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Husbandry Land
NESCOT
Reigate Road
Ewell
Surrey



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Evaluation Report

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Animal Husbandry Land, NESCOL, Reigate Road, Ewell, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 27th May and 2nd July 2014 Oxford Archaeology carried out a 5% evaluation of a 5.5ha area at the North East Surrey College of Art and Technology Animal Husbandry Land for Scott Brownrigg on behalf of the college.

The majority of the 51 evaluation trenches were devoid of archaeology, but evidence of activity of several periods was found, mostly at the north end of the site.

A buried soil covering at least 40m square was found on the west side of the site, and this contained a mixture of struck flints of two period, the Mesolithic (8000-4000 BC) and the Bronze Age (2500-800 BC). The flints recovered from the 1m test-pits that were dug suggested a density of 6-8 struck flints per m², indicating that a considerable assemblage could lie buried in this part of the site. The concentration of flints was not however sufficient to indicate that the flints were in situ, and the presence of flints of two dates in the same layer suggested that this may have been a colluvial layer containing material derived from further upslope.

A small pit found some 120m further east contained a few struck flints, and may also have been of earlier prehistoric date.

Two gullies in the north-west corner of the site contained sherds of pottery of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date (1000-600BC), together with struck flints of broadly contemporary character. An unexcavated gully found in a third, adjacent, trench may have been a continuation, or a return, of one of the two ditches.

South-west of these gullies, and right in the western corner of the site, a quarry pit over 7m across and 3.2m deep had been dug into the natural. The sides and base of this were irregular, but at the base of the deepest part a sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was found, overlain by the crouched burial of an adult male. The skeleton was partly disarticulated, but was almost complete. No other finds were recovered from the fills of the feature, except for a few fragments of further adult human bone, from a different individual, in the very top.

East of this prehistoric activity a group of other quarry pits or shafts was found, and one more on the south edge of the site. A hand-excavated slot was dug into one of the group, and showed that it was at least 10m across and 2.2m deep, with a very irregular profile. The fills contained Roman finds, including the burial of several neonatal infants, and two largely complete pots, which date the infilling between AD100 and 250. The animal bones were mostly of dog, pig and horse, unlike domestic sites, where most bones are of cattle and sheep, and support the view that this was not simply used as a rubbish dump, but was filled with carefully selected material. The other quarry pits were only tested by machine, and only one was bottomed. Roman shafts are particularly characteristic of Ewell, having been found just over the A24 in the 19th century, at Hatch Furlong to the NW between 2006 and 2009, and in the playing fields of NESCOL to the south-east in the 1940s, but quarries containing such deposits are more unusual.

In the late Roman period a ditch was dug across the very north edge of the site, and this contained domestic rubbish. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and was probably following the line of a late Roman road on the same alignment, found next to the Cheam Road at Hatch Furlong just to the north.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1. Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Chris Maltby of Scott Brownrigg on behalf of the North East Surrey College of Technology (NESCOL) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Animal Husbandry Land on Reigate Road, Ewell, Surrey (the site).
- 1.1.2. NESCOL proposes to sell the land for development in two parts, the western part for a care home, the northern, eastern and southern parts for residential accommodation. The evaluation was carried out in order to inform the consideration of a planning application for development of the residential area, and, for the western part, to inform an appeal against a planning refusal on grounds of insufficient archaeological information.
- 1.1.3. The scope of works was indicated by Tony Howe, Heritage Conservation Team Manager for Surrey County Council, who also approved OA's Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) for implementing these requirements (OA 2014b).
- 1.1.4. The archaeological fieldwork, comprising a 5% evaluation by trenching, took place between 27th May and the 25th June 2014.
- 1.1.5. All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1. The site is located south-east of the junction of Reigate Road and the A24 Ewell Bypass, some 530m south of the historic centre of Ewell. A railway line bounds it to the south, and a bridleway to the east. It is centred on NGR TQ 223 621, and its location is shown on Figure 1. The area covered by the site is c 5.5 hectares.
- 1.2.2. The area of proposed development is divided into a number of fenced, separate paddocks. A series of timber buildings containing offices, storage and working areas lie along the southern part of the farm and there are other timber shelters and animal houses in some of the paddocks. One paddock in the centre of the farm is a wildlife area, rather overgrown and containing a series of man-made ponds. The whole complex is fenced and hedges and trees have grown up along the perimeter, none of them historic.
- 1.2.3. The geology of the area is Chalk. The area of proposed development slopes down from south to north, falling from c. 49.5m OD to c. 42.4m OD along Reigate Road. There is also a less marked downward slope of approaching 4m from east to west between Reigate Road and the bridleway that runs along its east side. There is also a slight fall of c 2.5m from the south-east towards the north-west, the overall effect being of a slight valley deepening from south-east to north-west.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1. The site has already been the subject of a Desk-based Assessment (OA 2014a), and only the discoveries closest to the site are repeated here. For further details of these reference should be made to the DBA. The neighbouring discoveries are considered in more detail in the Discussion, section 5.4 (see also Fig. 13).
- 1.3.2. Very little archaeological material has been recovered from the site, but this is perhaps not surprising, as the site has remained open ground since historic mapping of the area began in the 18th century.



- 1.3.3. No prehistoric features or finds are known from the area of the site. Some 130m south of the site, a gully containing prehistoric struck flints was identified during archaeological evaluations and a watching brief in advance of construction of new buildings for NESCOL (1997). Further struck flints were found just 100m north-east of the site in what is now Conaways Close.
- 1.3.4. No Roman features or finds are known from the area of the site, although pottery is recorded from Staneway House just north of the site boundary (OS map 1:2500, 1895), and Roman coins were found 100m to the north-east is what is now Conaways Close.
- 1.3.5. Ewell is located on the line of Stane Street, the Roman Road from London to Chichester, which passes c. 130m to the west of the area of proposed development. Roman material has been found on the opposite side of the Ewell by-pass from the area of proposed development, comprising chalk-cut shafts c. 120m to its north, and coins c.130m to the north. North-east of that, recent excavations at Hatch Furlong have recovered a minor Roman road along the edge of Cheam Road, with enclosures, pits and further shafts of Roman date (Cotton and Sheldon 2010). Stray finds of pottery or coins are common, including from several, imprecisely located, places within Priest Hill Farm, which contained the area of proposed development and the surrounding open land. A late Roman cemetery was found during trenching south of NESCOL college. There is therefore potential for discoveries of Roman date within the site.
- 1.3.6. A brooch and a strap end of early medieval date were found by metal-detectorists somewhere within the site. Outside the south-east corner of the area of proposed development is the reputed location of a Saxon barrow, although there is no archaeological evidence to support this. The mound is said to have been destroyed in the 19th century, possibly when Priest Hill Cottages or the railway were constructed. A sword pommel (**OA33**) was found c. 120m north of the area of proposed development. There is therefore good potential for the recovery of early medieval features and finds from the site.
- 1.3.7. By the time of Domesday Book, 1086, Ewell was a royal manor, but no church was recorded. One is thought to have been established in the 11th century. Henry II transferred the manor to Merton Priory, who held it until the Dissolution in the mid-16th century. The area of proposed development, based on later maps and records, appears to have lain within one of the common fields during this period.
- 1.3.8. The character of Ewell and its surroundings changed in the 1530s when Henry VIII chose it as the site for Nonsuch Palace, but the area of the site remained beyond the parks purchased for the palace, and appears to have continued in cultivation.
- 1.3.9. The common fields around Ewell were inclosed by a parliamentary act of 1801. The map accompanying the Inclosure Act for the Parish of Ewell (1803) shows the area of proposed development as part of Priest Hill Farm, which was created by Sir George Glyn, a local landowner.
- 1.3.10. By 1987 the area of the site is marked on historic maps as allotments, and continued so until 1975, when it is marked as 'nursery'. It has continued as open ground up until the present.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1. We would like to thank Chris Maltby of Scott Brownrigg for approaching OA to undertake the work, and Barry Wastnidge of NESCOL for giving us the opportunity to carry it out, and for providing us with welfare facilities on site. We are also grateful to both for their help as the work developed. We would also like to thank Marcus Latter



and his team for their patience, co-operation and assistance throughout the fieldwork, facilitating access, moving animals so promptly to meet our tight schedule, and for their hospitality.

- 1.4.2. OA would also like to thank Tony Howe and Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council for monitoring, for their rapid response to the changing archaeological situation, and for their pragmatic approach to dealing with the archaeology as it emerged.
- 1.4.3. OA is also grateful to B and T plant for providing the machinery, and for the hard work and skill of their driver Tom Henderson.
- 1.4.4. We are grateful to Gary Jones for the GIS work in setting up the project, and to Hannah Kennedy for carrying out all of the survey work on site.

2 PROJECT AIMS

2.1 General

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1. The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation are:

- (x) To determine whether the activity represented by the prehistoric ditches found to the south of the site continued north into the area of proposed development, and if so, to clarify their extent, date and the character of activity that they represent.
- (xi) To determine whether the Roman activity represented by features and finds to the north of the proposed area of development continued south into the site, and if so, to clarify their extent, date and character.
- (xii) To establish whether early medieval remains survive within the site, and in particular, to establish whether the finds already made on the site through metal-detecting are likely to represent chance losses, or to belong to settlement or burial remains. If further evidence is recovered, to establish its extent, date within the period and the character of activity represented.
- (xiii) To clarify if evidence of medieval strip cultivation survives, either in the form of ridge-and-furrow cultivation or other evidence of land division.



- (xiv) To investigate the impact of cultivation over a long period on the survival of archaeological remains within the site, and to place any archaeological activity into the context of the local topography, in order to determine whether zones of preferential survival are likely to exist, and whether the underlying topography is likely to have influenced the location or character of archaeological activities in the past

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

Constraints

- 3.1.1. The site was divided into paddocks used for livestock as part of one of the college courses, and it was necessary to leave the animals on site throughout the evaluation in order not to disrupt student courses (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2. Information upon the archaeological potential and significance of the proposed residential development was required for a planning meeting on 12th June, so this part of the site was prioritised over the western part.
- 3.1.3. In consequence, the evaluation was carried out in three stages, dealing first with the northern and eastern part (Area 1), then with the southern part (Area 2), and lastly with the western part (Area 3).
- 3.1.4. The only areas not available for evaluation were a strip along the south edge of the site occupied by buildings in use by the college, the dog pound in Area 2 and two small compounds in the east corner at the south end of Area 1 (see Fig. 2).
- 3.1.5. Access to the north-eastern corner of the southernmost enclosure within the site, in Area 2, was restricted due to live overhead cables. Similarly, the very western end of the adjacent enclosure to the east was also restricted by a live electric cable. As a result, an area between these was not evaluated. This, together with the area of the dog pound to the north, represents the largest area of the site that was not tested by evaluation.
- 3.1.6. The animals were kept in paddocks of various sizes, and for the most part the fences of these paddocks were left undisturbed, trenches being laid out within the paddocks or on either side of their fences, rather than across them. A track between the paddocks was also left undisturbed, as this contained live water pipes serving the paddocks. In addition, trenching within the wild enclosure was restricted by ponds to two small trenches (42 and 43).

Procedure

- 3.1.7. The majority of each area was dug and backfilled before trenches were opened in the next area, in order to enable livestock to be moved from area to area. Once the trenches had been opened, each area was visited and inspected by Gary Jackson from Surrey County Archaeological Services, usually before backfilling commenced. Discoveries in trenches 4-8 however necessitated leaving this field open for excavation and recording throughout the length of the evaluation.
- 3.1.8. The trenches were initially laid out as far as was practicable on a standard array to provide even coverage, but the layout was modified to avoid standing hedges and structures, buried and overhead service runs, and to take account of the topography of the site. All modifications were agreed with the Surrey County Archaeological Officer, who approved the eventual layout (Fig. 2).



- 3.1.9. Unless restricted by the layout of the enclosures, all trenches were 33m long and 1.8m wide. Where space prevented this, trenches were divided into 20m or 15m lengths, and supplementary trenches added to ensure that a 5% sample of the site was evaluated.
- 3.1.10. Trenches for each area were laid out by GPS. Revealed archaeological features were surveyed in by GPS on each successive visit, as were the levels of the tops and bottoms of each trench. Between visits plans were made by hand at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50) for subsequent digitising into CAD. In a few cases, where trenches in particular paddocks were needed for livestock, the trenches were levelled using a dumpy level and a temporary benchmark, whose height was later recorded by GPS.
- 3.1.11. All trenches were opened with a 360 tracked excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Soils were removed in reverse stratigraphic order, and in spits not more than 200mm deep, until either the first archaeological horizon, undisturbed natural or the limit of safe working was reached. The resulting surfaces were cleaned by hand where necessary.
- 3.1.12. Topsoil and any subsoils were excavated and stored separately.
- 3.1.13. Spoil was scanned for finds during excavation, and a metal detector used to scan the excavated soil for metal finds.
- 3.1.14. Fifty percent of all pits and postholes were excavated by hand, and 25% of all linear features. No obvious ditch termini, and no intersections, were found.
- 3.1.15. By agreement with the Surrey County Archaeologist Tony Howe, and subsequently Archaeological Officer Gary Jackson, large soilmarks were initially tested by machine to clarify their profile, character and depth, and where appropriate were subsequently sampled by hand-excavation.
- 3.1.16. A deposit containing struck flints was found below subsoil in trench 41, and all surface flints were plotted in 2 dimensions (Fig. 3). By agreement with the Surrey Archaeological Officer Gary Jackson, up to three 1m test pits were excavated through this deposit in 50mm spits to determine the density and depth of struck flints. This deposit was subsequently recognised in adjacent trench 45, and the same approach was taken to sampling the deposit.
- 3.1.17. A similar deposit was noted in Trench 40, though no struck flints were visible on the surface. With the agreement of Gary Jackson, test pits were machined out in spits 100mm deep, and the spoil sorted for finds. This recovered further struck flints (Fig. 3).
- 3.1.18. Trenches were extended at the request of the Surrey County Archaeological Officer to enable further machine or hand-excavation and recording of revealed large features, up to a maximum of an additional 1% sample of the area. Other trenches were extended to reveal the limits of the flint-bearing deposit, and to look for continuations of linear features in adjacent trenches (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.19. In addition, due to the varying nature of the geology, and uncertainties as to the function of large features found in Trenches 4 and 8 early in the evaluation, empty trenches 3, 9 and 10 were machined in part to greater depth to ensure that possible continuations of the feature in Trench 8 had not been missed.
- 3.1.20. The work was carried out over a period of 5 weeks with a team consisting of a Supervisor assisted by up to four Project Archaeologists and on occasion by a Project Officer, under the management of Senior Project Managers Tim Allen and Gerry Thacker.



4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 4.1.1. The archaeological features and deposits found in the evaluation were for the most part grouped, both geographically and chronologically. Archaeological description will therefore follow this framework.
- 4.1.2. Description begins on the west with the earliest deposit found, and continues clockwise around the north-west and north, where the main concentration of archaeological features was located. The description continues clockwise, picking up individual features in other parts of the site, though these were few, and were mostly undated.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 4.2.1. The topography of the site has already been described, with higher ground to the west and east, and a slight dip from south to north along the centre. The underlying natural was chalk, overlain to varying depths by yellow or orange sands or sandy clays containing pebbles or flint nodules. The surface of the chalk was uneven, pitted with hollows or irregular channels filled with brown or dark brown silty clays, or with the sands. Some of these were regular in plan, but where sectioned proved to be irregular in profile.
- 4.2.2. A ridge of chalk at shallow depth lies on the east side of the site, where chalk appeared at only 0.25m at one end of Trench 8, at 0.35m deep in Trenches 9, 20 and 22, 0.40m in Trench 14, 0.42m in Trenches 18 and 24A, 0.45m in Trench 21 and 0.48m in Trench 13. Further west it was 0.6m down in Trench 30 and 0.68m in Trench 39, and at corresponding depths in Trenches 5 and 7 on the north. but the surface undulated considerably, and elsewhere the chalk was only found at greater depth, for example at 0.8m and 0.9m in Trenches 26 and 25, at 0.8-1.2m in Trenches 15 and 17, at 1m in Trenches 6 and 16, at 1.4m in Trench 11 and at 2m in Trench 10. Where it was deeper it was not always exposed.
- 4.2.3. The undulations in the chalk were filled on the north by clayey sand in the northern corner of the site (Trenches 1, 10, 2 and 3 east and 11 north) and in the centre (Trenches 15-17, 23 and 28 north) and by cleaner sands with flints in the south (Trenches 34-38). In some places the clayey element predominated, for instance in Trench 29, where it was likened to brickearth.
- 4.2.4. The clayey sand appeared at only 0.42m in Trenches 2, 3 and 11 on the north, but had a rapidly undulating surface, being 0.55m in Trench 10 and 0.85-0.95m in Trench 1. This layer appeared at a similar depth to that in Trench 1 in the central trenches.
- 4.2.5. The sands on the south again appeared at shallow depth: 0.52m in Trench 36, 0.56m in Trench 33, 0.58m in Trench 35 east and 0.62m in Trench 37, but sloped away rapidly to the north, being 0.88-1.15m deep in Trench 38.
- 4.2.6. On the west side of the site the surface of the sands dipped to 1.2m in Trench 40, to 1.1-1.3m in Trench 45 and to 1.6-1.7m in Trench 41. The resulting hollow contained a layer of silty sand up to 0.5m thick, whose uppermost part included struck flints.
- 4.2.7. This, and the natural elsewhere, was overlain by an accumulation of greyish-brown sandy silt, up to 1m thick over the deeper hollows. This lay beneath the topsoil.
- 4.2.8. In trenches 31, 32 and 34 on the south, and on the north and north-east the subsoil was orange-brown rather than greyish-brown, and in trenches 20-22 it was brown. In some of the trenches on the north it contained chalk flecks (Trenches 2, 5, 11, 14 and

22) suggesting that this deposit had been subject to ploughing. It is possible that the subsoil over the rest of the site had also been ploughed, but as the chalk was generally overlain by sand or clayey sand, mixing of this into the subsoil is not as distinctive, and so not possible to prove without micromorphological analysis.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Fig. 2)

4.3.1. Archaeological features were encountered in 12 of the trenches – 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 19, 23, 35, 46, 49, 50 and 51. As well as this a deposit containing struck flints was identified in trenches 40, 41 and 45.

4.4 Trenches 40, 41 and 45 (Figs 3 & 4; Plates 1-3)

4.4.1. In this part of the site the underlying natural was yellow and orange clayey sand with flints (4002=4103=4504, and across much of these three trenches there was a hollow, which was filled with a layer of yellowish-brown silty sand. This was up to 0.5m deep in Trench 45, and was at least 0.2m deep, though not bottomed, in Trench 41 (Fig. 4).

4.4.2. A scatter of struck flint was observed on the surface of the layer in Trench 41, and the flints were numbered, plotted, lifted and bagged individually (Fig. 3; Plate 2). Two test pits 1m square were then dug by hand in spits to investigate the depth to which flints persisted, and the overall density of the flints within the deposit in this trench. These spits were 0.05m deep. Flints found during the excavation of each spit were numbered, plotted, lifted and bagged individually. One sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was also recovered from the surface of this layer (Appendix B.2).

4.4.3. A few struck flints were subsequently noted in the surface of the equivalent deposit in Trench 45, and three further test pits 1m square were dug by hand through the deposit in this trench (Plate 1). In all the test pits excavation ceased once a sterile spit had been excavated. Excavation of the test pit squares showed that the flints continued to a depth of 0.15m in two pits in Trench 45, but that otherwise the flints were confined to the top 0.1m of the deposit.

4.4.4. No flints were observed on the surface of the deposit in Trench 40, but in consultation with the Surrey curatorial archaeologist it was agreed that three machine-dug test pits should be excavated through the deposit to look for flints, which should proceed in spits no more than 0.1m deep, each spit to be sorted for flints, until a sterile spit had been excavated (Plate 3). This recovered a total of 34 struck flints, most of them flakes of Bronze Age character, and a fragment of fired clay, possibly belonging to a pedestal or loomweight of later Bronze Age date (see Appendices B.1 and B.5). There were also several fragments of animal bone, though none could be identified to species (Appendix C.2).

4.4.5. Following identification of the flints in Trench 45, this trench was extended northwards to establish the limits of the flint-bearing deposit (see Figs 3 and 4). An extension was also dug northwards from Trench 41 to establish the limits of the flint-bearing deposit (Fig. 3). The flint-bearing deposit was not observed in Trench 44, nor south of Trench 40 in trenches 37 or 38.

4.4.6. The total distribution of flints in trenches 41 and 45, with all spits amalgamated, and distinguishing the flints by type, is shown on Fig. 3. The struck flints were scattered quite broadly across the trenches; the maximum surface density plotted in Trench 41 was 10 flints in 1m², and in the test-pit squares the density was between 4 and 8 flints. Flints were not plotted individually in Trench 40, and the distribution by m² was fairly even, so the density within Trench 40 fell within the same range.

- 4.4.7. The flints appear to belong to two different traditions: soft-hammer struck blades, characteristic of a Mesolithic industry, and hard-hammer struck flakes and other material, more characteristic of a Bronze Age date (see Flint report appendix B.1).
- 4.4.8. The flint-bearing deposit was overlain by a thick accumulation of greyish-brown sandy silt subsoil (4001=4101=4501) up to 0.6m thick, and this was followed by topsoil. In Trench 45 the topsoil had a dump of recent material upon it (4505) containing plastic and other modern finds (Fig. 4).

4.5 Trench 46 (Fig. 5; Plates 4-7)

- 4.5.1. This trench was excavated through a thick deposit of turf and made ground (4600) averaging around 0.5m thick, which lay above the previous topsoil (4601) and underlying subsoil (4602). The made ground layer was a landscaping event for a garden centre that had previously occupied the area and extended for most of the length of the trench, stopping roughly 5m from the northern end.
- 4.5.2. The subsoil was the same greyish-brown sandy silt seen in trenches 40-45. Partway along the trench a sub-rectangular soilmark was investigated by hand, but proved to be shallow with irregular sides and base, and was judged to be a patch within the natural.
- 4.5.3. At the southern end of the trench the subsoil lay directly on top of a large quarry pit 4616, but north of this a soft orange-brown sandy clay (4605) averaging 0.2m deep was present between the subsoil (4602) and the natural sand (4606). Quarry pit 4616 was the only archaeological feature in this trench.
- 4.5.4. Quarry pit 4616 was a large amorphous feature approximately 7.3m across and up to 3.2m deep (Plate 4). In consultation with the Surrey curatorial archaeologist it was agreed that a slot through this should be excavated by machine in spits no more than 200mm thick, and the spoil sorted for finds.
- 4.5.5. The quarry pit proved to have irregular sides and an irregular base with several deeper cavities in it (see Fig. 5). It contained 11 fills (4607 – 4615, 4617 and 4618) and an adult human skeleton (SK4603). A stepped machine slot was dug to a depth of approximately 3.8m below the modern ground surface (roughly 2.7m from the top of the feature) where an adult crouched inhumation was discovered in one of the cavities in the base. At this point the steps of the machine slot were re-machined to enable the hand excavation of the skeleton.
- 4.5.6. The base of the feature had several cavities in it, whose fills were very similar. The central cavity (4604), which was the deepest, contained a mixed fill of chalk, flint and clay lumps and fragments in a matrix of dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Partway up the fill the crouched burial of an adult woman (skeleton 4603) had been placed, partly tucked under an overhang at the back of the cavity (Fig. 5; Plate 6). The soil below the burial was numbered 4615, that above 4614, although their composition was identical. Layer 4615 contained a single sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery just below skeleton 4603.
- 4.5.7. The crouched inhumation lay on its back with the head to the north, the knees drawn right up to the ribcage and the arms bent at the elbows and the hands below the chin (Fig. 5; Plates 6 and 7). The spine was twisted somewhat towards the right side, and the head was bent back and on its right side, facing north-west. The left leg had been caught by the machine and only the proximal end of the femur had survived *in situ*. This was planned and lifted, together with the bones of the right foot, before it was realised that the rest of the skeleton was present slightly lower down. Despite searching through the spoil, the rest of the left leg was not recovered.



- 4.5.8. The body position shows that it must have been tightly bound, and despite sinking into layer 4615 it had maintained very good articulation. The identical nature of the soils below and above, and the fact that the burial had sunk into 4615, suggests that 6415 and 6414, and the skeleton, were all deposited at one time. The position of the body partway up the cavity suggests that the cavity was not dug specifically to receive the body.
- 4.5.9. The northern and southern cavities were filled with layers 4612 and 4613 respectively, which were both mixed fills of dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with more frequent chalk and flint fragments than layer 6414-5, and with common pebbles but no clay lumps. Neither deposit contained any finds. Layer 4612 extended beyond the northern cavity and overlay layer 6414. Above this were further deliberate backfills of mixed soils with a high concentration of redeposited chalk and flint fragments (4618 and 4617), layer 4617 being almost entirely of redeposited chalk (Fig. 5; Plate 5). Neither deposit produced any finds.
- 4.5.10. Layer 4618 was overlain by a sandy silt (4610) on the south edge containing very few inclusions, suggesting a hiatus in the backfilling process that allowed some natural silting. This was followed, again on the south, by a sandy clay infill 4609 containing flint fragments and pebbles and a little charcoal and chalk flecks, and then by a silt 4608 containing more chalk and flint, again with a little charcoal. Across the rest of the feature a thick deposit of similar silt 4611 containing chalk and flint fragments and occasional pebbles accumulated, not in as high a concentration as in the backfill layers below, but sufficient to indicate further deliberate infilling. No finds were observed during the machining of any of these deposits.
- 4.5.11. The final fill (4607) was a thick deposit of sandy silt containing only occasional chalk and flint fragments. This may represent natural silting in the top of the feature, but it also contained fragments of an adult human leg.

4.6 Trenches 42-4, 47-8 and 49, 50 and 51 (Fig. 6; Plates 8 and 9)

- 4.6.1. These trenches lay east of Trench 46 and north-east of trenches 40, 41 and 45 along the north side of the site. Trenches 42 and 43 and 50 and 51 each constituted one normal trench, split in the case of 42/43 to avoid existing ponds and a shed within a small paddock, and in the case of 50/51 to avoid an existing fence.
- 4.6.2. The natural was yellow and orange sands with flint in trenches 44, 50 and 51, with a transition to chalk in trench 42, in trench 49 and towards the east end of 51. Trenches 43 and 48 had chalk natural. Trenches 42-4 and 47-8 were devoid of archaeological features, and the natural was overlain by greyish-brown sandy silt subsoil and then topsoil.
- 4.6.3. Cutting the natural in Trench 50 was a gully or narrow ditch 5004 on a north-west to south-east alignment, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, with sloping sides and a slightly cupped base (Fig. 6; Plate 8). It was filled with a greyish-brown silty sand 5003, which contained several struck flints of later prehistoric date.
- 4.6.4. Running south-west to north-east across Trench 51, and so at right angles to 5004, was wider ditch 5103. This also cut the natural, and was 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep, with steeper sides but a sloping base, deeper on the west side. It too was filled with a greyish-brown silty sand 5104, but in this case containing frequent flint nodules (Fig. 6; Plate 9). The fill also contained two sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery and eight struck flints, six of later prehistoric date, plus a residual blade and crested flake.



- 4.6.5. No continuation of ditch 5104 was seen to the south-west in Trench 50, although its projected line would have passed through this trench. To the north-east, an extension was dug by machine to the west end of Trench 49 to look for the continuation of ditch 5104. This extension revealed a ditch crossing the trench on a NNW alignment, so not quite parallel to 5004 or at right angles to 5104. As agreed with the Surrey archaeological curator, this ditch was planned but not excavated.
- 4.6.6. The ditches were sealed by greyish-brown sandy silt subsoil (4901=5001=5101) varying from 0.37 to 0.6m deep. In Trench 50 this was cut by a probable posthole 5006, filled with a dark greyish-brown silty sand 5005 containing chalk, tile or brick and coal fragments. This was clearly of post-medieval date. The posthole fill, and the subsoil, were sealed by topsoil.

