

**PEWLEY COTTAGE,
6 SOUTH HILL, GUILDFORD,
SURREY, GU1 3SY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

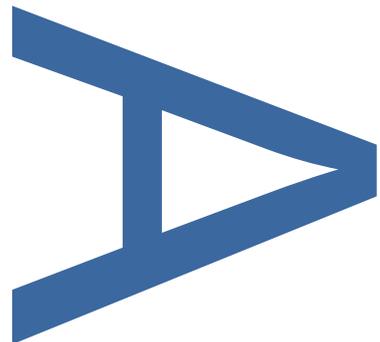
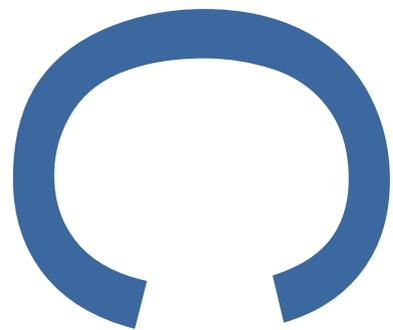
SITE CODE: SPCG16

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
14/P/01252**

PCA REPORT NO: R13032

SEPTEMBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PEWLEY COTTAGE, 6 SOUTH HILL, GUILDFORD,
SURREY, GU1 3SY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**PEWLEY COTTAGE, 6 SOUTH HILL, GUILDFORD, SURREY,
GU1 3SY**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: SPCG16

Central National Grid Reference: SU 9984 4934 (499846,149343)

Local Planning Authority: GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning Application Number: 14/P/01252

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AUGUST 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, GU1 3SY. The work was commissioned by Nikki Ackerley in response to a condition attached to the planning permission for redevelopment. The watching brief was monitored on behalf of Guildford Borough Council by Nick Truckle, Archaeological Adviser to Surrey County Council.
- 1.2 The works were carried out in two stages. Firstly, excavation in five small trenches (1.0m x 1.5m) at 1m intervals was completed to allow the underpinning of the wall of the adjacent property. Secondly, a single L-shaped ground reduction followed, referred to as the watching brief area, which extended along the length of the rear of the house (see figure 2) to accommodate the new build.
- 1.3 The full length of the south-west facing foundations of the cottage were exposed to reveal uncoursed chalk block foundations beneath the 17th century wall. This construction was preceded by terracing and levelling events, observed in section (see figure 4). This landscaping included a chalk retaining wall, orientated south-west - north-east (perpendicular to the house) on the upper terrace.
- 1.4 Towards the south-east end of the area monitored, at the location of the proposed lightwell, were the partial remains of a garden path. Built onto a thin layer of made ground atop natural chalk, the path was below three later phases of path, and is considered to be contemporary with the construction of the late 17th century cottage.
- 1.5 Later deposits were predominantly backfilling layers/made ground following a previous terracing event. A post-medieval soakaway or well was revealed cut into the natural chalk, along with a brick surface probably of the same period. These layers were sealed by modern garden soils and topsoil.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Nikki Ackerley to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations to enlarge the basement at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SY (Figure 1). The watching brief followed a methodology within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Mayo 2014), and approved by Surrey County Council, and was intended to locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site.
- 2.2 The works were located to the rear of Pewley Cottage and were centred at National Grid Reference SU 9984 4934 (499846,149343). The site is bounded by South Hill and Pewley Hill to the east and north, and the grounds of The Cottage to the west. To the south-east is another house. To the south-west are the grounds of Castle Green Bowling Club.
- 2.3 Pewley Cottage is a Grade II listed building located in a Conservation Area directly to the east of Guildford Castle.
- 2.4 The site is located within an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by Surrey County Council, and the planning consent for development included an archaeological condition. Nick Truckle, Archaeology Officer for Surrey County Council, stipulated that a watching brief should be undertaken to monitor all intrusive groundworks.
- 2.5 The first phase of works took place in May 2017. The second phase of works took place in June 2017. The project was monitored by Tom Brook and Patrick Cavanagh, and managed by Chris Mayo (MIfA), all of PCA.
- 2.6 The site archive, including photographs and drawn and written records, was prepared under the site code SPCG16, as allocated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., and will be deposited with an appropriate local museum.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012, the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Local Planning Policy

3.2.1 The Guildford Borough Local Plan was adopted in 2003 and included Policy HE11 in regard to Scheduled Monuments and archaeology. The policy was, however, not saved when the plan was revisited in 2007 under direction from the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government; instead archaeology within Guildford Borough is covered by the guidance within the NPPF¹.

3.3 Site Specific Planning Background

3.3.1 The proposed scheme received full planning consent from Guildford Borough Council under application number 14/P/01252, and for the construction of a two-storey extension at the rear of the existing grade II listed building, along with minor amendments in the building.

3.3.2 The planning consent, awarded on 1st September 2014, included an archaeological condition as follows:

No development shall take place until arrangements have been made for an archaeological watching brief to monitor development groundworks and to record any archaeological evidence revealed. These arrangements are to be submitted to, and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The development shall only take place in accordance with the watching brief proposals agreed pursuant to this condition and shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological evidence discovered during ground works is adequately recorded.

¹ <http://www.guildford.gov.uk/newlocalplan/localplan>

- 3.3.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited discussed the proposed scheme with the Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, Nick Truckle, on 12th November 2014. He explained that a watching brief was required to monitor the proposed development groundworks to mitigate against the impact upon possible archaeological remains. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by PCA (Mayo 2014) and approved by Mr Truckle.
- 3.3.4 The archaeological watching brief was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, where present, to investigate and record them.
- 3.3.5 The watching brief also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (accessed on-line 07/08/2017) shows that the underlying bedrock geology of the area is chalk. This has been confirmed by window sampling cores taken 2m below the proposed basement level. The site-specific location is shown to have no superficial deposits atop the chalk; however approximately 50m to the west of the site, beyond Millbrook, superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded. These are associated with the River Wey.
- 4.2 A plan of the site location derived from the ordnance survey shows a spot height in the centre of Castle Square, the road junction immediately to the north of the site, with a value of 59.20m OD. The topography of South Hill slopes markedly from southeast to northwest, falling by 15m in height in approximately 125m in distance.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The backgrounds below are summarised from a desk-based assessment prepared for a nearby site at 1b Sydenham Road (Gailey 2013), website of Guildford Borough Council and *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3* (Malden 1911).

