Archaeological evaluation at Walsham Weir, Surrey

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Contents

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With contributions by Rob Hedge

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in woodland on the south-east bank of the River Wey, adjacent to Walsham Weir in Surrey (NGR TQ 05012 57779). This was commissioned by JT Mackley & Co Ltd, through Arcadis Consulting on behalf of their client, the Environment Agency, and comprised the excavation of four test pits along the proposed route of a fish pass.

There were no archaeological cut features or structural remains identified within any of the test pits. A series of archaeological deposits forming an alluvial sequence was visible in Test Pits 2, 3 and 4, and post-medieval and modern made-ground encountered in Test Pit 1, which was positioned closest to the present weir. This evidence was consistent with the site location in a waterlogged landscape, adjacent to a managed watercourse. Whilst the dating of the alluvial formation remains uncertain, apart from the recovery of a single prehistoric flint flake in Test Pit 3, the majority of the diagnostic finds from the test pits related to activity from the mid-18th to early 20th century.

Although the construction methodology for the development is at the design stage, it is anticipated that the majority of excavation for the fish pass will not exceed 0.80-1m in depth. Just over 1m of the deposit sequence was observed in the test pits, and no *in situ* structural remains or significant deposit horizons were identified. It is, therefore, unlikely that any significant impact will occur. Beyond this depth, however, any intrusive groundworks would be at risk of disturbing unobserved (and almost certainly waterlogged) archaeological deposits.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in woodland on the south-east bank of the River Wey, adjacent to Walsham Weir, between Pyrford and Ripley in Surrey (NGR TQ 05012 57779; Figure 1). This comprised the excavation of four small test pits. It was commissioned by JT Mackley & Co Ltd, through Arcadis Consulting on behalf of their client, the Environment Agency, who has proposed repairs and renovation of the weir and to install a naturalised fish pass on this bank of the river.

A heritage statement (including desk-based assessment of the site) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology on behalf of Jackson Hyder Ltd prior to the evaluation stage (Jackson Hyder 2016). The assessment detailed a number of heritage assets in the wider area but determined that significant archaeological remains within or close to the site may be defined as those likely to be of post-medieval date, relating to earlier phases of the weir and associated structures, along with undated cropmarks that are of possible prehistoric date.

It was therefore considered that the proposed works had the potential to affect the survival of above and below ground heritage assets with archaeological interest (particularly HER refs. 658, 15877, 15878, 15879, 15880, 15881, 15937, 15949, 15988). As a result, the Surrey County Council Planning Archaeologist required a programme of archaeological evaluation to determine the potential significance of the archaeological resource.

No specific brief was provided but a plan for the location of test pits and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the methodology for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology in consultation with Arcadis Consulting (WA 2017). This aimed to conform to the generality of briefs which have previously been issued.

The evaluation was carried out following the agreed test pit arrangement and in line with industry guidelines and standards set out in *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), as well as with the Environment Agency's *Minimum technical requirements, Cultural heritage and archaeology standards* (EA 2015).

2 Aims

The archaeological evaluation aimed, in general terms, to investigate the archaeological potential of the site and to undertake sufficient fieldwork so as to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature, date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

The evaluation did not include examination of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, or historic hedgerows.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork project was led by Richard Bradley (BA (hons.), MA; ACIfA), who has been practicing archaeology since 2005, assisted by Morgan Murphy (BA (hons.); MA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons. Dunelm); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA). Robert Hedge (MA Cantab, PCIfA) contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

As mentioned above, a heritage statement that assessed the site and its surroundings was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (Jackson Hyder 2016). This document, in conjunction with the WSI, provides detailed research and background information on the project and, therefore, only a brief summary on the historical and archaeological background is presented below (Section 4.2).

The assessment consulted the Surrey Historic Environment Record, analysing a search area with a 300m radius from the centre of the site. This provided access to records of archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within the search area. Readily available archaeological and historical information from related documentary and cartographic sources was consulted at the Surrey History Centre in Woking. Details of the proposed works were supplied by Arcadis Consulting and a site visit was also undertaken.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

The detailed methodology was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2017) and the fieldwork was undertaken between 1 and 3 November 2017. The internal project reference number used by Worcestershire Archaeology is P5177.

