CITY OF LONDON FREEMAN'S SCHOOL, ASHTEAD, SURREY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S SCHOOL, ASHTEAD, SURREY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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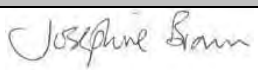
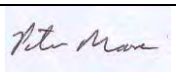
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		7/9/16
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore		8/9/16

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City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 1HP:

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code:	**SFSA16**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TQ 1966 5800**
Local Planning Authority:	**Mole Valley District Council**
Planning Reference:	**MO/2015.1306/PLAMAJ**
Written and Researched by:	**Wayne Perkins** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited** **September 2016**
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 22nd and 26th August 2016 at City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 1HP.

1.2 A total of eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in and around the planned 'footprint' of the proposed swimming pool, changing rooms and access way. The trenches were so arranged to maximise coverage within the area available, although some deviation was made from the proposed layout due to overhanging tree canopy and existing disturbance relating to recent tree root removal.

1.3 The aim of the trenching strategy was to evaluate the potential survival of archaeology of the site, with particular reference to the possible presence of late prehistoric or early Roman features previously identified in an earlier evaluation 318m to the southwest in 2012 (Randall 2012), but also generally to determine the presence (or absence) of any surviving archaeology and to understand how the proposed works would or would not affect those remains.

1.4 As the site was located in a previously wooded area, a number of deep tree stumps and roots had been removed in advance of the archaeological evaluation. The resulting deep pits were excavated in the evaluation trenches but it was found that their presence did not have a detrimental effect other than make some trenches deeper in parts than others. These disturbances are noted on the relevant plans or sections.

1.5 The evaluation concluded that the site, located in a gentle basin or depression, may have not been a prime settlement site and the underlying clay-with-flints geology may have played a part in its non-cultivation or settlement. Very few surface finds were evident but fragmentary CBM in the subsoil may suggest that it was once turned over by the plough before becoming woodland.

1.6 Only a single feature was discovered, a 'possible' posthole or small pit which contained fragments of burnt flint but no dating material.

1.7 No further archaeological features were located during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 22nd and 26th February 2016 at City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 1HP (Figure 1). The project was designed and managed by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by the Corporation of London. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

2.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was previously prepared for another part of the school site (Weller 2011) and covers the subject site. An Impact Assessment Report (Randall 2012) was prepared but concentrated on works to the west of the school site. A subsequent Impact Assessment (Stevenson 2016) was prepared to look at the sites of the old pool, the new pool, the changing facilities and access route. It concluded that the site of the old pool, which is only to be landscaped, has previously been heavily impacted and that no archaeological work is required there. It also concluded that the construction space around the new pool, the grubbing up of trees in that area and services along the new connecting road will have an impact. The scope of this evaluation was agreed with Nigel Randall (Surrey County Council), was undertaken according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016) and was conducted prior to the site works for the re-development and proposed buildings associated with the new swimming pool, changing rooms and access drive.

2.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 1966, 5800 and lies close to, but outside an Area of High Archaeological Potential to the west as defined by the Surrey County Council. This is centred on St Giles' church and attendant earthworks 321m to the west of the study site. The site is located within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Ashtead Park. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Battlefields lie within the study site or its vicinity.

2.4 The site comprises a rectangular parcel of land (with an access drive to the south-east) which is within the existing school grounds, bounded to the north by further light (park) woodland, to the west and to the south by playing fields and east by an access lane running parallel to Farm Lane. (Figure 2). The area of investigation c. 3.4ha.

2.5 The Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, Nigel Randall, monitored the project, consisting of eight evaluation trenches measuring 10m x 1.8m, on behalf of Mole Valley District Council.

2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2014)
- MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 The full historical and archaeological background to the site is set out in the desk-based assessment (Weller 2011).

3.2 Planning permission was granted for the scheme (reference: MO/2015.1306/PLAMAJ) with an archaeological condition:

> **17. No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The Local Planning Authority is satisfied that it is fundamental to the development permitted to address this issue before development commences and that without this safeguard planning permission should not be granted, and the site covers a large surface area in which it is considered necessary to preserve as a record any archaeological information before it is destroyed by the development in accordance with Mole Valley Local Plan policy ENV50 and policy CS14 of the Mole Valley Core Strategy**

3.3 The evaluation was designed to address the following objectives for the site, as outlined in the approved WSI (Moore 2016):

- 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 attempt to ascertain whether the ditch systems and boundary ditches found in an earlier evaluation to the south-west continue into the study area.
- 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.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The study site is within the grounds of the City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 1HP (NGR 519650, 158027) and is situated immediately north of, and adjacent to, the present Sports Hall within light (park) woodland. It is accessed by a narrow lane which is inside the school grounds and runs parallel to Farm Lane. The site is 355m due east and outside of the church of St Giles and its concentration of earthworks and associated archaeological features contained within an Area of High Archaeological Importance (Figure 2).

4.2 The site is situated approximately 1km south of the Rye stream which rises east of Ashtead. The ground level of the Sports Hall car park to the southeast of the site is at 92.77m OD and the site itself falls away to the north east in a gentle slope down to 89.36m OD at its lowest point, the site creating a 'dish' or natural basin within the light woodland setting.

