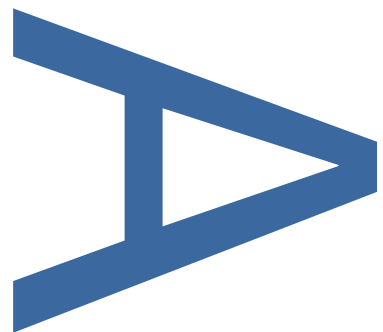
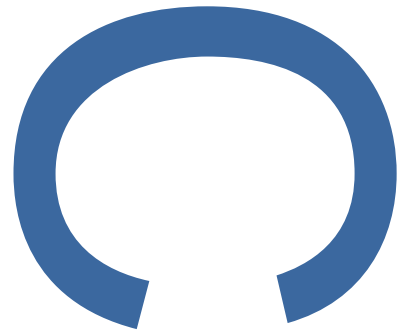


**PRESTON'S FARM, LOWER ROAD,
LITTLE BOOKHAM, SURREY KT23
4EF
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: SPFB18

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

SEPTEMBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**PRESTON'S FARM, LOWER ROAD, LITTLE BOOKHAM, SURREY KT23 4EF
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: SPFB 18

Central NGR: TQ 12475 54308

Local Planning Authority: Mole Valley District Council

Planning Reference:

Other reference if any:

Commissioning Client: CgMs Heritage on behalf of Thakeham Homes

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September 2018**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

**PRESTON'S FARM, LOWER ROAD, LITTLE BOOKHAM, SURREY KT23
4EF**

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5650
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	G Seddon and T Jones		6.9.18
Graphics Prepared by:	A Tonelli		7.9.18
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1	10.9.18	ZP	HH

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Thakeham Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to the redevelopment of a site at Preston's Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, within the county of Surrey and the administrative control of Mole Valley District Council (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned in order to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission granted by Mole Valley District Council for the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.
- 1.3 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 28th and 31st August 2018 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.4 The evaluation recorded natural clay deposits of the Lambeth Group which reflected the fall in the natural topography of the study site, from 64.89m OD in Trench 10, to the south, to 62.03m OD in Trench 1, to the north-west. The natural deposits were sealed by topsoil in Trenches 1 and 4, in the south-west of the site and by late 19th – early 20thC made ground across the rest of the site. A small shallow pit was recorded, cutting the natural deposits in Trench 6.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Preston's Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey, KT23 4EF between 28th and 31st August 2018. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Thakeham Homes. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its re-development.
- 2.2 The site covered an area of approximately 0.7ha in extent. It was roughly rectangular and currently comprises a number of standing buildings with roads and car parks between and was bounded by housing to the east and west, fields to the north and Lower Road to the south. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 12475 54308.
- 2.3 Preston Court Farm comprises a group of 19th century farmstead buildings occupying the site, which is recorded on the HER as a non-designated heritage asset located within the Little Bookham Conservation Area.
- 2.4 The site is not located in an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by Surrey County Council. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the site by PCA (Hawkins, 2018) and approved by Surrey County Council, with the evaluation taking place between 28th and 31st August 2018.
- 2.6 The evaluation initially entailed the excavation of ten trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m, however on-site restrictions meant that three of the trenches could not be excavated in their proposed positions, so the other trenches were lengthened to make up for the shortfall. All the trenches were excavated stratigraphically to the top of the underlying geology of the site. The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored on behalf of Mole Valley District Council by Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council.
- 2.7 The site was given a unique site-code SPFB 18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be held by PCA pending a suitable repository becoming available.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An in-depth planning background was given in full in the site-specific desk-based assessment (CGMS 2016). The pertinent facts are laid out below.
- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed development at land at Preston Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey, KT23 4EF. The scope of works, the Written Scheme of Investigation and the site works were agreed with and monitored by Nigel Randall Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council.
- 3.3 The work was undertaken under the auspices of the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (RNPPF 2018), and the Mole Valley District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2009)
- 3.4 The Mole Valley Local Plan contains the following policies relating to archaeology:

POLICY ENV49 - AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

WHERE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FALL WITHIN AN AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE OF THE SITE PREFERABLY BEFORE, OR OTHERWISE AS PART OF, ANY PLANNING APPLICATION. IF AS A RESULT OF THAT ASSESSMENT IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE CONSIDERED TO EXIST:

1. THE DEVELOPER MAY BE REQUIRED TO ARRANGE FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE THE DETERMINATION OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION AND

2. WHERE IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE FOUND TO EXIST AND CAN JUSTIFIABLY BE LEFT IN SITU, PROVISION WILL BE MADE BY PLANNING CONDITION OR AGREEMENT TO MINIMISE OR AVOID DAMAGE TO THE REMAINS. ALTERNATIVELY, WHERE THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS EXIST BUT PRESERVATION OF KNOWN REMAINS IN SITU IS NOT JUSTIFIED, A PLANNING CONDITION WILL NORMALLY BE IMPOSED REQUIRING A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SCHEME APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE ANY DEVELOPMENT COMMENCES AND THE RESULTS AND ANY FINDS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY.

POLICY ENV50 - UNIDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

OUTSIDE AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE THAT THE RESULTS OF DESK-BASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT ARE SUBMITTED WITH ANY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR A SITE LARGER THAN 0.4HA. IF THE RESULTS OF ANY DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT ARE INCONCLUSIVE, OR IF THEY PRODUCE EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, THEN THE NUMBERED PARAGRAPHS IN POLICY ENV49 WILL BE APPLICABLE.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the British Geological Survey (2016) as Lambeth Group – clay, silt and sand. No superficial deposits are recorded.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located on gently rising ground from north to south and from north to west, from approximately 63m OD in the north of the site to approximately 66m OD in the south of the site.

4.2.2 A water drainage ditch crosses c. 130m north of the study site feeding into and out of a series of three large ponds.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following background represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the 2016 desk-based assessment by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group).
- 5.2 An assemblage of Neolithic flints is recorded near Little Hayes in Great Bookham parish c. 540m southeast of the site, though these seem to be residual surface finds.
- 5.3 Very few late prehistoric finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. An archaeological watching brief at All Saints Church, Little Bookham revealed three residual sherds of late prehistoric pottery, three pieces of struck flint and several pieces of burnt flint c. 290m southwest of the site.
- 5.4 A Roman Dolphin Brooch of 1st-2nd century AD date was recorded from Rectory Lane, Great Bookham c. 410m southeast of the site, and an As of Tiberius was recovered at Effingham c. 850m southwest of the site.
- 5.5 No other evidence indicating Roman settlement has been identified within the study area, with the nearest major Roman road, leading from Dorking to Leatherhead, lying over 5km southeast of the site.
- 5.6 During these periods it is likely that much of Surrey was sparsely populated, with scattered farmsteads engaged in a pastoral economy.
- 5.7 Bookham was first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon Charter of 675 when 20 dwellings were granted to the Benedictine Abby of St Peter of Chertsey. There are no finds of Anglo Saxon or early medieval date recorded within a 1km radius of the site.
- 5.8 A large ditch earthwork running parallel to Chalk Pit Lane c. 770m south of the site has been interpreted as a possible Early Medieval boundary ditch or hollow way site.
- 5.9 By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Little Bookham comprised a manorial estate but no church. The church was built in the 12th century, approximately 250m south west of the study site, most likely as the manorial chapel but later becoming the Parish Church.
- 5.10 Other evidence within the study area indicates a focus for settlement during the medieval period at Effingham in the southwest of the study area, and Great Bookham in the northeast.
- 5.11 The church and manor would have formed the focus of any settlement during these periods to the south of the Lower Road, and it is likely that the site would have comprised agricultural land.
- 5.12 By the post-medieval period Little Bookham had developed as a linear settlement along Little Bookham Street, Preston Cross and Rectory Lane. The site continued to occupy agricultural land during this time, as confirmed by Rocque's map of 1768.

