

# NORTH PARK FARM QUARRY (NPQ 13)

Excavations in 2013





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### *Summary*

The investigation of the area immediately west from the 'Mesolithic hollow' sampled by excavation in 2005 (Jones 2013) had been eagerly anticipated. Much of it was expected to be covered by solifluction clays, but unfortunately in the area nearest the 2005 work all soils were removed without record. There would appear to have been relatively little use of the remainder of the area during the early prehistoric period, but later prehistoric occupation was evident from redeposited material within a near-shore fluvial deposit of a watercourse.

The jigsaw of the early medieval cluster of features in the north-western corner of this area and the southern edge of the 2011 area, awaits completion when the area to the east is excavated.

The identification of a 'burnt complex' in the west central part of this area is of greatest interest. It showed two phases of usage and included a hearth, a pit with debris from a wattle and daub wall filling it, and two ditches, as well as a number of other features. Also unusual was a blanket of black clay that sealed and filled all features. The pottery sherds from the site represent at least 30 large cooking pot or cauldron-type jars and one possible pitcher are represented. Such a skewed range of vessel types is atypical of early medieval domestic assemblages in which open forms, and more certainly identified jugs or pitchers, are usually better represented.

The feature complex may represent an industrial or craft-related activity site that required the burning of large amounts of arboreal material, perhaps a charcoal burning site, established a short distance from the settlement of its craftsmen because of the proximity of woodland and running water.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2013 the greater part of one of two final parcels of the North Park Farm quarry (fig 1) was examined archaeologically prior to the extraction of sand. This lay south from areas investigated in 2011/12, and west from others examined in 2005 and 2011, but to avoid confusion in the text that follows, these and other areas investigated nearby are alphabetically notated in the following manner (see fig 2):

- A The valley hollow excavated in 2005 (Jones 2013)
- B Part of the area immediately north from A that was excavated in 2009 (Jones 2009)
- C The remaining area north from A, and west from B, that included a watercourse that defined its western edge (Jones 2011)
- D The northern extension of C on to the Gault (Jones 2011)
- E A large area in the north-western part of the quarry that was also excavated in 2011 (Jones 2012)
- F A narrow strip of the watercourse and bridleway between C and E that was excavated in 2012 (Jones 2012)
- G A narrow strip immediately west of A that was destroyed without archaeological monitoring
- H The area of the 2013 excavations reported upon below
- I The area north of D and east of Kitchen Coppice, the stripping of the southern part of which is also reported upon below
- J The small area west and north from H and south from E that is still to be examined

Site visits in June to the new area, H, informed an assessment of what preliminary work was necessary, and, following the machined stripping of its soils in early September, excavations took place over the five weeks that followed. During such works, the machined stripping of part of the other final parcel, I, that lay 220m to the north-east, was undertaken under archaeological supervision.

The principal area examined in 2013 formed much of a triangle of pastureland that gently sloped south and east towards a minor watercourse that had later been channelled as a field ditch along the western side of a temporary bridleway (fig 3). This came to define the eastern edge of the newly examined ground, as all relevant upper deposits within the rectangular tract of land G, between A and H, that measured 90m by c20m, had been inadvertently destroyed without archaeological record. What remained was the bridleway, which had been prepared as such in 2002, and the triangle of land west of it up to the bund of the intended quarry edge, except for 3000m<sup>2</sup> of its north-west corner, J, where a spoil heap of soils remained in place for reasons of expediency.

Below the soils of the adjacent area to the north, E, all but its south-western corner was blanketed by Late Glacial solifluction clays that overlay the sands of the Folkestone Beds, and this sequence continued further south, to characterise the whole of H. From an examination of the southern baulk of the eastern strip G, this, too, had been almost completely overlain by the clays, except that here, as also along the eastern fringe of H, and following north-north-east through that of E, were the fluvial deposits of a shifting watercourse that, through post-glacial to early medieval times, had intermittently eroded and re-deposited the solifluction deposits.

Almost the only deposits of archaeological interest were found within these fluvial deposits, or along the bank of the watercourse, with none identified across the greater part of the

solifluction deposits except for two adjacent features of early medieval date in the north-west corner, that were part of a complex excavated previously along the southern edge of E.

The report that follows is in seven parts that begin with descriptions of the stratigraphy and features of prehistoric fluvial layers in the north-east of the site, early medieval features in its north-west corner and of another early medieval complex of features below the bridleway along its eastern edge. Those are concluded with a short account of the lack of archaeological features and finds from the site-watching of area I. The summary account of the finds from the area is in two parts that describe those from the prehistoric layers and those from the bridleway complex. There is then a concluding discussion followed by some recommendations for further work.

#### **THE PREHISTORIC FLUVIAL LAYERS OF THE WATERCOURSE (FIG 4)**

Below the soils stripped to the north of the site in E and F, and further east along the western edge of C, it was clear that the extant surface of the watercourse deposits was a truncated horizon created by the plough to an unknown depth. What was exposed was a series of overlapping fluvial deposits, although the sequence of these was more complicated in some areas than in others. They were best mapped and sampled where C and F met south from a meander of the stream that included some Bronze Age features alongside it, and where flints and sherds from that occupation had been re-deposited in a series of clearly defined fluvial deposits downstream from it (Jones 2011). No such distinction of deposits was identified further downstream towards the south-west corner of C, but they were observed in the immediately adjacent parts of the watercourse through the north-eastern corner of the 2013 area H. There, both west and east of its latest, ditched, course, a succession of bands of truncated fluvial layers were observed, running approximately north-north-east/south-south-west, but closer to the eastern baulk, one of these began to meander to run north-west to south-east and included both pottery sherds and struck flints on its exposed surface.

Because of these finds, a square metre box section trench was excavated by hand through a small part of this 0.8m wide band of mid grey silty clay, 2086/7, to examine its profile and depth, to gain larger samples of artefacts by which it could be dated, and to determine whether larger areas of it should be opened-up.

The box trench showed that layer 2086/7 lay over the plunging surface of another fluvial deposit of mid brown silty clay, 2085, at an angle of nearly 45°, but which began to level out at c0.4m below the truncated surface horizon. In turn, the grey layer of 2086/7 was overlain by another brown silty clay, but unlike the former, this contained no artefactual material. The results confirmed the identity of 2086/7 as a waterborne deposit, and that it contained a reasonable quantity of artefacts, although most of these were retrieved from along the slope before it levelled out.

A 3m wide trench was cut by machine a little further south from the box trench, and from west of the modern ditch to the eastern baulk, in order to expose more of it and to reveal the succession of such fluvial layers and any undisturbed solifluction deposits that might lie below them. This exposed a relatively level part of layer 2085, which was c0.15m deep and extended from the eastern baulk of the site to the box trench area, where it was cut away by the shifting course of the watercourse that later came to be choked with layer 2086/7. A sample length of 2085 that was excavated on the north side of the machine-cut trench was c0.5m wide and c2.5m long layer, and produced seven struck flints of possibly Mesolithic type. It overlay a thinner and



lighter brown silty clay that was the earliest of the fluvial layers and below that was some remnant parts of the solifluction clay and its basal pebble bed.

More parts of layer 2086/7 were exposed and sampled to supplement the total of finds from it, but it petered-out, as also such artefacts, not too far distant from where it had lain on the slope within the box section. Considering the relatively small sample of the layer to have been dug, its finds assemblage is reasonably large, and includes 30 calcined flints (0.4kg), 36 struck flints, two pieces of burnt daub, a piece of Upper Greensand (0.04kg) and two more of Lower Greensand sandstone (0.05kg) and a complete fossil bivalve. The recovery of 150 sherds of pottery (0.7kg), however, is exceptional, and of later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age character, although the presence of three pieces of iron slag (0.16kg) might suggest the latter rather than the former.

It seems likely, therefore, that, with the exception of some Mesolithic-type flints, the artefacts within 2086/7 had been re-deposited from an adjacent bankside occupation of Early Iron Age date, but that this was destroyed by the truncation rendered by the plough, and perhaps earlier by the continuing diversions of flow along the watercourse. This occupation may have survived in part further north where features were found along the western edge of area C, although the few finds of pottery found in association there included some of earlier Bronze Age types.

## **THE EARLY MEDIEVAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN COMPLEX (FIG 5)**

In the north-west corner of the 2013 area H, parts of three features were identified, with a small, oval one, 2056, cutting a shallow hollow, 2053, and part of a gully, 2052, that was exposed c1m further north-west.

These lay immediately adjacent to the southern baulk of area B, where seven postholes were found within, what appeared to be, an enclosure defined by a gully, feature 562. The remainder of the complex, and a better explanation of its purpose, had to await the clearance of the area to the south, and a label from the earlier excavation found in the 2013 segment of gully (previously numbered as 566) confirmed that at least some of them had been uncovered. Unfortunately, the newly-exposed segment of gully was part of the eastern arm where it ran south-south-west from the southern baulk of area E, but it disappeared after 0.4m below the spoilheap over area J. The excavation of the remainder of this, and the rest of the enclosure, must await the final phase of extraction within the quarry.

The extant length of dark grey, charcoal-rich fill within gully 2052 included a calcined flint and a struck flint blade, but a single sherd of shelly ware confirmed the dating of the feature to the early medieval period.

Despite the lack of any recovered finds from the nearby hollow of 2053 it seems likely to have been part of the same early medieval complex of features, as its fill of mid brown loam was characterised by a similar frequency of comminuted charcoal. It was an amorphous and irregularly oval feature, 2.3m long and 0.4m wide and, with a basin-like profile, only 0.14m deep. A small oval feature that cut the surface of its fill off-centre towards its southern end (2050) would have been too shallow to have been a posthole, unless very much more of it had been truncated.

## **THE BANK-SIDE COMPLEX OF EARLY MEDIEVAL FEATURES (FIG 6)**

### **Introduction**

Another complex of ditches and postholes of late 11th to early 12th century date, was uncovered 75m south-east from the above along the bridleway. This lay, in turn, another *c*75m north-west of a settlement of the same period found in area A (Jones 2005), and both may have been contemporary with smaller feature complexes in areas C and F, and a field system, including a droveway, that extended through areas A-C and eastward into an area archaeologically investigated in 2001.

The most significant features of the bridleway complex were two ditches that part-enclosed, and seemed focussed upon, a pit filled with burnt clay walling debris that had been dug next to a stream. The inner of the two ditches had partly destroyed the stones of an earlier hearth, and both these, and the many postholes of the complex, were filled with, and blanketed by, a thick layer of charcoal-rich material. Each of these parts of the 'burnt complex' will be described below.

### **The outer ditch 2014**

Defining the north-eastern limit of the feature complex was a *c*10m length of ditch, the southern extent of which became progressively diminished until lost down the slope of the ground-lowered area G, although not before it was observed to turn eastward. It was sampled in five excavated segments (from north to south 2031, 2029, 2023, 2038 and 2037). Over the lip of the slope and on the surviving surface of the solifluction clays, the feature was *c*1m wide and 0.25m deep, and although bifurcated within segment 2023, both parts of it there had the same fill of black clay. Another segment, 2038, was excavated on the slope edge, as well as the southern, false terminal, end, 2037, a longer length beyond 2023 (2029) and a much shallower northern part, 2031, that might have been a terminus where the feature stopped short of the riverbank, although this was uncertain.

