

LGPR17-01



# GUILDFORD PARK ROAD CARPARK, SURREY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by WYG Environment, Planning and  
Transport Ltd.  
July 2017

v1



## SCHEDULE

Fieldwork:	22/05/17-23/06/17
Report:	26/06/17-19/07/17



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## PROJECT DETAILS

<b>Project Reference</b>	LGPR17-01
<b>Project Name</b>	Archaeological Evaluation, Guildford Park Road Carpark
<b>Client</b>	WYG Environment, Planning and Transport Ltd.
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	SU 98985 49893
<b>Address</b>	Guildford Park Road, Guildford, GU2 7NL, UK
<b>Parish:</b>	Guildford Non-Civil Parish
<b>Local Authority</b>	Guildford Borough Council
<b>Accession Number</b>	TBC
<b>Planning Application No</b>	16/P/01290
<b>OASIS No</b>	OASIS ID - headland4-291189
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<b>Finds Assessment</b>	Julie Franklin
<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	N/A

## QUALITY CONTROL

<b>Author:</b>	Peter Spencer	
<b>Technical Review:</b>		
<b>Approved By:</b>	Michael Tierney	



# PROJECT SUMMARY

WYG Planning & Environmental Ltd. commissioned Headland Archaeology in May 2017 to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at the Guildford Park Road Carpark, Guildford, Surrey. The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trial trenches (25m length, 1.8m width) situated within the southern and northern extent of the carpark. Fieldwork was undertaken in two phases (1 & 2a) during May and June respectively, the evaluation identified no archaeological features of interest within the proposed development site. It was noted that all three trenches showed evidence for ground-level reduction, demolition activity and levelling.

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# GUILDFORD PARK ROAD CARPARK, SURREY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by WYG Environment, Planning and Transport (EPT) Ltd to undertake a programme of targeted archaeological evaluation in advance of ground-works associated with the development of land at the Guildford Park Road Surface Carpark, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7NL (hereafter the proposed development area or PDA).

The proposed development scheme comprises the redevelopment of the PDA to provide 160 residential units consisting of apartments and houses, a five storey multi-storey public carpark and associated infrastructure and landscaping.

Fieldwork was undertaken in two phases (1 & 2a) between the 22<sup>nd</sup> May and 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017.

#### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Outline planning permission for the development was granted by Surrey County Council (16/P/01290), condition 37 of which specified:

*"No development shall take place until the applicants or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority"*

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological evidence discovered during ground works is adequately recorded. This is required to be a pre-commencement condition as it is essential that the scheme of investigation is agreed before works are carried out which may have an impact on the archaeology of the site.

The remit of the archaeological investigation was in accordance with the scope and objectives outlined in the outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by WYG EPT Ltd (2017). The scope and extent of the scheme of archaeological mitigation - as outlined in the WSI - was agreed with Nick Truckle, archaeological officer (development control) for Surrey Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Following the completion of all trenches within Phase 1, a monitoring meeting was held with the client (WYG EPT Ltd). In respect to the ground truncation as evidenced in trench 1 and 2, Rebecca Emms (WYG EPT Ltd) in consultation with the AO Nick Truckle (SCC) reviewed the existing excavation strategy and trench layout. The original three phases as described in the WSI (WYG EPT Ltd, 2017) were amended to Phase 1, Phase 2a and Phase 2b with the total number of trenches reduced from 19 to 5. Phase 1 comprised Trenches 1 & 2, while Phase 2a comprised Trench 3, following the completion of Phase 1 and 2a in which no archaeological remains were identified it was agreed with Rebecca Emms (consultant archaeologist, WYG) and Nick Truckle (AO) that Phase 2b could be discarded.

## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The PDA is located within the existing boundaries of the Guildford Park Road Carpark (NGR SU 98983 49893, Guildford Park Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7NL – Illus 1), situated approximately 600m to the south-east of the University of Surrey Campus and 300m northwest of the Guildford town centre Railway Station.

The PDA extends approximately 1.75ha (17500 m<sup>2</sup>) and is bounded to the south and west by residential housing; to the east by the London and South-West Railway line; and to the north by the University of Surrey campus. Present land-use is as a surface carpark with marginal vegetation in the form of undergrowth and mature trees situated at the edges of the PDA.

