

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Monkton Lane,  
Farnham, Surrey**

**NGR 485547, 148294  
(SU 85547, 48294)**

**Project No: 4319  
Site Code: MLF 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010096**

**OASIS id: archaeol6-80047**

**Nick Garland MA**

**With contributions by  
Dr Matt Pope, Dr Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Chris Butler,  
Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hegarat,  
Sarah Porteus, Justin Russell and Lucy Sibun**

**July 2010**

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Monkton Lane,  
Farnham, Surrey**

**NGR 485547, 148294  
(SU 85547, 48294)**

**Project No: 4319  
Site Code: MLF 10**

**ASE Report No. 2010096**

**OASIS id: archaeol6-80047**

**Nick Garland MA**

**With contributions by  
Dr Matt Pope, Dr Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Chris Butler,  
Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hegarat,  
Sarah Porteus, Justin Russell and Lucy Sibun**

**July 2010**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

## **Abstract**

*A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey, in advance of a proposed development of a multi-sports and leisure club facility. The work was undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2010 on behalf of Nexus Heritage and their client Pellikaan Construction Ltd. Nineteen evaluation trenches, each measuring 40 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 73.480 m OD in the south-east of the site and 75.015m OD in the north-west of the site.*

*The evaluation trenches revealed 41 archaeological features including evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval agricultural occupation. The majority of features formed linear ditches, possibly suggesting field boundaries and/or drainage ditches. a single human cremation burial was uncovered during the investigation.*

*Geoarchaeological investigations revealed a sequence of Pleistocene fluvial gravel overlying Tertiary bedrock. This was in turn overlain by Holocene alluvium encountered at depths of between 0.6 and 1m. Given the altitude and nature of the gravels, a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence. None of the sieved samples produced either artefactual or faunal evidence to suggest the localised presence of significant remains associated with this terrace. The localised depression interpreted during the fieldwork as a possible pingo at Trench 14 (on the basis of surface inspection) resolved itself as the remains of a deeper palaeo-channel upon further investigation.*

## CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Archaeological Background
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology
- 4.0 The Geoarchaeological Investigation
- 5.0 Archaeological Results
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples
- 7.0 Discussion
- 8.0 Conclusions

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**SMR Summary Sheet**  
**OASIS Form**

## APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Geoarchaeological test pit logs
- Appendix 2: HER search of 1km radius of the site
- Appendix 3: Quantification of finds
- Appendix 4: Residue quantification
- Appendix 5: Flot quantification

## FIGURES

- Fig 1: Site Location Plan including HER Data
- Fig 2: Trench location
- Fig 3: Trench 1: Plan, section and photograph
- Fig 4: Trench 2: Plan and section
- Fig 5: Trench 3: Plan, section and photograph
- Fig 6: Trench 4: Plan and section
- Fig 7: Trench 6: Plan and section
- Fig 8: Trench 7: Plan and section
- Fig 9: Trench 8: Plan and section
- Fig 10: Trench 10: Plan, section and photograph
- Fig 11: Trench 11: Plan, section and photograph
- Fig 12: Trench 12: Plan, sections and photograph
- Fig 13: Trench 13: Plan and section
- Fig 14: Trench 14: Plan, sections and photograph
- Fig 15: Trench 15: Plan, sections and photograph
- Fig 16: Trench 16: Plan and section
- Fig 17: Trench 17: Plan, section and photograph

Fig 18: Trench 19: Plan, sections and photograph

## **TABLES**

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
- Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Trench 1
- Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Trench 2
- Table 4: Recorded Contexts within Trench 3
- Table 5: Recorded Contexts within Trench 4
- Table 6: Recorded Contexts within Trench 5
- Table 7: Recorded Contexts within Trench 6
- Table 8: Recorded Contexts within Trench 7
- Table 9: Recorded Contexts within Trench 8
- Table 10: Recorded Contexts within Trench 9
- Table 11: Recorded Contexts within Trench 10
- Table 12: Recorded Contexts within Trench 11
- Table 13: Recorded Contexts within Trench 12
- Table 14: Recorded Contexts within Trench 13
- Table 15: Recorded Contexts within Trench 14
- Table 16: Recorded Contexts within Trench 15
- Table 17: Recorded Contexts within Trench 16
- Table 18: Recorded Contexts within Trench 17
- Table 19: Recorded Contexts within Trench 18
- Table 20: Recorded Contexts within Trench 19
- Table 21: Summary of ceramic building material by context, form and date.
- Table 22: The Flintwork

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by Nexus Heritage on behalf of their clients Pellikaan Construction Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Monkton Lane, Farnham Surrey (NGR 485547, 148294).

### 1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on a relatively flat, fields used for animal pasture, although some slight variation in topography was noted across the site. It is bounded by further green fields to the north and east, by Monkton Lane to the south and Weybourne Road to the west.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (285) shows that the site lies on the boundary between London Clay to the north and Reading beds to the south.

1.2.3 Geological mapping also shows outcropping of the Wey Terrace 1 gravels at the site. Altitudinal correlation of deposits at the Monkton lane site is not fully possible on the basis of current knowledge of the site and will take further mapping of the deposits in relation to the wider landscape distribution of Gravel terraces. However, it is thought highly likely that they belong to either terrace D or E using previous classification for the Farnham Terrace sequence (Roe 1981; Wymer 1999) neither of which has a definite presence of Palaeolithic archaeology associated with it. Further information on the Geoarchaeological background is given in section 4.0.

### 1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Waverley Borough Council for the development of a multi-sports and leisure club facility including an outdoor tennis courts, pool, associated landscaping and parking together with relocation of the Farnham RUFC to provide four playing fields, a pavilion, car parking, a multi-use games area, a bowls green and the construction of a new access road. Following consultation with the Surrey County Council's Heritage Conservation Team, a condition (6) was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicants of their agents or successors in title have 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) for an archaeological evaluation was produced by Nexus Heritage in June 2010 and was submitted to Surrey County Council for approval prior to the commencement of work (Nexus Heritage 2010). 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 nineteen 40m

long, 1.8m wide trial trenches and nineteen geo-archaeological test pits.

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are summarised below (Nexus Heritage 2010).

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by construction works,
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To evaluate the gravel terraces for the Palaeolithic potential

1.4.2 The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.

#### **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland and Alice Thorne between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2010. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-excavation).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area was undertaken by Bell Cornwall Environmental in 2007 as part of a larger Environmental Statement (ES) and is summarised below with due acknowledgment (Bell Cornwall Environmental 2007). The HER search results are given in Appendix 1 and presented on Figure 1.

### 2.2 Summary

#### 2.2.1 *Palaeolithic*

A range of evidence from the Palaeolithic surrounds the site, all recovered from gravel extraction. This includes the molar of a Woolly Rhino (1), a few rolled implements (2) at Junction or Pateson's pit and a handaxe (3) recovered from Six Bells pit. Further background on the Pleistocene archaeology is provided in section 4.0.

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

Archaeological excavations in the surrounding area have provided good evidence of Mesolithic activity. Five sites of possible settlement surround the site at Alma Nursery (4), Bourne Mill Spring (5), the Princess Royal Inn (6) and Rock House (7). Alma Nursery produced an extensive flint scatter, tranchet axes and a quartzite macehead, while the other sites produced scraper, microliths and microlith debris.

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

Neolithic material surrounding the area has produced four findspots and two sites including a long barrow. The findspots produced pottery and flint at Bourne Mill Spring (9), a chipped axe at Badshot Lea Farm (12), three polished axes at Alma Nursery (13) and a second chipped axe at Six Bells (14). The long barrow (10) was uncovered in a quarry west of Badshot Lea and measured approximately 45 metres in length and contained pottery and flint. A second site was found at the Princess Royal Inn (11), defined by a considerable scatter of flintwork.

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

Archaeological excavations in the surrounding area have provided good evidence of Bronze Age activity. Four finds spots surround the site producing pottery sherds and a quern fragment (15), a early beaker found within the barrow discussed above (17), pottery and flints at Bourne Mill spring (18), and a flat axe at Green Lane Farm (20). A palstave axe was found within the areas of the site (19). A single late inverted urn cremation was uncovered at Alma Nursery that was located within a chalk cist may have been within a barrow (16).

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



Two findspots of Iron Age pottery were located surrounding the site at Bourne Mill Spring (21) and within the ditch of the barrow at Badshot Lea, as discussed above (22). At Farnham Quarry, about 2km to the east of the site, an extensive Iron Age and Romano British settlement comprising roundhouses, enclosures and field systems was discovered by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Poulton 2004, 60-62).

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

A roman pottery works is located to the south-west of the site (23) and has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 247161). This site has produced evidence of a pottery production between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, and dwellings and a bath house dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. A second site containing Romano-British ditches and pottery was uncovered at Bourne Mill Spring (24).

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

A medieval homestead moat, surrounded a now demolished 18<sup>th</sup> century building, Park House Farm (25). Investigation at the site by Surrey Archaeological Society revealed a small rectangular 13<sup>th</sup> century building and a small 16<sup>th</sup> century building. Two findspots also surround the area and have produced medieval pottery within the barrow at Badshot Lea (26) and a lead ampulla (27).

#### 2.2.8 *Post-medieval (AD 1486 – date)*

Two post-medieval watermills, one dating between the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century at Bourne Mill (28) and a second dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century at Rock Mill, are also located within the study area.

### **2.3 Previous archaeological investigations**

Five archaeological evaluations have been undertaken within the study area of the site. These were located at St James Residential Home (SMR 5469), St George's Vicarage (SMR 5502), Water Lane (SMR 5525), Farnham Hospital (SMR 5535) and Princess Royal public house (SMR 5792). None of these investigations revealed any archaeological finds or features.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Nineteen trial trenches, measuring 40m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figure 2).
- 3.2 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 JCB wheeled 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 also scanned with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 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'.
- 3.6 A geoarchaeological test pit was excavated in each trench. The results of this aspect of the investigation are detailed in section 4.0 and Appendix 1.

Number of Contexts	147 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	2 sheets
Bulk Samples	27 samples
Photographs	28 colour slides, 28 B+W, 125 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## **4.0 THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION** by Dr Matt Pope

### **4.1 Geoarchaeological overview**

- 4.1.1 Given that the site was determined to overlay deposits relating to the first terrace of the Farnham River system, consideration was given to the possibility that sands and gravels dating to the Late Pleistocene may contain archaeology or palaeoenvironmental remains relating to this period. The Farnham Terrace sequence has, within its middle reaches, been demonstrated to have a rich Palaeolithic record with extensive collections of material recovered from deposits spanning a number of discrete terrace deposits at various altitudes within the valley. Generally these have been shown to relate to Middle Pleistocene deposits and are associated with higher, earlier terraces, find usually consisting of Lower Palaeolithic bifaces.
- 4.1.2 Roe (1981) has provided a useful summary of material found within the Farnham terrace sequence. He utilises a now obsolete but much discussed and referenced framework to divide the Farnham terraces into five discrete altitudinal suites of gravels. These are designated Farnham terraces A-E with A being the oldest and highest at around 60m above the modern floodplain through to Terrace E less than 10m above the current Floodplain. Terrace A has been tentatively correlated with the Anglian Glacial MIS 12 (Oakley 1939), Terrace D with Stage 4-3 with C14 dating to 36,000 B.P of organic deposits (Wymer 1999) and Terrace E with Stage 2. The character of material from each terrace has been shown to vary, with the Terrace A material being much rolled and containing few finely made, soft hammer thinned pieces leading Roe to conclude an early date for the material. Material from terrace B contained finely made handaxes with evidence for soft hammer thinning and flat, ovate bifaces. Levallois material is restricted to Terrace C and D. Terrace D, containing a cold stage fauna and some datable organic material (see above) was interpreted as being fully Devensian. Terrace E most probably relate to gravel aggradations at or after the Last Glacial Maximum.
- 4.1.3 Altitudinal correlation of deposits at the Monkton lane site is not fully possible on the basis of current knowledge of the site and will take further mapping of the deposits in relation to the wider landscape distribution of Gravel terraces. However, it is thought highly likely that they belong to either Terrace D or E neither of which has a definite presence of Palaeolithic archaeology associated with it. This archaeology is however unlikely to be as visible as that of the earlier periods. Biface and Levallois products are rare in MIS Stage 3 Mousterian industries and lithic material post-dating this period will be characterised by smaller, less identifiable Upper Palaeolithic material, hard to identify in an assessment of this nature.
- 4.1.4 The BGS mapping of the Monkton Lane site clearly shows it to be underlain by 1<sup>st</sup> terrace deposits of the Farnham River, forming parts of extensive Pleistocene gravels spreads underlying the entire floodplain of the Wey River in this stretch of the valley. The basal solid geology is mapped as Tertiary London Clay and Reading Beds, the former being impervious suggesting the possibility of locally raised water tables and the chance of organic preservation either as part of Palaeolithic fluvial sequences or immediately overlying them. Visual inspection of the site showed the presence of an

undulating surface topography including localised depressions. It was thought these could relate to Late Pleistocene periglacial features including possible pingo formation. This possibility was significant in that such features have been shown to provide catchment for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material.

- 4.1.5 The immediate environs of the Monkton lane site have, according to the local HER produced the molar of a Woolly Rhino (1), a few rolled implements (2) at Junction or Pateson's pit and a handaxe (3) recovered from Six Bells pit (shown in Fig 1). The proximity of such finds indicated a high likelihood of encountering similar finds within the footprint of the planned development at Monkton lane. Therefore it was considered essential that where development was shown to be impacting upon the underlying Pleistocene gravels, these were to be assessed for Palaeolithic archaeological potential to depth of 0.5m below the proposed impact level. For much of the site, for which only a topsoil/subsoil strip was planned, this only required assessment to a depth of 1m. However at three locations (TP3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 18), assessment was extended to depth in excess of 2m)

## **4.2 Geoarchaeological assessment methodology**

- 4.2.1 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 topsoil and subsoil, down to the top of the first significant geoarchaeological horizon. Each test pit was excavated to depth of at least 3m to facilitate sampling of underlying deposits.
- 4.2.3 Where Holocene or Pleistocene sediments demonstrating moderate to excellent palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered, 40 litres bulk samples were taken for off-site processing. No sediment columns were taken as it was not safe to enter the pits.
- 4.2.4 Once the Pleistocene sands and gravels were encountered, the arisings were placed in 0.25m spit or stratigraphical order to enable description and recording. Dry sieving of 100 litre samples for each interval took place to look for lithic artefacts and ecofacts. In conjunction with the sieving, the spoil was constantly checked for artefacts/ecofacts as the trench was dug.
- 4.2.5 Sections were recorded in order to develop a series of detailed sediment logs. These comprised detailed sediment descriptions at 0.25m intervals or at the junction of major stratigraphic or lithological boundaries. They included descriptions of matrix lithology, coarse components, sediment cohesion and well as characterisation of superficial structures and likelihood of decalcification.

## **4.3 Geoarchaeology of Monkton Lane: results, discussion and conclusions**

- 4.3.1 The detailed test pit logs are given in Appendix 1.
- 4.3.2 The test pits revealed a remarkable consistent sedimentary sequence across the entire site in line with expectations. Below c.0.35m of topsoil lay a subsoil of weathered alluvium, itself a further 0.30m in depth. This graded across the site into a moderately weathered and largely structureless clay silt alluvium into which the identified features at the site had been cut. In some cases it

was possible to note thin lamination of alluvium above some features, suggesting accumulation of alluvium in parts of the site through the mid-late Holocene. The alluvium varied in depth between 1m and 2m reflecting both variations in the site topography and the palaeo-drainage of the site.

- 4.3.3 Below the alluvium, a compact rounded flint gravel was encountered at depths varying between 1m and 2m. The gravels were held in a sparse matrix of clay silt and sand and some degree of structural bedding relating to changes in flow regime were noted.
- 4.3.4 Given the altitude and nature of the gravels, a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence. However no independent dating to confirm this hypothesis has yet been carried out. None of the sieved samples produced either artefactual or faunal evidence to suggest the localised presence of significant remains associated with this terrace. The localised depression interpreted as a possible pingo at Trench 14 (on the basis of surface inspection) resolved itself as the remains of a deeper palaeo-channel upon investigation. The possibility of differential channel infilling relating to the micro-topography of the site suggests that during the mid-late Holocene, parts of the site may have been either poorly drained or held small, subsidiary tributary channels of the Wey. This may have significance in determining the nature of landscape use at the site through the late Prehistoric to more recent periods.