4.3 The British Geological Survey Sheet 286 shows the site to be located on the Upper Chalk. Excavations nearby by R Poulton in 1996 had shown this to be sealed by variable depths of topsoil and clay-with-flints drift geology. During excavation the clay-with-flints geology was exposed with patches of degraded chalk. The top of the layer of clay-with flints was recorded at its highest in Trench 8 at 91.94m OD sloping down to 89.32 m OD in Trench 1 whilst the Upper Chalk was recorded at its highest in Trench 91.87m OD in Trench 8 sloping down to 89.00m OD in Trench 1. The specifics of each layer are discussed in its relevant section below.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is covered in detail within the DBA (Weller 2011). In summary of that document:

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No evidence of activity of the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods has been unearthed near to the proposed development area. Struck and calcined flints of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age origins were unearthed during the development of the City of London Freemen's School overflow car park, north of St Giles' church (HER 5730). Subsequent evaluation found both pottery and flintwork of similar date suggesting settlement in the immediate area. There is a general scattering of Iron Age and 1st century pottery from the wider local area. An evaluation of the area of the music school and boarding house revealed sections of intersecting ditches and a small number of pits and postholes. Those features that it was possible to date were of probable 3rd century Roman, and earlier, possibly Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, origin (HER 21123).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 A Roman building and ditch (HER 149) were excavated in 1933-34 to the north of St Giles' Church. The v-shaped ditch with an internal bank, bounds the Roman building. The ditch is dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD by pottery unearthed within the silt fill. Approximately 4.5m to the south, the angle of a building was found. The walls were 2ft thick and included flue tiles of the characteristic Ashtead Common type, indicating a 3rd century build utilising materials produced in the tile kilns at Ashtead Common. St Giles' Church incorporates Roman building material, possibly from these remains (HER 2027).

5.3.2 A probable Romano-British quarry (HER 4289) was excavated in 1990 (Poulton 2001) but produced confusing results. The site of the excavation and associated geophysical survey is adjacent to the proposed car park extension, to the east of St Giles' Church.

5.3.3 Two possible Romano-British settlement sites excavated in the 1930s are recorded to the south of the school, west of Park Lane, with dates ranging from the La Tene period to the 4th century (HER 138 and 155). Six late Roman coins were found in the 1920s off Crampshaw Lane to the southwest of the school and the Roman road, Stane Street runs from northeast to southwest, over 1km to the south of the school.

5.3.4 Excavations during 1933-4 (HER 2030) uncovered a principal Roman phase of occupation. This was preceded by a period of settlement during the Iron Age, indicated by Belgic and a little Iron Age "A" pottery found under the bank of the first Roman earthwork and in its ditch. There was also a likely circular clay lined hearth or oven, 2ft in diameter, inside area of the discovered Roman building. The immediate surrounds of Ashtead Church and its graveyard have been heavily mutilated by quarrying and, in consequence, they now occupy a prominent platform.

5.4 Medieval.

5.4.1 A manor of Ashtead is mentioned in Domesday Book. It is thought that the name Ashtead is derived from 'place of ash-trees' (EPNS 1934, 68). By the end of the 13th century the manor became part of the honour of Reigate and in 1481 came to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (VCH 3, 1911, 247-249). The medieval manor house is believed to have been located close to the site of the present clubhouse (HER 1966).

5.4.2 The earthworks (HER 2031 and SM SU25) which were partly excavated in 1933-34 by Lowther are probably of medieval date. It is said to be a bank and ditch, but it is possibly a Holloway, leading to the medieval manor house. Lowther's excavations in 1933-34 indicated the medieval ditch partly occupies the same line as an earlier Roman one.

5.4.3 St Giles' Church, is a largely 16th century building which incorporates Roman building material. A group of rafters from the church tower have been dated by dendrochronology to between 1497 and 1522 (HER 142).

5.5 Post Medieval

5.5.1 The park area around the manor house (HER 4465) was enclosed before 1650. In the 1680s Sir Howard Roberts built a new mansion, within the southern park area, and the former manor house east of St Giles church was used as a dairy and was finally demolished at the end of the 18th century. The new house was completely rebuilt in 1790 by Sir Thomas Wyatt and was enlarged and altered in or after 1880 by Sir Thomas Lucas and later by Pantia Ralli

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Moore 2016). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

6.2 Eight trenches were opened by mechanical excavator following their re-positioning due to the tree canopies and tree root mats. Their orientation, which had been chosen to enable the eight trenches to get maximum coverage, were also altered in some cases.

6.3 The excavator used a flat-bladed ditching bucket to create trenches a uniform 1.8m wide and 10m long under archaeological supervision, with an aim to remove homogenous soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level.

6.4 Following the opening of the trenches the vertical sections were cleaned and all features identified were investigated by hand. Investigation was intended to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. The layer deposits, fills, and features were assigned individual context numbers.

6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the area; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs Fieldwork *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans generally being at scale of 1:50 and the sections at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.6 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital formats.

6.7 A Temporary Bench Mark was installed on the site via GPS surveying equipment; this equipment was also used to record the trench locations to the OS grid. The TBM was located on a concrete pad immediately west of two large water tanks close to Trench 6 with a value of 90.34m OD.

6.8 Upon the completion of the archaeological work the trenches were backfilled under archaeological supervision.

6.9 The site archive was compiled using a site code devised by PCA, **SFSA16**

7 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Trench Results

7.1.1 The area under evaluation was covered by a thin layer of loose topsoil [1], [5], [10], [13], [19], [23], [27] & [31] which was heavily disturbed by the tree removal process that had preceded our work on the site. It contained fragments of modern glazed pottery (Post-Med Red Ware, 17th to 19th century), a single piece of flint debitage with a possible retouched notch and ceramic building material (CBM) in the form of several brick fragments which were all residual and in a secondary context. Its thickness varied but was around 0.35m at its thickest down to just a few centimetres in other areas.

7.1.2 This was underlain with a mid-yellow brown subsoil [2], [11], [14], [20], [24], [28] & [32] which was a silty-sand with a high clay fraction that contained occasional flecks or fragments of CBM at its base which suggested that it had, at least in the past, been ploughed at some point. It was generally 0.24m thick but thicker in some places.

