

8 ABBEY GARDENS, CHERTSEY, KT16 8RQ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



FEBRUARY 2021



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KT16 8RQ

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Site code: ABE21

NGR: TQ 04445 66994 (Approx. Centre)

Planning Ref: RU.20/1339

National Monument No: 23002

SMC Ref: S00240472

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Abstract

Between the 20th and 27th January 2021 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey in the county of Surrey. The evaluation was commissioned to accompany an application for Scheduled Monument Consent to extend the present property. The site was subject to Scheduled Monument Consent due to its location within the wider site of Chertsey Abbey, a medieval monastic site. The evaluation comprised the hand excavation of three trial trenches sited to provide a representational sample of the footprint of the proposed extension.

Trench 1 was aligned NE to SW and was located to the west side of the house, measuring 3.02m in length by 1.04m in width. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.09m (11.99mOD), with a deeper sondage in the north-east corner to 1.43m (11.65mOD).

Trench 2 was located to the rear of the house, to the south of the raised patio. It was aligned NE to SW and measured 2.52m in length by 1.04m in width. Trench 2 was taken down to 0.82m (12.33mOD), with a deeper sondage into the natural in the north-east corner to 1.07m in depth (12.08mOD).

Trench 3 was located to the rear of the house, to the east of the raised patio. It was aligned NW to SE and measured 2m in length by 1-1.10m in width. Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.25-1.36m (11.8-11.76mOD). A cut feature towards the south-west corner was excavated to a depth of 1.54m (11.57mOD).

The upper layers of all three trenches had much the same sequence, with c.300-500mm of topsoil and made ground overlying a former land surface, which dates to the mid-1950s development of the site. Below this was a basic alluvial profile, rather than a properly worked soil, which presumably reflects the low-lying and likely periodical flooded nature of this area. In Trench 1 a thick alluvial deposit sealed an earlier water channel or ditch (base at 11.34mOD), which may be associated with the feature on roughly the same NW-SE alignment recorded during an evaluation at No. 6 Abbey Gardens (AYG18). Trench 2 was shallower, with the alluvial sequence coming down onto a natural deposit. Trench 3 revealed a further deep cut feature also aligned approximately NW-SE, although due to its location on the south-west side of the trench, its nature and extent were not fully established.

Natural geology was observed in all three trenches. In Trench 1 a sterile light yellow-brown sandy silt with fine orange mottles was observed from 11.68mOD at the base of the sondage into the north-east corner. In Trench 2 the natural was an orange-brown clayey silt present from 12.39mOD. The natural deposit in Trench 3 was a sterile yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, which was observed from 11.82mOD.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms an archaeological assessment report of observations made during, and following an archaeological evaluation at 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, KT16 8RQ (fig. 1).

1.2 This document has been produced in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Compass Archaeology 2020b) which accompanied an application for Scheduled Ancient Monument consent, as the study site lies within the area of the former Benedictine Chertsey Abbey (National Monument No. 23002) (fig.2). As such a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was required; the results of this evaluation will determine Historic England's position on the proposed development (planning application ref: RU.20/1339).

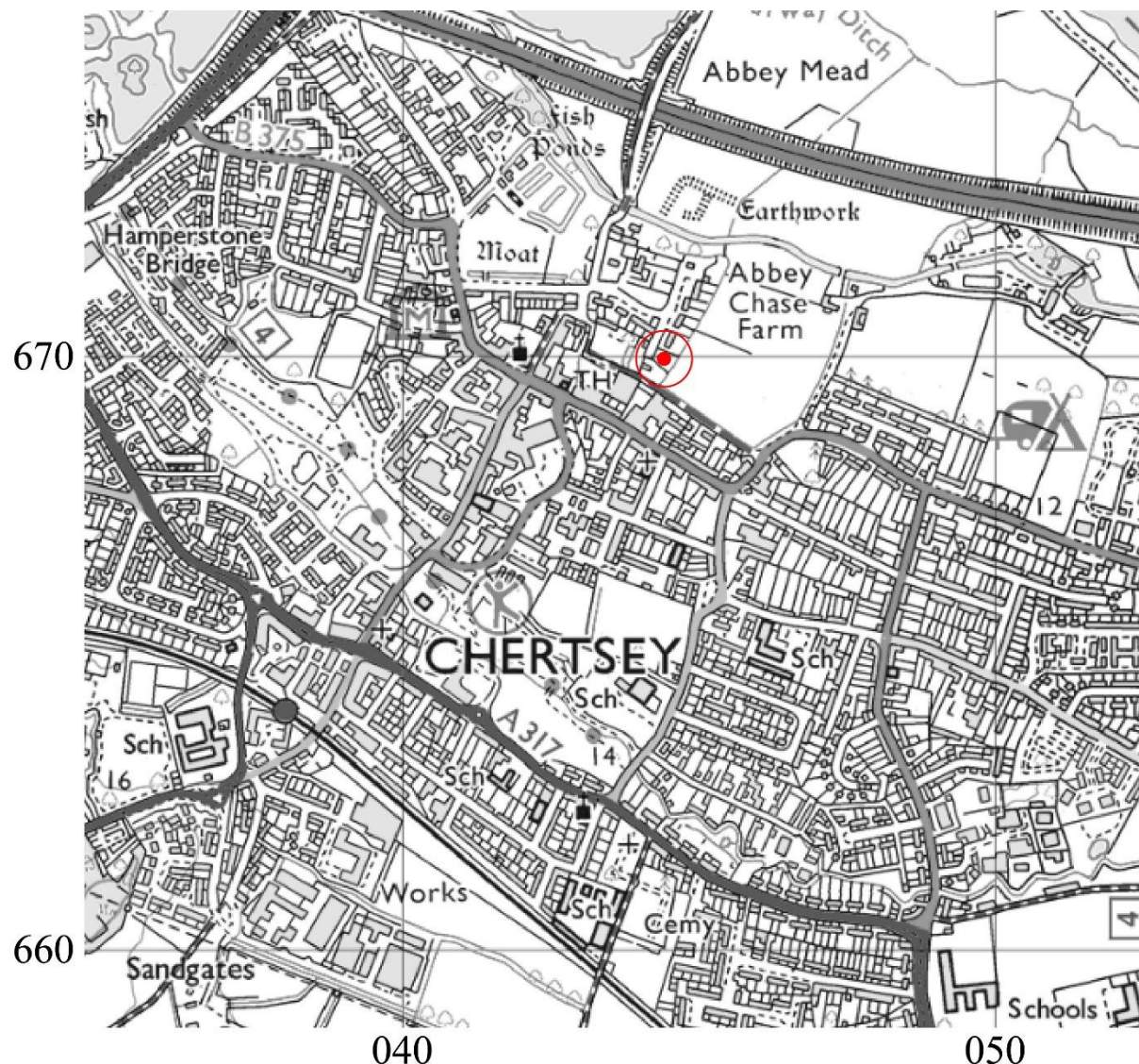


Figure 1: Site location, marked in red

1.3 The assessment report has been commissioned by householder Maria Smith, after consultation with Alex Bellisario, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England in the South-Central area of England.

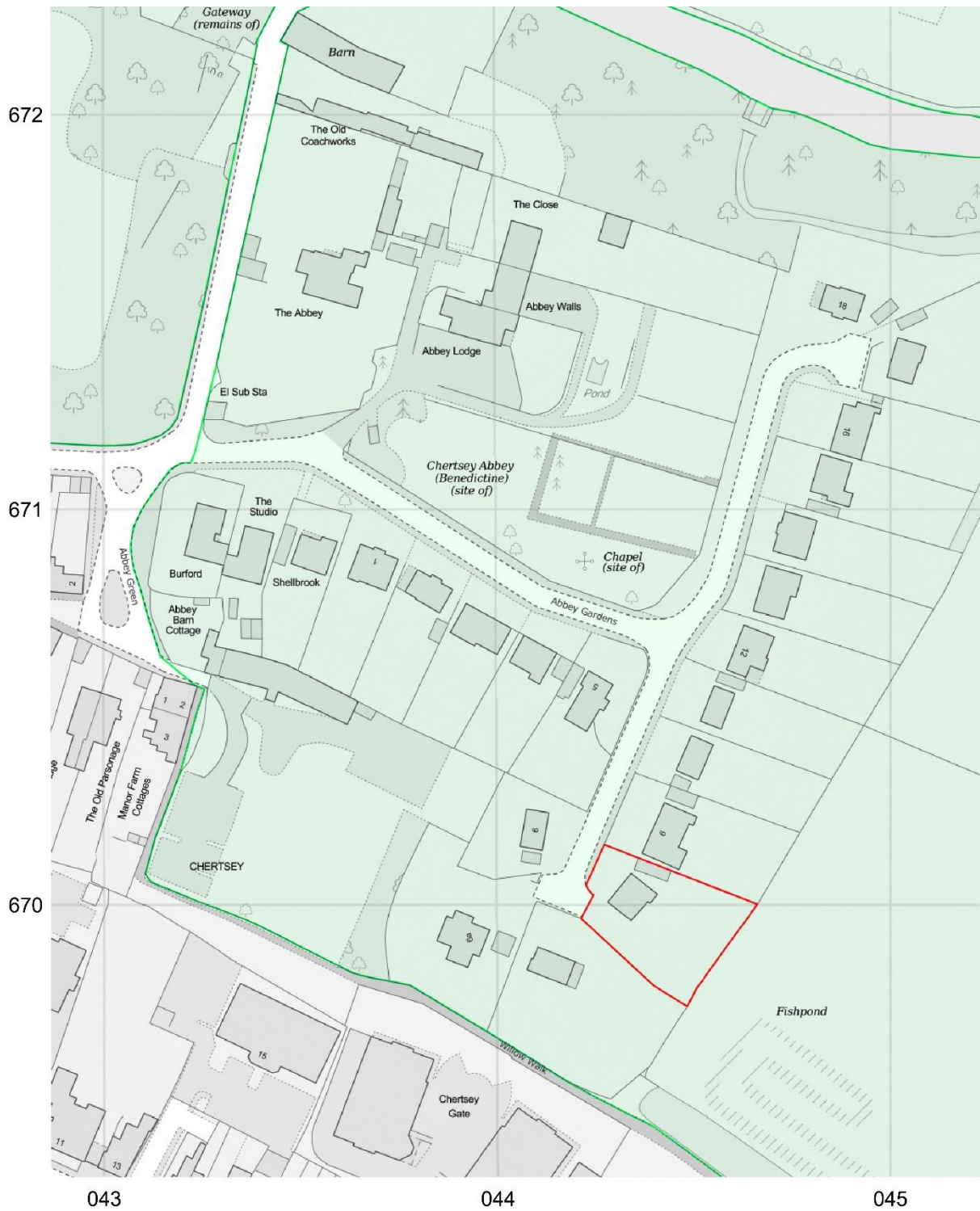


Figure 2: Site outline (red) in relation to the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey (SAM No. 23002) (green)

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1** The evaluation site is located on the south-east side of Abbey Gardens, Chertsey. The property is a detached house, bounded to the north and south by the gardens of other detached properties and to the east by an open field. The site is centred at NGR *TQ 04445 66994*.
- 2.2** The proposed development entails the construction of a single storey extension to the rear of the house at 8 Abbey Gardens as well as a two-storey extension to the side (south-west) (fig.3). There will also be changes to the internal layout including the relocation of the downstairs WC and kitchen. Foundation details are not currently available, but it is envisaged that will be of a conventional design with strip footings and internal concrete slab.
- 2.3** According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 269: *Windsor*), the site overlies the edge of a Bagshot Bed formation, with sandy-gravel deposits overlying it which historically formed a gravel island within the floodplains of the River Thames (fig.4). To the south of the site lies an outcropping of Shepperton Gravels.
- 2.4** The site is broadly level at *c.* 15.00m OD.

