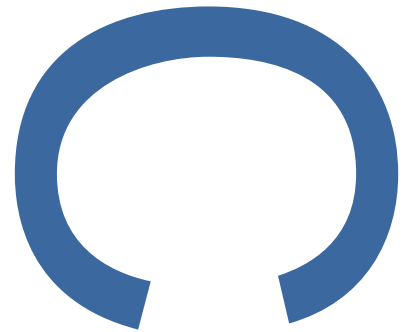


**ST LAWRENCE JUNIOR SCHOOL,
CHURCH ROAD,
EAST MOLESEY KT8 9DR**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



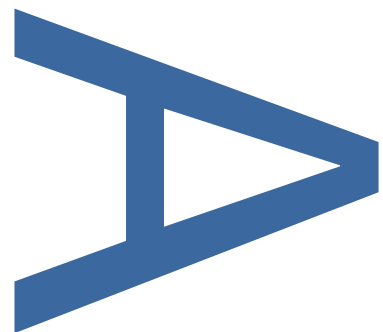
SITE CODE: SSLJ16

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2015/3879**

PCA REPORT NO: R12501

MAY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ST LAWRENCE JUNIOR SCHOOL,
CHURCH ROAD, EAST MOLESEY KT8 9DR

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd | |
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| 01 | 09/06/16 | C Mayo | T Bradley |
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| | | | |
| | | | |

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St Lawrence Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey KT8 9DR

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: SSLJ16

Central NGR: TQ 14460 68514 (514460, 168514)

Local Planning Authority: Elmbridge Borough Council

Planning Reference: 2015/3879

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

On behalf of: Bowmer & Kirkland

Researched / Written by: Paw Jorgensen
May 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 In May of 2016 an archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches was carried out to the rear of St Lawrence Junior School in East Molesey, Surrey (centred on NGR TQ 14460 68514). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Bowmer and Kirkland and the evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Although no intrusive archaeological investigations have previously been carried out on the property, the site has been subject to a geotechnical investigation and an archaeological desk based assessment (Gailey 2016). The latter concluded that the site had a low to moderate potential for evidence of archaeological interest.
- 1.2 The current investigation revealed a stratigraphic sequence comprising natural deposits in turn sealed by a subsoil horizon topped by the current topsoil horizon. While residual pottery dated from the medieval period onwards, and a few pieces of struck flint were contained within the topsoil and subsoil horizons, no archaeological features were encountered.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) carried out an evaluation within the sports field to the rear (west) of St Lawrence Junior School in East Molesey KT8 9DR. The evaluation, which consisted of the excavation of three trenches, was carried out between the 16th and 20th of May, 2016 and was supervised by Paw Jorgensen and project managed by Chris Mayo, both of PCA.
- 2.2 The evaluation had been commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, Bowmer and Kirkland, in response to an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission granted by the local planning authority. Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer of the Heritage Conservation Team of Surrey County Council monitored the work to ensure that the requirements of the archaeological condition were met.
- 2.3 Prior to the current investigation the site had not been subject to any intrusive archaeological investigations. However, a desk based assessment (DBA) had been produced by CgMs Consulting in order to determine the archaeological potential of the study site (Gailey 2016) and an intrusive geotechnical investigation consisting of boreholes and a single test pit had been carried out in 2014-5 (ibid).
- 2.4 At present the site forms part of the sports field of the school and is laid to grass. All of the evaluation trenches were positioned within the footprint of the proposed building to the rear (west) of the existing school building. To the north the site is bordered by the rear gardens of properties fronting Parsons Mead, to the west it is bordered by a recent residential development and to the south it is bordered by the rear gardens of properties fronting Vine Road.
- 2.5 Before the field evaluation started the proposed trench locations and the working methods to be adopted during the fieldwork were detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mayo 2016), which was approved by Mr Randall of Surrey County Council.
- 2.6 All work was carried out in accordance with the following documents:
- 2.7 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016).
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).
 - *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic England 2015).
 - Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- 2.8 The site has been identified and recorded using the unique site code SSLJ16, devised by PCA.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Local Development Framework (LDF)

3.2.1 The Elmbridge Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD), which was adopted in July 2011, forms the main document in Elmbridge Borough Council's LDF. Within this document, Policy CS17 provides the strategic framework pertaining to development proposals affecting heritage assets. It reads:

CS17 Local Character, Design and Density

New development will be required to deliver high quality and inclusive sustainable design, which maximises the efficient use of urban land whilst responding to the positive features of individual locations, integrating sensitively with the locally distinctive townscape, landscape, and heritage assets, and protecting the amenities of those within the area. Innovative contemporary design that embraces sustainability and improves local character will be supported (see CS1-Spatial Strategy). New development should enhance the public realm and street scene, providing a clear distinction between public and private spaces. Particular attention should be given to the design of development which could have an effect on heritage assets which include conservation areas, historic buildings, scheduled monuments, and the borough's three historic parks and gardens.

