

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey**

**NGR 517540 157395
(TQ 17540 57395)**

**Project No: 4423
Site Code: SAG 10**

**ASE Report No: 2010125
OASIS id: archaeol6-81300**



**By
Andrew Margetts BA (Hons)
With contributions by Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus,
Karine Le Hégarat and Lucy Allott**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. The work took place from the 27th to the 29th July 2010.

A total of 8 trenches were excavated across the site. The Reading Beds and De-calcified Head Deposits were encountered at a maximum height of 57.98m AOD to the northeast of the site, falling away to 56.72m AOD to the west. A total of 6 features were recorded during the investigation, including ditches or gullies, a retaining wall and a probable pit.

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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 CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. The site is centred on NGR 5175 1573 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.1.2 The proposed development is for the demolition of the extant buildings and the construction of 24 residential units accessed by driveways on the corner of Grange Road. Due to the proximity of known archaeological remains dating mainly to the Iron Age and Roman periods, the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching be carried out prior to determining the planning application.

1.1.3 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site has been prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2010a), followed by a Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (CgMs 2010b).

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was prepared by ASE (ASE 2010) and submitted to Surrey County Council for approval prior to commencement of the work.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is generally level with a very slight drop to the northwest. The ground level of the site is some 57m above ordnance datum. The local topography forms part of the Mole Valley and is on rising ground on the boundary of the nearby Surrey Hills.

1.2.2 The BGS Sheet 286 (1978) shows the site to be situated on the Reading beds underlain by Upper Chalk with deposits of Thanet Beds and London Clay nearby.

1.2.3 The site is roughly rectangular in shape and is bounded to the north and north-east by houses fronting Harriots Lane, to the south-east by houses fronting Ottways Lane, to the south by Ottways Lane and Grange Road and to the west by the grounds of St Peter's Primary School.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The general research aims for the evaluation were detailed in the DBA (CgMS 2010a) and were, in summary, to ascertain:

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

Specific aims included:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric or later activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.
- To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation/activity.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This document represents the required evaluation report described in section 7.0. of the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2010).

1.5 Project Staff

- 1.5.1 The on-site archaeological work was carried out from the 27th to the 29th July 2010 by Andrew Margetts (Senior Archaeologist), with on site assistance provided by Nicola Bettley (Assistant Archaeologist). On site GPS survey was carried out by Lesley Davidson (Surveyor). The project was managed by Andrew Leonard (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary and potential

2.1.1 For full discussion of the archaeological and historic background of the site, reference should be made to the Specification for Evaluation of the site together with the desk-based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2010a and 2010b) this is summarized and reproduced below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Iron Age and Roman periods

2.2.1 The site was considered to have a low archaeological potential for the early prehistoric period, however there are archaeological sites of Iron Age and Roman date were known from the vicinity.

2.2.2 Iron Age remains were found at a quarry c. 750m south-east of the study site in the mid 1920s and later. This included pottery, grain storage pits, pieces of quern stones and loom weights, together with calcined flint (HER ref 137, TQ 1834 5756).

2.2.3 Further exploration in 1974 revealed two pits including pottery, fire cracked flint and a worked flint blade, a quarry pit 2m deep and 3m wide, and the remains of a shaft (HER ref 2973, TQ 1834 5765).

2.2.4 An archaeological evaluation in advance of residential redevelopment on land to the rear of 5 Ottways Lane, c. 500m east of the study site, exposed a number of features, and subsequent excavation revealed remains of a Late Iron Age settlement (HER ref 5725/6, TQ18015764). Limited ceramic evidence suggests the settlement may have begun in the middle Iron Age, although two gullies of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date were also present. The Late Iron Age remains comprised significant elements of a probable double ditched enclosure, with a possible entranceway. Postholes within the enclosure may have represented the site of a structure.

2.2.5 It was thought likely that the study site falls within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement described above.

2.2.6 Roman activity is well attested in the Ashtead area. The line of Stane Street, the Roman Road from London to Chichester, runs to the southeast of the village, over 1.5km east of the study site.

2.2.7 A Roman amphorae handle was found c. 500m south-west of the study site during a watching brief on residential development (HER ref 16065, TQ 1933 5769).

