

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Fox Grove School
Leatherhead, Surrey**

**NGR 515980 157976
(TQ 15980 57976)**

**Mole Valley District Council
Planning Reference MO/2019/2193**

ASE Project No: 190703

Site Code: FGS 20

ASE Report No: 2020053

OASIS ID: archaeol6-386314



By Simon Stevens

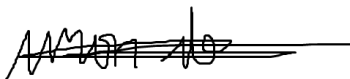

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Date of Issue:	March 2020		
Version:	3		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Eleven trenches were excavated. The subsoil horizon was found to be intact, and no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey (centred at NGR 515980 157976; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the north of the centre of Leatherhead to the west of Kingston Road. Two separate parcels of land were evaluated, one at the northern end and one at the southern end of the site. Both areas were laid out as grassed sports pitches prior to the archaeological work.

1.2.2 According to the latest available data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the clays and silts of the London Clay Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits at the site, although there are deposits of alluvium associated with a local watercourse to the north (BGS 2020).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application has been submitted to Mole Valley District Council for the erection of new two storey Special Educational Needs School with associated access, parking and landscaping, reconfiguration of existing access road and car park, and for the erection of a new, four court sports hall (planning reference MO/2019/2193).

1.3.2 A *Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* (Cotswold Archaeology 2018) suggested that there was only limited potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site.

1.3.3 Following consultation between the Surrey County Council (SCC) archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and the archaeological consultant at RPS, a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation (RPS Consulting 2019) was approved in anticipation of a condition attached to the approved planning application and prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken in February 2020.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site that is discussed in the DBA (Cotswold Archaeology 2018) was summarised in the WSI (RPS Consulting 2019) and is reproduced below.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 No evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded on the site. A small number of chance finds dating to the prehistoric periods have been found in the vicinity of the study site. Possible Iron Age occupation has been identified through archaeological investigations at Woodlands Park approximately 700m south of the site. The site lay within a landscape that was being exploited during the prehistoric periods and whilst the potential for evidence of occupation is limited it cannot be entirely ruled out.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 No evidence of Roman activity has been recorded on the site and a small number of finds dating to this period have been recorded in the vicinity including that at Woodlands Park. The site lay within a landscape that was being exploited during the Roman period and whilst the potential for evidence of occupation is limited it cannot be entirely ruled out.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

- 2.4.1 The site appears to have been located outside the limits of the known Saxon and medieval settlements. The Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation records the Site as comprising former medieval commons, indicating that it was most likely marginal land utilised for common grazing in this period. A low potential for settlement evidence dating to these periods is therefore anticipated.

2.5 Post-Medieval/Modern

- 2.5.1 The site apparently continued as agricultural land during the post-medieval and modern periods until its conversion into school playing fields in the latter part of the 20th century. A low potential for significant settlement evidence dating to these periods is anticipated

2.6 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The following research aims and objectives were included in the WSI (RPS Consulting 2019):

'The evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period.'

The evaluation will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- *Is there evidence of prehistoric or Roman occupation?*
- *What is the impact of current land use?*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Twelve 30m x 1.8m trenches were originally proposed however Trench 10 (RPS Consulting 2019) was aborted following an initial site visit as the ground in this area had previously been significantly disturbed and Trenches 11 and 12 were therefore renumbered on site sequentially as Trenches 10 and 11.
- 3.1.2 Trench 10 (formerly Trench 11) was originally proposed as north-south orientated, but had to be swung around to east-west avoid a playing field and also had to be excavated in two sections in order to avoid a detected buried service. Trench 1 was moved slightly south and Trench 4 slightly east of the proposed (*ibid*) in order to respect a 10m exclusion zone around ancient woodland and Trenches 7, 8 and 9 were moved slightly north in order to avoid disturbance to a football pitch. All other trenches were excavated to proposed lengths and in their planned positions (Figures 2, 3 and 4).
- 3.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the *WSI* (*ibid*), the *Regulations, Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned in order to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil and the trenches were scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.5 All deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.6 Trench locations were planned using digital survey technology and a digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches (Figures 5, 6 and 7).

