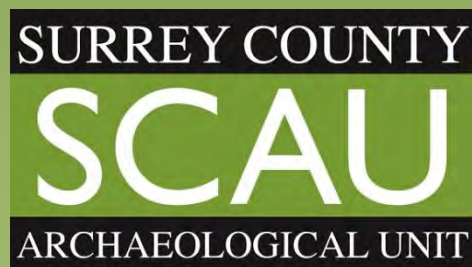


**WAR COPPICE LODGE,
WAR COPPICE ROAD, CATERHAM, SURREY**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



**WAR COPPICE LODGE, WAR COPPICE ROAD,
CATERHAM, SURREY**

An archaeological watching brief

Summary

In August 2017, a Watching Brief was conducted by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), to monitor the excavation of a new sewer pipe trench associated with the ongoing refurbishment works being carried out at the property of War Coppice Lodge. The work involved the excavation of a 22 metre long linear trench excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. The work was sited within the large multivallate hill fort of War Coppice Camp, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 23009). The bulk of the deposits revealed within the excavated trench appear to represent depositional events dating to the post-medieval through to modern period, however the presence of possible bank deposits may indicate the survival of the prehistoric earthwork beneath the modern landscaping

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Checked by	Rob Poulton
Author	John Payne
Date of fieldwork	14 th August 2017
Date of report	August 2017
NGR	TQ 33016 53281
Site code	WCL17
Client	Mr & Mrs Whelan



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- Appendix 1 Photo compendium
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2017, a Watching Brief was conducted by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), to monitor the excavation of a new sewer pipe trench associated with the ongoing refurbishment works being carried out at the property of War Coppice Lodge. The work involved the excavation of a 22 metre long linear trench excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m.

The work was carried out within the large multivallate hill fort of War Coppice Camp, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM – SM No.23009 HA No.1008498), see figs 1, 2 and 5.

Planning Background

1.2 Planning permission was sought for refurbishment works to the existing property of War Coppice Lodge which involved the installation of a new mains drainage service. This entailed excavation of a 550mm wide x 1100mm deep drainage trench from the existing cesspit to War Coppice Road. A new manhole was installed immediately adjacent to the road, but still within the property boundary, which provides a stepped connection into the main sewer.

1.3 A proposed independent access way onto War Coppice Road is also planned, but was not within the on-site contractors remit at this stage and so is still awaiting commencement.

1.4 This work required Scheduled Monument Consent (ref Case No; S00160021.) which was granted, with the inclusion of the following conditions:

(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 1 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(b) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a program of archaeological work in the form of an archaeological watching brief to take place during development, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

(c) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(d) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(e) The archaeological monitoring works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by a contractor approved by Historic England prior to commencement of works.

(f) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the County Historic Environment Record and to Historic England within 1 month of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(g) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

1.5 The client, Mr. and Mrs. Whelan have authorised the Surrey County Archaeological Unit to undertake the archaeological work required to comply with the Scheduled Ancient Monument conditions.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Kenward Groundworks were commissioned by the property owners Kevin and Sally Whelan to undertake the excavation, installation and connection of the new mains drainage service pipe and the associated new manhole. This involved the excavation of a 22 metre long linear trench excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m to house the drainage pipe and the excavation of a 1x 1.5m pit for the connecting manhole, which was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.50m.

2.2 A small mechanical excavator fitted with rubberised tracking was employed for the excavation work, augmented where necessary with the appropriate hand tools. The WSI associated with this project (Collie 2017) gives details of the excavation and recording methods that were to be employed by the archaeological contractor during this Watching Brief.

2.3 The excavation of the drainage trench was carefully monitored by the on-site archaeologist, whilst the re-instatement was to be completed without archaeological monitoring.

3 RESULTS

Geology and topographical setting

3.1 War Coppice Lodge is located on the Middle Chalk of the North Downs and is accessed via a small private lane which runs south from War Coppice Road. This private road also serves the larger property of War Coppice House located geographically to the south of War Coppice Lodge. War Coppice Lodge is situated immediately to the east of the private lane and is flanked to the north, south and east by private gardens and woodland.

3.2 The land slopes downhill towards the north, from the property and is at present a garden which is cut off from the road by shrubbery and trees. Cartographic evidence indicates the existence of an earthwork within this garden area prior to 1896 (fig 5) and its alignment can still be discerned immediately to the east of the area as a linear depression, which represents the infilled ditch which forms part of the large earthworks clearly seen to the immediate north east of the house itself.

3.3 The only archaeological feature revealed during the work was part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument itself.

