



Planning, Transport
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A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment &

Initial Walk-Over

(Project no. 1993/97)

On Behalf of

The Department of Transport (SECPD)

&

JMP Consultants Ltd.

By

Luke Barber BSc PIFA, Mark Gardiner BA MIFA FSA and

Chris Place BA MIFA

December 1993

South Eastern Archaeological Services

Turner Dumbrell Workshops

North End, Ditchling

HASSOCKS

East Sussex

BN6 8TG

0273 845497

South Eastern Archaeological Services

South Eastern Archaeological Services (SEAS) is a division of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London; one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, SEAS have access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college as well as a range of other archaeological services.

The Field Archaeology Unit and SEAS were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, FAU/SEAS retain a special interest in south-east England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.

Based in the local community, the Field Archaeology Unit sees an important part of its work as explaining the results to the broader public. Public lectures, open days, training courses and liaison with local archaeological societies are aspects of its community-based approach.

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England the Unit can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.

SEAS have undertaken numerous desk top and field work projects for the Department of Transport and their consulting engineers. Examples include the A27 Brighton Bypass, A27 Patching Junction Improvements, A259 New Romney and St. Mary's Bay to Dymchurch Bypasses and the A40 Gypsy Corner Improvements.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 South Eastern Archaeological Services, a division of the Field Archaeology Unit of University College London, was commissioned by Mr R.G. Jacoby of JMP Consultants Ltd, on behalf of the Department of Transport, to undertake an archaeological assessment of land adjacent the A3 prior to a proposed scheme of improvement of the road between the A320 Stoke Road and the A31 Hog's Back. A brief for this work was provided by JMP Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2 The assessment covers a study area corridor which generally follows the length of the existing A3 (Figs. 1a, 1b) from just north of the Stoke Road southbound off-slip (TQ 003 512) to south of the Hog's Back near Compton (SU 956 479). The Study Area corridor varies considerably in width along this length.
- 1.3.1 Information supplied by JMP Consultants Ltd shows the geology of the Study Area is very variable along its course. The Hog's Back, a narrow strip of the North Downs, dominates the section from Compton to Egerton road. Most of this area is agricultural land (both pasture and arable) and consists of chalky/calcareous soils overlying chalk bedrock although to the south, but still within the Study Area, the sands of the Folkestone Beds make up the underlying bedrock. To the north of the Hog's Back the geology consists predominately of the Reading Beds and London clay.
- 1.3.2 The area from Egerton Road to Woodbridge Railway Bridge is predominantly of urban nature with both residential and industrial land-use. Any archaeology in this area is likely to have been badly disturbed by both building and landscaping works.
- 1.3.3 To the north-east of Woodbridge Railway Bridge the Study Area lies within the River Wey valley and flood plain. The geology of this flat, low-lying area consists of alluvial soils overlying clay. Any archaeological sites which may exist in this section are likely to have been relatively deeply buried by alluvium and as a result would be very difficult to locate from surface observations. Much of the land to the south of the A3 along this section has already been developed as a commercial area probably resulting in severe damage to any archaeological sites which may exist in this vicinity.
- 1.4 The objective of the archaeological assessment was to identify any archaeological/historical landscape features within the Study Area and to define as far as possible their location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality. An assessment of the impact of any proposed or possible works on the archaeological resource formed part of the overall objective of this study.

1.5 The assessment was undertaken in two parts.

a) A desk top assessment considering various county lists, cartographic evidence and published sources (Sections 2 and 3).

b) A preliminary walk-over survey of the Study Area to locate in the field any features or artifact scatters of archaeological interest (Sections 4 and 5).

1.6 The work was undertaken during December 1993.

2. The Desk-Top Assessment: Methods

- 2.1 The purpose of the desk-top assessment was to compile a list of previously-recorded archaeological sites, including those with statutory protection, Listed Buildings, and to identify further sites of archaeological interest and areas of historic landscape interest.
- 2.2 Every reasonable effort was made to consult all primary source material. However, in some instances, for example the unpublished excavations at Manor Farm moated site, only published summaries in *Surrey Archaeological Collections* could be consulted.
- 2.3 The following sources were consulted:

Archaeological Sources

- Surrey County Council, Sites and Monuments Record
- National Monuments Record
- National Monuments Record, Archaeological Excavation Index
- Department of National Heritage, Schedule of Ancient Monuments (County List)

Printed Maps

- Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps

<u>Map no.</u>	<u>Editions</u>
XXIII 12	1872, 1896, 1916, 1935
XXIII 15	1882, 1897, 1916, 1934
XXIII 16	1872, 1896, 1912, 1916, 1935
XXIV 9	1880, 1896, 1914, 1935
XXXI 2	1872, 1896, 1916, 1916 (revised 1965)
XXXI 3	1872, 1896, 1916, 1935

- Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, 1st edition, 1873

XXIII, XXIV, XXXI

- Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, 2nd edition, 1897

XXIII SE, XXXI NW, XXXI NE

- Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, 1920 edition

XXIII SE, XXXI NW, XXXI NE

- Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, 1934 edition
XXIII SE, XXXI NE
- Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, 1938 revision
XXIII SE, XXXI NE
- Ordnance Survey 2-inch Surveyor's drawings (1806-7) for 1-inch 1st edition
Sheets 87 and 88
- Ordnance Survey 1-inch, 1st edition, (1816)
Sheet 8

Manuscript Maps

- Surrey Record Office
(Kingston on Thames office) Compton tithe map and award
(Guildford Muniment Room) BR/N/6/1; BR/ST/7/1 (1, 2); 97/18/14;
129/41/5, 6; 1293/1; 1320/23/8; 1339/7
- British Library Harleian MS 3749

Listed Building Lists

Lists held by Guildford Borough Council and the National Monument Record were consulted.

Printed Books

- Allen Brown, R., Colvin, H.M. and Taylor, A.J. *The History of the King's Works* 2 (1963).
- Bailey, K.A. and Galbraith, I.G. 'Field Systems in Surrey: An Introduction', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 69 (1973), 73-87.
- Blair, J. *Early Medieval Surrey: Landholding, Church and Settlement before 1300* (1991).

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- Crocker, A.G. 'Guildford: Excavations at Guildford Park Manor (SU 969 493)', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 70 (1975), 155-6.
- Crocker, A.G. 'Guildford: Guildford Park Manor (SU 969 493)', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 71 (1976), 278-80.
- Crocker, G. *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Surrey* (1990).
- Davies, H.C. 'The Royal Park of Guildford Rediscovered', *Surrey Historic Landscape Studies* 2 (1993) 2-8.
- Davies, H.C. 'The Royal Park of Guildford and the Hog's Back Trackway', *Surrey Historic Landscape Studies* 3 (1993) 3-6.
- Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. and Stenton, F.M. *The Place-Names of Surrey* (English Place-Name Society 11 (1934)).
- Nairn, I. and Pevsner, N. *The Buildings of England: Surrey* (2nd edn., 1971).
- Nash, M. 'Early Seventeenth-Century Schemes to Make the Wey Navigable, 1618-1651', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 66 (1969), 33-40.
- Stidder, D. *The Watermills of Surrey* (1980).
- Victoria County History of Surrey* 2, 3
- Vulliamy, C.E. *The Onslow Family 1528-1874* (1953).

Geological Sources

- Institute of Geological Services 1:50,000 geological map, sheet 285, drift edition
- A3, Burpham Ladymead diversion - borehole logs
- A3, Stoke Road to Hog's Back, geotechnical desk study, JMP Consultants Ltd.

Other Archaeological Records

Surrey Archaeological Collections, 78 (1987), 79 (1989), 80 (1990-2)
81 (1991-2).

FAU/SEAS

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvement

Existing Aerial Photographs

- Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography (CUCAP)

No photographs for the Area of Interest

- National Monuments Record, Air Photographic Library, RCHM Swindon

All available oblique coverage for the following km squares was consulted

Km square	AP number
SU 95 47	No coverage
SU 95 48	SU 9548/1
SU 96 47	No coverage
SU 96 48	SU 9648/1-4
SU 96 49	No coverage
SU 97 48	SU 9748/1/140-143
SU 97 49	No coverage
SU 97 50	No coverage
SU 98 50	SU 9850 multiple views of Cathedral and University
TQ 00 50	TQ 0050/1/415-416
TQ 00 51	No coverage

- Surrey County Council Planning Department (AP's)

1971, 1:10,000 verticals (monochrome)

AP Number

95 4083

97 4126

99 4180

01 4224

1988, 1:10,000 verticals (polychrome)

AP Number

89 88 157

89 88 182

93 88 024

01 89 050

- 2.4 The Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography library was not visited, however, they undertook a cover search of their archive and reported that they held no aerial photographic coverage for the area. The National Monument Record's vertical coverage is high altitude RAF photographs and

these were considered unlikely to add any detail to that available from Surrey County Council verticals and National Monument Record obliques.

- 2.5 Whilst consulting the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) every opportunity was taken to question the SMR officer with regard to points of interest and ambiguity. The opportunity was taken to check files which contained additional information to the SMR cards. Recent volumes of *Surrey Archaeological Collections* were also checked for information not yet compiled within the formal SMR.
- 2.6 The sources provided by JMP Consultants Ltd include an extract from a geotechnical desk study commissioned by the Department of Transport (SECPD) from JMP, 40 logs from boreholes undertaken by Soil Mechanics between 1969 and 1972 along the line of the previous road improvement scheme, and a location plan, SP/1, for the logs. The latter indicates that originally there were 106 borehole logs for the route, covering a corridor along the present A3, Burpham to Ladymead Diversion, from the Cathedral Hill industrial estate to a point approximately 500 m east of the A320. Unfortunately the available borehole logs stop short of any alluvial or terrace deposits and, therefore, no information is available concerning the extent of the latter beneath the former or the depth of the water table. Hillwash is annotated within the logs, however, the date and significance of this is difficult to determine.
- 2.7 A data base of archaeological sites was compiled from the sources listed above for the Study Area and is given as Appendix 1. Each site was given an individual number and was plotted on Figs. 1a and 1b.

