

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Land Newchapel Road, Lingfield, Surrey**

NGR: 538170, 143680

Planning Ref: TA/2014/389

ASE Project No: 6454

Site Code: NCL15

**ASE Report No: 2015388
OASIS ID: archaeol6-228100**

**By
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With contributions by Luke Barber and Karine Le Hégarat

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Village Developments plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Newchapel Road, Lingfield, Surrey, in advance of the development of the site. Six archaeological trial trenches, amounting to a 4% sample of the site were excavated, to expose the underlying natural geology between 67.03m aOD and 66.45m aOD. Archaeological features, comprising field boundary ditches on a variety of orientations, were revealed in four of the six trenches, clustered towards the centre of the site. The earliest boundaries may date to the 13th century and comprise elements of a field system on a north-north-west/south-south east or perpendicular east-north-east/west-south-west alignment. Other boundaries, though undated, may be post-medieval in date as most appear on available historic maps. Only one feature could not be reconciled with wider medieval or post-medieval boundary alignments and it is possible this is of greater antiquity.

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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 at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Village Developments plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Newchapel Road, Lingfield, Surrey. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 538170 143680 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is bordered to the south by gardens of modern residential properties in Mount Pleasant Road; to the east by the 39 Godstone Road site (evaluated by Archaeology South-East in 2010); to the north by paddocks; and to the west by the gardens of The Garth (a parish workhouse converted to dwellings in the mid 19th century. A public footpath runs along the northern boundary of the site. The boundaries to the site are hedged, incorporating moderately large trees (Figure 2).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer, the natural geology of the site comprises Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand – interbedded sandstone and siltstone. The site is located at around 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Tandridge District Council for the erection of 20 affordable homes with sheds, bicycle stores, parking and a new access road from Newchapel Road (TA/2014/389). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, as outlined in a prior *Desk Based Assessment* of the site (Archaeology South-East 2013), the following condition was attached to the planning permission:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by Archaeology South-East (Archaeology South-East 2015) and duly approved by Surrey County Council (SCC) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI, as well as the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation of undertaken in September 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Chris Russel (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The detailed archaeological and historical background to the site presented the desk-based assessment (Archaeology South-East 2013). The following brief summary is paraphrased from this document with due acknowledgement.

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2.2 Prehistoric

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2.2.1 A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in the garden of the Old Vicarage by a schoolboy in 1964. The findspot has been designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential. However, it should be borne in mind that the findspot relates to a portable artefact of high status and throws little light on contemporary occupation practices.

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2.3 Roman

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2.3.1 No Romano-British sites have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

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2.4 Anglo-Saxon

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2.4.1 Little is currently known of the nature of Saxon occupation in the Lingfield area. The earliest reference occurs in a cartulary of Hyde Abbey (Winchester) granting 6 hides of land to Aethelflaed, wife of King Edgar (reigned 959-75) (Hayward & Hazell 1933). The place-name itself is of Anglo-Saxon origin, with the element 'ling' corresponding to heath/heather – presumably indicating the type of marginal landscape prevalent in the vicinity. The settlement pattern, which largely developed from the Mid-Late Saxon period, tends to conform to the Ancient Countryside pattern (Rackham 1986), comprising an irregular landscape of fields carved out of the woodland, with settlement largely comprising a dispersed pattern of hamlets and isolated farmsteads. The area falls within the Weald Sub-Province within the South Eastern Province in Roberts & Wrathmell's rural settlement classification (Roberts & Wrathmell 2000).

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2.4.2 No Anglo-Saxon sites are known within the vicinity of the site.

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2.5 Medieval

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2.5.1 Lingfield is not mentioned in Domesday (Williams & Martin 2003). This is true of many Wealden settlements, indicating a scattered settlement pattern subordinate to an external manor situated on more productive land elsewhere (Darby & Campbell 1962). This settlement pattern is reflected in the number of ancient farmsteads scattered around the parish. The farming regime is likely to have comprised some arable on better soils around each settlement area, with larger areas of pasture and woodland around – a significant proportion of the parish was given over to common waste.

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2.5.2 The Surrey Historic Environment Record (SHER) records six medieval sites within the vicinity of the site. These comprise the site of Lingfield College, originally founded in 1431, St Peter's Cross, a stone cross erected in the 15th century to mark a manorial boundary, St Peter and St Paul Church, dating from 1431 in its present form, several finds of late medieval date recovered during an archaeological evaluation in 1996/7 and two Listed Buildings of 15th century origin (The Thatched Cottage, Grade II and the Old House, Grade II*).

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2.6 Post-medieval

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2.6.1 Lingfield remained a small agricultural settlement through the post-medieval period. A parish workhouse was built to the west of the site at the Garth in 1729, later being used as the workhouse boys school until it was sold in 1850 and converted into dwellings. Other key developments were the arrival of the railway in 1884, with the associated development of the settlement, and the racecourse in 1890.

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2.6.2 Much of the parish was still held as common waste. Lingfield Common extended right up to the northern boundary of the site, until it was enclosed between 1809 and 1816 (Hayward & Hazel 1933). The Enclosure award of 1816 (SHS QS6/4/26) indicates this clearly, and also demonstrates that the site belongs to an earlier phase of enclosure situated around the settlement core.

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2.6.3 Three post-medieval sites are recorded in the vicinity: Porter's Hall, a Grade II Listed Building of 16th century origin; and the Old Workhouse built in 1729. Work carried out by ASE on the plot which lies east of the site uncovered the remains of a 19th century farmstead which was clearly marked by contemporary mapping and earlier quarrying which was previously unrecorded.

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2.7 Cartographic evidence

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2.7.1 The earliest map of sufficient detail covering the site is the county map drawn by John Senex in 1729. The core of Lingfield was limited to the area around the church, with further small areas of settlement around the junction with the road to Felcote Heath and the locality of the site – the buildings indicated on the map refer to the listed buildings. The map shows clearly the extent of common waste on this side of Lingfield.

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2.7.2 The next available map, John Rocque's 2-inch survey of 1768, shows the site lying within an arable enclosure containing a building in its north-east corner identifiable as Porter's Hall. The northern boundary of the enclosure was formed by a road leading eastwards from Newchapel Green towards the mineral spring in Lingfield Common, the line of which still survives as a footpath. North of the road is another building identifiable as The Garth.

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2.7.3 The Lingfield Tithe map of 1846 shows little change except for the division of the Common and the surrounding fields into small regular enclosures. The site is also divided in two by a boundary running north-west to south-east.

