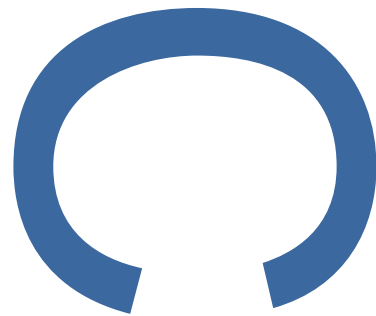
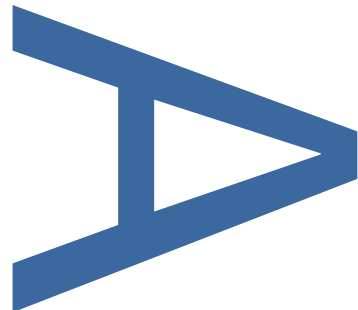


**22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey, KT17
1UP**



An Archaeological Watching Brief



<i>Planning reference</i>	19/00877/FUL		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R14189	<i>Site Code</i>	STHE20
<i>PCA project no</i>	K6540	<i>Date</i>	August 2020

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey, KT17 1UP
Project type	An Archaeological Watching Brief
Site address	22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey, KT17 1UP
NGR	TQ 21621 62612
Local planning authority	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council
Planning reference	19/00877/FUL
Commissioning client	Mr Ivon Dennis
Project dates	6 th – 8 th & 13 th July 2020
Archive site code	STHE20

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K6540	PCA report number	R14189
PCA Project Manager	Zbigniew Pozorski		
PCA office	London		
Address	Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD		
Telephone	0207 358 8957		
E-mail	zpozorski@pre-construct.com	Internet	www.pre-construct.com

Quality Control		
Written by:	Wayne Perkins	
Graphics by:	Diana Valk	
Graphics checked by:	Mark Roughley	
Project Manager approval:	Zbigniew Pozorski	August 2020
Reissued report version:	1	
Reason for reissue:	SCC comments	
Project Manager approval:	Zbigniew Pozorski	



CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	4
2	INTRODUCTION	5
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
6	METHODOLOGY	10
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	11
8	CONCLUSIONS	13
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	15
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	26
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX.....	28
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT	29
	APPENDIX 4: LITHICS ASSESSMENT	31
	APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL.....	34
	APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT	36
	APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE	37
	APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM.....	39
ILLUSTRATIONS		
	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	17
	FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	18
	FIGURE 3: PLAN OF FEATURES	19
	FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	20
	FIGURE 5: PLAN OF FEATURES ON 1897 OS MAP.....	21
	PLATES	22

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP. The site is located within a suburban area of the Borough of Epsom & Ewell and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 21621 62612.
- 1.2 The work was carried out to satisfy the planning condition attached to planning permission (19/00877/FUL) granted for the erection of a new 2 ½ storey dwelling with associated landscaping.
- 1.3 The monitoring consisted of the observation of groundworks during ground reduction operations within the footprint of the proposed building. The works were in advance of the installation of a piling mat for the construction. Further small-scale works included the excavation of a soakaway.
- 1.4 The natural drift geology of sandy clay was recorded at 28.32m OD, which was relatively flat with few undulations. Areas of bioturbation and animal burrowing were evident in the surface of this layer.
- 1.5 A small residual assemblage of struck flint fragments, dated mostly to Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, was recovered from the later features.
- 1.6 A possible Roman gully or a small ditch, which may have delineated a land parcel, was recorded running across the site from north-west to south-east. The feature had been truncated by later ploughing. No evidence was found for domestic or settlement activity of the same period and it was concluded that the area would have been a part of an agricultural hinterland outside of the main settlement area.
- 1.7 The post-medieval burial of a small equid, possibly a pony or a donkey, was found near the western limit of the excavation. The burial had cut through the earlier plough soil.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) undertook an archaeological watching brief over five days between at 22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP (Figure 1). The site is located in to the north-west of the centre of Ewell and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 21621 62612.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted for the erection of a new 2 ½ storey dwelling with associated landscaping (Epsom & Ewell Borough Council Planning Ref. 19/00877/FUL). The archaeological works were enabled by the relevant condition attached to the permission.
- 2.3 The application site is located within an area known for archaeological remains related to occupation from all periods from the prehistoric to the present day. The site is located to the south of two Areas of High Archaeological Potential as designated by the Local Authority. These areas relate to the discovery of prehistoric flints to the south and the extensive archaeological record of Ewell Village Centre to the south-east. The site also lies within Ewell Village Conservation Area as defined in the Borough of Epsom & Ewell Local Development Framework.
- 2.4 The archaeological work comprised monitoring and recording during the ground reduction within the footprint of the proposed building and the excavation of a soakaway (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The watching brief was undertaken between the 6th and 8th and on 13th July 2020.
- 2.6 The work was supervised by Wayne Perkins and Ferdinando Lentini and the project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski, PCA. The work was commissioned by Mr Ivon Dennis, proprietor.
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (PCA 2020)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA
- 2.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the appropriate museum and identified by the unique site code STHE20.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted for the erection of a new 2 ½ storey dwelling with associated landscaping (Epsom & Ewell Borough Council 19/00877/FUL).

3.2 Planning condition (5) attached to the decision issued on 5 September 2019 reads as follows:

5 No development shall take place until arrangements have been made for an archaeological watching brief to monitor development groundworks and to record any archaeological evidence revealed. These arrangements are to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the watching brief proposals agreed pursuant to this condition and shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological evidence discovered during ground.

3.3 Later variation to the approved plans under Ref. 19/01592/REM did not raise objections of the Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team: Archaeology (SCC), advisors to Epsom & Ewell Borough Council (advice from Nigel Randall of SCC dated 19 December 2019).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the area comprises clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group with sand of the Thanet Group present to the immediate east (British Geological Survey BGS, sheet 270). No superficial geological deposits are recorded across the site.

4.1.2 Historic boreholes c. 150m north-east of the proposed development record made ground over sand and silt above chalk (BGS viewer)

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is on rectangular plot of land and currently under grass and there are numerous trees within the site which forms part of extended gardens of 22 The Headway, located immediately to the east. The site is recorded at a height of c. 29m OD (above Ordnance Datum) with the land gently falling towards the east and south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarised from the archaeological written scheme of investigation (PCA 2020).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The site is located within an area known for archaeological remains related to occupation from all periods from the prehistoric to the present day. The site is located to the south of two Areas of High Archaeological Potential as designated by the Local Authority. These areas relate to the discovery of prehistoric flints to the south and the extensive archaeological record of Ewell Village Centre to the south-east.

