

**An archaeological watching brief  
at 9-11 Chertsey St, Guildford,  
Surrey**

**NGR: SU 9987 4969**

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**Report to Inducon (Westminster) Ltd**

**March 2000**

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### **Summary statement**

Planning Application GU 97/P/1493 was submitted to Guildford Borough Council for the erection of a new office building on the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey (NGR: SU 9987 4969). In view of the archaeological potential of the site the County Planning Officer's Archaeological Section advised that provision should be made for an archaeological watching brief. The developer, Inducon (Westminster) Ltd asked CKC Archaeology to carry out the archaeological work.

Documentary and illustrative records show that at least two old buildings of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup>-century date existed on the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street before they were demolished in 1937 to make way for the Guildford Labour Exchange. Archaeological recording on the site following the demolition of this latter building showed that most of the site had been disturbed by late post-medieval and 20<sup>th</sup>-century activity. Recording recovered eight pits, a brick and stone culvert, a brick and stone lined cellar and four well shafts. All but two pits and two undated well shafts were backfilled with soil containing 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics. One of the pits contained a piece of Borderware pipkin and may have been of late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century date. The other pit contained the neck of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century glass bottle, and may have been of that date or later. Only two residual medieval sherds were found over the entire site.

The evidence seems to suggest that a suburb had built up along Chertsey Street by the later 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century, but there was no definite evidence for any earlier occupation.

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## **An archaeological watching brief at 9-11 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey (NGR: SU 9987 4969)**

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work.

### **1.0 Introduction (Figs. 1 & 9)**

Planning Application GU 97/P/1493 was submitted to Guildford Borough Council for the erection of a new office building on the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey (NGR: SU 9987 4969). In view of the archaeological potential of the site the County Planning Officer's Archaeological Section advised that provision should be made for an archaeological watching brief. In response to the planning condition Inducon (Westminster) Ltd asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to draw up a Project Design for the work that would meet the concerns raised (Currie 1999). Following approval of this Project Design, Inducon asked CKC Archaeology to carry out the archaeological work.

### **2.0 Site history**

#### **2.1 Summary background**

Guildford has origins as a Saxon burh dating from the late 9th/early 10th century. From this, it developed into a medieval borough, being associated soon after the Norman Conquest with a royal palace within the grounds of Guildford Castle. It continued to be a site of regional importance into the post-medieval period, and in the 1650s one of the earliest artificial waterways, the Wey Navigation, was constructed to connect the town with London by water. Although this connection declined in the 19th century, Guildford has continued to be an importance market centre in Surrey, and is one of its largest and most prosperous towns.

Chertsey Street is located near the west end of the main High Street shopping area, heading northwards. In 1739, it was linked to the High Street, the lower end being then known as Stoke Lane. The site is thought to stand just outside the conjectured boundaries of the Saxon burh (Dr David Bird, Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer pers comm), but within an area suspected of being developed as a medieval suburb. A town map, dated to 1739, shows Stoke Lane and its continuation marked as the 'road to Chertsey', and as being spasmodically developed, with a number of gaps between groups of houses (reproduced in Margary 1974). It is not known if this situation accurately reflects earlier conditions. The possibility of the site overlying a medieval suburb is reflected in the need for archaeological work on the site prior to its redevelopment.

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The present planning application required the demolition of the existing building on the site in order to construct a small office building. The former building had been constructed in the 1937 as a Labour Exchange.

## 2.2 A history of the site (Figs. 2-8)

by Mary Alexander

The earliest map of Guildford to show this site is the *Ichnography* of 1739 (Margary 1974; this report, Fig. 2). The area was outside the borough boundary and in the parish of Stoke. The map shows the standard shaded strip indicating housing that was used for most properties on the map but a comparison with later maps shows that the details and the boundaries were carefully observed. For example, a timber-framed building which juts out into the street and is shown on a photograph in Guildford Museum, G 7807, is marked (Fig. 7). It is part of a row of cottages which were pulled down in the 1930s. The cottage which juts out and all the ones north of it were on the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street, the old Labour Exchange built in 1937 and demolished in 1999.

These properties were part of ribbon development outside the borough on the road to Stoke. Development may have started in the late Middle Ages but these cottages were 16<sup>th</sup> century and later. Until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century most property boundaries were respected and the fields and gardens seen on the map of 1739 could be traced almost two hundred years later, developed as separate units.

