



# Bishop David Brown School Sheerwater Woking Surrey Phase 1A

Archaeological Watching Brief



for: Synergy LLP

on behalf of: Thamesway Developments

CA Project: AN0057 CA Report: AN0057\_1

September 2020



# Bishop David Brown School Sheerwater Woking Surrey Phase 1

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# **SUMMARY**

**Project name:** Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater

Location: Woking, Surrey

**NGR:** 502886 160667

**Type:** Watching brief

**Date:** 22 July 2019 – 29 May 2020

Planning reference: PLAN/2018/0337

Location of Archive: To be deposited with appropriate Museum when depository

becomes available

Site Code: BDBS 19

Between July 2019 and May 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with a mixed development at Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between July 2019 and May 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 502886 160667 (see Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'. This watching brief was undertaken for Synergy LLP on behalf of Thamesway Developments.
- 1.2. The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil Condition 32 attached to a planning consent for a hybrid planning application (part outline, part full planning application, ref: PLAN/2018/0337) for the demolition of 573 residential units and existing nonresidential buildings and redevelopment of the site to be implemented in phases to provide a mixed-use development comprising of 869 residents units (Class C3), 134 specialist residential units (Class C3/C2), 904m<sup>2</sup> community centre (Class D1), 929m<sup>2</sup> nursery/children's centre (Class D1), 312m<sup>2</sup> health centre (Class D1), 290m<sup>2</sup> additional classrooms (Class D1), 1,728m<sup>2</sup> of retail (flexible use within Class A1 and/or A2 and/or A3 and/or A4 and/or A5), 117m<sup>2</sup> management office (flexible use within Class A1 and/or A2 and/or A3 and/or A4 and/or A5 and/or B1a and/or SG), and 132m<sup>2</sup> dentist (flexible use within Class A1 and/or A2 and/or A3 and/or A4 and/or A5 and/or class D1), a new energy centre, formation of a new car park for Broadmere Primary school, formation of an extended car park for Bishop David Brown School and the Leisure Centre, including a bus/coach drop off area, formation of a new community car park to serve community hub, hard and soft landscaping and open space with a kiosk, a multi-use games area (MUGA) and a skate park, reconfigured and new vehicular and pedestrian access and works to the public highway and associated works; including full planning application for the detailed phases set out in the WSI.
- 1.3. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2018, 2019) and approved by Alex Egginton.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

#### The site

- 1.5. The wider proposed development area encloses a total area of approximately 5.04ha. The site is naturally very wet and has been known to flood, with the site being lower than the adjoining canal. It comprises sport pitches in the northern half of the site and car parking next to the Bishop David Brown School in the south. It is bordered to the north by the Basingstoke Canal, and to the south by Albert Drive and Devonshire Avenue. The site is part of the Sheerwater Re-generation.
- 1.6. Phase 1a currently comprises sports pitches, and buildings that are to be demolished as part of the wider Sheerwater redevelopment. The site slopes slightly down from north to south, between approximately 30m and 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as sand of the Bagshot Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2019). This is consistent with the geology encountered during the watching brief, although patches of sandy gravel were also noted.

#### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and subsequent auger survey by Oxford Archaeology (2014, 2015).

#### Bronze Age (2400 BC - 700 BC)

2.2. The earliest features of Prehistoric date within the vicinity of the site come in the form of a number of Bronze Age Barrows. Up to eight barrows were marked on a 17th century map of the site but all occupied higher ground (OA 2014). An archaeological investigation was undertaken within the site in 1952, on a mound believed to have been Bronze Age in date, but the excavation found no evidence to suggest anything other than a modern date. While the waterlogged and/or marshy nature of the site may have precluded occupation, it could have facilitated exploitation of the resources within the marsh such as game.

#### **Roman – Medieval (AD 43 - 1539)**

2.3. There is no known evidence for the exploitation of the site from the Roman to the medieval period, with the marshy nature of the site probably excluding occupation.

