

**THE WHITE HART,
150 HIGH STREET,
OLD WOKING GU22 9JH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

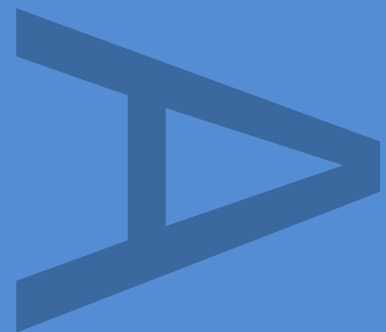
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**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
WOKING BOROUGH COUNCIL**

PLANNING REFERENCE: PLAN/2012/0937

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JUNE 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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THE WHITE HART, 150 HIGH STREET, OLD
WOKING, GU22 9JH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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The White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking, GU22 9JH

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: STWH14

Central NGR: TQ 01941 56905

Local Planning Authority: Woking Borough Council

Planning Reference: PLAN/2012/0937

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was approached by Concept Developments (Cobham) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 150 High Street, Old Woking, Surrey, GU22 9JH (central National Grid Reference TQ 01941 56905) (Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned in order to fulfil the first stage of an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission granted for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Application number: PLAN/2012/0937). This report details the working methods and findings of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.2 Prior to the evaluation PCA had produced an archaeological Desk Based Assessment DBA (Fairman 2014). After reviewing the documentary, cartographic and previous archaeological material available for the development site the DBA determined that the study site was likely to have a high potential for medieval remains, low to moderate potential for Saxon remains and low potential for prehistoric and Roman remains.
- 1.3 Four 1m square test pits previously excavated by the Surrey Archaeological Society within the southern part of the study site revealed the presence of a medieval soil horizon at a depth of approximately 1.00-1.20m below the current ground level (Savage 2014). The test pits yielded a relatively high quantity of medieval pottery (Jones 2011).
- 1.4 In addition to the current DBA and previous test pit survey the site has previously been subject to a Heritage Statement (Lacey and Wardle 2012) prepared for a previous planning application (Planning Application number: PLAN/2011/1169), which was subsequently withdrawn.
- 1.5 The current evaluation entailed the excavation of three trenches each measuring 4.00m by 1.80m in plan. These were excavated stratigraphically to the top of the drift geology underlying the site. Two of the test pits were located in the centre of the site while the last test pit was excavated in the northern part to the east of the existing building of the former White Hart public house (Figure 2).
- 1.6 In all three trenches an undisturbed medieval soil horizon was observed; in the central part of the site this was sealed by a layer of subsoil producing 17th/18th century material and ultimately by the existing topsoil horizon. At the front of the property, to the east of the existing building, both the medieval soil horizon and the post-medieval subsoil survived. These were sealed by a layer of made ground through which the construction cut for a roughly north-south aligned brick footing had been cut. Only the lower two to three courses of the footing survived; the brick and mortar dated the footing to the 18th/19th century.
- 1.7 Based upon the findings of the evaluation the Archaeological Officer for Surrey CC recommends that a watching brief be carried out during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new development. This will follow the approval of a further Written Scheme of Investigation. This will be provided by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in due course.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 On 9th and 10th June 2014, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking, Surrey GU22 9JH (central National Grid Reference: TQ 01941 56905) (see Figure 1). High Street and the River Wey formed the northern and southern boundaries respectively while private residences occupied the plots to the east and west. The northern part of the site contained the former White Hart public house with a car park to the rear and gardens at the back of the property. Overall the site covered an area of approximately 2500m² (0.25 hectares).
- 2.2 The site is located within the Old Woking Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by Woking Borough Council as well as the Old Woking conservation area and a Historic Landscape Characterisation Area. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments designated within the site limits. While the White Hart Inn is not included on the national statutory list of Listed Buildings it is included on the local list of buildings of special interest which contribute to the character of the Old Woking Conservation Area.
- 2.3 A number of invasive and non-invasive archaeological investigations of the site have previously been carried out. Most recently this included a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced by PCA (Fairman 2014). Prior to this a Heritage Statement had been prepared by the Historic Environment Consultancy (Lacey and Wardle 2012) for a previous planning application (withdrawn) and the Surrey Archaeological Society had excavated four 1m square test pits within the southern part of the site.
- 2.4 The current evaluation was commissioned by Concepts Developments (Cobham) Limited in order to satisfy the first stage of an archaeological condition imposed on the planning permission granted by the Woking Borough Council for the redevelopment of the property (Planning Application number: PLAN/2012/0937). In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mayo 2014) it consisted of the excavation of three trenches each measuring 4.00m by 1.80m in plan. These were excavated to the top of the drift geology underlying the site.
- 2.5 The fieldwork was supervised by Paw Jorgensen of PCA, who also authored this report while project management and report editing were carried out by Chris Mayo of PCA. Ms Alex Egginton, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Mayo 2014), the *Standards for Archaeological Work* (English Heritage 2014) and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (IfA 2009).
- 2.6 A unique-number site code, STWH 14, was devised by PCA and used to identify the site archive.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The full planning background to the site and development is contained within the archaeological desk-based assessment for this project (Fairman 2014).

3.1 Site Specific Constraints

3.1.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site. However it does lie within the Old Woking Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by Woking Borough Council. The site also lies within a Historic Landscape Characterisation Area reflecting the pre 1811 extent of Woking, and also within the Old Woking conservation area.

3.2 Site Specific Planning Background

3.2.1 Planning permission has been granted by Woking Borough Council for the redevelopment of the former White Hart public house and grounds, 150 High Street, Old Woking, GU22 9JH under application number PLAN/2012/0937. The proposed scheme involves the refurbishment and extension of the White Hart and construction of a new three-storey, three house terrace in the former garden area. The new building and areas between the properties will comprise landscaped communal gardens, parking areas and a new access road.

3.2.2 The planning permission includes an archaeological condition as follows:

14.No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: to protect archaeological interests.

3.2.3 An archaeological heritage appraisal was prepared (Lacey and Wardle, 2012) to accompany a previous planning submission. That document was reviewed by the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council who advises the Local Planning Authority, Mr Gary Jackson, in 2012. Mr Jackson made a number of requests for further information to support the heritage appraisal, which were addressed in the DBA (Fairman 2014).

3.2.4 Following a review of all the relevant material it was decided by the Surrey Archaeological Officer that further evaluation of the site was necessary. It was decided that the excavation of three 4.00m by 1.80m trenches would provide adequate coverage of the site to inform on the archaeological potential of the site.

3.2.5 In accordance with the condition PCA were commissioned to produce a WSI for the archaeological evaluation (Mayo 2014), which was approved by Alex Egginton, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The underlying soil geology in the vicinity of the site is London Clay (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). This is overlain by the Kempton Park Gravel formation.

4.1.2 No geotechnical data specific to the site was available prior to the production of this report. Earlier archaeological test pits however revealed potentially natural horizons between 1.10m and 1.30m below ground level at heights between 22.33m OD and 21.56m OD from north to south. The drop in elevation towards the River Wey is reflects the natural underlying topography rather than modern terracing.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The area of the site lies on a slight slope from north to south, with the gradient reflecting the course of the River Wey which forms the southern boundary to the site. At the northern end of the site the ground level was recorded at 24.33m OD. The southerly garden area exhibited a southern declination from a ground level of 23.53m OD to 21.04m OD from north to south respectively.