The buildings on the site of 9 - 11 Chertsey Street had been numbered 51 - 54 in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: they were renumbered in the early 1940s.

**No. 51** is the furthest north of the properties on the site, next to Ivy Place. On the photographs it is a small weather-boarded building which housed a coachbuilder's business for many years. From about 1873 it was Alfred Robin's coach manufactory. In 1899 it was run by Carpenter & Thompson, wheelwrights and coachbuilders, and from about 1910 G. Carpenter was running it on his own. He was there until the recently demolished building was put up in 1937. It is difficult to find information about individual properties before 1870 when the directories began to list properties by street. At the time of the Tithe Apportionment in 1842 this building was owned by James Strudwick. In the directories from 1839 (when they begin) James Strudwick, grocer and porkbutcher is listed at 7 Chertsey Street but confusingly, in the first listing by street in 1870 although he appears in the list of inhabitants at no.7 the list by street has another man at no.7. According to the Tithe Apportionment Strudwick and others occupied this property which consisted of cottages and a barn and pigsty. The barn could well be the weatherboarded building on the street. The cottages must be the row of four cottages behind the street marked on the 1871 map as Strudwick's Passage (Fig. 4). There is even a small structure on the 1871 map which could be a pigsty. It seems unlikely that Strudwick had his shop here. That was probably at no.7 over the road but the pigsty may have housed some of his produce. It is likely that Strudwick built the

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cottages, which are typical of the infilling that went on in Guildford. The directory for 1870 lists two of the occupants as a clockmaker and a tailor.

**No.52** It is clear from the photographs that 52 was built separately from 51 but from at least the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the two were both used by the coachbuilders. The photograph shows that 51 had a very large window which would be suitable for a workshop, and large double doors. In 1842 no. 51 was owned by James Strudwick and 52 by Charles Cooke, who also owned 53 and 54. (This information is taken from the Stoke Tithe map. The numbering is not entirely clear, but appears to be as given here.) 52 was occupied by Cooke and others and was described as a house and yard.

**No.53** This property is the timber-framed, jettied house in the photographs. Although both this and the one next door were owned by Charles Cooke in 1842 they do not look as if they would have been built as one property. The jettied house looks 16<sup>th</sup> century, or possibly earlier, while the other looks 17<sup>th</sup> century. At the time the photograph was taken a boot and shoemaker was living in no. 53. It had probably always been used as a house, or for similar small-scale trades to those mentioned above. It was pulled down in 1933 to extend the building which is now Vaughan House, nos.5-7.

**No.54** This is the timber-framed house with a large gable on the street. The small bay to the south suggests that the house was once larger. It is probably of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. From the directories it appears to have been used as a house. In 1842 it was owned by Charles Cooke and occupied by himself and others, though the street directories have two Charles Cookes, senior and junior, living in North Street and High Street. In 1933 nos. 53 and 54 were pulled down to extend the Working Men's home which is now Vaughan House. The boundary between 5-7 and 9-11 now runs through the site of no.54.

**No.55** This is the last house on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century photograph and is outside the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street. It is difficult to date the building from the photograph alone. It has an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century facade but a photograph of the Working Men's Home in 1896 (Fig. 6) shows part of a tile-hung end wall which suggests that the building could be earlier. In 1842 it was owned by Richard Fathers and occupied by John Earl and others. There were two Richard Fathers in Guildford at the time. The younger was a carpenter and builder in the High Street. From 1895 -1905 it was occupied by G.Pond, dyer, cleaner and carpet beater whose name and trade was painted prominently across the front. It must have been demolished in 1905 when the Working Men's Home was extended.

**No.56** This is not on the site of 9-11 but is relevant to the history of the area. It was less than half the size of Vaughan House in 1871. It may have been an 18<sup>th</sup>-century house of rather higher status than its neighbours to the north. It can be seen in the photograph of the Working Men's Home. When Vaughan House was refurbished in the 1990s traces of an older building were seen inside, on the ground floor in about the middle of the south wall of the building on the 1871 map. It was a timber-framed building. In 1842 no.56 was owned and occupied by George Norton. He does not

