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Former St John's Vicarage, Old Malden
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication

Wessex Archaeology

Reference. OLM97

November 1997

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by McAlpine Homes Southern Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation of land due for redevelopment in Old Malden, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (centred on Ordnance Survey Grid reference TQ 2120 6615). The development area, hereafter referred to as the Site, covers a total of *c.* 1 hectare and is situated off Church Road, (Old Malden), Worcester Park.

The excavation fieldwork was carried out over three months from the end of January to the end of April 1997 and comprised the excavation of four trenches covering an area of approximately 1900 m². These trenches were positioned on the basis of results from earlier archaeological evaluations (Hall and Ford 1994). The excavation revealed the presence of a number of archaeological features, predominantly comprising ditches, gullies, pits, scoops and post-holes, but also including the substantial remains of several phases of post-medieval vicarage.

Dating evidence recovered has indicated that the earliest activity on the site was in the Mesolithic period, represented by a small quantity of flint tools and flint waste found re-deposited in later features. A small quantity of Late Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a few amorphous features provide slight evidence for settlement during this period, whereas a slightly larger amount of pottery, a ditch or gully and several shallow pits possibly indicate more substantial settlement in the Late Iron Age.

Occupation beginning in the early Romano-British period is more certainly attested by a large ?enclosure ditch, various gullies and shallow ditches, pits and scoops, and limited structural evidence comprising a few post-holes and slots. The ?enclosure ditch was of early Romano-British date, but occupation appears to have continued into the 3rd-4th century AD and the majority of Romano-British features and finds may belong to this later period. The features were concentrated on the east side of the Site with virtually none recorded to the west, and the excavation seems to have fairly clearly defined the extent of Romano-British occupation in this direction.

No unambiguous evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement was found, and the earliest medieval activity has been assigned to the 11th - 12th century. This was represented by two pairs of substantial ditches along the north edge of the site which possibly defined a trackway to the rear of a property(ies) fronting Church Road. If this interpretation is correct then it would suggest that the early medieval settlement took a linear rather than nucleated form. Subsequent medieval activity was confined almost entirely to the west side of the site with a series of shallow ditches and gullies dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries defining small plots; at least two phases of features were represented, but no contemporary buildings were identified. A vicarage is known from documentary sources to have existed in 1279, and it is possible that these plots were associated with this as yet unlocated building. The most substantial feature was a 'watering hole', fed by several gullies perhaps tapping a spring; this may have been used by animals rather than a source of domestic water. No medieval features later than the early 14th century were found and pottery of the 14th - 16th century was almost entirely absent. Whether this reflects an abandonment of the site, a shift in settlement

focus, a change in rubbish disposal patterns or a combination of all three factors is at present unclear, but may be resolved by further documentary research.

Substantial remains of the late 17th- to early 20th-century vicarage survived, with three major phases of building and additions identified, carried out at intervals of approximately 100 years. Various horticultural features were present which related to the associated pleasure gardens and orchard, though comparatively few finds of this period were recovered.

A watching brief undertaken during redevelopment work in July 1997 revealed a small number of additional features, most of post-medieval date, but no structural remains predating the 1937 vicarage.

The purpose of this assessment report is to summarise the findings of the excavation and outline the requirements to achieve early publication of the excavation results, setting them in a local and regional context, as an article in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. It is anticipated that the analysis and report preparation could be completed within a five month period, the publication date will however be depend on the existing commitments and publication programme of *Surrey Archaeological Collections*.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance and facilities provided by McAlpine Homes Southern Ltd who commissioned the work, and in particular Mr John Holland for his role in ensuring the smooth running and successful completion of the fieldwork. The collaborative role of English Heritage and particularly Mr Ken Whittaker, Archaeology Advisor, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, is also acknowledged. Dr Christopher Phillpotts provided the specification for the archaeological excavation.

Thanks are also extended to Mr Mike Nash, Tree Officer, and Mr Martin Higgins, Buildings Conservation Officer, both of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, for their help and advice. We are grateful to Barbara Webb of the Old Malden Conservation Panel for providing us with the benefit of her local knowledge, and the staff of Old Malden library who were also helpful in this respect.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Jonathan Nowell, with the fieldwork directed by Phil Andrews assisted by Jan Grove. Finds processing and data entry were undertaken by Emma Loader, and the excavation team comprised Astrid Hudson, Steve Tatler, Julie Draper, Jenni Morrison, Jane Liddle, Matt Wright, Catherine Cavanagh, Adam Brossler and Joe Whelan. The watching brief was undertaken by Jan Grove, Nicholas Cook and Bill Moffett. Finds analysis was provided by Lorraine Mepham (Finds Manager), environmental analysis by Mike Allen (Environmental Manager), assisted by Sarah Wyles, and illustrations produced by S.E. James. The documentary research assessment was undertaken by Dr Christopher Phillpotts This report was compiled by Phil Andrews.

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Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by McAlpine Homes Southern Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation at the former St John's Vicarage, (Old Malden), Worcester Park, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (centred on Ordnance Survey Grid reference TQ 2120 6615). This was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site for housing.

1.1.2. The site (**Fig. 1**) fronts onto Church Road to the north, and is bounded to the west by open woodland, and to the south and east by existing areas of housing development with associated gardens. Overall, the site extended over an area of *c.* 1 hectare, and at the time of excavation was occupied by the former St John's Vicarage (built in 1937) and its gardens, much overgrown, including a number of mature trees to be retained in the new development.

1.1.3. The site lies within a conservation area and a zone of archaeological priority, as defined in the Royal Borough of Kingston's Deposit Unitary Development Plan. At the Planning Application stage an archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS) in 1994, which recorded potentially significant features and deposits of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval within the proposal area (Hall and Ford 1994).

1.1.4. Conditional outline planning permission for the development of seven houses and associated infrastructure was subsequently granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). One of these conditions related to archaeological matters. The shallow depth of topsoil and subsoil sealing archaeological features precluded any measures to preserve them *in situ* as part of the development, therefore the condition, in accordance with current planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Note 16,* Department of the Environment, November 1990), required the implementation of a programme of archaeological excavation to record all archaeological deposits threatened by the proposed development.

1.1.5. A specification for such a programme of works was prepared by Dr Chris Phillpots (Phillpots 1995) on behalf of the then owners of the site, The Diocese of Southwark.

1.1.6. Subsequently, in 1995, TVAS then prepared a supplementary proposal (TVAS 1995) (The Specification) which provided further details on methodological procedures to be employed. The TVAS proposal was approved by the LPA as a suitable Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological excavation required by the planning condition.

1.2. Topography and Geology

1.2.1. The site lies on the western edge of a plateau which rises gently to the chalk downlands to the south and overlooks the Hogsmill Valley to the west. The surface of the site is generally flat, with a gentle incline towards the valley to the west. It is about 100 m from the river Hogsmill, and rises from *c.* 27 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west to *c.* 31 m aOD in the south-east.

1.2.2. The site lies on London Clay, which extends to the south and east and overlies Woolwich and Reading Beds at the southern edge of the London Basin.

1.3. Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1. Several assemblages of **Mesolithic** flintwork are known from the Hogsmill valley, the most recent having been found during excavations in 1996 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (hereafter, MoLAS) at Manor Farm Buildings approximately 100 m to the north-west of the St John's Vicarage site. This included a pair of redeposited flint adzes and a large assemblage of lithic debitage from a single pit (Nielsen 1996). Further evidence for Mesolithic activity came from the Museum of London's Department of Greater London Archaeology (hereafter, DoGLA) excavation at the Percy Gardens site, 150 m to the north-west of the vicarage site, where an assemblage of 108 flint tools was recovered from secondary contexts (Nielsen 1993). Mesolithic flintwork was also recovered during investigations (largely unpublished) of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement material undertaken by L.W. Carpenter in the area between 1946 and 1952.

1.3.2. **Iron Age** features and finds were first identified by Carpenter during investigations in two contiguous areas during the 1940s and 1950s the first between the Parochial School and the grounds of St John's Vicarage (in the area formerly known as 'Lady Hay' - see Fig. 1), and the second, immediately to the west, within the Vicarage Gardens (which at that time extended further to the east than they did at the time of excavation). Carpenter excavated features which he interpreted as a series of shallow early Iron Age ditches and a four-post structure, and found Iron Age pottery, pieces of loomweights, some worked flints and pot boilers. Using extant topographical features he projected the line of the ditches to form an oval enclosure, which included the vicarage site at its west end. Later, in 1950, he excavated five 'Belgic huts' to the east of the vicarage site, during the laying out of The Manor

Drive, one with a ring-gully and a central hearth (Hanworth 1987, 142, 146, fig. 6.3).

1.3.3. A small excavation was carried out by the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in 1970 'to the south of ... Carpenter's work of the late 1940s ... a clay bank of Romano-British or Iron Age date was located along with other cut features' (Bloice 1971).

1.3.4. At Percy Gardens, the evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed post-holes, rubbish pits and storage pits, and parts of two ditches possibly forming a settlement enclosure of Late Iron Age date. Finds included pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date and numerous fragments of baked clay triangular loomweights (Nielsen 1993).

1.3.5. At Manor Farm Buildings the evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed post-holes, slots, rubbish pits and possible storage pits of Early-Middle Iron Age date (Nielsen 1996).

1.3.6. Evaluation at the St John's Vicarage site revealed no Iron Age features and only two sherds of residual prehistoric pottery.

1.3.7. Overall, it would appear that there may have been occupation throughout the Iron Age, but with possibly two phases of ?enclosed settlement. The Early-Middle Iron Age settlement may have lain in the immediate vicinity of the vicarage site, with a subsequent expansion or movement downslope to the north-west during the Late Iron Age.

1.3.8. **Romano-British** features and finds have been recorded on virtually all excavations in the vicinity of the vicarage site. Carpenter identified a complex of late Romano-British ditches as well as pottery spanning the whole Roman period during work to the east in the 1940s and 1950s, and he concluded that ...'the main Roman occupation was in the 4th century when there was an extensive Romano-British village occupying the site...' (Surrey Archaeological Society 1948, xxii).

1.3.9. At Percy Gardens a system of Romano-British field ditches, pits and post- or stake-holes were excavated, with the pottery recovered being predominantly of late Romano-British date (Nielsen 1993). At Manor Farm Buildings several probable field boundaries, pits, and a more substantial ditch possibly reflecting a settlement boundary were found, with the pottery being of predominantly late Romano-British date (Nielsen 1996).

1.3.10. Evaluation at St John's Vicarage revealed three possible Romano-British ditches or pits and one pit, with the pottery being mainly of late Romano-British date (Hall and Ford 1994).

1.3.11. Overall, the evidence suggests agricultural exploitation and settlement in the early as well as late Romano-British periods, with possible continuity of occupation from the Late Iron Age. However, pottery of the late Romano-

British period predominates and may indicate that the main phase of settlement was during the 4th century AD.

1.3.12. Clear archaeological evidence for **Saxon** occupation at the settlement of Old Malden is lacking, although the results from the evaluation at St John's Vicarage have been used to suggest that settlement activity, including possible structures could date from Late Saxon times and that this may have been the original site of the village of Old Malden (Hall and Ford 1994).

1.3.13. The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes the existence of a church or chapel, and also indicates that the land around Malden was divided into two holdings, both parts tenanted by members of the Watteville family.

1.3.14. Evidence for **early medieval** settlement from at least as early as the late 11th or early 12th centuries has been forthcoming from several sites. Carpenter, reporting on excavations in 1946-7, either within the vicarage orchard/gardens or immediately to the north-east, noted:

'Shallow pits with early medieval pottery overlie, and in places disturb, the Roman levels, and a group of 11th- 12th century Norman cooking pots, found together at one point, forms a most important group of vessels of that period' (Surrey Archaeological Society 1948, xxii).

1.3.15. At Manor Farm Buildings a substantial boundary ditch of 11th- to 12th-century date was excavated, and two pits and some slight structural remains have been assigned a medieval date (Nielsen 1996). Excavations at Percy Gardens produced only a small quantity of residual medieval material (Nielsen 1993).

1.3.16. Evaluation at St John's Vicarage revealed a concentration of finds which suggested settlement there during the early medieval period (Hall and Ford 1994).

1.3.17. Archaeological evidence for **later medieval/post-medieval** occupation largely comprises one pit and three ditches or pits found during the evaluation at St John's Vicarage (Hall and Ford 1994), and earlier finds of pottery and tile from the vicarage garden and adjacent area to the north-east.