#### Post-Medieval (1540 - 1800)

- 2.4. The earliest map of the site from the 16th century shows the site as low lying ground south of a stream called the Sherewater (sic), with the stream likely acting as an estate boundary. A roadway is depicted to the north of the site, and ponds are depicted to the west and east of the site in Senex's 1720 Map of Surrey (OA 2014), with suggestions that some of the ponds may have been man-made, with the water coming from the damming of the Sherewater. The damming of the stream may also have exacerbated flooding within the site.
- 2.5. The Basingstoke Canal was built to the north of the site between 1787 and 1794, apparently following the earlier roadway to avoid the Sheerwater. The construction of the canal seems to have alleviated flooding within the site, and resulted in the drainage of the ponds, which were subsequently planted with trees.

#### Modern (1801 - Present)

2.6. By the 1960's the southern half of the site had been developed in a layout similar to that seen today.

#### Recent Work

- 2.7. 2In February 2015 Oxford Archaeology (OA 2015) undertook geo-archaeological auger survey on the Site. A total of 20 locations were hand augered across the northern the area currently occupied by a recreation ground and school playing fields. No archaeological features or finds of significance were located during the work.
- 2.8. The purpose of the survey was to provide baseline data on the nature of the sedimentary sequences across the site. Specifically the survey aimed to confirm (or not) the presence of occasional peat pockets. No substantial depths of peat were identified during the auger survey. The general sequence of deposits showed evidence of localised landscaping in several locations across the area. A radiocarbon date on waterlogged birch wood in the western part of the Site, suggested a post-medieval to modern date. Organic deposits at the base of the sequence adjacent to the site, produced a Middle Bronze Age date of 1500-1320

- cal. BC. The presence of charcoal may be indicative of human activity in the immediate vicinity during this period as indicated above.
- 2.9. The auger survey confirmed that the effects of landscaping associated with ground levelling has resulted in some localised truncation and disturbance occurring apparently at random across the Site, but particularly in the area of the running track and adjacent to the school buildings. If archaeological features are present, the deeper features may survive intact, but shallower features and artefact scatters may have been disturbed.

#### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- 3.2. The specific aims of the work were to:
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use, specifically any that might be associated with posited possible Bronze Age activity on the site
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2019). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising the excavation of service trenches, drainage, a borrow pit, general landscaping and ground reduction.
- 4.2. There was a change in methodology from the overarching WSI for the entire site (CA 2018) which required a Strip, Map, Record within the site due to the client changing the methodology for the development of the sports pitches. The new

methodology required no intrusive excavation, but rather building up for the sports pitches. However should there be additional works within this area, this will be reported separately.

- 4.3. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum once a depository is found, for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

#### 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- The natural geological substrate comprised white, light yellow and brown silty sand (101/204/401/504/601) predominantly, but chalk (203/601) and gravel (101) were also revealed. The natural geology was revealed at an average depth of 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by mid greyish blue alluvial clay in Trenches 3, and 5 (301/503), averaging 0.28m in thickness, which was sealed in turn by 0.62m of black silt/sand, a buried soil (502), but only in Trench 5. Furthermore, made ground (200/201/202/501/600) overlay this buried soil in Trench 5, but also the natural geology in Trenches 2 and 6 with an average depth of 0.56m. Lastly, dark grey/brown sand/silt/clay topsoil (100/300/400/500) overlay all deposits except in Trenches 2, and 6.
- 5.3. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

# 6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see *Archaeological background*, above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits may indicate that, particularly where made ground was present in **Trenches 2**, **5**, and **6**, archaeology had either been truncated or was sparser than originally thought.

# 7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson, Adam Howard and Pawel Jablonski. This report was written by Sam Wilson and Jeremy Clutterbuck. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

#### 8. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2020 Geology of Britain Viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html
  Accessed 15 September 2020
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2018, Sheerwater Re-generation, Woking, Surrey, Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Strip, Map and Sample Archaeological Excavation
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2019, Sheerwater Re-generation, Woking, Surrey:

  Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief,

  Phase 1A
- Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2014, Sheerwater Regeneration Scheme, Woking, Surrey, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
- Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2015, Sheerwater Regeneration Scheme, Woking, Surrey, Geoarchaeological Auger Survey Report

