

**An Archaeological Excavation at the
Witley Recycling Centre, Petworth Road, Witley,
Surrey, GU8 5QW**

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

**ASE Project No. 4102
Site Code: WIC 09**

**ASE Report No. 2010087
OASIS No: archaeol6-79920**

Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

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Abstract

Following on from an earlier evaluation, Archaeology South-East have undertaken an archaeological strip, map and sample of 0.51ha in advance of the construction of the new Witley Recycling Facility, Petworth Road, Witley, Surrey. The work was undertaken on behalf of Sita in May 2010.

The earliest phase of archaeological activity was represented by finds of Mesolithic worked flint, mostly recovered from later features. The earliest datable features were four pits with finds of Early Neolithic pottery sherds and flintwork. A scalene point type microlith was recovered from one of these pits which may, tentatively represent the continued use of Mesolithic technology into the Early Neolithic period.

Three ditches also containing Neolithic flintwork may also have been contemporary, but are more likely to be of later prehistoric date and containing earlier, residual, material.

A Roman or Saxon field boundary ditch and post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were also recorded.

The relatively level natural sand was encountered between 54.80-56.88m OD.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London (CAAUCL), was commissioned by SITA Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample in advance of the redevelopment of the Witley Recycling Centre, Petworth Road, Witley, Surrey, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR SU 94700 40900), (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the outskirts of Witley, at the junction of Petworth Road and Rake Lane, and is currently occupied by green field pasture to the immediate west of the existing recycling centre. According to Ordnance Survey Geological Survey Sheet 301 the site lies on Sandgate Beds.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Surrey County Council (planning reference WA/2008/2128) for the extension of an existing recycling centre with a roundabout area, waste containers and new road access to the north. Following consultation with Tony Howe, (Assistant County Archaeologist, Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team), in his role as advisor to the Local Planning Authority in archaeological matters, a condition (No. 27) was attached to the planning 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 This programme of archaeological investigation comprised an initial Desk Based Assessment of the site (AOC 2008) followed by an evaluation by trial trench (Garland 2009).

1.3.3 The evaluation trenches revealed two ditches that probably related to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. One of these ditches also contained two beads of Roman to Anglo-Saxon date. Because of the site's archaeological potential, as revealed by the evaluation, a further more detailed stage of archaeological excavation was recommended by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

1.3.4 This third stage (detailed in this report) required the investigation by 'Strip, Map and Sample' of the areas to be impacted upon by the development. The extent of the investigations are outlined in section 3.0 and shown on Figure 2.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work set out in the WSI (ASE 2010) was to identify, excavate, record, analyse and publish (if necessary) any archaeological remains present in the excavation areas. Based on the results of the evaluation the specific aims were:

- To understand the nature and extent of the Romano-British/Anglo Saxon activity within of the site by further exposing and sampling the ditches exposed in the evaluation
- 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 Waverley area by the implementation of an environmental sampling strategy

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the strip, map and sample which was undertaken in May 2010. The fieldwork was directed by Giles Dawkes, Senior Archaeologist and the project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary of archaeological background and potential

2.1.1 The Desk-based Assessment (AOC 2008) identified that the site itself did not contain any Surrey Historic Environment Record entries (SHER) and that only one find spot has been recorded within a 1km radius. However, three prehistoric Areas of High Archaeological Priority lie within a 2km radius of the site as well as a further 32 SHER entries (summarised below).

2.2.2 Overall the assessment considered the site to have medium potential for prehistoric archaeology and low potential for archaeology dating to other periods.

2.2.3 Previous boreholes undertaken on the site identified topsoil, approximately 0.2m thick overlying natural deposits of orange brown silt sand natural.

2.2 Summary by period

2.2.1 A summary, by period of the information provided in the desk based assessment, (AOC 2008), is given below with due acknowledgement.

2.2.2 Mesolithic (10,000 - 5,000 BC)

Mesolithic activity within the area of study comes from the probable 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.

2.2.3 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.

In general, Neolithic evidence is fairly limited in Surrey apart from around the Thames flood plain (for example at Runnymede and Staines where there is monumental and structural evidence) (Cotton et al 2004, 25). In rest of Surrey, including the vicinity of Witley, the absence of monuments could suggest small scale tree clearance and relatively non-invasive occupation of the landscape (Cotton 2004, 25).

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 Iron Age (600 BC to AD 42)

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

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1485)

All Saints Church, located 2.5 km to the south of the site, is thought to have originated in the 7th century with later 12th and 15th 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 10th century.

2.2.7 Post-medieval (AD 1486 – 1900)

Thirty one listed buildings are located within the study area surrounding the site dating primarily to the 16th and 17th 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.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology: scope of investigation area and machine stripping

- 3.1.1 The methodology for the work was detailed in the WSI (ASE 2010) which was approved by the SCC Archaeological Officer.
- 3.1.2 The scope of the fieldwork required that the footprint of the proposed new recycling facility and new access road onto Rake Lane were defined as the limit of the archaeological strip map and sample excavation (Figure 3). This required a total area of 0.51ha to be machine stripped.
- 3.1.3 Those areas of the site where previous development (primarily to the south-east of the site) was very likely to have adversely affected any archaeological remains were excluded from the area of further archaeological investigation. The agreed extent of archaeological investigation is shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.4 The extent of the excavation area was surveyed in accurately using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) in combination with Total Station surveying, utilising development plans provided by SITA Ltd.
- 3.1.5 The site was machine stripped by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket under archaeological direction. Overburden deposits were removed in spits (no greater than 0.2m in thickness). Machine excavation was carried out to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and planned.
- 3.1.6 No dumpers were allowed to run on exposed ground. Machinery was prevented from running on any exposed archaeological deposits, or underlying natural geology until the investigations were completed to the approval of the SCC Archaeological Officer.

3.2 Excavation methodology

- 3.2.1 Full pre-excavation and subsequent post-excavation plans were prepared as the stripping progressed using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) in combination with Total Station surveying and hand planning on permatrace.
- 3.2.2 Detail of excavation strategy employed is given in the WSI (ASE 2010) and a summary of the most relevant elements given here. In brief, 15-25% of each linear feature's exposed area and all terminals and intersections to define relationships were excavated. All non-structural features (pits, random postholes) were half sectioned and then up to 50% (by number) were fully excavated following assessment. All structurally associated postholes were half sectioned initially, recorded and then fully excavated. 100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens). for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc. All stratigraphic relationships, were ascertained as far as possible and the level of sample excavation agreed with the SCC Archaeological Officer in order to establish extent, date and function.

- 3.2.3 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Artefacts will be retained from all deposits.
- 3.2.4 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was established with discussion as necessary with the English Heritage Science Advisor the Archaeology South-East Environmental Officer and the SCC Archaeological Officer. Sampling was undertaken with reference to the English Heritage (2002) environmental archaeology guidelines.
- 3.4.5 The excavation area and spoil was metal detected for artefacts.
- 3.4.6 A full photographic record was maintained.

3.5 The Archive

- 3.5.1 The site archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, East Sussex pending submission to a suitable local museum. The finds archive is quantified in section 5.1.1 Table 2. The contents of the site archive are summarised below in Table 1.

Number of Contexts	133 contexts
Number of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3 section sheets
Photographs	digital images

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

- 3.5.2 The digital images will be submitted to archive as uncompressed images on DVD / CD and printed on archival quality photographic paper by a professional photographic laboratory.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 4.1.1 There was a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural Lower Greensand, directly overlain by overlain by 0.10-0.20m of topsoil. Unless otherwise stated, the archaeological features discussed below were cut into the natural Lower Greensand and sealed by the topsoil.

4.2 Phase 1: Natural

- 4.2.1 The silt sand Lower Greensand natural [2] was seen across the site, relatively level at 54.80-56.88m OD.

4.3 Phase 2: Mesolithic (c.8,000 – 3,500 BC)

- 4.3.1 This phase is represented by three pieces of residual flintwork recovered from later, mostly Early Neolithic, features.
- 4.3.2 These pieces were: a two-platform core from ditch fill [34], a broken bladelet from modern pit fill [65] and a bladelet from Early Neolithic pit [57].
- 4.3.3 Other finds of flintwork provisionally dated to the Neolithic could possibly be of Mesolithic date. Although the Mesolithic evidence is very limited, it does demonstrate at least some activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.

4.4 Phase 3: Early Neolithic (c.3,500 – 3,000 BC) (Figure 4)

4.4.1 Summary

This phase is represented by four pits [81], [58], [71] and [112] with finds of Early Neolithic pottery and Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flintwork. A series of undated pits are also provisionally dated to this phase based on form/morphology but this is not certain.

4.4.2 Pits

Two intercutting sub-circular pits [81] and [58] contained finds of Early Neolithic pottery sherds and flintwork of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Both pits were cut by Roman/Saxon ditch, GP4.

Sub-circular pit [81] was up to 0.72m in diameter and 90mm deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Pit fill [80] was orange brown silt sand with a find of one sherd of Early Neolithic pottery.

Cutting fill [80] was sub-circular pit, [58], up to 0.98m in diameter and 0.3m deep with concave sides and base. The lower fill was mottled yellow and red silt sand [79] with a find of one sherd of Early Neolithic pottery and five Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces of struck flint comprising three flakes, a bladelet and a microlith. The upper fill was slumped natural dark brown silt sand [57] with finds of two pieces flintwork; a flake and a bladelet.

Pit [112] was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.7m long by 0.88m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill was dark brown silt sand [113] with two finds of a squat flake and irregular waste flintwork.

Sub-circular pit [71] was up to 1.1m in diameter and 0.17m deep with irregular concave sides and a concave base. The fill was grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal flecks and one find of flintwork of a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade.

There was no clear indication as to what function these pits may have had, they do appear to have been deliberately cut, although there is the possibility that some represent infilled hollows associated with ancient tree / scrub removal.

4.4.3 Possible Early Neolithic pits (phased by morphology / form)

Sub-circular pit [23] was up to 1.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. The fill was mottled yellow and brown silt sand [24] with no finds. The pit was cut by possible Neolithic ditch GP1.

A series of shallow pits [93], [114], [116], [118], [63], [82] and [49] contained no finds and have been provisionally dated to this phase based on the near proximity of dated features.

Sub-circular pit [93] was up to 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a tapered base. The fill was brown silt sand [94]. Sub-circular pit [114] was up to 0.34m in diameter and 0.12m deep with concave sides and base. The fill was grey brown silt sand [115]. Sub-circular pit [116] was up to 0.55m in diameter and 0.14mm deep with concave sides and an uneven base. The fill was mottled orange and brown silt sand [117].

Cutting [117] was sub-circular pit [118] up to 0.51m in diameter and 0.12m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The fill was grey brown silt sand [119].

Sub-circular pit [63] was up to 0.55m in diameter and 0.2m deep with stepped sides. The base was truncated by a modern ditch. The fill was dark grey brown silt sand [64]. Sub-circular pit [82] was up to 1.45m in diameter and 0.19m deep with concave sides and an uneven base. The fill was brown silt sand [83].

Sub-circular pit [49] was up to 0.48m in diameter and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was brown silt sand [50].

Similar to the dated examples, there is no clear indication of the possible reasons why these pits were dug. Most are fairly regular and appear do to have been deliberately dug although some, notably, [82], may be the result of ancient tree / undergrowth clearance.

4.5 Phase 4: Later Prehistoric (Bronze Age – Iron Age?) (Figure 5)

4.5.1 Summary

There were several archaeological features found on site which contained small assemblages of Early Neolithic struck flint. However, these assemblages are too small to securely date the features and probably represent earlier, residual, material which has become incorporated into later cut features, particularly as these ditches are likely to have been open and infilling for some considerable time. Early Neolithic ditches are also unusual and not usually associated with agri-pastoral activity (field boundary ditches or trackway / droveways) which the ditches detailed below appear to be. For these reasons and also due to the absence of any post-Roman artefacts from the ditches, they are more likely to be of later prehistoric origin and have been phased as broadly Bronze – Iron Age, accordingly.

4.5.1 Boundary or track / droveway ditches

Three parallel ditches were located in the south-west corner of the site. The ditches were all relatively similar in size. Ditch GP1 terminated at the east and ditches GP2 and GP3 were truncated in east by modern ditch GP7.

Ditch GP1 was excavated in three sections [25], [27] and [29]. The ditch was up to 1.12m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Ditch fills, [26], [28] and [30] were grey brown silt sands with a single find of a Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork blade.

Ditch GP2 was excavated in four sections, [31], [33], [35] and [37]. The ditch was 0.58m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and base. Ditch fills [32], [34], [36] and [38] were mottled yellow and brown silt sands. Ditch [33] had finds of a broad flake, a flake core and an end scraper dating from the Neolithic - Bronze Age.

Ditch GP3 was excavated in three sections [41], [43] and [45]. The ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with concave sides and base. Ditch fills [42], [44], [46] were mottled yellow and brown silt sands with no finds.

Given their similar alignment, these ditches may have formed a droveway or been successive field boundary ditches.

4.6 Phase 5: Roman / Saxon (40 - 1066 AD) (Figure 6)

4.6.1 Summary

A single, shallow ditch, described below, has been cautiously assigned to the Roman period, although the relative lack of dateable material (artefacts and charred plant / charcoal for C14 dating) means this is not definitive.

4.6.2

Ditch GP4 was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and had two clear terminal ends exposed. The ditch was identified previously in evaluation trenching. Two Roman or Saxon beads (they cannot be more closely dated) (Figure 9) were recovered from the fill. The ditch was excavated in 10 sections [111], [97], [89], [103], [127], [4], [56], [104], [106] and [108]. The ditch was 49m long and up to 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep. The sides varied along the length from concave to convex and the base was typically flat.

For most of the ditch length there was a single fill (represented by contexts [102] [120] [3], [55], [107], [109] and [126]) which was a grey brown silt sand. In the west the ditch had two fills: lower fills [90] and [96] of grey sand and upper fills [88] and [95] of mottled brown and grey sand.

