

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Hatchlands Sewer Update, Hatchlands Park
East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey**

**NGR: 506731 152064
(TQ 06731 52064)**

**Guildford BC Planning Refs:
21/P/00478 and 21/P/00479**

**ASE Project No: 210250
Site Code: HLS 21
ASE Report No: 2022258
OASIS ID: archaeol6-509246**



By Simon Stevens

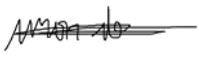
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Date of Issue:	October 2022		
Version:	1		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned The National Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a programme of groundworks at Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey ((NGR 506731 152064).

Twenty-one monitoring visits were made to the site between July 2021 and February 2022. The watching brief was maintained during the mechanical excavation of new service runs, and during ground reduction at the site of a new pumping station. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered during monitoring across the parkland, but brick-built chambers and culverts, possible flint- and brick-built walls, a well and a ?pit were recorded closer to the existing buildings. All were post-medieval in date, as was the limited assemblage of artefacts recovered during the work, with the exception of a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by The National Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a programme of groundworks at Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey (NGR 506731 152064; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Hatchlands Park is a designated parkland located within the Borough of Guildford, Surrey. It includes a Grade II listed Georgian mansion complex and lies on the north slope of the Clandon Downs, above the valley of the River Wey. The parkland is located to the north of the A246 Epsom Road, with the village of East Clandon to the west.

1.2.2 According to latest data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the clays, silts and sands of the Lambeth Group. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2022).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission (ref. 21/P/00478) and listed building consent (ref. 21/P/00479) were granted in June 2021 by Guildford Borough Council for the installation of a replacement sewage system including two pumping stations, rising mains, surface water discharge pipes, holding tanks and related infrastructure. The National Trust approached ASE with a view to undertaking an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks.

1.3.2 Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological work at the site was prepared, submitted to and approved by The National Trust prior to the commencement of works. The document outlined the methods to be used in the watching brief, and in the production of a report and archive (ASE 2021).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This current report provides the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken at the site during visits between July 2021 and March 2022.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is taken directly from the WSI (*ibid.*), which in turn utilised information provided in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced in preparation for the current works (National Trust 2019).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The DBA assesses that there was only low potential for prehistoric remains within the park and no prehistoric sites are noted in the area. The DBA states there is sparse evidence for Early and Mid-Bronze Age settlement on the North Downs in comparison to the South Downs and Wiltshire.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 There is no evidence for Romano-British activity within Hatchlands Park. However, a possible settlement site is recorded to the north-west of the site in Gason Wood, at the north edge of East Clandon.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 The first reliable reference of the manor of East Clandon is dated to the eighth century, when it is held by the Priory of Chertsey.

2.4.2 A single findspot of Anglo-Saxon date is recorded in the wider area around the site, though its exact location appears to be uncertain due to it having been plotted with a 1km accuracy. No details of what or where the find was were included.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The East Clandon manor was granted to John Chapter in the early 13th century. At that time it consisted of 5 acres of land, half a virgate and one hide. The area of the manorial holding at that time appears to be in the vicinity the present house at Hatchlands Park.

2.5.2 Medieval activity has not been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, but medieval pottery and the remains of kilns have been found to the north-west of the site, outside of the Park. Hammonds Farm, to the east of the site in West Horsley has been attributed a medieval date. There is also reference to a 13th century chalk pit in the area, likely the quarry located immediately to the east of the site.

2.6 Post-medieval

2.6.1 The first evidence for a structure at Hatchlands is an account of 1581, describing the 'Mansion house newly erected', including gardens, orchards, stables, barns and outbuildings set in 35 acres of land. Geophysical anomalies

close to the present house have tentatively been identified as the partial plan of a large 'U' shaped 16th or 17th century farmhouse. Hatchlands first appears on Sellar's Map of the County surveyed between 1679-1693. A building thought to be what is now Fullers Farm also appears on this mapping.

- 2.6.2 The first designed landscape at Hatchlands Park may have developed in the late 17th century. The park was enlarged in 1741, and the gardens developed in the 1750s. The old house was demolished in 1757 and the new house built. The new house, along with new outbuildings to the north and the Grotto Pond are first shown Rocque's map of c.1760. Humphrey Repton was commissioned in 1800 to prepare proposals for landscaping at the park, which were carried out in the early 19th century. Prior to this, much of the wider parkland was in agricultural use.
- 2.6.3 Between 1888 and 1913 a wide range of works were undertaken on the estate including new gardens, drives, entrances, and lodges. In 1911 the Epsom Road (the A246) was re-routed to pass the site further to the south, increasing the southern extent of the park. Evidence for the old route of the road is thought to be seen in parallel curvilinear earthworks to the south of the site and running directly towards it.

