



# Land at Beldam Bridge Road West End, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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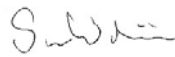
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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey, GU24 9LB (NGR 495300 160630). The archaeological evaluation comprised of four trenches was carried out on 20 August 2018.

The site has been proposed for the construction of three detached dwellings with detached double garages and accommodation in the roof, as well as associated landscaping and access. Conditional planning permission (Surrey Heath Borough Council Ref: 14/0451) had been granted and an archaeological condition (Condition 8) was placed on the approved notice.

The archaeological evaluation encountered no significant archaeological features or deposits within the four trenches. In places the topsoil and subsoil were deeper than anticipated, a feature that seems likely to have been associated with the site's former use as a nursery (Fellow Green Nursery).

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Redrow Homes Limited for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Pete Hodgson. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Joanna Taylor, Archaeological Officer, who monitored the project for Surrey Heath Borough Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Matt Kendall, with the assistance of Robbie Trevelyan. This report was written by Matt Kendall and reviewed by Simon Woodiwiss, with graphics prepared by Jennie Anderson. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.36 ha parcel of land located on Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Woking, GU24 9LB (the Site), centred on NGR 495300 160630 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of two, five-bedroom, two-storey detached dwellings and one, four-bedroom, two-storey detached dwelling. Each of which will be accompanied by a detached double garage with accommodation in the roof. Additionally, appropriate landscaping will be carried out and a new access road will be constructed from Beldam Bridge Road which will incorporate car parking. A planning application (PP-03385865/STATR; 14/0541) submitted to Surrey Heath Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions. The following condition related to archaeology;

**Condition 8:**

*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 to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: In the interests of heritage and to comply with Policy DM17 of the Surrey Heath Core Strategy and Development Policies 2012.*

- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The Archaeological Officer from Surrey County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising four trial trenches (representing a 5 % sample of the development area) was undertaken on the 20 August 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.



### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The Site was located on the eastern side of the village of West End, which lies approximately equidistant between the Surrey towns of Woking and Camberley, some 5 km to the east and west. The Site comprised of a triangular parcel of land of approximately 0.36 ha, and occupied an area of scrubland containing several dense groupings of trees, which were concentrated around the edges of the proposed development area.
- 1.3.2 The Site was situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 40 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology throughout the Site was mapped as sand silt and clay of the Windlesham Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2014a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 5 km study area centred on the Site. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Surrey Historic Environment Record (SHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced as appropriate.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development**

#### *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (May 2014)*

- 2.2.1 Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment upon land at Beldam Bridge Road. This assessment identified no record that any previous intrusive archaeological investigations had been conducted within the Site or the wider study area (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

#### *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (January 2014)*

- 2.2.2 In 2014, Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development site located c. 1.60 km to the south of the Site at Bisley (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).

#### *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (February 2014)*

- 2.2.3 Following the initial investigations of the site at Queen's Road, Bisley, Surrey, Wessex Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation. This recorded a number of artefacts dating from the Iron Age, the Romano-British period and the 17th century (Wessex Archaeology 2014c).

#### *Archaeological Excavation (February 2014)*

- 2.2.4 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation of a site in 2017 located approximately 500 m to the north of the Site at Benner Lane, West End (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). The investigations recorded evidence for a multi-period settlement dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.3.1 The SHER currently contains no records pertaining to prehistoric activity in the vicinity (Wessex Archaeology 2014a). The NHLE, identifies a group of scheduled barrows located



on West End Common, some 1.70 km west-north-west (NHLE 1007890 and 1018505). The existence of funerary monuments of this type, which date from the Late Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, is indicative of the active presence of prehistoric communities within the wider landscape.

- 2.3.2 During the excavations carried out by Cotswold Archaeology approximately 500 m to the north (Cotswold Archaeology 2018), a single pit was excavated which contained a large number of artefacts which were dated to the Bronze Age. These investigations also provided evidence for rural settlement dating from the Mid–Late Iron Age including up to three roundhouses, possibly continuing in use into the early Roman period based upon pottery analysis.

*Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)*

- 2.3.3 Recorded evidence of Romano-British activity is mostly associated with the alleged route of a minor Roman road (Farley Heath to Bagshot) linking Stance Street at Alfoldean and the London to Silchester road near Bagshot, via a temple site at Farley Heath. The corresponding SHER entry indicated that the projected route of the Farley Heath to Bagshot section of the road passes approximately 60 m to the west of the Site. The existence of this section of the road close to the Site is, however, unconfirmed at present.

- 2.3.4 Small quantities of pottery sherds for work carried out 500 m to the north suggest a continuity from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period and a limited number of buried features including a possible driveway were broadly dated to this period (Cotswold Archaeology 2018).

*Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – AD 1500)*

- 2.3.5 Archaeological and historical evidence for activity during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods is limited.

- 2.3.6 The nearest confirmed centre of occupation recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086 was Chobham, or *Cebeham*, a relatively large settlement of households, which today lies c. 2.80 km to the east-north-east. The origin of the place name West End may derive from the fact that the wider areas was formerly contained within the western extent of lands attached to Chobham. Though not included in Domesday, the village of Bisley to the south of the Site is referred to in documentary sources as dating to AD 673 and AD 967 (Malden 1911), and is known to have been occupied during the medieval period. Some 700 m to the south of the Site an Area of High Archaeological Potential has been designated in recognition that it may contain buried remains relating to the historic core of the village.

- 2.3.7 A surviving example of late medieval vernacular architecture is located some 230 m west of the Site at Fellow Green (NHLE 1189845), a Grade II listed late 15th century hall house. Though almost all of the remaining historic buildings in the vicinity are of post-medieval date, it is conceivable that some of these may be sited on the locations of medieval precursors.

- 2.3.8 The SHER reports that Beldam Bridge, located some 300 m to the east of the Site occupies the site of a crossing over the River Bourne that was documented in AD 1330, when it was referred to as *Wassheford* (SHER 14073).

*Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 – present day)*

- 2.3.9 The available evidence suggests that the organisation of the landscape was likely to have remained relatively unchanged from the end of the medieval period throughout the early post-medieval period. The earliest cartographic source consulted for the purposes of the



DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) was John Rocque's map of Surrey, dating to 1768. Rocque's map depicts the position of the Site as lying within a large parcel of land extending south of what is now Beldam Bridge Road, between Fellow Green (NHLE 1189845) to the west, and Beldam Bridge Farm to the east (NHLE 1377583 and 1029991).

- 2.3.10 The Chobham and neighbouring Bisley parish tithe maps indicate that, by the mid-19th century, the pattern of sparsely distributed settlement depicted by Rocque had still remained largely unchanged, though some expansion of the settlement surrounding Bisley Green (SHER 13974) may have occurred. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1870 records that the large field depicted by the tithe map, within which the Site was located, had remained unaltered. Little significant change is apparent amongst the pattern of scattered houses and farmsteads beyond the Site.
- 2.3.11 Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping illustrate that, by the early 1970s, the area had changed considerably due to the rapid expansion and development of West End, which took place following World War II. Fellow Green Nursery had been established immediately to the west, and much of the surrounding area, including the Site itself, was in use as horticultural nurseries. By the early 2000s, Fellow Green Nursery had been closed, and new houses built in its place, along Rose Meadow immediately to the west of the Site. Since the closure of the nurseries, the Site has remained undeveloped, and is currently in use as paddocks.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.



### 3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) were to:

- To examine evidence for remains of a Roman road that may exist within the Site. The route is projected to cross the Study Area in close proximity to the evaluation area;
- To examine evidence for other archaeological remains which may be encountered in association with Roman roads, including areas of settlement, funerary sites and field systems;
- To find possible further settlement and/or industrial activities dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and extending into the Roman period as demonstrated in an investigation c. 500 m north of the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2018);
- To examine evidence for modern remains relating to the 20th century horticultural nursey and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- To examine the evidence for any prehistoric remains which may survive within the development area and which may inform the archaeological record regarding the nature of the local economy, industry and settlement during the prehistoric period, particularly during transitional phases;
- To examine the evidence for any earlier remains which may survive within the development area and which may inform the archaeological record regarding the nature and development of the local occupation from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval period;
- To examine the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits; and
- To assess the potential for the recovery and density of artefacts, to assist in the development of type series within the region.

