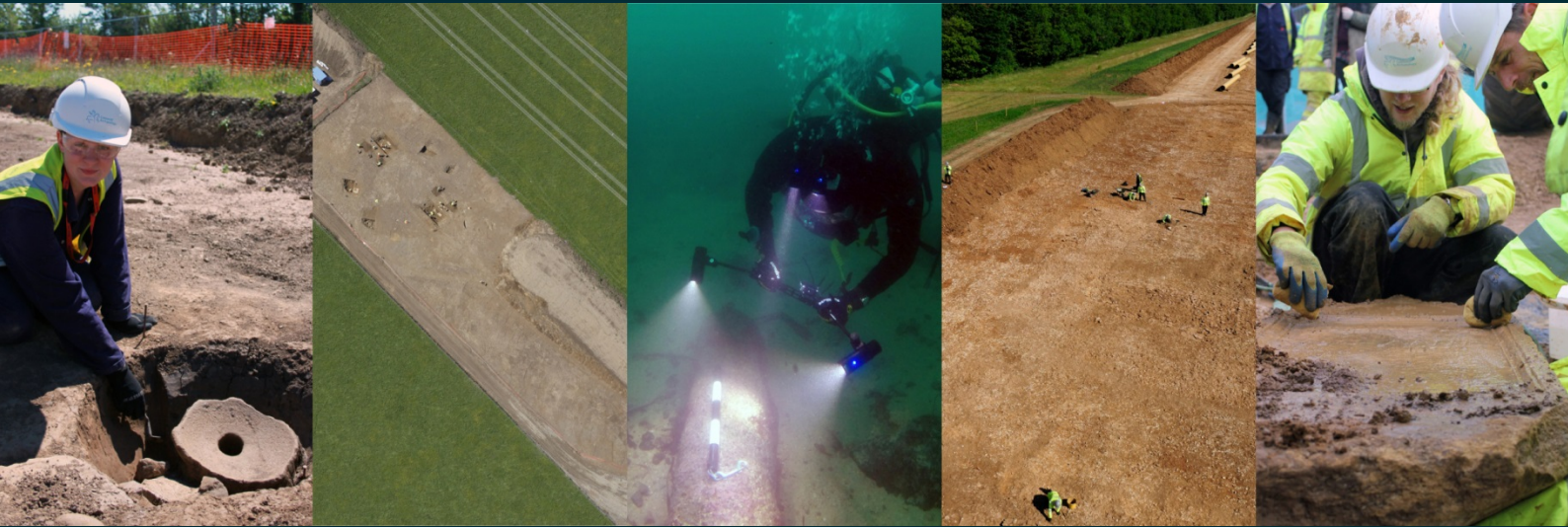


# Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane Chertsey Surrey

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Aldi Stores Ltd

CA Project: 770449  
CA Report: 16527

October 2016



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	30.09.16	Olly Good	DDR	Internal review	Edits	REG
B	03.10.16	Olly Good	DDR	Draft	Addition of Finds report and Edits	REG
C	18.10.16	DDR	DDR	Final	Minor edit to 4.1	NT of SHCT

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane
<b>Location:</b>	Chertsey, Surrey
<b>NGR:</b>	504105 166955
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	19-22 September 2016
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	RU.15/1797
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	CA Andover
<b>Site Code:</b>	AGL16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2016 at a proposed Aldi site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey. Eight trenches were excavated.

The evaluation revealed evidence of low level late post medieval to early modern activity across the eastern part of the site, in the form of one ditch, one large pit, two post holes and one small wall. The archaeology identified correlates well with the known development of the site in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the Lion Brewery and its eventual demolition and redevelopment in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Aldi Stores Ltd at Gogmore Lane Chertsey (centred on NGR: TQ 504050 166790; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an approved planning application granted by Runnymede Borough Council (RU.15/1797 – and address planning condition 8 in regard of archaeology) for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a retail food store with associated parking and landscaping.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA and approved by Nick Truckle of the Surrey Heritage Conservation Team (SHCT) the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Nick Truckle.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is an irregular parcel of land approximately 0.5ha, located between Gogmore Lane and Guildford Road in the centre of Chertsey, south of the M3, and comprises a large 20th century building, which until being vacated in August 2016 housed a number of local small businesses. This building is surrounded by tarmacked car parking. The site is contained by Gogmore Lane to the west, residential properties to the south, and retail properties to the north and along Guildford Road to the east. The site lies at approximately 14m AOD, on level ground.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Bagshot Formation – Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Superficial deposits of Shepperton Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel – formed up to 2 million years ago, are also recorded (BGS 2016).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background is a summary of information provided in an archaeological desk based assessment of the site (AC 2015), which considered the

known archaeological and historical resource detailed on the Surrey Historic Environment Record (SHER) within a 1km study area of the site.

