

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
on  
Land North of Springfield Road,  
Westcott,  
Dorking, Surrey**

**NGR: 51394 14893  
TQ 1394 4893**

**Project No: 4358  
Site Code: WSD 10**

**ASE Report No: 2010081  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-72848**

**Written by Diccon Hart and Kathryn Grant  
With contributions by  
Anna Doherty, Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus  
Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**June 2010**

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey (NGR 51394 14893) between the 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>h</sup> May 2010. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the determination of any planning application for the development of the site. Twelve archaeological trial-trenches were excavated across the site. An undated pit and a ditch of probable medieval date were revealed in the west of the site in addition to a layer of colluvial material containing prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) pottery, which was revealed in the east. Natural geology was at its highest in the southwest of the site at 73.41m AOD and at its lowest in the northeast of the site at 67.87m AOD.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey, hereafter referred to as the 'site'. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 51394 14893 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

### **1.2 Site Location and Geology (Figure 1)**

1.2.1 The site is situated in Westcott, Dorking and is bounded by residential properties to the west and south and by the Pipp Brook to the north and east. The site is currently open grassland.

1.2.2 The British and Geological Survey Sheet 286 shows the site to lie on Upper Greensand, partially overlain by alluvium associated with the Pipp Brook.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The site is proposed for residential development. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, an archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs 2010). This document indicated a high potential for Iron Age archaeological remains and moderate potential for earlier prehistoric remains on the site, with a low archaeological potential for all other periods. Due to the potential impact of the proposed development, Surrey County Council (SCC) requested that an archaeological evaluation of the site be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application for the development.

1.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for this work was subsequently prepared by Archaeology South-East and duly approved by SCC prior to commencement of the works. All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001).

### **1.4.1 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general aims of the investigation, as set out in the WSI were as follow:

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

1.4.2 Specific objectives of the investigation were as follows:

- Identify and characterise the remains of any early prehistoric activity on the site
- Identify and characterise the remains of Iron Age activity on the site

## **1.5 Scope of the report**

1.5.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation works on the site. The fieldwork was undertaken between 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> February 2010 by Diccon Hart (Archaeologist), Simon Hind and Wayne Weller (Assistant Archaeologists). Surveying was carried out by Rob Cole (Surveyor) and the illustrations were prepared by Justin Russel (illustrator).

1.5.2 The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by CgMs Consulting (Bourn 2010) before the commencement of fieldwork at the site. This document examined evidence held by the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) in relation to the environs of the site. The assessment also examined historic land-use through a map regression exercise. Through this research it was established that the site had moderate potential for earlier prehistoric remains, high potential for Iron Age remains and low potential for remains of other periods. A summary of these periods has been provided below with all due acknowledgement (Bourn 2010). It was thought that any unearthed remains are likely to be of local significance.

### **2.2 Earlier Prehistoric**

**2.2.1** A probable settlement site has been evidenced approximately 500m to the east of the site by a large scatter of Mesolithic flint artefacts (c.1200) including six microliths, cores, scrapers, blades, flakes and waste as well as a single sherd of prehistoric pottery (HER 4470). In addition, a single Mesolithic mace was also recorded in a back garden c.800m to the south east of the site.

**2.2.2** Field walking undertaken opposite the site on the northern side of Pipp Brook uncovered Neolithic and Bronze Age flints (HER 4471) and a Neolithic polished stone axe was found when laying drains in Springfield Road immediately to the south of the site (HER 62). Although their exact locations are unknown there is also a record of a Neolithic flint axe (HER 2954) and a prehistoric greenstone axe (HER 2957) within the vicinity of the site.

**2.2.3** Although no earlier prehistoric finds have been recorded at the site itself the quantity of Mesolithic and Neolithic finds recovered from the site's surrounds are indicative of activity and settlement of this date.

### **2.3 Iron Age/Roman**

**2.3.1** A rectangular cropmark enclosure (HER 43) is recorded approximately 100m to the northwest of the site. Various interpretations of the feature include a Roman Camp, a Roman signalling station and a Romano-Celtic temple. A resistivity survey and partial excavation of the feature has revealed an Iron Age (1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) ditch with finds including pottery sherds, well-preserved animal bones, a red deer stag skull with sawn-off antlers, large loom weight fragments, daub, a glass bead and part of a small clay disc depicting a plant. A number of prehistoric artefacts (HER 5720) and Roman pottery/tile fragments (HER 4472) were also recovered during a field walking exercise in the area of the cropmark. These findings suggest the presence of a settlement of this period is likely.

