



Land West of Egley Road, Woking, Surrey

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





**LAND WEST OF EGLEY ROAD,
WOKING,
SURREY**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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LAND WEST OF EGLEY ROAD, WOKING, SURREY

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lennon Planning Ltd on behalf of William Bocking to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of lands west of Egley Road, Woking, Surrey to support a site representation made to the Woking Local Development Framework. The Site, centred at Grid Reference (NGR) 499507/156630, covers an approximate area of 17.7 hectares and lies under the jurisdiction of Woking Borough Council. At the time of writing, mixed use development of the Site is envisaged. A circular Study Area extending for 2km from the Site centre (1km for Listed Buildings) has been considered in order to provide an archaeological and historical context for interpretation.

Human activity has been quantified across the Study Area from the early prehistoric period to the 20th century with an emphasis on medieval agriculture and associated dispersed settlement. Romanised settlement is also notable to the south-east of the Site at Beech Close. Assessment of the Site suggests that there has been a **low** level of previous ground intrusion, largely comprising land management activity associated with farming and horticulture.

Archaeology

Overall, a **low-moderate** potential for the existence and survival of archaeological deposits within the Site footprint and the Study Area has been identified. Predicted archaeology at the Site is likely to be limited to evidence of Post-medieval land enclosure and use including evidence for horticultural exploitation.

This assessment has highlighted one Area of High Archaeological Potential within the Site boundary, the area defines a single unassociated findspot of Mesolithic date. Mesolithic finds are rarely found in groups or in association with an archaeological context unless related to a prominent location such as a fording point or stone working site. No additional finds or features of comparative date or typology have been identified within the Study Area. The findspot may represent a single Artefact or a Mesolithic flint scatter. Without archaeological investigation within the Area of High Archaeological Potential, the potential of the site is **unknown**.

Given the general archaeological potential and the Area of High Archaeological Potential, it is anticipated that limited archaeological works at the Site in the form of mitigation strategy are likely to be required by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Woking Borough Council. This may include some level of field investigation of the Mesolithic findspot to the north of the Site. This judgement is made following assessment of criteria outlined in Policy BE16 of the Local Borough Plan concerning Areas of Archaeological Potential.

Built heritage

The closest Listed Building lies 80m south of the southern Site boundary and is not currently visible from the interior. In order to retain the visual integrity of the built

environment, a programme of strategic planting may be required at points around the periphery of the Site.

Historic environment

Two significant field boundaries have been identified within the Site boundary through cartographic and visual interpretation. These boundaries, visible on the 1840 Tithe Map and surviving today as substantial tree lined banks are considered to be important under criteria set out in the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations. Given the surviving nature and antiquity of identified field boundaries, partial or total retention of hedgerows with a view to their incorporation into future design proposals may be required.

Any future archaeological work in the form of a mitigation strategy that may be required would be secured, on the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Woking Borough Council.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lennon Planning Ltd on behalf of William Bocking to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land west of Egley Road, Woking, Surrey. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Emily Brants, SMR Officer for Surrey County Council, Gary Jackson, Assistant Surrey County Archaeologist, the staff of the Surrey History Centre, Woking, Paul Bocking of Woking Nursery and Laura Cowie of Lennon Planning for their guidance and assistance in the compilation of this report.

This report was researched and compiled by Katharine Barber and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The Site visit was undertaken by Katharine Barber. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lawrence Pontin.

LAND WEST OF EGLEY ROAD, WOKING, SURREY

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lennon Planning Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land west of Egley Road, Woking, Surrey to support a site representation made to the Woking Local Development Framework (**Figure 1**; hereafter the Site). The Site lies under the jurisdiction of Woking Borough Council centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 499507/156630.

1.1.2 At the time of writing, mixed use development of the Site is envisaged. This is likely to necessitate ground intrusion across the Site comprising at a minimum, building foundations, surface, infrastructure and access road construction. The Site covers an area of approximately 17.7 hectares.

1.1.3 For ease of reference, the Site has been divided into 5 areas indicated as **Areas A to E** on **Figure 1**.

1.2 Landscape and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated to the south of the modern town of Woking (south-west of Old Woking) to the immediate north-west of the village of Mayford. The site itself is currently occupied by enclosed pasture (uneven and waterlogged underfoot; **Areas C,D and E; Plates 1-3**), horticultural land (**Area B; Plate 4**) and a small area of unmanaged woodland (**Area A**). The Site is bound to the north and south by modern residential housing, to the east by the line of Egley Road and to the west by the London and South-Western Railway.

1.2.2 The Site is situated on pasture which rises to the west and north towards raised heathland. The eastern and southern parts of the Site (those being the lowest) are subject to waterlogging.

1.2.3 The geology of the Site comprises Bagshot Sand beds dating from the Eocene period. Alluvium defines the path of the River Wey which runs west of the Woking to Guildford Road (A320) (BGS Aldershot, Sheet 285 1952 3rd edition).

1.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

1.3.1 The majority of the Site (**Areas C, D and E**) are characterised as medium rectangular fields with straight boundaries of Parliamentary enclosure type (Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation report, Volume 2, 25). These enclosures date largely from the 18th and 19th centuries and were implemented as a consequence of private agreement or through an Act.

- 1.3.2 **Areas A and B** are defined by the Surrey Historic Land Characterisation Report as of horticultural use in reference to the 19th and 20th century nursery development of the area. This land type is usually characterised by areas of large rectangular glass houses (not noted historically at the Site), associated buildings and small paddocks and enclosures. They are often found in association with Parliamentary enclosures as is the case at Egley Road.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1. The aim of this assessment is to detail the known information relating to archaeology and the historic environment and to assess the potential for the presence of previously unknown elements that may be impacted by the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological resource within a 2km circular Study Area (**Figure 1**) of the Site centre has been considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Listed Buildings and other aspects of cultural heritage within 1km of the Site centre have also been included in order to assess the visual impact of development upon the built environment.
- 2.1.3 A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

2.2 Research

- 2.2.1 Various publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted.

Surrey (SSMR) Sites and Monuments Record

- 2.2.2 Surrey County Council maintains a record of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the county including Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Monuments. Sites, findspots and areas within the Study Area have been assigned a number prefixed with **WA** and are discussed in Section 3 below and illustrated on **Figure 1**. Full details of all records are presented in the gazetteer in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.2.4 SMR's are not a record of all *surviving* elements of the Historic Environment but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the Historic Environment that are at present unknown.

Legislative and Planning Documents

- 2.2.5 The Woking Borough Local Plan (Woking Borough Council 1999-2006) remains valid until the publication of the Local Development Framework due by the end of 2007. The plan was consulted to inform of any existing development controls relating to the historic environment. This document has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16.

- 2.2.6 The results of a review of this legislation and where relevant details of any statutory designations such as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are included in **Section 3** of this report.

Documentary Sources

- 2.2.7 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at The Surrey Sites and Monuments Record, at the Surrey History Centre, Woking, digitally and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. The sources consulted are listed in the References (**Section 7**).

Cartographic Sources

- 2.2.8 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Study Area which, as a result of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the References section (**Section 7**).

Aerial Photographs

- 2.2.9 Under certain conditions sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on Aerial Photographs (AP's). Aerial photographic material concerning the Site was assessed at the Surrey History Centre and through images provided by the client.

Site Visit

- 2.2.10 The Site was visited on Wednesday 28th February 2007. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from sources. A photographic record of the visit was made and is held in the project archive, selected images are included in the report (**Plates 1-8**).

Best Practice Guidance

- 2.2.11 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1994 revised September 2001).