Two beads were recovered from ditch [4/004] during the evaluation and this is the latest dating for ditch GP4 (Figure 8). The only find from the ditch during the excavation phase was single sherd of residual Early Neolithic pottery from [55] where the ditch cut two earlier pits.

The find of residual prehistoric pottery from the ditch did not help refine the dating to anything more accurate than Roman or Saxon. On balance with Roman field boundary ditches being a somewhat regular occurrence and Saxon field boundary ditches exceedingly scarce, ditch GP4 is much more likely to be Roman in date.

The form of this ditch is somewhat unusual with two clear terminal ends. Despite extensive investigation, there was no evidence that the ditch continued to the southeast. It may be that the ditch has been truncated away by later disturbance in this area, or alternatively there was an above ground boundary (a fence, hedge-line) which has left no archaeological trace. The north-eastern terminal may have formed an entrance as the ditch appears to continue into evaluation Trench 1, context [1/004].

Ditch terminus [5/004] identified during the evaluation in trench was on further investigation a variation in the natural sand and not an archaeological feature. The true course of ditch GP4 was located some 15m to the south.

4.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval (1500 -1900 AD) (Figure 7)

A series of shallow post-medieval former field boundary ditches GP5, GP6, [69] and [67] were aligned north to south and east to west, a layout mirrored by the existing field boundaries and Rake Lane.

Ditch GP5, had a 'U' shaped profile, and was generally 0.30m wide and up to 0.40m deep. It had a single mid grey brown sandy silt fill with inclusions of occasional sandstone fragments and occasional pieces of post-medieval tile.

Ditch GP6, had a steeply sloping profile and a flat base. It was generally 0.40m wide and up to 0.25m deep. It had a single dark grey brown sandy clay fill with a large amount of root disturbance.

Ditch GP6 can inform us about the post-medieval development of the land when it is cross referenced to the 1st edition OS map (further detailed in the discussion, section 8.5).

4.8 Phase 7: Modern and Undated (1900 AD – Present) (Figure 8)

4.8.1 Boundary ditch

The former north to south modern field boundary ditches GP7, GP8 and GP9 were located either side of the hedgerow removed immediately preceding the excavation works. However, although containing modern material including

the elastic waist band of a pair of underpants, these north-south aligned ditches are likely to have post-medieval origins as they are shown on the 1871 25" OS maps

4.8.2 Pits and tree removal features

Five modern or undated pits and tree holes were also excavated across the site: [49] [66], [129], [130] and [132]

Pit [49] was circular and 0.48m in diameter and 0.28m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and a single brown silt sand fill.

Pit [66] was oval (0.50m x 0.40m) in plan with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. Fragments of glass were recovered from its single, brown silt sand fill.

Pit [130] was oval in plan (0.90m long and 0.70m wide) with a concave profile. Its dark yellow brown loose silt sand fill was heavily disturbed by roots and it is likely that this feature was caused by tree removal. Pit [129] was located nearby and was similar in nature.

Pit [132] was also likely to have been a tree throw and located in the vicinity of [130] and [129]. It was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. It had a single dark yellow brown silty sand fill with frequent root disturbance.

5.0 FINDS & ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: QUANTIFICATION & DESCRIPTION

5.1 Quantification

5.1.1 A moderate sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations. These are quantified in Table 2.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)
1	1	10			1	10				
8			2	<2						
26					1	6				
34					3	108				
52			1	24					1	<2
55	1	10								
57					2	<2				
65	1	4			1	<2	1	4		
68			1	14						
72					1	6				
79	1	20								
80	1	20								
86	14	14	4	84	1	24				
105	1	10			1	6				
113					2	6				
Total	20	88	8	122	13	166	1	4	1	<2

Table 2: Finds Quantification

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 The prehistoric assemblage consisted of six flint-tempered bodysherds recovered from five different contexts. The fabrics were all of a broadly similar type, with moderately/poorly-sorted flint inclusions of only sparse to moderate frequency and of and very angular shape, often protruding from surfaces. The sherds in [1], [105] and one of those from [80] featured slightly coarser inclusions, with few examples below 1mm in size, ranging up to 3-4 mm. The inclusions in the other sherds were generally slightly finer, mostly between 0.5-2mm, but all featured some examples of 3-5mm. The sherds were also united by their dense, laminar matrixes. Some, particularly those from [55], [79] and [80] were slightly more sandy than the others, whilst the less sandy examples tended to be more laminar and slightly vesicular, possibly indicating some fine burnt out organic material. One sherd from [55] had a more 'hackly' fracture, possibly indicating some grog inclusions.

5.2.2 Sherds from [1], [79] and [105] all feature well burnished interior surfaces but untreated exteriors. This may suggest that sherds come from vessels with relatively open profiles, although burnishing might equally be used as a method of reducing the porosity of the vessel, making it more suitable for holding liquids. Interestingly, each of the burnished sherds also featured a light internal burnt food residue.

5.2.3 All of the fabric characteristics described above point towards an Earlier Neolithic date. However, flint-tempering is found across most prehistoric periods in southern Britain and, in particular, it can be difficult to distinguish Earlier Neolithic fabrics from those of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, when no diagnostic feature sherds are present. Unfortunately an attempt to obtain AMS dates on residues from sherds in [79] and [105] failed because there was insufficient carbon remaining.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 122g were recovered from four contexts. All the material was highly abraded. A single fragment of brick or tile in a fine sandy orange fabric with sparse fine micaceous sparkle and sparse fine quartz from context [68] may be of Roman date, though insufficient form remains to confirm the date. Fabrics of probable late medieval or early post-medieval date were also identified. A single fragment of peg tile in an orange sandy fabric with moderate voids and abundant poorly sorted quartz (T1) was recovered from context [086] and is of 15th to 17th century date. Peg tile fragments also of 15th to 17th century date in a pale, poorly mixed, brownish orange fabric with moderate cream and orange silt streaking and variable quantities of coarse quartz (T2) were recovered from contexts [8], [52] and [86].

5.4 The struck flint by Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

5.4.1 Introduction

The excavation recovered eighteen struck flints from nine archaeological features and the topsoil (Table 1). The archaeological features yielding flint comprise four ditch interventions (25, 33, 87 and 104) and five pits (58, 66, 71, 81 and 112), the latter including some dated to the Neolithic. The flint from the ditches exhibited some edge-damage and may have been exposed for a period before burial, but the flints from the pits was in fresh condition and is probably contemporary with the features. The flintwork from these features is described below.

5.4.2 Ditches

Ditch interventions 87 and 112 each contained an undiagnostic flint flake, while ditch 25 yielded a blade probably dating from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic and ditch 33 produced a broad flake, a flake core and an end scraper dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

5.4.3 Pits

The five pits contained small lithic assemblages of between 1 and 5 flints. Pits 66 and 71 each contained a single blade that date from the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Pits 58 and 112 each produced two flints, comprising a bladelet and a flake, and a squat flake and a piece of irregular waste, respectively, but none of these flints are closely datable.

Pit 81, fill 79 contained the largest assemblage with five struck flints,

comprising three flakes, a bladelet and a microlith. The microlith is comparable to Roger Jacobi's late Mesolithic scalene micro-triangles (form 7a², 1978), although the proximal oblique truncation is at a considerably lower angle than the illustrated example. Two of the flakes and the blade exhibit platform-edge abrasion and blade-scars on their dorsal surfaces. This indicates that these flakes were struck from well maintained cores that were predominately producing narrow bladelets. This reduction technique is most characteristic of the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic, indicating this debitage is broadly contemporary with the microlith.

Pit 81 has been dated to the early Neolithic through the presence of a pottery sherd. The general lithic technology correlates with this date, but the presence of a microlith is anomalous as these tools disappear at the end of the Mesolithic and no secure associations have been identified in the Neolithic. The presence of the microlith is therefore of considerable interest, but in the absence of additional lithic evidence, such as the manufacture of microliths, or a date putting the pit very early in the Neolithic sequence, it cannot provide conclusive evidence for an overlap in Mesolithic and Neolithic technologies.

Artefact type	Feature										Total
	Topsoil 1	Ditch 25	Ditch 33	Pit 58	Pit 66	Pit 71	Pit 81	Ditch 87	Ditch 104	Pit 112	
Flake	1		1	1			2	1	1	1	8
Blade		1			1	1					3
Bladelet				1			1				2
Blade-like flake							1				1
Irregular waste										1	1
Multi-platform flake core			1								1
End scraper			1								1
Microlith							1				1
Total	1	1	3	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	18

Table 3: The flint assemblage by archaeological feature

5.5 Beads by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 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 are closely dateable and they could be of Roman to Early Saxon date. The beads are illustrated in Figure 9.

5.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A piece of 20th-century yellow glass with moulded floral decoration was recovered from [65]. The piece may have derived from a decorative bowl or vase.

5.6.2 Context [52] contained a sheet of white, nearly disintegrated plastic, dating to the second half of the 20th century

6.0 **Macrobotanicals and charcoal from environmental samples** by Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hegarat

6.1 **Introduction**

6.1.1 Three environmental samples were extracted during an evaluation at Witley Recycling Centre (3911 WIC09), a further six bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation phase (4102 WIC09) and one sample was taken for dry sieving to ensure maximum recovery of artefacts. This report provides an overview of their contents and aims to provide information regarding the economy of the site, vegetation environment, fuel use and evidence for woodland management. Dating evidence and suitability of the charred remains for radiocarbon is also considered.

6.2 **Methods**

6.2.1 All bulk environmental 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 graded sieves and each fraction sorted (Table 4). Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and their contents recorded (Table 5). Sample <7> [095] was dry sieved using a 4.76mm mesh and the remaining fraction was sorted for artefacts.

6.2.3 Identifications of the charred macrobotanicals have been made through comparison with reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004).

6.2.4 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (TS – transverse, TLS – tangential longitudinal and RLS – radial longitudinal sections) following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000) and identified to provide an overview of the woody taxa present. The fractured surfaces were viewed using both a stereozoom Leica EZ4D microscope at 8-45x magnifications (for preliminary sorting) and an incident light Olympus BHMJ microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications (for taxonomic identifications). The presence of roundwood fragments, sapwood, bark and vitrified charcoal are recorded where apparent. Identifications, recorded in Table 6 have been made through comparison with modern reference material at University College London, Institute of Archaeology, and with taxa documented in identification manuals (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch *et al.* 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 **Results and Discussion**

6.3.1 With the exception of samples <1> [1/005], <2> [4/005], <3> [79] and <4> [117], flots from each environmental sample were dominated by uncharred material including roots, bark fragments, possible modern eggs and uncharred seeds such as bramble (*Rubus* sp.), nightshades (*Solanum* sp.) and Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot). All uncharred remains must be considered modern intrusive material as no waterlogged or anaerobic conditions are present at the site and their presence therefore suggests some post depositional bioturbation and disturbance. The results are presented by period and group.

6.3.2 Early Neolithic and Neolithic

Samples <1>, and <3> from pit feature [58] are dated to the early Neolithic land use and samples <4> and <5> from pits [116] and [118] are also of probable Neolithic date. These samples produced occasional charred macrobotanical remains, wood charcoal fragments and struck-flint including one diagnostic implement. A microlith was recovered from the residue of sample <3>, from pit fill context [79]. The diagnostic piece is a scalene microtriangle and can be dated to the later Mesolithic (after c. 7000 cal BC). Further information is included in the finds report.

Very few charred macrobotanical remains were recovered from these samples. The assemblages comprise a single undiagnostic cereal grain, a small shrivelled possible flax (cf. *Linum* sp.) seed and other indeterminate charred plant remains only. The flax seed is too poorly preserved to be identified to species. It may therefore represent common flax (*L. usitatissimum*) that was cultivated for its fibres and oil and has been recorded at several Neolithic sites in Britain (Helbaek 1952, Fairweather and Ralston 1993, Fairbairn 2000) or fairy/purging flax (*L. catharticum*) a native plant that has purgative properties.

Charred wood was also relatively scarce in each of the samples although charcoal fragments were more abundant than the macrobotanical remains. No round wood was recorded in the Neolithic assemblages and although anatomical structures were generally well preserved it was not possible to determine the presence of sapwood. Taxa identified include:

Corylus avellana – hazel
Alnus glutinosa – alder
Betula sp. – birch
Ulmus sp. – elm

The assemblage contains taxa common to hedgerows and open woodland. All of these trees are likely to have been exploited for fuel although some may have been used for their associated food resources such as hazelnuts as well as for structural purposes. Charcoal within intercutting contexts [117] and [119] have some potential for dating however the overall feature is shallow with some evidence for modern rooting and the charcoal may not provide the most suitable material for dating while macrobotanical remains are too few to securely suggest that they are directly related to the infilling.

6.3.3 Romano-British/Saxon

Samples <2>, <6> and <7> from ditches [89], [109] and [97] and evaluation sample <3> [5/005] from the terminus of a shallow ditch feature dated to this later phase of land use produced very few environmental remains. Although small charcoal fragments were recovered from samples <2> and <6> no artefacts or other environmental finds were recorded in the excavation samples. Evaluation sample <3> produced two beads (recorded in the finds report) and a moderate assemblage of charcoal. The following woody taxa were identified in samples <6>, [109] and <3> [5/004] (during the evaluation).

Quercus sp. – deciduous oak
Prunus sp. – cherry/blackthorn

Leguminosae – includes various taxa such as *Ulex* and *Cytisus* sp. (gorse and broom) that cannot be distinguished anatomically.

Salix/Populus sp. – willow/poplar. These taxa are difficult to distinguish anatomically

Alnus/Corylus sp. - alder/hazel.