**2.3.2** Although the exact nature/function of the cropmark enclosure is not fully understood, the extent of the finds demonstrate a clear Iron Age/Roman settlement on the northern side of Pipp Brook and as such, the site is considered to have high potential for remains of this period and of local significance.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2010) and complies with the *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001). The complete adopted methodology can be referenced in the WSI (ASE 2010). A summary of the methodology has been provided here. A Risk Assessment of the fieldwork to be carried out was produced prior to any work on site.
- 3.1.2 Fifteen trenches were originally proposed for the archaeological evaluation. Three of the trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 15) were not excavated due to the presence of Japanese Knotweed. Twelve trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Each trench measured approximately 30m in length with a width of 1.8m (see section 4.0 in this report). A 14 tonne mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate these trenches. The trenches were positioned across the development area so as to ensure that an optimum sample of the area was uncovered (Figure 2). The trenches were located using a Topcom GR3 Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 3.1.3 Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation to aid the location of services. Most of the trenches were repositioned to avoid services and known ecological constraints.
- 3.1.4 Excavation was undertaken in 100mm thick spits through undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil during which the removed spoil and surface of each spit was scanned for any stray, unstratified artefacts. These finds were recovered and bagged according to the context and trench number in which they were found. The spoil heaps were regularly scanned by eye and metal detector to facilitate the collection of artefacts.
- 3.1.5 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying natural geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. When removed, topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits were kept separate to ensure that they could be redeposited in sequence during the backfilling process for optimum reinstatement. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. Each trench was left open and was periodically inspected over the course of at least two days to ensure that any features were given time to weather out.
- 3.1.6 All of the trenches, features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard record sheets. Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system prefixed with the trench number.
- 3.1.7 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation in addition to a full black and white (monochrome) and colour (35mm transparency) SLR photographic record of all of the trenches. All features were drawn in plan on permatrace sheets and section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Where only simple

stratigraphic sequences of the overburden were revealed, representative measured sections at the end and the middle of each trench were drawn. These sections form part of the archive for the site but have not been included within this report.

- 3.1.8 On the completion of all excavation and recording, the SCC archaeologist was informed and attended the site to inspect the trenches. Following this meeting, permission was obtained for the trenches to be backfilled.

### 3.2 The Site Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Dorking and District Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Trenches	12
Number of Contexts	52
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3 sheets
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	c.50
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	None

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Three of the twelve trial trenches (Trenches 2, 5 and 14) contained archaeological features/deposits comprising linear features and a small pit.

4.1.2 The trench locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3. The findings from each trench have been summarised from 4.3 onwards.

4.1.3 A few unstratified finds were collected from the site (see section 5.0).

### 4.2 Natural Geology, Overburden and Topography

4.2.1 The natural geology across the site generally comprised pale greyish yellow stiff sand silt with some mottled grey/pink clayey patches. Natural geology was at its highest in the southwest of the site at 73.41m AOD (Trench 3) and at its lowest in the northeast of the site at 67.87m AOD (Trench 13).

4.2.2 The subsoil observed in all trenches consisted of a firm layer of mid orangey reddish brown fine silty sand. This layer of subsoil varied in thickness across the site (see section 4.3 onwards).

4.2.3 The subsoil was in turn overlain by a layer of friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. This layer of topsoil varied in thickness across the site (see section 4.3 onwards).

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

4.3.1 Length: 25.00m and 11m (separated into two to allow for access track),  
Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.90m.  
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil		70.07 – 71.87
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
2/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		69.16 – 71.36
2/004	Cut	Ditch Terminus (E-W)		70.69
2/005	Fill	Single fill of 2/004		-
2/006	Cut	Pit		70.29
2/007	Fill	Single fill of 2/006		-

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

#### 4.3.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [2/003] was encountered at 71.36m AOD in the southwest falling away to 69.16m AOD in the northeast.

A ditch terminus [2/004] (Figure 3) was uncovered along the eastern edge of this trench. This feature was on a rough north-east-southwest alignment and had fairly steep sides with a flat base. It contained a single fill [2/005] comprising mid brown firm silty sand with occasional flint and ironstone inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

A small ovoid pit [2/006] (Figure 3) was identified within the northern end of this trench. The feature had steep sides and a v-shaped base. The feature contained a single fill [2/007] comprising mid brown firm silty sand with greenish mottling and rare occasional small ironstone fragments. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

These features were overlain in sequence by subsoil [2/002] and topsoil [2/001].

#### 4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

4.4.1 Length: 30.m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.70m.  
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil		72.31 – 73.9
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
3/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		71.50 – 73.41

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 3

#### 4.4.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [3/003] was encountered at 73.41m AOD in the southeast falling away to 71.50m AOD in the northwest. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [3/002] and topsoil [3/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.5 Trench 5 (Figures 2 and 4)

4.5.1 Length: 27.60m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.93m.  
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil		69.97 – 70.51
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
5/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		68.96 - 69.57
5/008	Cut	Ditch Cut		70.65
5/009	Fill	Single fill of 5/008		-

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 5

#### 4.5.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [5/003] was encountered at 69.57m AOD in the southeast falling away to 68.96m AOD in the northwest.

