

# BROOKLANDS SCHOOL, ASHFORD, BOROUGH OF SPELTHORNE, SURREY

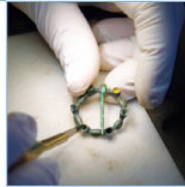
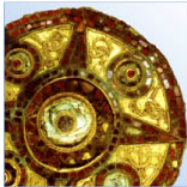
## An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Application Number: SP/2008/00336

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 0692 7166

AOC Project no: 30213

Date: August 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION



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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document presents the results of an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken at Brooklands School, Ashford (TQ 0692 7166). The archaeological sequence is described, and the requirements for further work indicated, dependent on development proposals.

## 1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The site is centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 0692 7166 (Figure 1). It is bounded by College Way to the east, Church Road lies to the south, and to the north of the development is the school playing field, with Village Way beyond. The site is currently occupied by Brooklands College and the Evaluation trenches were placed to the rear of the existing Gymnasium and Sports hall, and to the north and west of the existing Former Grammar School Building (Figure 2)
- 1.2.2 The site is roughly square and measures approximately 2.80 hectares (Figure 2).

## 1.3 Development Proposal

- 1.3.1 The proposed scheme involves the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new four-storey college building. Hard and soft landscaping is also planned. There will also be replacement parking areas, highway works, infrastructure and ancillary works, plus the construction of temporary accommodation blocks. The new building, the temporary structure and two soakaways will have an impact on the potential archaeological resource.

## 1.4 Planning Background

- 1.4.1 The local planning authority is the Spelthorne Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council (SCC).
- 1.4.2 A planning application was approved to develop the site (Application No SP/2008/00336). Surrey County Council recommended that an archaeology condition be placed on planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work. The site lies over 2 kilometres from Spelthorne Conservation area within Spelthorne Borough.
- 1.4.3 Planning permission to undertake the development of Site 1 was granted under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) subject to conditions. The condition states that:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.*

This condition has been required in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and was recommended by the archaeology advisor to the LPA.

- 1.4.6 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (Gifford 2008). Following this a WSI was produced and an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken, which is documented within this text.
- 1.4.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC, 2008) was prepared and submitted to SCC for approval prior to the Evaluation to satisfy the requirements of the conditional planning permission.

- 1.4.6 The archaeological investigation was required to inform the planning decision about an appropriate mitigation strategy, in relation to the destruction of the potential archaeological resource.

## 1.5 Methodology

- 1.5.1 The Field Evaluation comprised the excavation of 4 25m x 2m trenches: two within the footprint of the new four-storey block and two within the footprint of the temporary building. Two smaller trenches, one 5m by 2m and the other 10m x 2m, were excavated in the areas defined for soakaways. Selected hand excavation of archaeological features was undertaken where present. The area examined represents approximately 5% of the site area.
- 1.5.2 The entire site was visually inspected before the commencement of any machine excavation. This included the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut ditches and geotechnical test pits). The area was subsequently CAT scanned prior to excavation and service plans consulted. Trench 5 was moved 2 metres to the north of its proposed position to allow ambulance access to the school.
- 1.5.3 All overburden was removed down to the top of the first recognizable archaeological horizon or the uppermost natural deposit in the event that no archaeological horizons were present, using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.
- 1.5.4 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded. Any archaeological remains revealed were excavated by hand with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 1.5.5 A minimum number of features within each significant archaeological horizon, required to meet the aims of the Evaluation were hand-excavated. All post holes present were half-sectioned and then recorded. For selected post holes, due to lack of dating evidence, it was deemed necessary that the remaining fill was excavated to aid the recovery of dating evidence. Linear features were sectioned as appropriate; to excavate 25% of the total length and focusing on the excavation of any terminuses.
- 1.5.6 The site code **CHA 08** was obtained for the project, and used for all fieldwork.
- 1.5.7 All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Archaeological Field Manual (Museum of London Archaeology Service 3rd edition 1994). And the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 1.5.8 All trenches were accurately located to the National Grid. A temporary benchmark was established on site, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Survey bench mark (OSBM) at St. Michaels Church to the southeast of the site.
- 1.5.9 After recording the trenches were backfilled with excavated material and compacted with the excavator's machine bucket only.
- 1.5.10 The Evaluation work was completed over three days by Ian Hogg, Project Supervisor under the overall project management of Andy Leonard, Fieldwork Manager.

## 1.6 Aims and Objectives

- 1.6.1 The aims of the Evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
  - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable Surrey County Council to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any requirement for further mitigation work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

1.6.2 The specific aims of the Evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on site.
- The site lies northwest of the centre of Ashford, in land which was recorded as farmland on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map. Is there evidence that medieval Ashford spread this far west, or was the landscape of rural character until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

1.6.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## 1.7 Geology and Topography

1.7.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 269), indicates that the underlying solid geology is cretaceous chalk and London Clay above. The clay is overlain by the Bagshot beds, drift geology of River Terrace deposits and alluvium above.

1.7.2 The site is largely level at c.14m AOD owing much to the general topography of floodplain alluvium, with potential levelling due to the use of much of the site for sports pitches.

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment produced by Gifford (2008).

