

# **An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 543- 547 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey**

**NGR TQ 362 583**

**By  
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**Project No. 2877  
Site Code: LRW07**

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*Abstract*

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 543-547 Limsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey. Ten trial trenches were excavated, ranging from 5-20m in length and totalling 110m. Features were identified in two trenches. In Trench 5 a fairly substantial ditch contained a handful of pot sherds of c.1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. A gully, not aligned with the previous ditch, was sampled in Trench 8, no dating evidence was recovered. A probable natural feature was excavated in Trench 6.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at 543-547, Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey (Figure 1). The site was situated at NGR TQ 362 583.
- 1.2** The proposed development is located on the site of former residential properties, although it also extends across probable previously undeveloped land. The site is rectangular, covers c.0.3ha and is located on the North Downs. It is bounded to the south by Limpsfield Road, a clubhouse and residential properties to the east and residential properties to the north and west. The site slopes towards the north and lies at c.182-184mOD (Figure 1).
- 1.3** The proposed development is for residential buildings including associated access roads and service runs.
- 1.4** The Surrey County Council's Archaeological Officer, in his role as advisor to Tandridge District Council, recommended that archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching should be carried out prior to the development of the site, in order to assess the location, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 1.5** A Specification for Archaeological Trenching was produced by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2007). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the evaluation was prepared by ASE (Hawtin 2007). These documents were approved by the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer. The current document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.6** Further archaeological mitigation (in addition to the archaeological evaluation) may be required dependent on the results of this current work.
- 1.7** The fieldwork was undertaken by Jim Stevenson, Rachael Bilson and Rob Davies on the 30<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> July 2007. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Louise Rayner (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1** A Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2007). This should be consulted for a detailed
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archaeological background. A summary of the information contained in the Desk Based Assessment is given here with due acknowledgement.

- 2.2** The underlying geology of the site is clay with flints overlying Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey sheet 286, Reigate).
- 2.3** The Desk Based Assessment (Gailey 2007) concluded that the site had a low archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and a moderate potential for the Neolithic. Moderate to good potential was suggested for the later prehistoric periods and a good potential for the Roman period. All other periods had a low archaeological potential.
- 2.4** One of the key areas of ancient activity identified in the Desk Based Assessment was a group of urned Roman cremation burials which lay about 100m north west of the site.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1** The written scheme of investigation (Hawtin 2007) outlined the aims and objectives of the evaluation. The general objective was to establish the location, form, extent, date, character, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed new development. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusions likely to affect the degree of survival of any archaeological features or deposits.
- 3.2** The specification (CgMs 2007) laid out specific aims, these were:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of later prehistoric or Roman activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1** Ten trial trenches were excavated totalling 110m (Figure 2). These trenches were located in relation to known points related to the site survey. Trenches 1-2 were 20m in length, Trenches 3-5 and 8-10 were 10m and Trenches 6 and 7 were 5m long. All the trenches were 2.00m wide.
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- 4.2** The former residential buildings had been demolished and the site was cleared by the time the evaluation took place. The trenches were located so as to avoid the former footprints of these buildings and target expected undisturbed areas.
- 4.3** The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated using a 360-degree, mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.9m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 4.4** The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 4.5** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:10 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 4.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum such as the East Surrey Museum.
- 4.7** Environmental samples were taken where appropriate. Material obtained from environmental samples can provide information on the palaeo-vegetation and climate of an area as well as the economy and diet of a population. Samples were obtained from several suitable contexts and a preliminary analysis of these has been undertaken see below.
- 5.0 RESULTS**  
The trenches revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of topsoil / garden soil, overlying subsoil, overlying the natural clay with flints substrate (Trenches 1-8). Trenches 9 and 10 at the south of the site both showed evidence of disturbance by made ground / service trenches.
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Contexts in the summary tables below are listed in stratigraphic sequence (latest to earliest) as far as possible. All features are discrete (not intercutting).