4.2.2 In general, therefore, the ground level drops slightly from north to south towards the River Wey. It is assumed that the northern two-thirds of the site would have comprised higher and drier land, more readily accessible to human activity and settlement, whilst the approximate southern third would have comprised floodplain horizons sporadically or seasonally affected by the river.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section is a summary of the archaeological and historical background taken from the Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site (Fairman 2014), which presents a comprehensive version of this section.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Due to a lack of archaeological investigations within the wider area the current understanding of the character of settlement and use of the area during the prehistoric period is somewhat limited. It has been suggested that the sandy ridges discouraged settlement (Crosby 1982) or that the heaths were vulnerable to ecological and environmental change. Another hypothesis suggests that these areas were exploited during the prehistoric period, but that over use of the arable areas led to a dramatic reduction in soil quality (Crosby 2003).

5.2.2 There is, however, some evidence to suggest settlement within the district during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. In the wider area, at Monument Hill to the north, the remnants of an Iron Age occupation site have been recorded (Fairman 2014).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 While the site is located approximately 13km from the nearest known Roman road, Roman coins, tiles and pottery have been discovered at Coldharbour and Old Woking (Crosby 1982). More substantial evidence for occupation during this period has been recorded at Monument Hill to the north and at Woking Park to the southeast. Additionally, findspots of Roman material have been identified along High Street. The character of the Roman occupation in the area is likely to have taken the form of isolated farmsteads connected via a series of trackway of subsidiary roads (Fairman 2014).

5.4 Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval

5.4.1 Woking is first mentioned in a letter from Pope Constantine dated AD 710 (Crosby 1982). The place name Woking is thought to mean the 'people of Wocc (or Wocca' and is derived from a person of that name. It is believed that the '_ing' name-endings refer to places founded during the secondary phase of Saxon settlement. The village of is likely to have sprung up around the monastery founded near the preset St Peter's Church in c. AD 675 (Fairman 2014).

5.4.2 Despite the allegedly early date of the village, archaeological evidence relating to the settlement and occupation is limited. However, late Saxon pottery was recovered from the study site during the excavation of four test pits by the Surrey Archaeological Society. Additionally, a 5th century AD spear head was found at Woking Park Farm to the east of the site. It is probable that the paucity of archaeological evidence reflects the lack of previous investigations rather than evidence of absence (Fairman 2014).

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 The study site is located approximately 1km to the east of Woking Palace dated from at least 1275. From at least 1485 when the palace was rebuilt it became a royal residence and it was here that the treaty of Woking was signed in 1497 between Henry VII and Maximilian of Austria. By the end of the 16th century the palace had fallen into decay whereupon it was sold to Sir Edward Zouch (Crosby 1982).
- 5.5.2 A number of mills existed along the river Wey including a cornmill and fulling mill. At least three of these were documented within a 1km radius of the current study site including a fulling mill and two watermills. These mills were likely associated with the palace grounds (Fairman 2014).
- 5.5.3 The nave of St Peter's Church to the east of the site dates to at least AD 1080 and the tower and chancel are of 13th century date. During the 12th century the church was partially rebuilt; the Great Oak door is dated to this period. Evidence for the rebuilding of the church was recovered during excavation of evaluation trenches in the High Street. These trenches also identified a number of medieval brick clamps (Fairman 2014).
- 5.5.4 By the 14th century the settlement at Woking began to fall 'into obscurity and insignificance' despite the royal connections. The community remained largely agricultural, producing a number of commodities for the local markets. Additional local industries included brewing and tanning (Crosby 1982).
- 5.5.5 Evidence for Medieval activity was recorded within the current study site when four test pits were excavated by the Surrey Archaeological Society. These showed that intact medieval horizons survived immediately above the natural sands (Fairman 2014).

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Despite 17th century attempts to make the Wey navigable in an attempt to facilitate the commercial growth of the community the prosperity of the area continued to decline (Crosby 1982) and it was described as a backwater by the 18th century. The remoteness attributed to an increase in criminal gangs inhabiting the surrounding woodlands as a base for 'thieving operations' (Crosby 2003). However, such accounts, including those describing 'not less than five hundred gypsies, vagrants and smugglers', are likely to have been exaggerated (Fairman 2014).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Mayo 2014) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 Prior to the archaeological evaluation commencing the trench positions were set out by the commissioning client. Before any ground reduction started the area of each trench was scanned by the client's representative on site using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to locate any buried services so that these could be avoided. The removal of the organic overburden in 100mm spits then commenced using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator. When archaeological strata and/or features were reached excavation was halted in order that these could be explored using hand tools. The only archaeological features encountered were a brick wall in Trench 3 and postholes in Trenches 1 and 2. Brick samples were taken from the wall and 100% of the postholes were excavated by trowel and any finds collected. Post medieval layers were machine excavated carefully and finds collected while a 40 litre bulk sample was extracted from each of the medieval horizons where after careful machine excavation continued. The bulk samples were processed through flotation tanks fitted with 1.0mm mesh and 3µm flot mesh. This allowed all finds larger than 1mm (or 3µm for flot) to be collected.
- 6.3 The recording system adopted on site was the single context system outlined in the *Archaeological Site Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology Service 1994) and the *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor with Brown 2009). All archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets which included a context description, interpretation, stratigraphic matrix and levels. The recording system used was compatible to the recording system used on archaeological sites within the Greater London area.
- 6.4 A comprehensive photographic record was made of each trench post-excavation and detailed shots taken of any discrete features within each trench, using 35mm colour and monochrome film and high-resolution digital photography.
- 6.5 A single Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established in the central part of the site using a Leica RX1250 SmartRover. The value of the TBM was 23.46m OD. This value was used in conjunction with a dumpy level in order to ascertain the height of all section lines, principal strata and features relative to Ordnance Datum. The SmartRover unit was also used to survey in the trench outlines of Trenches 2 and 3 as well as the features within those trenches. Due to the position of Trench 1 below a tree canopy the a GPS signal could not be acquired and the trench location could not be located using this survey method. Instead the northwest and southwest corners of Trench 2 and the northeast and southeast corners of Trench 1 were used to triangulate in the position of the trench.
- 6.5.1 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the appropriate local repository under the site code STWH14.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The top of the natural drift geology underlying the site was reached in all three trenches. In the southern part of the site it consisted of moderately compact moderately coarse scoured or bioturbed sand varying in colour from light yellowish grey to yellowish red. This deposit was recorded as [18] and [6] in Trench 1 and 2 respectively. In Trench 1 it was first seen at a height of 21.64m OD, which closely resembled the level of the natural sand in Trench 2, where it was recorded at 21.69m OD. To the north, in Trench 3, the natural deposit, [17], comprised moderately coarse loose mid-yellowish brown to mid-brown sand. Here the deposit was first observed at a height of 23.54m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval

7.2.1 In all three trenches the natural sand was sealed by an organic layer, presumably a buried topsoil horizon. It was recorded as [11], [3] and [16] in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The deposit comprised loose mid-greyish brown to mid-brown coarse silty sand with occasional fine sub-rounded stones. In the southern part of the site the horizon was first encountered at 21.81m OD while in the northern part of the site it was recorded at 23.75m OD. Like the underlying natural the buried topsoil horizon was seen to slope down from High Street in the north towards the river Wey in the south. A 40 litre environmental sample was extracted from the horizon in each trench. Excavation of the deposit produced sherds of pottery and fragments of ceramic building material.

