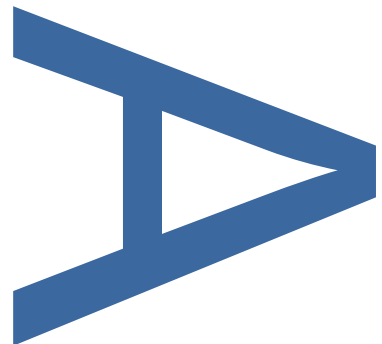
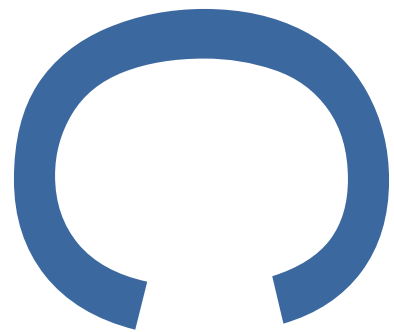


**14 – 22 CHURCH ST,
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22
8DP:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: MOLE
VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

SITE CODE: SCSL 16

NOVEMBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

14 – 22 CHURCH ST, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 8DP:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: SCSL16

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1669 5637

Local Planning Authority: Mole Valley District Council

Planning Application Number: MO/2015/0062/PLA

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
November 2016

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November 2016


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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

14 – 22 CHURCH ST, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 8DP:

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken over eight days between 5th and 26th October 2016, during the excavation of three trenches for a soak-away and a service trench at the rear of 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8DP.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Hague Investments Ltd and was in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning application number MO/2015/0062/PLA granted for the development of the site.
- 1.3 The site has previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment (Taylor & Brookes 2014) and a two-trench evaluation during the construction of the new Waitrose building to which the soak-away is to be attached (Bower 2016). The latter demonstrated the presence of post-medieval occupation layers, refuse pits and a ditch. Extensive disturbance had occurred to the upper strata of the site following the levelling and terracing undertaken for the development of the duplex units in the 20th century (Bower 2016:12).
- 1.4 Further to this, the archaeology adviser to the Mole Valley District Council, Nigel Randall of the Surrey County Council, suggested that a Watching Brief be undertaken during the excavation of both the soak-away and the service runs on the site. In total, another four trenches were recorded.
- 1.5 The site was located 221m north-east of the River Mole and its associated channels, situated on the higher ground of the river valley close to the crossroads of Church, North and Bridge Street. The ground sloped from 45.98m OD at the north –east of the site downwards to 44.28m OD at the south-west corner.
- 1.6 In Trench 3 the natural geology of orange sand overlying deposits of degraded chalk was reached at 43.38m OD, 0.97m below the current car park surface. Beneath the made ground of the car park a buried soil layer was found to have been cut by two small rubbish pits, [4] and [8] which were found cutting the natural and which were dated to the 19th - 20th century.
- 1.7 In Trench 4 a similar situation was recorded but in this case the buried soil horizon sealed an occupation layer which in turn had been cut by two pits [15] and [17] containing discarded ceramics and glass. The assemblage was very similar to that found in pits [4] and [8] and was also dated to the 19th - 20th century.
- 1.8 Trench 5 was a small window onto the archaeology created by a service run. It contained an insubstantial wall of four un-bonded courses [18] laid upon a foundation course of bricks laid edge-to-edge [21]. It appeared to be made of re-used bricks which dated to the late 19th / early 20th century.
- 1.9 Trench 6 comprised the third and final soak-away trench opened on the site. A large 18th -19th century refuse pit [30] was found to have cut two postholes [25] and [27]; the latter of the pair was over a metre in depth and 0.5m wide so therefore would have once held a substantial post. The postholes were of early-to-mid 18th century date.
- 1.10 Residual, out-of-context finds included several prehistoric flint flakes and a base sherd of a 12-13th century jar, hinting at earlier activity in or around the site.
- 1.11 No other archaeological remains were uncovered.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken over eight days between 5th and 26th October 2016 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at the former car park to the rear of 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8DP (*Figure 1: Site Location*).
- 2.2 The National Grid Reference of the site was TQ 1669 5637
- 2.3 The investigation was commissioned by Hague Investments Ltd and was monitored for Mole Valley District Council by their Archaeological Advisor at Surrey County Council, Nigel Randall.
- 2.4 The field investigation was supervised by Wayne Perkins and project managed by Helen Hawkins of PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate Historic England and CIFA guidelines.
- 2.5 The planning application was granted by the Mole Valley District Council under the number MO/2015/0062/PLA. An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission, which resulted in an archaeological watching brief to observe the excavation of a soak-away and service trenches on the site, following the completion of an archaeological evaluation (Bower 2016).
- 2.6 The study site comprised 3622 square metres located to the rear of the duplex buildings on Church Street and was roughly rectangular in shape. It was accessed by an archway between the shops on the façade of Church Street. The site was bounded to the north by the rear of the buildings facing onto Bridge Street, to the west and south by other parking areas and to the east by the duplex buildings themselves.
- 2.7 The site was situated in the historic core of the town and was bound to the north and south by the Leatherhead Conservation area. The site was located in an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined in the Mole Valley District Local Plan (Hawkins 2016:4).
- 2.8 The archaeological investigation followed the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and was intended to locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site (Hawkins 2016).
- 2.9 The site was previously the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment (Taylor & Brooks 2014) and a two-trench evaluation (Bower 2016). During the evaluation, two 10m x 1.8m trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed rear extension to 14-22 Church Street which uncovered several features dating to the post-medieval period. Although the remains were not extensive, they may have represented domestic activity in the back lots or gardens of the late 18th/19th century Church Street frontage.
- 2.10 Further to this, the archaeology adviser to the Mole Valley District Council, Nigel Randall of Surrey County Council, requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the excavation of both the soak-aways and the service runs on the site. In total, four extra trenches were recorded during the excavation of soak-aways and services on the site.
- 2.11 Trench 3, the furthest west (and downhill) measured 3m x 3m whilst Trench 4 measured 3.2m x 3.2m. Trench 5 was an observation made during a service run excavated for mains gas that entered the site through the access archway. Trench 6 was the final soak-away trench measuring 3.10m x 3.10m (*Figure 2: Trench Locations*).
- 2.12 The fieldwork was supervised by Wayne Perkins of PCA, who also authored this report while project management and report editing were carried out by Helen Hawkins of PCA. Mr Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council, monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Hawkins 2016), the Standards for Archaeological Work (English Heritage 2014) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (IfA 2009).
- 2.13 A unique-number site code, SCSL 16, was devised by PCA and used to identify the site archive.



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31/10/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The full planning background to the site and development is contained within the archaeological desk-based assessment for this project (Taylor and Brooks 2014).

3.1.2 Site Specific Constraints

3.1.3 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site. However, it does lie within the historic core of the town and within an Area of High Archaeological Potential as defined by Mole Valley Local Plan.

3.2 Site Specific Planning Background

3.2.1 Planning permission was granted by Mole Valley District Council for the redevelopment of 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead KT22 8DP in the county of Surrey under application number MO/2015/0062/PLA. The proposed scheme will include an extension to the rear of 14-22 Church Street. However, the majority of the area will remain as car parking.

3.2.2 The planning permission included an archaeological condition as follows:

No development shall take place in this Area of High Archaeological Importance until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The site lies within an Area of High Archaeological Potential where it is considered necessary to preserve as a record any archaeological information before it is destroyed by the development in accordance with Mole Valley Local Plan policy ENV49 and policy CS14 of the Mole Valley Core Strategy.

3.2.3 Following a review of all the relevant material it was decided by the Surrey Archaeological Officer that evaluation of the site was necessary. It was decided that the excavation of two 10m by 1.80m trenches would provide adequate coverage of the site to inform on the archaeological potential of the site. Subsequent to the completion of the trenches, an archaeological watching brief was required for both the soakaway and service trenches.

3.2.4 In accordance with the condition PCA were commissioned to produce a WSI for the archaeological watching brief (Hawkins 2016), which was approved by Nigel Randall, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) (Taylor and Brooks 2014) concluded that the archaeological potential for the area of the subject site was generally low for the prehistoric to medieval periods and that the proposed development was likely to only affect the post-medieval and Modern horizons. This is a summary of that DBA report.
- 4.2 Introduction
- 4.2.1 In order to assess the archaeological potential within the area of redevelopment, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) was made within a 300m radius of the site.
- 4.2.2 The DBA drew heavily from the 'Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey: Leatherhead' (Robertson 2004). The comprehensive information contained in the DBA document was further supplemented by a site specific historic map regression, incorporation of the HER data and reference to relevant publications and grey literature.
- 4.3 Prehistoric
- 4.3.1 Within the historic town itself there is only limited evidence alluding to prehistoric activity (Robertson 2004). Indeed, in the vicinity of the site the only prehistoric findspots comprise residual struck flint at Bridge Street to the north-west,, a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tool at the Swan Centre to the north and a Bronze Age arrowhead and Late Bronze Age pottery to the south-west along the western bank of the River Mole.
- 4.3.2 Within the wider townscape the evidence remains limited with chance finds comprising the majority of the evidence relating to the prehistoric period. However, the existence of three Mesolithic hearths uncovered at Young Street in 1952 may be of significance for the *in situ* nature of the features suggest that prehistoric activity horizons exist in parts of the town.
- 4.4 Roman
- 4.4.1 Beyond Leatherhead, Roman activity is known in the Hawk's Hill area, possibly indicating continuity with an Iron Age community, and a 2nd to 4th century farmstead may exist to the south-west of Leatherhead in the Broketts Farm/Thorncroft area. Roughly 4km to the east of the town, a 1st-2nd century tile-works, bathhouse and villa situated close to Stane Street (Roman road between London to Chichester) are known in the Ashted Common area. However, within the town only one find-spot of Roman date, a 4th century coin, has been recorded and there is little evidence to indicate that this part of the Surrey landscape was utilised during the Roman Period.
- 4.5 Saxon/Early Medieval
- 4.5.1 One of the earliest documentary references to Leatherhead is in c. AD 880 in the will of King Alfred the Great when land was bequeathed to his son Edward. At this time Leatherhead was referred to as 'Leodridan', a name which has been the subject of debate but is now commonly interpreted as meaning 'grey ford'. Within the 300m HER search radius of the site there are no find-spots of Saxon date, however the parish church of St Mary & St Nicholas, situated off Church Road, is speculated to post-date a Saxon precursor whilst to the east of the town a bronze pin dated to c. AD 800 and 9th century pottery has been found in Leatherhead Common Fields.
- 4.5.2 Three Saxon cemeteries outside the town are separately located within three of the four estates recorded for the parish of Leatherhead in the Domesday Survey in AD1086 and that the early medieval estates respected the distribution of the Saxon burial grounds suggests the estate boundaries were potentially established during the Saxon period.
- 4.6 Medieval
- 4.6.1 The medieval town of Leatherhead was established at the boundary of the Pachenesham and Thorncroft manor estates, two of the estates recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book, and there is speculation that rather than evolving organically, Leatherhead may have been planned at a strategically important crossing point on the River Mole. Of the two manor estates which the medieval town incorporated, Thorncroft estate seems to have been linked to the southern part of the town with the parish church originally serving as the Thorncroft manorial chapel. It

is also probable that the original peasant settlement of Thorncroft may have existed in proximity to the planned town.

