

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
The King's Arms Hotel
Ockley, Surrey**

**NGR: 514930 140531
(TQ 14930 40531)**

**Planning Refs:
MO/2013/1645 & MO/2013/1646**

**ASE Project No: 7531
Site Code: OKA 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015221
OASIS id: archaeol6-213035**



By Ian Hogg



**Archaeological Evaluation Report
The King's Arms Hotel
Ockley, Surrey**

**NGR: 514930 140531
(TQ 14930 40531)**

**Planning Refs:
MO/2013/1645 & MO/2013/1646**

**ASE Project No: 7531
Site Code: OKA 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015221
OASIS id: archaeol6-213035**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	June 2015		
Revision:	July 2 nd 2015		

**With contributions from Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Elke Raemen
and Gemma Ayton**

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the King's Arms, Ockley, Surrey. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.

Natural Weald clay was recorded across the site between 78.34m and 79.59m aOD. The natural was overlain by subsoil in the west and centre of site and by a buried topsoil in the east. The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval and modern features on the site.

No features dating to the Roman or medieval periods were recorded and only a single residual fragment of Roman tile was retrieved.

Post-medieval agricultural activity was replaced by domestic activity as the site was incorporated into the plot for the King's Arms.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of archive
Table 2: Trench 1 List of recorded contexts
Table 3: Trench 2 List of recorded contexts
Table 4: Trench 3 List of recorded contexts
Table 5: Overview of the finds assemblage

FIGURES

Figure 1: site Location
Figure 2: Trench Location
Figure 3: Trench 1 Plan, sections and photographs
Figure 4: Trench 2 Plan, section and photograph
Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan, section and photograph

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 Shaw Design Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at The King's Arms Hotel, Ockley, Surrey (Figure 1; NGR: TQ 2770 6468).

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised 3 trenches. The location of Trench 1 was altered slightly due to spacial constraints.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site (ASE 2015b).

1.2.2 The site comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land containing the King's Arms Hotel in the south-west, paved parking in the north and a pub garden in the east. It is bound to the west by Stane Street, and by residential properties to the north, east and south.

1.2.3 The site lies within the Ockley Conservation Area, and within an Area of High Archaeological Potential.

1.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site consists of Weald Clay Formation (Hauterivian Age – Barremian Age) mudstone. Weald Clay Formation mudstones consist of dark grey, thinly bedded mudstones, and a range of fine-to-medium grained sandstones.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission (MO/2013/1645 & MO/2013/1646) has been granted by Mole Valley District Council for the conversion of the Grade II listed former King's Arms Hotel into 2 dwellings with detached 2 bay car ports and associated landscaping and access and the construction of 3 x 2 bedroom terraced houses.

1.3.2 Due to the sites proximity to the Roman road Stane Street, Surrey County Council's archaeology advisors had recommended that an archaeological Desk Based Assessment be prepared. This has been produced (ASE 2015a) and is with the archaeology advisors for consideration. Condition 13 of the current planning permission states:

"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 in writing by the Planning Authority."

- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015b) was prepared and submitted to Surrey County Council in accordance with the above condition. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site on the 3rd June 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015b). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Tom Munnery (Senior Archaeologist) and Vasilis Tsamis (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prehistoric

- 2.1.1 The following background material derives from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2015a) for the site.
- 2.1.2 Traditionally, this part of Surrey, founded on clays and sterile sands, has been seen as having a relatively low potential for containing evidence of early human communities. Additionally the Ockley area has seen minimal archaeological research. Palaeolithic material has predominated on the river terrace gravels, with a 400,000 year old flint axe being found on a gravel terrace of the River Wey in Farnham, northwest Surrey, and a 30,000 year old hand axe as well as mammoth tusks being found at a quarry in Farnham. To the north a flint scatter was unearthed at Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone, and a cache of flint blades dating to 9000BC was discovered at Church Lammas, Staines (Exploring Surrey's Past, 2015).
- 2.1.3 Anstiebury Camp hillfort is situated approximately 3km to the north of Ockley, near Coldharbour. Anstiebury Camp hillfort features a range of material dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age (Hayman 2008).
- 2.1.4 Two prehistoric sites are recorded within the vicinity of the site: a prehistoric field boundary and palisade ditch; and a Late Mesolithic flint scatter and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch.

2.2 Romano-British

- 2.2.1 During the Romano-British period, the 90km-long Roman road between London and Chichester (Stane Street, A29) was constructed. It is posited on the basis of artefacts discovered along the road that the road was in use by 70AD. The site is situated alongside Stane Street, which follows the original alignment of the Roman road.
- 2.2.2 Two Romano-British sites are recorded within the vicinity: Stane Street Roman Road and a Romano-British occupation site.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Norman

- 2.3.1 The name 'Ockley' is purportedly derived from 'Occa's Lea' when Ockley was a part of the possessions of Occa. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the 851AD battle in which the West Saxon King Ethelwulf and Ethelbald defeated the Danes was enacted in Ockley. Legend has it that Ockley Green was the site of the battle (as marked on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey Mapping); Malden 1911).
- 2.3.2 No early medieval sites are recorded within the vicinity of the site.