The finds from the ditch included 20 pieces of calcined flint and four struck flints, all probably residual as was a worn piece of Roman *tegula*, and 28 sherds (0.4kg) of early medieval pottery from at least five vessels. Most finds, including 20 of the sherds, are from segment 2023, although these do not include the two that are not of the majority S2 fabric of the site. These are single examples of the sand only and sand and flint-tempered minority fabrics that accompanied one other of S2 in the greater bulk of fill that lay within segment 2029. No finds were recovered from the possible terminal segment of 2031.

Segment 2029 cut through an earlier, amorphous feature, 2084, that was filled with a charcoal-flecked dark grey clay and extended further south onto the surface of the solifluction clays below layer 2016.

### **The inner ditch 2039 and hearth 2102**

The inner ditch was over 11m long, but had been dug as three linear stretches joined by two opposing curves. Its northern straight lay up to 3.5m west from the outer ditch, except in the north where they came closest, with a gap between them of 1.5m. Ten segments of the inner ditch were excavated (from north to south 2079, 2108, 2055, 2107, 2040, 2106, 2042, 2059, 2060 and 2120), and only *c*1m of its length remained un-dug. From its northern, round-ended terminal segment 2079, that stopped *c*0.8m short of the stream bank, the first straight ran for *c*5m

before curving westward into a shorter, c2.5m long, linear segment, and on to a southward curve and a final c1.7m straight that petered to nothing.

The profile of the inner ditch differed from that of its outer twin in having a wider and shallower upper profile, on average of a little over 0.5m wide, above a central, narrow slot of about half that width that was relatively flat-based. Whereas the upper fill, like that of its outer twin, was wholly of the same black clay as the layer that sealed it, the basal inner slot was more of a mixture of the parent clay and lesser amounts of charcoal.

The width of the inner slot was maintained throughout, but that of its upper profile included a significant westward bulge along the northern straight, where opposite a bisected hearth, 2102, some of which survived on its eastern edge. The hearth comprised a single layer of small, flattish slabs of ferruginous sandstone surrounding other, larger blocks of Upper Greensand, but only the eastern part of, what may have been, a round or oval feature, survived *in situ*, with some or all of its western stones having tumbled into the adjacent ditch segments of 2055 through to 2108. These loosened hearthstones lay together with some of the largest pottery fragments from the site, with most from three vessels that could have been broken here, as well as the only faunal remains from the ditch that include a cattle tooth and long bone.

Other aspects of the inner ditch include the configuration of its northern and next straight south, which appeared to focus upon a daub-filled feature, 2020, that lay c2.5m west, and equidistant, from them. Also, a line of seven substantial posts lay just west of the northern straight, with the last by the stream bank paired with one other. Lastly, almost all of the other fifteen or more postholes of the complex lay inside the part-enclosure afforded by the ditch. All these are described separately below.

Significantly more pottery was recovered from the inner ditch than the outer, with about twice as much based on sherd/vessel count and nearly four times as much by weight. The shelly S2 ware again predominates, with at least six jars represented, as well as the only decorated piece from the site, which might also represent the only vessel that is not a cooking pot/jar, but a pitcher. The rest of the pottery assemblage is represented by nine sherds (0.3kg) from at least four jars (0.3kg) of the more sandy Q/sh fabric that was absent in 2014, and there are none of Q or Q/fl. Other finds include eleven pieces of calcined flint and eight struck flints, and three small pieces of burnt daub (in 2106 and 2055).

### **The daub-filled hollow 2020**

Both ditches appeared to be focussed upon a shallow, oval hollow that measured 1.1m by 0.89m in plan, and had a shallow, bowl-like profile 0.2m deep. The feature was perched just 0.8m east from the edge of the watercourse, but it may originally have been more distant from it, since a posthole (2035) on the bank slope less than a metre to the north-west had a truncated fill (see below).

Most of the fill of the hollow, to a depth of 0.12m, comprised broken fragments of burnt walling with frequent wattle impressions represented by tubular voids, and although the deposit was fairly level below the thickest part of the black layer, its surface horizon of pieces showed no indication of having been fired anew. The feature cannot, therefore, have been used as a hearth. Most of the fragments were retained for later examination (00kg).

Below the daub was a band of pale grey/buff silty clay, 2112/5, that in turn lay over a primary deposit of charred material, 2116, with both being more substantial over the northern base of the feature. The only find from the feature other than daub, was a small sherd of S2 shelly ware from the grey/buff clay.

As was observed on site, the long axis of the hollow was aligned upon hearth 2102 that lay due east from it.

### **Post row 2121**

West of the northern straight of the inner ditch and running parallel with it was a row of postholes. Seven lay in a reasonably regular line from the watercourse end to the beginning of the curve into the next straight (from north to south 2077, 2080, 2071, 2062, 2061, 2041 and 2075), and the northernmost example was twinned with another, 2076, off-line. A circular stakehole, 2073, that was 8cm across and 31cm deep, was located along the edge of the second from last of the line, which was one of two adjacent examples that were slot-like, with one measuring *c*30cm by *c*15cm (2041) and the other *c*50cm by *c*20cm (2061) in plan, and with both roughly 25cm deep. The last in the line was a relatively insubstantial round posthole, 2075, that was 19cm across, but only 15cm deep, although its base was flat. The five others further north were all more substantial circular postholes, with widths of between 22 and 30cm and various depths of 60cm (2077), 52cm (2076), 36cm (2062) and 24cm (2080 and 2071); with some having flat bases (2064 and 2077), others pointed (2076 and 2080) and one rounded (2062). All had mixed fills, like the basal deposit of the inner ditch, with charcoal in dark grey clay, and the few finds from most include calcined flints, struck flints and occasional body sherds of S2 shelly ware. An exceptional assemblage is that from slot posthole 2041, which included four calcined flints and a small piece of residual Bronze Age pottery, as well as 15 more of early medieval types, amongst which are five of S2, with ten more of Q/sh.

### **Other postholes and minor features close to the daub-filled hollow**

The only other possibly coherent row within the part enclosure afforded by the inner ditch included five postholes, 2067-70 and 2078, in a curving line west from 2121, with the appearance of a 'passage' of about a metre between them. All were circular, and between *c*20 and *c*25cm across, with the deepest two, at 35cm (2069) and 32cm (2070), also having flat bases and broader upper profiles, perhaps from the extraction of their posts. The depth of the other three postholes was between 18cm and 25cm.

Twenty-three other features were examined in the same vicinity, but only seven proved sufficiently substantial to determine that they had been postholes, and whereas some of the others may represent other examples, or else had been stake-holes, many and perhaps most, could have resulted from root or animal disturbances.

The most certain posthole of these is 2035, that lay on the slope of the riverbank north-west of the daub hollow. It was oval in plan, measuring 25 by 33cm, and its surviving depth was *c*20cm with a pointed end, although the fill may have been truncated by river action. It contained a large rim sherd of an early type of S2 jar and a small body sherd of the sand-tempered fabric.

Four more postholes lay in another roughly curving line, 2047-49 and 2051, but their alignment might be coincidental. They were of similar size in plan to those of the more convincing curving line, and circular, between 17 and 25cm across, but of various depths, being 6, 24, 18 and 11cm deep respectively, and although the first of these was very shallow, the fill of 2047 was full of charcoal. The other three had flat bases. Body sherds of S2 were recovered from 2048 and 2051, and the latter also contained another of sand-tempered ware.

Three other features seem likely to have been postholes, including 2054 close to the edge of the riverbank, and 2045 in a similar position further north. Both were roughly circular and

approximately 15cm across, but they were also shallow, at 9cm and 8cm respectively, although steep-sided and with a pointed base in the former. The third was 2092, that lay closer to the daub hollow. It was circular and 16cm across and with 30cm depth of fill down to a pointed base.

Twelve of the other minor features, 2090-91, 2093, 2096 x 4, 2097-99, 2100, and 2101, and another further north, 2117, were small enough to have been stakeholes, but too shallow to be certain that they had not, instead, been created by roots or minor burrowing. A slightly larger, minor feature, 2089, was also shallow enough to suggest that it had probably not been the result of human intervention.

### **Other features outside the inner ditch**

These include a pit and two postholes in association with a natural hollow between the ditches, a few other such hollows further south and a pit beyond that.

Feature 2013 may have been a natural hollow on the surface of the solifluction clay, and was never deeper than c10cm. Nevertheless, the presence of three smaller features that cut it, with no similar examples nearby, might suggest a human association and its fill of mottled brown clay with charcoal flecks is most likely to have been engendered during the early medieval usage of the site. Its only other inclusions, however, were five pieces of the local ferruginous sandstone. One of its smaller, associated features, that may have been postholes, was an oval feature, 2026, on the western end of 2013, which measured 20 by 24cm and had a depth of 17cm. The other feature along the northern fringe of the hollow, 2021, was only slightly oval, measuring 22cm by 25cm and with a depth of 15cm. Both had similar fills to that of the hollow, but were considered to have cut through it. The only finds from them are three body sherds from 2021.

Further south were three small hollows, 2011A-C, and two that were larger, 2010 and 2034, but which were even shallower than that of 2013, and almost certainly of natural origin. They were all filled with a mix of the underlying solifluction clay and comminuted charcoal, but with many small pieces of under-fired burnt daub, but which were brown in colour, unlike the pieces in hollow 2020. 2010 also contained four sherds of pottery and five pieces of calcined flint, and 2034 contained three more calcined flints, another that was struck and a piece of Roman tile, one of only three such pieces from the site, with the others from the outer ditch.

Further beyond, the southernmost features of the complex included a pit, 2006, with a clearly defined circular edge, except along its south-western quadrant where it merged with an even larger example of the shallow hollows, 2007. Pit 2006 was 1.8m across and c0.45m deep, with relatively steep sides through the southern half of it that was excavated, and an irregular basal profile. It had a sequence of fills that was similar to that of most other features of the complex, beginning with a mix of solifluction clays with patches of comminuted charcoal and part-burnt daub flecks, below a tertiary deposit that was a continuation of the same black clay layer as present outside of the pit. The basal fill 2006B included nine sherds of S2 shelly ware and one of the sand and flint minority ware, as well as six calcined flints and two struck flakes; and that of 2006A included four calcined flints and two flakes, in addition to a small rim sherd of a Bronze Age jar that was also residual, and a body sherd of the other minority early medieval sand-tempered fabric.

The larger, probably natural, hollow of 2007 was filled with the same black clay layer as elsewhere, but, as in the other southern examples, augmented with part-burnt daub fragments. It was sampled in a small trench, but no finds were recovered from it.

## **The sealing layer of black clay, 2016**

The burnt complex was first revealed as a relatively thick deposit that lay over  $c125\text{m}^2$  of the bridleway, and where thickest, over most of the features within the part-enclosure of the inner ditch, it had been 15cm deep. Its main component was comminuted charcoal in a parent matrix of solifluction clay, but the quantity of the organic component indicates that a considerable amount of arboreal material had been burnt to engender it. West of the bridleway was a field ditch that had formalised the line of the earlier watercourse in the Tudor period, and the black layer may have survived the destruction by the plough wrought elsewhere throughout the quarry area by being sealed beneath an accompanying bank or headland. The bridleway was laid a decade previous to the current work, perhaps when any eastern extent of the black layer and any accompanying features had been removed without archaeological record in area G.