Topographically the PDAs highest elevation is located at its northern extreme (42m AOD), decreasing gradually towards its southern boundary (40m AOD). British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 mapping records the PDA as lying adjacent to extensive areas of worked ground with an underlying bedrock geology of Lambeth Group clay, sand and silts. Existing archive imagery held by the BGS indicates that as much as 2m may have been removed from the former ground level (BGS archive images P203727, P203728).

## 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA, however there are a total of four scheduled monuments and 199 listed buildings within 1km of the PDA (Wessex 2014), none of which it was concluded would be affected by the proposed development (WYG EPT Ltd, 2016). The Surrey HER records no known Heritage Assets within the boundary of the PDA.

### Prehistoric

There exists evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement within the vicinity of the PDA, the 2014 DBA (Wessex) highlights a number of lithic findspots and assemblages identified within a broad geographic spread throughout Guildford. These include an extensive Mesolithic site 600m north of the PDA, which revealed 100,000-150,000 pieces of struck flint and several later spot-finds of Neolithic scrapers, hammer-stones and adzes.

Bronze Age material recovered within the local area primarily comprises isolated finds including a looped bronze palstave axe recovered within the vicinity of the north-eastern extent of the PDA in 1893 (Wessex 2014) and a socketed axe, spearheads and an arrowhead found variously to the south and east of the PDA.

### Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British activity within the immediate vicinity of the PDA is sparse, the archaeological remains for this period consisting solely of isolated finds outside of the PDA situated to the south, east and west. The site of Guildford castle has produced a variety of Romano-British material including a 5<sup>th</sup> century figurine of Mars as well as coins, glass and pottery.

## Anglo-Saxon

It is probable that by 500AD Guildford had been established as a permanent settlement (Wessex 2014). Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been identified within the surrounding area of the PDA, with over 220 inhumations found approximately 860m to the south. Other finds within the local area date to the late Anglo-Saxon – early medieval period (1060-100AD) and comprise a variety of isolated finds, pottery assemblages and archaeological features.

The first documentary reference to Guildford is from 880AD when it is mentioned as a royal residence in the will of Alfred the Great (Wessex 2014). It is probable that the 9<sup>th</sup> century settlement existed close to the river, possibly near Quarry Street - approximately 700m south of the PDA.

## Medieval

By the medieval period Guildford had grown into an important settlement, becoming the principal town in Surrey by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. Guildford Castle was built alongside the existing Anglo-Saxon settlement shortly after the Norman invasion to deter local rebellion, while a royal park is known to have existed to the northwest of the settlement - known as Guildford Park - by at least 1166AD. The PDA is situated within the eastern extent of the former Royal Park.

The Royal Park being largely undeveloped for the purposes of hunting and sport, evidence for medieval activity in relation to the PDA is primarily associated with the historic town centre approximately 500-600m to the southeast. Within this area a Dominican Friary, medieval Priory, Leper hospital and Hospital of the Novus Locus as well as numerous under-crofts are known to have existed, while chalk quarrying (used extensively as a building material in Guildford) is thought to have taken place to the east of the settlement approximately 1km from the PDA.

## Post-medieval

Guildford continued to be a wealthy town into the post-medieval period due to its royal connections and the continuing royal visits (Wessex 2014). The archaeological remains of this period reflect the increasingly commercial and industrial nature of the town with the Surrey HER recording a large number of archaeological finds and features dating from the post-medieval period focused within the centre of Guildford to the south-east of the PDA, including forges, iron foundries, kilns, docks and wharfs.

Cartographic and documentary evidence indicates an expansion of agricultural activity during this period, with the royal park gradually being converted to agricultural use between the early 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century.

Post-medieval inhumation burials (15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century AD) have been recorded close to the high street, approximately 800m to the south-east of the site.

## 19th Century and Modern

Cartographic evidence indicates the agricultural nature of the PDA, established in the Post-medieval period, continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The PDA is known to have been divided into farmland after the royal park was abandoned in 1717AD (Wessex 2014). The 1841 Tithe map of the parish of St. Nicholas shows the PDA to be situated over three fields with a small expanse of woodland located in its central extent. Land-use was predominantly arable agriculture with the northern extent of the site recorded as clay pits.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1872 indicates the PDA was still primarily agricultural in nature, though the site was now bounded to the east by the rail line. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map shows that by 1896 the rail line had been expanded into the Alresford Line Junction and adjoining Guildford Station. The PDA itself is dominated in its southern extent by a Brick Field indicating the extraction of clay, the northern extent is shown as empty land. A small branch of the railway can be seen extending into the southern extent of the PDA servicing the Brick Field.

