Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report

Outwood to Buckland Strategic Water Main, Surrey

Linear Scheme between NGR 522670 151548 and 532662 145221

ASE Project No: 5784
Site Code: OTB13

ASE Report No: 2013336
Oasis id: archaeol6-174607

By Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at This is a post-excavation assessment of the results of a series of archaeological investigations along the route of the Outwood to Buckland Strategic Water Main, Surrey. The archaeological works were commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of their client, Sutton and East Surrey Water plc. The pipeline was approximately c.17km in length and the archaeological works were undertaken between 4th March and 13th September 2013.

The 108 evaluation trenches undertaken along the route of the pipeline identified two sites of particular archaeological significance in the vicinity of the village of Buckland: a prehistoric and Roman site at Plot 12 and a medieval site at Plots 7 and 8. The earliest activity was a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit at Plot 12, although the most substantial occupation of the site was in the Roman period with successive enclosures straddling the Greensand ridge overlooking 'the Sloughs' stream to the west. The earlier Roman enclosure had evidence of domestic iron-working/smithing, possibly relating to a farmstead.

The medieval site at Plots 11 and 12 was characterised by an intensive occupation during the 13th century of a succession of timber framed buildings with masonry sill wall foundations. This occupation is interpreted as the original core of the village and the most likely location of the Late Anglo-Saxon settlement and with its demise in the 14th century, the focus of the village shifted c.800m south to top of the Greensand ridge, where the present village green is located today. Other than these two sites, very little else was found along the c.17km pipeline route.

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 of c.*10,000 words.*

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The scheme (to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations in advance of, and during works associated with, the Outwood to Buckland Strategic Water Main) is located in south Surrey and crosses *c.* 17km of predominantly agricultural land and public highways between the Buckland Pumping Station at the north (NGR 522670, 151548) and the Outwood Reservoir to the south (NGR 532662, 145221). Administratively, the scheme lies in Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead Borough, and Tandridge Districts (Figure 1). Two principal excavation areas were located along the route on the outskirts of Buckland, a village *c.* 3kms west of Reigate.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The geology in the northern part of the route is Cretaceous Gault and Upper and Lower Greensand Formation comprising of mudstone, sandstone and limestone. The superficial deposits are largely Gault Clay. The southern portion lies on Cretaceous Wealden Group comprising of inter-bedding sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and clay ironstone. Occasional superficial alluvial deposits are also recorded (British Geological Survey website). The topography is predominately an agricultural landscape of rolling hills dissected by the River Mole and its feeder streams.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of their client, Sutton and East Surrey Water plc (SESW) to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations in advance of, and during works associated with, the Outwood to Buckland Strategic Water Main (Figure 1). In addition, Halcrow Group Ltd provided archaeological consultancy for SESW.

1.3.2 The aim of the scheme was to replace *c*. 17km of existing water main, often deviating from the course of the previous route. After extensive consultations with Tony Howe, Surrey County Council (SCC) Archaeological Officer a staged approach to the archaeological work was initiated. These were as follows:

Task	Company	Date	Plots
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment	Halcrow	2012	-
Detailed Desk-Based Assessment	Wessex Archaeology	September 2012	-
Archaeological Strategy	Halcrow	January 2013	
Trial trenching	Archaeology South-East	March-September 2013	2; 6-10; 12; 14; 18-25; 27-28; 30-32; 34-38; 40-42; 47-49; 53-57; 60-63; 70
Watching Brief	Archaeology South-East	May-August 2013	2; 6; 9-10; 27; 31; 32; 34; 49
Intense Archaeological Monitoring Areas	Archaeology South-East	July-September 2013	12; 7 and 8

Table 1: The stages of the archaeological investigation

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The initial Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Halcrow 2012a) and the subsequent Detailed Desk-Based Assessment (DDBA; Wessex Archaeology 2012) assessed the potential for archaeological remains in each of the 73 distinct pipeline sections, or plots. Based on these documents, and following consultation between Halcrow, SCC and SESW, it was recommended that those plots with at least moderate potential for archaeological remains were selected for archaeological intervention, including trial trenching, comprising of at least a 4% sample, and intensive archaeological monitoring (Halcrow 2013). This method of investigation was outlined in the *Archaeological Strategy* document prepared by Halcrow (2013).

1.4.2 Based on the *Archaeological Strategy* document (Halcrow 2013), ASE produced a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; 2013) providing a detailed method for the archaeological investigations, which was duly approved by SCC. As the work progressed, the summary results of the trial trenching were submitted to James Goad, Halcrow and to the SCC Archaeological Officers, and areas requiring further mitigation were identified. The mitigation areas comprised of three intense archaeological monitoring areas (Plots 7 and 8; Plot 12; Plot 19), and eight separate watching brief areas.

1.4.3 The trial trenching, watching briefs and intense archaeological monitoring areas were all undertaken with site code OTB13 and ASE project number 5784. The fieldwork was undertaken between 3rd March and the 13th September 2013.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The pipeline easement was *c*. 20m wide in total, with *c.*15m wide corridor stripped and the remainder used for the storage of topsoil. In all stages of the fieldwork the topsoil and subsoil was removed by tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision.

1.5.2 Occasionally, such as on Plot 12, a greater depth of topsoil and subsoil necessitated the reduction in width of the easement strip to accommodate the larger volume of spoil.

1.5.3 Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, 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 in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the SCC County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

1.5.4 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 detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.5 All excavation work was carried out in line with Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief and excavations* (IfA 2008).

1.5.6 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- 50% of intrusive non-structural features (pits, random postholes) up to 50% (by number) to be then fully excavated following assessment.
- 15-25% of each linear feature's exposed area and all terminals & intersections to define relationships. The actual percentage amount will agreed between the County Archaeologist and ASE prior to commencement of site investigations.
- 75-100% of structural features (beamslots, ring ditches,) 75-100% investigation for debris areas, collapsed structures, walls.
- Structurally associated postholes will be ½ sectioned initially, recorded and then fully excavated.
- All structures and zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) will be fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- The extent of excavation of any layers will be agreed on-site with the SCC Archaeologist and Halcrow. The factors governing the judgement will include the possibility that they mask earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- Consideration will be given to employing the single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated. The stratigraphy here is unlikely to require this, although this will be kept under review.
- for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships, as a minimum, will be ascertained and the level of sample excavation agreed with the SCC Archaeologist and Halcrow in order to establish their extent, date and function.
- 100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens).

1.5.7. All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE. Single context planning was utilised for the more complex aspects of the excavation of the buildings.

1.5.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white, and colour (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.

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

1.5.10 The excavation area and spoil were metal detected for artefacts.

1.5.11 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including well-sealed ditch fills.

1.5.12 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

1.5.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Larger samples of 80-100 litres were taken from some contexts, rich in large mammal bones and shell.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 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).

1.6.2 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.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.0.1 The following summary is taken from the DDBA with due reference (Wessex 2012). The DDBA divided the pipeline into four separate Character Zones:

- Zone 1: the surroundings of Buckland and Wonham Manor – from Buckland to Mill Stream within the Mole Valley District (historic parishes of Buckland and Betchworth)
- Zone 2: the River Mole valley – from Mill Stream to Dovers Green Road within the Reigate-Banstead Borough;
- Zone 3: the Salfords Stream valley – from Dovers Green Lane to Green Lane within the Reigate-Banstead Borough; and
- Zone 4: the surroundings of Outwood – from Green Lane to Outwood, within Tandridge District (historic parishes of Nutfield and Burstow).

2.1 Palaeolithic

2.1.1 Evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the study area is sparse, although a couple of Palaeolithic finds are recorded to the west of the A23 in Zone 3, approximately 60m to the north and 50m to the west of the scheme. The assemblage comprises a findspot of an Acheulian handaxe, recovered from ploughsoil and a group of flint flakes recovered from a water pipeline trench. The finds are thought to have been associated with traces of superficial gravel deposits overlying Weald Clay on an old Terrace of the River Mole, at an elevation of approximately 70m OD.

2.2 Mesolithic and Neolithic

2.2.1 Human activity during the Mesolithic is represented by findspots or scatters of worked flint recovered usually from residual contexts. A scatter of flints, including a tranchet axe, was discovered within the bottom of the River Mole valley, approximately 250m to the south of the scheme in Zone 3. Exploitation of the valley bottom is also indicated in Zone 2, where a group of Mesolithic flints is recorded at Flanchford Farm. Assemblages of Mesolithic tools are also recorded in Zone 1, to the east and south of the scheme.

2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age

2.3.1 Bronze Age activity in Zone 1 is represented by the recovery of bronze axes found in the vicinity of a tributary of the River Mole, to the west of the route. A polished flint axe of Bronze Age date is also recorded at Flanchford Farm in Zone 2. A gold pennanular ring has recently been found at Gilbert's Farm (Zone 2), to the north-west of Flanchford Farm. In the wider landscape, there is evidence for a possible Late Bronze Age settlement from the south Reigate area (Priory Park, approximately 1.6km to the north-east of the scheme). Two scatters of prehistoric flint tools are recorded in the vicinity of Mill Stream in Zone 2 and to the north of the River Mole in Zone 3.

2.3.2 Apart from a findspot of Iron Age pottery found in association with a Roman quern, there is no known evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider landscape.

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 There are no features of Roman date recorded within the pipeline area, however a Roman quern, found in association with Alice Holt pottery and Roman tiles is recorded in Flanchford Road in Zone 2. A Roman key has also been found during a metal-detecting survey to the west of Buckland in Zone 1.

2.5 Saxon and Medieval

2.5.1 There is little archaeological evidence for Saxon activity within the area although both Buckland and Betchworth are mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) as large settlements and are of Saxon origin. Wonham Mill in Zone 1 is thought to have been built on site of a mill mentioned in Betchworth in Domesday Survey.

2.5.2 Buckland is a settlement of medieval date and therefore the presence of medieval finds in its vicinity was expected. Pottery dated to *c.* 1300 and stone objects of unknown date were recovered from an oil pipeline trench, to the west of Buckland. Metal objects of medieval date, including buckles and fragment of a folding balance, have been retrieved during a metal-detecting survey. The finds are more indicative of medieval manuring practices than an indication of buried heritage assets.

2.5.3 There is evidence for settlement and industrial activity of medieval date in Zones 2 and 3. Agland Copse is thought to be associated with the Aguilun family in the 13th century, indicating a possible manorial name. Flanchford Farm is a site of a medieval sub-manor and possible earthwork from the time of the Conquest.

2.5.5 The evidence for medieval settlement activity in Zone 3 comprises the sites at Petridgewood Farm, where a possible medieval moated site is recorded and in Earlsfield, where the remains of a deserted medieval farmhouse are preserved.

2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 The landscape along the scheme was subject to little changes in the post-medieval period and continued to comprise both arable and pasture fields. The post-medieval development of the area predominantly included the construction of farmhouses, buildings and houses in villages, which survive to this day and are preserved as listed buildings. Additional structures are recorded in Buckland and Betchworth, both in Zone 1 and in Green Lane in Zone 3. Post-medieval agrarian activity is evident in field systems and boundaries.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The aims of the archaeological investigations were:

General

- Whether archaeological remains are present within the easement of the scheme (at the locations tested) and if so assess the date, survival, character, date, quality and condition of said remains.
- Assess how they might be affected by the scheme
- Allow the SCC Archaeologist and Halcrow to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work (mitigation) either in advance of, or during, intrusive works associated with the scheme.

Specific

- Characterise any archaeologically significant remains identified in the DDBA that are recorded as lying within the easement of the scheme within the Plots identified as having a high or moderate archaeological potential
- To provide additional archaeological data (by means of reporting and archive deposition) that can feed into the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (2006) and better inform specific research aims and objectives for any mitigation fieldwork required on the scheme.

3.2 As these aims encompassed the entire *c*. 17km pipeline corridor, they were unspecific, and do not lend themselves to the formation of Original Research Aims (ORAs). As such, research objectives explicitly related to the excavated record have been composed in the Revised Research Aims (RRAs) in Section 7, with reference to the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (2006) and *South East Research Framework* (2007).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.0.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***), have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.0.2 The vast majority of the results are concerned with two sites located adjacent to Buckland village: a prehistoric and Roman site at Plot 12 and a medieval site at Plots 7 and 8. Also included in the results are a summary of the evaluation trenching and subsequent watching brief areas.

4.0.3 The archaeological periods divided neatly between the plots: prehistoric and Roman features (Periods 1 – 2) were located in Plot 12 and medieval features (Period 3) were found exclusively in Plots 7 and 8. The relatively few post-medieval features found (Period 4) were recorded at Plots 7 and 8, Plot 12, as well as in the evaluation and watching brief areas.

4.1 Quantification of Site Archive

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Excavation and evaluation	300	Individual context sheets
Section sheets	Excavation and evaluation	4	A1 multi-context permatrace sheets
Digital plans	Excavation and evaluation	1	Multi-context DWG plan
Photos	Excavation and evaluation	18 22 173	Black and white transparency Colour slide Digital
Environment sample sheets	Excavation and evaluation	15	Individual sample sheets
Context register	Excavation and evaluation	6	
Environment sample register	Excavation and evaluation	2	
Photographic Register	Excavation and evaluation	7	
Drawing register	Excavation and evaluation	2	
Small finds register	Excavation and evaluation	1	

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

(Figure 3)

4.1.1 Ninety-eight archaeological evaluation trenches initially undertaken along the route of the pipeline (Appendix 4) identified two sites of particular archaeological significance, both in the vicinity of the village of Buckland: a prehistoric and Roman site at Plot 12 and a medieval site at Plots 7 and 8. The earliest activity was a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit at Plot 12, although

the most substantial occupation of the site was in the Roman period with successive enclosures straddling the Greensand ridge overlooking 'the Sloughs' stream to the west. The earlier Roman enclosure and associated droveway had evidence of domestic iron-working/smithing, possibly relating to a farmstead.

4.1.2 The medieval site at Plots 11 and 12 was characterised by an intensive occupation during the 13th century by a succession of timber-framed buildings with masonry sill wall foundations. This occupation is interpreted as the original village core, and the most likely location of the earlier Late Anglo-Saxon settlement mentioned in the Domesday Book. After the demise of the occupation in the 14th century, the focus of the village shifted *c.* 800m south to top of the Greensand ridge, where the present village green is located today. Other than these two sites, very little else was found along the *c.*17km pipeline route.

4.1.3 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 Evaluation Results

4.2.1 Of the 108 proposed evaluation trenches, only 98 were excavated due to various site restrictions, including ground contamination and access. Some of the watching brief area (such as at plots 2 and 6) were undertaken in lieu of evaluation trenches. The vast majority of the excavated trenches (83 out of 98) were blank, and contained a simple stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. The results of the evaluation trenches are detailed in Appendix 4.

4.2.2 Of the eight watching brief areas (plots 2; 6; 9-10; 27; 31; 32; 34; 49), five contained archaeological features (27; 31; 34; 43; 49). These features were either undated pits or undated/post-medieval ditches representing former field boundaries. The watching brief results are discussed by plot in Appendix 4, and tabulated in Appendix 5.

4.3 Excavation Results

4.3.1 Topography and geology of Plots 7 and 8, and Plot 12

4.3.1.1 Plot 12 was located to the west of Buckland village, immediately south of the A25 (Figure 2). In the south of the plot was a low hill (located at *c.* 65 m OD contour) sloping down to the north and west. To the west was a stream (The Sloughs) flowing south towards the River Mole. The natural geology was Lower Greensand silt clay with flints [1003] and a band of coarse orange sand [1077] in the north.

4.3.1.2 Plots 7 and 8 were to the north of Buckland, adjacent to Glebe House on Rectory Lane (Figure 2). The plots were located on flat low-lying ground, next to a small stream, flowing south past Plot 12. Two ponds, of likely man-made origin, formed the northern most part of the stream course and lay immediately west of the easement. The natural geology was stiff, tenacious Gault Clay [1135].

4.3.2 Period 1: Prehistoric (Neolithic to Late Bronze Age *c*. 4,000 – 800 BC)

Plot 12

4.3.2.1 There was no evidence of any significant prehistoric presence from anywhere along the pipeline corridor, but a handful of pits on Plot 12 do seem to indicate at least a sporadic occupation of the elevated ridge of Lower Greensand overlooking the eastern bank of 'The Sloughs' stream.

4.3.2.2 The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity was large pit [1020] containing two plain bodysherds of likely Early Neolithic date (*c*. 4,000 – 3,300 BC) and a small assemblage of early prehistoric flintwork, including seven flakes, two blades and eight blade-like flakes (Figures 13; see Flintwork section 5.1).

4.3.2.3 In the near vicinity of pit [1020] were two pits and a tree throw G10 containing a small amount of prehistoric flintwork and a single sherd of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery (Figure 13). Further afield were two small pits [1085] and [1092] containing a small amount of prehistoric flintwork.

4.3.2.4 In the south-west was a cremation burial pit [1004] containing a moderate amount of burnt human bone [1003]. No datable finds were recovered from this feature and it has been provisionally phased as prehistoric, although it could equally belong to any period.

4.3.2.5 Other prehistoric finds found residually in later deposits include a single sherd of a decorated Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware bowl from subsoil [1001] in Plot 12, and two residual finds of a barbed and tanged arrowhead and a leaf arrowhead in medieval features in Plots 7 and 8.

4.3.3 Period 2.1: Early Roman (AD *c.* 50-100)

Plot 12

4.3.3.1 This period saw the first evidence of a permanent occupation with the establishment of Droveway/Trackway 1 and Enclosure 1 on the same Lower Greensand ridge adjacent to 'The Sloughs' stream (Figure 14).

4.3.3.2 Droveway/Trackway 1 was aligned north-north-west and may have connected with a fording of the stream to the north. The fills of the western droveway ditch (G6) contained evidence of a domestic-level of iron-working, including fragments of hearth lining and hammerscale, indicating a smithy in the near vicinity.

4.3.3.3 Enclosure 1, to the immediate east of the droveway, was sub-rectangular in shape and aligned with Droveway/Trackway 1. The limited width of the pipeline corridor makes the interpretation of large landscape features, such as enclosures, difficult.

4.3.3.4 The Enclosure 1 ditches (G2 and G3) and two apparently associated pits (G56) contained a fairly large assemblage of pottery sherds and burnt material, with a small amount of iron-smithing waste also recovered.

4.3.3.5 Elsewhere was largely absent of archaeological features, with only two pits [113] and [1034] located to the south.

4.3.4 Period 2.2: Roman (AD *c.* 150-300)

Plot 12

4.3.4.1 The artefactual evidence suggests that the Period 2.1 occupation did not continue beyond the early 2nd century, and there is likely to have been a hiatus until the middle of the 2nd century, when Enclosure/field system 2 was apparently established (Figure 15).

4.3.4.2 Enclosure/field system 2 occupied the same area as the earlier features, straddling the Lower Greensand ridge, and maintained the same alignment. The occupation of Enclosure/field system 2 appeared less intensive than in Period 2.1 evidence, with only 44 pottery sherds recovered. The exact form of this land-use is not clear but it most likely forms part of a larger field system.

4.3.5 Period 3.1: Medieval (AD *c.* 1150-1200/1225)

Plots 7 and 8

4.3.5.1 *Building 1*

4.3.5.1.1 The earliest evidence of occupation identified in Plots 7 and 8 was the fragmentary remains of Building 1 (Figures 16 and 17). The building survived as an umnmortared masonry sill wall footing [1365] on the south and part of the east sides. The stone wall footing utilised unworked stone and presumably carried the lowest horizontal element of a timber framed superstructure.

4.3.5.1.2 Little can be said with any certainty about the building as the remains had suffered extensive truncation during the construction of later buildings and the digging of ditches.

4.3.5.2 *Other features*

4.3.5.2.1 To the south of Building 1 was the corner of a possible Enclosure 3, formed by ditches G11 and G12 (Figures 16 and 17). This enclosure may have been a field or paddock associated with adjacent Building 1. Ditch G12 contained a dump of chalk and Reigate stone rubble [1272] most likely representing the demolition of a nearby building. To the north of the enclosure was a relatively small area containing a dense cluster of pits (G34) and small gullies (G13, G14 and G15). The reason for this density and the likely function of these features is obscure: they contained relatively few finds and did not appear to have been dug for refuse disposal.

4.3.5.2.2 Elsewhere were a scatter of pits in the south, G83 and pits G25 in the north, all of which contained few finds.

4.4.6 Period 3.2: Medieval (AD *c.* 1200/1225-1250)

4.4.6.1 *Buildings 2 and 3*

4.4.6.1.1 This period saw the replacement of Building 1 in the north with Building 2, and the establishment of Building 3 to the south overlying the area of the dense cluster of pits (Figure 17 and 18). Enclosure 3 seems to have fallen out of use and silted-up by the mid-13th century.

4.4.6.1.2 Building 2 was essentially the same type of structure as Building 1; sill masonry walls for a timber superstructure, and both probably had very similar functions (Figure 17 and 18). Like the earlier building, Building 2 had suffered from truncation from later features, particularly in the east, although much more of the structure survived, including internal floors. Building 2 appeared to be aligned north-north-west and may have covered an area as much as *c.* 12m by 8m, although its full extent is not certain.

4.4.6.1.3 The sill walls were constructed in shallow foundation trenches, rarely more than 0.3m deep, and the builders may have found than digging down to the top of the stiff underlying clay natural was sufficient for their foundations. The sill walls were constructed in uncoursed, unmortared stone laid with a degree of care. The walls mostly utilised Reigate stone and flint cobbles, with also some chalk blocks and re-used medieval bricks. Interestingly, a sizable proportion of the re-used bricks from Building 2, and its associated features, were 'great' bricks: a type of building material used almost exclusively on monastic and ecclesiastical sites, for decorative schemes and features (see the CBM section of this report).

4.4.6.1.4 The best-preserved part of Building 2 was the south-west corner, where the parts of two rooms survived (Figure 17). The rooms were both small: roughly 2.5m by 2.5m, and connected by a doorway. The northern room had a coarse lime mortar floor [1222] overlying a stiff grey clay floor [1223], which was also seen in the southern room.

4.4.6.1.5 Building 3 did not survive as well, but despite greater levels of truncation it is possible to surmise that it was a much smaller structure measuring *c.* 4m by 4m and divided into two cells. It was constructed along similar lines to Building 2. Building 3 may have been a pigsty, or a shed for some other livestock. Externally there was evidence of flint cobble metalled surfaces, as well as a possible lime mortar path [1381] heading south. To the north-east were the remains of a possible timber beam slot [1446] dug into the underlying natural clay (as opposed to resting on a low masonry wall).

4.4.6.1.6 The layout and form of Buildings 2 and 3 do not lend themselves readily to interpretation and their exact function is uncertain. However, the sheer amount of pottery deposited during this period strongly suggests that a thriving 13th century settlement existed. Buildings 2 and 3 are perhaps best interpreted as parts of a domestic residence situated on the periphery of the medieval village of Buckland.

4.4.6.2 *Other features*

4.4.6.2.1 Immediately to the south of Building 3 was ditch G16 and to the north, ditch G18 (Figure 17 and 18). These two, broadly east-west, ditches may have formed an enclosure, or assisted in the drainage around Building 3. Further south was ditch G36, although its function and form are uncertain.

4.4.6.2.1 Elsewhere, the only other contemporary features were a few pits G25 and [1377]. Two small pits [1173] and [1175] may have been located inside of Building 2, although their function is unknown.

4.4.7 Period 3.3: Medieval (AD *c.* 1225/1250-1275)

4.4.7.1 Buildings 2 and 3 had short existence, perhaps as little as 25 years, before being replaced with two structures (B4 and B5) built using a different technique.

4.4.7.2 *Buildings 4 and 5*

4.4.7.2.1 Buildings 4 and 5 were archaeologically much less visible and more problematic to interpret than the earlier buildings (Figure 19). These new buildings appear to have utilised a thin raft foundation of stone, rather than shallow foundation trenches dug to the top of the natural clay. This raft of stone had a two-fold purpose: to act as a foundation for a timber-frame superstructure as well was forming a rough internal floor. This method of building would have necessitated a simpler and lighter timber building, and may well have had a different function to the earlier buildings, such as agricultural rather than domestic.

4.4.7.2.2 The remains of Building 4 was a sub-rectangular raft [1227] of stone *c.* 5.2m wide and 7m long, and 0.15m thick. The raft was aligned north-west to south-east and partially overlay Building 2. The ground may have been prepared for the laying of the stone foundation by digging a shallow trench, but it was not possible to discern any cut. The foundation was composed mostly of unworked Reigate Stone, with some flint and chalk cobbles and re-used CBM. Patches of the stone were bonded with a coarse yellow lime mortar, and this may represent occasion repairs to the floor. To the west and outside of the building was the remains of flint cobble metalling [1226], representing an external yard surface.

4.4.7.2.3 Building 5 was far less substantial than Building 4, with much of its west side truncated. The building was smaller, *c.* 4m by 5m and aligned roughly parallel to Building 4. The stone foundation [1194] was composed mostly of flint cobbles with re-used CBM and patches of coarse yellow lime mortar.

4.4.7.2.4 Elsewhere, there was a scatter of a few small pits G37 and G44.

4.4.8 Period 3.4: Medieval (AD *c.* 1275-1350)

4.4.8.1 Building 4 and 5 were in use for perhaps a generation before they were abandoned and the timber superstructures removed. Subsequently, an enclosure (EN4) was laid out in the northern part of the site (Figure 20). The full extent of this was not seen and its form is not fully understood. However, it did appear to be aligned roughly north-north-east and contained internal divisions, such as ditch G21, and this enclosure may have been used as paddocks or for stock management. Interestingly, the elongated ponds outside of the pipeline easement to the west, continued on the same alignment as curving ditch G20, and these may represent fossilised landscape features (Figure 20). This suggests that the enclosure may have been roughly a hectare in size, and lay on the edge of the medieval village.

4.4.8.2 The only other contemporary feature were two intercutting pits (G50) to the south, and a short length of flint and Reigate stone [1473], possibly representing a foundation for a building, but this is far from certain.

4.4.9 Period 3.5: Late Medieval (AD *c.* 1350-1450)

4.4.9.1 Although occupation on the site continued in some form into the late 14th/early 15th century, the huge reduction in the level of pottery consumption in this period indicates that this was much-diminished and potentially the entire medieval village of Buckland had significantly contracted in size and level of population.

4.4.9.2 Building 6

4.4.9.2.1 Two truncated, roughly sub-rectangular rafts of chalk blocks [1232] and [1230] partially overlay the remains of Building 4, and are interpreted as the remains of another building (B6; Figure 21). Building 6 was *c.* 4m wide and at least 7m long, and is likely to have been constructed in the same manner as the Period 3.3 buildings (B4 and B5), with a timber superstructure sitting on a stone raft foundation. The chalk blocks used for the foundation were unworked, but generally tabular in form, suggesting these stones were specially selected for this use at the quarry. The chalk blocks had been laid flat and gaps in-filled with flint and chalk cobbles, forming a rudimentary floor. While there was no evidence of wear on the surface, this building may not have been in use for an especially long period.

4.4.9.2.2 To the immediate east of the building was ditch G22, which may have enclosed the area and drained water towards the elongated ponds first dug in Period 3.4.

4.4.10 Period 4.1: Late Medieval/Post-Medieval (AD *c.* 1450-1700)

4.4.10.1 This period marks the end of any substantial occupation of the site, with few features and finds recorded. In the north was a group of three pits G40 and further south was an area of occasional pits and extensive rooting and tree throws G17 (Figure 22).

4.4.10.2 A series of layers ([1182], [1206] and [1151]) were recorded across the site, overlying and sealing the earlier features. These deposits were around 0.15m thick, containing a large amount of finds, predominately residual pottery sherds (over 30kgs), as well as occasional intrusive post-medieval material. This deposit can be interpreted as a former topsoil or buried soil horizon.

4.4.11 Period 4.2: Post-Medieval (AD *c.* 1700-1799)

4.4.11.1 Ditch G23 was the only feature dating to this period, and is likely to have been a field boundary ditch laid out at right angle to Rectory Lane (Figure 23).

4.4.12 Period 4.3: Post-Medieval (AD *c.* 1800-1899)

4.4.12.1 Building 7

4.4.12.1.1 The south-eastern end of a 19th century timber framed building (B7) was recorded in the northern part of the site (Figure 24). The building remains survived as lengths of chalk-filled foundation trenches G24. The south-west side was mostly a continuous foundation, while the south-east was shorter, more interrupted lengths. The north-east side was the least apparent and this may have been the location of a wide entrance, perhaps suggesting the building was a cow shed.

4.4.12.1.2 At Plot 12, in the south-west area of the pipeline easement, east to west ditch G9 is near the existing field boundary of Reigate Pilgrim's cricket ground to the south and ditch G9 may have marked the edge of an earlier 19th century cricket ground (Figure 25). A find from the ditch fill was a stemmed wine glass fragment, and this may have been associated with the pitch side spectating.

4.4.13 Period 5: Undated

4.4.13.1 Plot 19: Undated pits

4.4.13.2 Evaluation Trench 22, located to the east of Wonham Manor, identified a series of undated pits and gullies G90, sealed by *c.* 0.5m of colluvium (Figure 5). These features were further investigated in an intensive watching brief, which widened the investigation area to the width of the impact of the pipe trench. However, further excavation struggled to identify any continuation of these ephemeral features beyond the evaluation trench, in addition to failing to recover any dating evidence. The likely form and function of these pits and gullies (G90) is obscure, but they may well represent rooting and tree throws.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.0.1 A large assemblage of material was recovered during the excavations. 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 (2008).

5.1 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 In total, 123 pieces of struck flint weighing 832g were recovered from various phases of work along the route of a water main between Outwood and Buckland. The flintwork came from four distinct pipeline sections (Plots 7 and 8, 12, 21 and 27). With a total of 83 pieces, Plot 12 produced the largest assemblage of worked flint (Table 3). A further 33 fragments (1062g) of burnt unworked flint were also recovered.

	Plot 12	**Plots 7/8**	**Plot 21**	**Plot 27**	Total
Total	**83**	**37**	**2**	**1**	123
%	67.48%	30.08%	1.63%	0.81%	100%

Table 3: Struck flint by plot

5.1.2 A moderate quantity of flint (44 pieces or 35.7% of the total assemblage) was retrieved from six prehistoric (Period 1) features located on Plot 12 (Table 4). The flintwork recovered from these prehistoric pits and tree throws consisted entirely of pieces of flint débitage potentially dating to the Mesolithic / Early Bronze age. The rest of the material from Plot 12 and from the other pipeline sections came mostly from a range of features of Roman or later date, and is therefore almost certainly residually deposited. Small quantities of worked flints were also recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, and two pieces came from a post-medieval ditch [30/005] on Plot 21. The general technological appearance of the assemblage as well as the presence of a few diagnostic pieces indicates human activity from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Nonetheless, the material appears mixed, and it is mainly re-deposited in later features.

	Plot 12	**Plot 12**	**Plots 7/8**	**Plot 21**	**Plot 27**	
Category type	**Period 1**	**Period 2**	**Periods 3, 4 and 5**	**Undated ditch [30/005]**	**Period 4.3**	**Total**
Flakes	20	26	19			65
Blades, Blade-like flakes	9	8	12	1	1	31
Irregular waste	1	1	-			2
Chip	14	-	-			14
Core	-	2	-			2
Retouched forms	-	2	6	1		9
Total	44	39	37	2	1	123
%	35.77%	31.71%	30.08%	1.63%	0.81%	100%

Table 4: Summary of the struck flint by plot and period

5.1.3 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

5.1.4 The raw material chosen for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light brown or light to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions and an off-white cortex abraded to a thin surface. The material, which appears to be of reasonable flaking quality, is likely to be locally derived. It could have been collected from superficial deposits on the Lower Greensand. A few pieces found on Plot 7 and 8 exhibited patches of orange staining, and a few pieces displayed incipient light bluish surface cortication. The condition of the flint varied, but overall the flintwork displayed only slight to moderate edge damage with a few rolled and abraded pieces. Nonetheless, 47 artefacts were recorded as broken.

5.1.5 Results

5.1.5.1 *Prehistoric Pit [1020] fill (1019) G10 – Plot 12*

5.1.5.1.1 In total, Plot 12 produced 83 pieces of struck flint (or 67.48% of the total assemblage). Most features contained only small amounts of flint, but the single fill of prehistoric pit [1020] produced 29 pieces. Fourteen pieces consisted of chips, but the small assemblage comprised also seven flakes, two blades and eight blade-like flakes. Two large sherds of pottery that could date to the Early Neolithic period were recovered from this feature (see Section 5.2). Without chronologically diagnostic pieces, it is difficult to date precisely the pieces of flint débitage. The artefacts were struck using both soft and hard hammer percussors. Several pieces exhibit thin butts with platform abrasion, but two flakes display larger flat and obtuse platform with incipient cone of percussion. The blades were trimming blades. Based on technological grounds only a broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age can be suggested. The assemblage could be contemporary with the two large pieces of pottery. However, the flintwork could also be of mixed date, with part of the material caught up in the fill of the pit.

5.1.5.2 *The remaining Prehistoric features – Plot 12*

5.1.5.2.1 Worked flints were also collected from a further four prehistoric features (tree holes [1032] and [1036] and pits [13/010] and [1092]) on Plot 12. The small assemblage consisted of flakes (13 pieces), blade (1 piece) and shattered piece (1 piece). Although undiagnostic, the pieces of flint débitage are again characteristic of the Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age.

5.1.5.3 *The rest of the assemblage*

5.1.5.3.1 The technological attributes of the pieces of struck flint recovered from the pipeline sections vary, but a large proportion of the artefacts displays characteristics of Neolithic / Early Bronze Age industries. Overall, although a

mixed hammer mode was used, the pieces were carefully worked. The majority displayed platform abrasion and thin butts. In addition, the flint assemblage comprised a few Mesolithic artefacts.

5.1.5.3.2 An opposite platform blade core was recovered from Roman ditch [14/004] on Plot 12. One of the platforms is absent. The exhausted core (32g) was used to remove micro-blades, and it indicates a Mesolithic presence at the site. A second diagnostic Mesolithic piece was found from post-medieval ditch [30/005] on Plot 21. It consists of an unclassified microlith. The bladelet displays retouches along the right-hand side as well as a very small notch. It is a rod-type, but it seems incomplete.

5.1.5.3.3 A few true blades were also present. There was no concentration of blades, and these were scattered over the different plots. They were found for instance from contexts [1315], [30/004], [1115] and [1054]. They exhibit parallel lateral edges and dorsal blade scar removals which suggest a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade-orientated industry. A serrated blade was found from subsoil context [1001]. Serrated pieces are usually associated with Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint industries (Pitts and Jacobi 1979, Healey and Robertson-Mackay 1983), and they often indicate plant working activities.