The surface of the black layer was cleared by hand of all remnants of subsoil and modern disturbances, some of which partly exposed some of the underlying features, such as parts of the two ditches and the burnt daub of the hollow.

Almost all the black layer was eventually excavated, and, where most substantial within the area part-enclosed by the ditches, it was removed from within six areas, 2027, 2034, 2043, 2063, 2064 and 2066, of which most were separated by  $c0.1\text{m}$  wide baulks. This was to determine the relative proportions and disposition of recovered finds in a later stage of work.

The make-up of the black layer was relatively homogeneous, and it also formed the final fill of most of the features that lay below it, with the significant exception of the daub-filled hollow 2020. In some of its deepest parts, and in some of those tertiary fills, however, the charcoal content was less comminuted, and individual pieces were easily discriminated, and where it thinned to the south and east of the inner ditch, its basal part was augmented with fairly frequent fragments of brown, part-burnt daub. These were, however, unlike the buff/pale grey daub of the hollow.

The greatest quantity of finds was retrieved from the black clay layer, including 386 sherds (3.3kg) from at least 30 vessels, three fragments of bone and two cattle teeth, nine pieces of burnt daub (31g) and six pieces of Upper Greensand. Also collected were 32 pieces of calcined flint (0.3kg), twelve struck flints and two pieces of Bronze Age pottery. One of these, however, seems to have been fashioned into a roundel, and another interesting find was an iron nodule that may have served as strike-a-light. These are not the only finds from the black layer, however, as others were collected from where it had been incorporated into the sequence of river deposits described below.

## **The watercourse**

Immediately west of the site had been a contemporary, south-flowing stream that defined its eastern limit. This had been the latest in a succession of braided courses through the eastern side of Area H, of which an earlier, prehistoric example was sampled in its north-east corner and others previously in Areas F and C (see above). Much of that in the vicinity of this medieval site, however, had been destroyed by a much later field ditch on roughly the same alignment (see below), but some of its eastern bank that had survived north-west of the daub hollow on account of its more north-east/south-west alignment there, was sampled by excavation, as also part of its western edge beyond the later ditch.

Part of the same watercourse, and others of the constantly migrating stream, were identified in the sections provided by an east-west trench that was machine-cut nearly 4m north

of the outer ditch for the purpose of locating them. It was filled with mid grey fluvial clay, as were the fills of the other braided streams, and blanketed by the same, suggesting that there had been a later episode of more widespread flooding north from the spur of solifluction clays upon which the feature complex had been made.

Flow within the stream was relatively slow during the use of the medieval site, and the same black layer that covered the bankside features came to be slumped across its full width. Whether this had been the result of fluvial erosion of the bankside layer is not clear, but there are grounds for suggesting some such activity from the possibly eroded upper fill of posthole 2035, half-way down the bank.

Box trench 2066 was a 1.5m wide and c2.5m long exploratory excavation from the eastern bank of the watercourse, and included most of its width. From the edge of the slope to its base was a fall of c0.7m, with an angle of c40<sup>0</sup>, and the floor was 0.75m wide. From its eastern bank to the top of its opposite side that was partly truncated by the field ditch it was a little over 2m wide, just before it broadened considerably to c4.5m a little further downstream. Even in 2066, its full width to about half the depth of the watercourse was choked with the black clay layer (where numbered as 2019), with 42 sherds (1kg) found throughout its depth, but especially large pieces of at least five jars of S2 from immediately adjacent to the eastern bank. Two pieces of a cattle long bone were also found here.

The remaining part of the eastern bankside river deposit of black clay south from the 2066 box, and in the narrowing gap between the field ditch, was also removed as context 2105, and as 2018 west of the daub hollow, where it both sealed and filled posthole 2035. These provided another 31 sherds (0.39kg).

It was along this part of the eastern bank that two indentations were noted along its length, over which the black clay had accumulated. It is possible that these represent the boles of trees that had grown along the riverbank, and which were cleared in preparation for the construction of the feature complex.

Context 2018 of the black clay was where the greater width of the watercourse had developed, and west of the field ditch a short stretch of its opposite bank had survived. Its near-shore infill included a near-identical deposit of black clay, 2082, but beneath a fluvial layer of pale brown silty clay, 2083. A sampling trench cut through these was 1m wide and extended westward for 5.3m from the cut of the field ditch. The pale silty clay was found to be sterile, and the underlying black clay was slightly more silty than its eastern on-shore and bankside equivalents of 2016 and its related contexts, demonstrating that it, too, like the layer that sealed it was now wholly fluvial. 2082 contained a few sherds of S2 ware, but was supplemented by those from the exposure of the deposit a little further upstream, where a larger assemblage brought the total to 22 (0.3kg) pieces.

From the curving outline of the watercourse adjacent to the feature complex, it seems to have followed a straighter line downstream, and part of it was identified as a 2m wide band of dark green fluvial clay running next to the western side of the field ditch that replaced it.

### **The field ditch**

The watercourse was replaced by a straight field ditch dug north-north-east/south-south-west from the corner of Kitchen Coppice to Place Farm Road. In addition to the draining of the watercourse that had migrated across the eastern side of a major lobe of solifluction deposits ever since they had amassed, the enjoinder of the upper part of the ditch with another that ran east-west from Green Lane supplemented the flow, that ultimately drained the chalk downs in the

north. This would explain the survival of two short, remnant lengths of a thin layer of shingle pebbles covered by race, 2012, a tufaceous deposit, on both sides of the ditch immediately south from the medieval complex described above. A similar deposit of re-crystallised calcium carbonate that had accumulated around reeds was found at the base of the east-west ditch between the two halves of the D area when it was scoured during that excavation in 2011. A 2m length of the deposit remnant of raced shingle along the eastern side of the field ditch was excavated and found to contain three small fragments of very worn tile of medieval or post-medieval type.

South from the above, the modern field ditch was scoured of its most recent accumulations of deposits that filled its V-shaped profile, to reveal a wider water channel, with relatively shallow sides and a broad, flat base. In remnant parts of its earliest fill, parts of three bricks of Tudor type were recovered, as well as a sherd of buff coarseware of similar early post-medieval date. This seems most likely to have been when it was first dug, just after the abandonment of the North Park, and such bricks may derive from nearby Place Farm. It is conceivable, therefore, that such a broad, engineered work as this part of the ditch, had been a new enclosure boundary of that Tudor mansion complex.

## **SITE-WATCHING IN AREA I**

The southern part of area D lay over Folkestone Beds sands, but north of the east-west field ditch mentioned above, this passed up into the clays of the Gault, although the western parts of both had been blanketed by solifluction deposits. Through the northern part of D the depth of soils become shallower, with virtually no sub-soil and only a single feature, a medieval pit, was found there. Gault clay soils have never been preferred for agriculture, although their value for sylvan resources remains evident in the woodland of Kitchen Coppice north-west of D and immediately east from the most northerly stretch of the quarry area to be excavated, that of I.

The site-watching brief for the machined stripping of soils in I did not take long, largely on account of their shallowness. Below, much of the area comprised an intermittent spread of the pebble bed base and fringe of the solifluction deposits. In most parts of the area these overlay Gault clay, but in some others soils lay directly upon it.

No features appeared to have been cut through the pebble beds or the Gault, and the only finds were two small pieces of post-medieval roofing tile.

Later in the year, the quarry company decided to forgo the more northerly parts of area I, and a last few hours of archaeological site-watching occurred when soils were removed prior to the digging of a 170m long drain to replace the function of the old east-west field ditch. Again, no finds or features of archaeological interest were noted.

## **FINDS FROM EARLY IRON AGE LAYER 2086/7**

These include 150 sherds of pottery (0.7kg), 30 calcined flints (0.4kg), 36 struck flints, two pieces of burnt daub, a piece of Upper Greensand (0.04kg) and two more of Lower Greensand Hythe Beds-type sandstone (0.05kg) and a complete fossil bivalve.



## **FINDS FROM THE 'BURNT COMPLEX' (TABLES 1 AND 2)**

### **Prehistoric pottery**

Four small sherds of calcined flint-gritted pottery were recovered (30g), including part of the simple upright rim from the southern pit 2006 that may be from a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age jar, another from the slotted posthole 2041 and one from the black clay down the slope of the watercourse, 2019. These may all have been accidentally included as residual pieces, like the calcined flints and the struck flints. The sherd from the black clay layer 2019, within the inner ditch and 'box' area of 2033, however, seemed to have been a prepared roundel of between 37 and 41mm across. This may have been a curated and modified object, of contemporaneous usage with the medieval complex.

### **Roman ceramics**

Three worn fragments of Roman tile were recovered (69g), of which two from the outer ditch include the edge of a *tegula*, and the other is from the western hollow of 2034.

A single small sherd of a coarse sand-tempered fabric represents the only possible piece of Roman pottery, and a groove on its surface suggests that it may be from a Late Roman bowl of Lyne & Jeffries Class 6 (1979).

### **Post-Roman pottery**

618 sherds, or joining parts (7.9kg), from at least 50 Late Saxon to early medieval jars were recovered from the 'burnt complex', and the only decorated vessel may also be the sole pitcher from the site. These have been separated by fabric, and counted and weighed by context, but a report is still to be written and the assemblage is worthy of complete illustration (c50 pieces).

### **Burnt daub**

With the exception of the crumbs of brown burnt daub that characterised the shallow hollows in the south of the complex, and the mass of lumps in the focal feature of 2020, another 21 pieces were collected (190cm), with most from pit 2022 (six; 139cm) outside the outer ditch, and the black clay layer (nine; 31cm).

### **Stone**

Amorphous lumps of ferruginous sandstone were fairly common isolated finds within the area of the complex, but never seemed likely to have been collected, rather than having been naturally-occurring, except for those larger slabs that formed the outer band of hearth 2102. The same applies for occasional small pieces of Upper Greensand which form a minority component of the underlying solifluction clays. Those small slabs within the central part of the hearth, however, seem likely to have been deliberately collected from the outcrop north of the quarry area.

A small iron nodule from the black clay layer may be the only stone object from the complex, and could have served as a strike-a-light.

## **Calcined flints**

Ninety-seven pieces (0.8kg) were collected, but it remains uncertain whether they all represent residual prehistoric ‘pot-boilers’, or if some or most had been a by-product of the extensive burning.

## **Animal bone by Gemma Ayton**

The excavations produced a small assemblage of animal bone weighing 215g. The bone was hand-collected from three contexts including fluvial layer [2008], charcoal layer [2016] and ditch fill [2039]. The assemblage is in a very poor condition, particularly the bone from the ditch fill which is badly weathered and very friable.

Identifiable bone was recovered from context [2008], sub-context [2019] and includes a fragment of cattle tibia. Cattle tooth fragments were recovered from charcoal layer [2016], sub-contexts [2032] and [2028] and a sheep/goat third molar was recovered from ditch fill [2055], sub-context [2039].

This assemblage tells us little about the animal husbandry of the area and holds no potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

## **Recommendations for further work**

**Pottery:** Final report to be written (2 days), c60 items to be joined and otherwise prepared for illustration (3 days), initial pencil drawing (2 days), final inked drawing (2 days), page-make-up/annotation (2 days) and final preparation of relevant tables (2 days).

