

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN ON  
EXCAVATIONS AT THE FORMER ST ANDREWS SCHOOL,  
GRANGE ROAD, LEATHERHEAD,  
SURREY**

**Planning Ref:MO/2005/1277**

**NGR: 517540157395  
ASE proj no 4586  
Site Code SAG10**

**ASE Report No. 2010187  
OASIS id: archaeol6-91949**



**Greg Priestley-Bell**

**With contributions by**

**Luke Barber**

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## **Abstract**

Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client, Barratt Southern Counties Limited, to carry out an evaluation and excavation on land at the former St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey. The work was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010 and between 4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010. In addition to a small quantity of residual prehistoric flintwork, the work uncovered evidence for four periods of activity on the site as follows:- Period 1: Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age, Period 2: Early Roman, Period 3a/3b: Saxo-Norman, Period 4: Late post-medieval. The following remains were revealed:

*Period 1: A circular pit dated by ceramics, probably represented a hearth or industrial feature with an associated possible post-hole and shallow slot.*

*Period 2: Two ditches that met at right angles perhaps represented elements of a ditch field? system. A circular pit at their junction was possibly associated.*

*Period 3, Phase 3a: Features relating to the Saxo-Norman period were dated by ceramics spanning the later 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Activity was represented by a rectilinear field system and associated curvilinear drainage ditch. A larger ditch on the northern edge of the site was on the same alignment as the field system and was perhaps broadly contemporary. This feature perhaps represented one side of a driveway.*

*Period 3, Phase 3b: Also probably in the Saxo-Norman period, the north-western element of the field system was modified by the addition of several short gullies to create a small, rectangular, possible animal pen. A short section of undated ditch was perhaps contemporary. A hearth or industrial feature, with two or three probably associated features, was securely dated by ceramics to between 1050-1150AD.*

*Period 4: A ditch, perhaps representing a garden feature, produced ceramics dating to between 1750-1900. Three nearby undated post-holes and an undated ditch were perhaps contemporary with the ditch. A straight gully and a large pottery drain were also post-medieval features.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) have carried out archaeological investigation on land at the former St Andrews School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, hereafter called 'the site' (NGR 517500 157300) (Fig. 1). The site 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.

### **1.2 Geology & Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey Sheet 286 (1978), the underlying geology of the site consists of Reading Beds overlying Upper Chalk with Thanet Beds and London Clay nearby.

1.2.2 Historically, the site would have lain on a gradual slope with a height of 61.85m AOD in the south-east down to 57.25m AOD in the north-west.

1.2.3 The existing topography of the site was formed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a levelled platform (at c. 60m AOD) was made for the construction of St Andrews School in the eastern half of the site, with lawned terraces to the west.

### **1.3 The Scope of the Project**

1.3.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was prepared by CgMs Consulting (Darton 2009), which provided background information on the site. This information has been used in the current report with due acknowledgement. The desk-based assessment document should be referred to for complete background information on the archaeological and historical background of the site.

1.3.2 An application for planning permission for the development of the site has been granted by Mole Valley Borough Council (Planning Application Ref: MO/2005/1277). The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of 24 residential units accessed by driveways on the corner of Grange Road.

1.3.3 Following the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist at Surrey County Council (in the County Council's capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) on archaeological planning matters), a planning condition was imposed on this permission. The condition required the applicant to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site which would inform any further archaeological mitigation strategies. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, Barratt Southern Counties Limited.

1.3.4 Between 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010, ASE carried out an archaeological field evaluation comprising the excavation of eight evaluation trenches, five

measuring 20m in length and three at 10m in length (Fig. 2). The results of the archaeological evaluation are fully described in a previous report (Margetts 2010).

- 1.3.5 The evaluation revealed sufficient archaeological remains to lead the Assistant County Archaeologist at Surrey County Council to recommended further archaeological works. This work comprised an archaeological excavation of the area between the south of evaluation Trench 1 and Trench 3 (Fig. 2).

#### **1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work**

- 1.4.1 As discussed above in section 1.3, the need for archaeological work arose as a condition of planning permission.

- 1.4.2 A specific history of archaeological work relating to the site is as follows:

- desk-based archaeological assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2009)
- ASE archaeological field evaluation 28<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010 (Margetts 2010)
- archaeological excavation 4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010

#### **1.5 Organisation of the report**

- 1.5.1 This report presents an assessment of the findings of the excavation, integrated with the results of the evaluation where relevant.

- 1.5.2 This post-excavation assessment and updated project design outlines the original research aims of the project; provides an interim statement on the archaeological findings; provides quantification of the finds and environmental material recovered from the site; informs as to the archaeological potential of the findings and their significance; outlines a proposed publication project, listing revised research aims, and a proposed task sequence for the programme of works.

- 1.5.3 The principle underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were established by English Heritage in the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), (1991). This document has been written in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), PPN3: Archaeological Excavation, (English Heritage 2006).

## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Desk based assessment**

2.1.1 A detailed Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out by CgMs Consulting (Darton 2009). This document identified a low to moderate potential for Iron Age remains, and a low potential for all other periods (summarised below).

### **2.2 Summary of the desk based assessment**

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 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 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 5725/6, TQ 1801 5764). 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 16065, TQ 1933 5769).

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

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



2.2.10 The study site is thought to have remained as agricultural or horticultural land throughout the modern periods until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a building was constructed in the south of the site.

### **2.3 Previous archaeological investigations (negative results)**

2.3.1 Three archaeological evaluations and a watching brief have been undertaken within the study area of the site.

2.3.2 An evaluation at 76-86 Leatherhead Road, c. 400m south-east of the site (HER 5727; NGR TQ 1817 5728), revealed truncation by previous landscaping and two residual sherds of prehistoric pottery.

2.3.3 An evaluation at Milner House, Ashted c. 750m south-east of the site (HER 5399; NGR TQ 1813 5678), revealed truncation by previous landscaping.

2.3.4 An evaluation at land off Leatherhead Road and Green Lane c. 300m south of the site (HER 5429; NGR TQ 1774 5684) revealed no finds or features.

2.3.5 A watching brief at Downsend School, Leatherhead, c. 300m south-west of the site revealed truncation by previous landscaping.

### **2.4 Summary of the Stage 2 Evaluation**

2.4.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken by ASE in 2010 revealed archaeological remains in the southwest part of the site, the remainder of the site having been subject to truncation at a more recent date. The remains comprised two prehistoric gullies, thought to be part of an enclosure or field system, and an undated pit or ditch terminus thought to be contemporary. Later remains were present dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century and residual pottery sherds from the medieval period were recovered, suggestive of medieval activity in the area. The post-medieval remains were largely structural, relating to garden features or previous buildings on the site.

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aim**

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological mitigation, as detailed in the WSI (Leonard 2101) was to identify, excavate, record, analyse and publish (if necessary) any archaeological remains present in the excavation area.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 The specific objectives to achieve Aim 3.1 were:

- To understand the nature and extent of prehistoric activity within of the site by further exposing and sampling the ditches exposed in the evaluation
- To identify and characterise archaeological remains from other, as yet unidentified, periods of activity as necessary

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Archaeological Methodology**

- 4.1.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket to reveal archaeological features cut into the underlying natural.
- 4.1.2 Discrete cut features were half-sectioned by hand and fully excavated as appropriate, linear features such as gullies and ditches were sectioned by hand at regular intervals according to the requirements of the Assistant County Archaeologist at Surrey County Council.
- 4.1.3 Precise planning was achieved using GPS digital survey equipment.
- 4.1.4 Archaeological features were bulk sampled to retrieve environmental material following a strategy detailed in the WSI (Leonard 2010).
- 4.1.5 Full details of the adopted archaeological methodology are documented in the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Leonard 2010) and in the archaeological field evaluation report (Margetts 2010).

## **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Summary or archaeological remains**

- 5.1.1 The excavation has revealed evidence dating from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition, a small quantity of residual worked flint, dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was recovered from later features. Although no features associated with these early periods were identified, they may, had they existed, been destroyed by later agricultural activity. Alternatively, the worked flint may have been related to low levels of transient activity with no associated features.
- 5.1.2 The earliest activity with associated features probably dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age. This period was represented by a circular pit dated by ceramics, probably a hearth or industrial feature, and an associated possible post-hole and shallow slot.
- 5.1.3 More permanent settlement perhaps occurred in the Early Roman period and was represented by two ditches that met at right angles and a circular pit at their junction. A small quantity of probably residual pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and a small group of undiagnostic Roman material was recovered from later features.
- 5.1.4 Saxon remains comprised four unstratified sherds of 5<sup>th</sup>- to early 7<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.
- 5.1.5 Almost all the medieval remains related to the Saxo-Norman period, with ceramics spanning the later 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Activity of this period was represented by a rectilinear field system and associated curvilinear drainage ditch. A larger ditch on the northern edge of the site was on the same alignment as the field system and was perhaps broadly contemporary. This feature perhaps represented one side of a droveway.
- 5.1.6 Perhaps slightly later in the Saxo-Norman period, the north-western element of the field system was modified by the addition of several short gullies to create a small rectangular, possible animal pen or activity area. A short section of undated ditch was perhaps contemporary. A possible hearth or industrial feature, with two or three probably associated features, was dated by ceramics to between 1050-1150AD. A single, probably residual sherd of AD1150-1250/75 pottery was recovered from evaluation Trench 6.
- 5.1.7 In the main excavation area, late post-medieval activity was represented by extensive made ground deposits and a ditch, perhaps a garden feature which produced ceramics dating to between 1750-1900. Three nearby undated post-holes and an undated ditch were perhaps contemporary with the ditch. A straight gully and a large pottery drain were also post-medieval features. Further made ground deposits were recorded during the evaluation while further possible

garden features were represented by a ditch recorded in evaluation Trench 6, together with a brick wall in Trench 5.

## 5.2 Overlying and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The depth of the overlying deposits was very variable: the shallowest covered the western side of the site where c. 0.20m of topsoil and 0.30m of subsoil overlay silty clay, sand and gravel natural; to the south 0.20m of topsoil overlay c. 0.70m of late post-medieval made ground above natural; to the north 0.20m of topsoil overlay 0.50m of late post-medieval/modern made ground which overlay 0.20m of buried post-medieval topsoil above 0.20m of subsoil above natural.

## 5.3 Conventions

- 5.3.1 On both the plans and in the text, individual contexts are referred to thus [\*\*\*]. Where contexts have a prefix number, for instance [8/23], then the first number denotes an evaluation trench number, the second the context. Contexts have been grouped together during assessment and features are generally referred to in the text by their group label (GP \*\*). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type where possible. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>.

## 5.4 Site phasing

- 5.4.1 Four periods have been identified (the Saxo-Norman period has been subdivided into phases 3.1 and 3.2 to reflect a change of land use within this period):

Period 1. Middle/Late Iron Age

Period 2. Early Roman

Period 3. Saxo-Norman

Phase 3.1.

Phase 3.2.

Period 4. Late post-medieval.

- 5.4.2 In most cases the dating is based on small pottery assemblages and the level of intrusiveness or residuality cannot be ascertained with any certainty.
- 5.4.3 The overwhelming majority of the features contained a single fill. The character of the fills was generally clayey silt with a sandy element that became more prominent in the Rugby Pavilion area where underlying gravels were closer to the surface.

## **5.5 Phase 1: Middle/Late Iron Age** (Fig. 3, Section 1)

5.5.1 Three intercutting features, a circular pit, [047], a shallow linear pit and a post-hole (GP 19, <6>) lay on the eastern edge of the site. The circular pit produced pottery attributed to the Middle or Late Iron Age, a small assemblage of wood charcoal and a moderate quantity of charred crop remains. The set of features perhaps represented a hearth, stoke hole and associated post-hole.

## **5.6 Period 2: Early Roman** (Fig. 4, Section 2)

5.6.1 Two ditches (GPs 26 and 29) in the northern corner of the site met at right angles; ditch GP 26 produced a significant quantity of unabraded Early Roman pottery. A circular pit (GP 30, <9>) at the junction of ditches GP 26 and GP 29 cut ditch GP 26 and was possibly contemporary with ditch GP 29. Pit GP 30 also produced a significant quantity of unabraded Early Roman pottery, a small amount of calcified bone and charcoal.

## **5.7 Period 3, Phase 3a: Saxo-Norman** (Fig. 5, Sections 3-6)

5.7.1 Three ditches (GPs 8, 11 (<3>) and 20 (<7>)) formed a rectilinear system that defined parts of two contiguous fields. A curvilinear ditch (GP 9) was cut into ditch GP 11 and probably provided additional local drainage. Ditch GP 7 on the north-western edge of the site perhaps belonged to this period, although no dating evidence was recovered. If this were the case, ditch GP 7 may have delineated the northern side of a broad trackway, the southern side of which could have been defined by field ditch GP 20. The postulated trackway would have run parallel to and c. 10m to the south of the boundary between the parishes of Ashted and Leatherhead shown on the 1871 OS map.