5.1.5.3.4 Early Neolithic activity was positively identified from medieval ditch [1470] on Plot 7 and 8. The feature contained a broken leaf arrowhead. The tool was manufactured on a blade. It displays fine bifacial retouches along one side. These are principally long invasive retouches, but a few scaled retouches were also applied. The tool is likely to be of Green type 3C (Green 1984). An end-scraper found in Roman ditch [14/015] could be Neolithic, and a knife from Roman ditch [1014] is likely to be Neolithic / Early Bronze Age.

5.1.5.3.5 A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead ([1151] - Plot 7/8) represents the only Early Bronze Age chronologically diagnostic artefact. The arrowhead is finely invasively retouched on both sides and fits into the sub-classification of "non-fancy" barbed and tanged arrowhead described as Sutton type (subdivision b) (Green 1984). In addition, a denticulate and two miscellaneous retouched pieces were also recovered from topsoil context. They display minimal retouching and are not chronologically distinctive.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of pottery was hand-collected during the evaluation and excavation work, totalling 563 sherds weighing 4878g. The very small prehistoric element includes two possible Early/Middle Neolithic sherds stratified in a single pit, a diagnostic but unstratified Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware sherd and a few bodysherds in fabrics typical of the Middle to Late Bronze Age. However, the majority of the assemblage is of early Roman date with smaller component of mid Roman material. Pottery recovered from the residues of environmental samples has been briefly scanned for spot-dating purposes but, as it generally consisted of small bodysherds in similar fabrics to those form the hand-collected assemblage, this material has not been recorded or quantified in detail.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were defined according to a site specific fabric type series which was

devised in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional Roman type series for Surrey, fabrics and forms were recorded using codes from the Museum of London series (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994). The assemblage was quantified by sherd, count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). It was recorded on pro-forma sheets and entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

Site specific fabric type-series

FLIN1 Moderate to common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a fairly quartz-free matrix

FLIN2 Low-fired fabric with sparse/moderate flint, generally of 2-5mm (with only rare smaller fragments). A laminar silty matrix with rare linear organic inclusions and red iron-rich inclusions

FLIN3 A similar frequency, size and sorting of flint to FLIN2 but with a fine sandy matrix containing common quartz of c.0.1mm
Neolithic

5.2.3 Fill [1019] of pit [1020] contained two relatively large bodysherds in fabrics FLIN2 and FLIN3. The low-fired and ill-sorted characteristics of these fabric types may be suggestive of a Neolithic date. In the absence of any diagnostic elements, it is very difficult to distinguish definitively between Neolithic flint-tempered wares and those of the later prehistoric period; however a reasonably large associated assemblage of fresh worked flint from the pit was considered much more typical of the Neolithic than of the Bronze Age. Early Neolithic pottery styles are largely plain so the lack of decoration on these sherds might suggest that they fall within the date range *c.* 4000-3300BC. Although Middle Neolithic pottery is associated with similar flint-tempered fabrics, these wares tend to be highly decorated over most of the vessel body.

5.2.4. One diagnostic flint-tempered Middle Neolithic sherd was recovered from the subsoil in Plot 12. This comprised the shoulder area of a Peterborough Ware bowl with a series of narrow impressed indents on the neck and a sparse row of fingernail impressions below the shoulder. It is difficult to determine which sub-style of Peterborough Ware this belongs to. The thinness of the walls and sparseness of the decoration, together with the lack of a pronounced concave neck, suggest it may be of the earliest Ebbsfleet style which developed from *c.* 3,500BC, although the indents on the neck are a fairly typical trait of the Mortlake style (3350-2800BC).

5.2.5 Middle/Late Bronze Age

5.2.5.1 Individual bodysherds with common coarse flint-tempering (FLIN1) were found in tree-throw deposit [1035] and pit fill [13/005]. A few similar sherds were also found as residual elements in later features. This fabric is probably most typical of the Middle to Late Bronze Age. However again, it should be emphasised that it is difficult to date undiagnostic flint-tempered fabrics with any precision or certainty when they occur singly without any diagnostic elements. Another small flint-tempered sherd from context [51/005] is marginally finer and could be of any later prehistoric date. A group very small

flint-tempered sherds were recovered the residue of the environmental sample from fill [1091] of pit [1092]. These were not formally assigned fabric codes because they were too small for fabric type to be properly characterised although they generally seemed a little finer and better sorted than FLIN1 and were associated with relatively thin-walled vessels. This perhaps suggests a 1st millennium date range.

5.2.6 Late Iron Age/early Roman

5.2.6.1 The majority of the Roman pottery comes from a fairly limited number of Period 2.1 contexts and was mostly found in pits and enclosure ditches in Plot 12 (Table 5). Although the overall assemblage is only of moderate size, there are several fairly large stratified groups of pottery of between 50-100 sherds, including from ditch fill [1054], and pit fills [13006] and [13007] [1071] and [1073].

5.2.6.2 About a quarter of the Period 2.1 assemblage is made up by tempered wares. These are chiefly grog-tempered fabrics but also include some shell-tempered wares. Whilst these fabric types could be of either pre- or post-conquest date, they were generally recovered from contexts where Roman sandy wares were in the majority, suggesting that most activity post-dates the Roman conquest. However, ditch [14/004] G6, contained a moderate-sized group of tempered wares with no certain post-conquest fabrics, suggesting that it may be of slightly earlier date.

5.2.6.3 The majority of sherds from this period fall within a coherent group of Roman sandy wares (SAND1), which are frequently rather unevenly fired to a buff/grey colour and generally contain common coarse quartz of *c.* 0.4-0.6mm, together with rare black iron rich inclusions and rare/sparse mica. These wares are quite typical of early Roman sandy fabrics on Surrey sites and may represent early products of Alice Holt kilns although they lack the distinctive grey firing colour of regionally-traded examples of this ware type. More certain examples of Alice Holt wares are only represented by 12 sherds. The remainder of fabrics are generally only represented by a few sherds each. Some examples of Verulamium region white ware were recorded. A few early imports were noted including sherds from single vessels of North Gaulish white ware, Central Gaulish colour-coated ware and unsourced North French/South-East English ware. The remainder of the assemblage is made up by a few sherds of unsourced probably local fine wares and a single unsourced oxidised ware.

5.2.7 The forms encountered are fairly typical of a 1st century assemblages, being dominated by bead rim or necked jars (form codes 2A, 2B and 2T). Several of the necked jars feature shoulder cordons and there is also an example of a pedestal base. These traits were found on vessels made in Roman sandy fabrics but clearly show some continuity with pre-conquest stylistic traditions. Other form types include butt-beakers and globular beakers, as well as a single example of a 'Surrey bowl' (4K) and a Belgic style platter (5B).

5.2.8 Overall, although the dominance of Roman sandy wares tends to suggest activity which post-dates the Roman conquest, there is nothing in the Period 2.1 assemblage which is demonstrably later than *c.* AD70, and it seems likely that these features went out of use before the end of the 1st century AD.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
AHSU	12	112	11	0.35
BAETE?	1	0	1	
CGWH	2	14	1	
FINE1	36	54	5	0.17
FINE2	1	2	1	
FINE3	14	44	1	0.08
FLIN1	2	6	1	
FMIC	7	16	3	
GROG1	86	910	43	0.2
GROG2	3	22	3	0.08
NFSE?	3	28	1	
NGWH	7	26	1	
OXID	1	14	1	
SAND1	272	2142	126	1.95
SAND2	1	6	1	
SHEL1	20	256	7	0
VRW	1	2	1	
VRW?	42	154	3	
Total	**511**	**3808**	**211**	**2.83**

Table 5: Quantification of pottery fabrics from deposits assigned to Period 2.1

5.2.9 Mid Roman

5.2.9.1 A much smaller element, totalling just 44 sherds, was assigned to Period 2.2. This was entirely recovered from enclosure ditches and includes fabrics and forms typical of the later 2nd to 3rd century. In these features, there were some sherds of sandy fabrics similar to those found in Period 2.1, which are perhaps residual. However, better fired examples of Alice Holt fabrics had become more common by the mid Roman period. Amongst the associated forms are a flat rim (2Z) jar, a flat rim (4G) bowl and a bead and flange (4M) bowl. Two fragment of samian ware were recovered both of which are later types. These include an unbroken half of a large (Walters 79) platter in a central Gaulish fabric and a rim from a Dragendorff 37 bowl in an East Gaulish ware

5.3 **Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The excavations at the site produced 6587 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing just in excess of 80.3kg, from 151 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 177 sherds (990g) from one of 15 environmental residues. The majority of the assemblage is characterised by small to medium sized (to 40mm across) slightly abraded sherds though some deposits produced notable exceptions. As such, although some sherds have clearly been subjected to some reworking, a point emphasised by the mixed nature of a number of the large assemblages, this does not appear to have been excessive. The whole assemblage (excluding any material from the residues) has been fully listed by fabric and form on pro forma for the archive with this information being used to create an excel database. The pottery spans a wide

chronological period and the assemblage is summarised in Table 6. Although some fabrics cross allocated period boundaries and the exact date ranges for some fabrics needs checking Table 6 gives a good representation of post-Roman activity on the site. Although a scatter of sherds were recovered during the evaluation, watching brief and work on Plot 12, the vast majority of this assemblage was recovered during the excavations of Plots 7 and 8.

Period	**No./weight**	**Average sherd size**	**No. of different fabric groups**	**Approx. No. of contexts spot dated to each period** (excludes unstratified/ mixed contexts and intrusive/ residual material)
Early Medieval C11th-early/mid C13th	3460/42,738g (ENV 869)	12.4g	Local - 14	78
High Medieval Early/mid C13th – mid C14th	3017/32,538g (ENV 806)	10.8g	Local - 17	54
Late Medieval Mid C14th – early/mid C16th	21/204g (ENV 15)	9.7g	Local 2	3
Early post-medieval Early/Mid C16th – mid 18th	23/244g (ENV 16)	10.6g	Local –3 Regional - 1	0
Late post-medieval Mid C18th – mid C20th	66/4627g (ENV 48)	70.1g	Local – 2 Regional - 6	4

Table 6: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals of pottery by period include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local = Surrey; Regional = other English

5.3.2 The pottery at the site is virtually exclusively of medieval date. This assemblage appears to span the 11th/early 12th to early/mid 14th centuries though the vast majority can be placed in the mid/late 12th to early 14th centuries. The Late Medieval assemblage is negligible and much of it could be placed in the Early Post-medieval period. The Post-Medieval assemblages are generally very small and more widely scattered along the pipeline route.

5.3.3 Early Medieval: 11th to early/mid 13th centuries

5.3.3.1 The Early Medieval assemblage is composed exclusively of local wares with no regional or foreign imports being present and is thus fairly typical of a Wealden land-locked site of low status. The earliest material consists of a few isolated and notably abraded sherds in sandy fabrics with notable flint inclusions (ditch [1042], fill [1042] (G3) and cleaning layer [1114] (G38)). These sherds are not particularly diagnostic and although an 11th to early 12th century date is suspected, an earlier date cannot be ruled out. However, the main activity at the site appears to have started in the mid 12th century. There is a notable quantity of shelly ware cooking pot sherds (227/2176g), frequently residual in later contexts. Although the fabric could easily be of 11th- century date the rim forms are of flaring types, usually with internal/external beading, more typical of the 12th century. There is also a number of sand and shell tempered fabrics, the most common of which has only a light and somewhat sporadic surface shell dusting. Similar wares from Kent are placed in the later 12th to early 13th centuries (Cotter 2006) and sand and shell wares are known to continue well into the 13th century in Surrey (Jones 1998). A few sherds tempered with sand and iron oxide pellets probably equate with the early ironstone sandy ware tradition (Jones 1998).

5.3.3.2 The majority of the Early Medieval assemblage is composed of sand tempered wares of varying coarseness. The most common at the current site are tempered with medium to coarse sand (2530/31,486g) that is of the same general tradition and quite probably from the same source. These sand tempered wares are the dominant type in Surrey from the later 12th to 13th centuries (Jones 1998) and the vessel forms present in the current assemblage would agree with this date range. Cooking pots dominate the assemblage though a few shallow bowls, frying pans, curfews and unglazed jugs are also present. The cooking pots typically have out-turned beaded club rims of rounded or triangular section though a notable number of flaring rims have 'pie-crust' decoration. Many vessels show signs of having had their surfaces wiped giving a rilled effect to the pot's exterior. Decoration is otherwise very rare, with a few vessels having incised lines, applied thumbed strips or unintentional spots of glaze. The jugs are equally plain but a few have sparse/patchy glazing. These cruder jugs were almost certainly joined by far better and more highly decorated pieces from the Earlswood kiln from at least the early 13th century on, though a slightly earlier start is thought possible (Jones 1998). As occupation at the site continued seamlessly throughout the whole of the 13th century the Early and High Medieval assemblages blend inperceptively in the first half of the 13th century. This situation is not helped by the significant degree of residuality in many of the mid/later 13th century deposits. The division between the Early and High Medieval periods on this site is therefore somewhat arbitrary and some of the High Medieval fabrics could belong to either sub-period. For example, although Earlswood products are thought to be primarily of the 13th century, glazed jugs have been recovered from later 12th-century deposits in Reigate (Jones 1998) and as such some of these vessels (grouped under the High Medieval period) probably relate to this period.

5.3.4 High Medieval: early/mid 13th centuries to mid 14th century

5.3.4.1 The pottery of this period is dominated by a number of fine and medium sand tempered fabrics from the Earlswood kilns (Turner 1974). Although there is a great deal of merging between the Earlswood fabrics generally the finer types were used for jugs and the coarser fabric for coarsewares. The latter consist of a range of cooking pots and bowls though pipkins, frying pans, dripping pans and cauldrons are also present. Generally the rims are of more developed rectangular club or expanded types in comparison to those seen on the earlier grey/brown sandy wares. A notable quantity of the vessels have internally glazed bases, often associated with bowls. However, as most of the bowls are clearly externally sooted they really simply represent wide-mouthed cooking pots/pans. Decoration is very rare but includes numerous applied thumbed strips and occasionally incised lines. In contrast the finer jugs are usually decorated albeit with a low repertoire of variation. Although some have plain green glazing most have white slip either as lines or, more commonly, all over the vessel exterior (and sometimes internal neck). This slip is usually covered with a good green glaze and a series of decorative types employed (incised lines, combing and more rarely circular stamping). In addition there is a jug from pit [1477], fill [1478] (G50, SG231) with tubular spout apparently with anthropomorphic decoration and stamping. A number of the well-fired finer sandy jugs have a similar decorative repertoire to the definite Earlswood products, though without the characteristic iron oxides in

the fabric. Whether these represent a less distinctive Earlswood fabric or were made elsewhere is uncertain.

5.3.4.2 As well as the Earlswood wares there are a number of well-formed and fired coarse sandy wares (oxidised and reduced) that could be early Limpsfield products. Of interest are a number of sherds in a fine/medium sand tempered fabric with coarse sand on their exterior surfaces only. This is presumably a deliberate dusting of coarse sand perhaps undertaken for the same reasons shell-dusting was practised in Kent (Cotter 2006). Most of these sherds are from cooking pots, but a few unglazed jugs (eg from [1478]) are also represented. More typical medium sand tempered greywares of the Limpsfield industry are not as well represented in the assemblage as the coarse fabrics noted above (154/2498g). The ware became more common in the later 13th century at the time the Earlswood kiln/s were petering out (Jones 1998, Ketteringham 1989 and Prendergast 1974). The low proportion of these wares in comparison to Earlswood products would be in keeping with a down-turn of activity in the late 13th/early 14th centuries. The lack of Surrey whitewares (39/362g of medium sand and only 3/62g of the fine sandy type) in the assemblage is quite notable considering how common they were in Surrey from the early/mid 14th century on (Jones 1998; Pearce. and Vince 1988). Their absence would suggest that occupation had ceased by the earlier part of the 14th century. However, the settlement's needs may have been adequately met by the more local Earlswood/Limpsfield industries with a corresponding lack of whitewares from further west being required but further parallels will be needed to ascertain this. As with the previous period there are no regional or imported vessels represented.

5.3.5 Late Medieval: Mid 14th to early/mid 16th centuries

5.3.5.1 This period is very poorly represented in the assemblage (Table 6). Although a few of the whitewares could extend into the earlier part of the period none need to. As such it would appear that occupation stopped in the first half of the 14th century. The few sherds allocated to this period consist of locally-produced fine and sandy hard-fired earthenwares that can best be placed in the later 15th to 16th centuries. As such they could easily relate to activity after the mid 16th century. All consist of small featureless isolated sherds, usually in deposits containing notable quantities of residual material (eg layer [1182] (G41) and pit fill [1144] (G40)). Activity was obviously at a low ebb with the ceramics perhaps representing the resumption of arable agriculture in the 16th century.

5.3.6 Early Post-medieval: early/mid 16th to mid 18th centuries

5.3.6.1 The very low level of activity noted for the previous period can be matched by that of the early post-medieval period. The assemblage covers most of the chronological range up until the early 18th century. Local glazed red earthenwares are the most frequent type but there are three sherds of yellow glazed Border ware, a sherd of calcareous peppered hard-fired earthenware and two sherds from Staffordshire-type combed slipware dishes (the first definite regional wares on the site). The sherds are generally very small and notably abraded and undoubtedly relate to agricultural manuring of open land at the time.

5.3.7 Late Post-medieval: mid 18th to 19th centuries

5.3.7.1 Of the 66 sherds allocated to this period, 44 were recovered from Plots 7 and 8 with the remainder from elsewhere, most notably the evaluation. Although the average sherd size is notably high (Table 6) this is due to the presence of a group of unabraded and frequently complete, vessels from evaluation context [60/002]. The sherds from the excavation of Plots 7 and 8 are essentially small, often intrusive, pieces that appear to relate to a resumption of manuring in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Red Border ware, unglazed earthenware (flower pots) and a range of transfer-printed wares are represented suggesting activity throughout the 19th century. The only notable group is from [60/002]. This produced three complete English stoneware spouted ink bottles, a complete blacking bottle, two complete refined whiteware lidded paste pots, a tan-topped preserve jar fragment (of F. Budgen & Son of Reigate) and a scatter of transfer-printed table/tea wares. Together a deposition date in the later 19th to very early 20th century is likely.

5.3.8 The Assemblages

5.3.8.1 Most contexts produced only small to medium-sized assemblages of pottery. However, the larger the group the more residual material appears to be present – there are relatively few medium context assemblages with no residuality and no large groups. By far the largest two groups stand out from the rest by some way. Cleaning layer [1114] (G38) produced 524 sherds weighing 8511g while cleaning layer [1206] (G41) produced an astonishing 2310 sherds weighing 24,807g, both clearly showing the presence of surface middens. Other notable groups consist of 474 sherds from layer [1182] (G41); 282 sherds from layer [1151] (G41) and 235 sherds from [1137] (ditch [1146], G22). All of these larger groups are of the High Medieval period but contain a significant Early Medieval residual element and often a small amount of intrusive material. Despite this they provide a good range of feature sherds spanning the medieval occupation. The least contaminated context groups are unsurprisingly those of the Early Medieval period and although not large (usually no more than 50 sherds) they clearly demonstrate the fabric suite at the time. Comparing these with the more mixed High Medieval groups allows a reasonably reliable way to isolate residual pieces.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle

5.4.1 A total of 939 fragments of ceramic building materials and stone, weighing 59.836 kg was examined from 63 contexts in Plot 7 and 8 and 10 contexts in Plot 12. The material was of Roman and medieval to early post-medieval date with some post-medieval brick. The building materials are summarised by area in Tables 7 and 8.

5.4.2 All the ceramic building material was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count and recorded on a standard form. The Museum of London (MoL) tile fabric type series identifications were used where relevant; other fabrics were identified with the aid of a x10 magnification. In the fabric descriptions the following conventions were used: the frequency of inclusions was described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions was fine (up to 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.

Period	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	383	42%	11.692	24%
Early medieval brick	381	42%	32.368	66%
Post-medieval brick	94	10%	3.968	8%
Unidentified brick and tile	25	3%	0.184	<1%
Daub/fired clay	7	1%	0.068	<1%
Medieval ?chimney	5	1%	0.024	<1%
Roman brick and tile	4	<1%	0.372	1%
Post-medieval field drain	3	<1%	0.128	<1%
Stone	1	<1%	0.056	<1%
Total	903	100%	48.860	100%

Table 7: Plot 7 and 8 summary of ceramic building materials, fired clay and mortar

Period	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Post-medieval brick	1	3%	0.530	5%
Roman brick and tile	32	89%	10.378	95%
Unidentified brick and tile	3	8%	0.068	1%
Total	36	100%	10.976	100%

Table 8: Plot 12 summary of ceramic building materials, fired clay and mortar

5.4.3 The broad date range of the material in each context is summarised in Table 9. The dates given for Roman tile fabrics apply to their occurrence in London; the chronology of some fabrics may be different in Surrey.

Context	Area	Context date (approx)	Material
1017	Plot 12	60-120?	Roman brick and tegula
1067	Plot 12	50-400	Roman tile, probably brick
1079	Plot 12	100-230	Roman brick, including ?mud-brick
1082	Plot 12	100-230	Roman ?mud-brick
1093	Plot 12	100-230	Roman brick, ?mud-brick, ?imbrex
1103	Plot 12	50-400	Roman brick and tegula
1104	Plot 12	50-400	Roman brick
1110	Plot 12	1550-1700	Post-medieval brick
1112	Plot 12	50-400	Roman bricks and tegula
1114	Plot 7 & 8	1600-1800, residual 1150-1250	Post-medieval brick and field drain; medieval/ post-medieval roof tile and medieval brick
1115	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700, ?residual 1150-1250	Medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile, medieval brick
1116	Plot 7 & 8	1200-1700	Poorly dated medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile
1118	Plot 7 & 8	1450-1700?	Late medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile, poorly dated brick
1126	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Peg tile
1131	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	?Medieval brick flakes
1132	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Peg tile
1133	Plot 7 & 8	1450-1700	Post-medieval brick, late medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile
1137	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Medieval brick
1138	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1700	Thin brick, medieval/early post-medieval peg tile

Context	Area	Context date (approx)	Material
1141	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile?
1144	Plot 7 & 8	mixed; 1550-1700, residual 1150-1250	Post-medieval brick, medieval/ early post-medieval roof tile, medieval thin bricks
1145	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1149	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1151	Plot 7 & 8	mixed; 1600-1700, residual 1150-1250, 1300+	Field drain; thin bricks, medieval/ early post medieval roof tile
1153	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
1156	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
1159	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1161	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1166	Plot 7 & 8	1550-1700	Post-medieval brick
1171	Plot 7 & 8	1200-1700	Roof tile
1172	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1174	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1176	Plot 7 & 8	1450-1700	Post-medieval brick, medieval/ post-medieval roof tile
1179	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Crumb post-medieval brick?
1182	Plot 7 & 8	mixed; 1450-1700, 1150+	Post-medieval brick, thin brick, medieval/ post-medieval roof tile
1186	Plot 7 & 8	1450-1700	Post-medieval brick, undated roof tile
1187	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick flakes?
1189	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Peg tile
1194	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1196	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1201	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700, ?residual 1150-1250	Peg tile, thin brick
1201	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1206	Plot 7 & 8	mixed; 1450-1700, 1150+	Post-medieval brick, thin brick and medieval/ post-medieval peg tile
1210	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1214	Plot 7 & 8	1200-1700	Medieval chimney, roof tile
1220	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1226	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1700	Thin brick, medieval/ post-medieval roof tile
1227	Plot 7 & 8	mixed; 1450-1700, 1150+	Post-medieval brick, thin brick and medieval/ post-medieval peg tile
1228	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1232	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1239	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile, including peg tile
1243	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1247	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Daub
1269	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1300, residual 50-160	Medieval thin brick, chimney, residual tegula
1279	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
1288	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Daub/fired clay
1290	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Daub
1309	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700, residual 50-160	Peg tile, Roman tegula
1315	Plot 7 & 8	1200-1700	Roof tile
1345	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick flakes?

Context	Area	Context date (approx)	Material
1347	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick flakes?
1348	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Early medieval brick
1350	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Tile
1352	Plot 7 & 8	undated	Tile
1354	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Peg tile
1360	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1436	Plot 7 & 8	1450-1700	Peg tile, ?post-medieval brick
1438	Plot 7 & 8	1150-1250?	Thin brick
1457	Plot 7 & 8	50-400	Roman tegula
1471	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
1472	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
1476	Plot 7 & 8	1200-1700	Peg tile
1478	Plot 7 & 8	1300-1700	Roof tile
14/016	Plot 7 & 8	Roman	Roman brick

Table 9: Dating table for the ceramic building material from Plot 7 and 8, and Plot 12

5.4.4 Roman

5.4.4.1 Three distinct Roman tile fabrics, or groups of fabrics, were noted. Most of the Roman material was in orange- or dark orange-firing clays, usually banded or streaked with paler calcareous clays and with inclusions of quartz and red iron-rich material (fabric R1). There was some variation in the size and frequency of the inclusions, but the sample was too small to allow meaningful subdivision. A second distinctive group of thick bricks contained abundant very dark quartz similar to MoL fabric 3050, which has been matched to fabrics from a known late 1st century (*c.* AD92) Roman kiln at Doods Way, Reigate. The third group was of clean orange-firing fabrics similar to London-made fabrics of the MoL 2815 fabric group (fabrics 3006 and 2459a).

5.4.4.2 Almost all the Roman tile was from Plot 12. Table 10 shows the occurrence of the various brick and tile types.

Area	Brick	Thick brick or mud brick	Tegula	Imbrex	Uncertain	Total
Plot 7&8	1	0	2	0	1	4
Plot 12	15	11	3	1	2	32
Totals	16	11	5	1	2	36

Table 10: Distribution of Roman tile types

5.4.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

5.4.5.1 Roof tile (Plot 7 and 8)

5.4.5.1.1 The post-Roman assemblage contained 360 fragments of roof tile weighing 10.906 kg, of which five appeared to be fragments of ridge tile. Ten roof tile fabrics were identified, all of which despite marked variations in texture appeared to reflect a similar geology; the fabric descriptions are set out in

Table 11. Although fairly abraded, the occurrence of circular, polygonal and square nail- or peg-holes suggested that the flat tiles were probably all peg tiles. The only unusual roof tile noted was two conjoining fragments of a flat tile which had two sides meeting at an angle of approximately 120 degrees (G7, SG21 [1201]). No glazed tiles were present.

Fabric	Description	Notes
T1	Orange-red matrix with lighter orange silty spots; abundant very fine quartz; moderate to common fine white and black (iron oxides?) inclusions; moderate medium quartz and coarse red iron-rich inclusions; sandy feel	[1118]; medium moulding sand; peg tile
T2	Orange matrix, abundant fine to very coarse quartz; sparse coarse siltstone	[1114]; early fabric type?
T3	Clean orange fabric near T1; moderate medium to coarse quartz; sparse very coarse calcareous and siltstone inclusions	[1114]
T4	Orange fabric with silty streaks and very coarse siltstone inclusions; coarse moulding sand but little or no quartz in matrix	[1114]
T5	Orange fabric, coarse silty inclusions (amount varies) and moderate poorly sorted quartz	[1114]; may be more than one fabric
T6	Orange fabric, slightly streaked matrix with common fine quartz	[1114]
T7	Pale pinkish/light brown fabric, common medium rose quartz, sparse coarse to very coarse quartz; some rounded pale ?silt inclusions	[1132]
T8	Light orange-brown (poorly fired?), slightly micaceous, with common fine to coarse red iron-rich inclusions and light brown and orange ?siltstone blocky inclusions; sparse medium to coarse quartz	[1156]; near fabric T4 but finer inclusions
T9	Fine 'clean' orange matrix, light grey core; sparse lenses of medium quartz; medium moulding sand	[1151]
T10	Orange matrix with moderate to common fine quartz, moderate red iron-rich and white calcium carbonate inclusions	[1227]
T11	Orange-brown micaceous (?biotite) matrix with silt-sized quartz; common coarse to very coarse rounded quartz < c.1.5mm; sparse to moderate coarse red iron-rich inclusions	[1214]; coarser version of fabric T2; early type; chimney

Table 11: Post-medieval roof tile and chimney fabrics

5.4.5.2 Medieval thin bricks (Plot 7 and 8)

5.4.5.2.1 There was a large group of post-Roman material consisting of 381 fragments, weighing 32.368 kg, of what appeared to be early medieval brick. The bricks were in a coarse sandy fabric (fabric B1), poorly fired, and moulded with sanded sides and base. The surfaces were orange-brown with reduced interiors. The thickness varied between 22mm and 51mm, with mid-range measurements between 38 and 44 mm. Only one fragment had a complete dimension, probably a width, of 170-175 mm. The bricks, which were not particularly well-formed, appeared to be plain rectangles. In size they resembled the 'great' bricks which were used in the later 12th or early 13th century to form decorative door and window moulding and quoins in abbey and priory churches. The best examples, which have a range of elaborate roll mouldings, are from Coggeshall Abbey in Essex; these have given their name to the shaped moulded bricks of this period (Ryan 1996, 22-9). Coggeshall-type bricks, usually plain and rectangular, have been observed at a number of other churches in Essex. Plain rectangular bricks of similar size and date have been identified at Stratford Langthorne and Waltham abbeys in Essex Smith, unpub). Although not known from the City of London, shaped bricks in a coarse fabric (MoL fabric 2273) were found in Surrey in the earliest structural phase, *c.* 1117-1222, of Merton Abbey (Betts 2007 211-2). Recent

analysis by optically stimulated thermoluminescence (OSL) of material from four early Essex churches has indicated that the earliest appearance of Coggeshall-type bricks was probably in the immediate pre-Conquest years, or at the latest the early 12th century (Bailiff *et al*. 2010, 190). This type of brick was almost always found in churches or at monastic sites.

5.4.5.2.2 Another type of brick with a broadly similar date range was the thin brick or tile used in medieval hearths and ovens. Bricks of this type were typically rectangular with coarse flint or quartz-tempered fabrics. They seem generally to have been thinner than 'great' bricks from Plot 7 and 8; plain examples from Lewes had a mid-range dimension of 21-23 mm (Pringle, unpub) while stabbed examples from Chichester were *c*. 30 mm thick (Barton 1974, 143, Fig.8.20). Hearth bricks did not feature the cut-outs seen on the bricks used in monastic buildings, and both perforated and plain examples are known. Hearth bricks are usually dated to the 13th century; the stabbed flint-tempered tiles from Southampton have been dated to the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries while the mostly plain hearth tiles from Lewes may have been slightly earlier, from the later 12th or early 13th century (Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, 201, fig.220; 202; Pringle, unpub). Unlike the moulded bricks, they have not been closely linked to monastic foundations.

5.4.5.3 Medieval chimney pots (Plot 7&8)

5.4.5.3.1 Five small fragments of medieval chimney pot weighing a total of 24g came from two contexts in Period 3.2, Plot 7 and 8. In coarse sandy fabrics, B1 and T11, they were probably of 13th century date. The earliest chimneys were from the Sussex coast; at Lewes and Chichester they have been dated to the early 13th century. In Surrey, chimney fragments have been found at Packesham (?Pachesham) near Leatherhead. The Packesham chimneys were associated with a manorial hall where they appeared to have been used with 'two circular open hearths close to the long north side, one on either side of the doorway. The position of the hearths showed that they had smoke hoods and flues attached to the wall. All the fragments of chimney pot were found together close to the hearth..'' (Dunning 1961, 90). The Packesham pots appear to have been at the later end of the date range, *c.* 1291/1310.

5.4.5.4 Post-medieval bricks (Plot 7 and 8, Plot 12)

5.4.5.4.1 Ninety-four fragments of brick weighing 3.968 kg were recorded from Plot 7 and 8 and one weighing 0.053 g from Plot 12. Almost all the bricks were in similar sandy orange-brown fabrics (fabric B2), with one very abraded piece of brick in a finer sandy red fabric (B3). Fabric descriptions for the medieval and post-medieval bricks are set out in Table 12. No complete bricks were present. Two bricks, both unfrogged with flat, slightly creased faces and sharp arrises in fabric B2, had breadth dimensions; that from Plot 7 and 8 from Period 4.2 ditch fill [1166] (G23, SG88) was 104 mm wide by 65 mm thick, the other, from Plot 12, in Period 4.3 ditch fill [1110] (G8, SG58), was 105mm wide by 62 mm thick. Both were probably made between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. The other bricks in the assemblage appeared to be of similar 17th or 18th century date. Some vitrification was noted on bricks in G28, G38, G40 and G41, suggesting exposure to fire.

Fabric	Description	Notes
B1	Orange-brown fabric with broad reduced core; abundant inclusions of fine to coarse quartz, mode is c.0.5mm; moderate coarse to very coarse Aeolian quartz < c.1.5mm; common black ?quartz crystals, mode is c. 0.3mm; sparse very coarse calcium carbonate rock fragments (?chalk)	[1348]; near MoL 2273
B2	Sandy orange- brown fabric, abundant medium to coarse quartz (up to 1.0mm); sparse calcium carbonate	MoL 3046
B3	Orange-red; fine fabric with sparse to moderate medium to coarse quartz, calcium carbonate and black iron oxide inclusions (up to 1.5mm); some examples contain sparse flint fragments or small pebbles	MoL 3033

Table 12: Medieval and post-medieval brick fabrics

5.4.5.5 Post-medieval field drain (Plot 7 and 8)

5.4.5.5.1 Three small fragments of terracotta pipe in fine orange fabric, slightly silty, with moderate fine iron-rich inclusions came from cleaning layers [1114] and [1151]. They were thought to be land drains, probably dating from the later 17th or 18th century.

5.4.5.6 Fired clay/daub (Plot 7 and 8)

5.4.5.6.1 Seven fragments of fired clay or daub weighing 68g were present. Fabrics were light brown and soft texture. Periods 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1 from the south building or the area to its south.

5.4.6 Summary by Area

5.4.6.1 Plots 7 and 8

5.4.6.1.1 Four fragments of Roman tile came from pit and ditch fills from Period 3.1 G11 and G34, Period 3.2 G16 and Period 3.5 G40. The material, a brick and two or three tegulae, was generally abraded with reduced surfaces and was probably either re-used or residual. The brick was in fabric R1; the roof tiles in London-type fabrics 3006 and 2459a.

5.4.6.1.2 The thin medieval bricks first appeared in small quantities in Period 3.1 deposits (G11 and G34); the largest deposits were in Period 3.2, particularly in G33, G25 and G43 which appear to be associated with the north building. They continued to show up in smaller amounts, presumably as residual material, in succeeding periods, particularly in Period 3.3 (G28 and G45) and Period 3.5 (G41). The medieval chimney fragments also occurred in Period 3.2 deposits, (G16 and G18), but did not appear to be associated spatially with the thin bricks. This seems to suggest that the chimneys and bricks may not have been used together. If the thin bricks are 'great' bricks rather than hearth bricks, it is likely that a high-status building, probably with ecclesiastical links, stood on or near the site.

