

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at Howard of Effingham School (Site 2),  
Browns Lane, Effingham, Surrey**

**NGR: 511986 153893  
(TQ 11986 53893)**

**ASE Project No: 6839  
Site Code: EFF 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014255  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-185191**

**Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MfA**

**With a contribution by Anna Doherty**

**Illustrations by Rob Cole, John Cook and Fiona Griffin**

**July 2014**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane, Effingham, Surrey (NGR 511986 153893). Thirteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 390m, providing a c.4% of the site.*

*A Roman gully and two further undated gullies were identified in trenches at the northern end of the site. It is possible that these form part of a field or enclosure. The presence of a humic garden soil in the north-western part of the site correlates with the area of a small enclosure depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps, and suggests that this may have been used for domestic cultivation.*

*A small assemblage of artefacts including prehistoric flintwork, medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from the overburden.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane, Effingham, Surrey (NGR 511986 153893) (Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The current site is a self-contained parcel of land which lies on the western side of Browns Lane near the centre of the village of Effingham. It is bounded to the north by properties called *Old Hollies* and *Wildacre*, to the west by The Street and to the south by the A246 Guildford Road. Until recently the site has been in use as a playing field.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation with no recorded superficial deposits. The Thanet Formation of sand and the Lambeth Group of clays, silt and sand lie immediately to the north (BGS 2014).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The current site (designated as 'Site 2') forms one of three plots of land earmarked for residential development in the village, all currently part of Howard of Effingham School. It is understood that Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. will be applying for planning permission from Guildford Borough Council in the near future. Plans for the current site consist of a residential development of 52 housing units with associated access and parking.

1.3.2 Following consultation between Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd and Surrey County Council (Guildford Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a *Desk-Based Assessment* (DBA) of the archaeological potential of the three sites was undertaken (ASE 2014a). It was concluded that the current site had some potential for medieval and post-medieval remains (*ibid.*) and subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by ASE (2014b) outlining the aims and objectives of the work and the methodology to be followed.

### **1.4 Research Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general aim of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2014b) was to obtain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site and to allow informed decisions to be made as to the need, nature and scope of any further mitigation measures (e.g. trial trenching, excavation or watching brief).

1.4.2 Specifically the evaluation aimed to investigate the following research themes outlined in the *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework* (Bird, 2006):

- The origins and development of Surrey's villages in the medieval period
- The continuation of village studies into the post-medieval period

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken in July 2014. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor), Steve Price and Lorna Richardson (Assistant Archaeologists). The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The full archaeological background of the site was outlined in the DBA (ASE 2014a). This included a search of entries recorded on the Surrey County Historical Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the site. The results of this research are summarised below with an emphasis on finds and sites pertinent to the results of the evaluation.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Throughout the prehistoric period in Surrey evidence for occupation and settlement is generally sparse. However scatters of flintwork deriving from the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods show that hunter-gatherer communities were exploiting territory in the county. However this activity left little or no change to the general landscape.

2.2.2 During the Neolithic and Bronze Ages forest clearance, the construction of large earthen monuments, production of pottery, domestication of animals and cereals and the later development of field systems are associated with a change to a more sedentary existence and development of social and economic complexity.

2.2.3 The Surrey HER records two finds of prehistoric date within a 1 km radius, both found during a watching brief at the Church of All Saints, Little Bookham:

- Three pieces of struck flint and several of calcined flint indicative of prehistoric activity in the vicinity
- Three sherds of pottery ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 Bird (2004) suggests that a pattern of continuity from the late Iron Age may have characterised many aspects of early Romano-British Surrey. No large towns were planned in the county, possibly due to the proximity of London, and no larger villa estates have been identified as yet (*ibid.*). The site lies approximately 6km west of Stane Street, the arterial road linking Chichester and London.

2.3.2 The Surrey HER records two Roman finds within the local area:

- Roman coin of Tiberius
- A Roman 'dolphin' type brooch, commonly found in Britain and dating from the mid-1st to mid-2nd century

## **2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

2.4.1 The Surrey HER records no Anglo-Saxon finds or sites within a 1 km radius. However, Effingham appears in the Domesday survey as Epingeham, at which time it held two Manors; Effingham East Court (also Place Court) and Effingham La Leigh (also La Leye, Le Lye). The manor house associated with East Court is thought to have been located on a site now occupied by Effingham House. Several medieval listed buildings have been noted within a 1 km radius of the site including the Church of St Lawrence.

