

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT  
CHERKLEY COURT, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY**

**NGR: 518138 155049  
(TQ 1813 5504)**

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**Planning Reference: MO 2011/1451**

**ASE Project No: 5790  
Site Code: CCL 13**

**ASE Report No: 2013328  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-166698**

**By Ian Hogg**

**With contributions from:**

**Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hégarat,  
Dawn Elise Mooney and Sue Pringle**

**Illustrations by Fiona Griffin**

**December 2013**

**Archaeology South-East**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead, Surrey between January and July 2013. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client, in advance of redevelopment of the site as a leisure complex, hotel and golf course.*

*The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on the site from the late Bronze Age onwards. Five archaeological periods have been identified. There was a scattering of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork as well as a small number of undesignated prehistoric pits and postholes. However, the majority of the archaeological activity dated to the Late Bronze Age and to a lesser extent the mid to late Iron Age. Very scant evidence of Roman activity was noted on site and there was an absence of Saxon and medieval material. A small number of features from the post-medieval period were identified.*

*The Late Bronze Age saw intense activity taking place in isolated areas of the site as well as the digging of large ditches, again isolated from other features. A rectilinear enclosure was also recorded close to an area of pitting. These pits were probably the result of quarrying and grain storage. The main focus of the Bronze Age activity was in the east of the site where a number of post built structures were recorded. While some of these may have been used for above ground grain storage and processing others possibly had funerary or ritual functions given the presence of three barrows recorded nearby on the HER.*

*Iron Age activity, although less intensive, appeared to respect much of the Bronze Age landscape consisting of similarly aligned features and a continuation of pitting in some areas.*

*The prehistoric activity as a whole also frequently mirrored the alignment of the Roman road Stane Street, with both Bronze Age and Iron Age features on this alignment, or perpendicular to it. This suggests that the road may follow the line of an older, prehistoric, trackway.*

*Given the proximity of Stane Street, there was surprisingly little activity during the Roman period given; only a few sherds of pottery from a colluvial deposit were retrieved. This colluvium appears to have been deposited in two main phases with all archaeological features cut through the lower colluvium while the upper deposit overlay the Bronze Age and Iron Age features and may be of Roman date.*

*Post-medieval and modern activity was limited to 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries and post-war made ground.*

*The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a*

*final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article in the county archaeological journal, Surrey Archaeological Collections.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The site consists of 159ha estate immediately to the south of the Reigate Road (NGR: TQ 1813 5504; Figure 1). Within this, 31 evaluation trenches, three excavation areas and five strip, map and sample areas were excavated.
- 1.1.2 The site lies approximately 2.5km south-east of Leatherhead. It is irregular in shape and is located within the undulating Leatherhead Downs. The site is bounded by woodland to the north, south and east and residential development to the west. The site comprised a number of fields under pasture, with dense undergrowth bordering each of the fields and appearing elsewhere in isolated pockets.
- 1.1.3 The site is located within the Cherkley Court estate, an extensive area of parkland and woodland surrounding the stately home itself.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the Leatherhead Downs, an area of undulating chalk grassland ranging in height from 80m aOD to 150m aOD.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the geology of the site and the surrounding area as Upper Chalk (BGS 1974, map 286 Reigate). The soils underlying the site are most likely brown rendzina soils of the 343g (Newmarket 2) association (CgMs 2012), overlying chalk bedrock. Colluvial deposits were present within many of the valleys.

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

- 1.3.1 Outline planning permission (Ref: MO 2011/1451) was granted at the site for the use of Cherkley Court and its existing associated outbuildings as a hotel comprising guest accommodation, health club, spa and cookery school. The plans also included an 18 hole golf course, practice facilities, clubhouse and maintenance area. Planning permission was granted subject to a scheduled of conditions of which Condition 4 relates to archaeology and states:

*"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing, by the local planning authority*

*Reason: In accordance with the advice contained within the Nation Planning Policy Framework 2012".*

- 1.3.2 The initial work comprised a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2011). Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CgMs 2012) was composed; this was followed by the first evaluation phase of work (Wessex 2012).



1.3.3 Subsequently, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation, excavation and programme of strip, map and sample.

1.3.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between January and August 2013. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Darryl Palmer and directed by Ian Hogg with further supervision by Catherine Douglas, Rachel Cruse, Chris Russell and Guy Hopkinson.

#### **1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work**

1.4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in January 2013.

The excavation and strip, map and sample was undertaken from February 2013 to August 2013 (Fig. 2).

The watching brief was carried out from March 2013 to August 2013 (Fig. 2).

#### **1.5 Archaeological methodology**

1.5.1 Due to the environmental sensitivity of the site, the works were undertaken in stages, with the evaluation trenches and Areas 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 undertaken between January and March 2013; Areas 3, 7 and 8 were completed in July and August 2013.

- Excavation Area 1 situated in the north-east of the site and targeted on a ditch recorded in the previous evaluation and geophysical survey (Wessex 2011 and 2012);
- Excavation Area 2 located in the east of site and targeted on postholes found during the Wessex Archaeology evaluation (*ibid*);
- Excavation Area 3 located in the south-east of the site and targeted on features noted during the previous evaluation (*ibid*);
- Strip, Map and Sample Area 4 located in the centre of site;
- Strip, Map and Sample Area 5 situated on the in the centre of the site close to a scheduled ancient monument;
- Strip Map and Sample Area 6 located in the east of site adjacent to Stane Street;
- Watching brief / strip map and sample Area 7 located in the east of site adjacent to Stane Street;
- Strip Map and Sample Area 8 located in the east of site adjacent to Stane Street and two barrows;
- Watching brief on topsoil strip in vicinity of two barrows

#### **1.6 Evaluation Methodology**

1.6.1 29 evaluation trenches (numbered 71 to 100, Figure 2) were excavated across the site measuring between 7 x 2m and 50 x 2m in plan. Originally 26 trenches were dug, targeted on geophysical anomalies and possible features identified in aerial photographs. The subsequent trenches were targeted on features seen within the mitigation areas.

- 1.6.2 The trenches were laid out using a GPS survey system and tied into the National Grid. Three trenches (88, 89 and 95) had to be partially relocated due to environmental and special constraints.
- 1.6.3 Trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. The excavation was conducted by a 360 tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of the ASE Archaeologist.
- 1.6.4 Undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil were removed to the natural geology. Where the natural geology was deeper than 1.2m below ground level the trench was excavated to 1.2m and a sondage excavated within the trench to ascertain its depth before immediate backfilling.
- 1.6.5 All trenches and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 1.6.6 Once the trenches had been completed to the satisfaction of Matt Smith of CgMs and Gary Jackson of SCC, the trenches were backfilled by the tracked excavator.

## **1.7 Strip, Map and Sample, Watching Brief and Excavation Methodology**

- 1.7.1 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (e.g. topsoil and modern made ground) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the SCC County Archaeologist.
- 1.7.2 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors. Where necessary (for example complex intercutting features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.7.3 All excavation work was carried out in line with standards for archaeological fieldwork, recording and post-excavation of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2010).
- 1.7.4 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were

excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.

- pits were initially half-sectioned and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts.
- post and stake holes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.
- for other types of feature such as working hedge lines, quarry pits etc., all relationships were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- layers and colluvial deposits were carefully machine excavated.

1.7.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.7.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features only. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.7.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.7.8 The site provided an opportunity to examine and process environmental material from a relatively large area within an environmentally sensitive grassland location. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2011).

1.7.9 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable postholes, well-sealed slowly silted features, features containing evident carbonised remains.

1.7.10 The sampling strategy aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the activity the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted.

1.7.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

## **1.8 Organisation of the Report**

1.8.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

- 1.8.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.8.3 Following on from previous archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2011 and 2012) work at the site ran as an amalgamated evaluation and excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: CCL 13.
- 1.8.4 The results of the preliminary ASE evaluation trenches 71-96 have been included in tabulated form; the subsequent mitigation trenches (Trenches 98-100) are included within the main text.

## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Prehistoric**

- 2.1.1 No material relating to the earliest Prehistoric periods is recorded for the site or its immediate environs. However Neolithic worked flints have been recorded in the western part of the site.
- 2.1.2 Three Bronze Age barrows are recorded on the site, collectively known as the 'Tyrell's Wood Group' (SCAU, 1994), however only the two westernmost barrows survive as visible earthworks, the eastern barrow having been buried under made ground during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.1.3 The previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology, 2012) identified Bronze Age ditches, gullies, pits and postholes.
- 2.1.4 A group of cropmarks identified from aerial photography have been interpreted as Iron Age field systems and are situated on Leatherhead Down and are partially located within the site. The field systems are described by the HER as almost obliterated by ploughing and resemble field banks scattered across the area.

### **2.2 Romano-British**

- 2.2.1 A Scheduled Ancient monument, the London to Chichester Roman Road (Stane Street) bisects the site on a south-east/north-west alignment. Archaeological investigations on the route of the road identified a 5.6m wide agger, measuring some 0.4m thick, and was recorded comprising small pebbles, whilst to the east a roadside ditch was identified.
- 2.2.2 A small hoard of late Roman coins was recovered close to the line of Stane Street via a metal detector, whilst unstratified finds of pottery, including sherds of mortaria and jars, were located in the very east of the site at Cherkley Wood.

### **2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 2.3.1 Very few medieval features are recorded on the Surrey HER for the site. These include a lynchet towards the southern edge of Cherkley Wood which may be the result of ploughing up to the edge of the woodland.
- 2.3.2 The HER contains a record relating to an early 14<sup>th</sup> century settlement known as Poneshurst, which has been putatively positioned on either side of the Roman road near Tyrell's Wood to the north of the site.
- 2.3.3 During the medieval period the site was located in the agricultural hinterland, away from any known centres of settlement.

### **2.4 Post-medieval**

- 2.4.1 Mapping up to 1866 illustrates the continuing pastoral nature of the site. Cherkley Court was completed in 1870, but was already depicted on the 1867-8 Ordnance Survey map (CgMs, 2012). This map also illustrates a

number of outbuildings or estate buildings; tracks or roads leading to the house and extensive wooded areas in the southern part of the site, with copses lining trackways in the northern area. By 1894 Cherkley Court had been extended to include a large conservatory.

- 2.4.2 There appears to have been little further development of the site until the 1960's, and by 1961 the southern part of the site is illustrated as entirely wooded.
- 2.4.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1970-1 illustrates some land division and the addition of Paddock Cottage alongside the north-western track, but no other significant changes to the site. By 1989 The Garden House and Garden Cottage had been constructed on the site of the former eastern range and by 2011 a large area of Cherkley Wood had been cleared to the south-east of the site.

## **2.5 Designated Heritage Assets**

- 2.5.1 A number of Scheduled Monuments relating to the Bronze Age and Romano-British periods lie within the site boundary.
- 2.5.2 Three Bronze Age round barrows are recorded although only the two westernmost survive as extant earthworks with the landscape.
- 2.5.3 Extending north-east/south-west through the centre of the site is the London to Chichester Roman Road (Stane Street).

## **2.6 Previous Work**

- 2.6.1 A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for a proposed golf course at Cherkley Court has previously been prepared (CgMs 2012).
- 2.6.2 Further archaeological investigation was undertaken at Cherkley Court during the construction of a new access road (CgMs 2012). A c.400 long and 3m wide watching brief took place in the north-east of the site and no archaeological remains were found present.
- 2.6.3 A geophysical survey comprising c.20ha of the site was completed (Wessex 2011). The results of this survey were used to inform an updated archaeological assessment completed in October 2011 (CgMs, 2012) and are included in brief below.
- 2.6.4 A subsequent archaeological evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2012) consisting of 70 trenches located across the site. Archaeological features were identified within five of the 70 trenches; the features included Bronze Age ditches, pits, gullies and postholes; and a post-medieval ditch.

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

#### **3.1 Written Scheme of Investigation**

3.1.1 A series of research aims were included within the CgMs Written Scheme of Investigation (2012) and were approved by Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council. The aims were informed by the previous evaluation and geophysical work on the site (Wessex Archaeology 2011 and 2012).

#### **3.2 Evaluation research aims**

3.2.1 The specific aims of the initial ASE evaluation were:

- OR 1. To further evaluate areas of impact at the site and identify if archaeological remains are present and if further archaeological mitigation maybe required in these areas.
- OR 2. Identify and characterise the remains of any prehistoric activity on the site

#### **3.3 Strip, map and sample research aims**

3.3.1 The specific research aims of the strip, map and sample and excavations were:

- OR 3. To define (within the constraints of the excavation areas) the nature, extent, character and chronology of the Bronze Age/Roman activity on the site.
- OR 4. To preserve by record archaeological remains within the site that are subject to disturbance and damage by the development.
- OR 5. To excavate and record features/deposits associated with the Bronze Age or Roman activity of the site at an appropriate level to assist and inform the chronology and phasing.
- OR 6. To determine whether buried soils are preserved on the site and to place the evidence from this site in its wider landscape context.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological features and deposits referred to thus [\*\*\*], have been arranged into subgroups (SGs) and groups (GPs) in order to aid interpretation and description of the sequence. At this stage, land use designations have been applied to readily identifiable structures (S), enclosures (E) and pit groups (P) only, again chiefly as an aid to the description of the sequence. The site has been divided into eight primary areas, 1-8, as well as 29 evaluation trenches.

4.1.2 Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>, and registered finds thus: RF<\*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (4.7.1).

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	714	Incl. 95 eval contexts
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	19	
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	2	
Photos	Black and white transparency films	3	
	Colour slide films	3	
	Digital images	392	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	2	
Context register	Context register sheets	20	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	3	
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	11	
Drawing register	Section register sheets	4	
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	0	

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

### 4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on the site from the late Bronze Age onwards. Five major archaeological periods have been identified with the majority of the activity dated to the Late Bronze Age and to a lesser extent the mid to late Iron Age. Very scant evidence of Roman activity was noted and an absence of Saxon or medieval material. A small number of features from the post-medieval period were also identified.

4.2.2 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.2.3 There was a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of probable Mesolithic to Neolithic date which suggests that some occupation of the hillside, albeit transient, occurred during these periods.



- 4.2.4 A number of features in the south-east of the site were assigned an unspecific prehistoric date on stratigraphic grounds and due to their location.
- 4.2.5 The Late Bronze Age saw fairly intense activity taking place in isolated pockets of the site as well as the digging of large linear ditches again isolated from other features. A rectilinear enclosure was also recorded close to an area of pitting. The pits were probably the result of quarrying and possibly grain storage.
- 4.2.6 The main focus of the Bronze Age activity was in the east of the site where a number of post built structures were recorded, while some of these appear to have been used for cereal storage and processing others may have ritual or funerary functions given the presence of three barrows on site.
- 4.2.7 While the Iron Age saw less activity, what there was appeared to respect much of the Bronze Age landscape; similarly aligned features and continuation of pitting were present in some areas.
- 4.2.8 The prehistoric activity as a whole also highlighted the frequent mirroring of the alignment of the Roman road Stane Street, with both Bronze Age and Iron Age features on this alignment or perpendicular to it suggesting the road may follow the line of an older trackway.
- 4.2.9 The Roman period saw surprisingly little activity given the proximity of the road; only a few sherds of pottery from a colluvial deposit were retrieved. The colluvium appears to have been deposited in two main phases with all features cut through the lower colluvium while the upper deposit overlay the Bronze Age and Iron Age features and may be of Roman date.
- 4.2.10 The post-medieval and modern activity was limited to 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries and post-war made ground.
- 4.3 Natural Deposits**
- 4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.20m - 0.50m of topsoil and occasionally subsoil overlying Upper Chalk.
- 4.3.2 Within the valleys, the chalk was overlain by variable deposits of colluvium. These deposits varied in composition, date and thickness (ranging from 0.20m thick to 1.80m thick). Archaeological features were cut through some of the earlier pale grey weathered chalk colluvial deposits but were overlain by some of the later ones.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during the closely monitored machining, however, mid to late Roman pottery was retrieved from one of the later colluvial deposits within Area 8 (Figure 14)

#### 4.4 Evaluation Trenches

- 4.4.1 In total 29 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2) (Table 2); three of these were part of the mitigation strategy and are discussed within the phased results below, the remaining 26 trenches were completed prior to the mitigation and were targeted to inform on any further mitigation required.
- 4.4.2 Natural chalk was observed in all of the trenches, 15 of the trenches displayed an undisturbed sequence of natural and topsoil, occasionally with a subsoil deposit as well. Of the remaining trenches, 10 were located at least partially within valleys and contained the colluvial deposits expected within these locations. In two of these trenches (73 and 86) colluvial deposits overlay undated tree throws.
- 4.4.3 Trench 88 displayed a sequence of natural chalk overlain by thick deposits of modern made ground, these were probably related to dumped layers seen elsewhere on site.

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
71	001	layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	80.78-84.60
71	002	layer	Natural Chalk	-	83.50
71	003	layer	Colluvium	0.90	80.48-84.40
72	001	layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.28	83.96-87.35
72	002	layer	Natural Chalk	-	82.26-87.07
72	003	layer	Colluvium	0.20-0.65	83.71
73	001	layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.34	85.97-89.74
73	002	layer	Natural Chalk	-	84.60-89.26
73	003	layer	Natural weathered chalk	0.30	84.89
73	004	layer	Upper colluvium	0.28	85.75
73	005	layer	Buried soil	0.21	85.46
73	006	layer	middle colluvium	0.42	85.25
73	007	layer	Lower colluvium	0.17	84.88
73	008	cut	Tree throw	84.89	103.73
73	009	fill	Tree throw fill	84.89	103.73
74	001	layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.30	103.73-104.08
74	002	layer	Natural	-	103.60-103.79
75	001	layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.40	108.14-110.59
75	002	layer	Natural	-	107.84-110.29

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
76	001	layer	Topsoil	0.25	106.86-107.01
76	002	layer	Natural	-	106.61-106.76
77	001	layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.26	112.39-113.73
77	002	layer	Natural	-	112.13-113.48
78	001	layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30	112.41-115.29
78	002	layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.20	112.16-114.99
78	003	layer	Natural	-	111.96-114.87
79	001	layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.29	114.98-117.72
79	002	layer	Natural	-	114.76-117.47
80	001	layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	118.13-119.89
80	002	layer	Natural	-	117.83-119.59
81	001	layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	77.72-80.99
81	002	layer	Upper colluvium	0.20-0.30	77.52-80.69
81	003	layer	Flint layer	0.30	77.52-80.39
81	004	layer	Colluvium	0.40	77.22
81	005	layer	Lower colluvium	0.25	76.82
81	006	layer	Natural	-	76.57-80.09
82	001	layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.40	91.19-96.14
82	002	layer	Natural	-	90.79-95.82
83	001	layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.24	84.64
83	002	layer	Natural	-	83.84-84.40
83	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.20-0.60	84.44-85.49
84	001	layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.35	89.74-91.77
84	002	layer	Natural	-	89.40-91.47
85	001	layer	Topsoil	0.30	91.28-94.18
85	002	layer	Natural	-	90.98-93.88
86	001	layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.26	91.75-92.99
86	002	layer	Colluvium	0.15-0.40	91.45-92.77
86	003	layer	Natural	-	91.05-92.62
86	004	Cut	Tree throw	0.25	91.05

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
86	005	Fill	Tree throw fill	0.25	91.05
87	001	layer	Topsoil	0.25	107.46-108.86
87	002	layer	Natural	-	107.21-108.61
88	001	layer	Topsoil	0.20	115.70-115.90
88	002	layer	Made ground	0.90	115.50-115.70
88	003	layer	Buried topsoil	0.30	114.60-114.80
88	004	layer	Made ground	0.90	114.30
88	005	layer	Natural	-	113.40
89	001	layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.16	114.59-118.34
89	002	layer	Colluvium	0.67	118.18
89	003	layer	Natural	-	114.44-117.51
90	001	layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.20	121.85-127.74
90	002	layer	Subsoil	0.0.10-0.15	121.65
90	003	layer	Natural	-	121.50-127.64
91	001	layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.21	128.64-131.80
91	002	layer	Natural	-	128.43-131.69
92	001	layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	133.34-137.24
92	002	layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.16	133.19-137.07
92	003	layer	Natural	-	132.94-136.96
93	001	layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.25	133.80-141.60
93	002	layer	Natural	-	133.11-141.35
93	003	layer	Colluvium	0.86	133.30
94	001	layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.23	140.72-144.15
94	002	layer	Natural	-	140.58-143.94
95	001	layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.20	143.85-148.90
95	002	layer	Natural	-	143.72-148.70
96	001	layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.24	146.93-150.53
96	002	layer	Natural	-	146.75-150.29
98	001	layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.42	
98	002	layer	Natural	-	
98	003	Cut	Ditch cut	0.95	
98	004	Fill	Primary ditch fill	0.21	

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
98	005	Fill	Secondary ditch fill	0.37	
98	006	Fill	Tertiary ditch fill	0.53	
99	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.15	122.42-124.18
99	002	Layer	Natural	-	122.02-123.37
99	003	Layer	Made ground	0.25-0.31	122.27-124.08
99	004	Layer	Buried topsoil	0.19-0.40	123.07-123.77
100	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23	116.03-116.59
100	002	Layer	Made ground	0.18	115.80-116.36
100	003	Layer	Buried topsoil	0.12-0.20	115.62-116.10
100	004	Layer	Natural	-	115.42-116.18
100	005	Fill	Upper ditch fill	0.38	116.15
100	006	Fill	Tertiary ditch fill	0.40	115.77
100	007	Fill	Secondary ditch fill	0.28	115.37
100	008	Fill	Primary ditch fill	0.11	115.09
100	009	Cut	Ditch	1.17	114.98

Table 2: Evaluation Trenches 71-100 list of contexts

#### 4.5 Period 1: Prehistoric (Figure 3)

- 4.5.1 Two groups of pits and a cluster of postholes in Area 3 in the south-east of the site have been assigned a prehistoric date, despite an absence of dating evidence, this was on stratigraphic grounds and their proximity to a series of Late Bronze Age features.
- 4.5.2 The northernmost group of pits (GP25) have been dated to this period to their similarity to the other prehistoric features. The group comprised four pits, generally oval in shape, one of the pits (SG25) was elongated; the pits all had relatively uneven yet steep sides suggestive of possible root action. They contained similarly pale, washed out, mainly sterile fills, the only finds retrieved were fire cracked flint and animal bone. These pits as with the second pit group (GP31) were cut through the lower colluvium present in the northern portion of Area 3. The presence of this deposit may partially explain the activity in Area 3 as the colluvium is noticeably softer than the surrounding chalk and therefore easier to excavate.
- 4.5.3 The second pit group (GP31) was located on the southern edge of the lower colluvial deposit, it comprised five, generally shallow pits, oval in shape. These pits again contained pale, sterile fills, completely devoid of finds. The lack of finds in both of these pit groups is suggestive of activity occurring some distance from a settlement and that the pit fills accrued naturally rather than through backfilling. It is possible that both GP's 25 and

31 represent tree throws. This would explain the diversity in shape and profile as well as the apparent lack of finds. Alternatively they may have been the result of small scale quarrying activity; the removal of the chalky colluvial deposit could have been used in agriculture for 'liming'.

- 4.5.4 The cluster of nine postholes (GP26) in the east of Area 3 were undated; they did not form a discernable structure, however given their small size and depth not all may be extant. The postholes which were seen appeared to form two slightly curving lines.

#### **4.5 Period 2: Late Bronze Age 1150-800 BC** (Figures 4-10).

- 4.5.5 The Late Bronze Age activity on site was concentrated in relatively small clusters of usually homogenous activity. In the north-east of the site one such area was identified (hereafter referred to as Area 2).

##### *Six Post Structures (Figure 4)*

- 4.5.6 The features recorded in Area 2 consisted almost entirely of postholes, (147) forming eight probable structures (S1-7 and 9). Two of these (S2 and S3) took the form of six posted rectilinear structures. The northernmost of these structures, S3 was aligned north-east to south-west and comprised six relatively small postholes measuring approximately 0.25m in diameter with vertical sides.

- 4.5.7 Structure S2 was very similar to S3, although it ran perpendicularly to it, on a south-east to north-westerly alignment. This structure also had a seventh posthole SG93 immediately to the north-west of posthole SG92; this is likely to represent a repair to the structure during its use. The two structures are likely to represent small storage buildings, possibly granaries, the environmental assemblage Structure S2 contained only moderate cereal assemblage mainly of chaff and weeds; the assemblage from S3 however did contain some grains suggestive of cereal storage.

##### *Possible Granaries (Figure 4)*

- 4.5.8 Between Structures S2 and S3 lay a larger cluster of postholes (S1); this structure comprised six lines of postholes (GP's 2-7) on the same south-west to north-easterly alignment. The structure was formed by 27 postholes. It is likely that a number of associated postholes have been lost making any clear idea of the form of this structure problematic. The postholes varied widely in size, the larger ones measuring as much as 0.61m in diameter and 0.28m in depth, while the smaller examples measured around 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. The environmental samples did not contain significant cereal remains, however this could be because of site wide poor preservation.