### 2.1 The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

2.1.1 There are finds and sites from most prehistoric periods represented in the Surrey Historic Environment Record. The earliest of these finds dates to the Upper Palaeolithic period, and are generally along the Wey valley to the southeast. One site is thought to be a summer camp, and is located at Church Lammas, Staines, and a second at Wey Manor farm, south of Weybridge. However, the lack of nearer Palaeolithic sites may reflect an absence of archaeological investigation.

2.1.2 The Neolithic period (4,500 to 2,500 BC) is represented in the area monuments and settlements. There is evidence for hengiform monuments near Ashford, and two miles south, at Shepperton. Evidence for settlement has been found at Shepperton Green, Staines, Spelthorne Moot and Sunbury Cross. The settlement at Staines was a causewayed camp.

2.1.3 Bronze Age evidence is dominated by cemeteries, specifically at Littleton and Sunbury, and a third in the centre of Ashford. The cemeteries typically contained urns with cremated remains within. One stray find, a Bronze Age palstave axe was found just north of the school.

- 2.1.4 The Iron Age around Ashford was dominated by Hill forts and settlement enclosures. There are Hill forts at St Ann's.

## **2.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)**

- 2.2.1 The principal Roman feature was the road from London to Silchester, to the north of both Ashford and Staines. Stane Street lies to the east. One settlement at *Pontibus* (Staines) lies two miles to the west, and a second settlement is known at Ewell. This was a major settlement with a villa and Ashtead and pottery kilns at Ashtead and Epsom. Ashford appears to have been less densely populated in the Roman period than either of these two areas: only a single find in the immediate area is recorded: a coin found south of Church Road.

## **2.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)**

- 2.3.1 The origins of Ashford are documented as early as the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The lands of Ashford were granted to Westminster Abbey. However, the nearest Saxon finds come from Littleton, two kilometers to the southeast, in a cemetery that was also used in the medieval period.
- 2.3.2 Ashford Manor was one of the four *berwicks* (outlying estates) of Staines, still under the control of Westminster Abbey throughout the medieval period. There was a grange belonging to the Abbey dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, which had associated with it a house, a dairy and a piggery. The church of St Michael in Ashford dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> and again in the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are also records of a mill and Dovecote in Ashford. The site lies north of the centre of Ashford, and was probably agricultural land during this period.

## **2.4 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)**

- 2.4.1 The lands belonging to Westminster Abbey were sold after the reformation to private landowners. Church Road runs northwest from Ashford, named for St Michael's Church. A map of Ashford Manor of 1760 shows the estate of William Baker. Fields along the southern side of Church Road are named, but the location of the site is not, suggesting a different owner. However, there are few details, and the available maps of the 18<sup>th</sup> century offer few details.
- 2.4.2 Ashford Parish was enclosed in 1809. The boundaries of the site are visible in a tithe Map of 1856. The landowner was Charles Stein and the tenant George Sherban. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1872-82 shows the site and Church Road, and the location of the college is still marked as a field. The railway line and station had been constructed by then: this lies 400m to the west of the site. The nearest building to the site was the Royal Hart Public House, beside the western boundary of the field. Ashford lies 200m to the east of the site, having not spread towards the station until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.4.3 The site was purchased in 1909 and the first school built the following year. It is first shown on the OS map of 1914. There is a formal entrance and a drive leading from Church Road. The school was extended shortly after construction. The playing fields were smaller than currently, and not extended until 1922, and further extended into a field to the north. Additional wings added to the school in the 1930s attest to the rising number of students. By the 1960s, the college was known as Ashford County Grammar School, and the entire site boundary surrounded by suburban housing and gardens.



### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Trench 1

3.1.1 Trench 1 (25.00 x 2.00 x 0.95m) was excavated to the northeast of the existing Gymnasium building (Figure 2). It was orientated northwest – southeast.

Height (OD)	Description
14.32 to 14.12m	(100). Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions.
14.12 to 13.37m	(101). Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.
13.37 to 13.32m+ OD	(102). Natural pale brownish orange, clayey silt with frequent nodular chalk inclusions.

3.1.2 Natural deposits of chalky, clayey silt were reached at 13.37mOD. The deposit consisted of pale brownish orange clayey silt, with frequent chalk inclusions throughout (102). This was cut by two ditches.

3.1.3 Overlying the natural clayey silt was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (101) 0.75m dthick, situated below a deposit of dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil, 0.20m thick (100) that contained occasional flint inclusions.

3.1.4 Two ditches set perpendicularly to each other were uncovered within the north-western end of Trench 1 (Figure 3). Ditch [105] (2.50+ x 0.70 x 0.32m) ran on a northeast – southwest orientation, terminating 2.5m from the northern corner of the trench (Figure 3). The ditch had slightly rounded, steep sloping sides that broke sharply from horizontal and moderately to a rounded base. Ditch [105] contained a single fill of mid orangey brown, silty sand, which contained occasional charcoal inclusions (104). No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.1.5 Ditch [103] was orientated northeast –southeast, traversing across Trench 1 (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.25m). It had straight sides that broke moderately at top, sloped moderately and broke sharply to a steep sided base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (102). No finds were recovered from the feature. Both ditch fills were overlain by the subsoil (101).

#### 3.2 Trench 2

3.2.1 Trench 2 (10.00 x 2.00 x 0.51m) was excavated to the northeast of Trenches 1 and 3 in the sports fields to the rear of the College buildings, aligned northwest – southeast (Figure 2).