This division is still respected by modern property boundaries. It appears that the road which ran between the Garth and Porter's Hall and on towards the heart of the Common had ceased to be a major thoroughfare by this point. A large ovoid depression in the field to the north east of the site is likely to be a quarry pit. Other quarry pits are known to have been excavated within the study area (Archaeology South-East 2010) so it may be the case that this road only existed to serve the quarrying.

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- 2.7.4 The 25-inch OS map of 1870 shows a reversal of the process of subdivision seen in the Lingfield Tithe map. Many of the smaller fields have been combined to form larger enclosures. The site is no exception. The boundary which bisected the site is no longer visible although its' continuation to the north and south is unchanged and so is probably indicative of piecemeal changes of land use and ownership within a broadly stable landscape.
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- 2.7.5 The 1897 OS map shows the beginning of the development of modern Lingfield with the construction of Mount Pleasant Road and the first of the houses that would come to fill the open spaces between the site and the historic centre of the village. It also lists the site as a nursery for the first time. By the time the next available map was produced (1912-1913) only the westernmost part of the site is labelled as being 'nursery' land while the rest appears to have fallen out of use and been overgrown by trees.
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- 2.7.6 The 25 inch OS map of 1965 shows the last significant changes with the disappearance of the nursery and the construction of the houses which set the south-western boundary of the site, although at this time the property boundaries are unfenced. The names of these properties, 'Woodpeckers' and 'Tanglewood' lend weight to the argument that the site was abandoned for a period of time. Some of the area within the site boundary is cleared but two wooded areas remain. The same areas are visible on the 1977 OS map and it is only by the time the 1986 OS map is produced that the boundaries of the site are fixed in their modern position.
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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology I comprised the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of six trial trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, comprising a 4% sample of the total site area, as shown in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 Due to the presence on site of substantial tree stumps combined with the need to maintain vehicular access the original position of the trenches was altered slightly with the approval of the Archaeological Advisor.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a toothless ditching bucket to the surface of the natural geology. The position of the trenches and any identified archaeological features were recorded using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.4 Excavation and recording were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

3.2 Project Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects are:
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits
 - To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
 - To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
 - To assess what options should be considered for mitigation
- 3.2.2 Investigation of the site also has the potential to address the following research priorities identified in the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (2006):
- To contribute to the study of the development of Surrey's villages.

3.3 Archive

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

Number of Contexts	20
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Colour photographs	
B&W photos	
Digital photos	81
Permatrace sheets	2
Trench Record Forms	6

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40	66.87
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	66.56
2/003	Deposit	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.35
2/004	Cut	Cut of Gully	0.56		0.18	66.28
2/005	Fill	Fill of 2004	0.56		0.18	66.28
2/006	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.8	1.63	0.48	66.40
2/007	Fill	Fill of 2006	1.8	1.63	0.48	66.40
2/008	Cut	Cut of Gully	1.8	0.89	0.26	66.32
2/009	Fill	Fill of 2008	1.8	0.89	0.26	66.32

Table 2: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 The natural geology [2/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 66.35m aOD. This consisted of orange brown medium sandy silt with concentrations of sandstone fragments.

4.1.2 Three ditches were excavated in Trench 2. The first was seen in the south-west end of the trench running towards the north-east and comprised a shallow cut [2/004] with gradually sloped sides and a flat base, with a single fill [2/005] of yellow grey silty sand. The second ditch was aligned approximately north to south and consisted of ditch cut with rounded profile [2/006] and a single fill [2/007] of yellow grey silty sand with angular sandstone inclusions. The final feature was seen running north-east/south-west and comprised ditch cut with rounded profile [2/008] filled with light to mid grey silty sand with angular sandstone inclusions [2/009]. Finds retrieved from these features include single small abraded sherds of probable 13th century pottery recovered from ditches [2/004] and [2/006] and two small pieces of probable iron smithing slag from ditches [2/006] and [2/008].

4.1.3 All three features were overlain by a friable, mid brown-grey fine silt subsoil [2/002], capped by a friable, mid grey brown, fine silt topsoil [2/001].

4.2 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	66.29
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	65.99
3/003	Deposit	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	65.76
3/004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.8	1.2	0.40	65.70
3/005	Fill	Fill of 2004	1.8	1.2	0.40	65.70

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Natural geology [3/003] was encountered at 65.76m aOD in the north-east of Trench 3 and at 67.03m in the south-west.
- 4.2.2 A single ditch was noted in the south-west of the trench. This consisted of a ditch cut with a shallow irregular, rounded profile [3/004], filled with friable light brown grey fine silt with common sub angular sandstone block inclusions [3/005]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was overlain by subsoil horizon [3/002] and topsoil [3/001].

4.3 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	66.84
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	66.49
4/003	Deposit	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.29-66.61
4/004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.0	1.58	0.45	66.29
4/005	Fill	Fill of 4/004	2.0	1.20	0.45	66.29
4/006	Fill	Fill of 4/004	2.0	1.58	0.05	66.29
4/007	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.0	0.65	0.17	66.29
4/008	Fill	Fill of 4/007	2.0	0.65	0.17	66.29

Table 4: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 The natural geology [4/003] was encountered at 66.29 aOD in the north of Trench 4 and at 66.61m aOD in the south.
- 4.3.2 Two ditches were noted in Trench 4. The largest of these was consisted of a steep-sided cut with a flat base [4/004] running approximately east to west. This feature contained a basal fill [4/005] of light mid grey silty sand with sub-angular inclusions, overlain by an upper fill [4/006] of friable, mid orange grey silty sand with sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Finds recovered from this features include an assemblage of 13th century pottery from both ditch fills, including a group of relatively large, fresh sherds from fill [4/005]. .
- 4.3.3 The second, smaller feature consisted of a ditch cut [4/007] with shallow rounded profile filled by friable, light brown grey fine silt [4/008]. This feature was shallow in nature but appeared to become deeper from west to east possibly suggesting it was designed for drainage.
- 4.3.4 Both features were overlain by subsoil [4/002] and topsoil [4/001]. These contexts were identical to those described above for Trench 2

4.4 Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	67.28
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	66.98
5/003	Deposit	Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.70-66.80
5/004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.5	1.29	0.35	66.65
5/005	Fill	Fill of 5/004	2.5	1.29	0.35	66.65
5/006	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.5	0.85	0.35	66.51
5/007	Cut	Fill of 5/006	2.5	0.85	0.35	66.51

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 The natural geology [5/003] was encountered at 66.70m aOD in the north of the trench and 66.80 in the south.

