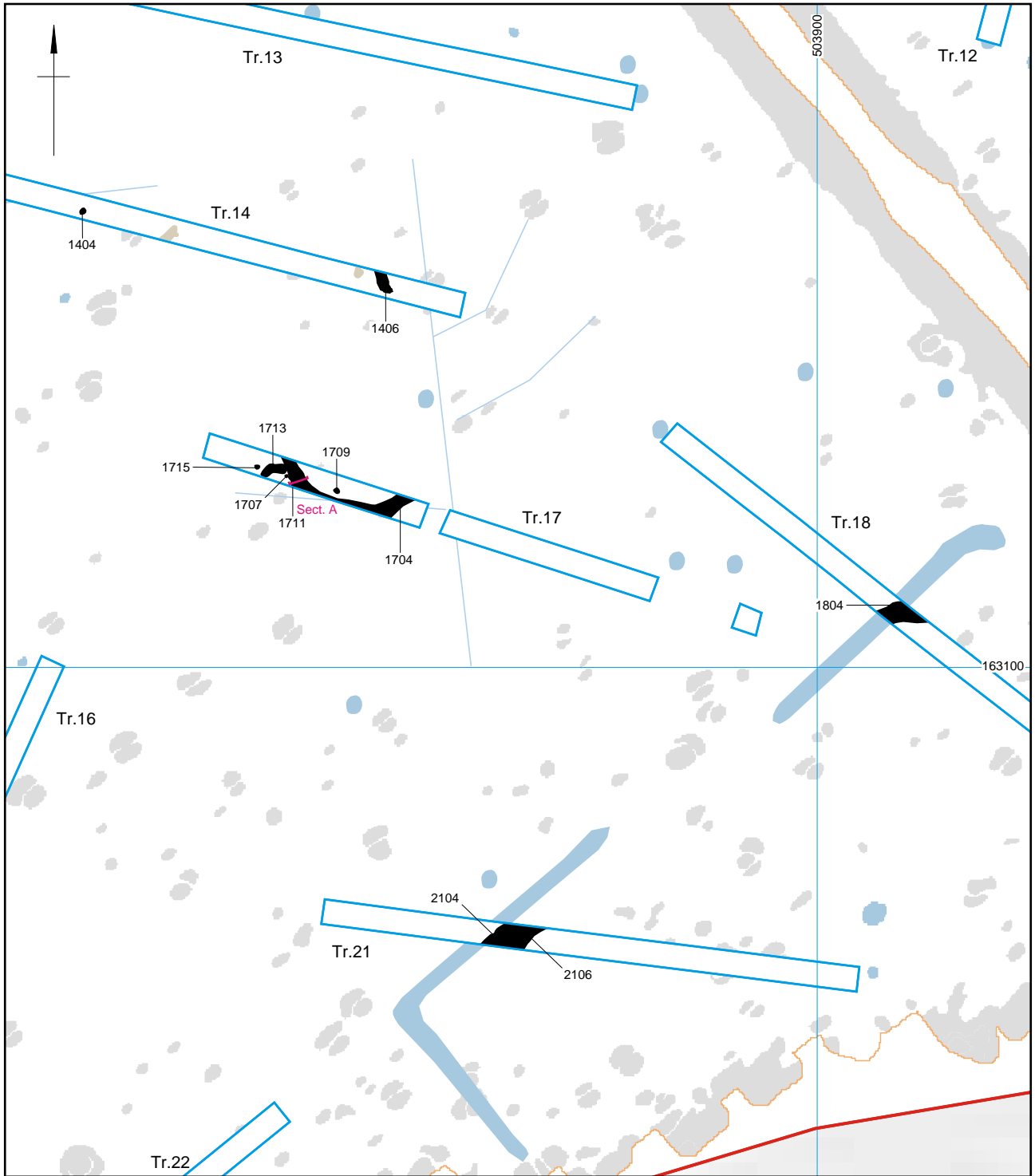
0 50 m



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Site and trench location plan with geophysical and archaeological results