- 4.6.2 The parish church of St Mary & St Nicholas is situated off Church Road to the south-east of the site and whilst the dedication dates from 1345, the church itself is of greater antiquity. The nave dates to the late 12th century, the arcade arches date to the early 13th century and the chancel, transepts and tower are all of 15th century date. Also located in the vicinity of the site on the western side of Church Street is the postulated location of a 13th century Cistercian Priory associated with Henry de Apurdele.
- 4.6.3 The modern street plan of Leatherhead reflects the basic settlement plan as it existed throughout the majority of the medieval period, e.g. focused on the crossroads of High Street, North Street, Bridge Street and Church Street. There is however suggestion that Leatherhead may have once had a 12th century bridge positioned on the line of modern Elm Road and if correct might imply the southern boundary of the site is located above an early road of the medieval town.
- 4.6.4 Leatherhead grew in importance during the medieval period, during which time it came to be known as 'Letherhed', with a market and annual fair granted in 1248. The market was subsequently re-granted in 1331 and tax returns of 1336 show that Leatherhead had become the second richest town assessed in Surrey. The construction of a medieval bridge feeding into Bridge Street by the 14th century further facilitated Leatherhead's role as a trading centre. The medieval market place was located in proximity to the bridge at the crossroads of High Street, North Street, Bridge Street and Church Street and the first permanent market house was probably built in the existing open market place during the late medieval period.
- 4.6.5 In 1392 the town was almost completely destroyed by a fire, however some buildings dating to the latter part of the medieval period remain standing within the vicinity of the site.
- 4.6.6 Despite the undoubted medieval character of the town, the only find-spot of medieval date revealed in the HER search of the sites vicinity was the discovery of 13th century pottery in the High Street area. However, the absence of medieval find-spots can be considered a reflection of the minimal nature of redevelopment work and archaeological investigation since the creation of the Leatherhead Conservation Area during the late 20th century, rather than an absence of medieval sites within the town.
- 4.7 Post-Medieval
- 4.7.1 In some respects, Leatherhead maintained its importance into the early post-medieval period. However, the market was in decline and by the time of the 1664 Hearth Tax, the population of Leatherhead was recorded as one of the smallest towns in Surrey with only 122 households.
- 4.7.2 . During the post-medieval period Leatherhead's economy was largely agricultural based and industries of the 19th century included brewing and malting, brick and tile making, tanning and corn milling.
- 4.7.3 Located to the immediate south of the site during the post-medieval period was an estate and manor house fronting Church Street. The first known manor house was constructed during the 16th century.
- 4.7.4 Rocque's map of Surrey in 1762 shows the site occupied by what appears to be three properties fronting Church Street with the northern and southern buildings approximately double the length of the central building. In comparison to the eastern frontage of Church Street and many of the other main street frontages of Leatherhead, the western side of Church Street appears to have been considerably more developed.
- 4.7.5 The railway arrived in Leatherhead in 1859 and Leatherhead station was built c. 500m north of the town centre. The arrival of the railways played an important part in the changing economy of Leatherhead, with cheap rail travel encouraging economic diversification away from agriculture. It was also during the 19th century that the modern place name 'Leatherhead' was finally established.
- 4.7.6 With the exception of the apparent shortening of the northern and southern buildings on site, the Ordnance Survey of 1897 shows no alteration by this date. The 1897 Ordnance Survey shows that at the end of the post-medieval period the study site remained partially located above three east-west orientated plots fronting Church Street. At the eastern extent of each
-

plot small buildings and outhouses are shown adjacent to Church Street whilst the remainder of the plots are shown as open, undeveloped land and most probably represent gardens.

4.7.7 The land boundaries recorded in 1897 indicate that the southern plot on site was both longer and wider than the other plots, possibly indicating an increased level of social status for the southern property. With this in mind, it is of interest that the northern garden boundary of the 'Emlyn house' estate forms a continuation of the land division between the southern and central plots on site. Although evidently existing as separate land divisions by this date, it is possible that this similarity of alignment may imply that the southern plot was incorporated within the estate during the earlier parts of the post-medieval period.

4.8 Modern

4.8.1 The modern street pattern of Leatherhead continues to reflect the medieval settlement's basic form, however the town was nonetheless subject to some development and embellishment during the 20th century.

4.8.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1915 shows no alteration to the site or the vicinity and a similar lack of change is evident in the Ordnance Surveys of 1932 and 1938. Indeed, the only discernible alteration to the site by the onset of the mid- 20th century was that a building existent within the southern plot in 1915 had been removed by 1933.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

- 5.1.1 As part of the 'extensive urban survey of Surrey: Leatherhead' (Robertson 2004) the geology and topography of the Leatherhead area was summarised. The report describes the town thus:
- 5.1.2 'Leatherhead (NGR TQ 165 564) lies in the centre of the county of Surrey within the Mole Gap, the valley cut by the River Mole through the north downs. The geology of the town consists largely of chalk, overlain by gravel and alluvium along the course of the river, and Thanet and Reading beds on the northern side of the town (BGS Reigate sheet no 286, 1978). (Robertson 2004).
- 5.1.3 Geotechnical investigations were carried out on the site (CET infrastructure 2015) prior to the production of this report. The investigations found that in the window sampler borehole, WS A, made ground was encountered to 0.9m overlying firm becoming stiff, slightly gravelly, slightly sandy clay to 1.8m below ground level. This horizon has been identified as head. From 1.8m to 2.2m below ground level the borehole penetrated sandy, slightly clayey gravel also identified as head. From 2.2m below ground level to the end of the borehole at 5m the borehole encountered chalk recovered as a structure-less melange of chalk gravel set in a fine sand and silt size chalk matrix.
- 5.1.4 Trial pit B was excavated against the rear wall of the existing retail units encountered made ground over predominantly clay head that was penetrated from 1.1m to 1.3m below ground level. The trial pit established that the rear brick wall of the retail unit was founded on concrete footings at a depth of 0.7m, with the foundations bearing in the head at 1.2m below ground level.
- 5.1.5 Trial pit C, in which the soakage test was carried out, encountered predominantly clayey made ground to 1.4m below ground level. This stratum was overlying sandy slightly gravelly clay, identified as head. This trial pit was located to the rear of the car park area.
- 5.1.6 In the two trenches excavated during the evaluation phase, the earliest deposit encountered consisted of a friable mid orange sandy clay with light yellow chalk patches. The deposit had occasional sub angular to sub rounded stones throughout but was otherwise sterile. This deposit was recorded as [18] and [20] in Trench 1 and 2 respectively. Only the upper portion of this layer was exposed during the excavation and was recorded in Trench 1 at a height of 44.41m OD, which closely resembled the level of the natural in Trench 2, where it was recorded at 44.51m OD.
- 5.1.7 In Trenches 3, 4 and 6 the natural was found to be a drift geology of orange sand [5, 12, 31] over a degraded chalk bedrock [6, 13, 32] generally 1m below the present ground surface. It was recorded at 43.38m OD in Trench 3, 43.89m OD in Trench 4 and 43.70m OD in Trench 6. Both layers contained occasional, sub-angular flint nodules. The degraded layer of chalk was 0.80m thick (with variation) before becoming pure white blocky bedrock below, this was exposed when the soak-aways were dug to their full depth, 4m below the present ground surface. Excavations in Trench 5 did not reach the natural.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 The site was located 66m from the main crossroads in Leatherhead which developed around the river crossing approach of Bridge Street and North Street. It was within the south-west part of the town's historic core and 202m north east of the River Mole. The site, which measured an area of 3622m² and was located on the western side of Church Street, was occupied by a mixture of late 20th century buildings and car-parking. The site sloped down from north-east to south-west.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.3 The aims and objectives of the watching brief as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (2016) were as follows:

To determine the natural topography of the site.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 5.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 5.5 All invasive construction groundworks at the site were monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions.
- 5.6 On 5th, 7th, 10th and 12th October Trench 3 was excavated as part of the soak-away under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.
- 5.7 On 14th October Trench 4 was excavated as part of the soak-away under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.
- 5.8 On 18th October Trench 5, part of a services trench was recorded under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.
- 5.9 On 25-26th October Trench 6 was excavated as part of the soak-away under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist.
- 5.10 The dimensions of the soak-away pits were as follows:
- Trench 3 3m x 3m x 1.20m deep
 - Trench 4 3.2m x 3.2m x 0.90m deep.
 - Trench 5 1.3m x 0.60m x 1m deep
 - Trench 6 3.10m x 3.10m x 1.28m deep
- 5.11 All deposits encountered were inspected and recorded in section at 1:10 & 1:20 using standard single context recording methods. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, as presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organized so as to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London area.
- 5.12 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs
- 5.13 All levels were taken from the topographical survey supplied by Alcock Lees Partnership.
- 5.14 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Surrey History Centre identified by site code SCSL16.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural Sedimentary Deposits

- 6.1.1 In the base of Trench 3 the natural geology was revealed at 43.38m OD, 0.97m below the present ground surface. The surface or drift geology was a pocket of mid brown reddish sand [5] that was overlying the bedrock of degraded chalk [6] underneath. The degraded chalk was visible in the southern third of the trench (*Figure 3, Plate 1*). A small sondage was excavated on the division of the two to illustrate the sequence of the strata which revealed the chalk sloping down beneath the pocket of sand. The sand was a dark orange in colour with frequent rounded pebbles and sub angular flint nodules. The same layer was encountered in Trenches 4 and 6 where it was recorded as layer [5] and [12] respectively.
- 6.1.2 Below the sand, the degraded or frost-affected chalk layer was around 0.80m thick before it gave way to pure white, blocky bedrock chalk when it was exposed to a depth of 4m below ground level during the excavation of the soakaway. The gentle slope of the natural layers, westwards towards the river was visible in Section 1. The same layer was encountered in Trenches 4 and 6 where it was recorded as layers [6] and [13] respectively.