4.4.2 Two ditches were excavated in Trench 5. These were situated towards the northern end of the trench and were both on similar north-north-east/south-south-west orientations. The larger of the two consisted of a ditch cut [5/004] with rounded profile, with a single fill [5/005] of friable, mid grey silty sand with sub-angular sandstone inclusions. The smaller ditch comprised a shallow ditch cut with rounded profile [5/006] with a single fill [5/007] of friable, mid brown grey fine silt with sub angular sandstone inclusions. No finds were recovered from either feature.

4.4.3 These features were overlain by subsoil [5/002] and topsoil [5/001]. These deposits were identical to those described above for Trench 2.

4.5 Archaeologically Negative Trenches.

4.5.1 Trenches 1 and 6 were devoid of any archaeological features. The topsoil in these trenches varied between 0.12-0.43m deep and the subsoil between 0.12-0.21m deep. The geological substrate was encountered at a maximum height aOD of 66.61m in Trench 1 and 66.72m aOD in Trench 6. These deposits were identical to those recorded above for Trench 2. A summary of these deposits is recorded below (see Table 6).

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	1001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.43	66.70-67.12
1	1002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.21	66.40-66.69
6	6001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.20	66.92-67.10
6	6002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.15	66.83-66.95

Table 6: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological evaluation (Table 7). 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 ClfA guidelines (2014b). None require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2/005	1	1						
2/007	1	1					1	132
2/009							1	12
4/005	23	307	1	57	1	62		
4/006	6	62						
Total	31	371	1	57	1	62	2	144

Table 7: Finds quantification

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced a single fragment of unworked burnt flint weighing 57g (context [4/005]).

5.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Spot Dates

2/005 – c. 1200-1325 (x1 small sherd only)

2/007 - c. 1200-1325 (x1 small sherd only)

4/005 – c. 1225-1300 (fresh large sherds)

4/006 – c. 1225-1300

5.3.1 The evaluation recovered 31 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 372g, from four individually numbered contexts. The assemblage is of variable condition, including some notably small, abraded pieces as well as much larger fresher examples. The assemblage is summarised by context below.

5.3.2 Contexts [2/005] and [2/007] each produced single very worn 2g cooking pot bodysherds in a medium/coarse quartz oxidised fabric of Earlswood type. A 13th- century date is probable but the sherds could be residual or intrusive.

5.3.3 Context [4/005] contained a much larger group of larger fresher sherds. A number of different fabrics are present, the earliest of which include some shell in their tempering. There is a single reduced cooking pot with flat-topped club rim in true sandy-shelly ware, with notable quantities of shell (1/50g) as well as two bowls (one oxidised, one reduced) with expanded rims in a sandy ware with very rare shell inclusions (4/112g). These wares are complemented by two sherds (84g) of grey sandy ware of Limpsfield type (84g: probably

bowls as one has some thin green glazing on its internal base) and 16 sherds (62g) of oxidised fine/medium sand tempered ware of Earlswood type. The latter appear to be from a cooking pot with expanded rim. Taken together a date between c. 1225 and 1300 is perhaps most likely.

- 5.3.4 A similar date can be ascribed to context [4/006] which produced five sherds (52g) from the base of a reduced Limpsfield-type cooking pot as well as a further 8g sherd of Earlswood-type ware.

5.4 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [4/005] contained a 62g weathered fragment of light grey fine-grained non-calcareous Wealden sandstone with no obvious sign of human utilisation.

5.5 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Two pieces of slag were recovered from the site. Context [2/007] contained a 132g quite fresh fragment of mid grey aerated iron slag. Although strictly undiagnostic of process, smithing is suspected. Context [2/009] contained a 12g rusty brown aerated slag fragment of typical type associated with iron smithing

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was encountered at a maximum height of 67.03m aOD in the south-western end of Trench 3, falling away to 66.72m aOD to the south-west of the site (Trench 6), 66.61m aOD to the north-east (Trench 1) and a minimum height of 66.35m aOD to the north- (Trench 2) and 65.73 in th south (Trench 3). The natural geology was sealed in all trenches by a subsoil horizon which varied from 0.15m (Trench 6) to 0.25m in depth (Trench 2) and a topsoil horizon measuring between 0.20m (Trench 6) and 0.43m deep (Trench 1). Thus total depths of overburden can be seen to vary between 0.35m in the south-west of the site (Trench 6) and 0.65m in the north (Trench 2).
- 6.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the centre of the site. These consisted exclusively of ditches on a variety of alignments which probably represent successive phases of field boundaries. Dating evidence for these features is limited to the ditches investigated in Trenches 2 and 4 but dates almost exclusively to the 13th century. In view of the small abraded nature of the single sherds recovered from ditches [2/004] and [2/006] it is quite possible that this material is residual, though the larger quantities of relatively large, fresh sherds from ditch [4/004] may well have been deposited fairly directly into this feature and may thus be considered a better indication of a medieval date.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The survival of a subsoil horizon in all six excavated trenches suggests that truncation of any archaeological horizons is probably limited to plough damage only, an assertion borne out by the survival of archaeological features in four on the six trenches. The absence of archaeological features in the outlying Trenches 1 and 6 can be deemed, therefore to represent a genuine absence of archaeological remains within the footprints of these trenches, rather than a consequence of later truncation.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Medieval

- 6.3.1 As stated above, the available dating evidence recovered from the site is exclusively medieval, dating broadly to the 13th century. While at least some of this material, such as the small abraded sherds may well be residual, the presence of a larger group of relatively fresh sherds in ditch [4/004] may well indicate a medieval date for this feature. It is notable that this feature forms part of a wider group of similarly aligned ditches, either on an east-north-east/west-south-west alignment (ditches [4/004] and [4/007]), or a broadly perpendicular north-north-west/south-south-east orientation (Ditches [2/006] and [3/004], which may, in fact, represent the same feature). Together, these ditches might represent the evidence for a medieval field system (Figure 8).

