

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
The Croft, Ash, Surrey**

**NGR: 489800 150214  
(SU 89800 50214)**

**Guildford Borough Council  
Planning Reference: 12/P/00157**

**ASE Project No: 5992  
Site Code: CAS 13**

**ASE Report No: 2013068  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-145801**

**By Giles Dawkes**

**With contributions by Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty  
and Karine Le Hégarat**

**March 2013**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at The Croft, Ash, Surrey.*

*Fourteen trenches were excavated, targeted on anomalies identified in a geophysical survey. The archaeological evaluation has shown that the site is untruncated; the integrity of the natural horizon was good. The only features of note were a single Roman pit or possibly a tree throw, in Trench 5 and a possible medieval gully in Trench 13. There was no archaeological evidence of any other occupation apart from late post-medieval field boundaries in Trench 1. The anomalies identified in the geophysical survey could not be recognised during the trial trenching and it is highly probable that the survey results were affected by the various standing buildings and the remains of the numerous recent bonfires that scatter the site.*

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at The Croft, Ash, Surrey. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 489800 150214 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is situated to the south of Ash, immediately southwest of Foreman Road. It measures c. 1.5ha in area and is currently occupied by a house with associated buildings collectively known as The Croft. According to the British Geological Survey (2013) the site lies over bedrock geology of London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded.

### 1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 Outline planning consent was granted on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2012 by Guildford Borough Council (planning reference 12/P/00157) for the conversion of The Croft into eight apartments and erection of up to 31 residential dwellings with associated open space and parking (Figure 2). The application was supported by a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) completed by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU 2012) in accordance with recommendations made in a formal consultation response by the Surrey County Council (SCC) Archaeological Officer (Tony Howe) dated 1<sup>st</sup> February 2012. That report concluded that the site has the potential to contain archaeological remains, particularly relating to medieval pottery kilns. Condition 15 of the outline consent states:

*“No development shall take place until the applicants or their agents, or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. The development shall take place in accordance with the approved details.”*

Reason: To allow adequate archaeological investigation before any archaeological remains are disturbed by the approved development. In accordance with the NPPF.

1.3.2 Accordingly ASE were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake a geophysical survey (ASE 2013a) in accordance with recommendations made in the SCAU DBA in order to identify possible locations of former kilns and/or other archaeological remains (see below).

1.3.3 The completion of this initial site investigation has allowed a strategy for intrusive archaeological investigation by means of 5% sample trial to be targeted on potential archaeological remains in further compliance with Condition 15 above.

1.3.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by ASE (ASE 2013b) and approved by Guildford Borough Council and the SCC Archaeological Officer for approval prior to commencement of the work. All work was carried out in accordance with this document, as well as with the *Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluations*

of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012), and other codes and relevant documents of the IfA.

#### 1.4 Research aims and objectives

1.4.1 A general aim of archaeological fieldwork was to identify, excavate, record and characterise any archaeological remains present in the excavated area.

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological investigation were to:

##### General

- ascertain whether archaeological remains were present on the site and if so assess their date, survival and condition;
- ascertain the character, date and quality of ancient remains and deposits;
- ascertain how they might be affected by the development of the site;
- to enable CgMs and the Surrey County Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development;

##### Specific

- identify and characterise the remains of the London to Winchester Roman road on the site;
- identify and characterise any remains associated with medieval and/or post-medieval industrial activity (i.e. pottery production);
- to provide additional archaeological data (by means of reporting and archive deposition) that can feed into the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (2006) and better inform specific research aims and objectives for any mitigation fieldwork required on the scheme.

1.4.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the archaeological evaluation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

#### 1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2013). The work was carried out by Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist) and John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor) and managed by Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 The Desk Based Assessment**

2.1.1 A comprehensive Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site has been undertaken by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU 2012). The full historical background for the site is presented therein and is not repeated here. The information given below is derived from the DBA with due acknowledgment.

### **2.2 Archaeological background**

2.2.1 In summary the site contains relatively low potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon archaeology, reflecting the location on London Clay which attracted little permanent settlement until the medieval and later periods. It has been suggested that the Roman London to Winchester road runs through the site but this is based on conjecture only.

2.2.2 The Tithe map of 1840 names the site as 'Kiln Field' and finds from the area to the west point to pottery production in the late 14th century, which would explain the fields' name. The potential for remains of kilns or at least evidence of pottery production on the site from the medieval and/or post-medieval period is considered to be high.

2.2.3 The site remained undeveloped from the 18th to early 20th centuries, at which point The Croft was built, sometime before 1934.

### **2.3 The geophysical survey**

2.3.1 The recent magnetometry survey undertaken by ASE (ASE 2012a) detected several linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin across the site, the majority of these represented in the south of the survey. These may be associated with three discrete thermoremanent anomalies that indicate areas of possible burning or industrial activity which could include kilns, furnaces or deposits/dumps of thermoremanent material such as bricks or other fired clay although could potentially represent modern activity associated with the existing house.



### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Fourteen trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m were excavated, as laid out in Figure 2. The trenches were generally targeted on features detected during the magnetometry survey were thought to be of archaeological origin. A number of trenches were also targeted on apparently 'blank' areas in order to provide a comprehensive sample of the site.
- 3.2 The trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.3 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a JCB machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.4 The excavation was taken down in small spits to the top of the underlying geology to identify archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were cleaned to observe and record stratigraphy.
- 3.5 All removed spoil was scanned for the presence of stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.6 All encountered deposits, features and finds were recorded and sampled according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2012b) using pro-forma ASE recording sheets.
- 3.7 All features were investigated by sondage, by hand and planned using digital survey equipment.
- 3.8 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive which is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum or archive repository at the end of the project.

Number of Contexts	49
No. of files/paper record	51
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	25
Bulk finds	3 small bags
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-
1/004	Cut	Gully	Tr.	0.4m	0.06m
1/005	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	0.4m	0.06m
1/006	Cut	Gully	Tr.	0.39m	0.12m
1/007	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	0.39m	0.12m
1/008	Cut	Gully	Tr.	0.83m	0.07m
1/009	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	0.83m	0.07m

Table 2: Trench 1 recorded contexts

The natural clay [1/003] was encountered at c. 78.10m OD.

Cut into the natural were three gullies [1/004] [1/006] and [1/008], all aligned north-south with shallow concave sides and bases (Fig. 3). The gullies were filled with brown clay silts, which in the case of 1/009 produced CBM and pottery of a post-medieval date. These features are likely to represent former field boundaries.

### 4.2 Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
2/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 3: Trench 2 recorded contexts

The natural clay [2/003] was encountered at c. 77.96m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 4.3 Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m
3/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 4: Trench 3 recorded contexts

The natural clay [3/003] was encountered at c. 79.05m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
4/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 5: Trench 4 recorded contexts

The natural clay [4/003] was encountered at c. 79.24m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.5 Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
5/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-
5/004	Cut	Pit	0.6m	2.15m	0.19m
5/005	Fill	Pit fill	0.6m	2.15m	0.19m

Table 6: Trench 5 recorded contexts

The natural clay [5/003] was encountered at c. 79.82m OD.

Cut into the natural was large shallow pit [5/004] with concave sides and an undulating base (Fig. 4). The eastern portion of this feature had been truncated by a recent geotechnical test pit. The pit was filled with grey brown clay [5/005] containing a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds, broadly assigned to the date range AD50-160. An environmental sample of the fill produced a limited assemblage of charcoal and a single grass seed. The function of this feature is uncertain, although the shallow and uneven profile suggests it could have been a tree throw rather than a deliberately excavated pit. The feature was truncated by a modern geotechnical pit.

#### 4.6 Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
6/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 7: Trench 6 recorded contexts

The natural clay [6/003] was encountered at c. 80.74m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.7 Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
7/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 8: Trench 7 recorded contexts

The natural clay [7/003] was encountered at c. 80.12m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.8 Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
8/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 9: Trench 8 recorded contexts

The natural clay [8/003] was encountered at c. 81.37m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.9 Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31m
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m
9/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 10: Trench 9 recorded contexts

The natural clay [9/003] was encountered at c. 81.93m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.10 Trench 10

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
10/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 11: Trench 10 recorded contexts

The natural clay [10/003] was encountered at c. 82.68m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.11 Trench 11

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
11/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 12: Trench 11 recorded contexts

The natural clay [11/003] was encountered at c. 82.75m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.12 Trench 12

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37m
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
12/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 13: Trench 12 recorded contexts

The natural clay [12/003] was encountered at c. 83.13m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

#### 4.13 Trench 13

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
13/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-
13/004	Cut	Gully	Tr.	0.46m	0.1m
13/005	Fill	Gully fill	Tr.	0.46m	0.1m

Table 14: Trench 13 recorded contexts

The natural clay [13/003] was encountered at c. 82.35m OD (Fig. 5).

Cut into the natural was shallow north-south gully [13/004]. The gully was filled with dark grey silt clay [13/005] containing a single sherd of medieval pottery of early/mid 14<sup>th</sup>- to early 15<sup>th</sup>-century date. While this feature may indeed be of medieval date, the similarity between this gully and the ones recorded in Trench 1 suggests that this sherd may well be residual in a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

#### 4.14 Trench 14

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m
14/003	Layer	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-

Table 15: Trench 14 recorded contexts

The natural clay [14/003] was encountered at c. 82.94m OD.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Overview

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds were recovered during the evaluation which are quantified in Table 16

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)
1/009	2	10	1	5
5/005	3	40		
13/005	1	10		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 16: Finds quantification

### 5.2 The Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 Three sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 40 grams, were hand-collected from context [5/005]. All probably derive from the Alice Holt Surrey industry. Two of the sherds are from one vessel, a bead rim jar similar to type 4.14 from the corpus products of this industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 29). This can probably be broadly assigned to the date range AD50-160. Roman sherds were also noted in the residue of the environmental sample from this context including a large rimsherd from bead rim storage jar in a coarsely quartz tempered fabric.