- 2.2 The eastern half of the application site lies within the Chertsey Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), and the Chertsey Conservation Area.
- 2.3 To the northeast of the application site are the scheduled remains of Chertsey Abbey (SAM1008524). The Abbey was founded in 666AD and occupied until 1537AD when it was demolished during the Dissolution.
- 2.4 The Historic Landscape Characterisation indicates that the site has lain within a predominantly urban environment since at least the early 19th century.

#### **Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic**

- 2.5 Evidence for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods within Surrey is very limited and its discovery is largely a matter of chance. Chertsey has a paucity of evidence from these periods and most records relate to isolated find spots, often residual.
- 2.6 At 95-133 Eastworth Road, 0.8km to the southeast of the site, an archaeological evaluation revealed peat deposits which contained pollen and diatom samples that indicated a changing landscape in the Mesolithic period (EN881-3, SMR6983). A group VII axe was found in gravel 800m south of the application site. It is presumed to be Neolithic in date (SMR2835).

#### **Later Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age**

- 2.7 Within the study area, excavations on land at Painsfield Avenue, 0.9km southeast of the site, uncovered features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date (EN873-5). Five pits at the centre of the site contained middle Bronze Age pottery (SMR6982). A further pit to the south of the site contained Iron Age material (SMR6982). At the centre of the site middle Bronze Age pits, ditches and a waterhole were excavated, but no indication of structures was present. The site produced an unusual quantity of artefacts including a complete bucket urn with finger impressed decoration, a hearth with carbonised seeds and grain, and various struck flints (possibly Neolithic in date).
- 2.8 During excavations undertaken as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme, at several sites 350m southeast of the site, struck and burnt flint was found, along with

a sherd of Bronze Age pottery (EN1566, EN1637, EN2274-6, EB2286, SMR5294, SMR5350, SMR14984).

2.9 A large ditch containing a significant quantity of Bronze Age pottery along with struck and burnt flint was uncovered during evaluation of the Vine Inn 500m east of the site (EN2688, 2775). Accompanying this was a large feature, possibly representing a waterhole, four linear features, a curvilinear feature and four postholes. All contained Bronze Age material (SMR19075).

2.10 There is a paucity of Iron Age material recorded within the vicinity of the site.

### **Roman**

2.11 The SHER records a paucity of Roman evidence from within the study area. Small fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered during excavations at Chertsey Abbey (EN948, SMR5749).

2.12 Approximately 250m northeast of the site, excavations at the Crown Hotel recovered twelve residual 4th century abraded sherds of Roman pottery in addition to several tile fragments (SMR20973). The paucity of Roman debris suggests that the site is unlikely to have been directly occupied in the Roman period.

2.13 During excavations as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme, small amounts of Roman artefactual material were recovered (EN1566, EN1637, EN2274-6, EB2286, SMR5351, SMR14985).

2.14 The presumed line of a Roman road, running from London to Winchester, passes through the middle of the site. The surface has been exposed during excavations 39km southwest at Neatham and consisted of a layer of tightly packed flints with a parallel ditch running along the southern edge. The course of the road can be followed between Alton and Farnham but is elsewhere uncertain (SMR4619).

### **Saxon/ Early Medieval**

2.15 During the 5th and 6th centuries Surrey was conquered and settled by Saxons. The name Chertsey means "The Isle of Cerot" and it is likely that Cerot was the original owner of the land used for the Abbey site. The Abbey was built on an area of slightly raised land in the middle of the Thames boggy flood plains. The Abbey, the first of its kind in the county, was immensely wealthy and powerful and at the height of its



power the Abbot controlled over 50,000 acres of land in Surrey. In the 9th century the Abbey was sacked by the Danes. Following its destruction, it was re-built and re-founded by King Edgar in 964AD. He assigned the Abbey to the Benedictine Order under the charge of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester.

- 2.16 During excavations carried out as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme, three features of early to middle Saxon date were found (EN1566, EN2275, SMR5352, SMR14986). A sherd of grass-tempered Saxon pottery was also recovered (EN1637, SMR5296). Late Saxon material was found reworked in the agricultural horizon at Chertsey Museum 300m north of the site (EN948, SMR5750). A mid to late Saxon iron spear head and iron ferrule were found in the garden of 45 Bridge Road, 1km east of the site (SMR2831).