6.2 Phase 2: Post Medieval

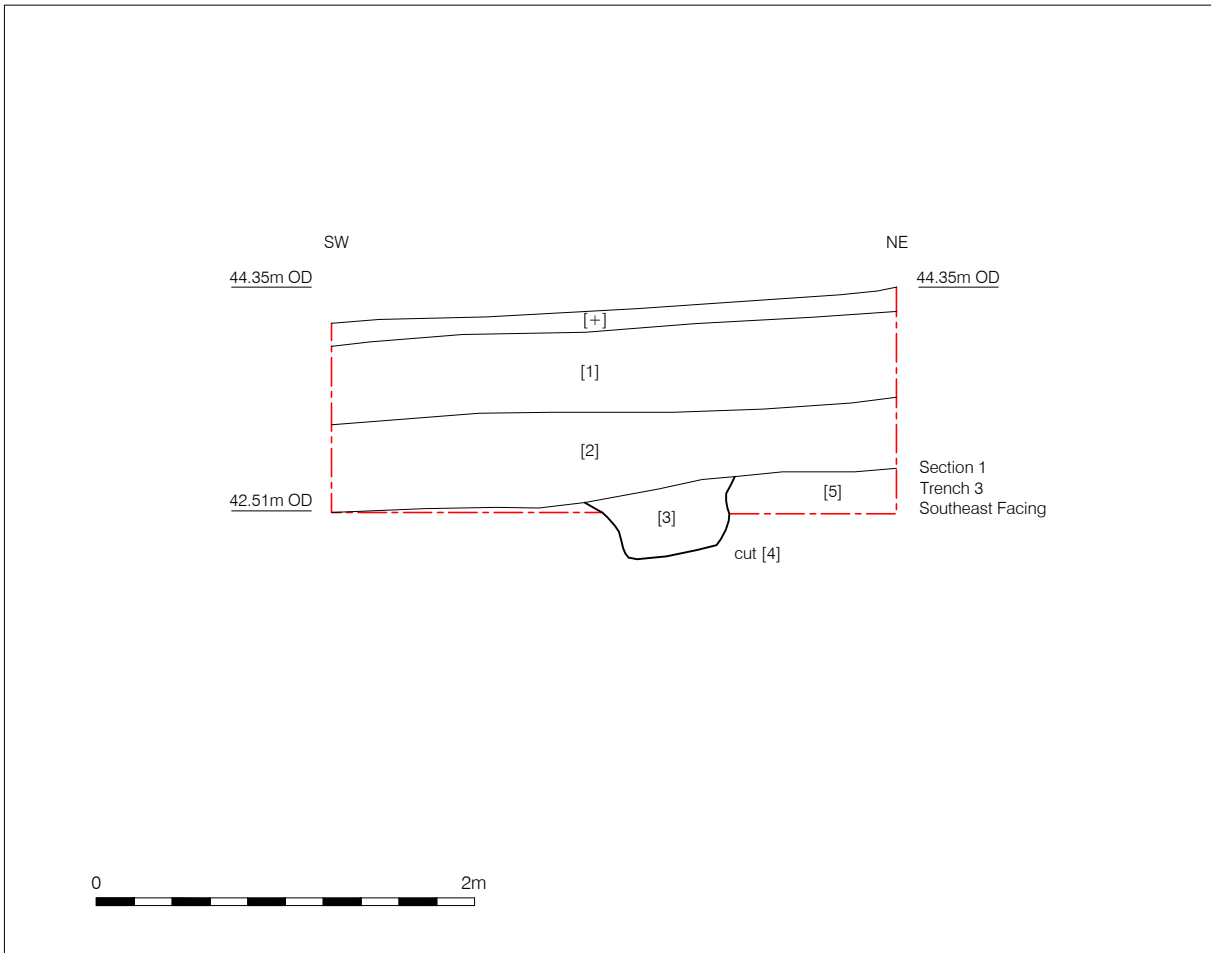
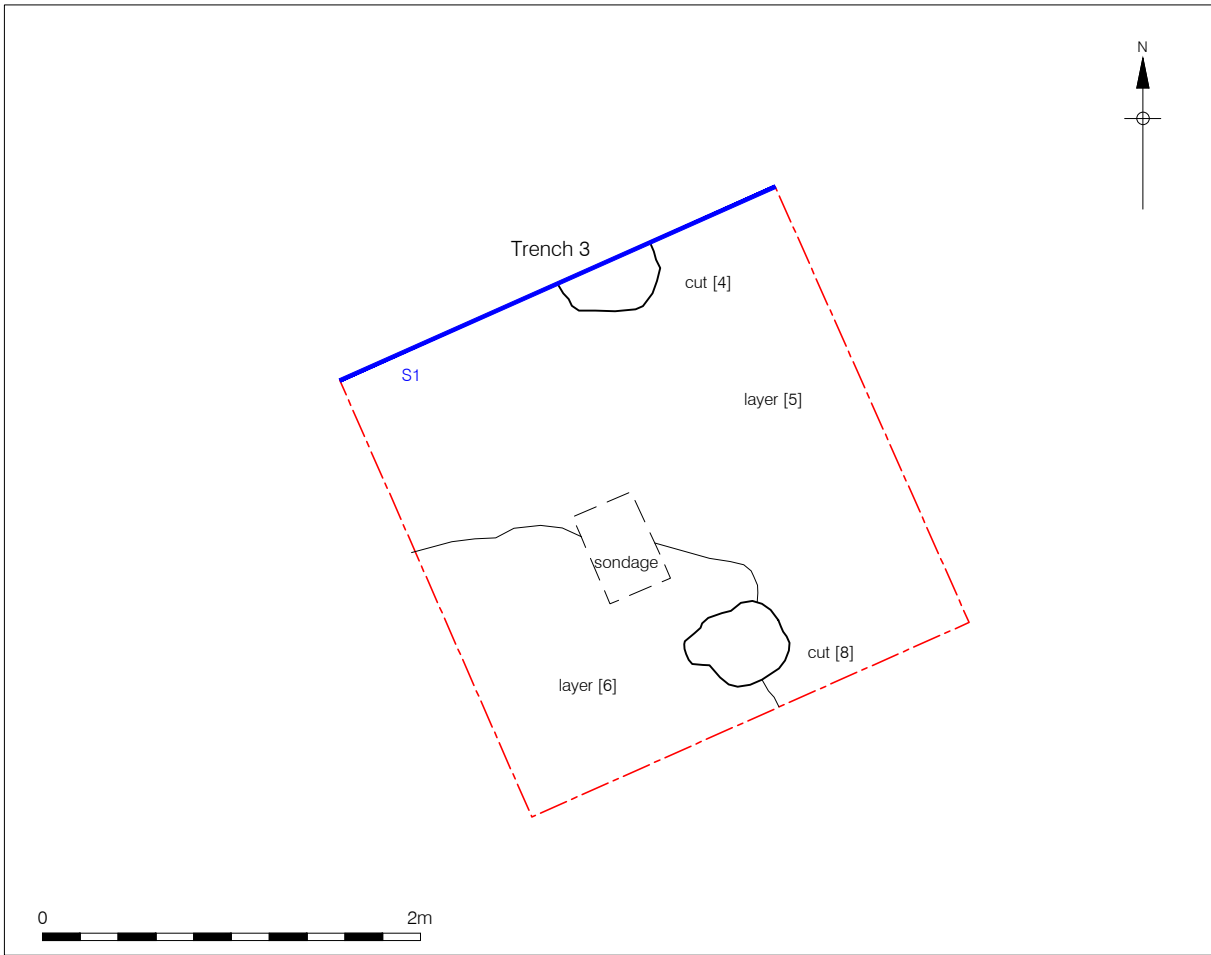
- 6.2.1 In Trench 3 two small rubbish pits, 2m apart, were revealed in the base of Trench 3 (*Figure 3, Plate 3*). Pit [4] was sub oval, 0.64m on the long axis, 0.41m deep with sharp sides and a flat base. It contained one fill [3], a firm, dark grey brownish clayey silt with contained occasional flecks of degraded mortar and fragmentary CBM. A single, fragmentary section of clay tobacco pipe stem found in this fill was likely to have been residual. The second pit, [8], was sub-circular although deformed on the west side. It was 0.52m in diameter with a gradually sloping side on the west becoming sharper towards the east with a flat base. It contained one fill [7] which was a friable, dark grey blackish clayey silt with also contained fragments of CBM.
- 6.2.2 Above the pits was a buried layer (no doubt truncated) of garden soil characterized with its dark organic colour, being a dark grey-brownish silty clay with contained occasional flecks of degraded chalk, flecks of charcoal, fragmentary CBM and sub angular flint nodule inclusions [2]. A very small quantity of fragmentary animal bone was recovered from this layer which was probably a garden soil accumulated in the rear plots of the Church Street buildings. Residual, (re-deposited) flint flakes were also found in this layer as well as a single sherd of medieval pottery dating to the 12-13th century. Above the garden soil, the made ground for the car park consisted almost entirely of red bricks and their attendant mortar [1].
- 6.2.3 In Trench 4 a further two rubbish pits, [15] and [17] were encountered that had cut the layer of garden soil [10] (*Figure 3, Plate 9*). Each was an extended lozenge in plan, pit [15] was the larger of the two, 1.5m long, 0.38m wide and 0.17m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill [14] consisted primarily of discarded ceramic and glass fragments. Pit [17] ran alongside it, 0.18m apart and was identical morphologically except that it was shorter at 1.37m long. Its fill [16] also contained a similar assemblage of loose, fragmentary glass, ceramics and CBM.
- 6.2.4 Trench 5 was an observation made in a services trench which ran through the access arch at the north-east of the site to the rear parking area. A short section of wall [18] / [21] was exposed consisting of four courses of bricks crudely mortared together [18] laid upon a row of bricks set edge-to-edge that acted as a foundation [21] (*Figure 3, Plate 9*). The four courses were not bonded in the traditional sense and not alternated resulting in a very fragile, insubstantial structure. The brick sample taken from the foundation course [21] fell into a date range between 1770-1900 with the likelihood that it fell towards the end of that period. It is possible that the bricks are re-used.
- 6.2.5 Two postholes [25] and [27] in Trench 6 appeared to have had the timbers removed and were then backfilled with a mix of friable, mid-brown-reddish clayey silt and re-deposited natural sand. Posthole [25] was 0.51m deep and 0.40m wide whilst [27] was 1.04m deep and 0.52m wide, slightly tapering inwards but with vertical sides and a rounded base. Both would have been capable of supporting a substantial timber large enough for a building or similar. Taking into consideration the finds recovered from the features was intentional backfill following the removal of the posts (and therefore, to a degree, and finds in it re-deposited), it may be difficult