1.3.18. A vicarage is known to have existed in 1279 from documentary sources, and maps indicate it in a similar position to today from at least as early as the 17th century. These maps also show that the main concentration of houses in Malden village lay along the south side of Church Road to the north-east of the vicarage site, and it is possible that this reflects the medieval layout of the settlement.

2. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. In the light of the archaeological potential of the site established by the field evaluation and other excavations in the vicinity, and the place of the Old Malden early medieval occupation in the context of medieval settlement studies (Phillpotts 1995, 1.6-1.7), a series of research aims were formulated in the Specification (TVAS 1995) which should be answered by excavation of the site and subsequent post-excavation analyses. These may be summarised as follows:

- Is there any trace of Iron Age or Roman occupation?
- When was the early medieval settlement established?
- What form did the layout of the settlement take?
- What was the place of this site in the settlement pattern of the parish or estate in which it lay?
- What was the basis of the economic life of the settlement as represented on the site?
- How did the economy of the settlement relate to the surrounding landscape?
- When was the settlement abandoned or moved to another site?
- What was the reason for the abandonment of the site?
- Do the current and 19th-century vicarages have predecessors on the site?

3. METHODS

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. The specification for the excavation was provided by TVAS (TVAS 1995), and was prepared in accordance with the requirements of English Heritage's Archaeology Advisor.

3.1.2. Determination of the positions of the excavation trenches was constrained by the presence of trees on the site which were to be retained in the proposed development, many of which are subject to Tree Preservation Orders. Because of subsequent revisions in the trees to be retained and those subject to Tree Preservation Orders it was not possible to adhere exactly to the trench outlines set out in the specification (Phillpotts 1995, fig. 3). However, the total trench area of *c.* 1900 m^2 was achieved, and Trenches 1 and 2 along the east side of the site were linked by a 6 m wide trench (Trench 1A), and Trenches 2 and 3 linked by a 2 m wide trench (**Fig. 1**).

3.1.3. In addition to the works required by the Specification, a photographic survey of the 1937 vicarage, to the north-west of Trench 3, was undertaken and a watching brief maintained during its subsequent demolition (Trench 3A on **Fig. 1**).

3.2. Fieldwork

3.2.1. Following undergrowth and tree clearance in the area of the trenches, all topsoil and other layers of overburden were removed by a 360° hydraulic excavator under constant archaeological supervision, to either the surface of *in situ* geology or the level at which archaeological remains could be identified, whichever was first encountered.

3.2.2. Because of restrictions on space, the necessity of retaining all spoil on site, and delays in rescinding Tree Preservation Orders on certain trees it was not possible to strip and excavate all of the trenches concurrently. Therefore, Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated first, in February and early March 1997, and Trenches 1A, 3 and 4 immediately after in late March and April 1997. The watching brief (Trench 3A) was undertaken in July 1997.

3.2.3. The excavation and recording methodology followed in accordance with the Specification (TVAS 1995), with the exception that all archaeological remains were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets.

3.2.4. All levels were calculated from four TBMs established using an Ordnance Survey bench mark of 28.66 m AoD on the north wall of 2 Manor Farm Cottages. The site grid(s) was linked to the OS grid by Global Positioning Satellite (GPS); the bearing of the site grid in Trenches 1 - 3 to OS north is 31°, and in Trench 4 is 323°.

3.2.5. The finds retrieval and sampling strategies were in accordance with the Specification (TVAS 1995).

3.2.6. Trench 2 has been backfilled, but the remaining trenches were left open following the completion of fieldwork at the request of the developer's agent.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. All features, including those identified as tree-holes or post-medieval horticultural/garden features are shown on **Figure 2**.

4.1.2. Preliminary scanning of the finds and stratigraphic analysis have been used to produce the phase plans - **Figures 3** and **4** - which show prehistoric and Romano-British features and medieval and post-medieval features

respectively. These phase plans are likely to be broadly correct, though some revisions may be necessary following more detailed finds and stratigraphic analysis.

4.1.3. The results set out in this report represent a synopsis of the principal excavated features. Full details of contexts are held in the excavation archive, currently held at Wessex Archaeology as OLM 97, and will be deposited with an appropriate museum in due course. Summary context details and the finds and environmental information have been recorded on ACCESS relational database.

4.2. The natural base

4.2.1. The geological subsoil comprises London Clay - a yellow/brown to orange clay with occasional sand and pebble banding. It was present in all evaluation and excavation trenches where it has been described as 'natural'.

4.2.2. The deposit was subject to late post-medieval truncation in the south-east part of Trench 4 (by a possible clay pit), in the south-west part of Trench 3 (by post-medieval garden landscaping), and possibly in the north part of Trench 3 (by the construction of the post-medieval vicarages). Elsewhere, horticultural activity, and in particular the planting of an orchard and other trees in areas covered by Trenches 1/1A and 2 respectively, appears to have caused considerable superficial truncation and disturbance to the surface of the 'natural' as well as to archaeological features (*cf* Fig. 2 with Figs 3 and 4).

4.2.3. The deposit survived to a maximum height of 30.10 m aOD in the south-east corner of Trench 2, and was recorded at a minimum (untruncated) height of 26.58 m aOD in the north-west corner of Trench 4 sloping down towards the Hogsmill river.

4.3. **Early prehistoric** (Mesolithic - Middle Bronze Age) (8500BC-1100BC)

4.3.1. A small quantity of worked flint was recovered, all residual in later contexts. A few pieces could be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, but the remainder, which is not chronologically distinctive, is likely to be mainly of Bronze Age date.

4.3.2. A single feature in Trench 2 produced three sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. However, this feature has been interpreted as a tree hole and the finds are likely to be residual.

4.4. **Late prehistoric** (Late Bronze Age - Late Iron Age) (1100BC – AD43) **(Figure 3)**

4.4.1. A small assemblage of Late Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age potsherds was recovered, mainly from Trench 1, Trench 1A and the north end

of Trench 2. In the same area were at least three insubstantial and somewhat amorphous features, **1038**, **1203**, and **1238**, which contained only pottery of this date, albeit in very small quantities. The interpretation of these features is uncertain.

4.4.2. Evidence for later Iron Age settlement on or in the immediate proximity of the site is provided by several features, all of which lay in Trench 1A. These comprised a shallow curvilinear ditch or gully, **1250**, and four or five shallow pits or scoops (**1158**, **1226**, **1245** and **1265**). The gully may represent part of an eaves drip gully associated with a round-house, but no trace of a continuation of this was found to the south and this interpretation must therefore remain conjectural. Small quantities of residual Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from a variety of later features in the vicinity.

4.5. **Romano-British** (AD43-410) **(Figure 3)**

4.5.1. A range of Romano-British features was found, some of which can be assigned to either the early (1st - 2nd century) or later Romano-British (3rd - 4th century) periods. However, a substantial proportion are at present only assigned a broad Romano-British date. With two exceptions these features were confined to the eastern half of the site in Trenches 1, 1A and 2. Romano-British pottery was also concentrated in the eastern half of the site, with a clear fall-off to the west where only small quantities were present, mostly as residual finds in later features.

4.5.2. However, the situation is made slightly more complex in the eastern half of the site (Trenches 1, 1A and 2) by the fact that a substantial number of the cut features identified and excavated were probably of either post-medieval horticultural origin or tree holes; virtually all of these produced small quantities of residual Romano-British pottery. A preliminary attempt to differentiate these from from genuine Romano-British features has been undertaken, though further work may be necessary to refine this, particularly as stratigraphic relationships between these often shallow features were generally unclear.

4.5.3. The most significant early Romano-British feature was a ditch, **2199**, 3.5 m wide and approximately 0.7 m deep running north-west - south-east across the north end of Trench 2. All three excavated segments showed this to have an assymetric profile, being much steeper on the south-west side, and there was some evidence to suggest that it had been recut. The fill was a generally homogeneous greyish brown loamy clay, but there was a slight indication (in at least one section) of material derived from an associated, perhaps external bank. This ditch produced 87 sherds of pottery, all but seven of which were Romano-British coarsewares.

4.5.4. The Romano-British features to the north of this ditch were generally shallow and difficult to define and comprised almost entirely small ditches or gullies, shallow pits or scoops and limited structural evidence. Most have been

assigned a broad Romano-British date, with a few more closely dated to the early or late Romano-British periods. The Romano-British features identified to the south of this ditch were all linear features, though it is possible that a few of the tree holes may be reclassified as Romano-British features following further analysis. Ditch **2199** may therefore have been part of an enclosure ditch which perhaps represented a settlement boundary rather than part of a field system.

Features north of ditch 2199

4.5.5. The greatest concentration of features lay within 20 m of ditch **2199**. These included a group of small post-holes and slots (Group **2202**), several of which contained burnt daub, likely to represent the remains of one or more structures. However, no coherent structural plan could be deduced from these features.

4.5.6. North of Group **2202** was a group of small pits and scoops including **1167**, **1179**, **1183** and **1272** with several apparently isolated features including **1025**, **1129** and **1145** beyond. Two pits, **2065** and **2113**, have been assigned late Romano-British dates. Other, more irregular and less well defined features including, for example, **1224**, **1236** and **1279** may represent tree holes. All of these pits and scoops contained comparatively few finds and there was little to indicate their function.

4.5.7. Two probable east-west linear features were identified. One, **1149**, may have been part of a curvilinear ditch or gully - possibly terminating as feature **1260**, though the latter may have been a small, unassociated pit. Conceivably, feature **1149/1260** may have been the terminus of a ring-gully associated with a round-house. The other linear feature, **2184**, appeared straighter though more irregular in profile, and is less likely to have been structural.

Features south of ditch 2199

4.5.8. Three shallow, curvilinear ditches or gullies (**2203**, **2204** and **2039/2042**) lay within 20 m of ditch **2199** and appeared to run parallel to it. This would suggest that they were all related, although excavated segments of ditches **2203** and **2204** produced late Romano-British pottery whereas ditch **2199** was an early Romano-British feature - perhaps they represented continuity of this boundary into the late Romano-British period. Ditch **2039/2042** was narrower, deeper and better defined than the others, with a gap of 5 m possibly representing an entrance from the south-west.

4.5.9. Two other, apparently unrelated ditches or gullies lay further to the west and were aligned north-south. Ditch **3302** was a relatively substantial V-profiled feature approximately 2 m wide and 0.8 m deep. Only a small segment of this ditch which lay in the narrow trench joining Trenches 2 and 3 was excavated and this produced just two sherds of pottery - both of late Iron Age or early Romano-British date. This ditch may, therefore, have been earlier than ditch **2199**, and its size suggests that it was a may have been an relatively important boundary feature. Some 25 m to the west was a small ditch or

gully, **3158**, which was probably later than ditch 3302 and may have been a field boundary ditch.

4.5.10. Along the east edge of the site lay as many as five lengths (**1188**, **1222**, **2005**, **2014** and **2152**) of what appears to have been a narrow, linear, segmented gully or ditch. These were aligned north-south, extended over a distance of at least 45 m, with gaps of approximately 2 m between each section. The pottery and the few stratigraphic relationships which could be determined suggested that they represented a late Romano-British feature rather than, for example, a medieval boundary though the latter possibility cannot be entirely ruled out (see 3.7.6 below).

4.6. Early medieval (11th - 13th century) (Figure 4)

4.6.1. Three sherds of possible Early Saxon pottery were found in the top of Romano-British ditch 2199 in the north-west corner of Trench 2.

The northern ditches

4.6.2. Two approximately parallel pairs of relatively substantial ditches were found in Trenches 1/1A and two further pairs of ditches in Trench 4, in both cases near to the northern edge of the site. It is suggested that these groups of features, approximately 70 m apart may have been parts of the same features. The most northerly ditches in Trench 1, **1087** and **1113**, converged to the west as **1049** and presumably represented a single recut ditch. The same is likely of ditches **1006** and **1156** some 10 m to the south, which also converged to the west. The ditches were between 1.5 m and 2 m in width and up to 0.9 m deep, with **1156** the shallowest. 'Slots' along the bottom of ditches **1087** and **1113** suggest that they had been cleaned out, and some later, 13th-century pottery from the top of **1006** and **1156** would indicate that these were filled up slightly later than those to the north.

4.6.3. The ditches at the north end of Trench 4, **4007** and **F2** (recorded in Evaluation Trench 2), were of similar depth to those in Trenches 1/1A, but together somewhat broader - up to 4 m wide, whereas those to the south, **4009** and **4011**, were of similar dimensions. The northern ditches lay partly outside the excavated area and those to the south had been partly cut away by a post-medieval pit.