2.2.8 Throughout the Roman Period the site probably lay in open farmland.

2.3 Post-Roman

2.3.1 The later periods were not well-represented at the site and are considered to be of low potential.

2.3.2 The study site is thought to have lain as agricultural or horticultural land throughout the modern periods until the second half of the 19th century when a building was constructed in the south of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A trial trench plan was prepared on the basis of the layout of existing and past development on site and the layout of the new development. Trenches were targeted at areas where the footprint of the new development extends beyond that of the existing and past development.
- 3.2 Eight trial trenches were proposed, located as shown in Figure 2. Five trenches 20m long and 1.8m wide (Trenches 1-5), and three trenches 10m long and 1.8m wide (Trenches 6-8) were excavated.
- 3.3 These trenches were accurately laid out using a GPS survey system and tied in to the National Grid. Some modification to the suggested trench positions was necessary due to obstructions, ongoing demolition work and services. Significant variations to the trench layout were discussed with the client and the SCC Archaeological Officer.
- 3.4 The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The trenches were excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator (360° excavator) equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.5 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and was kept separately. The excavation was taken down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural', whichever was uppermost. Due to Health and Safety considerations the trenches were not to be excavated beyond a safe working depth (generally c. 1.2m) unless suitable precautions (i.e. stepping or battering of trench edges, and /or shoring) was implemented; the indicative depth of 1.2m may have been reduced if the trench sides appeared to be particularly unstable. All machining was undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 3.6 On conclusion of the excavation, the spoil was backfilled by machine, in appropriate sequence, spread evenly and compacted to ensure a surface flush or nearly flush with the ground surface. No reinstatement of the original surface was undertaken.
- 3.7 A Risk Assessment was produced and agreed with CgMs prior to the commencement of the work.
- 3.8 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand, planned and recorded. All discrete cut features were sampled as a minimum by half section (i.e. 50% of feature excavated). At least 25% of any linear features were sectioned to produce a vertical section where practicable. A minimum 50% of structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) were exposed, cleaned and preserved for excavation in more appropriate circumstances. 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large & structural, in which case see above. All features were planned at the scale of 1:20 in relation to the trench outline. Further plans at the scale of 1:20 and sections at the scale of 1:10 were drawn as necessary. Plans were drawn on plastic film. A full black & white and colour slide photographic record was kept of the work. Comparative site levels were recorded for each feature or

important context with reference to an OS bench mark, or if unfeasible to an arbitrary on-site datum.

- 3.9** All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by UCL Field Archaeology Unit. A metal detector was used to scan all excavated material.
- 3.10** The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) was developed in consultation with the County Archaeologist, and with reference to Heritage 2002 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation. The advice of the County Archaeologist was sought at the project planning stage and a visit arranged to determine the importance and sampling requirements for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Bulk samples for the retrieval of wood charcoal, plant remains, small bones, small finds, snail deposits etc was taken as required and other scientific dating techniques considered where appropriate. Bulk soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, these were of 40 litres where possible, or 100% of the context if smaller.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figures 2 - 6)

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	60.4m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.55m	N/A
1/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand with gravel patches	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	60.02m

4.1.2 Summary

Trench 1 was excavated to a length of c.20 metres and to depths of between c.0.75m (58.14m A.O.D) at the northern end and to c.0.6m (58.42m A.O.D) at the southern end, at which point the natural Reading Beds were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

No archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	59.08m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.6m	N/A
2/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand with gravel patches	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	58.09m
2/004	Cut	Gully	0.8m	0.4m	0.15m	57.79m
2/005	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.8m	0.4m	0.15m	N/A
2/006	Cut	Gully terminal / pit	0.83m	0.8m	0.24m	57.91m
2/007	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.83m	0.8m	0.24m	N/A
2/008	Cut	Ditch	0.7m	0.66m	0.15m	57.99m
2/009	Fill	Dark black brown sandy silt	0.7m	0.66m	0.15m	N/A
2/010	Cut	Gully	0.6m	0.2m	0.13m	57.75m

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
2/011	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.6m	0.2m	0.13m	N/A
2/012	Cut	Gully	0.57m	0.2m	0.09m	57.75m
2/013	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.57m	0.6m	0.09m	N/A

4.2.2 Summary

Trench 2 was excavated to a length of c.20 metres and to depths of between c.0.4m (58.09m A.O.D) at the northeastern end and to c.0.6m (57.94m A.O.D) mid trench, at which point the natural Reading Beds were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. A further c.4.5m extension was added to the northeastern end of the trench in order to further characterize the features encountered.

Four archaeological features were encountered within the trench and the subsequent extension. Gully [2/004] northeast to southwest orientated and measured 0.4m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had sharp sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by mid grey brown sandy silt [2/005] that contained occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules as well as finds of struck and fire-cracked flint.

Linear terminus, or pit, feature [2/006] extended beyond the baulk and measured 0.8m wide and 0.24m in depth. It had sharply sloping sides and a rounded base and was filled by mid grey brown sandy silt [2/007]. [2/007] contained occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules as well as finds of struck and fire-cracked flint.

Located at the southwestern limits of Trench 2 ditch [2/008] measured c.0.66m wide, c.0.15m deep and ran the width of the trench. It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base and was filled by dark black brown sandy silt [2/009] that contained inclusions of occasional flint nodules but no archaeological finds. Slots [2/010] and [2/012] comprised an L-slot excavated at the junction between northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast orientated gully features. These features had sharply sloping sides and flattish bases and were filled by mid grey brown sandy silt ([2/011] and [2/013] respectively). They contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded and angular flint nodules and in addition a piece of struck flint was recovered from [2/011].

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m	58.46m
3/002	Layer	Made-ground,	Tr.	Tr.	0.56m	N/A

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
		Firm mid brown grey sandy silt				
3/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand with gravel patches	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	57.56m

4.3.2 Summary

Trench 3 measured c.26 meters in length with an unexcavated break of c.2m to avoid a service. It reached depths of between 0.72m (57.09m A.O.D) at the northwestern end and to c.0.84m (57.56m A.O.D) at the southeastern end, at which point Reading Beds and de-calcified Head deposits were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

No archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	57.54m
4/002	Layer	Made-ground, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.6m	N/A
4/003	Layer	Made-ground, Compact re-deposited chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.6m	N/A
4/004	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand with gravel patches	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	56.72m

4.4.2 Summary

4.4.3 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of c.13.5 meters and to depths of between c.0.8m (56.72m A.O.D) at the northeastern end and to c.1m (56.53m A.O.D) at the southwestern end, at which point Reading Beds and de-calcified Head deposits were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

No archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.5 Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	59.06m
5/002	Layer	Made-ground, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.5m	N/A
5/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand with clay patches	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	58.86m
5/004	Cut	Construction cut	Tr.	0.5m	0.35m	58.62m
5/005	Masonry	Brick built wall	Tr.	0.27m	0.18m	58.62m
5/006	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt	Tr.	0.5m	0.35m	N/A

4.5.1 Summary

Trench 5 was excavated to a length of c.20 meters and to a depth of c.0.2m (58.86m A.O.D) at the southeastern end and to a depth of c.0.7m (57.73m A.O.D) at the northwestern, at which point the natural Reading Beds were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

Located at the southeastern end of the trench was an earthen-ware drain together with a retaining wall [5/005] for the landscaped bank adjacent. [5/005] comprised 2 courses of bricks laid on bed of and bonded by a sandy lime mortar. It ran the width of the trench and was 270mm wide and 0.18m deep. It was constructed within linear cut [5/004] that again ran the width of the trench and measured 0.5m in width and 0.35m deep. It had vertical sides and a presumed flat base. It was filled by construction backfill [5/006]. This comprised firm mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional inclusions of flint nodules, chalk fragments and ceramic building materials (CBM). The brick sample retrieved from [5/005] was of 19th century date.

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
6/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m	58.7m
6/002	Layer	Made-ground, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.47m	N/A
6/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	58.42m
6/004	Cut	Linear	3m	3m	0.16m	58.15m
6/005	Fill	Dark brown clay	1m	3m	0.16m	N/A

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
		silt				
6/006	Fill	Re-deposited chalk	1m	3m	0.16m	N/A

4.6.2 Summary

Trench 6 was excavated to a length of c.10 meters and to depths of between 0.51m (58.03m A.O.D) at the southwestern end and to c.0.69m (58.42m A.O.D) at the northeastern end, at which point the natural Reading Beds were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

A single linear feature, probably a ditch, measuring 3m in length was encountered within the trench. A slot [6/004] measuring 3m in width and 1m in length was excavated to investigate this feature. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.16m in depth. It had two fills the upper of which comprised dark brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of CBM fragments and charcoal and chalk flecks. Finds from this fill included 16th-18th century brick as well as a single piece of medieval pottery. The lower fill comprised re-deposited chalk [6/006] that contained no other noticeable inclusions or finds. In addition to this archaeological feature an electricity cable was also encountered at the northeastern end of the trench.

An apparently very recent feature was located in the southwest end of Trench 6. No dating evidence was produced from this feature but its loosely compacted dark fill contained flecks of coal and appeared very recent in origins. The feature was therefore not recorded on the plan.

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 Recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
7/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.2m	58.56m
7/002	Layer	Made-ground, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	N/A
7/003	Deposit	Natural. Mid orange brown silt clay	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	57.99m

4.7.2 Summary

Trench 7 was excavated to a length of c.10 meters and to depths of between c.0.45m (57.84m A.O.D) at the western end and to c.0.5m (57.99 A.O.D) at

the eastern, at which point de-calcified Head deposits were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

No archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.8 Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	Height (mAOD)
8/001	Layer	Topsoil dark brown grey sandy silt,.	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m	58.9m
8/002	Layer	Made-ground, Firm mid brown grey sandy silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.56m	N/A
8/003	Deposit	Natural. Compact mid orange brown sand	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	58.37m

4.8.2 Summary

Trench 8 was excavated to a length of c.10 metres and to depths of between c.0.26m (58.65m A.O.D) at the northern end and to c.0.6m (58.37m A.O.D) at the southern end, at which point the natural Reading Beds were encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

No archaeological features were encountered within the trench; however two modern services and their associated trench runs were found at either end.

5.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLAGES

A small assemblage of finds, characterised in Table 1, was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. All objects were counted and weighed by material and bagged according to IFA guidelines.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)
2/005					1	2	3	70
2/006					1	8	2	74
2/011					1	8		
5/005			2	2520				
6/005	1	8	6	1714				
Total	1	8	8	4234	3	18	5	144

Table 1: Quantification of the finds.

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 A single unabraded cooking pot base sherd was recovered from [6/005]. The piece, with internal sooting, is in a brown medium/coarse sandy ware with chalk inclusions to 0.5mm and dates probably to ca. 1150-1250/75.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.2.1 A total of 7 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 4490g were recovered from two contexts. The material consisted of two brick types. Context [6/005] contained brick fragments with traces of sooting on one edge and mortar traces on the remaining sides, bricks were unfrogged and the largest fragment had an indented margin, the bricks were in a red sandy fabric and are of probable 16th to 18th century date. Bricks from context [5/005] were both heavily mortared with sandy lime mortar, which appeared to overlie an earlier layer of finer white lime mortar and each had a poorly formed rectangular frog, the fabric was coarse with abundant air pockets and contained coal and industrial detritus, these bricks are likely of 19th century date, though may have been reused.

5.3 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.3.1 The evaluation at St. Andrews School yielded three pieces of debitage (Table 2). The small assemblage comprised two flake fragments and one flake. The raw material for the collection consisted of light grey to grey flint. A broken tertiary flake was recovered from context [2/005] and a primary flake fragment was recovered from context [2/007]. Context [2/011] produced a complete flake displaying some platform preparation. These artefacts are undiagnostic and no further work is required.