Figure 1

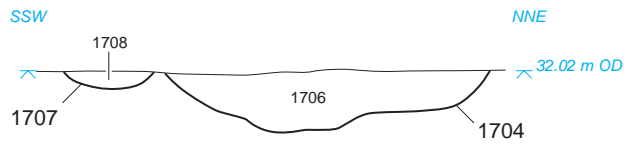


Site	Geophysical survey results:	
Evaluation trench	Detailed survey extent	Land drain
Archaeological feature	Possible archaeology	Trend
Tree-throw hole	Former field boundary	
Modern disturbance	Increased magnetic response	
Geological feature	Ferrous	

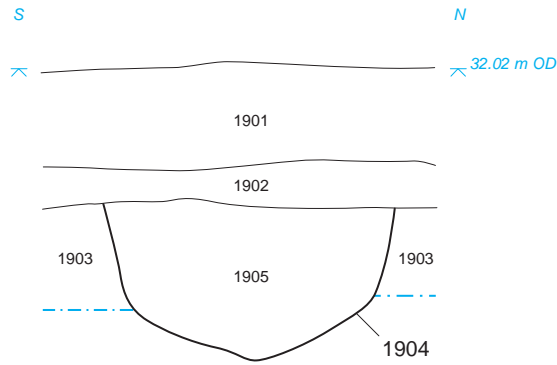
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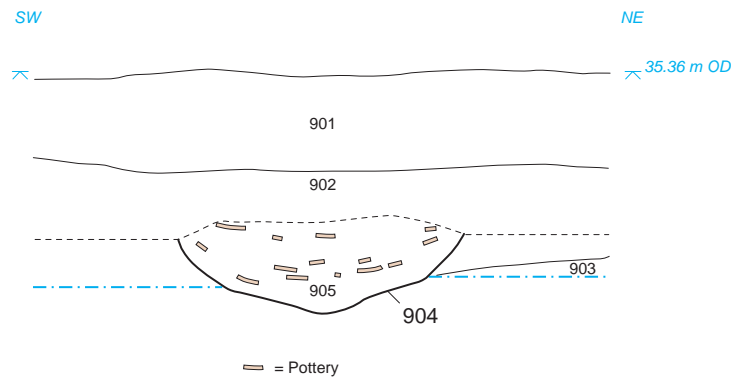
Concentration of features within Trench 17 and surrounding trenches (southern area) Figure 2



A. East-south-east facing section of ring ditch 1704 and posthole 1707



B. East facing section of Trench 19 and ditch 1904



C. South-east facing section of Trench 9 and pit 904




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Plate 1: East facing representative section of Trench 19, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 2: South-south-west facing representative section of Trench 8, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 3: North-north-east facing representative section of Trench 21, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 4: View of Trench 17 from the west, 2 x 2 m scales


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Plate 5: North-north-west facing section of ring ditch 1704, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 6: South-west facing section of ditches 2104 and 2106


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Plate 7: East facing representative section of Trench 9 and pit 904, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 8: View of Trench 7 from the west-north-west,
2 x 2 m scales


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Plate 9: North-east facing section of ditches 714 and 716, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 10: South-west facing section of ditch 504, 1 x 0.5 m scale


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Plate 11: West-south-west facing section of ditch terminus 604, 1 x 0.5 m scale



Plate 12: Oblique view of north-north-west facing section of ditch terminus 1404, 1 x 0.5 m scale



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Plate 13: South-west facing section of ditch 1504, 1 x 0.5 m scale



Plate 14: West-south-west facing section of possible pit 704, 1 x 1 m scale

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 49.80 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 503867.36		Northing 163276.97		m OD 36.94
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown sandy loam with a loose and friable nature. Moderate sub-rounded and rounded flint pebbles and gravels generally less than 60 mm. Common roots and rootlets with a thin turf capping. Soil was saturated at time of excavation.	0-0.33 m
102		Subsoil	Pale brownish grey sandy clay loam, moderately soft on excavation. Common manganese staining and moderate to sparse angular sub-rounded flint gravels less than 50 mm. Diffuse horizon to topsoil and clear to natural.	0.33-0.50 m
103		Natural	Mid brownish yellow with lenses of grey. Sandy clay. Saturated and waterlogged. Areas of manganese staining present through base of trench, within these patches more common angular to sub-rounded flint gravels also noted, max size 60 mm.	0.5-0.60 m



