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Dunsfold Park Access Road, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology.....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.1 Aims.....	5
2.2 Methodology.....	5
3 RESULTS.....	7
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	7
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	7
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	7
3.4 Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 4, Plate 2).....	7
3.5 Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4, Plate 4).....	7
3.6 Trench 9 (Figs 3 and 5, Plate 5).....	7
3.7 Trench 12 (Figs 6 and 7, Plate 8).....	8
3.8 Trench 14 (Figs 6 and 7, Plate 9).....	8
3.9 Trench 15 (Figs 6 and 8, Plate 11).....	8
3.10 Trench 25 (Figs 9 and 10, Plate 13).....	9
3.11 Trench 26 (Figs 9 and 10, Plate 15).....	9
3.12 Finds summary.....	9
3.13 Paleoenvironmental summary.....	9
4 DISCUSSION.....	10
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	10
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	10

4.3	Interpretation.....	10
APPENDIX A	TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	11
APPENDIX B	FINDS REPORTS.....	21
B.1	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	21
B.2	Fired clay	23
B.3	Ceramic building material.....	24
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.....	25
C.1	Environmental samples.....	25
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
APPENDIX E	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS	28

List of Figures

Fig.1	Site location
Fig. 2	Trench locations overlain onto cropmarks identified from aerial photographs
Fig. 3	Trench plans, trenches 7, 8 and 9
Fig. 4	Sections 700, 701, 702, 800, 801 and 802
Fig. 5	Sections 900, 901, 902, and 903
Fig. 6	Plan of Trenches 12, 14 and 15
Fig. 7	Sections 1200, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403 and 1404
Fig. 8	Sections 1500 and 1501
Fig. 9	Plan of Trenches 25 and 26
Fig. 10	Sections 2500, 2501 and 2600

List of Plates

Plate 1	Site looking east
Plate 2	Trench 7 looking north
Plate 3	Ditch 707 looking south-west
Plate 4	Trench 8 looking east
Plate 5	Trench 9 looking south-west
Plate 6	Ditch 903 looking north-west
Plate 7	Posthole 907 looking north-east
Plate 8	Trench 12 looking north-east
Plate 9	Trench 14 looking south-east
Plate 10	Ditch 1403 looking south-west
Plate 11	Trench 15 looking south-west
Plate 12	Ditch 1505 looking north-west
Plate 13	Trench 25 looking north-west
Plate 14	Ditch 2505 looking south-west
Plate 15	Trench 26 looking south-east

Summary

In February 2020 Oxford Archaeology South was commissioned by Land Use Consultants to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a new access road from the A281 to the industrial buildings at Dunsfold Park in Cranleigh, Surrey (centered on TQ 03732 36879). A total of 24 trenches were excavated across the site, some targeting cropmarks and otherwise arranged on a standard grid array, representing a 4% sample of the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed the presence of two separate enclosures. The first centered around trenches 12, 14 and 15 and is of unknown date and is formed of double ditches with some internal features. The second enclosure is centered around trenches 7, 8 and 9, and is on a different alignment to the first enclosure. Pottery recovered from the latter provided a date for the enclosure in the 1st century AD.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Land Use Consultants for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Nick Truckle who monitored the work on behalf of Surrey County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Joakim Thomasson. The fieldwork was directed by Robert McIntosh, who was supported by Andy Smith, Ed Tolley and Stephanie Black. Survey and digitising were carried out by Sam Palmer and Conan Parsons. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Sharon Cook, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Land Use Consultants to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Dunsfold Park, Surrey.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. WA/2015/2395). Various stages of work have already been undertaken as part of the 2015 Planning Application and the subsequent 2017 public inquiry. In March 2018 the Secretary of State granted planning permission subject to several conditions, including ones relating to archaeology. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with Nick Truckle, Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council, established the scope of work required; this document outlines how OA implemented those requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is situated in the Weald (formerly a forest), in an area between the chalk escapements of the North and South Downs. The site is located on the boundary between the parishes of Alford and Dunsfold with the majority of the site located in the parish of Alford.
- 1.2.2 Dunsfold Airfield has recently been partly redeveloped as an industrial estate known as Dunsfold Park but the runways dating from the Second World War are still extant. The site is located adjacent and directly east of the most northerly of the airfield runways.
- 1.2.3 The site includes the hardstanding of the runway overshoot (part of the Second World War and later 20th century airfield, located at the eastern end of Dunsfold Park), a section of the A281 Alford Bypass, and part of a number of agricultural fields directly east of Dunsfold Park (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.4 The area of the site is relatively flat and is situated at a height of 50m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology of the site is Weald Clay Formation (mudstone) which is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 126 to 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. There are no superficial deposits on the site itself but river terrace deposits of clay and silt are located c 50m south of the site (British Geological Survey n.d.).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the heritage statement and impact appraisal (OA 2019) and will not be fully reproduced here.

Early prehistoric Period (500,000 BP – 4000 BC)

1.3.2 Evidence for human activity during the early prehistoric period has been found throughout Surrey, although in Lower Greensand areas there is more evidence particularly for the Mesolithic period. Widespread forest cover is believed to have existed at that time. Dunsfold Park lies on the Weald Clay where Mesolithic flints have been found in some quantity although long-lasting settlement is unlikely to have taken place.

Later Prehistoric Period: Neolithic to Iron Age (4000 BC – AD 43)

1.3.3 The occurrence of two Neolithic finds from Hall Place Farm in 1964 and four late Neolithic and late Bronze Age worked flints from the 2012 evaluation by Oxford Archaeology, in almost the same area to the north-west, might suggest a focus of activity during this period, but they are not artefacts which would necessarily be associated with settlement.

1.3.4 During the 1970s, Surrey County Council assessed aerial photographs in the area and found circular and sub-circular cropmarks in the eastern area. The date of these circular and sub-circular features is unknown but they may be prehistoric (see Undated section).

Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

1.3.5 The only archaeological evidence dating from the Roman period within the vicinity was found to the north-west in 1965–1966 near High Billingham Farm (but on land of Hall Place Farm). As well as 1st century AD pottery, the pits contained animal bone, some building material and pieces of bog iron ore. It has been suggested that ironworking was being carried out for domestic consumption as other pieces of slag have been found in the immediate area.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)

1.3.6 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the early medieval period have been identified within the Dunsfold Park development area. The place-name ending in *falod* (Old English for 'fold') of these sub-manors show that they were originally pastoral settlements. Within the Wealden forest, settlements often grew outwards from the drove roads penetrating the forest, with ancient parcels of woodland pasture surviving as detached remnants.

Later Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1540)

1.3.7 The 2012 excavations to the north of the area revealed evidence for ridge and furrow (medieval ploughing remnants) and produced a scatter of medieval pottery which is likely to represent evidence of manuring (OA 2012). The pottery from the 2012 evaluation dated from AD 1150–1400, indicating there was some activity of this date nearby. These are likely to be peripheral farms and small scattered settlements, being at some distance from the village centres.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1550 – 1900)

- 1.3.8 Documentary sources and the later historic maps would suggest that the majority of the area was a mixture of pasture and arable farmland throughout the post-medieval period. The earliest available historic map to show Dunsfold Park is Rocque's Map of Surrey of 1762. The road layout, except where the airfield was constructed, is essentially that existing to the present day. Most of the land is shown as large fields with areas of surviving woodland and a number of dispersed farmsteads, many of which still survive.
- 1.3.9 By the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1816 the Wey and Arun Canal, opened in 1816, is shown. The canal is within the proposed development area, at the very southern edge where the scheme joins the A281.

Modern Period

- 1.3.10 The Second World War involved the construction of Dunsfold Aerodrome, with the demolition of a large number of farm buildings and closure of local lanes and the old A281 Guildford to Horsham road, and the building of the runways, buildings and infrastructure. In addition, anti-invasion defences were constructed around the airfield. The base was used by Canadian squadrons and some Royal Air Force and United States Airforce units.
- 1.3.11 In 1948 Hawker Siddeley had acquired a factory in Kingston, which became their main headquarters, but they also required a suitable airfield and a final assembly and experimental test facility were developed at Dunsfold. This included the development of vertical/short take-off and landing planes such as the Kestrel aircraft was developed and then the hugely successful Harrier.
- 1.3.12 During the later 20th century a crash barrier system was installed in the area of the site at the eastern end of the runway. Originally this structure had a net and arrester wire system. The barrier comprised a rubber net that would have lain flat with the runway but could be sprung into a vertical position by the air traffic control if a plane needed to crash land. The barrier would have been raised by an A-frame raising mechanism and a cable drum located at either side of the barrier (Francis 2007, 17–18). During the site visit the two cable drums were observed but the barrier itself had been removed.
- 1.3.13 It is possible that the crash safety barrier may have been extant by 1965 (or a former precursor to a later one) as two small structures can be seen either side of the crash barrier.