## **2.5 Post-Medieval & Modern**

2.5.1 The Surrey HER lists 26 post-medieval entries within a 1 km radius, all comprising listed buildings or structures and associated parks/gardens.

2.5.2 Consultation of historic maps shows that the site was occupied by a field of the same shape and size as the current plot throughout most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It remained completely undeveloped at the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of 1870. By 1896, the OS shows the (central) north-west corner of the site occupied by a building set within a small square enclosure. Further sub-division of narrow fields to the south of the building seems to have taken place (near the current western site boundary) during the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1961 and 1970 this some of these internal subdivisions removed and a single internal narrow field remained near the western edge of the site.

## **2.6 Negative Evidence**

2.6.1 The Surrey HER lists a single entry giving negative evidence:

- A watching brief was maintained on the construction of an extension to the convent at Effingham. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

## **2.7 Geophysical Survey**

2.7.1 An area (Site 3) to the north of Lower Road, which falls within the potential area proposed for development, has recently been subject to geophysical survey by Stratascan. The results of the survey will be presented in a separate report. Further geophysical survey is proposed in the area of school playing fields adjacent to the school buildings (Site 1) and will be carried out by ASE in the near future.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)**

- 3.1.1 A pattern of thirteen evaluation trenches was laid out to provide a 4% sample of the area; each trench was 1.8m wide and 30m in length. The placement of most of the trenches was random although two (Trenches 6 and 7) had originally been intended to target the area of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building, identified on historic maps (see 2.5.2). However, this area was found to be heavily overgrown and the location of the trenches was moved to avoid damage to a potential wildlife habitat, which extended over much of the area adjacent to the western edge of the site. The location of one other trench (Trench 10) was moved slightly to avoid excavating below overhanging trees.
- 3.1.2 The mechanical excavation was taken in spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were laid out and all features planned using digital GPS technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of the site in general.

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Leatherhead Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	46
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Photographs	34 digital images
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19 - 0.29	83.12
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.20	82.83
1/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	82.63
1/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.69	-	82.63
1/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.12	-
1/006	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.07	-

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded in Trench 1 (and in the majority of trenches excavated at the site) was straightforward and consisted of a layer of mid-greyish brown silty clay topsoil, context [1/001], which overlay a deposit of orangey brown silty clay subsoil, context [1/002], which directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange clay with patches of angular flint and occasional sand, context [1/003].

4.1.2 One archaeological feature was identified cutting the natural geology and overlain by the subsoil. The gully, [1/004], ran broadly north-west south-east across the trench. There were two distinct fills: the uppermost a mid-orangey brown silty sand, context [1/006]; and the lower primary silting, a mid-orangey brown clayey silt, context [1/005], which produced a fairly substantial assemblage of Roman pottery. A small assemblage of artefacts was also recovered from the overburden.

### 4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17 - 0.22	82.34
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24 - 0.60	82.12
2/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	81.88
2/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.99	-	81.83
2/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.22	-
2/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.56	-	81.95
2/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.12	-

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence encountered in Trench 2 was similar to that seen in Trench 1: topsoil [2/001], overlying subsoil [2/002] which overlay natural geology, [2/003]. Two archaeological features were identified cutting the natural geology and overlain by subsoil; both appeared to run broadly north-east south-west.

4.2.2 Gully [2/004] was 0.99m in width and 0.22m in depth. The single fill was context [2/005], a dark orangey brown silty clay. Gully [2/006] was 0.56m in width and 0.12m in width and possibly appeared to terminate within the trench. The single fill was a mid-orangey brown silty clay, context [2/007]. No datable evidence was recovered from either of the features.

### 4.3 Trenches 6 and 7

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.38	84.93
6/002	Layer	Garden Soil	Trench	Trench	0.29 - 0.49	84.65
6/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	84.36
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27 - 0.29	84.74
7/002	Layer	Garden Soil	Trench	Trench	0.33 - 0.54	84.45
7/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	84.12

Table 4: Trenches 6 and 7 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The only trenches which showed variation from the topsoil-subsoil-natural geology sequence were encountered in the western part of the site. In Trenches 6 and 7 the topsoil, contexts – [6/001] and [7/001] respectively – lay over a layer of humic mid-brown silty clay garden soil – contexts [6/002] and [7/002] – which in turn lay over the natural geology, contexts [6/003] and [7/003]. Both trenches were crossed by heavily corroded metal water pipes

### 4.4 Other Trenches

4.4.1 The remainder of the trenches at the site contained no significant archaeological deposits or features. The stratigraphic sequence and character of the deposits was similar to that found in Trenches 1 and 2 (i.e. topsoil over subsoil over 'natural'); however, there was no evidence of a subsoil layer in Trench 10).

