8-10 STANSTEAD ROAD, CATERHAM ON THE HILL, SURREY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASE 1

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 3353 5531	Report No. 3516
District: Tandridge	Site Code: AS 1291
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2566
Signed:	Date: April 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET				
Project details				
Project name	8-10 Stanstead Road, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey			
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The site lies just outside of on Tandridge Local Plan post-medieval town of Ca remains. In the event the evaluation struck flint flake and an unc	2001. It iden aterham. The n revealed a	tifies the historic cen site had also pote	tre of the medieval and ntial for Romano-British	
Project dates (fieldwork)	30 th March	2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)) Y	
P. number	2566	Site code	AS 1291	
Type of project	An Archaec	logical Evaluation	•	
Site status		f Area of High Archae	ological Potential	
Current land use		lows with gardens	0	
Planned development	· · · · · ·	w dwellings in six blo	cks with garages	
Main features (+dates)		oric pit, one undated	¥¥	
Significant finds (+dates)		ent of struck flint		
Project location				
County/ District/ Parish	Surrey	Tandridge	Caterham	
HER/ SMR for area	SSMŔ			
Post code (if known)	CR3 6AA			
Area of site	c. 3300 m ²			
NGR	TQ 3353 55	531		
Height AOD (min/max)	190/191m			
Project creators	1			
Brief issued by	-			
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski			
Funded by		ron of Studio 29 Ltd		
Full title	8-10 Stans		am on the Hill, Surrey. Juation	
Authors	Pozorski, Z			
Report no.	3516			
Date (of report)	April 2010			
	7.011 2010			

8-10 STANSTEAD ROAD, CATERHAM ON THE HILL, SURREY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASE 1

SUMMARY

In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Nos. 8 & 10 Stanstead Road, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey (NGR TQ 3353 5531). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr. Pat Barron of Studio 29 Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolishing of existing buildings and the construction of eleven new dwellings in six blocks with garages.

The site lies just outside of Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) designated on Tandridge Local Plan 2001. It identifies the historic centre of the medieval and post-medieval town of Caterham. The site had also potential for Romano-British remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed a possible prehistoric pit and an undated ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Nos. 8 & 10 Stanstead Road, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey (NGR TQ 3353 5531; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr. Pat Barron of Studio 29 Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolishing of existing buildings and the construction of eleven new dwellings in six blocks with garages (Tandridge District Council Planning Ref. 2007/1049).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a requirement of Surrey County Council Planning Archaeologist (SCC PA) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12/03/2010) and approved by SCC PA. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2001), as well as the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site. *Planning policy context*

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is situated within old town of Caterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey (Fig. 1). Expansion over the last 150 years has resulted in residential development away from the higher ground and the historic core of the town, into the east and Caterham Common to the north-west.

2.2 It is located 100m south-west of the medieval parish church of St Lawrence and 300m south-east of the High Street (Figs. 1-2). Its southern boundary fronts Stanstead Road. To the north, east and west, the site is bounded by garden plots attached to neighbouring residential properties. The site is irregular in shape and covers an area of approximately 3300m². It was until recently in use as two separate residential plots, each comprising a bungalow and garden.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on relatively flat land of 190 – 191m AOD. The underlying geology of the old town is predominantly Upper Chalk (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Soils are of the Batcombe association, consisting of plateau drift and Clay-with-flints.

3.2 A *Ground Appraisal Report* prepared by Geo-Environmental Services Ltd (Toms 2004), supplied by the client, enabled the specific stratigraphy of

the eastern half of the development site (plot No. 8). Loose, silty, sandy, gravely topsoil with roots was encountered at depths of between 0.25m and 0.40m below ground level (bgl). Underlying the topsoil was made ground at depths ranging from 0.50m to 1.10m bgl. It was commonly located to a depth of some0.50m bgl, though two window samples in the far eastern edge of the site revealed deeper deposits of made ground to some 1-1.10m bgl. The made ground comprised reworked or disturbed brown, clayey, gravely sands and silty, sandy, gravely clays. The anticipated geology of Clay-with-flints was encountered directly below this material. These were found to generally be of a firm to stiff consistency and were present to a depth ranging from 2.00m bgl to deeper than 3m bgl. The underlying Upper Chalk was encountered in several of the window samples at between 2m bgl and 3m bgl.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (Woolhouse & Doyle 2006). In summary:

The historic centre of the medieval and post-medieval town of Caterham has been identified as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) on Tandridge Local Plan 2001, where is considered likely that archaeological remains may be present. The site lies just outside this designated area.

