

**An Archaeological Investigation at Stepstile Meadows,  
Flanchford Road, Reigate, Surrey**

**(NGR 52308 11491)**

**Planning Reference: 07/00746/F and 07/00144/F**

**Deon Whittaker MA**



**Oasis ID. 48206**

**Project No. 3026  
ASE Report No. 2008118  
Site Code: SSR 07**

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological investigation was conducted between November 2007 and April 2008 in the gardens of the house at Stepstile Meadows following its demolition and in advance of the construction of a new house, swimming pool and underground car park. Three areas were excavated down to formation level or to the archaeological horizon or natural which ever was the highest. Natural was not reached in Area 1; whilst in the northern parts of Areas 2 and 3 all archaeological horizons and deposits (aside from modern features) had been removed by the construction of the original house and tennis court. Significant made-ground layers were recorded on the southern sides on Areas 2 and 3, however this did yield archaeological features and artefacts of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. These features comprised a ditch and pits, and a number of irregular features of natural origin were recorded. Cultural material retrieved from the features date the site to c. 10 - 70 AD.*

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological excavation in advance of redevelopment of a site at Stepstile Meadow, Flanchford Road, Reigate, Surrey, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR TQ 2308 1491), (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The development involved demolition of an existing building and the construction of a new house largely set out on the previous footprint. The scheme involves the creation of an underground car park, basement leisure facilities and swimming pool complex.
- 1.3 A Desk Based Assessment (RPS Planning and Development 2007) was prepared by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of Mr Graham Chilton, in support of a planning application for the site. It was recommended that targeted trial trenching should be undertaken within the development footprint to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site in response to the planning application (planning references 07/00746/F and 07/00144/F). This work was carried out by Archaeology South East in May 2007 and led to the identification of Late Iron Age - Roman remains. The evaluation report forms a separate document although the results are referred to below (Collie 2007).
- 1.4 On the basis of the trial trench evaluation results, the following condition (Condition 3) was attached to an amendment to the earlier planning application (ref: 07/01772/F):

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme on investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason:*

*The site covers an area in which it is considered necessary to preserve for future reference any archaeological information before it is destroyed by the development with regard to the Reigate and Banstead Borough Local Plan 2005 policy Pc8 and Surrey Structure Plan 2004 policy SE5.*

- 1.5 Following consultation between RPS Planning and Development and the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, advisor to Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, the scope of the stage 2 archaeological works was defined. The work undertaken forms the basis of this report. This required the stripping of three areas totalling 1,665m<sup>2</sup> under constant archaeological supervision (Fig. 2).
- 1.6 The stripping of Area 1 was carried out under the supervision of Andy Margetts (Archaeologist) on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2007. The fieldwork on Areas 2 and 3 was undertaken by Deon Whittaker (Archaeologist), Michelle Statton, Nicola Betly, Dave Atkin, Justin Barton (Site Assistants) and Lesley Davidson (Surveyor) variously between 4<sup>th</sup> February and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-

excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 286, 1978) shows the underlying geology to consist of Hythe Beds with Higher Terrace River Gravels to the south and south-east with Atherfield Clay to the south-west. An east-west band of Sandgate Beds runs to the north, overlain by Folkstone Beds and a band of Alluvium associated with the Rover Mole.

2.2 Due to the terracing of the natural hill slope that had taken place during the construction of the original Stepstile Meadow house, there was an expectation of significant truncation towards the north of the site. This was born out by the preceding evaluation. In addition to the truncation there was, conversely on the south side of the development, significant deposits of made ground on the slope of the hill, to form a terrace. Additional terracing had taken place to the east of the site to form a level surface for a tennis court.

2.3 The archaeological background has been discussed in depth by a preceding Desk Based Assessment (DBA) prepared by RPS Planning which indicates potential for multi-period archaeological remains. Broadly, the site has been classified as having high archaeological potential due to Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeological material found during the construction of the original Stepstile Meadow house in 1939. There have been significant finds in the wider vicinity of the site from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with a number of Bronze Age barrows on Reigate Heath. The archaeological background is drawn from the original by RPS Planning and Development (2007) and is summarised by the periods as follows:

### **2.4 Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC**

Both Reigate and Salfords have produced a single biface each, with further finds including an ovate biface (hand axe) from the area of Outwood, east of Reigate. The Hythe Beds geology is a potential source of additional material.

### **2.5 Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC**

Five hundred square metres of flint scatter has been recorded south of Wonham Mill (about 0.8 km west of Stepstile Meadow), sitting on the River Terrace Gravels of the River Mole, producing over 4000 flint artefacts (SMR ref. 3006). Burnt flint concentrations/hearths suggesting campsites have been found on Reigate Heath.

### **2.6 Neolithic 4,000 to 2,000 BC**

A single Neolithic blade has been found at Stepstile Meadow (SMR ref. 3008), but no further evidence to suggest occupation. Further finds have been recorded from Wonham Mill (SMR ref. 3007) (three arrows and a plano – convex knife) and from Reigate Heath (leaf-shaped arrow) (SMR ref. 2493). The spread of these finds suggests hunting and agriculture on the River Terrace Gravels of the River Mole and the well drained sandy soils of Reigate Heath. Two barrows, possibly of Neolithic date have revealed leaf-shaped

arrows and calcined bone at Redhill Junction.

#### 2.7 Bronze Age 2,000 to 700 BC

In close proximity to the site (c. 70m north of Flanchford Road) there is one of a series of Bronze Age barrows on Reigate Heath, occupying a shallow ridge of Lower Greensand. The closest barrow is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 21064). Barbed and tanged arrowheads have been found in Priory Park and Park Lane in Reigate, with three socketed axes, a socketed gouge, a barbed spearhead, ingot fragments and other metalwork also recovered from a potential settlement site at Priory Park.

#### 2.8 Iron Age 700 BC to 43 AD

In addition to Iron Age coins from the above mentioned Bronze Age barrow cemetery, Iron Age pottery has also been recovered during the development of Stepstile Meadow house in 1939 (SMR ref. 3009). The pottery fragments may have been residual, possibly from agricultural manuring of the well drained sandy soils, or indicative of more substantial activity.

#### 2.9 Romano British 43 to 410 AD

A quern stone with Alice Holt greyware and Roman tile (SMR ref. 828) has been found at Stepstile Meadow. The finds may be residual, possibly from manuring and/or the product of more substantial activity and occupation. Reigate is known to have been an important site for the production of brick and tile supplied to local villas and sites in London and Canterbury.

#### 2.10 Saxon 410 to 1066 AD

Whilst no known Saxon remains are recorded in the vicinity, Flanchford Road and Trumpetshill are hollow ways and could date back to this period. The original Wonham watermill (SMR ref. 3739) is recorded in the Domesday Book and is presumed to have been a Saxon structure.

#### 2.11 Mediaeval 1066 to 1550 AD

A Tudor Green pottery sherd (SMR ref. 3010) has been found at Stepstile Meadow; again the suggestion is made that the find may be deposited during manuring. Flanchford Farm to the south of the site (SMR ref. 4116) has produced a fragment of a metal purse frame and Wonham Mill is referred to in 1199 and 1328 at which point it is owned by Reigate Priory until the Dissolution. Reigate was a well known source for fine sand and stone building materials.

#### 2.12 Post – Medieval 1550 AD to Present

A listed windmill dated to c.1765 (SMR ref. 3638) is situated at Reigate Heath approximately 1 kilometre north of the site. There are eleven listed buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries within 1 kilometre of the site. Quarrying of chalk and 'Kentish' stone from the Upper Greensand continued at least into the C18<sup>th</sup>. More recently a line of 20<sup>th</sup> century pillboxes were built along the



River Mole, one of which is within view of the site (SMR ref. 6451).

### 2.13 Recent Archaeological Evaluation

The preceding evaluation in May 2007 consisted of five trenches excavated to a maximum of 2.20m below ground level. Trenches 3-5, were excavated in close proximity to the old house, contained no archaeological deposits and revealed only natural geology (in Trench 5) or deposits of made-ground where the ground surface had been raised (Trenches 3-4).

Trench 1 revealed an extensive layer of flint overlying the natural geology. The southern end of Trench 2 produced evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity consisting of a cut feature and an irregular hollow containing dumped deposits of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery and daub. It was thought that the material was possibly indicative of adjacent occupation.

## 3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to identify, excavate, record, analyse and publish any archaeological remains.

3.2 The specific objectives as quoted in the WSI (Griffin 2007) were:

- To understand the nature and extent of the Iron Age – Romano British occupation of the site
- Relate the Iron Age – Romano British remains identified to previous discoveries in the area as highlighted in the Desk Based Assessment
- To identify and characterise archaeological remains from other, as yet unidentified, periods of activity as necessary
- To contribute to an understanding of the environmental history of the Reigate area by the implementation of an environmental sampling strategy

## **4.0 Methodology**

### **4.1 Site Areas**

4.1.1 There were three areas of interest (Fig. 2):

- Excavation Area 1
- Excavation Area 2
- Strip and Map Area 3

4.1.2 Area 1 (242m<sup>2</sup>) was located within the footprint of the contractor's access route into the site and the location of a piling mat. This area was stripped with the contractor's machinery under the supervision of the monitoring archaeologist. Excavation ceased when the formation level was reached.

4.1.3 Area 2 (978m<sup>2</sup>) was located within the footprint of a basement car park. This area was eventually to be excavated up to a depth of 8m and was contiguously piled in the northern part of the site for Health and Safety reasons. The southern part was battered or stepped as appropriate. Area 2 was excavated by machine to the top of the archaeological deposits and/or the underlying natural, whichever was highest, under the direction of the monitoring archaeologist. In effect the northern half of Area 2 was excavated down to the natural as archaeological deposits were not present, whilst the southern half had a depth of made ground removed to expose archaeological deposits.

4.1.4 Area 3 (445m<sup>2</sup>) was located in the area of the swimming pool and basement leisure area to the west of the site. The northern side was sheet piled to provide ground stability whilst the southern side was battered and stepped by machine as necessary. Area 3 was excavated by machine to the top of the natural due to the absence of archaeological deposits. Machine stripping took place under the direction of the monitoring archaeologist.

### **4.2 Machine Stripping Methodology**

4.2.1 Plant was not allowed to run on exposed subsoil in the three areas, to try and prevent rutting and disturbance of any archaeological deposits beneath. Machinery was also prevented from running on any exposed archaeological deposits, or the natural clay until the County Archaeological Officer was satisfied that all archaeological remains had been excavated and recorded.

4.2.2 All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and this was done under the direct supervision of the attending archaeologist. Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, modern made ground) were removed in spits up to 0.1m in thickness. Machine excavation was carried out to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever were uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have included the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were hand cleaned as necessary and planned.

4.2.3 In Area 1, the depth of machining was not sufficient to reveal archaeological

deposits. The advice of the SCC Archaeological Officer was sought and it was determined that there was sufficient soil depth remaining to protect any possible buried archaeological remains.

#### 4.3 General Excavation Methodology

4.3.1 Once the machine strip of each section of each area was completed a fixed site grid was established relative to Ordnance Datum using a Total Station. A plan was prepared as the stripping progressed using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) in combination with Total Station surveying and hand planning on permatrace. Due to the sharp changes in topographical height across the site it was necessary to have many levels and area boundaries planned by DGPS and Total Station. This plan was available on site during the excavation of Area 2 and the eastern section of Area 3. The plan was updated by occasional visits to site by Lesley Davidson (Archaeology South-East Surveyor) who plotted edges of excavated areas, excavated features and recorded levels in consultation with the supervising archaeologist. Where electronic surveying was not essential, the plan was completed by hand in relation to either the site grid or a pre-planned baseline. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall feature (Fig. 3).

4.3.2 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas, a sample excavation strategy was agreed with the SCC Archaeological Officer and English Heritage's Scientific Advisor, Dominique de Moulins. 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.
- 25% of each linear features exposed area and all terminals & intersections to define relationships.
- 100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens), being zones of specialised activity, were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- Layers, containing archaeological material which appeared to mask underlying features were fully excavated, leaving baulks to enable the deposits to be recorded.

4.3.3 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Artefacts were retained from all deposits.