## 5.1 Trench 1

### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
1/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	183.24m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.25m	c.183.04m
1/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	c.182.79m

### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 1 revealed 0.20m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, with occasional flint and chalk fragments, [1/001], overlying 0.20-0.25m a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [1/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [1/003]. Trench 1 was 20m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

## 5.2 Trench 2

### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
2/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m	183.21-183.41m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	182.99-183.21m
2/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	182.75-182.97m

### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 2 revealed 0.22m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [2/001], overlying 0.24m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [2/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [2/003]. Trench 2 was 20m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

## 5.3 Trench 3

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### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height OD (top)
3/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m	183.41m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m	c.183.27m
3/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	c.183.11m

#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 3 revealed 0.14m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [3/001], overlying 0.16m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [3/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [3/003]. Trench 3 was 10m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

## 5.4 Trench 4

### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
4/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m	183.12-183.18m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m	c.183.00m
4/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	c.182.88m

#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 4 revealed 0.22m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [4/001], overlying 0.12m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [4/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [4/003]. Trench 4 was 10m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

## 5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
5/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22-0.32m	183.37-183.21m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m	183.17-183.05m
5/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.15m	-	182.61m
5/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.19m	182.42m



5/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	c.182.91m
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*Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 5 revealed 0.22-0.32m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [5/001], overlying 0.16m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [5/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [5/003]. One archaeological feature was identified, [5/004] which was sealed by subsoil [5/002] and cut the natural substrate [5/003]. Trench 5 was 10m in length.

*Archaeological Contexts*

Feature [5/004] was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single, mid orange brown silty clay fill with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. The fill contained 16 pot sherds of Roman date.

**5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 3)**  
Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
6/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	183.37m
6/002	Layer	Subsoil?	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	183.17m
6/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	182.68-182.80m
6/004	Cut	Natural? feature			-	182.58m
6/004	Fill	Natural? feature				-

*Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 6 revealed 0.20m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [6/001], overlying 0.20-0.30m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [6/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [6/003]. One possible feature was identified, [6/004] which was sealed by subsoil [6/002] and cut the natural substrate [6/003]. Trench 6 was 5m in length.

*Archaeological Contexts*

Feature [6/004] was a oval / linear cut ditch with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. It had a single, light orange brown silty clay fill. There were no finds recovered and, given its morphology, it is probable that this was a natural feature.

**5.7 Trench 7**

Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max.	Max.	Thickness	Height
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			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>		<b>OD (top)</b>
7/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m	183.43m
7/002	Layer	Subsoil?	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	182.92m
7/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	182.62m

#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 7 revealed 0.22m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [7/001], overlying 0.30m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [7/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [7/003]. Trench 7 was 5m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

### **5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 3)**

#### Context Table

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Height OD (top)</b>
8/001	Layer	Garden soil / topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	182.96
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m	182.78m
8/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.65m	-	182.50m
8/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.18m	-
8/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	182.50m

#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 8 revealed 0.24m of dark grey – black silty clay, topsoil / garden soil, [8/001], overlying 0.18m of a mid brown silty clay subsoil, [8/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [8/003]. One archaeological feature was identified, [8/004] which was sealed by subsoil [8/002] and cut the natural substrate [8/003]. Trench 8 was 10m in length.

#### *Archaeological Contexts*

Feature [8/004] was a thin east west aligned gully with moderately steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It had a single, light grey brown silty clay fill with occasional flint fragments. No finds were recovered.

### **5.9 Trench 9**

#### Context Table

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Height OD (top)</b>
9/001	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	183.58m
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	c.183.33m

9/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	c.183.00m
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#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

The stratigraphic sequence exposed in Trench 9 revealed 0.25m of mixed hardcore / made ground, [9/001], overlying 0.25 of mid brown silty clay subsoil, [9/002], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [9/003]. Trench 9 was 5m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

### **5.10 Trench 10**

#### Context Table

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Thickness	Height OD (top)
10/001	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	183.90m
10/002	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	c.183.50m

#### *Trench Summary and Stratigraphic Sequence*

Trench 10 was moved slightly before excavation to avoid a drain run and was also shifted to avoid services encountered as it was excavated. The stratigraphic sequence exposed in revealed 0.40m of made ground and services / service trenches, [10/001], overlying the natural orange brown clay with flints, [10/002]. The subsoil layer which was present in all other trenches was likely to have been entirely truncated in this vicinity by the modern disturbance. Trench 10 was 5m in length.

No archaeological features were identified and no unstratified artefacts were recovered.

### **6.0 THE POTTERY by Charlotte Thompson and Anna Doherty**

- 6.1** A small assemblage of pottery, consisting of 16 sherds, weighing 94 grams was recovered from context 5/005. All but one of the sherds are in a locally produced sandy ware. The fabric has well sorted medium coarse quartz which is mostly between 0.2-0.4mm in size and moderate to common in frequency, with sparse iron rich inclusions. Five sherds from 2 vessels are oxidised and the rest are greywares. One bodysherd is in a locally produced grog tempered ware with common grog, mostly around 2mm in size, with few other visible inclusions. The grog fabric is fairly low fired and is probably of early Roman date.

