

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey**

Planning References 08/P/02087 and 08/P/02088

**NGR 497013 153579
(SU 97013 53579)**



**ASE Project No. 3777
Site Code: IPH 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009090
OASIS id: archaeol6-60217**

**Kathryn Grant BA MSc AIFA
With contributions by
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus**

March 2010

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mr Steven Jeffery to undertake a programme of archaeological work at 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 3RD (NGR SU 97013 53579) during an extension to the Grade II Listed 16th century residential property. The watching brief took place from 20th-21st May 2009.

No archaeological features were encountered during the ground works monitored in the watching brief. Several artefacts of mid 19th to early 20th century date were recovered from the overburden and made ground deposits and ceramic building materials dating from the 17th century onwards were located adjacent to the existing property. No evidence of activity pre-dating the 17th century was recorded at the site.

Natural geology comprising Bracklesham Beds was recorded at a minimum depth of 0.40m in the south of the site and 1.05m in the north. Ground level at the site lies at approximately 53.00m AOD.

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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, University College London (CAAUCL), was commissioned by Mr Steven Jeffery to undertake a programme of archaeological work at 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 3RD (NGR SU 97013 53579; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to Ordnance Survey Geological Survey (Sheet 285, Aldershot), scale 1:50,000, the underlying geology at the site comprises Bracklesham Beds.

1.2.2 The site is bounded to the east by Perry Hill (A322) and to the south by Coombe Lane with residential properties located to the north and west.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission and Listed Building Consent was granted by Guildford Borough Council (Planning References 08/P/02087 and 08/P/02088 respectively) for the erection of a two storey side extension to the main house, alteration to the existing roof and incorporation of dormer windows (Figures 2 and 3). The site has archaeological potential and Condition 2 has been attached to the planning consent:

"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the archaeological implications of the development are adequately addressed in accordance with PPG16."

1.3.2 Consultation between ASE and the Archaeological Officer, Surrey County Council (SCC) in his capacity as advisor to the local planning authority (LPA) on archaeological planning matters has established that an archaeological watching brief is to be maintained during intrusive ground works associated with the scheme.

1.3.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* for the archaeological watching brief was prepared (ASE 2009) in consultation with the Archaeological Officer, SCC who approved the document prior to archaeological works commencing on site. All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (unless otherwise specified below) and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological watching brief as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2009) was to monitor the intrusive ground works to ensure that any exposed artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 1.4.2 A specific aim of the work was to establish whether any structural evidence associated with or pre-dating the existing property exists within the footprint of the new extension.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief which was undertaken by Kathryn Grant (Archaeological Field Officer) from 20th-21st May 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin, Giles Dawkes (Fieldwork) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The following abridged information about the wider surroundings is taken from *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3* (1911) H.E. Malden (editor):

The village of Worplesdon and church stand upon an abrupt hill of Bagshot Sand (the Bracklesham Beds), but round it the soil is Lower Bagshot Sand. To the south, the parish is on London Clay, and to the east there is alluvium of the Wey Valley. The river runs through the parish for a short distance, and is joined by a brook, sometimes called Worplesdon Brook.

The parish was divided into four tithings: Perry Hill, about the hill on which the church stands; Burpham, on the east side; West End; and Wyke. The last, which was separated from the rest of the parish, was added to Ash (q.v.) in 1890.

The heaths are rich in archaeological remains. Aubrey mentions a trench and bank, the bank on the west side running through this parish from southeast to north-west. It is still visible on Whitmoor Common, though it is now curtailed at both ends by extended cultivation, and at the south end has been apparently incorporated into the bank of a lane. It is roughly parallel to the railway line, on the west side of it, some 400 yards from it. The existing portion is about 600 yards long, too long for one side of an inclosure, more probably a boundary ditch. There are also Bronze Age tumuli which have been opened, and pottery found that is now in the Pitt-Rivers collection, Oxford. Arrow-heads and implements, including a perforated stone hammer head, are in the Archaeological Society's Museum at Guildford, and in the Charterhouse Museum. On Broad Street Common a Roman villa was excavated in 1829. A piece of pavement of some interest was removed to Clandon Park by the Earl of Onslow, lord of the manor. Tiles and pottery, and some doubtful pieces of metal, but no decipherable coins were found. Romano-British interments, with pottery, have been found at Burpham.