2.7 Recent Archaeological Work

- 2.7.1 Replacement water main works undertaken in 1993 were subject to a watching brief by the Surrey Archaeological Society. The results of this watching brief were not published, and no accurate plans could be traced. Two photographs of the works show brick-built features that were noted in separate locations about 15m apart. These were interpreted as indicating the site of the 16th century house but subsequent re-assessment in 2009 has suggested that they are more likely to be 17th century or later, associated with the Grotto Clump and pond.
- 2.7.2 A second watching brief was undertaken in 2006 by the Surrey Archaeological Society as part of service works on site. A trench dug across the lawn to the west of the house revealed a heavily disturbed stratigraphy of topsoils overlaying subsoils and natural sandy clay, with modern debris present in the subsoils. No archaeological features were identified, and the stratigraphy was attributed to the works undertaken to form the gardens in the early 20th century, and the removal of the gardens in the 1980s.
- 2.7.3 An Archaeological and Historical Landscape Survey was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2009. This included a geophysical survey targeted on three areas each measuring 30m x 50m. These identified possible garden features or early dwellings, a brick kiln and linear features interpreted as backfilled ditches or robber trenches. Topographic surveying undertaken at the same time revealed two broad ditches (possible holloways).
- 2.7.4 Features were identified from cropmarks seen in aerial photography include field boundaries. A round grassmark or earthwork was identified as the former position of a large tree, similar to an existing earthwork with surviving tree. Lidar data was analysed as part of the survey and identified features such as paths,

tracks and/or drain channels. A small area of ridge and furrow was identified between the grotto, house and current drive.

2.7.5 In 2010 the Surrey Archaeological Society undertook a watching brief for pipe work to the south of Lodge Cottage. No archaeological features were revealed.

2.7.6 ASE undertook a watching brief in 2018 on works to a water pipe adjacent to the west side of the house. Significantly disturbed made ground deposits were identified and post-medieval ceramic building materials were collected but no further archaeological deposits were identified.

2.8 Conclusion

2.8.1 The DBA concluded that the likelihood of the discovery of deposits from the archaeological periods were as follows:

- *Prehistoric – low potential*
- *Romano-British – low potential*
- *Anglo-Saxon – low potential*
- *Medieval – low potential*
- *Post-medieval – high potential*

2.9 Research Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The general objective of the archaeological watching brief is:

‘to record any archaeological features, deposits and artefacts that may be impacted by the development. The findings from the watching brief will be reported on in accordance with this document.

2.9.2 The specific research aims of the archaeological watching brief are:

To identify and record any evidence for any activity on site relating to the sites use before the current house and grounds

To provide an opportunity to expose and record (within the limits of development ground works) any archaeological remains related to the Post Medieval development of the site including the gardens and parkland of Hatchlands Park.’

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A variety of groundworks were monitored at the site. Following discussions between The National Trust and ASE, a constant monitoring presence was not maintained at the site, but instead twenty-one visits were made to the site during the works. All visits were undertaken by suitably qualified archaeologists. Available stripped surfaces and sections were examined for archaeological deposits and spoil scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 3.1.2 All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A full digital photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.
- 3.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken according to the WSI (ASE 2021), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2019).

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 There were no serious constraints to the completion of the archaeological watching brief during the site visits. All groundworks being undertaken at the time of the site visits could be safely monitored and spoil was available for inspection. However some of the masonry encountered could not be recorded in detail owing to issues of Health and Safety in the narrow confines of the groundworks.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to The National Trust in due course. The archive contents are:

Context sheets	37
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Digital photos	97
Context register	2
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	21
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 small bag
Registered finds (number of)	
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Results are presented in the order of the site visits.