3.2.2 In addition to this, the Development Management Plan (DMP), which was adopted by Elmbridge Borough Council in April 2015, provides policy DM12, which forms the framework for consideration of development proposals affecting archaeology:

DM12 Heritage

Planning permission will be granted for developments that protect, conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment. This includes the following heritage assets:

- Listed buildings and their settings
- Conservation areas and their settings
- Parks and gardens of special historic interest and their settings
- Scheduled monuments and their settings
- Areas of high archaeological potential and County Sites of Archaeological

Importance (CSAIS)

- Locally listed buildings and other identified or potential assets (including non-designated locally significant assets identified in the local lists compiled by the council).

d. Scheduled Monuments and County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIS)

- i. Development that adversely affects the physical survival, setting or overall heritage significance of any element of a Scheduled Monument or CSAI will be resisted.
- ii. Any new development should be sensitive to these criteria and positively act to enhance the monument or CSAI overall and ensure its continued survival.

e. Areas of High Archaeological Potential

- i. Proposals for development should take account of the likelihood of heritage assets with archaeological significance being present on the site, provide for positive measures to assess the significance of any such assets, and enhance understanding of their value.

f. Locally Listed Buildings and other non-designated heritage assets

- i. The Council will seek to retain these, where possible, and will assess proposals which would directly or indirectly impact on them in the light of their significance and the degree of harm or loss, if any, which would be caused.

3.3 Planning Permission

3.3.1 On 21 October 2015 DPP acting on behalf of Bowmer and Kirkland applied to Elmbridge Borough Council for planning permission to construct a new school and associated outdoor sports facilities and to demolish the existing school building (Planning Application Number 2015/3879). Planning permission was granted on 23 November 2015 by the local planning authority subject to conditions.

3.3.2 One of these, Condition 20, required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of the development of the site because the site was considered to be of high archaeological potential. The condition reads:

Condition 20

ARCHAEOLOGY – SCHEME OF WORKING (SITE OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL)

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work on the site in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Borough Council.

Reason: The site is one of/within an area of high archaeological potential and it is important that the archaeological information should be preserved as a record before it is destroyed by the development in accordance with Policy DM12 of the Elmbridge Development

Management Plan 2015.

- 3.3.3 Accordingly the client instructed CgMs Consulting to undertake archaeological works necessary to satisfy this condition. CgMs Consulting agreed a scheme of evaluation work with Surrey County Council and instructed PCA to complete these works, in accordance with a WSI prepared by PCA (Mayo 2016) and approved by the local planning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Geology of Britain viewer [online] shows that the superficial geological deposits underlying the site comprise sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel formation which formed within the riverine environment during the Quaternary period. Below this, London Clay forms the bedrock geology of the site.

4.1.2 Boreholes carried out in 2014-5 showed that the stratigraphic sequence within the site consisted of topsoil/made ground overlying alluvial deposits, which in turn sealed the terrace gravels (Gailey 2016). However, the archaeological evaluation demonstrated that what was initially interpreted as alluvial deposits was in fact the top of the superficial deposits, which had been heavily bioturbated.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site slopes gently from north to south, from approximately 9.60m AOD in the north down to 9.15m AOD in the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the study site has been discussed in detail in the DBA (Gailey 2016) and is summarised here, incorporating the results of an evaluation prior to the recent development immediately to the west of the site (Munnery 2010).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Residual Mesolithic finds were recovered during an archaeological evaluation approximately 200m to the west of the current site (Munnery 2010) and also at Hurst Park some 325m to the north (Langton 1994). While all the Mesolithic material recovered occurred residually within later deposits their presence does attest to at least ephemeral use of the area during the Mesolithic period.

5.2.2 During this period the site most likely lay within the Thames floodplain on the edge of the higher gravel eyots where prehistoric settlement activity has been recorded. However based on the evidence locally the potential for prehistoric settlement cannot be entirely ruled out.

5.2.3 Evidence for Bronze Age activity was seen in the form of ditches and pits during an archaeological evaluation on the property to the immediate to the west of the current site (Munnery 2010).

5.3 Late Iron Age to Early Roman

5.3.1 Archaeological investigations undertaken at Hurst Park approximately 325m north of the study site recorded seven cremations of late Iron Age or early Roman date. No further evidence of Roman activity has been recorded locally and therefore based on the paucity of available evidence, the site was considered in the DBA (Gailey 2016) to have a low potential for Roman settlement evidence.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 Six Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings were also recorded during the archaeological investigations at Hurst Park. This also recorded an associated field system. Field boundaries of medieval date were also recorded.

5.4.2 Two manors at Moulsham were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. A church was recorded possibly built on the site of the current St Mary's church approximately 600m south-east of the study site. A 12th century church was built on this site and survived until the 19th century when it was destroyed by fire and subsequently rebuilt. The medieval church would have formed the focus of the early settlement at East Molesey which developed close to the River Mole.

