

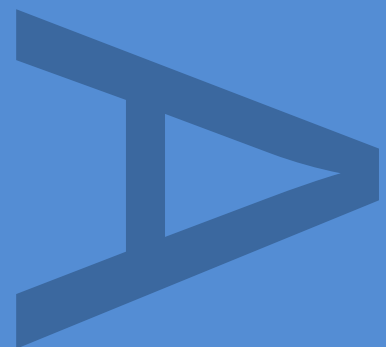
**LAND AT UPPER TUESLEY
(ADJACENT TO MILFORD
HOSPITAL), TUESLEY LANE
GODALMING, SURREY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11584

SITE CODE: SMTG13

DECEMBER 2013




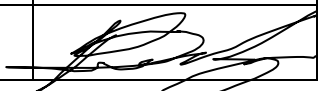
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT UPPER TUESLEY (ADJACENT TO
MILFORD HOSPITAL), TUESLEY LANE,
GODALMING, SURREY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K3308
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Paw Jorgensen		November-December 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		December 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Chris Mayo		December 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		December 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**Land at Upper Tuesley (adjacent to Milford Hospital), Tuesley Lane,
Godalming, Surrey; An Archaeological Evaluation**

Site Code: SMTG13

Central NGR: SU 96131 41886

Local Planning Authority: Waverley Borough Council

Planning Reference: WA/2012/1592

Commissioning Client: Mills Whipp Projects

Written/Researched by: Paw Jorgensen
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Tim Bradley (MIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

December 2013

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background & Research Objectives	5
4	Geology and Topography.....	8
5	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	9
6	Methodology	12
7	The Archaeological Sequence	13
8	Conclusions	16
9	Acknowledgements	18
10	Bibliography.....	19

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index.....	20
Appendix 2: Example Site Shots.....	23
Appendix3: OASIS Form.....	26
Appendix 4: Pottery Dating Index	28
Appendix 4: Glass Spot Dating Index	31
Appendix 5: CBM and Stone Review.....	32

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	34
Figure 2: Trench Location	35
Figure 3: Plan of Features.....	36
Figure 4: Sections 1-4 & their locations	37

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at land at Upper Tuesley, adjacent to Milford Hospital, Tuesley Lane, Godalming, Surrey. The central National Grid Reference for the site is SU 96131 41886. The evaluation was undertaken between the 4th and 15th of November 2013, and was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of their client Barratt Southern Counties Limited.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of 30 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.8m by. These were located to provide spatial coverage in order to best determine the archaeological potential of the site. The location of the trenches was based on the trench location proposed in the Method Statement (Bradley 2013) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp 2013) produced and approved prior to the commencement of the evaluation.
- 1.3 Two Bronze Age or Iron Age pits were excavated during the evaluation. The evaluation also recorded two ditches and several postholes which formed part of a former field system and division of the property. Unfortunately none of these features could be accurately dated, but they are likely to be fairly recent. A small quantity of residual Roman and medieval period ceramic building material and pottery was recovered from the subsoil and topsoil horizons.
- 1.4 Generally the stratigraphic sequence comprised topsoil overlying subsoil which in turn sealed the natural geological deposit.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at land adjacent to Milford Hospital at Upper Tuesley, Tuesley Lane, Godalming, Surrey (fig. 1). The evaluation was conducted between the 4th and 15th of November 2013 and was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of their client Barratt Southern Counties Limited.
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of 30 trenches located across the site (Fig. 2). Excavation of the trenches was carried out in accordance with the methodology laid out in the approved Method Statement (Bradley 2013).
- 2.3 The evaluation was project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author. Nick Truckle, Archaeological Officer to Surrey County Council, monitored the work on behalf of the Waverley Borough, and the work was monitored by Mike Hutchinson, Mills Whipp Projects, on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties Limited.
- 2.4 Upon completion of all phases of the work the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited at the Surrey History Centre under the site code SMTG13.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. *For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

215. *In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

3.1.6 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Surrey Structure Plan and the Replacement Elmbridge Local Plan, and by other material considerations.

3.2 Archaeology in Surrey

3.2.1 The trial trench evaluation aims to satisfy the objectives of Surrey County Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The South-East Plan was revoked in July 2010 and replaced by the Surrey Structure Plan (2004) which contains the following policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource:

SE5 – PROTECTING THE HERITAGE

Surrey's valuable cultural heritage of buildings, sites and landscapes will be conserved and enhanced. Heritage resources are irreplaceable and development affecting them will only be permitted where it has been clearly demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the proposal which outweighs the need to protect the heritage interest, and that no alternative is possible. Prior archaeological assessment, and if necessary evaluation will be required on all development sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential. Where important archaeological remains are found, there will be a preference for their preservation in situ. A record will be required of any features discovered, removed or altered.

3.3 Archaeology in Waverley

3.3.1 The site is not located within a Conservation Area or an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by the Waverley Borough Council in the Waverley Borough Local Plan (adopted 2002). There are also no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings located within the site although three Grade II listed buildings (Crowts house and barn and Tuesley Farm Cottages) are located immediately adjacent to the north and

east boundaries of the site. While the site is not located within an Area of High Archaeological Potential, due to its size is subject to Policy HE15 of the Local Plan:

Policy HE15: Unidentified Archaeological Sites

Where proposals are made for large scale developments (over 0.4 hectares) not in an area already defined as of High Archaeological Potential, the Council will require that an archaeological assessment is provided as part of the planning application, and the same provisions as in Policy HE 14 (b) (c) and (d) will apply.

Reason:

5.43 *The historic character of the landscape in Waverley is so all pervading that archaeological discoveries can be found unexpectedly when development of a large site takes place. Therefore it is important to survey large sites before development takes place, even though they may not be identified as a site of High Archaeological Potential. Surrey County Council's "Supplementary Planning Guidance - Archaeology and Historic Landscapes" 1994 advises that investigations be made of these sites. Size criterion will reflect the size of the development rather than the size of the site; for instance, the building of a single house on a site of more than 0.4 hectares would not be included in this category.*

Policy HE14: Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential

Areas of High Archaeological Potential, as defined on the Proposals Map, the Council will :-

- (a) *Where appropriate, require than an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site be submitted as part of any planning application;*
- (b) *Where, as a result of the initial assessment, archaeological remains are considered to exist, require the arrangement of an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of any planning application;*
- (c) *Where important remains are found to exist and can justifiably be left in situ, make provision by planning condition or agreement to minimise damage to the remains;*
- (d) *Where important archaeological remains are found to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require a full archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the granting of planning permission.*

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey shows the bedrock geology within the site as sedimentary bedrock belonging to the Bargate Sandstone Member of the Sandgate Formation. This formation formed during the Aptian stage (approximately 112-125 million years ago) of the Early Cretaceous period. The Bargate Sandstone member has been described as varying from buff to brown coarse-grained sandstone to brown friable sandstone while the Sandgate Formation has been described as comprising commonly glauconitic fine sands, silts and silty clays (British Geological Survey 2013).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Topographically the site occupies part of the southern side of a promontory overlooking tributaries of the River Wey to the north, south and west. The southern part of the site slopes increasingly steeply towards the stream below although much of the upper part of the slope has been terraced to form plateaus for providing relatively level ground for an apple orchard to the west and former hospital buildings to the east. Although the southern part of the site is situated over a steep slope the remaining (approximately) two thirds of the site is predominantly level. In the northern two thirds of the site the ground level varied from 71.56m OD in the northeast to 68.20m OD in the south while in the southern one third it varied from 68.60m OD to 64.31m OD by the southernmost trench (Trench 29). Beyond this the landscape continued to slope steeply down to the south.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

5.1.1 Archaeological evidence from sites at Mint Street and Bridge Street in Godalming approximately 2km north of the site is suggestive of a Mesolithic and possibly Neolithic occupation site in the vicinity (Poulton 2004). A Mesolithic stone implement (Monument Number 1212085) has also been recovered from the Milford Golf Course roughly 500m west of the current site. Scattered finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered on a number of occasions from the wider area, specifically within Godalming approximately 2km to the north of the site. Of note are an antler pick possibly of Neolithic date and a flat bronze axe and socketed axe of Bronze Age date (Poulton 2004).

