



**Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre
Addlestone, Surrey**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Quality Assurance

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Planning Application Ref.	Runnymede District Council Planning Ref: – RU 14/0435	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	505150 164590		

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre Addlestone, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location, topography and geology.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	2
3.1 Aims and objectives	2
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Recording.....	3
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	3
4.1 Introduction	3
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences	4
4.3 Summary of evaluation results	4
5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	4
5.1 Artefactual Evidence	4
5.2 Environmental evidence	4
6 DISCUSSION.....	4
6.1 Summary.....	4
7 STORAGE AND CURATION	4
7.1 Museum	4
7.2 Archive	5
7.3 Discard policy.....	5
7.4 Security copy.....	5



8	REFERENCES.....	5
	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES	7
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	10
	OASIS ID: wessexar1-211598	10

Figures

Figure 1: Site and trench location plan

Plates

Plate 1: Trench 3 viewed from the west.

Plate 2: South-west facing representative section of Trench 6.

Plate 3: West facing representative section of Trench 4.

Plate 4: Trench 2 viewed from the north showing modern disturbance.



Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre Addlestone, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bouygues UK, to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at the former civic offices, Addlestone town centre, Addlestone, Surrey (NGR) 505150, 164590. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 11th to the 15th May 2015.

The Site has been proposed for a mixed retail, entertainment and residential site and forms part of the redevelopment of Addlestone town centre. A formal planning application (Runnymede District Council Planning RU 14/0435) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Policy BE17) was placed on the approved notice.

The archaeological evaluation revealed no archaeological features or deposits across the Site. A substantial thickness of made ground was noted across the Site which indicates that there has been some degree of truncation to the natural geology, removing any archaeology that would have been present.



Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre Addlestone, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Bouygues UK, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank David Bird in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Nick Truckle of Surrey County Council (SCC), who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the field by Steve Winterton and Mark Bagwell. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bruce Eaton, who also edited this report.



Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre Addlestone, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Bouygues UK (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a trial trench evaluation on 2.4ha of land at the former civic offices, Addlestone town centre, Addlestone, Surrey (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 505150 164590 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for redevelopment with a mix of retail, entertainment, and residential elements comprising of up to 213 residential units, a 101 bedroom hotel, retail stores, cinema, new car park, open spaces and landscaped areas. A formal planning application (Runnymede District Council Planning Ref: RU 14/0435) had been submitted. An archaeological condition (Policy BE17) was placed on the approved notice:

No development shall take place until the applicant has 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 by the planning authority.

1.1.3 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2014) and was submitted to and approved by the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council (SCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 11th and the 15th May 2015.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises a 2.4ha plot of land, which is located within the centre of Addlestone and occupies the former civic offices. The Site is bounded to the north by Station Road (B3121), to the east and south-east by residential properties and Garfield Road, and to the south and west by residential properties and Marnham Place and Brighton Road (A318).

1.2.2 The Site was redeveloped in the 1960s as Council offices and civic buildings. The Site is currently occupied by the remaining civic building, the Runnymede Civic Centre (RCC), with areas of cleared ground (site of the former police station and a second civic building) immediately to the west and east of the RCC. To the south of the RCC is situated a car park and residential buildings, with a second car park, hardstanding yard area and further residential buildings situated at the eastern and north-eastern edge of the Site.

1.2.3 The Site is generally flat, lying at an elevation of around 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises of Kempton Park Gravel Formation, overlying Bagshot (Sand) Formation (British Geological Survey (BGS) website).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (SCAU 2013) was prepared in 2013 and which included a detailed account of the archaeological and historical significance of the Site. It is not intended to repeat this information but a short summary of the results from the DBA is included below.
- 2.1.2 No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the Site. Beyond a few find spots of general prehistoric to medieval finds and isolated features, the nearest archaeological fieldwork undertaken was during development work at the Tesco supermarket site (just under 300m to the north-east (**SMR 5359**) which revealed no archaeological evidence (SCAM 2013). It was unclear whether this was due to truncation from earlier modern development or simply a lack of archaeological activity.
- 2.1.3 Significant archaeological activity dating from the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period has been found in two areas, which have been designated as Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) and which both lie approximately 600m to the north-east. One site comprises possible ring ditch cropmarks at Chertsey (**SMR 817**) and the former Marconi site (**SMR 5341, 5360 and 5361**), which included prehistoric ditches and evidence of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Settlement enclosure.
- 2.1.4 The earliest cartographic evidence examined (Rocque's map of 1768) shows that the earliest focus of the village development was to the north of the Site. The Site remained relatively undeveloped until the 1870 when residential development and gardens are shown as located with the northern and central areas of the Site. However, the gardens may be associated with a property immediately to the south of the Site which on late 19th century plans is referred to as 'Tudor House' suggesting the possibility of an origin in the 15th or 16th century.
- 2.1.5 The Site was comprehensively redeveloped in the 1960's and a large pond was created within the south-western part of the Site (now a car park) immediately to the south of the old Civic Offices which has now been demolished.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The overall aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the Site. If remains were present, the evaluation was to seek to establish sufficient details such that informed decisions could be made regarding the need and scope of any further mitigation that may be required before or during the development of the Site.
- 3.1.2 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
 - *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;*
 - *Produce a report which will present the results of the trial trenching to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the location, scope and nature of any further archaeological mitigation, if required.*