Context	Interpretation	Category	Count	Weight (g.)
[2/005]	Gully fill	Flake fragment	1	2
[2/007]	Linear terminal/Pit	Flake fragment	1	8
[2/011]	Gully fill	Flake	1	8

Table 2: The flintwork assemblage.

5.4 Environmental Sample by Lucy Allott

5.4.1 A single sample was taken during archaeological work at the site from the fill of a gully [2/005]. The 10 litre sample was processed in a flotation tank and the residue and flot (retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes) were dried and sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Tables 3 and 4). The flot measures <5ml and consists of small modern, uncharred rootlets and wood charcoal fragments only. No charred macrobotanical remains or other environmental remains are present in this flot. The residue also produced small wood charcoal fragments only. No further analysis has been undertaken to provide taxonomic identifications as the assemblage is too limited to provide meaningful interpretations regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment or to provide material suitable for dating.

Table 3: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)
1	2/005	fill of gully	10	10	*	<2	**	<2

Table 4: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	2/005	<2	<5	70				*	*

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** Much disturbance of the archaeological horizon was encountered at the site and the presence of services, obstructions and ongoing demolition work meant that some adjustment to the trenches was required. Made-ground deposits were encountered within many of the trenches and for the most part these probably comprised levelling deposits derived from landscaping during the laying out of the grounds surrounding the former school building. In the case of Trench 4 the made-ground deposit comprising chalk was probably derived from the excavation of the nearby swimming pool with the resultant spoil used to raise the surrounding ground level.
- 6.2** Trenches 1 and 2 were the only trenches where the overlying deposits remained intact with a significant subsoil overlying un-truncated natural ground.
- 6.3** Trench 2 encountered the largest amount of archaeological activity with three prehistoric features and a probable post-medieval (based on the appearance of the fill [2/009] which contained no finds) linear feature present. The prehistoric features firstly comprised two gully features joined at right-angles. Upon investigation these features were judged to be contemporary and may relate to an enclosure or field-system possibly related to prehistoric settlement known from the wider area. Additionally, a pit or possible ditch terminus with a similar fill to that encountered within the gullies may relate to further activity of this prehistoric phase.
- 6.4** A sherd of late 12th to early 13th century was encountered within a feature of clearly later (16th-18th century) date. This attests to medieval activity in the vicinity.
- 6.5** The 16th-18th century feature that the above discussed medieval sherd was derived from is difficult to interpret within the confines of the trench; however lines of brick delineating the upper fill may indicate that this feature was related to either a demolished wall or more probably a garden path. A retaining wall encountered within Trench 5 was of 19th century date and is probably contemporary with the present building occupying the site.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1** The evaluation succeeded in the general aim of investigating whether archaeological remains were present within the site. Although fairly modern disturbance and truncation was evidenced through much of the site, the areas of Trenches 1 and 2 proved to have received less impact and here archaeological remains probably relating to prehistoric agricultural activity were encountered. In addition, post-medieval evidence of garden and landscape features were also revealed in the northeast of the site.
- 7.2** The early features encountered on the site can only be assigned a broad prehistoric date as the only finds that they produced were of struck flint (none of which was diagnostic) and fire-cracked flint.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting who commissioned the work on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties. Thanks are also due to Tony Howe of Surrey County Council for their help and guidance throughout the project.

SMR Summary Sheet

Site Code	SAG 10					
Identification Name and Address	St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Mole Valley, Surrey					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	TQ 17540 57395					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	2010125					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other School ✓		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 27.07.10- 29.07.10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andrew Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Andy Margetts					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM✓	Other Prehistoric		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. The work took place from the 27th to the 29th July 2010.</i></p> <p><i>A total of 8 trenches were excavated across the site. The Reading Beds and De-calcified Head Deposits were encountered at a maximum height of 57.98m AOD to the northeast of the site, falling away to 56.72m AOD to the west. A total of 6 features were recorded during the investigation, including ditches or gullies, a retaining wall and a probable pit.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81300

Project details

Project name	St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey
Short description of the project	<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. The work took place from the 27th to the 29th July 2010.</i></p> <p><i>A total of 8 trenches were excavated across the site. The Reading Beds and De-calcified Head Deposits were encountered at a maximum height of 57.98m AOD to the northeast of the site, falling away to 56.72m AOD to the west. A total of 6 features were recorded during the investigation, including ditches or gullies, a retaining wall and a probable pit.</i></p>
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2010 End: 29-07-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SAG 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURES Post Medieval
Monument type	FEATURES Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY LEATHERHEAD St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey
Postcode	KT21 2XX
Study area	250.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 17540 57395 51.3030093630 -0.313694245216 51 18 10 N
000 18 49 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 56.72m Max: 57.98m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Andrew Margetts

Type of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Margetts, A.