4.3.4 The sampling strategy for palaeo-environmental remains was established once Area 2 had been stripped, and was determined by the English Heritage Scientific Advisor, RPS Planning and Development, the Archaeology South-East Environmental Officer and the SCC Archaeological Officer. Generally the samples were of 40 litres for each feature unless the feature was too small to provide the full amount.

- 4.3.5 Small finds from Area 2 were recovered with regard to standard field conservation procedures and sent to Fishbourne Museum for conservation.
- 4.3.6 The excavation area, all features, fills and spoil were metal detected for artefacts, both prior to and post-excavation.
- 4.3.7 A full black and white, colour (35mm transparency) and digital photographic record was maintained to illustrate 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 and site progress.
- 4.3.8 Once the open sections of each excavation area had been fully recorded to the satisfaction of Archaeological Officer, SCC, the relevant area was handed back to the developer.

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Area 1 (Fig. 2)

5.1.1 Area 1 measured 28m long by 12m wide and bordered the north edge of Area 2. The stratigraphy in Area 1 comprised 0.20m of light greyish brown, loose, silty sand topsoil [001] with signs of heavy rooting. The area contained shrubs, fence posts and vegetation which were removed by machine. The underlying natural substrate was not exposed.

5.1.2 No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

Table 1: Area 1 Contexts from Watching Brief

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. thickness
001	Layer	Topsoil	28m	12m	0.20m

### 5.2 Area 2 (Fig. 3)

5.2.1 Area 2 was the largest area excavated, measuring 30m long and 30m wide, adjoining Area 3 to the west. Area 1, to the north, was separated by a piled revetment trench (Fig. 2). The ground had been levelled throughout the north half of the area for the construction of the existing tennis court, truncating any potential archaeological deposits. In the southern half of Area 2, deep deposits of made ground created a terrace to provide a level surface for the tennis court. Below this made ground and underlying archaeological deposits, the natural sloped steeply south, levelled off for a couple of metres and then gently sloped south and south west.

5.2.2 The general stratigraphy (excluding features and fills) revealed in section consisted of:

Table 2: Area 2 General Stratigraphy

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. thickness
609	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.20m
610	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.40m
611	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.20m
612	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.40m
613	Deposit	Colluvium	-	-	0.15m
614	Deposit	Colluvium	-	-	0.20m
615	Deposit	Natural	-	-	LoE
616	Deposit	Colluvium	-	-	0.20m

### 5.2.3 Summary

The general stratigraphy (excluding the features and fills) were as follows (Fig. 4, Section 2):

A deposit of light yellow sand (natural substrate), [615], mottled with dark reddish yellow, slightly clayey sand, loose to friable, firm after exposure. This is the same as [608] in Area 3. Overlain by:

A deposit of mid reddish brown, friable, sandy silt [614], up to 0.20m thick, encountered in the west end of Area 2 containing Romano - British pot fragments, transitions imperceptibly into [616], both of which are cut by numerous features. A similar deposit is [616], slightly siltier than [614], existing to the east and downslope (south) of [614]. Overlain by:

A deposit of mid yellowish brown, (dark greyish brown when wet), soft, sandy clay [613], up to 0.15m thick, which was encountered mid slope on the southern half of Area 2, containing Late Iron Age – Romano British pot fragments and sealing several features. This deposit was overlain by:

A deposit of dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand [612], up to 0.40m thick with occasional flint flecks and rare fragments of cbm. This was overlain by:

A deposit of mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand [611], up to 0.20m thick with occasional flint flecks. This was overlain by:

A deposit of dark yellowish brown, loose, sand [610], up to 0.40m thick with occasional cbm fragments. This was overlain by:

A deposit of light brownish grey, friable silty clay [609], up to 0.20m thick with occasional fragments of rubble and cbm. Also contains frequent flint flecks and occasional flint fragments.

### 5.2.4 All cut and fill contexts recorded in Area 2 have been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1: irregular features without archaeological deposits
- Group 2: irregular features with archaeological deposits
- Group 3: regular features with archaeological deposits
- Group 4: modern features associated with the tennis court

### 5.2.5 Mid way down the southern slope of Area 2, the ground was seen to level off for a couple of metres. This area of level ground was covered in a number of irregular features, some disturbed by animal burrows, others appearing as tree boles or other such natural features. The fills are generally similar (to the point of being indistinguishable from) to [614] and [616]. It is thought that these features derived from bioturbation (probably a former hedge-line), with possible subsequent animal disturbance.

Table 3: Area 2 Group 1: irregular non-archaeological features

Number	Type	Description	Max.	Max. Width	Max.
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			<b>Length</b>		<b>thickness</b>
637	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.45m	0.35m	0.28m
638	Fill of 637	Silty Sand	0.45m	0.35m	0.28m
646	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.60m	0.50m	0.14m
647	Fill of 646	Sandy Silt	0.60m	0.50m	0.14m
652	Fill of 653	Sandy Silt	1m	0.50m	0.30m
653	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1m	0.50m	0.30m
654	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.80m	0.80m	0.50m
655	Fill of 654	Sandy Silt	0.80m	0.80m	0.50m
656	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.2m	1.2m	0.85m
657	Fill of 656	Sandy Silt	1.2m	1.2m	0.85m
658	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation or animal disturbance?	0.95m	0.50m	0.35m
659	Fill of 658	Sandy Silt	0.95m	0.50m	0.35m
660	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.70m	0.43m	0.12m
661	Fill of 660	Sandy Silt	0.70m	0.43m	0.12m
666	Cut	Irregular feature	0.60m	0.25m	0.15m
667	Fill of 666	Sandy Silt	0.60m	0.25m	0.15m
668	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.9m	0.81m	0.30m
669	Fill of 668	Sandy Silt	1.9m	0.81m	0.30m
702	Fill of 703	Sandy Silt	1.1m	0.45m	0.20m
703	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.1m	0.45m	0.20m

#### 5.2.6 Summary: Group 1 Features (Phases 1, 2 and Undated)

The features in Table 3 are briefly summarised:

##### Group 1 (Phase 1)

Context [646] was an irregular feature both in plan and section, cut into [615] and filled by [647] a firm to friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, without inclusions. [656] also appeared to be cut into [615] and the fill [657] was indistinguishable from deposit [614] sealing it. Contexts [657] and [614] were

a dark greyish brown at this lower elevation. [658] was similarly irregular with a substantial undercut, filled with [659], a dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional, large, sub angular, flint pieces. It is likely that these irregular features were a caused by bioturbation.

Context [653] was an irregular feature both in plan and section, cut into [615] and filled by [652] a firm to friable, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, inclusions consisting of frequent large sub angular flints. This feature was probably formed by bioturbation

Contexts [666] and [668] (Fig. 4, Sections 17 and 18) were irregular features with [667] and [669] the respective fills, recorded as being mid grey sandy silt, with occasional, large, sub-angular, flint pieces. Context [668] was cut into [615] and cut by [666] which was sealed by [614]. The formation process of these features is not clear.

Context [660] was an irregular feature cut into [615], appearing as two possibly conjoined circles in plan but showing no cut in the base or differentiation in the light to mid brown, soft to firm, sandy silt [661]. There were no inclusions and no archaeological material. This feature was probably the result of bioturbation.

#### Group 1 (Phase 2)

Context [637] consisted of an irregular-edged oval feature. In section the relationship with adjacent features and deposits was ambiguous. The pit appeared to cut [614]. Fill [638] consisted of mid brown, soft – friable, silty sand without inclusions. The relationship to [620] was not discernable either in plan or in section (Fig. 4, Section 10). This feature was probably the result of bioturbation.

Context [654] only became apparent during the excavation of [635], having not been visible in plan. It consisted of a steep, slightly concave sided (70 degree) circular feature with an imperceptible break to a rounded base. The fill [655], indistinguishable from [636] was a friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional, large, sub angular, flint pieces and sealed by [613]. This feature was probably the result of bioturbation.

#### Group 1 (Undated)

Context [703] was an irregular curvilinear feature, interpreted as an animal burrow, with an irregular asymmetric base, filled by [702], a deposit of loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of large, sub-angular, flint nodules. No archaeology was present and any subsequent deposits had been truncated by the tennis court construction.

- 5.2.7 Group 2 irregular features (and suspected as being natural) but containing (residual) archaeological material are listed separately from Group 1 features. These features are interpreted as remnants of tree throws and root boles often with evidence of animal disturbance. Several contexts were recorded from Trench 2 during the prior evaluation that fit into this category and are discussed below.



Table 4: Area 2 Irregular Features with Archaeological Deposits

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. thickness
617	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.5m	1.06m	0.15m
618	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.60m	0.50m	0.04m
620	Cut	Sub Circular feature possible animal disturbance	0.50m	0.50m	0.10m
625	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.2m	0.35m	0.35m
626	Fill of 625	Sandy Silt	1.2m	0.35m	0.35m
627	Fill of 617	Silty Sand	1.5m	1.06m	0.15m
630	Cut	Sub Circular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.7m	1.2m	0.28m
631	Fill of 630	Silty Sand	1.7m	1.2m	0.28m
632	Fill of 618	Silty Sand	0.60m	0.50m	0.04m
633	Cut	Sub Circular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.80m	0.65m	0.15m
634	Fill of 633	Sandy Silt	0.80m	0.65m	0.15m
635	Cut	Irregular feature, possible Tree throw	3.7m	10.20m	0.35m
636	Fill of 635	Silty Sand	3.7m	10.20m	0.35m
639	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.1m	0.45m	0.20m
640	Fill of 639	Silty Sand	1.1m	0.45m	0.20m
641	Fill of 620	Silty Clay	0.50m	0.50m	0.10m
642	Cut	Sub Circular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1m	0.70m	0.17m
643	Fill of 642	Silty Sand	1m	0.70m	0.17m
644	Cut	Irregular	2.2m	1.4m	0.28m

		feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)			
645	Fill of 644	Silty Sand	2.2m	1.4m	0.28m
662	Cut	Circular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.65m	1.25m	0.35m
663	Fill of 662	Sandy Silt	1.65m	1.25m	0.35m
664	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	1.05m	1m	0.11m
665	Fill of 664	Sandy Silt	1.05m	1m	0.11m
670	Cut	Irregular feature, bioturbation (hedge-line?)	0.90m	0.60m	0.25m
671	Fill of 670	Sandy Silt	0.90m	0.60m	0.25m

#### 5.2.8 Summary: Group 2, Features (Phases 1 and 2)

The features in Table 3 are briefly summarised:

##### Group 2 (Phase 1)

Context [670] was an irregular triangular feature, probably a combination of bioturbation and animal disturbance, very irregular in section with an undercut joining the north and south extremities. The fill [671] was a friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent large, sub-angular, flint pieces (Fig. 4, Section 16). This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

##### Group 2 (Phase 2)

Context [618] was an irregular cut in plan with an uneven base. The fill [632] consists of dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional flint fragments and charcoal flecks (Fig. 4, Section 14). This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [617] was irregular cut in plan, with an uneven base. The fill [627] consists of mid brown, soft – friable, silty sand with moderate angular and sub angular flint, occasional pot and moderate charcoal flecks and possible traces of burnt clay (Fig. 4, Section 13). This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [620] was sub-circular in plan. Appearing to cut deposit [614], it was then seen in section that a burrow like feature (also recorded as part of [620]) projected into (partially undercutting) natural [615]. The north-west side of the feature was disturbed. The feature is interpreted as an animal burrow. The south-east side of the section was shared with [637] but the relationship is uncertain. The fill [641] consists of mid brown, soft – friable, silty clay with moderate flint nodules. This deposit also contained pottery and worked flint.

