

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at former Hurstridge Products,
Crowhurst Road, Tandridge, Surrey, RH8 9**

Planning Refs: TA/2010/1243

NGR 538036,148091



Project No: 4724

Dylan Hopkinson MA

February 2011

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NGR 538036,148091**

**Project No: 4724
Site Code: CLT 10**

**ASE Report No: 2011009
OASIS ID: archaeol6-92010**

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February 2011

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land formerly occupied by Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Lane, Tandridge, Surrey, RH8 9. The work was carried out between 11th and 12th January 2011 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Chartwell Property Group prior to the construction of residential properties and associated parking. A total of five trenches measuring 20 metres in length were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

The site lies on the Weald Clay, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 286, and lies close to the corner of Tandridge Lane and Crowhurst Road; to the east of South Godstone and north-west of Crowhurst vilage.

The evaluation trenches encountered the natural geology at a height of 69.50 mAOD in the southwest of the site and 72.96 mAOD in the northeast.

Three linear field ditches and a posthole of probable post medieval date were identified, as well as evidence that the eastern part of the site had been subject to horizontal truncation removing the topsoil and subsoil.

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HER Summary Sheet
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) were commissioned by Chartwell Property Group (hereafter referred to as the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land formerly occupied by Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Lane, Tandridge, Surrey (NGR 538050 148100; Fig. 1) prior to the construction of residential properties and associated parking.

1.1.2 A total of five trenches measuring 20 metres in length by 1.80 metres were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

1.2 Location and geology

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map (Survey Sheet 268, Reigate) the site lies on the Weald Clay.

1.2.3 The site lies in a semi-rural setting close to the corner of Tandridge Lane and Crowhurst Road; to the east of South Godstone and north-west of Crowhurst village.

1.2.4 The site was formerly brickworks and subsequently a soil and surface products depot but had lain unoccupied for several years, and was given to overgrown pasture. It was bordered to the south and east by gardens, and to the north and west by horse pasture, with a railway line cutting against its northern boundary.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 The first phase of work conducted comprised the preparation of a Desk-Based Assessment of the site (ASE, 2010a). That document concluded that a programme of archaeological trial trenching was the appropriate next phase of work. Surrey County Council's (SCC) archaeologist, Gary Jackson, agreed with these conclusions and recommended a condition be attached to any application to be approved.

1.3.2 Planning consent for the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the erection of nine houses with associated access, parking and landscaping has been granted (Reference: TA/2010/1243) subject to conditions. Condition 12 states:

"No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning

Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details”.

- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was developed by ASE in consultation with Gary Jackson and in accordance with the requirements of the planning condition (ASE 2010b).
- 1.3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

1.4 Scope of the report

- 1.4.1 This report provides a detailed account of the archaeological evaluation and incorporates inferences from the DBA. The work was undertaken between 11th and 12th January 2011 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), and Rob Cole (Surveyor).
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) has previously been undertaken for the site (ASE 2010), the findings of which are summarised below with due acknowledgement. The Historic Environment Record maintained by Surrey County Council (SHER) was consulted, together with the NMR National Inventory and Excavation Index. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from English Heritage and Tandridge District Council. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a defined Study Area (1km radius from the centre of the site). The identified sites are tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity across the Weald is sparse. Mesolithic finds from the area are predominantly flint scatters associated with hunter-gatherer activity. One such scatter of Mesolithic worked flint is listed on the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the site, at a field in the Tandridge Parish (Appendix (App). No.1). It is not until the Bronze Age that evidence of agriculture exploitation occurs and ritual activity across the Weald can be seen in the presence of Bronze Age barrows. Iron Age activity is limited largely to hillforts although the theory that the area was not inhabited during this period is now thought to be incorrect and due to the visibility of Iron Age activity rather than inactivity itself.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Evidence for the Romano-British period in Surrey is confined to large settlements and villa sites and the route systems that link them although there are some possible iron-working sites in the area around Dry Hill to the east of the county. Other than several rural cremation burial sites in the southwest of the county there is little evidence for burial practises. Two small Romano-British urns found during the construction of the Croydon and Grinstead railway in 1880 are the only events recorded on the HER within 1km of the site (App. No.2).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 There are Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites in places such as Leatherhead and Croydon but generally Surrey has a dearth of archaeology from this period.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 It is generally thought that the Weald saw significant settlement expansion

during the medieval period although there is little archaeological evidence to support this. Iron production became a core industry, however, by the late medieval period. Within 1km of the site there are two medieval sites recorded on the HER; the boundary ditch and bank of Langham Park (App. No.3, still visible at Godstone Station road) and a listed building of 15th century date at Hobbs Farm House (App. No.4).