- 2.1.2 'Inglenook' itself represents the northern end of an extended and divided 16th century timber framed dwelling which incorporates a late 17th century cross wing and 20th century alterations. The building is Grade II Listed (see details in Appendix).
- 2.1.3 The site lies within an Area of High Archaeological Potential and a Conservation Area, as defined by Guildford Borough Council.

2.2 Historic and Environment Record (HER) Information

2.2.1 The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted prior to the commencement of work and selected records falling within 1km of the site have been tabulated below (Table 1). The positions of these sites and findspots have been located on Figure 1.

2.2.2 Table 1: SCC HER data within 1KM of the site

SCC HER No.	Ordnance Survey co-ordinates	Description	Period
14159	SU 9663 5413	Farm complex visible on 1840s tithe map and Rocque map of 1765	PM
14161	SU 9682 5355	Farm complex visible on 1840s tithe map and Rocque map of 1765	PM
14162	SU 9620 5350	'Kiln Field' named on 1840s tithe map	PM
14163	SU 9693 5357	Farm complex visible on 1840s tithe map and Rocque map of 1765. Parts of current building are of 17 th century date	PM
14164	SU 9749 5346	Rectory/parsonage depicted on 1840s tithe map and Rocque map of 1765	PM
14169	SU 9771 5307	Farm complex visible on 1840s tithe map and Rocque map of 1765	PM
14204	SU 9700 5350	Approx. 16 buildings depicted on 1840s tithe map	PM
8228	SU 96934 53464	Perry Hill Farm House. Part of 3-bay open hall constructed AD 1503/04 based on dendrochronology although one structural element (probably re-used) dated to 1384. Extended in 17 th century. Grade II Listed	PM
1842	SU 9730 5357	Church of St Mary the Virgin. North chapel and nave arcades of 13 th century date with later alterations. Grade I Listed	M
3821	SU 9675 5280	'Burying Place Farm' shown on Rocque's Map of Surrey published 1768 and 1840s tithe map. Refers to Quaker burial ground	PM
6943	SU 9703 5367	Evaluation by SCAU. No features but medieval (13 th - 14 th century) pottery and tile recovered	M
8230	SU 96414 52836	'Woodpecker Lodge' Grade II Listed half timbered house	PM
8242	SU 97045 53636	'Perry Hill House' Grade II Listed 17 th century timber framed house	PM
8243	SU 97098 53766	Hollow Trees. Grade II Listed 16 th century house	PM
8544	SU 97682 52923	The Old Bothy & Tangley Cottage. Grade II Listed. Originally a single 17 th century dwelling extended in 1880s	PM
8545	SU 97010 53572	'Inglenook' Grade II Listed building. Part of a 16 th century house with late 17 th century cross wing	PM
8546	SU 97096 53747	'The Old Post Office' 17 th century Grade II Listed.	PM
8565	SU 96631 54135	'Norton Farm House' Early 17 th century Grade II Listed	PM
8733	SU 97078 53691	'Crown Cottage' 17 th century Grade II Listed	PM
8734	SU 96787 54266	'Tangley Cottage' 17 th century Grade II Listed	PM