Height (OD)	Description
14.04 to 13.85m	(200). Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions.
13.85 to 13.53m	(201). Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.

13.53 to 13.49m+ OD	(202). Natural pale brownish orange, clayey silt with frequent nodular chalk inclusions.
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3.2.2 Natural deposits of chalky, clayey silt were reached at between 13.53mOD. The deposit consisted of pale brownish orange clayey silt, with frequent chalk inclusions throughout (202).

3.2.3 Overlying the natural clayey silt was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (201) 0.32m deep, situated below a deposit of dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil (100), 0.19m thick that contained occasional flint inclusions

3.2.4 No archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts recovered from the excavation of Evaluation Trench 2.

### 3.3 Trench 3

3.3.1 Evaluation Trench 3 (25.00 x 2.00 x 0.96) was situated to the rear of the existing Sports Hall. It was orientated northeast – southwest (Figure 2).

Height (OD)	Description
14.43 to 14.18m	(300). Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions.
14.18 to 13.87m	(301). Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.
13.87 to 13.47m+ OD	(302). Natural pale brownish orange, clayey silt with moderate inclusions of large nodular flints.

3.3.2 Natural deposits of pale brownish orange clayey silt (302) were reached at 13.87mOD.

3.3.3 Overlying the natural clayey silt was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (301) 0.31m deep, situated below a deposit of dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil (300), 0.31m thick that contained occasional flint inclusions

3.3.3 No archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts recovered from the excavation of Evaluation Trench 3.

### 3.4 Trench 4

3.4.1 Trench 4 (5.00 x 2.00 x 1.30m) was excavated to the northeast of the existing Sports Hall (Figure 2). It was orientated northeast – southwest.

Height (OD)	Description
14.40 to 14.27m	(400). Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions.
14.27 to 14.17m	(401). Made Ground. Light pinkish grey, cement and sand, with occasional gravel inclusions.
14.17 to 13.95m	(402). Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional

	flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.
13.95 to 13.10m+ OD	<b>(403)</b> . Natural pale brownish orange, clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.4.2 Natural deposits of clayey silt were reached at 13.95mOD. The deposit consisted of pale brownish orange clayey silt, with occasional gravel inclusions (403).

3.4.3 Overlying the natural clayey silt was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (402) 0.22m deep, situated below a deposit of light pinkish grey cement and sand made ground (401), which was 0.10m deep, found below a dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil (400), 0.20m thick that contained occasional flint inclusions.

3.4.4 No archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts recovered from the excavation of Evaluation Trench 4.

### 3.5 Trench 5

3.5.1 Trench 5 (25.00 x 2.00 x 0.63m) was excavated to the north of the existing Former Grammar School building (Figure 2). It was aligned northeast –southwest. The position of the trench was moved 2 metres north of its proposed location detailed in the WSI (AOC 2008), to allow site access for emergency vehicles.

Height (OD)	Description
14.04 to 13.85m	<b>(500)</b> . Tarmac surface. Black tarmac surface.
13.85 to 13.53m	<b>(501)</b> . Made Ground. Mid pinkish brown hardcore.
13.53 to 12.73m	<b>(502)</b> .Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.
12.73 to 12.53m	<b>(503)</b> .Natural. Mid orangey brown, friable, gravel.
12.53 to 12.23m+ OD	<b>(504)</b> .Natural pale brownish orange sand.

3.5.2 Natural deposits of pale orange sand (504) were reached at 12.53mOD, found below a 0.20m thick lens of natural mid orangey brown gravel (503). Overlying the natural lens was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (502) that was 0.80m deep, situated below a 0.24m deep layer of pinkish brown rubble (501), beneath a 0.08m deep black tarmac surface (500).

3.5.4 No archaeological features were revealed and no artefacts recovered from the excavation of Evaluation Trench 2.

### 3.6 Trench 6

3.6.1 Evaluation Trench 6 (25.00 x 2.00 x 0.77m) was situated to the west of the existing Former Grammar School building (Figure 2) It was orientated on a northwest –southeast alignment.

Height (OD)	Description
14.49 to 14.37m	<b>(600)</b> . Tarmac. Black Tarmac surface.
14.37 to 14.16m	<b>(601)</b> . Hardcore Levelling. Pinkish brown brick and tarmac rubble.
14.16 to 13.97m	<b>(602)</b> . Tarmac. Buried black Tarmac surface.
13.97 to 13.77m	<b>(603)</b> . Subsoil. Mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt with occasional flint

	and charcoal fleck inclusions.
13.77 to 13.70m+ OD	(607). Natural pale brownish orange sand.

- 3.6.2 Natural deposits of pale brownish orange sand (607) were reached at 13.77mOD.
- 3.6.3 Overlying the natural sand (607) was a deposit of mid brownish orange, clayey, sandy silt subsoil (603) 0.20m deep, situated below a buried tarmac surface (602), 0.19m thick, beneath a 0.19m hardcore levelling layer (601), below another tarmac surface that was 0.12m deep (600).
- 3.6.4 A single Post hole [606] was uncovered within Trench 6, located in the centre of the trench, 8 metres from the south-eastern extent of the excavation (Figure 4). It was circular in shape and measured 0.35m in diameter. The post hole had gently rounded sides that broke sharply from horizontal and sloped steeply to a rounded base (0.28m deep). Post hole [606] was filled with a dark brown; loose gravely silt, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions (605).
- 3.6.5 Post hole fill (605) was truncated by a post pipe (0.10 x 0.10 x 0.24m) within the centre of [606] that was filled with black, firm, sandy clay that contained occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks (604)

### 3.7 Finds

- 3.7.1 No finds were recovered from any of the features excavated during the Evaluation.

