

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Tolworth Court Sports Development,
Old Kingston Road, London Borough of Kingston**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2041 6570

Site Code: TPF 06

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land that currently comprises a football pitch at Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingston Road, London Borough of Kingston (Fig 1). The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2041 6570. The field evaluation was undertaken between 29th May 2007 and 6th June 2007. The commissioning client was Kingston University.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of six trial trenches (Fig 2), which were to determine the archaeological potential of the site in order to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any identifiable archaeological constraints, in particular any features associated with 1st – 2nd century Romano-British pottery found during an earlier watching brief (Robertson 2006).
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered in all six trenches was natural clay. No archaeological deposits were visible in Trenches 1, 2, and 3. However in Trenches 4 and 6 there were traces of 1st – 2nd century Roman subsoil sealing the natural clay and in Trench 5 the base of a broadly coeval ditch was cut into the clay. These deposits were all covered by modern subsoil and topsoil, the result of the area having been terraced in the late 20th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 29th May 2007 and 6th June 2007, in advance of redevelopment of land on the western side of Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingston Road, London Borough of Kingston. The study site covers an area of approximately 226,990 square metres, and is presently grassed playing fields with tennis courts, a pavilion, and a small group of additional buildings in the south-west portion of the site.
- 2.2 The evaluation fieldwork was preceded by an archaeological desk based assessment (Taylor 2006) and a subsequent archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations (Robertson 2006). The desk based assessment revealed a high potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval deposits, whilst the subsequent watching brief identified Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD in the south west portion of the site.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of six trial trenches, located in the south west portion of the site, which were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the site in order to provide guidance on ways to satisfactorily accommodate any subsequent archaeological constraints (Fig. 2).
- 2.4 The commissioning client was Kingston University. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Tim Bradley and Chris Mayo. The fieldwork was monitored by Richard Hughes of International Heritage Conservation and Management (IHCM), and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage (GLAAS).
- 2.5 A temporary benchmark was set up on the site at a height of 26.55m OD, this was transferred from a spot height of 24.60 m OD located at 1, Old Kingston Road.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the site code: TPF 06.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