P=prehistoric, R=Roman, M=medieval, PM=post-medieval, M=modern, U=undated

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Ground Works

- 3.1.1. The ground works included the reduction of the ground level to the required formation level of the new build and the excavation of footing trenches for the proposed extension to the north of the existing dwelling (Figures 3 and 4).
- 3.1.2 The monitoring of associated service trenches was not required as they were to be excavated within the reduced area, which was monitored to undisturbed natural strata. Similarly, since the northern and eastern foundation trenches for the proposed building were to be excavated through undisturbed natural deposits, it was unnecessary to monitor these ground works.
- 3.1.3 The objectives of the archaeological work were to monitor the excavation of new ground works in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the intrusive works were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. Particular attention was to be made to the extent, character, depth, condition, date and significance of the deposits.
- 3.1.4 Modern disturbances associated with service excavations were apparent in the area adjacent to the existing building (under the path) and in the southwest corner of site where a manhole was located.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 The complete adopted methodology may be found in the WSI (ASE 2009). This section is a brief précis of the detail within the WSI.
- 3.2.2 Machine excavation was undertaken by a small mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to minimise damage to deposits. A toothed bucket was only used for the excavation of footing trenches once undisturbed natural had been reached. Following the removal of topsoil, the concrete path, bricked patio and the garden steps prior to arrival on site, all subsequent deposits were removed in spits to the limit of excavation under the supervision of a monitoring archaeologist.
- 3.2.3 During the monitored excavations, all revealed deposits were examined for archaeological features and artefacts. The removed spoil was scanned for any stray, unstratified artefacts. The uncovered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 and 2001, EH 1991) using pro-forma context record sheets
- 3.2.4 A digital photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive.
- 3.2.5 The level of deposits has been approximated from the levels given on the ordnance survey template. The levels of deposits in this report have been detailed in relation to their depth below present ground level rather than their level tied into to Ordnance Datum.

3.3 The Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, East Sussex pending submission to a suitable local museum. The contents of the site archive are summarised below in Table 2.

3.3.2 Table 2: Quantification of the Site Archive

Number of Contexts	7 contexts
Number of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 Plan and 2 sections
Photographs	25 digital images
Finds	1 small box

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The reduced area measured approximately 6m east-west by 5m north-south with the new build comprising an area of 5m east-west and 4m north-south. The area was reduced by a maximum of 0.8m in the north where overburden deposits were deeper due to the upward slope to the garden and 0.4m in the south adjacent to the existing house. Seven contexts were revealed during the intrusive ground works. These have been tabulated below (Table 3) and have been summarised in 4.3. Although some artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered from deposits for analysis and dating, these were residual and no archaeological cut features were encountered during the works.

4.2 Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness	Approximate Height m AOD
001	Deposit	Concrete Path	0.07m	-
002	Deposit	Made ground under path	0.10m	-
003	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	53.00m
004	Deposit	Subsoil	0.60m-0.80m	-
005	Deposit	Natural Geology	-	-
006	Deposit	Made ground around house foundations	0.2m	-
007	Deposit	Brick foundations	-	-

4.3 Summary of Contexts

Natural geology [005] comprising mottled greenish orange-yellow fine moist sandy clay (Bracklesham Beds) was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.40m in the south of the site and 1.05m in the north. Overlying the natural strata was a lightly compacted dark grey fine sandy silt subsoil [004] with moderate rooting which was overlain by mid grey fine silt topsoil [003] also with moderate rooting. The subsoil contained several artefacts, including six complete 19th century Bristol-glazed stoneware bottles (two of which were collected for analysis and dating), three squared 'Camp Coffee' glass bottles (late 19th to early 20th century), ceramic building material (CBM), two iron bolts and other 19th century potsherds.

Top and subsoil deposits were not present adjacent to the existing building. Hand-excavation along the edge of the building revealed red brick foundations [007] surrounded by a lightly compacted dark grey silt and yellow sand mixed made ground deposit [006] with CBM inclusions (e.g. pegtile) and cast iron pipe fragments. The foundations comprised irregular courses of bricks, measuring 200mm x 60mm and 110mm x 60mm, sparsely bonded with yellowish grey sandy lime mortar. Overlying [006] was dark grey mixed sandy silt made ground deposit [002] with concrete fragments, CBM and cement mix inclusions. This deposit was overlain by a modern concrete path [001] that ran adjacent to the house on an east-west orientation.