4.7 Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Figs 7-9; Plates 10-19)

- 4.7.1. These trenches lay in the middle of the north side of the site, and the natural in all of them was chalk, with sandy patches towards the north end of Trench 4 and the south end of Trench 7. Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 had a layer of dark grey-brown sandy loam topsoil underlain by orange-brown sandy silt subsoil, which sealed both the natural and archaeological features. In Trench 8 the topsoil came down directly onto the natural and archaeological features.
- 4.7.2. Other than Trench 6, which was devoid of archaeological features, this group of trenches contained a number of very large features interpreted as quarries, and a single pit. The area covered by these quarries was approximately 60m north-south by 40m east-west (Fig.7). Initially, and in consultation with the Surrey curatorial archaeologists, it was decided to excavate slots by machine across the features in trenches 4 and 8, and across the exposed western part of the feature in Trench 5. The profiles exposed in both trenches suggested that the features might be ditches (Plate 10), so it was decided to excavate a slot by hand across that in Trench 8. This involved considerable extension of the trench to allow safe access for excavation and recording at depth.
- 4.7.3. The hand-excavated slot suggested that this might not be a ditch, or if it was, that several ditches were involved, making the interpretation of this complex of features difficult. It was therefore decided to extend trenches 5 and 7, and to excavate a further trench (4A) between trenches 4, 5, and 8, in an attempt to clarify the character, orientation and relationships between these large features, as far as was reasonable within the constraints of evaluation.

Trench 4 (Fig. 8; Plate 10)

- 4.7.4. The slot in Trench 4 showed that the feature consisted of several V-profiled cuts with sloping sides of varying steepness and cupped bases (402, 404 and 409).
- 4.7.5. The earliest deposit exposed was 407, a mixed orange-brown and grey-brown silty clay containing numerous flint nodules and fewer chalk fragments. This lay within feature 413, which was flat-bottomed, and was cut by V-profiled cuts 409 on the south-west and 404 on the north-east. The earlier of these was cut 409, which was over 3m across and 1.3m deep with a wide V-profile. It was filled with orange-brown sandy clays, the darker primary fill 410 being on the south-west side and including a little chalk and flint, the secondary and main fill 411 being lighter with only occasional chalk and flint. Both fills are believed to represent natural silting, and no finds came from either.
- 4.7.6. Cuts 402 and 404, which were respectively 0.8m and at least 1.8m deep, were filled with thick orange-brown soils, loam 403 in ditch 402 and a clayey silt 405 in 404, both

including small proportions of flint and chalk. The very base of cut 404 was not exposed, so it is uncertain whether 405 was the primary fill. Cut 404 apparently cut through fill 403 in cut 402, but there was no direct relationship between cuts 404 and 409. No finds came from either fill. The small proportion of inclusions might suggest that these fills had accumulated naturally, although the absence of lenses of eroded chalk may instead indicate backfilling for 403 and 405.

- 4.7.7. The fills of cuts 404, 413 and 409 left a broad shallow depression, which was filled by a sandy silt containing a very little flint and chalk, and which shaded from orange-brown on the north-east to a more greyish-brown on the south west. The two parts were numbered 406 and 408, but were both the result of natural colluvial silting. On site these were interpreted as belonging to successive ditch cuts 409 and 404, such that ditch 404 cut 408, but the similar depth and character of both suggests rather that they were parts of one process, infilling a wide hollow. No finds were seen in this deposit.
- 4.7.8. The feature, and the surrounding natural, were overlain by a further layer of orange-brown loam subsoil 401, generally 0.5-0.6m deep, but up to 0.75m deep where it infilled the very top of the feature. The subsoil was overlain by another 0.5m of topsoil.

Trench 4A (Fig. 7; Plate 11)

- 4.7.9. A supplementary trench was dug between trenches 4, 5 and 8 to clarify whether the features in trenches 4 and 5 were indeed continuous, and what relationship they had to the quarry in Trench 8. Below topsoil and subsoil there were two features cut into the chalk. The first, 403A, was a wide feature whose west edge was in line with the edge of 409 in Trench 4. This feature did not have parallel sides, narrowing rapidly (from 6.5m to 4.5m) towards the south. It is possible that the trench caught part of the southern edge of this feature. East of this a second cut 405A was found, extending eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. This had an irregular edge. As agreed with the Surrey archaeological curator, neither feature was excavated, but both features were filled with greyish-brown sandy clay containing frequent chalk lumps/flecks and flint nodules, clearly deliberate backfill. There were no finds visible on the surface of either.

Trench 5 (Fig. 7; Plates 12 and 13)

- 4.7.10. Trench 5 contained two features, a sub-circular pit 503 and a large quarry 506. Pit 503 was completely excavated, an extension to the trench being opened to do this at the request of the Surrey archaeological curator. The pit measured 1.5m east-west by 1.4m north-south, and was 0.5m deep, with a bowl-profile comprising curving sides and a cupped base (Plate 12). The only fill was 502, a yellowish-brown silty sand containing very frequent chalk lumps and flecks and occasional flint pebbles. This contained a single flint blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.
- 4.7.11. The east end of the trench was crossed by a large feature 506, and the trench was extended to obtain the full width, which proved to be around 15m. The sides were aligned approximately north-west to south-east, although the east side was very irregular. A slot was excavated by machine into the western edge of the feature, and showed that this sloped down gradually to a depth of 0.5m, then levelled out for 1.5m, before dropping again (Fig. 8; Plate 13).
- 4.7.12. Four fills were recorded in the upper part of the cut, all variants of greyish-brown clayey silt. Against the west side was a primary spill containing mostly eroded chalk 507, then a darker silt with frequent chalk lumps 508, followed by a more clayey version of the same soil containing frequent flint nodules and a little chalk 509. The latest fill was again a silty clay 510, with much less chalk. This continued down beyond the limits of excavation.



- 4.7.13. Several struck flints came from layer 507, including a notched flake, and another flake from layer 510. There were no other finds.

Trench 7 (Fig. 7; Plate 14)

- 4.7.14. South of Trench 5, Trench 7 revealed a further large feature at its west end, at least 9.5m wide, and a group of small features further east. An extension was dug north-west to establish the full width of the large feature, and showed that this was over 13m wide, with approximately parallel sides orientated south-west to north-east.
- 4.7.15. With the agreement of the Surrey curatorial archaeologist, a slot was dug by machine into the eastern edge of the feature. This showed that the first 1.5m of the feature consisted of a very slight slope, beyond which the sides sharpened very steeply downwards. Within the steep-sided cut the uppermost fill was a reddish-brown silty sand 711 containing frequent small stones and chalk fragments. This deposit was at least 0.3m deep, and was not bottomed, but produced a single sherd of Roman pottery of later 1st or early 2nd century date.
- 4.7.16. The small features were predominantly on two alignments, NNW and SSE, and were initially thought to be archaeological. Further cleaning however showed that they were less regular, and in fact mostly comprised a mixture of natural hollows in the top of the chalk filled with orange-brown silty sand and narrow post-medieval plough scars. Some 2m west of this the base of a posthole was found (Fig. 7 feature 710), and its dark greyish-brown silty sand fill 709 contained a small fragment of medieval peg tile.

Trench 8 (Figs 7 & 9; Plates 15-20)

- 4.7.17. In this trench topsoil (800) lay directly on top of the natural chalk (802) except at the northern end, where it overlay a large quarry pit (826, 827 and 828).
- 4.7.18. Cuts 826, 827 and 828 are all numbers given to parts of one large irregular feature. Only the eastern edge of this was exposed in the original trench, orientated NNE, and following consultation with the Surrey curatorial archaeologist a machine-dug slot was excavated across the exposed part of this, revealing a feature at least 2m deep, and with a steep-sided profile suggesting that it was a ditch (Plate 15). Roman material was recovered from the machine slot, and so it was decided to extend the trench to locate the western edge, and to excavate a hand-dug slot through the feature. The extension demonstrated that the feature was approaching 10m across, and possibly consisted of one arm orientated NNE and another orientated WSW (Fig. 7). The machine-dug slot was too deep to record without removing considerably more fill by machine, so this was recorded from the top and backfilled.
- 4.7.19. The hand-dug slot was excavated in steps to a depth of 3.4m, but was not bottomed (Plate 16).
- 4.7.20. The lowest fill exposed was a brown silty sand (Fig. 9 layers 815=829). Above this the fills were different on either side. Those on the north comprised layers of redeposited chalk mixed with yellowish-brown silt and occasional flecks of charcoal (825 and 823), interspersed with a reddish-brown silty clay (824) containing chalk and charcoal flecks (824). On the south there was a single layer (812), consisting of greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from layer 812, and a partly articulated pig skeleton from layer 824 (Plate 17).
- 4.7.21. The northern deposits were followed by a plug of redeposited chalk (Fig. 9 deposit 822), and the southern ones by a pile of chalk and flint nodules (814), which seem to have been parts of one event. On the north (Plate 19), further reddish-brown silt with chalk and charcoal flecks (809) accumulated east of 814, and was then followed by

redeposited chalk (808), both being sealed by more redeposited chalk mixed with yellowish-brown silt (807 on the west, 811 on the east). This last deposit contained a sherd of Roman pottery. On the south (Plate 20), chalk 822 was overlain by reddish-brown silty clay and charcoal flecks (821), very similar to 824 lower down, and this was followed by more redeposited chalk (820), equivalent to 807. In the southern section a thick deposit of light greyish-brown chalky sand followed, numbered 810 on the east and 805 on the west.

- 4.7.22. In sum, the stratigraphy thus far alternated between redeposited natural and cleaner silt deposits. This may indicate that the feature was left open and backfilled in stages.
- 4.7.23. Above this level, the feature filled more gradually with thick deposits of fine-grained reddish-brown silty sand and silty clay. On the south (Fig. 9; Plate 20) were successive deposits 804 and 803, while 818 was allocated to the whole of this phase of silting on the north (Fig. 9; Plate 19). Layer 804 contained more frequent chalk inclusions than 803 above, and did not appear to contain the occasional charcoal evident in 803 and 818.
- 4.7.24. Layer 804 included the burial of two neonatal infants (816) with a largely complete later 1st century Roman jar some 0.7m away (Fig. 9; Plate 18), an adult human tooth and Roman brick and roof tile, as well as residual struck flints. Layer 803 also included a near-complete folded beaker of late 2nd-mid 3rd century date (SF2), placed almost exactly in the same position within the quarry as the pot (SF3) in 804 below as well as a number of disarticulated neonatal human remains and Roman hobnails, while layer 818 produced Roman roof tile and a residual sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. The gap in date between the two near-complete pots in 804 and 803 suggests that the silt took a century or more to accumulate.
- 4.7.25. On the south side layer 803 was overlain by a layer of greyish-brown silty sand (801) containing post-medieval flat roof tile, while on the north layer 818 was directly overlain by topsoil. Layer 801 is probably subsoil settled into a hollow in the top of the quarry, but removed elsewhere along the trench by recent ploughing.

4.8 Trench 1, trenches 2-3 and 9-13 in the north-east (Fig. 10; Plate 21)

- 4.8.1. As already described in section 5.2, the natural here varied between chalk and overlying deposits of clayey sand. Trenches 2, 9 and 13 were only 22m long, the remainder were the standard 33m in length.
- 4.8.2. Only Trench 1 contained any archaeological features, a ditch overlying a deeper pit or ditch terminal. In all of the trenches the natural (and in Trench 1 the ditch) was overlain by a layer of orange-brown or greyish-brown silty or clayey sand subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil.
- 4.8.3. These were the first trenches to be excavated, and when natural other than chalk was encountered, sondages were sometimes dug to check that these were natural deposits, and to test their depth within the parameters of safe working.
- 4.8.4. Once the large features had been found in trenches 4, 5, 7 and 8, the excavation of sondages in the adjacent trenches to the east was extended to check that these very large features had not been missed, or misidentified as natural. As a result, sondages into the natural were dug in trenches 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 (Fig. 2).
- 4.8.5. A hollow in the chalk in the north edge of Trench 9 filled with orange-brown clayey sand was investigated by hand, but proved to be natural.

- 4.8.6. Shallow plough scars on an east-west alignment were noted in the chalk at the west end of trench 13.

Trench 1

- 4.8.7. Towards the north end, the orange sand subsoil 107, and the chalk 110 beneath, were cut by a sub-rectangular feature 112, which measured 1.86m north-south and which protruded c 1.2m into the trench from the west. This feature had an U-profile with near-vertical or vertical sides (undercut on the south side) and a flattish bottom (Fig. 10; Plate 21).
- 4.8.8. The primary fill on the south side was a dark greyish-brown silty sand 109. Down the north side was 104, a band of mixed clayey silt with patches of the orange natural, frequent chalk flecks and occasional lumps, and occasional charcoal flecks. Neither deposit produced any finds.
- 4.8.9. Both 109 and 104 were overlain by clean redeposited natural sands 113, and this was overlain by 108, more of the orange-brown clayey sand natural, with frequent lenses of sand with a greenish tinge indicating successive episodes of inwashing. Neither 113 or 108 contained any finds.
- 4.8.10. Despite the absence of finds, the regular shape and profile of this feature, together with the presence of charcoal in layer 104, makes it probable that this was a man-made feature. It may have been a pit or the terminal of a ditch. It is alternatively possible that the charcoal was intrusive from layer 103, fill of ditch 105 which cut across it, and that this was instead a natural hollow or sinkhole in the chalk, filled by natural silting. The profile of such features is however usually conical, tapering towards the base.
- 4.8.11. Cutting the top of 112 was ditch 105, which ran north-west to south-east across the trench (Fig. 10). This was just over 1m wide and 0.78 deep, and V-profiled with steeply sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It had a single fill 103 consisting of greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk fragments, occasional patches of fired clay and burnt stones (Plate 21). Layer 103 also contained Roman pottery of late 3rd or 4th century date, Roman brick and roof tile, lava quern fragments and a stone weight (SF1).

4.9 Trench 19, Trench 23, trenches 14-18, 20-22 and 24-25 in the east of the site (Fig. 11; Plate 22)

- 4.9.1. As already outlined in section 5.2, the natural in the trenches along the east edge of the site was chalk at fairly shallow depth, but this was overlain by increasing depths of clayey sand towards the west, the chalk dipping partway along Trench 15, and not being reached in trenches 16, 17 and 23.
- 4.9.2. Natural was overlain in all these trenches by a greyish-brown or mid-brown sandy clay or clayey sand subsoil, overlain in turn by topsoil.
- 4.9.3. Trenches 14-18, 22, 24 and 25 were devoid of archaeological features. Natural hollows were visible in the chalk in many of these trenches, and some of the more regular examples in plan were investigated in trenches 15, 16, 24A and 24B. Most were filled with the orange-brown clayey sand that overlay the chalk, together with occasional chalk fragments and flint nodules. None of the fills produced any finds.
- 4.9.4. Trenches 20 and 21 also contained hollows in the chalk (2003 and 2102), and these were investigated by hand. Although regular in plan, both features proved to have irregular sides and bases, but unlike those in the other trenches, their fills were browner, though without finds (Fig. 11). The subsoil in both trenches was also brown,

rather than orange-brown or greyish-brown, and it is possible that these features were tree-throw holes filled with subsoil, rather than hollows of Pleistocene origin.

Trench 19

- 4.9.5. Cut into the chalk at the south-east end of this trench was a small sub-circular pit 0.4m across and surviving 0.1m deep (Fig. 11). This had steep sides angling inwards to a flat base, and was filled with dark brownish-grey silty clay and very occasional chalk and natural flint fragments, numbered 1905 (Plate 22). Layer 1905 also contained three struck flints, one a blade and two flakes. This may indicate a pit of earlier prehistoric date, possibly Neolithic.

Trench 23

- 4.9.6. Two ditches, 2303 and 2306, were found cutting the natural chalk, aligned approximately at right angles and some 8m apart.
- 4.9.7. Ditch 2303 was aligned south-east to north-west, and was just over 1m wide and just under 0.5m deep. It was V-profiled with sloping sides leading to a pointed base. The north-east side had been disturbed by tree-roots, hence the apparent step to the profile in the drawn section (Fig. 11). It was filled with orange-brown silty clay containing common flint nodules up to 0.2m across and chalk fragments, more frequent towards the base (fill 2304) than higher up (2305).
- 4.9.8. Ditch 2306 was aligned south-west to north-east, and was generally 0.75m wide and 0.37m deep, V-profiled with sloping sides and a pointed base. At the north-east it appeared to be widening and turning north-westwards (Fig. 11). The fills were similar silty clays to those in ditch 2303, but the lower fill 2307 was dark yellowish-brown, and the flint nodules were smaller. The upper fill 2308 was very like layer 2305.
- 4.9.9. No finds came from either ditch. The general similarities of profile, size and fills may indicate that these two features were related. No continuation of ditch 2306 was seen in Trench 27 to the south-west nor in Trench 24 to the north-east. The alignment of ditch 2303 means that it could only have been picked up in Trench 15, where it was not seen.
- 4.9.10. Possibly these ditches formed two sides of a small enclosure. Alternatively, despite their apparent regular plan, these may have been further natural anomalies in the surface of the chalk.

4.10 Trench 35 and trenches 26-34 and 36-39 in the south and centre of the site (Fig. 12; Plates 23 and 24)

- 4.10.1. As already outlined in section 5.2, natural in these trenches was generally orange silty sand on the south-west and south (trenches 34-8) and on the north-east (trenches 27 and the north of 28), with patchy chalk and sand in trenches 31-3 and chalk with only a thin covering of clayey sand in trenches 26, 29-30. and the southern part of 28.
- 4.10.2. Only Trench 35 contained archaeological features. Otherwise the natural was overlain by a greyish-brown sandy silt, and this in turn by the topsoil.

Trench 35

- 4.10.3. This trench, which lay in the south corner of the site, was crossed by a ditch 3502 on a south-east to north-west alignment, and at the south-west end exposed part of a large quarry pit 3507.
- 4.10.4. The ditch was 1.9m wide and 0.58m deep and had a wide V-profile, with gently sloping sides and a cupped base (Fig. 13; Plate 23). It was filled with greyish-brown silty sand

containing flint nodules, more on the south-west side (fill 3503) than above this on the north-west (fill 3504). There was a lens of sand visible at the interface between these fills. No finds were recovered from either fill.

- 4.10.5. The fills are similar to the natural into which the ditch was cut, and it is possible that layer 3503 represents upcast spoil from a bank on the uphill (south-west) side falling back into the ditch, followed by slower natural silting 3504.
- 4.10.6. A length of 4.4m of possible quarry pit 3507 was exposed at the south-west end of the trench. The edge of the feature was aligned broadly south-east to north-west, but was slightly incurved, so that its true alignment is uncertain. There was no evidence of this feature in Trench 36 to the west and south-west, limiting it to less than 15m across.
- 4.10.7. A machine-dug slot 1m wide was excavated through the exposed part of the feature. Unlike most of the other quarries, the edge of the feature had a shallow incline, sloping at about 45 degrees at the top, and then at increasingly gentle angle, so that it descended only 0.9m over a distance of 3.4m, at which point machining stopped without reaching the bottom (Fig. 12; Plate 24). The overall depth from the ground surface at this point was 2m, a safe working maximum without considerably extending the trench.
- 4.10.8. The feature was filled with orange-brown clayey sands containing moderate inclusions of flint pebbles evenly distributed within the fills. Two fills were distinguished, the lower one (3506) lighter in hue than the upper (3505). Both were approaching 0.5m deep, but 3506 was not fully excavated, continuing below the base of the trench at the end. No dating evidence was recovered from either fill, although highly degraded fragments of bone were observed in fill 3505, but were too fragile to recover.

4.11 Finds summary

- 4.11.1. The earliest finds comprise a small but well-preserved assemblage of Mesolithic struck flint characterised by blades. Little variety and few tools are represented, but the relatively small area uncovered, and the likely limits of the deposit containing these flints, suggests that the overall assemblage could be of significant size.
- 4.11.2. Further struck flint of Bronze Age date was also recovered from the same deposit, though there were few diagnostic tools. As with the Mesolithic assemblage, however, the limited scale of investigation in relation to the likely size of the flint-bearing deposit means that a large overall assemblage is likely to be present on the site.
- 4.11.3. The Bronze Age flint also included material recovered in association with late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery, indicating that an assemblage of particularly late date is present, albeit in small numbers. The late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery is a very small group, and lacks diagnostic base or rim sherds that might help date it more accurately, but indicates the potential for a larger and more informative assemblage.
- 4.11.4. A fragment of fired clay with a perforation may indicate either a Bronze Age pedestal/loomweight or a late Iron Age or early Roman perforated clay plate.
- 4.11.5. Human remains appear to include remains of two periods, the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age and the Roman period. A crouched adult female, and bones from a second adult individual, are possibly of prehistoric date, while bones from at least three neonatal skeletons and one adult tooth are of Roman date.
- 4.11.6. Roman pottery includes material from the early to the late Roman period, and includes samian sherds and two largely complete vessels from Trench 8. The samian indicates occupation or at least moderate status in the vicinity. The range of other Roman finds is



limited, comprising brick and roof tile, hobnails from footwear and carpentry nails, fragments of lava quern and a stone weight. The last is a relatively unusual find in a late Roman context.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 5.1.1. The work was carried out in the summer, and in a period of remarkably good weather.
- 5.1.2. A number of large features were only sampled by machine, and despite close archaeological supervision and checking of the spoil for finds, few finds were recovered by this means. The small numbers of finds from these large features cannot be regarded as firm dating evidence, and therefore the date of some of these features remains uncertain.
- 5.1.3. Machine-dug test pits into the deposit underlying the subsoil in Trench 40 showed that this contained struck flints, even though no sign of these had been visible during initial machining, or on the exposed surface of the deposit. There therefore remains a slight possibility that other struck flints may have been missed in the adjacent trenches dug before the nature of this deposit was recognised in Trench 41, ie in trenches 37 and 38, although nothing quite like this deposit was identified in either of these trenches.

5.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- (i) Trenching revealed archaeological features or deposits in trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 19, 23, 35, 40, 41, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.
- (ii) Within the limits of what was reasonably possible with the 6% sample trenching eventually carried out, the extent of surviving archaeological features and deposits was defined.
- (iii) The date range of the remains was established, and comprised material of Mesolithic, later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, Roman and medieval/post-medieval date, contained within a variety of feature types: colluvial spreads, ditches, quarries or shafts and postholes.
- (iv) The level of preservation of artefactual, human and environmental remains was tested by excavation and post-excavation examination, and was variable, both between time periods and within individual time periods.
- (v) Surviving horizontal stratigraphy was found only in trenches 40, 41 and 45. Complex vertical archaeological stratigraphy was found, but only within the large quarries in trenches 8 and 46. Otherwise stratigraphic sequences were relatively straightforward.
- (vi) None of the features discovered appeared to have specific relevance to the historic landscape as surviving.
- (vii) The potential for palaeo-environmental information was assessed. No waterlogged deposits were found, either naturally accumulating or man-made. Human and animal bone was fairly well-preserved in the chalky lower soils within features, although not so in the sandier more neutral or acidic fills that overlay it across much of the site. Snails were not observed, again probably due to the acidic nature of the sands overlying the chalk. Charcoal was found, but only in very small quantities, none of it identifiable. All of the surviving remains were of Roman date.
- (viii and ix) Detailed examination of usewear on the flint blades, which are in good condition, may provide further information about Mesolithic activity, but otherwise the assemblage is too small at present to be very informative. The late Bronze Age/early Iron Age finds include a possible fragment of pedestal or loomweight, but the struck



flints are mostly flakes, and otherwise information on the range of activities carried out on site is limited. The Roman finds include quernstone fragments, but the range of activities other than those of a ritual nature is unremarkable. The presence of Samian pottery does suggest some level of status for the settlement to which these features were attached. Medieval finds are very few, and provide no information on status.

(x) Other than the undated quarry and ditch in Trench 35, there were no prehistoric features at the southern end of the site. The activity beneath NESCOL college is not closely dated, so may belong to a variety of phases within the Bronze Age, or potentially the Neolithic or early Iron Age. The pit in Trench 19 may relate to the activity further south, but is itself not closely dated. The gullies at the north-west side of the site represent a focus of later prehistoric activity, but are some 250m away from the gully found beneath the college, so may represent a separate settlement. As this focus appears to lie at the very edge of the site, information recovered from the evaluation was limited.

(xi) The early and middle Roman quarries found in the northern part of the site are certainly related to the shafts and other occupation evidence found across the A24 to the north, although not exactly of the same type. The orientation of the Roman road adjacent to Cheam Road, and of adjacent ditches at Hatch Furlong, is matched by that of the late Roman ditch within the site. Late Roman occupation within the site however appears to be limited to the very northern corner.

(xii) No early medieval remains, whether features, deposits or artefacts, were found.

(xiii) No evidence of medieval strip cultivation was found, medieval activity being limited to one possible posthole.

(xiv) The effects of ploughing upon the higher parts of the site are likely to have been aggravated by the local topography, soil movement downslope increasing the adverse effect of ploughing, but no significant areas of chalk plateau lay within the site, and the effects of colluvial movement are also likely to have provided protection for features and deposits further downslope.

The majority of the archaeological features were found on the north-west, the lowest part of the site, but one quarry and a ditch were found at the very south edge. Few small features were found, and those that survived were shallow, and so probably heavily truncated. The general paucity of finds from the topsoil and subsoil, however, might suggest that this is due to a genuine absence of such features on the site, rather than to their removal by ploughing.

The flint-bearing deposit in trenches 40, 41 and 45, probably of colluvial origin, was found towards the bottom of the steeper slope on the south-west side of the site, and the depth of subsoil was less in the trenches to the north, suggesting that this was a zone of particularly good preservation on the lower slopes. Colluvium was also present in Trench 46, and the depth of subsoil was greater in trenches 51 and 50 than in those further east, suggesting that here too previous colluviation had helped preserve the later prehistoric activity.

5.3 Interpretation

- 5.3.1. Activity of three or four major periods was found within the site. The earliest of these was Mesolithic (8000-4000 BC), evident from a scatter of struck blades and other flints found in a layer above the natural in trenches 40, 41 and 45. This deposit was traced over an area some 40m across.