3. The Desk-Top Assessment: Results

3.1 Summary of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the Study Area:

- 3.1.1 Information about the Romano-British villa at Compton is fully summarised in Appendix 1, record no. 8 and plotted on Figs. 1a and 3. The Scheduled Area covers a single room with tessellated pavement (see Appendix 2). The greater part of the building lies outside the protected area at present, although it is likely that the 'constraint area' will be modified in English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme. It is probable that further remains lie in the vicinity of the main villa building as the many archaeological find spots in the immediate area suggest (see Fig. 1a). The area around the main villa building, which may well include ancillary buildings and rubbish deposits etc., would be important in gathering data for the economic reconstruction of the villa estate.
- 3.1.2 Details of the site of the medieval moat at Manor Farm are fully summarised in Appendix 1, record No. 11 (See Fig. 1a for location) and under paragraph 3.4.4. The Scheduled Area associated with the site is confined to the moat and the area it encloses (see Appendix 2). The presence of occupation outside this protected area is suggested by excavations carried out on the site (see 3.4.4 below). The extent of any activity around the outside of the moat is, however, unknown and, with the exception of the Listed Buildings, is not legally protected at present.

3.2 Brief Summary of Archaeological Findspots

- 3.2.1 There are a number of archaeological find spots known in the Study Area (see Figs. 1a, 1b and Appendix 1). Many of these cluster around the site of the Compton Roman villa and attest the extensive occupation of this area. As expected, many of these finds are of Romano-British date, although Iron Age material is also present suggesting the possibility that a prehistoric farmstead existed in the area before the construction of the villa. The location of this possible farmstead is unknown.
- 3.2.2 A number of finds of prehistoric flintwork have been made just outside the eastern end of the Study Area (Fig. 1b, nos. 15 and 18) suggesting activity from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods took place at the edge of the Wey flood plain. Further material and possible occupation sites may exist in this area.

3.3 Listed Building Summary

3.3.1 Five Listed Buildings lie within the Study Area and all are of Grade II standard. The Listed Buildings are recorded in the database, but may be summarised here:

- Stoke Mill House, Woking Road.
- Remains of Roman villa in the grounds of Greystones, Down Lane, Compton.
- Manor House, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.
- The Lodge, Manor Farm, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.
- Barn, Manor Farm, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.

3.3.2 All these lie on the site of or close to areas of archaeological interest. Stoke Mill House lies near to the former site of Stoke Bridge and to Stoke Mill (see 3.4.6). The walls at Greystones in Compton are of Roman origin or mark the position of Roman walls. The buildings at Shalford lie close to the royal house in Guildford Park.

3.4 Historic Landscape Features

3.4.1 The town of Guildford lies in the middle of a complex historic landscape. Guildford was at the centre of a number of lines of communication including the Hog's Back, the road from the north-west which crossed the Wey at Wood Bridge and from the north which crossed at Stoke Bridge. The River Wey was improved from 1619 onwards for river traffic.¹ The town was also the site of a royal house, and nearby lay a royal hunting park. The hinterland of the town, therefore, contains many historic features, which though partially hidden by recent development, may still be traced.

3.4.2 Guildford Park (record nos. 10, 30, 31)

Guildford Park which lay to the north-west of the town is first mentioned in 1177.² The only known maps of the park were made by Norden in 1607.³ In

¹ M. Nash, 'Early Seventeenth-Century Schemes to Make the Wey Navigable, 1618-1651', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 66 (1969), 33-40.

² J.E.B. Gover, A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Surrey* (English Place-Name Society 11 (1934)), 10.

³ BL Harleian MS 3749, f. 13. A less version detailed version is in Windsor Castle Library.

common with most medieval parks, it seems to have been divided internally, though the ancient divisions are not shown by Norden. Between 1369-71 considerable sums of money were spent on the lodge in Guildford Park as it effectively replaced the royal residence within Guildford town. A hall, four chambers, a chapel, a kitchen and two other buildings were constructed at this time. The lodge was surround by a hedge and 'ditch', possibly the surviving moat.⁴ The lodge was demolished in the late 16th century and is shown as 'pulled down and defaced' by Norden.

- 3.4.3 The park was purchased in 1624 by Lord Annandale, disemparked and divided into farmland. The regular pattern of fields to the north of the present A3 road seems to have been created at this time.
- 3.4.4 Manor Farm lies on the site of the royal lodge and excavations between 1972 and 1975 identified the plan of courtyard surrounded on three sides by buildings and on the fourth by a gatehouse. The site appears to have been occupied from the late 12th to early 17th centuries. The northern end of the island was mainly used as a garden, kitchen or workshop area and the buildings were situated on the southern end. Traces of occupation also was discovered the outside the moat on the west side.⁵
- 3.4.5 Norden's map of Guildford Park shows two other sites of interest, a dove house to the south of Manor Farm and 'The Standing'. The dove house is depicted as a square building lying at approximately SU 970 491. However, the tithe award names the field to the east of Manor Farm, which lies to the north of this point as Pigeon House Field.⁶ The site cannot, therefore be located with any certainty. Norden depicts 'The Standing' as a structure of indeterminate form. Standings were constructed in the Tudor and Stuart period as structures in which hunters might be hidden from the game driven in front of them. These may have been buildings of two or more storeys and with open sides on the upper floors to allow the hunters to shoot at their prey. The site of the Standing cannot be located accurately, but lay at approximately SU 976 492

⁴ R. Allen Brown, H.M. Colvin and A.J. Taylor, *The History of the King's Works* 2 (1963), 954.

⁵ A.G. Crocker, 'Guildford: Excavations at Guildford Park Manor (SU 969 493)', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 70 (1975), 155-6; A.G. Crocker, 'Guildford: Guildford Park Manor (SU 969 493)', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 71 (1976), 278-80.

⁶ Surrey Record Office (Guildford Muniment Room), BR/N/6/1.

3.4.6 Stoke Mill and Stoke Bridge (record nos. 19, 25, 33)

A mill was constructed at Stoke on the River Wey in 1635, though this may have replaced earlier structures built on or close to the same site. The site was used for a flour and paper mill from at least the late 18th century until 1863 when the paper making ceased. The paper mill was the first to be built in the county. Stoke Road originally crossed the Wey to the south-east of the site, but was diverted twice, first before 1788 and then in the 19th century. The site of the earliest Stoke Bridge, presumably that mentioned in the mid 14th century lay a little downstream (east) of the mill at SU 9900 5101.⁷

3.4.7 Stoke Mill Mead (record no. 23)

Stoke Mill Mead was an area of common meadow land lying to the south of the River Wey. This remains as open land, though now surrounded by the suburbs of Guildford. The common land was finally enclosed in 1877 when the two landowners, the Earl of Onslow and Francis Salvin concluded a private agreement.⁸

3.4.8 Common meadow land originated in the medieval period and was a means of dividing a valuable resource. The meadow may contain banks or stones which marked the edges of the 'doles' or portions of land within the fields. The annual allocation of doles within the meadow seems to have continued as late as the 13th or early 14th century in Surrey.⁹**3.4.9 Wood Bridge** (record no. 34)

The eponymous Wood Bridge was built before the late 13th century. Proposals to modify and widen the bridge were made in 1909-11.¹⁰

⁷ D. Stidder, *The Watermills of Surrey* (1980), 87; Surrey Record Office (Guildford Muniment Room), 129/41/5, 6; Gover *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, 151.

⁸ Surrey Record Office (Guildford Muniment Room), BR/ST/7/1 (1, 2); 97/18/14.

⁹ J. Blair, *Early Medieval Surrey: Landholding, Church and Settlement before 1300* (1991), 71.

¹⁰ Gover *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, 151; Surrey Record Office (Guildford Muniment Room), 1339/7.

3.4.10 Hog's Back (record no. 35)

The length of the ancient road called the Hog's Back, and formerly Guilddown, within the Study Area now lies mostly beneath the A31 trunk road. The road is first recorded in the 12th century and is very likely to be much older. Studies of the trackway to the east have shown that the trackway is associated with a ditch on the south side and other earthworks.¹¹

3.4.11 Old Parsonage (record no. 26)

The site of the Old Parsonage of the parish of Stoke is shown on the first edition six-inch map of 1873 and the tithe map of 1842. The area of glebe land, including the site of the incumbent's house, often remained unchanged for many centuries.¹² It is possible that a house for the priest had stood in the same location since the church was endowed with the land.

3.4.12 Compton Open Fields (record nos. 1 and 22)

The Compton tithe map and award of 1842 shows no open fields, but a rectilinear series of field boundaries, which probably preserve the lines of bundles of strips. Though the open fields of Compton had been enclosed before the mid-19th century, the pattern of the former strips survived as a fossil feature in the landscape. By 1873 when the first-edition six-inch map was surveyed, many of the boundaries around the smaller fields had been removed. Sites 1 and 22 are likely to mark the positions of open-field strips.

¹¹ Gover *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, 8; H.C. Davies, 'The Royal Park of Guildford and the Hog's Back Trackway', *Surrey Historic Landscape Studies* 3 (1993) 3-6.

¹² Blair, *Early Medieval Surrey*, 134-42.