## **5.8 Period 3, Phase 3b: Saxo-Norman** (Fig. 6, Sections 7-8)

5.8.1 This period sees the recutting of the western end of ditch GP 20 by ditch GP 21 and the northern realignment of this element of the former field system. The addition of short gullies (GPs 12 and 17) perhaps created a small rectangular animal pen or enclosed activity area. This would have effectively blocked the postulated Phase 3a trackway, although the GP 17 gullies appear to respect ditch GP 7 suggesting that it this ditch was still extant during this phase. An undated south-eastern spur (GP 13) was perhaps associated, although has been left unphased, (see 5.10) at this assessment stage.

5.8.2 A possible hearth / cooking pit or industrial feature (GP 6, [8] <2>), with an associated possible stoke hole ([22], <5>) and stake-hole ([27], <4>), together with two probably associated possible post-holes (GPs 14 and 22), was firmly dated by ceramics to between 1050-1150AD. Bulk soil sample <2> taken from the fill [7] of [8], produced the richest assemblage of charred botanical remains including wheat barley grains. Of some interest is c.14kg of bunt flint recovered from

the hearth / cooking pit / industrial feature, unusual for non-prehistoric contexts. This features was cut into a discrete deposit (GP 25) that overlay the eastern end of GP 21

## 5.9 Period 4: Late post-medieval (19<sup>th</sup> century) (Fig. 7, Section 9)

5.9.1 A ditch (GP 10), perhaps a garden feature, produced ceramics dating to between 1750-1900. Three nearby unphased post-holes (GP 18) may have in fact been contemporary with ditch GP 10 (Fig. 8). A straight gully (GP 27) and a large ceramic drain (GP 23), also post-medieval features, were probably associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of the site. A ditch [6/004] recorded in evaluation trench 6 and a wall in Trench 5 probably represented further garden features.

5.9.2 On the south side of the site topsoil overlay a c. 0.70m thick deposit [04] of late post-medieval made ground above natural. To the north topsoil overlay a 0.50m thick deposit [02] of late post-medieval/modern made ground which overlay 0.20m of buried post-medieval topsoil [03] above 0.20m of subsoil [112] above natural [05]. Further made ground deposits ([4/003], [7/002] and [8/002]) were recorded during the evaluation.

## 5.10 Unphased features (Fig 8)

5.10.1 Four features remain unphased. Three probable post-holes [89], [91] and [93] (GP 18) perhaps represented the position of a gated access associated with either the late post-medieval ditch GP 10 to the south or unphased ditch GP 13 to the north.

5.10.2 Ditch GP 13 was on the same alignment as Saxo-Norman, Phase 3b ditch [85] (GP 17) and perhaps belonged to Period 3b. The northern apparent terminus of ditch GP 13 was ephemeral but was clearly later than Phase 3a ditch [72] (GP 20).

Type	Description	Quantity
Number of contexts	Evaluation and excavation	37 (eval) and 112
Section sheets	Evaluation and excavation	3
Photos	Evaluation and excavation	7 films, B+W & CS, + Digital
Bulk samples	Evaluation and excavation	9
Bulk finds	Mixed	1 box
Environmental Flots/residue		1 box

Table 1: Site archive quantification



## 6.0 QUANTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

### 6.1 The bulk finds by Trista Clifford

6.1.1 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight, and each material type recorded on pro forma archive forms where applicable. The material is quantified in Appendix 1.

### 6.2 The prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 A small assemblage of 45 sherds, weighing 388g was recovered from four contexts. Three of these, [62], [69] and [99] (GP 20, GP 27, GP 30) were sealed in the early Roman period whilst another, [46] (GP 19) contained quartz-rich and flint-tempered sherds, likely to be of Middle or Late Iron Age date. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count and weight.

6.2.2 The Roman pottery was recorded according to Museum of London codes (Marsh & Tyers 1979; Davies et al 1994). The following two site specific fabric definitions were used for the prehistoric pottery and these were formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997).

- Q1 Moderate to common, moderately sorted quartz of 0.1-0.5mm
- FL1 A quartz rich matrix identical to Q1 but also containing rare/sparse ill-sorted flint mostly of less than 1mm but with examples of up to 4mm.

Fabric	Expansion	Sherd count	Weight
AHSU	Alice Holt-Surrey ware	6	50
FL1	See above	4	16
GROG	Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered ware	2	6
NKSH	North Kent shelly ware	2	94
OXID	Unsourced coarse oxidised wares	4	28
Q1	See above	4	28
SAND	Unsourced coarse unoxidised wares	21	162
SHEL	Miscellaneous unsourced shell-tempered wares	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>388</b>

Table 2. The Prehistoric and Roman pottery, quantification of fabrics

6.2.3 The earliest context group, [46], contained a small number of bodysherds in fabrics Q1 and FL1. The quartz-rich nature of these fabrics suggests that they are unlikely to pre-date the Middle Iron Age

but they are not otherwise closely datable and might be of any Middle or Late Iron Age date.

- 6.2.4 Amongst the early Roman groups, a small proportion is made up by grog- and shell- tempered wares, including two storage jar bodysherds in North Kent shelly ware. The majority of fabrics are sandy wares probably of local origin, including a distinctive well-sorted fabric with dark burnished surfaces. This is associated with two diagnostic feature sherds, including a bead-rim jar with a sharply carinated shoulder and a hand-made simple necked jar.
- 6.2.5 A few sherds, likely to originate from the Alice-Holt Surrey industry, are also present. The only other rimsherd is from a slightly unusual amphora/flagon like vessel in an unsourced coarse oxidised ware. Overall the composition of the groups suggests activity in the pre-Flavian or early Flavian period with little evidence of continuity into the late 1<sup>st</sup> century or beyond

### **6.3 Post-Roman pottery** by Luke Barber

- 6.3.1 The archaeological work recovered just 36 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 210g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. Sherd sizes are usually small, typically being under 30mm across, but often with no/limited signs of abrasion. The small sherd size is therefore the result of the low-fired nature of most of the pottery and not an indication of it having been reworked. Having said that at least some pieces appear to have suffered slightly as the result of acidic ground conditions. Unfortunately no large context groups are present: by far the largest consisting of a mere 10 sherds, from the same vessel, in context [7]. The assemblage has been fully listed in an excel database for archive.
- 6.3.2 The earliest pottery consists of four sherds (41g) of dense fine sand-tempered ware that is likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date (5<sup>th</sup> to early 7<sup>th</sup> century). All sherds are relatively fresh, reduced grey or oxidized brown body sherds from thick-walled vessels (it is not impossible they are from a single pot). The lack of feature sherds is problematic and the contexts the sherds were recovered from are of little help with dating: three (29g) unstratified with one (12g) from [10] which also produced a post-medieval sherd. Although further sherds would be needed to confirm the dating it appears likely there was some limited Saxon activity at the site.
- 6.3.3 The bulk of the pottery (29/119g) can be considered to be of Saxo-Norman date, spanning the later 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. A few of the sandy sherds may be of early 13<sup>th</sup>- century date but there is no reason why they could not be placed at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In all five different fabrics are represented: SN1 – shelly wares, SN2 – chalky ware, SN3 – coarse sandy ware, SN4 – sand/flint gritty ware and SN5 – medium/coarse sandy wares. All are well-known local fabric types for this period in Surrey (Jones 1998a).

6.3.4 Due to the small size of the context groups little can be said about the relationships between the different fabrics as often they do not appear together and when they do (e.g. SN1 and SN5 in [61]; SN1 and SN4 in [35], GP 11) it is often as singular sherds precluding the assessment of residuality. No decorated/glazed vessels are present and only two rim sherds. The latter are both from SN1 cooking pots, one with a thickened triangular club rim (context [61], GP 8), the other from a more developed rounded club rim with slight internal bead (context [17], GP 11). Both rims are likely to be of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with the developed one from [17], perhaps more likely to be of the second half of the century. This would be in keeping with the rise of the sand-tempered wares SN3 and SN5, which increase in numbers from about the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century.

6.3.5 Three (50g) late post-medieval sherds are present. All consist of glazed red earthenwares of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century date. Although the body sherd in [10] is small (3g), much larger base and body sherds were recovered from [12], both from GP 10.

#### **6.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

6.4.1 A total of 25 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered with a combined weight of 3688g. The material is predominantly of post-medieval date with some peg tile being of possible later medieval or early post-medieval date.

##### Methodology

6.4.2 The material has been quantified by fabric, weight, count and date and recorded on pro-forma recording sheets for the archive and has been entered into an Excel table. A provisional fabric series was drawn up using a x10 binocular microscope and fabrics have been compared to those of the Museum of London fabric series where appropriate. The material has been retained.

##### Later medieval to early post-medieval

6.4.3 The earliest material is peg tile which seems to be of later medieval or early post-medieval date. The most common peg tile fabric was T1, an orange sandy fabric with abundant medium sized quartz and fine micaceous speckling. Peg tile in T1 was generally of around 15mm thickness with slightly warped appearance and a circular peg hole was observed in one fragment. Peg tile in T1 was recovered from [2] (3/440g), [20], GP 12 (1/18g), [32], GP 15 (1/52g), [38], GP 17 (1/12g) and [53], GP20 (1/4g).

6.4.4 The second most abundant peg tile fabric was T2, a coarse sandy fabric with abundant medium to coarse quartz and sparse coarse black iron rich inclusions. Peg tile in fabric T2 was recovered from [32] (7/192g). A very small quantity of peg tile in fabric T3, a brownish orange fabric with fine sandy fabric with sparse micaceous speckling, was recovered from context [32], GP 15 (3/12g). The peg tile is highly

abraded and likely to have moved substantially from the point of deposition possibly through ploughing.

- 6.4.5 Five fragments of brick recovered from [6/005] (5/1798g) in fabric B1, an orange red sandy fabric. Brick in B1 was unfrogged with indented margins and thicknesses of 58 to 60mm and likely to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Post-medieval

- 6.4.6 Post-medieval material was represented by two fragments of brick from [5/005] (2/2692g) with poorly formed frog in fabric B2, a reddish purple fabric with industrial detritus inclusions similar to Museum of London fabric MoL3032. The brick fragments are of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A large fragment of drain pipe of 40mm thickness in fabric p1, a fine sandy fabric with a scatter of fine quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions from context [109], GP 23 <8> (1/1020g) was also recovered. The drain is of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Summary

- 6.4.7 The assemblage includes abraded later medieval to early-post medieval brick and peg tile which is likely to have been moved from the initial point of deposition. A small quantity of post-medieval brick and drain pipe was also recovered.

## **6.5 The Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

- 6.5.1 A total of 97 fragments of fired clay, weighing 5028g were recovered from 5 separate contexts. The analysis aimed to identify the form and function of the fired clay assemblage, in order to illuminate the possible range of activities taking place on the site.
- 6.5.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function. The assemblage has been recorded both digitally and on pro-forma archive sheets. The primary characteristics indicating function used in the analysis include: wattle impressions, smoothed surfaces, diagnostic piercings or being part of a known object form, with the presence of at least two diagnostic features informing identification.
- 6.5.3 A series of fabric groups was devised, described below:

*Fabric 1* Sparse fine sand tempered with occasional chalk inclusions up to 5mm and seams of medium sand, poorly mixed. Sometimes marbled, laminar.

*Fabric 2* Similar to Fabric 1 with very frequent poorly mixed chalk inclusions up to 12mm

*Fabric 3* Sparse fine to medium sand temper with occasional FCF and flint inclusions up to 11mm. Occasional large voids

*Fabric 4* Pale buff clay with very frequent rounded chalk up to 9mm

*Fabric 5* Very frequent fine to medium sand temper, occasional large FCF inclusions up to 20mm

- 6.5.4 The majority of the assemblage, 90% by weight, derives from possible hearth fill [7], GP6 pottery dated to 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century. Fabrics 1-3 are all represented within the context. Several pieces exhibit wattle impression(s) of between 7.3mm and 15.5mm diameter.
- 6.5.5 A roughly rectangular object, possibly a hearth brick, in Fabric 2, measuring min. 156mm in length and 101mm in width comes from this context. The object has a large wattle impression in one side of 42mm diameter, with two scooped impressions separated by a raised ridge on the upper surface and a wattle impression at 45 degree angle through the centre of one of the scooped areas, 11.7mm diameter. It is likely that some of the pieces with wattle impressions also derive from this object.
- 6.5.6 The only other context containing a fragment with a possible ill defined wattle impression is pre Flavian ditch fill [69], GP 27; fragments from other contexts are all amorphous.

## **6.6 Worked flint and fire-cracked flint by Karine Le Hégarat**

- 6.6.1 A small assemblage of 23 flints considered to be humanly struck weighing 188g as well as 193 burnt unworked flints weighing 7046g (not including those recovered from bulk samples) were recovered from the evaluation (SAG10/4423) and excavation (SAG10/4586) work at the site. Although no diagnostic pieces were recovered, the flint assemblage reflects human activity from the Mesolithic to the Later Bronze Age. This report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage and assesses its potential for further detailed analyses.