4.6.4. No features clearly associated with these ditches were identified which, it is suggested, may have defined an unmetalled track between 6 m and 10 m wide. It is possible that these ditches predated the other features described as part of this phase, but this cannot be demonstrated in the absence of clear stratigraphic links and pending more detailed work on the pottery. Various features in Trench 1 contained residual Romano-British as well as early medieval pottery, but it is suggested that the majority if not all of these were horticultural features or tree holes of post-medieval date. It may be significant, however, in terms of the extent of medieval settlement, that these features in Trenches 1A and 2 rarely contained medieval pottery.

Possible plot boundaries and associated features

4.6.5. In Trench 4, ditch 4011 was probably cut by gully **4017**, although the relationship was uncertain. This gully perhaps formed part of a 12th - 13th century rectilinear system of plot boundaries which may also have included gully **4014**, and a series of shallow gullies at the north end of Trench 3. These comprised two east-west groups, **3278** and **3289** to the north and **3259** and **3263** 6 m or so to the south, and a less well defined north-south group, **3256**, which may have been recut. Although probably part of the same system, it would appear that not all of these gullies were open at the same time. The southern limit of this system appears to have been established in Trench 3, but its extent to the north, east and west is uncertain. A single, small, sub-rectangular pit, **3158**, was probably contemporary with this system.

4.6.6. Feature **3092** which lay to the south of the possible plot boundaries has been interpreted as a watering hole. This was an irregularly-shaped pit measuring approximately 2.5 m by 2 m and was 1.4 m deep. The sides were irregular, with some evidence for undercutting and collapse; no evidence of any lining survived. The majority of the fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing 12th - 13th century pottery, but the bottom contained a grey silty clay containing 12th century sherds. This feature was 'fed' by two somewhat irregular ditches, **3317** and **3318**, of variable width, depth and profile extending at least 15 m to the south-east where their edges became very indistinct, perhaps reflecting the existence of a shallow hollow or pond-like feature; this area was filled with a grey clayey silt. (nb. When excavated, a very small quantity of standing water accumulated in this area, even in the dry conditions prevailing, perhaps indicating the presence of a spring, now virtually dry).

4.6.7. Ditch **3319**, immediately to the north of 'watering hole' 3092 was a relatively broad, shallow feature which probably originally extended further to the west but had been truncated by post-medieval landscaping.

4.6.8. Towards the west end of Trench 2 was a shallow somewhat irregular ditch, **2126**, which lay at approximately 90° to ditch 3070. Together these may have partly enclosed 'watering hole' 3092 and the ditches feeding it.

4.7. Later medieval (13th - 14th century) (Figure 4)

4.7.1. Features of this date were largely confined to Trench 3, and comprised mostly linear features.

4.7.2. Towards the north end of Trench 2, and covering much the same area as the earlier medieval rectilinear layout of gullies, was a T-shaped arrangement of slightly larger gullies or ditches, also likely to have been part of a more extensive system of plot boundaries. Ditch **3320** ran east-west for at least 20 m with a terminus at the west end possibly marking the location of an entrance. Ditch **3282** ran north from ditch **3320** for at least 16 m. It lay partly under the edge of the excavation, with a slight dog-leg before it continued

north (as ditch **3250**) where it was partly obscured by walls forming part of the post-medieval vicarage. At the point where the dog-leg occured the ditch widened (as feature **3233**) and the fill here was notably darker and contained larger quantities of pottery along with some oyster shell; this may represent a midden deposit.

4.7.3. A north-south line of shallow, truncated, possible post-holes approximately 4 m to the east of feature **3233** may represent fragmentary structural remains; several undated post-holes in the vicinity may have been contemporary, but no coherent structural plan was apparent.

4.7.4. Three metres to the south of ditch **3048** and probably associated with it was a short length of ditch, **3321**, aligned north-south. This was just over 10 m long with square terminals, approximately 2 m wide, 0.5 m deep and flat-bottomed. The gap between ditches **3048** and **3102** may represent an entrance, possibly to an enclosure, although there was no evidence for a continuation of ditch **3102** to the south.

4.7.5. The hearth identified in the evaluation lay in the north-west corner of Trench 3. Further investigation of this indicated that it may have been a burnt layer within pit **3079** rather than a deliberately constructed hearth. The relationship between pit **3079** and ditch **3048** was not clear, but the pit is considered most likely to have been later.

4.7.6. Only two features of this period were found in Trenches 1, 1A and 2. A shallow north-south ditch, **2174**, lay towards the north end of Trench 2. This continued to the north ouside the excavated area, but terminated to the south within the trench. (It may be of note that the feature interpreted as a segmented ditch of Romano-British date (see above 4.5.6.3) ran parallel and approximately 10 m to the east of ditch **2174**). One small, bowl-shaped pit, **2061**, has also been assigned to this phase. As has been remarked on above (see 4.6.2.3), there was a virtual absence of medieval pottery in Trenches 1A and 2, other than in these two features, though more was present in Trench 1 either as residual material in later features or in the upper fills of earlier features.

4.7.7. No features and virtually no pottery which can be dated to between the middle of the 14th and the middle of the 17th centuries was found, and the earliest post-medieval remains were of late 17th-century date.

4.8. **Post-medieval** (late 17th - 20th century) **(Figure 4)**

The vicarage building(s)

4.8.1. All the structural remains of this period lay in the north half of Trench 2 and belonged to three phases of vicarage, each extending its predecessor, with the earliest dating to the late 17th century. Documentary evidence indicates that the three phases date to 1675, 1795 and 1878 respectively, and that this building replaced an earlier vicarage destroyed by fire.

4.8.2. The foundations and lower parts of the walls were present (up to a height of approximately 1 m) having been razed to ground level, but no floor surfaces other than in a cellar survived. The walls were all of brick except for some flint and mortar rubble used in the 1878 phase of construction.

4.8.3. The earliest, late 17th-century part of the building extended to the north of Trench 2, and appears to have been L-shaped in plan with a cellar beneath part of the front (north) range and a room with a chimney stack on the back forming the rear (south) range.

4.8.4. A large wing was added to the east side of the rear in the late 18th century, abutting the earlier rear range, and the latter extended to the south in the late 19th century when the front range was also extended and a conservatory added. The original, late 17th-century core of the building was retained in these later developments, along with the cellar, although part of the original west wall was rebuilt in the late 19th century perhaps because of subsidence. The threat of subsidence was probably the reason why the 19th-century foundations were more substantial than their predecessors.

4.8.5. The 17th- to 19th-century vicarage was demolished in 1935 and replaced by another built immediately to the west. This 1937 vicarage has been subject to limited photographic recording prior to demolition.

Vicarage garden and other features

4.8.6. Traces of various post-medieval garden features associated with the pre-1937 vicarage survived, all of likely 17th-century or later date. Along the west side of Trench 2 was evidence for terracing, cut by a later, circular gravel walk and a deep bedding trench - the latter are both depicted on the 1794 map of Malden parish and on the 1834 Tithe Map. Numerous features interpreted as tree holes or horticultural features in Trenches 1, 1A, 2 and to a lesser extent in Trench 3, probably reflect the orchard and trees also depicted on the 1794 and later maps, and one or two boundary ditches found on the excavation can also be traced on these maps.

4.8.7. In Trench 4 a large scoop in the south-east part of the trench may have resulted from terracing similar to that on the east side of Trench 3, or perhaps a pit dug for clay. This feature remains undated, but it truncated medieval features and was cut by a 19th-century brick-lined cess pit. It also predated the fragmentary remains of several brick structures, probably the outbuildings shown grouped around a yard on maps of 1794 and later.

5. THE FINDS EVIDENCE

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. This section will consider the artefactual evidence recovered during the excavation of the site. All artefacts recovered have been retained, with the exception of all but a sample of the bricks from structural elements within the post-medieval vicarage. Apart from the metalwork, all retained finds have been cleaned, and all have been quantified by material type, both by number and by weight, within each context. Quantified data have been recorded on database (Access), and overall finds totals are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Overall finds totals

	Trench 1		Trench 2		Trench 3		Trench 4		TOTAL	
Material type	**Number**	**Wt. (g)**	**Number**	**Wt (g)**	**Number**	**Wt (g)**	**Number**	**Wt (g)**	**Number**	**Wt (g)**
Burnt Flint	209	4696	396	5758	62	1538	2	30	669	12,022
Burnt Stone	-	-	-	-	3	62	1	44	4	106
CBM	104	2041	71	1405	369	31452	11	6646	555	41,544
Clay Pipe	3	4	1	2	9	49	-	-	13	55
Fired Clay	128	1973	237	2598	12	37	2	6	379	4614
Worked Flint	17	171	29	250	12	213	2	61	60	695
Glass	4	59	5	46	23	1477	6	930	38	2512
Pottery	787	4228	527	2899	439	3521	119	2535	1872	13,183
Prehistoric	*119*	-	*74*	-	*4*	-	-	-	*197*	-
Romano-British	*273*	-	*424*	-	*55*	-	*7*	-	*759*	-
Medieval	*365*	-	*22*	-	*353*	-	*80*	-	*820*	-
Post-medieval	*16*	-	*3*	-	*26*	-	*32*	-	*77*	-
Uncertain	*14*	-	*4*	-	*1*	-	-	-	*19*	-
Slag	11	560	1	1	3	307	-	-	15	868
Stone	4	41	2	106	19	714	7	572	32	1433
Wall Plaster	-	-	-	-	4	142	-	-	4	142
Metalwork	16	-	7	-	41	-	7	-	81	-
Copper alloy	*2*	-	-	-	*2*	-	*3*	-	*7*	-
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	*1*	-
Iron	*14*	-	*7*	-	*39*	-	3	-	*63*	-

5.1.2. During the assessment phase, spot dates have been recorded by context for datable material (pottery, bottle glass, etc), and other broad details of the nature, range and condition of the various material categories have been noted. The finds are briefly discussed by material type below; their archaeological significance is assessed in **Section 8.3**, and a method statement outlining proposals for further analysis is presented in **Section 10.2**. Animal bone and shell are not considered here but are dealt with in the Environmental section **(Sections 6 and 10.3).**

5.2. Metalwork

5.2.1. The metalwork collected includes copper alloy, lead and iron objects. The iron objects mainly comprise nails from post-medieval contexts, with a few also from Romano-British and medieval contexts; other unidentified objects, from Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval contexts, are also likely to be of structural origin. The lead object is a rolled piece of waste. The copper alloy includes a small riveted fitting, possibly Romano-British, a small circular fragment, unidentified but possibly medieval, and one sheet fragment, probably post-medieval.

5.3. Worked and Burnt Flint

5.3.1. A small quantity of worked flint was recovered. This varies in condition from relatively fresh pieces to others showing a high degree of edge damage. A large proportion of the flint assemblage was found redeposited in Romano-British and later contexts. Raw materials represent local gravel sources, and a few pieces of Bullhead flint were noted. The assemblage is largely not chronologically distinctive, contains little evidence of retouch, and is likely to be mainly of Bronze Age date, but does include a few pieces which could be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, such as two multi-platform cores, one blade, and a micro-denticulate with edge gloss.

5.3.2. Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in greater quantities, mainly from Trenches 1-3. This material type is intrinsically undatable but is frequently found in association with prehistoric artefacts. Here the largest quantities derived from Trench 2, which also produced the highest concentration of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, although largely redeposited in later contexts.

5.4. Slag

5.4.1. Slag came from Late Iron Age/early Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval contexts, and includes possible iron smelting as well as iron smithing slag, but the small quantities recovered are insufficient to demonstrate iron working on the site in any period.

5.5. Glass

5.5.1. The glass comprises both vessel and window fragments. With one possible exception all is of post-medieval date. Fragments of green wine bottles of late 17th- or early 18th-century type were noted from several contexts in Trench 3 associated with the post-medieval vicarage; later bottle glass came from a few contexts in Trenches 1, 2 and 4. One fragment from ditch 3070 could be of earlier date - this is a small piece of thin vessel glass with an irregular texture, which could be of later medieval date.

5.6. Pottery

5.6.1. The pottery assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. In general the condition of the material is poor, sherds being small and heavily abraded (overall mean sherd weight 7.0 g). No sizeable groups of any date were found, and no feature produced more than 50 sherds of any one chronological period.