5.4.6.1.3 The first appearance of post-medieval brick was in Period 3.3 G28; more post-medieval brick occurred in Period 3.5 deposits, with post-medieval field drain (G41). Period 3.5 deposits also contained a large amount of medieval/early post-medieval roof tile (peg and ridge) in all groups.

5.4.6.2 Plot 12

5.4.6.2.1 Almost all the tile from Plot 12 was of Roman date. No medieval material was noted. The majority of the assemblage consisted of bricks with a few fragments of tegula and a very abraded ?imbrex. No complete bricks were present; the fragments ranged in thickness from 33 mm to 78 mm, with a median thickness of 39 mm, and were mostly in fabric R1. Period 2.1 deposits consisted of a tegula in fabric R3 (MoL fabric 3006) and two bricks in fabric R1 in [1112] (G54, SG59). In Period 2.2, some of the thicker bricks, 69 mm and 78 mm thick, were poorly fired and reduced and may have been mud brick (fabric R2). The ?mud brick was only noted in Period 2.2, G1 deposits, SG40 and SG41, associated with the enclosure. Other material associated with the enclosure was abraded tegula. The only post-Roman building material was an unfrogged brick fragment, 105 mm wide x 62 mm thick, in a sandy orange-brown fabric with inclusions of abundant quartz (up to 1.0mm) and occasional calcium carbonate (MoL 3046) in Period 4.3 ditch fill [1110] (G8, SG58).

5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The excavations recovered 371 pieces of stone, weighing a little over 33.5kg, from 56 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 27 pieces 91372g recovered from the environmental residues. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. This information has also been used to create an excel database. The assemblage is characterized in Table 13. Due to the degree of apparent residuality (and intrusiveness) amongst the artefacts, particularly when the site phasing and stratigraphic groupings are considered, the stone often lacks secure chronological grouping. In an attempt to counter this, the different stone types listed in Table 13 are linked to both site period and the dating of the associated pottery. It is quite likely that if the pottery is residual in a deposit, much of the stone will be too.

5.5.2 The majority of the stone from the site consists of pieces that are of local origin. The most common – the amorphous lumps of ferruginous concretion – are almost certainly natural to the site. The highly weathered nature of the iron pyrites fragments suggests they have been transported through natural processes from their parent chalk. There is no indication to suggest they were deliberately collected at the hand of man and only the banded sandstone shows signs of having been heated. As such very few pieces of stone can be said to have been deliberately brought to the site by man. The assemblage of Upper Greensand is one exception however. Seven irregular pieces were recovered from Period 2.1 deposits (ditches in G2). Although these have no signs of shaping all are burnt. The two (1554g) irregular pieces from Period 2.2 ditch [1105] (G7) are also burnt but not shaped. The earliest shaped piece, part of a faced block, was recovered from Period 3.1 (ditch [1304], G12) but is not directly associated with pottery. An 11kg ashlar block (380 x 270 x 90mm) was recovered from Period 3.2 wall [1159] and is almost certainly a re-used piece from elsewhere. The only other two notable ashlar blocks were recovered from layers [1114] and [1115]. Although both deposits are unphased they are associated with large assemblages of pottery, typically of 13th century date. That from [1114] is simple a burnt fragment, though that from [1115] consists of a 4kg chamfered block from a door or window reveal.

Upper Greensand has been heavily used for construction from the Roman period on so the blocks could easily have been taken from any number of structures. They are not closely datable in their own right. The only other definite building material consists of a 20g fragment of 19th- century Welsh roofing slate intrusive in [1114] (G38).

Stone Type	No/weight	Periods
Ferruginous concretion (local)	221/3555g	3.1 to 3.4, 4.1 and 4.2
Iron Pyrites (weathered) (Downs but probably geologically reworked)	58/1230g	3.1 to 3.5 and 4.3
Chalk (North Downs)	2/74g	3.3
Upper Greensand (Chalk/Low Weald zone)	44/22,412g	2.1 to 3.1 & 3.4 to 4.1 (worked from 3.1 on)
?Tertiary/Wealden sandstone (Downs/Weald)	2/94g	3.1
Lower Greensand? (Weald)	2/4g	4.1
Shelly limestone (Wealden)	2/40g	3.2
Fine/medium grey-brown sandstone (Weald)	1/74g	3.3
Ferruginous sandstone (Weald)	14/4301g	1 to 3.1, 3.4, 4.1 and 4.2
Banded sandstone (Weald)	11/1522g	1, 3, 5
Welsh slate (NW Wales)	2/24g	4.3
Coal & Cola shale (NE England/Wales?)	11/29g	4.1
Dull purple medium Sandstone **(**Midlands?)	1/170g	4.2

Table 13: Characterisation of geological material

5.5.3 Stone tools are rare – unusually there are no quern fragments in the assemblage suggesting arable cultivation, or at least the preparation of flour, was not undertaken at the site. Just three pieces of tool are present in the assemblage. The earliest appears to be part of an unfinished spindle whorl in a fine/medium grained grey brown bedded sandstone (1/74g: masonry [1227]: Period 3.3, G28). All of the pottery from this contexts span *c*. 1200-1275 but later finds were recovered. The 10mm thick piece of stone has clear signs of opposed drilling to create an aperture and if this were a spindle whorl, would very much be in keeping with a pastoral farming regime. The other two worked pieces of stone are whetstones, but almost certainly of the 18th to 19th centuries. The dull purple medium-grained sandstone example from ditch fill [1179] (Period 4.2, G23), although being associated with 13th- to early 14th-century pottery, is of a late post-medieval type, both in form and stone type. The example from [1114] appears to be part of a small Welsh slate hone for fine blades (eg razors) and is clearly intrusive in this layer.

5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations recovered just 21 pieces of hand-collected slag, weighing 508g, from nine different contexts. In addition the environmental residues from 29 different samples produced a further 2616g of potential industrial residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro-forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information was also entered into an excel database. The assemblage is characterised in Table 14.

Period	**Undated**	**Prehistoric (1)**	**Roman (2)**	**Medieval (3)**	**PM (4)**
No. contexts	*3*	*4*	*15*	*12*	*1*
Fuel ash slag	1/10g	-	6/63g	1/14g	-
Iron Smithing	2/6g	-	8/589g	-	-
Iron Smith Hammerscale	-	-	188g	-	-
Magnetic Fines	-	7g	33g	27g	1g
Iron concretion	2134g	-	-	40g	-
Clinker	-	-	-	1/12g	-

Table 14: Characterisation of slag assemblage

5.6.2 The earliest material consists of a small quantity of 'magnetic fines' from deposits of Period 1. Close inspection of these shows no actual slag to be present – the material consisting of burnt stone and clay granules that have been weakly magnetised by heating.

5.6.3 The first definite slag is of Roman date, the vast majority of which was recovered from Period 2.1 deposits. The few pieces in the later Roman contexts (Period 2.2) are probably residual. The material is indicative of low levels of iron smithing in Plot 12. Evaluation Trench 14 (fills of ditch [14/004] G6) produced a 200g fragment from a probable forge bottom (measuring 70 x 60 x 25mm) and five small pieces (24g) of light grey aerated fuel ash slag that could derive from any number of high temperature processes. Pit [1064], fill [1063] produced a further forge bottom, measuring 80-90mm in diameter and up to 28mm thick (225g). Of particular note are the quantities of fresh hammerscale located in the residues from ditch [14/004] (SG 243), whose three sampled fills produced some 170g of mainly flakes hammerscale, with a few spheres. Smaller quantities of hammerscale were also noted in ditch [1006], fill [1005], ditch [1056], fill [1054] and pit [1064], fill [1063], though none produced more than 5g. The virtual absence of other iron smithing waste in association with the hammerscale in Trench 14 is odd but must be the result of material being dumped a little way from its point of origin. A further 24g fragment of fuel ash slag was recovered from ditch [1006] (G6) and a further five pieces of smithing waste (164g) from ditch [1024] (G6).

5.6.4 The medieval deposits in Plots 7 and 8 produced virtually no slag. A number of pieces of ferruginous concretion are more likely to be of natural formation rather than deriving from high temperature processes. Layer [1182] produced a 14g fragment of fuel ash slag, of a type likely to derive from coal burning and a 12g fragment of clinker, certainly derived from coal burning. The remaining material relates to 'magnetic fines' that are unrelated to metalworking. The unphased deposits contain two tiny pieces of iron smithing slag of uncertain date as well as further pieces of iron concretion and fuel ash slag. As such there is no definite evidence for metal-working at the site during the medieval period.

5.7 **Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A total of 221 pieces of fired clay weighing 2948g were hand collected from 36 individually numbered contexts. A further 2142g of material was retrieved from bulk environmental samples.

5.7.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma

archive sheets and Excel spreadsheed. Fabrics were identified using a x10 magnification binocular microscope. Eight fabric groups were identified:

Fabric 1- Moderate fine quartz with sparse to moderate coarse rounded quartz and sparse organic voids

Fabric 2- Fine sand temper, frequent medium quartz and moderate coarse quartz

Fabric 3- Reduced silty fabric with moderate grassy voids and sparse flint, calcareous and siltstone inclusions up to 5mm

Fabric 4- Chalky, pale beige to pinkish clay with sparse red marls, sparse coarse rose quartz and more frequent medium quartz, sparse calcareous/ chalky inclusions

Fabric 5- As Fabric 4 but with frequent to abundant medium quartz and moderate to sparse organic voids and larger chalk lumps

Fabric 6- As Fabric 4 but with more chalk

Fabric 7- As Fabric 4 without sandy inclusions

Fabric 8- Extremely calcareous/ chalky matrix with a few medium quartz grains

5.7.3 Roman

5.7.3.1 Only 180g of material came from contexts of Roman date. Fabrics 1-3 are confined to Roman contexts. Ditch fill [14/005] contained a fragment from a rounded object with a dished upper surface in Fabric 1. The object is not indicative of function. Ditch fill [14/007] contained a fragment of possible hearth lining with a vitrified surface residue. Also within this context was a corner fragment from a larger plate, possibly oven or hearth furniture, in Fabric 3. The incomplete measurements are 49x58mm, thickness 29mm. The remaining assemblage consists of amorphous lumps which although utilised are undiagnostic of form or function.

5.7.4 Medieval

5.7.4.1 The medieval assemblage is largely made up of undiagnostic lumps together with some daub fragments which exhibit wattle impressions. The degree of abrasion is very high. Fabrics 4-8 are confined to contexts of medieval date. Fragments with wattle impressions were recovered from Period 3.1 ditch fill [1424] and pit fill [1432] in Fabrics 4 and 6; Period 3.4 ditch fill [1471] in Fabric 8 and Period 3.5 ditch fill [1145] in Fabric 5. Cleaning layers [1206] and [1151] also produced a number of wattle impressed fragments. Where more than one impression is evident they are arranged in a typical lattice at 90 to each other. Eight fragments also have opposing flat wall surfaces. Wattle impressions range in diameter from 6.5-19mm although the modal average is 13mm.

5.7.4.2 It is difficult to gauge from this small sample whether the different fabrics were utilised similarly since all but Fabric 7 appear to have been used for walling. Fabric 4 was also used for flooring (context [1222]). Fabric 8 is very fine and

sufficiently dissimilar to the others to suggest that it was utilised within a higher status area.

5.8 **Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 A total of 47 registered finds were recorded. Most were recovered from Plots 7 and 8; only two came from Plot 12. The finds are discussed within their functional categories in chronological order. RF<10> is discussed within the Flintwork section (5.1).

5.8.2 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines (2001). All objects are assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Table 15).

5.8.3 All finds were assessed for conservation requirements. A number of objects are in poor condition and require x-radiography to enable identification and/ or further conservation. Metal work is boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. The registered finds assemblage is summarised in Table 15.

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	1000	BUTT	COPP	PMED
2	1000	COIN	COPP	ROM
3	1000	COIN	COPP	PMED
4	1000	COIN	COPP	PMED
5	1000	UNK	IRON	UNK
6	1000	HAND	COPP	PMED
7	1000	WEIG	COPP	PMED
8	1000	FORK	LEAD	PMED
9	1152	KNIF	IRON	MED
10	1151	ARRO	FLIN	PREH
11	1182	HASP	IRON	MED
12	1206	BUCK	IRON	MED
13	1206	KNIF	IRON	MED
14	1206	RING	IRON	UNK
15	1206	UNK	IRON/COPP	MED-PMED
16	1206	HOSH	IRON	MED
17	1206	UNK	COPP	UNK
18	1206	UNK	IRON	MED
19	1472	PIN	IRON	MED
20	1151	?STFT	IRON	MED
21	1206	TOOL	IRON	MED
22	1206	UNK	IRON	MED
23	1193	STFT	IRON	MED

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Period
24	1094	UNK	IRON	UNK
25	1365	UNK	IRON	MED
26	1239	STFT?	IRON	MED
27	1227	UNK	IRON	MED
28	1230	STFT?	IRON	MED
29	1144	?TOOL	IRON	MED
30	1228	UNK	IRON	MED
31	1228	UNK	IRON	MED
32	1226	?TOOL	IRON	MED
33	1239	STFT	IRON	MED
34	1206	WAST	IRON	MED
35	1206	STFT?	IRON	MED
36	1206	UNK	IRON	MED
37	1206	KEY	IRON	MED
38	1206	UNK	IRON	MED
39	u/s	BULL	LEAD	PMED
40	u/s	BULL	LEAD	PMED
41	u/s	UNK	COPP	MED/PMED
42	u/s	VESS	LEAD	MED
43	u/s	WEIG	LEAD	MED
44	u/s	SPWH	LEAD	MED
45	u/s	UNK	COPP	PMED
46	u/s	BUTT	COPP	PMED
47	u/s	INLAY	COPP	MED/PMED
48	14/016	UNK	IRON	ROM

Table 15: Registered Finds

5.8.4 *Dress accessories*

5.8.4.1 Two incomplete post medieval buttons were recovered. RF<46> is a biconvex hollow button decorated with an incised quatrefoil within a circle. It is of late 17th/18th century date. A copper alloy undecorated button with white metal coating, RF<1> is of 19th/20th century date. Both are unstratified.

5.8.5 *Objects associated with textile production.*

5.8.5.1 A lead spindle whorl, RF<44>, was recovered unstratified from Plots 7 and 8. It is a flat circular disc measuring 37.4mm in diameter with a central perforation. A medieval to early post medieval date is probable.

5.8.6 *Household utensils and furniture*

5.8.6.1 A whittle tanged knife blade, RF<9>, was recovered from G20 ditch fill [1152]. The knife is a Type E (Goodhall 2011, 107) with a blade back and cutting edge which taper equally towards the tip (total length 127mm). The type is common throughout the medieval period but most numerous within 13th-14th century contexts. A second knife blade fragment came from G41 cleaning layer [1206]. This example has a straight back and probably belongs to Goodhall Type C (*ibid.*) which has a date range of 12th/15th century.

5.8.6.2 A large lead vessel repair plug was recovered by metal detectorist unstratified from Plot 7 and 8 (RF<42>). The repair is leaf shaped with indented margins. One side is impressed with the imprint of a fairly coarsely woven textile. Further analysis may enable the weave to be identified. A medieval or early post medieval date is probable for this object. RF<47>, two fragments of moulded copper alloy strip is a probable inlay from an item of furniture. The fragments are finely moulded with file mark on the reverse. Dating of these objects is uncertain but a medieval to post medieval date is likely. A pewter fork fragment (RF<8>) and a turned copper alloy furniture handle were also recovered unstratified from plot 12. Both are post-medieval in date.

5.8.7 *Objects used for weighing and measuring*

5.8.7.1 A small disc of copper alloy, RF<5> is possibly a small weight or token of uncertain date. A 17th century circular trade weight of William III (r.1689-1702) came from [1000] (RF<7>). The weight is stamped with a crown above the letter W and weighs 24g.

5.8.8 *Objects associated with transport and horses*

5.8.8.1 Period 4.1 cleaning layer [1182] contained a fragment from a T shaped bridle hasp. Parallels from London have a date range of AD 1250-1400 (Clark 1995, Fig 45.49). An iron ring from the same context, RF<14>, may also be a bridle fitting.

5.8.8.2 Period 4.1 cleaning layer [1206] contained RF<16>, a fragment from a Type 2 medieval horseshoe with thickened calkin (Clark 1995, **) which is of 11th/13th century date. Also from this context is RF<12>, a large rectangular buckle frame which, due to its' size, may have functioned as a harness buckle. The buckle is incomplete and measures 78.5mm in length. No parallels have been found; a post medieval date is probable.

5.8.9 *Buildings and services*

5.8.9.1 A number of structural ironwork fragments were recovered. Period 3.1 foundation cut [1365] contained a probable binding strip, RF<25>. Two further binding strip fragments, RF<30> and <31>, came from Period 3.2 masonry wall [1228]. L-shaped wall hooks RF<33> and <20> were recovered from Period 4.1 wall [1239] and cleaning layer [1151] respectively. Other objects include headless studs RF<25> and <38> and T headed stud RF<23>. A probable latch hook was also recovered from wall [1239].

5.8.10 *Tools*

5.8.10.1 Very few tools were identified. Two possible awls, RF<32> and <21> were recovered from G29 external cobbled surface [1226] and cleaning layer [1206] respectively. A possible tool blade fragment (RF<29) came from G40 pit fill [1144].

5.8.11 *Military equipment and weapons*

5.8.11.1 Two musket balls, RF<39> and <40>, were recovered unstratified from Plots 7 and 8. Casting sprues are visible on both. They are of 17th century or later date.

5.8.12 *Security equipment, locks and keys*

5.8.12.1 A probable key stem came from cleaning layer [1206]. The stem is circular in section with the remains of a circular bow still visible at one end. The bit is missing. A medieval or post medieval date is probable.

5.8.13 *Coins*

5.8.13.1 Plot 12 subsoil [1000] contained a very worn Dupondius or As of 2nd century or earlier date, RF<2> together with a Victorian farthing and an extremely worn pre decimal penny, RF<4>.

5.8.14 *Objects of uncertain function*

5.8.14.1 A number of objects have yet to be identified. These include a riveted iron strip fragment from wall foundation [1227], RF<27>. Further strip fragments were recovered from cleaning layer [1206] RFs<15>, <17>, and <18>. The same context also produced a hooked terminal, possibly from a U shaped staple (RF<36) and hook or nail attached to an amorphous lump, RF<38>. Evaluation context [14/016] produced RF<48>, an iron rod *c.* 130mm in length with broken terminals; the diameter tapers from 10mm to 6mm. X-radiography shows no evidence of a socketed terminal which would be expected if the object was a weapon or tool.

5.9 Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.9.1 An animal bone assemblage containing 2470 fragments was recovered. The majority of the bones derived from Plots 7 and 8. The assemblage has been both hand-collected and retrieved from bulk samples.

5.9.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel. Due to the poor condition of the assemblage, all 'non-recordable' fragments (those which comprise of less than 50% of one zone) have also been quantified. Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones.

5.9.3 The majority of specimens were in a moderate to poor state of preservation being highly fragmented and displaying signs of surface erosion. Of the 2470

bones recovered, 2400 were retrieved from Plots 7 and 8 and the remaining 70 derived from bulk samples taken in Plot 12. The assemblage from Plot 12 consists of small, poorly preserved, unidentifiable fragments. The assemblage from Plots 7 and 8 includes 586 identifiable specimens. The majority of these unidentifiable specimens derive from the bulk samples which contained copious quantities of very small, eroded bits of bone. Amongst the hand-collected bone, a range of taxa have been identified including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, leporid (hare/rabbit), domestic fowl and herring (Table 16).

	Period 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 (1150-1275)	**Period 3.4 and 3.5 (1275 - 1450)**	**Period 4.1 (1450-1700)**	**Period 4.3 (1800-1899)**
Cattle	29	16	49	1
Sheep/Goat	12	10	24	
Sheep		1		
Pig	28	23	47	
Horse	3		4	
Dog	4	1	3	
Cat		2	2	
Leporid	2		2	
Large Mammal	61	18	64	14
Medium Mammal	19	2	43	
Small Mammal	1	2		
Domestic Fowl	6	5	11	
Herring	4			
Anuran	4			
TOTAL	**173**	**82**	**249**	**15**

Table 16: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) counts by Period for Plots 7 and 8

5.10 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A small assemblage comprising 25 fragments of glass (weight 3826g) was recovered from eight individually numbered contexts. Fragments were all hand-collected. The vast majority, consisting of a collection of complete and near complete bottles, was recovered from subsoil [60/002]. Most of the remaining assemblage consists of wine bottle fragments, the earliest pieces of which are of mid 17th to mid 18th century date; however, the majority is of late post-medieval date.

5.10.2 Most glass was recovered from subsoil [60/002] (SG317) which included a dump of material. A selection of glass bottles (14/3132g) was retained and recorded in detail. Bottles are all dated to the later 19th to early 20th century. Most bottles are complete, demonstrating the sample is probably not representative.

5.10.3 Only one wine bottle body fragment was recovered. Other bottles which would have contained beverages consist of an aqua, cylindrical mineral water bottle and a bottle embossed “MASON’S EXTRAXT”, which would have contained botanical, non-alcoholic beer by the firm Newball and Mason, Nottingham.

5.10.4 A total of four sauce bottles were found, including three rectangular panelled examples and one square panelled bottle. Other than numbers beneath the base, none contain embossing.

5.10.5 Three pharmaceutical bottles were included, all three consisting of pale blue rectangular panelled bottles. Two of these contain spoon measurements, one of which has "TABLESPOONS" embossed alongside the measurements. A second bottle has "J SARGANT" "REIGATE" embossed on either side of the spoon measurements and this likely refers to the chemist John Sargant who worked as a chemist in Reigate in the later 19th century.

5.10.6 Household products were also represented, including a bottle embossed "SANITAS THE BEST DISINFECTANT" and "STEPHENSON BROTHERS FURNITURE CREAM". In addition, two small cylindrical bottles, both in colourless glass, were also found. It cannot be established what they would have contained.

5.10.7 A further 11 fragments were recovered from seven different contexts. The earliest piece, dating to between *c.* 1650-1750, comprises a shaft and globe bottle fragment in green glass, recovered from layer [1206] (SG105). A second shard from the same context is too small to be diagnostic but probably represents a fragment from a shaft and globe bottle as well. Layers [1114] (SG60] and [1151] (SG84) contained one small fragment each which could also represent shaft and globe bottles, however, they are again too small to establish with certainty. Both pieces date to *c.* 1650-1800.

5.10.8 Wine bottle fragments of later date were recovered from [1151] (dated to the mid 18th to 19th century) and [1166] (dated to the second half of the 18th century). Two fragments from a single bottle of mid 19th century to modern date were found in ditch [1111] (fill [1110], SG58). The only other vessel recovered comprises a stemmed drinking glass fragment of 19th century date, recovered from ditch [1095] (fill [1094], SG48).

5.10.9 Finally, two window pane fragments were found too. Layer [1151] contained a natural coloured piece dating to the 17th to 18th century and measuring 1mm thick. A natural coloured fragment of 19th to mid 20th century date was found in masonry [1227] (SG113).

5.11 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A small assemblage of eight clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 36g) was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. Included are seven stem fragments, the earliest three stratified examples of which (*c.* 1660-1750) were recovered from layer [1151] (SG84). The latter also contained a plain cut mouthpiece dating to the later 17th to 18th century. A stem fragment of similar date to the mouthpiece was recovered from layer [1114] (SG60) which also contained a stem fragment exhibiting external burns and dated *c.* 1750-1910. Unstratified material includes an abraded stem fragment dating to *c*. 1640-60 and a stem fragment of late 17th to early 18th century date.

5.12 **Human Bone** by Lucy Sibun

5.12.1 A small quantity of human cremated bone was recovered from a single prehistoric pit [1003] (G53, SG3). This was an un-urned cremation burial and the fill of the pit was recovered from site for environmental processing (sample <11>). Following the processing of the sample sieve fractions of <4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm were presented for assessment.

5.12.2 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage was then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

5.12.3 All recognisable finds were removed during the processing stage but the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone.

5.12.4 Table 17 below summarises the results of the analysis. The fragment size totals include both the identifiable and unidentifiable material.

	WEIGHT (grams)					**AGE**	**SEX**	**IDENTIFIABLE**			
Context	**Fragment size (mm)**				**Total (g)**			**S**	**A**	**U**	**L**
	0-4	**5-8**	**9-20**	**21-30**							
1003	0	55.2	17.3	0	*72.5*	A?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 17: Summary results of cremated human bone analysis.
(S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb, A = adult)

5.12.5 From the initial assessment it would appear that the cremation deposit contained the remains of a single individual, with no repeated elements noted. Due to the high degree of fragmentation and small quantity of bone recovered fragments enabling age at death to be confidently established were not present and fragment size alone was used to provide an age estimate. No sexually diagnostic fragments were identified and no evidence of pathology was noted on any fragments. The cremation process associated with this burial was highly efficient, with 99% of the bone an off-white colour. No animal bone or other intrusive material was noted in the assemblage.

5.13 **The Nails** by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 A total of 293 iron nails were recovered from 37 separate contexts from Plots 7 and 8. No nails were recovered from other areas. The assemblage overall is in a poor and fairly fragmentary condition. Only 66 nails were complete. The assemblage was recorded on pro forma archive sheets and digitally for the archive, and a site type series devised.

5.13.2 Thirteen different types of nail were identified. Table 18 shows the different types in concordance with Goodall types (2011, 163 and 363) Table 19 shows

an overview assemblage by type and period. Most nails were recovered from cleaning layers; the largest stratified group came from Period 3.5 ditch fill [1137]. Complete 'General purpose' nails prefixed GP range in length from 21-55mm with a modal average of 41mm. Only one complete heavy duty nail was recovered measuring 86mm in length (cleaning layer [1114] G38).

Type	Description	Goodhall type
HOSH A	Nails with shouldered heads	C
HOSH B	Trapezoidal expanded heads	B
HOSH C	Fiddle key type	A
GP	General purpose unknown type	-
GPA	T shaped heads with thickness the same as the stem- two sizes	3
GPB	Inverted triangular head which expands towards a flat top	6
GPC	Flat, sub circular head	1
GPD	Head expands widthways, thickness the same as the stem	8
GPE	Tip nail- circular head	-
GPF	Flat L shaped head	7
GPG	Faceted rectangular head	4
GPH	Figure of eight head	5
HD	Heavy duty- various types in low numbers	-

Table 18: Nail types

	Period									
Nail type	**US**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**Total**
GP	1		5	6	8		62		1	83
GPA	6		1	1	4	11	6			29
GPB	3	1	2	1	1		3			11
GPC						3	12			15
GPD	1		4	2	14	8	21			50
GPE							5			5
GPF	1									1
GPG				1			5			6
GPH			1		3		10			14
HD	1					1	13			15
STUD							2			2
HOSH A	2			2		2	6			12
HOSH B		2		1	2	1	6			12
HOSH C			1				4			5
UNK	5			1	7	7	12	1		33
Total	20	3	14	15	39	33	167	1	1	293

Table 19: Overview of the nail assemblage by period

5.13.3 The excavations produced almost the entire range of expected medieval types and by far the majority of the assemblage was retrieved from medieval contexts; the greatest variety from those of Period 4.1. General purpose nails

of indeterminate type predominate. Those with T-shaped heads and headless nails are also present in high numbers. These types are used in carpentry for work where the nail needs to be invisible, e.g. trims and mouldings.

5.13.4 Five tip nails (GPE) came from cleaning layer [1206]; these are used for applying iron tips to the heel or toe of a shoe (Salaman 1986, 156) and are probably post-1700 in date. Horseshoe nails of three types were recovered; the earliest fiddle key type (HOSH C) has a date range of 11th/13th century; the others are of 13th/14th century date.

5.14 Other metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.14.1 Ten fragments of scrap lead weighing 198g were recovered unstratified from Plots 7 and 8. Included are a runnel and a folded sheet but most of the assemblage is made up of sheet lead scraps. The assemblage may indicate some low level lead working however the pieces are not inherently dateable and the lack of secure contexts prohibits satisfactory interpretation.

5.15 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.15.1 Five oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves weighing a total of 70g were recovered from four separate contexts. A minimum of 3 individuals is represented. Two valves are from juvenile specimens. There are some signs of parasitic activity.

5.16 Environmental Samples by Dawn Elise Mooney & Karine Le Hégarat

5.16.1 During excavation work at the site, a total of 44 bulk soil samples were taken in order to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. These samples were taken from a range of contexts including the fills of pits, ditches and beam slots, dating to the prehistoric, roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Details of the exact provenance and phasing of environmental samples are recorded in Appendix 2. The samples ranged in volume from 10 litres to 80 litres, and were processed and assessed at Archaeology South-East, Portslade, between December 2013 and March 2014.

5.16.2 The bulk soil samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, with the exception of sample <17>, where only 40 litres of the 80 litres sampled on site were processed. The remainder of this sample has been retained and could be processed in the future if desired. The flots and residues were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 2). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Preliminary identifications of macrobotancial remains have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.16.3 Charred wood remains 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. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2.

5.16.4 Period 1: Prehistoric

5.16.4.1 Six samples originated from prehistoric features at the site. Sample <11> was taken from fill [1003] of cremation pit [1004], and sample <15> was taken from the fill [1035] of tree hole [1036]. Samples <6>, <14>, <23> and <27> were taken from the fills of pits [13/010], [1020], [1085] and [1092] respectively. No charred macrobotanical remains other than wood charcoal were recorded in these samples. Uncharred seeds of knotweed/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex*) were noted in sample <11>, and common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) seeds were recorded in samples <6>, <14> and <15>.

5.16.4.2 Charred wood remains were common in the residues of all samples except sample <14>, which contained only small quantities of charcoal. The charcoal assemblages from samples <11>, <15> and <27> were dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal. No other wood taxa were recorded in sample <11>, however samples <15> and <27> contained small amounts of cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal and charred wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* spp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Charcoal from sample <23> was identified as cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae. The residue of possible cremation pit sample <11> contained a large quantity of burnt bone, along with small quantities of burnt flint and magnetised material. Aside from sample <23>, artefactual remains were recorded in all samples, consisting of worked and burnt flint, magnetised material and pottery.

5.16.5 Period 2.1: Roman (latter 1st century AD)

5.16.5.1 The latter 1st century AD occupation and landuse of the site was represented by 13 bulk samples. Eight of these originated from ditches (<5>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <12>, <17>, <19>, <21>), while the remaining five were taken from pit fills (<2>, <3>, <4>, <18>, <20>).

5.16.5.2 Most of the flots from ditch samples contained small to moderate amounts of charred wood remains, with larger pieces >50mm recorded in sample <17>. Wood charcoal was also noted in small to moderate quantities in the residues of all samples. These assemblages comprised mostly oak charcoal, however cherry/blackthorn, Maloideae, hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were also occasionally noted. Small numbers of charred cereal (Cerealia) grains including barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were noted in the flots of samples <7>, <8>, <9>, <17> and <19>. Other charred plant macrofossils were rare, although grass (Poaceae)

seeds were noted in samples <8> and <9>, and seeds of knotweed/dock were recorded in sample <8>. Uncharred seeds of knotweed/dock, common fumitory, goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were also noted.

5.16.5.3 Few other environmental remains were noted, although small amounts of burnt bone were recorded in the residues of samples <8>, <9> and <17>. Additionally, a small amount of fish/amphibian/small mammal bone was recorded in the flots of samples <17> and <19>. Industrial debris was recorded in several samples, with a particularly large assemblage of spherical hammerscale noted in the flot of sample <8>. The residue of this sample also contained large quantities of magnetised material and industrial debris, along with an iron nail and fragments of burnt flint, fired clay and pottery. These artefact classes were also noted in varying quantities in the residues of other Period 2 ditch samples.

5.16.5.4 A greater variety of charred botanical remains was recorded in the flots of samples from pits dated to Period 2.1. All contained moderate to large quantities of charred wood remains, with large fragments and roundwood pieces noted in samples <18> and <20>. Charred cereal grains including wheat and barley were recorded, though uncommon, in samples <4> and <20>, and occasional vetch/pea seeds were noted in samples <18> and <20>. Small quantities of cereal chaff, including wheat glume bases, were also present in samples <4> and <20>. Weed seeds were noted in samples <2>, <4>, <18> and <20>, including medick/melilot/clover (*Medicago/Melilotus/Trifolium*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotweed/dock, goosefoot, grasses and elder. A single unidentified charred thorn was present in sample <20>, and a fragment of sloe (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*) stone was recorded in sample <4>. Uncharred seeds of bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), knotweed/dock, campion (*Silene* sp.), goosefoot and common fumitory were also noted in small quantities.

5.16.5.5 Wood charcoal was noted in moderate to large quantities in all samples taken from Period 2.1 pits. Oak was again common in these samples, present in all but sample <4>. This sample contained cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae charcoal only. These taxa were also noted in other samples, along with alder (*Alnus* sp.) in sample <18>. Small quantities of burnt bone were recorded in samples <2>, <3> and <4>. Magnetised material was recovered in small to moderate quantities in the residues of all samples, along with a variety of other inorganic remains including pottery, fired clay, slag, burnt and worked flint, stone and iron objects. The flot of sample <18> contained two small spherical hammerscale fragments.

5.16.6 Period 2.2: Roman (2nd to 3rd century AD)

5.16.6.1 The six samples from Period 2.2 (<16>, <22>, <24>, <25>, <26>, <18>) were all taken from ditch fills. Plant macrofossils were uncommon in these samples. Wood charcoal was present in the flots of all samples dated to Period 2.2, and most contained large pieces >4mm, although only charcoal flecks were recorded in sample <28>. This flot contained no other botanical remains apart from an uncharred seed of common fumitory. The flot of sample <26> contained no botanical remains other than wood charcoal. Small

numbers of cereal grains were noted in samples <16>, <22> and <24>. One of these grains in sample <16> was identified as wheat, and a single wheat glume base was recorded in sample <24>. Sample <25> contained a single poorly-preserved pea/vetch seed, along with an unidentified weed seed and an unidentified thorn.

5.16.6.2 The residues of these samples yielded varying quantities of wood charcoal. Although the charcoal assemblage was still dominated by oak, a wider variety of other taxa were also noted, including cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae but also ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). Other environmental remains were limited, although a small amount of fish or microfauna bone was noted in sample <25>, and samples <26> and <26> contained small fragments of burnt bone. Samples <16> and <26> produced no artefactual remains, however the remaining samples contained burnt and worked flint, pottery, stone and magnetised material.

5.16.7 Period 3.1: Medieval (AD 1150 to 1200/1225)

5.16.7.1 Seven samples were taken from features dated to Period 3.1. Samples <38> and <39> originated from the fills of ditches [1308] and [1440] respectively, and samples <34> and <36> were taken from the fills of pits [1235] and [1260]. Sample <41> originated from the fill of beam slot [1453], and samples <42> and <43> were taken from the fills of beam slot [1459].