Stratigraphic Sequence

3.4 The following stratigraphic sequence was recorded (see Section 1, fig 4):

- 100 The earliest deposit revealed comprised a hard white chalk, which equates to the Middle Chalk formation referenced previously. This was seen within the northern end of the trench and within the adjoining cut for the manhole. The revealed extent measured 5.25m N-S x 1.00m E-W, whilst the maximum thickness as seen measured 0.45m.
- 103 Context 103 was located approximately 1.20m to the south of the previous deposit and comprised fairly compacted, mid orange-brown silty clay containing occasional flint fragments. The visible extent of this deposit measured 7.50m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.70m thick. In section the deposit appeared as a convex mound, although the uniform profile appeared to have been partly truncated on its southern side by a later service cut (context 107). It is suggested that this deposit may represent the buried remnant of an earthen bank, likely to be associated with a large infilled ditch, which is known from cartographic evidence to have existed immediately to the south. The deposit was seen to continue beyond the excavated trench depth.
- 102 Directly overlying deposit 102 and also to the north of the previously mentioned service cut, was a moderately compacted mass of fragmented chalk which appeared light brownish-white in colour. The visible extent of this deposit measured 8.50m N-S x 0.65m E-W x 0.70m thick. As with the previous deposit, this also appeared as a convex mound, truncated on its southern side by the later service cut 107. It is suggested that this deposit may represent the outer part of the same bank, as suggested with context 103, whilst the differing composition probably reflects a change in source material that would result from the original cutting of the ditch through variable geological strata, effectively creating a reverse profile of the excavated deposits encountered. The northern part of this deposit was overlain by deposit 104, described below.
- 104 Deposit 104 was located at the northern end of the trench and partly overlies deposit 102. It comprised a moderately compacted mixture of chalk and lensed deposits of clay-silt and what appeared to be re-deposited topsoil, with the excavated extent measuring 6.25m N-S x 1.00m E-W x 0.75m in depth. The deposit increased in thickness towards the north and its northern limit is likely to

equate to the existing road side bank of War Coppice Road, the edge of which lies approximately 2.00m to the north. It is suggested that this deposit is associated either with the construction of War Coppice Road, or possibly with the construction of the adjacent access road to War Coppice House and War Coppice Lodge, either of which is likely to have generated excess soil. Cartographic evidence indicates that the access road was constructed sometime between 1872 and 1896. A small fragment of brick recovered from this layer indicates a post-medieval date for the deposition of this deposit.

105 Context 105 was located within the southern part of the trench and comprised medium to loosely compacted, light brownish-white mass of fragmented chalk, some of which appeared as large boulder-sized pieces. The visible extent of this deposit measured 4.25m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.60m thick. The deposit was truncated on its southern side by the construction cut for the existing cess-pit (context 109) and to the north by the previously mentioned service cut 107. Given the location of this deposit, which interrupts the projected alignment of the large ditch, which from cartographic evidence is known to have run through this area, it seems probable that this context represents the deliberate infilling or levelling of this ditch. This event is most likely to be associated with the cutting of the adjacent access road to War Coppice House and War Coppice Lodge, which must have generated excess soil. As mentioned above, cartographic evidence indicates that this occurred sometime between 1872 and 1896. A large fragment of brick recovered from near to the excavated limit of this deposit also indicates a post-medieval date for the deposition of this context. The deposit was seen to continue beyond the excavated trench depth.

109 Cut 109 was located at the extreme southern limit of the excavated trench and represents the original construction cut for the existing Victorian cess pit. The revealed extent measured 4.00m N-S x 0.85m E-W, whilst the revealed depth measured 0.75m. Aside from the brick cess tank itself, a single fill of mixed chalk and clay soils represents the deliberate in-filling associated with the cesspit's construction phase (here allocated context 108).

107 Cut was located approximately 6.50m from the southern end of the trench and represents a service cut for a plastic gas pipe, which crossed the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment. The revealed extent of this cut measured 3.50m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.60m in depth, which despite the oblique angle at

which it crossed the trench, still seems excessively wide for a simple service cut. Although the reasoning for this is not fully understood the most likely explanation is that the cut itself had encountered an earlier area of disturbance, possibly associated with animal burrowing. The single fill comprised a mixture of light brown and white, moderately compacted clay-silt and chalk that clearly represents the deliberate in-filling of the cut (here allocated context 106).

101 Deposit 101 comprised a dark brownish black loose organic soil intermixed with decayed leaves and root systems. The recorded extent of this context measured 22.00m N-S x 1.00m E-W x 0.35m in depth, although in reality it was seen as the existing ground surface, extending across a large part of the area. The presence of service cuts of recent date, which appear to be stratigraphically earlier, indicate the disturbed nature of this deposit.

4 THE FINDS

4.1 Artefacts of archaeological interest retrieved during this watching brief comprised two fragments of CBM (from contexts 104 and 105). Both are likely to be associated with the original construction phase of War Coppice Lodge c1872.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 The bulk of the deposits revealed within the excavated trench appear to represent depositional events dating to the post-medieval, through to modern period.

However the presence of possible bank deposits 102 and 103, if interpreted correctly, do indicate the survival of part of the prehistoric earthwork beneath the modern landscaping episodes. The depth of the excavated trench at around 0.90m below existing ground level was insufficiently deep to reveal any deposits which lie beneath the possible bank, or any deposits associated with more gradual depositional processes, which are likely to form the bulk of the depositional events that infill the main earthwork ditch.

Although this phase of work was limited in its scope, the presence of possible bank deposits which may be associated with the construction of the prehistoric hillfort is interesting and any opportunity to test this further would help in our understanding of the construction sequence of this Scheduled Ancient Monument.

5.2 The remaining works program associated with this development will comprise the cutting of the new driveway to War Coppice Lodge from War Coppice Road. This will entail the removal of the existing raised, roadside verge, which equates to around 2.00m in soil reduction. This reduction is likely to encounter chalk bedrock, where the drive joins main

carriageway (road surface level is around 212.31m OD at this point) and shallow considerably as it extends southwards. Details on the depths and slope gradient are not known, but it is evident that some of the archaeological deposits encountered during this phase of the works will be truncated.

Assuming the recorded stratigraphy is comparable with that seen in this phase of the work, it is probable that the bulk of these are likely to be associated with post medieval activity (contexts 104 and 101). However there is also a likelihood that either one or both of the **possible** bank deposits 102 and 103 may be impacted. It is therefore recommended that this next phase of the development also be subjected to an archaeological watching brief.

5.3 The statements and recommendations in 5.1 and 5.2 are the considered views of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, based on the evidence presented in the earlier part of this report.

