

**LAND AT SPELTHORNE LEISURE CENTRE,
STAINES-UPON-THAMES,
SURREY.**

NGR: TQ 0430 7116 (centred)

Accession Code: SMXSP:2021.01

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Northeast Facing Section of [602] and 100% Excavation of [604]

June 2021
Report No. 1429



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Trench 1 Looking North

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Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (ISO 9001: 2015)

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SUMMARY

Between the 28th March to the 6th April 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new development at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Knowle Green, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey (NGR: TQ 0430 7116-centred). The project was commissioned by Gleeds Management Services Ltd. on behalf of Spelthorne Borough Council.

The archaeological evaluation followed a Heritage and Archaeological Statement undertaken in November 2020 by Foundations Heritage. The Statement concluded that western half of the site-beneath the leisure centre building, had limited potential for the survival of buried remains, although deeper features could remain beneath its car park to the north and the grassed area to the east.

The evaluation has revealed the presence of limited archaeological evidence dating to the Medieval period. The presence of intact and undisturbed subsoils within the trenches would suggest that if there were further archaeology within the study area then it is likely to be well preserved. However, the evaluation trenches across the remainder of the site were devoid of archaeological finds or features, which suggested that these areas were of low archaeological potential.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times to the Modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between the 28th March to the 6th April 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new development at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Knowle Green, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey (NGR: TQ 0430 7116-centred). The project was commissioned by Gleeds Management Services Ltd. on behalf of Spelthorne Borough Council.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The code of conduct of the CIfA was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is currently a proposal to build a new leisure centre on the field adjacent to the existing leisure centre (Application Number: 20/01486/FUL). In accordance with the principles of NPPF19 and under Local Plan policy BE26, the Surrey County Council Historic Environment Planning Team; who are acting as the archaeological advisors to Spelthorne Borough Council, have requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out, in order to determine if any further mitigation may be necessary. This document presents the results of the requested evaluation.
- 2.2 The site consisted of the existing leisure centre and associated car parking located at Knowle Green as well as a managed field situated adjacent and east which lies between Spelthorne Leisure Centre and Spelthorne Borough Council's offices. The area is characterised by moderate density urban development. Knowle Green is a suburb on the southeastern side of Staines-upon-Thames.
- 2.3 A Heritage and Archaeological Statement has been written for this proposal by Foundations Heritage (2020), which should be read in conjunction with this document, however a summary of it's conclusions are represented below for ease.
 - 2.3.1 There are no applicable Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites that may be affected by the proposals. There are a significant number of designated assets in the form of Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II* Listed Building within the 1km study area, however they lie predominantly within the historic core of Staines. Two Grade II assets are present within 500m of the site, but these will not be affected by the proposed development. Locally listed buildings and other undesignated assets are present within 500m of the site, however their setting or heritage significance will not be adversely affected by the proposals.
 - 2.3.2 The assessment has considered the potential for heritage assets with an archaeological interest to be present on the site, based on the known archaeological remains that are presently recorded in the vicinity. The known resource in the vicinity, outside the below-ground impact of the existing leisure centre and possible drainage runs across

the site, shows that there is a low potential for assets of Prehistoric to Medieval date and a negligible to low potential for assets of the Post-medieval period onwards. This assessment of potential for the site is presented despite the wealth of archaeological material in and around the centre of Staines, approximately 500m to the northwest of the site. The main potential for the presence of archaeological activity is for features relating to agricultural usage of the site and for isolated findspots.

