

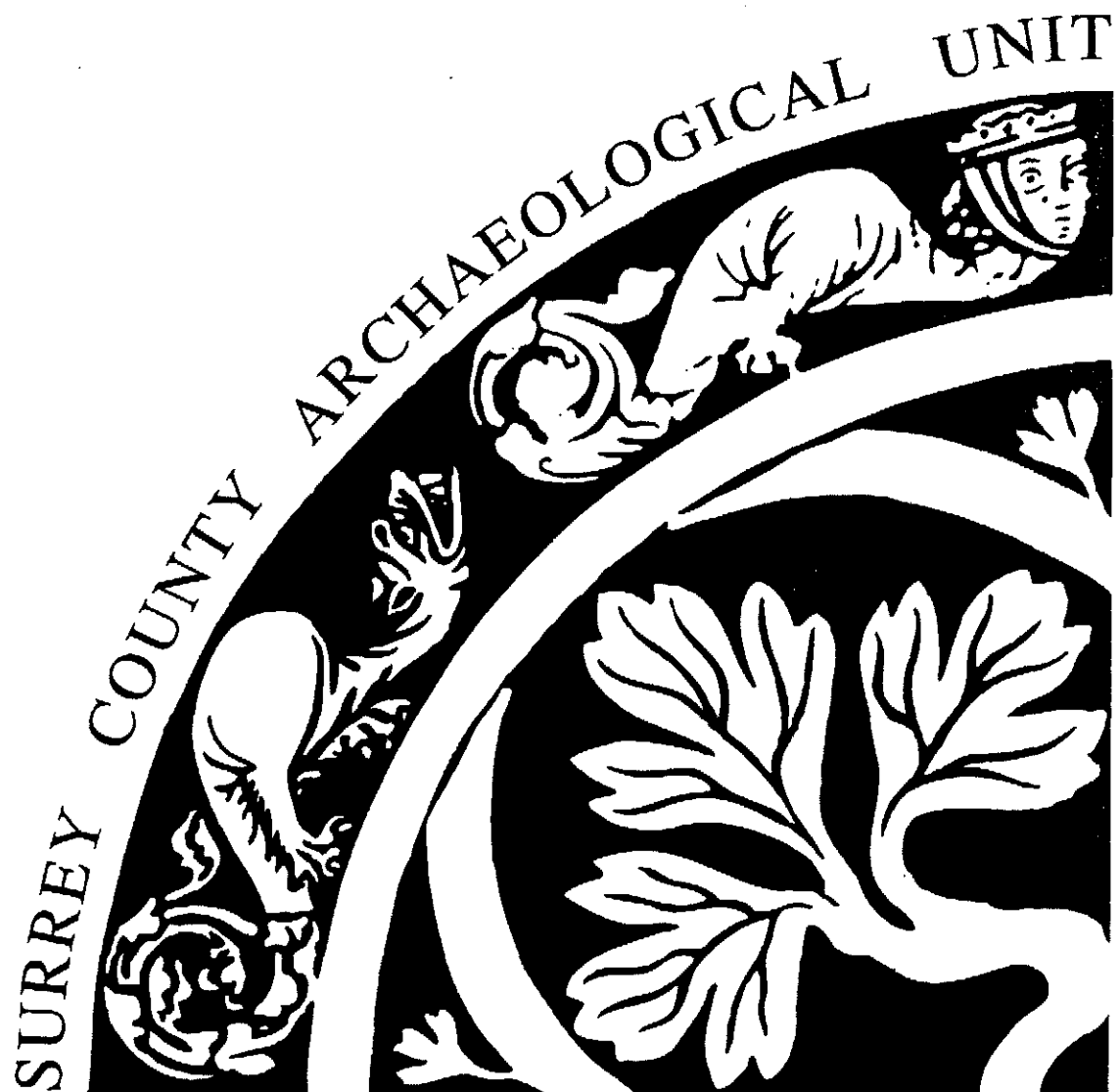
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL,
LARCH AVENUE, GUILDFORD, SURREY**

**SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD
SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CHRIST'S COLLEGE
SCHOOL, LARCH AVENUE, GUILDFORD, SURREY**

Summary

A trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of the proposed new school buildings at Christ's College School, Guildford, Surrey, in order to satisfy an archaeological condition placed on the planning permission for the site. Thirty one trenches were machine excavated, of which twelve revealed a variety of archaeological features and deposits dating to the post medieval, Roman and prehistoric periods. Consequently the formulation of a mitigation strategy involving further archaeological fieldwork or preservation in-situ is recommended in relation to this phase of the development scheme.

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Client	Davis Langdon



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1. Introduction

1.1 From the 18th to the 29th of January 2007, an archaeological field evaluation was carried out by staff of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit on the site of the proposed new school buildings at Christ's College School, Larch Avenue, Guildford, Surrey (fig 1). The work was commissioned by consultants Davis Langdon and undertaken on behalf of their client, Christ's College School, who have been granted planning permission for the development, subject to an archaeological condition.

1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an evaluation was prepared by SCAU (Shaikhley 2006), following a preliminary archaeological assessment of the area to be developed (Shaikhley 2003). This concluded that the archaeological potential of the general area was low, however the lack of any previous archaeological investigation, the location of the site on river gravel deposits and the overall size of the area to be developed, gave it additional potential. Consequently the aim of the evaluation was to examine the north playing field area for unknown archaeological remains prior to any construction, groundworks, or landscaping on the site.

2. Methodology

2.1 The evaluation was carried out using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket to excavate a total of 31 trenches (originally intended to be 32 trenches), 25m in length, within the area of the north playing field (fig 2). The trenches were spaced to provide a balanced sample and in general were excavated in the positions agreed prior to commencement. It was necessary however, to make adjustments to the locations of some trenches to reflect practical issues encountered on site, in particular an additional stretch of buried gas pipeline at the southern end of the site. The decision was also taken not to excavate trench 5 due to truncation by made ground and problems with contamination in the area of the games court, identified during the machining of trench 4 (See 3.3).