6 REFERENCES

Collie, T, 2017, *War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham, Surrey*.
Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief, SCAU client report

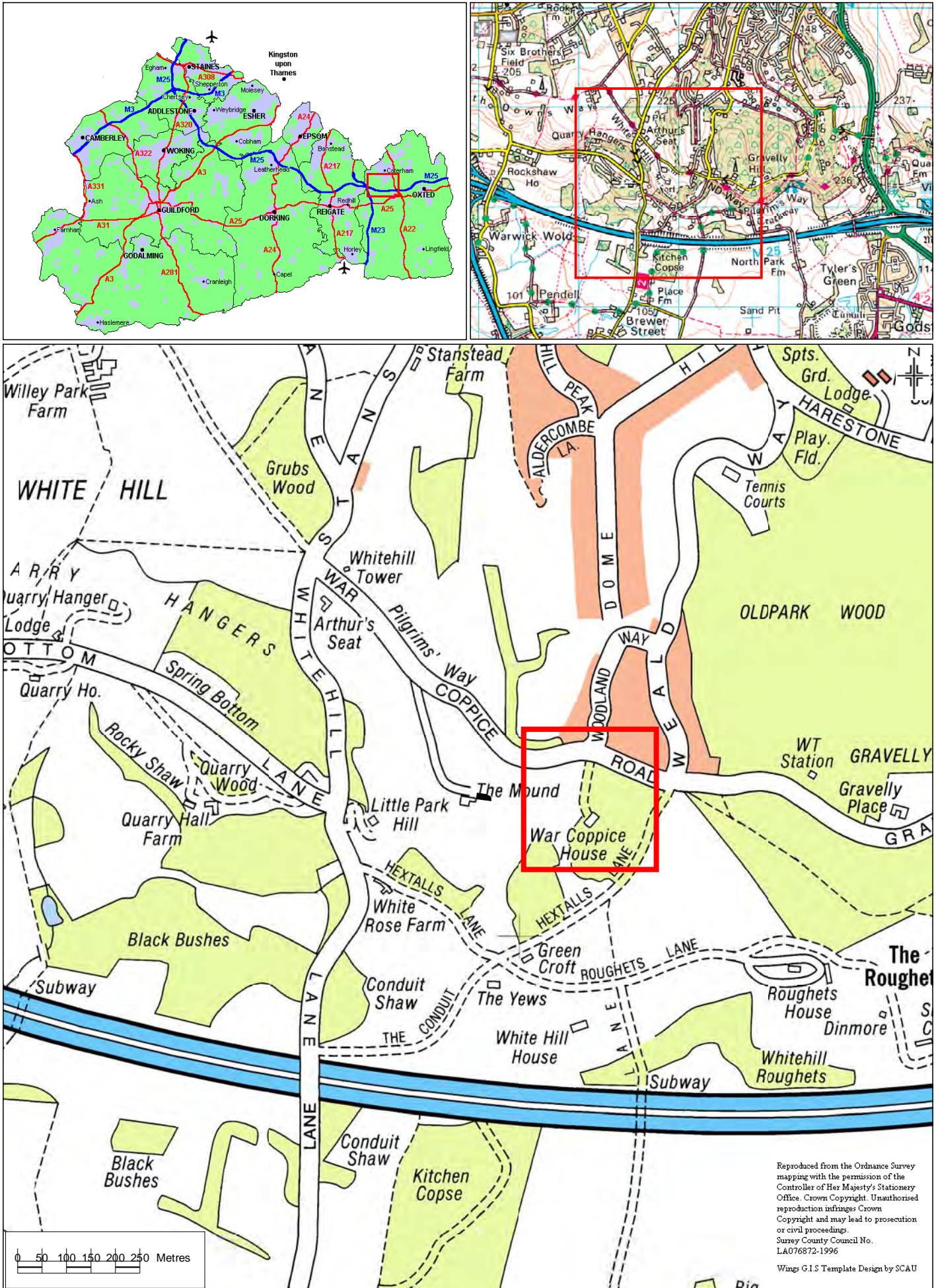


Fig 1 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham - general location map.