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though all the trenches had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such trees and dense vegetation (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 Four trenches, measuring from 19 m to 34 m in length and 1.50 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant



supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeological Officer for the LPA were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Archaeological Officer, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Archaeological Officer.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Work comprised of the machine excavation of four trenches measuring 25 m in length, and their subsequent recording and backfilling. All the trenches had to be moved due to the potential impact on the pre-existing trees and vegetation (**Plate 1**). Due to this, Trenches 1 and 3 were shortened, although Trench 4 was extended as to cover the 5 % of the proposed development and Trenches 2–4 were still within areas that would be impacted on (**Figure 1**).

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 All trenches were situated within scrubland which had been used as horticultural nurseries until the early 2000s and then later as paddocks. The underlying natural geology across all the trenches was a pale yellowish brown silty sand with orange brown mottling and occasional patches of sand and flint gravels (**Plates 2 and 3**).

5.2.2 The natural geology was overlain by a light greyish brown silty sand topsoil and a light grey yellowish-brown subsoil measuring 0.26 m and 0.11 m respectively (**Figure 2, Plates 3 and 4**).

5.2.3 Aside from topsoil and subsoil no archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the four trenches.

5.2.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. Sherds of modern flower pots were observed in the topsoil of all four trenches, but were not retrieved or retained.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits warranting environmental sampling were present within the trenches and accordingly no samples were taken.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed no archaeological features or deposits, aside from top and subsoils. The fact that the Site had been part of Fellow Green Nurseries may explain the greater depth of topsoil in some of the trenches. This may be explained either by deeper cultivation for the nursery plants or through the accumulation of waste soils from unsold potted plants.

8.1.2 There seemed to be little truncation of the natural geology and the potential for survival of archaeological features and deposits was deemed good.

### 8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation have revealed that there is a low potential for archaeological features and deposits to be encountered during the proposed development of the Site.



## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 It is recommended that the archive be deposited with Surrey Heath Museum on completion of the project, however the museum is currently not accepting archaeological archives. The archive is currently being held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the site code **103831**.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Surrey Heath Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

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

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

### **9.3 Selection policy**

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

### **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

### **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and*



*Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>21.51 m x 1.50 m</b>		<b>NGR 495281.41 160648.03</b>	<b>39.20 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Topsoil		Light brownish grey silty sand with heavy rooting and rare sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.03 m).	0 – 0.25 m
102	Subsoil		Light greyish brown silty sand with orange mottling. Contains sparse rooting and sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05 m).	0.25 – 0.35 m
103	Natural		Pale yellow silty sand with orange mottling. Patches of lighter sand and interspersed with patches of abundant flint gravels (<0.10 m).	0.35 m+

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>24.12 m x 1.50 m</b>		<b>NGR 495302.02 160642.18</b>	<b>39.05 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
201	Topsoil		Light greyish brown silty sand with heavy rooting and rare sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.02 m).	0 – 0.21 m
202	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse rooting and sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions (<0.03 m).	0.21 – 0.31 m
203	Natural		Grey silty sand with orange brown mottling. Patches of sand interspersed with patches of flint gravels (<0.10 m).	0.31 m+

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>18.72 m x 1.50 m</b>		<b>NGR 495317.52 160640.29</b>	<b>38.75 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Topsoil		Light greyish brown silty sand with moderate rooting and sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.03 m).	0 – 0.31 m
302	Subsoil		Light greyish yellow brown silty sand with rare rooting and occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.05 m).	0.31 – 0.43 m
303	Natural		Pale yellowish brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions. Appears to be in bands with sandy patches dispersed throughout.	0.43 m+

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>33.16 m x 1.50 m</b>		<b>NGR 495321.77 160624.18</b>	<b>38.56 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
401	Topsoil		Light greyish brown silty sand with moderate to heavy rooting and sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (<0.02 m).	0 – 0.27 m
402	Subsoil		Light greyish yellow brown with sparse rooting and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions (<0.05 m).	0.27 – 0.40 m
403	Natural		Pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional to frequent flint gravels (<0.10 m). Seem to be found in bands within the natural.	0.40 m+



## Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

### OASIS ID: wessexar1-326542

#### Project details

Project name	Land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey, GU24 9LB (NGR 495300 160630). The archaeological evaluation comprised of four trenches was carried out on 20 August 2018. The Site has been proposed for the construction of three detached dwellings with detached double garages and accommodation in the roof, as well as associated landscaping and access. Conditional planning permission (Surrey Heath Borough Council Ref: 14/0451) had been granted and an archaeological condition (Condition 8) was placed on the approved notice. The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits within the four trenches. In places the topsoil and subsoil deposits were deeper than anticipated and were likely derived from the use of the Site and part of the Fellow Green Nursery. Due to the land use of the Site and the depth of the soils above the natural geology, there would have been little truncation of any potential archaeology.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 20-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	103830 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	103831 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/0451 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
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Site location	SURREY SURREY HEATH WEST END Land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey
Postcode	GU24 9LB
Study area	0.36 Hectares
Site coordinates	495300 160630 495300 00 00 N 160630 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 38m Max: 39m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Redrow Homes Limited
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Redrow Homes Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Surrey Heath Museum
Digital Archive ID	103831
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Surrey Heath Museum
Paper Archive ID	103831
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report","Survey","Unpublished Text"

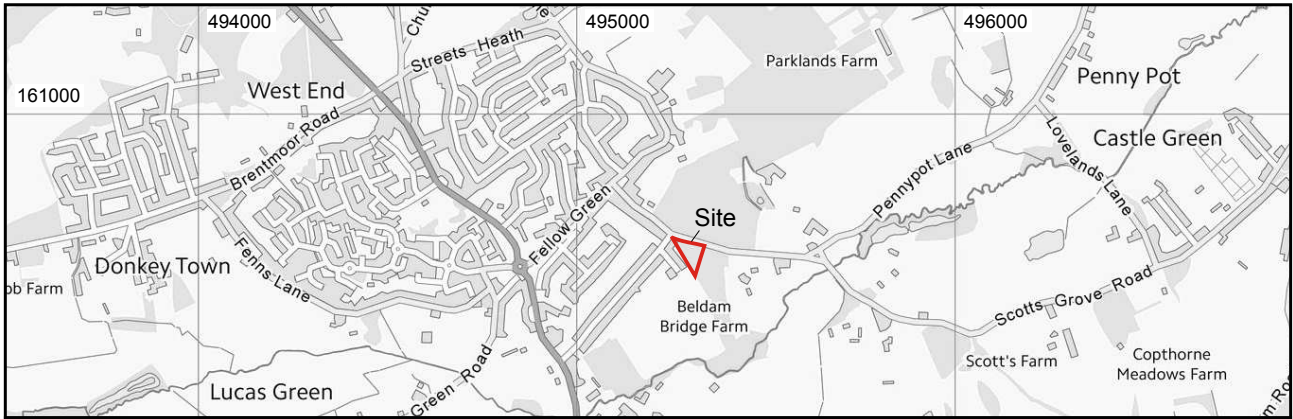
### Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Beldam Bridge Road, West End, Surrey



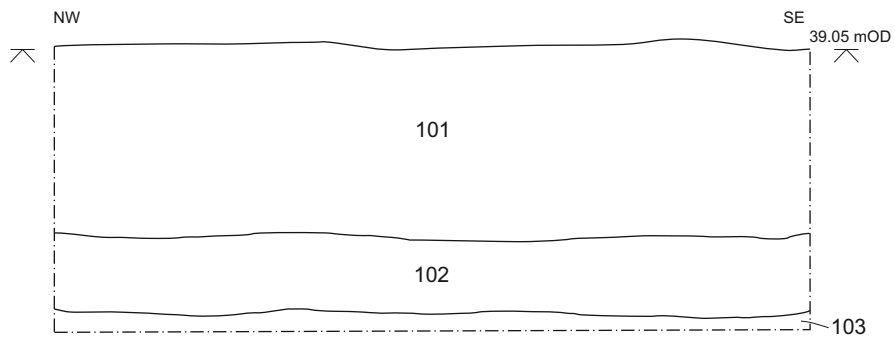
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rose, D
Other bibliographic details	103831.03
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 illustrated client report
<hr/>	
Entered by	Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	22 August 2018