## 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

### 5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	75.285
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.24 m	75.015
1/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.775
1/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	1.30 m	0.48 m	74.750
1/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.30 m	0.48 m	74.750

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Trench 1

#### Summary

5.1.1 The natural [1/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.69 OD in the east of the trench and 74.86 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer, [1/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [1/001].

5.1.2 A linear ditch, [1/004], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt, [1/005]. A single piece of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the upper portion of the fill. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trenches 10 and 14 to the south-east.

5.1.3 The feature exposed was cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	75.435
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	75.155
2/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.935
2/004	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.1 m	0.67 m	0.2 m	74.868
2/005	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.1 m	0.67 m	0.2 m	74.868
2/006	Cut	Cut of pit	0.64 m	0.33 m	0.2 m	74.890
2/007	Fill	Fill of pit	0.64 m	0.33 m	0.2 m	74.890
2/008	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.54 m	0.33 m	0.25 m	74.889
2/009	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.54 m	0.33 m	0.25 m	74.889
2/010	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.3 m	0.26 m	0.15 m	74.908
2/011	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.3 m	0.26 m	0.15 m	74.908
2/012	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.35 m	0.22 m	0.3 m	74.869
2/013	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.35 m	0.22 m	0.3 m	74.869
2/014	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.01 m	0.42 m	0.21 m	74.938
2/015	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.01 m	0.42 m	0.21 m	74.938

Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Trench 2

**Summary**

- 5.2.1 The natural [2/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.96 OD in the north-east of the trench and 75.41 OD in the south- west of the trench. A subsoil layer [2/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [2/001]. Six archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.
- 5.2.2 Two ditch termini, [2/004] and [2/014], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. They were concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and were filled by a light orangish grey sandy silt, [2/005] and [2/015]. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.
- 5.2.3 A single pit, [2/006], was located partially underneath the baulk to the south-west of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay [2/007]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature
- 5.2.4 Three postholes [2/008], [2/010] and [2/012] were located to the north-east of the trench. Each was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and flat bases. They were filled by a light grey sand silt. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.
- 5.2.5 All of the features exposed were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

**5.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.29 m	75.425
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	75.135
3/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.915
3/004	Cut	Cut of pit	0.61 m	0.51 m	0.16 m	75.001
3/005	Fill	Fill of pit	0.61 m	0.51 m	0.16 m	75.001
3/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.54 m	0.16 m	74.996
3/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.54 m	0.16 m	74.996
3/008	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.25 m	0.92 m	0.35 m	74.953
3/009	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.25 m	0.92 m	0.35 m	74.953

Table 4: Recorded Contexts within Trench 3

**Summary**

- 5.3.1 The natural [3/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 75.95 OD in the north of the trench and 74.88 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [3/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [3/001]. Three archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.
- 5.3.2 A pit, [3/004], a linear ditch, [3/006], and a ditch terminus [3/008], were uncovered to the north of the trench.
- 5.3.3 Pit [3/004] was sub-circular in shape, concave in profile and had moderately steeply sloping sides and was filled by a mid grey sandy silt [3/005].
- 5.3.4 Linear ditch [3/006] ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steeply sloping sides and was filled by light grey sand silt [3/007].
- 5.3.5 Ditch terminus [3/008] ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west direction. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light grey sand silt [3/009].
- 5.3.6 No finds were recovered from the fills of these features. All of the features exposed were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

#### 5.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.24 m	75.345
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	75.105
4/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.825
4/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.79 m	0.19 m	74.839
4/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.79 m	0.19 m	74.839

Table 5: Recorded Contexts within Trench 4

#### Summary

- 5.4.1 The natural [4/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.79 OD in the east of the trench and 74.86 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer, [4/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [4/001].
- 5.4.2 A linear ditch, [4/004], ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation. It was concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and was filled by a dark orangish brown clayey silt sand [4/005]. A single piece of CBM was recovered from the fill of this feature.



## 5.5 Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	75.055
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.16 m	74.785
5/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.625

Table 6: Recorded Contexts within Trench 5

### Summary

5.5.1 The natural [5/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.79 OD in the north of the trench and 74.46 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [5/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [5/001]. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

## 5.6 Trench 6 (Figure 7)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	74.805
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.23 m	74.525
6/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.295
6/004	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.48 m	0.72 m	0.2 m	74.194
6/005	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.48 m	0.72 m	0.2 m	74.194

Table 7: Recorded Contexts within Trench 6

### Summary

5.6.1 The natural [6/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.12 OD in the east of the trench and 74.47 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [6/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [6/001].

5.6.2 A ditch terminus [6/004], ran across the trench in a north to south orientation. It was flat in profile with steeply sloping sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt [4/005]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.6.3 The feature cut the natural and was sealed by the subsoil.

## 5.7 Trench 7 (Figure 8)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	75.230
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.23 m	74.950
7/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.720
7/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.46 m	0.06 m	74.839
7/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.46 m	0.06 m	74.839

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
7/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.47 m	0.05 m	74.852
7/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.47 m	0.05 m	74.852
7/008	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.56 m	0.12 m	74.703
7/009	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.56 m	0.12 m	74.703

Table 8: Recorded Contexts within Trench 7

### Summary

- 5.7.1 The natural [7/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.63 OD in the east of the trench and 74.81 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [7/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [7/001]. Three archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.
- 5.7.2 Three linear ditches, [7/004], [7/006] and [7/008], ran across the trench in a north to south orientation. They were flat to concave in profile, with gradually sloping sides and were filled in general by a mid yellowish orange sand silt, [7/005], [7/007] and [7/009] respectively. CBM was recovered from the fill of ditch [7/004]. No other finds were recovered from the fills of these features.
- 5.7.3 All of the features cut the natural and were sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.8 Trench 8 (Figure 9)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	75.190
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.21 m	74.920
8/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.710
8/004	Cut	Cut of pit	1.85 m	0.63 m	0.37 m	74.756
8/005	Fill	Fill of pit	1.85 m	0.63 m	0.37 m	74.756
8/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	1.3 m	0.18 m	74.780
8/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.3 m	0.18 m	74.780

Table 9: Recorded Contexts within Trench 8

### Summary

- 5.8.1 The natural [8/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.74 OD in the north of the trench and 74.68 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [8/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [8/001]. Two archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.
- 5.8.2 A sub-circular pit [8/004], lay partially underneath the western baulk. It was concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a light brown sandy silt, [8/005]. Pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD was recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.8.3 A ditch, [8/006], ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt [8/007]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trench 12 and 14 to the east.

5.8.4 Both of the features cut the natural and were sealed by the subsoil.

## 5.9 Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	74.970
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.30 m	74.750
9/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.450

Table 10: Recorded Contexts within Trench 9

### Summary

5.9.1 The natural [9/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.42 OD in the east of the trench and 74.48 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [9/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [9/001]. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

## 5.10 Trench 10 (Figure 10)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.690
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.420
10/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.150
10/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	1.52 m	0.41 m	74.101
10/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.52 m	0.41 m	74.101
10/006	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.55 m	0.6 m	0.3 m	74.059
10/007	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.55 m	0.6 m	0.3 m	74.059

Table 11: Recorded Contexts within Trench 10

### Summary

5.10.1 The natural [10/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.37 OD in the north of the trench and 73.93 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [10/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt, lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [10/001]. Two archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.10.2 A ditch [10/004], 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 mid greyish brown clayey silt [10/005]. Struck flint was recovered from the fill of this feature. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trench 1 to the north-west and 14 to the south-east.

5.10.3 A ditch terminus [10/006], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt [10/007]. Pottery dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.10.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.11 Trench 11 (Figure 11)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	74.920
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.25 m	74.640
11/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.390
11/004	Cut	Cut of pit	0.74 m	0.58 m	0.3 m	74.440
11/005	Fill	Fill of pit	0.74 m	0.58 m	0.3 m	74.440
11/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.76 m	0.16 m	74.375
11/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.76 m	0.16 m	74.375

Table 12: Recorded Contexts within Trench 11

#### Summary

5.11.1 The natural [11/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.33 OD in the north of the trench and 74.45 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [11/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [11/001]. Two archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.11.2 A sub-circular pit [11/004], lay to the south of Trench 11. It was concave in profile with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt, [11/005]. Pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD was recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.11.3 A ditch [11/006], ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by alight greyish brown sandy silt, [11/007]. Pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD and flint was recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.11.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.12 Trench 12 (Figure 12)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.975
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.26 m	74.705

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
12/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.445
12/004	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.36 m	0.32 m	0.05 m	74.532
12/005	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.36 m	0.32 m	0.05 m	74.532
12/006	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.33 m	0.33 m	0.3 m	74.458
12/007	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.33 m	0.33 m	0.3 m	74.458
12/008	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	1.11 m	0.33 m	74.630
12/009	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.11 m	0.33 m	74.630

Table 13: Recorded Contexts within Trench 12

### Summary

5.12.1 The natural [12/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.24 OD in the east of the trench and 74.65 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [12/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [12/001]. Three archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.12.2 Two postholes [12/004] and [12/006] were both partially located under the baulk of the trench. Each was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and flat bases. They were filled by a mid greyish brown sand silt [12/005] and [12/007] respectively. Flint was recovered from the fill of posthole [12/004].

5.12.3 A linear ditch [12/008], ran across the trench in an north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid brown sandy silt [13/005]. Flint was recovered from the fill of this feature. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trench 8 to the west.

5.12.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil

### 5.13 Trench 13 (Figure 13)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.835
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.565
13/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.295
13/005	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.23 m	0.15 m	74.237
13/006	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.23 m	0.15 m	74.237

Table 14: Recorded Contexts within Trench 13

### Summary

5.13.1 The natural [13/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.33 OD in the north of the trench and 74.04 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [13/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [13/001].

5.13.2 A linear ditch [13/004], ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid reddish brown sandy silt [13/005]. CBM was recovered from the fill of this feature.

#### 5.14 Trench 14 (Figure 14)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.27 m	74.380
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.35 m	74.110
14/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.480
14/004	Layer	Alluvium	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	73.760
14/005	Cut	Cut of cremation	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.06 m	73.402
14/006	Fill	Fill of cremation	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.06 m	73.402
14/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.5 m	0.35 m	73.420
14/008	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.85 m	0.21 m	73.717
14/009	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.85 m	0.21 m	73.717
14/010	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.5 m	0.35 m	73.420
14/011	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.5 m	0.3 m	73.420
14/012	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.5 m	0.3 m	73.420

Table 15: Recorded Contexts within Trench 14

#### Summary

5.14.1 The natural [14/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 73.540 OD in the east of the trench and 73.420 OD in the west of the trench. The subsoil layer, a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [14/001].

5.14.2 A layer of sediment, layer [14/004], was initially suspected believe to infill a periglacial pingo (Matt Pope, *pers comm.*, 21<sup>st</sup> June 2010), but lanalysis suggests that this was a palaeo-channel (4.3.4).

5.14.3 A cremation burial [14/005] was uncovered to the western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape and shallow in depth with gently sloping sides. It was filled by a light brownish grey silt [14/006] that containing a quantity of burnt human remains (see section 6.6). No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.14.4 A linear ditch, [14/008], ran across the trench in a north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile, with steeply sloping sides and was filled in general by a mid brown sandy silt, [14/009]. Animal bone and flint was recovered from the fill of the ditch. The continuation of this feature was seen in Trenches 1 and 10 to the north-west.

5.14.4 Two linear ditches, [14/010] and [14/011], were visible in the northern and southern sections of the trench respectively (not detectable in plan and not shown in plan in Figure 14). They were concave in profile, with steeply sloping sides and were filled in general by a light to mid greyish brown sandy silt, [14/007] and [14/012] respectively. These features almost certainly represent the same feature crossing the trench, however, this cannot be determined for certain. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.

5.14.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil

### 5.15 Trench 15 (Figure 15)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.25 m	74.325
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	74.075
15/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.855
15/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.56 m	0.13 m	73.965
15/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.56 m	0.13 m	73.965
15/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.67 m	0.22 m	73.939
15/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.67 m	0.22 m	73.939
15/008	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.3 m	0.28 m	0.26 m	73.938
15/009	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.3 m	0.28 m	0.26 m	73.938

Table 16: Recorded Contexts within Trench 15

#### Summary

5.15.1 The natural [15/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 73.88 OD in the north-west of the trench and 73.83 OD in the south-east of the trench. A subsoil layer [15/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [15/001]. Three archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.15.2 Two linear ditches, [15/004] and [15/006], ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation. They were concave in profile, with gradually sloping sides and were filled in general by a light orangish brown sandy silt, [15/005] and [15/007] respectively. Early to Mid Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch [15/004]. No other finds were recovered from the fills of these features.

5.15.3 A posthole [15/008] was located to the south-east of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brown silty clay [15/009]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.15.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil

### 5.16 Trench 16 (Figure 16)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
--------	------	-------------	-------------	------------	-------------------	--------------

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	74.660
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.20 m	74.380
16/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.180
16/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.54 m	0.05 m	74.264
16/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.54 m	0.05 m	74.264
16/006	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.4 m	0.28 m	0.08 m	74.142
16/007	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.4 m	0.28 m	0.08 m	74.142

Table 17: Recorded Contexts within Trench 16

### Summary

5.16.1 The natural [16/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.16 OD in the north of the trench and 74.20 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [16/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [16/001]. Two archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.16.2 A linear ditch [16/004], ran across the trench in an north-west to south-east orientation. It was concave in profile with gently sloping sides and was filled by a light brownish grey sandy silt [16/005]. CBM, dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.16.3 A posthole [16/006] was located to the north of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light brownish grey sandy silt [16/007]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

5.16.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.17 Trench 17 (Figure 17)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	74.710
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	74.430
17/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	74.150
17/004	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.5 m	0.61 m	0.09 m	74.081
17/005	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.5 m	0.61 m	0.09 m	74.801
17/006	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	1.5 m	0.6 m	0.15 m	74.013
17/007	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	1.5 m	0.6 m	0.15 m	74.013

Table 18: Recorded Contexts within Trench 17

### Summary



5.17.1 The natural [17/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 74.06 OD in the east of the trench and 74.24 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer [17/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [17/001]. Two archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.

5.17.2 Two ditch termini [17/004] and [17/006], ran across the trench in a north to south orientation. Both features were concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt, [17/005] and [17/007] respectively. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.

5.17.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

### 5.18 Trench 18

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.31 m	74.395
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	74.085
18/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.865

Table 19: Recorded Contexts within Trench 18

#### Summary

5.18.1 The natural [18/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 73.99 OD in the north of the trench and 73.74 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [18/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [18/001]. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

### 5.19 Trench 19 (Figure 18)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.33 m	74.160
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	73.830
19/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.550
19/004	Cut	Cut of pit	2.05 m	0.95 m	0.4 m	73.346
19/005	Fill	Fill of pit	2.05 m	0.95 m	0.4 m	73.346
19/006	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.3 m	0.28 m	0.15 m	73.361
19/007	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.3 m	0.28 m	0.15 m	73.361
19/008	Cut	Cut of posthole	1.25 m	0.8 m	0.1 m	73.395
19/009	Fill	Fill of posthole	1.25 m	0.8 m	0.1 m	73.395
19/010	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	0.55 m	0.4 m	0.1 m	73.627
19/011	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus	0.55 m	0.4 m	0.1 m	73.627
19/012	Cut	Cut of pit	1.3 m	0.85 m	0.18 m	73.267
19/013	Fill	Fill of pit	1.3 m	0.85 m	0.18 m	73.267

Table 20: Recorded Contexts within Trench 19

### Summary

- 5.19.1 The natural [19/003], a light orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 73.60 OD in the north of the trench and 73.50 OD in the south of the trench. A subsoil layer [19/002], a mid yellowish brown clayey silt lay over the natural and underneath a layer of topsoil [19/001]. Five archaeological features were uncovered within this trench.
- 5.19.2 Two sub-circular pits, [19/004] and [19/012], lay within Trench 19. They were concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and with a flat base. They were filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt, [19/005] and [19/013] respectively. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.
- 5.19.3 Two postholes [19/006] and [19/008] were both located in Trench 19. Each was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and flat bases. They were filled by a mid greyish brown sand silt [19/007] and [19/009] respectively. No finds were recovered from either of the fills of these features.
- 5.19.4 A ditch terminus [19/010], ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with gently sloping sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt [19/011]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.
- 5.19.4 All of the features were cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil.