5.2 Iron Age and Roman

5.2.1 While no Iron Age features or finds have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, a number of sites producing Iron Age material have been excavated in the wider area. These include a site near Charterhouse School roughly 3km to the north of the current site. Excavations on this site in the 1950s uncovered pits, ditches and inurned cremations suggestive of occupation during both the Early and Late Iron Age and into the first century AD (SMR No 1806 and 2226). Other chance finds have been recovered from the area around Duncombe Road around 1.5km north of the study site. These include sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (SMR No 2225) and five Iron Age coins (SMR No 1802). Iron Age pottery (Monument Number 250675) has also been recovered from the area around Hill House in Milford approximately 1.25km west of the study site. Additionally, a univallate hill fort has been recorded at Hascombe some 4km to the southeast of the study site. Excavations at the Hascombe Camp in the late 1975 revealed pottery and coins suggesting that the hill fort was in use for only a short period between c. 60-50BC (Thompson 1979).

5.2.2 Nine inscribed altar stones believed to be Roman in date have been found in the vicinity of Busbridge Lakes approximately 600m northeast of the site (Monument Number: 250641). Romano-British quern stones (SMR No 1809) were found at Holloway Hill roughly 1.5km north of the study site and sherds of 4th century Romano-British pottery and tile and brick fragments (SMR No 1815) were recovered from a field approximately 2.5km north of the site.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 Prior to the establishment of the current parish church of Saints Peter and Paul in Godalming the parish church was located in Minster Fields approximately 600m northeast of the site. The former pre-conquest parish church continued to function as a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary after the construction of the new parish church, which had evidently been completed sometime before 1100. By 1220 the chapel still

existed albeit in a ruinous state (Malden 1911).

5.3.2 The parish seat, Godalming, which is located a short distance to the north of the study site is first mentioned in the will of King Alfred the Great where it is bequeathed to the king's nephew Ethelwald. Following Ethelwald's failed rebellion against Edward the Elder in 905 it is likely that the Godalming Manor was forfeited to the Crown (Malden 1911).

5.3.3 According to the Burghal Hidage, a fortification covering an area of 600 hides existed at Eashing a short distance to the west of Godalming in the 10th century. Hitherto no archaeological remains identifying the location of the fortification have been uncovered although a likely position southeast of the bridge crossing the River Wey in Eashing has been suggested (Hill and Rumble 1996).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Historically the site was located within the ancient tithing of Tuesley in Godalming Parish (though now part of the Parish of Busbridge and Hambledon) within the central part of the Hundred of Godalming. Domesday records the small estate of Tuesley as comprising of eight households; one villager, one slave and six cottagers. Leofwin was recorded as the lord of the Tuesley estate prior to the conquest while Ranulf Flambard was listed as the lord by the time of the survey of 1086. In addition to the Tuesley estate Ranulf was also granted Godalming Rectory and part of the king's Manor of Godalming – the combined estate later became known as the Rectory Manor. The Hundred of Godalming, which had been the possession of King Edward prior to the Norman Conquest, was still recorded as crown land in 1086 (Powell-Smith, 2011).

5.4.2 The study site is thought to have been located within the agricultural hinterland surrounding Godalming during the medieval period. This appears to have included a number of more or less isolated farmsteads, traces of which can still be seen within the fabric of some of the surviving buildings in the vicinity of the site. An example of this is the Grade II listed Crowts located immediately north of the study site. Crowts (English Heritage Building ID: 438232), survives as a mid-16th century timber framed barn though it is probably built around an earlier core. The Grade II listed Tuesley Manor (English Heritage Building ID: 438311) northeast of the study site is also of 16th century date.

5.5 Post-medieval and Modern

5.5.1 John Rocque's 1768 *Topographical Map of the County of Surrey* shows what is now Tuesley Lane as well as the two tributaries of the River Wey flowing to the north and south of the study site. On the map the area of the site is occupied by cultivated fields. A number of houses are shown to the northeast of the site along the north side of Tuesley Lane. The buildings shown along the north side of Tuesley Lane includes several surviving buildings of 16th century date including Tuesley Manor and Crowts. Another cluster of buildings is shown to the east of the site along the east side of Tuesley Lane. This second cluster is likely to include the 16th century timber frame building surviving

today as the Grade II listed Nos. 3 and 4 Tuesley Farm Cottages (English Heritage Building ID: 438231). It is likely that the buildings shown in the immediate vicinity of the site represent individual farmsteads and their associated auxiliary buildings.

5.5.2 Little change is shown in the vicinity of the site by the time of the 1871 1:2,500 *Ordnance Survey Map* although a north-south aligned tree lined road is shown bisecting the agricultural fields occupying the site. All of the farmstead complexes to the east and northeast of the site including Crowts, Tuesley Manor and Tuesley Farm Cottages have developed further and was now shown to include additional buildings. The first major change within the site was the construction of the Surrey County Sanatorium which opened in 1928 as a specialist chest hospital. This change is reflected on the 1934 1:10,560 *Ordnance Survey Map*, which shows the majority of the site occupied by buildings associated with the hospital. With few exceptions the configuration of buildings remained the same from the opening of the hospital to the present day. These included the construction of additional staff cottages in the northern part of the site along the west side of Tuesley Lane in the 1940s or 50s.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All trenches were set out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd based on the proposed trench location plan presented in the Method Statement (Bradley 2013). Where possible the trenches were set out using a Leica GPRS unit. Several of the trenches had to be moved in order to avoid public footpaths, security fences or overhead power cables. Where trenches had to be moved a 30m tape was used to set out the trenches.
- 6.2 Prior to excavation the trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) by a trained operative. Following this the trenches were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator. Excavation was carried out in 100mm spits using a flat bladed ditching bucket, monitored by the attending archaeologists. Removal of the low grade deposits continued to the top of the underlying natural deposits, which were then cleaned by hand.
- 6.3 Each trench measured approximately 30m by 1.8m. Trench locations and the location of archaeological features were surveyed in using a Leica GPRS unit, which was also used to establish a series of spot heights within each trench.
- 6.4 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified Pre-Construct Archaeology's Field Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Where referred to in the text context numbers are given in square brackets, i.e. pit [1].
- 6.5 All trenches were photographed using a high resolution digital camera.
- 6.6 The project was given the unique site code SMTG13. This was used to identify all archival material arising from the project.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Natural

7.1.1 Natural geological deposits were reached in all trenches. At the northern end of the site (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9) it comprised mid-brown silty sand with frequently occurring patches of fragmented glauconitic calcareous buff to brown gritty weakly cemented sandstone. This deposit presumably formed the upper parts of the Bargate Sandstone Member recorded by the British Geological Survey as forming the underlying geology in the vicinity of the site, and was recorded variably as [3], [9], [12], [15], [18] and [28]. More commonly the geological deposits underlying the majority of the site comprised loose light brownish yellow silty sand with occasional patches of mid brown silty sand with areas of degraded Bargate sandstone. This variation occurred in the remaining trenches and was recorded as [6], [21], [26], [31], [34], [37], [40], [45], [50], [55], [58], [62], [65], [70], [74], [77], [80], [83], [86], [89], [96], [98], [101] and [104].

7.1.2 The natural deposits were encountered higher at the northern end of the site where they were recorded at a maximum height of 71.72m OD in Trench 11. From here the top of the deposit sloped down towards the south to 66.51m OD in Trench 25 before dropping steeply to 63.54m OD in Trench 29.