### 5.3 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A single sherd was recovered from context [13/005]. This consists of a slightly abraded thumbed base from a jug/pitcher in Surrey Whiteware (Kingston/Coarse Border Ware transition) of early/mid 14<sup>th</sup>- to early 15<sup>th</sup>- century date. An abraded body sherd was also recovered from [1/009]. The same context produced a small sherd of red earthenware with interior glaze of early post-medieval date.

### 5.4 The Ceramic building material by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A single fragment of roof tile was recovered from [1/009]. The fabric is well fired with a reduced core, medium coarse sand temper with frequent iron rich and calcareous inclusions up to 3mm. A post-medieval date is probable.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE** by Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

**6.1 Introduction and methodology**

6.1.1 A single 40L bulk soil sample was extracted from Trench 5 during the course of the evaluation work at the site to establish evidence for charcoal, charred macroplant remains, bones and shells. Sample <01> was taken from the grey brown clay fill [5/005] of shallow pit [5/004]. The feature contained ceramics dated to the Roman period. The sample was processed in its entirety in a flotation tank, and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications. An overview of the sample contents is recorded in Table 17.

6.1.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

**6.2 Results**

6.2.1 The flot was dominated by uncharred vegetation (90% of the total flot) consisting almost entirely of fine modern rootlets. This could indicate some post-depositional disturbance and potential contamination of the deposit. Environmental evidence was scarce. The archaeobotanical remains were restricted to infrequent and predominantly small-sized fragments of wood charcoal. A small assemblage of charcoal was recovered from the residue of the sample. These fragments were generally small and poorly-preserved, displaying evidence of sediment infiltration and concretions along with varying degrees of mineralisation. The fragments to which taxonomic identifications could be assigned were mostly identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), with elm (*Ulmus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), also present. A single charred grass (Poaceae) caryopsis was also present in the residue. No other classes of biological materials were present. Two relatively large sherds of pottery were recovered from the residue.

6.2.2 The bulk environmental sample taken during the evaluation work confirmed the presence of a limited assemblage of charcoal and a single grass seed. The charcoal remains indicate that fuel wood was procured from oak-dominated mixed deciduous woodland. However, the assemblage is too limited to provide meaningful interpretations regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment and the suggestion of modern disturbance limits their dating potential.



Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot						Residue								
				Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal IDs (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbrn)		
1	5/00 5	Pit	40	14	250	90	5	* (1)	**	**		2	**	<2	Quercus sp. (9), Ulmus sp. (1), Prunus sp. (1), Maloideae (2), Indet. Mineralised (4), Indet. Distorted (3)	*	<2	Pottery */104g - Stone */182g

Table 17: Sample Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation has shown that the site is untruncated. The integrity of the natural horizon was good. The natural was sealed by between 0.50-0.64m of overburden (topsoil and subsoil).
- 7.2 The only features of note were a single Roman pit, although this could possibly have been a tree throw, in Trench 5, a possible medieval (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) gully in Trench 13 and some late post medieval boundary ditches in Trench 1. It is possible that the gully found in Trench 13 was also of post-medieval date, (but containing a residual sherd of earlier pottery), because of its morphological similarity with the ditches found in Trench 1. There was no archaeological evidence of any other occupation.
- 7.3 The anomalies identified in the geophysical survey could not be recognised by the trial trenching, as shown in Figure 6, and it is probable that the survey results were affected by the various standing buildings and the remains of the numerous recent bonfires that scatter the site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and Tony Howe of SCC for his assistance throughout the project.

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	CAS 13					
Identification Name and Address	The Croft, Ash					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	SU 89800 50214					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5992					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green✓ Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. March 13	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at The Croft, Ash, Surrey.</i></p> <p><i>Fourteen trenches were excavated, targeted on anomalies identified in a geophysical survey. The archaeological evaluation has shown that the site is untruncated; the integrity of the natural horizon was good. The only features of note were a single Roman pit or possibly a tree throw, in Trench 5 and a possible medieval gully in Trench 13. There was no archaeological evidence of any other occupation apart from late post-medieval field boundaries in Trench 1. The anomalies identified in the geophysical survey could not be recognised during the trial trenching and it is highly probable that the survey results were affected by the various standing buildings and the remains of the numerous recent bonfires that scatter the site.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-145801

### Project details

Project name The Croft

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at The Croft, Ash, Surrey.*

### Short description of the project

*Fourteen trenches were excavated, targeted on anomalies identified in a geophysical survey. The archaeological evaluation has shown that the site is untruncated; the integrity of the natural horizon was good. The only features of note were a single Roman pit or possibly a tree throw, in Trench 5 and a possible medieval gully in Trench 13. There was no archaeological evidence of any other occupation apart from late post-medieval field boundaries in Trench 1. The anomalies identified in the geophysical survey could not be recognised during the trial trenching and it is highly probable that the survey results were affected by the various standing buildings and the remains of the numerous recent bonfires that scatter the site.*

Project dates Start: 12-03-2013 End: 15-03-2013

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes CAS13 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 5992 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type PIT Roman

Monument type GULLY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY GUILDFORD ASH The Croft, Ash

Postcode GU12 6HF

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 89800 50214 51 0 51 14 36 N 000 42 48 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 77.00m Max: 80.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Surrey County Council

Project design CgMs Consulting

originator

Project director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Giles Dawkes