4.4.2 The thickness of topsoil varied between 0.11m and 0.49m, with the thickest deposits encountered in the south-western part of the site. The thickness of the subsoil (where present) varied between 0.12 and 0.60, with the thickest deposits in the south-eastern part of the site. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil in all of the trenches. The results are tabulated in Appendix 1 below with heights in m AOD given on Figure 2.

## 5.0 THE FINDS by Anna Doherty

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation although most were found in the topsoil. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to IFA (2013) guidelines. None of the finds require further conservation. An overview is shown in Table 5 below.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Slate	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)
1/001			5	146	1	20								
1/005	20	216												
2/001	1	<2	3	114	3	36					1	<2		
3/001	1	6	5	164	4	180	1	20	1	8				
4/001	2	12	3	154	4	158	2	80						
5/001	1	16	6	242	1	50			1	49	1	4		
6/001	3	72	4	104			1	<2						
6/002			2	188										
7/001			3	88	2	28								
7/002			4	50	1	<2							1	44
8/001	1	<2	8	264	1	6								
9/001			6	208			1	28						
10/001			5	116										
11/001			11	212	2	42	1	18						
12/001			1	14	1	40								
13/001	3	32	15	94							1	18	2	30
Total	32	354	81	2158	20	560	6	146	2	57	3	22	3	74

Table 5: Quantification of finds

### 5.2 The Roman Pottery

5.2.1 A relatively substantial pottery group (20 sherds, weighing 216g) was recovered from a single stratified context, ditch fill [1/005]. Sherds of four different vessels are represented, the most diagnostic of these being five sherds of Gaulish amphora fabric. The relatively thin-walled character of the sherds suggests that they derive from a Gauloise wine amphora form. The remainder of the sherds are undiagnostic and relatively coarse oxidised and grey sandy wares. Individually, these would be of slightly ambiguous date because Roman and medieval sandy fabrics from the area have some similarities. However, as a group, they are assigned fairly confidently to the Roman period, although they cannot be closely dated. One group of oxidised sherds is especially coarse with rounded quartz of up to 2mm in size. This

handmade ware is very similar to a coarse Roman storage jar fabric recorded by the author Flexford, Surrey.

### **5.3 Overview Unstratified Finds**

5.3.1 Finds were collected from topsoil contexts in all of the thirteen trenches (see Table 5). Twenty pieces of prehistoric struck flint were recovered. Most appear to be hard hammer flakes although one blade and one retouched piece have been noted. Some unworked burnt flint may also be of prehistoric origin.

5.3.2 A moderate assemblage of tile was also collected. Most fragments are too small to be diagnostic of date although a few pieces of Roman tegula and medieval/early post-medieval peg tile are present (Susan Pringle pers. comm.). A few small sherds of possible medieval pottery were also noted although the majority of the unstratified pottery and other finds such as glass and roof slate are probably of late post-medieval date.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview**

6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the site was straightforward. Archaeological features were encountered, cutting natural geology at the extreme northern end of the site, in Trenches 1 and 2 at height of c.82m AOD. In most areas, the site was sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Unfortunately the extreme western side of the site was inaccessible owing to the presence of trees and dense undergrowth

### **6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

6.2.1 It is possible that the entire area of the site had been subjected to some degree of landscaping when the site was levelled for its current use as a playing field. This may account for some localised variation in the depth of subsoil and topsoil. However, relatively substantial overburden deposits were encountered across most of the evaluated area, suggesting that there had not been substantial truncation.

6.2.2 Trenches 6 and 7 in the (central) north-west corner had a slightly varying sequence with natural geology directly overlain by a humic garden soil, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. However, apart from some water pipes crossing Trenches 6 and 7, there was little evidence of recent truncation of the surface of the natural geology. Having said this, subsoil was absent in Trench 10 close to the western edge of the site, in an area known to have been modified during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see below).

### **6.3 Prehistoric**

6.3.1 No prehistoric features were uncovered during the evaluation but a small assemblage of worked flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from the topsoil, suggesting some transient prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

### **6.4 Roman**

6.4.1 A shallow ditch, [1/004], running north-west south-east through the centre of Trench 1, can be broadly dated to the Roman period by a large but fairly undiagnostic group of pottery.