2.2 The machining process was carefully watched for the occurrence of any features or artefacts of archaeological interest, which might relate to ancient activity in the immediate vicinity. Both the subsoil and natural surface below it were examined for evidence of features cutting them and hand excavation and recording carried out where necessary.

3. Results

3.1 General observations of the evaluation area showed higher ground to the west side of the site, sloping down towards the central area, with fairly level ground across the rest of the site. As a result of this topography, the flatter areas at the north, east and centre of the site were all subject to waterlogging and many of the trenches quickly filled with water and became unstable during excavation, making recording of several features difficult. Adverse weather conditions were also encountered including heavy rain and snow, which added to the high water levels on the site.

3.2 The majority of the trenches revealed a very similar general stratigraphy, consisting of two key layers (101 and 102 listed below), however half of the trenches (1-4, 6-11, 15, 17 and 22-25), also contained an additional layer (103/110)

sandwiched between 102 and 104. The exact origin of this deposit is not known, it could be alluvial, but may simply be the result of weathering and vertical water movement, creating a localised accumulation of clay particles in the lower part of the soil profile.

101 Loose textured dark brown, humic sandy topsoil, 15-30cm in depth, with occasional flint/gravel inclusions. A fairly uniform layer, with few finds and very little modern material (e.g. brick, tile or pottery), probably due to landscaping and re-turfing, to create the present playing field.

102 Subsoil layer generally reflecting the variations in natural below it, i.e. a mid brown, dry sandy texture to the south, becoming a darker grey with increased iron panning/flecking and waterlogging over the clayey deposits to the north.

103/110 A 'second subsoil' occurring in patches across the whole site and represented in half of the trenches. Recorded as 103 in the southern part of the site, where it showed as a 25-30cm deep pale grey-buff, silty sand. Recorded as 110 over the main area, where it was often a shallower (10-30cm), grey silty-sandy clay deposit, with numerous flint inclusions. Archaeological features generally occurred below 110, and 103/110 are likely to be the same deposit, but as with 102 reflect changes in the natural below.

104 Variable deposit, showing as a mottled orange-buff sand with gravel to the south, changing to an orange-grey, clayey sand with gravel and solid iron panning towards the north of the site. Clearly an undisturbed natural deposit, it is shown on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 285 which covers this area, as part of both the Lower River Terrace Gravels and London Clay.

3.3 Made ground (105) was encountered in five of the trenches, although in trenches 6, 18 and 27 the underlying soil horizons remained fairly intact and features of archaeological interest were still preserved. In trench 29 however, the natural soil horizons had been completely removed and a 50cm thick layer of made ground, consisting of two distinct elements, sat directly over the natural. Severe truncation had also occurred in trench 4, as a result of construction of the games court, with only a 10cm thickness of layer 103 surviving, under 30-40cm of made ground. Burnt flint and a waste flake were salvaged from 103 and may relate to material found in trench 2 (see 3.4 below), but the whole trench had suffered heavy leaching and contamination from the tarmac surface above, making it unsuitable for further work.

3.4 Of the thirty one trenches excavated, six trenches contained finds of pottery or prehistoric flint, but no features, and a further thirteen trenches were completely devoid of either finds or features. A total of twelve trenches contained features or deposits of archaeological interest (See figs 2 and 3), and these are described individually below:

Trench 2 During machining a dense concentration of Late Bronze Age pottery, struck flint and burnt flint (106), was identified within the centre of

the trench (See tables 1-3), but despite careful machining in spits and an extension of the trench northwards (See fig 3), it was not possible to identify any features other than a shallow channel (127) devoid of finds, which may be a variation in the natural. The lack of obvious features and the fact that the artefacts occurred both in layer 102 and layer 103, suggests the material originated from a surface scatter. The apparent lack of abrasion on the flint (See 4.2), rules out the likelihood of re-deposition of the material, as might occur in an alluvial deposit, and the finds were therefore deemed to be in-situ. A modern ditch cut through 106 and 103, but did not seem to have caused too much disturbance or contamination of the deposits.

Trench 6 This trench was located on the highest ground on the west side of the site, and consequently was much drier than trenches located at the bottom of the slope. A 75cm wide ditch (125) was identified running on a west-east alignment, 3.5m from the north end of the trench. This feature then appeared to merge with a large pit or perhaps a waterhole (126), c3.5m wide and 1m deep. It was not possible to establish which of the features was earliest as there was no clear differentiation in the fill, so they may be contemporary. Although the lower fills of 126 produced a reasonable quantity of both burnt and struck flint (See tables 1-3), the feature is dated to the late 2nd/3rd century by 22 sherds of Roman pottery (including a jar and mortarium type bowl) and three large pieces of Roman tegula/floor and combed box flue tile (See tables 4 and 5) - two scraps of modern coal/brick on the surface of the feature are intrusive.

Trench 10 A number of features were identified towards the north west end of the trench, including a ditch (115), cut by a pit (116) and a cluster of possible small pits (117-9). Unfortunately none of the features provided diagnostic finds and all remain undated. The cluster of small pits could simply be the result of tree rooting, continual waterlogging made it difficult to reach a conclusion, but 115 and 116 are genuine features. Both had grey, silty-clay fills and possibly could relate to the prehistoric features in this area of the site.

Trench 11 A clearly defined 1m wide, v-shaped ditch (114), was located running on a north west-south east alignment across the trench. Hand excavation revealed an orange-flecked pale blue grey, silty clay fill and produced a total of fourteen flints, including a core, a blade and five tools from the upper fill (See tables 1 and 2), suggesting a prehistoric date for the feature.

Trench 13 This trench was located adjacent to the entrance to the site. Although no clearly defined features were present, a shallow spread of burning (122) was identified towards the western end of the trench within the subsoil (102) and explored with a narrow slot. Although three flint tools were collected from the spread, they had no evidence of burning and may easily have originated from the surrounding subsoil. This factor, combined with the complete lack of burnt flint and the location fairly high in the soil profile, suggests 122 is likely to be of modern origin.