The 1912 edition of the OS map shows the expansion of the quarrying activities within the PDA, by this point the Guildford Park Road Brickworks had been fully established with the creation of several large buildings including storage sheds and kilns (Illus 2). The 1916 edition indicates clay extraction having expanded both to the west and north of the initial brick field as indicated in the 1896 map. By 1934 the Brick Works had been expanded with establishment of several new buildings. Clay extraction had seemingly ceased within the PDA, instead moving to new brickfields immediately to its north-west serviced by a new rail-line running to the north-west.

By 1963 the majority of the buildings associated with the Brickworks and its rail-lines had been demolished and removed. OS mapping indicates that much of the PDA at this point was wasteland.

In 1972 the PDA had been developed into the carpark which currently occupies the site, it is likely that some landscaping took place to level the former ground surface (Wessex 2014).

## Previous Archaeological Work

The PDA has been subjected to a Desk Based Assessment in 2014 (Wessex) and Heritage Statement in 2016 (WYG).

The DBA concluded that much of the site had been subjected to extensive quarrying activity and as such any archaeological remains were unlikely to exist due to truncation within the southern-central extent of the PDA. It highlighted that Geotechnical investigation (MLM Environmental 2014) had identified existing topsoil within the north-western and north-eastern extremes of the PDA and concluded if there were surviving remains within the PDA these were the most likely areas for survival (Wessex 2014).

The heritage statement concluded that the overall potential for surviving archaeological remains within the PDA was low, with the exception of the northern extent of the site (WYG 2016).



## 2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall aims and objectives of the evaluation were in-line with the WSI (WYG EPT LTD, 2017) and are as follows:

*'To assess the site for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and record the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains uncovered ahead of development works. The result of which will establish the potential impacts of the development scheme upon any archaeological features uncovered, and the results of the evaluation will be used to determine the need for further mitigation'.*

Specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- Excavate archaeological trenches as identified within the WSI (NOTE\* Later amended following instruction from Rebecca Emms of WYG in consultation with Nick Truckle of SCC – see Illus 1 for final trench locations);
- Identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- Excavate and record any identified archaeological features and deposits to a level to enable their nature and significance to be identified;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in future mitigation;
- Report the results of the investigation in the field and subsequent post-excavation analysis and place these results within their local and regional context;
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository;
- Identify areas with significant archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential is considered non-significant.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 EXCAVATION

All excavation followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (WYG EPT Ltd, 2017). Trial trenching was carried out between the 22nd and 26th May (Phase 1) and 19th and 23rd June (Phase 2a) 2017. In total 3 trenches were excavated within the PDA (Illus 1, 3-5). All were 25m in length by 1.8m in width - each covering an area of 45m<sup>2</sup>. Final trench locations (and number) were agreed with Rebecca Emms (WYG) and Nick Truckle (AO, SCC). All trenches were set out using a Trimble GNSS device.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. A representative sample (1m) of the general stratigraphy of each trench was recorded (Illus 6-11).

### 3.2 RECORDING

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (WYG EPT Ltd, 2017). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and black and white print photographs (where appropriate). A metric scale was clearly visible in all record photographs.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendices I and II. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 1: (101), Trench 2: (201)).

No archaeological remains of interest were identified during the evaluation, all three trenches (Illus 3, 4, and 5) showed evidence of the truncation of the former ground level with no topsoil, subsoil or archaeological deposits being identified. Instead the underlying natural clays were sealed by a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble, originating from the former Guildford Park Brickworks, which in turn was sealed by 20<sup>th</sup> century aggregates and the current carpark surface.

### 4.2 TRENCH RESULTS

#### Trench 1 (Phase 1)

Trench 1 (Illus 3) was situated within the southern extent of the PDA within the extent of the former buildings of the Guildford Park Brickworks (Illus 1). Excavation identified four contexts (Illus 6, 7).