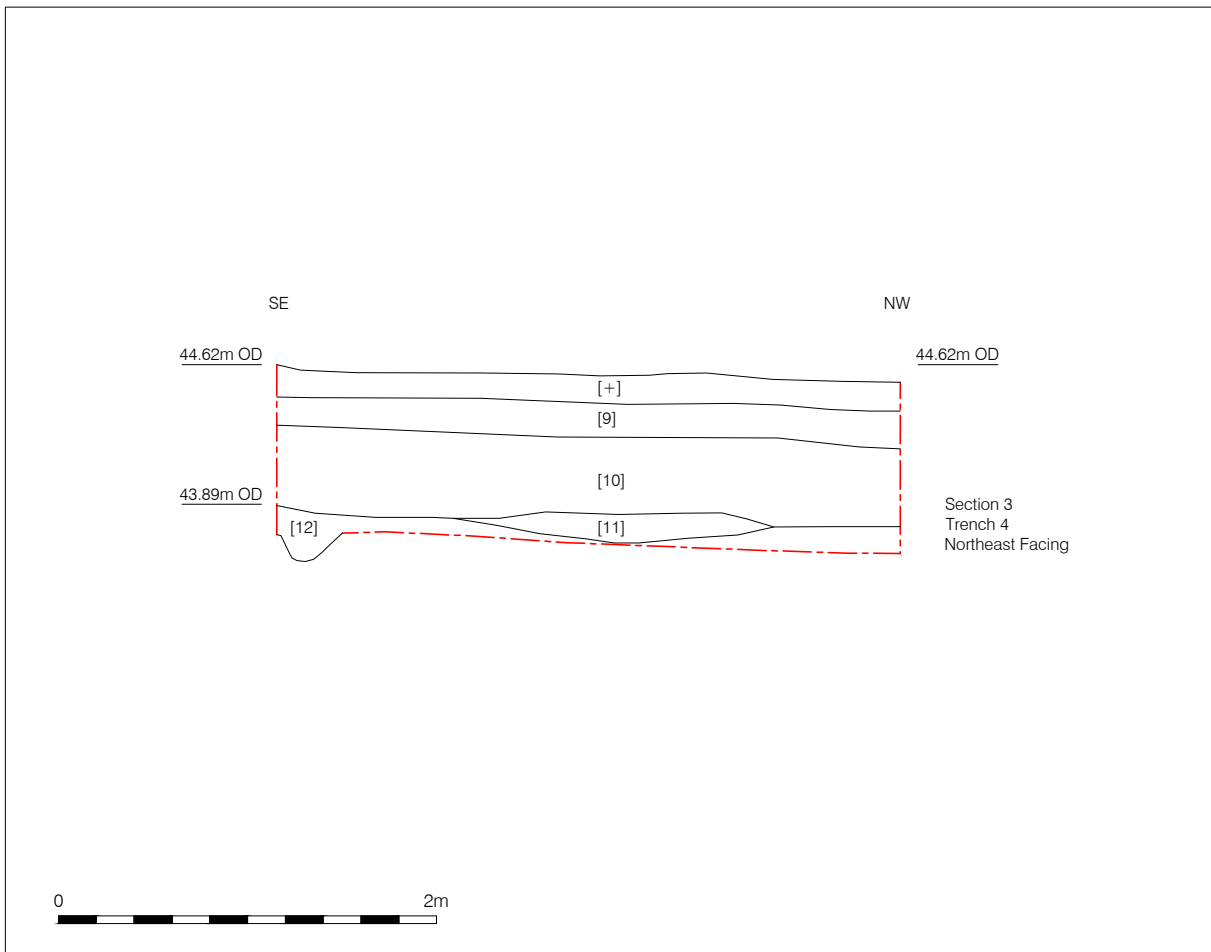
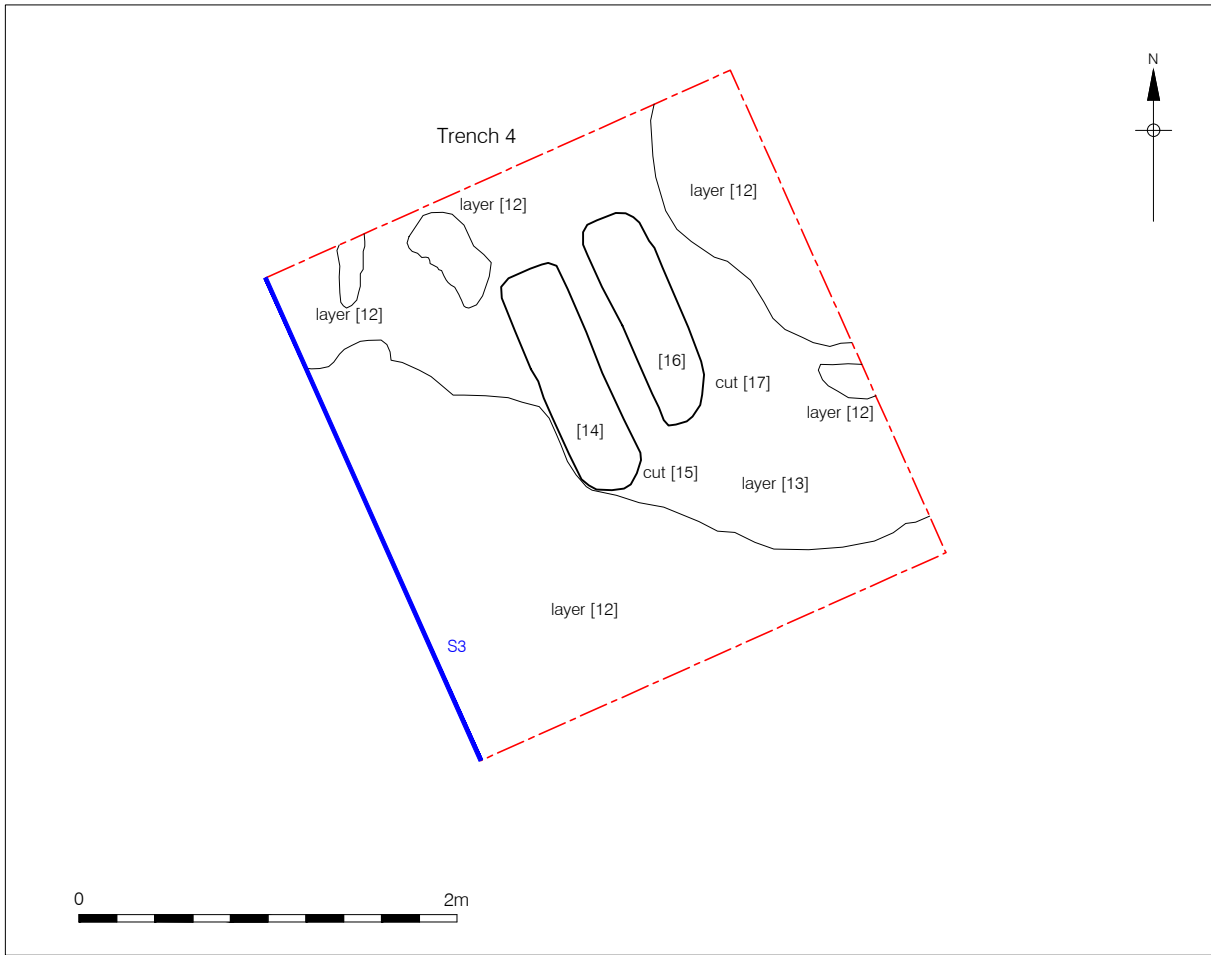
to date the cutting of the postholes themselves but it appears to have been before the early to mid-18th based on the dating of the glass find.

