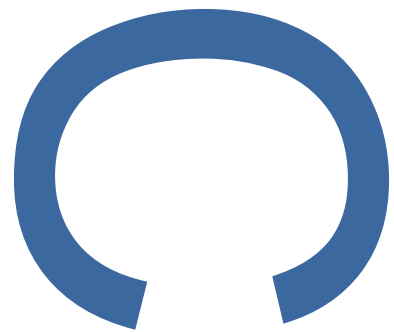


**EWELL CASTLE SCHOOL
NEW MUSIC CENTRE
CHURCH STREET EWELL, SURREY
KT17 2AW**



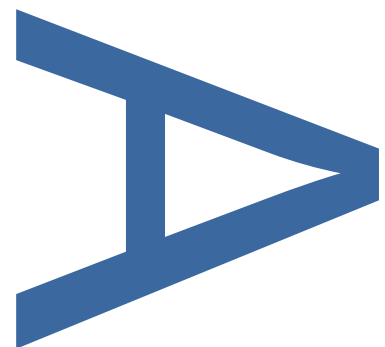
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



PCA REPORT NO: R12672

SITE CODE: K4650

OCTOBER 2016




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**EWELL CASTLE SCHOOL
NEW MUSIC CENTRE, CHURCH STREET EWELL,
SURREY, KT17 2AW**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K4650
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Wayne Perkins		September 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Ray Murphy		August 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		October 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**Ewell Castle School New Music Centre, Church Street, Ewell,
Surrey KT17 2AW; An Archaeological Watching Brief**

Site Code: SMEC16

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 22198 62710 (522198, 162710)

Local Planning Authority: Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

Planning Application Number: 15/00909

Written by: Wayne Perkins
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
October 2016

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: LUC
On behalf of: Ewell Castle School

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7358 8950 | 020 7732 3925

E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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October 2016