No further deposits were revealed during the works.

5.0 FINDS QUANTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from three different contexts

5.2 Table 4: Quantification of the Finds

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
002			4	896						
004	8	820	5	286	1	8	2	220	4	344
006			6	2530			2	192		

5.3 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

Only [004] contained pottery, all of which dates to the 19th century. Included are two complete, small Bristol-glazed stoneware bottles, which may represent inkbottles. Other pieces consist of unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments, a glazed red earthenware bowl fragment, a fragment of late creamware and a blue transfer printed china plate fragment.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.4.1 Post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from three contexts. Context [002] contained four fragments of brick, three of which are most likely of 19th or 20th century date, with one having the remains of a well formed frog and a thickness of 55mm. The most recent bricks are made of a coarse sandy red-orange fabric with abundant fine to medium quartz and sparse coarse chalk inclusions. The fourth brick fragment from context [002] was of a thinner brick, 42mm, with an abraded upper surface most likely having been used as flooring, this brick was of a similar fabric to the others from context 002 but with sparse coarse black and red iron rich inclusions and probably of 18th to 19th century date.

5.4.2 Context [004] contained five fragments of peg tile, one 15mm thick fragment was of similar fabric to the floor brick from context [002] with a similar date range of 18th to 19th century. The further four fragments from context [004] were of a poorly mixed orange fabric with moderate fine to medium poorly sorted quartz and sparse pale cream silt inclusions and red iron rich silt, these fragments are also of 17th to 19th century date.

5.4.3 Context [006] contained two fragments of thin brick, 42mm, probably used for flooring with abraded upper surfaces in the same fabric as those from context [002]. The floor bricks are well fired with fine sanded edges and moderately sharp arises and probably date from the 18th to 19th century. Three peg tile fragments with circular peg holes were also recovered from context [006]. The peg tile is made of a poorly mixed pale orange fabric with swirls of abundant quartz with finer pale orange streaks and orange silt inclusions. The peg tile is probably of 17th to 19th century date. A third brick fragment of 56mm thickness also from context [006] was of a paler, less well fired version of the floor tile fabric with less red iron rich inclusions. One side of the brick fragment appears to have irregular deep grooves on the base, the date of this brick is uncertain, but it most likely also of post-medieval date.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

Glass was only recovered from [004], which contained a clear window glass fragment and a green wine bottle body sherd. In addition, a complete clear ribbed meatpaste jar was recovered as well as a small pale green cylindrical bottle (i.e. medicine). Pieces all date to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 The Ironwork by Elke Raemen

Metalwork consists of two iron bolts from [004] and two cast iron pipe fragments from [006]. Pieces date to the 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 The Geological Material by Elke Raemen

A single fragment of Welsh slate was recovered from [004]. No other stone was recovered during the excavations.

5.7 Finds Potential

The finds assemblage does not have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** No archaeological cut features were encountered during the archaeological watching brief.
- 6.2** The deposits revealed at the site represent activity from the 17th century onwards. The majority of finds recovered from these deposits are ceramic building materials which probably relate to the construction of Inglenook. No earlier remains were recorded during the excavations.
- 6.3** As such the archaeological watching brief has shown that since no archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the area of the new extension, the archaeological resource has not been impacted by the intrusive ground works.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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INTERNET SOURCES

Web Source 1: *Listed Buildings Online* – <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>
- accessed on 27-05-2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of SCC Archaeological Officer and Steven Jeffery is greatly acknowledged.