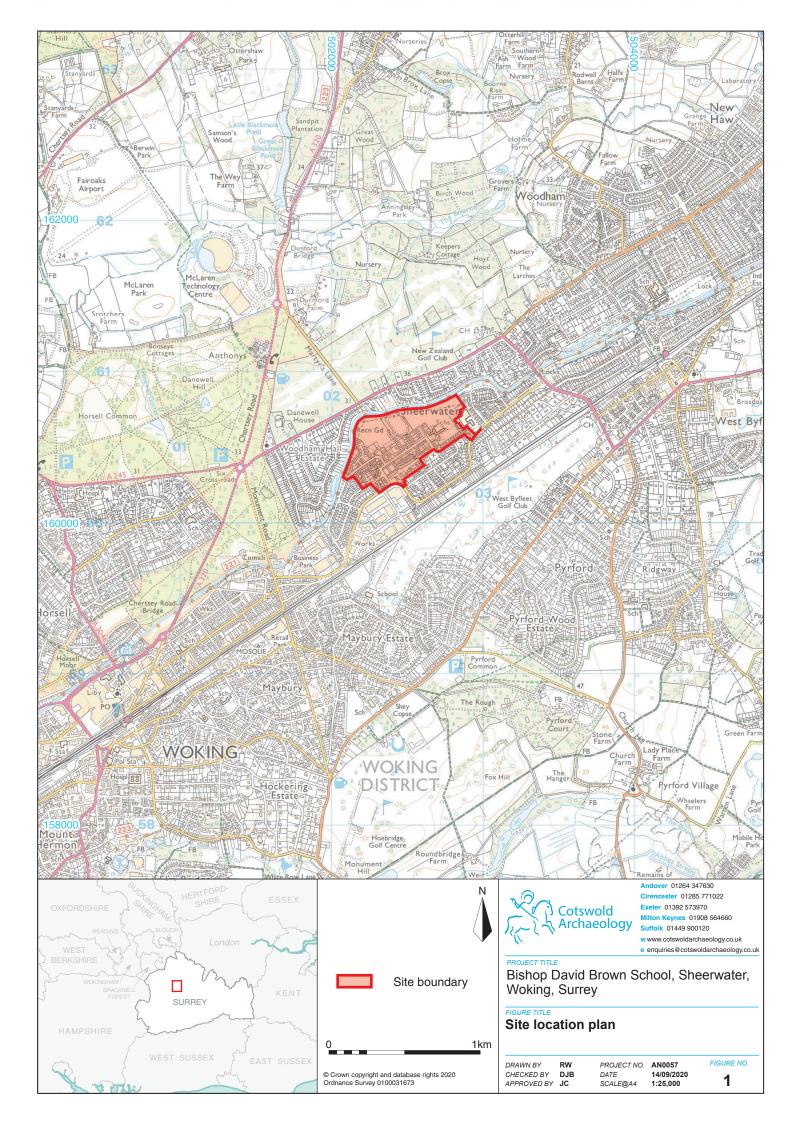
# **APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