Undated

- 1.3.14 During the 1980s, Surrey County Council assessed aerial photographs for the study area and within the site was a cropmark. The cropmark was observed on aerial photography dating to 1947–9 and 1971. The cropmarks in the site was noted as a light-coloured sub-circular cropmark and possible dark rectangular cropmark next to the road (OA 22, aerial photo number MSE17105). It is possible these cropmarks

represent prehistoric activity, although the cropmark located in the site was not visible on LiDAR or aerial photographs analysed as part of the assessment area (OA 2019).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- iv. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- v. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- vi. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- vii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- viii. To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the local museum, the deposition of a detailed report at the Sites and Monuments Record, and (if appropriate) summary publication of the results.
- ix. To define the cropmark feature OA22.
- x. To investigate the other features identified from aerial photographs.
- xi. To investigate the possible ridge and furrow in the north-western part of the area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Sampling of any revealed archaeological features within the trenches followed the requirements of the Surrey Senior Archaeological Officer:

- i. 50% of each pit and posthole.
- ii. 25% of each linear feature, including all terminals and intersections.
- iii. 50% of any structural features such as beamslots and ring ditches.
- iv. Exposure, cleaning and basic recording of any surviving structural elements (walls etc).
- v. 50% minimum of any small domestic or industrial working features such as hearths and ovens, unless structurally well-preserved, in which case they will be treated as for walls.

2.2.2 The excavated spoil from machining and hand-excavation was scanned visually for finds.

2.2.3 Two trenches were not excavated, these were:

- i. Trench 11, due to the presence of services.
- ii. Trench 18, as the area was badly flooded for the entire duration of the fieldwork.

2.2.4 In addition to this a number of trenches had to be moved, these were:

- i. Trench 7, shortened to 22m and south end swung 19m to the south to avoid services.
- ii. Trench 8, shortened to 24.5m and its eastern end moved 8m to the north and its west end moved 8m to the south, to avoid services.
- iii. Trench 9, rotated so it aligned east-west and shortened to 37m long, to avoid services.
- iv. Trench 12, east end moved 2m to the northwest to avoid a ditch.
- v. Trench 16, moved 5m south-west due to proximity to the road.
- vi. Trench 17, moved 2m south-west due to proximity to the road.
- vii. Trench 19, moved 10m south-east to avoid a ditch full of water.
- viii. Trench 26, moved 4m south-west due to proximity to the road.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches, with dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of clay was overlain by a silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by silty clay topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were quite wet. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in trenches 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 25 and 26.

3.4 Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 4, Plate 2)

3.4.1 Trench 7 revealed two pits (703 and 705) and an NE-SW aligned ditch (707).

3.4.2 Pit 703 (Fig. 4) had sloping sides, a flat base and a single light brownish grey silty clay fill with manganese flecks throughout. It was 0.46m in width and 0.18m in depth and contained no finds.

3.4.3 Pit 705 (Fig. 4) had curving sides and an uneven base. Its single fill was a light brownish grey silty clay. It was 0.96m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained two sherds of pottery.

3.4.4 Ditch 707 (Fig. 4, Plate 3) ran on a NE-SW alignment. It had asymmetric steep sides, a concave base and its single fill was a light yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. It was 1.1m in width, 0.42m in depth, and contained pottery sherds .

3.5 Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4, Plate 4)

3.5.1 Trench 8 revealed three pits (803, 805 and 807).

3.5.2 Pit 803 (Fig. 4) had sloping sides, a concave base and a single light greyish brown silty clay fill. It was 0.24m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained no finds.

3.5.3 Pit 805 (Fig. 4) had shallow sloping sides, a concave base and a single light greyish brown silty clay fill. It was 0.4m in width, 0.14m in depth and contained no finds.

3.5.4 Pit 807 (Fig. 4) had shallow sloping sides, a flat base and a single light greyish brown silty clay fill. It was 0.4m wide, 0.06m in depth and contained no finds.

3.6 Trench 9 (Figs 3 and 5, Plate 5)

3.6.1 Trench 9 revealed a N-S aligned ditch (903) and three postholes (905, 907 and 910).

- 3.6.2 Ditch 903 (Fig. 5, Plate 6) had sloping sides, a shallow concave base and a single light brownish grey silty clay fill, with light brown patches and manganese flecks. The ditch was 1.98m in width, 0.4m in depth, and contained multiple sherds of pottery.
- 3.6.3 Posthole 905 (Fig. 5) had near-vertical sides, a concave base and a brownish grey silty clay fill with manganese flecks throughout. It was 0.2m wide, 0.22m in depth and contained a sherd of pottery.
- 3.6.4 Posthole 907 (Fig. 5, Plate 7) had sloping sides, a concave base and contained two fills. It was 0.35m in width and 0.15m in depth. Its upper fill (908) was a reddish grey brown silty clay, with fragments of heat-affected clay throughout, and contained a sherd of pottery sampled. The lower fill (909) was a light brownish grey silty clay with manganese flecks, which contained no finds.
- 3.6.5 Posthole 910 (Fig. 5) had sloping sides, a concave base and its single fill was a light brownish grey silty clay with manganese inclusions. It was 0.3m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained no finds.

3.7 Trench 12 (Figs 6 and 7, Plate 8)

- 3.7.1 Trench 12 revealed one pit (1203).
- 3.7.2 Pit 1203 (Fig. 7) had sloping sides, a flat base and a single fill which was a yellowish brown clayey silt. It was 0.48m in width, 0.06m in depth and contained no finds.

3.8 Trench 14 (Figs 6 and 7, Plate 9)

- 3.8.1 Trench 14 revealed three ditches (1403, 1407 and 1409) and two pits (1405 and 1411).
- 3.8.2 Ditch 1403 (Fig. 7, Plate 10) was aligned NE-SW. It had sloping sides, a broad flat base and its single fill was a yellowish grey clay with manganese flecks. It was 1.04m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained no finds.
- 3.8.3 Pit 1405 (Fig. 7) had sloping sides, a broad flat base and a single yellowish grey silty clay fill with manganese flecks. It was 0.72m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained no finds.
- 3.8.4 Ditch 1407 (Fig. 7) ran on a NE-SW alignment. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and a single yellowish grey silty clay fill with manganese flecks. It was 0.86m in width, 0.12m in depth and contained a sherd of pottery.
- 3.8.5 Ditch 1409 (Fig. 7) ran on a NE-SW alignment. It had sloping sides, a flat base and a single yellowish grey silty clay fill with manganese flecks. It was 1.1m in width and 0.13m in depth and contained no finds.
- 3.8.6 Pit 1411 (Fig. 7) had sloping sides, a flat base and a single light yellowish grey, silty clay fill with manganese flecks. It was 0.8m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained no finds.

3.9 Trench 15 (Figs 6 and 8, Plate 11)

- 3.9.1 Trench 15 revealed two parallel ditches (1503 and 1505) running on N-S alignments.
- 3.9.2 Ditch 1503 (Fig. 8) had sloping sides, a flat base and a single grey silty clay fill. It was 1m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained a sherd of pottery.

3.9.3 Ditch 1505 (Fig. 8, Plate 12) had sloping sides, a flat base and a single light yellowish grey silty sand fill. It was 0.9m in width and 0.34m in depth and contained no finds.

3.10 Trench 25 (Figs 9 and 10, Plate 13)

3.10.1 Trench 25 revealed two ditches (2503 and 2505) on parallel NE-SW alignments.

3.10.2 Ditch 2503 (Fig. 10) had steep sides, a concave base and a single yellowish grey silty clay fill. It was 0.72m in width, 0.34m in depth and contained no finds.

3.10.3 Ditch 2505 (Fig. 10, Plate 14) had steep sides, a flat base and a single orangey grey clay fill. It was 1.14m in width, 0.48m in depth and contained no finds.

3.11 Trench 26 (Figs 9 and 10, Plate 15)

3.11.1 Trench 26 revealed one ditch (2603), aligned N-S.

3.11.2 Ditch 2603 (Fig. 10) had shallow sloping sides, a concave base and a single yellowish brown silty clay fill. It was 0.96m in width, 0.12m in depth and contained no finds.

3.12 Finds summary

3.12.1 In total 120 sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation, 98 from features in Trench 7 and 22 from Trench 9. Three pieces of fired clay were recovered, one from Trench 9 and two from Trench 12. Two pieces of ceramic building material were recovered, one from Trench 9 and one from Trench 14. Three pieces of animal bone were recovered, two from Trench 15 and one from Trench 9.

3.12.2 Two small sherds were recovered from pit 705. They dated to the Roman period. Ninety-six sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch 707. They consisted of a range of forms from the 1st century AD. Several sherds had internal limescale concretions and one is likely oven furniture.

3.12.3 In Trench 9 19 sherds were recovered from ditch 903, representing a number of Belgic-type vessels and dated to between AD 43–100. Ditch 903 also contained a piece of fired clay thought to be oven furniture and a single fragment of mammal long bone. Postholes 905 and 907 contained three sherds of pottery between them, all dated AD 43–100. Posthole 905 also contained a piece of possible roof tile.

3.12.4 In Trench 12 were two fragments of fired clay of the sort that frequently occurs in rake-out debris from ovens or hearths having been dislodged from the structures during use and cleaning.

3.12.5 Trench 14 contained one piece of ceramic building material in ditch 1407, likely an intrusive piece of field drain.