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 Ockley is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book (named Hoclei) as having a population of 14 households, consisting of 9 villagers, 3 smallholders, and 2 slaves, with 1.5 taxable exemption units. The land, consisting of one hide with arable land for four ploughs, was valued at £3.50. Ockley's Lord was Alwin in 1066, and Richard 'of Tonbridge', son of Count Guilbert by 1086.
- 2.4.2 A number of medieval features are noted near the site, including ditches and mounds associated with a possible castle site constructed during the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154) to the north-east of Ockley's church and green (Malden 1911)
- 2.4.3 Two medieval sites are recorded within the vicinity of the site: a medieval Coffin Chalice: Ockley Churchyard; and Pond Bay (alleged castle mound).

2.5 Post-Medieval

- 2.5.1 Ockley initially developed around St Margaret's Church (built c.1291) and Ockley Court, before the centre of the settlement shifted west to Stane Street and the village green in the 16th century. On several early documents the settlement at Ockley is labelled as Stone Street.
- 2.5.2 In 1841 the village acquired a school, and in 1867 the railway came to Ockley with the construction of the Ockley and Capel Station on the Portsmouth line of the London, Brighton and South West railway.
- 2.5.3 The earliest mapping consulted was the 1575 Saxton's Map of Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Middlesex. The map shows very little detail, though Ockley is clearly labelled, with its modern spelling. By 1610, Speede's Map of Surrey (not reproduced) shows labels Ockley as '*Okeley*' – the spelling remains in use until the late 18th-century. Seller's 1693 Map of Surrey labels both *Okeley* and the settlement of 'Stone Street', differentiating the manor at Ockley Court and the settlement along Stane Street wherein the site lies.
- 2.5.4 The earliest map to show any great detail in the 1729 Senex' New Map of the County of Surrey which marks a number of buildings along Stane Street, forming the settlement of Stone Street. John Rocque's 1768 Topographical Map of the County of Surrey (not reproduced) shows the settlement of Stone Street and *Okeley*, including a building within the site. The 1793 Lindley and Crossley Map of Surrey (not reproduced) shows a return to the original spelling of Ockley, as well as showing Ockley Green in Stone Street. The 1823 C & I Greenwood Map of the County of Surrey (not reproduced) shows the transition from Stone Street to Ockley, with the settlement being labelled as 'Ockley Street'. The 1823 mapping also shows development within the site, though with insufficient detail to be of use.

- 2.5.5 The earliest mapping acquired which clearly shows the site is the 1841 Ockley Tithe Map. The map shows the site, within Award 927, consisting of the King's Arms Hotel (Labelled as 'King's Arms Inn and Garden') within its present curtilage. According to the Tithe Apportionment the site and adjacent Awards were owned by a James Cheeseman, under the tenancy of Ann Brown.
- 2.5.6 The 1870-72 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (not reproduced) shows the King's Arms Inn and surrounding gardens, with an internal boundary roughly along the line of the existing garden/car parking margin.
- 2.5.7 The 1896 OS mapping (not reproduced) shows that an outhouse had been constructed just east of the King's Arms Inn. By 1915 the OS mapping shows little change within the site, though the properties immediately north and south of the site saw a number of developments.
- 2.5.8 The 1948 Aerial Photography (not reproduced) shows the site with its existing hedgerows along its northern and eastern margins. By 1972 the OS mapping shows that the garden had been paved to create a car park, and that an additional small outhouse had been added to the northeast of the site.
- 2.5.9 A review of Google Earth's satellite photography, from 1999 through to 2014 demonstrates the late date of many of the developments within or adjacent to the site. Between 1972 and 1999 the outbuilding just to the east of the King's Arms Inn had been removed, and an addition had been added to the rear of the building. Between 2002 and 2006 a number of buildings were removed immediately south of the site, with several new residential buildings being constructed.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The general aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2015b) 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

2.6.2 The specific aims of the evaluations were:

- To determine the presence or absence of any Roman roadside activity
- To determine the presence or absence of medieval settlement within the site. To establish the presence or otherwise of any Post-Medieval activity on the site. With reference to the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (SCC 2006):

“Was there continued use of north-south routes, and is there any means of showing the use of local, non-metalled roads?”