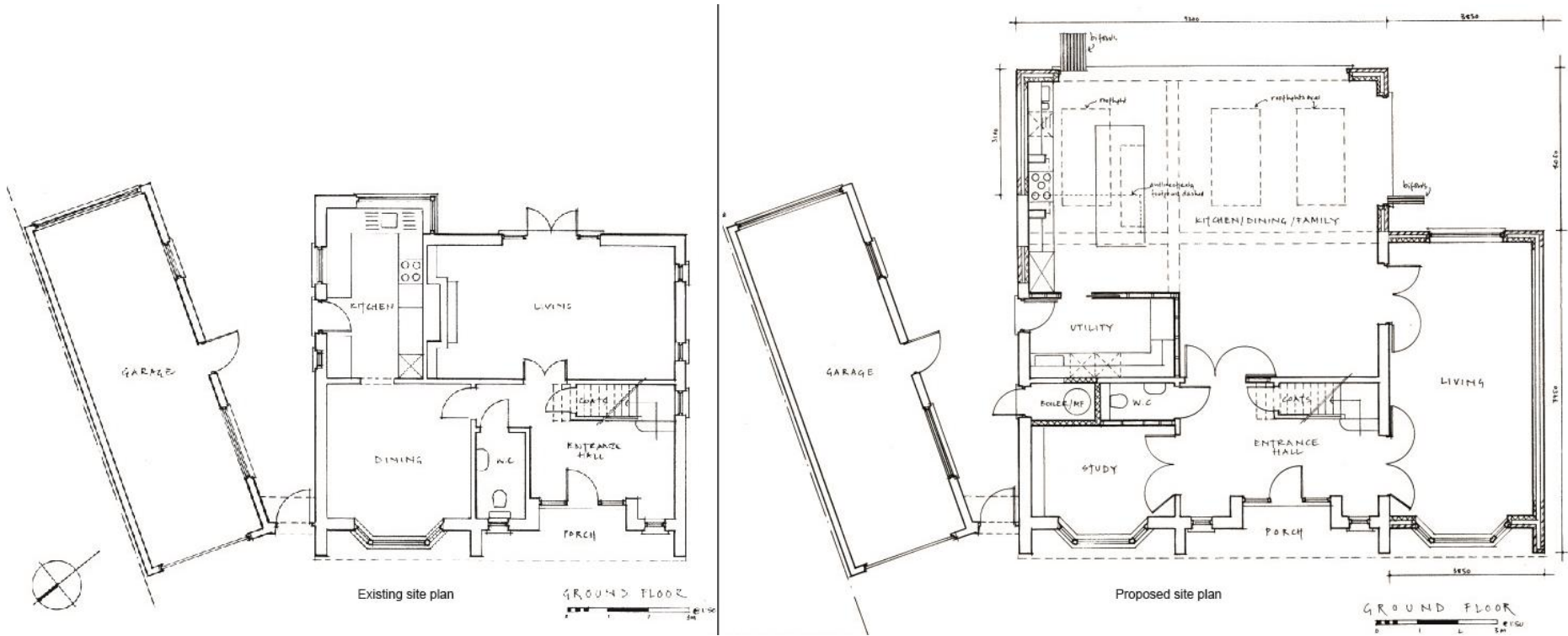


Figure 3: Existing and proposed ground floor plans. Adapted from drawing No. 2153/E/01 and 2153/P/01 by the Design Haus

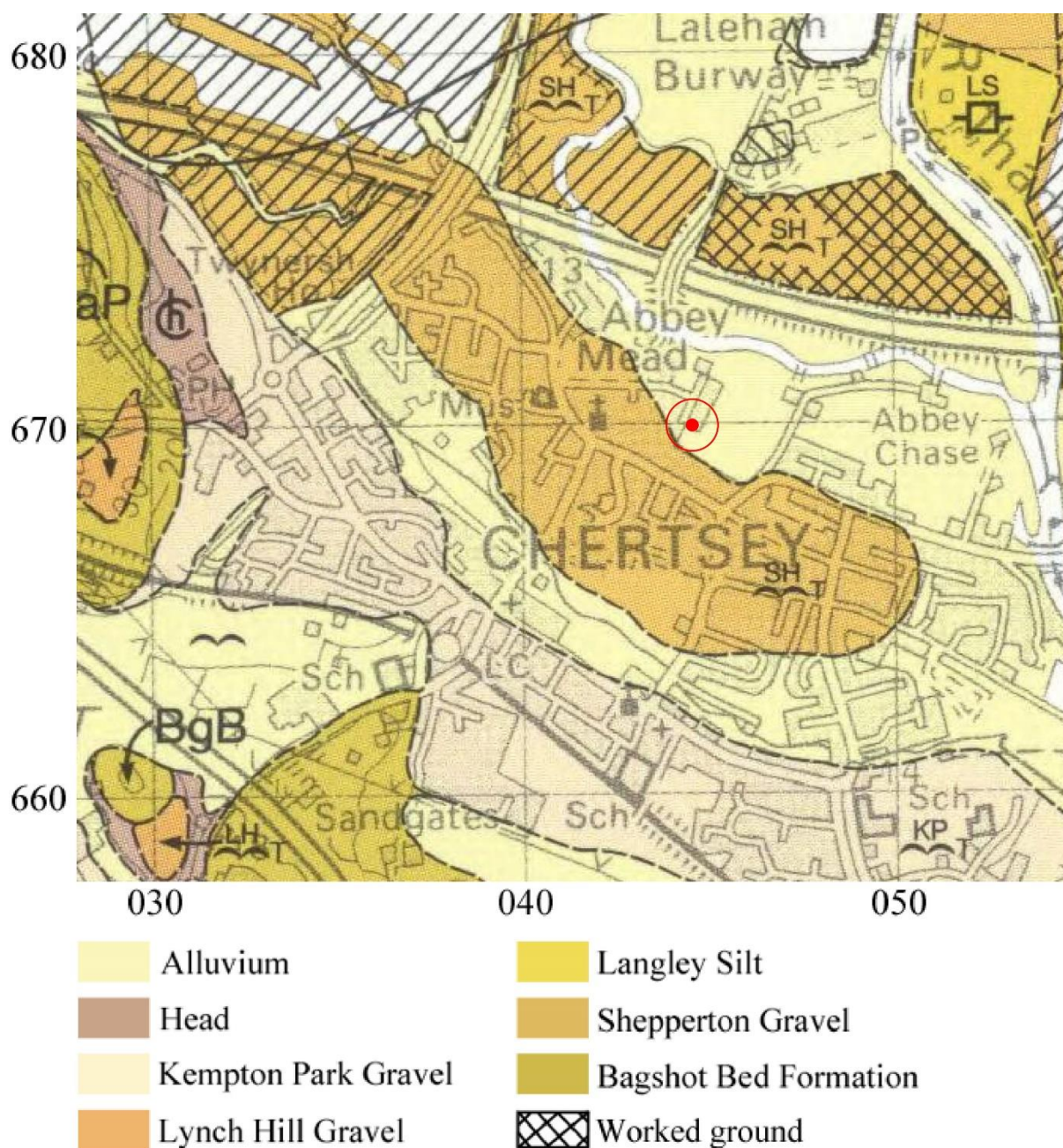


Figure 4: Extract from the British Geological Survey, Sheet 269: Windsor, with the site location marked in red

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The historical background of the area has been thoroughly covered in the preceding Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and WSI for the evaluation (Compass Archaeology 2020a; 2020b), therefore only a general summary of the archaeological potential for each period will be discussed below. The search results of the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 200m radius of the site centre (TQ 04445 66994) were discussed within the DBA. The HER reference numbers of specific entries are noted in brackets.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider study site area. This includes several Neolithic and Bronze Age sites within this section of the Thames Valley. The location of the study site, on a gravel island within the floodplain of the River Thames, would have been an ideal place for prehistoric settlement and exploitation of the surrounding resources. Despite this, there is a paucity of prehistoric HER entries within the searched area. The single prehistoric entry relates to an archaeological excavation which revealed struck and burnt flint as well as a sherd of pottery dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Robertson 2002: 14) (MSE20973).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Excavations of the Abbey have resulted in limited amounts of Roman pottery and tile being found, though these are most likely residual finds. Nevertheless, their mere presence likely indicates some form of Roman occupation within the area and the existence of a tiled building nearby (Poulton 1988). Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from the excavation at the Crown Hotel, to the west of the study site (MSE20973). A Roman road has also been postulated to run from the south-west towards the Abbey Gardens before turning north, though this has never been confirmed. A single fragment of Roman tegula was discovered during trial trenching works at Abbey Lodge, c.125m to the north. No other significant Roman finds have been recovered.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 The Abbey was founded in AD666, traditionally by Erkenwald, though a different charter suggests it was first constructed by King Egbert (ruler of Kent 664-673). It was founded as a Benedictine monastery, dedicated to St Peter. There has been little archaeological evidence recovered for the earliest phase of the Abbey, aside from fragments of wall in the south-east cloister and the north transept. The Abbey was sacked by Vikings in AD871 when the Abbot and 90 monks were killed and again in the 10th century by Danes (Chertsey Museum 2020a). In the 10th century, a new church was built of wood and rebuilt in stone in 1110. Tufa/shell-tempered ware was found during the 1954 excavations of the Abbey, indicating occupation of the site pre-dating this rebuilding.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The settlement of Chertsey was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, in the hundred of Godley in the county of Surrey, with a population of 65 households (putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday) (Open Domesday). After the 1110 re-founding of the Abbey, the site was contained inside several moats, defining the inner and outer precincts. The monastic establishment was reorganised and rebuilt during the 13th and 14th centuries, with Abbot Rutherwyk (1307-46), undertaking works on the abbey precinct. The Church was significantly rebuilt in the 13th century; and the monastery was reorganised in the 14th century such that there was a clearer division between the religious and non-religious parts of the precinct. The overall layout of this abbey is depicted in fig.5, and archaeological work to date has mainly unearthed remains relating to this abbey.

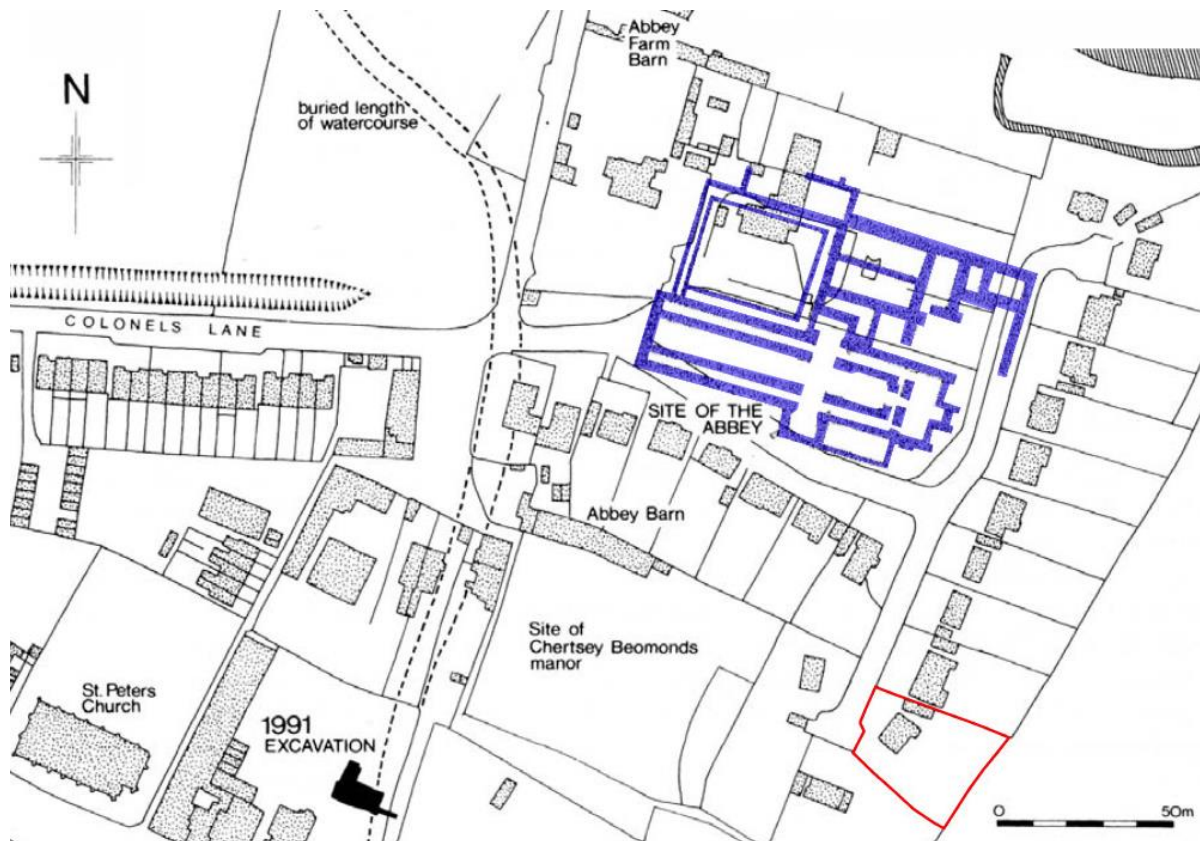


Figure 5: A reconstruction layout of the Abbey as it was in the later medieval period (blue) in relation to the study site (red), adapted from Poulton 1998: 7

3.5.2 In 1308 Abbot Rutherwyk ordered the creation of seven stewponds or fishponds, three of which still survive and can be seen on Abbeyfields (Chertsey Museum 2020b) (MSE595). He was also responsible for adding the precinct walls around the main buildings, and for installing the moat around the vegetable gardens to save them from flooding.

3.5.3 A late 13th to early 14th century tile kiln is thought to have been located just to the north-west of the study site, where the present 4 Abbey Gardens is located. The remains of a tile kiln were found during excavations in 1922, however, the exact location was not recorded. A subsequent excavation in 1954 aimed to locate the tile kiln, but instead uncovered several burials of medieval date, indicating the possible location of a medieval cemetery (Poulton 1988: 11).

3.6 Post-medieval

3.6.1 In 1537 the Abbey was dissolved, and the Abbot and monks dispersed to Bisham Abbey. Although it is believed that the Church itself was thoroughly demolished this is not proven (Poulton 1988: 5), and recent work casts further doubt on this (*cf.* Compass Archaeology 2018a: 26). It is also quite likely that parts of the cloistral complex and other ancillary structures were retained and continued in use. Evidence relating to the demolition has been found at sites in the surrounding area, including demolition rubble possibly associated with the post-medieval robbing of the Abbey (MSE23217).

3.6.2 The study site was situated in the south-east part of the Abbey Estate in the post-medieval period (fig.6). The east part of the site overlapped a canal which formed part of the moat of the estate, known as the 'Black Ditch'. Within the site boundary is the northernmost pond in a series of three ponds, which along with the southernmost pond is linked with the moat by a thin channel. These ponds resemble what would normally be interpreted as fishponds, with the linked ponds possibly to catch / trap wild freshwater species. The north-west part of site was occupied by an orchard. It is most likely that these water features originated as part of the extensive complex of medieval monastic channels and fishponds, which were maintained throughout the post-medieval period.

