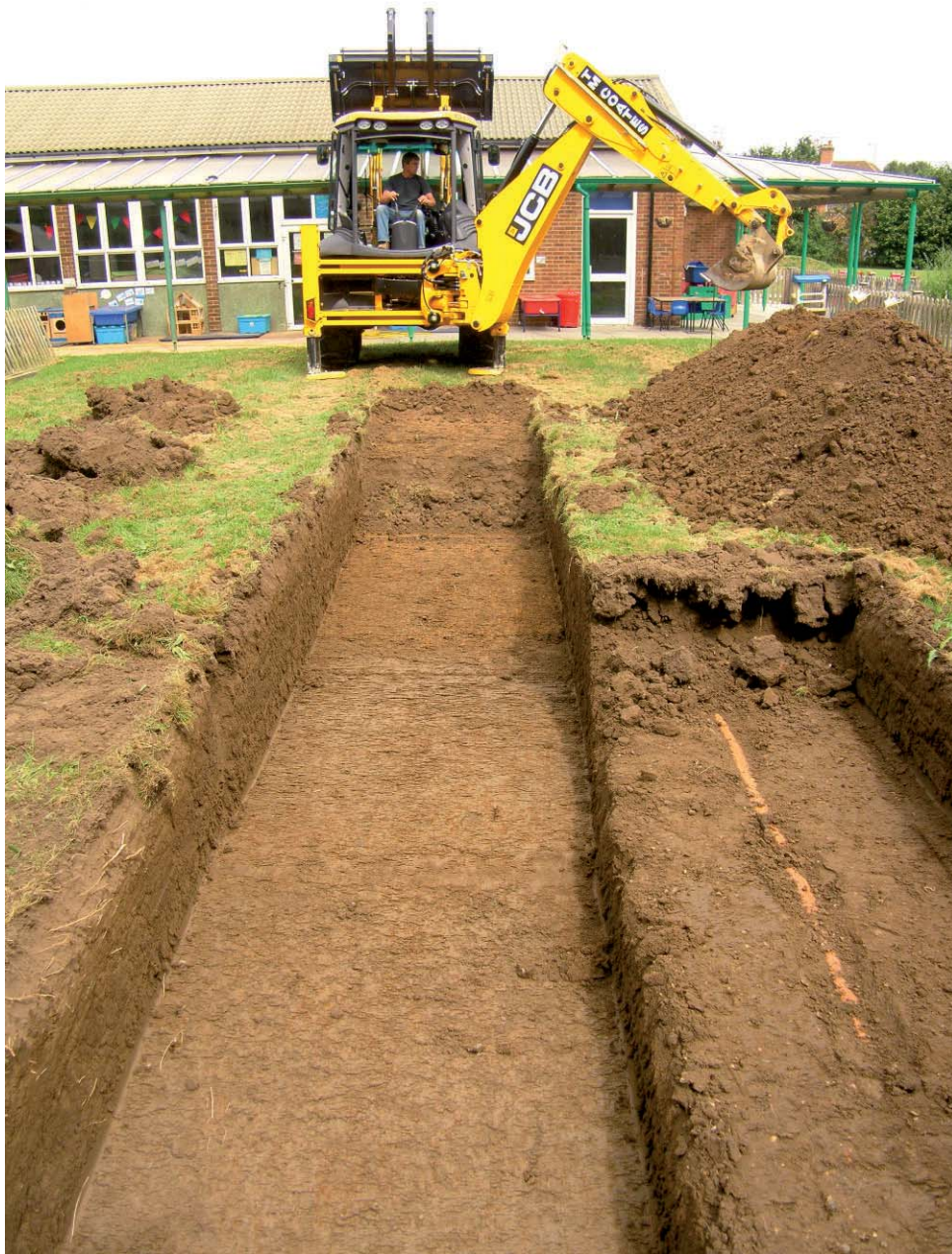




## Thorpe C of E School The Bence, Rosemary Lane Thorpe, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**THORPE C OF E SCHOOL,  
THE BENICE, ROSEMARY LANE,  
THORPE, SURREY**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Planning Ref: RU.12/0575**

Prepared for:

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**September 2012**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>86370</b>	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	<b>RU.12/0575</b>	NGR	<b>NGR 501927 168711</b>		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	I	SDT	SF		23/8/12	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\86370\POST EXCAVATION\REPORT
02	E	SF	RAC		10/09/12	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\86370\POST EXCAVATION\REPORT
03	F				13/09/12	\\PROJECTSERVER\WESSEX\PROJECTS\86370\POST EXCAVATION\REPORT

\* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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THE BENCE, ROSEMARY LANE,  
THORPE, SURREY**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**Front** Working shot; the machining of Trench 2

**Cover**

**Back** Working shot; the backfilling of Trench 1

**Cover**

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**THORPE C OF E SCHOOL,  
THE BENCE, ROSEMARY LANE,  
THORPE, SURREY**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Thorpe C of E School, The Bence, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 501927 168711.

