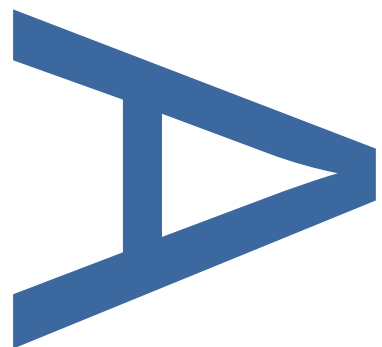
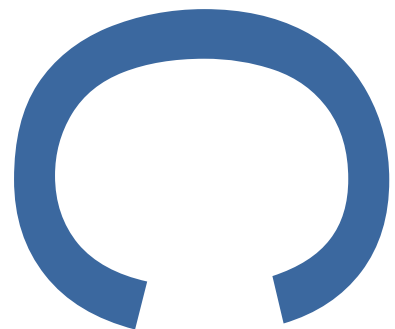


**RIVERNOOK FARM, WALTON ON  
THAMES, SURREY:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION (PHASE 1)**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**SITE CODE: SRNF17  
REPORT NO.: R13073  
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**RIVERNOOK FARM, WALTON ON THAMES, SURREY:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**SITE CODE: SRNF17**

**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 11232 67865**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CgMs CONSULTING**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at Rivernook Farm, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 2ET (TQ 11232 67865, Figure 1).

1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the nature, date and survival of any archaeological periods within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology comprised alluvium and brickearth. These natural deposits were not seen in all trenches due to modern truncation. Where natural deposits were observed they were recorded at heights of between 8.32m and 10.42m OD.

1.4 Modern activity had significantly impacted on the phase 1 area of the subject site. In all but six of the trenches mineral extraction had removed all material to a depth of at least 9.46m OD, or over 2.70m below ground level beyond the maximum limit of excavation.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of phase 1 of a 3 phase archaeological evaluation at Rivernook Farm Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 2ET (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 25<sup>th</sup> September and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2017. PCA were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake the evaluation.
- 2.2 The investigation area measured c. 300m north to south by c. 400m east to west, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 11232 67865 (Figure 2). The site was predominantly on level ground at approximately 9m OD (Ordnance Datum). It was largely bounded by fields, with a small residential area to the south comprising of Sunnyside and Rivernook Close.
- 2.3 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), the objectives of the evaluation were:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
  - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
  - To establish the presence or absence of Saxon or medieval activity.
  - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
  - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
  - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.4 The site was supervised by Kari Bower of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Amelia Fairman, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Nigel Randall of Historic England monitored proceedings on behalf of Elmbridge Borough Council.
- 2.5 Following the completion of the project (three phases of evaluation), when the Surrey Archaeology Officer confirms that no further work is required and when all post-excavation reports have been approved by all relevant parties, PCA will store the archive until a suitable repository is available. The archive will be kept under the unique code SRNF17.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

#### 3.2 REGIONAL GUIDANCE: The Elmbridge Local Plan

3.2.1 The Core Strategy 2011 contains policies of relevance to the subject site (CS1, CS3) in addition to the following policy of relevance to Elmbridge:

##### **CS17 Local Character, Density and Design**

*Elmbridge's unique environment is characterised by its green infrastructure, river corridors, historic assets and distinctive town and village settlements. The consideration of sustainable design should be considered as an integral part of the design process in order to provide a positive strategic design framework that protects and enhances that environment, the Council's forthcoming development management policies and the Design and Character SPD will take into account the following key principles.*

*Local Character*

*Development Density*

*Sustainable Design*

*Inclusive Development*

3.2.2 The Development Management Plan (2015) contains the following policies of relevance to the subject site:

##### **DM12 Heritage**

*Planning permission will be granted for developments that protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's historic environment. This includes the following heritage assets:*

- *Listed Buildings and their settings*
- *Conservation Areas and their settings*
- *Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and their settings*
- *Scheduled Monuments and their settings*
- *Areas of High Archaeological Potential and County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs)*
- *Locally Listed Buildings and other identified or potential assets (including non-designated locally significant assets identified in the local lists compiled by the Council)*

##### **DM17 Green Belt (development of new buildings)**

*A The Green Belt boundary is defined on the Policies Map. In order to uphold the fundamental aims of the Green Belt to prevent urban sprawl and to keep land within its designation permanently open, inappropriate development will not be approved unless*

*the applicant can demonstrate very special circumstances that will clearly outweigh the harm.*

*B Built development for outdoor sport, recreation and cemeteries will need to demonstrate that the building's function is ancillary and appropriate to the use and that it would not be practical to re-use or adapt any existing buildings on the site. Proposals should be sited and designed to minimise the impact on the openness of the Green Belt and should include a high quality landscape scheme.*

*C Proposals for the limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites will be considered in light of the size, height, type, layout and impact of existing buildings, structures and hard standing, together with the degree of dispersal throughout the site of existing and proposed development.*

#### *DM18 Green Belt (development of existing buildings)*

- a. Extensions and alterations to a building will be permitted provided they do not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building, either individually or cumulatively. Support will be given to proposals that do not have a materially greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and, in particular:*
- i. Are well designed to respond to the context of the site and the character of the area, taking into account the particular visual sensitivity of open and prominent locations*
  - ii. Do not result in an increase beyond 25% in volume and 25% in footprint<sup>36</sup>, and*
  - iii. Do not materially increase the overall height of the building.*
- b. The replacement of a building in the same use will be permitted provided that the new building is not materially larger than the one it replaces. Support will be given to proposals that do not have a materially greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and, in particular:*
- iv. Are well designed to respond to the context of the site and the character of the area, taking into account the particular visual sensitivity of open and prominent locations*
  - v. Do not result in an increase beyond 10% in volume and 10% in footprint<sup>37</sup>*
  - vi. Do not materially increase the overall height of the building, and*
  - vii. Are sited in the same position as the existing building or in a preferable position within the site to maximise the openness of the Green Belt.*
- c. The volume and footprint of existing buildings to be demolished within the site may be included in the increase in volume and footprint under (a) and (b) above, taking into account their size, permanence, design and proximity to the building to be extended or replaced. Conditions may be used to remove permitted development rights for further outbuildings and extensions.*
- d. Proposals to erect, extend or replace an ancillary building within 5 metres of the main building will be treated as an extension to the main building, under (a) above. The extension or replacement of an ancillary building sited more than 5 metres from the main building will be*



*considered under either (a) or (b) above, as appropriate, as a building in its own right. Proposals to erect new ancillary buildings sited more than 5 metres from the main building, which would not replace existing buildings, will be assessed against the relevant policies relating to new free-standing buildings within the Green Belt.*

- e. Proposals for a basement will be permitted provided it is wholly subterranean, does not generate significant additional activity on the site as a whole, does not exceed the footprint of the existing building (including as extended or replaced) and is served only by discreet light wells, ventilation systems or means of escape<sup>38</sup>. Basements that do not comply with these provisions will be regarded as contributing to the increase in volume and footprint under (a) and (b) above.*

- 3.2.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields either within the study site or the 1km study radius.
- 3.2.4 The nearest 'Area of High Archaeological Potential' is located 800m north of the study site and is located within and defined by the Spelthorne Borough Proposals Map. The area is designated around the potential Medieval Village Centre of Lower Sunbury.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is London Clay comprising clay and silt.

