

Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey

Archaeological & Historic Building Watching Brief Report

NGR 507068, 147944



**ASE Project No: 6348
Site Code: DSH13
ASE Report No: 2013290**

By Dr Michael Shapland

June 2014

**Archaeological and Historic Building Recording
Watching Brief Report**

**Denmarke, Upper Street
Shere, Surrey**

NGR 507068, 147944

Planning Ref: 11/P/01251

**ASE Project No: 6348
Site Code: DSH13**

**ASE Report No: 2013290
OASIS ID: archaeol6-183058**

By Dr Michael Shapland

June 2014

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard and Margaret Agar to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey.

The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches for an extension to the existing house, and the demolition of a 20th century extension. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent 16th century house. No early fabric relating to the 16th century house was identified during the demolition of the 20th century extension.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Richard and Margaret Agar to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey GU5 9JE (Figure 1; NGR 507068, 147944).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on the Folkstone Sandstone formation, topped by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary period.

1.2.2 The land rises most steeply on the north side of the historic town towards the South Downs Way, and to the south towards Shere Heath. Upper Street itself ascends gradually to the west away from the historic town centre, from 75.5m to 88m OD.

1.2.3 The site is located on the north side of the historic centre of Shere, where the land begins to rise steeply towards the South Downs Way. It fronts onto Upper Street, which ascends gradually to the west, and is bounded to the east and west by Fernside and Lime Cottage respectively. A track to the houses of Tillingford and Tillingbrook lie to the south.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission and listed building consent for the erection of an extension to the existing listed building was granted by Guildford Borough Council, subject to conditions (planning reference 11/P/01251).

1.3.2 Condition 2 of the planning permission states:

Before any part of the development hereby approved is commenced, the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to safeguard the special architectural or historic interest of the site, given its location within an area of high archaeological potential. In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 [since superseded by section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)].

1.3.3 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared in advance of these archaeological monitoring works (Shapland 2013).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The primary aim of the watching brief is to recover evidence relating to the history and development of the 16th century house on the site.

1.4.2 The archaeological monitoring will:

- Recover any dateable material that might be thrown up by the building works
- Establish the archaeological significance of the deposits disturbed by the building works
- Make a stratigraphic record of the deposits or features exposed
- Produce a report on the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within the foundation trenches
- Monitor the demolition of a 20th century extension abutting the south side of the 16th century house.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological and historic building recording watching brief carried out on the site by Dr Michael Shapland (Senior Archaeologist) on November 5th and 6th 2013.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The site lies immediately adjacent to a Grade II 16th century and later house (listed building no. 288542: see appendix), part of the early post-medieval ribbon development of Shere along Upper Street, which the proposed extension will adjoin (Figure 2).
- 2.1.2 The site is within both an area of High Archaeological Potential covering the historic core of Shere, and the Shere Conservation Area (Figure 2). It lies c. 200 metres south-west of the Bray family manor house (listed building no. 1246643).
- 2.1.3 Albury Park, a Registered Historic Park and Garden 17th century origin (as designated by English Heritage) lies 180m to the west of the site (Ref. 1232, Grade I) (Figure 1).

2.2 Period Summaries (Table 1)

- 2.2.1 An account of the archaeological and historical background of Blackheath Hundred, within which Shere lies, has recently been undertaken (English and Turner 2004). The proposed development also benefits from an Archaeological Appraisal (James 2011).
- 2.2.2 Shere is first recorded as 'Es Sira' in *Domesday Book* (1086), which probably derives from the brightness of its stream (Ekwall 1960). It lies within Blackheath Hundred – an administrative region of some 10 sq miles dating back to the 7th century or earlier – which had its mother church at Shalford, five miles to the north-west. This part of Blackheath Hundred is characterised by nucleated settlements of late Anglo-Saxon origin, of which Shere was one, in a landscape of open field systems (English and Turner 2004).
- 2.2.2 In *Domesday Book* Shere is recorded as a valuable estate of 16 hides in royal hands, and was probably the centre of a much larger royal holding of Anglo-Saxon origins which also encompassed Gomshall (Williams and Martin 2002, 72-3; English and Turner 2004). The church of St James in Shere is mentioned in the *Domesday Book*, and is likely to have been of regional importance secondary only to the mother church at Shalford in the early medieval period (Blair 1991, 113).
- 2.2.3 In 1087, the royal manor of Shere was granted to William de Warrene, first earl of Surrey and a companion of William I at the Battle of Hastings. By the 13th century it had passed to Richard Fitzgeoffry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose death inestate in 1297 led to Shere's fourfold division between his daughters. The complex subsequent tenorial history of Shere is detailed elsewhere (Malden 1911, 111-121), and most pertains to Denmarke in the purchase of land by the Bray family to the north and east of the house in 1547, and their subsequent construction of the Manor House 200m north-east of the development site (listed building no. 1246643).