- 5.13 By the early 19th century Little Bookham had expanded with infill development along Little Bookham Street to the east of the study site. The 1811 Ordnance Survey shows development within the southern boundary of the site fronting onto the north of Lower Road.
- 5.14 This development is shown on the 1842 Tithe map as two small rectangular buildings within two separate plots of land occupying the south-eastern corner of the study site. These structures are part of a large complex of buildings to the east of the site, identified in the accompanying Tithe Award as yard buildings. The remainder of the site continued to comprise of agricultural land: 122 – *Rickyard* – arable, 134 – *Great Present Field* – pasture and 135 – *Little Present Field* – pasture.
- 5.15 By the later 19th century the buildings had been demolished. The 1869 Ordnance Survey shows that Preston Farm Court, comprising of a U-shaped farm building fronting onto Lower Road, was built in the south of the site. In the east of the study site there is a possible small quarry pit/pond.
- 5.16 Whilst development continued outside the site boundary, within the site itself there was no change until the early to mid-20th century. By the late 1930s an L shaped farm building had been constructed to the rear of Preston Farm Court. The former quarry pit/pond had been backfilled by this date.
- 5.17 There was no apparent change to the site until the later 20th century when an additional farm building was built. The 1970 Ordnance Survey map shows a track along the north-east site boundary, which leads toward a new drain and a series of large ponds c. 130m north of the site.
- 5.18 Between 1970 and 2012 Preston Farm expanded further to include several industrial units, farm buildings and stables. The remainder of the site remains undeveloped paddocks.
- 5.19 A number of archaeological test pits excavated across Great and Little Bookham found no structural finds or archaeological features and concluded that the area was likely to have been utilised for agriculture prior to modern development.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017).
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 Initially ten trenches were intended for excavation, measuring 20m x 1.80m. Due to the nature of the site, which had a number of mature trees and access roads crossing it, three trenches had to be abandoned. To make up for this shortfall the other trenches were lengthened.
- 6.4 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a wheeled mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 6.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.6 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.

- 6.8 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.9 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be held at the PCA offices until a suitable repository becomes available.
- 6.11 All survey and levels were carried out using a Leica GPS.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was naturally deposited clay, [2], [3], [5], [10], [14], [17] and [18]. This comprised a compact, reddish brown clay with frequent inclusions of gravel. It was recorded in all the trenches and sloped down from a height of 64.89m OD in Trench 10, in the south of the site, to 62.03m OD in Trench 1, located in the north-west.

7.1.2 In Trenches 6, 7 the natural was overlain by layer [11] = [16], a naturally deposited firmly compacted, greenish grey sandy silt which was interpreted as colluvium. The layer had a thickness of 0.15m and was recorded at a maximum height of 63.14m OD in Trench 6, dropping to 62.16m OD in Trench 7.

7.2 Phase 2: Late 19th Century

7.2.1 Cut into layer [11] in Trench 6 was a small pit [9]. The pit was recorded in section and had a sharp break of slope to sides which fell at c. 45° from horizontal and curved inwards, creating a moderate break to a flattish base. The pit was 0.74m wide and had a depth of 0.26m.

7.2.2 Pit [9], contained a single fill [8], which comprised a firmly compacted, dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk flecking. No finds were recovered from the fill and the feature was tentatively placed in Phase 2, the late 19th Century, as this appears to be when the most activity is happening in the area of the study site.

7.2.3 Sealing the pit in Trench 6 was a layer of made ground [7], which was also recorded in Trench 9 as layer [13]. This layer was formed of firmly compacted, dark grey silty clay that had frequent inclusions of chalk fragments. The layer was between 0.20 and 0.29m thick and fell from a height of 63.85m OD in Trench 9 to 63.16m OD in Trench 6.

7.2.4 No finds were recovered from this layer in either of the trenches.

7.2.5 Layer [7] = [13] was in turn sealed by made ground layer [6] = [12], a firmly compacted, dark grey silty clay, that was between 0.23m and 0.31m in thickness. It had a maximum height of 64.14m OD in Trench 9 and fell to 63.44m OD in Trench 6.

7.2.6 Pottery recovered from layer [12] in Trench 9 dated to the mid – late 19th Century, however the fragment of Bovril jar was dated to post 1890 (Appendices 3 and 4).