Assumptions

- 2.2.12 The SSMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The SMR data concerning Listed Buildings has been cross referenced with information from English Heritage Listed Buildings Online. The information is available to registered users and is stated to be 'complete, but has not yet been fully assured'.

2.3 Legislative and Planning Background

National Legislation and Planning Guidance

Archaeology

2.3.1 The main legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). This act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Monuments (SM's). Under this act Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be sought for any works which may affect a designated Scheduled Monument.

2.3.2 The principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para. 8)

2.3.3. Paragraph 19 states:

In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.

2.3.4 Paragraph 22 adds:

Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

In addition paragraph 25 advises:

Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstance of the case...it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavating and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants.

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

2.3.5 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings are given statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This protection is achieved by the inclusion of suitable buildings within the lists of buildings of special architectural and historic interest (Listed Buildings) and the designation of Conservation Areas.

- 2.3.6 Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [(Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990)], require “....authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building”.
- 2.3.7 Guidance on the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15) issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1994.
- 2.3.8 Historic parks and gardens are a fragile and finite resource: they can easily be damaged beyond repair or lost forever. In order to recognise the existence of those sites which are of particular historic importance, English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (inserted by section 33 of, and paragraph 10 of Section 4, to the National Heritage Act 1983) to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.
- 2.3.9 Although inclusion on the register does not offer statutory protection PPG15 states that local planning authorities should ensure the protection of registered parks and gardens when preparing development plans and in determining planning applications: “The effect of proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application” (PPG15 paragraph 2.24).

County Planning Guidance

- 2.3.10 Surrey County Council (SCC) has statutory development control responsibilities as Local Planning Authorities (LPA's). The LPA's have adopted planning policies and management plans informed by statutory advice from the national guidelines outlined above (PPG15 and PPG16). These plans seek a balance between necessary development and the protection of the historic environment. Sections of these Plans relevant to the Site are summarised below.

Surrey Structure Plan 2004

- 2.3.11 The Surrey Structure Plan was adopted by Surrey County Council in 2004 and includes policies relevant to the treatment of the historic environment within the planning and development control process.

Policy SE5 'Protecting the Heritage' states:

- 2.3.12 'Surrey's valuable cultural heritage of buildings, sites and landscapes will be conserved and enhanced. Heritage resources are irreplaceable and development affecting them will only be permitted where it has been clearly demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the proposal which outweighs the need to protect the heritage interest, and that no alternative is possible.
- 2.3.13 Prior archaeological assessment, and if necessary evaluation, will be required on all development of sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high

archaeological potential. Where important archaeological remains are found, there will be a preference for their preservation in situ. A record will be required of any features discovered, removed or altered.'

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.14 The Woking Borough Local Plan (1999-2006, in use until publication of Local Development Framework in 2007) sets out detailed policies and specifications for development and land use. Under the current Woking Core Strategy Submission Document (October 2006), the Site is designated as Green Belt (Policy GB1). Policies outlined in the Local Plan are rehearsed comprehensively below.

Policy BE12 – concerns the Setting of Listed Buildings

- 2.3.15 Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building by reason of its design, form, height, proximity to the building or impact on significant views of the building.
- 2.3.16 The council is required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings. The setting of a listed building is often an essential part of its character, especially if a garden or grounds have been laid out to complement its design or function. The setting may also extend beyond the obviously ancillary land to adjacent buildings or open spaces and further afield to proposed buildings some distance away which impact upon views. In some cases, setting can only be defined by an historical assessment of the building's surroundings.

Policy BE15 – concerns Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 2.3.17 Development will not be permitted which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument and/or its setting. Ancient monuments are shown on the proposals map. Opportunities will be taken to conserve ancient monuments and enhance their settings.
- 2.3.18 These monuments are of national importance. Although the Secretary of State's consent is required before any work affecting them is undertaken, the Council will assist in protecting them and, where appropriate, enhance their settings. On appropriate sites the Council will, in consultation with English Heritage, encourage the management and interpretation of ancient monuments to develop their educational, recreational and wildlife importance.

Policy BE16 – concerns Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.19 Development will not be permitted in areas of high archaeological potential (of which there are four within the Study Area, one of which lies within the Site boundary), unless the following criteria are complied with:
- (i) A developer will be required to commission an archaeological assessment and where necessary evaluation of the site so that sufficient information is available for the determination of the planning application.

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- (ii) Priority will be given to the preservation of remains in situ. Where the council is satisfied that this is not justified a developer will be required to make suitable arrangements for a full archaeological investigation of the site and record of the remains prior to development.
- 2.3.20 On all development sites of over 0.4 hectares (1 acre) an archaeological evaluation and investigation in accordance with criteria (i) and (ii) will be necessary if, in the opinion of the county archaeologist, an archaeological assessment demonstrates that the site has archaeological potential.
- 2.3.21 Where development affecting a known site of archaeological potential is permitted, the Council will, in consultation with the County Council and other specialist agencies, require that suitable arrangements are made, for a satisfactory archaeological investigation of the site and recording of the finds. The Council will expect the developer to pay for any necessary archaeological work in accordance with Government advice (PPG 16).

Policy BE17 – concerns Historic Parks, Gardens and Nurseries

- 2.3.22 Development will not normally be permitted which would have an adverse effect on the character or setting of parks, gardens and nurseries of historic interest in the borough. Where appropriate, encouragement will be given to their sensitive restoration.
- 2.3.23 Where other sites are identified by the County Council or come to light during the development process the Borough Council will seek to ensure that their character, appearance and setting are not destroyed by insensitive development and that views into and out of them are protected. Particular emphasis will be placed on the need to secure the preservation of those gardens which are considered to be the most valuable by virtue of their contribution to the national heritage and their scarcity.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

- 2.3.24 Under the *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997, hedgerows are deemed to be important if they are documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulations, is currently taken (by case law precedent) to mean pre-1845 (the earliest Act of Enclosure recorded in the *Small Titles Act* of 1896). Decisions regarding consent or denial for the removal of Important Hedgerows, or significant parts thereof, is granted by local planning authorities in response to an application.
- 2.3.25 Although originally framed to identify and preserve pre-enclosure landscapes and boundaries, the established date of 1845 actually post-dates the great majority of parish tithe maps, which in themselves often document fully or predominantly enclosed landscapes.
- 2.3.26 It is generally taken that hedgerows are deemed Important under the *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997 if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate parish tithe map.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric (500,000BC-43AD)

- 3.1 Prehistoric activity is commonly focused at prominent geographical locations eg. on rising or higher ground either side of river flood plains, hunting grounds, hill tops, well trodden trade/transport routes or on higher ground in proximity to flint/stone beds. The Site is situated on infertile sand west of the alluvial plain associated with the River Wey. To the north the land rises steadily to heathland occupying the plateau. The site is located towards the base and lower slope of this rise.
- 3.2 Prehistoric activity within the Study Area is recorded at five locations, all represent isolated findspots and the majority are poorly provenanced. However findspots do serve at the very least as an indicator of transient human activity at a time when more comprehensive archaeological evidence is sparse.
- 3.3 The earliest prehistoric activity recorded in the Study Area dates from the Mesolithic period (8500-4000BC) and is referenced within the Site boundary adjacent to the northern boundary of **Area E**. The record concerns an axe (**WA 1; Plate 5**) found in 1957 of mottled grey unpatinated flint. One face has been dressed fairly flat and the other has a median ridge formed by the removal of a few large flakes. The findspot is described in the SMR and in the Surrey Archaeological Collections as 'quarter of a mile from Hoestream, a tributary of River Wey on the Lower Bagshot sand' (1967, 160).
- 3.4 The Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin records the findspot 'on the site of Jackmans Nursery, now a housing estate' (1967, no. 58). Jackman's or Woking Nursery is shown to occupy **Area E** and land to the north of the Site on the 1894-5 and 1913 editions of the 6" Ordnance Survey Ma (**Figure 2E and F**). A further flint axe (**WA 2**) dating from the Neolithic Period (4000-2400BC) was recovered from Bagshot beds approximately 1.5km north of Site. No further detail is given.
- 3.5 Bronze Age activity (2400-700BC) is recorded at a Gravel pit at Westfield 1km east of the Site. Fragments of a Late Bronze Age urn and a stone slab (**WA 3**) were recovered in 1928 during gravel extraction works and may represent a cist burial.
- 3.6 The last two findspots are allocated a general prehistoric provenance and concern a flint square butt axe (**WA 4**) found in 1938 approximately 1.5km north of the Site and an epidiorite stone axe (**WA 5**) found at Hook Heath 2km west of the Site.

