

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Witley Community Recycling Centre,  
Godlaming, Surrey**

**NGR 494700, 140900  
(SU 94700 40900)**

**Project No: 3911  
Site Code: WIC09**

**ASE Report No. 2009147**

**OASIS id: archaeol6-64519**



**Nick Garland  
With a contribution by  
Dr Lucy Allott**

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**September 2009**

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**Abstract**

*A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the west of Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming, Surrey, in advance of a proposed extension to the centre. The work was undertaken between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of September 2009 on behalf of SITA UK Ltd. Eight evaluation trenches measuring 28 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The natural horizon varied in depth from 56.702m OD in the west of the site and 54.792m OD in the north-east of the site.*

*The evaluation trenches revealed two ditches that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. One of them produced two beads of Roman to Anglo-Saxon date.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contacting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by SITA UK, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming, Surrey (NGR SU 947 409).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is located on the west of the pre-existing recycling centre and is bounded to the north by fields used for animal grazing, to the east by a small patch of woodland and to the south and west by roadways including the A283.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (301) shows that the site lies on Sandgate Beds.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Surrey County Council for the extension of an existing recycling centre with a roundabout area, waste containers and new road access to the north. Following consultation the Surrey County Councils Heritage Conservation Team, a condition (27) was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority..'*

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ASE in July 2009 and was submitted to Surrey County Council for approval prior to the commencement of work. The documentation consisted of aims and objectives to fulfil during the work as well as the methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of eight 28m long, 1.8m wide trial trenches.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are summarised below with due acknowledgement (ASE 2009).

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposit.
- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland between the 1st and 9<sup>th</sup> September 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Senior Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** A Desk Based Assessment of the area was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in October 2008 and is summarised below with due acknowledgment (AOC 2008).

### **2.2 Summary**

#### *2.2.1 Mesolithic (10,000 - 5,000 BC)*

Mesolithic activity within the area of study comes from probably settlement at Mare Hill, approximately 1.3 km to the south-west of the site. Flint debitage (cores, microliths and flakes) were recovered from the site and through subsequent fieldwalking.

#### *2.2.2 Neolithic (5,000 - 2,300 BC)*

A single Neolithic axe, of Cissbury type was uncovered during road works on Witley Road in Milford, approximately 100m to the south-west of the site.

#### *2.2.3 Bronze Age (2,300 - 600 BC)*

Four 'Scheduled Bronze Age Barrows' are located 2 km to the south-west of the site at Witley Common. The surrounding landscape also contains evidence for settlement activity within this period, notably at Hambledon, Thursley, Chiddingfold and Frensham, all of which lie 3 km or more away from the site.

#### *2.2.4 Iron Age (600 BC to AD 42)*

A possible Iron Age settlement is located to the north of the site at Midford, approximately 1.1 km away. Iron Age pottery was uncovered during excavation in the 1950's suggesting settlement in the area.

#### *2.2.5 Roman AD (42- 410)*

Little evidence of Roman activity exists in the landscape surrounding the site with two major roman roads lying 15 km away and the possible presence of settlement at Tilford, 6 km to the west and Haselmere, 10 km to the south.

#### *2.2.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1485)*

All Saints Church, located 2.5 km to the south of the site, is thought to have originated in the 7<sup>th</sup> century with later 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century additions. The Domesday Book first mentions Witley in 1086 which included a manor owned by Gilbert d'Aigle and contained a population of approximately 200 people. It also mentions the presence of 11 mills in the surrounding area suggesting a 'highly productive agricultural area' from the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *2.2.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1486 – date)*

Thirty one listed buildings are located within the study area surrounding the site dating primarily to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The closest, Fowl house Farm, lies immediately to the south-west of the site while Sattenham House and Barn at Rake lane lie 3090 m east of the site.