Trench No 2		Length 49.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 503824.29		Northing 163267.99		m OD 37.73
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (3-7%, <10-30mm). Clear horizon with subsoil beneath it. Soft compaction, very wet. High rooting activity, mainly in the top 0.15m of layer, topped by turf.	0-0.32
202		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded flint gravel (10-15%, <10-50mm) and rare burnt flint (1%, <10-30mm, not retained), poorly sorted. Mod rooting bioturbation. Soft and loose compaction and diffuse horizon with natural.	0.32-0.54
203		Natural	Mid yellow sand with yellowish grey patches of clay across the trench, with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (7%, <10-30mm). Very loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.54+



Trench No 3		Length 33.10 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 503768.48		Northing 163239.37		m OD 37.21
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy loam, loose and friable compaction, topped with a thin turf, common roots throughout. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels less than 50 mm. Diffuse horizon into the subsoil.	0-0.35
302		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, sparse to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels generally less than 50 mm. Manganese staining at the lower 10 cm of deposit at the top of the natural, suggestive of water table / leaching. Fairly diffuse / gradual change into the natural below, seems like the weathered upper surface of the natural and subsoil have been mixed through bioturbation.	0.35-0.75
303		Natural	Two types of natural present in the base of the trench. NE end onto pale greyish yellow sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles, this layer is wet and water flowing over surface of this deposit - perched watertable? Towards the SW end of trench the natural is a mid yellow sand with patches of redder sand and slightly more iron rich.	0.70-0.80



Trench No 4		Length 46.40 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.63 m
Easting 503774.34		Northing 163217.65		m OD 35.79
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Approximately 0.10m of turf overlying soft mid brown silty clayey sand. occasional rounded flint pebbles <0.05m. Common rotting	0-0.27
402		Subsoil	Soft mid reddish brown clayey sand. Rare rounded flint pebbles < 0.05 m	0.27-0.50
403		Natural	Mixture of yellowish orange sandy clay. Firm, with patches of abundant manganese due to puddling	0.50-0.63 m+



Trench No 5		Length 50.20 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.84 m
Easting 503815.61		Northing 163166.77		m OD 31.88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy loam with loose friable nature once excavated. Very light soils. It contained sparse sub-rounded and rounded flint gravels and pebbles generally less than 60 mm in length. Topped with a thin turf / humus rich horizon, with common roots and rootlets visible through profile. Diffuse change / horizon into subsoil, bleeds out gradually.	0-0.32
502		Subsoil	Mid brown or mid reddish brown sandy loam, colour dependant on the natural below. At the north end where natural was brownish red iron rich sand subsoil was more red in colour while to the south end of the trench on the yellow brown sand more brown in colour. Both deposits had visible bioturbation (roots and worms) with a slow gradual change into the natural.	0.32-0.73
503		Natural	Mix of two types. At the north end of the trench mid brownish red coarse sand with moderate sub-rounded and rounded flint and rare sub-angular to angular iron stone inclusions. To south end mid yellow brown fine sand with rare sub-rounded and rounded flint gravels generally less than 100 mm in length. Natural changes approximately half way along the trench and coincided with a change in the slope / break of slope,	0.73-0.84 m
504	505	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.20 m. Width: 1.34 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.65-0.86 m
505	504	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand with rare sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles, generally less than 50 mm inclusions	-
506	507	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.75 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.65-0.85 m



