Egham United Church Hall Egham Surrey



Archaeological
Watching Brief Report



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Egham United Church Hall, Egham, Surrey

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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SUMMARY

In February 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Egham United Church Hall, Egham, Surrey (NGR TQ 0107-7136). The work was commissioned by Daniel Lelliott Krauze in advance of the construction of a new church hall. The watching brief revealed a 19th-century landscaped area for the construction of the previous hall.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In February 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Egham United Church Hall, High Street, Egham, Surrey (NGR TQ 0107 7136). The work was commissioned by Daniel Lelliott Krauze in respect of a planning application for construction of a new church hall (Planning Application No. RU.01/1381)
- 1.1.2 A project brief outlining the archaeological requirements of the work was set by Tony Howe, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, in line with PPG 16.
- 1.1.3 OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how it would meet the requirements of the brief, which was approved by Tony Howe.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated within the parish of Egham on premises to the rear of the High Street (Fig. 2). The proposed development area is *c* 900 m to the west of the River Thames and is bounded to the west by Runnymede Road, to the north and east by domestic properties and to the south by the United Church.
- 1.2.2 The site is 350m² in area and lies on flood plain gravel of the first river terrace, as identified by the British Geological Survey Sheet 269 Solid and Drift edition (1:50,000), at c 15 m above OD. Patches of Brickearth are also present in the area, as recorded during archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity of the study area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site has been subject to a desktop assessment (OA 2003) the results of which are summarised below.
- 1.3.2 Documentary and cartographic sources indicate that the proposed development area was undeveloped until the construction of the recently demolished Church Hall structure, built between 1883 and 1897. Prior to this the development area lay on the periphery of the medieval town centre, away from the street frontage. It is likely therefore that the development area had not been deeply truncated by a long sequence of post-medieval and modern development. Any archaeological deposits present within the site are likely to be well-preserved.

1.3.3 The proposed development area was visited by OA staff on two occasions. At the time of the first visit (15/01/03), the church hall had been partly demolished. No archaeological or historical features were recorded. At the time of the second visit (28/01/03) most of the development site was covered in demolition rubble, obscuring any ground features. Examination of existing service trenches showed only modern disturbance associated with the insertion of the services. A few sherds of 19th- and 20th-century pottery were observed.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the areas affected by the development.
- 2.1.2 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Visits were made on the second occasion to observe the excavation of building foundations. Observations were made during those excavations and the exposed sections were recorded.
- 2.2.2 All excavated deposits were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

3.1.1 Natural gravel (4) was revealed, 1.6 m below ground level (bgl), within the foundation trenches of the new construction at c 13.5 m OD. To the south and southeast of the site it was overlain by 0.8 m of orange silty clay alluvium (3). The remainder of the site had been landscaped and a brown gravely loam levelling deposit (2), 1.2 m thick, deposited. The site was sealed by a layer of demolition rubble (1).

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Pottery dating to the 19th century was noted within the levelling deposit (2), but was not recovered.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

3.3.1 No environmentally significant deposits were revealed.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

- 4.1.1 The majority of the site had been landscaped during the construction of the 19th-century church hall. Any archaeological remains surviving within the alluvium would have been removed during the landscaping process. Where the alluvium survived to the south and south-east of the site no archaeological deposits were observed.
- 4.1.2 The date of the alluvium is unknown and it is possible it may have overlain archaeological features cut through the natural gravel. There was no evidence for archaeological features, although shallow remains cut through the gravel may have been truncated during the construction of the 19th-century hall.
- 4.1.3 The location of the area, on the periphery of the medieval town, could explain the absence of any residual medieval finds. The general absence of any residual pre-19th-century material remains suggests that there was limited archaeological activity in the area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Туре	Depth m	Comments	Finds
1	Layer	0.4	Demolition layer	
2	Layer	1.2	Levelling layer	19th-C pottery (not recovered)
3	Layer	0.8	Alluvium	
4	Layer		Natural gravel	

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, 1981, Sheet 269 Solid and Drift edition (1:50,000).

OA, 2003, Egham United Church Hall, Egham. Desktop Assessment

Wilkinson, D. (ed.) 1992, Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual, (First edition, August 1992).

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Egham United Church Hall, Egham

Site code: EGUC03

Grid reference: TQ 0107 7136

Type of watching brief: The monitoring of foundation trenches for a new church hall.

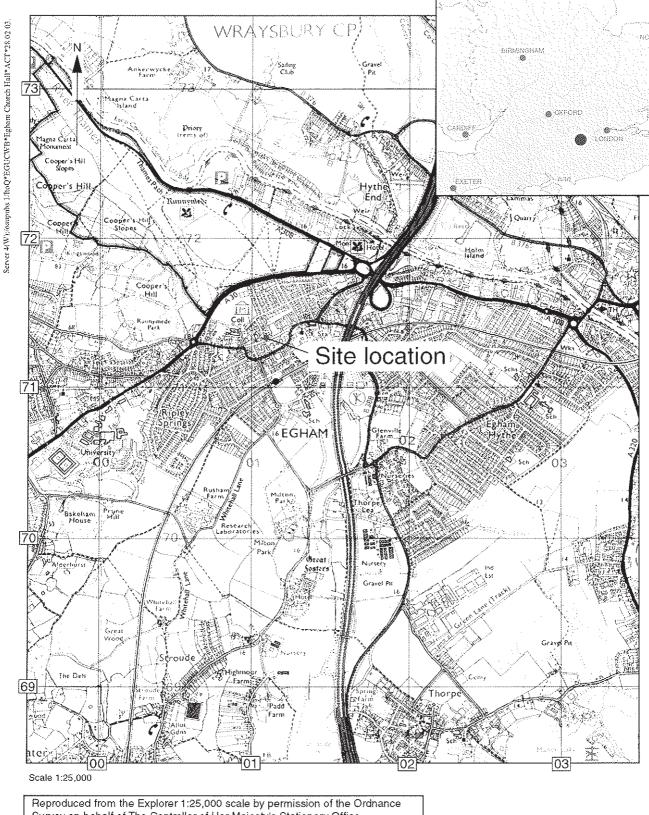
Date and duration of project: 10.02.03-14.02.03

Area of site: 0.035 ha

Summary of results: 19th-century levelling deposits for the previous church hall were

exposed.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Egham Museum Trust in due course, under the following accession number: awaiting confirmation.



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Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: Site Plan of Area of Watching Brief



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