**Burnt daub from hollow 2020:** more detailed examination and preparation of report (0.5 day)

## **THE FLINTWORK BY NICK MARPLES**

### **Introduction**

One hundred and ninety-nine flints weighing 4671g were recovered from the site, with approximately a third (62 flints) deriving from the main excavation area. The remaining lithic material was collected from machine exposed surfaces or features immediately to the west and north.

Single lithic artefacts were retrieved from the north-eastern group of medieval features and even further west from the vicinity of displaced soils associated with the machine stripping that took place in late 2011. Only one flint was collected from the area to the south of the focus of the 2013 excavations. Although some worked flints were collected after the initial phase of stripping west of the latter (strip 1), none were retrieved from the westernmost reaches of the uncovered area after the second strip 2. The material has been quantified by context group in table 3, and the overall composition of each group is compared in fig 8.

From this it can be seen that the watercourse and unstratified context groups produced similar proportions of cores, irregular waste, blades and blade fragments. Similar proportions of the latter were also collected from medieval features and layers, but far fewer cores.

Just over 20% of the site total can be attributed to watercourse 2008 (fig 9), with 18% deriving from medieval layers and features.

Over half of the collection is unstratified, but most is likely to have originated from within, or ultimately to have derived from, waterborne silts associated with palaeochannel activity pervading the eastern half of the investigated area.

Cores, debitage and characteristic tool forms of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been identified, with cores and tool forms of later Bronze Age character being especially well represented.

### **Raw materials and condition**

A range of raw material sources is present. These include flint from better quality chalk or clay-with-flints likely to have been procured close to natural outcrops, weathered and internally flawed, often frost-fractured, 'Head' type flint, sometimes with frost pitted cortex deriving secondarily from a clay-with-flints source, one Blackheath Beds pebble, and two pieces of 'Bullhead' flint deriving from the Reading Beds. The cherty character of much of the 'Head' type derived flint is noteworthy, as is its propensity for voids and crystalline inclusions.

Almost all of the lithic material suspected as being of Bronze Age date, as well as some of the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic flintwork, is mineral stained red, red-brown or olive green. A few flints of earlier date are of a yellow or ochreous hue. This staining is likely to be of variable thickness, but on the few pieces where staining is not present, or has been subsequently truncated, the flint is mottled grey internally.

Several flints are patinated pale blue to white, with one flake showing signs of incipient patination. All are clearly of Mesolithic or Neolithic origin, and they include one bladelet core, a microlith, and a few blade forms. The formation of the patina can be attributed to the former presence of calcareous deposits and a biological agent (Froom 2012, 339). One tool, a piercer of Neolithic or Bronze Age date with bilateral retouch truncating earlier patination, has clearly been fashioned on a recycled piece.

Most of the patinated flints are in good, but not mint, condition, and these have probably been introduced onto the site from a Mesolithic scatter, or scatters, fringing the eastern banks of the palaeochannel. Their closest analogues can be found in the few flints recovered from trench TT2 of the 2011 phase of archaeological work, and similarly patinated material collected from Area 2 of the 2005 excavations.

Unsurprisingly, much of the worked flint from the site has undergone some degree of post-depositional modification, consistent with a high degree of residuality. Only a very small proportion of the 47% of all flints from the site with few overt indications of weathering is in mint condition, and such flints are confined to the north-eastern part of the site, found in association with, or in close proximity to, a feature which produced a not inconsiderable quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery. All, likewise, are of later Bronze Age character.

The comparative condition of the collected flints is illustrated in fig 10. Finds from the watercourse, and material likely to derive from associated deposits collected after the second phase of site stripping, are clearly in better condition overall than the flintwork from medieval features and layers, as well as other unstratified finds recovered higher up in the soil profile after earlier machining.

### **Technology: cores (table 4) and debitage**

Characteristic of Mesolithic flintworking technology are six core dressings. These include a possible crested blade fragment, a crested flake, one *flanc de nucleus* (core face renewal flake), two partial platform rejuvenation flakes, and a core platform edge renewal flake.

Four cores are of Mesolithic blade or bladelet form, with the largest, opposed platform, type weighing 91g, and there is one very small flake and bladelet core weighing 16g. Most of the

13 blades and blade fragments and the few patinated flakes recovered are likely to be of similar date. These include thinner pieces with evidence of soft hammer detachment and prior platform edge retouch on their dorsal surfaces. Products of this earlier, or a slightly later, Neolithic, industry, are variously mottled grey, dark grey-brown, or lightly mineral stained red, green or yellow.

Four other cores are also of pre-later Bronze Age character, with a mixture of blade and flake removals (two examples), there is one keeled type, and one example of a core on a flake. Attributable to the Late Neolithic period is a Levallois-like centripetally flaked core.

Most of the cores (18 or 64%), however, are later prehistoric (Late Neolithic or Bronze Age) flake types, with two platforms (9 examples) and three or more platforms (7) predominating. Many are quite large, with several examples weighing more than 100g, and the largest weighs 276g. They are generally perfunctorily worked, and have simply been rotated to generate further blanks. Incipient cones of percussion representing hard hammer miss-hits are visible on a few, but the cherty and often flawed character of the derived clay-with-flints raw material exclusively employed in the production of these cores is likely to have precluded their identification in many cases. The negligible presence of irregular waste from the site can likewise be attributed to similar factors, the general ubiquity of naturally shattered flint on the site, and uncertainty in relation to the secure identification of such material as being generated in the course of flintknapping.

Products of this later, probably largely Bronze Age technology, include thick, squat or proportional flakes, many with hinged or stepped terminations and prominent bulbs of percussion, almost invariably stained red-brown or olive green.

### **Technology: tools (table 5)**

Diagnostic Mesolithic tool forms include a single obliquely blunted point microlith, a straight truncation, and one burin on a truncation. Several blade or flake end scrapers are of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, and there are three retouched blade forms including a coarsely serrated blade fragment and a double notched piece, that can be assigned to the same date range.

Characteristic later Bronze Age pieces include a range of crude scrapers (including one horned example), piercers, notches, denticulates and miscellaneous retouched forms. Although some of these tools have been fashioned on regular flakes, more have been produced on irregularly shattered or naturally frost-fractured blanks.

The high proportion of identified non-standard tool forms (notches and miscellaneous retouched or edge modified pieces that might have been produced accidentally or naturally; cf Reynier 2005, 131), is likely to reflect a high degree of post-depositional disturbance, but some genuine tool types with multiple notches or extensive areas of retouch, would seem to be present.

### **Discussion**

Although relatively small in relation to the collections deriving from earlier work at North Park Farm, and despite its almost wholly residual character, the flintwork retrieved during the 2013 fieldwork provides many points of interest.

Material of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date has clearly been eroded from original surfaces or features and re-deposited as a result of palaeochannel activity. The flints as recovered probably constitute the end product of multiple episodes of such reworking, and it was only in the north-eastern corner (where a large number of Late Bronze Age sherds were

retrieved) and, perhaps, within hollow 2074, that any material in very fresh condition, all of Bronze Age character, was identified. Elsewhere, the lithic finds tended to display varying degrees of post-depositional weathering, often 'rolling' consistent with water transportation.

Patinated flints, most if not all of Mesolithic origin, and only slightly abraded, can be compared to similar material from the 2005 and 2011 stages of fieldwork, and they may have originally formed part of a very much more substantial scatter of flints located immediately east of the identified palaeochannel(s).

A less readily identifiable Neolithic element was also present amongst the collected flintwork, and this may be compared to the evidence for Neolithic activity deriving from earlier work, especially the remnant scatter identified in 2011 close to the palaeochannel's eastern edge. More abundant evidence pertaining to the later Bronze Age is provided by many characteristic minimally worked flake cores, typical flakes, and a restricted range of tool types comparable in character to those retrieved in 2011 from the central reaches of the palaeochannel, from machined surfaces in late 2011 further west, and from a small number of features excavated in 2001 and 2009.

The later Bronze Age tool component constitutes the most representative collection of such material to have been collected during any of the many phases of archaeological work conducted at North Park Farm to date, and raises interesting questions regarding the nature, duration and extent of any associated activity, and the degree to which such evidence may have been largely destroyed by palaeochannel activity in the surrounding area.

### **Recommendation**

A selection of the flintwork from this site should be illustrated as part of a general overview of the finds recovered from areas other than the 2005 excavation, especially in relation to the later Bronze Age material.

### **DISCUSSION**

The investigation of the area immediately west from the 'Mesolithic hollow' sampled by excavation in 2005 (Jones 2013) had been eagerly anticipated. Although the density of the struck flint scatter lessened away from the steepest, head locality of the natural hollow, the most consistently early, and arguably most important, assemblages were found towards its western end, as in Area 1 (*ibid*). It was also considered a possibility that, because of the watercourse west of the hollow, sealed, and possibly water-logged, deposits of Mesolithic date may better have survived there. During the 2005 work, however, there was no notion of the overwhelming presence of solifluction lobes through the quarry west and north from the hollow, and the first recognition of their presence only came with the digging of the 2009 area (B), and only as scattered outliers of its basement pebble bed. In areas subsequently excavated in 2011 and 2012 (C-F) the extent of this Late Glacial blanket of clays and basement pebbles, as well as the identification of two lobes of it, became apparent. It also became clear that the outcrop of Folkestone Beds sands that was universal through the hollow would very soon westward have been buried below the main thrust of this lobe, and that there was unlikely to be any clearly defined, or well-preserved, tract of Mesolithic archaeology along the watercourse of its eastern fringe. Nevertheless, it would still have been useful to examine that riparian zone between the western end of the hollow (A) and the main area of solifluction clays (H), but it was precisely

that strip of ground (G) where all soils were removed without record. The only recourse was to examine the southern baulk of the quarry that survived south of area G, and the then baulk against the bridleway, which demonstrated that the sands of the hollow would very soon have become buried by ever-deepening solifluction deposits that, below the 'burnt complex' lay up to 2m deep.

There would appear to have been relatively little use of area H during the early prehistoric period, if judged from the amount of finds compared to those estimated to have been present within the hollow (a million or more). Of the 110 struck flints, most seem likely to be Mesolithic types, however, including a majority of those associated with the Early Iron Age layer in the north-east corner.

That later prehistoric occupation, which became evident from re-deposited material within a near-shore fluvial deposit of the watercourse, supplements previous discoveries of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age clusters of features within the quarry area, which it would be inappropriate to discuss in detail here. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to note that the finds in H represent the second such settlement of the period along the eastern shore of the watercourse to be largely recognised from off-shore finds, although some found where areas C and F met were associated with bank-side features (Jones 2012). An isolated pit full of calcined flints in the far south of C, however (*ibid*), could have belonged to the occupation suggested by the finds in H.

Also of immediate relevance are three Early Iron Age features found towards the head of the hollow and associated with iron-working. Two within the shelter afforded by its basal part included a hearth, 951, with 3kg of smelting slag and an adjacent tree-throw, 950, with another 2kg, and up the southern slope was pit 950 with the larger quantity of 10kg. This iron production site was 160m south-east from where layer 2086/7 yielded a relatively large collection of pottery sherds, compared to those from the 2001 pits, but its three pieces of such slag (0.16kg), although relatively meagre, provided a link to the main cluster.

The jigsaw of the early medieval cluster of features in the north-western corner of H and the southern edge of E, will only be completed when that part below area J is excavated, and very little of the complex became available for excavation in 2013. Its configuration of postholes and enclosing gully is intriguing enough, but its mystery may be surpassed by that of the other early medieval confection of features that was revealed further south.