2.2.4 Shere's prosperity is rooted in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it grew significantly in size due to a boom in agriculture and local industry, whereat many of its buildings were redeveloped (Shere Local History Society 2001). Denmarke itself was constructed in the early 16th century, and can be ascribed to this period of expansion, as can many of the adjacent surviving historic buildings (detailed in James 2011). The railway came to the area with the opening of Gomshall and Shere station in 1849.

Figure 2 Reference	Surrey HER No.	Description
1.	5561	Flint debitage of possible prehistoric date
2.	5562	Struck flint flakes of possible prehistoric date
3.	371	Bronze coin of Ptolemy IV (Pharaoh of Egypt 221-205 BC)
4.	372	St James' Church, parish church of 12 th century origin
5.	5195	Unstratified 11 th -12 th century pottery found in Gomshall Lane
6.	5196	Unstratified post-medieval pottery found in Gomshall Lane
7.	16753	Garden features of 19 th – 20 th century date associated with The Manor
Figure 2 Reference	Listed Building No.	Description
8.	288538	Knapps Cottage Waitlands
9.	288539	Denton
10.	288540	Lime Cottage
11.	288541	Gareth (The Old Cottage)
12.	288542	Denmarke
13.	288543	Beulah Cottage & Bignolds
14.	288577	Anchor Cottage

Table 1: Summary of HER data

2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigations

2.3.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out along a water pipeline, 300m south-east of the site (Figure 2, no. 1). Flint debitage of possible prehistoric date was recovered (Poulton 1996).

2.3.2 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on Gomshall Lane 290m east of the site (Figure 2, nos 5 & 6). Residual medieval pottery was recovered (Poulton 1995).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The work comprised hand excavations for the foundations of an extension to the existing house, and the demolition of an existing 20th century extension abutting the 16th century house. The excavations were monitored by an ASE Archaeologist.
- 3.1.2 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only.
- 3.1.3 A photographic record was taken of the excavation work, and of the demolition work adjacent to the 16th century part of house.
- 3.1.4 Two visits were made to the site (Table 2):

Date of Visit	Work at time of visit
5 11 13	Excavation of foundation trenches for extension.
6 11 13	Continued excavation of foundation trenches

Table 2: Site visits

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Modern drains and service trenches truncated much of the western half of the excavation area.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with a suitable archive. The contents of the archive are tabulated in Table 3.

Number of Contexts	13
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	34 Digital

Table 3: Quantification of site archive

4.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS (Figures 3-5)