507	506	Primary fill	Mid reddish brown sand with rare sub-rounded flint gravels less than 60 mm in length inclusions	-
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Trench No 6		Length 34.50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 1.05 m
Easting 503808.09		Northing 163219.91		m OD 35.78
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with loose and friable nature once excavated. Fairly fine grained light soils. Topped with a thin turf and humic rich horizon in upper 10 cm, common roots and rootlets. Rare small to medium sub-rounded and rounded flint gravels and pebbles ranging between 40-90 mm in length. Fairly clear horizon to the subsoil but some bioturbation / mixing between the layers is visible.	0-0.40 m
602		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown foamy sand with very loose and friable nature, easily crumbles on excavation. It contained sparse to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels and pebbles approximately max length of 80 mm. Diffuse horizon to the natural, changes slowly from one deposit to next over band of some 15 cm, reduced humic levels with depth. Bioturbation visible in section.	0.35-0.70 m
603		Natural	Mid reddish brown to orange sand, some areas of coarse sand with more prevalent sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles to cobbles and angular iron stone, max size of both 150 mm. Depth of natural slightly shallower to NW end where reached at 0.6 m BGL, compared to 0.70 m BGL at the SE end.	0.60-1.05 m+
604	605	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.30 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	0.70-0.1.03
605	604	Primary fill	Mid to pale brown sand with sparse sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles less than 60 mm, rare iron stone, angular and rare ?sarsen / sandstone also angular max length 70 mm inclusions	-



Trench No 7		Length 49.40 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.73 m
Easting 503851.55		Northing 163217.75		m OD 35.39
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Topsoil+ turf. Dark brown sandy clay deposit with rare flint pebbles / gravel (3%, <10-30mm), homogenous across the trench. Quite soft compaction. Clear horizon with the subsoil. Abundant rooting activity in top 0,15m of layer (turf) getting more sparse as we get deeper.	0-0.35
702		Subsoil	Mid light brown sandy clay (more sandy) with sparse flint gravel(3-7%, <10-40mm). Moderate bioturbation coming through from topsoil, roots msinly. Diffuse horizon with natural. Soft compaction.	0.35-0.65
703		Natural	Dark yellow sand with rare gravel inclusions (1-3%, <10-30mm), low rooting activity. Diffuse horizon with subsoil due to patches of brown sandy clay patches which probably come from subsoil through the rooting activity. Very loose and soft compaction.	0.55 m+
704	705	Pit?	Possible irregular pit with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.20 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	0.55-0.66 m
705	704	Deliberate dump	Dark blackish brown with patches of mid dark brown and yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant charcoal (40%, <2-20mm) inclusions	-
706	707	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.55 m+
707	706	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam	-
708	709	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.55 m+
709	708	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam	-
710	711	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.55 m+
711	710	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam	-
712	713	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.55 m+
713	712	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam	-
714	715	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.40 m. Width: 1.09 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.69-0.89 m
715	714	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles ≤30mm inclusions	-



716	717	Natural feature	Irregular natural feature with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.37 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.69-0.91 m
717	716	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare rounded flint pebbles ≤30mm inclusions	-

Trench No 8		Length 50.30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 503839.70		Northing 163255.64		m OD 37.00
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Topsoil+ turf. Dark brown sandy clay loam deposit with rare flint pebbles / gravel (3%, <10-30mm), homogenous across the trench. Quite soft compaction. Clear horizon with the subsoil. Abundant rooting activity in top 0,15m of layer (turf) getting more sparse as we get deeper.	0-0,29m
802		Subsoil	Mid light brown sandy clay (more sandy) with sparse flint gravel (3-7%, <10-40mm). Moderate bioturbation coming through from topsoil, roots mainly. Diffuse horizon with natural. Soft compaction.	0.29-0.60
803		Natural	Dark yellow sand with rare gravel inclusions (1-3%, <10-30mm), low rooting activity. Diffuse horizon with subsoil due to patches of brown sandy clay patches which probably come from subsoil through the rooting activity. Very loose and soft compaction.	0.60+



Trench No 9		Length 45.15 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 503895.45		Northing 163229.85		m OD 35.12
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with loose and friable compaction, moderate sub-rounded and rounded flint gravels generally less than 50 mm. Topped with a thin turf, common roots throughout.	0-0.32 m
902		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy loam with loose, soft compaction. Gritty and sandy but must be a slight clay percentage as fairly wet on excavation. Moderate sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles less than 50 mm. Fairly diffuse horizon to the topsoil, gradual change.	0.32-0.72
903		Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay with lenses of grey or green grey clay. Fairly bright in colour. Some iron staining evident through deposit.	0.60 m+
904	905	Pit	Oval pit with moderate, straight sides. Length: 0.93 m. Width: 0.18 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.48-0.72 m+
905	904	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown sandy loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles and gravels less than 50 mm inclusions	-
906	908	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.80 m. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	0.6-0.78
907	906	Primary fill	Light grey brown sandy clay loam with rare sub-rounded flint pebbles less than 40 mm inclusions	-
908	909	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.75 m+
909	908	Secondary fill	Mid to dark grey brown sand	-