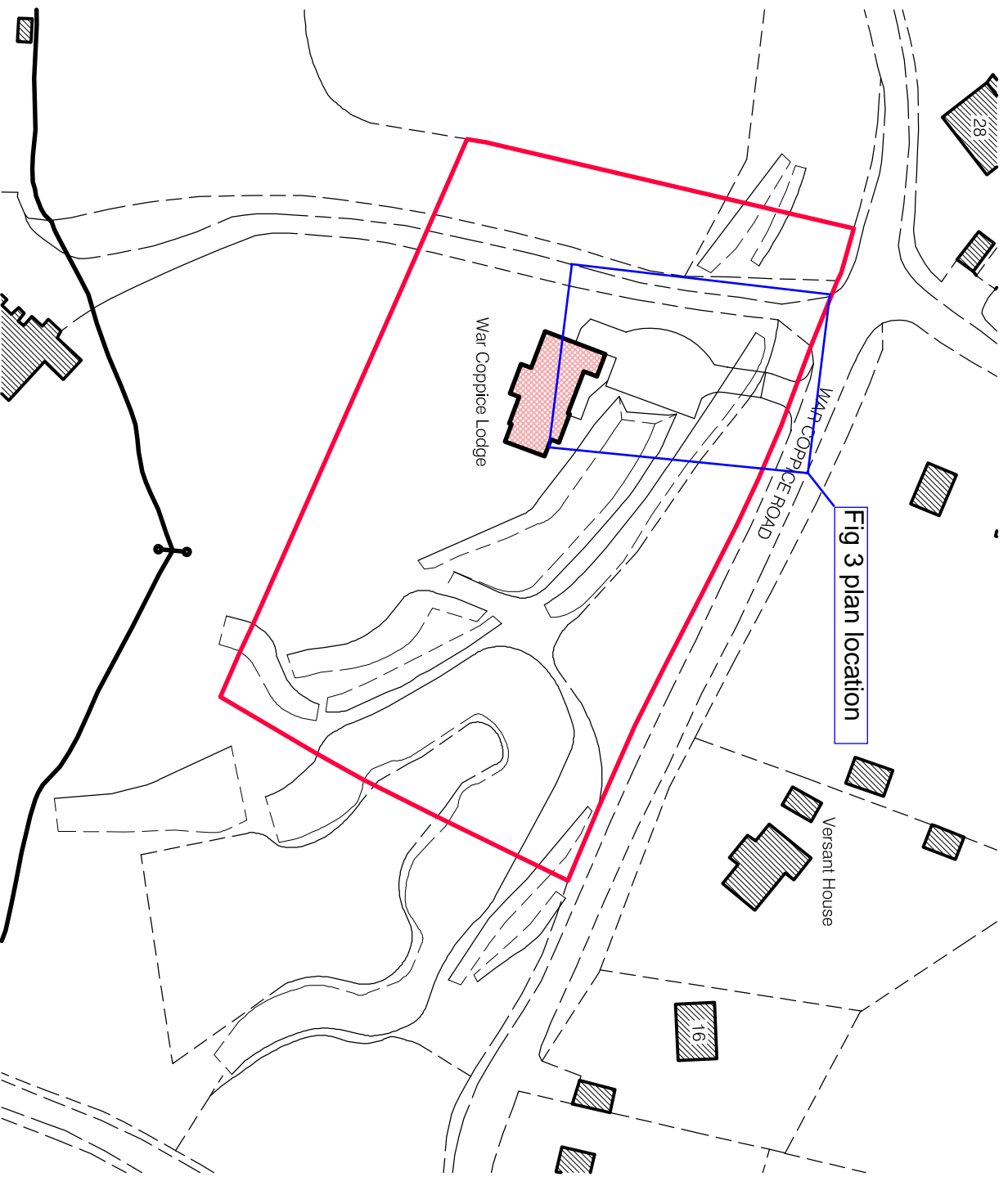
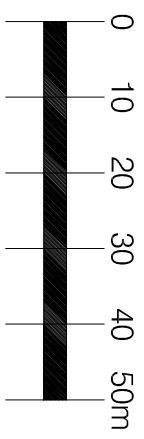


Fig 2 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham - existing site layout