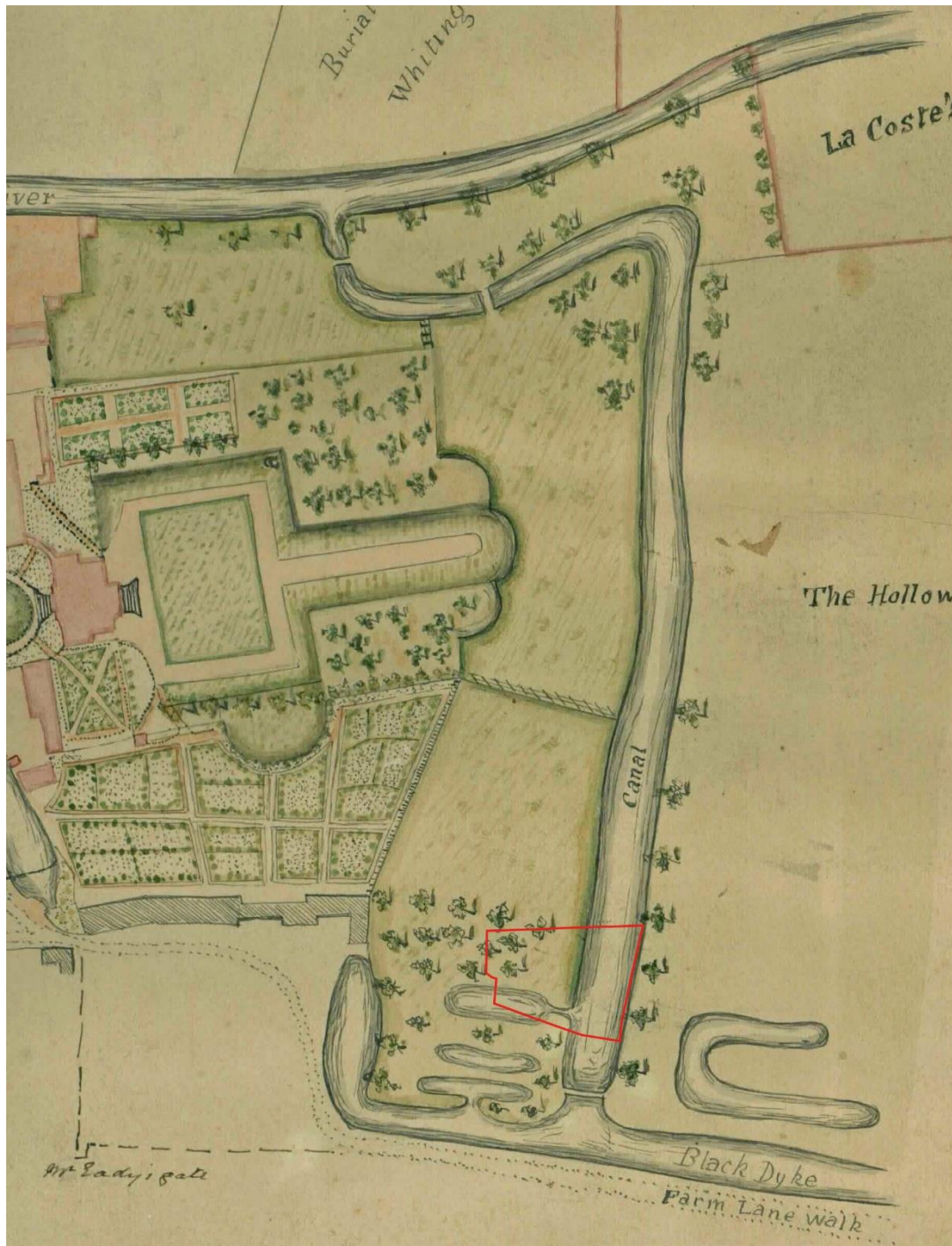


Figure 6: Extract from the Estate Plan of 1806, showing the study site outline (red)

3.6.3 By 1810 the two ponds south of the study site had gone out of use and been backfilled (fig.7). By the end of the 19th century not a great deal of change had occurred in the immediate study site area since the beginning of the century (fig.8). Excavations during the 1990s at 9 Abbey Gardens recorded evidence that the 'Black Ditch' had been backfilled about 30 years ago with redeposited clay, river gravels, building rubble, modern brick and tyre inner tubes. This date roughly corresponds with the 1960s date of the construction of Abbey Gardens, suggesting it was infilled as part of the development.

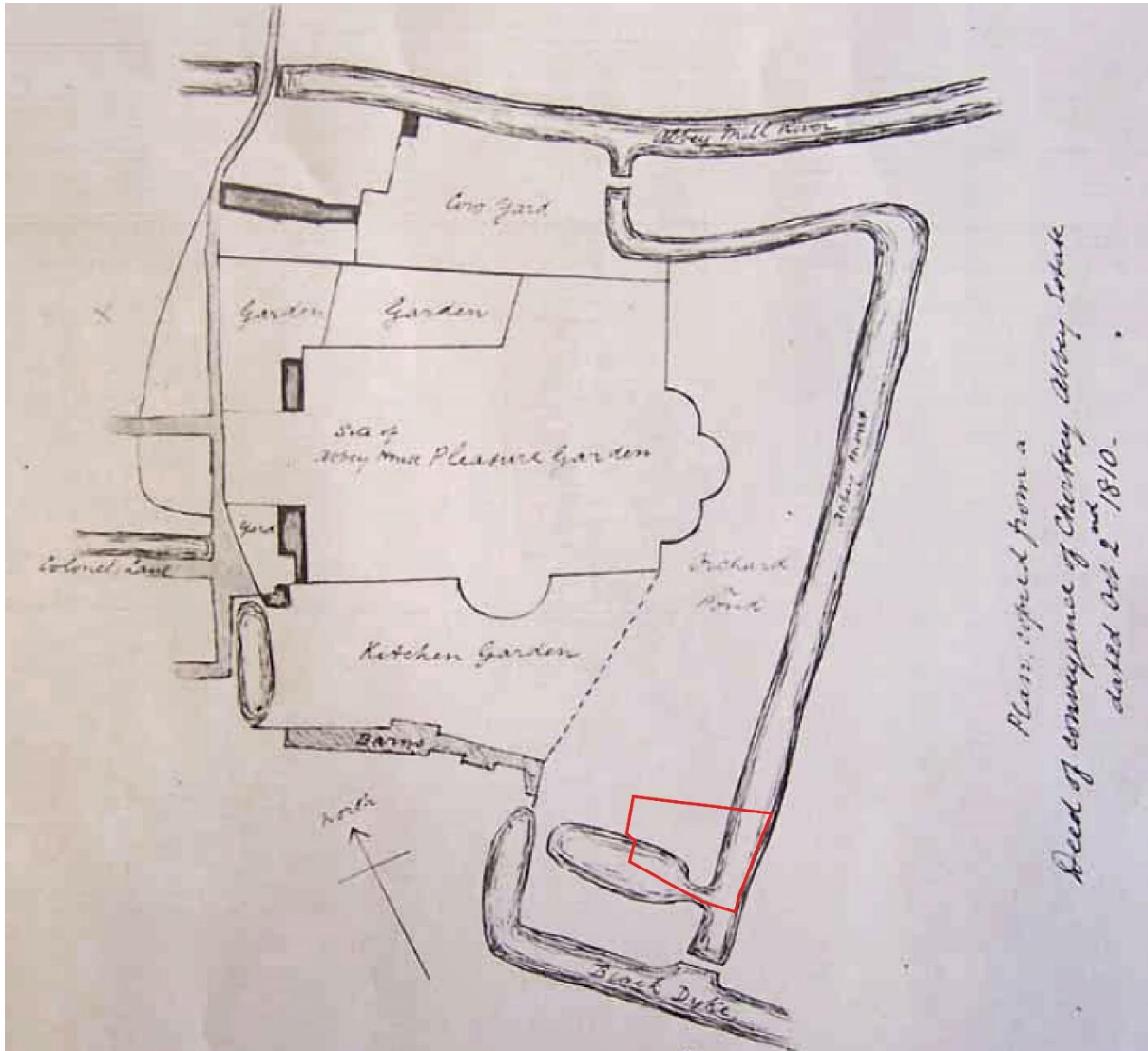


Figure 7: Plan of Chertsey Abbey Estate, 1810, with the site outline marked in red



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map revised in 1894, published in 1896, with the site outline in red

4 OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The evaluation conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) adopted in March 2012 and updated in 2019, which replaces PPS 5 ‘*Planning for the Historic Environment*’ and policies HE6 and HE7.

The NPPF integrates planning strategy on ‘heritage assets’ - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establish the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

- 4.2 This document has been produced in accordance with an approved WSI accompanying an application for Scheduled Ancient Monument consent.

The development is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument that covers the site of the former Benedictine Chertsey Abbey (National Monument No. 23002), and as such is protected by its own policies and legislation, most notably the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (‘the 1979 Act’), which is the legal framework for the protection of scheduled monuments. This can be accessed online as:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents>

4.3 The site also lies within the Chertsey Conservation Area and a County Site of High Archaeological Interest as designated by Runnymede Borough Council.

4.4 The Borough Council have policies which cover Ancient Monuments and Archaeology within their *2030 Local Plan*, adopted in July 2020, which replaces the *Core Strategy* 2001. In the new *Local Plan*, Policies BE14-BE17 are superseded by Policies EE3: *Strategic Heritage Policy; EE7 Scheduled Monuments, County Sites of Archaeological importance and areas of High Archaeological Potential*. This document is available as a download from:

<https://www.runnymede.gov.uk/localplan>

4.5 Archaeological research questions

4.5.1 The archaeological evaluation provided the opportunity to answer the following specific and more general research questions:

- Is there any further evidence of Roman occupation close-by? Can this be linked to any particular building or land-use?
- Is there any evidence relating to Chertsey Abbey – including remains relating to the pre-conquest abbey, the c.1110 rebuild, the later-13th / 14th century abbey, or its dissolution?
- Is there any evidence relating to the monastic channels and fishpond dating to the medieval and/or the post-medieval period?
- Is there any evidence for earlier elements of structures on the site prior to the erection of No.8 Abbey Gardens?
- At what level does the natural geology survive and what form does it take?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 The fieldwork and off-site assessment was carried out in accordance with established professional guidelines. Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (including the *Code of Conduct* and appropriate *Standards and Guidance* papers). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.

5.1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with specific details outlined in the approved Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent.

5.1.3 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. Members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS Cards, (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-visibility vests or jackets, hardhats, and steel-toe-capped boots during excavation.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 The evaluation involved the hand-digging of three archaeological trial trenches (fig.9). These have been sited to provide a representational sample of the footprint of the new extension, with Trench 2 falling outside the proposed extension, south of the raised patio.

The first was a north-east to south-west aligned trench, located to the west side of the house, which measured 3.02m in length by 1.04m in width. Trench 1 had a step along the north-western side at a depth of 0.45m, which sloped down towards the south-west end to a depth of 0.94m. On the south-eastern side of the trench, it was taken down to a depth of 1.09m, with a deeper sondage in the north-east corner to 1.43m. A cut feature was excavated, the base of which measured a depth of 1.77m.

Trench 2 was located to the rear of the house, to the south of the raised patio. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.52m in length by 1.04m in width. Trench 2 had a step along the north-western side at a depth of 0.62m, which sloped upwards to the south-west end to a depth of 0.4m on the fill of a broken drain. On the south-east side of the trench, it was taken down to 0.82m, with a deeper sondage into the natural in the north-east corner to 1.07m in depth.

Trench 3 was located to the rear of the house, to the east of the raised patio. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2m in length by 1-1.10m in width. The south-east half of Trench 3 had a step excavated to a depth of 0.86m, with the north-west half measuring 1.25-1.36m in depth. A cut feature towards the south-west corner was excavated to a depth of 1.54m.

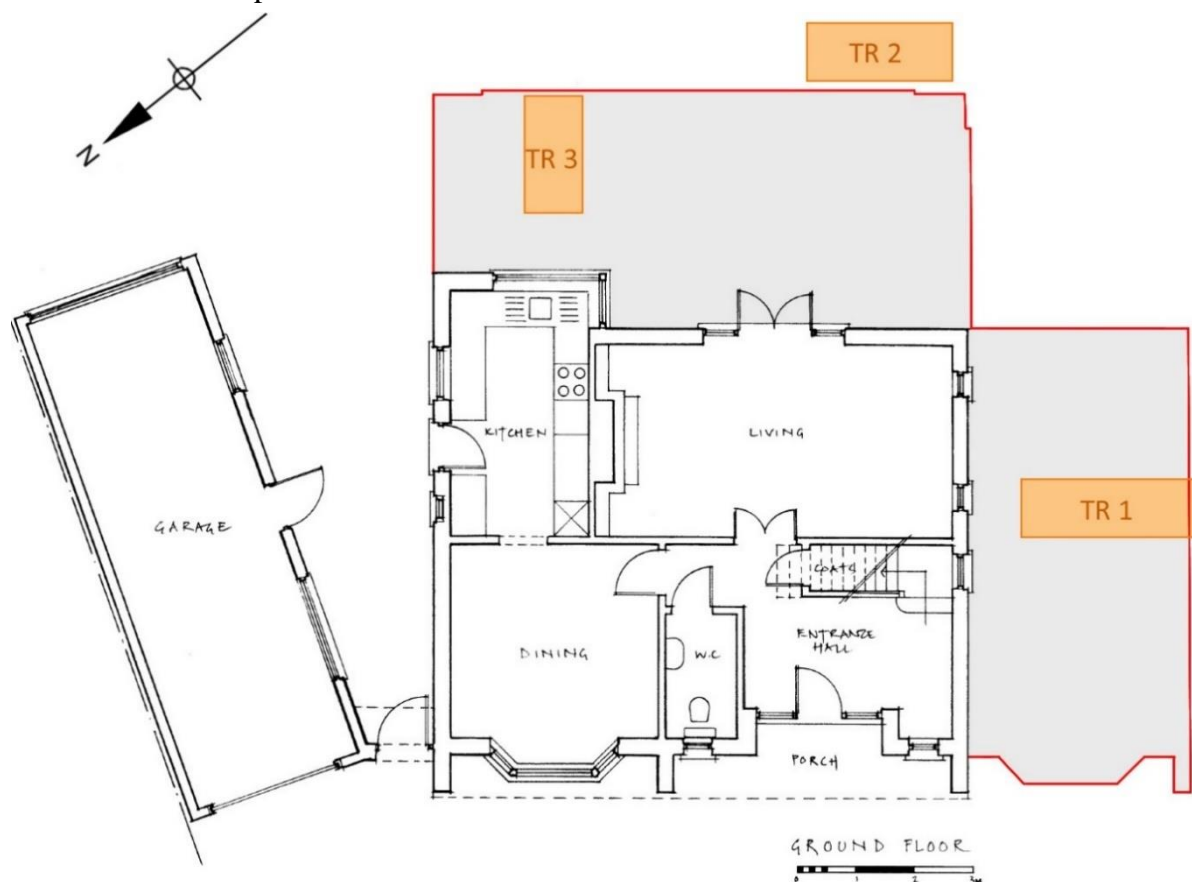


Figure 9: Site plan with planned extension outlined in red and archaeological trenches (orange). Adapted from drawing supplied by Design Haus

5.2.2 The objective of the evaluation was to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence. The evaluation sought to avoid damage to / removal of remains that might warrant preservation *in-situ*, particularly structural features. Archaeological remains which are not likely to be preserved *in-situ* but which the extension works would destroy were fully excavated within the limits of the trench.