The basal geological layer (103) comprised light brown compact sterile clay, in the southern extent of the trench this clay showed indication of discolouration due to heat (104) this is likely due to the presence of a kiln within the immediate area during the sites function as part of the Guildford Park Brickworks (as indicated on the 1912 OS mapping).

(103, and 104) were sealed by a layer of compacted 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble (102), approximately 0.18m in thickness comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal. It is probable that said layer derives from the demolition of the brickworks in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century.

(102) was in-turn sealed by a layer of modern aggregate and tarmac denoting the current surface of the Guildford Road carpark.

#### Trench 2 (Phase 1)

Trench 2 (Illus 4) was situated within the southern extent of the PDA approximately 4.5m to the north of Trench 1 (Illus 1). Trench 2 was situated within the extent of the buildings of the former Guildford Park Brickworks. Excavation identified a three layers (Illus 8, 9) identical to that of trench 1.

The basal geological layer (203) comprised light brown compact sterile clay.

(203) was sealed by a layer of compacted 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble (202) approximately 0.2m in thickness comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal deriving from the demolition of the brickworks in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century.

(202) was in-turn sealed by a layer of modern overburden forming the current surface of the Guildford Road carpark.

## Trench 3 (Phase 2a)

Trench 3 (Illus 5) was situated within the northern extent of the PDA approximately 154m north-west of Trench 2 (Illus 1). It was not situated within the former extent of buildings associated with the Guildford Park Brickworks but was within the extent of quarrying activity as depicted on the 1963 OS map (Wessex 2014). Excavation identified a stratigraphic sequence (Illus 10, 11) similar to that of trenches 1 and 2, with the inclusion of a layer of sand used as levelling material for the modern carpark surface.

The basal geological layer (305) comprised compact sterile clay interspersed with bands of fine well-sorted sands.

(305) was sealed by a layer of compacted 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble (304) approximately 0.16-0.2m in thickness comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal deriving from the demolition of the brickworks in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century and may have been deposited in the northern extent of the site to be used as levelling material in 1970's construction of the surface carpark.

(304) was sealed by a layer of compacted fine grained sterile sand (303).

(303) was sealed by a layer of crushed chalk and modern aggregate (302).

(302) was sealed by the tarmac surface of the current carpark (301).

Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the spoil of Trench 3.

## 4.3 FINDS

A total of two unstratified sherds (Trench 3) were identified during the course of the project. Of these one was too worn to be identified. The other sherd was spot-dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century by Headland Archaeology's Finds Manager Julie Franklin.

## 4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

No environmental samples were taken during the course of the evaluation.

## 4.5 ANIMAL BONE REPORT

No animal bone was recovered during the course of the evaluation.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1 QUALITY OF PRESERVATION

The absence of topsoil and subsoil deposits in trenches 1-3 is suggestive of truncation, an interpretation supported by existing cartographic (OS mapping 1896-1963) and photographic evidence (BGS archive images P203727, P203728) and prior archaeological investigation (Wessex 2014, WYG EPT Ltd, 2016). Historical photographs held by the British Geological Society (BGS) indicate as much as 2m of the original ground surface was removed as a result of quarrying activities (BGS P203727, P203728).

As such the underlying ground surface within the extent of the PDA is of little archaeological interest. Similarly whilst it may have been assumed some structural remains associated with the former brick works may have survived, none were identified during the evaluation works, indeed the relatively shallow deposit of demolition material is possibly indicative of the removal of building / demolition material from the site following its destruction or its use as a levelling layer for the current carpark.

### 5.2 SUMMARY OF REMAINS BY PERIOD

No archaeological features of interest were identified during the evaluation.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching evaluation revealed no archaeological remains of interest due to truncation of the original ground surface from quarrying activities associated with the former Guildford Park road Brick Works.

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Publications

- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 **Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation** (2<sup>nd</sup> ed) [online document] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA): Reading, available from [www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf\\_archaeological\\_archives\\_2011.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf)
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- WYG Environment, Planning and Transport Ltd. 2017 **Land at Guildford Park Road Surface Car Park, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Excavation**. Ref: 03050297, Job Number: A088063-7. Unpublished WSI

### Cartographic Sources

- Ordnance Survey 1896 **1<sup>st</sup> Revision, Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series. [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk/view/103315522>
- Ordnance Survey 1912 **2<sup>nd</sup> Revision, Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series. [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk/view/103315519>
- Ordnance Survey 1916 **3<sup>rd</sup> Revision, Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series. [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk/view/103315516>
- Ordnance Survey 1934 **Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series.
- Ordnance Survey 1963 **Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series.
- Ordnance Survey 1974 **Surrey, Sheet XXIII.16**. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series.