- 5.1 Isolated prehistoric finds have been found in the immediate vicinity of the site but not in situ activity. These finds have taken the form of a Mesolithic flint scatter, a Neolithic scraper, a stone adze and other lithics.
- 5.2 Roman finds are not extensive in the area; some residual material was found to the south of the site at Millmead and some other finds, likely residual, have been found close to the castle.
- 5.3 Guildford is first mentioned in historic sources in around AD 880 as a royal residence in the will of Alfred the Great. It is thought that settlement to the east of the river began as Christianity spread into the area. In the early 10th century the settlement at Guildford was focused around St Mary's Church to the west of the site. A boundary ditch was dug along what later became Friary Street, North Street and Castle Street; Pewley Cottage is located just beyond this line, and therefore the likelihood is that at this time the site lay in agricultural land just beyond the medieval centre, to the south of the ditch.
- 5.4 The castle is thought to have been built shortly after the Norman conquest of 1066. The first structures at the castle would have been the motte, or mound, surrounded by a ditch, and an adjoining bailey, or courtyard, defended by a wooden palisade. The bailey boundary ran along Castle Street, South Hill, the edge of what is now Racks Close and along a line parallel with Quarry Street but to the east. It may have used part of the Saxon borough boundary. The bailey was probably divided into an inner and outer bailey, partly along the line of the path between the Bowling Green and the castle grounds.
- 5.5 In the later 12th century, the tower became the headquarters of the Sheriff and the county gaol for Surrey and Sussex. The king moved to better apartments in the bailey, together with all the other domestic buildings and a chapel. The Great Hall was probably on the site of the two houses at the bottom of Castle Hill. It was stone, with wooden aisle posts painted to look like marble.
- 5.6 In the 13th century Henry III made many improvements, which caused the castle to be referred to as a palace. His queen had a new window in her rooms, made as large as possible, with two Purbeck marble columns.
- 5.7 In 1245, Henry bought land to extend the bailey. This was presumably the land along Quarry Street. He built a set of rooms for his son Edward, the heir to the throne, in 1246 when the boy was seven. The ruins at the end of Castle Cliffe Gardens are probably the remains of this.
- 5.8 In 1256, the gate on Quarry Street was built. John of Gloucester, the king's master mason, and Alexander the king's carpenter oversaw the work. They were in charge of all royal works south of the Trent. The original gate to the castle must have been on the other side of the bailey,

opposite Tunsgate, but there is no trace of it today.

- 5.9 Although the castle was mainly used as a dwelling, it was strongly defended and was used as a mustering point for troops preparing for Edward I's foreign wars. It was never attacked, though it was strengthened in 1173 - 4 during the rebellion of Henry II's son. The heightening of the great tower may be linked to the civil war of Stephen's reign.
- 5.10 In the 14th century, Guildford and other inland castles were no longer needed and fell into disrepair. By 1379 everything at Guildford had fallen down except for the king's great chamber.
- 5.11 Medieval sites and findspots are numerous in the area on the Surrey Historic Environment Record; these include building foundations, quarry and rubbish pits.
- 5.12 Historic map regression conducted for a nearby site (Gailey 2013) provides coverage of Pewley Cottage. The 1617 Auden Estate Plan shows the roadway which developed to Pewley Hill running from the line of modern Sydenham Road. Although the junction is readily identifiable, no structures are shown in the area of Pewley Cottage beyond the castle to the west. The route of South Hill can be discerned heading from Pewley Cottage; at this junction, the plan implies a walled garden or enclosure accessed via a gate at South Hill, to the south of the site.
- 5.13 Pewley Cottage is listed Grade II, and the list entry (Historic England 2017) states:
- Cottage. Late C17. Whitewashed brick on stone plinth with plain tiled roof. Two storeys with centre stack to rear. Flat band over ground floor, brick dentilled eaves. Regular 3-bay front with three 16-pane glazing-bar sashes on the first floor in architrave surrounds and open boxes. Two cambered-head sash windows on the ground floor, one 16-pane older window to left, 12-pane replacement to right. Centre door with top 2 panels glazed and roundel decoration on the lintel. Pent hood over on scrolled iron brackets, approached up steps with iron railings.*
- 5.14 The cottage can be seen on Hairn's Plan of Guildford Morgan, produced in 1739, as the end of terrace structure to a row of buildings stretching to the northwest towards Castle Square. Beyond the building is shown an enclosed area of gardens (Plate 1).

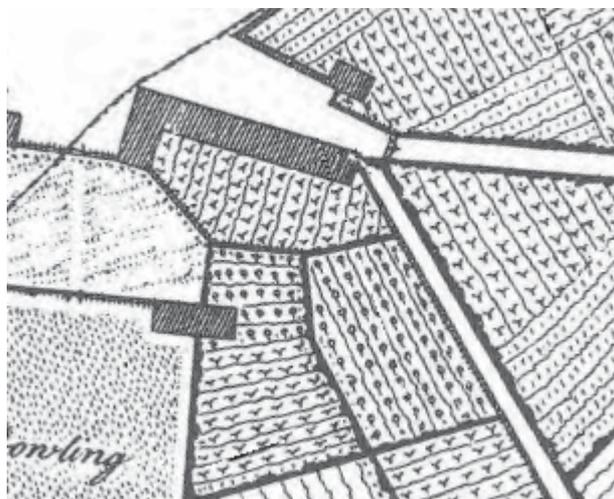


Plate 1: extract from 1739 Hairn's Plan of Guildford Morgan

- 5.15 Pewley Cottage is clearly visible on the 1839 Survey of Guildford (Plate 2), with its unmistakable angled eastern end respecting the junction with South Hill. The plan shows a large enclosed garden to the rear and an outbuilding at the southernmost corner.