## 6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 3 below:

### 6.2 The prehistoric pottery by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 A very small assemblage of 15 sherds, weighing 30g was recovered from two evaluation contexts. The majority comes from context [15/005] and the most diagnostic sherd amongst this group comes from a shouldered jar with finger-nail impressions along its rim. This style of decoration is clearly derived from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Deverel-Rimbury tradition but the fabric, a shelly ware with a fairly coarse sandy matrix, suggests this vessel may represent the very end of this stylistic tradition in the Early to Middle Iron Age. One other fabric type was identified in this group, which also has a fairly coarse, moderately sandy matrix with fine flint of up to 1mm. As a general rule, flint-tempered fabrics tend to become sandier with better sorted flint from the Middle Iron Age onward, so a transitional Early to Middle Age date for the context as a whole seems likely.

6.2.2 Tiny sherds of a possibly related fabric were found in context [12/005]. The extremely thin walls of this vessel and fineness of the flint inclusions might suggest an Early Iron Age fine-ware form, although the background matrix is even sandier than those in [15/005], perhaps even suggesting a Middle or Late Iron Age date.

6.2.3 On its own this material is of little significance, but should be fully integrated with any contemporary material recovered in the event of further excavation on the site. The rimsherd from [15/005] may be worthy of illustration in any future final report.

### 6.3 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

6.3.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery (52 sherds) representing a number of different periods. Although the trend is toward small sherds (< 30mm across) a number of medium sized pieces are present (30-60mm across). The condition of the material is equally mixed in that both quite abraded sherds as well as much fresher ones are present.

6.3.2 The earliest pottery can essentially be placed in a c. 1100-1250 date bracket though an abraded oxidised body sherd tempered with chalk and sand from [4/002] may be of slightly earlier date. A number of oxidised cooking pot sherds tempered with moderate/abundant coarse sand with sparse shell/chalk inclusions are likely to be of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Fresh sherds of this type were recovered from [8/002] and [8/005] with more from [9/004], [11/005] and [11/007] and certainly suggest potential occupation at or near the site at this time. Unfortunately no feature sherds are present for this period to help dating but all vessels appear to be cooking pots. A number of medium to coarse oxidised brown sand tempered sherds are also present which could belong anywhere between the mid 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries though the lack of glazed jugs and occasional occurrence with the earlier fabric (eg in [8/005] and [11/007]) suggest most belong to the earlier part of this range. There

appears to be very little definite later medieval period from after the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. One exception is a sherd of probable Coarse Borderware from [8/002] which is likely to date between 1350 and 1500. It is apparent that very little refuse disposal was occurring between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 6.3.3 The trend for the late medieval period continues into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The only definite sherds for this period consist of a possible Tudor Green handle of later 15<sup>th</sup>- to mid 16<sup>th</sup>- century date (context [13/002]) and part of the rim of a green-glazed Borderware chamber pot from [6/002] which could be of mid 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>- century date. The later part of this date range overlaps with a slight increase in sherd numbers which are dated to the later 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. All of this material is from [14/002] where six sherds of glazed red earthenware, one of London stoneware (a tankard fragment), one from a red earthenware slipware plate and one from a possible Graffham slipware plate were recovered. Such a concentration suggests activity in the area of this trench between 1650 and 1725/50.
- 6.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage consists of a scatter of late 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century wares between a number of trenches suggesting manuring had increased during this period. The range of pottery is fairly typical of domestic waste and includes unglazed earthenware (flower pots), glazed red earthenware (jars), English stoneware, pearlware, transfer-printed ware and English porcelain sherds but never in significant quantities in any one trench.

#### **6.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

- 6.4.1 A total of 28 fragments of ceramic building material with a combined weight of 1245g were recovered from 15 contexts. The material is mostly of post-medieval date with three fragments of possible later medieval or early post-medieval peg tile (table 21). A single fragment on undated fine white lime mortar weighing 8g with sparse sand inclusions was also recovered from context [1/005].
- 6.4.2 The material has been recorded on pro-forma recording forms and on an Excel database for the archive, a majority of the material has been discarded with approximately one third of the material retained as samples.
- 6.4.3 The earliest examples of peg tile were in fabric T2, a medium to coarse sandy fabric with very coarse cream silt inclusions and moderate fine black sand inclusions and moderate fine to medium quartz or T4, an orange sandy fabric with moderate to abundant coarse rose quartz and black and red rounded iron rich inclusions and fine cream silt streaking, both of which are or probable 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 6.4.4 Later peg tile is in fabric T1, an orange fine sandy fabric with fine micaceous sparkle and fine red iron rich silt inclusions and sparse pale cream silt of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date or T3, an orange fabric with moderate fine quartz inclusions with moderate medium dark orange silt and fine cream silt streaking of broader 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Brick fragments were all small and abraded though likely to be of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, all fragments were in fabric B1, an orange sandy fabric with sparse very coarse rose and white quartz. One brick fragment retained part of a vitrified grey header.

Fabric	Form	Sum of Count	Sum of Weight (g)	Date range	Contexts
B1	Brick	6	278	C17th-C19th	1/002, 1/005, 10/002, 7/005, 9/004
T1	Peg tile	6	301	C18th-C19th	1/005, 3/002, 9/004
T2	Peg tile	2	46	C16th-C17th	4/005, 5/002
T3	Peg tile	11	514	C17th-C19th	12/002, 13/002, 13/006, 14/002, 16/005, 3/002, 4/002, 7/002, 9/004
T4	Peg tile	1	20	C16th-C17th	7/002
V	Peg tile	2	86	C18th-C19th	8/002
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1245</b>		

Table 21: Summary of ceramic building material by context, form and date.

## 6.5 Flint by Chris Butler

6.5.1 A small assemblage of 19 pieces of worked flint weighing 308gms was recovered during the fieldwork (Table 22), together with a single piece of fire-fractured flint from 14/009 weighing 27gms.

6.5.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). A hand written archive of the assemblage and a summary on Excel was produced at this stage. The majority of the flint that had been collected was not worked, and was discarded during the assessment.

### 6.5.3 The Assemblage

The raw material comprised a typical range of nodular flint, perhaps deriving from a gravel source. Most of the flint was a grey to black colour, but there were a number of pieces with an orange staining.

Hard hammer-struck flakes	7
Soft hammer-struck flakes	1
Soft hammer-struck bladelet	1
Flake/blade fragments	6
Chips	1
Cores	1
Core fragment	2
<i>Total</i>	<b>19</b>

Table 22: The Flintwork

6.5.4 This assemblage comprises predominantly hard hammer-struck flakes, none of which have any evidence for any platform preparation or a knapping strategy, and most are typical of later prehistoric flintworking. There is a single possible soft hammer-struck flake (12/009), and a single example of a bladelet (TP18), although the latter does not resemble a true Mesolithic type

bladelet, and may be accidental. Amongst the fragments is a bladelike piece (TP18) which has been retouched partly around the distal end and may have been utilised as a scraper. A single platform blade core (13/002) has some platform preparation, and a possible opposing platform has had a couple of flakes removed, although these terminate at a flaw. This piece could actually be a *flanc de nucleus* (a type of core rejuvenation piece). Two core fragments were also found (14/002 & 14/009), and all three of these core pieces could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Apart from the core pieces, most of the remaining pieces are undiagnostic, although they are more likely a result of later prehistoric flintworking.

#### 6.5.5 Research Potential

This assemblage is likely to be mostly residual, and is too small for any meaningful analysis. It is recommended that no further detailed work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future.

### 6.6 The Cremated bone by Lucy Sibun

6.6.1 Three contexts from the site produced cremated bone, all of which was recovered from environmental samples ([3/005], <13>; [14/006], <27>; [14/007], <1>). Less than two grams of unidentifiable bone was recovered from <1> and <13>. However, sample <27> ([14/006]) produced approximately 414 grams of bone, which has been identified as human. The bone collected has been separated into fractions of 0-4mm, 4-8mm and greater than 8mm.

6.6.2 This assemblage has been subjected to a preliminary assessment. Fragments identified within the assemblage include those from the skull, long bones and axial skeleton. From the initial assessment only one individual appears to be represented and fragments size indicates that the individual is an adult. It is not thought that further examination of the material will result in more accurate age or sex estimates. However, any future work at the site should include further analysis of the cremated assemblage from sample <27> in order to enable the degree of fragmentation to be established, as well as the percentage by weight of the fragments from each skeletal area.

### 6.7 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

6.7.1 One fragment of animal bone was recovered from context [14/009]. The bone has been identified as a right, distal femur epiphyses. The epiphysis is not fused and displays several cut marks along the articulation. These cut marks are indicative of dismemberment. No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

6.7.2 The assemblage has no potential for further analysis but should be retained and integrated for study with any further material recovered during excavation.

### 6.8 Other finds by Trista Clifford

6.8.1 A single piece of tap slag was recovered from [14/002]. It is undiagnostic of date. Three clay pipe stem fragments dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century came

from contexts [1/005], [6/002] and [14/002]. Context [9/002] contained a fragment of post medieval glass. A single nail was recovered from [4/002]. This is undiagnostic of date. A post medieval horseshoe, RF<1>, came from [12/002].

- 6.8.2 This small assemblage should be retained and integrated for study with any further material recovered during excavation.

## 7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hegarat

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of 24 samples were taken during archaeological investigations at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey. These samples were taken to evaluate the potential of the site for preservation of environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanicals, fauna and mollusca.
- 7.1.2 Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were sieved through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 4). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Abundance and preservation of macrobotanicals have been recorded and preliminary identifications have been made through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 7.1.3 A selection of fragments from three samples moderately rich in charcoal have been fractured following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000) and identified to provide an overview of the woody taxa present, to establish the preservation quality and potential for dating. 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). Identifications 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).

### 7.2 Results

- 7.2.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of small assemblages of environmental remains including charcoal, charred macrobotanicals and cremated bone. The flots are dominated by uncharred vegetation such as small roots and seeds and as there is no evidence for waterlogged conditions at the site these uncharred remains must be considered modern and intrusive. They therefore provide evidence for some modern disturbances that may be detrimental to survival of archaeobotanical remains *in situ*.
- 7.2.2 Infrequent macrobotanical remains recorded include an indeterminate cereal caryopsis in sample <5>, [15/007] and charred Chenopodiaceae seeds in samples <4>, [15/005] <12>, [8/007] and <13>, [3/005]. A charred fragment of possible nut shell and other indeterminate charred plant remains are also evident in samples <23>, [7/007] and <9>, [1/005] respectively.
- 7.2.3 Moderately rich assemblages of well preserved charcoal are present in three samples, <1>, [14/007] <7> [6/005] and <13> [3/005]. Initial investigations confirm the presence of deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.) only. The assemblages are however sufficiently large that further investigation is likely to reveal taxa more suitable for radiocarbon dating and may provide further information about the woody vegetation.



7.2.4 A large assemblage of burnt bone is present in sample <27>, [14/006] a cremation feature [14/005] (see section 6.6). Interestingly, charcoal was very scarce in this sample which may suggest the burnt bone has been extracted and redeposited. With the exception of sample <13> which produced a small quantity of burnt bone, no other faunal remains were recovered in the samples.

### **7.3 Summary**

7.3.1 The results of the evaluation samples provide very little evidence for agricultural activities in the area and unfortunately the macrobotanical assemblages do not provide material suitable for scientific dating. Further excavations at the site may however reveal richer assemblages. Charcoal is slightly more abundant in these samples and although oak wood is the only taxon currently identified, some of the assemblages are sufficiently rich that other taxa suitable for dating are likely to be identified if fully analysed.

## **8.0 DISCUSSION**

- 8.1** Given the altitude and nature of the gravels, a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence
- 8.2** The evaluation of this site uncovered the remains of forty-one archaeological features across sixteen trenches, ranging from Mid Iron Age to post-medieval in date. Only three of the nineteen trenches that were excavated were void of archaeological finds, deposits or features. All of the features were cut into the natural and lay between 0.5 and 0.6 metres below the existing ground level.
- 8.3** Five features have been dated broadly as prehistoric, due to the lack of more precise dating information. These includes a large ditch, containing possibly Neolithic flint and later post-medieval CBM in the upper fills, running across the south of the site and observed in Trenches 1, 10 and 14. A second ditch, [12/008], also contained possible Neolithic flint. A single human cremation [14/005] was also uncovered that produced no finds but is probably of prehistoric date, although a Saxon origin cannot be entirely discounted at this stage. A single ditch [15/004] contained a small assemblage of early to mid Iron Age pottery, possibly suggesting a broad period of occupation for the site. These features show occupation in the prehistoric across the site.
- 8.4** Four features containing medieval pottery were uncovered in Trenches, 8, 10 and 11. Two pits, [8/004] and [11/004], and a ditch [11/006], contained 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, while a ditch terminus [10/006] contained 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This activity was confined to the centre and north of the site. Four linear ditches, [4/004], [7/004], [13/005] and [16/004], were dated to the post-medieval period due to finds of CBM within their fills. These features were scattered across the site.
- 8.5** Twenty-seven of the features remain undated despite investigation, due to the lack of archaeological finds within the fills.

## **9.0 CONCLUSION**

- 9.1** 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 fairly high density of finds or features recorded probably reflects accurately reflects the degree of ancient activity on the site.
- 9.2** The features probably relate to agricultural activities, due to the high amount of ditches which are possible field boundaries or drainage channels, compared to the low level of discreet features. The cremation suggests a funerary aspect to this landscape that has not yet been fully uncovered. Broad dates have been given to these features due to the relatively undiagnostic nature of their finds and the small assemblages recovered.
- 9.3** It is worth noting the Late Iron Age settlement excavated at Runfold Quarry, approximately 1.5-2km to the southeast (Poulton 2004, 60-62) and it is not impossible that elements of the archaeological remains exposed during the current evaluation relate to a wider landscape of Iron Age / Romano British occupation.

**9.4** Given the altitude and nature of the gravels a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence. However no independent dating to confirm this hypothesis has yet been carried out. None of the sieved samples produced either artefactual or faunal evidence to suggest the localised presence of significant remains associated with this terrace. The localised depression interpreted as a possible pingo at Trench 14 on the basis of surface inspection resolved itself at the remains of a deeper palaeochannel upon investigation. The timing of differential channel infilling relating to the micro-topography of the site suggests that during the mid-late Holocene parts of the site may have been either poorly drained or held small, subsidiary tributary channels of the Wey. This may have significance in determining the nature of landscape use at the site through the late Prehistoric to more recent periods.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Bell Cornwell Environmental, 2007, Environmental Statement on the Possible Significant Effects of the Proposed Multi-Use Sports and Leisure Facility with the Relocation of Farnham RUFC at Monkton Lane, Farnham.

Butler, C. 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Series 4*. Barkhuis, Netherlands

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000 *Plants in Archaeology*. Otley/London:Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Hather, J. G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*. Archetype Publications Ltd, London.

Jacomet, S. (2006) Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. 2nd ed. Archaeobotany laboratory, IPAS, Basel University, Unpublished manuscript.

Lowther. *A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District*. 3-58.

Nexus Heritage. June 2010. Land at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey: Written Scheme of Investigation and Contractor Specification for Archaeological Evaluation. Document NO: 3038.R01a Unpublished grey literature.