The 'burnt complex', with its two phases of usage indicated by the destruction of the hearth by the inner ditch, remains enigmatic. The hearthstones tumbled into the ditch rather than being collected, the wattled walling in the pit is from a burnt structure for which no other evidence was found, and although respecting its presence, the curving ditches east from it were not continuous. The dumping of the clay walling in the pit also seems inexplicable, especially since its looseness and the relatively small size of most pieces make it unlikely to have served as a hard standing.

Also unusual was the blanket of black clay that, from its spread and depth, represents considerably more burnt material than is usually found on domestic sites of the period. It could have been a by-product of charcoal production for a local iron industry, except that the total lack of large pieces might suggest otherwise. In representing the final event of the complex, infilling the ditches and covering all other parts of it, however, the layer and its comminuted charcoal must have been engendered elsewhere, before its re-deposition as a deliberate act of levelling.

Since most of the pottery sherds from the site came from the same black clay, they, too, must comprise re-deposited material, and this is reflected in so few joining sherds and that the majority of vessels are represented by single, short lengths of rim. Their other parts may have

remained in the primary location of the black clay and been swept away by flood, or else had suffered the same fate in the burnt complex area where there was also truncation by the plough. The collection that survived is noteworthy, however, since at least 30 large cooking pot or cauldron-type jars and one possible pitcher are represented. Such a skewed range of vessel types is atypical of early medieval domestic assemblages in which open forms, and more certainly identified jugs or pitchers, are usually better represented.

All the above aspects seem inexplicable within what is known about early medieval domestic practices, and what the feature complex may represent, despite the reservations expressed above, is an industrial or craft-related activity site that required the burning of large amounts of arboreal material. If the site had been prehistoric, the alternative of a 'ritual' function might more readily have been suggested, most especially, perhaps, with the emplacement of burnt walling as a focal event, but the most reasonable explanation is that it had been part of a charcoal burning site established a short distance from the settlement of its craftsmen because of the proximity of woodland and running water.

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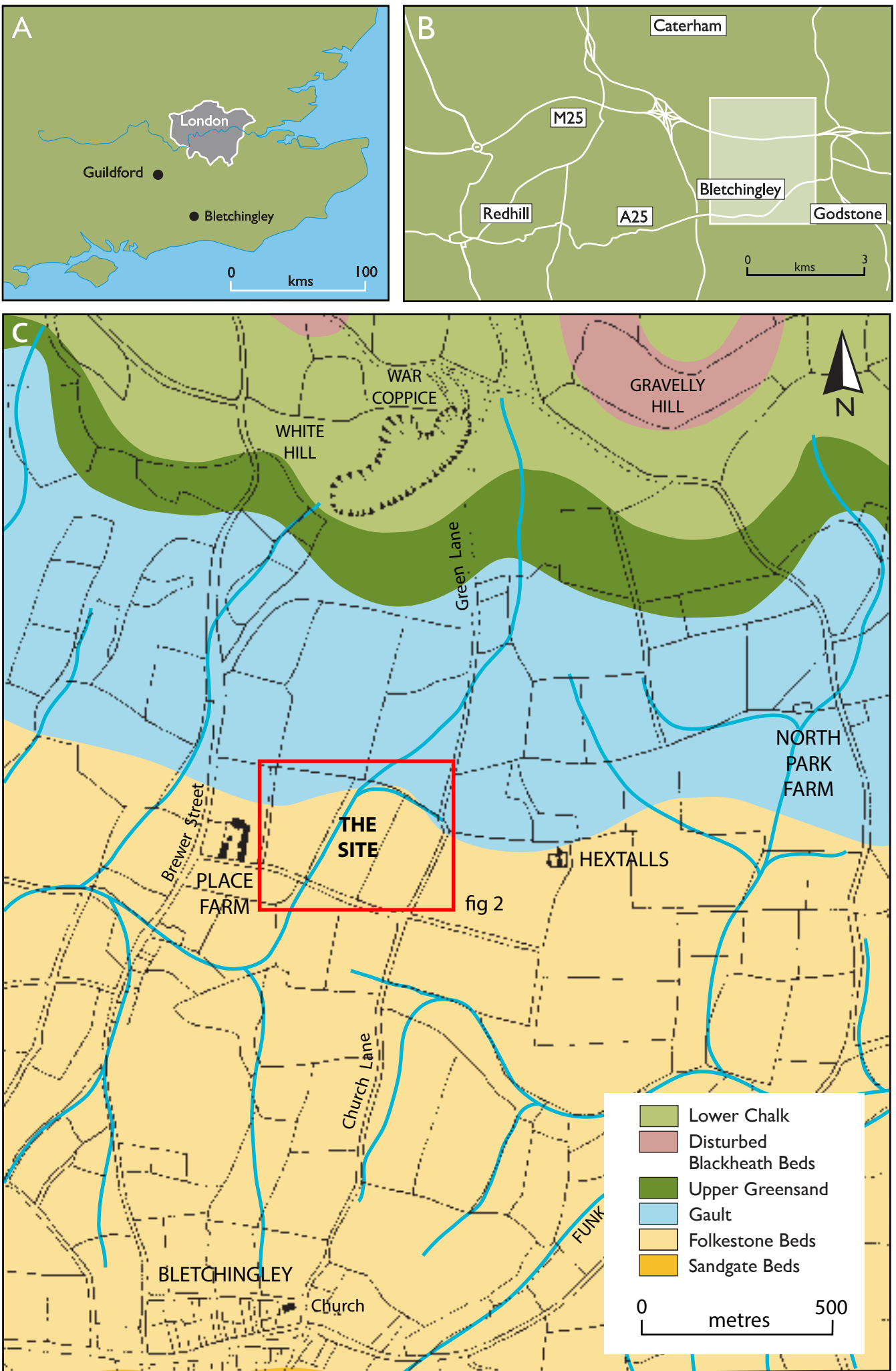


Fig 1 North Park Quarry 2013. General location plan

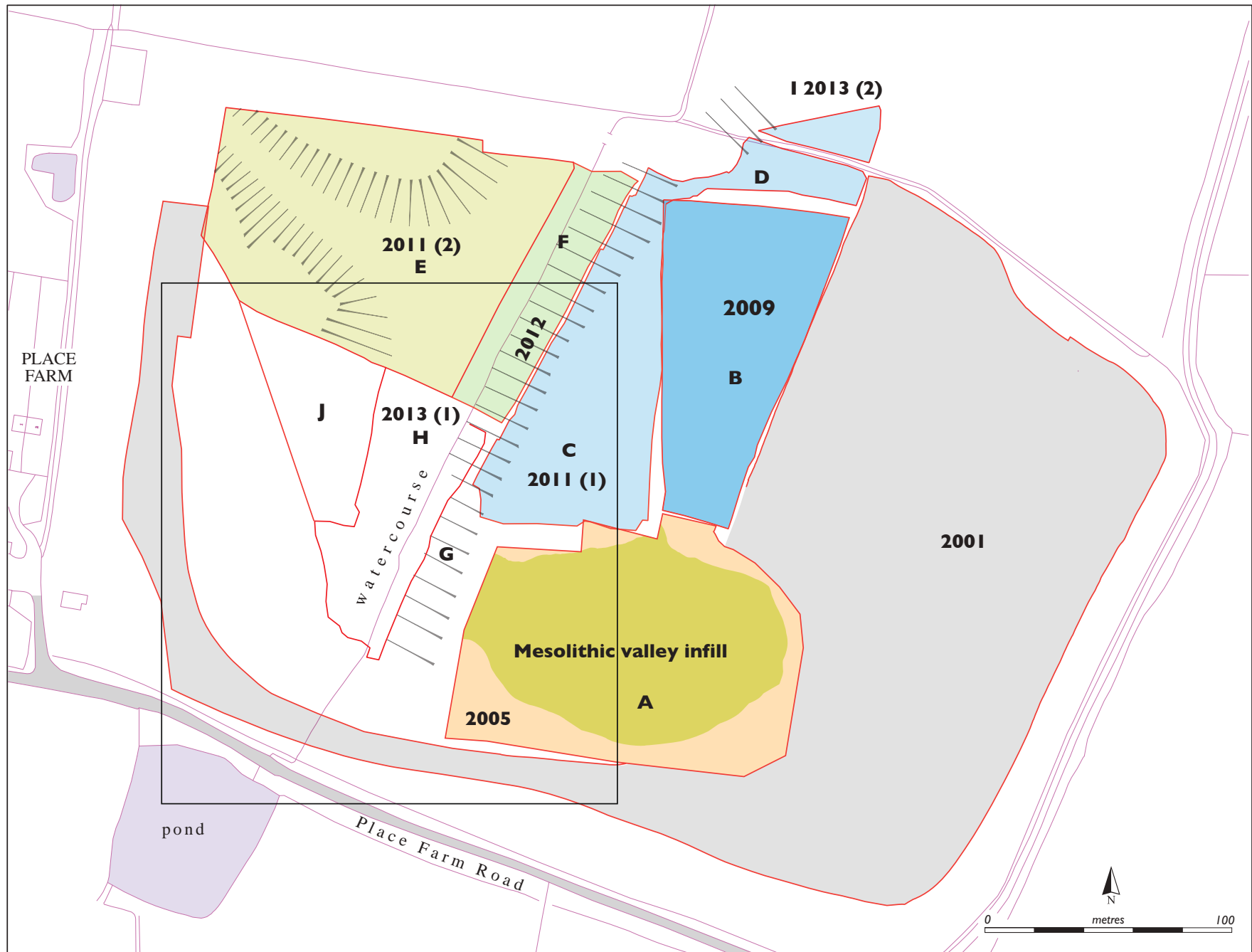


Fig 2 North Park Quarry 2013. Archaeological work in the North Park Quarry 2001-2013