Plate 2: extract from 1839 Survey of Guildford

- 5.16 The above arrangement continues until the mid-20th century, when the OS map of 1962 implies a substantive enlargement to the southeast to Pewley Cottage's garden (Plate 3).

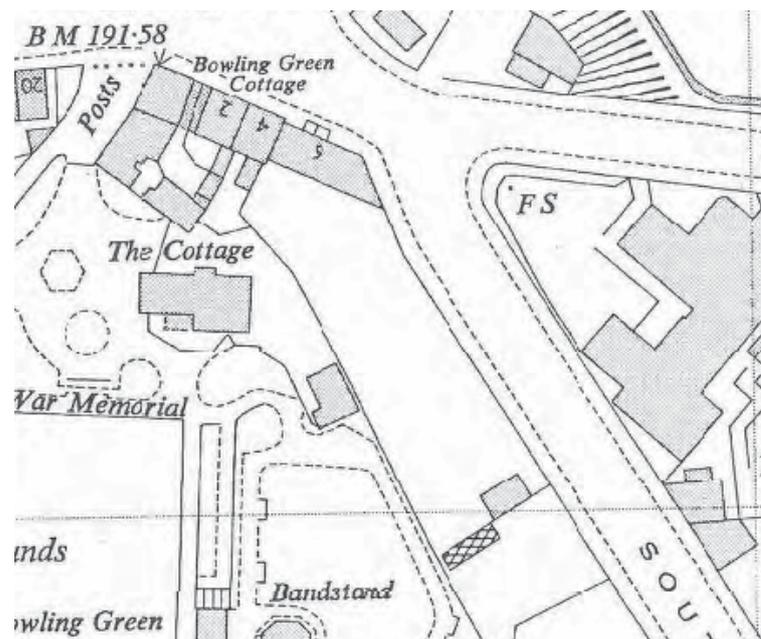


Plate 3: extract from 1962 Ordnance Survey

This garden however was shortly subdivided and the 1974 OS map shows that 6a South Hill had been built within the new plot.

- 5.17 The castle's tower and other walls were restored, and the grounds were opened to the public in 1888 as pleasure gardens. In 2003 - 4 the Great Tower was conserved and the original crenellations and other features were discovered. A roof and floor were re-instated at first floor level, and the ground floor now houses a display about the castle.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The Watching Brief was conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014).
- 6.2 Excavation took place within five 1m x 1.5m underpinning trenches (Trenches 1-5) against the garden wall (the south-east facing elevation of the pub extension) to the north-west of the property. These were dug to the depth of the wall which in places was 2.5m and then filled with concrete. The trenches were dug by hand by the contractor under supervision of an archaeologist.
- 6.3 The second phase of works was designed to be a reduced level dig in two locations – one at the north-west corner of the property measuring approximately 4.5m x 7.0m, to receive an extension to the existing basement, and one at the south-east corner of the property measuring approximately 2.0m x 2.0m to receive a new lightwell to the basement. Both were to be carried out to a depth of around 1.8m. However, in the end a more extensive reduction was completed in which the two trenches were incorporated into one L-shaped trench (see Figure 3) and the depth of the dig was increased to around 2.5m. During the second phase of works the contractor used a 1.5 tonne excavator fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket was used under constant supervision to remove undifferentiated soils until archaeological deposits and features or naturally occurring horizons were observed.
- 6.4 The temporary excavation close to the existing house exposed large areas of the property's foundations (Plate 1), which could not be deemed by the attendant archaeologist to be structurally safe enough to permit close inspection. Thus recording of these foundations was completed from a distance considered to be safe.
- 6.5 In other locations, upon observation of archaeological features and deposits appropriate hand tools were used for cleaning, with examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.6 All deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. The trenches were located using survey plans provided by the client showing the existing property. A photographic record was also kept in digital format.
- 6.7 Finds and samples were recovered from excavated deposits and features to aid the identification and date of archaeological horizons.
- 6.8 A height of 48.51m OD, the Finished Floor Level of the ground floor of the property, was marked by the client's engineer on a garden wall. Ordnance Datum heights of the features and deposits in the study area were calculated from this point.
- 6.9 The archaeological interventions were recorded from baselines established by PCA on site and derived from fixed points to the OS basemap.
- 6.10 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and

the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 6.11 All layers encountered were inspected and recorded in section at 1:10 and 1:20 using standard single context recording methods. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in Surrey, as presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organized to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Surrey area.
- 6.12 The monitored area was recorded using two fixed baselines. One extended south-west - north-east, parallel to the wall of the adjacent property [9], from a fixed point. The other extended along the rear of Pewley Cottage from a fixed point.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural indurated chalk bedrock [16] was observed across the site sloping from south-east to north-west. The highest recorded point of the natural geology, 48.00m OD, was recorded at the south-east extent of the Watching Brief Area. The lowest, 45.70m OD (see Section 4), was recorded at the north-west extent of the area.

7.2 Phase 2: 17th Century, and Later

- 7.2.1 Pewley Cottage was constructed in the late 17th century. The watching brief recorded evidence of this construction phase, beginning with a large terracing event which created the plateau onto which the house was built. The rear of the property was terraced [22] to a width of at least 3.20m (north-west – south-east) from a height of 46.60m OD (see plate 4 & section 4).