7.2.7 In Trench 7, colluvial layer [16] was overlain by made ground layer [15], which comprised firmly compacted, dark brown silty clay that was 0.20m thick and had a height of 63.35m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 20th Century

- 7.3.1 In Trenches 1 and 4 the natural was overlain by topsoil [1] = [4]. This was a firmly compacted, light greyish brown silty sand, between 0.20m and 0.25m thick. It had a maximum height 62.50m OD in Trench 4 and 62.28m OD in Trench 1.
- 7.3.2 The other trenches were all sealed by 20th Century made ground, bringing the levels up to the current day surface.

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

8.1 Primary Objectives

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2018), prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at Preston's Farm, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

8.2 To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

8.2.1 The natural topography of the site slopes downwards from a height of 64.89m OD in the southeast to 62.03m OD in the northwest.

8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.

8.3.1 No evidence of prehistoric activity was witnessed on the study site.

8.4 To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.

8.4.1 No evidence of Roman activity was witnessed on the study site.

8.5 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.

8.5.1 No evidence for medieval activity was witnessed on the study site.

8.6 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

8.6.1 The evidence for post-medieval activity on the site was very limited and all dated to the very end of the period.

8.6.2 The post-medieval period was mainly characterised by made ground which reflect that the study site was a developing farm within the late-post medieval and early modern periods.

8.6.3 Pit [9] has also been tentatively allocated to this phase and could be evidence of rubbish pitting around the farm buildings. However, no dating evidence was recovered from its fill and it could be evidence of an earlier phase of activity on the site.

8.7 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

8.7.1 The evidence of activity that has been recovered from the site all relates to the late post-medieval period, late 19th to early 20th Centuries and points to the use of the site as a farmyard.

8.8 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.8.1 No major past post-depositional impacts were witnessed during the course of the evaluation.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The evaluation recorded natural horizons consistent with the known geology as recorded by the British Geological Survey as being the clays which form part of the Lambeth Group.
- 9.1.2 A pit and made ground of late post-medieval date reflect the use of the site as a farm from at least the early 19th century.
- 9.1.3 The evaluation has shown that the archaeological horizons remain intact, but devoid of any features of significance.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) for commissioning the archaeological works on behalf of their clients Thakeham Homes
- 10.2 Thanks also to Nigel Randall for monitoring the site on behalf of Mole Valley District Council.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Anna Tonelli for the illustrations, Tanya Jones for the on-site supervision and survey and Patrick Kavanagh for his work on site.

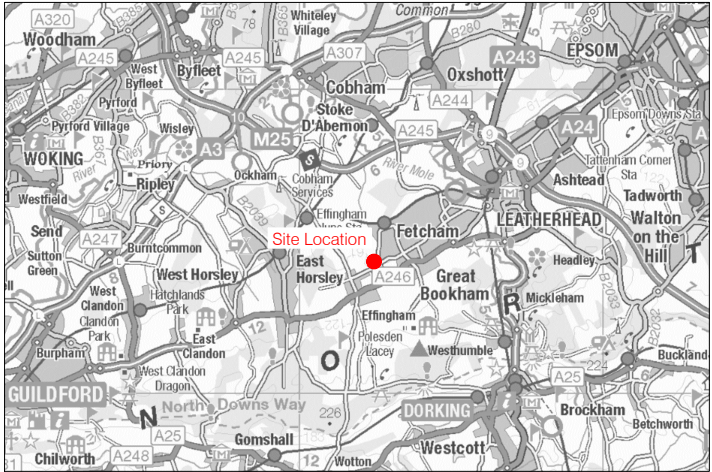
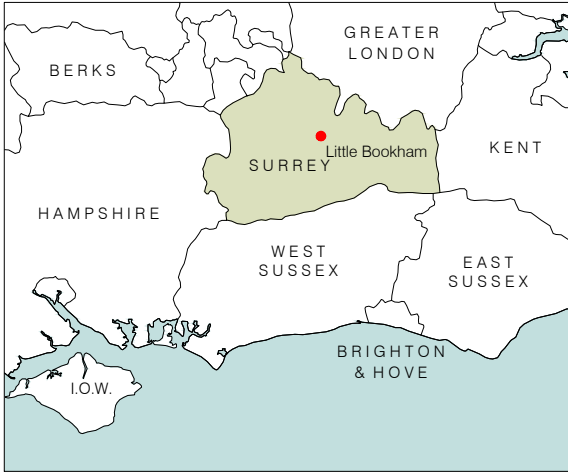
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CIfA (2014) *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.