4.1.2 The superficial geology shown underlying the study site by the British Geological Survey is Kempton Park Gravel Formation, comprising Sand and Gravel.

4.1.3 No geotechnical data was available prior to site works commencing.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The study site occupies predominantly level ground at approximately 9m OD.

4.2.2 The River Thames flows from the south-west to the north-east approximately 650m to the north-west of the study site.

4.2.3 The site is located 60m north-east of the Knight and Bessborough Reservoirs, of which the former is the closer. The Queen Elizabeth II Storage Reservoir is located 150m to the south of the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).

### Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 There are no finds of Palaeolithic material recorded on the HER within a 1km of the study site.
- 5.1.2 Within the study area there are only two HER entries dated to the Mesolithic period. A Mesolithic axe was recovered from the River Thames at Sunbury Lock c. 600m north of the study site, and a Mesolithic chipped blade is recorded 900m south-west of the study site.
- 5.1.3 Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age human and animal bones were discovered 20ft below the surface on the Surrey side of the older lock at Sunbury in 1926 (c. 650m north of the study site). The bones included six antlers thought to have been worked. A Neolithic flint axe was also recovered from near Sunbury Lock.
- 5.1.4 Although, remains of Neolithic date have been recorded within the study area, no evidence of Neolithic features in the form of pits and ditches have been recorded.
- 5.1.5 Numerous finds of Bronze Age material are recorded in the wider vicinity of the study area. The archaeological assets recorded within the study area are focused along and within the River Thames and are indicative of ritual votive deposition.
- 5.1.6 The sites of numerous Bronze Age or Saxon barrows (burial mounds) are recorded beyond the study site near Walton Bridge. A possible barrow, of unknown date, has been identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs c. 700m north-east of the site.
- 5.1.7 Within the study area the HER contains a single record of Iron Age date. HER2428 at TQ11200 67600 records a single pottery vessel found 125m south-west of the site. However, four or five further vessels found at the same location belong to the later Romano-British (Roman) period.

### Roman

- 5.1.8 Very few finds of Roman material are recorded in the vicinity of the study site. The HER records only a single Roman find within the study area. A possible Roman spearhead was found in the River Thames at Sunbury Weir c. 800m north-west of the study site.
- 5.1.9 The suggested route of the Roman road from London to Winchester passes approximately 6.5km north of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 5.1.10 During this period the study site may have lain within agricultural land at some considerable distance from the possible line of the London to Winchester Roman road and any known settlements.

### Saxon and Medieval

- 5.1.11 Few findspots of Saxon or early medieval date occur within the general vicinity of the study site. Among the finds are a Scandinavian style axe and spearhead. Both are located within the River Thames and almost certainly represent votive offerings.
- 5.1.12 The site is located between Walton and Sunbury both of which are recorded as Manors in Domesday, dated 1086. The entry for Walton records two manors, the manor north-east of Walton may have been the forerunner of Abbs Court.
- 5.1.13 Late eleventh century Walton was an agricultural estate with a population scattered throughout the agricultural land. The nucleated village, grouped around a church or green, is generally a product of the later medieval period.

- 5.1.14 The site of Abbs Court is located below Bessborough Reservoir. By the close of the medieval period, the study site would have lain to the north-east of the settlement, possibly within marshy or marginal agricultural land.

#### Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.1.15 John Senex's Map of Walton on Thames shows the study site within an open area of land between the River Thames and the precursor to Terrace Road. Abbs Court is annotated to the south-east of the site.
- 5.1.16 John Rocque's Map, dated 1768 depicts the area in greater detail and the site at this time comprised arable fields. The map indicates that the site area was previously poorly drained and depicts the post-medieval equivalent of attenuation ponds along the northern edge of the site. Remnants of this early drainage are extant along the northern edge of the site.
- 5.1.17 By 1865-68 the Ordnance Survey map depicts the Appscourt Tavern fronting Terrace Road with a range of terrace houses to the north (Eastonville). The site is a large arable field to the north of the terrace.
- 5.1.18 The Ordnance Survey dated 1914 shows no change within the site boundary however, by this time Knight and Bessemer Reservoirs have been constructed. The Abbs or Apps Court Estate was sold to the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company in 1898. Abbs Court was demolished, the estate parkland surrounded by earthen banks rising 3m above the surrounding landscape and filled with water. The reservoirs were opened in 1907.
- 5.1.19 The 1933 Ordnance Survey shows a new farmhouse and farm buildings constructed within the south-west portion of the site, the complex is named Apps Court.
- 5.1.20 The 1962 Ordnance Survey shows the Queen Elizabeth II Storage Reservoir under construction.
- 5.1.21 By 1991 Apps Court is renamed Rivernook Farm. At some point Rivernook ceases farm operations and becomes a small scale storage and container depot.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), using guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH) the Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (GLAAS 2015; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014; Taylor 2009).
- 6.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of twenty-three trenches (Figure 2). Each trench was designed to measure 50m by 1.8m. The maximum depth excavated to during the investigations was 2.70m (BGL) in Trenches 22 and 24.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological subsoil layer, natural geology or a depth of 1.2m below ground level (BGL) was reached.
- 6.4 Trenches 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36 to 40, 42 and 43 were excavated to a length of 50m. The presence of contamination or services prevented trenches 25, 26, 30, 35 and 43 from being excavated to the full length, and therefore measured up to 25m. Compacted material as a result of modern intrusions also entailed a reduction of trenches 20, 21, 22, 29, 32 and 41. These were investigated via a series of trial pits along the proposed length of the trench to demonstrate the presence of landfill across the entirety of the trench footprint.
- 6.5 Possible archaeological features were then investigated by hand, and sondages were excavated where natural deposits were not reached to a maximum depth of 2.70m BGL.
- 6.6 Trenches were located by PCA's surveyor prior to excavation, using GPS and were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Levels were obtained by PCA's surveyor using GPS post excavation.
- 6.7 All trenches were hand-planned at a scale of 1:50, with sections being drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled.
- 6.8 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be stored by PCA under the site code SRNF17 until a suitable repository is available.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural was exposed in 6 of the 23 trenches excavated, (trenches 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 43, see Plate 3). Natural consisted of an orange brown brickearth [29], and was recorded at heights of between 10.42m and 9.41m OD. A residual fragment of pottery retrieved from the upper surface of this layer within trench 43 was of Roman origin and has been dated to between 50-400 AD.