A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [5/008] was revealed in the south-eastern half of this trench. This feature had moderately sloping sides with a v-shaped base. It contained a single fill [5/009] comprising mid brown firm silty

sand with occasional ironstone inclusions. This feature contained pot sherds of broad medieval date.

A small ovoid pit [2/006] (Figure 3) was identified within the northern end of this trench. The feature had steep sides and a v-shaped base. The feature contained a single fill [2/007] comprising mid brown firm silty sand with greenish mottling and rare occasional small ironstone fragments. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

These features were overlain in sequence by subsoil [5/002] and topsoil [5/001].

#### 4.6 Trench 6 (Figure 2)

4.6.1 Length: 29.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.68m.  
Orientation: East - West

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil		72.26 – 73.17
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
6/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		72.57 – 72.78

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 6

#### 4.6.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [6/003] was encountered at 72.78m AOD in the east falling away to 72.57m AOD in the west. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [6/002] and topsoil [6/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.7 Trench 7 (Figure 2)

4.7.1 Length: 28.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.76m.  
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil		73.76 – 73.94
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
7/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		73.03 – 73.36

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 7

#### 4.7.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [7/003] was encountered at 73.36m AOD in the southwest falling away to 73.03m AOD in the east. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [7/002] and topsoil [7/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.8 Trench 8 (Figure 2)

4.8.1 Length: 30.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.87m.  
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

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Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil		70.03 – 70.63
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
8/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		69.12 - 69.97

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 8

#### 4.8.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [8/003] was encountered at 69.97m AOD in the southwest falling away to 69.12m AOD in the northeast. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [8/002] and topsoil [8/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.9 Trench 9 (Figure 2)

4.9.1 Length: 24.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.80m.  
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil		71.67 – 71.73
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
9/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		70.86 - 71.07

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 9

#### 4.9.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [9/003] was encountered at 71.07m AOD in the southeast falling away to 70.86m AOD in the northwest. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [9/002] and topsoil [9/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.10 Trench 10 (Figure 2)

4.10.1 Length: 28.10m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.77m.  
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil		69.37 – 70.29
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
10/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		68.64 – 69.58

Table 9: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 10

#### 4.10.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [10/003] was encountered at 69.58m AOD in the southwest falling away to 68.64m AOD in the northeast. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [10/002] and topsoil [10/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.11 Trench 11 (Figure 2)

4.11.1 Length: 23.40m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 1.02m.  
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil		70.03 – 7-.43
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
11/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		69.04 – 69.82

Table 8: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 11

#### 4.11.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [11/003] was encountered at 69.82m AOD in the southeast falling away to 69.04m AOD in the northwest. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [11/002] and topsoil [11/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.12 Trench 12 (Figure 2)

4.12.1 Length: 28.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.80m.  
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil		68.66 – 69.13
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
12/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		67.92 – 68.44

Table 9: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 12

#### 4.12.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [12/003] was encountered at 68.44m AOD in the southwest falling away to 67.92m AOD in the northeast. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [12/002] and topsoil [12/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.13 Trench 13 (Figure 2)

4.13.1 Length: 19.60m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.62m.

Orientation: East-West

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil		68.39 – 68.50
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
13/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		67.87 – 67.96

Table 10: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 13

#### 4.13.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [12/003] was encountered at 67.96m AOD in the east falling away to 67.86m AOD in the west. This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [12/002] and topsoil [12/001].

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.14 Trench 14 (Figures 2, 5 and 6)

4.14.1 Length: 30.00m, Width: 1.80m, Depth: 0.74m.

Orientation: East - West with northwest – southeast section on western end

Context Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m AOD
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil		68.93 – 70.45
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil		-
14/003	Deposit	Natural Geology		68.15 – 69.45
14/010	Cut	Interface – base of colluvium		
14/011	Deposit	Colluvium		68.03 – 68.13
14/012	Deposit	Colluvium	1.00	69.37 -68.75
14/013	Cut	Interface – base of colluvium		
14/014	Deposit	Colluvium		67.95
14/015 a	Cut	Interface – base of colluvium		

Table 11: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 14

#### 4.14.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [14/003] was encountered at 69.45m AOD in the south falling away to 68.15m AOD to the north.

This was overlain by a thick layer of colluvium, recorded as [14/011], [14/012] and [14/014], comprising mid brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles. Pottery recovered from this deposit includes Late bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman material.

This deposit was overlain in sequence by subsoil [14/002] and topsoil [14/001].

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A medium sized assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of flintwork, was recovered during the evaluation at Springfield Road, Westcott.
- 5.1.2 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight. An overview of the assemblage is tabulated below (Table 14).