The site is occupied by an infant school built in the mid to late 20th century and is located centrally within Thorpe village between the M25 to the west, the M3 to the south and the A320 Staines Road to the east. The school is located off Rosemary Lane and is bounded by Midway Avenue to the west, Western Avenue to the north and residential development to the east and south.

Planning permission (12/0575) has been granted by Surrey County Council for the construction of a new single storey hall and front entrance and new classroom block with associated external works including the laying out of 16 new parking spaces on condition that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken.

Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new classroom block. Trench 1 revealed a single northwest to southeast aligned ditch, which contained pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1100-700BC) accompanied by numerous pieces of burnt flint suggesting the location of a settlement in the wider vicinity of the site.

Trench 2 revealed a waterborne deposit, which may mark the location of an old river channel or possibly the edge of the flood plain associated the Chertsey branch of the River Bourne.

It is clear from analysis of the Surrey Historical Environment Record (HER) that the Site is located in a rich prehistoric archaeological landscape and that any development on the site will have a detrimental effect on the underlying archaeological remains present.

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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Michelle Collings of CgMs Consulting Ltd who commissioned the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to Richard Lubbock, Caretaker of Thorpe C of E School for his assistance in facilitating the work on site. Tony Howe of Surrey County Council provided advice on behalf of the local authority.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Thompson who also compiled this report. Finds analysis was undertaken by Matt Leivers with report illustrations by Kenneth Lymer.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

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**THORPE C OF E SCHOOL,  
THE BENCE, ROSEMARY LANE,  
THORPE, SURREY**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at Thorpe C of E School, The Bence, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 501927 168711.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (12/0575) has been granted by Surrey County Council for the construction of a new single storey hall and front entrance and new classroom block with associated external works including the laying out of 16 new parking spaces on condition that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the methodology for the field evaluation was prepared (WA 2012) in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). It was submitted to and approved by the Client and the County Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council (SCC).

**1.2 Site location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The Site lies centrally within Thorpe village which is located between the M25 to the west, the M3 to the south and the A320 Staines Road to the east. The school is located off Rosemary Lane and is bounded by Midway Avenue to the west, Western Avenue to the north and residential development to the east and south.
- 1.2.2 The Site is occupied by an infant school which was built in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main school building is positioned to the south of the Site and surrounded by grassed areas on all sides. A tarmac parking area lies to the immediate south and west of the building and a tarmac playground lies to the immediate north. There is a small outbuilding to the south of the plot and another to the north of the main building. There is also an outdoor swimming pool in the north-west of the Site.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey identifies the geology of the Site and the surrounding area as Kempton Park Gravel comprising a River Terrace deposit of the Post-diversionary River Thames and its tributaries (BGS 1974, map 269 Windsor). A band of alluvium of the Claygate Member lies to the south of the Site.
- 1.2.4 A geotechnical investigation was undertaken in February 2012 and comprised the excavation of five boreholes. Made ground deposits and



alluvium overlying Kempton Park Gravels was recorded. (Albury SI Ltd 2012) The made ground was recorded up to depths of 0.40m to 1.40m below ground level (bgl).

1.2.5 The Site is recorded at 16m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the Site or immediate vicinity.

2.1.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has previously been prepared (CgMs 2012) the results of which are briefly summarised below.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Although there is limited evidence for early prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site, a single Mesolithic findspot is recorded to the south-east of the Site and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead has been recorded at the Thorpe Gravel Pit, also to the south-east.

2.2.2 More extensive evidence of Bronze Age activity is recorded in the vicinity of the Site. An early Bronze Age ring ditch is recorded to the north-east of the Site at a gravel quarry at the edge of Thorpe village. The ring ditch was approximately 30m in diameter. Two crouched inhumations were recorded in the basal fill of the ditch and pottery and worked flint was collected.

2.2.3 A further ring ditch was recorded at Muckhatch Farm to the south-west of the Site. In addition, further evidence for Bronze Age activity is recorded in the vicinity. Pits and hearths producing Bronze Age pottery along with burnt flint and surface finds were recorded in the vicinity of Muckhatch Farm. Four large pits of Late Bronze Age date were recorded with a further pit recorded at Longside Gravel Pit to the north-east of the Site. Quantities of daub with wattle impressions, pottery and two loom weights were recorded. In addition sherds of Iron Age pottery were collected from the site.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 There is limited evidence of Romano British activity in the study area.