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appear in the street directories, unless he is the same as Capt. Norton R.N. of 7, North Street, which was not far away. By the 1860s no.56 was occupied by Thomas Bowyer, who ran the Stoke Brewery which was behind the house. From the 1871 map it looks as if the brewery was approached from North Street, through North Square. There does not seem to be much information about the brewery. The Stoke Brewery mentioned in the Guildford directories in the early years was at 6 Woodbridge Road and was run by Thomas Chennell. The Chennells, like the Bowyers, were a local family of corndealers, maltsters and brewers. In the 1847 directory George Kettle advertised his newly built brewery in Chertsey Street, and he appears in the list of inhabitants at 56, Chertsey Street. The brewery buildings are not shown on the 1839 or 1842 maps. Thomas Chennell last appears in the street directory in 1848 so probably the name “Stoke Brewery” was transferred to the Chertsey Street brewery. Thomas Bowyer appears in the directories as a corn chandler and brewer at 60 Chertsey Street from 1852 until 1860, after which he was at no.56. 60 may be a misprint for 56. Michael Bowyer, his son, took over in 1879 until 1890. In 1896 the house on Chertsey Street became the Working Men’s Home, a temperance establishment. The brewery presumably closed. The Home was extended in 1905 and 1933, which was when the two timber-framed buildings were demolished. The old property boundaries are largely ignored by the new developments.

### **3.0 Strategy**

The strategy for this work will follow the standard methodology applied to watching briefs by CKC Archaeology in the UK as outlined in the Project Design (Currie 1999).

All work will follow guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (Birmingham, 1994). The work will also conform to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and any other principles required by that body.

1. An archaeological presence was maintained during all groundworks considered to be of relevance to recording the archaeological remains on the site. After a preliminary visit to the site it was decided that a presence was not required during the demolition of the building previously on the site. Any deviation from this presence was only with the full agreement of the local Planning Department's archaeological representative.
  2. The groundworks were carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Where possible the contractor adopted groundwork methods that maximised the recognition and recovery of archaeological material.
  3. If during groundworks or demolition, features of archaeological interest were encountered, the groundworkers were expected to give the archaeologist proper access to excavate and record those features according to the standards laid down by the Project Design. The groundworks were expected to co-operate with this to ensure the minimum of delay.
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4. The works were supervised by a full Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA) with the appropriate council-validated Area of Competence (Excavation).

5. All archaeological finds or deposits were recorded using a context-based recording system. That used by CKC Archaeology is the *Site Recording Manual* (version 7; 1992) produced by the Central Archaeology Service (English Heritage). This will be supported by scale plans and sections (at 1:20, or 1:10 in special circumstances; buildings are recorded at 1:50 or 1:20), photographs, and finds and environmental pro-forma records.

6. All finds were treated, catalogued and packaged according to the requirements of Guildford Museum. The client was asked to agree, in writing, to the donation of these finds with the local museum before works commenced. These finds were deposited alongside the archive of site records.

7. A full site archive was produced according to present national standards detailed in L M Ferguson & D M Murray, *Archaeological documentary archives* (IFA Paper no. 1, no date). These were microfiched for security. Microfiche copies were deposited with Guildford Museum and the National Monument Record at Swindon, Wiltshire.

8. Following appropriate post-excavation analysis, this report, with suitable illustrations, was produced giving details of the works undertaken, and the results forthcoming from them. The report was written according to the guidelines given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & guidance for archaeological watching briefs*. Copies were deposited with the client, Surrey County Council Sites & Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record.

## **4.0 Results**

### **4.1 Site Conditions**

Groundworks for the current development began towards the end of January 2000 and continued through until the beginning of March the same year. A number of difficulties were encountered by the contractors. A number of deep foundations had to be removed from the site before the main foundations could be dug. During this work it became clear that the ground was much built up, requiring far more work preparing the foundations than previous expected. This was compounded by extensive post-medieval disturbance over the site, which included the discovery of four well shafts. The building inspector for the project required three of these to be excavated down to undisturbed soils. This caused much more groundwork than had been initially anticipated, causing an archaeological presence to be required on site intermittently for six weeks.

When these circumstances became apparent it was decided that the watching brief would be best covered by a local team working under the supervision of the author. John Boas and Kevin Fryer of Guildford Museum were employed by the author to visit the site on a regular basis, recording archaeological features as they were revealed. Being only ten

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minutes walk from the site, this enable the work to be covered more efficiently. The archaeologists worked on site for 26 days during the six weeks period, logging 87 hours on site, with a further six hours post-excavation finds processing at Guildford Museum.