Other bibliographic details Report No: 2010125

Date 2010

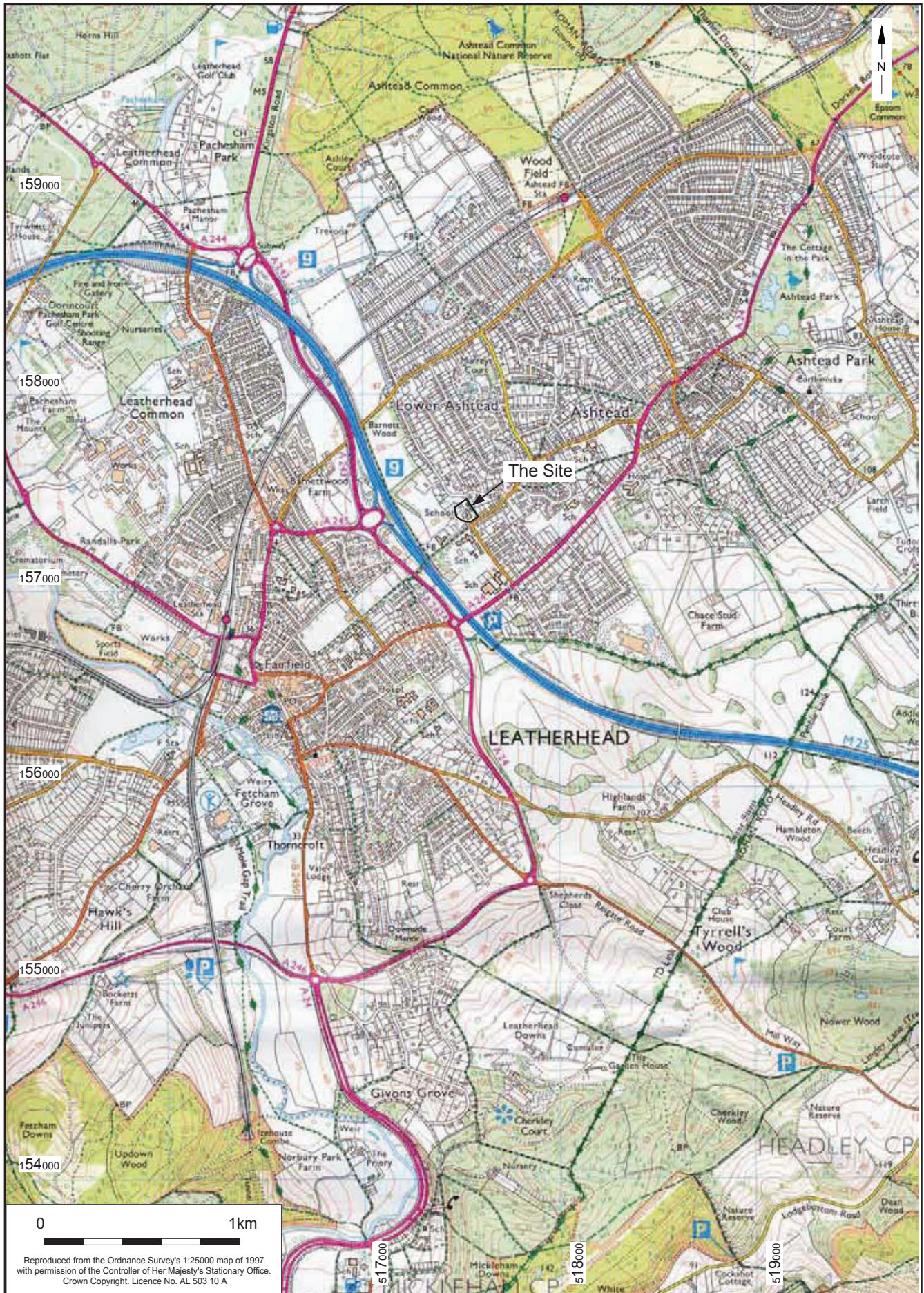
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South East