Romano-British (43AD-410AD)

- 3.7 There has been little evidence for fully Romanised settlement in the Woking area to date. Beyond the Study Area, archaeological investigation has identified Romanised native farmsteads at Woking Park Farm south of Old Woking (Crosby 2003, 4) and reused Romano-British material is notable in the fabric of the extant church at Old Woking.

- 3.8 A series of archaeological investigations approximately 750m to the south-east of the site at Black Close, Mayford (**WA 6**) undertaken in the 1970's revealed evidence for Romanised occupation. Recorded features included a U-shaped ditch containing a large number of rim and other sherds of various Romano-British type. A small amount of possible building material as well as blackened stone and burnt wood were also suggestive of occupation. Excavation revealed post holes and a ditch possibly associated with part of a timber building. The site does not appear to have been occupied after the first and second centuries AD. Significantly the site is located in proximity to a river as is often the case with such settlements and near the road junction at the river crossing.
- 3.9 Evaluation undertaken in 1994-5 at Westfield County First School 1km east of the Site revealed a Romano-British pottery sherd (**WA 7**) and an undated narrow gully and pit.
- 3.10 2km's South-west of the Site archaeological investigations along the projected line of a Romano-British road (**WA 8**) running from Worplesdon to Bagshot and the Romano-British military station at Farley Heath were undertaken in the 1960's. Evidence for a cambered surface and gravel and sand metalling to a depth of 3 feet were noted. In the wider area Romano-British roads also centred on the ford at Guildford. Locke suggests that a road ran from Guildford to Old Woking fording the river at Mayford south-east of the Site (1975, 5). The projection of this road would have followed a path east of the Site and the modern A329.
- 3.11 A single Sestertius coin of Hadrian (**WA 9**) is recorded from the vicinity of Saunders Lane 1km south-west of the Site in 1963.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) to Medieval (AD 1066 -1499)

- 3.12 Settlement within the Study Area during the early historic period was situated at the site of Old Woking (**WA 10**) south-east of the modern town and 2km east of the Site. The placename is likely to derive from the name 'Wocc' or 'Wocca' and translates as 'people of Wocca' suggesting an early pre-Christian settlement at the location (Palmer 1991). Early variations of the name include 'Woccingas' and 'Uuocchingas'. The pre-Christian 'Ingas' in a place name meaning 'people of' often came to refer to settlements where there was a religious centre in Christian times (Smith 2005, 84) which was the case with Woking (Refer paragraph 3.15).
- 3.13 Mayford has been translated as 'The Ford of the Mayweed' (Crosby 2003, 5), or alternatively as 'Meaga's Ford' (Surrey Place name society 1934, 158). The settlement has been known under numerous variations including 'Mayeford' (1210-12), 'Mainford' (1250) and 'Meyford' (1255; *ibid*).
- 3.14 Egley (as in Egley Road) is first mentioned in 1005 in the Red Book of Thorney as 'Egceanlaea', it was known as Eynsham (Eggele) in 1354 and 'Egly' in 1604. The name is likely to be a derivative of 'Ecga's Clearing' (English Place Names Society 1934, 157)
- 3.15 The earliest written reference to Woking comes from a letter from Pope Constantine to Cuthbald's Abbey at Petersborough (Medchamstead) around 710. It related to two other monasteries dependant upon Peterborough at

Verundes (Bermondsey) and Wocchingas (Woking; Crosby 2003, 7). In 780 a land grant of King Offa of Mercia confirms 20 hides of land to the church at Woking 'in which place the monastery is situated'. The monastery was almost certainly at the site of the present St Peters Church (Crosby 2003, 7).

- 3.16 Following the Norman Conquest, William the Conqueror gave the church and manor of Woking to the Norman Osbern and Mayford to William Malet. There is one confirmed entry for Woking in the Domesday Book undertaken in 1086. At this time Woking comprised 33 villagers, 9 smallholders with 20 ploughs and a church held by Osbern also included was a meadow, 32 acres and woodland at 133 pigs (Palmer 1991) Mayford is returned as containing 90 acres and containing 'nothing assessable' (Locke 1975, 13).
- 3.17 The parish of Woking was initially divided into 9 tithings. Mayford is not mentioned in association with Woking until the early 13th century when Geoffrey de Pourton held Mayford in chief of the king (Survey of Woking 1280-1 referenced in VCH 1911, 381-90).
- 3.18 The Manor of Mayfield is speculated from Post-medieval cartographic evidence to have been situated on the east side of Mayford Bridge, south-east of the Site at the site of a farm complex (**WA 11**) unnamed on Rocque's map (1762; **Figure 2A**) and also recorded on the Tithe Map (1840, **Figure 2B**). This is speculated purely on the strength of its geographical location.
- 3.19 However, there are further indications of a focus of medieval activity in the vicinity that may go some way to strengthen this theory. Investigations undertaken during construction works associated with the Mayford roundabout in the 1970's recorded Medieval pottery (**WA 12**). The convergence of several roads at Mayfield Bridge (**WA 13**) also suggests the location has been a fording point from early times.
- 3.20 Slightly further a field, a Medieval moated site (**WA 14**) is projected from field name and cartographic information to south-east of Westfield approximately 1.8km east of the Site.
- 3.21 Furthermore, there is documentary evidence for two medieval farms in the locality. These comprise Egley Farm (**WA 15**), 80m north-east of the Site first mentioned in 1280 and Hook Farm (**WA 16**) referred to as 'La Hok Mor' in 1280 situated approximately 380m west of the Site. Hook Farmhouse is still extant, but Egley farm survives only as a Victorian building known as Egley Cottages fronting onto the east side of Egley Road.

Post-Medieval (AD 1500 – 1799)

- 3.22 Due to Mayford's relative historic isolation from Woking, the village retained its rural aspect throughout the Post-medieval period and indeed well into the 20th century. Historically, it has represented one of the most rural parts of the parish. In the Woking parish registers dating from 1698-1726, over 80 percent of the population of Mayford was involved in agriculture. This contrasts with the statistics for Woking itself where the figure is only 17 percent (Crosby 2003, 2).
- 3.23 Many of the medieval farmsteads noted in the previous section continued in use through the Post-medieval period as indicated by their inclusion on

historic mapping. In addition to these, localised settlement expanded with additional farms and dwellings dispersed across the landscape many of which are still extant and in use today. Farm complexes of Post-medieval date include Ellis Farm (**WA 17**) 500m south-east, still extant and now afforded Listed Building status, Bonsey farm (**WA 18**) approximately 700m to the east and Barnsbury Farm (**WA 19**) approximately 900m north-east.