Four 1m^2 test pits were excavated along the proposed route of the fish pass on the south-east bank of the River Wey (Figure 2). These were initially approximately located in pre-determined locations, but finally positioned with on-site practical and health and safety constraints factored in. The constraints included the presence of services, the proximity of a public footpath and the river, invasive plant species, and densities of other vegetation and tree roots. The test pits were excavated using hand-tools only, fenced at all times, and backfilled promptly following completion of recording.

An option was retained to excavate a fifth test pit during this stage of the project. However, following completion of the first four test pits it was determined, in consultation with Arcadis Consulting and the Surrey County Council Planning Archaeologist (Nick Truckle), that the information retrieved regarding survival of deposits was such that additional investigation was unnecessary.

Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and the test pit locations were surveyed using a survey-grade differential GPS. Due to the woodland location it was difficult to receive satellite and mobile phone signal and therefore the level of precision of the test pit locations had to be reduced from the usual centimetre-level to metre-level accuracy.

The locations of the test pits are indicated in Figure 2.

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural and artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Rob Hedge

The finds work reported here conforms with the following guidance: for findswork by CIfA (2014b), for pottery analysis by PCRG/SGRP/MPRG (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011), and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on Microsoft Access database.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.5.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified;
- post-medieval material in general, and;
- generally where material has been specifically assessed by an appropriate specialist as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis at this stage.

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

The following information is a summary of that previously presented in the heritage statement (Jackson Hyder 2016).

4.1 Topography, geology and current land-use

Walsham Weir is located approximately 1km to the south-east of the village of Pyrford and 1km north of the village of Ripley (Figure 1). At the weir the river divides into two channels, with the Wey Navigation taking a route to the north.

Woodland occupies the north-west and south-east banks of the river at this point. The surrounding landscape and land-use comprises pasture meadow to the south and a golf course to the north-east. The topography is largely flat, at around 18.50-19m AOD (above Ordnance Datum), but is substantially lower below the weir as the ground drops away and the river flows downstream. This change is reflected along the route of the proposed fish pass, with the current ground level at the western end (location of Test Pit 4; see Figure 2) at approximately 19m AOD and at the north-eastern end (location of Test Pit 1) around 17.50m AOD.

The underlying geology is mapped as clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed in an environment previously dominated by deep seas. The superficial deposits comprise alluvial clay, silt and gravel, formed from rivers depositing sand and gravel material in channels (BGS 2017).

4.2 Archaeological context

There are nearby undated cropmarks which may be prehistoric in date, located approximately 150m to the north-east of the site (HER 658 and HER 15877). These have not been investigated but are recorded as a single linear ditch and five ring ditches. In addition, around 190m south of the site is the projected line of a Roman road from London to Winchester (HER 4619), although this has not been examined locally. No heritage assets of medieval date were identified within the study area.

Post-medieval monuments and features associated with the Wey Navigation are the most prevalent heritage assets on site and within the surrounding area. These include Walsham Weir itself, described as a large weir with three bays, one of four original 'tumbling bays' on the Wey Navigation, built between 1651-53. Major repairs and changes occurred in 1837 and 1884, and during the 1930's when the weir was much enlarged as part of flood relief schemes.

There are no designated heritage assets on site or in close proximity, but the site is located within the Wey and Godalming Navigation Conservation Area.

5 Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The test pits and deposits recorded are shown in Figures 2-4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was located downstream of the weir, on sloping ground, at *c* 17.50m AOD. The soil in this area was sandier and less organic than that seen elsewhere (Plate 2).

Within the loose sandy topsoil (100; 0.25m in depth) were numerous artefacts of post-medieval and modern date, including later 20th century items (Plate 2). Below this were two deposits of sandy gravel that appeared to comprise redeposited natural material intermixed with waste. The uppermost (101), a light yellow sand 0.56m in depth, included post-medieval clay pipe and ceramic building material (CBM), a piece of animal bone and a complete handmade, unfrogged brick, probably of mid-17th to 19th century date. This deposit was very soft and loose, was disturbed by rooting, and also contained 19th to early 20th century pottery. The lower, more orange sand (102) was only 0.20m in depth, but contained fragments of vessel glass and a piece of post-medieval pottery of probable mid-18th century date.

The lowest deposit encountered comprised a blueish brown clayey sand (103), from 1.01m depth below the ground surface. This is thought to be alluvial in origin and did not contain any dating evidence.