5.4.3 The site therefore lay some distance from the historic core of settlement and most likely

comprised agricultural land during these periods. The archaeological potential for settlement evidence was considered to be low in the DBA (Gailey 2016)

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.5.1 By the post-medieval period the site continued to comprise agricultural land away from the historic core of settlement at East Molesey (Moulsey). There was little change to the site by the early 19th century. By the late 19th century the settlement at East Molesey had spread north-westwards and the site occupied an area known as Kent Town. The east of the site comprised an orchard within the estate of Hurst House whilst the west of the site comprised agricultural land. There appears to have been little change to the site by the early 20th century.
- 5.5.2 Between 1932 and 1957 a small greenhouse occupied the corner of a plot of land in the south of the site possibly remnant of the former orchard which had been cleared by this date. A rectilinear building had been constructed in the north-east of the site by this date.
- 5.5.3 Between 1957 and 1975 a school was constructed on the site with associated playing fields. Between 1975 and the present day the school has been substantially redeveloped.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric and any later activity and to define the date and nature of such activity, to establish the environmental context of prehistoric and later activity, to evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development and ultimately to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, if required.
- 6.2 Prior to the start of the fieldwork a WSI was prepared (Mayo 2016); this detailed the working methods of the field evaluation. It was proposed that the excavation of three trenches be excavated: two of these were to be excavated to the top of the alluvium which was considered to underlie the site while the third trench was to be excavated through the alluvium to the top of the underlying Kempton Park Gravels. When the excavation of the first trench commenced it became apparent that what the DBA (Gailey 2016) had described as alluvium was actually the upper strata of Kempton Park Gravel which had been subject to heavy bioturbation. An attempt was made to penetrate through the bioturbated sand in order to reach the undisturbed sands below. To do this, it was decided to divide the first trench up into two smaller trenches, Trenches 1A and 1B. Trenches 2 and 3 were executed approximately as planned in the WSI.
- 6.3 The proposed and achieved sizes of the excavated trenches are presented in Table 1 below:

| Trench No. | Proposed size | Achieved size |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Trench 1 | 10m x 1.8m, dug to top of alluvium | N/A |
| Trench 1A | N/A | 2.91m x 1.6m x 1.29m deep |
| Trench 1B | N/A | 5.46m x 1.95m x |
| Trench 2 | 6m x 6m @ GL, to max 3.6m deep | 5.95m x 5.57m @ GL x 3.7m deep |
| Trench 3 | 10m x 1.8m, dug to top of alluvium | 9.86m x 1.8m x 0.65m deep |

Table 1: Proposed and Achieved Trench Sizes

- 6.4 All trenches were excavated by a JCB under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered at which point deposits were investigated and recorded by hand. Low grade and non-archaeological deposits were removed in 100mm spits by the machine fitted with a bladed bucket.
- 6.5 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. The trenches were surveyed in using a GPS system and a representative section was then drawn at a scale of 1:10 on polyester-based drawing film (permatrace). The section locations and spot heights were surveyed in using the same GPS system. A digital photographic record was also kept of

all the trenches.

- 6.6 The archaeological works were monitored by Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer of the Heritage Conservation Team of Surrey County Council.
- 6.7 Upon completion of all phases of work, the complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with an appropriate local museum, identified by site code SSLJ16.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mid-grey firm natural sandy clay (7). This was only seen within a machine excavated sondage at the base of Trench 2, where it was first seen at a height of 6.46m OD. It was at least 0.80m thick

7.1.2 In Trench 2 this deposit was sealed a layer of light yellowish brown firm sandy clay (6). A similar deposit was recorded as (3) and (10) in Trenches 1A/B and 3 respectively. In all trenches the top of the deposit was seen to have been heavily affected by bioturbation. This deposit was seen to measure 2.20m thick in Trench 2, and was recorded at upper heights between 8.74m OD in Trench 2, 8.78m OD Trench 3 but dropping to 8.28m OD in Trench 1A. This significant difference is considered to be the result of localised truncation or landscaping; the subsoil (Phase 2) sealing these horizons was much thicker in Trench 1A and B than the others, suggesting either in-filling or levelling.

7.2 Phase 2: Subsoil

7.2.1 In all trenches the natural sandy clay was sealed by a 0.40-0.80m thick subsoil horizon recorded variably as (2), (5) and (9). This comprised light reddish brown friable sandy silt with occasional manganese flecks and small rounded pebbles. Excavation of this horizon produced a number of finds, ranging in date from the 18th to the 19th century (see Appendices 3-7) although including a residual sherd of Roman pottery from layer [2]. The surface of the deposit was recorded between 9.02m OD in Trench 2, 9.03 in Trench 1A and 9.15m OD in Trench 3.