### **Medieval**

- 2.17 The history of Chertsey during this period is dominated by the presence and activities of the Abbey. The Abbey and monastery were rebuilt in 1110 by Hugh, Abbot of Winchester and it reached its prime under John de Rutherwyk. The Abbey was dissolved by the commissioners of King Henry VIII in 1537 and the Abbey and its orchards were demolished and stripped by the King to construct Oatlands Palace near Weybridge. Any remaining stone was taken to pave the streets of Chertsey and other local villages. The Abbey and its lands were granted in 1550 to Sir William Fitz William. It is recorded that by 1673 only the out walls remained and by 1752 they had almost vanished.
- 2.18 Approximately 250m northeast of the site, excavations at the Crown Hotel uncovered linear features, one of which was a 12th-13th century watercourse that once flowed beneath London Street. Other medieval features found included a well or cesspit of late 13th or early 14th century date and a posthole (SMR20973). During excavations carried out as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme early Norman material was found reworked into the agricultural horizon (EN948, SMR5750). An archaeological evaluation at Windsor Street/Colonels Lane, 300m north of the site revealed that the site had been quarried for gravel in the 13<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The resulting hollows were in-filled in the 13th or 14th centuries, and in the 15th century a building was erected on the street frontage (EN1630, SMR5297-8).
- 2.19 During excavations carried out as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme, numerous medieval features were uncovered. A series of intercutting Saxo-Norman



ditches, demarcating an enclosure were found. A series of pits and ditches of 14-16th century date appear to be the next phase of activity. Two major ditches from this period defined plots alongside Guildford Street. Waste pits and clay extraction pits were also revealed. In the late 16th or 17th century, property boundaries were reaffirmed and a new boundary created (EN1566, EN1637, EN2276, SMR5318). A large waterlogged feature, possibly a pond or soakaway was also revealed, which contained large amounts of brick rubble, probably from the demolition of a high status medieval building nearby. Two almost complete wooden bowls of late medieval to early post-medieval date were recovered from the waterlogged levels, together with numerous other wooden planks and stakes (SMR5353-4, 14990). A series of ditches of mid-10th to mid-12th century date were revealed and a quantity of 13th to 15th century material was recovered (SMR5293).

- 2.20 Approximately 200m southeast of the site, again within the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme, well preserved stratigraphy from the late 13th century onwards was revealed, possibly associated with the medieval suburb of Stevinton, previously only known about from documentary evidence. An archaeological evaluation at Guildford Street, 300m south of the site, revealed a series of linear field ditches, one of which was dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. These were sealed by a mid-13th to 14th century deposit (EN2369).
- 2.21 Approximately 350m northeast of the site, a late 13th - early 14<sup>th</sup> century tile kiln, attached to the south transept of the church of Chertsey Abbey, was excavated in 1922. It was a two tunnel type kiln, with rather long hearths and furnace chambers leading to a chambered oven. The site was later used for burials as part of a monastic graveyard (SMR594).

### **Post Medieval & Modern**

- 2.22 During the latter half of the 18th century Chertsey became a fashionable place to live for the London gentry, thanks to the Whig politician, Charles James Fox, who lived in St. Ann's House on St. Ann's Hill.
- 2.23 Excavations undertaken as part of the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme uncovered a number of post-medieval features (SMR14989). A trial trench evaluation at The Close, Abbey Gardens, 500m northeast of the site, and within the limit of the scheduled area of Chertsey Abbey, revealed made ground of 17th century date, and 11th-12th century re-deposited artefactual material, suggesting clearance of the

area prior to the building of the Norman abbey from 1100AD onwards (EN885, SMR5753). Approximately 400m northeast of the site a 17th century wall was found lying on stones that could have formed part of the northern wall of the Frater range of the Abbey (SMR21029). The rubble section of the wall was made of reused material from the Abbey.

- 2.24 Trial trenches dug at land south of Pycroft Road, 400m southwest of the site revealed a few late 18th century features including post holes and ditches (EN1317-8, SMR5317). An archaeological evaluation at Windsor Street/Colonels Lane, 300m north of the site revealed that the medieval building present on site from the 15th century, stayed in use until the late 17th century when two clay pipe kilns were constructed within it, using existing chimneys (EN1629, SMR5297-8).
- 2.25 An evaluation at Syward Place, Pycroft Road, 400m southwest of the site, revealed some post holes and two ditches of late 18th century date (EN1318, SMR5317). A further single late post-medieval ditch was uncovered 700m west of the site (EN2552, SMR13891). A watching brief at 68 Guildford Street, adjacent to the southern corner of the site, uncovered a single modern pit (EN698, SMR16148).
- 2.26 The 1870 OS Map records a number of buildings within the site. Part of the site appears to be laid down to orchard or landscaped gardens associated with Cowley House to the south. In the southeast corner of the site there are three buildings fronting onto Guildford Street. Comparison with modern mapping indicates that the southern most of these buildings was probably No 69 Guildford Street (Gordon House). The other two buildings were most likely to be terraced cottages. A brewery, made up of a thin linear building running east-west and associated outbuildings, is present just to the north of these. The northern most section of the site includes part of a pair of cottages (Abbey Cottages) and their associated outbuildings to the west.
- 2.27 On the 1896 OS Map, the buildings facing Guildford Street, along with Abbey Cottages and the brewery are extant. The landscaped gardens associated with Cowley House have been destroyed and the Lion Brewery is recorded on site. On the 1915 OS Map, the Lion Brewery is no longer recorded, although its buildings are extant. Part of the land surrounding it has been returned to orchard. The buildings facing Guildford Street and Abbey Cottages are also extant.