The site report was then written and edited, with illustrations provided from the CKC Archaeology office at Fair Oak, Hampshire. This required a further four days work.

## **4.2 Watching brief results (Fig. 10)**

by John Boas & C K Currie

Most of the ground on the site was either built up (mainly by brick rubble) or disturbed by late post-medieval and 20<sup>th</sup>-century activity. Recordable archaeology survived in the form of ten post-medieval cut features of varying sorts (pits, a culvert and a cellar) and four well shafts. All the finds were of post-medieval date, with only two residual medieval sherds being recovered. Most of the post-medieval finds were of late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with only a very small number of finds dating from between *c.* 1560 and 1750. A good collection of late post-medieval clay pipes was recovered, mainly from the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, including a marked piece from a Godalming pipe maker that has only been recorded once previously in the county. Further information on the finds can be found in the archive.

There was much brick rubble over the site in the first 10 cms of soil. This was occasionally followed by a dark grey, almost black topsoil-like loam, of variable depth. In places this extended almost to a metre deep, in other places it had been almost entirely removed. It overlay a light brown clayey soil that overlaid undisturbed chalk. The clayey layer was very deep in places, extending to over 3m.

The features recorded were as follows:

### **4.2.1 Pit 01**

This was situated in the east section of trench K was a small pit. The trench cut approximately 0.05m out of the pit, which had a depth of 2.06m (6.75 feet) and a width of 1.07m (3.5 feet). It was covered by 0.46m (1.5 feet) of brick rubble. The fill was a dark grey/black silty loam. Artefacts consisted of a few fragmentary bones, and much brick and tile.

### **4.2.2 Pit 02**

This was situated in trench L. The foundation trench completely truncated the pit, which was brick-lined. There was a four-inch glazed pipe entering the pit from the north side about eight inches from the top of the brick lining. The fill was a grey sandy silt. The brick structure begun about 0.27m (eleven inches) below present ground level, and was 1.52m (5 feet) deep and 0.84m (2.75 feet) wide. It was built directly on to undisturbed chalk. No artefacts were found in the fill.

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#### **4.2.3 Pit 03**

This was situated in trench P in the east elevation. The foundation trench just cut the edge of the east part of the pit. It was 0.66m (2 feet) below present ground level, but in excess of 3m (10 feet) wide, with a depth of 1.75m (5.75 feet). The fill comprised a dark grey/black silty loam with brick and flint inclusions. The only artefact found was the neck of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century onion bottle.

#### **4.2.4 Pit 04**

This was situated in trench P in the west elevation. It appears to have been a continuation of pit 03. No further artefacts were found.

#### **4.2.5 Pit 05**

This was situated in trench Q in the north and south elevation. The foundation trench truncated this pit, which was 1m (3.25 feet) west of well shaft 1. The pit was 1.07m (3.5 feet) deep and 0.81m (2.66 feet) wide. It began about 0.69m (1.5 feet) below the present ground level. It contained a number of finds, mostly of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **4.2.6 Pit 06**

This was situated in trench O in the west elevation of station base 2.. It began 0.38m (1.25 feet) below ground level, and was 0.84m (2.75 feet) wide and 0.69m (2.25 feet) deep. Only two artefacts were recovered, a bone and the rim and handle of a Borderware pipkin *c.* 1560-1650.

#### **4.2.7 Culvert 07**

This was situated in trench H in the east elevation. It was a brick culvert 0.46m (1.5 feet) below ground level. It was 0.69m (2.25 feet) deep with 0.51m (1.66 feet) wide bedded joints, a stone floor and roof, running in an E-W alignment from the street. All artefacts recovered within were of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### **4.2.8 Pit 08**

This was situated in trench C in the south elevation, about 0.46m (1.5 feet) below ground level. It was a pit-like cut 0.84m (2.75 feet) deep and 0.46m (1.5 feet) width. It contained few artefacts, mainly bone, glass and late post-medieval pottery.