7.1.2 Within the remaining 17 trenches the natural horizons had been truncated by mineral extraction activities on site. The depth of this truncation exceeded the maximum depth of excavation during this evaluation of 2.70m BGL (7.66m OD within trench 24).

### 7.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval

7.2.1 Only one archaeological feature was identified during the evaluation (see Figure 3). This feature was a large pit [30] recorded from a height of 10.02m OD with the base observed at 8.62m OD within trench 36 (Figure 3). The pit had been backfilled by [31], a firm orange brown sandy clay with inclusions of frequent charcoal, occasional CBM flecking and occasional bone fragments. This feature was substantial in size, and measured 10.30m in diameter as seen and extended beyond the north-eastern and south-western limits of excavation.

### 7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 The northern, eastern and western parts of the phase 1 area of site had been heavily truncated by modern activity relating to mineral extraction. The truncations extended to depths in excess of 2.70m BGL. The area impacted by such activities included trenches 20 to 33 and 39 to 42, which had been backfilled with mixed dumps of refuse material [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [19], [20], [21], [22], [23], [25], [26], [27], [28], [32], [33], [34] and [35] (see Plate 2). These deposits contained mixed debris including building material (whole and fragmentary bricks), concrete, tin cans, engine parts, charcoal, and plastic. A fragment of CBM recovered from trench 21 has been dated between 1900 and 1950. The date range is consistent with historical landfill records which show that this area was used for landfill with inert material between 31st July 1975 and 31st December 1986 (Environmental Agency Historical Landfill) (Plate 1).

7.3.2 The landfill deposits in trenches 21 to 33 and 39 to 42 were capped by a 0.26m to 1.00m thick layer of brownish yellow to grey redeposited clay [3], [4], [10], [18] and [24]. This layer was sterile of artefactual remains, but was most likely a part of the backfilling of this area with landfill deposits, sealing the waste material below.

7.3.3 A layer of subsoil [2] and [17] was observed in every trench. This mid grey brown clay silt was recorded at heights of between 9.15m and 11.79m OD and represents the return of the land to agricultural use.

7.3.4 All trenches were sealed by a layer of topsoil [1] and [16]. This deposit measured between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. Pottery recovered from the deposit dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (between 1720 and 1780) and a single spoon recovered is stamped '1966'. Considering landfill activities ceased by 1986, it is possible that this material may be redeposited from elsewhere.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