### Historic Environment Record

- Surrey Historic Environment Record:  
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/herdetail.aspx?crit=&ctid=97&id=4781>

## 8. APPENDIX I – TRENCH AND CONTEXT SUMMARY

<b>Trench Number</b>	1					
<b>Length</b>	25m	<b>Width</b>	1.8m			
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.25m BGL	<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.3m BGL			
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>				
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>	
(101)	Modern overburden comprising aggregate sealed with tarmac.	-	-	-	0-0.1m	
(102)	20 <sup>th</sup> century demolition material comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal suspended in a sandy matrix.	-	-	-	0.1-0.28m	
(103)	Geological Deposit. Dense, compact, well-sorted clay, light brown mottled with grey.	-	-	-	0.28-0.53m+	
(104)	Lens within (103), dense, compact, well-sorted clay, pale red mottled with pale grey.	-	-	-	0.28-0.53m+	

<b>Trench Number</b>	2					
<b>Length</b>	25m	<b>Width</b>	1.8m			
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.24m BGL	<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.28m BGL			
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>				
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>	
(201)	Modern overburden comprising aggregate sealed with tarmac.	-	-	-	0-0.1m	
(202)	20 <sup>th</sup> century demolition material comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal suspended in a sandy matrix.	-	-	-	0.1-0.2m	
(203)	Geological Deposit. Dense, compact, well-sorted clay, light brown mottled with grey.	-	-	-	0.2-0.36m+	



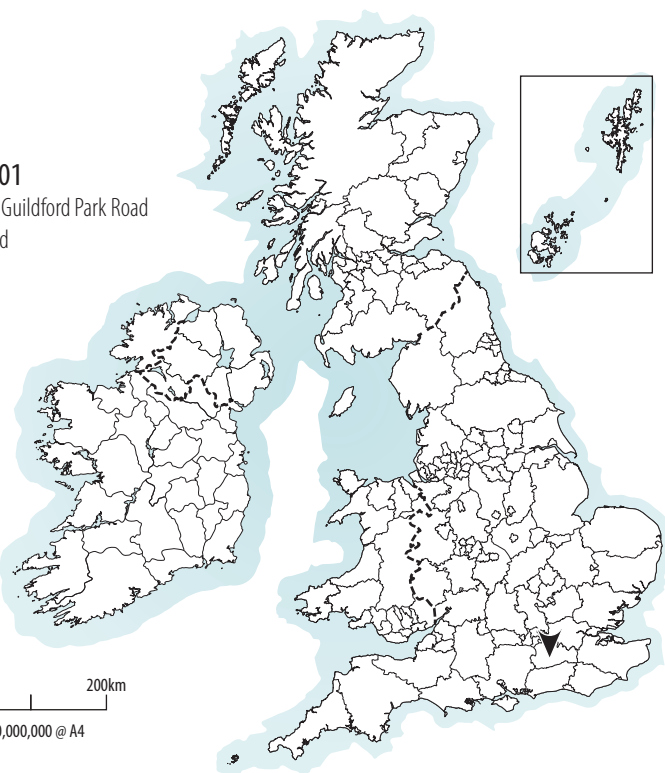
<b>Trench Number</b>	03				
<b>Length</b>	25m	<b>Width</b>	1.8m		
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m BGL	<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.46m BGL		
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(301)	Modern overburden comprising aggregate sealed with tarmac.	-	-	-	0-0.12m
(302)	Modern crushed chalk and aggregate.	-	-	-	0.12-0.18m
(303)	Modern compact sterile sand, light brown.	-	-	-	0.18-0.29m
(304)	20 <sup>th</sup> century demolition material comprising bricks, CBM, glass and metal suspended in a sandy matrix.	-	-	-	0.29-0.46m
(305)	Geological Deposit. Dense, compact, well-sorted clay, light brown mottled with grey.	-	-	-	0.46-0.55m+
(304)	Geological Deposit. Dense, compact, well-sorted clay, pale red mottled with pale grey.	-	-	-	0.28-0.53m+