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Three trenches were excavated each measured 10.00m x 2.00m at base. Trench 1 was moved 1.10m north to preserve a patio area.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a CAT cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey, they were subsequently hand planned.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

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

Number of Contexts	21
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	13 digital
Bulk finds	3 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	10.00	2.00	0.20-0.25	79.03-79.47
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	2.00	0.15-0.20	78.78-79.22
1/003	Layer	Weald clay	10.00	2.00	-	78.63-79.02
1/004	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.22	78.78
1/005	Fill	Posthole fill	0.25	0.25	0.22	78.78
1/006	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.18	78.74
1/007	Fill	Posthole fill	0.36	0.36	0.18	78.74

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned east to west; it measured 10.00m x 2.00m at base. The trench was 0.43m deep at the eastern end and 0.45m deep at the western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Weald Clay.
- 4.1.2 The natural mid yellow Weald Clay [1/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown clay silt subsoil [1/002] between 0.15m and 0.20m thick. The subsoil was cut by two postholes [1/004] and [1/006]. Posthole [1/004] was subcircular in shape with steep sides and a rounded base; it measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. The posthole fill [1/005] was extremely soft, dark grey clay silt.
- 4.1.3 Posthole [1/006] was square in shape with steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The posthole fill [1/007] comprised soft dark grey clay silt with inclusions of unrotted wood. Both of these postholes appear to be of modern origin.
- 4.1.4 The features were overlain by dark brownish grey silt topsoil with frequent rooting; this deposit measured between 0.20-0.25m in thickness.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	10.00	2.00	0.20-0.35	78.74-79.21
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	2.00	0.18-0.35	78.54-78.96
2/003	Layer	Weald clay	10.00	2.00	-	78.34-78.76
2/004	Cut	Field drain	Trench width	0.18	0.37	78.35
2/005	Fill	Field drain fill	Trench width	0.18	0.37	78.35
2/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench width	0.71	0.43	78.35
2/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench width	0.71	0.43	78.35
2/008	Layer	Imported topsoil	3.50	2.00	0.15-0.30	79.51

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 10.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 0.40m deep at the northern end and 0.73m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Weald Clay.
- 4.2.2 The natural mid yellow Weald Clay [2/003] was overlain by a mid greyish brown clay silt subsoil [2/002] between 0.18m and 0.35m thick. The subsoil was cut by a field drain [2/004]; this was linear with steep sides and a rounded base, it was aligned north-east to south-west. The field drain measured 2.00m in length, 0.18m in width and 0.37m in depth. The field drain fill [2/005] comprised mid grey silty clay and contained three sherds of creamware dated 1775-1800.
- 4.2.3 The field drain was cut by a ditch [2/006] on the same alignment; it was linear with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch measured 2.00m in length, 0.71m in width and 0.43m in depth. The ditch fill [2/007] comprised mottled yellow and grey silty clay and contained broad range of finds including brick and peg tile, residual Roman tile. The fill also contained bottle glass, sherds of earthenware, stoneware and tin-glazed ware vessels as well as fragments of the same cream ware vessel retrieved from [2/004]; these finds were dated to 1775-1800. Thirteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were also found

including a complete bowl dated to 1780-1820.

- 4.2.4 The features were overlain by dark brown clay silt topsoil [2/001] between 0.20m and 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil was overlain by and imported topsoil [2/008] at the southern end of the trench, this comprised between 0.15m and 0.30m of mid brown silt.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Imported topsoil	10.00	2.00	0.34-0.35	79.95-80.24
3/002	Layer	Buried topsoil	10.00	2.00	0.28-0.30	79.61-79.89
3/003	Layer	Weald clay	10.00	2.00	-	79.33-79.59
3/004	Fill	Pit fill	2.10	0.60	0.54	79.77
3/005	Fill	Pit fill	2.10	0.60	0.11	79.60
3/006	Cut	Pit	2.10	0.60	0.65	79.77

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the east of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 10.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 0.70m deep at the northern end and 0.69m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Weald Clay.
- 4.4.2 The natural Weald Clay [3/003] was overlain by a mid brownish grey silty clay buried topsoil [3/002] between 0.28m and 0.30m thick. The buried topsoil was cut by a pit [3/006]; probably subcircular in shape it had very steep sides and a flat base. The pit measured 2.10m in length, at least 0.60m in width and 0.65m in depth. The primary pit fill [3/005] comprised mottled dark yellowish grey silty clay and was 0.11m thick. The upper pit fill [3/004], a loose dark greyish black sandy silt contained animal bone, pottery and glass dated to the first half of the 20th century; it measured 0.54m in thickness.
- 4.4.3 The pit was sealed by a dark brown grey imported topsoil [3/001] between 0.34m and 0.35m thick.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Kings Arms, Ockley. Table 1 shows an overview of the assemblage. All were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. In addition, a clay tobacco pipe bowl (weight 14g) from [2/004] was assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <1>). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt(g)	Glass	Wt(g)	CTP	Wt(g)
2/004	15	82	26	1765			3	32	12	30
2/007	3	28								
5/004	3	118			1	16	1	32		
Total	21	228	26	1765	1	16	4	64	12	30