5.3 Recording

5.3.1 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, according to accepted professional standards. Archaeological contexts were recorded on pro-forma sheets by written and measured description and drawn in plan and section. The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London *Archaeological Field Manual* (1994), and by agreement the *pro forma* recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

5.3.2 Areas of investigation, discrete deposits and features were recorded on a general site plan, and this in turn related to the 1:1250 or 1:2500 Ordnance Survey grid.

5.3.3 Areas of archaeological investigation and observed deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:20), and accurately located to the site plan and grid.

5.3.4 Sections of features and long sections of trenches were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

5.3.5 All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled, and levelled with respect to Ordnance Datum, transferred from OSBM on the north-west end of St Peters Church to a temporary benchmark (TBM) on site, with a value of 13.27mOD.

5.3.6 The fieldwork record includes digital photography (.jpeg & raw images; minimum 14.2 MP). The general photography illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context, to represent more generally the nature of the site.

5.3.7 Registers of contexts, drawings and photographs have been kept on standardised forms.

5.4 Finds and samples

5.4.1 All finds and samples will be treated on and off-site in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2*. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material may be discarded if an appropriate record has been made. Where necessary, sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards.

5.5 Post-excavation work & report procedure

5.5.1 The fieldwork was followed by a programme of off-site processing and assessment; by compilation of a post-excavation report within a period of 3 months; and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

Appropriately qualified staff have undertaken assessment (see Appendices III-VIII).

5.5.2 The report includes as a minimum:

5.5.2.1 An abstract summarising the scope and results of the archaeological work.

5.5.2.2 An introduction including:

- The location of the site including National Grid Reference and a drawing based on the OS plan;
- An account of the background and circumstances of the work, and a description of the potential impacts arising.
- The dates of the fieldwork, and the methodology employed.

5.5.2.3 A summary of the site background including:

- Geology, soils and topography;
- Any known existing disturbances;
- Archaeological potential, including any relevant previous investigation and reference to the aims and objectives specified in the Written Scheme.

5.5.2.4 The results of the archaeological evaluation have been described, including:

- The nature and depth of overburden soils;
- Description of archaeological features encountered, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- A description of the geological subsoil (if encountered);
- A Harris Matrix for more complex remains/stratified deposits.
- Plans and/or sections of archaeological deposits and features, reproduced at an appropriate scale.

5.5.2.5 The report includes an assessment of finds and of any environmental material. Finds and samples will be described and quantified, and implications for conservation, storage or discard of material will be noted. Any potential for further analysis or research will also be described.

5.5.2.6 The report gives an interpretation of the archaeology of the site, including its extent, date, condition and significance. Even if no archaeology is identified this will include description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and survival of geological subsoil.

5.5.2.7 A conclusion summarising the archaeological results and their contribution to knowledge of the area. Significant *in-situ* archaeological remains have been highlighted, including their depth below the present ground surface.

5.5.2.8 A short summary of the fieldwork has been appended using the OASIS Report Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the Surrey Archaeological Collections.

5.5.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, Historic England, the DCMS, the County Heritage Conservation Team, the Surrey History Centre and Surrey Archaeological Society Library.

5.5.4 At this stage there is no provision for the further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements for on and off-site work would be discussed with the Client and respective authorities.

5.6 Archive

5.6.1 Following the issue of the report and any further work that may be agreed, an ordered, indexed and internally consistent site archive will be compiled in line with appropriate professional standards. Chertsey Museum has been contacted regarding the forthcoming fieldwork and it is understood would in principle be willing to accept the archaeological archive.

5.6.2 The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

6 RESULTS

6.1 The archaeological fieldwork took place between the 20th to 27th January 2021. What follows is a written description of observations made during the evaluation. The trenches are described in the order as numbered in Figure 9. All four trenches were excavated by hand in mixed conditions and backfilled with the same upcast from their respective excavations.

6.2 Deposits are shown as (*x*), and cuts and structures as [*x*]. Contexts are prefixed with the trench number in which they were found *e.g.* (100)-(109) were found in Trench 1, (200)-(207) in Trench 2 and so on. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs and site drawings. For a full context list refer to Appendix I, Appendix II for trench plan illustrations, section drawings and levels, and for finds refer to Appendices III-VIII.

6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 The first was a north-east to south-west aligned trench, located to the west side of the house, which measured 3.02m in length by 1.04m in width (fig.10). Trench 1 had a step along the north-western side at a depth of 0.45m (12.64mOD), which sloped down towards the south-west end to a depth of 0.94m (12.17mOD). On the south-eastern side of the trench, it was taken down to a depth of 1.09m (11.99mOD), with a deeper sondage in the north-east corner to 1.43m (11.65mOD). A cut feature was excavated, the base of which measured a depth of 1.77m (11.34mOD).

6.3.2 The stratigraphy of Trench 1 comprised a dark grey silty topsoil (101), which measured 120mm in thickness. Below the topsoil was a mixed mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with lenses of orange sand / fine gravel (102). This made ground measured from 90mm towards the north-east side of the trench and 280mm towards the south-west end. Context (102) contained sherds of Horticultural Earthenware, Refined Whiteware and Transfer-printed Whiteware, which provide a modern date for the context (see Appendix IV for more detail). Context (102) contained animal bone, including one specimen with evidence of butchery marks (see Appendix V for more detail). Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe and a scallop shell fragment were recovered from context (102) (see

Appendix VIII for more detail). Context (102) is taken to be a mid-1950s made ground deposit.

- 6.3.3** A layer of building rubble within a light yellow-brown sandy matrix was observed towards the south-west end of the trench (103). This layer formed a levelling fill over sloping ground, towards the possible fishpond that is shown on surveys up to the 1950s. Context (103) measured up to 320mm in thickness, presumably thickening beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west.
- 6.3.4** Below the made ground deposit (102) and the levelling deposit (103), was a layer which is assumed to represent the land surface at the time of the mid-1950s house construction (104). This layer consisted of a dark grey slightly sandy clay-silt with very occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks and measured 50-150mm in thickness. The CBM from this layer included a post-medieval brick fragment as well as several medieval to post-medieval peg tile fragments (see Appendix III for more detail). Late post-medieval to modern sherds of Transfer-printed Whiteware were also recovered from context (104) (see Appendix IV for more detail). A fragment of sandstone, fragments of glass and two pieces of burnt flint were found within context (104) (see Appendices VII and VIII for more detail). Context (104) and the overlying levelling layer (103) sloped downwards towards the south-west end of the trench, towards the possible fishpond shown on old surveys.
- 6.3.5** Underlying the buried land surface layer was a fairly clean alluvial deposit (105). This layer comprised a light brown slightly sandy to clayey silt with occasional pebbles and CBM fragments. Context (105) measured 380mm in thickness towards the south-west end of the trench, thickening to 650mm towards the north-east end. The CBM from context (105) included a residual Roman tegula fragment, medieval peg tiles, late medieval to early post medieval peg tiles and a post-medieval brick flake (see Appendix III for more detail). A single sherd of Coarse Border Ware was recovered from context (105), which dates from the late 13th century (see Appendix IV for more detail). Several fragments of worked and unworked stone were found within context (105), including Reigate stone, fossiliferous limestone, chalk, and knapped flint (see Appendix VII for more detail). Additionally, two pieces of a hard, dark brownish ferrous material were recovered from (105). Context (105) contained several fragments of animal bone (see Appendix V for more detail). An oyster shell was also found within context (105) (see Appendix VIII for more detail).
- 6.3.6** An alluvial deposit was observed below context (105), which comprised a firm slightly sandy silt (108). This deposit was a light yellowish-brown with orange mottles and occasional small molluscs which measured 440mm in thickness. Below this alluvial deposit was a sterile light yellow-brown sandy silt with fine orange mottles, which is taken to be a natural deposit (109). This natural deposit was observed from 11.68mOD at the base of the sondage into the north-east corner.
- 6.3.7** Contexts (108) and (109) were cut by a linear feature which is likely a ditch or channel running approximately north-west to south-east [107]. The cut [107] and its fill were sealed by the overlying, clean alluvial deposit (105). The cut feature measured 1.56m in width and a maximum depth of 0.62m (11.34mOD). The cut had moderate sides and a flat base with rounded corners. Cut [107] was filled by an alluvial deposit (106)

comprising a dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional CBM, chalk flecks / fragments and pebbles. The fill became a darker brownish-grey and more clayey towards the base, possibly due to organic staining. The CBM from (106) included a possible Roman tegula tile, which was residual, as well as medieval and late medieval to early post-medieval peg tiles (see Appendix III for more detail). Four sherds of Coarse Border Ware were recovered from the fill (106), which dates from the late 13th century (see Appendix IV for more detail). Context (106) contained two fragments of animal bone, both of which displayed weathering (see Appendix V for more detail). Three fragments of worked and unworked stone were found within the fill (106), two of fossiliferous limestone and one Reigate stone (see Appendix VII for more detail). Additionally, a piece of burnt flint and five oyster shells were found within (106) (see Appendix VIII for more detail). Below the line of the cut [107], a band of darker slightly disturbed material was observed before the clean alluvial (108) and natural (109) deposits were exposed. The ditch or channel feature may be associated with the feature on roughly the same north-west to south-east alignment recorded during an archaeological evaluation at 6 Abbey Gardens (AYG18; Compass Archaeology 2018b).



Figure 10: Trench 1 after excavation. Looking south-east, scale 1m

6.4 Trench 2

- 6.4.1** Trench 2 was located to the rear of the house, to the south of the raised patio. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.52m in length by 1.04m in width (fig.11). Trench 2 had a step along the north-western side at a depth of 0.62m (12.53mOD), which sloped upwards to the south-west end to a depth of 0.4m on the fill of a broken drain (12.75mOD). On the south-east side of the trench, it was taken down to 0.82m (12.33mOD), with a deeper sondage into the natural in the north-east corner to 1.07m in depth (12.08mOD).
- 6.4.2** The stratigraphy of Trench 2 comprised a mid-brown, rooty topsoil deposit (200), which measured 120mm in thickness. Below the topsoil was a mixed dark brown silt with building rubble comprising CBM and stone (201). This layer measured 330-470mm in thickness. The CBM recovered from context (201) included a post-medieval brick and the pottery comprised sherds of English Stoneware, Horticultural Earthenware, Refined Whiteware and Transfer-printed Whiteware, which provide a modern date for the context (see Appendices III and IV for more detail). Two fragments of animal bone were found within context (201) (see Appendix V for more detail). A Brooklands Automobile Club guest badge for the year 1925 was found during the excavation of context (201) (see Appendix VI for more detail). Additionally, a 1928 George V bronze farthing and a copper alloy stud were found within (201). Several part / complete bottles were found within context (201), all likely to be relatively recent in date from the late 19th century onwards (see Appendix VIII for more detail). A clay tobacco pipe complete bowl fragment was also found, which dates to the mid-later 19th century (see Appendix VIII for more detail). Context (201) is taken to be a mid-1950s made ground, overlying a buried former land surface (202), which is thought to date to the mid-1950s construction of the house.
- 6.4.3** Context (202) was a light grey clay-silt alluvium with occasional CBM and stone inclusions. The layer measured 80mm thick towards the north-east end of the trench, sloping down and narrowing towards the south-west end of the trench to 20mm thick. A thin orange sandy lensing (205) was observed overlying (202) towards the north-east end of the trench. Context (205) measured 30mm in thickness.
- 6.4.4** Underlying context (202) was a dark grey clay-silt alluvium, with occasional CBM and stone inclusions (203). Context (203) measured 120-160mm in thickness. The CBM from context (203) included two peg tiles, one of which was medieval in date and the other late medieval to early post-medieval (see Appendix III for more detail). The pottery from (203) gives a modern date for the context, with sherds of English Stoneware and Horticultural Earthenware present (see Appendix IV for more detail).
- 6.4.5** A lighter brown-orange alluvium deposit (204) was present below context (203). This deposit was a silty clay with occasional CBM and stone inclusions. Context (204) measured 170-200mm thick. Three peg tiles were recovered from context (204), one of which dated to the medieval period, and two had a late medieval to early post-medieval date (see Appendix III for more detail). An oyster shell was found within context (204) (see Appendix VIII for more detail).

6.4.6 A broken drain was present running across the south-west end of the trench, which comprised a ceramic pipe set in concrete with a cut and fill (206) (fig.12). The cut and fill of the drain were estimated to be 310mm by 190mm, however due to the disturbed nature of the broken drain its full extent could not be established.