#### **4.2.9 Pit 09**

This was situated in trench A. It was cut through by the modern foundation trench, and could be seen in both the north and south elevations. It was 0.61m (2 feet) below ground level, 0.61m (2 feet wide) and 0.84m (2.75 feet) deep. The new foundation trench was in

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excess of 1.68m (5.5 feet) wide at this point. Artefacts recovered were of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### **4.2.10 Cellar 10**

This was situated in trench A. Excavations here revealed a cellar 3.05m square (10 feet by 10feet) and 3.66m (12 feet) deep, with part of a destroyed staircase against the south elevation. The south wall appeared to be of chalk construction, covered in a rough plastering. On the north side a rough brick and stone wall begun about 0.91m (3 feet) below ground level, with a small blocked window or alcove in the centre of the wall. The cellar was filled with a large amount of mainly 19<sup>th</sup>-century artefacts, which included a farthing of George III (1760-1820), and a Fenn trap for trapping birds and small animals.

#### **4.2.11 Stantion base I**

This was situated in trench E against the north boundary wall of the site. A small deposit of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artefacts were found under the boundary wall.

#### **4.2.12 Well Shaft I**

This was situated in trench Q, in the side of the north elevation. Constructed of brick, and beginning about 1.07m (3.5 feet) below ground level. Completely excavated on instruction of building inspector. It was 1.4m (4.6 feet) wide and 2.44 (8 feet deep). It contained 19<sup>th</sup>-century artefacts.

#### **4.2.13 Well Shaft II**

This was situated in trench B. A large brick lined well shaft began about 1.3m (4 feet) below ground surface. The building inspector instructed that it should be completely excavated. It was 2.44 (8 feet) wide and 6.1m (20 feet) deep, excavated into undisturbed chalk. It contained a large amount of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artefacts.

#### **4.2.14 Well Shaft III**

This was situated in trench Q, in the north elevation. The new foundation trench just clipped this well, which was not fully excavated. From that part seen it started 1.3m (4 feet) below present ground level, was 1.37m (4.5 feet) wide with a depth of at least 2.23m (7.33 feet).

#### **4.2.15 Well Shaft IV**

This was situated at the junction of trench I and J. The building inspector required it to be fully excavated. It began 1.4m (4 feet) below ground level, was 1.37m (4.5 feet) in diameter and 7.32m (24 feet) deep. The fill was a black silty loam. No artefacts were recovered.

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## 5.0 Discussion

This site proved to be much disturbed by late post-medieval and modern activity. There were few features that could be definitely dated before the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Those that may have been earlier (pits 03 and 06) do not seem to have pre-dated the later 16<sup>th</sup> century. Pit 03 contained a neck of a 17<sup>th</sup> century bottle, whilst pit 06 contained a piece of a Borderware pipkin dated to between c. 1560 and 1650. This ties in with the documentary and illustrative material provided by Mary Alexander (see section 2.2). This shows there were buildings existing on the site before 1937 that could have been of 16<sup>th</sup>-century date, although it is possible it may have been slightly earlier (old number 53 Chertsey Street).

The depth from which the well shafts begin, between 1.1m and 1.3m (3-4 feet), suggests the amount of build up that has occurred on the site following the demolition of the old buildings that existed there prior to the building of the Labour Exchange in 1937. Two of the wells can be shown to have been backfilled after the 19<sup>th</sup> century (well shafts I and II), and were probably of late post-medieval date. Well Shaft III was not dated because its fill was not fully excavated, and Well Shaft IV contained no datable artefacts.

Elsewhere structural features appeared to be of post-medieval date, on account of brick materials within them. The dates for the construction of the cellar (feature 10) and the brick and stone culvert (feature 07) were not known, but it appears they fell out of use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century or after, as they were backfilled with soils containing 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts.

The evidence allows one to suggest that a suburb had been built over this area by the later 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, although earlier occupation may have been possible, no definite evidence was recovered on this occasion.

## 6.0 Conclusions

Documentary and illustrative records show that at least two old buildings of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup>-century date existed on the site of 9-11 Chertsey Street before they were demolished in 1937 to make way for the Guildford Labour Exchange. Archaeological recording on the site following the demolition of this latter building showed that most of the site had been disturbed by late post-medieval and 20<sup>th</sup>-century activity. Recording recovered eight pits, a brick and stone culvert, a brick and stone lined cellar and four well shafts. All but two pits and two undated well shafts were backfilled with soil containing 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics. One of the pits contained a piece of Borderware pipkin and may have been of late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century date. The other pit contained the neck of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century glass bottle, and may have been of that date or later. Only two residual medieval sherds were found over the entire site.

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The evidence seems to suggest that a suburb had built up along Chertsey Street by the later 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century, but there was no definite evidence for any earlier occupation.