Post-medieval

- 6.3.2 Though the remaining features on the site are undated, it is possible to propose a post-medieval date for some boundaries, based on a correspondence in alignment with current boundaries in the vicinity of the site and their identification on available historic maps. The parallel ditches [5/004] and [5/006] in Trench 5, for example may represent a boundary shown on the Tithe map of 1846, the north-western and south-eastern continuation of which still survives in current property boundaries (see Figure 8). It is admittedly difficult to reconcile the excavated mapping with the cartographic evidence (Figure 9), though this may simply be a consequence of inaccurate mapping in the Tithe map. It is possible to postulate a similar post-medieval date for the narrow gully [2/004], which runs broadly parallel to the current north-western boundary to the site. In fact, it is possible that this represents the north-western boundary of the site, as shown in the Tithe map, notwithstanding the reservations over the accuracy of the mapping outlined above.
- 6.3.3 The only ditch which does not seem to form part of a wider system of boundaries is the north-north-east/south-south-west aligned ditch [2/008]. This feature cannot be assigned a date with any degree of certainty, though the fact that it does not conform to any demonstrable medieval or post-medieval alignments may suggest it is of greater antiquity.

6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 6.4.1 The proposed development comprises the construction of new housing in the south-eastern and north-eastern part of the site, with associated access road and soft landscaping across the remainder of the site (Figure 10). In the northwestern part of the site around 0.65m of overburden is present above the archaeological horizon and it is possible that this may be sufficient to protect any archaeological remains, although a more localised impact may be anticipated in the area of the proposed pond. Elsewhere, depths of overburden above the known archaeological remains in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 vary between 0.53 m and 0.55m. Localised impacts from foundation trenches and perhaps services might be expected in these locations.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

- 6.5.1 The investigation has identified a number of probable field boundary ditches of medieval and post-medieval date on the site. Such features reflect the agricultural character of the village of Lingfield during the medieval and post-medieval periods (see Sections 2.5 and 2.6 above). Further investigation of these features might allow a better understanding of the evolution of the agricultural landscape around Lingfield but are unlikely in themselves to make a significant contribution to the stated research aim of the study of the development of Surrey's villages outlined in Section 3.2 above.

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 In conclusion, the investigation has identified a number of field boundary ditches which appear to be related to the medieval and post-medieval

farming landscape around the village of Lingfield. Some of these boundaries may be at risk from localised impacts from the cutting of foundation trenches, services and some elements of the proposed landscaping, though the excavated evidence has little potential to contribute to the stated research aims of the investigation.

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ASE would like to thank the Village Developments plc. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Nick Truckle of Surrey County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Chris Russel. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Dylan Hopkinson who produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary Form

Site Code						
Identification Name and Address						
County, District &/or Borough						
OS Grid Refs.						
Geology						
Arch. South-East Project Number						
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.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client						
Project Manager						
Project Supervisor						
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
Summary						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-228100

Project details

Project name New Chapel Road, Lingfield

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Village Developments plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Newchapel Road, Lingfield, Surrey, in advance of the development of the site. Six archaeological trial trenches, amounting to a 4% sample of the site were excavated, to expose the underlying natural geology between 67.03m aOD and 66.45m aOD. Archaeological features, comprising field boundary ditches on a variety of orientations, were revealed in four of the six trenches, clustered towards the centre of the site. The earliest boundaries may date to the 13th century and comprise elements of a field system on a north-north-west/south-south east or perpendicular east-north-east/west-south-west alignment. Other boundaries, though undated, may be post-medieval in date as most appear on available historic maps. Only one feature could not be reconciled with wider medieval or post-medieval boundary alignments and it is possible this is of greater antiquity.

Project dates Start: 25-09-2015 End: 01-10-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 6454 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes NCL15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARY Medieval

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds SLAG Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