Type of sponsor/funding body Private

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Guildford Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Guildford Museum

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Archive recipient Guildford Museum

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography  
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at The Croft, Ash, Surrey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Giles Dawkes

Other bibliographic details 2013068

Date 2013

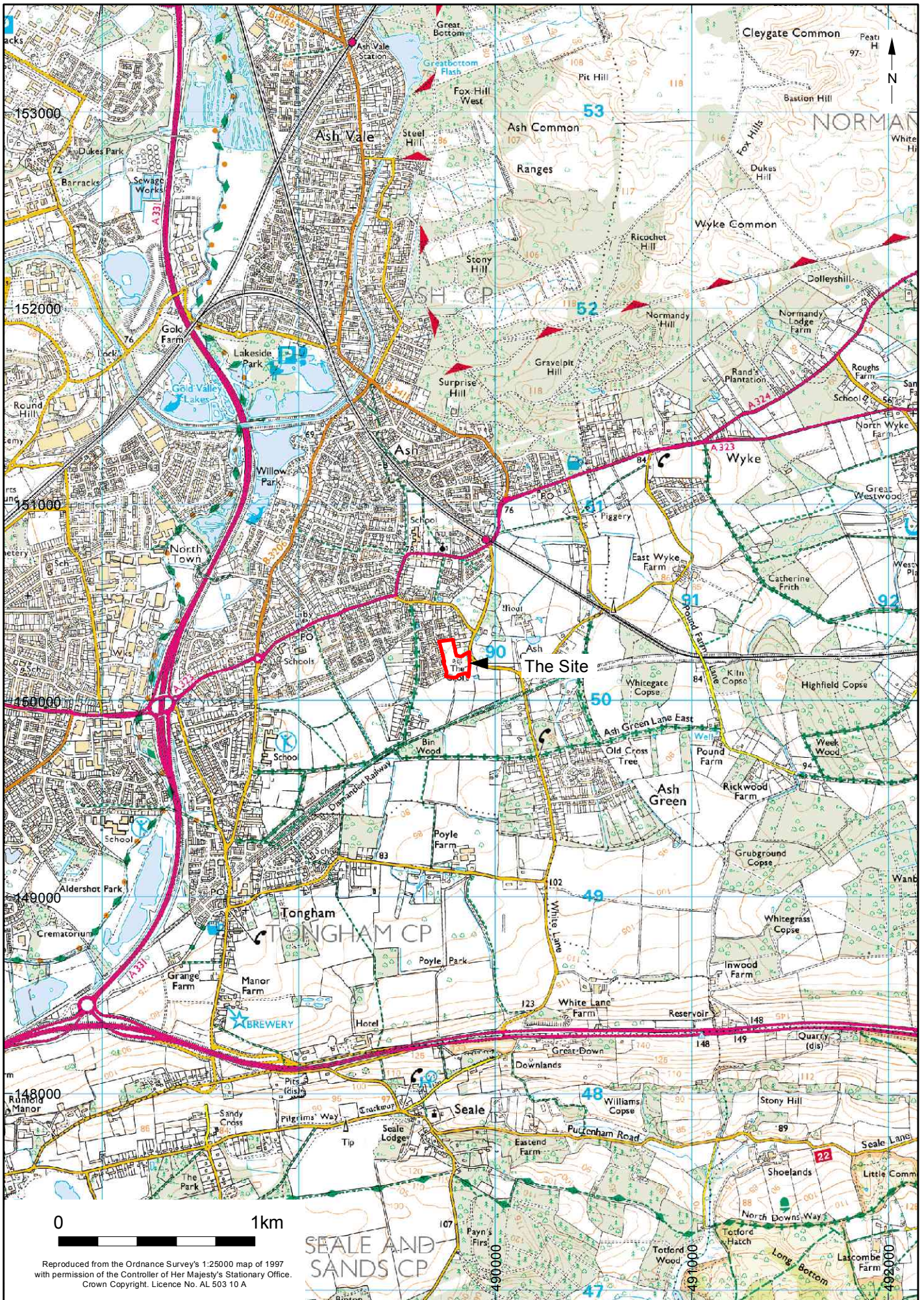
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade

Description grey report

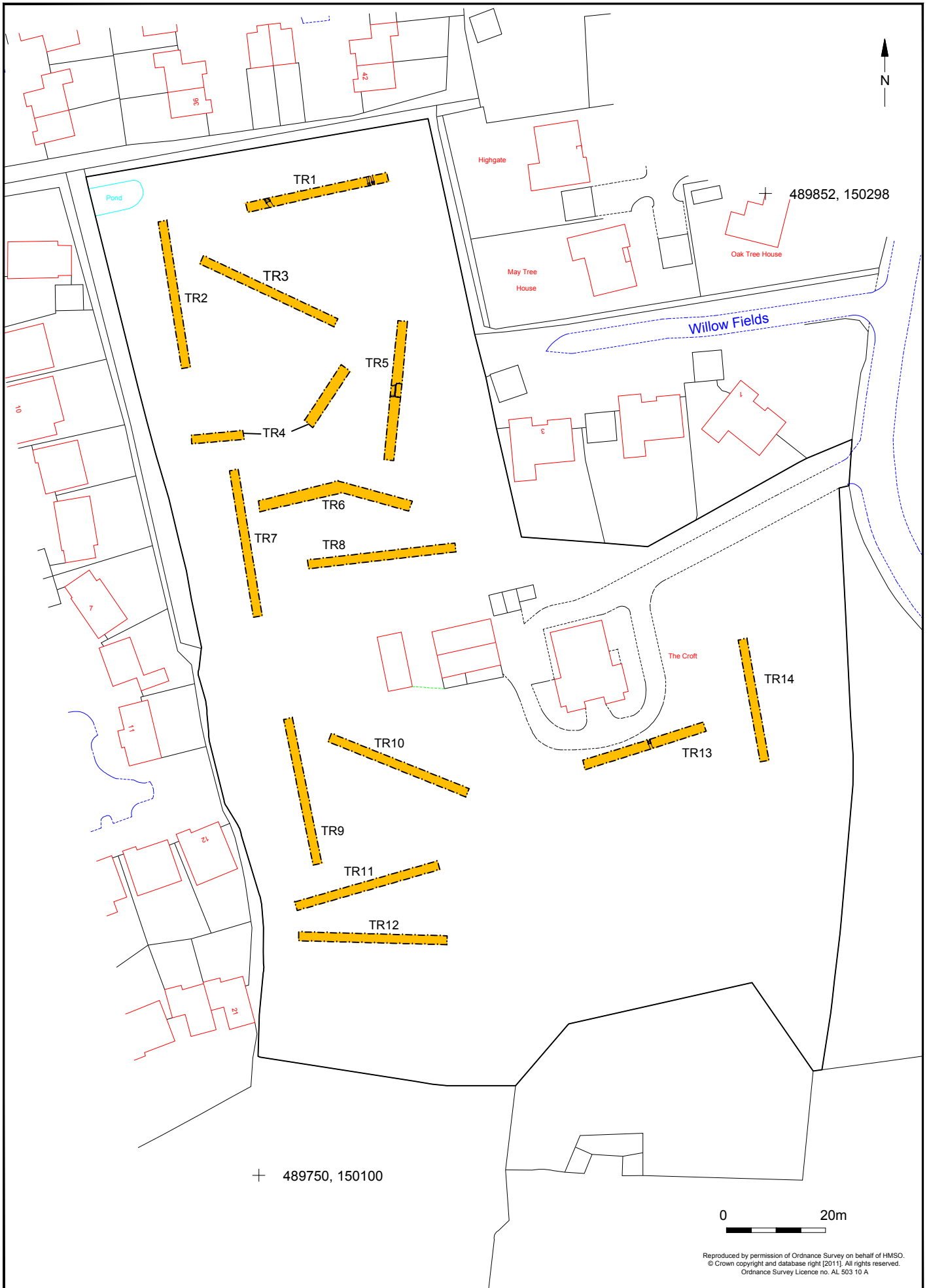
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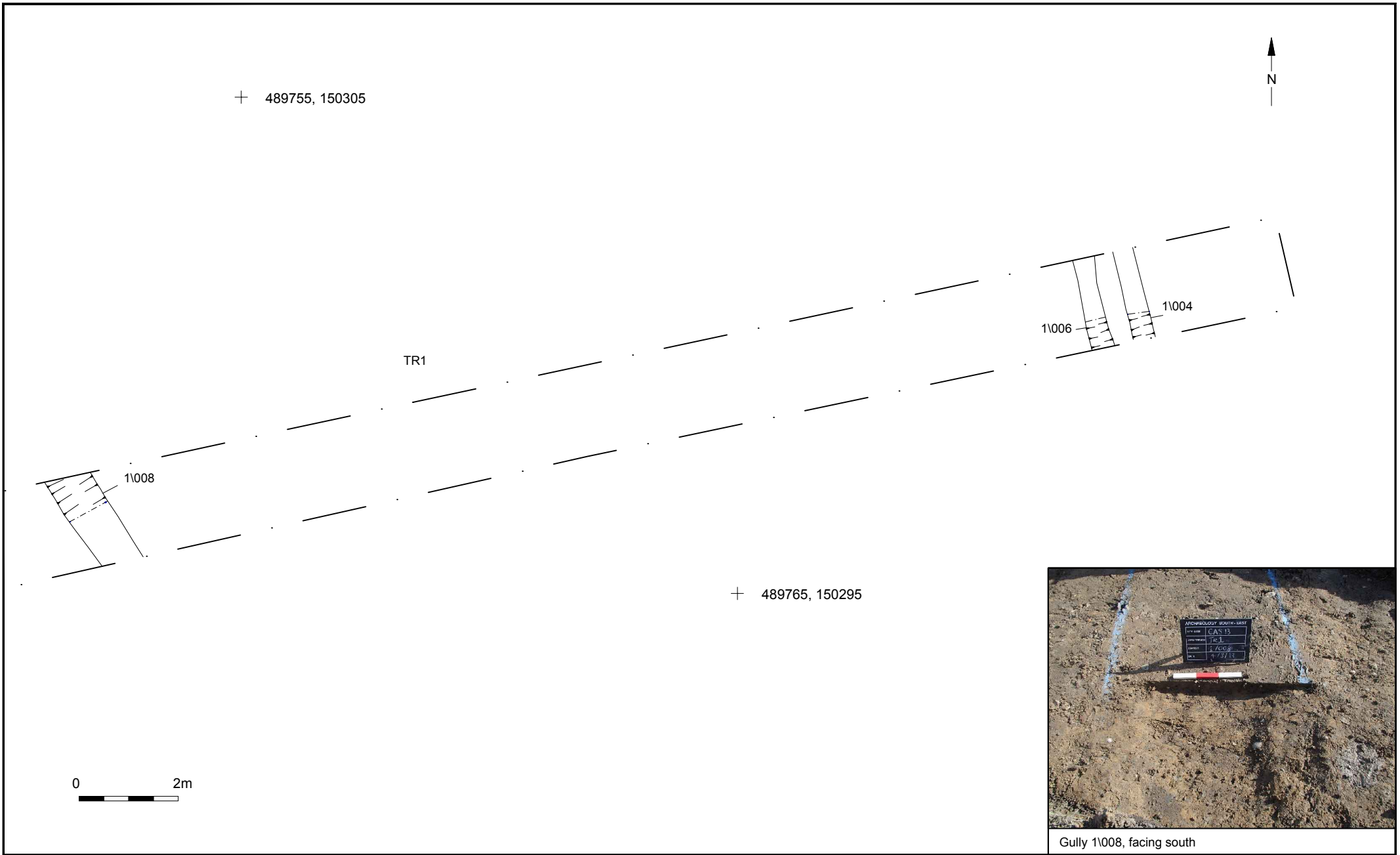
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Project Ref: 5992	March 2013	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