Trench 14 A ditch terminus (121) was identified protruding from the west end of the trench, on a north west-south east alignment. The fill was a blue-

grey silty clay, with orange flecks, very similar to 114 in trench 11 and likewise contained struck flint, including a piercing tool. Unfortunately the whole trench became waterlogged and only a small segment was excavated rather than the whole terminus, however it is clear 121 is prehistoric in date.

Trench 15 This trench was subject to flooding and collapse during machining due to the high water table, so no hand excavation was possible. A feature (123) was however observed - either a continuous ditch or possibly a pair of termini, with the same blue/grey fill as 121 and 114, suggesting a continuation, or related feature of the same period, however this unfortunately could not be confirmed.

Trench 18 Problems were encountered during machining of this trench, due to a 50cm thick layer of made ground, which was heavily waterlogged and slumped into the trench. A single ditch (124) was identified, 5.5m from the southern end of the trench, but had to be excavated by machine. No finds were identified, but the ditch had a very mixed fill and ran on the same alignment as 113 in trench 20, so although technically undated, 124 is likely to be post medieval in date.

Trench 20 A ditch was visible (113) running north west-south east, virtually along the entire length of the trench, but only one segment was excavated due to flooding in the centre of the trench. The fill was very mixed with orange clay lumps interspersed with silty grey clay. The ditch contained struck and burnt flint, but very small scraps of brick or tile were also present throughout the fill and indicate a post-medieval date for 113. At the north west end of 113, a further feature (120) was identified, excavated and again, produced burnt and struck flint, but also post medieval tile. With a dark organic lower fill and traces of roots, 120 was clearly a tree throw hollow and probably directly related to ditch 113.

Trench 23 Located on the high ground to the west of the site and north of trench 6. Three parallel ditches were visible, but were clearly modern and investigation of a paler grey linear feature (112), seemingly cut by these, proved to be leaching of the modern fill rather than a true feature. A further ditch (111) to the south of the above features, was investigated and had a flat base, with a brown-grey fill, but produced no finds. It quickly became waterlogged and consequently remains undated.

Trench 27 A ditch terminus or possible small pit (108), was discovered protruding from the southern baulk, a few metres from the western end of the trench. With a blue/grey, silty clay fill and containing flint flakes and a retouched tool, it appeared very similar to 114 and 121, so again it seems possible the features may be contemporary and of a prehistoric date. A ditch (109) was also visible located approximately 4m from the eastern end of the trench, but due to flooding it was not possible to proceed with hand excavation and it was dug out by machine. The ditch had a brown/grey/orange mixed fill, very different to 108, and is therefore likely to be of a later, if uncertain date.

Trench 32 This trench was located in the northwest corner of the site and showed a ditch (107) running on a north west-south east alignment, approximately 7m from the southern end of the trench. It was a very shallow feature with a pale grey/buff, silty clay fill, which produced a single flint flake and two scrapers, suggesting a prehistoric date for the ditch. No other features were visible in any of the immediately adjacent trenches.

4. A Summary of the Flint by Nick Marples

4.1 Quantification (See table 1)

310 worked flints weighing 13.382 Kg. were recovered from 31 trial trenches. Over half of these (182 items in all, or 59% of the total) were found in T2, mirroring the large quantity of burnt flint recovered there (309 pieces, or 82% of all burnt flint collected on site – See table 3). Although no microdebitage was retrieved by hand, brief examination of the processed bulk sample residues from context 106 in T2 indicates the presence of chips and small lithic items larger than 10mm. 13 worked flints had also been burnt, but many more could not be positively identified as such because of the extent to which most of the calcined flint had fractured. The lesser quantities of flintwork recovered from other trenches match the overall characteristics of the lithic finds from T2.

4.2 Raw Material and Condition

The raw material used for flint knapping comprises pebbles and cobbles up to 11 cm. in diameter, presumably deriving from local gravel deposits, and clearly readily available in view of the large quantities of knapped and burnt flint recovered. This flint is of varying hues, with cortex that is usually waterworn. It is frequently thermally flawed and of poor knapping quality, resulting in high proportions of irregular waste (mostly core shatter). A small amount of better quality speckled honey coloured flint with coarse off-white cortex may be a residue of earlier flintworking, although this is not certain; one core and a flake of this material, probably deriving from the same cobble, were recovered from T9 (102).

Most of the lithic finds are in a fresh condition, especially from T2. Very few pieces are rolled, and one of these, a flake with surface gloss, has subsequently been retouched, and may have been recycled. None of the flints are patinated, although a few show signs of iron staining.

4.3 Technology and Date

The collection appears to be largely uncontaminated with earlier material and is likely to date to a single period. The technology employed can be described as *ad hoc* and unsystematic, involving the expedient use of locally available poor quality cobbles and pebbles, knapped and retouched to a minimal extent in order to generate a limited tool inventory. The latter comprises mainly simple scrapers, piercers and notches, as well as a number of multi-purpose tools combining more than one functional edge on the same piece, similar to illustrated Middle Bronze Age examples from Grimes Graves (cf. Herne 1991); these forms have been classified as 'combination tools' in Table 2.

Very few, if any, of the identified tools display the preoccupation with visual appearance so characteristic of flint implements dating from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age periods. The majority have been fashioned on irregular blanks, including incidentally shattered pieces, thermal flakes and even, on occasion, suitably shaped pebbles. Although some of the classified tool forms, such as notches and edge modified pieces, could be of natural or accidental origin (cf. Reynier 2005, 131), the recurrence of the same features, often in combination with other functional units on the same piece, suggests that many may well have been used. The very high proportion of provisionally identified tools (37% of all lithics recovered) suggests a concentration of artefacts associated with a range of domestic activities involving scraping, piercing, cutting, whittling and hammering.

Most identified cores are fragmentary, and the few complete examples are generally multi- platform types with fewer than six removals. The well-documented characteristics of later Bronze Age flintworking as summarized by, for example, Herne (1991), Young and Humphrey (1999) and Bradley (2004), are well represented in the sample, and include:

- Irregular core production, with no evidence for platform preparation or maintenance.
- A high proportion of irregular waste (36% of all flintwork), comparable to a figure of 39% for similar material recovered in 2004 at Hengrove Farm, Staines, much of which was found in association with Deverel-Rimbury pottery (Marples 2004).
- The prevalence of hard-hammer struck flakes, often of squat proportions, with obtuse striking angles, and hinged or step terminations.
- The frequent incidence of incipient cones of percussion, indicative of hard hammer miss-hits, on cores, flakes, irregular waste and tools alike.
- A paucity of tertiary flakes, suggesting short reduction sequences and a lack of knapping expertise.