- 2.3.3 The undeveloped nature of the eastern block of the site does, however, give rise to the potential for the recovery of archaeological finds, features or deposits of a coherent nature, despite the low potential for assets.
- 2.3.4 A Roman town named Pontibus is recorded at Staines in the 4th century AD Antonine Itinerary. Roman settlement may, however, have originated very early in the Conquest; it has been postulated that Claudius' invasion force crossed the Thames at this point. A later Roman road between London and Silchester is known to have crossed the river here and a thriving settlement grew up around it. The full extent of the Roman settlement however is currently unknown.
- 2.3.5 Saxon settlement activity is known from Staines including a 5th -6th century settlement, an inhumation cemetery and possible bridge foundations. The earliest documentary mention of Staines (as *Stana*) dates to AD 969 but is likely a forgery. A Minster church is recorded as being present, probably on or near the site of the current St. Mary's church and an estate of no small value may be assumed and Staines may have had the status of a *burh* in the later Saxon period.
- 2.3.6 The Domesday Book of 1086 mentions Staines (as *Stanes*) as a valuable estate worth £35 but the status of the settlement as a town dates from the late 12th century and the Medieval bridge is likely to have dated from this time; certainly, it was in place by 1222.
- 2.3.7 The town of Staines continued to grow throughout the Post-medieval period and saw a particular boost with the replacement of the old bridge across the Thames northwards to the current site in 1832 and, particularly in the coming of the railway in 1848. Cartographic evidence from the 19th century onwards shows rapid growth throughout this period with extensive building taking place outside of the historic core to create the area of the present-day town.
- 2.3.8 The fringes of the well-mapped Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval settlements of Staines are present just within 500m to the north and northwest of the site. Features from the closest sites clearly indicate that occupation of the area during these periods is not likely to have extended further south. Staines was sited upon gravel islands, with little settlement on the alluvial deposits around the islands. The site lies partly on alluvium and partly on gravel and lack of archaeological investigation around the site may provide a false picture of its archaeological potential, however, it is still not considered likely that the settlement of Staines extended as far south as the site area. Isolated farmsteads, though, cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 2.3.9 Mapping evidence shows that the site was orchard, field or playing fields until 1967 when the lido was built on the west half of the site. The east half of the site has remained undeveloped and no below-ground impact, beyond disturbance from past

agricultural usage, has been identified on this part of the site. It is also important to note that historic mapping indicates that the area to the north of the site may be prone to flooding and consequently the site may have been subject to intensive drainage runs leading south towards Sweep's Ditch. The west half of the site, however, has limited potential for the survival of buried remains beneath the leisure centre, although deeper features could remain beneath its car park to the north. The construction of the new leisure centre would involve some considerable level of excavation and would be particularly impactful where the construction of the pool, footings and service trenches are required.

- 2.4 The underlying geology was recorded as *London Clay Formation-Clay, Silt and Sand*, with superficial deposits of *Shepperton Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel* present. However, the site lies close to the northeastern boundary of a band of *Alluvium – Clay, Silt and Gravel*, and to the southwestern boundary of *Kempton Park Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel* (BGS Online Viewer).
- 2.5 The site therefore contained the potential for evidence of Prehistoric, Roman and later activity. This did not prejudice the works against the recovery of data relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this will allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 This was achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;
 - v) to define any research questions that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of eight trenches were excavated as shown in Figure 2. As archaeological features appeared to continue beyond the southwestern baulk of Trench 6, it was agreed that the trench would be extended as far as practically possible, in order to investigate the potential archaeology fully.
- 4.2 The trenches were excavated by use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless bucket, whilst under constant archaeological supervision. Archaeologically non-significant overburden was mechanically removed down to the top of the archaeologically significant horizon or the natural, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.2 All subsequent excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full stratigraphic description of the evaluation trenches is presented in Appendix 1, With a summary of the results given below.
- 5.2 The general stratigraphic sequence was comparatively uniform across the investigated area, with the exception of Trenches 2 and 4 which showed evidence of Modern intervention in the form of a layer of hardstanding and geotextile membrane situated between the top and subsoils.
 - 5.2.1 The natural deposits of grey orange clay and yellow/orange/grey sands and gravels were present between 0.4m to 0.84m below the Modern ground surface (between 13.40m to 14.02m AOD). The natural deposits were sealed by a mid orange brown friable silty clay subsoil, which was in turn sealed by a dark grey brown loose clay silt topsoil.
- 5.3 Trench 6 contained two discrete features [602] and [604]. The features were located directly adjacent to each other, but they did not appear to have a stratigraphic relationship. Probable pit [602] contained artefactual evidence in the form of an unglazed bodysherd of shell and sand tempered pottery, possibly London sand and shell ware (4g) with a date range of 12th to 13th century and an unglazed fragment of Surrey whiteware (3g) with a date range of 13th to 14th century. Also present were two fragments of handmade CBM (total weight 213g); possibly Medieval in date and six undiagnostic fragments of animal bone (total weight 60g). Following the recording of this feature it was subject to 100% excavation in order to aid artefactual retrieval.
 - 5.3.1 Possible pit/posthole [604] was smaller than [602] and was completely devoid of artefactual evidence. Following the recording of this feature it was subject to 100% excavation in order to aid artefactual retrieval. However, once the feature was fully excavated it was not clear if this feature was archaeological in nature.
- 5.4 No further archaeological finds, features or deposits were present within any of the evaluated trenches. The presence of intact and undisturbed subsoil within the trenches