Plate 4 Looking south-west. Showing terracing event [22] against chalk natural [16]

- 7.2.2 At some stage after the terracing, a small randomly uncoursed wall (3m long, 0.70m high), made of chalk blocks [15] and orientated south-west/north-east (perpendicular to the house), was constructed on the upper tread of the terrace. Its function is uncertain but it is considered most likely to have been a small retaining wall (Plate 5).
- 7.2.3 At some stage after the terracing event and before the construction of Pewley Cottage, deposits [4], [12], and [19] (0.40m, 0.71m, and 1.20m thick, respectively) were laid down, probably to level the garden area and site prior to construction of the cottage. One single piece of pottery,

characteristic of the medieval period, was found unstratified in the upcast material from these deposits. Specialist reports (see Appendix 3) suggest that, due to its location, and the lack therefore of contextual information, it has no great significance except to demonstrate that there was late medieval or early post-medieval activity on the site. There is also a small chance that this sherd is Roman.



Plate 5 Looking south. Showing north-west facing elevation of chalk block wall

- 7.2.4 The foundations of the cottage [24] were observed to comprise random uncoursed and largely unbonded chalk blocks (plate 6). They were seen to a height of at least approximately 1.2m, and supported the brick wall of the structure [14]



Plate 6 Looking south-east. Showing foundations of 17th Century Pewley Cottage

- 7.2.5 Ground reduction revealed the earliest evident phase of garden landscaping to be a brick-made path [17] (0.60m wide) (48.21m OD) running parallel to the house and truncated to the west, and a patio surface [18] (0.42m wide) (48.22m OD) to the south of that, which was heavily truncated to the south and west (plate 7). Both were constructed upon a thin (0.10m) layer of

hardcore [21]. Analysis (see appendix 3) suggests that the bricks used for the path's surface date from c. 1800-1900, and consisted of a red local sandy fabric.



Plate 7 Looking north-east. Remains of garden path (0.60m wide) [17] orientated north-west - south-east. Surface [18] can be seen to the south-west.

7.2.6 A soakaway or well [1] was observed in plan from an upper height of 47.05m OD as a domed structure with an aperture, approximately 0.50m wide, at the top. The recorded diameter of the feature was 1.60m, and it extended below the deepest point reached during the investigation at 45.39m OD. Analysis of the brick (see appendix 3) used for the construction of the soakaway – taken from the lowest accessible course – indicated a machine frogged manufacture with a spot date of 1800-1900.

7.2.7 The soakaway or well would have been trench built, given the absence of an obvious cut, and would have been intended to serve either, or both of, Pewley Cottage and the adjacent property to the north-west (now the March Hare public house).

7.3 **Phase 3: Later Post-Medieval**

7.3.1 A horizontal two-course brick structure [2] was observed in section (Section 2, Figure 4). Not enough of the structure was revealed to allow a definite interpretation of its purpose, but it is likely to have been a small wall or garden surface. It was laid above post-medieval levelling deposits so would have been a late addition to the garden.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 Modern garden soils/top soils (0.21m thick) at an upper height of 47.25m OD were observed across the garden, excluding the patio area and pathway nearest to the house. At some stage a plastic pipe was cut into the soils to direct water from a storm drain near the property's parking spaces and into the soakaway or well [1].

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Four phases were observed at the site:

- Phase 1, Natural Geology – observed to be chalk [16].
- Phases 2 and 3, 17th Century and later post-medieval - A terracing event [22] and construction of retaining wall on upper terrace followed by a levelling event (or events), coupled with the construction of Pewley Cottage [14], as well as some landscaping (i.e. brick path [17] and patio [18]) to the rear. Also the construction of a soakaway or well [1] and small brick surface [2] and construction of adjacent property truncating earlier levelling deposits [4], [12], [19].
- Phase 4, Modern – deposition of garden soils and modern garden features.

8.2 The natural bedrock geology seen in the ground reductions was confirmed to be chalk sloping from the south-east to north-west from a height of 48.00m to 45.70m.

8.3 The majority of the surviving evidence on the site comes from the post-medieval period, during which time the property was developed, more-or-less, into the one that remains today. Some outdoor features, such as the soakaway or well, gradually went out of use or were buried beneath later deposits, such as the early path and patio surface.

8.4 The majority of the finds were considered to be of little or no archaeological value and will be discarded, with the exception of one sherd of pottery which has potential to be of historical interest and will offered to a local museum for deposition, along with the remainder of the archive.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Nikki Ackerley for commissioning the work. We also thank Nick Truckle for monitoring the works on behalf of Surrey County Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the builder Steve Gander and his staff for their assistance on site and Patric Cavanagh for his contribution to the field work. The author would also like to thank PCA's finds specialists for their assessments, Tilia Cammegh for the CAD work and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Thickness/Height (m)	Highest Level (m)
1	Masonry	Soakaway or well	Section 1	>1.66	47.05
2	Masonry	Brick surface	Section 2	0.18	47.07
3	Layer	Levelling deposit	Section 1	0.45	47.15
4	Layer	Redeposited chalk	Section 1	0.40	47.70
5	Masonry	Wall of adjacent property	Section 2	-	-
7	Layer	Backfill	Section 2	0.28	47.25
10	Cut	Construction cut for [5]	Section 2, 4	-	47.25
11	Fill	Fill of [10]	Section 2, 4	>1.25	47.25
12	Layer	Levelling deposit	-	0.71	-
13	Layer	Redeposited chalk	-	1.00	-
14	Masonry	Wall of cottage	-	-	-
15	Masonry	Chalk retaining wall	Section 3	0.70	-
16	Layer	Chalk natural	Section 3, 4	-	48.00
17	Masonry	Brick path	-	0.12	48.21
18	Masonry	Patio surface	-	0.08	48.22
19	Layer	Made ground	Section 4	0.92	47.12
20	Layer	Slumping deposit	Section 4	0.23	46.61
21	Layer	Made ground	-	0.11	48.09
22	Cut	Terracing event	-	-	46.60
23	Layer	Levelling deposit	Section 2	>0.74	
24	Masonry	Foundations of cottage	-	1.20	46.70
25	Cut	Construction cut for soakaway or well	-	-	47.05
26	Fill	Backfill of soakaway or well	-	>1.66	> 47.05