- 4.1.1 The excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension revealed successive layers of 19th century dumping and associated features beneath the modern topsoil and overburden (100) (Table 4).
- 4.1.2 Natural sand (113) interbedded with chalk (108) from the West Melbury, Lewes or Holywell Chalk Formations of the North Downs lay at a depth of between 0.5 and 1.0 m below the modern ground surface level across the site. Dug into the natural chalk (108) were two small pits [110] & [112], 0.35 m in diameter and 0.20 m deep and 0.40 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep respectively, with fills (109) & (111) containing material of 19th century date (Figure 4).
- 4.1.3 A dumped layer (105), which was c. 0.3 m thick, overlay the natural (108) & (113) across the site. It contained copious finds of 19th century date, including a limited quantity of butchered animal bone. A small pit [107], 0.20 m deep and 0.33 m in diameter, was dug into this layer on the eastern side of the site. It contained a fill (106) which included ceramic building material dateable to the period post-1700. This layer occurred immediately below the topsoil (100) across the western half of the site, where it was heavily truncated by modern services.
- 4.1.4 Immediately below the modern topsoil (100) at the eastern end of the site was a 1.30m stretch of ironstone path (101) bordered with brick was uncovered, measuring 0.68 m wide (Figure 3). It was aligned with a doorway in the west wall of the 16th century house. It overlay deposits of late 19th or early 20th century date. The path was abutted by a layer of mid-brown silty sand containing frequent flecks of charcoal, mortar and brick 0.10 m thick (103), interpreted as a levelling layer contemporary with the path's (101) construction. A similar layer (104) 0.20 m thick containing ironstone and chalk and a much richer finds assemblage of late 19th or early 20th century date underlay the path (101) and levelled its north side. This in turn overlay the dumping layer (105) which extended across the site.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. depth m
100	Layer	Modern overburden			0.2
101	Structure	Masonry path	Truncated	0.68	0.2
102	void	Void context	-	-	-
103	Layer	Deposit to S of (101)	1.10	0.40	0.1
104	Layer	Deposit to N of (101)	Truncated	Truncated	0.2
105	layer	Layer beneath (104)	Truncated	Truncated	0.3
106	Fill	Fill of [107]	-	-	0.20
107	Cut	Small pit in (105)	0.33	0.33	0.20
108	Layer	Chalk natural	Natural	Natural	0.30
109	Fill	Fill of [110]	-	-	0.20
110	Cut	Pit in (108)	0.35	0.35	0.20
111	Fill	Fill of [112]	-	-	0.35
112	Cut	Modern? Posthole	0.40	0.40	0.35
113	Layer	Natural sand	Natural	Natural	Unknown

Table 4: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	Bullet shell	Wt (g)	Copp	Wt (g)	Wood handle	Wt (g)
101	1	<2																		
103	1	10																		
104	11	324	1	104	5	26	1	230	2	362			1	28	1	8	1	50	1	16
105	4	486	1	202	1	26			1	16	1	6								
106			3	140					1	38										
109			2	324																
111			3	668																
Total	17	820	10	1438	6	52	1	230	4	416	1	6	1	28	1	8	1	50	1	16

Table 5: Overview of the finds assemblage by context (count/ weight)

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief (Table 5). The assemblage from the excavated contexts was domestic in character and consisted mainly of brick, pottery – including decorative transfer-printed wares – and roof tiles, with limited ironwork, animal none, a bone cutlery handle and a single clay pipe stem fragment. The assemblage was later 19th century to early 20th century in date.

5.2 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site, all of which is of the late post-medieval period. Sherd sizes vary from small (< 30mm across) to large (> 60mm across) depending on the context in which they were found. As such, although some of the material has obviously been subjected to notable reworking, some has not.

5.2.2 Context [101] produced a single sherd from a saucer with green pattern transfer-printing while context [103] contained a single sherd from another saucer with blue floral transfer-printing. Both can be placed in a general 1840 to 1920 date range. Context [104] produced three sherds (134g) from a large salt-glazed stoneware bottle, two yellow ware sherds with industrial slip/mocha decoration (38g: a jug and a bowl), a single English porcelain fragment (32g: a cup with overglaze polychrome floral band) and five sherds of blue transfer-printed ware (122g). The latter include a cup with ruins/landscape pattern, a floral jug, two floral pattern plates and a late Copeland and Garrett bowl with 'Saxon Blue' pattern. The late style patterns and colours of some of these vessels suggest a deposition date between 1880 and 1910.

5.2.3 Contexts [105] and [111] contained finds of a similar date. The assemblage from [105] is dominated by a 300g fragment from the base of a Verwood jug and the base (170g) of a Maling produced preserve jar for marmalade. The other sherds consist of small fragments of glazed red earthenware and blue transfer-printed ware (a floral plate). The single sherd from [111] is also from a blue transfer-printed plate, but of notably late type and quite probably from the same vessel noted in [104]. Overall there is nothing to suggest anything more than a domestic assemblage of the low/middle class.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 Eleven fragments of post medieval brick and tile weighing a total of 1470g were recovered from five separate contexts.