Table 5: Overview of the finds assemblage

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery from three contexts. The assemblages from [2/004] and [2/007] are of the same c. 1775-1800 date range, both being characterised by fresh but quite fragmented sherds. Context [2/004] produced the larger group. This consists of part of the base from a heavy jar in glazed red earthenware (50g), two sherds (6g) of glazed buff earthenware (unglazed and internally glazed), a very worn chip (1g) of tin-glazed ware, a small fragment (2g) of London stoneware, seven creamware sherds (10g, from a bowl) and three pearlware sherds (7g, from tea bowls with bird/landscape and Chinese pattern transfer-printing). Context [2/007] produced three further sherds from the creamware bowl (28g), including a rolled over rim and conjoin with sherds from [2/004].
- 5.2.2 Context [3/004] contained sherds that can be placed between c. 1900 and 1940. Although only totalling three in number, they are far less fragmented than the earlier material, The group consists of a piece of unglazed earthenware flower pot (8g) and two pieces of English porcelain (108g: a saucer with silver gilt annular lines and a plate).
- 5.2.3 The pottery assemblage is small, lacks feature sherds and essentially composed of industrially produced wares that are well-known in the county. It holds no potential for further study beyond that undertaken for this report and has been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

- 5.3.1 A total of 26 fragments weighing 1765g were recovered from context [2/004]. The assemblage contains brick, roof tile and floor tile, all of which is in abraded and fragmentary condition. All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a pro forma recording form, quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope. The data have been entered onto an Excel database. All the diagnostic material has been retained except the vitrified pieces at this stage.
- 5.3.2 Eight fragments of brick were recovered weighing 591g in total; only one piece retains any measurable dimensions (thickness 58mm). A single fabric was encountered tempered with fine quartz, moderate coarse red inclusions, moderate very coarse red iron oxides to 12mm and sparse coarse cream pellets and marls. One fragment is vitrified.
- 5.3.3 The context contained 14 fragments of roofing tile in two fabric groups. T1 fabrics are moderately sandy with sparse coarse black and/or red iron oxide inclusions; T2 fabrics are coarser and more commonly sandy. Four fragments are vitrified. Two peg tiles were recorded in both fabrics which have partial circular peg holes. Two conjoining fragments of knife trimmed floor tile were recorded in a similar fabric to T1. Again, the fragments are abraded and the upper surface is missing.
- 5.3.4 Lastly an abraded fragment of undiagnostic Roman tile was also recovered.
- 5.3.5 The assemblage as a whole is of 17-19th century date, the Roman tile is residual within this context.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of four glass fragments weighing 64g was recovered from two different contexts. Context [2/004] contained three wine bottle fragments in green glass, representing at least two different bottles. All fragments are of late 18th- to 19th-century date. A green glass beer bottle fragment was recovered from [3/004] and is of late 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A total of 13 clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 44g) were recovered from context [2/004]. The majority comprises stem fragments dating between c. 1750-1910. Two mouthpieces of the same date, both straight cut, are also included. A small, abraded bowl fragment can only be dated broadly between 1700 and 1820. Finally, a complete bowl of type AO27 (c1780-1820; Atkinson and Oswald 1969), contains maker's marks RS. No maker with these initials was noted in the area during this period. Further research may rectify this.

5.6 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.6.1 A single fragment of bone from context [3/004] has been recovered. The bone has been identified as a fragment of large-mammal vertebrae. The specimen is in a poor condition showing signs of surface erosion. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Natural Weald Clay was recorded throughout the trenches at between 78.34m and 79.59m aOD. An extant subsoil was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 3 the natural was overlain by a buried topsoil, this deposit overlay the subsoil elsewhere. In Trenches 2 and 3 the topsoil was overlain by imported topsoil.

6.1.2 All three trenches contained features of late post-medieval or modern origin. Trench 1 contained two postholes, Trench 2 a field drain cut by a ditch. Trench 3 contained a rubbish pit. The features in Trenches 1 and 2 were cut through the subsoil while the pit in Trench 3 was cut through the buried topsoil.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 Little modern truncation appeared to have taken place on site except rooting which was present in all trenches. Deposit survival was good with some areas of the site is raised with imported topsoil.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

6.3.1 The linear features were clearly late post-medieval in date. The loose, dark fills suggest that the postholes were of modern date and pottery from the pit in Trench 3 was dated to the first half of the 20th century.

6.3.2 The field drain and ditch in Trench 2 were both dated to the period 1775-1800. It appears that the field drain was laid and very soon afterwards the ditch was dug through the drainage trench on the same alignment. It seems likely that the field drain simply wasn't sufficient for the drainage required and was therefore replaced by the ditch.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 No features of Roman or medieval date were noted on site although a single fragment of residual Roman tile was retrieved from Trench 2.

6.4.2 While no direct evidence of post-medieval land division was recorded the presence of a field drain and drainage ditch in Trench 2 suggests agricultural activity. The north-west to south-east alignment of both field drain and ditch is different to both the building on site and the land division seen on historic maps. The earliest map of 1841 (ASE 2015a) clearly shows land division within the site.

6.4.3 The presence of agricultural features in Trench 2 suggests that the eastern part of the site was farmed into the early 19th century. It is not clear precisely where the boundary King's Arms lay. However, by the mid-19th century the trenches lay within the boundaries of the King's Arms. The later features were more indicative of domestic use.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval and modern features on the site. Post-medieval agricultural activity was replaced by domestic activity as the site was incorporated into the plot for the King's Arms.
- 6.5.2 No features dating to the Roman or medieval periods were recorded and only a single residual fragment of Roman tile was retrieved.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2007 *Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines*

ASE 2015a Archaeological Desk Based Assessment The King's Arms Hotel, Ockley, Surrey

ASE 2015b Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation at The King's Arms Hotel, Ockley, Surrey

Atkinson D and Oswald A 1969 London Clay Tobacco Pipes, in: *J. Archaeol Assoc, 3rd Series, Vol 32*, 171-227.