would suggest that the results indicate a true low potential for further archaeology in these areas.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation identified a single discrete pit or large posthole ([602]) in Trench 6. Artefactual evidence recovered from this feature has been dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. Adjacent to this feature was a possible undated pit/posthole ([604]), however, following 100% excavation of this feature it was not clear if this was archaeological in nature and the lack of any charcoal within fill (605) would also suggest that the feature is not anthropomorphic.
- 6.2 The evaluation has revealed the presence of limited archaeological evidence dating to the Medieval period. The presence of intact and undisturbed subsoils within the trenches would suggest that if there were further archaeology within the study area then it is likely to be well preserved. However, the evaluation trenches across the remainder of the site were devoid of archaeological finds or features, which suggested that these areas were of low archaeological potential.
- 6.3 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology and will be deposited in due course with an appropriate repository. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.

Foundations Archaeology. 2021. *Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Knowle Green, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished.

Foundations Heritage. 2020. *Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Knowle Green, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey: Heritage and Archaeological Statement*.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Roland Smith of Surrey County Council's Historic Environment Planning Team, Graham Starling and Emma Wards at Gleeds Management Services Ltd. and the staff at Spelthorne Leisure Centre for their assistance during the course of the project.

Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey: Archaeological Evaluation

Appendix 1 – Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 1: 17.5m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.8m (13.95m AOD).		
101	20+	1.6+	0.39-0.48	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	102	N/A
102	20+	1.6+	0.35	Subsoil: Mid orange brown friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches.	Natural	101
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		
				Trench 2: 16m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.84m (19.98m AOD).		
201	20+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	202, 203	N/A
202	10+	1.6+	0.17	Modern mixed deposit: Layer of crushed Modern material across the northeast end of the trench only. Layer consisted of crushed brick fragments mixed with flint gravels over a layer of geotextile membrane. Modern plastic and detritus present. Probably equivalent to (402).	203	201
203	20+	1.6+	0.53	Subsoil: Mid orange brown friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches. Sealed by (202) across northeastern end of the trench.	Natural	201, 202
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		
				Trench 3: 18m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with yellow orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.56m (14.02m AOD).		
301	20+	1.6+	0.25	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with rare small stone inclusions.	302	N/A
302	20+	1.6+	0.22-0.37	Subsoil: Mid yellow brown slightly friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches.	Natural	301
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		
				Trench 4: 18.5m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.74m (13.88m AOD).		
401	20+	1.6+	0.22 to 0.33	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	402, 403	N/A
402	0.8	1.6+	0.17	Modern mixed deposit: Deposit of crushed Modern material across the northeast end of the trench only. Layer consisted of crushed brick fragments mixed with flint gravels over a layer of geotextile membrane. Probably equivalent to (202). Present at eastern end of trench.	403	401
403	20+	1.6+	0.44	Subsoil: Mid orange brown compact silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches. Sealed by (402).	Natural	401, 402
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		

Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre, Staines-upon-Thames, Surrey: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 5: 18m long by 1.6m wide. Natural yellow grey sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.6m (13.40m AOD).		
501	20+	1.6+	0.16-0.28	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	502	N/A
502	20+	1.6+	0.3	Subsoil: Mid orange brown friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches.	503, Natural	501
503	3.8+	1.6+	Upto 0.22	Possible alluvial layer: Yellow sandy deposit present at southern end of the trench only.	Natural	501, 502
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		
				Trench 6: 20m long by 1.6m wide. Natural yellow orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.4m (13.69m AOD). Trench extended for 3.8m to the southwest.		
601	20+	1.6+	0.4	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	Natural	N/A
[602]	1.05	1.38	0.63	Cut: Sub-oval probable pit with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Contained (603). Following recording, the feature was excavated 100% to aid artefact retrieval.	Natural	603, 601
603	1.05	1.38	0.63	Fill of [602]. Mid yellow grey loose sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. Contained six undiagnostic fragments of animal bone, two sherds of Medieval pottery (12 th -13 th & 13 th -14 th) and two fragments of CBM.	[602]	601
[604]	0.61	0.62	0.22	Cut: Sub-circular possible pit/posthole, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contained (605). Following recording, the feature was excavated 100% to aid artefact retrieval. Possibly not archaeology.	Natural	605, 601
605	0.61	0.62	0.22	Fill of [604]. Mid yellow grey friable sandy clay, with gravel inclusions but no obvious charcoal or finds.	[604]	601
				Trench 7: 19m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.4m (14.02m AOD).		
701	20+	1.6+	0.21 - 0.34	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	702	N/A
702	20+	1.6+	0.1	Subsoil: Mid orange brown friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches.	Natural	701
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		
				Trench 8: 19.5m long by 1.6m wide. Natural mid grey orange clays with orange sand and gravels. Excavated to an average depth of 0.42m (13.77m AOD).		
801	20+	1.6+	0.30	Topsoil: Dark grey brown loose clay silt, with occasional small stone inclusions.	802	N/A
802	20+	1.6+	0.15	Subsoil: Mid orange brown friable silty clay, with occasional stone/gravel patches.	Natural	801
				No archaeological finds, features or deposits present.		

Appendix 2 – OASIS Record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: foundati1-425530

Project details

Project name	Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre
Short description of the project	Eight trench evaluation in advance of development
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2021 End: 06-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SMXSP:2021.01 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY SPELTHORNE STAINES Land at Spelthorne Leisure Centre
Postcode	TW18 1AJ
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 504332 171158 50.933271487757 0.141091555519 50 55 59 N 000 08 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.4m Max: 14.02m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Foundations Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Foundations Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tracy Michaels
Project supervisor	Ian Salisbury
Type of sponsor/funding body	District Council

Name of sponsor/funding body Spelthorne Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Spelthorne Museum
Physical Archive ID SMXSP:2021.01
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient ADS
Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Spelthorne Museum
Paper Archive ID SMXSP:2021.01
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Entered by Tracy Michaels (t.michaels@foundations.co.uk)
Entered on 7 July 2021