- 4.5.9 Immediately to the north of Structure S3 was another group of postholes (GP18, S9) on a similar alignment; this group consisted of a line of three postholes on a north-east to south-westerly alignment with a further postholes on either side of the line. These postholes were relatively shallow and it is likely that much of this group has not survived, this structure may have been similar to structure S1. Interestingly this group of

postholes contained one of the larger assemblages of cereals, suggestive of grain processing or storage.

*Possible roundhouses (Figure 4)*

- 4.5.10 A further cluster of postholes was located in the south-east of Area 2; these postholes formed a roughly circular cluster (S4), with five postholes immediately outside of the cluster (SG's 21, 22, 25, 59 and 60). It was formed by 16 postholes of varying sizes and depths, some as small as 0.17m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, some as large as 0.50m in diameter and 0.48m in depth, as with a large number of the postholes in area two most had two fills, the lower comprising degraded chalk, the upper fill, a soft dark brown clay silt.
- 4.5.11 Two further roughly circular groups of posts (Structures S6 and S7) have been identified. Structure S7 was located in the north of the site and comprised 10 small postholes, the group measured 3.90m in diameter. Most of the postholes contained only a single primary fill. Late Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from a number of these features.
- 4.5.12 Structure S7 is similar to Structure 4 in comprising a group of postholes forming a rough circle with numerous interior postholes. It comprised ten postholes forming a rough circle with at least one internal post. This structure measured approximately 3.80m in diameter. The postholes were generally small, generally containing only a single fill.
- 4.5.13 Structure S6 consists of a clearer ring of postholes. This group of postholes remains relatively uncertain due to its location overlapping the larger structure S5; the chronology of these two structures is unclear despite the presence of pottery within the posthole fills. This probable structure consisted of a ring of eight postholes with a single possibly related internal post. The entrance to this structure would have been to the north-east.
- 4.5.14 The purpose of these structures is still enigmatic as none definitively forms a roundhouse or other recognisable structure. What can be said is that they are all of a similar size.

*Semi-Circular Structure (Figure 4)*

- 4.5.15 The most significant structure in Area 2 was S5, a series of four concentric semi-circles (GP's 12-15) partially enclosing two pits containing burnt material (GP11), four further, isolated postholes (SG's 46, 51, 52 and 53) were recorded within the structure. The outer semi-circle (GP15) was 12.00m in diameter and comprised 13 postholes, of relatively uniform size and depth. As with virtually every posthole in Area 2 the primary fills consisted of redeposited chalk, occasionally overlain by a brown silty upper fill.
- 4.5.16 The second semi-circle of postholes (GP14) measured 8.05m in diameter and consisted of 11 postholes, of a similar size to those of GP15; this line of postholes together with the inner two (GP's 13 and 12 respectively) were located only 1.00m apart while GP 15 was around 3.00m outside GP 14.

The inner two lines of postholes (GP13 and GP12) consisted of eight and six postholes respectively and partially enclosed the central pair of pits (GP 11) as well as two further postholes (GP45).

- 4.5.17 The two central pits (GP 1) were not of even size. The smaller eastern pit was significantly deeper and also contained significant quantities of fire cracked flint and Late Bronze Age pottery; this pit contained three distinct fills with the vast majority of the finds coming from the secondary fill. The western pit was very different in form and the nature of the fills to its eastern counterpart, it was a wide shallow feature; the fill while it again contained pottery did not contained the same levels of burnt material. The two pits may represent a hearth and a secondary pit within the centre of structure S5.
- 4.5.18 Taken as a whole, structure S5 is of a curious form, the concentric semi-circles presumably providing protection from the weather, however if this is the case it is unlikely the entire south-eastern portion would be left open to the elements. There is the possibility that the south-eastern postholes have been lost to horizontal truncation but given the level of preservation across the rest of Area 2 this seems unlikely. It would therefore seem that the structure was left intentionally open; it is interesting to note that the open side of the structure faces perpendicularly to Stane Street, possibly indicating that this alignment was already established long before the construction of the Roman Road.

*Large Linear Features (Figures 6-8)*

- 4.5.19 The central portion of the site was also marked by the presence of large, deep ditches, isolated from other features. A large west facing, curvilinear ditch (GP19) was present in Area 4 in the centre of the site. The ditch contained between three and four fills which appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling and contained Late Bronze Age pottery. This ditch was surrounded three small pits or postholes (GP20), with no other associated features noted in Area 4; none of the discrete features contained dating evidence.
- 4.5.20 In form the ditch appears to be a significant feature, a large ditch which partially encloses parcel of land; however, there did not appear to be any particular significance to the land it partially encloses, this area was largely devoid of archaeological features and did not display any topographical signs of significance, being a relatively level area of grassland. The ditch does occupy a position on the crest of a high area of land, something common in the areas of activity noted on site. This high vantage point may be one of the reasons for the presence of the ditch, possibly as a form of monumental display, the white chalk scar on the hillside would have been highly visible within the landscape. The landscaping of the site may also have destroyed topographical features which could aid the interpretation of this feature.
- 4.5.21 In the east of the site a second large, isolated ditch (GP23) was recorded in Area 6. This deep, v-shaped ditch ran on a south-east to north-westerly alignment, towards the ditch in Area 4. The ditch was also identified in Trench 100 as it continued towards Area 4, probably terminating within a



group of trees to the east of Area 4. The ditch was extremely uniformly excavated with a v-shaped profile; considering, this uniformity, the variation in its alignment is very surprising, it frequently meandered of course before turning slightly back onto its previous alignment. The meandering course of the ditch may be an attempt to follow the topography which has since been lost, or to negotiate a path around an obstacle such as trees. Also of note was the ditch's perpendicular alignment to Stane Street, another indication that the Roman road was built along an older, existing route.

- 4.5.22 The upper ditch fills were probably the result of deliberate backfilling, like those in Area 4. The finds from this ditch included Late Bronze Age pottery and interestingly moderate amounts of animal bone, something virtually absent across much of the site, the bone came from cattle, sheep/goat and other large mammals, possibly hinting at pastoral farming or meat consumption nearby; no signs of butchery were noted however.

*Probable Rectilinear Enclosure (Figures 9 and 10)*

- 4.5.23 A series of ditches and hedge lines formed two sides of an enclosure (E23) (Enclosure 23) in Area 3 in the south-east of the site. The western side of the enclosure consisted entirely of hedge lines and planting pits (SG's 217, 218 and 219). This boundary, GP28, formed a rough line on a north-south alignment. The hedge line appears to have been added to and repaired during its use as at least two later planting pits could be discerned (SG's 194 and 195). A small number of Late Bronze Age pottery sherds were recovered.
- 4.5.24 The northern side of the enclosure was formed by a combination of ditches and hedge lines which cut the earlier pits (GP31) in the area. Two main ditches formed the northern boundary of the enclosure (GP27 and GP41), GP27 forming the eastern portion of the boundary and GP41 the western. A gap measuring 0.60m was left between the termini of the ditches, almost certainly for access to the enclosure.
- 4.5.25 While the ditch GP27 remained the only form of boundary in the eastern part of the enclosure, the western side had a hedge line on both its northern and southern sides (GP29 to the south and GP44 to the north); it is likely that the southern hedge line (GP29) was merely an extension of the western boundary hedge line (GP28), indeed it is far shallower and more irregular than the northern hedge line. The northern hedge line (GP44) consists of a wide shallow trench with rather irregular sides.
- 4.5.26 Interestingly the interior of the enclosure was virtually devoid of features, only a single undated pit could feasibly (context [3026]) be linked with it. This pit was small, shallow and was located immediately to the south of ditch GP27. This lack of features clearly indicates a deliberate change of land use within the enclosure, which was possibly used for farming; it is also worth noting that northern enclosure boundary is located on the point where the natural chalk gives way to the lower colluvial deposits present to the north.

*Pitting (Figures 9 and 10)*

- 4.5.27 The hedge line GP44 appears to have gone out of use very quickly while the enclosure was still in use, during the time a further pit group was excavated immediately outside the north-eastern corner of the enclosure, cutting the northern hedge line and the previous pit group (GP31). This group of three pits (GP32), interpreted as storage pits were subcircular with steep or vertical sides and flat bases, they appeared to have been kept relatively clean before deliberate backfilling. Only one of the pits contained finds, including sherds of Late Bronze Age Pottery and animal bone.

**4.6 Period 3: Middle / Late Iron Age 600 BC – 60 AD** (Figures 11 and 12)

- 4.6.1 Compared to the Bronze Age occupation, Iron Age activity is extremely sporadic, occurring again in isolated areas, always where previously used during the Bronze Age. As such, some of the Iron Age evidence may be a continuation of the Late Bronze Age activity while other parts are distinctly different.

*Fence Line (Figure 11)*

- 4.6.2 A line of large postholes (GP35) crossed Area 2 at a north-west to south-easterly alignment, perpendicular to Stane Street. It comprised 15 large square postholes, including two recut posts at the north-western end. The postholes were amongst the largest in Area 2 and noticeably different in form, square with flat bases. The fills were also noticeably looser and containing significantly less pottery. Only three of the postholes contained dating evidence and one of these contained a single sherd of residual Bronze Age pot; the remaining finds consisted of only two sherds of pottery and occasional burnt flint.
- 4.6.3 The large size of the postholes indicated this would have been a significant fence line, presumably acting as a boundary. Its perpendicular alignment to Stane Street again reinforces the idea that the Roman road was built along an existing route way. The fence line passes directly through Late Bronze Age Structure S7 implying that while the fence line respected the Bronze Age alignment it did not respect specific features.

*Pitting activity (Figure 12)*

- 4.6.4 The pitting activity seen in corner of the enclosure in Area 3 (E23) continued after the disuse of the enclosure itself, with a number of Iron Age pits cut through the Bronze Age features. Two of the Iron Age pits were very similar to the storage pits (GP32) seen in the Later Bronze Age; these two pits (GP42) were circular with uniformly vertical sides and flat bases; they appeared to have been cleaned regularly as they only contained deliberately backfilled material, one of the pits contained sherds of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery.
- 4.6.5 The majority of these later pits (GP34) were relatively shallow with steep sides and were distinctly different from the storage pits, one of them

actually cutting a storage pit. These pits varied in size but less in depth; their function remains enigmatic.

#### **4.7 Phase 4: Middle/Later Roman AD 120-400 (Figure 13)**

4.7.1 Despite the presence of Stane Street running across the site there was a notable absence of Roman material; no Roman features were found in Areas 6, 7 or 8, all of which bordered Stane Street. The only Roman material found on site was a single rimsherd dated AD 120-400 retrieved from the upper colluvial deposits present in the east of Area 8 (GP39). This deposit was similar to the upper colluvial deposits present across site which in the case of Area 3 overlay the prehistoric archaeology including the Iron Age features, it seems likely that this colluvium was deposit during the late prehistoric and Roman period once the area had been cleared of trees, allowing the soils to move more freely causing the colluviation. This colluvium is distinct from the earlier paler colluvium present in Area 3 which the archaeological features were cut through.

#### **4.8 Period 5.1: Post-medieval (1800-1900) (Figure 14)**

4.8.1 Only a single feature of post-medieval date was recorded on the site; a wide, shallow linear (GP1) parallel with Stane Street was recorded in Area 1 in the north-east of the site. This feature contained pottery, slag and CBM dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Given the profile of this feature it may be heavily rutted trackway.

#### **4.9 Period 5.2: Modern (1900-1970)**

4.9.1 Much of the modern activity identified on site took the form of dumped deposits of concrete and building material, these were identified along the verges of most roads and tracks on site as well as at the bottom of the slope in Area 8, this material appears to be post-war in date and was probably imported to the site possibly during the construction of the M25.

4.9.2 A hedge line of 20<sup>th</sup> century date (GP 38) was identified in Area 8 running parallel with Stane Street.

#### **4.10 Undated Features (Figures 4, 6, 7 and 13)**

4.10.1 A small number of undated features which could not be phased through association were also recorded on site.

##### *Postholes (Figures 4 and 7)*

4.10.2 A group of three postholes (GP22) were recorded in the south of Area 6; these postholes were small and shallow, they formed no obvious line or structure.

4.10.3 Two further isolated postholes, SG104 and SG105 were excavated in the south-west of Area 2, some distance from the other posthole groups within this area. Neither of these postholes contained any finds.

*Possible Post Pit (Figure 6)*

- 4.10.4 A single isolated feature, identified as a possible post pit (SG241) was recorded in the south-east of Area 4, some 30m from the nearest other features; this oval feature with vertical sides and a flat base had been backfill with redeposited chalk, it did not contain any finds; its purpose remains enigmatic.

*Parallel Gullies (Figure 13)*

- 4.10.5 Two parallel gullies were recorded in the east of Area 8 (GP37), these narrow features ran south for 20m before merging with the colluvium. They are on a similar alignment to the modern hedge lines and may be associated with these features; however the fills were pale and sterile unlike those of the modern features.

**4.11 Watching Brief**

- 4.11.1 The watching brief monitoring in Area 7 (Fig. 2) revealed that the natural substrate had been heavily disturbed by tree rooting almost certainly removing any archaeological remains that may have been present. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified.
- 4.11.2 The watching brief monitoring of the shallow topsoil strip in the vicinity of the two barrows (Fig. 2) was too shallow to reveal any cut features. Additionally, no deposits were identified and no unstratified finds recovered.

## **5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations (Appendix 2). They were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following IFA guidelines (2010). No further conservation is required.

### **5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty**

#### **5.2.1 Introduction**

A medium-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from evaluation and excavation at the site, totalling 460 sherds, weighing 4292g. The bulk of the pottery is of Late Bronze Age date and can be assigned to the earlier 'plain ware' phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c. 1150-800BC). It is of note that most of the sherds come from post-holes and one of these in particular has the characteristics of a structured deposit. The remainder of the assemblage comprises a few small sherds of possible Iron Age and one of Roman date.

The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Fabrics were defined according to a site-specific fabric series which was formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on pro forma recording sheets and in an Excel spreadsheet.

#### **5.2.2 Site-specific fabric series**

CLAY1 A poorly mixed, untempered clay matrix. Very fine linear voids up to 10mm in length appear but are probably caused by lamination of the clay rather than any leached/burnt out inclusions. Some red iron-rich inclusions also occur

FLIN1 Sparse/moderate, moderately/well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm in a dense matrix lacking visible quartz at x20 magnification. Some examples include rare clay pellets up to 1mm

FLIN2 Moderate, moderately-sorted 0.5-2.5mm in a silty background matrix with sparse/moderate larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.4mm

FLIN3 Moderate/common poorly sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a silty background matrix. Some examples include rare red iron rich inclusions

FLIN4 Common to abundant, fairly well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty background matrix. Often has burnished surfaces

FLIN5 Sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty background matrix. Often has burnished surfaces

FLIN6 On a continuum with FLIN3 but with a larger size range of flint (c.0.5-4.5); however generally speaking most examples still tend to be smaller than 3mm

QUAR1 Moderate well-sorted quartz of c.0.2-0.4mm; rare flint of <1mm may occur

QUGL1 Moderate, moderately-sorted quartz of 0.2-0.7mm with moderate glauconite in a smaller and better sorted range (0.2-0.3mm).

SHEL1 Common shell of 0.5-2.5mm (possibly of a fossil shell source). No other significant inclusion types noted

### 5.2.3 Overview of assemblage

#### *Late Bronze Age fabrics*

Aside from one unusual untempered vessel (fabric CLAY1), the Late Bronze Age assemblage is entirely flint-tempered (Table 3). The majority of sherds and c.40% of estimated vessels are of a single fabric type, FLIN3: a moderately to coarsely flint-tempered ware. A coarser flint-tempered ware, FLIN6, makes up the next largest group of sherds but these represent less than 10% of estimated vessels. Other fabric types include other moderately coarse fabrics, FLIN1 and FLIN2, and fine wares FLIN4 and FLIN5.

Fabric	Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	ENV	%ENV
CLAY1	2	0.5%	18	0.9%	1	0.5%
FLIN1	25	5.8%	156	11.6%	24	12.6%
FLIN2	50	11.6%	350	17.0%	39	20.4%
FLIN3	225	52.3%	1956	39.3%	77	40.3%
FLIN4	38	8.8%	432	9.8%	24	12.6%
FLIN5	7	1.6%	52	6.3%	7	3.7%
FLIN6	83	19.3%	1246	15.2%	19	9.9%
Total	430	100.0%	4210	100.0%	191	100.0%

Table 3: Quantification of Late Bronze Age pottery fabrics

#### *Late Bronze Age forms*

Only 11 Late Bronze Age rimsherds were recovered and several of these are too fragmentary to be certain of the overall form type. Nevertheless, most recognisable forms are simple shouldered/bipartite jars. A single example of a plain rim, slightly open profile jar was recorded, as well as a simple hemispherical bowl.

Of some interest are two rimsherds from an unusual small vessel of c. 50mm in diameter (and probably of a similar height). This is made in untempered and poorly-prepared clay which has laminated on drying/firing (CLAY 1). The vessel has a simple neutral profile with crudely-formed plastic decoration made by a row of pronounced pinches just below the rim. This appears to be something made by an inexperienced potter and resembles the sort 'thumb-pots' that might be made as a first experiment in

pottery classes today. The pinched decoration has clearly been made by someone with small fingers, perhaps an adolescent. This may then represent a practice piece or an object made for creative enjoyment rather than for practical purposes. This vessel is not typical of any particular prehistoric period although the pinched decoration bears a passing resemblance to Middle Bronze Age decorated applied cordons. Given that the vessel was found alongside a broken but semi-complete Late Bronze Age shouldered jar in context [2057] it seems quite likely that it is contemporary, since the fabric of the vessel is so fragile that it is unlikely to have survived repeated redeposition.

#### *Iron Age and Roman pottery*

A few prehistoric sherds, found chiefly in Area 3, are in non-flint-tempered fabric types. These include a low-fired but densely shell-tempered ware (SHEL1), a quartz-rich fabric in which flint is rare or absent (QUAR1) and a glauconitic ware (QUGL1). All of these were found singly or as highly fragmented crumbs of pottery in poorly-dated deposits. Whilst they are not diagnostic enough to provide certainty about dating, they are probably more typical of the Iron Age than any other prehistoric period.

Colluvial layer [8011] produced a small partial rim from a Roman everted rim jar in Alice Holt Farnham ware probably similar to Lyne & Jeffries (1979) type 3B. This can only be dated fairly broadly, based on its similarity to black-burnished ware forms, to after AD120; however, its fabric is more typical of the later products of this industry. Another sherd in a grey sandy fabric which has been burnt at an extremely high temperature may be of Roman date although it was found in a 20<sup>th</sup> century context.

#### 5.2.4 Dating

The only tentative evidence that settlement on site may have begun before the Late Bronze Age is a small sherd featuring a decorated applied cordon. This decorative style is typical of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition; however it was stratified with Late Bronze Age fabric and form types and is likely residual in pit fill [2091]. Generally speaking, Middle Bronze Age flint-tempered fabrics tend to be coarser than Late Bronze Age ones. The assemblage from Cherkley Court does contain a fairly high proportion of fabric types which are at the coarser end of the typical range for the Late Bronze Age (FLIN6, makes up nearly 20% of sherds and FLIN3, nearly 50%); however, these were not generally associated with very thick-walled urn-like vessels, which tend to form a significant component of Middle Bronze Age assemblages. It therefore seems unlikely that any significant activity occurred before c.1150BC although the coarseness of fabric types tends to suggest a date in the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age.

The prevalence of a few simple forms such as plain shouldered jars and hemispherical bowls and the complete absence of decoration are wholly typical of Barratt's (1980) 'plain ware' PDR assemblages from the region. This period has been divided into an 'undeveloped plain ware' phase currently understood to date to c.1150-950BC and a 'developed plain ware' phase dated to c.950-800BC (Needham 1996). Although the current

assemblage is probably too small to assign a very specific date range, it is arguably more typical of the former.

#### 5.2.5 Deposition

A large proportion of the excavated features are post-holes and it is perhaps unsurprising that they produced the majority of the assemblage; however, it is worth considering how this pottery came to be deposited. Unlike other classes of cut features such as ditches and pits, post-holes would not have been left open during use and are probably too small to have provided a practical solution to the problem of discarding of domestic rubbish. In some cases, packing material used during the construction phase may have been drawn from middens and some surface rubbish may have been incorporated after buildings fell out of use, if posts were systematically removed. In both these scenarios, we would expect rather small and fragmented assemblages and it is true that the majority of post-hole assemblages consist of fewer than five sherds, often of relatively small size. However quite a number of the post-holes produced reasonably large numbers of fresh sherds. These include groups of more than 100g of pottery from single vessels in post-holes [2048], [2056], [2092] and [2262] and mixed assemblages of over 10 sherds from post-holes [2006] [2014], [2074] [2094] and [2292]. One post-hole assemblage in particular, from post-hole [2056] (fill [2057]), looks likely to represent a structured deposit. This contains over a kilo of pottery, including over a hundred sherds from one jar, which seems to have been thoroughly broken before deposition but which is likely more than half-complete. There is significant evidence from southern Britain for the practice of breaking and depositing pottery and other domestic objects at the point when buildings were abandoned or destroyed and Joanna Brück (2006) has written about how such acts may be connected with closing rituals and with the symbolism of life and death. Accompanying the semi-complete vessel in this group were sherds from the unusual small vessel described above. As already noted this may be a practice piece or made by a non-potter and this increases the sense that it may have been an object with a strong personal connection.

### 5.3 **Medieval and post-medieval pottery** by Luke Barber

#### 5.3.1 Summary

Context [8006] produced an abraded 3g sherd from a heavy vessel in refined whiteware. The sherd is of mid 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>- century date and does not warrant any further work.

### 5.4 **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)** by Sue Pringle

#### 5.4.1 Introduction

A total of 14 fragments of post-medieval ceramic building materials weighing 0.336 kg was examined from three contexts, [1002], [8005] and [8007]. The assemblage consisted predominantly of post-medieval bricks, including 20th century brick. The total weight and number of fragments from each category is set out in Table 4.



Tile type	No. of items	Weight kg.
Post-medieval brick	7	258
Post-medieval brick or tile flakes	5	48
Post-medieval roof tile	1	14
Concrete ?tile	1	16
Total	14	336

Table 4. Summary of building materials

#### 5.4.2 Methodology

All the ceramic building material was recorded on a standard recording form. The tile was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabric descriptions were compiled with the aid of a microscope. In the fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are very fine (less than 0.125 mm), fine (between 0.125 and 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm). The information on the recording sheets was entered onto an Excel database. All the material was retained with the exception of the 20th century brick.

#### 5.4.3 Dating

The broad date range of the material in each context is summarised in Table 5. The dates for peg tiles and bricks are approximate.

Context	Date (approximate)	Material
1004	1450-1850 (poorly dated)	post-medieval brick, post-medieval roof tile
8006	mixed; 20th c, residual 1450-1850	machine-compressed brick, earlier post-medieval brick
8008	mixed: 19th/20th c concrete, residual ?1600-1850	concrete ?tile; post-medieval brick

Table 5: Broad context dates with material present

#### 5.4.4 The material

##### *Post-medieval bricks*

Post-medieval brick was noted from all three contexts. Two brick fabrics were identified. Fabric B1 was orange with abundant quartz and moderate red iron-rich inclusions; G1 [1004], G38 [8006]. Fabric B2 was orange-red in colour and made from compressed clay granules; G38 [8008]. The bricks in fabric B1 were poorly dated with a date range between the later 15th and the early 19th centuries; the fabric B2 brick was a 20th century type. All the brick was abraded and no complete dimensions were present.

##### *Post-medieval roof tile*

A single small fragment of roof tile was present in [1004]. The fabric, T1, was mid-orange with moderate quantities of very fine to fine quartz temper;

the moulding sand was also of fine grade. Fabric T1 was very similar to the brick fabric B1, and may have had a similar date range.

#### *Concrete*

A single slab of concrete 11 mm thick, possibly a modern tile, came from [8008].

#### 5.4.5 Summary

All the building materials from the site dated from the post-medieval period. The earliest material was the brick and roof tile from Group 1 context [1004] which is likely to represent material dating from the 16th to the early 19th centuries. Fragments of similar material came from the Group 38 contexts [8006] and [8008], but these contexts also contained small quantities of later, probably 20th century, brick and concrete.

### 5.5 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

#### 5.5.1 Introduction

A total of 39 pieces of struck flint weighing 621g were recovered through hand collection and from sample residues. The collection is largely composed of unmodified pieces of flint débitage. No chronologically distinctive types were present; and, based on technological grounds, the majority of the artefacts are likely to be of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze date. No archaeological features were dated to these periods suggesting that a large proportion of the flintwork is almost certainly residual. A further 213 fragments of burnt unworked flint (7874g) were retrieved from 45 numbered contexts.

#### 5.5.2 Methodology

The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

#### 5.5.3 Provenance

The 39 pieces of struck flint were spread over 28 numbered contexts. Although the artefacts came mostly from Areas 2 and 3 (89.74% of the total assemblage, n=35), the material was thinly spread with no single context producing more than two pieces. The artefacts came from post holes, pits and ditches dated to the Late Bronze Age (24 pieces), mid late Iron Age (14 pieces) and late post medieval (one piece).