7.3 Phase 3: Topsoil

7.3.1 Overlying the subsoil, and extending across the entire site at a heights of 9.28m OD in Trench 1A/B, 9.34m OD in Trench 2 and 9.37m OD in Trench 3, was a 0.20m-0.30m thick topsoil horizon ([1], [4] and [8]), which comprised loose mid-greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. This contained a mixture of artefactual material dating from the 19th century (see Appendices 3-7).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General Conclusions

8.1.1 No archaeological features were observed during the evaluation although a number of finds were recovered from the topsoil, subsoil and the bioturbation of the natural sand. The small quantity of the artefactual material suggests casual discard rather than evidence for occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site. This is supported by the historic maps of the area which show that the site remained open undeveloped land until the mid-20th century.

8.1.2 Prehistoric remains have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site; both to the north and west. However, no archaeological features dated to the prehistoric period were observed during the current evaluation, although a few pieces of struck flint were recovered from the subsoil horizon.

8.2 Original Research Questions

8.2.1 The WSI outlined the research design for the evaluation by providing a series of research questions that could be answered by the fieldwork. These are presented and answered below.

- **To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height of which it survives.**
- **To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.**

8.2.2 While prehistoric activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, namely during an evaluation within the property immediately to the west (Munnery 2010), no prehistoric features were observed during the current work. However, a few pieces of worked flint were recovered from the subsoil. The same deposit also produced post-medieval material, so the flints must therefore be seen as residual.

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

8.2.3 A small quantity of Roman material was recovered during the Hurst Lane evaluation next to the current site, where it was believed to represent material introduced during manuring (Munnery 2010). No finds, features or deposits dated to the Roman period were observed during the current evaluation.

- **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.**

8.2.4 A small amount of post-medieval; artefactual material was found during the evaluation as stray finds within the upper subsoil horizons. No features dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods were observed during the current evaluation. If they had once been present, the implication from the disturbed nature of the subsoil is that repeated disturbance by natural activity (rooting) and manmade actions (ploughing) have removed their presence from 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.**

8.2.5 While no archaeological features were observed during the evaluation it appeared that the only post-depositional impact to the area as a whole had been ploughing and bioturbation. This means that if archaeological features were present anywhere within the site then deeper features such as pits or ditches then the lower parts of these are likely to have survived the post-depositional impact.

8.3 **Closure**

8.3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated an absence of archaeological remains within all trenches, located within the footprint of the proposed development.

8.3.2 After completion of the evaluation, the archive was checked and ordered. The site archive, identified with code SSLJ16, will be deposited by PCA with the appropriate local repository. Until that time the archive will be stored at PCA's offices in Brockley, London.

8.3.3 PCAs work at site has revealed a possible discrepancy between the heights recorded during the investigation and the heights recorded during a topographic survey of the site in 2014¹. Works by PCA utilised a GPS LandRover system to locate the trenches and record surface heights, shown to lie generally at around 9.37m OD. However, the site survey undertaken previously suggests ground heights in the area of the trenches of around 9.70m OD. The difference may be due to landscaping works since the previous survey or perhaps due to a calibration error. PCA are certain that our system was correctly calibrated and that the levels herein recorded are true.

¹ Site topographic survey by Terrain Surveys Ltd, drawing number TS14-032S\1, date Feb 2014

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Bowmer and Kirkland, who kindly funded it. We also thank Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer of the Heritage Conservation Team of Surrey County Council for monitoring the project on behalf of Elmbridge Borough Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Mike Turniciffe and Tibi Nica for their hard work on site, Rik Archer for surveying the trenches, Chris Mayo for his project management and editing of this report, Jennifer Simonson for the preparation of illustrative material and Chris Jarrett and Amparo Valcarcel for identifying and dating the artefactual material. Additionally the author wishes to extend his gratitude to Dave Tarrant, the caretaker at St Lawrence Junior School for his help on site.

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Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1A Looking North, 1m Scale



Plate 2: Trench 1B Looking West, 1m Scale



Plate 3: Trench 2 Looking West, 1m Scale



Plate 4: Trench 3 Looking North, 1m Scale

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Trench | Section | Type | Description |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | TR1A/B | S.1 | Layer | Topsoil |
| 2 | TR1A/B | S.1 | Layer | Subsoil |
| 3 | TR1A/B | S.1 | Layer | Natural |
| 4 | TR2 | S.2 | Layer | Topsoil |
| 5 | TR2 | S.2 | Layer | Subsoil |
| 6 | TR2 | S.2 | Layer | Natural |
| 7 | TR2 | S.2 | Layer | Natural |
| 8 | TR3 | S.3 | Layer | Topsoil |
| 9 | TR3 | S.3 | Layer | Subsoil |
| 10 | TR3 | S.3 | Layer | Natural |

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

| Trench 1 | Trench 2 | Trench 3 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| + | + | + |
| | | |
| 1 Topsoil | 4 Topsoil | 8 Topsoil |
| | | |
| 2 Subsoil | 5 Subsoil | 9 Subsoil |
| | | |
| 3 Natural | 6 Natural | 10 Natural |
| | | |
| NFE | 7 Natural | NFE |
| | | |
| | NFE | |

13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage dates to the Roman, medieval and particularly the post-medieval periods. None of the sherds shows evidence for abrasion, although the material is mostly in a fragmentary state, with only one vessel having a complete profile. Generally, the condition of the pottery indicates that it was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage (and found in secondary depositional circumstances). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only four contexts produced pottery and the sizes of the groups are only small (fewer than 30 sherds).