4.2 Groundwork adjacent to House - Visits in July and August 2021

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10
002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24
003	Layer	Made Ground	1.05
004	Masonry	?Wall	0.40
005	Masonry	?Wall	-
006	Masonry	?Wall	-
007	Layer	Chalky Made Ground	0.15
008	Layer	Made Ground	0.23
009	Layer	Driveway Surface	0.05
010	Cut	Pit/Ditch	-
011	Fill	?Primary Fill	<0.50
012	Fill	Secondary Fill	0.28
013	Fill	Secondary Fill	0.30
014	Masonry	Walls of Brick Culvert	-
015	Layer	Backfill of Culvert	1.80
016	Layer	Made Ground	1.20
017	Cut	Construction Cut	-
018	Layer	Natural	-

Table 3: Recorded Contexts - Adjacent to the Main House

4.2.1 During visits to the site in July and August 2021, a range of deposits were encountered and recorded adjacent to the main mansion complex. Monitoring of the mechanical excavation of new service trenches and associated manholes showed extensive truncation from existing service trenches, and revealed a straightforward sequence of a dark brown clayey silt topsoil, context [001], which overlay a light brown silty clay subsoil, context [002] to the depth of the trench (usually a maximum of c.1.3m).



Service trench excavation adjacent to house



Service trench excavation next to house

4.2.2 An area of made ground was recorded at the location of a man hole (context [003], and flint masonry (context [004]) was encountered at a depth of 1.05m but could not be fully investigated in the tight confines of the excavation. It was presumed to be an element of a wall foundation running at a right angle to the

main house, but this remains far from certain. A sample of flint from the features was retained.



Flint masonry [004]

4.2.3 Further masonry was recorded in a service trench closer to the mansion complex. The form of the masonry was uncertain but it brick built (context 005) and the trench was realigned to avoid it.



Brick masonry [005] close to mansion complex

4.2.4 A short stretch of service trench was cut across the driveway to the east of the main house. The gravel driveway (context [009]) overlay a layer of brick and

flint rubble (context [008]), which in turn overlay a chalky made ground (context [007]). This overlay a deposit of apparently laid bricks (context [006]) of uncertain form and extent, encountered at the base of the trench.



Surfaces [009, 008, 007 and 006]

- 4.2.5 Further to the east, a possible feature (cut [010]) was encountered and recorded in the service trench. It was of uncertain form, but the encountered element was 3.20m long/wide and more than 1.08 deep (the maximum depth of the trench at this point). There were three discernible fills. The upper fill was a mid-orangey brown silty clay, (Context [013]), which overlay a mid-brownish orange silty clay (context [012]). The oldest, possibly primary fill was another mid-brownish orange silty clay (context [011]) from which a small assemblage of 19th century material was recovered, as well as a single sherd of residual medieval pottery.
- 4.2.6 More buried masonry were encountered closer to the main mansion complex. Again detailed recording was not possible in the narrow confines of the service trench, but the surviving elements of a brick-built culvert, consisting of two side walls (recorded as context [014]), each 0.45m wide running broadly north to south across the trench, located in construction cut [017] apparently excavated into a layer of made ground (context [016]) and the local 'natural' clay (context [018]). There was with surviving cover, and the masonry extended to a depth of 1.8m, the maximum depth of the trench. It was clearly not in use and had been backfilled with brick and chalk rubble (context [015]). A brick sample taken from context [014] could not be closely dated.



Brick built culvert [014]

4.3 Service Trench in The Parkland – Visits in October and November 2021

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
019	Layer	Topsoil	0.20
020	Layer	Subsoil	0.05
021	Layer	Natural	-

Table 4: Recorded Contexts - The Parkland

4.3.1 Six monitoring visits were made to the site during the mechanical excavation a pipe trench running northwards from the main mansion complex across open parkland. The trench was 0.60m in width and a maximum of 1.30m deep. An

uncomplicated stratigraphic sequence was recorded consisting of a dark brown clayey silt topsoil (context [019]), which overlay a mid-brown silty clay subsoil (context [020]), which directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange clayey sand (context [021]). No archaeological finds were recovered from this part of the site.