Trench No 10		Length 50.20 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.73 m
Easting 503928.57		Northing 163219.66		m OD 34.22
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sand silt loam. Moderately compacted, homogeneous. Common rooting, sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles $\leq 20\text{mm}$, rare CBM. Moderately clear horizon with subsoil.	0.0-0.30
1002		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sand silt loam. Contains small patches of paler silty sand. Moderate fine rooting, moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles $\leq 30\text{mm}$. Moderately compacted. Moderately clear horizon with topsoil and clear with natural.	0.30-0.68
1003		Natural	Light greyish brown sand with large areas of darker greyish brown sand. Soft compaction. Sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles $\leq 30\text{mm}$. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0.68+
1004	1005	Ditch	Linear ditch.	0.56 m+
1005	1004	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam with rare to sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels inclusions	-



Trench No 11		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 503886.68		Northing 163180.22		m OD 32.91
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Topsoil and turf. Mid dark brown sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel (7%, <10-40mm) and rare sub-angular burnt flint (3%, <10-30mm). Very soft and loose compaction. High level of rooting activity in the top 0.15m of layer (part of the turf). Then roots are getting less frequent. Very diffuse horizon with subsoil beneath it.	0-0.28
1102		Subsoil	Mid light brown sand with a bit of clay with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel (3-7%, <10-60mm). Moderately bioturbated by rooting activity coming through from topsoil. Very loose compaction. Clear horizon with natural.	0.28-0.53
1103		Natural	Dark yellow sand with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel inclusions (7%, <10-30mm). Very loose and soft compaction. Low bioturbation, mainly roots.	0.53+
1104	1105	Posthole?	Possible sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: 0.45 m. Width: 0.41 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	0.64-0.82 m
1105	1104	Secondary fill	Mid light brown sand with rare charcoal flecks (1%, <2-6mm), rare sub-rounded flint gravel (3%, <10-30mm) inclusions	-
1106	1107	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.46 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.64-0.76 m
1107	1106	Secondary fill	Mid brown sand	-



Trench No 12		Length 49.90 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.79 m
Easting 503912.99		Northing 163151.66		m OD 31.99
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Topsoil +turf. Dark brown sandy clay with sparse and not very well sorted sub-rounded flint pebbles (7%, 10-40mm). High rooting activity in the top 0,10m, consisting mainly in turf. The rooting gets sparse as fil gets deeper. Clear horizon with subsoil beneath it. Soft compaction. Less thick than in Tr20 and 19.	0-0.28
1202		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown sand with a bit of clay. Contains rare to sparse sub-rounded flint pebbles (3-7%, 10-30mm) low rooting activity coming through from topsoil. Diffuse horizon with the natural. Very loose and compaction.	0.28-0.52
1203		Natural	Mid dark yellowish brown sand with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (3%, 10-30mm), with patches of light yellow / white sandy patches. Natural in the southern part of trench is more reddish brown. Very low bioturbation (roots). Loose compaction, similar to subsoil.	0.52+
1204	1205	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.10 m. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.47-0.64
1205	1204	Secondary fill	Light reddish brown sand with rare flint gravel, sr, (3%,<1030mm), inclusions	-



Trench No 13		Length 47 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.78 m
Easting 503840.44		Northing 163155.42		m OD 31.39
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	0.15 of turf to. Soft Mid brown clayey sand. occasional rounded flint pebbles <0.05m common rooting	0-0.35
1302		Subsoil	Soft mid reddish brown, sandy loam with fairly fine texture. It contained rare rounded pebbles flint <0.07 m.	0.35-0.73
1303		Natural	Mid brownish red to mid yellow drown sand with common flint gravels, sub-angular and sub-rounded less than 0.07 m. Some areas slightly more clay texture with greenish grey mottles / streaks.	0.73+