#### 5.5.4 Raw material and condition

A large proportion of the flintwork displays not only incipient traces of white surface discolouration but was entirely re-corticated pale grey to white or milky blue. Two artefacts exhibit calcium carbonate concretion. When not entirely re-corticated, a light brown to dark grey flint was recorded. The outer surface was usually an off-white chalky cortex of variable thickness although it was frequently slightly abraded. Inclusions were common but no frost or thermal fractures were recorded, and the flint appeared to be of moderate flaking quality. The raw material is characteristic of chalk-derived flints, and nodules could have been collected locally. In general, the flintwork exhibits fresh edge condition, implying that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance or that it was not exposed for a long period before burial.

#### 5.5.5 Results

No chronologically diagnostic pieces are present in the small flint collection from Cherkley Court, and it is difficult to closely date the material on technological grounds. With the exception of a single platform core, the assemblage is entirely composed of unmodified pieces of flint débitage. Of these 38 pieces, 32 are flakes and six are blade or blade-like flakes. This result implies very low-level presence during the Mesolithic / early Neolithic (Ford 1987). Nonetheless, none of the blades and blade-like flakes display characteristics reminiscent of early prehistoric technology such as platform preparation or parallel ridges on the dorsal face, and they may simply represent unplanned blade/blade-like flake removals. The majority of the flakes are relatively thin and even, but others are more irregular and slightly broader. The later include primary flakes suggesting first stages of de-cortication as well as flakes with smaller areas of cortex which are likely to represent nodule or core trimmings. Platform abrasion was noted only on a few flakes; but, although the majority of the platforms are plain and flat, they are small with scarce evidence of cones of percussion. Two thinning flakes are present (from primary fills of post holes [2381] and [2334]). The single platform core from post hole [2178] SG74 was used to remove small flakes. No platform preparation was noted.

Overall, the lack of diagnostic artefacts makes it difficult to date the assemblage. Nonetheless, it lacks some of the main characteristics of middle-late Bronze Age or Iron Age industries such as high numbers of squat flakes, high instance of incipient cones of percussion, pronounced bulbs and hinged or stepped terminations and high instance of irregular waste (Young and Humphrey 1999). Therefore although this assemblage consists of pieces which are not chronologically distinctive, based on technological grounds it seems that the majority of the flintwork is almost certainly derived from Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age material.

A small amount of burnt, unworked flint was recovered. This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often associated with prehistoric activity. The origin of the material is unclear. In this instance, most of the burnt flint came from contexts dated to the Late Bronze Age and mid late Iron Age, mainly from postholes. The fragments could have already been part of the landscape and thrown into the postholes with the post packing. Therefore

they could have been re-deposited either deliberately or more likely accidentally.

## **5.6 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

### 5.6.1 Summary

The excavations produced just four pieces of stone, weighing 643g, from three individually numbered contexts. The majority of the assemblage consists of unmodified ferruginous carstone from the Lower Greensand Beds. Context [4023] produced a medium-grained fragment (12g), while [4022] produced two coarse-grained pieces (596g). Context [2096] contained a 35g fragment from a Lower greensand quern. Only a small part of the grinding face is present, but the fragment has clearly been burnt post-breakage.

## **5.7 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

### 5.7.1 Summary

Context [1004] produced a single 2g fragment of matt black aerated clinker of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century date. No further work is needed on this.

## **5.8 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

### 5.8.1 Summary

A small glass assemblage comprising five fragments (weight 22g) was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. Included are two fragments from two different wine bottles ([1004]), dating to the 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century. Fragments from a molten window pane were recovered from [8006]. Pieces incorporate reinforcing wire and are likely to have derived from an industrial building. They date to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, a possible decorative bowl fragment was recovered from [8008]. The piece consists of a clear and red translucent body fragment and is of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

## **5.9 The Bulk Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

### 5.9.1 Summary

A single iron nail weighing 6g was recovered from [8006]. The nail measures 55mm in length. The nail has a circular head and rectangular sectioned stem. The stem is obscured by adherent mortar. A medieval to post-medieval date is probable.

## **5.10 The Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

### 5.10.1 Summary

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from [2096]. The fabric sparse fine sand tempered with abundant chalky inclusions up to 5mm and sparser black (?grog) inclusions. The largest piece exhibits two parallel

wattle impressions, the most complete of which measures 11.5mm in diameter. The fragments may have originated from a small structure such as an oven.

## 5.11 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

### 5.11.1 Introduction

Archaeological mitigation at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead produced a poorly preserved animal bone assemblage containing 507 fragments. The majority of the specimens were recovered from Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.1) features including post-holes, ditches and pits. The fragments were retrieved through hand-collection and from bulk samples.

### 5.11.2 Methodology

The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spread sheet, the more complete specimens have been recorded in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Mammalian elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium and small mammal. The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth in-situ).

### 5.11.3 The Assemblage

Of the 506 fragments recovered, just 143 of these could be identified to taxa (Table 6). The majority of the assemblage is in a poor condition and is characterised by weathered and fragmented specimens.

	Phase 1.1	Phase 2.1	Phase 3.1
Cattle	8		
Sheep/Goat	20		
Pig	10		
Horse		1	2
Dog		1	
Hare	5		
Leporid	29		
Mus.	10		
Rodent	1		
Small Mammal	6		
Medium Mammal	20	2	
Large Mammal	4	1	12
Anuran	11		
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>

Table 6: NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts

The assemblage was recovered from 53 contexts with the majority of features producing less than 10 fragments. Context [3136] produced the largest, hand-collected assemblage containing 55 identifiable specimens including small mammal, anuran and leporid bones. This context is unique as the condition of the specimens is comparatively good however most of the taxa represented are known for burrowing and leads us to believe that many of the bones are residual.

There is no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology on the bones but small numbers of unidentifiable, charred and calcined bones were recovered from across the site. Data regarding age-at-death is very sparse and the lack of unfused epiphyses and juvenile specimens is likely to be an effect of taphonomic factors rather than a reflection of husbandry techniques.

## **5.12 Environmental Samples** by Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

### 5.12.1 Introduction

During excavation work at the site, fifty-four bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. These bulk soil samples ranged from one litre to 40 litres in volume, and were taken from a variety of features including postholes, pits and ditches. Details of the features from which samples originated are recorded in Table 1 (Appendix 2). These samples were processed and assessed for environmental remains at Archaeology South-East, Portslade, East Sussex during March – November 2013.

### 5.12.2 Methodology

The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction was sorted for environmental and artefactual remains. This information is recorded in Table 1 (Appendix 2). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 2, Appendix 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Only samples <16>, <21> and <22> contained sufficient quantities of charred wood to merit taxonomic identification of charcoal. Ten charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each 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. Where identifications were uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by *cf.*, denoting 'compares with'. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2, Table 6.

### 5.12.3 Results

All the flots were examined. These were small to moderately-sized (4 to 260ml). They were generally rich in shells from land snails and contained frequent uncharred vegetation, mostly modern rootlets with occasional weed seeds such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and knotweed / dock (*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.). The latter are likely to be intrusive considering the frequency of rootlets in the flots.

#### *Period 1.1: Late Bronze Age*

##### *Ditches*

<9> [98/005], <37> [6011], <39> [6021], <40> [6015], <48> [3027], <50> [3136], <53> [3061], <54> [3060]

Only two of the eight samples produced charred macroplant remains. The material consisted of a possible grain of barley (*cf. Hordeum* sp.) and a hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment in sample <9> and a tuber of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) in sample <39>.

Very little charcoal was recorded in the residues of these samples, with small assemblages noted in samples <9>, <37> and <53> only. The residues of all samples except sample <37> contained small quantities of animal bone, and significant quantities of land snail shells were present in all samples. The residues also contained worked and burnt flint, magnetised material, slag and pottery. A single chalk bead was recorded in sample <39>.

##### *Pits*

<21> [2261], <22> [2260], <23> [2263], <49> [3040]

Charred cereal remains were present in very low numbers (less than ten items) in three samples. They were in a poor condition. The fills (2261) and (2260) of pit [2258] and the fill (2263) of pit [2262] produced just six grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), a grain of barley and grains too poorly preserved to be identified (Cerealia). Cereal chaff was also uncommon with two glume bases recorded in pit [2258]. They were poorly preserved and could not be identified. A single charred weed seed of black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and a hazel nutshell fragment were present.

Small assemblages of charcoal were recorded in the residues of samples <21>, <22>, and <23>. Charcoal from samples <21> and <22>, from the tertiary and secondary fills respectively of pit [2258], was identified as field

maple (cf. *Acer campestre*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and Maloideae group, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). The charcoal was in general poorly preserved, slightly abraded and showing evidence of sediment concretion resulting from fluctuations in groundwater level.

Small quantities of burnt bone fragments were present in the residues of samples <21>, <22> and <23>, and samples <23> also contained a small assemblage of animal bone. All samples contained moderate quantities of land snail shells. The residues of samples <21>, <22> and <23> yielded large quantities of burnt flint, along with worked flint and pottery, while that of <49> contained only a small quantity of magnetised material.

#### Postholes

<1> [2057], <2> [2064], <3> [2131], <4> [2133], <5> [2137], <6> [2143], <7> [2149], <8> [2157], <10> [2171], <11> [2179], <12> [2187], <13> [2194], <14> [2200], <15> [2242], <16> [2243], <17> [2240], <18> [2250], <19> [2221], <20> [2223], <24> [2269], <25> [2274], <26> [2291], <27> [2293], <28> [2345], <29> [2347], <30> [2351], <33> [2308], <34> [2316], <35> [2323], <36> [2338], <38> [4019], <43> [2020], <44> [2040], <45> [2116], <46> [2073], <47> [2016]

A total of 35 samples were assessed from postholes. Eighteen of these samples contained no charred macroplant remains, and eleven samples produced only occasional numbers (less than five items). Larger assemblages of cereal remains were recorded in the remaining six samples coming in fact from five postholes ([2241] SG99 <15 and 16>, [2290] SG120 <26>, [2292] SG121 <27>, [2346] SG143 <28> and [2348] SG144 <29>). Overall the remains were poorly preserved. The grains were often in a fragmentary state and exhibited a degraded pitted surface suggesting that they may have been subject to repetitive phases of deposition or trampling. Furthermore clay particles adhering to the outer surface concealed features necessary for species identification. Nonetheless, wheat and barley were recorded and occasional cereal chaff was evident. The later which included glume bases, spikelet forks and spikelet bases could not be identified to species level, but provide evidence for the use of hulled wheat (either spelt or emmer). They were mostly recorded in posthole [2241] (fills (2242) <15> and (2243) <16>). As well as chaff, both these samples produced infrequent grains and weed seeds including black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), possible medicks / melilots (cf. *Medicago* / *Melilotus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), possible field madder (cf. *Sherardia arvensis*) as well as some unidentified seeds. The presence of grains, chaff and weed seeds suggest domestic waste from processing activities. The other group of postholes [2290], [2292], [2346] and [2348] contained just two glume bases and a weed seed, but they produced larger amounts of charred grains. While moderate quantities were recorded in samples <26, 27 and 28>, sample <29> produced a larger assemblage (between 150 and 200 items). As noted above the grains were poorly preserved, but while wheat appears to pre-dominate the assemblage of identifiable grains in sample <29>, barley seems to predominate in sample <27 and 28>. A single tuber of onion couch grass was evident in sample <29>.



As in the samples from pits and ditches from this phase, charcoal assemblages recovered from the residues of the posthole samples were small and poorly preserved. Charred wood remains from sample <16> were identified as comprising solely oak fragments.

Many samples contained small amounts of burnt bone fragments and animal bone; larger quantities of animal bone were present in samples <2> and <16>. Small to moderate quantities of land snail shells were present in all samples with the exception of sample <2>. Artefactual remains recovered from the residues of these samples consisted of burnt and worked flint, pottery, slag and magnetised material.

#### *Period 2.1: Mid-late Iron Age*

##### *Pits*

<51> [3063], <52> [3098]

No charred macroplant remains were present in samples <51> and <52>. The residue of sample <51> contained a small quantity of poorly-preserved charcoal, while a small amount of animal bone was recorded in that of <52>. Sample <51> also contained small quantities of burnt flint and magnetised material. Both samples produced moderate assemblages of land snail shells.

##### *Postholes*

<31> [2371], <32> [2374], <41> [2284], <42> [2356]

The four samples from postholes currently dated to mid-late Iron Age produced no macroplant remains. Very small assemblages of poorly preserved charcoal were recovered from the residues of samples <32> and <42>. All samples contained small to moderate quantities of land snail shells. Small amounts of pottery and worked and burnt flint were also recorded.

## 6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

### 6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 *OR1. To further evaluate areas of impact at the site and identify if archaeological remains are present and if further archaeological mitigation maybe required in these areas.*

Only two further features were recorded during initial 26 trench evaluation. These took the form of undated tree throws, both beneath the colluvial deposits within valleys. The stratigraphic position of these tree throws, is likely to indicate they possess some antiquity, probably being prehistoric, however, given the lack of finds and their isolated nature, little else can be inferred.

The subsequent trenches (Tr's 97-100) were designed to inform on already established features. These trenches recorded the extensions of Late Bronze Age ditches observed in Areas 4 and 6, the ditch in Trench 97 terminating within it.

- 6.1.2 *OR2. Identify and characterise the remains of any prehistoric activity on the site.*

Prehistoric remains were recorded within four evaluation trenches on site including the two Bronze Age ditches observed within Areas 4 and 6. The other two features were the tree throws sealed by the colluvial deposits, their prehistoric origins being inferred by the stratigraphy.

- 6.1.3 *OR3. To define (within the constraints of the excavation areas) the nature, extent, character and chronology of the Bronze Age/Roman activity on the site.*

Late Bronze Age remains were by far the most common across the site, with features present with four separate areas. The largest concentration of Late Bronze Age activity was focussed on Area 2 in the east of the site; six structures from this period were defined including six post structures, a possible granary, as well as enigmatic clusters of postholes.

The largest structure comprised four concentric semi-circles of posts, all open to the south-east. These groups partially enclosed a pair of small pits. The initial thoughts on this structure were that it could represent successive phases of a roundhouse, with an internal hearth represented by the pits; the south-easterly entrance being a common feature of such structures. However, given the lack of burnt material within the pit, and the fact that the south-western portion of the structure has been deliberately left open. Allied to this is what appears to be the very deliberate limit to the postholes which creates an alignment constant with that of Stane Street. As a whole this feature remains enigmatic, it may possess some ritual function.

The remaining structures in Area 2 consisted of small, clusters of postholes forming rough circles. These features may have been small roundhouses; however given the relative lack of faunal remains or other signs of

occupation in the area, occupation appears unlikely. They could have had an agricultural function, this is again questionable however due to the lack of environmental evidence in the majority of postholes.

The other intense area of Late Bronze Age activity was in the south-east of site in Area 3 where ditches and ditches and hedge lines formed a probable enclosure, immediately outside of this enclosure were various pits, probably for quarrying as well as storage, despite the enclosure going out of use the pitting continued into the Iron Age.

No Roman remains were recorded within any of the three excavation areas. However, worth noting is the that some of the Bronze Age features were aligned on a similar axis to, or perpendicular to, Stane Street raising the possibility that the Roman road reused the line of an existing route.

- 6.1.4 *OR4. To preserve by record archaeological remains within the site that are subject to disturbance and damage by the development.*

All areas where the development was considered to have a potential impact upon archaeology were investigated. Other than the excavation areas where the presence of archaeology had already been established, a low level of activity was recorded within the strip, map and samples areas. Only Areas 4 and 6 containing notable features, in both cases the areas were dominated by large, Late Bronze Age ditches of enigmatic function (GP19 and GP23). The ditch in Area 4 (GP19) appeared to partially enclose an area to the east which was virtually featureless. Similarly the other ditch GP23 occupied an isolated position, some distance from other features; this ditch like some other Bronze Age features on site was perpendicular to Stane Street.

- 6.1.5 *OR5. To excavate and record features/deposits associated with the Bronze Age or Roman activity of the site at an appropriate level to assist and inform the chronology and phasing.*

Overall sporadic, clustered activity was recorded on site. The Late Bronze Age activity was focused in a few small intense areas with large isolated ditches laying some distance away.

Despite the lack of visible delineation in Area 2, the features clearly lay within defined boundaries, best seen in the abrupt cease to features in the east of the site. The structures within this boundary seem to have had differing functions with possible granaries and storage structures bordering more mysterious structures with possible ritual purposes.

Again in Area 3 in addition to the partial enclosure present on site, the remaining activity clearly took place within established boundaries with postholes and pits segregated. The internal area of the enclosure, like that in Area's 4 and 6 is almost devoid of features.

- 6.1.6 *OR6. To determine whether buried soils are preserved on the site and to place the evidence from this site in its wider landscape context.*

Colluvial deposits were consisted across low lying areas of the site. Separate colluvial episodes were discerned in some areas, these can broadly be categorised as pre and post-Bronze Age. The pre-Bronze Age colluvium was primarily recorded in Area 3 where it was cut by all of the archaeological features. It was compact, pale and extremely sterile. This deposit is likely to date to the Pleistocene, given the compactness and sterility of the deposit.

The upper colluvial deposits were looser, darker and more soil-like. These deposits were far thicker being up to 3.0m thick, some fragments of mid/late Roman pottery were retrieved from the top of these deposits in Area 8, indicating that the deposition probably occurred during the Iron Age and Roman period. The Bronze Age and Iron Age were times of agricultural development in southern Britain, part of this process would have been deforestation to increase agricultural productivity, such a process could have led to an increase in the soil mobility on site and the deposition of these colluvial deposits.

## **6.2 Significance and potential of the stratigraphic sequence**

### **6.2.1 Introduction**

The significance of the remains at Cherkley Court lies primarily in their location on the environmentally sensitive chalk grassland, an area of Surrey where there has been relatively little work compared to the heathland and alluvial plains (Bird 2006). It is clear that the landscape, geology and topography played key roles in the nature and location of the archaeological activity on site. It may also be noted that some of the landscape we see today may have originally caused by this activity.

The vast majority of activity on site dated to the prehistoric with only very isolated later activity recorded. Figure 15 shows the prehistoric activity on site as a whole, as well as the scheduled ancient monuments.

### **6.2.2 Prehistoric**

The two groups of pits assigned to this broad phase are likely to be of Bronze Age date given their location and similarity to Later Bronze Age features. The groups of pits could represent tree throws such as the two recorded under the colluvium during the evaluation. It is more likely that they are early quarry pits for agriculture. Comparative study of similar prehistoric features could be beneficial, however given the lack of dating evidence the findings of limited significance.

### **6.2.3 Late Bronze Age**

The Late Bronze Age activity dominates the sites archaeological record. The site as a whole displays only sporadic activity with small clusters of activity delineated by large tracts of empty land. The remains on site must be seen within the Bronze Age landscape already known on site with three barrows present on high, flat ground in the centre and east of the site, the presence of barrows in this area is uncommon in Surrey (SCC 2006) where the majority of barrows are located upon the heathland. The

barrows, like most of the other Bronze Age activity appeared to lie in isolation; no Bronze Age activity was recorded in excavation close to the barrows (Areas 5, 7 and 8).

Undoubtedly the most intense area of activity was Area 2 which contained 147 postholes belonging to seven or eight probable structures. While some of these structures have clear shape, such as the two six-posted structures, others are rather amorphous, forming roughly circular clusters of posts. Comparative research on such clusters may yield a more compelling argument of their purpose.

The six post structures as well as the possible granary (S1) indicate the presence of cereal processing on site. The six-post structures contained the richest assemblage of macroplant remains and are likely to have been used for drying or storing grain. The larger possible granary did not contain such rich assemblages but considering the poor preservation of these remains on site this is not entirely surprising. The cereal processing on site needs comparative research and could certainly prove significant due to its location on the chalk grassland.

The large structure formed of semi-circular lines of posts (S5) poses more questions than it answers, its function remains unclear. A ritual function cannot be ruled out given the presence of barrows on site and the size and impractical design of this structure. The pits in the centre which contained numerous pottery sherds as well as animal bone and burnt flint are clearly significant given their position at the centre of the structure.

The features in Area 3 showed clear separation of land use with an enclosure formed from ditches and hedge lines segregating the empty internal space of the enclosure from the series of intercutting pits to the north-west. These pits require some comparative research to inform on their function, as storage pits and in some cases quarry pits.

The linear features on site were diverse in their location and shape, a ditch and hedge line forming two sides of a probable enclosure in Area 3 mentioned above. The curvilinear ditch in Area 4 was particularly curious, a large, uniformly cut ditch, it partially enclosed an area almost devoid of features, it is worth noting that the inside of this ditch pointed directly towards the centre of activity in Area 2 and mirrored the shape of the large structure S7.

The remaining linear feature was another large ditch which despite meandering somewhat in its course, ran perpendicular to Stane Street; this alignment, and that of Stane Street itself is something which was seen in both Bronze Age and Iron Age features on site including structures in Area 2. The origins of Stane Street are not entirely clear, however given this evidence there does appear to be compelling evidence that it followed an earlier route or alignment of fields. More research is certainly needed on this topic.

Overall the Bronze Age features are of regional significance given their location on the poorly understood Surrey chalk grassland, and the enigmatic nature of many of the features.

#### 6.2.4 Mid/Late Iron Age

While there were significantly fewer Iron Age remains on site, those present demonstrated a continued use of the areas of Bronze age activity (Areas 2 and 3). The pitting in Area 3 can be seen as a continuation of the Bronze Age storage pits in the same area. The large fence line recorded in Area 2 does however cut through at least two of the Bronze Age structures demonstrating a clear change in use in the area. Again the fence line was perpendicular to Stane Street, showing a continuation of alignment from the Bronze Age if not a respect for all of its features. The Iron Age remains while only of limited significance require display some potential for analysis due to the continuation of the Bronze Age landscape as well as bridging the period between the Late Bronze Age and the construction of Stane Street.

#### 6.2.5 Mid/Late Roman

Given the Roman remains comprise only sherds of pottery from a colluvial deposit, there is no significance to the remains and no potential for analysis. However, given the recurring alignment of Stane Street across the site, some research into the origins of the Roman road is required.

#### 6.2.6 Post-medieval and Modern

The post-medieval remains and some of the modern ones only show the continued agriculture on site; while the most modern remains are probably associated with post-war dumping of material during road construction. These remains are not of any significance and do not possess any potential for further work.

#### 6.2.7 Colluvium

While the colluvial deposits across site hold little potential for further work. The post-Bronze Age colluviation and its possible cause will require some comparative research given the impact of the landscape.

### 6.3 Significance and potential of the finds assemblages

This moderate assemblage of finds comprises chiefly pottery of Later Bronze Age date and flint debitage. A small amount of other finds including post medieval pottery, iron, glass and CBM was also recovered. General condition of the finds is generally good; this is particularly relevant to the interpretation of the Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage. However the survival of bone was poor, probably due to soil conditions.

The pottery assemblage has the potential to further the understanding of pottery in the south of the county which is currently poorly represented compared with that of the north. Pottery from post holes, particularly the

group from posthole [2056], are evidence of probable structured deposition and includes an unusual vessel form. A group of small mammal bones from [3136] may also be of significance in terms of structured deposition. The flint assemblage, whilst evidence for prehistoric activity, is undiagnostic and probably residual. A fragment of lower greensand quern provides evidence for crop processing. The post medieval assemblage is small and has no potential for furthering our understanding of the site.

#### 6.3.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Surrey is one of the best published counties for Late Bronze Age pottery and, by comparison with broadly contemporary assemblages from sites like Runnymede Bridge and Perry Oaks (Longley 1991; Leivers 2010), the current assemblage is fairly small with relatively few diagnostic feature sherds or large stratified groups. Having said this, the best Surrey assemblages tend to cluster in the Thames Valley, whilst fewer pottery groups are published from the southern half of the county on Chalk, Greensand or Wealden geology. It is recommended that the publication should include a standalone report on the pottery based on the above text with some additional research. The Surrey Research Archaeological Framework (Bird 2006, 32) has identified possible divisions between sites in the north and south of the county and, whilst the current assemblage appears similar in fabric and form to those from north Surrey sites, a closer consideration of similarities and differences may be useful. The evidence for possible structured deposition, particularly relating to post-hole [2056], is of some note. Further analysis should include a consideration of the spatial patterning of the pottery and its relationship to structures.

#### 6.3.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

The single sherd of post-medieval pottery does not possess any significance or potential for further work.

#### 6.3.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raeman

The assemblage consists mainly of abraded bricks and roof tile and has limited potential beyond dating the contexts in which it occurs and indicating use of the site in the post-medieval period..

#### 6.3.4 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

No archaeological features pre-date the Late Bronze Age, and the assemblage of flint provides evidence for earlier presence at the site. Nonetheless, the material was mostly composed of a small amount of flint débitage, and no diagnostic pieces were evident. Furthermore the flintwork was thinly spread with no in-situ scatters; and as such it has little potential for contributing to our understanding of earlier prehistoric periods at the site.

#### 6.3.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The stone assemblage is too small to warrant any further analysis.

6.3.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

Given the size of the assemblage no further work is needed.