4 THE WALK-OVER SURVEY: METHODS

- 4.1 All available land within the Study Area (with the exception of private residential housing) was subjected to a walk-over survey. Built-up areas were included in the survey, although they were only briefly inspected. More attention was given to areas free of urban development which were more likely to yield surface traces of archaeological activity.
- 4.2 The walk-over survey had two main objectives:
- a) to locate and record any earthworks present in the Study Area.
 - b) to locate and record any surface concentrations of archaeological artifacts within the Study Area.
- 4.3 The survey involved a general pedestrian field inspection of the Study Area. Cultivated land was generally more intensively monitored in an attempt to locate any artifact scatters while pasture and woodland was inspected particularly for earthworks. Any obvious ground disturbances was examined in these uncultivated areas in order to locate any archaeological artifacts that may have been exposed.
- 4.4 Arable fields were walked in a number of widely spaced transects. It should be noted that the transect lines for field-walking were not systematic laid, as the Brief specified. Consequently, transect spacing was variable and was determined in the field according to topography and vegetation cover of the land.
- 4.5 For the purpose of this assessment stage no specific route lines were considered, the Study Area being taken as a whole. The area was divided up into lettered land parcels (A, B, C etc.) based on land owners in order to facilitate easier recording. Further numerical subdivisions were made for individual fields/areas within each land parcel (1,2,3, etc. see Figs. 2a, 2b).
- 4.6 The field-walking transects were numbered per field, for example Field J10 transects 1-7, and are sketch plotted on Figure 2a. Although shown as straight, some transects were walked in a zig-zag manner in order to increase ground coverage.
- 4.7 Some archaeological finds including tile, pottery, flintwork, fire-cracked-flint, were noted per transect but not collected as specified in the amended Brief of 25th November 1993.
- 4.8 Any earthworks or artifact concentrations noted were sketch plotted on 1:10,000 maps of the area (Figs. 2a, 2b) for both pasture and arable fields.

- 4.9 The full records from the walk-over survey listing numbers, types and dates of artifacts noted per transect along with land parcel, owner, topographic and ground conditions form part of the Archive.

5.0 THE WALK-OVER SURVEY: RESULTS

- 5.1 Between the A3 and A31 at the south western end of the Study Area are a number of pasture fields and wooded areas (Fig. 2a, land parcels A, B and C). Nothing of archaeological note was seen here during the walk-over survey despite careful search of uprooted tree hollows and areas of animal disturbance. Many of the field boundaries in this area appear to be of fairly recent origin. To the south of this area is a wide corridor of embanked land carrying the A3.
- 5.2 To the south of the A3 at this point are further small pasture fields with wooded areas (Fig. 2a, land parcels D, E, F and G). A search of the few animal disturbance in the pasture field occupied by the Compton Roman villa (Field G1) revealed no finds of archaeological interest. Some earthworks in land parcel F are of recent origin and include terraced, concreted hardstandings.
- 5.3 Between the A3 and A31, just to the west of their junction, is a narrow strip of dense scrub and wooded land running along the high ground of the Hog's Back (Fig. 2a land parcel H). Although potentially a likely place for archaeological activity, the only earthworks noted were dug for recent bonfires. This apparent absence of archaeological earthworks may be in part due to the very limited visibility rendered by the dense ground cover here.
- 5.4 Land parcel I (Fig. 2a) consisted of a narrow strip through three south-facing pasture fields (I1, I2 and I3). Despite the favourable topography for archaeological settlement, the only earthworks noted were two very slight lynchets or terraces which possibly mark old field boundaries (Fig. 2a Field I1). Without further investigations it is impossible to ascertain if archaeological deposits lie in this area.
- 5.5 To the north of the A3 is a large area of predominantly cultivated land (Fig. 2a, land parcel J). This area was subjected to spaced transect walking in an attempt to locate archaeological artifacts on the surface.
- 5.6 Fields J1 and J2 (Fig. 2a) form part of a sports ground. The pitches in this area have been deeply terraced into the slight slope at this point in order to create flat playing areas. This terracing is likely to have badly damaged or destroyed any archaeology which may have been located here. Field J3, although not terraced, was a waterlogged pasture field and nothing of archaeological interest was seen here.
- 5.7 Field J4 (Fig. 2a) was walked in four transects. Despite good visibility - the crop was just through and the ground surface had been rain-washed - only a few pieces of fire-cracked flint, prehistoric worked flint and post-medieval tile and pottery were located.

- 5.8 Field J5 (Fig. 2a) was also walked in four transects. Visibility was good and more material was noted on the field surface. Finds mainly consisted of fire-cracked flint, but prehistoric flint flakes, post-medieval tile and pottery and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery were also present. Despite his sparse scatter of artifacts, no distinct concentrations were noted. A slight, 0.3- 0.4 m. high, lynchet or terrace was located close to the southern boundary of the field.
- 5.9 Field J6 (Fig. 2a) was similar to field J5, both in the number of transects walked and the ground conditions. This field, however, produced generally less material than fields J5 and J7, although similar categories of artifact were present.
- 5.10.1 Field J7 (Fig 2a) slopes up gently toward the south as it starts to climb the north side of the Hog's Back. The transition of the underlying geology to chalk is clearly visible on the surface by a lightening of the topsoil colour and inclusion of frequent chalk pieces. Ground conditions were as field J4.
- 5.10.2 Most of the eight transects walked in field J7 produced a sparse scatter of archaeological artifacts. These included fire-cracked flint, prehistoric flintwork, medieval and post-medieval tile and Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery. All the pottery noted consisted of small and abraded sherds suggesting it had been in the plough soil a long time and had not recently been disturbed from closed archaeological deposits. The presence of this material is possible the result of manuring from the Romano-British period onwards. The location of the settlements associated with this cultivation are unknown as, with the exception of a very slight concentration of fire-cracked flint in Transect 2 (see X on Fig. 2a), no notable densities of material were located. A slight increase in the quantities of worked flint may be postulated toward the eastern end of the field, however, without systematic fieldwalking this is impossible to prove.
- 5.10.3 A single linear ridge was located between transects 5 and 6 (Fig. 2a). The ridge is only slight, c. 0.3 m. high, and is likely to be an old field boundary.
- 5.11 The site of Manor Farm (J8 on Fig. 2a) was briefly inspected. The moat of this medieval site survives as a substantial earthwork and still contains water on the eastern and northern limbs. The southern limb survives as a deep, but dry overgrown ditch. The western limb is less well preserved, but is still easily traceable on the ground. The moat platform forms the present lawn to the east of Manor Farmhouse.
- 5.12.1 Field J9 was walked in eight transects (Fig. 2a). Ground conditions were similar to those of fields J4 - J7. Two earthworks were noted in the field: a linear terrace lynchet probably representing an old field boundary (just to the east of transect 6) and an old chalk pit, now overgrown and used for agricultural refuse. A slight hollow is apparent in the field adjacent to the north side of this

pit suggesting, either it has been partly infilled, or that access to the pit was from this side.

- 5.12.2 The transects in field J9 produced a sparse scatter of archaeological artifacts. Categories included fire-cracked flint, worked flint, shell, post-medieval brick and tile, and Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery. The pottery was similar to that of field J7 being small and abraded, but was generally less numerous. All the material was sparsely spread across the whole field; the only noticeable concentration was one of post-medieval brick and tile at the northern end of transect 3 adjacent to the farmyard.
- 5.13 Field J10 (Fig. 2a) is a steeply sloping field on the north side of the Hog's Back and was walked in four transects under good ground conditions. Despite this very little material was noted. Finds of fire-cracked flint, worked flint, Romano-British to post-medieval pottery were present, but in very low quantities. For example, transect 2 produced the greatest number of fire-cracked flint - six pieces. It is likely that much of the material originally in this field has been eroded down slope and into field J9. Active erosion into the chalk bedrock is particularly apparent at the southern end of the field.
- 5.14.1 Field J11 (Fig. 2a) is a moderate to steeply sloping field on the north side of the Hog's Back. This field has been enlarged fairly recently by the removal of the field's northern boundary: this boundary is shown on the 1980 edition Ordnance Survey maps. Two earthworks were located in the field. The first is an east-west linear terrace or lynchet running across the slope. This earthwork is about 0.5 m. high but has had its profile smoothed by subsequent cultivation to a degree that along the greater part of its length it appears as a slight break in slope. The second earthwork is a circular depression against the southern boundary of the field. This depression, which is up to circa 2.5 m. deep, is likely to be an infilled chalk pit.
- 5.14.2 Seven transects were walked in Field J11 (Fig. 2a), however ground visibility was greatly hindered by a fairly dense crop of young rape. Despite this, sparse spreads of archaeological material was present, most notably fire-cracked and worked flint. Transect 2, for example, contained 12 pieces in each category. Very few other finds were made, although this is probably partly due to the density of vegetation cover. There appeared to be generally more material in the eastern half of the field. That, however, may reflect the denser crop cover in the western half of the field rather than a true artifact distribution. Much of the material located appeared to be concentrated around the centre of the field around the terrace lynchet, although this is likely to be the result of material eroded from the steeper ground to the south. That area contained noticeably less material.
- 5.15.1 Fields J12, J13 and J14 (Fig. 2a) are located on steeply sloping ground on the north side of the Hog's Back. The boundary between fields J12 and J13 is

formed by a hollow way running north-south down slope toward Down Place. The hollow way, which is a public bridle way, is c.1.5 - 2 m. deep with a flat earth floor and steep sides supporting mature trees. It is likely to be of at least medieval date, although its origins may be much earlier. The boundary between fields J13 and J14 consists of a narrow strip of woodland, locally termed a 'rew'.

- 5.15.2 The transects walked in fields J12 - J14 produced very low density spreads of archaeological material with no concentrations apparent. These results are certainly partly the result of dense vegetational cover. Young rape covered field J12 and stubble fields J13 and J14. Categories present included fire-cracked flint, worked flint, post-medieval tile, shell and post-medieval pottery.
- 5.15.3 The only earthwork noted in this area, with the exception of the hollow way, was a large chalk pit just outside the Study Area in field J13.
- 5.16 A small area of scrub woodland (Fig. 2a, J15) at the western end of Beechcroft Drive contains some dumps of chalk, flint and brick to the south of which are some slight linear ridges. It is possible these are from a former house and garden.
- 5.17 As expected, nothing of archaeological interest was noted in the urban section of the Study Area. The degree of modern disturbance, either from building foundations, road construction or landscaping is likely to have badly damaged or destroyed most archaeological deposits which may lie in these areas. Some areas of less disturbance were noted, namely large open areas between warehouses on the industrial estates (Fig. 2b, K), a small car park (Fig. 2b, J16) and recreation ground (Fig. 2a, L5). However, nothing of definite archaeological interest was seen during the walk-over survey, although considering the present land usage this is not unexpected.
- 5.18 To the east of Woodbridge Railway Bridge the Study Area lies within the River Wey flood plain. The land here is either water meadow or pasture (Fig. 2b, fields L2 -L4) or woodland (Fig. 2b, L1). With no cultivated land available for inspection it was impossible to assess the amount of archaeological artifacts present, however, generally the area is unlikely to have been favoured for permanent settlement in the past due to the risk of flooding. Any archaeological deposits which may lie in the area are likely to be deeply buried by alluvium. With the exception of modifications of the river channel at Stokes Mill (Fig. 1b), the only earthworks noted in these pasture areas were connected with drainage, either buried land drains or open channels. Although these are of interest in the historical landscape, the Study Area includes a very narrow strip through these features.
- 5.19 The steeply wooded slope at the eastern end of the Study Area (Fig. 2b, L1) contains two terraces up to c. 2m high. It is possible both may be the result of past riverine action, although this is far from certain and would require more

detailed survey to ascertain. By the river in this area is a square setting of tapering concrete posts with the remains of iron posts inset. This is possibly a tank trap from the last war. A concrete-lined sunken rectangular area is set into the river bank close by.