This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [625] was irregular 'keyhole' shaped in plan with a very uneven base (Fig. 4, Section 24). The eastern edge is very diffuse in an area crowded with irregular features. The fill [626] was firm to friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with one piece of fired clay. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [630] was irregular in plan and irregular in section (Fig. 4, Section 12). In the excavated half there appeared to be some rooting. Context [631] is the homogenous fill, soft to friable, mid brown, silty sand. Inclusions consisted of occasional, angular flint nodules, together with two pottery fragments. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [633] was another irregular circular feature with a very irregular base (Fig. 4, Section 15). The fill was [634], a homogenous, loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Inclusions consisted of occasional, weathered, sub-rounded flint nodules, large iron stone pieces and pottery fragments. There was no suggestion of any other cuts within the fill of [633], either in plan or section. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [635] was an irregular oval feature with an abrupt break to the top in the northeast part of the section, with a concave (50 degree) side breaking imperceptibly into a flattish base (Fig. 4, Section 21). The base rose slightly to the south-west forming a shallow 'bowl' with a gradual break to the surface. This feature was filled by [636], a dark yellowish brown, firm to friable, sandy silt, containing occasional sub-angular flint fragments. A charcoal fragment and eleven pieces of pottery were recorded at or near the surface and may have derived from either of the archaeological features cut into this fill. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [639] (Fig. 4, Section 9) and [644] (Fig. 4, Section 26) were highly irregular features, both in plan and section. Almost certainly natural, these features were filled by [640] and [645] respectively, soft to friable, mid brown, silty sand with a single pottery fragment and flint artefact in [640] and moderate pottery, flint fragments and charcoal flecks in [645]. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [642] was a shallow feature with steep sides and an irregular concave base (Fig. 4, Section 25). One of a group of irregular features, [642] was filled by [643] a friable, mid brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. [664] and [665] (cut and fill respectively) were similar except that [665] was devoid of inclusions. Feature [664] was cut by feature [662] (Fig. 4, Section 22). This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

Context [662] was a circular feature, cutting [665], with irregular base (Fig. 4, Section 22). The fill [663] was soft to firm, mid brown, sandy silt with very occasional, large flint nodules (less than 1% of the fill). Pottery fragments, a flint flake, fired clay fragments and pieces of slag were recovered. This feature may have resulted from bioturbation.

During the prior evaluation a small oval feature [2/007] of shallow depth and diffuse edges was excavated 9-10m from the northern end of evaluation Trench 2. It contained fill [2/006], a mid brown-grey sandy silt which contained a single grog-tempered pottery sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman date.

An irregular feature [2/008] lay at the southern end of the evaluation Trench 2 within five metres of the features revealed during the excavation of Area 2. The feature was highly irregular in shape and had an irregular undulating base. Within this feature was silty clay [2/009] containing small grog-tempered pottery sherds dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period along with undiagnostic burnt clay. This feature sloped down towards the eastern side of the trench. The fill of this feature, [2/009], was seen to extend to the end of the trench where it was recorded as 0.22m deep and contained more grog-tempered pottery similar to the material found 3m to the north.

Both the features from evaluation Trench 2 were cut into [2/004] (possibly equivalent to [614]) which lay directly above [2/005] (probably equivalent to [615]), a light brown orange silty sand.

5.2.9 Group 3 features within Area 2 comprised three charcoal-rich pits. These were observed in addition to a terminating ditch and several further pits. The full list of contexts is described in this section.

Table 5: Area 2 - Archaeological features

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Max. thickness</b>
621	Cut	Circular pit	0.50m	0.50m	0.10m
622	Deposit	Containing Pot assemblage	0.30m	0.30m	-
623	Cut	Probable pit	0.67m	0.37m	0.19m
624	Fill of 623	Silty Sand	0.67m	0.37m	0.19m
628	Cut	Circular pit	0.50m	0.30m	0.07m
629	Fill of 628	Silty Sand	0.50m	0.30m	0.07m
648	Cut	Circular pit	0.40m	0.40m	0.30m
649	Fill of 648	Clay	0.40m	0.40m	0.30m
650	Cut	Circular pit	-	0.5m	0.45m
651	Fill of 650	Sandy Silt	-	0.5m	0.45m
672	Fill of 621	Sandy Silt	0.50m	0.50m	0.80m
673	Fill of 621	Clay - Burnt	0.50m	0.50m	0.02m
684	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch	7m	1m	0.26m
685	Fill of 684	Silty Sand	7m	1m	0.26m
691	Cut (Slot 1)	NW-SE aligned ditch	1m	0.90m	0.20m
692	Fill of 691	Silty Sand	1m	0.90m	0.20m
697	Cut	Circular pit	0.55m	0.55m	0.14m
698	Fill of 697	Sandy Silt	0.55m	0.55m	0.14m

5.2.10 Summary: Group 3, Features (Phases 1 and 2)

The features in Table 3 are briefly summarised:

The following features were found in the south-west and central portion of Area 2 Stage 1, where some were sealed by colluvium [613] and cut into colluvial layers [614], [616] or natural deposit [615], others sealed by [614] or [616] and cut into natural [615]. There was a concentration of pot fragments [622] found sitting on the surface of colluvium [614]

#### Group 3 (Phase 1)

A possible pit [623] was an oval feature in plan, asymmetric and uneven in section (Fig. 4, Section 23). The feature was filled by [624], which was a friable to soft, light greyish brown, silty sand. There were occasional, medium to coarse, sub angular and sub rounded flint pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pottery fragments. This feature was sealed by a very disturbed silty layer, probably originally [614] and cut into [615]. The function of this feature is unclear, though it is likely to be of archaeological origin.

An east-west linear cut, [684], interpreted as a ditch, was excavated in two separate operations. Surface artefacts were collected during the stripping and cleaning and assigned to fill [685].

During cleaning it was found that the feature disappeared under a baulk which was being used as a dumper run for the construction teams. Three 1m slots were excavated across the feature to provide a 25% sample. Two of these slots (Slots 2 and 3) were within the boundary of Area 3 and are discussed below. The baulk was then partially removed to allow the revealed terminus of the feature to be excavated.

Context [684] was recorded as being cut into [608] which is the Area 3 equivalent of [615]. The fill [685] was sealed by [616] and produced disturbed fragments of bone and consisted of a soft, mid reddish brown, silty clay.

In slot 1 the ditch was recorded as cut [691] and fill [692] (Fig. 4, Section 7) and respectively. Slot 1 was a 1m wide slot excavated across the eastern end of the linear [685]. The ditch was 0.90m wide at this point and 0.20m deep. The section revealed gradual sloping sides to a rounded base. Fill [692] was the same as [685] and produced flint flakes, pottery and bone fragments.

To the north of the ditch, near slot 1, was pit [697], a sub-circular cut with steep sides to a flattish base (Fig. 4, Section 8). The fill was [698] and was friable, dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

#### Group 3 (Phase 2)

Feature [628] was circular in plan and shallow in section, with a gently concave base (Fig. 4, Section 11). The presence of three pieces of fire-cracked flints is recorded from the soft to friable, light brown, sandy silt [629] that also contained moderate sub angular and angular flint nodules. The function of this feature, which appears to be a shallow pit, is unclear.

Context [648] was a pit, circular in plan with a tapered rounded base (Fig. 4, Section 19). This pit was cut into [638] and contained fill [649], a firm, whitish yellow clay, mixed with dark brownish grey sandy silt. The pit contained two complete but shattered pots also filled with clay. This feature was sealed by [613] and obscured in plan by frequent sub-angular flint fragments. Adjacent to [648] was [650]. Although clearly archaeological, the function of this pit is unclear.

Context [650] was a pit, sub-circular in plan with a tapered rounded base (Fig. 4, Section 20). This pit was cut into [638] and contained fill [651], a firm to friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt becoming soft and yellowish brown towards the base. Inclusions consisted of frequent flint fragments and a large burnt chalk piece.

Pit [621] was a 0.50m diameter sub-circular feature, filled by [673], a 0.02m thick pinkish red deposit of burnt clay, without inclusions, overlain by [672]; a deposit of friable, yellowish brown and greyish brown mottled sandy silt. The deposit was 0.08m thick and contained frequent charcoal flecks. This pit is stratigraphically earlier than the Phase 3 colluvium, [613] but is otherwise undated.

5.2.11 Group 4 features within the northern half of Area 2: several modern features were noted cut directly into the natural beneath or immediately adjacent the tennis courts. The full list of contexts is described in this section.

Table 6: Modern features from the North Tennis Court Area 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. thickness
682	Cut	Modern Soakaway	1.8m	2.3m	Unexcavated
683	Fill of 682	Clayey Silt	1.8m	2.3m	Unexcavated
688	Cut (group)	Modern postholes	0.25m	0.25m	Unexcavated
689	Fill (group)	Backfill of modern postholes	0.25m	0.25m	Unexcavated

5.2.12 Summary: Group 4, Features (Phase 4)

Soakway [682] contained [683], a fill of clayey silt and frogged brick CBM. The cut was a regular rectangle and was not excavated. A series of square cuts where the fence posts for the tennis court had been were grouped together for convenience as [688], all possessing similar shape and fills. The fills were grouped together as [689] containing silty sand, gravel and asphalt backfilled by site plant during site clearance.

### 5.3 Area 3 (Fig. 3)

5.3.1 Area 3 measured 35m long by 18m wide and bordered the western edge of Area 2. The depth of the deposits and the unsafe conditions of the baulk,

revealing the section through Area 3, precluded accurate measurement.

5.3.2 No archaeological deposits or features were observed during the initial excavation of Area 3. During the removal of the ramp separating Areas 2 and 3, linear ditch [684] was seen to continue. In clearing around this, a feature [704] was located south of Area 3 as was a further alluvial deposit [701].

5.3.3 The contexts recorded in Area 3 were as follows:

Table 7: Area 3 Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. thickness
601	Deposit	Backfill of eval. Trench 4	-	1.8m	
602	Deposit	Sandy silt, colluvium	3m @LoE	-	0.60m
603	Deposit	Buried Topsoil	3m @LoE	-	0.15m
604	Deposit	Made Ground	4m @LoE	-	1.1m
605	Deposit	Topsoil	1.2m	-	0.20m
606	Eval trench 4	Eval Trench 4		1.8m	-
607	Deposit	Sandy silt, colluvium	-	-	0.40m
608	Deposit	Silty Sand, natural	-	-	-
693	Cut (Slot 2)	Ditch	1m	1.1m	0.25m
694	Fill of 693	Silty Sand	1m	1.1m	0.25m
695	Cut (Slot 3)	Ditch	1m	1m	0.26m
696	Fill of 695	Silty Sand	1m	1m	0.26m
699	Cut	Irregular ditch terminus			
700	Fill of 699	Sandy silt			
701	Deposit	Sandy silt Alluvium	1m @LoE	3m	0.20m
704	Cut	Circular pit		1m	0.32m
705	Fill of 704	Secondary Fill		1m	-
706	Fill of 704	Primary Flll		-	-

#### 5.3.4 Summary

The natural consisted of a deposit of light whitish brown mottled with irregular patches of light yellowish brown, loose to friable, silty sand [608]. This deposit was devoid of inclusions and was cut by the ditch [684].

Phase 1

Area 3 contained slots 2 and 3 (with slot 1 in Area 2) of the northwest to southeast aligned ditch. In slot 2 the ditch was recorded as cut [693] and fill [694] (Fig. 4, Section 6). Slot 2 was a 1m wide slot excavated across the mid east-west point of the linear [685]. The ditch was 1.1m wide at this point and 0.25m deep. The section revealed steeper sides to an uneven base. Fill [694] was the same as [685] and produced flint flakes, pottery and bone fragments.

In slot 3 the ditch was recorded as cut [695] and fill [696] respectively. Slot 3 was a 1m wide slot cut into the west end of the linear before the available excavation area was extended to reveal the terminal. The ditch was 1m wide at this point and 0.26m deep. The section revealed gradual sloping sides to a slightly concave base (Fig. 4, Section 5). Context [696] was the same as [685] and produced flint flakes, pottery and a copper-alloy brooch.

The western terminus (Context [699]) of the ditch [685] was irregular in plan, an asymmetric 'v' shape in section and appeared heavily disturbed, obscuring the original terminus (Fig. 4, Section 4). The fill [700] consisted of friable, dark reddish brown, sandy silt with inclusions of occasional large ironstone fragments and occasional large and medium flint fragments. Pottery fragments were also recovered.