### Methodology

- 6.6.2 The struck flints were individually examined and broadly assigned to a main category (debitage, core or implement). The material was then further classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Inizan *et al.* 1992, Butler 2005). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (incidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and is summarised by context types in Table 4.

### Provenance

6.6.3 No apparent clustering of the struck flints was noticed. Twenty one pieces were recovered from 18 individual contexts and a further two were collected as unstratified finds. The distribution of the burnt unworked flints was different. Although the burnt unworked flints were recovered from 11 individual contexts, a relatively substantial assemblage totalling 145 pieces, weighing 6150g was collected from the fill [07] of Saxo-Norman possible hearth [08], GP 6. The residue from bulk soil sample <2> extracted from the same hearth fill context [07] produced an additional 8470g of fire cracked flints.

6.6.4 With the exception of two unstratified flints, the material originated from archaeological features (principally ditches but also two pits and one hearth). Twenty three of the 214 flints recovered from archaeological contexts occurred as residual finds within Early Roman features. The remaining 191 flints were retrieved from features which are currently undated.

#### Raw material and condition

6.6.5 The struck flints were manufactured from light translucent honey to dark grey fine grained flint with frequent mottled patches of varying greys and occasional cherty inclusions. The light-brown cortex of this raw material was mostly abraded to a smooth very thin gravel surface, though two pieces displayed a thicker pitted cortex.

6.6.6 Although several flints were moderately well preserved, the majority of the pieces were in a poor condition. Several pieces displayed evidence of edge-damage and eighteen pieces (or 78.3% of the total) were recorded as broken. While four pieces exhibited only incipient white bluish surface discolouration, one flint from context [16], GP 7 was almost entirely recorticated white on one side. Three flints were iron stained and only one frost shattered piece was recorded in the assemblage.

The assemblage - debitage (82.6% of the total struck flints) and core (4.4% of the total struck flints)

6.6.7 The assemblage consisted most entirely of pieces of debitage (19 pieces including four flakes, eleven flake fragments and four shattered waste pieces). The majority of the assemblage was undiagnostic. However, occasional pieces presented characteristics of a soft hammer technology, which could be associated with a Mesolithic or Neolithic date and hinge terminations, sometimes associated to later Bronze Age date have been noticed on several flakes. A flake fragment recovered from ditch fill context [24], GP 24, exhibited removal scars on the dorsal face, which might indicate an axe thinning flake (Neolithic period). A few flakes were removed with a hard hammer.

6.6.8 A very damage probable core fragment was recovered from ditch fill context [75], GP 21. Flake removal scars were visible on two faces.

However, the piece exhibited heavy recent plough or machine damage and could only be listed as an “unclassifiable core fragment”.

The assemblage – implements (13% of the total struck flints)

6.6.9 Only three retouched pieces were recovered from the assemblage. The three pieces displayed only very partial retouches and as they were damaged they could only be categorized as “unclassifiable retouch artefacts”. The first piece consisted of a thin flake fragment, recovered from unstratified context. It displayed direct abrupt retouches on the right-hand edge. However damage along the same lateral edge prevented the examination of the whole original retouch. Pit fill context [42], GP 17 produced a small flake with partial semi-abrupt retouches on the distal end and pit fill context [99] yielded a hinged fractured flake with probable small partial abrupt retouches. The incipient white surface coloration on the later piece together with the presence of fresher scars on the dorsal side could suggest that the flint had previously been used.

#### Discussion

6.6.10 The archaeological work at St Andrews School revealed very few struck flints. No diagnostic pieces were recovered and although the assemblage displayed limited technological traits to assist with dating, Mesolithic and/or Neolithic as well as later Bronze Age date is most probable. No distinct focus of activity could be identified in relation to the struck flints.

#### Fire-cracked flint

6.6.11 The substantial assemblage of burnt unworked flint (14,620g) collected from the fill [07] of Saxo-Norman feature [08], GP 6, is interesting as significant quantities of burnt flint are usually associated with prehistoric activity; such accumulations are rarely associated with post-Roman activity.

Context type	Context nos.	Flake	Flake fragment	Chip, shattered piece	Core	Tool & modified piece	Total	Overall site %
Unstratified	U/S		1			1	2	8.7
Ditches	16, 17, 21, 24, 31, 35, 62, 69, 73, 81, 83, 75, 2/005, 2/007, 2/011	4	9	4	1		18	78.26
Pits	42, 99		1			2	3	13.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>
%		17.4	47.82	17.4	4.34	13.04	100	

Table 3: Worked flint assemblage (burnt unworked flints not included)

## **6.7 Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 6.7.1 The archaeological work produced only two pieces of glass (wt 398g), both from the topsoil. Included is a neck fragment from a shaft and globe bottle, dating to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The second piece consists of the “bullseye” from a crown glass pane. This pontil mark is usually discarded for recycling, or utilised for cheaper window panes. In this case, one cut edge suggests the former. The fragment dates to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century

## **6.8 Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

- 6.8.1 A single nail was recovered from context [32], GP 16. The nail is rectangular in section with corrosion obscuring the shape of the head which appears to be complete. The object is not diagnostic of date.

## **6.9 The Animal Bone** by Lucy Sibun

### Introduction

- 6.9.1 Eight stratified contexts produced a small assemblage of animal bone, and this includes hand collected material and fragments recovered from environmental samples. Bone producing contexts date to the probable Middle or Late Iron Age [46], the Early Roman period [99], the Saxo-Norman period [17] GP 11, [38] GP 17, [51] GP21, and [64] GP 21, and the late medieval to post-medieval period [12] GP 10, [32] GP 15. The bone is in a reasonable state of preservation.

### Methodology

- 6.9.2 Wherever possible, bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using the in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Where bone fragments were not identifiable to species or they have been recorded as cattle or sheep-sized. To assist with the MNE calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion caused by differing fragmentation rates, the elements have been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present.
- 6.9.3 Complete bones were absent from the assemblage and no measurements were possible. Each fragment has been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

### Results

- 6.9.4 The identified assemblage from dated contexts has been fully quantified and recorded in an excel spreadsheet. The Table below shows the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) divided by species and phase. For the purposes of this report, fragments recorded as cattle or sheep sized have been included in the cattle and sheep totals respectively.



	Saxo-Norman	Late post-medieval
Cattle	2	2
Sheep	2	2
Pig	1	
Horse	1	
<i>Total</i>	6	4

Table 4: NISP counts by period

Period 1: Iron Age

- 6.9.5 Less than one gram of unidentified calcined bone was recovered from the environmental sample <6> taken from context [46], GP 19.

Period 2: Early Roman

- 6.9.6 Environmental sample <9>, recovered from [99] produced a small quantity of calcined bone.

Period 3: Saxo-Norman

- 6.9.7 Four contexts of this date produced six fragments of identifiable bone. These included single fragments of cattle rib and vertebra, sheep mandible and vertebral fragments, a juvenile pig metapodial and a horse incisor. No evidence of butchery or pathology was noted. However, environmental sample <3>, recovered from [17], GP 11, produced a small quantity of calcined bone.

Period 4: Late post-medieval

- 6.9.8 Context [12] GP 10, produced fragments of cattle innominate and two complete sheep horn cores. There was no evidence of butchery, pathology, burning or gnawing.

**6.10 Environmental remains** by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

- 6.10.1 A 10 litre bulk soil sample was taken during evaluation work at St Andrews, Leatherhead (SAG10/ 4423) and a further seven samples ranging in size from 10 to 80 litres were extracted during the excavation phase (SAG10/4586) to establish evidence for environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca and for the recovery of finds for otherwise undated contexts.

- 6.10.2 This report characterises these assemblages by providing an overview of the sample contents, abundance and preservation of the remains and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the past vegetation, the activities taking place at the site such as fuel use and agriculture as well as the function of specific archaeological features sampled. It also assesses the potential of these remains for

dating. Samples were taken from three ditches (one of which could be a flue), a pit, gully, stakehole and two hearths, ranging in date from the Iron Age to the Saxo-Norman period.

#### Methods

- 6.10.3 Samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were sieved through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 2). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 3).
- 6.10.4 Charcoal fragments in the richest samples were fractured following standardised procedure and viewed under a stereozoom microscope and incident light microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 500x magnifications. Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains and charcoal have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Hather 2000, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

#### Results

- 6.10.5 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal, charred macrobotanicals, unburnt and cremated bones as well as a small amount of land snail shells. There was no evidence of preservation by waterlogging or mineralisation. With the exception of the mollusca which were too sporadic, the faunal remains are included in the finds report. Although most of the flots were generally quite small (between <5ml and 45ml), the flots from samples <2> and <3> were larger (95ml and 65ml respectively). About two-thirds of each flot consisted of uncharred material including sediment and uncharred vegetation (fine modern roots, woody roots, twigs, wild/weed seeds such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*), nettle (*Urtica* sp.) black-bindweed (cf. *Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family and some fruits and bracts from the silver birch tree (*Betula pendula*)).
- 6.10.6 As these deposits were moist but not saturated at the time of the investigations, the seeds are most likely modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root action. Samples are presented by occupation period.

#### Period 1 - Iron Age <6>, GP 19

- 6.10.7 A small assemblage of wood charcoal was recovered from the residue of sample <6> extracted from the fill [46] of a hearth [47]. A few large fragments >8mm in size were present and the assemblage contains a mix of taxa including several fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) as well as other taxa. The flot contained a moderate quantity of charred crop

remains in various states of preservation, including caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as some indeterminate grains (Cerealia). Charred wild/weed seeds included vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), some unidentified seeds as well as a seed from the cabbage (Brassicaceae) family. The latter was similar to water-cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*). Two indeterminate stem nodes were recorded in the flot and the residue contained small fragmented burnt bones.

Period 2 - Early Roman <9>, GP 30

- 6.10.8 Sample <9> from the fill [99] of pit [98] produced a small assemblage of highly fragmented charcoal. Charred macrobotanical remains were also infrequent including a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and two indeterminate cereal caryopses. A small amount of cremated bone was recovered from the residue.

Period 3a – Saxo-Norman <1, 3, 7>, GP 20 and GP 27

- 6.10.9 Three samples (<1>, <3> and <7> from ditch fill contexts [2/005], [17] and [73]) are grouped within occupational period 3a. They contained small assemblages of charred wood, consisting predominately of small fragments <4mm in size although sample <3> contained some larger fragments including several possible cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) roundwood and oak (*Quercus* sp.).

- 6.10.10 Charred macrobotanical remains were absent from sample <1> and infrequent in samples <3> and <7>, nonetheless, both samples produced a small amount of poorly to moderately well preserved cereal remains including grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and some indeterminate caryopses (Cerealia). Both ditches produced infrequent charred wild/weed seeds. Identified taxa included common pea/vetch/tare (*Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), possible sedge (cf. *Carex* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), nettle (*Urtica* sp.) as well as fescue (*Vulpia* sp.), oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other grasses (Poaceae). Indeterminate stem nodes that may also originate from grasses were also noted in the samples. Infrequent cremated bone fragments were encountered in the residue from sample <3>.

Period 3b – Saxo-Norman <2, 4 and 5>, GP 6

- 6.10.11 Charred plant remains were generally infrequent in sample <4> from stakehole feature [27] as well as in sample <5> from ditch feature [22], which could represent a flue. They were confined to infrequent and mostly small wood charcoal fragments as well as occasional charred macrobotanical remains including a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), a possible grain of barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.), two unidentified cereal grains, a chaff fragment and a single grass seed.

- 6.10.12        However, the large bulk soil sample <2> (80L), taken from the fill [7] of hearth [8], produced the richest assemblage of charred botanical remains. Wood charcoal fragments in the residue were well preserved consisting predominantly of roundwood that appear consistent with cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.).
- 6.10.13        There was a moderate amount of charred crop remains in the flot and residue. However the grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible bread wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), the unidentified grains as well as the three indeterminate glume bases were poorly preserved on the whole, being clearly distorted and occasionally puffed up. Charred wild/weed seeds were prominent in the flot and included knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), stinking chamomiles (*Anthemis cotula* sp.), onion (*Allium* sp.), possible sedges (cf. *Carex* sp.), white bryony (cf. *Bryonia* sp.) as well as oat (*Avena* sp.), currently unidentified grasses (Poaceae) and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. Burnt clay and fire cracked flints were numerous in the residue.

## **7.0 OVERVIEW, POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA**

### **7.1 Period 1: Mid/Late Iron Age**

- 7.1.1 Three intercutting and associated features (GP 19) were attributed to this period. The arrangement of cuts [47], [49] and [55] probably represented a hearth or industrial feature.
- 7.1.2 Industrial remains have the potential to provide important information regarding some of the economic factors behind settlement, although fairly limited in this case. Although the stratigraphic relationships are clear, a certain level of further analysis of the morphology of feature GP 19 is required to allow a better understanding of its function.