The substantial quantity of material recovered from limited archaeological investigations at Christ's College, Guildford, and its apparently pristine condition, coupled with the large size of many of the lithic items collected and the presence of microdebitage, imply little post-depositional disturbance.

4.4 Research Potential

The concentration of flintwork in T2 indicated by the work carried out to date, suggests that the site could be of considerable potential, as large and comprehensively collected assemblages from late prehistoric contexts are unusual and poorly understood (Brown 1992, 90). Flint assemblages of Mid to Late Bronze Age date are generally small in size (Herne 1991, 57; Young & Humphrey 1999, 90), and few detailed analyses have been undertaken. Later Bronze Age lithics from published sites in Surrey have usually been found mixed with residual flintwork from earlier periods (Bishop 2002a; Bishop 2002c; Bishop 2006), and only recovered in modest quantities; 100 and 269 worked flints respectively were collected from Late Bronze Age features at London Road, Beddington and Westcroft Road in Carshalton (Bishop 2001, 299; Bishop 2002, 86). Better understanding of the continued use of lithics has recently been identified as a key research issue with regard to Bronze Age material culture in Surrey (Bird 2006, 33).

5. The Pottery and Other Finds by Phil Jones

5.1 Context (See table 5)

Pottery of archaeological interest was recovered from two contexts of the site during the evaluation, of which one is a surface spread of prehistoric artefacts (106), and the other a Roman pit or waterhole (126).

5.2 Prehistoric Pottery

Twenty-two sherds (0.29kg) of coarse, handmade pottery were recovered from context 106 of trench 2. Seven are tempered with calcined flint grits, of which one is thinner than the others and has a burnished external surface, whereas the others have wiped external surfaces. Another fourteen sherds are of a similar fabric but with some additional quartz sand, and amongst them are two rim sherds from large, upright bowl forms. One of these rims has an internal residue with the potential of providing a radiocarbon date, as well as information about the last contents of the vessel. There is also a small rim sherd from another bowl-like vessel in a wholly quartz sand-tempered fabric.

The large, bowl-like forms and the calcined flint-tempered fabrics resemble others from the region recovered from Later Bronze Age settlements (c1000-600 BC) and, since more mixed and sand-tempered pottery was a later development during that period, their association here with a quartz sand-tempered sherd might suggest a date around the middle of the 1st millennium BC for the occupation.

5.3 Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery was recovered from a large, deep pit or waterhole (126), and of twenty-two sherds (0.49kg), all but two are in a grey/brown sandy coarseware, from vessels that were probably made in the Alice Holt/Farnham manufacturing area on the Surrey/Hampshire border (Lyne & Jefferies 1979). These include the rim of a jar of late 2nd or 3rd century type (L&J Class 3B) and two base angles. Another sherd, from the lower middle fill of the feature, is another base angle, but in a buff sandy fabric, and there is also another rim sherd, but in an orange fineware fabric. This last sherd includes the wall-sided rim of a *mortarium*-like bowl that is tempered with coarse sand and iron mineral inclusions. It too, is a later 2nd or 3rd century type form. A single other Roman, or possibly Late Iron Age sherd, was recovered from trench 12 and is from a hand-made vessel, possibly a jar, in a coarse sandy fabric.

5.3 Other Finds (See table 4)

The Roman pottery from the pit was found in association with three fragments of Roman tile, two of which are probably from flanged, roofing types, including one very large piece. Even by themselves, these fragments of *tegulae* would indicate the presence of a substantial building in the near vicinity, but the third piece of tile is even more indicative of purpose within a sophisticated Roman structure. It is part of a combed box flue, the purpose of which, in combination with others, would have been to vent hot gases through the intra-mural or under-floor heating system of a bath-house.

6. Discussion

6.1 Prehistoric The flint report above confirms that the features identified as prehistoric in trenches 11, 14, 27 and 32, are likely to be Late Bronze Age in date. Although other features confirmed as later in date (for example 126), also contained plentiful struck flint, the 'blue-grey' fills of the features in the above trenches, seems likely to be a feature characteristic of their age. This suggests that the similar, but undated features in trenches 10 and 15 are probably of the same date. It was not possible to establish the function of the ditches during the evaluation, but it is suggested that they could belong to either a Late Bronze Age field system or enclosure, with the concentration of material in trench 2 suggesting occupation in the immediate vicinity.

The Late Bronze Age material from trench 2 is of great interest and importance in understanding detail about the function of the site. One sherd of pottery from 106 showed surviving residues on the inner surface (See 5.2 and table 5), and would therefore provide a rare opportunity for residue analysis, potentially leading to information regarding the contents and use of the vessels. Initial processing of soil bulk samples taken from 106, shows good preservation of (part-mineralised) charcoal, which may provide samples for radiocarbon dating and could provide information regarding both the local environment, as well as resource management and procurement in the Late Bronze Age. The waterlogged nature of many of the features on site may also provide good preservation conditions for organic and environmental remains. The enhancement of both site specific and the county environmental record for the Bronze Age, is a key area highlighted as needing further investigation (Cotton 2004, 32 and Bird 2006, 34).

It is clear from the flint report (See 4.4) that the assemblage of lithic material from this site is also of great importance for the study of the Late Bronze Age period in Surrey and there are many opportunities to gather information from the flint, perhaps including techniques such as microwear or residue analysis and spatial distribution studies.