- 5.3.2. The flints within this deposit also included others manufactured using hard hammers, and believed to be of later, possibly Bronze Age, date, though hardly any were diagnostic.
- 5.3.3. Within the deposit, struck flints were clearly more numerous in Trench 41 than elsewhere, but there were no great concentrations (Fig. 3). The struck flints were scattered quite broadly across the trenches; the maximum surface density plotted in Trench 41 was 10 flints in 1m² and in the test-pit squares the density was between 4 and 8 flints in total. The density within Trench 40 fell within the same range. There were however groups of 4 or 5 blades found close together, though no refitting has been attempted to see if these do come from the same reduction sequence.
- 5.3.4. From the sample 1m² test pits, it appears that the flints were generally confined to the uppermost 0.1m of the deposit. This is not necessarily what might be expected had the whole body of soil been moved by colluvial action, but might have resulted from successive phases of colluvial downwash, only the last of which exposed and moved the flints. The flints are also very fresh in appearance, so have clearly not been exposed for any length of time, or moved any significant distance. Regrettably, no samples were taken for microdebitage.
- 5.3.5. In comparison with *in situ* lithic clusters at other sites, such as at Eton Rowing Course (Allen *et al.* 2013), the density of flint, and the total number of flints involved, does not suggest that this material was found where it had fallen during manufacture. Small 'deposits of utilised flints' numbering between 9 and 29 flints were however identified at the Eton Rowing Course, and it remains possible that parts of the scatter in Trench 41 belong to deposits of this type.
- 5.3.6. The mixture of Mesolithic and Bronze Age material also argues against the flints have been *in situ* as found. Nevertheless, *in situ* lithic clusters were found in association with pottery of several periods in very much the same soil horizon on the floodplain at the Rowing Course, due partly to the very slow accumulation of soil over a long period, and probably partly to the movement of material by earthworm action down to the interface between different soils. This may perhaps explain the situation encountered here at the base of the subsoil.
- 5.3.7. Interpretation as disturbed material, perhaps colluvially derived from an activity area upslope, still remains a strong possibility. If the scale of Mesolithic flintwork was significant, then small groups of blades might well have been moved together. The deposit lay within a definite hollow, and the focus of activity may have been south or south-west of this, where the ground was higher.
- 5.3.8. A fragment of fired clay, possibly from a later Bronze Age loomweight, came from deposit 4003, and a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was also recovered from the surface of the layer in Trench 41. It is therefore possible that the colluvium only accumulated with disturbance of the adjacent area at the start of the Roman period. This sherd may however have been intrusive from the overlying subsoil, and colluvial activity may have been earlier, perhaps of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date.
- 5.3.9. The later material within the deposit also represents a sizeable assemblage, and this is likely to be of Bronze Age date, though whether early or later Bronze Age is unclear. A single pit containing struck flint was found some 140m to the east in Trench 19. There were no other finds, and the flint only indicates a broadly earlier prehistoric date. Such pits are commonly found in apparent isolation, although they may have lain alongside trackways or adjacent to particular features of the natural landscape, such as clearings



or significant trees. Here, the pit may be associated with an area of flint knapping further west. The presence of a collection of Grooved Ware pottery at Hatch Furlong, some 120m north of the site, indicates late Neolithic activity in the vicinity (Cotton and Sheldon 2010), and the pit in Trench 19 provides further, albeit poorly dated, evidence for activity of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period.

- 5.3.10. A further phase of activity belongs to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, when three lengths of gully, two of them possibly indicating a curvilinear enclosure, are evident at the north-west edge of the site. The continuation of that in Trench 51 was found in Trench 49, and suggested that this gully may have been curving northwards, rather than running straight. No continuation of either gully was found to the south or west, so it seems unlikely that these features belong to a significant system of land division, unless this lay outside the site to the north.
- 5.3.11. A quarry pit found in Trench 46 some 35m to the south-west, which was approximately 7.3m across and was cut 3.2m into the chalk, may also have been of later prehistoric date. A sherd of pottery of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age character was found at the very base, below the crouched skeleton of an adult female between 26 and 35 years of age. Fragments of a second adult individual were found in the uppermost fill, but no other dating evidence was recovered from this feature. A date early in the 1st millennium BC appears to be indicated, although it is possible that the potsherd was residual, and that the quarry pit was of later date (see below).
- 5.3.12. The feature within which the crouched burial was found is not of the usual form taken by pits or shafts, which are generally much narrower, and its irregular profile and base has more the appearance of a quarry. Quarries of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, certainly as deep as this, are relatively unusual, and as no seams of flint were observed in the sides to suggest that this was for flint, it was presumably for chalk. This raises questions as to the use to which the chalk was being put at this period.
- 5.3.13. The last phase of significant activity occurred in the Roman period. The middle of the northern part of the site, the lowest-lying part, contained several very large and deep features. The one in Trench 8, which was at least 10m wide north-west to south-east and 6m wide in the opposite direction, was sampled by hand excavation, revealing a complex irregular profile that suggested use as a quarry.
- 5.3.14. Hand excavation continued to a depth of 2.6m, but did not reach the bottom, although the profile was narrowing considerably at this depth. The date of initial excavation was not therefore established, although Roman pottery was recovered from 812, one of the lowest fills that was excavated. The pattern of infilling in the lower part of the exposed part of the quarry was of alternate bands of redeposited chalk and silts, suggesting a cycle of deliberate dumping followed by natural silting, repeated several times.
- 5.3.15. The fills consisting largely of chalk might be taken to indicate that the feature was not after all a chalk quarry, and this argument has certainly been used to argue that shafts dug into chalk that contain significant quantities of chalk backfill were not dug for chalk. In the case of these larger quarries, however, the accumulation of layers of chalk need not rule out quarrying. The presence of more than one pit at the bottom suggests that the quarry may have been used more than once, and it is likely that such sites were visited repeatedly over a period of some years. The quantity of chalk being quarried might not always exactly match that required, particularly if being carried out by gangs for transport to sites some distance away, leading to some material being left or dumped at the conclusion of a quarrying episode. During periods of disuse silt would accumulate, accompanied in some cases by collapses of chalk or silt from the sides.



Returning to the quarry after a while would necessitate some initial clearance, and the discarding of the exposed and weathered chalk, before fresh material could be reached, leading to a pattern of interspersed silt and redeposited chalk layers, as was observed in Trench 8 here.

- 5.3.16. In the upper part of the feature, the dumped layers of redeposited chalk largely disappear, giving way to a thicker accumulation of silt (layers 804 and then 803, or 818), suggesting either that erosion had largely ceased, or that quarrying had finished.
- 5.3.17. It is from this point that the deposition of human bones occurs. Layer 804 contained a largely complete neonatal burial in 804, accompanied by part of another neonate and an adult tooth, and possibly accompanied by a grave offering of a pot of mid-late 1st century AD manufacture. The succeeding deposit 803 was of very similar character, and this contained parts of another two neonatal skeletons, plus another largely complete pot, this time of 2nd-3rd century date.
- 5.3.18. The two pottery vessels probably indicate that this soil accumulated over at least a century, during which time a series of neonatal infants was deposited within it. No grave cuts for these were seen, but the absence of gnawing, and their survival at all, probably indicates that they were buried rather than simply dumped, as does the probable offering of a pot. This need not however have involved deep grave cuts or a huge mound of soil, simply excavating a shallow hollow and covering it with a shallow depth of soil scraped up from the immediate surrounding layer within the quarry.
- 5.3.19. Both the large features that were sampled in detail at the site (in trenches 46 and 8) have proved to be wide, to have irregular sides (and in the case of Trench 46, an irregular base), and are unlike the previously excavated shafts at Ewell, most of which were much narrower, were vertical-sided and fairly regular in shape. The features recorded in Trench 4 are of uncertain character. It was believed on site that 402, 404 and 409 represented several ditches. A possible continuation of 409 was found in Trench 4A, although this was considerably wider than 409, but conceivably it might represent more than one of the ditches in Trench 4. The other feature in Trench 4A does not however appear to be a continuation of any of the possible ditches in Trench 4. One other candidate for a possible continuation of these ditches is the WSW arm of the large feature in Trench 8, although its depth where sectioned on the east is much deeper than that in Trench 4 or on the west of the main quarry in Trench 8.
- 5.3.20. If these were ditches, however, they do appear to have run very far into the site, nor do they have returns further east or west. Alternatively the features seen in Trench 4 (including 413) could all be parts of another quarry with several deeper cavities, rather like that in Trench 46.
- 5.3.21. The other large features in trenches 5, 7 and 35 were only tested to a limited extent by machine. All shared a shallow shelving profile at the top, giving way to a near-vertical side lower down. This is a feature shared by previously excavated shafts of late Iron Age and early Roman date found at The Looe, and by an undated example at Priest Hill Farm, all further south along Reigate Road (Cotton 2001, Figs 3 and 13). The shallow part represents a weathering cone. The example at Priest Hill Farm was the only one of similar diameter to the examples found here, being over 9m across at the top. It had a shaft more than 5m across, and was at least 4.8m deep. It is possible that one or more of those at this site were also of this type. A few struck flints were recovered from the quarry in Trench 5, and a fragment of perforated fired clay from layer 403, but otherwise no dating material was recovered from them. They may be of prehistoric or Roman date, or conceivably of later date still.



- 5.3.22. In the late Roman period, a ditch was dug across the very north end of the site. This contained a varied collection of material including pottery, Roman tile, a stone weight and a nail.
- 5.3.23. The absence of any early medieval finds in the evaluation suggests that the material purportedly found within the site previously must relate to a very limited scale of activity, and the presence of only one medieval buckle and tile fragment suggests that the site was peripheral in this period as well. These finds may have made their way onto site while manuring, although their use as fields in the medieval period has not been demonstrated by the evaluation.

5.4 Significance (Fig. 13)

Mesolithic

- 5.4.1. The Mesolithic activity found at the site is potentially of considerable significance. A background of Mesolithic flint was found at the adjacent site of Hatch Furlong just 100m to the north-east, and other scatters of flint have been located at Epsom Road (OA 31) only 300m to the west, at Ewell Grove 500m to the north-west (OA 27; Pemberton and Harte 2011), north of The Looe 1km to the south-east (OA 6; Cotton 2001, fig. 1), at Priest Hill some 800m east of the site (OA 12), and an adze a similar distance to the north-east (OA20), so this is clearly an area of significant Mesolithic activity. In most of these cases however the material was residual in later features, or unstratified. The density of flint suggested by evaluation at the site may indicate an assemblage of approaching 2000 pieces in total.

Late Neolithic/Bronze Age

- 5.4.2. Struck flint of later date may belong to the Bronze Age, and possibly to the later Bronze Age, although it could also be of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. A leaf-shaped arrowhead (ie of early Neolithic date) was found c 200m south-east of the site (OA3), while a hollow containing a sizeable assemblage of Grooved Ware pottery was found at Hatch Furlong only 120m north-east of the site, and the site also produced a scatter of flint of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age character, but no concentrations. Bronze Age flint was found some 800m east of the site (OA12), and prehistoric flint of unspecified date much closer, only just north-east of the site (OA37), and may well also be of Bronze Age date.
- 5.4.3. The small pit found in Trench 19 at the site may also be of similar date. Such pits are sometimes found in isolation, but also often come in pairs or in groups of up to a dozen pits. This example appears to have contained very few finds, and so is only of limited significance, except in indicating the possibility of others on the site.

Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age

- 5.4.4. The late Bronze Age/early Iron Age gullies are part of a widespread pattern of activity at Ewell, with a little material of similar date at Hatch Furlong just to the north (Cotton and Sheldon 2010), later Bronze Age settlement at Ewell Grove to the north-west (OA 27), a late Bronze Age sword found 1km to the east (OA16), and early Iron Age features at 1km to the south-east (OA10). Iron Age settlement of unspecified phase was also found less than 150m to the west (OA33) and some 500m to the north-east (OA22). The main focus of activity at the site appears be confined to a relatively small area just north of the west corner, but its significance is enhanced by the possible association with the Bronze Age flints from the colluvial layer to the south, and to the quarry in Trench 46 adjacent, and potentially others of the quarries on the site.

- 5.4.5. The burial of individuals within pits is a fairly common occurrence in parts of Southern Britain in later prehistory, for example at Danebury in Hampshire (Cunliffe and Poole 1989) and in the Upper Thames Valley, for example at Little Wittenham (Allen *et al.* 2010). The deliberate placement of partial or disarticulated bones is also well known in these areas (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, 315). In the lower reaches of the Middle Thames valley, however, and in Surrey, such inhumation burials are almost unknown (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, 315-6). If the date of the crouched burial in Trench 46 is confirmed as late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, therefore, this would be a discovery of regional significance.
- 5.4.6. Although there are flint mines and quarries of much earlier date on the chalk of Sussex, quarries of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age are relatively unusual, and if the date is confirmed, this would also represent a significant discovery in itself. Other shafts of Iron Age date, spread over an area about 400m across, have been excavated at The Looe and at Priest Hill Farm south-east of the site, (OA 7; Cotton 2001, fig. 1), but most of these were of classic beehive form, although up to 3.5m deep, and of late Iron Age date (*ibid.*, 8-10 and 36-8). Only that at Priest Hill Farm, which was only partly investigated, but which was by far the largest example known from Ewell, perhaps 9m across and at least 4.8m deep, may perhaps have been earlier (Cotton 2001, 32-5 and fig. 13).
- 5.4.7. The significance of a quarry of this date with a burial at the base is also enhanced by the issue of its relationship to the later shafts and quarries found on this site and elsewhere at Ewell. The quarry in Trench 7, which produced only struck flints, could conceivably be earlier prehistoric, but despite the absence of later finds the flints are most probably residual, as they were in the quarry in Trench 8.

Roman

- 5.4.8. The early and middle Roman activity identified on the site appears to consist predominantly of quarry pits or shafts. No ditches or smaller pits certainly of this date were identified, and there were very few undated examples, suggesting that the site lay at or beyond the periphery of any contemporary settlement. Only in the late Roman period does a ditch appear containing domestic debris, and that only at the very north edge of the site, suggesting that the focus of occupation lies outside the site to the north.
- 5.4.9. Ritual shafts are a well-known category of Celtic and early Roman site in Britain (Green 1995), and Roman shafts are particularly common in Ewell. A group of ten was found in the mid-19th century on the north side of the A24 immediately north of the site (OA34), and finds from these are now in the British Museum. They ranged from 3-11m deep and dated to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Grimm 2011, 30). Although details are relatively few, at least one contained a decapitated dog, and another the remains of over a dozen dogs (J.Cotton pers. comm.). Another shaft was found in the 1970s at Hatch Furlong just north-east of this, north of Cheam Road and west of the A24 (Fig. 13; J Cotton pers. comm.). Hatch Furlong has since been excavated between 2006 and 2009, and has recovered more Roman shafts or quarries, as well as small ditched enclosures and a scatter of prehistoric material (Cotton and Sheldon 2008; Cotton and Sheldon 2010). Another group of shafts was found at The Looe during levelling in the 1940s and 1950s, nearly 1km south-east of the current site (Cotton 2001). Two of these were of late Iron Age date, showing that the tradition extended back before the Roman conquest. Within the town to the north-west further ritual deposits have been recovered from wells and other shafts (Bird 2004, 60-62 and fig. 27).

- 5.4.10. At the current site, although the chalk that underlies the site is covered by a considerable depth of later silts and sands in places, it seems likely that some at least of the large features were quarries dug for chalk. Unlike the shafts mentioned above, that in Trench 8 (like the potentially earlier example in Trench 46) was broad and irregular in plan, up to 10m across, and had an irregular profile. Its infilling was however less ordinary, including a number of neonatal burials, as well as an adult human tooth. The use of quarries for human burial in the Roman period is unusual, although the 'placed' skull and mandible of an adult male' was found within a middle Roman ritual shaft found at the Springhead Sanctuary in north-west Kent (Andrews *et al.* 2011, 80-83 and fig. 2.55; McKinley 2011, 5). This shaft also contained fragments of adult human bone in three other contexts, all of which could have belonged to the same individual, and neonatal bones were also found within the upper levels (McKinley 2011, 6). Locally, a Roman neonatal burial was also found in a pit or shaft at The Looe (Cotton 2001, fig. 3, Pit 2).
- 5.4.11. Roman neonatal burials have been found in a variety of contexts, few of them clearly formal, and their status is uncertain. Groups or scatters of neonatal burials, usually unaccompanied by grave goods, are often found in peripheral locations such as enclosure ditches around settlements, as at Barton Court Farm, Oxfordshire (Miles 1986), or at the Eton Rowing Course near Dorney, Buckinghamshire (Allen *et al.* 2000). At the latter site they were mixed in with deposits containing domestic rubbish, and also occurred in hollows within the settlement, which does not suggest particular care in their burial. The apparently casual disposal of neonatal infants has led to considerable debate about the significance attached to newborn fatalities in the Roman world. Certainly the classical world has plenty of stories about the exposure of unwanted newborn infants, although this was usually in forested or mountainous areas remote from settlement. The Roman author Pliny the Elder believed that a child 'did not obtain a soul until.....the age of teething....' (Philpott 1991, 101), and this has suggested to some that no special significance was attached to the burial of newborns in Roman Britain. McKinley however notes the high numbers of neonates in association with shrines and other ritual sites at Springhead, and suggests that this association may not have been accidental (McKinley 2011, 8-9).
- 5.4.12. The position at Reigate Road, Ewell, is further complicated by the animal bones that were also found within the quarry. These were predominantly those of dog, pig and horse, rather than the cattle and sheep/goat that normally predominate on Roman settlements. While dogs, and possibly even horses, might have been disposed of at the periphery of settlements, there is no reason why pigs should have been, and the presence of articulated parts of pigs suggests that deliberate selection of certain animal species may have been involved. One of the late Iron Age pits or shafts at The Looe contained the burial of a dog and of a complete pot at the base, while the larger early Roman Pit 2 contained the remains of dismembered dogs, ie partly-articulated skeletons (Cotton 2001, fig. 3).
- 5.4.13. In addition to the shafts already mentioned at Ewell and at Springhead in Kent, an important group of ten spanning much of the Roman period was found at Keston villa, Kent (Philp *et al.* 1999, 24-35, 42-4 and 72-5), only 15km east of Ewell. Both the Springhead shaft and many of those at Keston contained animal burials, particularly of dogs and pigs, although horses, sheep and cattle were also represented, and the arrangement of the bodies, and the fact that they were sometimes accompanied by whole pots and other significant finds, showed that the animals were also deliberately and carefully placed in these shaft (Locker in Philp *et al.* 1999, 145-155). Other part-



skeletons or groups of bone were found, again particularly those of dog, and these too are interpreted as deliberately deposited (ibid.; Grimm in Barnett *et al.* 2011, 25-8).

- 5.4.14. None of the fully excavated Keston examples was more than 5m across, nor was the shaft at Springhead, but a number of those at Keston were wider than deep, and although some were circular and regular in profile, others were not. One group of three, only partly investigated and among the largest, were immediately adjacent to one another, indeed intercut, which is reminiscent of the multiple cuts evident in Trench 8. Larger Roman quarries or shafts up to 10m across, some containing significant deposits of pottery (but not animal or human skeletons), have recently been found at Dartford (Simmonds *et al.* 2011).
- 5.4.15. Some of the Keston shafts did not contain animal skeletons or significant bone groups, and one of the first excavated, which only had cremated animals at the base, was originally described as a quarry, though later reinterpreted in the light of the character of the group as a whole. All of them were believed to have been dug specifically for ritual purposes, as they were largely infilled with chalk, making their function as chalk quarries seem untenable.
- 5.4.16. The features at the site clearly relate to the shafts already excavated at Ewell, and at Keston and Springhead in Kent, but there are also significant differences. Although the boundary between shaft and quarry was already blurred by the results from Keston, some of the Reigate Road features are very clearly quarries, or at least quarry-shaped, rather than shafts, extending the ritual practices evident in wells and shafts to another form of below-ground feature.
- 5.4.17. Turning to the detail, only two examples of articulated part-skeletons were found among the animals in the limited trenching at the site, the animal bones being otherwise mainly skulls or disarticulated bones. Parallels for this can be seen in the shafts of the late Iron Age and early Roman period at The Looe, perhaps indicating differences in rite between north-west Kent and east Surrey. In addition, only a single human bone was recorded from the shafts at Keston, and only a single neonatal burial at The Looe, though more were found in the shaft at Springhead (Locker in Philp 1999, 254; McKinley 2011, 5-6). These differences may however be due partly to the limited scale of excavation at Reigate Road.
- 5.4.18. The Reigate Road quarries are therefore related to a tradition of shaft-digging that is particularly well-known in east Surrey and north-west Kent, first recognised at Ewell itself, and increasingly well-understood from recent excavations in Kent. There is however clearly considerable variety within the group, and the Reigate Road group offer further evidence of this even from the limited investigation possible within an evaluation.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N – S
A NW – SE ditch was located at the northern end of the trench and cut across the top of a larger pit. The trench curved slightly to the south-west and was stepped at the southern end due to depth.					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil; underlying (100) soft, mid or-br clayey sand.	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [112], soft, mid yell-or sand.	-	-
103	Fill of ditch [105]	1.40	0.78	Basal fill of (105), underlying (101); firm, mid gy-br clayey sandy silt, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. chalk frags., occ. patches of burnt clay, occ. burnt stone frags.	Roman pottery, quern, stone thatch weight, CBM, nail	Late 3 rd – late 4 th century
104	Fill of pit [112]	0.84	0.25	Underlying (113); firm, light gy-br with light orange patches, freq. chalk flecks and frags. of degraded chalk, occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-
105	Cut of ditch	1.40	0.78	Filled with (103). Cuts (108)	-	Late 3 rd – late 4 th C AD
106	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (102) soft, yel-or clayey sand.	-	-
107	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [112], soft, mid yel-or clayey sand.	-	-
108	Fill of pit [112]	1.12	0.92	Cut by ditch [105]; loose, mid or-br clayey sand, freq. lenses of green sand.	-	-
109	Fill of pit [112]	0.92	0.20	Underlying 113; basal fill, loose, dark gr-br silty sand.	-	-
110	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (107), solid chalk.	-	-
111	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (110), yellowish, degraded	-	-



				chalk.		
112	Cut of large pit	1.86	1.46	Filled with (104) and (109), as well as (108), and (113). Cuts (102).	-	-
113	Fill of pit [112]	1.48	0.66	Underlying (108); soft, mid br-gr silty sand, occ. flint frags.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. A sondage was dug by machine at the southern end of the trench to check for possible linears running north/north-east from trench 8.				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		22
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil; underlying (200), soft, mid or-br clayey sand	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (201), soft, mid yel-or sand.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Machine dug sondages were excavated at the western and eastern ends of the trench to check for the continuation of possible linears from trench 8.				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; underlying (300), soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.81	Natural; underlying (301) soft, br-or clayey sand	-	-
303	Layer	-	0.22	Natural; underlying (302), compact, yell-white degraded chalk.	-	-



Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE – SW
A sequence of ditches was located halfway along the trench. The trench had a slight curve to the south-west.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	33
					Contexts	
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br clayey sand.	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil; underlying (400), mid or-br sandy silty clay.	-	-
402	Cut of ditch	1.20	0.79	Filled with (403). Cuts (412).	-	-
403	Fill of ditch [402]	1.20	0.79	Cut by [404]; soft, mid or-br sandy silty clay with occ. flint and chalk frags.	-	-
404	Cut of ditch	2.50	1.08	Filled with (405) and (406). Cuts (403).	-	-
405	Fill of ditch [404]	1.85	0.80	Underlying (406); soft, mid or-br clayey silt with mod. flint and occ. chalk frags.	-	-
406	Fill of ditch [404]	2.20	0.75	Underlying (401); soft, mid or-br clayey sandy silt with rare chalk and flint frags.	-	-
407	Fill of natural feature [413]	1.20	0.65	Underlying (408); soft, mid or-br and gy-br sandy silty clay with freq. flint and occ. chalk frags.	-	-
408	Layer	3.68	0.50	Colluvium; cut by [404], soft, mid gy-br sandy silt.	-	-
409	Cut of ditch	3.10	0.85	Filled with (410) and (411). Cuts (407).	-	-
410	Fill of ditch [409]	2.25	0.30	Underlying (411); soft, mid-dark or-br sandy clay with occ. chalk and flint frags.	-	-
411	Fill of ditch [409]	2.65	0.75	Underlying (408); soft, mid or-br sandy clay with occ. chalk and flint frags.	-	-
412	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [413], compact, light yel-white, degraded chalk with	-	-



				patches of or-br clayey sand.		
413	Cut of natural feature	1.20	0.50	Filled with basal fill (407). Cuts (412).	-	-

Trench 4A						
General description				Orientation		NW – SE
Trench contained a large feature at the north-west end, probably the continuation of ditches from trench 4. Possibly part of the continuation of the large feature in trench 8 seen at the base of the access ramp at the south-east end of the trench.				Avg. depth (m)		0.63
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		18
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400A	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br sandy silt.	Nails, iron bar, sheet and binding	-
401A	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil; underlying (400A), soft, mid gy-br silty sand.	-	-
402A	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [403A] compact, yel-white degrading chalk.	-	-
403A	Cut of large feature	6.50	-	Filled with (404A). Cuts (402A). Unexcavated.	-	-
404A	Fill of [403A]	6.50	-	Underlying (401A); soft, mid gy-br sandy clay with freq. chalk frags/flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
405A	Cut of possible feature	2.90	-	Filled with (406A). Cuts (402A). Unexcavated.	-	-
406A	Fill of [405A]	2.90	-	Underlying (401A); moderately compact, lt gy-br sandy clay with white flecks, freq. flint and chalk frags.	-	-



Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E – W
Trench contained a pit halfway along and a large feature at the eastern end that was not fully excavated. The trench was originally 33m long but was extended eastwards to expose the eastern limit of the large feature. The trench was stepped at the western and eastern ends due to depth.					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	45.50?
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br silty clayey sand.	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.62	Subsoil; underlying (500) firm, mid or-br clayey silty sand.	-	-
502	Fill of pit [503]	1.50	0.50	Underlying (501); moderately compact, light yel-br silty sand with freq. chalk flecks/frags, occ. sub-angular flint frags.	Struck flint.	-
503	Cut of circular pit	1.50	0.50	Filled with (502). Cuts (504).	-	-
504	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
505	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
506	Cut of large feature	13.40	-	Filled with basal fill (507), (508), (509), (510) and (511). Cuts (504). Not fully excavated.	-	-
507	Fill of [506]	1.10	0.17	Underlying (508); compact, light-mid gy-br sandy clayey silt with freq. chalk frags.	Struck flints	-
508	Fill of [506]	1.90	0.32	Underlying (509); moderately compact, mid gy-br sandy clayey silt with freq. chalk frags.	-	-
509	Fill of [506]	>1.20	>0.15	Underlying (510); friable, mid gy-br sandy silty clay with freq. flint frags and occ. chalk flecks. Fill not fully excavated.	-	-
510	Fill of [506]	10	>0.59	Underlying (511); soft, mid gy-br sandy silty clay with occ. chalk and flint flecks and frags. Fill not fully excavated.	Struck flint	-
511	Fill of	>4.74	0.40	Underlying (501); soft,	-	-



	[506]			mid gy-br sandy silty clay with rare chalk and flint frags.		
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Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		NW – SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench was stepped for the whole length due to depth.				Avg. depth (m)		0.90
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil; underlying (600), soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	CBM, pottery.	Med/pmed tile, 19C pottery
602	Layer	-	0.36	Colluvium; Underlying (601), soft, dark gy-br sandy silt.	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural; Underlying (602), compact, yel-white degrading chalk with patches of or-br clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NW – SE
Trench contains a large feature at the north-western end and some small linears at the south-eastern end. The trench was extended by 11.70m north to expose the northern edge of the large feature.				Avg. depth (m)		0.70
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; Underlying (700) soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	CBM	Roman tile fragment
702	Layer	-	-	Natural; Cut by [704], [706], [708], [710], [712], [714], compact, yell-white, degrading chalk with patches of mid or-br silty	-	-



				sand.		
703	Fill of [704]	0.85	0.20	Underlying (701); soft, mid or-br silty sand with mod. chalk flecks.	-	-
704	Cut of natural hollow	0.85	0.20	Filled with (703). Cuts (702).	-	-
705	Fill of [706]	0.80	0.16	Underlying (701); loose, mid-light or-br silty sand with freq. chalk and flint frags.	-	-
706	Cut of natural hollow	0.80	0.16	Filled with (705). Cuts (707).	-	-
707	Fill of [708]	0.18	0.15	Cut by [706]; loose, dark gy-br silty sand with freq. pea grit at base.	-	-
708	Cut of plough scar	0.18	0.15	Filled with (707). Cuts (702)	-	-
709	Fill of [710]	0.50	0.12	Underlying (701); loose, dark gy-br silty sand with mod. chalk frags.	CBM	Medieval flat roof tile
710	Cut of posthole	0.50	0.12	Filled with basal fill (709). Cuts (702)	-	-
711	Fill of [712]	>0.60	>0.30	Underlying (715); friable, red-br silty sand with freq. angular and sub-angular stones and chalk frags. Not fully excavated.	Potsherd	Roman, Mid 1 st – early 2 nd Century AD
	Cut of possible quarry pit	>0.60	>0.30	Filled with (711). Cuts (702). Not fully excavated.	-	-
713	Fill of [714]	0.25	0.20	Underlying (701); loose, dark gy-br silty sand with mod. chalk flecks and freq. pea grit at base.	-	-
714	Cut of plough scar terminus	0.25	0.20	Filled with basal fill (713). Cuts (714)	-	-
715	Layer	-	0.60	Colluvium; underlying (701), soft, mid or-br silty sand with mod. chalk flecks.	-	-



Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N – S
Trench contained a large quarry pit at the northern end. The trench was extended around the large feature to enable the excavation of a hand dug slot.					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	32.90
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	Pottery	Roman Samian pottery; 19C pottery
801	Fill of [828]	14.72	0.60	Underlying (800); moderately firm, dark gy-br silty sand with mod. chalk flecks.	CBM, Animal bone.	Post-med flat roof tile
802	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [826], [827] and [828], compact, yel-white degrading chalk - much rooting.	-	-
803	Fill of [828]	8.40	1.10	Underlying (801); moderately firm, red-br silty sand with mod. chalk frags. and occ. chalk flecks.	Pottery, stone, human bone, iron, animal bone, Roman hobnails	Late 2 nd – mid 3 rd Century AD.
804	Fill of [828]	4.68	0.56	Underlying (803); moderately firm, red-br silty sand with freq. chalk frags/flecks.	Pottery, brick and roof tile, animal bone, struck flint, human bone incl. skeleton 816	Mid – late 1 st Century AD pottery, Roman brick and roof tile
805	Fill of [828]	3.26	0.72	Underlying (804); firm, light gy-br sandy chalk.	-	-
806	Fill of [828]	1.52	0.36	Underlying (805); compact, light br-white redeposited chalk in a silt matrix.	-	-
807	Fill of [828]	2.86	0.38	Underlying (806); moderately compact, dark	Potsherd	Roman



				yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks.		
808	Fill [828]	of >1.16	>0.68	Underlying (807); moderately compact, dark yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	Animal bone	
809	Fill [828]	of 2.32	0.67	Underlying (808); firm, mid red-br chalky silt with occ. charcoal flecks.	Animal bone.	-
810	Fill [828]	of 2.30	0.78	Underlying SK816; firm, light gy-br sandy chalk.	-	-
811	Fill [828]	of 3.08	>0.28	Underlying (810); moderately compact, dark yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	-	-
812	Fill [828]	of >4.36	>0.80	Underlying (811) and (814); moderately firm, mid gy-br sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	Potsherd	Roman.
813	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
814	Fill [828]	of 1.20	0.70	Underlying (809); firm, light br-white, sandy silt with freq. flint frags.	-	-
815	Fill [828]	of >2.00	>0.40	Underlying (812); moderately firm, mid gy-br sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	-	-
816	Skeleton	N/A	N/A	Perinatal infant.	Human bone	
817	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
818	Fill [826]	of 8.70	1.32	Underlying (800); moderately firm, mid red-br silty sand with chalk frags/ flecks.	Animal bone, CBM, potsherd	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, Roman roof tile
819	Fill [826]	of 3.40	0.62	Underlying (818); moderately soft, mid red-br silty clay with mod. chalk flecks and occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-
820	Fill [826]	of 3.60	0.34	Underlying (819); moderately firm, dark yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-
821	Fill [826]	of >4.18	>0.80	Underlying (820); moderately soft, red-br silty clay with mod. chalk	-	-



				flecks and occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated		
822	Fill of [826]	0.76	0.70	Underlying (821); compact, light br-white redeposited chalk frags. in a silt matrix.	-	-
823	Fill of [827]	>6.20	>1.00	Underlying (822); moderately compact, dark yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	-	-
824	Fill of [827]	>5.26	>0.40	Underlying (823); moderately soft, mid red-br silty clay with chalk flecks and occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	Animal bone, burnt flint.	-
825	Fill of [827]	>3.20	>0.46	Underlying (824); moderately compact, dark yel-br silty chalk with occ. charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	-	-
826	Cut of large amorphous quarry pit with irregular sides.	9.14	>3.26	Filled with (822), (821), (820), (819), (818). Cuts (802), probably the same cut as [827] and [828]. Not fully excavated.	-	-
827	Cut of large amorphous quarry pit with irregular sides.	9.14	>3.26	Filled with (823), (824), (825) and (829). Cuts (802), probably the same cut as [826] and [828]. Not fully excavated.	-	-
828	Cut of large amorphous quarry pit with irregular sides.	14	>3.24	Filled with (801), (802), (803), (804), (805), (806), (807), (808), (809), (810), (811), (812), (814), (815) and SK816. Cuts (802), probably the same cut as [826] and [827]. Not fully excavated.	-	-
829	Fill of [827]	0.72	0.22	Underlying (825); soft, mid br-gy silty sand.	-	-



Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	NNW – SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	22	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br, sandy clay.	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil; underlying (300), soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (903), degraded chalk with patches of br-or clayey sand.	-	-
903	Layer	-	0.26	Natural; underlying (901), soft, or-br clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	N – S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. A very large sondage was dug along the northern 20m of the trench through the sands to look for the continuation of the feature in trench 8 but no sign was found.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil; underlying (1000), soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1002	Layer	-	1.35	Natural; soft, mid br-yel/or sand with flint.	-	-
1003	Layer	-	0.10	Underlying (1002). Layer of iron panning on top of chalk bedrock.	-	-
1004	Layer	-	-	Underlying (1003). Compact, slightly degraded chalk bedrock.	-	-



Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	NW – SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench was extended in two places to clarify the nature of the clayey sand – in both places it was clearly irregular in plan and in section, plus no cut was visible coming up through the sand, therefore it has been interpreted as a natural accumulation in natural undulations.				Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	37 (after extensions)	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil; underlying (1100), soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1102	Layer	-	1.40	Natural; underlying (1101), soft, mid or-br clayey sand with lenses of flint.	-	-
1103	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1102), compact, degrading chalk with lenses of or-br sand.	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	E – W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Two sondages were dug by machine to check the clayey sand deposit. It was a thick layer of naturally accumulated sand on top of a layer of iron panning and chalk. The stratigraphy was identical in both sondages.				Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33.30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil; underlying (1200) soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.63	Natural; underlying (1201), soft, dark yel-br clayey sand.	-	-
1203	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1204), compact, yel-white degraded chalk.	-	-
1204	Layer	-	0.12	Natural; underlying (1202), layer of iron panning on top of chalk.	-	-



Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Plough scar seen in SW end of trench running roughly E – W.					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	17
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; underlying (1300) soft, mid gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1301), compact white-yel degraded chalk with patches of or-br sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NNE – SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Plough scars seen in northern end of trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	33.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; underlying (1400), soft, gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1401), compact, yel-white degraded chalk.	-	-



Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	NNE SSW	-
Possible curvilinear feature 14m from northern end and a tree throw in the centre of the trench. Trench was stepped from c.14m from the northern end due to depth.				Avg. depth (m)	0.85	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33.50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br sandy clay.	CBM	Post-med flat roof tile
1501	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil; underlying (1500), soft, gy-br silty sandy clay.	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.52	Colluvium; underlying (1501), soft, mid or-br clayey sand.	-	-
1503	Fill of ditch [1504]	0.95	0.28	Underlying (1502), soft, mid or-br silty sand with freq. chalk flecks and occ. flint frags	-	-
1504	Cut of ditch	0.95	0.28	Filled with basal fill (1503). Cuts (1507)	-	-
1505	Fill of [1506]	1.20	0.31	Underlying (1502), soft, mid red-br silty sand with freq. flint nodules.	-	-
1506	Cut of tree throw	1.20	0.31	Filled with basal fill (1505). Cuts (1507).	-	-
1507	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [1503] and [1505], compact, yel-white degrading chalk.	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	NNE SSW	-
Trench devoid of archaeology, but including natural features.				Avg. depth (m)	1	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil; soft, dark blk-br, sandy clay.	-	-



1601	Layer	-	0.60	Subsoil; underlying (1600), soft, gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium; underlying (1601), soft, or-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [1605], compact, whitish-yel, degraded chalk.	-	-
1604	Fill of [1605]	0.15	1.40	Underlying (1602); firm, or-br with white flecks, clayey sand.	-	-
1605	Cut of natural feature	0.15	1.40	Filled with basal fill (1604). Cuts (1603).	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation	SE – NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand..	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil; soft, gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1702	Layer	-	0.61	Colluvium; underlying (1701), soft, gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1703	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1702), compact, whitish-yel, degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation	ENE – WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	16.90	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



1800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil; underlying (1800), soft, gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.11	Colluvium; underlying (1801), soft, light gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1803	Layer	-	-	Natural; underlying (1802), compact, yel-white, degrading chalk.	-	-

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench containing a small pit.				Avg. depth (m)		0.60
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.64	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil; underlying (1900), soft, gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.24	Colluvium; underlying (1901), soft, or-br, clayey sand.	-	-
1903	Natural	-	-	Cut by [1904]; compact, yel-white degrading chalk.	-	-
1904	Pit cut	0.41	0.10	Filled with basal fill (1905). Cuts (1903).	-	-
1905	Fill of pit 1905	0.41	0.10	Underlying (1902); soft, dark br-gy, silty clay.	Struck flint	

Trench 20						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but containing tree-throw holes.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		21.80
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



2000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2000), gy-br, silty clay.	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural; cut by [2003], compact, yel-white degrading chalk.	-	-
2003	Tree throw cut	0.78	0.12	Filled with basal fill (2004). Cuts (2002).	-	-
2004	Fill of [2003]	0.78	0.12	Underlying (2001); friable, gy-br, silty clay with occ. chalk frags.	-	-

Trench 21						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench contained a single feature at the south-western end.				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2101	Fill of possible pit [2102]	0.95	0.20	Underlying (2103); firm, gy-br, clayey silt with occasional frags. of degraded chalk.	-	-
2102	Cut of possible pit	0.95	0.20	Filled with basal fill (2101). Cuts (2104).	-	-
2103	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2100), gy-br, sandy clayey silt.	-	-
2104	Natural	-	-	Cut by [2102]; compact, yel-white, degrading chalk.	-	-

Trench 22			
General description		Orientation	N – S
Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)	0.41
		Width (m)	1.80
		Length (m)	33.20
Contexts			



context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2200), gy-br, silty sandy clay.	-	-
2202	Natural	-	-	Underlying (2201); compact yel-white, degrading chalk and soft, whitish-yel degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 23						
General description				Orientation	ENE – WSW	
Trench containing two possible ditches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.93	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	34	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2300) gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
2302	Layer	-	0.47	Colluvium; underlying (2301), soft, or-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2303	Ditch cut	1.00	0.49	Filled with basal fill (2304) and (2305). Cuts (2309).	-	-
2304	Fill of ditch [2303]	0.80	0.19	Underlying (2305); soft, or-br, sandy silty clay with occ. flint and chalk frags.	-	-
2305	Fill of ditch [2303]	1.00	0.32	Underlying (2302); soft, or-br, sandy silty clay with occ. flint and chalk frags.	-	-
2306	Ditch cut	0.91	0.37	Filled with basal fill (2307) and (2308). Cuts (2309).	-	-
2307	Fill of ditch [2306]	0.59	0.13	Underlying (2308); soft, dark yel-br, silty clay with occ. flint frags.	-	-
2308	Fill of ditch [2306]	0.91	0.29	Underlying (2302); soft, or-br silty clay with occ. flint and chalk frags.	-	-
2309	Natural	-	-	Cut by [2303] and [2306].	-	-



Trench 24A						
General description					Orientation	E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil; underlying (2400), soft, gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural; compact, yel-white degrading chalk with patches of soft br-yel sandy clay/degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 24B						
General description					Orientation	NW – SE
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
24000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
24001	Natural feature cut	0.62	0.16	Filled with basal fill (24002). Cuts (24003).	-	-
24002	Fill of [24001]	0.62	0.16	Underlying (24004); soft, gy-br silty clay.	-	-
24003	Natural	-	-	Cut by [24001]; compact, yel-white, degrading chalk.	-	-
24004	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil; soft, underlying (24000) gy-br, silty clay.	-	-

Trench 25			
General description		Orientation	E – W



Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)	0.95			
		Width (m)	1.80			
		Length (m)	33			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2500	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	Nails, horseshoe nails	Post-medieval
2501	Layer	-	0.60	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2500), gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
2502	Natural	-	-	Underlying (2501); compact, whitish-yel, degraded chalk and soft br-or clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	N – s
Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)			0.70	
		Width (m)			1.80	
		Length (m)			33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	Iron nails, ring, slag, melted lead waste	Modern
2601	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2600), gy-br, clayey silty sand.	-	-
2602	Natural	-	-	Underlying (2601); whitish-yel degraded chalk and yel-or sand.	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)			0.41	
		Width (m)			1.80	
		Length (m)			33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



2700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	Iron screw thread, block	Modern
2701	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2700), gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
2702	Natural	-	-			

Trench 28						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2800	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	Iron bolt, nail, wire, slag	Modern
2801	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; soft, underlying (2800) gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium; soft, or-br, clayey sand.	-	-
2803	Natural	-	-	Underlying (2802); compact, yel-white degrading chalk.	-	-

Trench 29						
General description				Orientation		ENE – W SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.86
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil; underlying (2900), soft, gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
2902	Natural	-	-	Underlying (2903); compact, yel-white	-	-



				degraded chalk and soft, br-or clayey sand.		
2903	Layer	-	0.34	Underlying (2901); soft, or-br, sandy silty clay.	-	-

Trench 30						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.60
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	Nail, spanner	Modern
3001	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; soft, underlying (3000), gy-br, clayey silty sand.	-	-
3002	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3001); whitish-yel chalk and dark br-or sand.	-	-

Trench 31						
General description				Orientation		NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.58
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		16.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil; soft, underlying (3100), gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
3102	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3101); soft, whitish-yel degraded chalk and yel-or sand.	-	-

Trench 32						
General description				Orientation		NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.57



				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	17	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	Iron spike	-
3201	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil; underlying (3200), soft, gy-br, silty sand	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium; underlying (3201), soft, or-br, sandy clay.	-	-
3203	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3202); compact, off white, degraded chalk and soft, or-br, silty sand.	-	-

Trench 33						
General description				Orientation	NE – SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	32.70	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	Iron horseshoe	Post-medieval
3301	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil; soft, underlying (3300), gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium; underlying (3301), soft, or-br, sandy clay.	-	-
3303	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3302); soft, br-yel, clayey sand and compact, whitish-yel degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 34						
General description				Orientation	E – W	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.80	



					Length (m)	32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	Iron strip	-
3401	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil; underlying (3400), soft, or-br, sandy silt.	-	-
3402	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3401); soft, or-yel silty sand.	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NE – SW
Trench containing ditch and large quarry pit.					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	33.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3500	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	Iron nail, bar, horseshoe aluminium sheet	Modern
3501	Layer	-	0.60	Subsoil; underlying (3500), soft, gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
3502	Ditch cut	1.80	0.58	Filled with basal fill (3503) and (3504). Cuts (3508).	-	-
3503	Fill of 3502	0.96	0.40	Underlying (3504); soft, gy-br, silty sand with occ. flint frags.	-	-
3504	Fill of 3502	1.52	0.44	Underlying (3501); soft, gy-br, silty sand with occ. flint.	-	-
3505	Fill of 3507	>4.35	0.48	Underlying (3501); firm, or-br, sandy clay. Not fully excavated.	-	-
3506	Fill of 3507	>3.70	>0.46	Underlying (3505); firm, or-br, clayey sand with mod. sub-angular to sub-rounded flint frags. Not fully excavated.	-	-
3507	Quarry pit	>4.35	>0.88	Filled with basal fill (3506) and (3505). Cuts (3508).	-	-



3508	Natural	-	-	Cut by [3502] and [3507]; soft, or-yel sand.	-	-
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Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	N – S
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	Iron rod, wire, electrical fitting, medieval cu alloy belt buckle	modern
3601	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; underlying (3600), soft, gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
3602	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3601); soft, yel-or sand.	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	N – S
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	33.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3700	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	Iron nut and bolt	Modern
3701	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil; underlying (3700), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
3702	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3701); soft, br-yel and br-or sand.	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	N – S



Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)	0.71			
		Width (m)	1.80			
		Length (m)	33.40			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	Iron rod	-
3801	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil; underlying (3800), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.72	Colluvium; underlying (3801), soft, or-br, sandy silty clay.	-	-
3803	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3802); soft, mottled yel-or sand and degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 39						
General description		Orientation	NW – SE			
Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)	0.68			
		Width (m)	1.80			
		Length (m)	34			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3900	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	Iron rod and nails	-
3901	Layer	-	0.39	Subsoil; underlying (3900), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
3902	Natural	-	-	Underlying (3901); soft, yel-or clayey sand with patches of degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 40			
General description		Orientation	NE – SW
Trench with colluvial layer containing flints below the subsoil, part of the same deposit seen in trenches 41 and 45		Avg. depth (m)	0.41
		Width (m)	1.80
		Length (m)	33.70
Contexts			



context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	Nails, tack	Modern
4001	Layer	-	0.49	Subsoil; underlying (4000), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4002	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4003); soft, gy-yel clayey sand.	-	-
4003	Layer	-	0.50	Colluvium; underlying (4001), soft, yel-br sandy silt =4104	Struck flint, CBM, animal bone	Later Bronze Age or early Roman fired clay

Trench 41						
General description				Orientation		E – W
Trench containing a colluvial deposit in the centre below the subsoil, part of the same deposit seen in trenches 40 and 45.				Avg. depth (m)		1.10
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4100	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil; underlying (4100), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.96	Colluvium; underlying (4101), soft, yel-br silty sand.	-	-
4103	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4107) and (4108); soft, or-yel sand with patches of degraded chalk.	-	-
4104	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium; underlying (4102), soft, yel-br, silty sand.	Struck flint, potsherd	Mesolithic flint, late Iron Age/early Roman potsherd
4105	Spit in 4104	-	0.10	Top spit of layer 4104 in Test Pit 1, overlying 4107	Struck flint	
4106	Spit in 4104	-	0.10	Top spit of layer 4104 in Test Pit 2, overlying 4108	Struck flint	
4107	Spit 2 in 4104	-	0.05	2nd spit of layer 4104 in Test Pit 1, below 4105	-	
4108	Spit 2 in 4104	-	0.05	2nd spit of layer 4104 in Test Pit 2, below 4106	-	



Trench 42						
General description				Orientation		NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.90
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		17.60
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.60	Subsoil; underlying (4200), soft, gy-br, silty sandy clay.	-	-
4202	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4201); yel-or sand and degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 43						
General description				Orientation		NE – SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.78
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		16.80
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil; underlying (4300), soft, gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
4302	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4301); or-yel sand and degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 44						
General description				Orientation		N –SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		1.09
				Width (m)		1.80
				Length (m)		33.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



4400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; underlying (4400), soft, gy-br, silty sand.	Glass bottle	-
4402	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4401); yel-or sand and degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 45						
General description				Orientation	N – S	
Trench with colluvial deposit containing struck flint, part of the same deposit seen in trenches 40 and 41.				Avg. depth (m)	0.95	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	43.85	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4500	Layer	-	0.44	Buried topsoil; underlying (4505), soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.62	Subsoil; underlying (4500), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4502	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
4503	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium; underlying (4501), friable, light yel-br, silty sand with occ. flint frags.	Struck Flint	
4504	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4503); soft, br-yel, sand.	-	-
4505	Layer	-	0.50	Modern turf and made ground; loose, blk-br, sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 46						
General description				Orientation	N – S	
Trench containing a large quarry or shaft at the south end.				Avg. depth (m)	1.23	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	33	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4600	Layer	-	0.64	Modern turf and made ground; loose, dark blk-br,	-	Modern



				sandy silt with plastic, tarmac and nylon rope.		
4601	Layer	-	0.34	Buried topsoil; underlying (4600), firm, dark blk-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4602	Layer	-	0.78	Subsoil; soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4603	Skeleton	N/A	N/A	Adult human, overlying (4615).	Human Bone	-
4604	Quarry pit cut	1.55	1.20	Part of [4616]; filled with basal fill (4615), SK4603 and (4614). Cuts (4606).	-	-
4605	Layer	-	0.31	Colluvium; underlying (4602), soft, dark or-br, sandy clay.	-	-
4606	Natural	-	-	Cut by [4616]; yel-or sand with patches of degraded chalk.	-	-
4607	Fill of 4616	5.52	0.68	Underlying (4602); soft, gy-br, sandy silt with occ. chalk and flint frags.	Human bone	-
4608	Fill of 4616	3.14	0.56	Underlying (4607); moderately compact, gy-br, sandy silt with freq. chalk and flint frags. Mod. Rounded pebbles and occ. charcoal.	-	-
4609	Fill of 4616	2.40	0.42	Underlying (4617); soft, gy-br, sandy clay with occ. chalk flecks, mod. flint frags. and occ. charcoal.	-	-
4610	Fill of 4616	1.34	0.35	Underlying (4609); soft, gy-br, sandy silt with rare flint frags.	-	-
4611	Fill of 4616	3.32	0.70	Underlying (4608); soft, gy-br, sandy silt with mod. chalk flecks/frags. Mod. Flint frags. and occ. pebbles.	-	-
4612	Fill of 4616	3.48	0.96	Underlying (4618); soft, gy-br, sandy silt with freq. chalk and flint flecks/frags. and mod. pebbles.	-	-
4613	Fill of 4616	0.94	0.58	Underlying (4618); soft, gy-br, sandy silt with freq. chalk and flint frags. Freq. Pebbles.	-	-
4614	Fill of 4616	1.60	0.80	Underlying (4612) and over SK 4603; soft, gy-br	-	-



				with or. patches, sandy silt with mod. clay lumps, pebbles, flint frags. and chalk frags.		
4615	Fill of 4616	1.40	0.50	Underlying SK4603; soft, gy-br with or. patches, sandy silt with mod. clay lumps, pebbles, flint frags. and chalk frags.	LBA/EIA potsherd	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?
4616	Cut of quarry pit	7.30	3.20	Filled with basal fills (4613) and (4615). Cuts (4606).	-	-
4617	Fill of 4616	3.0	0.48	Underlying (4611); loose, light yel-white with gy-br veins, chalk frags. in a sandy silt matrix with occ. flint frags.	-	-
4618	Fill of 4616	1.92	0.50	Underlying (4610); moderately compact, whitish-yel, clayey sandy silt with freq. chalk frags., mod. flint frags. and pebbles.	-	-

Trench 47						
General description				Orientation	E – W	
Trench devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.76	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	32.40	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.47	Subsoil; underlying (4700); soft, gy-br, sandy clay.	-	-
4702	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4701); soft, yel-or sand with patches of degraded chalk.	-	-

Trench 48			
General description		Orientation	NNW – SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology.		Avg. depth (m)	0.76
		Width (m)	1.80



					Length (m)	32.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4800	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil; underlying (4800), soft, gy-br, clayey sand.	-	-
4802	Natural	-	-	Underlying (4801); compact, whitish-yel, degrading chalk.	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	NE – SW
Trench initially devoid of archaeology, but containing curvilinear ditch (not excavated) in extension to the north.					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	32.20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4900	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4901	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil; underlying (4900), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
4902	Natural	-	-	Cut by [4903]; soft, light yel-br degraded chalk with patches of or-br sandy clay.	-	-
4903	Ditch cut	2.05	-	Filled with (4904); cuts (4902). Not excavated.	-	-
4904	Fill of 4903	2.05	-	Underlying (4901); firm, gy-br, silty sand with freq. flint frags. Not excavated.	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	E – W
Trench containing ditch or gully.					Avg. depth (m)	0.82
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	11
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date



no		(m)	(m)			
5000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.64	Subsoil; underlying (5000), soft, gy-br, sandy silt.	-	-
5002	Natural	-	-	Cut by [5002]; soft, yel-or sand with patches of degraded chalk.	-	-
5003	Fill of 5004	0.60	0.20	Underlying (5001); firm, reddish-br silty sand with occ. chalk frags.	Struck flint.	Later prehistoric
5004	Ditch cut	0.60	0.20	Filled with (5003). Cuts (5002).	-	-
5005	Fill of 5006	0.30	0.22	Underlying (5000); firm, dark gy-br, silty sand with occ. chalk, cbm and coal frags.	-	Post-medieval
5006	Posthole cut	0.30	0.22	Filled with (5005). Cuts (5001).	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	WNW – ESE
Trench containing ditch at west end. Probable continuation seen in Trench 49.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	12
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil; soft, dark gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil underlying (5100), soft, gy-br, silty sand.	-	-
5102	Natural	-	-	Mixed yell and or sands; flint and chalk at E end	-	-
5103	Ditch or gully cut	1.30	0.32	Filled by (5104). Cuts (5102)	-	-
5104	Fill of 5103	1.30	0.32	Under 5105; firm, gy-br silty sand with freq. flint.	LBA/EIA Pottery, struck flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, later Bronze Age struck flint
5105	Fill of 5103	-	0.50	Under (5101); firm, gy-br, silty sand with freq. flint.	-	-

Abbreviations: blk = black, br = brown, or = orange, yel = yellow, gy = grey, gr = green, occ = occasional, mod = moderate, freq = frequent, frags = fragments.

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction and summary

B.1.1 The flint assemblage from Reigate road, Surrey amounted to 151 pieces of struck flint, 20 pieces of burnt unworked flint (682g) and 31 natural fragments (Table 1). These were strongly focussed around three trenches (Trenches 40, 41 and 45) in which the same horizon was found. Beyond this a few contexts contained small but interesting assemblages, while the remaining flints represent a light background scatter.

Table 1. Breakdown of the flint assemblage by category

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	100
Blade	16
Bladelet	4
Blade-like flake	5
Blade index	25/125 (20.00%)
Irregular waste	15
Crested flake	1
Core single platform flakes	1
Core fragment	1
Denticulate	1
Notch	1
Retouched flake	4
Retouched other	2
Total	151

No. burnt	5/151 (3.31%)
No. broken	28/151 (18.54%)
No. retouched	8/151 (5.30%)

B.1.2 Much of the flint was generally in good condition, with light or no edge damage and a very light patina. Burning is quite low while levels of breakage are fairly typical. Retouch levels are slightly higher than normal, but in redeposited assemblages tools tend to be over-represented.

B.1.3 The assemblage appears to contain two distinct and chronologically widely-separated phases of activity in very similar surface condition, mostly coming from the same deposit. The bulk of the assemblage is typical of middle-late Bronze Age industries, although some early Bronze Age assemblages from southern England are also not particularly well-knapped. The second smaller component to the assemblage consists of a group of well-made blade forms. Cores and formal tools were quite rare, were largely chronologically undiagnostic, and all were related to flake reduction, either as the blank utilised for the tool or as the knapping product from the core. Less formal tools such as miscellaneous retouched flakes dominate the retouched assemblage.

Methodology

B.1.4 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Bradley 1999), general condition was noted and dating was



attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet.

- B.1.5 During the initial analysis additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999).
- B.1.6 Technological attribute analysis included the recording of butt type (Inizan et al. 1993), termination type, flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Raw material and condition

- B.1.7 The flint displays some variation in surface condition and degree of edge damage, but in general the assemblage is in good condition (121/144, 84.03%). The flints display a fresh condition (60) or have low levels of edge damage (61). Moderate levels of edge damage was present on 19 pieces, while heavy edge damage was limited to just four pieces, all recovered from the colluvial horizons (15.97% in poor condition). The flints also generally had low levels of patina (88) or displayed unpatinated surfaces (35) (87.86%). Moderate, heavy and very heavy levels of patina were present on ten, five and two flints respectively (12.14%).
- B.1.8 Cortex was present on approximately two thirds of the assemblage (101 out of 151 pieces). The flint displayed a range of cortical surfaces, indicating that many sources were utilised here. Weathered surfaces suggestive of glacial or riverine gravels were present on 68 of the 101 flints displaying cortex (67.33%), chalk cortex was present on 13 (12.87%), while the distinctively banded Bullhead Beds flint accounted for nine examples (8.91%). Flints utilising thermal surfaces were also present (5/101, 4.95%) and there were a few heavily rolled pieces (4/101, 3.97%) and two indeterminate examples (2/101, 1.98%). The proportion of cortical pieces is high, and indicates that much of the assemblage is likely to be of later prehistoric date; the number of flakes per core tends to be lower in later prehistoric assemblages compared to early prehistoric ones, resulting in far less inner debitage.