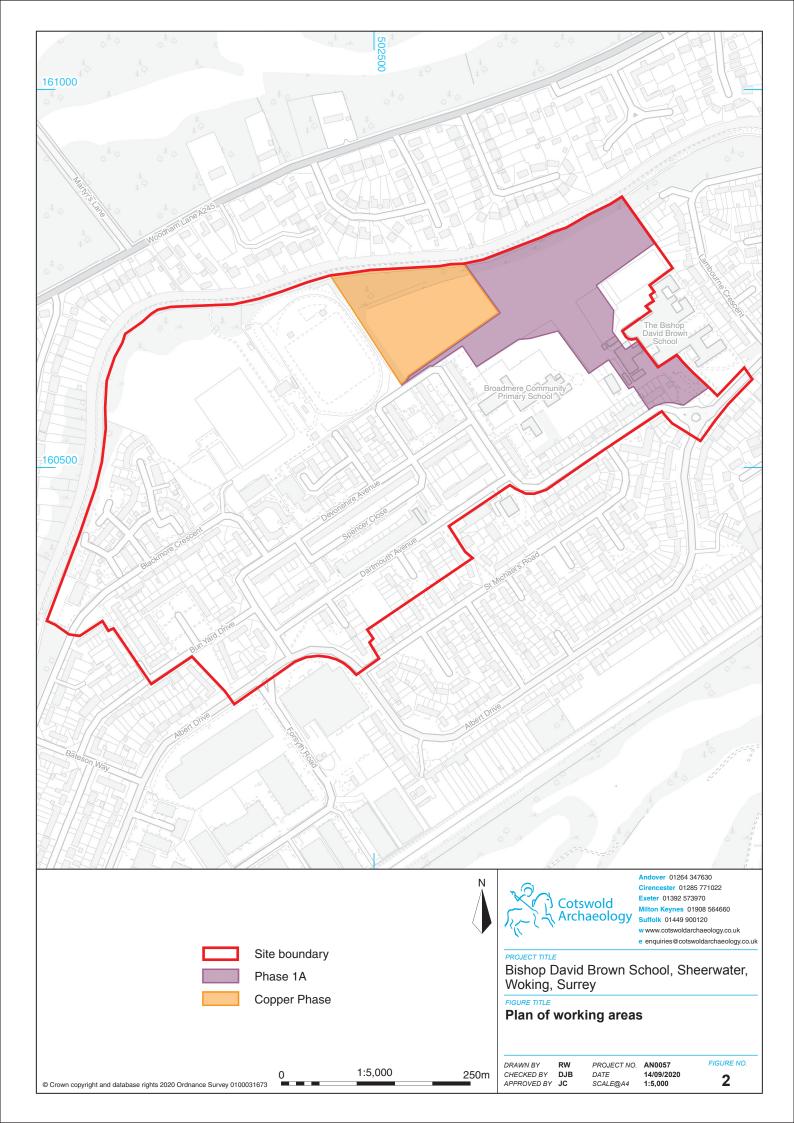
Area	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel	-	-	0-0.6
1	101	Layer		Natural	Mottled and mixed mid yellowish orange, light whitish grey and light yellowish green sands and flint gravels		-	0.6-1.7+
2	200	Layer		Modern surface	Concrete and tarmac	-	-	0-0.11
2	201	Layer		Demolition deposit	Brick rubble	-	-	0.11-0.35
2	202	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey silty clay	-	-	0.35-0.78
2	203	Layer		Natural	White chalk	-	-	0.78+
2	204	Layer		Natural	Fine mottled yellow and black sand	-	-	0.5-0.78+
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid blackish grey sandy clay	-	-	0-0.2
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy clay	-	-	0.2-0.5+
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand and flint gravel	-	-	0-0.5
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mottled mid yellowish orange and light whitish grey sand	-	-	0.5-0.6+
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey sandy silt	-	-	0-0.11
5	501	Layer		Made ground	Mid brownish yellow silty sand and gravel	=	-	0.11-0.32
5	502	Layer		Buried soil	Mid black silty sand	-	-	0.32-0.94
5	503	Layer		Alluvial clay	Mid greyish blue silty clay	-	-	0.94-1.2
5	504	Layer		Natural	Light white and yellowish brown silty sand	-	-	1.2-1.3+
6	600	Layer		Made ground	Crushed concrete and brick	-	-	0-0.68
6	601	Layer		Natural	White chalk y sand and light yellowish green silty clay	-	-	0.68-0.8+