7.1.3 A possible post hole or small pit [18], c.0.40m in diameter was found cutting the clay-with flints drift geology in Trench 2 which produced 3 pieces burnt flint fragments from its fill [17]. While burnt flint is often a "cooking by-product" signature from the prehistoric period, and especially the Bronze Age, as these 3 pieces come from the only (small) feature on the site it cannot be securely dated and is here treated as undated.

7.1.4 The first geological horizon encountered within the trenches was the natural drift geology, a dark red brownish clay-with-flints containing frequent flint nodules and patches of degraded chalk [3], [8], [12], 15], [21], [25], [29], [33], a deposit found elsewhere in the area, e.g. at excavations at Cane Hill, Coulsdon (Perkins 2016, forthcoming) and in several of the trenches of the evaluation prior to the building of the Boarding House and Music School in the grounds to the south-east (Randall 2012).

7.1.5 The earliest horizon encountered was the higher, degraded layers of the Upper Chalk bedrock [4], [9], [16], [22], [26], [30] & [34] which appeared in the clay as patches of friable, degraded chalk.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1a & 1b: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Two natural deposits were revealed during excavation, the drift geology of clay-with-flints and the Upper Chalk bedrock below, often pluming up through the clay in patches of degraded chalk. Of the former, the clay was revealed under the subsoil below a 'mixed' interface of the two, machined until a dark red-brownish clean layer was revealed. Extra machining was required as the interface had been penetrated by bioturbation caused by the roots of the pre-existing trees and shrubs.

8.1.2 The two had a very different character (Plates 1 & 2). The drift geology of clay-with-flints was discovered at around c.0.40m below the present ground surface, recorded at its highest in Trench 8 at 91.94m OD sloping down to 89.32m OD in Trench 1 a fall of 2.6m across the site from east to west. It maintained a general thickness of 0.30m across the site but was as thin as 0.10m where the chalk was erupting from below. It was characterised by the presence of frequent flint nodules up to 140mm in size.

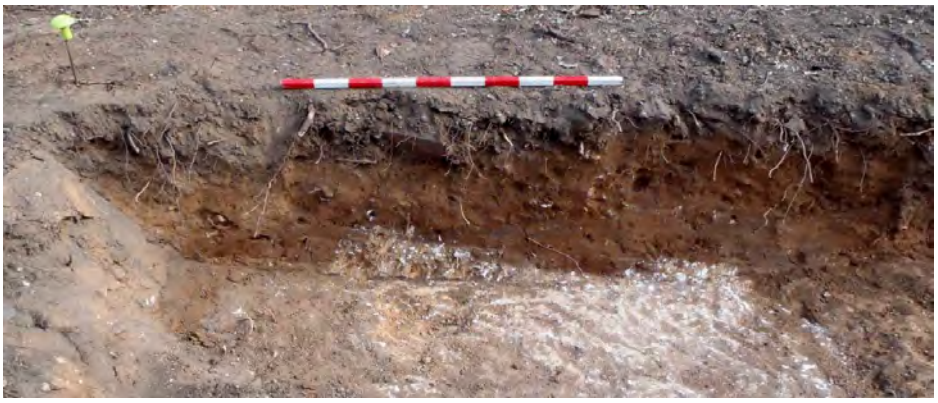
8.1.3 The Upper Chalk was visible in patches in most of the trenches where it was exposed in its degraded state – usually on the higher slope towards the east of the site (Plates 3 & 4). It was recorded at its highest in trench 91.87m OD in Trench 8 and at its lowest at 89.00m OD in Trench 1.

Plate 1: Trench 8, clay with flints drift geology with patches of degraded chalk looking south-east

Plate 2: Trench 2, view to north, a similar mix of clay-with-flints and chalk outcrops, Scale 1m

Plate 3: Trench 4, the Upper Chalk bedrock was exposed more readily on the higher ground towards the east upslope, view to north-east, Scale 1m

Plate 4: Trench 5, Section 1, chalk [4] directly under subsoil [3], view to south, Scale 1m



8.2 Phase 2: Undated

8.2.1 The subsoil found across the site was a soft, mid brown yellowish sandy slit with a clay fraction that had occasional flecks of CBM, charcoal and fragmentary flint nodule inclusions. The flecks of the charcoal, observed at the base of the layer and close to the interface with the clay-with-flints natural suggests that it had been 'turned' or ploughed at some point in its history. It had been disturbed in places, possibly by tree roots. This may be a pre-20th century soil much churned through by bioturbation. It was recorded at its highest at 92.17m OD in Trench 8 to the east of the site and at its lowest in Trench 1 at 89.60m OD to the west.

8.2.2 In Trench 2 two a possible posthole or small pit was discovered [18] whose fill [17] contained charcoal and 3 fragments of burnt flint which had been turned grey through the heating process and exhibited the classic 'crackle glaze' finish (Plate 3, Figure 3). The pit was sub-circular, 0.40m in diameter and 0.11m deep and had been cut into the clay-with-flints natural [15]. As the pit was a single isolated example and due to its small dimensions and character this may be the result of bioturbation, animal burrowing or tree removal during a clearance episode. It is however, not entirely convincing as a posthole or pit.

8.2.3 *Plate 5: Possible posthole or small pit [18] in Trench 2, view to the south-east, Scale 0.5m*

8.3 Modern 20th Century

8.3.1 The thin layer of topsoil that covered the site was much disturbed and contained a mix of residual finds dating from different periods as well as modern materials such as plastic.

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The following research objectives were put forth in the Written Scheme of Investigation and these can now be addressed

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

9.1.2 The natural topography of the site appears to have suffered little truncation from the nearby construction programmes such as the Sports Hall immediately to the south-east of the study site. It is located within a broad, shallow depression or basin in the ground. The down-slope has attracted a good deal of colluvium, particularly at the lowest, western limit. The main disturbance appears to have come from the roots of the bushes and trees which constituted the light tree cover that the area has been under for much of its existence.