6. Summary and Conclusions

6.1 The Study Area cuts across a series of landscape zones characterised by varying geology. The geology gives rise to a diversity of topography which has influenced historic, and probably earlier, land use. The market of Guildford was a commercial centre for the produce of the region from the medieval period onwards. The Wey valley had earlier been a rich resource for Roman and prehistoric communities. A number of archaeological finds have been made in the area, and this study suggests that further undiscovered sites are likely to lie in the vicinity. Some of these sites occupy small, well-defined areas, but the surviving features of the historic landscape in which they were set can cover larger tracts.

6.2 The importance of each site or area has been graded in the text below:

- Grade 5 - Outstanding importance
- Grade 4 - Significant regional interest
- Grade 3 - Moderate regional interest
- Grade 2 - Local interest
- Grade 1 - Minor importance

These grades have been determined according to the English Heritage non-statutory criteria for evaluating archaeological sites:

- survival/condition
- period
- rarity
- documentation
- group value
- potential

6.3 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Compton Roman villa is situated very close to the base of the existing embankment of the A3. The presence of the villa in close proximity to the existing road will make improvements to the south of the A3 at this point difficult without further encroaching on to the area of archaeological interest. It must also be borne in mind that the main villa building would be the hub of a Romano-British farm and it is likely that further remains such as ancillary buildings and ditched boundaries may lie a little way from the main building. The Iron Age finds in the vicinity suggest the presence of an earlier settlement. Any disturbance in the area, particularly to the south of the present A3 road, should not be made without prior archaeological recording. Proposed mitigation of impact of development is by preservation by record. Grade of site, 4.

6.4 The gentle south-facing slope of fields I1 as well as the steeper south-facing slopes of fields C1, C2, I2 and I2 and I3 would have been favourable locations

for archaeological settlement. Unfortunately all these fields were pasture when inspected and therefore the presence of archaeological material in the topsoil could not be ascertained. A similar situation was found in area H (Fig. 2a) where dense scrub and woodland prevented a close examination for both artifacts and/or earthworks. A ridge-top situation like this was often favoured for burial, particularly in the Bronze Age, and it is possible remains of this nature lie in this vicinity. If these areas are threatened, more detailed archaeological survey will be required. It should include geophysical survey, test pitting and trial trenching. Grade not determined.

- 6.5 Most of the earthworks located in the walk-over survey appear to be either old field boundaries or chalk/marling pits. They form part of the historic landscape, although only more detailed historical research would allow them to be dated more closely. Of greater importance are the surviving boundaries, some of which are of considerable age. The hedged and wooded boundary between fields J9, J10 and J11 follows the same alignment as the royal park boundary and it is possible an infilled ditch also exists along this line. (Figs 1a, no.10 and 2a). Preliminary work suggests that these wooded boundaries may be the remnants of woodland cleared from the northern side of the Hog's Back when the area of Guildford Park was divided into farms. The hollow way between fields J12 and J13 is also of at least medieval or earlier date. Mitigation measures might include the use of false cuttings to avoid severance of the historic landscape. Grade of landscape, 3.
- 6.6 The complex of buildings at Manor Farm include three listed buildings and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. At present they are set within a rural landscape removed from the present A3 by a wide field margin and a difference in elevation. If a new alignment for the A3 to the north of the existing route were adopted, the rural setting of the site would be damaged. Mitigation measures such as embanking to lessen noise and tree plantation for visual enhancement would reduce the impact. It is possible that further archaeological remains lie around the moated site and a safe margin should be left between any works and this site. Grade of site, 4.
- 6.7 The urban section of the Study Area showed no surface traces of archaeological interest. Road construction, landscaping and building foundations are likely to have disturbed or destroyed any archaeological deposits that may exist in the area. Some areas, however, are less disturbed and may still contain well preserved archaeological deposits. For example field L5 (Fig. 2a) is a recreation ground with apparently little disturbance and may be the site of 'The Standing' (Fig. 1a, no. 31). Consideration needs to be given to the industrial heritage of Guildford, especially to the Dennis motor works (Fig. 1b no. 14). Grades not determined.
- 6.8 In parts of the Wey valley the systems of carriages and drains have been preserved in pasture and water-meadow. The Study Area along this section,

however, closely follows the existing A3 route and any land-take is likely to have limited impact. Care should be taken not to destroy areas beyond the road by the insensitive use of Plant. No mitigation proposed. Grade 1.

- 6.9 The site of Stoke Mill and Mill House (Fig. 1b nos. 19 and 25) is already very close to the existing A3 but is protected audibly and, in part, visually by the high embankment here. Care should be taken in this area to maintain, as far as possible, the setting of the mill and to protect any buried archaeological remains of earlier mills known to have existed in the close vicinity. These include the first paper mill in Surrey. The earlier site of Stoke Bridge lies nearby (Fig. 1b, no. 33). Grade 4.
- 6.10 Palaeolithic artifacts may be present within terrace deposits of the River Wey, though presumably not *in situ*. The dating of such remains is problematic. Other palaeolithic remains, for example bifaces, are not known from the immediate environs of Guildford. The main concentrations of palaeoliths in Surrey are to be found in the Farnham Terraces, on the North Downs Plateau, and in the Thames gravels. Further study of the terrace deposits by geoarchaeologists is suggested to determine whether palaeolithic artifacts are likely to be present. Grade not determined.
- 6.11 There are extensive deposits of alluvium within the Study Area confined mainly to the north end, east of the Guildford - London railway line (Fig. 1b). These deposits are likely to be post glacial (Flandrian) in date and could contain or obscure archaeological artifacts and deposits from the Mesolithic to the present day. The JMP desk study notes that they consist of 2 to 3 m. of dark loamy clay with occasional pockets of gravel. Buried palaeochannels might be expected. These can contain important archaeological and environmental deposits, as has been illustrated from other parts of Surrey, particularly at Kingston. Further study of the borehole data and additional sampling work by geoarchaeologists is suggested. Grade not determined.

6.12 Limitations of Completed Desk-top Work

The examination of historic sources has allowed only a superficial analysis of the Study Area. The study of documentary evidence would allow the identification and more precise location of medieval and later sites, and of features of historic landscape interest.

6.13 Limitations of Completed Field Work

The walk-over transects in the arable fields to the north of the A31 produced a wide variety of archaeological material dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods. This material however was always sparsely spread and no noticeable dense concentrations were found. This could be due to a number of reasons:

- a) the transect spacing was wide. It is possible that smaller more dense concentrations lie between the walked transects.
- b) the surface inspection was unsystematic: With a systematic programme of surface artifact collection more subtle concentrations of material may become apparent once quantified and plotted. It should be noted that many archaeological sites do not leave large quantities of artifacts in the plough soil and more subtle concentrations are likely to have been missed during the walk-over survey.
- c) the general sparse nature of archaeological artifacts shows that activity took place but no settlements exist in the area surveyed.
- d) settlements do exist but are generally below the plough line and/or hill wash (colluvium) from the high ground of the Hog's Back have buried archaeological features deeply, preventing their recognition from the surface. Test-pitting to establish the topsoil depth in various locations may help answer this problem.
- f) vegetation cover obscured the surface: this was particularly apparent in fields J11 - J14 (Fig. 2a).

A programme of systematic field-walking may locate low concentrations of finds which could not be found in the preliminary walk-over survey. Once the preferred route is determined a programme of archaeological investigation including field-walking, geophysical survey, trial trenching and test pitting should be commenced.

7. Non-Technical Summary

A preliminary survey of the archaeological and historical features in a corridor running along the A3 between Stoke Road and the Hog's Back located a number of sites of interest.

The two Scheduled Ancient Monument lie within the area studied, Compton Roman villa, and Manor Farm, East Shalford. The protected areas in each case cover only part of the area of archaeological interest, which may extend some distance from the Scheduled land. Both sites are also associated with Listed Buildings. Any construction works carried out near these two monuments should be preceded by further archaeological investigation.

The topography of some of the land within the area is likely to have been particularly favoured for past settlement and burial. The ridge of the Hog's Back and adjacent south-facing slopes would have been particularly so used.

The river valley of the Wey may contain remains of many periods from the Palaeolithic (pre-dating 10,000 years before present) onwards. Some of these may be deeply buried in the alluvium of the valley. The river valley deposits may contain Palaeolithic artifacts and tools from later peoples, but they also are important as a potential source of information about the past environment.

The area around Stoke Mill may be of particular interest as the site may have been used from an early date for water-power. Close to the mill was a former crossing point over the Wey and evidence for earlier bridges might survive.

The study has shown that many features of the historic landscape, for example hedgerows, still survive beyond the built-up area of Guildford. Some of these date back to the medieval period or earlier.

The preliminary study has revealed a complex landscape with remains of many periods. Further detailed work will be necessary to identify the location and the extent of survival of archaeological and historical remains along the line of the road.

Appendix 1

Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment

Database Printout

**A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvement
Archaeological Desktop Assessment**

Database Printout

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Approximately N - S aligned 'wavy' lines showing in permanent pasture;
possibly modern agriculture.

No likely impact by any proposed or possible works.