Place of issue or publication Archaeology South East

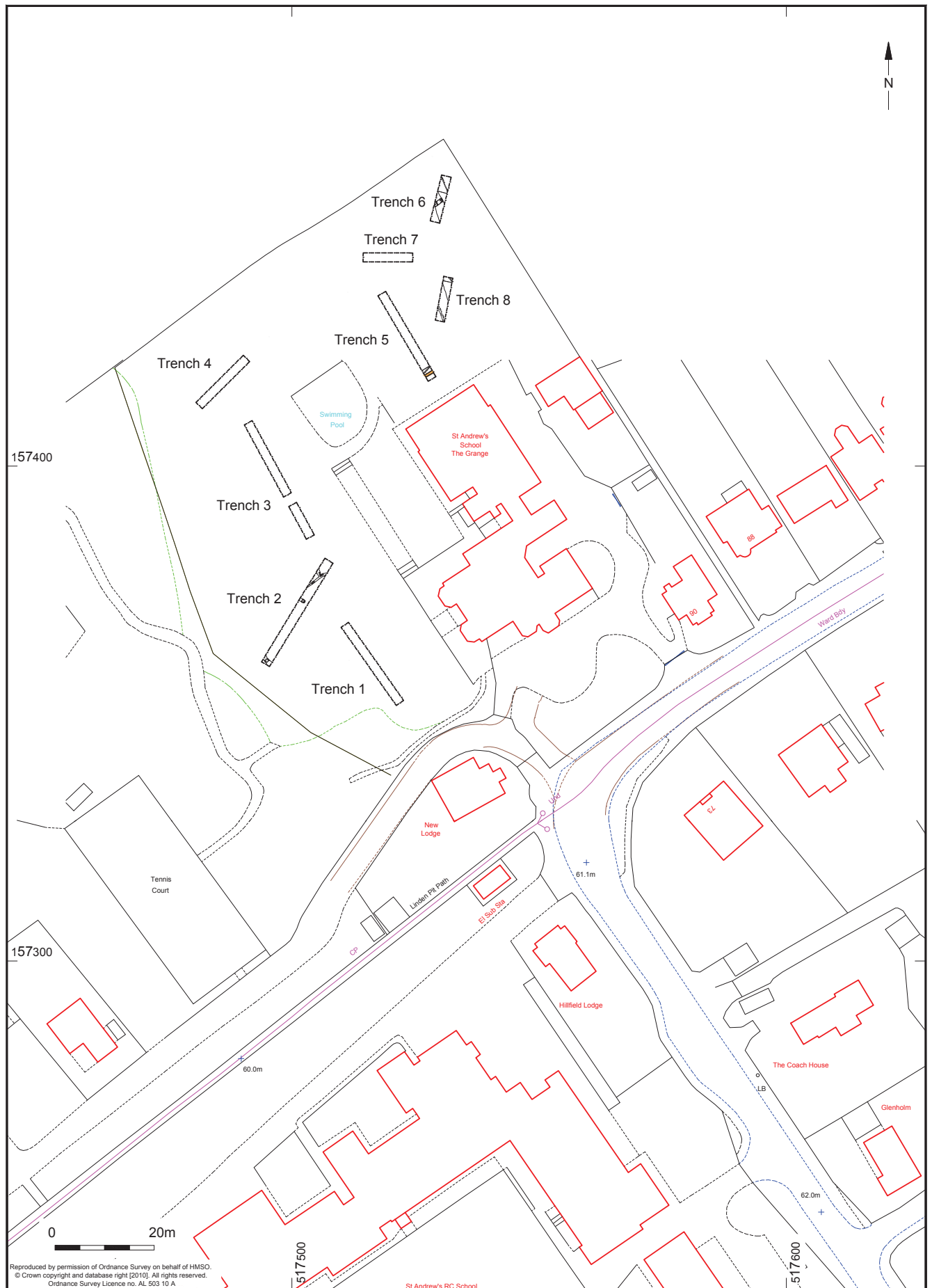
Description Eval Rep

Entered by andrew margetts (andrew_margetts@tiscali.co.uk)
Entered on 20 August 2010





© Archaeology South-East		St Andrews School, Leatherhead	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4423	Aug 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010124	Drawn by: JLR		



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St Andrew's RC School

© Archaeology South-East		St Andrews School, Leatherhead		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4423	Aug 2010	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2010124	Drawn by: JLR			

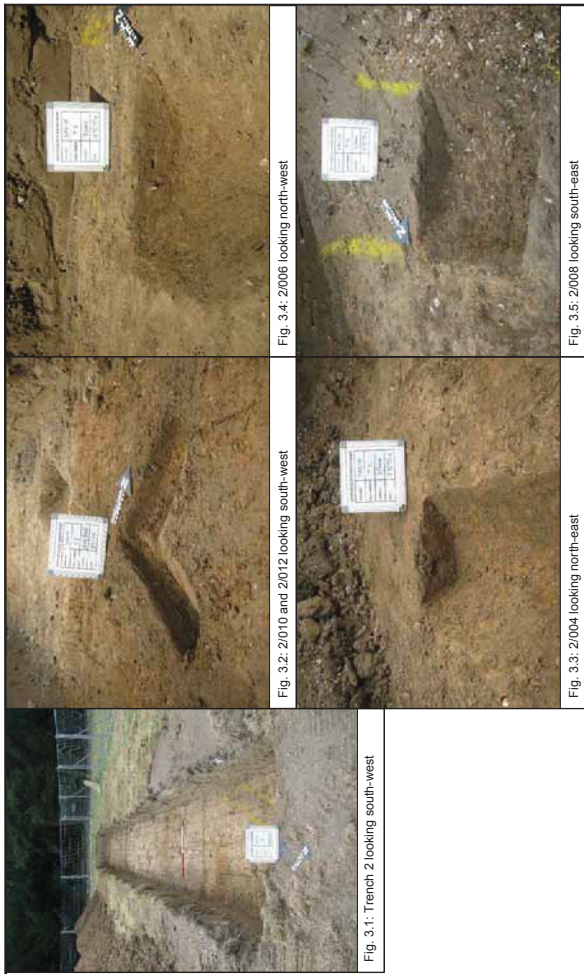
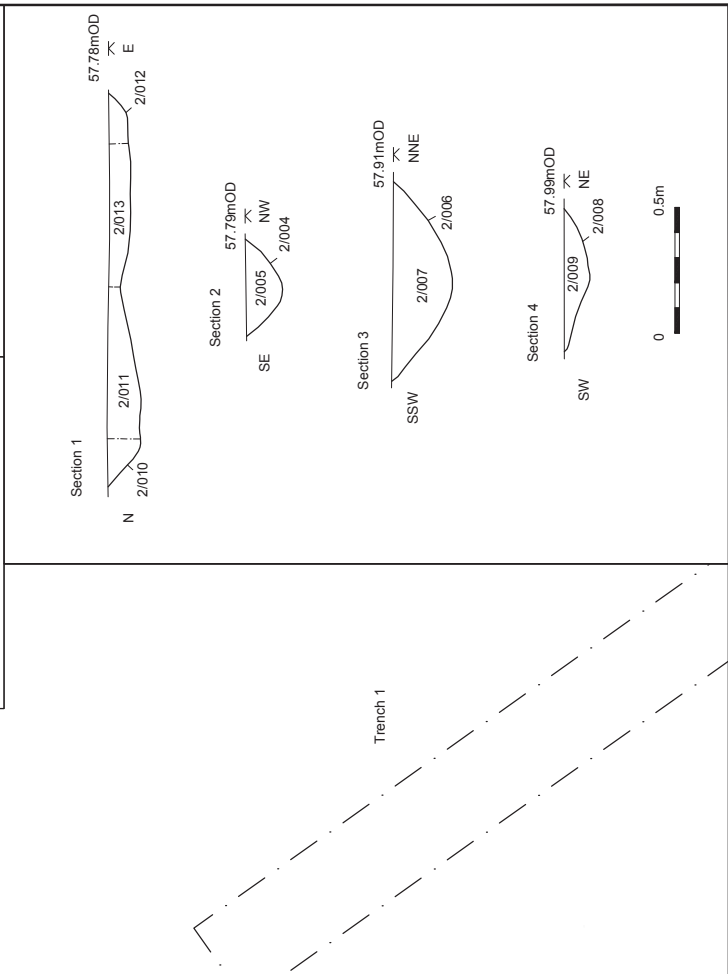