7.2 Undated

7.2.1 The top of the natural deposit in Trench 30 had been cut by a roughly northwest-southeast aligned ditch, [106]. It extended both beyond the northern and southern limits of the trench. The ditch segment recorded within the trench measured 1.13m northwest-southeast by 1.05m southwest-northeast (although it was narrower at the southern end where it only measured 0.68m in width) by 0.17m in depth. It was first seen at a height of 69.56m OD and the base was recorded between 69.40m OD and 69.39m OD. The sides of the cut were moderately steep with a sharp break of slope at the top and a more gradual break at the base. Filling the ditch was a deposit of compact mid-reddish brown silty sand, [105], with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.

7.2.2 Three undated postholes, [23], [42] and [52], were recorded cutting the natural deposits in Trenches 7, 13 and 15 respectively. These were roughly located along the same north-south axis and are likely to represent a line of fence posts demarcating a former field division. All three postholes had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope at both the top and base.

7.2.3 Posthole [23] was only partially exposed as it extended beyond the eastern limits of Trench 7. It appeared circular in plan and had a diameter of at least 0.58m and a depth of 0.17m and was first seen at 69.60m OD. Filling it was a deposit of moderately compact mid-reddish brown slightly silty sand, [22], with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. The two other postholes were smaller in plan with [42] measuring 0.30m in diameter by 0.27m in depth and [52] measuring 0.35m in diameter by 0.10m in depth. Both of these postholes were filled with a deposit identical to that filling posthole [23]. This deposit was recorded as [41] for posthole [42] and [51] for posthole [52].

7.3 Bronze Age or Iron Age

7.3.1 In Trench 26 in the southern part of the site the natural deposit was cut by two pits, [91] and [93]. Both of these yielded pottery sherds dated to the Bronze Age or Early to Mid-Iron Age. Pit [91] was located in the southeast corner of the trench and extended beyond both the southern and eastern limits of the trench. It appeared roughly rectangular in plan although it was not fully exposed. As exposed the pit measured 0.88m north-south by 1.61m east-west by 0.52m in depth and was first seen at a height of 66.91m OD. The sides of the cut were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at both the top and the base.

7.3.2 Pit [93] appeared sub-rectangular in plan and extended south beyond the limits of the trench. As exposed it measured 0.97m north-south by 1.13m east-west by 0.15m in depth and was first seen at 66.65m OD. The sides of the cut moderately steep and slightly concave in shape with a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual break at the base.

7.3.3 Both pits were filled with moderately compact deposits of dark brownish grey silty sand (recorded as [90] and [92]) with occasional small rounded pebbles and angular medium sized degraded Bargate stone fragments which were presumably derived from the natural deposit which the pits had been cut into.

7.4 Post-medieval

7.4.1 In Trench 20 a ditch had been cut into the top of the natural deposits. The ditch segment, [69], was aligned roughly along a north-south axis and extended both north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch [69] had moderately steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and a more gradual break at the bottom. The base of the ditch seemed to slope from 68.23m OD in the south down to 68.20m OD in the north although this is based only on observations of the small section excavated and may not reflect the overall trend of the ditch. As exposed the ditch segment measured 1.92m north-south by 1.34m east-west by 0.42m in depth and was first seen at a level of 68.54m OD. The ditch was filled with a compact deposit of mid-reddish brown silty sand, [68], with occasional small rounded to sub-rounded pebbles. Excavation of the fill produced a single flint flake and a ferrous metal nail fragment.

7.4.2 Sealing the natural deposits was a layer of subsoil. This was present in the vast majority of the trenches and only absent in Trenches 9, 28 and 29. It comprised a moderately compact deposit of mid-reddish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles and medium moderately frequent root activity. In the majority of the trenches it measured up to 0.20m in thickness although it was recorded although in a few trenches it was as thick as 0.50m. This deposit contained virtually no finds although the exceptions to this were Trenches 2 and 6 where the subsoil yielded three tesserae dated AD50-150+ (from Trench 2) and an abraded fragment of medieval peg-tile dated 1180-1600 (from Trench 6).

7.4.3 The subsoil was sealed by the current topsoil horizon extending across the entire site. This consisted of friable dark brown silty sand with frequent root activity and moderately frequent small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. In many of the trenches the topsoil contained 19th century although a sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 9.

7.5 Modern

7.5.1 In four of the trenches, (18, 21, 28 and 29), the topsoil was overlain by a layer of redeposited subsoil comprising moderately compact yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded to rounded pebbles. The four trenches where the redeposited subsoil horizon was observed were all situated near areas of terracing where the landscape had been levelled in order to construct the former hospital buildings. It is likely that the horizon is the result of excess material from this levelling being deposited and spread out across the surrounding area.

7.5.2 Cutting the top of the natural deposit in western part of Trench 11 was a posthole, [47], of late 20th century date. This was only partially exposed and the posthole extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. As seen the cut appeared square or rectangular in plan measuring 0.23m north-south by 0.45m east-west by 0.34m in depth and was first seen at a height of 71.72m OD. It was filled with a moderately compact deposit of yellowish brown silty sand with occasional decayed roots. Excavation of the fill yielded late 20th century glass shards as well as residual fragments of ceramic building material dated 1600-1850. Although not seen at the time of excavation it is likely that the posthole was cut through the topsoil or subsoil horizon of the trench.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General Conclusions

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of limited and isolated activity within the southern part of the site during the Bronze Age or Early/Mid Iron Age. This came in form of two pits producing a small quantity of pottery dating to this period. Both of these pits were located within the same trench and other trenches excavated in the vicinity failed to identify other features dating to this period.

8.1.2 Three residual Roman tile tesserae were recovered from the subsoil in one of the trenches in the northern part of the site. These are likely reflective of Roman activity within the wider area. Evidence for human occupation in the wider vicinity has previously been confirmed through the discovery of nine Roman altar stones recovered from a site some 600m to the north of the present site. Previous excavations in Godalming approximately 2km to the north have confirmed the presence of a Romano-British settlement, so it is not surprising that a small quantity of residual Roman material should be present on the current site.

8.1.3 Two ditches were recorded during the evaluation. These are likely to have formed part of a former field system. It is likely that the postholes seen in the north central part of the site represent the remains of north-south aligned fence acting as a field division. The ditches and postholes could not be dated closely due to the lack of temporally diagnostic material. Both the ditches and the postholes attest to the former agricultural use of the site. This use is also reflected on historic maps of the area which show that the site occupied an area of agricultural land from at least 1786 to the construction of the hospital in 1928.

8.2 Original Research Objectives

- *Assess the interface of the deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features.*

A small number of archaeological features were cut into the natural drift geology. There were predominantly interpreted to be related to the agricultural exploitation of the area during the late post-medieval period. However, two pits excavated in Trench 26 are likely to be of Bronze Age or Early- to Mid-Iron Age date.

- *Assess cut features within the natural drift geology.*

Four postholes, [23], [42], [47] and [52] were recorded during the evaluation. Three of these appeared to be situated along the same north-south aligned axis bisecting the central part of the site. These were located in Trenches 7, 13 and 15. None of these yielded any temporally diagnostic material. It is likely that this line of postholes formed a field division although no divisions or field boundaries appear within this location on the historic maps referenced. Furthermore, the field boundaries that do

appear on maps as early as Rocque's 1768 map follow a northeast-southwest rather than the north-south alignment of the line of the postholes recorded during the evaluation. It is possible that the postholes exposed formed part of a temporary field division which did not warrant inclusion on the maps or alternatively the postholes could predate the 1768 survey. A fourth posthole, [47], was recorded in Trench 11 in the northeast corner of the site. This trench was aligned along an access road to the hospital and considering that the fill of the posthole produced glass shards consistent with a late 20th century date it is likely that the posthole represents the remains of a fence along this road.