6.4.2 Two further ditches, [2/004] and [2/006], which run broadly parallel with each other were noted at the south-western end of Trench 2. Although these are undated, they are of similar size and profile to [1/004] and appear to be broadly perpendicular to it, suggesting that one or both may form part of a contemporary field or enclosure. It is possible that the two parallel ditches form a trackway.

6.4.3 The absence of Roman features from other trenches may suggest that the main focus of this activity lies to the north of the site boundary. The quantity of Roman pottery recovered from ditch fill [1/005], and the recovery of Roman CBM from the topsoil suggest that a settlement may lie nearby.

## **6.5 Late Post-Medieval**

- 6.5.1 The sequence of deposits encountered in Trenches 6 and 7 – natural geology overlain by garden soil, overlain by topsoil – probably relates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the site. Historic maps show this area of the site within a small enclosure containing a building at this time (see 2.5.2). The excavated evidence perhaps suggests the presence of a cultivated small holding/market garden or allotment within this plot.
- 6.5.2 Evidence of truncation and the removal of subsoil in the area of Trench 10 may also be explained by 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications to the enclosure pattern seen on successive editions of the Ordnance Survey (see 2.5.2).

## **6.6 Consideration of Research Aims**

- 6.6.1 No features of medieval or earlier post-medieval date were noted during the evaluation, meaning that it contributes only negative evidence to research themes concerning the origins and development of villages during these periods. Having said this, a small number of probable medieval pottery sherds and medieval to earlier post-medieval tile fragments from the topsoil do suggest some activity in the wider vicinity of the site at this time.

## **6.7 Conclusions**

- 6.7.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of Roman archaeological remains, albeit in a limited area at the northern end of the field. It also adds to cartographic evidence, suggesting that a small enclosure depicted on Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps was used for domestic cultivation.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Nick Truckle, Archaeological Officer, Surrey County Council for his guidance and monitoring.



**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	EFF 14					
Identification Name and Address	Howard Of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane, Effingham					
County, District &/or Borough	Guildford Borough, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	511986 153893					
Geology	?Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6839					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 14.07.2014 – 17.07.2014	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd.					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane, Effingham, Surrey (NGR 511986 153893). Thirteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 390m, providing a c.4% of the site.</p> <p>A Roman gully and two further undated gullies were identified in trenches at the northern end of the site. It is possible that these form part of a field or enclosure. The presence of a humic garden soil in the north-western part of the site correlates with the area of a small enclosure depicted on late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps, and suggests that this may have been used for domestic cultivation.</p> <p>A small assemblage of artefacts including prehistoric flintwork, medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from the overburden.</p>						

**OASIS Form**

OASIS ID: archaeol6-185191

Project details

Project name           Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane,  
Effingham Surrey

Short description of the project   Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane, Effingham, Surrey (NGR 511986 153893). Thirteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 390m, providing a c.4% of the site. A medieval gully and two undated gullies were identified in trenches at the northern end of the site, but no other features were observed. A small assemblage of artefacts including flintwork, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden.

Project dates           Start: 14-07-2014 End: 17-07-2014

Previous/future work   Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes   6839 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes   EFF 14 - Sitecode

Type of project       Field evaluation

Site status           Conservation Area

Current Land use     Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type       GULLY Medieval

Monument type       GULLY Uncertain

Significant Finds    POTTERY Medieval

Methods & techniques   ""Sample Trenches""

Development type    Housing estate

Prompt               Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process   Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY GUILDFORD EFFINGHAM Howard of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns Lane
Postcode	KT25 5ND
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 11986 53893 51.2726506018 -0.394439573681 51 16 21 N 000 23 39 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Survey ", "Unpublished Text", "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report - Hward of Effingham School (Site 2), Browns lane, Effingham, surrey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Stevens, S.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2014255