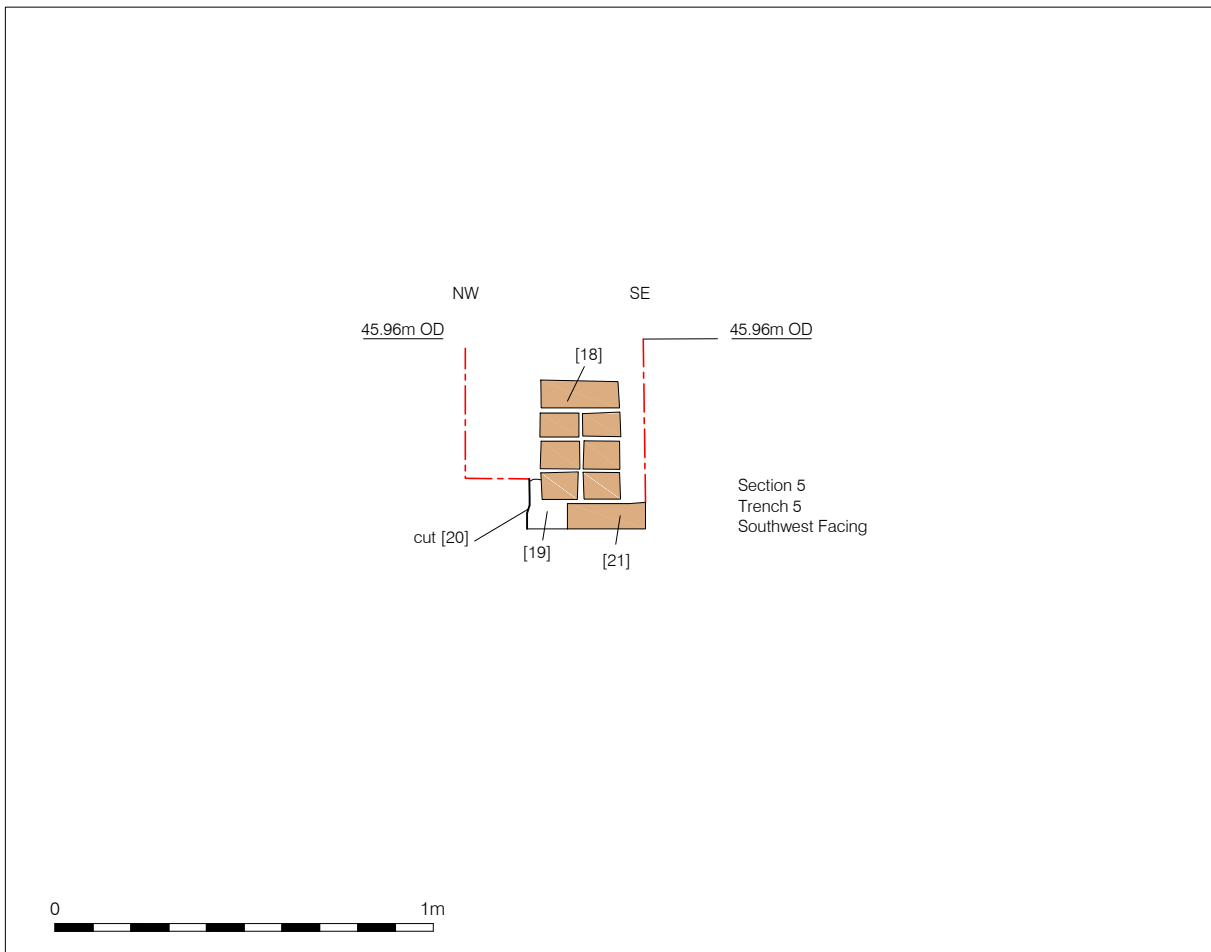
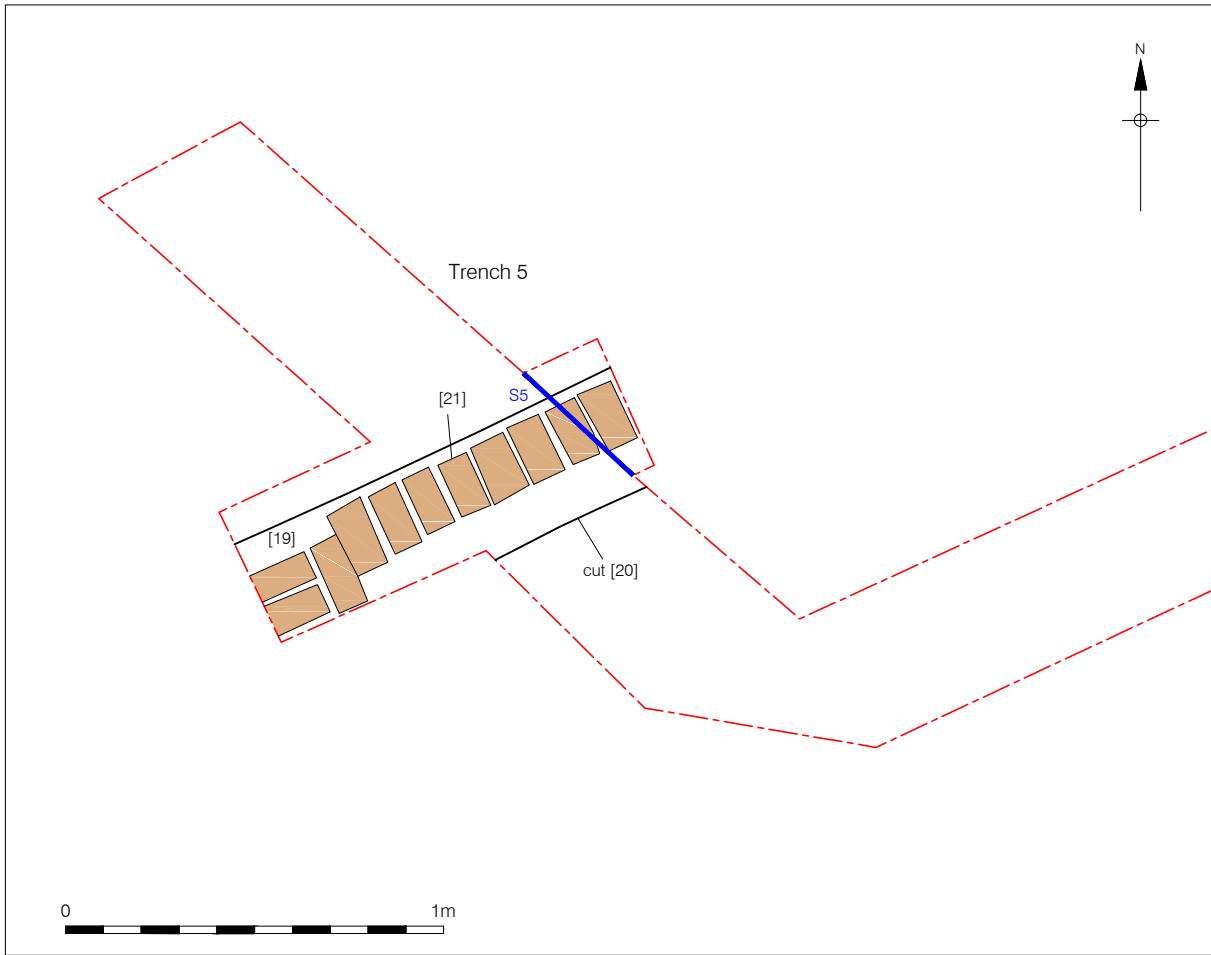
- 6.2.6 Also in Trench 6 a large rectangular refuse pit [30] measuring 2.26m x 1.59m x 0.44m deep was recorded which contained frequent sherds of pottery, fragments of glass and animal bone, comprising domestic rubbish dating to the 18th - 19th century.

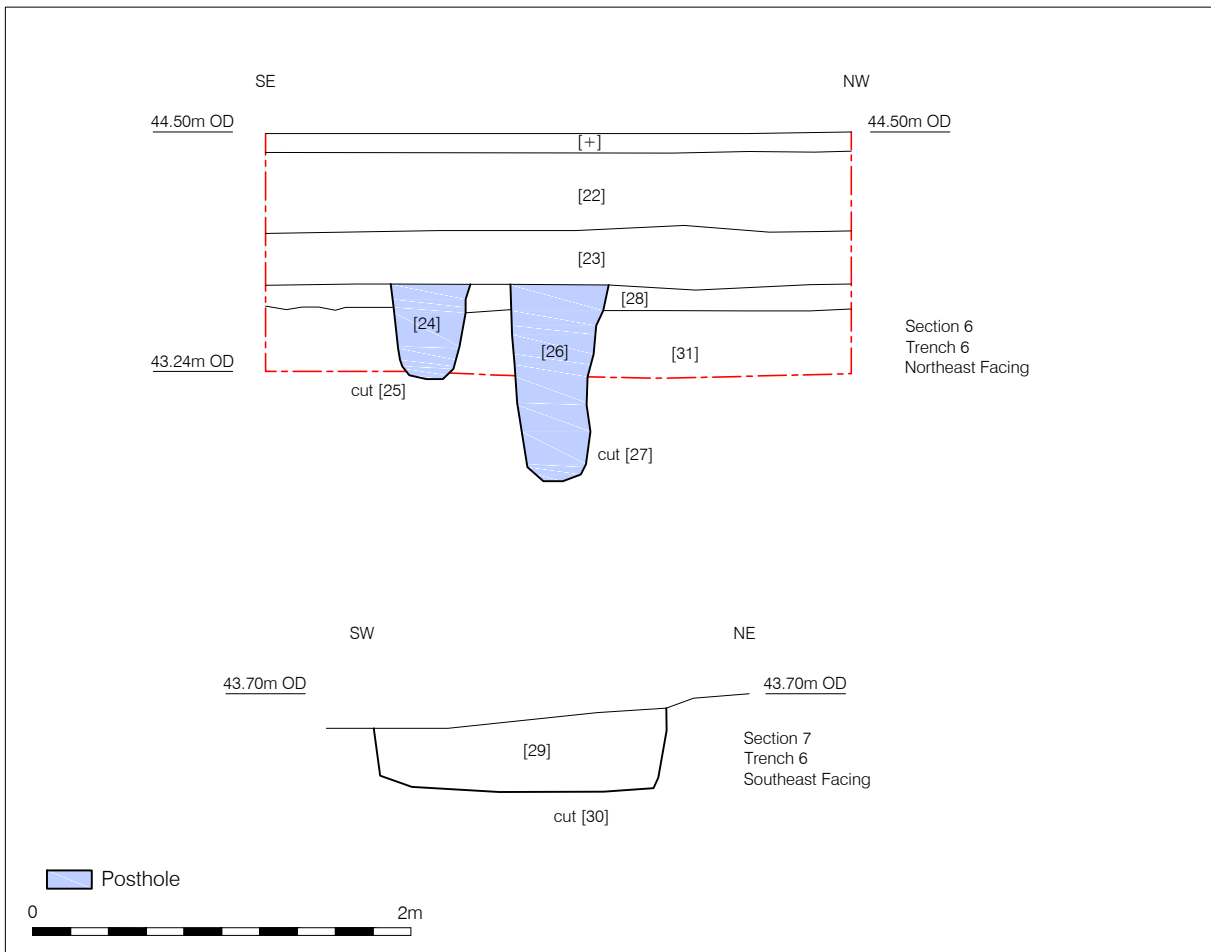
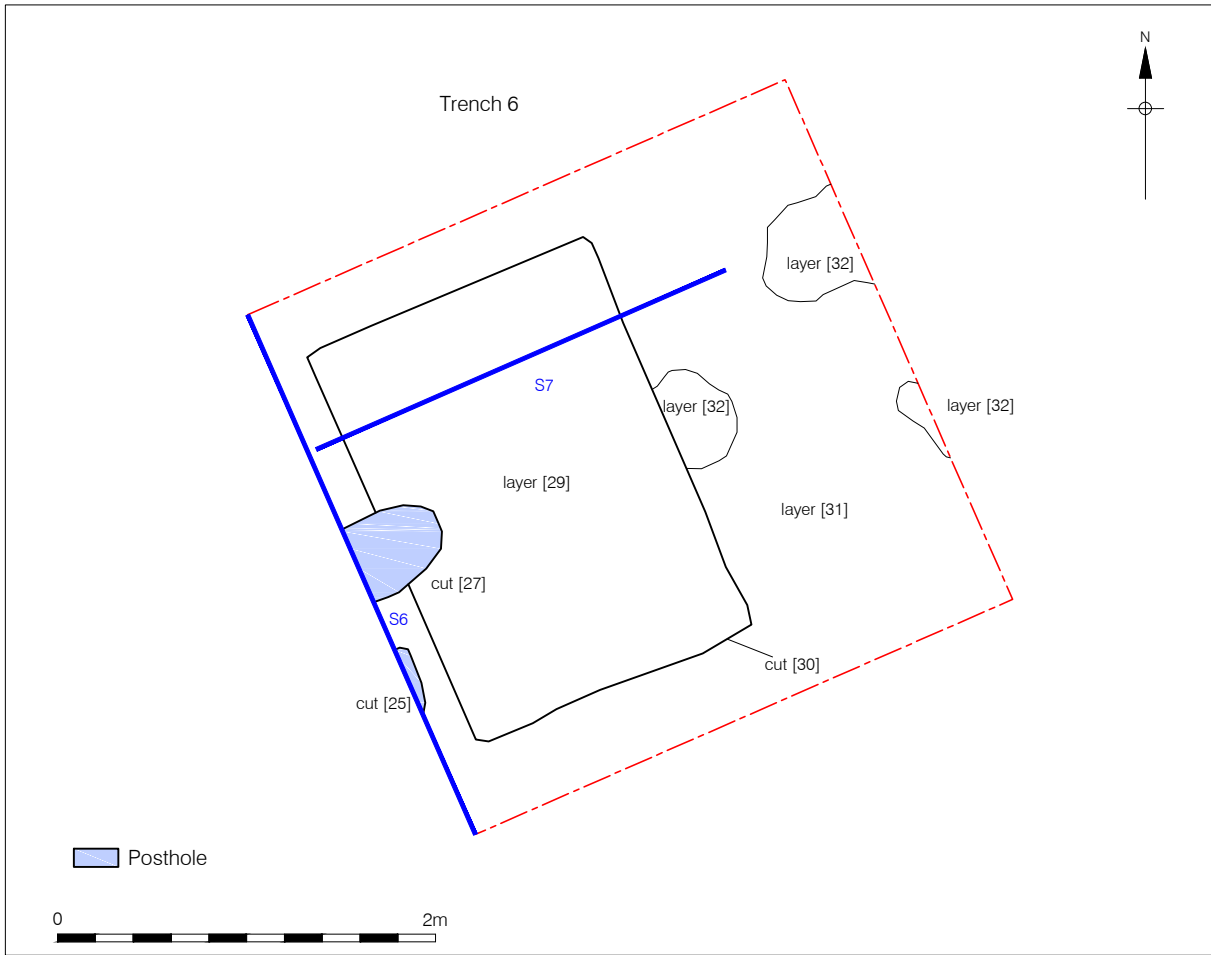
6.3 Phase 3: Modern (20th Century)