Prehistoric (4000BC-AD43)

5.6.2. Prehistoric pottery occurred in Trenches 1-3, concentrating in Trench 2. The date range of the prehistoric assemblage is later prehistoric, with chronological groups identified for the Middle/Late Bronze Age (4 sherds), Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (116 sherds) and Late Iron Age (73 sherds).

5.6.3. The first two groups consist primarily of coarse flint-tempered fabrics, with a smaller proportion of sandy fabrics amongst the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age group. Diagnostic material is extremely scarce, but the absence of decoration would imply that with the exception of some possible Deverel-Rimbury sherds within the Middle/Late Bronze Age group, this material falls within the plainware phase of Barrett's post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (1980).

5.6.4. Material characteristic of the decorated post-Deverel-Rimbury and the succeeding Middle Iron Age traditions is apparently absent, and there is a ceramic hiatus until the Late Iron Age, marked by the appearance of grog-tempered fabrics; these could continue into the early Romano-British period.

Romano-British (AD43-410)

5.6.5. The Romano-British assemblage consists almost entirely of coarsewares, which are dominated by greywares, in particular products of the Alice Holt industry. Oxidised sandy wares are present in smaller quantities, as are grog-tempered wares. There are few diagnostic sherds, but vessel forms recognised consist mainly of jars and bowls. Imports are restricted to a small quantity of amphorae (18 sherds), of which the only identifiable type is the Spanish Dressel 20, and an even smaller quantity of samian (7 sherds). British finewares are similarly scarce, and consist mainly of sherds of Oxfordshire colour coated wares (32 sherds).

5.6.6. Close dating of this small and poorly-preserved assemblage is difficult, but sufficient chronologically distinctive fabrics and forms are present to indicate a date range throughout the Romano-British period, with a possible emphasis on the later period (3rd - 4th century AD).

Medieval (11th - 15th century)

5.6.7. Medieval material comprises mainly coarsewares, with a smaller proportion of finer glazed wares. The wares mainly fall into four broad groups, whose fabrics may be equated with the Museum of London fabric series: first, early medieval shelly, shelly/sandy and flint-tempered coarsewares (EMSH, EMSS, EMFL); second, early medieval sandy coarsewares (mainly EMS); third, pale-firing sandy coarsewares characteristic of the Early Surrey wares (ESUR); and fourth, finer white-firing wares, often glazed, typical of the later Surrey industries (KING, CBW, ?CHEA). A small quantity of other sandy glazed wares, including London type ware (LOND) was also observed, as well as one sherd of possible Andenne ware (ANDE). The Early Surrey wares may include examples of the recently identified variant ESIR, containing a higher proportion of iron oxide, which was recorded at the adjacent site of Manor Farm Buildings (Museum of London 1996; site code MAF95). The first group constitutes the earliest material from the site, found in London from the early 11th century into the 12th century; EMS and the Early Surrey wares appear in the capital later in the 11th century (Vince 1985). The later Surrey industries are represented by Kingston ware from the late 12th century, augmented by Coarse Border ware from the mid-13th century. There is little material which can be definitively dated later than the early 14th century, although a few contexts contained possible Cheam wares or Tudor Green.

Post-medieval (16th - 20th century)

5.6.8. Post-medieval pottery is relatively scarce, and consists mainly of coarse earthenwares, including Border wares (BORD) and coarse redwares, probably from several sources (eg. PMCR, PMFR, PMR). Also present are later industrial wares.

5.7. Clay tobacco pipes

5.7.1. A small quantity of clay pipe fragments was recovered. This consists entirely of plain stem fragments which are not closely datable within the post-medieval period.

5.8. Ceramic Building Material

5.8.1. This category includes both bricks and tiles. Ceramic building material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date was recovered, the majority from Trench 3. Romano-British material comprises two identifiable *tegulae* and a small number of undiagnostic fragments attributed to this period on the basis of fabric similarity.

5.8.2. The majority of the assemblage, however, comprises roof tile fragments of medieval date, some with surviving pegholes. No complete examples were recovered. A brief macroscopic inspection has shown that several different fabric types are represented. A small quantity of brick fragments of medieval date are also present; none have measurable dimensions.

5.8.3. Post-medieval bricks and roof tiles are present in smaller quantities. Brick samples, each comprising one brick, complete if possible, were retained from six structural elements within the post-medieval vicarage building. All those retained are handmade, unfrogged bricks. Surviving complete dimensions of the bricks have been recorded where possible: lengths range from 230 to 240 mm, widths from 102 to 110 mm and thicknesses from 46 to 68 mm. No complete roof tiles were recovered. The fragments retained derive largely from peg tiles; in addition, two fragments of pantiles were noted.

5.9. Stone

5.9.1. Stone building material in the form of roofing slate was recovered from four post-medieval contexts. Fragments of micaceous sandstone from six medieval or post-medieval contexts could also represent tile fragments. Other stone comprises objects in the form of lava quern fragments from two medieval contexts in Trench 2 and one whetstone, probably post-medieval.

5.10. Fired Clay

5.10.1. Fired clay fragments were recovered in small quantities from a number of contexts across the site, concentrating in Trenches 1 and 2. These are mainly small, abraded and featureless fragments of uncertain date and origin, although it may be noted that the largest quantities were recovered from Trench 2, which also contained the highest concentration of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, although largely redeposited in later contexts. Fragments of at least one, possibly three loomweights were identified. The most complete example is of triangular form, a common Iron Age type. Wattle impressions observed on a few other fragments indicate a structural origin for at least some of the fired clay.

6. THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1. Animal Bone

Introduction

6.1.1. The excavated bone assemblage was rapidly scanned and the faunal elements from each context crudely recorded by species (archive sheets), and summarised by species (archive table). The entire animal bone assemblage is summarised by phase and species in **Table 2.**

Table 2: Summary of animal bone

context	*Cow*	*Horse*	*sheep/ goat*	*pig*	*dog*	*l. mam*	*s. mam*	*unid mam*	*fowl*	*total*
Prehistoric (9 contexts)										
Total	*1*		*2*	*7*		*26*	*10*	*16*		*62*
Romano-British (37 contexts)										
Total	*14*	*3*	*17*	*4*	*0*	*83*	*21*	*295*	*0*	*437*
Medieval (75 contexts)										
Total	*10*	*4*	*24*	*11*	*1*	*287*	*115*	*285*	*1*	*738*
Post-medieval (9 contexts)										
Total	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*9*	*4*	*0*	*18*
Undated/undatable (17 contexts)										
Total	*1*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*24*	*18*	*6*	*0*	*51*
Grand Total	26	7	47	22	1	423	173	606	1	1306

6.1.2. A total of 1306 bone fragments from 147 contexts which cover prehistoric to post-medieval contexts was scanned. The assemblage was moderately preserved, but bone fragmentation was very high. Very few bones are measurable; the majority of the fragmentation occurred in antiquity, but many modern breaks are present as a result of the difficult excavation conditions. High fragmentation is reflected in the relatively high proportion of unidentified (but not unidentifiable) fragments recorded in the assessment. Overall, the assemblage contains few teeth, mandible and feet fragments; the majority is composed of long bones elements and surprisingly few rib bones are present. Little evidence of any butchery or gnawing marks on the bone was noticed in the assessment, but this may be, in part, due to the high degree of fragmentation.

6.1.3. Throughout the assemblage cattle and sheep/goat predominate; some pig is present, along with a few possible horse bones. Very few other species were recognised except possible dog and fowl in single occurrences.

Prehistoric (4000BC-AD43)

6.1.4. Only a small assemblage of 62 fragments from nine contexts can be ascribed to the prehistoric period. Large mammal fragments predominate but, significantly, pig is at its highest percentage.

Romano-British(AD43-410)

6.1.5. A moderate assemblage of nearly 450 fragments produced evidence of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and possible horse.

Medieval(11th - 15th century)

6.1.6. The largest and most diverse assemblage came from the medieval phases. These produced nearly 750 fragments from 75 contexts, and included the typical common domesticates with sheep/goat being most numerous, then pig and cattle. Horse was also possibly present in low numbers. This was the only phase from which other species were also identified.

Post-medieval(16th - 20th century)

6.1.7. A very small assemblage of only 18 fragments was recovered.

6.2. Charred plant remains

Introduction

6.2.1. A series of 236 bulk samples normally of 30 litres wastaken from a range of feature types of all dates for the recovery and assessment of the preservation and potential significance of the charred plants and charcoal remains.

6.2.2. A total of 132 (56%) of the samples has been processed by standard flotation methods (**Table 3**); the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

6.2.3. The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified, in order to present data to assess the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and determine the potential of the charred plant and charcoal remains for detailed analysis. This standard data was entered into the project database.

Table 3: Summary of samples processed for charred plant remains

	MBA/ LBA		LBA/EIA		LIA/ERB		Romano-British C1-C3		Romano-British C3-C4		Med C11-C12		Med C12-C13		Med C13-C14		Post-Med		Undated	
	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed	number	processed
Ditch	0	0	2	2	0	0	17	14	2	1	19	19	15	7	13	8	2	0	1	1
Ditch terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gully	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Linear	0	0	2	2	1	1	6	5	0	0	1	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pit	0	0	4	3	1	1	17	8	9	3	5	3	15	12	1	1	1	1	5	2
Post-hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
Slot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Layer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scoop	0	0	0	0	5	3	5	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Treebowl	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	4	2
Total	**1**	**0**	**13**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**64**	**34**	**13**	**6**	**34**	**28**	**20**	**10**	**16**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**33**	**13**
Arch.	0	0	10	8	2	2	48	31	12	5	28	25	15	9	15	9	5	2	23	10
Non-Arch.	1	0	3	0	6	3	16	3	1	1	6	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	10	3

236 samples 133 processed (56.4%)
158 arch. samples (ie excluding tree holes and horticultural features) 101 processed (63.9%)

Results

6.2.4. The majority of samples (*c.*75%) produced smaller than average flots (average flot size for 30 litres would be expected to be about 180 ml) with between 15% and 95% rooty material and sparse to high numbers of uncharred weed seeds which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement. Low numbers of molluscs and small mammal bones were observed in a few of the flots.

Middle/Late Bronze Age(1500BC-1100BC)

6.2.5. The one sample of this date was from a tree bowl and has not been processed.

Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age (1100BC-100BC)

6.2.6. Eight of the thirteen (62%) samples have been processed. The samples from ditches/ gullies/ linears were generally very rich, with high numbers of charred grain fragments and some charred chaff and charred weed seeds. Samples from pits produced similarly rich flots.

Late Iron Age(100BC-AD43)

6.2.7. Five of the eight samples have been processed. Charred grain fragments were generally recorded in high numbers, with occasional low numbers of charred chaff fragments and charred weed seeds.

Early Romano-British (AD43-AD200)

6.2.8. Thirty-four of the sixty-four (53%) samples have been processed. The flots from the ditch/gully/linear samples generally contained high numbers of charred grain fragments, with occasional low numbers of charred chaff fragments and charred weed seeds. A single fruit stone was observed. Low numbers of charred grain fragments were recorded from the pit samples with the exception of a couple of samples where very large numbers of charred grain fragments were retrieved. A few charred chaff fragments and a few charred weed seeds were also observed.

Later Romano-British (AD200-AD410)

6.2.9. Six of the thirteen (46%) samples have been processed. The ditch samples produced sparse quantities of charred grain and charred weed seed fragments. The pit samples were generally richer with high numbers of charred grain fragments and low quantities of charred chaff and charred weed seeds.

Medieval (11th-12th century)

6.2.10. Twenty-eight of the thirty-four (82%) samples have been processed. The ditch/ gully/ linear samples generally produced very high numbers of charred grain fragments, a few charred chaff fragments and a few charred weed seeds. The pit and scoop samples contained similar remains.

Medieval (12th-13th century)

6.2.11. Ten of the twenty (50%) samples have been processed. Very high numbers of charred grain fragments were generally recorded, with low numbers of charred chaff fragments and charred weed seeds.

Medieval (13th-14h century)

6.2.12. Nine of the sixteen (56%) samples have been processed. Generally, the ditch/ gully/ linear samples produced very high numbers of charred grain fragments, with a few charred chaff fragments and a few charred weed seeds occasionally. A large number of charred peas/beans were observed in a single sample. The pit sample contained a few charred grain and chaff fragments.

Post-Medieval

6.2.13. Three of the six (50%) samples have been processed. The samples contain large amounts of charred grain fragments and a few charred weed seeds.

Natural features

6.2.14. Thirteen of the thirty-three (39%) samples have been processed. The samples generally produced high numbers of charred grain fragments and a few charred weed seeds.

