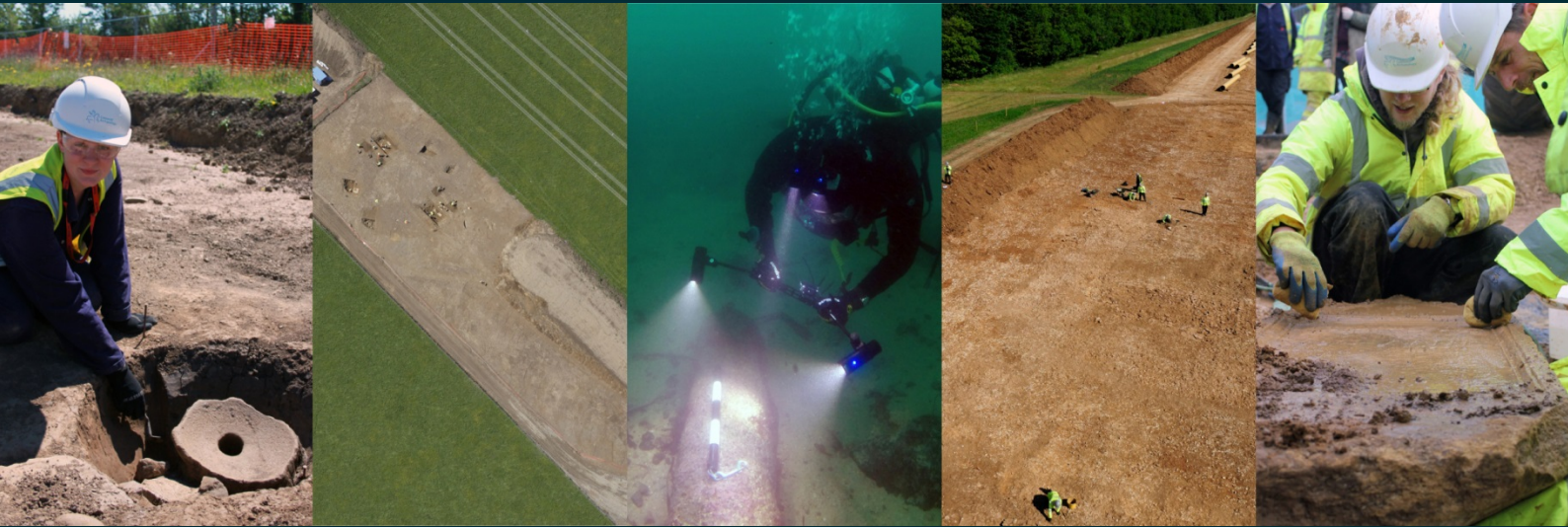


Land off Randalls Road Leatherhead Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Beechcroft Developments Ltd

CA Project: 770273
CA Report: 00000

December 2015



Land off Randalls Road Leatherhead Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770273

CA Report: 15851



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Randalls Road
Location:	Leatherhead Surrey
NGR:	TQ 15739 57179
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	30 November – 4 December 2015
Planning Reference:	MO/2015/1601
Location of Archive:	Leatherhead Museum (currently held at CA Andover)
Site Code:	RAN15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November/December 2015 on Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Twenty no 30m x 2m trial trenches were excavated representing a 4% sample of the c.2.9ha site.

A single post medieval / modern ditch was identified in trench 14. The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological features, although a very small assemblage of worked flints were recovered as topsoil finds from several of the trenches and seven sherds of Anglo – Saxon pottery were recovered from the subsoil in trench 13. Despite further investigation the pottery was found not to be associated with any archaeological features.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November / December 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Beechcroft Developments Ltd on land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey (hereafter, 'the Site' centred on NGR: TQ 15739 57179; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 A planning application (ref. MO/2015/1601) is in the consultation period with Mole Valley District Council (MVDC) for the erection of 64 No. bed care home, 35 No. assisted living units, 30 No. family houses and 20 No. affordable dwellings together with access, parking and landscaping following the demolition of Farthings. The consultee comments from the Archaeological Officer, at Surrey County Archaeology Service (SCAS), the advisor to MVDC, advised that archaeological trial trenching should be carried out.
- 1.3 Following consultation by Cotswold Archaeology with SCAS, it was confirmed that that the evaluation should comprise of a 4% sample with a 1% contingency by trial trenching of the site. This report constitutes the results of the evaluation.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Nick Truckle. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Nigel Randall, the Archaeological Officer at SCAS who made a site visit on 2 December 2015.