Trench No 14		Length 49.95 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 503823.49		Northing 163140.99		m OD 30.32
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Topsoil+ turf. Dark brown sandy clay deposit with rare flint pebbles / gravel (3%, <10-30mm), homogenous across the trench. Quite soft compaction. Clear horizon with the subsoil. Abundant rooting activity in top 0,15m of layer (turf) getting more sparse as we get deeper.	0-0.36
1402		Subsoil	Mid light brown sandy clay (more sandy) with moderate flint gravel (10%, <10-40mm). Moderate bioturbation coming through from topsoil, roots mainly. Diffuse horizon with natural. Soft compaction.	0.36-0.55
1403		Natural	Dark yellowish brown sand with sparse gravel inclusions (3-7%, <10-30mm), low rooting activity. Clear horizon with subsoil. Very loose and soft compaction. Patches of reddish brown sand, maybe the ferrous patches caught by the geophys? Those are sparsely across the trench and of various shapes.	0.43 m+
1404	1405	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.50 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	0.53-0.61 m
1405	1404	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown clay sand with rare sub-rounded pebbles inclusions (1%, <10-30mm) inclusions	-
1406	1407	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.00 m. Width: 0.76 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.43-0.59 m
1407	1406	Secondary fill	Mid dark brown sandy clay (more sandy though) with sparse sub-rounded and r pebbles (7%, <10-50mm) inclusions	-



Trench No 15		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 503807.84		Northing 163104.03		m OD 28.26
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with a loose and poorly compacted texture, friable on excavation. Thin turf with common roots and humic upper 10 cm of deposit. Sparse to rare sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles. Gradual or diffuse horizon to the subsoil.	0 0.30 m
1502		Subsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay loam with loose compaction, rare rounded to sub-angular flint gravels and pebbles generally less than 60 mm in length. Bioturbation visible through the section. Gradual change to the underlying natural with rooting / bioturbation between subsoil and natural.	0.30 - 0.65
1503		Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay, with some lenses of orangey grey sands that contained rare to moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels, less than 50 mm. Natural recorded at different depths through trench, increasing depth to the SW where at it's most was at 0.70 m BGL	0.60-0.85 m +
1504	1505	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a concave base. Length: 3.30 m. Width: 0.96 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	0.58-0.88
1505	1504	Primary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with common to abundant flint gravels, ranging from 30 to 50 mm and sub-angular and sub-rounded in shape inclusions	-



Trench No 16		Length 50.40 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 1.03 m
Easting 503815.30		Northing 163055.81		m OD 26.34
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Dark brown, sandy loam with rare to moderate sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles ranging between 30 to 60 mm. Topped with a thin turf, top 10 cm fairly humic and more common rootlets from turf. Diffuse horizon to the subsoil below.	0-0.35
1602		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy loam, slightly more clay than topsoil. Thick deposit with loose and friable nature. Diffuse change to the natural below and the interface bleeds slowly from one repository to the other. Some root or bioturbation related disturbance between the deposits.	0.35-0.75
1603		Natural	Mid brownish yellow (more orange in places - iron stained), sand and lenses of sandy clay. Towards the NE end of trench it is more greyish yellow clay to sandy clay with increased amounts of gravel and manganese staining. Natural is also at a shallower depth at this end. Measurements to natural = NE end 0.50 SW end 0.75	0.75-1.03 m+