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Leatherhead Museum in due course.

Context sheets	33
Section sheets	0
Digital photos	39 images
Photo register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	11

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2 - 7)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in February 2020. Weather conditions offered good visibility for the identification of archaeological deposits, features and finds.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	37.27 - 38.02
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32	-
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	36.77 - 37.58

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The encountered stratigraphic sequence in the trench was straightforward. The upper layer consisted of a dark-greyish brown silty clay topsoil, context [1/001]. This overlay a deposit of yellowish brown/brownish yellow silty clay subsoil, which contained occasional small pieces of chalk, context [1/002], which in turn directly overlay the 'natural' London Clay deposits, which varied from brownish yellow clay to brownish orange slightly silty clay, context [1/003].

4.2.2 No archaeological deposits or feature were recorded in the trench.

4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28	37.21 -37.26
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	-
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	36.74 - 36.83

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features were recorded in the trench, although a post-medieval horseshoe was recovered from the topsoil.

4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.36	37.02 - 37.93
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	-
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	36.48 - 37.51

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	37.66 - 37.75
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	-
4/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.17 - 37.40

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.6 Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27	37.98 - 38.33
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.41 - 37.76

Table 7: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features were recorded in the trench but a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

4.7 Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	37.98 - 38.24
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40	-
6/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.41 - 37.82

Table 8: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features were recorded in the trench but a fragment of fire-cracked flint and a sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

4.8 Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	38.09 - 38.52
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.43	-
7/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.51 - 38.03

Table 9: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features were recorded in the trench but a sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

4.9 Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	38.45 - 38.62
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32	-
8/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.95 - 38.08

Table 10: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.10 Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	38.31 - 38.84
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32	-
9/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	37.95 - 38.32

Table 11: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.11 Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Thickness m	Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.34	39.40 -39.49
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26	-
10/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	38.92 - 39.07

Table 12: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 10 was split to avoid the alignment of a detected buried service. The two layers of overburden were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1, although the subsoil contained a higher concentration of chalk pieces than observed in the northern part of the site. The 'natural' London Clay contained occasional flint gravel and angular flint absent in the northern trenches.

4.11.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded in the trench.

4.12 Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.38	39.44 - 39.47
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16	-
11/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	38.98 - 39.05

Table 13: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 The two layers of overburden and the 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 10. There had been considerable disturbance to the surface of the 'natural' from a line of pits probably excavated for the planting of trees or shrubs. The fills of these features contained modern debris including chocolate wrappers. They were not excavated or recorded in detail.

4.12.2 No significant archaeological deposits or features were recorded in the trench, although post-medieval pottery and tile was recovered from the topsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 14. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2020).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)
1/001	1	12						
2/001					1	228		
5/001	1	6						
6/001	1	2					1	5
7/001	1	3						
11/001	1	4	1	67				
Total	5	27	1	67	1	228	1	5

Table 14: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Burnt Unworked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Context [6/001] produced a small fragment of unworked burnt flint weighing 5g. It was calcined to a white colour but is otherwise un-dateable.

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered just five sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 22g, from five individually numbered topsoil contexts. The material has been fully listed by common ware name in Table 1 as part of the visible archive. Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds with slight to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to some reworking.

5.3.2 Although the glazed red earthenware could easily be as early as the mid-18th century there is no reason why it could not be of the 19th century. Certainly all the other sherds can easily be placed within a c. 1850-1940 date range. The assemblage, which appears to be domestic in nature, is too small to draw conclusions from.

5.3.3 The pottery assemblage is small, unstratified and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such it has been discarded.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by type. ? = undiagnostic of form)
1/001	Brown transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	10g	Plate x1 (geometric pattern around rim)
5/001	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	6g	Bowl x1 (geometric pattern around rim exterior)
6/001	Yellow ware	LPM	1	2g	?x1
7/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	2g	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
11/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2g	Plate x1

Table 15: Pottery assemblage (LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+)

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensburg

5.4.1 One fragment of ceramic building material weighing 67g was recovered from context [11/001]. This consisted of a piece of roof tile which had an orange micaceous fabric with some very fine quartz scattered through it. The tile was 12 mm thick and had a section of round peg hole present. As roof tile remains fairly consistent through the medieval and post-medieval periods, it is not possible to provide a refined date range. Although round peg holes are thought to be associated with the medieval period, they are found regularly enough in post-medieval contexts to make it an unreliable dating method.