## **4 Conclusions and Interpretation**

### **4.1 Conclusions**

- 4.1.1 The evaluation achieved its aims in establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains on the site. No finds were recovered from the features excavated during the investigation, making their interpretation difficult. Post hole [606] was filled with charcoal rich material, which appeared industrial in nature and indicative of a modern or post medieval date.
- 4.1.2 Ditches [105] and [103] failed to yield any diagnostic finds, yet the features' perpendicular setting, similarity of form and similarity of fill suggest that they were contemporary. Their grid like setting could denote that they formed part of a field system across the site, which would be further supported by the lack of finds recovered from them.

### **4.2 Recommendations**

- 4.2.1 Due to the very limited scale of activity on the site and the nature of the archaeological remains it is not felt that any further work is necessary.. However the final decision regarding any further work will rest with Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council (SCC).
- 4.2.2 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix A).

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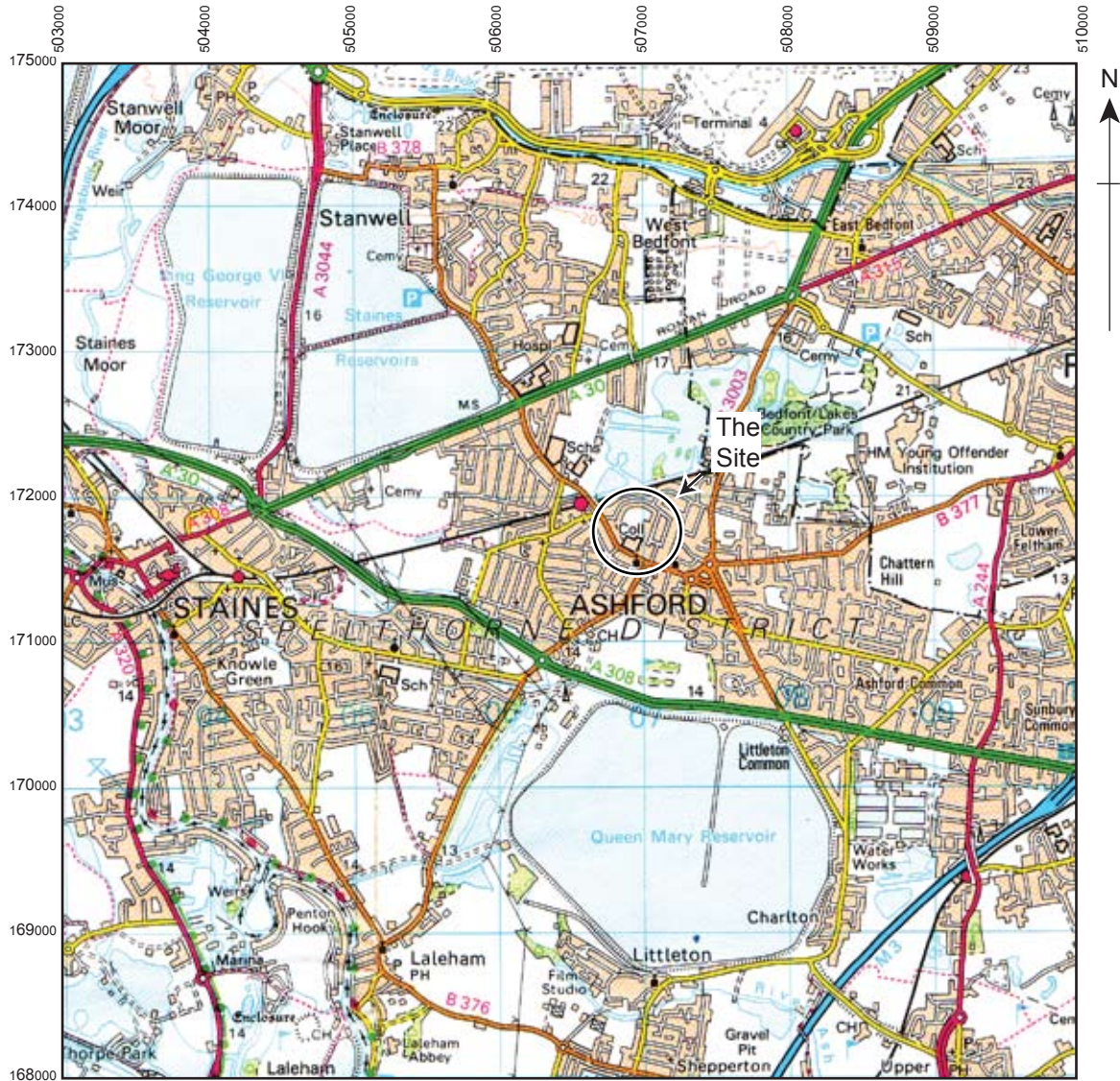
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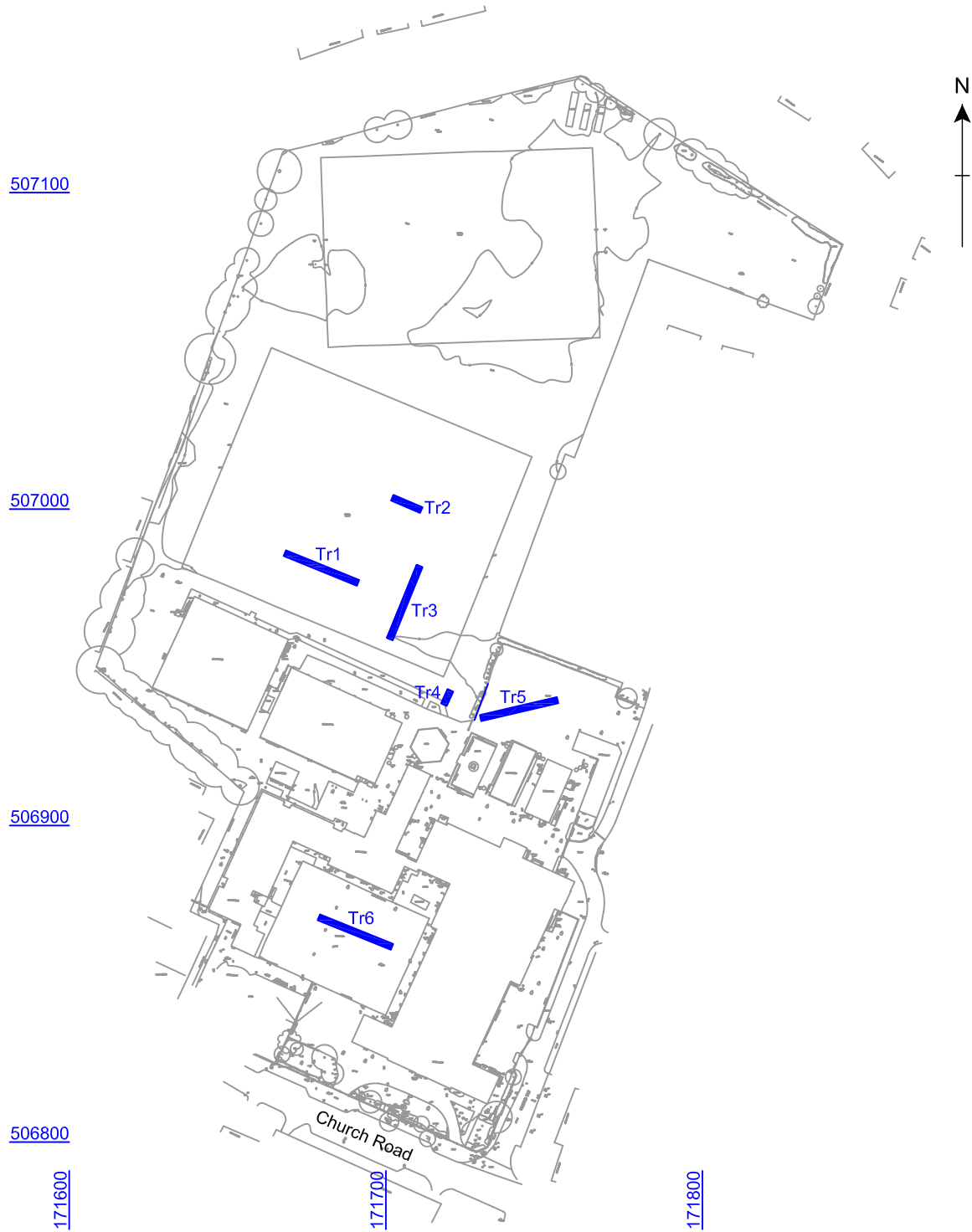