7.2.2 The finds recovered from [3] included pottery dated AD 1350-1500 although residual sherds of earlier pottery were also present including a sherd dated AD 1050-1150. A single sherd of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze was also recovered from the deposit. This could be dated to AD 1550-1700, but is likely to be intrusive. It is more likely that the deposit is of 14th or 15th century date. Considered with the pottery from [11] and [16] a 15th century date is perhaps more likely. This is consistent with the date of the ceramic building material, which is dated AD 1180-1500 and AD 1180-1600. Excavation of the deposit yielded a relatively large quantity of ceramic building material. Predominantly this was in the form of medieval peg tile fragments although a single fragment of brick dated AD 1450-1900 was also recovered from [16].

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

7.3.1 In Trenches 1 and 2 the buried medieval topsoil horizon was cut by postholes. Two of these, [13] and [15], were located within Trench 1 while the remaining posthole, [5], was located within Trench 2. All three postholes were similar in nature and measured between 0.30m and 0.36m in diameter and between 0.41m and 0.44m in depth. In plan all of the postholes appeared circular, although posthole [5] was only partially contained within Trench 2. The sides were near vertical with a sharp break of slope at the top and base. All three postholes had a base level of between 21.33m OD and 21.39m OD. In Trench 1 postholes [13] and

- [15] contained fills [12] and [14] respectively. These comprised loose light- to mid-grey silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks. In addition to this, fill [12] produced a single piece of burnt flint. The posthole in Trench 2 contained fill [4], which comprised loose dark brown clayey sand with occasional lime mortar flecks and fine sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Excavation of fill [4] produced two small pottery sherds dated AD 1630-1800.
- 7.3.2 The two postholes in Trench 1 were sealed by a layer of demolition rubble, [10], which extended beyond the excavated limits of trench in all directions. It comprised a mixture of dark brown sandy silt, light grey crushed lime mortar and brick and tile rubble. The deposit was first seen at a height of 22.13m OD. A representative sample of the ceramic building material contained within the deposit was retained for dating purposes. The building material recovered consisted of medieval and late medieval peg tiles dated AD 1180-1600. However, considering the pottery from the underlying horizon was dated AD 1230-1400 the *terminus post quem* of deposit [10] must be seen to be AD 1230 and the spot date for the deposit AD 1230-1600. This suggests that the two postholes in Trench 1 are of an earlier date than the posthole in Trench 2.
- 7.3.3 Sealing the demolition rubble in Trench 1, the posthole in Trench 2 and the buried topsoil horizon in Trench 3 was a layer of subsoil measuring up to 0.44m in thickness. It was recorded as [9], [2] and [19] in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively. In the southern part of the site it was first seen at 22.37m OD while to the north it first occurred at 23.87m OD. The subsoil horizon comprised loose dark brown to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderately frequent fine to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional root activity. Excavation of the horizon produced finds consistent with an 18th century date although residual medieval peg tiles were also present.
- 7.3.4 In Trench 3 the subsoil was sealed by a layer of made ground, [20], comprising friable dark brown sandy silt with moderately frequent lime mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit extended across the entire trench and beyond the excavated limits. Excavation of it produced residual fragments of medieval and late medieval peg tiles as well as a single medieval floor tile fragment.
- 7.3.5 The made ground in Trench 3 was cut by the construction cut, [22], for a north-south aligned brick footing, [7]. Only the east side of the cut was contained within the trench and this was seen as being vertical with a sharp break of slope at both the top and base. It was first seen at a height of 24.07m OD and only the lower 0.11m of the cut survived. The wall contained within the cut had been constructed using crisply moulded unfroged red bricks measuring 229mm x 112mm x 52mm and laid in regular courses although the bond seemed to be random. These were set in fine white lime mortar suggesting a late 18th or 19th century date. Overall the footing measured 0.21m east-west by 3.79m north-south by 0.29m high. It survived to a height of 24.22m OD. Filling the construction cut to the east of the wall was a deposit of friable dark brown silt, [21], with occasional lenses of sand.
- 7.3.6 In Trenches 1 and 2 the subsoil horizon was sealed by the current topsoil recorded as [8] and [1] respectively. This consisted of loose dark brown coarse slightly silty sand with

frequent root activity, moderately frequent fine- to medium sub-rounded stones and very occasional charcoal flecks. Excavation of the topsoil horizon produced post-medieval peg tile fragments dated AD 1480-1900 although residual medieval peg tile fragments were also present. In Trench 1 the topsoil was recorded at a maximum height of 22.69m OD while in Trench 2 it was recorded at a height of 22.58m OD.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Archaeological Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that a buried medieval soil horizon survives across the site immediately above the natural sand. This layer produced pottery predominantly dated to between AD 1350 and 1500 although in Trench 1 the spot date for the medieval pottery from this layer was AD 1240-1400. A single residual sherd of mid-11th to mid-12th century pottery was also recovered from the deposit in Trench 2. In addition to the 21 sherds of pottery recovered from the deposit a relatively large quantity (n=49) of medieval and late medieval peg tile fragments (AD 1180-1500/1180-1600) was also recovered from the layer. While no medieval cut features were uncovered during the evaluation the quantity of tile and pottery recovered may suggest the presence of a building in the immediate vicinity, perhaps along High Street where the former White Hart public house now stands.
- 8.1.2 Postholes were recorded in both Trench 1 and Trench 2. Pottery recovered from the posthole in Trench 2 suggests a 17th or 18th century date for this feature. Based on the dating evidence from the deposit sealing the two postholes in Trench 1 it is likely that the postholes here were of an earlier date, perhaps pre-1600. It is possible that these postholes represent the remains of a former fenced property boundary although without further investigation this cannot be confirmed. In Trench 1 the postholes were sealed by a demolition layer producing peg tile fragments dated AD 1180-1600. It is likely that this layer represents the demolition of a medieval building in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 8.1.3 The remains of an 18th or 19th century building were uncovered in Trench 3 in the northern part of the site. It is probable that the footing recorded in this trench represent the remains of an auxiliary structure associated with the White Hart, which is located immediately to the west.

8.2 Response to the Original Research Design

- 8.2.1 The investigation aimed to address the following primary objectives:
To determine the natural topography of the site.
- 8.2.2 Untruncated natural sand was reached in all three trenches. This permitted the natural topography of the site to be determined. In the northern part of the site the top of the natural sand was recorded at a height of 23.55m OD. From here it sloped down towards the south where, in Trench 1 and 2 it was recorded at a maximum height of 21.64m OD and 21.69m OD. In Trenches 1 and 2 the top of the deposit appeared scoured, suggesting that this area was frequently flooded by the River Wey while the area along High Street to the north was on higher ground not as prone to flooding.
To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- 8.2.3 The evaluation recorded no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study site.
To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- 8.2.4 No evidence for Roman activity was found during the current investigation.