4.4 Groundworks in the Courtyard Area - February to March 2022

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
022	Layer	Courtyard Surface	0.20
023	Layer	Levelling Deposit	0.27
024	Layer	Made Ground	>1.00
025	Masonry	Brick Culvert	-
031	Masonry	Foundation	-
032	Masonry	?Wall	-
033	Masonry	Brick Culvert	-
034	Layer	Levelling Deposit	0.40
035	Masonry	Brick-Built Chamber	-
036	Masonry	Brick-Built Chamber	-
037	Masonry	Well	-

Table 5: Recorded Contexts - Courtyard Area

- 4.4.1 The mechanical excavation of the service trench in the courtyard of the main mansion complex was monitored. The trench was a 0.70m wide and a maximum of 1.50m deep.
- 4.4.2 The courtyard surface consisted of a limestone cobbles (context [022]), laid onto a brick and stone rubble levelling deposit (Contexts [023] and [034]), which overlay a thick deposit of made ground (context [024]), which extended to the base of the excavated trench.



Courtyard excavations showing cobble surface [022]

- 4.4.3 A brick-built culvert (recorded as masonry [025]) was encountered just inside the gates to the courtyard. It proved impossible to investigate in detail given the narrow confines of the trench, the depth at which the masonry was found (1.01m below the current surface) and the presence of adjacent buried services. It continued to the north-east where it was recorded as masonry [033].



Culvert [022]

- 4.4.4 Further monitoring of service trench excavation in the courtyard area revealed part of the brick foundation of the existing structure (context [031]) exposed at a depth of 0.95m below the current surface, which extending c.0.30m out from the face of the wall. Again, the masonry could not be fully investigated in the narrow confines of the trench.
- 4.4.5 Another fragment of masonry (recorded as context [032]) was encountered at a depth of 0.75m, in this case extending c.0.70m from the base of the wall, but possibly on a slightly different orientation to the standing structure, although again this could not be confirmed in the circumstances.
- 4.4.6 Away from the standing structures, a brick-built chamber (masonry [035]) with external dimensions of 7.50m by 2.75m and a depth of 1.65m was

encountered. Again detailed recording was hampered by the conditions, but the feature was clearly still in use, with water entering and leaving the feature.



Brick vaulted chamber

- 4.4.7 One of the pipes leading into chamber [035] came from a second, adjacent brick-built chamber recorded as masonry [036]. It had external dimensions of 1.53m by 1.53m, with a depth of 1.10m. This feature was fed by two drains and discharged into chamber [035] when full.



Brick vaulted chamber

4.4.8 The only other feature recorded during the monitoring in the courtyard was a brick-built well (masonry [037]). The brickwork extended to a depth of 7.50m until a layer of silt was encountered. No further investigation or recording was attempted.



Well [037]

4.5 Location of Man Hole 13 - February 2022

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
026	Layer	Topsoil/Made Ground	0.65
027	Layer	Natural	-

Table 6: Recorded Contexts - Man Hole 24A

- 4.5.1 The only contexts encountered during the mechanical excavation of the 0.60m wide and 1.50m deep trench at the location were a layer of disturbed/mixed topsoil containing modern debris (context [026]) which directly overlay the local 'natural' brownish orange clayey sand (context [027]). No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

4.6 Location of New Pumping Station - February 2022

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
028	Layer	Topsoil	0.35
029	Layer	Subsoil	0.20
030	Layer	Natural	-

Table 7: Recorded Contexts - New Pumping Station

- 4.6.1 The mechanical ground reduction of a c.4m by c.4m area to a maximum depth of 0.50m was monitored. The only contexts encountered were a dark brown clayey silt topsoil (Context [028], which overlay a greyish brown silty clay subsoil (Context [029]), which in turn directly overlay the local 'natural' brownish orange clay (context [030]). No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 8. All finds have been packed and stored following industry standard guidelines (ClfA 2019).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
001							1	14
004	1	1881						
011				15	4	319	1	4
014					1	2912		
Total	1	1881		15	5	3231	2	18

Table 8: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A large flint nodule fragment, weighing 1881g, was recovered from masonry context [004]. The flint is light / mid grey in colour with a thin (2mm) stained cortex. Two large flakes have been crudely removed from the nodule, possibly to facilitate the construction of the wall rather than on aesthetic grounds. Lime mortar is still visible on the flint. The piece has been discarded.

5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered a single sherd of post-Roman pottery (context [011]). This consists of a somewhat abraded oxidised sherd (15g) from a probable cooking pot in grey-brown sandy ware. A mid-12th- to mid-13th-century date is most likely for the piece.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.4.1 Several pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3,231g, were collected during the watching brief. These consisted of four, very abraded chunks of brick in reddish orange fabrics with common fine quartz from the fill of ditch [011], and one complete brick in a similar fabric from cistern [14]. The brick was well-fired, had sharp arrises, a neat, consistent form and was 235 x 114 x 61mm in dimension. These features indicate a later post-medieval date. The abraded fragments from ditch [011] cannot be dated beyond a broad medieval to post-medieval range.