6.3.7 The Glass by Elke Raeman

The glass has no significance or potential for further analysis.

6.3.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

The nail has been recorded for archive. It has no potential for further work and no publication report is proposed.

6.3.9 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

The fired clay fragments hold no potential for further work. No report for publication is proposed.

6.3.10 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

Due to the size and condition of the assemblage it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required

**6.4 Significance and potential of the environmental samples** by Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

6.4.1 Overview

Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental indicators including charcoal, charred macroplant remains, land snail shells as well as vertebrate remains including unburnt as well as burnt mammal bones. Overall, the bones and the charcoal were uncommon, and the land snail shells were regularly found. The charred macroplant remains were recovered in varying quantities.

6.4.2 Plant macrofossils

Mid-late Iron Age samples produced no macroplant remains. With the exception of six samples, the charred macroplants in the Late Bronze Age samples are poorly represented, and the material was rather poorly preserved. The site was comprehensively sampled, and it is unlikely that the overall low concentration of macroplants is due to recovery bias. Their scarcity could be caused by taphonomic processes leading to their deposition. The waste (chaff or spoiled grains for instance) could have been used rather than burnt. Charred remains could have also been disposed of somewhere else. Post-deposition bias such as unsuitable deposition environment, repetitive re-depositions or trampling could also explain the overall paucity as well as poor preservation of the remains.

Nonetheless, the assemblage of macroplant remains confirmed the presence and probable consumption of wheat and barley during the Late Bronze Age. The majority of samples produced only small concentrations of remains which are likely to represent background scatters of food



preparation waste. The six samples that produced slightly richer assemblages originate from two six-post structures (<15 and 16> [2241] SG99, <26> [2290] SG120, <27> [2292] SG121, <28> [2346] SG143 and <29> [2348] SG144). Overall the state of preservation of the grains was poor preventing any identification beyond the genus level. Chaff which can help identify the range of wheat species were also in a poor state. Nonetheless, their presence provides evidence for the use of glume wheat (either emmer or spelt). From the Late Bronze Age, spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) is thought to have slowly replaced emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) in several parts of the country (Jones 1981). Samples <15 and 16> taken from the first six-post structure contained a moderate cereal assemblage with more chaff and weed seeds than grains. The remains are likely to represent small-scale cereal processing activity in the vicinity of the structure. Samples <26>, <27>, <28 and <29> taken from the second six-post structure differ in the fact that they contained mostly grains. The assemblage could represent the remains of cereal burnt while in storage on the wooden structure. Hulled wheat could have been stored in spikelet form and barley could have been stored within the hull. The grains could have equally been stored fully processed. On the other hand, if the structure was used to store the grains, a more even distribution of the debris may be expected to be found in the postholes; and, above all a larger concentration of charred wood fragments from the structure itself may be present. The material could therefore simply represent domestic waste which accumulated in the features over time.

Given the poor preservation of the material, the macroplant assemblage has little potential to provide further information regarding the agricultural economy and the exact function of the features.

#### 6.4.3 Charcoal

Very little charcoal was recovered from the bulk environmental samples taken during excavation work at the site, and the fragments recovered were general poorly preserved. All charcoal assemblages recovered originated from pits and postholes rather than primary burning contexts, and as such are likely to represent secondary deposition of material deriving from multiple burning events. As such, the assemblage offers no opportunity to contribute to a discussion of the selection of wood as fuel for specific purposes

The charcoal fragments which have been taxonomically identified during this assessment indicate that during the Late Bronze Age firewood was primarily procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland. The presence of Maloideae group and cherry/blackthorn charcoal suggests that woodland margin and/or hedgerow environments were also exploited for fuel acquisition.

Overall, the charcoal assemblage is of very low significance, and has no potential to contribute further to the interpretation of the site.

### 6.5 Radiocarbon Dating Recommendations by Lucy Allott

#### 6.5.1 Introduction

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating from the site is limited due to the low abundance of remains, poor preservation, post depositional processes and a lack of strong evidence for primary deposition (see Le Hégarat and Mooney). In addition, small rootlets present throughout the soft infills of these features provide some evidence for potential disturbance. As such, small charred remains may have been subjected to movement within the deposits. Any programme of dating implemented should take this into consideration focusing on the largest, best preserved assemblages and by dating multiple individuals from a single context to allow and account for anomalies. The following considers the potential of the environmental proxies to contribute to a program of scientific dating.

#### 6.5.2 Macrobotanical Remains

The assemblage of macrobotanical remains was small and poorly preserved (see Le Hégarat and Mooney). Many of the features sampled produced no macrobotanical remains at all however there are several feature groups that stand out because they contain a few cereals or a range of cereals, weeds and chaff.

Feature groups GP9 (<28 & 29>) and GP18 (<26 & 27>), in the NW of the site, contain sufficient cereal grains to be submitted for dating. These are the largest assemblages recovered and may be associated with cereal processing or storage in this area of the site. GP9 is a six-post rectangular structure reminiscent in form of grain storage features. To the south GP8 is a rectangular posthole feature similar to GP9 however samples from this were almost barren with regards macrobotanical remains and provide no potential for examining the relationship between the two possible grain storage areas. Dating macrobotanical remains from these features will provide absolute dates for arable activities and will provide an indication of the integrity of the remains. The paucity of charred material in these features does indicate however that the remains are unlikely to have been burnt in situ while in storage.

The primary, secondary and tertiary fills of pit [2258] in feature group GP11 (located in the centre of Area 2) have small quantities of cereals and chaff that could be used to date the feature. If used it is recommended that cereal grains are selected from the primary fill.

Macrobotanicals in feature GP17 located to the east of the central group of pits provide a third area from which dates could be obtained. In this instance two samples, <15 & 16>, from posthole [2241] contain a range of macrobotanicals of arable origins. The feature is currently dated through pottery assemblage to 1150-800BC and the cereal remains have some potential to refine this. Chaff from <15>, [2242] could be submitted for dating.

#### 6.5.3 Wood Charcoal

Samples record a low level presence of wood charcoal in almost all deposits (see Le Hégarat and Mooney). On the whole these fragments were very small and concreted with sediment which has led to poor preservation and limited potential for identification. Much of the wood

charcoal present could represent background scatter resulting from a range of activities in the area. The lack of rich charcoal deposits against this background scatter inhibits the potential of charcoal for radiocarbon dating.

#### 6.5.4 Bone

A small assemblage of bone is recorded (see Ayton). Within this, the assemblage from storage pit feature [3135], GP32, is anomalous as the single fill contains a moderate quantity of small mammal bones. Although small mammal remains are sometimes associated with structured deposits within storage pits, in this instance there is no other evidence to suggest such structured deposition. The feature sits within a group of intersecting pits adjacent to a hedge line in Area 3. It appears likely that the faunal remains, which are from burrowing animals, are residual/intrusive in this rubbly dumped deposit and are therefore not suitable for dating.

#### 6.5.5 Pottery Residues

No carbonised residues suitable for dating were noted in the prehistoric pottery assemblage.

## **7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives**

#### **7.1.1 Introduction**

This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below. The following aims have been created with reference to the Surrey Archaeological Framework (Bird 2006) and where possible the aims have been included.

#### **7.1.2 Late Bronze Age**

RRA 1: Is it possible to determine the nature of the activity on site, if so is it possible to separate the activity into different areas both spatially and functionally?

RRA 2: How does the activity observed on site fit within the landscape? Has the landscape affected the nature of the activity on site?

RRA 3: (OR 3, 5, 6) What evidence is there that the spread of agriculture in the Late Bronze Age led to a change in the landscape and topography of the site?

RRA 4: (OR 3) What evidence is there for the creation of field systems on chalk grassland during the Late Bronze Age?

RRA 5: (OR 3) Is there evidence of funerary or ritual activity on site and can this be associated with the group of barrows on site?

RRA 6: (OR 3) Did Bronze Age agricultural practice extend to soil improvement?

RRA 7: What is the function of the pits on site? Are there any parallels for Bronze Age chalk extraction pits and are they for agricultural use?

RRA 8: Can the finds and environmental assemblages from the possible storage pits determine their function? Are there local or regional parallels for Late Bronze Age storage pits?

RRA 9: Can re-evaluation of the function of the pits on site inform on their function and place within the landscape? Can the finds assemblages inform on the function of the activity?

RRA 10: (OR 3) Are Structures 1, 2 and 3 for cereal storage, or for processing? Did they have some other function?

RRA 11: How does the topography and landscape influence the location of the ditches on site?

RRA 12: What is the function of the large curvilinear ditch in Area 4 and can any local or regional parallels be found?

RRA 13: To what extent are the features on site (specifically the curvilinear ditch) located to have a visual impact within the landscape?

RRA 14: What evidence is there that the alignment of Stane Street was already in use in the Late Bronze Age?

RRA 15: Is there any evidence from other sites for a trackway on the route of Stane Street during the Late Bronze Age, possibly providing access to the Weald? (Bird 2006, 32)

RRA 16: (OR 3) What is the evidence for possible ritual activity within the Bronze Age landscape? Is any such activity associated with land clearance? (Bird 2006, 34)

RRA 17: Can the posthole groups and their function be delineated by analysing the size, shape and spacing of the features?

RRA 18: Is it possible to determine the functions, whether domestic, ritual or agricultural of the posthole structures? Is there any delineation between the spheres of activity?

RRA 19: Can local parallels be drawn for the spatial and functional situation of the structures?

RRA 20: Is Structure 5 actually a building, if so what was its function?

RRA 21: Can local or regional parallels be found for Structure 5 and semi-circular posthole structures in general, how do these features sit within their landscapes?

RRA 22: (OR 3) What is the exact chronology of the features making up Structures 7 and 8? How do they relate to the other posthole structures in Area 2?

RRA 23: Can radiocarbon dating add further understanding of the chronology of Late Bronze Age activity on site? Specifically the posthole structures in Area 2?

### 7.1.3 Iron Age

RRA 24: (OR 2) What evidence is there for the continued use of Bronze Age sites with the chalk grassland?

RRA 25: Do other local or regional sites display similar continuation of use into the Iron Age?

## 7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

- 7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published an article of less than 10,000 words within the Surrey Archaeological Collections. Such an article would analyse other similar sites on a local and regional level and attempt to contextually place Cherkley Court within the prehistoric landscape both functionally and spatially.
- 7.2.2 Specialist contributions with be presented as appropriate within an integrated narrative with supporting specialist data where required. Illustrations, photographs, plans and maps will be included where appropriate to aid the narrative.
- 7.2.3 The publication should seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment and updated project designs and should be presented within a chronological framework.
- 7.2.4 It is proposed that the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of approximately 10,000 words. The word count for each section has been approximated in brackets.

### **Working title**

*Activity within the Prehistoric Landscape of the Surrey Chalk Grassland, Cherkley Court, Leatherhead*

### **Introduction** (c.1000)

<i>Circumstances of fieldwork and background</i>	(200)
<i>Site location, geology and topography</i>	(200)
<i>Archaeological and Historical background</i>	(400)
<i>Methodology</i>	(200)

### **Excavation results** (c. 1750)

<i>Site Stratigraphy</i>	(c.100)
<i>Integrated narrative text by landuse and function</i>	
<i>Posthole Structures</i>	(c.500)
<i>Structure 5</i>	(c.400)
<i>Field systems and ditches</i>	(c.350)
<i>Storage Pits</i>	(c.200)
<i>Quarry Pits</i>	(c.200)

### **Specialist data** (2000)

<i>Prehistoric Pottery</i>	(c.1000)
<i>Environmental: Macrobotanicals and charcoal</i>	(500)
<i>Radiocarbon dating report</i>	(c.500)

### **Discussion** (suggested topics) (c.4000)

*The relationship between the landscape and the features on site.*  
*The segregation of the features functionally and spatially.*  
*The role of visual impact in the location of features*

*The possibility of a pre Roman route along Stane Street*

*Summary and Conclusions (500)*

***Acknowledgements***

***Bibliography***

***Figures: Selected plans, sections, photographs and artefact illustrations***

### 7.3 Publication project

#### 7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

Once subgrouping finalised, the subgroups will be grouped and a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

#### 7.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Further analysis should include a consideration of the spatial patterning of the pottery and its relationship to structures.

Comparison with north Surrey sites	0.5 days
Further analysis and research on the theme of structured deposition	0.5 days
Prepare report	0.5 days
Extract/reintegrate sherds for illustration and check illustrations	0.25 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75 days</b>

#### 7.3.3 Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

No additional analytical work is proposed for the assemblage of charred macroplant remains, but a short note should be added to the publication text.

Preparation of a summary: 1 day

#### 7.3.4 Radiocarbon Dating by Jim Stevenson

It is proposed that provisionally 8-12 samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating, two samples minimum from each context to be dated. These will attempt to date the construction of 6-post structures GP9 and GP 18, pit G11 and refine the ceramic dating evidence pit GP17 (context [2241]).

#### 7.3.5 Illustration

It is estimated that up to ten illustrations and five site photographs will be required to sufficiently illustrate the site narrative: 3 days

Around eight prehistoric vessels/sherds are of inherent value for illustration: 1 day

<b>Total</b>	<b>4 days</b>
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<b>Stratigraphic Tasks</b>	
Finalise subgrouping.	1 day
Define groups.	3 days
Draw date phased group matrices.	1 day
Define landuse.	3 days
Describe landuse.	3 days
Define periods.	1 days
Describe periods.	2 days
Documentary research.	2 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports.	1 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence.	4 days
<b>Total</b>	21 days
<b>Specialist Analysis</b>	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery.	1.75 days
Environmental Material.	1 day
Radiocarbon: up to 12 samples to be submitted	fee
<b>Illustration</b>	
Pottery and finds illustration.	1 day
There will be c.10 stratigraphic figures, and c.5 site photographs.	3 days
<b>Production</b>	
Editing of the period-driven narrative.	1.5days
Project Management.	1 days
Publication grant	Fee

Table 7: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

## 7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

- 7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be offered to Leatherhead Museum in the first instance.

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## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1: Context Register**

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL 13	71/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr71			
CCL 13	71/002	layer	N	Natural Chalk	Tr71			
CCL 13	71/002	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr71			
CCL 13	72/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr72			
CCL 13	72/002	layer	N	Natural Chalk	Tr72			
CCL 13	72/003	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr72			
CCL 13	73/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/002	layer	N	Natural Chalk	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/003	layer	N	Natural weathered chalk	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/004	layer	NS	Upper colluvium	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/005	layer	NS	Buried soil	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/006	layer	NS	middle colluvium	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/007	layer	NS	Lower colluvium	Tr73			
CCL 13	73/008	cut	TH	Tree throw	Tr73	265		
CCL 13	73/009	fill	TH	Tree throw fill	Tr73	265		
CCL 13	74/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr74			
CCL 13	74/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr 74			
CCL 13	75/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr75			
CCL 13	75/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr75			
CCL 13	76/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr76			
CCL 13	76/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr76			
CCL 13	77/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr77			
CCL 13	77/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr77			
CCL 13	78/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr78			
CCL 13	78/002	layer	NS	Subsoil	Tr78			
CCL 13	78/003	layer	N	Natural	Tr78			
CCL 13	79/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr79			
CCL 13	79/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr79			
CCL 13	80/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr80			
CCL 13	80/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr80			
CCL 13	81/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr81			
CCL 13	81/002	layer	NS	Upper colluvium	Tr81			
CCL 13	81/003	layer	NS	Flint layer	Tr81			
CCL 13	81/004	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr81			
CCL 13	81/005	layer	NS	Lower colluvium	Tr81			
CCL 13	81/006	layer	N	Natural	Tr81			

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL 13	82/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr82			
CCL 13	82/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr82			
CCL 13	83/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr83			
CCL 13	83/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr83			
CCL 13	84/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr84			
CCL 13	84/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr84			
CCL 13	85/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr85			
CCL 13	85/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr85			
CCL 13	86/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr86			
CCL 13	86/002	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr86			
CCL 13	86/003	layer	N	Natural	Tr86			
CCL 13	86/004	Cut	TH	Tree throw	Tr86	266		
CCL 13	86/005	Fill	TH	Tree throw fill	Tr86	266		
CCL 13	87/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr87			
CCL 13	87/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr87			
CCL 13	88/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr88			
CCL 13	88/002	layer	MU	Made ground	Tr88			
CCL 13	88/003	layer	NS	Buried topsoil	Tr88			
CCL 13	88/004	layer	MU	Made ground	Tr88			
CCL 13	88/005	layer	N	Natural	Tr88			
CCL 13	89/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr89			
CCL 13	89/002	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr89			
CCL 13	89/003	layer	N	Natural	Tr89			
CCL 13	90/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr90			
CCL 13	90/002	layer	NS	Subsoil	Tr90			
CCL 13	90/003	layer	N	Natural	Tr90			
CCL 13	91/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr91			
CCL 13	91/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr91			
CCL 13	92/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr92			
CCL 13	92/002	layer	NS	Subsoil	Tr92			
CCL 13	92/003	layer	N	Natural	Tr92			
CCL 13	93/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr93			
CCL 13	93/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr93			
CCL 13	93/003	layer	NS	Colluvium	Tr93			
CCL 13	94/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr94			
CCL 13	94/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr94			
CCL 13	95/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr95			
CCL 13	95/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr95			

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL 13	96/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr96			
CCL 13	96/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr96			
CCL 13	98/001	layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr98			
CCL 13	98/002	layer	N	Natural	Tr98			
CCL 13	98/003	Cut	D	Ditch cut	Tr98	267		
CCL 13	98/004	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	Tr98	267		
CCL 13	98/005	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	Tr98	268		
CCL 13	98/006	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	Tr98	268		
CCL 13	99/001	Layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr99			
CCL 13	99/002	Layer	N	Natural	Tr99			
CCL 13	99/003	Layer	MU	Made ground	Tr99			
CCL 13	99/004	Layer	NS	Buried topsoil	Tr99			
CCL 13	100/001	Layer	NS	Topsoil	Tr100			
CCL 13	100/002	Layer	MU	Made ground	Tr100			
CCL 13	100/003	Layer	NS	Buried topsoil	Tr100			
CCL 13	100/004	Layer	N	Natural	Tr100			
CCL 13	100/005	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	Tr100		269	
CCL 13	100/006	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	Tr100		269	
CCL 13	100/007	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	Tr100		270	
CCL 13	100/008	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	Tr100		270	
CCL 13	100/009	Cut	D	Ditch	Tr100		270	
CCL 13	1000	layer	NS	Topsoil	1			
CCL 13	1001	Layer	N	Natural	1			
CCL 13	1002	Cut	R	Trackway	1	1	1	D1
CCL 13	1003	Fill	R	Upper fill of trackway	1	1	1	D1
CCL 13	1004	Fill	R	Lower fill of trackway	1	1	1	D1
CCL 13	1005	Cut	R	Trackway cut	1	2	1	D1
CCL 13	1006	Fill	R	Trackway fill	1	2	1	D1
CCL13	2000	Layer	NS	Topsoil	2			
CCL13	2001	Layer	N	Natural	2			
CCL13	2002	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	3	2	s1
CCL13	2003	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	2	3	2	s1
CCL13	2004	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	4	2	s1
CCL13	2005	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	2	4	2	s1
CCL13	2006	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	5	3	s1
CCL13	2007	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	5	3	s1
CCL13	2008	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	5	3	s1
CCL13	2009	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	6	2	s1



SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2010	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	2	6	2	s1
CCL13	2011	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	7	2	s1
CCL13	2012	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	7	2	s1
CCL13	2013	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	7	2	s1
CCL13	2014	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	8	3	s1
CCL13	2015	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	8	3	s1
CCL13	2016	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	8	3	s1
CCL13	2017	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	9	3	s1
CCL13	2018	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	2	9	10	s4
CCL13	2019	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	10	10	s4
CCL13	2020	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	10	10	s4
CCL13	2021	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	10	10	s4
CCL13	2022	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	11	10	s4
CCL13	2023	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	11	10	s4
CCL13	2024	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	11	10	s4
CCL13	2025	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	12	10	s4
CCL13	2026	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	12	10	s4
CCL13	2027	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	12	10	s4
CCL13	2028	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	13		
CCL13	2029	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	13		
CCL13	2030	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	13		
CCL13	2031	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	14	10	s4
CCL13	2032	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	14	10	s4
CCL13	2033	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	14	10	s4
CCL13	2034	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	15	10	s4
CCL13	2035	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	15	10	s4
CCL13	2036	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	15	10	s4
CCL13	2037	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	16	10	s4
CCL13	2038	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	16	10	s4
CCL13	2039	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	17	10	s4
CCL13	2040	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	17	10	s4
CCL13	2041	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	17	10	s4
CCL13	2042	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	18	10	s4
CCL13	2043	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	18	10	s4
CCL13	2044	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	18	10	s4

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2045	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	19	10	s4
CCL13	2046	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	19	10	s4
CCL13	2047	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	19	10	s4
CCL13	2048	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	20	10	s4
CCL13	2049	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	20	10	s4
CCL13	2050	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	20	10	s4
CCL13	2051	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	21	10	s4
CCL13	2052	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	21	10	s4
CCL13	2053	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	21	10	s4
CCL13	2054	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	22	10	s4
CCL13	2055	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	22	10	s4
CCL13	2056	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	23	4	s1
CCL13	2057	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	23	4	s1
CCL13	2058	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	24	4	s1
CCL13	2059	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	24	4	s1
CCL13	2060	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	25	10	s4
CCL13	2061	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	25	10	s4
CCL13	2062	Cut	SP	Primary posthole fill of 2058	2	24	4	s1
CCL13	2063	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	26	10	s4
CCL13	2064	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	26	10	s4
CCL13	2065	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	27	5	S1
CCL13	2066	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	27	5	S1
CCL13	2067	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	28	6	S1
CCL13	2068	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	28	6	S1
CCL13	2069	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	28	5	S1
CCL13	2070	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	29	5	S1
CCL13	2071	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	29	5	S1
CCL13	2072	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	30	5	S1
CCL13	2073	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	30	5	S1
CCL13	2074	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	31	5	S1
CCL13	2075	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	31	5	S1
CCL13	2076	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	32	5	S1
CCL13	2077	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	32	5	S1
CCL13	2078	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	33	5	S1
CCL13	2079	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	33	5	S1
CCL13	2080	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	34	3	s1
CCL13	2081	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	34	3	s1
CCL13	2082	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	35	5	S3

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2083	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	35	5	S3
CCL13	2084	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	36	2	S1
CCL13	2085	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	36	2	S1
CCL13	2086	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	36	2	s1
CCL13	2087	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	37	2	s1
CCL13	2088	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	37	2	s1
CCL13	2089	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	37	2	s1
CCL13	2090	Cut	SP	Pit	2	38	4	s1
CCL13	2091	Fill	SP	Primary Pit fill	2	38	4	s1
CCL13	2092	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	39	4	s1
CCL13	2093	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	39	4	s1
CCL13	2094	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	40	4	s1
CCL13	2095	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	40	4	s1
CCL13	2096	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	40	4	s1
CCL13	2097	Fill	SP	Tertiary posthole fill	2	40	4	s1
CCL13	2098	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	41	6	S1
CCL13	2099	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	42	6	S1
CCL13	2100	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	43	6	S1
CCL13	2101	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	41	6	S1
CCL13	2102	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	42	6	S1
CCL13	2103	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	43	6	S1
CCL13	2104	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	41	6	S1
CCL13	2105	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	43	6	S1
CCL13	2106	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	44	7	s1
CCL13	2107	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	44	7	s1
CCL13	2108	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	45	7	s1
CCL13	2109	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	45	7	s1
CCL13	2110	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	46	7	s1
CCL13	2111	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	46	7	s1
CCL13	2112	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	47		s5
CCL13	2113	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	47		s5
CCL13	2114	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	48	6	S1
CCL13	2115	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	48	6	S1
CCL13	2116	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	48	6	S1
CCL13	2117	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	49	12	s5
CCL13	2118	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	49	12	s5
CCL13	2119	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	50	12	s5
CCL13	2120	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	50	12	s5

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2121	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	51	12	s5
CCL13	2122	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	51	12	s5
CCL13	2123	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	52	13	s5
CCL13	2124	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	52	13	s5
CCL13	2125	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	53	14	s5
CCL13	2126	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	53	14	s5
CCL13	2127	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	53	14	s5
CCL13	2128	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	54	14	s5
CCL13	2129	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	54	14	s5
CCL13	2130	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	55	13	s5
CCL13	2131	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	55	13	s5
CCL13	2132	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	56	16	S6
CCL13	2133	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	56	16	S6
CCL13	2134	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	57	12	s5
CCL13	2135	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	57	12	s5
CCL13	2136	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	58	10	s4
CCL13	2137	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	58	10	s4
CCL13	2138	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	58	10	s4
CCL13	2139	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	59	10	s4
CCL13	2140	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	59	10	s4
CCL13	2141	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	59	10	s4
CCL13	2142	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	60	10	s4
CCL13	2143	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	60	10	s4
CCL13	2144	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	60	10	s4
CCL13	2145	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	61	45	s5
CCL13	2146	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	61	45	s5
CCL13	2147	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	61	45	s5
CCL13	2148	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	62	12	s5
CCL13	2149	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	62	12	s5
CCL13	2150	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	63	12	s5
CCL13	2151	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	63	12	s5
CCL13	2152	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	63	12	s5
CCL13	2153	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	64	13	S5
CCL13	2154	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	64	13	S5
CCL13	2155	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	65	14	s5
CCL13	2156	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	65	14	s5
CCL13	2157	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	65	14	s5
CCL13	2158	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	66	14	s5