The site has a potential for archaeological remains dating to Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. Prehistoric remains in the area are scarce and mostly relate to Iron Age hill forts. No Roman settlement in Caterham is known; however, Romano-British pottery sherds (SMR 3074) have been found c. 300m north of the site. Caterham seems to have developed from late Anglo-Saxon origins into a compact linear settlement extending northwards along the modern High Street. The site lies at the southern end of the core of medieval and post-medieval Caterham, a short distance from the main axis of settlement along Church Road and the High Street. There is a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval occupation along Stanstead Road, as the section of this route closest to the old parish church of St Lawrence appears to be some antiquity. There is also potential for remains of outbuildings and other activity connected with the manor of Caterham Court, within the grounds of which the site is known to have been located from at least 1838. Cartographic sources suggest that the site has suffered some truncation from 19th century landscaping when it was a part of Caterham Court gardens. It is also considered likely that levelling to create a platform for the present two bungalows on the site has caused some degree of ground disturbance.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The first phase of the evaluation comprised three trenches located within eastern part of the site (plot No. 10; Fig. 2). The trenches in the western part of the plot will be carried out as Phase 2 of the evaluation, when access

to this area becomes available. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The locations of trenches were approved by SCC PA and were situated within the area of the new development. Trenches 3 and 4 measured 15 x 1.6m and Trench 5 measured 30 x 1.6m.

6.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

Sample Section 0.00 = 120.43r		3): N end, E facing
0.00 – 0.13m	L1007	Black, compact, tarmac.
0.13 – 0.40m	L1008	Light yellow, loose, gravel with sand.
0.40 – 0.45m L1009 White, compact, chalk.		
0.45 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.75 +	L1002	Natural, mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with flint
		gravel and lenses of light to mid yellow, loose, sand.

Sample Section 2: S end, E facing			
0.00 = 120.30r	0.00 = 120.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1007	Tarmac. As above.	
0.12 – 0.32m	L1008	As above.	
0.32 – 0.36m L1009 As above.			
0.36 – 0.72m L1001 Subsoil. As above.			
0.72m + L1002 Natural clay with sand. As above.			

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 9-10)

Sample section 3 (DP 13): E end, S facing		
0.00 = 120.48 AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Blackish grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.25 – 0.60m L1001 Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.		
0.60m +	L1002	Natural clay with sand. As above, Tr. 3.

Sample section 0.00 = 120.45	•	4): W end, S facing
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 4.
0.25 – 0.57m L1001 Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.		
0.57m +	L1002	Natural clay with sand. As above, Tr. 3.

Description: Trench 4 contained a Neolithic/Bronze Age pit (F1005) and undated ditch (F1003).

F1005 was a circular feature (1.70 x 0.85+ x 0.75m+) located in the central part of the trench (DP 12). It had near-vertical sides and the full deoth of the feature was not reached. Its single fill, L1006, was a light brown, friable, sandy silt. It contained one fragment of struck flint only, possibly of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.

Ditch F1003 was a linear feature (1.60+ x 1.26 x 1m) located in the central part of the trench (DP 11), close to F1005. It was aligned north/south. It had moderate sloping western and vertical eastern side and flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a light brown, friable, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2, DP 15-16)

Sample section 0.00 = 120.72r	•	7): E end, S facing
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 4.
0.25 – 0.58m L1001 Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.		
0.58m +	L1002	Natural clay with sand. As above, Tr. 3.

Sample section 6 (DP 18): W end, S facing		
0.00 = 120.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 4.
0.24 – 0.55m L1001 Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.		
0.55m +	L1002	Natural clay with sand. As above, Tr. 3.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, blackish grey, soft, sandy silt (c. 0.25m thick). It was not present in the southern part of the site where it was replaced by Tarmac L1007, a former surface of a drive. The

topsoil, tarmac and some levelling layer below the tarmac overlay Subsoil L1002, a light brown, compact, clayey silt (0.30 - 0.40m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.55 - 0.70m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, compact clay with flint gravel and lenses of light to mid yellow, loose, sand.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site lies just outside of Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), designated on Tandridge Local Plan 2001, which identifies the historic centre of the medieval and post-medieval town of Caterham. The site had also potential for Romano-British remains.