NIAB (2004). *Seed Identification Handbook: Agricultura, Horticulture and Weeds*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. NIAB, Cambridge

Oakley, K.P. 1939. Geology and Palaeolithic Studies. In K.P. Oakley, W.F Rankine and AWG

Poulton, R 2004. Iron Age Surrey. In Cotton, Crocker and Graham eds, *Aspects of Archaeology and History in Surrey: towards a research framework for the county*, 51-64. Surrey Archaeological Society.

Roe, D.A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of the British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*, London.

Roe, D.A. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods In Britain*. Routledge, Kegan and Paul. London

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., & Kienast, F. 2004. Wood anatomy of central European species. Online version: [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch)

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990. *Anatomy of European woods: an atlas for the identification of European trees, shrubs, and dwarf shrubs*. Bern, Verlag P. Haupt .

Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Wessex Archaeology. 1993. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project: Report No. 2.  
Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology

Wymer, J. 1999. The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain. Wessex Archaeology  
and English Heritage.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The assistance of Anthony Martin of Nexus Heritage and Tony Howe of Surrey  
County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	MLF 10					
Identification Name and Address	Monkton Lane, Farnham					
County, District &/or Borough	Farnham, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	485547, 148294					
Geology	Reading Beds / London Clay (BGS Sheet 285)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4319					
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. 14/6/10 to 29/6/10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Nexus Heritage / Pellikaan Construction Ltd					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA <b>X</b>	IA <b>X</b>	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
100 Word Summary.						
<b>Abstract</b>						
<p><i>A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey, in advance of a proposed development of a multi-sports and leisure club facility. The work was undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2010 on behalf of Nexus Heritage and their client Pellikaan Construction Ltd. Nineteen evaluation trenches, each measuring 40 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 73.480 m OD in the south-east of the site and 75.015m OD in the north-west of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation trenches revealed 41 archaeological features including evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval agricultural occupation. The majority of features formed linear ditches, possibly suggesting field boundaries and/or drainage ditches. a single human cremation burial was uncovered during the investigation.</i></p> <p><i>Geoarchaeological investigations revealed a sequence of Pleistocene fluvial gravel overlying Tertiary bedrock. This was in turn overlain by Holocene alluvium encountered at depths of between 0.6 and 1m. Given the altitude and nature of the gravels, a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence. None of the sieved samples produced either artefactual or faunal evidence to suggest the localised presence of significant remains associated with this terrace. The localised depression interpreted during the fieldwork as a possible pingo at Trench 14 (on the basis of surface inspection) resolved itself as the remains of a deeper palaeo-channel upon further investigation</i></p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-80047**

Project details

Project name Monkton Lane, Farnham

*A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey, in advance of a proposed development of a multi-sports and leisure club facility. The work was undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2010 on behalf of Nexus Heritage and their client Pellikaan Construction Ltd. Nineteen evaluation trenches, each measuring 40 metres in length, were excavated. The natural horizon varied in depth from 73.480 m OD in the south-east of the site and 75.015m OD in the north-west of the site.*

Short description of the project *The evaluation trenches revealed 41 archaeological features including evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval agricultural occupation. The majority of features formed linear ditches, possibly suggesting field boundaries and/or drainage ditches. a single human cremation burial was uncovered during the investigation.*

*Geoarchaeological investigations revealed a sequence of Pleistocene fluvial gravel overlying Tertiary bedrock. This was in turn overlain by Holocene alluvium encountered at depths of between 0.6 and 1m. Given the altitude and nature of the gravels, a Devensian date is considered likely for the gravel sequence. None of the sieved samples produced either artefactual or faunal evidence to suggest the localised presence of significant remains associated with this terrace. The localised depression interpreted during the fieldwork as a possible pingo at Trench 14 (on the basis of surface inspection) resolved itself as the remains of a deeper palaeo-channel upon further investigation*

Project dates Start: 14-06-2010 End: 29-06-2010

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes MLF10 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland

Monument type DITCH Middle Iron Age

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type CREMATION Iron Age

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches', 'Test Pits'

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY WAVERLEY FARNHAM Monkton Lane

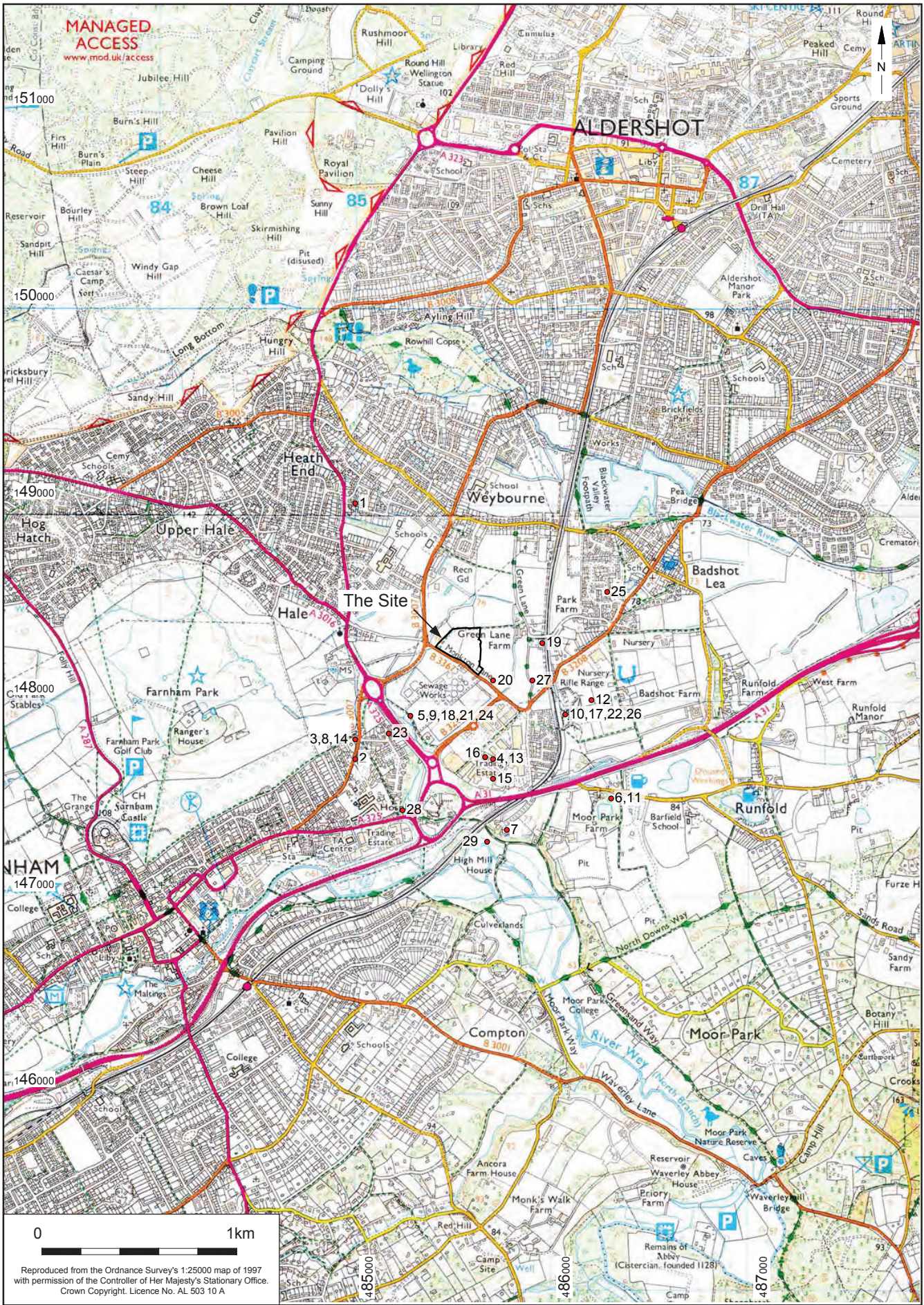
Postcode GU9 9

Study area 32677.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	SU 85547 48294 51.2269002130 -0.774730881675 51 13 36 N 000 46 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 73.48m Max: 75.02m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Nexus Heritage
Project design originator	Nexus Heritage
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pellikaan Construction Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section',' Survey '
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey
Author(s)/Editor( s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2010096
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East



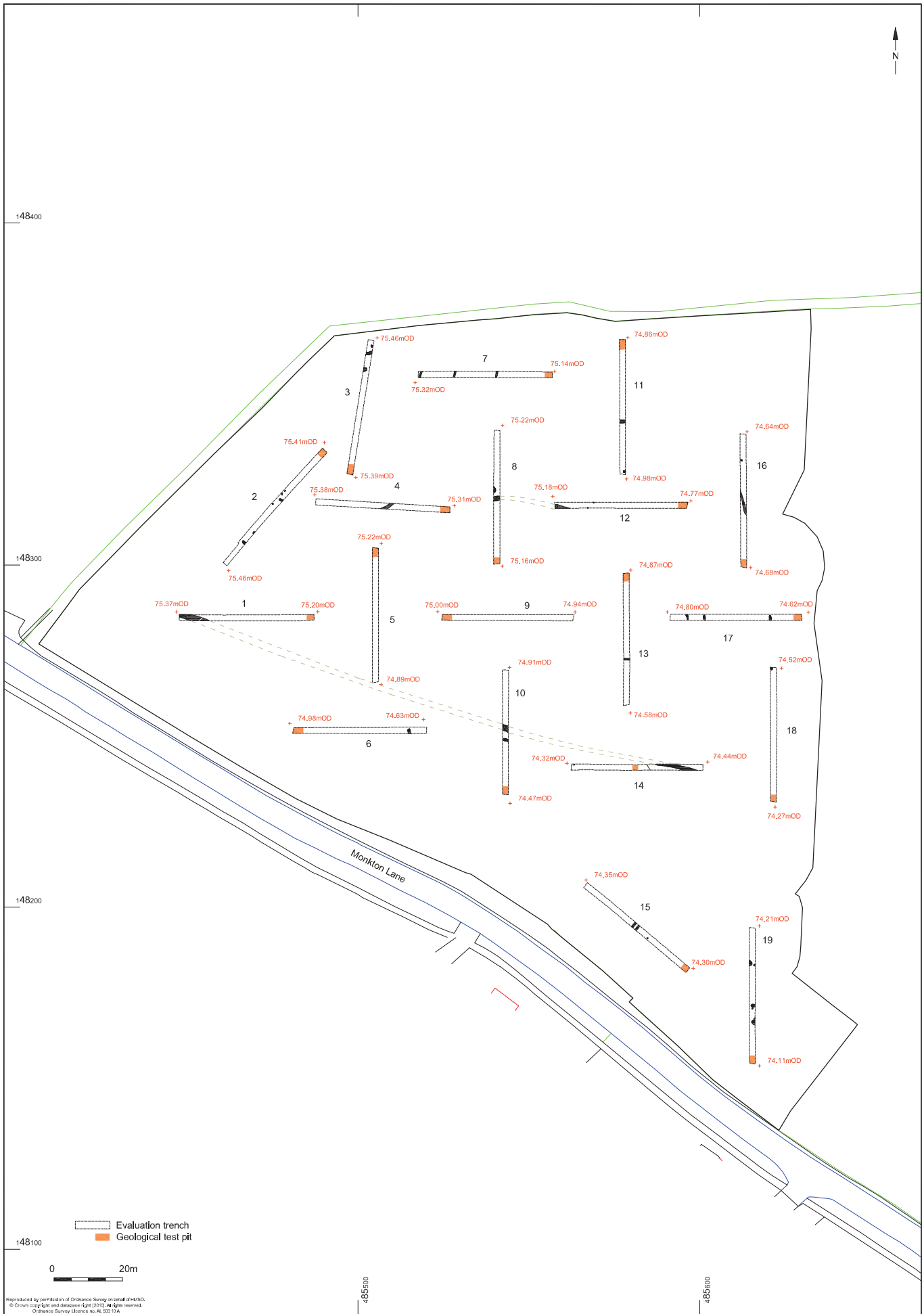
Place of issue or  
publication Portslade  
Entered by Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 23 July 2010



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Site location including HER data	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 1



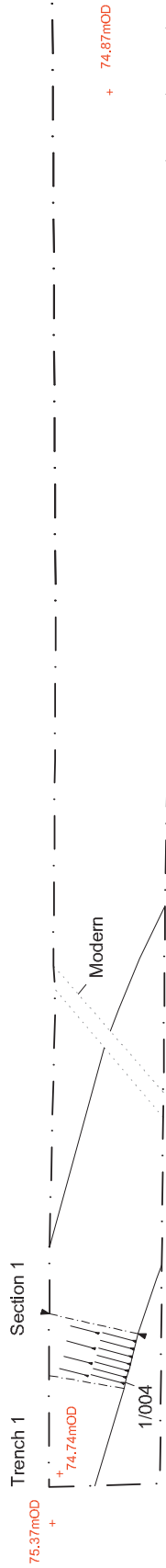
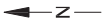
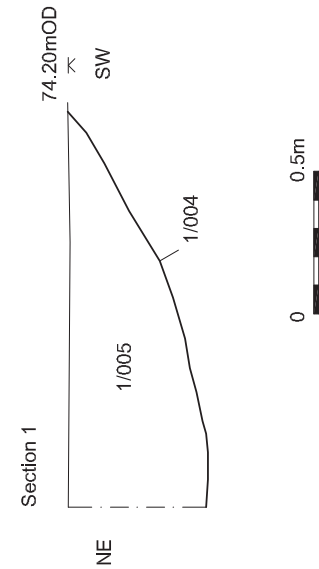


Fig. 3.1: 1/004 looking east



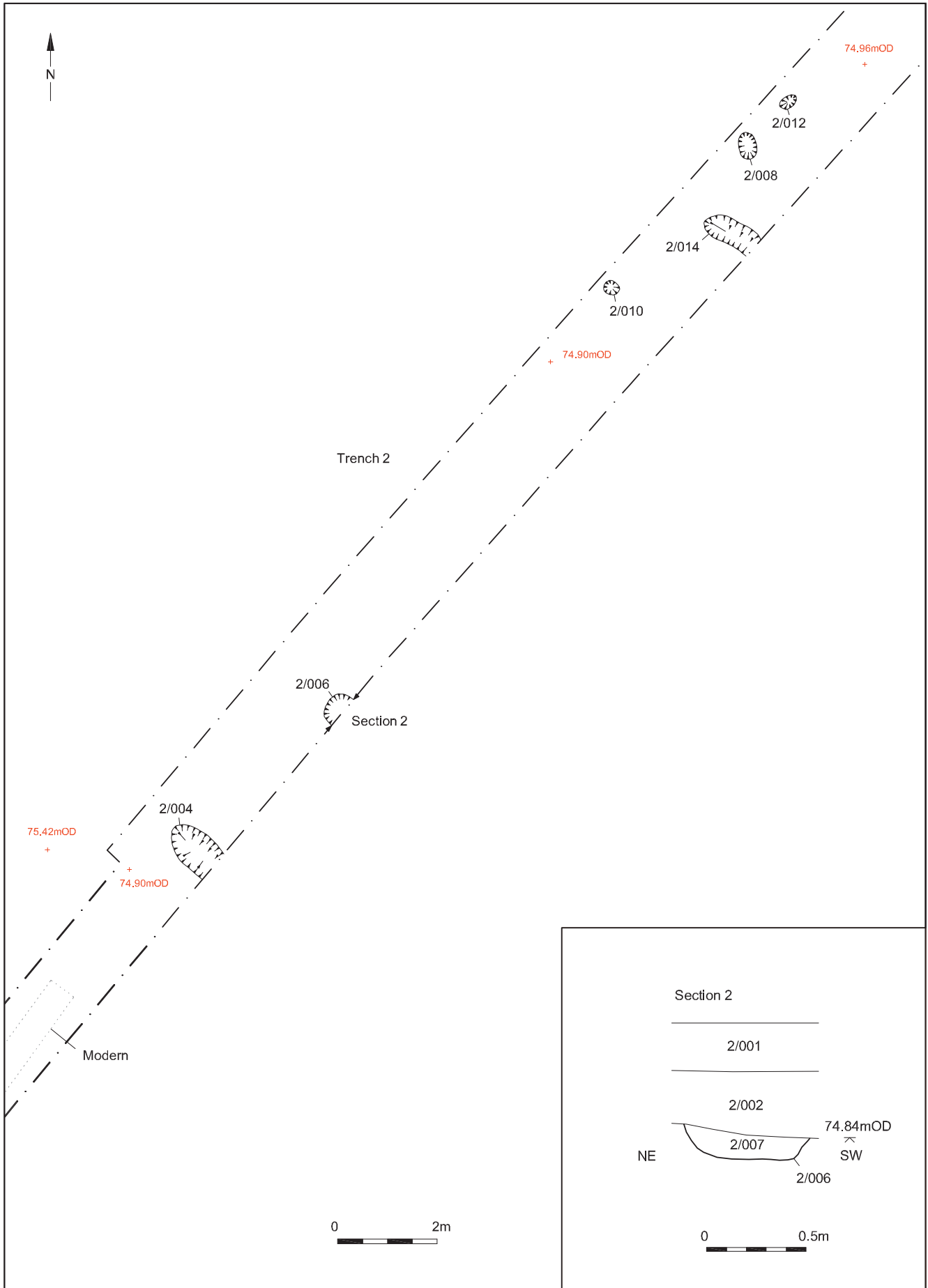
Representative bulk section

1/001

1/002

1/003





© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 2: Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		