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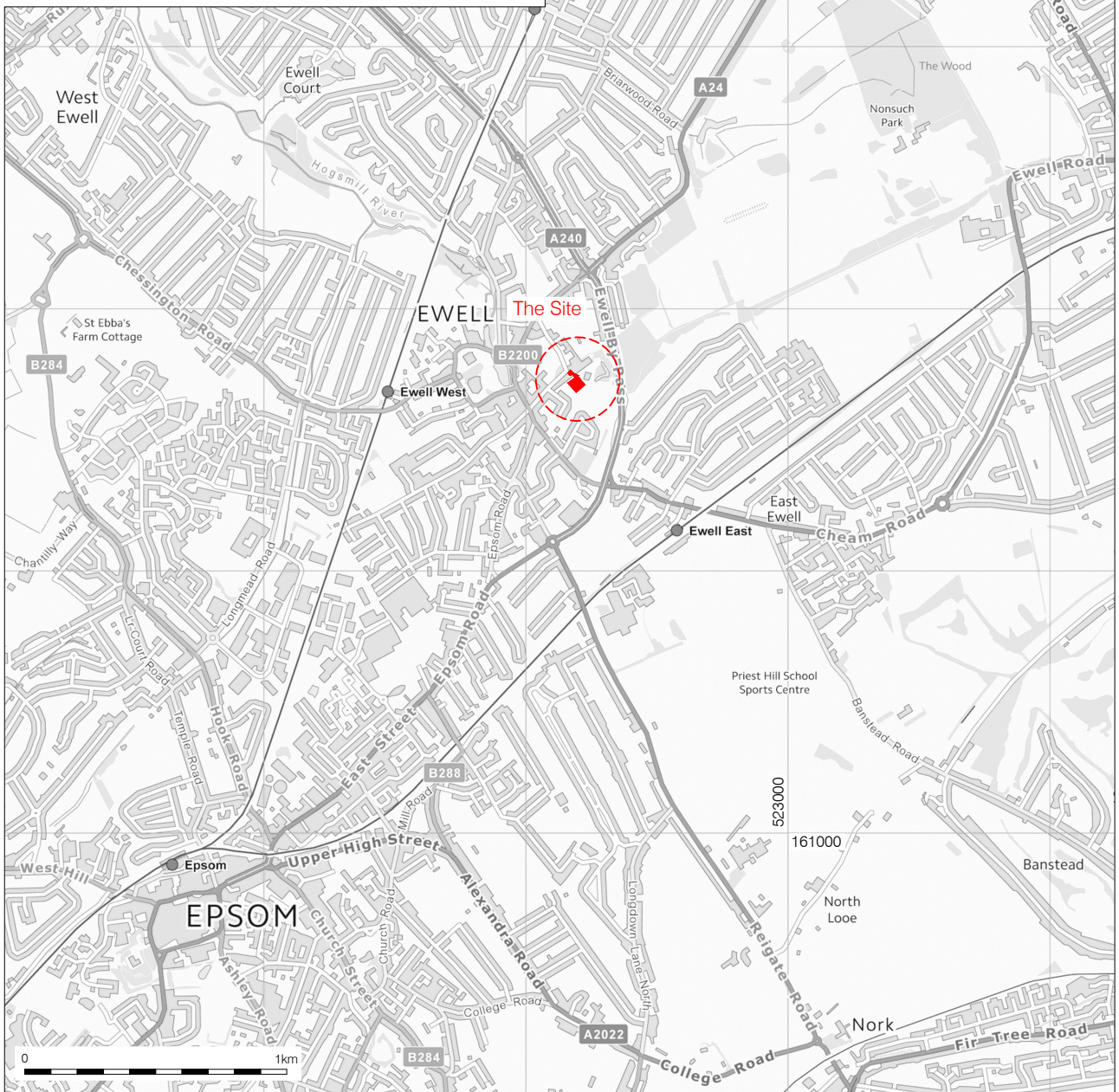
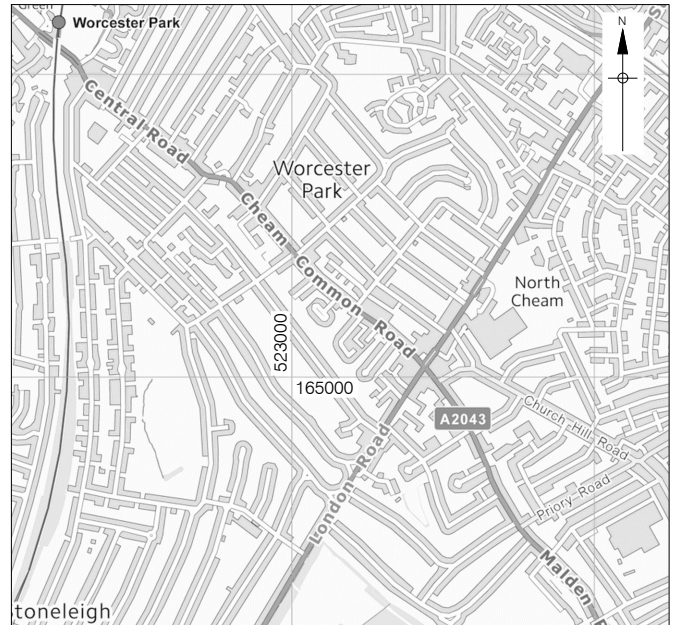
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation undertaken during the excavation of the footings and associated service trenches for the new Music Centre at Ewell Castle School, Church Street, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2AW over seven days between the 29th July and 18th August 2016.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by LUC on behalf of Ewell Castle School and was in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning permission (ref 15/00909) granted for the development of the site.
- 1.3 The site has previously been the subject of two evaluations by PCA within the immediate area. In 2009 an evaluation at Glyn House, approximately 90m to the north-west, was undertaken in the same year as an evaluation in the school grounds a short distance to the north-east of the site, in advance of an additional school building. At Glyn House, located to the north of Church Street, a single Roman feature was discovered. On the site immediately adjacent only prehistoric and Roman residual material was found in secondary contexts and some later, post-medieval structures were identified. It was concluded that early 19th century landscaping had resulted in the truncation of the sites, thus removing any possible earlier features. However, due to the presence of residual material and known activity from other nearby locations, it was recommended by Ms Alex Eggington, Archaeology Officer at Surrey County Council, that a program of archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) be carried out in response to the Music Centre application. This was endorsed Mr Nigel Randall, Archaeology Officer at Surrey County Council advising Epsom & Ewell County Council
- 1.4 Monitoring was carried out during the excavation of the foundation trenches, the soak-away pit and service runs. An almost identical sequence of layers was observed in each, with a layer of made ground overlying a buried garden soil which in turn overlay the natural chalk geology. The garden soil was considered to be associated with the formal gardens laid out in the early to mid -19th century.
- 1.5 A metre section of chalk-block garden wall was recorded on the north-eastern part of the proposed building which was cut into the garden soil layer described above. Given its position in the sequence, this would make it late 19th century at the earliest or at least contemporary with the laying out of the gardens described above.
