

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Wapshott Estate, Staines, Surrey.**

**NGR 503299 171043  
NGR TQ 03299 71043**

**ASE Project No. 2970  
ASE Report No: 2009039  
Site Code: WRE 07**

**Oasis No: archaeol6-56600**



**Prepared by  
Dylan Hopkinson MA  
With contributions by  
Lucy Allott, Chris Butler, and Anna Doherty**

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the Wapshott Estate by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of their client. The evaluation was on the sites of eleven housing developments centred on Wapshott Road and Bowes Road, Staines, Surrey. The work was carried out in two phases; the first phase was conducted from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> July 2007 and the second from 13<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009.*

*The trenches were largely devoid of archaeology with a few notable exceptions. A single Mesolithic flake fragment was recovered from a natural shallow feature in trench J2-2; while to the northwest of the site a small group of field gullies yielded Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery from trench K3. In the far south of the site an isolated field ditch produced Roman pottery from trench M2 and a further undated gulley feature was identified in trench J1.*

*The central area of the site appeared to have been greatly disturbed by a large truncation event although the true cause of this disturbance is unclear it appears to have been in filled with modern made ground, and evidence for this event is recorded in trenches L1, L2, L4, N1 and N2.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation on the Wapshott Estate, Staines, Surrey; hereafter described as 'the site' (Figure 1). The site was situated at NGR 503299 171043.
- 1.2** According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 269) the underlying geology at the site is Shepperton Gravels, defined as the First River Terrace of the post-diversionary River Thames and its tributaries.
- 1.3** The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the evaluation was prepared for each phase by ASE (ASE 2007, ASE 2008) and submitted and approved by Tony Howe, Archaeological Officer Surrey County Council (SCC).
- 1.4** The first phase was conducted by Tom Collie from 2<sup>nd</sup> July to the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2007 with on site assistance from Gemma Driver and project management by Darryl Palmer. This work comprised sites J, K, M and N (Figure 2). The second phase was conducted by Dylan Hopkinson from 13<sup>th</sup> February to the 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009 with assistance from Rob Cole and Liane Peyre and was project managed by Jon Sygrave. Work on sites D, E, F, G, H, J2 and L and was conducted during this phase (Figure 2).
- 1.5** The sites all had standing or newly demolished structures on them, however the proposed development extends beyond the existing footprints of these buildings into land which has not been disturbed by development in the past, and consequently where there was potential for archaeological remains to be encountered.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment report was produced for the site in 2007 (CgMs Consulting 2007) which assessed the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered and the land use through time based on the distribution of sites on the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1 kilometre radius of the site. The bulk of find sites in this area relate to the historic core of Staines to the northeast of the evaluation area and on the opposite side of the River Thames. The main findings of this report are laid out below.

### **2.2 Palaeolithic 450,000-12,000BC**

2.2.1 No records from the HER relate to the Palaeolithic period within a 1 km radius of the site and the study area is thought to have little or no potential for identifying archaeological remains from this period.

### **2.3 Mesolithic (12,000 – 4,000BC)**

2.3.1 The Mesolithic is characterised by the end of the Ice Age and an ensuing change in climate. It is a period when woodland developed. By the end of the Mesolithic, agriculture was beginning to replace the long established practice of hunting-fishing and gathering. Excavations at the ABC Cinema, Clarence Street confirmed that there was a dense birch and pine forest in the area; and in conjunction with the absence of Mesolithic findspots in the area there is thought to be a low potential for finding any features or artefacts from this period.

### **2.4 Neolithic (4,000 – 1,800BC)**

2.4.1 Neolithic flintwork has been recovered from the River Thames at Staines, including a ground flint axe, some flint implements were identified at 17-33 High Street, Staines, and some potential Neolithic storage pits were also discovered at the Elmsleigh Shopping Centre.

2.4.2 There is a moderate potential that further finds could be identified in the study area due to the presence of a gravel terrace that may have attracted human activity to the area.

### **2.5 Bronze Age (1,800 – 600BC)**

2.5.1 During the Bronze Age within the Thames Valley and Lower Colne Valley there is evidence for increasing settlement and agricultural activities, the area 3.5km northeast of Staines was being cleared of its woodland and intensively farmed and occupied.

2.5.2 A large quantity of Bronze Age metal artefacts have been recovered from the River Thames within 1 kilometre of the site and these include spears, swords and axes.

2.5.3 Evidence of settled land based activity has been recorded from the High Street area of Staines to the northeast of the site including postholes and pits as well as stratified ceramics dating to the Bronze Age.

2.5.4 The local levels of find sites suggest a moderate potential for identifying Bronze Age activity on the site.

## **2.6 Iron Age (600BC – AD 43)**

2.6.1 The Bronze Age settlement activity identified at 2-8 High Street continued through the Iron Age and into the Early Roman period. There is however a much reduced quantity of find sites from this period, with only one Iron Age coin known to be recovered from the River Thames within the study area. As a result the potential for identifying further Iron Age activity is thought to be low.