- 2.28 Chertsey underwent considerable change during the 1960's. In 1966 numerous buildings were photographically recorded prior to massive redevelopment. Gordon House was demolished sometime between 1915 and 1965, along with the two adjacent cottages. Within the site by 1965 a large building labelled 'Works' has been built. During the late 20th century, the gabled brewery buildings were demolished and replaced with an office/ warehouse block etc.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SHET acting on behalf of Runnymede Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised of the excavation of eight trenches. Trenches 1 to 3 had to be shortened, split into two or only partially excavated because of the presence of below ground services (Fig 2). The remaining five trenches (Trenches 4 to 8) measured 10m x 1.8m. The trench locations were based on the recommendation and agreement of the SHCT to provide an even spread of trial trenches across the site. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 Trenches 1 to 7 were located in areas of hardstanding with the exception of Trench 8 which was located in an area of grass. Where necessary a breaker and toothed bucket was used to form the trench footprint and remove hardground. Thereafter all trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket to remove soft ground. All machining was conducted under

archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil was stored separately adjacent to each trench.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts along with the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository. Until such time as one becomes available in Surrey for archaeological archives the archive will be stored at the CA offices in Andover. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds can be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 Of the eight trenches excavated three (trenches 3, 4 and 7) contained late post-medieval to early modern archaeology, three (trenches 2, 3 and 6) could not be fully excavated and one (trench 3) had to be split in two to avoid underground services.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 5.3 Trench 1 was moved 2m to the north-east to avoid an underground service found prior to excavation. It contained one feature initially thought to be a small ditch (105) but excavation revealed that it was a result of rooting activity and possibly represents part of a hedge line. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth. The stratigraphic sequence within the trench comprised the natural substrate of mid yellowish brown brickearth encountered at a depth of 0.8m below ground level (BGL). Overlying the natural was mid-greyish brown silty sand subsoil found at a depth of 0.61m BGL, above this were two modern made ground deposits which were capped by the car park tarmac.

### **Trench 2 (Figs 2)**

- 5.4 Trench 2 was only partially excavated because of the discovery of live underground services within the trench. The trench did not contain any archaeology and the stratigraphic sequence within it consisted of yellow brown brickearth found at a depth of 0.63m (BGL) above which was two layers of modern made ground which were capped by the car park tarmac.

### **Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 5.5 Trench 3 was split in to two parts, due to the presence of underground services, and has been labelled as trench 3.1 and trench 3.2 respectively. Trench 3.1 contained one possible post medieval or early modern ditch or pit (314). Ditch 314 probably represents part of a field boundary which would have existed prior to the brewery expansion in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It measured a minimum of 2.6m in length, 1.8m in width and had a depth of 0.78m (1.71m BGL).
- 5.6 The stratigraphic sequence within trench 3.1 consisted of natural gravels encountered at a depth of 1.74m (BGL) which was overlaid by orange brown brickearth found at a depth of 1.18m (BGL). The brickearth was covered by a dark brown loam layer which probably represents part of a buried topsoil which may have been built on and covered by the brewery expansion works; this was encountered at depth of 0.71m (BGL). The topsoil was cut by the foundations of a small late post medieval or early modern wall found at depth 0.48m (BGL); this was covered by six modern levelling and demolition layers which were finally capped by the tarmac. Trench 3.2 was only excavated to a depth of 0.3m because of the presence of live underground services.

### **Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 5.7 Trench 4 contained one late post medieval or early modern wall (405) and two post holes (408 and 411). Wall 405 was located towards the southern end of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, it was made up of uniform unfrosted bricks bonded with lime mortar and measured 0.5m in width and 0.55m in depth. Post holes 408 and 411 were located to the north of wall 405. Post hole 408 was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.6m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.37m in depth and produced small amounts of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material

(CBM) and charcoal. Post hole 411 was similar in appearance to 408 and was left unexcavated.

- 5.8 The stratigraphic sequence within the trench consisted of dark yellowish brown Brickearth found at a depth of 1.1m (BGL), this was overlaid by very dark brown subsoil 0.4m (BGL) which in turn was covered by a modern made ground and tarmac.

#### ***Trench 5 (Figs 2)***

- 5.9 Trench 5 did not contain any archaeology, the stratigraphic sequence within the trench consisted of mid yellow brown brickearth natural encountered at a depth of 0.9m (BGL). The brickearth was covered by dark yellowish brown silty sand subsoil found at a depth of 0.61m (BGL) which was covered in turn by two modern made ground deposits and tarmac.