5.2.2 Prehistoric find spots ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age exist within the vicinity of the 1.5km search area, and the potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeology being present at the subject site is considered low to moderate. Finds of Mesolithic flintwork suggests an occupation site at 34 Station Avenue (MSE1085), c. 300m to the west. A later Neolithic discoidal flint knife was found on a builder's spoilheap in 1965 adjacent to Ewell High Street, (MSE3054). Evidence for Neolithic flint working has also been found towards the centre of Ewell Village (MSE5865). Bronze Age flints were also recovered at the Station Avenue site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Ewell appears to have been the site of a small Roman town and may also have been an important religious centre because of the spring waters at the source of the Hogsmill. The presence of Stane Street (MSE1171; MSE1133; MSE16049) some 450m to the east of the site gives rise to Roman activity in the area. A conical mound measuring 15.0m north-west by south-east 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

5.4 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 The presence of a Saxon cemetery in the Grove and Ewell House area (MSE1128; MSE3817), c. 200m to the east of the site, suggests the possibility of a settlement in the area, although this is yet to be identified by excavation. An undated isolated burial, thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date due to the possible sword recovered with it (MSE1099), was found c. 700m to the north-east of the site.

5.4.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 contains a reference to the settlement at Ewell, which suggests that the settlement was established during the late Anglo-Saxon period. The settlement is recorded as containing 26 households which is considered to be a large settlement for the period. The location of a Medieval watermill mentioned in the Domesday Book, lies adjacent

to the Hogsmill c. 500m to the north-east. A Post-Medieval watermill (Upper Mill) is recorded at the same location (MSE3604 indicating continued use throughout the medieval period.

- 5.4.3 There are a number of sites within Ewell that have revealed medieval buildings and a deserted medieval village has been identified at Cuddington, some 600m to the east. The 15th century tower of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Ewell (MSE1097; Scheduled Monument No.115), survives to the north-east. 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. Another medieval structure was found during excavations to the west of Ewell High Street (MSE4635), c. 300m north-east of the site. Isolated discoveries of medieval pottery have also been found to the south of Ewell Village Centre.

5.5 **Post-Medieval & Modern**

- 5.5.1 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.
- 5.5.2 The Tudor Palace of Nonsuch (MSE1884) was built in the mid-16th century by Henry VIII as a royal residence. The Palace complex is divided into two main parts within the Study Area, with the Palace buildings in the east, and the banqueting hall located in the western area. By the late 17th century the Palace complex had become neglected and was demolished, and now represented by surviving low earthworks. The closest element of the Nonsuch Scheduled Monument lies c. 380m to the east of the site.
- 5.5.3 During the majority of the Post-Medieval period, Ewell remained a market town of reasonable size primarily focused along the road frontages of High Street, Chessington Road and London Road, surrounded by agricultural hinterland.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation followed the methodology set up in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (PCA 2020).
- 6.2 All observations were made during ground reduction works within the proposed new building footprint and the excavation required to accommodate the soakaway (Figure 2).
- 6.3 All machine and manual excavations were conducted under archaeological supervision. Monitored areas were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10 where archaeological interventions were made. Where possible artefactual remains were recovered for dating. All archaeological deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.
- 6.4 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in Surrey, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009, updated 2018). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced within the Surrey County.
- 6.5 All heights were recorded in relation to current ground level (BGL) and Ordnance Datum level using the base height of 29m OD.
- 6.6 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in squared brackets [].
- 6.7 Once excavation was completed trenches were located using or triangulation to known points to allow correlation to the OS grid.
- 6.8 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with the local museum identified with site code STHE20.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.2 The earliest deposit encountered was the upper surface of the clayey-sand drift geology which contained occasional sub-rounded flint nodule inclusions. It was recorded at a height of between 28.32m OD at its highest and 28.20m OD at its lowest making it relatively flat with few undulations or variance in height. However, variations in its composition were apparent with pockets of clay and evidence of bioturbation and animal burrowing.

7.3 Phase 2: Roman

7.3.1 The most significant archaeological feature to be recorded within the study area was a shallow gully or ditch [2]/[4]/[6]/[17]. It was aligned north-west to south-east and ran for 15.21m across the area reduced for the footprint of the proposed building. It varied in width from between 0.70m to 1m and showed evidence for deformation of its edges by localized bioturbation. It was between 0.16m-0.23m deep, and it appeared as it had been truncated by later ploughing as it was sealed by a plough soil [12]. Its southern extent appeared to have been truncated to a higher degree as the feature was narrow there. A slight fall from north (28.19m OD) to south (28.00m OD) was evident (Sections 1, 2 & 5, Plates 1 - 5).

Context	Section	Height m OD	Base m OD	Depth
2	1	28.30m	28.14m	0.16m
4	2	28.20m	27.94m	0.26m
6	3	28.20m	28.00m	0.20m
17	5	28.32m	28.19m	0.13m

7.3.2 The feature's fill [1]/[3]/[5]/[16] was a uniformly friable, greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional fragmentary pottery sherds along with burnt and struck flint inclusions. A number of slots were excavated along its length which showed that it possessed gradual sloping slides running down to a flattened concave profile. There was no evidence of secondary fills or re-cutting, but it is likely that the upper portion of the feature had been truncated so only the basal portion had survived.

7.3.3 Two fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill [3]. They were spot-dated to AD120-160 (Appendix 3).

7.4 Phase 3: Post medieval (18th – 19th centuries)

7.4.1 The most prominent feature to be uncovered from this period was animal burial [9] located and partially under the western limit of excavation (Plates 6 & 7). A sub-oval pit was recorded, measuring 1.14m (north to south) and 1.50m (west to east). The animal's bones [8], though to

belong to a small equid, possibly a pony or a donkey (Appendix 7), were still articulated which suggests that the animal was inserted whole postmortem and not subject to butchery. It suggests that the skeleton was of a diseased animal that was rapidly buried and backfilled with [7].

7.4.2 Two further superficial features were excavated that have been placed within this phase as they are likely to represent small-scale horticultural disturbances. A sub-oval pit [15] was located immediately south of the animal burial that measured 0.42m in diameter and was only 0.16m deep. It contained a fill [14] of friable, grayish mid brown clayey silt but no dating evidence was recovered.

7.4.3 The fill [18] within an area of bioturbation [19] was composed of a mix of greyish clayey silt and blocks of yellow clay, that had been churned over and had incorporated a degree of re-deposited natural due to root action. A small investigative slot was made into the feature which revealed irregular edges, an undulating base and a number of root runnels leading off in different directions.

7.5 **Phase 4: Modern**

7.5.1 A straight, regular trench [11] with vertical sides and a flat base ran along the edge of the southern limit of excavation of the study area orientated north-east to south-west. It ran on exactly the same alignment as a later wall that had been built on the same orientation but higher up, on 0.59m of backfill [10] within this original trench (Section 4, Plate 8). It also matches alignment of a boundary, seen on the historic OS maps, close to the south (Figure 5).

7.6 **Residual material: Prehistoric**

7.6.1 Residual prehistoric struck flint and unworked and burnt stone fragments were found in later features of Phases 2-4. The assemblage consisted of 13 fragments of struck flint and 11 fragments of unworked and burned stone. The lithics were broadly dated to Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, with potential for Neolithic for some fragments as well Appendix 4).