13.1.2 In total the assemblage consists of eight sherds, 7 ENV, 147g (none of which was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series) and the medieval pottery is cross referenced to the Surrey classification (Jones 1998). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

13.2 Quantification of the pottery by period

- Roman: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27g
- Medieval: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g
- Post-medieval: six sherds, 5 ENV, 111g

13.3 Spot dating index

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

13.3.1 Context [1], spot date: 19th century

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------|----|-----|--------|------------|
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580–1900 | 1 | 1 | 57 | Flower pot |

13.3.2 Context [2], spot date: AD 50–400

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|----|-----|--------|------------------------------|
| unsourced fine oxidised fabric | OXIDF | AD 50–400 | 1 | 1 | 27 | Body sherd with a rod handle |

13.3.3 Context [5], spot date: 1720–1780

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|------------------------------------|------|------------|----|-----|--------|--------------|
| Staffordshire-type combed slipware | STSL | 1660-1870 | 1 | 1 | 17 | Rounded dish |
| White salt-glazed stoneware | SWSG | 1720-1780 | 2 | 1 | 20 | Plate |

Total: three sherds, 2 ENV, 37g

13.3.4 Context [8], spot date: 1830–1900

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV | Wt (g) | Form(s) |
|--|----------------------------|------------|----|-----|--------|-----------------|
| Refined white earthenware | REFW | 1805-1900 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - |
| Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours | REFW CHROM | 1830-1900 | 1 | 1 | 11 | Dish-shaped lid |
| Surrey orange sandy ware | SOSW/ Surrey code OQ | 1150-1500 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ?jug |

Total: three sherds, 6 ENV, 173g

13.4 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

13.4.1 The assemblage is of little significance. The sherds of Roman and medieval pottery could indicate activity for these periods on the site; however this material could have been imported from offsite sources. The post-medieval pottery is fragmentary and of little interest. However, of some interest from context [8] is the fragment of the dish-shaped lid (probably a cover for an ointment pot). It is made in refined white earthenware with under-glaze 'chrome' colours polychrome-painted decoration is interesting. It has a yellow border with an internal denticulate edge and a central, uncertain black square design shaded blue. This lid probably represents a branded item. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

13.5 References

- Jones, P. 1998, 'Towards a type series of medieval pottery in Surrey' *Surrey Archaeol Coll* 85, 211–238.
- Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed May 2016.

14 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

14.1 Quantification

| Context | Fabric | Form | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|---------|------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3033; 2276 | Abraded post medieval red sandy brick; post medieval unglazed peg tiles | 4 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 5 | 3032; 2276 | Post great fire frogged brick; post medieval unglazed peg tiles | 7 | 1480 | 1900 | 1666 | 1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 8 | 2276 | Post medieval unglazed peg tiles | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |

14.2 Review

14.2.1 The small assemblage (14 fragments, 1.97 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary and abraded post medieval ceramic building material (post great fire bricks and peg tiles).

14.3 Recommendations

14.3.1 The value of this small assemblage shows an intense activity between the late 18th century and early 20th century.

14.3.2 There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

15 APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage and appears to date solely to the 19th century. All of the four fragments of glass (representing some 4 vessels or items and weighing 268g, of which none are unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state, except for a single intact stopper. The majority of the glass appears to have been deposited soon after breakage. The glass occurs in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material is discussed as a spot dating index.

15.2 Spot dating index

15.2.1 Context [1], spot date: 19th century

| Form | Glass type | Colour | No. | ENV | Wt (g) | Comments |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| English wine bottle | HLLA | Olive green | 1 | 1 | 6 | Shoulder |

15.2.2 Context [2], spot date: 19th century

| Form | Glass type | Colour | No. | ENV | Wt (g) | Comments |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---------------------------------|
| English wine bottle | HLLA | clear | 1 | 1 | 3 | Wall sherd |
| English cylindrical wine bottle | Natural | Olive green | 1 | 1 | 8 | Wall sherd, naturally weathered |

Total: 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 11g

15.2.3 Context [9], spot date: late 19th- early 20th century

| Form | Glass type | Colour | No. | ENV | Wt (g) | Comments |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| Bottle | HLLA | Clear | 1 | 1 | 26 | Rim with a beaded/rounded finish, deep collar and an internal lid seating where the base of the rim was attached to the neck. Late 19th- early 20th century |
| Hamilton/torpedo type bottle | HLLA | Green tint | 1 | 1 | 216 | Rounded pointed base. Mould made. Mid-late 19th century |
| Stopper | HLLA | Green tint | 1 | 1 | 4 | Intact with a flat top (29mm in diameter) and pointed |

| Form | Glass type | Colour | No. | ENV | Wt (g) | Comments |
|------|------------|--------|-----|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | shank. 37mm tall. 19th-20th century |