## **7.0 Archive**

The archive for this work has been deposited with Guildford Museum (Museum Accession number RB 4114). Copies of the report were lodged with the client, Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Surrey Archaeological Society Library, Castle Arch, Guildford, Guildford Museum, Quarry Street, Guildford and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

Sincere thanks are given to all those involved with this project. In particular, Mark Froggatt, who acted as Project Manager for Inducon (Westminster) Ltd, undertaking liaison with the author and providing plans of the site. Gary Jackson acted as the monitoring archaeologist for Surrey County Council's Archaeology Section. Site works were recorded by John Boas and Kevin Fryer of Guildford Museum under the supervision of the author. Mary Alexander of Guildford Museum is thanked for providing documentary information on the site.

## **9.0 References**

### **9.1 Original sources**

Kelly's Directories for Guildford, various dates

Tithe Survey for Stoke-by-Guildford, 1842

Witherby's map of Guildford 1839

Ordnance Survey map (1:500) sheet XXIII.16.19 (1871 ed)

Guildford Re-Development Area map of 1966 (supplied by Guildford Museum)

Photographs in Guildford Museum Collections:

G8203 Guildford Workman's Home (now Vaughan House) 27<sup>th</sup> May 1896

G7807 site of 9-11 Chertsey Street c. 1895-1905

TG1200 site of 9-11 Chertsey Street, late 1920s

### **9.2 Original sources in print**

I Margary (ed), *250 years of map-making in the county of Surrey*, Lympe, 1974

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### **9.3 Secondary sources**

Central Archaeology Service (English Heritage), *Site Recording Manual*, (version 7; 1992)

C K Currie, *Project Design for an archaeological watch brief on development at 9-11 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey*, unpublished report to Inducon (Westminster) Ltd, 1999

L M Ferguson & D M Murray, *Archaeological documentary archives* (IFA Paper no. 1), no date

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*, Birmingham, 1994

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### Appendix 1: list of contexts excavated

Context number	Description
01	pit
02	pit
03	pit
04	pit, probably continuation of 03
05	pit
06	pit
07	brick and stone culvert
08	pit
09	pit
10	brick, stone and chalk lined cellar
11	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 01
12	grey sandy silt fill of pit 02
13	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 03
14	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 04
15	dark grey/black silty loam fill of pit 05
16	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 06
17	grey loamy fill of culvert 07
18	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 08
19	dark grey/black loam fill of pit 09
20	dark grey/black loam fill of cellar 10
21	rubble fill of well shaft I (context 25)
22	dark grey/black loam fill of well shaft II (context 26)
23	grey clay and rubble fill of well shaft III (context 27)
24	dark grey/black loam and rubble fill of well shaft IV (context 28)
25	brick-lined well shaft I
26	brick-lined well shaft II
27	brick-lined well shaft III
28	brick-lined well shaft IV
29	brick and concrete rubble
30	dark grey/black topsoil-like loam
31	light brown clay
32	undisturbed chalk

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### **Appendix: glossary of archaeological terms**

**Archaeology:** the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

**Artefacts:** any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

**Baulk:** an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

**Context:** a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

**Cut:** usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

**Desk-based assessment:** an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

**Earthwork:** bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

**Environmental evidence:** evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

**Evaluation:** a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

**Natural [layer]:** in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

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**Period:** time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

**Prehistoric** c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

**Roman** AD 43-410

**Saxon** AD 410-1066

**Medieval** AD 1066-1540

**Post-medieval** AD 1540-present

**Pottery sherds:** small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

**Project Design:** a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

**Settlement:** usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

**Site:** usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

**Stratigraphy:** sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

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**Archive list for 9-11 Chertsey St, Guildford, Surrey**

**An archaeological watching brief carried out by Guildford Museum Archaeology Unit on behalf of CKC Archaeology**

The archive contains:

1. Guildford Museum context sheets, total 16
2. 1 pack of colour photographs.
3. Site notes by John Boas, 5 sheets
4. Sketch drawings, 3 sheets
5. Mary Alexander's (Guildford Museum curator), historical notes on the site with annotated photocopies of old photographs, 5 sheets.
6. Report with illustrations, 17 pages of text, 10figs.
7. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 10 sheets.
8. Project design, 8 sheets

Finds and other project documents retained by Guildford Museum, where rest of archive is to be deposited.