6.4.7 Below the alluvial deposit (204) was a natural deposit of orange-brown clayey silt (207). The natural measured 250mm in thickness, continuing below the base of the trench. The natural was observed from 12.39mOD.



Figure 11: Trench 2 after excavation. Looking south-east, scale 1m



Figure 12: Trench 2 after excavation. Looking south-west, 0.5m scale

6.5 Trench 3

- 6.5.1** Trench 3 was located to the rear of the house, to the east of the raised patio. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2m in length by 1-1.10m in width (fig.13). The south-east half of Trench 3 had a step excavated to a depth of 0.86m (12.27mOD), with the north-west half measuring 1.25-1.36m in depth (11.8-11.76mOD). A cut feature towards the south-west corner was excavated to a depth of 1.54m (11.57mOD).
- 6.5.2** The stratigraphy of Trench 3 comprised a dark grey-black silty topsoil (300), with moderate pottery, glass, and metal inclusions. This layer measured 110-150mm in thickness. Below the topsoil was a dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate pebbles (flint), CBM and pottery (301). This deposit measured 170mm in thickness. Two fragments of peg tile were recovered from context (301), one of which was medieval in date and the other had a broader date range of medieval to post-medieval (see Appendix III for more detail). The pottery recovered from context (301) included a single residual Roman sherd, as well as later sherds of Coarse Border Ware and English Stoneware and modern pottery (see Appendix IV for more detail). Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context (301) (see Appendix V for more detail). A clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from context (301) (see Appendix VIII for more detail). Context (301) is taken to be a mid-1950s made ground, overlying a buried former land surface (302), which is thought to date to the mid-1950s development of the house.
- 6.5.3** Context (302) was a dark grey clay-silt with occasional CBM, measuring 200mm in thickness. The deposit had moderate roots and worm action. The CBM from context (302) comprised residual medieval peg tile fragments and a modern brick fragment (see Appendix III for more detail). Context (302) contained a modern Horticultural Earthenware sherd and a Refined Whiteware sherd (see Appendix IV for more detail). A fragment of a cast iron pipe and another unidentified iron object were recovered from context (302) (see Appendix VI for more detail). Two fragments of a glass vessel were found within context (302) (see Appendix VIII for more detail).
- 6.5.4** A made ground / infill deposit comprising a mixed grey-brown clay silt with frequent flecks and fragments of CBM, chalk and pebbles (303). This deposit measured 720-780mm in thickness. The CBM from context (303) included several peg tile fragments, many of which date to the medieval period, with some showing unusual features which are also likely medieval in date (see Appendix III for more detail). A single sherd of Green-Glazed Border Ware was recovered from context (303), dating to the mid-16th century (see Appendix IV for more detail). Two heavily worn George III copper halfpennies were recovered from context (303), which were struck between 1770 and 1775 (see Appendix VI for more detail). A large piece of hard, dark brownish ferrous material was found within context (303), which appears to be an ironstone-type material (see Appendix VII for more detail).
- 6.5.5** Underlying the made ground deposit was a sterile yellow-brown silty clay, with occasional small pebbles, which was taken to be a natural deposit (306). The natural was observed from 11.82mOD. A cut was observed along the south-west side of the trench into the natural [305]. The nature and extent / profile were not fully established, although it appeared to be aligned north-west to south-east. The primary fill of the cut was a dark grey-brown silty clay (304).



Figure 13: Trench 3 after excavation. Looking north-west, scale 1m

7 CONCLUSIONS

The following section refers to the original research questions set out in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology 2020b) and compares them with the results of the evaluation.

7.1 Is there any further evidence of Roman occupation close-by? Can this be linked to any particular building or land-use?

No evidence of in-situ Roman occupation was observed during the course of the evaluation. Two Roman tegula tile sherds were found from two contexts within Trench 1, both of which are residual. The Roman tiles were presumably brought to the site for reuse in later construction, possibly during the medieval period. A single residual Roman pottery sherd was also found in Trench 3.

7.2 Is there any evidence relating to Chertsey Abbey – including remains relating to the pre-conquest abbey, the c.1110 rebuild, the later-13th / 14th century abbey, or its dissolution?

No in-situ evidence relating to Chertsey Abbey or its associated buildings were observed during the evaluation. Evidence of a possible channel which may have had monastic origins was observed in Trench 1 (see below). Worked and unworked stone, including Reigate stone, sandstone, fossiliferous limestone, chalk and knapped flint, were retained from Trench 1. The stone is likely to have derived from the demolition of the Abbey and its associated buildings and may have been reused in structures closer to the study site. Three pieces of hard, dark brownish ferrous material were recovered from Trenches 1 and 3, which appear to be an ironstone-type material of geological origin. It is likely that this formed a building material and derives from the demolition of the Abbey and its associated buildings. Several extant walls in the surrounding area contain pieces of a similar material.

7.3 Is there any evidence relating to the monastic channels and fishpond dating to the medieval and/or the post-medieval period?

Trench 1 contained relatively clean alluvial deposits which sealed an earlier ditch or channel, running approximately north-west to south-east and measuring c.1.5m wide by 0.6m deep (base at 11.34mOD). The fill of this comprised an alluvial deposit with occasional CBM and chalk flecks as well as sherds of late 13th century pottery. The ditch or channel feature may be associated with the feature on roughly the same north-west to south-east alignment recorded during an archaeological evaluation at 6 Abbey Gardens (AYG18; Compass Archaeology 2018b). This feature previously observed was interpreted as a possible feeder channel supplying the throughflow of water into a pond between the western and eastern branches of the 'Black Ditch'. The feature may have originated as a monastic enterprise which, subsequently to the remodelling or dissolution of the monastery, lost its function and silted up. Additionally, the top of the alluvial sequence in Trench 1 sloped down towards the southern end of the trench, towards the possible fishpond shown on old surveys up to the 1950s.

7.4 Is there any evidence for earlier elements of structures on the site prior to the erection of No.8 Abbey Gardens?

No evidence of previous structures survives on the site, either walls, beam-slots, post-holes or robbed out footings. Evidence of structures in the form of CBM was recovered from all trenches. Additionally, as noted above several pieces of worked and unworked stone and an ironstone-type material were recovered from trenches 1 and 3, which may have derived from the demolition of the Abbey and its associated buildings and were possibly brought to the site for reuse in later construction.

7.5 At what level does the natural geology survive and what form does it take?

Natural geology was observed in all three trenches. In Trench 1 a sterile light yellow-brown sandy silt with fine orange mottles was observed from 11.68mOD at the base of the sondage into the north-east corner. In Trench 2 the natural was an orange-brown clayey silt present from 12.39mOD. The natural deposit in Trench 3 was a sterile yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, which was observed from 11.82mOD.

8 SOURCES

8.1 Digital Sources

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8.3 Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

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APPENDIX I

CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
(101)	1	Topsoil
(102)		?Mid-1950s made ground
(103)		Building rubble within sandy matrix – levelling fill towards south-west end of trench
(104)		Sandy clay-silt – assumed land surface of mid-1950s house construction
(105)		Sandy to clayey silt – alluvial deposit
(106)		Sandy silt – alluvial deposit within [107]
[107]		Cut feature – ditch or channel running approx. NW-SE
(108)		Sandy silt – alluvial deposit
(109)		Sterile sandy silt with orange mottles – natural deposit
(200)	2	Topsoil
(201)		Building rubble -?Mid-1950s made ground
(202)		Clay-silt alluvium – assumed land surface of mid-1950s house construction
(203)		Clay-silt – alluvium
(204)		Silty clay - alluvium
(205)		Orange sandy lensing
(206)		Broken drain – ceramic pipe part set in concrete – cut and fill
(207)		Orange-brown clayey silt – natural deposit
(300)	3	Topsoil
(301)		?Mid-1950s made ground
(302)		Clay-silt – assumed land surface of mid-1950s house construction
(303)		Clay-silt with frequent CBM fragments -?made ground/fill
(304)		Primary fill within cut [305]
[305]		Cut along south-west side of trench
(306)		Sterile silty clay - natural

Trench 1

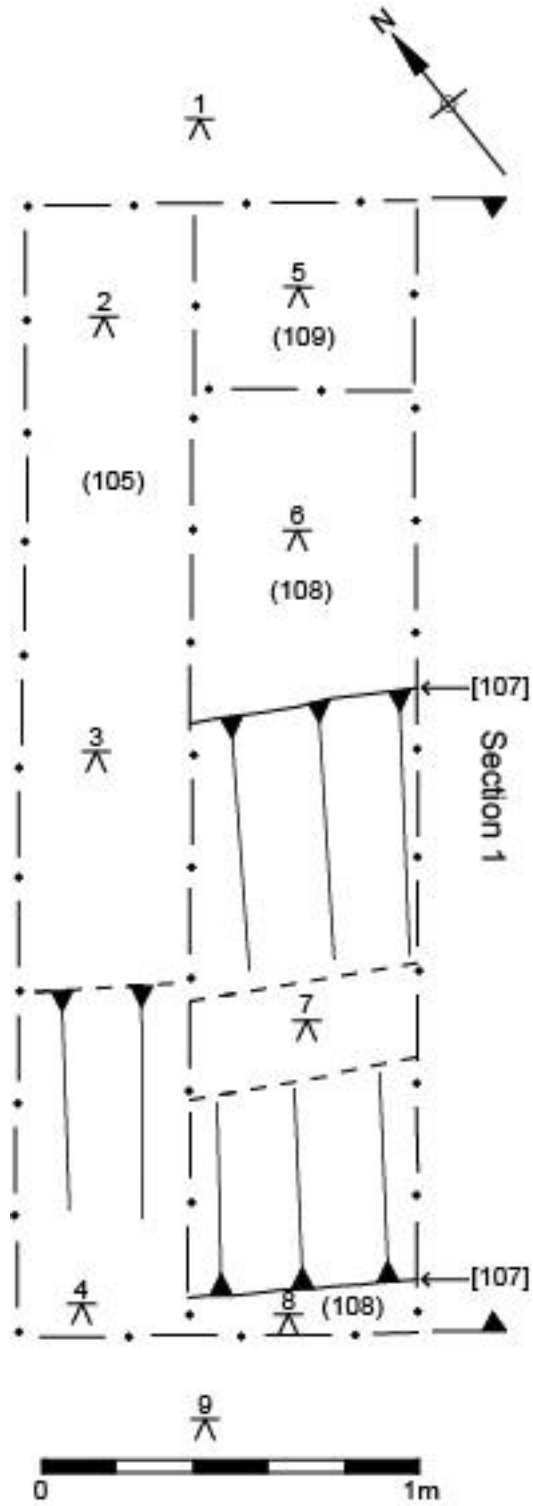


Figure 14: Trench 1 plan. Original drawn at 1:20

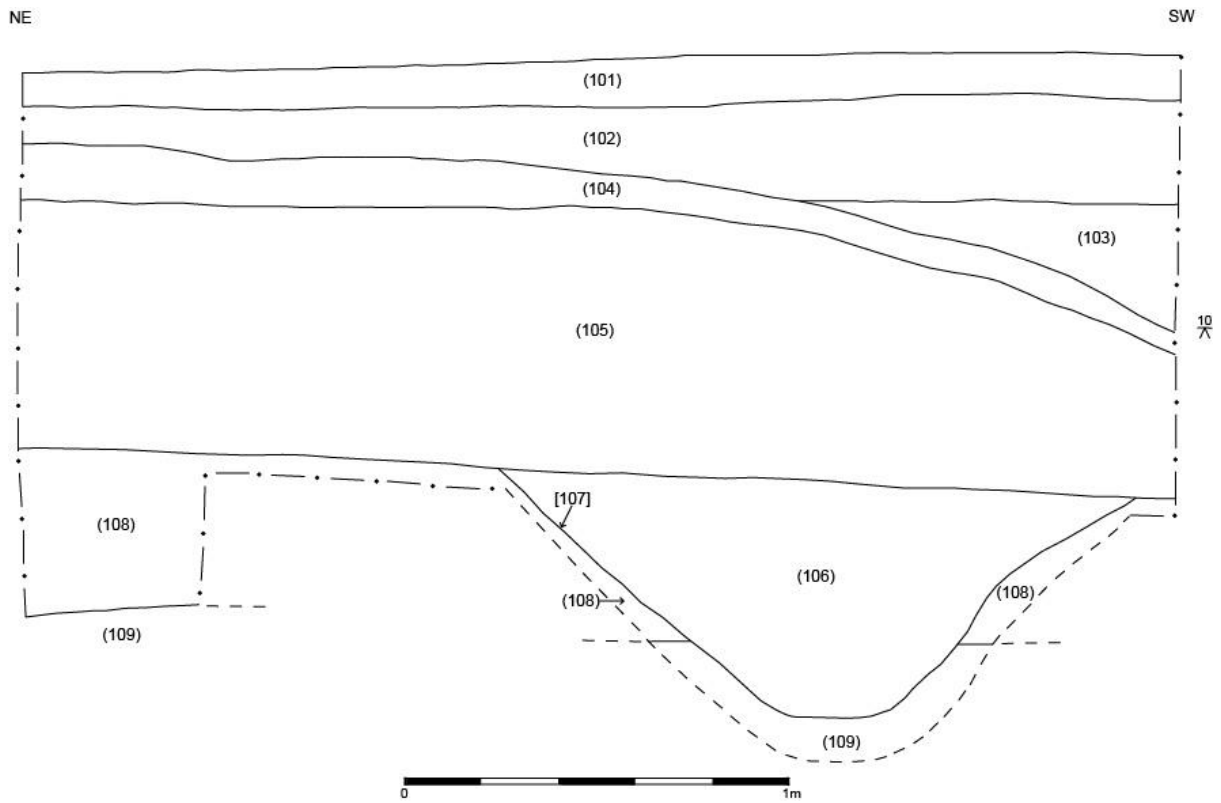


Figure 15: Section drawing 1. North-west facing section of Trench 1. Original drawn at 1:10