## 9. APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

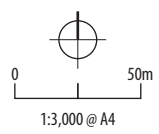
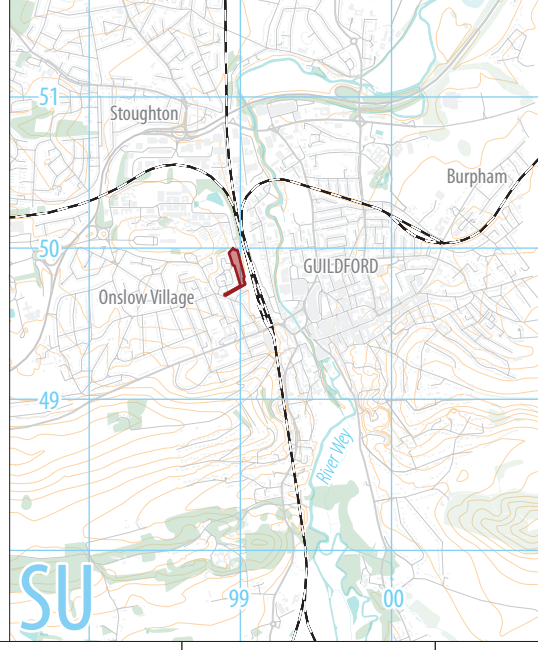
Photo number	Description	Direction Facing
LGPR17-01-001	(102) Trench 1	N
LGPR17-01-002	(102) Trench 1	N
LGPR17-01-003	(102) Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-004	(102) Trench 1	S
LGPR17-01-005	(102) Trench 1	S
LGPR17-01-006	Trench 1 PX	N
LGPR17-01-007	Trench 1 PX	N
LGPR17-01-008	Trench 1 PX	N
LGPR17-01-009	Trench 1 PX	S
LGPR17-01-010	Trench 1 PX	S
LGPR17-01-011	Trench 1 PX	S
LGPR17-01-012	Trench 1 PX	S
LGPR17-01-013	Trench 1 PX	S
LGPR17-01-014	Trench 2 PX	E
LGPR17-01-015	Trench 2 PX	E
LGPR17-01-016	Trench 2 PX	E
LGPR17-01-017	Trench 2 PX	E
LGPR17-01-018	Trench 2 PX	W
LGPR17-01-019	Trench 2 PX	W
LGPR17-01-020	Trench 2 PX	W
LGPR17-01-021	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-022	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-023	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-024	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-025	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-026	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-027	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-028	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-029	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-030	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-031	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-032	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-033	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-034	Sample section Trench 2	N
LGPR17-01-035	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-036	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-037	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-038	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-039	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-040	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-041	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-042	Sample section Trench 1	E

<b>Photo number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>
LGPR17-01-043	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-044	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-045	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-046	Sample section Trench 1	E
LGPR17-01-047	Selection of bricks recovered from (102, 202)	N/A
LGPR17-01-048	Selection of bricks recovered from (102, 202)	N/A
LGPR17-01-049	Selection of bricks recovered from (102, 202)	N/A
LGPR17-01-050	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-051	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-052	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-053	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-054	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-055	Trench 3 PX	E
LGPR17-01-056	Trench 3 PX	E
LGPR17-01-057	Trench 3 PX	E
LGPR17-01-058	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-059	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-060	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-061	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-062	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-063	Sample section Trench 3	S
LGPR17-01-064	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-065	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-066	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-067	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-068	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-069	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-070	VOID	N/A
LGPR17-01-071	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-072	Trench 3 PX	W
LGPR17-01-073	Trench 3 PX	W