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2159	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	66	14	s5
CCL13	2160	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	66	14	s5
CCL13	2161	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	67	15	s5
CCL13	2162	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	67	15	s5
CCL13	2163	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	68	46	s5
CCL13	2164	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	68	46	s5
CCL13	2165	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	69	14	s5
CCL13	2166	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	69	14	s5
CCL13	2167	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	70	14	s5
CCL13	2169	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	70	14	s5
CCL13	2170	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	71	15	s5
CCL13	2171	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	71	15	s5
CCL13	2172	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	71	15	s5
CCL13	2173	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	72	15	s5
CCL13	2174	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	72	15	s5
CCL13	2175	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	72	15	s5
CCL13	2176	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	73	15	s5
CCL13	2177	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	73	15	s5
CCL13	2178	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	74	14	s5
CCL13	2179	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	74	14	s5
CCL13	2180	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	75	15	s5
CCL13	2181	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	75	15	s5
CCL13	2182	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	75	15	s5
CCL13	2183	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	76	47	s5
CCL13	2184	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	76	47	s5
CCL13	2185	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	76	47	s5
CCL13	2186	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	77	16	S6
CCL13	2187	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	77	16	S6
CCL13	2188	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	78	16	S6
CCL13	2189	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	78	16	S6
CCL13	2190	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	79	16	s6
CCL13	2191	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	79	16	s6
CCL13	2192	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	79	16	s6
CCL13	2193	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	80	17	s7
CCL13	2194	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	80	17	s7
CCL13	2195	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	80	17	s7
CCL13	2196	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	81	17	s7
CCL13	2197	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	81	17	s7

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2198	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	81	17	s7
CCL13	2199	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	82	17	s7
CCL13	2200	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	82	17	s7
CCL13	2201	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	82	17	s7
CCL13	2202	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	83	35	S8
CCL13	2203	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	83	35	S8
CCL13	2204	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	83	35	S8
CCL13	2205	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	84	16	s5
CCL13	2206	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	84	16	S6
CCL13	2209	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	86	15	S5
CCL13	2210	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	86	15	S5
CCL13	2211	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	87	8	S2
CCL13	2212	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	87	8	S2
CCL13	2213	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	87	8	S2
CCL13	2214	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	88	8	S2
CCL13	2215	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	88	8	S2
CCL13	2216	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	88	8	S2
CCL13	2217	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	89	8	S2
CCL13	2218	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	89	8	S2
CCL13	2219	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	89	8	S2
CCL13	2220	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	90	8	S2
CCL13	2221	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	90	8	S2
CCL13	2222	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	91	8	S2
CCL13	2223	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	91	8	S2
CCL13	2224	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	92	8	S2
CCL13	2225	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	92	8	S2
CCL13	2226	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	92	8	S2
CCL13	2227	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	93	8	S2
CCL13	2228	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	93	8	S2
CCL13	2229	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	93	8	S2
CCL13	2230	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	94	16	S6
CCL13	2231	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	94	16	S6
CCL13	2232	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	95	35	S8
CCL13	2233	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	95	35	S8
CCL13	2234	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	95	35	S8
CCL13	2235	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	96	17	s7
CCL13	2236	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	96	17	s7
CCL13	2237	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	97	17	s7

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2238	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	97	17	s7
CCL13	2239	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	98	17	s7
CCL13	2240	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	98	17	s7
CCL13	2241	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	99	17	s7
CCL13	2242	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	99	17	s7
CCL13	2243	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	99	17	s7
CCL13	2244	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	100	17	s7
CCL13	2245	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	100	17	s7
CCL13	2246	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	101	45	s5
CCL13	2247	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	101	45	s5
CCL13	2248	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	101	45	s5
CCL13	2249	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	102	13	s5
CCL13	2250	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	102	13	s5
CCL13	2251	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	103	13	s5
CCL13	2252	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	103	13	s5
CCL13	2253	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	103	13	s5
CCL13	2254	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	104	48	
CCL13	2255	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	104	48	
CCL13	2256	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	105	49	
CCL13	2257	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	105	49	
CCL13	2258	Cut	SP	Pit	2	106	11	s5
CCL13	2259	Fill	SP	Primary pit fill	2	106	11	s5
CCL13	2260	Fill	SP	Secondary pit fill	2	106	11	s5
CCL13	2261	Fill	SP	Tertiary pit fill	2	107	11	s5
CCL13	2262	Cut	SP	Pit	2	108	11	s5
CCL13	2263	Fill	SP	Primary pit fill	2	108	11	s5
CCL13	2264	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	109	15	s5
CCL13	2265	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	109	15	s5
CCL13	2266	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	110	15	s5
CCL13	2267	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	110	15	s5
CCL13	2268	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	111	15	s5
CCL13	2269	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	111	15	s5
CCL13	2270	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	112	15	s5
CCL13	2271	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	112	15	s5
CCL13	2272	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	112	15	s5

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2273	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	113	50	s5
CCL13	2274	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	113	50	s5
CCL13	2275	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	113	50	s5
CCL13	2276	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	114	14	s5
CCL13	2277	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	114	14	s5
CCL13	2278	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	114	14	s5
CCL13	2279	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	115	14	s5
CCL13	2280	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	115	14	s5
CCL13	2281	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	116	51	s5
CCL13	2282	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	116	51	s5
CCL13	2283	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	117	35	S8
CCL13	2284	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	117	35	S8
CCL13	2285	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	118	35	S8
CCL13	2286	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	118	35	S8
CCL13	2287	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	118	35	S8
CCL13	2288	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	119	35	S8
CCL13	2289	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	119	35	S8
CCL13	2290	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	120	18	s9
CCL13	2291	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	120	18	s9
CCL13	2292	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	121	18	s9
CCL13	2293	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	121	18	s9
CCL13	2294	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	122	18	s9
CCL13	2295	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	122	18	s9
CCL13	2296	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	123	18	s9
CCL13	2297	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	123	18	s9
CCL13	2298	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	123	18	s9
CCL13	2299	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	124	17	S7
CCL13	2300	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	124	17	S7
CCL13	2301	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	124	17	S7
CCL13	2302	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	125	15	s5
CCL13	2303	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	125	15	s5
CCL13	2304	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	126	15	s5
CCL13	2305	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	126	15	s5
CCL13	2306	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	126	15	s5
CCL13	2307	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	127	15	s5
CCL13	2308	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	127	15	s5
CCL13	2309	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	128	18	s9
CCL13	2310	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	128	18	S9



SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2313	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	129	52	s5
CCL13	2314	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	129	52	s5
CCL13	2315	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	130	14	s5
CCL13	2316	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	130	14	s5
CCL13	2317	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	131	12	s5
CCL13	2318	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	131	12	s5
CCL13	2319	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	132	12	s5
CCL13	2320	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	132	12	s5
CCL13	2321	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	132	12	s5
CCL13	2322	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	133	13	s5
CCL13	2323	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	133	13	s5
CCL13	2324	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	134	17	s7
CCL13	2325	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	134	17	s7
CCL13	2326	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	135	17	s7
CCL13	2327	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	135	17	s7
CCL13	2328	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	136	17	s7
CCL13	2329	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	136	17	s7
CCL13	2330	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	137	53	s5
CCL13	2331	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	137	53	s5
CCL13	2332	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	138	15	s5
CCL13	2333	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	138	15	s5
CCL13	2334	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	139	13	s5
CCL13	2335	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	139	13	s5
CCL13	2336	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	139	13	s5
CCL13	2337	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	140	14	s5
CCL13	2338	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	140	14	s5
CCL13	2339	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	140	14	s5
CCL13	2340	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	141	14	s5
CCL13	2341	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	141	14	s5
CCL13	2342	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	141	14	s5
CCL13	2343	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	142	15	s5
CCL13	2344	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	142	15	s5
CCL13	2345	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	143	9	S3
CCL13	2346	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	143	9	S3
CCL13	2347	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	144	9	S3
CCL13	2348	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	144	9	S3
CCL13	2349	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	145	9	S3
CCL13	2350	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	145	9	S3

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	2351	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	146	9	S3
CCL13	2352	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	146	9	S3
CCL13	2353	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	147	9	S3
CCL13	2354	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	147	9	S3
CCL13	2355	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	148	35	S8
CCL13	2356	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	148	35	S8
CCL13	2357	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	149	35	S8
CCL13	2358	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	149	35	S8
CCL13	2359	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	149	35	S8
CCL13	2360	Fill	SP	Tertiary posthole fill	2	149	35	S8
CCL13	2361	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	150	35	S8
CCL13	2362	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	150	35	S8
CCL13	2363	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	150	35	S8
CCL13	2364	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	151	35	S8
CCL13	2365	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	151	35	S8
CCL13	2366	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	151	35	S8
CCL13	2367	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	152	12	s5
CCL13	2368	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	152	12	s5
CCL13	2369	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	152	12	s5
CCL13	2370	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	153	35	S8
CCL13	2371	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	153	35	S8
CCL13	2372	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	153	35	S8
CCL13	2373	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	154	35	S8
CCL13	2374	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	154	35	S8
CCL13	2375	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	154	35	S8
CCL13	2376	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	155	35	S8
CCL13	2377	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	155	35	S8
CCL13	2378	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	156	35	S8
CCL13	2379	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	156	35	S8
CCL13	2380	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	156	35	S8
CCL13	2381	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	157	16	s6
CCL13	2382	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	157	16	s6
CCL13	2383	Cut	SP	Posthole	2	158	16	s6
CCL13	2384	Fill	SP	Primary Posthole fill	2	158	16	s6
CCL13	2385	Fill	SP	Secondary Posthole fill	2	127	15	s6
CCL13	3000	Layer	NS	Topsoil	3			
CCL13	3001	Layer	NS	Subsoil	3			
CCL13	3002	Layer	NS	Colluvium	3			

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	3003	Layer	N	Natural	3			
CCL13	3004	Fill	P	Upper pit fill	3	159	25	P21
CCL13	3005	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	160	25	P21
CCL13	3006	Fill	P	primary pit fill	3	161	25	P21
CCL13	3007	Cut	P	Pit	3	161	25	P21
CCL13	3008	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	162	26	S22
CCL13	3009	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	162	26	S22
CCL13	3010	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	163	26	S22
CCL13	3011	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	163	26	S22
CCL13	3012	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	164	26	S22
CCL13	3013	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	164	26	S22
CCL13	3014	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	165	26	S22
CCL13	3015	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	165	26	S22
CCL13	3016	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	166	26	S22
CCL13	3017	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	166	26	S22
CCL13	3018	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	167	25	P21
CCL13	3019	Cut	P	Elongated pit	3	167	25	P21
CCL13	3020	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	168	25	P21
CCL13	3021	Fill	P	primary pit fill	3	168	25	P21
CCL13	3022	Cut	P	Pit	3	168	25	P21
CCL13	3023	Fill	P	primary pit fill	3	169	25	P21
CCL13	3024	Cut	P	Pit	3	169	25	P21
CCL13	3025	Fill	P	primary pit fill	3	170	27	E23
CCL13	3026	Cut	P	Pit	3	170	27	E23
CCL13	3027	Fill	D	Ditch fill	3	171	27	E23
CCL13	3028	Cut	D	Ditch	3	1	27	E23
CCL13	3029	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	172	26	S22
CCL13	3030	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	172	26	S22
CCL13	3031	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	173	26	S22
CCL13	3032	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	173	26	S22
CCL13	3033	Layer	NS	Lower colluvium	3	174		
CCL13	3034	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	175	26	S22
CCL13	3035	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	175	26	S22
CCL13	3036	Fill	SP	Posthole fill	3	176	26	S22
CCL13	3037	Cut	SP	Posthole	3	176	26	S22
CCL13	3038	Fill	P	Upper pit fill	3	177	31	P24
CCL13	3039	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3040	Fill	P	Lower pit fill	3	178	31	P24

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	3041	Cut	P	Pit	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3042	Fill	D	Upper fill of linear feature	3	179	44	E23
CCL13	3043	Fill	D	Lower fill of linear feature	3	180	44	E23
CCL13	3044	Cut	D	Linear feature	3	180	44	E23
CCL13	3045	Fill	D	Upper fill of linear feature	3	181	41	E23
CCL13	3046	Fill	D	Lower fill of linear feature	3	182	41	E23
CCL13	3047	Cut	D	Linear feature	3	182	41	E23
CCL13	3048	Fill	P	Upper pit fill	3	183	31	P24
CCL13	3049	Fill	P	Lower pit fill	3	183	31	P24
CCL13	3050	Cut	p	Elongated pit	3	183	31	P24
CCL13	3051	Fill	D	Ditch fill	3	184	27	E23
CCL13	3052	Cut	D	Ditch cut	3	184	27	E23
CCL13	3053	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3054	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3055	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	186	29	E23
CCL13	3056	Fill	P	Pit Cut	3	186	29	E23
CCL13	3057	Fill	xx	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	187	29	E23
CCL13	3058	Fill	D	Fill of linear feature	3	188	41	E23
CCL13	3059	Fill	D	Fill of linear feature	3	188	41	E23
CCL13	3060	Fill	D	Fill of linear feature	3	182	41	E23
CCL13	3061	Fill	D	Fill of linear feature	3	183	31	P24
CCL13	3062	Fill	P	Upper fill of pit	3	189	34	P26
CCL13	3063	Fill	P	Lower fill of pit	3	190	34	P26
CCL13	3064	Cut	P	Pit	3	190	34	P26
CCL13	3065	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	191	28	E23
CCL13	3066	Cut	XX	Possible hedgeline	3	191	28	E23
CCL13	3067	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	192	31	P24
CCL13	3068	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	192	31	P24
CCL13	3069	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	193	28	E23
CCL13	3070	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	193	28	E23
CCL13	3071	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	194	28	E23
CCL13	3072	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	194	28	E23
CCL13	3073	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	195	28	E23
CCL13	3074	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	195	28	E23
CCL13	3075	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	196	28	E23
CCL13	3076	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	196	28	E23
CCL13	3077	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	197	28	E23
CCL13	3078	Cut	XX	Possible hedgeline	3	197	28	E23

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	3079	Fill	P	Tertiary pit fill	3	177	31	P24
CCL13	3080	Fill	P	Secondary pit fill	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3081	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3082	Cut	P	Pit	3	178	31	P24
CCL13	3083	Fill	D	Hedgeline fill	3	200	44	E23
CCL13	3084	Cut	D	Hedgeline cut	3	200	44	E23
CCL13	3085	Fill	P	Secondary Pit fill	3	201	32	P25
CCL13	3086	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	202	32	P25
CCL13	3087	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	203	31	P24
CCL13	3088	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	203	31	P24
CCL13	3089	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	204	31	P24
CCL13	3090	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	204	31	P24
CCL13	3091	Fill	P	Pit fill	3	205	32	P25
CCL13	3092	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	205	32	P25
CCL13	3093	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	3	206	41	E23
CCL13	3094	Fill	D	Lower ditch fill	3	207	41	E23
CCL13	3095	Cut	D	Ditch cut	3	207	41	E23
CCL13	3096	Fill	PT	Tertiary pit fill	3	208	42	P26
CCL13	3097	Fill	PT	Secondary pit fill	3	208	42	P26
CCL13	3098	Fill	PT	Primary pit fill	3	208	42	P26
CCL13	3099	Cut	PT	Storage pit	3	209	42	P26
CCL13	3100	Fill	P	Tertiary pit fill	3	210	28	E23
CCL13	3101	Fill	P	Secondary pit fill	3	210	28	E23
CCL13	3102	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	211	28	E23
CCL13	3103	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	211	28	E23
CCL13	3104	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	187	29	E23
CCL13	3105	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	212	28	E23
CCL13	3106	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	212	28	E23
CCL13	3107	Fill	P	Tertiary pit fill	3	213	42	P26
CCL13	3108	Fill	P	Secondary pit fill	3	214	42	P26
CCL13	3109	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	214	42	P26
CCL13	3110	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	214	42	P26
CCL13	3111	Fill	P	Primary fill of ditch terminal	3	215	27	E23
CCL13	3112	Cut	P	Ditch terminal	3	215	27	E23
CCL13	3113	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	216	29	E23
CCL13	3114	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	216	29	E23
CCL13	3115	Fill	P	Fill of possible hedgeline planter	3	217	28	E23
CCL13	3116	Cut	P	Cut of possible hedgeline planter	3	217	28	E23

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	3117	Fill	P	Fill of possible hedgeline planter	3	218	28	E23
CCL13	3118	Cut	P	Cut of possible hedgeline planter	3	218	28	E23
CCL13	3119	Fill	P	Fill of possible hedgeline planter	3	219	28	E23
CCL13	3120	Cut	P	Cut of possible hedgeline planter	3	219	28	E23
CCL13	3121	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	220	31	P24
CCL13	3122	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	220	31	P24
CCL13	3123	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	221	34	P24
CCL13	3124	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	221	34	P24
CCL13	3125	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	222	28	E23
CCL13	3126	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	222	28	E23
CCL13	3127	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	223	28	E23
CCL13	3128	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	223	28	E23
CCL13	3129	Cut	XX	Cut of possible hedgeline	3	224	28	E23
CCL13	3130	Fill	XX	Fill of possible hedgeline	3	224	28	E23
CCL13	3131	Cut	P	Ditch Cut	3	225	41	E23
CCL13	3132	Fill	P	Primary ditch fill	3	225	41	E23
CCL13	3133	Cut	D	Hedgeline cut	3	226	44	E23
CCL13	3134	Fill	D	Hedgeline fill	3	226	44	E23
CCL13	3135	Cut	D	Pit cut	3	227	32	P25
CCL13	3136	Fill	D	Pit fill	3	227	32	P25
CCL13	3137	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	228	34	P26
CCL13	3138	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	228	34	P26
CCL13	3139	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	205	32	P25
CCL13	3140	Fill	D	Upper pit fill	3	229	32	P25
CCL13	3141	Fill	D	Tertiary pit fill	3	201	32	P25
CCL13	3142	Fill	D	Primary pit fill	3	202	32	P25
CCL13	3143	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	230	31	p24
CCL13	3144	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	230	31	p24
CCL13	3145	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	231	34	P26
CCL13	3146	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	231	34	P26
CCL13	3147	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	232	34	P26
CCL13	3148	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	232	34	P26
CCL13	3149	Fill	P	Primary pit fill	3	233	29	E23
CCL13	3150	Cut	P	Pit Cut	3	233	29	E23
CCL13	4000	Layer	D	Topsoil	4			
CCL13	4001	Layer	D	Natural	4			
CCL13	4002	Cut	U	Cut of ditch terminal	4	234	19	E18
CCL13	4003	Fill	U	Primary ditch fill	4	234	19	E18

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	4004	Fill	U	Secondary ditch fill	4	235	19	E18
CCL13	4005	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	4	235	19	E18
CCL13	4006	Fill	U	Upper ditch fill	4	235	19	E18
CCL13	4007	Fill	U	Ditch cut	4	236	19	E18
CCL13	4008	Fill	U	Primary ditch fill	4	236	19	E18
CCL13	4009	Fill	U	Secondary ditch fill	4	237	19	E18
CCL13	4010	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	4	237	19	E18
CCL13	4011	Cut	U	Posthole cut	4	238	20	E18
CCL13	4012	Fill	U	Primary posthole fill	4	238	20	E18
CCL13	4013	Fill	D	Secondary posthole fill	4	238	20	E18
CCL13	4014	Cut	U	Possible posthole	4	239	20	E18
CCL13	4015	Fill	U	Primary fill of possible posthole	4	239	20	E18
CCL13	4016	Cut	U	Possible posthole	4	240	20	E18
CCL13	4017	Fill	U	Primary fill of possible posthole	4	240	20	E18
CCL13	4018	Cut	U	Posthole cut	4	241	21	P17
CCL13	4019	Fill	U	Primary posthole fill	4	241	21	P17
CCL13	4020	Fill	U	Ditch cut	4	242	19	E18
CCL13	4021	Fill	U	Primary ditch fill	4	242	19	E18
CCL13	4022	Fill	U	Secondary ditch fill	4	243	19	E18
CCL13	4023	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	4	243	19	E18
CCL13	4024	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	4	243	19	E18
CCL 13	5001	Layer	NS	Topsoil	5			
CCL 13	5002	Layer	N	Natural	5			
CCL 13	5003	Layer	MU	Made ground	5			
CCL 13	5004	Layer	NS	Buried topsoil	5			
CCL 13	5005	Layer	NS	Buried topsoil	5			
CCL 13	5006	Layer	NS	Subsoil	5			
CCL13	6000	Layer	NS	Topsoil	6			
CCL13	6001	Layer	NS	Natural	6			
CCL13	6002	Layer	MU	Made ground	6	244		
CCL13	6003	Cut	SP	Posthole cut	6	245	22	S19
CCL13	6004	Fill	SP	Primary posthole fill	6	245	22	S19
CCL13	6005	Cut	SP	Posthole cut	6	246	22	S19
CCL13	6006	Fill	SP	Primary posthole fill	6	246	22	S19
CCL13	6007	Cut	SP	Posthole cut	6	247	22	S19
CCL13	6008	Fill	SP	Primary posthole fill	6	247	22	S19
CCL13	6009	Fill	D	Ditch cut	6	248	23	E20
CCL13	6010	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	6	248	23	E20

SITECODE	CONTEXTS	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	AREA	SUBGROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
CCL13	6011	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	6	248	23	E20
CCL13	6012	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	6	249	23	E20
CCL13	6013	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	6	249	23	E20
CCL13	6014	Fill	D	Ditch cut	6	250	23	E20
CCL13	6015	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	6	250	23	E20
CCL13	6016	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	6	250	23	E20
CCL13	6017	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	6	251	23	E20
CCL13	6018	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	6	251	23	E20
CCL13	6019	Fill	D	Ditch cut	6	252	23	E20
CCL13	6020	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	6	252	23	E20
CCL13	6021	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	6	252	23	E20
CCL13	6022	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	6	253	23	E20
CCL13	6023	Fill	D	Ditch cut	6	254	23	E20
CCL13	6024	Fill	D	Primary ditch fill	6	254	23	E20
CCL13	6025	Fill	D	Secondary ditch fill	6	254	23	E20
CCL13	6026	Fill	D	Tertiary ditch fill	6	255	23	E20
CCL13	6027	Fill	D	Upper ditch fill	6	255	23	E20
CCL13	7000	Layer	NS	Topsoil	7			
CCL13	7001	Layer	MU	Modern made ground	7	256		
CCL13	7002	Layer	NS	Natural	7			
CCL13	8000	Layer	NS	Topsoil	8			
CCL13	8001	Layer	MU	Modern made ground	8	257	40	
CCL13	8002	Layer	NS	Natural	8			
CCL13	8003	Cut	XX	Cut of hedgeline	8	258	38	E27
CCL13	8004	Fill	XX	Fill of hedgeline	8	258	38	E27
CCL13	8005	Cut	XX	Cut of hedgeline	8	259	38	E27
CCL13	8006	Fill	XX	Fill of hedgeline	8	259	38	E27
CCL13	8007	Cut	XX	Cut of hedgeline	8	260	38	E27
CCL13	8008	Fill	XX	Fill of hedgeline	8	260	38	E27
CCL13	8009	Cut	XX	Cut of hedgeline	8	261	38	E27
CCL13	8010	Fill	XX	Fill of hedgeline	8	261	38	E27
CCL13	8011	Layer	NS	Colluvium	8	262	39	
CCL13	8012	Fill	D	Fill of gully	8	263	37	
CCL13	8013	Cut	D	Cut of gully	8	263	37	
CCL13	8014	Fill	D	Fill of gully	8	264	37	
CCL13	8015	Cut	D	Cut of gully	8	264	37	



## Appendix 2 Finds and Environmental Quantifications

Table 1: Bulk Finds Quantification

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CB M	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FC F	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)	
1004	1	10	2	24			1	4					2	16	1	<2							
1330	5	4																					
2003	4	14							1	22													
2005	2	4			2	6			2	260													
2007	18	62			1	12			1	64													
2010	1	4																					
2012	1	<2																					
2015	22	132					1	20	2	202													
2018	6	60			1	<2			1	34													
2023	2	32							2	138													
2026					2	4			1	12													
2029	2	12			1	<2																	
2032	2	16			1	<2																	
2040	3	10			1	<2	1	3	2	24													
2043	2	20			2	2			2	48													
2049	5	122							2	160													
2057	145	1196							2	136	8	4											
2059	2	4							2	50													
2075	13	80			15	20			2	18													
2077	1	6																					
2081	3	2																					







8011	1	18			14	86			9	58												
86/005					1	32																
98/05	1	20			6	<2																
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>4072</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>7874</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>