- 6.3.1 The layer of tarmac [+] and made ground [1] belonged to the terracing and levelling phase of the land being developed as a car park. The layer of made ground [1] / [9] / [22] was exceptionally homogenous for a layer of building material, containing similar bricks and building debris of the mid-to-late 19th century. Although their provenance is unclear, the material reflected either on-site demolition of the buildings on the plot prior to the 20th century development or material brought in from elsewhere to level the ground to create the new car park.









8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The natural geology was reached at 43.38m OD in Trench 3 at 0.97m below the present ground surface. It was revealed to be a combination of the drift or surface geology of orange sand [5] which overlay an off-white yellowish degraded chalk [6], c.0.80m thick, which was exposed in its frost-affected form. Cleaner, blocky white chalk was uncovered beneath it when the mechanical excavator opened the trench to 4m in depth to receive the soak-away. The same sequence was found in both Trench 4, where it was at 43.89m OD below the ground surface and Trench 6, at 43.70m OD below the current ground level.
- 8.2 In Trenches 3, 4 and 6 the composition of the layer of garden soil [2] / [10] / [23] contained a combination of re-deposited, fragmented materials usually associated with domestic rubbish pits and gardening activity which was usually confined to the rear of terraced buildings. The constant process of re-cutting pits and turning over the soil with the introduction of organic matter (animal bone, food waste, cess, etc) gives it this characteristic colour and consistency. Residual, re-deposited finds are also characteristic of soil which has been systematically and repeatedly 'turned' over. This layer was sealed by refuse pits [4], [8], [15] and [17] and postholes [25] and [27].
- 8.3 In Trenches 3 and 4, pits [4], [8], [15] and [17] and postholes [25] and [27] contained similar fills of domestic rubbish making them likely to be contemporary. Taken together, the assemblage suggests a picture of garden plots at the rear of the buildings on slopes leading down to the Mole Valley which may have supplied a good deal of the tenant's food needs. The burial of domestic refuse would have been part of the household cycle of use and discard. The assemblage did not contain any 'special' items that would single out the plots as being anything other than 'ordinary' domestic waste.
- 8.4 All the finds from these features fall roughly into a bracket between c.1750 – 1900 AD but with the emphasis being on the later part of that period. The pottery assemblage also weighs in towards the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century (Jarrett 2016 Appendix 1). Those finds with dates a little earlier than this are likely to have been either residual or curated material (such as heirlooms, family china, etc). The animal bone analysis also concludes that the size of the cattle bones suggests the larger domesticates entering the London meat markets in the latter part of the 18th century and into the early 19th century (Rielly 2016 Appendix 7).
- 8.5 It was a time of huge population growth for the town and a rise in commerce brought first by the Turnpike roads created in 1755-58 and further encouraged by the arrival of the railways in 1859. Increased transportation options for the town encouraged greater movement of people and goods (Stuttard 2000: 10, 13). In due course the land use to the rear of the buildings changed and the site was finally levelled and covered to form parking for the commercial properties that fronted Church Street itself in the 20th century.

8.6 Response to the Original Research Design

The investigation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

To determine the natural topography of the site.

Un-truncated natural was reached in both trenches. This permitted the natural topography of the site to be determined. In the Trench 4 the top of the natural sand and degraded chalk was recorded at a height of 43.89m OD. From here it sloped down slightly towards the south where, in Trench 3 it was recorded at a maximum height of 43.38 OD. In Trench 6 it was at 43.70m OD.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

Several re-deposited, residual flint flakes dating to the Neolithic / Bronze Age were found in the buried garden soil [2] and posthole fill [27]. This may suggest a 'background' of prehistoric activity in the area. However, this garden (or burgage) plot is likely to have been manured and therefore organic material (including the flints and other objects) may have been brought in from elsewhere, so these out-of-context finds should be approached with caution.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity.

- 8.6.1 No evidence for Roman activity was found during the current investigation.
-

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

- 8.6.2 A re-deposited, residual pottery sherd of the 12th – 13th century was found in the buried garden soil layer [2]. However, such a small amount of pottery out of its original context can shed little light on this period. As with the flints (mentioned above) due caution should be taken whilst assessing potentially 'residual' material.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

- 8.6.3 Both the refuse pits [4], [8], [15], [17] and the buried soil layer [2], [10] contained finds from the late 19th to the early 20th century. The assemblage suggested domestic refuse associated with either commercial or non-commercial residences fronting onto Church Street but was not diagnostic enough to characterise any particular activity other than it being 'domestic' refuse.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

- 8.6.4 Evidence for post-medieval activity was documented by the current investigation with the majority of the dates from the finds falling into the period between 1750-1900 AD. Of this bracket the dating for the majority of the finds trended towards the end of the 19th century.
- 8.6.5 The site at 14-22 Church Street is located 56m due south-east of the crossroads leading to the river crossing. The crossroads is slightly staggered and this disjuncture has been explained as Church Street (or North Road) had to accommodate the (existing) medieval market place being located at this point (Stuttard 2000: 6). The time period suggested by the finds was a period of huge population growth for the town. The attendant rise in commerce was kindled first by the Turnpike roads created in 1755-58 and further encouraged by the arrival of the railways in 1859. Increased transportation options for the town encouraged greater movement of people and goods (Stuttard 2000: 10, 13). 14-22 may have been either shops or residential housing with an extended garden plot to the rear. This is borne out by the pottery assemblage which, although dominated by domestic wares may include some elements one would associate with commercial premises. (Jarrett Appendix 1).
- 8.6.6 In due course, the land use changed and the site was finally levelled and covered to form parking for the commercial properties that fronted Church Street itself in the 20th century.
- 8.6.7 The residual finds of prehistoric flint and a medieval pot sherd were found in too small a quantity (and possibly out of context) to make any substantial inferences.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 8.6.8 The post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource seem to have been extensive in the north-eastern area of the site in the vicinity of the evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 (Bower 2016:14). However, this was less pronounced down slope at Trenches 3, 4 and 6 where the natural geology was c. 1m below the current ground surface and apparently undisturbed by the 19th – 20th activity on the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hague Investments Ltd for commissioning the work.
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- 9.3 The author would like to thank the staff of ARJ for their assistance on site, Ray Murphy for the CAD work and Helen Hawkins for project management and editing.