Trench 2

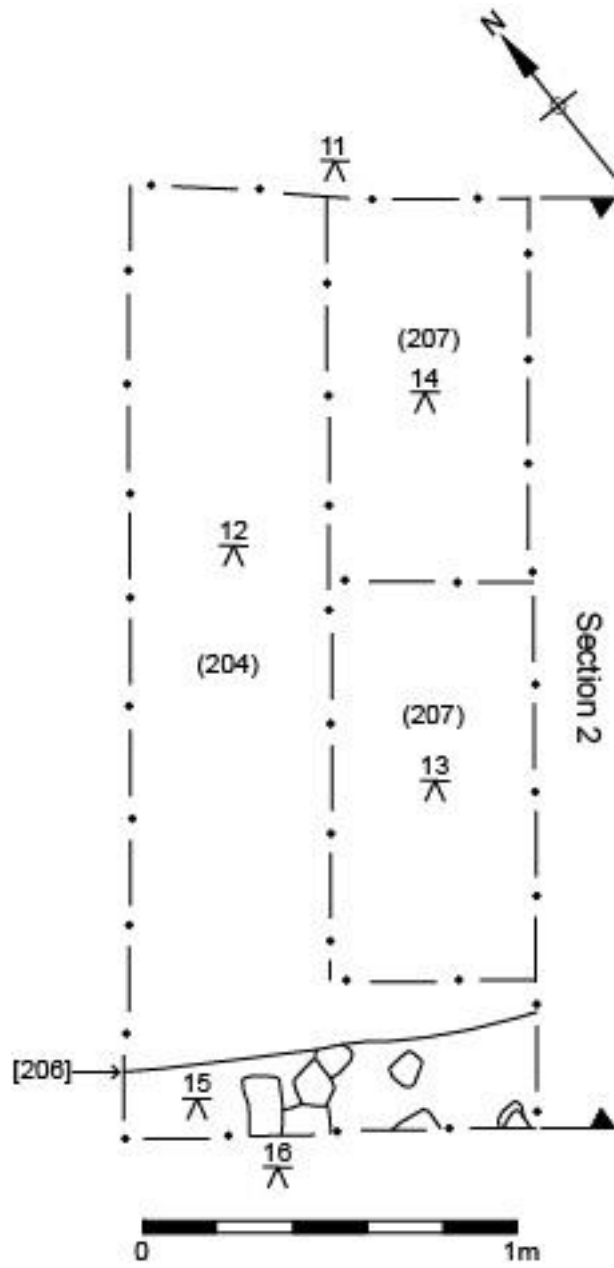


Figure 16: Plan of Trench 2. Original drawn at 1:20

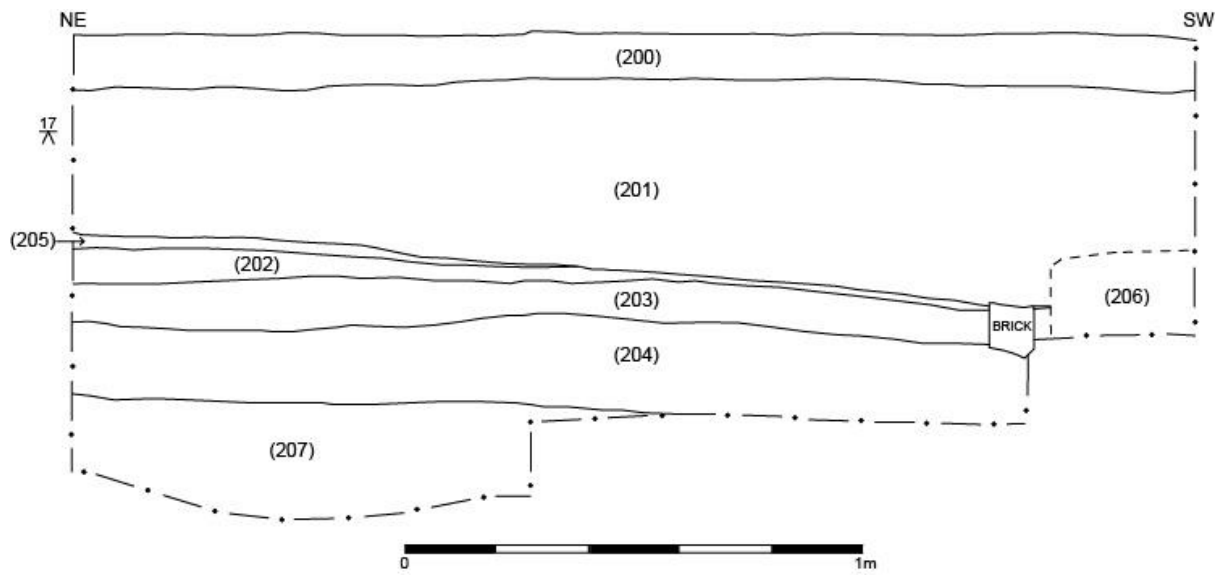


Figure 17: Section drawing 2. North-west facing section of Trench 2. Original drawn at 1:10

Trench 3

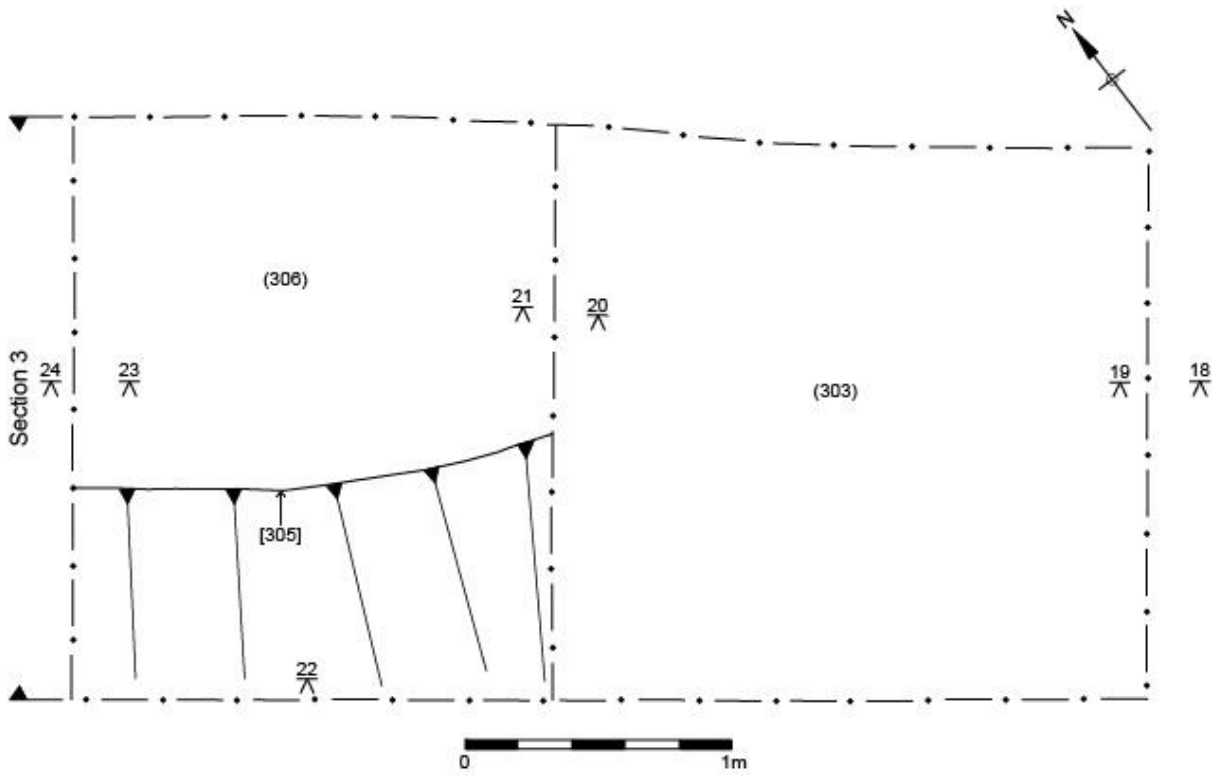


Figure 18: Plan of Trench 3. Original drawn at 1:10

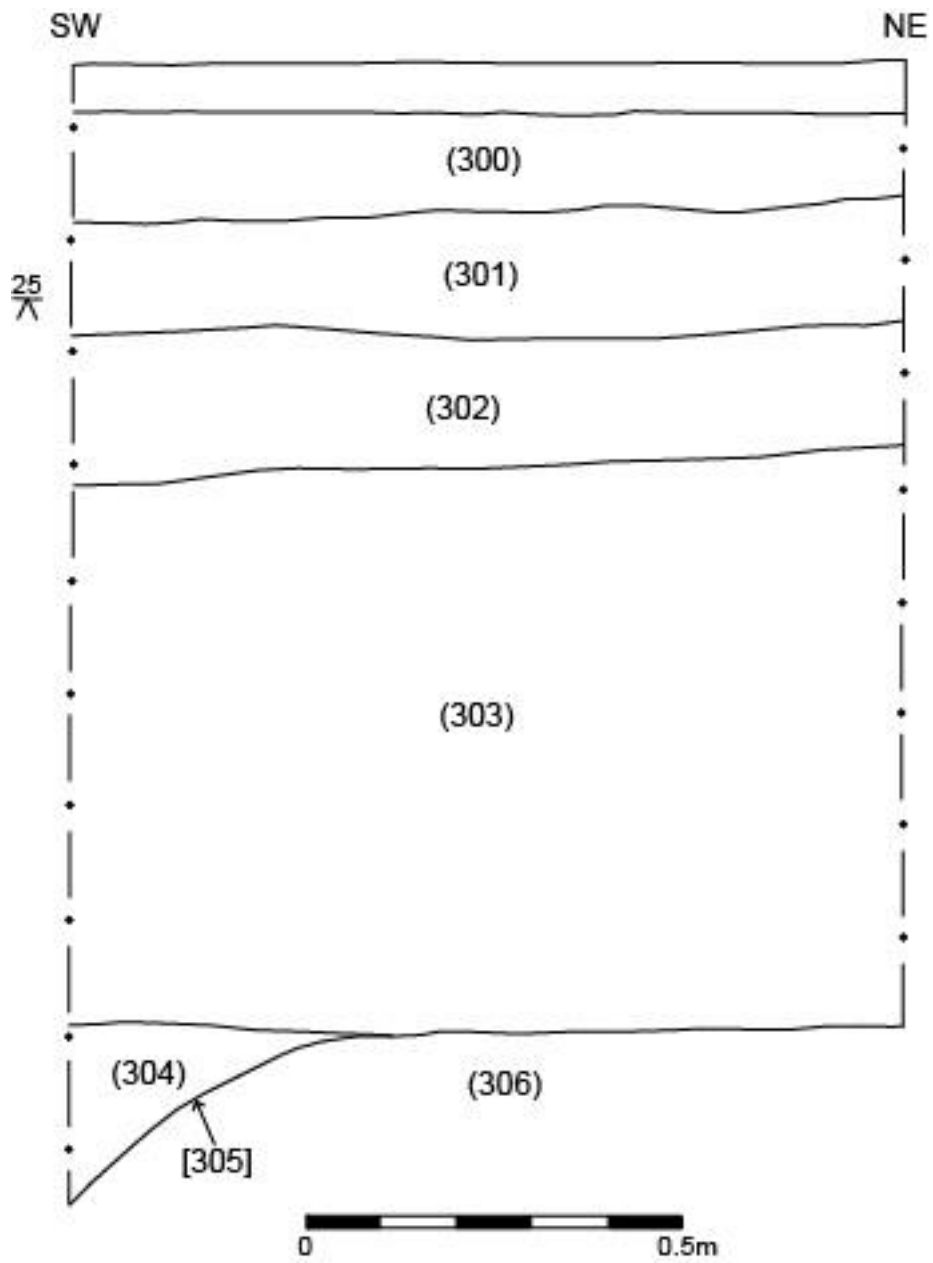


Figure 19: Section drawing 3. South-east facing section of Trench 3. Original drawn at 1:10

Levels

Trench	No.	Reduced Level (mOD)	Description
1	1	13.08	Top of trench – north-east end
	2	12.64	Base of step – north corner
	3	12.62	Base of step – centre
	4	12.17	Base of step – south-west corner
	5	11.65	Base of trench – north-east sondage
	6	11.99	Base of step – north-east side
	7	11.34	Base of cut [107]
	8	11.88	Base of step – south corner
	9	13.11	Top of trench – south-west end
	10	12.40	Section 1
2	11	13.15	Top of trench – north-east end
	12	12.53	Base of step – north-west side
	13	12.33	Base of step – south-east side
	14	12.08	Base of trench – north-east corner
	15	12.75	Base of step – south-west corner
	16	13.15	Top of trench – south-west end
	17	12.97	Section 2
3	18	13.13	Top of trench – south-east end
	19	12.27	Base of trench – south-east end
	20	12.25	Base of trench – centre south-east step
	21	11.76	Top of natural deposit (306) – north-west step
	22	11.57	Base of [305]
	23	11.86	Base of trench – north-west end
	24	13.11	Top of trench – north-west end
	25	12.79	Section 3

The ceramic building material comprised 68 fragments of bricks and tiles with a total weight of 5.77kg, recovered from nine difference contexts across evaluation trenches 1, 2 and 3. A full catalogue is included below.