War Coppice Lodge
 War Coppice Road
 Caterham
 Surrey
 CR3 6EQ

Site location plan
 27.07.2016 1:1000@A4
 16375/HE/01

Random Greenway Architects

Soper Hall
 Harestone Valley Road
 Caterham
 Surrey
 CR3 6HY

Tel: 01883 346 441
 E-mail: rg@randomgreenwayarchitects.co.uk

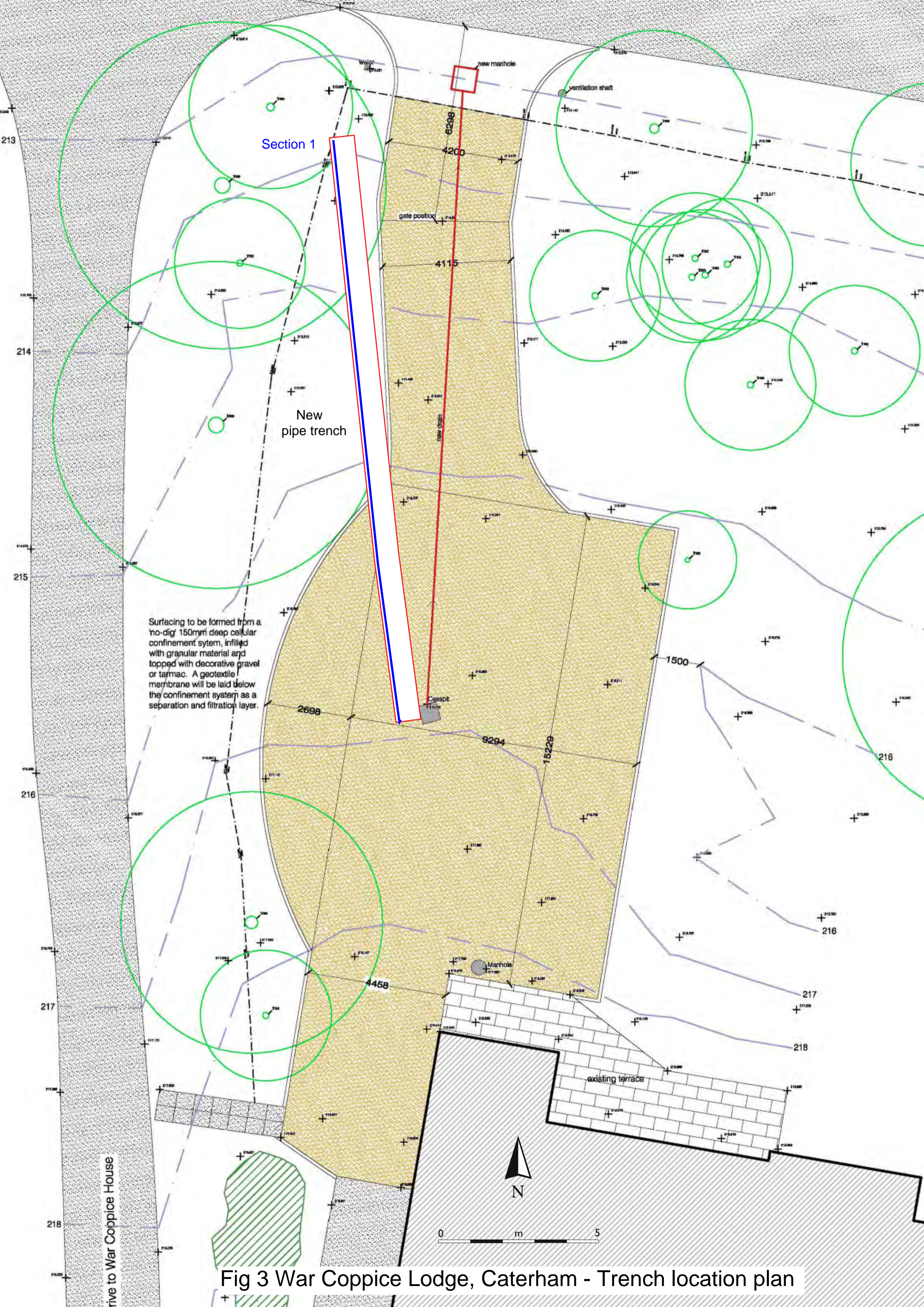
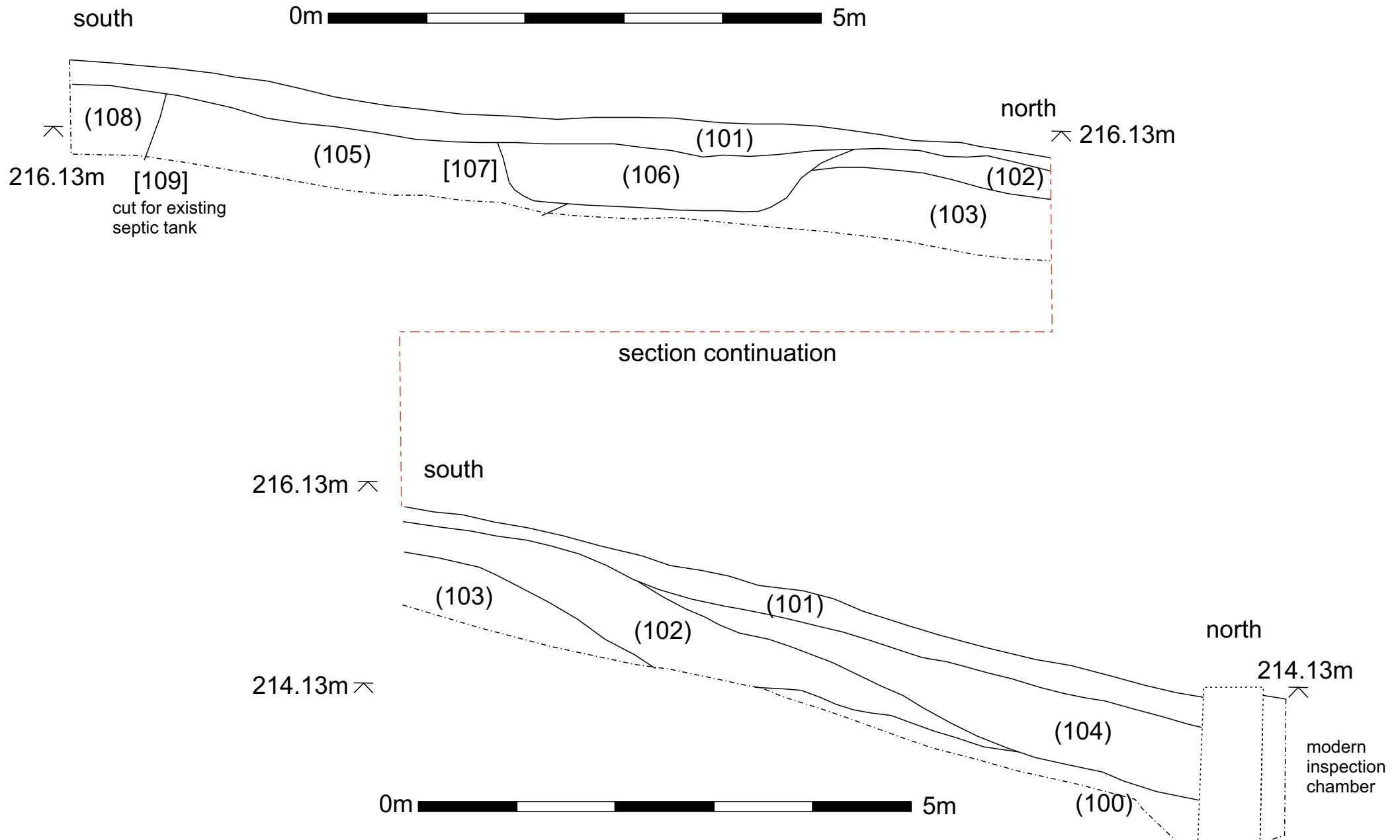


Fig 3 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham - Trench location plan