5.4.2 The CBM was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. The material has been

discarded in full.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Two fragments of glass weighing 18g were recovered from two individually numbered contexts. Both are colourless base fragments from stemmed glasses. Context [001] contained a fragment with a diameter of 59mm. The second piece was recovered from [011]. Both date to the 19th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 The monitored work in the parkland revealed a straightforward stratigraphic sequence consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil, which in turn overlay the underlying 'natural'. Closer to the houses there were more deposits of made ground of recent origin. However, *in situ* masonry did survive.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The presence of buried services and extensive areas of made ground showed widespread truncation close to the existing buildings, clearly resulting from the construction and continued use of main house.

6.2.2 In the parkland, further away from the existing structures, the presence of an intact subsoil suggests less truncation and hence the potential survival of the archaeological horizon.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Medieval

6.3.1 The single sherd of abraded medieval pottery is not indicative of occupation at the site, and is considered to be have been deposited at the site during manuring.

Post-Medieval

6.3.2 There was clear evidence of post-medieval activity at the site, associated with the occupation of the main mansion complex. The brick-built culverts and chambers were obvious evidence of complex drainage management at the site. The flint-built wall and other brick-built masonry could not be investigated safely, but are presumed to be broadly post-medieval in date, with the datable glass recovered from the pit/ditch [010] suggested a C19th date for that feature.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 Given the relative paucity of archaeological deposits encountered during the watching brief, the detailed site research aims could not be addressed in any meaningful way. In essence, all deposits were recorded, and finds were recovered and analysed meeting the overarching research aim of the watching brief. The presence of brick-built culverts and chambers associated with drainage, and arguably the flint- and other brick-built masonry and pit/ditch were to be expected in such close proximity to the extensive building complex, and indeed some were shown to still be in use.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 Numerous elements of the groundworks were monitored by qualified archaeologists across the parkland and in proximity to the main complex of buildings. No significant/unexpected archaeological artefacts were recovered, however. There was clear evidence of post-medieval activity at the site, associated with the occupation the mansion complex over time.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank James Brown, Regional Archaeologist for The National Trust for commissioning the work and for his assistance throughout the project. The co-operation of the on-site contractors is gratefully acknowledged, as is the hospitality of the staff and volunteers at Hatchlands Park. The fieldwork work was undertaken (in order of first visit) by Giles Dawkes, Tom Munnery, Susan Chandler, Teresa Vieira and Simon Stevens, with survey support from Vasilis Tsamis. The project was managed during the fieldwork by Jon Sygrave and in post-excavation by Dan Swift.

HER Summary

Site code	HLS 21				
Project code	210250				
Planning references	21/P/00478 and 21/P/00479				
Site address	Hatchlands Park, East Clandon				
District/Borough	Guildford Borough				
NGR (12 figures)	506731 152064				
Geology	Lambeth Group				
Fieldwork type	WB				
Date of fieldwork	14/07/2021 to 09/03/22				
Sponsor/client	The National Trust				
Project manager	Jon Sygrave				
Project supervisors	Giles Dawkes, Tom Munnery, Susan Chandler, Teresa Vieira and Simon Stevens.				
Period summary					
				Post-Medieval	
Project summary	<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned The National Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a programme of groundworks at Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey ((NGR 506731 152064).</i></p> <p><i>Twenty-one monitoring visits were made to the site between July 2021 and February 2022. The watching brief was maintained during the mechanical excavation of new service runs, and during ground reduction at the site of a new pumping station. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered during monitoring across the parkland, but brick-built chambers and culverts, possible flint- and brick-built walls, a well and a pit were recorded closer to the existing buildings. All were post-medieval in date, as was the limited assemblage of artefacts recovered during the work, with the exception of a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery.</i></p>				

Oasis Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-509246

Project Name: Watching Brief at Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Surrey

Activity type: Watching Brief

Project Identifier(s): Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Surrey

Planning Id: [no data]

Reason for Investigation: Heritage management

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

Project Dates: 14-Jul-2021 - 09-Mar-2022

HER: Surrey HER

HER: National Trust HBSMR

HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: A watching brief was maintained during twenty-one site visits between July 2021 and March 2022.