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 Crowhurst Lane End is a small settlement that originated in the post-medieval period. A small brick and tile works was constructed immediately to the south of the site in the mid 19th century which presumably led to the name of the wooded area to the east as 'Brickmakers Wood'. These brickworks were served by a small tramway leading to a clay pit to the east that was not connected to the main railway. The factory was closed down in the mid 20th century. There are three listed buildings to the southwest of the site of 17th, 18th and 20th century dates (App. Nos 5-7).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI 2010) and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001).
- 3.1.2 Five 20m by 1.80m trenches were excavated across the area (Figure 2). This represented an approximate 4% sample of the area as required by SCC.
- 3.1.3 Once the trenches had been scanned using a CAT scanner, they were excavated using a toothless ditching bucket. These were recorded over two days by an archaeologist to assess the level of archaeological survival, and all the trenches were left open to allow features to weather out.
- 3.1.4 The trench layout was designed to provide a representative sample of the site and was concentrated on the western side, where the invasive impact of the development was highest. The trenches were accurately laid out using a survey grade digital GPS, however some relocation was required to avoid structures on the site.
- 3.1.5 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine. The excavation was taken down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural', whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection.
- 3.1.7 Scale plans and section drawings of the overburden and excavated features were drawn on plastic drafting film, and a full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.1.8 The trench and feature locations were recorded using GPS surveying equipment and all features were levelled in relation to Ordnance Datum heights.

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to
- Record and assess the presence or absence of any significant archaeological deposits on the site that would be affected by the proposed development
 - Assess the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site

- Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- Assess how such remains might be affected by the development of the site and what options, if any, should be considered for mitigation

3.2.2 Specific aims were to identify any prehistoric activity on the site and any remains associated with the post-medieval brickworks on the southern side of the site.

3.3 Site archive

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

Trench Record Sheets	5
Number of Context Sheets	14
Photographic Record Sheets	3
Drawing Sheets	1
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	20

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Natural and Overburden

- 4.1.1 The natural geology was firm light orangey yellow clay. This Weald Clay was identified at a height of 69.50 mAOD in the southwest of the site (Trench 2) and 72.96 mAOD in the northeast (Trench 4).
- 4.1.2 The natural was overlain by subsoil 0.21 metres thick (Trench 2) and topsoil up to 0.37 metres thick (Trenches 1 and 2).
- 4.1.3 This was in turn sealed by a layer of made ground between 0.20 and 0.50 metres in depth; the made ground directly overlay the natural in trenches 3 to 5.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 The natural clay was identified at 71.03 mAOD [1/003].
- 4.2.2 The natural was overlain by dark greyish brown topsoil 0.37 metres thick.
- 4.2.3 A final layer of modern made ground seals the sequence. The deposit was made of crushed demolition material with medium sized gravels and a silty clay matrix and was 0.22 metres thick.
- 4.2.4 A field drain and modern service trench were identified but no archaeological features were observed.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Made Ground	-	-	0.22 m	71.39
1/002	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.37 m	71.28
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	71.03

Table 2: List of recorded contexts in Trench 1

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 The natural clay was identified at 69.50 metres AOD [2/005]. Towards the western end of the trench a zone of fire scorched clay 2.30 metres wide was observed [2/006] that appeared to have been of modern origin.
- 4.3.2 A zone of subsoil [2/004] was also identified in the western end of the trench sealing the scorching. The subsoil of dark brownish grey clayey silt was 0.21

metres thick.