Overall composition

- B.1.9 Material of two main periods appears to be present. The majority of the material could date to any part of the Bronze Age, and indeed, this group may in fact span that period, possibly continuing into the early Iron Age. Many of the pieces display hard-hammer technology (60.4%), struck from cortical, unprepared or thermal platforms with high levels of cortical material and few negative scars in variable flaking patterns. Such an assemblage would be seen as typifying the middle-late Bronze Ages. Many of the tools and the core and core fragment recovered from here could also easily belong to this phase of activity.
- B.1.10 The second group consists of a number of very well-made blades, usually struck from single platform cores (90%) and displaying soft-hammer technology (70%), often with heavily prepared platform margins with high levels of edge abrasion. These blades are of a good size and might date from any period between the late Upper Palaeolithic through to the early Neolithic. The quality of the blades however perhaps argues against a Neolithic date, while the rarity of possibly upper Palaeolithic material also makes such a date unlikely for the blade component of the assemblage. It therefore seems likely that the blade component of this assemblage is Mesolithic in date.

Provenance

B.1.11 The struck flint originated from just 14 contexts (Table 2). Of these, five (4003, 4104-4106 and 4503) were different parts of the same deposit in Trenches 40, 41 and 45, and accounted for 114 of the 151 struck flints (75.5%). Solitary flints were recovered from four contexts, of which one was in layer 510, top fill of feature 506, from another of whose fills (507) there were another four flints. Three flints were present in pit fill 1905, another three in gully fill 5003 and eight in gully fill 5104, and 15 pieces were found in quarry or shaft 828 in contexts 803-804.

Table 2. Composition of the assemblage by context and context group

Context group	Context	Blade	Bladelet	Bladelike	Flake	Core	Irreg waste	Retouched flake	Tool/ other retouched	Total
Ditch 104	103				1					1
Pit 503	502	1								1
Quarry 506	507				3				1 Notch	4
	510				1					1
Quarry 828	803	1			7		2	2	1 Piercer/knife	13
	804				2					2
Pit 1904	1905	1			2					3
Topsoil	2900							1		1
Colluvial deposit	4003	1		2	25		6			34
Colluvial deposit (incl. 4105/4106)	4104	8	2	3	32 (+3)	1	3 (+3)	1	1 Denticulate, 1 piercer/denticulate	58
Colluvial deposit	4503	3	2		16		1			22
Ditch 5004	5003				2	1				3
Ditch 5103	5104	1			6	1 Crested flake				8
Totals		16	4	5	65	3	9	4	4	151

B.1.12 The largest element came from the deposit in trenches 40, 41 and 45, which accounted for 114 flints, or 75.5% of the total assemblage. Here, the assemblage was a mix of early and late debitage with few tools (3/114, 2.63%) and a single multi-platform flake core, all from context 4104. The proportion of blades within this deposit was very similar to that elsewhere across the site (21.64% and 20.0% respectively), and while this may simply reflect the fact that most of the flints came from this deposit, context 4104 and its sub-samples 4105 and 4106 contained higher blade levels (27.08%), while context 4003 generally lacked blade forms (10.71%). The assemblage also shows a marked concentration of early forms (small finds (sf) 30-49), suggesting some patterning to the material within the deposit (see Fig. 3).

B.1.13 Pit fill 1905 contained just three flints consisting of one blade and two flakes. The flints are fresh and may indicate an early prehistoric feature, but cannot be dated more closely.



- B.1.14 Ditches or gullies 5004 and 5103 were found in adjacent trenches. Fill 5003 in gully 5004 contained two flakes and a core fragment focused on flake reduction. One of the flakes was typically later prehistoric in form. Fill 5104 in gully 5103 contained a similar group of largely later prehistoric flakes in fresh condition that could be contemporary with the pottery also found in this fill. It also contained a fine blade and one crested flake that are likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.
- B.1.15 Quarry pit early fill 507 contained three flakes and a notch on a flake, and later fill 510 another flake. All are probably later prehistoric.
- B.1.16 Roman quarry pit fills 803/804 contained 15 flints including three retouched pieces. These appear to indicate a mix of dates with a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age combination tool, a piercer-knife, while a retouched broken flake could arguably be some form of early backed blade. Not enough of its length however survives to confirm this, and it could instead be a form of backed simple knife. The remaining flints from this quarry comprise flakes (10) or irregular waste (2).

Discussion

- B.1.17 The fresh appearance of the material from the deposit in Trenches 40, 41 and 45 indicates that this was not exposed for long before burial, and was little disturbed thereafter. In addition, some clustering of the blade material is evident within Trench 41. It is regrettable that no samples were taken to sieve for microdebitage, which would have helped establish the context of the flints in this deposit.
- B.1.18 Despite these factors, however, the mix of technologies (soft and hard hammer) present, and thus the apparently diverse dates of the flints within the deposit, supports the view that this deposit was probably colluvial in origin, and that the flints may have been derived from a little further upslope.
- B.1.19 The assemblage recovered by limited sampling from the buried deposit at Reigate Road, while small, suggests that a considerable number of struck flints could be present across the whole of the deposit. The potential for recovering a sizeable assemblage from any further investigation of the colluvium here is great, while a small number of later, and potentially contemporary, assemblages recovered from gullies and quarries indicates a second potentially significant assemblage when development takes place.
- B.1.20 One of the problems with the assemblage is the lack of diagnostic elements, and if further work is undertaken this will hopefully allow the age of the two components to be pinned down more closely. This is particularly problematic with the blade component given the wide range of periods (late Upper Palaeolithic, early or later Mesolithic or early Neolithic) that it could represent.

Recommendations

- B.1.21 The recovered assemblage is of low to moderate potential. Some further analysis could be undertaken of the major debitage components, but given the uncertainty over the date of this material, such analysis is probably not warranted. Further work on the site has the potential to recover later prehistoric flint assemblages in contemporary features, and of uncovering a significant early prehistoric assemblage.

B.2 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman pottery recovered from the evaluation was quantified within context groups by sherd count and weight in grammes. The assemblage totalled 139 sherds and 1669g. The pottery was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, assess condition, and provide spot dates. Fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard guidelines for Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2008). Vessel forms were given simple descriptions (Table 3).

Description

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
103	18	268	Necked jar with hooked rim (R30), R39, O10, C11	L3-L4
711	1	5	Body sherd with rouletted decoration (R10)	?M1-E2
800	1	15	?S30 burnt (Drag. 18/31 or 31)	M2-E3, residual
803	40	607	Folded beaker (R30) – near complete (SF2), bead-rimmed dish or bowl (O20), necked jar (R30), everted-rim jar (B20/R50), ?S20	L2-M3
804	71	714	Near-complete everted-rimmed round-bodied jar (SF3) with lattice decoration (Highgate Wood B ware), R30 body sherd	M1-L1
807	1	4	R30 body sherd	Roman
812	1	6	R30 body sherd	Roman
818	1	6	AF3 body sherd	LBA/EIA
4104	2	9	E80 body sherd	LIA/ER
4615	1	10	FA3 body sherd	LBA/EIA
5104	2	25	FA3 body sherds	LBA/EIA
TOTAL	139	1669		

Table 3: Prehistoric and Roman pottery

- B.2.2 The earliest pottery was recovered from contexts 818, 4615, and 5401. The pottery was generally small and abraded and comprised body sherds, making identification, and therefore dating, uncertain. Flint (F) and/or sand (A) were the principal components of the medium coarse (scored as 3 on a scale of 5), handmade, pottery, pointing to a later prehistoric date, plausibly Bronze Age or early Iron Age.
- B.2.3 Grog-tempered pottery (E80) from context 4104 has a late Iron Age or early Roman date (that is, mid-late 1st century AD), and is potentially contemporary with a Highgate Wood B ware jar and medium-sandy reduced ware sherd (S30) in context 804 and a fine grey ware sherd (R10) in context 711, which have been assigned an early Roman date.
- B.2.4 Pottery of mid Roman date was collected from contexts 800 and 803. A base fragment of a dish in Central Gaulish samian ware (R30) from context 800 dated to the mid 2nd or early 3rd century, though was found with post-Roman pottery and is likely to be residual. Context 803 contained a folded beaker and necked jar in medium sandy reduced ware (R30), a bead-rimmed dish or bowl (possibly copying a samian ware prototype) in sandy oxidised ware (O20), and an everted rim jar in a black-burnished-type ware (B20/R50). The group dates to the late 2nd to mid 3rd century.
- B.2.5 The late Roman period is represented by a group from context 103 comprising a jar in fabric R30, Alice Holt/Farnham ware (R39), fine oxidised ware (O10), and shelly ware (C11).



Discussion

- B.2.6 Prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from Reigate Road. The prehistoric pottery was consistent with a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date, although no forms were identified, and so some caution should be applied. It is possible that the pottery is of earlier, or indeed later, date.
- B.2.7 Pottery dating to the early, middle and late Roman period was represented. The small amount of grog-tempered ware (excluding the Highgate Wood B ware jar) may indicate a late Iron Age phase, though equally it could belong to the early Roman phase of activity.
- B.2.8 The condition of the pottery is mixed. The overall mean sherd weight of the assemblage is 12g, indicating that sherds were fairly small. The prehistoric pottery is slightly more fragmented than the Roman pottery, having a mean sherd weight of 10g, compared with 12g for the Roman material.
- B.2.9 Typically, a fragmented assemblage suggests that the pottery has undergone multiple episodes of discard, disturbance and redeposition, with its final location being away from where it was originally used and discarded. However, the folded beaker from context 803 and the Highgate Wood B ware jar from context 804 were near-complete, albeit as fragmented as the rest of the pottery, having mean sherd weights of 15g and 10g respectively, suggesting that areas of early and mid Roman domestic activity were reasonably close to the features in which the pottery was found.
- B.2.10 Given the size of the assemblage, little can be said about the status of the settlement from which the pottery derived, although the presence of samian ware (S20 and S30) hints at settlement of at least moderate status.
- B.2.11 It is recommended that the pottery from the evaluation be integrated with any additional pottery collected from the site and recorded fully as part of a wider programme of analysis.

B.3 Assessment of the post-Roman pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction

- B.3.1 A total of 11 sherds of pottery weighing 150g was recovered from three contexts. Most of this is of later post-medieval date. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. No further work is recommended. Pottery fabric codes used are those of the Museum of London (MoLA).
- B.3.2 **Context (601)** Spot-date c 1805-1900. Description: 6 sherds (107g). Mostly large fresh sherds. Includes 1 fairly worn body sherd from a jug/jar in Staffordshire-type refined white earthenware (REFW, c 1805-1900). 2 fresh body sherds from two probably 19th-century flowerpots in unglazed red earthenware or 'terracotta' (PMR). Three sherds from a minimum of two vessels in Surrey/Hampshire red border ware (RBOR) including a dish base with internal clear glaze and two worn sherd from the rim area of a second glazed dish (both probably 17th-18th century).
- B.3.3 **Context (702)** Spot-date c 1780-1900. Description: 3 sherds (22g). Fresh rim sherd from a flowerpot (PMR). Paler body sherd probably from the flat base of a second



flowerpot. Fresh wheel-thrown body sherd (12g) in hard oxidised orange-brown earthenware with a broad grey core - probably early post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE c 1480-1600, possibly 'Cheam redware'?).

- B.3.4 **Context (800)** Spot-date c 1820-1900. Description: 2 sherds (21g). Fresh body sherd in modern English stoneware (ENGS) from a cylindrical ink/blacking bottle with light brown salt glaze externally. Slightly worn rim sherd from a flowerpot (PMR). A sherd of Roman Samian ware also in the same context (see Roman spot-dates).

B.4 Clay tobacco pipes

by John Cotter

- B.4.1 Two pieces of clay pipe weighing 9g were recovered from two contexts. These have not been separately catalogued but are described below. No further work is recommended.
- B.4.2 **Context (800)**, Spot-date: 19th century. Description: 1 slightly worn small stem fragment (4g). Slender with a stem bore diameter of c 1.5mm, probably 19th century.
- B.4.3 **Context (1500)**, Spot-date: 17th to early 18th century. Description: 1 slightly worn small stem fragment (5g). Fairly slender with a stem bore diameter of c 3mm, probably 17th to early 18th century.

B.5 Ceramic building material and fired clay

by Cynthia Poole

Introduction and Methodology

- B.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material amounting to 36 fragments (3450g) and a single fragment of fired clay (16g) were recovered from six trenches. The tile includes both Roman and post-Roman material and details are summarised by context in Table 4 below. The assemblage has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, which can be expanded to encompass any future work or may be deposited with the archive as it stands. The material has been quantified, identified to form, dimensions recorded and other features noted. Preservation is average: the mean fragment weight of 94g is on the low side, but abrasion is generally light. No complete tiles are present and the only complete dimension is thickness.

Fabrics

- B.5.2 Fabrics have been assessed and assigned to broad categories. The majority of the tile is sandy containing variable quantities of poorly sorted sand (fabrics C and D), some also containing small red ferruginous grits (fabric B) or mica (fabric M). Two examples were made in a fabric containing coarse red and cream clay pellets (fabric E), which is similar to a type found in Winchester and Hampshire. The same fabrics had been used for both Roman and post-Roman tile, except that the presence of mica was only noted in Roman tile. Clay sources for tile and brick production are available from the Tertiary clays (Reading Beds and London Clay) throughout the London and it is likely the material was produced locally or at regional centres.

Table 4. Quantification of the ceramic building material

Ctxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot date	Th	Comments
103	1	96	Brick	M	RB	28	
103	5	551	Brick/flat	B	RB	29	
103	1	54	Flat/flue	E	RB	16	
103	2	220	Flat/teg	B	RB	28	
103	2	220	Tegula	D	RB	20, 22	Flange type A 26mm wide , 33-37mm high.
601	1	78	Brick	E	Med/Pmed	>35	
601	1	9	Indet	C	RB	0	
601	1	20	Roof: flat	D	Pmed	11	
601	3	145	Roof: peg	C	Med	13, 14	Large circular peg hole with slightly thickened clay encircling it, 15→11mm dia centred 27mm from top edge.
701	1	2	Indet	Sandy	RB	0	
709	1	47	Roof: flat	C	Med	14	
801	1	52	Roof: flat	C	Pmed	13	
804	1	432	Brick	B	RB	46	
804	1	247	Brick	B	RB	31	
804	1	497	Brick	M	RB	36	
804	2	224	Brick	C	RB	34	
804	7	192	Brick/flat	M	RB	18-22mm	
804	1	163	Flat/teg	B	RB	18-20mm	
804	1	80	Imbrex	B	RB	20-24mm	
818	1	54	Imbrex	B	RB	13	
1500	1	67	Roof: flat	D	Pmed	12	
4003	1	16	Ov/hearth furniture?	Sandy	BA-RB?	26	Small fragment of fired clay with flat smooth moulded surface pierced by circular perforation 20mm dia.
Total	37	3466					MFW 94g

The fired clay

B.5.3 A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from context 4003. It was made in a sandy laminated clay containing quartz sand and grit, clay pellets and flint grits. It had a single flat smooth moulded surface pierced by circular perforation 20mm dia and had a surviving thickness of 26mm. Fired clay can be difficult to date precisely unless identifiable to a limited number of diagnostic forms, being in use throughout the later prehistoric period and continuing into the medieval. The general character of this piece suggests a prehistoric or Roman date. The perforation could indicate some form of perforated pedestal or plate. The perforation is not precisely at right angles, which could point to a triangular brick of Iron Age date, but the divergence from a right angle is only slight and the diameter is somewhat large for the perforation of a triangular brick. It is more likely to derive either from a cylindrical pedestal of MBA type with a slightly domed convex end pieced by an axial perforation or perhaps a LBA pyramidal type with a horizontal perforation.

The Roman tile

B.5.4 The Roman tile accounted for the majority of the assemblage (28 fragments, 3041g). The two largest groups came from a ditch and quarry pit in trenches 1 and 8 respectively. Two other fragments were found in subsoil in trenches 6 and 7. The assemblage was dominated by brick, which probably includes several types based on the variations in thickness. Most are likely to derive from the smaller bessalis and pedalis types, but one thicker example could represent a larger type such as lydion or sesquipedalis. Only a single fragment each of imbrex and tegula were identified, though the unidentifiable flat tile includes possible examples of both, as well as a possible fragment of flue tile. The Roman assemblage is typical of non-villa Roman rural settlement with the emphasis on brick and flat tile, which could be reused in the

construction of minor structures such as ovens, hearths and corndriers. A number of fragments have evidence of burning suggesting such re-use. The material does not indicate the use of tile in the construction of masonry buildings, but was probably obtained for re-use at this settlement in the course of rebuilding, refurbishment or demolition of masonry buildings at another location within the local area.

The post-Roman brick and tile

- B.5.5 A small quantity (8 fragments, 409g) of post Roman CBM from trenches 6, 7, 8 and 15. Most of this was found in topsoil or subsoil layers apart from one piece in a posthole (710) and another in the uppermost fill of a Roman quarry pit. Most pieces are fragments of flat roof tile, one of which retained a circular peghole 15mm diameter. The tile was 11-14mm thick and included pieces of both medieval and post-medieval date, though none could be more closely dated. A single fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick was also found. Abrasion was generally moderate and it is likely that most pieces were incorporated into the soil as a result of agricultural practices such as manuring during the medieval, post-medieval or modern period.

B.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

- B.6.1 A total of three items of stone were retained during the evaluation. A total of 15 tiny fragments of lava were recovered from ditch fill 103. None are diagnostic as they are so small, but all are likely to be from a rotary quern. This context also produced a complete large weight. The weight is made of a very fine grained greensand, and is of a large 'shouldered' form. It weighs 2.2kg and at this weight is very unlikely to have functioned as a loom weight. It is perhaps more likely to have served as a thatch weight and the wear on both faces could certainly have been caused by movement against a surface during suspension. Weights of this size and general form are typically middle Iron Age in date. Shouldered examples are less common than those of oblong form, but have been recovered from sites in Kent such as the A2 (Shaffrey 2012, 254) and St Stephen's College, North Foreland (Gardner 2006) as well as on the Isle of Wight (Tomalin 1987, 88). This example may have been curated or stored for later use before finally being deposited in the ditch, or it may be a later example of the use of large weights.

Table 5. Catalogue of worked stone

Contex	SFN	Function	Notes	Size	Weight	Lithology	Illust
103		Rotary quern fragment	Tiny rounded fragments of lava, presumably from rotary quern		37	Lava	No
803	2	Unworked pebble	Small rounded flat stone with a small amount of damage. There is no evidence that this was used or worked but it was found inside a ceramic vessel under a large flint so was presumably significant in some way	22 x 6mm	10	Flint	No



103	1	Large shouldered weight	Shouldered weight with the perforation running side to side through the projection. Both faces of the weight are worn extremely smooth suggesting that it rubbed against other stones. Shoulders are not quite evenly removed. Base is flat and slightly smoothed so that the stone can sit on end. There are grooves running into the perforation - these look more like manufacturing marks than wear marks from rope as they are mainly around the lower edges and not above the hole. The inside of the hole is not smooth. The weight is burnt. The hole is approx 10mm diameter but not regular	190 x 142 x 82mm	2243	Greensand. Very fine grained grey stone with dark flecks, presumably glauconite, and inclusions of mica	Yes
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B.7 Metal finds

by Ian R Scott

Introduction

5.4.19. There are some 65 metal objects (73 fragments), comprising 57 iron objects (64 fragments), 3 copper alloy (4 fragments), 1 copper alloy and iron object, 1 copper alloy object with ceramic fittings, 2 non-ferrous alloy objects, and 1 lead object. The finds have been recorded and the data entered onto a spreadsheet.

Provenance

5.4.20. Almost all the metal finds were recovered from topsoil contexts. The only finds not from topsoil are an incomplete hand-made nail from fill 103 of a ditch of Roman date in Trench 1 and four hobnails and an incomplete hand-made nail from context 803, an upper fill of a shaft or quarry of Roman date.

Composition of the assemblage

5.4.21. The metals assemblage is dominated by nails (n = 23) and miscellaneous fragments of bar, strip, sheet, etc (n = 19). In addition there are 5 objects that cannot be identified with certainty. These are a long tapering spike of square section (L: 366mm) (context 3200), a possible domed lid made of copper alloy sheet (D: 87mm) and a probable electrical fitting comprising a Y-shaped copper alloy object with small attached ceramic elements on the two shorter arms (L: 54mm) (both context 3600). From context 3800 there is an encrusted iron rod with a possible flattened blade at one end (L: 180mm), and a piece of iron rod bent into an elongated S-shape (L: 136mm) (context 3900).

5.4.22. The only tool is a flat spanner stamped from sheet rather than cast or forged (context 3000). There are pieces of two horseshoes, both post medieval or more recent, from contexts 3300 and 3500, and a probable horseshoe nail from context 2500. The only personal item is a small medieval copper alloy buckle with buckle plate from context 3600. The buckle is plain but of a type current in the later 14th century. The only possible household object is a moulded iron knob that looks like the knob from a domestic poker (context 2600). There is a small number of structural fittings including an eroded screw (context 2700), a long thin bolt or rivet attached to a fragment of strip (context 2800), a U-staple (context 3600) and a modern nut and bolt (context 3700).

5.4.23. The only interesting metal find from topsoil is the medieval buckle from context 3600, the remaining topsoil finds are for the most part not closely datable.



B.8 Glass

by Ian R Scott

- 5.4.24. There are just 2 pieces of vessel glass. There is a complete small bottle in amber glass (Ht: 110mm), with screw cap closure (context 4400). The bottle was made in an automatic moulding machine and dates to the 20th century or later. The second piece of glass a body sherd from a cylindrical bottle in colourless glass with moulded lattice(?) pattern (context 1500) probably also dating to the 20th century or later.



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

by Alice Rose

Introduction

C.1.1 This report presents the results of an osteological analysis of one discrete articulated adult individual (Sk4603), one neonatal individual (Sk816) and disarticulated adult and neonatal human remains from contexts (4607), (803) and (804).

C.1.2 Sk 4603 was buried in a very tight crouched position, lying on its back with the upper body twisted towards the right side. The burial was located in cavity [4604] close to the base of a large quarry pit 4616 in Trench 46. One associated potsherd suggests that skeleton 4603 was probably Late Bronze Age (LBA) or Early Iron Age (EIA). The other skeletal remains were recovered from successive fills within a Roman quarry in Trench 8.

Methodology

C.1.3 Osteological examination of the human skeletal remains was carried out following accepted standards for analysis of skeletal remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Skeletons were examined to estimate, where appropriate, sex, age and stature and to record any skeletal pathology. Disarticulated bones were also examined to estimate the minimum number of individuals present (MNI) by assessing the bones present and the number of repeated elements. Where possible, sex, age, stature and pathology of the disarticulated remains was also recorded.

Results: Articulated Remains

Table 6: Summary of articulated human remains

Skeleton No	Context No	Completeness	Fragmentation	Surface Condition	Sex	Age Category	Age Estimation	Stature
4603	4614	75-100%	Low	Grade 1	F	Prime Adult	26-35yrs	148cms
816	804	51-75%	Medium	Grade 2	N/A	Neonate	40weeks (fetal)	N/A

C.1.4 Sk4603 was 75-100% complete. Most elements were present, with the notable exception of the left distal femur, left tibia and fibula and left foot, due to post-mortem disturbance. Overall preservation of the skeleton was good with only slight, patchy erosion to the bone surface (consistent with Grade1 after McKinley 2004, 16). Less than 25% of the skeleton was fragmented (classified as 'low' – see Table 6).

C.1.5 The sex of Sk4603 was estimated to be female. The skeleton was very gracile and the skull and the pelvis exhibited very feminine traits, in addition, the measurements of specific skeletal elements, such as the diameter of the head of the humerus and the femur, were within the female range (Chamberlain 1994; Bass 1987). Based on degenerative changes on the auricular surface of the pelvis (Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002; Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) and the degree of dental attrition of the molar teeth (Miles 1963), age was estimated to have been 26-35yrs (prime adult). By employing the maximum length of the femur in the appropriate regression equation

(Trotter 1970), the individual's stature was estimated to be 148.20cms \pm 3.72 (4 foot 10 inches).

- C.1.6 Sk4603 exhibited considerable dental wear and dental disease, with carious lesions on the left and right mandibular first molars, the left mandibular second premolar, the left maxillary canine and the left maxillary third molar. A periapical cavity was present at the left mandibular second molar. Maxillary left and right first and second molars and right maxillary third molars have been lost ante-mortem, with remodelling of the alveolus. Non-specific bone inflammation was observed on the mandible, on the left and right lateral mandibular corpus, and was likely to be related to the caries and periapical lesion seen in left and right mandibular first molars. Sk4603 also exhibited slight osteophytes (new bone formation on joints) on the margins of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebral bodies and slight osteophytes on the left and right elbow joints and right knee. Possible healed periostitis (inflammation of the bone periosteum) was present on the right tibia, with striated new bone formation on the medial and lateral midshaft.
- C.1.7 Sk816 was 51-75% complete. Much of the skull and most longbones were present but many small bones, such as the hands and feet were not. Overall preservation of the skeleton was fair, with moderate surface erosion of the bones (consistent with Grade 2, after McKinley 2004, 16). 25-75% of present bone was fragmented (classified as medium- see Table 6). Age was estimated using stage of epiphyseal fusion and measurement of the left tibia and indicates 40 weeks (fetal) (Scheuer and Black 2000) meaning age at death was around birth (neonate). No pathology was observed.

Results: Disarticulated remains

Table 7. Summary of disarticulated human remains

Context Nr	Fragmentation	Surface Condition	MNI	Age
4607	High	Grade 2	1	Adult
803	Medium	Grade 2	2	Neonate
804	High	Grade 2	2	Adult & Neonate

- C.1.8 Context 4607 comprised fragments of a distal right femur and a proximal right tibia. Condition and size suggest these could be from one individual. Overall preservation of the skeleton was fair, with moderate surface erosion of the bones (consistent with Grade 2, after McKinley 2004, 16). >75% of present bone was fragmented (classified as medium- see Table 7). Sex could not be estimated as none of the necessary elements (e.g. skull and pelvis) were present. Age was estimated as adult as all observable epiphyses were fused (Scheuer and Black 2000). A more specific age range could not be estimated as, again, none of the necessary indicators (e.g. the auricular surface and pubic symphysis of the pelvis) were present. No pathology was observable but there were pronounced enthesophytes (new bone formation at attachment of tendons or ligaments) present on the soleal (popliteal) line of the tibia.
- C.1.9 Context 803 comprised several long bones and a left illium, all from a subadult. Age was estimated using measurement of the left radius and illium and indicates 40 weeks (fetal), meaning age at death was around birth (neonate) (Scheuer and Black 2000). Based on the size of the bones and lack of repetition of elements, most of the bones could be from one individual, except for a third radius, therefore the minimum number of individuals (MNI) in this context was 2 (2 neonates).
- C.1.10 Context 804 comprised a neonatal left and right femur and a tibia midshaft which were co-mingled with Sk816, as well as an adult incisor. The sieved sample <3> from context



(804) contained several small, highly fragmented and largely unidentifiable pieces of human bone. The surface of the bone was moderately eroded (consistent with Grade 2 after McKinley 2004, 16). The minimum number of disarticulated individuals (MNI) for this context is estimated to be 2 (1 adult, 1 neonate) based on a lack of repeating elements.