A deposit of soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt [701] appeared at the south-eastern most point in Area 3, and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The excavation area was extended sufficiently to examine this deposit. This deposit appeared to fill a natural gully or depression close to the junction of areas 2 and 3, at a low topographic point on the site. Following an inspection of the deposit by Tony Howe (SCC), a 1m square slot was excavated to establish depth. Pottery, bone and flint flakes were recovered.

#### Phase 3

A deposit of friable, reddish brown, silty sand [607], interpreted as a colluvial deposit without inclusions, similar to and possibly the same as [613] from Area 2. Context [607] was overlain by:

A deposit of friable – loose, dark reddish brown, clayey silt [602], interpreted as a colluvial deposit. Without inclusions, this deposit was overlain by:

#### Phase 4

A deposit of loose to friable, greyish black, clayey silt [603] was interpreted as a layer of buried topsoil, without inclusions and overlain by:

Context [604] was a loose – friable, mixed deposit 1.1metres deep with a visible length over 4m. Consisting of light yellowish brown material this deposit appeared to consist of 90% light yellowish brown sand and 10% other materials. This deposit was interpreted as made ground. There were no inclusions and the deposit was overlain by:

Context [605] was a deposit of topsoil, similar to [603] but 1.2 metres in length and up to 0.20m deep.

An east – west oriented cut [606] of Trench 4 from the prior evaluation was approximately 1.8m wide. The trench had not been visible in plan due to



subsequent deposits from construction work. Cut [606] was filled by:

The mixed backfill [601] of the old evaluation trench [606], comprised mixed deposits of clay, silt and sand with frequent inclusions of frogged brick and rubble.

Undated

A circular cut pit of possible industrial derivation was located in the south of Area 3 [704], exposed when removing the bulk between Areas 2 and 3. The feature was 1m in diameter and 0.32m deep, with slightly concave sides to a flattish base (Fig. 4, Section 3). The primary fill of this pit was [706], a firm to friable, pinkish red deposit of sandy silt with charcoal lenses and occasional, medium, sub-angular flint fragments. The secondary fill was [705], a charcoal rich deposit of friable, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of medium, sub-angular flint fragments. The latest fill was sealed by [608].

## **5.4 Phasing Summary**

### **5.4.1 Phasing**

The archaeology in Area 2 and 3 exhibits phases as follows:

Phase 1: Features sealed by [614] or [616] deposits. Deposits [614] and [616] are included as part of Phase 1

Phase 2: Those features with fills sealed by latest colluvial deposit [613]

Phase 3: Those features cut into the most recent colluvium [613] or deposits later than [613]

Phase 4: Modern features

Undateable : Those features without dated fill, cut directly into the natural without dated sealing deposits

### **5.4.2 Features belonging to Phase 1 are as follows:**

Irregular features – [646], [658], [660], [666], [668] and [670]. These features were sealed by colluvium [614] / [616]

It should be noted that these features did not produce any artefacts and are interpreted as being natural features, comprising a hedgeline, rooting and burrows or a combination thereof.

Archaeological features – [684] East – West Linear and adjacent pit [697]

Linear [684] is dated to between AD10 – 70. The function of the pit is uncertain, though it may have been a fire pit or contained re-deposited burnt (hearth?) material.

### **5.4.3 Features belonging to Phase 2 are as follows:**

All other features not in Phase 1 or undated, whether regular or irregular belong to this phase except modern features [682] and [688]. Phase 2 features have dates from AD 10 - 70. These features were cut into deposit [614] which also has a date of AD 10 – 70. The irregular features are interpreted as being natural features, comprising a hedge-line, rooting and burrows or a combination thereof. The regular features are pits, possibly with an industrial derivation.

5.4.4 Deposits belonging to Phase 3 are as follows:

Phase 3 consists of colluvial deposit [613] which is dated to AD 40 – 70. There were no features cut into [613] and the deposit did not exist in the northern half of Area 2.

5.4.5 Features belonging to Phase 4 are as follows:

Phase 4 comprises features [682] and feature group [688] from the northern half of Area 2, which were cut through the natural and are modern features associated with the tennis courts.

5.4.6 Undated Features comprise those features without dated fill, cut directly into the natural without dated sealing deposits, consisting of [703] and [704]. Context [703] is an animal burrow and [704] is a pit possibly having an industrial derivation.

## 6.0 THE FINDS

### 6.1 The Finds

6.1.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered from the excavations, a quantification of which can be found in Appendix 4. The finds have been quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Only two pieces of metalwork were recovered, which have been assigned registered finds numbers (RF <01> and <02>). Both have been x-rayed and RF <02> has been cleaned and stabilised by the Conservation department at Fishbourne Roman Palace Museum.

### 6.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 An assemblage of 348 sherds, weighing 2.93kg (2.7 EVEs) was recovered from this stage of work, summarised in Table 9. The range of fabrics and forms are consistent with a date between AD10-70 but, in most cases, it is not possible to say whether the contexts are pre or post conquest. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope, and in the absence of a regional type-series for Surrey, a site specific fabric type series has been created. Forms were recorded using broad form categories established by Marsh and Tyers (1979) and where possibly these have been related to established type-series for 'Belgic' pottery created by Thompson (1982) and Hawkes and Hull (1947).

Table 9: Pottery Quantification

Context	Pot sherds by count	Sherds by weight (g)	spotdate
613	8	108	AD40-70
614	14	124	AD10-70
622	36	542	AD10-70
624	5	8	AD10-70
627	4	56	AD10-70
631	2	28	AD50/60-70+
635	10	102	AD40-70
636	11	146	AD10-70
640	1	2	AD10-70
641	4	26	AD10-70
645	3	12	AD10-70
649	165	702	AD40-70
663	2	6	AD10-70
684	11	194	AD10-70
692	26	434	AD10-70
694	2	26	AD10-70
696	24	236	AD40-70
699	3	24	?
701	27	148	AD10-70

705	1	32	AD10-70
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### 6.2.2 Fabrics

AHSU	Alice Holt/Surrey ware
FLINT	Residual LBA-EIA flint-tempered wares
GROGC	Common grog of 2-4mm, most examples are semi-oxidised with brownish orange firing and are fairly thick-walled.
GROGF	Common mostly white or dark grog between 1-2mm. Most examples have black or grey exterior surfaces with greyish cores
OXID	Sand of around 0.1mm in an oxidised micaceous matrix
Q1	Moderate quartz mostly 0.2-0.5mm. Exterior surfaces are often dark and well burnished; some examples are probably post-conquest
Q2	Common, coarse but very well-rounded quartz of 0.7-1.2mm.
SHEL	Common plate-like voids of 0.4-0.8mm from leached shell in a silty micaceous matrix

6.2.3 Around three-quarters of the assemblage is made up by grog-tempered wares, typical of Gallo-Belgic influenced pottery of the Late Iron Age to early Roman period throughout South-Eastern Britain. This pottery tradition first occurred in high status burial contexts in Kent and Essex around the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century BC but probably did not become commonplace in settlement contexts elsewhere until at least fifty years later. Although it continued well into the Roman period, on this site it is not accompanied by any quantity of Romanised sherds, so it is likely that the whole assemblage pre-dates c.AD60-70. At least two-thirds of the grog-tempered wares are a slightly finer variant which usually has dark exterior surfaces with some element of grey firing in the core or covering some of the surface. This perhaps suggests the adoption of more sophisticated firing techniques, indicating a date close to or just after the conquest for the majority of the assemblage. Other coarser thick-walled grog-tempered bodysherds are nearly all semi-oxidised but appear to have been bonfire-fired.

6.2.4 The majority of forms are plain necked jars similar to Thompson's type B1 or C2-3, with a few examples of bead-rim types analogous to her type C1-2. There are two better finished high-shouldered necked cordoned jars similar to *Camulodunum* type 221 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, plate LXXVI). These simpler forms, (as opposed to the elaborate cordoned, corrugated and pedestalled vessels associated with high-status burials) are fairly characteristic of assemblages from low-status settlements of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The only slightly unusual form is a barrel-shaped jar with a single cordon on the mid-body. The closest parallel for this is Thompson's type B5-3 (again mostly dated to either side of the conquest) but this example is much coarser and clearly hand-made.

- 6.2.5 Around 10% of the assemblage is made up by a coarse shelly fabric, associated with a distinctive flattened bead rim storage jar. The location of the site, far from any obvious sources of fresh or fossil shell, suggests that these vessels have been imported from quite a distance. The Thames Estuary area is a likely source, where similar forms are known from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD; the bluish-grey firing of one of these vessels from context [696] is particularly diagnostic of North Kent/Thameside products (Monaghan 1987, 79). The distribution of these vessels tends to go westwards along the Thames and may suggest that they were used for the transportation of commodities like salt or fish products (Monaghan 1987, 202).
- 6.2.6 Most of the remaining fabrics (just over 10%) are sandy wares. Many of these are suspected to have been produced around the conquest period but only two sherds are truly Romanised grey wares. One of these originates from the Alice Holt/Surrey industry. There is currently some uncertainty about the earliest production date for this ware. Large-scale production is known by AD60 (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 20) but it has been found in earlier groups at Silchester (Timby 1999, 157).
- 6.2.7 An interesting group from context [649] contains three vessels which look to have been deposited in a semi-complete state. One of them is an (almost certainly post-conquest) wheel-made, sand-tempered necked jar with bulbous body and flat slight pedestal base similar to Thompson's type A8 (no 15, 75). One of the other vessels is a fine grog-tempered wheel-thrown *Camulodunum* 221 type which has a number of drilled holes in the base, suggesting reuse as a strainer, whilst the other is a cruder hand-made bead-rim grog-tempered jar. Interestingly the majority of the grog-tempered pottery in the assemblage is hand-made and only one other base sherd in this fabric is clearly wheel-thrown. The adoption of the wheel-throwing technology is differs greatly from region to region and it is uncertain whether it can be taken as a clear chronological marker but it is interesting to note that that it occurs with Romanised pottery here.
- 6.2.8 Residual pottery includes a sherd of coarsely flint-tempered ware with a quartz-free matrix, typical of later Bronze Age fabrics and another sherd with a similar matrix but much finer, better sorted flint, which may be Early Iron Age. One context, [636], contained a single small sherd of a later 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century flower pot alongside a larger group of Late Iron Age/ early Roman material. The late post-medieval sherd therefore is intrusive.
- 6.2.9 Three vessels from the hand made group in context [649] should be drawn and published.
- 6.3 Prehistoric Flintwork** by Chris Butler
- 6.3.1 A small assemblage of 11 pieces of worked flint weighing 81gms was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 9. All of the flint is either mottled grey or dark grey in colour, with a buff coloured cortex where present.

Table 10: Prehistoric Flint

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	5
Soft hammer-struck flake	4
Fragment	1
Utilised flake	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 11: Flint Quantification

Type/ Context	HH Flake	SH Flake	Fragment	Utilised flake	Total	Weight	Dating
613	1	1			2	5	small s/h flake is Mesolithic
614	1	1			2	12	s/h flake prob Meso/Eneo
640		1			1	13	s/h flake prob Meso/Eneo
641					0	0	natural - discarded
663	1				1	4	
684			1		1	8	
694	1				1	2	
696		1			1	2	Meso/Eneo
701	1			1	2	35	Meso/Eneo
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>81</b>	

- 6.3.2 The debitage is a mixture of hard and soft hammer-struck pieces, with four of the flakes having evidence for platform preparation. One small flake is almost a bladelet. Although some flakes have large bulbs of percussion, they also have the distinctive lip of being soft-hammer struck, which may be the result of the use of a soft stone hammer rather than an antler hammer.
- 6.3.3 One of the flakes appears to have been heavily utilised around its distal and lateral edges, with abrasion and battering present, but no retouch. This wear typically comes from a repetitive striking or grinding action.
- 6.3.4 The majority of pieces in this assemblage could be assigned to the Mesolithic or the Early Neolithic period; the similarity of debitage from these two periods makes it difficult to be more specific. The presence of numerous Mesolithic assemblages found in the Reigate area would suggest that it is more likely that they date to the Mesolithic (Ellaby 1987).
- 6.3.5 This small assemblage has little potential for further study, unless further material is recovered during other fieldwork at the site. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. A short summary paragraph should be included in the report and the handwritten assessment summary retained in the archive.