Taylor, J. and Brown, G. (2009) *PCA Fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I)*, London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:500,000 & 1:20,000 at A4

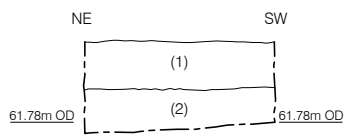


-  Area of Impact
-  Excavated Trench
-  Proposed Trench not Excavated due to mature trees and access issues

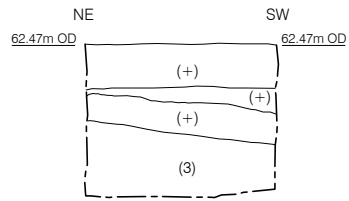
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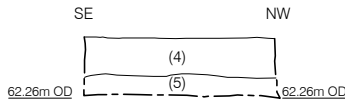
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4



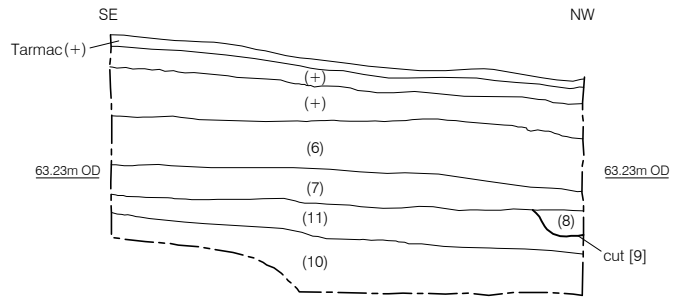
Section 1
North West facing
Trench 1



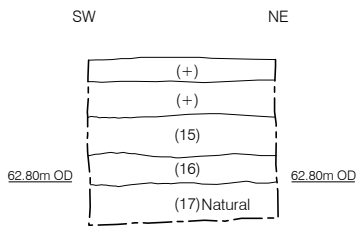
Section 2
North West facing
Trench 2



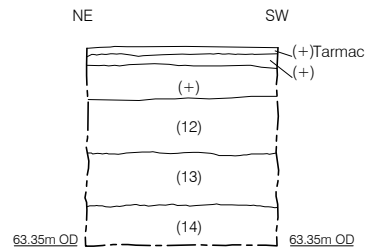
Section 4
North East facing
Trench 4



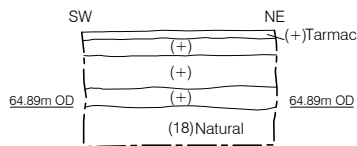
Section 6
North East facing
Trench 6



Section 7
South East facing
Trench 7



Section 9
North West facing
Trench 9



Section 10
South East facing
Trench 10



12 PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking West



Plate 2: Section 1, Trench 1, Looking South



Plate 3: Trench 2, Looking South



Plate 4: Section 2, Trench 2, Looking East



Plate 5: Trench 4, Looking West



Plate 6: Section 4, Trench 4, Looking South



Plate 7: Trench 6, Looking North



Plate 8: Section 6, Trench 6, Looking East



Plate 9: Trench 7, Looking West



Plate 10: Section 7, Trench 7, Looking North



Plate 11: Trench 9, Looking West



Plate 12: Section 9, Trench 9, Looking North

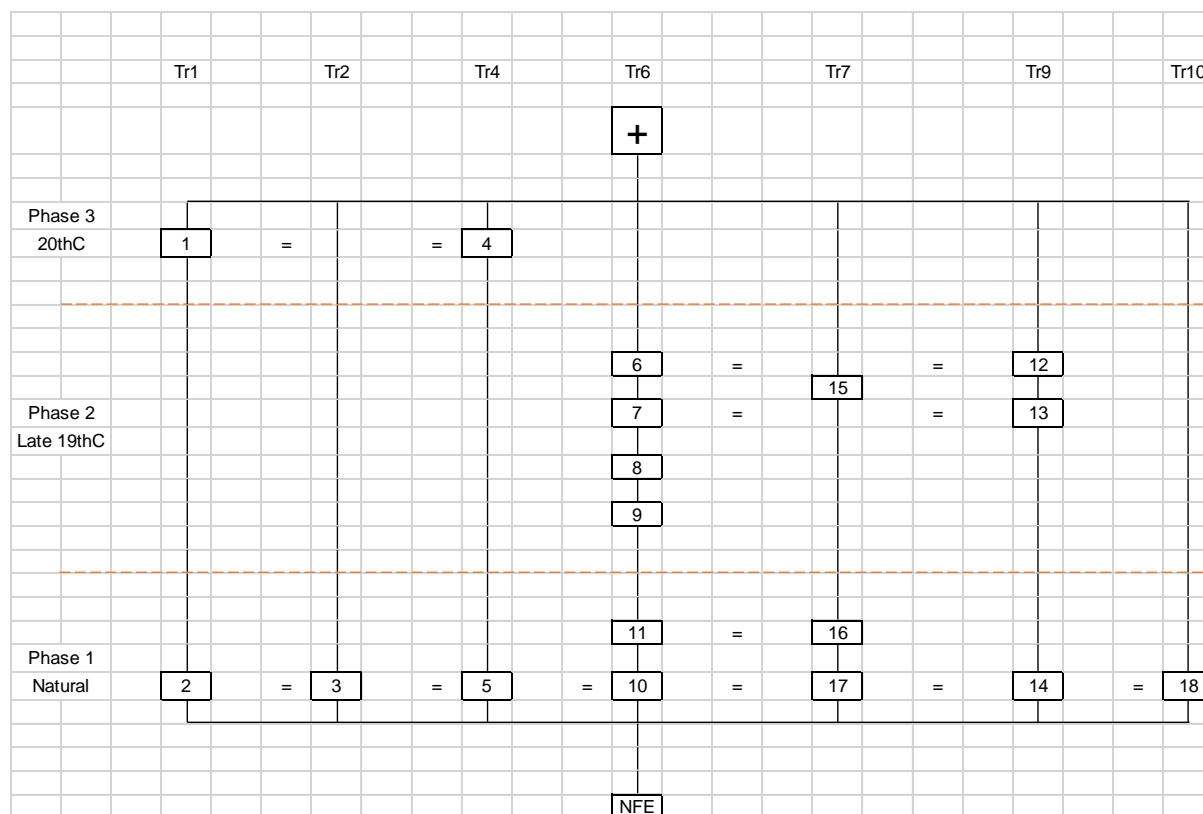


Plate 13: Trench 10, Looking West