Table 3 Environmental Samples Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells		
1	2057	6	60	60	70	2	* <i>Polygonum / Rumex</i> sp.			*	*	Cerealia (<5), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+										28 % ***	
2	2064	16	70	70	55	10	* <i>Polygonum / Rumex</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	Cerealia (<3), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+ to ++	*	<i>Polygonum / Rumex</i> sp. (1), cf. <i>Medicago / Melilotus</i> sp. (2), unid. seeds (3)	+ to ++								35 % ***
3	2131	10	50	50	65	15			*	*	*	Cerealia (<5)	+										20 % ***	
4	2133	4	8	8	40	45				*													15 % ***	
5	2137	10	50	50	40	45				*													15 % ***	
6	2143	4	8	8	45	20			*	*													35 % ***	
7	2149	4	12	12	35	45			*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+ to ++	*	unid. seed (1)	+								20 % ***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
8	2157	10	55	55	30	45				*	*	Cerealia (2)	+									25 % ***
9	98/05	4	12	12	35	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			*	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+									60 % ***
10	2171	8	18	18	45	30	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	**							*	CPR (4)	+	* frag. (1)		25 % ***
11	2179	4	14	14	60	30				*												10 % ***
12	2187	2	10	10	80	5				*												15 % ***
13	2194	4	12	12	70	15				*												15 % ***
14	2200	8	40	40	60	20				*												20 % ***
15	2242	8	45	45	60	10		*	**	***	*	Cerealia (2); cf. Fabaceae (1)	+ to ++	**	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), cf., <i>Medicago / Melilotus</i> sp. (3), cf. <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (1); unid. seeds (<5)	+ to ++	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume bases, spikelet forks and spikelet bases - <30)	+ to ++			20 % ***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	
16	2243	4	12	12	40	30		*	**	**	*	Cerealia (2), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+ to ++	**	cf. <i>Medicago / Melilotus</i> sp. (2), <i>Galium</i> sp. (1), unid. seeds (7)	+ to ++	*	Triticum sp. (glume bases - 5)	+ to ++			20 % **	
17	22440	8	60	60	45	30	* <i>Rubus</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	Cerealia (1)	+									25 % ***	
18	2250	2	4	4	20	60				*	*	Cerealia (1)	+									20 % **	
19	2221	8	30	30	20	15	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			*												65 % ***	
20	2223	6	50	50	55	40				*												5 % **	
21	2261	10	60	60	60	20		*	**	***	*	Cerealia (1), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+			*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume base - 1)		+			20 % ***	
22	2260	20	140	100	45	5		**	***	***	*	Cerealia (5), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (4)	+ to ++	*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	++	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume bases - 2)		++			20 % ***
23	2263	14	200	100	65	5	* <i>Polygonum / Rumex</i> sp. (1), Caryophyllaceae (1)	*	**	**	*	Cerealia (5), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (2)	+ to ++								*	25 % ***	
24	2269	6	50	50	50	35				*												15 % ***	



Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
25	2274	2	12	12	45	45				*												10 % **
26	2291	12	50	50	50	35	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			*	**	Cerealia (<12), cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (2)	+ to ++									15 % **
27	2293	22	115	100	40	35			*	*	***	50-65 items, Cerealia, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++			*	<i>Triticum</i> sp (glume base - 1)	++				20 % ***
28	2345	6	14	14	35	45				*	**	30-50 items, Cerealia, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	+ to ++									20 % **
29	2347	18	90	90	15	15		*	*	*	***	150-200 items, Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Poaceae	++	*	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume base - 1)	++			15 % ***
30	2351	4	12	12	40	40				*	*	Cerealia (1)	++									20 % **
31	2371	6	30	30	60	30	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.															10 % **

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
32	2374	8	150	150	60	33	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.															7 % **
33	2308	14	48	48	40	40			* (1)													20 % ***
34	2316	2	20	20	50	50																**
35	2323	<2	8	8	70	5																25 % **
36	2338	4	50	50	60	10		* (1)	*	*												30 % **
37	6011	22	125	125	45	5			* (1)	*												50 % ***
38	4019	6	150	150	80	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.															18 % **
39	6021	14	40	40	20	4			*	*			*	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp <i>bulbosum</i> (1)		+						76 % ***
40	6015	10	55	55	45	15																40 % **

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
41	2284	8	90	90	80	5			*	*												15 % **
42	2356	10	260	260	80	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		(1)	*												18 % ***
43	2020	16	150	150	60	5		**	**	**												15 % **
44	2040	12	85	85	75	5		*	**	***												20 % ***
45	2116	20	250	250	80	5			*													15 % **
46	2073	18	200	200	75	4			*	*			*		<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i> sp. (1)	++						21 % **
47	2016	8	45	45	80	5			*	*	*	Cerealia (1), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+									15 % **
48	3027	24	85	85	30	5		*	**	**												55 % ***
49	3040	<2	8	8	10	2			*	***												80 % ***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Large mammal bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
50	3136	12	25	25	5	3			***	**												75 % ***
51	3063	6	12	12	5	-		*	***	***												55 % ***
52	3098	4	8	8	-	8				**												90 % ***
53	3061	16	50	50	25	10			*	*												65 % ***
54	3060	8	45	45	65	15			*	*												20 % **

**Appendix 3 HER Summary Form**

Site Code	CCL 13					
Identification Name and Address	Cherkley Court, Reigate Road, Leatherhead Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Mole Valley, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 182 457					
Geology	Cretaceous Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5790					
Type of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b>	<b>Excav.</b>	<b>Watching Brief</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	<b>Green Field</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 28-01-2013 to 08-02- 2013	Excav. 08-02- 2013 to 31-07- 2013	WB. 01-03-2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	<b>BA</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>RB</b>
	AS	MED	<b>PM</b>	<b>Other Modern</b>		
<p>The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on the site from the late Bronze Age onwards. Five major archaeological periods were identified, with the majority of the activity dated to the Late Bronze Age including agricultural activity, probable quarrying, cereal processing and possible ritual activity. A lesser degree of the mid to late Iron Age activity while there was scant evidence of Roman activity was noted on site. A small number of features from the post-medieval period were also identified.</p>						

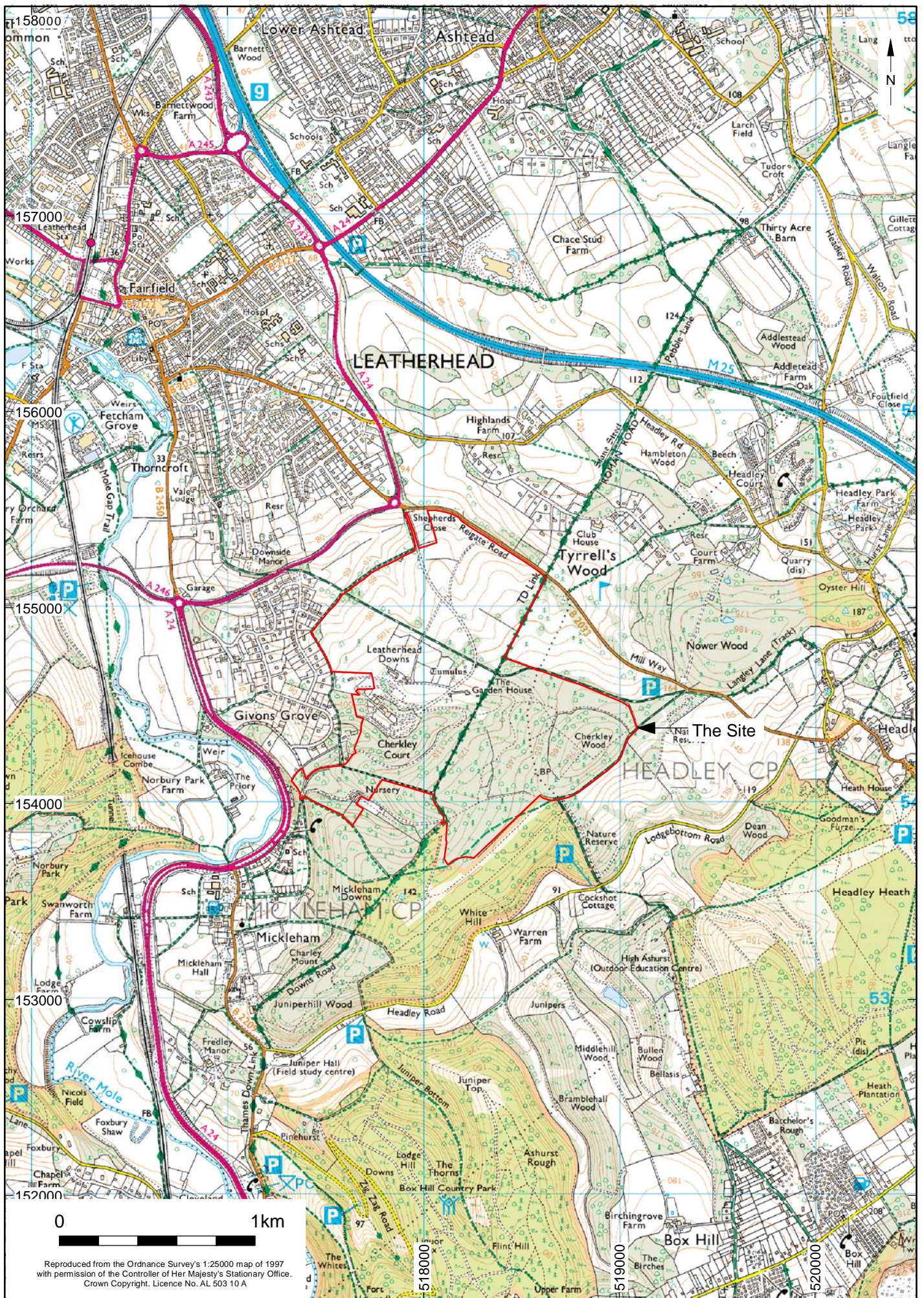
## Appendix 4 OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-166698**

### Project details

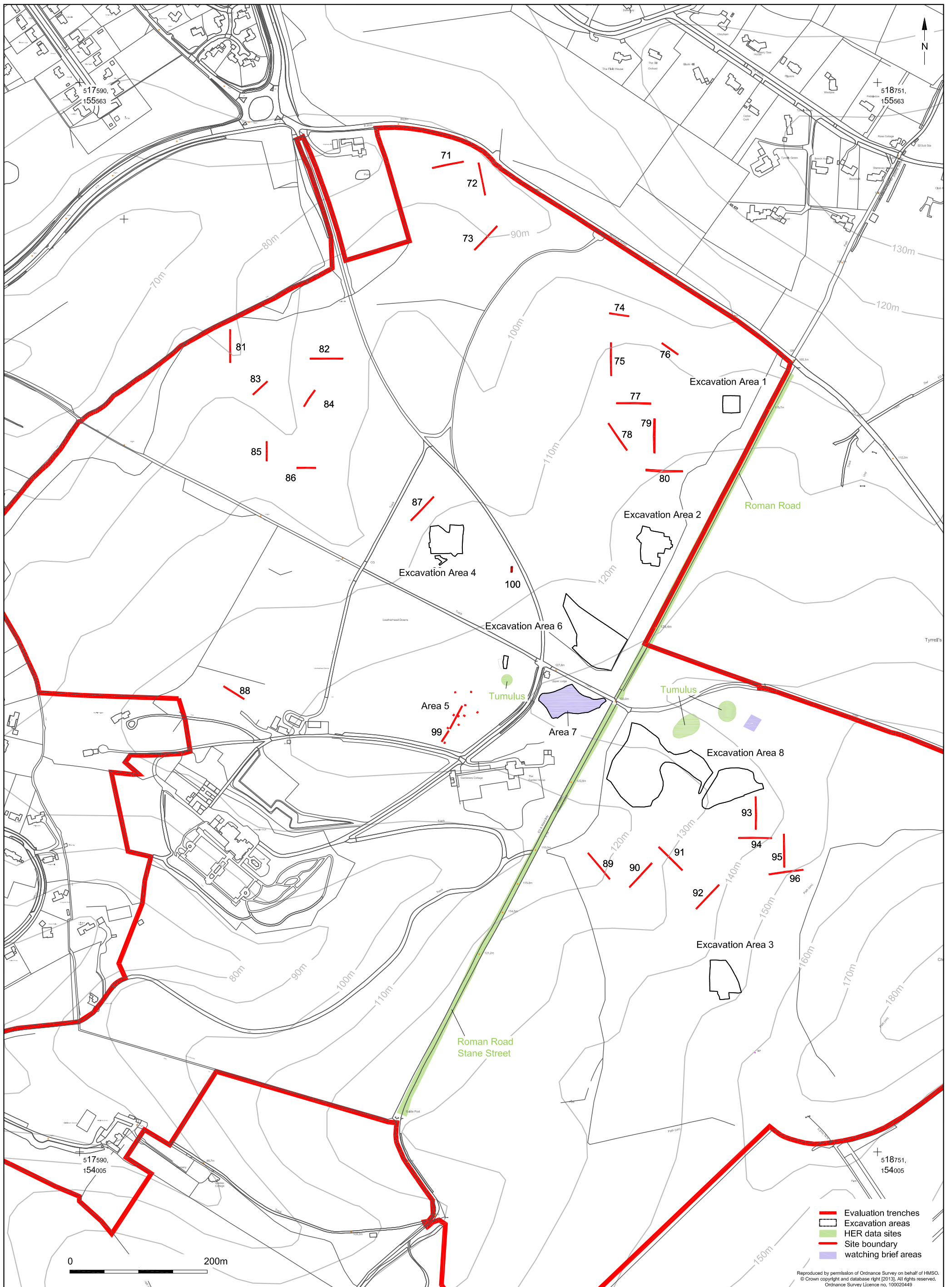
Project name	Cherkley Court, Leatherhead
Short description of the project	There was a scattering of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint as well as a small number of undesignated prehistoric pits and postholes. The Late Bronze Age saw a dramatic increase in activity on site intense activity taking place in isolated pockets of the site as well as the digging of large ditches again isolated from other features. A rectilinear enclosure was also recorded close to an area of pitting, probably for quarrying and for storage. The main focus of the Bronze Age activity was in the east of the site where a number of post built structures were recorded, while some of these appear to have been used for cereal storage and processing others are may have ritual functions given the presence of three barrows on site. While the Iron Age saw less activity on site, what there was appeared to respect much of the Bronze Age landscape; similarly aligned features and continuation of pitting were present in some areas. The prehistoric activity as a whole also highlighted the frequent mirroring of the alignment of the Roman road Stane Street, with both Bronze Age and Iron Age features on this alignment or perpendicular to it suggesting the road may follow the line of an older trackway. The Roman period saw surprisingly little activity given the proximity of the road; only a few sherds of pottery from a colluvial deposit were retrieved. The colluvium appears to have been deposited in two main phases with all features cut through the lower colluvium while the upper deposit overlay the Bronze Age and Iron Age features and may be of Roman date. The post-medieval and modern activity was limited to 19th or 20th century field boundaries and post-war made ground.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2013 End: 09-07-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CCL 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5790 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	GRANARY? Late Bronze Age
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSES? Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ENGLOSURES Late Bronze Age
Monument type	STORAGE PITS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	GRAIN STORES? Late Bronze Age
Monument type	FENCELINE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation", "Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY LEATHERHEAD Cherkley Court, Reigate Road
Postcode	KT22 8QX

Study area	159.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 1813 5504 51 0 51 16 54 N 000 18 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 76.57m Max: 150.53m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	13 December 2013



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5790	December 2013	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: JLR			

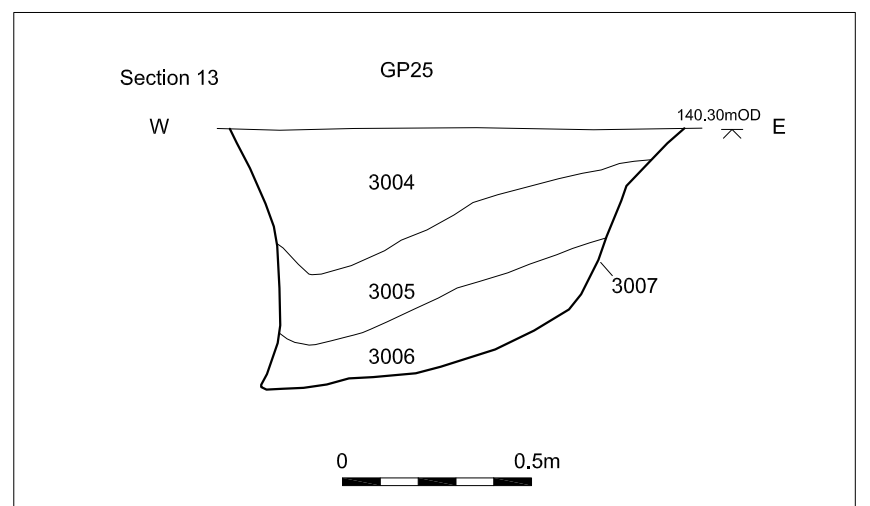
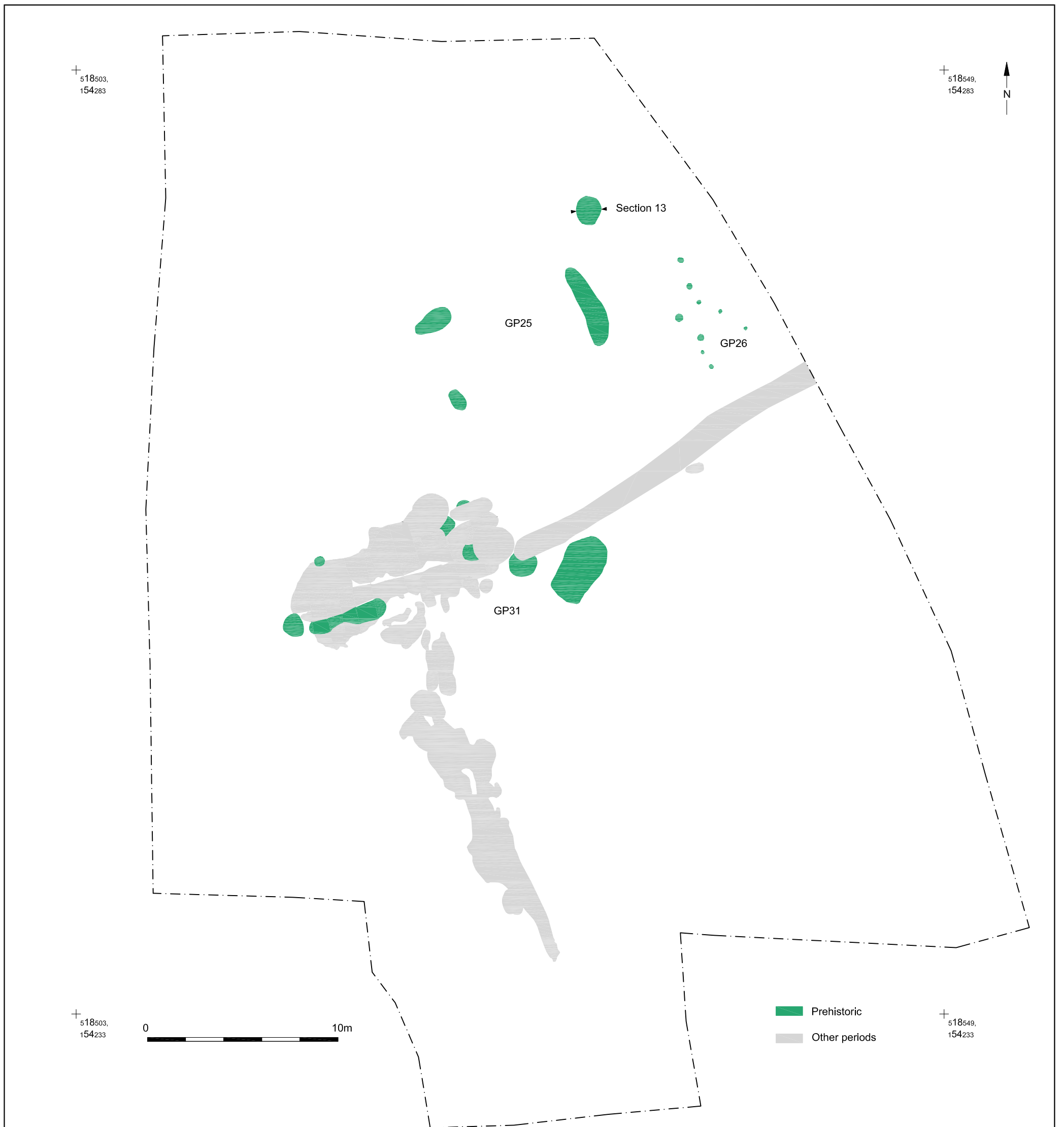


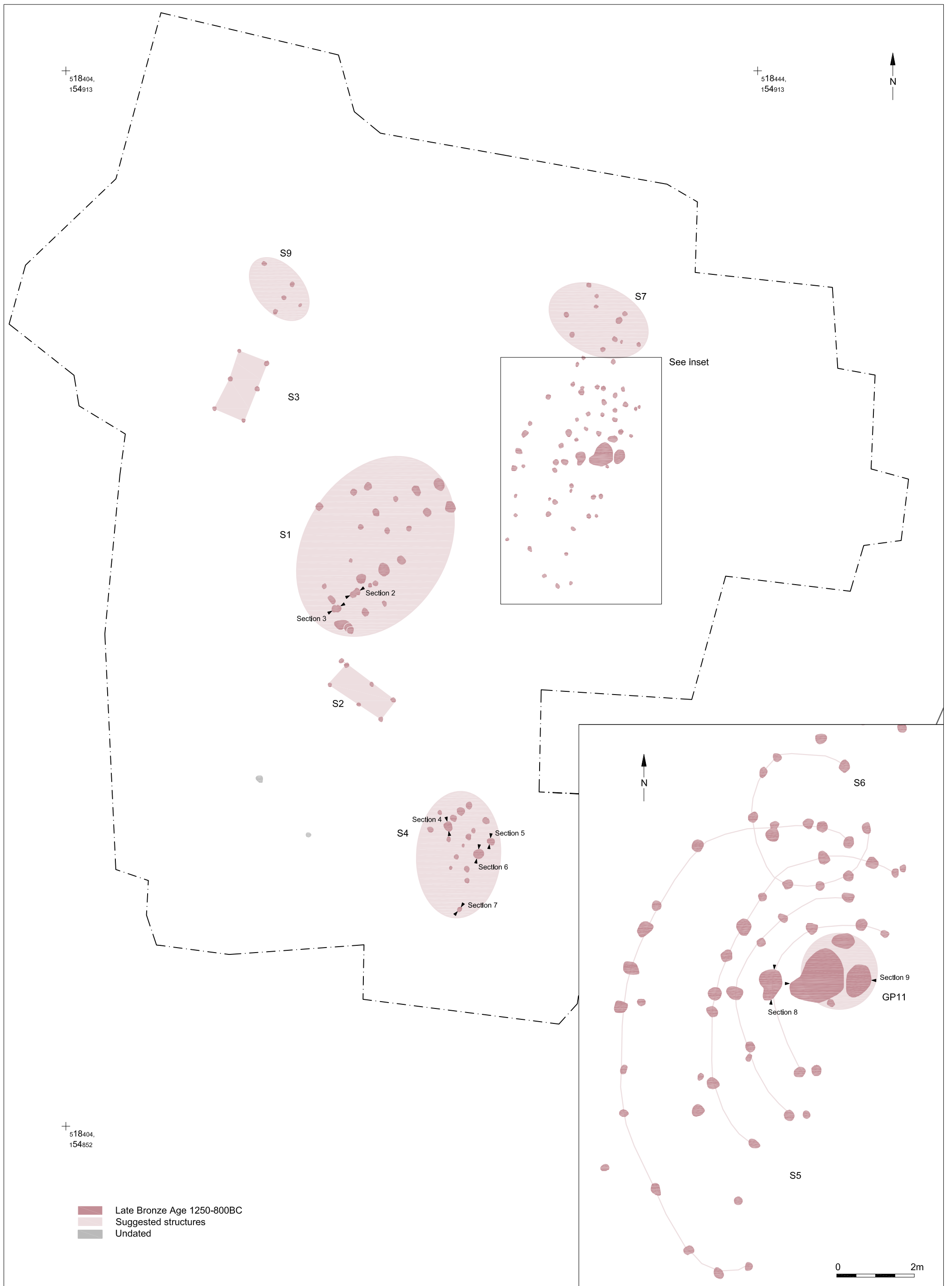


- Evaluation trenches
- Excavation areas
- HER data sites
- Site boundary
- watching brief areas

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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5790	July 2014	Trench location plan		
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: FEG			

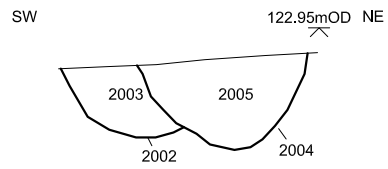




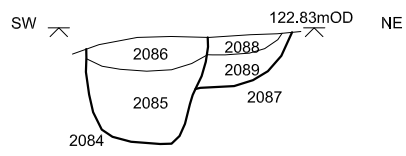
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkey Court, Leatherhead	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5790	December 2013	Excavation area 2: Late Bronze Age plan	
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: FEG		