Potential for further study

- C.1.11 The skull of Sk4603 is complete and well preserved and would be suitable for full metrical analysis. This data could be utilised with discriminant function analysis programs such as CRANID and FORDISC to compare Sk4603 to other world-wide populations, allowing assessment of ancestry.

Summary and Conclusions

- C.1.1 In summary there was a minimum of 7 individuals recorded in the osteological analysis – 1 discrete articulated adult (26-35yrs), 1 discrete neonate, 3 disarticulated neonates and 2 disarticulated adults. The articulated adult Sk4603 was in remarkably good condition, particularly considering the potential age of the skeleton (LBA-EIA). Whilst few pathologies were observed on this skeleton, the quantity and variety of dental disease present is high and potentially unusual for a prime adult of this period. The neonates were also interesting due to their quantity and also the similarity in age. All of the neonatal bones recovered from RDD14 appear to be of a similar size and therefore a similar age at death. It is not possible to determine whether these neonates died before, during or shortly after birth. Previous studies have utilised the 'neonatal line' to determine whether a neonate was liveborn or stillborn (Scheuer and Black 2000, 162). This technique unfortunately cannot be employed in this instance as it relies on microscopic analysis of the teeth and no neonatal teeth were recovered from Reigate Road.

C.2 Animal bones

by Lena Strid

Introduction and Methodology

- C.2.1 A total of 435 hand-collected animal bone fragments were recovered from this site (see Table 8 below). Over 90% of the assemblage came from quarry pit 828 dated to the Roman period. The remaining bones came from Roman ditch 105, other than a very few from deposit 4003, the flint-bearing and possibly colluvial layer.

Table 8. Location of the animal bones and number of fragments by species

	Ditch 105 (fill 103)	Quarry pit 826	Colluvial layer 4003
Cattle	5	28	
Sheep/goat	2	4	
Pig	3	68	
Horse	1	64	
Dog	1	41	
Medium mammal	3	5	
Large mammal	9	13	3
Indeterminate	13	172	
TOTAL	37	395	3
Weight (g)	791	6268	16



- C.2.2 The bone condition was generally good to fair, less than 10% of the bones were in poor or very poor condition. Six bones showed traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs. Burnt bones were absent.
- C.2.3 The bones were identified and fully recorded by L. Strid using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to osteological identification manuals. For the calculation of the number of identified fragments per species (NISP) all identifiable fragments were counted, although bones with modern breaks were refitted. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated on the most frequently occurring bone for each species, using Serjeantson's (1996) and Worley's (Strid 2012) zoning guides, and taking into account left and right sides. The weight of bone fragments has been recorded to give an idea of their size and as another means of quantification.
- C.2.4 Tooth wear was recorded using Grant's tooth wear stages (Grant 1982). For ageing, Habermehl's (1975) data on epiphyseal fusion was used. Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. Large bones were measured using an osteometric board to an accuracy of 1 mm.
- C.2.5 A full record of the assemblage, documented in a Microsoft Access database, can be found with the site archive.

Species composition of the assemblage

- C.2.6 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog, with bones from the last three animals especially common, although many of the horse remains were loose teeth (Tables 8 and 9).

Table 9. Element representation by species in quarry 826/828

	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Indeterminate
Skull	1			3	3			
Mandible	1		3		9			
Loose teeth	8	1	9	50	9			
Atlas	1							
Axis	1							
Vertebra			9				2	
Rib			22			1	2	
Sacrum			1					
Scapula			1					
Humerus	2		1	2	3			
Radius	2		2	1				
Ulna	1		1	1	2			
Carpal bones				2				
Metacarpal	5		1					
Pelvis	3		2		3			
Femur			1	1	2			
Patella			1					
Tibia		3	4					
Fibula			2		2			
Calcaneus	1		1					
Astragalus	1							
Metatarsal			2		2			
Phalanx 1	1		2	1				
Phalanx 2			1	1				
Phalanx 3				1				
Lateral metapodial			2	1				
Long bone						4	9	
Indeterminate								172
TOTAL	28	4	68	64	41	5	13	172

- C.2.7 Remains from at least five dogs were present, with mandibles the most common element. The inter-species frequency is different from that of most Roman assemblages, where cattle and sheep/ goat are usually the most common animals (Hesse 2011), perhaps indicating that the quarry pit at Reigate Road was not used for ordinary domestic refuse from the settlement.
- C.2.8 Site photographs show two sets of articulated remains: one vertebral column and one hind leg, both from pig. It is unclear from the site records whether other bones from the quarry pit were articulated or not. However, the pig element distribution suggest that fill 824 contained at least one set of mandibles, one rib cage with spine and one right fore limb and hind limb. These units could theoretically come from the same animal. The element distribution of other species is less clear (Table 9). Some of the dog skulls may articulate with mandibles but the skulls were too fragmented to test this hypothesis. As there are more dog mandibles in the quarry pit than skulls, however, the dog remains may represent secondary deposition of semi-disarticulated material. Scavengers may also have accessed the deposited remains and helped to disarticulate the carcasses.
- C.2.9 A small number of bones could be ascribed a minimum age at death (Table 10-11). Due to the small sample size it is not possible to extrapolate animal husbandry strategies, but the data does not contradict the general view of Roman multi-purpose cattle and sheep/goat husbandry, where sub-adult animals were slaughtered for meat and the remainder of the flock kept as breeders, milk and wool producers and draught oxen, and only slaughtered as adults past their prime. Pigs were raised for meat, and due to their high fecundity and growth rate, were mostly killed as sub-adults after reaching maximum size (Maltby 1994).

Table 10. Tooth wear and estimated age of sheep/goat and pig, following Grant (1982), Halstead (1985), O'Connor (1988) and Payne (1973)

Species	dp4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Estimated age
Cattle	j				8-29	8-30 months
Sheep/goat	k	g	e		23-30	1-3 years
Pig		j	e	a	30	Sub-adult
Pig		g	e	b	29	Adult

Table 11. Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse following Habermehl (1975), fusion stages follows Serjeantson (1996).

		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion	1		6
	Mid fusion	1		4
	Late fusion	1		
Sheep/goat	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			2
	Late fusion			
Pig	Early fusion			5
	Mid fusion	9	1	
	Late fusion	1		
Horse	Early fusion			4
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion	2		
UNPHASED		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			
Pig	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			

C.2.10 A withers' height of 122cm could be calculated on a cattle metatarsal, using Foch (1966), but due to fragmentation it was not possible to calculate withers' height for horse and dog, although differences in the distal humeral breadth suggest that dogs of at least two sizes were present. This is also apparent in the cranial remains, where one pair of mandibles has a 8-12mm smaller tooth row length than the other five measured mandibles (Table 12-13).

Table 12. Cranial measurements of dog, following von den Driesch (1976).

Element	Side	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	
Skull										16.1	
	Left									16.5	
											17.6
Mandible	Left	101.4	69.7	63.0	58.4	31.4	32.7	28.4	18.8		
				74.1	65.3	37.4	37.4	33.1	21.2		
								32.1	19.3		
	Right					34.2			19.8		
					62.3	58.2	30.9			18.2	
			80.5		74.1	68.8	34.9	40.4	34.2	20.8	
					71.0	66.6	36.3	35.6	30.3	21.4	

Table 13. Post-cranial measurements of cattle, sheep/goat and dog, following von den Driesch (1976).

Species	Element	GL	Bp	SD	Bd
Cattle	Metatarsal	224.0	44.5	25.9	51.3
Sheep/goat	Tibia				23.4
					24.8
Dog	Humerus				24.7
					37.0

C.2.11 Bones with butchery marks include a cattle humerus with an axial chop mark on the posterior side of the trochlea, indicating disarticulation of the elbow joint, and a cattle axis with transverse chop marks on the ventral side, suggesting removal of the head. A rib from a medium mammal had been chopped off mid-rib.

C.2.12 Two dog mandibles were the only pathological bones in the assemblage. One had pre-mortem tooth loss of the fourth premolar and the other mandible had absorption of the alveoles at the second molar and an absent third molar. The latter may be a congenital trait or pre-mortem tooth loss.

Discussion

C.2.13 Dogs and other animals including pigs were sometimes accorded special burial, or used for sacrificial offerings, in Roman and pre-Roman Britain and Europe. Entire skeletons of dogs have been found in deep pits, wells and shafts, for example at Keston in north-west Kent (Locker in Philp *et al.* 1999, 24-34), and both skeletons and skulls at Springhead Sanctuary (Grimm in Barnett *et al.* 2011, 25-8), but the significance of the apparently largely disarticulated remains at Reigate Road is less clear.

C.2.14 No further work is required on this small sample of bones. However, if further excavations take place on the site, the bones should be included in the full excavation report.



C.3 Charred plant remains and other environmental remains

- C.3.1 No charred plant remains other than small and scattered charcoal flecks were observed during the evaluation, nor any molluscan or waterlogged remains, so no samples were taken specifically for these.
- C.3.2 No environmental remains other than animal bones were recovered incidentally from the environmental samples that were taken for human bone or for finds.



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APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Animal Husbandry Land, NESCOL, Reigate Road, Ewell
Site code:	RDD14
Grid reference:	NGR TQ 244 619
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	27th May to 2nd July
Area of site:	5.5 ha.

Summary of results: A 5% evaluation of the site, largely consisting of trenches 33m long and 1.8m wide, was carried out for Scott Brownrigg on behalf of NESCOL, according to a WSI agreed with Tony Howe and Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council. Archaeological remains were largely confined to the north side of the site, and comprised material of several periods and types.

A deposit containing a scatter of struck flint was found in 3 trenches on the west side of the site. The flints were of two periods, Mesolithic and Bronze Age, and occurred in densities of 4-10 per m². Although there were clusters of small numbers of blades, the evidence suggests that the material was probably mixed, and had perhaps been moved downslope for a short distance by colluvial action.

A single small pit containing several struck flints was found on the east side of the site, and may represent an earlier prehistoric feature. Otherwise flints occurred as residual finds in later features in the north part of the site.

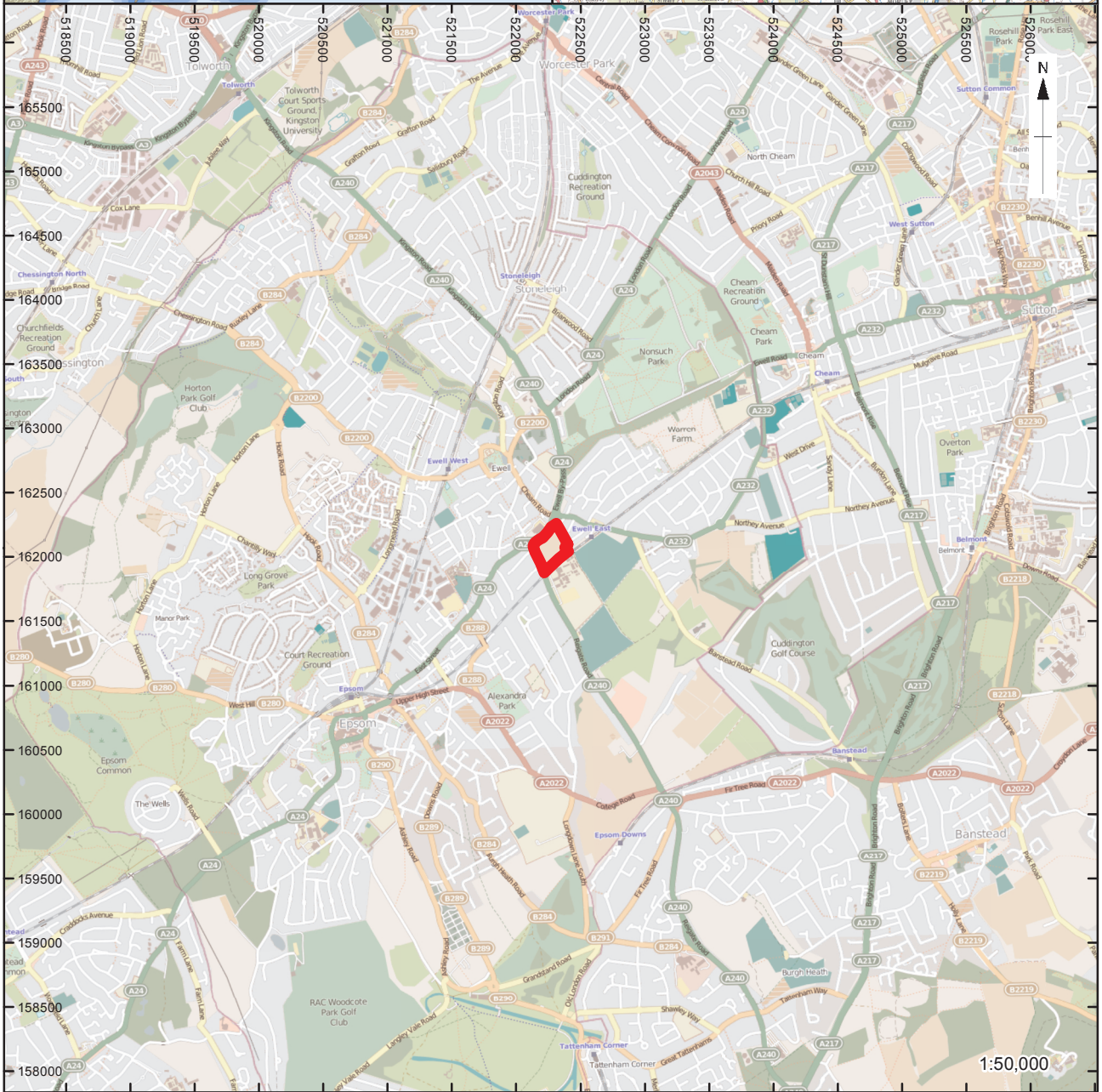
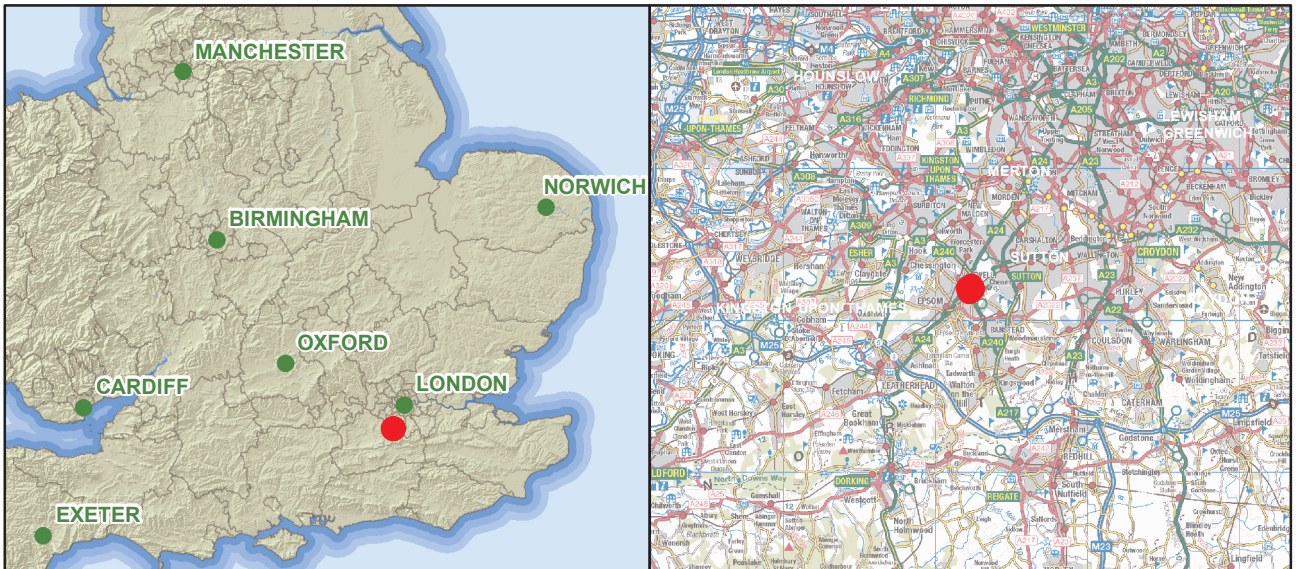
In the north-west part of the site, a large irregular shaft or quarry over 7m across and some 3.2m deep contained the crouched, but partly disarticulated, body of an adult male at the base, overlying a single sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery. The only other finds were further human bone fragments from the final fill. North-east of this were two or three gullies containing pottery and struck flints of similar date.

East of this was an area of further quarries or shafts, mostly very large and irregular. One of these had a slot excavated to a depth of nearly 3m by hand, but was not bottomed. The fills that were excavated were of Roman date, and the upper fills contained two largely complete pots, the lower dating to the late 1st or 2nd century AD, the upper one to the late 2nd or 3rd century, indicating a relatively slow infilling. The upper pot lay adjacent to a deposit of neonatal infant bones, and was possibly deposited as a grave offering. Further infant bones were found within the fills, and the animal bones included two part-pig skeletons and were dominated by dog, pig and horse bones, suggesting deliberate selection of these species for deposition. Several others of these features were tested by machine, but were not bottomed. One contained only a few struck flints, the others were devoid of finds. These shafts or quarries add to a large collection of Roman shafts already known from Ewell, although the Iron Age shaft is at present unique.

In the late Roman period a ditch was dug across the very north edge of the site, and was filled with domestic rubbish. This is on the same alignment as the metalled road found at Hatch Furlong just to the north, and may be respecting it.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Bourne Hall Museum in due course, under accession number RDD14.

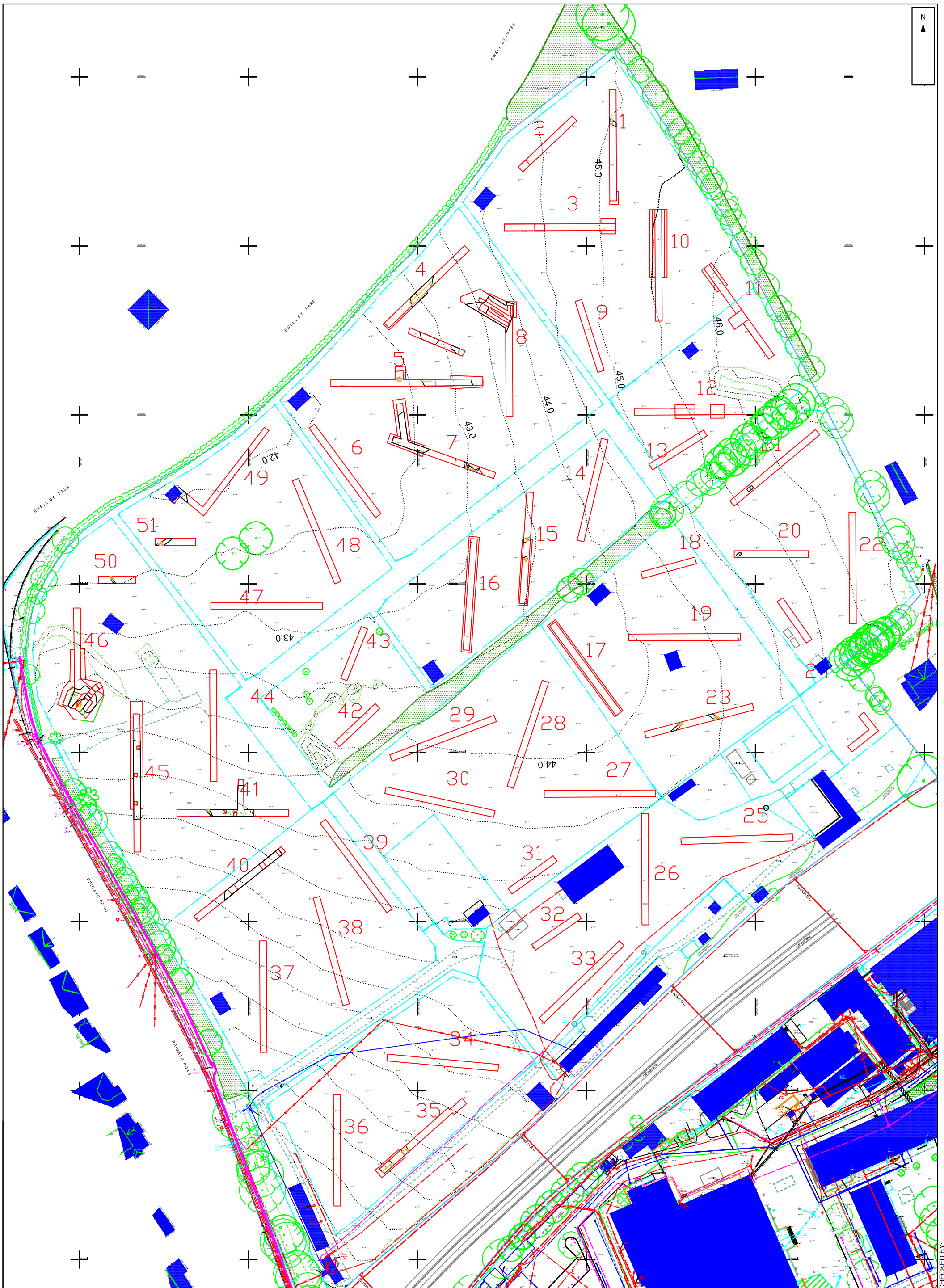




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Figure 1: Site location



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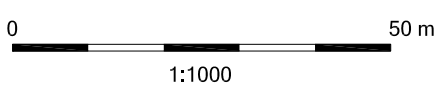


Figure 2: Site plan showing location of trenches and their extensions, and the extent of archaeological deposits and features

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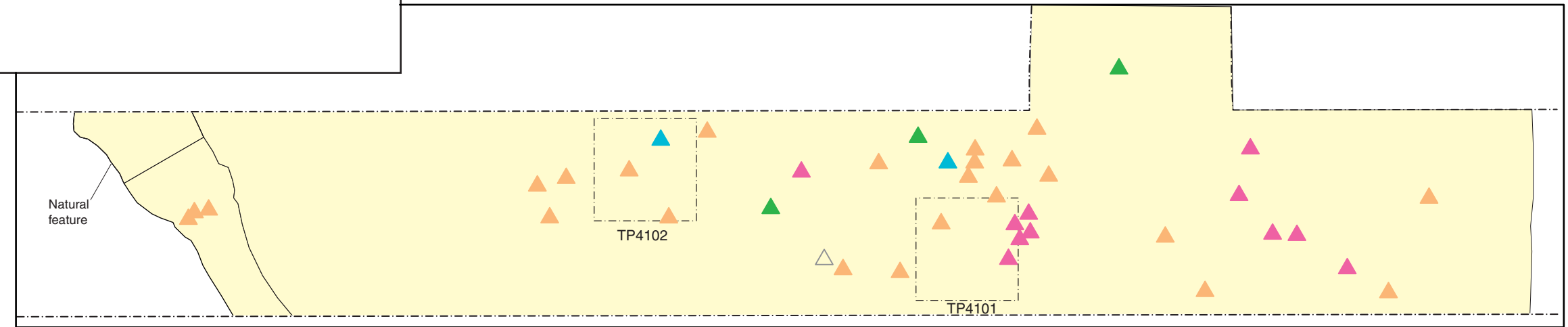
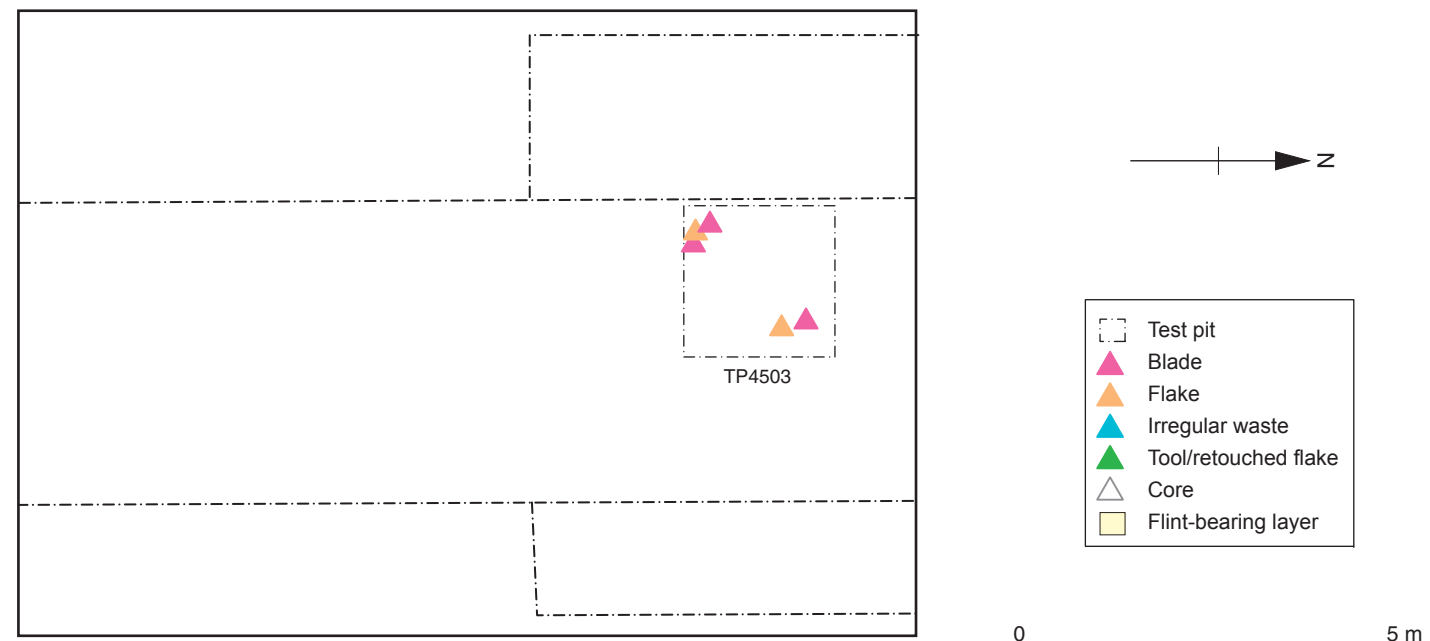
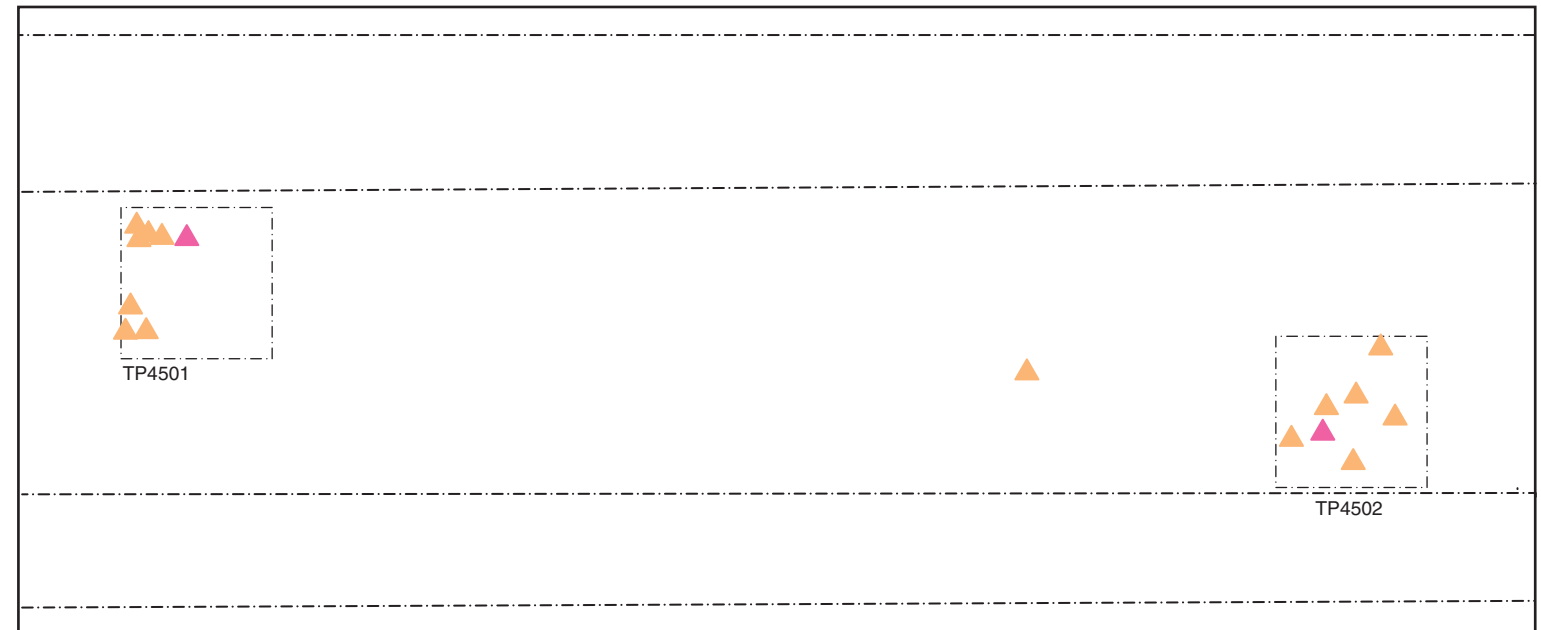
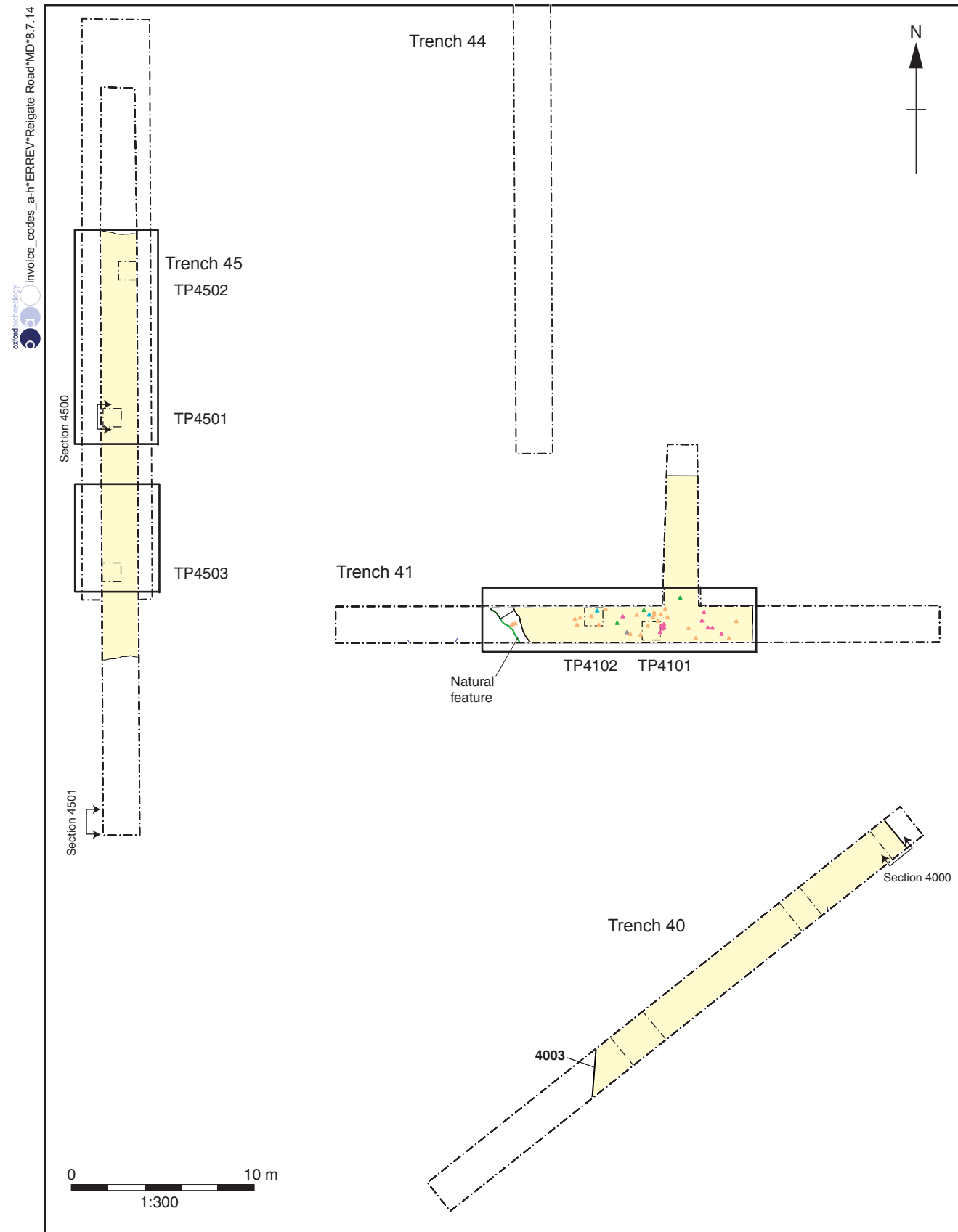