3.12.6 Trench 15 contained two pieces of animal bone from ditch 1503.

3.13 Palaeoenvironmental summary

3.13.1 Three bulk samples were taken during the evaluation. The samples produced only small quantities of charcoal. While some fragments had some mineral encrustation typically this is limited to a few specimens and should not prevent species identification for more abundant samples.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Ground conditions were very wet; however, the features were relatively obvious against the yellow clay of the geology.
- 4.1.2 Two trenches could not be excavated and others had to be shortened due to a mixture of flooding and the presence of buried services.
- 4.1.3 The trenches excavated nevertheless covered a substantial amount of the proposed development area and have provided a fair indicator of the presence of archaeology.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation successfully determined the approximate extent of surviving remains, recovered dateable finds from them and collected a number of environmental samples. Some of the features appeared to correspond with the cropmarks previously identified, and no sign of the possible ridge and furrow in the north-west part of the site was revealed.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The evaluation revealed three areas of archaeological features, the first around Trenches 25 and 26, the second around Trenches 12, 14 and 15 and the third around Trenches 7, 8 and 9.
- 4.3.2 Trenches 25 and 26 between them contained three ditches. None of these contained any finds so they remain undated but it is likely they represent agricultural boundaries.
- 4.3.3 Trenches 12, 14 and 15 contained eight features between them, comprising five ditches and three pits. The ditches in these trenches all appear to be on similar alignments and fit with the previously identified cropmark running through this part of the site. The small pieces of fired clay in 1203 do not provide a date for the features but are likely from the rake out of a domestic oven or hearth. These features together appear to represent a small domestic enclosure with double ditches and some internal features.
- 4.3.4 Trenches 7, 8 and 9 contained ten features, comprising two ditches, three postholes and five small pits. The ditches are on a different alignment to those in Trenches 12, 14 and 15. The pottery sherds in the ditches in Trenches 7 and 9 and the postholes in Trench 9 indicate the presence of a domestic enclosure here dating from the 1st century AD.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of yellow clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
102	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	NE-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of yellow clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
202	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
301	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
302	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
402	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
502	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
601	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
602	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed two pits and a linear ditch (E-W). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches. An environmental sample from fill 707 were analysed.						Length (m)	22
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

700	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
702	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
703	Cut		0.46	0.18	Pit. Moderate sides, flat base		
704	Fill	703	0.46	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay with manganese patches throughout.		
705	Cut		0.96	0.2	Tree Throw. Curved sides, uneven base		
706	Fill	705	0.96	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, silty clay	Pottery	AD 43-410
707	Cut		1.1	0.42	Ditch. Steep sloping sides, concave base.		
708	Fill	707	1.1	0.42	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish-brown silty clay, with charcoal flecks	Pottery (96 sherds)	AD 1-100

Trench 8

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed three pits. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	24.5
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
801	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
802	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
803	Cut		0.24	0.1	Tree Throw. Moderate sloping concave base.		
804	Fill	803	0.24	0.1	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown, silty clay.		
805	Cut		0.4	0.14	Pit. Shallow sides, sloping base		
806	Fill	805	0.4	0.14	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
807	Cut		0.4	0.06	Tree Throw. Shallow sides, flat base		
808	Fill	807	0.4	0.06	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed a linear ditch (N-S) and three postholes, each running along a (NE-SW) alignment. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches. Two environmental sample from the fills in 903 and 907 were analysed.					Length (m)	37	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
902	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
903	Cut		1.98	0.4	Ditch. Sloping sides, shallow concave base		
904	Fill	903	1.98	0.4	Secondary Fill. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay with light brown patches and manganese inclusions throughout.	Pottery (19 sherds), Fired clay, animal bone (from sample)	AD 43-100
905	Cut		0.2	0.22	Posthole. Near vertical sides, concave base		
906	Fill	905	0.2	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay with manganese inclusions throughout.	Pottery, CBM	AD 43-410
907	Cut		0.35	0.15	Posthole. Sloping sides, concave base		
908	Fill	907	0.2	0.1	Post-pipe. Red, greyish brown Silty Clay with fragmented heat-affected clay throughout.	Pottery	AD 43-410
909	Fill	907	0.35	0.15	Secondary Fill. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay with manganese inclusions throughout.		
910	Cut		0.3	0.15	Posthole. Sloping sides, concave base		
911	Fill	910	0.3	0.15	Secondary Fill. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay with manganese inclusions throughout.		

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
1001	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
1002	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		
Trench not possible due to multiple services.					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench partially revealed one pit. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
1201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
1203	Cut		0.48	0.06	Pit. Sloping sides, flat base		
1204	Fill	1203	0.48	0.06	Primary Fill. Mid, yellowish brown, clayey silt	Fired clay	
1205	Unexcavated feature		2		Modern		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1301	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed 3 ditches and 2 pits. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of silty clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with lighter silty patches		
1403	Cut		1.04	0.1	Ditch. Sloping sides, broad flat base		
1404	Fill	1403	1.04	0.1	Primary Fill. Yellowish grey, clay with manganese flecks		
1405	Cut		0.72	0.1	Pit. Sloping sides, broad flat base		
1406	Fill	1405	0.72	0.1	Primary Fill. Yellowish grey, silty clay with manganese flecks		
1407	Cut		0.86	0.12	Ditch. Gently sloping sides, concave base		
1408	Fill	1407	0.86	0.12	Primary Fill. Yellowish grey, silty clay with manganese flecks	CBM	
1409	Cut		1.1	0.13	Ditch. Sloping sides, flat base		
1410	Fill	1409	1.1	0.13	Primary Fill. Yellowish grey, silty clay with manganese flecks		
1411	Cut		0.8	0.1	Pit. Sloping sides, flat base		
1412	Fill	1411	0.8	0.1	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey, silty clay with manganese flecks		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed 2 parallel ditches. Consists of Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	

							Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay			
1501	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay			
1502	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches			
1503	Cut		1	0.2	Ditch. Sloping sides, flat base			
1504	Fill	1503	1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey, silty clay	Animal bones		
1505	Cut		0.9	0.34	Ditch. Sloping sides, flat base			
1506	Fill	1505	0.9	0.34	Primary Fill. Light yellowish grey silty sand.			

Trench 16

General description							Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.							Length (m)	30
							Width (m)	1.8
							Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1600	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay			
1601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay			
1602	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches			

Trench 17

General description							Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay							Length (m)	30
							Width (m)	2
							Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1700	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay			
1701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty clay			
1702	Layer				Natural. Yellow silty clay			

Trench 18

General description							Orientation	
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Trench not possible due to large flooded area.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey silty clay		
1901	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty clay		
1902	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid-Brownish Grey silty clay		
2001	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty clay		
2002	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 21							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying a natural geology of clay with silty patches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty clay		
2101	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
2102	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		

Trench 22							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
2201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
2202	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
2301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
2302	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
2401	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light Brownish grey silty clay		
2402	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey, silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, silty clay		
2502	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish orange clay		
2503	Cut		0.72	0.34	Ditch. Steep sides, concave base		
2504	Fill	2503	0.72	0.34	Primary Fill. Yellowish grey, silty clay		
2505	Cut		1.14	0.48	Ditch. Steep sides, flat base		
2506	Fill	2505	1.14	0.48	Primary Fill. Orangey grey clay		

Trench 26

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with silty patches					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
2601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Light brownish grey silty clay		
2602	Layer				Natural. Yellow clay with whitish grey silty patches		
2603	Cut		0.96	0.12	Ditch. Shallow sloping sides, concave base		
2604	Fill	2603	0.96	0.12	Primary Fill. Yellowish brown, silty clay		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

- B.1.1 Some 120 sherds of pottery, weighing 1.2kg, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates and generally characterise the material. The assemblage was also assessed in terms of its conservation, discard and retention. Later Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for material of that date (Booth 2016). Forms identified by rim were given codes from OA's system. Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998). Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight. Pottery data by context is provided in Table 1.
- B.1.2 The following late Iron Age and Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabrics
 - E75
 - E80 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
 - R20 Sandy reduced ware

Late Iron Age to early Roman

- B.1.3 The pottery was recovered from five contexts in two trenches. The groups dates to the latest Iron age/early Roman period (AD 1–100) or more specifically to the early Roman period (AD 43–100).
- B.1.4 The context-groups contained no pottery that must date before the conquest (*c* AD 43) and it is possible that deposition was confined to the early Roman period. However, since handmade and wheel-made vessels in E-ware fabrics were manufactured in the region for some decades before the Roman conquest, a pre-Roman date for groups containing solely this material should not be ruled out. A small range of fabrics were noted, with very coarse quartzite sand and sandstone tempered fabric common (recorded as E75), along with a smaller amount of dark surfaced fabric (E30) and grog-tempered fabrics (E80), with sherds from both coarse hand-made vessels and finer wheel made vessels recorded. A small amount of 'romanised' sand-tempered reduced ware (R20) is also present in the assemblage.
- B.1.5 A total of five vessels were represented by rims and these included three vessels in the coarse quartzite sand and sandstone fabric E75. One is a bead-rimmed jar/bowl, one is a jar/bowl with a stubby everted rim and one is a lid with a plain rim. All are from context 708. This context also contained three rim sherds from the same necked jar/bowl in a coarse sand fabric (E30).
- B.1.6 Context 708 also contained many body sherds in fabric E75 that appeared to be from several vessels. One large, flat sherd in this fabric had a thumbbed moulding/depression

on one side which could have been utilised as a foot. It is difficult to determine its function. It may be a large fragment of oven furniture, or perhaps part of a trivet.