Total: 5 fragments, 4 MNV, 35g

15.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

15.3.1 The glass has no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity that it informs little upon activities associated with the study area. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

16 APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 16.1.1 A total of two fragments of metal finds are recorded and date to the 19th century or later and were found in one context: [1]. A copper alloy strip, roughly square in shape (31mm x 31mm x 1mm thick) has the edges folded over evenly on opposed edges. In a white metal alloy is a very large curtain ring (31mm in diameter) and formed of a rolled sheet of metal, oval in section (11mm x 8mm). . A copper alloy screw eye has been screwed into the exterior top surface. This item dates to the late 19th-20th century.
- 16.1.2 The metal finds have little significance and very little potential to inform upon site activities etc. for the study area. There are no further recommendations on the assemblage, except that the two iron nails should be discarded.

17 APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 17.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the archaeological excavation and was found in context [2]. The stem has a medium thickness and a fine bore and is most likely to be of an 18th century date. The clay tobacco pipe stem has no significance, its only potential is to date the context it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work.

18 APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-252818

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | St Lawrence Junior School, East Molesey |
| Short description of the project | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited carried out an archaeological evaluation to the rear of St Lawrence Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey in Surrey. Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building. The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural sand overlain by subsoil followed by topsoil. No archaeological features were observed. |
| Project dates | Start: 16-05-2016 End: 20-05-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2015/3879 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | SSLJ16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CTP Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SURREY ELMBRIDGE WALTON ON THAMES St Lawrence Junior School, East Molesey |
| Postcode | KT8 9DR |
| Study area | 1100 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 14460 68514 51.40358703936 -0.354284214082 51 24 12 N 000 21 15 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 8.28m Max: 8.78m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist) |
| Project design originator | Chris Mayo |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Paw Jorgensen |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Bowmer and Kirkland |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Recipient to be confirmed |
| Physical Archive ID | SSLJ16 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Recipient to be confirmed |
| Digital Archive ID | SSLJ16 |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Recipient to be confirmed |
| Paper Archive ID | SSLJ16 |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | St Lawrence Junior School, Church Road, East Molesey KT8 9DR: An Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Jorgensen, P. |
| Other bibliographic details | PCA R12501 |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | Brockley |
| Description | Unpublished evaluation report with PCA covers |

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Entered by | Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 27-May-16 |