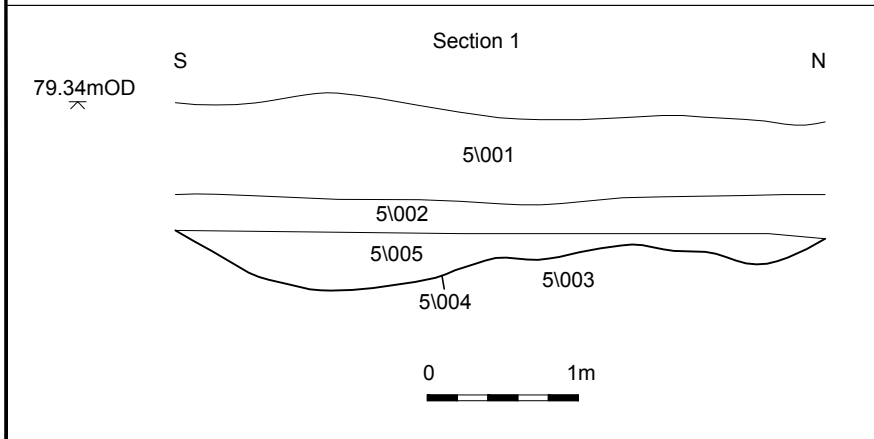
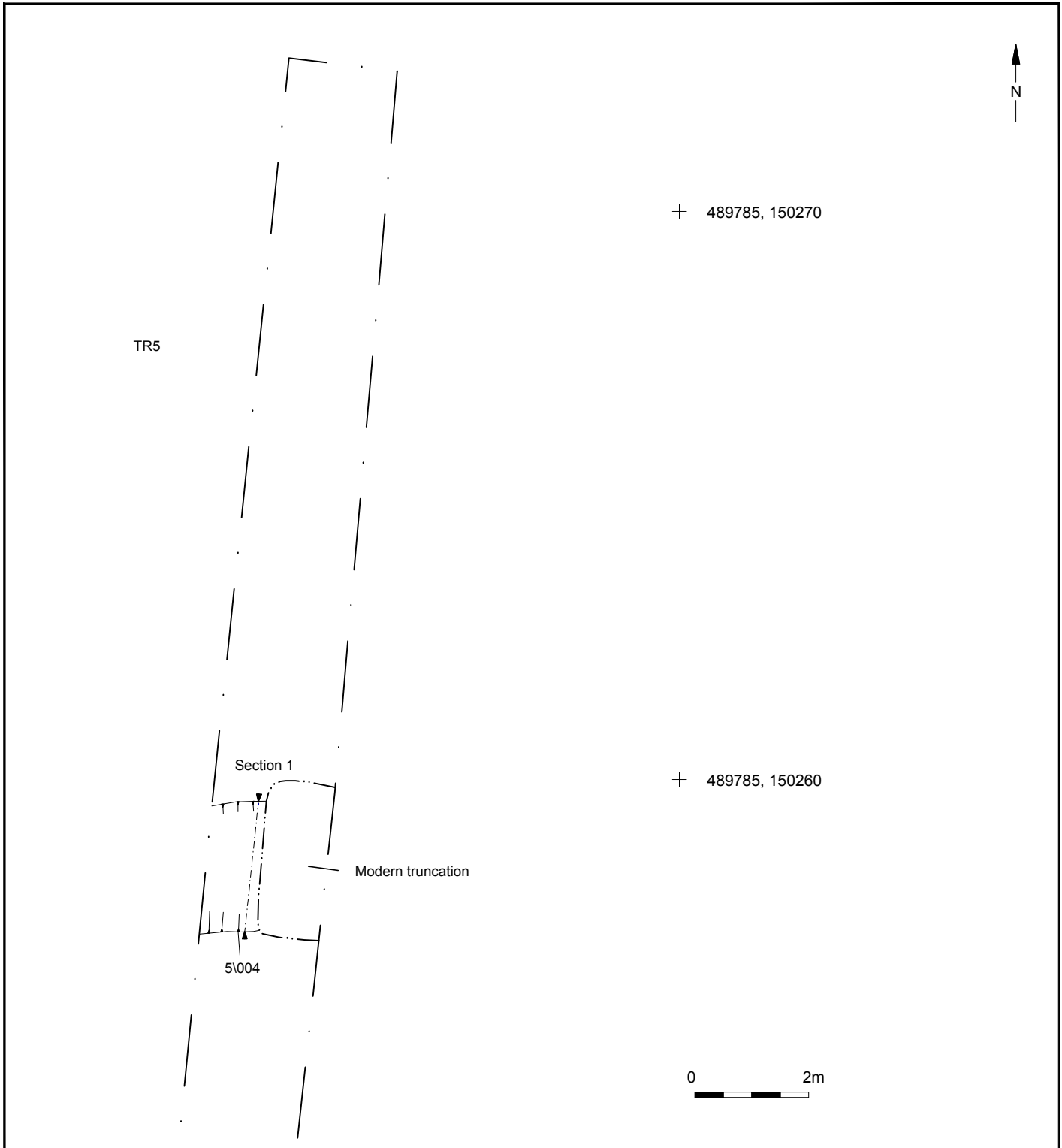
© Archaeology South-East		The Croft, Ash		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5992	March 2013	Trench and feature locations		
Report Ref: 2013068	Drawn by: JRIAR			