**2.3** The above information indicates that only one finds spot is recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1** Eight trial trenches, measuring 28m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figure 2).
- 3.2** The location of one trench was altered slightly from its original positions due to unforeseen obstacles on site. Trench 5 was moved 5m to the east due to the location of an existing tree.
- 3.3** The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 12 tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 3.6** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and sub soil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'.

Number of Contexts	32 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	2 sheets
Bulk Samples	3 samples
Photographs	20 colour slides, 20 B+W, 23 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.25 m	56.846
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.2 m	56.596
1/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.408
1/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.65 m	0.2 m	56.310
1/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.65 m	0.2 m	56.310

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Trench 1

#### Summary

4.1.1 The natural [1/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.408 OD in the north-east of the trench and 56.432 OD in the south-west of the trench. A subsoil layer [1/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [1/001].

4.1.2 A linear ditch, [1/004], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steeply sloping sides and was filled by a dark grey silty sand, [1/005]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trench 4 to the south-east.

### 4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.35 m	56.882
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.18 m	56.532
2/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.352

Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Trench 2

#### Summary

4.2.1 The natural [2/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.665 OD in the south-east of the trench and 56.438 OD in the north-west of the trench. A subsoil layer [2/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [2/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

### 4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.3 m	56.922
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.12 m	56.622
3/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.502

Table 4: Recorded Contexts within Trench 3

#### Summary

4.3.1 The natural [3/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.557 OD in the east of the trench and 56.677 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [3/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [3/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

### 4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 5)

#### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.3 m	57.142
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.14 m	56.842
4/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.702
4/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.8 m	0.18 m	56.406
4/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.8 m	0.18 m	56.406

Table 5: Recorded Contexts within Trench 4

#### Summary

4.4.1 The natural [4/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.389 OD in the north-west of the trench and 56.657 OD in the south-east of the trench. A subsoil layer [4/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [4/001].

4.4.2 A linear ditch, [4/004], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and was filled by a light brown silty sand [4/005]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trench 1 to the north-west.

#### 4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 6)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.29 m	56.977
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.2 m	56.687
5/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.487
5/004	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	Tr.	0.5 m	0.27 m	56.247
5/005	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	Tr.	0.5 m	0.27 m	56.247

Table 6: Recorded Contexts within Trench 5

##### Summary

4.5.1 The natural [5/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.637 OD in the south of the trench and 56.247 OD in the north of the trench. A subsoil layer [5/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [5/001].

4.5.2 An east to west orientated ditch terminus, [5/004], ran into the western edge of the trench at its northern end. It was concave in profile with steeply sloping sides. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand [5/005] containing moderate inclusions of charcoal. The environmental sample taken from the fill produced two beads of Roman to Anglo-Saxon date (Fig. 8).

#### 4.6 Trench 6 (Figure 7)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	56.322
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.18 m	56.042
6/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.852

Table 7: Recorded Contexts within Trench 6

##### Summary

4.6.1 The natural [6/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 56.267 OD in the south-west of the trench and 55.857 OD in the north-east of the trench. A subsoil layer [6/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [6/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

#### 4.7 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.3 m	56.017
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.14 m	55.717
7/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.577

Table 8: Recorded Contexts within Trench 7

##### Summary

4.7.1 The natural [7/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 55.407 in the south-east of the trench and 55.737 OD in the north-west of the trench. A subsoil layer [7/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [7/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

#### 4.8 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.31 m	55.212
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.11 m	54.902
8/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.792

Table 9: Recorded Contexts within Trench 8

##### Summary

4.8.1 The natural [8/003], a mid orange silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 54.857 OD in the north of the trench and 54.747 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [8/002], a mixed mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [8/001]. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

## **5.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Lucy Allott

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 Three samples were taken during archaeological works at Whitley Recycling Centre to establish evidence for environmental remains including charred macrobotanicals, charred wood, bone, and molluscs. Sampling aimed to retrieve remains that could be used to characterise activities undertaken at the site such as fuel use and agriculture, as well as providing evidence for past vegetation and material suitable for dating. Two samples were taken from shallow linear shaped features which may represent field boundaries and the third was extracted from the terminus of a shallow ditch.