APPENDIX: Listed Building Details – Web Source 1**Building Details:**

Building Name: THE GREEN
Parish: WORPLESDON
District: GUILDFORD
County: SURREY
Postcode: GU3 3RD

Details:

LBS Number: 288234
Grade: II
Date Listed: 14/06/1967
Date Delisted:
NGR: SU9701053571

Listing Text:

SU 95SE WORPLESDON C.P. WORPLESDON ROAD
 Perry Hill

5/168 Inglenook, Rosendene
 14.6.67 and The Green

II

House, extended and divided. C16 with late C17 cross wing and C20 alterations. Timber framed, exposed with colour-washed brick infill to right of centre, red brick infill to left of centre and red brick with blue brick headers on cross wing to left. Plain tiled roofs stepping up to left end. 2 storeys to left and one storey and attic to centre, 2 storeys to right. Ridge stack to left and large ridge stack to centre right. Plat band over ground and first floors of left hand gable bay with end bracing to centre. Mixed, irregular, fenestration - one 3-light leaded casement under gauged brick head to first floor left, 2 to eaves on first floor. 2 square bays rising through both floors, gabled, with one 3-light casement on each floor to right. Ground floor window under segmental pediment. Studded door and gabled porch to left with flanking ground floor casement to left (Rosendene) part glazed door in timber porch to centre (The Green). Further door to left hand return front (The Inglenook).

Listing NGR: SU9701053572

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	IPH 09					
Identification Name and Address	'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Guildford					
County, District and/or Borough	Surrey, GU3 3RD					
OS Grid Refs.	SU 97013 53579					
Geology	Bracklesham Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3777					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 20-05-09 & 21-05-09	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr Steven Jeffery					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin/Giles Dawkes					
Project Supervisor	Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo. None	Meso. None	Neo. None	BA None	IA None	RB None
	AS None	MED None	PM 19th-20th century CBM, pottery, iron + glass	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mr Steven Jeffery to undertake a programme of archaeological work at 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 3RD (NGR SU 97013 53579) during an extension to a Grade II Listed 16th century residential property. The watching brief took place from 20th-21st May 2009.</p> <p>No archaeological features were encountered during the ground works monitored in the watching brief. Several artefacts of mid 19th to early 20th century date were recovered from the overburden and made ground deposits and ceramic building materials dating from the 17th century onwards were located adjacent to the existing property. No evidence of activity pre-dating the 17th century was recorded at the site.</p> <p>Natural geology comprising Bracklesham Beds was recorded at a minimum depth of 0.40m in the south of the site and 1.05m in the north. Ground level at the site lies at approximately 53.00m AOD.</p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeo16-60217****Project details**

Project name 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mr Steven Jeffery to undertake a programme of archaeological work at 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 3RD (NGR SU 97013 53579) during an extension to a Grade II Listed 16th century residential property. The watching brief took place from 20th-21st May 2009. No archaeological features were encountered during the ground works monitored in the watching brief. Several artefacts of mid 19th to early 20th century date were recovered from the overburden and made ground deposits and ceramic building materials dating from the 17th century onwards were located adjacent to the existing property. No evidence of activity pre-dating the 17th century was recorded at the site. Natural geology comprising Bracklesham Beds was recorded at a minimum depth of 0.40m in the south of the site and 1.05m in the north. Ground level at the site lies at approximately 53.00m AOD.

Project dates Start: 20-05-2009 End: 21-05-2009

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes IPH 09 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 08/P/02087 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