## 6.4 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

6.4.1 Only two pieces of metalwork were recovered from the site (Table 10). A copper alloy Colchester/dolphin brooch fragment (RF <1>) has been recovered from [696]. The piece with spring fragment dates to the first to early second century AD. The catch plate has broken off and part of the external chord is missing. A decorative copper alloy tapering cylinder fragment (RF <2>), made from sheet metal with longitudinal ridged decoration, was recovered from [690] and may have formed part of a brooch (i.e. Aucissa type).

Table 12: Registered Finds

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period
696	1	BROO	COPP	6	Roman
690	2	BROO	COPP	<2	Roman

## 6.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

6.5.1 A total of 11 fragments of fired clay were recovered from five different contexts. The four contexts containing pottery all date to the first century AD. Two different fabrics were observed:

- Fabric 1. Sparse fine sand-tempered  
Fabric 2. Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions.

6.5.2 Most fragments are amorphous. Context [626] contained a single piece exhibiting a flat surface and a fragment with rounded edge was recovered from [635]. A possible wattle imprint with a diameter measuring 15mm +, was observed on a piece from [636]. In addition, a piece of furnace lining with undiagnostic slag adhering was recovered from linear feature [696].

Table 13: Fired Clay Quantification

Context	F. clay by count	wt (g)	spotdate
613	1	16	AD40-70
626	1	2	
635	7	78	AD40-70
636	1	24	AD10-70
696	1	16	AD40-70

## 6.6 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

- 6.6.1 A small assemblage of 13 fragments was recovered from 3 contexts. The bone is in poor condition with a majority of the fragments being small and unidentifiable. Only two fragments are identifiable and were recovered from contexts [701] and [685]. Contexts [701] produced a left shaft from a pig tibia. Context [685] produced a fragment of cattle humerus. None of the fragments display signs of gnawing, butchery or burning, though the surface of all the bones is weathered and poorly preserved.

Table 14: Animal Bone Quantification

Context	Bone	wt (g)	spotdate
685	1	6	
694	11	<2	AD10-70
701	1	22	AD10-70

## 6.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 6.7.1 The archaeological work recovered 12 pieces of stone, weighing 411g, from five individually numbered contexts. All of the material is from deposits dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD but no worked pieces are present. Six small pieces (24g) of reworked Lower Greensand chert are present along with three pieces (52g) of ferruginous carstone, also probably derived from the Lower Greensand. The only other stone represented is Wealden sandstone (two types) consisting of three pieces weighing 335g (Contexts [614] and [663]). All of the material would be available quite close to the site. No further work is proposed for the material.

Table 15: Geological Material Quantification

Context	Stone	wt (g)	spotdate
614	1	150	AD10-70
624	2	24	AD10-70
627	5	42	AD10-70
641	2	12	AD10-70
663	4	190	AD10-70

## 6.8 The Slag by Luke Barber

- 6.8.1 Context [663], dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, produced two pieces (172g) of quite dense but aerated iron smithing slag suggesting some iron-working was taking place on a domestic level at the site. No further work is proposed for the material. A small piece of undiagnostic slag was recovered from context [696] adhering to a fired clay fragment.

Table 16: Slag Quantification



Context	Slag	wt (g)	spotdate
663	2	172	AD10-70
696	1	2	AD40-70

## 6.9 Potential

- 6.9.1 The finds assemblage is too small to be of any potential for further analysis. No further work is required. However, the assemblage should be retained to study in conjunction with any further stages in the excavations. A short summary report should be included in the publication report.

## **7.0 The Environmental Samples** by L. Allott

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 Bulk samples were taken during the evaluation and excavation to aid the recovery of environmental remains such as wood charcoal, macroplant remains, bone and shell. The contents of these samples are assessed to provide information regarding past vegetation and land use activities.

### **7.2 Methods**

7.2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and air dried. Residues were passed through a series of stacked sieves and sorted and the flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope. Identifications have been made with reference to modern comparative material at University College London and in reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Hather 2000, Jacomet 2006, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990).

7.2.2 Environmental and archaeological remains recovered from the samples are quantified in Appendices 3 and 4. Charcoal identifications are given in Appendix 5.

### **7.3 Results and Discussion**

7.3.1 A small assemblage of environmental remains including wood charcoal, charred macroplant remains and a small quantity (17 small fragments) of calcined, possibly cremated bone was recovered. The bone is highly fragmented and cannot be further identified.

7.3.2 Charcoal fragments were sparse in the evaluation sample from context (2/009), however, the excavation samples have produced larger assemblages. Pit fills (672), (698), (705) and (706) were particularly rich in charcoal and a large proportion of these assemblages consisted of fragments >4mm. Some of these have been analysed and identified in Appendix 6, however identification and detailed analysis has been hampered by poor preservation. Although many of the fragments are relatively large a significant proportion display poorly preserved internal anatomical structures resulting from sediment infiltration. This typically occurs in low-lying areas where the ground is repeatedly saturated by fluctuations in the water table. In this instance it may support the evidence for redeposition through solifluction.

7.3.3 Where identifications have been made a broad range of taxa including cf. Maloideae (*Crataegus* sp. - hawthorn, *Malus* sp. - apple, *Sorbus* sp. - whitebeams group), *Rosa* sp. (roses), *Rubus* sp. (brambles), *Ilex aquifolium* L. (holly), Leguminosae (eg. broom, gorse), *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak) and *Tilia* sp. (lime) have been identified. In addition a possible vine and some oak root wood specimens were noted. This array of taxa suggests they are derived from a number of sources. The brambles and broom or gorse are typical of disturbed land. There are some indications of hedgerow and shrub species as well as larger oak woodland components.

- 7.3.4 There is some evidence in fire pit feature [621] and pit [704] for example to suggest oak wood was collected specifically for fuel. Oakwood specimens were generally from mature slow grown timbers although some smaller roundwood pieces were noted in the primary (706) and secondary (705) fills of pit [704] and also in pit feature contexts (636), [635] and (649) [648]. On the whole preservation was too poor to establish maturity of the non-oakwood specimens and further evidence for fuel selection and woodland management is not forthcoming.
- 7.3.5 The small quantity of charcoal fragments that have been analysed cannot satisfactorily be used to provide detailed evidence for wood collecting strategies or for the past vegetation and the analysis has been curtailed for several reasons. Although the count of charcoal fragments in samples <118>, <120>, <121> and <122> is high, moderately good preservation is only seen in samples <121> and <122>. Overall preservation of internal anatomical structures is poor and the time spent analysing fragments outweighs the potential for identifications to be gained. Further identification could be gained for these contexts (<121>, (705) and <122> (706)) however the merit of obtaining further identifications for a single undated pit feature is considered minimal and would not contribute significantly to the interpretation of the feature.
- 7.3.6 The macrobotanical assemblage consisted largely of arable weed seeds, occasional cereal grains, chaff fragments and grass culms. Weed seed assemblages from pit features (672), (705) and (706) contained Caryophyllaceae (pink family), *Polygonum/Rumex* sp. (knotgrass/docks), *Plantago* sp. (plantains) and *Galium* sp. (bedstraws). These taxa are likely to have occurred in the immediate vicinity either as arable weeds amongst cereals or on other disturbed areas of ground. There is a small amount of evidence to suggest that wheat was grown locally although none of the features produced a large quantity of crop remains. In addition grass culms and stem fragments noted in some of the assemblages may derive from material used for kindling or from natural fire. There is no evidence to suggest they originate from crop processing.
- 7.3.7 Pottery, fire cracked flint, cbm and iron rich nodules were noted in varying quantities. These are consistent with those recorded in the finds report. With the exception of the fire cracked flint all archaeological remains have been retained.

## **8.0 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Impact of Development**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological assessment (RPS 2007) and evaluation (ASE 2007) showed that the original house, access roads and tennis court had removed any surviving archaeological horizons on the northern side of the site and thus no archaeological excavation was carried out under the footprint of the original house or to the north of it.
- 8.1.2 The impact from the current development on potential archaeological deposits, therefore, was from the construction of a piling mat (Area 1), basement car park (Area 2) and swimming pool/basement leisure area (Area 3). These areas were fully excavated.

### **8.2 Nature of the Stratigraphic Sequence**

- 8.2.1 The nature of the deposits and the topography provided significant challenges both during excavation and analysis. Differentiating the colluvial deposits [614] and [616] was dependant on the changing weather conditions. Where there had been significant disturbance it became difficult to separate [614] and [616] from [613]. This was particularly so along a band running east to west across the mid section of Area 2 that had been subject to varying levels of truncation. In this area, deposit [615] exhibited a clayey upper horizon with moderate deposits of angular flint nodules and this rendered it particularly difficult to see outlines of features in this area. The truncation of overlying material during the building of the tennis courts and subsequent disturbance further hampered attempts to clearly define features and establish stratigraphic relationships.
- 8.2.2 As is discussed below, the difficulty in establishing clear archaeological horizons on site has led to problematic phasing. This is partly due to the homogenous nature of the colluvial deposits and partly because of disturbance by animal activity (and it is entirely possible that many of the 'features' identified result from this) and bioturbation.

### **8.3 Animal Disturbance and Bioturbation**

- 8.3.1 It is worth discussing these specific aspects of site formation process in some detail. A good example is feature [620] which is typical of the features encountered along the level ground half way down the southern slope of Area 2. Appearing to be a later irregular feature cutting into [614], the feature, when exposed in section, runs under [614] in a rounded burrow like projection. With the deposits below and above [614] being indistinguishable from one another, it is suggested (as may be the case with other features from this area of the site) that a tree bole has been utilised as an animal burrow, potentially disturbing archaeological artefacts or introducing them via the infilling.
- 8.3.2 Typical of several features from the higher level of deposits are several intercutting contexts. The very diffuse nature of the edges and often irregular form, suggest 'natural' features, almost certainly the result of root action

from small to moderate sized fauna, possibly, for example, associated with a hedgerow. 'Feature' [625] is one example where once the section is exposed the feature appears to be recut, without any perceptible difference in fills. It is suggested that such contexts have filled with an accumulation of colluvium. In some cases where archaeological material is present, the possibility of artefacts and charcoal deposits arriving via solifluction, given the slope and proximity of known charcoal sources (burnt pits), is likely. The presence of animal burrows and general bioturbation almost certainly contributed to the instances of intrusive material.

- 8.3.3 In effect, where the fill of the feature is predominantly silty sand or sandy silt and the feature is not clearly manmade, there must remain some doubt as to the origins of both of the feature and its fills. With this in mind, and proceeding with the assumption that the deposits [614] and [613] are colluvial, the following sequence of deposition is suggested in 8.3 below.

## **8.4 Summary of Archaeological Remains and Sequence by Phase**

### **8.4.1 Phase 1: Late Iron Age / Romano British**

At some point prior to AD 71 (AD 70 being the latest probable date of the artefacts from a Phase 1 archaeological feature) a ditch [685] was dug and along with a number of irregular negative features, (probably a combination of tree throws, boles, vegetation, hedgerows and possibly animal burrows), were filled with a combination of hillwash and (in the case of linear ditch [685] and pit [697]) occupational debris. These features were sealed by colluvial layer [614].

### **8.4.2 Phase 2**

Following the deposition of colluvium [614] (sealing Phase 1) a number of other tree throws, boles, vegetation, hedge rows and possibly animal burrows, were filled with a combination of hillwash and (in the case of pit [621]) occupational / industrial debris. Further fired clay fragments were recovered from [624], [635] and [636] and a piece of slag from [662]. Within this phase, cut into the fill of [635] were two small pits. One [650] contained a deposit of burnt chalk. Adjacent was a clay filled pit [648] containing three clay filled jars with charcoal. These features were sealed by colluvial layer [613].

### **8.4.3 Phase 3**

Phase 3 begins with the deposit of colluvium [613], this deposit also contains pottery dated AD 40 – 70 spread throughout. Whilst this could represent manuring spreads (possibly suggesting a change in land use) a concentrated deposition of pottery fragments [622] dated AD 10-70 within [613] is problematic. The assumption that [613] is a colluvial deposit means that any materials contained in [613] should migrate and unless impeded, disperse. If the deposit [622] was in place during the manuring process (if that is the reason for pottery spread throughout [613]) then the survival of the pottery concentration [622] would seem unlikely. Given that the pottery was exposed during the initial stripping and exposure of [613] it is suggested

that this pottery was deposited after or in the very final stages of [613]'s deposition. This leads to [613] being deposited around AD70 at the very latest (being the latest probable date for the pottery of [622]).