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

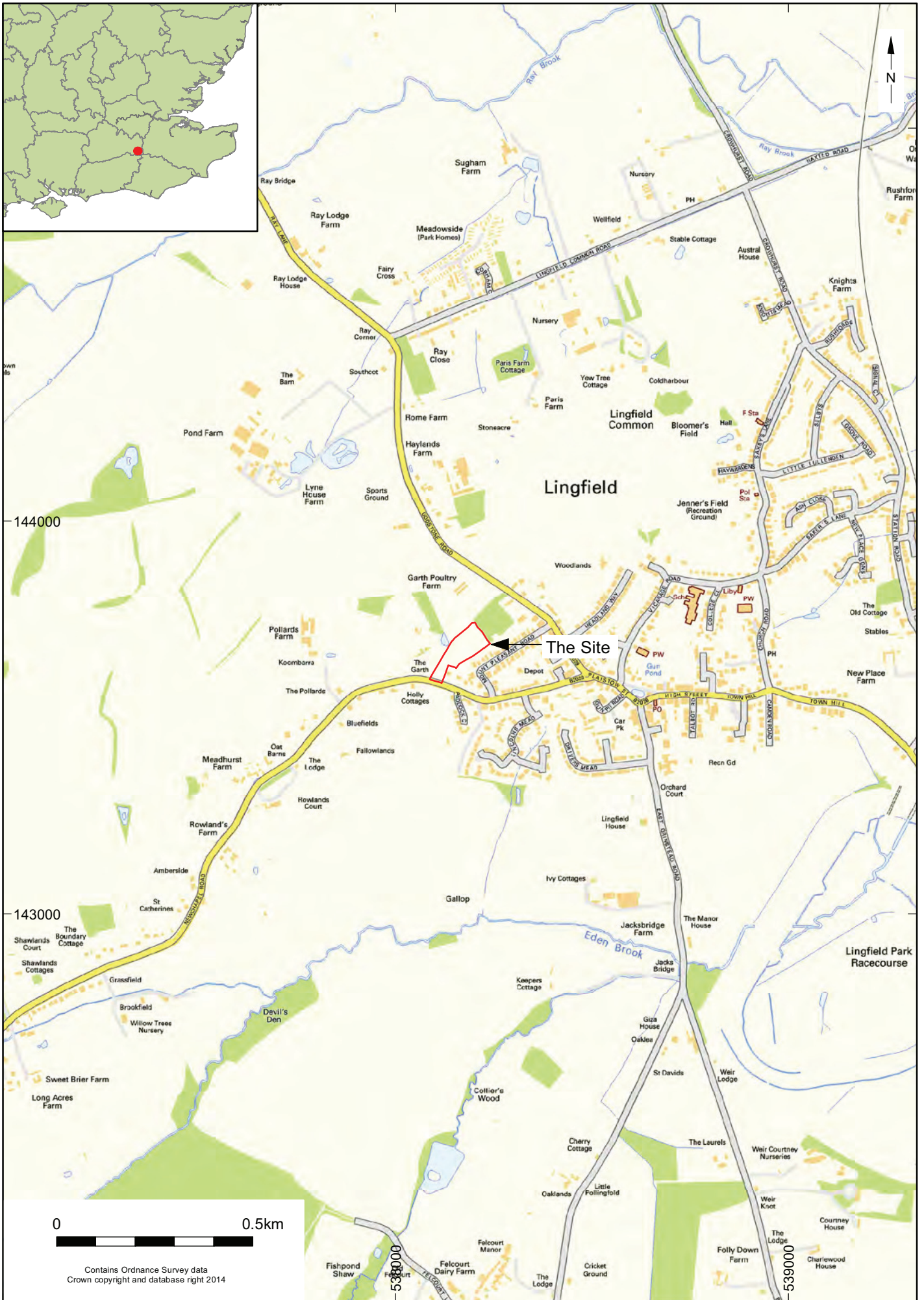
Project location

Country England

Site location	SURREY TANDRIDGE LINGFIELD AND DORMANSLAND New Chapel Road Lingfield
Postcode	RH7 6BH
Study area	8571 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 381 436 51.174400385174 -0.024221797745 51 10 27 N 000 01 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 66.45m Max: 67.03m
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	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Village Developments plc
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land Newchapel Road, Lingfield, Surrey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Russel, C and Hart, D

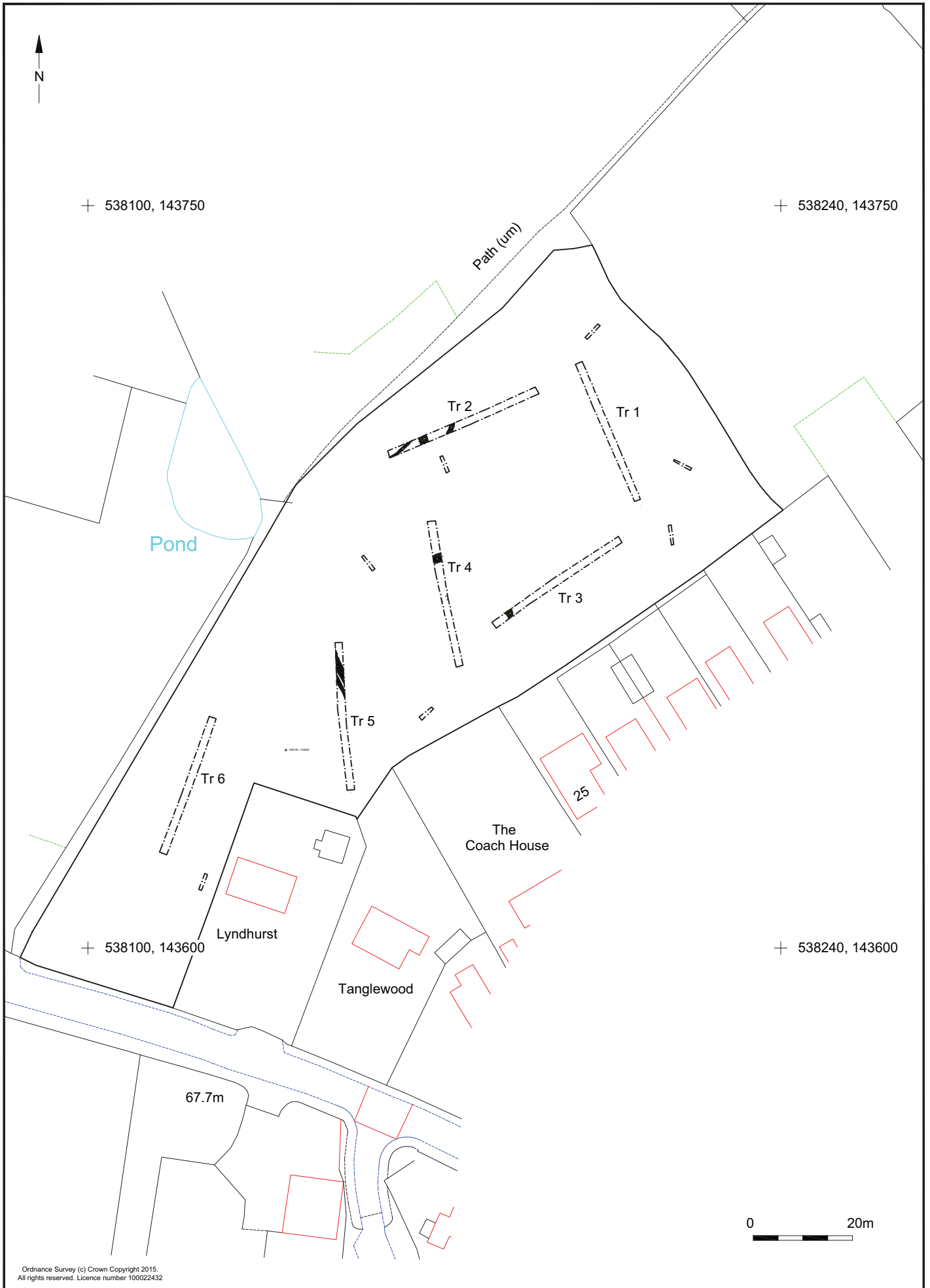
Other bibliographic details 2015388
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East
Description A4 bound report
Entered by D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 28 October 2015