5.3.2 Peg tile fragments came from all contexts that contained CBM. Peg holes are circular and range from 7.9mm to 15mm in diameter. Two peg tile fabrics were evident; fabric T1 is sandy with sparse iron rich inclusions and was the most numerous. T2 has more quartz and iron but probably derives from the same clay source. Fragments from pit fill [109] and posthole [111] both exhibit thumb impressions on the surface. Some of the peg tile was overfired. An 18-19th century date is probable.

5.3.3 Brick fragments were recovered from pit fill [106] and posthole [111]. Three

fabrics are evident. Small, abraded fragments in sandy fabrics were recovered from [106]. These are not closely dateable but are most likely to be post 1700. Two pieces from [111] have sharp arrises and are made in a cleaner fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions. These are of late 19th century or later date.

5.4 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [104] produced a single fragment of coarse ferruginous sandstone, probably of Tertiary origin.

5.5 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 Two iron strip fragments were recovered, total weight 248g. Layer [104] contained an iron strap 39mm wide bent in half to form a V shape and measuring 117mm long. A smaller strip with rounded terminal, measuring 74mm by 29mm came from pit fill [106]. A single circular headed general purpose nail weighing 16g was also recovered from layer [104]. All are in poor condition with concreted soil adhering.
- 5.5.2 A copper alloy strip bent to form a C shape was recovered from layer [104]. The object measures 36mm in width with a diameter of 49mm.

5.6 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 Three Registered Finds were recovered from layer [104]. A possible structural fitting, RF<1>, consists of a flat rectangular sectioned iron strap with a ?tri-lobed terminal measuring 112mm in length. At the opposite end, the object has a circular sectioned rod or tang (diameter 20mm). The object weighs 144g.
- 5.6.2 The same context also produced RF<2>, a 19th century bone cutlery handle with the remains of an iron tang within it. The handle has a triangular section (Brown 2001, Fig 110a).
- 5.6.3 RF<3> is an early 20th Century brass 12 bore shotgun cartridge base (civilian use) which has been fired. The headstamp reads: 'F.T.BAKER LONDON, No 12'.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.1 A single clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from [105]. The fragment dates to c. 1750-1910.

5.8 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.8.1 The watching brief produced a small animal bone assemblage containing just 6 fragments of bone weighing 64g. The bone was recovered from two contexts, [104] and [105], both truncated layer deposits. Finds from [105], underlying [104], have dated the deposit as post-medieval (1750-1910).
- 5.8.2 The bone fragments are in poor condition with signs of surface erosion and no complete bones are present. Context [104] produced three unidentifiable

bone fragments, a large mammal vertebra fragment as well as a large mammal rib fragment. Context [105] produced a single large mammal long bone fragment.

- 5.8.3 Butchery is evident on two of the bones from context [104]; two cut marks to the large mammal vertebra fragment with cut and chop marks to the large mammal rib fragment. This type of butchery suggests portioning of the carcass for meat consumption.
- 5.8.4 No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.
- 5.8.5 Due to the size of this assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

6.0 HISTORIC BUILDING WATCHING BRIEF

- 6.1 The earliest part of Denmarke is the two-storey eastern range, which is aligned north/south and runs perpendicularly to the street frontage. Thought to be of early 16th century date, it is a timber-framed structure with a continuous first-floor jetty along its east elevation. Chimney stacks have been added to its west elevation and south-east corner, the former of probable 17th century date and the latter dating to the early 20th century. A series of later buildings and extensions adjoin the western side of the original house, one of which – of c. 1900 date – was demolished in the course of the present development.
- 6.2 A further, single-storey, extension was constructed against the south elevation of the original part of the house in the early 20th century. It was of brick construction in a Flemish bond, and had timber casement windows with pseudo-leaded lights in its south and west elevations. It had a flat roof with a modern felt covering, and accessed the main body of the house via a wide opening to ceiling height (Figure 6).
- 6.3 The demolition of this extension was to have been the subject of a historic building watching brief in order to monitor any fabric relating to the original timber-framed house that might be revealed behind. However, initial inspection of this part of the building demonstrated that the original timber frame of the entire south wall had been replaced with brick to the level of the tie-beam of the half-hipped gable end, leaving only the corner posts surviving to ground level (Figure 6). This had presumably been done when the extension in question was first built, but it meant that none of the building's early fabric would be revealed by the extension's demolition. It also meant that the entrance to the extension from the main part of the house was not cut through an early timber frame – as original thought – but conceived as part of this much later brick wall.
- 6.4 Photographs supplied by the client were sufficient to confirm that no fabric pertaining to the 16th century part of the house was either revealed or affected by the demolition of the 20th century extension, which obviated the need for a site visit (Figure 6).