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11 PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 3, natural sand [5] overlying degraded chalk [6] (view to south-east), scale 1m



Plate 2: Trench 3, small sondage to illustrate pocket of sand [5] overlying degraded chalk [6]



Plate 3: Trench 3, Section 1 showing layers [1] & [2] and pit [4] (view to north west), scale 1m



Plate 4: Trench 3, Section 2, small post-medieval pit [8], (view to south east), scale 0.5m



Plate 5: Trench 4: Refuse pits [15] and [17] in the centre, (view to the south-east), scale 1m



Plate 6: Trench 4, unexcavated pits [15] & [17], (view to south-west), scale 1m



Plate 7: Trench 4, Section 3, layers [9], [10], [11] & [12], (view to south-east), scale 1m



Plate 8: Trench 4, Section 4, pits [15] & [17], (view to south-west), scale 1m.



Plate 9: Trench 5, Section 5, Wall [18], [21], view to south, (scale 1m)



Plate 10: Trench 6, General view pre-excitation, large pit [30] and postholes [25 & [27] in section, view to south west (Scale 1m)



Plate 11: Trench 6, pit [30] excavated, postholes [25] & [27] visible in section, view to south-west (Scale 1m)



Plate 12: Trench 6, Section 6, postholes [25] & [27], view to south-west, (Scale 1m)



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Level m OD	Phase
1	1	Layer	Loose building debris	Made ground	0.47m		3
2	1	Layer	Dark grey silty clay same as [10]	Buried garden soil	0.51m		2
3	1	Fill	Greyish dark brown clayey silt	Fill of pit [4]	0.42		2
4	1	Cut	Sub oval pit with vertical sides and flat base	Rubbish pit	0.42m		2
5	1	Layer	Mid brown orange sand	Drift geology	-		1
6	-	Layer	Off white, yellowish degraded chalk	Bedrock geology	-		1
7	2	Fill	Friable dark grey clayey silt	Fill of pit [8]	0.17m		2
8	2	Cut	Sub oval pit with sharp sides and flat base	Rubbish pit	0.17m		2
9	4	Layer	Loose building debris same as [1]	Made ground	0.17m		3
10	4	Layer	Dark grey silty clay same as [2]	Buried garden soil	0.43m		2
11	4	Layer	Friable mid brown greyish silty clay	Occupation layer	0.17m		2
12	4	Layer	Mid brown orange sand, same as = [5]	Drift geology	-		1
13	-	Layer	Off white, yellowish degraded chalk	Bedrock geology	-		1
14	3	Fill	Loose, fragmentary ceramic, glass & CBM	Fill of pit [15]	0.28m		2
15	3	Cut	Lozenge shaped pit with vertical sides and flat base	Rubbish pit	0.28m		2
16	3	Fill	Loose, fragmentary ceramic, glass & CBM	Fill of pit [17]	0.15		2
17	3	Cut	Lozenge shaped pit with vertical sides and flat base	Rubbish pit	0.15		2
18	5	Masonry	Four courses of un-bonded bricks	Wall	0.38		2

Context No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Level m OD	Phase
19	5	Fill	Mid brown greyish silty clay	Backfill of construction cut [20]	Unexcavated		2
20	5	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides	Construction cut	Unexcavated		2
21	5	Masonry	Course of bricks laid edge-to-edge	Foundation course	Unexcavated		2
22	6	Layer	Loose brick rubble, same as [1], [9]	Made ground	0.42m		3
23	6	Layer	Dark grey silty clay, same as [2], [10]	Buried garden soil	0.27m		3
24	6	Fill	Friable, dark grey clayey silt	Fill of posthole [25]	0.51m		2
25	6	Cut	Oval in plan, vertical sides, flat base	Posthole	0.51m		2
26	6	Fill	Friable, mid brown clayey silt	Fill of posthole [27]	1.04m		2
27	6	Cut	Oval in plan, vertical sides, flat base	Posthole	1.04m		2
28	6	Layer	Mid grey brownish sandy silt	Garden soil	0.16m		2
29	6	Fill	Soft, mid grey brownish clayey silt	Fill of pit [30]	0.44m		2
30	6	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	Pit	0.44m		2
31	6	Layer	Soft, orange sand, flint nodule inclusions	Natural: drift archaeology	Variable		1
31	6	Layer	Degraded chalk	Natural: bedrock	Unknown		1

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX

	Trench 3		Trench 4		Trench 5		Trench 6	
	+		+		+		+	
Made Ground	1	=	9			=	22	
Garden soil	2	=	10			=	23	
		=					Fill 29	
							Cut 30	
					19 Backfill			
Fill	3		14	16	18 Masonry		24	26
					21 Masonry			
Cut - Pits	4		15	17	20 C Cut	Postholes	25	27
					NFE			
Occupation layer			11		=		28	
Sand	5	=	12		=		31	
Chalk	6	=	13		=		32	

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Pottery assessment (SCSL16)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological work produced a total of 43 sherds of pottery, representing 37 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 2.130kg, of which none are unstratified. The pottery dates to the medieval period (1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g) and the post-medieval period (42 sherds, 36 ENV, 2.125kg), more specifically the 19th and early 20th centuries, and was found in six contexts. The assemblage consists of sherd material, with a small number of 18th-century vessels having complete profiles. Two 19th-century items are intact and nearly all of the forms are identifiable. The material is in a very good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage or discard. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and the medieval pottery was classified according to Jones (1998), while the post-medieval wares are according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

POTTERY INDEX

Context [2], spot date: Late 12th-13th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Medieval sandy red jug fabric	RQ	Late 12th-13th century	-	1	1	5	Convex base of a ?jar. The fabric of the sherd contains moderate, sub-rounded and angular medium sized iron-stained and white quartzes in a fine matrix and equates to Jones's (1998, 226) RQ fabric distributed in north-west Surrey and dated to the late 12th and 13th century.

Context [14], spot date: early 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	Plate	1	1	109	Complete profile, recessed base. The rim and wall have geometrical borders and the centre has a poorly drawn watery landscape. 19th century
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710–1900	Tankard	2	1	79	Rim sherd with an external cordon, vertical loop strap handle with an undulating vertical section. External brown <i>cafe au lait</i> glaze
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	Bottle: wide mouthed	1	1	415	Intact. Squared rim, concave neck, cylindrical wall, clear glazed
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	Bottle or jar	1	1	145	Shoulder with a lathed, rounded cordon. Honey coloured brown glaze
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	Jug: squat, shouldered	1	1	235	Intact except for the missing handle. External brown glaze. Possibly a product for selling a dairy product.
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	9	Wall sherd.
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Rounded bowl	1	1	16	Base, recessed. ?Pudding basin
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Electrical ?Light switch	1	2	45	Largely complete disc shaped with damaged double U-shaped upstanding components on the top surface and holes for screws and wires. Moulded lettering on the underside '30415/1 (on its side)/359 a 8 ?/patent no 2'. A central triangle in a circle contains 'CDA' and the illegible makers name around the edges

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Medium cylindrical jar	1	1	102	Base
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	17	Rim sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	Cylindrical jar	1	1	18	Rim sherd, Keiller marmalade jar
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	38	Rim sherd with 'Port...' in black gothic lettering. Institutional ware for a ?hotel
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Dish	1	1	22	Wall sherd, bottle green coloured large scrolls and shading. Possibly painted.
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Tureen lid	1	1	60	Oval tureen lid. Rim with fitting for the rim. Dark blue scrolling design
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Large plate	1	1	37	Rim sherd, green geometrical decoration, The underside of the rim has a maker's mark of a crown above a ribbon containing 'ALLERTON' above 'ENGLAND/ENA/copyright'. Charles Allerton & Sons, Longton, c.1859-1942. The mark is dated c. 1903–12.

Total: sixteen sherds, 16 ENV, 1.347kg

Context [16], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR5	1845–1900	Tea cup	1	1	1	Body sherd, purple bell flower and green leaves
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	-	1	1	28	Edge and moulded underside of a ?stove tile . Calcareous sandy redware, green-glazed
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	45	Base
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900		1	1	44	Rim sherd, D-shaped handle. Large robust tea cup
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	Plate	1	1	5	Base, coarse ?Willow pattern design
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Cylindrical mug	1	1	2	Rim sherd, blue lettering '...ight. B...'

Total: six sherds, 6 ENV, 125g

Context [23], spot date: 18th-19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	23	Rim sherd

Context [16], spot date: early 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Tea cups	2	2	2	Rim sherd with a ?European landscape design and a body sherd (?French tea cup shape) with the Willow pattern.

Context [29], spot date: 1770–1800

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680–1900	Tea bowl	1	1	12	Base, foot ring. External blue ?rocks and red grasses above red and gilded ovals (?pebbles). Internal red dots in a pattern above horizontal broken lines
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720–1900	Saucer	1	1	23	Complete profile, foot ring. Red and gilded cable border around the rim with a diamond containing 'trellis' at the intersection of the cable. Central very colourful, finely painted design of pink 'chrysanthemum' buds, yellow and red and a purple flowers with green leaves and ?purple stalks
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Chamber pot	1	1	44	Upper body sherd
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	Tea bowl	1	1	66	Almost intact except for a chip on the rim. External pagoda in a watery landscape. Internal triple trellis border and at the centre of the base is a rock motif. The underside of the base as an oval mark
London-area medieval redware	post-PMR	1580–1900	Medium rounded bowl	1	1	20	Rim sherd, everted, rounded thickening. External incised horizontal lines. Internal and external glaze
London-area medieval redware	post-PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	49	Base
White salt-glazed stoneware	Swsg	1720–1780	Chamber pot	2	1	27	Rolled (hollow) rim with an external band defined by two pairs of fine incised lines
White salt-glazed stoneware	Swsg	1720–1780	Plate	1	1	14	Rim sherd, scalloped. Moulded dot, diaper and basket border
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	Medium rounded bowl	4	1	259	Complete profile, everted narrow rim, base with foot ring
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680–1800	Medium rounded bowl	3	1	112	Complete profile, everted narrow rim, base with foot ring. Internal rim border of overlapping diagonal ovals with the intersections blocked in and solid ovals in the 'gaps. Central design of a blocked in floral design, c. 1730
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	Tpw	1780–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd from a ?closed form. External Willow pattern. Internal laminated surface. ?Intrusive

Total: 29 sherds, 11 ENV, 628g

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity. The medieval sherd is likely to relate to the medieval town of Leatherhead. The 18th-century pottery (context [29]) and the 19th century pottery groups (especially context [14]) are most likely to have been derived from domestic households, although it cannot be ruled out that from the cartographic evidence (Taylor and Brooks 2014) that some of the pottery was derived from shops fronting Church Street. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in and indicate that medieval activity occurs on or close to the excavation area. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

Reference

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- MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed October 24th, 2016.
<<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>>.
- Taylor J. and Brooks. J. 2014. *An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Land at 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead, Surrey*. Pre-Construct archaeology Ltd unpublished report R11809.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, 14-22 CHURCH STREET, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 8DP (SCSL16)

Amparo Valcarcel-October 2016

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 01941 56905

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3046type;3032type	Post medieval sandy red paver (complete); post great fire brick (complete)	2	1450 1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1770-1870
2	2276type	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1480 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
7	3046type	Post medieval sandy red bricks	7	1450 1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	1770-1870
21	3046type	Post medieval sandy red bricks	1	1450 1900	1450	1900	1750-1900	1770-1900
26	3101PM	Yellowish hard lime mortar	1					1770-1870

Review

The small assemblage (13 fragments, 6.22 kg) consists mainly of pieces of post medieval ceramic building material (bricks and peg tiles).