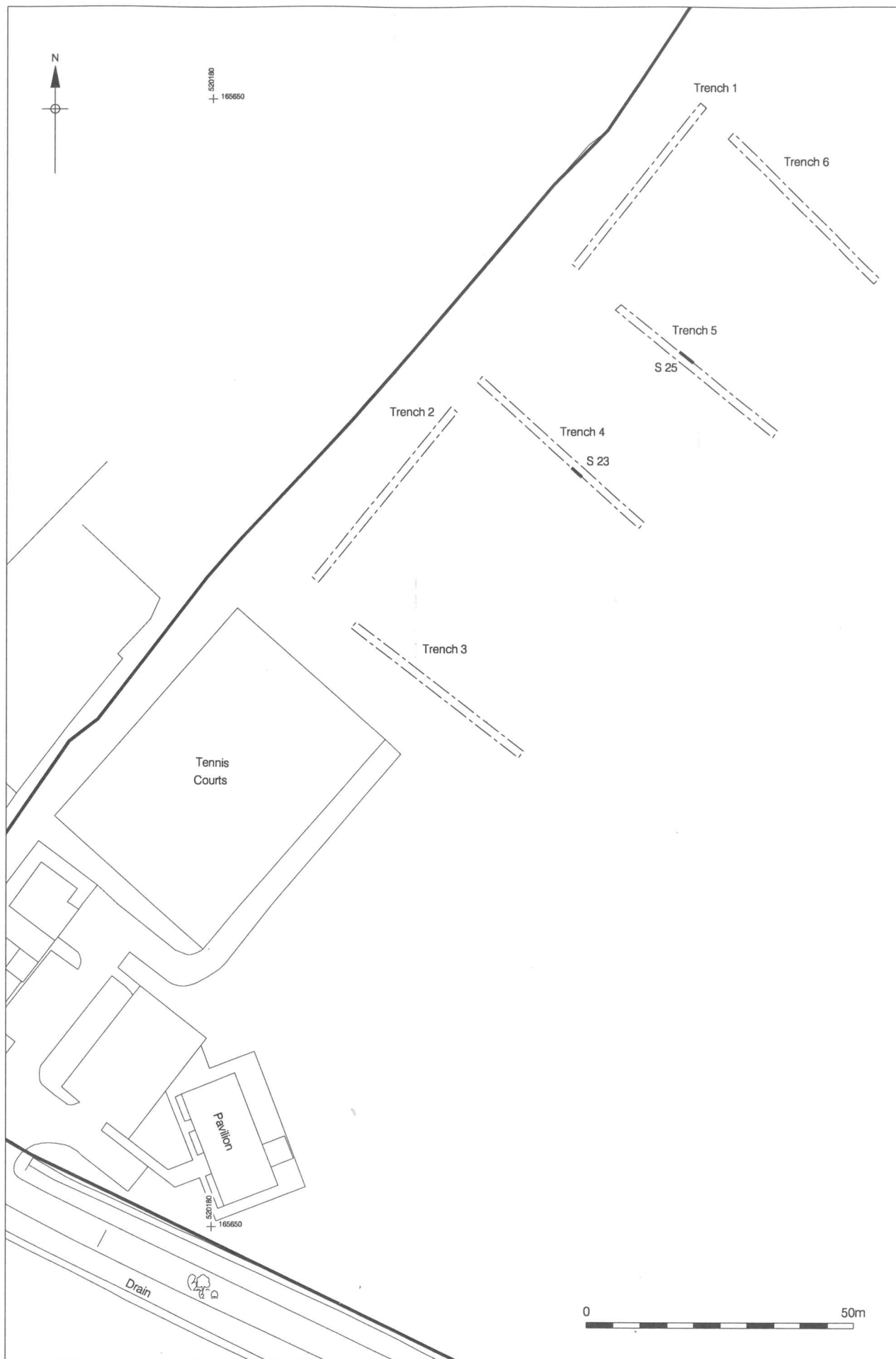


Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:1000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The London Borough of Kingston Unitary Development Plan provides the relevant Development Plan framework. The Plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

Areas of Archaeological Significance BE19

(A) WHERE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECT KNOWN AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, AS IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR A SITE EVALUATION, WHERE REQUIRED, BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS

(B) WHERE EVALUATION PROVES THE EXISTENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL APPLY:

(i) FOR REMAINS OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR PRESERVATION IN SITU AND WILL CONSIDER THE NEED FOR STATUTORY PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

(ii) FOR OTHER REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, A FULL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION WILL BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ANY DEVELOPMENT.

WHERE THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS TO SUSPECT THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST IN OTHER AREAS, THE PROVISIONS MADE UNDER (A) AND (B) WILL BE APPLIED.

6.102 Strategic Guidance advises boroughs to provide policies, which preserve ancient monuments and their settings, and detailed guidance from the Secretary of

State on the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest is set out in PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning'.

6.103 Little of the borough's early history is documented, and archaeological investigation of sites is an important method of gathering more evidence about its development. Buried archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the borough's rich history. This includes archaeological sites and artefacts, historically or socially significant buildings and industrial history.

6.104 There are a number of factors which are used to identify areas which are archaeologically significant. These include:

- (i) Location of known finds;
- (ii) Location of ancient settlements;
- (iii) Historic maps and registers;
- (iv) Geology;
- (v) Topography.

The Royal Borough contains known historic centres, archaeological sites and spots where archaeological finds have been made and also areas of topography which would have been especially attractive for early settlement. This information has been used, together with advice from English Heritage and the Museum of London, to define the known areas of archaeological significance identified on the Proposals Map. However, other parts of the borough have shown archaeological potential.

6.105 Where development may affect land of archaeological significance or potential, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. A preliminary site evaluation may therefore be required prior to determination where development will affect a cumulative area of 25sq m or more. The evaluation may be carried out in the form of a desk top survey and/or by archaeological trial trenching by an approved archaeological organisation. The results of the site evaluation will enable the Council to determine whether preservation is required, and if so, whether 'by record' or 'in situ', as set out below. Where disturbances occur in an area smaller than 25sq m, arrangements may be made for a watching brief to be carried out. This would involve an archaeologist being present during the disturbance of the potential archaeological remains, e.g. when foundations are dug.

6.106 The standard construction methods associated with modern redevelopment have the potential to destroy archaeological remains and the Council, in line with

PPG16, will encourage, and where necessary require, revised construction techniques in order that archaeological remains may be physically preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not considered appropriate the Council will encourage developers to allow archaeological remains to be properly excavated and recorded in advance of redevelopment. The Council will promote co-operation in such ventures between developers and archaeological organisations, in accordance with the provisions of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice. Legal agreements and the imposition of planning conditions may be used to secure facilities for archaeological investigation, recording and publication. Arrangements for preservation by record will be agreed by the Council with an approved archaeological organisation and funded by the developer.

6.107 In addition to areas identified on the Proposals Map, a site evaluation may be required in other areas where there is sufficient evidence to suspect that archaeological remains exist. This may be in the form of additional finds on other sites not shown on the Proposals Map or further research from historical, geological or topographical information post-dating the plan. The same procedures as for identified areas will then apply.