5.4.2 The tile fabric was identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and recorded in a standard excel form.

5.5 The Bulk Metalwork

5.5.1 A complete fullered iron horse shoe with toe clip was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, weighing 228g. The horse shoe is of 20th century date. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is therefore recommended for discard.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds of any significance were encountered in any of the evaluation trenches in either of the examined areas. Post-medieval material had become incorporated into the topsoil over time, and the recovery of a single fragment of fire-cracked flint cannot be treated as evidence of prehistoric occupation.

6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

6.2.1 There was no evidence of any largescale earth-moving at the site, despite the proximity of the school buildings and playground, with a thick *in situ* subsoil across both areas. Therefore the potential archaeology horizon was predominantly intact apart from some minor truncation in Trench 11.

6.3 Consideration of Research Aims

6.3.1 The work has shown that the evaluated areas appeared undisturbed and that no archaeological deposits or features were present. Given the absence of archaeological deposits or features none of the site specific research aims could be met.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 Eleven trenches were excavated. The subsoil horizon was found to be intact, and no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary

Site code	FGS 20					
Project code	190703					
Planning reference	MO/2019/2193					
Site address	Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey					
District/Borough	Mole Valley District					
NGR (12 figures)	515980 157976					
Geology	London Clay					
Fieldwork type	EV					
Date of fieldwork	17.02.2020 - 24.02.2020					
Sponsor/client	RPS Consulting					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary						
						None
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey (centred at NGR 515980 157976).</p> <p>Eleven trenches were excavated. The subsoil horizon was found to be intact, and no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.</p>					

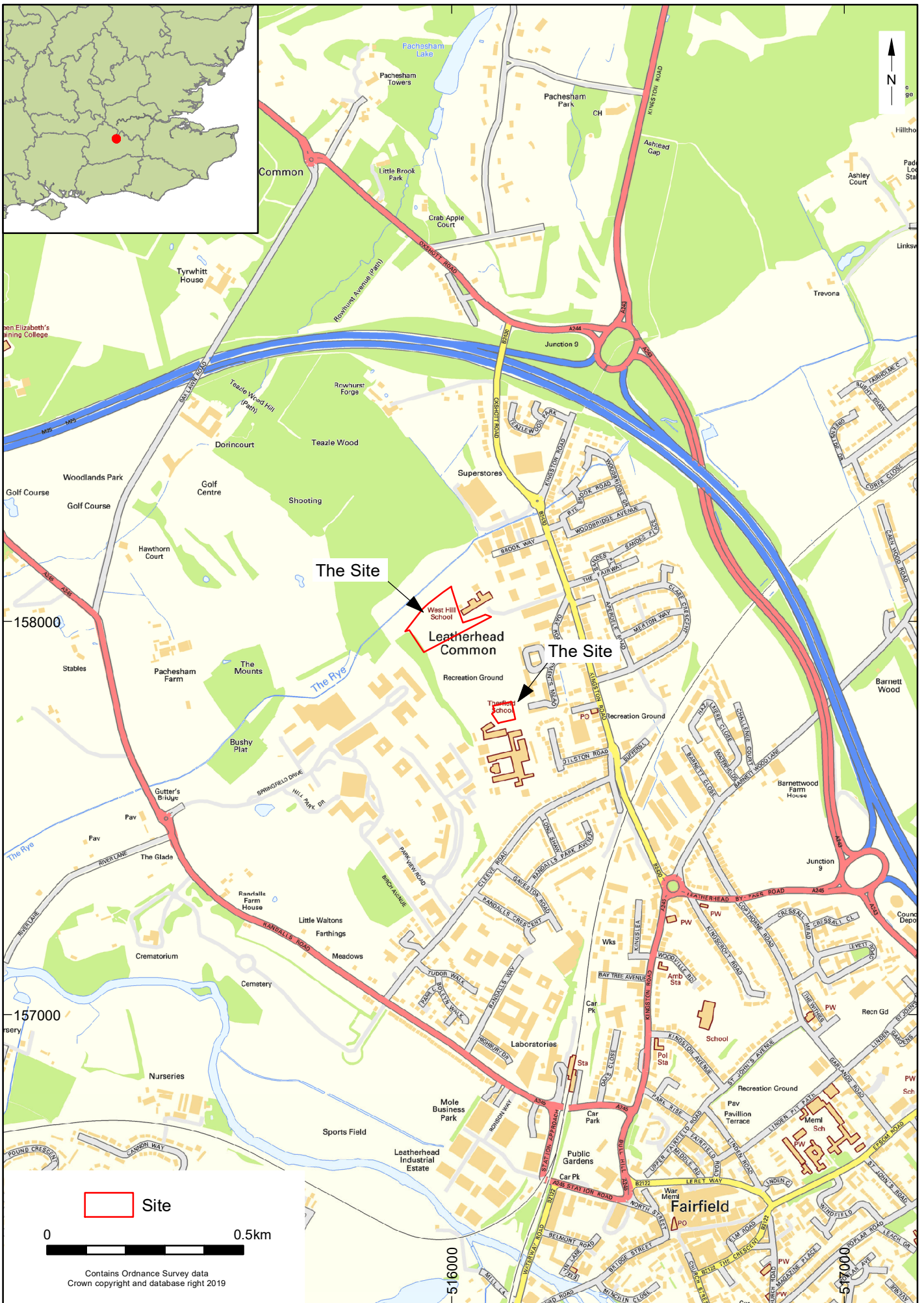
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-386314