6.3. Charcoal

6.3.1. Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and has been recorded. Charcoal pieces of greater than 5.6mm were generally present in low numbers. High numbers were retrieved from some samples in every phase. The charcoal pieces were mainly large wood fragments.

7. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

7.1. An assessment of the available evidence was undertaken to determine the relevance and potential contribution of historical maps and documents to the research objectives, in the light of the fieldwork results.

7.2. The assessment (Phillpotts 1997) concluded... 'As the Manor of Malden belonged to Merton College for most of its existence, the quality and survival of the medieval and post-medieval documentary sources are good. Long series of court rolls and accounts are to be found in the College Muniments. The immediate are of the site should be well represented in these documents, as it must always have been part of the demense or the glebe lands.'

8. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1. Introduction

8.1.1. The potential of the archaeological deposits, finds evidence, environmental evidence and documentary sources are considered first, followed by a consideration of the potential of the data to fulfil the original research aims.

8.2. Archaeological Deposits

8.2.1. The excavation has revealed a sequence of features associated with occupation in the Late Iron Age, Romano-British, early medieval and post-medieval periods, with small quantities of Mesolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Saxon finds present.

8.2.2. The identification of the late Iron Age features, a possible enclosure ditch of early Romano-British date and the other Romano-British features will provide useful information on the nature and extent of the earliest occupation in this area of Old Malden. This can be related to the two important Iron Age to Romano-British settlements investigated, respectively, to the north-east by Carpenter in the 1940s - 1950s and by DoGLA in 1991 at Percy Gardens to the north-west. The results from the MoLAS excavations in 1996 at Manor Farm Buildings can also be taken into account..

8.2.3. The early medieval ditches and pits and the structural remains associated with the post-medieval vicarage(s) will enable the sequence of medieval and post-medieval activity to be elucidated. The earliest medieval features (11th - 12th century) probably represent a property boundary associated with buildings fronting on to Church Road to the north, and may have defined a trackway at the rear of these properties. (This boundary would appear to correspond with the southern extent of the property shown as 'Lady Hay' on the 1627 Map of Malden parish and later maps). Subsequent activity in the 12th - 13th century probably reflects the laying out of plots within a single property to the rear of these properties and may have been associated with the establishment of an early vicarage (known to have existed in 1279).

8.2.4. Features and finds of mid-14th- to mid-16th- century date were virtually absent, but the post-medieval vicarage remains from the mid-17th century survived and can be related to the documentary evidence.

8.2.5. The potential importance of the excavation results is increased by this being a rare opportunity to carry out an archaeological investigation (under controlled conditions) of a relatively large area of intact Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval deposits in Old Malden and fully publish the results. These will elucidate the place of this site in the medieval settlement studies of the region, and will assist in the future management of the archaeological resource in the Malden area.

8.3. The Finds Evidence

8.3.1. The material assemblage is relatively restricted in terms of the range of material types represented, and noticeably poor in condition, both factors which limit its potential contribution to an understanding of the site.

8.3.2. Chronological information is provided almost exclusively by the pottery, although it should be noted that there is a high degree of residuality, particularly amongst the prehistoric and Romano-British assemblages. The pottery assemblage, however, is of interest in a wider sense. Later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery has been recovered from previous work on the site and from adjacent areas, and is supplemented by the Carpenter collection; together these groups form a useful corpus which serve to establish the local context for the St John's material. This may be viewed against the background of the prehistoric ceramic traditions of the lower Thames Valley and, in a wider context, the well-established regional pattern of Romano-British pottery production.

8.3.3. For the medieval period, the site occupies a useful position on the periphery of the known distributions of many of the wares identified in London. Preliminary work on the pottery from previous work on the site and from adjacent sites has concentrated on the correlation of fabrics with the Museum of London type series, but even this small-scale work has indicated the presence of new variants of established wares (Museum of London 1996; site code MAF95), and it is apparent that comparative work should also include assemblages from elsewhere in Surrey. This will help to elucidate patterns of early medieval pottery production and distribution which are as yet imperfectly understood.

8.3.4. Limited information on the nature of prehistoric activity on the site may be gained from the worked and burnt flint, and fired clay although, again, much of this material has been redeposited in later contexts. The range of artefact types is equally restricted for the Romano-British period, but does include evidence for long-distance trade in the form of imported pottery and querns. For the medieval period the ceramic building material can provide structural information; post-medieval building material and other artefacts can be related to the occupation of the vicarage.

8.4. The Environmental Evidence

8.4.1. Despite high fragmentation, the animal bone assemblage shows variations in the proportions of species present through time. The analysis of the basic species and element present will allow the nature of the local animal economy to be characterised. Most of the debris seems to be domestic food waste from consumption of good meat parts, but there is potential to examine this through time and possibly examine the status of the communities producing this waste. There is, however, only limited potential to define

animal size and examine changes through time, and butchery and gnawing marks may have been obscured by the fragmentation.

8.4.2. Overall, the charred plant assemblages are rich and diverse. Relatively high quantities of grain have been recorded, usually with both chaff and weed seeds, from a variety of features of all periods represented on the site. The exceptions are the earlier Romano-British pits which were generally sparse in charred plant remains (though two pits of this phase were rich), and the later Romano-British ditches.

8.4.3. A full suite of samples, some 50% of those collected, have been processed from various context and feature types across the site which demonstrate widespread good preservation of charred plant remains from all periods.

8.4.4. The charred plant assemblages have the potential to examine the functions of features, and more particularly the crops utilised in each period (certainly these seem to be more diverse in the medieval period when peas and beans are also present), and discern if they were processed locally or bought in from market as pre-processed material for storage and consumption. The weed seeds may provide some indication of time of harvest and soil conditions. Together, these have a high potential to inform on the agricultural economy of the site from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

8.5. The Documentary Evidence

8.5.1. As the manor of Malden belonged to Merton College for most of its existence, the quality and survival of the medieval and post-medieval documentary sources are good. Long series of court rolls and accounts are to be found in the College Muniments. The immediate area of the site should be well represented in these documents, as it must always have been part of the demesne or the glebe lands.

8.6. The Potential of the Evidence to fulfil the Original Research Aims

Is there any trace of Iron Age or Roman occupation?

8.6.1. Yes, almost entirely confined to the east half of the site. A small quantity of Mesolithic worked flints and small assemblages of Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered, almost all as residual finds in later features. However, two or three shallow features may be of Late Bronze Age date. Several Late Iron Age features were identified which indicate probable occupation in the vicinity. A relatively substantial early Romano-British ?enclosure ditch may be part of the same enclosure ditch excavated by Carpenter in the 1940s, to the north-east, although the latter seems generally to have been assumed to be Late Iron Age. If it is part of the same ditch, then the enclosure would have been somewhat smaller than that postulated by Carpenter (*c.* 1.5 ha as opposed to *c.* 3 ha). Early and late Romano-British features, other than several ditches,

were largely confined to within the postulated enclosure, and suggest ?domestic/farming settlement throughout this period with the focus of activity perhaps lying to the north-east of the site.

When was the early medieval settlement established?

8.6.2. This has not been ascertained. No Late Saxon material has certainly been identified, and the earliest medieval features date to the 11th - 12th century. However, the layout of features suggests a linear rather than a nucleated settlement and the site would not, therefore, lie within the area which might be expected to produce the earliest medieval or Late Saxon settlement remains. This may lie within the property shown as 'Lady Hay' on the 1794 and later maps which was probably the area of allotments where Carpenter found 'a group of 11th- to 12th-century Norman cooking-pots'.

What form did the layout of the settlement take?

8.6.3. The excavated evidence suggests the development of a linear rather than a nucleated medieval settlement, along Church Road. The church and manor house are likely to have lain at the west end, with settlement perhaps densest along the south side of the road (as is suggested by later, 17th century maps). The excavation revealed a pair of ditches perhaps delineating a trackway along the back of one or more of the earliest properties which lay to the north of the site alongside Church Road.

What was the place of this site in the settlement pattern of the parish or estate in which it lay?

8.6.4. An apparently regular series of 12th to 14th century plot boundaries revealed by the excavation may represent slightly later 'agricultural' divisions within a single large property which extended behind some of those on the street frontage. Maps of the 17th century and later indicate that this property may originally have extended to the street frontage further to the west (where the present school is located), and perhaps this is where the earliest buildings, including vicarages, were as no trace of these were found on the excavation. The suggested presence of a spring and associated 'watering hole' on the site may have been an important feature of the site, particularly during the early medieval period.

What was the basis of the economic life of the settlement as represented on the site?

8.6.5. Virtually no evidence for craft activities was recovered, with the exception of a small quantity of iron working slag. The poor survival of animal bone makes it difficult to be clear as to whether there was an emphasis on crop or animal husbandry. However, it is suggested that the plot boundaries may have been associated with crops, and the 'watering hole' may have supplied livestock as well as crops.

How did the economy of the settlement relate to the surrounding landscape?

8.6.6. This cannot at present be answered, and must await the integration of results from documentary research with those from the faunal and botanical studies. The potential is, however, high.

When was the settlement abandoned or moved to another site?

8.6.7. The excavation revealed virtually no evidence for occupation on the site from the mid-14th century until the late 17th century, although a map of Malden parish in 1624 (held by Merton College) does indicate the presence of a building - probably an earlier vicarage. It seems unlikely that the site was abandoned entirely, and the lack of evidence may indicate that buildings of this period lay outside the excavated area as well as perhaps reflecting a change in disposal patterns with more rubbish being disposed of away from the site.

8.6.8. The excavation can provide no information in this respect for the settlement as a whole, though there is no reason to assume that it was abandoned or moved to another site. The layout depicted on the 1627 map with 'strips and houses' along the south side of Church Road is considered likely to reflect a continuation of the medieval, linear settlement, though there may have been some shifts or variations in density within this at different times. Documentary work may clarify this and identify any fluctuations in the fortunes of the settlement which might reflect, for example, the Black Death or periods of poor harvests.

What was the reason for the abandonment of the site?

8.6.9. As outlined in 8.6.7 above, there is no reason to believe that the settlement as a whole was abandoned or moved, and documentary research may reveal information which may account in some way for the apparent absence of later medieval and early post-medieval features and finds from the site.

Do the current and 19th-century vicarages have predecessors on the site?

8.6.10. Yes. Remains of three phases of a vicarage dating from the late 17th century (probably 1675) have been found; this is supposed to have replaced an earlier vicarage destroyed by fire (probably that depicted on the Merton College map of 1624). However, no trace of this or any predecessor was found although documentary sources attest to the presence of a vicarage in Malden in 1279. Documentary work may clarify this and their location(s) further.

9. OBJECTIVES OF ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

9.1. Introduction

9.1.1. The objectives of the report preparation stage of the project are as follows:

- to produce an integrated and synthesised report on the excavation results and an interpretation for dissemination as an article in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*
- to ensure that the project archive is fully ordered and indexed and of a satisfactory standard to be deposited with the Kingston Museum.

9.1.2. Within the report, description and discussion will centre on:

- describing in as succinct and cost-effective a manner as possible the archaeological features and deposits recorded and the artefactual and palaeo-environmental materials
- correlating the stratigraphic, structural and ceramic data in order to address and interpret the overall development and chronological sequence of past activity on the site
- assessing the range of activities taking place on the site and assessing the site and its importance within the local archaeological landscape, and in particular to reflect upon the archaeological potential in relation to the original research objectives and any further objectives which may become apparent during analysis.

10. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

10.1. Archaeological Deposits

10.1.1. The preparation of preliminary phasing and contextual data for the site will be critical for all subsequent site, artefact and ecofact analyses. This will involve the preparation of a matrix and review of the site stratification, supported by ceramic spot-dating. This information will be used to produce preliminary phase plans. The information from the Thames Valley Archaeological Trust evaluation will be integrated into this framework.

10.1.2. This task has been partly completed in order to compile this assessment report. The preliminary site phasing will be ultimately reviewed and revised enabling an interpretative report text and illustrations to be prepared outlining the principal site developments by chronological phase.

10.1.3. The excavated features will be described by phase, and within each phase by major site element. The site description will be supported by detailed phase

plans. The site data will be preceded by an introduction to the archaeological project, including site and trench location plans.

10.2. The Finds Evidence

10.2.1. Throughout this section, reference is made to the relevant Wessex Archaeology Data Level to be employed in the proposed finds analysis, as set out in Data Levels Guidelines (Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 2, 1994). A summary of the *Data Levels Guidelines* is included in this report as **Appendix 1**; further details are available on request.