- 3.4 The archaeological evaluation of the site was preceded by a desk based assessment (Taylor 2006) and subsequent watching brief on geotechnical investigations (Robertson 2006). The watching brief identified Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD towards the south west of the site, and following consultation between Richard Hughes, IHCM, and Mark Stevenson, English Heritage (GLAAS), a written scheme of investigation was prepared (Mayo 2007) detailing the evaluation of six trenches, each measuring 40m x 2m, situated in the south west portion of the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geological and topographical profile of this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment (Taylor 2006). The following is a summary of the data from that document with later material from the watching brief carried out on the site (Robertson 2006).

4.1 Geology

4.2.1 According to Lever (1996) the natural geology of this site appears to be London Clay which has been overlain by Terrace Gravels. Further work by Wileman (2000) would appear to confirm this.

4.2.2 The geotechnical groundwork undertaken on the playing fields revealed evidence of apparently untruncated natural sandy clay and subsoil sealed by topsoil across the area of investigation.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The bulk of the site is grassed though there are wooded areas along the boundaries of the site. The closest watercourse is the Hogsmill River to the south west.

4.3.2 The area of site under investigation is very slightly sloping downhill from the northern extent to the southern but otherwise is a remarkably even surface.

4.3.3 The site is approximately 25.50m OD at its southern end rising to nearly 28.00m OD at its northern boundary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background to this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment (Taylor 2006). The following is a summary of the periods represented in that document.

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 There is strong evidence for archaeological deposits dating from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

5.1.2 Finds relating to a range of prehistoric periods have been unearthed on archaeological excavations such as Percy Gardens, Old Government Buildings, Manor Farm and Church Road. The Percy Gardens excavation, in particular, produced such a clear arrangement of ditches, postholes, gullies, and pits that it could have been part of the known Iron Age settlement at Old Morden.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 The SMR produced a distinct lack of evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. However excavations at Manor Farm Buildings and Percy Gardens suggested a stronger possibility of Roman remains being found.

5.2.2 The watching brief carried out on the study site in 2006 produced several sherds of pottery, brick, and tile dating from the Romano-British period from three of the test pits. Though no definite features were identified, it was clear that there was potential for further, and possibly even substantial, Roman deposits on site.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 The SMR produced little evidence for this period, though it is possible that the medieval Manor at Tolworth was initially constructed at this time.

5.3.2 An evaluation at St John's Vicarage, north east of the site unearthed residual Saxon pottery in later medieval ditches. Whilst no other Saxon finds have been made within the vicinity of the site it is possible that a Saxon church may have stood in the vicinity of Church Street.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 An abundance of evidence both from documentary sources as well as the SMR suggests that during the medieval period the land to the south west of the study site was occupied by a Manor. The study site may therefore be associated with the manor either as part of its field system or contained auxiliary structures external to the manor complex itself.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The land that the study site is based on has remained as agricultural land for the past 150 years, until its conversion into playing fields. Part of this conversion process in the 1970s involved the landscaping and terracing of the area of the study site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of six trenches was outlined in the Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Mayo 2007). The general aim of the evaluation was to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. The positions of Trenches 1 and 2 were altered from those proposed in the method statement due to the necessity of keeping a route open for the groundskeepers. Trenches 3 and 4 were positioned to further ascertain the nature of the Roman pottery and fragments of ceramic building material recovered from these locations during the watching brief.
- 6.2 All trenches were excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of between 150mm and 200mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Trenches 1 and 2 were orientated north – south while Trenches 3 – 6 were orientated east – west. Their relative dimensions are below:

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	38.34	1.60	0.58
2	41.00	1.80	0.72
3	40.00	1.60	0.59
4	40.00	1.80	0.53
5	37.80	1.70	0.96
6	38.40	1.60	0.70

- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets, trench plans being drawn at a scale of 1:100 or 1:50 depending on the detail required, and the sections at a scale of 1:10. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using a total station theodolite. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats. Finds were retrieved in accordance with Museum of London guidelines.
- 6.5 A temporary benchmark was set up on the site at a height of 26.55m OD, this was transferred from a spot height of 24.60 m OD located at 1, Old Kingston Road.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit seen in all six trenches was a slightly weathered natural clay (referred to as [35] in Trench 1, [22] in Trench 2, [25] in Trench 3, [29] in Trench 4, [41] in Trench 5, and [32] in Trench 6), a very firm, light-mid yellowish grey/brown clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This deposit was encountered at a height of 27.19m OD in Trench 1, 26.12m OD in Trench 2, 25.18m OD in Trench 3, 25.75m OD in Trench 4, 26.15m OD in Trench 5, and 27.06m OD in Trench 6.