To establish the presence or absence of early medieval and later medieval activity. Can evidence be found for the soil horizons previously recorded by the SAS at the site? Is there any evidence for activity located within the original medieval settlement?

- 8.2.5 The current investigation recorded a buried topsoil horizon in all three trenches. Unlike the pottery recovered by the Surrey Archaeological Society during their test pit survey the pottery recovered by the current investigation was largely late medieval in date. A relatively large quantity of medieval peg tile fragments was recovered as well. It may suggest the presence of a medieval building in the immediate vicinity of the site. This can perhaps be further supported by the presence of a demolition layer within Trench 1 producing a relatively large quantity of medieval tile fragments.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

- 8.2.6 Postholes recorded in the central part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) may represent a former property boundary while a north-south aligned brick footing recorded in Trench 3 probably represented an 18th or 19th century buildings associated with the White Hart inn.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

- 8.2.7 Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was documented by the current investigation. The medieval activity may be seen as being agricultural in nature, although the presence of a relatively large quantity of medieval tile fragments and pottery could suggest the presence of a building in the immediate vicinity of the site.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 8.2.8 The post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource seem to have been slight across the entire site. This is evident from the consistent survival of the buried medieval topsoil horizon in all the trenches as well as the survival of post-medieval subsoil and features.

8.3 General Conclusions

- 8.3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within all three trenches.

- 8.3.2 A site meeting on Tuesday 10th June was attended by Alex Egginton of Surrey CC, the client and PCA wherein the proposed development was discussed; this will see no general ground reduction due to the proximity of the river. However, foundation trenches c. 1.2-1.5m deep and 600mm wide will be excavated. Ms Egginton therefore recommended that a watching brief be carried out during the excavation of the foundation trenches in order to see if any medieval features are present on the site given the amount of pottery found in the area.

- 8.3.3 The watching brief during foundation excavation will follow the submission to and approval by Ms Egginton of a further Written Scheme of Investigation. This will be provided by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in due course.

- 8.3.4 After completion of the watching brief a further post-excavation assessment will be prepared. Once that and any further work is complete the site archive will be deposited by

PCA with the appropriate local repository. Until that time the archive will be stored at PCA's offices in Brockley, London.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Concept Developments (Cobham) Limited for commissioning the evaluation and Alex Egginton, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, for monitoring the work on behalf of the Woking Borough Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank to Clare Jackson for her work on site and Chris Mayo for project managing the work and editing this report. The author would also like to thank Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Berni Seddon for spot dating the CBM, Chris Jarrett for spot dating the pottery and clay tobacco pipe, Kevin Rielly for evaluating the animal bone material and Sophie White / Dave Taylor for processing and examining the samples.

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Plates



Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, facing west.



Plate 2: Posthole [5] in Trench 2, facing west.



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 2, facing north.



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 3, facing south.

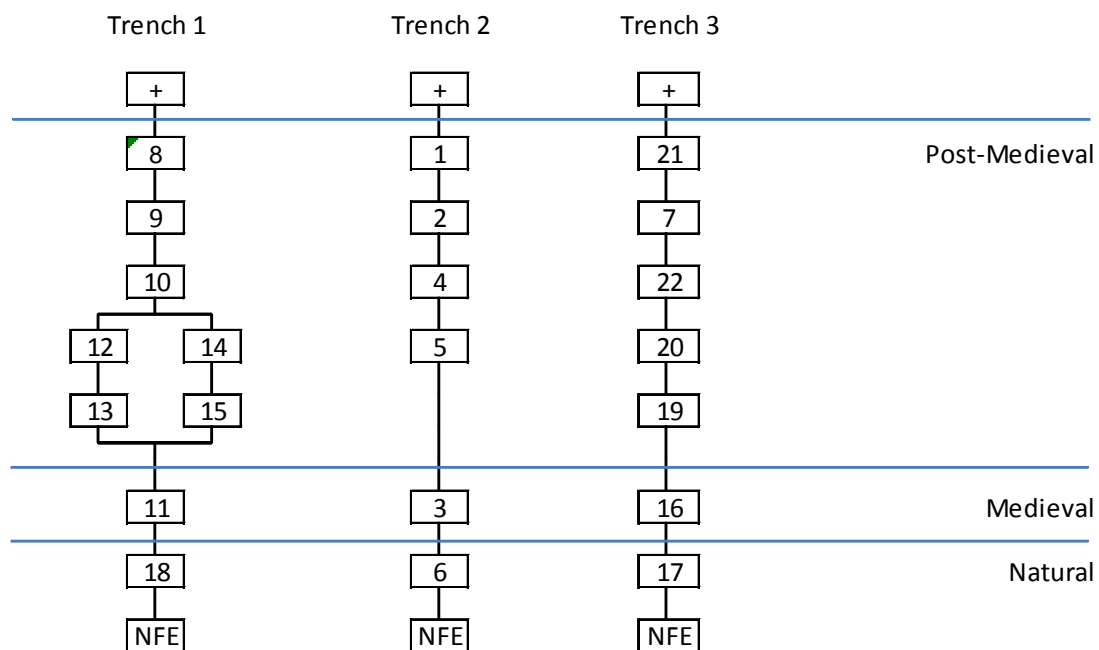


Plate 5: Wall [7] in Trench 3, facing west.

Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context	Trench	Type	Phase	Description	NS	EW	Depth
STWH14	1	Trench 2	Layer	3	Topsoil	4.000	1.800	0.500
STWH14	2	Trench 2	Layer	3	Subsoil	4.000	1.800	0.280
STWH14	3	Trench 2	Layer	2	Buried topsoil	4.000	1.800	0.120
STWH14	4	Trench 2	Deposit	3	Fill of [5]	0.300	0.210	0.430
STWH14	5	Trench 2	Cut	3	Posthole	0.300	0.210	0.430
STWH14	6	Trench 2	Natural	1	Natural sand	4.000	1.800	0.110
STWH14	7	Trench 3	Masonry	3	Brick wall	3.500	0.210	0.290
STWH14	8	Trench 1	Layer	3	Topsoil	1.800	4.000	0.260
STWH14	9	Trench 1	Layer	3	Subsoil	1.800	4.000	0.440
STWH14	10	Trench 1	Layer	3	Demolition layer	1.800	4.000	0.470
STWH14	11	Trench 1	Layer	2	Buried topsoil	1.800	4.000	0.390
STWH14	12	Trench 1	Deposit	3	Fill of [13]	0.320	0.330	0.410
STWH14	13	Trench 1	Cut	3	Posthole	0.320	0.330	0.410
STWH14	14	Trench 1	Deposit	3	Fill of [15]	0.360	0.350	0.440
STWH14	15	Trench 1	Cut	3	Posthole	0.360	0.350	0.440
STWH14	16	Trench 3	Layer	2	Buried topsoil	4.000	1.800	0.220
STWH14	17	Trench 3	Natural	1	Natural sand	4.000	1.800	0.480
STWH14	18	Trench 2	Natural	1	Natural sand	1.800	4.000	0.100
STWH14	19	Trench 3	Layer	3	Subsoil	4.000	1.800	0.140
STWH14	20	Trench 3	Layer	3	Made ground	4.000	1.800	0.110
STWH14	21	Trench 3	Deposit	3	Fill of [22]	4.000	0.050	0.100
STWH14	22	Trench 3	Cut	3	Construction cut for (7)	4.000	0.050	0.100

Appendix 2: Trench Matrices



Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Spot Dating Index (STWH14)

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 32 sherds, representing 31 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighed 171g. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The condition of the pottery is fairly good and comprises sherd material, although some sherds were derived from environmental samples and are very small. This indicates that secondary and tertiary depositional circumstances are associated with the pottery. The medieval pottery was classified according to Jones (1998) while the post-medieval wares are as defined by the Museum of London Archaeology (2013). The pottery was recovered from six contexts.