### **5.2 Methods**

5.2.1 Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 10). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 11). A few charcoal fragments from sample <3> have been identified to establish the presence of taxa suitable radiocarbon dating. Preliminary identifications have been provided through comparison with modern reference material and wood identification manuals (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004).

### **5.3 Results**

5.3.1 The flots from samples <1> and <2> were dominated by uncharred vegetation including small roots, seeds and fruiting structures, which provide evidence for modern post depositional disturbances. In addition small infrequent wood charcoal fragments were also noted. Sample <3> was also dominated by uncharred vegetation but also contained a moderate quantity of wood charcoal. Analysis of a small quantity of charcoal revealed deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.) including some roundwood fragments, alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus* sp.) and possible willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.). This sample also produced two beads (see below).

### **5.4 The beads** (Fig. 8) by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Two beads were recovered from ditch terminus [5/004] (fill [5/005]; environmental sample <3>). The context contained one biconical bead (RF <1>) in a greenish-blue glass. The second bead (RF <2>) is globular and in blue frit. Neither is closely dateable and they could be of Roman to Early Saxon date.

### **5.5 Potential**

5.5.1 Although neither of the beads can be closely dated it remains possible that charcoal fragments could be submitted for radiocarbon dating. It should be noted however that given the high frequency of roots within this sample the charcoal and the beads could have been subject to considerable post-

depositional disturbances and any date obtained on the charcoal may not be directly applicable to the beads.

No other environmental or archaeological remains were present in these samples.

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/005	20	20	**	6	**	4	
2	4/005	20	20	**	2	***	2	
3	5/005	40	40	***	11 4	****	52	Beads 2/<1g

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

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	preserved %	sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	1/005	30	60	45		**	***
2	4/005	10	45	45		**	***
3	5/005	80	80	<5	*	**	***

Table 11: Sample flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51=250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1** The evaluation of this site uncovered the remains of two ditches, [1/004] and its apparent continuation [4/004], and the terminus of a second linear [5/004].
- 6.2** It is possible that both these ditches represent boundaries of some sort or possibly drainage ditches. The small quantity of finds or features uncovered during the watching brief may indicate that this area did not contain any major settlement but was utilised for agricultural purposes.
- 6.3** The dating of these features remains uncertain, although the two beads recovered indicate a Roman or Anglo-Saxon date for the ditch terminus [5/004]. The Roman to Anglo-Saxon date is of interest, given the scarcity of finds or features of this date so far recorded in the immediate vicinity.

## **7.0 CONCLUSION**

- 7.1** The evaluation was successful in determining the presence of archaeological features on site. It is thought that further archaeological remains would have been visible had they been present, and consequently, that the low density of finds or features recorded probably reflects low level past activity in the area.
- 7.2** The ditches probably relate to agricultural activities, as possible field boundaries or drainage channels. It is however uncertain whether the two ditches are contemporary or not.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	WIC 09					
Identification Name and Address	Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming					
County, District &/or Borough	Witley, Waverley, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	494700, 140900					
Geology	Sandgate Beds (BGS Sheet 301)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3911					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field <b>X</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 1/9/09 to 9/9/09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	SITA UK Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other <b>X</b>		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the land to west of Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming, Surrey. The work was undertaken between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of September 2009 on behalf of SITA UK Ltd. Eight evaluation trenches sampled the archaeology across the site. The natural horizon varied in depth from 56.702m OD in the west of the site and 54.792m OD in the north-east of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation trenches revealed two ditches that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. One of them produced two beads of Roman to Anglo-Saxon date.</i></p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-64519**