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The prehistoric material recovered during the watching brief was found entirely in residual context, in fills of later Roman, post-medieval and modern features. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age lithics have been found relatively close to the study site and the current finds indicate widespread occupation of the area spanning significant period of time.
- 8.2 The watching brief revealed the presence of a possibly Roman gully or a ditch orientated north-west to south-east and crossing the entire area of the proposed building's footprint. Terminals or changes in direction of the ditch were not observed, so its true extent is unknown. Little in the way of domestic material was found in the ditch fill and the absence of faunal remains suggests that the ditch was peripheral to settlement. Lack of additional associated features to the ditch such as further internal divisions, animal corrals or evidence for drinking pools tentatively suggests that it was not meant to control livestock but was exploited as arable land. The lack of such features on this site would therefore shift the interpretation towards arable farming.
- 8.3 The alignment of the ditch matches a north-west/south-east field boundary seen on the 19th century OS maps (Figure 5). It is possible that the boundary has remained in use for a prolonged period of time, and as the ditch was very slightly off the line recorded on the maps it is possible it marked the earliest land boundary setup. The composition of the fill, which was virtually sterile, would help the suggestion that the feature was one of a series of boundary ditches dividing a number of land parcels, located some distance from the foci of settlement or domestic activities.
- 8.4 The documentary evidence suggests that there was a degree of continuity of land use within the study area through to the modern period and the creation of The Headway residential area. It appears that the study area remained as part of an agricultural hinterland on the periphery of settlement, possibly centred within Ewell itself. This is further evidenced by the animal burial [9] that may represent a swift internment on or near the spot where it died. The cost of destroying diseased animals in the past (or the risk of spreading the disease) was obviated by the excavation of a crude pit to receive the animal. The burial would have precluded the necessity to transport the carcass into or close to the settlement proper. The cause of death is unknown, but it may have been a result of a disease requiring the aforementioned quick burial on or close to where it had expired to prevent further infection and/or disease.
- 8.5 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2020) to be addressed:
- 8.6 **To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric deposits or remains and do they relate to known findings of Mesolithic to Iron Age origins from the area?**

- 8.6.1 A small assemblage of residual struck and unworked and burnt flint was recovered from the later features. It adds to known records of numerous findings of Mesolithic to Iron Age remains from Ewell area and confirming the land there was explored over very significant period of time.
- 8.7 **Are there Roman remains on the site and can they be associated with the Roman occupation at Ewell and/or Stane Street?**
- 8.7.1 A single feature, a boundary ditch or a gully was identified as of Roman origin although it was dated on basis of just two fragments of pottery found during the excavation. The feature is thought to have consisted a part of agricultural landscape in the area. Its association with the locally known Roman sites would have been only speculative due to a minimal evidence; however, the ditch may have marked a filed boundary which has remained in use until modern time.
- 8.8 **Are there remains of the medieval or later agricultural activity on the site?**
- 8.8.1 The burial of the small equid suggests that the area was subsequently used for pasture in the 18th – 19th century but once again it would have been on the periphery of the main settlement and domestic activities. The ditch running north-east to south-west within the site confirmed a layout of the land boundaries by having been aligned according to the boundary seen on historic map.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the client and proprietor Ivon Dennis for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 PCA would also like to thank Nigel Randall of SCC for his input to the project and monitoring of the works.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and Ferdinando Lentini for his fieldwork, and also Diana Valk for the CAD illustrations.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

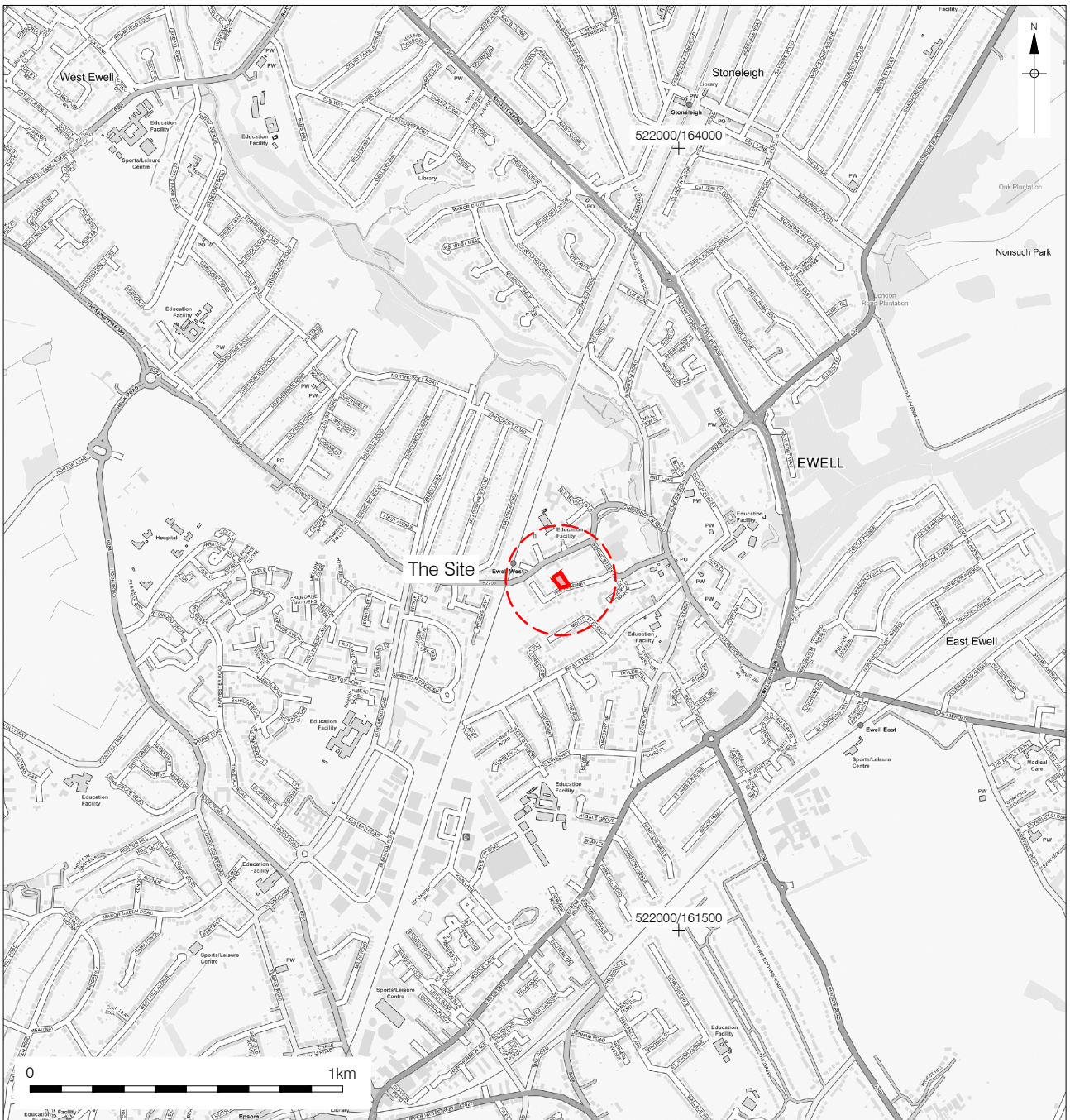
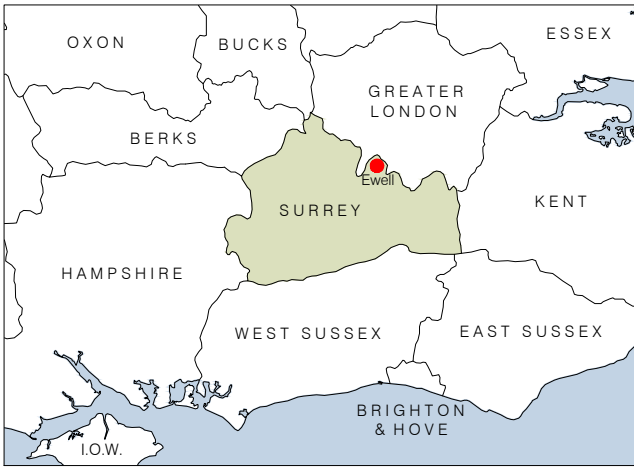
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA. 2020. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