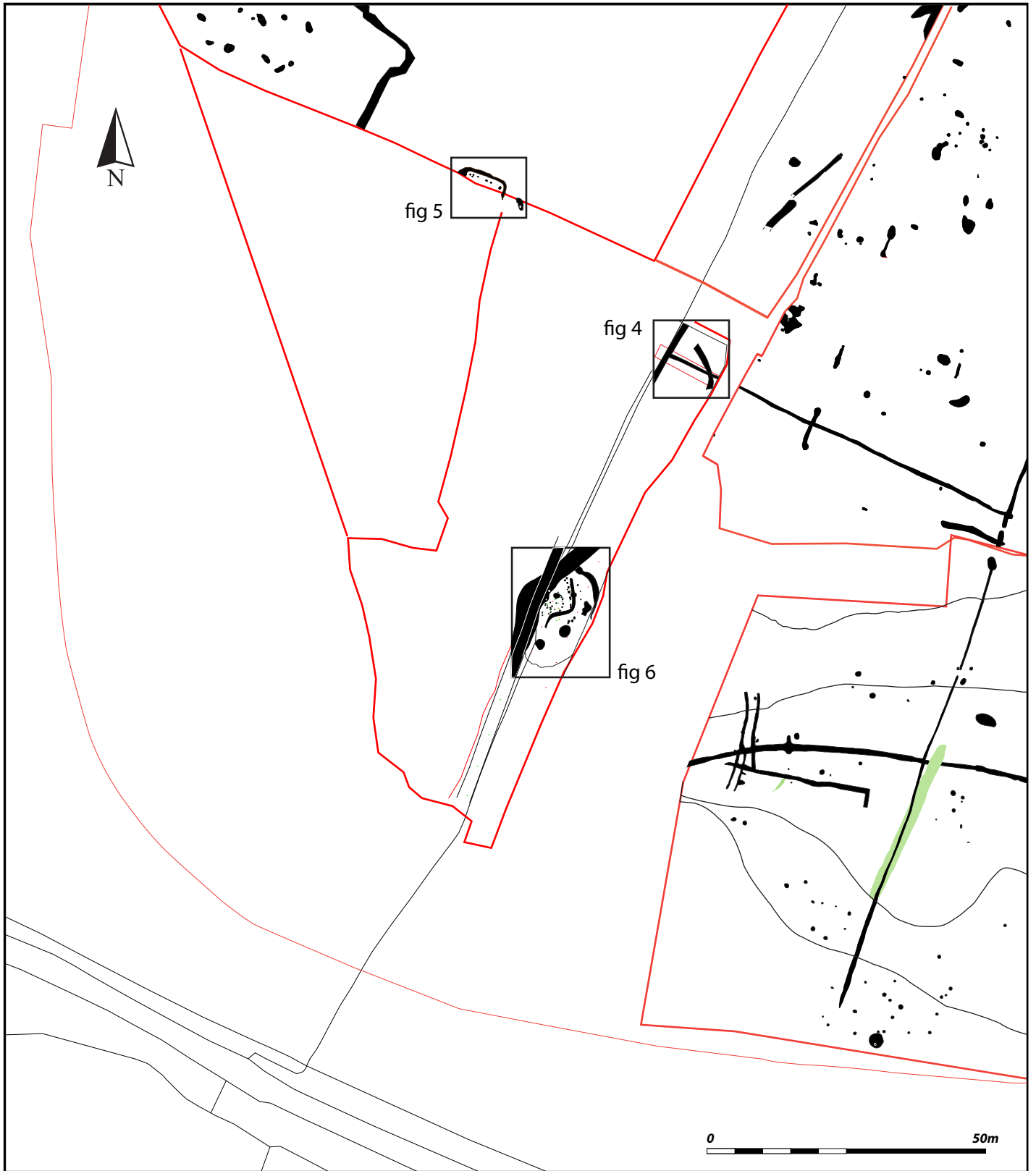


Fig 3 North Park Quarry 2013. Overall plan, showing the detailed excavation areas, figs 4-6

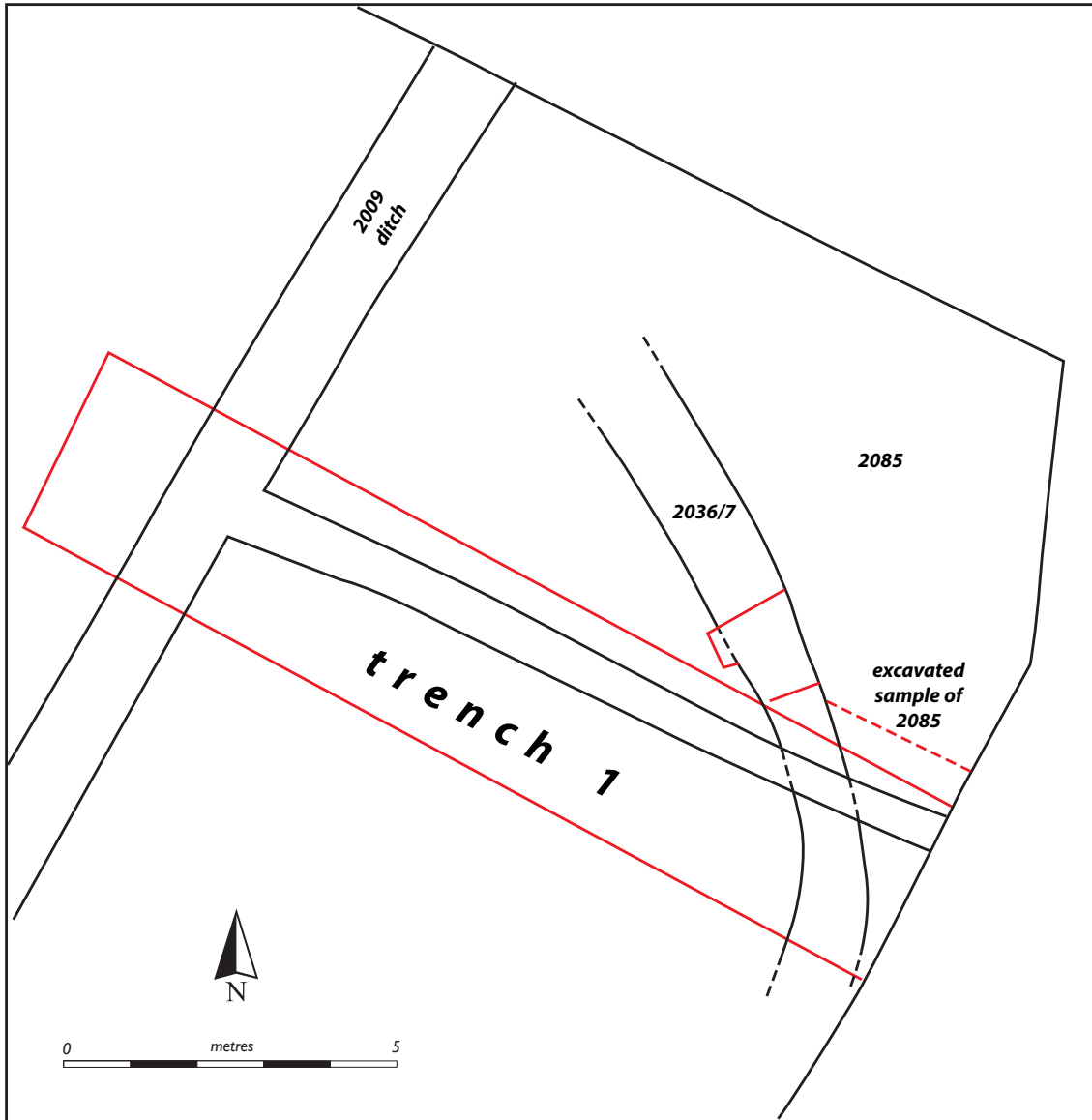


Fig 4 North Park Quarry 2013. Detail plan of the north-eastern excavation area (prehistoric)

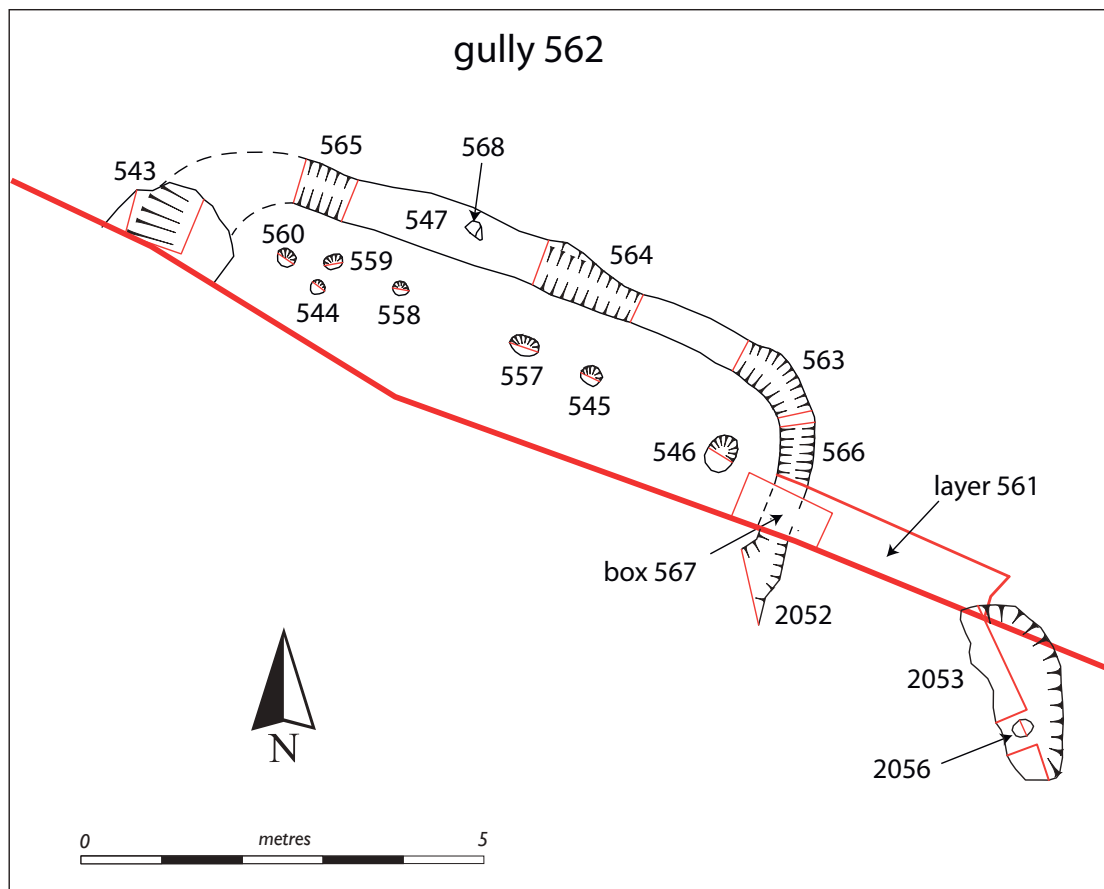


Fig 5 North Park Quarry 2013. Detail plan of the north-central excavation area (medieval)