- 3.24 A further unnamed farm complex is recorded to the east of Mayford roundabout approximately 200m south-east of the Site (**WA 20**). The site is shown on the Tithe Map dating from 1840 but not by Rocque. However the fabric of the extant farmhouse is noted to comprise 16th century material.
- 3.25 Further Post-medieval sites in the Study Area include the location of 2 lime kilns, the first at Smarts Heath, 1.75km to the south-west (**WA 21**) was archaeologically investigated in 1969 and a location identified on the Tithe Map in 'Great Lime Kilns Field' at Saunders Lane/Smarts Heath (**WA 22**) 300m to the south-east.
- 3.26 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the Site have been considered in the course of the assessment in order to assess the impact of development upon the visual integrity of the historic environment. The study has highlighted nine Listed Buildings of Post-medieval origin within this area. These can be interpreted to highlight various themes such as population patterns, building and farming techniques and the economic climate of a locality. Listed Buildings are all valued at Grade II and comprise Dunmore Nursery Home on Goose Lane (**WA 23**), Gabriel Cottage (**WA 24**), The Old Cottage (**WA 25**) and Hunts Farm House and Barn (**WA 26**) on Guildford Road, Sunhill House (**WA 27**) on Hook Hill Lane, Broom Cottage (**WA 28**) and Ivy Cottage (**WA 29**) on Smarts Heath, The Old Cricketers and Cricketers Cottage, Westfield Common (**WA 30**) and Walnut Tree Cottage on Highlands Road (**WA 31**).
- 3.27 The closest Listed Building is Sunhill House which lies 80m south of **Area A**. Buildings are depicted at this location from at least 1762 when a cluster of structures are depicted on Rocque's Map (**Figure 2A**).
- 3.28 The final Post-medieval site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Goldsworth Bridge (**WA 32**) which lies almost 2km north-west of the Site. The bridge dating from c. 1790 is thought to be one of the original bridges over the Basingstoke Canal.

18th century-Present Day

- 3.29 From the second half of the 18th century, the history of the Site can be traced cartographically. In 1762, John Rocque (**Figure 2A**) shows the Site under pasture at the base of the ridge defining the heathland to the north and west. The farming estates at Egley, east of the Site and Hook Hill to the west are in place. No features are marked within the Site boundary. 50 years later, the 1" Ordnance Survey Edition (**Figure 2B**) reflects an unchanged landscape with the exception of a trackway running along the modern boundary between **Areas D** and **E**. The track is accessed from Egley Road and terminates on open heathland north-west of the Site. The field inspection noted this boundary to be retained as a mature tree line delineated by a raised earthen bank. No trace of the associated track was visible. These impressive and long established field boundaries are discernible at various locations across

-
- the Site (eg defining **Areas C and D [Plate 7]**, **B and C**, and **D and E**) and are often flanked by ditches.
- 3.30 The London and Southampton railway (now known as the London and South Western Railway) which defines the western boundary of the Site was sanctioned in 1834 and opened as far as Woking in 1837. The Woking to Southampton extension was opened on 11th May 1840 (Palmer 1991) and served by a station on open heathland around which the modern town of Woking developed. Following the opening of the railway, Mayford Road became heavily congested as a result of traffic travelling to and from the station. In spite of this most of Mayford and its farming estates stayed intact until the 1920's.
- 3.31 Village greens as in many areas of the English countryside are characteristic of the Woking area. Most in the locality do not represent the classic central village green but were areas of elongated rough grassland bounding the road used for grazing livestock (Crosby 2003, 38). Cartographic analysis notes the remnants of Mayford village green in patches of common land bounding either side of Egley Road retained as roadside verges (Refer **Figure 2; Plate 8**).
- 3.32 The Tithe Award Map (**Figure 2C**) and Apportionment Books dating from 1840 give the first large scale detailed view of land division and ownership. The map shows the line of the railway which defines the western extent of the Site illustrating the detachment of the Site from associated lands west of the railway. The Tithe Apportionment book (1843) show **Areas A and B** to be known as 'Outer' and 'inner Hook' and owned by Richard Egley. The lands are occupied by Thomas Newman. The field names point to an earlier association with Hook Hill Farm (**WA 15**).
- 3.33 **Area D** is listed as arable land known as 'Hock Hill and 'Close' owned by John Gaiment and occupied by William Woodhatch. The field name here would again suggest an association with Hook Hill Farm. **Area C** is under the same owner and occupier. **Area E**, separated from the rest of the Site by the trackway is known as Upper and Lower Knapp listed under the ownership of Thomas Ennell and occupied by Joseph Chilly.
- 3.34 All land use is listed as arable with the exception of a small strip of land at the eastern extent of **Area E** which is listed as pasture. This strip is likely to have been part of the elongated 'village green' (Refer paragraph 3.32).
- 3.35 The First Edition of the 25" Ordnance Survey Map dating from 1871 (**Figure 2D**) shows the post-railway landscape. The Site has been completely disassociated with previously adjoining land on the west side of the railway, this is reflected in the differing land use. Parts of **Area C and D** are under cultivation at this date possibly of a horticultural nature. A series of evenly spaced depressions (approximately 5m apart) were noted in **Area C** during the site visit (**Plate 1**). Consultation with the landowner revealed that this area had been subject to 20th century ploughing associated with farming or horticultural use (Pers comm. Paul Bocking). The line of the trackway between **Areas D and E** now terminates at the railway line and has become obsolete although the extension to Hook Heath west of the railway is still apparent. No features or structures are shown within the Site boundary.
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- 3.36 A shift in land use is notable by the close of the 19th century (**Figure 2E**, 6" OS Edition, 1894-5). **Areas A, B and E** area are occupied by nurseries. At this date, the Woking area had become renowned for its nurseries. The sandy soils which hampered agricultural productivity were ideal for horticulture. The rise of the Arts and Crafts Movement, suburbanisation and standards of living resulted in an increased demand for ornamental garden species. Railway development meant that nurseries formally based in London were able to relocate to open countryside while retaining their trade links with the city. By the 1850's, the Woking area was one of the most important nursery centres in western Europe.
- 3.37 **Area E** was occupied by Woking Nursery (owned by William Jackman [1763-1840] and his sons Henry and George) from at least the 1890's into the 20th century as shown on the 1913 edition of the 6" Map (**Figure 2F**). **Areas A and B** occupied by a nursery in the 1890's are still home to Woking Nursery in the present day.
- 3.38 Cartographic analysis does not provide evidence for the existence of any structure or potential archaeological feature within the Site footprint.
- 3.39 20th century archaeology is notable within the Study Area at three locations, two of these concern World War II anti-invasion defence sites. The first location comprises a Pill Box, Cone and Cylinder (**WA 33**) located approximately 900m north-west of the Site. Pill boxes are among the most numerous military structures of World War II, at least 14, 163 examples were standing by 8th October 1940. They provided infantry and military defence of linear systems, beaches and nodal points of all kinds and were very diverse in size, form, construction and function. Most were built during a 20 month period prior to February 1942 (Council for British Archaeology 1996, 157).
- 3.40 The second location concerns an Anti Tank Block (**WA 34**; now destroyed located 900m east of the Site at Beech Hill.

Undated evidence

- 3.41 In addition to the sites already outlined in Section 3 of the report, there is one location within the Study Area of undetermined date. Undetermined sites largely comprise unexcavated locations recorded through methods of above ground observation. A cluster of linear features (**WA 35**) noted on the flat top of Beech Hill were identified through aerial photographic analysis. The site lies 1km south-east of the Site and may represent activity associated with the large estate of 'Stony Yarrows' to which the land once belonged.