### **7.2 Period 2: Early Roman**

- 7.2.1 Three features were attributed to this period: two ditches (GPs 26 and 29) meeting at right angles and a circular pit (GP 30) at their junction. The ditches perhaps represented elements of a larger ditch system, while the pit cut ditch GP 26 and was perhaps contemporary with ditch GP 29.
- 7.2.2 The Early Roman remains may represent continuity of landscape use from the Late Iron Age; a small quantity of probably residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from the site. A ditched enclosure excavated at Ottways Lane c. 0.6km to the north-west began in the Middle Iron Age and was abandoned at the start of the Roman period; this broad pattern seems to have been repeated on the current site, albeit with limited evidence (Priestley-Bell 2004).
- 7.2.3 Although very few features belonged to this period, useful comparisons with Late Iron age/Early Roman settlement sites on the dip slope of the North Downs could provide further insight.

### **7.3 Periods 3: Saxo-Norman**

- 7.3.1 Phase 3a was represented by a rectilinear field system and associated curvilinear drainage ditch (GP 9). A larger ditch (GP 7) on the northern edge of the site had perhaps been recut at a later date; however, it was on the same alignment as the field system and parallel to it, suggesting that its inception was perhaps broadly contemporary with the field system. Ditch GP 7 and field ditch GP 20 perhaps defined a driveway.
- 7.3.2 Period 3b was represented by the recutting and slight realignment of the western end of ditch GP 21, and the addition of several short gullies to create a small rectangular, possible animal pen. A short southern section of undated ditch (GP 13) was perhaps contemporary. A possible hearth or industrial feature (GP 6), securely dated by ceramics to between 1050-1150AD, with two or three

probably associated features, was cut into a probably associated deposit (GP25).

- 7.3.4 Although Domesday records a settlement at Ashted by the late Saxon period, no church is mentioned, suggesting that late 11<sup>th</sup>-century settlement consisted of an agricultural estate or hamlet rather than a nucleated village (Darton 2009, 12). If this were the case, the field system recorded on the current site may have been part of an area of open farmland. However, the probable hearth/industrial feature represents more focussed settlement activity.
- 7.3.5 Further analysis of hearth/industrial feature might allow useful comparison with similar arrangements of features recorded locally, regionally and nationally, with the aim of establishing function.

#### **7.4 Period 4: Late post-medieval**

- 7.4.1 This period was represented by a ditch (GP 10), perhaps a garden feature, dating to between 1750-1900. Three nearby unphased post-holes (GP 18) and an unphased ditch (GP 23) were perhaps contemporary with ditch GP 10. A gully (GP 27) and a large pottery drain (GP 23) were also post-medieval features. A ditch [6/004] recorded in evaluation Trench 6 and a wall in Trench 5 probably represented further garden features. Late post-medieval made ground deposits ([02] and [04]) and a buried post-medieval topsoil [03] were also recorded on the site.
- 7.4.2 Gully GP 27 cut Saxo-Norman ditches GP 9 and GP 20 and Early Roman ditch GP 26. No other significant stratigraphic relationships were recorded. No further analysis of this period is required.

#### **7.5 Unphased features**

- 7.5.1 Four features remain unphased. Three probable post-holes [89], [91] and [93] (GP 18) perhaps represented the position of a gated access associated with either the late post-medieval ditch GP 10 to the south or unphased ditch GP 13 to the north.
- 7.5.2 Ditch GP 13 was later than Saxo-Norman ditch GP 20. Although no other significant stratigraphic relationships were evident, further analysis of the morphology and spatial distribution of the unphased features is required to attempt to relate them to the dated archaeological remains if viable.

#### **7.6 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery**

Significance and potential

- 7.6.1 The assemblage is small and contains fairly little diagnostic material; it also lacks any large stratified groups and is therefore assessed to be of limited local importance. It is recommended that it is published

either as a short note or integrated into the main publication text. No significant further work is required beyond the preparation of this text.

Further work

- 7.6.2 Preparation of a short note or integrated text based on the above report.

## **7.7 Post-Roman pottery**

Significance and potential

- 7.7.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage from the site is small, contains no notable context groups and lacks feature sherds. Far better assemblages of the period have been published elsewhere (Jones 1998b) and as such the current group is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

Further work

- 7.7.2 No separate pottery report is particularly needed for the publication but extracts can be taken from the assessment if required. Mention of the pottery ought to be made in the site narrative and this information can be extracted from the excel archive.

## **7.8 Ceramic building material**

Significance and Potential

- 7.8.1 The assemblage is not of local, regional, national or international significance. The ceramic building material provides broad dating evidence for the features in which it occurs. No further potential exists.

Further work

- 7.8.2 The assemblage of ceramic building material holds little potential for further work. No further work is recommended. The findings of this report should be incorporated into the main narrative text if required

## **7.9 Fired Clay**

Significance and potential

- 7.9.1 The fired clay assemblage has some local significance. The potential exists, if parallels can be found, for the object from [7] GP 6, to shed light on the use of the hearth / industrial feature.

Further work

- 7.9.2 Further work should concentrate on identification of local parallels for the object from context [7]. A short note and possibly illustration of the object should be included for publication.

Parallels, identification and short note for publication 1 day

## **7.10 Worked flint and fire-cracked flint**

Significance and Potential

- 7.10.1 The archaeological work revealed small evidence for human activity from the Mesolithic to the later Bronze Age. The small assemblage of struck flints is not considered to have any potential for further work such as refit, metrical or technological analysis as no distinct focus of activity was identified and the assemblage represents very low density scatters as well as isolated residual finds in later contexts.

Further work

- 7.10.2 Due to the rarity of concentrations of burnt flint within a post-Roman context, a short discussion should be prepared regarding the large assemblage of fire-cracked flint from a Saxo-Norman context.

## **7.11 Glass**

Significance and Potential

- 7.11.1 Although the crown glass fragment is of interest, both pieces were recovered from the topsoil and therefore of little significance. Other than suggesting some early post-medieval activity, they do not contribute anything to our knowledge of the site. Pieces have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered in a digital spreadsheet

Further work

- 7.11.2 No further work is required.

## **7.12 Metalwork**

Significance and potential

- 7.12.1 The ironwork is of minimal significance.

Further work

- 7.12.2 There is no potential for further work.

## **7.13 Animal bone**

Significance and potential



7.13.1 The animal bone assemblage is small and uninformative. Apart from identifying the species present during each occupation, no meaningful observations are possible.

Further work

7.13.2 No further analysis of the assemblage or data is considered worthwhile.

## **7.14 Environmental remains**

Significance and Potential

7.14.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental indicators including charcoal, an array of charred macrobotanical remains, bones (cremated as well as unburnt) and a small amount of land snail mollusca shell. Crop remains occurred in all the samples, except in sample <1>.

7.14.2 Glume wheat appears prominent with grains of barley and possible bread wheat also noted. Other plants which might have been cultivated or used for fodder include common pea/vetch/tare and oat. Nettle, onion, water-cress, elder and fat hen might provide evidence for wild food remains although as the quantity of seeds is limited and they could simply indicate the presence of wild/weed plants found in hedges, on disturbed/waste or otherwise cultivated grounds, or even along stream margins or ditches with running water.

7.14.3 Some of the wild/weed seeds could have been brought to the site with the crops and stinking chamomile might indicate cultivation of heavy clay soils. Elder and white bryony are plants which grow in hedges and sedge suggests a damp environment.

7.14.4 Most of the charred plant remains at this site originate from deposits which might have accumulated over a long period of time and interpreting the small assemblages is therefore problematic. Botanical remains from the possible hearths (Iron Age and Saxo-Norman) could however correspond with short lived events and the combination of a range of cereals, (glume and possible free-threshing wheats, barley and oat), chaff and wild/weed seeds may be indicative of domestic activities relating to crop processing within the immediate excavated area as well as general unwanted food products deposited in the hearth or even used as fuel and/or tinder.

7.14.5 Iron Age grain storage pits discovered at a quarry c. 750m south-east of the site (Margetts 2010), and on the Iron Age/Romano British settlement at Hawk's Hill House c. 600m south-west of the site (Robertson 2004, Gray 2005, Gray unpublished) as well as moderately large assemblages of charred crop remains recovered from Ottway Lane c. 600m north-east of the site (Carruthers in prep.) provide further evidence for crops that were cultivated locally during the Iron Age. Hulled wheat species represent one of the main cereal

crops cultivated during the Middle/Late Iron Age - Early Roman period and the continued presence of glume wheat in Saxo-Norman hearth [8], in combination with possible free-threshing wheat is therefore interesting.

- 7.14.6 Free-threshing wheat is found only sporadically in Late Iron Age to Early Roman deposits and it wasn't until the Late Roman period that this species of wheat became significantly more prominent progressively replacing the hulled wheat varieties and eventually representing the main crop during the Saxon period. Unfortunately the remains are too sparse and poorly preserved to further investigate the evidence for continued cultivation of glume wheat.
- 7.14.7 Charcoal fragments present in these features almost certainly represent the remains of fuelwood and although the assemblages are small they suggest that oak and cherry/blackthorn were used. Both roundwood fragments and fragments from larger, more mature wood are evident. This could be interpreted as evidence for a range of different wood sizes being used however these assemblages do not provide significant information about the full range of wood types selected for fuel and cannot be used to characterise the woody vegetation habitats exploited.

#### Further Work

- 7.14.8 No further analytical work is recommended for these assemblages although a summary of the findings of this assessment should be included in any publication report.

## **8.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS**

### **8.1 Original research aims and objectives**

8.1.1 The archaeological work to date has been in line with the broad aim and specific objectives of the project as set out in the ASE WSI (2010) as follows:

The aim of the archaeological mitigation:

- *To identify, excavate, record, analyse and publish (if necessary) any archaeological remains present in the excavation area.*

The specific objectives:

- *To understand the nature and extent of prehistoric activity within of the site by further exposing and sampling the ditches exposed in the evaluation*
- *To identify and characterise archaeological remains from other, as yet unidentified, periods of activity as necessary*

### **8.2 Revised research aims**

8.2.1 The process of assessment has generated the following site specific aims:

- To consider the morphology and function of the Iron Age hearth/industrial feature by comparison with similar features regionally.
- To consider the Early Roman activity in relation to recorded local and regional (specifically on the dip slope of the North Downs, east of the River Mole) Late Iron /Early Roman land use.
- To consider the local pattern of Saxo-Norman settlement in general and to consider the function of the Saxo-Norman hearth/industrial feature by comparison with similar features regionally.

## **9.0 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

### **9.1 Publication Proposal**

9.1.1 A short note of up to 2000 words will be prepared for submission to the Surrey Archaeological Collections. This will comprise of an integrated text detailing the key elements of the site (the mid/late Iron Age hearth / industrial feature, the Early Roman ditches and the Saxo-Norman fields and hearth / cooking pit). The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, photographs and artefact illustrations as necessary and will consider the site in its local and regional context.

9.1.2 A draft will be submitted for comment to CgMs Consulting and the Surrey County Council Archaeologist ahead of production.

### **9.2 Artefacts and Archive Deposition**

9.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work will be offered to Leatherhead Museum.