12 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM**OASIS ID: preconst1-296918****Project details**

Project name	Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SY: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Site works were carried out in two stages. Firstly, excavation in five small trenches (1.0m x 1.5m) at 1m intervals was completed to allow the underpinning of the wall of the adjacent property. Secondly, a single L-shaped ground reduction followed, referred to as the watching brief area, which extended along the length of the rear of the house to accommodate the new build. The full length of the south-west facing foundations of the cottage were exposed to reveal uncoursed chalk block foundations beneath the 17th century wall. This construction was preceded by terracing and levelling events, observed in section . This landscaping included a chalk retaining wall, orientated south-west - north-east (perpendicular to the house) on the upper terrace. Towards the south-east end of the area monitored, at the location of the proposed lightwell, were the partial remains of a garden path. Built onto a thin layer of made ground atop natural chalk, the path was below three later phases of path, and is considered to be contemporary with the construction of the late 17th century cottage. Later deposits were predominantly backfilling layers/made ground following a previous terracing event. A post-medieval soakaway or well was revealed cut into the natural chalk, along with a brick surface probably of the same period. These layers were sealed by modern garden soils and topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2017 End: 28-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated reference codes	project SPCG16 - SM No.
Any associated reference codes	project 14/P/01252 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	SURFACES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY GUILDFORD GUILDFORD Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey
Postcode	GU1 3SY
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 9984 4934 51.233979858107 -0.569787579846 51 14 02 N 000 34 11 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.7m Max: 48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory

	body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tom Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nikki Ackerley

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	SPCG16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	SPCG16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	SPCG16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SY: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brook, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R13032
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature pdf document with PCA covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27-Sep-17

13 APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS

13.1 Animal bones assessment from a Watching Brief at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey (SPCG16)

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 13.1.1 Excavations took place within Guildford to the rear of Pewley Cottage, this situated in the central part of Guildford some 150m east of the castle. A small quantity of finds were unearthed, the dating evidence, essentially from the ceramic building materials, suggesting a general 19th century date for the excavated deposits. Amongst the finds there was a single animal bone, the humerus of a large adult dog. With a proximal breadth (after von den Driesch 1976) of 42.8mm, it is well within the size range of a mastiff. In previous centuries such dogs had been used for hunting or fighting (famously employed in the bear baiting arenas in the Southbank area in London during the Tudor/Stuart period, see Bowsher and Miller 2009, 132) but by this later date they were probably kept as guard dogs and/or pets.

Bowsher, J and Miller, P, 2009 The Rose and the Globe – playhouses of Shakespeare’s
Bankside, Southwark, Excavations 1988-90, MOLA Monograph 48

Driesch, A, von den, 1976 A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological
sites, Peabody Mus Bull 1, Cambridge, Massachusetts

13.2 Glass assessment from a Watching Brief at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey (SPCG16)

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 13.2.1 The archaeological work produced three unstratified glass bottles and a jar (1.157kg in total), which are all intact, except for one item that is missing most of its rim. All of the vessels are mould made, occur in high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass and date to the late 19th-20th century. Three of the vessels are square-sectioned and have rim finishes of the double ring type, while embossed vertically on three of the vessel wall sides is ‘GLASGOW/ESS. ‘CAMP’ COFFEE & CHICORY/PATERSONS’. These bottles occur as two sizes: a small example occurs in green-tinted glass (220g), while the other two vessels are in clear glass (the intact example weighs 412g and the bottle with its rim missing weights 388g). The brand of Paterson Camp Coffee dates from 1876. The final vessel consists of an oval section small jar (137g) with a patent /extract/flat rim finish and it is made of dark brown glass. On both rounded ends of the vessel is embossed ‘4oz/BOVRIL/LIMITED’, while on the concave base underside is embossed ‘105/x’. The origins of the Bovril product started in the 1870’s when John Lawson Johnston developed “Johnston’s Fluid Beef” and this was renamed Bovril in 1886.
- 13.2.2 The assemblage of glassware has no significance or potential as the material is unstratified. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which has been fully catalogued and can therefore be discarded.

13.3 Pottery assessment from a Watching Brief at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey (SPCG16)

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

13.3.1 A single fragment (196g) of unstratified pottery was recovered from the archaeological work. The sherd, derived from a flagon/jug or handled jar consists of a body sherd with part of a vertical loop strap handle with three rounded ridges running down its length. The body sherd has incised decoration consisting of a horizontal line with incised across this perpendicular short lines. The fabric of the vessel can be described as a very hard, buff, fine sandy ware that may equate to Jones's (1998, 225-6) BQ Surrey fabric, dated to the late 15th-early 16th century. However, it is not impossible that the item is a variant of the Roman Alice Holt fine greyware fabric dated to the late 3rd-4th century AD (Lyne and Jeffries 1979).

13.3.2 As the sherd of pottery is unstratified, then it has little significance or potential, except to demonstrate late 15th-early 16th century or possible late Roman activity on the site or in the vicinity. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery sherd, however, if further archaeological work is undertaken on the site then the importance of the item should be reviewed.

Jones, P. 1998, 'Towards a type series of medieval pottery in Surrey' Surrey Archaeol Coll 85, 211–238.

Lyne M. A. B. and Jeffries R. S., 1979, The Alice Holt/Farnham Roman pottery industry, Research reports/Council for British Archaeology 30 London: Council for British Archaeology (1979).