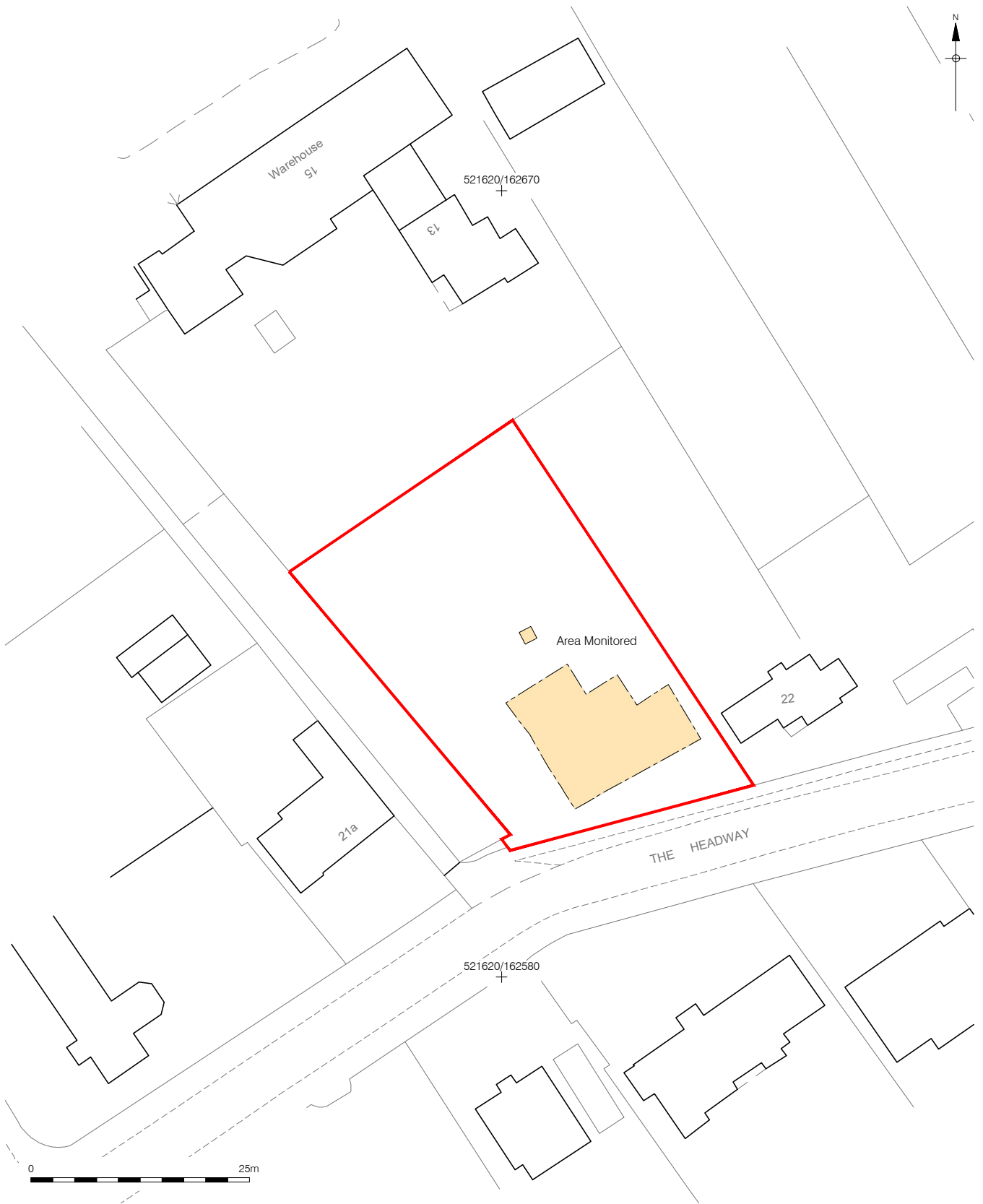
Historic England. 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