- 1.6 No other archaeological remains were uncovered. The main part of the stratigraphy consisted of the natural geology itself, which was formed of pockets of orange sand in natural depressions within a degraded chalk layer. Beneath this the solid bedrock chalk was observed at 38.05m OD, generally between 1.2m and 1.4m below the present ground level.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken over seven days between the 29th of July and the 18th August 2016 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on a parcel of land to the south of Ewell Castle School, Church Street, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2AW (Figure 1). The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 22198 62710 (522198 162710).
- 2.2 The investigation was commissioned by LUC on behalf of Ewell Castel School and was monitored for the Local Planning Authority by their Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council, Mr Nigel Randall. The field investigation was supervised by Wayne Perkins and project managed by Tim Bradley of PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate ClfA guidelines.
- 2.3 The immediate area around the site had previously been the subject of two evaluations by PCA in 2009. To the north of the school and Church Road an evaluation at Glyn House found a single Roman feature (a gully or ditch) whilst a second evaluation immediately to the east during the construction of the Budgell Building did not record any early features. However, both investigations recorded residual prehistoric and Roman material in the soil layers which suggested possible nearby activity.
- 2.4 Planning permission for a new Music Centre was granted by Epsom & Ewell Borough Council under application number 15/00909. The site was located immediately south of the Ewell Castle main school building and lies within a Conservation Area as defined in the Epsom & Ewell Local Development Framework. The archaeological investigation followed the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Bradley 2016) and was intended to locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site.
- 2.5 Monitoring took place during the excavation of the building foundations and the service runs (labelled Trench 1), the soak-away (Trench 2) (Figure 2: Trench Locations & Plan).
- 2.6 A short section of chalk-block wall was exposed during the excavation of the footings on the north-east edge of the proposed Music Building which was dated to the late 19th century and contained a number of re-used elements (Figure 3, Section 5).
- 2.7 The chalk bedrock was located at a fairly uniform 38.05m OD overlain by a layer of degraded chalk with pockets of orange sand up to 0.90m thick. It was generally found at between 1.2m and 1.4m below the present ground surface.