- 4.3.3 Overlying the subsoil and sealing the whole trench was a deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil 0.36 metres thick [2/003].
- 4.3.4 A final layer of made ground 0.26 metres thick completed the sequence [2/001], and included a zone of re-deposited natural clay in the western end of the trench [2/002].
- 4.3.5 A ceramic land drain was identified but no archaeological features were observed.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.26 m	70.15
2/002	Deposit	Re-deposited natural	5.00 m	Trench	0.08 m	69.89
2/003	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.36 m	69.81
2/004	Deposit	Subsoil	7.00 m	Trench	0.21 m	69.65
2/005	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	69.50
2/006	Deposit	Burnt natural	2.30 m	Trench	0.15 m	69.50

Table 3: List of recorded contexts in Trench 2

4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

- 4.4.1 The natural clay was identified at 71.23 metres AOD [3/002].
- 4.4.2 Three features were identified cutting the natural; in the middle of the trench a north-east to south-west aligned linear ditch cut was observed [3/004]. The ditch crossed the trench obliquely over a length of 3.00 metres and was 0.50 metres wide and 0.09 metres deep. A fill of pale greenish orange silt filled the feature [3/003] but contained no finds.
- 4.4.3 Immediately to the west of ditch [3/004] was a small posthole 0.29 metres in diameter and 0.16 metres deep. This posthole [3/006] was filled with dark greyish brown silt with inclusions of CBM flecks, small pieces of anthracite coal and chalk [3/005].
- 4.4.4 In the western end of the trench was a second ditch 0.70 metres wide and 0.12 metres deep aligned north-south [3/008]. The fill of this ditch was mid bluish grey silt with gravels and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) flecks [3/007].
- 4.4.5 In the east of the trench a borehole and rectangular modern intrusion with loose building rubble fill were also observed but not recorded.

4.4.6 The cut features were sealed by a 0.50 m thick deposit of building rubble [3/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
3/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.50 m	71.62
3/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	71.23
3/003	Fill	Fill if linear ditch	3.00 m	0.50 m	0.09 m	70.85
3/004	Cut	Linear ditch cut	3.00 m	0.50 m	0.09 m	70.85
3/005	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.29 m	0.29 m	0.16 m	70.83
3/006	Cut	Posthole cut	0.29 m	0.29 m	0.16 m	70.83
3/007	Fill	Fill if linear ditch	Trench	0.70 m	0.12 m	70.73
3/008	Cut	Linear ditch cut	Trench	0.70 m	0.12 m	70.73

Table 4: List of recorded contexts in Trench 3

4.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

4.5.1 The natural [4/002] was identified at 72.55 m.AOD.

4.5.2 An east-west aligned linear ditch was observed cut directly into the natural [4/004]. This ditch cut across the trench and was 0.46 metres wide and 0.17 metres deep. The ditch was filled with a single fill of dark greyish brown silt containing window glass, CBM and a fragment of asbestos [4/003].

4.5.3 No other archaeological features were observed and the trench was sealed by a 0.45 metre thick layer of made ground formed from crushed building rubble [4/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
4/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.45 m	72.96
4/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	72.55
4/003	Fill	Fill if linear ditch	Trench	0.46 m	0.17 m	72.29
4/004	Cut	Linear ditch cut	Trench	0.46 m	0.17 m	72.29

Table 5: List of recorded contexts in Trench 4

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 There were no archaeological features in trench 5. The natural [5/002] was identified at 71.54 m.AOD and was sealed by a 0.45 metre deep layer of

demolition rubble [5/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m.AOD
5/001	Deposit	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.45 m	71.85
5/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	71.54

Table 6: List of recorded contexts in Trench 5

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work at Tandridge. Finds are all from ditch [4/004] (fill [4/003], table 7). All finds were washed and dried after which they were counted, weighed and bagged by material and stored according to IFA guidelines. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
4/003	2	16	11	608	1	<2