Sources

RCHM AP SU9548/1

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Possible crop marks, including linear feature visible on two sorties.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these features.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

RCHM AP SU9648/2 & 4

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Well preserved water meadow features. Rectilinear pattern of carriages and drains clearly visible.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these features.

The features are external to the Area of Interest and are, therefore, unlikely to be subject to any deleterious effects of road construction.

Sources

RCHM AP TQ0050/1/415 & 416

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site Description

2 No. Early Iron Age sherds. Found when constructing the Guildford bypass in 1931 at the base of a hearth at a depth of 3 feet a few yards west of a sand pit in White Acre copse. The SMR locates the finds just to the east of the road. The sand pits are illustrated on early OS 1:2500 mapping.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these remains. Previous road construction may have destroyed any associated archaeological features and deposits. Several other records, including a Romano-British villa, are located in the immediate environs suggesting a localized area of high archaeological potential.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR; NMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number
SAM Number Listed Building Number
OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site Description

A small grey urn, possibly Early Iron Age, containing bones. A 1933 History of Compton notes that it was "...found some years ago..." but was lost by 1933. The SMR locates at the same grid reference as Record No. 4.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these remains. Previous road construction may have destroyed any associated archaeological features and deposits. Several other records, including a Romano-British villa, are located in the immediate environs suggesting a localized area of high archaeological potential.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Bronze coin of Ptolomey.

A single find external to the Area of Interest. It is unlikely that there will be any implications for archaeological remains as a result of road construction.

Sources

SyAC 58, 113; SySMR; NMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number
 SAM Number Listed Building Number
 OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Romano-British double corridor villa, C2nd-C4th AD. Excavations by Surrey Archaeological Society in 1914 record a ground plan which includes a range of baths. Coins range from AD 313-78. The site of the villa was marked on the ground by a flint-walled square enclosure (approx. 5.0 m x 5.0 m). It has been assumed that this represents some part of the excavated remains though it does not accord with any of the excavation plans. The villa is illustrated on the 1916 ed 1:2500 OS map for the area, though later editions record only the square enclosure (Fig. 3).

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument; County No. 95 and is, therefore, considered to be of national importance. The scheduled area (see attached maplet) is confined to one room with a tessellated pavement. It is possible that the 'constraint area' will be modified by EH's Monuments Protection Programme. The built-up flint walling marking the foundations of one of the rooms(?) is also listed, Grade II.

Whilst potential road improvement works may not physically impinge upon the scheduled area, works that affect the setting of a scheduled monument are a material consideration. However, only above ground remains (e.g. walls, earthworks) can be defined as having a setting. Consequently this is not an issue if all remains are below ground.

It is possible that the villa buildings recognized to date may be a part of a larger complex, including ancillary buildings of a farming/industrial nature. Consequently, the villa, in association with Records 4, 5 & 7 suggests a localized area of high archaeological potential.

Sources

SySMR; NMR; SyAC 28, 41-50; OS 1:2500 eds 1916, 1935; EH Scheduling Documents; NMR EXCAV IND

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Romano-British pottery, predominantly Alice-Holt wares but also some Samian, found with Record No. 5. The finds were made by Lady Boston and are now in Guildford Museum. The NMR notes that the pottery dates to the C2nd-C4th AD and included a Dr 31 Samian vessel. A second brass of Gordian III (AD 238-244) was also found.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these remains. Previous road construction may have destroyed any associated archaeological features and deposits. Several other records, including a Romano-British villa, are located in the immediate environs suggesting a localized area of high archaeological potential.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR; NMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

C20th century pug mill for the preparation of clay for pottery.

Sources

SySMR

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Royal park founded in c. 1154 by Henry II, first documented in 1177. Disemparked prior to 1717, possibly after being purchased by Lord Annandale in 1624. It included a manor house, (Record No. 11). A late C16th survey (Norden) records a 6.25 mile circuit with 7.5 miles of pale. The SMR illustrates the possible course of the boundary and notes that this can be traced in places by hedges and banks. Within the Area of Interest, the SMR suggests that the boundary follows the municipal boundary along the west edge of the wood at Strawberry Grove/Dean Bottom and then turns east along the Hog's Back at the junction of the A31 and A3.

An historical/landscape feature closely associated with the Manor Farm Moated Site. However, little remains as open land, the greater part being encroached upon by urban development. Therefore, whilst physical remains (e.g. park pale defined by bank or ditch) may still remain in localized areas, it would be difficult to suggest that an historic landscape has in any way been retained.

Sources

SySMR; NMR; Nordens Map of 1607; Gover at al

Record Number **11** SMR Number **1657** NMR Number **SU94NE44**

SAM Number **12763** Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference **496910 149300** Site Class **Moated Site**

Site Description

The site of a medieval moated manor house or hunting lodge associated with the Royal Park, (Record No. 10). The moat surrounds an island of about 28 m x 50 m. Illustrated on Nordens plan of c. 1600, the description at this time suggests that it was in an advanced state of disrepair. No above ground trace of the manor house survives. The north and east sides of the moat remain as water-filled features. The south and west sides are filled in; OS maps suggest that this occurred between 1916 and 1934. Excavations by the Surrey University Archaeological Society revealed revetment walls for the moat, other walls (including buildings) of medieval to Tudor date, brick drains, paved areas, pits with C13th century pottery, baked clay hearths, gaderobe pits, mid C14th floor tiles, lead pipes and a coin of Edward IV. The excavations have identified the plan of a courtyard surrounded on three sides by buildings and on the fourth by a gatehouse.

A hedge survey suggests that the park boundary and the road to the manor house are C12th in origin and other field boundaries to be C17th.

Between 1369-71, documentary sources suggest that considerable sums of money were spent on the lodge in Guildford Park as the royal residence in Guildford town was demolished. A hall, four chambers, a chapel, a kitchen and two other buildings were constructed at this time.

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, County No. 12763 (updated by MPP) and is, therefore, considered to be of national importance. Whilst potential road improvements may not affect the physical fabric of the monument, it still retains above ground features and, therefore, its setting is a material consideration.

Sources

SySMR; NMR; SyAC 70, 155-6 71, 278-80; EH Scheduling Documents; Nordens Map of 1607; Gover et al; Allen-Brown et al

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site Description

A follis of Magnentius (AD 350-353) found in the garden of 74 High View Road.

It is difficult to characterise the significance of a single find, though, in the absence of other nearby finds its importance should not be stressed too highly, it may just indicate casual loss along a 'transport link' of some probable antiquity. However, it may be indicative of nearby archaeological activity.

Sources

SySMR; NMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Possible section of Romano-British road, excavated in 1985. No further details.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these features. The SMR grid reference is external to the Area of Interest, however, it is possible that this possible road crosses it at some other point.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR; NMR EXCAV IND

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

C20th century motor works. Few original buildings now remain.

Sources

SySMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site Description

Intermittent finds at Nos. 22 and 26 Ladymead of flint tools and debitage, from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date. Finds include cores, blades and 'saws'. The finds may not have been in situ as on at least one occasion there is record of association with a C17th clay pipe bowl. It is possible that the land may have been disturbed by construction of the Guildford bypass.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these finds.

Whilst these finds are not within the Area of Interest, their close proximity and the finding of other flint work nearby (Record 18), suggests a localized area of archaeological potential.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR

Record Number **16** SMR Number **1846** NMR Number **SU95SE14**

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference **499830 150730** Site Class **Religious Building**

Site Description

St. John's church. The extant building has been subject to much recent alteration, though it contains features which date from the C14th-C16th.

A church is recorded for Stoke in Domesday; the site or its environs may, therefore, contain a predecessor to the extant building. However, there is no checked source that supports this possibility.

Sources

SySMR; NMR; NMR EXCAV IND; VCH 3, 372-3

Record Number **17** SMR Number **1839** NMR Number **SU95SE7**

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference **499938 150776** Site Class **Unassociated Finds**

Site
Description

Romano-British bronze coin of Constantine the Great (c. 317 AD) found in a garden. However, the SMR notes that the soil from which it was recovered may have been imported from elsewhere.

It is difficult to assess the importance of single finds. However, given the query with regard to its provenance, too much emphasis should not be placed upon this find.

Sources

SySMR; NMR

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

A flint scraper, possibly mesolithic. Other flint artifacts have been discarded from this site.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these finds.

Whilst these finds are not within the Area of Interest, their close proximity and the finding of other flint work nearby (Record 15), suggests a localized area of archaeological potential.

Road building is likely to have a deleterious effect on any potential archaeological features.

Sources

SySMR; SyAC 76, 122

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Stoke Mill. The present building is a five storey brick mill built in 1879. The SMR notes that this is the site of the first paper mill to be built in Surrey, c. 1635. The SMR also suggests that this is "A Domesday mill site on the River Wey...." The OS 2" surveyors drawings (1806-7) for the first edition (1816) 1" map illustrate a mill at this location.

Sources

SySMR; SRO (Guildford Muniment Room) 129/41/5, 6; Gover et al

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

**Geophysical anomalies located near the villa at Compton (Record No. 8).
Tested by excavation and found to be modern.**

**Of no archaeological significance despite the proximity of the
Romano-British villa (Record No. 8).**

Sources

SyAC, 79 'Archaeology in Surrey' ; NMR EXCAV IND

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Unassociated finds recorded during construction of the A3, Hog's Back to B3000, Improvement scheme. RB tile was recorded for the south end, with prehistoric flint and medieval pottery intermittently along the route. There are no precise findspots for the artifacts and, therefore, none may be within the Area of Interest in sensu stricto.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these finds. It would not be unusual to expect a low level of archaeological finds in most areas, and whilst these may be used indicate changing land use through time, they do not, by themselves, necessarily indicate the proximity of archaeological remains of significance.

Sources

SyAC 80 'Archaeology in Surrey'

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Linear soil marks parallel to extant field boundaries and perpendicular to Hog's Back. Probably plough levelled 'modern' field boundaries. No field boundaries are illustrated for this area on OS 1:2500 mapping. However, field boundaries are illustrated on OS 2" surveyors drawings (1806-7) for 1st ed 1" maps.

