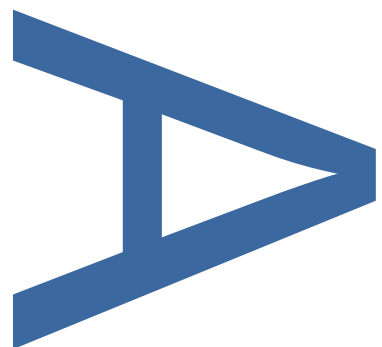
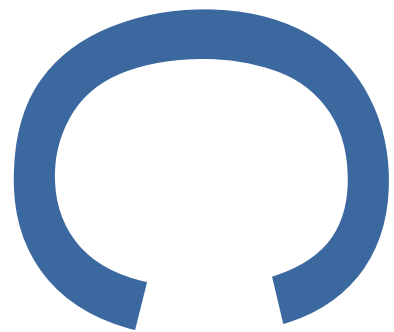


**WHITELEY VILLAGE, HERSHAM,
SURREY KT12 4ED: SITE C, CARE
HUB SITE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL**

SITE CODE: SWVH17

AUGUST 2017



**WHITELEY VILLAGE, HERSHAM, SURREY KT12 4ED: SITE C, CARE HUB SITE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: SWVH17

Central NGR: TQ 0944 6212

Local Planning Authority: ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning Reference:

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hunter Page Planning

**Written/Researched by: Guy Seddon
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August 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

WHITELEY VILLAGE, HERSHAM, SURREY KT12 4ED: SITE C, CARE HUB SITE

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5097	
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1 CGMS comments	24.7.17	HH	CM
2 SCC comments	29.8.17	ZP	HH

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Whiteley Village, Hersham, Surrey KT12 4ED: Site C, Care Hub Site. The site is located within Elmbridge Borough Council and is centred at TQ 0944 6212.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 10th and 12th July 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural gravelly sand deposits of the Bagshot Formation were located between 42.21m OD to the north of the site and 42.88m OD to the south.
- 1.4 The natural deposits were sealed by subsoil which was in turn overlain by topsoil.
- 1.5 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Whiteley Village, Hersham, Surrey KT12 4ED: Site C, Care Hub Site between 10th and 12th July 2017. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hunter Page Planning. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its re-development.
- 2.2 The site as a whole comprised four separate areas within Whiteley Village, with this phase of the work concentrating on Area C, the Care Hub Site, which was bounded to the south by Octagon Rd, to the west and north by care home residential blocks and to the east by rugby fields. The site covered an area of c.1ha of land centred on TQ 0944 6212.
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2017), detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored on behalf of Elmbridge Borough Council by Alex Eggington, Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council.
- 2.4 The site was given a unique site-code SWVH17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be held by PCA pending a suitable repository becoming available.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An in depth planning background has already been laid out in full in the site specific desk-based assessment (Smalley 2016). The pertinent facts are laid out below.
- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning application at the site for an extension to the Care Hub. The scope of works, the Written Scheme of Investigation and the site works were agreed with, and monitored by Alex Eggington, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council.
- 3.3 The work was undertaken under the auspices of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the Elmbridge Local Plan Development Management Plan (DMP) and the Elmbridge Core Strategy (2011), which contains a policy relating to Whiteley Village in particular:

CS6 – WHITELEY VILLAGE

IN RECOGNITION OF WHITELEY VILLAGE'S UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE EVOLVING NEEDS OF ITS ELDERLY RESIDENTS, AND THE DESIRE TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE ITS CHARACTER AND FUNCTION AND SUPPORT ITS LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY, INFILL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE PERMITTED WITHIN THE VILLAGE BOUNDARY AS IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP PROVIDED THAT:

IT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PPG2;

IT SUPPORTS THE FINDINGS OF THE MOST UP-TO-DATE STRATEGIC REVIEW OF HOUSING PROVISION FOR OLDER PEOPLE OR MEETS A SPECIFIC IDENTIFIED NEED;