Table 7: Quantification of the Finds

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 Ditch fill [4/003] contained a single sherd of blue transfer printed china. The fragment is of 19th-century date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from context [4/003]. The assemblage comprised fragments of 19th or 20th century unglazed ceramic field drain, two abraded fragments of 17th to 19th century curved tile, possibly pantile, and four fragments of unfrogged brick with sharp arises also of post-medieval date. The fragments were all in a similar orange fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions with the brick having chunky yellow and red coarse silt inclusions.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Only one piece was recovered. Ditch fill [4/003] contained a clear glass window pane fragment, dating to the 20th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The results of this evaluation at the former Hurstridge Products site, Crowhurst Lane indicate that the methodology was successful in assessing the character of archaeological preservation on the site.
- 6.2 All archaeological remains are restricted to Trenches 3 and 4 where three shallow linear ditch features and a single posthole were identified. The ditches are all likely to be former field boundaries of post medieval origin.
- 6.3 Ditches [3/008] and [4/004] are at right angles to each other and possibly contemporaneous (Fig. 3); however a slightly curved relationship between [4/004] and [3/004] is also a possibility.
- 6.4 Overall the site stratigraphy seems to have been considerably modified with subsoil and topsoil removal in the vicinity of trenches 3, 4 and 5.
- 6.5 Topsoil and subsoil survival was restricted to the western third of the site where the elevation of ground level was lower suggesting that the horizontal truncation was part of a levelling event.

Bibliography

ASE 2010a. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Tandridge: Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Lane End, Surrey*. ASE Report No. 4571-2010194.

ASE 2010b. *Former Hurstridge Products Site, Crowhurst Lane, Tandridge, Surrey: Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation*.

IFA 2001: Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1995, revised 2001 *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavations*

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank Chartwell Property Group for commissioning the project and the Assistant County Archaeologist with Surrey County Council for his guidance throughout the project.

Appendix 1 - Summary Table of Archaeological Sites (refer to Fig. 1)
 (Listed Building numbers are in *italics*)

Site No.	HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	1332	380 490	Mesolithic implements found in a field in Tandridge parish	Mesolithic
2	1336	380 480	Two small Romano-British cremation urns found during construction of railway	Romano-British
3	2531	37000 48000	The boundary of Lagham Park (a SAM) can be traced across Godstone Station road	Medieval
4	<i>11056</i>	<i>37540 47377</i>	Hobbs Farm House <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval (15 th & 17 th C)
5	<i>11269</i>	<i>38021 47019</i>	Stocks Farm House <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
6	<i>11360</i>	<i>37390 48341</i>	Old Hall Farm House <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
7	<i>11485</i>	<i>37566 47353</i>	Hobbs Farm – Barn and granary <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval (18 th century)

HER Summary Form

Site Code	CLT 10					
Identification Name and Address	Former site of Hurstridge Products Crowhurst Lane End Tandridge Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Tandridge					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 538045 148092					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4724					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching brief.	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 11/-12/01/11	Excav.	W.B.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Chartwell Property Group.					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern ✓		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land formerly occupied by Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Lane, Tandridge, Surrey, RH8 9. The work was carried out between 11th and 12th January 2011 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Chartwell Property Group prior to the construction of residential properties and associated parking. A total of five trenches measuring 20 metres in length were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies on the Weald Clay, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 286, and lies close to the corner of Tandridge Lane and Crowhurst Road; to the east of South Godstone and north-west of Crowhurst village.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation trenches encountered the natural geology at a height of 69.50 mAOD in the southwest of the site and 72.96 mAOD in the northeast.</i></p> <p><i>Three linear field ditches and a posthole of probable post medieval date were identified, as well as evidence that the eastern part of the site had been subject to horizontal truncation removing the topsoil and subsoil.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-92010

Project details

Project name	Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Road, Tandridge, Surrey
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land formerly occupied by Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Lane, Tandridge, Surrey, RH8 9. The work was carried out between 11 th and 12 th January 2011 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Chartwell Property Group prior to the construction of residential properties and associated parking. A total of five trenches measuring 20 metres in length were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site lies on the Weald Clay, indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 286, and lies close to the corner of Tandridge Lane and Crowhurst Road; to the east of South Godstone and north-west of Crowhurst vilage. The evaluation trenches encountered the natural geology at a height of 69.50 mAOD in the southwest of the site and 72.96 mAOD in the northeast. Three linear field ditches and a posthole of probable post medieval date were identified, as well as evidence that the eastern part of the site had been subject to horizontal truncation removing the topsoil and subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2011 End: 12-01-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLT 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY TANDRIDGE CROWHURST Former Hurstridge Products, Crowhurst Road, Tandridge, Surrey
Postcode	RH8 9
Study area	4800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	538036 148091 538036 00 00 N 148091 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69.50m Max: 72.96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Surrey County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Chartwell Property Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive	local museum