Two ditches were recorded in the central and southern parts of the site. It is likely that these represent the remains of a former field system. These could not be accurately dated due to a lack of temporally diagnostic material.

In the southern part of the site, in Trench 26, the natural deposit was cut by two pits dated to the Bronze Age or Early- to Mid-Iron Age. They attest to at least ephemeral human activity on the site during this period.

- *Assess deposits and features which might indicate domestic or settlement activity.*

The two prehistoric pits in the southern part of the site might be suggestive of at least temporary occupation of the site during the Bronze Age or Early/Mid Iron Age although prehistoric material was only present in one of the thirty trenches excavated.
- *Assess the site for Roman, Saxon and medieval archaeology.*

The only evidence for Roman activity came in the form of the three residual tile tesserae found in the subsoil of Trench 2. While no *in situ* Roman material was recovered from the residual material does point to activity within the wider area during this period. Previously nine inscribed altar stones have been found in the vicinity of the site and the remains of a Romano-British settlement have been excavated in Godalming approximately 2km north of the site, so it is not surprising that residual material dating to this period should be present within the current site. Similarly, the small amount of residual medieval material recovered from the current site is likely to be reflective of activity in the wider area during this period. Again this is not surprising as a number of farmsteads with medieval roots are located immediately to the northeast and east of the site. The residual medieval material recovered during the evaluation is likely derived from one of these farmsteads.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects who commissioned the work on behalf of their client Barratt Southern Countries Limited. Thanks also to Nick Truckle of Surrey County Council for monitoring the work on behalf of the Waverley Borough.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project managing the evaluation and editing the report and Josephine Brown for the illustrations. Thanks also Aidan Turner for his work on site, Chris Jarrett for providing spot dating for the pottery and glass and Kevin Hayward for producing the CBM and stone review.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hill, D. and Rumble, A. R., 1996, *The Defence of Wessex: The Burghal Hidage and Anglo-Saxon Fortifications*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Malden, H.E. (ed.), 1911, *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3*. Victoria County History, London.

Poulton, R., 2004, *Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey: Godalming*. Surrey County Archaeological Unit; unpublished report.

Powell-Smith, A., 2011, Open Domesday available at <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SU9642/tuesley/> (accessed December 2, 2013).

Thompson, F. H., 1979, 'Three Surrey Hillforts: Excavations at Anstiebury, Holmbury, and Hascombe, 1972-1977' pp. 245-318 in *The Antiquaries Journal*, Volume 59, Part 2. The Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context	Grid Square/Tre	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Pot Date	Glass Date	CBM Date	Phase
SMTG 13	69	TR20	GPS		Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.910	1.360	0.320	68.52	68.20				4
SMTG 13	106	TR30	GPS		Cut	Ditch	Ditch	1.840	1.050	0.170	69.56	69.39				4
SMTG 13	105	TR30	GPS		Fill	Fill of [106]	Fill	1.840	1.050	0.170	69.56	69.48				4
SMTG 13	22	TR7			Fill	Fill of [23]	Fill	0.570	0.350	0.170	69.70	69.60				3
SMTG 13	41	TR13			Fill	Fill of [42]	Fill	0.290	0.310	0.270	69.76	69.76				3
SMTG 13	46	TR11			Fill	Fill of [47]	Fill	0.220	0.450	0.340	71.72	71.72	L20th		1600-1850	3
SMTG 13	51	TR15			Fill	Fill of [52]	Fill	0.390	0.320	0.100	69.76	69.73				3
SMTG 13	68	TR20	GPS		Fill	Fill of [69]	Fill	1.910	1.360	0.320	68.52	68.44				4
SMTG 13	90	TR26	GPS		Fill	Fill of [91]	Fill	0.880	1.650	0.520	66.91	66.89	BA/EMIA			2
SMTG 13	92	TR26	GPS		Fill	Fill of [93]	Fill	0.970	1.130	0.150	66.65	66.65	BA/EMIA			2
SMTG 13	101	TR29	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.970	29.810	0.210	63.83	63.54				1
SMTG 13	98	TR28	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	2.100	33.280	0.110	64.26	63.92				1
SMTG 13	89	TR26	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.990	30.050	0.520	66.91	65.77				1
SMTG 13	86	TR25	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.850	1.920	0.180	66.51	66.22				1
SMTG 13	80	TR23	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	30.840	1.870	0.100	67.80	66.69				1
SMTG 13	83	TR24	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.900	30.010	0.150	66.91	66.83				1
SMTG 13	96	TR27	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	35.120	1.890	0.300	67.42	66.87				1
SMTG 13	77	TR22	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.940	2.030	0.110	68.59	68.18				1
SMTG 13	65	TR19	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.830	1.940	0.100	68.65	68.28				1
SMTG 13	70	TR20	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.910	1.360	0.320	68.52	68.42				1
SMTG 13	74	TR21	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.830	30.530	0.210	69.15	69.00				1
SMTG 13	45	TR14	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.940	29.600	0.120	69.49	69.26				1
SMTG 13	58	TR17	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.450	1.920	0.150	69.35	69.28				1
SMTG 13	104	TR30	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.840	30.540	0.170	69.72	69.41				1
SMTG 13	62	TR18	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.440	1.910	0.100	69.55	69.42				1
SMTG 13	21	TR7	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	30.100	2.140	0.100	69.83	69.47				1
SMTG 13	50	TR15	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.950	29.810	0.100	69.92	69.56				1
SMTG 13	40	TR13	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	2.040	29.740	0.100	70.15	69.76				1
SMTG 13	15	TR5	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	31.060	2.070	0.240	70.15	69.83				1
SMTG 13	12	TR4	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.940	29.960	0.140	70.18	69.83				1
SMTG 13	9	TR3	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	2.020	29.930	0.100	70.47	70.10				1
SMTG 13	26	TR8	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	29.450	1.960	0.420	70.47	70.23				1
SMTG 13	18	TR6	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	30.100	1.970	0.100	70.40	70.26				1
SMTG 13	55	TR16	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	2.000	29.690	0.130	70.60	70.53				1
SMTG 13	28	TR9	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.880	30.180	0.210	70.63	70.56				1
SMTG 13	31	TR10	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.860	30.480	0.110	70.62	70.57				1
SMTG 13	37	TR12	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.820	29.820	0.180	71.23	70.58				1
SMTG 13	6	TR2	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.840	30.020	0.240	70.74	70.62				1
SMTG 13	3	TR1	GPS		Layer	Natural sand		1.970	29.920	0.190	71.00	70.66				1
SMTG 13	34	TR11	GPS		Layer	Natural sand	Same as (3)	1.780	30.170	0.080	71.72	71.56				1
SMTG 13	91	TR26	GPS		Cut	Pit	Pit	0.880	1.650	0.520	66.91	66.37				2
SMTG 13	93	TR26	GPS		Cut	Pit	Pit	0.970	1.130	0.150	66.65	66.50				2
SMTG 13	42	TR13	GPS		Cut	Posthole	Posthole	0.290	0.310	0.270	69.76	69.52				3
SMTG 13	23	TR7	GPS		Cut	Posthole	Posthole	0.570	0.350	0.170	69.70	69.53				3
SMTG 13	52	TR15	GPS		Cut	Posthole	Posthole	0.390	0.320	0.100	69.76	69.66				3
SMTG 13	47	TR11	GPS		Cut	Posthole	Posthole	0.220	0.450	0.340	71.72	71.38	L20th		1600-1850	3
SMTG 13	100	TR29			Layer	Redeposited subsoil	Same as (97)	1.970	29.810	0.140	64.07	63.98				3
SMTG 13	97	TR28			Layer	Redeposited subsoil		2.100	33.280	0.620	64.54	64.42				3
SMTG 13	71	TR21			Layer	Redeposited subsoil	Same as (59)	1.830	13.320	0.120	69.85	69.73	M-L 19th			3
SMTG 13	59	TR18			Layer	Redeposited subsoil		10.000	1.910	0.260	70.33	70.31				3
SMTG 13	88	TR26			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.990	30.050	0.300	67.13	66.01				3