3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015). In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 All the trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern given in the Method Statement (**Figure 1**). The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by trained WA staff experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services.
- 3.2.3 Trench excavation was carried out using a nine tonne, rubber tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket measuring 1.80m wide, and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.2.4 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the Site with was carried out from the 11th to the 15th of May 2015, and comprised the excavation of eight trenches measuring 30m by 1.9m and four trenches measuring 15m by 1.9m, and their subsequent archaeological recording and backfilling.
- 4.1.2 Due to issues arising from access and public safety, and after consultation with the Client and with the Archaeological Officer for SCC, not all trenching was excavated. **Trench 7**



was split into two as services were identified which ran across the middle of its proposed location.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 All trenches were situated on land which previously had the civic offices for Addlestone, and were placed over the former footprint of two now-demolished buildings as well as over the current car parks and hard standing areas (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 The underlying geology across all of the trenches was a mid yellowish brown clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stone inclusions (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) (**Plate 1**). The natural geology across the Site was overlain by a thick layer of made ground which measured 0.60m to 1.20m below ground level (bgl) (**Plates 2 and 3**).
- 4.2.3 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

- 4.3.1 **Trenches 1 -10** contained no archaeological features or deposits. Due to the thickness of the made ground deposits along with the fact that no natural topsoil or subsoil deposits were encountered, it is likely that there has been some degree of truncation which has removed any archaeological features that would have been present.
- 4.3.2 In addition, the bases of all the trenches showed degrees of truncation which were derived from services or modern interventions which were then backfilled by modern demolition rubble (**Plate 4**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Artefactual Evidence

- 5.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

5.2 Environmental evidence

- 5.2.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The evaluation identified no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. The substantial depth of the made ground deposits and lack of natural soils suggests that the Site has had a substantial degree of truncation, most likely during the construction of the former civic offices and associated components
- 6.1.2 It is likely that any archaeological features may have been truncated and removed during the modern landscaping and construction.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Elmbridge Museum, Woking on completion of the project; however the museum is currently not accepting



archaeological archives. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **105330**.

7.2 Archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Elmbridge Museum. and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

7.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following.

- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics.

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice, (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 REFERENCES

ADS 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

British Geological Survey (BGS) website

Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

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SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

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Surrey Council Archaeological Unit (SCAU), 2013, *A Desk Based Archaeological Assessment for a Proposed Re-Development of Land on Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey*. Ref. ADT13

Wessex Archaeology 2014, *Former Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre, Addlestone, Surrey, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpublished Client report ref. 105330.01, July 2014



APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 16.07 – 16.25m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505063.84 N 164588.08 and E 505090.29 N 5164587.49				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
101	Layer	Made ground – Fairly compacted concrete and brick rubble within a silty clay deposit. Measures 1.20m deep across the majority of the trench but 1.50m deep where it infills a deep intrusion at the western end.		0 – 1.20m
102	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.20m+

TRENCH 2			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 28.50m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 16.11 – 16.30m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505103.02 N 164590.80 and E 505103.47 N 164590.80				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
201	Layer	Made ground – Modern concrete and brick rubble within a silty clay deposit.		0 – 1.20m
202	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.20m+

TRENCH 3			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.50 x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.00m	Ground level: 16.05 – 16.07m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505093.54 N 164571.00 and E 505124.61 N 164570.71				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
301	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown silty clay with fairly compacted concrete and brick rubble throughout.		0 – 1.00m
302	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.00m+

TRENCH 4			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 22.50m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.00m	Ground level: 15.97 – 16.35m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505089.34 N 164558.67 and E 505088.63 N 164537.06				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
401	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown silty clay with fairly compacted concrete and brick rubble throughout.		0 – 1.00m
402	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.00m+



TRENCH 5			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.30m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 16.12 – 16.17m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505121.33 N 164519.04 and E 505148.72 N 164531.80				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
501	Layer	Modern surface – Brick surface of former civic centre car park.		0 – 0.20m
502	Layer	Made ground – Concrete.		0.20 – 0.70m
503	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		0.70m+