Fig. 3.1: Trench 2 looking south-west

Fig. 3.2: 2/010 and 2/012 looking south-west

Fig. 3.4: 2/006 looking north-west

Fig. 3.5: 2/008 looking south-east



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Project Ref: 4423	Aug 2010	Trench 2: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2010124	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 3	

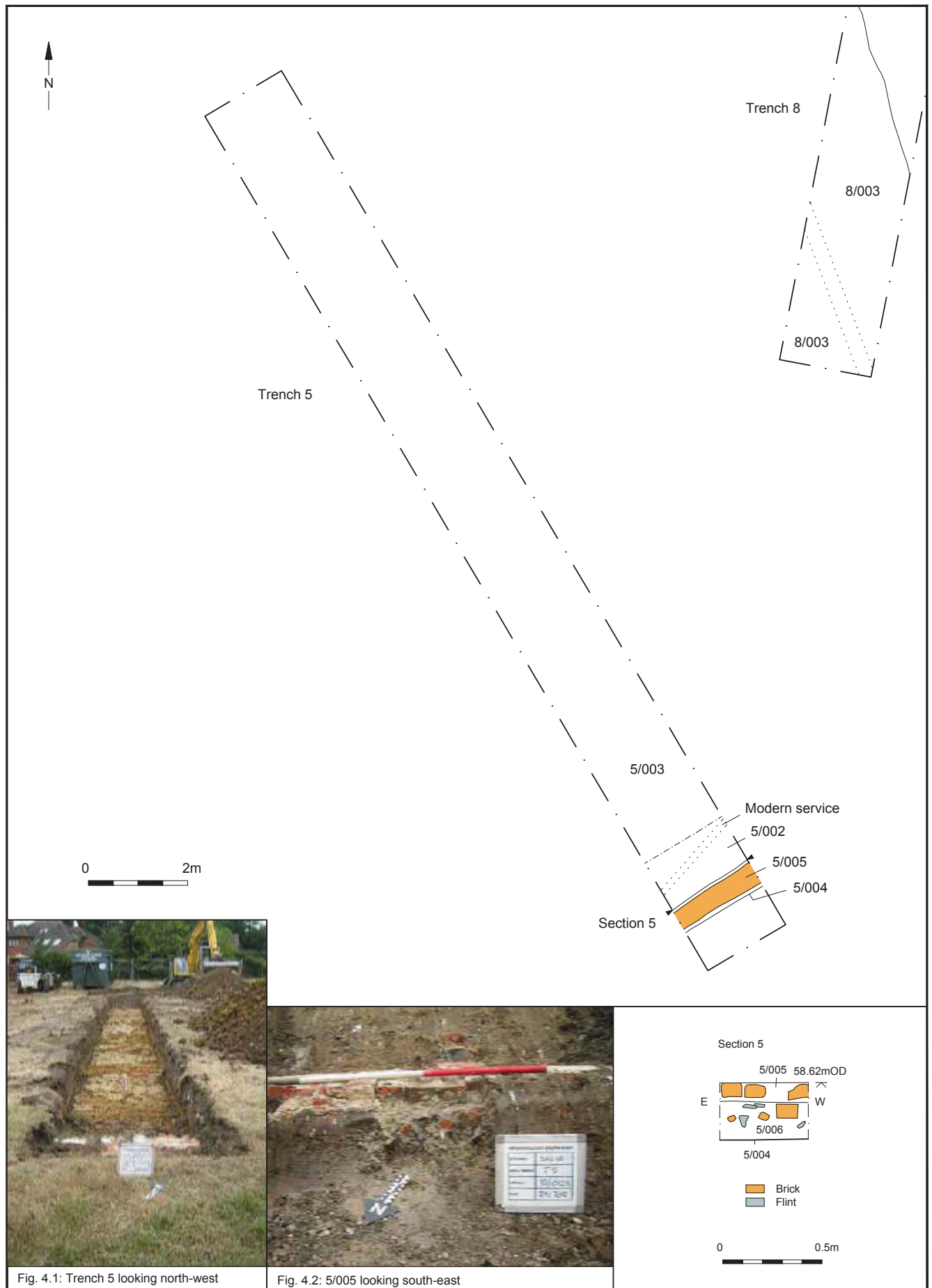


Fig. 4.1: Trench 5 looking north-west

Fig. 4.2: 5/005 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		St Andrews School, Leatherhead	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4423	Aug 2010	Trench 5: Plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2010124	Drawn by: JLR		