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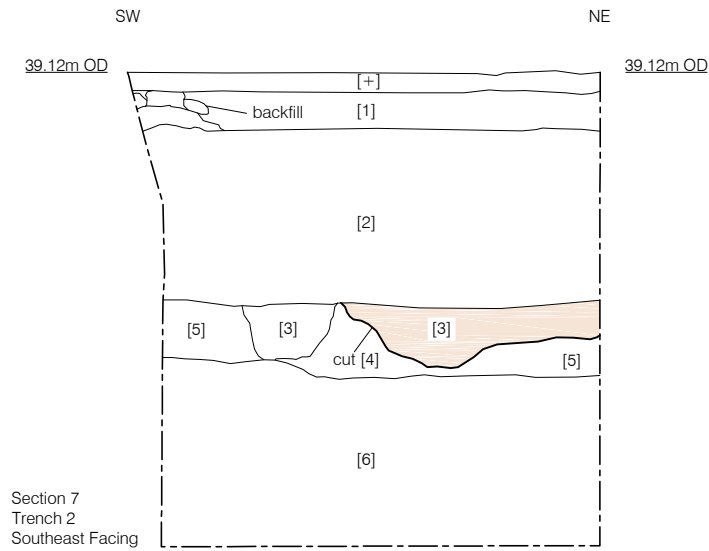
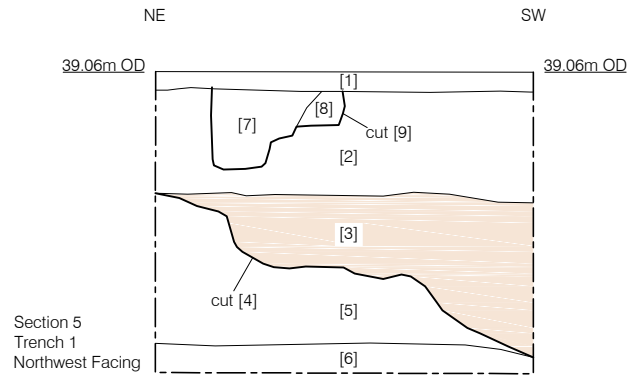
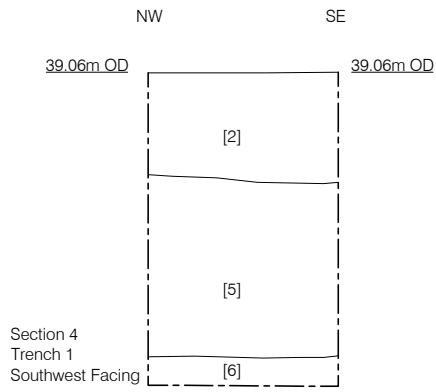
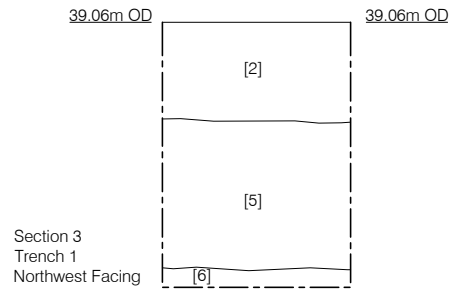
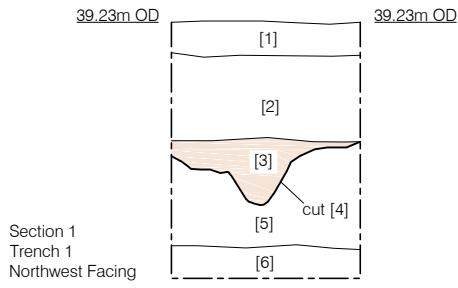
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