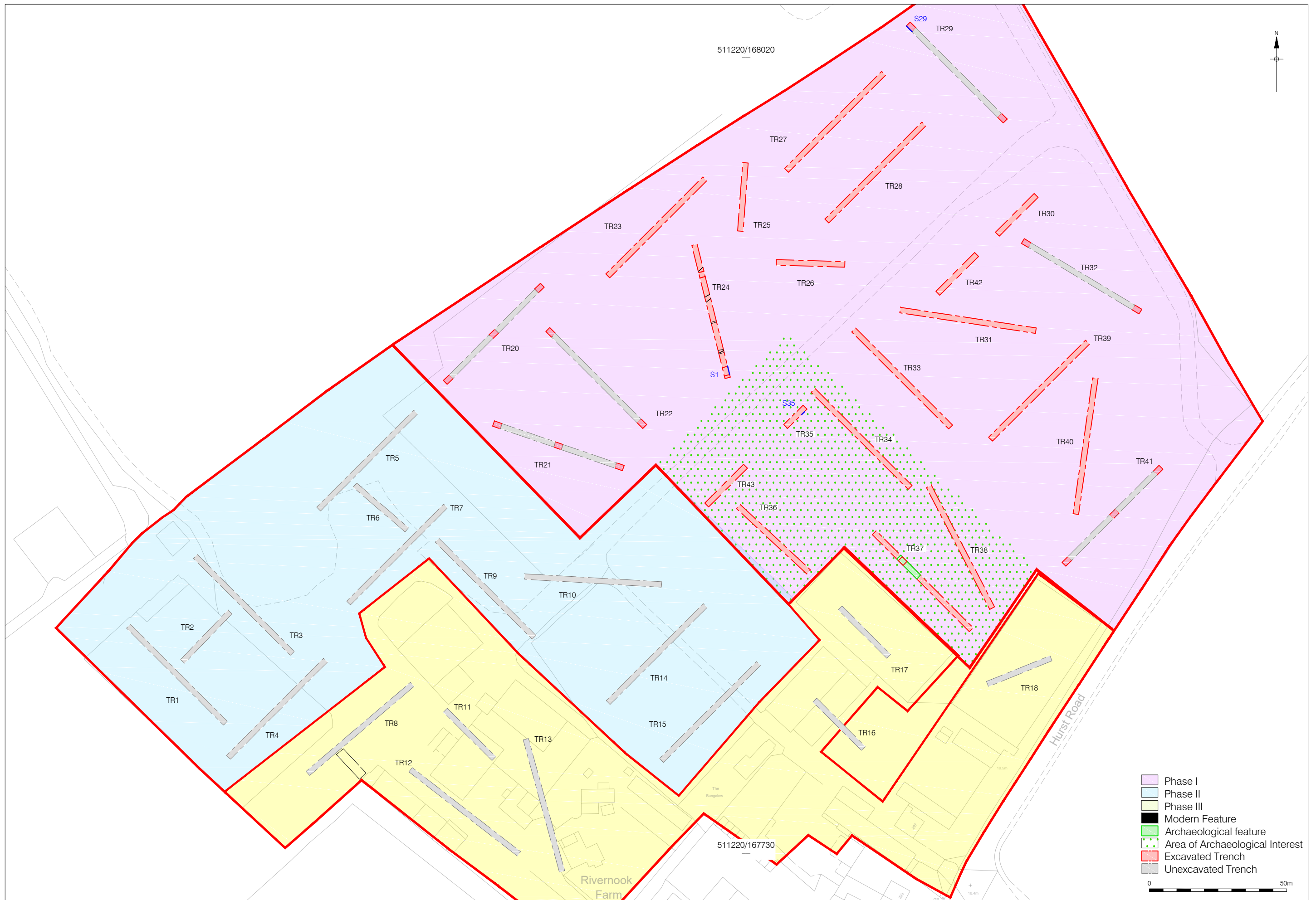


Figure 2  
 Trench location  
 1:1250 at A3



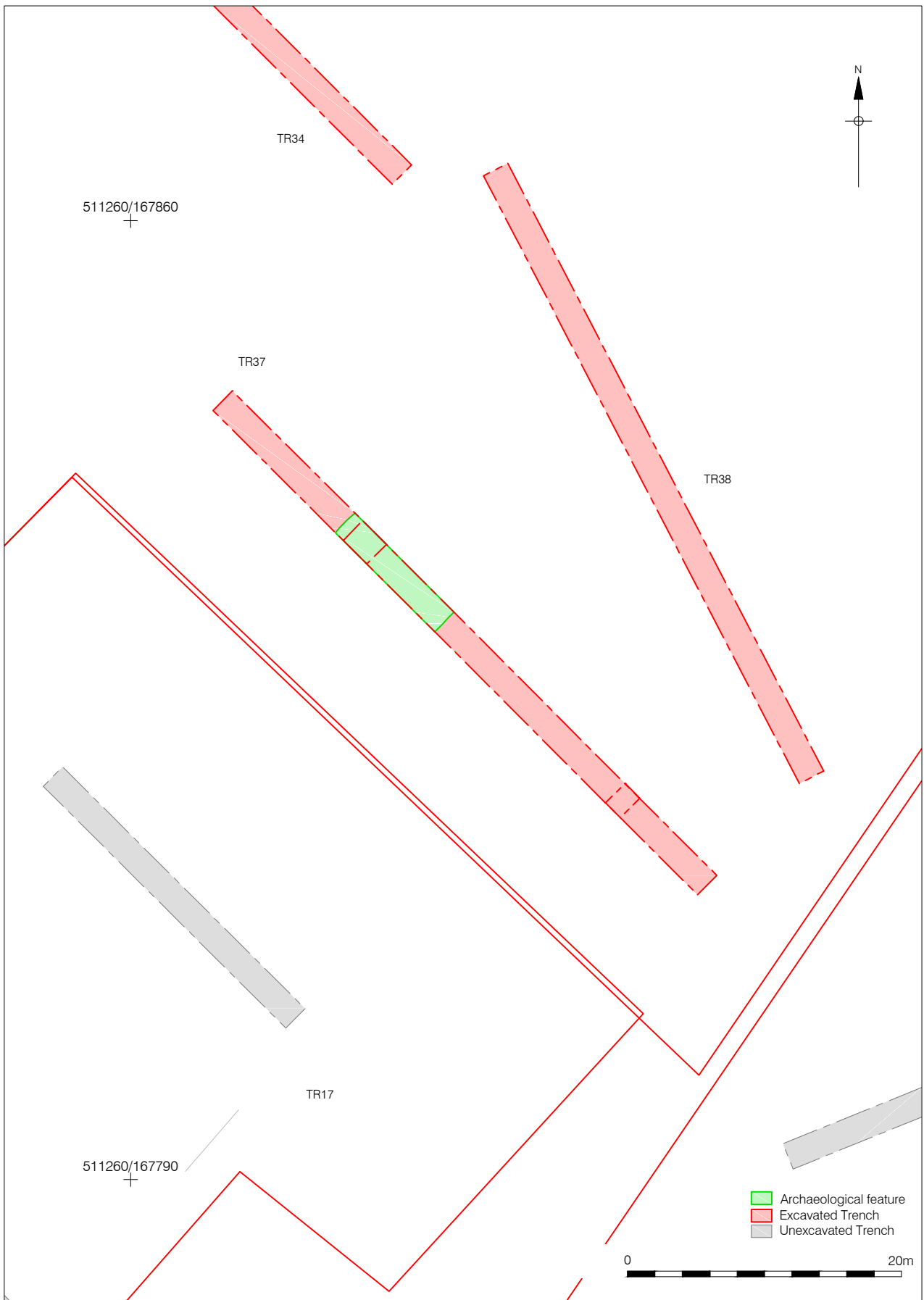
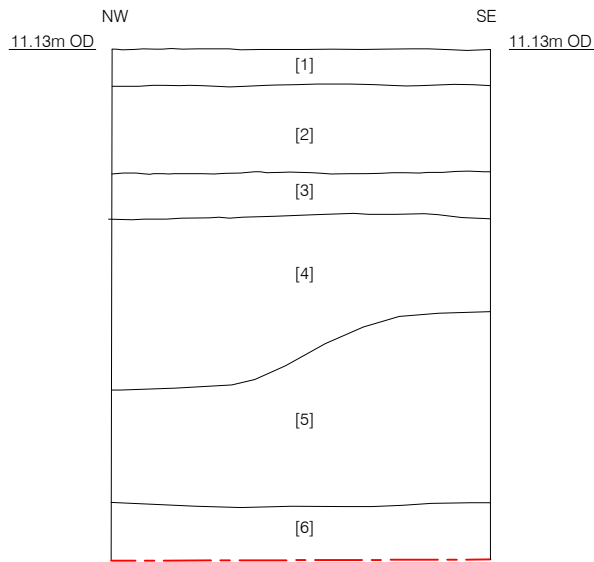
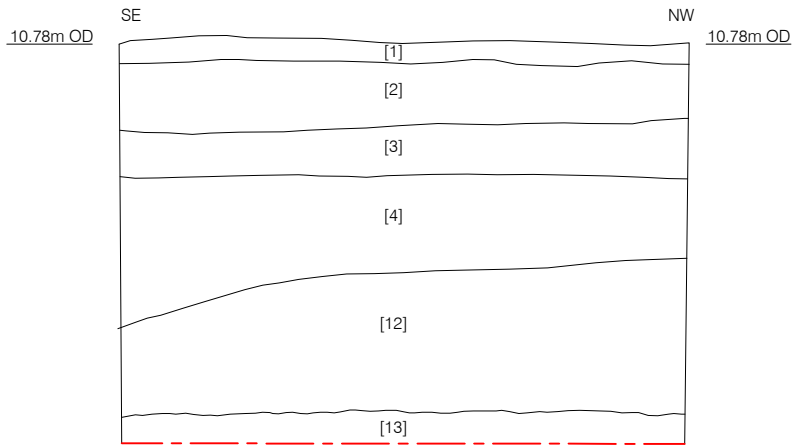