Context 904 contained a rim of a cordoned jar/bowl in a smooth grog-tempered fabric (E80) and the flat base and some body sherds from a high shouldered 'Belgic'-type jar or bowl.

Table 1: Summary and quantification of the pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
706	2	1	Tiny scraps	AD 43–410
708	96	989	Coarse sand and limestone E75 (with quartz sand and sandstone fragments) reduced body sherds. Coarse sand and sandstone (E75) tempered oxidised rim of bead-rim jar/bowl, E80 coarse handmade grog tempered flat base and body sherd and thick body sherd from a probable large storage jar, E30 necked jar or bowl 'Belgic' form, jar/bowl with stubby everted rim E75 (quartz and sandstone), Also a large flat sherd with a 'thumbed' depression on the side. Function not known, but possibly a trivet or oven furniture? Also in E75 quartz sand and sandstone tempered fabric. E75 possible lid, very shallow with plain, rim quartz sand and sandstone tempered. Several sherds in this context have internal limescale concretions.	AD 1–100
904	19	164	E30 sandy dark surfaced fabric. Flat base and body sherds of a high shouldered 'belgic' type jar or bowl. Grog-tempered body sherds fabric E80. Rim of an everted rim cordoned jar or bowl of 'Belgic'-type, smooth soapy grog tempered fabric E80. body sherds and part of flat base of sandy reduced ware vessel.	AD 43–100
906	1	15	R20 Sandy reduced ware body sherd	AD 43–410
908	2	6	E30 sandy reduced ware body sherds	AD 43–410
Total	120	1175		

Discussion

- B.1.7 The assemblage is fairly small, and from a fairly small number of contexts, but the forms and fabrics suggest that the assemblage dated to the latest Iron Age to the early Roman period. The presence of a small amount of Romanised material among the more ubiquitous E-ware material suggests that at least some, if not all, of the activity on the site took place in the latter half of the 1st century AD.
- B.1.8 The coarse quartzite sand and sandstone tempered fabric recorded under the general code E75 is distinctive and almost certainly a local product, although the source is not

currently known. The site lies on the sandstone bedrock geology of the Wealden Group which would have provided a source for this coarse sandstone 'rock' temper.

- B.1.9 The assemblage was in poor condition, with eroded surfaces, and this may be a result of the soil conditions. There were, however, several large sherds present, perhaps due to the hard, coarse fabric several of the vessels were made from. Several of the sherds had hard white limescale concretions on their interior side, and this is probably due to the vessels being used to heat water.
- B.1.10 The mean sherd weight is 9.79g, which suggests a fairly fragmentary assemblage that is likely to have been redeposited prior to deposition in its final location. It is difficult to ascertain status from an assemblage of this size, but the group is characterised by coarse utilitarian vessels, with no fine wares or imports present.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.11 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the *Standard for pottery studies in archaeology* (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.2.1 Fired clay amounting to three fragments weighing 17g was recovered from Trenches 9 and 12 (Table 2). The fired clay is undiagnostic and therefore cannot be dated but is reliant on any associated dateable material or stratigraphic relationships for its phasing.

Description

- B.2.2 The flat slab-like piece from context 904 could be a fragment of portable furniture such as an oven or hearth plate. The fragments from context 1204 are amorphous irregular rounded lumps, of the sort that frequently occurs in rake-out debris from ovens or hearths having been dislodged from the structures during use and cleaning.

Conclusion

- B.2.3 The fragments probably derive from domestic structures related to food preparation and are unlikely to relate to craft or industrial activities.

Recommendations

- B.2.4 The assemblage is small, is of little intrinsic interest and has limited or no further research potential. It may therefore be discarded if desired at completion of the project.

Table 2: Summary of fired clay assemblage

Context	Nos	Weight	Form	Size	Description
904	1	12	Slab	18mm th	Flat slab with fairly smooth even surface on one side, rougher on the other. Made in a mottled brown and grey clay groggy fabric containing rounded ferruginous clay pellets <4mm.
1204	2	5	Indeterminate	17, 21mm long	Amorphous, irregular lumps. Pinkish red, orange, sandy clay fabric containing frequent quartz and red iron oxide sand.
Total	3	17			

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

- B.3.1 Two fragments of Ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 55g were recovered from contexts 906 and 1408 (Table 3).
- B.3.2 The fragment from context 906 is a medieval or early post-medieval flat roof tile. It is moderately abraded suggesting it may have been incorporated in a midden or ploughsoil, prior to deposition in the posthole. The second fragment is a very fresh sliver from the surface of a curved tile, probably a field drain tile from its curvature, which indicates a diameter of c50mm. It is probably of relatively recent date and no earlier than the late 19th century.

Table 3: Summary of CBM assemblage

Context	Spot date	Nos	Weight (g)	Form	Comments
906 (PH 905)	C14th–C17th	1	50	Flat roof tile	Flat even surfaces, rougher sanded base; 14mm thick. Made in a red sandy fabric containing fine red iron oxide inclusions.
1408 (Ditch 1407)	LC19th/C 20th	1	5	Field drain?	Fresh surface flake with smooth plano-convex surface made in orange sandy fabric containing frequent red iron oxide inclusions 0.5–3mm and occasional cream clay pellets <5mm.
Total		2	55		

Recommendations

- B.3.3 The value of the assemblage is in providing supplementary dating evidence for the contexts. The material has little additional intrinsic research value and the record above should be sufficient in any wider research encompassing the site or the material. The CBM may be discarded upon completion of the project prior to archiving.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken during the evaluation. The samples were taken primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts, and to establish the potential for preservation of these materials on site.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 The samples came from two ditch fills from Trenches 7 and 9 and the fill of a posthole also in Trench 9. Sample volume ranged from 10L to 40L. The flots were large but mostly composed of fine, small modern roots with only small quantities of charred plant material present.

C.1.4 Few finds were present within the heavy residues.

Trench 7

C.1.5 A single sample came from Trench 7. Sample 1 from ditch 707 was a 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown silty clay with rare angular/subangular stones. The volume of the sample was 28L and this produced a flot of 150ml which was 100% scanned for charred plant remains, including charcoal. The flot contains only small quantities of charcoal larger than 2mm in size and the majority of this is only large in two dimensions meaning that the fragments are generally too thin for species identification, although a small number of fragments are slightly larger. The context has been dated to the late Iron Age/ early Roman period (AD 1–100).

C.1.6 A small quantity of pottery was extracted from the heavy residues.

Trench 9

C.1.7 Two samples came from Trench 9. Sample 2 from ditch 903 was a 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay with rare subangular/angular stones. The 40L sample produced a flot of 150ml of which 100% scanned. As with sample 1 the flot contains only small quantities of charcoal larger than 2mm in size and the majority of this is only large in two dimensions meaning that the fragments are generally unsuitable for species

identification. No other charred plant remains are present. The context has been dated to the early Roman period (AD 43–410).

- C.1.8 Occasional fragments of charcoal have a slightly metallic appearance with a small amount of external encrustation which is likely to be the result of mineral precipitate. A small amount of pottery and a single mammal bone fragments was extracted from the residues.
- C.1.9 Sample 3 from posthole 907 was a 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay. The 10L sample produced a flot of 75 ml of which 100% was scanned. As with the other samples the flot contains only small quantities of charcoal larger than 2mm and no other charred plant remains. While the fragments are again unsuitable for species identification due to fragmentation, there are several potentially identifiable fragments. As with sample 2 there is a small amount of external mineral encrustation. The context has been dated to the early Roman period (AD 43–410).
- C.1.10 No finds were extracted from the residues.

Discussion and conclusion

- C.1.11 The samples produced only small quantities of charcoal. While some fragments had some mineral encrustation typically this is limited to a few specimens and should not prevent species identification for more abundant samples, if further work on the site is carried out.
- C.1.12 The samples are all dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period and while they demonstrate that charred material survives at the site, the small quantity of identifiable material present means that further interpretation is not possible.

Recommendations

- C.1.13 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011).
- C.1.14 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but further work is not expected to be required. The flots do not merit retention in the archive.

