AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION OF THE THAMES WATER LAND, SHEPPERTON STUDIOS, SPELTHORNE, SURREY

SITE CODE: SHEP 11

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Field Investigation at the Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey

Site Code: SHEP11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 0660 6904

Written and Researched by Richard Humphrey

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. June 2011

Project Manager: Peter Moore

Commissioning Client: Pinewood Studios Group

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: pmoore@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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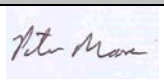
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	pp 	7.6.11
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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 An archaeological field investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey. The field investigation was conducted intermittently between 14th April and 13th May 2011. The work was commissioned by Pinewood Studios Group to investigate the survival and nature of natural ground and the relationship between the potential archaeological horizon and the land surface, which at the time of the investigation was being used as a temporary car park. Twenty trenches were positioned across the area so as to address the above questions with a representative sample.

1.2 An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of the adjacent Shepperton Studios site[1] suggested the area had a high potential for prehistoric and Roman remains. A curve in the current northern site boundary of the studios and the southern boundary of the Thames Water site reflects an anomaly visible on 18th century cartographic sources and may represent a prehistoric earthwork. There is also a moderate potential for Saxon remains, a low potential for medieval remains and a low to moderate potential for post-medieval remains. Prior to the work it had been suggested that the construction of the neighbouring Queen Mary Reservoir to the north may have had a potentially destructive effect on any surviving archaeological horizon.

1.3 All twenty trenches were excavated down to naturally occurring gravel deposits. These were overlain by a layer of alluvially deposited brickearth material that in turn was sealed by subsoil and finally topsoil. Whilst the trenches proved the existence of an untruncated sequence, no archaeological cut features or deposits were observed. Furrows were observed in two trenches although these are likely to relate to ploughing of the area in the post-medieval period. Several pieces of burnt and struck flint were recovered from the gravel horizon, possibly representing prehistoric activity in the vicinity. In the absence of any archaeological features, and as it appeared that the land had previously been ploughed, it was taken that the surface of the gravel would represent the horizon where any potential archaeology might survive. The depth of subsoil and topsoil varied across the site, but could be grouped into relatively different bands. To the northwest of the site Trenches 1-7 depths to the top of gravel varied between 43cm and 117cm, across the centre of the site in Trenches 8-15 there was a thinner soil coverage of between 35cm and 58cm, to the southeast of that Trenches 16-19 there was a deep coverage of between 50cm and 120cm, and to the very southeast of the site Trench 20 had only between 27cm and 39cm of soil over the gravel.

[1] Deeves, S. (2003) *Archaeological Desktop Assessment for Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological field investigation was conducted intermittently between 14th April and 13th May 2011 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at the Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey, prior to the submission of a planning application. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 0660 6904.

2.2 The investigation was commissioned by Pinewood Studios Group and was monitored by Gary Jackson, Surrey Archaeological Officer. The field investigation was supervised by Richard Humphrey and James Langthorne and project managed by Peter Moore for PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines.

2.3 An Archaeological Desktop Assessment[2] suggested a high potential for observing occupation of the site during the prehistoric and Roman periods, a moderate potential for Saxon remains, a low potential for medieval remains and a low to moderate potential for post-medieval remains. Construction of the reservoir to the north of the study site may have had a destructive effect on any surviving archaeological horizons.

2.4 The site is positioned to the south of the Queen Mary Reservoir in an area currently used as a temporary overflow car park for Shepperton Studios. It is bound to the north by this reservoir, a field to the northwest and Studios Road to the south (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 5.51 hectares. The ground level is roughly flat although it is uncertain whether this is as a result of landscaping from during the time of the reservoir construction or agricultural activity. There are no scheduled ancient monuments in the vicinity although part of the studio site to the south and east of the Thames Water land site has been designated an Area of High Archaeological Potential for the Bronze Age and Roman periods.

2.5 Investigation trenches were positioned across the entire study area so as to investigate whether the construction of the reservoir had truncated any part of the underlying deposits and the depth of deposits between the land's surface and any potential archaeological horizon.

2.6 The investigation comprised of twenty test trenches which were archaeologically excavated and recorded. All the trenches measured 10m x 1.8m (Figure 2).

2.7 The investigation's objectives were[3]:

- To locate and define natural deposits and ascertain the existence, extent and severity of any truncation to them;
- To locate and define any archaeological deposits, features or structures;
- To locate and define any prehistoric, Roman or Saxon archaeology on the site;
- To locate and define any medieval features and to ascertain how they relate to the church and any associated settlement;
- To locate and define any post-medieval features and to ascertain if they relate to the growth and management of the estate;

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Moore 2011

- To define whether the uneven “humps and bumps” in the field are archaeological, agricultural or represent the movement of plant during the construction of the reservoir.

2.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited with the relevant local museum under the site code SHEP11.