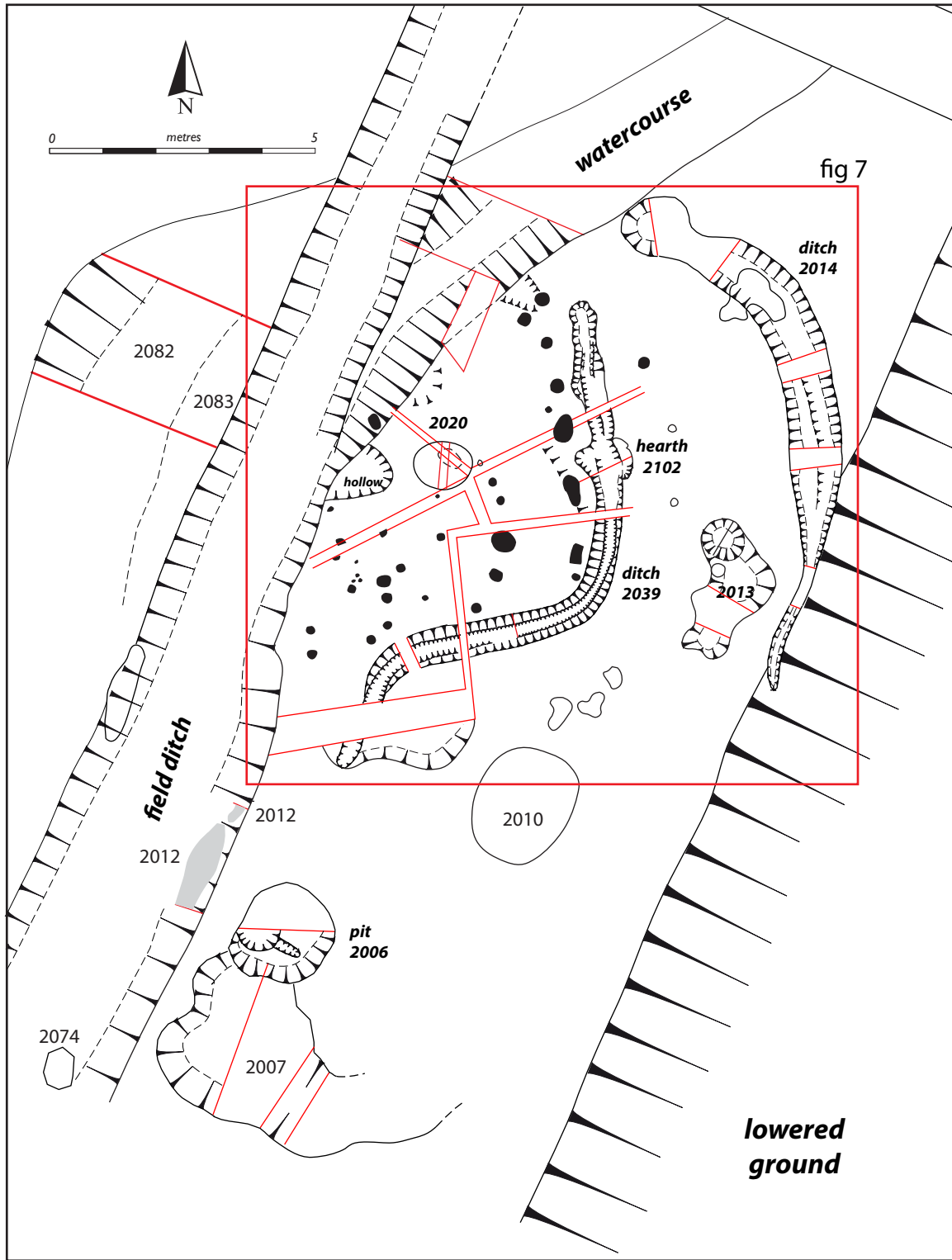


Fig 6 North Park Quarry 2013. Overall detail plan of the central excavation area (medieval)

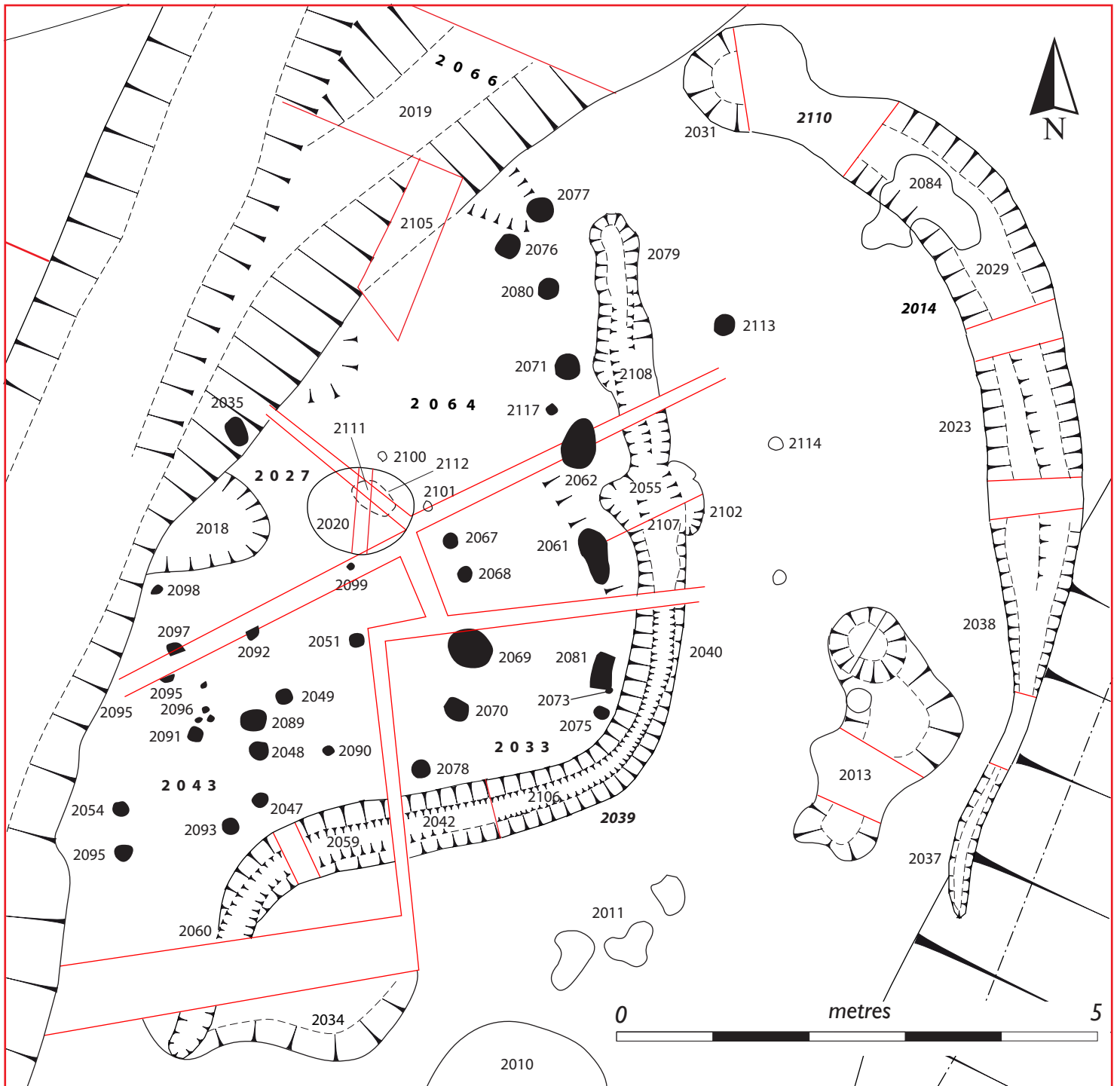


Fig 7 North Park Quarry 2013. Detail plan of part of the central excavation area (medieval)

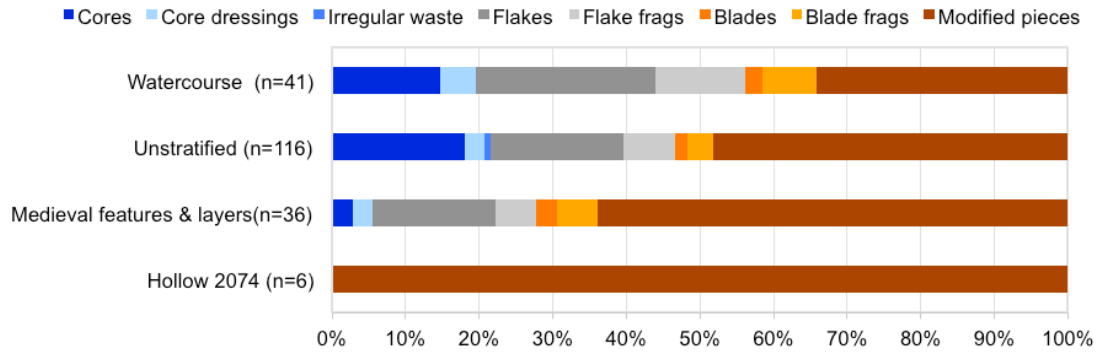


Fig 8 North Park Quarry 2013. Overall lithic composition of the identified context groups (% recovered for each group)

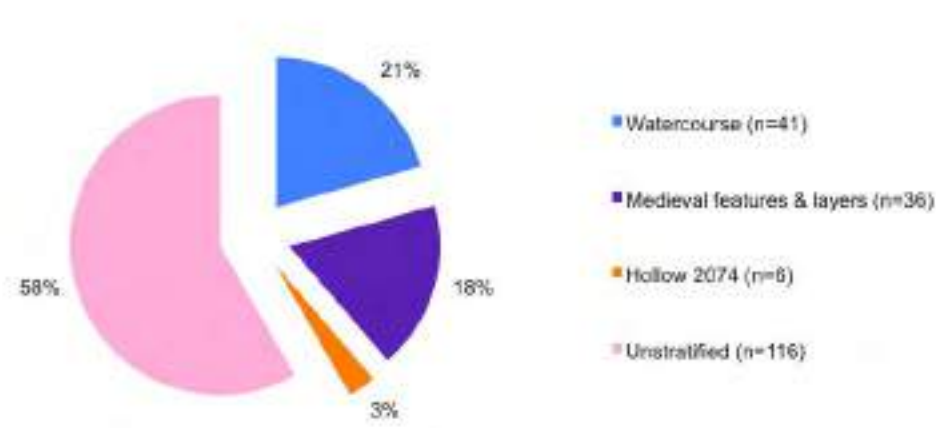


Fig 9 North Park Quarry 2013. Overall distribution of the lithic finds

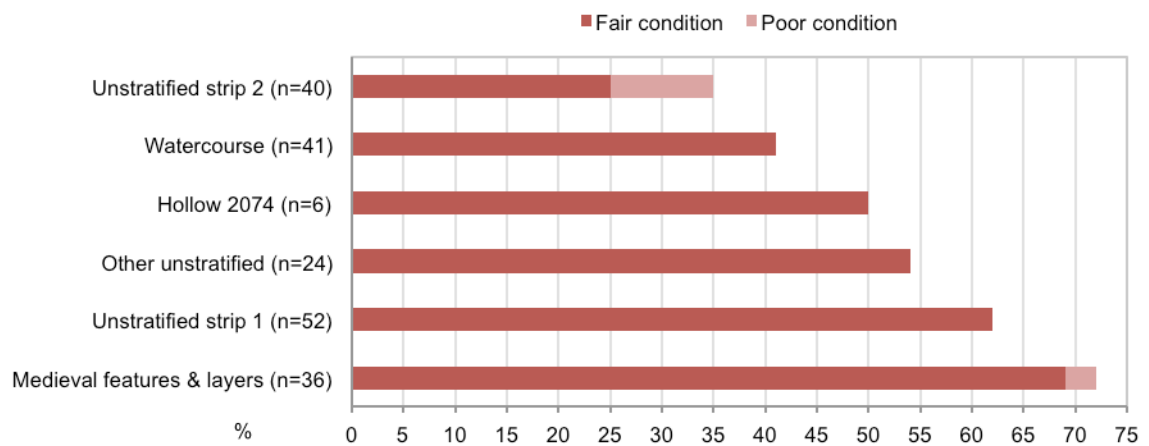


Fig 10 North Park Quarry 2013. Condition of the collected flintwork (the remainder is in good condition)



Table 1 North Park Quarry 2013. Pottery from the central excavation area (fig 6) by fabric and context type