Project details

Project name	Witley Community Recycling Centre
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the land to west of Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming, Surrey, in advice of a proposed extension to the centre. The work was undertaken between the 1st and 9th of September 2009 on behalf of SITA UK Ltd. Eight evaluation trenches measuring 28 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The natural horizon varied in depth from 56.702m OD in the west of the site and 54.792m OD in the north-east of the site. The evaluation trenches revealed two ditches that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. One of them produced two beads of Roman to Anglo-Saxon date..
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2009 End: 09-09-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY WAVERLEY WITLEY Witley Community Recycling Centre
Postcode	GU8 5
Study area	9820.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 94700 40900 51.1589778225 -0.645622594359 51 09 32 N 000 38 44 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.79m Max: 56.70m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	SITA UK
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Digital Contents 'Environmental','Survey','other'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'Environmental','Survey','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report'

Project bibliography  
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godlaming, Surrey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Garland, N

Other bibliographic details 2009147

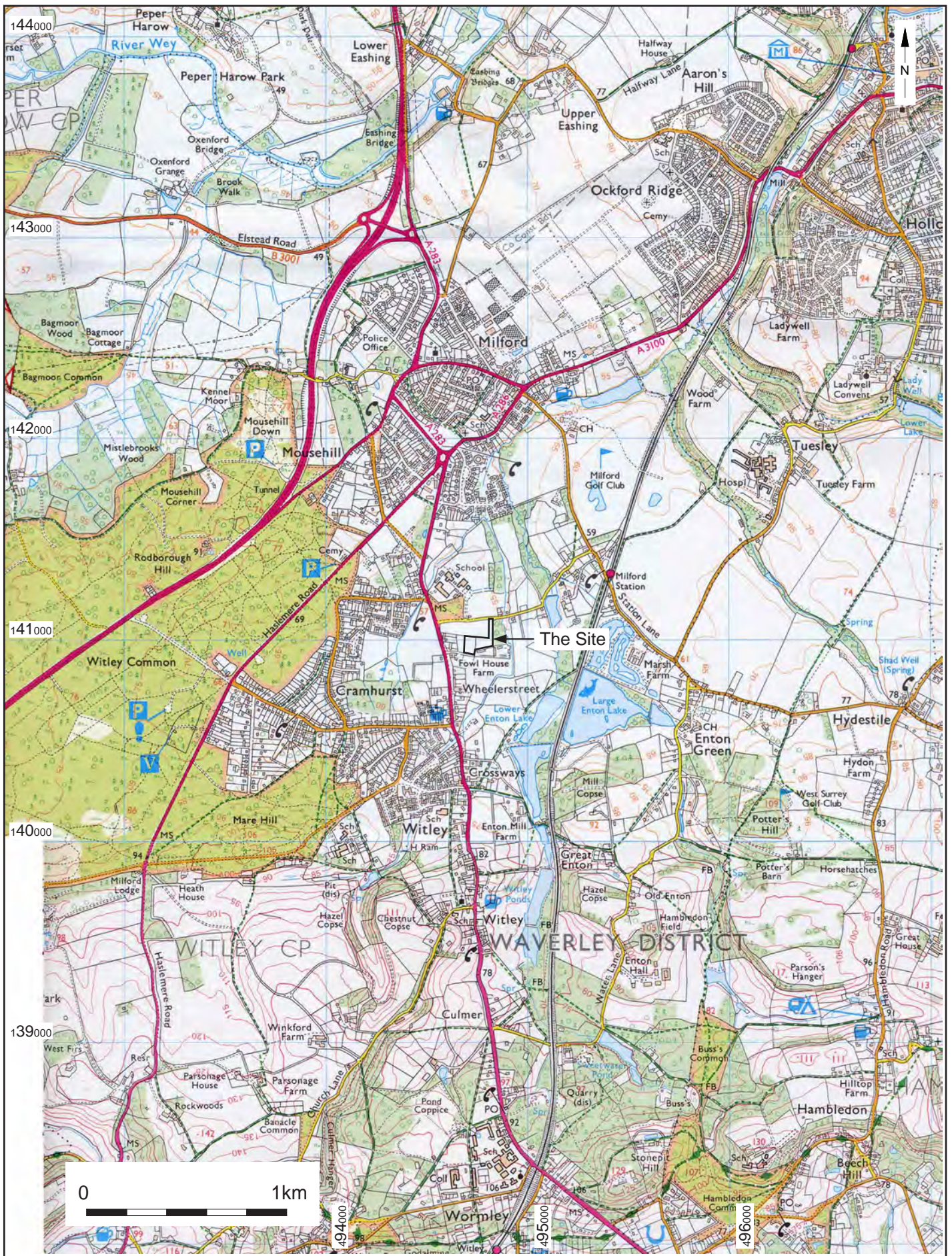
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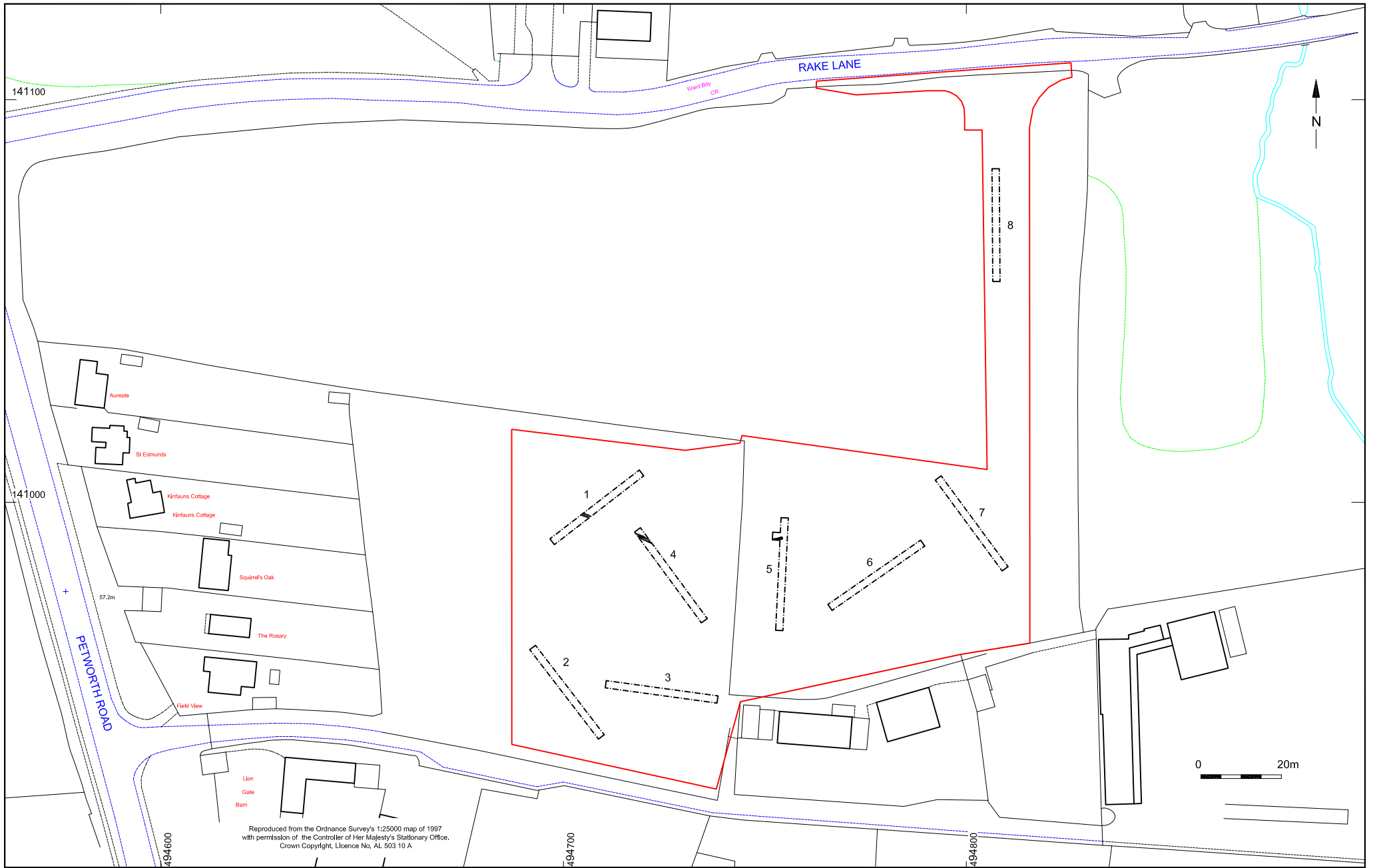
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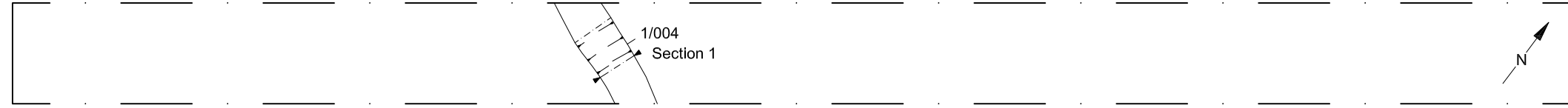
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Project Ref: 3911	Sept 2009	Site location	
Report Ref: 2009147	Drawn by: JLR		