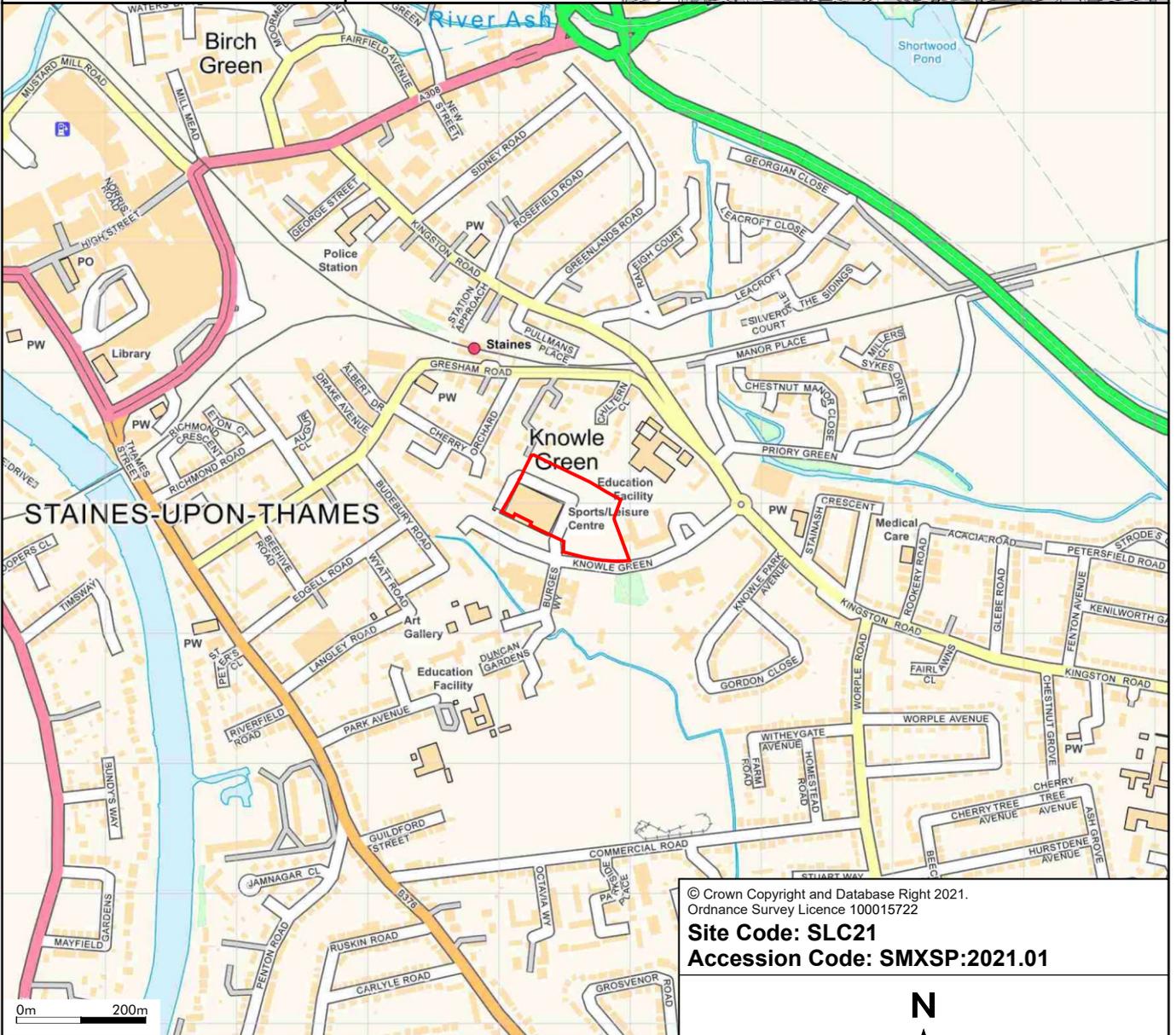
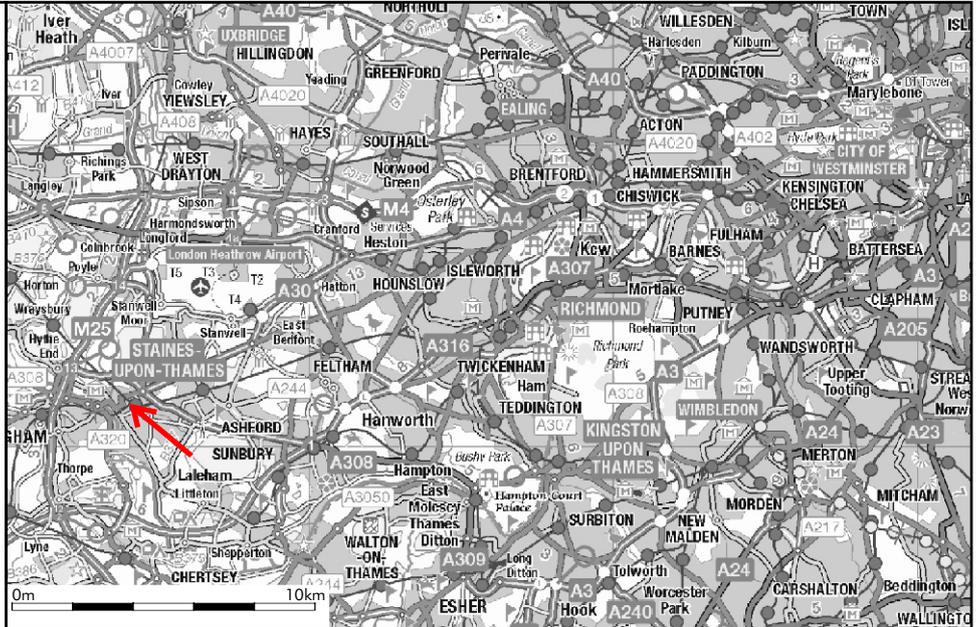
OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722
Site Code: SLC21
Accession Code: SMXSP:2021.01