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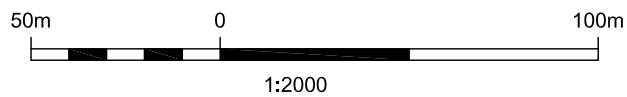
**Figure 1:** Site Location

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Based on the Plan Produced by MET Surveys

**Figure 2:** Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan





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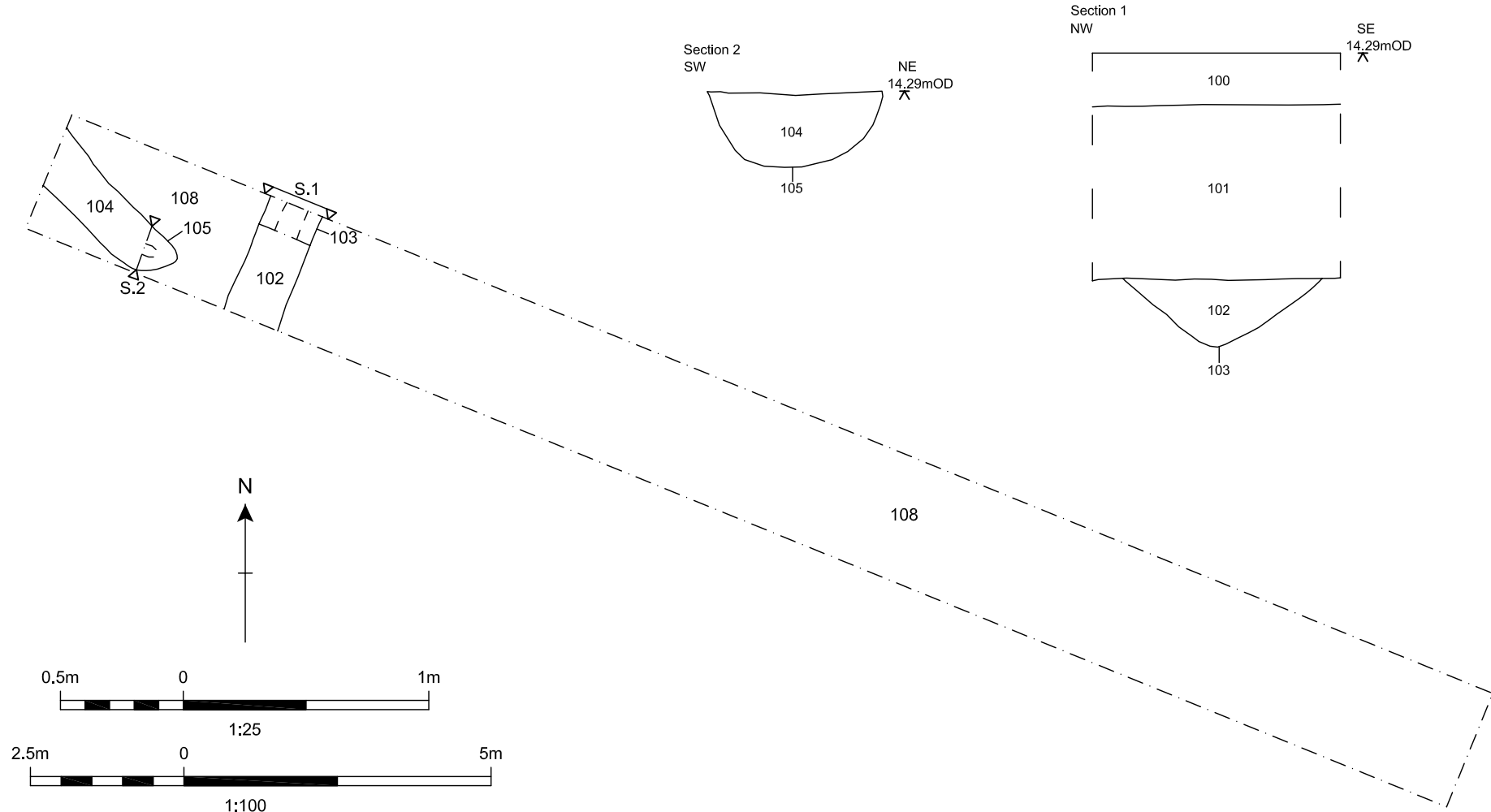
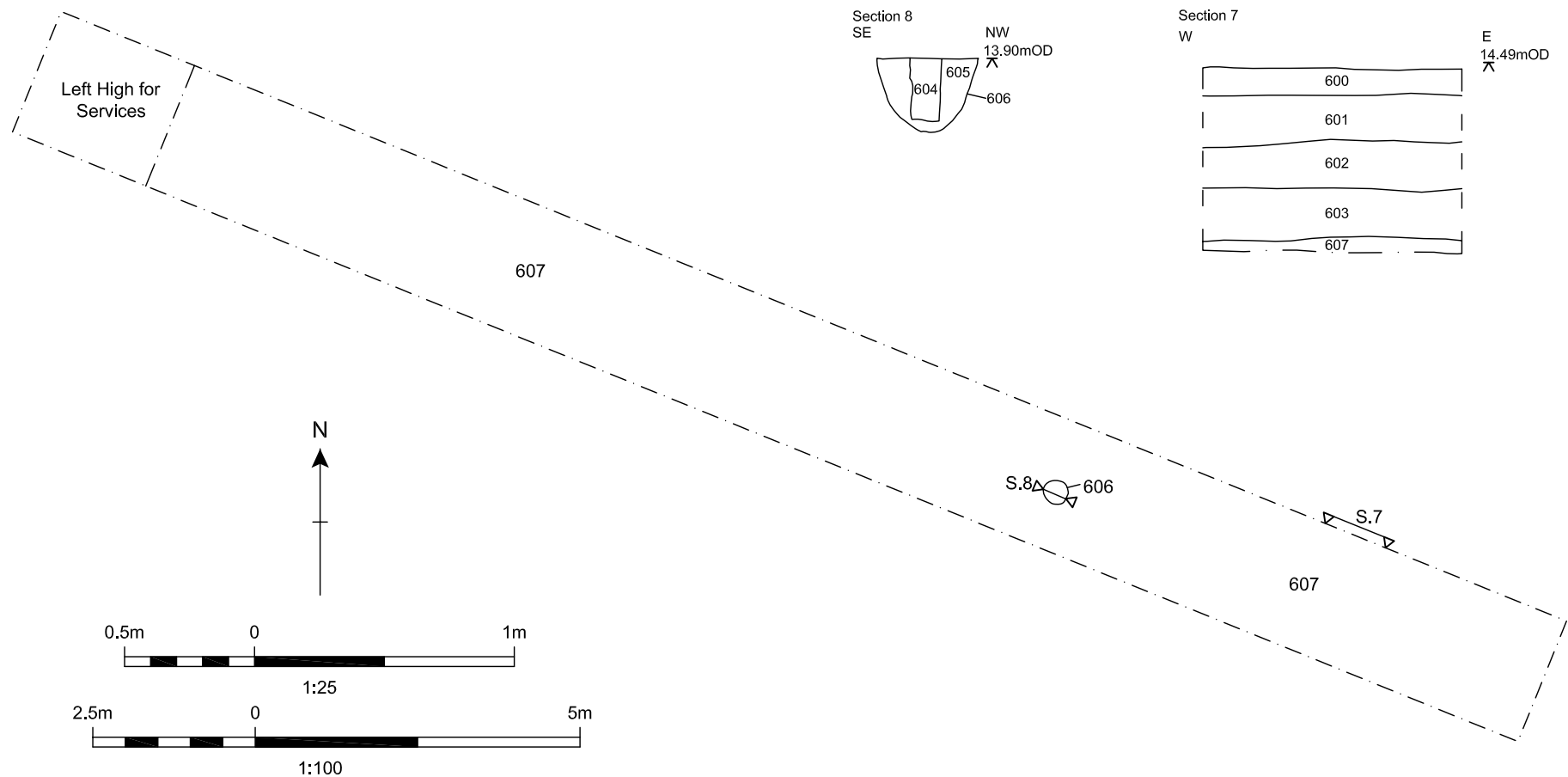