5.1.2 Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was further away from the river and remained mostly dry. It was located on level ground at *c* 18.50m AOD and contained more organic soils than those in Test Pit 1 (Plate 3).

The soft light brown topsoil (200; 0.24m in depth) included a modern glass jar, which was not retained. Below this were two sterile subsoil deposits, one of which (201) existed only in a small area as a discrete patch of more blueish-brown soil.

The subsoils sealed a sequence of alluvial layers, none of which contained any dating evidence. The uppermost clay sand alluvium (203) was light grey in colour and 0.23m in depth, above a bluish orange sand layer which included occasional charcoal (204). The lowest alluvial deposit identified in this test pit was greyish blue in colour (205), with charcoal flecking, and extended below the limit of excavation (1.07m below the ground surface).

5.1.3 Test Pit 3

This test pit was positioned on level ground at *c* 18.60m AOD and became slowly inundated with water from 0.90m below the current ground level, so could not be excavated much beyond this depth (Plate 4).

The topsoil (300) was firmer here than in Test Pits 1 and 2, being a dark brown clayey peaty soil, 0.23m in depth, which was heavily matted with vegetation. This sealed a sequence of alluvial layers that were comparable but subtly different to those seen in Test Pit 2.

There was an upper mid blue grey sandy clay, with occasional charcoal flecks (301; 0.11m in depth). This sealed softer, light orange blue sand (302) that contained a single undiagnostic flint flake of general prehistoric date. Below this was a light grey blue sandy alluvium, with occasional charcoal flecking (303).

5.1.4 Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 was positioned closest to the river, on level ground at *c* 18.90m AOD, and quickly became wet and impractical to excavate deeper than 0.57m below the ground surface (Plate 5).

The peaty topsoil (400) was 0.17m in depth and matted with vegetation, sealing a dark grey blue clay alluvial layer (401). Below this was a soft grey sandy deposit (402) that contained a fragment of what appears to be shaped horn, and it is possible that this suggests a later 18th to 19th century date for the formation of this alluvium.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below.

The assemblage came from five stratified contexts and could be dated from the prehistoric period onwards (see Table 1), although the majority of the assemblage was medieval to post-medieval in date. Artefact condition was generally fair, with the majority displaying moderate levels of abrasion.

Period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	1	1
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		brick	1	46
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	5	16
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	3	67
late medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		brick	1	2640
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	2	66
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	1	3
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	3
post-medieval/modern	ceramic		pot	1	16
post-medieval/modern	glass		bottle	3	10
post-medieval/modern	glass		vessel	2	28
Modern	plastic		pen clip	1	1
Undated	bone	animal bone	bone	1	1

Period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Undated	bone	animal bone	sheep/goat right tibia	1	40
Undated	metal	iron	unident	2	3
Undated	organic	horn	carved horn	1	5
Undated	stone	chalk		1	142
			Totals	**28**	**3088**

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Broad period	Worcs fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	1	3
post-medieval/modern	85	Whiteware	1	16
		Total	**2**	**19**

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence by period

For the finds from individual features, including specific types of pottery, consult Tables 3 and 2 in that order and combination.

Prehistoric

A single, undiagnostic flint flake of prehistoric date was recovered from context (302) in Test Pit 3.

Medieval/post-medieval to modern

Fragments of brick and roof tile were found within contexts (100) and (101) in Test Pit 1. Most were small and abraded, precluding accurate dating. In the absence of diagnostic features, only a broad 13th-19th century date can be given. One fragment of pegged tile — ubiquitous by the early 14th century (Drury 1981, 131) but continuing in use well into the 19th century — was present. One complete hand-made brick, with dimensions of 230mm x 106mm x 60mm, was recovered. With a width to thickness ratio of 1.76, it sits most comfortably in the range expected from bricks of mid-17th century date or later, although an earlier date cannot be ruled out.

Only two sherds of pottery were recovered. A sherd of plain 19th or early 20th century whiteware was present within (101). Context (102) yielded a sherd of fine-bodied redware with a glossy, even black glaze in an unusual form: this was a lid, probably from a teapot, and most likely mid-18th century in date.

Small fragments of vessel glass of 19th or early 20th century date were present within all contexts from Test Pit 1.