IT IS AT AN APPROPRIATE SCALE IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING BUILT UP AREA, RESPECTS THE DISTINCT PATTERN AND LAYOUT OF THE VILLAGE AND SUPPORTS ITS INTEGRITY;

IT IS OF A HIGH STANDARD AND SEEKS TO COMPLEMENT AND ENRICH THE VILLAGE'S UNIQUE CHARACTER, REFLECTING THE VISIONARY AND ARCHITECTURAL IDEAS OF THE ORIGINAL CONCEPT;

IT TAKES FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE VILLAGE AND THE NUMEROUS HERITAGE ASSETS, AS WELL AS ITS IMPACT ON THE GREEN BELT;

ADEQUATE UTILITY, COMMUNITY AND OTHER SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE;

IT IS RELATED TO THE CONCEPT AND WISHES OF WILLIAM WHITELEY AND PROVIDES ACCOMMODATION FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED MEANS.

IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE DETAILED GUIDANCE ON THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE AND ENSURE IT IS SENSITIVE TO ITS IMPORTANT HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, AND LANDSCAPE ASSETS, A CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN WILL BE PRODUCED BY THE WHITELEY VILLAGE TRUST, IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE COUNCIL AND ENGLISH HERITAGE, WITH THE AIM OF FORMING SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE.

IN ADDITION, THE COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE TRUST TO DEVELOP THE ROLE OF THE VILLAGE IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE WITHIN THE WIDER COMMUNITY AND TO INCREASE PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE TO THE SURROUNDING OPEN LAND.

- 3.4 The following condition relating to archaeology is included within the Elmbridge Local Plan Development Management Plan

DM12 – Heritage

e. AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

i. PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE BEING PRESENT ON THE SITE, PROVIDE FOR POSITIVE MEASURES TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANY SUCH ASSETS, AND ENHANCE THE UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR VALUE.

- 3.5 The archaeological evaluation works reported herein were undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation, approved by Elmbridge Borough Council in advance of the fieldwork commencing.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site was shown by the British Geological Survey Map 269, 1999 as sand of the Bagshot Formation.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Whiteley Village is located approximately 2.5km south of Walton-on-Thames and 1.5km west of the village of Hersham. There was a general trend for the landscape across the village to slope slightly downhill to the south-east with heights ranging from approximately 57m -47m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

4.2.2 Site C was located directly to the north of the octagon. (Figure 1).

4.2.3 The River Mole is located approximately 500m south-east of the site, at its closest point.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the desk based assessment:

5.2 Previous Site Work

5.2.1 Site A, which comprises the Almshouses site, to the south-east of the Care Hub site, had already been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (HER ESE 1893).

5.2.2 Two archaeological trenches were excavated in this area by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) in 2003. No features were revealed that could be securely dated. A ditch of a possible archaeological origin was recorded; however, the lack of any associated artefacts from within the ditch and the absence of other features suggest that it is of low significance.

5.2.3 Other archaeological investigations undertaken in close proximity to the study site include:

- **HER ESE 1890** – An archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of the ‘Very Sheltered Accommodation’ at Whiteley Village, located adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of Site C. An undated shallow ditch (HER MSE4777) was recorded.
- **HER ESE 2532** – An archaeological evaluation at the proposed service yard, Whiteley Village, located 125m north of Sites B and C. A scatter of burnt flints, a fragment of Bronze Age pottery and a modern pit were identified.
- **HER ESE 1892** – An archaeological evaluation of land at Whiteley Village, located 80m south of Site A. No archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered.

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 No prehistoric activity is recorded by the HER for the study site. However, a number of sites and finds are recorded for the wider 1km study area.

5.3.2 The early prehistoric period is represented in the local landscape by the presence of Palaeolithic stone tools. The closest of these was recovered approximately 54m north-west of Site D and comprises an almost triangular stone tool, probably dating to the Lower Palaeolithic. A further five Palaeolithic hand-axes were found in a gravel pit on St George’s Hill, approximately 850m south-west of the study site.