Plate 14: Section 10, Trench 10, Looking North

APPENDIX 1: PHASED HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Levels_high	Levels_low
1	Layer	1	Topsoil	25.25	1.8	0.25	62.28	*
2	Layer	1	Natural Clay	25.25	1.8	0.25	62.03	*
3	Layer	2	Natural Clay	23.4	1.8	0.4	62.07	62.05
4	Layer	4	Topsoil	25.25	1.8	0.2	62.56	*
5	Layer	4	Natural Clay	25.25	1.8	0.3	62.36	*
6	Layer	6	Made Ground	13	1.8	0.23	63.56	63.44
7	Layer	6	Made Ground	13	1.8	0.2	63.3	63.16
8	Fill	6	Fill of Pit [9]	0.74	*	0.26	63.15	*
9	Cut	6	Cut of Pit	0.74	*	0.26	63.15	62.93
10	Layer		Natural Clay	13	1.8	0.25	63.04	62.83
11	Layer	6	Colluvium	13	1.18	0.15	63.14	62.08
12	Layer	9	Made Ground	20	1.8	0.31	64.14	*
13	Layer	9	Made Ground	20	1.8	0.29	63.85	*
15	Layer	7	Made Ground	19.7	1.8	0.2	63.35	*
16	Layer	7	Colluvium	19.7	1.8	0.15	62.16	*
17	Layer	7	Natural Clay	19.7	1.8	0.2	63.01	*
18	Layer	10	Natural Clay	16	1.8	0.2	64.89	*

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of eight sherds, representing five estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighs 143g. The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more specifically the late 19th-early 20th century. The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material that can be mostly assigned to a form. The material was probably deposited under secondary depositional circumstances. The post-medieval wares are defined according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) as a comprehensive coding system does not exist for pottery of this date in Surrey. The pottery was recovered from a single context and is presented as an index.