#### ***Trench 6 (Figs 2)***

- 5.10 The stratigraphic sequence within trench 6 consisted of brown yellow brickearth at a depth of 0.95m (BGL) which was covered by dark blackish brown subsoil encountered at a depth of 0.72m (BGL). The subsoil was overlaid by black silty sand buried topsoil which contained fragments of smashed modern glass bottles, found at a depth of 0.35m (BGL), this was covered by a modern made ground and tarmac. Trench 6 did not contain any archaeology.

#### ***Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 6)***

- 5.11 Trench 7 contained part of a large post medieval pit (706), the pit was partially exposed along the northern edge of the trench and measured 4.5m in length, a minimum of 1.1m in width and 0.44m in depth. Its fill (707) contained post medieval CBM, animal bone, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single residual sherd of mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery.
- 5.12 The stratigraphic sequence within the trench consisted of mid yellowish brown brickearth encountered at a depth of 1.01m (BGL). The brickearth was overlaid by four modern made ground deposits which were found at depths of 0.67m, 0.56m, 0.29m and 0.13m (BGL) respectively and were capped by tarmac.

### **Trench 8 (Figs 2)**

- 5.13 Trench 8 did not contain any archaeology. The stratigraphic sequence within the trench consisted of natural yellowish brown brickearth encountered at a depth of 1.15m (BGL). The natural brickearth was overlaid by two subsoils, dark brownish black silty sand and a greyish brown silty sand found at depths of 0.7m and 0.35m (BGL) respectively and were capped by mid brown silty sandy loam topsoil.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from five deposits (ditch, pit and posthole fills, a levelling deposit and a wall). The recovered material dates to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

### *Pottery: Medieval*

- 6.2 A bodysherd of Surrey/Hampshire coarse border ware (SHC) (17g), dating to the mid 13th to 15th centuries (Pearce and Vince 1988, 16), was retrieved from fill 707 of pit 706.

### *Pottery: Post-medieval/modern*

- 6.3 Pit fill 707 also produced three sherds (152g) from a shallow dish in transfer-printed refined whiteware (TRP). This dish has a maker's mark on the base, indicating that it was manufactured by T J and J Mayer, in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, in the mid-19th century. Dating to the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries are two sherds of 'Late' English stoneware (LES) from levelling deposit 608.

### *Ceramic building material*

- 6.4 Ceramic building material, all of late medieval/post-medieval date, totalled 31 fragments (4.599kg) from four deposits. Most were fragments of peg tile or flat roof tile, in a relatively unabraded condition. A brick, in a poorly mixed fabric with lime mortar adhering, was recorded from wall 405. It measures 8 x 3¾ x 2¼ inches and is post-medieval in date.



### *Other finds*

- 6.5 Three modern glass bottles were recovered from levelling deposit 608. A wine/spirits bottle and a beer bottle, both in green-coloured glass, are probably of 19th century date. A Schweppes torpedo bottle is dateable to the mid 19th to early 20th centuries.

## **7. DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 The evaluation was able to confirm the presence and survival of late post medieval to modern activity across eastern parts of site from features identified within trenches 3, 4 and 7. The lack of archaeology across the rest of the site suggests that these might be isolated features possibly associated with late 19<sup>th</sup> Century brewery (AC 2015). The buried soils found across large parts of the site are probably part of the orchards and/or landscaped gardens associated with Cowley house to the south. The two walls found in trenches 3 and 4 are most likely part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century brewery and probably represent boundary walls rather than buildings. The made ground and demolition deposits found across the site are possibly a result of the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century expansion of the brewery and also part of its demolition and redevelopment of the site in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century (AC 2015).