A thin fragment of shaped horn from context (402) in Test Pit 4 could not be definitively identified, but its form suggests it may have been a decorative inlay, possibly from a snuff or trinket box of the type popular in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	Count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
100	ceramic		brick	2	66	1600	1900	1950AD – 2000AD
	ceramic		roof tile	2	14	1200	1800	
	metal	iron	unident	2	3	-700	2000	
	plastic		pen clip	1	1	1950	2000	
	glass		bottle	1	5	1800	1950	
101	ceramic		pot	1	16	1800	1950	1800AD – 1950AD
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	3	1600	1910	
	stone	chalk		1	142			
	bone	animal bone	sheep/goat right tibia	1	40			
	glass		vessel	2	28	1800	1950	
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	16	1200	1800	
	ceramic		brick	1	46	1200	1800	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	53	1300	1850	
	ceramic		brick	1	2640	1450	1800	
	bone	animal bone	bone	1	1			
102	glass		bottle	2	5	1800	1950	1800AD – 1950AD
	ceramic		pot	1	3	1730	1790	
302	stone	flint	flake	1	1	-10000	43	10000BC – 43AD
402	organic	horn	carved horn	1	5			

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.2.2 Further analysis and reporting

The following recommendations are made with regard to further work on the artefacts considered as part of this report:

- No further work is required.

5.2.3 Discard and retention

The assemblage is not considered worthy of retention, although the final decision rests with the receiving museum.

6 Synthesis

The evaluation was small-scale, so it is not conclusive as to whether archaeological features do or do not survive in the area of the proposed fish pass, but it is considered that a general characterisation of the level and nature of the archaeology has been defined.

The site was wet and boggy in places and because of this, although close to a convenient water source, is unlikely to have been suitable for any earlier habitation or long term intensive occupation. Whilst the single undiagnostic flint flake of general prehistoric date from Test Pit 3 is an interesting find, and adds information on the archaeological character for this area more generally, it is not certain that this provides a secure date for the alluvial deposit in which it was found. Test Pits 2, 3 and 4 all contained a series of similar alluvial layers, with slight variations in colour and consistency, but the only other item recovered from within this sequence was a possible piece of shaped horn that suggested a later 18th to 19th century date for their formation.

It was unclear, therefore, if the alluvial layers had formed over a long period, but it is possible that these had accumulated through regular seasonal flooding episodes and that the uppermost metre of deposits observed in the test pits were (relatively) recent in origin. It is also possible, however, that the test pits may have been located within the extent of a former channel or channels predating the post-medieval and modern alteration of the watercourse in this area. Although this is somewhat speculative on the basis of the results of this evaluation, and no deposits were encountered that were considered suitable for environmental analysis, the potential exists for the preservation of organic remains within these waterlogged alluvial layers.

Most of the diagnostic artefacts reflect mid-18th to early 20th century activity (although an earlier date for some of the building material is possible). These largely came from Test Pit 1, which was the closest to the location of the current weir, but there were no *in situ* structural remains identified that could be considered to relate to earlier activity. Similarly, whilst no part of the finds assemblage could be confidently associated with the mid-17th century construction of the weir and the Wey Navigation, the artefacts in the redeposited natural identified here are likely to be made-ground created through previous development on the site. For example, as noted above and in the Heritage Statement (Section 4.2; Jackson Hyder 2016), major repairs occurred in the 19th century and during the early 20th century, and it is possible that the deposits closer to the weir represent disturbed material from earlier work that was mixed up during these interventions and then dumped on the riverside.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

There were no archaeological cut features or structural remains identified within any of the test pits. A series of archaeological deposits forming an alluvial sequence was, however, visible in Test Pits 2, 3 and 4, and post-medieval and modern made-ground encountered in Test Pit 1. This evidence was consistent with the site location in a waterlogged landscape adjacent to a managed watercourse. The dating of the alluvial deposits identified remains uncertain and the total depth of the sequence could not be established within the confines of the test pits.

With the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, the majority of the diagnostic finds were found in made-ground and relate to activity from the mid-18th to early 20th century, although some of the building material could be consistent with an earlier date.