9.2 In the event two archaeological features were revealed (a single pit and ditch). Only one feature (Pit F1005) contained a single datable find only, a fragment of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint. This flint may be residual.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at East Surrey Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr. Pat Barron of Studio 29 Ltd for funding the project and for his kind assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr. Gary Jackson of Surrey County Council Heritage Conservation Team.

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APPENDIX 1 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a single flake (3g) of struck flint in a highly patinated condition suggesting the flake has been subject to a high degree of weathering or re-deposition. The struck flint comprises a squat, irregular uncorticated flake of debitage that is probably originally of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date, but any dating remains very tentative based on such limited evidence.

APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	8-10 Stanstead Road, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey		
County: Surrey	District: Tandridge		
Village/Town:	Parish: Caterham		
Planning application	Tandridge District Council Planning Ref. 2007/1049		
reference:			
Client name/address/tel:	Studio 29 Ltd		
Nature of application:	Eleven new dwellings in six blocks with garages		
Present land use:	Two bungalows and gardens		
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated		
c. 3300m2	185m2		
NGR (8 figures):	TQ 3353 5531		
Site Code:	AS 1291		
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation		
Date of work:	30/03/2010		
Location of finds/Curating	East Surrey Museum		
museum:			
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None		
Relevant previous	Woolhouse, T., Doyle, K., 2006, Nos. 8 & 10 Stanstead Road,		
summaries/reports: -	Caterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey; An Archaeological Desk-Based		
	Assessment. AS unpublished report No. 2130		
Summary of fieldwork results:	In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Nos. 8 & 10 Stanstead Road,		
results.	Caterham on the Hill, Surrey (NGR TQ 3353 5531). The evaluation was		
	commissioned by <i>Mr. Pat Barron of Studio 29 Ltd</i> and was undertaken in		
	compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for		
	the demolishing existing buildings and the construction of eleven new		
	dwellings in six blocks with garages.		
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	The site lies just outside of Area of High Archaeological Potential		
	(AHAP) designated on Tandridge Local Plan 2001. It identifies the		
	historic centre of the medieval and post-medieval town of Caterham. The		
	site had also potential for Romano-British remains.		
	In the event the evaluation revealed a Neolithic/Bronze Age pit and		
	undated ditch.		
Author of summary:	Date of Summary:		
Z Pozorski	April 2010		

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. House at 8 Stanstead Road, Caterham, Surrey. View N.



DP 3. Garden at No. 8. view N.



DP 2. House at 10 Stanstead Road, Caterham, Surrey. View N.



DP 4. Plot No. 8 after demolishing the house and during the evaluation. View SW.



DP 5. Plot No. 8. View SE.



DP 6. Trench 3. View SSW.



DP 7. Trench 3. View S.



DP 9. Trench 4. View ESE.



DP 11. Trench 4, Ditch F1003. View N.



DP 8. Trench 3, N end. Sample section. View W.



DP 10. Trench 4. View E.

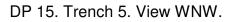


DP 12. Trench 4, Pit F1005. View E.



DP 13. Trench 4, E end. Sample section. View N.







DP 17. Trench 5, E end. Sample section. View N.



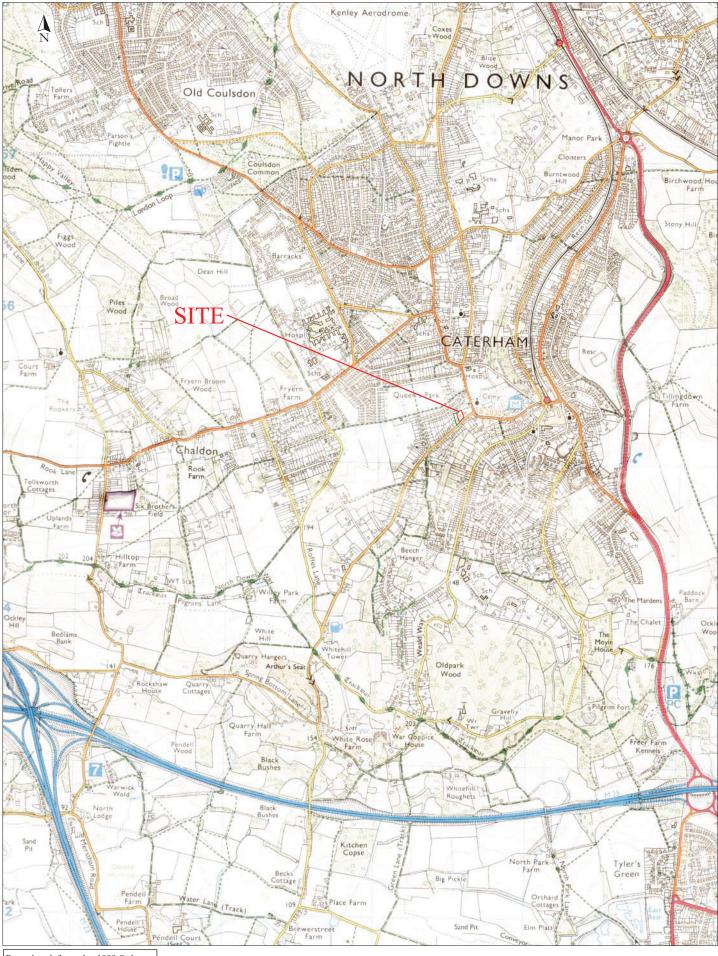
DP 14. Trench 4, W end. Sample section. View N.