9.1.3 The site is located 1km south of the Rye stream which rises just east of Ashtead. The expected sequence of the clay-with-flints drift geology underlain by the Upper Chalk beds was confirmed through excavation. The height of the clay-with flints was 91.94m OD at the furthest east of the site in Trench 8 falling to 89.93m OD in Trench 1 on the western edge of the site, al fall of 2.01m across the site from east to west. The underlying chalk was also highest at the east in Trench 8, recorded at 91.87m OD falling to 89.00m OD in Trench 1 to the west, a fall of 2.87m across the site from east to west.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

9.1.4 It is possible that the isolated posthole or pit [18] dates to this period as fire-cracked flint is a notable component of many prehistoric deposits. However, fill [17] failed to yield any dateable finds so this attribution is entirely hypothetical – it would be just as legitimate to suggest that the feature was either an animal burrow or a feature caused by tree clearance and the flint accidentally introduced.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity

There was no evidence of such activity found in the evaluation

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

9.1.5 There was no evidence of such activity found in the evaluation

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

9.1.6 Rocque's map of 1768 shows the layout of Ashtead Park around the mansion, originally built

in c.1680 and re-built as it is seen today in 1790. The earlier medieval manor may have been located nearby and latterly used as a dairy until the end of the 18th century before being demolished (Weller 2011: 11). The old Manor is also described as being 'adjacent to the church' and left standing when the new building was begun (Historic England 2016). The grounds of the park were enclosed before 1650 prior to Sir Howard Roberts's first mansion on the school site in the 1680's (Stevenson 2016:17). Preparatory terracing and levelling of the new mansion site would have truncated the original ground surface to some degree and it is probably why the 2012 evaluation found tarmac laid almost directly onto the chalk geology (Randall 2012). Taking the above into account, it is possible that the grounds began life as a hunting park around the medieval manor which eventually developed into more formal gardens and parkland. The study area appears to have been under light woodland for several centuries, set within an open park so not subject to modern development and disturbance.

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

9.1.7 It is apparent from the work of the evaluation that the post-depositional impacts have had a limited effect on the study area as it has been under tree cover for a long period. The current cover of light woodland has certainly been in place since Rocque's Map of 1768 but the area may well have been a park from the medieval period onwards.

9.1.8 Archaeological remains were found during the evaluation in 2012 in advance of the development of the new Boarding House and Music School although truncation down to the chalk had occurred in many places where a car park had been established (Randall 2012). On average, the trenches were located on a fairly level (or even) ground surface recorded at being c.95m OD (an average taken across their 7 trial trenches), approximately 2.23m OD higher that the lower slope that the sturdy area was located in. This higher (possibly better drained) area may have been more conducive to settlement and habitation.

9.2 Conclusions

9.2.1 The evaluation trenches, in tandem with the map regression in the DBA, suggests that the study site in question may have been considered wetter, sloping, 'marginal' land less suited to settlement but ideal as pasture and light woodland. Both its topography and distance from the centre of activity around the church of St Giles may have saved it from development until this current project. Located 143m north-east of the later Manor House and 341m due east of St Giles' Church it appears to have been located away from the main focus of settlement. It was established as an area of lightly wooded parkland for the Manor, possibly back as far as the Medieval period but definitely from the 18th century onwards.

9.2.2 The single pit or posthole [18] in Trench 2 may be the result of animal burrowing or land clearance although the presence of burnt flint does lend it credibility as an archaeological feature. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was present so its purpose will have to remain uncertain.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ruby Raw, Corporation of London, for commissioning the work and for all her help and support, and also to the Corporation for funding the project. While all the Freeman's School staff we met were very helpful we would particularly like to thank Ed Kennedy, the School Facilities Manager. We would also like to thank Nigel Randall, Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer, for his input, help and for monitoring the project.

10.2 The author would like to thank Jennifer Wilson, Kari Bower and Tanya Jones for their help in the field, Charlotte Faiers for the survey, Wayne Richards for organising the logistics and Chris Jarrett for pottery dating, Charlotte Faiers for the illustrations, Helen Hawkins and Chris Mayo for project management and Peter Moore for editing.

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Randall, N 2012 The City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey: An Archaeological Evaluation. Surrey County Archaeological Unit. SCAU unpublished report.

Stevenson, G 2016 The Proposed Swimming Pool, Changing Rooms & Access Route at the City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey: An Archaeological Impact Assessment. PCA unpublished report.

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Weller, W 2011 A Desk-Based assessment of the Proposed Re-Development of a School Building at City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey. Surrey County Archaeological Unit. SCAU unpublished report.