Metalwork

10.2.2. The metal objects have already been X-radiographed as part of the assessment stage. A small selection of objects will be selected for further conservation treatment, on the basis of provenance and/or intrinsic interest. Metal objects other than nails will be briefly described and discussed in terms of their functional significance to the site (Data Level 4). A small selection of objects will be illustrated.

Worked and Burnt Flint

10.2.3. Given the largely undiagnostic nature and redeposited provenance of much of the flint assemblage, little further work is proposed for this category, although the small number of more diagnostic Mesolithic or Neolithic pieces, in particular the micro-denticulate with edge gloss, warrant further comment in the light of previous discoveries on the site and its environs (Data Level 4).

10.2.4. No further analysis is proposed for the burnt flint; the text will incorporate a statement of quantities and provenance.

Slag

10.2.5. No further analysis is proposed for this category of material; the text will incorporate a statement of the quantities and provenance.

Glass

10.2.6. No further analysis is proposed for this category of material; the text will incorporate a statement of the quantities, date range and provenance of the glass.

Pottery

10.2.7. The pottery will be subjected to full fabric and form analysis, within the framework of the local type series (Museum of London). An external specialist will advise in this capacity. Details of manufacture, surface treatment and evidence for use will also be recorded; all recording will follow standard Wessex Archaeology guidelines (Morris 1992), and medieval vessel forms will be classified using the recommended nomenclature (MPRG 1997). The pottery will be described and discussed within its local and

regional context, with reference to other material from the site and from adjacent sites, in terms of its chronological, functional and economic significance for the site (Data Level 4). A selection of vessels will be illustrated.

Clay Pipes

10.2.8. No further work is recommended for this category of material.

Ceramic Building Material

10.2.9. The Romano-British ceramic building material will be briefly described and discussed in terms of diagnostic forms present, and the potential significance of these fragments to the site (Data Level 4).

10.2.10. The medieval ceramic building material will be divided into roof tiles and bricks. Each type will be subjected to fabric analysis within the framework of the local type series (Museum of London). An external specialist will advise in this capacity. Surviving dimensions will be recorded, as well as the presence of glaze, pegholes etc. The whole assemblage will be discussed by type in terms of its chronological and economic significance to the site, and its contribution to an understanding of the constructional history (Data Level 4).

10.2.11. Post-medieval ceramic building material will not be analysed further; the text will incorporate a statement of the quantities, date range and provenance of this material.

Stone

10.2.12. The querns will be briefly described and discussed in terms of potential source, and functional and economic significance to the site (Data Lavel 4).

Fired Clay

10.2.13. All potential objects will be briefly described and discussed in terms of their functional and economic significance to the site (Data Level 4). The remaining fired clay will not be analysed in detail, but the overall quantities, potential date range and spatial distribution on site will be briefly summarised (Data Level 3).

10.3. The Environmental Evidence

Animal bone

10.3.1. It is proposed that the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval assemblages are analysed, but the post-medieval and undated assemblages be only rapidly scanned.

Charred plant remains and charcoal

10.3.2. The sample suite processed is suitable for selection for analysis in its own right. It is proposed that up to 41 of these, along with up to 16 charcoal samples, all from key contexts, be analysed.

10.4. The Documentary Evidence

10.4.1. The emphasis of the research will be on the post-medieval period to complement the excavated evidence. However, documents of the medieval will be sampled and read selectively in order to provide the context for the site. For the post-medieval manuscripts the approach may also have to be selective because of the volume of material. There will be a concentration in the research on topographical matters in order to facilitate the best interaction with the archaeological information. Particular attention will therefore be paid to historical events likely to have had an impact in the ground, to land-use, and to the form and function of the buildings.

10.4.2. Much of the material used will consist of deeds, leases and rentals. The abuttments and measurements recorded in property transactions will be plotted onto scaled plans wherever possible. Post-medieval maps and documents can often elucidate earlier conditions; for example, property boundaries may have persisted over several centuries.

10.5. Discussion

10.5.1. The excavation report will be concluded with a discussion drawing on the results of the finds, environmental and documentary evidence and any additional research considered appropriate, particularly that relating to the earlier, unpublished work by Carpenter in the 1940s and 1950s, and more recently by MoLAS in the 1990s. The discussion will reflect the archaeological potential of the site as set out in Section 7 above and will consider the settlement history of the area as it is currently understood.

11. PROPOSED REPORT SYNOPSIS

11.1. Introduction

11.1.1. It is currently proposed to submit the final report for publication in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. The proposed format of the report is outlined below (**Table 4**). Precise details of word lengths and illustration titles have not been attempted as it is recognised that the processes of analysis outlined in this document may produce additional and unforeseen information that will necessitate some revision to the content and layout of the final report, including extra figures.

Table 4: Report Synopsis

Section heading	Page length (*c.* 800 words per page max.)	Figures/Plates	Tables
Summary	0.25		
Introduction			
Project background	0.25		
Archaeological background	1	1	
Excavation methodology	0.25	1	
Site description			
Introduction	0.25	1	
Phase 1 LBA - EIA	0.25		
Phase 2 LIA	0.25	1	
Phase 3 Early Romano-British (1-2C)	1	2/1	
Phase 4 Late Romano-British (3-4C)	1	2	
Phase 5 Early med. (11-12C)	0.5	2/1	
Phase 6 Early med. (12-13C)	2	2/1	
Phase 7 Late med. (13-14C)	0.5		
Phase 8 Post-med. (17-20C)	1.25	1/2	
Finds reports			
Pottery	5	2	3
Other finds	2	2	2
Environmental reports			
Animal bone	0.5		1
Charred plant remains/ charcoal	3		2
Documentary report	**?**	**?**	**?**
Discussion and synthesis	4	1	
Acknowledgements and archive	0.25		
Bibliography	1		
	24	**18/5**	**8**
Total report length *c.* 55 pages			

12. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

12.1. Project Team

12.1.1. Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Project Manager functions as the project team leader and takes ultimate responsibility for the project meeting its performance targets, whether these are budgetary, academic or timetabled. The Project Manager in part achieves these targets by delegating responsibility for aspects of the project to key staff who both manage others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. The work of all Project Managers is monitored by the Deputy Director. The key staff are the Project Officer, who ensures that the work meets the overall objectives, the Finds Manager who has particular responsibility for co-ordinating the artefact recording and ensuring these specific objectives are met and the Environmental Manager who has particular responsibility for the palaeo-environmental aspects of the project.

12.1.2. Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. The Project Manager will decide which team members should attend team meetings, as not all team members will be relevant to all meetings.

13. PROJECT TASKS

13.1. Introduction

13.1.1. In order to complete the project within the stated parameters, a series of project tasks have been identified. The following table lists the main tasks and states the personnel required to achieve each one. Proposed personnel and their qualifications are listed in section **11.2** and a programme indicating the proposed sequence of tasks required to complete the project is presented in section **11.3**.

Table 5: List of tasks to complete project

Key to Staff Grades;

DD	Deputy Director	EM	Environmental Manager
PM	Project Manager	FM	Finds Manager
PO	Project Officer	RM	Reports Manager
PS	Project Supervisor	ET	Environmental Technician
PI	Project Illustrator	ES	External Specialist

Task No	Task Name	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
1	**Begin project (milestone)**			
1.1	Project Management and liaison	J. Nowell	PM	10
1.2	Monitoring	Sue Davis	DD	1
2	**Pre-analysis tasks -Finds**			
2.1	Finds management and Liaison	LN Mepham	FM	1
2.2	Advise on pottery fabric series	L Blackmore	ES	1
2.3	Advise on CBM fabric series	I Betts / S Pringle	ES	1
2.4	Conservation of selected metal objects	Salisbury Cons centre		15hrs
3	**Pre-analysis tasks-Environmental**			
3.1	Charred plant material extraction	Sarah Wyles	ET	11
3.2	Charcoal extraction	Sarah Wyles	ET	3
4	**Pre-analysis tasks-Stratigraphic**			
4.1	Stratigraphical analysis	P. Andrews	PO	10
5	**Prepare Briefs**			
5.1	Prepare briefs for stratigraphic report	J.Nowell	FM	0.5
5.2	Prepare briefs for finds reports	LN Mepham	FM	1
5.3	Prepare briefs for environmental reports	MJ Allen	FM	1
5.4	Prepare brief for documentary report	J.Nowell	PM	1

Table 5 continued over/

Table 5: /continued

Task No	Task Name	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
6	**Finds Reports**			
6.1	Metalwork	E. Loader	FS	1
6.2	Pottery	LN Mepham	FM	15
6.3	Ceramic Building Material	LN Mepham	FM	5
6.4	Worked Flint	P. Harding	PO	0.5
6.5	Worked Stone	E. Loader	FS	0.75
6.6	Fired Clay	E. Loader	FS	0.75
6.7	Edit finds reports	JP Gardiner	FM	1
6.8	Revisions	LN Mepham	PS	0.5
7	**Environmental Reports**			
7.1	Animal Bone	S. Hamilton-Dyer	ES	5
7.2	Charred Plant Remains analysis/report	P.Hinton	ES	40
7.3	Charcoal	Rowena Gale	ES	7
7.4	Edit environmental reports	MJ Allen	EM	1
8	**Structural Report**			
8.1	Introduction	P. Andrews	PO	2
8.2	Excavation /Watching Brief Results	P. Andrews	PO	0.25
8.3	Introduction	P. Andrews	PO	0.25
8.4	Phase 1 LBA - EIA	P. Andrews	PO	0.25
8.5	Phase 2 LIA	P. Andrews	PO	0.25
8.6	Phase 3 Early Romano-British (1-2C)	P. Andrews	PO	1
8.7	Phase 4 Late Romano-British (3-4C)	P. Andrews	PO	1
8.8	Phase 5 Early med. (11-12C)	P. Andrews	PO	1
8.9	Phase 6 Early med. (12-13C)	P. Andrews	PO	1.5
8.10	Phase 7 Late med. (13-14C)	P. Andrews	PO	1
8.11	Phase 8 Post-med. (17-20C)	P. Andrews	PO	1.5
8.12	Edit structural report	J. Nowell	PM	1
8.13	Revisions	P. Andrews	PO	1
9	**Documentry Report**			
9.1	Research	C Philpotts	ES	10
9.2	Report	C Philpotts	ES	10
	Edit	P.Andrews	PO	1
10	**Illustrations**			
10.1	Structural illustrations	K Nichols	PI	7
10.2	Finds illustrations	K Nichols	PI	4
10.3	Documentary illustrations	K Nichols	PI	2
11	**Discussion**			
11.1	Prepare text	P. Andrews	PO	5
11.2	Editing	J. Nowell	PM	1
11.3	Revisions	P. Andrews	PO	2
12	**Editing**			
12.1	Academic editing and Copy editing	JP Gardiner	RM	3
12.2	Editing	S. Davies	DD	1
12.3	Final revisions	P. Andrews	PO	2
13	**Report Submission (milestone)**			
14	**Archive**			
14.1	Order archive	E. Loader	PS	1
14.2	Check and prepare archive for microfilming	LN Mepham	FM	0.25
14.3	Microfilm archive	Graphic Data	ES	-
14.4	Deposit archive	TBA	PS	0.5
15	**End Project (milestone)**			

Table 6: Task Assignments

Name	Project Days	Task Numbers
Sue Davies	2	1.2, 12.2
J Nowell	13.5	1.1, 5.1, 5.4, 8.12, 11.2
L Mepham	22.75	2.1, 5.2, 6.2-3, 6.8, 14.2
MJ Allen	2	5.3, 7.4
J Gardner	4	6.7, 12.1
P Andrews	31	4.1, 8.1-8.11, 8.13, 11.1, 11.3, 12.3
E Loader	3.5	6.1, 6.5, 6.6, 14.1
K Nichols	13	10.1-10.3
S Wyles	14	3.1, 3.2
Phil Harding	0.75	6.4
External Specialists		
Chris Phillpotts	20	9.1- 2
SCU	15 hrs	2.4
S Hamilton Dyer	5	7.1
P Hinton	40	7.2
R Gale	7	7.3
L Blackmore	1	2.2
I Betts	1	2.3

13.2. Personnel

13.2.1. The following Wessex Archaeology staff and nominated specialists are currently proposed to undertake the post-excavation analysis, report production and archive deposition.