The bricks are mainly made by red sandy fabric 3046 [1] [7] [21]. The bricks from [21] have sharp arises suggesting a late 18th or early 19th century. Red sandy fabric 3046 continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.). One of the bricks [1] is made from fabric 3032 and have sharp arises. The bricks are bonded with a yellowish hard sandy mortar, probably dated from 1770 to 1870. One mortar sample was collected from [21].

One peg tile fragment made of 2276type fabric was recovered from [2].

The building material assemblage reflects the later post-medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Glass spot dating index (SCSL16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the post-medieval period and more so the 18th century and the 19th, possibly early 20th century. All of the sixteen fragments of glass (representing 16 vessels (ENV) or items and weighing 2.258kg, of which none are unstratified) is in a good condition and includes four intact vessels and another three items which are nearly so. The glass therefore appears to have been largely deposited soon after being discarded. The material occurs in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

Glass Index

FC: fragment count

HLLA: high-lime low-alkali

Context [10], spot date: late 17th-early 18th century date.

Form	Glass type/colour	TECHNIQUE	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
English wine bottle	Natural: olive green	free-blown	1	1	32	Thick walled wine bottle base, with a slight rounded kick. slightly weathered olive green natural glass, possibly a bladder or onion wine bottle, indicates a late 17th-early 18th century date. Free-blown

Context [16], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bottle: flat octagonal section	HLLA: green tint	1	1	136	Intact. Moulded. Cracked off rim, deep cylindrical neck, one side of the bottle is embossed vertically 'WHITE'. Moulded
Bottle: oval-section	HLLA: blue	1	1	248	Intact. Collared ring type rim finish, embossed on one side 'WOODWARD/CHEMIST/NOTTINGHAM'. Moulded
Bottle: sauce, square section	HLLA: green tint	1	1	223	The rim is missing, otherwise intact. Embossed on the sides 'SHIELDHALL/COFFEE ESSENCE/SCOTLAND/ SCWS. Moulded
Bottle: sauce, square section	HLLA: green tint	1	1	247	Intact. Moulded. Embossed on three of the four walls 'GLASGOW', 'ESS CAMP COFFEE & CHICKORY' and 'PATTERSONS'. Moulded
Bottle: square section	HLLA: green tint	1	1	111	Intact. Moulded. Prescription type rim, short neck. Embossed on opposed sides 'W. H. HOLLAMBY/HEATHFIELD SUSSEX' and 'HEATHFIELD TWOER/FRUIT JUICES'. Moulded
Ink bottle, square section	HLLA: green tint	1	1	68	Intact. Moulded. Cracked off rim, cylindrical neck, the sides of the vessel have round ended wide fluting and the base has an oval recess. Moulded
Lid: flat	HLLA: green tint	1	1	81	Intact lid for a food jar, embossed around the top edge 'CANNINGTON SHAW & CO LTD ST HELENS'. Moulded
Window quarry: diamond shape	Soda: clear	1	1	6	Three corners of a diamond quarry pane. Clear glass with a thin layer of red glass on both surfaces. Moulded

Total: eight fragments, 8 ENV, 984g

Context [26], spot date: early-mid 18th century

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
English wine bottle: mallet-type	Natural: dark olive green	1	1	254	Base, rounded kick. Free-blown

Context [29], spot date: late 18th century

Form	Glass type/colour	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bottle: cylindrical (beer)	HLLA: dark olive green	1	1	305	Complete profile, nearly intact except for a missing part of the rim. Everted simple rim with a triangular cordon, cigar shaped neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, splayed base with a rounded/concave underside. Squat wine bottle shape. Free-blown
English wine bottle	Natural: olive green	2	2	21	Body sherds, weathered. Free-blown
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early	HLLA: dark olive green	1	1	610	Rim sherd, applied rounded top with a squared cordon attached below (c. 1800–10: Dumbrell 1983, 38), cigar shaped neck, rounded shoulder. Base, splayed, rounded underside. Free-blown
Phial: cylindrical	Soda: clear	1	1	31	Complete except for the missing base. Larger example compared to the other example in this context. Narrow, flat prescription-type rim, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall. Late 18th–19th century. Free-blown
Phial: cylindrical	Soda: clear	1	1	21	Intact except for a chip on the rim. Narrow, flat prescription-type rim, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall, rounded kick on the underside. Pontil mark. Late 18th–19th century. Free-blown

Total: six fragments, 6 ENV, 988g

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level and the assemblage occurs as forms frequently recovered from archaeological excavations in Surrey and South East England. The glass was derived from domestic contexts, although it is not impossible that these items also came from shops which fronted the site on Church Street. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Reference

Dumbrell, R. 1983 *Understanding Antique wine bottles*. Suffolk: Antique Collectors Club.

APPENDIX 6: FLINT ASSESSMENT

Flint assessment (SCSL16)

Chris Jarrett

There are a total of seven fragments of worked flint which were recovered from three contexts. Context [2] produced a blade and three flakes, while context [3] produced only two flakes. Context [26] produced a thin narrow blade with a bulb of percussion on the lower surface. The worked flint can only be broadly dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods; although it should not be ruled out that the material could date to the Iron Age owing to its poor manufacturing techniques.

The material is important for indicating prehistoric activity on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage although should a publication text be required on the material then it should be studied by a flint specialist.

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Assessment of animal bone from an Evaluation and a Watching Brief at 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead , Surrey KT22 8DP (SCSL16)

Kevin Rielly, October 2016

Introduction

This site was situated in the central part of Leatherhead, in turn situated to the west of London just outside the M25 ring road. The two excavations were in lieu of construction of the new Waitrose building (Evaluation) and then to supply various amenities (the Watching Brief). Both incursions provided evidence for later post-medieval occupation covered by modern (20th century) levels. A small number of bones were taken from these deposits, all hand collected.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

There was a total of 16 fragments, including two each from an occupation layer [2] and the fill [16] of pit [17], and then 12 bones from the fill [29] of pit [30]. The first two deposits are clearly quite high in the sequence, modern and 19th century respectively, while [29] is dated by the associated pottery between 1770 and 1800. All of the bones from these deposits are in a good state of preservation and are minimally fragmented.

The bone content of these three contexts is as follows:- [2] a large cattle-size rib and a large, probably equid, cervical vertebra; [16] a sheep/goat femur possibly from a 2nd year animal and part of a cattle-size lumbar vertebra; and [29] a cattle distal radius and two large cattle first phalanges, two sheep/goat mandibles (both from adult individuals) as well as part of a scapula, a sheep-size rib plus a dorsal articulation fragment of a cattle-size cervical vertebrae and finally four cattle-size ribs. Notably the sheep/goat scapula, the two cattle first phalanges and an assortment of cattle-size vertebrae and ribs are from rather large individuals. These probably represent examples of the larger domestic cattle and sheep which began entering the London meat markets from the latter part of the 18th century into the 19th century (Rixson 2000, 215). Butchery marks noticed on these bones include a number of superficial chops as well as knife marks close to the proximal end of one of the phalanges, these clearly representing skinning cuts. Otherwise there is a chop through the shaft above the cattle distal radius and through the central shaft of the sheep/goat scapula.

Conclusions

The assemblage is reasonably well dated and certainly in good condition. However, this collection is clearly too small to warrant any detailed analysis and while at least some of the information detailed in this report should be included in any forthcoming publication, no further work can be recommended.

References

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

APPENDIX 8: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Clay tobacco pipe assessment (SCSL16)

Chris Jarrett

Two fragments of a clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from two different deposits. Contexts [3] and [24] both produced thin stems with fine bores, which are most likely to be dated c. 1730–1910. The clay tobacco pipe stems have no significance and their only potential is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-266233

Project details

Project name 14-22 Church Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8DP

Short description of the project Four further trenches as part of a Watching Brief were opened following a two-trench evaluation earlier in 2016. In Trenches 3 and 4 a total of four post-medieval refuse pits were excavated which contained an assemblage of late 18th to mid 19th century domestic waste. In Trench 6 a large refuse pit was found to have cut two postholes. The pits and postholes were sealed by a buried garden soil and a small 'occupation' layer which appeared to be associated with the garden plots to the rear of the Church Street frontages. In Trench 5 a short section of poorly-built wall was recorded. Small quantities of residual material including several prehistoric flints and a pot sherd of the 12th-13th century suggested earlier activity on or around the site but these were residual objects in the garden soil. All features were sealed by a made ground layer of brick rubble put down in preparation of the modern, 20th century car park which now occupies the rear of the buildings.

Project dates Start: 05-10-2016 End: 19-10-2016

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes SCSL16 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type PITS Post Medieval

Monument type MASONRY Post Medieval

Monument type GARDEN SOIL Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLES Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY MOLE VALLEY LEATHERHEAD 14-22 Church Street
Postcode	KT22 8DP
Study area	3622 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1669 5637 51.293970870247 -0.326218498129 51 17 38 N 000 19 34 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.38m Max: 43.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Helen Hawkins
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins

Type of sponsor/funding body Retail group

Name of sponsor/funding body Waitrose

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Recipient to be confirmed

Physical Archive ID SCSL16

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Recipient to be confirmed

Digital Archive ID SCSL16

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Recipient to be confirmed

Paper Archive ID SCSL16

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 14 - 22 CHURCH ST, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 8DP: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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