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade, East Sussex

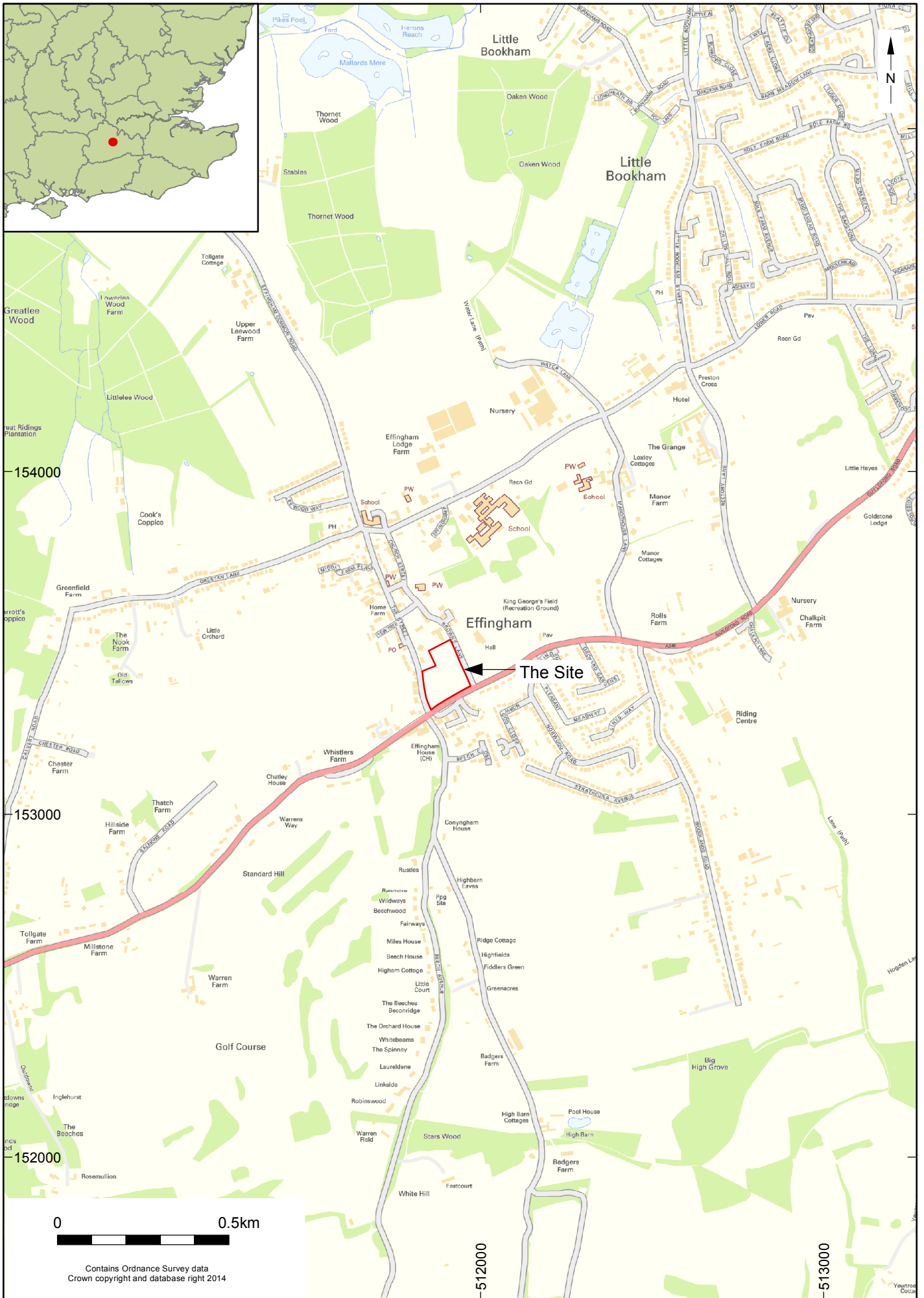
Description Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos

Entered by Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 21 July 2014

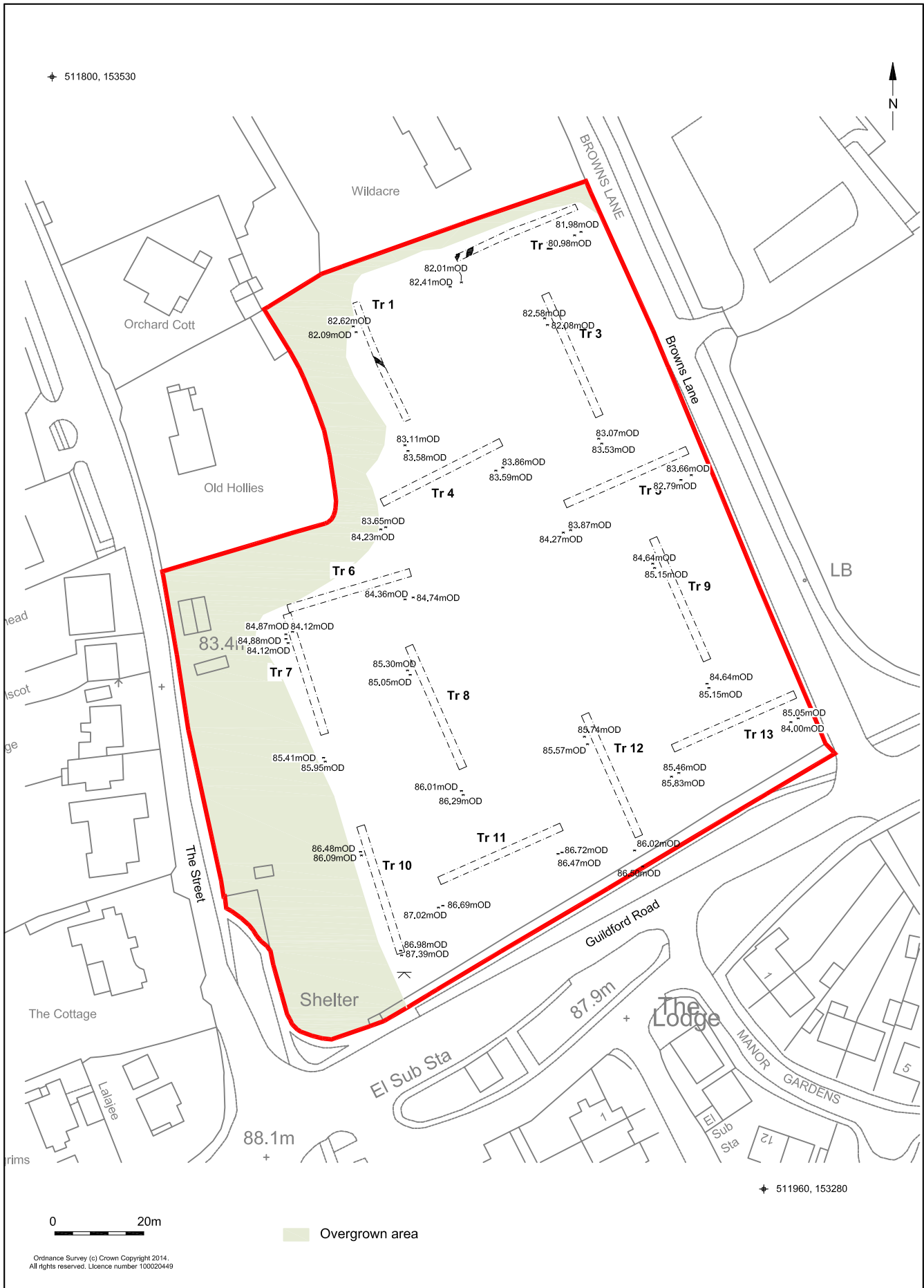
### Appendix 1 – Table of Trenches Containing No Archaeological Deposits

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m
3	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.23
3	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.32
3	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
4	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.13
4	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.33
4	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.21
5	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.30
5	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
8	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.33
8	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.02-0.07
8	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
9	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.18
9	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.20
9	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
10	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38-0.49
10	002	Layer	'Natural'	-
11	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.26
11	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.18
11	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
12	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20
12	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.15
12	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
13	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.20
13	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.46
13	003	Layer	'Natural'	-