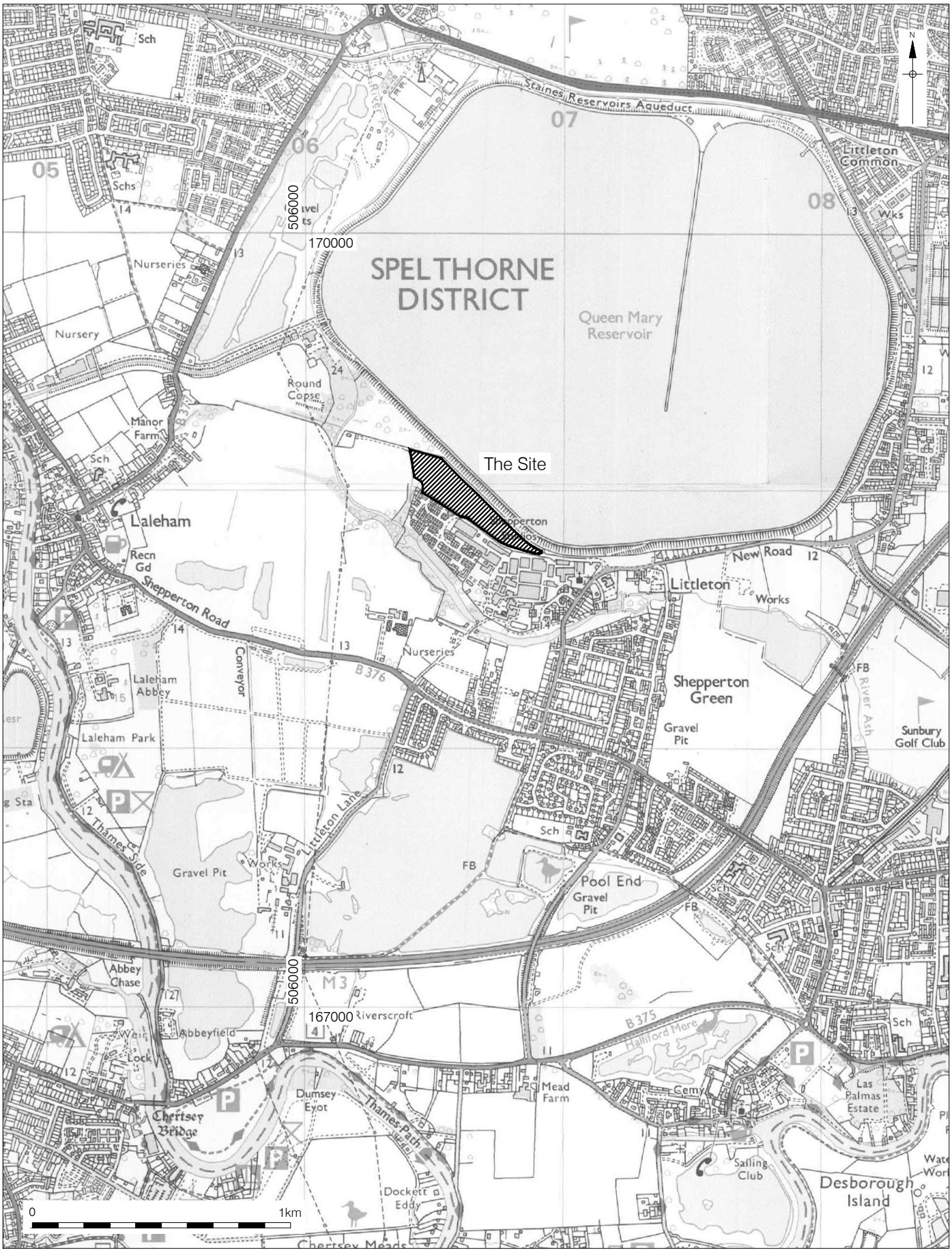

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

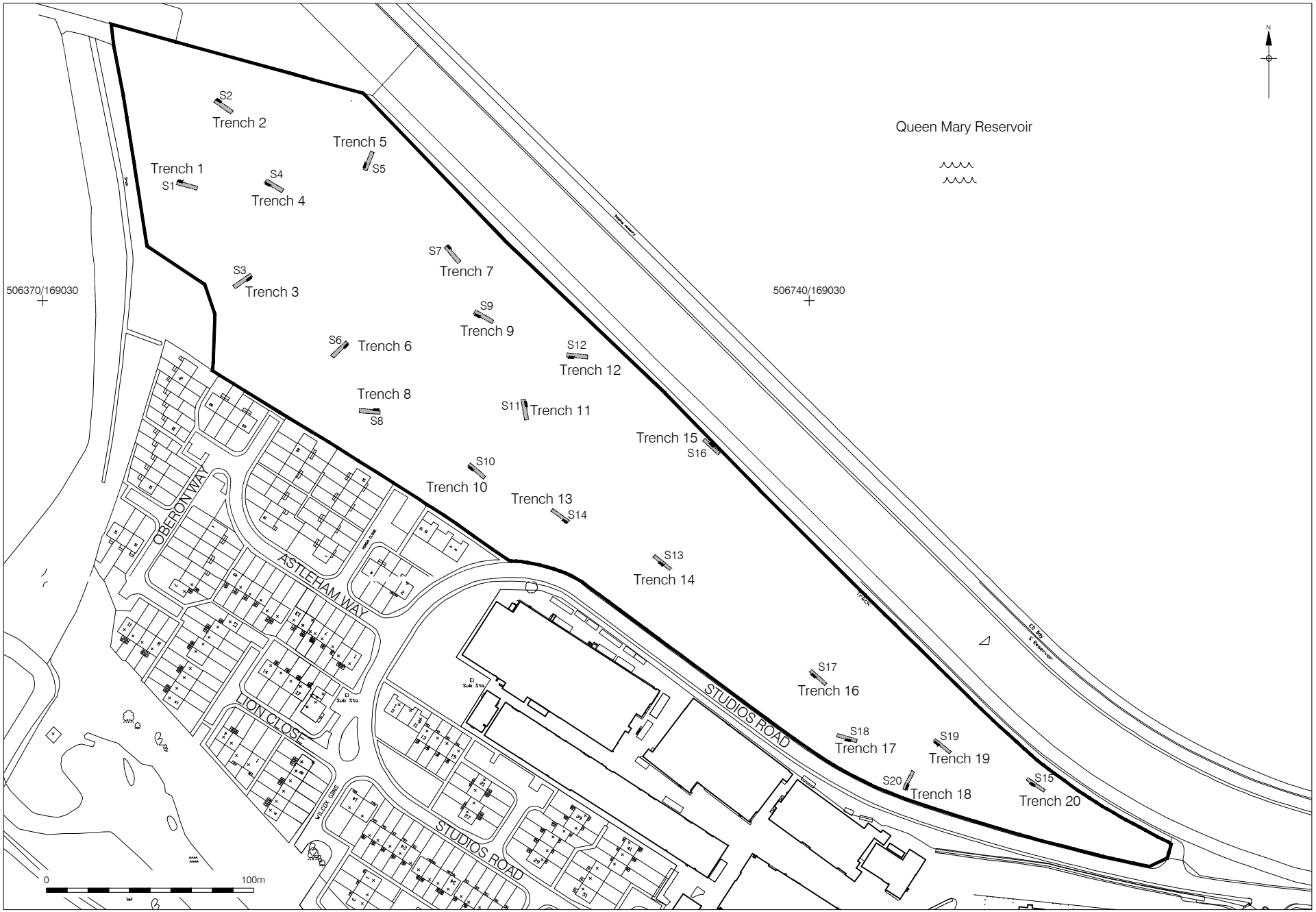

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2,500at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) "Planning for the Historic Environment", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.3 Archaeology in the Borough of Spelthorne, Surrey

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the Surrey County Council and Spelthorne Borough Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. Surrey County Council's Structure Plan, 1994, and Spelthorne Borough Council's Local Plan - Replacement Plan 1995, contain policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

Surrey Structure Plan
Policy PE13 Heritage records and archaeological investigation

An adequate record will be required to be made where development affecting buildings, parks and gardens, sites or areas referred to in Policy PE12 is permitted.

Local plans will identify Sites and Areas of high Archaeological Potential within which prior archaeological evaluation will be required to provide information on the effects of development proposals on any archaeological or historical features of the site, enabling their preservation to be secured if justified.

Archaeological assessment or evaluation will also be required prior to development on sites of 0.4 hectares or more. Where archaeological remains are identified which cannot be preserved *in situ*, proper archaeological investigation will be required prior to development.

Para. 3.44 Archaeological and historic sites and buildings are non-renewable sources of information about Surrey's past. Every effort should therefore be made to preserve this resource. When physical preservation is not possible, preservation as a record is essential as information once destroyed is lost forever.

Para. 3.46 Large scale development proposals should be assessed initially against the Sites and Monuments Record, the record of known sites and finds in the County, maintained by the County Council. Where appropriate, such proposals should also be evaluated by fieldwork as they are likely to contain currently unknown archaeological or historic potential because of their size. This evaluation will provide the necessary information to determine the planning application and, where appropriate, the need to preserve the archaeological resource. Where archaeological remains are identified but cannot be preserved, a proper scheme of archaeological investigation will be required.

Spelthorne Borough Local Plan

Policy BE27 There will be a presumption against any development which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or its setting. Development adversely affecting a site or monument of County archaeological importance will not normally be permitted.

In addition to the above sites and monuments, other areas exist where there is good evidence for the existence of archaeological remains based on previous finds, maps or aerial photographs. These individual sites and areas of high potential are shown on the Proposals Map and are listed in Appendix 7. Any development proposal affecting such an area should include an initial assessment by a qualified archaeologist of its archaeological potential and what, if any, further field evaluation is required. An evaluation should assess the impact of the development upon the preservation of any archaeological remains. Where possible, remains should be left *in situ*. Proposals for development should wherever possible avoid damage to or disturbance of the archaeological remains. The Council will encourage the local display of archaeological finds, where appropriate, at the Spelthorne Museum or other suitable location.

Policy BE28 In considering proposals for development within areas of high archaeological potential, the Borough Council will:

(a) require an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site to be submitted as part of any planning application
(b) expect the applicant to arrange an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of the planning application, where, as a result of the initial assessment, important archaeological remains are considered to exist
(c) where remains are to be left *in situ,* impose conditions or seek a legal agreement, where appropriate, to ensure that damage to the remains is minimal or will be avoided
(d) require by planning condition if necessary, a full archaeological investigation and recording of the site in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the commencement of the proposed development, where important archaeological remains are known or considered likely to exist but their preservation *in situ* is not justified.
(e) Work in recent years has resulted in sites of major archaeological importance being discovered in the course of gravel extraction, where no previous specific evidence existed for them. In view of Spelthorne's river gravel base, it is reasonable to assume that any large scale development is likely to affect features of archaeological interest and that discoveries could be made in any size of new development site. Any new development proposal for sites larger than 0.4 hectares and smaller sites where requested should include agreed arrangements for archaeological investigation and allow for future preservation of remains as deemed appropriate.

3.4 The London Development Plan

3.4.1 The proposed development is also covered by policy 4B.15 from the London Development Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004).

3.4.2 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site, but an area in the eastern part of the Shepperton Studios to the south of the study site fell within Surrey County Council's Areas of High Archaeological Potential due to previously recorded archaeological finds[4].

3.5 Environmental Statement

3.5.1 An Environmental Statement[5] was prepared prior to the submission of a planning request to remove sand and gravel at Manor Farm Laleham, to the southwest of the study site.

3.5.2 This observed the following:

3.5.3 Caesar's Camp, a double ditched rectangular enclosure, the date of which is not known, is present approximately 350m north-east of the application area boundary (SMR entry 884). Other features associated with the enclosure are the crop-mark of a medieval enclosure and a Bronze Age occupation site.

3.5.4 A medieval fort or stock enclosure (SMR entry 589) comprising a bank and ditch earthwork with straight sides and rounded angles is present approximately 1km south-east of the application area boundary.

3.5.5 There is one non-designated SMR entry within the boundary of the Manor Farm site. This comprises an area recorded to have crop marks of ring ditches (SMR entries 816). This has been designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP). It is stated by the SMR that this area should be considered as indicative and archaeological implications of development may extend beyond its boundaries. Therefore another AHAP covering a further area of ring ditches, recorded to the immediate west of the Manor Farm site boundary (SMR entry 811, south of the Thames Water site), should be considered as indicating remains which may exist within the application area boundary.

3.5.6 The SMR indicates that the site is within an area with a high potential for archaeological remains to be present. In particular the SMR records excavations carried out at Home Farm, to the south-east of the Manor Farm boundary, which indicate a particular potential for prehistoric remains dating to the Bronze Age period. In addition, evaluations carried out at Fairylands Caravan Park to the west of the site recorded evidence of activity from the Mesolithic through to the medieval periods with evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. Furthermore, a desk based assessment carried out on land between the two sections of the site at Greenfields Nursery, recorded that remains within the area were most likely to be prehistoric in date but that there is also a potential for Romano-British and medieval remains.