## 10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 The following tasks will be undertaken to complete the standalone report:

Task	Staff	Time requirement
Finalise stratigraphic phasing	GPB	0.25 day
Comparative research for key features and phases	GPB	1 day
Prepare report and integrate specialist information	GPB	2 days
Prehistoric and Roman pottery summary	AD	0.25 day
Post-Roman pottery summary	LB	0.25 day
CBM summary	SP	0.25 day
Fired clay	TC	1 day
Flintwork summary	KLH	0.25 day
Environmental remains summary	KLH	0.5 day
Preparation of report figures	FG	2.0
Illustration (artefacts) Fired clay object	FG	0.5
Project management and editing	JS	1
Production Costs		Fixed Cost

Table 5: Resources

## 10.2 Project Team

10.2.1 The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member	Initials	Tasks
Greg-Priestly Bell	GPB	Stratigraphic analysis; Report production; Archive collation
Anna Doherty	AD	Prehistoric and Roman pottery
Karine Le Hegarat	KLH	Environmental
Trista Clifford	TC	Fired clay
Sarah Porteus	SP	CBM
Fiona Griffin	FG	Publication figures and Illustrations
Jim Stevenson	JS	Project management
Nicki Bettley	NB	Archive

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**Appendix 1**

**Finds Quantification**

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
2			3	448														
7	10	24							145	6150					83	4566		
10	2	16																
12	2	48	1	34	8	234												
16			2	20			1	6	4	100								
17	9	48			7	12	3	40	2	12					6	22		
20			1	18														
21									25	236					1	22		
24							4	26										
31	1	4					1	4										
32			11	262	1	14							1	10				
35	2	4					2	6	2	10								
38	5	54	1	12	4	8												
42	1	<2					1	<2										
44	1	<2																
46	8	42																
51					2	6												
53			1	4														
59											1	118						
61	2	20																
62	3	8							3	110								
64					1	10												
69	14	190							3	176					2	390		
73							1	8										
75							1	34	2	38								
83							1	<2							5	28		
87	1	6					1	6										
98			1	24														
99	15	94					2	22	2	70								
105																		
107	1	10																
109 <8>			1	1020														
us	4	30			2	24	2	14									2	398
Total	81	598	22	1842	25	308	20	166	188	6902	1	118	1	10	97	5028	2	398

## Appendix 2

Residues quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51 – 250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights (in grams)

Period	Group	Subgroup	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
Period 1	19	46	6	46	47	Fill of possible hearth	40	40	**	6	***	5							*	<2			CBM */1g - FCF */218g - Pot **/96g
Period 2	30	99	9	99	98	Fill of pit (at junction of two ditches)	40	40	**	3	***	1					**	9	**	<2	*	<2	FCF **/80g - CBM */<2g
Period 3a	20	112	1	2/005	2/004	Fill of gully	10	10	*	<2	**	<2											
Period 3a	11	17	3	17	18	Ditch fill	40	40	*	3	***	<2			*	<2	*	<2					FCF **/202g - Flint */<2g
Period 3a	20	73	7	73	72	Fill of ditch	20	20	*	<2	**	<2											
Period 3b	6	7	2	7	8	Fill of hearth	80	80	**	7	***	7	*	<2									Pot **/45g - FCF **/8470g - Burnt clay **/3720g
Period 3b	6	26	4	26	27	Fill of stakehole	10	10	*	<2	**	<2											Pot **/13g - FCF **/238g
Period 3b	6	21	5	21	22	Ditch fill (possible flue)	10	10	*	<2	**	<2											FCF */6g - Burnt clay */<2g

### Appendix 3

Flot quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51 – 250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS	
6	46	14	45	51	8	* <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , Chenopodiaceae	*	***	*	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to +++	to **	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., Poaceae, Brassicaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., unidentified seeds	+ to ++	*	indet. stem nodes	+++	* 3 types 1%	
9	99	10	13	20	55	* <i>Betula pendula</i> (fruit), Chenopodiaceae indet.	*	**	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++							+++	3 types 12%
3	17	14	65	53	15	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Urtica</i> sp.	*	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++		<i>Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., Poaceae, <i>Urtica</i> sp., indet. seeds, cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.	++	*	indet. stem nodes	+++	* 3 types 3%	
7	73	4	45	60	11	** <i>Betula pendula</i> (bracts and fruits)	*	*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+	*	cf. <i>Vulpia</i> sp., indet. seeds	++			+++	** 2 types 4%	
2	7	12	95	50	15	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	*	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	+ to ++	**	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., cf. <i>Allium</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae indet., cf. <i>Carex</i> sp., cf. <i>Bryonia</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., indet. seeds	+ to ++	*	indet. glume bases	+	** 3 types 4%	

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS
4	26	<2	10	65	8			*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	Poaceae	++				* 2 types 2%
5	21	8	20	35	35	* <i>Chenopiaceae</i> indet.		*	**	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Cereal</i> ia	+ to ++				*	chaff frag.	++	
1	2/ 00	<2	<5	70				*	*										

## Appendix 4

### Context Register

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
01	L	NS		1	1				Excavation
02	L	MU		2	3	4			
03	L	NS		3	4	4			
04	L	NS		4	5	4			
05	L	N		5	2				
06	L	NS		6	1				
07	F		08	7	6	3b		<2>	
08	C	HE		8	6	3b	hearth or industrial feature		
09	C	D		9	10	4	possible garden feature		
10	F		09	10	10	4			
11	C	D		11	10	4	possible garden feature		
12	F		11	12	10	4			
13	C	D		13	10	4	possible garden feature		
14	F		13	14	10	4			
15	C	D		15	7	?3	May delineate trackway, assoc Gp 20		
16	F		15	16	7				
17	F		18	17	11			<3>	
18	C	D		18	11	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 20		
19	C	D		19	12	3b	Gully, enclosing ?animal pen, assoc Gp 11,17		
20	F		19	20	12	3b			
21	F		22	21	6	3b		<5>	

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
22	C	D		22	6	3b	possible stoke hole		
23	C	D		23	13	unphased	?Assoc Gp 17		
24	F		23	24	13	unphased			
25	L	XX		25	25	3b	overlying eastern end Gp 21, cut by [08]		
26	F		27	26	6	3b		<4>	
27	C	SP?		27	6	3b	possible stake hole		
28	F		29	28	14	3b			
29	C	SP?		29	14	3b	possible post hole, assoc Gp 6, 22		
30	C	D		30	7	?3	May delineate trackway, assoc Gp 20		
31	F		30	31	7				
32	L	EO		32	15	4			
33	L	EM		33	16	4			
34	C	D		34	11	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 20		
35	F		34	35	11	3a			
36	C	D		36	9	3a	Curvilinear ditch cutting ditch Gp 11		
37	F		36	37	9	3a			
38	F		39	38	17	3b			
39	C	D		39	17	3b	Gully, enclosing ?animal pen, assoc Gp 11,12		
40	F		41	40	17	3b			
41	C	D		41	17	3b	Gully, enclosing ?animal pen, assoc Gp 11,12		
42	F		43	42	17	3b			
43	C	P		42	17	3b			
44	F		45	44	11	3a			

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
45	C	D		45	11	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 20		
46	F		47	46	19	1		<6>	
47	C	HE?		47	19	1	possible hearth		
48	F		49	48	19	1			
49	C	SP?		49	19	1	possible post hole		
50	C	D		50	21	3b			
51	F		50	51	21	3b			
52	C	D		52	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		
53	F		52	53	20	3a			
54	F		55	54	19	1			
55	C	P		55	19	1	pit		
56	C	D		56	8	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 11,20		
57	F		56	57	8	3a			
58	C	D		58	8	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 11,20		
59	F		58	59	8	3a			
60	C	D		60	8	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 11,20		
61	F		60	61	8	3a			

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
62	F		63	62	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		
63	C	D		63	20	3a			
64	F		65	64	21	3b			
65	C	D		65	21	3b			
66	C	D		66	26	4			
67	F		66	67	26	4			
68	C	D		68	27	2			
69	F		68	69	27	2			
70	C	D		70	28	3b			
71	F		70	71	28	3b			
72	C	D		72	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		
73	F		72	73	20	3a		<7>	
74	C	D		74	21	3b			
75	F		74	75	21	3b			
76	C	D		76	17	3b	Gully, enclosing ?animal pen, assoc Gp 11,12		
77	F		76	77	17	3b			
78	C	D		78	29	2	Ditch intersecting ditch Gp 26 and pit Gp 30		
79	F		78	79	29	2			
80	not used								
81	not used								
82	C	D		82	26	2	ditch intersecting ditch Gp 29 and pit Gp 30		
83	F		82	83	26	2			
84	F		85	84	17	3b			
85	C	D		85	17	3b	Gully, enclosing ?animal pen, assoc Gp 11,12		



CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
86	C	P/SP?		86	22	3b	possible post hole, assoc Gp 6, 14		
87	F		86	87	22	3b			
88	F		89	88	18	unphased			
89	C	SP		89	18	unphased	post hole, contemp. Gp 10		
90	F		91	90	18	unphased			
91	C	SP		91	18	unphased	post hole, contemp. Gp 10		
92	F		93	92	18	unphased			
93	C	SP		93	18	unphased	post hole, contemp. Gp 10		
94	C	D		94	27	4	Straight gully		
95	F		94	95	27	4			
96	C	D		96	27	4	straight gully		
97	F		96	97	27	4			
98	C	P		98	30	1			
99	F		98	99	30	1	Pit intersected by ditch Gps 26, 29	<9>	
100	C	D		100	26	1			
101	F		100	101	26	1			
102	C	D		102	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		
103	F		102	103	20	3a			
104	C	D		104	9	3a	Curvilinear ditch cutting ditch Gp 11		
105	F		104	105	9	3a			
106	C	D		106	9	3a	Curvilinear ditch cutting ditch Gp 11		
107	F		106	107	9	3a			
108	C	D		108	23	4			
109	F		108	109	23	4		<8>	

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
110	C	D		110	11	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 20, recut by [18]		
111	F		110	111	11	3a			
112	not used								
113	not used								
114	not used								
115	not used								
1/001	L	NS		1	1				T1 Evaluation
1/002	L	NS		110	1				T1
1/003	L	N		5	2				T1
2/001	L	NS		1	1				T2
2/002	L	NS		110	1				T2
2/003	L	N		5	2				T2
2/004	C	D		111	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		T2
2/005	F		2/004	112	20	3a		<1>	T2
2/006	C	D/P?		113	13	unphased	?Assoc Gp 17		T2
2/007	F		2/006	114	13	unphased			T2
2/008	C	D		115	8	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 11,20		T2
2/009	F		2/008	116	8	3a			T2
2/010	C	D		117	20	3a	Ditch; part of rectilinear system defining two contiguous fields, assoc Gp 8, 11		T2
2/011	F		2/010	118	20	3a			T2
2/012	C	D		119	24	3b	Spur of ditch [2/010]		T2
2/013	F		2/012	120	24	3b			T2

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	AREA
3/001	L	NS		1	1				T3
3/002	L	MU		2	3				T3
3/003	L	NS		5	2				T3
4/001	L	NS		1	1				T4
4/002	L	MU		2	3				T4
4/003	L	MU		2	3	4			T4
4/004	L	N		5	2				T4
5/001	L	NS		1	1				T5
5/002	L	MU		2	3				T5
5/003	L	N		5	2				T5
5/004	C	S		121	31	4			T5
5/005	F	WA	5/004	121	31	4			T5
5/006	F		5/004	121	31	4			T5
6/001	L	NS		1	1				T6
6/002	L	MU		2	3				T6
6/003	L	N		5	2				T6
6/004	C	D		122	32	4			T6
6/005	F		6/004	123	32	4			T6
6/006	F		6/004	123	32	4			T6
7/001	L	NS		1	1				T7
7/002	L	MU		2	3	late post-med			T7
7/003	L	N		5	2				T7
8/001	L	NS		1	1				T8
8/002	L	MU		2	3	4			T8
8/003	L	N		5	2				T8

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**OASIS ID: archaeol6-91949**

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**Project details**

*Project name*            *St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey*

*Short description of the project*            *Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client, Barratt Southern Counties Limited, to carry out an evaluation and excavation on land at the former St Andrews School, Leatherhead, Surrey. The work was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010 and between 4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010. In addition to a small quantity of residual prehistoric flintwork, the work uncovered evidence for four periods of activity on the site as follows:- Period 1: Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age, Period 2: Early Roman, Period 3a/3b: Saxo-Norman, Period 4: Late post-medieval. The following remains were revealed:*

*Period 1: A circular pit dated by ceramics, probably represented a hearth or industrial feature with an associated possible post-hole and shallow slot.*

*Period 2: Two ditches that met at right angles perhaps represented elements of a ditch field? system. A circular pit at their junction was possibly associated.*

*Period 3, Phase 3a: Features relating to the Saxo-Norman period were dated by ceramics spanning the later 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Activity was represented by a rectilinear field system and associated curvilinear drainage ditch. A larger ditch on the northern edge of the site was on the same alignment as the field system and was perhaps broadly contemporary. This feature perhaps represented one side of a driveway.*

*Period 3, Phase 3b: Also probably in the Saxo-Norman period, the north-western element of the field system was modified by the addition of several short gullies to create a small, rectangular, possible animal pen. A short section of undated ditch was perhaps contemporary. A hearth or industrial feature, with two or three probably associated features, was securely dated by ceramics to between 1050-1150AD.*

*Period 4: A ditch, perhaps representing a garden feature, produced ceramics dating to between 1750-1900. Three nearby undated post-holes and an undated ditch were perhaps contemporary with the ditch. A straight gully and a large pottery drain were also post-medieval features.*

*Project dates*            *Start: 04-10-2010 End: 10-10-2010*

*Previous/future work*            *Yes / Not known*

Any associated archaeol6-81300 - OASIS form ID  
project reference  
codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type PIT Roman

Monument type HEARTH Iron Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEM Medieval

Monument type HEARTH Medieval

Significant Finds POT Iron Age

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Investigation type 'Part Excavation'

Prompt Planning condition

---

### Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY MOLE VALLEY LEATHERHEAD St Andrews School, Grange Road,  
Leatherhead

Postcode KT21 2XX

Study area 1.00 Hectares

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

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

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### Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East  
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting  
originator

Project design Archaeology South-East  
originator

Project director/manager Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of Client  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of CgMs Consulting  
sponsor/funding  
body

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Local Museum  
recipient

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Animal Bones'