Online Resources

British Geological Survey -

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Historic England –

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001490

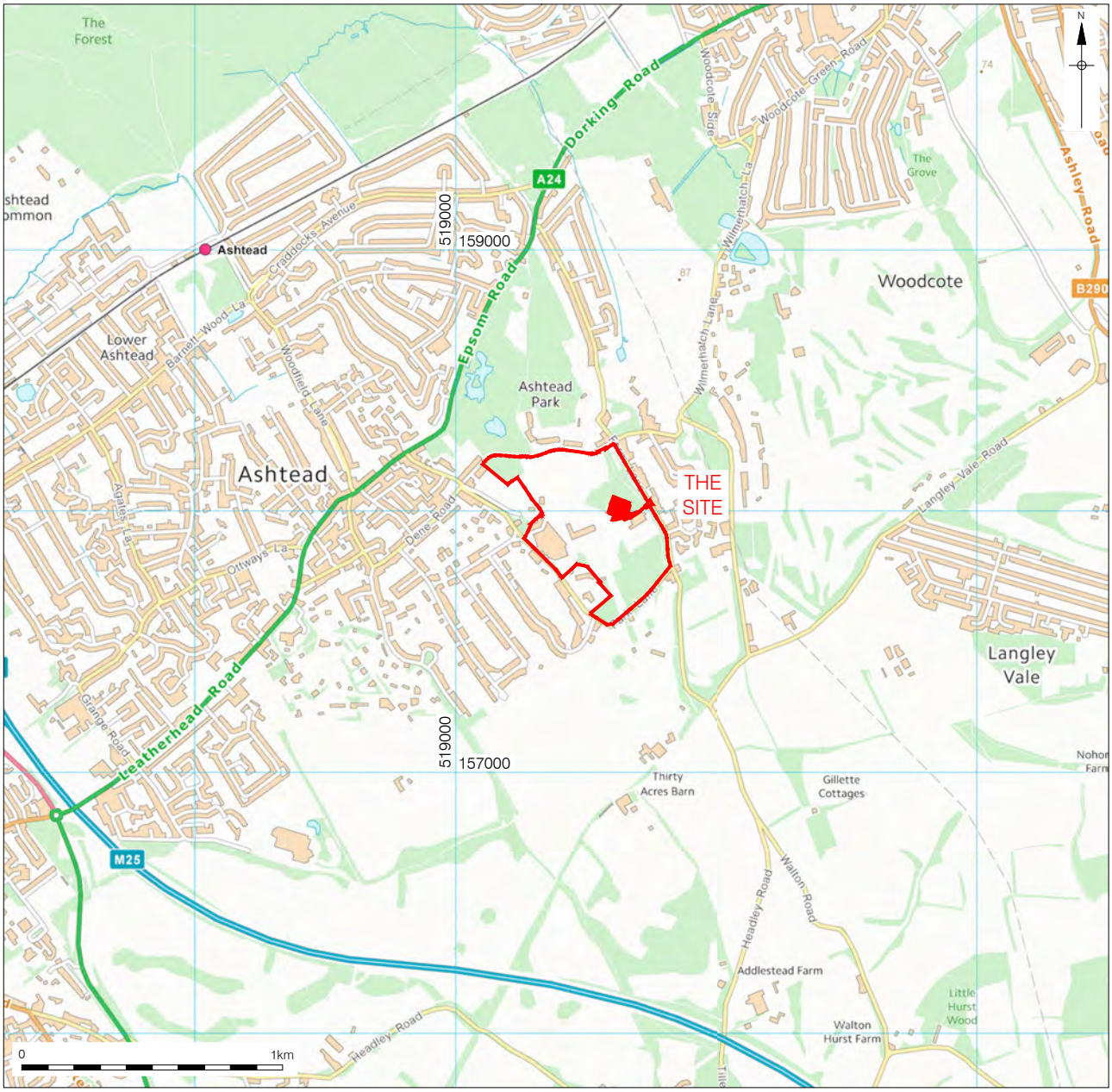

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

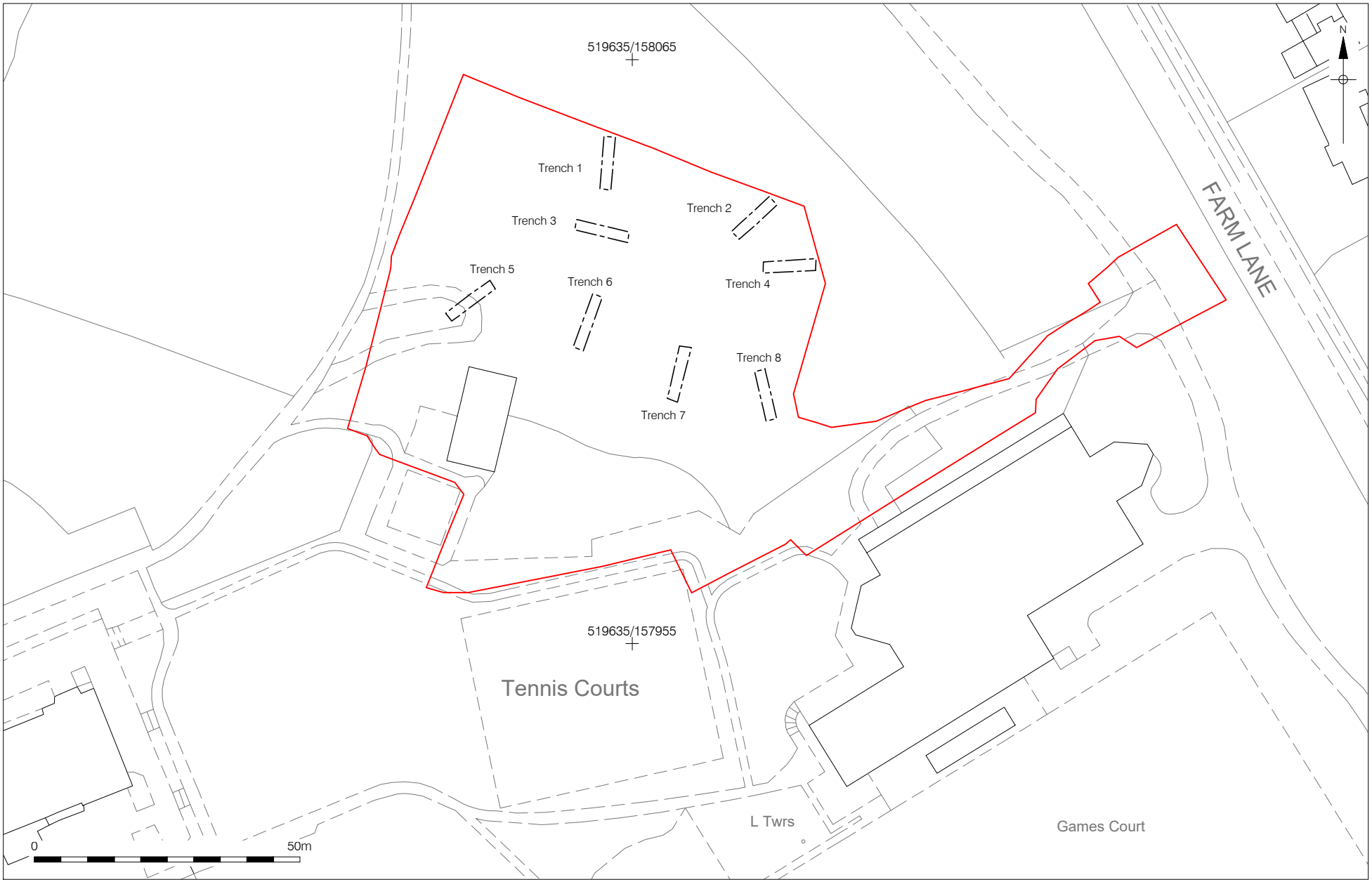

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