5.16.7.2 Fine rootlets were observed in all samples, although overall uncharred botanical remains were uncommon, with only a single elder seed recorded in sample <38>. The flot of sample <34> contained only a single charred cereal grain, however the remaining samples from this period contained moderate to large assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains. Large assemblages of wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), were recorded, along with numerous indeterminate cereal grains which could not be identified due to poor preservation. Pulses such as pea/vetch and Celtic/broad beans (*Vicia faba*) were also recorded, and two rye (*Secale cereal*) grains were noted in sample <41>. Charred weed seeds were also recorded in all samples except sample <34>. Small to moderate quantities including grasses, oats (including floret bases), vetch/vetchling, knotweed/dock and knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.) were noted in samples <36>, <38>, <41>, <42> and <43>. Sample <39> produced a large assemblage of charred weed seeds, which also included fescue/rye grass (*Lolium/Festuca*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), goosefoot, redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum* sp.) and sedge (cf. *Carex* sp.), as well as further unidentified specimens.

5.16.7.3 The flots of most samples contained abundant charred wood fragments, some greater than 22mm in size, although only a small assemblage was recovered from sample <34>. Only small quantities of wood charcoal were present in the residues of the samples. For the most part, non-oak taxa made up the majority of the charcoal assemblage, although large quantities of this taxa were noted in samples <36> and <41>. Cherry/blackthorn, Maloideae, alder, ash, beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and spindle tree (*Euonymus europaeus*) wood were also recorded in varying quantities.

5.16.7.4 Most samples contained small to moderate quantities of animal bone and fish/microfauna bone, along with burnt bone fragments. Small numbers of land snail shells were noted in the flots and residues of samples <38>, <39>, <41>, <42> and <43>, and three fragments of fish/amphibian/small mammal bone were noted in sample <36>. A variety of artefactual/inorganic remains were also noted in the residues, including coal, iron objects, pottery, burnt and worked flint, fired clay, industrial debris and magnetised material.

5.16.8 Period 3.2: Medieval (AD 1200/1225 to 1250)

5.16.8.1 Period 3.2 was represented by three samples. Sample <37> was taken from floor [1222]. Sample <40> originated from the fill of pit [1348], and sample <44> was taken from the fill of beam slot [1446].

5.16.8.2 Uncharred rootlets were common in the flots of all three samples, although the only other instance of uncharred plant remains was a small number of blackberry/raspberry seeds in sample <37>. This sample contained some wood charcoal and several charred cereal grains, some identified as wheat. The flot of sample <44> also contained only a small assemblage of poorly-preserved charred plant macrofossils. Wheat grains were identified in this sample as were seeds of pea/vetch, along with seeds of grasses and a single unidentified tuber fragment. Sample <40>, however, produced a large assemblage of charred plant remains. Charcoal fragments were common in the flot, with some large pieces >20mm noted. The flot also contained a large quantity of charred cereal grains, mostly composed of wheat but also containing occasional barley grains. Vetch/pea seeds and broad beans were also noted, and a small assemblage of wild seeds comprised vetch/vetchling, grass, knotweed/dock and sedge seeds.

5.16.8.3 Only small quantities of charcoal were noted in the residues of these samples. Charcoal fragments from sample <44> were identified mostly as oak, with Maloideae wood also present. All residues contained small amounts of animal bone, and fish/microfauna bone was also noted in the residues of samples <40> and <44>. Small quantities of land snail shells were also noted in the flots and residues of all samples. Artefactual remains recovered from the residues included burnt and worked flint, iron objects, pottery, stone, fired clay, industrial debris and magnetised material.

5.16.9 Period 3.4: Medieval (AD 1275 to 1350)

5.16.9.1 Two samples were taken from features dated to Period 3.4: samples <32> and <33> from the fills of ditches [1155] and [1188] respectively. While the flot of sample <33> contained a small amount of wood charcoal, with infrequent pieces >7mm, other charred plant macrofossils were rare, consisting of a small number of wheat grains, a single vetch/pea seed, two grass seeds and a single unidentified seed. A much larger assemblage was recorded in the flot of sample <32>. This assemblage was dominated by a large amount of wheat grains, although seeds of vetch/pea, grass and goosefoot were also recorded. The preservation of cereal grains was mixed, ranging from poor to moderate.

5.16.9.2 The residues of both samples contained small amounts of charcoal. Charred wood remains from sample <32> were identified as oak, Maloideae and hornbeam. Animal bone and fish/microfauna bone along with fragments of

burnt bone were recorded in the residues of both samples, and a single small mammal bone was noted in the flot of sample <33>. The residues of both samples also contained pottery and iron objects, and that of sample <33> also produced magnetised material and burnt flint.

5.16.10 Period 3.5: Medieval (AD 1350 to 1450)

5.16.10.1 Period 3.5 was represented by two samples, <30> and <31> from the fills [1137] and [1145] respectively of ditch [1146]. Although charcoal fragments were frequent in the flot of sample <30>, other charred plant macrofossils were uncommon, consisting of single seeds of grass and goosefoot, and a single grass/cereal culm node. The flot of sample <31> was dominated by charcoal, with some fragments >50mm present, however charred macrobotanical remains were also present in large numbers. This assemblage was dominated by wheat grains, however a large quantity of pea/vetch seeds were also recorded. A moderate assemblage of charred wild seeds was also noted, including grasses, stinking chamomile, knapweed, corncockle (cf. *Agrostemma githago*), goosefoot, vetch/vetchling, and black bindweed.

5.16.10.2 Only a small amount of charred wood remains were found in the residue of sample <30>, however a much larger assemblage was recorded in sample <31>. Oak charcoal dominated this assemblage, however a smaller component of ash charcoal was also present. Both samples contained animal and fish/microfauna bone, and burnt bone fragments were also present in sample <30>. A small number of land snail shells were recorded in the flot and residue of sample <31>. A variety of inorganic remains including iron objects, pottery, burnt flint, fired clay, ceramic building material (CBM) and magnetised material were also recorded.

5.16.11 Period 4.1: Medieval/Early Post-Medieval (AD 1450 to 1700)

5.16.11.1 A single sample <35> was taken from the fill of ditch [1246], dated to the Medieval/Early Post-Medieval period. The flot contained a significant quantity of charcoal, with some fragments >60mm preserved. The residue also produced a moderate amount of charred wood fragments, dominated by oak but also containing cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae fragments. Also present were a large quantity of wheat grains, and a smaller number of well-preserved vetch/pea seeds. Charred weed seeds including grasses, oat, vetch/vetchling, medick/melilot/clover and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) were also recorded. Burnt bone fragments along with animal and fish/microfauna bone were noted in the residue, along with stone, fired clay, pottery, burnt and worked flint, iron nails, coal and magnetised material.

5.16.12 Period 4.3: Post-Medieval (AD 1800 to 1899)

5.16.12.1 Sample <29> was taken from the fill of beam slot [1134], dated to the Post-Medieval period. The flot of this sample was dominated by modern rootlets, although small amounts of wood charcoal were also present. Only very small amounts of charcoal and animal bone were recorded in the residue, along with small quantities of coal, glass, CBM, burnt and worked flint, industrial debris and magnetised material.

5.16.13 Period 5: Undated

5.16.13.1 Two samples from undated deposits were assessed: sample <1> from the fill of ditch [30/005], and sample <13> from the fill of pit [1008]. Sample <13> contained no botanical remains other than numerous charred wood fragments, some of which contained in the flot were >14mm in size. Sample <1> also contained small wood charcoal fragments, but no other charred plant macrofossils. Uncharred seeds of goosefoot and elder were recorded, along with moderate to large amounts of fine rootlets and fungal sclerotia. Charred wood remains were rare in the residues of both samples. Sample <13> contained no other environmental or artefactual remains, however the residue of sample <1> contained large quantities of slag and magnetised material.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

Realisation of the original research aims

6.1 No original research aims were formulated before the start of the fieldwork (see section 3.2 above).

Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2 The Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1 The attraction for settlement at Buckland was doubtless the proximity of 3 different geologies: the low-lying Gault clay, the lighter fertile Greensand soils and to the north, the chalk Downs with its numerous spring lines. In addition, in the 13th century the Weald Forest still covered much of the land to the south, giving the residents of Buckland ready access to a range of habitats to exploit different resources and regimes, such as pastural and arable farming, and hunting (Ferns 1999, 8; White 2012, 13).

6.2.2 The Prehistoric Period

6.2.2.1 Apart from some residual finds of flintwork from the evaluation trenches and watching brief areas, the only prehistoric features were located at Plot 12 adjacent to the village of Buckland. There was no evidence of any sustained settlement but the locale of lighter soils on a Greensand ridge overlooking a watercourse was clearly attractive enough in the Neolithic and Bronze Age to merit sporadic visitation.

6.2.3 The Roman Period

6.2.3.1 The Roman occupation at Plot 12 adjacent to Buckland appeared to be a small rural farmstead. This was first established in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and continued sporadically with modifications until sometime in the 3rd century.

6.2.3.2 This property is likely to have had economic relations with the possible villas at Dorking and at Reigate, and may have been occupied by an associated tenant farmer (Black 1987, 150-155; Bird 2004). Although the nearest known road to the site is the London-Chichester road at Dorking, *c.* 5kms to the west, an east – west track parallel to the North Downs has been long suspected along the route of the present A25 (Bird 2004, 46). As the River Mole may not have been navigable, this trackway may have been the principal connection of the site to the nearby villas, as well as further afield. Elsewhere, there are few other Roman sites known from the vicinity of Buckland, apart from a notable enclosure containing a likely shrine at Betchworth, *c.* 1km to the west (Bird 2004, 159).

6.2.4 The Medieval Period

6.2.4.1 Identified in Plots 7 and 8 were the remains of successive buildings and enclosures, and the very large associated pottery assemblage indicates a period of intensive occupation during the 13th century.

6.2.4.2 The remains of the buildings identified at Buckland may seem insubstantial and rudimentary compared to later medieval buildings, but several high-status 13th century manor buildings have been excavated in Surrey which employed the same building techniques and material, abet on a much larger scale, such as at Hextalls, Bletchingley (Poulton 1998) and at Alsted, Netherne (Ketteringham 1976). Despite the buildings utilising masonry foundations, the remains were mostly ephemeral and most lay within 0.3m of the existing ground surface, indicating that the low-lying and undulating site had never been ploughed.

6.2.4.3 The exact function and nature of the Buckland Buildings is not clear, and there are two main possibilities of how they relate to their wider environment. Firstly, while none of the buildings at Buckland can be ascribed as a manor residence, the site may lie on the periphery of a high-status residence, and represent part of the collection of associated out-buildings, such as kitchens, stables and barns. The likely location for the potential Buckland medieval manor house, based on the local topography, is to the immediate east of Plots 7 and 8, on the higher, drier ground adjacent to Rectory Lane and the location of the 18th century Glebe House. Alternatively, these represent examples of the rarest and the least understood type of medieval domestic buildings: the dwellings of the poor (Brandon and Short 1990, 110-111). Indeed, the size and form of the Buckland buildings shows strong affinity with the simple rural dwellings found at Hangleton, Sussex, in one of the only excavations of a deserted medieval village in the south-east (Holden 1963, 54-181; Hurst and Hurst 1964, 94-142).

6.2.4.4 While a large amount of finds were recovered in association with the medieval buildings, none are particularly illustrative of the exact nature of the occupation. Similarly the environmental samples contained significant amount of cereals as well as cultivated pulses/legumes, but there was no evidence of crop-processing waste indicative of barns and agricultural stores. established

6.2.4.5 The transition from earth-fast timber-framed buildings to box-framed structures mounted on low masonry walls occurred between 1150 and 1250 (Brown 1986, 42). Cruck-framed buildings also began to utilise masonry walls during the 13th century, but this tradition is almost entirely found in the west of England, and the buildings at Buckland were almost certainly box-framed (Dyer 1986, 36). Documentary and architectural studies have demonstrated that peasant building during the 13th century were generally comprised of a group of buildings, including house, barn and kitchen, and were constructed by professional carpenters, rather than the peasants themselves. The lack of the structures still standing today has encouraged the view that peasant houses were insubstantial and poorly made buildings. However, it has been shown that this absence is largely due to the unsuitability of converting these single-storey structures in two-stories during the early post-medieval period (*ibid*.). That said, the buildings at Buckland had relatively short lives, between *c.* 25-50 years, although whether this was due to poor construction or other factors is not known.

6.2.4.6 The excavations at Plots 7 and 8 have identified the earliest medieval structures known from Buckland, by either archaeological excavation or historic building survey, and may give an indication to the likely location and form of the earlier village. Previously, the earliest known structures were the

14th century St Mary's church and the two 15th vernacular buildings at the south end of Rectory Lane sited around the existing village green (DBRG Surrey website; Nairn *et al.* 1971, 120-121). This is located on the higher Greensand ridge and is a considerable distance (*c.* 800m) from Plots 7 and 8.

6.2.4.7 The 13th century occupation at Plots 7 and 8, in addition to cartographic evidence, strongly suggests that the earlier core of the village was at the north end of Rectory Lane, and in the late medieval period, the focus of the settlement shifted south to its present day location.

6.2.4.8 A 17th century estate map of Buckland Manor (Ferns 1999, 16) shows two village greens, both to the north of, and pre-dating the existing green adjacent to the church. These were in the east, at Buckland Green on Lawrence Lane, the 'East Green', and in the west, at the north end of Rectory Lane, 'The Parsonage Green'. The evidence from this excavation demonstrates that there was settlement around 'The Parsonage Green' in the 13th century, and that this area is the likeliest location for the Late Anglo-Saxon hamlet recorded in the Domesday Book.

6.2.4.9 Furthermore, the evidence suggests that the 'Parsonage Green' occupation declined during the 14th century, and nucleus of the village shifted to the top of the Greensand ridge to the south. This shift may have been sudden and substantial, and perhaps included the abandonment of the Late Anglo-Saxon church and its replacement with the existing St Mary's Church. There is no evidence for the date or significance of the 'East Green', but this may have been a location of an intermediary shift.

6.2.4.10 Buckland village may well have been larger during the medieval period than its present form, and Blair has suggested its very small size and largely 'formless' layout are the consequence of depopulation (Blair 1991, 58). Nevertheless, this 'formless' layout belies a clearly complex of history of development, with the three greens, suggesting a shifting polyfocal settlement.

6.2.4.11 The finds of 'great' bricks found re-used Building 2, amongst other features, were of particular interest as they are almost exclusively found on high-status ecclesiastical sites, such as a monasteries or priories. The most likely source of these unusual bricks is Reigate, some 3kms to the east, with an Augustinian priory and three chantry chapels (O'Connell 1977, 45). Alternatively, these bricks maybe derived from the remains of the earlier Buckland church, before its relocation to its present location in the 14th century.

6.2.4.12 The pipeline easement excavations sliced through only a proportion of the site, with the archaeological remains continuing in all directions. In the field under pasture to the north and west, earthworks were clearly visible (and were surveyed by GPS). The most notable of these was a 'holloway' leading north from the location of the buildings towards the North Downs. The earthwork had been cut by the 19th century railway line to the immediate north, indicating that this 'holloway' was of likely contemporary medieval date.

6.3 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

6.3.1 The flint assemblage from the four distinct pipeline sections - Plots 7 and 8, 12, 21 and 27 - indicate prehistoric activities. Overall, the flintwork represents a mixed assemblage reflecting activities spanning from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The earliest Mesolithic activity is indicated from a microblade core and an unclassified microlith. Several blades were found, but they could either belong to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period as the later was also represented by a formally retouched tool - a broken leaf arrowhead. In addition, a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead indicative of Early Bronze Age activity was also found.

6.3.2 The assemblage suggests repeated visits, with some of the artefacts likely to represent tool repair/replacement (in the case of the microlith) or casual hunting losses (in the case of the leaf arrowhead and the barbed-and-tanged arrowhead). This is not surprising as Plots 7 and 8 and Plot 12 are centred on a strategic point. While the Greensand ridge provides an east-west route, the stream in Plot 12 is flowing south towards the river Mole and provides a north-south route into the Weald.

6.3.3 Mesolithic activity is well attested in the surrounding of Buckland, where Plots 7 and 8, and 12 are located. Sites have been recorded for instance at Wonham, Buckland Corner, Reigate Heath and Flanchford (Ellaby 1977). Although these sites have produced diagnostic Mesolithic flintwork, they are usually chronologically mixed.

6.3.4 The present assemblage has provided evidence for a Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age presence in the landscape, and it almost certainly forms part of a much more extensive spread occurring in the area. Nonetheless, as it originates from four distinct plots, it is comparatively small. Furthermore, it represents mostly low density scatters as well as isolated finds re-deposited in later contexts.

6.4 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

6.4.1 In general the prehistoric assemblage is too small and undiagnostic to be of any significance; however any occurrence of Neolithic pottery is of some local significance, and worthy of dissemination. The Late Iron Age/Roman assemblage is of moderate size with a few fairly large stratified groups. As such also has some local significance because it can inform us about developments fabric and form choices in this area of Surrey, where there are relatively few published assemblages. However, the ceramic dataset is probably too limited to contribute significantly to wider regional research questions.

6.5 **Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery** by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The post-Roman assemblage from the site has variable potential for further study. The late medieval, early post-medieval and late post-medieval assemblages are small, lacking in feature sherds and frequently residual/intrusive. As such no other detailed analysis is proposed on them. The early and high medieval assemblages are of more interest as they

provide a large group of material from the area, a fair proportion of which is securely stratified.

6.5.2 The range of fabrics from the current site fits well within the main Surrey groups and the assemblage is therefore unlikely to add any new significant information to the county-wide fabric groups (Jones 1998). However, it is a useful addition to an area that does not have many fully published comparable rural medieval assemblages. It can also be compared/contrasted to urban assemblages from Reigate as well as higher status sites in the general area (Williams 1983; Saaler 1976). In addition it also offers the opportunity to highlight the status and apparently limited trade contact of the site together with any chronological shifting of settlement or refuse disposal.

6.6 Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle

6.6.1 The material has no international significance. Of regional and local significance are the early medieval 'great' bricks or hearth bricks and fragmentary chimneys could be an indication of high status occupation on or near Plot 7 and 8; they also provide further information on the dating and distribution of these unusual items in Surrey.

6.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.7.1 The assemblage of geological material is small and is almost exclusively composed of local unworked stone. No particular concentrations of this stone, either chronologically or spatially is in evidence. As such the majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.7.2 The fragments of ashlar blocks are of more interest as they probably demonstrate the re-use of material from another structure. The absence of querns and the presence of a single possible incomplete spindle whorl does hint at pastoralism being the main economy of the site. Conversely, there is a lack of medieval whetstones, which are becoming one of the classic indicators of a Wealden pastoral site (Barber forthcoming a and b). As such statements using this evidence must be tentative as a much large sample of stone would be needed to draw firm conclusions from. Although these pieces are of note they do not warrant any further detailed analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

6.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

6.8.1 The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. The material is only present in very small quantities suggesting iron-working was being undertaken at a very low level during the Roman period and apparently not at all at the medieval settlement. The low-level domestic smithing of iron is a common phenomenon at rural sites of the Roman and medieval periods. As a result the absence of medieval smithing is in fact more surprising than the presence of smithing in the Roman period.

6.9 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

6.9.1 The Roman assemblage is very small and consists mainly of undiagnostic fragments. It is not considered to have potential for further work. The medieval assemblage, while more substantial, provides only limited information on wall construction. Although of some significance to the site narrative no further work is merited.

6.10 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

6.10.1 The assemblage comprises a fairly typical assemblage of domestic and structural objects of medieval and later date. Although the assemblage has potential to elucidate the range of activities taking place on site it is not of any wider significance and as such has only limited potential for further work.

6.11 Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

6.11.1 The assemblage from Plot 12 has no potential for further work. In Plots 7 and 8, although the identifiable assemblage is relatively small, there is some scope for analysis particularly between the medieval ad post-medieval periods. The relative proportions of the three main domesticates can be compared using NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) counts. A comparison of MNE (Minimum Number of Element) counts may highlight particular domestic or industrial practices and a limited quantity of age-at-death data can be obtained from epipyseal fusion.

6.11.2 This data will provide information on local husbandry practices and highlight any chronological changes; the results will be of local significance.

6.12 The Glass by Elke Raemen

6.12.1 The assemblage is too small, comprising largely unstratified, late post-medieval material and lacking inherently interesting pieces. It is not considered to hold any potential beyond provision of dating evidence.

6.13 Clay Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.13.1 The assemblage is very small, lacking diagnostic stems with maker's marks or decoration, as well as bowls. The assemblage is not considered to be of potential beyond the provision of broad dating evidence.

6.14 Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

6.14.1 Cremated bone fragments recovered from the single context [1003] were identifiable as human and some to skeletal area or element. Further study of the analysis results will enable the degree of fragmentation to be examined as well as the percentage by weight of the fragments from each skeletal area. However, due to the small sample size it is not thought that further examination of the material will result in more detailed results or more accurate age or sex estimates.

6.15 The Nails by Trista Clifford

6.15.1 The assemblage is small and largely fragmentary although it includes diagnostic types only a small number are indicative of function and date. Most of the assemblage is unstratified and it is not of any particular local or regional significance. Text for the site narrative can be taken from this report.

6.16 Other metalwork by Trista Clifford

6.16.1 The lead fragments lack context and as such are of minimal significance. There is no potential for further work.

6.17 Shell by Trista Clifford

6.17.1 The assemblage is too small to hold any significance.

6.18 Environmental Samples by Dawn Elise Mooney & Karine Le Hégarat

6.18.1 Sampling at the site confirmed the presence of significant quantities of charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, and a variety of other environmental and artefactual remains.

6.18.2 The bulk environmental samples taken at the site produced small to very large flots up to 580 millilitres. Fine modern rootlets were present in the majority of samples, comprising up to 92% of the flot in one case. This provides evidence for modern disturbance of the samples through bioturbation, however most of the charred plant remains recorded in the samples are unlikely to be intrusive. Likewise, very few uncharred seeds (likely to be modern intrusions) were noted in the samples, and these consisted of taxa commonly found on waste ground. The preservation of the charred macrobotanical remains was quite varied: although some seeds and grains were very poorly preserved, the preservation of others was good.

6.18.3 The quantity of plant macrofossils present in the samples also varied substantially. Samples from prehistoric deposits, and also from the post-medieval and undated deposits sampled, contained very few plant macrofossils, mostly limited to charred wood remains. However, the Roman (Periods 2.1 and 2.2) deposits sampled contained larger quantities of charred macrobotanical remains. These assemblages were dominated by cereal grains, mostly wheat but with barley also present. Although wheat grains from the Roman deposits were not identified to species, they are likely to be spelt (*Triticum spelta*) or emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) rather than free-threshing varieties, although bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) has been found in Roman deposits in Staines (McKinley 2004). Cultivated pulses (pea/vetch) were also noted in these samples. Cereal chaff and arable weed seeds present in the samples may indicate that the assemblage results from cereal processing waste. It is likely that these crops, especially wheat, were grown locally. A single fragment of sloe fruitstone in sample <20> may indicate the consumption of sloes, however the presence of a thorn possibly also from this species suggests that the assemblage may result from the burning of blackthorn wood as fuel. Unfortunately insufficient charcoal fragments were recovered from the sample to confirm or refute this hypothesis.

6.18.4 The medieval samples from Periods 3.1 - 3.4, representing the period from AD 1150 – 1450, generally produced much larger assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains, providing evidence for the use of cultivated cereals and leguminous plants. The cereal assemblage was dominated by free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grains, although significant quantities of both barley and oats were also recovered. Floret bases of oats were recovered from sample <39>, and could be analysed in future work to determine whether these remains represent the wild or cultivated species. Sample <41> also contained two grains of rye. Celtic/broad beans were also noted, along with other cultivated pulses/legumes possibly including garden peas, lentils and vetches. The preservation of the grains and legumes was often moderate to good, although some were poorly preserved, displaying pitting due to distortion during charring. This assemblage includes grains of all the key cereal crops grown in medieval Britain (van der Veen *et al*. 2013).

6.18.5 Very little cereal chaff was recovered from the samples, and with the exception of sample <39> charred weed seeds were also rare. The predominance of grain rather than chaff or weed seeds in these samples suggests that the assemblage results from fully processed crops, which may have been burnt during drying, storage or preparation for consumption, and consequently discarded. The lack of chaff and generally low levels of wild seeds in the assemblage can also be seen as part of a trend across Britain in the Medieval Period, as the switch to free-threshing cereals led to crops being processed away from settlement areas (van der Veen *et al*. 2013). Although this site is in a rural setting, assemblages of relatively 'clean' crop remains such as this are typical of urban contexts, away from crop processing activities. The relatively large variety of charred crop remains and their varying preservation suggest that these assemblages relate to multiple deposition events, and this interpretation is supported by the range of environmental and artefactual remains noted in the residues of these samples. As these remains were not found in their primary burning contexts, their origin is unclear, and some remains may represent the redeposition of material in open pits and ditches.

6.18.6 The assemblage of plant macrofossil remains from the site contains a variety of charred crop remains, indicative of the cultivation and consumption of various cereals and leguminous plants. Further analysis of samples from the Roman and Medieval occupation and landuse at the site has strong potential to contribute to discussions of diet and agricultural economy in the region during these periods. It is recommended that a selection of samples containing large assemblages of crop remains are analysed and compared with published assemblages from nearby contemporary sites.

6.18.7 The assemblages of charred wood recovered from environmental samples taken at the site were in general small, although larger quantities were found in a number of samples. Preservation of the wood charcoal was poor to moderate. Most showed some degree of abrasion, and also displayed some degree of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. With the exception of sample <11>, which originated from a possible cremation deposit, the samples derived from contexts representing the secondary deposition of burnt material rather than *in situ* burning or immediately related contexts. As such, the assemblages are likely to derive from amalgams of material from multiple domestic and industrial burning

events, and are of little value in the discussion of the selection of wood as fuel for particular purposes. The results of this assessment are, however, of significance to an overall examination of fuel wood acquisition strategies at the site.

6.18.8 Throughout the landuse and occupation period from which charcoal remains were assessed, there was very little variation in the composition of the wood charcoal assemblage. Oak was by far the most commonly identified taxon, comprising the majority of many assemblages, although cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae were also frequently noted. Other taxa identified included hornbeam, hazel, elm, spindle tree and alder. Ash and occasionally beech were also noted, although these were much more frequent in the medieval samples than in those from the Roman landuse and occupation. Oak is known to be an excellent fuel wood (Taylor 1981), and its predominance in this assemblage may indicate that this taxon was specifically selected as firewood where available.

6.18.9 Overall, this assemblage indicates that fuel wood for the most part was procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland. Taxa such as cherry/blackthorn, Maloideae, hornbeam, hazel, elm and spindle tree may have also been present in these woodlands as underwood or minority components, or they may represent the procurement of firewood from woodland margin or hedgerow environments. Alder prefers damper soils, and its presence could indicate that damp woodland or wetland margin areas were being exploited for fuel wood acquisition. However, although alder is a poor fuel wood, it is known to make excellent prepared charcoal (Taylor 1981), and its presence here could be indicative of industrial activities. Sample <18>, from the fill of Roman pit [1064] contained a significant proportion of alder charcoal along with metallurgical slag and magnetised material, and these remains may originate from the same activity. A similar range of taxa, dominated by oak but containing a range of other woods, has also been recorded at contemporary sites at Stepstile Meadows (Allott 2009a, 2009b), Cranleigh (Poole 2008) and North-East Horley (Le Hégarat & Mooney 2013), along with further afield in Roman Staines (McKinley 2004).

6.18.10 Ash, which is fairly common in the medieval samples, along with beech, are both large woodland trees which would form a similar woodland component to oak. Oak is a strong and durable wood which is highly valued for construction and joinery, however ash and beech are both also important timber trees (Taylor 1981). It is possible that the greater frequency of ash in particular may result from increased demand for oak wood for shipbuilding and oak bark for tanning during the Medieval Period (Rackham 1990), leading to lower availability of oak both for timber and for use as fuel. During the Medieval Period and later, the vast majority of firewood originated from managed woodland. Woodlands were managed both for timber and for firewood by religious or manorial estates, with timber tree ‘standards’ such as oak and ash interspersed with underwood taxa, which were often managed through coppicing (Rackham 1990). Wood from underwood taxa along with small branches from timber trees were bound together into faggots and sold as domestic fuel. Although the sample size and quantity of roundwood fragments recorded are insufficient to conclusively identify management of trees through coppicing (cf. Out *et al*. 2013), the range of taxa identified in the assemblage support this model of fuel wood acquisition.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 RRA 1: Roman excavations in Surrey are almost entirely composed of larger settlement and villas (SARF 2006, 40), and non-villa rural settlements, such as Enclosure 1 at Buckland, are poorly-understood despite the strong likelihood that they were most populous type. With this in mind, how does this site compare to other examples of rural sites in Surrey and further afield? Are there any complementary examples of domestic level smithing or iron-working?

RRA 2: The present route of the A25 is the likely route of a Roman trackway. Is there any Roman evidence of metalling, or associated ditches, along its route? Are there any other roadside settlements identifiable along its route in Surrey?

RRA 3: Enclosure 1, like other 1st century sites in Surrey appear to decline and be abandoned during the Flavian period (SARF 2006, 48). Can any reason for this phenomenon be ventured? What are the fortunes of the adjacent villas? What is the likely context of the re-establishment of occupation during the later Roman period?

RRA 4: It has been recognised that archaeological excavations offer by far the best opportunity to provide evidence for the origins and development of Surrey's villages (SARF 2006, 55). A preliminary discussion of the excavation results of Plots 7 and 8, in the wider context of the village of Buckland clearly demonstrates this potential. Is there any more evidence of medieval occupation in Buckland, especially in connection with the three former greens? Can the possible late medieval settlement shift be more fully understood? Are there any other examples of a shifting village core in Surrey or further afield?

RRA 5: The identification of successive timber framed buildings at Plots 7 and 8 provide much needed evidence of domestic structures for the earlier medieval period in a county largely bereft of excavated examples (SARF 2006, 57). Indeed, the Buckland examples may represent the particularly rare remains of the ephemeral domestic housing of the poorer strata of medieval society. Can a fuller understanding of the nature, form and function of these buildings be reached by comparison with the results of other excavations?

RRA 6: How can the earthworks in the surrounding fields best be interpreted with regard to the buildings and the medieval land-use?

RRA 7: Buckland, like many villages, suffered a late medieval decline and apparent shrinkage. Can the late medieval/early post-medieval form and evolution of the village be discerned? Can the role of the 'East Green' in the development of Buckland be better understood?

RRA 8: Why was so little archaeological evidence found on the rest of the *c*. 17km pipeline route? Was this area heavily wooded during the majority of the historic and earlier periods, which discouraged permanent settlement?

RRA 9: It is proposed that a sample be dated by radiocarbon dating to determine the date of the currently undated cremation.

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published in an article *c*. 10,000 words in Surrey Archaeological Collections. The article 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.

7.2.2 It is envisaged that the completion of period-driven, land-use narratives from each site are needed to enable authorship of a publication synopsis for the thematic monograph. These reports should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

Introduction
Natural geology, topography and environment
Prehistoric (Plot 12)
Roman occupation (Plot 12)
Development of the medieval village of Buckland (Plots 7 and 8)
Post-medieval activity (Plots 7 and 8)

Specialist sections
Bibliography

7.2.3 This narrative will be submitted to client and curator for comment, along with a provisional synopsis for the monograph. Comments and suggestions on the structure and themes covered by the article will be encouraged at this stage.

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1.1 Once subgrouping has been 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.

7.3.1.2 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. The narrative will then be assessed with regard of other sites in Surrey and further afield to create an overview of recent archaeological work in the region.

7.3.2 Flintwork

7.3.2.1 The assemblage is not considered to have any potential for further analysis such as refitting or detailed attribute analysis. Nonetheless it is recommended that a short note based on this assessment should be prepared for publication. 1 day

7.3.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.3.1 It is recommended that a short description of the Neolithic sherds, based on the above text, should be integrated into the main stratigraphic report together with an illustration of the diagnostic Peterborough ware sherd. A brief summary report of *c.* 500 words should be prepared on the Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, accompanied by c. seven illustrations. This can be largely based on the above text although some limited additional research on comparable regional assemblages is recommended.

Research on comparable Late Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblages 1 day
Prepare short summary report and text on the Neolithic pot 1 day

Total **2 days**

7.3.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

7.3.4.1 The medieval pottery will be subjected to further targeted analysis. Initially key context groups will be examined in consultation with the final site stratigraphic analysis in an attempt to refine/check the fabric/form development though time. Further parallels, of both fabric and form, will be sought from other excavated sites in the general area to allow the current site to be placed in its wider ceramic context. Following this a publication report will be produced on the pottery. This, drawing heavily on the current assessment, will describe the overall assemblage and give rapid descriptions of the different fabrics/forms with a discussion of their dating, sources of supply and comparison with other sites. Between 50 and 80 sherds are proposed for illustration. In addition some summary descriptions of the pottery from key contexts will be produced for the site narrative

Checking stratigraphy	1 day
Study of combined groups by strat groupings	1 day
Fabric descriptions and parallels	1 day
Parallel assemblages	1 day
Tabulation of key groups with text	1 day
Catalogue	1 day
Report text	2 days
Text for site narrative	1 day
Total	**9 days**

7.3.5 Ceramic Building Material

7.3.5.1 The Roman assemblage from Plot 12 has the potential to demonstrate occupation of the area in the Roman period. However, it does not appear to reflect primary deposition so its potential is limited. The post-Roman assemblage from Plots 7 and 8, has the potential to provide information on the use of the site in the medieval period. The early medieval 'great' brick assemblage is of particular interest as it should be able to supplement the information on the earliest medieval buildings provided by the structural remains and pottery.

Combine phased stratigraphic information with building materials data. **2 day**

Research medieval 'great' bricks/hearth bricks and chimneys in south-east England **2 day**

Compare Roman fabrics with Museum of London type series; establish date ranges for roof tile and brick fabrics **1 day**

Analyse material by phase and group **2 days**

Write report in required format. **3 days**

Total **10 days**

7.3.6 Geological Material

7.3.6.1 No separate specialist report is proposed for the final publication. However, the worked stones should be described in the narrative text of the site and considered in the conclusions on economy. This information will be extracted from the above factual statement. No further work is suggested and no pieces are proposed for illustration.

7.3.7 Metallurgical Remains

7.3.7.1 The slag was recorded on pro forma for the archive during the assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for publication. Reference to the assemblage should be made in the site discussion in order to highlight the low-levels of material involved. This information can be extracted from the above factual statement.

7.3.8 The Fired Clay

7.3.8.1 The assemblage has been recorded in full for the archive. Text for the site narrative can be extracted from this report. No further work is proposed.

7.3.9 Registered Finds

7.3.9.1 A number of objects require x radiography for further identification. These objects should be included within a short publication report giving an overview of the assemblage, the bulk of which can be taken from this report. A catalogue of Registered Finds should also be included.