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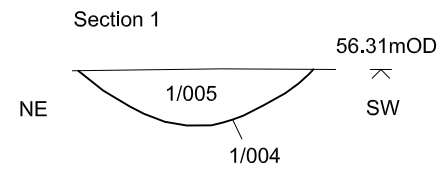


© Archaeology South-East		Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3911	Sept 2009	Trench location plan	
Report Ref: 2009147	Drawn by: JLR		

Trench 1

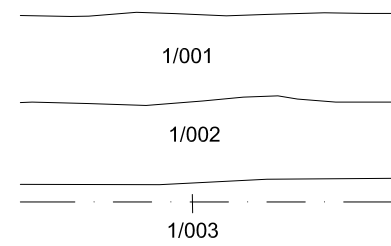


0 2m

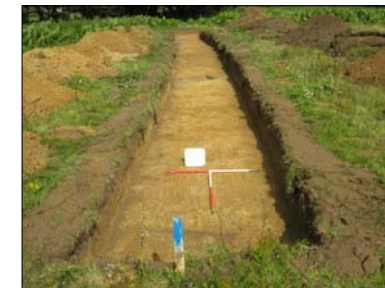


1/004 north-east

Section 2 (Representative)

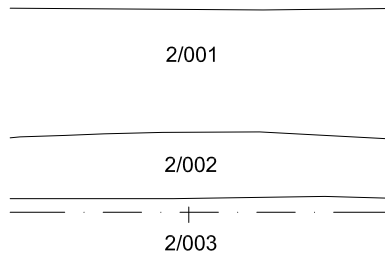


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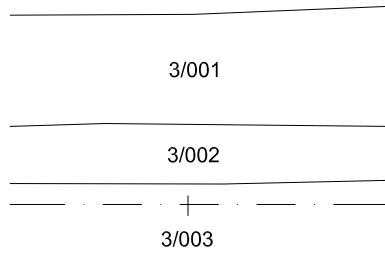
Trench 1

Section 3 (Representative)