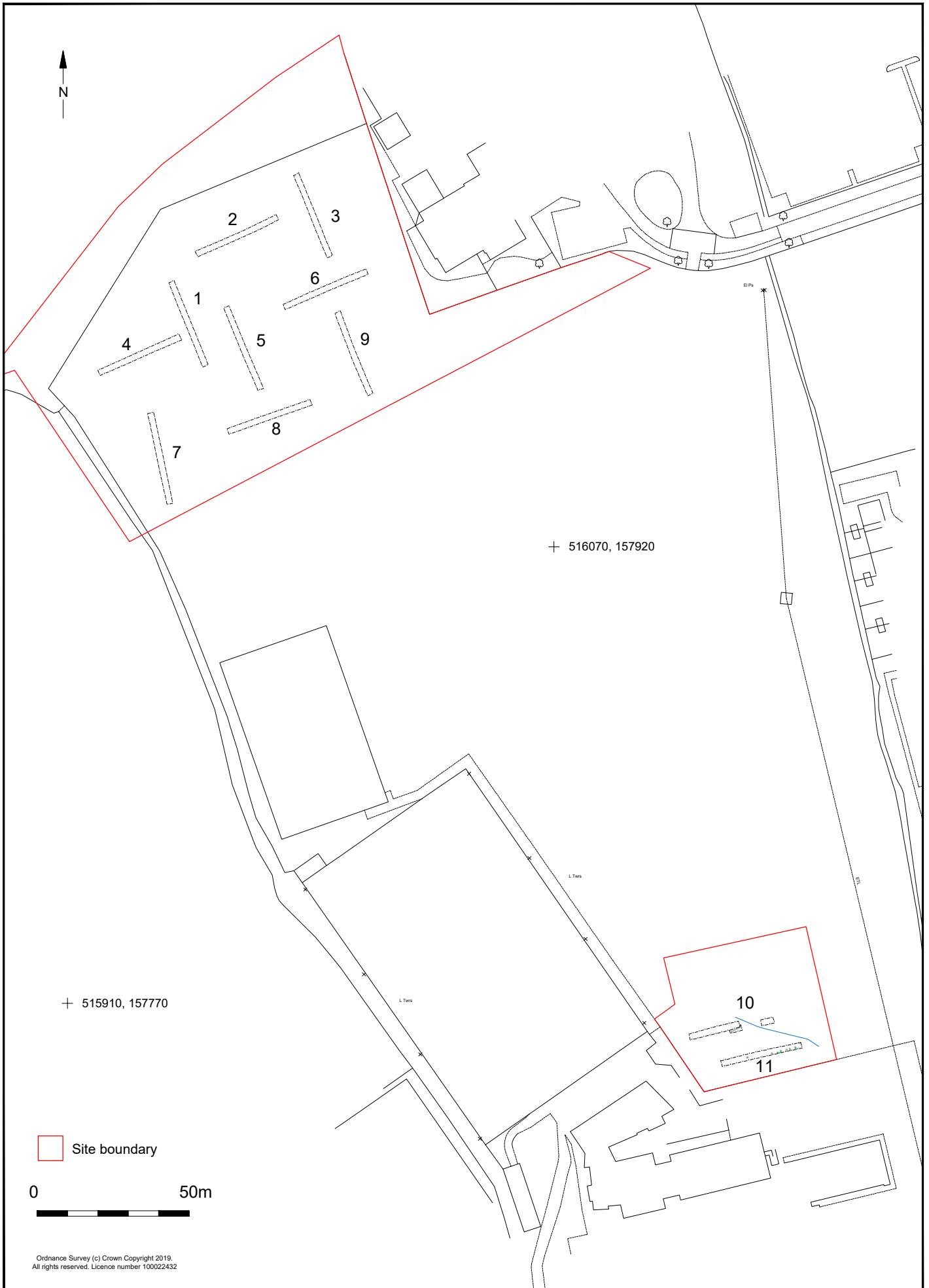
Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey (centred at NGR 515980 157976) Eleven trenches were excavated. The subsoil horizon was found to be intact, and no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 17-02-2020 End: 24-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190703 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FGS 20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	MO/2019/2193 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HORSESHOE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY LEATHERHEAD Land at Fox Grove School
Postcode	KT22 7NZ
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 15980 57976 51.308552534646 -0.335875912984 51 18 30 N 000 20 09 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief	RPS Consulting