Aerial Photography

- 3.42 Under certain conditions sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on Aerial Photographs. Aerial photographs dating from 1966 were consulted at the Surrey History Centre. No features of a possible archaeological nature were identified. The interior of the Site was noted to be heavily cultivated particularly in **Areas C and D**. The site inspection confirmed signs of heavy modern cultivation in these areas now under pasture.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.43 The Site does not lie within a Conservation Area. Two conservation areas lie partially within the 1km historic environment Study. All Conservation Areas within 2km of the Site centre are shown on **Figure 1**.
- 3.44 There are four Areas of Archaeological Potential within the 2km Study Area (Refer **Figure 1**), these comprise the Mesolithic findspot (**WA 1**) located within the Site boundary, the Romano-British occupation Site (**WA 6**) 420m south east of the Site at Black Close, Mayford, the medieval moated site (**WA 13**) 1.8km east of the Site at Westfield and the western extension of Old Woking High Street 1.6km east of the Site (Refer **Figure 1**).
- 3.45 There are no Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area. Policy BE17 of the Woking Borough Local plan concerns historic parks, gardens and nurseries. The Site occupies land formally associated with a nursery, however it is not identified as a protected nursery site on the Woking Borough Local Plan proposals map.
- 3.46 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Study Area, that being Goldsworth Bridge (**WA 31**) approximately 2km north-west of the Site (Refer **Figure 1**).
- 3.47 There are 10 Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site. The closest Listed Building is Sun Hill House (**WA 26**) approximately 80m south of the Site. No Listed Buildings were noted to be visible from the Site at the time of the field inspection.
- 3.48 A number of field boundaries identified on the Tithe Map remain *in situ* today. Of these two are of particular significance (those defining **Areas C** and **D** and **Areas D** and **E**; refer **Figure 1**) and should be considered 'important' under *Hedgerow Regulations* Legislation, 1997.

4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

4.1 Potential Impacts

4.1.1 Development activities which may impact upon the Historic Environment resource, are:

- Excavation, ground disturbance and ground compaction as a result of building, access, surfacing, service installation and landscaping measures.
- Temporary landtake during construction phase including compounds, stockpiling, storage and temporary site access.

4.1.2 These activities could lead to the following effects on the Historic Environment resource:

- Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
- Permanent or temporary Loss of the physical and/or visual integrity of a feature, monument, building or group of monuments.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
- Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or water-logging.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction traffic.

4.1.3 All ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site beyond made ground will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive *in situ*.

4.2 Existing Impacts

4.2.1 Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may also be present, but as yet undiscovered. However, the potential for the survival of such remains depends partly on the impacts that previous land use may have had on any remains that may be present.

4.2.2 With the exception of **Area B** (now occupied by the Woking Nursery), the Site has retained green field status (as pasture, arable or horticultural use) through to the modern day and consequently has been subject to limited ground intrusion associated with land management.

4.2.3 The current field pattern largely reflects that illustrated on the Tithe Map dating from 1840. The site inspection and aerial photographic analysis revealed evidence for modern ground cultivation. Farming activity may damage or truncate *in situ* archaeological remains, but would not necessarily remove them completely.

4.2.4 **Area B** has been subject to surfacing works to accommodate nursery construction and car parking. There is also evidence for the excavation of drainage ditches largely along the lines of the existing field boundaries and particularly along boundaries closer to the nursery site. One area of hard standing was noted at the north-east corner of **Area D** where access is

gained to the field from Egley Road. The area is currently overgrown and partially waterlogged.

4.2.5 To surmise, existing impacts at the Site include:

- Post-medieval and modern drainage efforts identified along field boundaries at the time of the field inspection.
- Possible previous service installation (e.g. gas, electricity, water).
- Nursery building and surface construction in **Area B**.
- Previous horticultural/agricultural ground cultivation across the site.

4.2.6 Overall, considering the low level and relatively superficial nature of previous ground interference at the Site, conditions for the survival of potential buried archaeological remains are considered to be **moderate to high**.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the report details the archaeological constraints in terms of the proposed development and is based on information derived from the sources listed in the **Methodology**, taking into account the likely effects of previous land use on the preservation of potential remains.

5.2 Legislative and Planning Constraints

- 5.2.1 For ease of reference details of any statutory and/or local planning designations are detailed separately below.

Scheduled Monuments

- 5.2.2 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Study Area, that being Goldsworth Bridge (**WA 31**) approximately 2km north-west of the Site. There would be no direct or indirect impact upon the fabric or setting of this monument as a result of development at the Site.

Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.3 There are four Areas of Archaeological Potential within the 2km Study Area, one of which lies within the Site boundary (Refer **Figure 1**). These comprise a Mesolithic findspot (**WA 1**) located within the Site boundary, a Romano-British occupation Site (**WA 6**) at Black Close, Mayford, the medieval moated site (**WA 13**) at Westfield and the western extension of Old Woking High Street (Refer **Figure 1**). Under Policy BE16 of the Woking Local Borough Plan, development will not be permitted in an Area of High Archaeological Potential unless an archaeological assessment and where necessary investigation of the site has been undertaken.
- 5.2.4 The Area of Archaeological Potential within the Site boundary concerns a single Mesolithic findspot. No archaeological features or deposits are recorded in association and the precise provenance is not known. The distribution of stray finds, particularly from an early prehistoric era is wholly unpredictable and the occurrence of a single artefact does not necessarily pre-suppose further findspots in the immediate vicinity. Furthermore the low lying sandy geology of the Site does not commonly lend itself to the recovery of prehistoric artefacts which are more traditionally found in association with alluvial or gravel deposits or in proximity to stone based geologies and more prominent geographical locations.
- 5.2.5 The findspot may represent a single Artefact or a Mesolithic flint scatter. Without archaeological investigation within the Area of High Archaeological Potential, the potential of the site is **unknown**.

Historic Parks and Gardens and Nurseries and Historic Battlefields

- 5.2.6 There are no Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area. The Site occupies land historically and currently associated with a nursery. This land is not however identified as a protected nursery site on the Woking Borough Local Plan proposals map.

Conservation Areas

- 5.2.7 The Site does not lie within a Conservation Area. Two Conservation Areas lie partially within the 1km historic environment Study. There would be no impact upon the visual integrity of any Conservation Area as a result of development at the Site.

Listed Buildings

- 5.2.8 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint. There are 10 Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site. The closest Listed Building is Sun Hill House (**WA 26**) approximately 80m south of the Site. The site inspection noted that views from and to Sun Hill House are completely obscured from the Site by housing fronting onto Hook Hill Lane and the raised bridge on the Lane crossing the railway line. It is therefore considered that there would be no impact upon the fabric, setting or visual amenity of any Listed Building as a result of Site development.

Field Boundaries

- 5.2.9 A number of field boundaries identified on the Tithe Map survive *in situ* within the Site boundary. The field inspection noted two boundaries (those defining **Areas C** and **D** and **Areas D** and **E**) to survive largely untouched as tree topped banks. Sections of the boundary separating **Areas A** and **B** from **C** was also noted to be of similar type although their visual and historic integrity has previously been compromised as a result of drainage excavations.

5.3 Archaeology

- 5.3.1 Broadly speaking, the wider Study Area reflects human habitation from the early prehistoric period through to the present day with an emphasis of evidence from the Medieval Period particularly associated with the Medieval farming and associated settlement patterns. Also significant is the concentration of Romanised activity to the south-east of the Site at Black Close. It is considered that a **moderate** level of recorded archaeology is represented within the Study Area.
- 5.3.2 With the exception of the Mesolithic findspot (**WA 1**) to the north of the Site and the significance of certain field boundaries, specific archaeological activity has not been identified within the Site boundary.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

- 6.1.1 Overall, a **low-moderate** potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the Site footprint has been identified. Predicted archaeology at the Site is likely to be limited to evidence of Post-medieval land enclosure and use including evidence for horticultural exploitation.