No deposits were identified during the evaluation which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis, although there does remain the potential for preservation of organic remains elsewhere along the route of the fish pass.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

Whilst it should be considered that the small scale of the evaluation is perhaps a factor in the relative absence of evidence, a lack of archaeological features suggests that, in broad terms, the site is of limited archaeological significance. The surrounding landscape is characterised by lowland meadows with water management and is rich in post-medieval period monuments and features, particularly those associated with the Wey Navigation, which is one of the earliest canals and a major component of the transport history in Surrey (Jackson Hyder 2016; Bird 2006). In this regard, the deposits identified and the artefacts recovered are unexceptional and largely reflective of the expected archaeological signature for a site in this location, consisting of an undiagnostic flint flake of prehistoric date, with alluvial deposits and post-medieval material.

There does exist, however, the potential for the survival of waterlogged environmental deposits and a substantial alluvial sequence which may contain or mask earlier archaeological horizons below the depth reached in the evaluation test pits.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

Archaeological deposits were encountered in the test pits below 0.17-0.25m of vegetation-rich topsoil that contained modern material. There were, however, no *in situ* structures or significant deposit horizons identified. The test pits were excavated to just over 1m from the current ground surface.

Although the construction methodology for the development is at the design stage, it is anticipated that the majority of excavation for the fish pass will not exceed 0.80-1m. At the north-east end a 25m long brush pass is planned that will be a maximum of 2m in depth. Therefore, given the nature of the identified deposits and the lack of significant remains in the upper 1m, it is considered that there is low potential for a significant construction-related impact on any below ground archaeology. Beyond this depth, however, there does remain a risk of disturbing unobserved (and almost certainly waterlogged) archaeological deposits during intrusive groundworks.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in woodland on the south-east bank of the River Wey, adjacent to Walsham Weir in Surrey (NGR TQ 05012 57779). This was commissioned by JT Mackley & Co Ltd, through Arcadis Consulting on behalf of their client, the Environment Agency and comprised the excavation of four test pits along the proposed route of a fish pass.

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Although the construction methodology for the development is at the design stage, it is anticipated that the majority of excavation for the fish pass will not exceed 0.80-1m in depth. Just over 1m of the deposit sequence was observed in the test pits, and no in situ structural remains or significant deposit horizons were identified. It is, therefore, unlikely that any significant impact will occur. Beyond this depth, however, any intrusive groundworks that exceed this are at risk of disturbing unobserved (and almost certainly waterlogged) archaeological deposits.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Kate Clover (Arcadis Consulting), Tony Kirstein (Environment Agency), Gary Alford and Daniel Cummings (JT Mackley & Co Ltd), Emma Goodwin (National Trust Lock Keeper), and Nick Truckle (Archaeological Officer, Surrey County Council).