Figure 3: Detailed plan of the flint-bearing deposit in Trenches 40, 41 and 45, and of the 1m squares excavated

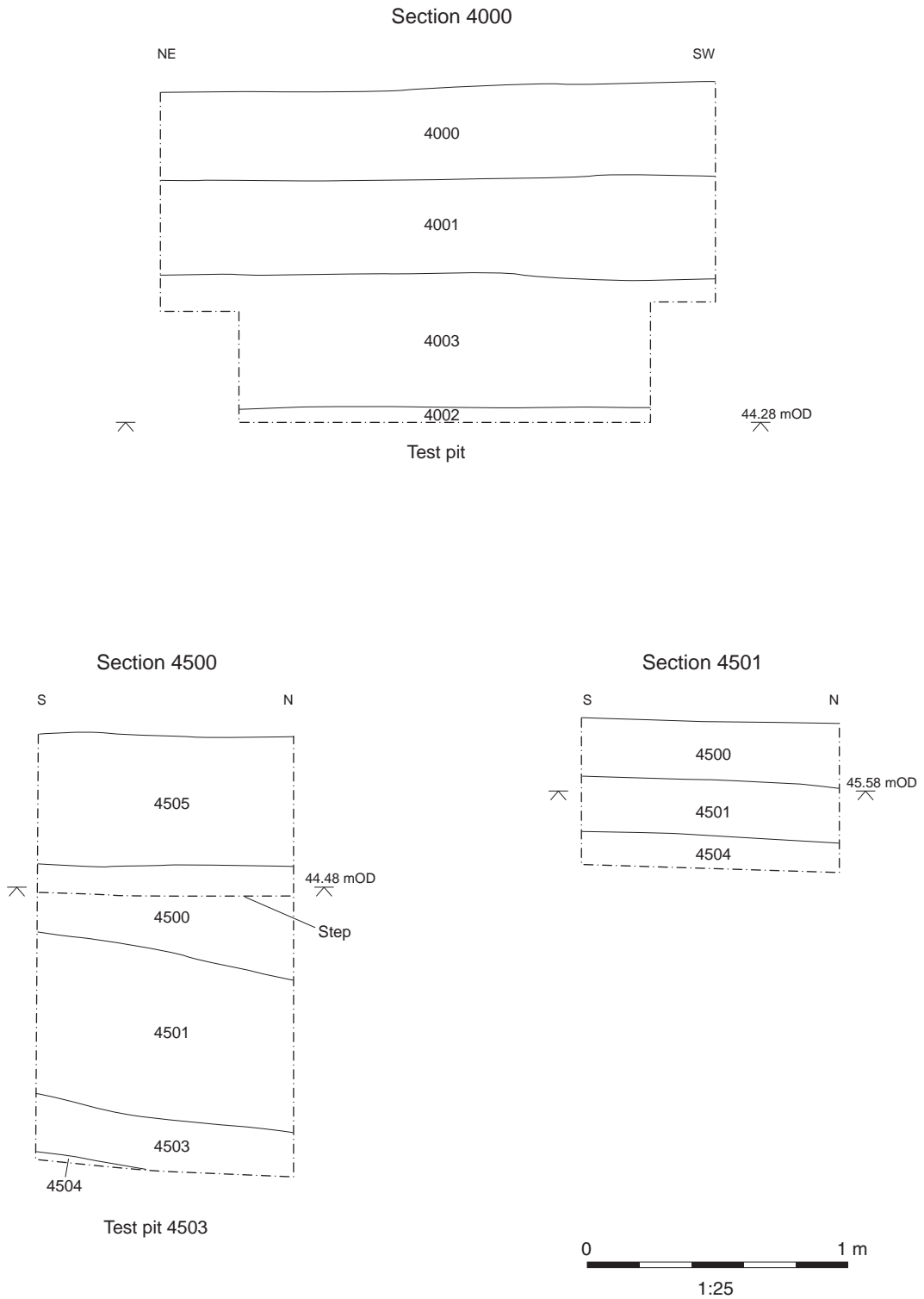


Figure 4: Sections 4000, 4500 and 4501

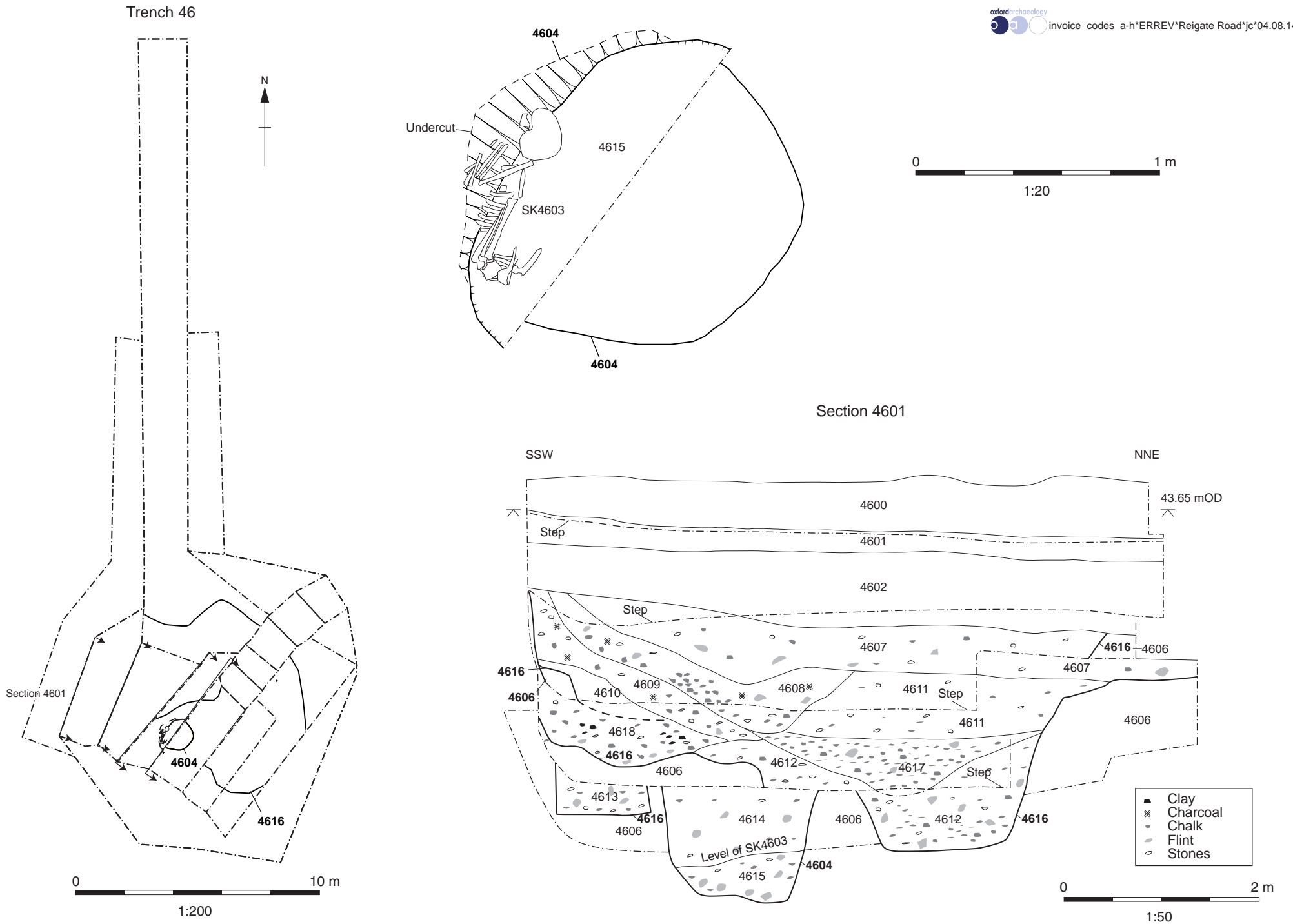


Figure 5: Key drawing of Trench 46 at 1:200 locating the representative section, the skeleton in the shaft and the section; plan of the skeleton at 1:20 and section at 1:25.

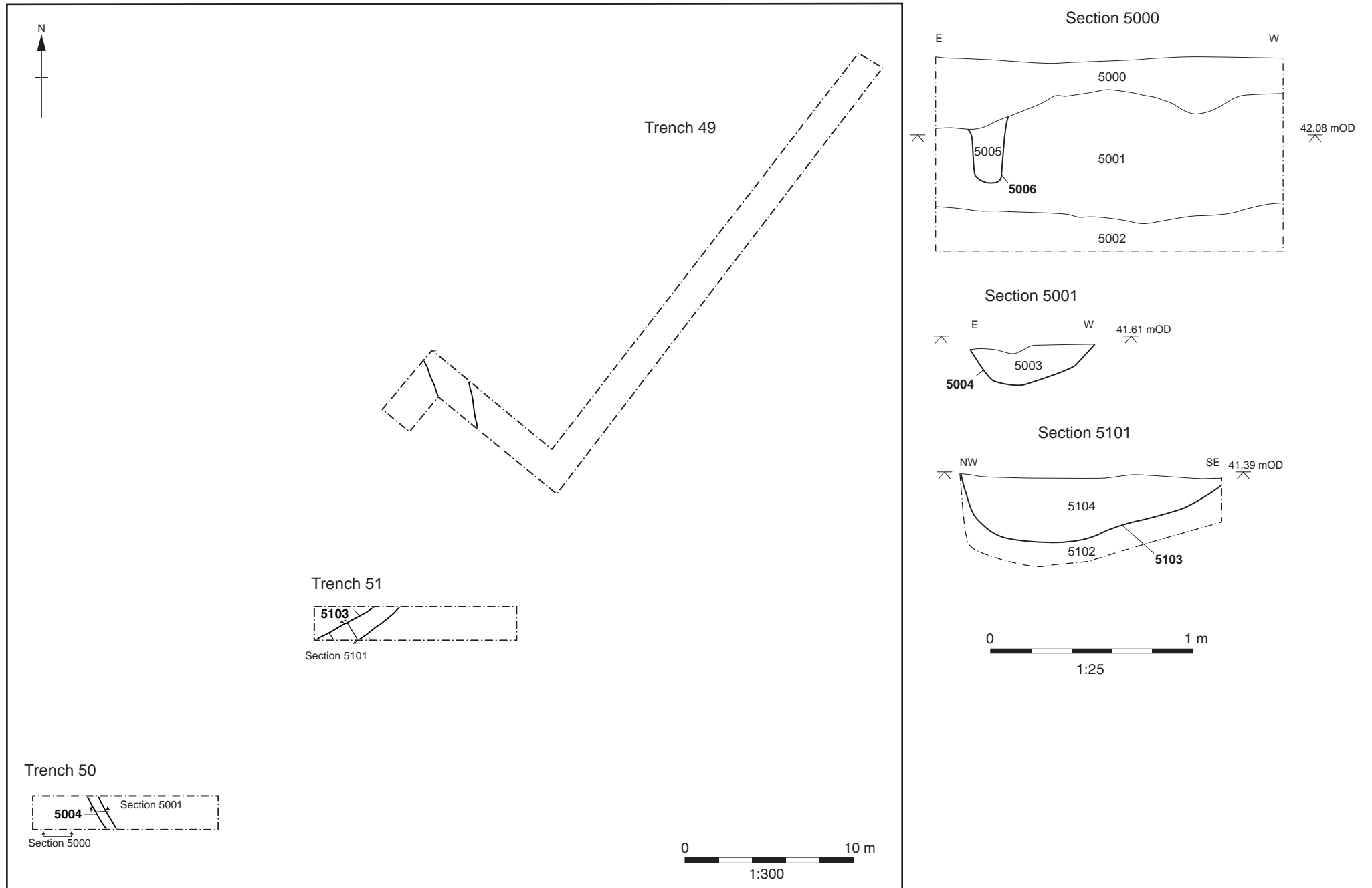


Figure 6: Plan of trenches 49, 50 and 51 at 1:250 landscape, plus sections of the ditches in 50 and 51 and representative sections at 1:25.

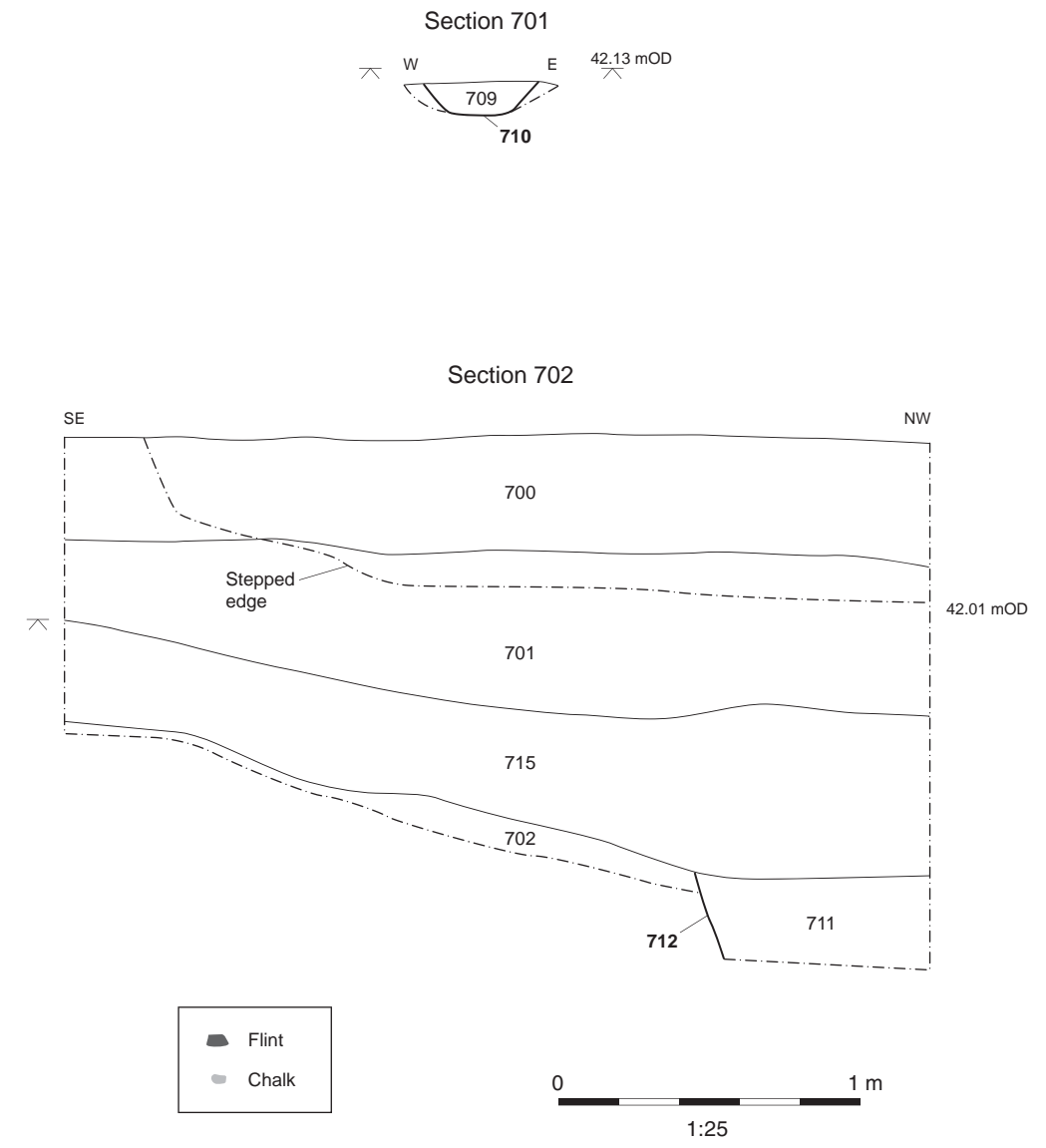
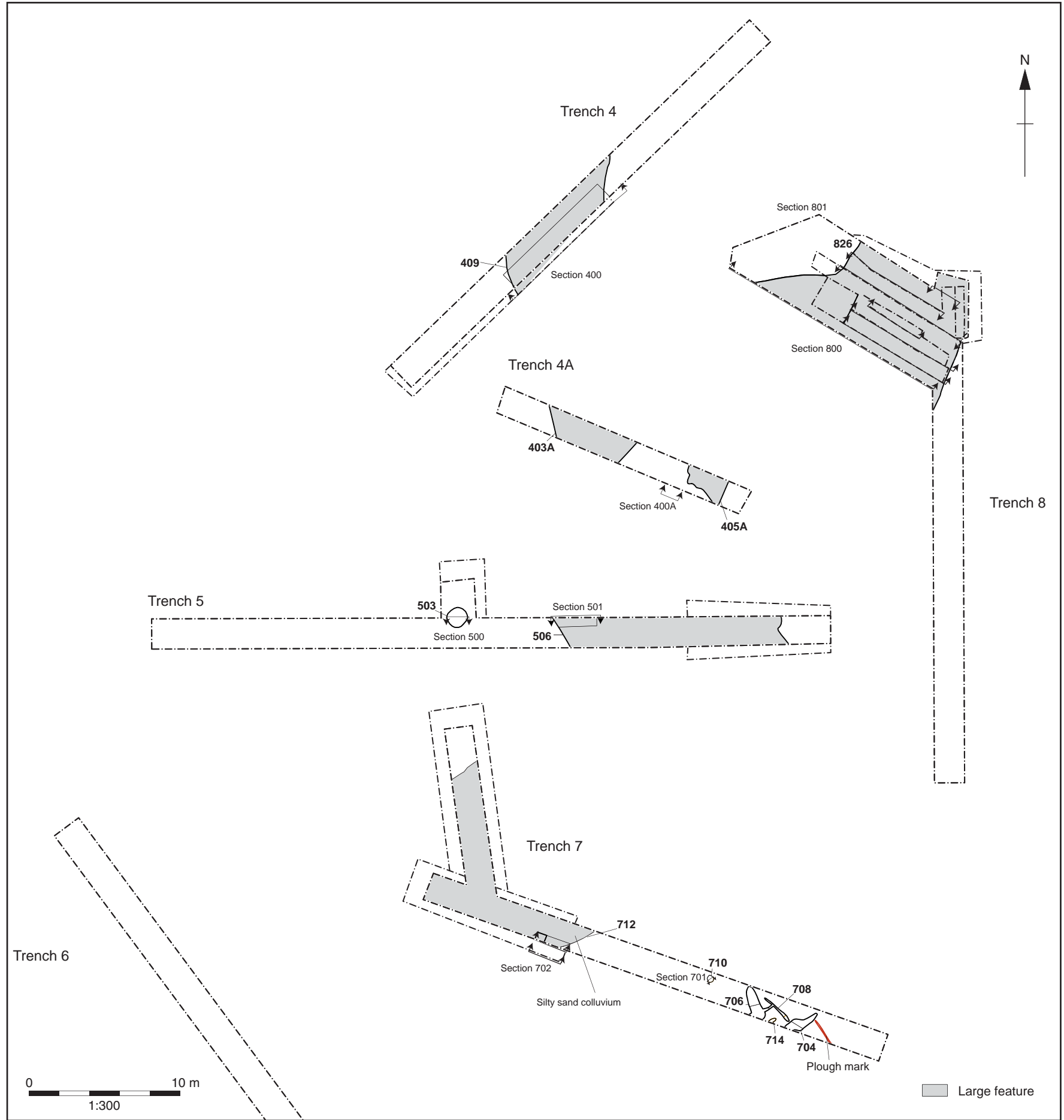


Figure 7: Plan of trenches 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7 and 8 at 1:250 (A3), showing the revealed features and the excavated slots across them. Also representative sections across trench 7.