FIGURE 1: Site Location

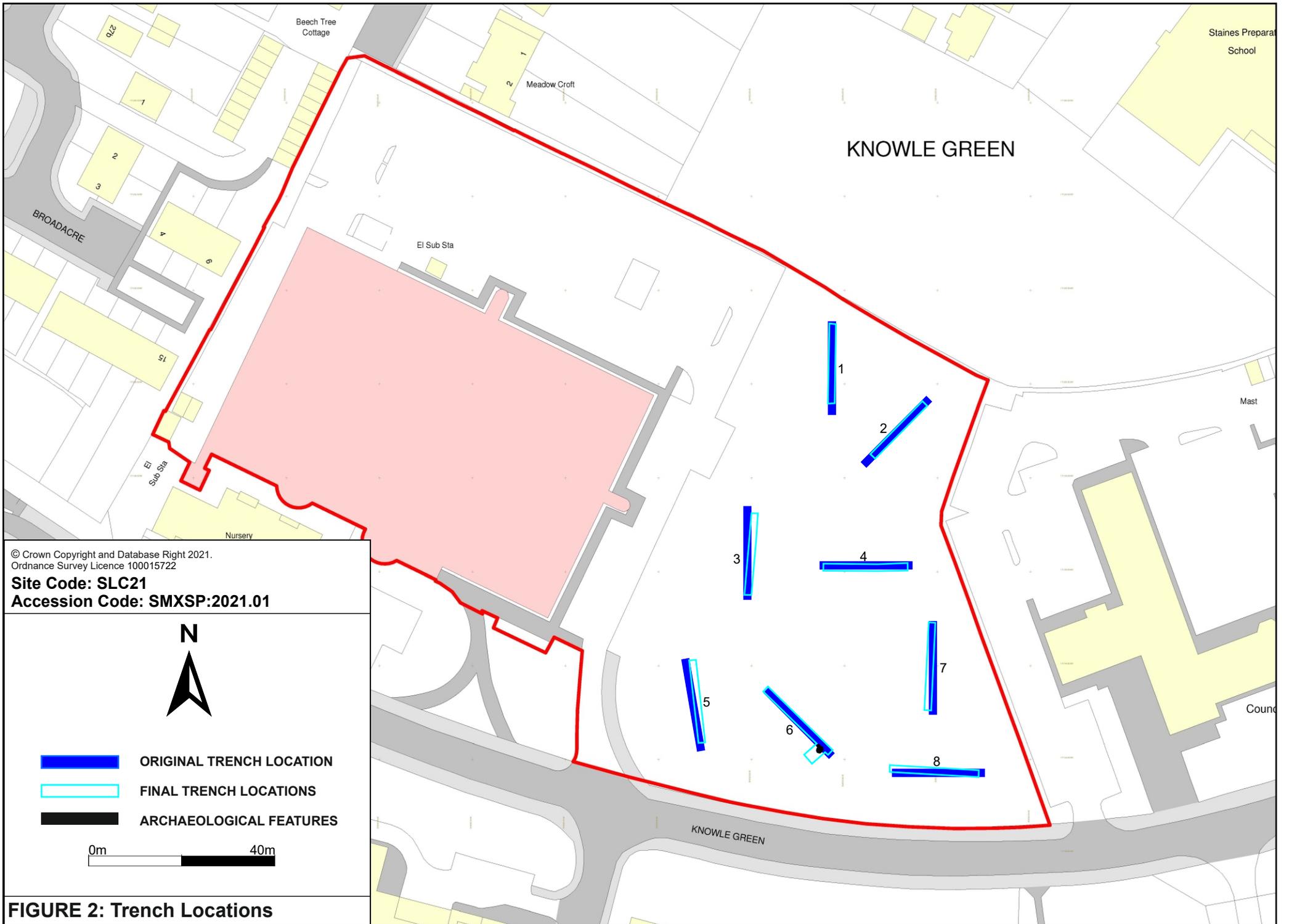
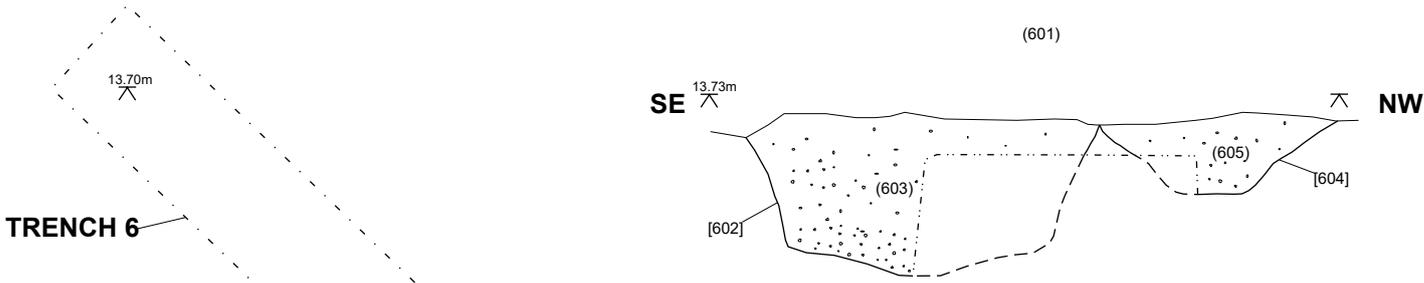
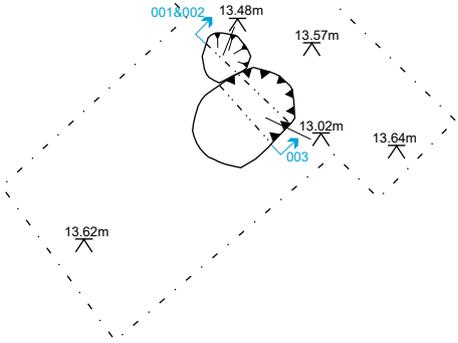
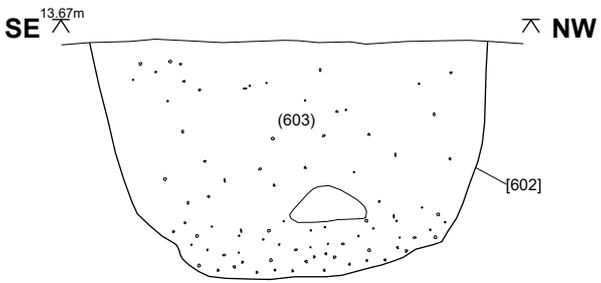


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

001 & 002: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [602] & [604]



003: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [602]



<p>Site Code: SLC21 Accession Code: SMXSP:2021.01</p>
<p>N</p>
<p>0m 4m</p> <p>Plan</p> <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p>0m 1m</p> <p>Section</p>
<p>FIGURE 3: Trench 3 Plan and Sections</p>



Trench 2. Looking Northeast



Trench 4. Looking East



Trench 6. Looking West



Trench 8. Looking West

Site Code: SLC21 Accession Code: SMXSP:2021.01
FIGURE 4: Selected Photographs