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*SC: sherd count

Context [12], spot date: late 19th – early 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form	Comments
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794–1900	4	2	37	Saucer	Base, foot ring, diagonally fluted wall with a gilded line and the centre has gilded 'shamrocks' with line shaded edges.
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830– 1900+	1	1	30	Jar, cylindrical	Base with an incised line at the bottom of the plain wall. Late 19th-early 20th century
Majolica	MAJO	1850– 1900+	2	1	30	Unidentified	Rim sherd with a ?lug and fluted wall and an internal and external yellow-green glaze. Body sherd with external curved fluting. Internal yellow-green glaze and external dark green glaze
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830– 1900+	1	1	46	Saucer	Complete profile, foot ring. A dark blue poorly painted band on the rim. A robust shape. Late 19th-early 20th c

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level and it is found as types and as identifiable forms frequently found in Surrey and has a national ceramic profile, i.e. the ceramics consist of wares that were made at several locations in Britain and were marketed widely across the British Isles. The material occurs in a small group that has very little meaning. The potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, which, as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded once a photograph of the pottery has been taken.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2013, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage of glass consists of three fragments (57g) representing single vessels, all of which date to the late 19th and early 20th century. One item was unstratified and the two other vessels were found in a single context. The glass consists of intact or nearly so items in a good condition and was deposited under secondary circumstances. All of the material is made of clear soda glass and the information on the forms present is presented as an index.

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Unstratified, Trench 6

Caster: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 90g. Moulded. Intact, external screw thread, short, narrow rounded step on the rounded shoulder, conical wall with ten panels, rounded basal angle, lightly recessed base. Late 19th-20th century

Context [12], spot date: c. 1890 to early 20th century

Bottle, Bovril: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 98g. Moulded. Nearly intact except for part of the rim is missing. Rounded rim with a groove on the side, short neck, narrow rounded sides both of which are embossed '2^{oz}/BOVRIL/LIMITED' and oval panels on the other sides, concave base embossed around the edge 'BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND' and at the centre 'BY R G C', slightly weathered. The item dates to after c. 1890 as England is mentioned in the embossing, which refers to the McKinley Tariff Act.

Bottle, square sectioned: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 382g. Moulded. Intact (212mm tall), double ring/mineral finish (26mm in diameter), conical neck, rounded shoulders, square section body (48mm x 48mm) with arcaded top panels, flat base with a central recess. Possibly a Camp Coffee bottle dating to after c. 1855.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level as it occurs as common place, mass produced late 19th-early 20th century items. The main potential of the glass is to broadly date the features it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which has been fully catalogued and can be discarded once an archive photograph of the assemblage has been taken.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-327712

Project details

Project name	Preston's Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey, KT23 4EF, An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Preston Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey, KT23 4EF between 28th and 31st August 2018. The evaluation recorded natural clay deposits of the Lambeth Group which reflected the fall in the natural topography of the site. The natural deposits were sealed by topsoil in Trenches 1 and 4, in the south-west of the site and by late 19th - early 20thC made ground across the rest of the site. A small shallow pit of probable late post-medieval date was recorded, cutting the natural deposits in trench 6.
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2018 End: 31-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPFB18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY ABINGER Preston Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey
Postcode	KT23 4EF
Study area	0.7 Hectares

Site coordinates	TQ 12475 54308 51.27628468322 -0.387301043749 51 16 34 N 000 23 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.03m Max: 64.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thakeham Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Preston Farm, Lower Road, Little Bookham, Surrey KT23 4EF, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Seddon, G. Jones, T.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 grey literature client report, blue cover
Entered by	Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 September 2018

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