Spot dating index

*SC: sherd count

Context [2], spot date: 1670-1800

Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms
Post-medieval redware	PMRED	1580	1900	1	1	4	Flower pot
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	2	-
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	1	1	36	Bowl
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580	1800	1	1	23	Chamber pot
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580	1800	1	1	4	-
Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	2	2	11	-
Total				7	7	20	

Context [3], spot date: 1350-1500

Sample No	Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms
	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	1	1	3	-

Sample No	Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms
	(intrusive)							
2	Grey/brown sandy ware tradition	GQ	1150	1400	2	2	4	-
2	Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350	1500	4	3	5	-
2	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270	1500	3	3	13	Cooking pot, flat topped rim
2	Calcareous grit-tempered ware	SNC	1050	1150	1	1	1	-
Total					11	10	26	

Context [4], spot date: 1630-1800

Pottery	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms	
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	1	1	1	-	
Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	1	1	1	-	
Total					2	2	2	

Context [9], spot date: 1720-1900

Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified form	
Chinese porcelain with <i>famille rose</i> decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	1	1	9	Bowl: medium rounded	
Total					1	1	9	

Context [11], spot date: 1230-1400

Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms	
Red/white hybrid	RWW			1	1	7	-	
Grey/brown sandy ware tradition	GQ	1150	1400	1	1	2	-	
Kingston-type ware	WW2	1240	1400	1	1	3	-	
Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	WW2/KING HD	1240	1300	1	1	1	Jug	
Total					4	4	13	

Context [16], spot date: 1480-1550

Sample No.	Pottery type	Fabric code	Earliest date	Latest date	SC*	ENV	Weight (g)	Identified forms
	Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	MART1	1480	1550	1	1	22	Flask: globular
	Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	1	1	3	Drinking form
3	Transitional redware	RW	1450	1550	1	1	1	-
3	Grey/brown sandy ware tradition	GQ	1150	1400	1	1	2	-
3	Earlswood-type ware	EARL	1200	1400	1	1	4	-
3	Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	2	2	9	-
Total					7	7	41	

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level and it is found as types and forms frequently found in Surrey and the material occurs in small groups without much meaning. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

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Appendix 4: The Ceramic Building Material (STWH14)

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

A small assemblage ceramic building material was recovered from site, dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. The assemblage is catalogued below by number and weight (see Table 1).

Context	Sample	Type	No	Weight	Date range	Spot date
1		Post-medieval peg tile	3	131g	1180 – 1900	1480 - 1900
		Medieval peg tile	4			
3	2	Medieval peg tile	9	4g	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
7		Unfrogged brick sample. Local later post-medieval red 3033-type. Sharp arrises. Crisply moulded. 229x112x52mm. Fine white lime mortar.	1	Not weighed	1700 – 1900	1700 – 1900
10		Medieval and late medieval/transitional peg tiles	4	181g	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
11		Medieval peg tile	1	18	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
11	1	Medieval peg tile	19 +frags	140	1180 – 1500	1180 - 1500
16		Medieval and late medieval/transitional peg tiles	21	272g	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
16	3	Medieval and late medieval/transitional peg tiles	21	531g	1180 – 1600	1450 – 1600
		Brick fragment. Local sandy post-medieval red 3046-type.	1	146g	1450 – 1900	
20		Medieval and late medieval/transitional peg tiles	2	120g	1180 – 1600	1200 - 1600
		Medieval floor tile	1	113g	1200 – 1400	

Table 1: Distribution of the ceramic building material.

The majority of the assemblage recovered is dated to medieval period and is comprised of roofing tile of the peg type. The fabrics are all likely to be of local origin and include at least two different sub-groups, one sandy and a second more distinctive group containing silt and iron oxide inclusions. The forming is fairly crude and the moulding sand is medium to coarse, suggesting they probably date to the medieval and late medieval/ transitional period. A small number of post-medieval peg tiles also were retrieved from context [1].

A single brick sample was recovered from wall [7], representing an unfrogged well-moulded local red/orange 3033-type fabric. Un-levigated orange firing clays and unfrogged brick forming continued to be used in the home counties for considerably longer than observed in London, right through the 18th and 19th centuries and beyond. The mortar is lime based with very little sand and is bright white. Again lime-based mortars continued to be used well into the 20th century, despite the introduction of cement at turn of the 19th century. The brick is well-moulded with sharp arrises. A date during the later 18th or 19th century is most likely for this feature. A further non-diagnostic abraded fragment of red brick was recovered from context [16].

The assemblage is quite fragmentary and abraded, indicative of re-deposition, and has little

intrinsic value. It does, however, provide evidence for the date and character of the built heritage of the immediate vicinity and as such should be considered for inclusion in any further analysis or discussion of the site.

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Spot Dating Index (STWH14)

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

A single stem of a clay tobacco pipe was recovered from context [1]. The stem can only be broadly dated to c.1580-1910. The material has no significance, its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

Appendix 6: Evaluation of Animal Bones (STWH14)

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

The site provided a total of 85 bones, these derived from 6 contexts, with the majority taken from the three samples (see Table 1). These bones were derived from medieval (context (11) dated 1230-1400) through to late post-medieval deposits (context (2) dated 1670-1800), with four out of the six contexts providing datable materials.

Context:	2	3	10	11	16	16	20
Sample:		2		1		3	
Period:	LPM	LM		M		LM	
Species							
Cattle			1		1	2	2
Cattle-size	1			1			
Sheep/Goat				2		3	
Sheep-size		18		20		30	
Herring						1	
Amphibian						3	
Grand Total	1	18	1	23	1	39	2

Table 1. Distribution of animal bones by context, retrieval and period using M medieval, LM late medieval, EPM early post-medieval and LPM late post-medieval.

Most of the bones are represented by the cattle-size and sheep-size categories, essentially from the samples, comprising small indeterminate and long bone pieces. The identifiable fragments include a selection of cattle post cranial elements (pelvis, femur and tibia) and a greater mix of sheep/goat parts (all from the two medieval samples) including loose teeth, a hyoid, a radius and a metatarsus. There were also a few amphibian fragments (not identifiable to species) from context (16), the same deposit also providing a herring vertebra. The two cattle bones from (10) and (20), a pelvis and a tibia respectively, were both from large individuals, probably representing 'improved' breeds and therefore dating to the late post-medieval era (after Rixson 2000, 215-222). A similar conclusion can be made concerning the 'large;' cattle-size rib found in context (2).

Further excavation in this area will undoubtedly provide more animal bones. However, it can be suggested from the evidence compiled in this report (based on hand and sample retrieval) that the quantity of bones retrieved will not be large, obviously assuming the evaluation trenches are representative of the site in general. It can therefore be suggested that there is moderate potential regarding the retrieval of information leading to an understanding of animal usage in this part of Old Woking.