TRENCH 6			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 18.30m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 15.20 – 15.27m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505222.21 N 164610.38 and E 505238.61 N 164602.95				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
601	Layer	Modern surface – Tarmac car park surface.		0 – 0.07m
602	Layer	Made ground – Comprised of stone hardcore used for the car park and a mid greyish brown sandy clay.		0.07 – 0.60m
603	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		0.60m+

TRENCH 7			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.00m	Ground level: 14.88 – 15.19m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505208.02 N 164592.28 and E 505207.02 N 164562.16				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
701	Layer	Made ground – Dark yellowish orange loose to compact redeposited clay sand mixed with stone, brick and concrete rubble.		0 – 0.75m
702	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		0.75m+

TRENCH 8			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 31.50m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 15.05 – 15.10m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505217.73 N 164580.22 and E 505249.16 N 164580.50				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
801	Layer	Made ground – Dark yellowish orange loose to compact redeposited clay sand mixed with stone, brick and concrete rubble.		0 – 1.00m
802	Structure	Wall – Modern brick wall present at modern ground level and built upon concrete beam 803 and aligned east to west at the western end of the trench.		0.05 – 0.27m
803	Structure	Structure – Concrete ground beam.		0.30 – 1.00m
804	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.00m+



TRENCH 9			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 15.07 – 15.25m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505238.36 N 164573.37 and E 505237.98 N 164544.04				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
901	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown silty clay with fairly compacted concrete and brick rubble throughout.		0 – 1.10m
902	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.10m+

TRENCH 10			Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 13.20m x 1.90m		Max. depth: 1.25m	Ground level: 15.03 – 15.30m aOD	
Co-ordinates: E 505251.87 N 164566.55 and E 505264.16 N 164562.85				
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Made ground – Dark greyish brown silty clay with fairly compacted concrete and brick rubble throughout.		0 – 1.10m
1002	Layer	Natural – Orange gravelly clay sand with common angular to sub-angular stones.		1.10m+



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-211598

Project details

Project name	Addlestone Town Centre
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation at the former site of Addlestone Civic Offices, Addlestone Town Centre, Addlestone, Surrey. No archaeological features or deposits were present.
Project dates	Start: 11-05-2015 End: 15-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RU 14/0435 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	105330 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY RUNNYMEDE CHERTSEY Former Civic Offices, addlestone Town Centre
Postcode	KT15 2AH
Study area	2.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 05150 64590 51.3798398849 -1.92599345 51 22 47 N 001 55 33 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.13m Max: 15.35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Bouygues UK
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor	Steve Winterton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer



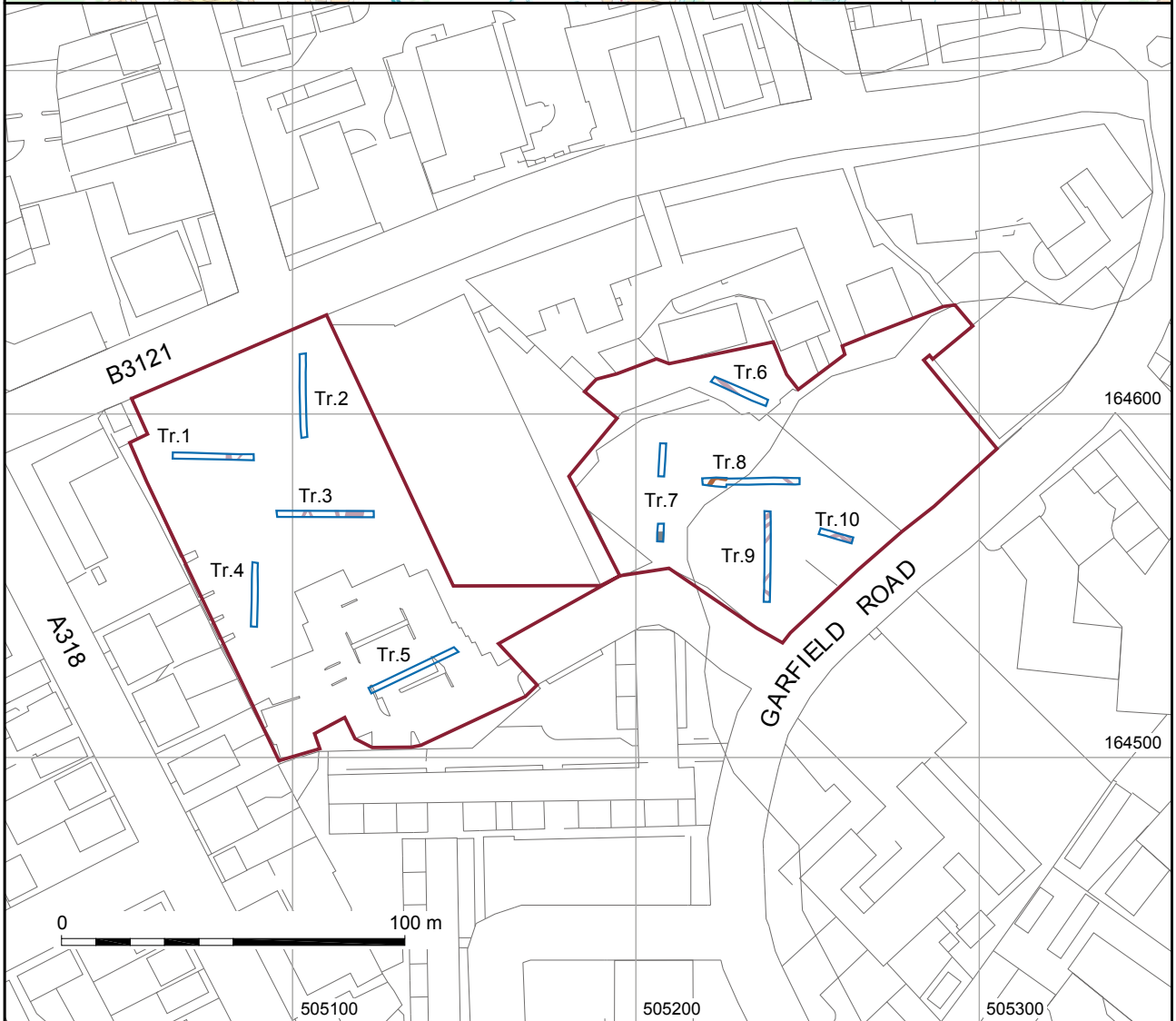
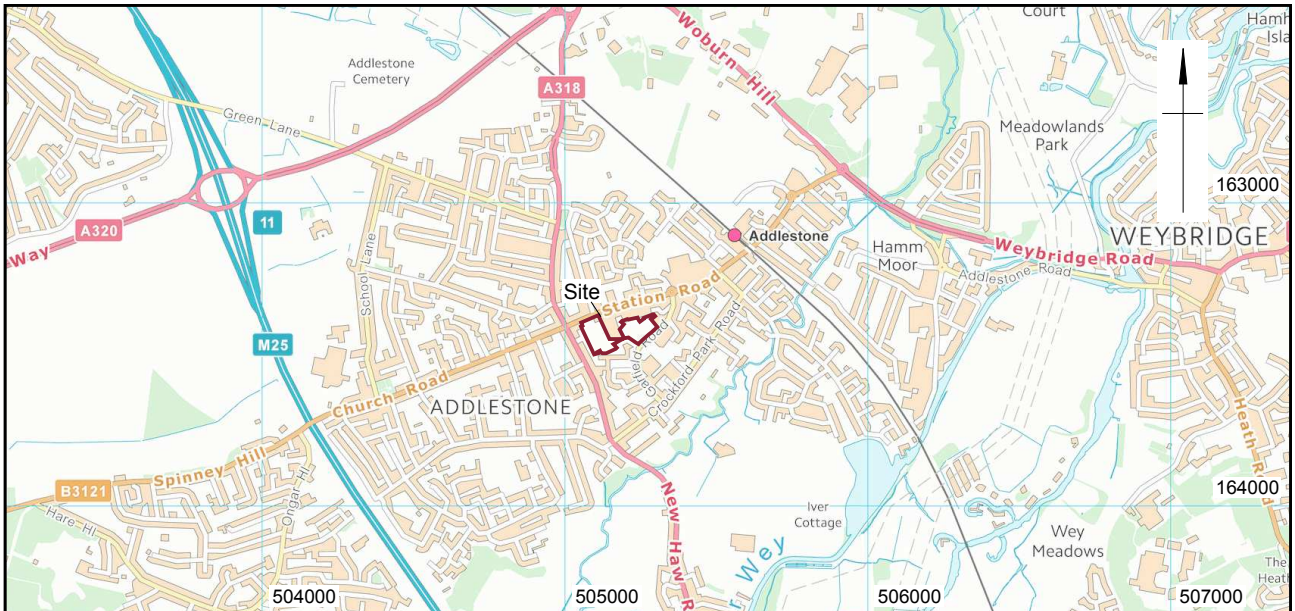
Name of sponsor/funding body Bouygues UK





Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Surrey County Council's Museum Service
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Surrey County Council's Museum Service
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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-  Trench
-  Utility Trench
-  Disturbance
-  Wall



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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 3 viewed from the west



Plate 2: South-west facing representative section of Trench 6



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Plate 3: West facing representative section of Trench 4



Plate 4: Trench 2 viewed from the north showing modern disturbance

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