[4] Deeves, S., 2003

[5] Wardell Armstrong LLP (2009) SHEPPERTON AGGREGATES: Volume 2 Environmental Statement.

3.5.7 As a result of the potential for archaeological features within the Manor Farm area a programme of archaeological evaluations were undertaken to establish the presence of archaeological remains and to assess their significance. Excavations established that of the 149 trenches excavated, archaeological remains were identified in 60% of the trenches. Ditches, pits and postholes were identified however diagnostic features were not revealed and there was a general paucity of dating and environmental material from the investigations. What dating evidence was recovered suggested a concentration of activity in the early Neolithic and the mid/late Bronze Age. Investigations of the crop mark features were inconclusive.

3.6 Current Investigation

3.6.1 The archaeological investigation was not undertaken in response to a condition of planning permission but in order to inform any decisions made with regard to the current management of the site and any future planning applications.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 Geological maps indicate that the underlying geology consists of Quaternary Flood Plain Gravels which are overlaid in places by brickearth. Along the course of the River Ash, to the south of the study area, alluvium makes up the underlying geology.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is flat with minor undulations and bumps. Before starting works, it was unclear of these were natural or man-made features, or the product of landscaping the site during the period of the reservoir construction in the 1930s. Spot heights taken around the site ranged from between 12.00m OD and 13.00m OD.

4.2.2 The site is currently clear and grassed; it being used both for the grazing of sheep as well as an overflow car park for Shepperton Studios.

4.2.3 This would appear to be the nearest watercourse to the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is taken from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment[6] for the site.

5.2 Palaeolithic

5.2.1 No Palaeolithic material has been recovered in the immediate vicinity of the study site.

5.3 Mesolithic

5.3.1 Mesolithic material is not very well represented in the vicinity of the site. A scatter of worked flints, including a Mesolithic tranchet axe, were recorded during excavations at the Saxon County School to the south of the study site.

5.4 Neolithic

5.4.1 The Neolithic period in north Surrey is characterised by small riverside sites, with the Thames as their focal point. This predominantly river-based economy is thought to have continued throughout the Neolithic period[7]. The River Ash on the south side of the study site, plus other known ancient watercourses, would presumably have been able to support such a subsistence economy during this period.

5.4.2 In the close vicinity of the study site, Neolithic occupation is represented by sites at Staines Road Farm, Shepperton[8], to the east and at Home Farm, Laleham[9], to the west. At Staines Road Farm in addition to settlement features, a ring-ditch was recorded with two associated burials, plus an 'avenue' marked by two rows of parallel pits. The Neolithic features excavated at Home Farm were thought to be settlement related, though there were some pits that may have been cremations. Further evidence of settlement and cremation activity revealed at Home Farm is thought to date from the Bronze Age although some of the features may be late Neolithic in date. An ancient watercourse is thought to have run to the north of the Home Farm site[10].

5.4.3 A second ancient watercourse is thought to have run to the south-west of the study site, where a possible buried pool and a buried water course are recorded, the latter from which timber of Neolithic date was recovered. Also noted in the area were a stray find of a Neolithic axe, found in a back garden at Sheep Walk, Shepperton and a Neolithic deer antler hammer, recovered from a gravel pit on Littleton Lane.

5.5 Bronze Age

5.5.1 The fertile soils in the Thames Valley and its tributaries were a major focus of agricultural settlement during the Bronze Age. The environment in this region, particularly in the Late Bronze Age, consisted of predominantly open land with a lot of grassland, offering rich pastures[11]. Due to the richness of archaeological information from this period, it can be suggested there was an increase in population and denser settlement in the area.

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[6] Deeves, S. (2003) *Archaeological Desktop Assessment for Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. unpublished report.
[7] Field and Cotton, 1987
[8] Bird *et al*, 1990
[9] Jackson *et al*, 1997; Jackson *et al*, 1999; Howe *et al*, 2000
[10] Jackson *et al*, 1997
[11] Needham, 1987

5.5.2 Bronze Age activity has been identified close to the study site at Staines Road Farm and at Home Farm, both of which show continuity of occupation from the Neolithic. At Staines Road Farm, hollows containing Late Bronze Age potsherds were recorded to the west of the Neolithic ring ditch. More extensive evidence of Bronze Age settlement was recorded at Home Farm[12]. A variety of settlement-related features were dated to the Middle or Late Bronze Age, including cremation pits, postholes forming the ground plan of at least one roundhouse, a possible trackway, and a large settlement enclosure ditch. To the south of this settlement a number of ditches were recorded, plus a few isolated pits and a single cremation burial. These are thought to relate to field systems, away from the main focus of settlement[13].

5.5.3 Recorded to the west of the study site, and found buried in the west bank of the Thames, were two crude urns containing bronze fragments, the points of a sword and dagger, and several parts of a scabbard. This find spot is located very close to the small camp at Laleham Burway[14]. In addition, and of particular note, Late Bronze Age cremations are recorded as being found at Shepperton Studios itself. These finds are centred on a location at the eastern end of the complex, although the current whereabouts of the material is unknown.

5.6 Iron Age

5.6.1 The settlement and land-use patterns established in the Late Bronze Age appear to continue into the early part of the Iron Age, although the evidence for Iron Age activity is more scant. At Shepperton Green, to the south of the study site, postholes representing an Early Iron Age roundhouse were recorded[15]. Possible Iron Age activity was also recorded to the north, at Matthew Arnold School, Staines. A geophysical survey in this area recorded a possible banjo enclosure, kiln site, and a large ditch[16].

5.6.2 Other Iron Age activity is represented by an iron knife, found to the east of Littleton Lane, and a pot and skeleton found east of Littleton Avenue. Two records of tin coin hoards are also attributed to the Iron Age, although they are likely to be the same hoard, with one of the records being erroneous. The first record locates the hoard at Jessiman Terrace, and describes it as a hoard of 317 tin coins plus 57 coin fragments, found in the fragments of at least three Iron Age pots. The second record locates the hoard on nearby Acacia Avenue, describing it as a total of 317 coins of 100-50BC date, alongside 56 fragments of pottery that originally constituted at least three pots.

5.7 Roman

5.7.1 The study site lies about 4-5km to the south-east of the nearest Roman town at *Pontes* (Staines), and so was probably in an area of small-scale agricultural settlements much like the Late Iron Age. Roman activity is recorded to the west of the study site at Home Farm, Laleham, in the form of at least one ditch[17], located in an area of earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement. To the south of the study site, on the north side of the main road from Shepperton to Chertsey Bridge, a number of pits were recorded during gravel-pit works containing pottery of 2nd century date[18]. Further Roman activity in this area is suggested by geophysical survey carried out at Saxon County Junior School, which identified faint traces of stone walls, and a possible roundhouse and field system[19].

[12] Jackson *et al.*, 1997; Jackson *et al.*, 1999; Howe *et al.*, 2000
[13] Howe *et al.*, 2001
[14] Longley, 1976
[15] Canham, 1979
[16] Howe *et al.*, 2001
[17] Jackson *et al.*, 1999
[18] Frere, 1945
[19] Howe *et al.*, 2001

5.7.2 Stray Roman finds in the area include a 1st century AD quern and animal bone, remains of Roman tessellated pavements, and Roman pottery. The tessellated pavement remains suggest there may have been a Roman villa somewhere nearby, particularly as it is located close to both the Thames and the Parish Boundary[20]. 'Roman material' is also recorded at Shepperton Studios itself, located close to the aforementioned Bronze Age cremations, although no further information is available and the current whereabouts of this material is unknown.

5.8 Saxon

5.8.1 Saxon cemeteries, with their origins in the 5th century, are known in the Shepperton area[21]. Two sites are recorded in the vicinity of the study site, both to the south. The first, a large cemetery, was recorded at Upper West Field, although evidence is limited due to the nature of the 19th century records. The earliest records of this site note many human bones and skulls, together with the hilt of a sword, an axehead and a dagger, as well as cremation urns. Subsequent work at this site records a group of eight inhumations, all supine and facing east, a flexed burial with pottery, and a warrior burial with an iron sword, iron shield boss and a spearhead. Overall, these records indicate a sizable mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery, with a latest date of *c.* 550 AD. Additional Saxon activity is represented by a lozenge-shaped iron spearhead, found close to the cemetery. The location of this site is again close to the Parish boundary between Shepperton and Littleton, which may hold significance[22]. Indeed, the presence of Romano-British activity in the close vicinity suggests that the Saxon settlers may have inherited land that had been drained and farmed for several centuries, with the parish boundaries preserving the boundaries of estates established in the pagan Saxon period or earlier[23].