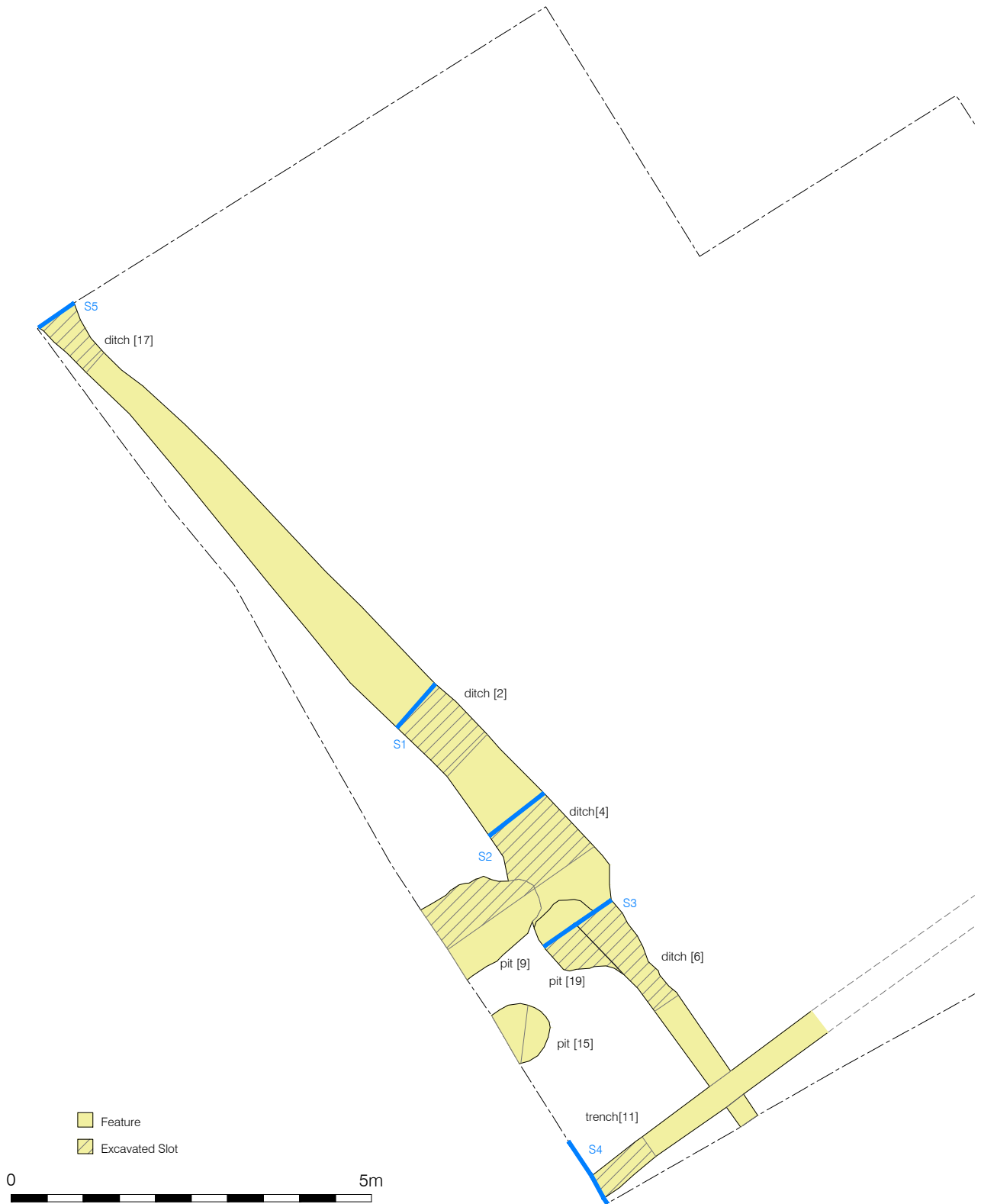
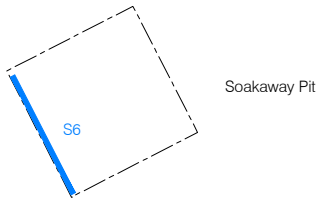
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2020. 22 *The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

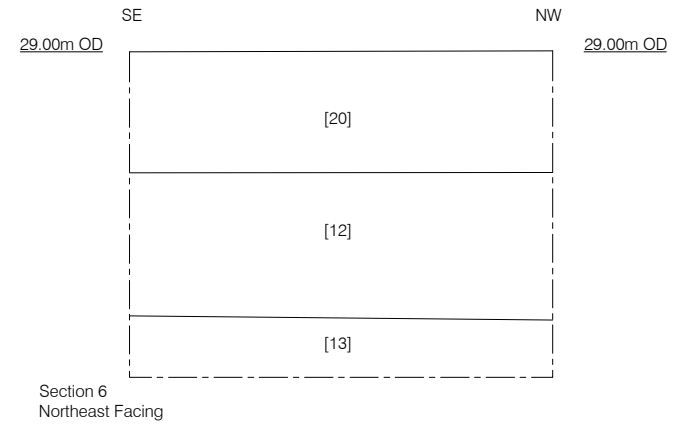
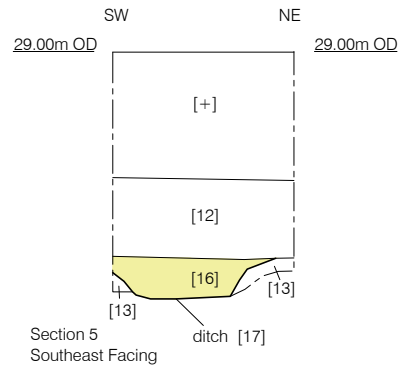
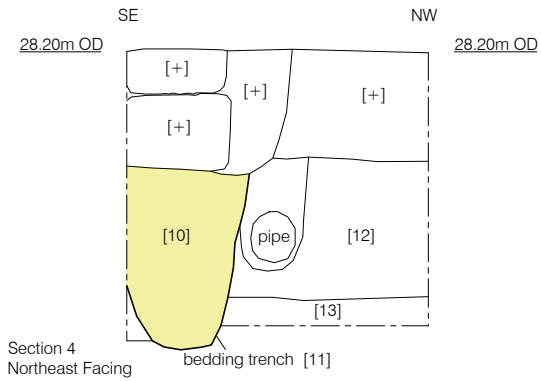
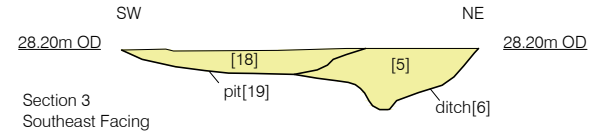
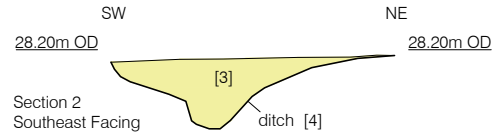
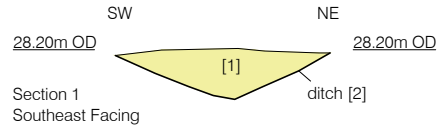
Reilly, K. 2019 '18th Century Cattle 'Plague' Pits: Evidence from 1, Dickens Square, Southwark' in, *London Archaeologist*, Spring 2019, Volume 15, No.8.

Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited











0 25m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2020
05/08/20 MR

Figure 5
Site Plan and Features overlain on an extract from
the 1897 Ordnance Survey Second Edition map
1:625 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: Ditch [2]/[4]/[6]/[17], view to south-east, scale 1m.



Plate 2 : Ditch [2]/[4]/[6]/[17], view to north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 3: Ditch [2], Section 1, view to north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 4: Ditch [4], Section 2, view to north-west, scale 0.30m.



Plate 5: Ditch [17], Section 5, view to the north-west, scale 0.30m.



Plate 6: Animal burial [9] under excavation, view to south-east, scale 1m.



Plate 7: Animal burial [9], partially excavated, view (in plan), scale 0.30m.