6.2 Further Works and Mitigation

Sub-surface remains

- 6.2.1 Given the general archaeological potential of the Site and Study Area and the designated Area of High Archaeological Potential within the Site boundary, it is anticipated that limited archaeological works at the Site in the form of mitigation strategy are likely to be required by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Woking Borough Council. This may include some level of field investigation of the Mesolithic findspot to the north of the Site. This judgement is made following assessment of criteria outlined in Policy BE16 of the Local Borough Plan concerning Areas of Archaeological Potential.

Standing remains

- 6.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint. The closest Listed Building lies 80m south of the Site and is currently protected from view by tree coverage and housing. In order to retain the visual integrity of the built environment, a programme of strategic planting may be required at points around the periphery of the Site.
- 6.2.3 Two field boundaries within the Site footprint have been identified as significant under the terms of Hedgerow Regulations Policy, 1997. Given the surviving nature and antiquity of these boundaries, partial or total retention of these boundaries with a view to their incorporation into future design proposals may be required. The potential impact of development on field boundaries will also be addressed by the Landscape and Ecology consultants.
- 6.2.4 Any future archaeological work in the form of a mitigation strategy that may be required would be secured, on the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Woking Borough Council.

7 REFERENCES

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Listed Building information

Secondary source material

Historic Landscape Characterisation

8 APPENDIX 1- GAZETTEER OF SITES AND FINDSPOTS ON FIGURE 1

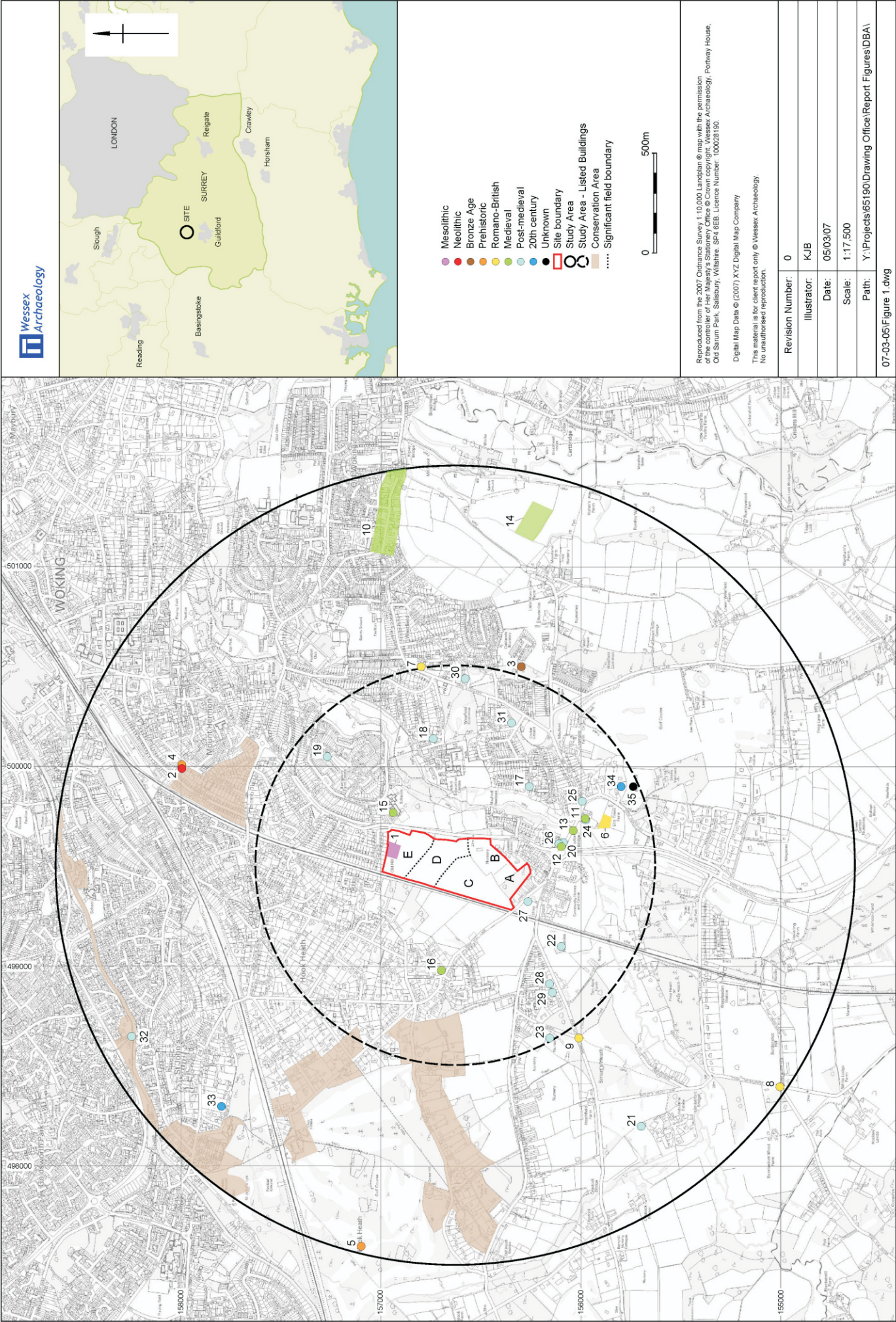
| WA No. | SMR No. | LB no. | Address | Description | Type | Easting | Northing | Period |
|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2762 | | Old Jackman's Nursery, Egley Road | Mesolithic flint axe found in may 1957 at the nursery by mr Lucas of Egley Road. Mottled grey unpatinated flint. One face dressed fairly flat, the other has a median ridge formed by the removal of a few large flakes. Cutting edge of tranchet type is chipped. Found quarter of a mile from the Hoe Stream on Lower bagshot sand. | Findspot | 499620 | 156970 | Mesolithic |
| 2 | 2804 | | Woking locality | Flint axe found in bagshot beds. Exact findspot not known. | Findspot | 500000 | 158000 | Neolithic |
| 3 | 458 | | Gravel pit, Westfield, Old Woking | Fragments of a Late Bronze Age urn possibly associated with a stone slab found in 1928 in a gravel pit in Westfield, Old Woking. Artefacts now held at the British Museum. Likely to represent the site of a cist burial. Site destroyed and now built over. No further traces of gravel working in the vicinity but are visible at Downview avenue. | Findspot | 500500 | 156300 | Bronze Age |
| 4 | 457 | | Woking locality | A flint square butt axe or gouge of Scandinavian type with nearly parallel sides and a curved cutting edge. Found in 1938. Exact findspot not known | Findspot | 50000 | 158000 | Prehistoric |
| 5 | 2763 | | Hook Heath | An epidiorite stone axe found at Hook Heath, now in Guildford Museum | Findspot | 497600 | 157100 | Prehistoric |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 6 | 1986 | Line of A320 Black Close, Beech Hill, Mayford | Initial field walking undertaken in 1973 Romano-British pottery and occupational debris found during archaeological evaluation (1973-1977). Recorded features include a U-shaped ditch containing a large number of rim and other sherds of different Romano-British type. A small amount of possible building material as well as blackened stone and burnt wood were also recovered suggestive of occupation. Excavation revealed post hole possible part of a timber building possible destroyed by fire since burnt daub was found in the ditch. The site does not appear to have been occupied after the first and second centuries AD | Field walking/ Evaluation/ Excavation | 499700 | 155900 | Romano-British |
| 7 | 4979 | Westfield County First School, Woking | Narrow gully and pit of unknown antiquity. Romano-British pottery sherd. Area now built over. Found during archaeological evaluation in 1994/5. Area grid reference given only | Evaluation | 500500 | 156800 | Romano-British |
| 8 | 2765 | Worplesdon, Farley Heath-Bagshot, Road | Romano-British Road. Excavation undertaken along projected line in order to establish existence. Cambered section comprising layers of gravel, pebbles and sand metalling up to a depth of 3 feet with side ditches was recorded. | Excavation | 498398 | 155005 | Romano-British |
| 9 | 1827 | 17 saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking | Sesterius coin of Hadrian found in 1963 at Saunders Lane | Findspot | 498642 | 156012 | Romano-British |
| 10 | | Old Woking | Location of Old Woking, established since early medieval times, probably pre christian in origin. Designated an Area of High Archaeological Potential | Settlement | 50116 | 156968 | Medieval |
| 11 | 14124 | Farm complex, east of Mayford Bridge | Farm Complex shown on Woking Tithe Map (1840) and Rocque (1765). The farm is unnamed but may represent the site of Mayford manor east of Mayford manor which is mentioned in the 13th century. | Manor site | 499740 | 155980 | Medieval |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 12 | 2107 | Mayfield Green Roundabout | Medieval pottery found during construction of Mayfield roundabout in 1973. Finds include the handle of a pipkin I the adjacent field along the proposed course of the A320, 2 rim sherds of late medieval pottery were found during topsoil stripping by road contractors. | Findspot | 499600 | 156100 | Medieval |
| 13 | 14138 | Mayford Bridge | Several roads converge to cross the Hoe Stream Bridge shown by Rocque in 1765. Mayford was first recorded in 1210. Medieval fording point and Post-medieval bridge. | Archaeological Site | 499680 | 156040 | Medieval |
| 14 | 2802 | Westfield. Woking | Medieval moated site. Location speculated from field name and map evidence. Condition not known | Archaeological site | 501200 | 156200 | Medieval |
| 15 | 14130 | Egley Farm | Farm complex shown on the Woking Tithe map and Rocque survey. Eggele is first mentioned in 1354. Only surviving remainder of Egley Farm is a Victorian house named Egley Cottages which may or may not be related to the farm. Rest of site covered by modern housing. | Farm Site | 499770 | 156940 | Medieval |
| 16 | 14133 | Hook Lane | Farm complex shown by Rocque and Tithe Map. It lay at the top of Hook Hill Lane on the edge of Hook Heath, which was known as 'La Hok Mor' in 1280. The lands may have been La Hoke mentioned in 1294. The farmhouse survives. | Farm site/ Building | 498980 | 156700 | Medieval |
| 17 | 14139 | Ellis Farm, Ellis Farm Close | Farm complex shown on the Tithe Map and Rocque survey. Parts of the present building are of 16th and 17th century date, site may be associated with William Elys mentioned in 1288. Surviving brick and timber framed farmhouse is enclosed by a brick wall in Ellis Farm Close. The house dates from the 17th century and comprises a timber frame encased in brick. | Farm site/Grade II Listed Farm house | 499900 | 156260 | Post-medieval |