Fig 4 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham Section 1



Appendix A; Photo compendium



North end of pipe trench looking south



North end of pipe trench, looking north



South end of trench with levelling deposit 105 in section. Looking North

Appendix A; Photo compendium



Possible bank showing in east facing trench section



Possible bank deposits; 102 overlying 103, looking Northwest

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OASIS ID: surreyco1-298054

Project details

Project name	war coppice lodge, caterham, surrey
Short description of the project	In August 2017, a Watching Brief was conducted by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), to monitor the excavation of a new sewer pipe trench associated with the ongoing refurbishment works being carried out at the property of War Coppice Lodge. The work involved the excavation of a 22 metre long linear trench excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. The work was sited within the large multivallate hill fort of War Coppice Camp, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The bulk of the deposits revealed within the excavated trench appear to represent depositional events dating to the post-medieval through to modern period, however the presence of possible bank deposits may indicate the survival of the prehistoric earthwork beneath the modern landscaping episodes.
Project dates	Start: 14-08-2017 End: 14-08-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	S00160021. - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WCL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	HILLFORT Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SURREY TANDRIDGE CATERHAM war coppice lodge
 Postcode CR3 6EQ
 Study area 12 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 33016 53281 51.262620699484 -0.09332179944 51 15 45 N 000 05 35 W
 Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown
 Height OD / Depth Min: 212.9m Max: 214.13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Surrey County Archaeological Unit
 Project brief originator English Heritage/Department of Environment
 Project design originator Tom Collie
 Project director/manager N Shaikley
 Project supervisor john payne
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body mr and mrs Whelan

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Currently held at Surrey County Archaeological Unit
 Physical Archive ID WCL-17
 Physical Contents "other"
 Digital Archive recipient Currently held at Surrey County Archaeological Unit
 Digital Archive ID WCL-17
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Currently held at the Surrey County Archaeological Unit
 Paper Archive ID WCL-17
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered by	john Payne (john.payne@surreycc.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 October 2017

**ADDENDUM TO THE 2017 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT WAR COPPICE LODGE, WAR COPPICE ROAD,
CATERHAM, SURREY**

Checked by	Rob Poulton
Author	John Payne
Date of fieldwork	5 th August 2019
Date of report	September 2019
Site code	WCL19
Client	Mr & Mrs Whelan

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Fig 6 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham - Trench and section location plan

Fig 7 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham –Section 205

APPENDICES

Appendix 3 Photo compendium

Appendix 4 Oasis Data Collection form

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Addendum documents a phase of work undertaken in August 2019, which is additional to and directly related to the initial watching brief conducted at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham Surrey in 2017.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Property owners Kevin and Sally Whelan commissioned MB Landscaping to undertake the excavation and construction of a new driveway at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham. This involved the excavation of an area measuring approximately 228m² in extent, of which around 51m² revealed deposits of archaeological interest, with the remainder encountering only material of recent date.

2.2 A 5.5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was employed for the excavation work, whilst the spoil was removed, and stockpiled by a 4 tonne swivel dumper, and subsequently removed from site by a roadside grab loader

2.3 The excavation works were monitored by the on-site archaeologist, whilst the remaining construction phases were to be completed without archaeological monitoring.

3 RESULTS

Stratigraphic Sequence

3.1 The following stratigraphic sequence was recorded (see fig 7 for Section 205)

200 The earliest deposit revealed comprised a hard white chalk, which equates to the Middle Chalk formation referenced previously. This was seen within the northern end of the trench, with the revealed extent measuring approximately 5.25m north to south by 8.00m east to west, whilst the maximum thickness as seen measured 0.30m. This deposit equates to context 100 from the 2017 works.

205 Context 205 was located approximately 1.25m to the south of the previous deposit and comprised banded deposits of mid orange-brown silty clay containing chalk fragments and fragmented chalk, bonded by small amounts of light brownish-white silty clay. The visible extent of this deposit measured 5.00m north to south by 4.00m east to west by 0.65m in thickness. In section the deposit appeared as a convex mound, although the uniform profile had been partly truncated on its southern side by modern disturbance. The similarity between this deposit and deposits 102 and 103 from the 2017 phase of work was obvious

and it is suggested that 205 may represent the eastwards continuation of 102 and 103, although here, a mixed combination is represented. The base of the deposit was not revealed, and both the eastern and western limits of the deposit were seen to continue beyond the limits of excavation.

- 201 Deposit 201 was located at the northern end of the trench and overlay chalk deposit 200. It comprised a moderately compacted mixture of dark brownish-grey clay silt and chalk fragments, with the excavated extent measuring 3.50m north to south by 14.50m east to west by 0.15m in thickness. It is suggested that this deposit may represent a remnant of an earlier topsoil horizon, subsequently sealed by post medieval levelling deposits 202 and 204. Note; No stratigraphic link was ascertained between this and deposit 205.
- 204 Deposit 204 partly overlay deposit 102 and comprised a localised concentration of dark greyish black gritty clay silt containing large quantities of discarded ceramics, glass and metal. The excavated extent measured approximately 2.10m north to south by 1.50m east to west by 0.15m in thickness. The deposit clearly represents deliberately discarded domestic debris of 19th or 20th century date.
- 202 Deposit 202 was located within the northern and central area of the trench, overlying deposit 204, and partly overlying deposit 205. It comprised a moderately compacted mixture of mid brownish-grey clay-silt with frequent chalk fragments, with the excavated extent measuring 7.50m north to south by 7.00m east to west by 1.25m in thickness. The deposit's northern limit was defined by post medieval truncation, close to the existing roadside bank of War Coppice Road, whilst to the south the deposit decreased in thickness, until the upper surface met the upper horizon of bank deposit 205 (see section 205, fig 7). A fragment of brick recovered from close to the base of this deposit indicates a post-medieval date for its deposition, whilst its location suggests it forms a continuation of deposit 104 from the previous 2017 phase of work.
- 203 Deposit 203 comprised a dark brownish black loose organic soil intermixed with decayed leaves and root systems. The recorded extent of this context measured 9.50m north to south by 8.50m east to west by 0.35m thick, although in reality it was seen as the existing ground surface, extending across a large part of the area. To the north, the deposit formed the existing roadside verge, whilst the

southern limit of the deposit formed an unclear boundary with overlying deposit 206. This deposit equates to context 101 from the previous works phase.