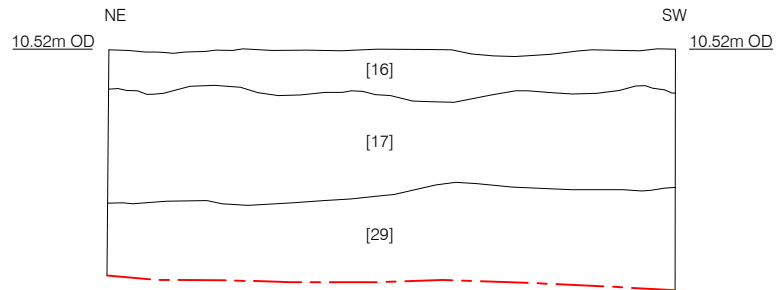
Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 37  
1:400 at A4



Section 1  
Southwest facing  
Trench 24



Section 29  
Northeast facing  
Trench 29



Section 35  
Northwest facing  
Trench 35



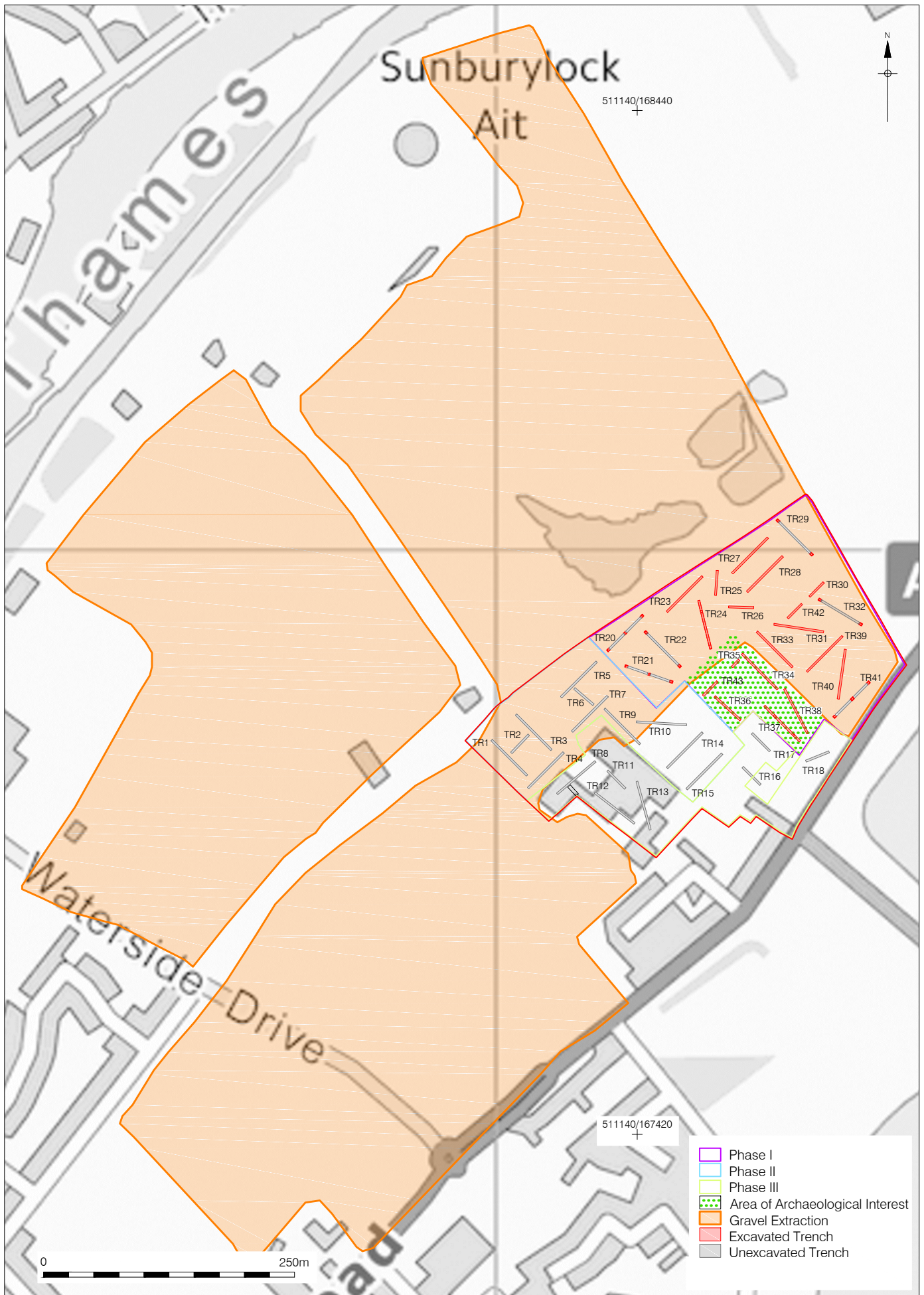


Figure 5  
 Area of Gravel Extraction  
 1:5000 at A4



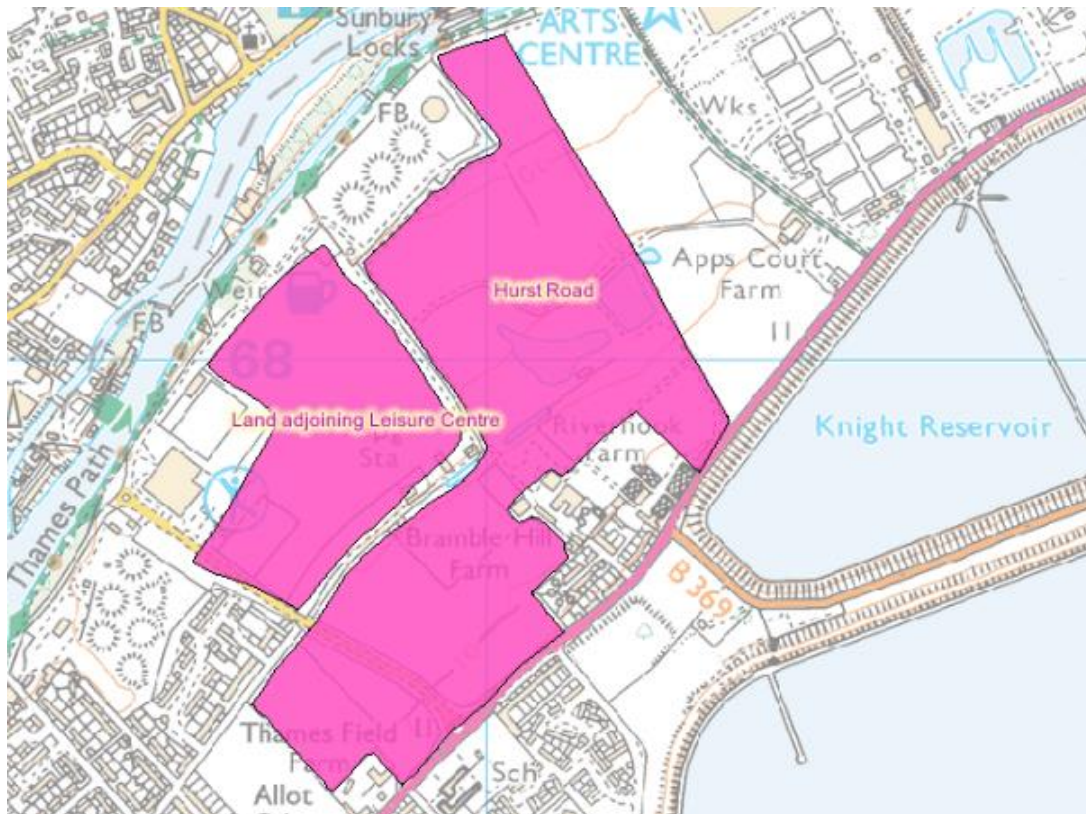


Plate 1: Environmental Agency Historic Landfill Map.



Plate 2: Phase 1 sondage in trench 29 into landfill deposits below redeposited natural capping layer, looking southwest (SRNF17 D1 (41)).





Plate 3: Phase 1 trench 34 showing natural layer [29], looking northwest (SRNF17 D1 (82))

## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) to be addressed:

- To determine the natural topography of the site.

8.1.1 The evaluation was only able to determine the natural topography for a small portion of the site due to modern mineral extraction which impacting heavily upon any surviving archaeological deposits as well as natural horizons.

8.1.2 Where the natural topography was observed it was found to comprise of a firm orange brown sandy clay surviving to a height of between 10.42m and 9.41m OD.

- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric or Roman activity.

8.1.3 The only evidence of Roman activity is a single fragment of pottery dated 50-500AD. This pottery was found on the interface to the natural layer which might suggest Roman activity within the wider area.

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

8.1.4 There was no evidence of Saxon or medieval activity within the study site.

8.1.5 The only area of potential would have been in the south of the area investigated due to modern truncation.

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

8.1.6 A post-medieval pit was discovered within the southern part of the investigation area. This feature was cut into the natural deposits and sealed by a modern layer of subsoil. This is likely to represent late post-medieval refuse disposal.

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

8.1.7 The only area of potential archaeological survival would have lain in the south of the Phase 1 area of investigation.

8.1.8 Within this area natural horizons were observed to survive to heights of between 10.42m and 9.41m OD, with a fragment of residual Roman pottery on its upper surface suggestive of Roman activity within the vicinity. The only other indications of activity were represented by a single post-medieval pit which truncated the natural clays.

8.1.9 No other archaeological activity was seen within the Phase 1 area of the site.