The charcoal assemblage from this phase of land use differs to that of the Neolithic occupation. Analysis revealed deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.) including some roundwood fragments, cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus* sp.), possible willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) and gorse/broom (Leguminosae). A range of vegetation environments are indicated including hedgerows, woodland as well as more open ground on which smaller shrubby taxa such as gorse occur. Willow and poplar are difficult to distinguish anatomically and unfortunately the hazel and alder are also not well enough preserved to satisfactorily distinguish between these taxa. Willow and alder both occur on wet ground, near rivers and other water sources. This limited assemblage does not provide direct evidence for woodland management although trees such as the oak and hazel are likely to have been managed to some extent and exploited for fuel and structural purposes. Coppicing could have been used to maintain a regular supply of long hazel rods suitable for fence construction for example. The charcoal assemblage therefore provides a glimpse of the woody vegetation exploited but unfortunately it does not provide conclusive evidence for the composition of the vegetation environment.

6.3.4 Undated

The remaining samples <1>, [1/005] and <2> [4/005] from shallow linear shaped features which may represent field boundaries are undated. Small quantities of charcoal were recorded in these samples however no further analytical work was undertaken as these small assemblages provided no further opportunity to obtain dates for these features.

Table 4: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Dating information	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
Early Neo	1	57	Pit	58	20	10	**	4	**	<2			Fired clay */4g
Early Neo	3	79	Pit	58	20	10	*	<2	**	<2			Flint */8g -
Neo?	4	117	Pit	116	40	40	***	46	****	14	* hazelnut shell frags	<2	
Neo?	5	119	Pit	118	20	20	***	82	****	16	* hazelnut shell frag	<2	
RB/Saxon	2	88	Ditch	89	40	40	**	<2	***	<2			
RB/Saxon	6	109	Ditch terminus	109	40	40	*	<2	**	<2			
RB/Saxon	7	95	Ditch	97	40	40							
RB/Saxon	3	5/005	Linear terminus		40	40	****	114	****	52			Beads*/1g
-	1	1/005	Linear feature		20	20	*	6	**	4			
-	2	4/005	Linear feature		20	20	*	2	***	2			

Table 5: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Dating information	Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
Early Neo	1	57	4	125	97	1	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.	*	*	*						
Early Neo	3	79	2	95	97	2	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.			*				*	indet. seed	+/+++
Neo?	4	117	18	130	37	3	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.	***	**	**	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	cf. <i>Linum</i> sp. (small shrivelled)	**
Neo?	5	119	8	110	65	1	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Asteraceae indet., Chenopodiaceae indet. Lamiaceae indet.	**	**	**						
RB/Saxon	2	88	6	85	95	4	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.			*						
RB/Saxon	6	109	6	310	97	2	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet., indet. seed			*						
RB/Saxon	3	5/005		80	80	<5		*	**	***						
-	1	1/005		30	60	45			**	***						
-	2	4/005		10	45	45			**	***						

Table 6: Charcoal analysis (* = present, rw = roundwood)

Dating information	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp.	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	<i>Betula</i> sp.	cf. <i>Ulmus</i> sp.	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Leguminosae	<i>Salix/Populus</i> sp.
Early Neo	1	57	Pit	3			2					
Neo?	4	117	Pit	1		5	5	1				
Neo?	5	119	Pit		9	2	3					
RB/Saxon	2	88	Ditch	1					1	1	1	
RB/Saxon	3	5/005	Linear terminus	*					* (rw)			*

7.0 Scientific Dating

- 7.1** It was intended to develop and implement a scientific dating programme to try and clarify some of the uncertainties of the site's phasing. Unfortunately this has proved unsuccessful. An attempt to obtain C14 AMS dates on burnt food residues adhering to pot sherds recovered from contexts [79] and [105] failed because there was insufficient carbon remaining. In addition, there were either too few carbonised remains (charcoal and / or macro plant) recovered from other samples taken from features of interest or there is doubt as to whether the carbonised material was directly associated with the use of the feature. This is particularly the case with ditch groups GP1-3, which remained open and received material for a considerable period, but is also relevant to the discrete features which were, on the whole, shallow with evidence of root disturbance.

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 Nature of the archaeological evidence

8.1.1 The archaeological remains exposed consisted of deliberately cut features, (pits and ditches), evidence of tree / scrub clearance and a small artefactual assemblage. The features were all cut into the natural greensand and sealed beneath a very thin layer of topsoil and exhibited varying degrees of disturbance by later activity, particularly roots. In addition, the features were fairly shallow and mostly single filled. These factors have meant that phasing the site has been difficult due to the potential for residual and intrusive material within feature fills. Although, because of this, the site's history remains in some aspects inconclusive, the interpretation given in the results section above and discussed below seems the most plausible.

8.1 Phase 2: Mesolithic

8.1.1 Mesolithic flintwork assemblages have been recovered from numerous sites across Surrey, particularly in the south-west, along the upper reaches of the River Wey. Undisturbed stratified sites are rare and where excavated most have produced evidence for single or multiple hearth settings with limited environmental evidence. The very few Mesolithic struck flints recovered from the Witley Recycling excavations suggest that the area was at least sporadically visited. Topographically the site is typical of the valley floor locations favoured in the Mesolithic (Cotton *et al*, 2010:23) and the Lower Greensand beds have some of the highest density of Mesolithic find-spots in the county (Bird and Bird, 1987:56). This evidence of hunter gather activity is not, therefore, particular out of keeping with the locality.

8.2 Phase 3: Early Neolithic

8.2.1 The dating of this phase is based upon the pottery and the flintwork. Although the AMS C14 dating on the burnt food residue adhered to two sherds of pottery failed, based on the fabric characteristics the pottery appears to be of an Earlier Neolithic date. That said, although flint-tempering is found across most prehistoric periods in southern Britain and, in particular, it can be difficult to distinguish Earlier Neolithic fabrics from those of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. However, as the vast majority of the flintwork assemblage from the site was of Mesolithic and Neolithic date with a total absence of later prehistoric flintwork, this strongly suggests that the pottery, is on balance, Early Neolithic.

8.2.2 Of some potential significance is pit [81] dated to the Early Neolithic by pottery and lithic assemblage. The presence of a microlith suggests, if residuality can be discounted, continuing use of Mesolithic technology into the Early Neolithic period. The flint report states that no such secure associations have been identified in the Neolithic and the presence of this microlith should be treated with some caution. However, if further, similar examples of this are identified from future sites, then the lithic technological transition between the two period would be worthy of revision.

8.2.3 Little can be said about the environmental sampling results. The integrity of

the environmental samples was clearly contaminated with later material by a large amount of rooting and animal burrowing which was very apparent on the site and the results of the samples cannot be viewed with any confidence.

- 8.2.4 The four pits containing a small assemblage of Early Neolithic worked flint and pottery indicate there was activity on and around the site during this period. Two pits of a similar date were recently excavated at a site also located on the Lower Greensand geology at Compton, some 4 km north of the site (Clarke 2010). These pits contained a far more extensive finds assemblage, than that produced by the examples from the current excavations. Even so, their initial function, in common with the Witley Recycling Centre pits, was not clear.
- 8.2.5 The vast majority of Early Neolithic sites in the Surrey are isolated find-spots of lithic scatters, and settlements of this period, indeed even cut features, are rare in the county (Cotton, 2004, 25). The recent Surrey Archaeological Research Framework put forward the idea that the Neolithic occupation may centre on the Thames gravels from which people travelled to more outlying areas, such as Witley, to carry out hunting / gathering activities (for example) (SCC 2006). Although this is just an idea, it is not contradicted by the evidence from the Witley excavation; the Neolithic pits and small pottery and lithic assemblage would be in keeping with the transitory use of the land, perhaps, for example as a seasonally visited hunting area.

8.3 Phase 4: Later prehistoric

- 8.3.1 Ditches GP1, GP2 and GP3 perhaps represent a droveway or subsequent field boundary ditches. Ditches of this nature in the Neolithic period are rare in the extreme and as the flintwork displayed edge-damage suggesting that the assemblage may have been residual, it is likely that these features belong to a later period, broadly characterised here as Bronze Age-Iron Age.

8.4 Phase 5: Roman/Saxon

- 8.4.1 Phase 5 (Roman/Saxon) is tenuous and the ditch (GP4) assigned to this broad period is very poorly dated by the two beads which, given their small size could easily be residual or, indeed, intrusive. Because of the frequency of Roman field boundaries, and the relatively scarcity of Saxon examples, it is thought more likely that the ditch is of Roman date.
- 8.4.2 However, there are some problems with this. There is no further evidence of Roman occupation from the site, not even unstratified pot sherds, and it could be argued that the ditch sits equally well with the Phase 4 (Later prehistoric) ditches to the south.
- 8.4.3 These concerns aside, the ditch does appear to continue outside of the excavation area; ditch [1/004] identified in Trench 1 in the evaluation phase is almost certainly a separate portion of the same contemporary field boundary (shown as a dashed line on Figure 2).

8.5 Phase 6 & 7: Post-medieval and modern

- 8.5.1 The post-medieval and modern features all relate to the use and division of the area as pasture fields. There are a couple of aspects of to this phase of the landscape development which are worth highlighting.
- 8.5.2 Ditch GP6, aligned north-south at the far east of the site is on the same alignment as the boundary shown on the 25" OS map of 1871 (which divides land parcels 350 and 351). It is likely that the absence of ditch GP6 on this map may represent the narrowing of a wider, shaw-like hedgerow.
- 8.5.3 The southern most of the short sections of east-west aligned ditch (also part of ditch group GP6) seems to be on the same alignment as the boundary shown in land parcel 392, also on the 25" OS map, and is probable that this boundary originally continued across the field, joining with the shaw.
- 8.5.4 The sequence of north south aligned ditches, groups GP7-GP9, which flanked the hedgerow removed prior to the archaeological excavation have been phased as part of the modern landscape (Phase 6). However, it is worth noted that one of these, at least, had earlier origins. A similarly aligned ditch is shown on the 25" OS map and may have continued on same approximate alignment, continuing through land parcel 392 to the north, subsequently being removed in this area to create a single large field.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evidence recovered from Witley Recycling Centre excavations and the subsequent analysis has been both informative and elusive. There has clearly been occupation at the site from the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods which, although illuminating, particularly, the possibility of the continuing use of Mesolithic lithic technology into the Neolithic period is not refined or extensive enough to offer definitive interpretations. The value of this evidence will be increased if further such examples can be found in future archaeological excavations.
- 9.2 For all of the periods, it has been problematic to accurately phase the features. This has been due to the potential for residuality and intrusiveness caused by the sandy geology, feature truncation and later, extensive root disturbance. This also prevented the successful completion of the scientific dating programme. However, given these unavoidable limitations, the development and use of the land as presented here represents the best fit for the evidence.

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Cambridge

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WIC 09					
Identification Name and Address	Witley Recycling Centre, Petworth Road, Witley, Surrey, GU8 5QW					
County, District and/or Borough	Surrey, Witley					
OS Grid Refs.	494700, 140900 (SU 94700 40900)					
Geology	Lower Greensand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4102					
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. May2010	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	SITA Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo. None	Meso. √	Neo. √	BA √	IA None	RB √
	AS √	MED None	PM √	Other		
<p>Summary.</p> <p><i>Following on from an earlier evaluation, Archaeology South-East have undertaken an archaeological strip, map and sample of 0.51ha in advance of the construction of the new Witley Recycling Facility, Petworth Road, Witley, Surrey. The work was undertaken on behalf of Sita in May 2010.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest phase of archaeological activity was represented by finds of Mesolithic worked flint, mostly recovered from later features. The earliest datable features were four pits with finds of Early Neolithic with finds of pottery sherds and flintwork. A scalene point type microlith was recovered from one of these pits which may, tentatively represent the continued use of Mesolithic technology into the Early Neolithic period.</i></p> <p><i>Three ditches also containing Neolithic flintwork may also have been contemporary, but are more likely to be of later prehistoric date and containing earlier, residual, material.</i></p> <p><i>A Roman or Saxon field boundary ditch and post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were also recorded.</i></p> <p><i>The relatively level natural sand was encountered between 54.80-56.88m OD.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-79920

Project details

Project name Witley Recycling Centre

Short description
of the project

Following on from an earlier evaluation, Archaeology South-East have undertaken an archaeological strip, map and sample of 0.51ha in advance of the construction of the new Witley Recycling Facility, Peteworth Road, Witley, Surrey. The work was undertaken on behalf of Sita in May 2010.

The earliest phase of archaeological activity was represented by finds of Mesolithic worked flint, mostly recovered from later features. The earliest datable features were four pits with finds of Early Neolithic with finds of pottery sherds and flintwork. A scalene point type microlith was recovered from one of these pits which may, tentatively represent the continued use of Mesolithic technology into the Early Neolithic period.

Three ditches also containing Neolithic flintwork may also have been contemporary, but are more likely to be of later prehistoric date and containing earlier, residual, material.

A Roman or Saxon field boundary ditch and post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were also recorded.

The relatively level natural sand was encountered between 54.80-56.88m OD.