- 6.2** There are a surprising number of diagnostic forms, and the context can be securely dated to after AD120 by the presence by two Black Burnished ware imitation forms, one a rounded rim bowl or dish and the other an everted rim jar. Two other forms are perhaps earlier including a necked carinated bowl, which, although in a romanised greyware, has its origins in Late Iron Age traditions and was probably not produced much later than the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Another reeded rim bowl is dated to AD50-160 and it therefore seems likely that the context dates from the earlier part of the production span of the Black Burnished ware forms (AD120-250). However, all the sherds are very noticeably abraded so it is possible that they had been exposed on ground surfaces for a long time before deposition or redeposited from elsewhere on the site.
- 6.3** Sample <1> from [5/005] contained three pieces of pottery. The largest sherd (12g) is a burnt piece of grog-tempered pottery. It is fairly abraded and the form unclear, but is likely to be hand made. Two pieces of the same vessel (12g total) are made from a reduced sand-tempered ware with sparse black inclusions. They are both likely to be Roman, although the grog-tempered sherd may be Late Iron Age. A small and abraded piece of burnt clay (2g) was also recovered – no date or function can be ascribed to this piece.

## **7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Lucy Allott**

- 7.1** One soil sample was taken from the charcoal rich fill of ditch [5/004] to confirm the presence of environmental remains. The sample was processed using tank flotation and the flots and residues captured on 250µm and 500µm mesh respectively. The flot and residue were air dried and passed through graded sieves to aid the sorting process. Flots were sorted using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10-40. Archaeological and environmental materials from the flot and residue have been classified and quantified (Table 1).
- 7.2** The sample consisted predominantly of charcoal fragments up to approximately 30mm in size many of which originate from medium roundwood. Charred crop and weed seeds as well as crop chaff were recorded. It is likely that these represent a background scatter of activity in the area.

In addition to the root material the uncharred assemblage includes *Rubus* sp. and *Chenopodium* sp. seeds. These modern introductions suggest a degree of modern disturbance has taken place and therefore potential mixing of the archaeological deposit with surrounding sediments.

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**7.3** No further work is requested for this assemblage, however the charcoal has been retained. Currently analysing this charcoal assemblage would provide only limited information concerning the types of wood being burnt and has therefore not been undertaken. If future work in the area reveals comparable contexts with similar contents it may be of value to analyse this assemblage as part of that work, with the aim of recovering specific information regarding the past vegetation and resources.

<b>Sample No.</b>	1	
<b>Context No.</b>	5/005	
	<b>Flot</b>	<b>Residue</b>
<b>Volume</b>	50	
<b>Total Weight</b>	8	
<b>Uncharred %</b>	60	
<b>Sediment %</b>	10	
<b>Charcoal &gt;4mm frags</b>	*	***/259g
<b>Charcoal &lt;4mm</b>	**	***/18g
<b>crop seeds charred</b>	*	
<b>weed seeds charred</b>	*	
<b>weed seeds uncharred</b>	**	
<b>weed seeds mineralised</b>		
<b>other botanical charred</b>	* some chaff	
<b>Pottery</b>		4/32g
<b>FCF</b>		1/25

**Table 1.** Flot and residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weight in grams.

## **8.0 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 *Disturbance and Truncation***

The evaluation has shown that the majority of the site which lay outside of the former residential buildings and associated structures (swimming pool and access roads) was undisturbed. Therefore, intact garden soil, overlying subsoil, overlying the natural clay with flints, was present in Trenches 1-8. In these trenches, there is a good probability that any archaeological remains cut into the natural substrate would have survived and been detected. Such remains were identified in Trenches 5 and 8. Trenches 9 and 10, located at the south of the site, adjacent to the Limpsfield Road were, however, disturbed, Trench 9 exhibited a degree of truncation to its upper levels, although there was some

evidence of subsoil remaining which suggests the underlying natural clay had not been truncated. Trench 10 was entirely disturbed with no evidence of in situ soils and in all likelihood any archaeological remains present in this vicinity would have been removed by modern activity. The natural clay with flints appeared between approximately 183.50mOD and 182.50mOD, falling towards the north.