Trench No 17		Length 41.50 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.57 m	
Easting 503848.29			Northing 163117.54			m OD 29.88	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1701		Topsoil	Topsoil +turf. Dark brown sandy clay with sparse and not very well sorted sub-rounded flint pebbles (7%, 10-40mm). High rooting activity in the top 0,10m, consisting mainly in turf. The rooting gets sparse as fil gets deeper. Clear horizon with subsoil beneath it. Soft compaction.			0-0.34	
1702		Subsoil	Mid light brown sandy clay (more sandy) with sparse flint gravel(3-7%,<1040mm). Moderate bioturbation coming through from topsoil, roots mainly. Clear horizon with natural. Soft compaction.			0.34-0.57	
1703		Natural	Yellow clay with greyish hue clay sand (more clayey). Dark reddish brown patches across the trench, prob ferrous patches. Sparse sub-rounded and R flint gravel inclusions 7%,<10-40mm). Clear horizon with subsoil. And low rooting. Mid hard but soft compaction.			0.57+	
1704	1705, 1706	Ring ditch	Curvilinear ring ditch with moderate, stepped sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 11.91 m. Width: 1.08 m. Depth: 0.20 m.			0.5-0.7 m	
1705	1704	Primary fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay with rare pebbles (1%,<10-20mm) inclusions			-	
1706	1704	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded and r pebbles gravel (10%,<10-40mm), rare charcoal (1%,<2-6mm) inclusions			-	
1707	1708	Posthole	Irregular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.29 m. Width: 0.26 m. Depth: 0.06 m.			0.5-0.56 m	
1708	1707	Secondary fill	Light brown sandy clay with rare pebbles gravel (<1%,<5-20mm) inclusions			-	
1709	1710	Posthole	Oval postholeLength: 0.45 m. Width: 0.36 m.			0.5 m+	



1710	1709	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay loam with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels less than 40 mm inclusions	-
1711	1712	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole.	0.55 m+
1712	1711	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels less than 50 mm inclusions	-
1713	1714	Pit?	Possible irregular pit.	0.5 m+
1714	1713	Secondary fill	Light grey brown sandy clay loam with rare sub-angular to rounded flint gravels less than 50 mm inclusions	-
1715	1716	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole.	0.5 m +
1716	1715	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay	-

Trench No 18		Length 49.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 503924.95		Northing 163088.80		m OD 31.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Topsoil+ turf. Dark brown sandy clay deposit with rare flint pebbles / gravel (3%, <10-30mm), homogenous across the trench. Quite soft compaction. Clear horizon with the subsoil. Abundant rooting activity in top 0,15m of layer (turf) getting more sparse as we get deeper.	0-0.39
1802		Subsoil	Mid light brown sandy clay (more sandy) with moderate flint gravel (10-15%, <10-40mm). Moderate bioturbation coming through from topsoil, roots mainly. Diffuse horizon with natural. Soft compaction.	0.39-0.65
1803		Natural	Dark yellow brown sand with common gravel inclusions (25%, <10-30mm), low rooting activity. Diffuse horizon with subsoil due to patches of brown sandy clay patches which probably come from subsoil through the rooting activity. Very loose and soft compaction. Patches of gravel across the trench.	0.65+
1804	1805	Ditch	Linear ditch Length: 2.30 m. Width: 2.35 m.	0.65 m+
1805	1804	Secondary fill	Mid dark brown sandy clay with sparse gravel (3%, <10-30mm) inclusions	-



Trench No 19		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 503942.49		Northing 163129.43		m OD 31.95
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Topsoil +turf. Dark brown sandy clay with sparse and not very well sorted sub-rounded flint pebbles (7%, 10-40 mm). High rooting activity in the top 0.10 m, consisting mainly in turf. The rooting gets sparse as fill gets deeper. Clear horizon with subsoil beneath it. Soft compaction.	0-0.30m
1902		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown sand with a bit of clay. Contains sparse sub-rounded flint pebbles (7%, 10-30 mm) low rooting activity coming through from topsoil. Diffuse horizon with the natural. Very loose and compaction.	0.30-0.39
1903		Natural	Mid reddish brown sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (15%, 10-50 mm), very low bioturbation (roots). Loose compaction, similar to subsoil. Presence of clayey gravelly patches across the trench and patches of whiteish sand.	0.39+
1904	1905	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.58 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	0.45-0.98
1905	1904	Secondary fill	Mid brown with yellowish hue sand with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles ≤30mm, moderately well sorted inclusions	-



Trench No 20		Length 50.10 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 503962.47		Northing 163102.37		m OD 32.12
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Topsoil +turf. Dark brown sandy clay with sparse and not very well sorted sub-rounded flint pebbles (7%, 10-40 mm) and very rare charcoal flecks (<1%, 2-6 mm). High rooting activity in the top 0,10 m, consisting mainly in turf. The rooting gets sparse as fil gets deeper. Clear horizon with subsoil beneath it. Soft compaction.	0-0.32
2002		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown sand with a bit of clay. Contains sparse to moderate sub-rounded flint pebbles (7-12%, 10-30 mm) low rooting activity coming through from topsoil. Diffuse horizon with the natural. Very loose and compaction.	0.32-0.48
2003		Natural	Mid reddish brown sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (15%, 10-50 mm), very low bioturbation (roots). Loose compaction, similar to subsoil.	0.48 m+