## **8. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Jack Marten Jones and Nida Bhunnoo. The report was written by Oliver Good. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clark respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled by Tom Rowley, and prepared for deposition by Nick Garland. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	9	2	0.08	
1	101	Layer	-	Made ground	Mid-dark brown compact brick earth with frequent stone inclusions	9	2	0.22	
1	102	Layer	-	Made ground	Yellowish brown, compacted with brick and rubble.	9	2	0.31	
1	103	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand, frequent rooting throughout and large stone inclusions	9	2	0.19	
1	104	Layer	-	Natural	Mid yellowish brown with reddish tints, compact but soft sandy silt, frequent rooting and small stones throughout	9	2	0.2+	
1	105	Cut	-	Rooting	Small linear running N-S, initially thought to be a ditch cut.	>2	0.5	0.2	
1	106	Fill	105	Secondary fill	Dark greyish yellow, very humic, compact and soft sandy silt	>2	0.5	0.2	
2	200	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	3.5	2	0.07	
2	201	Layer	-	Made ground	Compact orange/red brick construction layer with tarmac rubble	3.5	2	0.23	
2	202	Layer	-	Made ground	Ceramic and stone rubble, mixed with tarmac rubble	3.5	2	0.33	
2	203	Layer	-	Natural	Brownish yellow "dirty" compact but soft sandy silt, sticky. Heavily truncated by modern features	3.5	2	0.07+	
3	300	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	6	1.8	0.12	
3	301	Layer	-	Sub base	Sub base	6	1.8	0.06	
3	302	Layer	-	Made ground	Demo layer, possibly containing part of brick surface	6	1.8	0.2	
3	303	Layer	-	Levelling layer	Very dark dump of demolition material, possibly part of levelling process	6	1.8	0.37	
3	304	Layer	-	Concrete	Concrete blocks, modern yard surface, possibly late post med	6	1.8	0.08	
3	305	Fill	307	Fill	Fill of construction cut	6	1.8	0.34	
3	306	Structure	-	Wall	Modern wall heavily truncated part of square man hole on corner of wall might have been post med	6	1.8	0.34	
3	307	Cut	-	Construction cut	Construction cut	6	1.8	0.34	
3	308	Layer	-	Levelling layer	Levelling layer	6	1.8	0.23	
3	309	Layer	-	Demo layer	Dark demolition layer	6	1.8	0.26	
3	310	Layer	-	Demo waste	Light yellow sandy dump of material – demolition waste	6	1.8	0.29	
3	311	Layer	-	Levelling layer	Same as 312, probably buried topsoil or soil levelling layer from pre brewery expansion –sandy clay	2.2	1.8	0.49	
3	312	Layer	-	Levelling layer	See 311	2.2	1.8	0.49	
3	313	Fill	314	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown friable clayey sand, moderate CBM, sparse oyster shell and rare charcoal and animal bone	>2.6	>1.8	0.78	
3	314	Cut	-	Boundary ditch	Linear ditch with rounded corners, convex, concave and steep edges with flat base. Runs E-W	>2.6	>1.8	0.78	
4	400	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	9.4	1.9	0.05	
4	401	Layer	-	Made ground	Brick earth, construction layer. Orange brick mixed with mortar and tarmac rubble.	9.4	1.9	0.35	
4	402	Layer	-	Subsoil	Very dark brownish black moderate and soft sandy clay, no inclusions	9.4	1.9	0.6	
4	403	Layer	-	Natural	Dark yellowish brown moderate-compact but soft silty sand. Darker patches w small rounded pebbles.	9.4	1.9	0.1+	

4	404	Cut	-	Structural cut	Linear unexcavated cut for wall 405, running NW-SE	>4	≥0.5	≥0.55	
4	405	Structure	-	Wall	Well-formed red brick wall with mortar bonding. Cut into subsoil 402	>4	≥0.5	≥0.55	
4	406	Fill	404	Secondary fill	Dark blackish yellow compact sandy silt, filled with dense mortar and brick	>4	≥0.5	≥0.55	
4	407	Layer	-	Deposit	Brownish yellow compact but soft silty sand with frequent small-medium rounded pebble/stone inclusions	≥2	≥1	n/a	
4	408	Cut	-	Posthole	Sub rectangular feature, flat even base and very steep sloping vertical sides	0.55	0.6	0.37	
4	409	Fill	408	Secondary fill	Mid-dark brown soft and friable silty sand with moderate amount of charcoal and CBM	0.55	0.6	0.29	
4	410	Fill	408	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown friable and soft silty sand, moderate sub rounded stone	0.55	0.51	0.08	
4	411	Cut	-	Posthole	Same as 408. Unexcavated	0.75	0.47	n/a	
4	412	Fill	411	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown friable and soft silty sand. Unexcavated	0.75	0.47	n/a	
5	500	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	8.5	2.1	0.07	
5	501	Layer	-	Made ground	Brick earth, construction layer. Orange/red brick mixed with mortar and tarmac rubble	8.5	2.1	0.24	
5	502	Layer	-	Made ground	Dark brownish black friable sandy silt with very dense glass inclusions	8.5	2.1	0.3	
5	503	Layer	-	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown "dirty" silty sand, soft and compact.	8.5	2.1	0.29	
5	504	Layer	-	Natural	Mid yellow soft and compact clayey sand with some dark patches	8.5	2.1	0.1+	
6	600	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	9.2	1.8	0.07	
6	601	Layer	-	Made ground	Brick earth, construction layer. Yellow loose sand with large red brick and small stone inclusions. Mortar rubble.	9.2	1.8	0.28	
6	602	Layer	-	Subsoil (?)	Black friable and soft silty sand with some broken glass and small stone inclusions	9.2	1.8	0.37	
6	603	Layer	-	Subsoil	Dark blackish brown sticky and soft sandy clay, no inclusions	9.2	1.8	0.23	
6	604	Layer	-	Natural	Brownish yellow "dirty" sandy clay, compact and soft with some darker patches	9.2	1.8	0.11+	
6	605	Cut	-	Field drain	Linear modern field drain running SE-NW	>2	0.32	n/a	
6	606	Fill	605	Secondary fill	Dark black friable silty sand	>2	0.32	n/a	
6	607	Cut	-	Levelling layer	Cut of modern levelling layer	≥2	≥0.4	n/a	
6	608	Fill	607	Levelling fill	Dense compaction of glass, brick and some metal	≥2	≥0.4	n/a	Modern
7	700	Layer	-	Tarmac	Black solid modern surface	11	1.8	0.13	
7	701	Layer	-	Levelling layer	Abundance of CBM and stone, light yellowish brown soft sand, loose	11	1.8	0.16	
7	702	Layer	-	Levelling/ construction layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand which is friable and moist	11	1.8	0.27	
7	703	Layer	-	Levelling/ construction layer	Light yellowish brown loose soft sand	11	1.8	0.11	
7	704	Layer	-	Levelling/ construction layer	Dark greyish brown friable and moist silty sand. Moderate amount of CBM	11	1.8	0.34	
7	705	Layer	-	Natural	Mid yellowish brown with mid grey patches. Compact and soft sandy clay	11	1.8	0.09+	
7	706	Cut	-	Pit	Sub-oval with sub-rounded corners, vertical and straight edges with flat base.	4.5	>1.1	0.44	Modern
7	707	Fill	706	Dump fill	Mid greyish brown compact and soft sandy clay, common CBM, charcoal	4.5	>1.1	0.44	Modern