2.3.2 Nevertheless, a series of Romano-British linear features interpreted as the remains of a field system were recorded to the east of the Site along with a T-shaped corn drier.

2.3.3 Occasional isolated Romano British finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site including a greyware cooking pot dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD found during the excavation of a drain in Thorpe churchyard in 1963. A scatter of Romano-British pottery was collected during fieldwalking to the south-east of the Site. In addition a bronze fibula, ring and eight coins were recorded from Whyteleafe in the late 19th century.

## **2.4 Saxon–early medieval**

- 2.4.1 There is limited evidence for Saxon and medieval activity within the immediate area. Only two Saxon findspots are recorded within the immediate area, suggesting a low potential for remains of this date overall. A scatter of Saxon pottery was collected during fieldwalking after topsoil stripping to the south-east of the Site and a small assemblage of possible Saxon pottery was recovered during an evaluation to the north-east of the Site.
- 2.4.2 St. Mary’s Church lies to the east of the Site and dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.4.3 An assemblage of medieval artefacts was recovered during an evaluation to the north-east of the Site and a medieval iron swivel link was recovered from Thorpe Gravel Pit to the south-east.

## **2.5 Late medieval and post-medieval**

- 2.5.1 Analysis of the cartographic evidence (maps dated from 1768 to the present) indicates the Site has been open farmland until the construction of the first building within the Site between 1912 and 1934.
- 2.5.2 The fragmentary remains of a post-medieval homestead is recorded to the east of the Site.

## **3 AIMS AND METHODS**

### **3.1 Introduction and General Objectives**

- 3.1.1 The WSI (WA 2012) (agreed by the Client and the Local Authority) was prepared outlining the aims of the archaeological field evaluation comprising and the methods by which these aims would be achieved.
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the trial trench evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
  - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
  - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
  - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site’s archaeological potential.

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## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

4.1.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance during all fieldwork and safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.

4.1.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1998, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.1.3 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of the site specific Risk Assessment to the Client prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork was undertaken.

### **4.2 Service Location**

4.2.1 A service plan of the Site was provided by the Client and the trenches were positioned to avoid known services. Before excavation began these services were identified and marked on the ground using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Each trench location was also scanned in order to verify the absence of any live underground services. Periodical scanning during the machine excavation also took place.

### **4.3 Fieldwork**

4.3.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.3.2 A total of two machine excavated trial trenches measuring 10m by 1.6m were proposed and their locations agreed with the Client and the County Archaeological Officer at SCC. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed building and represent a 6.5% sample of the 496m<sup>2</sup> development area.

4.3.3 The trenches were set out using a Leica Viva GNSS survey system in accordance with the agreed locations however during the excavation of Trench 2 a north south aligned plastic drain pipe was identified running the length of the trench. Trench 2 was subsequently moved by 1.5m to the west and the drain pipe left undamaged *in situ*.

4.3.4 Once the level of archaeological deposits was exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench base was undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trench was carried out by hand.

4.3.5 The trial trenches were excavated using a back-hoe excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex

Archaeology. Machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was the higher.

- 4.3.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the County Archaeological Officer at SCC were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### **4.4 Recording**

- 4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled with plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights accordingly.

- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

- 5.1.2 The following **Results** section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 1**.

#### **5.2 Trench 1**

- 5.2.1 Following the removal of 0.26m of the current topsoil and turf from the school playing field (**101**) and a further 0.16m of subsoil (**102**), the natural geology **103** was encountered at 0.42m below the current ground surface at a height of 14.50m aOD. A mix of burnt flint and CBM (ceramic building material) was recovered from **101**.

- 5.2.2 A single approximately NW-SE aligned curving ditch **104** was revealed cutting the natural geology and measured 2.06m long by 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained two fills comprising a primary fill **106** sealed by a natural waterborne low energy secondary deposit **105**.

- 5.2.3 The ditch has been interpreted as a landscape division separating small fields or enclosures. Nevertheless, the quantity of relatively un-abraded

sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery collected from fill **105** suggest that a settlement of c.1100-700BC date lay in the wider surrounding area.