206 Context 206 was allocated for a mixture of modern deposits which formed the existing ground surface within the southern part of the excavation area. The recorded extent measured approximately 15.00m north to south by 18.00m east to west, whilst the excavated depth measured 0.25m. Removal of this deposit exposed areas of very modern paving as well as part of the redundant sewer tank.

4 THE FINDS

4.1 Artefacts of archaeological interest retrieved during this watching brief comprised one fragment of CBM (from context 202), and a small assemblage of post medieval ceramics retained from deposit 204. All are likely to be associated with the original construction and occupation phase of War Coppice Lodge from c1872.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 As with the 2017 watching brief, the bulk of the deposits revealed during this phase of work appear to represent depositional events dating to the post-medieval, through to modern period (contexts 202, 203 and 204).

The identification of a possible bank deposit (context 205), which appears to indicate the continuation of that seen during the previous phase of work (contexts 102 and 103), again suggests the survival of part of the prehistoric earthwork beneath the modern landscaping episodes. However, as previously, this feature has only been dated by stratigraphic inference, and although assumed to be of prehistoric origin because of its juxtaposition with the line of the outer ditch of the War Coppice Hillfort, no artefacts associated with that period have been recovered.

As in the 2017 work, the excavated depth required by the proposed development was insufficiently deep to reveal any deposits which may lie beneath the possible bank, or any deposits associated with more gradual depositional processes, which are likely to form the bulk of the deposits infilling the main earthwork ditch.

5.2 The identification of a probable bank associated with War Coppice Iron Age hillfort is of some interest but the work was unable to record any significant detail of that. The identification needs to be mentioned within the round-up of archaeological work that appears in the Surrey archaeological Collections but no more detailed publication of the results is recommended.

5.3 The statements and recommendations in this report are the considered views of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, based on the evidence presented. It must be emphasised, however, that whether further archaeological work is required, what form it should take and when it might be scheduled are decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority (generally acting under the advice of Surrey County Council's Heritage Conservation Team), and any further action in response to this report should await their opinion.

6 REFERENCES

Collie, T, 2017, *War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham, Surrey.*

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief, SCAU client report

Payne, J, T, 2017, *War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham, Surrey.*