7.2 Phase 2 – Roman

7.2.1 Overlying the natural clay in two trenches was a distinct layer of subsoil containing significant amounts of Roman pottery dating to the 1st – 2nd century AD (see Appendix 1). This was referred to as [28] in Trench 4, and [31] in Trench 6.

7.2.2 This layer consisted of a firm, light – mid brownish grey slightly clay silty sand mottled orange brown by iron staining with occasional root activity, occasional charcoal flecks, and occasional CBM flecks and small fragments as well as occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded/rounded flint pebble inclusions. This deposit was encountered in Trench 4 at a height of 25.56m OD and was 0.50m thick, and in Trench 6 at a height of 27.08m OD and was at least 0.20m thick.

7.2.3 The Roman subsoil layer in both trenches does seem to be somewhat inconsistent in both presence and thickness, suggestive of the layer having once extended over the site, possibly while it was agricultural land, and having been significantly truncated by later developments such as the 1970s landscaping/terracing of the playing fields.

7.2.4 This modern landscaping would also explain the apparent horizontal truncation of the remnant of a linear ditch, [40], seen in Trench 5. The cut measures 3.75m east – west by 1.70m north – south by 0.82m deep.

7.2.5 The ditch contained two distinct fills. The secondary fill was a moderately compact mid - dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and CBM fleck inclusions. No dating evidence was found in this layer. This upper fill was encountered at a maximum height of 25.98m OD and was 0.47m thick.

- 7.2.6 The primary fill, [39], however did provide some sherds of pottery. These were assessed as Roman in date (AD 50 – 160). The primary fill itself was a fairly firm, mid greyish brown, slightly clay, sandy silt. In addition to the pottery it had moderate to frequent small sub-rounded/ rounded flint pebbles, and occasional CBM and charcoal fleck inclusions. This fill was encountered at a height of 25.96M OD and was 0.37m thick.
- 7.2.7 The profile of this ditch suggested it had been truncated, in addition to not being visible in any of the other trenches either to the north (Trenches 1 and 6) or the south (Trenches 2 – 4). This would support the idea for the bulk of archaeological deposits being truncated in the 1970s by terracing.

7.3 Phase 3 – Modern Subsoil

- 7.3.1 Modern subsoil was encountered in all of the trenches except Trench 6. This modern subsoil sealed the Roman deposits in Trenches 4 and 5 (referred to as [27] and [37] respectively) and covered the natural clay in Trenches 1, 2, and 3 (referred to as [34], [21], and [24] respectively).
- 7.3.2 This layer was a compact but slightly friable, light greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, occasional modern brick and CBM flecks or fragments, and occasional flecks of charcoal.
- 7.3.3 Within Trench 1 this layer was found at a height of 27.35m OD and was 0.14m thick, in Trench 2 it reached a height of 26.32m OD and was 0.22m thick, in Trench 3 it was recorded at a height of 25.37m OD and was 0.17m thick, in Trench 4 it was encountered at a height of 25.88m OD and was 0.23m thick, and in Trench 5 its highest level was 26.38m OD and it was 0.19m thick.
- 7.3.4 It is also possible that this layer was extant in Trench 6 but was an extremely thin interface between the topsoil, [30], and the Roman subsoil, [31] and unclear in the section.

7.4 Phase 4 – Topsoil

- 7.4.1 Sealing all deposits in all six trenches was a layer of modern topsoil. This layer was referred to as [33] in Trench 1, [20] in Trench 2, [23] in Trench 3, [26] in Trench 4, [36] in Trench 5, and [30] in Trench 6.

- 7.4.2 This topsoil was fairly firm but friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and rounded pebbles as well as CBM and brick flecks and fragments.
- 7.4.3 Within Trench 1 this layer was found at a height of 27.55m OD and was 0.28m thick, in Trench 2 it was encountered at a height of 26.66m OD and was 0.30m thick, in Trench 3 it achieved a height of 25.86m OD and was 0.31m thick, in Trench 4 it was encountered at a height of 26.28m OD and was 0.26m thick, in Trench 5 it had a highest level of 26.65m OD and was 0.27m thick, and in Trench 6 it was encountered at a height of 27.58m OD and was 0.40m thick.
- 7.4.4 The topsoil and, in all probability, also the modern subsoil beneath it were created by the landscaping operations of the 1970s.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed natural clay [35] overlain by modern subsoil [34]. This layer was sealed by modern topsoil [33] and turf.

8.1.2 No discrete archaeological features were seen in Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed natural clay [22] overlain by modern subsoil [21]. This layer was sealed by modern topsoil [20] and turf.