Finds X-ray	**Fee**
Production of publication catalogue and report	**1 day**

7.3.10 Animal Bone

Analysis of medieval and Post-medieval assemblages	1 day
Production of written report	2 day
Total	**3 days**

7.3.11 The Glass

7.3.11.1 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. No separate report is warranted and it is recommended that should any information required for the publication narrative is extracted from the above statement. No further work is required.

7.3.12 Clay Pipe

7.3.12.1 The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been transferred onto Excel spreadsheet. No further work is required.

7.3.13 Human Bone

7.3.13.1 The results of the analysis will be summarised for a brief report which will consider comparisons with other burials of the same period (pending results of the C14 date – see 7.3.18) **1 day**

7.3.14 Nails

7.3.14.1 No further work is proposed

7.3.15 Other metalwork

7.3.15.1 The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma sheets for the archive. No further work is required.

7.3.16 Shell

7.3.16.1 No further work required.

7.3.17 Environmental Samples

7.3.17.1 Sampling at the site produced several large assemblages of charred plant macrofossils which merit further investigation. Samples <4> and <20> from Period 2.1 produced small but varied assemblages which should be included in further work. The remainder of the analysis work to be conducted will focus on Medieval samples in which large assemblages of cereal grains and wild seeds were recorded. These should comprise Period 3.1 samples <36>, <38>, <39>, <41>, <42> and <43>, Period 3.2 samples <40> and <44>, Period 3.4 sample <32>, and Period 4.1 sample <35>. This work will identify the remaining plant macrofossils from these samples, including the fragment of charred tuber found in sample <44>, and compare the results to published assemblages from other contemporary sites in the region.

7.3.17.2 The charred wood assemblages recovered from the environmental samples were generally small and poorly preserved, however larger assemblages suitable for further analysis were present in seven samples. These comprise samples <2>, <4>, <8> and <17> from Period 2.1, sample <22> from Period 2.2, sample <36> from Period 3.1, and sample <31> from Period 3.5. Further analysis of these assemblages will shed light on woodland composition and firewood acquisition strategies during the Roman and Medieval periods of land use and occupation. The results of this analytical work should be combined with those of the present assessment, and evaluated with reference to comparable published assemblages.

Plant Macrofossils

Analysis of plant macrofossil remains from 12 samples (<4>, <20>, <32>, <35>, <36>, <38>, <39>, <40>, <41>, <42>, <43> & <44>)

Identification and data entry	7 days
Literature consultation	1 day
Report production	3 days
Total	**11 days**

Charcoal

Analysis of charred wood remains from 7 samples (<2>, <4>, <8>, <17>, <22>, <31> & <36>)

Identification and data entry	3 days
Literature consultation	1 day
Report production	2 days
Total	**6 days**

7.3.18 Radiocarbon Dating

7.3.18.1 Burnt human bone [1003] from cremation burial pit [1004] **Fee**

7.3.19 External Historical Documentary research **Fee**

7.3.20 Illustration

Two worked flints (Leaf arrowhead and Barbed and tanged arrowhead)	1 day
90 pottery sherds	8 days
One brick and one pegtile	1 day
Total	**10 days**

7.3.21 Stratigraphic Illustration

There will be c. 20 stratigraphic drawings (plans and sections) and c. 10 site photographs **5 days**

Principal author tasks	**Days**
Finalise subgrouping	2 days
Define groups	3 days
Draw date phased group matrices	2 day
Define landuse	3 days
Define periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework of the site. There are likely to be 8 periods consisting of 10 phases of activity. The groups and phases forming each period will be mapped.	3 days
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	6 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	3 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	3 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point.	6 days
Dissemination to local community (talks etc)	2 days
Total	**32 days**
Specialist Analysis	
Flintwork	1 day
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	2 days
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	9 days
CBM	10 days
Registered finds	1 day
Finds X-ray	Fee
Animal bone	3 days
Human bone	1 day
Environmental Material	17 days
Radiocarbon dating	Fee
External Historical Documentary research	Fee
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	10 days
Stratigraphic figures and photographs	5 days
Production	
Internal editing of the publication text	2 days
Post-edit author amendments	2 days
SAC journal edits	2 days
Post-edit author amendments	2 days
Proof-reading	2 days
Project Management	2 days
Publication grant	Fee

Table 20: 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 deposited with a local museum.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Plots 7 and 8

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1114	1114	60	Cleaning layer	38						
1115	1115	61	Topsoil	38						
1116	1117	80	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1117	1117	62	Ditch	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1118	1118	63	Posthole	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1119	1118	63	Posthole fill	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	pot 1225-1325
1120	1120	64	Posthole	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1121	1121	64	Posthole fill	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1122	1122	65	Sill beam cut	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1123	1123	65	Foundation	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1124	1124	66	Posthole	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1125	1124	66	Foundation	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1126	1128	68	Ditch fill, upper	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1225-1325
1127	1128	67	Ditch fill, lower	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1150-1250 and one sherd 14th C
1128	1128	67	Ditch	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	
1129	1129	69	Ditch	19	Ditch NS	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1130	1129	69	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1131	1129	69	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225-1325 with residual 12th and early 13th
1132	1129	70	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1300-1350
1133	1133	71	Sill beam cut	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	CBM 1450+; pot 1250-1350
1134	1133	71	Foundation	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1135	1135	72	Natural, brown clay	39						
1136	1136	72	Lower natural, alluvium	39						
1137	1146	77	Pit fill/demp spread	22	Ditch	3.5	North of	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1250-

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
							north buildings			1350
1138	1139	78	Sill beam gravel foundation	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	pot 1250-1350
1139	1139	78	Sill beam cut	24	Building	4.3	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1140	1117	79	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1325
1141	1117	62	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	cbm 1300-1700
1142	1142	72	Natural, brown clay	39						
1143	1143	81	Pit	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	
1144	1143	81	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	latest pot 1550-1700
1145	1146	76	Ditch fill	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north building	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1225-1325
1146	1146	73	Ditch	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north building	Medieval	1350-1450	
1147	1147	82	Ditch	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1148	1147	82	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225-1325
1149	1147	83	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1325
1150	1146	75	Ditch fill	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north building	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1250-1350
1151	1151	84	General layer	41	Cleaning layer in north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	latest pot 1650-1900

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1152	1155	85	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1350
1153	1155	85	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250/1300-1325
1154	1154	72	Natural, brown clay	39						
1155	1155	85	Ditch	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1156	1158	86	Ditch fill, upper	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	pot 1275/1300-1375
1157	1158	86	Ditch fill, lower	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	pot 1450-1550
1158	1158	86	Ditch	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	
1159	1159	87	Masonry sill beam wall	42	Building	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	cbm 1150-1250?
1160	1160	87	Wall foundation cut	42	Building	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1161	1146	74	Ditch fill	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1250-1350; cbm 1150-1250?
1162										
1163	1162	77	Pit	22	Ditch	3.5	North of north buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	
1164	1155	85	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1165	1155	85	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of	Medieval	1275-1350	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
							north buildings			
1166	1167	88	Ditch fill	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	latest pot 1750-1800
1167	1167	88	Ditch	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	
1168	1168	89	Ditch	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1169	1168	89	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225-1325
1170	1168	89	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1171	1168	89	Ditch fill	20	Ditch EW	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225/1300-1325
1172	1173	90	Pit fill	43	Pits north	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	cbm 1150-1250?
1173	1173	90	Pit	43	Pits north	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1174	1175	91	Pit fill	43	Pits north	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	cbm 1150-1250?
1175	1175	91	Pit	43	Pits north	3.2	North of north buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1176	1177	92	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	cbm 1450-1700

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1177	1177	92	Pit	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	
1178	1178	93	Ditch	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	
1179	1178	93	Ditch fill	23	18th C ditch	4.2	North of north buildings	Post-medieval	1700-1799	pot 1225-1325
1180	1180	94	Ditch	44	Ditch	3.3	North of north buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1181	1180	94	Ditch fill	44	Ditch	3.3	North of north buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	1225-1325 pot
1182	1182	95	General layer	41	Cleaning layer	4.1	North buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	latest 1450-1700, most 1250-1350
1183	VOID									
1184	1184	96	Pit	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	
1185	1184	96	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	
1186	1184	96	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	North of north buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	cbm 1450-1700
1187	1188	97	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225-1325
1188	1188	97	Ditch	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1189	1190	98	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	Between buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	cbm 1300-1700

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1190	1190	98	Pit	40	Pits north	4.1	Between buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	
1191	1192	99	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1375
1192	1192	99	Ditch	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1193	1193	100	Cleaning, above 1194	46	Disuse of building	3.4	North buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1350
1194	1194	100	Cobble surface/foundation	45	Building	3.3	North buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1200-1275
1195	1195	101	Wall foundation cut	30	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1196	1196	101	Masonry wall foundation	30	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot and cbm 1150-1250
1197	1197	101	Masonry wall	30	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1198	1198	102	Ditch	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1199	1198	102	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1200	1198	103	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1201	1198	103	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250/1300-1325
1202	1202	104	Ditch	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1203	1202	104	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1204	1202	104	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1205	1202	104	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275
1206	1206	105	Cleaning, south buildings	41	Layers	4.1	South buildings	Medieval/Post-medieval	1450-1700	latest 1650-1800, most

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
										1200-1325
1207	1147	83	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1208	1208	106	Ditch	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1209	1208	106	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275
1210	1208	106	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1300
1211	1211	107	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1212	1211	107	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1213	1211	107	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1225
1214	1211	107	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275; intrusive cbm 1300-1700; MED CHIMNEY
1215	1215	108	Ditch	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1216	1215	108	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225-1350
1217	1215	108	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1200-1275
1218	1218	109	Ditch	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1219	1218	109	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1220	1218	109	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1350
1221	1218	109	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1222	1222	110	Mortar floor, internal	31	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1223	1223	110	Clay floor? Make-up layer	31	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1325 one sherd
1224	1224	111	Masonry wall	32	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1225										
1226	1226	112	External cobble surface	29	Building	3.3	North buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	latest 1600-1800, most 1200-1275
1227	1227	113	Stone foundation base	28	Building	3.3	North buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	latest 1800-1950, most 1200-1275
1228	1228	114	Masonry wall	33	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275
1229	1229	114	Wall foundation cut	33	Building	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1230	1230	115	Chalk rubble	27	Chalk rubble	3.5	North buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	pot 1250-1350
1231										
1232	1232	116	Chalk rubble	27	Chalk rubble	3.5	North buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	intrusive 1800-1900, most 1350-1450
1233										
1234	1235	117	Pit fill	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1250
1235	1235	117	Pit	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1236	1236	118	Masonry wall?	74	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1237	1237	118	Wall foundation cut	74	Building	3.2	South	Medieval	1200/1225-	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
							buildings		1250	
1238	1238	119	Cobble surface	74	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1239	1239	120	Masonry wall?	47	overlay with pits	4.1	South buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	most 1175-1250, cbm 1300-1700
1240	1240	120	Wall foundation cut?	47	wall or rubble layer	4.1	South buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1241	1241	121	Masonry wall	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1242	1242	121	Wall foundation cut	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1243	1243	122	Masonry wall	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1244	1244	122	Wall foundation cut	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1245	1246	123	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1246	1246	123	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1175-1250
1247	1248	124	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1250
1248	1248	124	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1249	1250	125	Tree throw fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1250	1250	125	Tree throw	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1251	1252	126	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1252	1252	126	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1253	1254	127	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1200
1254	1254	127	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1255	1256	128	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1256	1256	128	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1257	1258	129	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1200
1258	1258	129	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1259	1260	130	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1260	1260	130	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1261	1262	131	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1175-1250
1262	1262	131	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1263	1263	132	Masonry wall	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1264	1264	132	Wall foundation cut	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1265	1265	133	Cobble surface	26	Building	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1225
1266	1267	134	Tree throw fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1267	1267	134	Tree throw	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1268	1268	135	Ditch	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1269	1268	135	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1225-1300
1270	1270	136	Ditch? Sill beam?	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1271	1270	136	Ditch fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1272	1304	138	Masonry fill	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1273	1274	139	Tree throw fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1274	1274	139	Tree throw	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1275	1276	140	Tree throw fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1276	1276	140	Tree throw	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1277	1278	141	Pit fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1278	1278	141	Pit	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1279	1280	142	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	latest 1300-1700, most 1150-1225
1280	1280	142	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1281	1282	143	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1282	1282	143	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1283	1284	144	Ditch fill	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1284	1284	144	Ditch	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1285	1285	145	Ditch	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1286	1285	145	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1287	1285	145	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1225
1288	1285	145	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1225
1289	1289	146	Pit	37	Pits	3.3	South of south buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1290	1289	146	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South of south buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1150-1225
1291	1292	147	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1292	1292	147	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1293	1294	148	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1294	1294	148	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1295	1296	149	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1296	1296	149	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1297	1298	150	Ditch fill	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1298	1298	150	Ditch	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1299	1300	151	Ditch fill	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200, intrusive 1700-1900
1300	1300	151	Ditch	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1301	1302	152	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1302	1302	152	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1303	1304	137	Ditch fill	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1304	1304	137	Ditch	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1305	1306	153	Ditch fill	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1225 intrusive 19th c
1306	1306	153	Ditch	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1307	1307	154	Discrete layer	27	Chalk rubble	3.5	North buildings	Medieval	1350-1450	
1308	1308	155	Ditch	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1309	1308	155	Ditch fill	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	latest 1300-1700, most 1175-1250
1310	1310	156	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1311	1310	156	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1250
1312	1313	157	Pit fill	48	Pits south	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1313	1313	157	Pit	48	Pits south	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1314	1315	158	Pit fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1315	1315	158	Pit	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1200-1250
1316	1316	159	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1317	1316	159	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1318	1316	159	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1250
1319	1319	160	Ditch	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1320	1319	160	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1321	1319	160	Ditch fill	16	Ditch	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1250
1322	1322	161	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1323	1322	161	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1324	1322	161	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1325	1325	162	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1326	1325	162	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1250
1327	1327	163	Pit	37	Pits	3.3	South of south buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1328	1327	163	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South of south buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1329	1327	163	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South of south buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1200-1250
1330	1331	164	Pit fill	50	Pits north	3.4	North buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1325
1331	1331	164	Pit	50	Pits north	3.4	North buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1332	1334	165	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1225-1275
1333	1334	165	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1334	1334	165	Pit	37	Pits	3.3	South buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1335	1336	166	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1336	1336	166	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1337	1338	167	Pit fill	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1338	1338	167	Pit	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1125-1200
1339	1340	168	Pit fill	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1340	1340	168	Pit	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1341	1342	169	Pit fill	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275
1342	1342	169	Pit	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1343	1344	170	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1344	1344	170	Pit	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1345	1346	171	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1250
1346	1346	171	Pit	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1347	1348	172	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1348	1348	172	Pit	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1250-1350
1349	1349	173	Pit	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1350	1349	173	Pit fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1351	1351	174	Pit	37	Pits	3.3	North buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1352	1351	174	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	North buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1250-1350
1353	1353	175	Ditch	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1354	1353	175	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1325

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1355	1315	158	Pit fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1356	1357	176	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	North buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1357	1357	176	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	North buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1358	1359	177	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1359	1359	177	Pit	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1360	1361	178	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1250
1361	1361	178	Pit	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1362	1363	179	Ditch fill	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1250-1325
1363	1363	179	Ditch	21	Ditch EW	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1364	1348	172	Pit fill	25	Pit	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1150-1225
1365	1365	180	Cobble wall foundation	35	Building 1	3.1	Under north buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1225-1300, 12th centruy pot
1366	1366	180	Wall foundation cut	35	Building 1	3.1	Under north buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1367	1367	181	Pit	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1368	1367	181	Pit fill	83	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1100-1175
1369	1369	182	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1370	1369	182	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1371	1369	182	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1250
1372	1372	183	Pit	37	Pits	3.3	South buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	
1373	1372	183	Pit fill	37	Pits	3.3	South buildings	Medieval	1225/1250-1275	pot 1225-1325
1374	1374	184	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1375	1374	184	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1250
1376	1376	72	Natural?	39						
1377	1377	185	Pit	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1275
1378	1377	185	Pit fill	36	Pits south	3.2	South of south buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1379	1379	186	Ditch	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1380	1379	186	Ditch fill	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1381	1381	187	Masons trample	49	Masons trample	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1175-1225
1382	1383	188	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1200
1383	1383	188	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1384	1385	189	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1385	1385	189	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1386	1387	190	Ditch fill	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225
1387	1387	190	Ditch	17	Tree throws/rooting	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1388	1389	191	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1389	1389	191	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1125-1225
1390	1391	192	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1391	1391	192	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1175-1250
1392	1392	193	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1393	1392	193	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1394	1392	193	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1395	1395	194	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1396	1395	194	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1397	1397	195	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1398	1397	195	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1399	1400	196	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1400	1400	196	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south	Medieval	1150-	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
							buildings		1200/1225	
1401	1401	197	Ditch	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1402	1401	197	Ditch fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1403	1403	198	Ditch	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1404	1403	198	Ditch fill	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1405	1405	199	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1406	1405	199	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1250
1407	1408	200	Pit fill	40	Pits north	4.1	North buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1408	1408	200	Pit	40	Pits north	4.1	North buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1409	1409	201	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1410	1409	201	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1100-1175
1411	1411	202	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1412	1411	202	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1413	1413	203	Ditch	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1414	1413	203	Ditch fill	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1415	1415	204	Ditch	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1416	1415	204	Ditch fill	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	cbm 1150-1250?
1417	1417	205	Ditch	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1418	1417	205	Ditch fill	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1419	1419	206	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1420	1419	206	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1421	1421	207	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1422	1421	207	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1423	1423	208	Ditch	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1424	1423	208	Ditch fill	15	Gully	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1425	1425	209	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1426	1425	209	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1427	1427	210	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1428	1427	210	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1429	1430	211	Ditch fill	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1430	1430	211	Ditch	34	Pits	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1431	1432	212	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1432	1432	212	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1225
1433	1433	213	Ditch	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1434	1433	213	Ditch fill	11	Ditch NS	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1435	1435	214	Pit	48	Pits south	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	
1436	1435	214	Pit fill	48	Pits south	4.1	South of south buildings	Medieval/Early Post medieval	1450-1700	pot 1150-1225, cbm 1450-1700
1437	1437	215	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1438	1437	215	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1439	1437	215	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1440	1440	216	Ditch	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1441	1440	216	Ditch fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1442										
1443										
1444										
1445										
1446	1446	217	Sill beam	51	Sill Beam	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1447	1446	217	Sill beam fill	51	Sill Beam	3.2	South buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1250
1448	1449	218	Pit fill	25	Pits north	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	pot 1200-1250

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1449	1449	218	Pit	25	Pits north	3.2	North buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1450	1440	216	Ditch fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1451	1451	219	Pit	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1452	1451	219	Pit fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1453	1453	220	Sill beam	13	missing from plan	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1454	1453	220	Sill beam fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1455	1456	221	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1456	1456	221	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1457	1458	222	Pit fill	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1458	1458	222	Pit	34	Pits	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1459	1459	223	Sill beam ?	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1460	1459	223	Sill beam fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1461	1459	223	Sill beam fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1462	1462	224	Ditch	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1463	1462	224	Ditch fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1464	1465	225	Ditch fill	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	pot 1150-1200
1465	1465	225	Ditch	12	Ditch EW	3.1	South of south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1466	1466	226	Posthole	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1467	1466	226	Posthole fill	13	Ditch NS	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1468	1468	227	Ditch	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1469	1468	227	Ditch fill	18	Ditch	3.2	Between buildings	Medieval	1200/1225-1250	
1470	1470	228	Ditch	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1471	1470	228	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	cbm 1300-1700
1472	1470	228	Ditch fill	19	Ditch NS	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225/1300-1325
1473	1473	229	Masonry wall	52	Building?	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1474	1474	229	Wall foundation cut	52	Building?	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1475	1475	230	Ditch/pit	14	Curving ditch	3.1	Under south buildings	Medieval	1150-1200/1225	
1476	1476	229	Cleaning above wall 1473	52	Building?	3.4	North of north buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	1300+?
1477	1477	231	Pit	50	Pits north	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1478	1477	231	Pit fill	50	Pits north	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	pot 1225/1300-1325
1479	1480	232	Gully fill	50	Pits north	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	
1480	1480	232	Gully	50	Pits north	3.4	Between buildings	Medieval	1275-1350	

CONTEXT	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	AREA	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all circa)
1481	1098	55	Posthole fill	9	Post med	4.3	Plot 12	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1482	1099	56	Posthole fill	9	Post med	4.3	Plot 12	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1483	1100	57	Posthole fill	9	Post med	4.3	Plot 12	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1484	1101	58	Posthole fill	9	Post med	4.3	Plot 12	Post-medieval	1800-1899	
1485	1102	59	Posthole fill	9	Post med	4.3	Plot 12	Post-medieval	1800-1899	

Plot 12

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1000	1	Topsoil	38					
1001	1	Subsoil	38					
1002	2	Natural	38					
1003	3	Pit fill	53	Possible cremation		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1004	3	Pit	53	Possible cremation		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1005	4	Ditch fill	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1006	4	Ditch	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1007	5	Pit fill	54	VOID?				
1008	5	Pit	54	VOID?				
1009	6	Ditch fill	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 10-70
1010	6	Ditch	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1011	7	Pit fill	54	Undated				
1012	7	Pit	54	Undated				
1013	8	Ditch fill	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1014	8	Ditch	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1015	9	Ditch fill	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1016	9	Ditch	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1017	10	Ditch fill	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 60-100
1018	10	Ditch	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1019	11	Pit fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	pot neolithic 4000-3330BC
1020	11	Pit	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1021	12	Pit fill	54	Undated				
1022	12	Pit	54	Undated				
1023	13	Ditch fill	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 10-70
1024	13	Ditch	6	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1025	14	Ditch fill	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1026	14	Ditch	5	Droveway	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1027	15	Pit fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1028	15	Pit	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1029	16	Tree throw fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1030	16	Tree throw fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1031	16	Tree throw fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1032	16	Tree throw	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1033	17	Pit fill	55	Pit	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1034	17	Pit	55	Pit	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1035	18	Tree throw fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	pot M/LBA 1500-950BC
1036	18	Tree throw	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1037	19	Ditch fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1038	19	Ditch	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1039	20	Ditch fill	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1040	20	Ditch	10	Prehistoric tree throws and pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1041	21	Ditch fill	3	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1042	21	Ditch	3	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot medieval 1000-1150
1043	22	Ditch fill	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1044	22	Ditch	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1045	23	Cleaning layer	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1046	23	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1047	23	Ditch	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1048	24	Ditch fill	3	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot medieval 1000-1150
1049	24	Ditch	3	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1050	25	Ditch fill	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	CBM roman
1051	25	Ditch	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1052	26	Pit fill	54	Undated				
1053	26	Pit	54	Undated				
1054	28	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-80

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1055	27	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1056	27	Ditch	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1057	29	Pit fill	54	Undated				
1058	29	Pit	54	Undated				
1059	30	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1060	30	Ditch	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1061	31	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1062	31	Ditch	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1063	32	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century		pot 50-100
1064	32	Pit	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century		
1065	33	Pit fill	54	Undated				
1066	33	Pit	54	Undated				
1067	34	Ditch fill	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 270-400
1068	34	Ditch	4	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1069	35	Ditch fill	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-80
1070	35	Ditch	2	Enclosure	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1071	36	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1072	36	Pit	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1073	37	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 50-100
1074	37	Pit	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1075	2	Natural	39					
1076	39	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1077	2	Natural sand	39					
1078	38	Silt Spread	38	Subsoil				
1079	41	Ditch fill	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 50-100
1080	40	Ditch fill	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	cbm roman
1081	40	Ditch	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1082	42	Ditch fill	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 150-400

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1083	42	Ditch	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1084	43	Pit fill	57	Prehistoric pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1085	43	Pit	57	Prehistoric pits		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1086	45	Ditch fill	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1087	44	Ditch fill	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1088	46	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1089	46	Pit	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	
1090	44	Ditch	1	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1091	47	Pit fill	53	Possible cremation		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1092	47	Pit	53	Possible cremation		Prehistoric	Neolithic to LIA	
1093	40	Cleaning layer	1	Enclosure	2.2			pot 120-230?
1094	48	Ditch fill	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		pot 1850-1900
1095	48	Ditch	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1096	49	Ditch fill	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1097	49	Ditch	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1098	50	Posthole	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1099	51	Posthole	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1100	52	Posthole	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		

CONTEXT	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period	Approx Date Range	Spot Date (all *circa*)
1101	53	Posthole	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1102	54	Posthole	9	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1103	55	Cleaning layer	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 60-120+
1104	55	Ditch fill	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	pot 160-300
1105	55	Ditch	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1106	56	Ditch fill	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1107	56	Ditch	7	Enclosure	2.2	Roman 2nd to 3rd C	AD150-300	
1108	57	Ditch fill	8	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1109	57	Ditch	8	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1110	58	Ditch fill	8	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		pot 1550-1700
1111	58	Ditch	8	Post med ditch	4.3	1800-1899		
1112	59	Pit fill	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	pot 70-100+
1113	59	Pit	56	Roman pits	2.1	Roman Latter 1st century	AD 50-100	

Appendix 2: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	30/004	D	40	40			*	<2																		Slag ****/2102g - Magnetised material ****/18g
2	13/007	P	40	40	***	18	****	12	*Quercus* sp. (5), Maloideae (3), *Prunus* sp. (2)			*	<2			*	<2	**	<2							Flint */8g - Fired clay */4g - Magnetised material ****/8g - Fe */<2g - Pot **/62g - FCF **/98g
3	13/006	P	40	40	**	8	***	6	*Prunus* sp. (6), *Quercus* sp. (4)	*	<2					*	<2	*	<2							Magnetised material ***/4g - Flint */3g - Pot */6g - FCF **/48g
4	13/005	P	20	20	****	38	****	50	Maloideae (3), *Prunus* sp. (7)	*	<2							*	<2							Stone */198g - Magnetised material ***/<2g - Pot */4g - FCF */20g
5	13/009	D	40	40	**	4	**	<2	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Carpinus betulus* (1)																	Flint */<2g - Pot */<2g - FCF **/18g
6	13/011	P	40	40	**	<2	**	<2																		Pot */<2g - FCF **/50g
7	14/005	D	12	12	**	2	**	<2		**	<2															Magnetised material ***/6g - FCF */20g - Fired clay */2g - Flint */<2g
8	14/007	D	40	40	***	10	***	8	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Corylus avellana* (1)					*	4	**	8	**	4							Magnetised material ****/136g - Industrial debris ***/64g - Fe nail */6g - Fired clay */4g - Pot **/42g -

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										FCF */34g
9	14/006	D	30	30	**	<2	**	2										*	<2							Magnetised material ****/14g - FCF */52g - Pot */20g - Fired clay */16g
11	1003	P/CR?	20	20	**	2	****	10	*Quercus* sp. (10)							***	70									Magnetised material ***/4g - FCF **/28g
12	1005	D	40	40	*	<2	***	6																		Pot */16g - Industrial debris ***/10g - Magnetised material ***/10g
13	1007	P	10	10	*	<2	**	4																		
14	1019	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2															Magnetised material ***/2g - Flint **/1g - Pot */<2g - FCF **/16g
15	1035	TH	40	40	**	8	***	4	*Quercus* sp. (8), Maloideae (2)																	Magnetised material ***/2g - Flint **/8g - Pot */<2g - FCF */20g
16	1043	D	40	40	*	<2																				
17	1054	D	80	40	***	14	****	16	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Prunus* sp. (1)					*	<2	**	4	**	<2							Magnetised material ***/32g - Flint **/16g - Pot **/384g - FCF **/70g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
18	1063	P	40	40	**	4	***	2	*Quercus* sp. (4), *Alnus* sp. (5), Maloideae (1)																	Magnetised material ****/6g - Pot **/22g - Fired clay */6g - Slag */222g - FCF */28g
19	1069	D	40	40	**	6	****	8	*Quercus* sp. (9), Maloideae (1)																	Flint */12g - FCF **/60g - Pot **/36g
20	1071	P	40	40	**	2	***	2																		Magnetised material ***/4g - Pot **/70g - Fired clay */<2g - Stone */530g - FCF ***/756g
21	1073	D	10	10	*	<2	**	2								*	<2									Pot */2g - Magnetised material ***/<2g
22	1080	D	40	40	****	114	***	16	*Quercus* sp. (6), *Ulmus* sp. (1), *Prunus* sp. (2), Maloideae (1)	*	<2							*	<2							FCF */50g - Pot **/26g - Stone */72g
23	1084	P	20	20	***	8	***	<2	*Prunus* sp. (3), Maloideae (7)																	
24	1082	D	40	40	**	2	**	<2																		Magnetised material ****/6g - Pot */6g - FCF */22g
25	1086	D	40	40	***	12	****	40	*Quercus* sp. (4), *Prunus* sp. (4), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), Maloideae (1)											*	<2					FCF **/98g - Magnetised material ***/4g - Industrial debris **/8g - Fired clay */<2g - Pot */4g - Flint */14g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
26	1087	D	10	10	**	8	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (5), *Prunus* sp. (5)									*	<2							
27	1091	P	10	10	**	2	****	8	*Quercus* sp. (8), *Prunus* sp. (2)																	Flint **/70g - Magnetised material **/<2g - Pot **/18g - FCF **/690g
28	1104	D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2										*	<2							Magnetised material ****/10g - Flint */95g - Pot */40g - FCF */168g
29	1133	S	30	30			*	<2				*	<2													Coal */<2g - Magnetised material **/<2g - Industrial debris */<2g - Glass */<2g - CBM */<2g - Flint */3g - FCF */20g
30	1137	D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2				**	12			*	<2			**	<2					Magnetised material ***/6g - Fe */4g - Pot */14g - FCF */22g
31	1145	D	40	40	****	62	****	40	*Quercus* sp. (8), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2)	*	<2	*	4							*	<2			*	<2	Magnetised material ***/6g - Fe nails */14g - CBM */10g - Pot **/388g - Fired clay **/248g - FCF */16g
32	1152	D	40	40	**	4	***	6	*Quercus* sp. (6), Maloideae (2), *Carpinus betulus* (2)			*	<2	*	<2					*	<2			*	2	Fe */2g - Pot */16g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
33	1187	D	40	40	**	<2	***	2		**	<2	**	4			*	<2			**	<2					Magnetised material ***/2g - Pot **/18g - Fe */<2g - FCF *.24g
34	1234	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2																		Coal */<2g - Fe nail */4g - Pot */6g - Flint */34g - FCF */18g
35	1245	D	40	40	**	4	****	8	*Quercus* sp. (7), *Prunus* sp. (2), Maloideae (1)	**	<2	***	12			*	<2	*	<2	*	<2					Stone */78g - Fired clay */10g - Pot **/64g - FCF **/352g - Magnetised material ****/8g - Fe nails */10g - Flint */<1g - Coal */<2g
36	1259	P	40	40	**	2	**	16	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1)	*	<2	*	10			*	<2			**	2					Pot **/64g - FCF **/26g - Fired clay **/12g - Industrial debris **/2g
37	1222	FL	40	40			**	<2				*	<2											*	<2	Flint */4g - Pot */2g - Magnetised material **/2g - Stone */168g - Fired clay ****/1336g - FCF ***/4914g
38	1309	D	40	40	**	6	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (8), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), *Fagus sylvatica* (1)			*	4							**	2					Pot */14g - Fe */<2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
39	1441	D	40	40	**	4	***	4	*Quercus* sp. (3), Maloideae (2), *Prunus* sp. (2), *Fraxinus excelsior* (3)	*	<2	*	2	*	10	*	4	**	<2	*	<2	*	<2	**	2	Magnetised material ***/6g - Fe objects */42g - Flint */6g - Pot */54g - Fired clay **/164g - FCF **/90g
40	1347	P	40	40	**	<2	**	<2				**	6							**	<2			*	<2	Stone */202g - Fe */2g - Magnetised material **/<2g - Pot **/50g - Industrial debris **/6g
41	1454	S	40	40	**	4	**	<2	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Euonymus europaeus* (1)	**	<2	**	18			*	<2			*	<2					Pot **/72g - Fired clay **/318g
42	1461	S	40	40	**	2	****	4	*Prunus* sp. (1), Maloideae (1), *Quercus* sp. (5), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2), *Alnus* sp. (1)	*	<2	***	18			*	<2	*	<2	**	2			*	<2	Magnetised material **/<2g - Flint */20g - Fired clay **/86g - FCF **/58g - Pot **/136g
43	1460	S	40	40	**	<2	**	<2		**	<2	**	6							*	<2			*	<2	Magnetised material ***/<2g - Pot */22g
44	1447	S	40	40	**	2	**	<2	*Quercus* sp. (9), Maloideae (1)			**	4							*	<2					Pit **/76g - Fe */16g - Stone */118g

Appendix 3: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	30/00	<2	2	2	6	3	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus nigra*			***													
2	13/00	4	10	10	4	2	** *Fumaria officinalis*, *Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus nigra*	*	**	***				*	*Chenopodium* sp., unidentified seeds	+							
3	13/00	4	8	8	4	2	* *Polygonum* spp. / *Rumex* spp., *Fumaria officinalis*	*	**	***													
4	13/00	<2	8	8	4	2	* *Fumaria officinalis*, *Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus nigra*	*	**	***	*	*Triticum* sp. (7), *Hordeum* sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+	*	Poaceae, *Sambucus nigra* (1)	++	*	*Triticum* sp. (glume bases x 2), *Prunus* cf. *spinosa* (1), Cerealia indet. / Poaceae (twisted awn frag. X 1)	+				

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
5	13/00	2	8	8	6	1	* *Fumaria officinalis*		**	**				*	unid. seed (1)	+							
6	13/01	<2	2	2	4	4	* *Fumaria officinalis*			**													
7	14/00	<2	<2	<2	1	2	* *Fumaria officinalis*, *Chenopodium* sp.		*	***	*	cf. *Hordeum* sp. (1)											*
8	14/00	<2	8	8	5	2	* *Polygonum* sp. / *Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Fumaria officinalis, Sambucus nigra*			**	*	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (1), *Hordeum* sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+	*	Poaceae (5), *Polygonum / Rumex* sp. (1)	+							***
9	14/00	<2	2	2	5	2	* *Polygonum* sp. / *Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Fumaria officinalis*			**	*	*Hordeum vulgare* (3), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (1)		*	Poaceae (1), unid. seed (1)	++							*

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	1003	26	50	50	2	2	* *Polygonum* sp. / *Rumex* sp.	**	***	***										*			
1	1005	10	7	7	5	8			*	**													
1	1007	26	60	60	-	5		***	***	***													
1	1019	6	10	10	3	3	* *Fumaria officinalis*	*	*	***													
1	1035	8	12	12	5	3	* *Fumaria officinalis*	*	**	***													
1	1043	76	85	85	8	5	* *Fumaria officinalis*	*	**	***	*	Cerealia (2), cf. *Triticum* sp. (1)	+										
1	1054	13	25	25	5	4	* *Polygonum / Rumex* sp.	**	***	***	*	*Triticum* sp. (2), Cerealia (1)	+	*	unid. seed (2)							*	