 Watching Brief Area

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4



Natural depression containing pockets of sand



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted by Epsom & Ewell Borough Council for the erection of a single-storey Music Centre comprising five teaching rooms and locker space with associated landscaping (15/00909/FUL).
- 3.2 The proposed Music Centre was to be situated in the lawned area to the south east of the Ewell Castle building (Figure 2).
- 3.3 An archaeological planning condition has been attached to the planning permission for the site as follows:

Condition 6. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing with the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the detailed scheme of investigation and any archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority.

Reason: The site is 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 CS5 of the Core Strategy (2007).

- 3.4 In accordance with the above condition, it was recommended by Ms Alex Eggington, Archaeology Officer at Surrey County Council, that a programme of archaeological monitoring be carried out as the development proceeds (watching brief), with the contingent excavation, recording and analysis of any Archaeological Assets revealed. This was endorsed by Mr Nigel Randall, Archaeology Officer at Surrey County Council advising Epsom & Ewell County Council.
- 3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the archaeological investigation (Bradley 2016) as stipulated within the above archaeological planning condition. This was approved by Surrey County Council. This report details the results of the archaeological investigation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistory

- 4.2.1 A Levallois flake, two small hand-axes and three other flakes were found in the Ewell area in 1960. A further sixteen sites in the locale, including the grounds of Glyn House 100m to the west, have also produced Mesolithic artefacts. Residual flint artefacts of Mesolithic date were recovered from a Roman pit during the 2003 excavations.
- 4.2.2 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, including a possible Beaker burial, have been found in the area whilst the recent excavations of 2003 recovered a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and recorded two concentric gullies.
- 4.2.3 The quantity of Iron Age pottery recovered in the environs of Ewell suggests that it was relatively well settled. A range of evidence has been excavated to suggest that the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement may have formed a small village. Pottery (1st-4th century including Samian) was found in 1959-63 over the whole area of the Glyn House grounds. This was mainly recorded as a surface scatter found while digging 1-2ft down for ornamental garden purposes, with a concentration noted east of the Hogsmill spring pool.

4.2 Roman

- 4.3.1 The presence of Stane Street some 70m to the east of the site gives rise to some Roman activity in the area. A conical mound measuring 15.0m northwest by southeast by 5.0m transversely and 1.3m in height, has also been recorded in the grounds of Glyn House. A Roman pottery scatter was found where the mound had been dug away on its east side for the construction of an ornamental bed. This mound was incorporated into ornamental gardens and planted with small trees. Human remains found in the vicinity in 1906 may also be associated with the mound. Further evidence of Roman occupation in the area is provided by a rubbish pit containing Roman pottery fragments "together with black material and food bones", which was found in churchyard No. 3, situated to the east of the site, in 1934. A Samian rim (late 1st century AD) was also found in 1934 and a coin of Valena was found in 1936. Also in 1963 a reopened grave revealed a large quantity of Roman pottery and part of a pit (possibly that seen in 1934). Other finds from the area include a bronze mask of Fanns or Pan (1st – 2nd century AD), a coin of Arcadius and a coin of Magnentius. A bronze coin of Constantine I was also recovered in 1965 on the edge of a path.
- 4.3.2 The archaeological excavations of 2003 to the west of Glyn House recorded features including gullies, pits and a post-built structure producing Roman pottery dated from the 1st century to the 3rd century AD.

4.3 Saxon & Medieval

4.4.1 The presence of a Saxon cemetery in the Grove and Ewell House area indicates a settlement in the area, although this is yet to be identified by excavation. There are a number of sites within Ewell that have revealed medieval buildings and a deserted medieval village has been identified at Cuddington, some 400m to the east. The 15th century tower of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Ewell (Scheduled Monument No.115), survives to the north-west. On the east side there are remains of the nave walls which are now used as buttresses and also form the sides of a porch. Part of the west wall of the south aisle also survives.

4.4 Post-Medieval

4.5.1 By the early seventeenth century Ewell had developed into a market town and John Senex's map of 1729 shows the settlement to be well established with a number of houses including some close to the site.

4.5.2 Richard Glyn (1711-1773) inherited land and the rectory of Ewell (built in 1705) through his marriage to Susannah Lewen in 1736, establishing the long-standing association of the Glyn family with Ewell.

4.5.3 The main 15-acre site of the Senior School was once part of the Nonsuch Palace Estate owned by Henry VIII.

4.5.4 The main school is housed in a castellated mansion commonly referred to as 'The Castle'. This was built for Mr. Thomas Calverley a member of the '*National Society for promoting the education of the poor, in accordance with the principles of the Established Church.*' It was designed and built by a local architect, Henry Kitchen, the son of a village builder (also a Henry) who had sent him to be trained by Sir James Wyatt (who designed the Nonsuch Mansion House which it resembles). Construction took place between 1810 and 1814 with battlements of stucco, a grand hall with a fan-vaulted ceiling lit by a Gothic window and a large porch that projects to the street. The school was established in 1926.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Evaluation

4.5.1 In July 2009 PCA undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation immediately to the north east of the proposed development area (Holden 2009b).