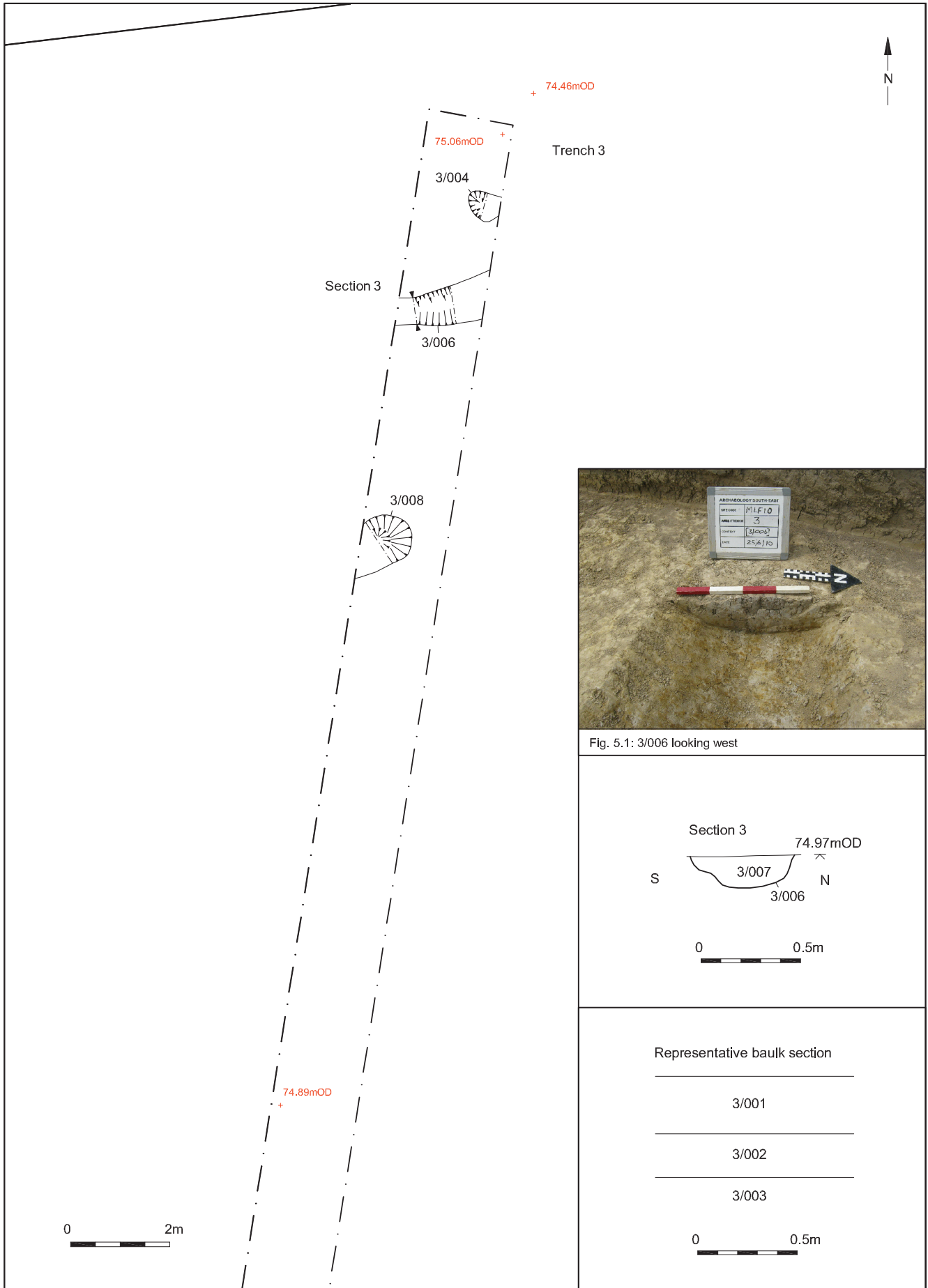
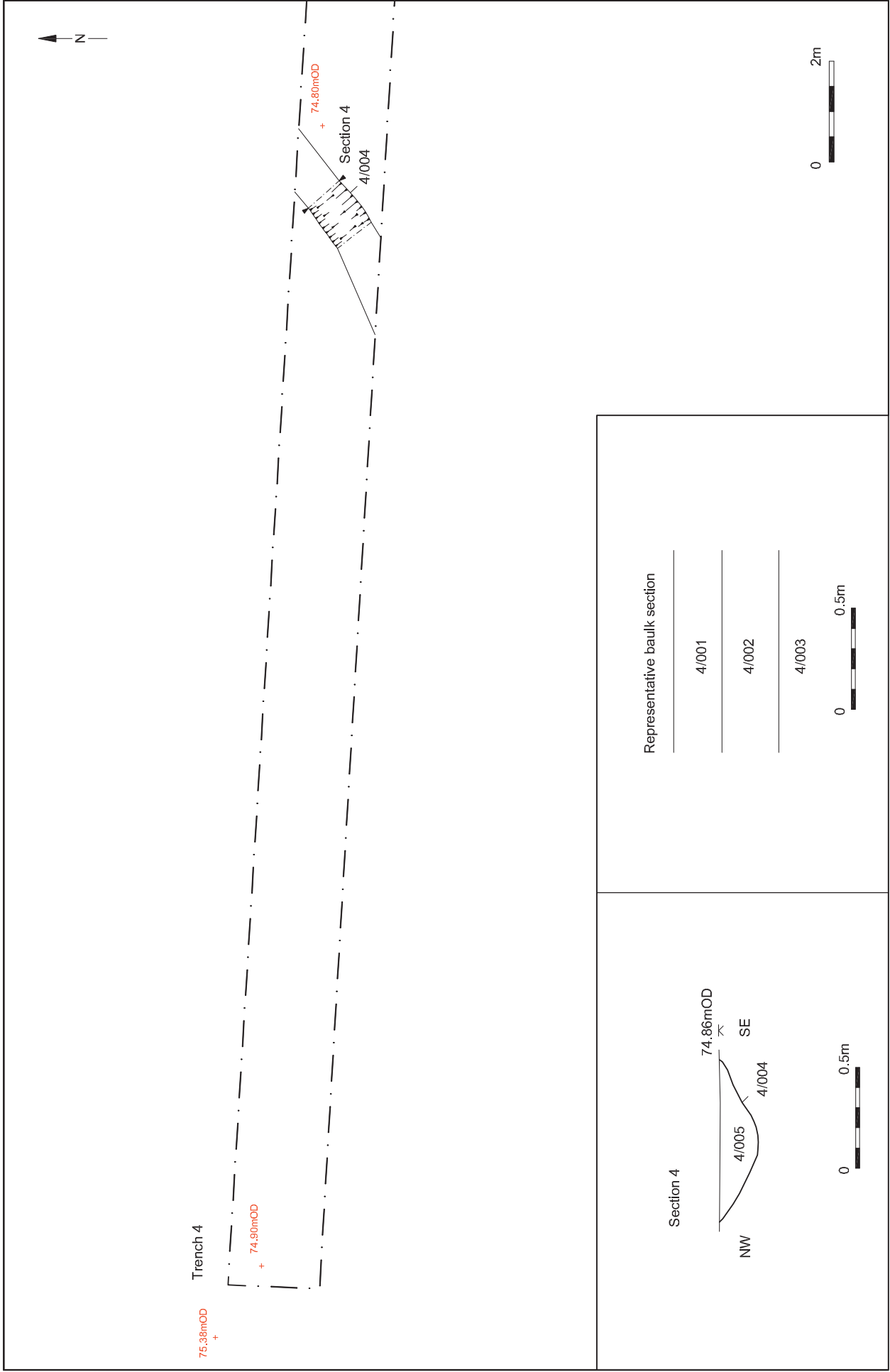
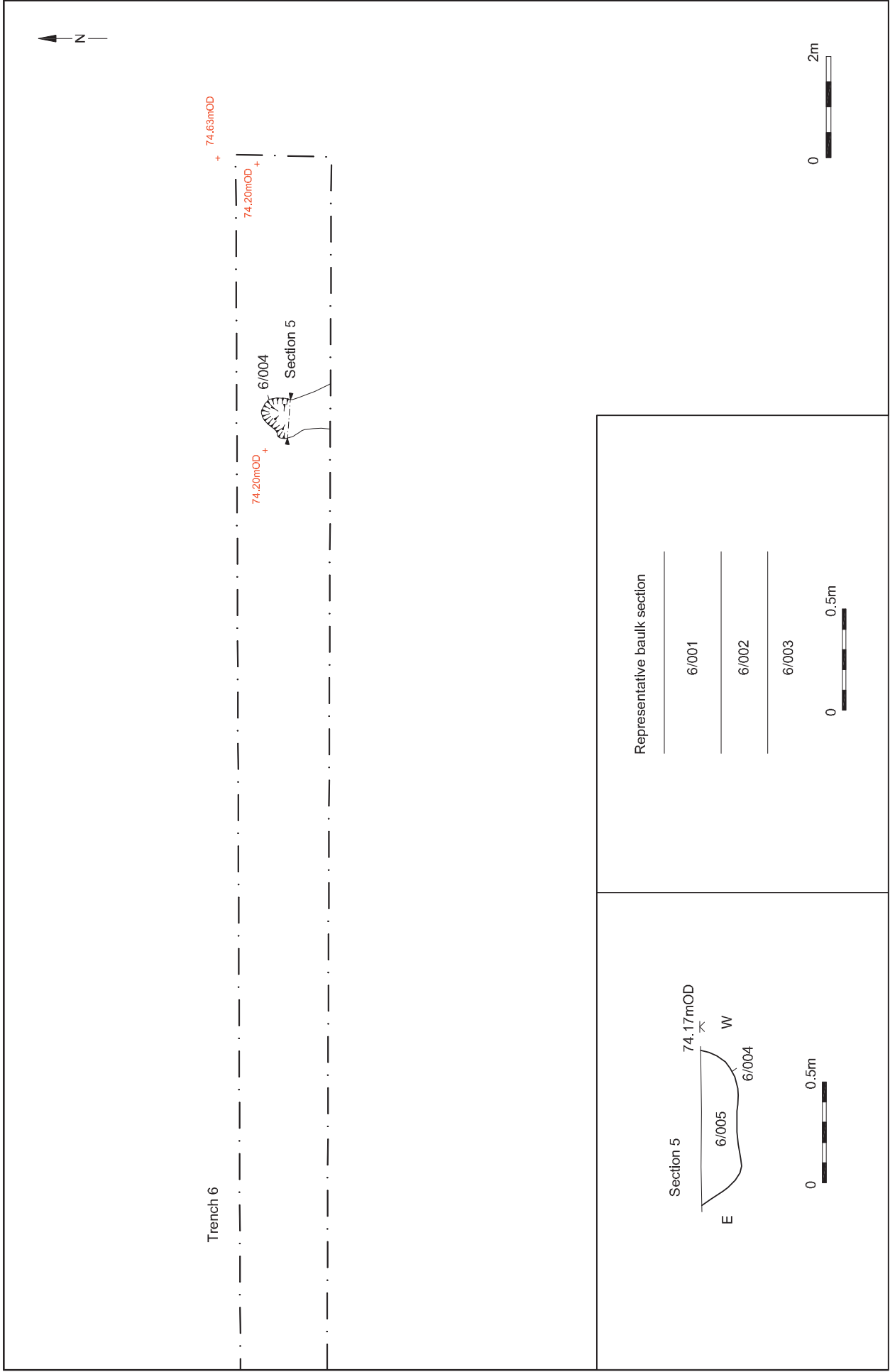


Fig. 5.1: 3/006 looking west

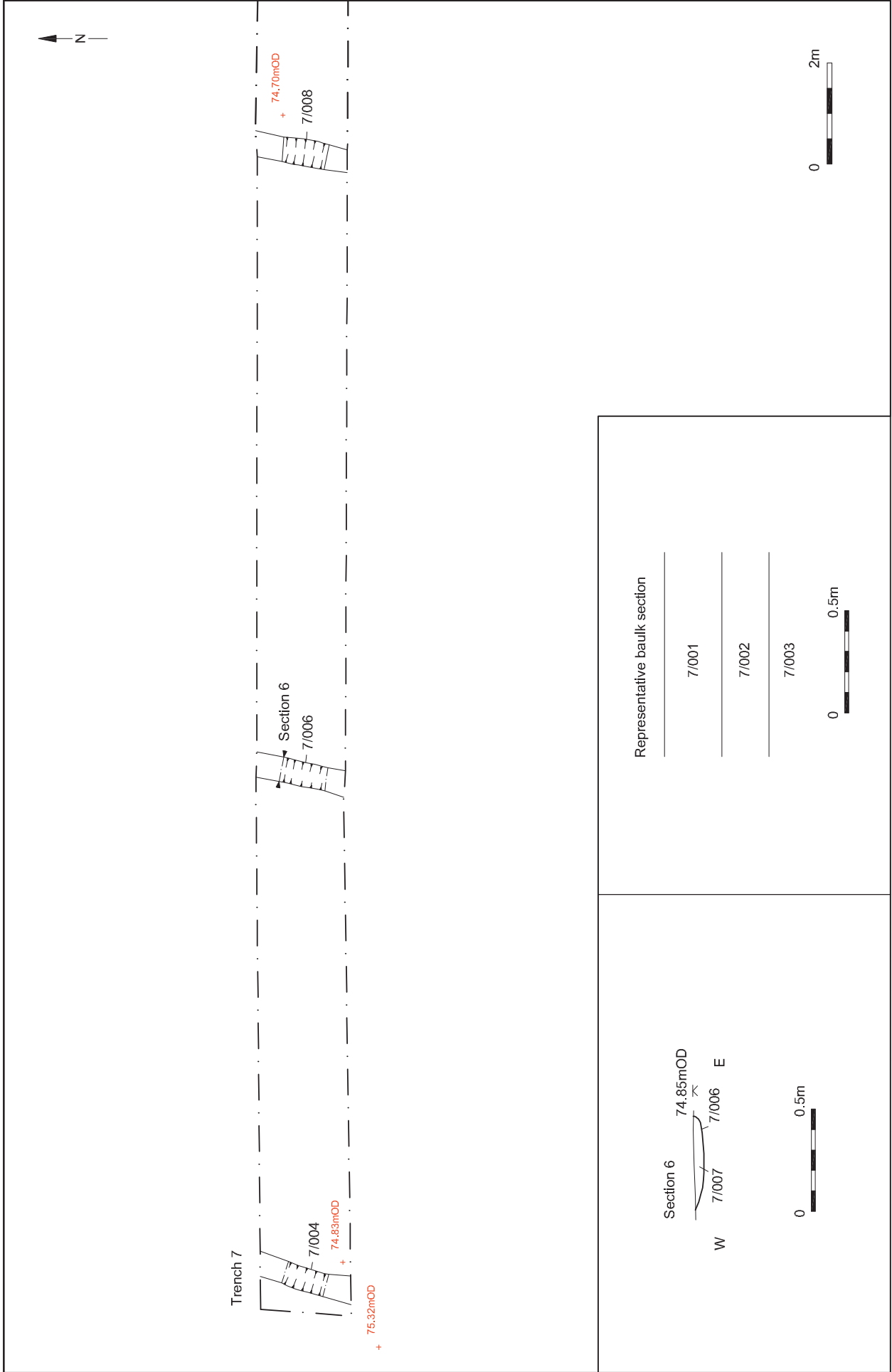


© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Monkton Lane, Farnham		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 4: Plan and section		
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR			



© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 6: Plan and section		
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR			

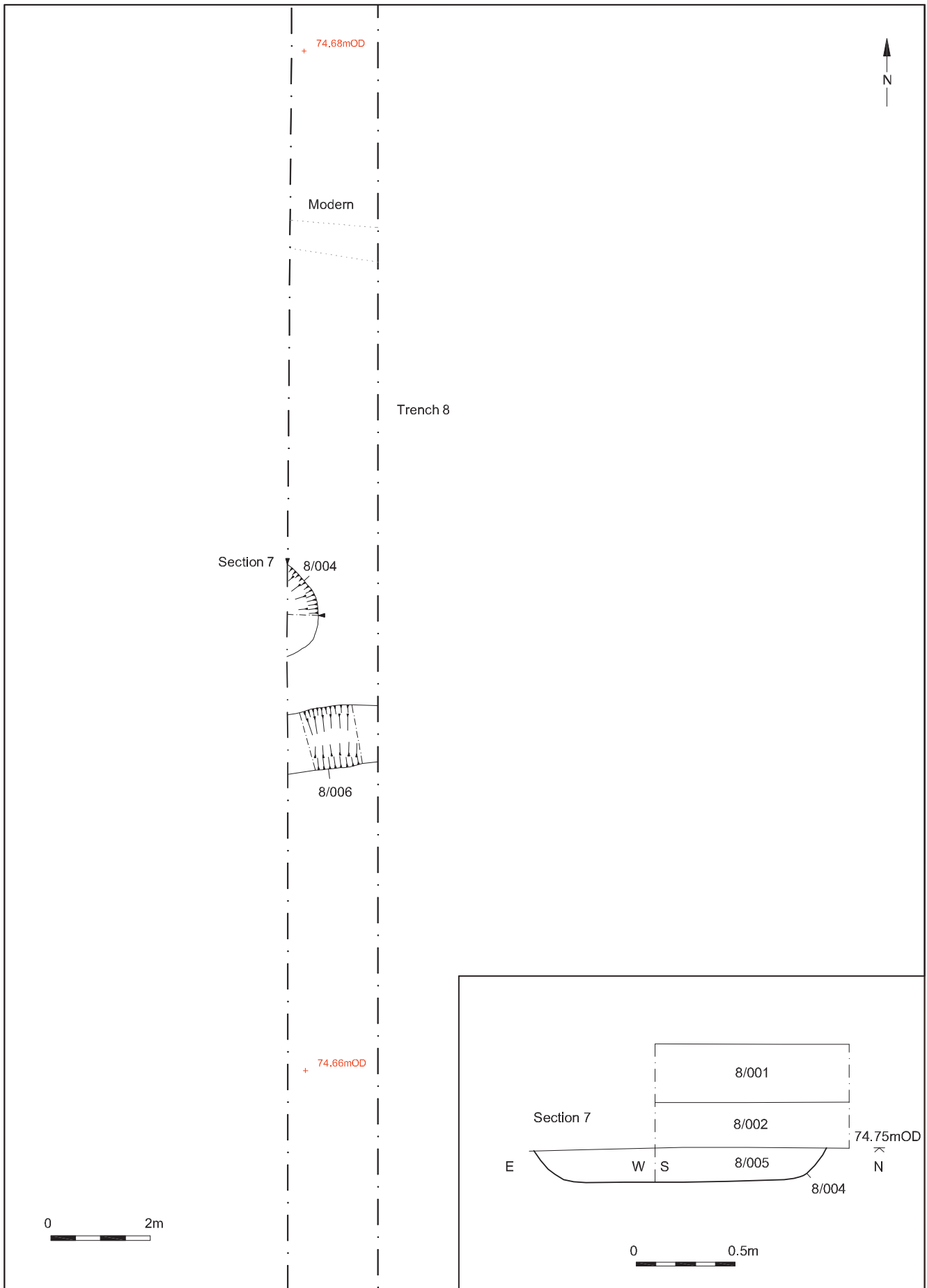




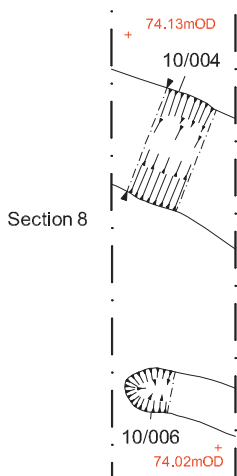
© Archaeology South-East  
 Project Ref: 4319 July 2010  
 Report Ref: 2010096 Drawn by: LD/JR

Monkton Lane, Farnham  
 Trench 7: Plan and section

Fig. 8



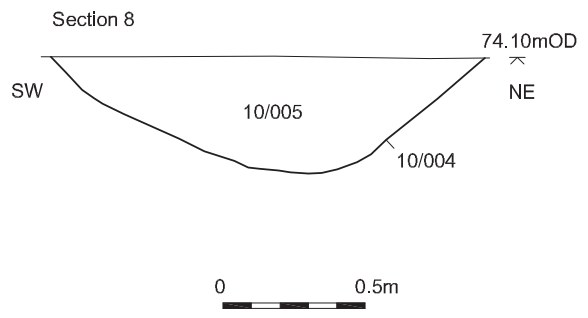
© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 8: Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		



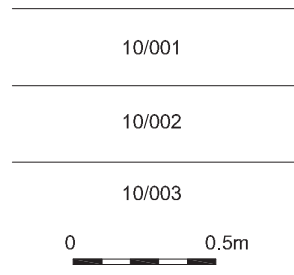
Trench 10

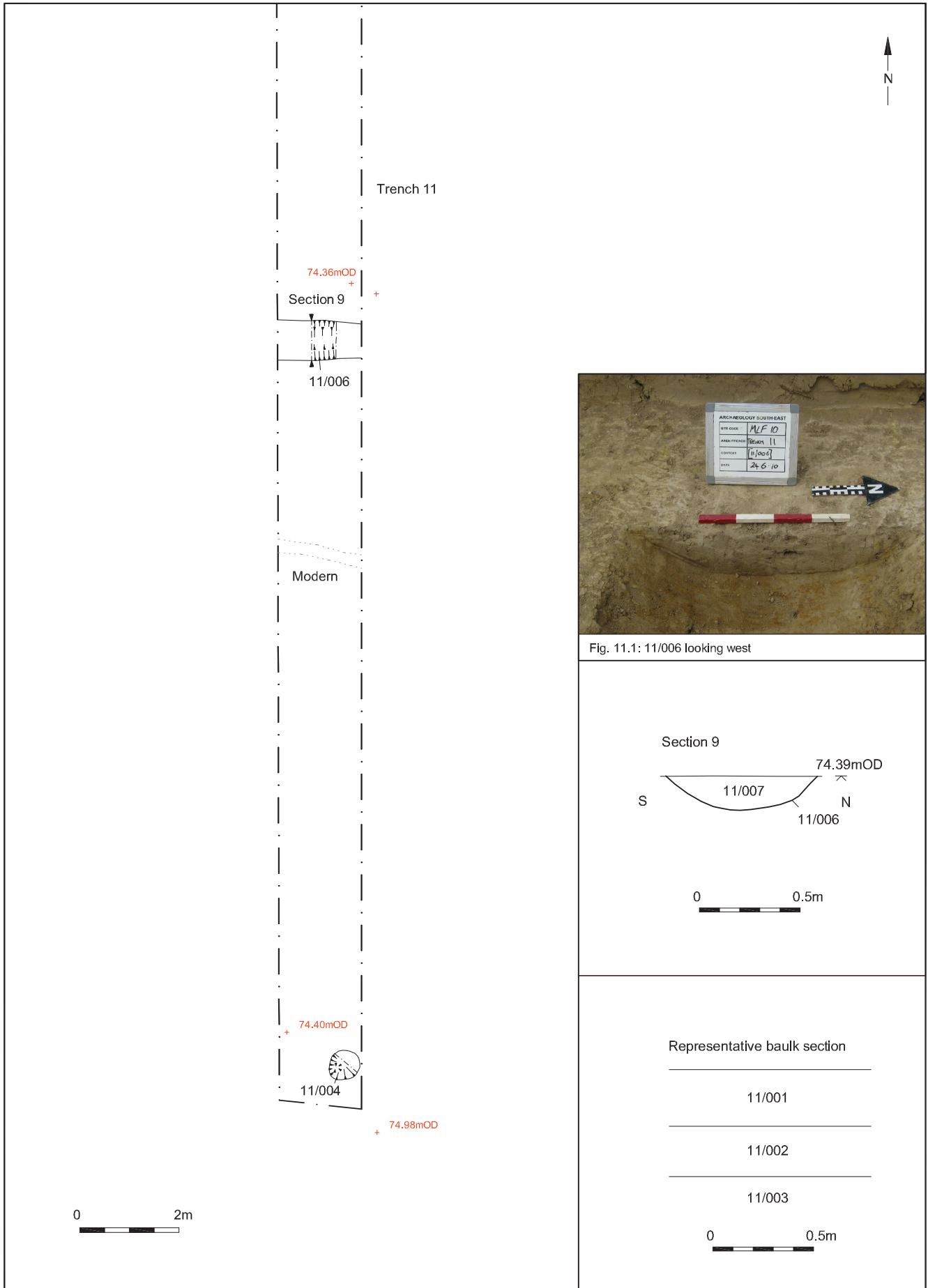


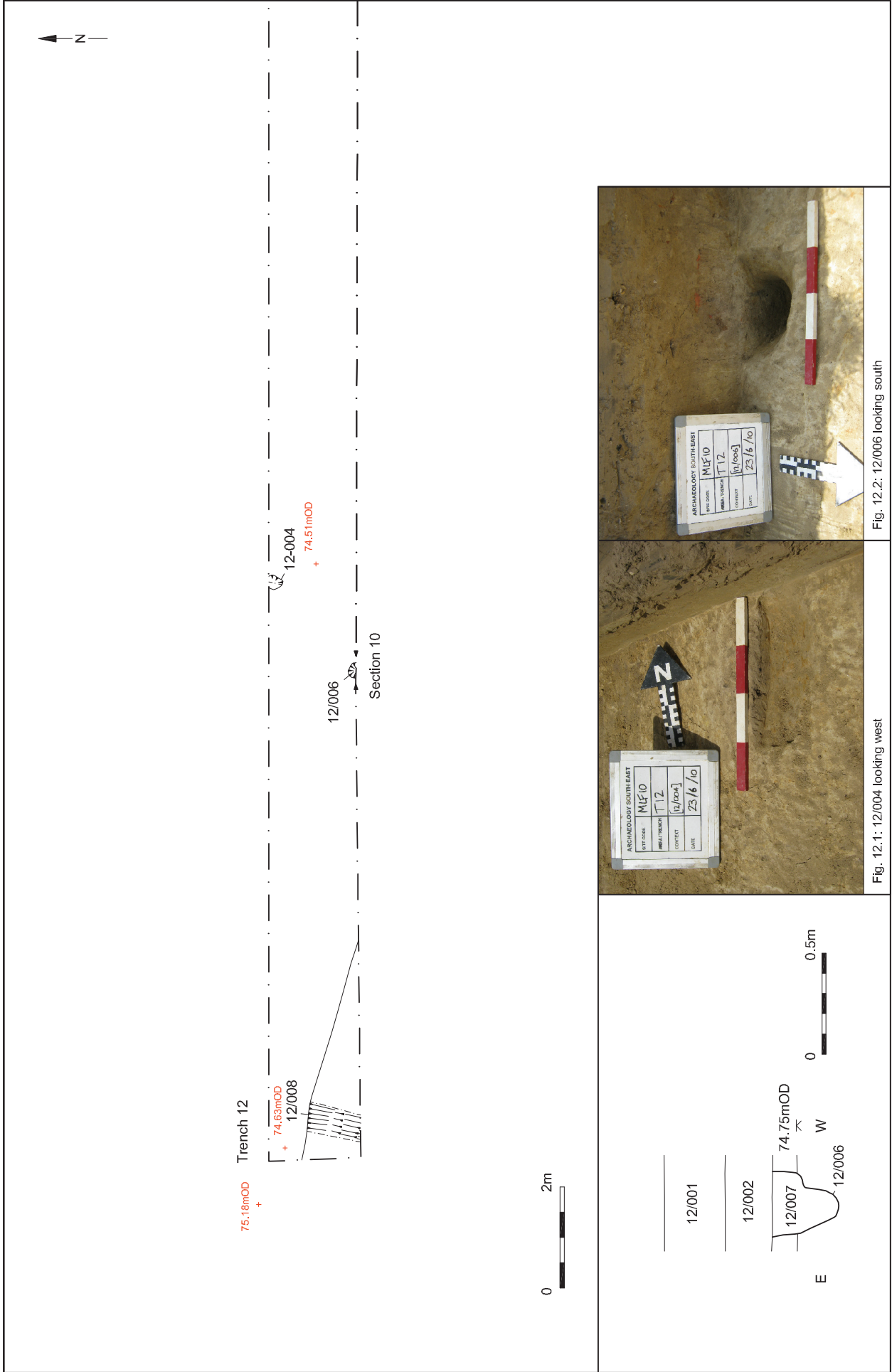
Fig. 10.1: 10/004 looking north-west



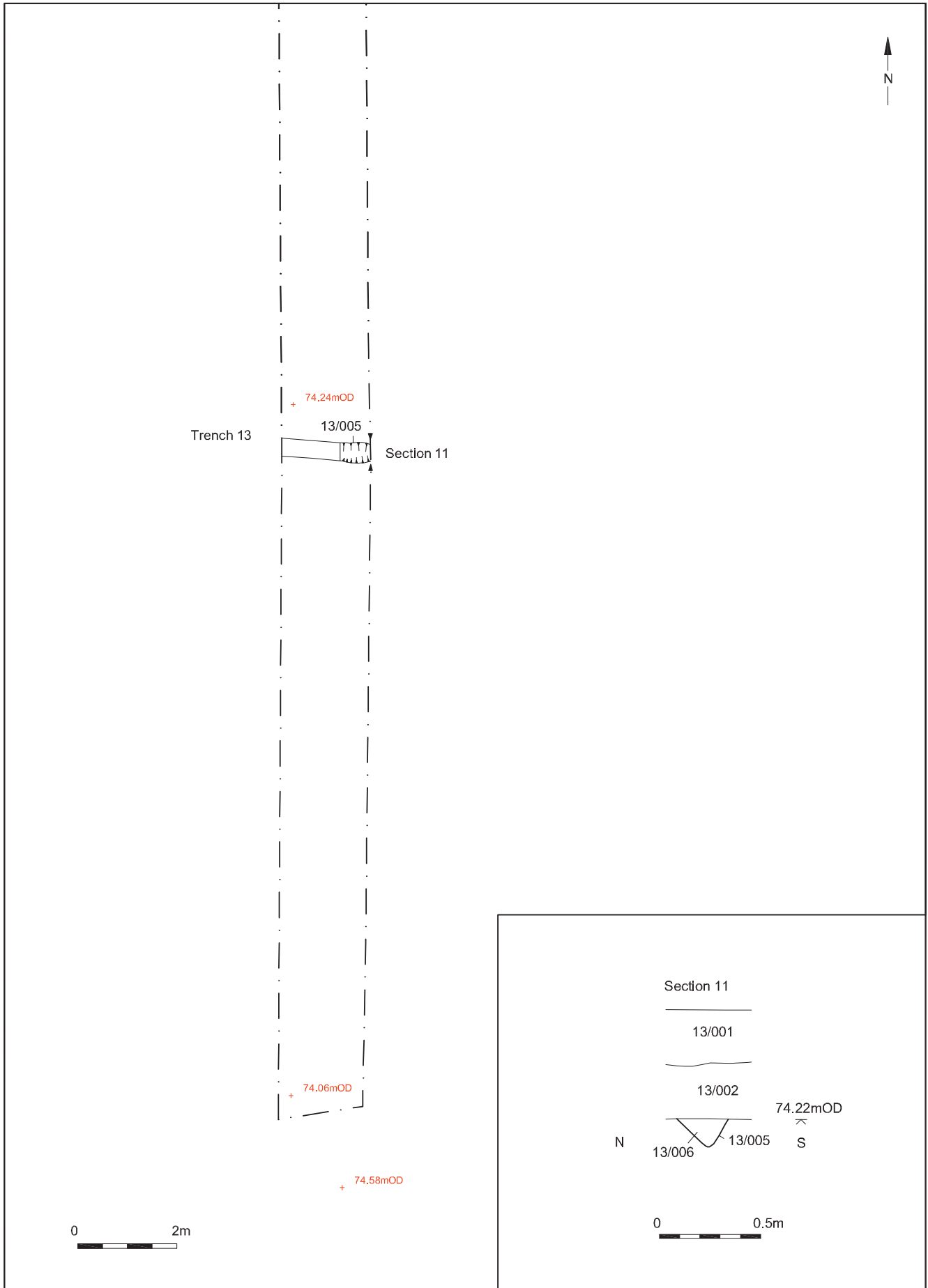
Representative baulk section







© **Archaeology South-East**  
 Monkton Lane, Farnham  
 Project Ref: 4319 July 2010  
 Report Ref: 2010096 Drawn by: LDJR



© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 13: Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		

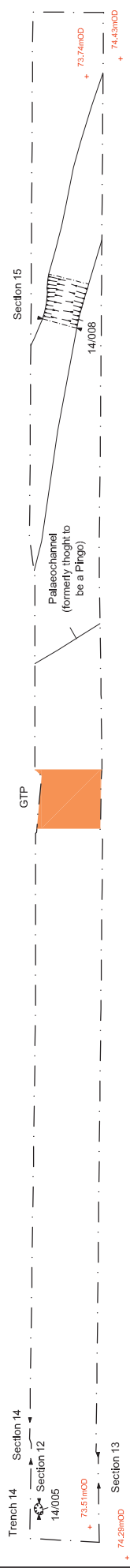
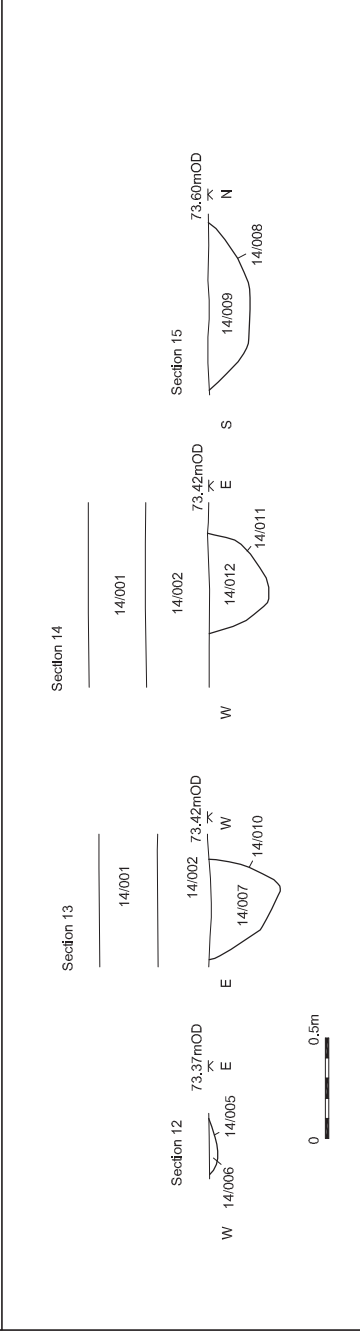


Fig. 14.1: 14/005 looking north



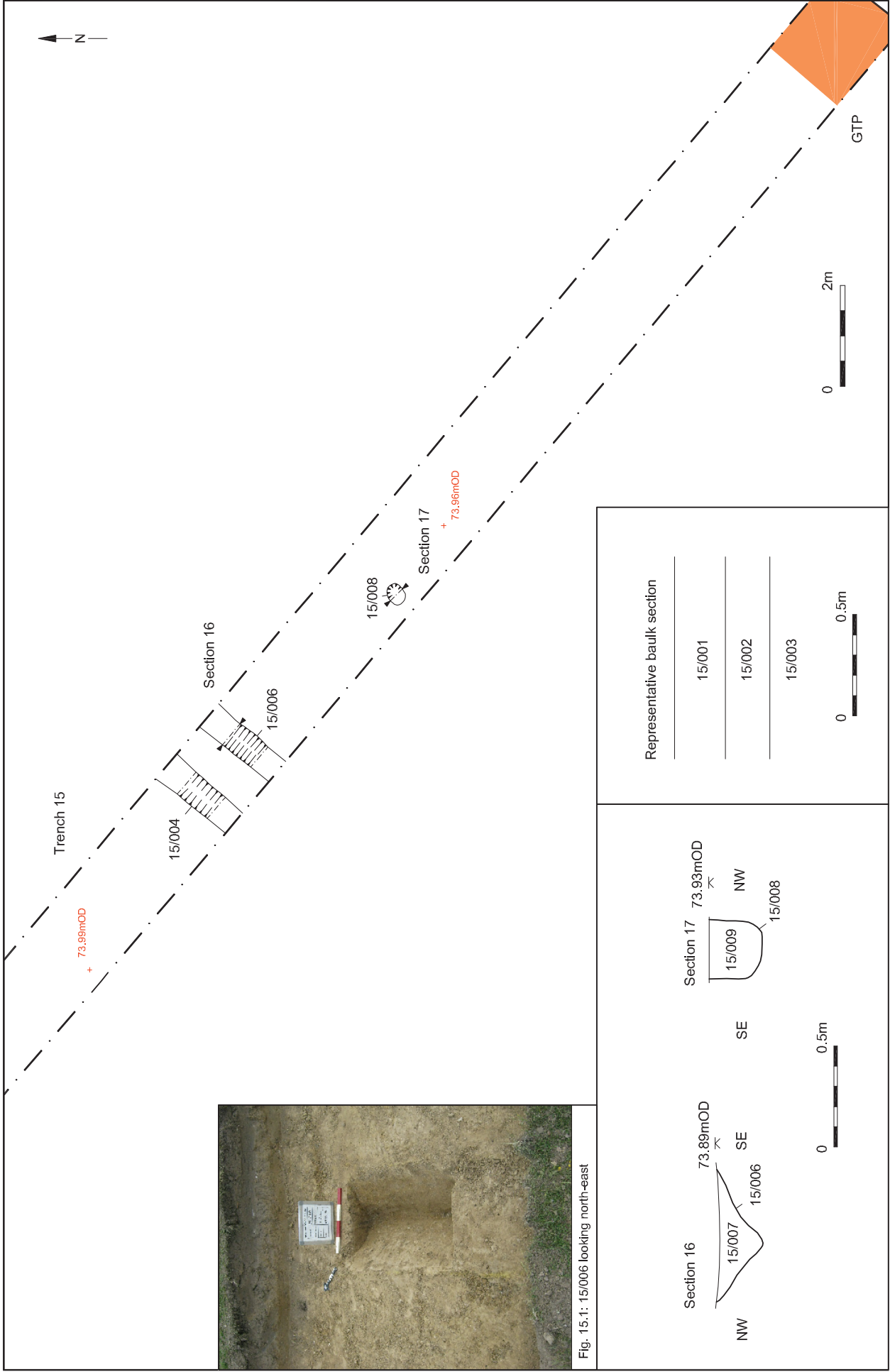
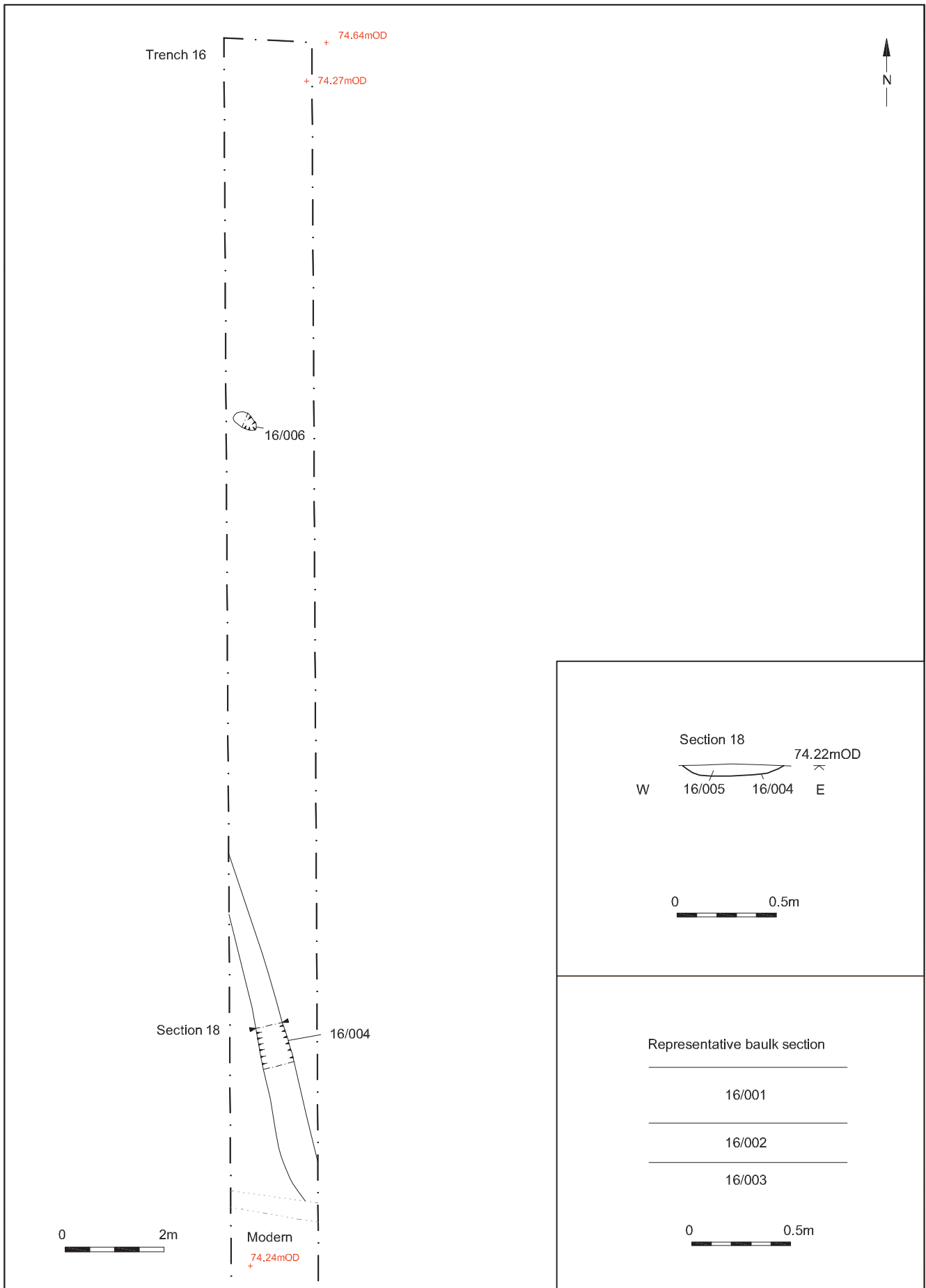


Fig. 15.1: 15/006 looking north-east

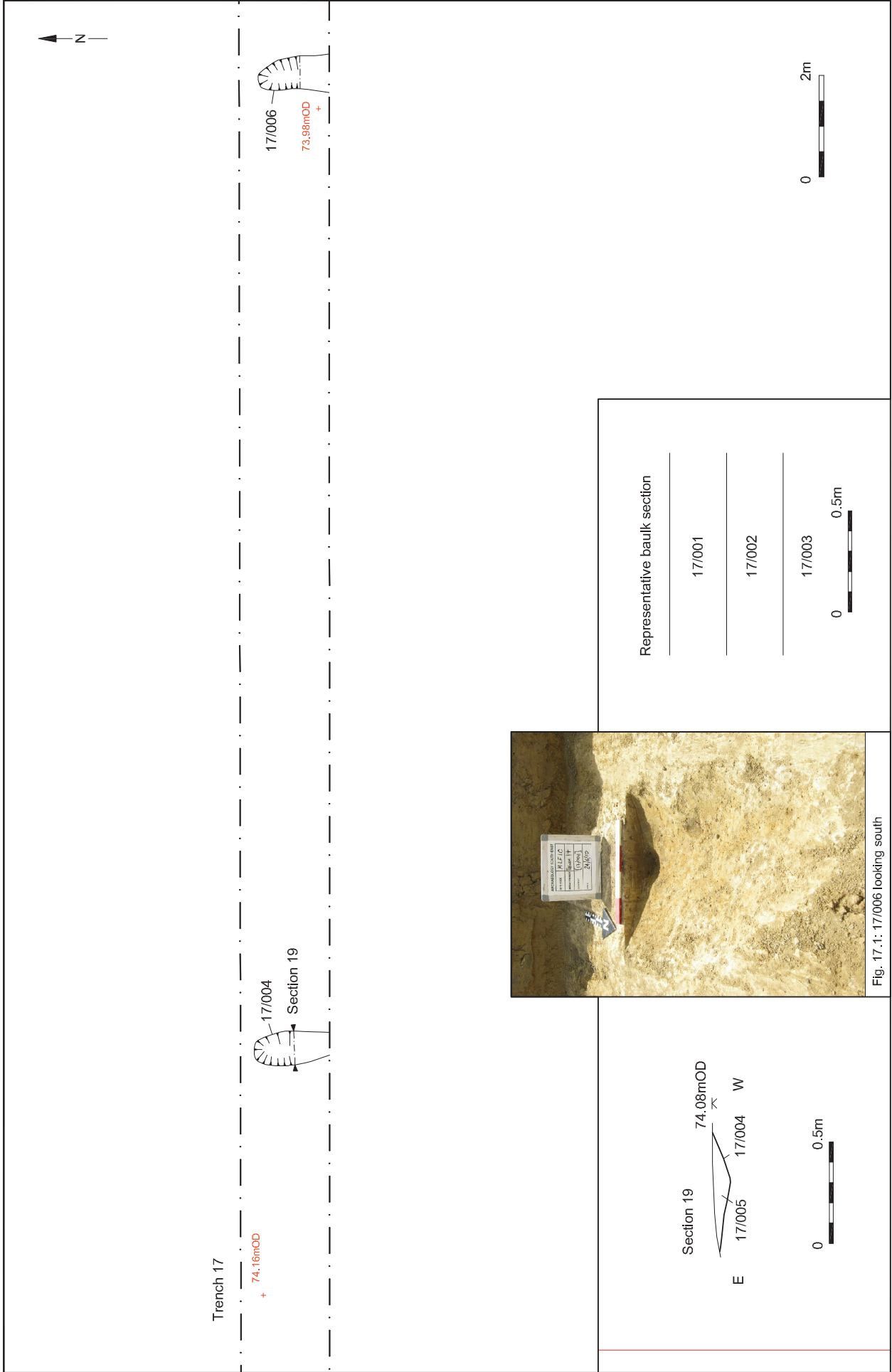
© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 15: Plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		