5.3.3 Stone tools also provide evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the wider study area. The majority of these have been recorded on St George’s Hill, such as the flint tools located approximately 630m west of the study site. However, a partly polished Neolithic flint axe was recovered from Whiteley Village, and is recorded by the HER approximately 200m west of Site A.

5.3.4 The archaeological evaluation undertaken 135m north-east of Sites B and C (Care Hub site) identified a number of burnt flint implements as well as a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, suggesting activity of this date in the vicinity.

5.3.5 Later prehistoric activity is represented in the wider study area by the presence of the Iron Age St George's Hill Fort, located approximately 1km south-west of the study site. This hillfort is also a Scheduled Monument.

5.3.6 Current evidence indicates that the local landscape was utilised and occupied during the prehistoric period, with a particular focus on St George's Hill to the south-west. Archaeological investigations undertaken in close proximity to the study site have revealed evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity; however thus far these finds have been sparse and isolated and fall short of providing convincing evidence for the presence of significant settlement activity on the study site.

5.4 **Roman**

5.4.1 Current evidence shows that the wider local landscape was utilised and settled during the Roman period, but that this was restricted to the St George's Hill area. No Roman finds or features are recorded by the HER on or close to the study sites, and none of the archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity have recorded any activity of this date.

5.5 **Saxon/Early Medieval/Medieval**

5.5.1 There is no evidence for Saxon or Medieval activity on, or in close proximity to the study site, the closest being pottery sherds from St George's Hill, 740m north-west of the study site. The local landscape is considered to have comprised heathland at this time, and this is reflected by the lack of any Saxon or medieval finds in the archaeological investigations that have been carried out on, and in close proximity to, the study site.

5.6 **Post-Medieval/Modern**

5.6.1 The study site lies within the planned settlement of Whiteley Village. The village retains its original design structure which dates from the early 20th century. The four sites comprising the study site are located in the eastern and northern parts of the village.

5.6.2 The study site and surrounding area continued to comprise heathland in the post-medieval period. The study site formed part of the extensive Burhill Estate in the 18th and 19th centuries and was predominantly woodland at this time, comprising pines, chestnut, oak, larch and Wellingtonia. When the Trust purchased the land in the early 20th century it had become heavily wooded and neglected.

- 5.6.3 The woodland was cleared and essential services and roads for the planned village were laid, but building hadn't officially commenced until July 1914 when the Bishop of London laid the foundation stone of the monument to William Whiteley.
- 5.6.4 The archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of the Very Sheltered Accommodation, located immediately to the south-east of Site C (Care Hub), and north-west of Site A, identified a degree of disturbance, possibly indicative of groundworks related to the construction of Whiteley Village. Further modern activity was recorded by the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the proposed service yard, 125m north of the study site.
- 5.6.5 The 1870-1881 Ordnance Survey Map shows that the local landscape, including the study site, has been subject to tree plantation. The 1914 Ordnance Survey Map shows that the tree planting has continued into the early 20th century. However, it is clear that construction has started on the octagonal layout for Whiteley Village.
- 5.6.6 The 1936 Ordnance Survey Map shows that construction at Whiteley Village is largely complete. Site A, in the east of the site still comprises woodland at this time, however an extension of East Avenue can be seen crossing it. Site B is now completely occupied by a large structure labelled as a *Home of Rest*. A rectangular structure has been constructed in the north-western part of the Care Hub site.
- 5.6.7 The 1992 Ordnance Survey Map shows the construction of a large square building, labelled as *Ingram House*, in the north-western part of Site C.
- 5.6.8 Current evidence has shown that the study site comprised agricultural land during the early 19th century until it was planted with woodland by the mid-late 19th century. Construction started on Whiteley Village in the early 20th century.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Saxon or 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.
- 6.3 Initially the site was to be subject to four evaluation trenches, one measuring 10m x 1.8m and three measuring 15m x 1.8m. Due to the presence of mature trees and buried services trenches Trench 2 had to be shortened to 7m in length and Trench 3 to 14m. Trench 4 had to be dropped altogether as it was located across a road that was still in use. It was not possible to trench the area of proposed development itself due to the presence of tree roots and services (Figure 2).
- 6.4 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a wheeled mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 6.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.6 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.
- 6.8 The trenches were left for 48 hours to allow any features to weather out.