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

8.1.10 Substantial post-depositional truncation was seen across a large part of the Phase 1 area of the site. This impact has been caused by gravel extraction which was seen to have extended below the lowest limit of excavation during the evaluation at 2.70m BGL (7.66m OD). This area had been backfilled with landfill material between 1975 and 1986 (Environmental Agency Historical Landfill). Based on historic landfill records this excavation and backfill can be expected to extend along the north-western side of the site through the western parts of Phase 2 and 3 (see Figure 5).

8.1.11 There were no past post-depositional impacts seen within the southern part of the Phase 1 evaluation area, which lay outside of the area of gravel extraction and landfill. This would

suggest that the southern and eastern parts of phase 2 and 3 show potential for further archaeological activity comparable to that seen in trenches 34 to 38 and 43.

## **9 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

- 9.1 The proposed development comprises of 85 residential units within the previously developed southern part of the site.
- 9.2 Due to previous gravel extraction on the site the northern eastern and western parts are likely to be heavily truncated, with little probability of any archaeological remains surviving within the extraction areas.
- 9.3 There is a theoretical archaeological potential in the location of the proposed buildings in the south of the site where gravel extraction was not carried out. This theoretical potential is likely to have been reduced by any impacts from the extant buildings, comprising footings, services and areas of existing hard standing.
- 9.4 Where the evaluation has identified an absence of past truncation no significant archaeological remains were actually encountered.,



## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, and Nigel Randall of Surrey County Council monitored proceedings on behalf of Elmbridge Borough Council. Thanks are also given to PJ and Brendan of O'Connell's for their onsite work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Kari Bower of Pre-Construct Archaeology for supervising the site, Amelia Fairman also of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Pat Cavanagh for his hard work on site, Rik Archer for the site survey, Tilia Cammegh for CAD illustrations and John Joyce for logistical support. Thanks are also due to Amparo Valcarcel for the ceramic building material assessment, Chris Jarrett for the pottery assessment and Marit Gaimster for the small finds assessment.