Appendix 1

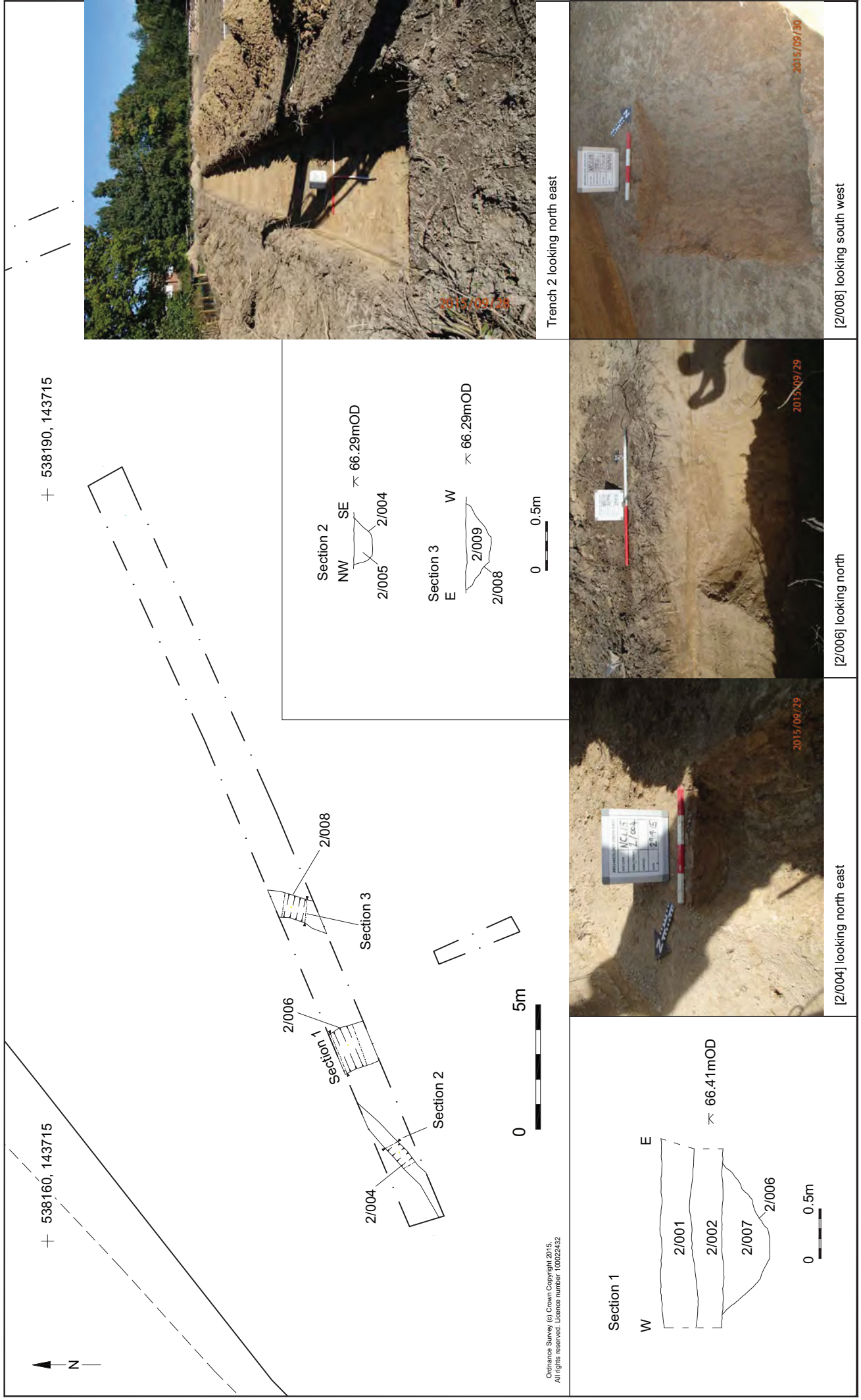


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© Archaeology South-East		Newchapel Road, Lingfield	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		



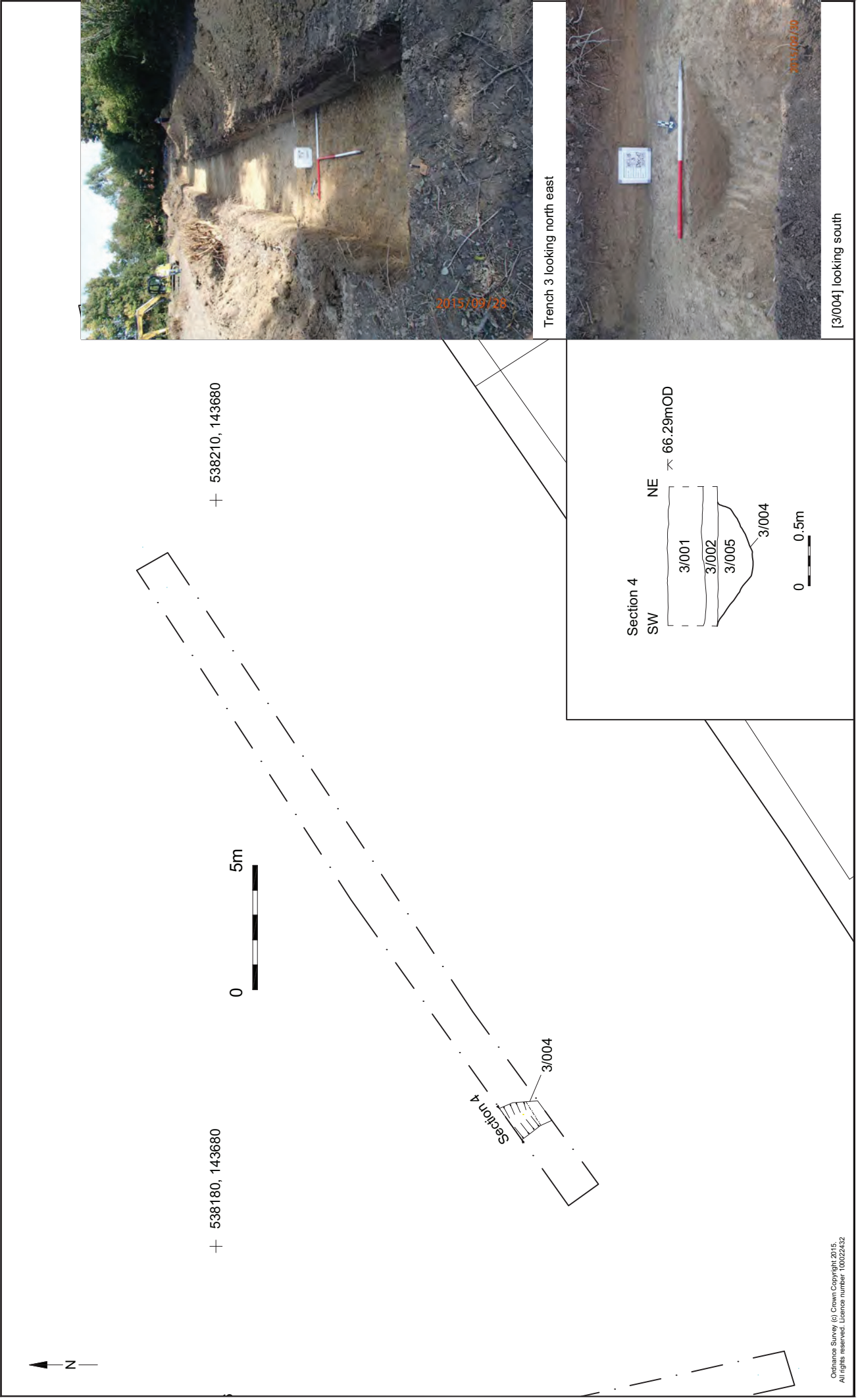
© Archaeology South-East		New Chapel Road, Lingfield	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		