The site

- 1.5 The Site (Figure 1) is located on land off Randalls Road, at the junction with Cleeve Road, approximately 800m to the north east of central Leatherhead. The Site is surrounded by a mix of agricultural land, woodland, residential developments and parkland.
- 1.6 The Site, which measures approximately 2.9ha, slopes away gently to the south west and is currently under meadow. The Site is situated at an elevation of

approximately 42m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern boundary and 46m aOD at the northern boundary.

- 1.7 The Site is occupied by two fields, separated by minor boundaries. The boundaries of several properties intrude into the fields along the line of Randalls Road which forms the south western boundary of the Site. The boundaries of the Site are marked by hedgerows and a mix of wooden and wire fences
- 1.8 The underlying solid geology within the Site comprises clay and silt of the London Clay Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey Online Viewer 2015)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2012) for the site was prepared to accompany the outline planning application (Ref: MO/2013/0139) and a revised DBA was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2015) and will be submitted with the detailed planning application (Ref: MO/2015/1601) currently in the consultation period for the site.
- 2.2 There is moderate evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, although mostly in the form of isolated finds or insubstantial assemblages of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age periods. An Iron Age gold stater (coin) was found approximately 280m north-west of the Site. Pottery of probable Iron Age date is also recorded as having been found approximately 210m to the east.
- 2.3 There is very little evidence for activity of the Romano-British period in the vicinity of the site. A possible villa site has been identified approximately 650m north-west of the Site, based on the evidence of unstratified surface finds of Roman pottery, ceramic building material and coins found in the vicinity in addition to a number of cropmarks. As yet, no excavations have been undertaken to prove this theory so it remains only conjectural. Unstratified finds of Romano-British date were also recorded during excavation at The Mounts, immediately adjacent to the possible villa site.

- 2.4 Heritage assets of the early medieval period within the study area are few, with the only recorded asset a possible Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery located approximately 920m south of the Site. Supposedly, metal work including swords, spear heads and knives, was found here in 1929-30.
- 2.5 Medieval activity within the study area is also limited, the clear exception being the moated manor house site at The Mounts 530m north-west of the Site. Excavation confirmed that The Mounts manor dates from the 13th century or slightly earlier, but by 1343 was of little value and by 1386 had probably been demolished. 4.16The former Randalls Park, now a crematorium, is located immediately to the south of the Site. The Park originated as the small manor of Little Pachesham in the 13th century or earlier. An assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered during an excavation at 2 Upper Fairfield Road, approximately 850m south-east of the Site.
- 2.6 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the Site is defined by Surrey County Council as Parliamentary Enclosure Type Fields – fields which would have been intentionally enclosed in the post medieval period. It is further recorded as the area of Pachesham and Rowhurst Farms by the edge of Leatherhead Common, where field patterns were broken by some development and communication routes.
- 2.7 The Site layout has changed considerably over time, with the present appearance only defined in the 20th century, although the main Site boundary was probably defined in the 19th century. Land use appears to have been principally agricultural of one form and another. By the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1881, the wider site boundaries are in their modern locations although it is not until the 1938 OS mapping that the Site fully takes its present form, including four houses which are located along Randalls Road. These structures are not illustrated on the 1932 edition indicating that they were constructed in the mid-late 1930s.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered and presented within this report will enable

SCAS acting on behalf of MVDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 20 no 30m x 2m trial trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Two trenches were nominally moved from the pre-excavation location plan. Trench 12 was moved 3m to the north-west to avoid the location of a storm drain and trench 19 moved 5m to the south to avoid buried services and fence lines. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. All trenches were scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *safe system of work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts along with the site archive will be deposited with Leatherhead Museum, subject to confirmation from the Museum that they are currently accepting finds and archives. Until confirmation has been established the archive will be stored at the CA offices in

Andover. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A, and B respectively.