LGPR/01  
land off Guildford Park Road  
Guildford  
Surrey



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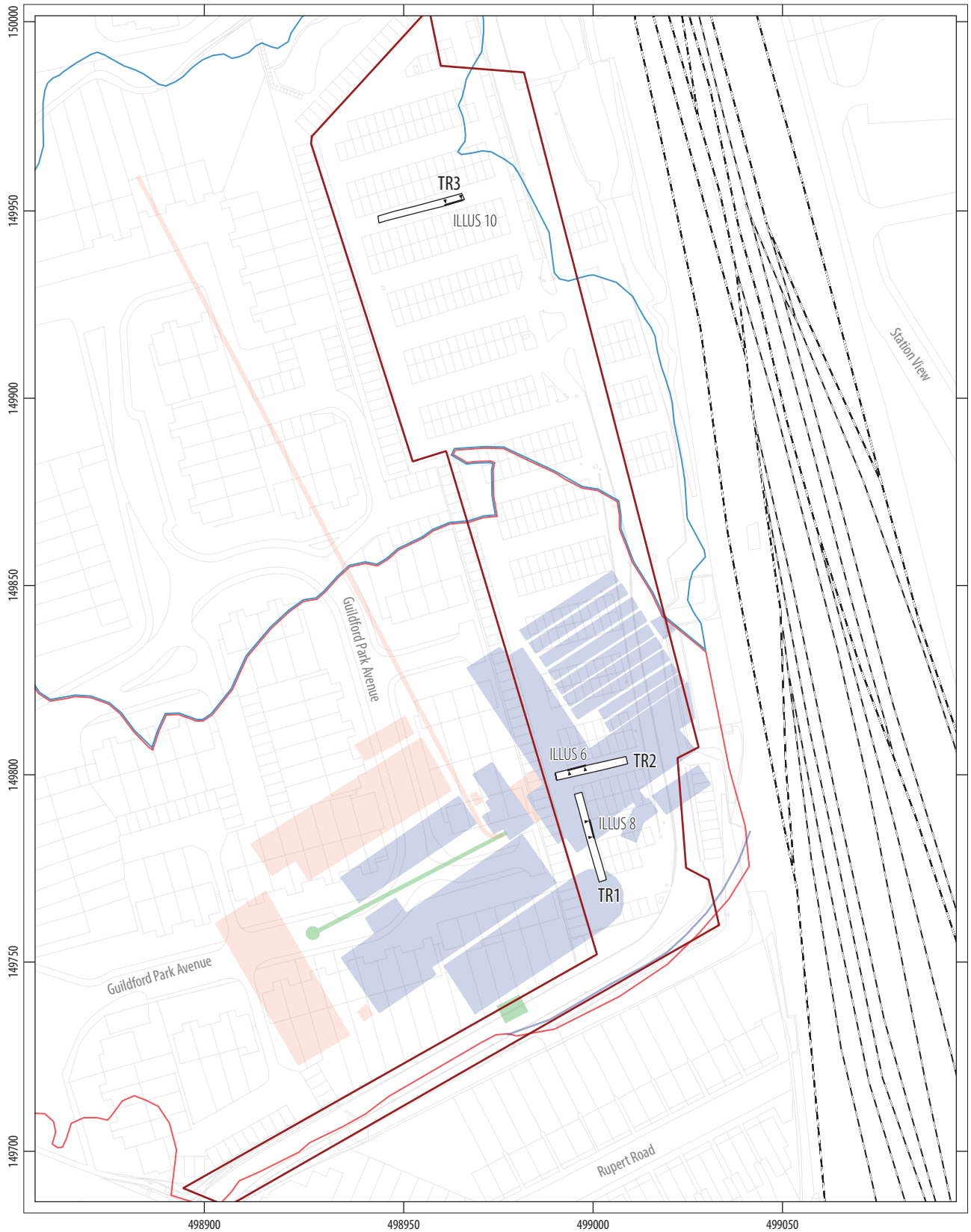
proposed development area  
 trench location



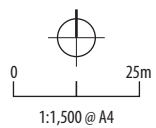
SOUTH & EAST

Building 68C, West Park, Silsoe  
 Bedfordshire MK45 4HS  
 01525 861 578  
[www.headlandarchaeology.com](http://www.headlandarchaeology.com)

ILLUS 1 Site location



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- proposed development area
- trench location
- layout of Guildford Park Brick Works, as seen on OS 1912
- 1934 additions, as seen on OS 1934
- clay extraction area, as seen on OS 1916
- clay extraction area, as seen on OS 1963
- 1916 additions, as seen on OS 1916