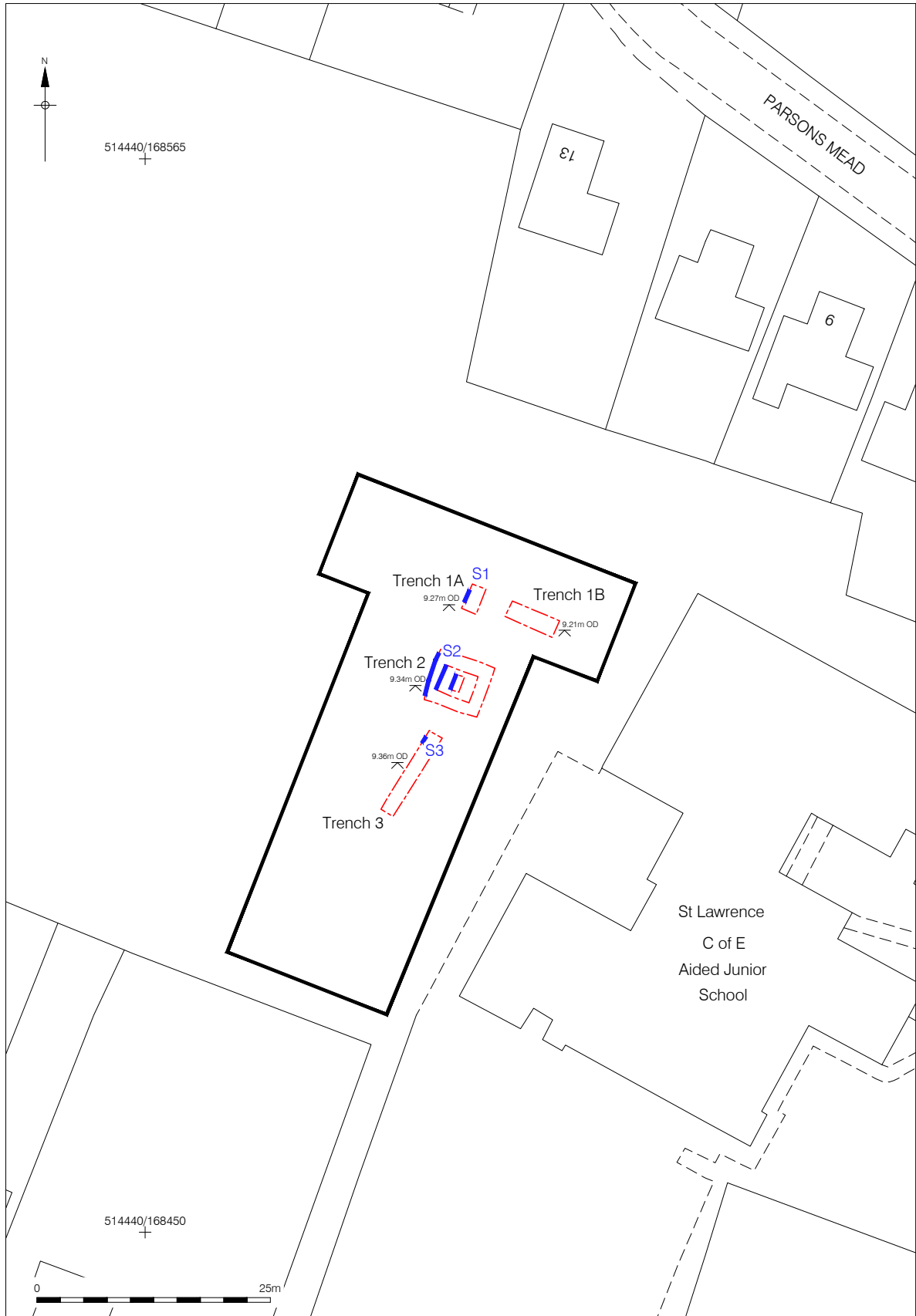


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26/05/16 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