5.2 Nineteen of the twenty trenches were devoid of archaeological features and consisted of topsoil and subsoil which overlay the natural geology. The natural geology comprised of yellow-brown sandy clay with flint gravel outcrops which included rare chalk inclusions. This was overlain by up to 0.20m of yellow - brown silty sandy clay subsoil with manganese inclusions. The topsoil across the site consisted of a greyish brown clayey sandy silt up to 0.30m in depth.

Trench 13 (Fig 2)

5.3 Approximately within the centre of the trench, at the base of the subsoil (1302), seven sherds of Anglo - Saxon pottery were recovered. To ensure no feature was obscured or sealed by the subsoil / natural geology a hand dug test pit measuring 0.75m x 0.75m was excavated where the sherds of pottery were recovered. The test pit confirmed no feature was present.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.4 A single post medieval broad U-Shaped ditch crossed trench 14 on a north-east/south-west orientation. The ditch (1402) measuring 1.29m in width was filled with compact yellowy brown sandy clay (1403). Several ceramic building material (CBM) fragments of post-medieval / modern date were recovered from the fill.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from six deposits (a ditch fill, topsoil, subsoil and the fill of a natural hollow). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Saxon and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact

types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

Pottery: Anglo-Saxon

- 6.2 Subsoil 1301 produced seven unfeatured bodysherds (38g). The average sherd weight is rather low, at 5g, and condition is moderate in terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion. The pottery presents in a handmade, organic-tempered fabric and appears to derive from a single vessel. The fabric and firing characteristics suggest an earlier/middle Anglo-Saxon date, most likely in the 5th to 9th century range.

Lithics

- 6.3 Single worked flint flakes were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B). All are residual finds in subsoil or topsoil deposits and none can be dated more closely than to the prehistoric period.

Ceramic building material

- 6.4 A total of six fragments (140g) of ceramic building material was recorded in fill 803 of natural hollow 802 and fill 1403 of ditch 1402. All are of post-medieval/modern date and several from fill 1403 are classifiable as brick

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 With the exception of a small assemblage of isolated finds recovered from the top soil and subsoil (across four of the trenches) no archaeological features were identified apart from a likely modern ditch in Trench 14. The small finds assemblage included a few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the subsoil in trench 13. Despite further investigation the pottery was found not to be associated with any archaeological features, and can be viewed as an isolated event.
- 7.2 The only feature recorded was restricted to trench 14 where a small ditch, a probable drainage feature, crossed the trench. This feature appears to have been rapidly backfilled and contained several post-medieval / modern brick fragments. Although it does not appear on any of the available Ordnance survey maps dating from 1871 onwards, it is highly likely to be modern in date.

- 7.3 The results of the evaluation have indicated a very low potential for the presence of archaeological remains being present at the site.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan, assisted by Nida Bhunnoo and Tony Brown. The report was written by Joe Whelan with assistance from Tony Brown. The finds reports were written by Jacky Somerville. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Tom Rowley, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 2015

CgMs 2012 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land at Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey*, client report ref. DH/KB/14046

Cotswold Archaeology 2015 *Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Project Ref. 770273