Project Results: Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned The National Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a programme of groundworks at Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey ((NGR 506731 152064). Twenty-one monitoring visits were made to the site between July 2021 and February 2022. The watching brief was maintained during the mechanical excavation of new service runs, and during ground reduction at the site of a new pumping station. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered during monitoring across the parkland, but brick-built chambers and culverts, possible flint- and brick-built walls, a well and a ?pit were recorded closer to the existing buildings. All were post-medieval in date, as was the limited assemblage of artefacts recovered during the work, with the exception of a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery.

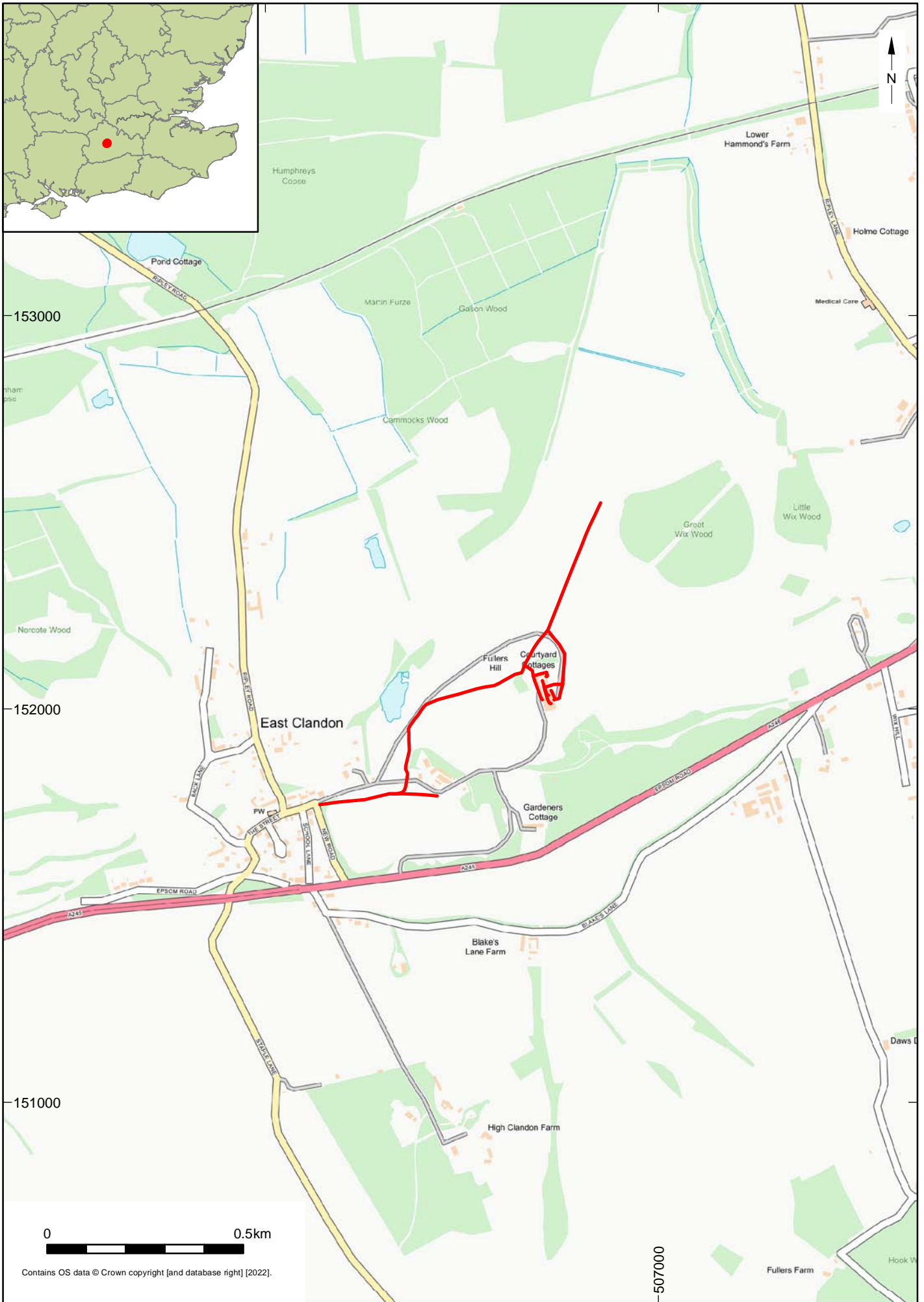
Keywords:

Archive:

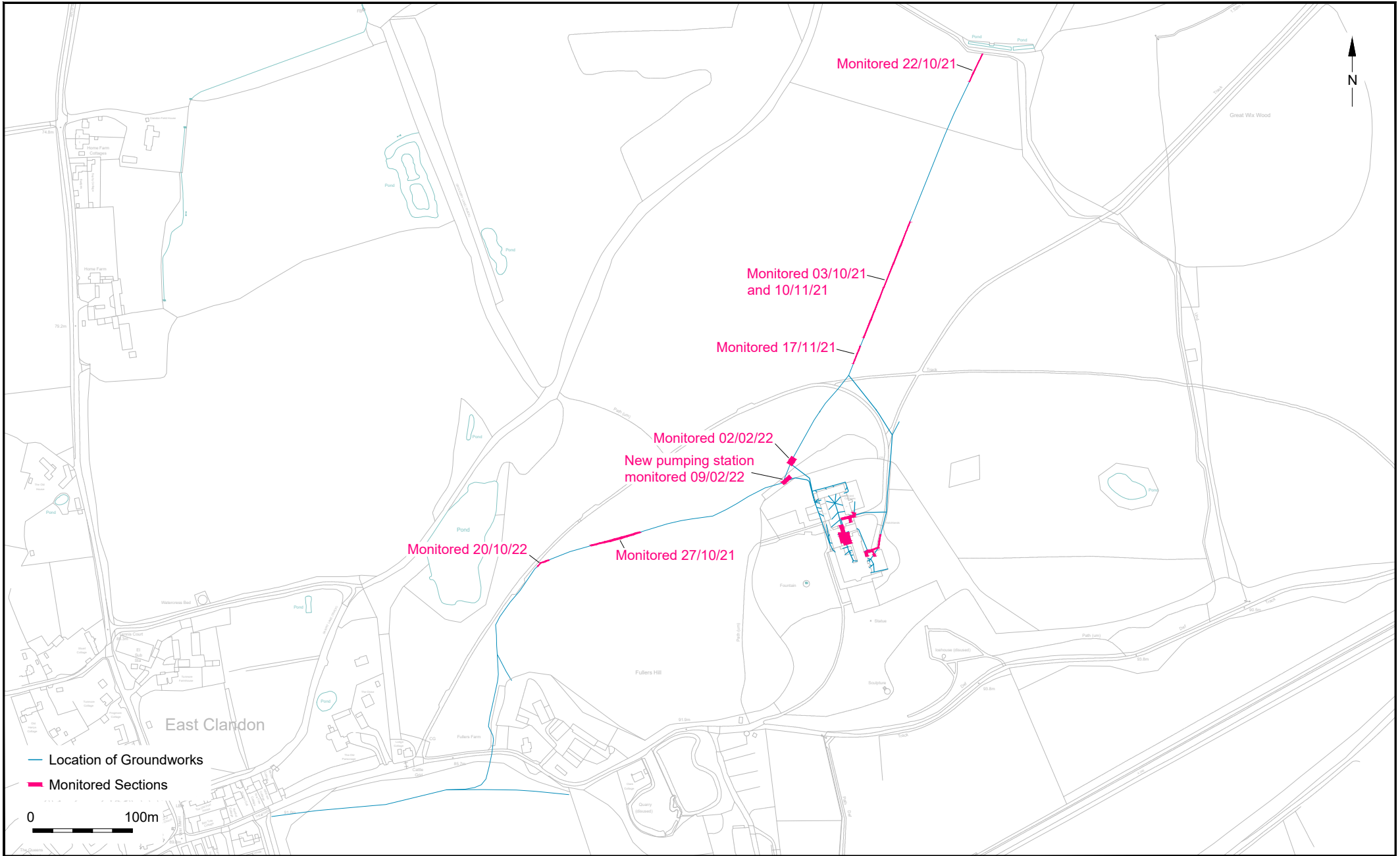
Physical Archive - to be deposited with National Trust;

Reports in OASIS:

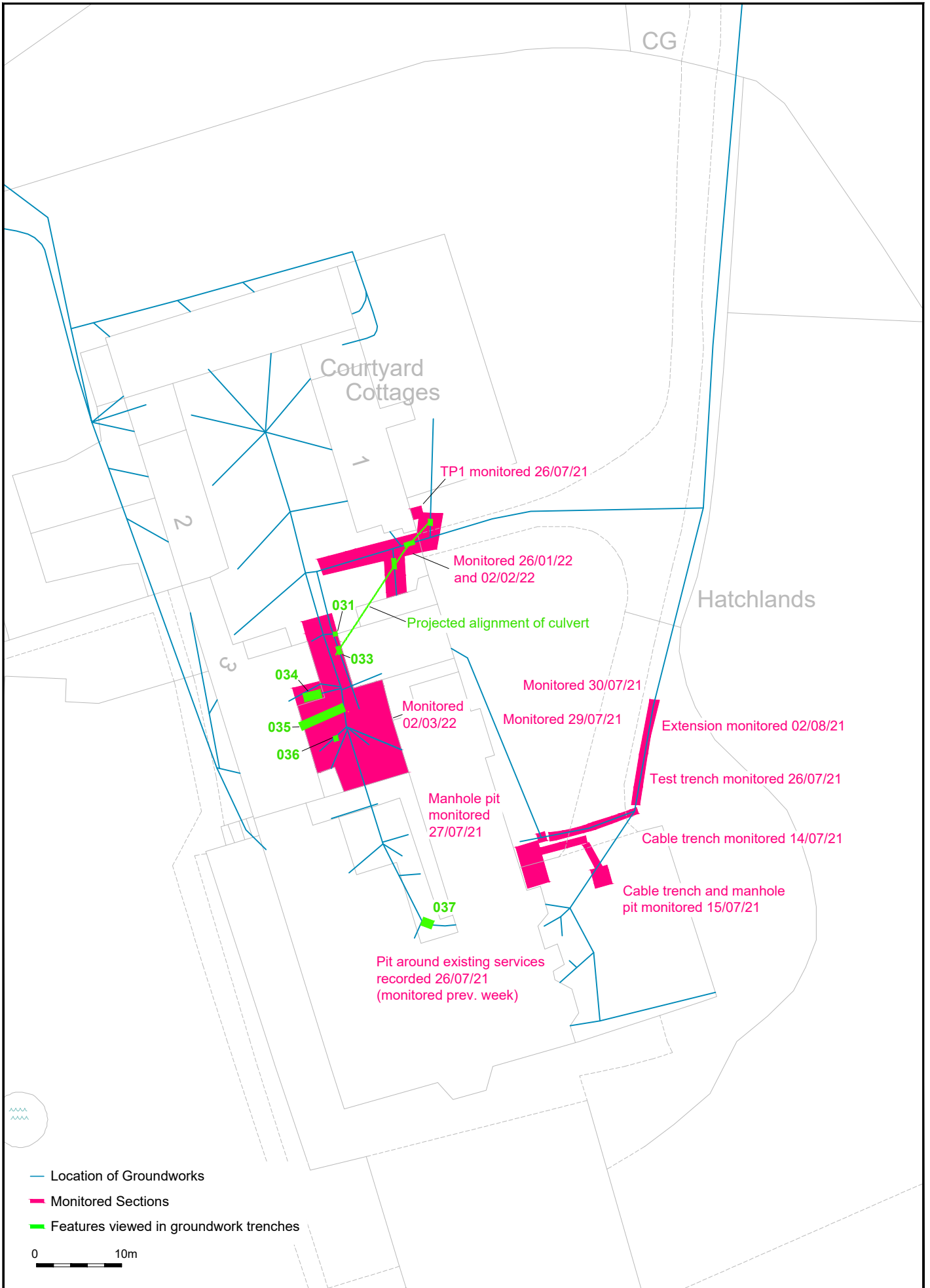
Stevens, S., (2022). *Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Surrey*. Portslade, East Sussex: Archaeology South-East. 2022258.



© Archaeology South-East		Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Surrey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 210250	October 2022	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2022258	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 210250	October 2022	Plan of Monitored Areas - Overall Site	
Report Ref: 2022258	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 210250	October 2022	Plan of Monitored Areas - Buildings Detail	
Report Ref: 2022258	Drawn by: LG		

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