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09/06/16 JS_revision 2

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

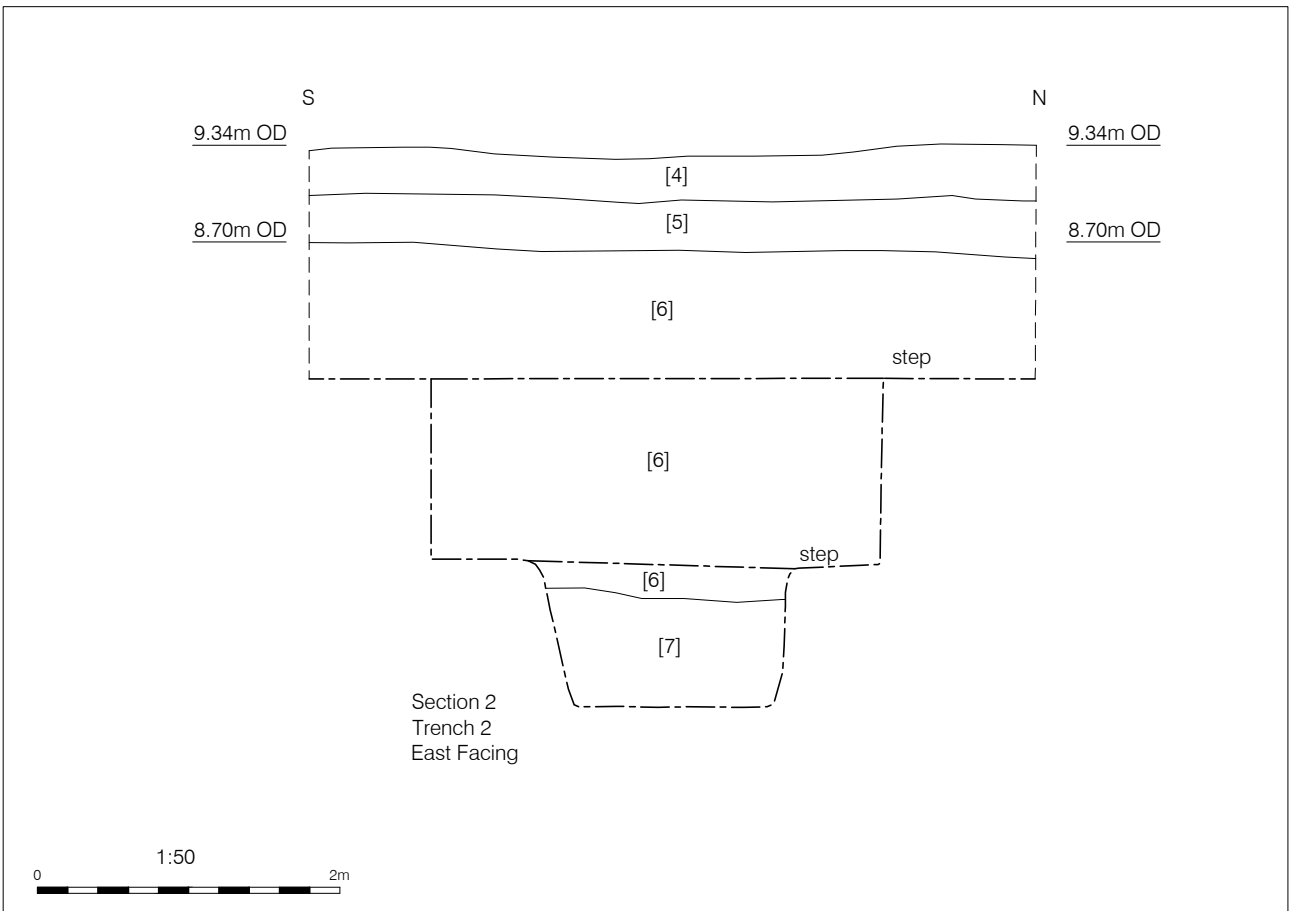
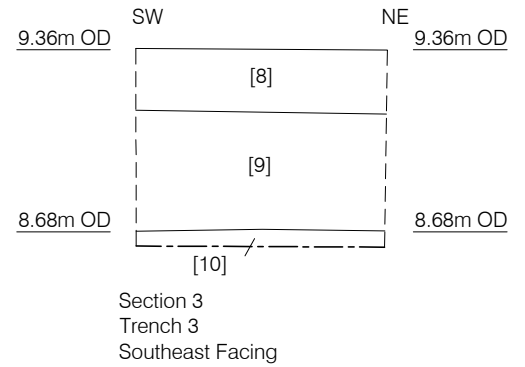
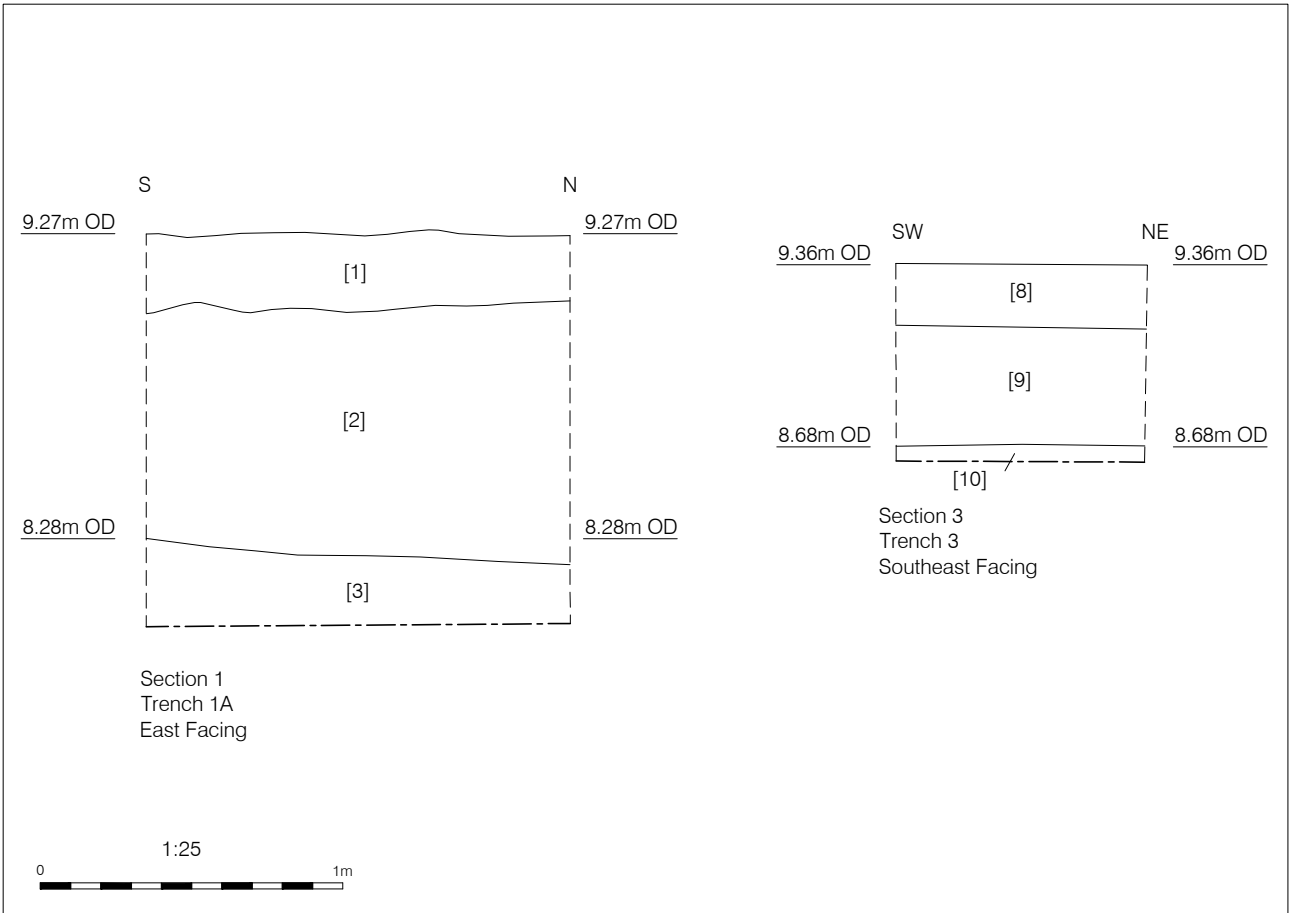


Figure 3
Sections 1 - 3
1:25 & 1:50 at A4

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