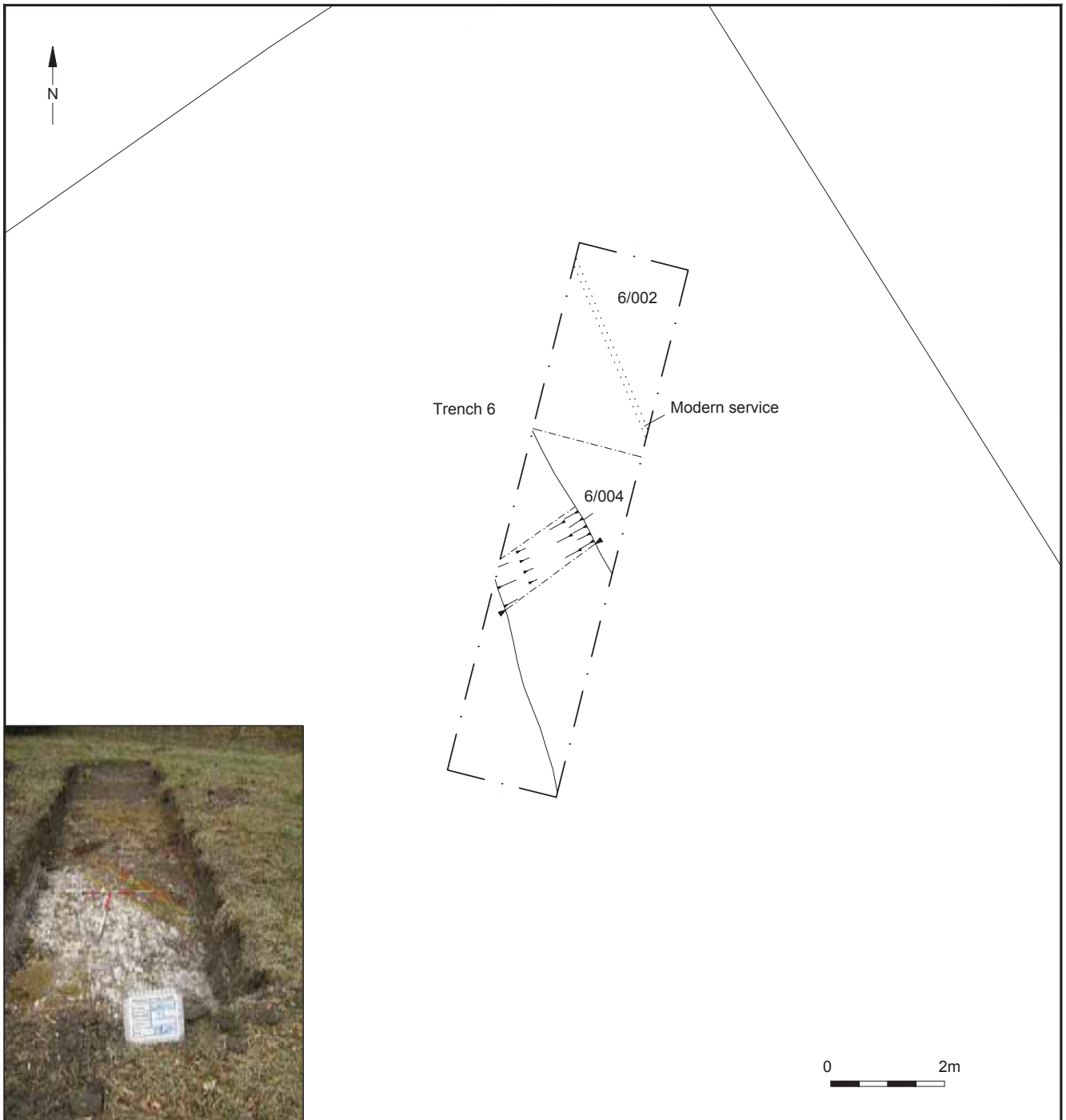


Fig. 5.1: Trench 6 looking north



Fig. 5.2: 6/004 looking south-east

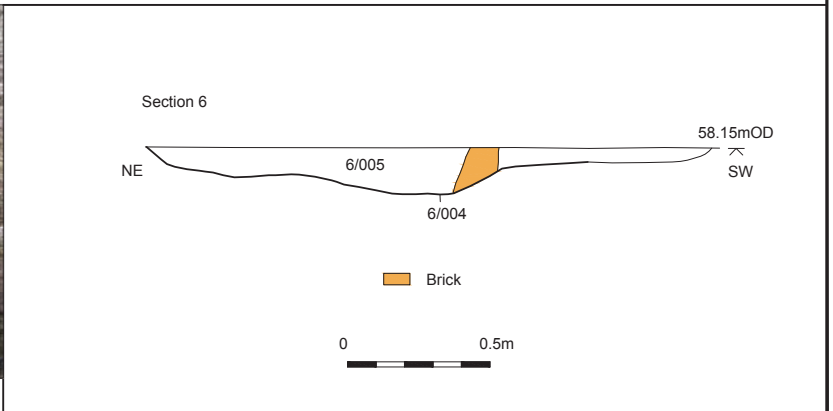




Fig. 6.1: Trench 1 looking south-east



Fig. 6.2: Trench 3 looking north-west



Fig. 6.3: Trench 4 looking south-west



Fig. 6.4: Trench 7 looking east



Fig. 6.5: Trench 8 looking north-east

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