British Geological Society

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [accessed 14/05/2015]

ClfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

ClfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*

ClfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

ClfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

English Heritage 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Exploring Surrey's Past

<http://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/> [accessed 14/05/2015].

Hayman, Graham., 2008. *Archaeological Excavations at Anstibury Camp Hillfort, Coldharbour, in 1989 and 1991. In: Surrey Archaeological Collections. Volume 94, pp. 191-207. Surrey Archaeological Society.*

Malden, H E (ed.), 1911. 'Parishes: Ockley'. In: *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3. pp. 150-153. London.*

Mole Valley District Council, 2014. *Mole Valley Local Plan Local Development Scheme 2014-2017.*

Mole Valley District Council, 2013. *Mole Valley Local Plan Local Landscape SPD.*

Mole Valley District Council, 2009. *Mole Valley Local Development Framework Core Strategy.*

Mole Valley District Council, 2000. *Mole Valley Local Plan*.

Open Domesday., 2015. [online] *Place: Ockley. Available at: <http://opendomesday.org/place/TQ1439/ockley/> [accessed 14/05/2015]*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, (1st ed.)*

Surrey County Council, 2006 *Surrey Archaeological Research Framework*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Shaw design Services Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Ian Hogg. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

site Code	OKA 15					
Identification Name and Address	King's Arms, Ockley					
County, District &/or Borough	Mole Valley, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	514930 140531					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7531					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of site		Shallow Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 03-06-2015					
Sponsor/Client	Shaw Design Services					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<i>Summary</i>						
<i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the King's Arms, Ockley, Surrey. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.</i>						
<i>Natural Weald clay was recorded across the site between 78.34m and 79.59m aOD. The natural was overlain by subsoil in the west and centre of site and by a buried topsoil in the east. The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval and modern features on the site.</i>						
<i>No features dating to the Roman or medieval periods were recorded and only a single residual fragment of Roman tile was retrieved.</i>						
<i>Post-medieval agricultural activity was replaced by domestic activity as the site was incorporated into the plot for the King's Arms.</i>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-213035

Project details

Project name The King's Arms, Ockley

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Shaw Design Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the King's Arms, Ockley, Surrey. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.

Short description of the project

Natural Weald clay was recorded across the site between 78.34m and 79.59m aOD. The natural was overlain by subsoil in the west and centre of site and by a buried topsoil in the east. The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval and modern features on the site.

No features dating to the Roman or medieval periods were recorded and only a single residual fragment of Roman tile was retrieved.

Post-medieval agricultural activity was replaced by domestic activity as the site was incorporated into the plot for the King's Arms.

Project dates Start: 03-06-2015 End: 03-06-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes OKA 15 - sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7531 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Monument type DITCH Modern

Monument type PIT Modern

Monument type POSTHOLES Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

site location SURREY MOLE VALLEY OCKLEY The King's Arms, Ockley

Postcode RH5 5TS

Study area 0.20 Hectares

site coordinates TQ 14930 40531 51.151949367 -0.356531941116 51 09 07 N
000 21 23 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 78.34m Max: 79.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Surrey County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Shaw Design Services