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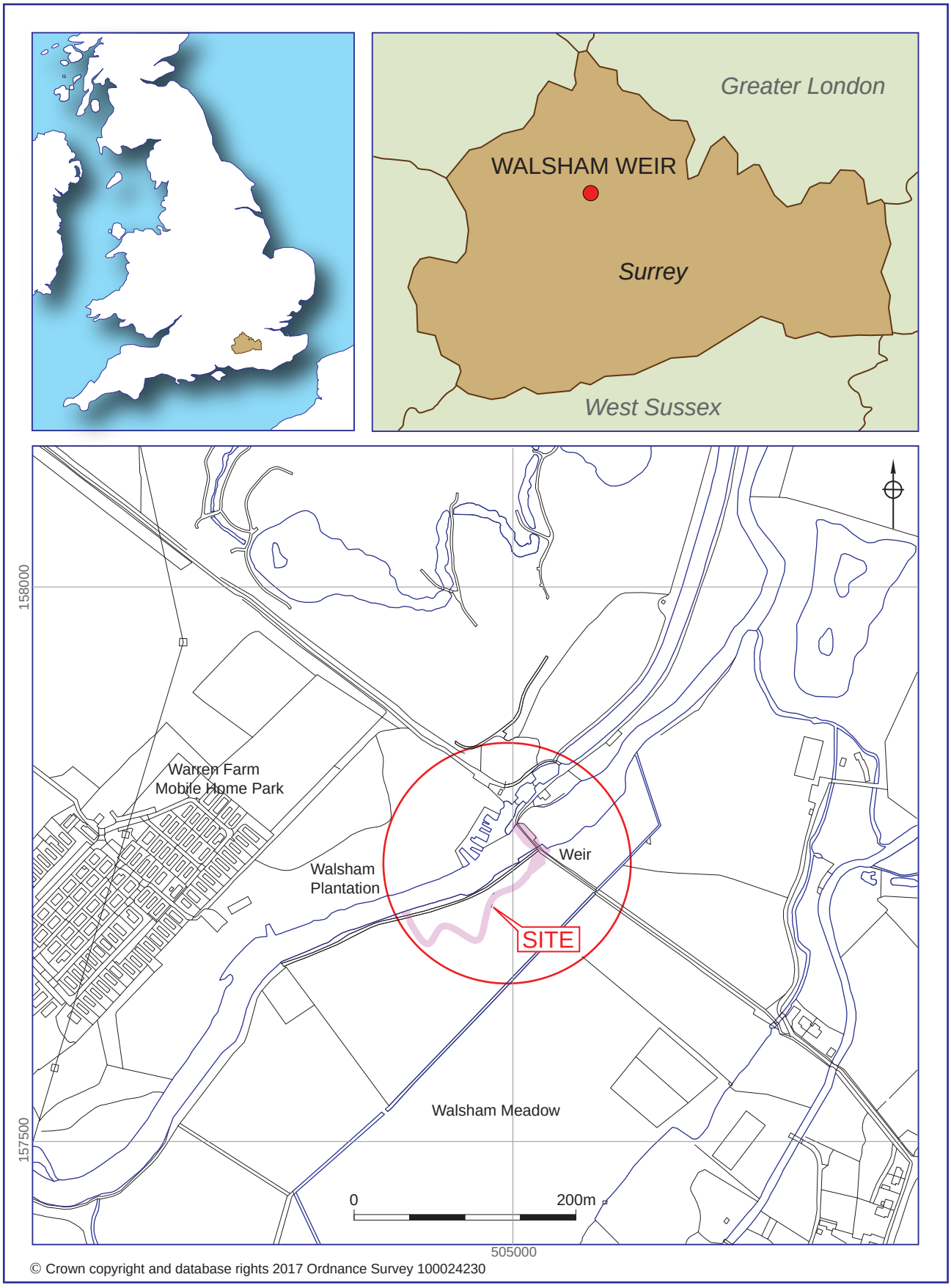
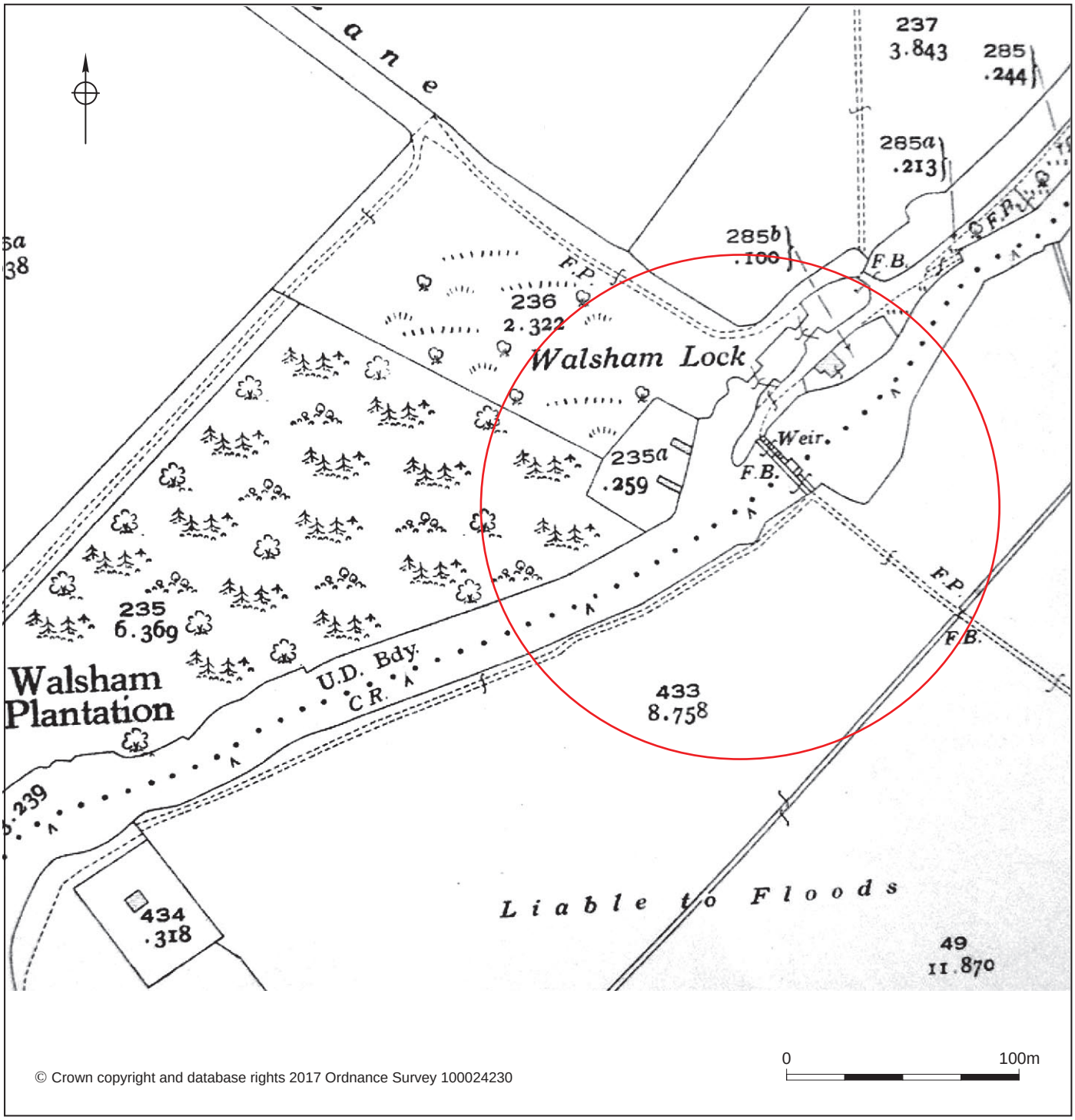
Figures