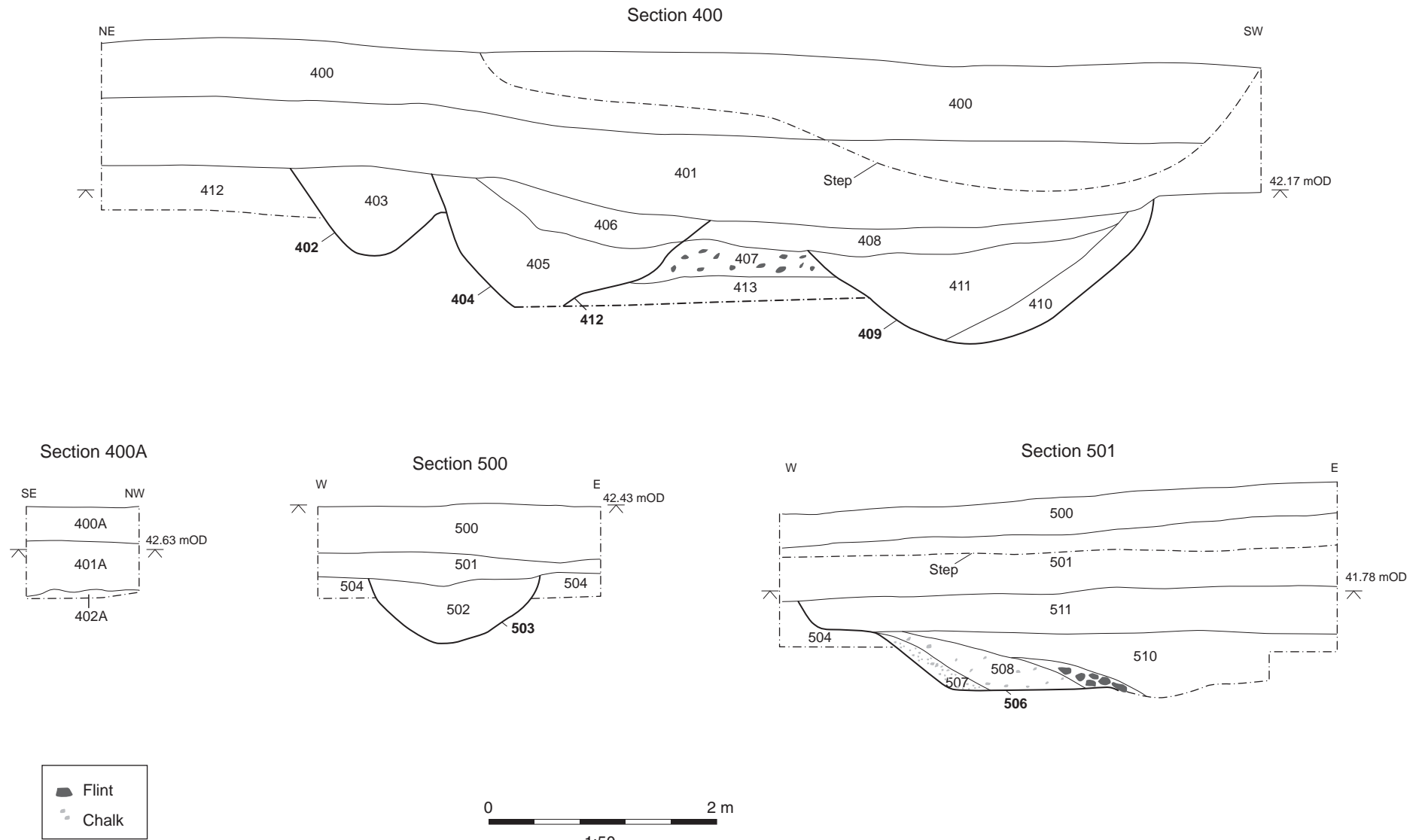


Figure 8: Sections of trenches 4 and 5

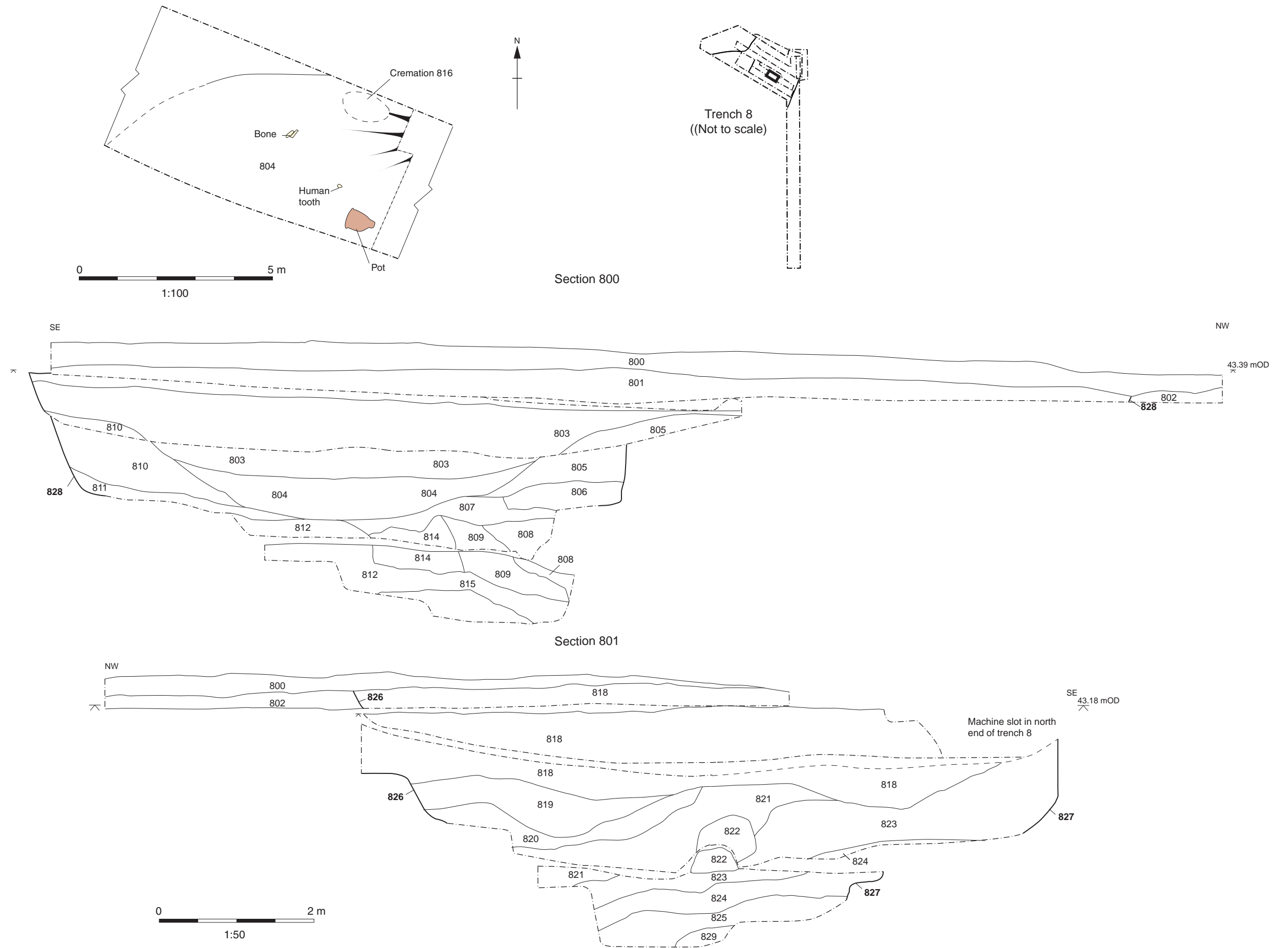


Figure 9: Sections of Trench 8 and detailed plan of Trench 8 showing the relative locations of the neonatal burial and pot in 804.

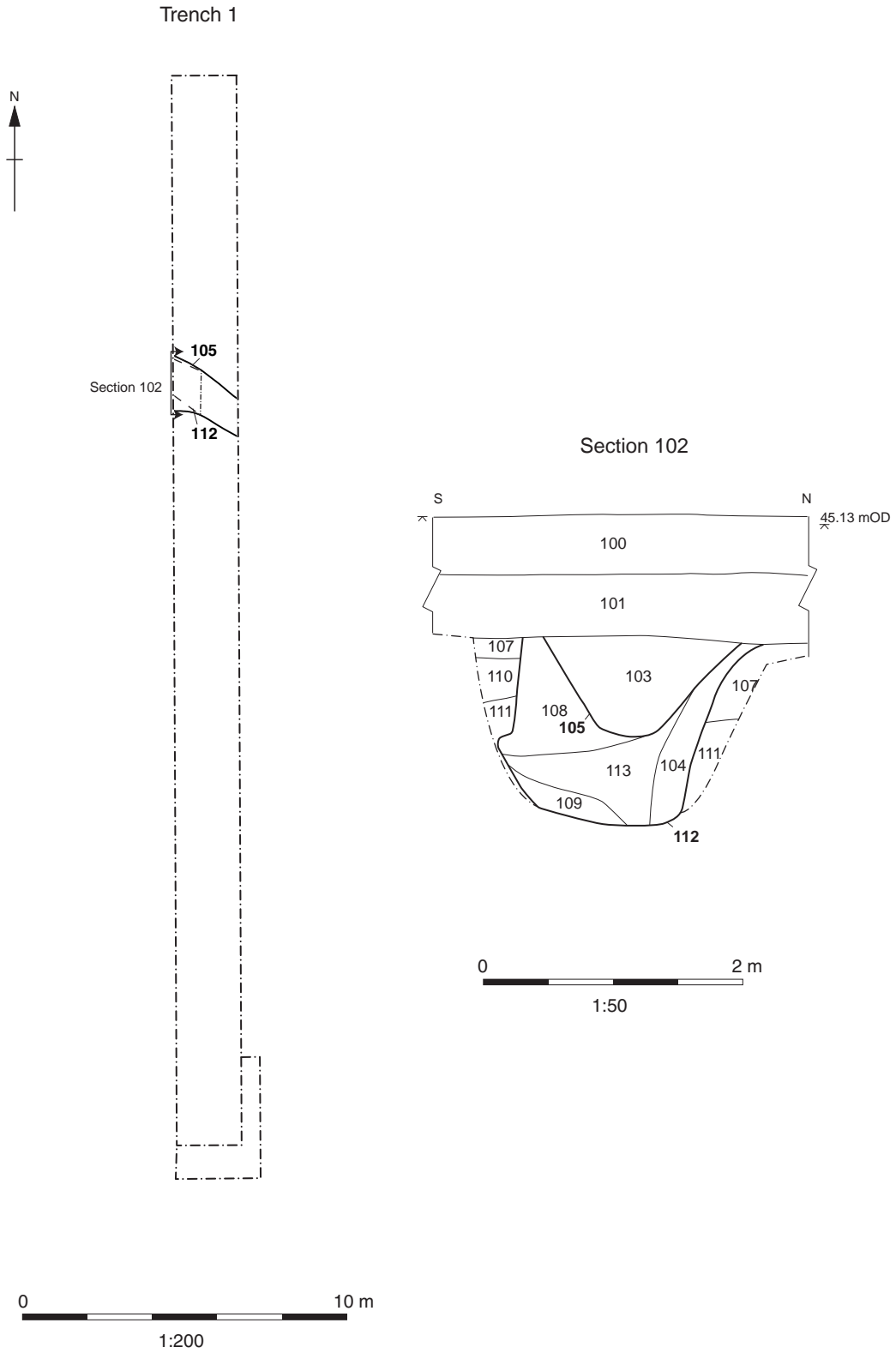


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 1 showing ditch 105 at 1:200, with section at 1:25.

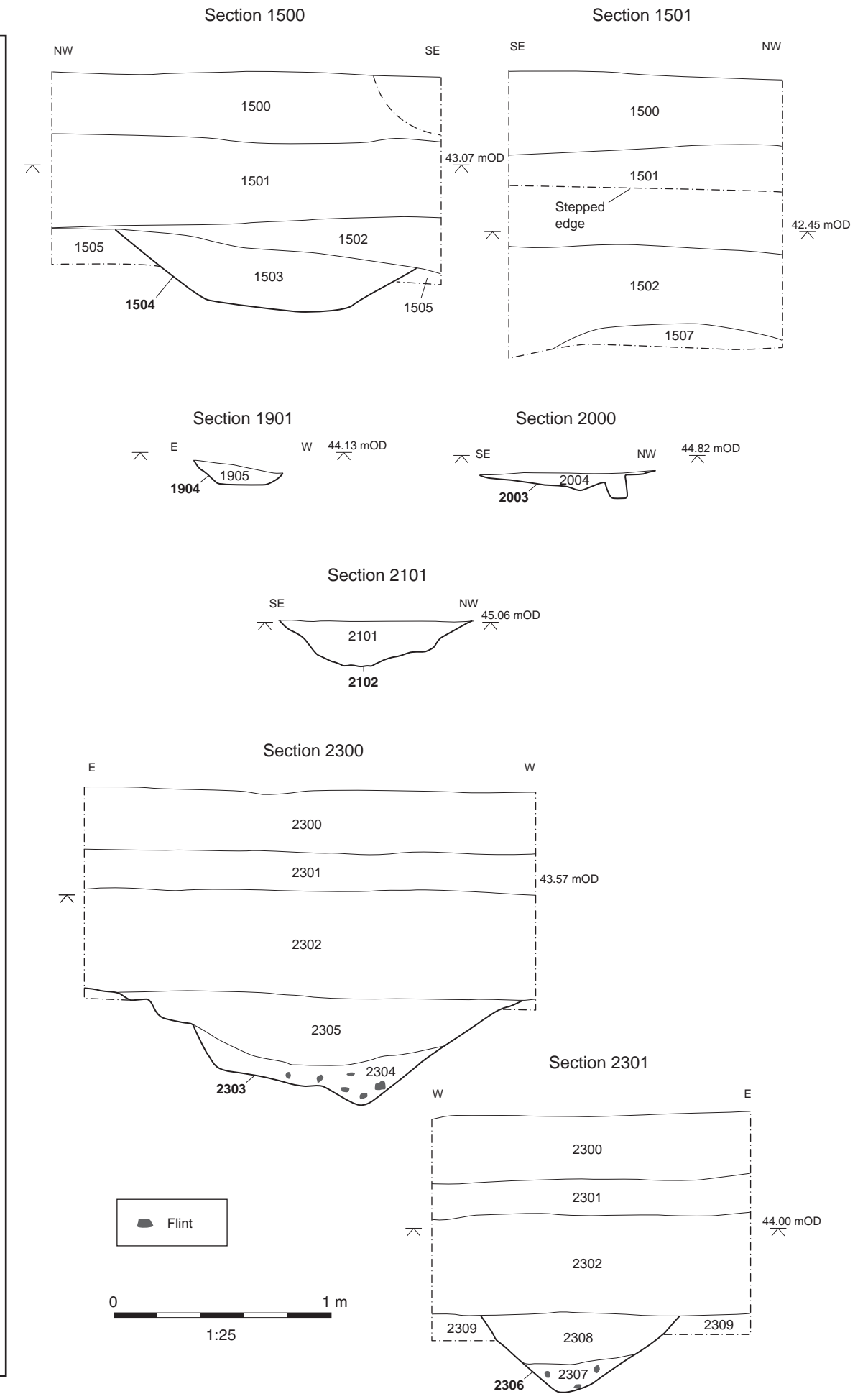
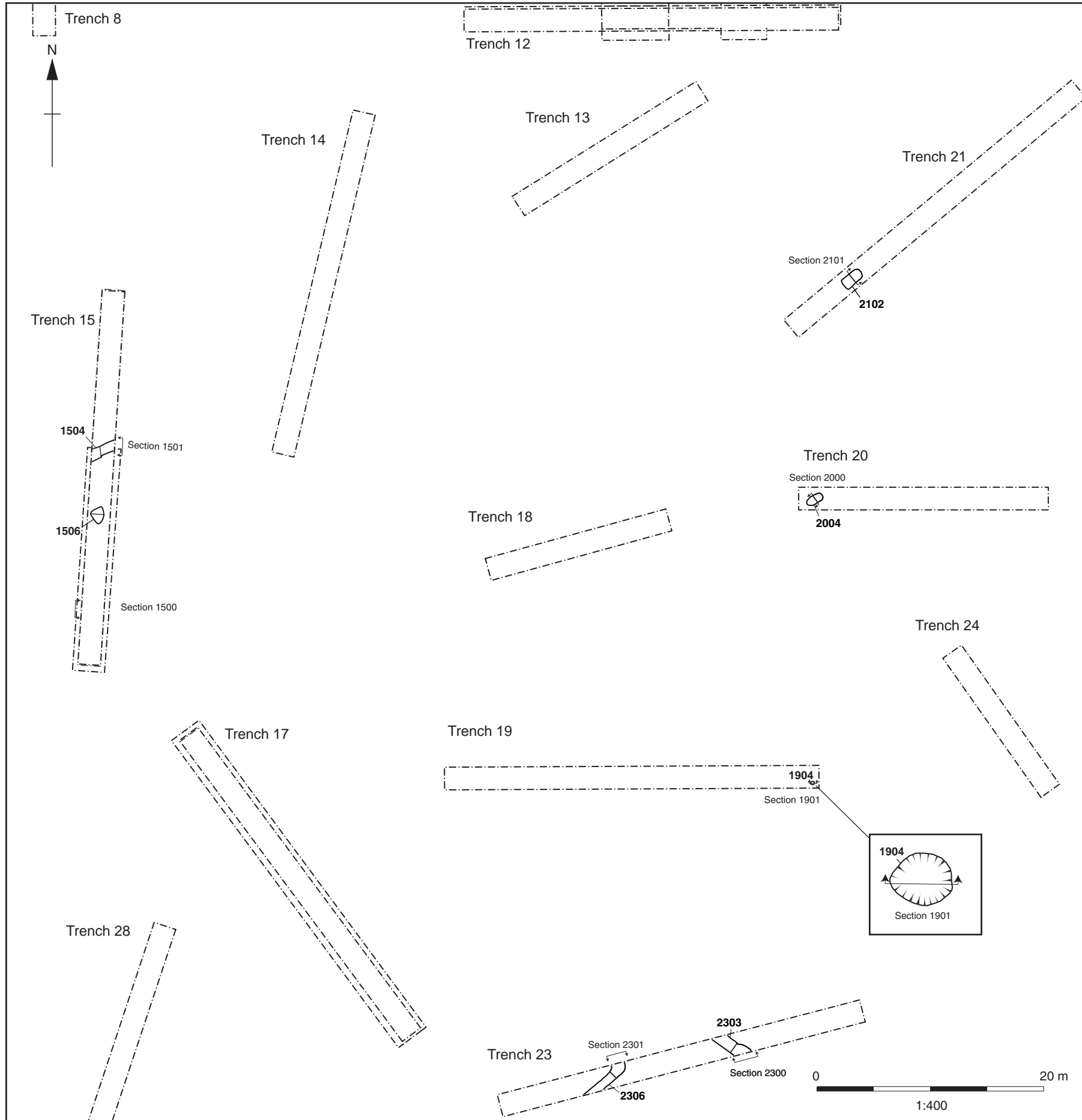


Figure 11: Plan of trenches 14-23, plus sections of natural features in 15, 20 and 21.

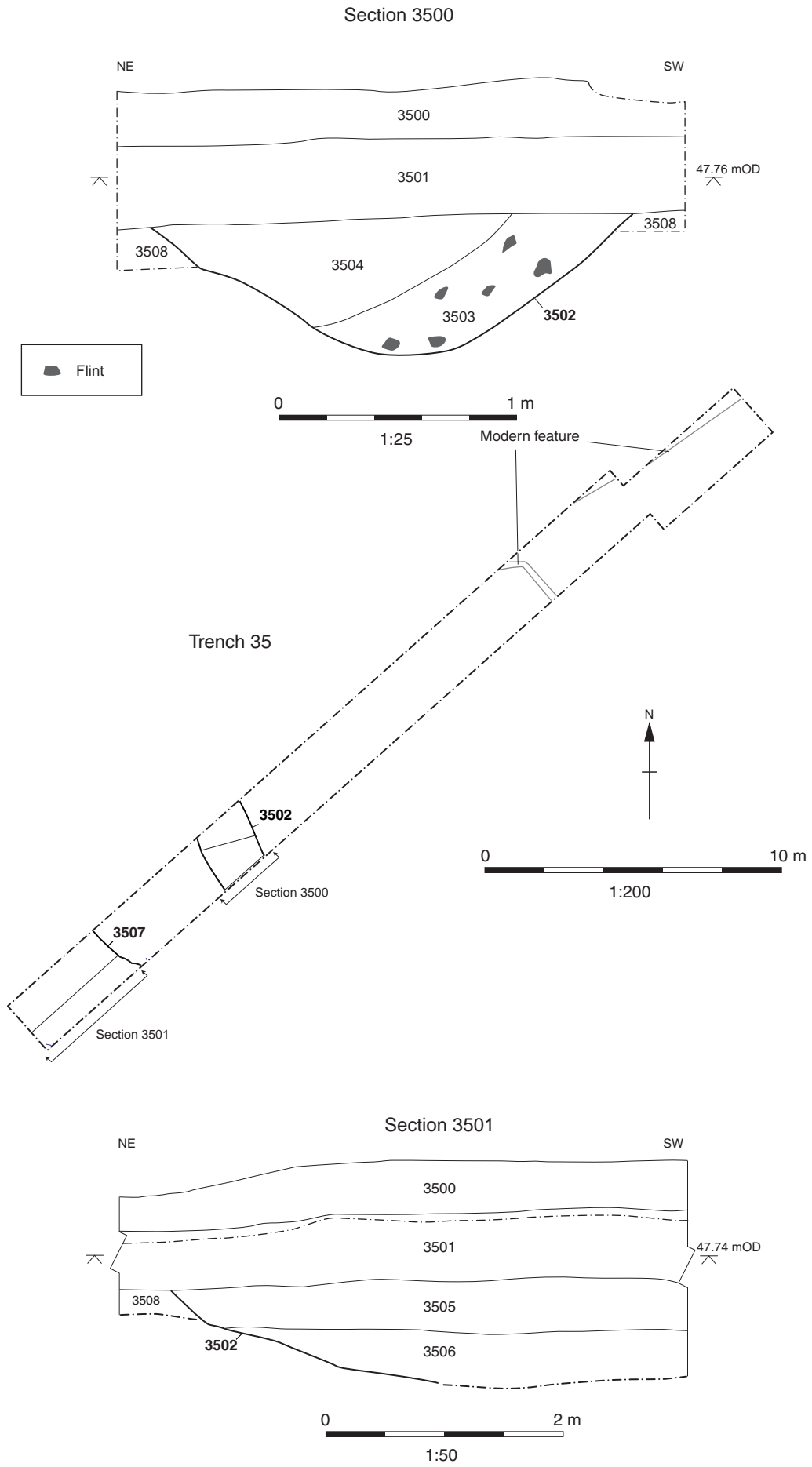


Figure 12: Plan of Trench 35 showing possible quarry and ditch, and sections

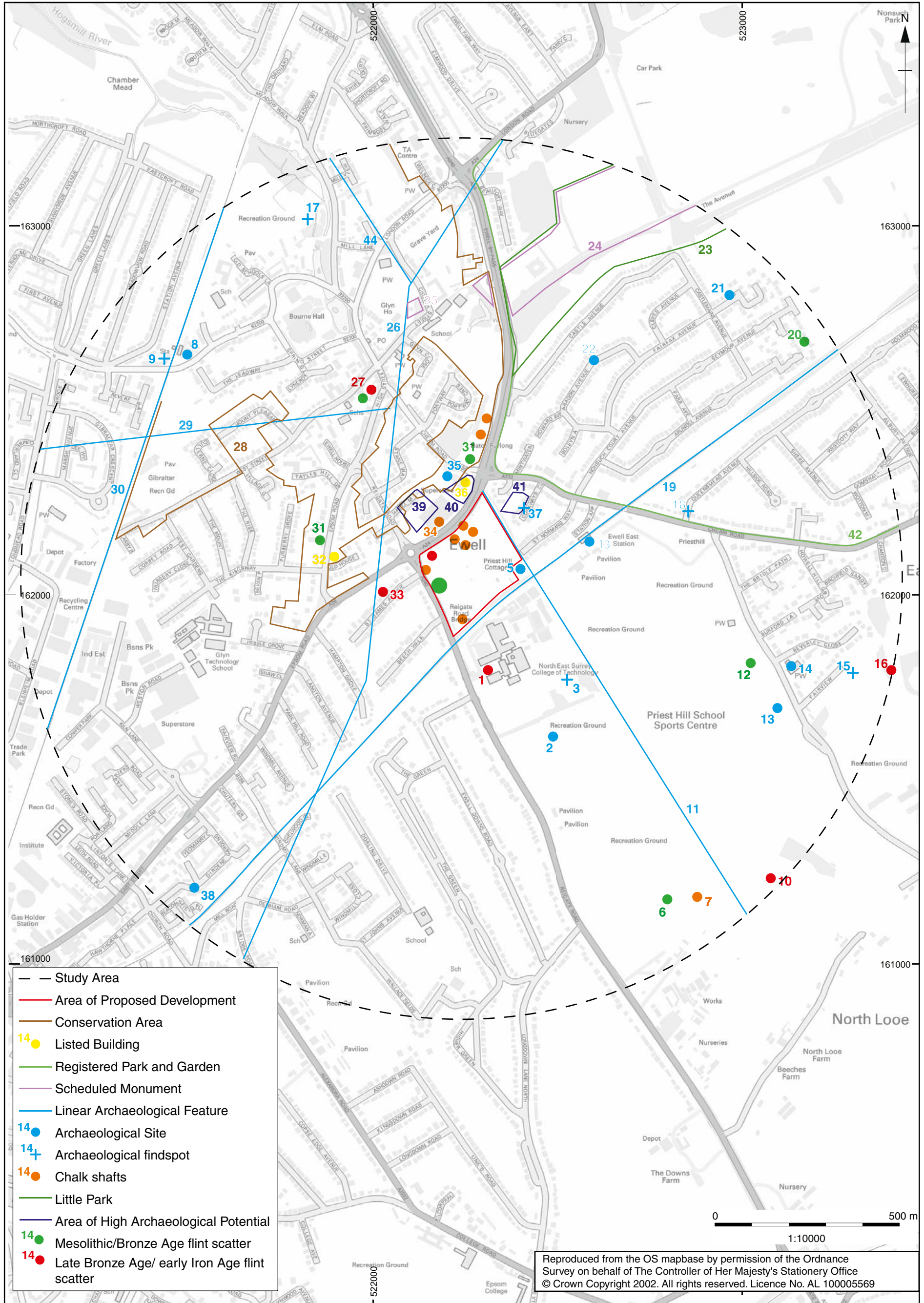


Figure 13: Plan showing site in relation to other archaeological sites at Ewell



Plate 1: The flint-bearing layer and test-pit squares in Trench 45, looking south



Plate 2: Detail of struck flints on the surface of layer 4104



Plate 3: Machine-dug test-pit square 2 in Trench 40, looking south



Plate 4: General view of excavated quarry 4616, looking north



Plate 5: View of the section of quarry 4616, looking WNW



Plate 6: Skeleton 4603 at the base of the shaft



Plate 7: Close up of same



Plate 8: Gully 5004 in Trench 50, looking east



Plate 9: Gully 5103 looking south



Plate 10: View of the quarry in Trench 4 sectioned by machine, looking north-west



Plate 11: Trench 4a looking north-west



Plate 12: The pit in Trench 5, looking north



Plate 13: Quarry in Trench 5, part dug by machine, looking north



Plate 14: Quarry in Trench 7 as excavated by machine, looking SSW



Plate 15: Quarry in Trench 8 as first excavated by machine, looking ESE



Plate 16: Working shot of Trench 8 quarry excavation, looking north-west



Plate 17: Articulated pig bones in Trench 8, looking north-east



Plate 18: Smashed but largely complete pot *in situ*, looking south



Plate 19: The excavated slot in Trench 8, looking north-east

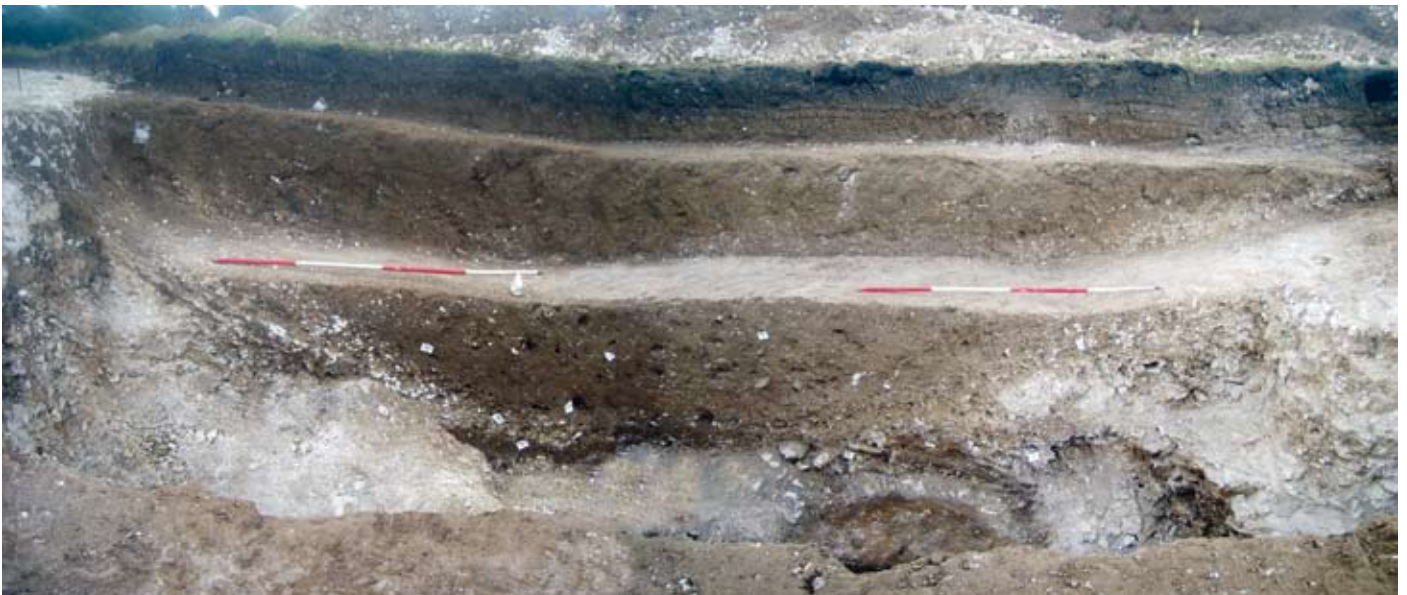


Plate 20: The excavated slot in Trench 8, looking south-west



Plate 21: Ditch 103 and pit beneath, looking west



Plate 22: Pit 1904



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