Digital Archive Local Museum  
recipient

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'  
available

Paper Archive Local Museum  
recipient

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'  
available

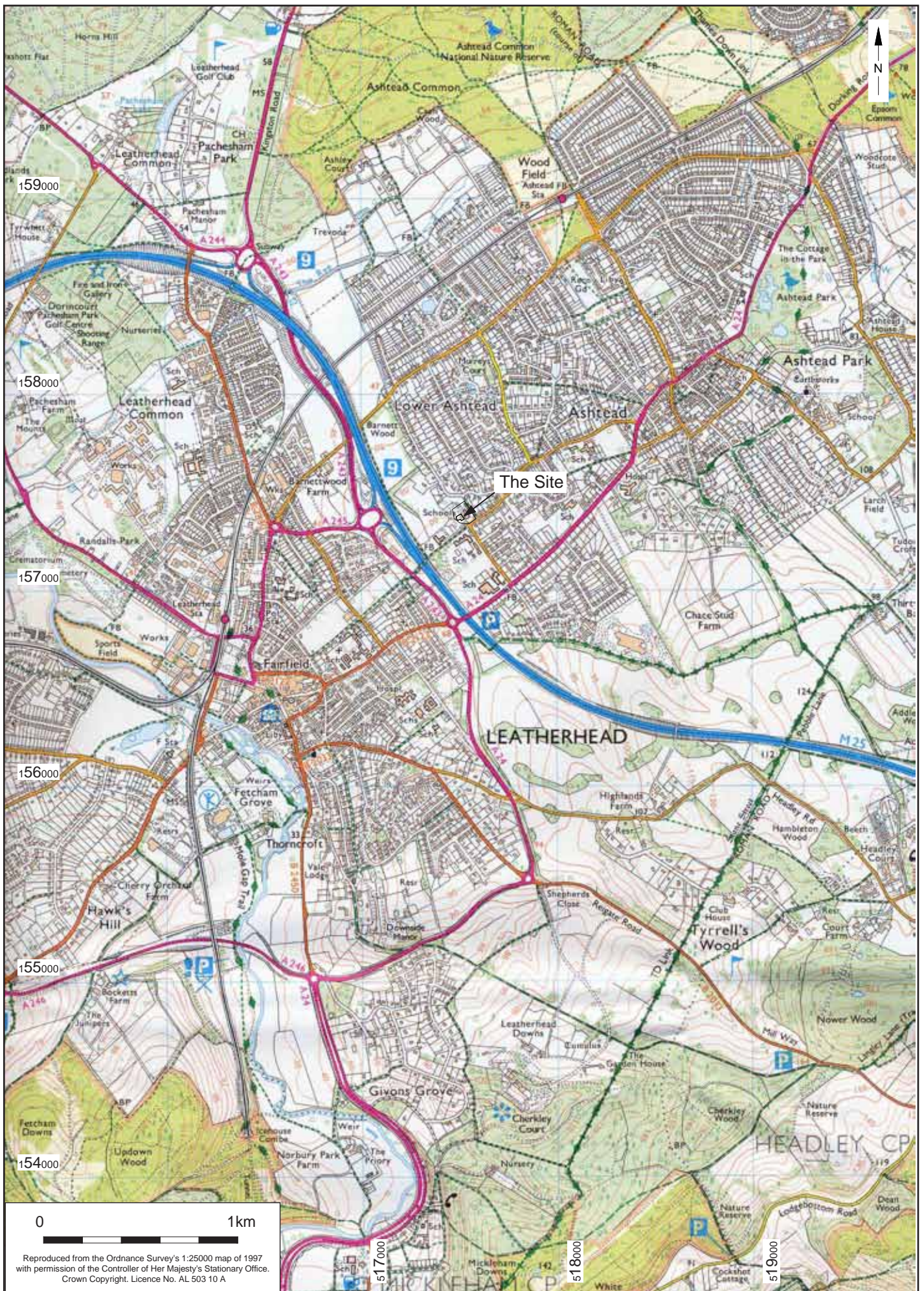
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Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 25 January 2011

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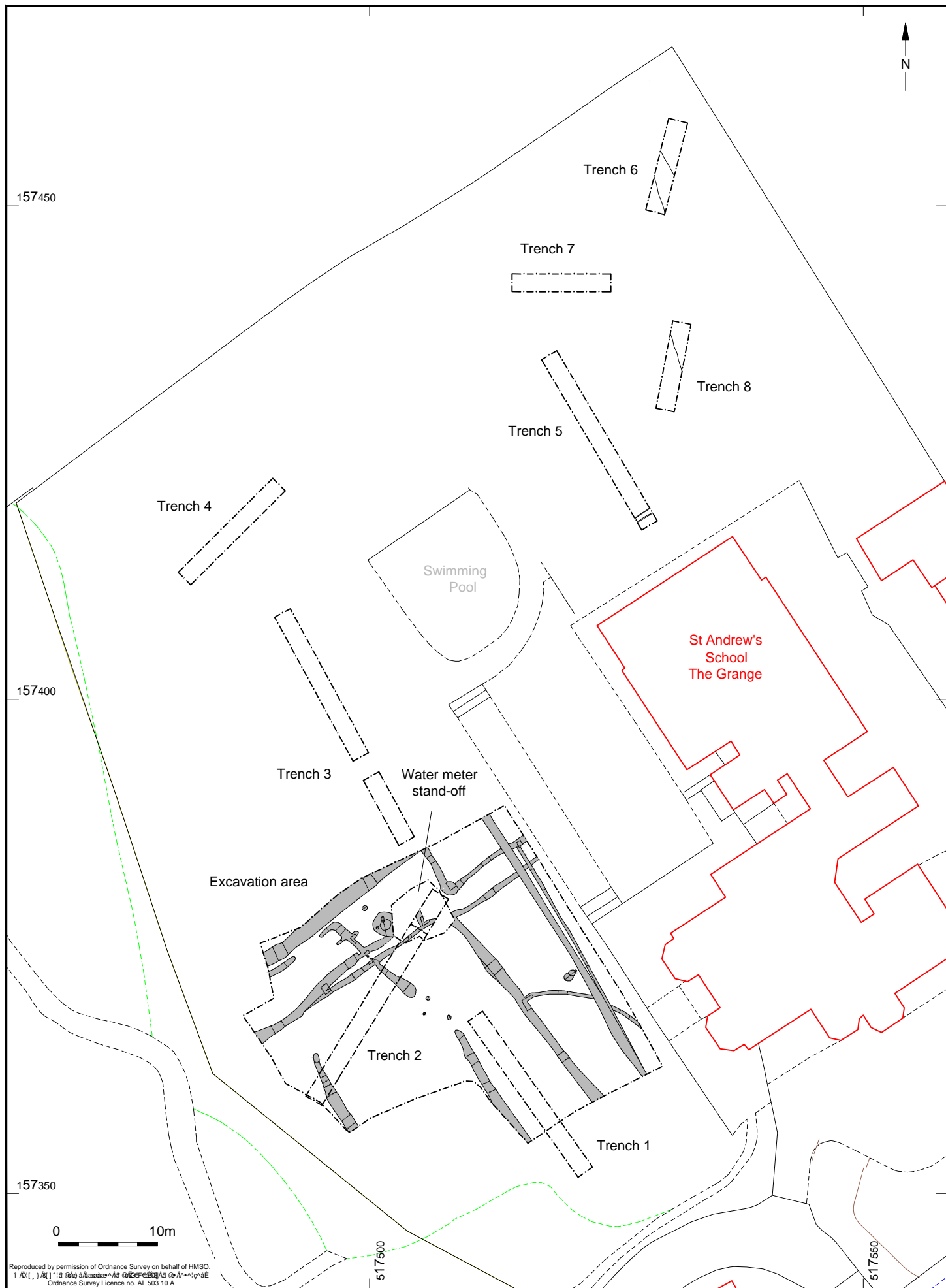


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© Archaeology South-East		St Andrews School, Leatherhead	
Project Ref: 4586	Jan 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010187	Drawn by: JLR		

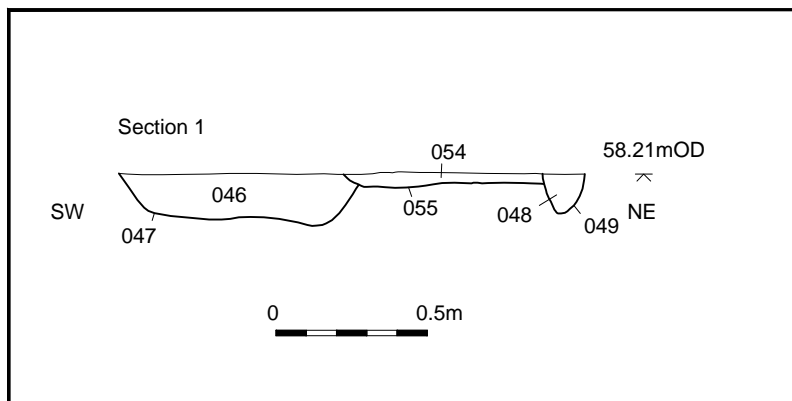
Fig. 1



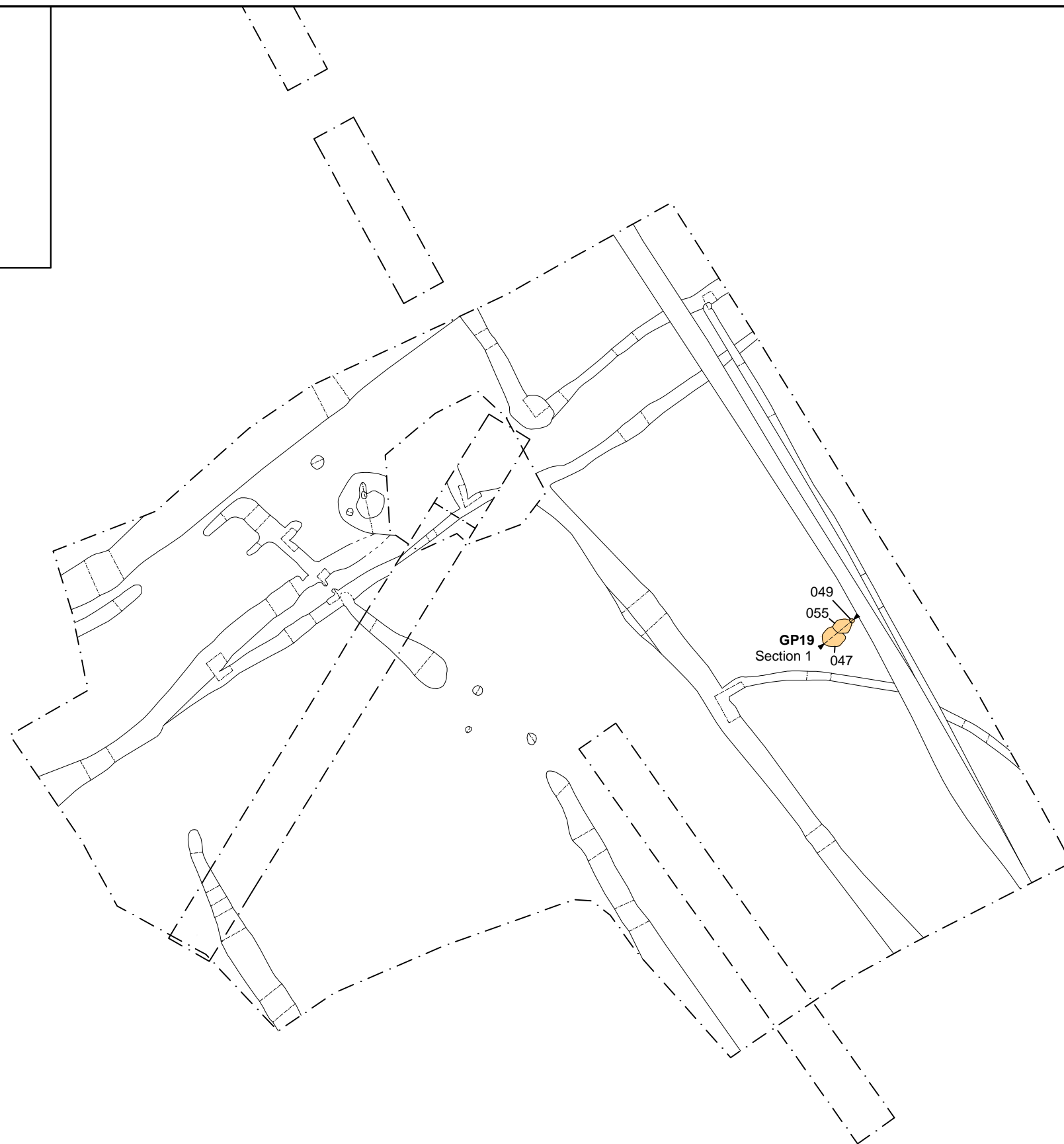


Archaeology South-East		St. Andrews School, Leatherhead		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4586	Jan 2011	Plan of evaluation and excavation areas		
Report Ref: 2010187	Drawn by: JLR			