originator	
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Leatherhead Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2020053
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© Archaeology South-East		Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Site location		
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH			

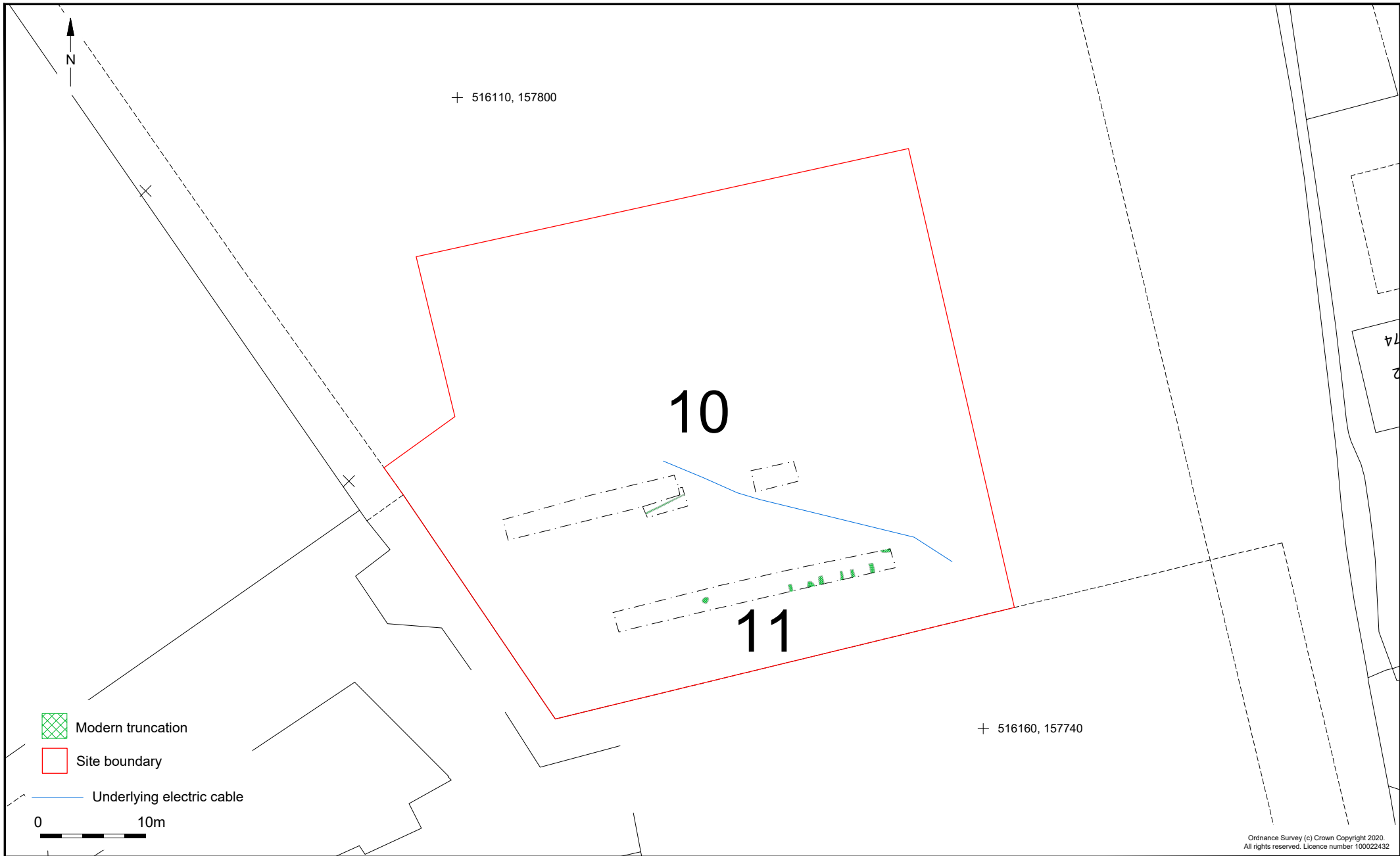


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Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Trench plan		
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH			



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Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Trench plan: northern area		
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH			



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Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Trench plan: southern area	
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH		



Trench 1, looking north-northwest



Trench 2, looking east-northeast