Trench No 21		Length 47.90 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.95 m
Easting 503856.94		Northing 163078.89		m OD 28.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy loam, topped with a thin turf. Soft and friable with rare to moderate sub-angular to rounded flint gravels and pebbles less than 50 mm in length.	0-0.28
2102		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy loam with loose friable nature, in parts saturated with ground water and very soft / running. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels less than 50 mm.	0.28-0.60
2103		Natural	Mix of natural between two type. 1) light yellowish brown sand with common rounded to sub-angular flint gravels and pebbles generally less than 120 mm , this deposit is mainly located towards the eastern 1 / 3 of trench 2) light yellowish brown sandy clay with rare sub-rounded flint gravels and pebbles, covers the western 2 / 3 of the trench.	0.56-0.95 m+
2104	2106	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.40 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.33 m.	0.75-1.08
2105	2104	Primary fill	Mid reddish brown sand with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels max length 50 mm inclusions	-
2106	2107	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.40 m. Width: 1.70 m. Depth: 0.48 m.	0.75-1.23
2107	2106	Primary fill	Mid reddish brown sand with rare sub-rounded and rounded flint gravels and pebbles with max size of 60 mm inclusions	-



Trench No 22		Length 50.30 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 1.10 m
Easting 50389.15		Northing 163031.90		m OD 25.44
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with thin turf and common roots / rootlets. Rare sub-rounded flint pebbles and gravels less than 60 mm. Gradual change into the subsoil.	0-0.30 m
2202		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy loam to sand with loose and soft compaction. Rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels and pebbles less than 50 mm. Diffuse horizon to the natural below.	0.30-0.75
2203		Natural	Mid yellow sand or sandy clay with areas of more orange (iron rich) sand. Occasional patches of manganese staining and slightly more gravels / pebbles towards the eastern end of the trench. Roots visible going down onto the natural Upper 0.15 m fairly mixed suggestive of rooting / bioturbation in upper surface of the natural.	0.75-1.10 m



Appendix 2 Environmental Data

Table 3 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
704	705	1	17	175	10%, B, E, F	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Viciae</i> , indet.	126	Mature + roundwood, some medium sized pieces	Moll-t (C)	Poor

Key: Scale of abundance: B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs.



Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-416235

Project details

Project name	Northfield, Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 4.34 ha parcel of land located at Northfield, Land off Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey, centred on NGR 503856 163187. Following consultation with the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, the trial trench evaluation was deemed necessary in order to better understand the surviving archaeological footprint across the site. A total of 22 trenches were excavated. Originally proposed as 50 m long several were moving and/or shortening due to the presence of onsite constraints such as field boundaries and trees. The soil sequence was found to comprise topsoil, overlying a subsoil which in turn overlay the geology. Slight variations within the geology were noted with sand noted in the majority of trenches, and patches of clay and sandy clay also recorded. Significant archaeological features, likely associated with a funerary site identified immediately to the east were uncovered. An Iron Age ring ditch and associated postholes indicate a roundhouse or similar structure and Romano-British ditches likely represent small, localised enclosures. A Romano-British pit may also represent further funerary activity. Networks of undated ditches were also revealed and are believed to be associated with agricultural activity dating to the post-medieval period. A modern field boundary was also located.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2021 End: 12-02-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	238161 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	RING DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded



Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY RUNNYMEDE CHERTSEY Northfield, Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey
Postcode	KT15 1EL
Study area	4.34 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 03856 63187 51.357743430214 -0.508248935587 51 21 27 N 000 30 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Woodiwiss
Project supervisor	John Powell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	ARUP

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	No collecting museum
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Northfield, Leigh Close, Row Town, Surrey: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Legg, E.
Other bibliographic details	Client report ref. 238161.03
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