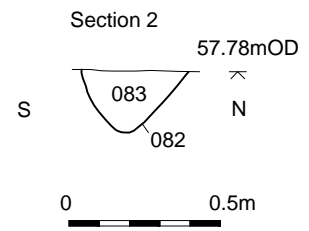
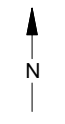




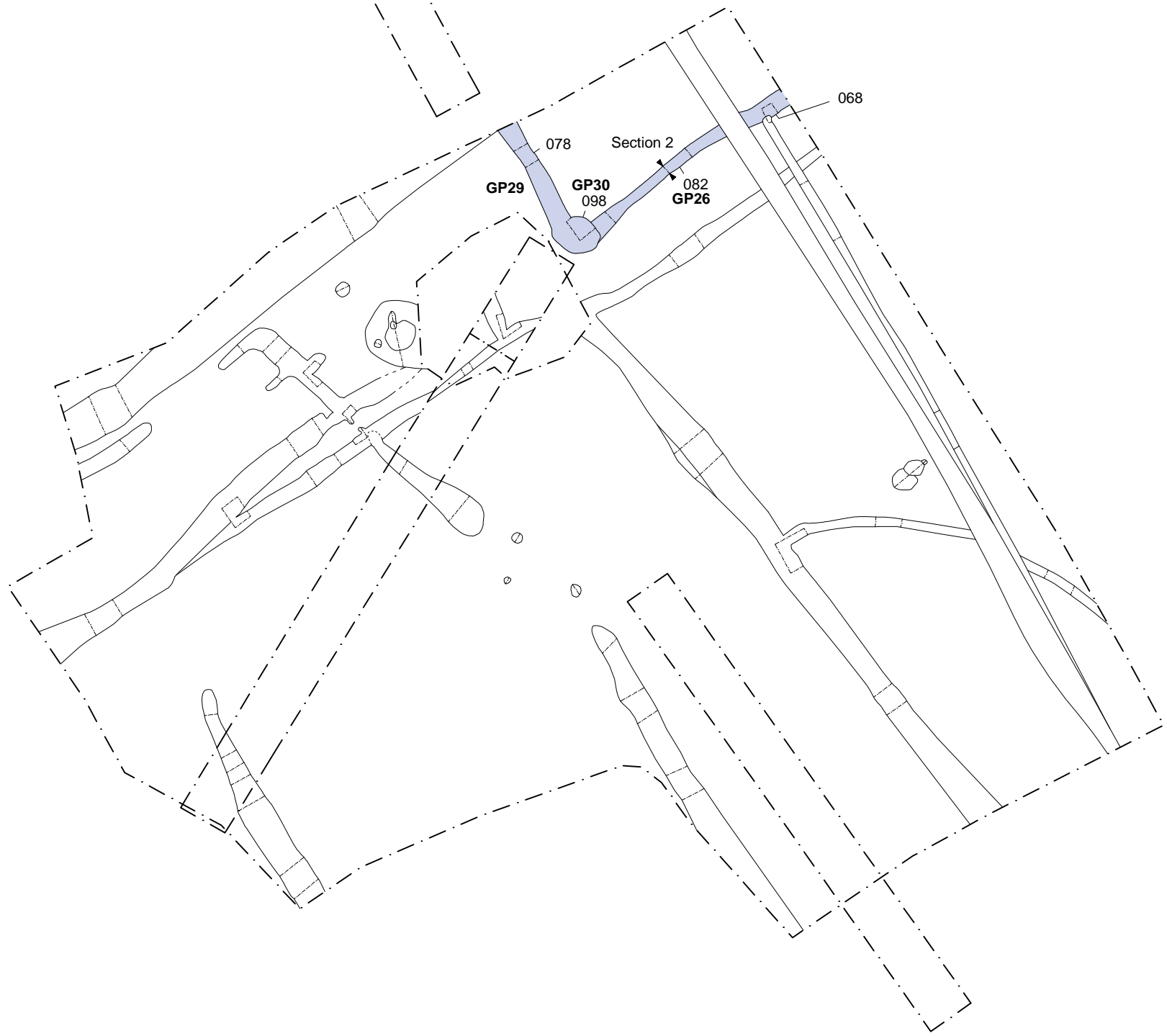
047, 049 and 055 looking west



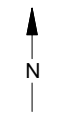
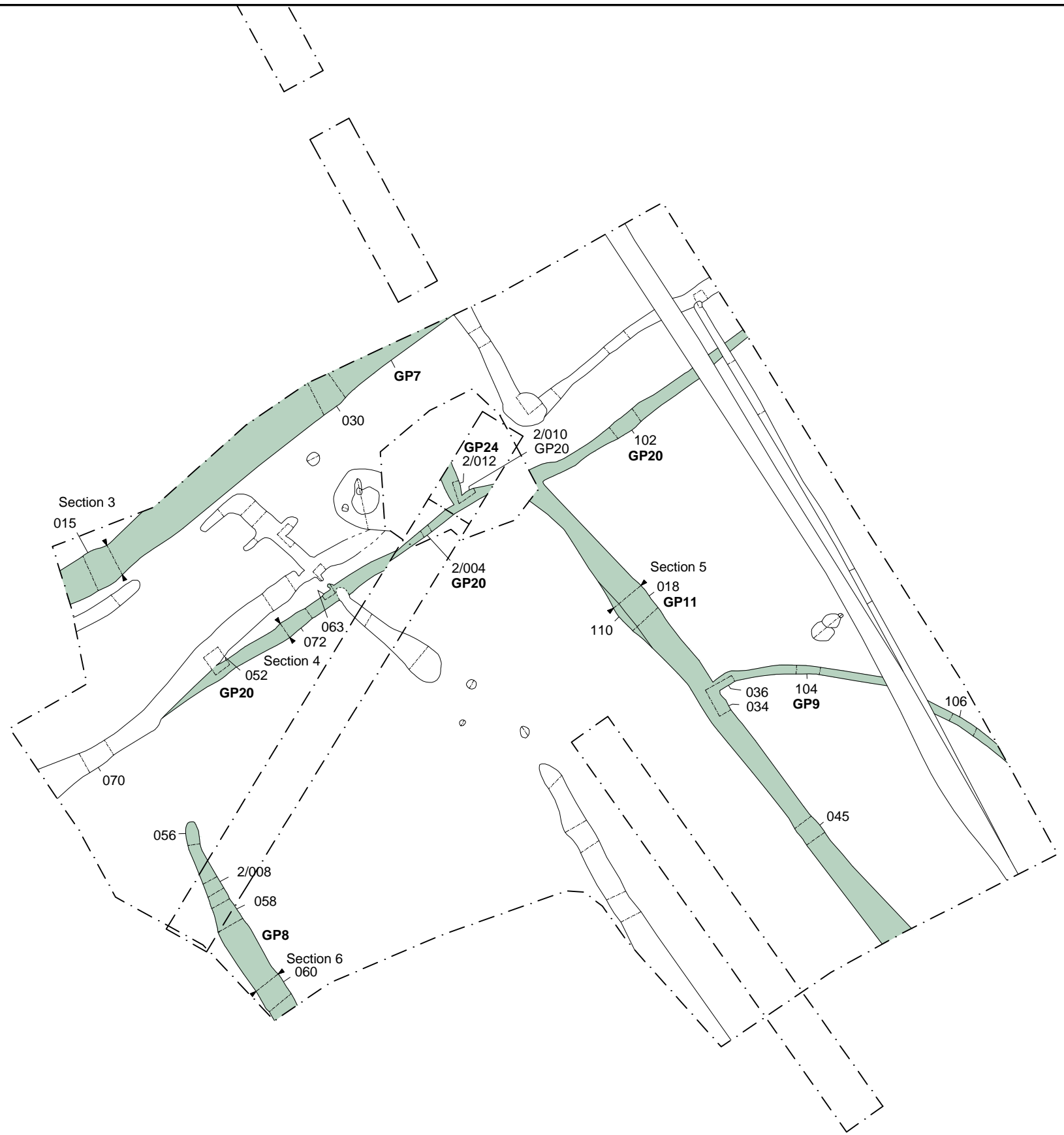
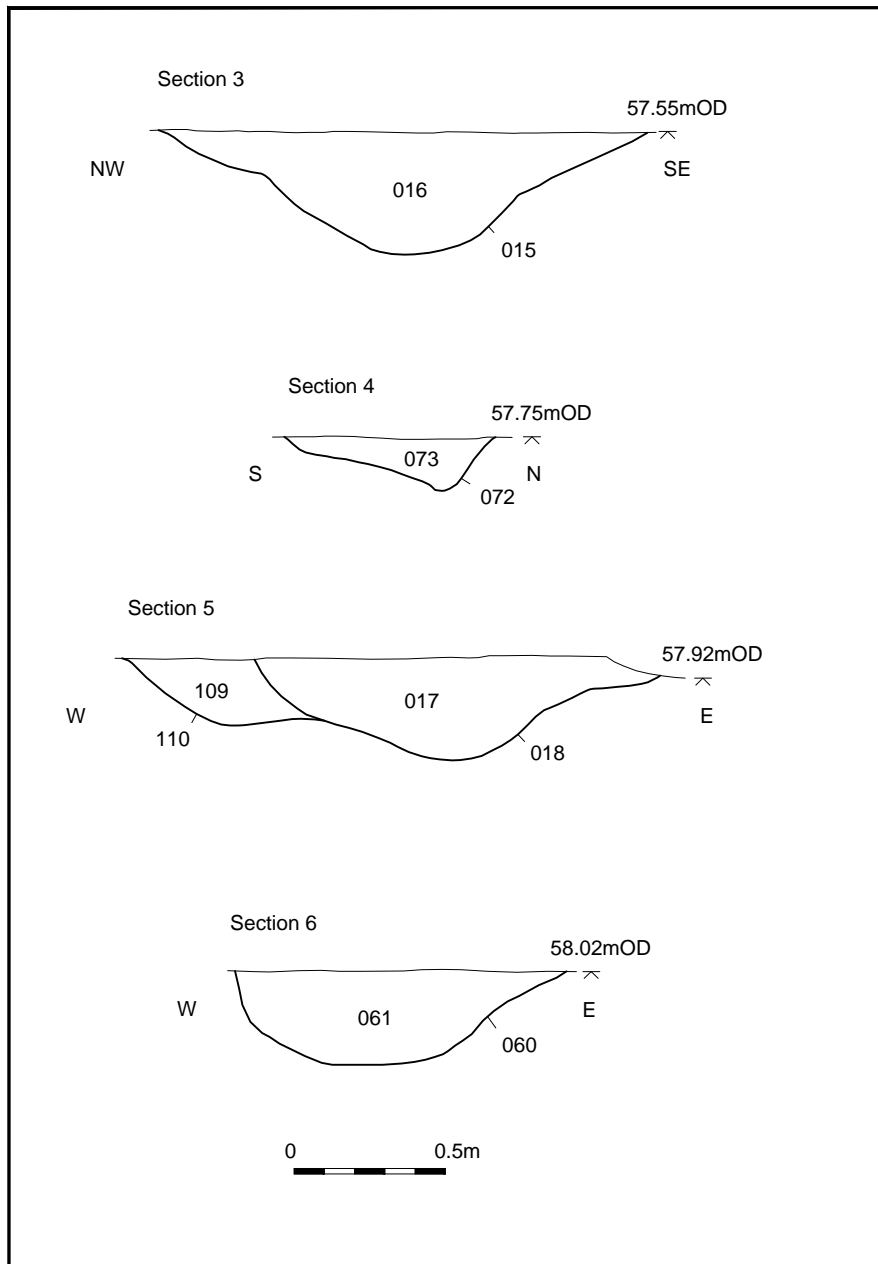
© Archaeology South-East		St. Andrews School, Leatherhead	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4586	Jan 2011	Period 1 (Mid-late Iron Age) plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010187	Drawn by: JLR		