### **5.3 Trench 2**

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 had to be moved from its original position following the identification of a modern service pipe c. 0.50m below the current ground surface at a height of 14.52m aOD. The approximately north south aligned pipe probably led to a soak-away from a down pipe on the south side of the school (see **Figure 1**).
- 5.3.2 Following the removal of 0.35m of the topsoil and turf from the school playing field **201**, a further 0.12m of modern levelling material **206** and 0.17m of subsoil **202** was removed, revealing a 0.30m thick waterborne deposit **203**. At the southern end of the trench at 0.82m below the current ground surface and at a height of 14.12m aOD a naturally deposited alluvium deposit **204** was revealed below **203**. This deposit overlay the natural geology **205** which was exposed at the northern end of the trench at 0.66m below the current ground surface at a height of 14.37m aOD.
- 5.3.3 A mix of Late Bronze Age and modern pottery, burnt flint and CBM was recovered from **201**, a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery from **203** with further Late Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint recovered from **204**.
- 5.3.4 It is clear the natural topography is sloping gently to the south and it is likely that **204** either represents the fill of a palaeochannel or an area of flood plain associated with the Chertsey Branch of the River Bourne some 700m to the south.

## **6 FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Finds were limited to small quantities of burnt flint, ceramic building material, flint, pottery and shell.

### **6.2 Pottery**

- 6.2.1 Apart from single sherds of post-medieval redware and modern china (both from topsoil in Trench 2) the pottery was entirely of Late Bronze Age date.
- 6.2.2 Flint-tempered body sherds were recovered in Trench 2 from topsoil (one sherd), waterborne deposit **203** (one sherd) and from alluvium **204** (two sherds). In Trench 1, twenty-four sherds were recovered from fill **105** in ditch **104**, including flint-tempered body sherds from at least three coarse vessels, sandy body sherds from at least two vessels, two sherds from a fineware vessel with sand and flint temper, a plain simple rim-sherd from a flint-tempered vessel and a portion of a (probably semi-circular) flint-tempered handle. The fabrics and forms indicate a date in the Late Bronze Age.

### **6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

- 6.3.1 Three fragments of medieval roof tiles were recovered from topsoil (two in Trench 1; one in Trench 2). No other medieval material was present.

## 6.4 Flint

6.4.1 Three pieces of struck flint were recovered. One (from topsoil in Trench 2) was the distal portion of a narrow flake of glauconitic (Bullhead) flint. The second (from fill **105** in ditch **104**) was a fragment of a broken flake. The third (also from fill **105** in ditch **104**) was a small multi-platform flake core. None is chronologically distinctive.

## 6.5 Burnt Flint

6.5.1 Burnt flint was recovered from topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2 (five and two fragments respectively), from fill **105** of ditch **104** in trench 1 (30 pieces) and from natural alluvium (**204**) in Trench 2 (one piece).

6.5.2 Small quantities of burnt flint in isolation are intrinsically un-dateable and of little significance; in association with other material (as in **105**) they may be indicative of some contemporary domestic, light industrial or other process and as such may indicate otherwise unattested activity in the vicinity.

## 6.6 Shell

6.6.1 A single snail shell came from fill **105** in ditch **104**; either *Cepaea nemoralis* or *hortensis*. Both are native.

## 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation within the grounds of Thorpe C of E School was successful in its stated aims and has provided evidence of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity on the Site which confirmed the supposition of the DBA (CgMs Ltd 2012) that the Site was located within a landscape occupied throughout the Bronze Age from the identification of Early Bronze Age activity to the northeast, Middle Bronze Age activity to the southwest and Late Bronze Age activity to the east (*ibid* 10).

7.1.2 The remains of a Bronze Age settlement revealed in the form of pits and associated hearths was identified some 340m to the southeast of the school and recorded within the Surrey Historical Environment Record as HER 802. Further Bronze Age features were identified 100m south of HER 802 (some 380m southeast of the Site) and recorded as HER 5371.

Some 680m to the east, four large pits or possible waterholes dated to the Late Bronze Age were revealed and recorded as HER 16071, 16072 and 1592. Several more sites of similar date are known within a 1km radius of the Site including an Early Bronze Age round barrow (HER 5346-7-5349) containing two crouched inhumation burials within the ditch located some 550m northeast of the Site (*ibid* 10-11).

### 7.2 Conclusion

7.2.1 It is clear that the Site is located within a relatively rich prehistoric landscape comprising Bronze Age settlement and funerary activity. Though no structures in the form of post holes or drip gullies, or settlement activity in the form of storage and refuse pits were identified, the un-abraded nature of

the pottery recovered from the ditch in Trench 1 is indicative of settlement activity in the surrounding area.