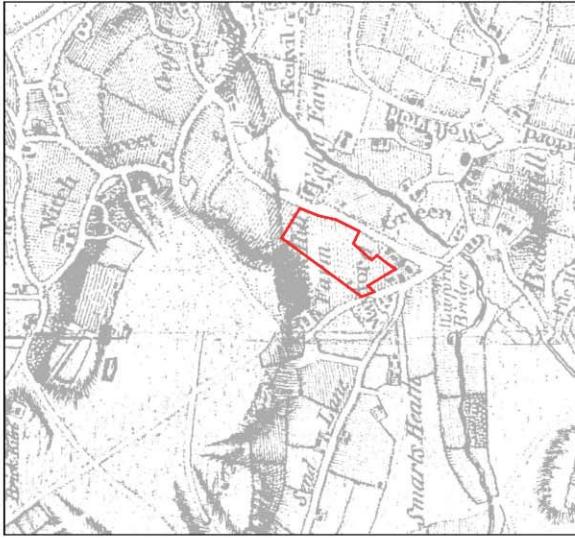
| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 18 | 14374 | Bonsey Farm (No longer extant) | Farm complex shown on the Tithe Map and Rocque survey. Site probably associated with Edmond Bonsey mentioned in 1593. Bonsey farm now built over by modern housing. Approximate grid reference given. | Farm Site | 500140 | 156740 | Post-medieval |
| 19 | 14373 | Barnsbury Farm (No longer extant) | Farm complex shown on the Tithe Map and Rocque survey. May be the site of Barns Farm mentioned in 1632. Barnsbury Farm now built over by modern housing estate. Approximate grid reference given. | Farm Site | 500050 | 157270 | Post-medieval |
| 20 | 14137 | Close to Mayford Bridge | Farm complex shown on the Tithe Map but not by Rocque in 1765. Although fabric of extant buildings is of 16th century date. | Farmsite/ Building | 499620 | 156090 | Post-medieval |
| 21 | 2766 | Smarts Heath, mayford | Lime kiln found in 1969 during archaeological excavation found on heathland in bagshot beds | Excavation | 498200 | 155700 | Post-medieval |
| 22 | 14134 | Saunders Lane/ Smarts Heath Road | Lime kiln shown on Tithe Map Great Lime kilns field lies immediately south of the location and is now covered by a commercial nursery. | Archaeological site | 499100 | 156100 | Post-medieval |
| 23 | 290748 | Dunmore Nursery Home, Goose lane | 16th century with 19th century extensions timber framed to rear white washed brick infill. 2 storey's, irregular fenestration | Grade II Listed Building | 498642 | 156158 | Post-medieval |
| 24 | 290749 | Gabriel Cottage, Guildford Road | House, now 2 cottages. C17 and C18. Red and blue brick, plain tile roofs with ridge stack to left and to rear of right hand cross wing. T plan with gable front cross wing to right. | Grade II Listed Building | 499734 | 155978 | Post-medieval |
| 25 | 290751 | The Old Cottage, Guildford Road | 16th century timber framed whitewashed rendered exterior 2 storey. Timber frame visible inside. | Grade II Listed Building | 499827 | 155995 | Post-medieval |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 26 | 13493 | 290752 /290753 | Hunts Farm House and Barn, Guildford Road | Hunts Farm House and barn 15 yards South-East of the farmhouse. 16th century barn timber framed on brick plinth weatherboarded exterior 3-4 bays inside, Queen post construction. 16th century timber framed house with 19th century additions. Encased in brick and partially rendered. | Grade II Listed Building | 499614 | 156112 | Post-medieval |
| 27 | | 290776 | Sunhill House, Hook Hill Lane | 16th century with late 19th century front. Timber framed with brick in fill. 2 storeys three bays to front | Grade II Listed Building | 499325 | 156267 | Post-medieval |
| 28 | | 427903 | Broom Cottage, 24, Smarts Heath Road | Timber framed 16th century with 20th century addition to right end. White washed brick frontage 2 storeys. Interior, Queen post construction visible on first floor with remains of original mullion window. | Grade II Listed Building | 498913 | 156159 | Post-medieval |
| 29 | | 427904 | Ivy Cottage, 30, Smarts Heath Road | 16th century cottage timber framed rendered infill. 2 storeys 19th century casement windows | Grade II Listed Building | 498870 | 156144 | Post-medieval |
| 30 | | 427914 | The Old Cricketers and Cricketers Cottage, Westfield Common | Previous use as Inn, shop and house. Timber framed building brick exterior 2 storeys and attic under flat roof. 20th extension to the rear. | Grade II Listed Building | 500440 | 156581 | Post-medieval |
| 31 | | 290770 | Walnut Tree Cottage, Highlands Road | Timber framed 16th century 19th and 20th century extensions. Brick exterior original house to left 2 storey's | Grade II Listed Building | 500219 | 156349 | Post-medieval |
| 32 | | | Goldsworth Bridge | Goldsworth (Langman bridge). Scheduled ancient monument | Bridge | 498650 | 158250 | Post-medieval |
| 33 | 6373/6264/6356 | | Close to Basingstoke Canal, West of Woking | Anti Invasion Defence sites- Pill box, cone and cylinder. Cone destroyed, condition of cylinder and pill box not known. Area grid reference given | Archaeological Site | 498300 | 157800 | 20th century |
| 34 | 6208 | | Beech Hill, Mayford | Anti Invasion Defence site: Anti tank block. Destroyed | Archaeological Site | 499900 | 155800 | 20th century |
| 35 | 14128 | | Beech Hill | Cluster of linear features of short length on the flat top of Beech Hill noted from aerial photographs 100m south of a large house.. | Linear feature | 499900 | 155740 | Unknown |