Project dates Start: 19-04-2010 End: 14-05-2010

Previous/future
work Yes / No

Any associated
project reference
codes WIC09 - Sitecode

Any associated
project reference
codes 4102 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type PITS Early Neolithic

Monument type DITCH Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Neolithic

Significant Finds BEADS Roman

Investigation type 'Full excavation'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY WAVERLEY WITLEY Witley Recycling Centre

Postcode GU8 5QW

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 494700 140900 50.9235926944 -1.296078082550 50 55 24 N 001 17
45 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 54.80m Max: 56.80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Surrey County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Giles Dawkes

Type of sponsor/funding body private client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient local museum

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient local museum

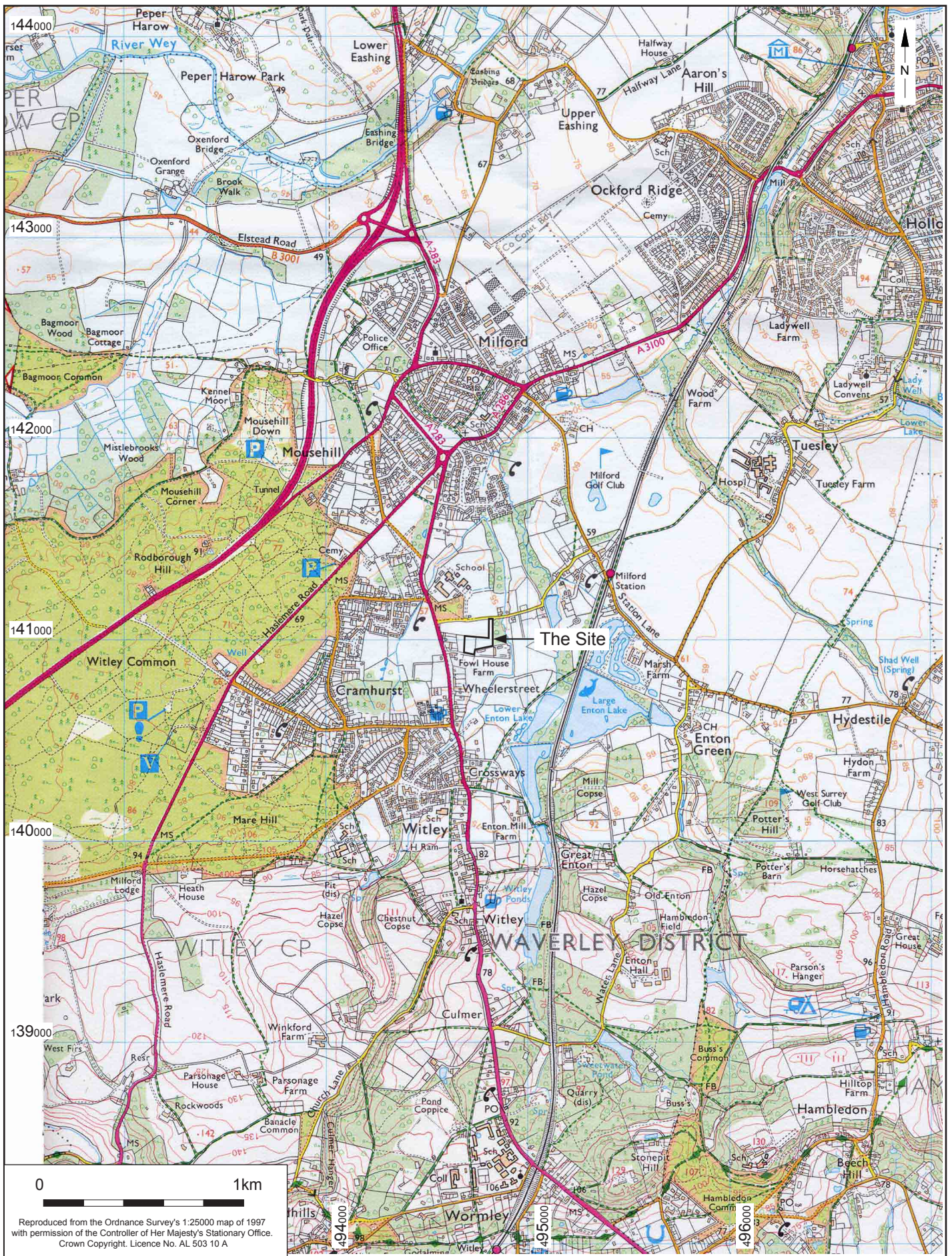
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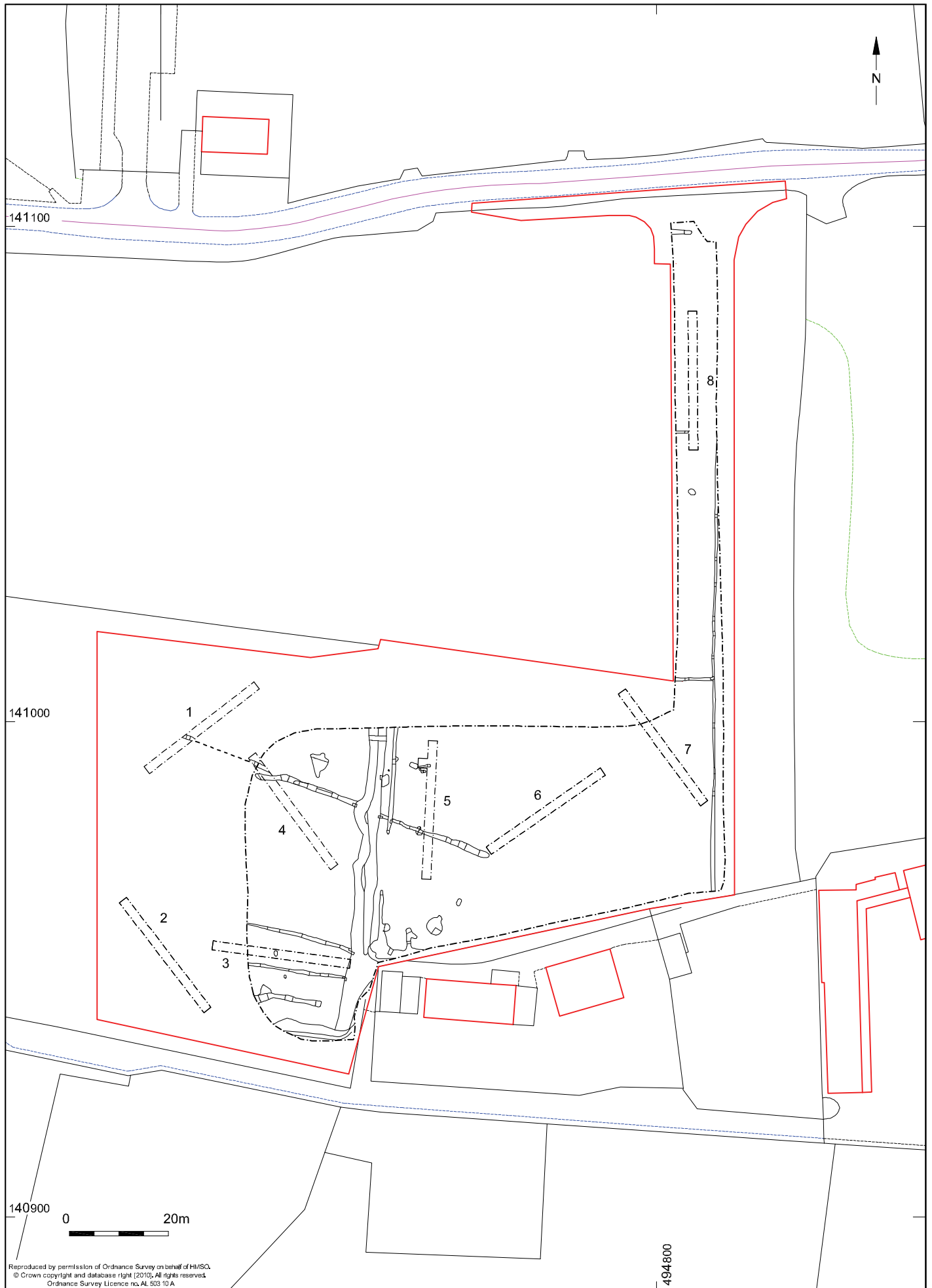
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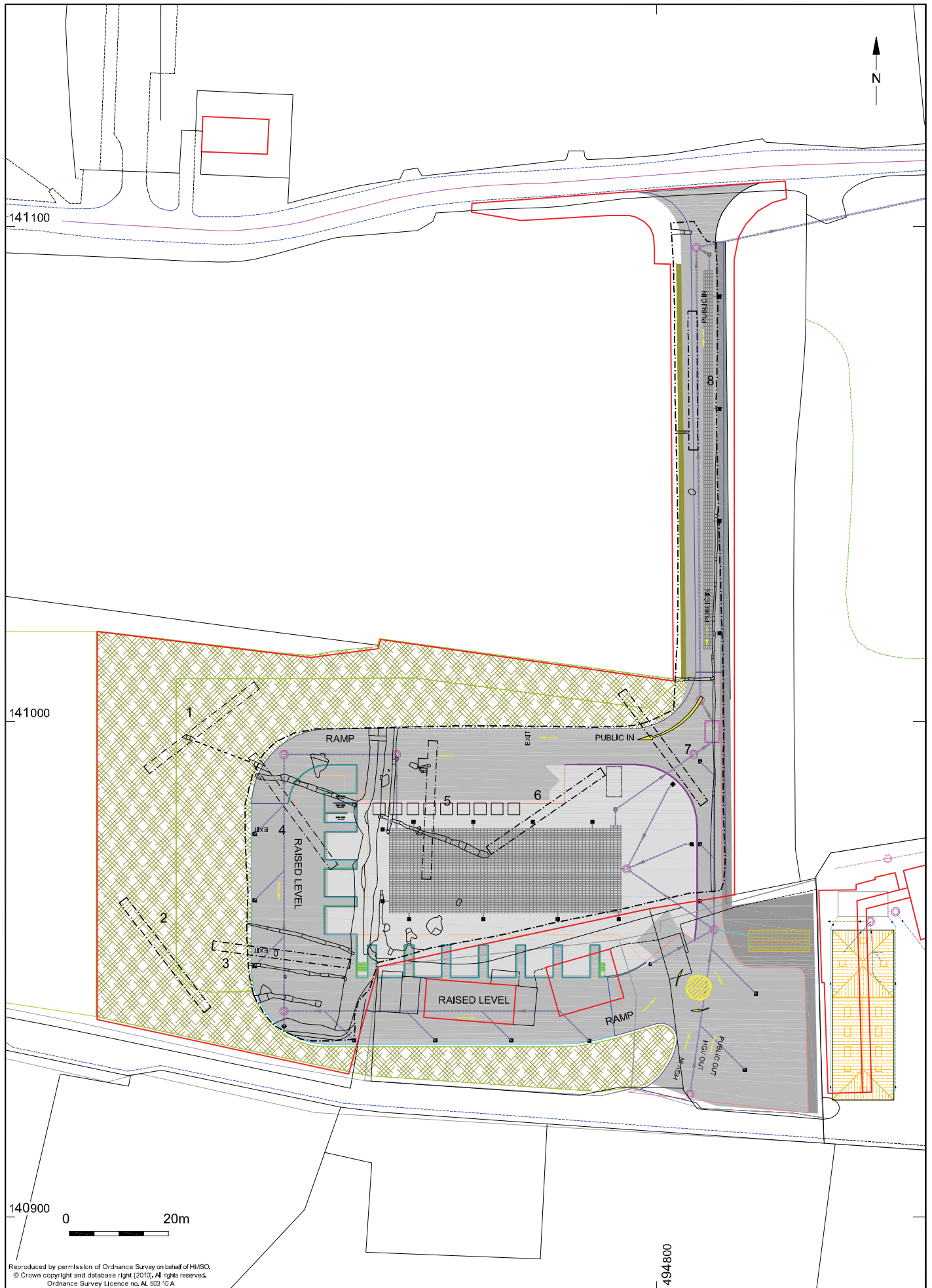
Entered on 20 July 2010



© Archaeology South-East		Witley Community Recycling Centre, Godalming	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4102	Aug 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010087	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Witley Recycling Centre	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4102	Aug 2010	Site plan showing evaluation and excavation trenches	
Report Ref: 2010087	Drawn by: JLR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Witley Recycling Centre		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4102	Aug 2010	Site plan showing proposed development and excavation areas		
Report Ref: 2010087	Drawn by: JLR			

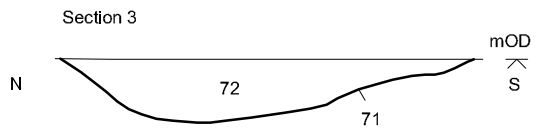
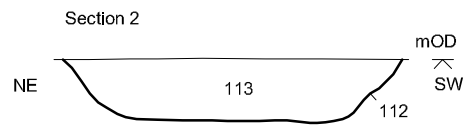
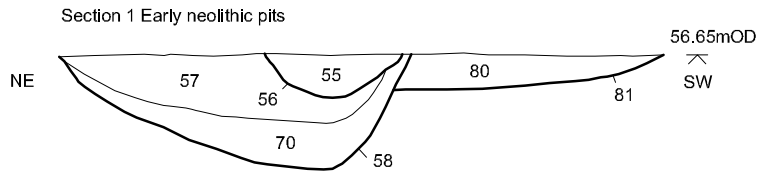
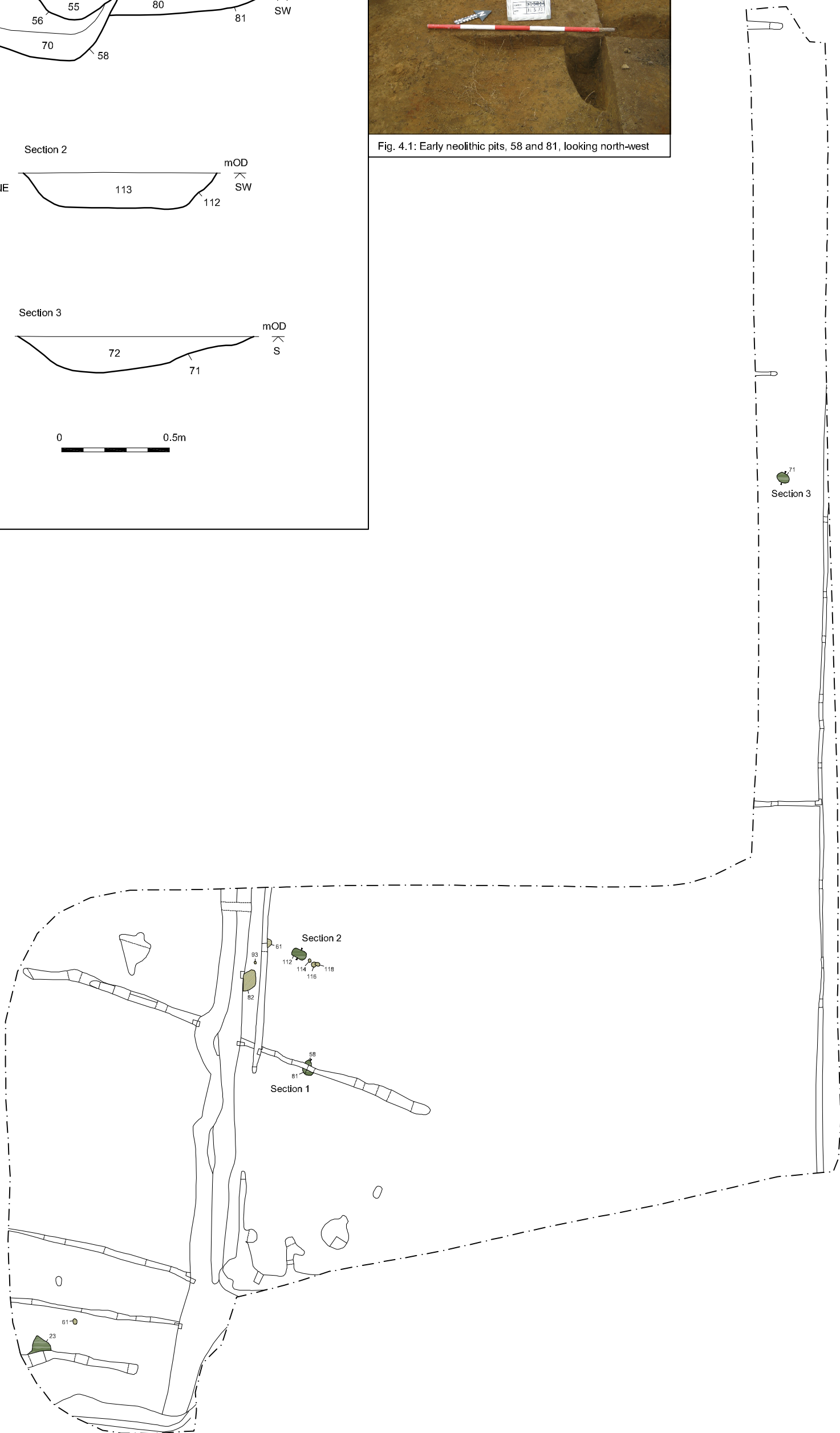