13.4 Review of Building Material from a Watching Brief at Pewley Cottage, 6 South Hill, Guildford, Surrey (SPCG16)

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

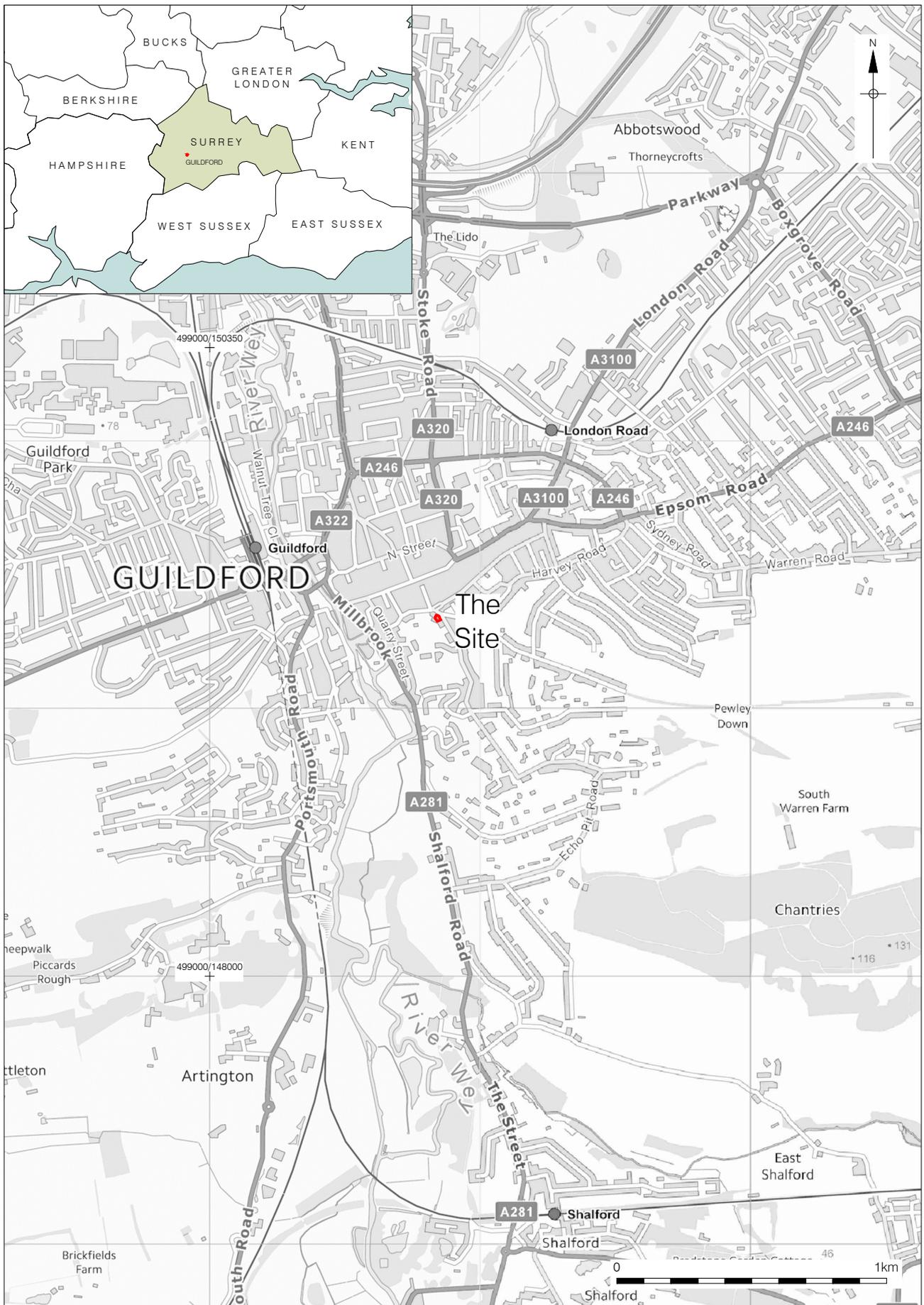
Building Materials Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	SP01	Local sandy red fabric machine frogged brick	1	1450 1900	1450	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
7	SP01	Local sandy red fabric bricks	4	1450 1900	1450	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900
15	SP02	Post medieval unglazed peg tiles	2	1480 1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
17	SP01	Local sandy red fabric brick (paver)	1	1480 1900	1480	1900	1800-1900	No mortar

13.4.1 The small assemblage (8 fragments, 5.48 kg) consists of post medieval ceramic building material (bricks and peg tiles). Bricks and peg tiles are made of a local sandy red fabric (SPC01

and SP02). Bricks are well made suggesting machine manufacture.

13.4.2 The value of this small assemblage shows an activity between the late 18th century and early 20th century on the site. No further work is recommended.