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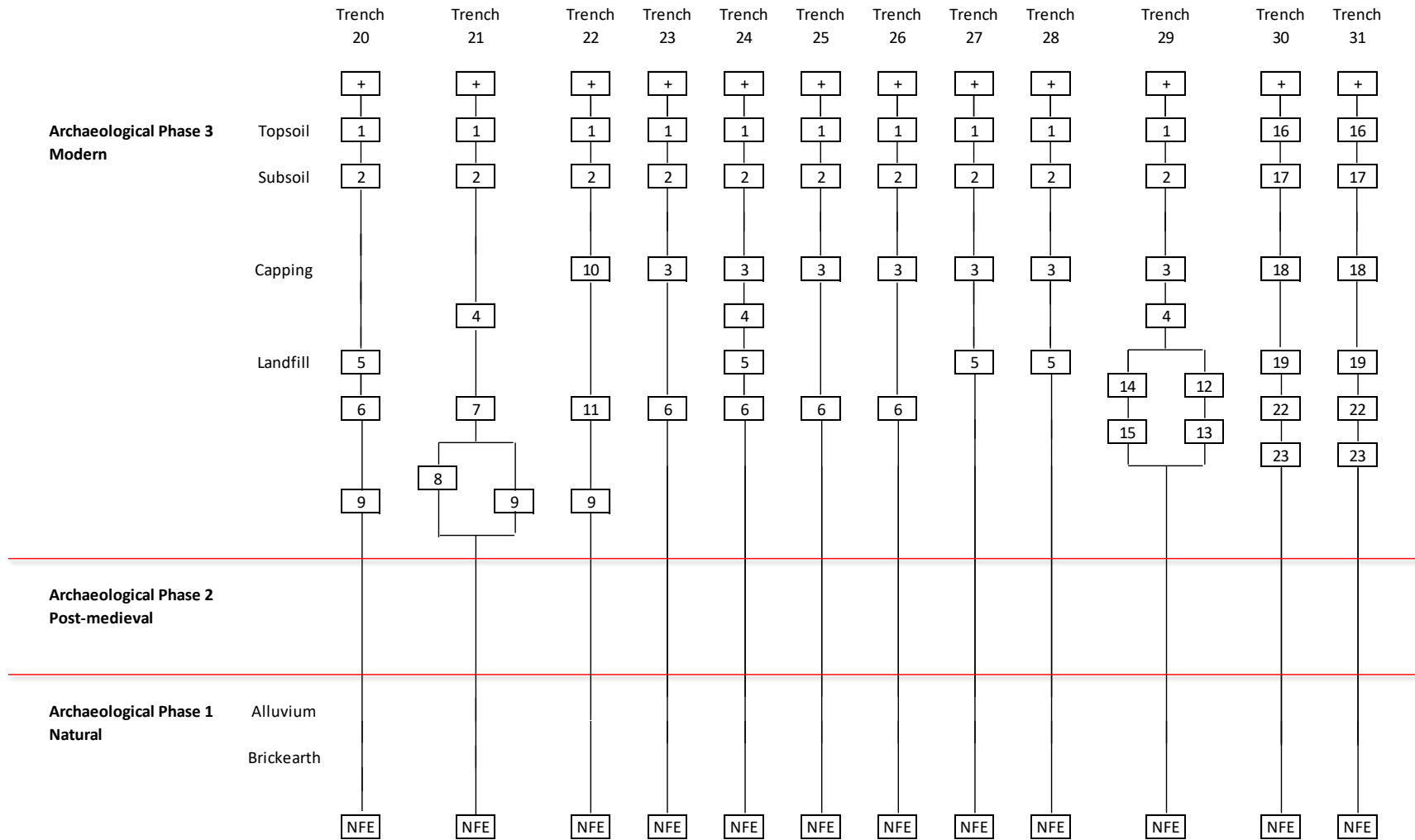
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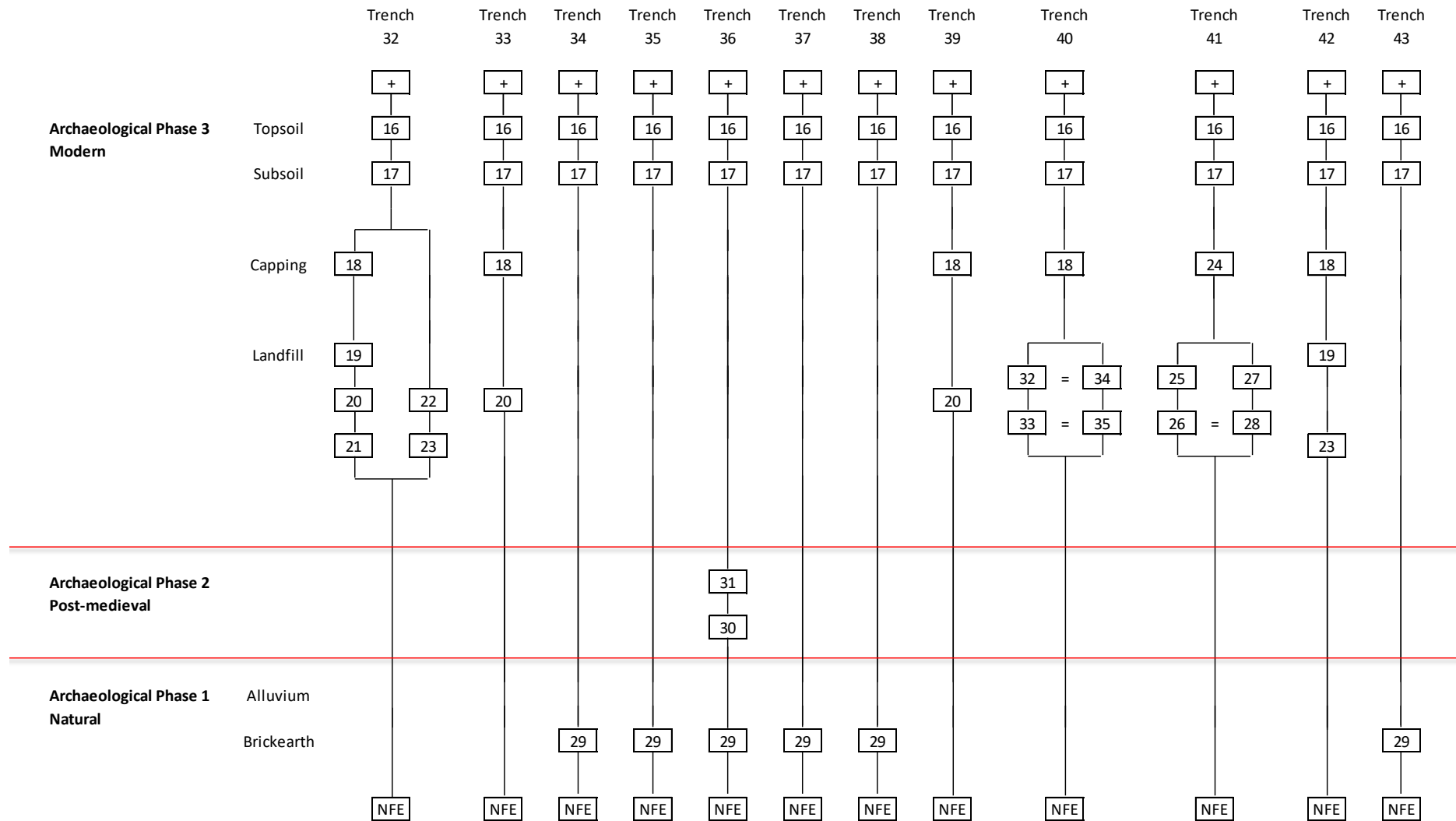
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Area	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Category2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
1	Layer	16	Phase 1	20 to 29	Topsoil	Agricultural	Topsoil			0.2	11.84	9.99
2	Layer	17	Phase 1	20 to 29	Subsoil	Agricultural	Subsoil				11.79	9.81
3	Layer	10, 18	Phase 1	24	Redeposited natural gravel and	Levelling		50	2	0.26	10.48	
4	Layer		Phase 1	21, 24, 29	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.9	10.23	10.08
5	Layer		Phase 1	20, 24, 27 and 28	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	1.7	11.15	9.25
6	Layer		Phase 1	20, 23, 24, 25, 26	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	1.2	10.79	8.73
7	Layer		Phase 1	21	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.8	11.04	9.76
8	Layer		Phase 1	21	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	1.2	10.34	
9	Natural	3, 18	Phase 1	21, 22	Greenish grey alluvium	Natural	Alluvium	50	2	0.68	9.68	8.36
10	Layer	3	Phase 1	22	Redeposited Gravels	Levelling		50	2	0.9	9.76	
11	Layer		Phase 1	22	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.7	10.02	8.86
12	Layer		Phase 1	29	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.8	9.66	9.28
13	Layer		Phase 1	29	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.14	8.83	
14	Layer		Phase 1	29	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.9	9.81	9.71
15	Layer		Phase 1	29	Landfill	Make-up		50	2	0.6	9.01	8.91
16	Layer	1	Phase 1	30 to 43	Topsoil	Agricultural	Topsoil			0.18	11.94	9.5
17	Layer	2	Phase 1	30 to 43	Subsoil	Agricultural	Subsoil				11.78	9.15
18	Layer	3, 10, 24	Phase 1	30 31 33 39 40 42	Redeposited Gravels	Other	Capping				11.44	10.44
19	Layer		Phase 1	30 31 33 39 40 42	Landfill	Make-up					11.14	10.31
20	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
21	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
22	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
23	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
24	Layer		Phase 1		Redeposited Gravels	Other	Capping			1		
25	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
26	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
27	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
28	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
29	Natural		Phase 1	20 34 35 36 37 38 43	Orange brown sandy clay	Natural	Brickearth				10.42	9.41
30	Cut		Phase 1	36	Post-medieval pit cut	Pit		10.3		1.4	10.02	
31	Fill		Phase 1	36	Post-medieval pit backfill	Backfill		10.3		1.4	10.02	
32	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
33	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
34	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						
35	Layer		Phase 1		Landfill	Make-up						