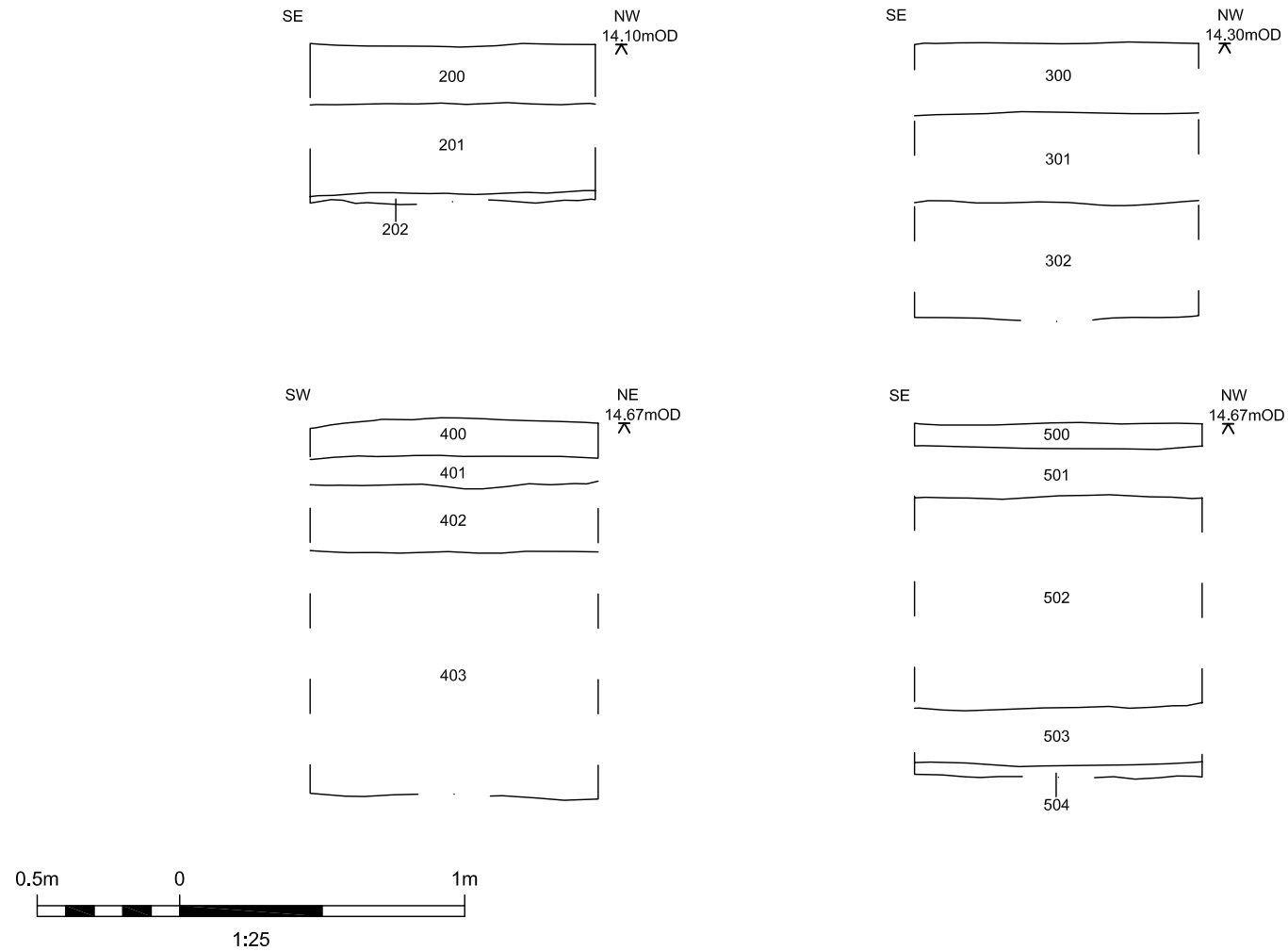
Figure 3: Trench 1: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:25)