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The primary aim of the watching brief was to recover evidence relating to the history and development of the adjacent 16th century house.
- 7.2 Although several archaeological features were recorded, they centred in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries. The only one that directly relates to the house is a linear feature [101] interpreted as an ironstone path which was laid out in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. It ran west from the back door of the house, although it is unclear to what destination: perhaps to some long-forgotten summerhouse or outbuilding too ephemeral to be shown on the various historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site.
- 7.3 The remaining archaeological features consist of shallow pits which were presumably dug for rubbish or to level the ground during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The finds can be related to domestic life in the house during this time, particularly the decorative tableware, glass and porcelain. It is indicative of a modest standard of living, although the faunal evidence for a meat diet and the use of bone-handled cutlery imply a degree of pretension, or at least a desire to entertain guests. This tallies with the erection of the various extensions to the original house during these decades, and the cartographic evidence for the amalgamation of two former building plots to form the present property and large garden.
- 7.4 Each of the features identified during the removal of topsoil from the site was wholly-excavated. No additional work is recommended as the site is likely to have no further archaeological potential, although the potential for archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the house remains high.

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Building Listing Description

DENMARKE, UPPER STREET

List entry Number: 1189583

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Jun-1967

UID: 288542

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

TQ 0647-0747 SHERE CP UPPER STREET (South Side)

12/275 Denmarke 14.6.67

GV II

House. Early C16. Timber framed clad in smooth render, whitewashed, with roughcast cladding and plain tiled roof, swept out eaves to front. At right angles to street. L-shaped plan. Two storeys with first floor jettied and now rendered over, underbuilt to ground floor left. One small casement first floor centre and one wood-framed leaded casement to first floor right. Two ground floor leaded casements to right. Part glazed door to centre. Front stack to left end and double stack to rear right.

Right hand return front: one casement window on each floor with close stud framing in gable.

Rear elevation: pentice roof extension. Three-light wood-framed leaded casement window with arched heads. Brick wing and stable door at right angles to street.

Listing NGR: TQ0708547956

HER Summary

Site Code	DSH13					
Identification Name and Address	Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Guildford Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	507068, 147944 (TQ 07068 47944)					
Geology	Folkstone Sandstone formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6348					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure ✓		
Type of Site	Green Field ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork			WB. 5 & 6 Nov 2013			
Sponsor/Client	Richard and Margaret Agar					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Michal Shapland					
Period Summary						
			PM ✓	Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard and Margaret Agar to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey.</i></p> <p><i>The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches for an extension to the existing house, and the demolition of a 20th century extension. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent 16th century house. No early fabric relating to the 16th century house was identified during the demolition of the 20th century extension.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol 6-183058

Project details

Project name	Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard and Margaret Agar to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere, Surrey. The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches for an extension to the existing house, and the demolition of a 20th century extension. Several archaeological features were recorded, centring in date on the 19th and early 20th centuries, which can be related to the history and development of the adjacent 16th century house. No early fabric relating to the 16th century house was identified during the demolition of the 20th century extension.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2013 End: 01-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DSH13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	6348 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BOX FRAME HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY GUILDFORD SHERE Denmarke, Upper Street
Postcode	GU5 9JE
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 07068 47944 51.2201179073 -0.466701724353 51 13 12 N 000 28 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 78.00m Max: 80.00m