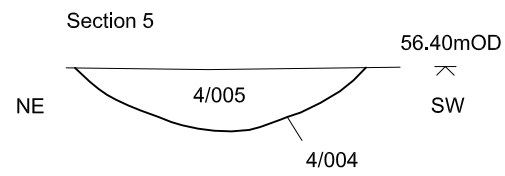
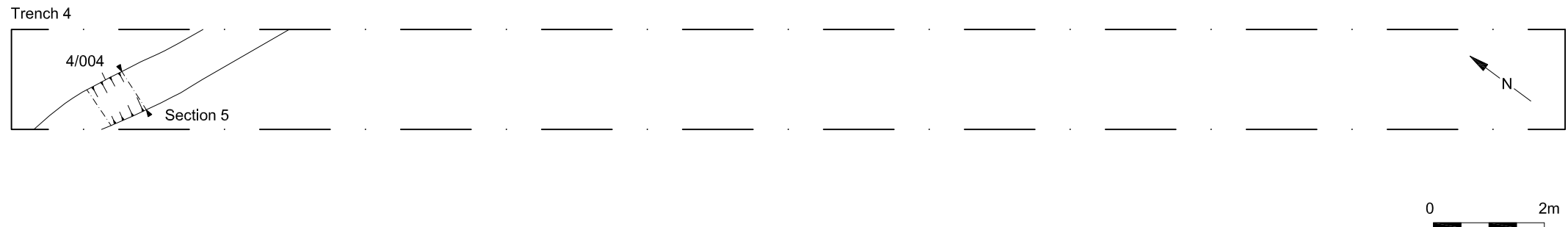
Trench 2

Section 4 (Representative)

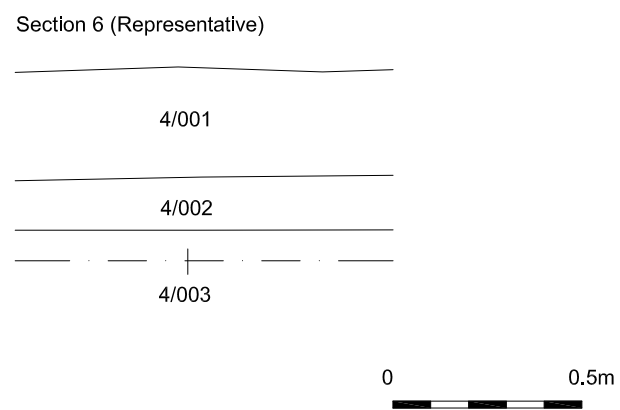


Trench 3





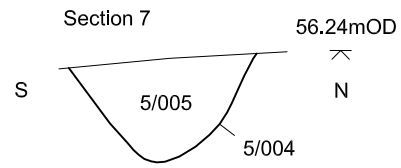
4/004 looking east



Trench 4

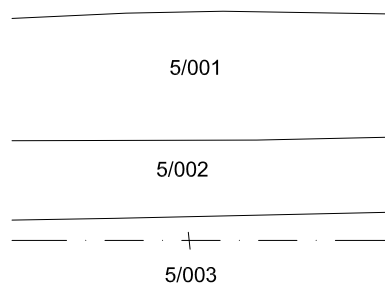


Trench 5



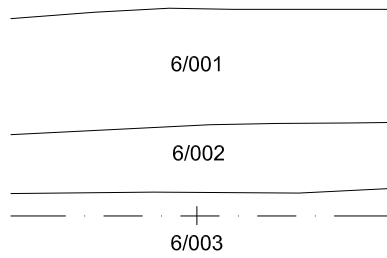
5/004 looking south-west

Section 8 (Representative)



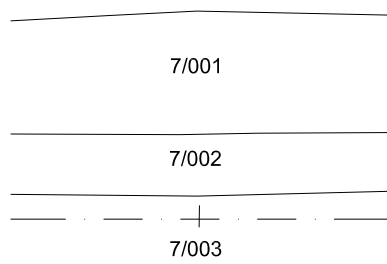
Trench 5

Section 9 (Representative)



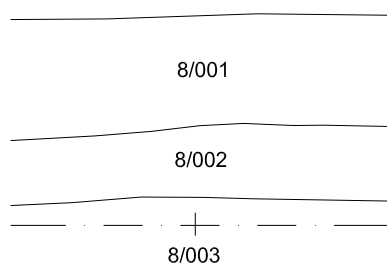
Trench 6

Section 10 (Representative)



Trench 7

Section 11 (Representative)



Trench 8





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Project Ref: 3911	Sept 2009	Photo of beads	
Report Ref: 2009147	Drawn by: FEG		

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