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	1063	16	45	45	5	4	* *Picris echioides*, *Polygonum / Rumex* sp., *Silene* sp.	***	***	***	*	*Vicia / Pisum* sp. (1)	+	*	*Medicago/Melilotus/Trifolium* sp. (2), unid. seed (2)	++	*	*Triticum* sp. (glume base x 1)	+				*
1	1069	<2	<2	<2	7	5				***	*	Cerealia (1), *Hordeum* sp. (1)	+									*	
2	1071	36	12	12	5	2		***	***	***	*	Cerealia (3), cf. *Triticum* sp. (3), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (5)	+	*	*Galium* sp. (1), *Vicia / Lathyrus* sp. (1), *Fallopia convolvulus* (1), *Polygonum / Rumex* spp. (3)	+	*	unid. thorn (1)	+				
2	1074	23	75	75	2	2		***	***	***													
2	1080	16	70	70	2	4		***	***	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+										
2	1084	21	59	26	2	2		***	***	***													
2	1082	14	40	40	3	1		**	***	***	*	Cerealia (1) frag.	+				*	*Triticum* sp. (glume base x 1)	+				
2	1086	46	15	15	4	2		***	***	***	*	cf. *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (1)	+	*	unid. seed (1)	+	*	unid. thorn (1)					

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
2	1087	46	12	12	2	2		***	***	***													
2	1091	4	18	18	1	2		**	***	***													
2	1104	6	10	10	5	2	* *Fumaria officinalis*			***													
2	1133	14	10	10	9	2	* *Rubus fruticosus* agg. / *idaeus*	*	*	*	*	cf. *Triticum* sp. (1)	+										
3	1137	22	12	12	5	2		**	***	***				*	Poaceae (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (1)	+	*	Poaceae/Cerealia (culm node x1)					
3	1145	19	58	58	5	2		***	***	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (150-200), Cerealia, *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (20-35)	+	**	Poaceae, *Anthemis cotula*, *Centaurea* sp., cf. *Agrostemma githago*, *Chenopodium* sp., *Vicia / Lathyrus* sp., *Fallopia convolvulus*, unid. Seeds	+	*	Poaceae/Cerealia (culm node x1)				*	
3	1152	38	15	15	4	2		*			***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (250-300), *Triticum* sp. (50-100), Cerealia, *Vicia /*	+	*	Poaceae, *Chenopodium* sp. (1), unid. See (1)	+							

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
												Pisum sp. (*)											
3	1187	14	95	95	8	2		*	**	**	*	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Vicia / Pisum* sp. (1)	++	*	Poaceae (2), unid. seed (1)	++					* m		
3	1234	12	20	20	9	2		*	*	*	*	Cerealia (1),	+										
3	1245	30	10	10	6	4		***	***	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (100-120), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (*)		**	Poaceae, cf. *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Medicago/Melilotus/Trifolium* sp., *Raphanus raphanistrum*	+							
3	1259	80	26	26	1	2		***	***	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (150-200), *Hordeum* sp. (*), Cerealia (**), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (*)	+	*	Poaceae, cf. *Avena* sp.	++					*		
3	1222	18	20	20	8	5	* *Rubus fruticosus* agg. / *idaeus*	*	***	**	*	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (2), Cerealia (6)	++									*	

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
3	1309	22	70	70	8	4	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	*	***	**	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (15-20), *Hordeum vugare* (*), Cerealia, *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (*)	+	*	cf. *Avena* sp., Poaceae, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	++							*	
3	1441	30	15	15	5	4		**	**	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (400+), *Hordeum vugare* (50-70), *Triticum sp. (200+),* Cerealia (75+), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (25-50), *Vicia faba* (10-25)	+	**	Avena sp. (80-100), Poaceae, *Lolium / Festuca* sp., *Polygonum/Rumex* spp., *Anthemis cotula*, *Centaurea* sp., *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Chenopodiaceae, Vicia / Lathyrus* sp., *Persicaria malaculosa / lapatifolia*, *Leucanthemum* sp., cf. *Carex* sp., unid. seeds	+							*	
4	1347	14	80	80	6	2		**	**	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (50-70), *Hordeum* sp. (*), *Triticum sp.* (30-50), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (20-30), *Vicia faba* (4)	+	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., Poaceae, *Polygonum/Rumex* sp., cf. *Carex* sp.	+								
4	1454	44	29	29	1	4		***	**	*	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (250-300), *Hordeum*	+	**	Poaceae, *Centaurea* sp., cf. *Avena* sp., *Vicia / Lathyrus* sp., *Polygonum/Rumex* sp.	++							*	

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	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
												vugare (20-50), Cerealia (***), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (*), *Vicia faba* (1), cf *Secale cereale* (2)											
4	1461	28	15	15	2	2		**	***	***	***	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (80-100), *Triticum* sp. (50-70), cf. *Hordeum* sp. *(*),* Cerealia (***), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (10-20)	+	*	cf. Avena sp.	++							*	
4	1460	18	95	95	3	5		**	**	***	**	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (40-60), *Triticum* sp. *(30-50), Hordeum* sp. *(*),* Cerealia (*), *Vicia / Pisum* sp. (*)	+	*	Poaceae, cf. *Avena* sp., *Vicia / Lathyrus* sp.	++							*	
4	1447	10	60	60	9	2		**	**	***	**	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (5), Cerealia (5), V*icia / Pisum* sp. (2)	+	*	Poaceae, unid. seed	+	*	CPR x 1 (cf. tuber)				*	

Appendix 4: Evaluation Results

The pipeline was broken down into Zones (1-4) and these were further divided into plot numbers for each field (2-73). The trial trenching method covered a 4% sample of each area deemed to have a high or moderate archaeological potential along the length of the scheme in advance of pipeline easement stripping within those areas. The aim of the trenching was to quantify the known and unknown buried archaeological resource prior to construction and be used to define the scope of appropriate archaeological mitigation. In areas considered to have a low archaeological potential, no trenches were excavated. Each plot has been described below with a summary of each trench within that area.

Overburden Deposits

The main stratigraphic sequence recorded across the majority of the pipeline was variable natural geology [003], which was overlain by subsoil [002] and topsoil [001].

Plots 2 – Watching Brief Area. No archaeological features or finds (Figure 3)

Plots 3 – 10 (Figure 3)

Evaluation trenches in these areas either have been included in the excavation results, or were not dug for reasons of restricted access.

Plot 11 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 12 (Figure 4)

The results of Trenches 12 to 17 are included in the excavation area results.

Plot 13 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 14 (Figure 4)

Plot 14 was a large, irregularly shaped, flat, pastoral field comprising land either side of a bridle way. Four trenches (18-21) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 108m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 12/5/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 18

Trench 18 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.67m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	280-340
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	150-340
18/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [18/003] was encountered between 76.93m AOD and 76.73m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [18/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [18/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 19

Trench 19 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.71m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	290-390
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	160-280
19/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [19/003] was encountered 76.04m AOD and 76.01m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [19/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [19/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 20

Trench 20 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.64m and was orientated north-east to south-west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Four contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	290-310
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	130-220
20/003	Deposit	Natural	-
20/004	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [20/003] and [20/004] identified as Folkstone Beds and Head deposits respectively were encountered 74.95m AOD and 74.29m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [20/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [20/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 21

Trench 21 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.71m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	310-320
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	160-210
21/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [21/003] was encountered 74.30m AOD and 72.99m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [21/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [21/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plots 15-18 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 19 (Figure 5)

Trench 22

Trench 22 measured 25m by 1.6m with a maximum depth of 0.86m and was orientated east-west. Nine cut features were uncovered within the trench. Twenty-one contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (m)
22/001	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/002	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/003	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/005	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/006	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/007	Cut	Pit Cut	-
22/008	Fill	Pit Fill	-
22/009	Cut	Pit Cut	-
22/010	Fill	Pit Fill	-
22/011	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/012	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/013	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/014	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/015	Cut	Ditch Cut	-
22/016	Fill	Ditch Fill	-
22/017	Cut	Pit Cut	-
22/018	Fill	Pit Fill	-
22/019	Layer	Topsoil	0.22
22/020	Layer	Subsoil/Made ground	0.52
22/021	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [22/021] was encountered between 52.43m AOD and 52.69m AOD.

The natural geology was cut by six possible ditches and three possible pits. The fills of these features all consisted of dark brownish grey clay silt and contained no finds apart from a single undiagnostic worked flint in [22/010]. The features were sealed by subsoil or possible made ground from landscaping [22/020] which in turn was overlain by

topsoil [22/019].

Trench 23

Trench 23 measured 25m by 1.6m with a maximum depth of 0.79m and was orientated north west-south east. Two cut features were uncovered within the trench. Seven contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (m)
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.55
23/003	Layer	Natural	-
23/004	Cut	Pit Cut	-
23/005	Fill	Pit Fill	-
23/006	Cut	Pit Cut	-
23/007	Fill	Pit Fill	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [23/003] was encountered between 51.90m AOD and 51.68m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [23/002] and sealed by topsoil [23/001].

Two archaeological features were recorded in this trench and have been described below. Natural geology [23/003] was encountered between 52.04m AOD and 52.30m AOD and was cut by two pits [23/004] and [23/006] with a dark brownish grey clay silt fill. No finds were recovered. The features were overlain by a layer of subsoil [23/002].

Trench 24

Trench 24 measured 25m by 1.5m with a maximum depth of 0.76m and was orientated north east-south west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (m)
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.41
24/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [24/003] was encountered between 51.45m AOD and 50.86m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [24/002] and sealed by topsoil [24/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 25

Trench 25 measured 25m by 1.6m with a maximum depth of 0.71m and was orientated north east-south west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (m)
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.36
25/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [25/003] was encountered between 48.75m AOD and 49.10m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [25/002] and sealed by topsoil [25/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 20 (Figure 5)

Trench 26

Trench 26 measured 10m by 1.6m with a maximum depth of 0.78m and was orientated north-south. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.39
26/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [26/003] was encountered between 47.82m AOD and 48.18m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of

subsoil [26/002] and sealed by topsoil [26/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 21 (Figure 5)

Plot 21 was a large, irregularly shaped, arable field which sloped from east to west towards a small stream. Four trenches (27-30) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 64m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 8/5/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. Two ditches were recorded in one of the trenches (Trench 30).

Trench 27

Trench 27 measured 8m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0. 70m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
27/001	Layer	topsoil	300
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	200-250
27/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [27/003] was encountered between 44.51m AOD and 44.90m AOD. . It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [27/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [27/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 28

Trench 28 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.61m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	320-350
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	160-200
28/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [28/003] was encountered 49.87m AOD and 50.15m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [28/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [28/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 29

Trench 29 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.56m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	300-320
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-160
29/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [29/003] was encountered at 49.80m AOD and 49.81m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [29/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [29/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 30

Trench 30 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.62m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three four were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	260-330
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	110-300
30/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [30/003] was encountered between 49.51m AOD and 49.01m AOD. . It was sealed by a subsoil

deposit [30/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [30/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 22 (Figure 5)

Plot 22 was a large, sub-rectangular, flat, arable field. Three trenches (31-33) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 64m. These trenches were excavated on 6/3/2013 and were backfilled on 11/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 31

Trench 31 measured 17m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.48m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
31/001	Layer	ploughsoil	100-160
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	230-310
31/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [31/003] was encountered between 50.91m AOD and 50.36m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [31/002]. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [31/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 32

Trench 32 measured 24m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.44m and was orientated north to south. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
32/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	90-120
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	180-290
32/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [32/003] was encountered 50.35m AOD and 49.95m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [32/002], this was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [32/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 33

Trench 33 measured 24m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.34m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
33/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	80-140
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	130-200
33/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [33/003] was encountered at 50.09m AOD and 50.30m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [33/002], this was overlain by a layer of Ploughsoil [33/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 23 (Figure 5)

Plot 23 was made up by three small rectangular pastoral fields. Three trenches (34-36) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 90m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 16/5/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 34

Trench 34 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.62m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three four were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**

34/001	Layer	Topsoil	260-330
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	110-340
34/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [34/003] was encountered between 52.00m AOD and 51.94m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [34/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [34/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 35

Trench 35 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.95m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. A modern dumped deposit was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
35/001	Layer	topsoil	250-350
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	200-300
35/003	Deposit	Natural	-
35/004	Layer	Made ground	600

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [35/003] was encountered 52.73m AOD and 52.67m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [35/002], this was overlain by a layer modern rubbly made ground [35/004]. The made ground was sealed by a layer of topsoil [35/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 36

Trench 36 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.46m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	240-260
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-150
36/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [36/003] was encountered at 54.13m AOD and 53.97m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [36/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [36/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 24 (Figure 6)

Plot 24 was made up by three small rectangular pastoral fields. Four trenches (37-40) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 90m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 16/5/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 37

Trench 37 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.62m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three four were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	260-330
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	110-340
37/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [37/003] was encountered between 53.79m AOD and 54.69m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [37/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [37/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 38

Trench 38 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.95m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. A modern dumped deposit was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
38/001	Layer	topsoil	250-350
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	200-300
38/003	Deposit	Natural	-
38/004	Layer	Made ground	600

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [38/003] was encountered 55.77m AOD and 56.52m AOD. The natural deposit was sealed by a subsoil deposit [38/002], this was overlain by a layer modern rubbly made ground [38/004]. The made ground was sealed by a layer of topsoil [38/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 39

Trench 39 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.46m and was orientated north-west to south-east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	240-260
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-150
39/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [39/003] was encountered at 58.06m AOD and 57.80m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [39/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [39/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plots 25 (Figure 6)

Trench 40

Trench 40 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.37m and was orientated west to east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	100-150
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	140-150
40/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [40/003] was encountered at 59.93m AOD and 61.59m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [40/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [40/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 41

Trench 41 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.52m and was orientated west to east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	210-300
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-150
41/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [41/003] was encountered at 65.77m AOD and 65.45m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [41/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [41/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 42

Trench 42 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.61m and was orientated west to east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	**Context Type**	**Context Description**	**Thickness (mm)**
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	250-380
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	160-220
42/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [42/003] was encountered at 67.87m AOD and 66.98m AOD. The natural deposits were sealed by a subsoil deposit [42/002], this was overlain by a layer of topsoil [42/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 26 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 27 – Watching Brief Area (Figure 6)

The archaeological investigations in Plot 27 comprised of three evaluation trenches (43, 44 and 45) enlarged into a subsequent watching brief area. The results were two parallel ditches [303] and [305/307] aligned north-east to south-west and cut into natural clay [302] (see also Appendix 5). Small east – west gully [309] was also recorded. All the features were filled with grey brown clay silts and the only find was a single sherd of 19th century pottery from fill [306] from ditch [305/307]. These features to relate to former post-medieval field boundary.

Plot 28 (Figure 6)

Trench 46

Trench 46 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.32m and was orientated west to east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-220
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	80-100
46/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [46/003] was encountered between 63.37m AOD and 63.25m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [46/002] and sealed by topsoil [46/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 47

Trench 47 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.36m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	160-250
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	80-100
54/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [47/003] was encountered between 63.46m AOD and 63.41m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [47/002] and sealed by topsoil [47/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 29 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plots 30 WB – Watching Brief Area (Figure 6)

An archaeological watching brief was maintained in the area around Trenches 48 and 49 to clarify the nature of a possible archaeological feature. The watching brief established that this feature was a variation in the natural and not of archaeological origin.

Plot 31 Watching Brief Area (Figure 6)

An archaeological watching brief was maintained in the area around Trenches 50, 51 and 52. In the evaluation trenches and subsequent watching brief four north-south ditches were identified ([403], [405], [407] and [410]). No finds were recovered from these features and they are interpreted as a former field boundary.

Plot 32 Watching Brief Area (Figure 6)

An archaeological watching brief was maintained in Plot 32 instead of undertaking Trench 53. No archaeological features or finds were idenfied.

Plot 33 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 34 (Figure 7)

Plot 34 was a large rectangular field comprising arable land on a gentle slope with a decline from northwest (57.76m AOD in Trench 54) to southeast (51.20m AOD in Trench 57). Four trenches (54-57) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 120m. These trenches were excavated on 5/3/2013 and were backfilled on 11/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. One ditch was recorded in within this plot (Trench 56) and was subject to a subsequent watching brief (see Appendix 5). The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary probably of post-medieval date.

Trench 54

Trench 54 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	250-300
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	100
54/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [54/003] was encountered between 56.46m AOD and 57.41m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [54/002] and sealed by topsoil [54/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 55

Trench 55 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	300
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-150
55/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [55/003] was encountered between 54.69m AOD and 55.05m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [55/002] and sealed by topsoil [55/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A land drain was located in the western end of the trench on an east-west alignment.

Trench 56

Trench 56 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated northwest-southeast. A single archaeological feature was recorded in this trench and has been described below. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	100
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	200-300
56/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [56/003] was encountered between 51.94m AOD and 52.87m AOD. The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil [56/002] and topsoil [56/001]. Two land drains were also found within this trench.

Trench 57

Trench 57 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
57/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	400-500
57/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [57/003] was encountered between 50.80m AOD and 50.85m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [57/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 35 (Figure 7)

Plot 35 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land. Two trenches (58-59) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 63m. These trenches were excavated on 5-6/3/2013 and were backfilled on 11/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 58

Trench 58 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.8m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
58/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	500-800
58/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [58/003] was encountered between 50.91m AOD and 51.10m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [58/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 59

Trench 59 measured 33m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.6m and was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
59/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	400-500
59/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [59/003] was encountered 51.17m AOD and 51.25m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [59/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 36 (Figure 7)

Plot 36 consisted of lawns/paddocks associated with Hartswood Manor. Three trenches (60-62) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 60m. These trenches were excavated on 5/3/2013 and were backfilled on 8/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 60

Trench 60 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.8m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
60/002	Layer	Subsoil	300-600
60/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [60/003] was encountered between 50.09m AOD and 50.01m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [60/002] and sealed by topsoil [60/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A land drain was located in the western end of the trench on an east-west alignment.

Trench 61

Trench 61 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.7m and was orientated north to south. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-300
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	300-400
61/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [61/003] was encountered between 50.93m AOD and 51.11m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of

subsoil [61/002] and sealed by topsoil [61/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 62

Trench 62 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.6m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
62/002	Layer	Subsoil	400-500
62/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [62/003] was encountered between 52.04m AOD and 52.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [62/002] and sealed by topsoil [62/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Plot 37 (Figure 7)

Plot 37 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land. Only one 45m long trench (63) was excavated within this plot because the pipeline only crossed a small proportion of it. This trench was excavated on 5/3/2013 and was backfilled on 8/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 63

Trench 63 measured 45m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.3m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
63/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	300
63/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [63/003] was encountered 52.58m AOD and 53.42m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [63/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk land drain was observed crossing the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Plot 38 (Figure 8)

Plot 37 was a large sub-rectangular open field comprising pasture land. Seven trenches (64-70) were excavated to a cumulative length of 216m. The pipeline easement had been stripped in the area surrounding the compound (Trenches 66-70) at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. These trenches were excavated on 4/3/2013 and were backfilled on 8/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 64

Trench 64 measured 36m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
64/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
64/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [64/003] was encountered between 52.04m AOD and 52.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [64/002] and sealed by topsoil [64/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northwest-southeast alignment.

Trench 65

Trench 65 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
65/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
65/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [65/003] was encountered between 52.10m AOD and 52.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [65/002] and sealed by topsoil [65/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 66

Trench 66 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east to west. The pipeline easement had been stripped in this area at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
66/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
66/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [66/003] was encountered between 51.90m AOD and 52.02m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [66/002]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 67

Trench 67 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east to west. The pipeline easement had been stripped in this area at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
67/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
67/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [67/003] was encountered between 52.50m AOD and 52.66m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [67/002]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 68

Trench 68 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east to west. The pipeline easement had been stripped in this area at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
68/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [68/003] was encountered between 55.56m AOD and 54.67m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [68/002]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 69

Trench 69 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east to west. The pipeline easement had been stripped in this area at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	300

69/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [69/003] was encountered between 55.75m AOD and 55.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [69/002]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 70

Trench 70 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.5m and was orientated east to west. The pipeline easement had been stripped in this area at the time of the evaluation, therefore the topsoil [001] (200mm thick) had already been removed from the trench. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	300
70/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [62/003] was encountered between 54.44m AOD and 54.56m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [70/002]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A chalk filled land drain was observed in the eastern end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Plot 39 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 40 (Figure 8)

Plot 37 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land. Five trenches (71-75 West) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 115m. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 7/3/2013. This plot was considered to have moderate archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 71

Trench 71 measured 24m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
71/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	200-250
71/002	Layer	Subsoil	100
71/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [71/003] was encountered between 54.47m AOD and 55.18m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [71/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [71/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 72

Trench 62 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated northwest to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
72/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	250
72/002	Layer	Subsoil	100
72/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [72/003] was encountered between 54.90m AOD and 53.72m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [72/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [72/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 73

Trench 73 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context	Context	Context	Thickness

Number	Type	Description	(mm)
73/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	200-300
73/002	Layer	Subsoil	100
73/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [73/003] was encountered between 52.64m AOD and 52.66m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [73/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [73/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A land drain was observed in the western end of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 74

Trench 74 measured 21m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.4m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
74/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	250-300
74/002	Layer	Subsoil	100
74/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [74/003] was encountered between 52.04m AOD and 52.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [74/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [74/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 75 West

Trench 75 West measured 10m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.45m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
75/001W	Layer	Ploughsoil	350
75/002W	Layer	Subsoil	100
75/003W	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [75/003W] was encountered between 52.93m AOD and 52.15m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [75/002W] and sealed by ploughsoil [75/001W]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 41 (Figure 8)

Plot 41 was a small area of pasture which forms a valley sloping down to a meandering stream in the middle. Two trenches (75 East-76) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 24m. Trench 75 East was excavated and backfilled on 7/3/2013 and Trench 76 was excavated and backfilled on 15/3/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 75 East

Trench 75 East measured 10m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.8m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
75/001E	Layer	Topsoil	300
75/002E	Layer	Subsoil	300-500
75/003E	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [75/003E] was encountered between 51.05m AOD and 51.84m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [75/002E] and sealed by topsoil [75/001E]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. A land drain was observed across the middle of the trench on a rough northeast-southwest alignment.

Trench 76

Trench 76 measured 12.5m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.98m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	300
76/002	Layer	Subsoil	300-500
76/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [76/003] was encountered between 52.04m AOD and 52.30m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [76/002] and sealed by topsoil [76/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench, however a tree bole was observed at the south-eastern end of the trench

Plot 42 (Figure 8)

Plot 42 was a large triangular field comprising arable land. Two trenches (77-78) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 50m. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 15/3/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. A single small ditch was recorded (Trench 77) this feature is likely to be a drainage ditch.

Trench 77

Trench 77 measured 25m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.53m and was orientated northwest to southeast. A single small linear was observed in this trench. Five contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
77/001	Layer	Topsoil	230-280
77/002	Layer	Subsoil	170-200
77/003	Deposit	Natural	-
77/004	Fill	Ditch cut	-
77/005	Cut	Ditch fill	150

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [77/003] was encountered between 53.11m AOD and 52.98m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [77/002] which was cut by a small linear feature [77/004], a steep sided gully with a curved base; it was on an east to west alignment and measured 2.40m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.15m deep. The gully fill [77/005] consisted of pale orangey grey silty clay and contained no finds. The feature was sealed by topsoil [77/001].

Trench 78

Trench 78 measured 25m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.49m and was aligned northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	230-300
78/002	Layer	Subsoil	150-220
78/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [78/003] was encountered between 53.38m AOD and 53.75m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [78/002] and sealed by topsoil [78/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plots 43-46 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological potential)

Plot 47 (Figure 9)

Plot 47 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land with a small area of pasture to the east which slopes down to a meandering stream. Two trenches (79-82) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 48m. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 15/3/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 79

Trench 79 measured 27m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.43m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
79/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	300-430
79/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts

Natural geology [79/002] was encountered between 55.75m AOD and 56.04m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [79/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 80

Trench 80 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.42m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
80/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	250-350
80/002	Layer	Subsoil	70-100
80/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [80/003] was encountered between 57.37m AOD and 58.09m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [80/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [80/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 81

Trench 81 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.54m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
81/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	210-330
81/002	Layer	Subsoil	80-330
81/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [81/003] was encountered between 61.74m AOD and 63.48m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [81/002] and sealed by ploughsoil [81/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 82

Trench 82 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.40m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
82/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	230-350
82/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [82/002] was encountered between 67.04m AOD and 66.59m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [82/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 48 (Figure 9)

Plot 48 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land with a small area of pasture to the east which slopes down to a meandering stream. Two trenches (83-84) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 63m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 15/3/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 83

Trench 83 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.39m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
83/001	Layer	Topsoil	140-180
83/002	Layer	Subsoil	160-200
83/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [83/003] was encountered between 64.91m AOD and 64.10m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of subsoil [83/002] and topsoil [83/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 84

Trench 84 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.37m and was orientated west to east. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
84/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	230-350
84/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [84/002] was encountered between 60.91m AOD and 61.87m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of ploughsoil [84/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 49 (Figure 9)

Plot 49 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising arable land with a small area of pasture to the east which slopes down to a meandering stream. Two trenches (85-86) were excavated within this plot to a cumulative length of 60m. These trenches were excavated and backfilled on 15/3/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. Three undated ditches, likely former field boundaries were identified in the two trenches and were subject to a subsequent watching brief (see Appendix 5).

Trench 85

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
85/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	260-350
85/002	Layer	Subsoil	190-240
85/003	Deposit	Natural	-
85/004	Cut	Ditch	160
85/005	Fill	Ditch fill	160
85/006	Cut	Ditch	240
85/007	Fill	Ditch fill	240

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [85/003] was encountered between 58.77m AOD and 58.60m AOD. This was cut by two undated ditches [85/004] and [85/006] aligned east- west and likely to be former field boundary ditches. THe ditches were filled by grey brown silts [85/005] and [85/007]. Sealing the ditches was a layer of subsoil [85/002] and topsoil [85/001].

Trench 86

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
86/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	290-350
86/002	Layer	Subsoil	170-220
86/003	Deposit	Natural	-
86/004	Cut	Ditch	500
86/005	Fill	Ditch fill	500

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [86/003] was encountered between 58.91m AOD and 58.10m AOD. This was cut by undated ditch [86/004] aligned north - south and likely to be former field boundary ditch. The ditches were filled by grey brown silts [86/005]. Sealing the ditch was a layer of subsoil [86/002] and topsoil [86/001].

Plots 50-52 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological Potential)

Plot 53 (Figure 10)

Plot 53 was a small sub-rectangular field comprising pastoral land sloping from west to east. One trench (Trench 87) was excavated within this field. This trench was excavated and backfilled on 14/3/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trench within this plot.

Trench 87

Trench 87 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.31m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	220-300

87/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [87/002] was encountered between 68.91m AOD and 65.78m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [87/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 54 (Figure 10)

Plot 54 was a sub-rectangular field comprising pastoral land sloping from west to east. Three trenches (Trenches 88-90) were excavated within this field. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 14/05/2013. This plot was considered to have high archaeological potential. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 88

Trench 88 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.31m and was orientated north to south. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
88/001	Layer	Topsoil	210-240
88/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [88/002] was encountered between 72.11m AOD and 71.20m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [88/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 89

Trench 89 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.33m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
89/001	Layer	Topsoil	220-250
89/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [89/002] was encountered between 74.23m AOD and 74.10m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [89/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 90

Trench 90 measured 20m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.32m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	220-260
90/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [90/002] was encountered between 69.12m AOD and 67.80m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [90/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 55 (Figure 10)

Plot 54 was a large sub-rectangular field comprising pastoral land sloping from north to south. Five trenches (Trenches 91-95) were excavated within this field. These trenches was excavated on 13/05/2013 and backfilled on 14/05/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 91

Trench 91 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.36m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-250
91/002	Layer	Subsoil	50-110
91/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [91/003] was encountered between 68.66m AOD and 66.61m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [91/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [91/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 92

Trench 92 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.45m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-250
92/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-200
92/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [92/003] was encountered between 64.78m AOD and 64.73m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [92/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [92/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 93

Trench 93 measured 29m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
93/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
93/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-150
93/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [93/003] was encountered between 64.60m AOD and 64.12m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [93/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [93/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 94

Trench 94 measured 24m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.25m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	200
94/002	Layer	Subsoil	20-50
94/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [94/003] was encountered between 70.01m AOD and 70.16m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [94/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [94/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 95

Trench 95 measured 32m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.45m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
95/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-250
95/002	Layer	Subsoil	200
95/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [95/003] was encountered between 73.85m AOD and 75.64m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [95/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [95/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 56 (Figure 10)

Plot 56 was a small sub-rectangular field comprising arable land sloping from west to east. One trench (Trench 96) was excavated within this field. This trench was excavated on 13-05-2013 and backfilled on 14/5/2013. No

archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trench within this plot.

Trench 96

Trench 96 measured 23m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
96/001	Layer	Topsoil	300-350
96/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts

Natural geology [96/002] was encountered between 75.80m AOD and 75.98m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [96/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plots 57 – NO TRENCHES (Ground contamination)

Plots 58-59 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological Potential)

Plot 60 (Figure 10)

Plot 60 was a small sub-rectangular field comprising pastoral land sloping from west to east. One trench (Trench 99) was excavated within this field. This trench was excavated and backfilled on 26/4/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trench within this plot.

Trench 99

Trench 99 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.50m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
99/001	Layer	Topsoil	300-340
99/002	Layer	Subsoil	120-180
99/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [99/003] was encountered between 60.64m AOD and 60.22m AOD, it was sealed by a deposit of subsoil [99/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [99/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench. Two land drains cut across the trench.

Plot 61 (Figure 11)

Plot 61 was a irregularly shaped field comprising pastoral land sloping from east to west. Two trenches (Trenches 100 and 101) were excavated within this field. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 15/05/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 100

Trench 100 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.50m and was orientated south-east to north-west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
100/001	Layer	Topsoil	250-280
100/002	Layer	Subsoil	80-150
100/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [100/003] was encountered between 58.04m AOD and 57.87m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [100/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [100/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 101

Trench 101 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.40m and was orientated east to west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
101/001	Layer	Topsoil	200-250

101/002	Layer	Subsoil	100-200
101/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [101/003] was encountered between 62.10m AOD and 69.56.10m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [101002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [101/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 62 (Figure 11)

Plot 62 was a sub-rectangular field comprising pastoral land sloping from east to west. Two trenches (Trenches 102 and 103) were excavated within this field. These trenches was excavated and backfilled on 15/05/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trenches within this plot.

Trench 102

Trench 102 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.47m and was orientated northwest to southeast. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Three contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
102/001	Layer	Topsoil	150-200
102/002	Layer	Subsoil	150-270
102/003	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [102/003] was encountered between 65.77m AOD and 65.10m AOD. It was sealed by a subsoil deposit [102/002]. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [102/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 103

Trench 103 measured 30m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.47m and was orientated south-east to north-west. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
103/001	Layer	Topsoil	190-470
103/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [103/002] was encountered between 68.02m AOD and 68.61.10m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [103/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Plot 63 – NO TRENCHES (Ground contamination)

Plots 64-69 – NO TRENCHES (Low archaeological Potential)

Plot 70 (Figure 12)

Plot 70 was a sub-rectangular field comprising arable land sloping from east to west. One trench (Trench 107) was excavated within this field. This trench was excavated and backfilled on 16/5/2013. No archaeological remains or cut features were recorded in the trench within this plot.

Trench 107

Trench 107 measured 7m by 2m with a maximum depth of 0.21m and was orientated northeast to southwest. No archaeological remains or cut features were uncovered within the trench. Two contexts were recorded as follows:

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Thickness (mm)
107/001	Layer	Topsoil	100-180
107/002	Deposit	Natural	-

Summary of Contexts
Natural geology [107/002] was encountered between 82.92m AOD and 83.07m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil [107/001]. No archaeological finds or features were recorded within this trench.

Appendix 5: Watching Brief Context Register

Plot	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	Spot Date (all *circa*)	Dating Comments
49	100	Deposit	Topsoil	100	364	38			
49	101	Deposit	Subsoil	101	364	38			
49	102	Deposit	Natural	102	364	39			
49	103	Cut	Ditch	103	365	76			
49	104	Fill	Ditch fill	103	365	76			
49	105	Cut	Posthole	105	366	78			
49	106	Fill	Posthole fill	105	366	78			
49	107	Cut	Posthole	107	367	78			
49	108	Fill	Posthole fill	107	367	78			
49	109	Cut	Ditch	109	368	77			
49	110	Fill	Ditch fill	109	368	77			
49	111	Cut	Ditch	111	369	76			
49	112	Fill	Ditch fill	111	369	76			
49	113	Cut	Ditch	113	370				
49	114	Fill	Ditch fill	113	370				
49	115	Cut	Pit	115	371		4.1	1450-1700	1300-1700 CBM? Context sheet says no finds
49	116	Fill	Pit fill	115	371		4.1	1450-1700	
49	117	Cut	Ditch	117	372		4.1	1450-1700	
49	118	Fill	Ditch fill	117	372		4.1	1450-1700	1450-1700 CBM? Context sheet says no finds

Plot	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	Spot Date (all *circa*)	Dating Comments
34	200	Deposit	Topsoil	200	373	38			
34	201	Deposit	Subsoil	201	373	38			
34	202	Deposit	Natural	202	373	39			
34	203	Fill	Ditch fill	204	374	FIELD DRAIN VOID			
34	204	Cut	Ditch	204	374	FIELD DRAIN VOID			
34	205	Fill	Ditch fill	206	375	83			
34	206	Cut	Ditch	206	375	83			
27	300	Deposit	Topsoil	300	376	38			
27	301	Deposit	Subsoil	301	376	38			
27	302	Deposit	Natural	302	376	39			
43	303	Cut	Ditch	303	377	75	4.3	1800-1899	
43	304	Fill	Ditch fill	303	377	75	4.3	1800-1899	
43	305	Cut	Ditch	305	378	65	4.3	1800-1899	
43	306	Fill	Ditch fill	305	378	65	4.3	1800-1899	1800-1850 pot
43	307	Cut	Ditch recut	307	379	65	4.3	1800-1899	
43	308	Fill	Ditch fill	307	379	65	4.3	1800-1899	
45	309	Cut	Ditch	309	380	66	4.3	1800-1899	
45	310	Fill	Ditch fill	309	380	66	4.3	1800-1899	
31	400	Deposit	Topsoil	400	381	38			

Plot	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUB GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	Spot Date (all *circa*)	Dating Comments
31	401	Deposit	Subsoil	401	381	38			
31	402	Deposit	Natural	402	381	39			
31	403	Cut	Ditch	403	382	79			
31	404	Fill	Ditch fill	403	382	79			
31	405	Cut	Ditch	405	383	80			
31	406	Fill	Ditch fill	405	383	80			
31	407	Cut	Ditch	407	384	81			
31	408	Fill	Ditch fill	407	384	81			
31	409	Fill	Ditch fill	407	384	81			
31	410	Cut	Ditch recut	410	385	82			
31	411	Fill	Ditch fill	410	385	82			
31	412	Fill	Ditch fill	410	385	82			

HER SUMMARY

Site Code	OTB13					
Identification Name and Address	Outwood to Buckland Pipeline					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	522670 151548 and 532662 145221					
Geology	Gault clay and Greensand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5784					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav. √	Watching Brief √	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. March-Sept 2013	Excav. July-Sept 2013	WB. July-Sept 2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Sutton and East Surrey Water plc					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo. √	BA √	IA √	RB √
	AS	MED √	PM √	Other Modern		

Summary

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at This is a post-excavation assessment of the results of a series of archaeological investigations along the route of the Outwood to Buckland Strategic Water Main, Surrey. The archaeological works were commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of their client, Sutton and East Surrey Water plc. The pipeline was approximately c.*17km in length and the archaeological works were undertaken between 4th March and 13th September 2013.*

The 108 evaluation trenches undertaken along the route of the pipeline identified two sites of particular archaeological significance in the vicinity of the village of Buckland: a prehistoric and Roman site at Plot 12 and a medieval site at Plots 7 and 8. The earliest activity was a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit at Plot 12, although the most substantial occupation of the site was in the Roman period with successive enclosures straddling the Greensand ridge overlooking 'the Sloughs' stream to the west. The earlier Roman enclosure had evidence of domestic iron-working/smithing, possibly relating to a farmstead.