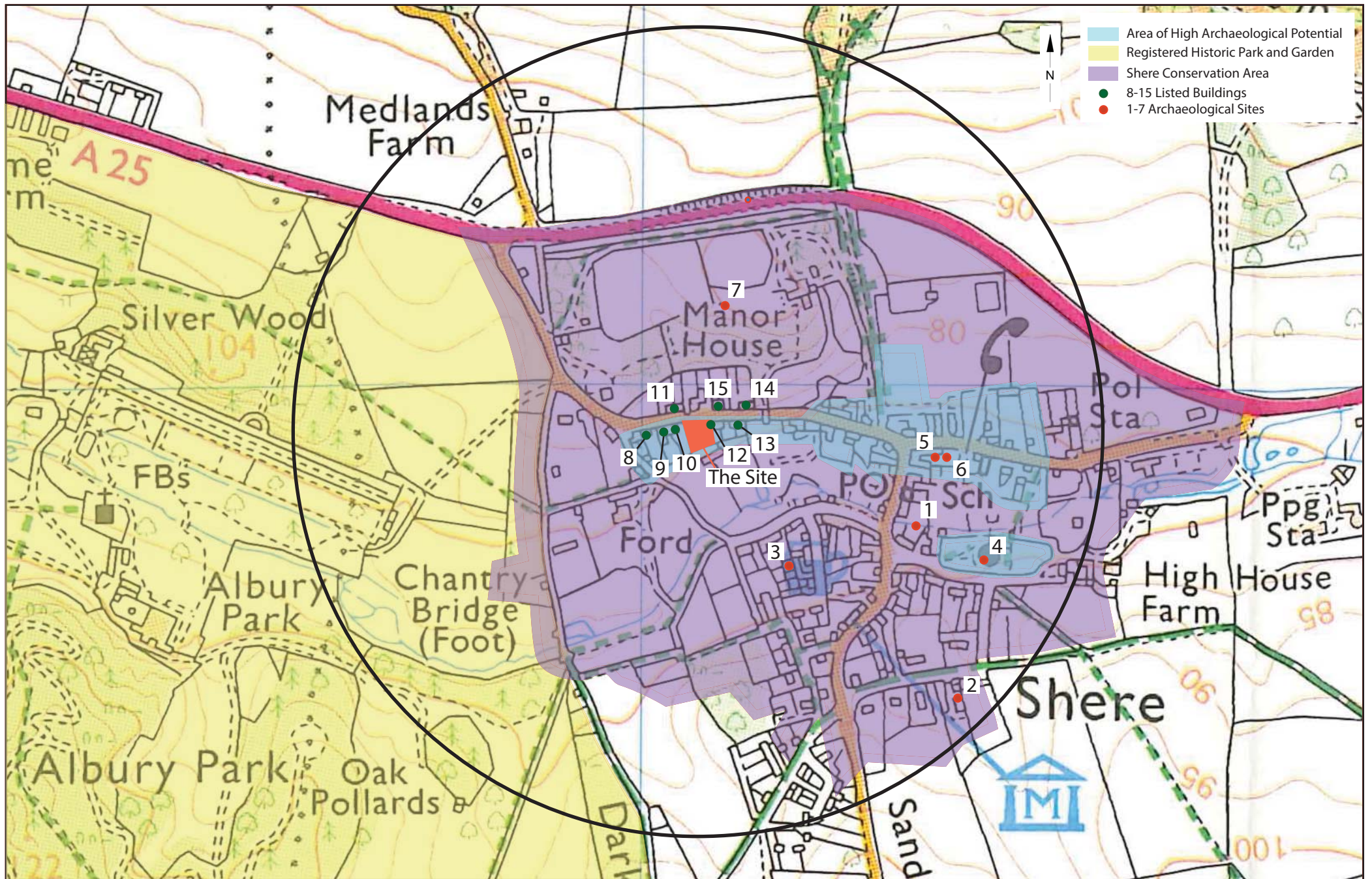
Project creators

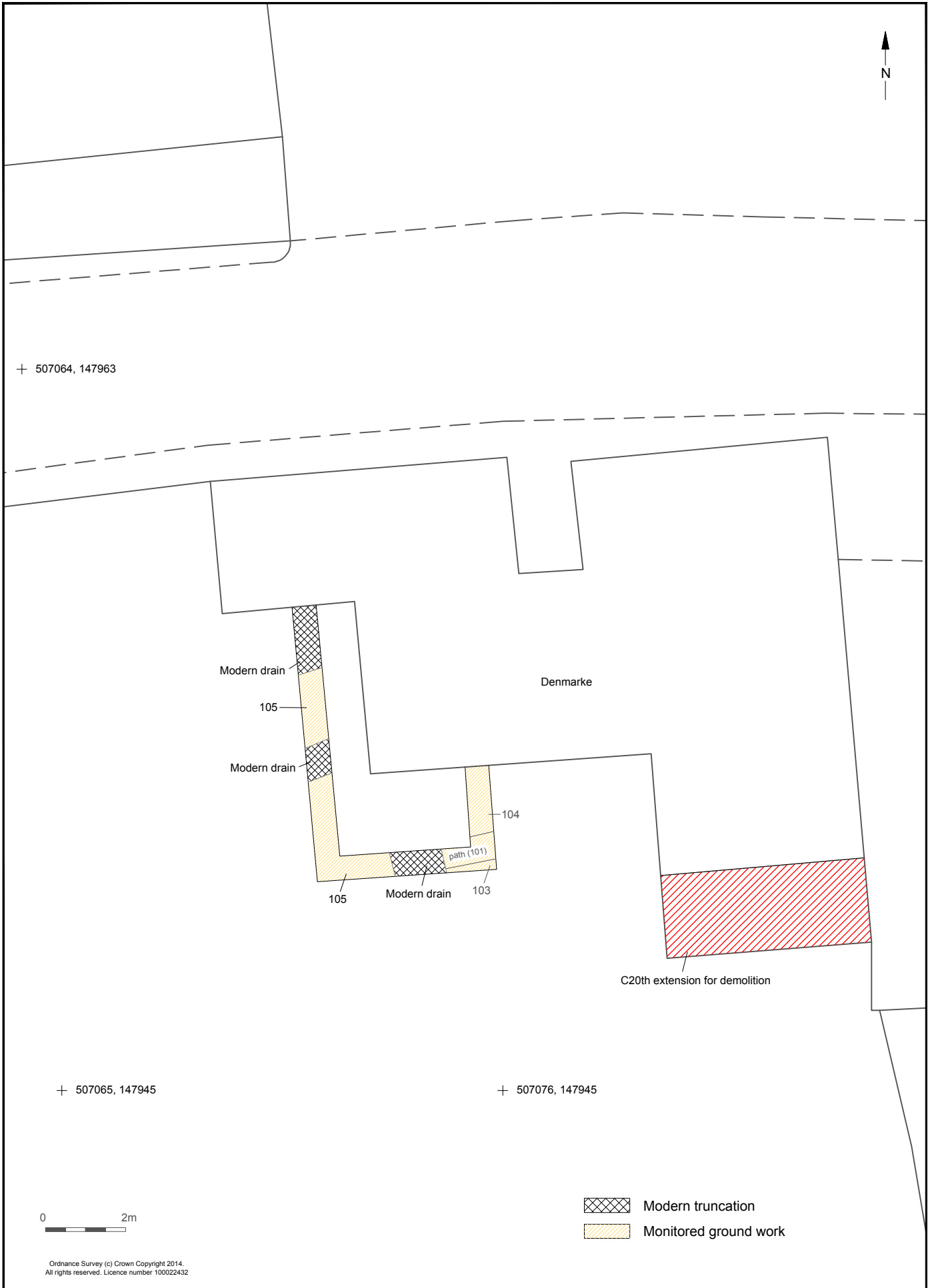
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
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Project brief originator	Private Client
Project design originator	Surrey County Council
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Michael Shapland
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Richard and Margaret Agar
<u>Project archives</u>	
Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Physical Archive ID	dsh13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Archive ID	dsh13
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Archive ID	dsh13
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Report"
Entered by	Michael Shapland (m.shapland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 July 2014