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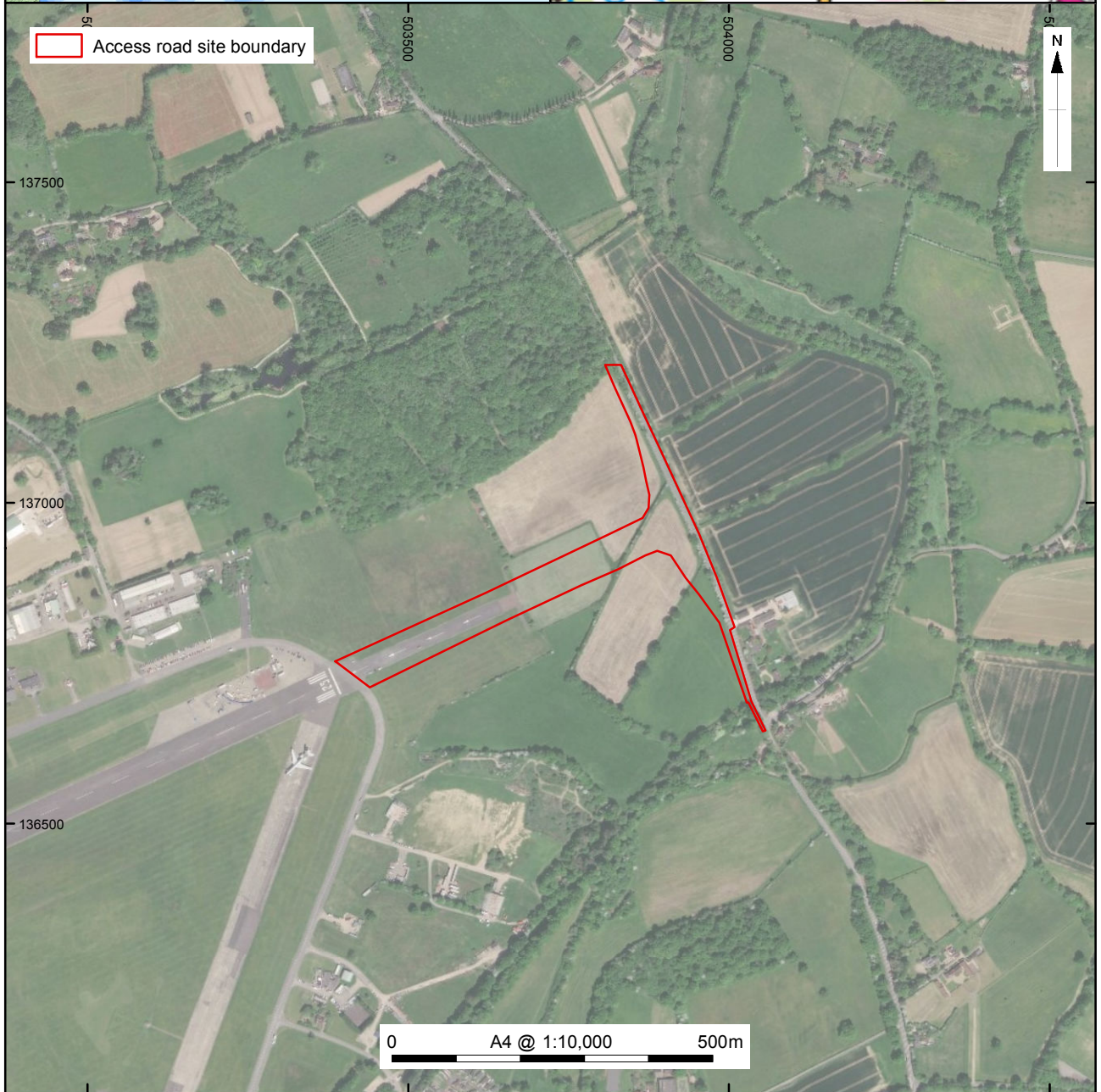
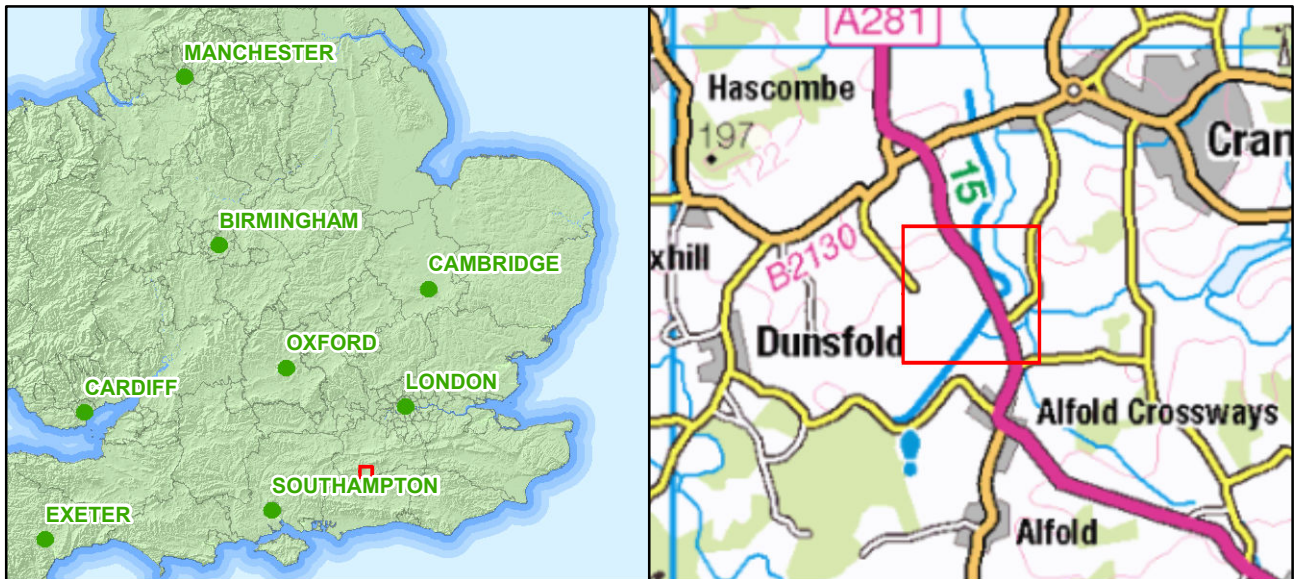
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Dunsfold Park Access Road
Site code:	ALDPR19
Grid Reference	TQ 03732 36879
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	February 2020
Area of Site	4.7 hectares
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA South, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Haslemere Educational Museum in due course.

Summary of Results: In February 2020 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Land Use Consultants (LUC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a new access road from the A281 to the industrial buildings at Dunsfold Park in Cranleigh, Surrey (centered on TQ 03732 36879). A total of 24 trenches were excavated across the site targeting some crop marks and otherwise arranged on a standard grid array, representing a 4% sample of the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed the presence of two separate enclosures. The first centered around trenches 12, 14 and 15 if of unknown date and is formed of double ditches with some internal features. The second enclosure is centered around trenches 7, 8 and 9, and is on a different alignment to the first enclosure. A fair amount of pottery was recovered from these features providing a date for the enclosure of the 1st century AD.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

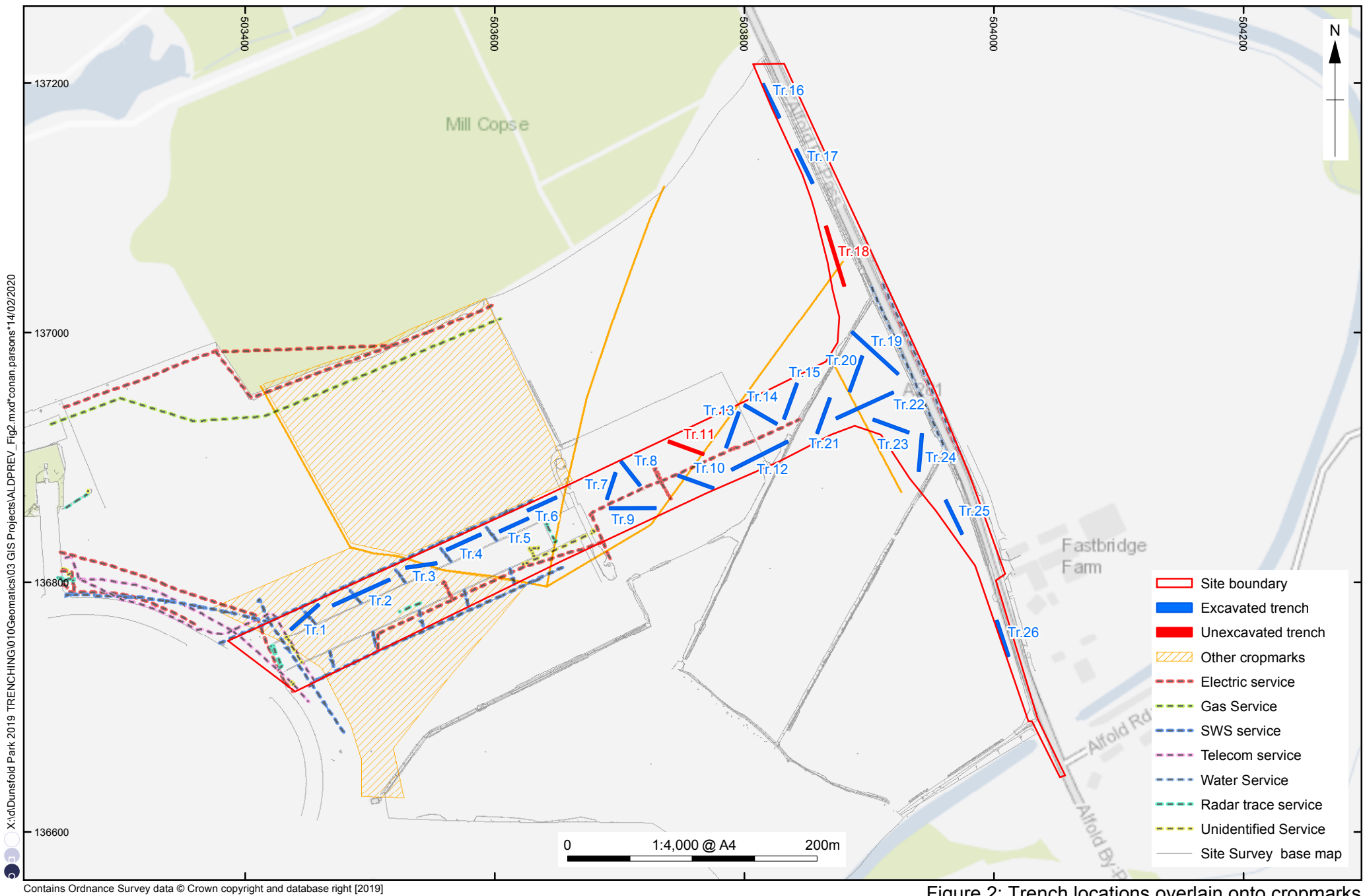


Figure 2: Trench locations overlain onto cropmarks identified from aerial photographs