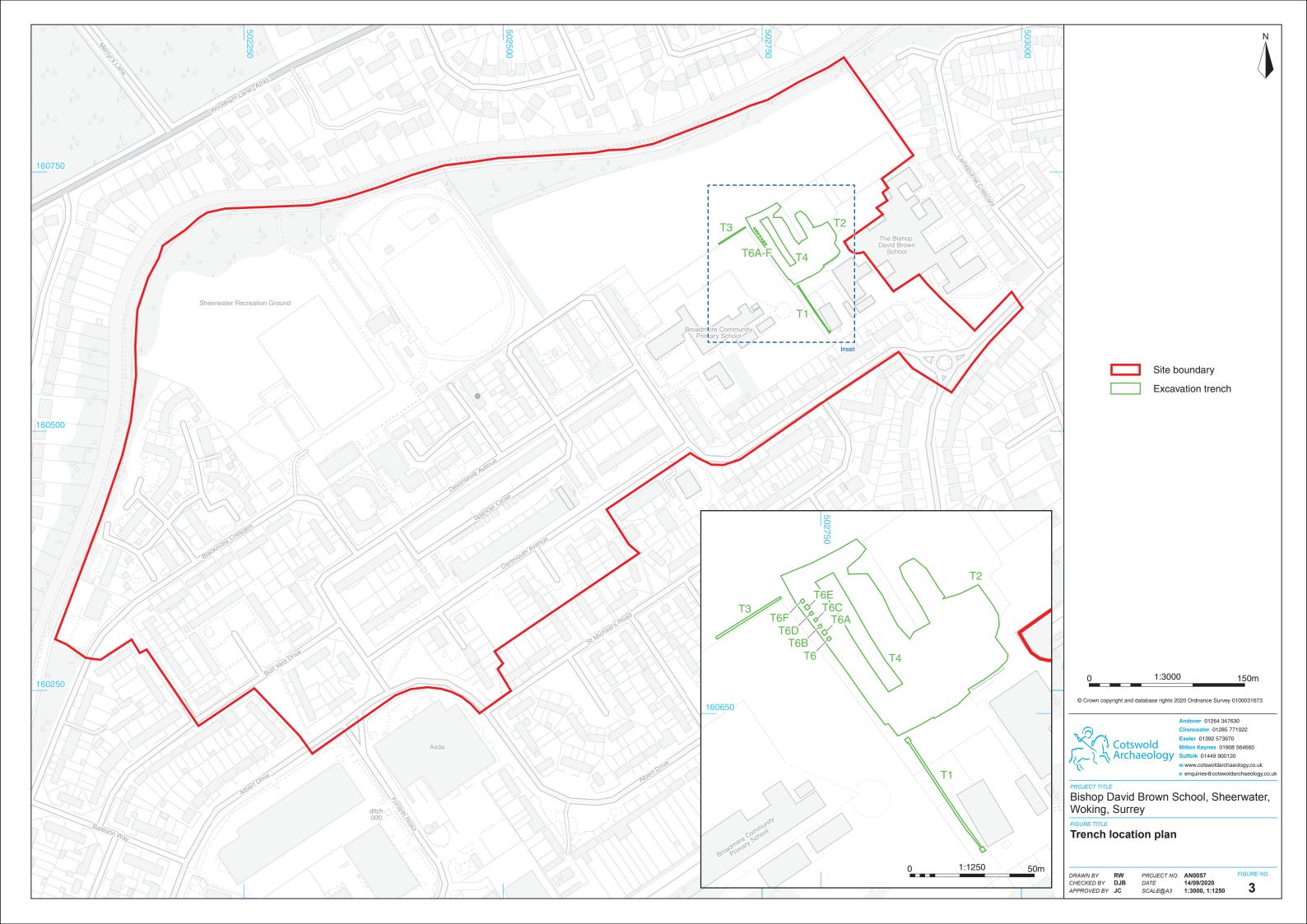
# **APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM**

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater			
Short description	Between July 2019 and May 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with mixed development at Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.			
Project dates	22 July 2019 – 29 May 2020			
Project type	Watching Brief			
Previous work	Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2014, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2015, Geoarchaeological Auger Survey Report			
Future work	Further phases of Watching Brief			
PROJECT LOCATION	-			
Site location	Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey. GU12 5QD			
Study area (m²/ha)	5.04ha			
Site co-ordinates	502886 160667			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project brief originator	Alex Egginton (Archaeological Officer of Surrey County Council)			
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy			
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson, Adam Howard, Pawel Jablonski			
MONUMENT TYPE	None			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)		
Physical		None		
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc		
Digital		Database, digital photos etc		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	shan David Drawn Cahaal Chaamurtar Waling			

Cotswold Archaeology 2020. Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey: Archaeological Watching Brief Phase 1A CA typescript report AN0057\_1









Trench 1, post-excavation, looking south-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: photograph

DRAWN BY RW
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY JC

 PROJECT NO.
 AN0057

 DATE
 14/09/2020

 SCALE@A4
 NA

FIGURE NO.





Trench 2 working shot, looking south-east



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Bishop David Brown School, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: photograph

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 PROJECT NO.
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 DATE
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 SCALE@A4
 NA

FIGURE NO.

5



Trench 6F, post-excavation, looking north-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6F: photograph

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 PROJECT NO.
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 SCALE@A4
 NA

FIGURE NO. 6



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