5.8.2 About a kilometre to the north of Upper West Field is the cemetery site at Shepperton Green, where at least twenty burials were recorded. All had their heads to the west and contained no grave goods. Although clearly Christian, the burials were considered to date to no later than *c.* 1000 AD. Associated with this cemetery was evidence of settlement, in the form of an 8th or 9th century *grubenhaus* with associated ditch system, as well as an early Saxon midden and other pits and gullies[24].

5.8.3 These cemeteries are thought to be representative of two separate settlements and, due to their dating, a shift of settlement from one to the other is quite possible[25]. The study site itself would presumably have lain in open agricultural land at this time, immediately across the estate boundary from Shepperton Green.

5.9 Medieval

5.9.1 Littleton is first mentioned by name about 1166, when it was held in the barony of William Blunt, Baron of Ixworth. Prior to this, it probably formed part of the parish of Laleham. It still formed part of the barony in the latter half of the 13th century, but appears to have been in the hands of the Abbey and Convent of Westminster by 1316[26]. The study site itself is located within these parish boundaries. Littleton village, directly to the east of the study site, has grown around the church of St. Mary Magdalene, first mentioned in 1209, although the earliest part of it probably dates to the 12th century[27].

[20] Longley and Poulton, 1982
[21] Poulton, 1987
[22] Longley and Poulton, 1982
[23] Canham, 1979
[24] *ibid.*
[25] Longley and Poulton, 1982
[26] Mellor, 1911
[27] *ibid.*

5.9.2 Shepperton Green, across the boundary in the parish of Shepperton, is first mentioned as Upper Shepperton in 1293. It existed throughout this period as a village along the narrow green, through which ran the road now known as Watersplash Road[28]. Continuity of settlement from the Saxon period is apparent, due to evidence for rectangular timber buildings of 11th to 12th century date at the Shepperton Green site. However, since there is no reference to the place in the Domesday Book, it must have been only a minor holding in the parish[29].

5.9.3 The only further archaeological evidence is of pottery and residual finds to the east of the study site. The study site itself was probably open agricultural land during this period.

5.10 Post-medieval

5.10.1 A 16th century well shaft was recorded at Glen Close, Shepperton. This was thought to have supplied fresh water to the former Manor Farm Estate, which may have lain in the parish of Littleton.

5.10.2 From the middle of the 17th century, frequent references are made to open fields under the name they bore at the enclosure of 1842. At that time the area west of Shepperton Green was known as the Littleton Field[30].

5.10.3 Both Rocque's map of 1754 and the old series OS map of 1811 show the site to be open-field arable land. The 1754 plan shows that the dividing field boundary, which still forms the current southern boundary of the site, seemingly respected some sort of (non-illustrated) circular anomaly. By 1811 an ice house was depicted at this spot and later more detailed maps of 1870 and 1920 showed the ice house to be surrounded by a circular bank. If the older field boundaries do respect a circular feature older than the ice house then it may represent an archaeological site, perhaps prehistoric in origin. An icehouse was recorded at Laleham Park to the west, consisting of a concrete vault constructed under an earth mound, although it was probably reused as an air raid shelter[31].

5.10.4 The OS map of 1920 shows the study site to lie just outside the grounds of Littleton Park. This was originally the grounds of Littleton House, which was the family seat of the Woods who owned much of the land in the parish. The house itself was a large brick mansion, surrounded by 600 acres of grounds, said to have been built in the late 17th century. It burnt down in 1874, although a portion of it was later rebuilt[32]. Writing in 1883, Edward Walford remarked that it had been, "a magnificent mansion…rather of the Dutch type, reminding one of Kensington Palace"[33].

5.10.5 In 1925, The Queen Mary reservoir was opened, constructed across a large area of mixed woodland and open fields to the north of Littleton. Three years later, Littleton Park Estate was bought by Norman Laudon's company, Sound City Films, and established into what became known as Shepperton Studios. The O.S map of 1938 shows the Queen Mary reservoir fully developed directly to the north of the site, as well as the film studios on the site itself.

[28] Kiddle, 1962
[29] Canham, 1979
[30] Kiddle, 1962
[31] Bird *et al.*, 1983
[32] Mellor, 1911
[33] Walford, 1985

5.10.6 By 1947, the O.S. map shows further development at Shepperton Studios, on which more buildings are evident. The study site remains undeveloped. During this expansion, the icehouse appears to have been redeveloped, although not within the footprint of any buildings. It was presumably during this period of expansion that the Bronze Age and Roman finds on the site were uncovered.

5.10.7 There has been no development on the Thames Water site in the modern period.

5.11 Current Work

5.11.1 A pre-start examination of the site revealed that the northwest boundary of the site consists of the remnants of a former ditched droveway on a northeast-southwest orientation and that there were very large east-west aligned ruts and ridges in the field immediately to the north. An examination of the maps in the Wardle Armstrong EIA showed that the droveway was on an 1623 map[34] and linked Laleham with Ashford. It could subsequently be traced through the sequence of maps[35] up until the reservoir was constructed[36] which cut across the route leaving this fossil in the landscape. The ruts and ridges and nearby raised platform would presumable be from the construction of the reservoir.

[34] Wardle Armstrong Appendix 8.2i

[35] Ibid Appendix 8.2v

[36] Ibid Appendix 8.2vii

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The methodology for investigating the site was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation[37].

6.2 All trenches were CAT scanned by PCA prior to excavation. No services were detected. A JCB machine fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove topsoil, overburden and low-grade archaeological deposits.

6.3 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed by machine excavation under carefully monitored archaeological supervision until naturally occurring gravel deposits were observed.

6.4 The base of the trench and a representative section were cleaned and recorded by hand with the objective of the evaluation to define any observed remains rather than to remove them. The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A digital and slide-type film photographic record was also made.

6.5 Temporary benchmarks were transferred to the sides of the trenches by a PCA surveyor.

[37] Moore, P. (2011) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Investigation at the Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Orange-brown sandy-gravel [3] was observed throughout the base of the trench at heights of between 11.91m OD and 12.02m OD. No archaeological finds or cut features were seen on or within this horizon.

7.1.2 Sealing layer [3] was a sandy-clay subsoil horizon [2]. This measured between 0.37m and 0.46m thick at heights of between 12.47m OD and 12.51m OD. No finds were retrieved from this horizon.

7.1.3 Topsoil [1] completed the archaeological sequence in this trench. This measured between 0.22m and 0.39m thick at heights of between 12.73m OD and 12.89m OD.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 Natural sandy-gravel and brickearth [13] was seen at the base of the trench at a height of 12.11m OD. Three linear cuts were recorded as crossing the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. These were parallel with each other and appeared irregularly spaced. Cut [10] was seen at the north-western end of the trench. It measured 0.15m deep and 0.75m wide and was seen at heights of between 12.01m OD and 12.16m OD. It extended beyond the sides of the trench. The sides of the cut appeared as gradual and the base was concave. The cut was filled by [6], a sandy-clay deposit.

7.2.2 To the south of cut [10] was a similar cut, recorded as feature [11]. This also extended beyond the sides of the trench but where seen measured 1.00m wide and was 0.22m deep. A height at the top of the cut was recorded at 12.12m OD and at the base at 11.90m OD. As with [10] the sides and base of cut [11] were recorded as being gentle and concave. Filling [11] was deposit [14]. This was composed of sandy-clay with no datable evidence retrieved.

7.2.3 Towards the south-east of the trench, cut [12] was also seen parallel with cuts [10] and [11]. It was 0.68m wide with the top of the fill [15] seen at a height of 12.14m OD. The cut was recorded as having gradual sides and a concave base. Fill [15] was composed of silty-clay with no finds retrieved.

7.2.4 Cut features [10], [11] and [12] have all been interpreted as plough-furrows. Although no dateable material was retrieved from the fills, the size and depth of these features suggest they would have related to post-medieval ploughing of the land.

7.2.5 Sealing fills [6], [11] and [15] was a layer of subsoil [5]. This was between 0.16m and 0.26m thick and was recorded at heights of between 12.37m OD and 12.42m OD. A sherd of ceramic peg tile from the late medieval period (1300-1600 AD) as well as a sherd of pottery dated from 1550-1600 AD were recovered from this layer. This would suggest occupation in the vicinity from the medieval to post-medieval period although these finds might well have been transported by ploughing of the area.

7.2.6 The archaeological sequence was completed in Trench 2 by between 0.24m and 0.30m of sandy-clay topsoil at a height of 12.67m OD.

7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Machine excavation of this trench terminated upon the reaching of sandy-clay brickearth layer [9]. This was at a height ranging from 12.09m OD to 12.19m OD. No archaeological finds or features were seen made through or within this horizon.

7.3.2 Subsoil layer [8] sealed [9]. It was composed of sandy-clay and measured from 0.12m to 0.28m thick. No culturally modified material was retrieved from this horizon.

7.3.3 Completing the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 3 was a 0.15m to 0.28m thick layer of topsoil, recorded as layer [7]. It was composed of sandy-clay and was seen at heights of between 12.52m OD and 12.57m OD.