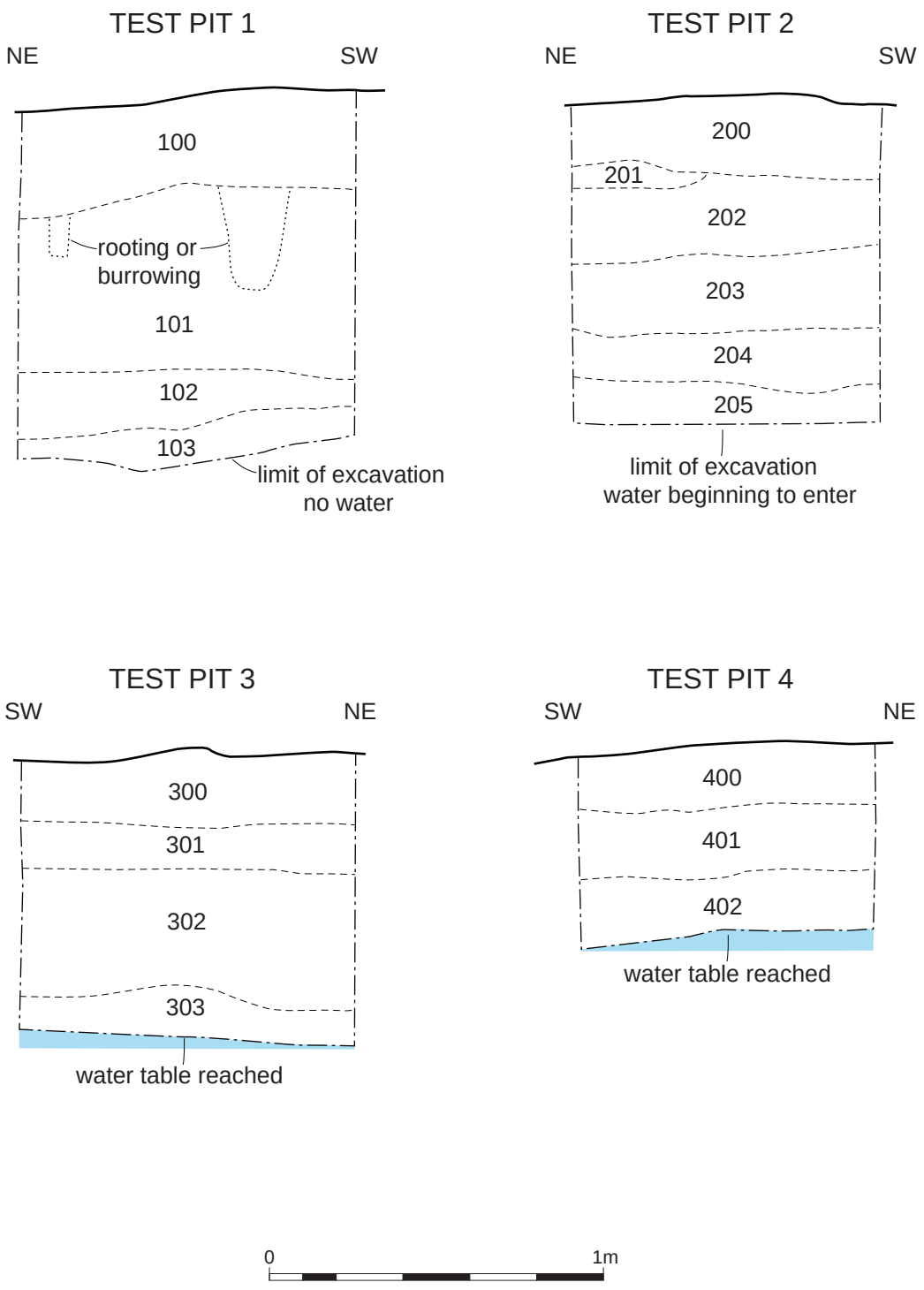
Location of the site *Figure 1*

Location of Test Pits *Figure 2*



Extract of 1st edition OS, showing weir location

Figure 3



Test Pits 1, 2, 3 and 4: sections *Figure 4*

Plates

Plate 1: woodland on south-east bank of the River Wey, with Test Pit 2 backfilled

Plate 2: north-west facing section of Test Pit 1 (1m scales)

Plate 3: north-west facing section of Test Pit 2 (1m scales)

Plate 4: south-east facing section of Test Pit 3 (1m and 0.50m scales)

Plate 5: south-east facing section of Test Pit 4 (1m and 0.50m scales)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Main deposit descriptions:

Test pit 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 1.14m maximum

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Soft and loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate root action and occasional glass, CBM, and plastic.	0.00-0.25m
101	Made ground	Loose, mid brownish yellow sand with frequent small sub-round and sub-angular stones, occasional root action, rare charcoal, occasional brick, CBM, clay pipe, animal bone and chalk.	0.25-0.81m
102	Made ground	Loose, mid brownish orange clay sand with moderate small sub-round sub-angular stones, occasional glass and pottery, occasional root action.	0.81-1.01m
103	Alluvium	Soft mid blue brown clay sand with small sub-round stones.	1.01-1.14m+

Test pit 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 1.07m maximum

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Soft, friable, light greyish brown silty sand with moderate root action, single glass jar found near surface (not retained)	0.00-0.24m
201	Subsoil	Small patch of soft light orange blue-brown sand with occasional root action.	0.24-0.32m
202	Subsoil	Soft and friable light orange brown sand, occasional root action.	0.32-0.54m
203	Alluvium	Soft, light grey clayey sand with occasional iron pan and rare root action.	0.54-0.77m
204	Alluvium	Soft, light blue orange sand, occasional root action and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.77-0.93m
205	Alluvium	Soft, light greyish blue sand with rare root action and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.93-1.07m+

Test pit 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.92m maximum

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy clay peat with frequent root action, very matted with vegetation.	0.00-0.23m
301	Alluvium	Friable mid blue grey sandy clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate root action.	0.23-0.34m
302	Alluvium	Soft, light orange blue sand with occasional root action, occasional charcoal and a piece of struck flint.	0.34-0.72m
303	Alluvium	Soft, light grey blue sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional root action. Becoming waterlogged from 0.90m b.g.s.	0.72-0.92m+

Test pit 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.57m maximum

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand peat with frequent root action, matted with vegetation.	0.00-0.17m
401	Alluvium	Soft dark grey blue sandy silt clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent root action.	0.17-0.35m
402	Alluvium	Soft, light grey sand with occasional root action and a piece of possible ?horn?. Waterlogged at 0.55m b.g.s.	0.35-0.57m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

2	Field progress reports AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
33	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
4	Scale drawings
4	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:
Guildford Museum,
Castle Hill,
Guildford,
GU1 3SX

A copy of the report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER), as appropriate.