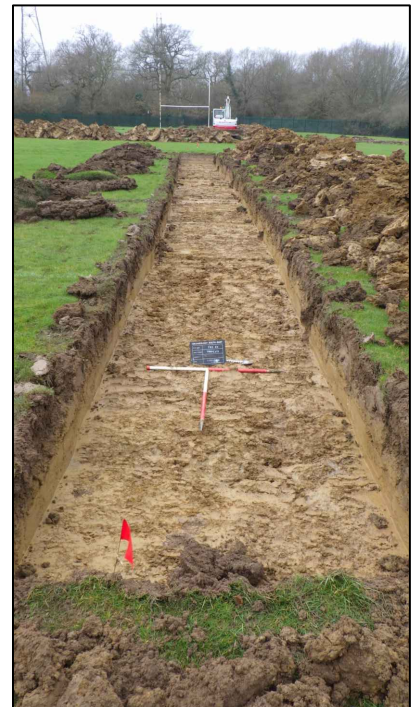
Trench 3, looking south-southeast



Trench 4, looking west-southwest



Trench 5, looking south-southeast



Trench 6, looking west-southwest

© Archaeology South-East		Fox Grove School, Leatherhead, Surrey	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Photos: Trenches 1 - 6	
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH		



Trench 7, looking north-northwest



Trench 8, looking east-northeast



Trench 9, looking north-northwest



Trench 10, looking east



Trench 10, looking west

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Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Photos: Trenches 7 - 10	
Report Ref: 2020053	Drawn by: NH		



Trench 11, looking west



Excavation of Trench 5 (foreground) and Trench 7 (background)



Excavation of Trench 10

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Project Ref: 190703	February 2020	Photos: Trench 11 and general working shots	
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