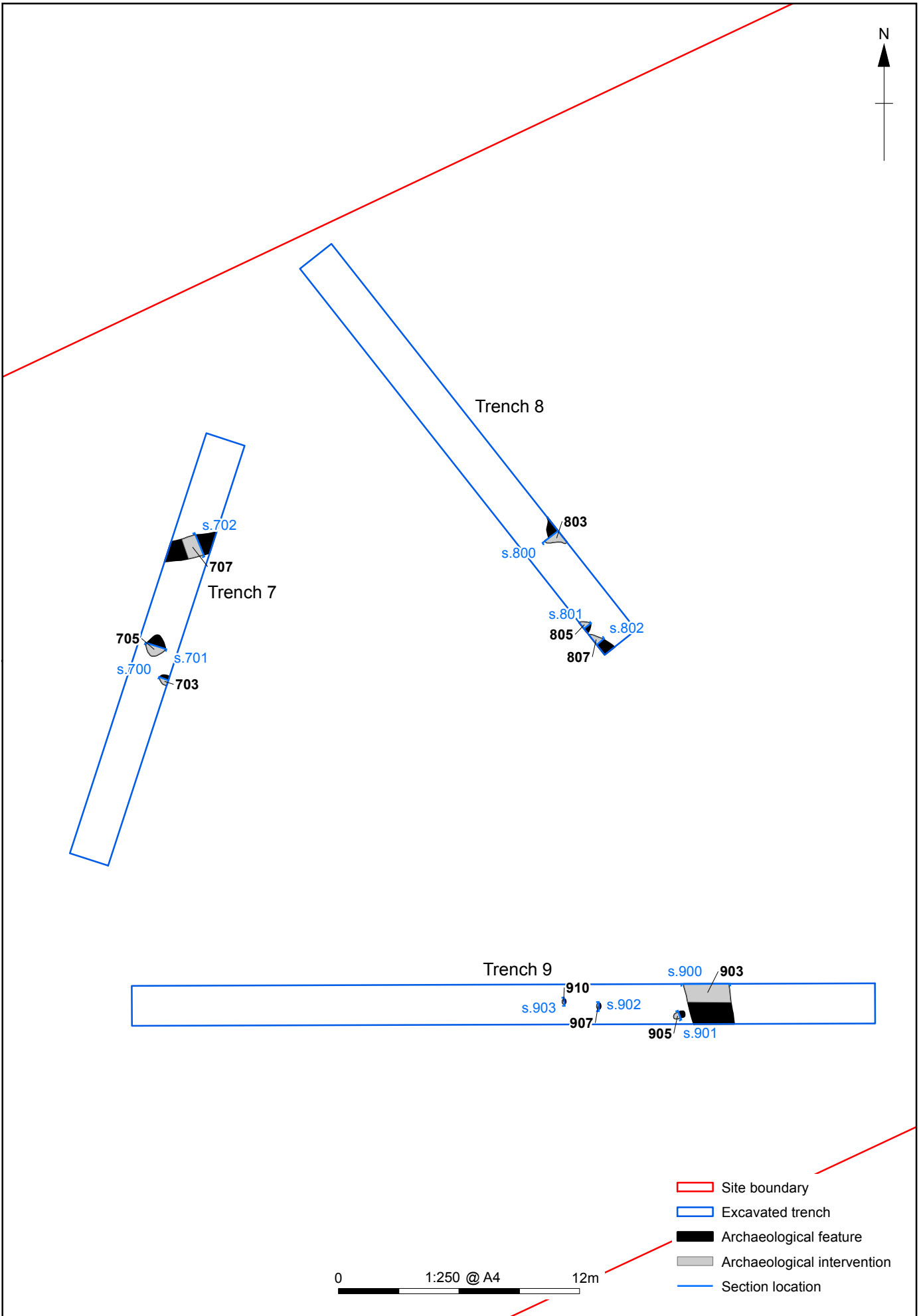


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 7, 8 and 9

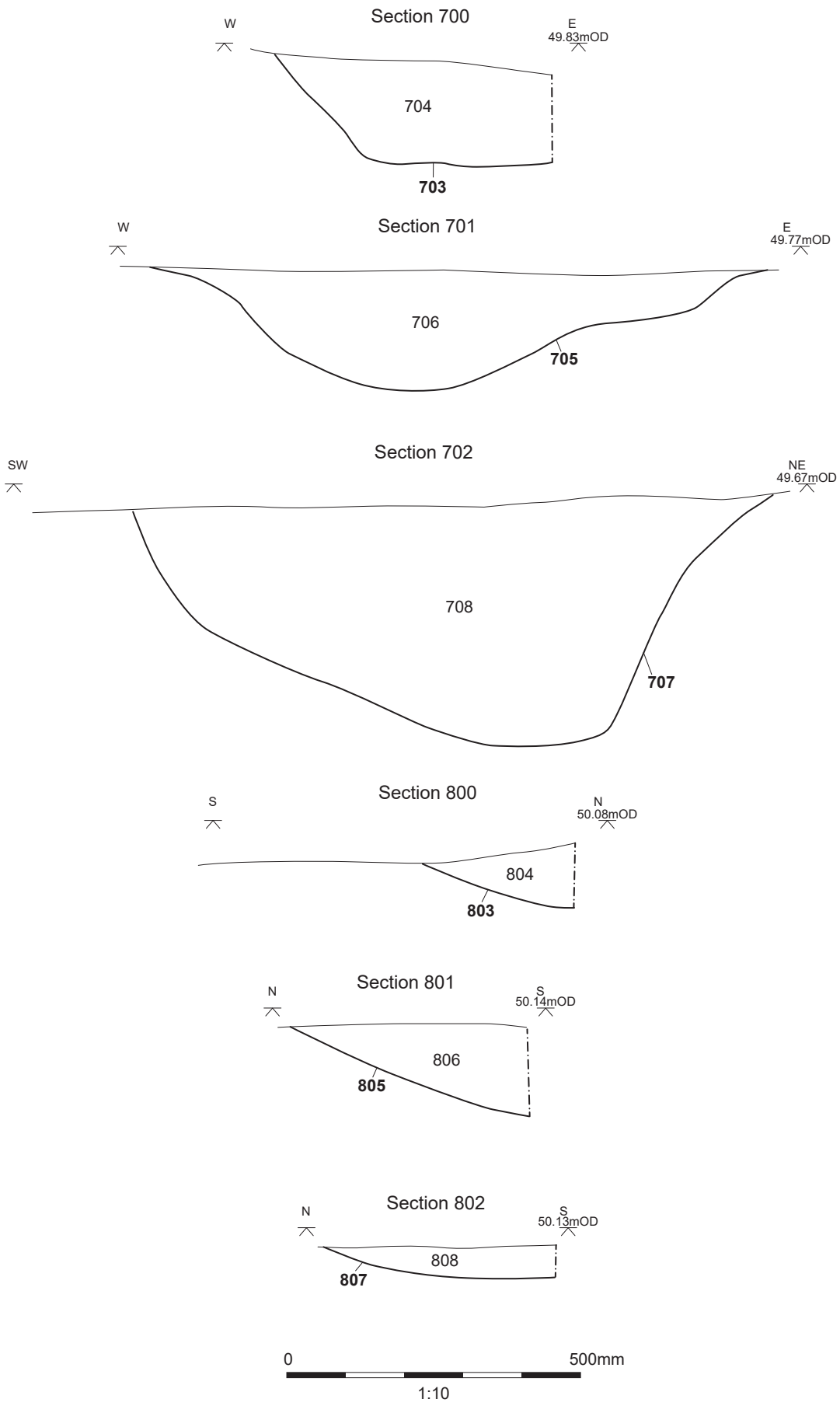


Figure 4: Sections 700, 701, 702, 800, 801 and 802

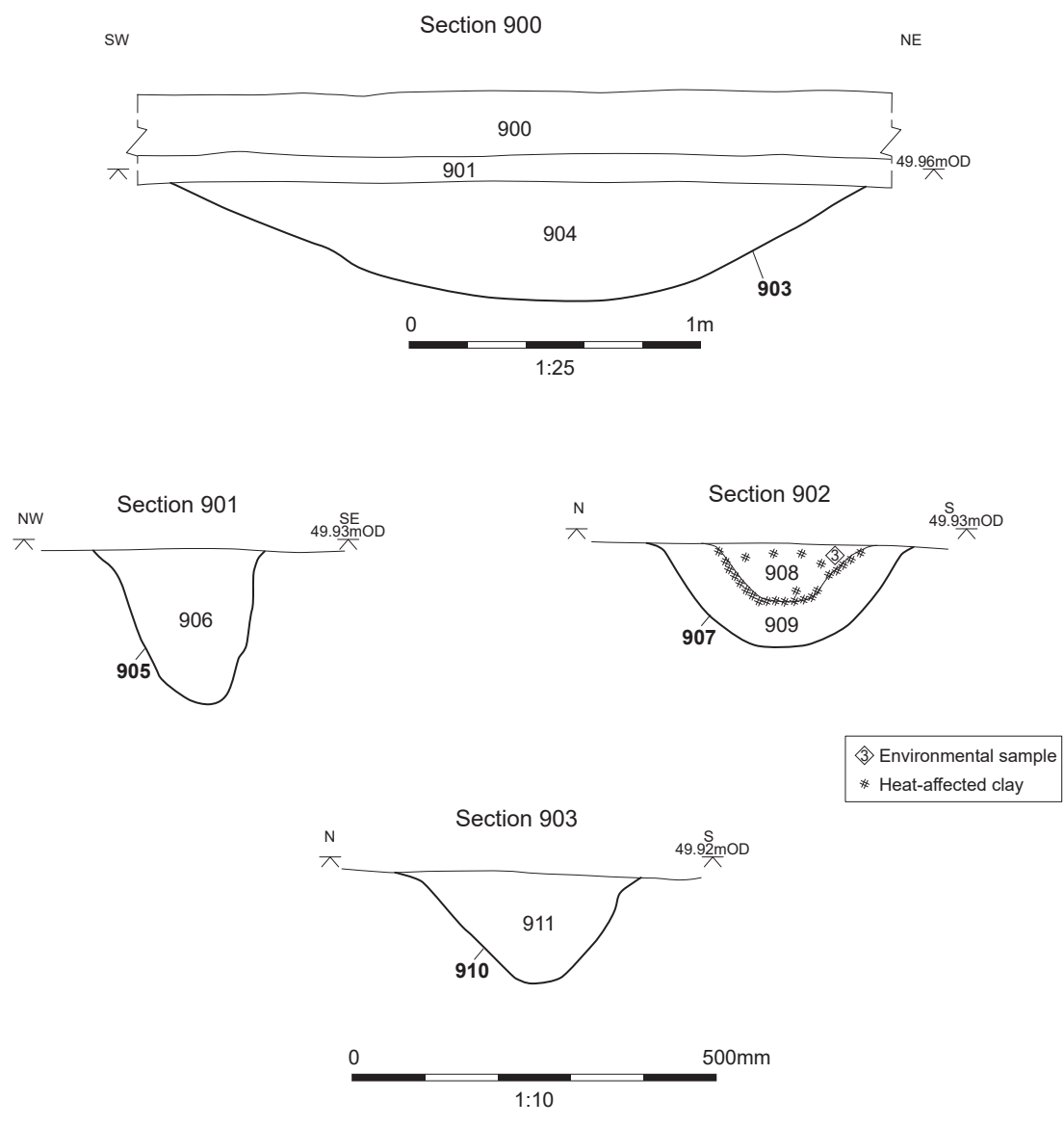


Figure 5: Sections 900, 901, 902 and 903

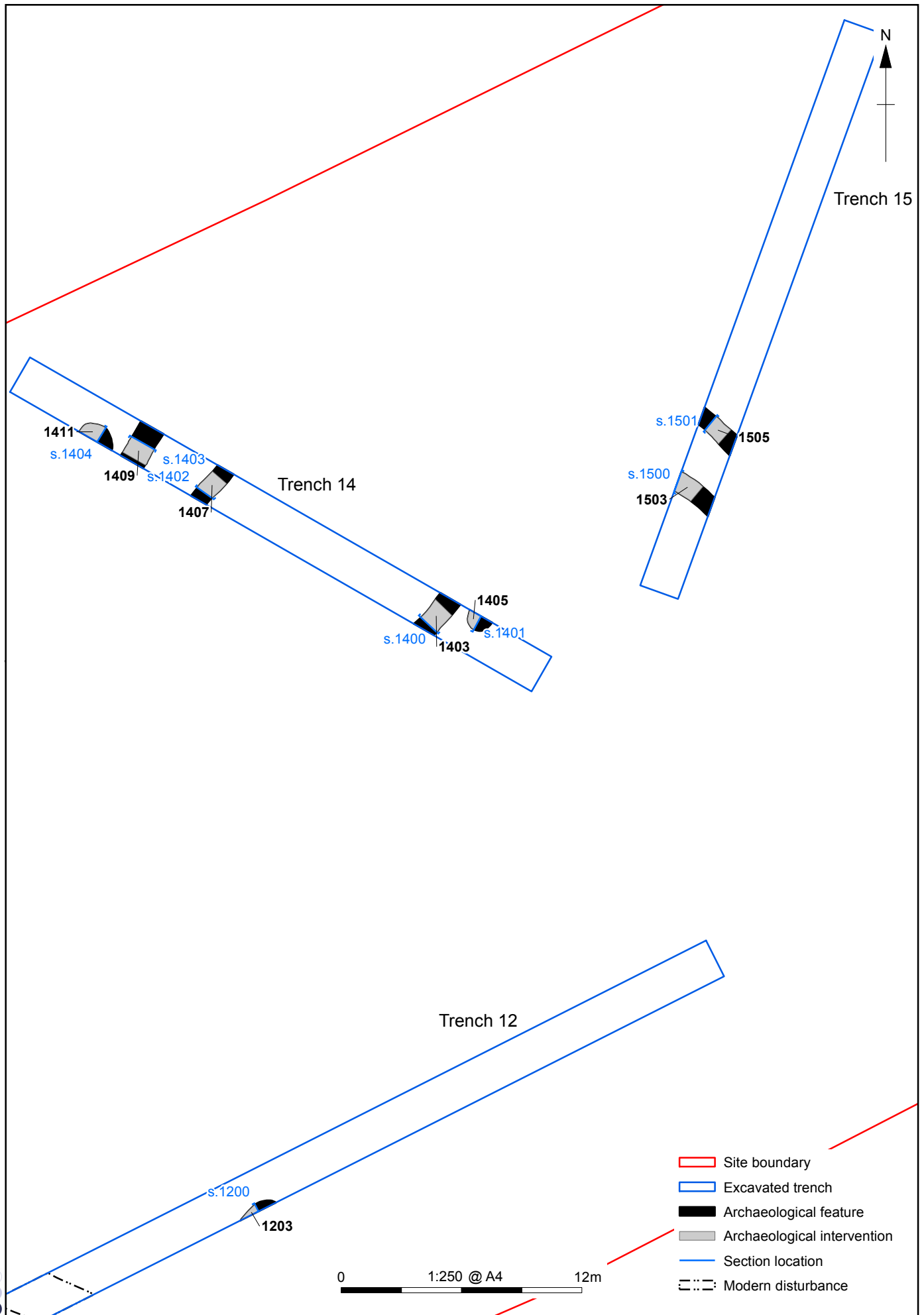


Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 12, 14 and 15

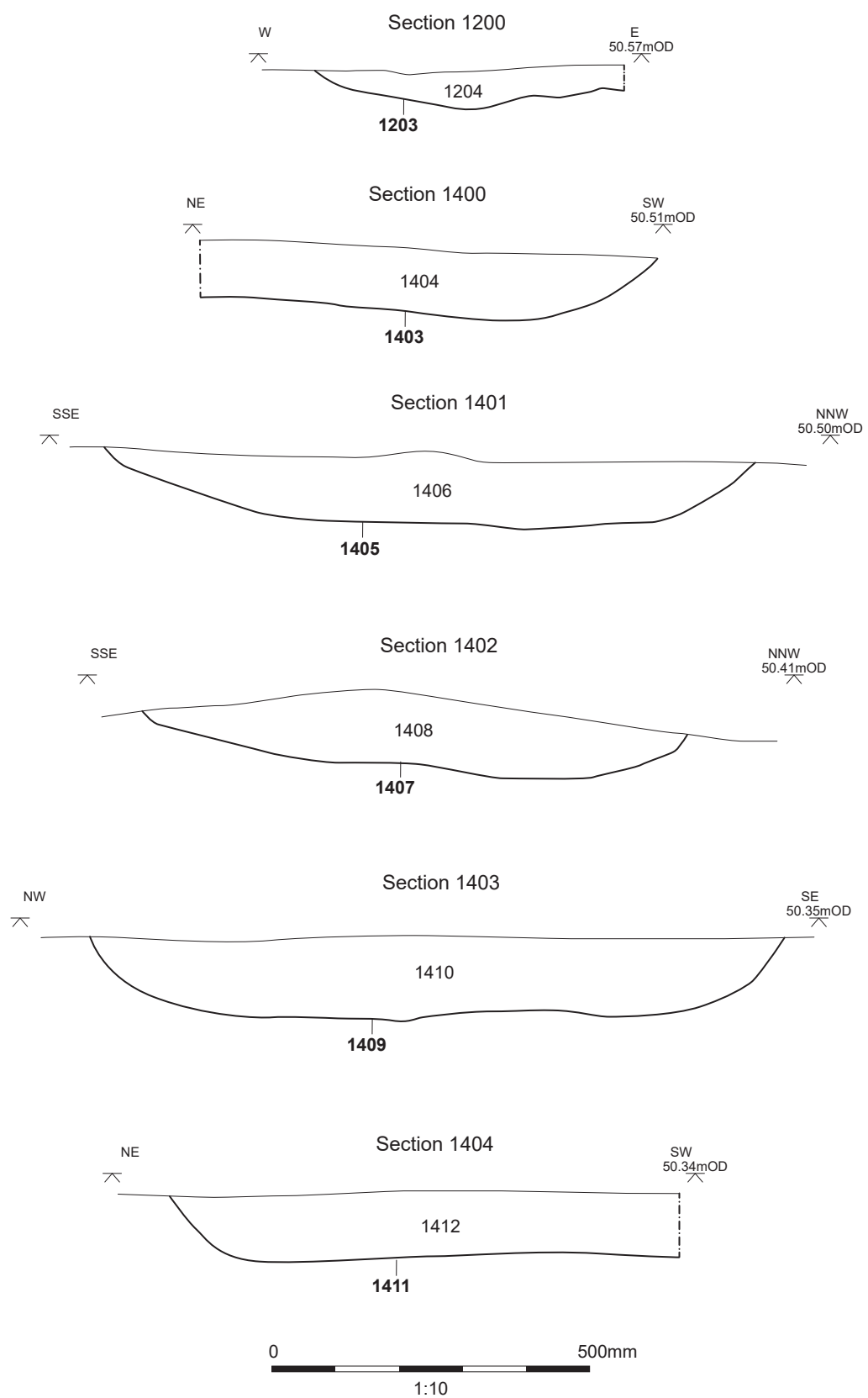


Figure 7: Sections 1200, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403 and 1404