7.4 Trench 4

7.4.1 Naturally occurring gravel and sandy-clay [18] was seen throughout the base of the trench at heights of between 11.86m OD and 12.12m OD. This was recorded as containing noticeably more flint than similar horizons. No archaeologically relevant finds or features were seen within this horizon.

7.4.2 Sandy-clay subsoil [17] overlay layer [18]. The subsoil was 0.16m to 0.20m thick. The top of the horizon was recorded at 12.30m OD to 12.34m OD. One piece of late medieval peg tile dated to 1300-1600 AD was recovered.

7.4.3 Overlying subsoil [17] was a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, [16], at a height of 12.61m OD. This completed the archaeological sequence in Trench 4.

7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 Loose light red-brown sandy-gravel [22], was seen at a height of between 11.58m OD and 12.00m OD. This represented natural stratigraphy and the height at which machine excavation ceased. No anthropogenic material or cut features were seen at this height.

7.5.2 Layer [22] was overlain by a 0.20m thick horizon of gravel [21]. This was also representative of naturally-occurring material. It was seen at heights of between 12.05m OD and 12.15m OD. Again, no archaeological finds or features were seen at this height.

7.5.3 Subsoil layer [20] sealed layer [21]. It was composed of firm red-brown sandy-clay with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions. It measured 0.37m thick at a maximum height of 12.57m OD. This was in turn overlain by topsoil layer [19] that measured 0.24m thick at a height of 12.75m OD. A single piece of burnt flint was found within this layer, which represents the only observed archaeological material in this trench.

7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 Firm, red-brown sandy-clay was recorded at the base of the trench as natural layer [25]. This was seen at a height of 11.89m OD. No archaeological finds or cut features were observed at this height.

7.6.2 Layer [25] was sealed by subsoil horizon [24]. It was composed of sandy-clay measuring a maximum of 0.38m thick at a height of 12.32m OD. The top of this layer appeared to be regularly truncated by plough marks. No archaeological finds or features were seen.

7.6.3 Topsoil layer [23] sealed subsoil [24]. It measured 0.33m thick at a height of 12.55m OD. As with the subsoil layer, this appeared slightly irregular owing to extensive ploughing over this area of the site.

7.7 Trench 7

7.7.1 Natural stratigraphy was seen at a height of 11.64m OD and recorded as layer [28]. This was described as firm red-brown sand and flint-gravel. No culturally modified material was observed.

7.7.2 Firm, mid-brown sandy-clay sealed natural layer [28]. It was recorded as layer [27] and seen at a height of 12.14m OD. It measured 0.36m deep. No finds were recovered from this layer.

7.7.3 The stratigraphic sequence was completed in Trench 7 by 0.24m of topsoil [26]. This was recorded at a maximum height of 12.38m OD.

7.8 Trench 8

7.8.1 Layer [31] was seen at 12.27m OD and represented the height at which machine excavation ceased in Trench 8. The layer was composed of firm red-brown sandy-silt and flint-gravel and where seen measured in excess of 0.30m deep. This represented naturally occurring stratigraphy. No archaeological finds or features were observed at this height.

7.8.2 Subsoil layer [30] directly overlay [31]. It was composed of mid-brown-red sandy-clay with occasional mid-sized sub-angular stones. It was seen at 12.57m OD and measured 0.30m thick. No finds were retrieved from this layer.

7.8.3 Topsoil layer [29] sealed subsoil layer [30]. This was 0.18m to 0.21m thick at a height of 12.77m OD.

7.9 Trench 9

7.9.1 Firm yellow-brown silty-sand with mid-sized sub-angular flint gravel was recorded at a height of 12.21m OD. This was recorded as layer [34] and represented naturally occurring stratigraphy. No archaeological finds or features were observed at this height.

7.9.2 Subsoil deposit [33] sealed layer [34]. This was composed of firm grey-brown silty-sand with small sub-angular stones and occasional plant rooting. It measured 0.25m thick at a height of 12.38m OD.

7.9.3 At a height of 12.58m OD, 0.25m of topsoil (layer [32]) completed the archaeological sequence.

7.10 Trench 10

7.10.1 Layer [37] was composed of firm yellow-brown silty-sand with medium to small sub-angular flint gravel stones. It was seen at a height of 12.29m OD and is representative of naturally occurring stratigraphy. There were no archaeological finds or features seen at this height.

7.10.2 Subsoil [36] composed of grey-brown silty-clay directly overlay layer [37]. It measured 0.25m thick at 12.46m OD.

7.10.3 Topsoil [35] overlay [36] at a height of 12.64m OD. It measured 0.15m thick.

7.11 Trench 11

7.11.1 Naturally occurring firm sandy-gravel [40] was recorded throughout the base of the trench at a height of 12.02m OD. No archaeological finds or features were observed at this height.

7.11.2 Layer [40] was directly overlain by subsoil layer [39]. This was composed of firm brownish-grey sandy-clay measuring 0.36m thick at a height of 12.36m OD. No dateable material was retrieved from this horizon.

7.11.3 Topsoil layer [38] sealed the subsoil. It was recorded as being 0.18m thick at a height of 12.55m OD. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed within this trench.

7.12 Trench 12

7.12.1 At 12.28m OD, a layer of firm yellow-red sandy-silt-gravel was observed throughout the base of the trench. This was recorded as layer [43] and interpreted as naturally occurring stratigraphy. Cleaning and close inspection of this layer failed to identify any archaeological finds or features.

7.12.2 Subsoil composed of silt and sand and measuring 0.25m thick was recorded at a height of 12.49m OD. Subsoil layer [42] was seen to directly overlay natural layer [43]. No finds were retrieved from this layer.

7.12.3 Topsoil layer [41] in turn overlay subsoil [42]. This measured 0.15m thick at a height of 12.64m OD.

7.13 Trench 13

7.13.1 Friable to loosely compacted gravel and silty-sand was seen throughout the base of the trench at a height of between 11.99m OD and 12.06m OD. Layer [49] was a dark orange-brown colour and representative of natural stratigraphy. No cut features or archaeologically relevant finds were retrieved from this layer.

7.13.2 Seen to directly overlay layer [49] was a horizon of moderately compacted light grey-brown sandy-clay [48], representative of a subsoil type soil horizon. This measured 0.36m thick and was recorded at heights of between 12.32m OD and 12.35m OD. No finds were retrieved from this layer.

7.13.3 Topsoil recorded as layer [47], was seen at a height of 12.47m OD and measured 0.16m thick. It was seen to seal subsoil layer [48]. No archaeologically relevant material was observed in this trench.

7.14 Trench 14

7.14.1 Layer [46] was seen throughout the base of the trench at heights of between 11.97m OD and 12.12m OD. It was made from firmly compacted light to mid red-brown sandy-clay and contained small to medium sized sub-angular stones. The base of the trench was cleaned and inspected for both archaeological finds and features. None were observed.

7.14.2 Subsoil layer [45] directly overlay layer [46]. It was recorded at a height of 12.30m OD and measured 0.29m thick. It was composed of firmly compacted red-brown sandy clay with sub-angular flint stones. No archaeological finds were retrieved from this layer.

7.14.3 Topsoil layer [44] sealed subsoil [45]. It measured 0.28m thick and was recorded at a height of 12.55m OD.

7.15 Trench 15

7.15.1 Naturally occurring sandy-gravels [52] were seen at a height of 12.18m OD throughout the base of the trench. No finds or cut features were seen made in or on this layer.

7.15.2 A firm, mid red-brown sandy-clay horizon [51], has been interpreted as subsoil and was recorded as directly overlying layer [52]. It measured between 0.10m and 0.20m thick at a height of 12.33m OD. Careful inspection of this layer during both machine excavation and cleaning of the trench failed to identify any archaeological material.

7.15.3 The stratigraphic sequence was completed in Trench 15 by a layer of topsoil [50], measuring 0.27m thick at 12.53m OD.

7.16 Trench 16

7.16.1 Soft, light yellow-brown sand-gravels, [56], were recorded throughout the trench at heights ranging from 11.32m OD to 11.89m OD. This has been interpreted as naturally occurring stratigraphy. Cleaning of the trench failed to identify any archaeological cut features or finds.

7.16.2 These were in turn sealed by a 0.44m thick layer of lose to firm red-brown sandy-gravels that also represented naturally occurring stratigraphy. These were recorded as layer [55] and were seen at a height of approximately 12.11m OD.

7.16.3 A subsoil horizon, [54], sealed layer [55]. This was made from sandy-clay with occasional stones and root disturbance. It was seen at a height of 12.34m OD and was 0.24m thick.

7.16.4 Topsoil layer [53] completed the sequence. This was recorded at 12.52m OD and was 0.19m thick. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were seen within this trench.

7.17 Trench 17

7.17.1 Layer [66] was seen throughout the base of the trench. It was composed of firm red-brown sandy-gravel. Heights for this layer ranged from 11.56m OD to 11.85m OD and have been interpreted as naturally occurring material.