6.2 Roman Trench 6 was the only trench to produce features of Roman date, although a single sherd of an Iron Age or Early Roman jar, was recovered from the subsoil in trench 12 (See table 5). The presence of both pottery and tile in 126 suggests Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity, perhaps even a building (See 5.3). The undated ditch in trench 23 could also belong to this phase of activity on the site, as it had a similar fill, but produced no dateable finds. It is interesting to note that an earlier Roman ditch and possible pit, was identified at the site of Northmead Junior School (Poulton 1997), which lies 350m west of the Christ's College School site and at the same horizontal level as trench 6. It seems reasonable to suggest that a settlement, or focus of Roman activity may have existed in the area now, unfortunately, covered by housing between Grange Road and Rowan/Maytree Close) and bisected by the railway line (See fig 1). The area surrounding features 125 and 126 is therefore important, as it may provide the only opportunity to establish the nature of Roman activity in the locality, and it is suggested that every effort should be made to trace the features eastwards and gather more information regarding their specific function.

6.3 Post Medieval/Modern Two modern ditches in trench 2 and trench 23 were identified and are of little archaeological interest. The post medieval ditch in trench 20 (113), tree throw 120 and the possible continuation of 113 in trench 18 (124), may be a remnant of the east-west field boundary, visible on the 1840 Tythe map and 1871 OS maps of the area (Shaikhley 2003, fig 3 and 4). No evidence relating to Stoughton Place/Stoughton Farm or Stokehill House and Farm (Shaikhley 2003, 3) was recovered.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Good archaeological coverage of the area to be developed was achieved, despite some adjustment to the location of trenches. The natural geology was exposed in all the investigated areas and the stratigraphy of the site was generally found to be intact, providing good preservation of the archaeological resource. The features and deposits recorded during the evaluation that date to the Late Bronze Age and Roman periods, are unexpected archaeological discoveries and they are particularly important within the local context of the site.

7.2 The archaeology occurred across the site at a variable depth of 30-80cm below the present ground surface and was generally distributed across the whole of the evaluated area, but with less concentration of features in the north, west and far south areas of the site (See fig 2). In order to undertake the development, the site will be subject to landscaping, pipeline and foundation trenching, all of which would seriously damage the majority of archaeological features present, particularly those in the eastern and central areas of the site.

7.3 Apart from the scatter of Late Bronze Age material (106) in trench 2, which appears to be a surface spread, the majority of features so far identified are either ditches or pits and there is no obvious concentration or character of archaeological resource that would suggest that preservation in situ is essential. The deposits and features would all in fact, benefit from further investigation and excavation to clarify their date and function, so preservation by record may therefore be acceptable.

7.4 In view of the above information, it is recommended that a mitigation strategy needs to be formulated for this development, and that this could involve either preservation in-situ, or further archaeological fieldwork to provide preservation by record. The mitigation strategy is in need of further discussion, but the following are the key issues and areas (as marked on fig 2):

- The in-situ Bronze Age flintwork in layer 103/106 in trench 2, is clearly of considerable potential importance. Although a relatively small area is involved, it would need quite detailed investigation to identify possible associated features, and provide opportunity for spatial distribution study, sampling for dating and environmental evidence (charcoal etc.), stratigraphic sampling and also retrieval of debitage/smaller flint. *Area A*
- Strip, map and sample investigation would be appropriate for the main area, in order to understand the pattern and function of prehistoric (Bronze Age) ditches and obtain dates for undated features. Although the area is relatively

substantial, the trial trenches do not suggest that activity is intensive within it.
Area B

- The area of potential further investigation around the Roman ditch and pit is limited by the negative evidence of other trial trenches in the area. Strip, map and sample would again be an appropriate way forward. *Area C*
- The remainder of the area evaluated produced essentially negative results, and does not need any further mitigation.
- There is a potential problem with waterlogging, which needs consideration. In particular this might make it difficult to implement a watching brief on the gas pipeline, as it might be difficult to see anything before the pipe trench filled with water. *- Could try though - scan sections which would be above water table + metal detect spot?*

7.5 As and when these recommendations are agreed, a full specification for the archaeological work will need to be prepared and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of such work.

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TABLE 1 CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD: OVERALL COMPOSITION OF WORKED FLINT

CONTEXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	TOOLS	TOTAL	WEIGHT (g.)	BURNT
T1 (100)	6	6			8	20	834	
T1 (102)	1		3		2	6	201	2
T2 (100)	3	10	4		7	24	862	
T2 EXT (100)	5	10	6		7	28	747	1
T2 (103)	2	6	2		10	20	834	1
T2 (106)	1	22	20		31	74	2048	6
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 1	1	4			5	10	884	
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 2	3	10	3		8	24	1581	1
T3 (100)		3	2		2	7	354	
T4 (100)		1				1	61	
T6 (100)					1	1	152	
T6 (126 A)	1	5			5	11	461	
T6 (126 B) N. SIDE		2				2	400	
T6 (126A) LOWER MID FILL	2		2		1	5	220	
T6 (126) BASAL		4			3	7	1350	
T8 (110)		5	1		6	12	459	
T9 (102)	1				1	2	80	
T10 (115/116)		2				2	35	
T11 (114)	1	3	4	1	5	14	355	
T12 (100)		5	1		1	7	340	
T13 (122)					3	3	53	
T14 (121)		4	2		1	7	175	1
T15 (100)					1	1	42	
T20 (113)		4				4	397	
T20 (120)		2	1		1	4	55	1
T23 (102)					2	2	17	
T27 (100)		1			1	2	58	
T27 (108)		3	1		1	5	223	
T32 (107)			1		2	3	104	
TOTAL	27	112	53	1	115	308	13382	13
%	8.8	36.4	17.2	0.3	37.3	100		4.2

TABLE 2 CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD: FLINT TOOL CLASSIFICATION