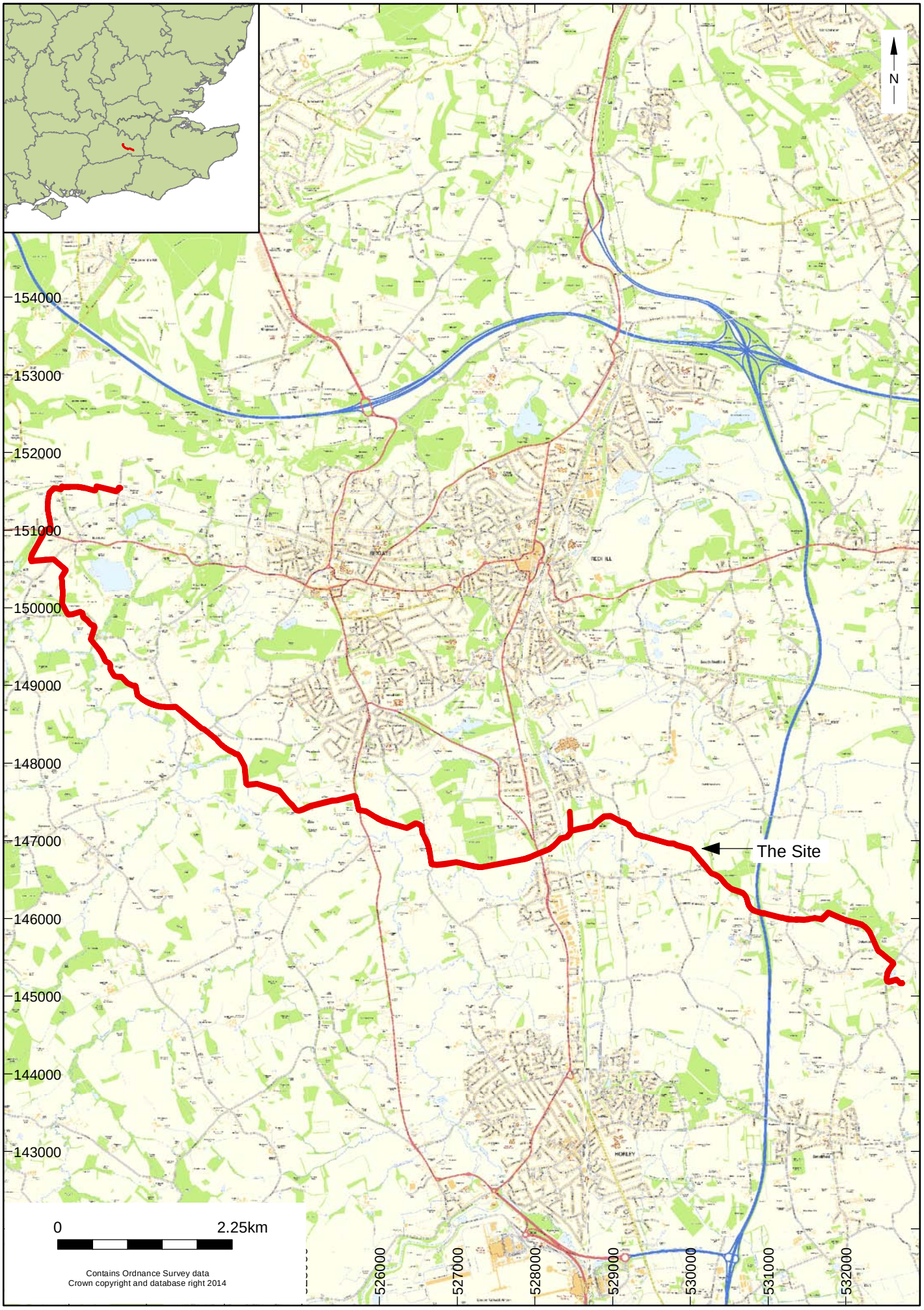
The medieval site at Plots 11 and 12 was characterised by an intensive occupation during the 13th century of a succession of timber framed buildings with masonry sill wall foundations. This occupation is interpreted as the original core of the village and the most likely location of the Late Anglo-Saxon settlement and with its demise in the 14th century, the focus of the village shifted c.*800m south to top of the Greensand ridge, where the present village green is located today. Other than these two sites, very little else was found along the c.17km pipeline route.*

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-174607

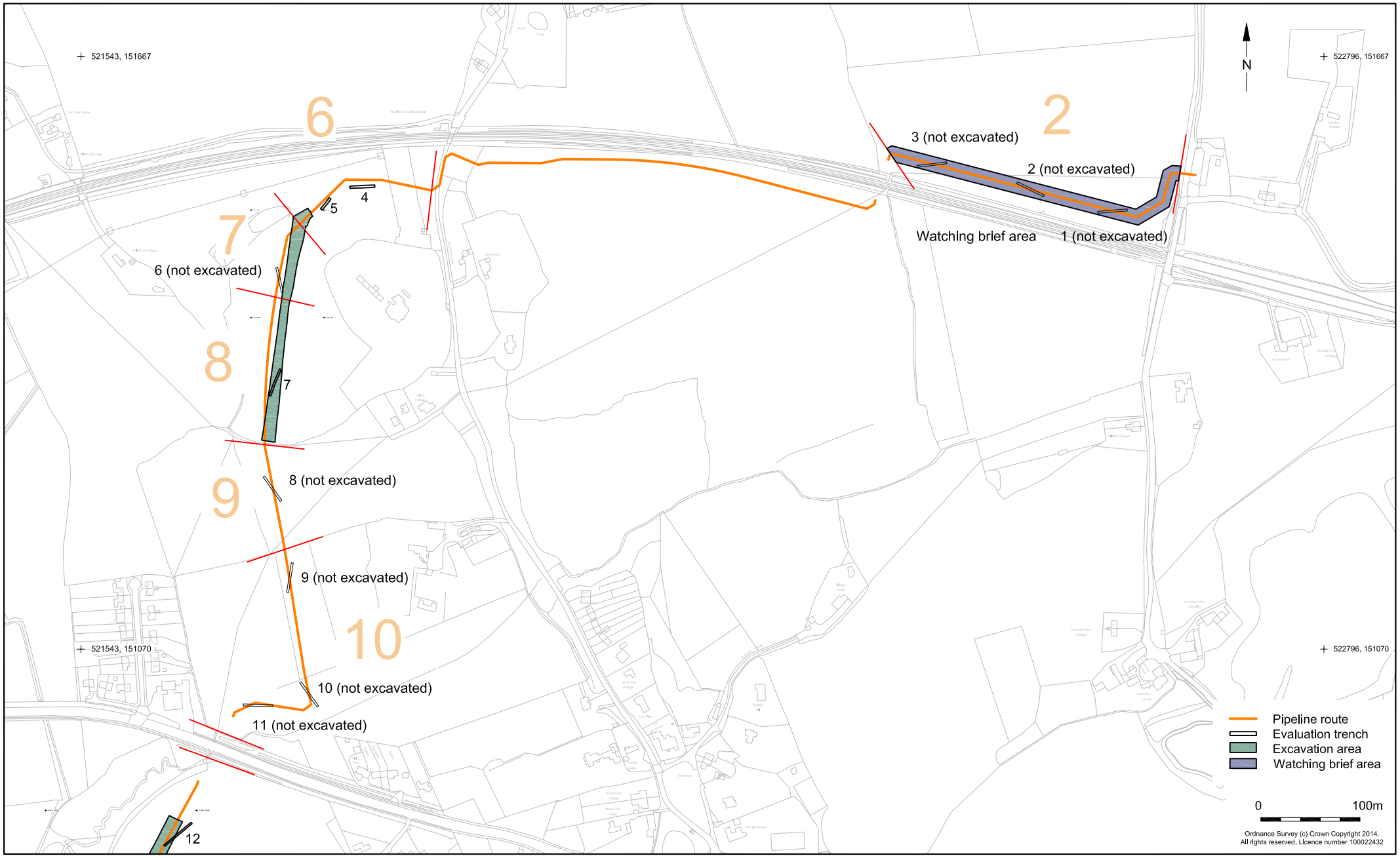
Project details	
Project name	Outwood to Buckland
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2014 End: 14-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	OTB13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5784 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY REIGATE AND BANSTEAD REIGATE Outwood to Buckland
Postcode	RH3 7BQ
Study area	17.00 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 532662 145221 50.9092143716 0.180292111207 50 54 33 N 000 10 49 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 522670 151489 50.9151125625 0.166350453464 50 54 54 N 000 09 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.00m Max: 75.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive	local museum

recipient	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT AT OUTWOOD TO BUCKLAND STRATEGIC WATER MAIN, SURREY
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Giles Dawkes
Other bibliographic details	2013336
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Giles Dawkes (gilesdawkes@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	14 March 2014

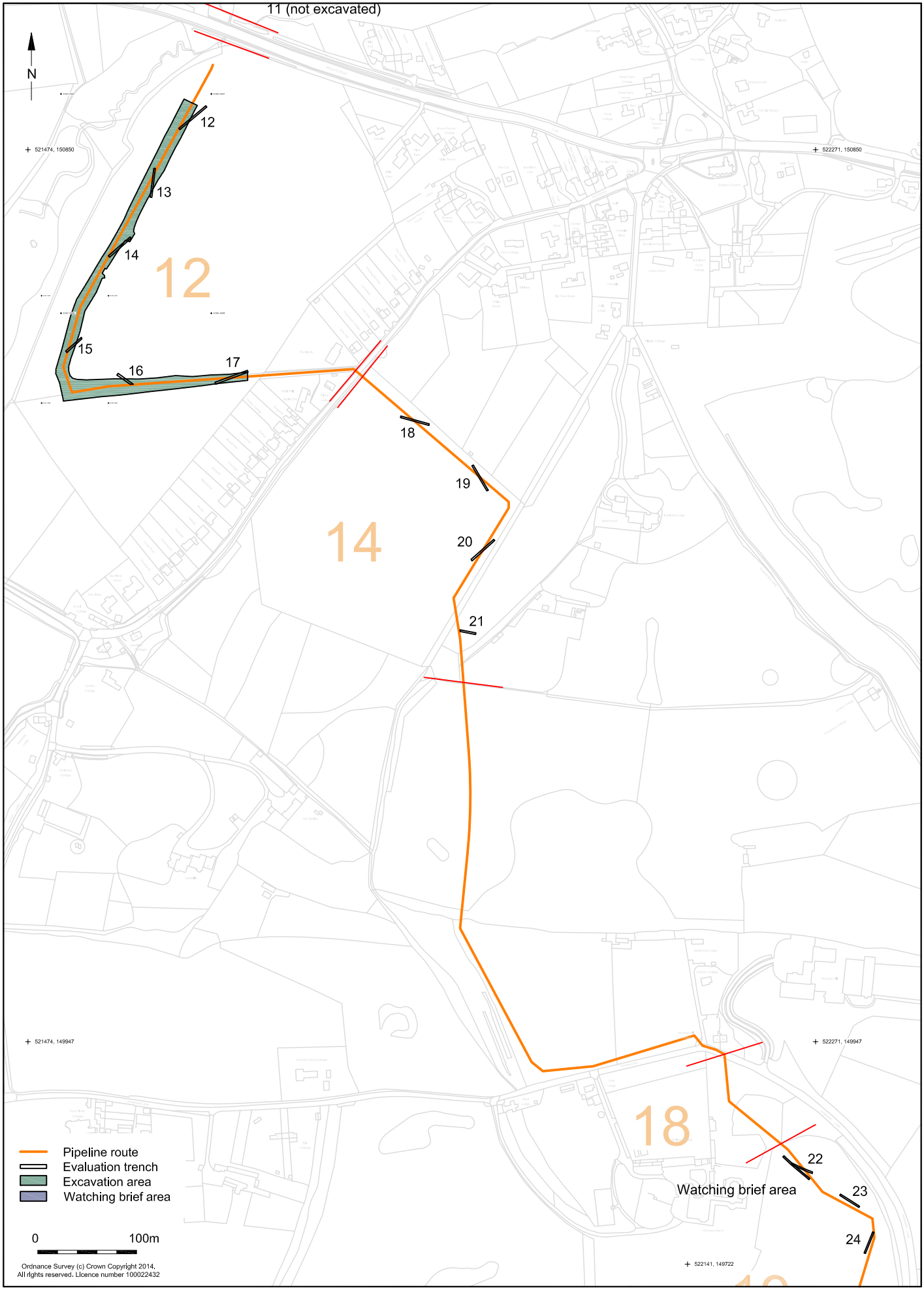


© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

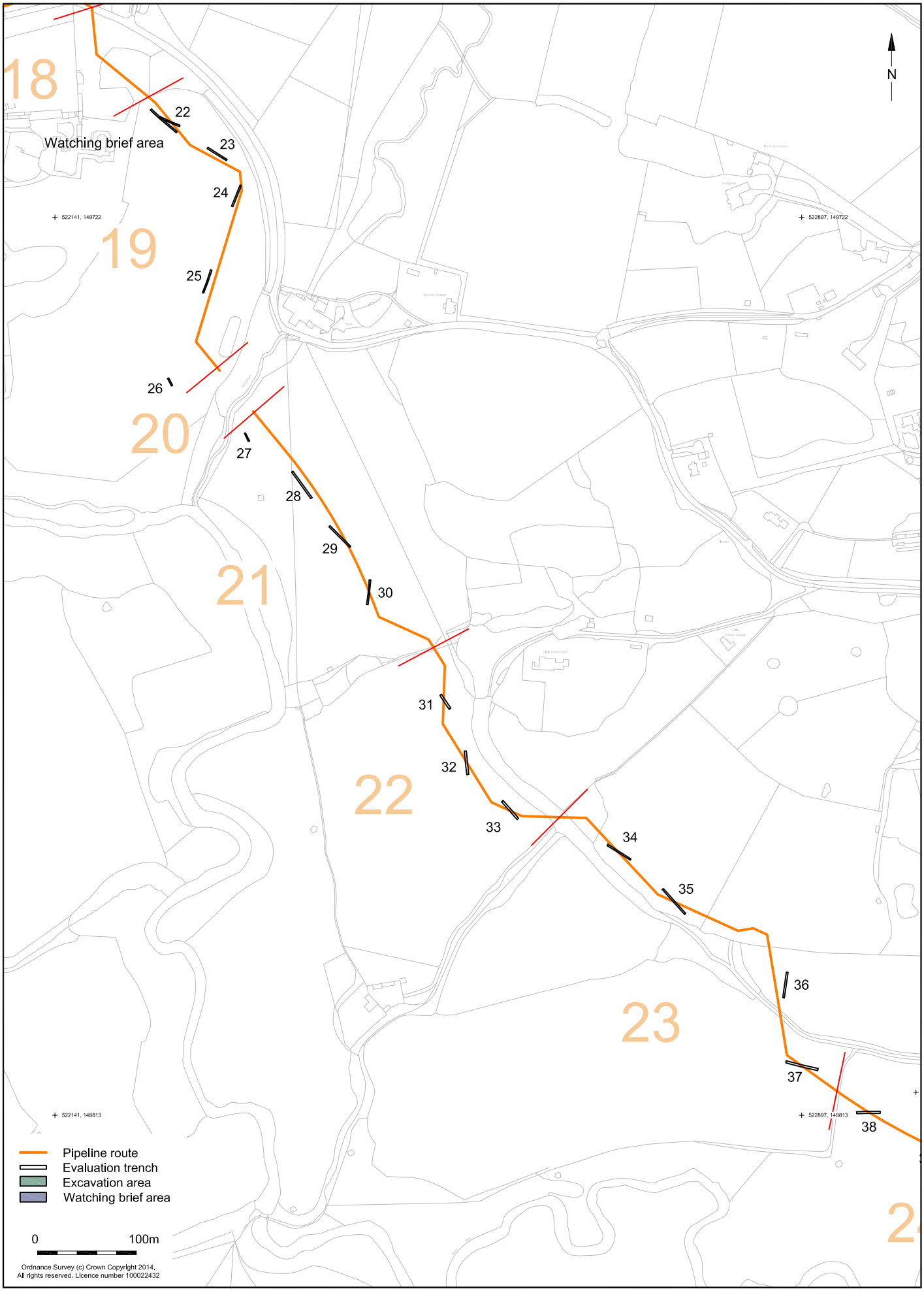
© **Archaeology South-East**		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



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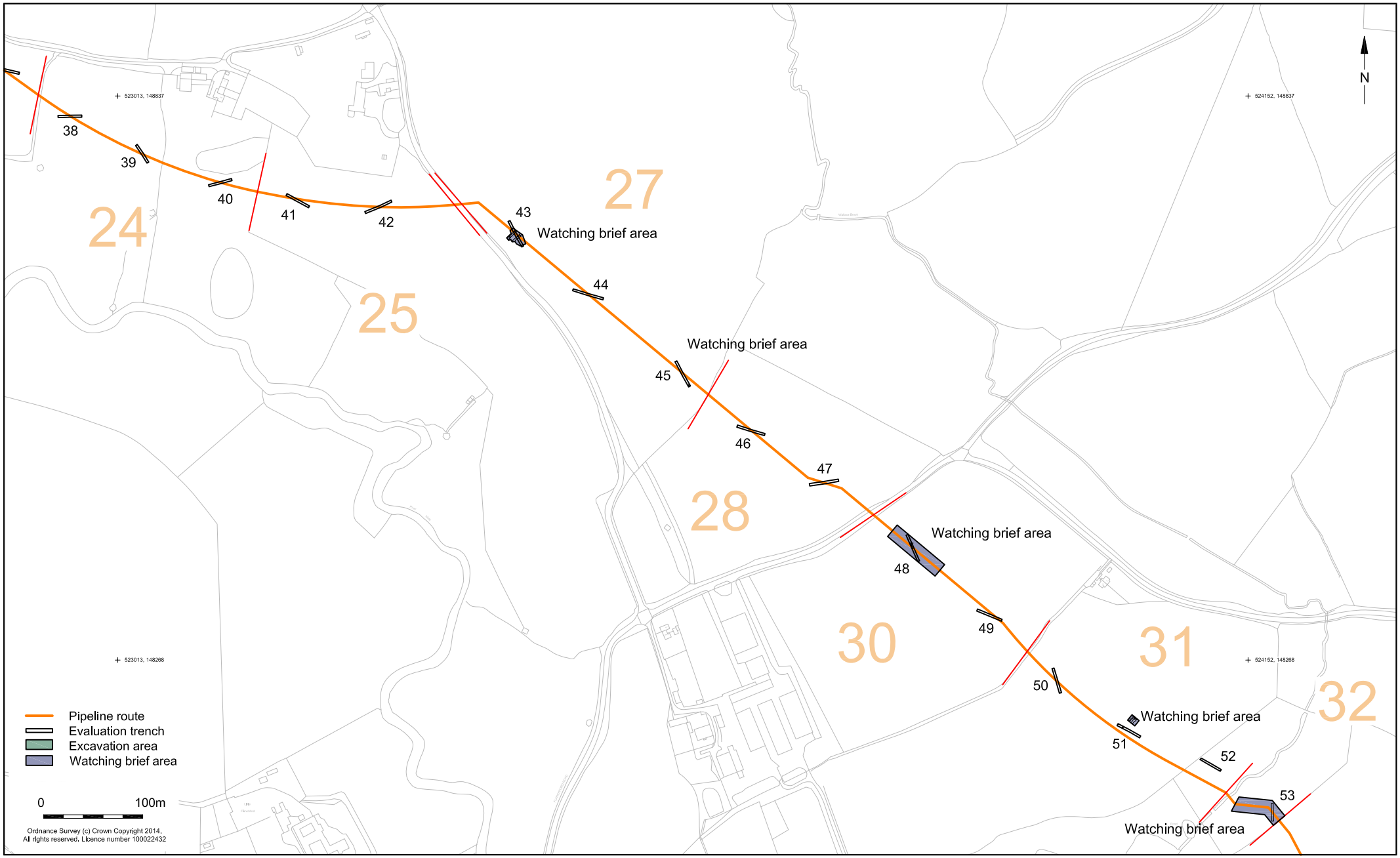
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



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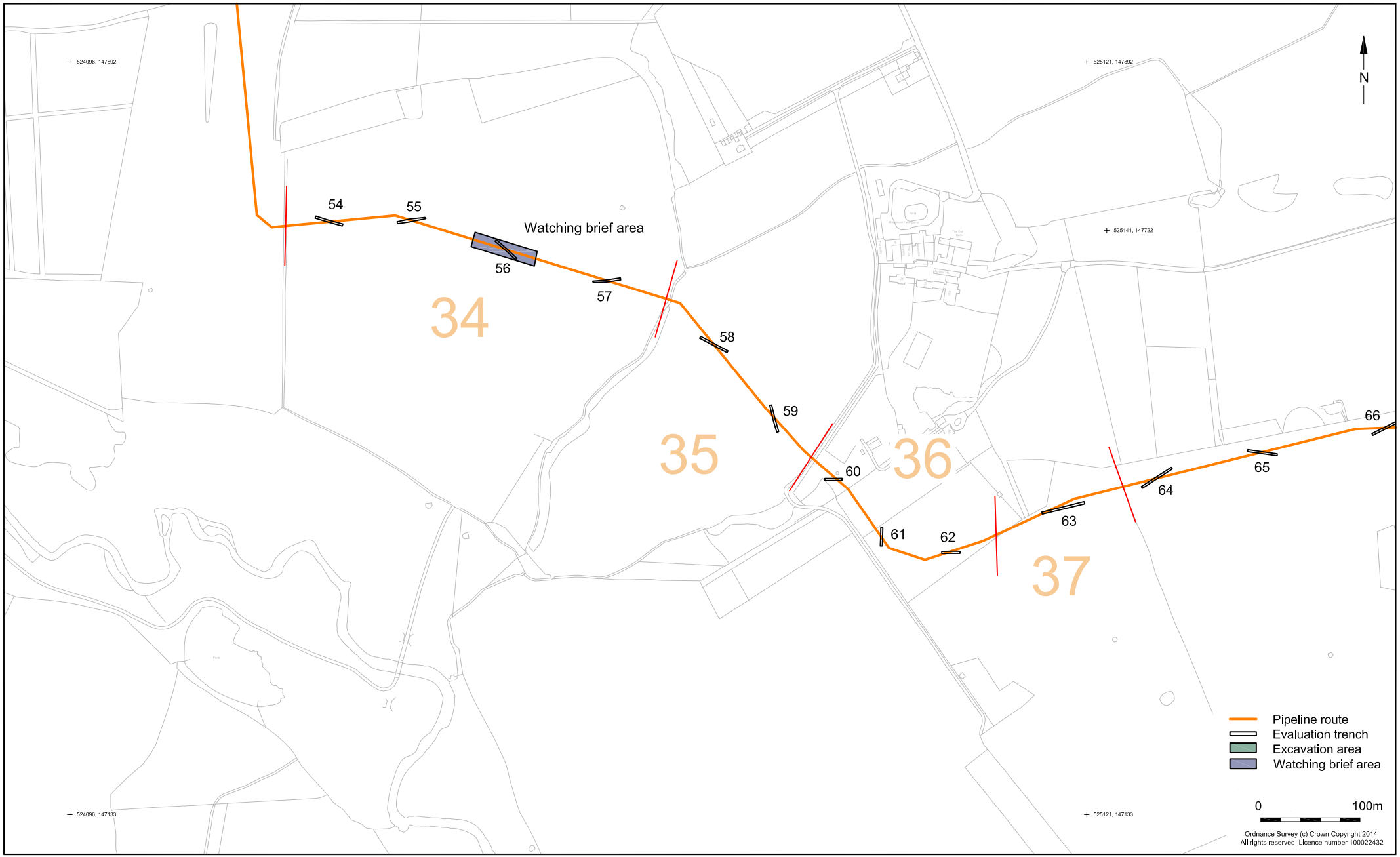
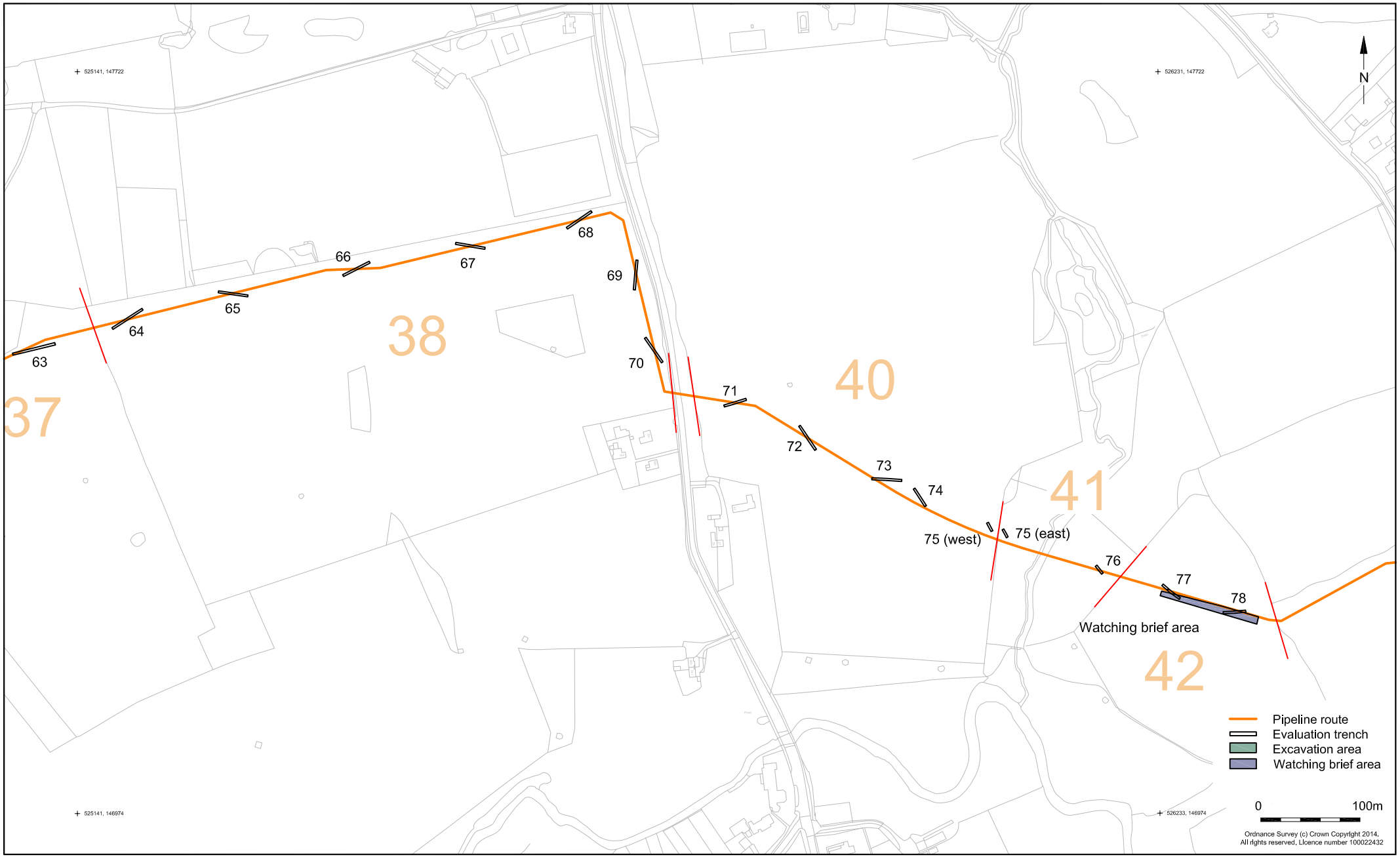
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
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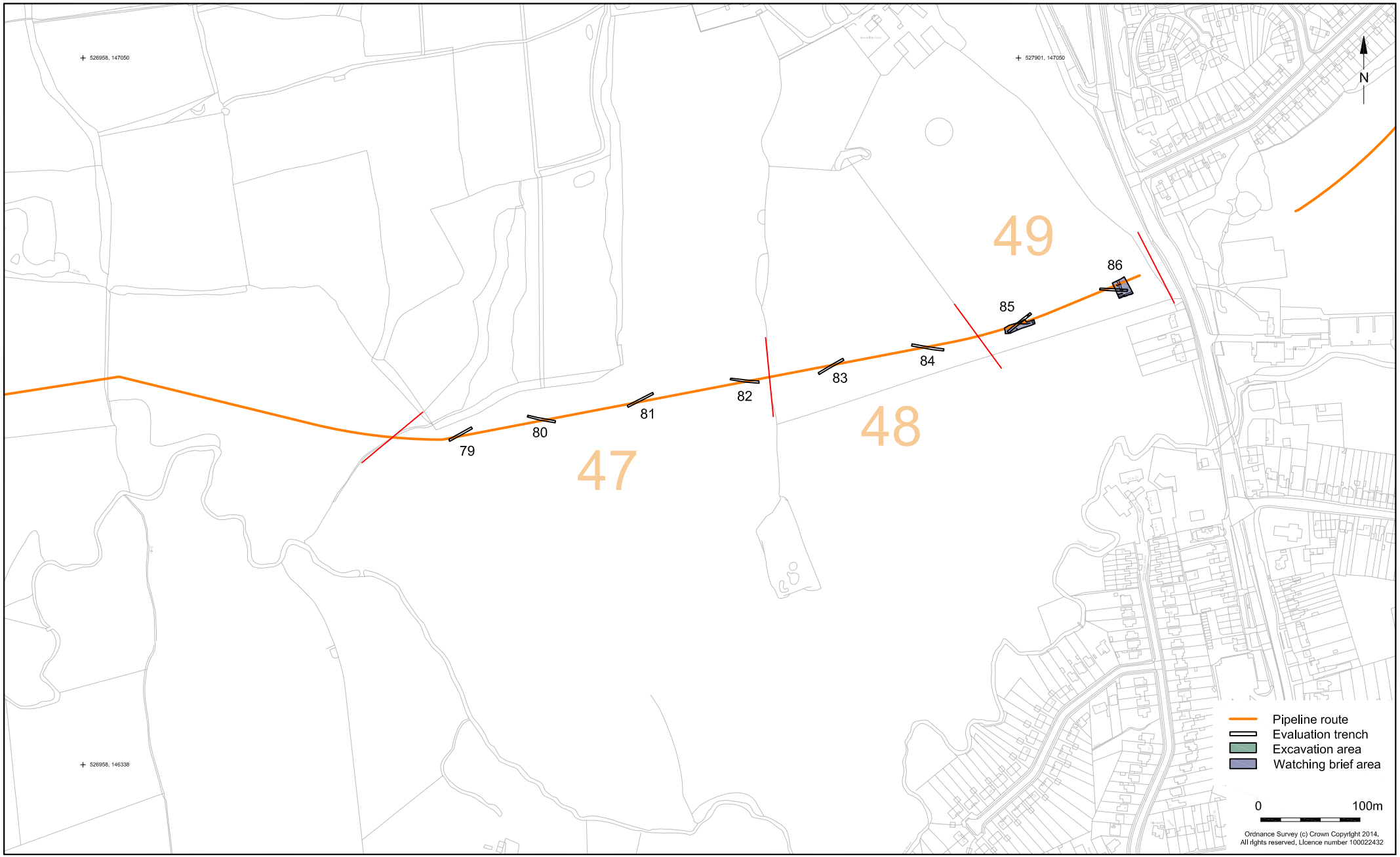