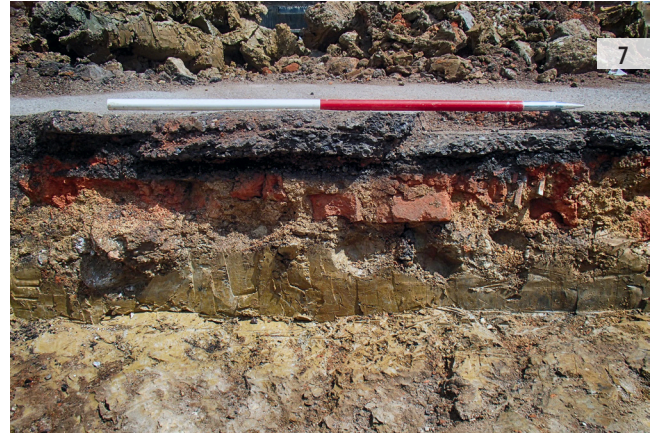
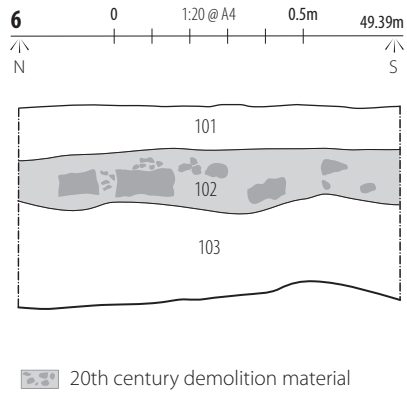
**ILLUS 2** Proposed development area and evaluation trenches in relation to the layout and extent of the former Guildford Park Road Brickworks





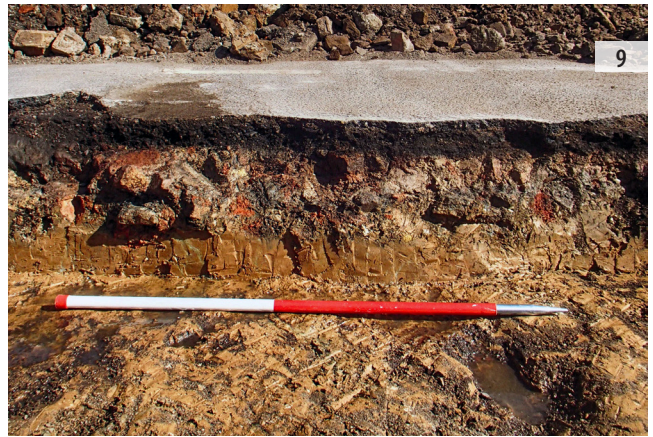
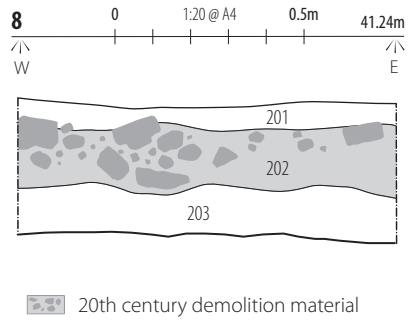
**ILLUS 3** South facing general view of Trench 1    **ILLUS 4** West facing general view of Trench 2    **ILLUS 5** West facing general view of Trench 3



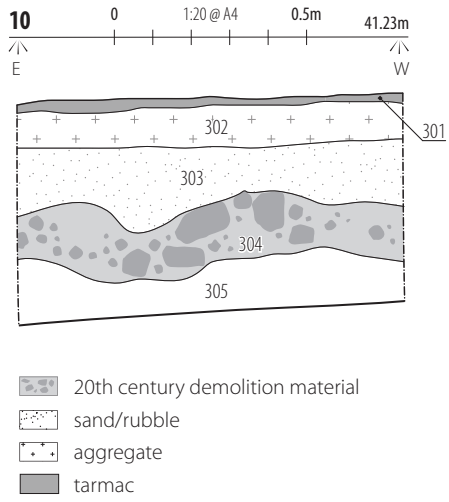


**ILLUS 6** West facing sample section, Trench 1    **ILLUS 7** East facing sample section in Trench 1





**ILLUS 8** South facing sample section, Trench 2    **ILLUS 9** North facing sample section in Trench 2



**ILLUS 10** North facing sample section, Trench 3    **ILLUS 11** South facing sample section in Trench 3