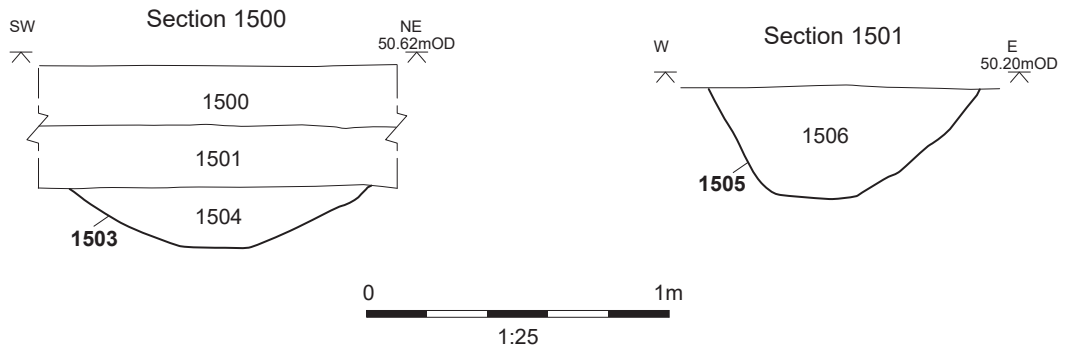


Figure 8: Sections 1500 and 1501

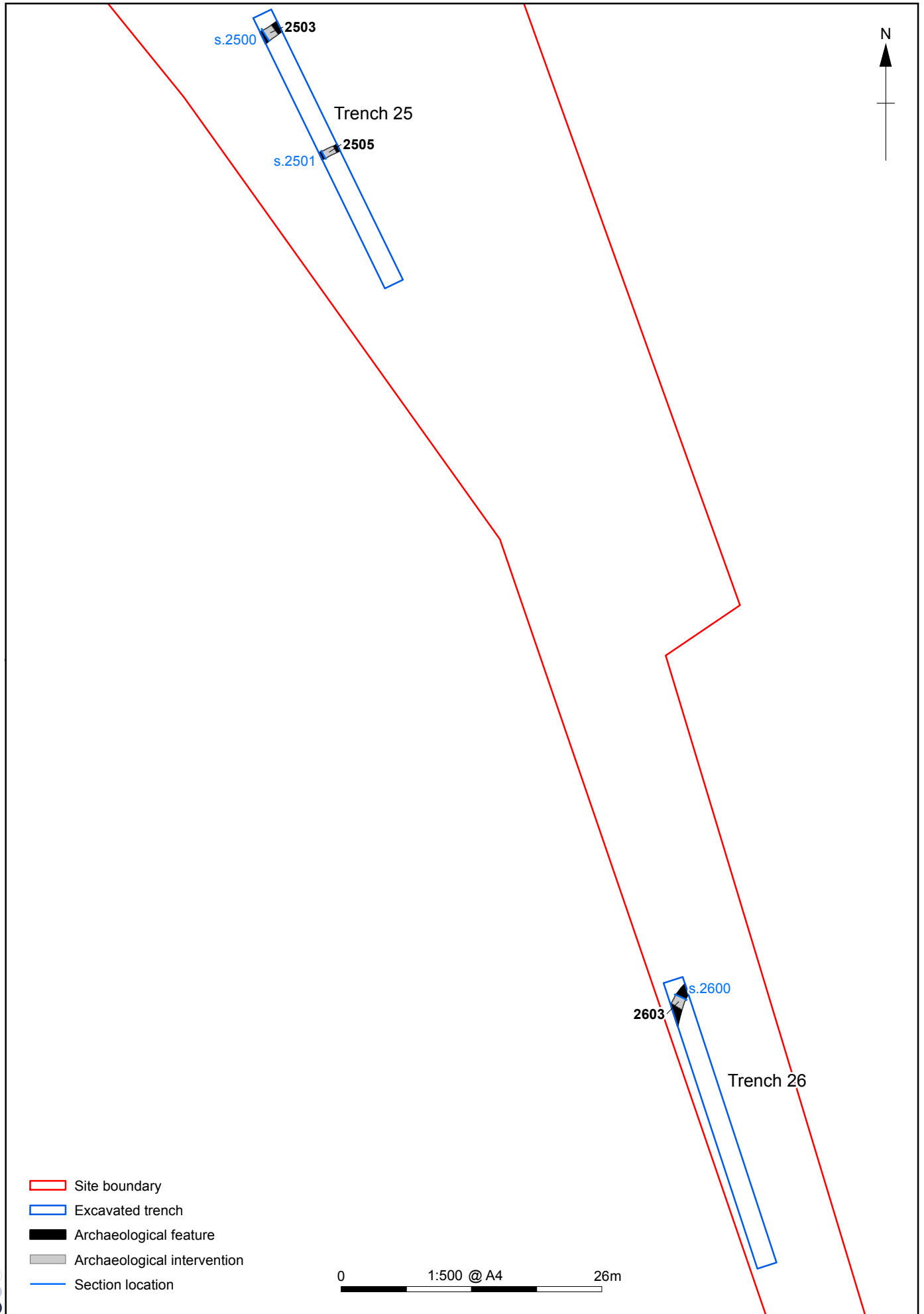


Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 25 and 26

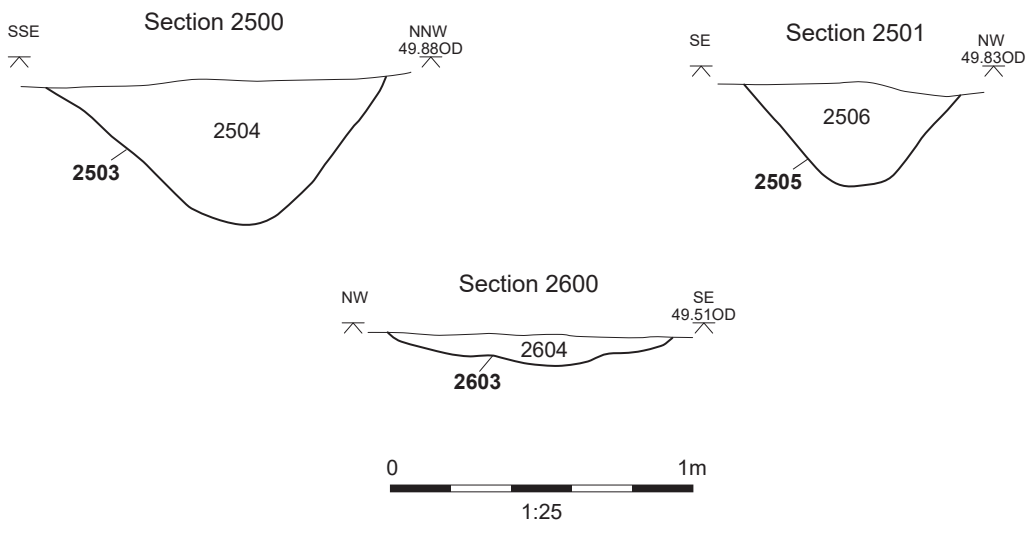


Figure 10: Sections 2500, 2501 and 2600



Plate 1: Site looking east



Plate 2: Trench 7 looking north



Plate 3: Ditch 707 looking south-west



Plate 4: Trench 8 looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 9 looking west



Plate 6: Ditch 903 looking north-west



Plate 7: Posthole 907 looking north-east



Plate 8: Trench 12 looking north-east



Plate 9: Trench 14 looking south-east



Plate 10: Ditch 1403 looking south-west



Plate 11: Trench 15 looking south-west



Plate 12: Ditch 1505 looking north-west



Plate 13: Trench 25 looking north-west



Plate 14: Ditch 2505 looking south-west



Plate 15: Trench 26 looking south-east



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