© **Archaeology South-East** New Chapel Road, Lingfield
 Project Ref: 6454 October 2015
 Report Ref: 2015388 Drawn by: DJH

Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 3



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Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Trench 3: plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		

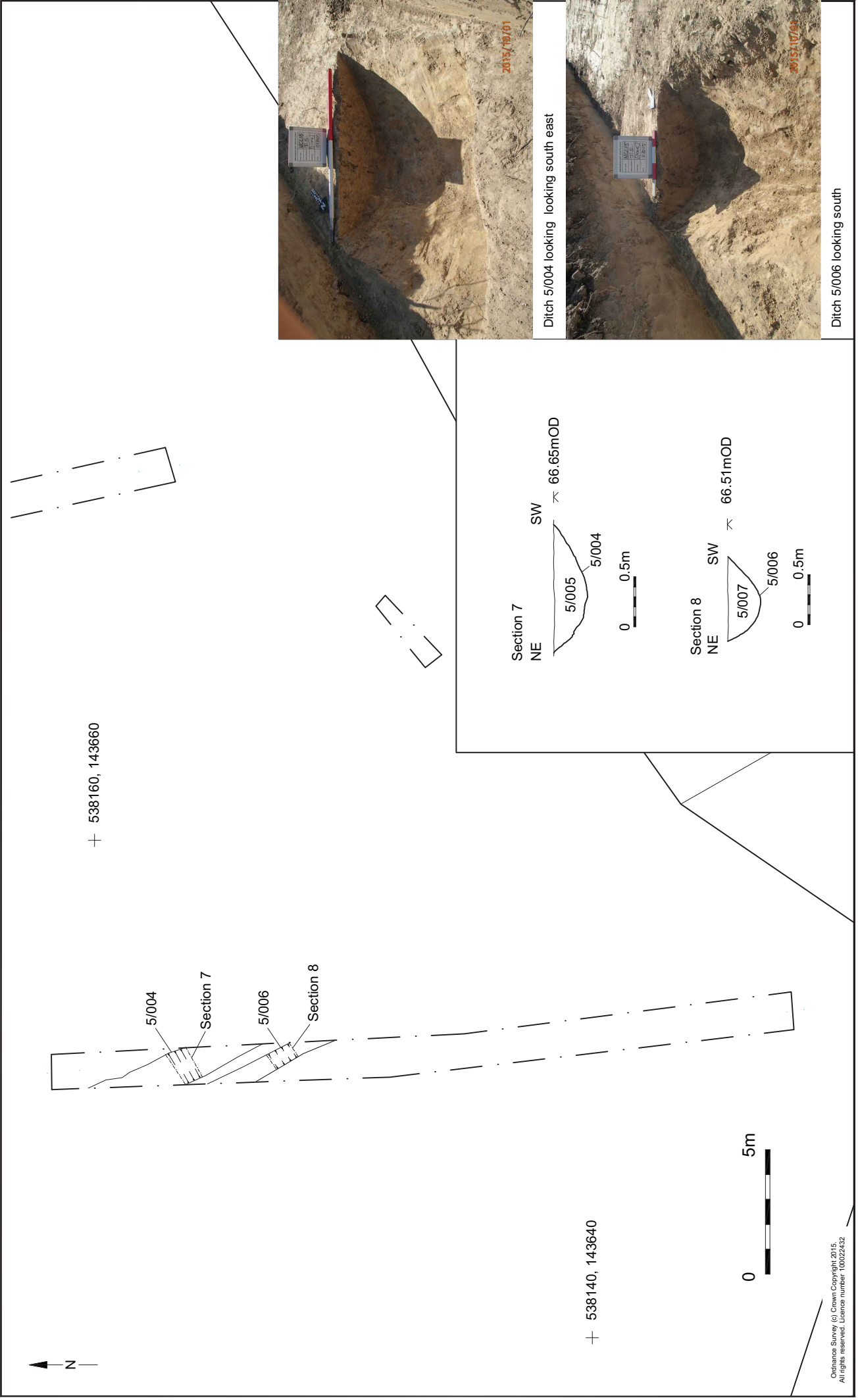
Fig. 4



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Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		

Fig. 5



© **Archaeology South-East** New Chapel Road, Lingfield
 Project Ref: 6454 October 2015
 Report Ref: 2015388 Drawn by: DJH
 Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs
 Fig. 6