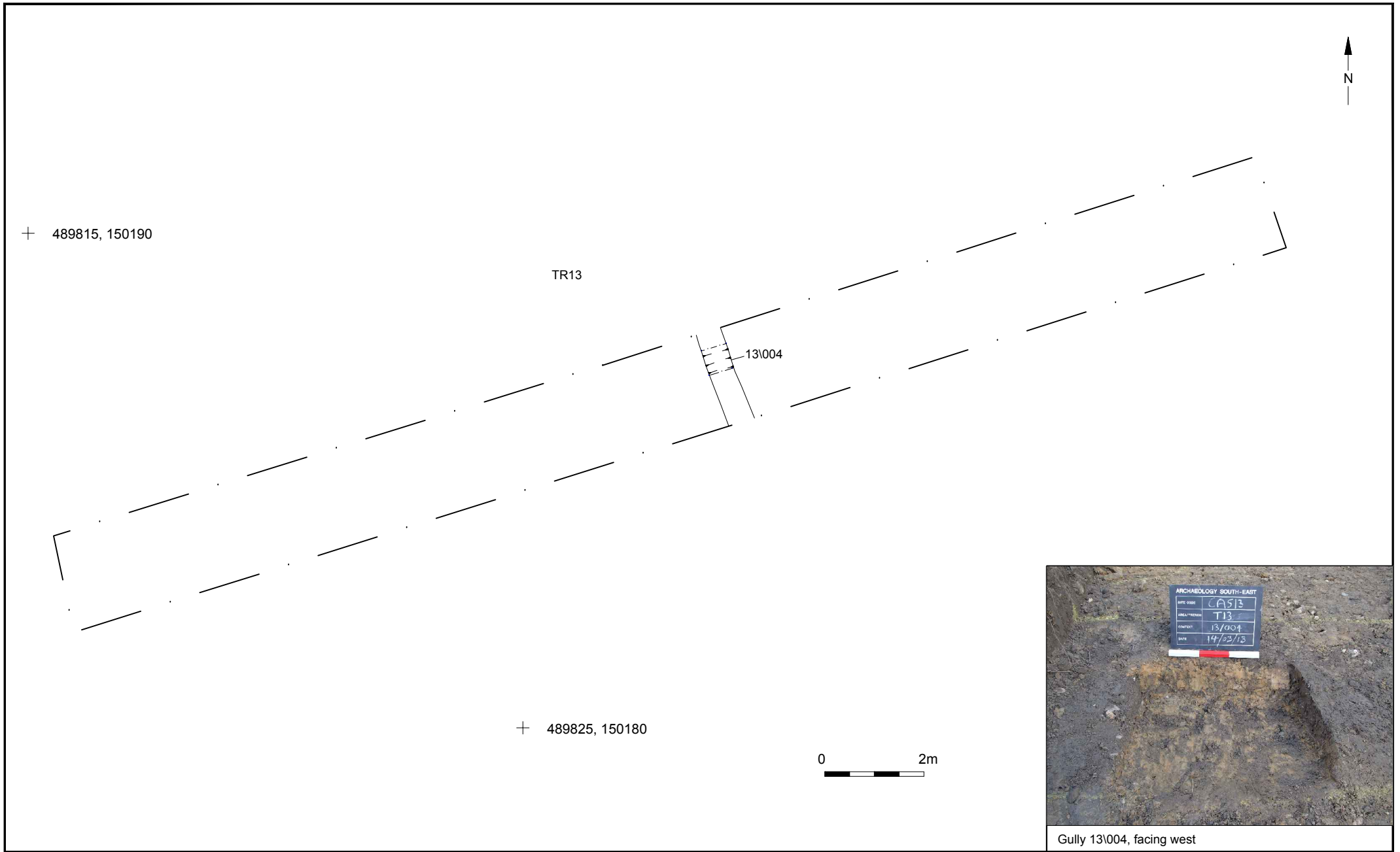


Gully 11008, facing south

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Project Ref: 5992	March 2013	Trench 1, Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013068	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		The Croft, Ash	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5992	March 2013	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013068	Drawn by: AR		