#### 8.4.4 Phase 4 - Modern Deposits and Features

The remaining features consist of modern features associated with the tennis courts in the northern half of Area 2. There is no relationship between these features and the earlier deposits or features. Above the colluvium [613] lay deposits of made ground detailed in the results for Area 2 and 3, and contain no further information of archaeological consequence.

#### 8.4.5 Undated add [704]

One of the undated features, pit [704] is probably on ancient inception due to its form and morphology.

### 8.5 Residuality, Intrusiveness and the Site Phasing

8.5.1 The phases outlined above and detailed in the narrative, work well stratigraphically. Yet there is a question regarding the dating of the Phase 1 and Phase 3 activity. Although there is a slight difference in the date of the pottery assemblages recovered, (with the suggestion that the Phase 1 material is marginally earlier), they are both of a 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD date. It seems improbable that the two colluvial layers ([614], Phase 2 and [613], Phase 3) were laid down within this period and were then disturbed by two successive phases of substantial tree / plant growth and removal. Although undoubtedly bioturbation / animal activity and colluvial deposition are the major site formation processes, the cultural material may be residual to an extent or is in some cases intrusive.

### 8.6 Industrial Activity

8.6.1 The case for industrial activity is tentatively suggested by the presence of fired clay fragments in context [696], part of the linear ditch group and oak wood charcoal in undated feature [704]. With regard to the industrial / occupational activities at the site between AD 10 and AD 70 there is no evidence to suggest that any tile production was carried out, despite Reigate being a known centre for such industry. The two small pieces of iron slag, the relatively limited quantities of charcoal recovered and the occasional fragment of fired clay seem inconclusive as to the potential extent of industrial activity on the site.

#### 8.6.2 Residual Prehistoric Activity

It should be remembered that whilst the full extent of the original Late Iron Age – Romano British site is not fully understood, the residual worked flint and Bronze Age pottery attest to earlier human activity in the vicinity.

## **9.0 CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Summary of the Archaeological Remains**

- 9.1.1 The site has presented limited evidence for activity in the Late Iron Age – early Romano-British period. Although most of the ‘features’ identified were almost certainly formed by bioturbation and / or animal disturbance, there were nevertheless several definite pits ([704], [697], [628], [648], and [650]) excavated which are likely to be of human origin. The function of these features is however unclear, although some do have limited evidence of in situ burning. The small amount of burnt clay and pieces of slag perhaps attest to some minor industrial activity and the moderate sized Romano-British pottery assemblage recovered from the site as a whole perhaps suggests further occupation in the vicinity.
- 9.1.2 It is possible that the Phase 1 ditch, [684], originally continued to the southeast and formed a ditch and hedge boundary also evidenced by the series of similarly aligned amorphous, bioturbation formed, features described above.

### **9.2 Site Limitations**

The conditions of the site itself provided a number of challenges that impact upon the quality of the evidence obtained. The degree of truncation, somewhat over two thirds of the site, leaves a fairly small area and a limited number of features from which to draw conclusions. The nature of the deposits themselves further confuses the picture.

### **9.3 Stratigraphy**

Numerous, probably natural features, filled with colluvium, modified and disturbed by probable animal activity, amongst and sometimes cut by other natural features filled with and then sealed by colluvium raises the possibility of misreading the stratigraphy.

## **10.0 PROPOSALS FOR PUBLICATION**

- 10.1 It is proposed that a short note is prepared summarising the results of the investigation for inclusion in the Surrey Archaeological Collections. This will include pottery drawings as identified in the specialist report.

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### SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SSR07					
Identification Name and Address	<i>Stepstile Meadow, Flanchford Road, Reigate</i>					
County, District &/or Borough	Reigate Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2308 1491					
Geology	Hythe Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2008118					
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.	Excav. 28 <sup>th</sup> Nov 07 - 16th -April 08	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RPS Group					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Deon Whittaker					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological investigation was conducted between November 2007 and April 2008 in the gardens of the house at Stepstile Meadows following its demolition and in advance of the construction of a new house, swimming pool and underground car park. Three areas were excavated down to formation level or to the archaeological horizon or natural which ever was the highest. Natural was not reached in Area 1, whilst in the northern parts of Areas 2 and 3 all archaeological horizons and deposits (aside from modern features) had been removed by the construction of the original house and tennis court. Significant made-ground layers were recorded on the southern sides on Areas 2 and 3, however this did yield archaeological features and artefacts of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. These features comprised a ditch and pits, although a number of irregular features of natural origin were recorded. Cultural material retrieved from the features date the site to c. 10 - 70 AD.</i></p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-48206**

**Project details**

Project name	Stepstile Meadow
Short description of the project	<i>An archaeological investigation was conducted between November 2007 and April 2008 in the gardens of the house at Stepstile Meadows following its demolition and in advance of the construction of a new house, swimming pool and underground car park. Three areas were excavated down to formation level or to the archaeological horizon or natural which ever was the highest. Natural was not reached in Area 1, whilst in the northern parts of Areas 2 and 3 all archaeological horizons and deposits (aside from modern features) had been removed by the construction of the original house and tennis court. Significant made-ground layers were recorded on the southern sides on Areas 2 and 3, however this did yield archaeological features and artefacts of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. These features comprised a ditch and pits, although a number of irregular features of natural origin were recorded. Cultural material retrieved from the features date the site to c. 10 - 70 AD.</i>
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2007 End: 16-04-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3026 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	. None
Significant Finds	SN Roman
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	SURREY REIGATE AND BANSTEAD REIGATE Stepstile Meadow
Postcode	RH2 8XX
Study area	1800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2308 1491 50.9199447462 -0.248751093207 50 55 11 N 000 14 55 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	RPS Planning and Development
Project design originator	RPS Planning and Development
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Deon Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	-

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Industrial','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Investigation at Stepstile Meadows
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Deon Whittaker
Other bibliographic details	2008118

Date	2008
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Entered on	10 September 2008

## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Context Register**

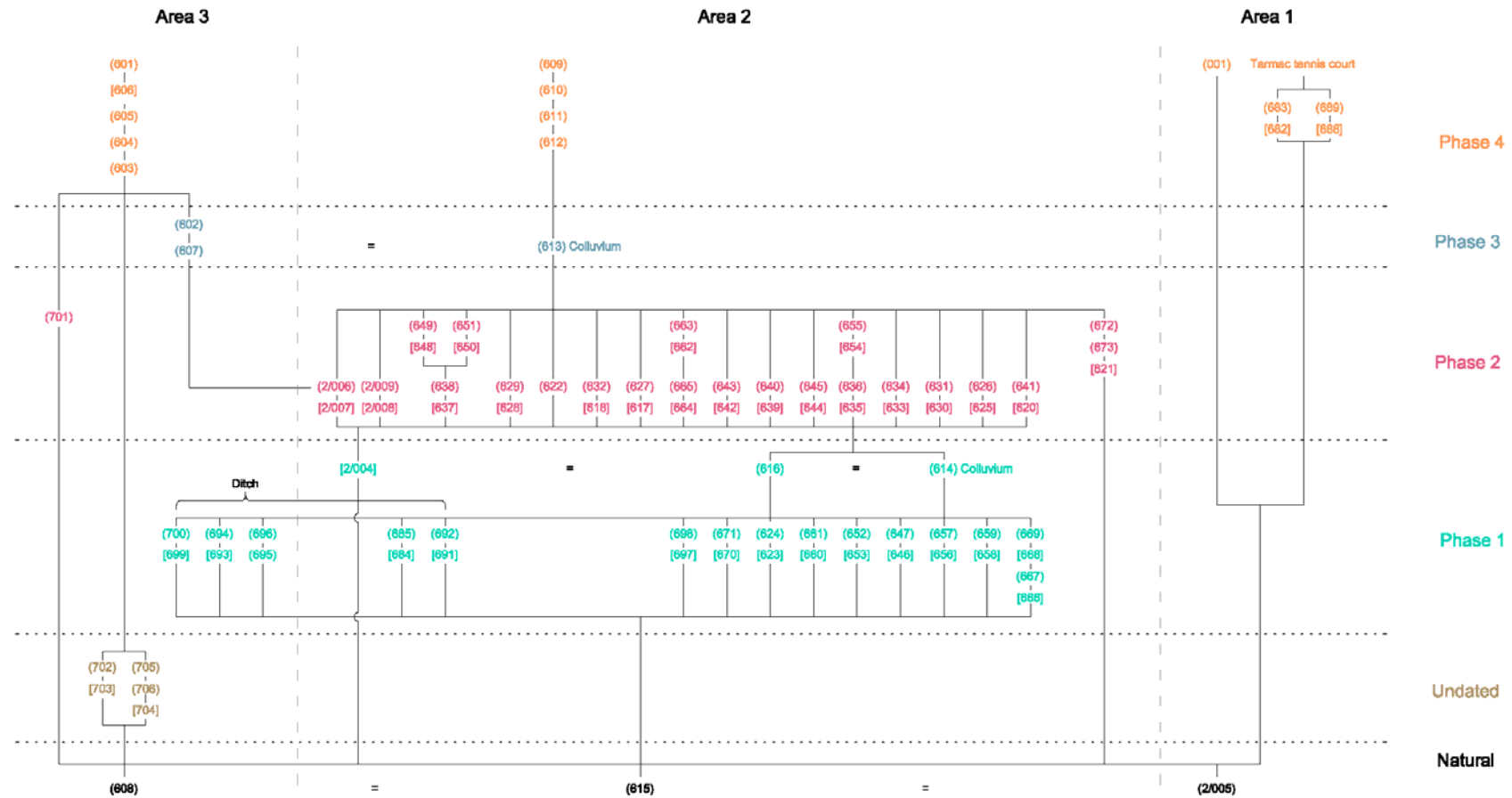
Context	Area	Context Type	Context Description	Phase
601	3	Deposit	Trench backfill	4 Modern
602	3	Deposit	Colluvium	3
603	3	Deposit	Buried Topsoil	4 Modern
604	3	Deposit	Made Ground	4 Modern
605	3	Deposit	Topsoil	4 Modern
606	3	Cut	Eval Trench 4	4 Modern
607	3	Deposit	Colluvium	3
608	3	Deposit	Natural	
609	2	Deposit	Made Ground	4 Modern
610	2	Deposit	Made Ground	4 Modern
611	2	Deposit	Made Ground	4 Modern
612	2	Deposit	Made Ground	4 Modern
613	2	Deposit	Colluvium	
614	2	Deposit	Colluvium	2
615	2/3	Deposit	Natural	
616	2	Deposit	Colluvium	2
617	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
618	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
619	Void	Void	Void	Void
620	2	Cut	Burrow	2
621	2	Cut	Pit	Undated
622	2	Deposit	Pot Deposit	2
623	2	Cut	Pit	1
624	2	Deposit	Fill of 623	1
625	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
626	2	Deposit	Fill of 625	2
627	2	Deposit	Fill of 617	2
628	2	Cut	Pit	2
629	2	Deposit	Fill of 628	2
630	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
631	2	Deposit	Fill of 630	2
632	2	Deposit	Fill of 618	2
633	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
634	2	Deposit	Fill of 633	2
635	2	Cut	Poss tree throw	2
636	2	Deposit	Fill of 635	2
637	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
638	2	Deposit	Fill of 637	2
639	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
640	2	Deposit	Fill of 639	2
641	2	Deposit	Fill of 620	2
642	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
643	2	Deposit	Fill of 642	2
644	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
645	2	Deposit	Fill of 662	2
646	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1