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

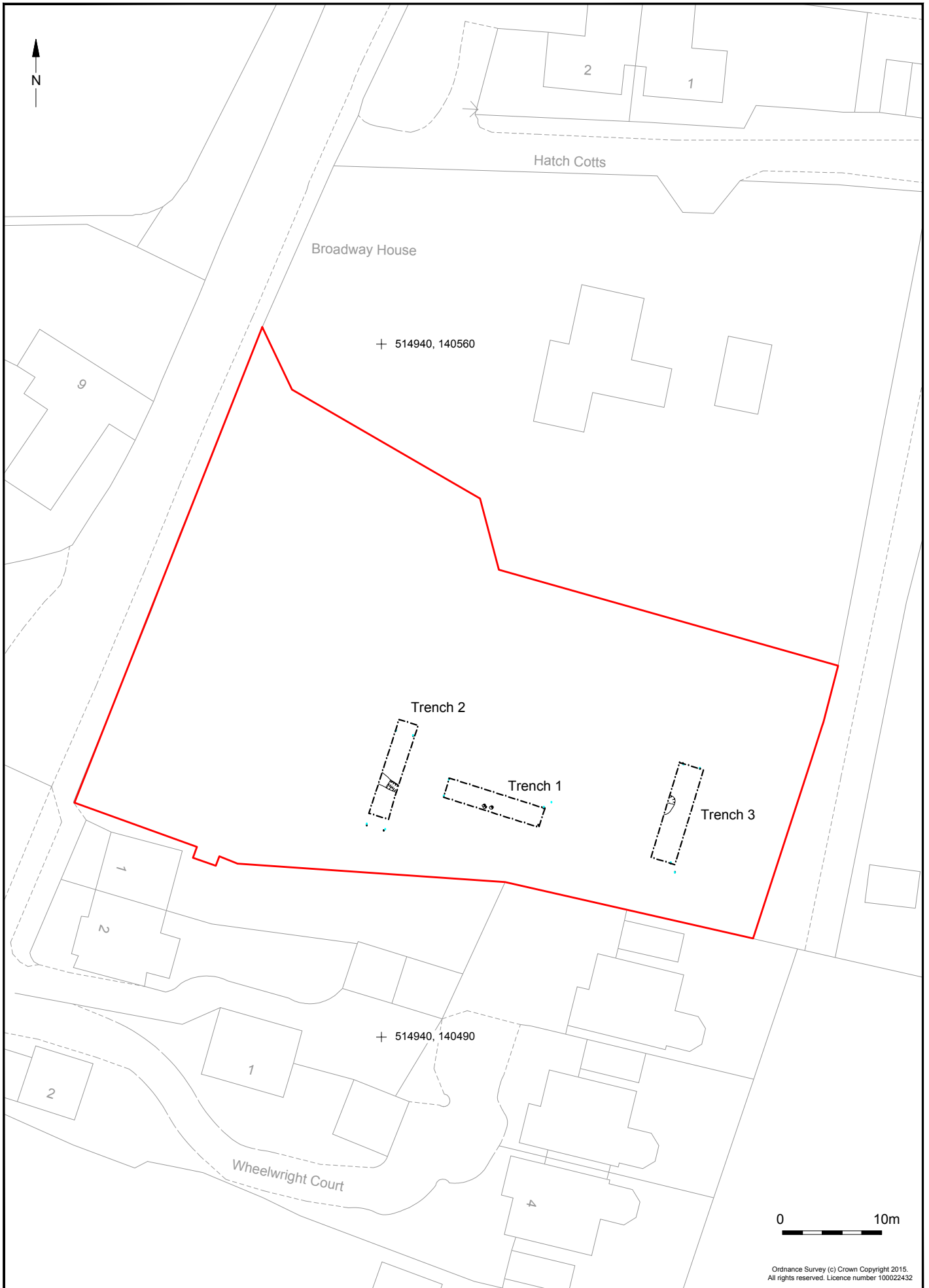
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