References

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Appendix 7: Rapid Environmental Assessment

By Sophie White and Dave Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the assessment of bulk samples taken from three layers during an evaluation at The White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking (Site Code: STWH14). The aim of this environmental archaeological assessment is to provide an overview of the contents of the bulk samples, determine the potential of the samples for understanding the general environmental context of the site, and identify if further analysis needs to be undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

Three bulk samples were processed by flotation using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from each sample. These were rapidly assessed and the residues were sieved at 2mm and 4mm and then sorted 'by eye' to retrieve artefacts and un-floated organic remains which were then bagged and labeled. The abundance of each class of artefacts (e.g. CBM, pottery, bone) was recorded (using a pro forma) and entered into the database. The following ranges of abundance were used to quantify organic and inorganic remains:

1. = Occasional (1-10)
2. = Fairly frequent (11-30)
3. = Frequent (31-100)
4. = Abundant (>100)

RESULTS

The results are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Rapid assessment of bulk samples					Flot								Residue										
					Charred			Uncharred					Charred			Uncharred							
Sample number	Context number	Context type	% of context sampled	Volume of sample (litres)	Charcoal	Seeds	Chaff/grain	Seeds	Wood	Roots	Bone	Shell	Charcoal	Seeds	Chaff/grain	Seeds	S. A. bone*	L. A. bone*	Fish bone	Daub	CMB	Burnt/struck flint	Pottery
1	11	Layer		40	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	1
2	3	Layer		40	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
3	16	Layer		40	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above results it is clear that the deposits have some environmental potential as all three samples have produced charcoal, especially sample 1 from context (11). Based on the type and conditions of these buried soil horizons, charcoal would be expected to be more prevalent as it has the best survival rate in non-waterlogged conditions. An abundance of plant macrofossils within this soil type would not necessarily be expected, and the fact that context (11) has produced some seeds suggests that it has environmental potential. There is a small amount of bone found within these samples of all types indicating that the soil is not too acidic for bone survival and could indicate a potential for small molluscs to survive.

Appendix 8: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-181421

Project details

Project name	The White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking, Surrey
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological evaluation at 150 High Street, Old Woking in Surrey. A previous test pit survey carried out by the Surrey Archaeological Society identified intact medieval horizons across the study site. The current investigation also identified these buried topsoil horizons although no features of medieval date were uncovered. However, a relatively large quantity of medieval pottery and medieval peg tile fragments were recovered suggesting perhaps that a building existed in the immediate vicinity during the later medieval period. The evaluation also recorded a post-medieval boundary fence and the remains of an 18th/19th century building.
Project dates	Start: 09-06-2014 End: 10-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PLAN/2012/0937 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	STWH14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	FOOTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY WOKING WOKING The White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking
Postcode	GU22 9JH
Study area	2500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 01941 56905 51.30161666925 -0.537543570231 51 18 05 N 000 32 15

	W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.44m Max: 23.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Concept Developments (Cobham) Limited

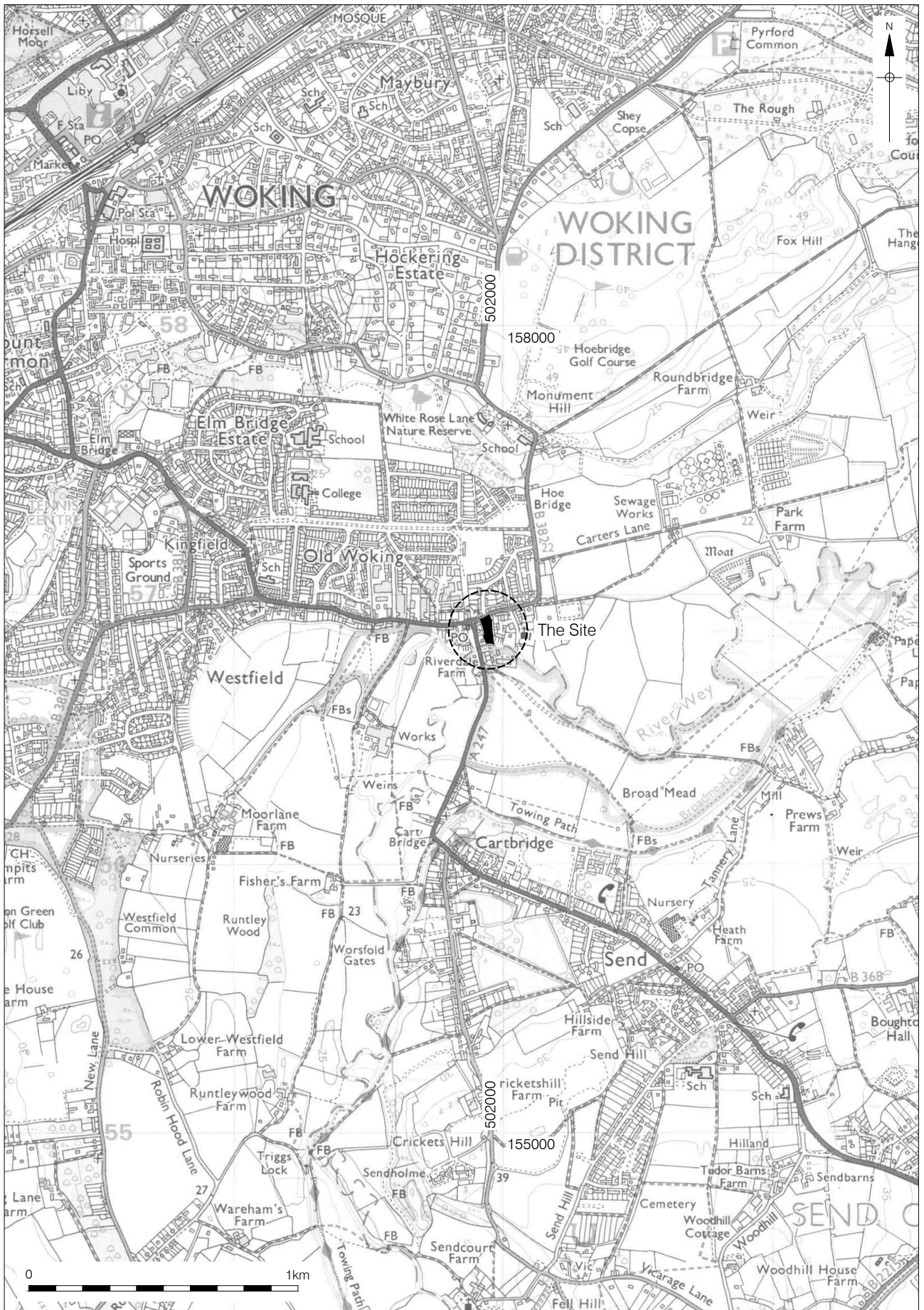
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	TBC
Physical Archive ID	STWH14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	TBC
Digital Archive ID	STWH14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	TBC
Paper Archive ID	STWH14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