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)
5/009	4	8	1	<2	2	<2	1	34			2	<2
14/011	4	38			2	14						
14/014	8	40			6	30	2	68	1	<2		
u/s	1	6										
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 14: Quantification of finds

### 5.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A total of 16 sherds weighing 86g were found in three different stratified contexts but most were undiagnostic and there appeared to be some evidence of mixed dating, perhaps suggesting that redeposition/ residuality may be a problem. Context [011] contains four flint-tempered bodysherds. Three of these are of the same vessel, featuring quite a vesicular matrix, possibly indicating the presence of fine burnt out organic material. The flint inclusions are sparse but very ill-sorted and range from 0.5-8mm although most are less than 3mm. The other sherd is of a very different type, containing moderately sorted flint of 1-2.5mm in a matrix with sparse coarse quartz of 0.1-0.5mm. Very small groups of featureless flint-tempered sherds of this type are always difficult to date and the two fabrics may not even be contemporary. The coarser of the two fabrics might be early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, but the finer sherd almost certainly later prehistoric, and a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date therefore seems most likely for the filling of this feature.
- 5.2.2 Context [014] also contains a number flint-tempered sherds which look fairly typical of the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury tradition but these were accompanied by one shell-tempered and two grog-tempered sherds, indicating that this feature was probably sealed in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. Context [009] contains four highly abraded unevenly fired/partially oxidised coarse sandy sherds of broad medieval date.
- 5.2.3 A single unstratified sherd from a blue transfer ware porcelain cup or bowl was recovered, probably dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery holds no

potential for further analysis but should be fully integrated with any future assemblage recovered from the site in the event of further excavation.

### **5.3 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sarah Porteus**

A small piece of well fired CBM was recovered from [009]. The fabric is oxidised with iron rich inclusions.

### **5.4 The Flintwork**

5.4.1 Ten pieces of flint were recovered from three separate contexts, [5/009], [14/011] and [14/014]. All are struck flakes without any retouch and are undiagnostic of date.

### **5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen**

5.5.1 Two small fragments were recovered from [009]. The fragments are green glass wall sherds deriving from a thin walled, corrugated vessel of possible Roman or medieval date.

### **5.6 Significance and potential**

5.6.1 The glass is significant as it highlights the presence of possible Roman or medieval activity. It has potential for dating the feature from which it derives. Further work should be undertaken to identify the type and date of the vessel it came from.

5.6.2 The flint assemblage holds little potential for further work

5.6.3 The CBM holds no potential for further work

5.6.4 The pottery holds no potential for further analysis but should be fully integrated with any future assemblage recovered from the site in the event of further excavation.

## 6.0 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Geology, Stratigraphy and Preservation of Archaeological Remains

- 6.1.1 The evaluation revealed natural geology was at its highest in the southwest of the site at 73.41m AOD (Trench 3) and at its lowest in the northeast of the site at 67.87m AOD (Trench 13).
- 6.1.2 Archaeological features (ditches and pits) were revealed in Trenches 2 and 5).
- 6.1.3 The preservation of the archaeological horizon is generally good, with little obvious major truncation of the sequence, although some degree of loss of the upper levels may have occurred through ploughing.

### 6.2 Identified Archaeological Features and Finds

- 6.2.1 A ditch terminus [2/004] (Figure 3) was uncovered along the eastern edge of Trench 2. This undated feature was on a rough north-east-southwest alignment and had fairly steep sides with a flat base. It is possible that this feature relates to the other ditch uncovered in Trench 5 which is thought to be of broad medieval date.
- 6.2.2 A small undated ovoid pit [2/006] (Figure 3) was identified within the northern end of Trench 2.

### 6.3 Conclusion

- 7.4.1. The archaeological evaluation strategy at the Springfield Road site was successful in characterising the nature of the archaeological preservation across the site. Archaeological features have been demonstrated to survive across parts of the site and include linear features, a pit and colluvial material containing prehistoric archaeological material. These features may relate to prehistoric settlement and agriculture. The available dating evidence and the exact nature of activity on the site is however, far from certain.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Gary Jackson (SCC) for his guidance throughout the project and CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work.

**APPENDIX**

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WSD 10					
Identification Name and Address	Land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 1394 4893					
Geology	Greensand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4358					
Type of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b> ✓	<del>Excav.</del>	<del>Watching Brief</del>	<del>Standing Structure</del>	<del>Survey</del>	<del>Other</del>
Type of Site	<b>Green field</b> ✓	<del>Shallow Urban</del>	<del>Deep Urban</del>	<del>Other</del>		
Dates of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b> ✓	<del>Excav.</del>	<del>WB.</del>	<del>Other</del>		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart					
Period Summary	<del>Palaeo.</del>	<del>Meso.</del>	<del>Neo</del>	<del>BA</del>	<b>LBA/EIA</b> Feature & Pottery	<del>RB</del>
	<b>AS</b>	<b>MED</b> Ditch/pottery	<b>PM</b>	Other UNDATED PIT		
100 Word Summary.						