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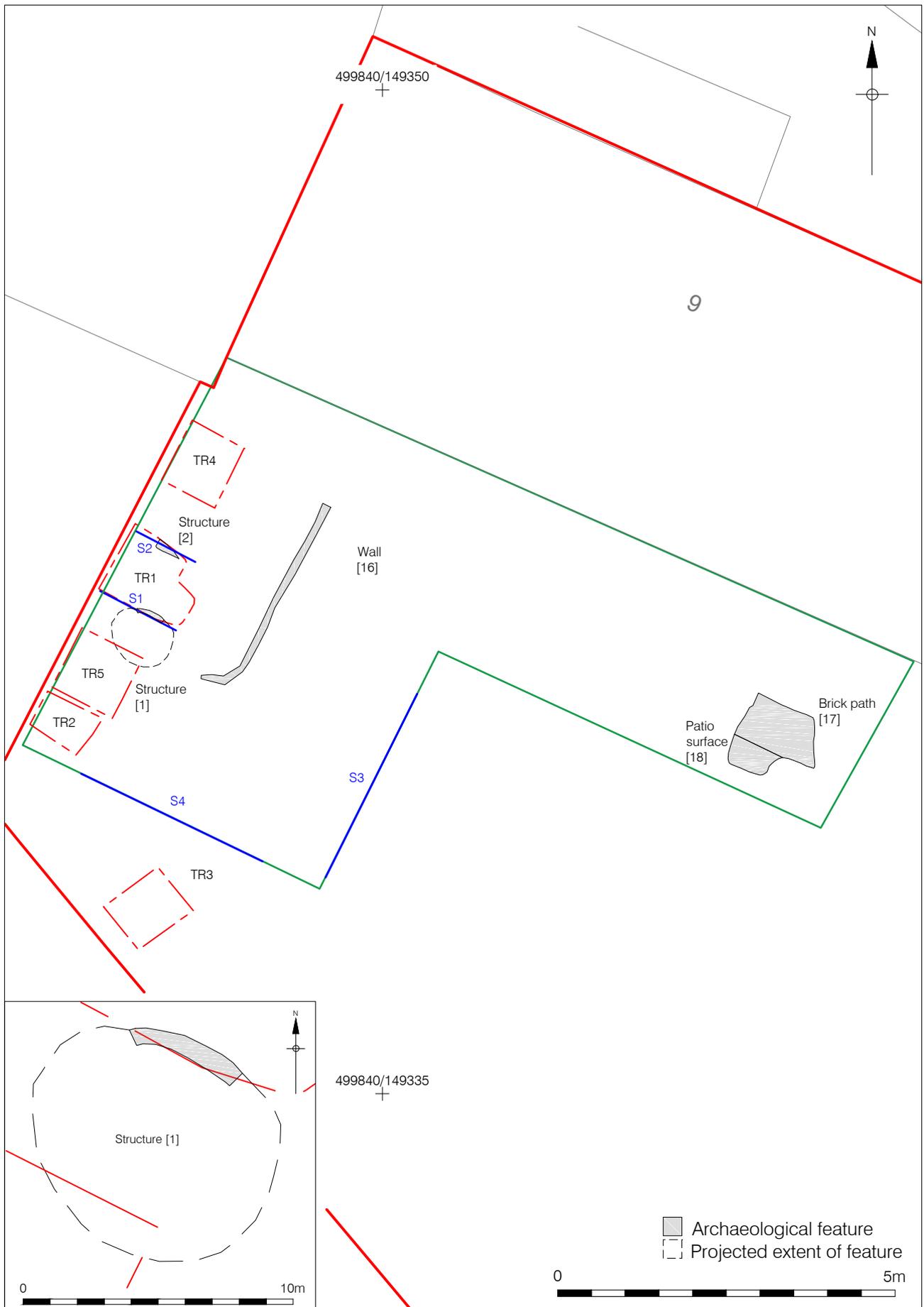
Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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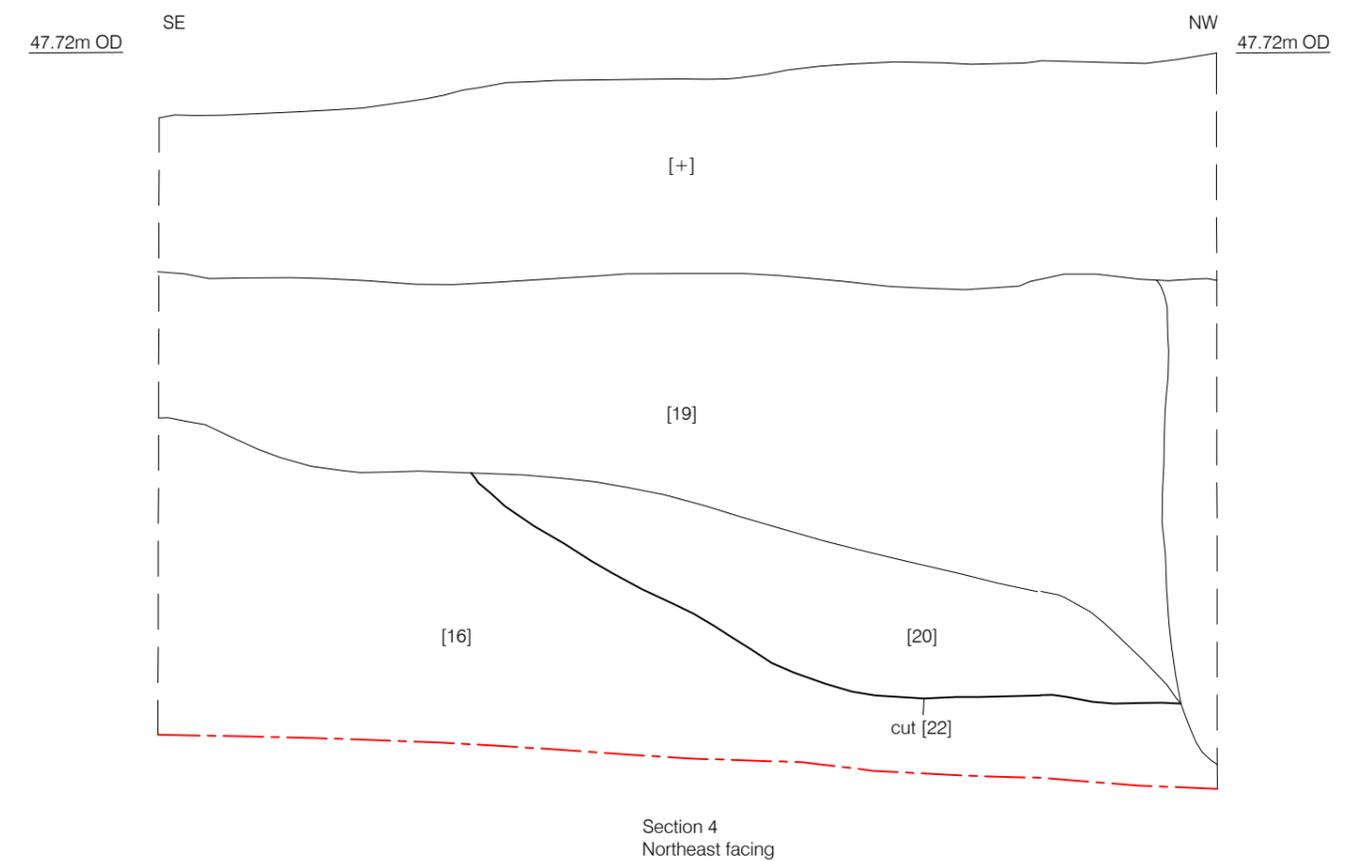
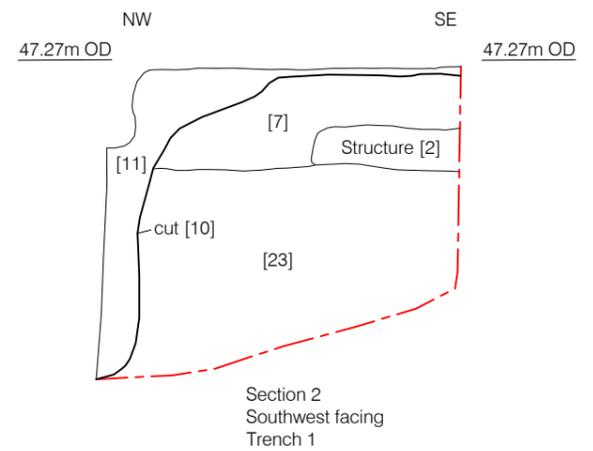
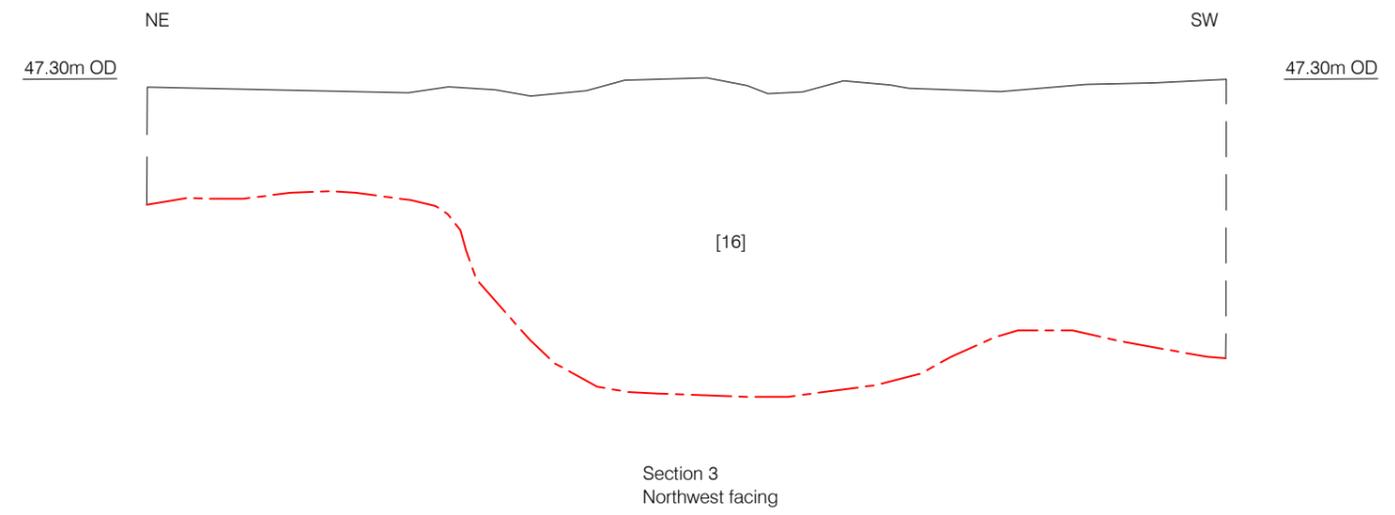