It is unlikely that these features are of any archaeological significance.

Sources

SyCC AP 89 88 157; OS 2", sheet 87 & 88

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Extant features visible on AP; rectilinear pattern of carriages and drains clearly visible. Area of common meadow enclosed in 1877. The meadow may contain banks or stones which marked the edges of the 'doles' or portions of land within the fields. The annual allocation of doles within the meadow seems to have continued as late as the C13th or early C14th century in Surrey.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these features.

Road building is likely to have a limited effect on any extant remains.

Sources

SyCC AP 93 88 024; SRO(Guildford Muniment Room BR/ST/7/1 (1, 2), 97/18/14; Blair, 71

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site Description

Extant features visible on AP; rectilinear pattern of carriages and drains clearly visible.

Insufficient evidence to define fully or characterize the extent, date, condition, significance and quality of these features.

Road building is likely to have a limited effect on any extant remains.

Sources

SyCC AP 93 88 024

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Stoke Mill House, Woking Road. Late C17th - early C18th house in centre with late C19th extension. Constructed in red-brown brick with grey headers.

Grade II listed building.

Sources

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

The Old Parsonage, Stoke

The site of the Old Parsonage of the parish of Stoke, shown on the 1st edition 6" map (1873) and the Tithe map of 1842.

Sources

SRO BR/ST/7/1 (1, 2); OS 1st ED 6"

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Manor House, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.

Late C17th - early C18th house in coursed, galleted sandstone blocks with orange-red brick quoins. Two storeys with attic.

Grade II listed building

Sources

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number
SAM Number Listed Building Number
OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

The Lodge, Manor Farm, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.

**Late C17th cottage, remodelled in the C19th and restored in the C20th.
Timber frame of thin scantling with brick infill.**

Grade II listed building

Sources

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Barn, Manor Farm, East Shalford Lane, Shalford.
Sixteenth-century barn of timber frame on brick and stone plinths with weather board cladding and plain tiled, half-hipped roof. Five framed bays.

Grade II listed building.

Sources

Record Number	<input type="text" value="30"/>	SMR Number	<input type="text"/>	NMR Number	<input type="text"/>
SAM Number	<input type="text"/>	Listed Building Number	<input type="text"/>		
OS Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="497000"/>	<input type="text" value="149100"/>	Site Class	<input type="text" value="Building"/>	

Site
Description

A dove house depicted on Norden's map of 1607 to the south of Manor Farm. The dove house is illustrated as a square building lying at approximately SU 970 491. However, the tithe award names the field to the east of Manor Farm, which lies to the north of this point as Pigeon House Field. The site cannot, therefore, be located with any accuracy.

Sources

Norden's Map of 1607; SRO (Guildford Muniment Room) BR/N/6/1

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

The Standing

A structure of indeterminate form depicted on Nordens Map of 1607. Standings were constructed in the Tudor and Stuart period as structures in which hunters might be hidden from the game driven in front of them. These may have been buildings with a number of storeys and open sides on the upper floors to allow hunters to shoot at their prey. The location is not accurate.

Sources

Nordens Map of 1607;

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

Stoke Bridge.

Immediately down stream of Stoke Mill.

Stoke Road originally crossed the Wey to the south east of Stoke Mill, but was diverted twice, first before 1788 and then in the C19th. The earliest road presumably crossed the Wey at Stoke Bridge mentioned in the C14th.

Sources

Stidder D.; SRO (Guildford Muniment Room) 129/41/5, 6; Gover at al

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

The eponymous Wood Bridge (not located).
Built before the late C13th, proposals to modify and widen the bridge were made in 1909-11. Outside of Area of Interest. Present bridge is a modern structure, an earlier predecessor is illustrated on Nordens Survey.

Sources

Gover et al; SRO (Guildford Muniment Room) 1339/7; Norden 1607

A3 Stoke Road to Hog's Back (Guildford) Improvements

Record Number SMR Number NMR Number

SAM Number Listed Building Number

OS Grid Reference Site Class

Site
Description

The length of ancient road called the Hog's Back, and formerly Guildown, within the study area now lies mostly beneath the A31 trunk road. The road is first recorded in the C12th and is very likely to be much older. Studies of the trackway to the east have shown that it is associated with a ditch on the south side and other earthworks.

Sources

Gover et al; Davies H.

Abbreviations used in printout

Allen et al - Allen Brown R., Colvin H. M., and Taylor A.J. 1963 'The History of the King's Works 2'

AP - Air Photograph

Davies H. - Davies H.C 1993 'The Royal Park of Guildford and the Hog's Back Trackway.'

Surrey Historic landscape Studies 3

EH - English Heritage

Gover et al - Gover J.E.B., Mawer A. and Stenton F.M. 'The Place Names of Surrey'

NMR - National Monuments Record (Archaeological Record)

NMR EXCAV IND - National Monuments Record (Excavations Index)

Nordens Map of 1607 - BL Harleian MS 3749, f. 13.

RCHM - Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England

SRO - Surrey Records Office

Stidder D - Stidder D 1980 'The Watermills of Surrey'

SyAC - Surrey Archaeological Collections

SyCC - Surrey County Council

SySMR - Surrey Sites and Monuments Record

VCH - Victoria County History

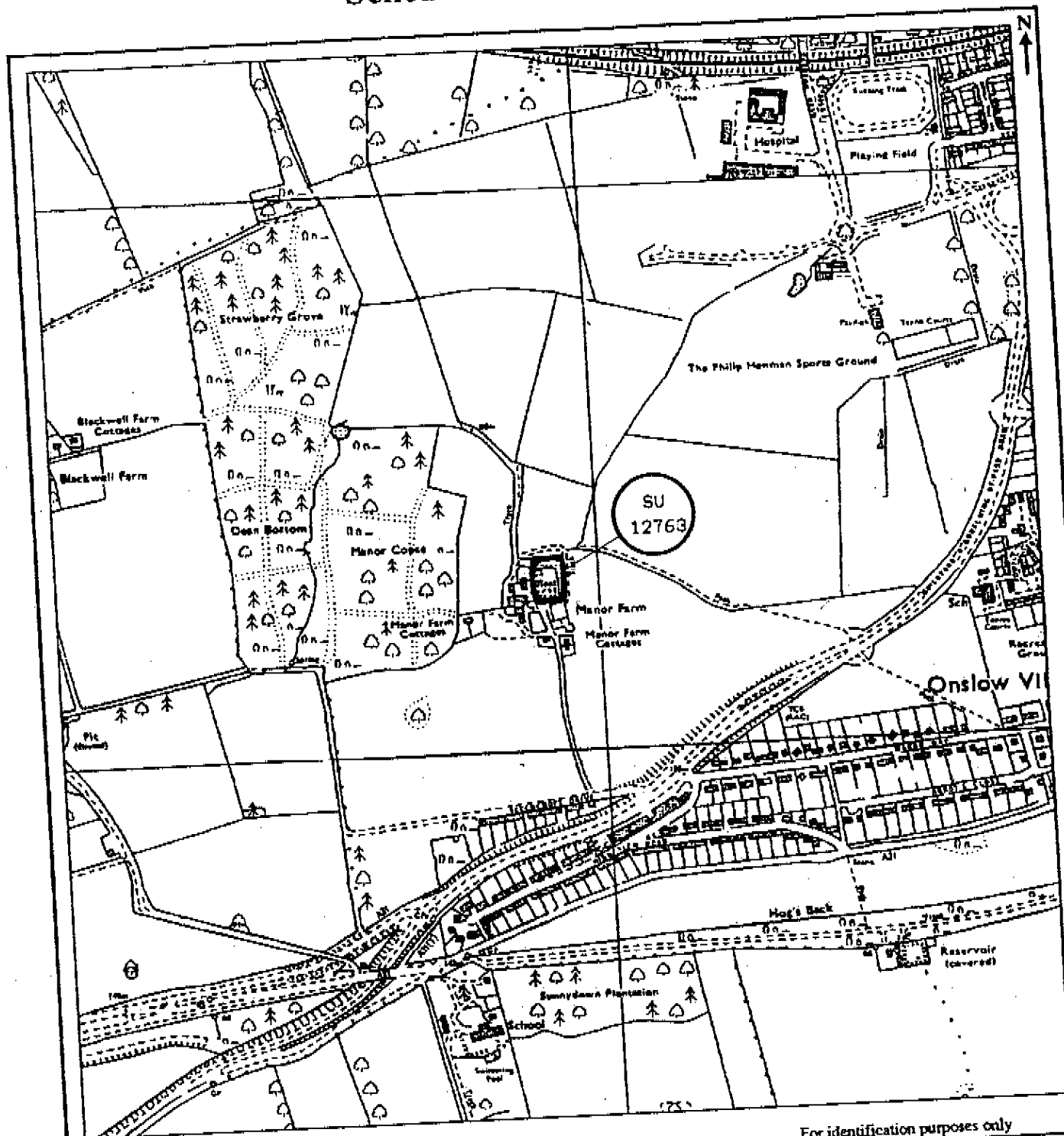
Abbreviations used in printout

Allen et al	- Allen Brown R., Colvin H.M., and Taylor A.J. 1963 <u>The History of the King's Works 2</u>
AP	- Air Photography
Davies H.	- Davies H.C. 1993 'The Royal Park of Guildford and the Hog's Back Trackway'. <u>Surrey Historic Landscape Studies 3.</u>
EH	- English Heritage.
Gover et al	- Gover J.E.B., Mawer A. and Stenton F.M. <u>The Place Names of Surrey</u>
NMR	- National Monuments Record (Archaeological Record)
NMR EXCAV IND	- National Monuments Record Excavations Index)
Norden's Map of 1607	- BL Harleian MS 3749, f. 13.
RCHM	- Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England.
SRO	- Surrey Record Office
Stidder D	- Stidder D 1980 <u>The Watermills of Surrey</u>
SyAC	- Surrey Archaeologica Collections
SyCC	- Surrey County Council
SySMR	- Surrey Sites and Monuments Record
VCH	- Victoria County History