4.5.2 Residual prehistoric and Roman artefacts were recovered from the interface of natural sandy clay and chalk deposit and overlying made ground in one of the four trenches excavated. The absence of *in situ* remains dating to earlier than the post-medieval period, and the presence of later post-medieval deposits immediately overlying the natural horizon, suggested that the area of the proposed development had been subject to landscaping, which may have included stripping and levelling, during the 19th century. Two linear features, recorded at

approximately 0.30m below the current ground surface, were also considered likely to relate to the 19th century garden landscape.

- 4.5.3 The presence of residual prehistoric and Roman finds reflected previous investigations in the area and confirmed occupation in the immediate vicinity. However, the evaluation suggested that the area of the site had been subject to landscaping in the 19th century, which is likely to have removed any earlier archaeological remains which may have been present in the area of the proposed development.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map series, sheet 270 (South London), indicates that the site is located on Upper Chalk with Thanet Beds sands overlying. The bedrock chalk was recorded at its highest as 38.05m OD and at its lowest at 37.56m OD which shows its uniformity. In some instances during the excavations it was not reached.

5.1.2 The bedrock chalk was overlain by a layer of mid yellow-whitish degraded chalk which contained occasional pockets or depressions of orange coloured clay-silt on its upper limit. It was recorded at its highest 38.82m OD and at its lowest 38.76m OD showing little variation in height across the site but this may be due to truncation or levelling which occurred when the site was terraced for the formal gardens.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The development area lies on a relatively flat parcel of land measuring approximately 40m north-south by 40m east-west, positioned to the south-east of the main building of Ewell Castle School.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To determine the natural topography of the site
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity. Is there any evidence for occupation previously identified in the wider vicinity?
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity. Is there any evidence for a continuation of the activity previously identified at Glyn House? What is the nature of that activity?
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. Is there further evidence of the landscaping activities previously identified immediately to the north east?
- 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.

6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

6.3 All invasive construction groundworks at the site which threatened potential archaeological deposits were monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions.

6.4 The interventions were as follows:

- Footings or foundation trenches for the building
- Drainage trench and soak-away at west of building
- Drainage trench along east side of building

6.5 All layers encountered were inspected and recorded in section at 1:10 & 1:20 using standard single context recording methods. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, as presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organized so as to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London area.

6.6 A number of 'sample' sections were drawn where no archaeology existed to record and characterize the extant layers, including both those 'man made' and the natural geology.

6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation.

6.8 All levels were taken from the on-site TBM (Temporary Bench Mark) supplied by the

contractor, labelled as 39.35m OD.

- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the appropriate designated museum or repository identified by site code SMEC16.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sedimentary Deposits

7.1.1 The geological bedrock was a white, blocky, indurated chalk recorded at its highest level on site as 38.05m OD and at its lowest at 37.56m OD. In general, it was found at between 1.2m and 1.4m below the present ground surface.

7.1.2 The natural chalk bedrock was overlain by Thanet Sands. These took the form of irregular pockets of orange clayey-sand [3], usually deposited upon and overlying an initial layer of degraded chalk [5]. Their distribution, depth and width were very variable across the site and absent in some areas. Where they did not appear, the top of the degraded chalk was reasonably level, possibly as a result of truncation during the terracing of the gardens. This was recorded at its highest at 38.60m OD and at its lowest at 37.92m OD and was between 0.60m and 0.90m thick.