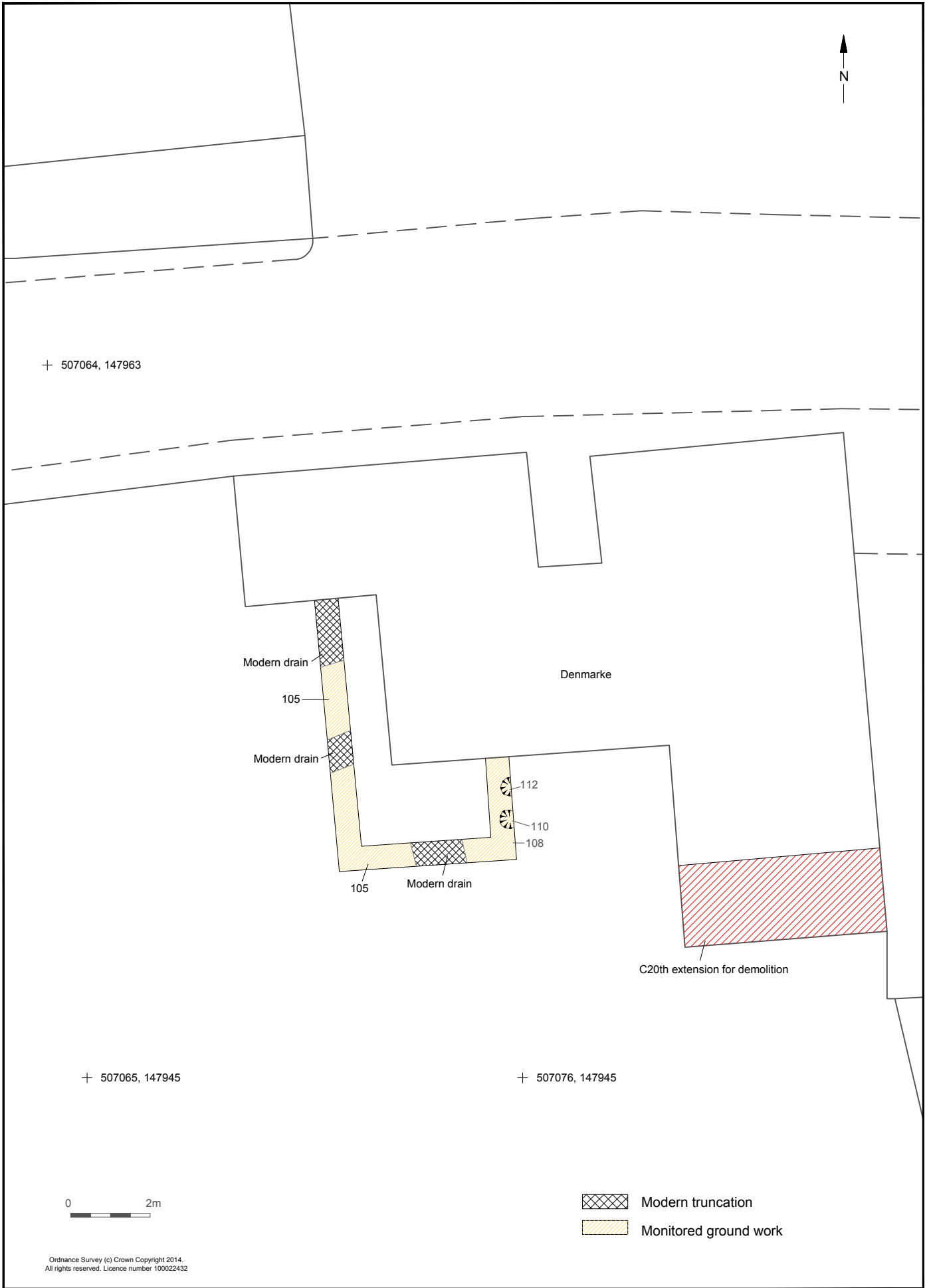


© Archaeology South-East		Denmark, Upper Street, Shere	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6348	June 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013290	Drawn by: AR		





© Archaeology South-East		Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6348	June 2014	Site plan: Upper Contexts	
Report Ref: 20134290	Drawn by: AR		



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© Archaeology South-East		Denmarke, Upper Street, Shere		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6348	June 2014	Site plan: Lower Contexts		
Report Ref: 20134290	Drawn by: AR			



Initial photo, looking north west



Feature 107, looking north



Features 110, 112 and natural chalk 108, looking north



Features 110 and 112, looking east



General view, looking north west



Features 101, looking north



General view of house and extension, looking northeast



House and extension, looking east



House and extension, looking north



Extension during demolition, looking north (photo: client)



Extension during demolition, looking northeast (photo: client)

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