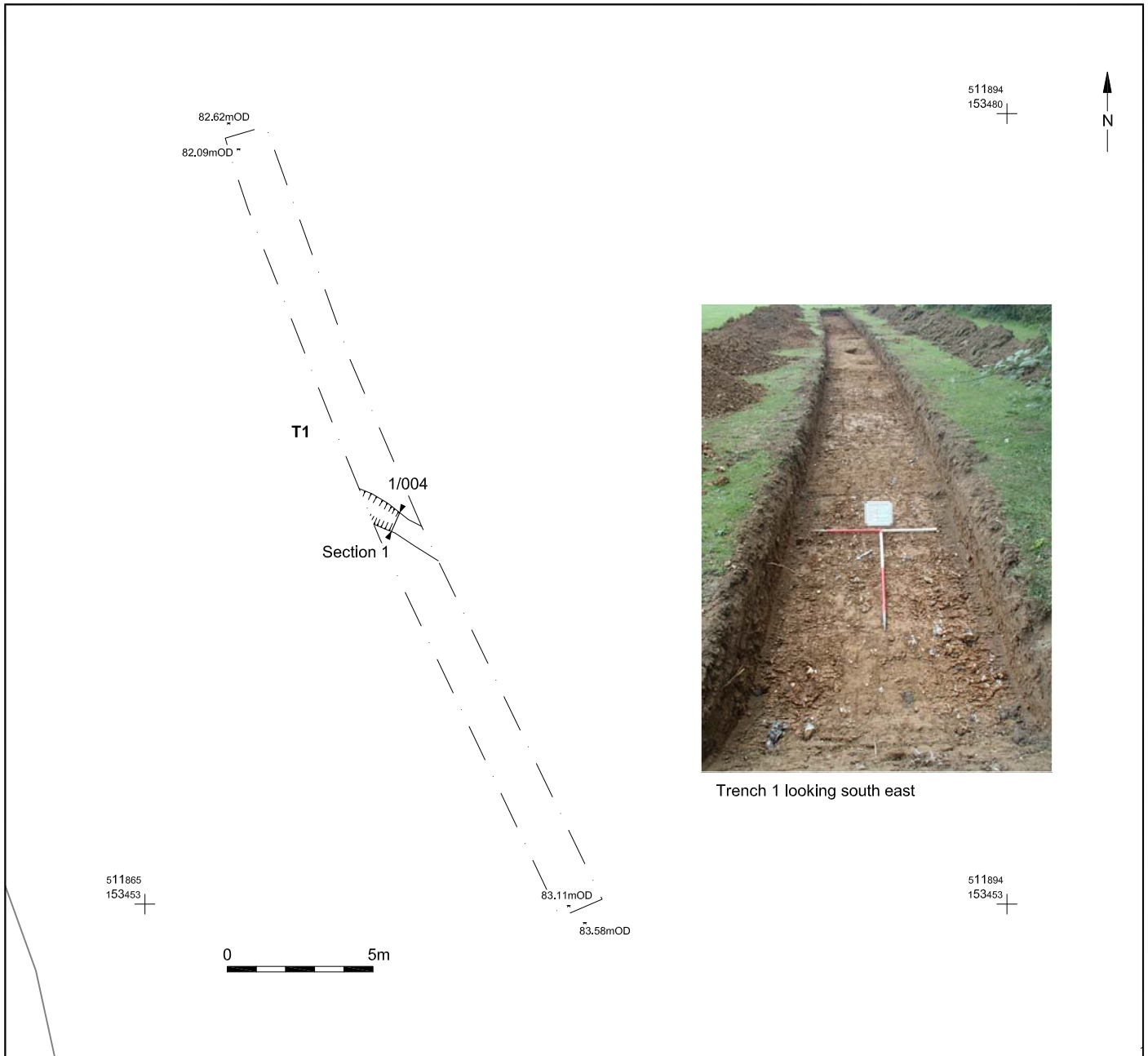


Contains Ordnance Survey data  
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© Archaeology South-East		Howard of Effingham School, Effingham, Surrey		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6839	July 2014	Site location		
Report Ref: 2014255	Drawn by: RHC			



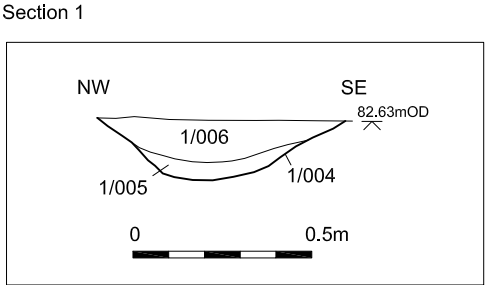
© Archaeology South-East		Howard of Effingham School		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6839	June 2014	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2014255	Drawn by: JC/FG			