7.2 Phase 2: Post Medieval Features (19th Century)

7.2.1 The geology was overlain by a layer of re-worked garden soil [2] that had been re-deposited during landscaping. This was further confirmed by the absence of an 'interface' between the natural degraded chalk layer [5] below and the soil, suggesting that the soil layer had been re-deposited onto a terraced or truncated surface of degraded chalk. The garden soil contained moderate flecks of charcoal as well as occasional fragmentary CBM and animal bone. The make-up suggested a sieved soil with the animal bone potentially added as a fertilizer. This layer was recorded at 39.20m OD at its highest and 38.70m OD at its lowest.

7.2.2 A small fragment of garden wall [7] comprising of three courses survived for a length of 0.60m in the north-east quadrant of the building footing trench. It was 0.37m high, made of roughly squared chalk blocks of various sizes, the largest at the base being 210mm wide by 160mm thick with rough mortar joints. The construction cut [9] of the wall on the east side was back-filled by fragmentary CBM, tile and brick [8]. One post-medieval sandy brick fragment retrieved from this context placed it firmly between AD 1800-1900. There was no real 'foundation' to the wall as such and it had been cut into the garden soil layer [2]. The structure was insubstantial, suggesting perhaps a decorative garden wall. (Figure 3, Section 5).

7.3 Phase 3: Modern (20th Century)

7.3.1 At a later date a layer made ground [1] consisting of mixed building materials had been introduced which contained inclusions of modern brick, tile and degraded mortar. It was recorded at 39.23m OD at its highest point and 38.90m OD at its lowest. In some places it was absent where it had been machined away in preparation for this current phase of construction. A fragment of peg tile and a clay pipe stem of the 18th century were recovered but these were residual items in a secondary context.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The investigation identified three phases within the strata recorded:

- Phase 1 consisted of natural deposits consisting of indurated Upper Chalk bedrock [6] with occasional flint nodule inclusions. This was overlain by the Thanet Sands deposit, characterised by pockets of orange sand [3], sitting in irregular, undulating pockets or depressions [4] present in the upper layer of degraded chalk [5]. The layers were sterile and featureless.
- Phase 2 consisted of a post-medieval (early-to-late 19th century) garden wall [7] cut into the pre-existing garden soil layer [2].
- Phase 3 consisted entirely of modern, 20th century made ground make-up layers of modern building materials, containing re-deposited soil, crushed CBM and modern detritus [1].

8.2 The garden wall of Phase 2 consisted of squared chalk blocks, roughly mortared together. The back-fill of the construction cut behind the wall (on the east side) seemed to consist of re-used materials including fragmentary brick, tile and degraded mortar. The wall's lack of a foundation bed suggests that it was a decorative garden feature as it was cut into a layer that itself had been re-worked and re-deposited [2].

8.3 The previous archaeological work on the site in 2009 concluded that '*... the presence of later post-medieval deposits immediately overlying the natural horizon would suggest that the area of the proposed development has been subject to landscaping, which may have included stripping and leveling during the 19th century*' (Holden 2009: 18). This report supports this earlier conclusion, and confirms a continuation of this landscaping activity across the area of lawn occupied by the new Music Centre.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank LUC for commissioning the fieldwork and Ewell Castle School for funding the investigation. We also thank Mr Nigel Randall of Surrey County Council for monitoring the work on behalf of Epsom & Ewell Borough Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the staff of Whitescape Ventures for their assistance on site and Kari Bower for her contribution to the field work. The author would also like to thank Ray Murphy for the CAD work and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

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Plate 1: Trench 1, Section 1: Made ground [1] overlying pocket of sandy-clay [3] in degraded chalk layer [5] (view to south-east), scale 1m



Plate 2: Trench 1, Section 3: Animal bone at base of garden soil [2] on the interface with degraded chalk layer [5] (view to south-east), scale 1m



Plate 3: Trench 1, Section 4: Layers [2], [5] & [6] (view to south-west), scale 1m



Plate 4: trench 1, Section 5: Chalk-block wall [7], backfill (to the right) [8] and construction cut [9] (view to north west), scale 1m



Plate 5: Trench 2 (soak-away), Section 7: Redeposited garden soil [2] above pockets of sand [3] and degraded chalk [5] overlying pure chalk [6] (view to north-west). Pit is 4m across and 2.4m deep.