Fig. 4.1: Early neolithic pits, 58 and 81, looking north-west



Phase 3: Early Neolithic
Phase 3: Provisionally early Neolithic

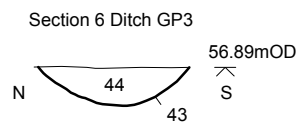
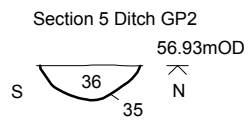
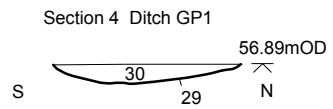
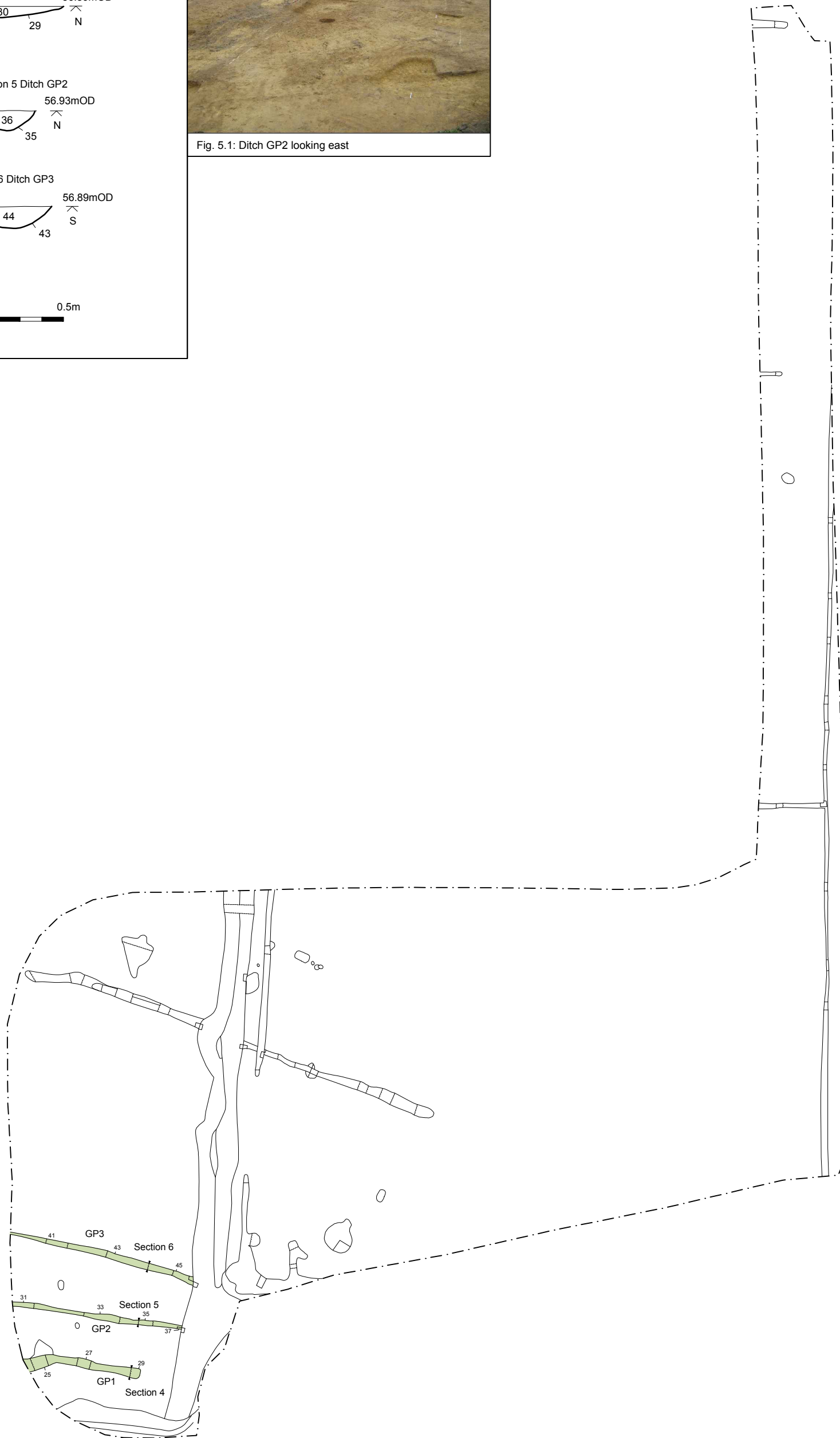
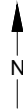


Fig. 5.1: Ditch GP2 looking east



Phase 4: Later Prehistoric



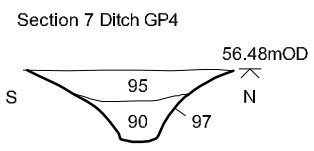
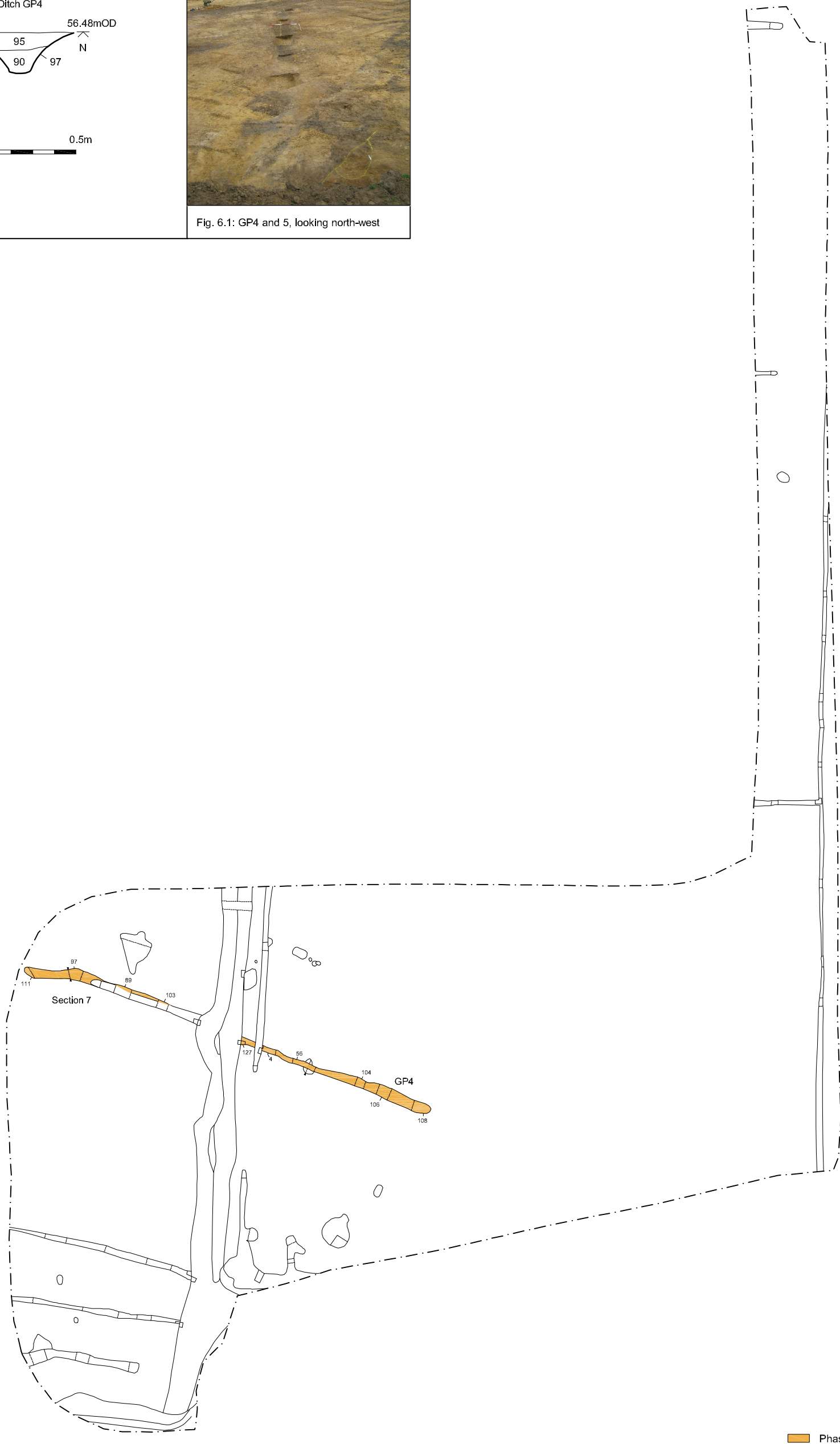
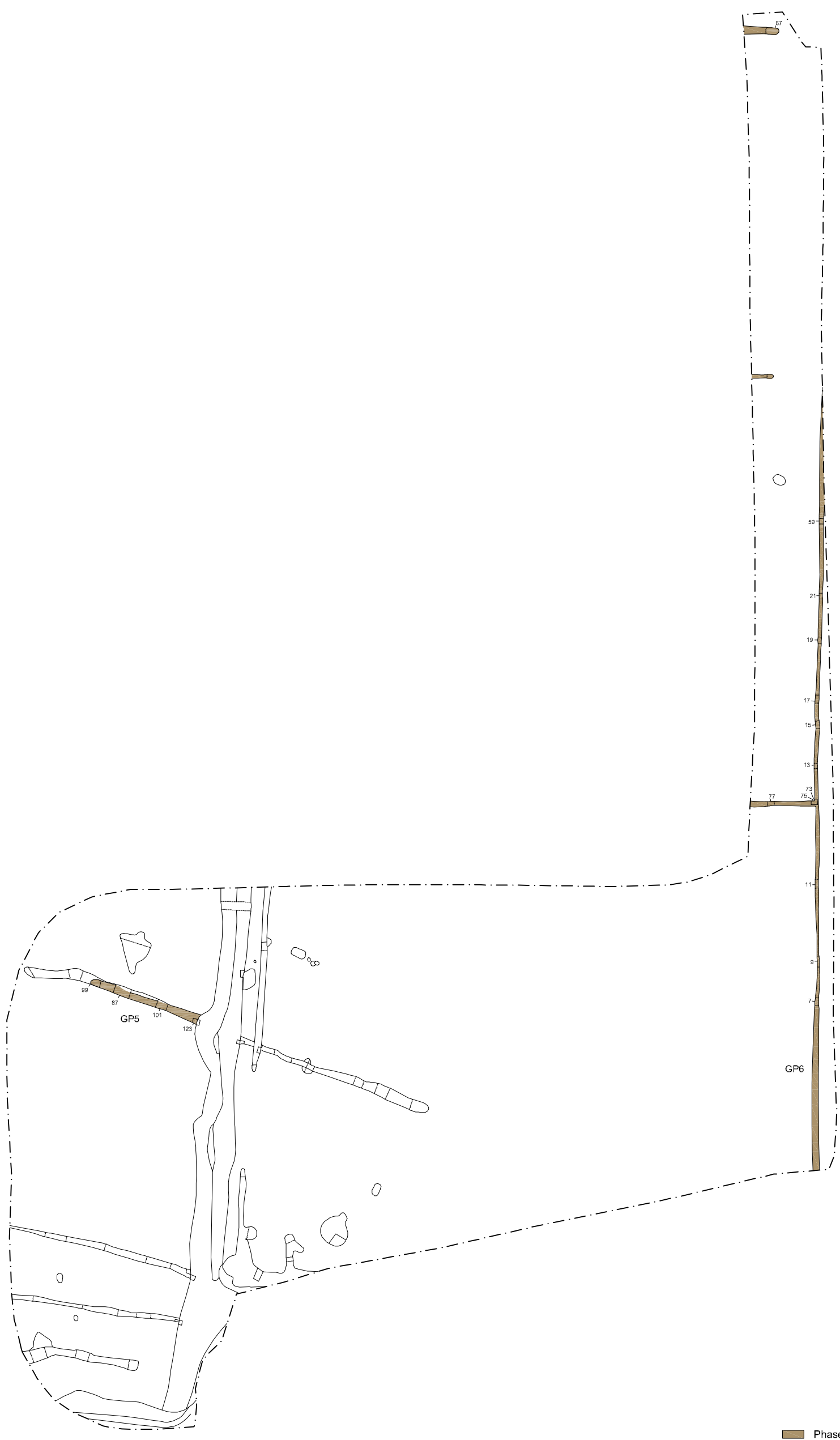