Fig. 15



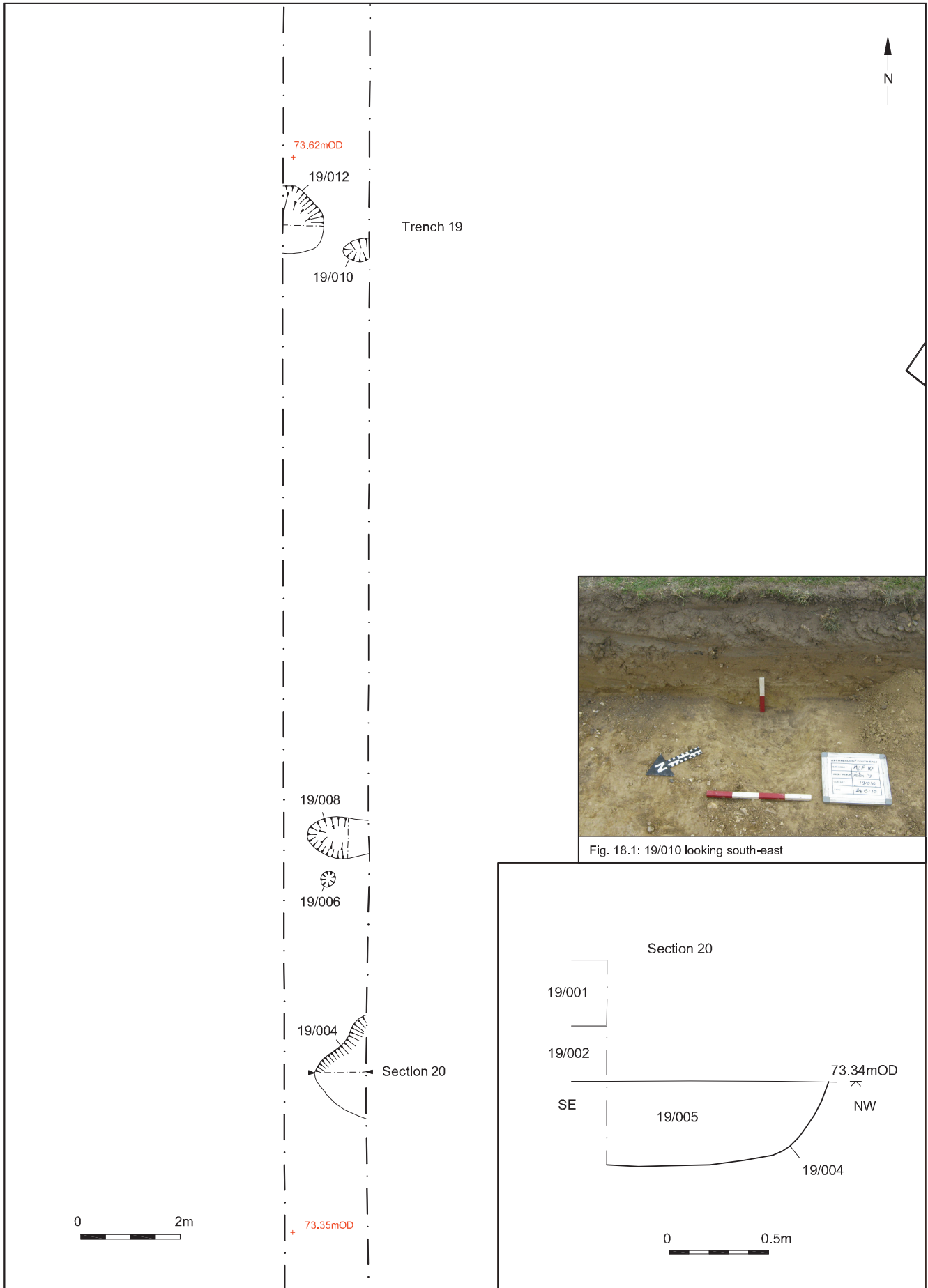


© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 16: Plan and section	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		



© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 17: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		

Fig. 17



© Archaeology South-East		Monkton Lane, Farnham	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 4319	July 2010	Trench 19: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010096	Drawn by: LD/JR		

## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1 Geoarchaeological test pit logs**

The following observations were made in the geoarchaeological test pits.

Test Pit 1

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [1/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.285
0.27	Subsoil [1/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.51 – 1m	Alluvium [1/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 2

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [2/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.435
0.28	Subsoil [2/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.50 – 1m	Alluvium [2/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 3

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [3/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.425
0.29	Subsoil [3/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.51	Alluvium [3/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.75 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 4

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [4/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.345
0.24	Subsoil [4/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact
0.52	Alluvium [4/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.45 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	

Test Pit 5

Depth	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
-------	--------------	-----------	--------	------------------	--------	--------------

**Archaeology South-East**  
Monkton Lane, Farnham: ASE Project No. 4319

(m)						
0	Topsoil [5/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.055
0.27	Subsoil [5/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.43	Alluvium [5/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.35 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 6

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [6/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.805
0.28	Subsoil [6/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.51 – 1m	Alluvium [6/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 7

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [7/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.230
0.28	Subsoil [7/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.51 – 1m	Alluvium [7/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 8

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [8/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	75.190
0.27	Subsoil [8/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.48	Alluvium [8/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.7 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 9

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [9/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.970
0.22	Subsoil [9/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.52	Alluvium [9/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.92 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development

						impact
--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

**Test Pit 10**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [10/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.690
0.27	Subsoil [10/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.54	Alluvium [10/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
1.2 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

**Test Pit 11**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [11/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.920
0.28	Subsoil [11/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.50 – 1m	Alluvium [11/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

**Test Pit 12**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [12/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.975
0.27	Subsoil [12/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.53 – 1m	Alluvium [12/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

**Test Pit 13**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [13/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.835
0.27	Subsoil [13/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.54 – 1m	Alluvium [13/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

**Test Pit 14**

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [14/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.920
0.27	Subsoil [14/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.62 – 1.15	Fill of Channel (possible Pingo) [14/004]	Clay Silt	Mid greyish brown	2% sub-rounded flint	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 15

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [15/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.325
0.25	Subsoil [15/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.47 – 1m	Alluvium [15/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 16

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [16/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.660
0.27	Subsoil [16/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.54 - 1m	Alluvium [16/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 17

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [17/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.710
0.28	Subsoil [17/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.56 – 1m	Alluvium [17/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 18

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [18/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.395
0.31	Subsoil [18/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.53	Alluvium [18/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.95 – 2m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact

Test Pit 19

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Height m.AOD
0	Topsoil [19/001]	Clay silt	Mid brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	74.160
0.33	Subsoil [19/002]	Clay Silt	Mid orangish brown	5% sub-rounded flint	-	
0.61	Alluvium [19/003]	Clay Silt	Light orangish brown	10% sub-rounded flint	-	



---

**Archaeology South-East**  
Monkton Lane, Farnham: ASE Project No. 4319

---

0.95 – 1m	River Gravels	Silty Clay with Sand	Dark brown	90% sub-rounded flint gravel	Sifted for artefacts, none found	Reached depth 0.5m below development impact
--------------	---------------	----------------------------	------------	---------------------------------	--	---

**Appendix 2: HER Search of 1km radius of site**

	<b>SMR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/Description</b>
1.	SU 850 490	2126	Palaeolithic	Molar of Woolly Rhino was found in River terrace gravels
2.	SU 8500 47700	2178	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic implements (mostly rolled) found at Junction or Pateson's Pit in 1920's to S of site
3.	SU 8500047800	2160	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe found in Six Bells pit in 1911
4.	SU 85700 47700	1750	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Settlement found at Alma Nursery during quarry digging between 1920 and 1928
5.	SU 85280 47920	1717	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Settlement at Bourn Mill Spring excavated between 1937-8
6.	SU 86300 47500	1745	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint workings site found near Princess Royal Inn before 1928
7.	SU 8577 4734	1711	Mesolithic	Mesolithic site in Rock House Kitchen gardens with flint artefacts
8.	SU 850 478	1720	Mesolithic	Mesolithic site at Six Bells found in 1911 with tranchet axes and flint working recovered
9.	SU 85280 47920	2155	Neolithic	Neolithic pottery, flints and pits found at Bourne Mill Spring between 1937-8
10.	SU 86067 47927	1724	Neolithic	Neolithic long barrow observed in 1936 in a quarry west of Badshot Farm.
11.	SU 86300 47500	2176	Neolithic	Neolithic flint site at the Princess Royal Inn found pre 1928.
12.	SU 86200 48000	1754	Neolithic	Neolithic chipped axe found near Badshot Lea Farm in 1967.
13.	SU 85700 47700	2177	Neolithic	Three Neolithic polished axes found at a Mesolithic site at Alma survey between 1920-8

	<b>SMR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/Description</b>
14.	SU 85000 47800	2161	Neolithic	Neolithic chipped axe found at Six Bells in 1911.
15.	SU 85700 47600	2154	Bronze Age	Bronze Age pottery sherds, urn fragment and saddle quern recovered between 1930 and 1935.
16.	SU 85660 47710	1714	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age cist burial with urn discovered in 1930, possibly in barrow at Alma Nursery
17.	SU 86067 47927	2166	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age beaker found in south ditch of long barrow (HER: 1724)
18.	SU 85280 47920	2156	Bronze Age	Bronze Age pottery and flints found during excavation of Mesolithic site (HER 1717)
19.	SU 8595 4829	4627	Bronze Age	Bronze age bronze palstave found at Tices Farm, Runfold.
20.	SU 857 481	2679	Bronze Age	Bronze Age bronze flat axe dated to 1800-1600 BC found at Green Lane Farm, Farnham
21.	SU 85280 47920	2157	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery found during excavation of Mesolithic site (HER 1717)
22.	SU 86067 47927	2167	Iron Age	Early Iron Age pottery found in north ditch of long barrow (HER 1724)
23.	SU 85170 47830	1715	Roman	Scheduled Monument 247161, Roman pottery works (1 <sup>st</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> C) with roman dwelling and bath house (3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> C)
24.	SU 85280 47920	2158	Roman	Romano-British ditches and pottery found during excavation of Mesolithic site (HER 1717).
25.	SU 86280 48550	1725/2179	Medieval	Medieval Homestead Moat and Park Farm House –demolished in 1825
26.	SU 86067 47927	2168	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in north ditch of a long barrow (HER 1724)

	<b>SMR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/Description</b>
27.	SU 85900 48100	2681	Medieval	Medieval lead ampulla found at Badshot Lea.
28.	SU 8524 4744	3349	Post-Medieval	Bourne Mill, watermill - 17th to 19th century watermill
29.	SU 8567 4728	4028	Post-Medieval	Remain of Rock Mill – 18th Century watermill once standing in the grounds of Rock House

**Appendix 3: Quantification of finds**

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	?Mortar	Wt (g)	
1/002	1	6	1	74		2	160														
1/005			5	240									1	<2						1	10
3/002			2	104		2	14														
4/002	3	8	2	124		2	134	6	152	1	2										
4/005			1	28																	
5/002			1	20		1	22	1	42												
6/002	5	36				1	6														
7/002	1	8	2	72		1	10	2	8												
7/005			2	32																	
8/002	3	50	2	86				5	54												
8/005	3	6																			
9/002															1	176					
9/004	7	28	3	110		9	130	4	74												
13/002	6	78	1	62																	
13/006			1	60																	
14/002	9	96	2	110		2	58						1	<2			1	120			
14/009					1	94	4	174													
15/005	11	28																			
16/005			1	30				1	82												
16/011	1	<2																			
19/005						3	88														
19/011								1	<2												
Total	50	344	26	1152	1	94	27	796	20	412	1	2	2	0	1	176	1	120	1	10	

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

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
9	1/005	Fill of ditch [1/004]	20	20	*	<2	*	<2									CBM */8g
14	2/005	Fill of ditch terminus [2/004]	20	20	**	<2	**	2									
15	2/007	Fill of pit [2/006]	10	10			*	<2									
16	2/009	Fill of posthole [2/008]	20	20	*	<2	*	<2									B.Clay */<2g
17	2/011	Fill of posthole [2/010]	10	10			*	<2									
25	2/013	Fill of posthole [2/012]	20	20													
26	2/015	Fill of ditch terminus [2/014]	20	20	*	<2	*	<2									
13	3/005	Fill of pit [3/004]	20	20	***	13	***										
8	4/005	Fill of ditch [4/004]	40	40	*	<2	*	70					*	<2			
7	6/005	Fill of ditch terminus [6/004]	40	40	***	28	***	14	*	<							FCF */<2g - Flint */<2g - Ind. Debris */<2g - CBM */<2g
23	7/007	Fill of ditch [7/006]	20	20													CBM */6g - B.Clay */6g
11	8/005	Fill of pit [8/004]	20	20			**	<2									Pottery */24g
12	8/007	Fill of ditch [8/006]	20	20	*	<2	**	<2									
2	10/005	Fill of ditch [10/004]	40	40	*	<2	**	<2									FCF **/20g - Metal */4g - Flint */14g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	10/00 7	Fill of ditch terminus [10/006]	20	20	**	<2											
27	14/00 6	Fill of Cremation [14/005]	3	3							**	14	**	18	***	8	FCF */10g
1	14/00 7	Fill of ditch [14/010]	10	10	***	8	*	16			*				*	2	FCF */<2g
4	15/00 5	Fill of ditch [15/004]	40	40	*	<2	*	<2									Pottery */16g
5	15/00 7	Fill of ditch [15/006]	40	40	*	<2	*	<2									
6	15/00 9	Fill of posthole [15/008]	20	20	*	<2	**	<2									
21	19/00 7	Fill of posthole [19/006]	10	10	*	<2	*										FCF */<2g
20	19/00 9	Fill of posthole [19/008]	20	20	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2							
19	19/01 1	Fill of ditch terminus [19/010]	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									
18	19/01 3	Fill of pit [19/012]	20	20	*	<2	*	<2									

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

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed/wild seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	burnt bone	LSS	Ind debris
9	1/005	<2	10	95	1	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , Chenopodiaceae indet.	**					+	*	Indet CPR	+			
14	2/005	6	60	92	4		*		*									
15	2/007	2	12	77	20	* <i>Solanum</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	*		*								* 3 types	
16	2/009	8	98	93	5	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.			*									
17	2/011	<2	8	97	1				*									
25	2/013	4	90	94	4	* Chenopodiaceae indet.		*	*									
26	2/015	4	125	95	1													
13	3/005	10	65	40	10	* <i>Solanum</i> sp.	**	**	***			+	*	Chenopodiaceae indet.	+			
8	4/005	4	150	94	1	* <i>Rubus</i> sp.		*	*									
7	6/005	18	98	26	7	* Chenopodiaceae indet., indet. seed	***	***	****								* 1 type	
23	7/007	6	92	82	9	* Chenopodiaceae indet., <i>Rubus</i> sp.	*	*	**			+	*	cf. nutshell frag., indet. CPR	+			
11	8/005	14	235	68	4	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.	*	**	***									



Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	identifications	Preservation	weed/wild seeds charred	identifications	Preservation	burnt bone	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
12	8/007	<2	85	97	1		*	*	*				*	Chenopodiaceae indet.	++			
2	10/005	6	130	90	6	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Solanum</i> sp.	*	*	*									
3	10/007	6	65	70	27	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*							*		
27	14/006	<2	<2	48	2		*	*								50%		
1	14/007	<2	2	54	2		*	*	*									
4	15/005	6	190	95	3				*				*	Chenopodiaceae indet.	+			
5	15/007	10	180	62	33	* Chenopodiaceae indet., <i>Solanum</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	Cerealia indet.							
6	15/009	4	55	60	4	* <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet., indet. seed	*	**	***									
21	19/007	2	9	97	1	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , indet. seed		*	*									
20	19/009	2	12	97	1	* <i>Solanum</i> sp.		*	*									
19	19/011	4	100	93	4	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp.			*									*
18	19/013	4	105	98	1	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*									

Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East