					flecking and sub-rounded stone				
8	800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty sand. Fine rooting throughout, grass on top, small rounded pebble inclusions	9	1.9	0.35	
8	801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Greyish brown friable silty sand, very common rounded pebble inclusions and sparse brick and metal	9	1.9	0.35	
8	802	Layer	-	Subsoil	Dark brownish black humic friable silty sand, small rock and pebble inclusions	9	1.9	0.3	
8	803	Layer	-	Natural	"Dirty" yellowish brown with darker smears, frequent medium-large pebble and flint inclusions. Compact and soft sandy clay.	9	1.9	0.15+	

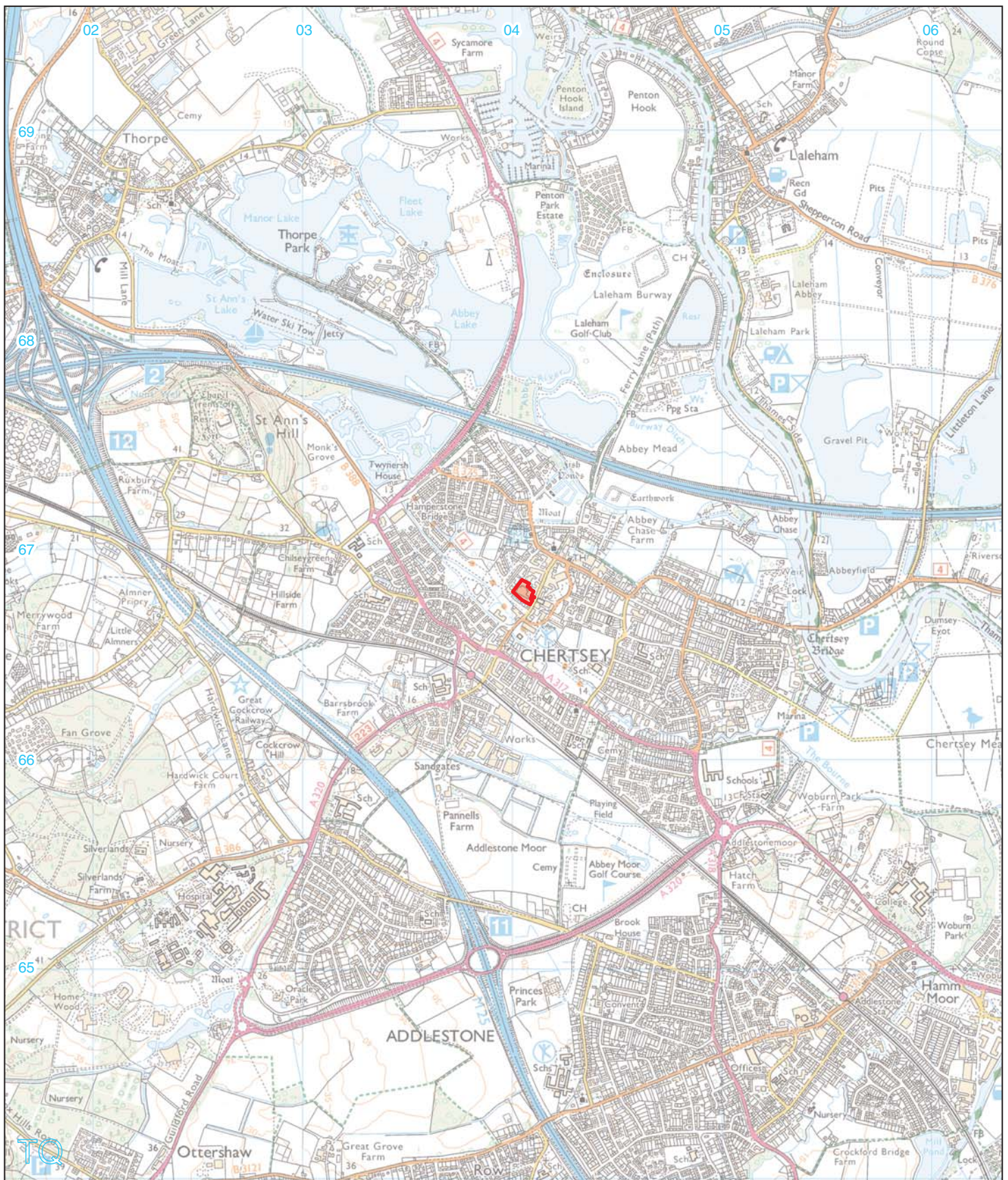
## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
313	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Peg tile, flat roof tile		14	1357	Late medieval/post-medieval
405	Post-medieval ceramic building material Post-medieval lime mortar	Brick		2 21	1986 323	Post-medieval
409	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile, fragment		2	65	Late medieval/post-medieval
608	Modern pottery Modern glass	"Late" English stoneware Bottle	LES	2 3	786 1576	MC19-MC20
707	Medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Surrey/Hampshire coarse border ware Transfer-printed refined whiteware Peg tile, flat roof tile	SHC TRP	1 3 13	17 152 1191	MC19