The assemblage comprises mainly of peg tile in a variety of fabrics, most of which are variations of the siltstone and quartz type and date to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. A group tile fragments were recorded, with unusual narrow indented margin features and a distinctive fabric feature of the very coarse white chalky lumps in what is otherwise a fairly fine matrix. The other distinctive group is a thicker tile with huge chunks of siltstone and not a great deal of quartz. Both groups are likely to have an earlier medieval date. A possible Roman tegula tile was found within context (106), which is residual. Additionally, a modern brick was found within context (302), giving the context a date of 1880-1950, which also included residual medieval peg tile.

Key: **A** = Abraded; **H** = Heated; **M** = Mortar; **R** = Roman; **Med** = Medieval; **PM** = Post medieval; **Rd** = Reduced; **Ru** = Re-used; **S** = Sooted; **V** = Vitrified

All measurements given in millimetres, (**L** = Length; **B** = Breadth; **T** = Thickness). Weight in grams.

Table 1: CBM by context, fabric and form

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric comments
104	1450-1700	PM	A	brick	1	217	0	0	51	A, M		Coarse silty fabric, c.f. ABL16(3) & ALG18(102)
104	1450-1700	M/PM	2586	peg	4	527	0	0	0		part 1 round nail-hole	
104	1450-1700	M/PM	silty	peg	2	94	0	0	0	A, M		Large silty inclusions; moderate medium quartz
104	1450-1700	M/PM	2586	peg	1	33	0	0	0	A, M		Common fine to medium quartz; some coarse blocky siltstone inclusions
104	1450-1700	M/PM	vitrified	peg	2	104	0	0	0	Rd, V		
105	1450-1700	R	2815	tegula	1	136	0	0	26	Rd, V	All surfaces very reduced. Part pawprint - dog?	
105	1450-1700	PM	?	brick	1	88	0	0	0	A, M	Flake	Silty fabric, abundant fine to medium quartz; sparse coarse quartz and flint flakes
105	1450-1700	M/PM	2586	peg	3	401	0	0	0	M x 2, Rd x 1	I has narrow indented margin (peg type A).	
105	1450-1700	M/PM	2586	peg	1	120	0	0	0		Odd imprints; 1 fabric(?) print on edge and 3	

											finger(?) indentations. (peg type A).	
105	1450-1700	M/PM	2586	peg	1	89	0	0	0	M	corner fragment; deep finger groove on corner (peg type A)	
105	1450-1700	M/PM	sandy & silty	peg	5	431	0	0	0			Some variation in fabrics but all are silty with medium to common quartz
105	1450-1700	M	2586?	peg	1	62	0	0	0		Part 1 circular nail-hole, diam. C. 13mm. Peg type A?	sparse coarse clunch(?) inclusions, < c.8mm
105	1450-1700	Med	?	peg	2	220	0	0	0		Conjoin	Orange fabric; very coarse rock frags, siltstone < c. 8mm and quartz < c. 2.5mm.
105	1450-1700	Med	coarse silty	peg	2	180	0	0	20	A	2 conjoin. Fine moulding sand. For type, c.f. ABL16(7) and CLG19(3)?	Very coarse siltstone < c. 20mm.
105	1450-1700	Med	silty	peg	1	60	0	0	0			Silty fabric with moderate fine quartz
105	1450-1700	Med	silty	peg	1	108	0	0	17		Neatly made with squared-off side	Silty, iron-rich fabric with common quartz
106	1100-1500	R?	3009?	tegula?	1	166	0	0	27	A		Sandy fabric with common coarse iron-rich inclusions and very coarse siltstone
106	1100-1500	Med/PM	vitified	peg	1	54	0	0	0	V, Rd		
106	1100-1500	Med	siltstone	peg	1	142	0	0	16			Orange fabric with very coarse siltstone and some quartz
106	1100-1500	Med/PM	2586	peg	2	403	0	0	0			1 with narrow indented margin (peg type A)

106	1100-1500	Med/PM	sandy/silty	peg	5	721	0	0	0	Rd x 2		a variety of sandy/silty fabrics. 1 circular nail-hole, diam c. 13 mm.
106	1100-1500	Med	?	peg	1	316	0	0	16			Thick tile with neatly finished squared-off edge
201	1700-1900	PM	vitrified	brick	1	206	92+	62+	25+	Rd, Ru?	Flat surfaces and sharp arrises; very worn, flooring brick. Fine grade moulding sand	Vitrified, but fabric appears to contain abundant fine quartz
203	1200-1500	Med/PM	vitrified	peg	1	28	0	0	13	V, Rd	Late med - early post-med?	
203	1200-1500	Med	sandy silty	peg	1	36	0	0	15	A, Rd	Very worn. Orange with grey core; reduced surfaces?	Silty streaks and siltstone fabric; moderate fine to medium quartz
204	1200-1500	Med	coarse silty	peg	1	24	0	0	16		Coarse moulding sand	Orange fabric, very coarse siltstone type
204	1200-1500	Med/PM	sandy silty	peg	1	38	0	0	0	Rd		
204	1200-1500	Med/PM	silty	peg	1	62	0	0	12		polygonal nail-hole c. 12 x 15 mm. Fine moulding sand	
301	1200-1500	Med	coarse silty	peg	1	176	0	0	16		circular nail-hole: diam c. 13 mm	
301	1200-1500	Med/PM	sandy silty	peg	1	94	0	0	15		fairly fine moulding sand	
302	1880-1950, resid. med.	PM	?	brick	1	109	0	0	72	A	Perforated brick; machine moulded	
302	1880-1950, resid. med.	PM	2276	peg	1	62	0	0	0	Rd		

302	1880-1950, resid. med.	Med	2586	peg	1	60	0	0	15		Part circular nail-hole, diam. C. 14mm	Early sandy fabric with fine flint flecks as well as quartz
302	1880-1950, resid. med.	Med	2586	peg	1	68	0	0	16		Reduced core	Fabric MoL 2586 near 2273
303	1200-1500	Med/PM	2586?	peg	2	387	112+	174	12		2 conjoin. 2 polygonal nail-holes, diam. C. 13mm. Indented margin (peg type "A")	Light orange-brown, slightly silty fabric with common fine quartz and moderate calcareous speckle. Some examples have sparse very coarse white calc (clunch?) inclusions.
303	1200-1500	Med/PM	2586?	peg	1	146	0	0	0		Type "A" peg. Polygonal nail-hole, diam. 16 mm, with corroded Fe attached.	Coarse calcareous inclusion c. 8mm long
303	1200-1500	Med/PM	2586?	peg	3	571	0	0	0	x 2	Type "A" peg. All have narrow indented margins	
303	1200-1500	Med/PM	vitrified	peg	1	145	0	0	0	Rd, V	Type "A" peg. Narrow indented margin.	
303	1200-1500	Med	vitrified	peg	1	180	0	0	16	Rd, V	Part circular nail-hole, diam. C. 13mm. Vitrified mortar on underside looks like glaze.	
303	1200-1500	Med	silty	peg	1	125	0	0	14		Circular nail-hole: diam c. 11-12mm	Fabric contains very coarse siltstone, fine to medium and sparse very coarse quartz
303	1200-1500	Med	silty	peg	1	174	0	0	17		Thicker tile but same coarse siltstone fabric	Fabric contains very coarse siltstone, fine to medium and sparse very coarse quartz

303	1200-1500	Med	silty, coarse sand	peg	2	297	0	0	12	Rd	small part nail-hole, circular? Reduced core. Self-slipped top surface?	Very coarse silty fabric with moderate very coarse quartz and iron-rich inclusions
303	1200-1500	Med	silty, coarse sand	peg	0	0	0	0	12	Rd	Reduced core; self-slipped top surface?	Very coarse siltstone fabric with moderate very coarse quartz and iron-rich inclusions
303	1200-1500	Med	silty, sandy	peg	2	421	0	0	16		Round nail-hole, diam. C. 14 mm.	Coarse siltstone fabric with common medium to coarse quartz
303	1200-1500	Med	silty, sandy	peg	0	0	0	0	16			Coarse siltstone fabric with common medium to coarse quartz

APPENDIX IV POTTERY by *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 53 sherds with a total weight of 652g. It was all medieval or later other than a single small residual Roman sherd. The post-Roman material was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

- BORDG:** Green-Glazed Border Ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 3g
- CBW:** Coarse Border Ware, 1270 – 1500. 6 sherds, 55g.
- ENGS:** English Stoneware, 1700-1900. 4 sherds, 59g.
- HORT:** Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 4 sherds, 58 g
- PMR:** Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 1 sherds, 5g.
- REFW:** Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 11 sherds, 201g.
- TPW:** Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 25 sherds, 267g.

A single residual Roman sherd was also noted, weighing 4g. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherds of medieval material from contexts 105 and 106 were a little worn, presumably due to water-action given the nature of the deposits in which they occurred. They are otherwise large enough to suggest they were reliably stratified.

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985. The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	RB		CBW		PMR		BORDG		ENGS		HORT		REFW		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
102					1	5					1	30	6	138	2	12	MOD
104															15	89	MOD
105			1	7													L13thC
106			4	45													L13thC
201									1	13	1	12	4	60	8	166	MOD
203									1	17	1	9					MOD
301	1	4	1	3					2	29							MOD
302											1	7	1	3			MOD
303							1	3									M16thC
Total	1	4	6	55	1	5	1	3	4	59	4	58	11	201	25	267	



Figure 20: Sherds of Coarse Border Ware recovered from context (106), the fill of the ditch/channel [107]. Scale 5cm



Figure 21: Sherd of Green-Glazed Border Ware recovered from context (303), a possible made ground or infill layer. Scale 5cm

APPENDIX V **ANIMAL BONE** by Heidi Archer

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the archaeological evaluation works at 8 Abbey Gardens (ABE21), comprising fourteen fragments from five contexts, with a total weight of 380 grams.

The bones were subjected to a brief visual examination and assigned species and bone type where possible. Where speciation was not possible, the bones were classified as small (cat / dog sized), medium (pig / sheep sized) and large (cow / horse sized) mammals.

The assemblage was generally in a moderate to good state of preservation, though some weathering was observed on fragments from Trench 1 context (106). It is taken to represent domestic consumption waste, as evidenced by the butchery marks on a specimen from context (102), as opposed to being indicative of a particular industry, such as tanning.

A catalogue of the assemblage is given in Table 3 below.

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Schmidt, E. (1972). *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Key for in-table text:

L = Left

R = Right

UI = Unidentified

UO = Unobservable

M = Molar

PM = Pre-molar

Table 3: Animal bone occurrence by context and species

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Completeness	Comments
(102)	<i>Bos</i>	Tibia	L	Fused	Distal end	Straight cut through shaft – butchery.
(102)	<i>Bos</i>	Tooth	-	-	Complete	Lower M1
(105)	<i>Large Mammal</i>	Tooth	-	-	Near complete	Worn PM or M. <i>Bos</i> , <i>Equus</i> or <i>Cervus</i> .
(105)	<i>Small to medium mammal</i>	UI	UO	UO	Shaft fragments	Two small fragments of long bone shaft.
(105)	<i>Bos</i>	Phalanx	R	Fused	Near complete	-
(105)	<i>Ovis</i>	Tibia	R	UO	Shaft fragment	-

(105)	<i>Small mammal</i>	Pelvis	UI	UO	Small fragment	
(106)	<i>Large mammal</i>	Femur	UI	UO	Distal shaft	<i>Equus</i> or <i>Bos</i> . Weathering.
(106)	<i>Ovis</i>	Tibia	L	UO	Shaft	Weathering.
(201)	<i>Large mammal</i>	-	-	UO	Fragment	Possibly rib.
(201)	<i>Medium mammal</i>	Femur	-	UO	Shaft fragment	-
(301)	<i>Small mammal</i>	UI	-	UO	Fragment	Probably vertebral spine
(301)	<i>Ovis</i>	Astragalus	L	Fused	Complete	-

1.1 THE BROOKLANDS BADGE

A Brooklands Automobile Club guest badge for the year 1925 was found during excavation of context (201) – see figure below.

The badge is in gilt brass with blue and white enamel inlay. It would originally have had a fastening pin on the back, and a second pin attached to the ring that survives at the top of the badge. Guests' badges (or brooches) were issued annually together with full Member's badges. The issue of these badges covered the period from the opening of the motor racing circuit in 1907 to just after its closure on the outbreak of war in 1939.