<b>count</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>S2/q</b>	<b>Q/sh</b>	<b>Q/fl</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>weight</b>		<b>S2</b>	<b>S2/q</b>	<b>Q/sh</b>	<b>Q/fl</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>		
unstrat	2000	1	-	3	3	4	<b>11</b>	unstrat	2000	5	-	21	10	13	<b>49</b>		
pit	2006 A	-	-	-	-	1	<b>1</b>	pit	2006 A	-	-	-	-	15	<b>15</b>		
	2006 B	2	-	-	1	-	<b>3</b>		2006 B	21	-	-	7	-	<b>28</b>		
	2006	7	-	-	-	-	<b>7</b>		2006	39	-	-	-	-	<b>39</b>		
watercourse	2008 2019	26	-	15	-	1	<b>42</b>	watercourse	2008 2019	754	-	268	-	12	<b>1034</b>		
	2008 2083	4	1	2	-	-	<b>7</b>		2008 2083	37	14	136	-	-	<b>187</b>		
	2008 2018	5	-	4	-	-	<b>9</b>		2008 2018	15	-	33	-	-	<b>48</b>		
	2008 2105	20	-	1	1	-	<b>22</b>		2008 2105	304	-	40	2	-	<b>346</b>		
hollow	2010	4	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	hollow	2010	11	-	-	-	-	<b>11</b>		
outer ditch	2014 2023	10	-	-	-	-	<b>10</b>	outer ditch	2014 2023	202	-	-	-	-	<b>202</b>		
	2014 2025	10	-	-	-	-	<b>10</b>		2014 2025	115	-	-	-	-	<b>115</b>		
	2014 2029	1	-	-	1	1	<b>3</b>		2014 2029	14	-	-	33	4	<b>51</b>		
	2014 2037	3	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>		2014 2037	19	-	-	-	-	<b>19</b>		
	2014 2038	2	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>		2014 2038	44	-	-	-	-	<b>44</b>		
flint layer	2015	3	-	-	-	2	<b>5</b>	flint layer	2015	24	-	-	-	12	<b>36</b>		
charc layer	2016 2032	54	22	40	3	10	<b>129</b>	charc layer	2016 2032	502	153	354	18	38	<b>1065</b>		
	2016 2028	70	5	61	-	2	<b>138</b>		2016 2028	630	151	601	-	11	<b>1393</b>		
	2016 2044	30	5	30	1	7	<b>73</b>		2016 2044	246	33	216	10	30	<b>535</b>		
	2016 2009	1	-	1	1	-	<b>3</b>		2016 2009	4	-	6	2	-	<b>12</b>		
	2016 2063	3	-	10	1	2	<b>16</b>		2016 2063	40	-	63	2	5	<b>110</b>		
	2016 2065	7	-	7	-	6	<b>20</b>		2016 2065	22	-	73	-	33	<b>128</b>		
	2016 2072	1	-	2	1	-	<b>4</b>		2016 2072	20	-	13	13	-	<b>46</b>		
	2016 2081	-	-	-	-	1	<b>1</b>		2016 2081	-	-	-	-	2	<b>2</b>		
	2016 2036	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>		2016 2036	-	-	-	10	-	<b>10</b>		
	2016 2052	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>		2016 2052	13	-	-	-	-	<b>13</b>		
	DAUB PIT	2020 2112	1	-	-	-	-		<b>1</b>	DAUB PIT	2020 2112	6	-	-	-	-	<b>6</b>
	PH	2021	2	-	1	-	-		<b>3</b>	PH	2021	9	-	3	-	-	<b>12</b>
	PH	2035	1	-	-	-	1		<b>2</b>	PH	2035	253	-	-	-	11	<b>264</b>
inner ditch	2039 2040	4	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	inner ditch	2039 2040	45	-	-	-	-	<b>45</b>		
	2039 2042A	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>		2039 2042A	6	-	-	-	-	<b>6</b>		
	2039 2042	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>		2039 2042	72	-	-	-	-	<b>72</b>		
	2039 2059	2	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>		2039 2059	28	-	-	-	-	<b>28</b>		
	2039 2079	-	-	4	-	-	<b>4</b>		2039 2079	-	-	50	-	-	<b>50</b>		
	2039 2106	20	-	2	-	-	<b>22</b>		2039 2106	381	-	15	-	-	<b>396</b>		
	2039 2107	25	-	2	-	-	<b>27</b>		2039 2107	303	-	41	-	-	<b>344</b>		
	2039 2055	3	1	1	-	-	<b>5</b>		2039 2055	589	96	260	-	-	<b>945</b>		
PH/slot	2041	5	-	10	-	-	<b>15</b>	PH/slot	2041	24	-	98	-	-	<b>122</b>		
PH	2048	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	PH	2048	40	-	-	-	-	<b>40</b>		
PH	2050	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	PH	2050	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>		
PH	2051	1	-	-	-	1	<b>2</b>	PH	2051	5	-	-	-	7	<b>12</b>		
PH	2062	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	PH	2062	20	-	-	-	-	<b>20</b>		
PH	2071	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	PH	2071	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>		
<b>Totals</b>		<b>335</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>Totals</b>		<b>4864</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2291</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>7902</b>		

Table 2 North Park Quarry 2013. Other finds from the central excavation area (fig 6)

context	sub-context	type	count	weight	notes
unstrat	2000	STRUCK FL	20		various
PIT	2006 A	CALC FLINT	4	11	
PIT	2006 A	DAUB	3	6	
PIT	2006 A	BA POT	1	5	rim
PIT	2006 A	STRUCK FL	2		fl,retouch fl
PIT	2006	STRUCK FL	2		flakes
PIT	2006	CALC FLINT	6	43	
FLUV LVR	2008 2019	BONE	2	187	long
FLUV LVR	2008 2019	STRUCK FL	2		flakes
FLUV LVR	2008 2066	DAUB	1	2	
FLUV LVR	2008 2066	STONE	1	14	FeSST
FLUV LVR	2008 2066	BA POT	1	12	
FLUV LVR	2008 2066	BONE	5	6	
FLUV LVR	2008 2066	STRUCK FL	1		chunk
FLUV LVR	2008 2105	STRUCK FL	3		fl x 2, modif
HOLLOW	2010	CALC FLINT	5	24	
HOLLOW	2013	STONE	5	177	FeSST
OUTER DITCH	2014 2023	STONE	2	12	FeSST
OUTER DITCH	2014 2023	R TILE	1	41	teg edge
OUTER DITCH	2014 2023	STRUCK FL	1		core tool?
OUTER DITCH	2014 2029	CALC FLINT	7	119	
OUTER DITCH	2014 2029	R TILE	1	1	
OUTER DITCH	2014 2029	STRUCK FL	1		blade
OUTER DITCH	2014 2037	CALC FLINT	7	11	
OUTER DITCH	2014 2038	CALC FLINT	6	75	
OUTER DITCH	2014 2038	STRUCK FL	2		rough
FLINT LVR	2015	STONE	1	43	UG
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	CALC FLINT	9	84	
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	DAUB	4	11	
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	STONE	1	37	Fe nodule
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	STONE	2	34	FeSST
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	STONE	1	2	UG
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	BA POT	1	10	roundel
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	BONE	1	11	tooth
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	BONE	frags	4	
CHARC LVR	2016 2032	STRUCK FL	3		bl,retouch bl,fl
CHARC LVR	2016 2027	STRUCK FL	1		flake
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	CALC FLINT	6	77	
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	STONE	3	10	UG
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	DAUB	3	6	
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	BONE	1		tooth
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	BONE	1	3	
CHARC LVR	2016 2028	STRUCK FL	3		fl x 2, bl
CHARC LVR	2016 2044	CALC FLINT	12	123	
CHARC LVR	2016 2044	DAUB	1	11	

Table 2 North Park Quarry 2013. Other finds from the central excavation area (fig 6)

context	sub-context	type	count	weight	notes
CHARC LYR	2016 2044	STONE	2	52	UG
CHARC LYR	2016 2044	BONE	1	4	tooth
CHARC LYR	2016 2044	STRUCK FL	5		flakes
CHARC LYR	2016 2072	CALC FLINT	5	91	
CHARC LYR	2016 2072	DAUB	1	3	
DAUB PIT	2020	DAUB			
PIT	2022	DAUB	6	139	
HOLLOWS	2034	CALC FLINT	3	12	
HOLLOWS	2034	R TILE	1	27	
HOLLOWS	2034	STRUCK FL	1		rough
INNER DITCH	2039 2040	CALC FLINT	3	14	
INNER DITCH	2039 2042B	STRUCK FL	1		reused fl
INNER DITCH	2039 2059	CALC FLINT	1	8	
INNER DITCH	2039 2060	CALC FLINT	1	4	
INNER DITCH	2039 2079	CALC FLINT	1	9	
INNER DITCH	2039 2079	STRUCK FL	2		flakes
INNER DITCH	2039 2106	DAUB	1	8	
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	CALC FLINT	5	22	
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	DAUB	2	4	
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	BONE	1		tooth
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	BONE			frags
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	BONE	1		long
INNER DITCH	2039 2055	STRUCK FL	5		dentic, fl x 4
PH/SLOT	2041	BA POT	1	3	
PH/SLOT	2041	CALC FLINT	4	26	
PH	2051	CALC FLINT	1	2	
PH	2071	CALC FLINT	1	1	
PH	2076	CALC FLINT	3	27	
PH	2076	STRUCK FL	1		flake
PH	2077	CALC FLINT	7	28	
PH	2077	STRUCK FL	2		rough
HEARTH	2102	STONE	1		FeSST
HEARTH	2102	STONE	1		UG

Context type	Cores	Core dressings	Irregular waste	Flakes	Flake fragments	Blades	Blade fragments	Modified pieces	Total	Overall site %	Weight (g)	Burnt
Watercourse 2008	6	2	-	10	5	1	3	14	<b>41</b>	20.6	959	2
Medieval layers & features	1	1	-	6	2	1	2	23	<b>36</b>	18.1	527	-
Hollow 2074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	<b>6</b>	3	68	-
Unstratified	21	3	1	21	8	2	4	56	<b>116</b>	58.3	3117	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4671</b>	<b>4</b>
%	14.1	3	0.5	18.6	7.5	2	4.5	49.7	100	-	-	2

Table 3 North Park Quarry 2013. Quantification of the recovered flintwork, by context group (no chips were retrieved)

Context type	Mesolithic bladelet core	Mesolithic/Neolithic blade & flake core	Mesolithic/Neolithic core on a flake	Mesolithic/Neolithic keeled flake core	Levallois-like Neolithic core	Bronze Age single platform flake core	Bronze Age multi platform flake core	Irregular Bronze Age core	Core fragment	<b>Total</b>	% of all cores
Watercourse 2008	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	<b>6</b>	21.4
Medieval layers & features	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>	3.6
Unstratified	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	-	<b>28</b>	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>
%	14.3	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	57.1	3.6	3.6	100	-

Table 4 North Park Quarry 2013. Core classification

Context type	Burin	Combination tool	Denticulate	Edge modified	Hammerstone flake	Microlith	Miscellaneous retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Serrate	Truncation	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Watercourse 2008	1	-	-	5	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	<b>14</b>	<i>14.1</i>
Medieval layers & features	2	-	-	4	-	1	9	4	1	2	-	-	<b>23</b>	<i>23.2</i>
Hollow 2074	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	<b>6</b>	<i>6.1</i>
Unstratified	1	2	4	6	1	-	18	9	4	10	-	1	<b>56</b>	<i>56.6</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>%</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<b>100</b>	<i>-</i>

Table 5 North Park Quarry 2013. Classified tools





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