An Archaeological Watching Brief, SCAU client report

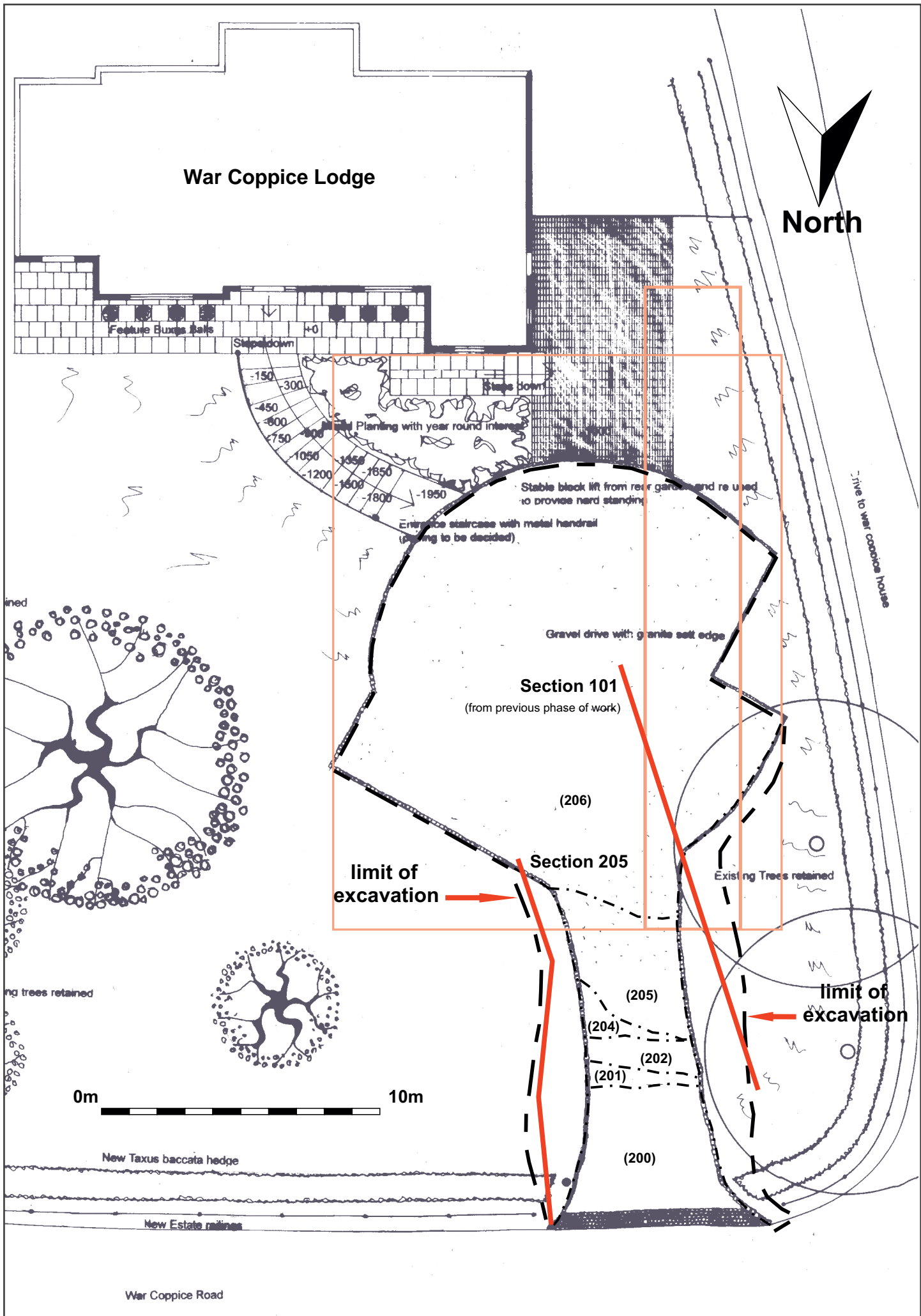


Fig 6; War Coppice Lodge, Caterham. Trench and section location plan

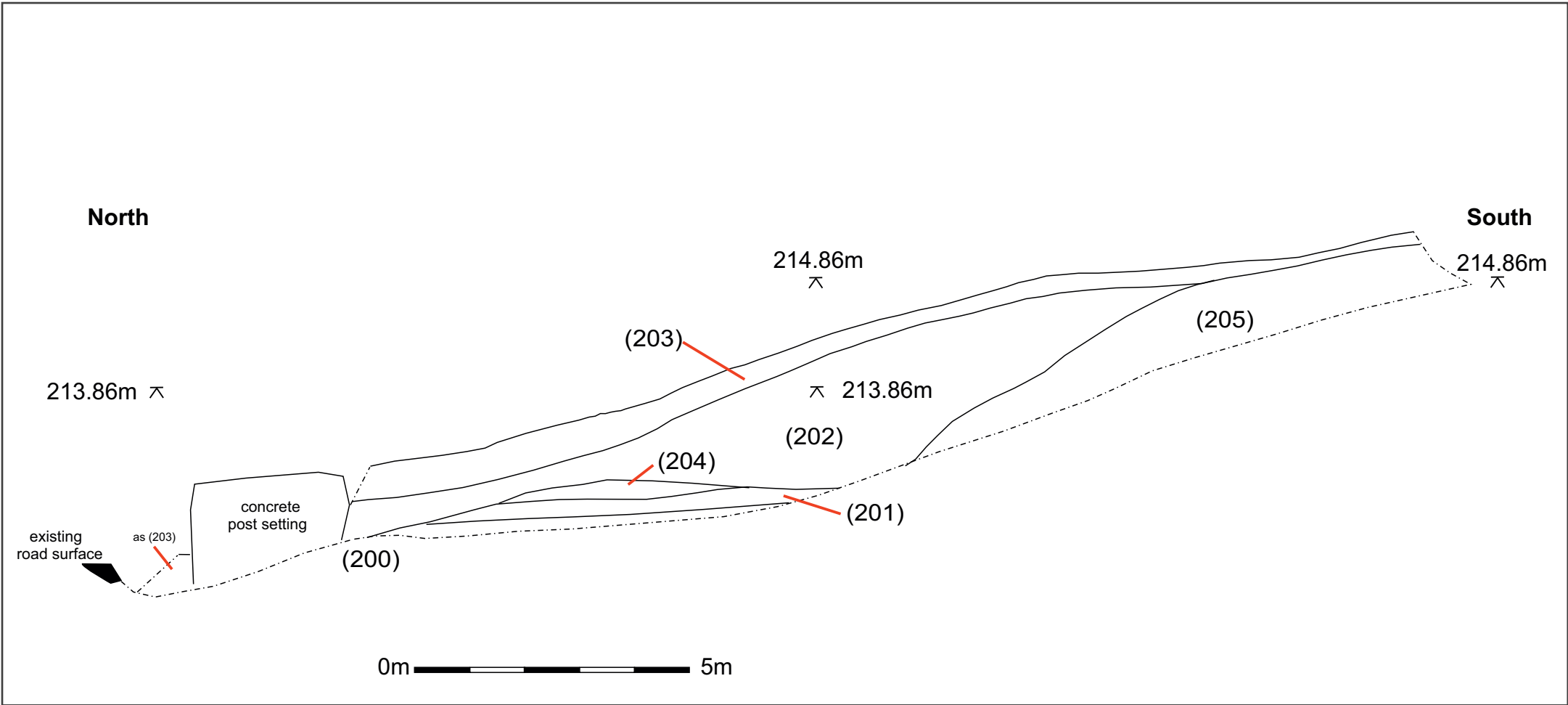


Fig 7 War Coppice Lodge, Caterham Section 205

Appendix 3 Watching brief at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham Surrey:
Photographs



Context 200, looking North



Bank deposit 205, looking East



Bank deposit 205, looking Northeast

Appendix 3 Watching brief at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham Surrey:
Photographs



Contexts 201 and 204, looking southwest



Context 204, looking southwest

Appendix 3 Watching brief at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham Surrey:
Photographs



Contexts 201 and 204, looking southeast



Contexts 204 and 202, looking southeast

Appendix 3 Watching brief at War Coppice Lodge, War Coppice Road, Caterham Surrey:
Photographs



Context 206, partly removed to reveal modern deposits beneath



Formation level of driveway, looking north



Formation level of driveway, north end, looking South



Formation level of driveway, looking north

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