S1

Section 2

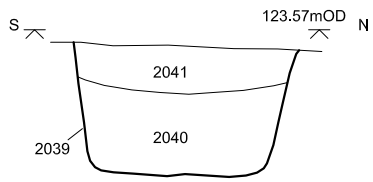


Section 3

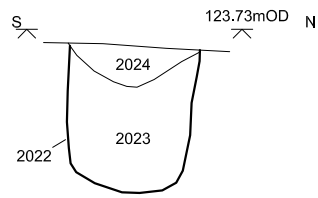


S4

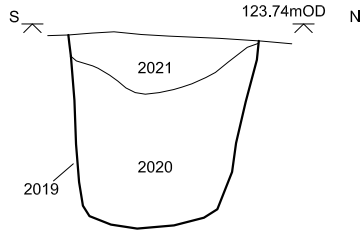
Section 4



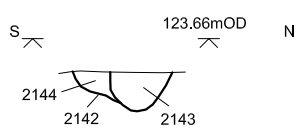
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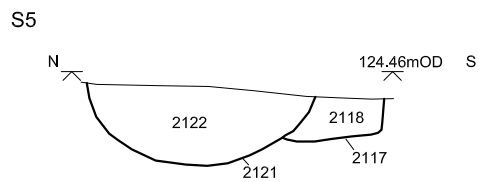
Section 6



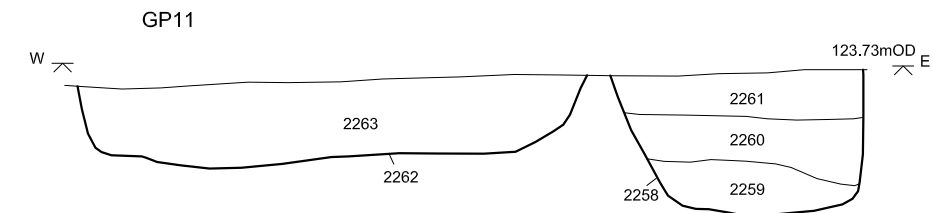
Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



0 0.5m



Structure S3 looking north east



Structure S4 looking north west



Structure S5 looking west



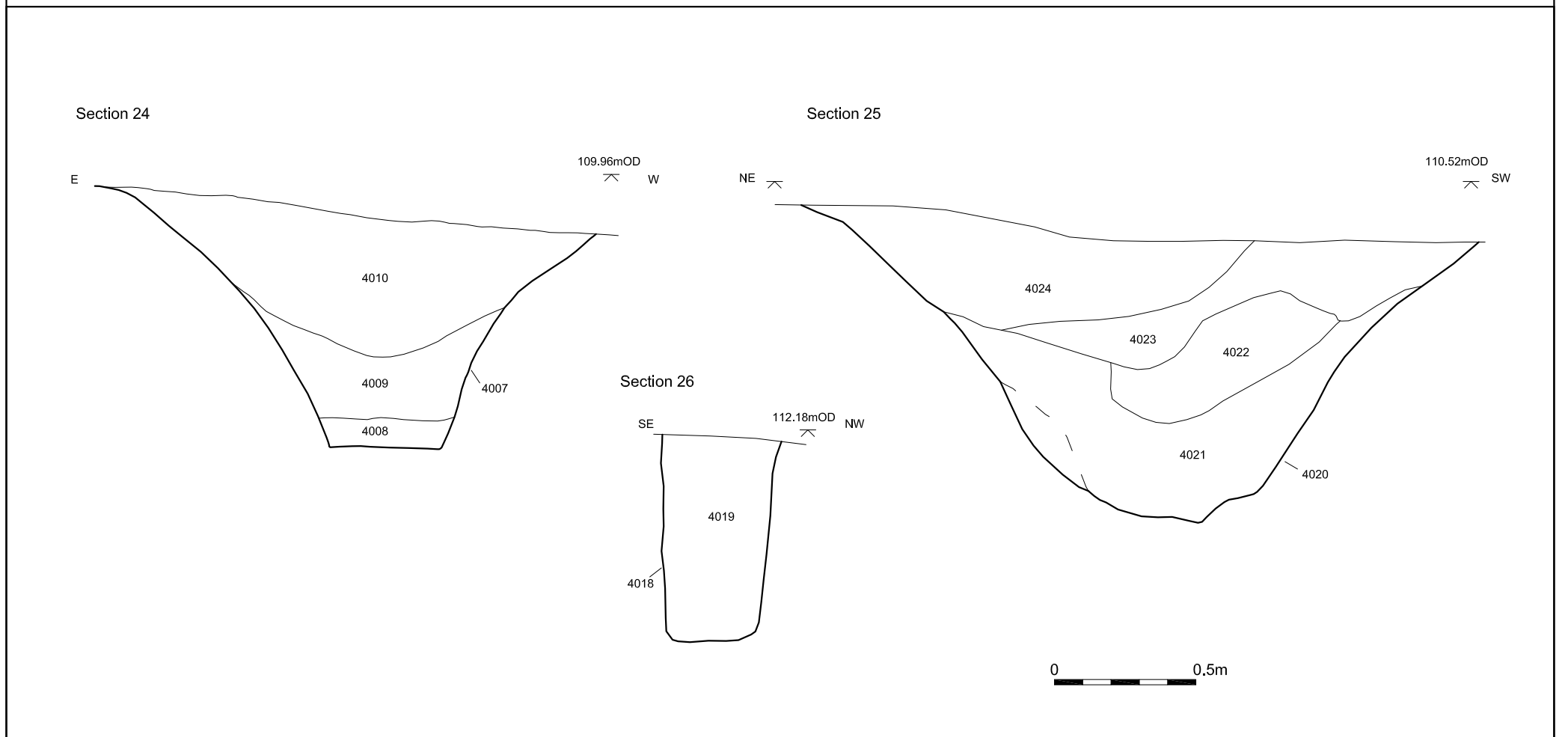
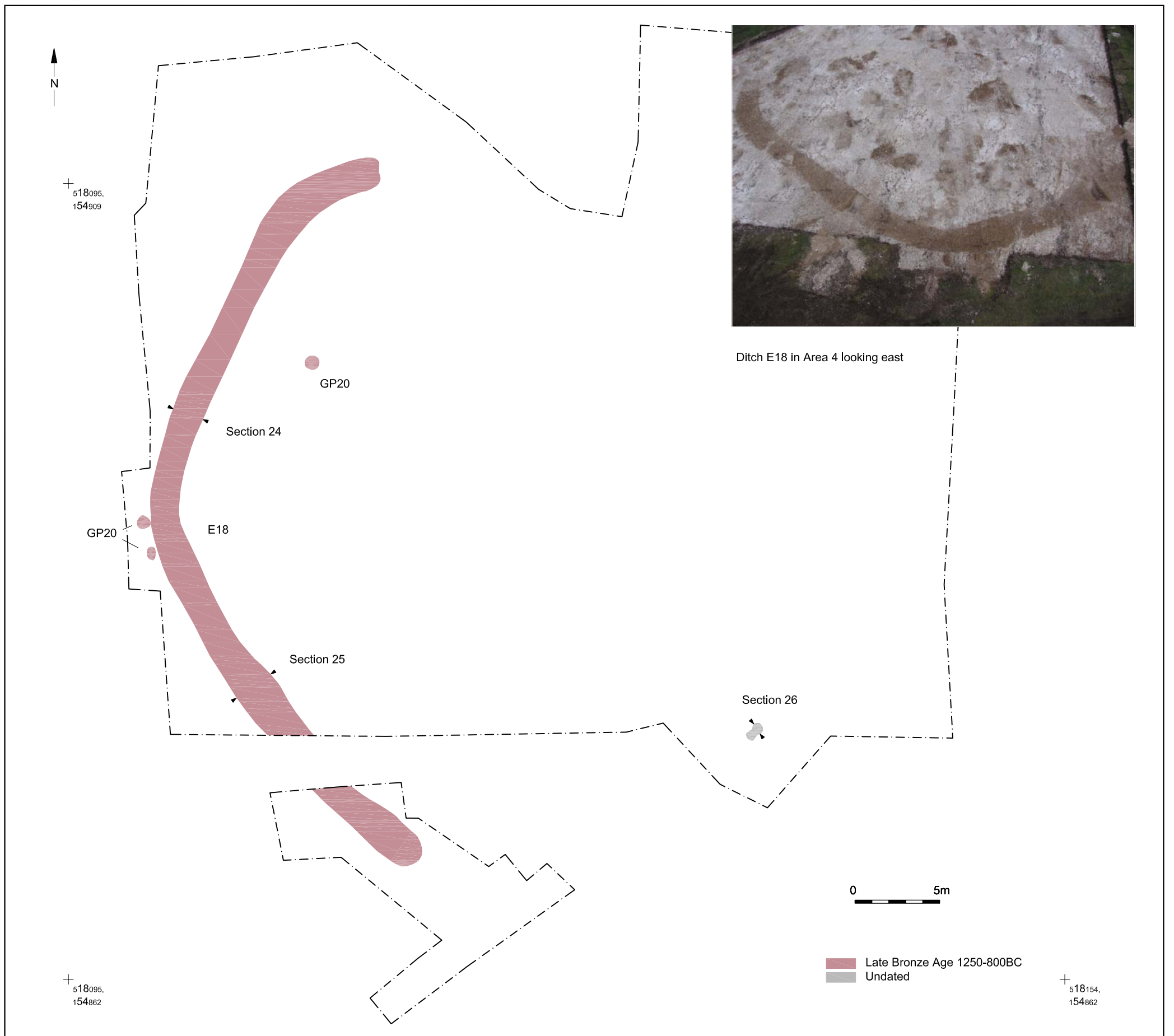
Central pits GP11 and inner post holes of structure S5

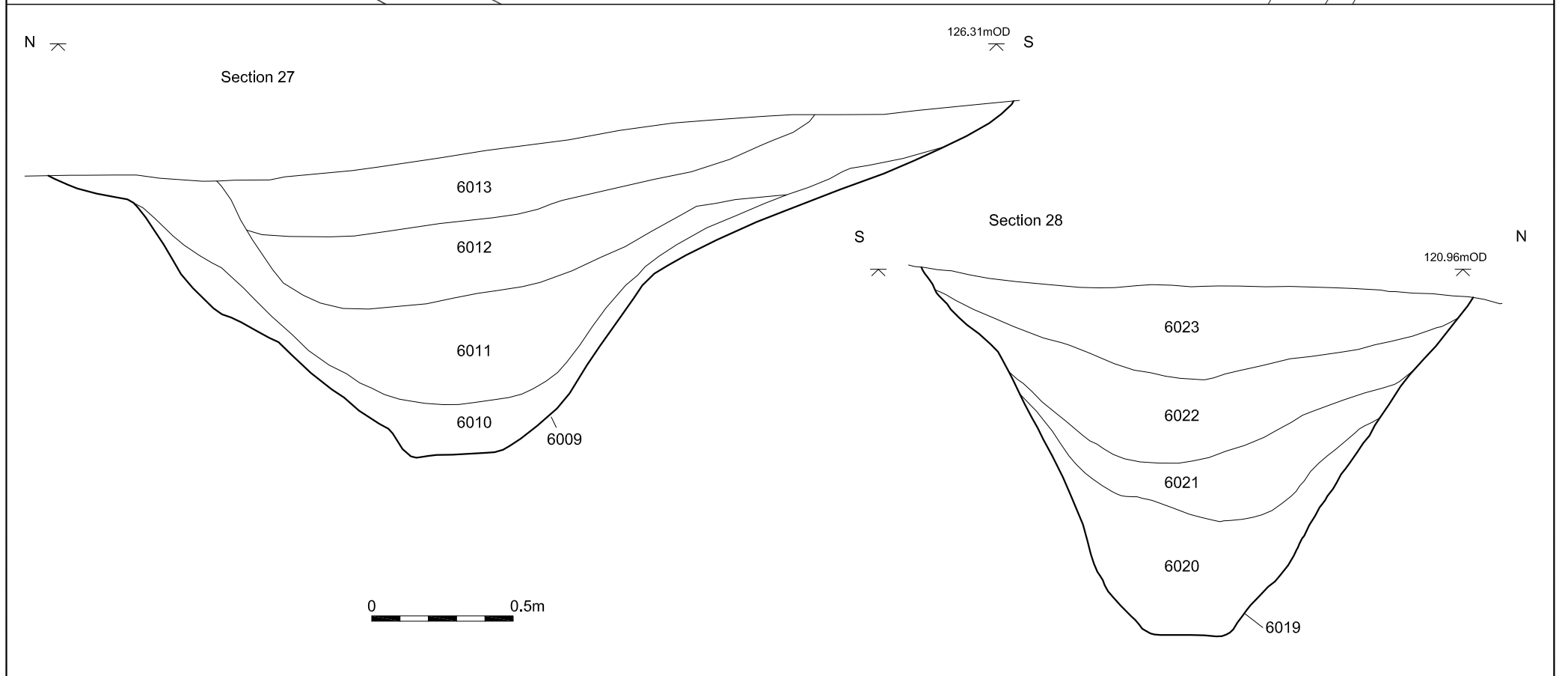


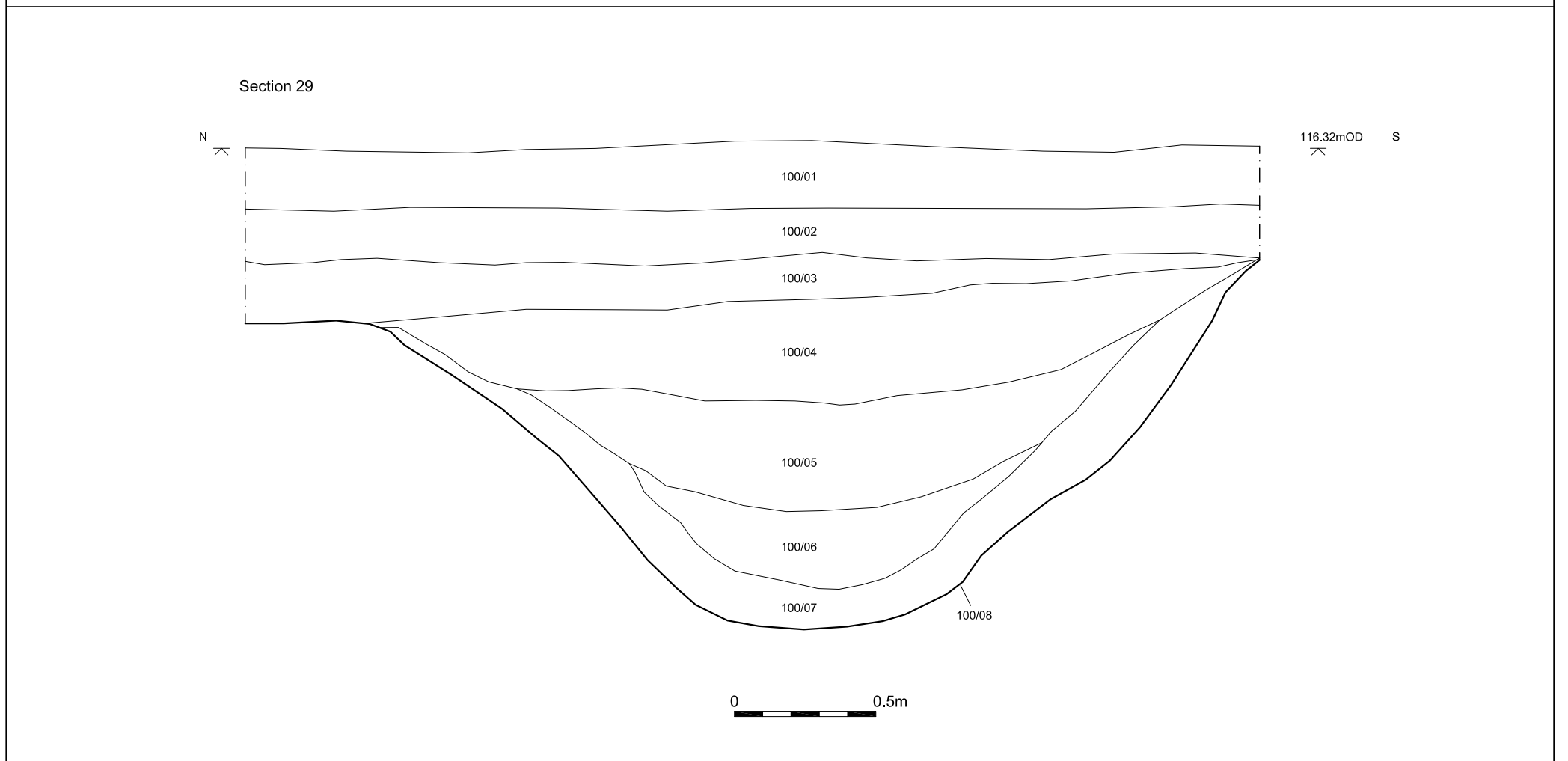
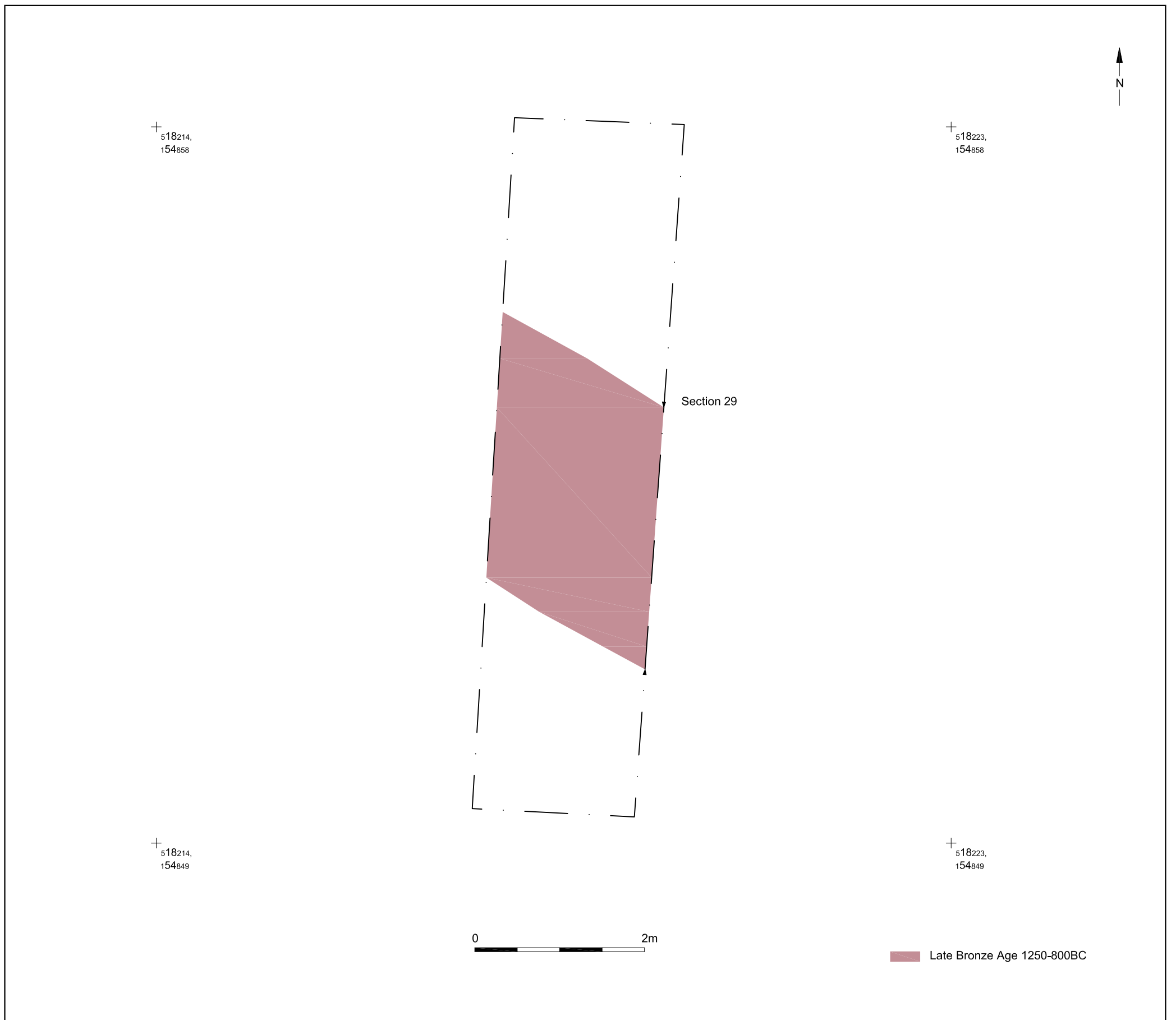
Structure S5 working shot



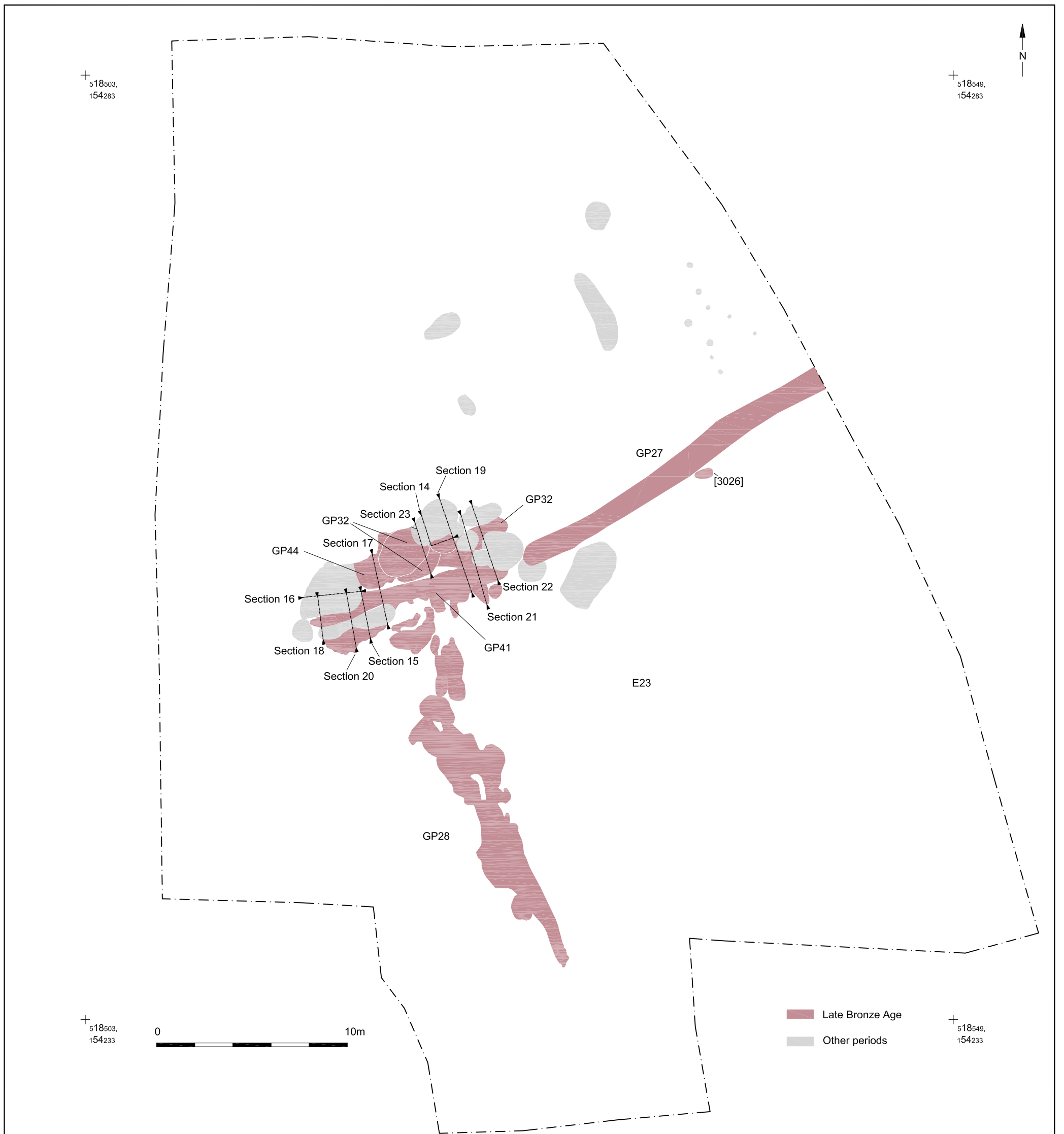
Structures in Area 2 looking north west







© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkey Court, Leatherhead	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5790	December 2013	Trench 100 Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: FEG		