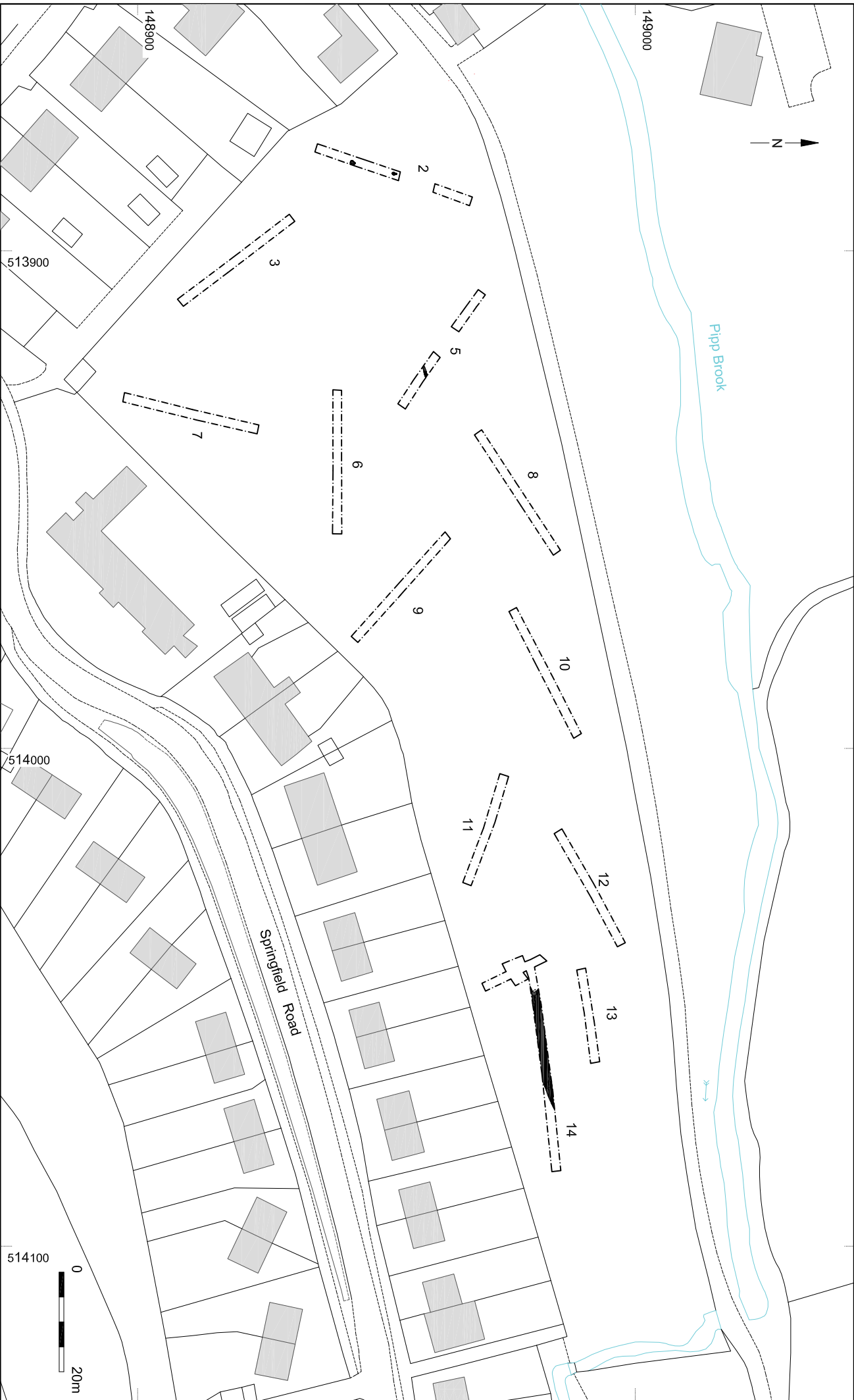
**OASIS FORM**



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© Archaeology South-East		Land North of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking	
Project Ref: 4358	June 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010081	Drawn by: JLR		