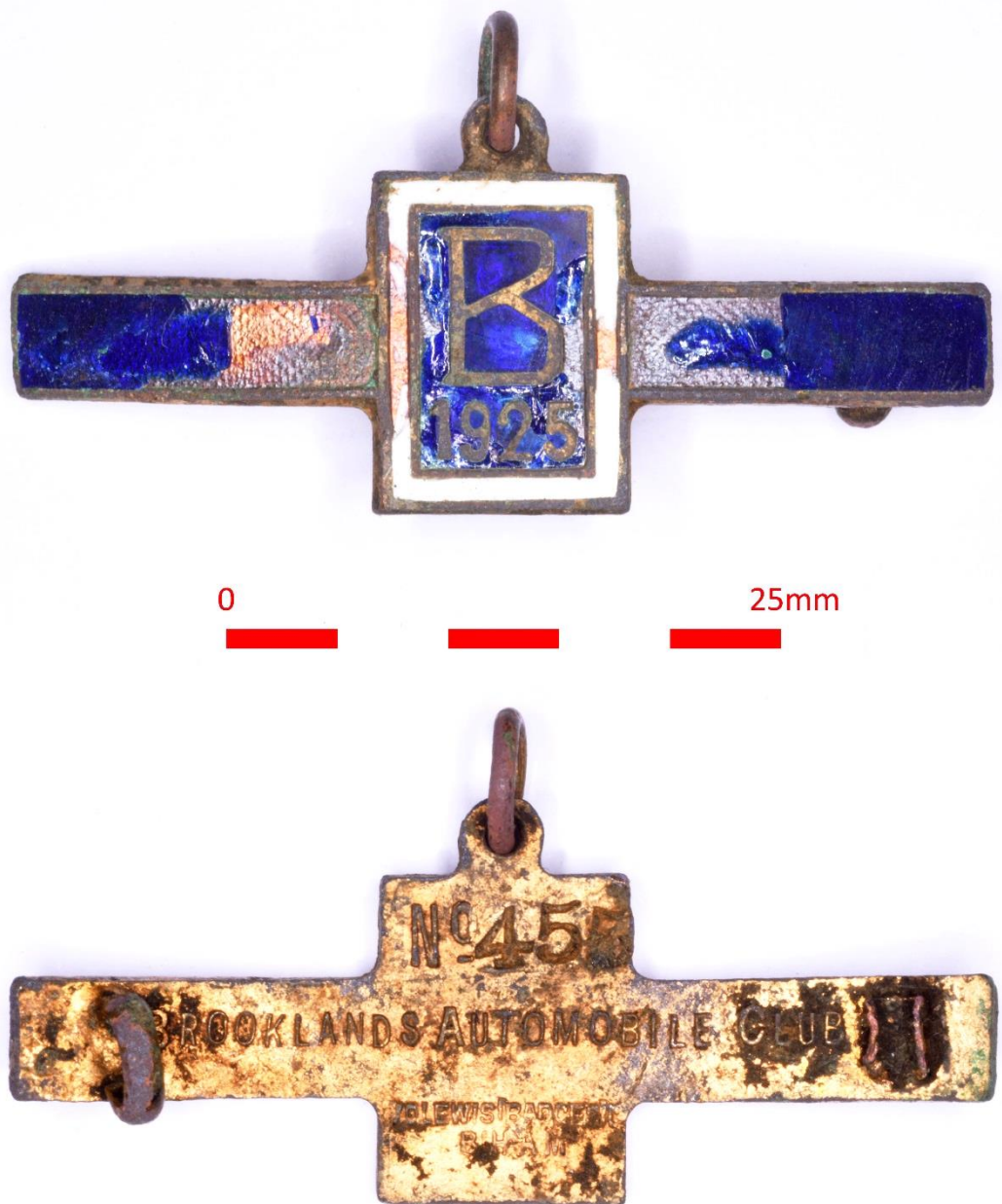


Figure 22: The Brooklands badge recovered from context (201), front and rear views. Scale 25mm

1.2 COINS

Three coins were recovered from trenches 2 and 3:

Context (201) – 1928 George V bronze farthing. Slightly worn; also, some corrosion, particularly on the reverse.

Context (303) – Two George III copper halfpennies, diam. 27 to 28mm; thickness *c* 1mm.

Very heavily worn, but on the obverse the King's head and some of the legend is just decipherable. Likewise, on one reverse the date 177? can just be made out (halfpennies were actually struck in this decade between 1770 & 1775, not later).

Given their close similarity it is quite likely the coins were lost together. It is also possible (in view of their thinness) that they are counterfeit – as a very large number & perhaps most halfpennies were in this period.

1.3 OTHER METALWORK

Other metal finds were limited to one nail and two other larger pieces of iron, all heavily corroded, plus one copper alloy stud:

Table 4: Metalwork occurrence by context and form

Context	Form	Material	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (gm)	Comments
104	Nail	Fe	30 (length)	–	–
201	Stud	Cu alloy	22 (diam.)	2	Fastening stud; modern
302	Pipe	Fe	75 (projected diam.) x 7 (thickness)	255	Fragment of cast iron pipe
	Unidentified	“	184 (length) x 12 to 30 (thickness)	294	Possibly part of a garden or agricultural implement

A number of pieces of stone were retained during the evaluation, all from Trench 1. The stone was either worked or (where abraded/fragmentary) was assumed to have originally been so, and it is most likely to be derived from the demolition of the Abbey and its associated buildings. No further work is required on the assemblage.

2.1 The principal finds are detailed below:

Table 5: Worked and unworked stone by context and material

Context	Material	Description	Weight (gm)	Comments
104	Sandstone (?Horsham slate)	Fragment up to 14mm thick, no surviving edges	46	–
105	Reigate stone	Mainly small fragments with no worked faces, but occasionally larger pieces	c 15 to 120	Sample retained during excavation
	“ “	Three adjacent worked faces	82	One corner of a larger block
	Fossiliferous limestone	One smooth worked face	73	–
	Chalk	Small fragments with no worked faces	<25	Sample retained during excavation
	“	Three adjacent worked faces	742	One corner of a larger block
	Knapped flint	Worked, with roughly squared face c 70 x 55 mm	276	–
106	Fossiliferous limestone	Fragment – no worked faces	146	–
	“	Three worked surfaces, including one finer	94	–
	Reigate stone	Mainly small fragments with no worked faces, but occasionally larger pieces	c 18 to 710	Sample retained during excavation

2.2 In addition to the above three pieces of a hard, dark brownish ferrous material were recovered from trenches 1 and 3, as follows:

Table 6: Ironstone occurrence by context and weight

Context	Weight (gm)
105	85
	47
303	528

The material appears to be an ironstone-type material of geological origin: numerous examples have been recorded from previous investigations on the Abbey site. It is also quite likely that this formed building material, and (as with other stone) derived from the demolition of the Abbey and its associated buildings. In fact, very similar material can be seen today in several standing walls, for example to the rear of nos. 4 and 6 Abbey Gardens, as well as parts of the Abbey Farm Barn and the adjacent wall at the northern end of Ferry Lane.

No further work is required.

APPENDIX VIII MISCELLANEOUS by *Geoff Potter*

Some miscellaneous finds were recovered, mainly from trenches 1 and 3. The assemblage is unremarkable and of little value for dating purposes, and no further work is required. The complete glass bottle & clay pipe bowl [both from context (201)] will be retained:

3.1 Glass

A number of pieces of glass and part/complete bottles were found, all in the upper levels of the excavation. None of the items were abraded or oxidised, and all are likely to be of fairly recent date (later 19th C+).

There was one complete item as detailed below – a small bottle marked JUDSON LONDON. Records show the firm (in full, Daniel Judson & Son) to have been established in 1806 and dissolved sometime between 1921 and 1932. Judson’s manufactured stationery items such as gum and indelible marking ink as well as household dyes, paints and varnishes.

Table 7: Pieces of glass and part/complete bottles by context and form

Context	Form	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gm)	Comments
104	Fragment	1.5	2	Blue glass frag.
	“	1.8	3	Clear glass frag.
	“	6 to 6.5	12	Clear glass, probably from a bottle
302	Two body fragments & one base fragment, almost certainly from the same vessel	3.5 to 5.0	54	Mid-olive green bottle glass, projected diam. of original item 162mm

Context	Form	Cross-section (mm)	Height (mm)	Comments
201	Complete bottle (see also note above)	25 x 34 (lip diam. 20)	75	Light blueish-green. Hand-blown into mould – lip is roughly cut or ‘burst-off’. Later 19 th /early 20 th century
	Lower part of bottle	Diam. 64	>102	R. WHITE REG ^D in relief on base. Pale green moulded glass
	Lip/neck & top of main bottle	32 x 43 (lip diam. 23)	–	Clear glass, machine made

	Lip/neck of bottle	Diam. 30	–	Light blueish-green, machine made
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3.2 Clay tobacco pipe

Four pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the upper levels of the excavation, details as follows:

Table 8: Clay tobacco pipe by context

Context	Approx. dimensions, length x diam. (mm)	Remarks
102	56 x 6 to 8	Stem + base of bowl
	29 x 9.5	Stem fragment
201	40 (ht) x 20-21 (diam.)	Complete bowl. Fine-walled & forward-drooping. Leaf-type decoration along front & rear mould lines; maker's mark either side of spur (?T/ indecipherable). Mid-later 19 th century
301	44 x 7 to 8.5	Stem, widening at one end towards bowl

3.3 Struck flint

A single struck flint was recovered from context (105). Probably later prehistoric, approx. dimensions 39mm x 24mm.

3.4 Burnt flint

Three pieces of burnt flint were recovered, details as follows:

Table 9: Burnt flint by context

Context	Approx. dimensions (mm)	Weight (gm)
104	35 x 60	78
	40 x 45	54
106	30 x 14	16

3.5 Shellfish

Table 10: Shellfish occurrence by context and type

Context	Type	Count	Weight (gm)
102	Scallop (frag.)	1	11
105	Oyster	1	7
106	“	5	102
204	“	1	23

OASIS ID: [compassa1-416124](#)**Project details**

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, KT16 8RQ
Short description of the project	Between the 20th and 27th January 2021 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, in the county of Surrey. The evaluation was commissioned to accompany an application for Scheduled Monument Consent to extend the present property. The site was subject to Scheduled Monument Consent due to its location within the wider site of Chertsey Abbey a medieval monastic site. The evaluation comprised the hand excavation of four trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed development. The upper layers of all three trenches had much the same sequence, with c.300-500mm of topsoil and made ground overlying a former land surface, which dates to the mid-1950s development of the site. Below this was a basic alluvial profile, rather than a properly worked soil, which presumably reflects the low-lying and likely periodical flooded nature of this area. In Trench 1 a thick alluvial deposit sealed an earlier water channel or ditch (base at 11.34mOD), which may be associated with the feature on roughly the same NW-SE alignment recorded during an evaluation at No. 6 Abbey Gardens (AYG18). Trench 2 was shallower, with the alluvial sequence coming down onto a natural deposit. Trench 3 revealed a further deep cut feature also aligned approximately NW-SE, although due to its location on the south-west side of the trench, its nature and extent were not fully established. Natural geology was observed in all three trenches. In Trench 1 a sterile light yellow-brown sandy silt with fine orange mottles was observed from 11.68mOD at the base of the sondage into the north-east corner. In Trench 2 the natural was an orange-brown clayey silt present from 12.39mOD. The natural deposit in Trench 3 was a sterile yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, which was observed from 11.82mOD.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2021 End: 27-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ABE21 - SM No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BURIED LAND SURFACE Modern

Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	ALLUVIAL DEPOSIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BADGE Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL WORK Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY RUNNYMEDE CHERTSEY 8 Abbey Gardens

Postcode	KT16 8RQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 04445 66994 51.391858720136 -0.498672600742 51 23 30 N 000 29 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.68m Max: 12.39m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chertsey Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chertsey Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chertsey Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, KT16 8RQ. An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mansfield, R.
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea SW11 3SJ
Description	A post-excavation report summarising the results of the archaeological evaluation. First part details the general information pertaining to the project including site background, planning policy and methodology, archaeological and historical background. Second part details the results of each trench undertaken, supplemented by relevant photographs, and finished with concluding remarks and sources consulted. Archaeological drawings, levels, finds reports, OASIS Data Collection Form and Surrey Historic Environment Record Report Form included as appendices.

SURREY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD: REPORT FORM				
Your Details				
Your Name, and/or Name of archaeological unit/society/company	Compass Archaeology Ltd.			
Address	250 York Road London SW11 3SJ			
Director/Supervisor	Geoff Potter			
Project Manager	Geoff Potter			
Funded By	Householder			
Location of Site/Find				
District	Runnymede	Parish	Chertsey	
Site address (including site name)	Site Code: ABE21 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, Surrey KT16 8RQ			
National Grid Reference	TQ 04445 66994			
The Fieldwork				
Type of Fieldwork (please tick box)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Watching Brief</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify below)
Dates of Fieldwork (start and finish)	20 th to 27 th January 2021			
Type of Soil (e.g. sand, clay etc. State if observed. Please do not leave blank)				
Type	Sandy silt, clayey silt and silty clay			

Height above OD	11.68mOD, 12.39mOD and 11.82mOD		
The Archaeology (tick where represented)			
Palaeolithic		Saxon (pre AD1066)	
Mesolithic		Medieval (AD 1066-1485)	Y
Neolithic		Post Medieval	Y
Bronze Age		Unknown Period	
Iron Age		Negative Evidence	
Roman	Y		
Location of Archive	Compass Archaeology Ltd.		
Location of Finds	Compass Archaeology Ltd.		

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Details of Archaeology/Find

(use headings for each period and continue on additional sheet if necessary)

Between the 20th and 27th January 2021 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at 8 Abbey Gardens, Chertsey, in the county of Surrey. The evaluation was commissioned to accompany an application for Scheduled Monument Consent to extend the present property. The site was subject to Scheduled Monument Consent due to its location within the wider site of Chertsey Abbey a medieval monastic site. The evaluation comprised the hand excavation of four trial trenches within the footprint of the proposed development.

The upper layers of all three trenches had much the same sequence, with c.300-500mm of topsoil and made ground overlying a former land surface, which dates to the mid-1950s development of the site. Below this was a basic alluvial profile, rather than a properly worked soil, which presumably reflects the low-lying and likely periodical flooded nature of this area. In Trench 1 a thick alluvial deposit sealed an earlier water channel or ditch (base at 11.34mOD), which may be associated with the feature on roughly the same NW-SE alignment recorded during an evaluation at No. 6 Abbey Gardens (AYG18). Trench 2 was shallower, with the alluvial sequence coming down onto a natural deposit. Trench 3 revealed a further deep cut feature also aligned approximately NW-SE, although due to its location on the south-west side of the trench, its nature and extent were not fully established.

Natural geology was observed in all three trenches. In Trench 1 a sterile light yellow-brown sandy silt with fine orange mottles was observed from 11.68mOD at the base of the sondage into the north-east corner. In Trench 2 the natural was an orange-brown clayey silt present from 12.39mOD. The natural

deposit in Trench 3 was a sterile yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, which was observed from 11.82mOD.

Signed	Rebecca Mansfield	Dated	24.02.2021
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