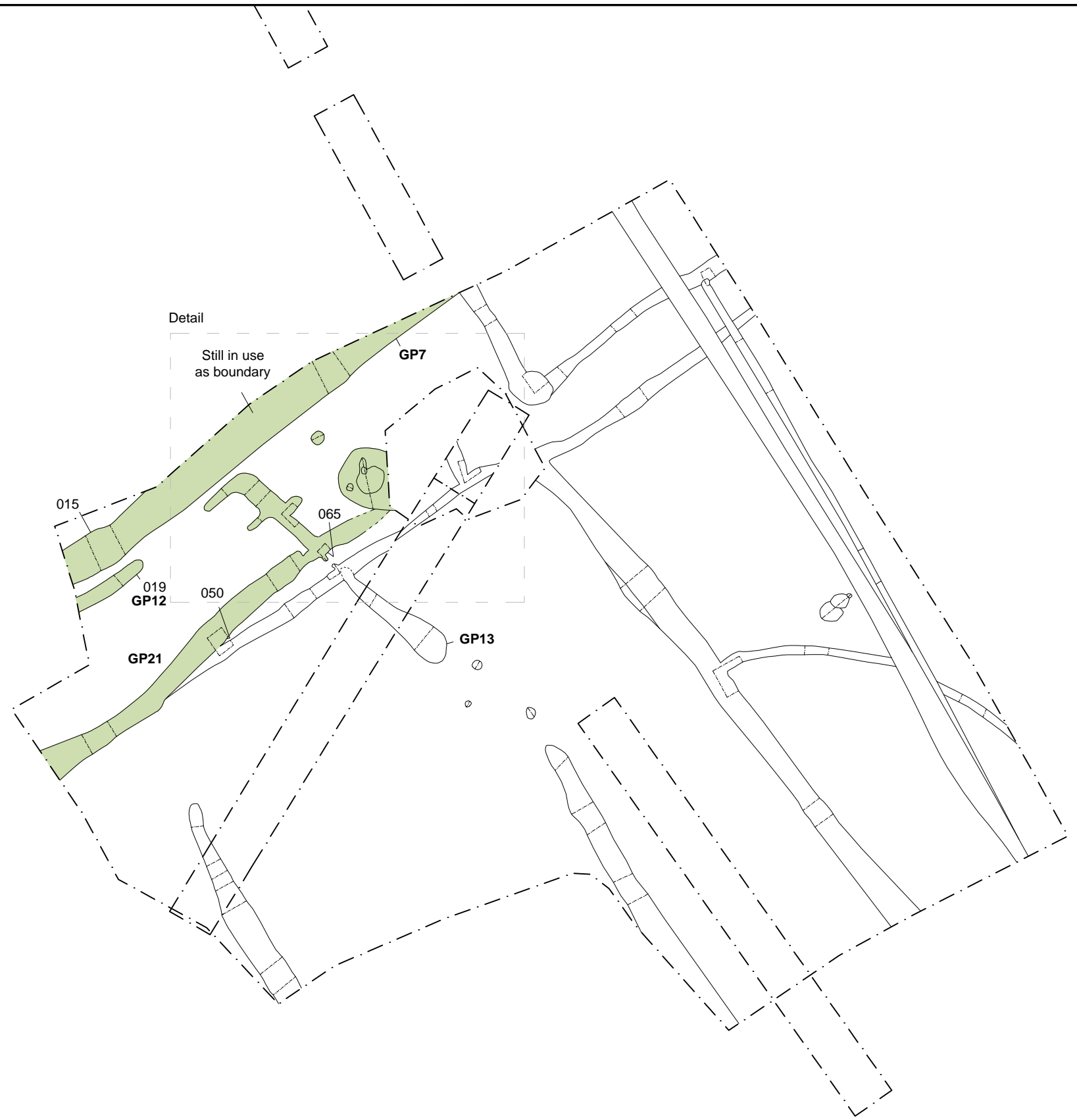
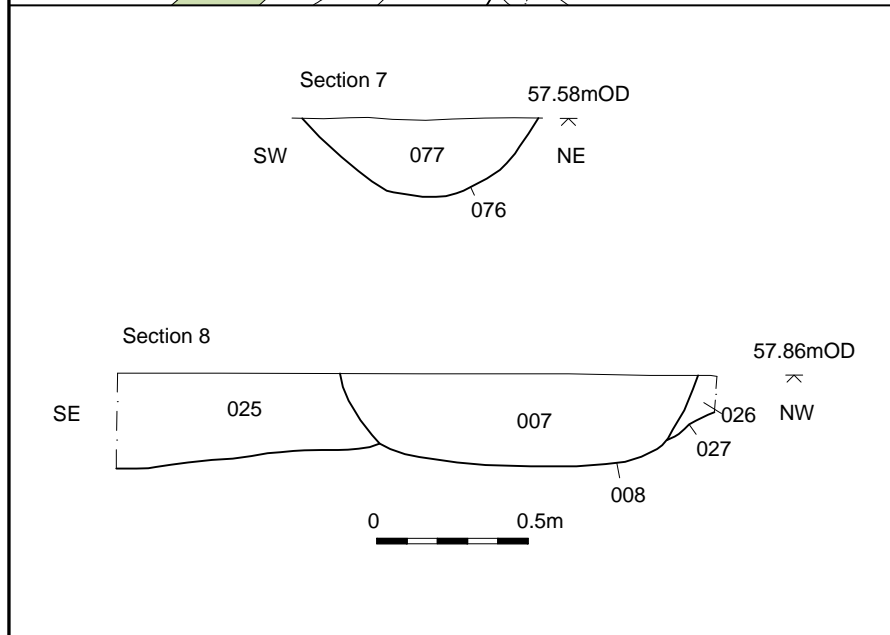
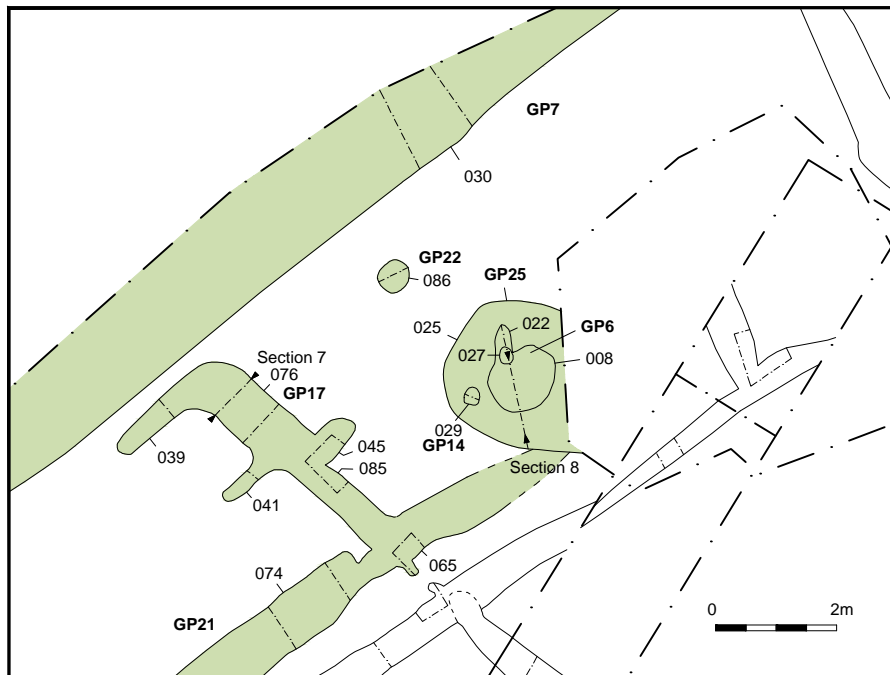


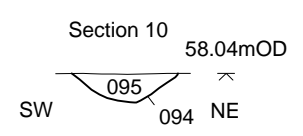
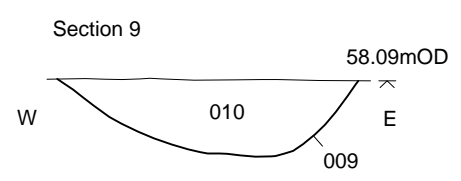
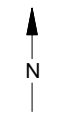
082 looking west



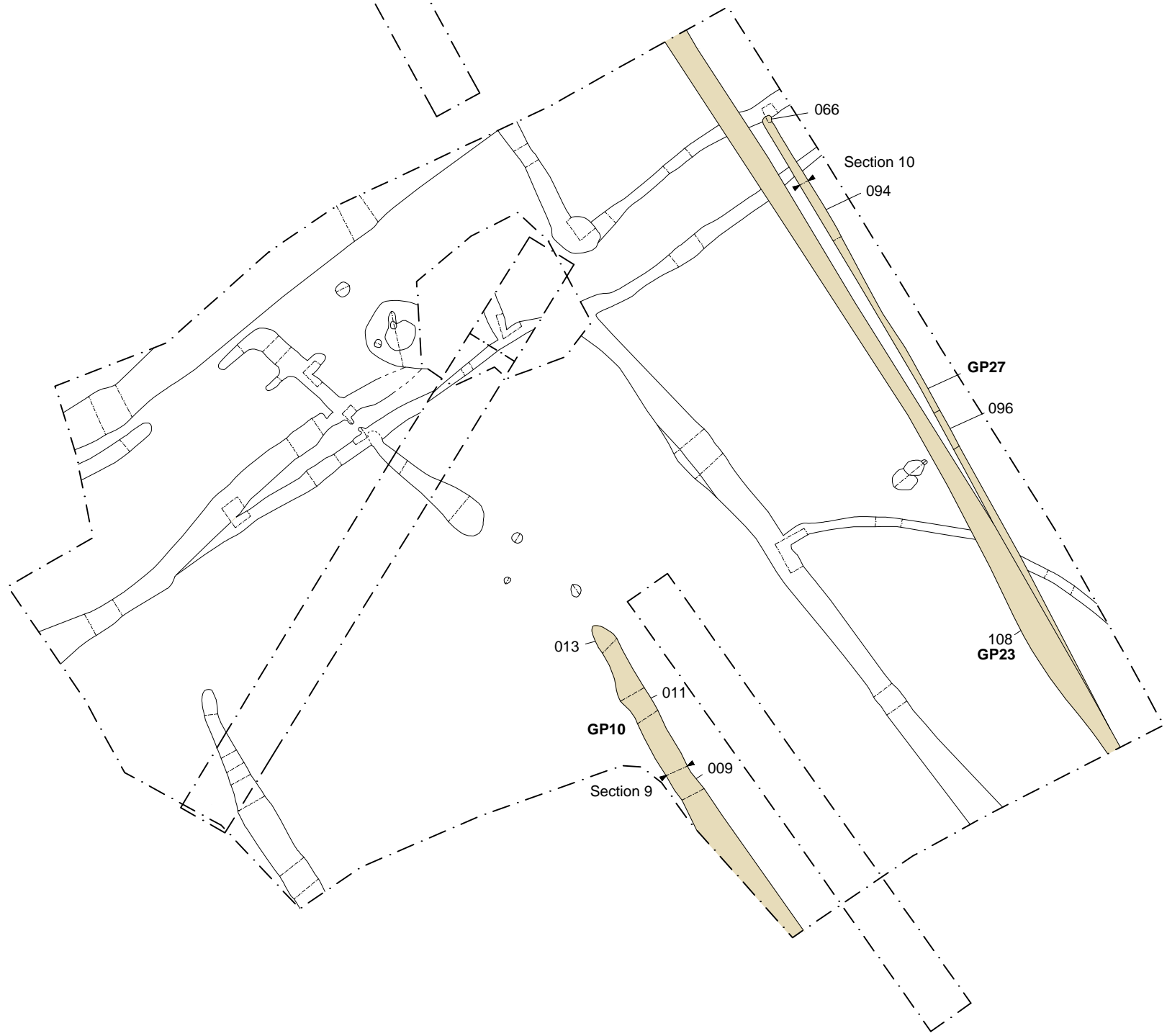
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Project Ref: 4586	Jan 2011	Period 2 plan (Early Roman) plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010187	Drawn by: JLR		

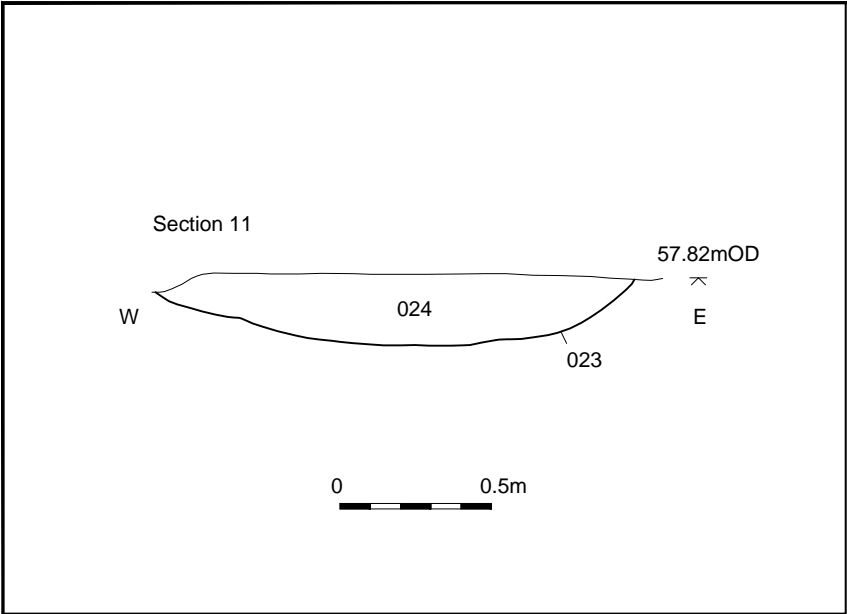
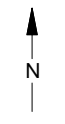






009 looking north





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Project Ref: 4586	Jan 2011	Undated plan	
Report Ref: 2010187	Drawn by: JLR		

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