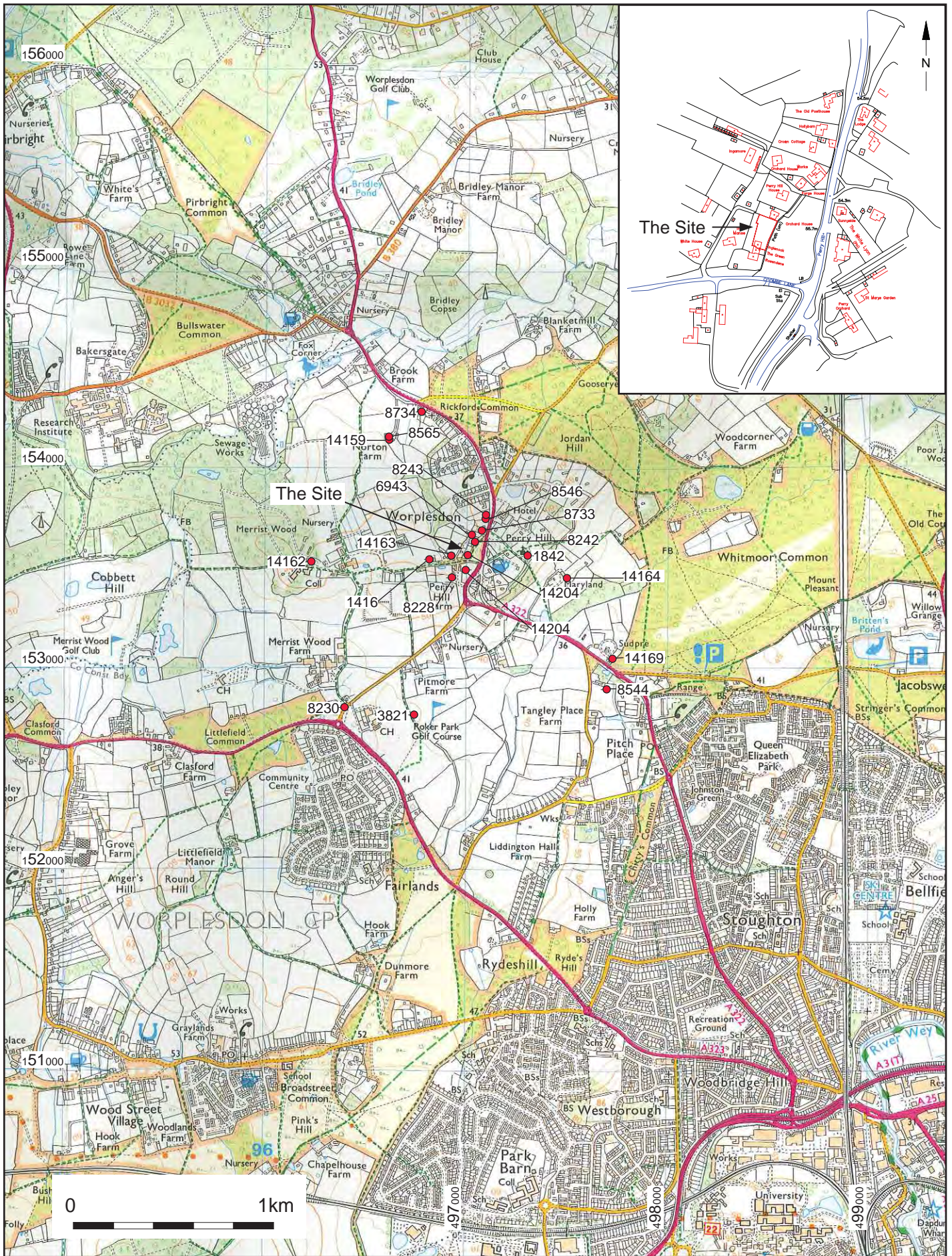
Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