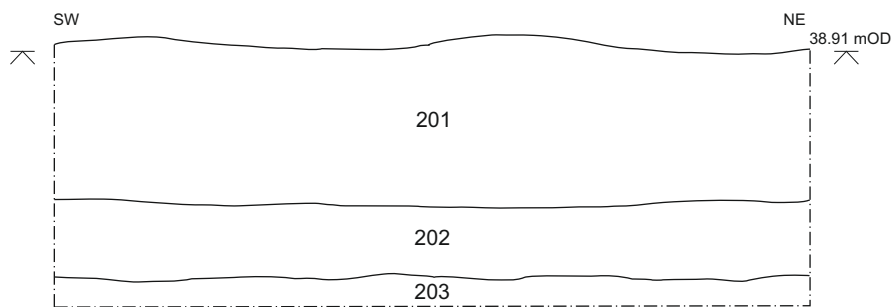
<p>Site</p> <p>Trench</p> <p>Representative section location</p> <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	Base data provided by client.	
	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
	Date: 21/09/2018	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:20,000 & 1:625 at A4	Illustrator: KMN / JLA / KJF
Path: X:\PROJECTS\103831\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_08_29		

Site & trench location plan.

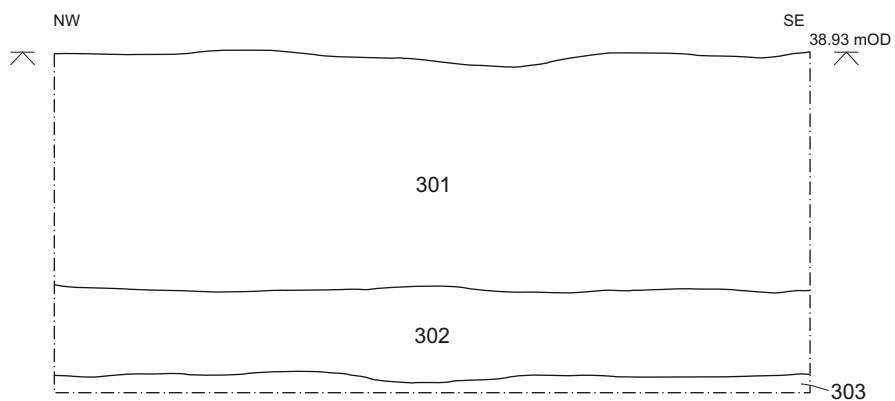
Figure 1



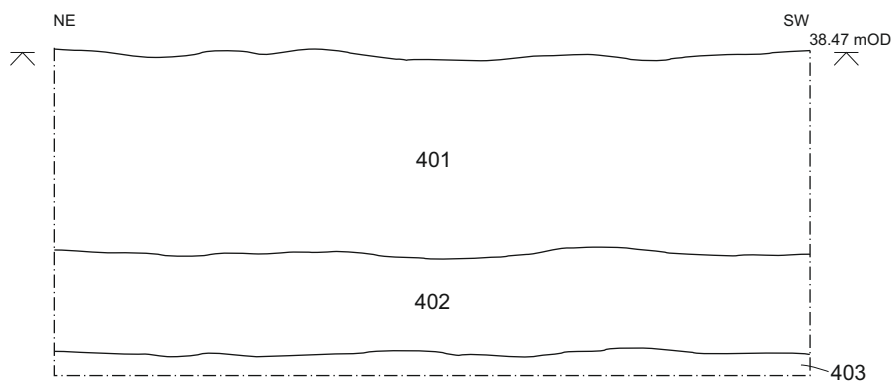
South-west facing representative section of Trench 1



South-east facing representative section of Trench 2



South-west facing representative section of Trench 3



North-west facing representative section of Trench 4



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Plate 1: View of the site from the west showing tree coverage.



Plate 2: Trench 1 viewed from the north-west.


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Plate 3: Trench 4 viewed from the north-east.



Plate 4: South-east facing representative section of Trench 2.



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Plate 5: South-west facing representative section of Trench 3.

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