## **8.2** *Archaeological Remains*

Two features of archaeological significance were identified and sampled in Trenches 5 and 8. Both features were clearly sealed by the subsoil. The ditch [5/004] found in Trench 5 was aligned northwest-southeast. It was not, therefore, parallel to the main east west Limpsfield Road and probable not associated with any former boundaries which may have run from this route. Presumably this ditch represents a boundary, though interpretation beyond this is difficult. The small assemblage of Roman pottery recovered from this feature is in keeping with the activity of this date identified in the vicinity in the assessment (Gailey 2007). However, the complete lack of further features of this date and unstratified artefacts suggests that there is not a dense pattern of Roman remains within the site boundaries.

**8.3** There is little that can be said concerning the small gully [8/004] identified in Trench 8. Although sealed by the subsoil and therefore likely to be of some antiquity, there was no dating evidence recovered. It was not aligned with the small gully found in Trench 8 [8/004] and therefore the two are not obviously interrelated, although it does run parallel to the Limpsfield Road. This feature may have been a small drainage gully, or, if only the base remains, a larger boundary ditch.

## **8.4** *Summary*

Given that the majority of trenches were placed in undisturbed ground, if there were a density of ancient activity at the site, it would have been identified during this evaluation. It is unlikely, therefore, that the limited remains detected represent a wider pattern of archaeology at 543-547 Limpsfield Road.

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## **References**

British Geology Survey Sheet 286: Reigate

CgMs 2007 Specification for Archaeological Trial Trenching: 543-547  
Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey.

Gailey, S. 2006 543-547 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey. CgMs Client  
report

Hawting, T. 2007 Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological  
Evaluation: 543-547 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey.

## **APPENDIX 1: OASIS Form**

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-32934](#)

### Project details

<b>Project name</b>	543-547, Limpsfield Road, Warlingham
<b>Short description of the project</b>	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 543-547 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey. Ten trial trenches were excavated, ranging from 5-20m in length and totalling 110m. Features were identified in two trenches. In Trench 5 a fairly substantial ditch contained a handful of pot sherds of c.1st -2nd century date. A gully, not aligned with the previous ditch, was sampled in Trench 8, no dating evidence was recovered. A probable natural feature was excavated in Trench 6.
<b>Project dates</b>	Start: 30-07-2007 End: 31-07-2007
<b>Previous/future work</b>	No / Not known
<b>Any associated project reference codes</b>	2877 - Contracting Unit No.
<b>Any associated project reference codes</b>	LRW 07 - Sitecode
<b>Type of project</b>	Field evaluation
<b>Site status</b>	None
<b>Current Land use</b>	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
<b>Monument type</b>	DITCH Roman
<b>Monument type</b>	DITCH Uncertain
<b>Significant Finds</b>	POTTERY Roman
<b>Methods &amp; techniques</b>	'Sample Trenches'

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

**Prompt**                      **Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16**

**Position in the  
planning process**              **Not known / Not recorded**

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[Project location](#)

**Country**                      **England**

**Site location**                **SURREY TANDRIDGE WARLINGHAM 543-547, Limpsfield  
Road, Warlingham**

**Study area**                 **0.30 Hectares**

**Site coordinates**          **TQ 362 583 51.3069758728 -0.04579564575570 51 18 25 N 000  
02 44 W Point**

**Height OD**                 **Min: 182.50m Max: 183.50m**

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[Project creators](#)

**Name of  
Organisation**                **Archaeology South-East**

**Project brief  
originator**                    **CgMs Consulting**

**Project design  
originator**                    **Archaeology South-East**

**Project  
director/manager**          **Diccon Hart**

**Project supervisor**        **Jim Stevenson**

**Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body**                          **Developer**

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[Project archives](#)

<b>Physical Archive recipient</b>	East Surrey Museum
<b>Physical Contents</b>	'Ceramics','Environmental'
<b>Digital Archive recipient</b>	East Surrey Museum
<b>Digital Contents</b>	'Ceramics','Environmental'
<b>Digital Media available</b>	'Spreadsheets','Text'
<b>Paper Archive recipient</b>	East Surrey Museum
<b>Paper Contents</b>	'Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic'
<b>Paper Media available</b>	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

[Project bibliography](#)

1

<b>Publication type</b>	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
<b>Title</b>	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 543-547 Limpsfield Road, Warlingham, Surrey
<b>Author(s)/Editor(s)</b>	Stevenson, J
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Issuer or publisher</b>	Archaeology South-East
<b>Place of issue or publication</b>	Archaeology South-East
<b>Description</b>	A4 booklet

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**Entered by** D Hart (D.hart@ucl.ac.uk)  
**Entered on** 18 October 2007