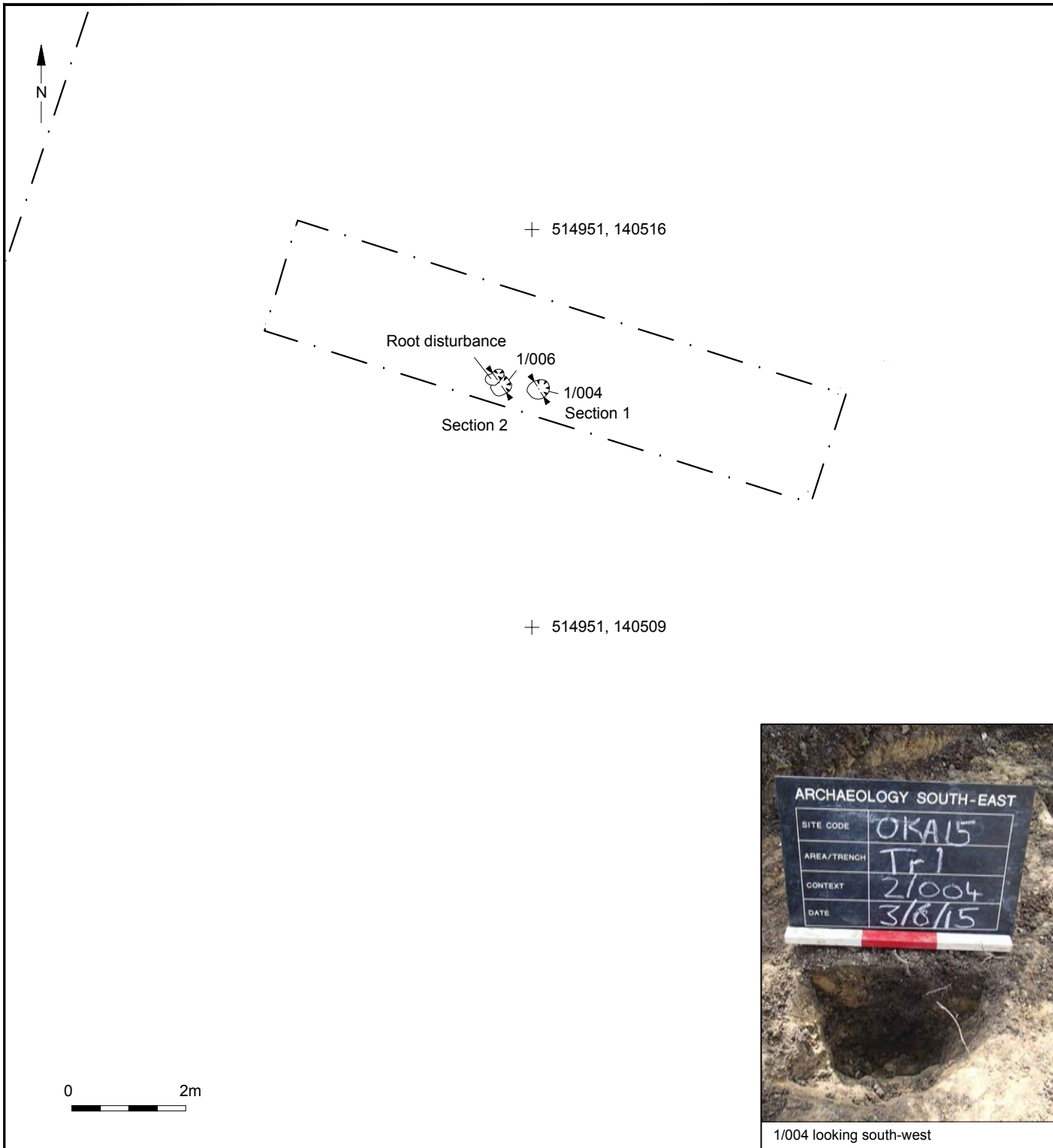
Entered on 4 June 2015



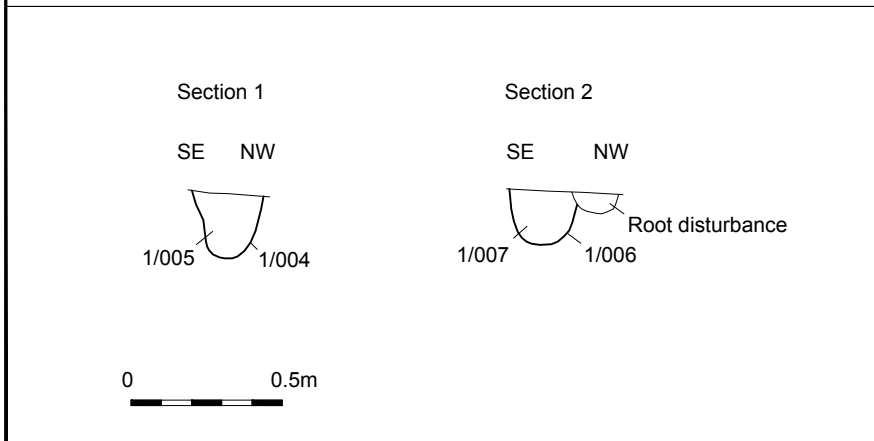
© Archaeology South-East		Kings Arms, Ockley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7531	June 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Kings Arms, Ockley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7531	June 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