SMTG 13	85	TR25			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.850	1.920	0.200	66.72	66.30					3
SMTG 13	79	TR23			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	30.840	1.870	0.500	67.95	66.80					3
SMTG 13	82	TR24			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.900	30.010	0.150	67.10	66.87					3
SMTG 13	95	TR27			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	35.120	1.890	0.280	67.70	67.20					3
SMTG 13	76	TR22			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.940	2.030	0.500	68.63	68.50					3
SMTG 13	67	TR20			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.910	39.190	0.210	68.72	68.68					3
SMTG 13	73	TR21			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.830	30.530	0.100	69.34	69.31					3
SMTG 13	44	TR14			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.940	29.600	0.400	69.80	69.44					3
SMTG 13	57	TR17			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.450	1.920	0.250	69.63	69.51					3
SMTG 13	103	TR30			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.840	30.540	0.260	69.98	69.75					3
SMTG 13	20	TR7			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	30.100	2.140	0.180	70.15	69.78					3
SMTG 13	61	TR18			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.440	1.910	0.300	69.94	69.81					3
SMTG 13	49	TR15			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.950	29.810	0.390	70.31	69.84					3
SMTG 13	39	TR13			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	2.040	29.740	0.320	70.47	69.90					3
SMTG 13	11	TR4			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.940	29.960	0.400	70.46	70.21					3
SMTG 13	14	TR5			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	31.060	2.070	0.200	70.43	70.26					3
SMTG 13	8	TR3			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	2.020	29.930	0.250	70.70	70.28					3
SMTG 13	25	TR8			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.450	1.960	0.140	70.61	70.43					3
SMTG 13	17	TR6			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	30.100	1.970	0.350	70.56	70.53			1180-1600		3
SMTG 13	36	TR12			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.820	29.820	0.150	71.34	70.76					3
SMTG 13	5	TR2			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.840	30.020	0.650	71.03	70.78			50-150		3
SMTG 13	2	TR1			Layer	Subsoil		1.970	29.920	0.370	71.19	70.81					3
SMTG 13	30	TR10			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.860	30.480	0.200	70.78	70.82					3
SMTG 13	54	TR16			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	2.000	29.690	0.200	70.97	70.82					3
SMTG 13	33	TR11			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	1.780	30.170	0.190	71.89	71.58					3
SMTG 13	64	TR19			Layer	Subsoil	Same as (2)	29.830	1.940	0.150	68.80	68.31					3
SMTG 13	99	TR29			Layer	Topsoil		1.970	29.810	0.300	64.37	64.28					3
SMTG 13	87	TR26			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.990	30.050	0.300	67.43	66.28					3
SMTG 13	84	TR25			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.850	1.920	0.400	67.12	66.62					3
SMTG 13	78	TR23			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	30.840	1.870	0.250	68.20	67.05					3
SMTG 13	81	TR24			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.900	30.010	0.400	67.51	67.26	M-L 19th				3
SMTG 13	94	TR27			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	35.120	1.890	0.450	68.15	67.65					3
SMTG 13	63	TR19			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.830	1.940	0.320	69.12	68.49					3
SMTG 13	75	TR22			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.940	2.030	0.250	68.88	68.75					3
SMTG 13	66	TR20			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.910	39.190	0.350	69.07	69.01					3
SMTG 13	72	TR21			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.830	30.530	0.420	69.76	69.73					3
SMTG 13	56	TR17			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.450	1.920	0.300	69.93	69.81					3
SMTG 13	43	TR14			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.940	29.600	0.400	70.23	69.84	M-L 19th				3
SMTG 13	102	TR30			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.840	30.540	0.430	70.41	70.00	E19th		1400-1800		3
SMTG 13	60	TR18			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.440	1.910	0.240	70.18	70.05					3
SMTG 13	19	TR7			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	30.100	2.140	0.300	70.45	70.08	M-L 19th		1500-1800		3
SMTG 13	48	TR15			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.950	29.810	0.380	70.69	70.22	M-L 19th				3
SMTG 13	38	TR13			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	2.040	29.740	0.320	70.79	70.22	19th		1500-1800		3
SMTG 13	10	TR4			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.940	29.960	0.300	70.76	70.50					3
SMTG 13	7	TR3			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	2.020	29.930	0.250	70.95	70.53	19th				3
SMTG 13	13	TR5			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	31.060	2.070	0.300	70.73	70.56					3
SMTG 13	24	TR8			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	29.450	1.960	0.350	70.96	70.73	M-L 19th	M19th-20th	1500-1800		3
SMTG 13	16	TR6			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	30.100	1.970	0.400	70.96	70.93	1760-1830				3
SMTG 13	29	TR10			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.860	30.480	0.360	71.14	71.02	1825-1900		1400-1700		3
SMTG 13	53	TR16			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	2.000	29.690	0.200	71.17	71.02					3
SMTG 13	27	TR9			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.880	30.180	0.650	71.24	71.04	1770-1840		1300-1600		3
SMTG 13	35	TR12			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.820	29.820	0.300	71.63	71.06	1760-1830	L19th-20th			3

SMTG 13	4	TR2			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.840	30.020	0.300	71.33	71.09				3	
SMTG 13	1	TR1			Layer	Topsoil		1.970	29.920	0.300	71.56	71.18	18th-19th				3
SMTG 13	32	TR11			Layer	Topsoil	Same as (1)	1.780	30.170	0.400	72.31	71.86	19th		1180-1700		3

Appendix 2: Example Site Shots



Trench 11 (north of site), facing east



Trench 18, (central area of site) facing southwest – typical of the majority of trenches



Trench 27, facing southwest – showing pits [91] & [93]. The smaller intervention towards the centre of the trench is modern. No associated features were observed in surrounding trenches.

Appendix3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-166129

Project details

Project name	Land at Upper Tuesley adjacent to Milford Hospital
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. This consisted of the excavation of 30 trenches measuring 1.8m by 30m. The majority of the trenches did not reveal archaeological features or deposits. However, in the southern part of the site two pits of Bronze Age or Early/Mid Iron Age date were found. In addition to this the evaluation also uncovered the remains of a former field system in the form of two ditches and a row of postholes. Unfortunately none of these features produced temporally diagnostic material. A small quantity of residual Roman and medieval material was also produced by the subsoil in two of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2013 End: 15-11-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SMTG13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WA/2012/1592 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TESSARAE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	SURREY WAVERLEY BUSBRIDGE Land at Upper Tuesley adjacent to Milford Hospital
Postcode	GU7 1UF
Study area	12.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 96131 41886 51 0 51 10 03 N 000 37 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.54m Max: 71.72m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt Southern Counties Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Surrey History Centre
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Surrey History Centre
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Surrey History Centre
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Upper Tuesley (adjacent to Milford Hospital), Tuesley Lane, Godalming, Surrey: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report.
Entered by	Paw Jorgensen (pjorgensen@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 December 2013

Appendix 4: Pottery Dating Index

By Chris Jarrett

Context [1], date: 18th-19th century

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [7], date: 19th century

Bone china (BONE), 1794-1900, 1 sherd, form: saucer

Context [16], date: 1760-1830

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [19], date: mid-late 19th century

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, form: plate; dinner

Context [24], date: mid-late 19th century

Bone china (BONE), 1794-1900, 1 sherd, form: plate

English yellow-glazed refined earthenware (EYGE), 1785-1835, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 3 sherds, form: unidentified

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) (REFW CHROM),
1830-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration (REFW SPON), 1805-1900, 1
sherd, form: unidentified

Context [27], date: 1770-1840

Pearlware (PEAR), 1770-1840, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840, 1 sherd, form:
unidentified