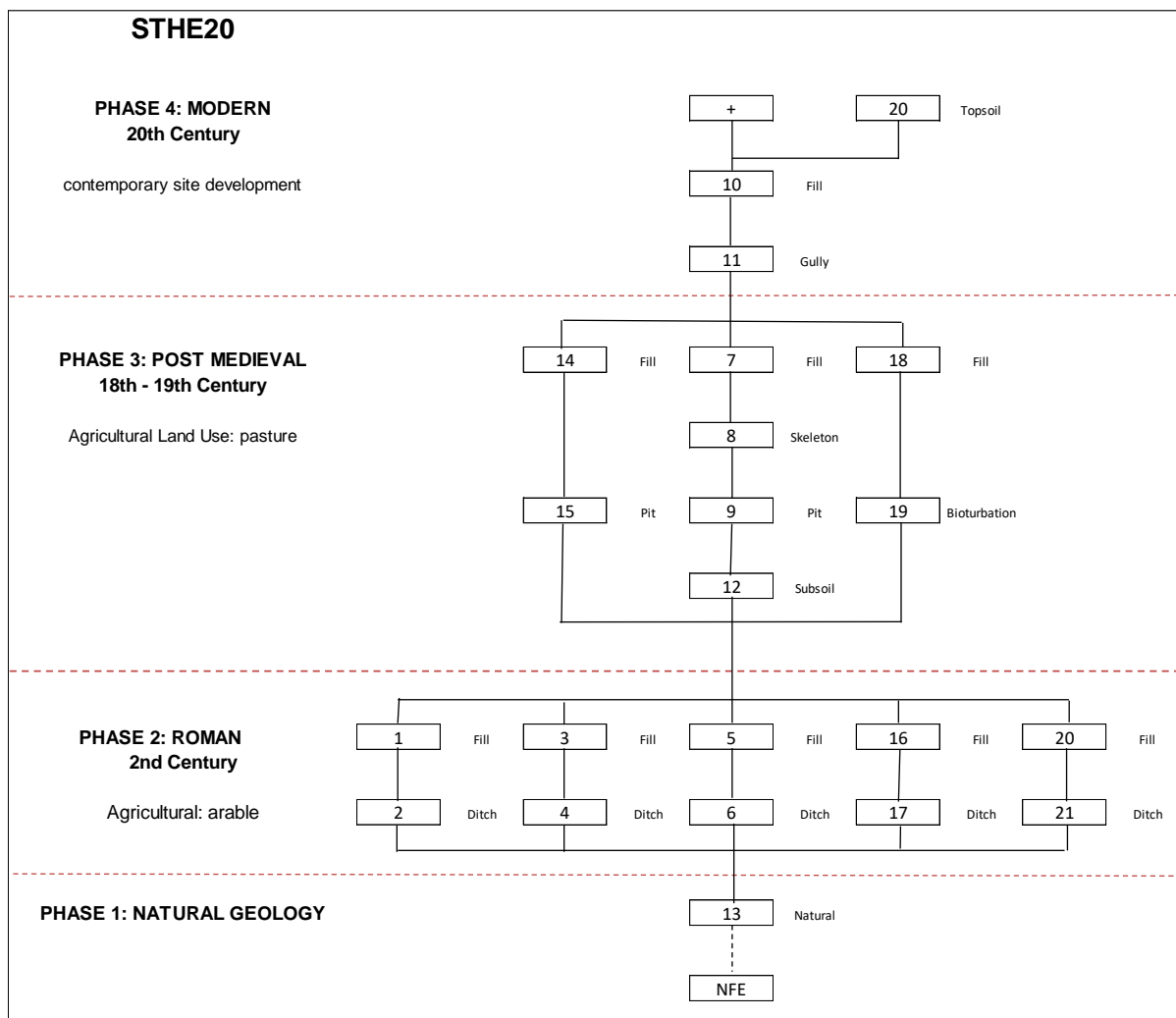
Plate 8: Modern boundary trench [11], Section 4, view to the west, scale 1m. Earlier terracotta land drain at right.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP Context Index									
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Levels BGL	Levels OD	Phase
1	Fill	Friable, greyish mid-brown clayey silt. Occasional fragmentary pottery, burnt and struck flint and with charcoal flecks	Gradual sedimentation of ditch	15.20m	1.32m	0.32m	0.80m	28.30m	2
2	Cut	North-west to south-east boundary ditch	Land division	15.20m	1.38m	0.32m	0.80m	28.30m	2
3	Fill	As (1) above	As (1) above	15.20m	1.57m	0.43m	0.80	28.20m	2
4	Cut	North-west to south-east boundary ditch	Land division	15.20m	1.57m	0.43m	0.80	28.20m	2
5	Fill	As (1) above	As (1) above	15.20m	2.20m	0.40m	0.80m	28.20m	2
6	Cut	North-west to south-east boundary ditch	Land division	15.20m	1.16m	0.40m	0.80m	28.20m	2
7	Fill	Compact to friable mixed backfill of mid brown silt with blocks of clayey sand	Backfill of cattle burial [9]	1.60m	1.36m	-	0.80m	28.20	3
8	Skeleton	Articulated animal skeleton	Deposition of diseased animal	-	-	-	0.80m	28.20	3
9	Cut	Pit	Pit excavated to receive diseased cow carcass	1.60m	1.30m	-	0.80m	27.60	3
10	Fill	Firm greyish dark brown silty-clay with occasional fragmentary CBM,	Backfill of soil mixed with	19m	0.72m	0.20m	0.80m	28.20m	4

		shards of glass with flecks of charcoal	building materials						
11	Cut	Original boundary ditch or gully along the southern limit of the property	Modern property boundary	19m	0.72m	0.20	0.80m	28.02m	4
12	Layer	Friable, greyish mid brown clayey-silt with occasional rounded pebbles and degraded chalk inclusions	Relict plough or horticultural soil	-	-	0.47m	0.36m	28.63m	3
13	Layer	Natural: friable, dark orange sandy clay with occasional sub angular flint nodules	Drift geology	-	-	-	0.82m	28.20	1
14	Fill	Friable greyish mid brown clayey silt with a sand (10%) component	Fill of pit [15]	-	0.42m	0.16m	0.80m	28.20	3
15	Cut	Small pit	Purpose unknown	-	0.42	0.16	0.80m	28.04m	3
16	Fill	Same as (1) above	As (1) above	-	0.50m	0.13	0.68m	28.32m	2
17	Cut	North-west to south-east boundary ditch	Land division	-	0.50m	0.13m	0.68m	28.19m	2
18	Fill	Friable mid grey clayey-silt	Bioturbation or animal burrowing	-	0.76m	0.08m	0.80m	28.20m	3
19	Cut	Sub oval pit	Bioturbation or animal burrowing	-	0.76m	0.08m	0.80m	28.12m	3
20	Layer	Contemporary topsoil	Topsoil	-					3

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Roman pottery

By Eniko Hudak

Only two residual, abraded fragments of Roman pottery weighing 18g were found during the watching brief at 22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey (STHE20), from fill [3] of ditch section [4]. The sherds rejoin and represent 12% of the rim circumference of a Black-Burnished Ware style everted-rim cooking pot in Alice Holt Surrey Ware fabric (AHSU) dated to around AD120-160. The small amount of the Roman pottery limits its interpretation and potential beyond representing early Roman activity in the vicinity, which is unsurprising given the proximity of the Roman small town at Ewell and of Stane Street.

Context	Fabric	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs	Spotdate	Notes
3	AHSU	2	18	0.12	AD120-160	Joining fragments

Table 1 – Distribution and quantification of the Roman pottery

Post-medieval pottery

By Claire Davey

Introduction

A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered by hand, from 2 contexts. The assemblage consists of 2 sherds/2 estimated number of vessels.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight (g). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and recorded by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is catalogued according to Museum of London Archaeology (2014) guidelines.