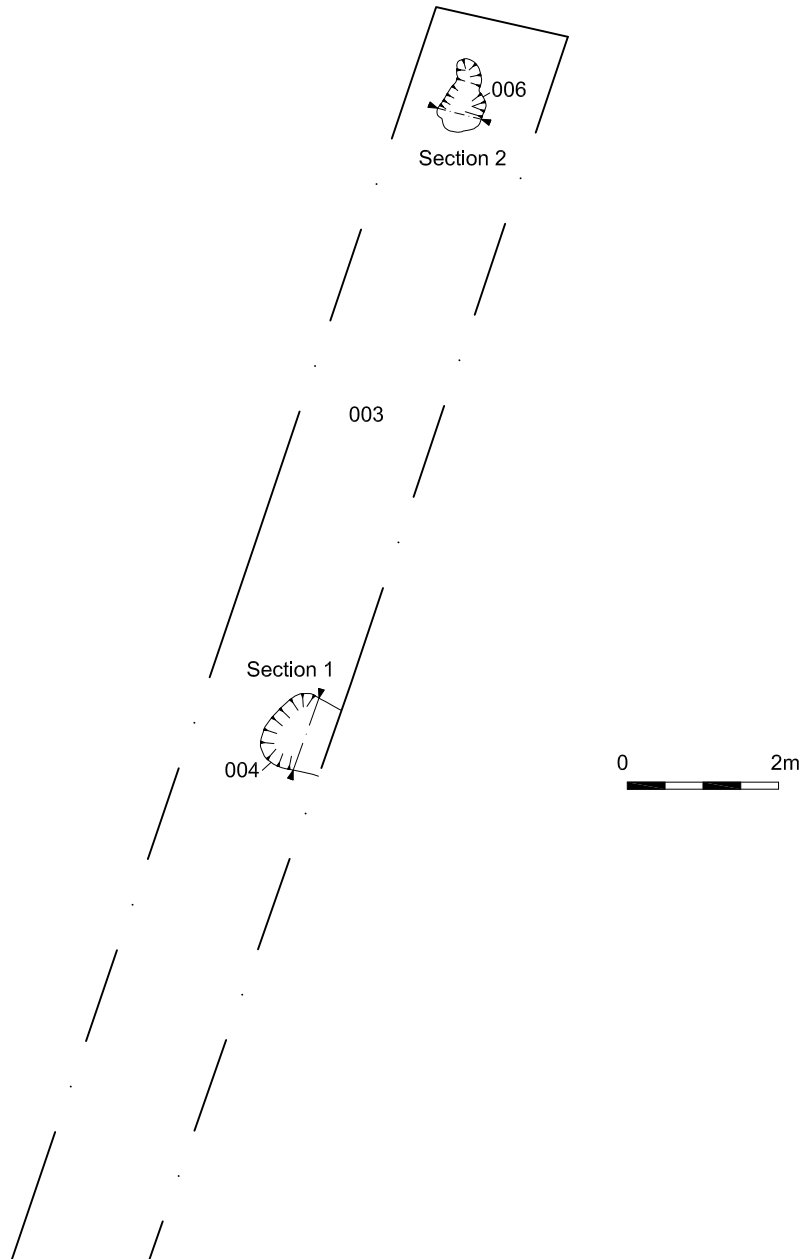
Fig. 1



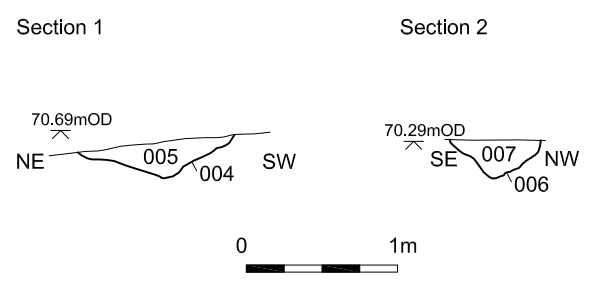
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<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking	
Project Ref: 4358	June 2010	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2010081	Drawn by: HLF		
		Fig. 2	