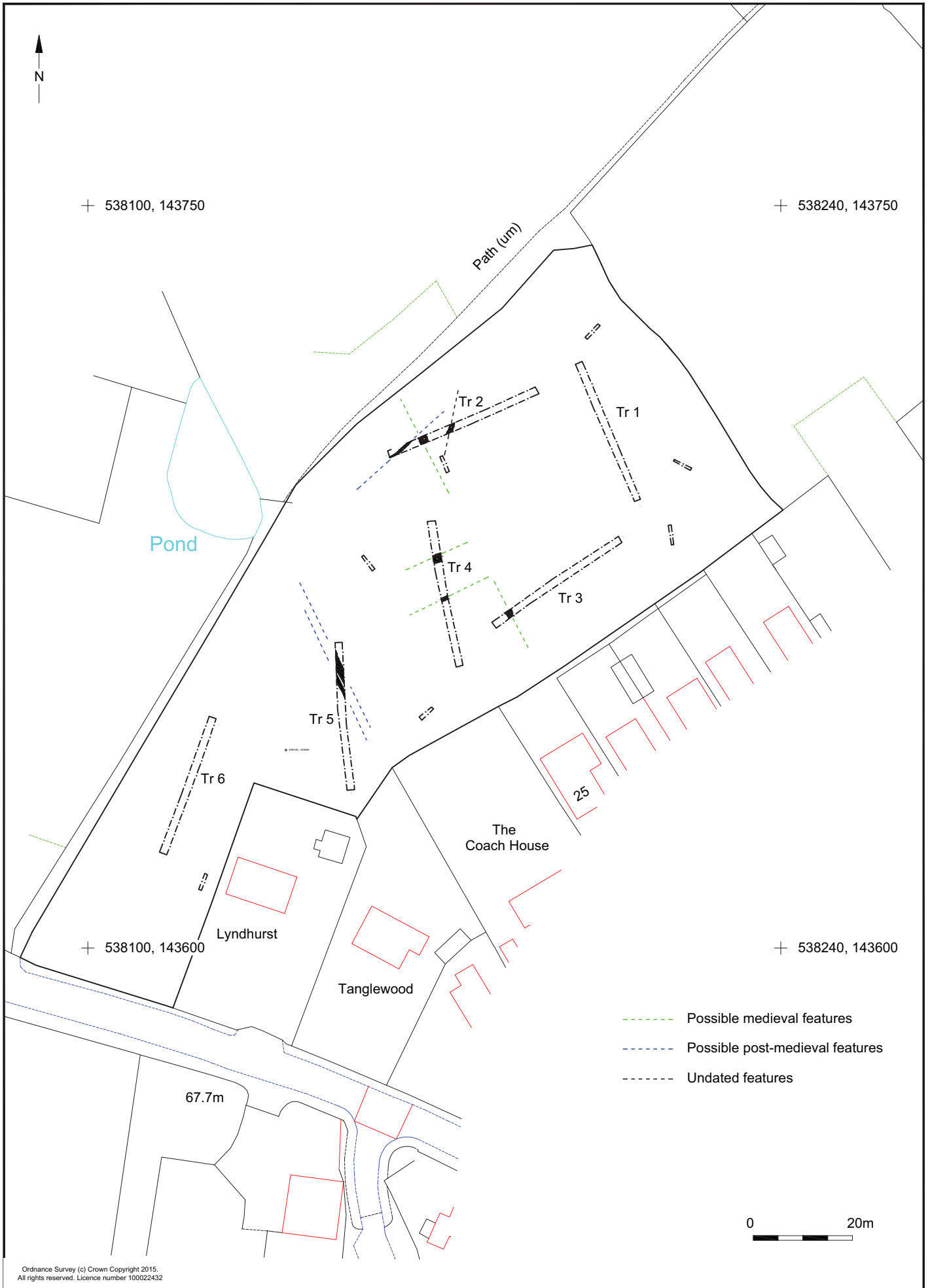


Trench 1 looking southeast



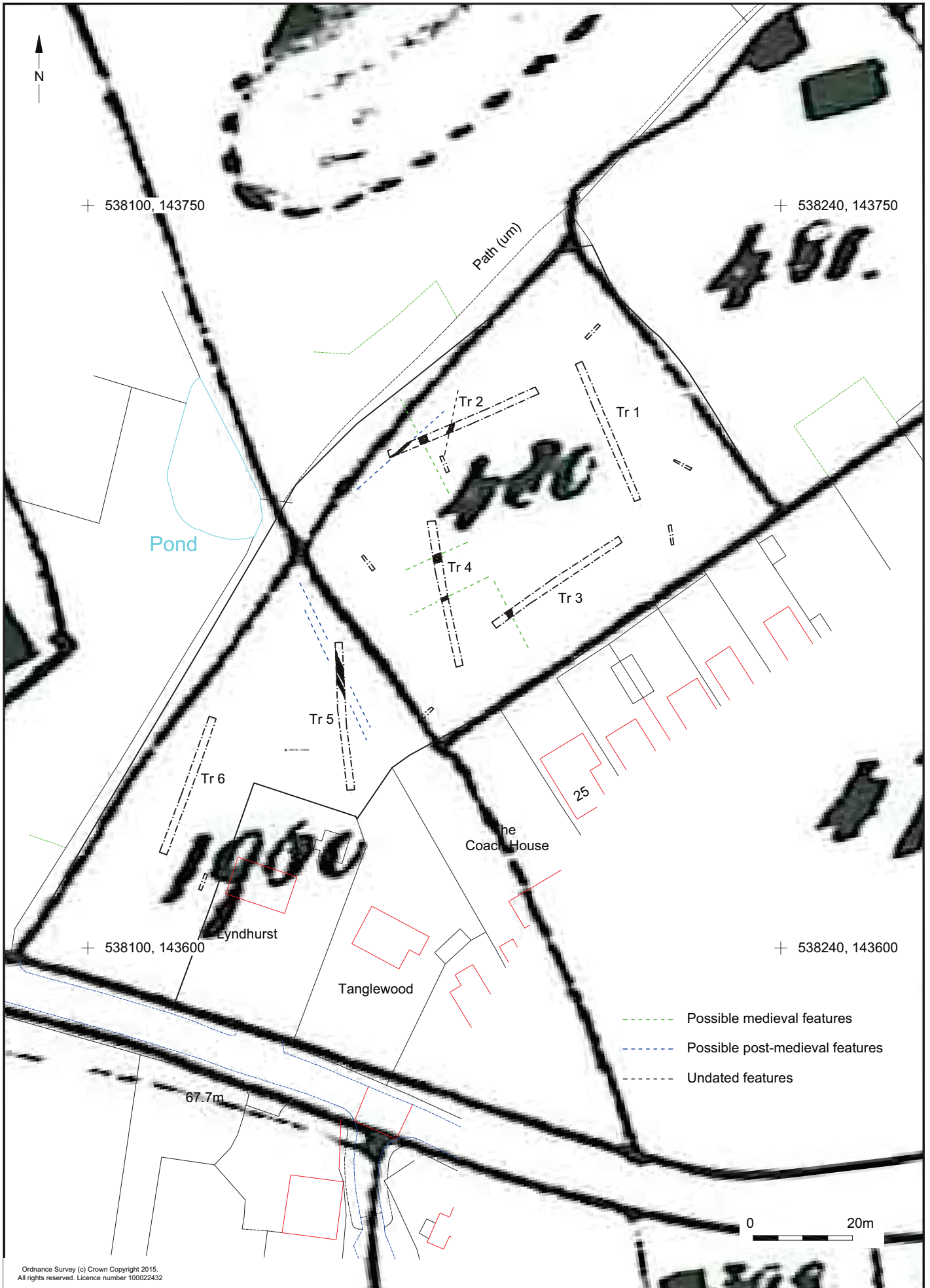
Trench 6 looking southwest

© Archaeology South-East		New Chapel Road, Lingfield	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Photographs of negative trenches	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		



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© Archaeology South-East		New Chapel Road, Lingfield	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Possible phasing of excavated features	
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH		



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© Archaeology South-East		New Chapel Road, Lingfield		Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Excavated features in relation to 1846 Tithe map		
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH			



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© Archaeology South-East		New Chapel Road, Lingfield		Fig. 10
Project Ref: 6454	October 2015	Excavated features in relation to proposed development		
Report Ref: 2015388	Drawn by: DJH			

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