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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
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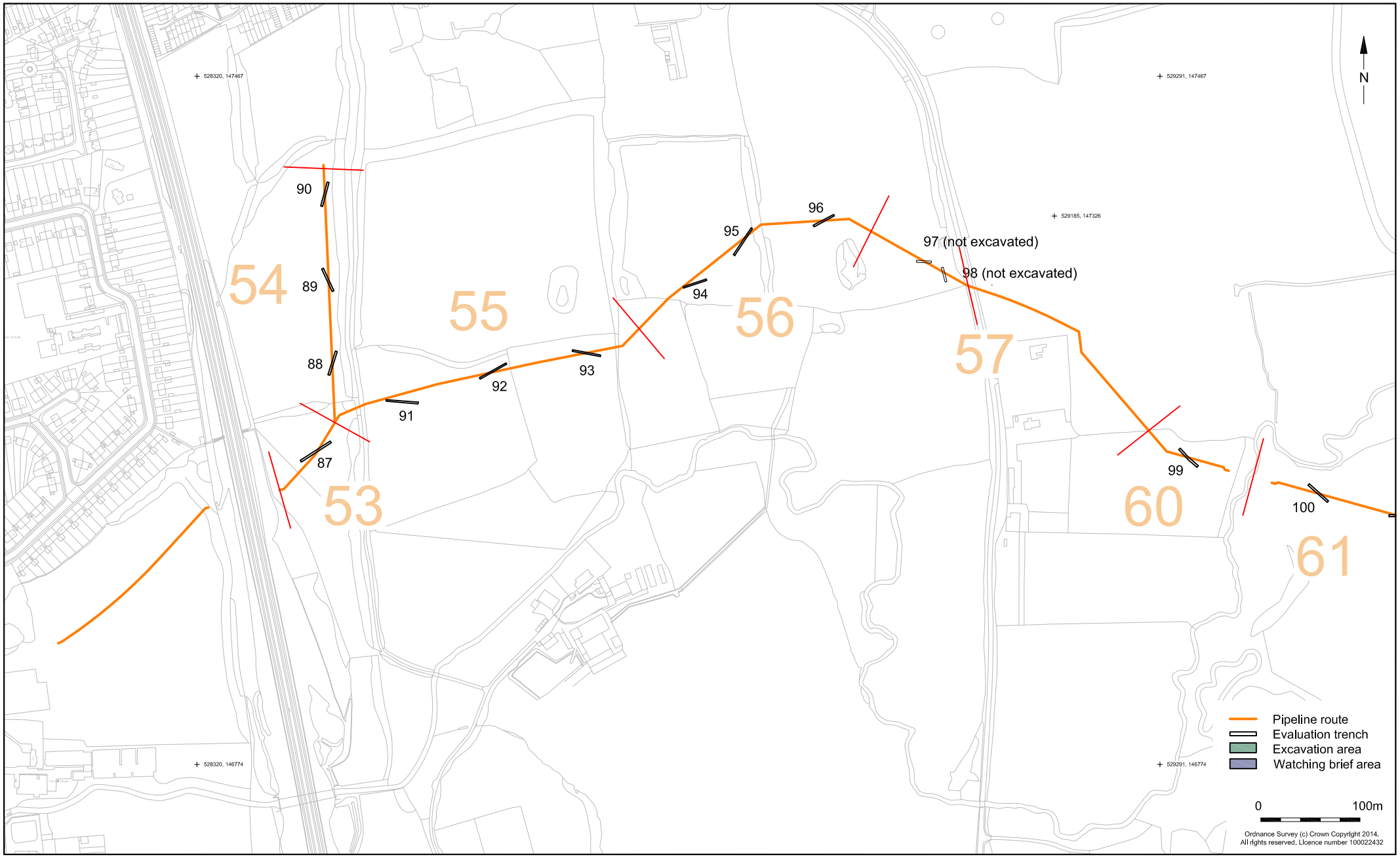

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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Site plan showing location of areas	
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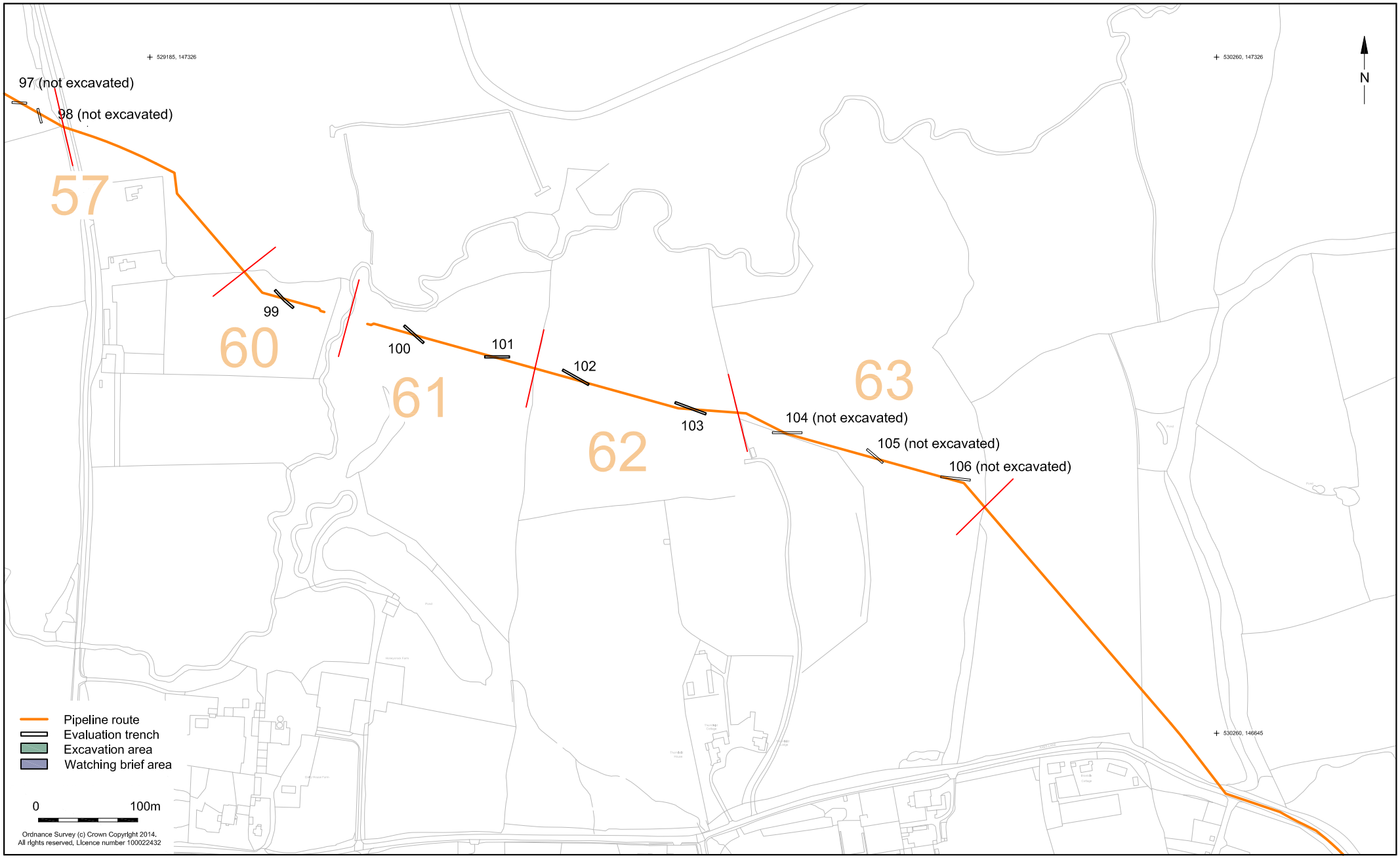

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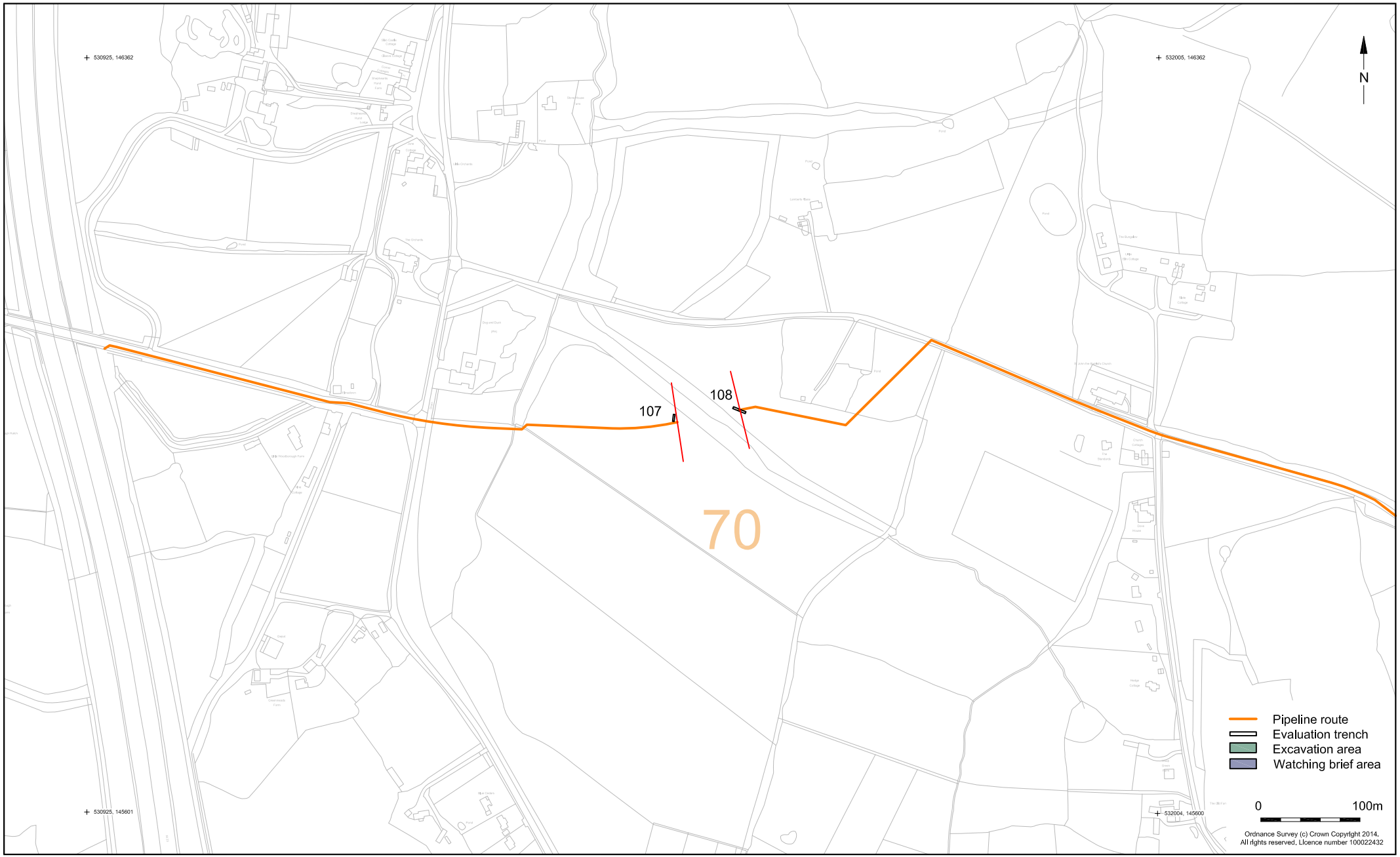

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Early Neolithic pit [1020] facing south

© **Archaeology South-East**		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 1 Plot 12	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

N

521507, 150907

521659, 150907

Pits GP56

GP2

Enclosure 1

GP3

GP5

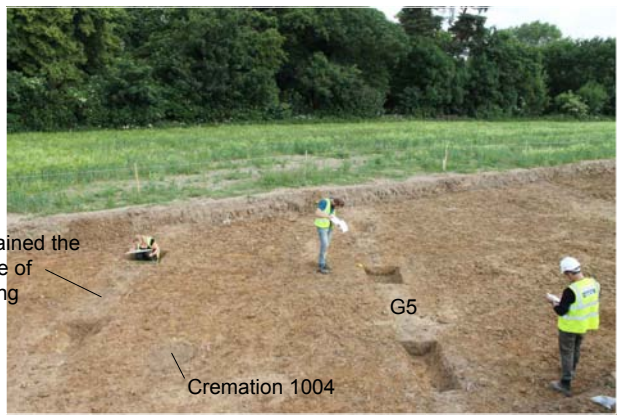
GP6

Pit 1034

Droveway/track 1

Pit 113

The burnt fills of Enclosure 1 facing east



Droveway 1 facing north west

521507, 150685

521659, 150685

0 20m

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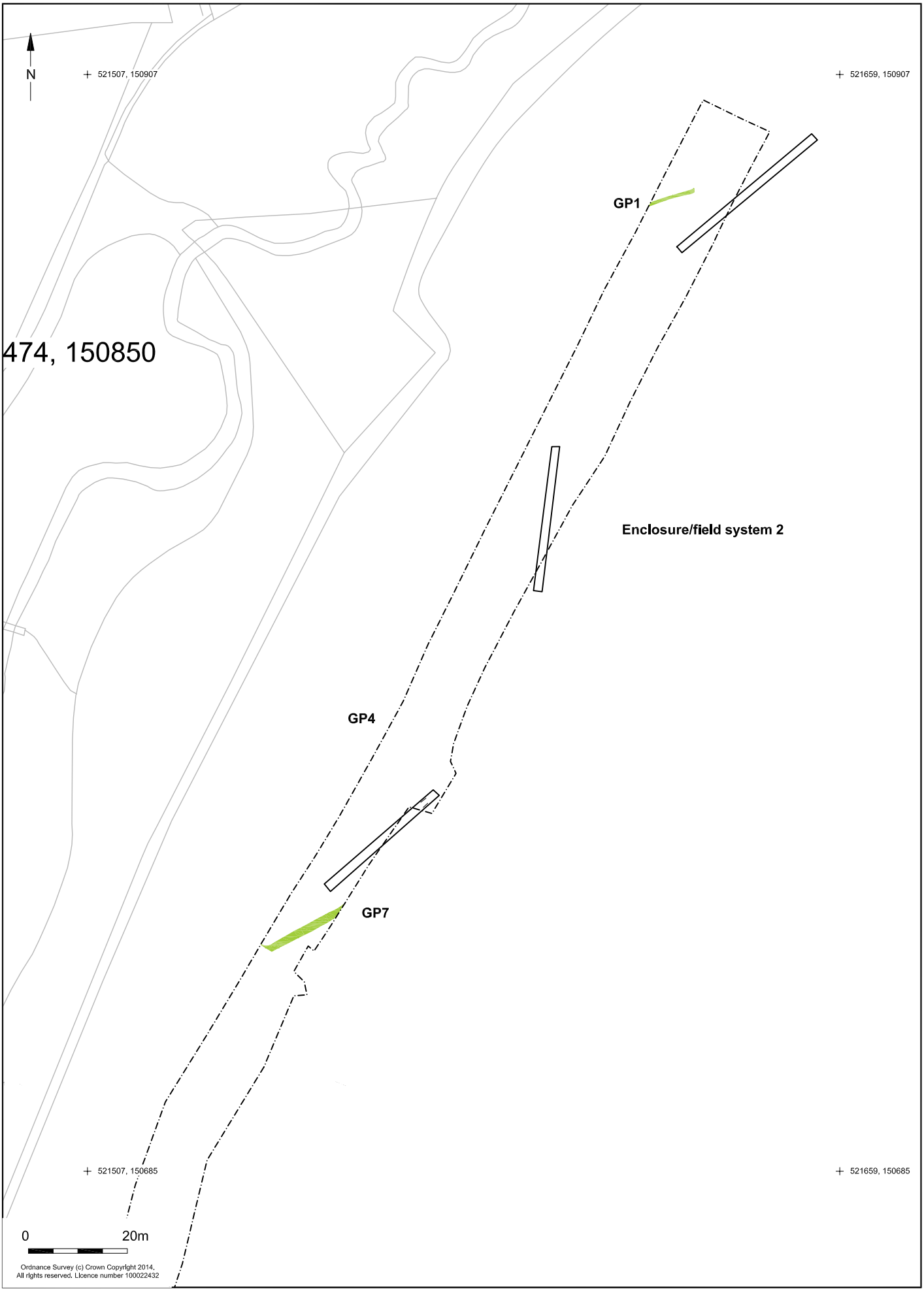
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 2.1 Plot 12	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



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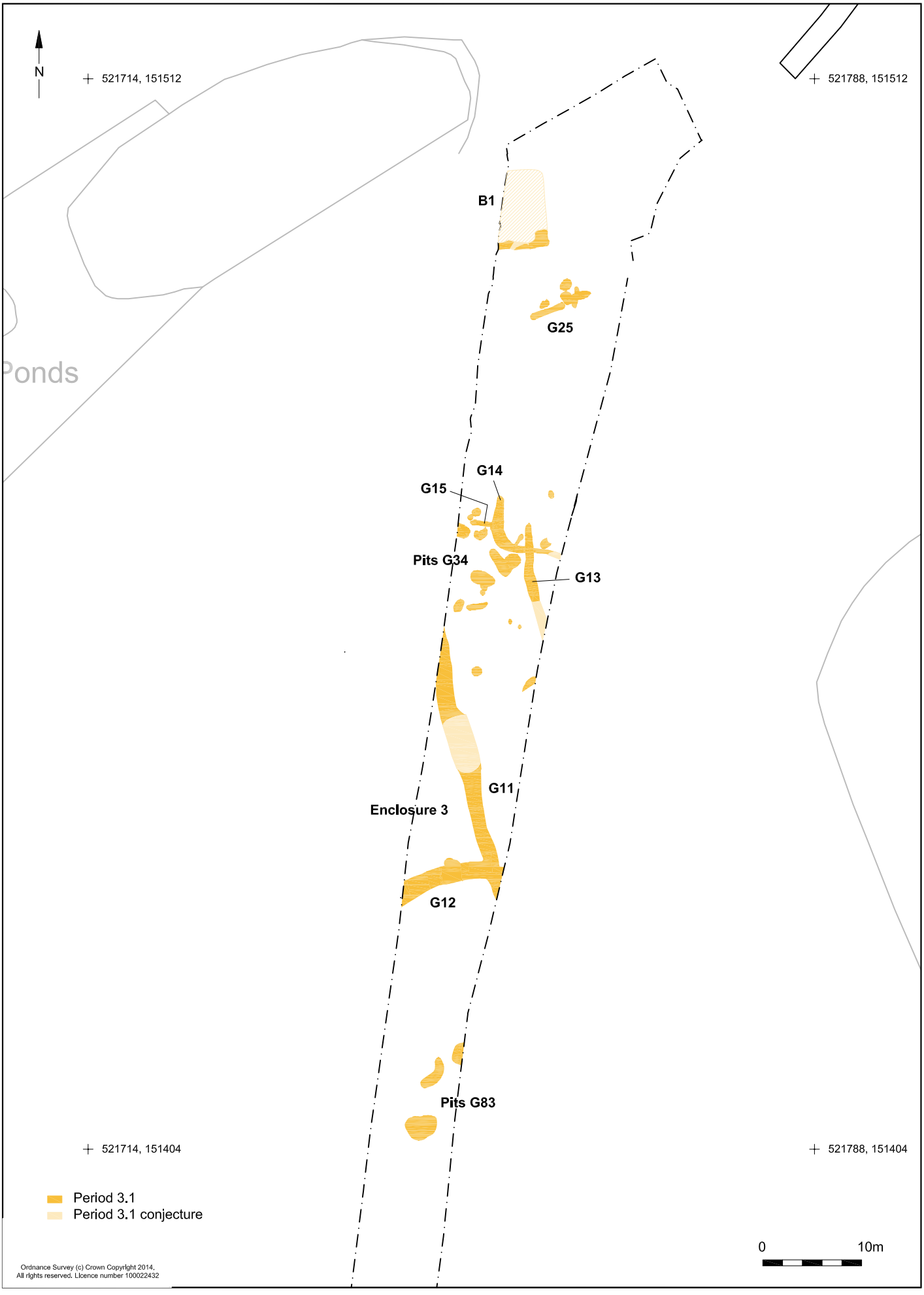
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 2.2	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3.1	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

Medieval buildings 1-6 facing south west

Ditches G11 and G12 facing north west. Note the dump of rubble at intersection

Building 1 facing west

South west corner of Building 2 facing north west

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3 photographs	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

N

521714, 151512

521788, 151512

Ponds

B2

Cobbled surfaces G74

G18

sill beam

B3

Path 1381

G16

G36

Buildings 2, 4 and 6 facing west

521714, 151404

521788, 151404

Period 3.2

Period 3.2 conjecture

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3.2 Plot 7 & 8	
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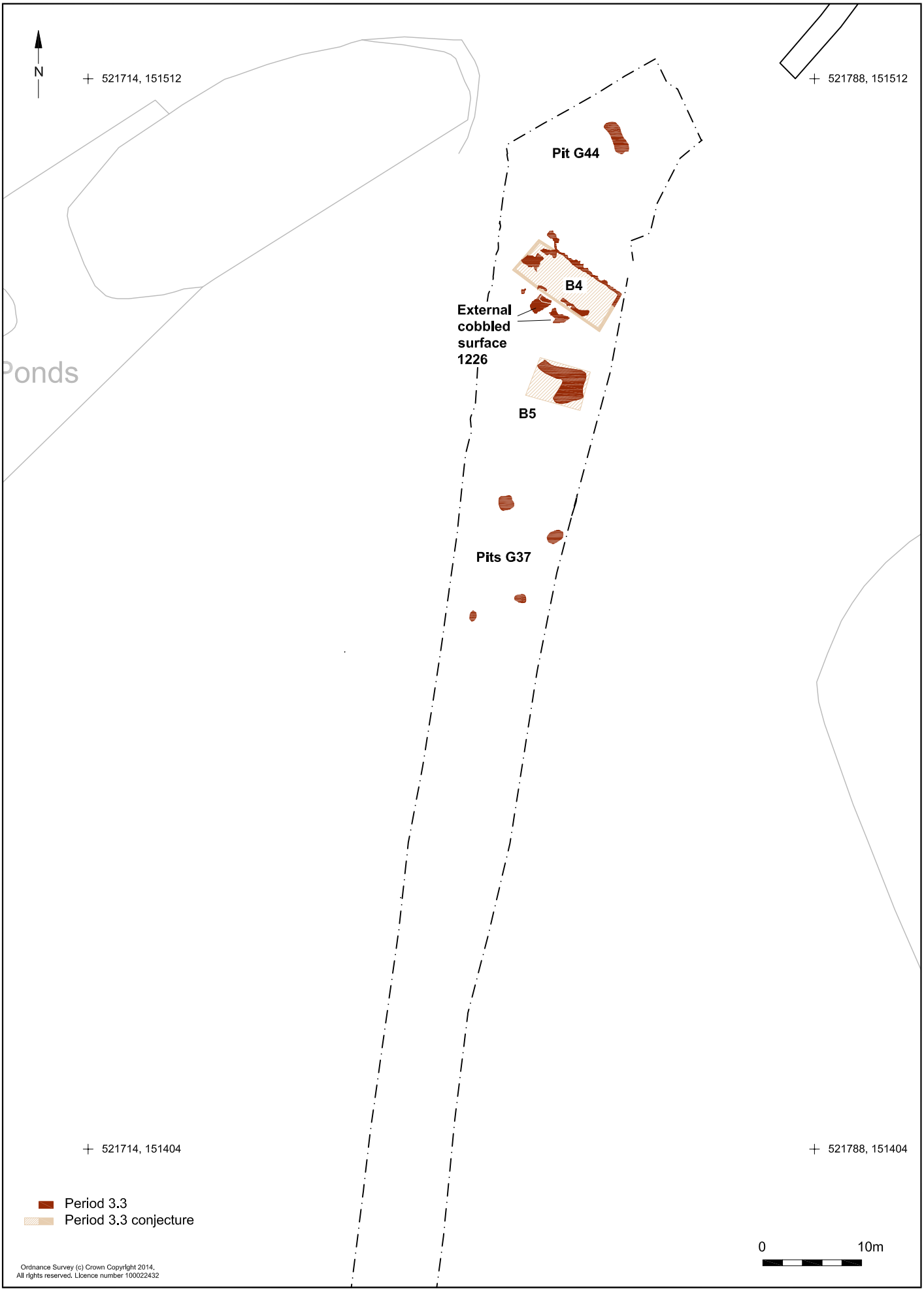

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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3.3 Plot 7 & 8	
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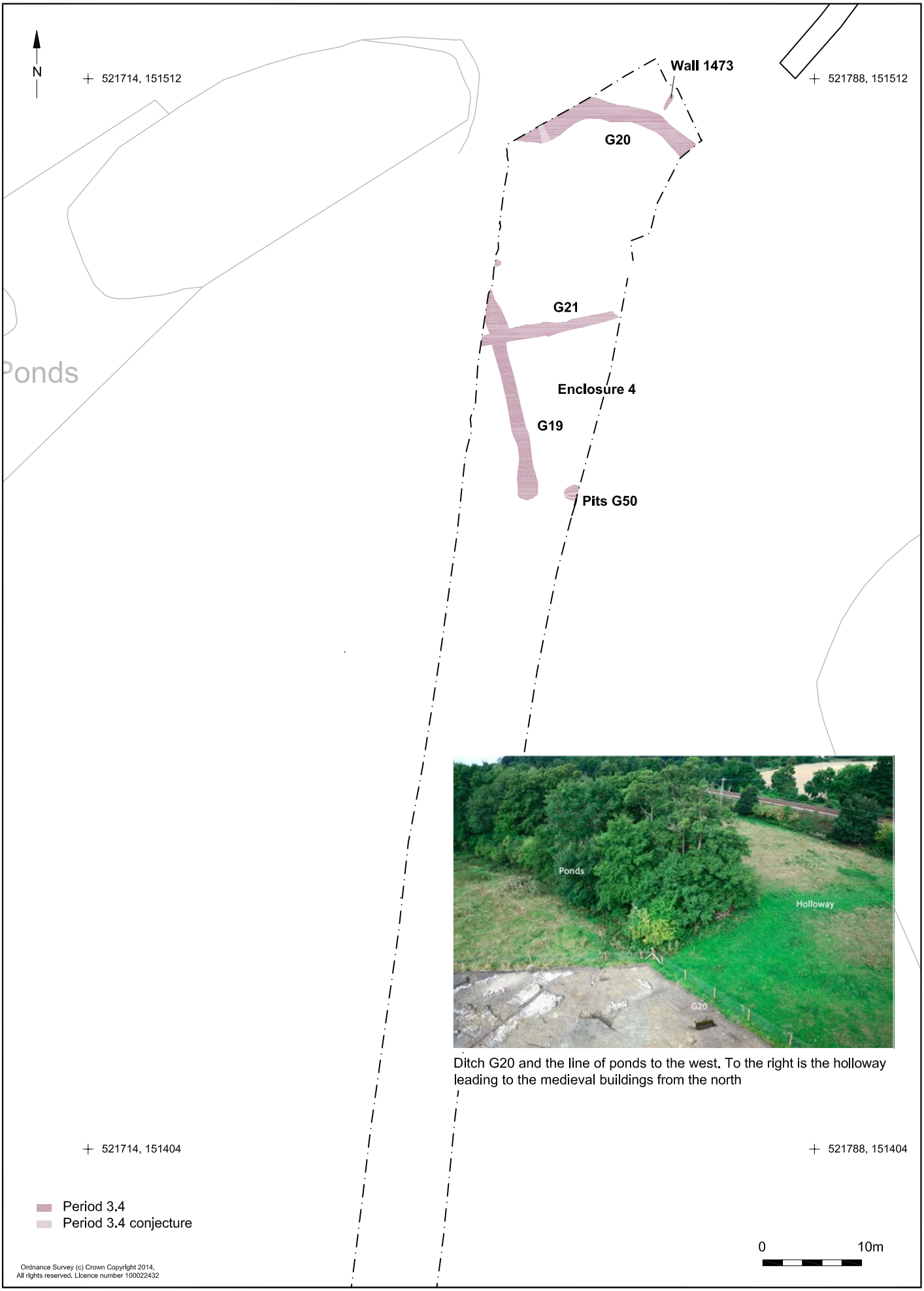

Ditch G20 and the line of ponds to the west. To the right is the holloway leading to the medieval buildings from the north

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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3.4 Plot 7 & 8	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

N

521714, 151512

521788, 151512

G22

B6

Ponds

The chalk rubble foundations of Building 6 facing north west

521714, 151404

521788, 151404

Period 3.5

Period 3.5 conjecture

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 3.5 Plot 7 & 8	
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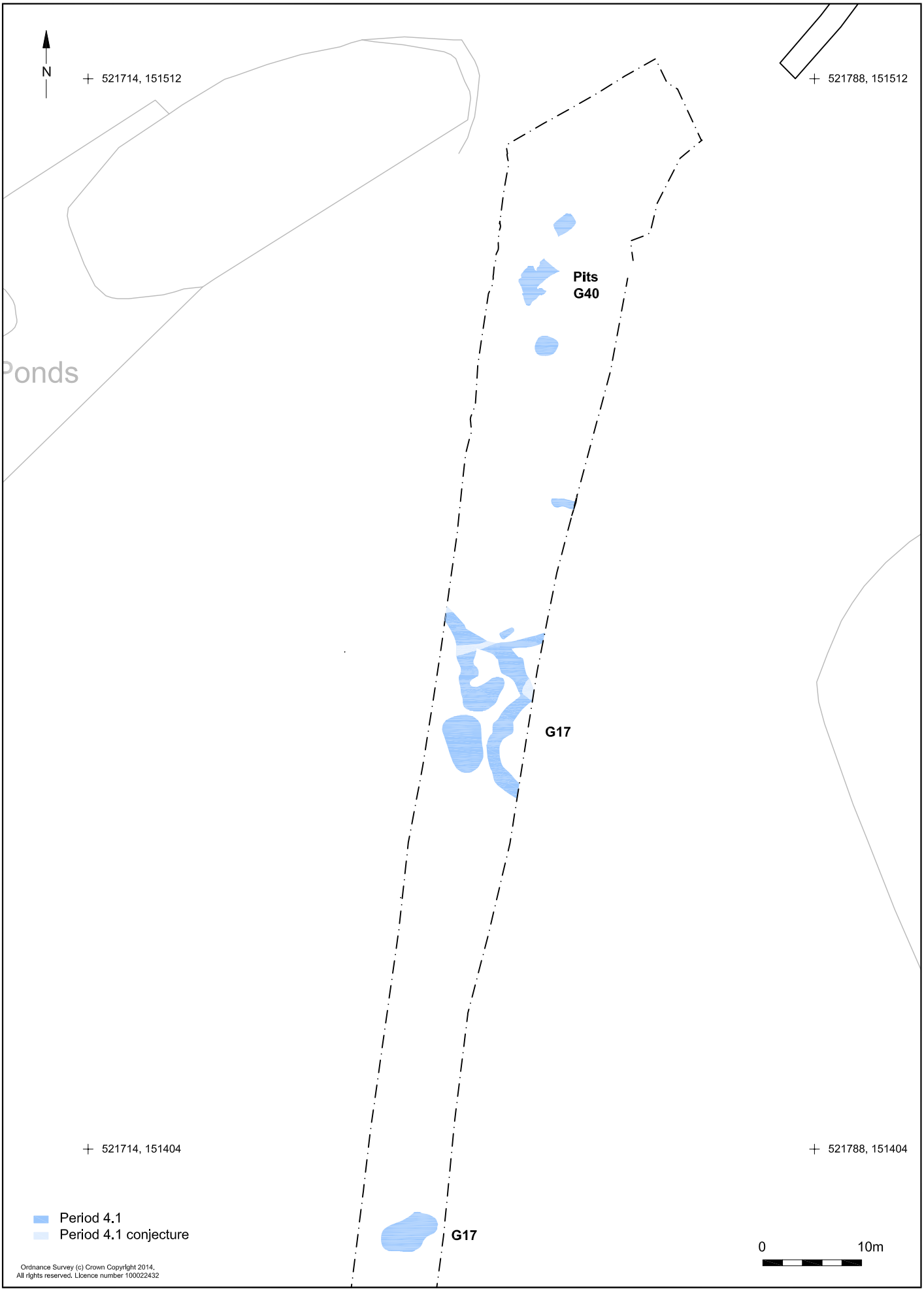

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 4.1 Plot 7 & 8	
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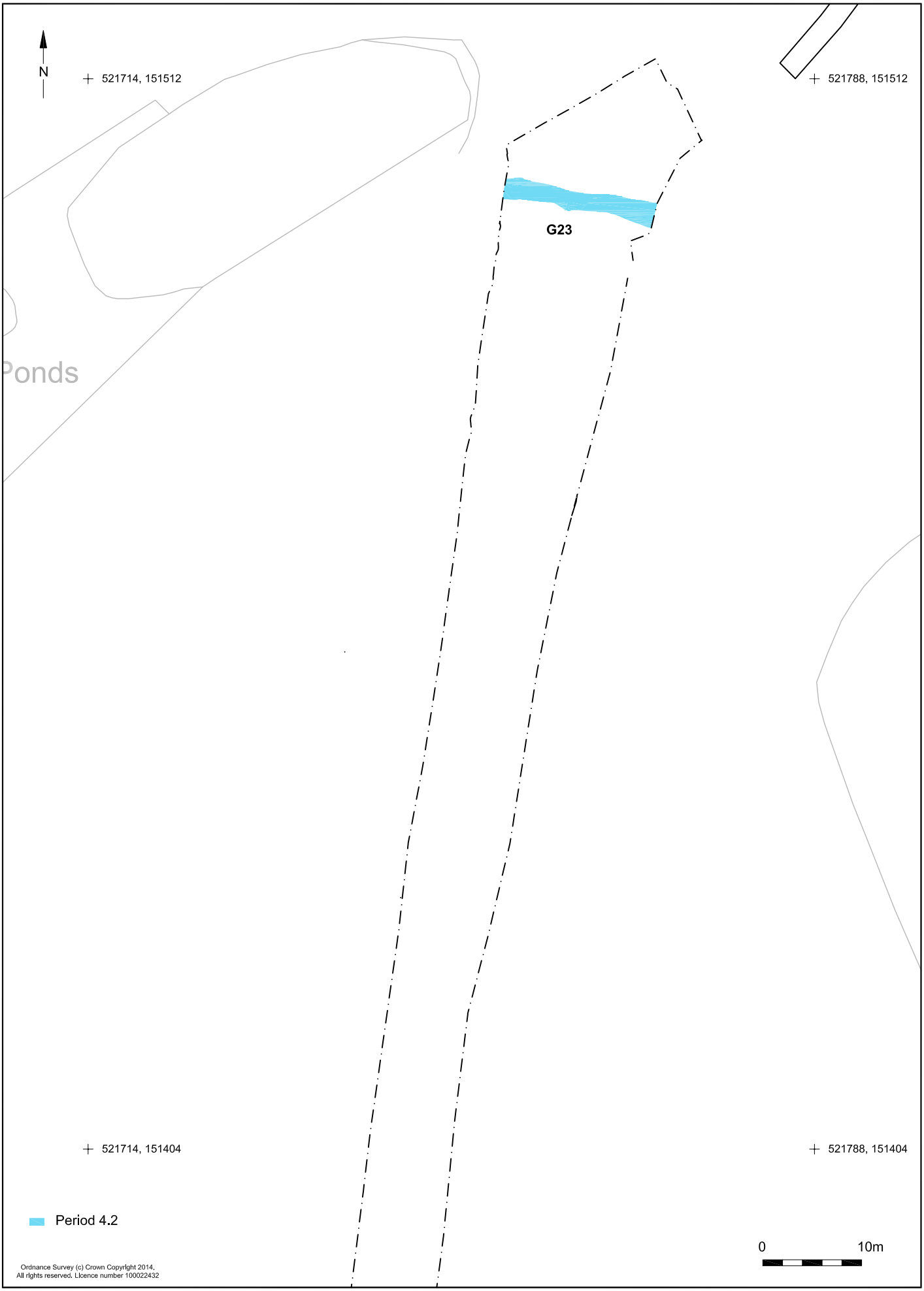

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Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 4.2 Plot 7 & 8	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

N

521714, 151512

521788, 151512

B7

Ponds

Chalk foundations of Building 7 facing north west

521714, 151404

521788, 151404

Period 4.3

Period 4.3 conjecture

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 4.3 Plot 7 & 8	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

© Archaeology South-East		Outwood to Buckland Water Main	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 5784	March 2014	Period 4.3 Plot 12	
Report Ref: 2013336	Drawn by: FEG		

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