recipient

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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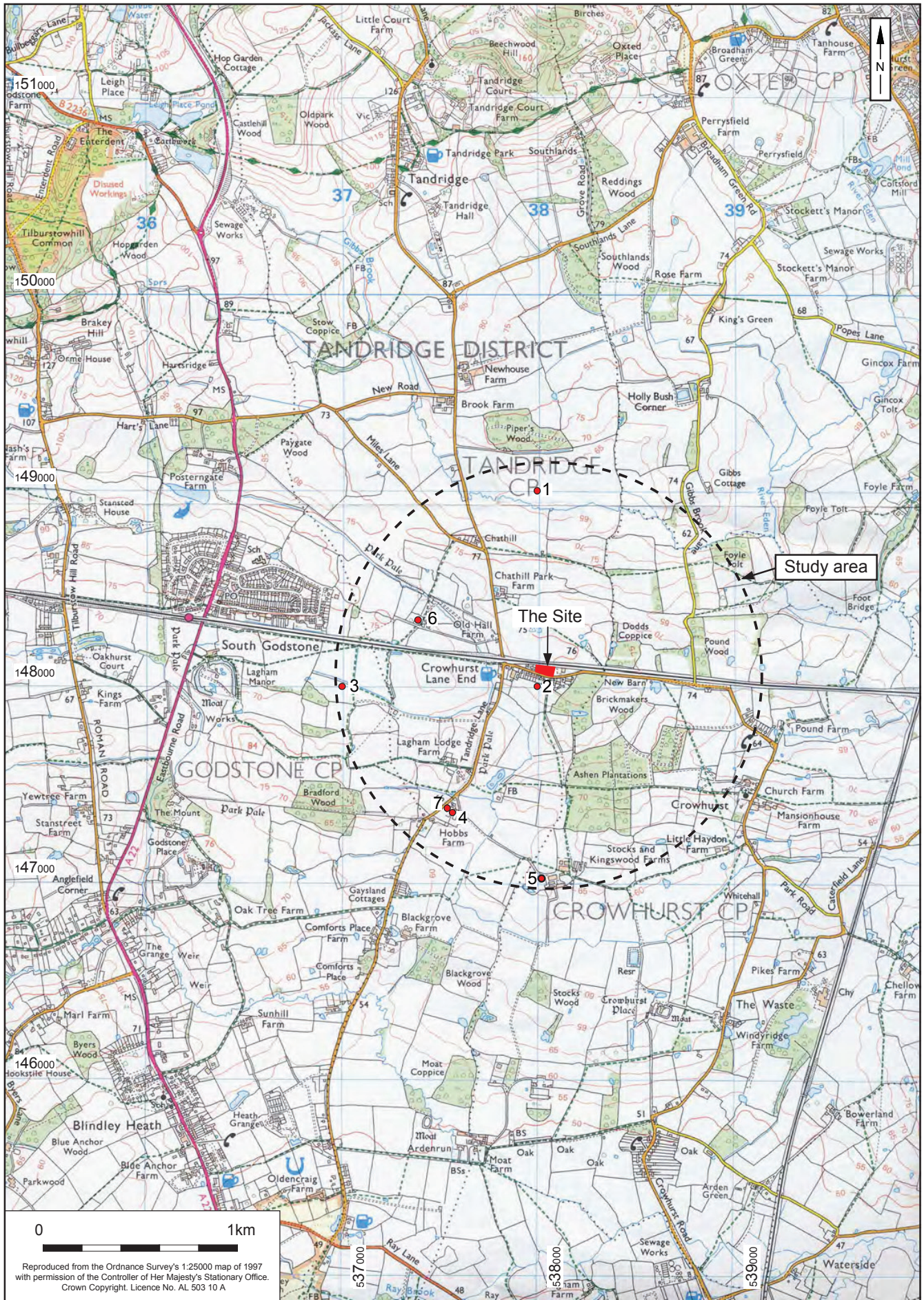
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade, Brighton