Surrey orange sandy ware (SOWY), 1150-1550, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [29], date: 1825-1900

Surrey orange sandy ware (SOWY), 1150-1550, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4) (TPW4), 1825- 1900 1 sherd,
form: unidentified

Context [32], date: 19th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval redware (MISC PM) 1480-1900, 4 sherds, form: flower pots

Context [35], date: 1760-1830

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, 2 sherds, form: bowl

Context [38], date: mid-late 19th century

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, form: plate; dinner

Context [43], date: mid-late 19th century

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) (REFW CHROM),
1830-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [48], date: mid-late 19th century

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, form: jar; cylindrical

Context [71], date: mid-late 19th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval redware (MISC PM), 1480-1900 1 sherd, form: flower pot

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805 -1900 2 sherds, form: plate; dinner

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) (REFW (CHROM),
1830 -1900 1 sherd, form: plate; dinner

Context [75], date: late 19th century

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, 1 sherd, form: plate; dinner

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Majolica (MAJO), 1850-1900, 1 sherd, form: jar: rounded

Context [81], date: mid- late 19th century

Bone china (BONE), 1794-1900, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, form: dish; rectangular

Context [90], date: Bronze Age to early/mid Iron Age

Flint and fine sand tempered ware (FIQ), Bronze Age to early/mid Iron Age, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [92], date: Bronze Age to early/mid Iron Age

Flint and fine sand tempered ware (FIQ), Bronze Age to early/mid Iron Age, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Context [102], date: early 19th century

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, form: unidentified

Pearlware (PEAR), 1770-1840, 1 sherd, form: tankard

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The archaeological work produced a total of 41 pottery sherds, none of which is unstratified. The material was recovered from eighteen contexts. The pottery can be divided into a number of periods. The earliest fabrics consist of two sherds of flint and sand tempered prehistoric pottery dated to the Bronze Age to early/mid Iron Age and single sherds were found in deposit [90] and [92]. The occurrence of the prehistoric pottery suggests activity from this period being present within the study area, especially as this material appears to be discrete. Medieval pottery is present as two sherds and has been grouped together in the Surrey orange sandy ware tradition. Both sherds are residual in late 18th/19th century dated deposits. The sherd recovered from context [29] appears to be of a late 15th-early 16th century type with white slip line decoration. As the medieval pottery is residual it has little significance. The majority of the pottery is post-medieval in date and is quantified as 37 sherds and mostly dates to the 19th century. This material often consists of small sherds and is frequently laminated and indicates that it was frequently in a secondary or even tertiary depositional condition. Although much of the pottery is dated to the 19th-century, it is possible that the plain refined whiteware plates recovered from contexts [19], [38] and [71] are later and may represent institutional wares, perhaps commissioned by the Milford Hospital (established in 1929), although no monograms survive on the pottery to indicate this source for the ceramics. The post-medieval pottery as a whole has little significance.

There are no further recommendations for work on the pottery assemblage from the site.

Appendix 4: Glass Spot Dating Index

By Chris Jarrett

Context [24], date: mid 19th-20th century

Opaque white glass, two fragments, 19th-20th century, mould made, form: uncertain

Clear soda glass, one fragment, 19th-20th century, mould made, form: small cylindrical bottle base

Context [35], date: late 19th-20th century

Opaque white glass, one fragment, late 19th-20th century, mould made, form: small cylindrical jar base with fluted band around the side. The underside of the base is embossed '...CO. NO.727031.'

Clear soda glass, one fragment, ?19th-20th century. The fragment is warped with heat altered with pimply surfaces

Context [46], date: end of the 20th century

Clear soda glass, one fragment, end of the 20th century, form: window glass, manufactured by mechanised drawing.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

A total of six fragments of glass (none of which is unstratified) were recovered from the archaeological investigation. The material was recovered from three contexts. The material is in a good condition, except for one heat altered fragment. The material is in a fragmentary state, although the vessel forms, etc, could on the whole be identified. All of the glass dates from the later 19th and 20th century and it is possible that the small clear and opaque white cylindrical jars found in contexts [24] and [35] contained pharmaceutical products and are associated with Milford Hospital, established in 1929. Otherwise the glass has no significance.

The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from.

There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Appendix 5: CBM and Stone Review

Kevin Hayward

SMTH13 Milford Hospital

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
5	2459a	Tessara	3	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
17	2586	Abraded peg tile with curved lipped edge medieval like	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
19	2586 1977 Silty local brick	Post medieval Peg tile; salty brick frags and silty floor tile probably Flemish	8	1180	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
24	Silty Wealden peg tile	Early-Late Post medieval Wealden Peg tile fine mould sand	1	1180	1900	1180	1900	1500-1800+	No mortar
27	2586; 2271;	Thick medieval peg tile and iron oxide rich peg tiles and curved tile	5	1135	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600	No mortar
29	Yellow Wealden type peg tile; 2271	Thick medieval peg tile and yellow silty Wealden group	4	1135	1800	1180	1180	1400-1700	No mortar
32	2586	Curved medieval early post medieval roofing tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1700	No mortar
38	Silty Wealden peg tile	Early-Late post medieval	1	1180	1900	1180	1900	1500-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		Wealden Peg tile fine mould sand							
46	3046	Post medieval brick fragment	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1850+	No mortar
102	2586 Yellow Wealden Silt type peg tile	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar

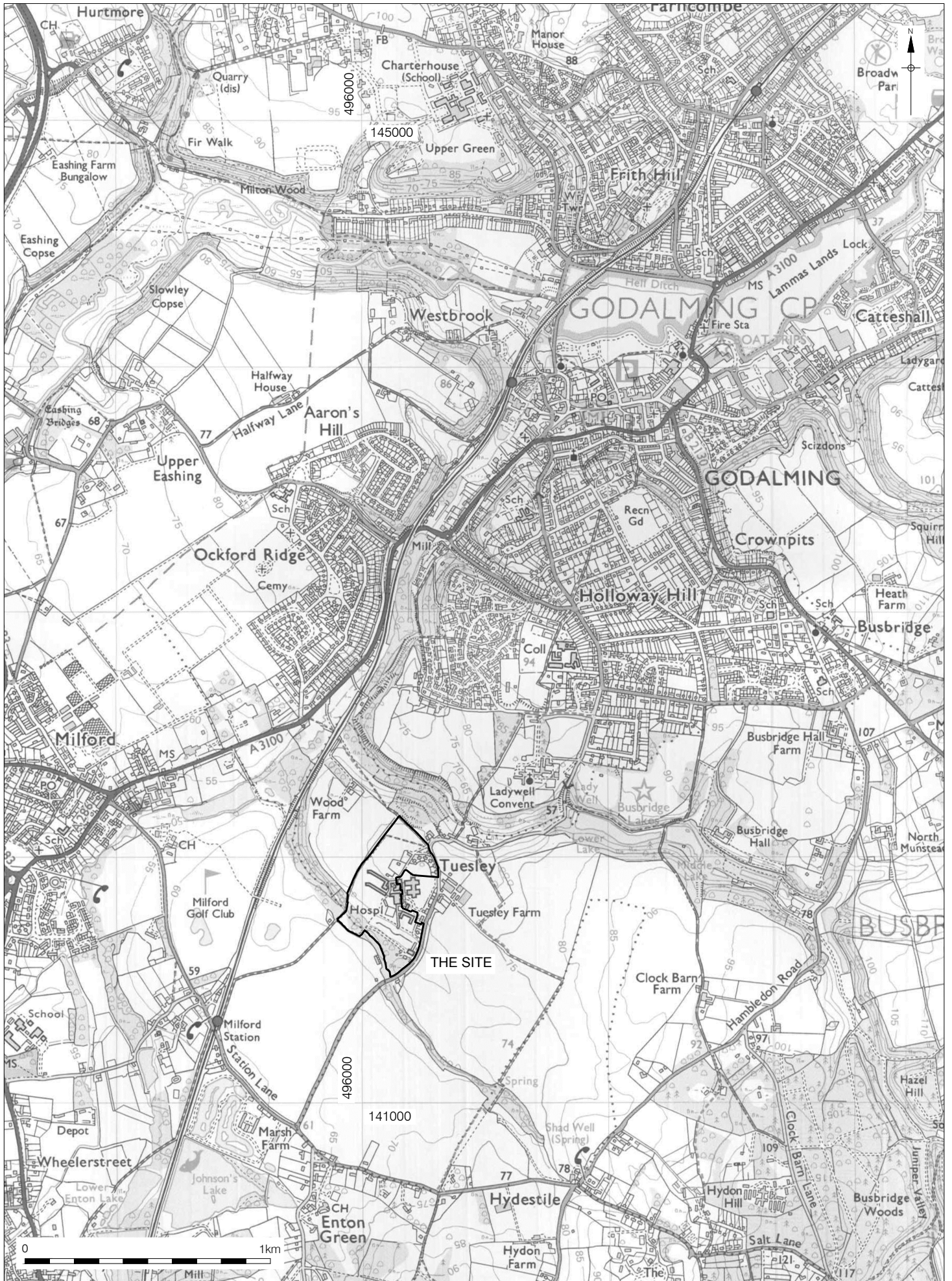
Review

Of some interest are 3 small cubes of Roman sandy tile tesserae from [5] which provide the earliest evidence of occupation in this area. They probably date from the late first to early-mid second century.

The site is dominated by local silty roofing peg tiles (yellow and laminated from Wealden type clays) mainly of post medieval date with an occasional example of thick sandy fabric 2271 with coarse moulding sand typical of medieval peg tile at [27] [29]. None of the tiles are glazed but some show signs of abrasion indicating extensive exposure or reworking.

Evidence of post medieval brickwork is provided by fragments of local fawn silty brick from [19] and a red sandy 3046 [46]. Without an existing fabric collection for the area it is not possible to provide a precise date although 16th to 18th seems the most likely.

Finally there is one floor tile made from a silty fabric resembling 1977 a Flemish fabric, although it is not possible to determine whether this is glazed (1450-1600) or unglazed (1600-1800) as there has been extensive wear.