8.2.2 No discrete archaeological features were seen in Trench 2.

8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural clay [25] overlain by modern subsoil [24]. This layer was sealed by modern topsoil [23] and turf.

8.3.2 No discrete archaeological features were seen in Trench 3.

8.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

8.4.1 Trench 4 revealed natural clay [29] overlain by subsoil containing Roman pottery [28]. This Roman subsoil was sealed by modern subsoil [27], which was subsequently overlain by modern topsoil [26] and turf.

8.4.2 While there were traces of Roman subsoil in Trench 4 no discrete features were encountered.

8.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 3, & 4)

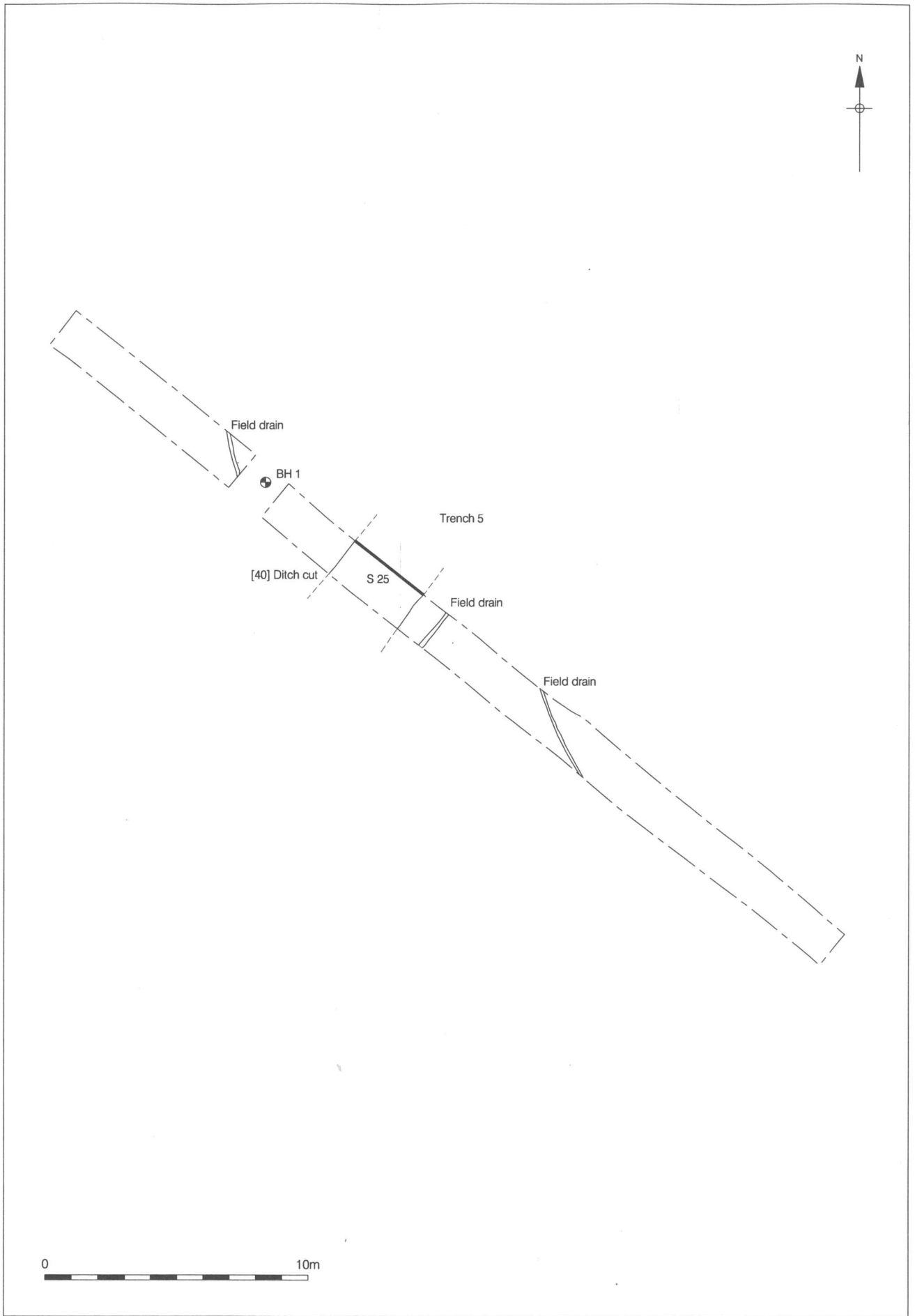
8.5.1 Trench 5 revealed natural clay [29] cut by a linear ditch [40]. This cut was filled initially by [39], which contained Roman pottery, and latterly by [38]. This feature was sealed by modern subsoil [37], which was overlain by modern topsoil [36] and turf.