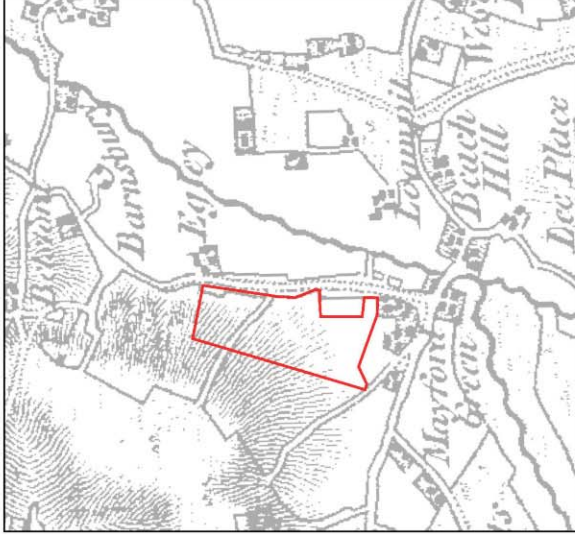


Site location

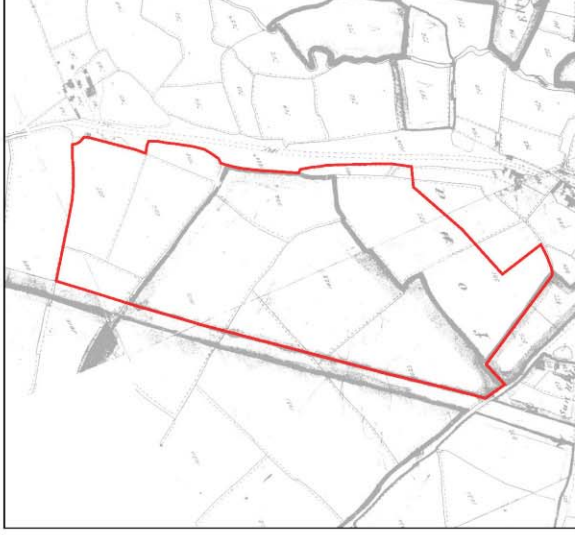
Figure 1



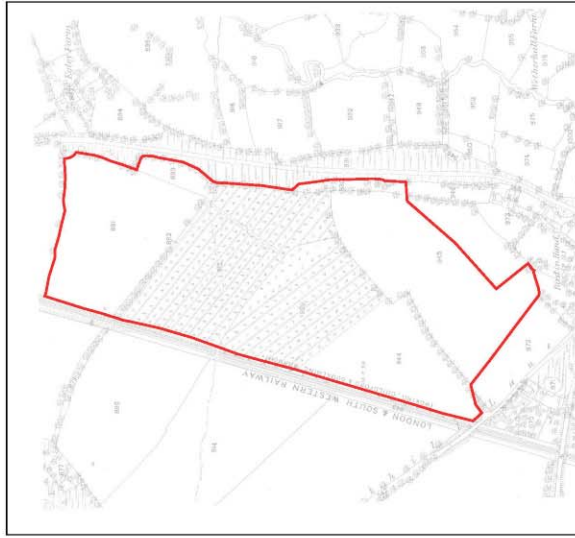
A. Rocque's Map, 1762



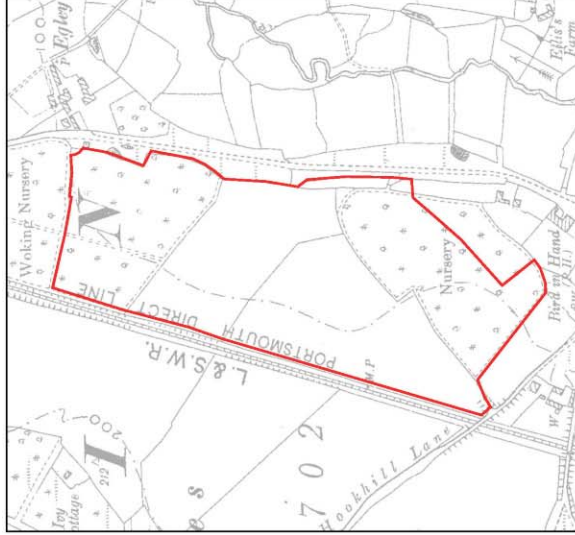
B. 1\"/>



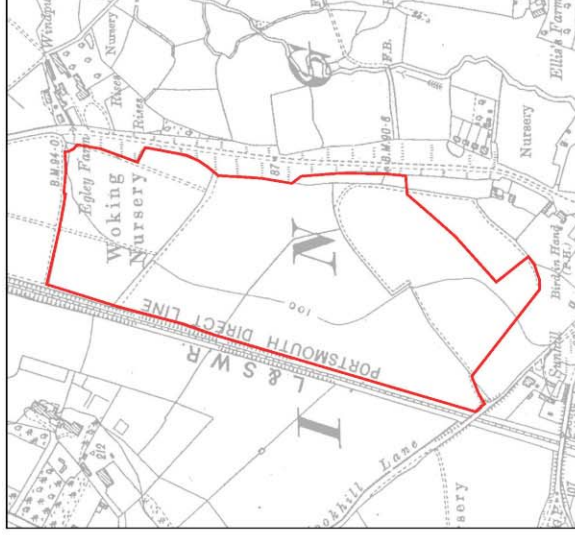
C. Tithe Map, 1840



D. First edition 25\"/>



E. 6\"/>



F. 6\"/>

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|-----|
| Date: | 05/03/07 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| Scale: | A 1:40,000 B 1:20,000 C-F 1:8,000 | Illustrator: | KJB |
| Path: | Y:\Projects\65190\Drawing Office\Report Figures\DBA07-03-05\Figure 2 | | |



Plate 1. View across Area C. Looking north



Plate 2. Hardstanding at north-east corner of Area D



Plate 3. View across Area E. Looking east



Plate 4. View across nursery at Area B. Looking south-west



Plate 5. Site of Mesolithic findspot (WA1). Looking north-west



Plate 6. Bank defining line of historic track, field boundary between Area D and E. Looking north-west



Plate 7. Field boundary defining Areas C and D. Looking north-west



Plate 8. View along Egley Road showing remains of village green along verge. Looking south



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