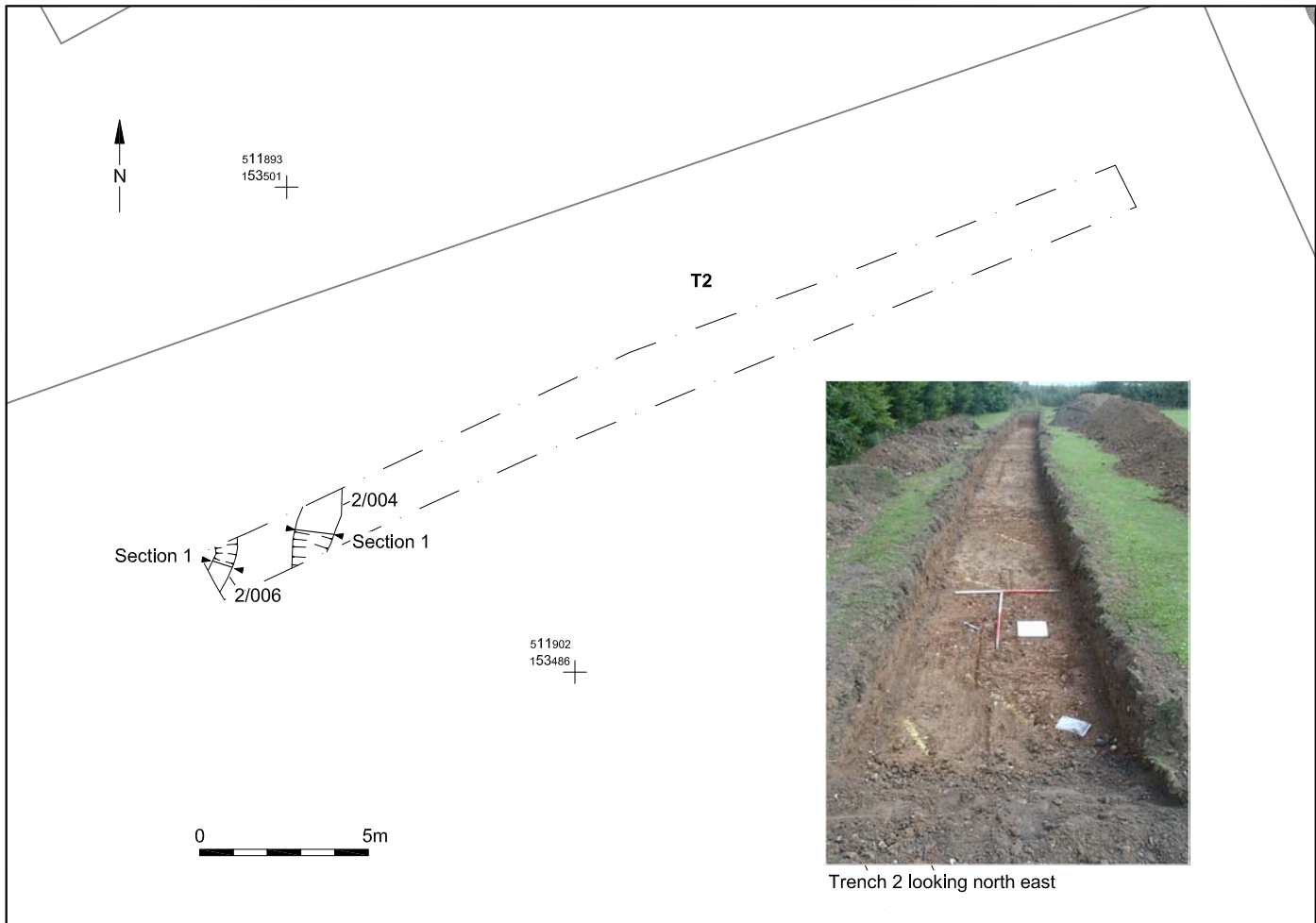
Trench 1 looking south east



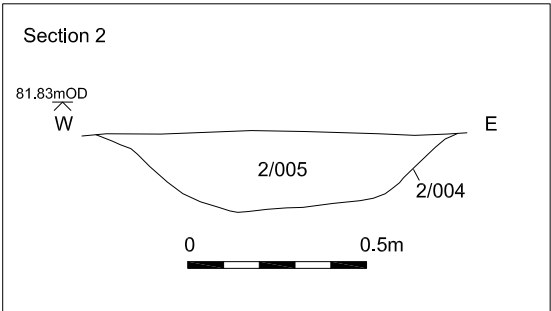
1/004 looking south east







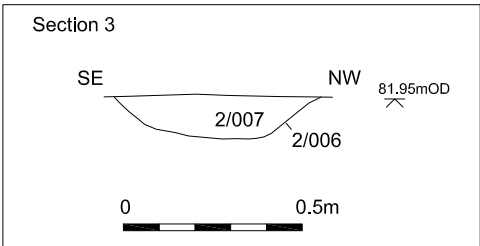
Trench 2 looking north east



2/004 looking north



2/006 looking south



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