647	2	Deposit	Fill of 646	1
648	2	Cut	Pit	2
649	2	Deposit	Fill of 648	2
650	2	Cut	Pit	2
651	2	Deposit	Sandy Silt	2
652	2	Deposit	Fill of 653	1
653	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
654	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
655	2	Deposit	Fill of 654	2
656	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
657	2	Deposit	Fill of 656	1
658	2	Cut	Rooting/ Burrow	1
659	2	Deposit	Fill of 658	1
660	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
661	2	Deposit	Fill of 660	1
662	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
663	2	Deposit	Fill of 662	2
664	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	2
665	2	Deposit	Fill of 664	2
666	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
667	2	Deposit	Fill of 666	1
668	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
669	2	Deposit	Fill of 668	1
670	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	1
671	2	Deposit	Fill of 670	1
672	2	Deposit	Fill of 621	Undated
673	2	Deposit	Fill of 621	Undated
674	2	Void		
675	2	Void		
676	2	Void		
677	2	Void		
678	2	Void		
679	2	Void		
680	2	Void		
681	2	Void		
682	2	Cut	Soakaway	4 Modern
683	2	Deposit	Fill of 682	4 Modern
684	2	Cut	Ditch Linear	1
685	2	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 684	1
686	2	Void		
687	2	Void		
688	2	Cut	Post Holes Grp	4 Modern
689	2	Deposit	Fill of 688	4 Modern
690	2	Void		
691	2	Cut	Ditch Slot 1	1
692	2	Deposit	Fill of 691	1
693	3	Cut	Ditch Slot 2	1
694	3	Deposit	Fill of 693	1
695	3	Cut	Ditch Slot 3	1



696	3	Deposit	Fill of 695	1 <71AD
697	2	Cut	Pit	1
698	2	Deposit	Fill of 697	1
699	3	Cut	Ditch terminus	1
700	3	Deposit	Fill of 699	1
701	3	Deposit	Alluvium	Undated
702	2	Deposit	Fill of 703	Undated
703	2	Cut	Hedgeline Rooting	Undated
704	3	Cut	Pit	Undated
705	3	Deposit	Fill of 704	Undated
706	3	Deposit	Fill of 704	Undated

Appendix 2: Site Matrix



**Appendix 3: SMR Entries (after RPS 2007)**

<b>SMR Point</b>	<b>SMR Ref.</b>	<b>NGR (TQ)</b>	<b>SMR Entry Summary</b>
1	828 3008 3009 3010	23100 49200	Romano British Quern, Tile and Pottery Neolithic Flint Blade Iron Age Pot Sherd Mediaeval Pot Sherds
2	2493	23418 50050	Neolithic Leaf Shaped Arrowhead
3	3006 3007	23450 49450	4000+ Mesolithic Flints 3 x Neolithic Arrowheads 1x Neo.Knife
4	3638	23450 50040	Mid C18th Windmill
5	3739	22400 49600	Wonham Water Mill site poss. orig. C11th
6	4116	23600 48500	Late Mediaeval Purse frame fragment
7	6906	22200 49300	Anglands Copse
8	6115	22500 48700	Pillbox
9	6141	22500 48650	Defence Cube
10	6142	2250049600	Pillbox
11	6149	23060 49170	Pillbox
12	6150	23420 48920	Pillbox
13	6180	23490 48200	Pillbox
14	6181	23010 48620	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
15	6451	22500 49100	Pillbox
16	6466	23600 48400	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
17	6490	23570 48400	Pillbox
18	6514	22500 49400	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
19	6571	23340 48490	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
20	6572	23400 48500	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
21	6576	22500 49100	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
22	6577	22440 48780	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
23	6578	22830 48740	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
24	6579	22940 48760	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
25	6580	23050 48720	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
26	6581	22300 48500	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
27	6644	23500 48300	Pillbox Type FW 3/24
28	9991	23761 49715	C17th Grade 2 Timber framed building
29	10001	23073 49371	C17th Grade 2 Millers Cottage
30	10002	22462 48924	C17th Grade 2 Farmhouse
31	10035	23435 50036	C18th Grade 2 Post Mill
32	10036	23498 50035	C17-18th Grade 2 Cottage
33	10039	23258 48832	C17th Grade 2 Timber framed house
34	10040	23120 48848	C16th Grade 2 Timber framed house
35	10041	23064 49316	C18th Granary
36	10042	22641 49266	C16-17th Grade 2 Timber framed house
37	10226	23055 49292	C17th Grade 2 Farm
38	10274	23705 49288	C17th Grade 2 House & Dairy
39	10284	23096 48855	C17th Grade 2 Timber framed barn

Appendix 4: Finds Quantification

Context	Pot	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	F. clay	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	spotdate
613	8	108			2	6					1	16					AD40-70
614	14	124			2	12			1	150							AD10-70
622	36	542					1	2									AD10-70
624	5	8							2	24							AD10-70
626											1	2					
627	4	56					1	4	5	42							AD10-70
629							3	146									
631	2	28															AD50/60-70+
635	10	102									7	78					AD40-70
636	11	146									1	24		1		<2	AD10-70
640	1	2			1	14											AD10-70
641	4	26			2	16 8			2	12							AD10-70
645	3	12					1	18									AD10-70
649	165	702															AD40-70
663	2	6							4	190			2	172			AD10-70
684	11	194			1	10	1	80									AD10-70
685			1	6													
692	26	434															AD10-70
694	2	26	11	<2	1	<2											AD10-70
696	24	236			1	4					1	16	1	2			AD40-70
699	3	24															
701	27	148	1	22	2	38											AD10-70
705	1	32															AD10-70
706							9	90									

Appendix 5: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) & weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Other (eg. ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/009	irregular feature [2/008]		*		**		*				flint */12, pot */2, fcf */2, cbm */2, iron stone */2
112	649	fill of circular feature [648]	12	*	<1	*	1					pot ***/748
113	645	fill of tree throw/hedge? [644]	40	**	6	***	4	*	<1			pot **/20
114	651	burnt chalk deposit in pit [650]	30			**	1					
118	672	fill of fire pit/ kiln/ hearth [621]	20	**	8	***	6					fcf */8, pot */12
119	694	fill of [693] slot 2 in linear A	40	*	1	*	1			* calcined	2	pot */48
120	698	fill of pit [697]	20	**	6	***	4	*	1			
121	705	secondary fill of pit [704]	40	***	28	***	12					
122	706	primary fill of pit [704]	40	***	104	***	24					fcf */34, pot */20
108	636	charcoal sample from fill of poss pit/possible tree throw [635]	-	*	1							

Appendix 6: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and identifications

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Flot volume ml	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	Potential	Further work
1	2/009	irregular feature [2/008]					*	**		*										
112	649	fill of circular feature [648]	5	50	30			*	**			*			mod				D	nfw
113	645	fill of tree throw/hedge? [644]	30	70	5	* <i>Chenopodium cf. album</i>	*	**		*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	mod							D	nfw
114	651	burnt chalk deposit in pit [650]	<5	10	20	*						*			mod				D	nfw
118	672	fill of fire pit/ kiln/ hearth [621]	15	<5	<2	* <i>Polygonum /Rumex</i> sp.	**	**	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	mod-poor	**	Polygonaceae & Caryophyllaceae	mod	*	glume bases	mod-poor	C/D	nfw
119	694	fill of [693] slot 2 in linear A	<5	50	20			*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	good	*	(1) Compositeae frag.	mod				D	nfw
120	698	fill of fire pit [697]	5	30	5	* <i>Trifolium</i> sp.		*	**				*	(2) <i>Rubus</i> sp.	good	*	stem frags & 1 grass culm	mod	D	nfw
121	705	secondary fill of pit [704]	10	10	<2	* Chenopodiaceae	*	***	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	mod	**	Caryophyllaceae, <i>Plantago</i> sp., <i>Galium</i> sp.	mod-good	*	grass culms,	mod	C	cpr
122	706	primary fill of pit [704]	25	10	<2		**	****	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. & Cerealia indet.	mod	**	Caryophyllaceae, Polygonaceae, Graminae, Leguminosae	mod-good	*	stem frags & other	mod-good	B	cpr, weeds & charcoal

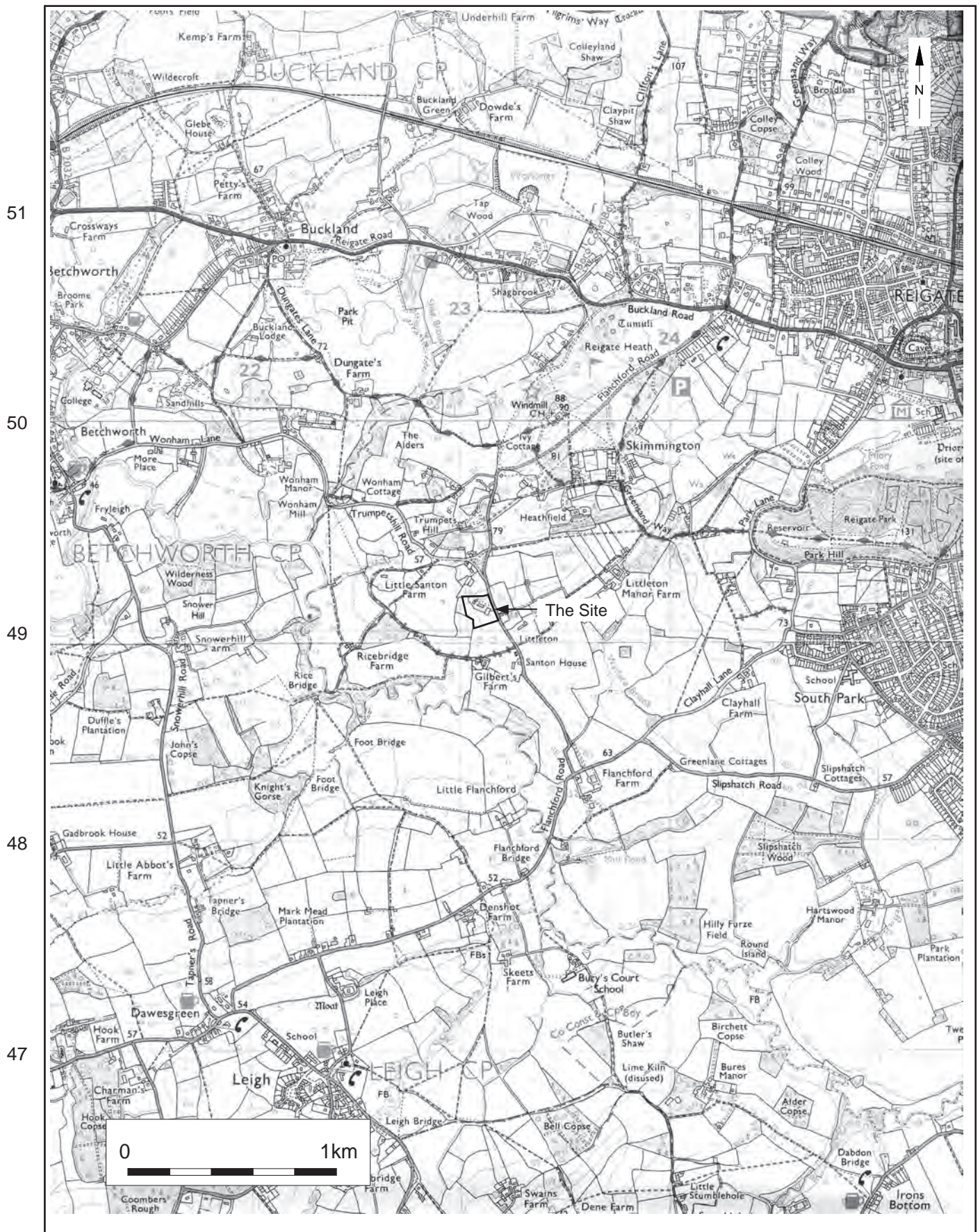
Appendix 7: Charcoal Identifications

Sample Number	Context	Taxa Identifications							
		<i>Quercus</i> sp.	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	cf. <i>Rubus</i> sp.	cf. Maloideae	cf. Leguminosae	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	vine type
108	636	1 (r.w.)							
112	649	1 (young?)				2		1	
113	645	7	3						
118	672	10							
119	694	2	2						
120	698			2	3				1
121	705	8 (1 r.w.)			4 (poor pres.)				
122	706	20 (1 r.w.)					1 (r.w.)		