8.5.2 Trench 5 was the only trench found to contain a discrete archaeological feature, the ditch, during the archaeological evaluation.

8.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

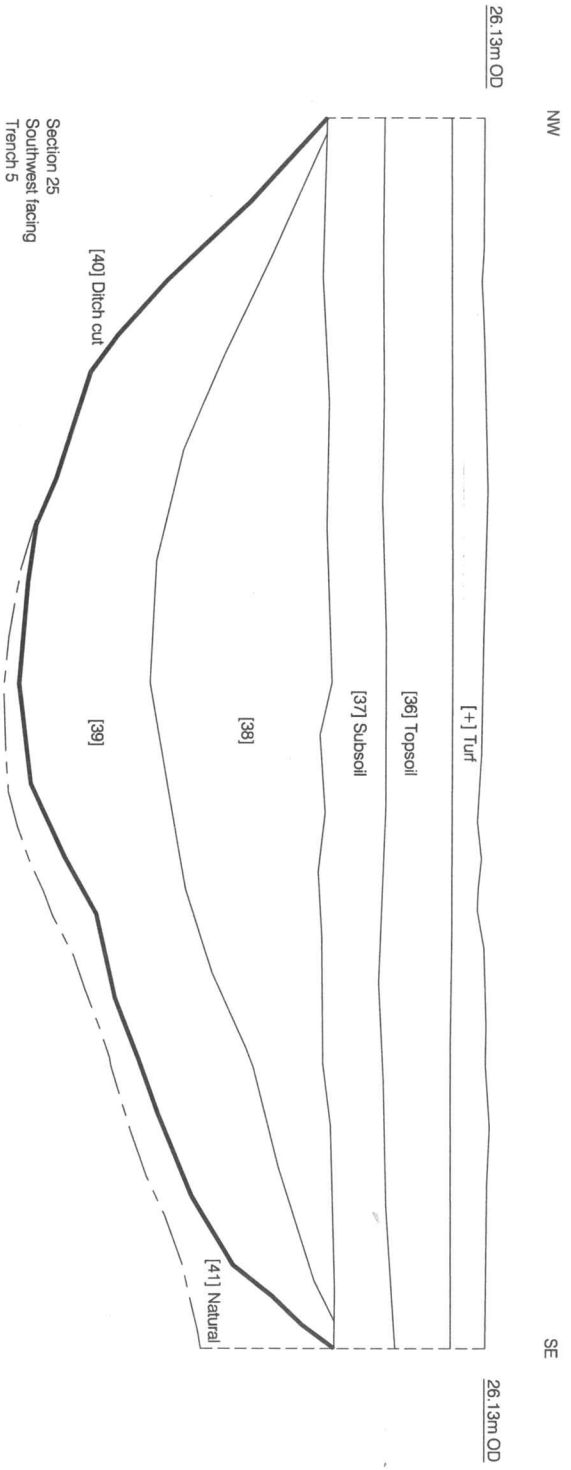
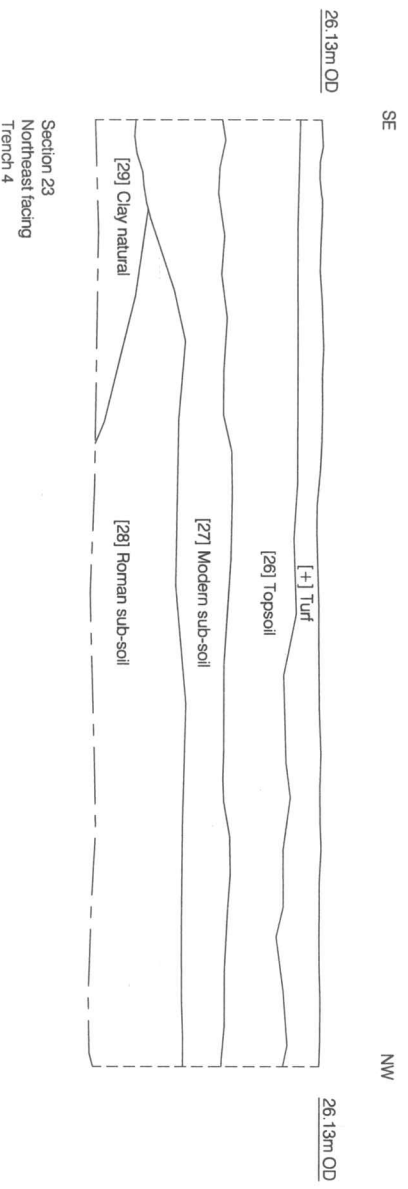
8.6.1 Trench 6 revealed natural clay [32] overlain by subsoil containing Roman pottery [31]. This layer was sealed by modern topsoil [30] and turf.