CONTEXT	SCRAPERS	PIERCERS	NOTCHES	DENTICULATES	COMBINATION TOOLS	MISC. RETOUCED	EDGE MODIFIED	HAMMERSTONES
T1 (100)	3	1			1	3		
T1 (102)		1	1					
T2 (100)	3		1		1	1	1	
T2 EXT (100)	1	1	1		1	1	2	
T2 (103)	1		1		2		6	
T2 (106)	4	2	9	1	3	3	9	
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 1	1				2	1	1	
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 2	1	2	1		4			
T3 (100)					2			
T6 (100)			1					
T6 (126A)	1		3					1
T6 (126A) LOWER MID FILL								1
T6 (126) BASAL	3							
T8 (110)			3		2		1	
T9 (102)			1					
T11 (114)	1		1		1		2	
T12 (100)					1			
T13 (122)						2	1	
T14 (121)		1						
T15 (100)	1							
T20 (120)							1	
T23 (102)	1					1		
T27 (100)	1							
T27 (108)						1		
T32 (107)	2							
TOTAL	24	8	23	1	20	13	24	2
%	20.9	7	20	0.9	17.4	11.3	20.9	1.7

TABLE 3 CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD: QUANTIFICATION OF BURNT FLINT

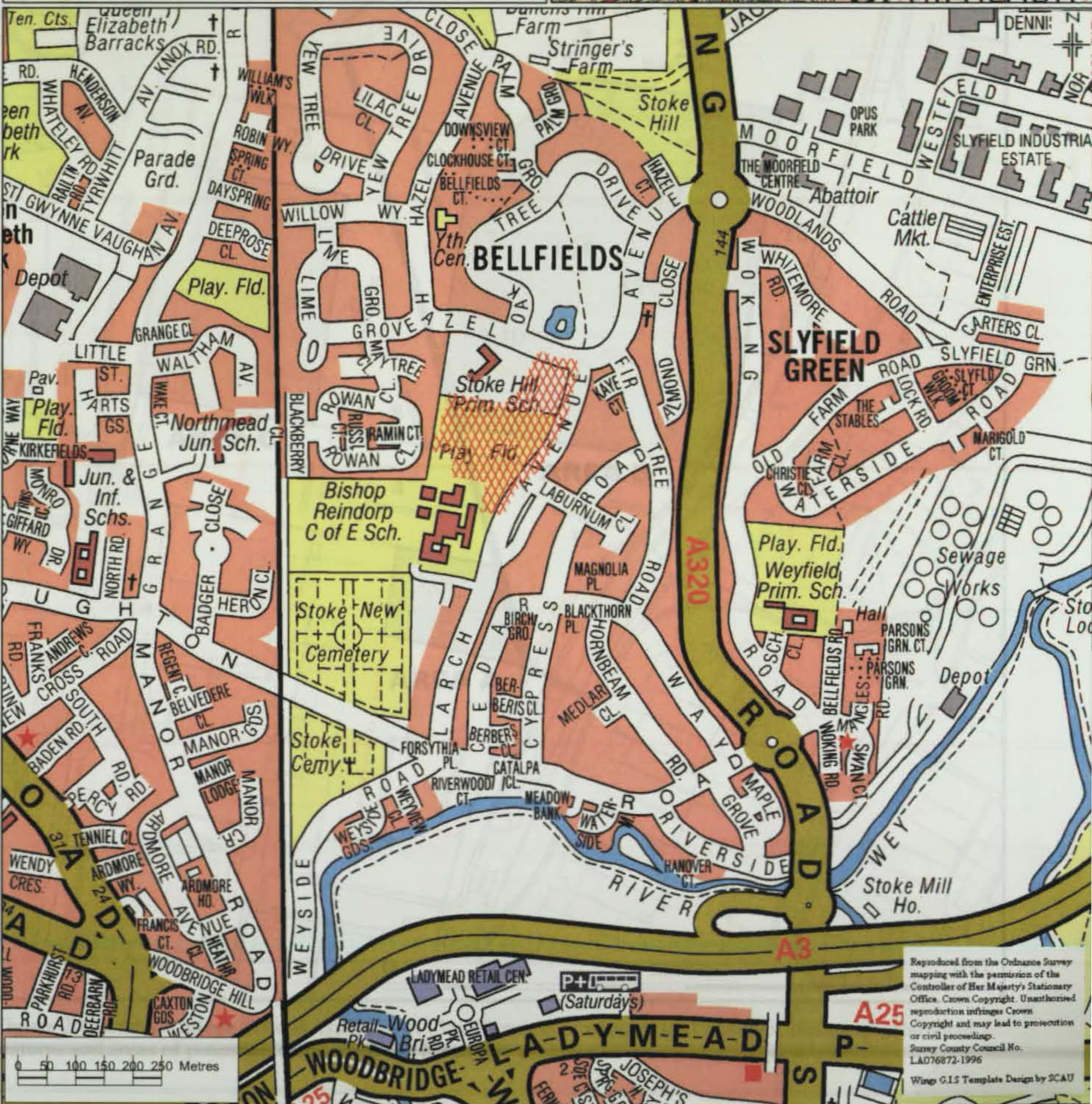
CONTEXT	TOTAL	WEIGHT (g.)
T1 (100)	5	164
T1 (102)	3	101
T2 (100)	60	2508
T2 EXT (100)	14	227
T2 (103)	16	759
T2 (106)	138	4595
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 1	39	1401
T2 (106) EXT STRIP 2	42	1526
T3 (100)	2	234
T4 (100)	8	477
T6 (126 A)	3	30
T6 (126 B) N. SIDE	1	27
T6 (126A) LOWER MID FILL	2	72
T6 (126) BASAL	2	136
T8 (110)	28	1280
T9 (102)	1	15
T12 (100)	3	349
T20 (113)	2	60
T23 (102)	1	6
T27 (108)	5	69
CONTEXT	TOTAL	WEIGHT (g.)