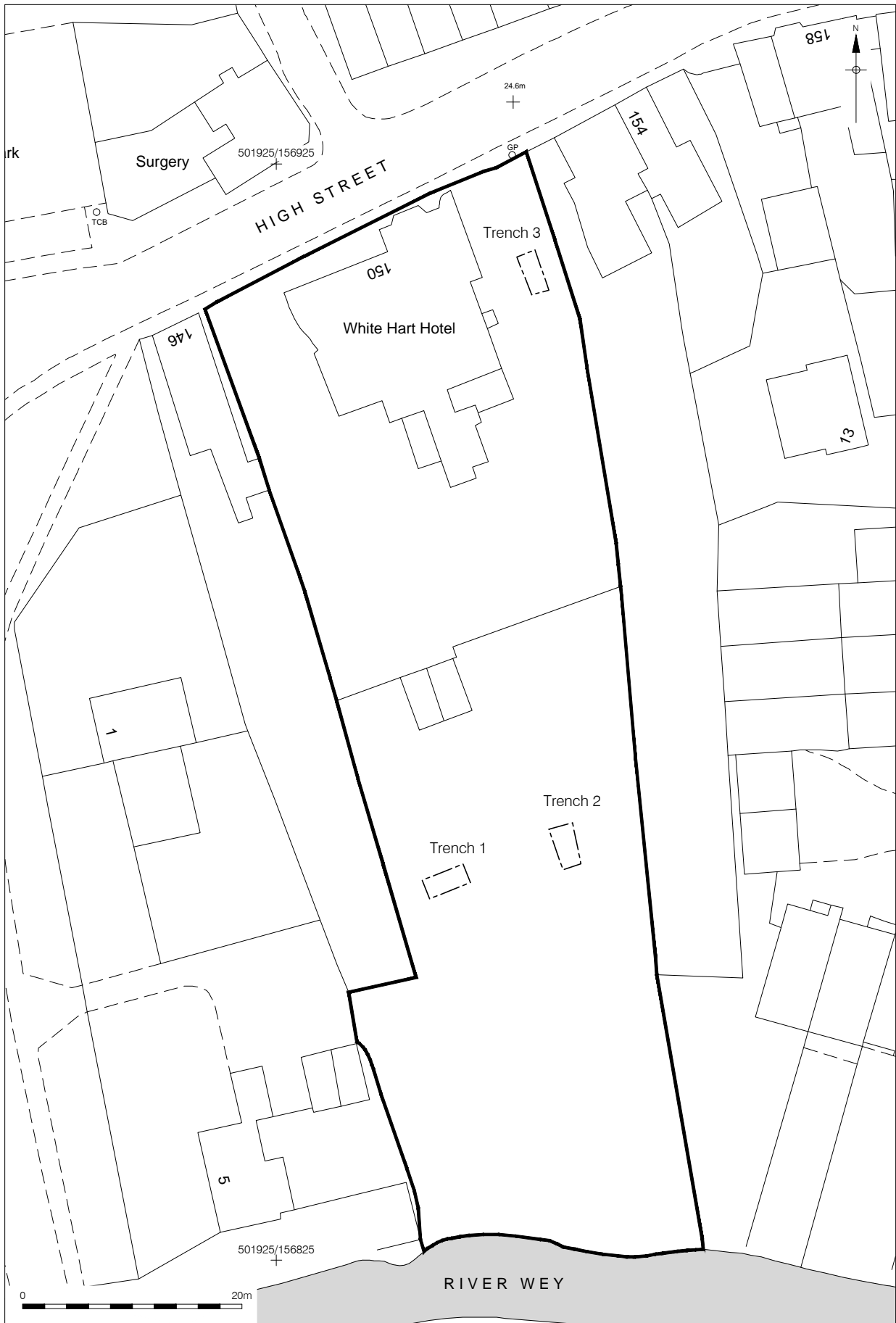
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The White Hart, 150 High Street, Old Woking, GU22 9JH: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11757
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report, A4 with blue covers.

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 June 2014



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 17/06/14 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