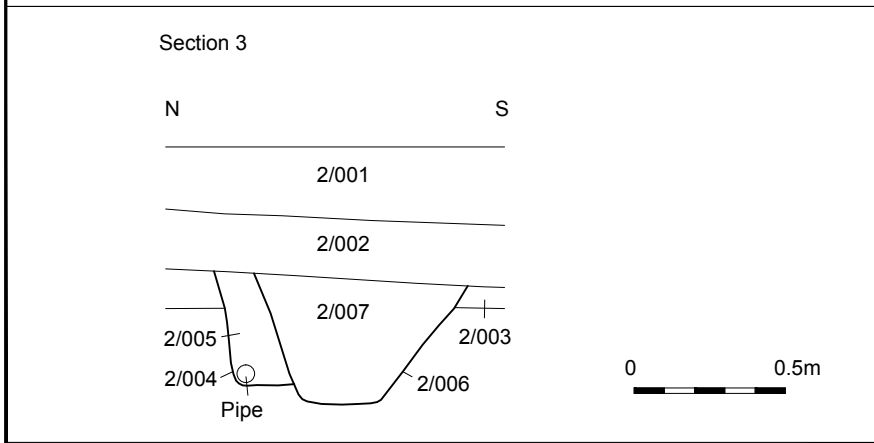
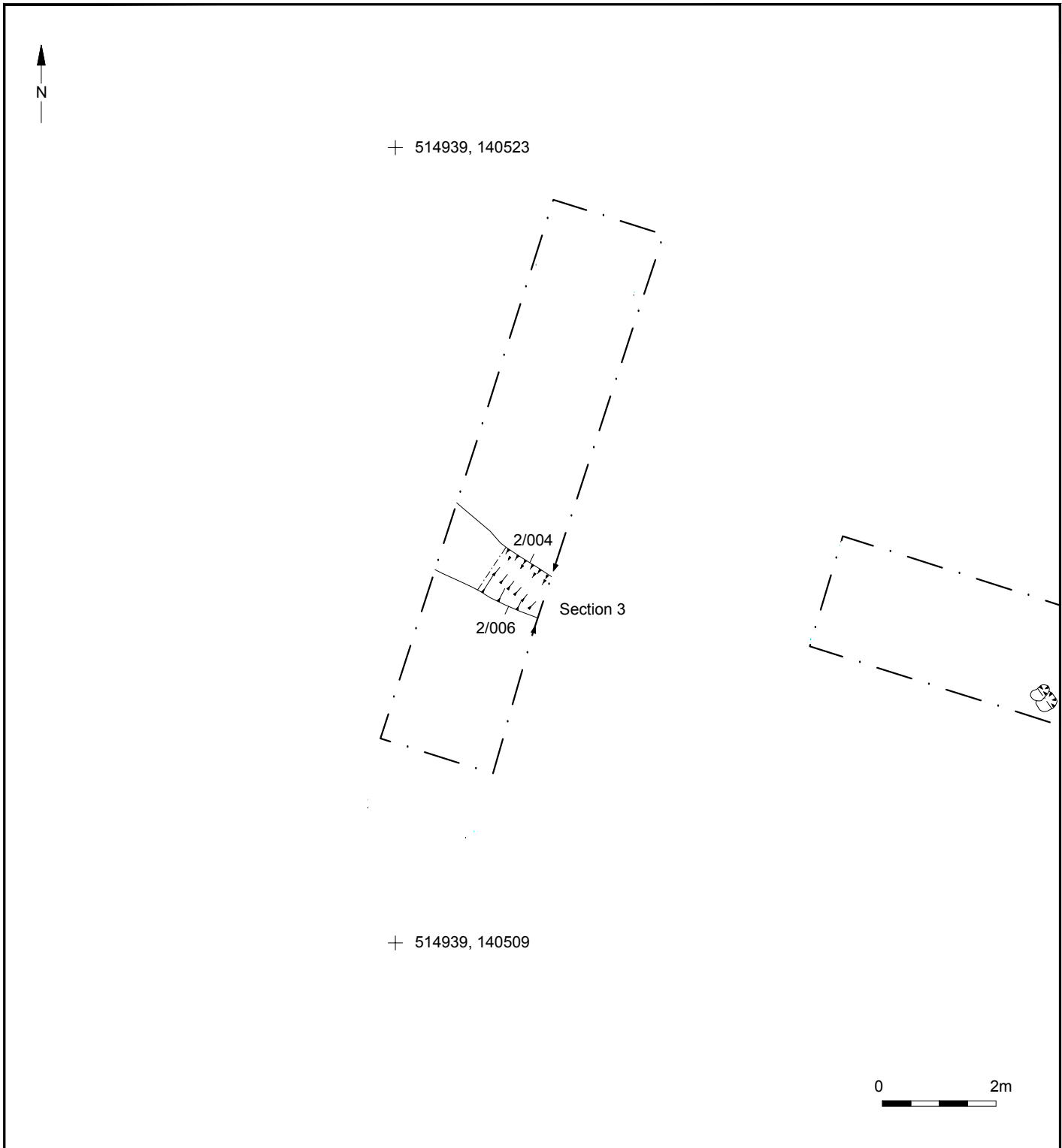


1/004 looking south-west

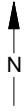


1/006 looking south-west

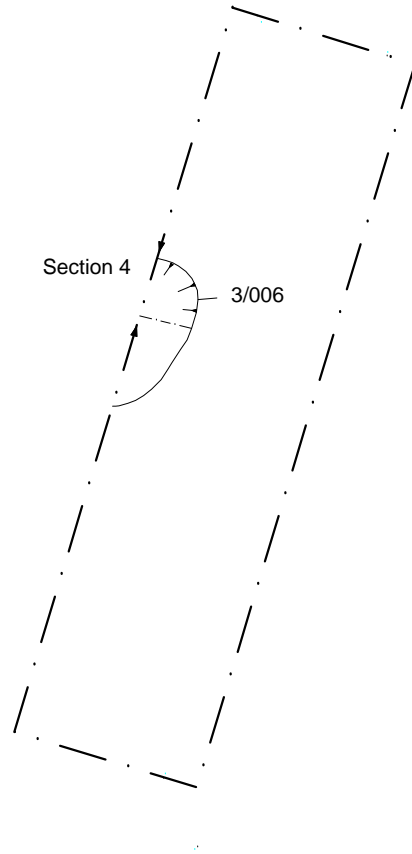
© Archaeology South-East		Kings Arms, Ockley		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7531	June 2015	Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Kings Arms, Ockley		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7531	June 2015	Trench 2: plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



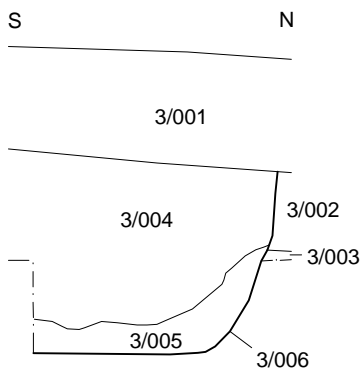
+ 514972, 140520



+ 514972, 140506

0 2m

Section 4



0 0.5m



3/006 looking west

© Archaeology South-East

Kings Arms, Ockley

Project Ref: 7531

June 2015

Report Ref:

Drawn by: JLR

Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

Fig. 5

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