- 7.2.2 The proposed development within the grounds of Thorpe C of E school will have a detrimental effect on the underlying archaeological remains and therefore it is likely that further archaeological investigation will be required by the Local Planning Authority and the need for, scope and remit of any further work should be agreed through consultation with the County Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council.

## **8 ARCHIVE**

### **8.1 Preparation and Deposition**

- 8.1.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outline in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990).
- 8.1.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the WA project code **86370**. The completed archive, which will include all paperwork, will on the completion of the all field work and post excavation reporting ultimately, be deposited for permanent storage with the local museum.
- 8.1.3 Digital images will be curated under arrangements agreed for the Wessex Archaeology Digital Image Archive Trial and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (University of York) as part of the submission of an OASIS record for the project.

### **8.2 Copyright**

- 8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

### **8.3 Security Copy**

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

Albury SI Ltd 2012, Report on a Site Investigation at Thorpe C of E School, The Bence Thorpe, Egham, Surrey

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Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 (revised) *Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section

Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *Thorpe C of E School, The Bence, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe, Surrey. Written Scheme of Investigation: Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Report Ref: 86370.01 (unpublished client report)

### 9.2 Legislation

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974  
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37>)

Management of Health and Safety and Work Regulations 1999  
(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/3242/contents/made>)



## Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Bgl: below ground level

aOD: above Ordnance Datum

Trench 1	Dimensions :	11.5m by 1.50m by 0.54m	Ground surface level:	15.06m aOD
	Centre Line Coordinates (NGR):	502017.52, 168747.06 502015.70, 168735.81		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of school playing field, mid grey brown compact silty clay, the first 0.15m is heavily rooted allocated with the turf. There has been some levelling associated with the playing field, patches of redeposited material within the topsoil.	0-0.26m	
102	Subsoil	Mid to light yellow brown silty loam, mix of topsoil and natural, resulting of ploughing. the historical mapping indicates this has been fields from the earliest map c. 1768 to the construction of the first building on site between 1912 and 1934.	0.26-0.42m	
103	Natural	Natural alluvial material, waterborne deposit. Light to mid yellow sand silt. The natural is relatively uniform throughout the trench though there is a patch of orange clay towards the northern end. This was investigated and shown to be natural. Identical to 205 in Trench 2.	0.42m+	
104	Cut	Cut of a roughly NW-SE slightly curving ditch, which cuts the natural 103 and is in filled with 106 and 105. Recorded as 2.06m long by 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep, with a steep straight northern edge and moderate stepped southern edge with a concave to flat base. The feature is slightly curving however due to the narrow constraints of the evaluation trench it is unclear if this is an actually curving or just the meandering of the ditch. The ditch is probably a small enclosure or field ditch, however the amount of relatively un-abraded pottery recovered from a small slot through the ditch indicates the feature is in close proximity to a settlement of Late Bronze Age c.1100-700BC.	0.35m deep	
105	Fill	Upper secondary fill of ditch 104, which overlies primary fill 106. grey brown	0.27m thick	

		slightly sandy silty clay with common iron staining. Homogenous deposit; the result of repeated depositions of similar material overtime. Material derived from erosion of the feature edges mixed with ground surface material. Low energy waterborne deposit containing deliberately dumped waste material. 24 sherds of pottery recovered from this deposit identified as Late Bronze Age c.1100-700BC.	
106	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 104 which is sealed by 105. Light yellow brown/grey silty clay. Erosion material from the feature edges following the initial digging of the ditch.	0.08m thick

Trench 2	Dimensions :	9m by 1.5m by 0.82m	Ground surface level:	14.95m aOD
	Centre Line Coordinates (NGR):	501995.10, 168729.24 501993.43, 168720.53		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of school playing field, mid grey brown compact silty clay, the first 0.15m is heavily rooted allocated with the turf. There has been some levelling associated with the playing field, patches of redeposited material within the topsoil. Seals 206.	0-0.35m	
202	Subsoil	Mid grey brown with orange patches, sandy silt. Sealed by 206 and seals 203.	0.35-0.52m	
203	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt clay low-energy water borne deposit, which seals. Sealed by 202 and seals 204.		
204	Natural	Light grey sandy silt clay water borne natural deposit with common iron staining within it, naturally accumulated material which seals the natural 205, potentially the fill of a palaeochannel however the site does slope away to the south and so may just be natural alluvium deposit against a natural slope. Sealed by 203 and seals 205	-	
205	Natural	Light yellow/orange mottled grey natural alluvium. Identical to 103 in Trench 1. Sealed by 204	-	
206	Layer	Deliberate dump of material, landscaping/levelling deposit associated with construction of the school, mix of mottled mid grey brown silty clay. Sealed by 201 and seals 202	0.12m thick	