The Assemblage

The range of pottery types recorded in the assemblage is shown in Table 1.

Context	Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt. (g)
7	miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480-1900	1	1	41
8	pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	1	1	5

Table 1. Post-Roman pottery from STHE20.

Significance and potential

The pottery is of significance for demonstrating the post-medieval activity on the study area and has the potential to date stratified contexts. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage and its importance should be reviewed in the event of new finds of pottery being recovered from future archaeological work on the study area.

References

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed
September 2019.

APPENDIX 4: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint and a quantity of unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of each piece (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Conchoidal chunk	Core	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	1	6	1	2	3	11	285

Table L01: Quantification of the struck and burnt flint from 22 The Headway

A total of 13 pieces of struck flint and eleven fragments of unworked burnt stone weighing a total of 285g were recovered during the investigations (Table L01).

The struck flints were all recovered from cut features dating to between the Roman and Post-medieval periods (Appendix / Catalogue L01). All of the pieces are therefore considered to have been residually deposited within later features, and no evidence for *in-situ* knapping or deliberate depositional practices was identified.

The unworked burnt stone was also recovered from a variety of features dated to between the Roman and Post-medieval periods. It all comprised flint that had been heated to the extent that it had changed colour and become 'fire-crazed'. Although the quantities recovered remain small, several large nodular fragments that have been intensively and uniformly heated are present, suggesting these may have originated from cooking or craft working processes. Much of it, however, is more suggestive of background waste emanating from the use of ground-set hearths. It is not dateable but burnt flint, particularly that which has been deliberately heated, is perhaps most often recovered from prehistoric contexts.

The struck flint assemblage

Raw material

The struck assemblage is made from a mix of translucent brownish grey flint, often containing lighter opaque inclusions, and an opaque mid grey 'swirly' flint. Cortex is mostly rough and thin but weathered to varying degrees and thermal surfaces and internal flaws are evident. The raw materials were most likely to have been gathered from peri-glacially mass weathered or 'Head' deposits (Gibbard 1986), remnants of which are present in the area, particularly towards the parent chalk which outcrops just to the southeast of the site. One piece was made from 'bullhead bed' flint which can be found at the junction of the chalk and Thanet sands, which also occurs in the vicinity of the site (BGS 2020).

Condition

Most of the struck flints exhibit some post-depositional chipping and abrasion but this is mostly light, suggesting that, although redeposited, they had not moved far from where they were originally discarded.

Technology and Typology

No truly diagnostic pieces are present but the bulk of the struck flint assemblage appears largely technologically homogeneous. At least the majority of the assemblage can be placed within the later prehistoric period and is most comparable to industries dating to the later second and first millennia (cal.) BC (e.g. Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). These include a number of rather poorly detached, thick and hard hammer struck flakes with simple or cortical and markedly obtuse striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's (1990; 2004) 'squat' flakes. Some of these have edge modifications consistent with deliberate retouch although due to the extent of post-depositional damage cannot be confidently identified as such. The three cores have all been minimally and very casually reduced and show no attempts at shaping or preparation, having had only a few flakes removed from different directions off of unmodified striking platforms and would sit comfortably within later prehistoric assemblages. A few pieces could potentially, although by no means certainly, be earlier, such as two narrow and more-competently struck flakes from ditch [06] which would not be out-of-place within a Neolithic assemblage.

Significance

The main significance of the struck flint assemblage is that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site perhaps from the Neolithic but with the great majority of the assemblage most characteristic of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age traditions. It compares favourably with other flintwork assemblages recovered in the area which together demonstrate extensive and fairly intensive occupation from the Mesolithic and throughout the prehistoric period (e.g. Lowther 1949; Abdy and Berton 1997; Orton 1997; Pemberton and Harte 2011; Haslam and Haslam forthcoming). However, as it stands, this assemblage contains few diagnostic pieces and is predominantly

residually deposited, which limits its interpretation value and it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities conducted at the site.

Recommendations

Due to the low interpretative potential of the struck flint assemblage, this report and accompanying catalogue is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. The assemblage does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

The unworked burnt flint possibly relates to cooking or craft activities but is essentially undated and of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

Bibliography

Abdy, C. and Berton, G. 1997 A Gazetteer of Romano-British Archaeological Sites in Ewell. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 84, 123 - 141.

BGS 2020. British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (accessed 13-03-2020)

Gibbard, P.L. 1986 Flint Gravels in the Quaternary of Southeast England. In: G. De C. Sieveking and M.B. Hart (Eds). *The Scientific Study of Flint and Chert*, 141-149. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Haslam, A. and Haslam, B. (forthcoming) Industry and Magic: Quarrying, Special Deposition and Landscape Appropriation in Ewell, Surrey.

Context	Feature	Feature date	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Conchoidal chunk	Core	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
3 Ditch 4	RB			1						Translucent dark brown/grey	Thin, slightly weathered	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Large, quite thick but reasonably well struck
3 Ditch 4	RB							5	93	Unknown	Thin, slightly weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
3 Ditch 4	RB				1					Translucent dark brown/grey	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Fragment of a disintegrated core? Poorly struck, possibly later prehistoric
3 Ditch 4	RB			1						Translucent mid grey	None	Chipped	Neo-BA	Short, not badly struck, coarse inverse notch at distal end - probably natural but could be deliberate?
5 Ditch 6	RB			1						Opaque mid grey	None	Burnt	Meso-EBA	Narrow, well struck, lightly burnt
5 Ditch 6	RB					1				Mottled dark grey / light grey	Thin, slightly weathered	Good	BA-IA	Minimally worked / testing, very thermally flawed, possibly natural . 113g
5 Ditch 6	RB			1						Translucent dark brown/grey	Bullhead	Good	Meso-EBA	Narrow, well struck
5 Ditch 6	RB			1						Translucent dark brown/grey	None	Good	Preh.	Poorly detached 'splinter'
7 Pit 9	Pmed							1	29	Unknown	Thin, slightly weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragment (discarded)
7 Pit 9	Pmed				1					Translucent dark brown/grey	None	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Poorly detached 'splinter'
10 Gully 11	Mod							1	28	Unknown	Thin, slightly weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragment (discarded)
10 Gully 11	Mod						1			Opaque mid grey	Thin, slightly weathered	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Nodular fragment with a few flakes removed randomly from many directions using unmodified platforms. 59g
14 Pit 15	Pmed							1	12	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragment (discarded)
14 Pit 15	Pmed					1				Unknown	Thin, slightly weathered	Burnt	Preh.	Nodular fragment, heavily burnt, possibly a core fragment of minimally worked core. 98g
14 Pit 15	Pmed			1						Translucent dark brown/grey	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Poorly detached
16 Ditch 1	RB							3	123	Unknown	Thin, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
16 Ditch 1	RB						1			Translucent dark brown/grey	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Thermally fractured nodular fragment with 1 or 2 flakes removed from one side. 81g
16 Ditch 1	RB		1							Translucent dark brown/grey	Thin, weathered	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Poorly detached, quite 'squat'

Table L02: Lithics catalogue

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
7	3042	Post-medieval brick	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1400-1900	No mortar
10	STH1	Post-medieval local peg tile	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
12	2276type	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Review

The archaeological watching brief produced a total of 3 fragments (38 g) of post-medieval ceramic building material. The entire assemblage comprises bricks and roof tiles. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight; all extant dimensions were measure and the fabric was examined at x20 magnification. Peg tile from context (12) is made of a sandy red fabric similar to 2276 London fabric. Fill (100) had provided a local post-medieval peg tile, with fine moulding sand dated AD1700-1900. The brick fragment from (12) is very small and abraded indicating a wide post-medieval date (AD1400-1900).