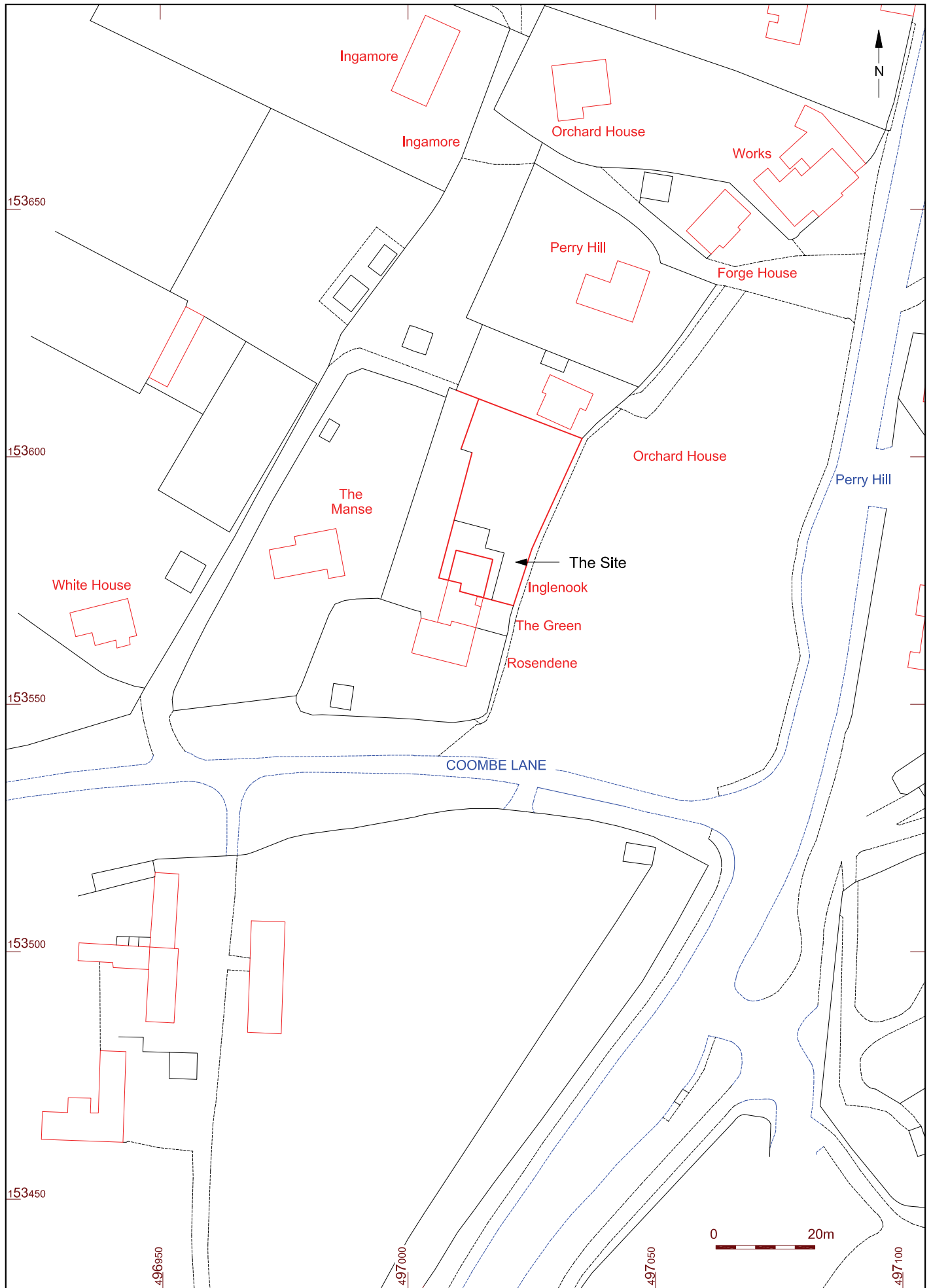
Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SURREY GUILDFORD WORPLESDON 'Inglenook', Perry Hill, Worplesdon
Postcode	GU3 3RD
Site coordinates	SU 97013 53579 51.2725777466 -0.609121973672 51 16 21 N 000 36 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.00m Max: 53.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Surrey County Council
Project director/manager	Giles Dawkes
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Entered by	Kathryn Grant (Kathryn.Grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 June 2009