## Appendix 2: OASIS RECORD FORM

**Thorpe C of E School, Rosemary Lane, Thorpe, Surrey - Wessex Archaeology**

**OASIS ID - wessexar1-133316**

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<u>View 1</u>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	4 September 2012

### Completed sections in current version

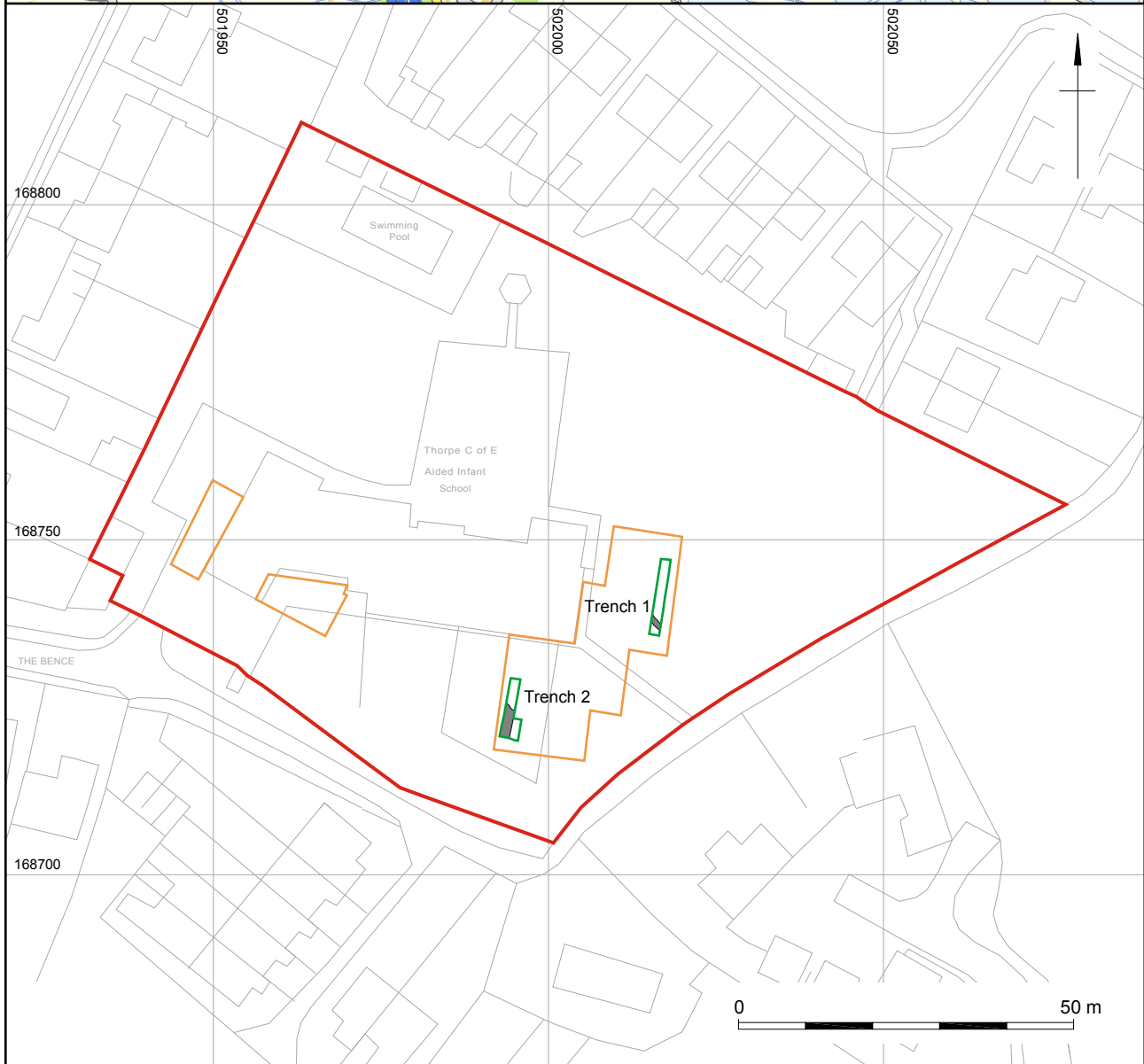
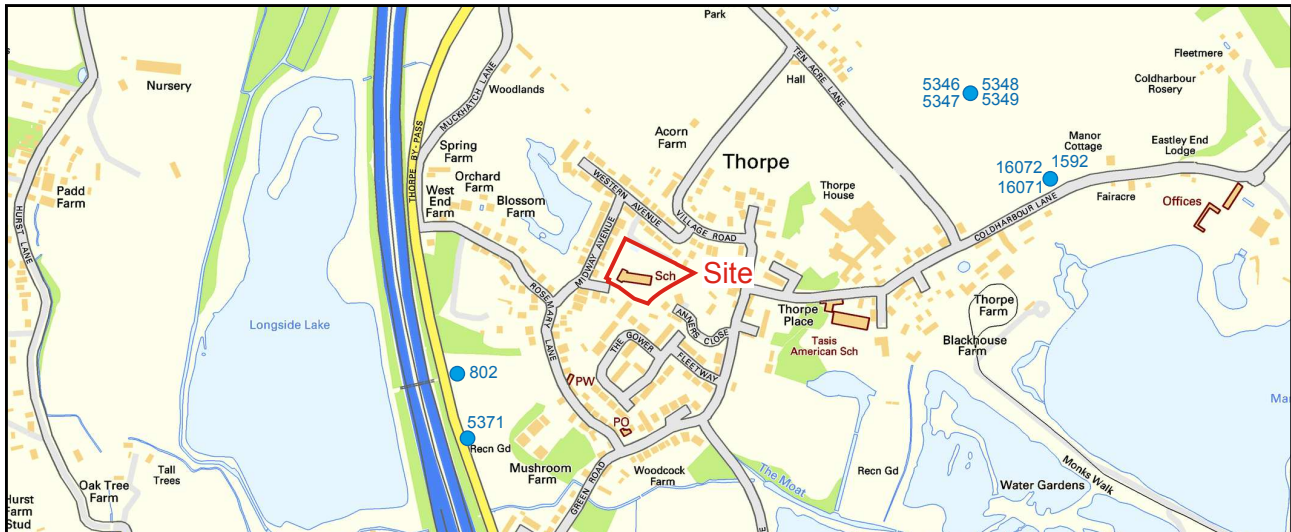
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### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
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### File submission and form progress