Nominated Wessex Archaeology Personnel

Deputy Director	Sue Davies BA, MIFA, FSA
Project Manager	Jonathan Nowell BSc, MIFA
Finds and Archives Manager	Lorraine Mepham BA
Environmental Manager	Michael J Allen BSc, PhD, MIFA
Reports Manager	Julie Gardiner BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA
Project Officer	Phil Andrews BSc, MIFA
Project Supervisor	Emma Loader BA, MSc

Nominated External Specialist Personnel

Documentary research	Dr Christopher Phillpotts
Specialist pottery and CBM	Lyn Blackmore
Specialist animal bone	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer
Specialist plant remains	Pat Hinton
Specialist charcoal	Rowena Gale

14. PROGRAMME FOR POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

14.1. Timing

14.1.1. It is anticipated that the post excavation analysis and report preparation could be completed within a six month period. The actual publication date will depend on the existing commitments and programme for the recipient journal (Surrey Archaeological Collections).

15. ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

15.1. Museum

15.1.1. No agreement has yet been reached on the final destination of the project archive. The proposed repository is Kingston Museum. Should an alternative repository be proposed, it should be noted that, for ease of future reference, the archive resulting from this project should be deposited in the same place as the archive relating to the 1994 TVAS evaluation (site code OMV94). The Excavation archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, and will be curated there until a decision is reached on its destination.

15.2. Conservation

15.2.1. All metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment process. The metalwork is the only material type recovered which might be considered to warrant further conservation treatment, as part of the analysis process and/or as stabilisation in preparation for long-term storage. A selection of metal objects has been made on the basis of provenance and/or intrinsic interest, and these objects will be submitted for conservation treatment which will be carried out by the Salisbury Conservation Centre.

15.3. Storage

15.3.1. The artefacts and ecofacts are currently stored in 17 boxes, by material type, and are held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. All material has been packaged in perforated polythene bags, in acid-free cardboard or airtight plastic boxes as appropriate. The complete site archive, which will include paper records (11 lever Arch files), plans (17NoA1, 76NoA3, 203NoA4)photos (64 films), artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared to comply with the recommended recipient Museum's specifications, and in general following the guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995).

15.4. Security copy

15.4.1. In line with current best practice, a microfilm copy of the paper records will be prepared on the completion of the project. The master jackets and one diazo copy will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (RCHME), one diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology, and a third diazo copy will be deposited with the archive.

16. REFERENCES

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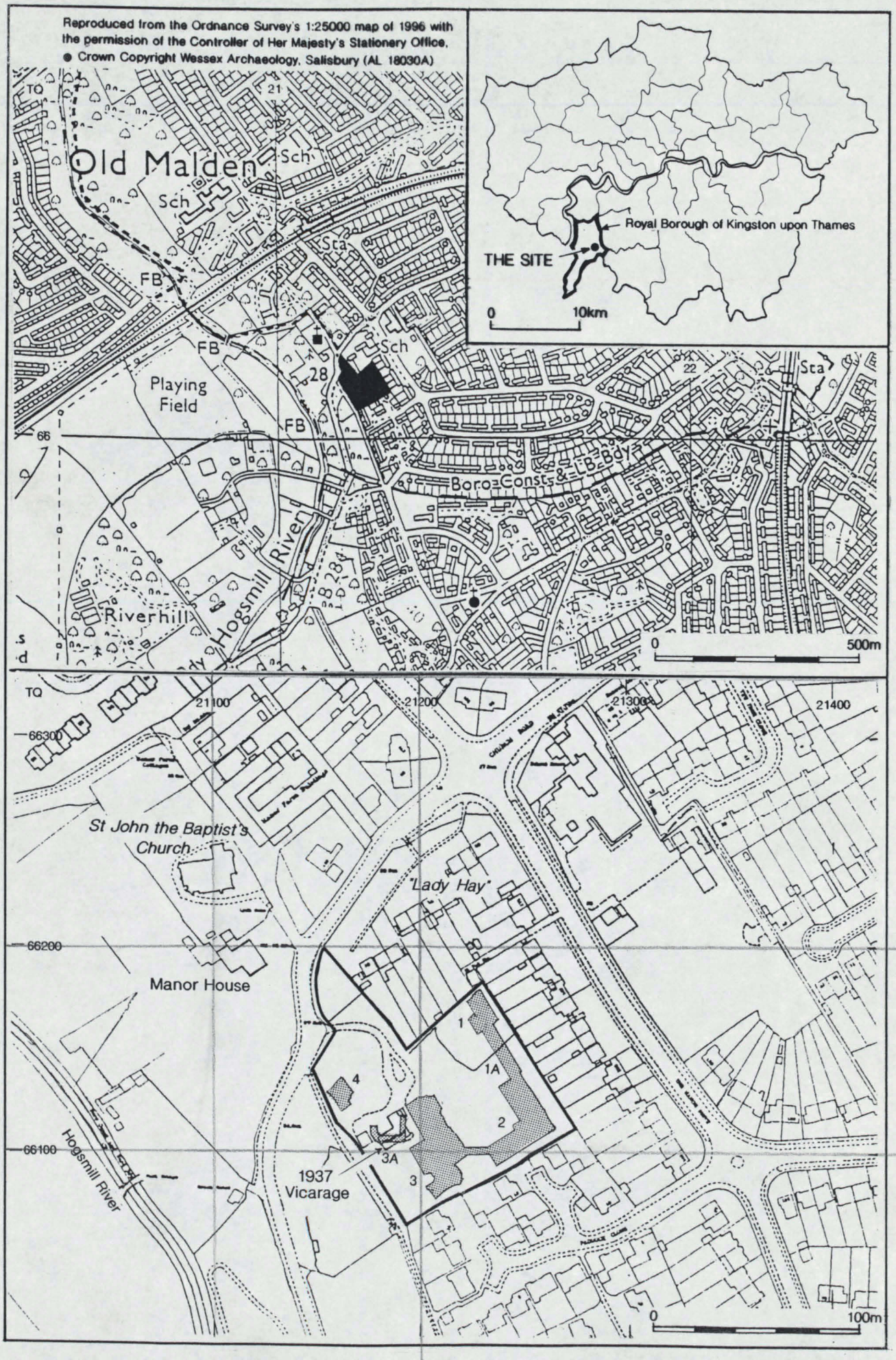
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Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
THE SITE
0
10km
Old Malden
Sch
Sta
FB
Playing Field
28
Boro Const & LB Bdy
Hogsmill River
B 284
Riverhill
66
TQ
21
22
0
500m
21100
21200
21300
21400
66300
66200
66100
St John the Baptist's Church
"Lady Hay"
Manor House
1
1A
2
3
3A
4
1937 Vicarage
Hogsmill River
0
100m

Figure 1

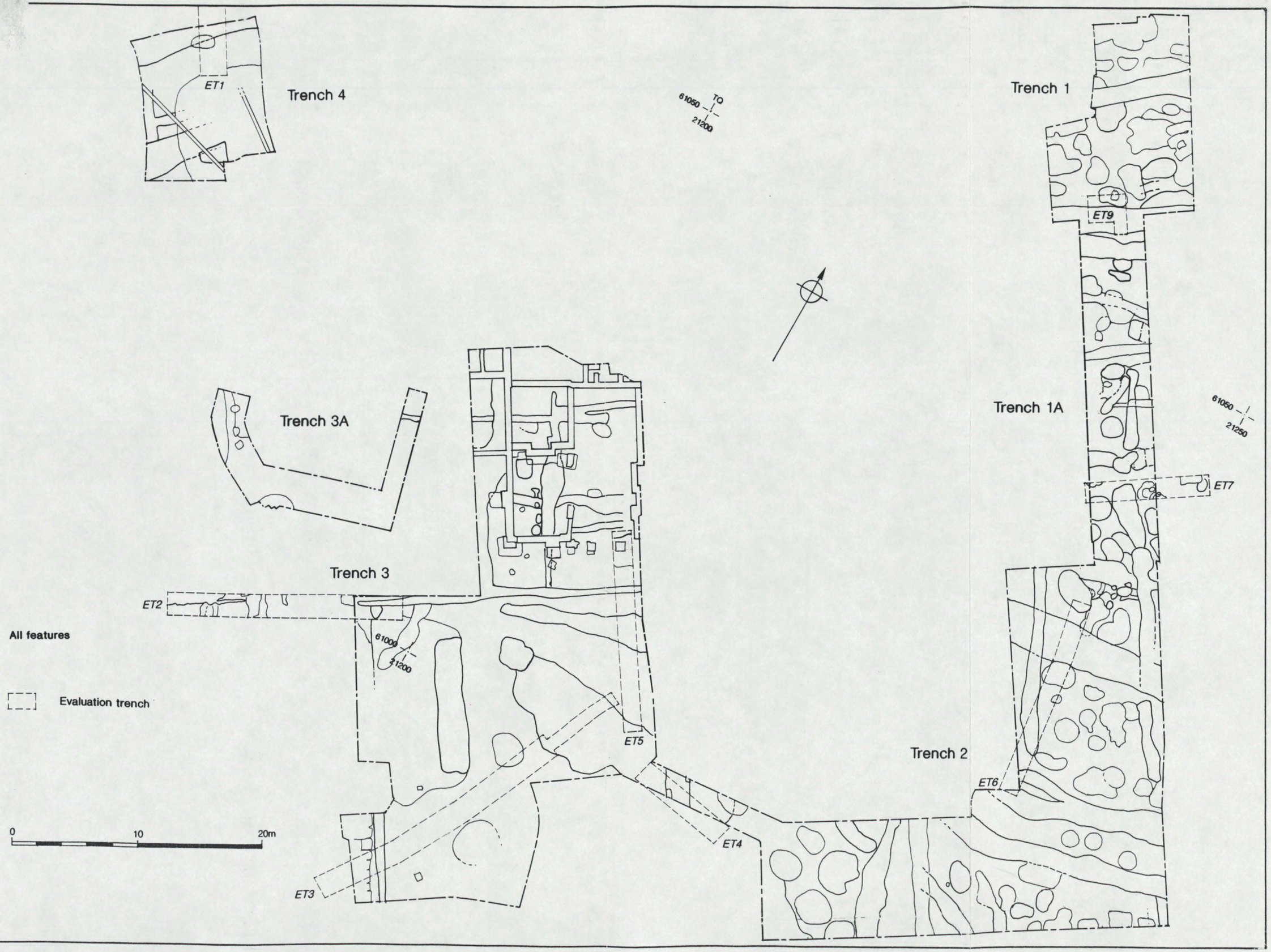

Trench 4
ET1
TQ
61050
21200
Trench 1
ET9
Trench 1A
61050
21250
ET7
Trench 3A
Trench 3
ET2
61000
21200
ET5
Trench 2
ET6
ET4
ET3
All features
Evaluation trench
0
10
20m