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**Figure 4:** Trench 6: Plan (1:100) & Sections (1:25)

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**Figure 5:** Trenches 2-5: Stratigraphic Sample Sections (1:25)

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## Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Plan	Section
100	20.00M	2.00M	0.20M	1	1
101	20.00M	2.00M	0.75M	1	1
102	2.00M	0.80M	0.25M	1	1
103	2.00M	0.80M	0.25M	1	1
104	2.50M	0.70M	0.32M	1	2
105	2.50M	0.70M	0.32M	1	2
106	20.00M	2.00M	0.05M	1	1
200	10.00M	2.00M	0.19M	2	3
201	10.00M	2.00M	0.32M	2	3
202	10.00M	2.00M	0.04M	2	3
300	20.00M	2.00M	0.25M	3	4
301	20.00M	2.00M	0.31M	3	4
302	20.00M	2.00M	0.40M	3	4
400	5.00M	2.00M	0.13M	4	5
401	5.00M	2.00M	0.10M	4	5
402	5.00M	2.00M	0.22M	4	5
403	5.00M	2.00M	0.85M	4	5
500	20.00M	2.00M	0.08M	5	6
501	20.00M	2.00M	0.24M	5	6
502	20.00M	2.00M	0.80M	5	6
503	20.00M	2.00M	0.20M	5	6
504	20.00M	2.00M	0.03M	5	6
600	20.00M	2.00M	0.12M	6	7
601	20.00M	2.00M	0.19M	6	7
602	20.00M	2.00M	0.19M	6	7
603	20.00M	2.00M	0.20M	6	7
604	0.10M	0.10M	0.25M	6	8
605	0.40M	0.40M	0.28M	6	8
606	0.40M	0.40M	0.28M	6	8
607	20.00M	2.00M	0.07M	6	7

## Appendix 2 – Oasis Summary Sheet

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-46628**

### Project details

Project name BROOKLANDS SCHOOL, ASHFORD, SURREY

Project dates Start: 29-07-2008 End: 31-07-2008

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes CHA 08 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes SP/2008/00336 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

### Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY SPELTHORNE ASHFORD BROOKLANDS SCHOOL,  
ASHFORD

Postcode TW15 2

Study area 2.80 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 0692 7166 51.4333415672 -0.461702363437 51 26 00 N 000 27 42 W  
Point

Height OD Min: 12.73m Max: 13.95m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief originator Surrey County Council

Project design originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of sponsor/funding body Lend lease

Name of sponsor/funding body Lend Lease Projects

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient As yet to be confirmed

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient As yet to be confirmed

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title BROOKLANDS SCHOOL, ASHFORD, BOROUGH OF SPELTHORNE,  
SURREY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P.

Date 2008

*BROOKLANDS SCHOOL, ASHFORD, BOROUGH OF SPELTHORNE, SURREY:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT*

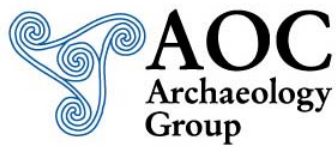
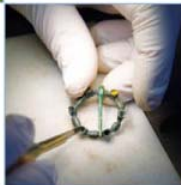
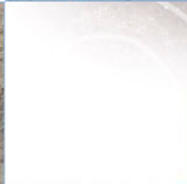
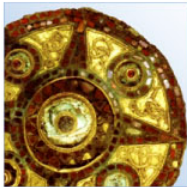
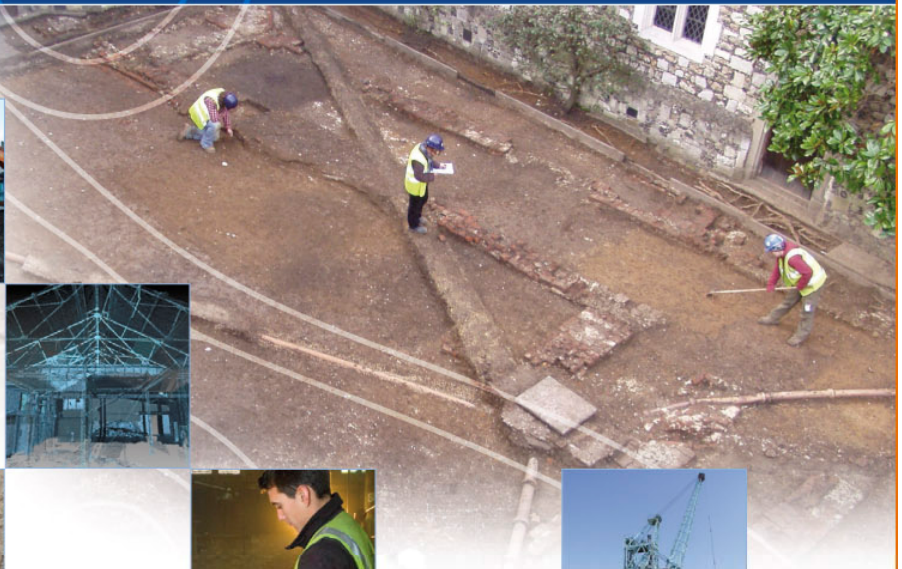
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