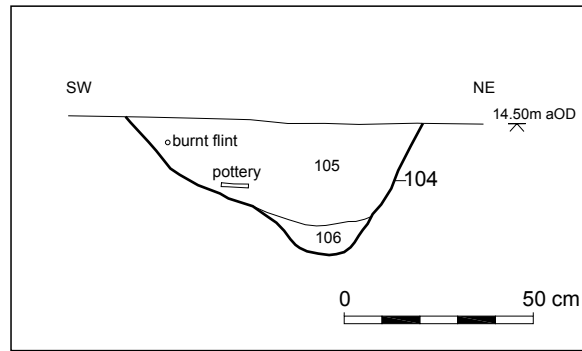
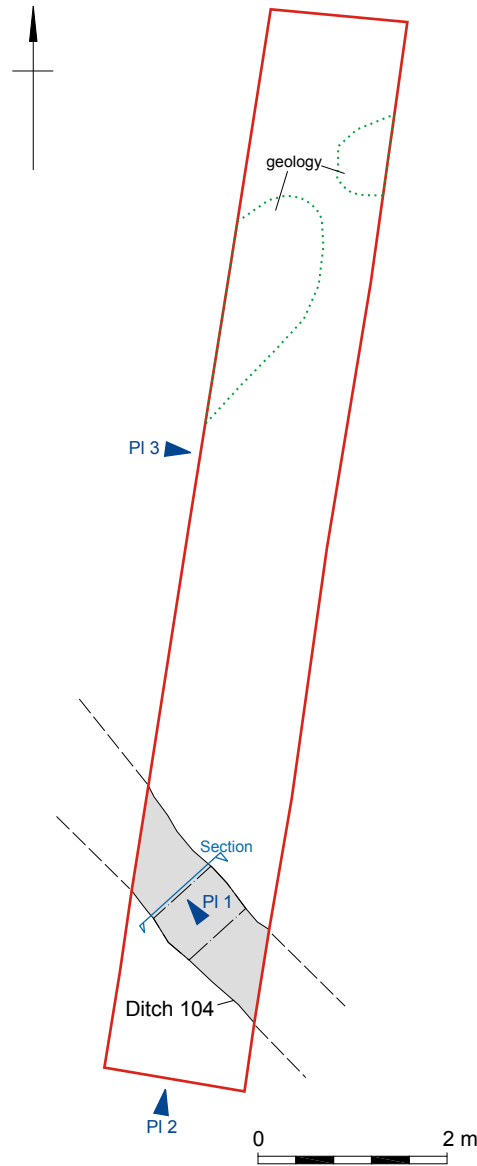
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Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