Figure 2

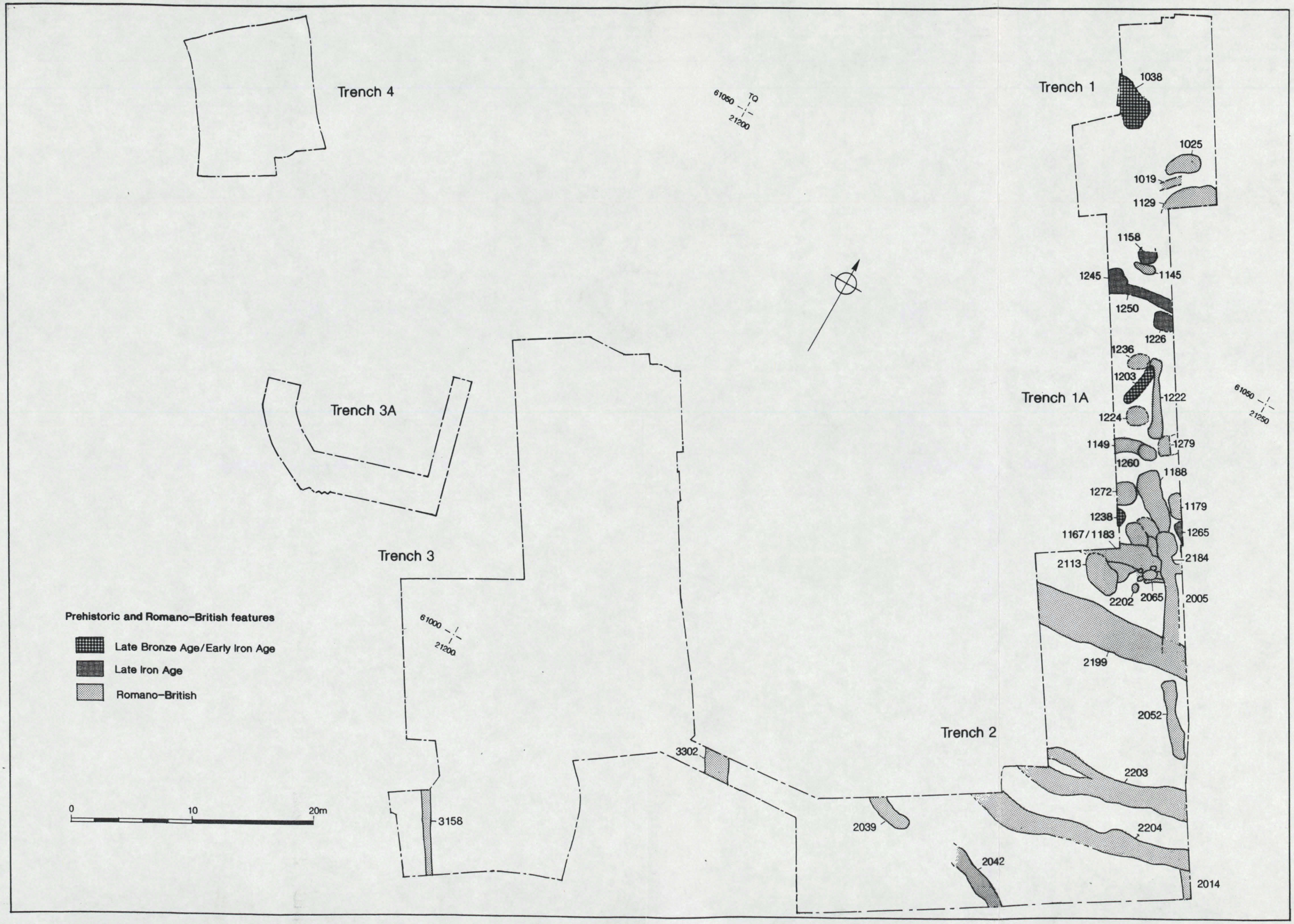

Trench 4
61050 TQ
21200
Trench 1
1038
1025
1019
1129
1158
1145
1245
1250
1226
1236
1203
1222
Trench 1A
61050
21250
1224
1149
1279
1260
1188
1272
1179
1238
1265
1167/1183
2184
2113
2202
2065
2005
2199
2052
Trench 2
2203
2204
2039
2042
2014
3302
Trench 3A
Trench 3
61000
21200
3158
Prehistoric and Romano-British features
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
Late Iron Age
Romano-British
0
10
20m

Figure 3

Trench 4

4007
4017
4014
4001
4009/4011

TQ
61050
21200

Trench 1

1087/1113
1049
1006
1156

Trench 3A

3324

Post-medieval vicarage

3250
3278
3289
3158
3233
3256
3259
3263
3282

Trench 3

3079
3320
Watering hole 3092
3319
61000
21200
3317
3321
3318

Trench 1A

61050
21250

2174

Trench 2

2126
2061

Medieval features

- 11th–12th century
- 12th–13th century
- 13th–14th century

Post-medieval features

- 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th century

0 10 20m

Figure 4

APPENDIX 1 Summary of Data Levels Guidelines

The creation of the *Data Levels Guidelines* formalises the kinds of processing and analysis which Wessex Archaeology has been conducting for the past fifteen years. It provides a structure for finds work. It is to be used as part of the finds assessment and report preparation procedures.

Data Level 1
Record presence; do not collect. This level can be used in field scanning only if experienced personnel are participating. It is a level of recording which could be used to enhance information about an area which has been well-documented archaeologically. Data Level 1 could comprise, for example, part of a rapid field scan to identify areas of potential for more detailed survey in an environmental assessment or evaluation. Information could be sketch-plotted and recorded on field or hectare sheets. In excavation or evaluation by excavation it is unlikely to be used except, for example, in the excavation of dumps of ceramic building materials from building demolition, or for Modern finds in topsoil. Such occurrences must be noted on context records.

Data Level 2
This is the basic finds records: for bulk finds, this is the *Context Finds Record*; for objects, this includes the mandatory fields of the *Object Record.* This level is the minimum requirement in order to provide quantified data about each material type by context or by collection unit. For excavated artefacts, preparation of the *Finds Index by Category*, which lists and quantifies each material type by context and summarises the information, is necessary. This can be done by entering all the *Context Finds* and *Object Records* onto a computer database, or can be calculated manually. Include all material recovered from samples selected for artefact analysis, and artefacts recovered from environmental samples if required.

Data Level 3
This is the assessment level. The artefactual evidence collected during fieldwalking, or any stage of evaluation and excavation, is scanned, and the potential and suggested methodology for further analysis assessed. The assessment stage can be implemented at two levels. The general dating and quantification information from Data Level 3 can be used to assist in the preparation of client reports, and provide information for SMR work. Spot-date for general chronological range of the material and scan to assess the nature and quality of the material, using the *Spot-Dating and Scanning* form, or those specifically targeted for particular materials such as the *Ceramic Building Material and Stone Scanning* form. The scan may include an assessment as to whether the material is representative of primary deposition or mainly redeposited material, activity areas, or evidence for a building. Give the reasons for date range, such as specific types of pottery or metalwork. At this stage, no further analysis is proposed.

Data Level 3 may also be used in the preparation of detailed research designs for post-excavation work, a process which is formalised as the 'assessment of potential for analysis' in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991). In addition to the scanning procedure outlined above, the assessment should also include

a statement of the archaeological potential of the material, and an outline of the proposed analysis. Determine whether a selection of the material type is necessary or if the full collection is to be analysed. Prepare a series of questions to be asked of the material type, and the analytical methods to be implemented. An indication of the range and quantity of material to be illustrated should also be given.

Data Level 4

This is the first analytical stage, and is the level of analysis employed for standard assemblages where no specialised research is to be undertaken (e.g., for pottery, this is basic fabric and form analysis; for ceramic building materials, recording of the general diagnostic pieces; for lithic material, the recording of metrical and technological data). For selected material types and certain deposits, this stage of work is enough to provide a great deal of information from a limited amount of work. This is the level of analysis traditionally achieved in most excavation reports.

Data Level 5

This is the second analytical stage, and includes the more detailed research which may be undertaken on selected material types if the nature of the assemblage (and the project budget) allows it. It is generally only undertaken on large assemblages, i.e., those where the return of information justifies a more labour-intensive approach than *Data Level 4*. It might include, for example, the detailed recording of an assemblage of decorated floor tiles, in order to investigate production groups; or an in-depth spatial analysis of pottery sherds individually recorded within an occupation deposit.

Data Level 6

This consists of *scientific and other detailed research*, as well as *regional analyses* with support sought from outside bodies such as the period societies, universities, English Heritage and the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, the British Museum, the Oxford Research Laboratory for the History of Art and Archaeology, the British Academy (Research Grants and Fund for Applied Science in Archaeology), and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

023167 - 78.

APPENDIX 2: GLSMR/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING		
Evaluation:	Excavation: YES	Watching Brief : YES
Other (please specify)		
2) LOCATION		
Borough:	**Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames**	
Site address:	Former St John's Vicarage, Church Road, Old Malden, Worcester Park, Kingston	
Site Name:	St John's Vicarage Site Code: OLM97	
Nat Grid Refs:	**centre** of site: TQ 2120 6615	
limits of site	a) TQ 21156620	b) TQ 21196607
	c) TQ 21236618	d) TQ 21276611
3) ORGANISATION		
Name of ~~archaeological unit~~/company/~~society~~ Wessex Archaeology Address: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB		
Site director/supervisor: Phil Andrews Project Manager: Jonathan Nowell		
Funded by: McAlpine Homes Southern Ltd., 3 Hampshire Corporate Park, Templars Way, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, SO53 3RY		
4) DURATION		
Date fieldwork started: February 1997	Date finished: April 1997	
Fieldwork previously notified?	YES / ~~NO~~	
Fieldwork will continue?	~~YES~~ / NO / ~~NOT KNOWN~~	
5) PERIODS REPRESENTED		
~~Palaeolithic~~	Roman	
Mesolithic	~~Saxon (pre-AD 1066)~~	
~~Neolithic~~	Medieval (AD 1066-1485)	
Bronze Age	Post-Medieval	
Iron Age	~~Unknown~~	

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES Use headings for each period (ROMAN; MEDIEVAL; etc.), and additional sheets if necessary.

Mesolithic
Represented by a small quantity of flint tools and flint waste found redeposited in later features

Bronze Age
A small quantity of Late Bronze Age - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a few amorphous features provide slight evidence for settlement during this period.

Iron Age
A slightly larger assemblage of pottery, a ditch or gully and several shallow pits possibly indicate more substantial settlement in the Late Iron Age than in the previous period.

Roman
Occupation beginning in the early Romano-British period is more certainly attested by a large ?enclosure ditch, various gullies and shallow ditches, pits and scoops, and limited structural evidence comprising a few post-holes and slots. The ?enclosure ditch was of early Romano-British date, but occupation appears to have continued into the 3rd-4th century AD and the majority of Romano-British features and finds may belong to this later period. The features were concentrated on the east side of the Site with virtually none recorded to the west, and the excavation seems to have fairly clearly defined the extent of Romano-British occupation in this direction.

Medieval
The earliest medieval activity has been assigned to the 11th-12th century. This was represented by two pairs of substantial ditches along the north edge of the site which possibly defined a trackway to the rear of a property(ies) fronting Church Road. If this interpretation is correct then it would suggest that the early medieval settlement took a linear rather than nucleated form. Subsequent medieval activity was confined almost entirely to the west side of the site with a series of shallow ditches and gullies dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries defining small plots; at least two phases of features were represented, but no contemporary buildings were identified. A vicarage is known from documentary sources to have existed in 1279, and it is possible that these plots were associated with this as yet unlocated building. The most substantial feature was a 'watering hole', fed by several gullies perhaps tapping a spring; this may have been used by animals rather than a source of domestic water. No medieval features later than the early 14th century were found and pottery of the 14th-16th century was almost entirely absent. Whether this reflects an abandonment of the site, a shift in settlement focus, a change in rubbish disposal patterns or a combination of all three factors is at present unclear.

Post-medieval

Substantial remains of the late 17th - early 20th century vicarage survived, with three major phases of building and additions identified, carried out at intervals of approximately 100 years. Various horticultural features were present which related to the associated pleasure gardens and orchard, though comparatively few finds of this period were recovered.

7) NATURAL (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: London Clay overlying Woolwich and Reading Beds

Height above Ordnance Datum: c.28m

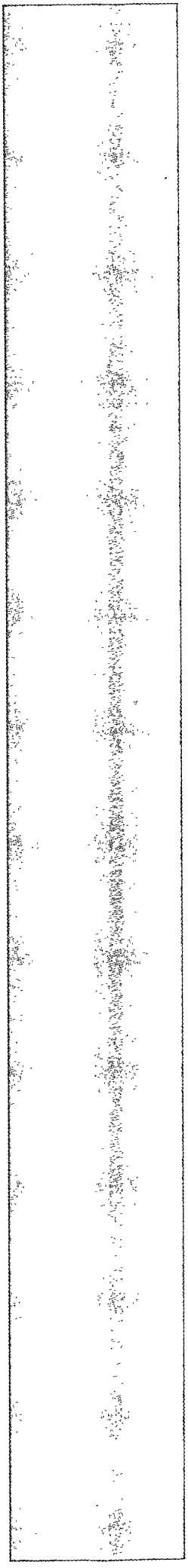
8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES		
a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:		
NOtes: Yes	PLans: Yes	PHotos: Yes
NGatives: Yes	SLides: Yes	COrrespondence: Yes
MScripts (unpub. reports, etc.): Yes		
b) **All/~~some~~ records ~~have been~~/will be deposited in the following museum, other body etc.:**To be advised		
c) Approximate year of transfer: 1998		
d) Location of any copies:		
e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?		~~YES~~ / NO
If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming		~~YES~~ / NO

9) LOCATION OF FINDS	
a) In your possession (delete as appropriate):	ALL/~~SOME/NONE~~
b) All/~~some~~ finds ~~have been~~/will be deposited with the following museum/other body:TBA	
c) Approximate year of transfer: 1998	

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

Wessex Archaeology 1997 'Former St John's Vicarage, Old Malden Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication' Report ref 42435a

SIGNED:	**DATED:** 10/11/97
NAME (Block capitals): Phil Andrews	



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