- 6.9 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be held at the PCA offices until a suitable repository becomes available.
- 6.12 Levels were located using a temporary benchmark with a value of 43.16m OD, which was placed on the site using a GPS.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural sand of the Bagshot Formation. This was observed in all the trenches, recorded as [3], [5] and [7] consecutively. The deposit fell from a height of 42.88m OD in Trench 3 to the south of the site, to 42.22m OD in Trench 2, to the north of the site.
- 7.2 Overlying the sands, and observed in all the trenches was subsoil, comprising firmly compacted, mid greyish brown sandy silt. This layer was recorded as [2] in Trench 1, [4] in Trench 2 and [6] in Trench 3, and fell from a height of 43.15m OD in Trench 1 to 42.50m OD in Trench 2.
- 7.3 Sealing the features in all the trenches was a layer of topsoil, [1], which formed the current ground surface. This deposit comprised firmly compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silt. The layer was approximately 0.20m thick and fell from a height of 43.53m OD in Trench 1 to 42.70m OD in Trench 2, following the slight gradient of the natural topography.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.2 The Bagshot Formation deposits were observed in all of the trenches, falling from 42.88m OD in Trench 3, to the south of the site to 42.22m OD in Trench 2, in the north of the site.

8.3 Phase 2: Modern

8.4 Overlying the natural gravels was the subsoil, which fell from 43.15m OD in Trench 1 to 42.50m OD in Trench 2.

8.4.1 The topsoil sealed the subsoil across the site and formed the current ground surface of the site.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at Whiteley Village, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

9.2 To determine the natural topography of the site.

9.3 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural gravelly sands of the Bagshot Formation. This was observed in all of the trenches, located at 42.88m OD in Trench 3, in the south of the site and 42.22m OD in Trench 2, to the north of the site.

9.4 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity.

9.4.1 No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity was witnessed during the evaluation.

9.5 To establish the presence or absence of Saxon or medieval activity.

9.6 No evidence of Saxon activity was witnessed during the evaluation.

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

9.7.1 No evidence of post-medieval activity was witnessed on the study site.

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

9.8.1 There were no features, finds or deposits of any archaeological period witnessed during the evaluation.

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

9.9.1 The results of the evaluation suggested extensive horizontal truncation of the site. A complete absence of archaeological deposits above the natural geology is very likely a result of landscaping works related to construction of the village in 1914, as only 20th century subsoil and contemporary topsoil were recognised during the current works. Earlier removal of topsoil and subsoils from the site may have caused potentially present archaeological remains to be lost. These deposits themselves may have been used elsewhere within the village for landscaping.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The results of the evaluation showed that the 20th century construction of Whiteley Village had probably had a detrimental effect on any archaeological horizons which may have existed, causing horizontal truncation to the natural deposits.
- 10.2 The effect of this truncation was the total removal of any archaeological deposits or features that may have been present within the area of investigation, with no evidence pre-dating the 20th century.
- 10.3 The area of the proposed Care Hub extension, therefore, has no potential to contain archaeological evidence.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Smalley of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of their clients Hunter Page Planning.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Alex Eggington for monitoring the site on behalf of Elmbridge Borough Council.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Tilia Cammegh for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the survey and Tanya Jones for her work on site.