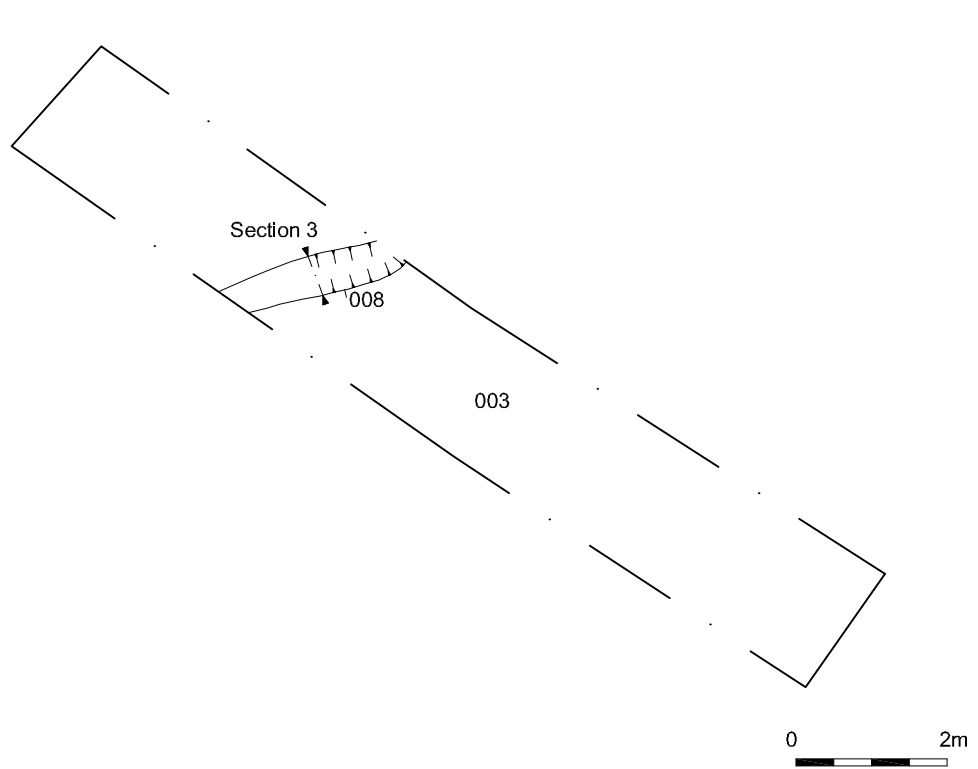
Trench 2



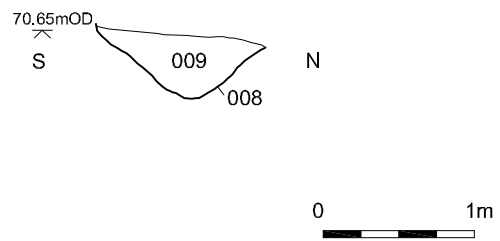
Section 1

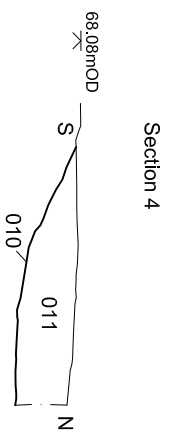
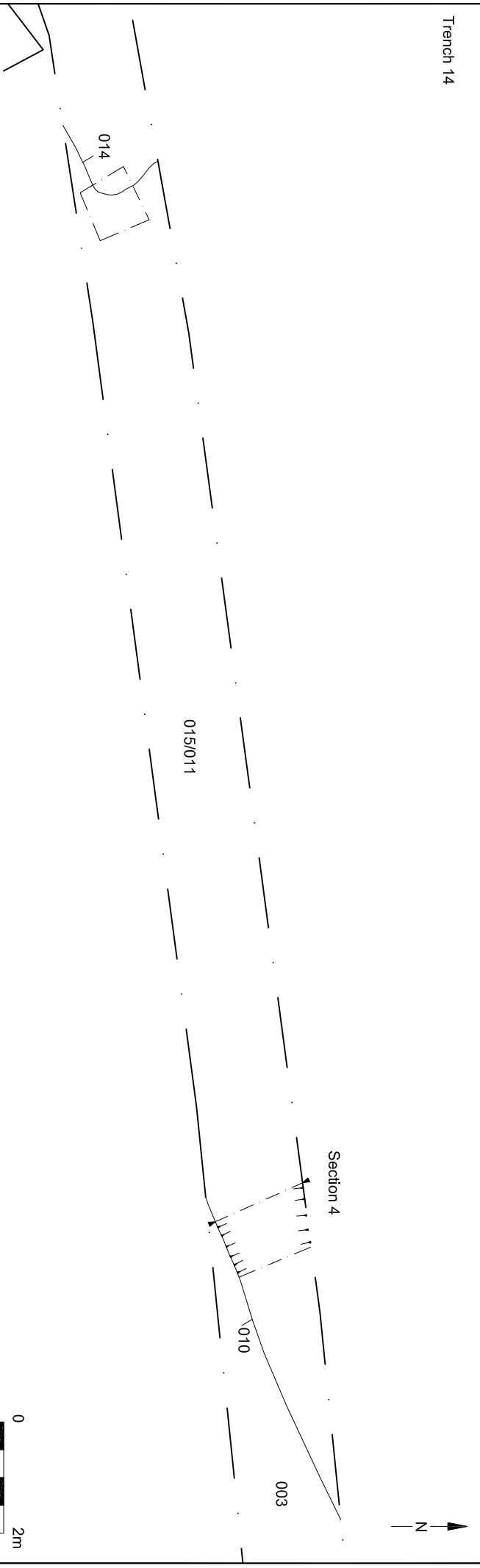