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL REPORT

Amparo Valcarcel,

### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
8	3038:UNK	Fletton bricks; sanitary welfare	3	180	1950	1850	1950	1900- 1950	No mortar

### Review

The small assemblage (3 fragments, 2.36 kg) consists of modern ceramic building material. A Fletton brick from [8] showed a modern phase of development at mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century as shown in the 1914 Ordnance Survey map. The Fletton brick came into widespread use in Britain around 1900. The cheap transport meant that the brick could reach most parts of the country and could be cheaper than the local product. From [8] a brown glazed sanitary welfare piece was recovered.

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

## **APPENDIX 4: POTTERY REPORT**

Chris Jarrett

Two sherds of pottery (28g) were singularly found in two contexts. The sherds date from the Roman period and the 18th century. Both sherds are in a good condition and were therefore most likely to have been discarded soon after breakage. Context [29] produced the everted simple rim of a Roman rounded jar made in a very fine greyware fabric with burnished surfaces. The vessel is broadly to the period AD 50–400. Deposit [16] contained the base of a medium rounded bowl with a footring made in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, dated 1720–1780.

The pottery is of no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and without much meaning. The main potential of the material is to date the contexts the sherds were recovered from. The pottery also has the potential to demonstrate Roman and 18th century activity on or in the vicinity of the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

## **APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS REPORT**

Märit Gaimster

A base-metal teaspoon was recovered from context [16]. The spoon, now flattened and twisted, measures c. 140mm in length; it has a plain tapering handle with a rounded finial. At the back of the handle is a rectangular stamp marked 'BV LTD 1966', indicating this is an electroplated product. A brief search of hallmarks for silver- or electroplated flatware has not given any result. The front of the handle is stamped with the royal cypher ER below a crown. As there are no indications of this being a memorial spoon, the presence of the royal cypher here is curious.

The spoon from Rivernook Farm was associated with considerably earlier pottery, dating from 1720–1780 (see Jarrett in this report). Besides providing an additional date for its finds context, the spoon has limited relevance for an understanding of the site and no further work is recommended for this object. It should however be included in any forthcoming publication on this site.



## APPENDIX 6: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-299385

#### Project details

Project name	Rivernook Farm, Walton on Thames, Surrey: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 23 trenches. The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted alluvial and brickearth. These natural deposits were not seen in all trenches, where natural deposits were reached they were seen at heights of between 8.32m and 10.42m OD. Modern activity had impacted significantly on the archaeological deposits. In all but six of the trenches mineral extraction had removed all material to a height of at least 9.46m OD, and in most cases the backfill was seen to extend beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) at 2.70m below ground level (BGL).
Project dates	Start: 25-09-2017 End: 06-10-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SPOON Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY ELMBRIDGE WALTON ON THAMES Rivernook Farm
Postcode	KT12 2ET
Study area	10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 11232 67865 51.398396412023 -0.400880497927 51 23 54 N 000 24

03 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 9.41m Max: 10.42m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Amelia Fairman

Project supervisor Kari Bower

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Archive ID SRNF17

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Archive ID SRNF17

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

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Archive ID SRNF17

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Rivernook Farm, Walton on Thames, Surrey: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, S. A.

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature document with PCA covers

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