495950/142040

Tuesley



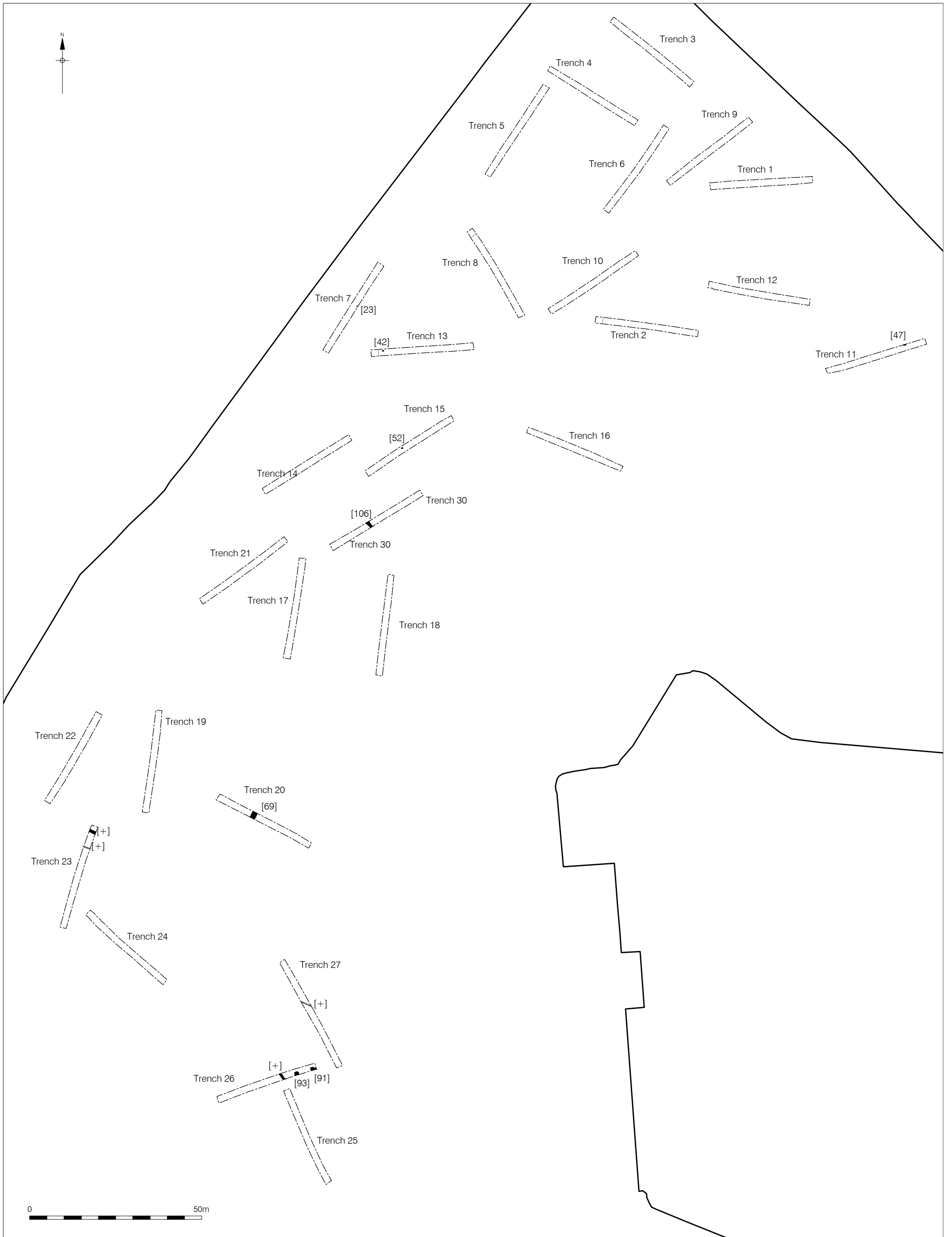
495950/141600

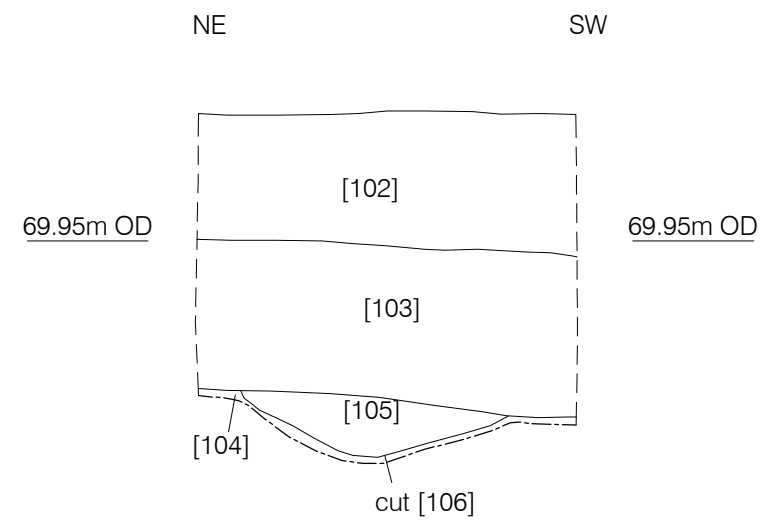
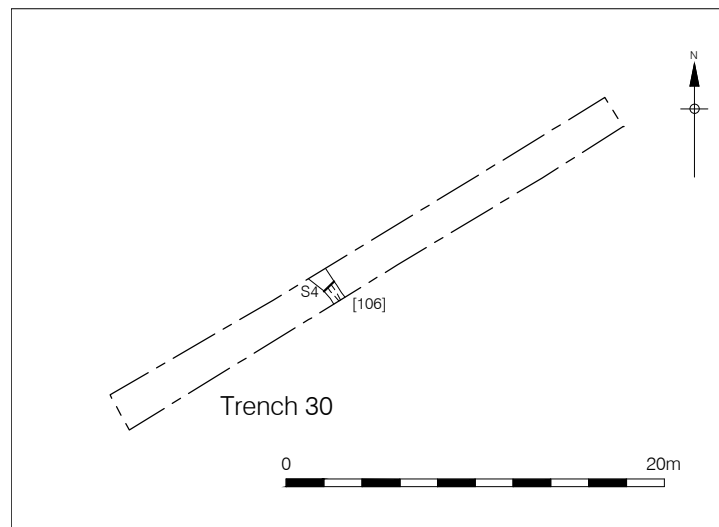
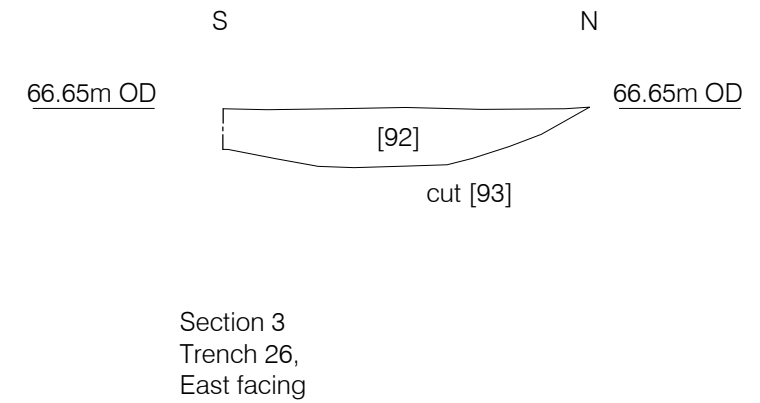
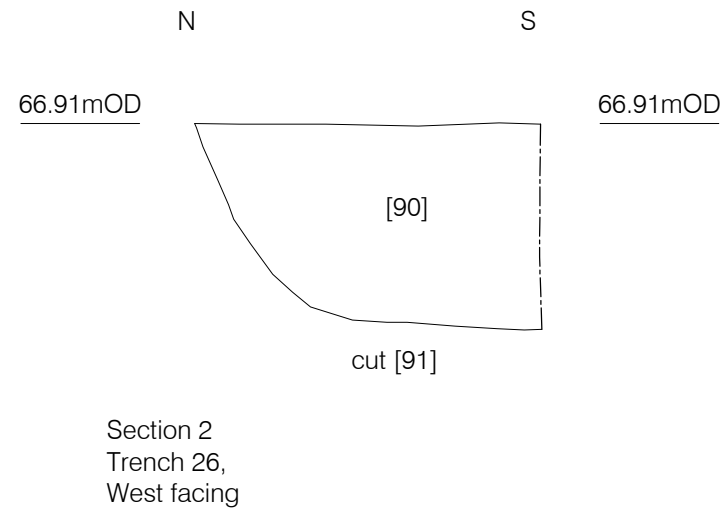
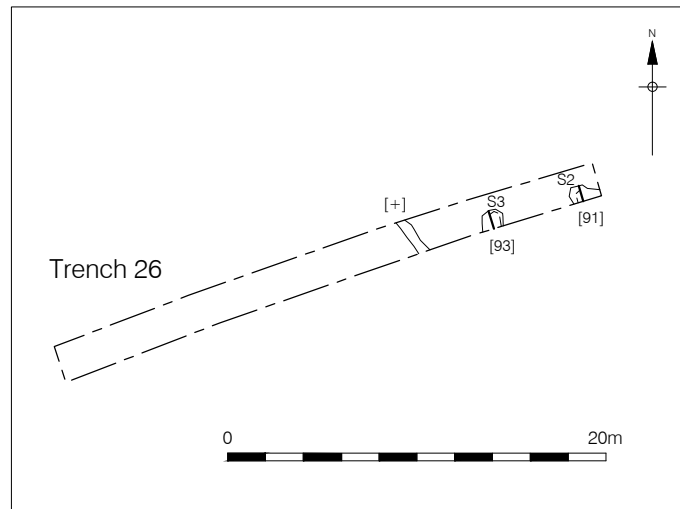
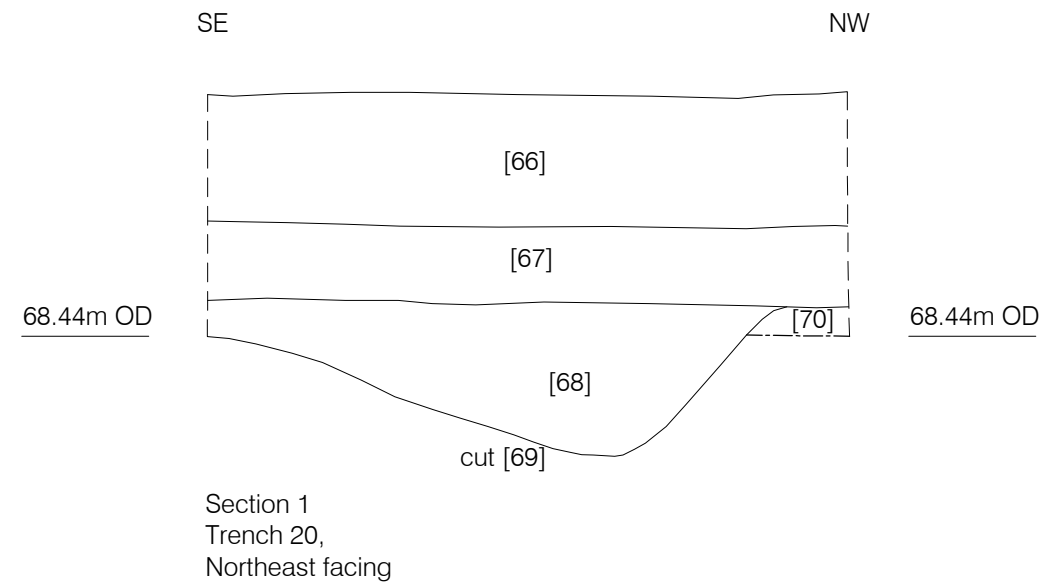
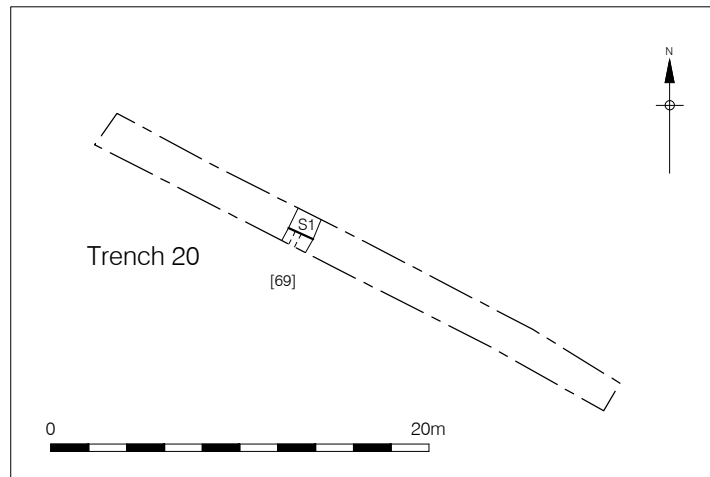
densely wooded area

0 100m

© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
02/12/13 JB

Figure 2
Trench location
1:2,500 at A4





© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
03/12/13 JB

Figure 4
Sections 1-4, and their locations
Sections;1:20, Plans;1:400 at A3

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