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty clay.	29.8	1.92	0-0.3
1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.	29.8	1.92	0.3-0.51
1	102	Layer	Natural	Compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	29.8	1.92	0.51-0.57
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown sandy clay.	30	1.9	0-0.23
2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with very rare, sub-angular stone inclusions.	30	1.9	0.23-0.44
2	202	Layer	Natural	Compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	30	1.9	0.44-0.57
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.7	1.92	0-0.2
3	301	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, stone inclusions and rare iron panning.	29.7	1.92	0.2-0.31
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.8	1.9	0-0.22
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	29.8	1.9	0.22-0.38
4	402	Layer	Natural	Compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and stone inclusions, and rare iron panning.	29.8	1.9	0.38-0.48
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	30	1.93	0-0.23
5	501	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common sub-angular flint inclusions.	30	1.93	0.23-0.42
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty clay.	29.9	1.95	0-0.24
6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.	29.9	1.95	0.24-0.32
6	602	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint inclusions and rare iron panning.	29.9	1.95	0.32-0.42
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.9	1.9	0-0.29
7	701	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	29.9	1.9	0.29-0.4
7	702	Layer	Natural	Compact, dark yellowish-brown sandy clay, with rare, sub-angular flint and stone inclusions.	29.9	1.9	0.4-0.47

8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	30.8	1.92	0-0.3
8	801	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and stone inclusions and iron panning.	30.8	1.92	0.3-0.49
8	802	Cut	Geology	A naturally occurring irregular shallow hollow in (801).	>1	1.5	0.08
8	803	Fill	Geology	Infill of hollow [802]. Moderately compacted, light yellowish-brown sandy clay, containing a small piece of CBM.	>1	1.5	0.08
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.5	1.9	0-0.4
9	901	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, sub-angular flint inclusions.	29.5	1.9	0.4-0.48
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	30.3	1.96	0-0.13
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy clay, with rare, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and stone inclusions.	30.3	1.96	0.13-0.35
10	1002	Layer	Natural	Compact, light greyish/yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, angular/sub-angular flint and stone inclusions.	30.3	1.96	0.35-0.45
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.7	1.93	0-0.26
11	1101	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	29.7	1.93	0.26-0.39
11	1102	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with common, angular/sub-angular flint inclusions.	29.7	1.93	0.39-0.5
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.8	1.93	0-0.14
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid brown silty clay.	29.8	1.93	0.14-0.28
12	1202	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with angular/sub-angular flint and stone inclusions.	29.8	1.93	0.28-0.42
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	30	2	0-0.28
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with manganese inclusions.	30	2	0.28-0.4
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with iron panning.	30	2	0.4-0.43
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown sandy loam, with rare, angular flint.	30.7	1.9	0-0.25

14	1401	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with occasional, irregular flint, patches of abundant flint and silty clay patches.	30.7	1.9	0.25-0.4
14	1402	Cut	Ditch	Possible field boundary, of post-medieval or modern date.	>2	1.29	0.52
14	1403	Fill	Of [1402]	Compact, dark yellowish-brown sandy clay. Ditch fill.	>2	1.29	0.52
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.8	1.94	0-0.35
15	1501	Layer	Natural	Compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay, with iron panning.	29.8	1.94	0.35-0.46
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.9	1.9	0-0.13
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Compact, mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	29.9	1.9	0.13-0.3
16	1602	Layer	Natural	Compact, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	29.9	1.9	0.3-0.44
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown sandy loam.	30	1.95	0-0.22
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid brown silty sand, with rare, sub-angular flint.	30	1.95	0.22-0.47
17	1702	Layer	Natural	Compact, light/mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with occasional, irregular flint and a concentration of flint in the centre of the trench.	30	1.95	0.47-0.6
17	1703	Cut	Post-hole	Modern cut for a timber post. Unexcavated.	0.7	0.37	Unexcavated
17	1704	Fill	Of 1703	Compact, dark brown sandy/clayey silt, with remains of a wooden post.	0.7	0.37	Unexcavated
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty loam.	29.9	1.9	0-0.26
18	1801	Layer	Natural	Compact, dark yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, angular/sub-angular flint inclusions.	29.9	1.9	0.26-0.52
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown sandy loam, with rare, angular flint.	30.7	1.95	0-0.15
19	1901	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid brown silty sand.	30.7	1.95	0.15-0.34
19	1902	Layer	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with occasional, angular flint and concentrated patches of the same.	30.7	1.95	0.34-0.46
19	1903	cut	Service trench	Cut of modern service trench evident at east end of trench.	1.7+	0.80	Unexcavated
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown sandy loam, with rare, angular flint and CBM.	30.1	1.95	0-0.2
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil	Friable, mid brown silty sand.	30.1	1.95	0.2-0.34
20	2002	Layer	Natural	Friable, mid brown silty sand, with occasional, angular flint and concentrated patches of the same.	30.1	1.95	0.34-0.58