TABLE 4 CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD: THE OTHER FINDS

CONTEXT	TRENCH	Charcoal (g)	Roman tile (teg/floor)	Roman tile (box flue)	PM/Modern brick/tile/coal
106	2	3			
118	10	5			
113/120	20				2
122	13	19			
126A	6		1	1	2
126A lower mid fill	6		1		
100	32				2
Total (number)			2	1	6
Total (weight in g)		27			

TABLE 5 CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, GUILDFORD: POTTERY (SHERD NUMBER AND WEIGHT IN GRAMS)

CONTEXT	TRENCH	Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age)						Iron Age/E Roman		Roman					
		CALC (no)	CALC (weight)	CALC/grog (no)	CALC/grog (w)	QUARTZ (no)	QUARTZ (w)	3C (no)	3C (w)	Buff Sandy (no)	Buff Sandy (w)	3A (no)	3A (w)	BA (no)	BA (w)
106	2	8	88	14 (note: reskue)	210	1	9								
106 ext strip 2	2	1	11												
126A	6														
126A lower mid fill	6									1	143	14	264		
126B	6													1	80
126C basal	6											1	40		
102	12							1	60						
100	32														
Total (number)		7		14		1		1		1		20		1	
Total (weight g)			79		210		9		60		143		339		80



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Fig 1 Christ's College (formerly Bishop Reindorp School), Guildford: Location of the Site

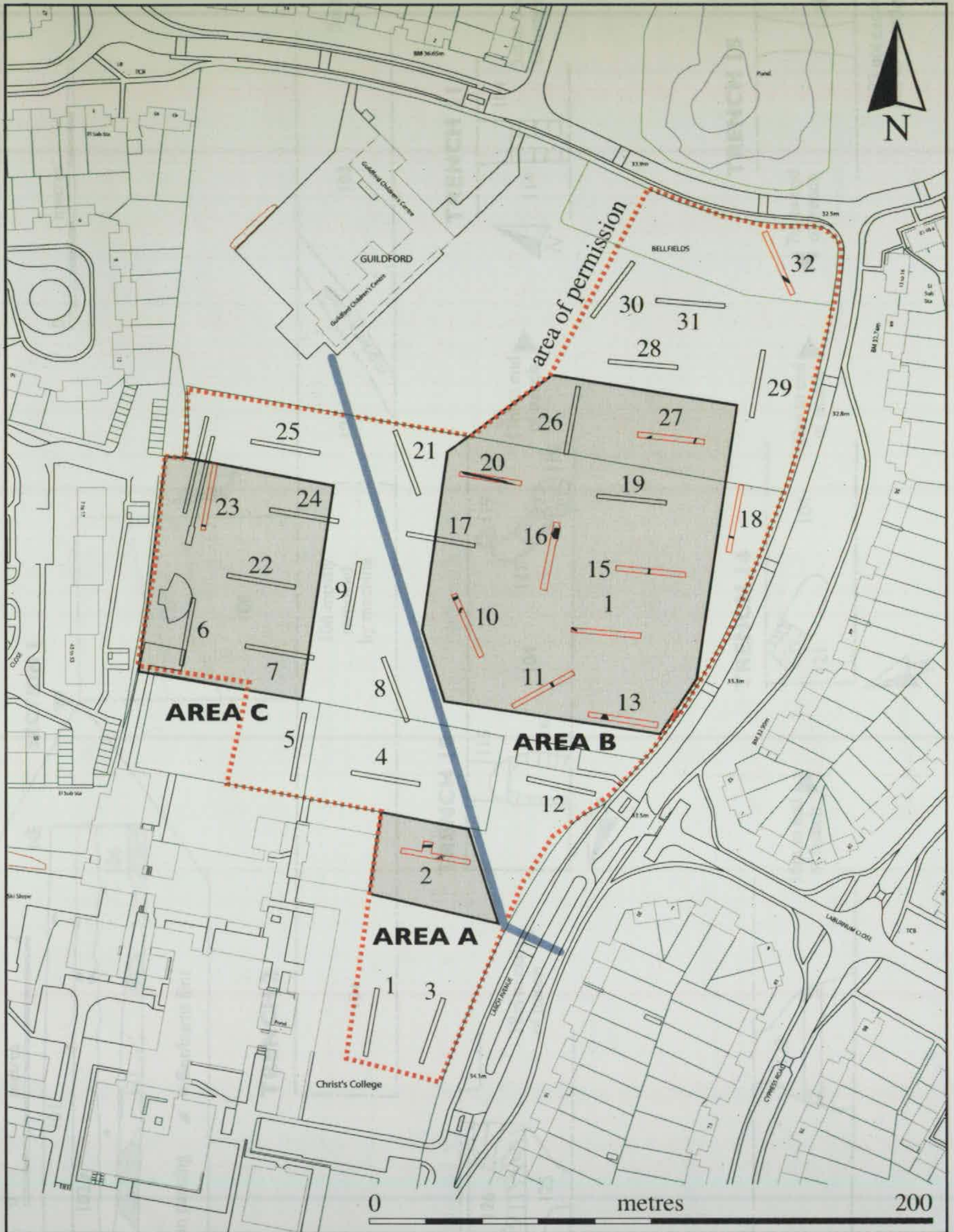


Figure 2 Christ's College School, Guildford: Plan showing location of trial trenches, main archaeological features and areas of potential future work (A, B and C)