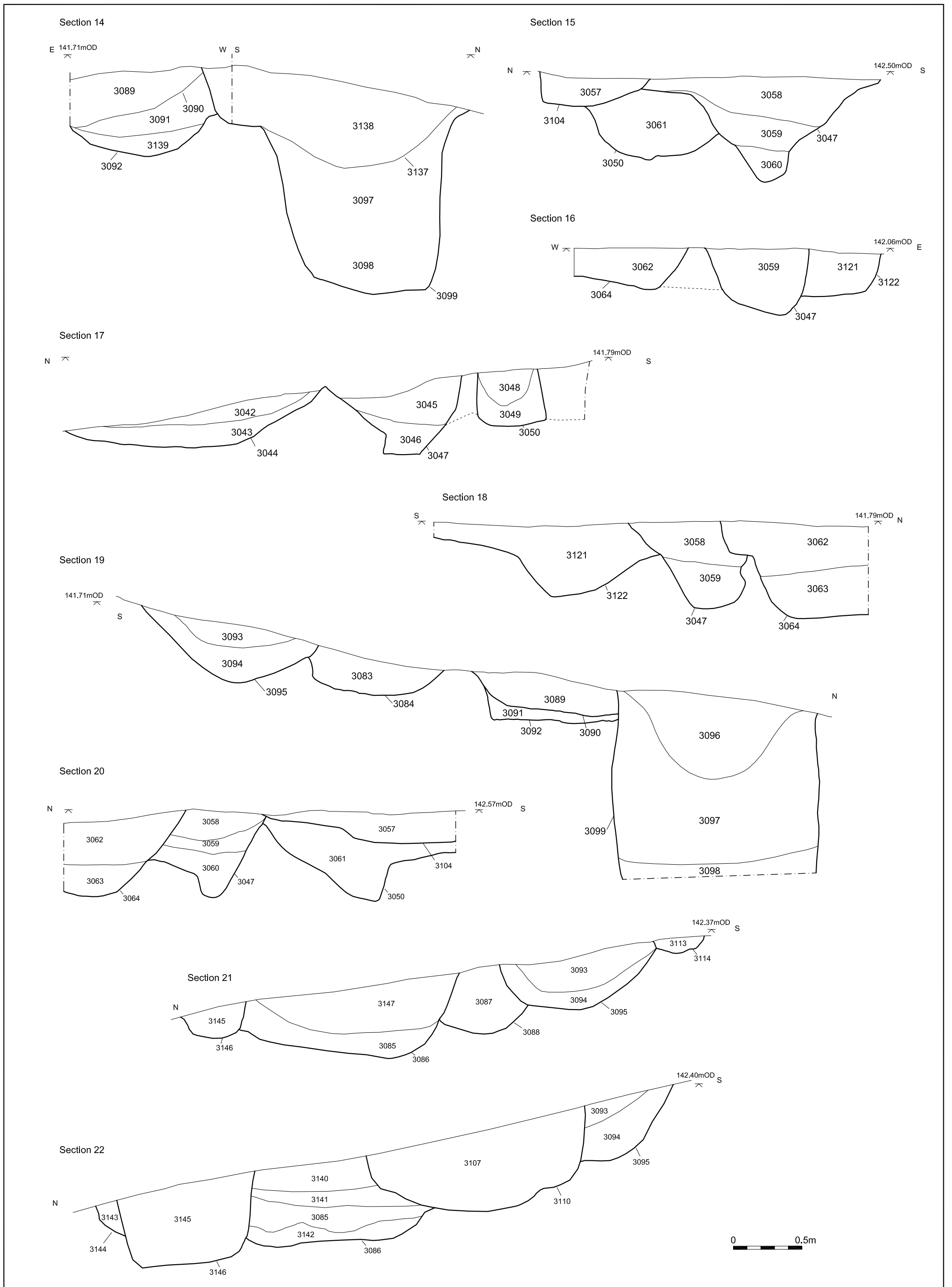


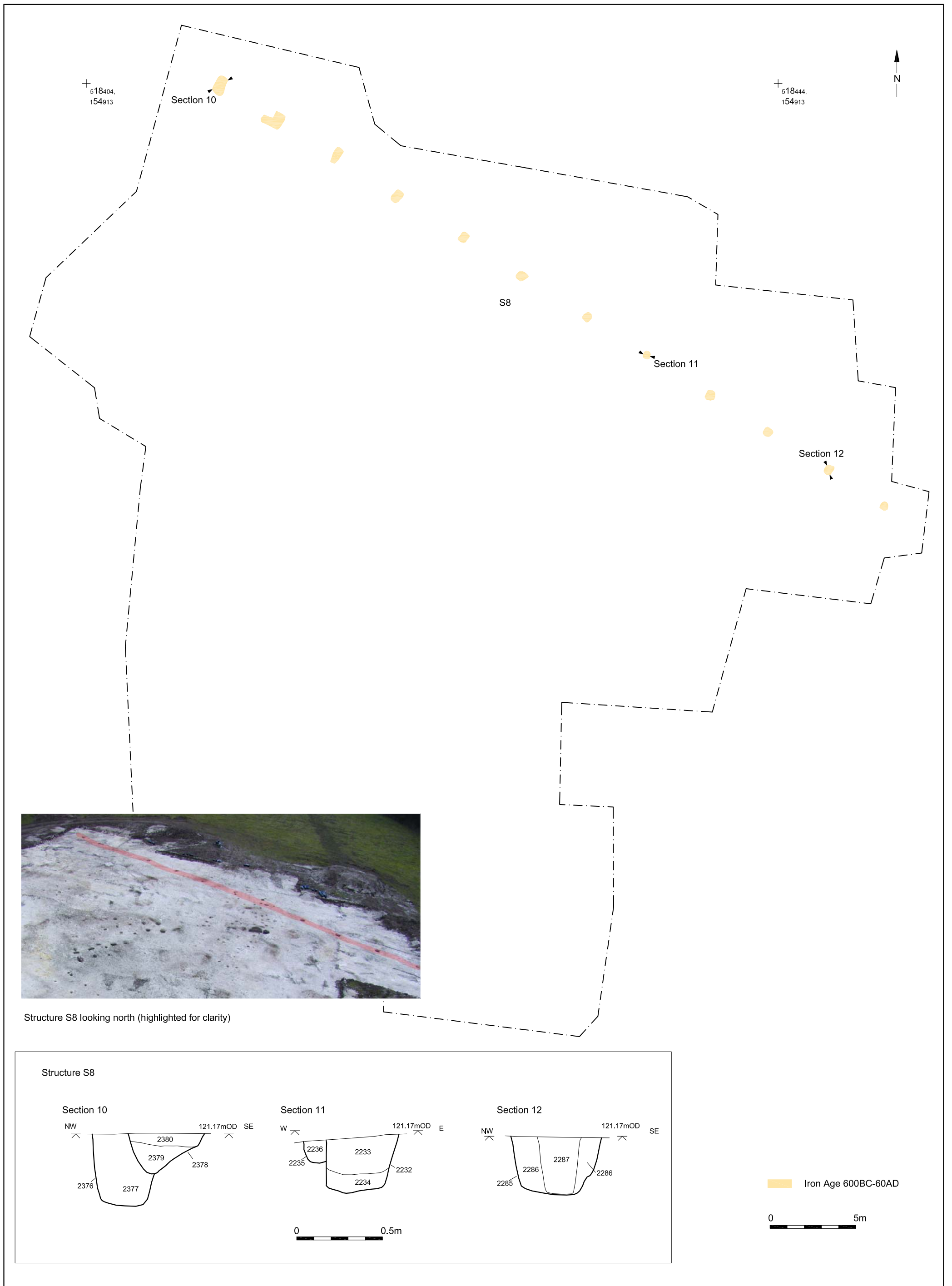
Area 3 looking west

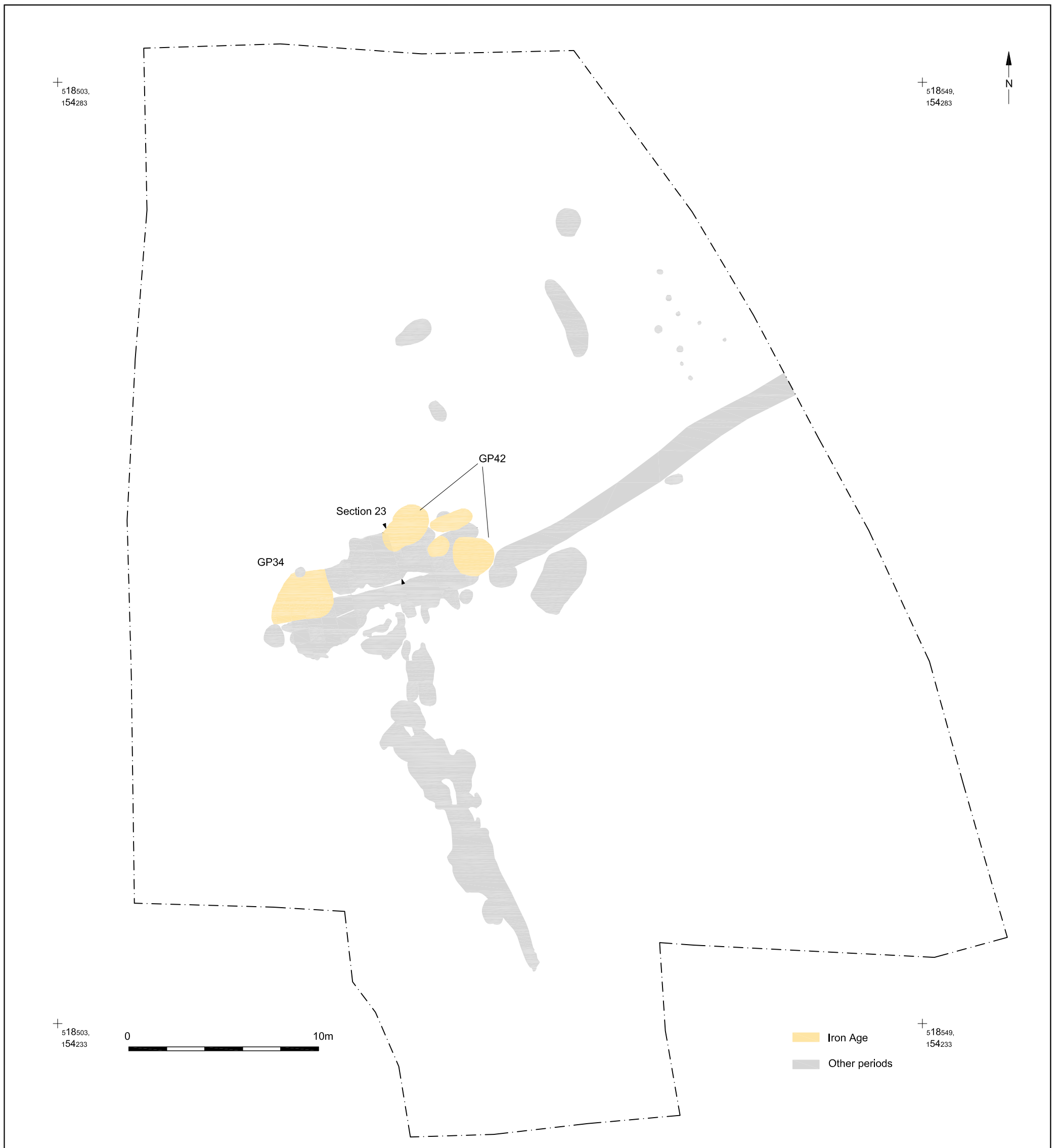


Enclosure ditch GP27 and surrounding pits

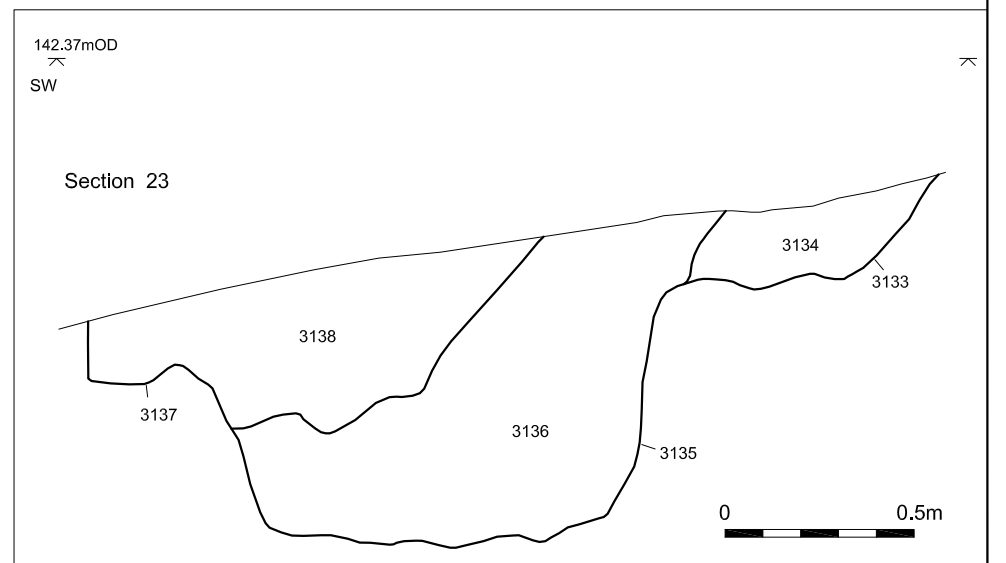


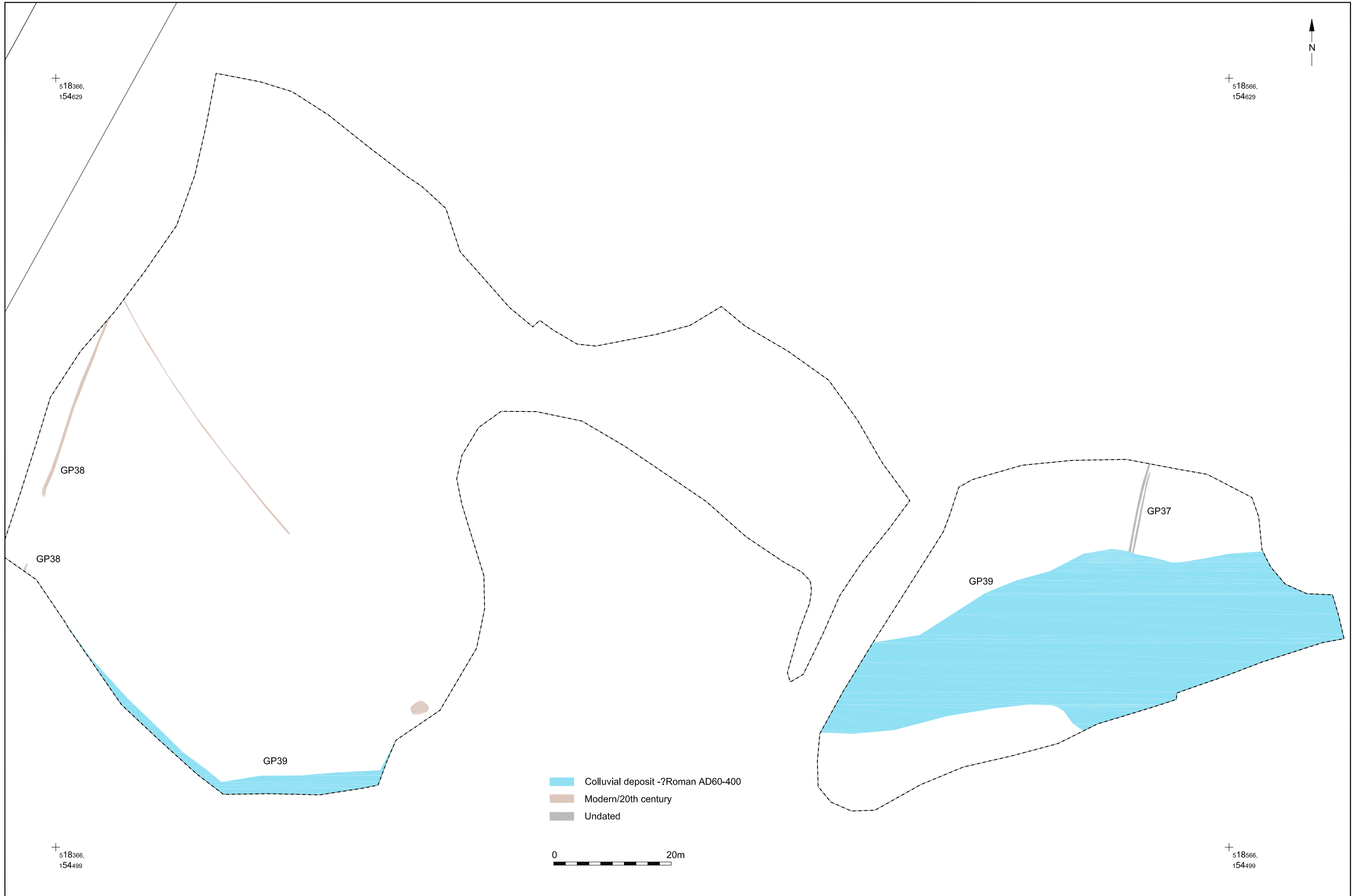






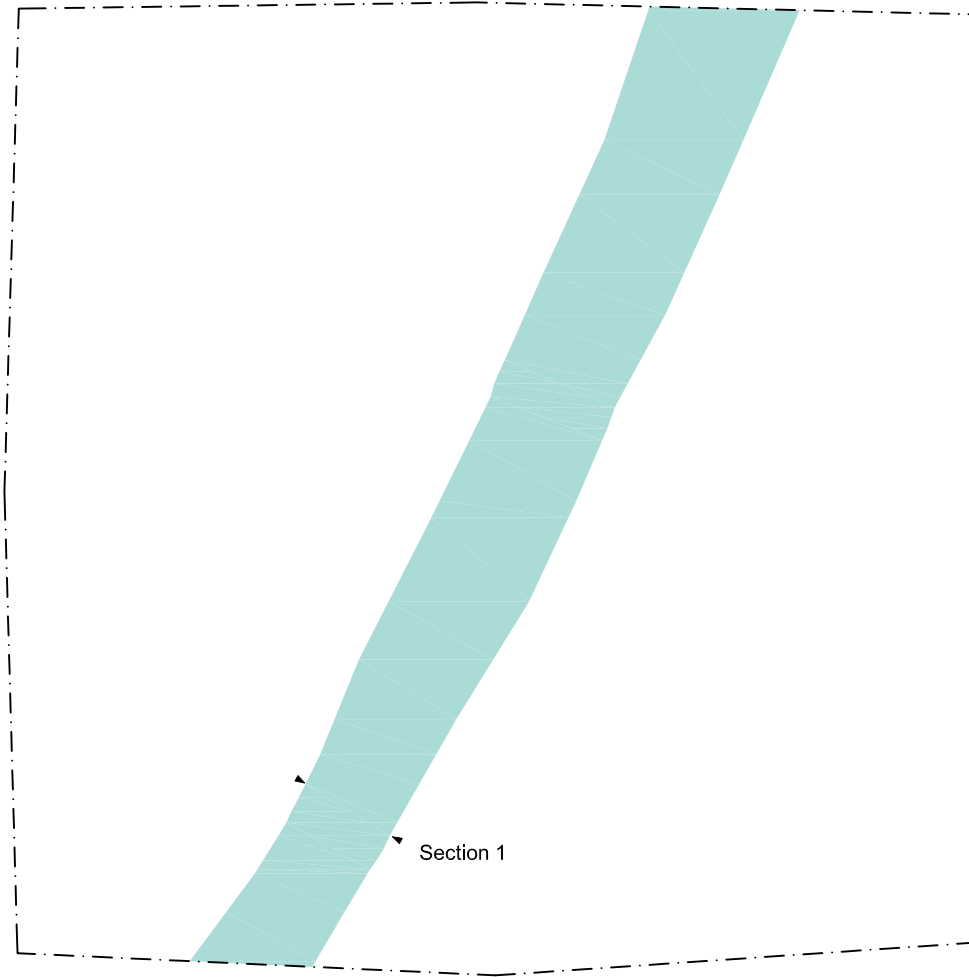
Late Iron Age storage pit SG209





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead		Fig. 13
Project Ref: 5790	December 2013	Area 8:plan		
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: FEG			

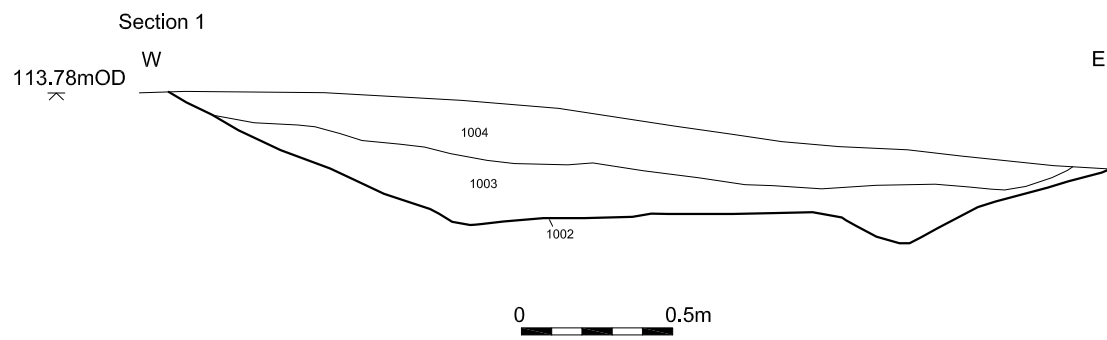
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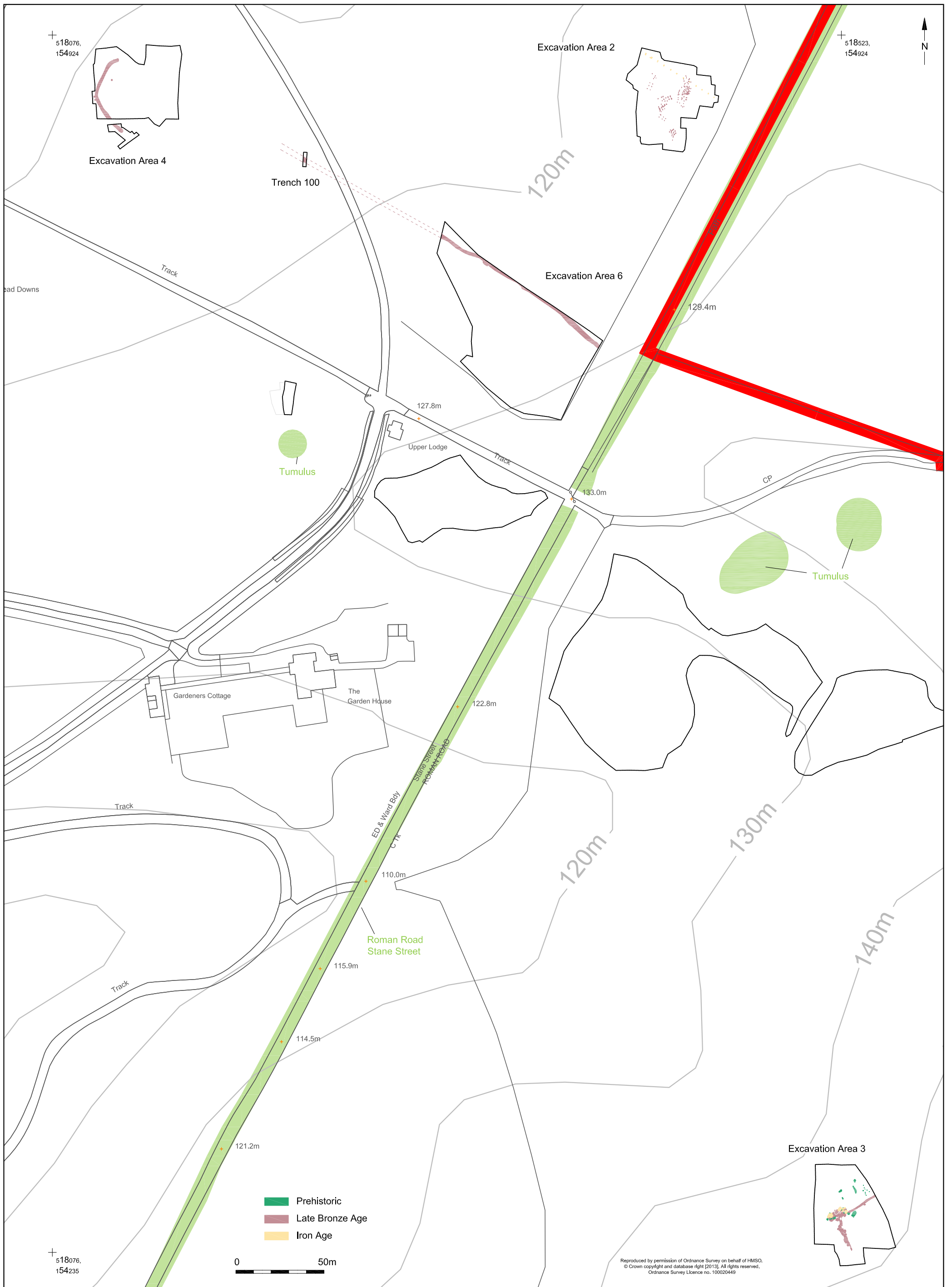
+ 518557,  
155080

■ Late Post-Medieval AD1800-1925

0 5m



Photograph of Area 1 looking north east



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Cherkley Court, Leatherhead	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 5790	December 2013	Prehistoric activity on site	
Report Ref: 2013328	Drawn by: FEG		

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