7.17.2 Layer [66] was overlain by [65]. This measured between 0.15m and 0.35m thick at a maximum height of 12.16m OD. It was composed of sandy-clay with a small proportion of sub-angular gravels and has been interpreted as representative of a subsoil type horizon. A single sherd of Frenchen Stoneware was retrieved that was dated from between 1550-1700.

7.17.3 A buried topsoil was seen directly overlying layer [65] recorded as layer [64]. It measured between 0.05m and 0.20m thick at a maximum height of 12.25m OD. This was in turn sealed by a 0.02m to 0.08m thick demolition horizon, [63]. It was composed of crushed concrete, cement and brick and most likely relates to the deposition of building waste in the modern period.

7.17.4 The archaeological sequence was completed in this trench by a 0.10m to 0.15m layer of topsoil at a height of 12.39m OD. There were no archaeological finds, features or deposits observed within this trench.

7.18 Trench 18

7.18.1 This trench was positioned close to the location of the former post-medieval icehouse location as identified on cartographic sources. The trench aimed to identify the potential remnants of a prehistoric earthwork in this position that may have predated the icehouse.

7.18.2 Firm dark red-brown sandy-gravels, [73], were observed throughout the base of the trench at heights ranging from 11.89m OD to 12.19m OD. These were interpreted as representative of naturally occurring stratigraphy. Thorough cleaning and investigation of this layer failed to identify any archaeological finds or features.

7.18.3 Overlying natural gravel layer [73] was a 0.51m thick layer of alluvially deposited sandy-silt with small pebble inclusions. It was recorded as context [72] and was seen at heights ranging from 12.15m OD to 12.27m OD. No archaeological finds or features were seen.

7.18.4 Layer [72] was sealed by layer [71]. Seen at heights of between 12.43m OD and 12.49m OD, this was composed of firm light yellow-brown sandy-clay and representative of a subsoil horizon.

7.18.5 This was sealed in turn by topsoil horizon [70] that measured 0.25m thick at a maximum height of 12.76m OD.

7.19 Trench 19

7.19.1 This trench was positioned so as to investigate a localised sloping area of the study site. It's close proximity to the potential prehistoric earthwork that Trench 18 aimed to investigate suspicions as to its possible manmade origins.

7.19.2 A layer of naturally deposited silty-gravel was recorded as context [69]. It was a yellow-brown colour, loosely compacted and composed of small to medium sized sub-angular stones. Heights ranged from 11.72m OD to 11.98m OD with the southern end of the trench observed as being noticeably higher than the northern end. The height of the gravel is therefore not proportional to the surface heights seen at the top of the trench, with the a level of 12.58m OD recorded at the southern end of the trench and 12.91m OD seen at the northern end of the trench. No attempt at ground-raising was apparent at the northern end of the trench that would suggest a manmade effort at raising the ground level here to compensate for the lower height of naturally occurring material. Similarly, careful cleaning and investigation of the trench failed to identify any archaeological finds or features.

7.19.3 A brickearth deposit, [68], was seen overlying gravels [69]. This measured approximately 0.50m thick and was seen at a height of 12.68m OD.

7.19.4 Subsoil layer [67] overlay [68]. No finds were recovered from this layer. It measured 0.20m thick at a height of 12.88m OD. This in turn was sealed by a maximum of 0.15m of topsoil from which a single piece of flint debitage was retrieved.

7.20 Trench 20

7.20.1 A naturally occurring deposit recorded as layer [61] was seen throughout the base of the trench at a height of between 11.69m OD and 11.81m OD. It was composed of firm yellow-brown silty-clay with gravel.

7.20.2 Visible in section only was what appeared to be a northeast to southwest aligned cut made through gravels [61] and extending beyond the southern trench edge. This was recorded as cut [60] and where seen measured 1.55m in length by 0.32m deep. It was not seen in plan. The base of the feature was 11.45m OD and the top was at 11.88m OD. The primary fill of the feature was [59]. This was composed of dark yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional gravel. Two pieces of flint debitage and one piece of burnt flint were recovered from this fill. Overlying this was the secondary fill of the feature which was recorded as layer [58] which was of a similar composition to [59] but without any flint recovered. Whilst the observation of flint from within the fill of this feature suggests the possibility of it representing a prehistoric cut feature, it also may represent a furrow mark similar to that seen in Trench 2.

7.20.3 A subsoil deposit, [57], was seen to overlie the top fill of the potential cut [60]. This measured 0.20m thick and was seen at a height of 12.08m OD. This in turn was sealed by 0.10m of topsoil.

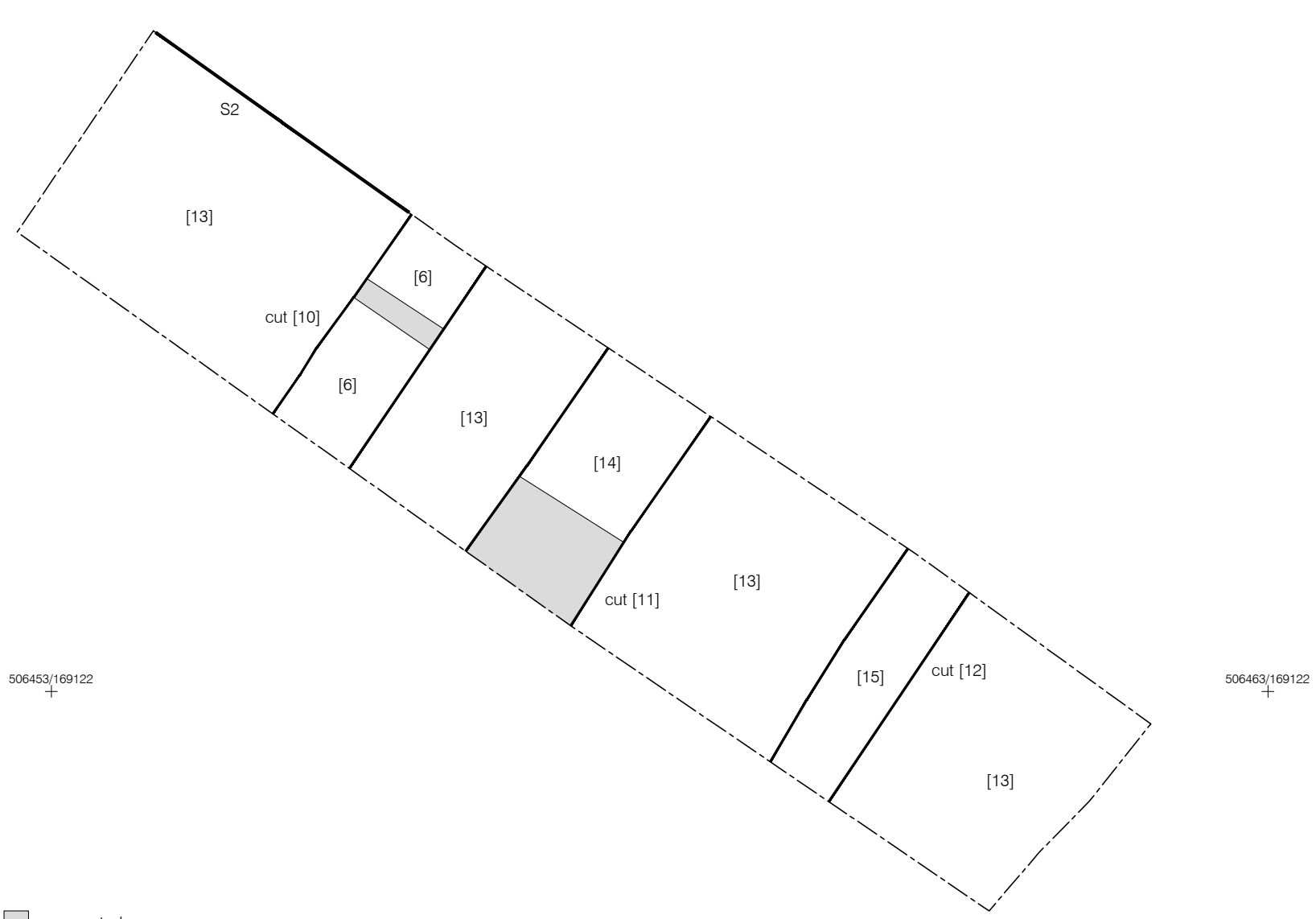
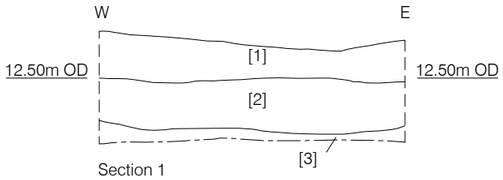
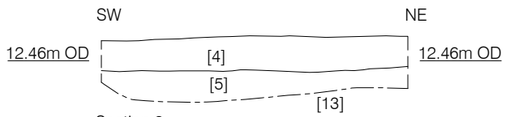