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2016 at a proposed Aldi site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey. Eight trenches were excavated.  The evaluation revealed evidence of low level late post medieval to early modern activity across the eastern part of the site, in the form of one ditch, one large pit, two post holes and one small wall. The archaeology identified correlates well with the known development of the site in the mid to late 19th century by the Lion Brewery and its eventual demolition and redevelopment in the mid-20th century.	
Project dates	19 <sup>th</sup> to the 22 <sup>nd</sup> of September 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk based assessment (AC 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	504105 166955	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		
Paper		
Digital		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
AC (Archaeology Collective) 2015. Aldi Store, 69-71 Guildford Street, Chertsey: Archaeological desk based assessment		
BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 Geology of Britain Viewer <a href="http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_viewer_google/googleviewer.html">http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_viewer_google/googleviewer.html</a> Accessed 9 February 2012.		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey, Surrey: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief		
Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) 2014 Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation		
DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 National Planning Policy Framework		





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey  
 Surrey

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	LM	<b>DATE</b>	26-09-2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	DDR	<b>SCALE</b>	@A4 1:25,000	<b>1</b>





- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- geological feature
- bioturbation
- modern
- field drain

0  20m

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey  
 Surrey

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location with archaeological  
 features

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	770449	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	26-09-2016	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:400	

6685

6680

6675

TQ

0405


0410



Trench 1, looking west (scales 1m & 2m)



North-east facing section through bioturbation 105, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

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	PROJECT TITLE <b>Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey Surrey</b>		
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	FIGURE TITLE <b>Photographs</b>		
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North-eastern half of Trench 3, looking north-east (scale 1m & 2m)



North-west facing section and trench edge through ditch 314, looking north-east (scales 1m & 2m)

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<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>				
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<i>FIGURE TITLE</i>				
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<i>CHECKED BY</i>	LM	<i>DATE</i>	26-09-2016	<b>4</b>
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	DDR	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	N/A	





Trench 4 showing wall 405, looking west (scales 1m & 2m)



North-east facing section through Posthole 408, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

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	<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>		
	<b>Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey Surrey</b>		
	<i>FIGURE TITLE</i>		
	<b>Photographs</b>		
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	SO LM DDR	PROJECT NO. 770449 DATE 26-09-2016 SCALE@A4 N/A	<i>FIGURE NO.</i> <b>5</b>






Trench 7 showing pit 706, looking south-west (scales 1m & 2m)



South-east facing section of sondage through Pit 706, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)

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	<hr/>		
	PROJECT TITLE <b>Aldi Site, Gogmore Lane, Chertsey Surrey</b>		
	<hr/>		
	FIGURE TITLE <b>Photographs</b>		
<hr/>			
DRAWN BY SO CHECKED BY LM APPROVED BY DDR	PROJECT NO. 770449 DATE 26-09-2016 SCALE@A4 N/A	FIGURE NO. <b>6</b>	

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