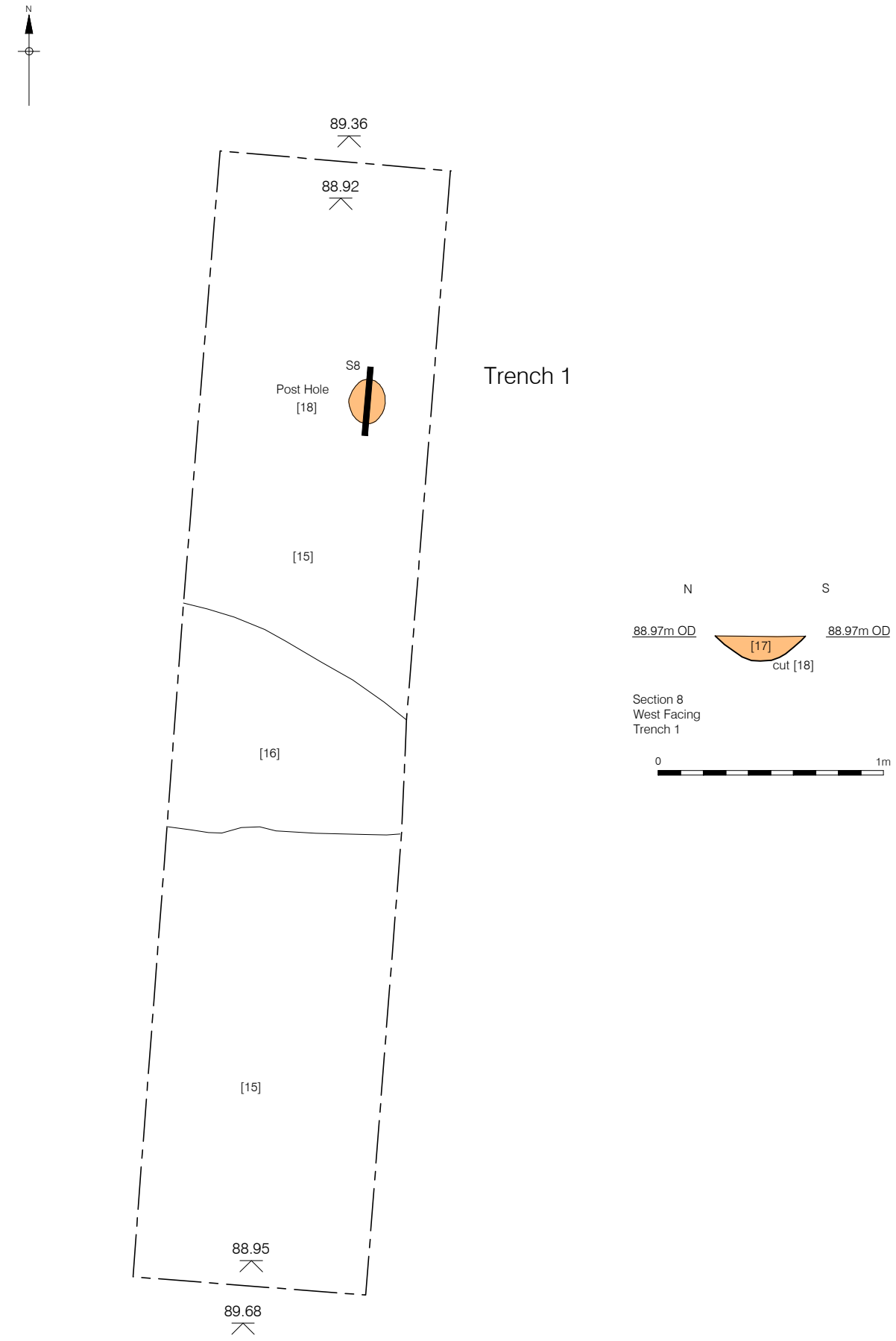
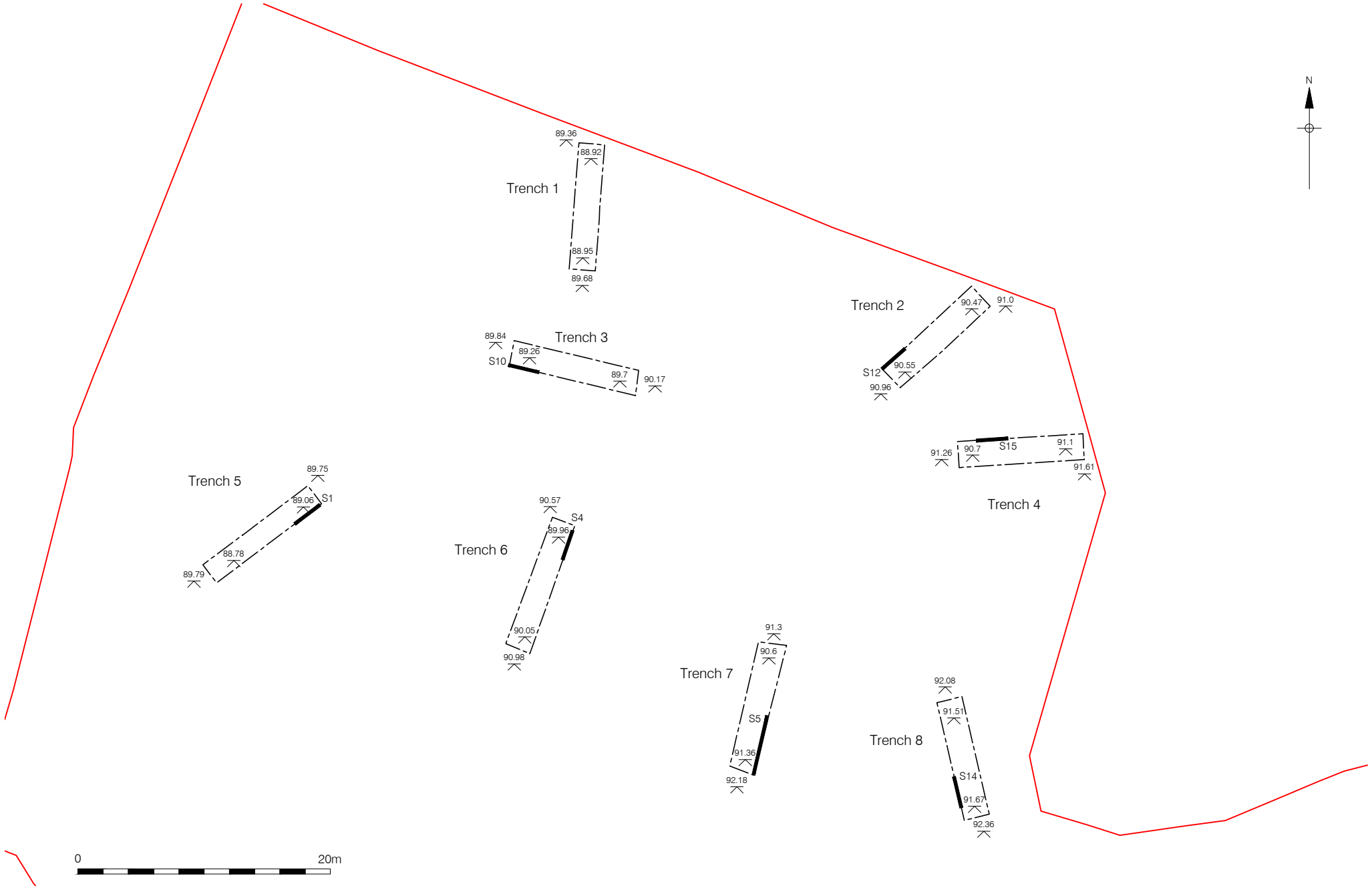
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,000 at A4