The building material assemblage reflects late post-medieval and modern development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments of clear glass was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was found in different contexts. The glass dates to the late 19th-20th century. Deposit [7] produced a thin-walled panelled fragment of vessel glass, possibly from either a bottle or an octagonal section tumbler or tall drinking glass. Context [12] produced a largely complete flat-topped canning lid embossed with the glass makers name of Cannington Shaw & [Co ...]. This company was operating at St Helen's, Lancashire during the period 1875–1913 (Lockhart *et al* 2014).

The assemblage of glass has no significance. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Reference

Lockhart, B. Schreiber, B., Lindsey, B. and Serr, C. 2014, *Cannington, Shaw & Co., unpublished document*. <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/CS&Co.pdf>. Accessed 24 July 2020.

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site is in West Ewell, some 250m to the west of Nonsuch Park and the A24. An area was excavated to the rear of the property at 22 The Headway, this revealing evidence for Roman and post-medieval activity. The bone collection is almost entirely composed of the truncated skeletal remains of a small equid, this dated to the post-medieval era.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The collection of bones, all recovered by hand and all in good condition, amounts to a total of 53 fragments, including a single sheep/goat metatarsal with the remainder representing the partial remains of an adult small equid. All of these were recovered from the fill [8] of pit [9], the few accompanying finds indicative of a post-medieval deposition date. Notably the sheep foot bone is rather large, which would suggest a date no earlier than the 18th century. This is based on previous work on the size of sheep found at various London post-medieval sites, as for example see Rielly (in prep a). The pit containing these bones was truncated with a proportion of this feature extending beyond the western limit of excavation.

The equid skeleton was clearly in articulation when found, thus indicative of a buried carcass, truncation limiting this skeleton to the hindquarters as well as a large proportion of the vertebral column. These consist of 6 thoracic vertebrae, a full complement of 6 lumbar vertebra and the sacrum, the other parts present including both pelvis (though the left bone is limited to a small part of the ilium), the right femur and both tibiae. Further absences, here including the lower limb bones and perhaps the tail bones. No cut marks were observed; however, and these absences may be result of wild animal activity and truncation or disturbance.

This animal is clearly quite small, the measurements taken from the femur and tibia suggestive of an animal standing about 1170mm at the shoulder (following the factors described in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) which can be interpreted either as a small pony or possibly a donkey. The latter species do tend to be a little smaller and yet a slightly larger equid, at 1216mm was recently identified as a donkey, this from an Early Roman deposit at Ferry Lane, Waltham Forest (Bishop *et al* 2019, 201).

Conclusions

The equid skeleton may well be of potential importance, in particular if it can be identified as a donkey. Very few positive identifications have been made in any period, those from London essentially limited to a 19th century example from Kingston (Bendrey 2001), a Late Saxon example from Westminster (Baxter, 2002), and the animal already mentioned from Early Roman Waltham Forest. It should be mentioned that each of these were identified on the basis of recognised diagnostic features, using the teeth and the metapodials (see Baxter 1998). None of these skeletal parts were represented amongst the present skeleton, however, due to the noted rarity of such finds, an attempt should still be made to identify this specimen. Notably, both the Kingston and Westminster reports include femur and tibia measurements, and these could form the basis of further analysis.

References

Baxter, I, L, 1998. 'Species identification of equids from Western European archaeological deposits: methodologies, techniques and problems, in S, Anderson (ed.), Current and Recent Research' in *Osteoarchaeology*, 3-17, Proceedings of the third meeting of the Osteoarchaeological Research Group, Oxford: Oxbow.

Baxter, I, L, 2002 A Donkey (*Equus asinus* L.) 'Partial Skeleton from a Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Layer at Dean's Yard, Westminster, London SW1' in *Environmental Archaeology, The Journal of Human Palaeoecology*, 93.

Bendry, R 2001, *An assessment of the animal bones from the Kingston Rotunda (CMK00)*, Unpublished Report for Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Bishop, B, Batchelor, R, Goodburn, D, Morandi, L, Perkins, W, Rielly, K and Young, D, 2019, 'At the river's edge: palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigations at Ferry Lane, Walthamstow' in *London Archaeologist* 15/7, 197-203

Driesch, A, von den and Boessneck, J A, 1974 'Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen' in *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-348

Rielly, K, in prep, The animal bones, in S, Teague, *The Thameslink Project Monograph 2, Life in medieval and post-medieval Southwark*, Pre-Construct Archaeology/Oxford Archaeology Monograph, London

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-399296

Project details

Project name	22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey, KT17 1UP
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 6th to 8th and the 13th August 2020 at The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP. The monitoring consisted of the observations made during ground reduction operations within the footprint of the proposed building. The natural drift geology of sandy clay was recorded at 28.32m OD. An Roman gully/ ditch, which is likely to have delineated a land parcel, was recorded running across the site from north-west to south east. No evidence was found for domestic or settlement activity of the same period, so it was concluded that the area would have been part of an agricultural hinterland outside of the main settlement area. The post-medieval period was represented by an animal burial on the western L.O.E. of the site that had cut through the earlier plough soil. This was related to the period when the study site was an area of open agricultural land and its use passed to pasture. The skeleton of a small equid, possibly a pony or a donkey, was articulated so it was likely to have been a diseased animal that had been swiftly interred on - or close to - where it had expired to prevent further infection and/or disease. A later, modern boundary ditch (or gully), oriented south-west to north-east, was discovered directly below a modern brickwall boundary that delimited the southern limit of the property.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2020 End: 13-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	STHE20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Roman

Monument type	CATTLE BURIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY EPSOM AND EWELL EWELL 22 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey KT17 1UP
Postcode	KT17 1UP
Site coordinates	TQ 21621 62612 51.349043918588 -0.253393250286 51 20 56 N 000 15 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.2m Max: 28.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Surrey History Centre
Digital Archive recipient	Surrey History Centre

Paper Archive recipient Surrey History Centre

Entered by Wayne Perkins (wperkins@pre-const.com)

Entered on 23 July 2020

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS
BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

2 PLESTOWES BARN, HAREWAY LANE
BARFORD, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