Appendix 2

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Scheduled Monument



For identification purposes only

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Site Name: Medieval moated site of Guildford Park Manor, Manor Farm

County: Surrey

District: Guildford

Parish: Guildford

Notes: For excluded areas, see text record



English Heritage

Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission for England
Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE
Telephone 01-734 6010

Key: Location/extent of site

Extract from OS sheet: SU94NE

Date: 17.1.90

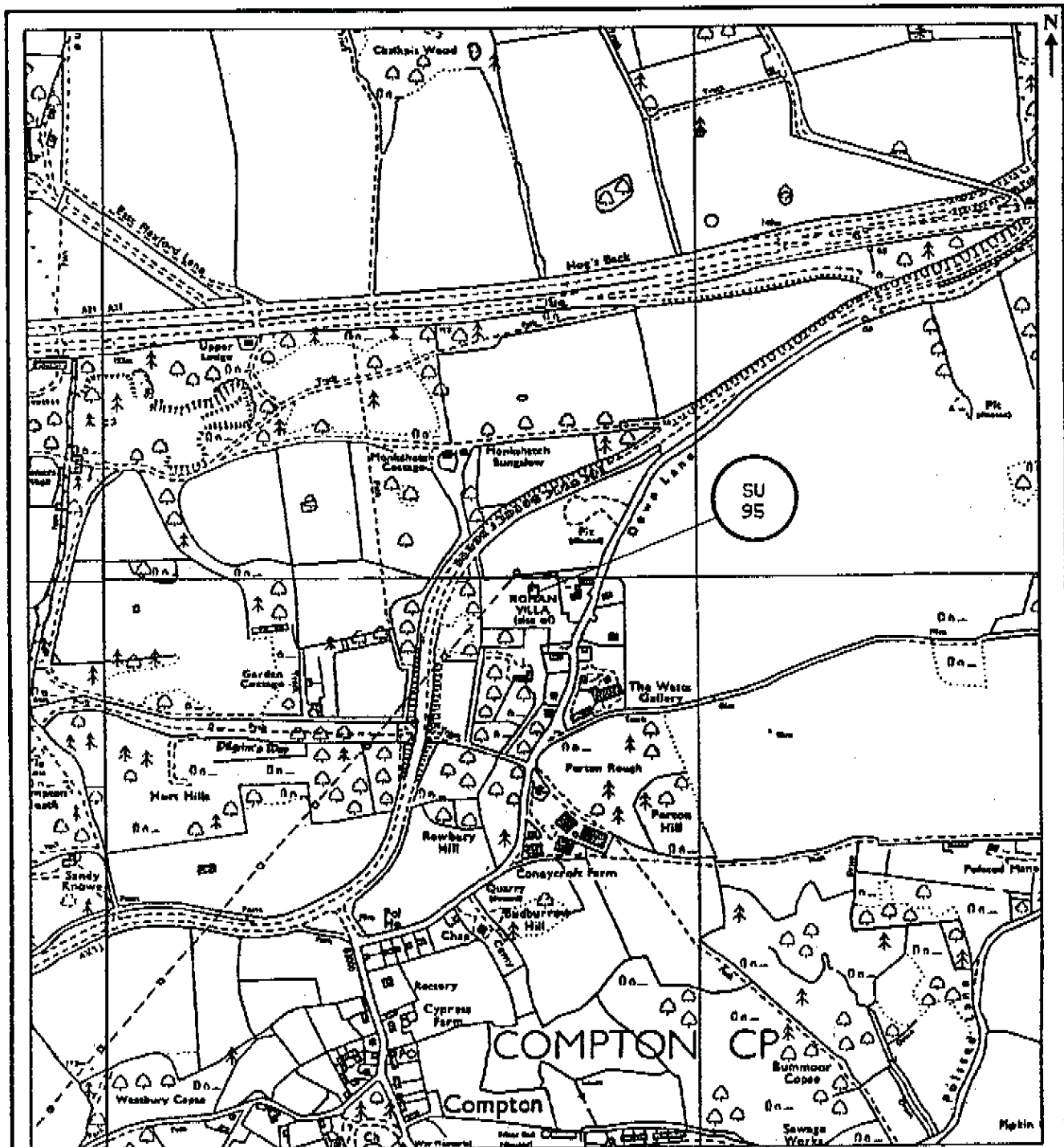
Scale: 1:10000

NGR: SU96914930

Derived from: 1:10000

County No: SU12763

Scheduled Monument



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For identification purposes only

Site Name: Roman Villa N of Limnerslease, Down Lane

County: Surrey

District: Guildford

Parish: Compton

Notes:



English Heritage

Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission for England
Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE
Telephone 01-734 6010

Key: ☐ Location/extent of site

Extract from OS sheet: SU94NE

Date: 31.1.89

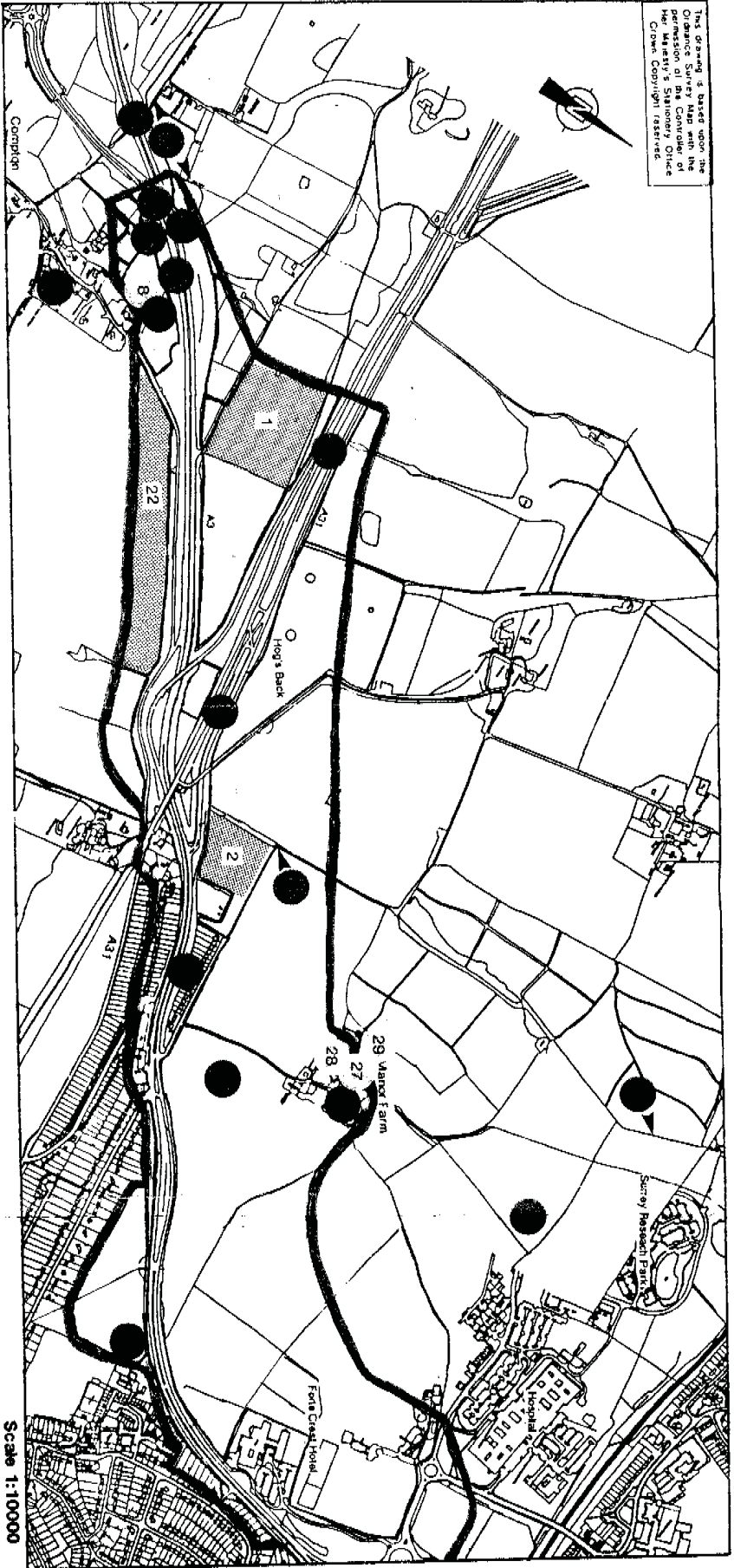
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County No: SU95