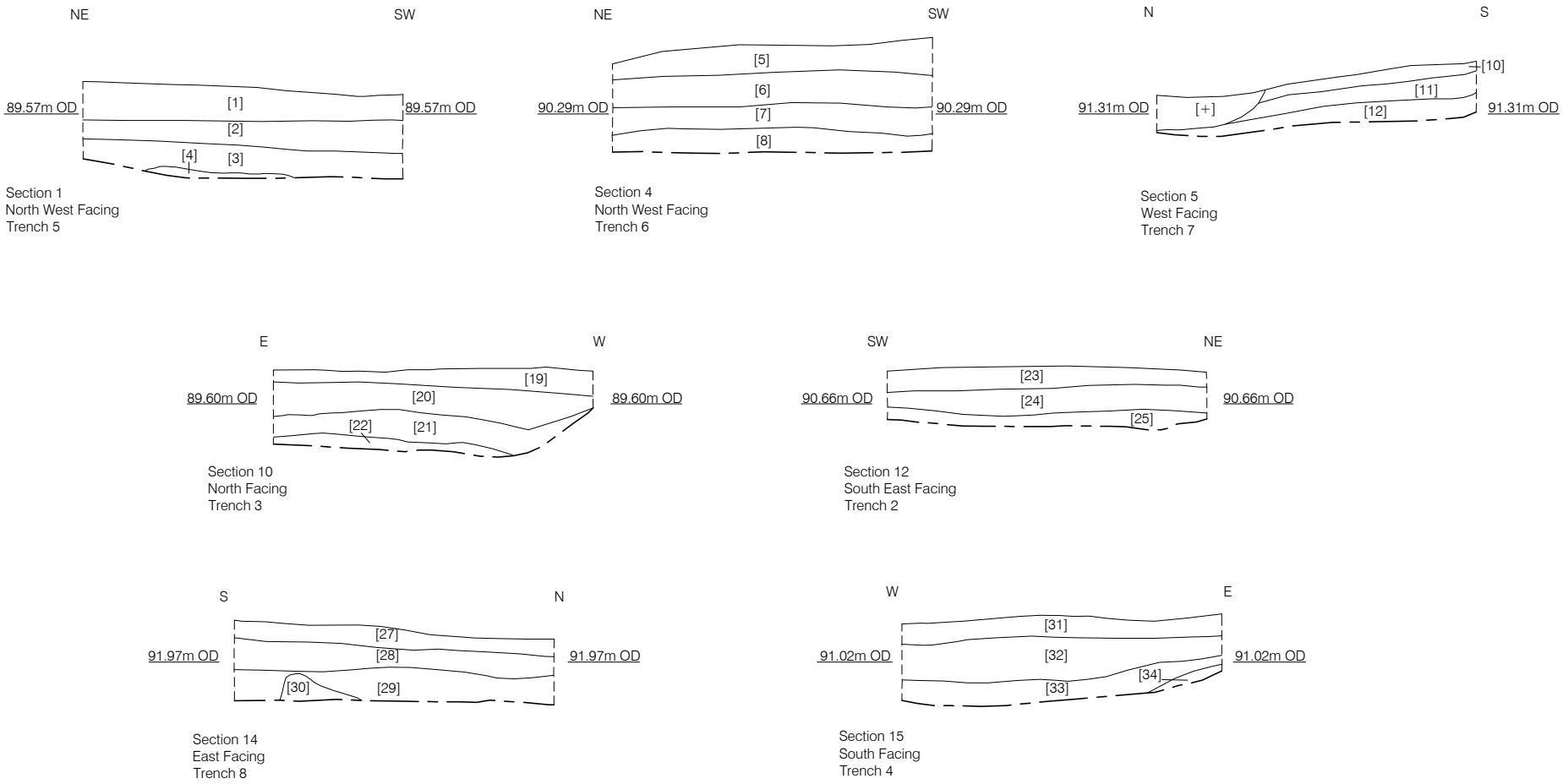
09/09/16 CF

Figure 3
Trench 1 and Section 8
1:25 and 1:50 at A4



09/09/16 CF

Figure 4
Plan of all Trenches showing Section-locations
1:400 at A4



07/09/16 CF

Figure 5
Sections
1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: MATRICES

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
SFSA16	1	TR 5	TR 5	1 & 2	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	2	TR 5	TR 5	1 & 2	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Modern	2
SFSA16	3	TR 5	TR 5	1 & 2	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	4	TR 5	TR 5	1 & 2	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural 1a	1a
SFSA16	5	TR 6	TR 6	3 & 4	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	6	TR 6	TR 6	3 & 4	Layer	Made ground: dark brown clayey silt	Modern	2
SFSA16	7	TR 6	TR 6	3 & 4	Fill	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Modern	2
SFSA16	8	TR 6	TR 6	3 & 4	Cut	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	9	TR 6	TR 6	3 & 4	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a
SFSA16	10	TR 7	TR 7	5	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	11	TR 7	TR 7	5	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Modern	2
SFSA16	12	TR 7	TR 7	5	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	13	TR 1	TR 1	6 & 7	Cut	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	14	TR 1	TR 1	6 & 7	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Modern	2
SFSA16	15	TR 1	TR 1	6 & 7	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	16	TR 1	TR 1	6 & 7	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a
SFSA16	17	TR 1	TR 1	8	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay	Undated	2
SFSA16	18	TR 1	TR 1	8	Cut	Sub circular, 0.40m diameter, 0.11m deep	Undated	2
SFSA16	19	TR 3	TR 3	9 & 10	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	20	TR 3	TR 3	9 & 10	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Undated	2
SFSA16	21	TR3	TR 3	9 & 10	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	natural	1b
SFSA16	22	TR 3	TR 3	9 & 10	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a
SFSA16	23	TR 2	TR 2	11 &12	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	24	TR 2	TR 2	11 &12	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Undated	2
SFSA16	25	TR 2	TR 2	11 & 12	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-	Natural	1b

Site Code	Context No	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
						flints		
SFSA16	26	TR 2	TR 2	11 & 12	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a
SFSA16	27	TR 8	TR 8	13 & 14	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	28	TR 8	TR 8	13 & 14	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Undated	2
SFSA16	29	TR 8	TR 8	13 & 14	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	30	TR 8	TR 8	13 & 14	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a
SFSA16	31	TR 4	TR 4	15 & 16	Layer	Topsoil: soft dark grey black sandy silt	Modern	3
SFSA16	32	TR 4	TR 4	15 & 16	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown greyish sandy silt	Undated	2
SFSA16	33	TR 4	TR 4	15 & 16	Layer	Natural: dark red-brownish clay-with-flints	Natural	1b
SFSA16	34	TR 4	TR 4	15 & 16	Layer	Natural: Upper Chalk bedrock	Natural	1a

PHASES

1. Natural
   1b Drift geology: clay-with-flints
   1a Bedrock: Upper Chalk
2. Undated
3. Modern: Late 20th Century

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-261509

Project details

Project name	Freeman's School New Swimming Pool
Short description of the project	A total of 8 evaluation trenches measuring 10m x 1.8m were opened by mechanical excavator on and around the 'footprint' of the proposed new swimming pool within the grounds of the Freemen's School. The study site was located immediately north-west of the present Sports Hall and 306m south-east from St Giles' church. It lay outside of the attendant AHAP for the latter site. A single, possible posthole or pit [18] was located in the northern end of Trench 1 which cut the drift geology of clay-with-flints. Its fill, [17] contained several fragments of burnt flit but no dating material. The remaining trenches were all machined own to their archaeological horizon being either the afore-mentioned clay-with-flints or the underlying Upper Chalk. No other archaeological features were located.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2016 End: 26-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SFSA16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 6 - Parkland
Monument type	POSTHOLE OR PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY HEADLEY City of London Freemen's School
Postcode	KT21 1HP
Study area	360 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1966 5800 51.308005044544 -0.283090885845 51 18 28 N 000 16 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 89.42m Max: 91.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Corporation of London
Name of sponsor/funding body	Corporation of London

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 1HP:
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Perkins, W.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report

Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 September 2016

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Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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