**Appendix 8: Quantification of Site Archive**

Number of Contexts:	106
Plan and sections sheets:	4 (1:10 and 1:20)
Bulk Samples:	9
Registered finds:	2
Photographs:	2 black and white and colour slide films and digital record
Bulk Finds:	4 boxes from evaluation and excavation phases
Environmental flots/residue:	1 box





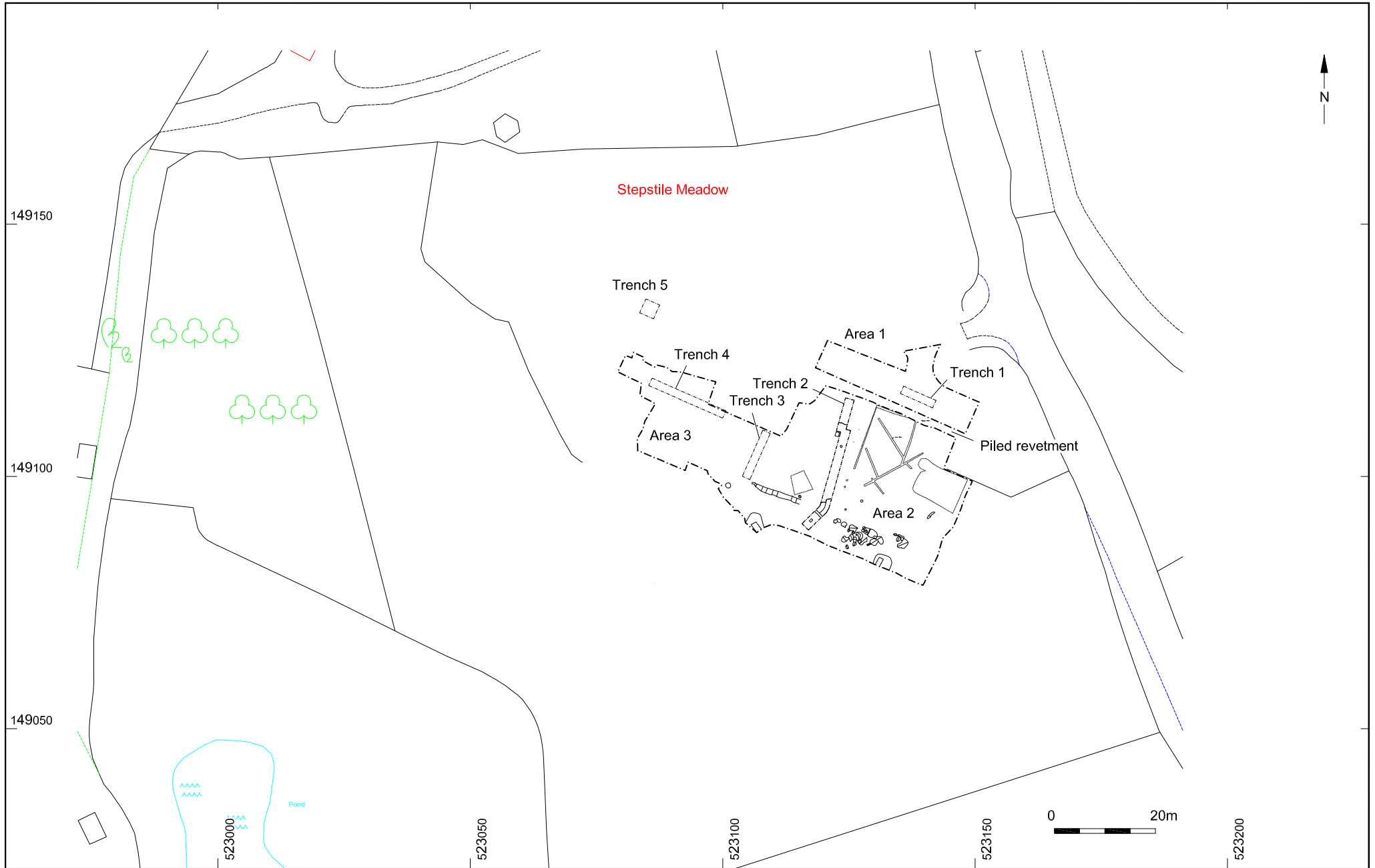
22

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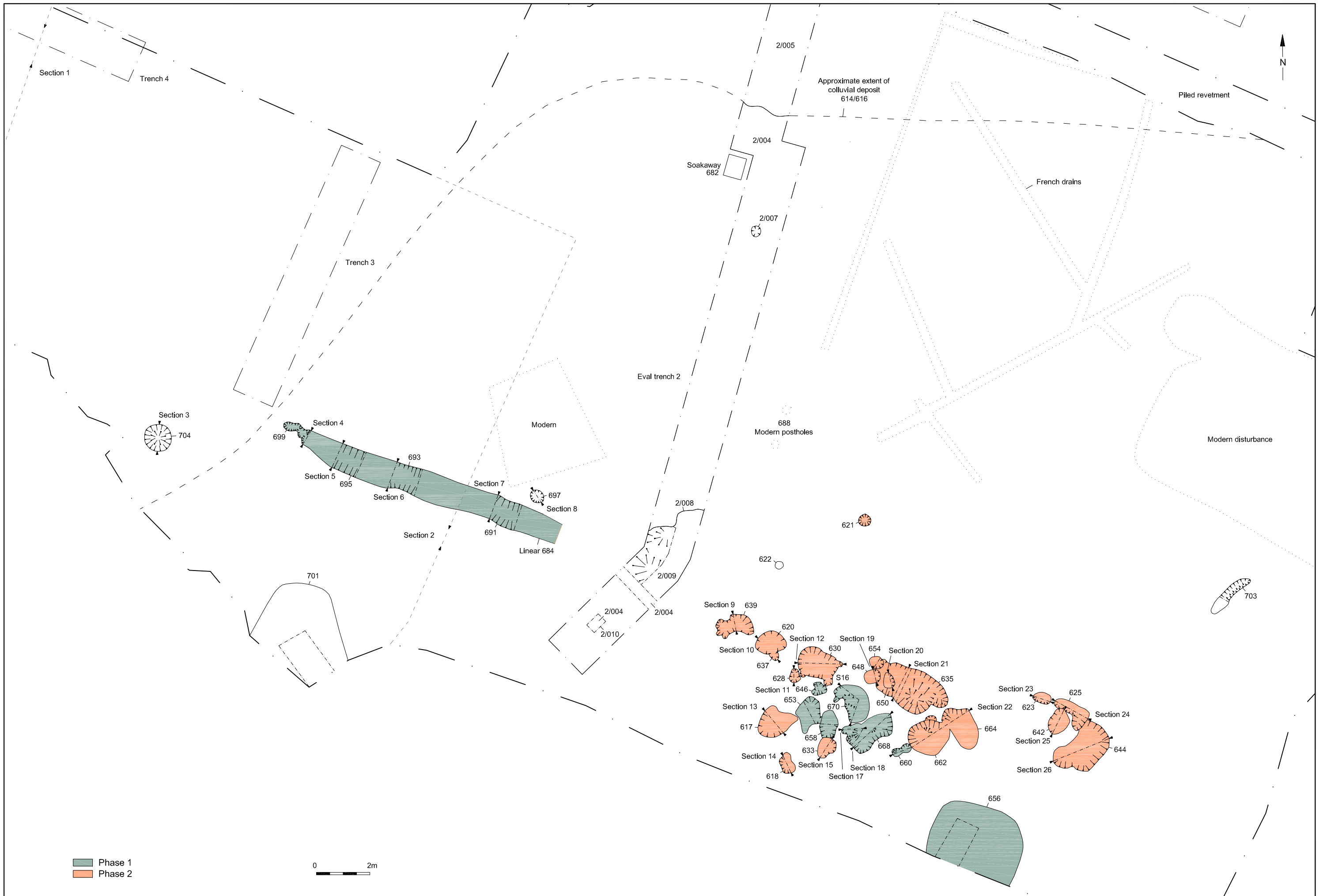
24

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Project Ref: 3026	Jan 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008118	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		Stepstile Meadow, Reigate	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3026	Jan 2009	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2008118	Drawn by: JLR		



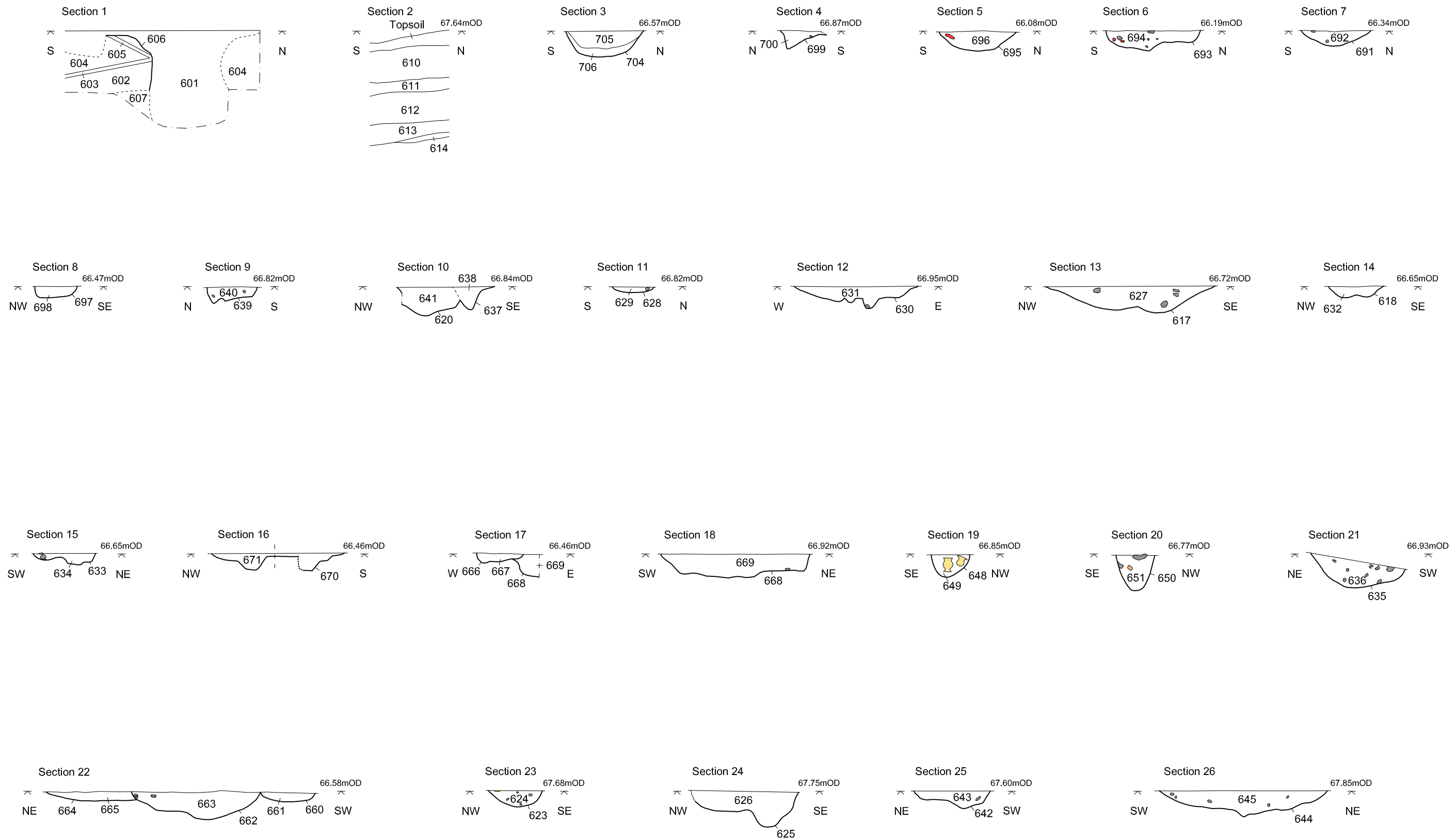




Fig. 5: Bioturbation formed feature [668], showing similar features in background



Fig. 6: General view of Area 3 from west showing spread of probable bioturbation formed features

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