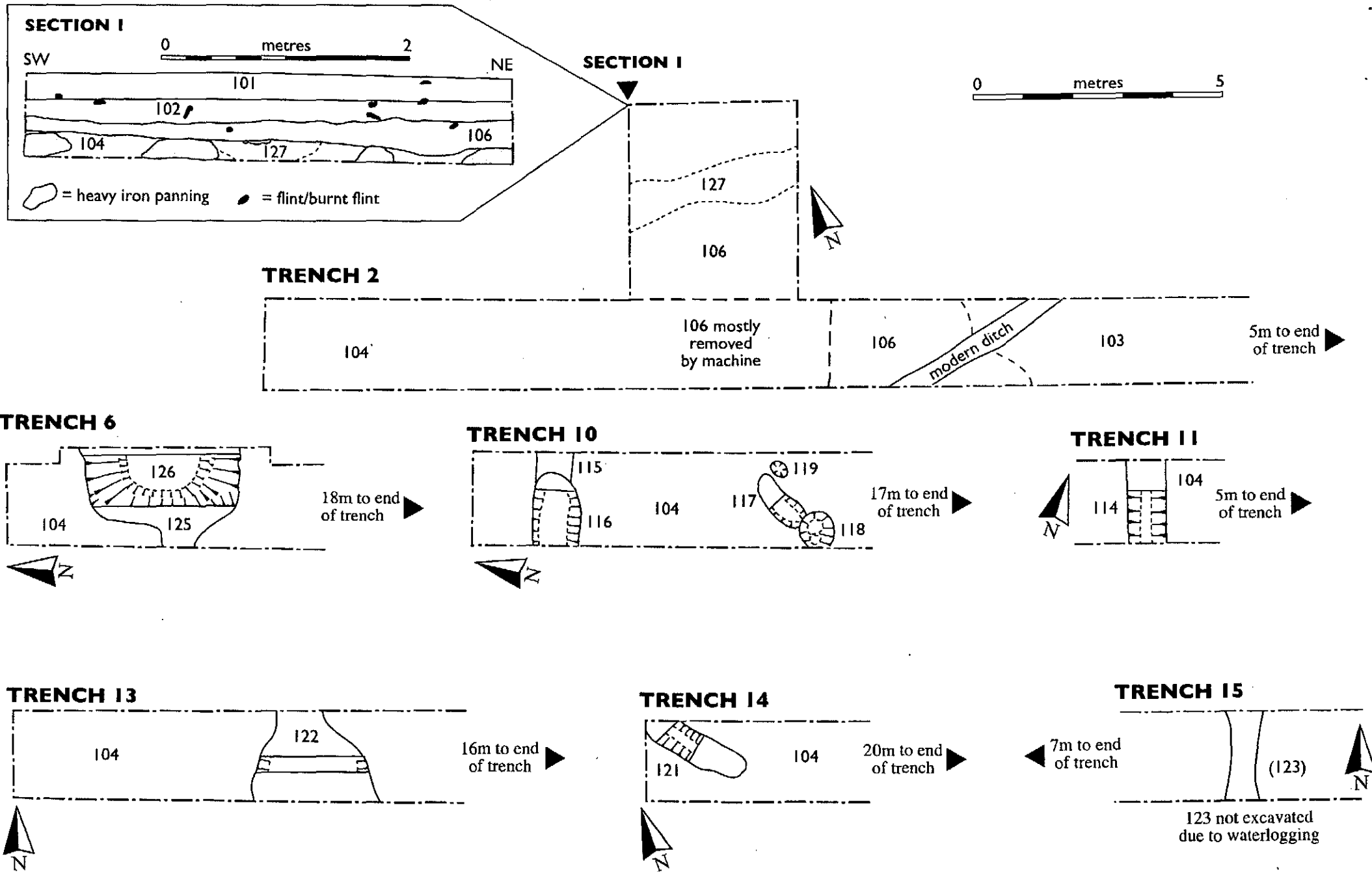
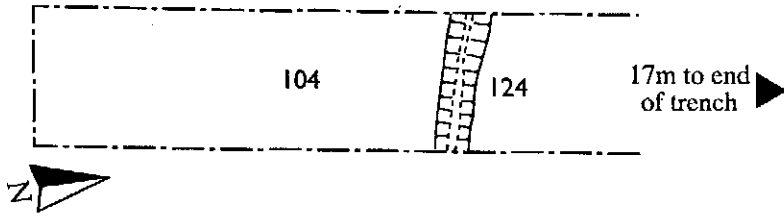
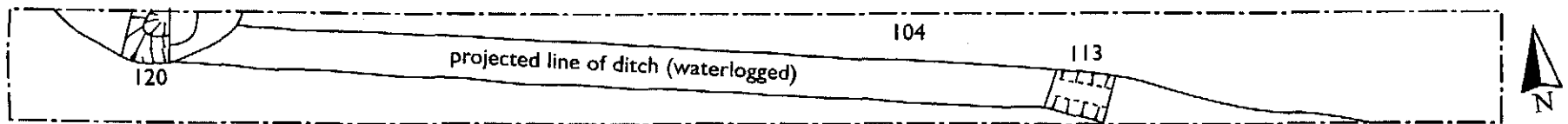


Figure 3a Christ's College School, Guildford: Trench plans and section

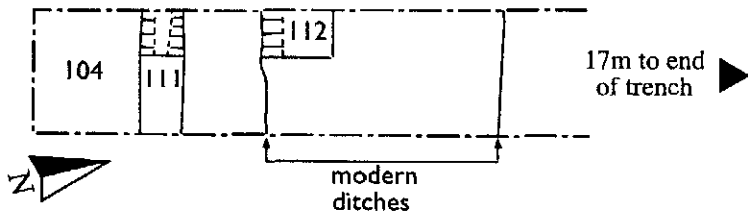
TRENCH 18



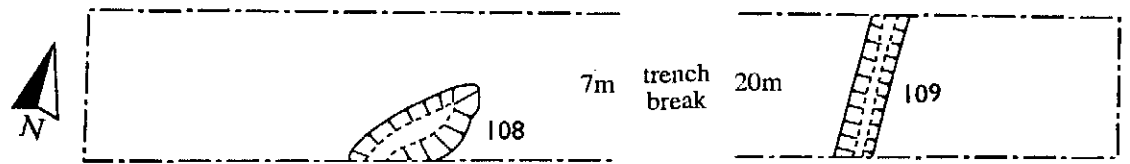
TRENCH 20



TRENCH 23



TRENCH 27



TRENCH 32

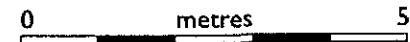
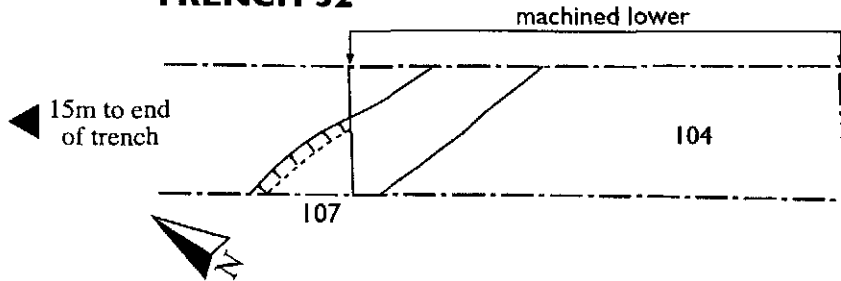


Figure 3b Christ's College School, Guildford: Trench plans and section