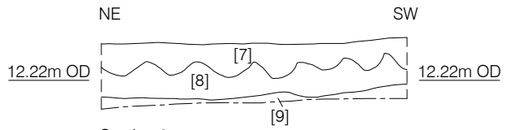
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 2
1:50 at A4



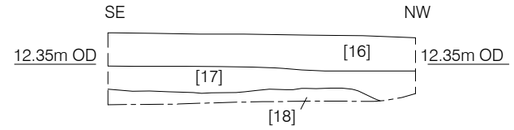
Section 1
Trench 1
South Facing



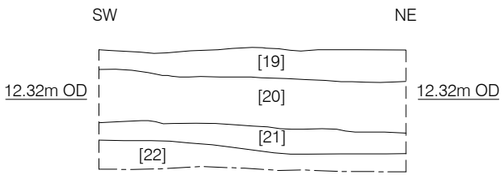
Section 2
Trench 2
Southeast Facing



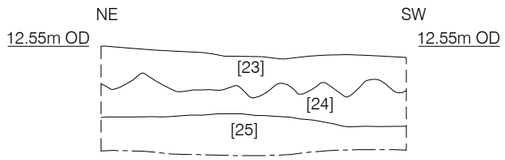
Section 3
Trench 3
Northwest Facing



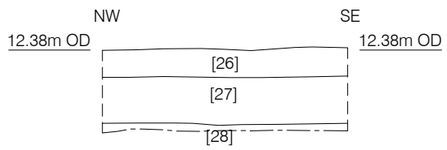
Section 4
Trench 4
Northeast Facing



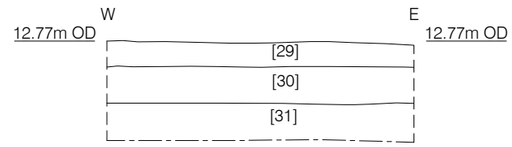
Section 5
Trench 5
Southeast Facing



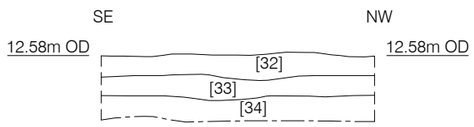
Section 6
Trench 6
Northwest Facing



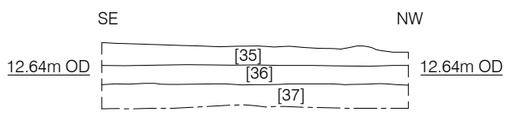
Section 7
Trench 7
Southwest Facing



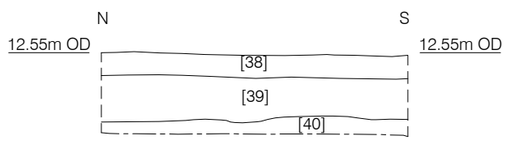
Section 8
Trench 8
South Facing



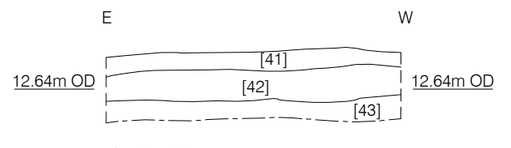
Section 9
Trench 9
Northeast Facing



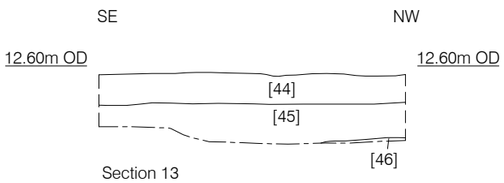
Section 10
Trench 10
Northeast Facing



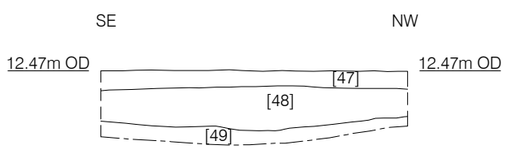
Section 11
Trench 11
West Facing



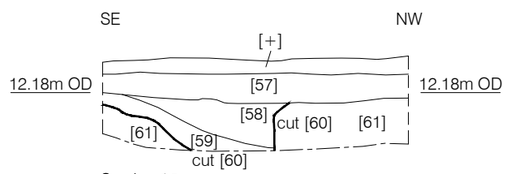
Section 12
Trench 12
North Facing



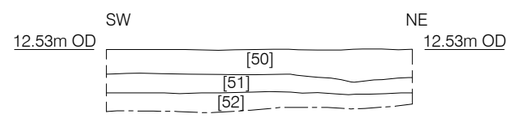
Section 13
Trench 14
Northeast Facing



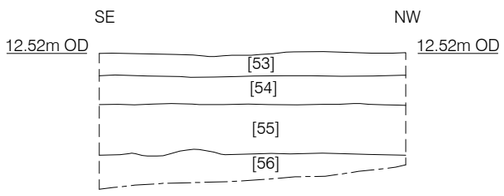
Section 14
Trench 13
Northeast Facing



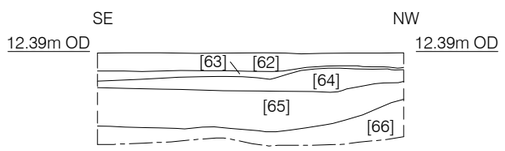
Section 15
Trench 20
Northeast Facing



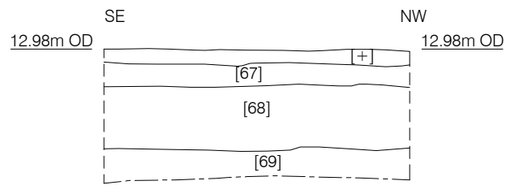
Section 16
Trench 15
Southwest Facing



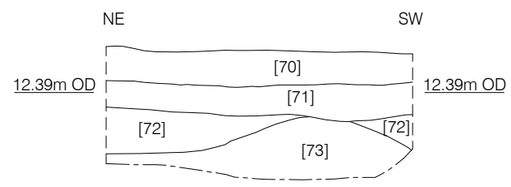
Section 17
Trench 16
Northeast Facing



Section 18
Trench 17
Northeast Facing



Section 19
Trench 19
Northeast Facing



Section 20
Trench 18
Northwest Facing

Figure 4
Sections 1-20
1:50 at A3

PLATE1: North-east-facing view of Trench 2 with 1m scale

PLATE 2: East-facing view of Trench 6 with 2m scale

PLATE 3: North-facing view of section in Trench 13 with 2m scale

PLATE 4: South-facing view of Trench 18 with 2m scale

PLATE 5: East-facing view of section in Trench 18 with 2m scale

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 8.1 The field investigation found no evidence of any truncation by the construction of the reservoir on this field, and it seems likely that the ruts, ridges and platform to the north represent the construction route. Natural stratigraphy was represented across the area as silty-sandy gravels. These are Quaternary floodplain deposits. The height of the gravel ranged from 11.56m OD to 12.19m OD at the base of the trenches. There were some localised undulations observed across the area, most likely as a result of discrete palaeochannel and tributary action but overall the area was relatively flat.

8.2 8.2 Several cut features cut into this gravel horizon. However, it seems most likely that these are furrows caused by ploughing of the field. No definitive dating evidence was retrieved from any of these features that suggest they represent occupation of the site during the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods. Several pieces of flint debitage recovered would seem more likely to be residual and transported by ploughing rather than *in situ* finds.

8.3 8.3 A brickearth horizon of varying thicknesses was observed to overlay the floodplain gravels. No finds or features were retrieved from this layer. Sealing the brickearth horizon was a layer of subsoil. This was formed from the underlying brickearth horizon that had been redeposited along with indicators of medieval to post-medieval occupation of the land, most likely as a result of ploughing. This was evidenced by finds such a ceramic building material and pottery. The topsoil that sealed the subsoil also contained residual occupational indicators such as flint debitage and burnt flint.

8.4 8.4 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in the trenches. Although there is a high potential for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity in the wider area, it would appear that occupation did not occur in this area. Although reasons for this are unclear, the distance from a water course may have been significant factor. Residual evidence of medieval to post-medieval occupation as observed as pottery and tile finds suggest settlement in the locality.

8.5 8.5 Peg tile and pottery dateable to the late medieval to post medieval period was observed in trenches 2 and 4, suggesting the possibility of occupation from this period in the vicinity of the northwest of the study site. Similarly, flint debitage and burnt flint was observed in the southeast corner of the site, in trenches, 15, 19 and 20. This too hints at occupation from this period in this part of the site.