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	Date: 24/08/12	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:12,500 & 1:1000 at A4	Illustrator: KL
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Site location plan

Figure 1



Southwest facing section of ditch 104



Plate 1: South-east facing section of ditch 104 (scale 0.5m)



Plate 2: Trench 1 from the south (scale 2m & 1m)

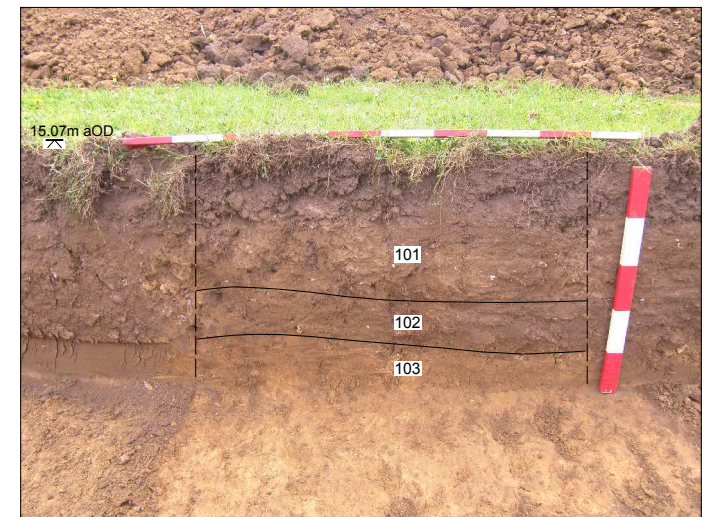


Plate 3: West facing section of Trench 1 (scale 1m & 0.5m)

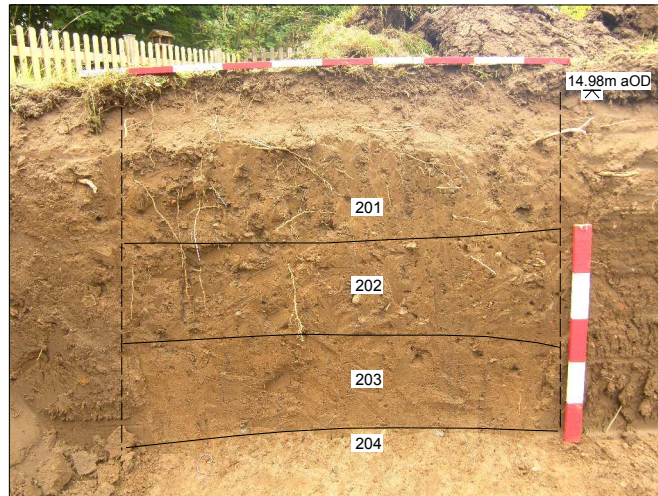
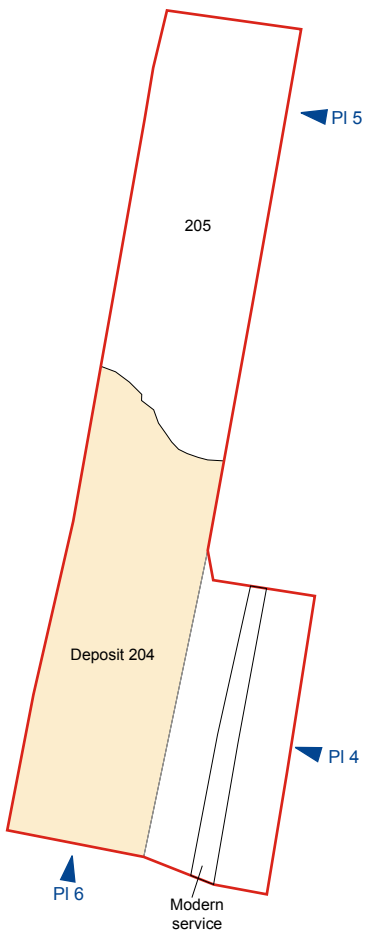


Plate 4: East facing section of Trench 2 (south)  
(scale 1m & 0.5m)



Plate 5: East facing section of Trench 2 (north)  
(scale 1m & 0.5m)



Plate 6: Trench 2 from the south (scale 2m & 2x1m)



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— Evaluation trench  
 ◀ PI 6 Plate location

Date:	28/08/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:80	Illustrator:	KL
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