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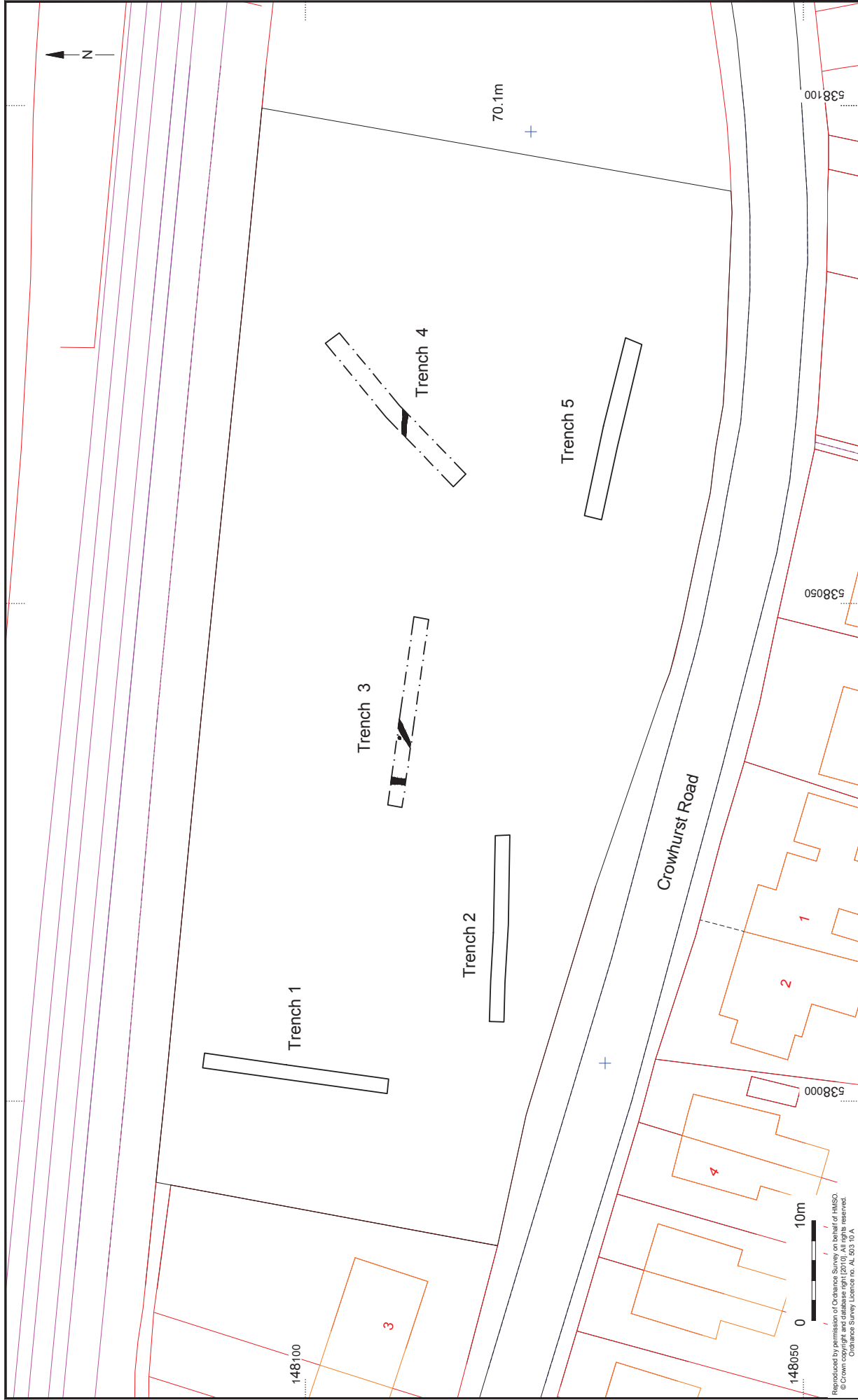
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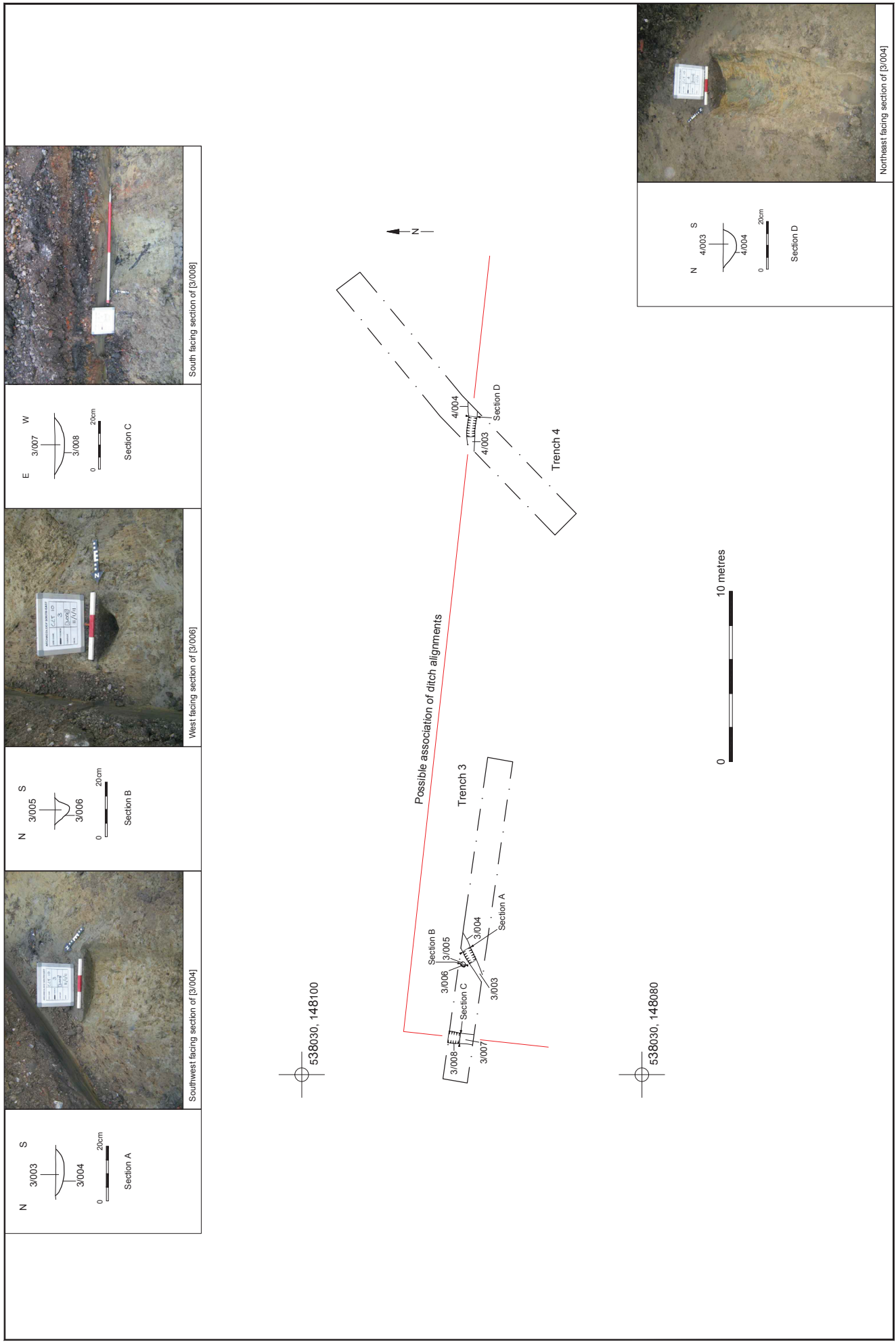
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Project Ref: 4724	January 2011	Site location, study area and archaeological data	
Report Ref: 2011009	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		Hursridge Products, Tandrige		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4724	January 2011	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2011009	Drawn by: DJH			

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 Project Ref: 4724 | January 2011
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 Plans, sections and photographs of trenches 3 and 4
 Fig. 3

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