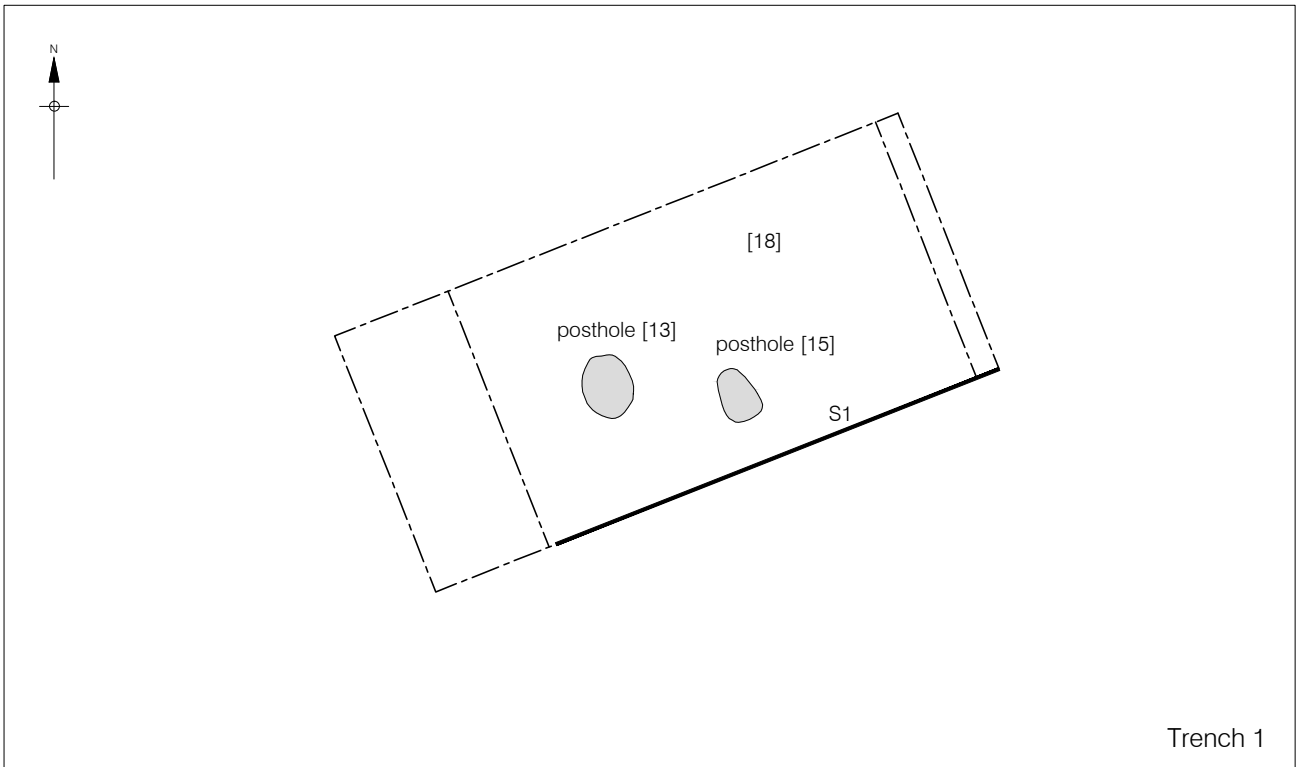


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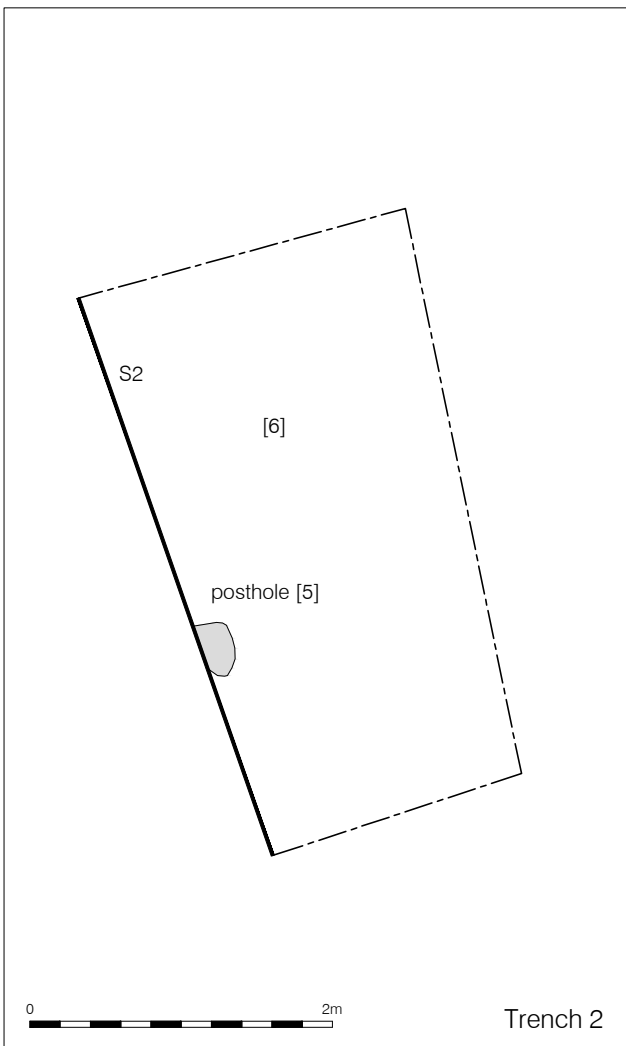
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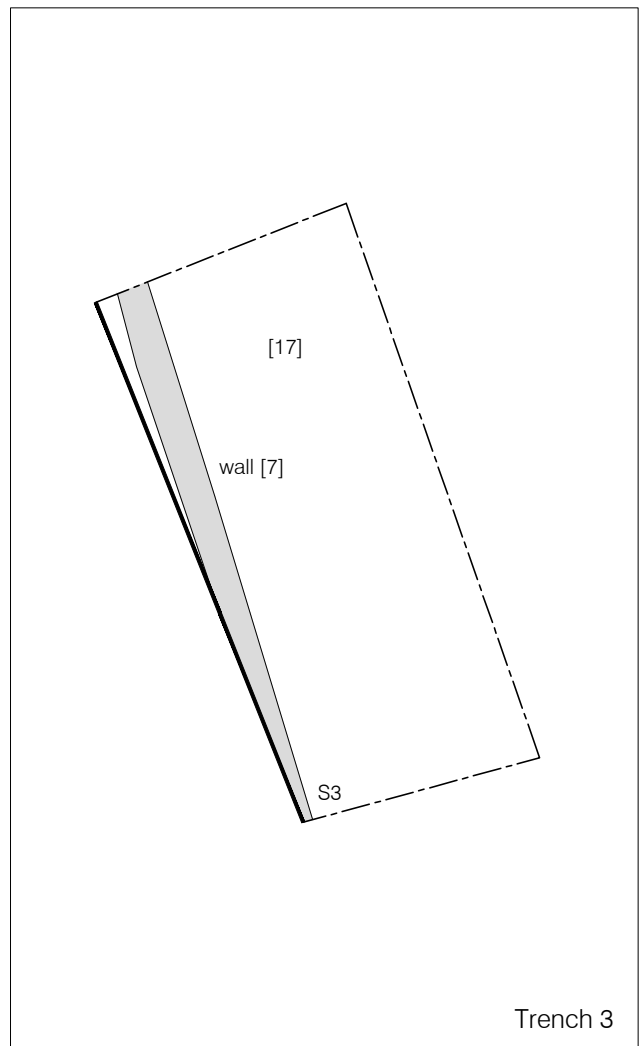
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



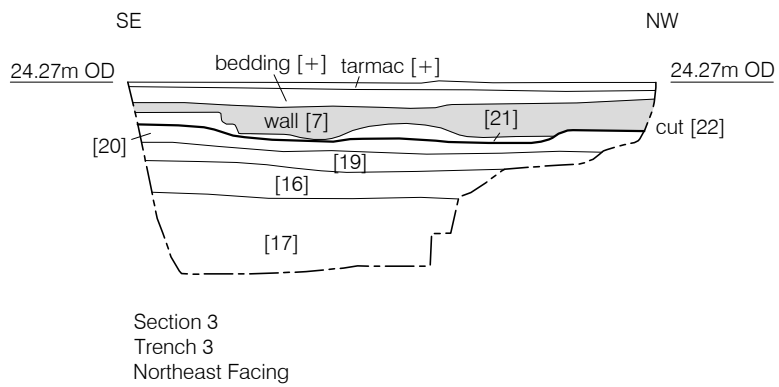
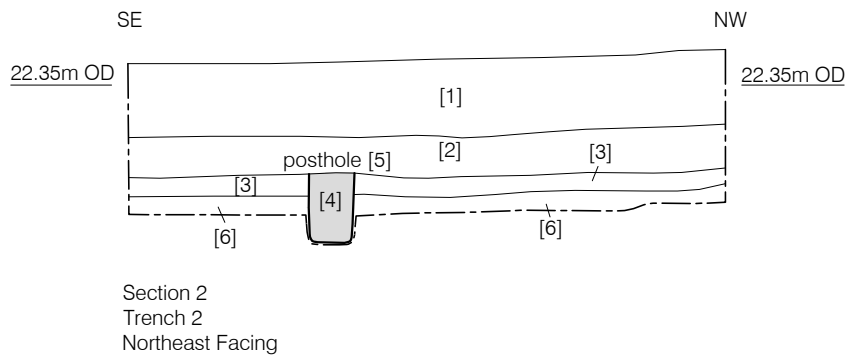
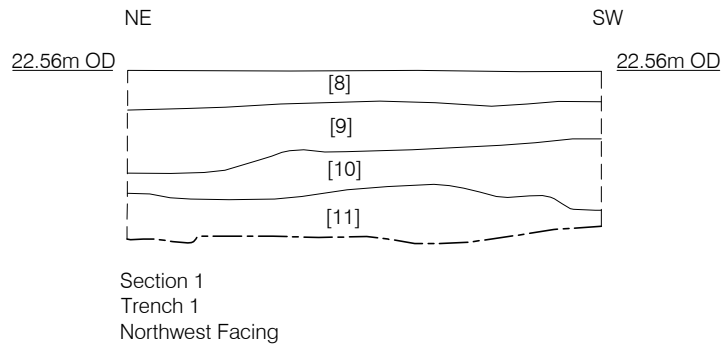
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



0 2m
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Figure 4
Sections
1:50 at A4

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

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

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