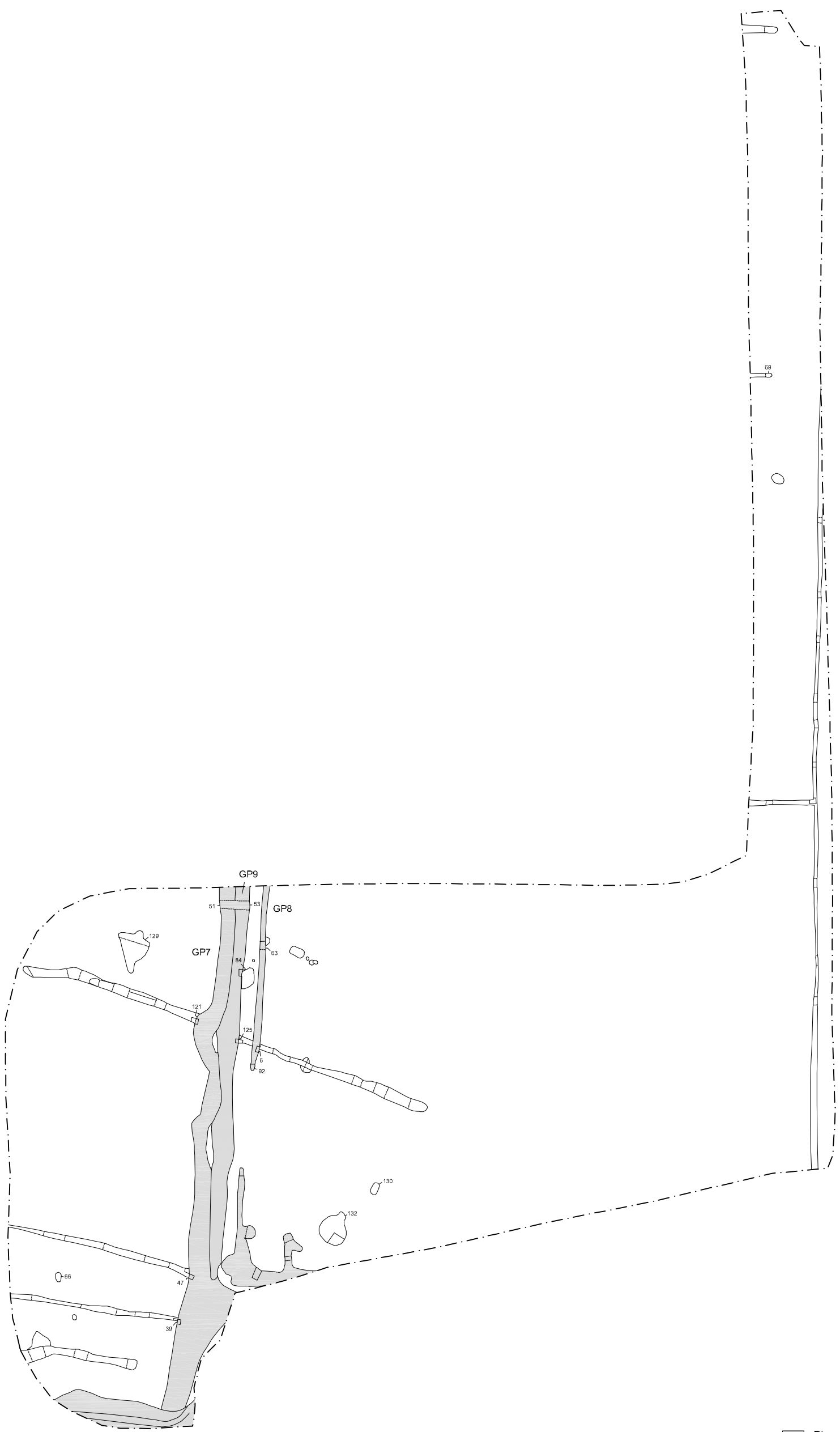
Fig. 6.1: GP4 and 5, looking north-west



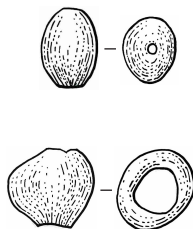


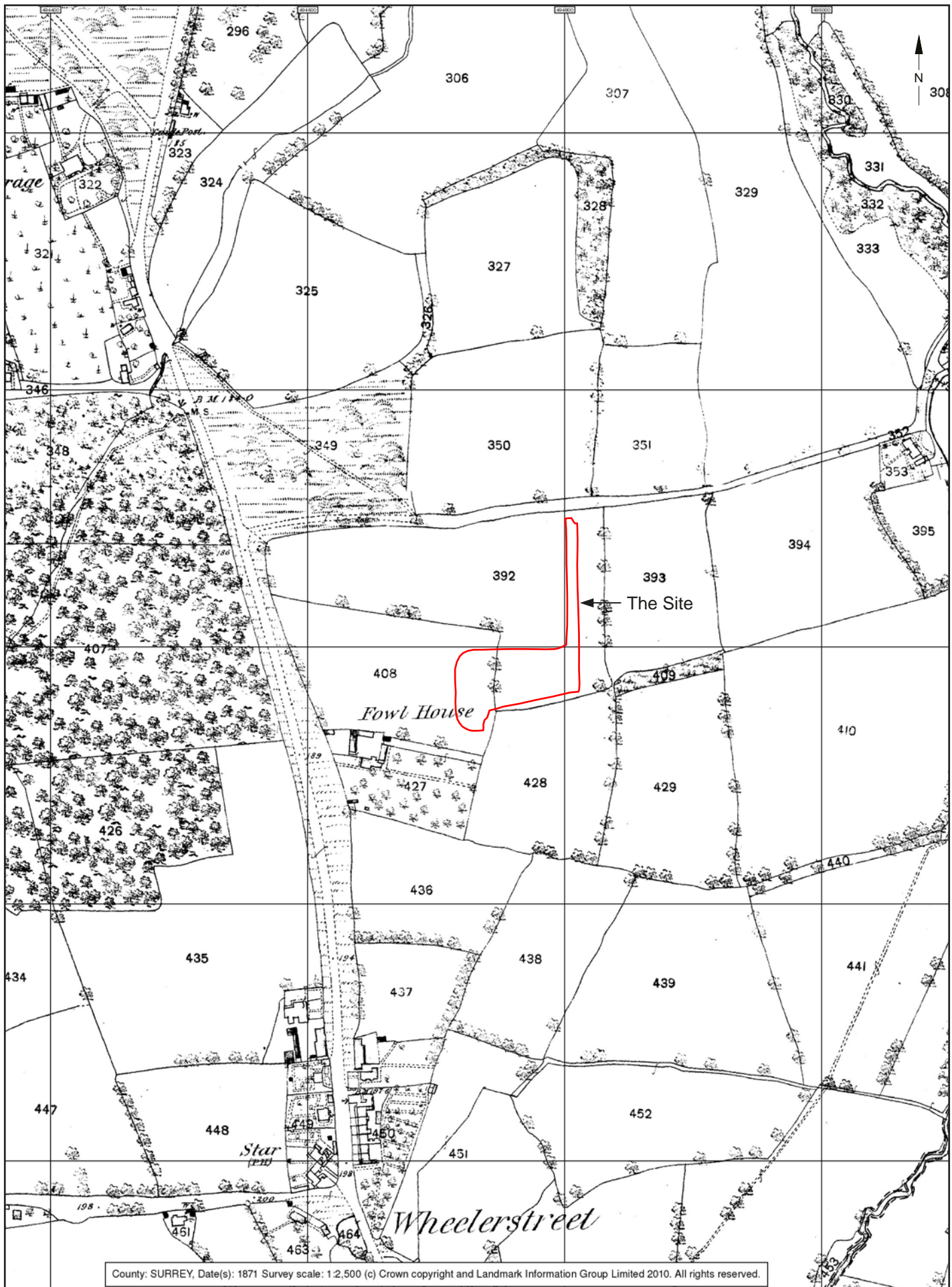
Phase 6: Post-medieval

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Project Ref: 4102	Aug 2010	Phase 5: Post-medieval (1500 -1900 AD)		
Report Ref: 2010087	Drawn by: JLR			



Phase 7: Modern
Undated





APPENDIX A: Context List

CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SUB-GROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT
1	L	N	1	1	Topsoil	UG	-
2	L	N	2	2	Natural	UG	-
3	F	D	4	3	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
4	C	D	4	3	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
5	F	D	6	4	Ditch fill	8	Field Boundary Ditch
6	C	D	6	4	Ditch	8	Field Boundary Ditch
7	C	D	7	5	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
8	F	D	7	5	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
9	C	D	9	6	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
10	F	D	9	6	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
11	C	D	11	7	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
12	F	D	11	7	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
13	C	D	13	8	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
14	F	D	13	8	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
15	C	D	15	9	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
16	F	D	15	9	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
17	C	D	17	10	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
18	F	D	17	10	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
19	C	D	19	11	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
20	F	D	19	11	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
21	C	D	21	12	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
22	F	D	21	12	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
23	C	P	23	13	Pit	UG	
24	F	P	23	13	Pit fill	UG	
25	C	D	25	14	Ditch	1	Droeway?
26	F	D	25	14	Ditch fill	1	Droeway?

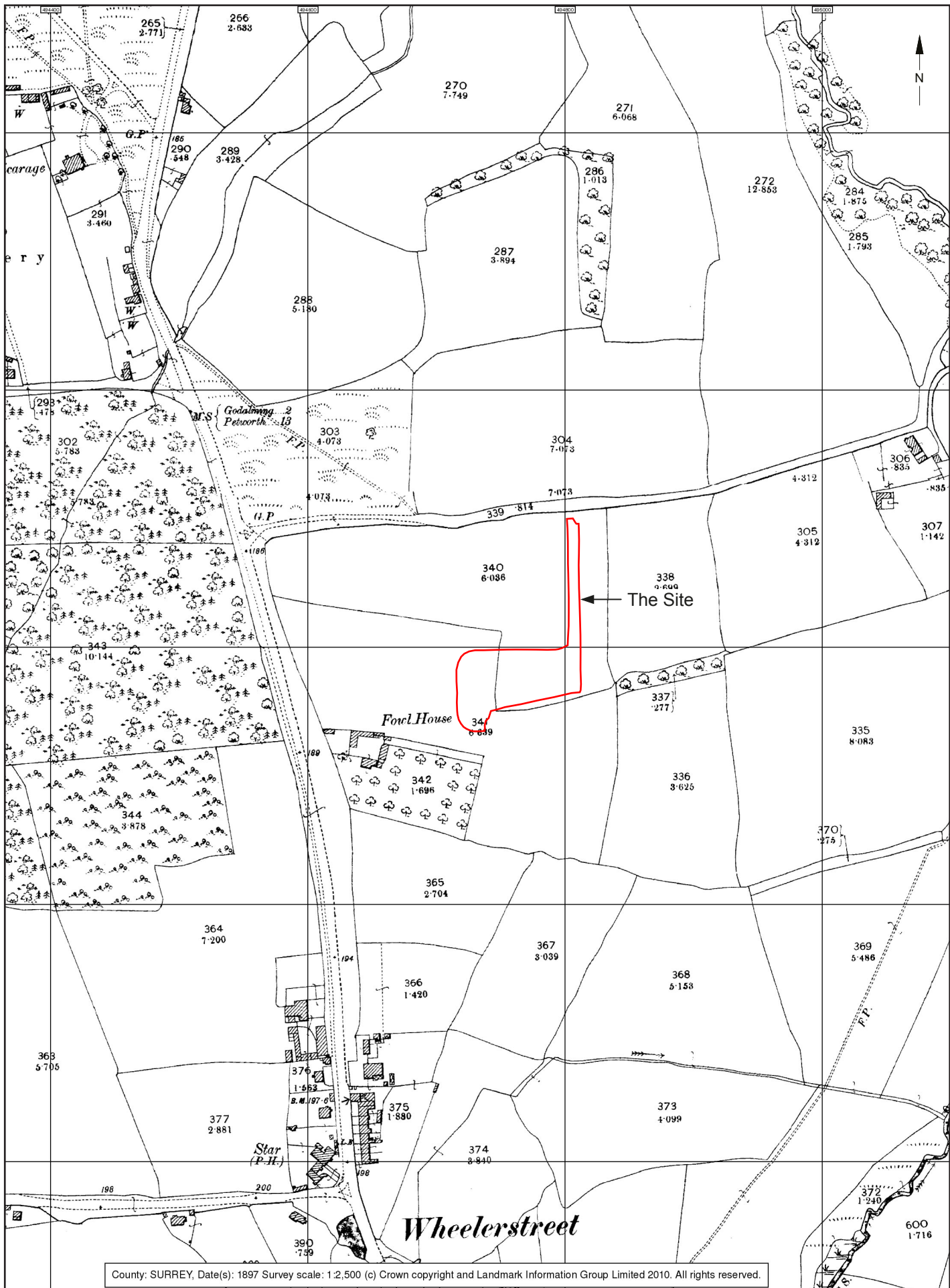
CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SUB-GROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT
27	C	D	27	15	Ditch	1	Droeway?
28	F	D	27	15	Ditch fill	1	Droeway?
29	C	D	29	16	Ditch	1	Droeway?
30	F	D	29	16	Ditch fill	1	Droeway?
31	C	D	31	17	Ditch	2	Droeway?
32	F	D	31	17	Ditch fill	2	Droeway?
33	C	D	33	18	Ditch	2	Droeway?
34	F	D	33	18	Ditch fill	2	Droeway?
35	C	D	35	19	Ditch	2	Droeway?
36	F	D	35	19	Ditch fill	2	Droeway?
37	C	D	37	20	Ditch	2	Droeway?
38	F	D	37	20	Ditch fill	2	Droeway?
39	C	D	39	21	Ditch	9	Field Boundary Ditch
40	F	D	39	21	Ditch fill	9	Field Boundary Ditch
41	C	D	41	22	Ditch	3	Droeway?
42	F	D	41	22	Ditch fill	3	Droeway?
43	C	D	43	23	Ditch	3	Droeway?
44	F	D	43	23	Ditch fill	3	Droeway?
45	C	D	45	24	Ditch	3	Droeway?
46	F	D	45	24	Ditch fill	3	Droeway?
47	C	D	47	25	Ditch	9	Field Boundary Ditch
48	F	D	47	25	Ditch fill	9	Field Boundary Ditch
49	C	P	49	26	Pit	UG	
50	F	P	49	26	Pit fill	UG	
51	C	D	51	27	Ditch	7	Field Boundary Ditch
52	F	D	51	27	Ditch fill	7	Field Boundary Ditch
53	C	D	53	28	Ditch	9	Field Boundary Ditch

CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SUB-GROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT
54	F	D	53	28	Ditch fill	9	Field Boundary Ditch
55	F	D	56	29	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
56	C	D	56	29	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
57	F	P	58	30	Pit fill	UG	
58	C	P	58	30	Pit	UG	
59	C	D	59	32	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
60	F	D	59	32	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
61	C	D	61	33	Ditch	8	Field Boundary Ditch
62	F	D	61	33	Ditch fill	8	Field Boundary Ditch
63	C	P	63	34	Pit	UG	
64	F	P	63	34	Pit fill	UG	
65	F	P	66	35	Pit fill	UG	
66	C	P	66	35	Pit	UG	
67	C	D	67	36	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
68	F	D	67	36	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
69	C	D	69	37	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
70	F	D	69	37	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
71	C	P	71	38	Pit	UG	
72	F	P	71	38	Pit fill	UG	
73	C	D	73	39	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
74	F	D	73	39	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
75	C	D	75	40	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
76	F	D	75	40	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
77	C	D	77	41	Ditch	6	Field Boundary Ditch
78	F	D	77	41	Ditch fill	6	Field Boundary Ditch
79	F	P	58	31	Pit fill	UG	
80	F	P	81	42	Pit fill	UG	

CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SUB-GROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT
81	C	P	81	42	Pit	UG	
82	C	P	82	43	Pit	UG	
83	F	P	82	43	Pit fill	UG	
84	C	D	84	44	Ditch	9	Field Boundary Ditch
85	F	D	84	44	Ditch fill	9	Field Boundary Ditch
86	F	D	87	45	Ditch fill	5	Field Boundary Ditch
87	C	D	87	45	Ditch	5	Field Boundary Ditch
88	F	D	89	46	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
89	C	D	89	46	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
90	F	D	89	47	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
91	F	D	92	48	Ditch fill	8	Field Boundary Ditch
92	C	D	92	48	Ditch	8	Field Boundary Ditch
93	C	PS	93	49	Posthole	UG	
94	F	PS	93	49	Posthole fill	UG	
95	F	D	97	50	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
96	F	D	97	50	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
97	C	D	97	51	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
98	F	D	99	51	Ditch fill	5	Field Boundary Ditch
99	C	D	99	52	Ditch	5	Field Boundary Ditch
100	F	D	101	53	Ditch fill	5	Field Boundary Ditch
101	C	D	101	53	Ditch	5	Field Boundary Ditch
102	F	D	103	54	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
103	C	D	103	54	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
104	C	D	104	55	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
105	F	D	104	55	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
106	C	D	106	56	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
107	F	D	106	56	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown

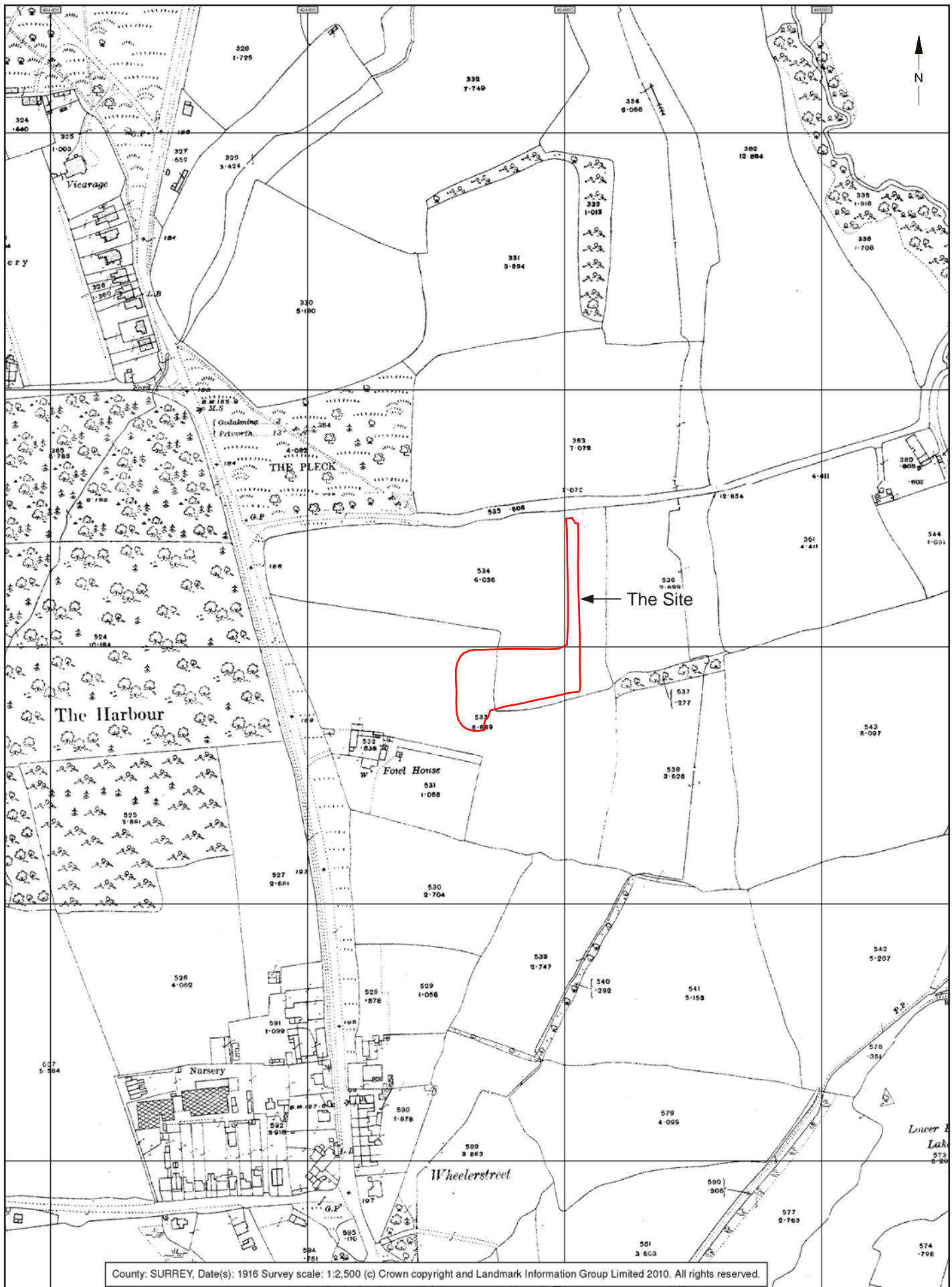
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110	F	D	111	58	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
111	C	D	111	58	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
112	C	P	112	59	Pit	UG	
113	F	P	112	59	Pit fill	UG	
114	C	PS	114	60	Posthole	UG	
115	F	PS	114	60	Posthole fill	UG	
116	C	P	116	61	Pit	UG	
117	F	P	116	61	Pit fill	UG	
118	C	P	118	62	Pit	UG	
119	F	P	118	62	Pit fill	UG	
120	F	D	121	63	Ditch fill	7	Field Boundary Ditch
121	C	D	121	63	Ditch	7	Field Boundary Ditch
122	F	D	123	64	Ditch fill	5	Field Boundary Ditch
123	C	D	123	64	Ditch	5	Field Boundary Ditch
124	F	D	125	65	Ditch fill	8	Field Boundary Ditch
125	C	D	125	65	Ditch	8	Field Boundary Ditch
126	F	D	127	66	Ditch fill	4	Ditch, unknown
127	C	D	127	66	Ditch	4	Ditch, unknown
128	F	P	129	67	Pit fill	UG	Tree hole
129	C	P	129	67	Pit	UG	Tree hole
130	C	P	130	68	Pit	UG	
131	F	P	130	68	Pit fill	UG	
132	C	P	132	69	Pit	UG	Tree hole
133	F	P	132	69	Pit fill	UG	Tree hole