Trench 5

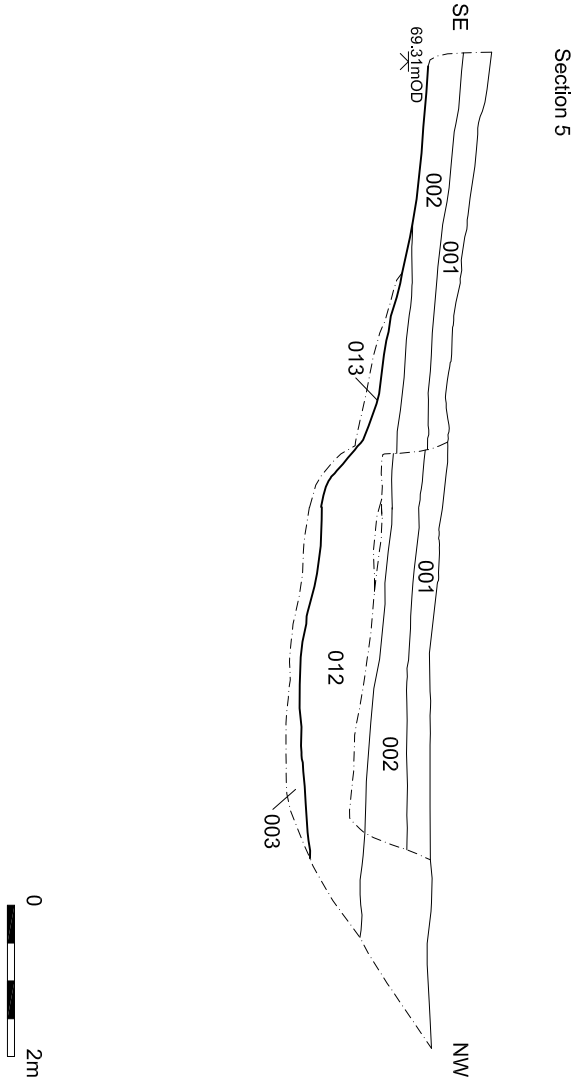
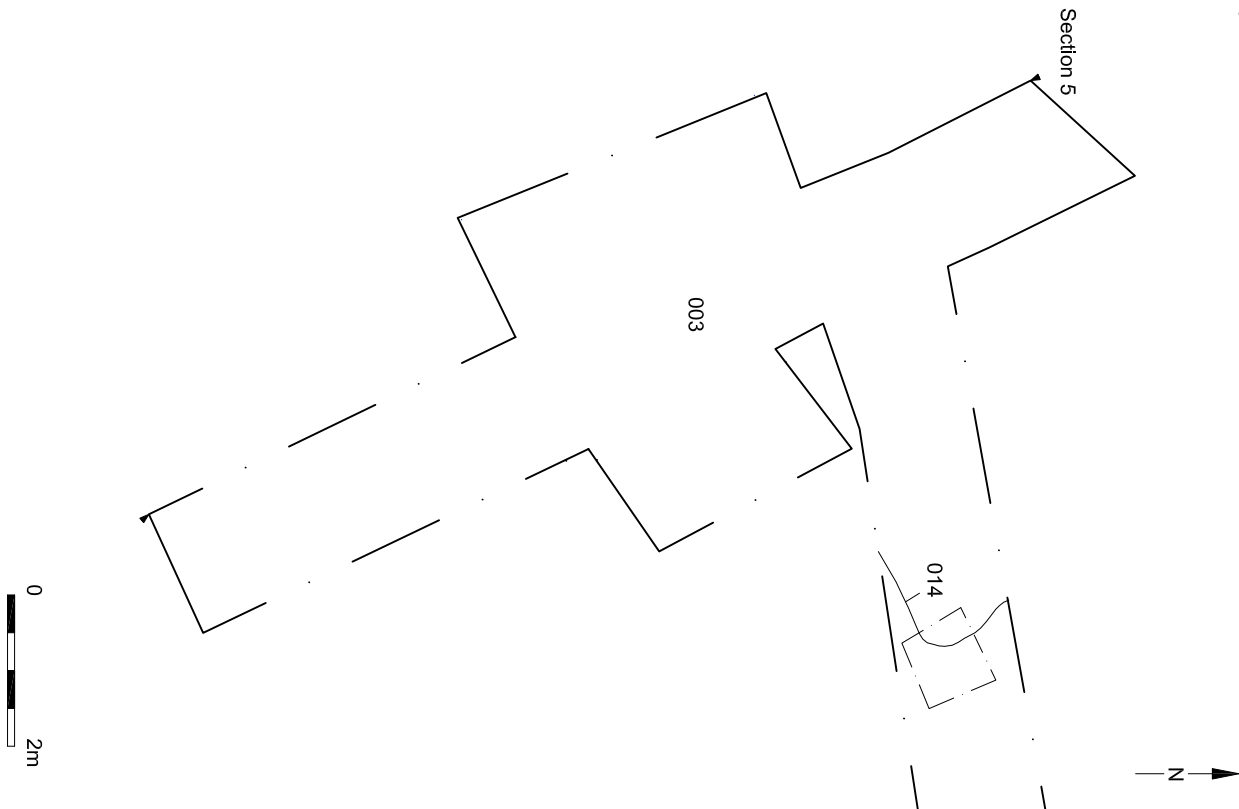


Section 3





© Archaeology South-East		Land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 4358	June 2010	Trench 14 plan, section and photos	
Report Ref: 20/0081	Drawn by: HLF		



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land north of Springfield Road, Westcott, Dorking	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 4358	June 2010	Trench 14 plan, section and photos	
Report Ref: 2010081	Drawn by: HLF		

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