8.6.2 While there were traces of Roman subsoil in Trench 6 no discrete features were seen.



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Figure 3
Trench 5 Detail
1:200 at A4



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

9.1.1 All the trenches revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area.

9.1.2 Traces of Roman (1st or 2nd century) subsoil were found in two of the trenches and the truncated base of a coeval Roman ditch in another. However nothing from any later period other than the 20th century was extant in the trenches.

9.2 Conclusions

9.2.1 It has been clearly shown by the evaluation that only archaeological deposits from the Roman and modern periods are still extant on the site. Any medieval or post-medieval finds seem to be found in association with modern material.

9.2.2 The reason for this is almost certainly due to the terracing groundworks carried out on the site in the 20th century to create the playing fields. This landscaping has resulted in the truncation of most of the potential archaeological deposits with only limited survival of Roman deposits and cut features.

9.2.3 This report reaches a similar conclusion to the 2006 watching brief (Robertson, 2006) that the bulk of the archaeological material on site is Romano-British, probably dating to the 1st or 2nd century, and the result of agricultural activity. However this report suggests that the ground was much more disturbed by terracing than could previously be ascertained from the geotechnical test pits.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Kingston University for commissioning the work, Richard Hughes, IHCM, for his consultancy and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage (GLAAS) for monitoring the work.

- 10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley and Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Jem Rogers for surveying the site, Dave Harris for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for Logistics, and Paul Morrison for his work on site.

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APPENDIX 1

Roman Pottery Assessment

James Gerrard

These excavations produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery additional to that recovered in the earlier investigations. It is a typical early Roman assemblage for the area completely dominated by products of the Alice Holt / Surrey ware kilns. The presence of a single Samian sherd suggests connections to long-distance trade and the fresh nature of the pottery, particularly from [28] would imply nearby occupation.

[28]

This context produced the largest group of material, which was dominated by fresh fragments (some joining) from two Alice Holt / Surrey (AHSU) cordoned jars. There was also a bead rim (2A) vessel in AHSU, a footring from an abraded central Gaulish bowl of indeterminate form and a fragment of 'pie dish' (4H). The latter should be dated to after AD120 but is unusual in an AHSU fabric. A date of c.AD70-160 is appropriate for the group as a whole.

[31]

The pottery from this context included a necked jar with 'figure 7' rim (2C) in AHSU dated AD50-150.

[39]

Only body sherds of an AHSU (AD50-160) vessel were recovered from this deposit.

Context	SC/Weight	Comments
28	48/549g	Fabrics: AHSU, GROG, SAMCG. Forms: 2A, 4H, body sherds from two cordoned jars
31	8/78g	Fabrics: AHSU. Forms: 2C
39	2/14g	Fabrics: AHSU