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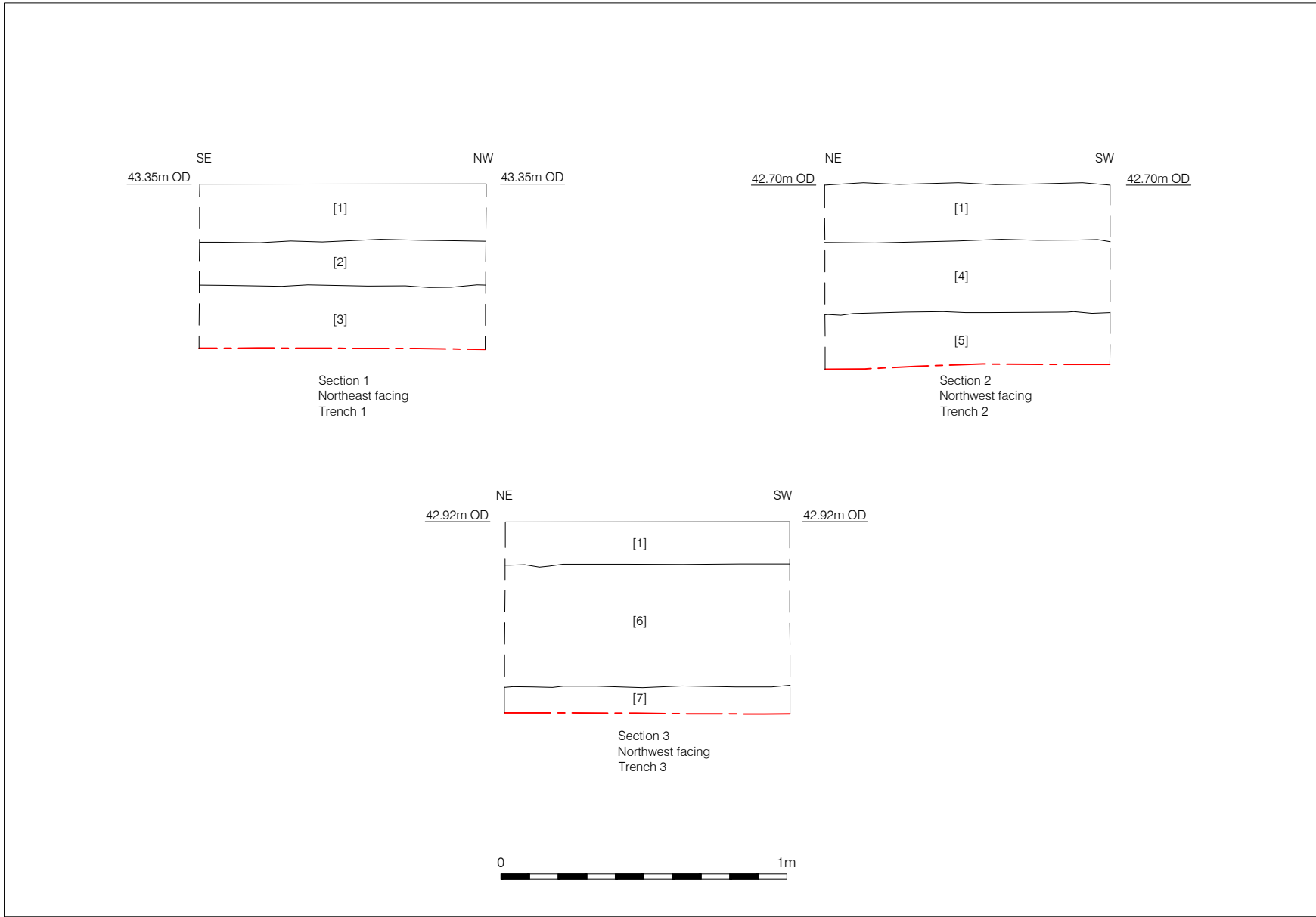


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 21/07/17 TC

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4



PLATES:



Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking East.