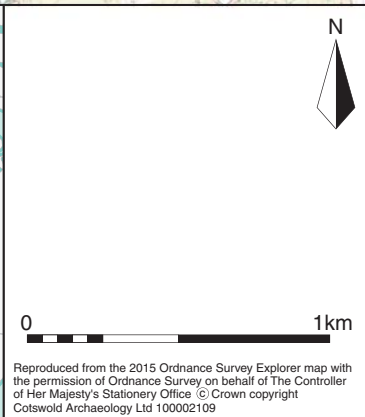
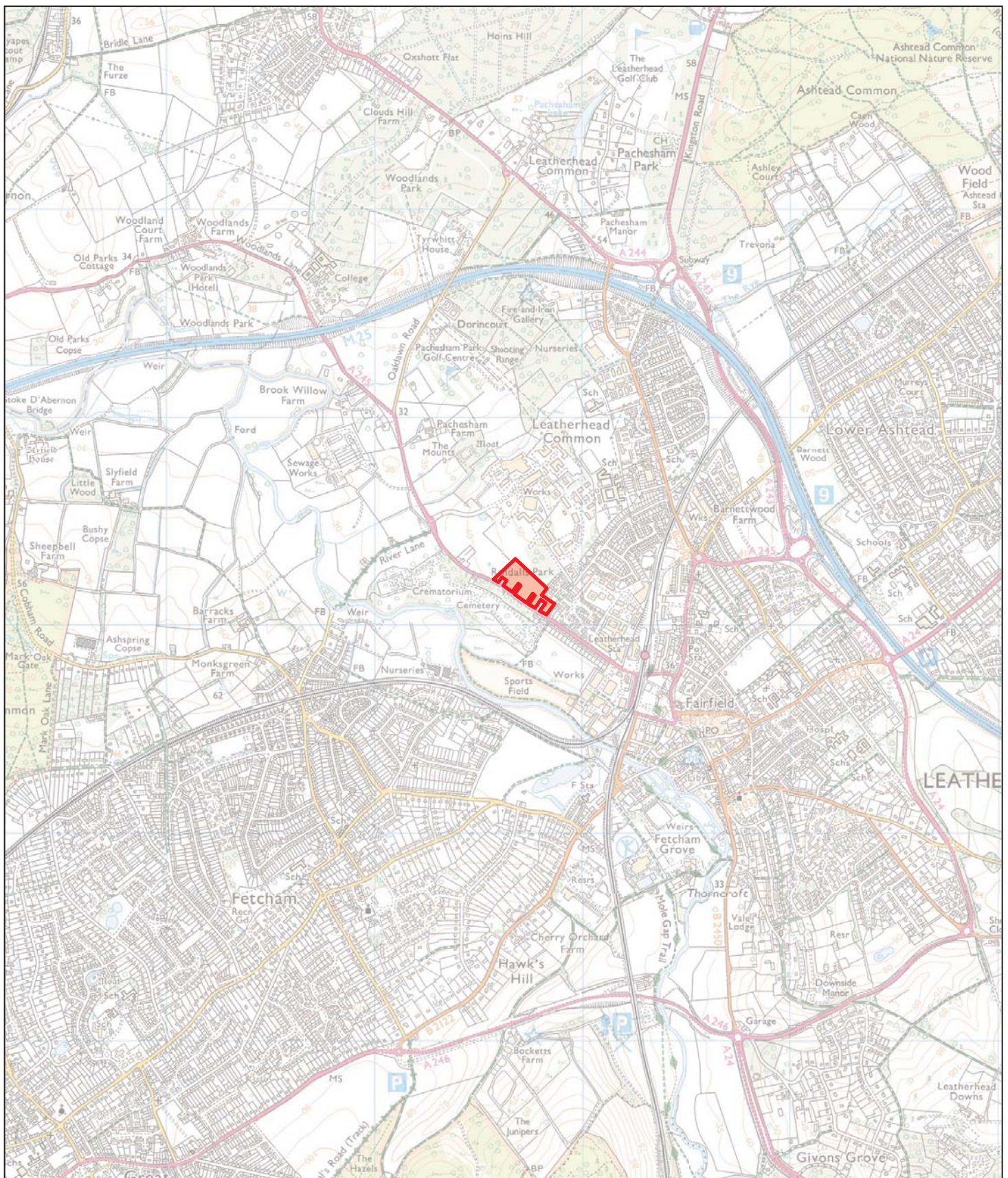
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
803	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	76	Post-medieval
1200	Worked flint	Flake (bladelike)		1	4	Prehistoric
1301	Anglo-Saxon pottery Worked flint	Organic-tempered fabric Flake	ORG	7 1	38 20	Saxon
1400	Worked flint	Flake		1	8	Prehistoric
1403	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	Brick, fragments		5	64	Post-medieval/modern
1700	Worked flint	Flake		1	2	Prehistoric