8.6 The depth of subsoil and topsoil varied across the site, but could be grouped into relatively different bands. To the northwest of the site Trenches 1-7 depths to the top of gravel varied between 43cm and 117cm, across the centre of the site in Trenches 8-15 there was a thinner soil coverage of between 35cm and 58cm, to the southeast of that Trenches 16-19 there was a deep coverage of between 50cm and 120cm, and to the very southeast of the site Trench 20 had only between 27cm and 39cm of soil over the gravel.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank David Wight of Pinewood Studios Group for commissioning this project, Graham Clarke and Dean Horne of Shepperton Studios for all their help and co-operation on site, Julia Riddle and Clare Lucey of DTZ for setting the work up and continued support and to Wardell Armstrong for supplying the relevant parts of their report. Special thanks go to Gary Jackson, Surrey County Council, for his help and for monitoring the work.

9.2 The author would also like to thank Mark Roughly for illustrations. Many thanks also to James Langthorne for starting the site and Lee Harvey, Fergal O'Donoghue, Anne-Marie Flower, Patrick Cavanagh, Oliver Brown and John Joyce for their efficient and thorough recording work and general assistance on site. Thanks also go to Helen Hawkins for editing and Peter Moore for project management.

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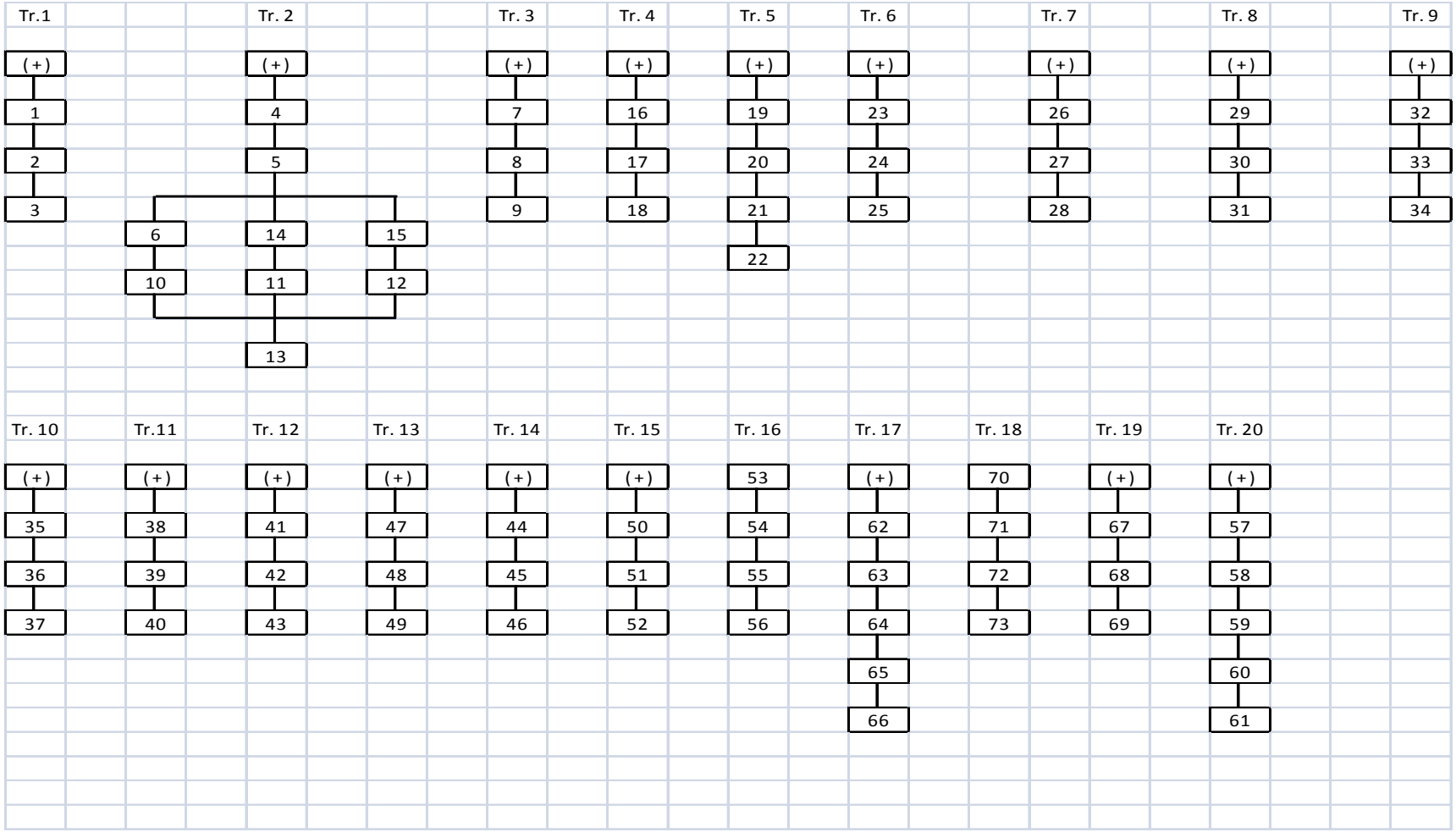
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Comments
1	Layer	1	Topsoil
2	Layer	1	Subsoil
3	Layer	1	Natural
4	Layer	2	Topsoil
5	Layer	2	Subsoil
6	Fill	2	Fill of furrow [10]
7	Layer	3	Topsoil
8	Layer	3	Subsoil
9	Cut	3	Natural
10	Cut	2	Furrow filled by [6]
11	Cut	2	Furrow filled by [14]
12	Layer	2	Furrow filled by [15]
13	Layer	2	Natural
14	Fill	2	Fill of furrow [11]
15	Fill	2	Fill of furrow [12]
16	Layer	4	Topsoil
17	Layer	4	Subsoil
18	Layer	4	Natural
19	Layer	5	Topsoil
20	Layer	5	Subsoil
21	Layer	5	Natural
22	Layer	5	Natural
23	Layer	6	Topsoil
24	Layer	6	Subsoil
25	Layer	6	Natural
26	Layer	7	Topsoil
27	Layer	7	Subsoil
28	Layer	7	Natural
29	Layer	8	Topsoil
30	Layer	8	Subsoil
31	Layer	8	Natural
32	Layer	9	Topsoil
33	Layer	9	Subsoil
34	Layer	9	Natural
35	Layer	10	Topsoil
36	Layer	10	Subsoil

37	Layer	10	Natural
38	Layer	11	Topsoil
39	Layer	11	Subsoil
40	Layer	11	Natural
41	Layer	12	Topsoil
42	Layer	12	Subsoil
43	Layer	12	Natural
44	Layer	14	Topsoil
45	Layer	14	Subsoil
46	Layer	14	Natural
47	Layer	13	Topsoil
48	Layer	13	Subsoil
49	Layer	13	Natural
50	Layer	15	Topsoil
51	Layer	15	Subsoil
52	Layer	15	Natural
53	Layer	16	Topsoil
54	Layer	16	Subsoil
55	Layer	16	Natural
56	Layer	16	Natural
57	Layer	20	Subsoil
58	Fill	20	Secondary fill of [60]
59	Fill	20	Primary fill of [60]
60	Cut	20	Cut (plough furrow?)
61	Layer	20	Natural
62	Layer	17	Topsoil
63	Layer	17	Demolition debris/spread
64	Layer	17	Buried topsoil
65	Layer	17	Subsoil
66	Layer	17	Natural
67	Layer	19	Subsoil
68	Layer	19	Alluvium
69	Layer	19	Natural gravel
70	Layer	18	Topsoil
71	Layer	18	Subsoil
72	Layer	18	Alluvium
73	Layer	18	Natural gravel

APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORT

SHEPPERTON STUDIOS – THAMES WATER LAND
FINDS SPOTDATING

Peter Moore, Chris Jarrett & Kevin Hayward

Trench	Context	Notes
19	+	1 x piece flint debitage
	5	1 x sherd ceramic peg tile, late medieval 1300-1600 AD
		1 x sherd pottery sherd, Red Borderware 1550-1900
	17	1 x sherd ceramic peg tile, late medieval 1300-1600 AD
	19	1 x piece burnt flint
	59	2 x pieces flint debitage
		1 x pieces burnt flint
	65	1 x pottery sherd Frenchen Stoneware 1550-1700

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-101266

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey
Short description of the project	An archaeological field invetigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey. The work was commissioned by Pinewood Shepperton plc. Twenty trenches were positioned across the area to assess the survival of any potential archaeological horizon and the depth of that horizon from the surface. While residual burnt and worked prehistoric flints and some medieval and post-medieval cbm and pottery were found no in situ features wee encountered.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2011 End: 13-05-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SHEP11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None

Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY SPELTHORNE ASHFORD Shepperton Studios Thames Water Land
Postcode	TW7 0QD
Study area	5.51 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0660 6904 51.4098497344 -0.467092835391 51 24 35 N 000 28 01 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.56m Max: 12.19m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Richard Humphrey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pinewood Studios Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets'
Paper Archive recipient	Guildford Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Field Investigation at the Thames Water Land, Shepperton Studios, Spelthorne, Surrey
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Entered on	17 June 2011

P C A

PCA SOUTHERN
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: mhinman@pre-construct.com