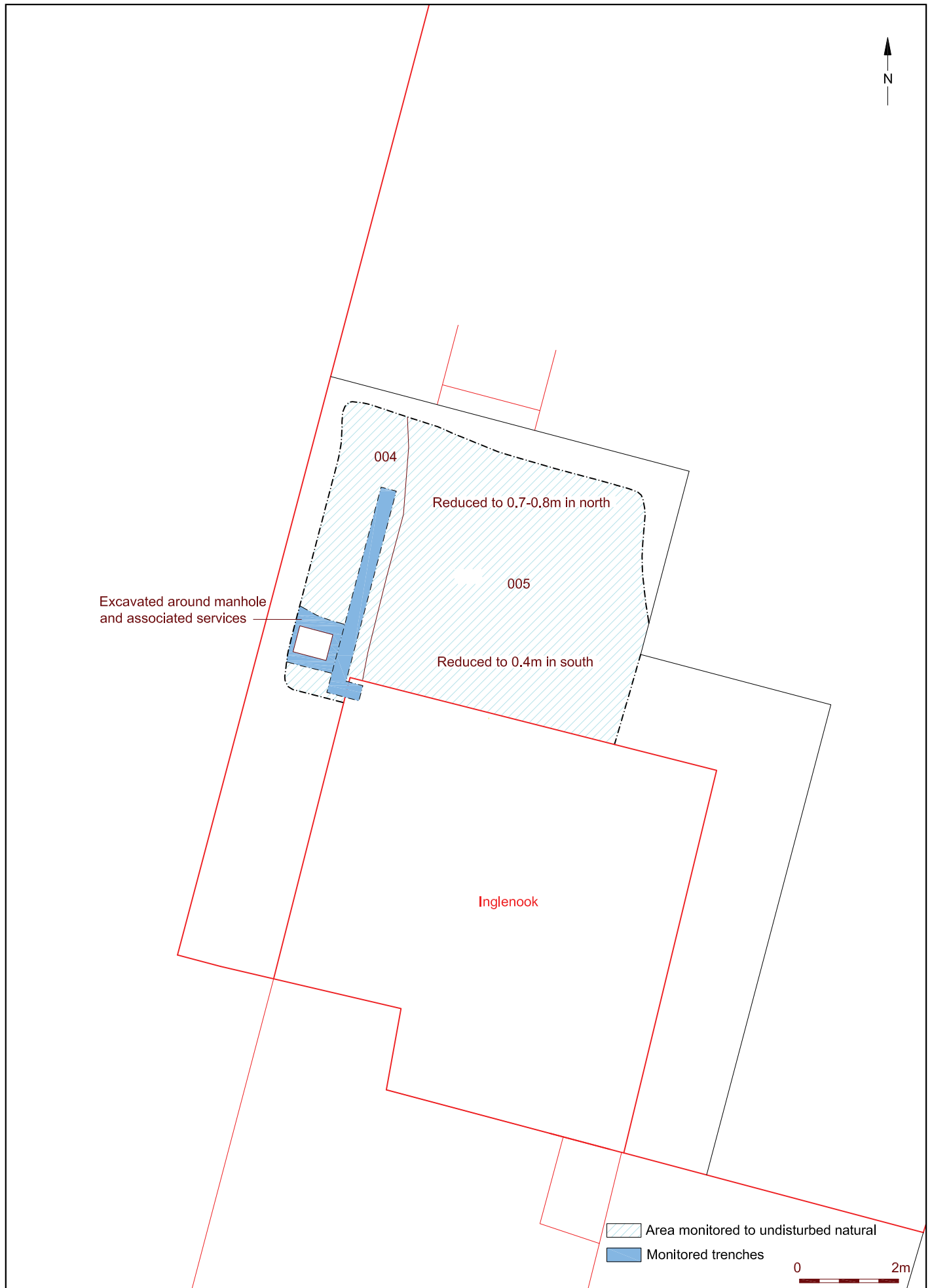


© Archaeology South-East		Inglenook, Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3777	March 2010	Site location, HER sites and find spots	
Report Ref: 2009090	Drawn by: HLF		

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© Archaeology South-East		Inglenook, Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey		Fig.2
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© Archaeology South-East		Inglenook, Perry Hill, Worplesdon, Surrey	Fig. 3
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Fig. 4: Reduction of ground level in area of new build



Fig. 5: Inglenook, showing area of new build to right of house



Fig. 6: Footing trench

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