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Level m AOD	Phase
1	1, 2,5 & 7	Layer	Layer of fragmentary CBM	Made ground	0.33m	39.23	3
2	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt	Re-deposited garden soil	0.55m	39.20	2
3	1,2,5,7	Layer	Light brown-reddish clayey sand	Thanet sands	0.33m	38.60	1
4	1,2,5,7	Cut/edge	Undulating base of sand pockets	Natural depression(s)	0.33m	38.27	1
5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Layer	Mid yellow whiteish degraded chalk	upper Chalk	0.96m	38.60	1
6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Layer	Chalk bedrock	Upper Chalk	-	38.05	1
7	5	Structure	Chalk block wall	Garden feature	0.40m	38.96	2
8	5	Fill	Mixed CBM including peg tile	Backfill	0.19m	38.96	2
9	5	Cut	Construction cut for [7]	Construction cut	0.42m	38.76	2

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX

		Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8
Phase 3: Modern 20th Century								Plus	Plus
Made ground		1	1	1		1		1	1
					Backfill	8			
					Chalk Blocks	7			
					Cut	9			
Phase 2: 19th Century Landscaping									
Garden soil		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clayey sand		3	3			3		3	
Thanet sands		4	4			4		4	
Degraded chalk		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Phase 1: Natural									NFE
Upper Chalk		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE & GLASS ASSESSMENTS

Pottery assessment

Chris Jarrett

A single sherd of pottery (61g) was recovered from the archaeological intervention and this was found in context [1]. The pottery consists of the horizontal loop rod handle derived from a large vessel made in Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze, dated c. 1600–1800.

The pottery has no significance, occurring as a sherd without much meaning and as a post-medieval pottery type frequently found in Surrey. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Clay tobacco pipe assessment

Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the archaeological work and this was found in context [1]. The stem is of a medium/thin thickness with a medium/fine bore and probably dates to the 18th century or possibly later. The stem has no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the context it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work.

Glass assessment

Chris Jarrett

A fragment of an early to mid 18th-century wine bottle with a cylindrical section (probably a mallet-type) made in natural green glass with natural weathering, was the only item of this material recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The item was found in context [2]. The glass has no significance, its only potential is to date the deposit it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276;3032	Post medieval unglazed peg tile; post great fire paver brick	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
7	3101PM	Crinkley greenish soft sandy mortar	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
8	3039type;3101PM	Post medieval sandy brick; concrete	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	1800-1900

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name	Ewell Castle School, Church Street, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2AW
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out over seven days between the 29th July and the 18th August during the excavation of the foundation footings for the new Music Centre immediately south of the main school building. The excavation of both a soakaway pit and a drainage channel were also observed. A small section of chalk garden wall, c.0.6m in length, was recorded in the north-east corner of the proposed building's footings which was post-medieval in date (early to mid-19th century). A re-deposited garden soil, c. 0.55m thick was ubiquitous across the site, in most cases sealed with modern made ground. The natural Upper Chalk was recorded at between 38.60m OD(highest) and 37.56m OD (lowest). It was overlain by a layer of degraded chalk between 0.60 and 0.90m thick whose upper limit contained pockets of orange-coloured Thanet Sand. No other structures were present.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2016 End: 18-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SMEC16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GARDEN WALL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY EPSOM AND EWELL EWELL Ewell Castle School
Postcode	KT17 2AW
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 22198 62710 51.349800777284 -0.245077418586 51 20 59 N 000 14 42 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.56m Max: 38.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ewell Castle School

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-cpmstruct.com)
Entered on	19 October 2016

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