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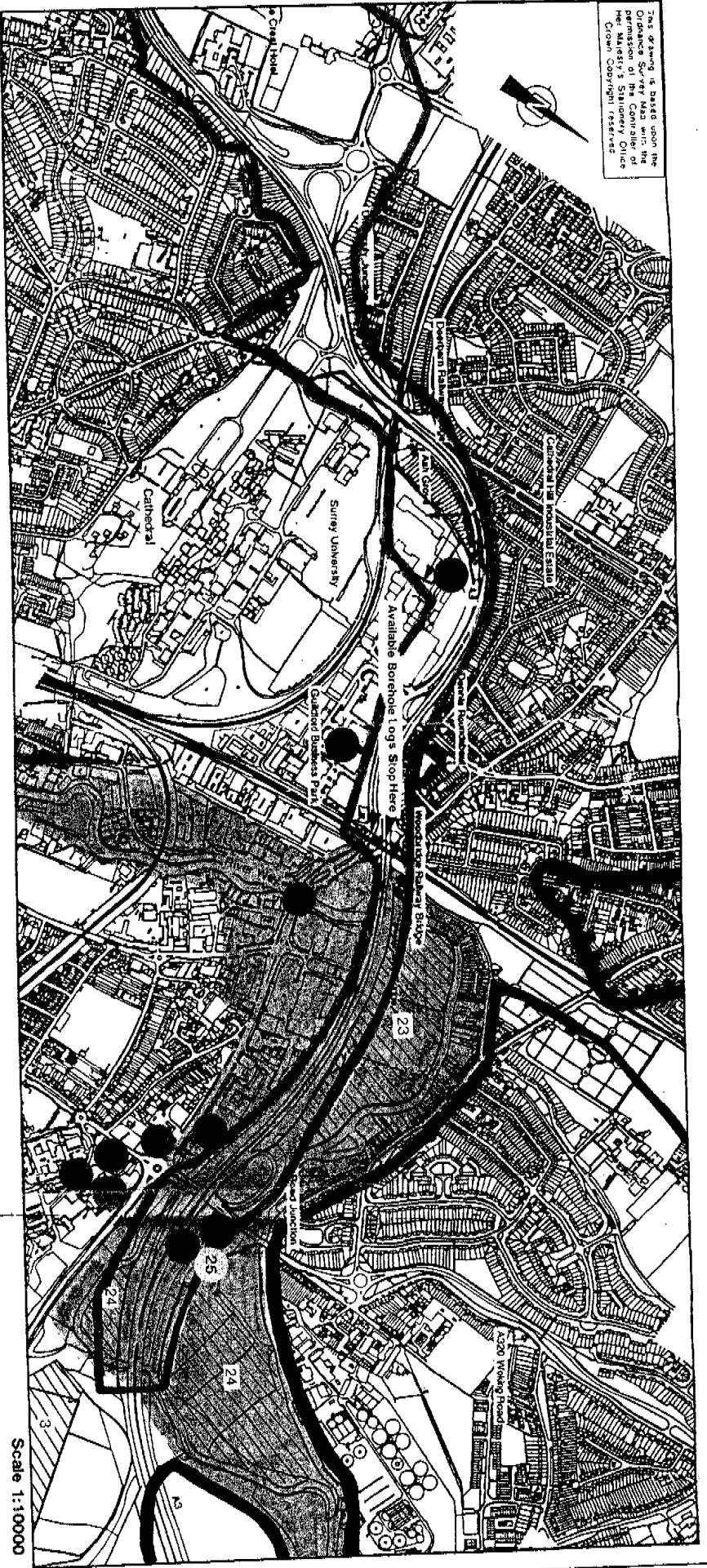
Scale 1:10000

KEY:

- Archaeological site/find
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Building
- Building or site of
- Limit of Study Area
- Alluvium
- 1st River Terraces
- 2nd River Terraces
- Drainage features
- Areas of features on aerial photographs

A3 STOKE ROAD TO HOG'S BACK (GUILDFORD) IMPROVEMENT STUDY AREA

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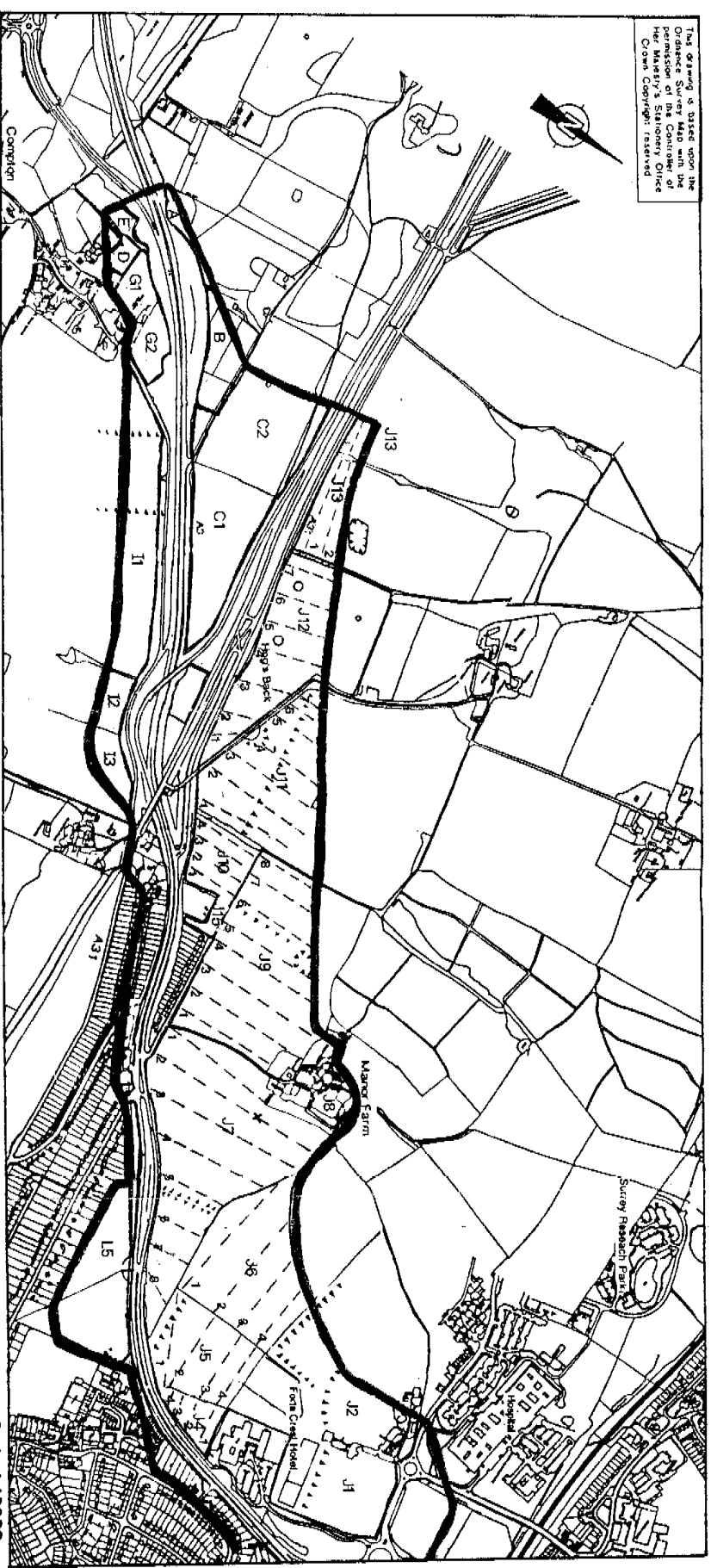


KEY - as fig.1a

A3 STOKE ROAD TO HOG'S BACK (GUILDFORD) IMPROVEMENT STUDY AREA



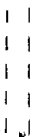

Figure1b

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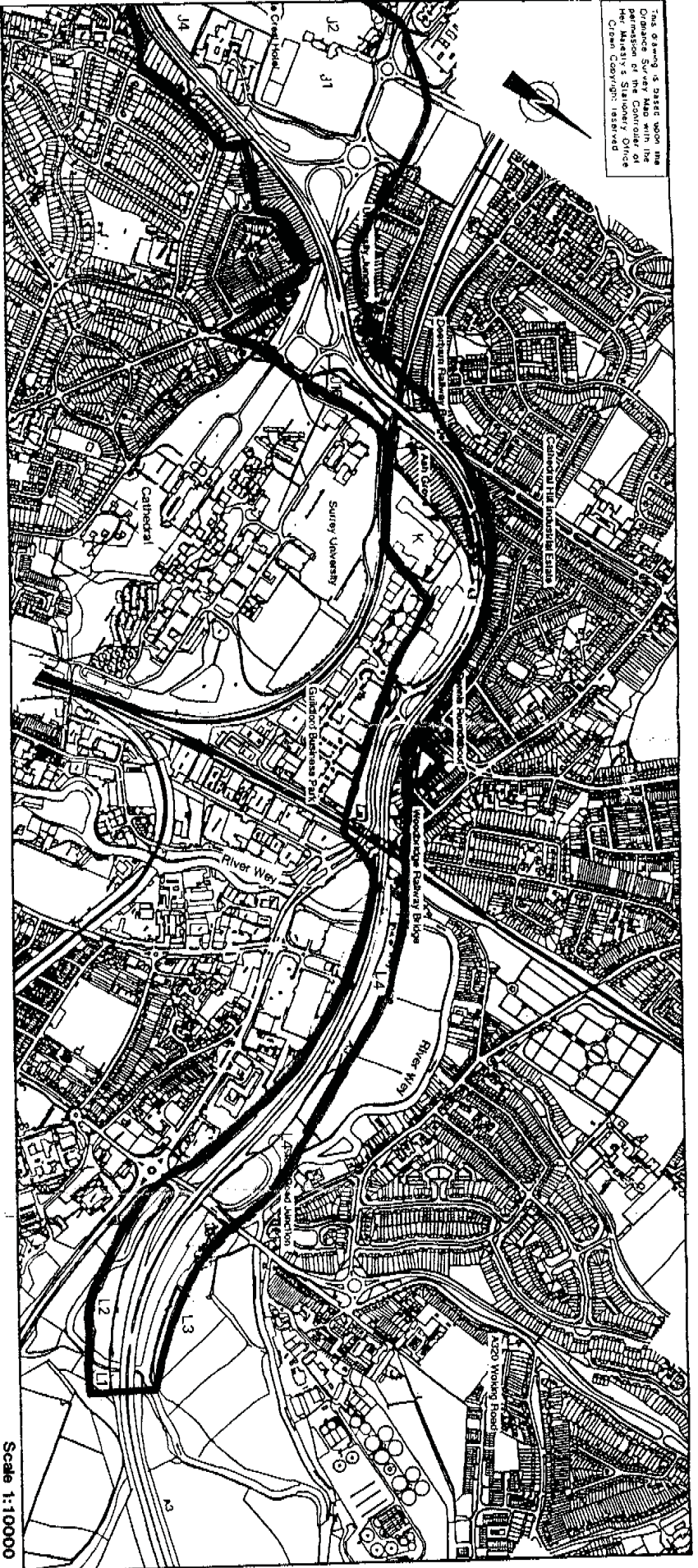
Scale 1:10000

KEY:

-  Limit of Study Area
-  Land Parcel / Field no.
-  Numbered Transects
-  Earthworks

A3 STOKE ROAD TO HOG'S BACK (GUILDFORD) IMPROVEMENT
 STUDY AREA

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Scale 1:10000

KEY - as fig.2a

A3 STOKE ROAD TO HOG'S BACK (GUILDFORD) IMPROVEMENT
STUDY AREA

Figure 2b