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Project Ref: 5992

March 2013

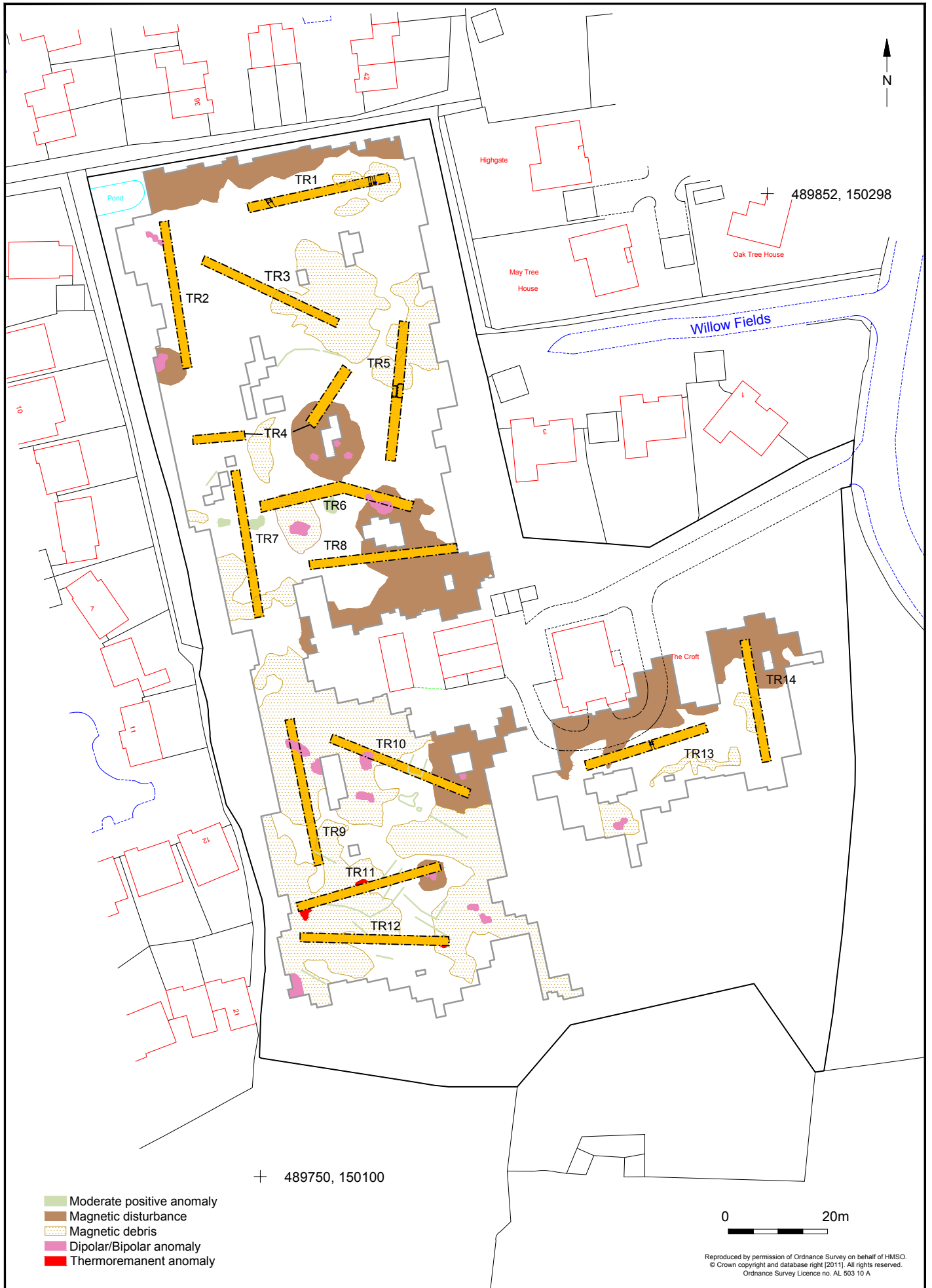
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The Croft, Ash, Surrey

Trench 13, Plan and photograph

Fig. 5



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Project Ref: 5992	March 2013	Evaluation trenches overlain on geophysical interpretation		
Report Ref: 2013068	Drawn by: JRVAR			

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