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November/ December 2015 on Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Twenty trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A single post medieval / modern ditch was identified in trench 14. The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological features, although a very small assemblage of worked flints were recovered as topsoil finds from several of the trenches and seven sherds of Anglo – Saxon pottery were recovered from the subsoil in trench 13. Despite further investigation the pottery was found not to be associated with any archaeological features.</p>	
Project dates	30 November – 2 December 2015	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	none	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Junction of Randalls Road/ Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.9ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TQ 15739 57179	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch - modern	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery – Anglo-Saxon Flint – Prehistoric	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Leatherhead Museum (TBC)	Pottery / flint
Paper	Leatherhead Museum (TBC)	Trench / Context sheets
Digital	Leatherhead Museum (TBC) & ADS	Digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 15851. CA Project No. 770273</p>		





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PROJECT TITLE

Land of Randalls Road, Leatherhead
Surrey

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	770273	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/12/15		
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- modern
- field drain



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PROJECT TITLE
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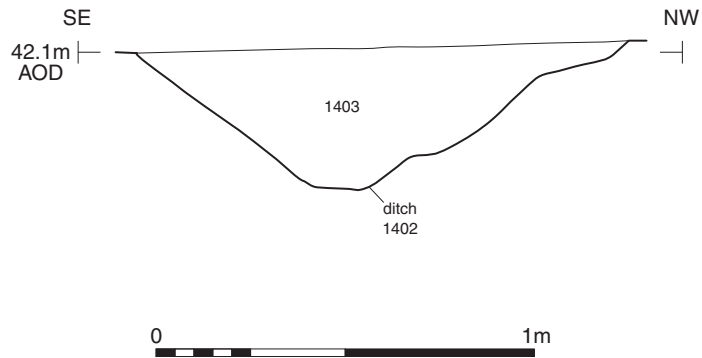
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological feature

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CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	02	
DATE	15-12-2015	SCALE@A3	1:1000	2

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Section AA



Trench 14, ditch [1402] looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Randalls Road, Leatherhead
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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch [1402]: section and photograph

DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 770273
CHECKED BY D J B DATE 07/12/15
APPROVED BY D D R SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

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