DP 16. Trench 5. View W.

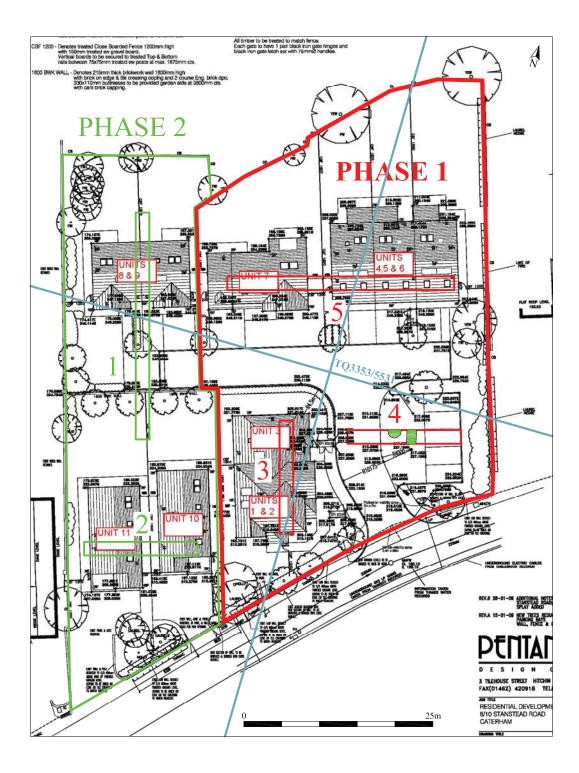


DP 18. Trench 5, W end. Sample section. View N.



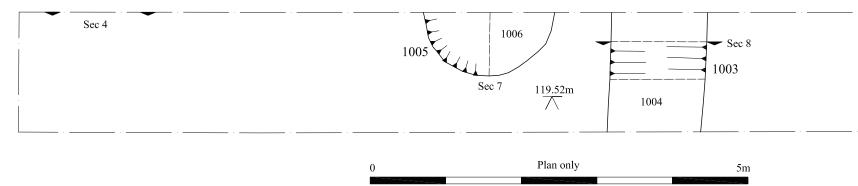
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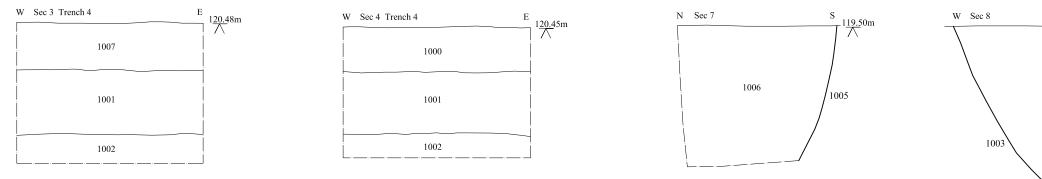
Archaeological Solutions LtdFig. 1Site location planScale 1:25,000 at A4



Arc	haeological Solutions Ltd
	Trench location plan
Scale 1:500	at A4

Trench 4





Sections only 2m

S Sec 1 Trench 3		N	1 <u>20.4</u> 3m
	1007		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
	1008		
	1009	_	
	1001		
	1002	ĺ	

S Sec 2 Trench 3	Ν	120.30m
1007		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$
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