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL FIGURES



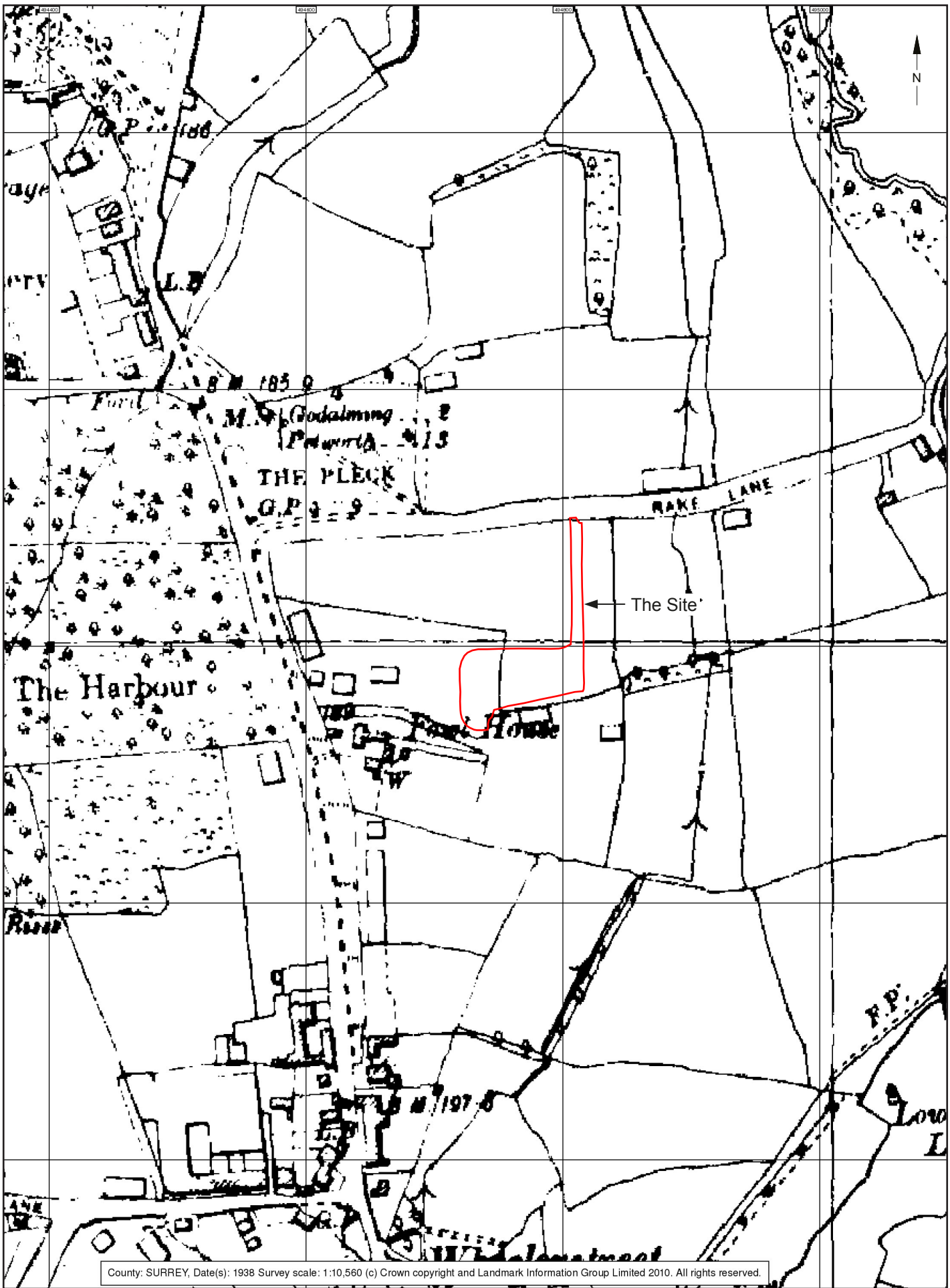
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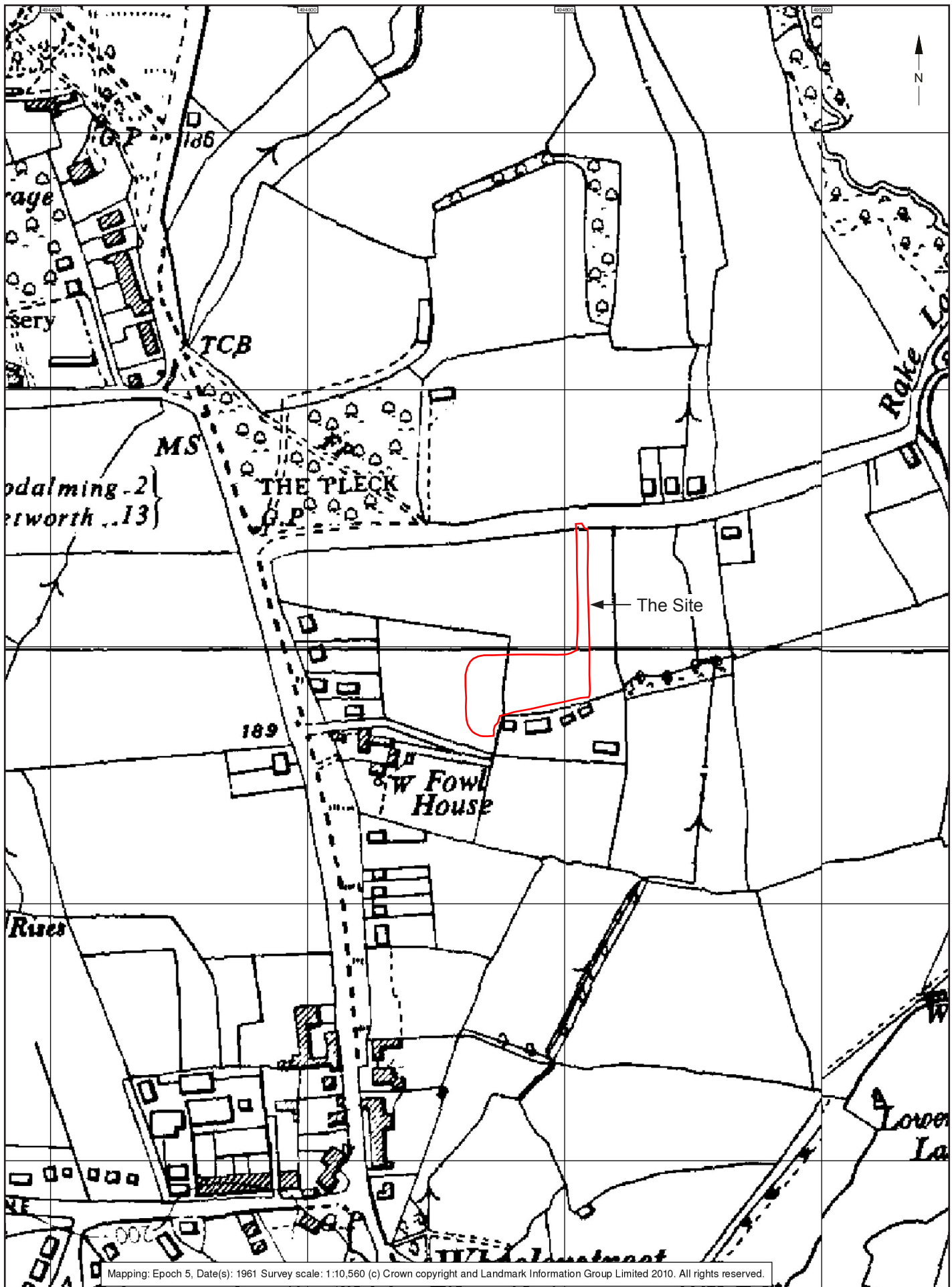
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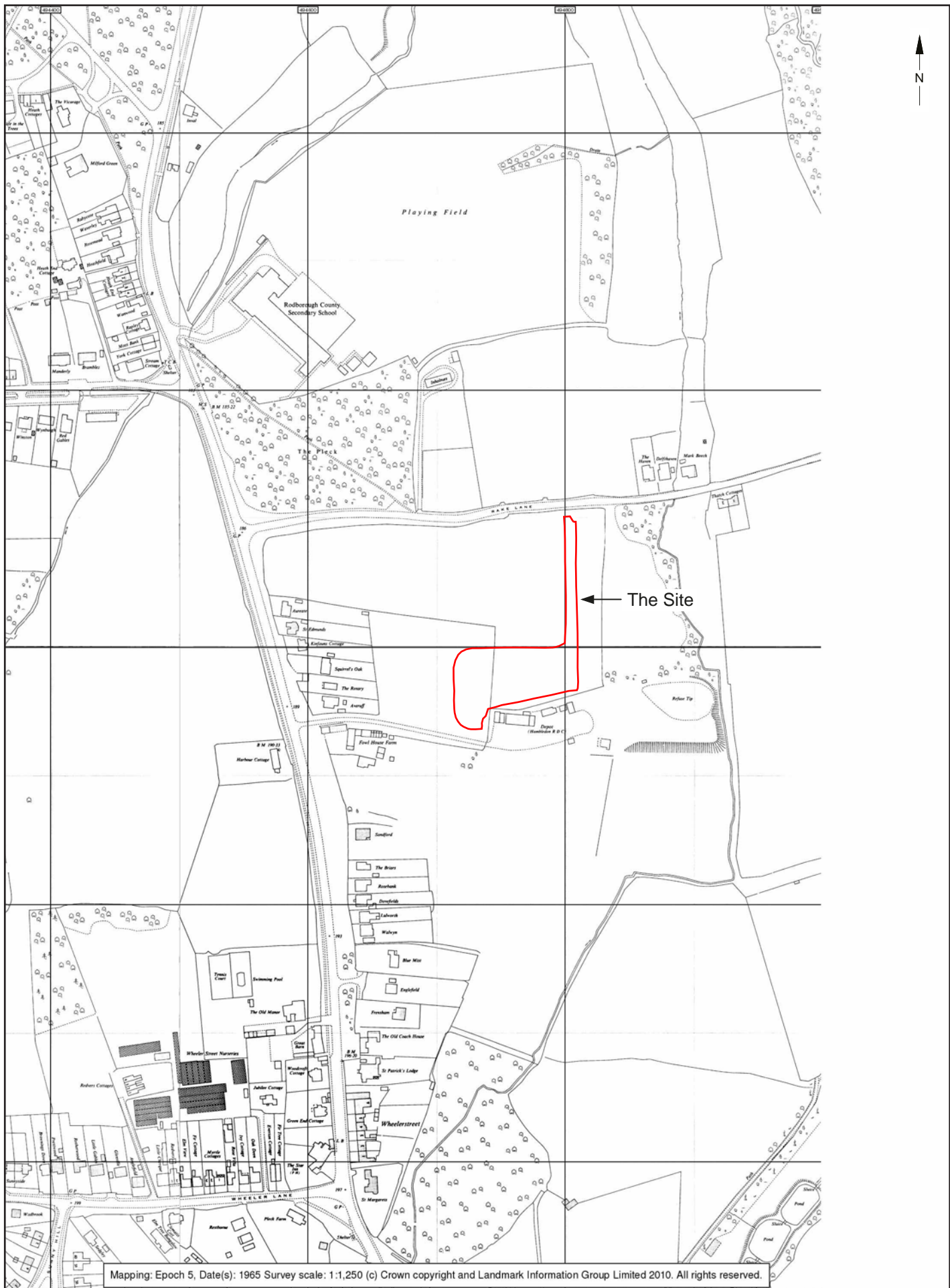
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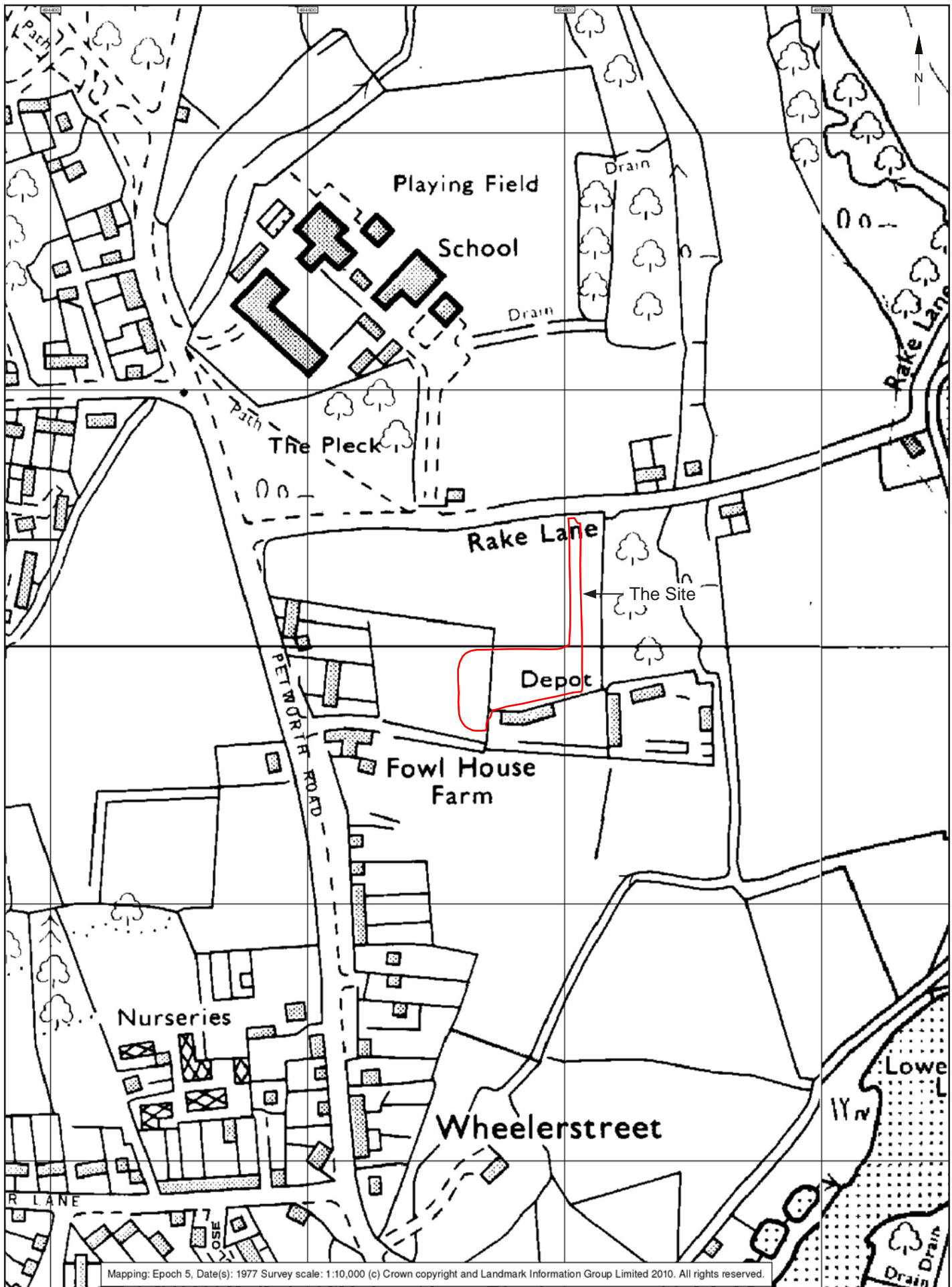


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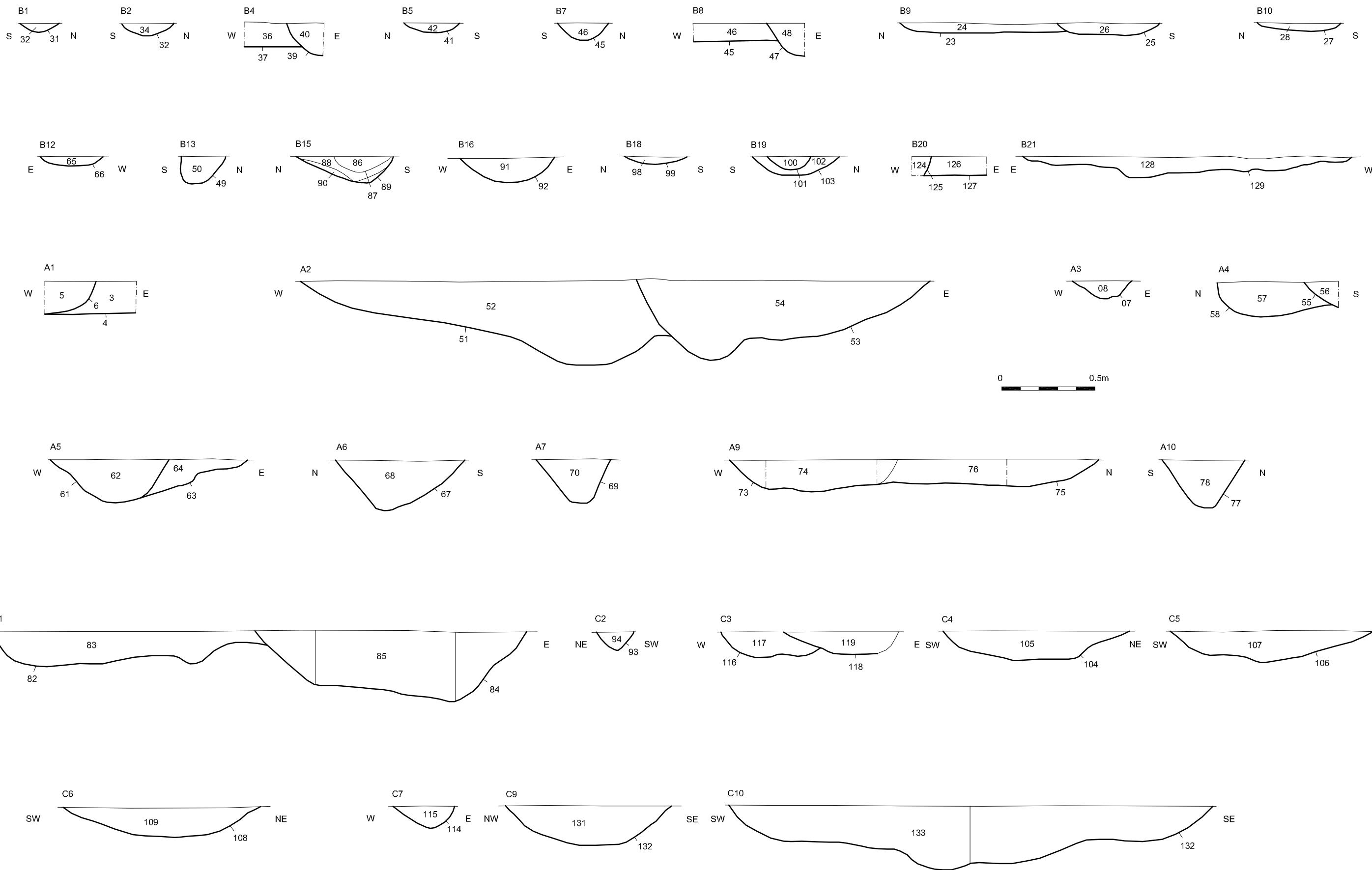


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