Plate 2: Section 1, Trench 1



Plate 3: Trench 2, Looking North-East



Plate 4: Section 2, Trench 2



Plate 5: Trench 3, Looking North-East

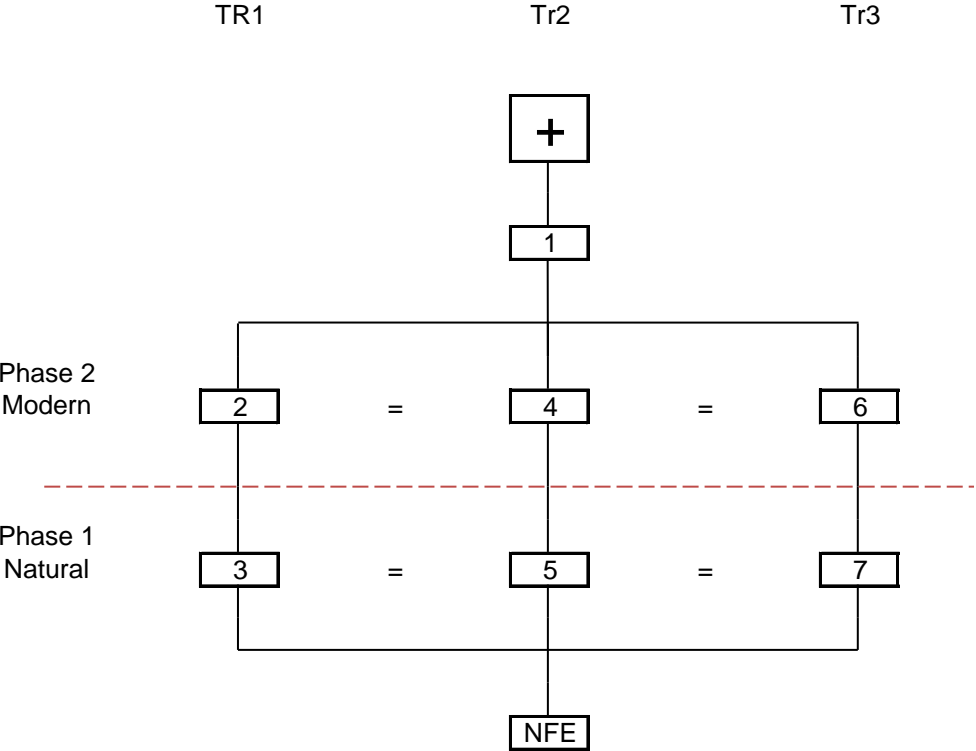


Plate 6: Section 3, Trench 3

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	Trench	Section_no	Plan_no	CTX_Type	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SWV17	1	1-3	1, 2, 3		Layer	43.53	42.7	SWVH17-PH2
SWVH17	2	1	1		Layer	43.15		SWVH17-PH2
SWVH17	3	1	1	1	Natural	42.86	42.82	SWVH17-PH1
SWVH17	4	2	2		Layer	42.5		SWVH17-PH2
SWVH17	5	2	2	1	Natural	42.4	42.21	SWVH17-PH1
SWVH17	6	3	3		Layer	42.77		SWVH17-PH2
SWVH17	7	3	3	3	Natural	42.88	42.32	SWVH17-PH1

APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-290624

Project details

Project name	Whiteley Village, Hersham, Surrey KT12 4ED: Site C, Care Hub Site
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hunter Page Planning, was undertaken on land at Whiteley Village, Hersham, Surrey KT12 4ED: Site C, Care Hub Site between 10th and 12th July 2017. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the its re-development. The study site comprises four separate areas within Whiteley Village, with this phase of the work concentrating on Area C, the Care Hub Site, which is bounded to the south by Octagon Rd, the west and north by care home residential blocks and to the east by rugby fields, covering an area of c.1ha of land centred on TQ 0944 6212. No features or finds of archaeological significance were observed.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2017 End: 12-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SWVH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY ELMBRIDGE WALTON ON THAMES Whiteley Village, Hersham, Surrey

Postcode KT124ED

Study area 1 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 0944 6212 51.3471019599 -0.428402147493 51 20 49 N 000 25 42 W Point

Height OD / Min: 42.22m Max: 42.88m
Depth

**Project
creators**

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design Helen Hawkins
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manag
er

Project Guy Seddon
supervisor

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Hunter Page Planning
sponsor/funding
body

**Project
archives**

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Local Museum
recipient

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media "Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media "Context
available sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section'

','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

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