APPENDIX 2

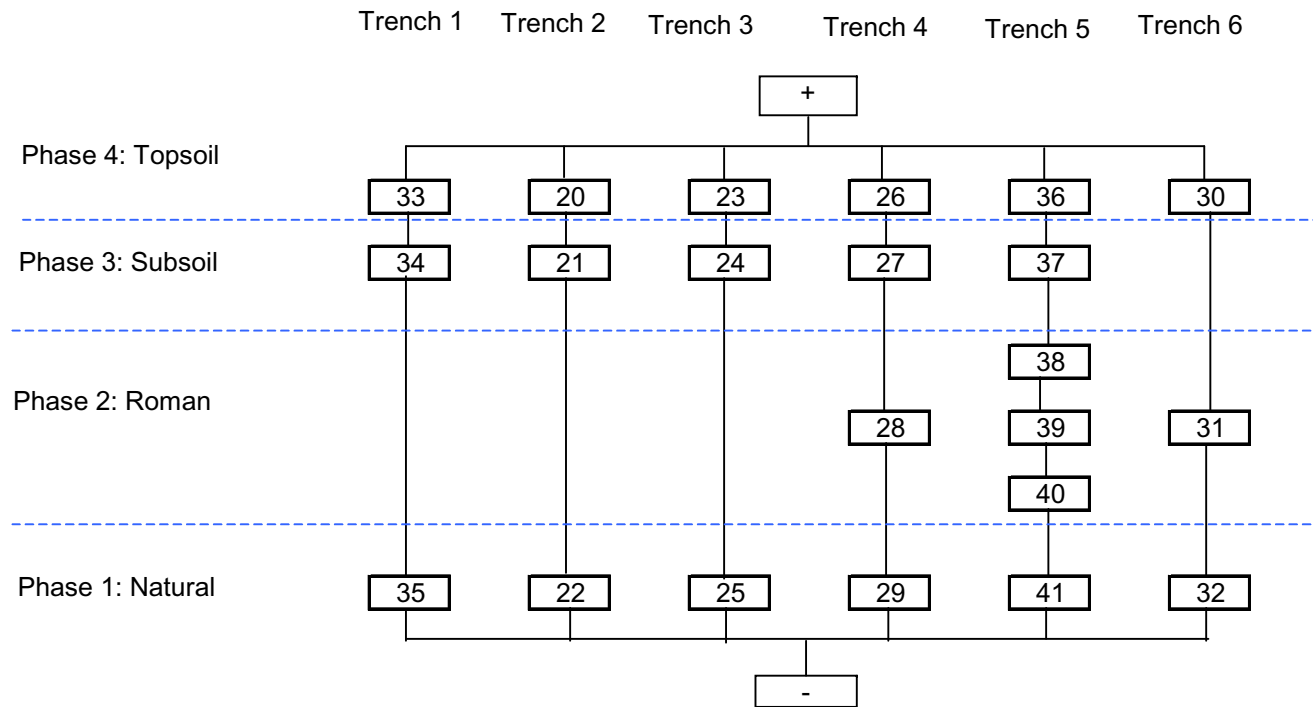
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
TPF 06	20	N/A	20	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:2-7, 2:2-7, D1:2+3
TPF 06	21	N/A	20	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	3	1:2-7, 2:2-7, D1:2+3
TPF 06	22	Trench 2	20	Natural	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:2-7, 2:2-7, D1:2+3
TPF 06	23	N/A	21	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:8-13, 2:8-13, D1:4+5
TPF 06	24	N/A	21	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	3	1:8-13, 2:8-13, D1:4+5
TPF 06	25	Trench 3	21	Natural	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:8-13, 2:8-13, D1:4+5
TPF 06	26	N/A	23	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:20-25, 2:20-25, D1:8+9
TPF 06	27	N/A	23	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	3	1:20-25, 2:20-25, D1:8+9
TPF 06	28	Trench 4	23	Layer	Roman subsoil	Roman	2	1:20-25, 2:20-25, D1:8+9
TPF 06	29	Trench 4	23	Natural	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:20-25, 2:20-25, D1:8+9
TPF 06	30	N/A	22	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:14-19, 2:14-19, D1:6+7
TPF 06	31	Trench 6	22	Layer	Roman subsoil	Roman	2	1:14-19, 2:14-19, D1:6+7
TPF 06	32	Trench 6	22	Natural	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:14-19, 2:14-19, D1:6+7
TPF 06	33	N/A	24	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:22-26, 2:22-26, D1:12+13
TPF 06	34	N/A	24	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	3	1:22-26, 2:22-26, D1:12+13
TPF 06	35	Trench 1	24	Layer	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:22-26, 2:22-26, D1:12+13
TPF 06	36	N/A	25	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	4	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11
TPF 06	37	N/A	25	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	3	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11
TPF 06	38	N/A	25	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [40]	Roman	2	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11
TPF 06	39	Trench 5	25	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [40]	Roman	2	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11
TPF 06	40	Trench 5	25	Cut	Ditch	Roman	2	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11
TPF 06	41	Trench 5	25	Natural	Clay Natural	N/A	1	1:26-31,2:26-31,D1:10+11

APPENDIX 3

SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 4

OASIS form

OASIS ID: preconst1-27468

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Tolworth Court Sports Development, Old Kingston Road, Kingston
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 6 trenches (all approximately 40m by 2m by 0.5-1m in depth) in advancement of the redevelopment of Tolworth playing fields. Three of the trenches contained no archaeological deposits. Two trenches contained subsoil containing 1 st – 2 nd century AD Roman pottery and a further trench contained a ditch with coeval Roman pot in its primary fill. The earliest deposit found in all six trenches was natural clay. While it is clear that there are traces of Romano-British activity on site it is suspected that the bulk of archaeological deposits have been truncated if not obliterated by terracing in the 1970s.
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2007 End: 06-06-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TPF 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	SUBSOIL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type Amenity area (e.g. public open space)

Development type Construction of a new pavilion

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Tolworth Court Sports Development , Old Kingston Road, London Borough of Kingston

Study area 226989.47 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2041 6570 51.3770590992 -0.269730046038 51 22 37 N 000 16 11 W Point

Height OD Min: 25.47m Max: 27.19m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor James Young Langthorne

Type of sponsor/funding body Kingston University

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	TPF 06
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	TPF 06
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	TPF 06
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Tolworth Court Sports Development, Old Kingston Road, London Borough of Kingston
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