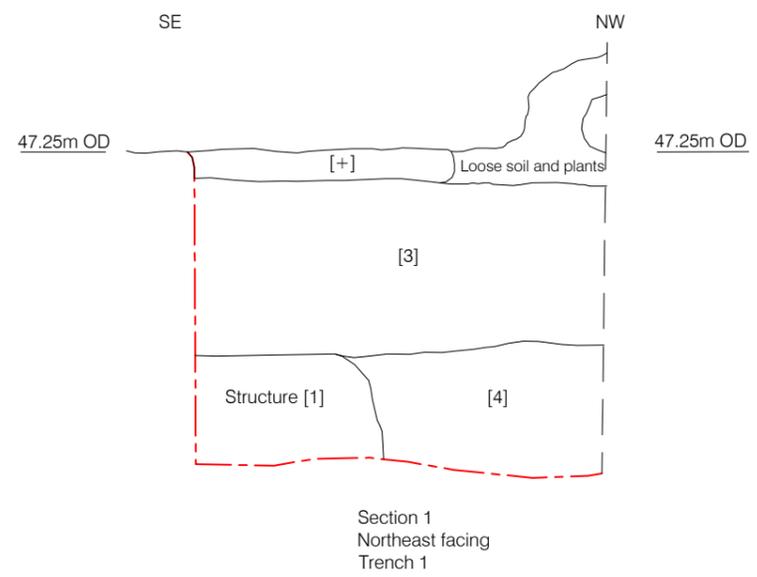
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Figure 2
Trench location
1:200 at A4



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Figure 3
 Multiphase Plan
 1:80, insert at 1:20 at A4



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