## **2.7 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

2.7.1 A large quantity of find sites from this period centred around the High Street area provide strong evidence for a significant Roman settlement that is likely to be associated with a presumed bridging point of the River Thames at Staines.

2.7.2 Due to the large body of material within the study area there is a moderate potential for further finds within the study area.

## **2.8 Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) – Medieval (AD 1066 – 1485)**

2.8.1 Anglo-Saxon and Viking metalwork finds have been recovered from the River Thames within the study area, however these have not been in great quantities.

2.8.2 Excavations at Elmsleigh Shopping Centre produced Anglo-Saxon to Medieval pits and gullies, while on the north bank of the river Anglo-Saxon quayside remains and a possible foundation for a bridge have been identified. Slightly further to the northeast on the Courage Brewery site on Bridge Street, pottery from the Anglo-Saxon to Medieval periods was identified.

2.8.3 Numerous finds centred on the High Street date to the Early and Later Medieval periods, but the majority are focused on the north bank of the river. As a result of this bias away from the site the potential to identify remains of these periods is thought to be low.



**2.9 Post Medieval (AD 1486 – AD 1749) and Modern**

- 2.9.1 A map regression analysis of the study area shows that since at least John Rocque's Survey of Surrey in 1768 the study area south of Staines Bridge has been open arable fields and under cultivation.
- 2.9.2 The 1935 Ordnance Survey indicates a progressing and encroaching residential development.
- 2.9.3 A major phase of development across the site between 1938 and 1963 suggests a low potential for identifying evidence of earlier activities from this period.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The original plan for Phase I of the archaeological evaluation included in the Method Statement (ASE 2007) was to excavate ten trenches spread over the separate development areas of J, K, M, and N with an additional contingency plan for excavating a further 54 m<sup>2</sup>. However, due to onsite obstructions, trench K2 had to be dog-legged towards the south western end. Additionally, since Iron Age archaeology was discovered within this trench, the contingency plan for extra trenching was used to gauge the extent and nature of the archaeology found therein. The full 54 m<sup>2</sup> was used at the north-eastern side of this trench and archaeological features were duly discovered.
- 3.2 Phase II involved the excavation of 155m of trial trenches spread across sites D, E, F, G, H, J2 and L to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains (ASE 2008).
- 3.3 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.4 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher.
- 3.5 Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.7 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

**Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive**

Number of Contexts	162
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	4 (1: 50 and 1: 10)
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	3 black and white and 3 colour slide (36 frame) films used and 27 Digital
Bulk finds	1 flake of flint 15 pottery sherds from three contexts
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	1 sample

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Site D - Trench D1

4.1.1 Trench D1 measured 15 metres in length and was 1.80 metres in width with a maximum depth of 0.82 metres (Figure 3). No archaeological features were encountered in this trench and the overburden was removed by machine to the surface of the natural strata at (14.01 mAOD). In this case the natural observed was loose mid yellowy brown gravels with a silty matrix (1/003).

4.1.2 Overlying this was a friable mid yellowy brown sandy silt subsoil (1/002) up to 0.42 metres in depth, in turn sealed by mid brownish grey silty sand topsoil (1/001) up to 0.43 metres in depth.

**Table 2: List of recorded contexts for Site D**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m	14.71
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.42m	14.36
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	+0.43m	14.01

### 4.2 Site E – Trench E1

4.2.1 Trench E1 was 15 metres in length, 1.80 metres wide and had a maximum depth of 0.91 metres. No archaeological features were present in this trench. This trench was excavated by machine to a level where the water table was encountered at (13.81 mAOD). The lowest stratum was a layer of mid brownish yellow clayey alluvium (1/002) which was 0.51 metres thick at the limit of excavation and continued beyond the depth of the trench.

4.2.1 In the eastern 1.60 metres of the trench the alluvium was overlain by a layer of mid orangey brown gravels (1/003) which had also been naturally deposited to a maximum depth of 0.17 metres deep.

4.2.3 Sealing the whole trench was dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (1/001) with a maximum depth of 0.35 metres.

**Table 3: List of recorded contexts for Site E**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	13.94
1/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	+0.51m	13.81
1/003	Layer	Natural	1.60m.	Tr.	0.30m	13.81

### 4.3 Site F – Trench F1

- 4.3.1 Trench F1 measured 10 metres in length and was 1.80m wide with a maximum depth of 1.20 metres (Figure 4), at which point excavation was stopped. The lowest strata within this trench was pale yellowy brown alluvial silts (1/003) encountered at 14.03 m AOD. This deposit was observed to be at least 0.80m deep and continued beyond the limit of excavation.
- 4.3.2 Overlying these silts was a 0.20 metre thick layer of firm mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (1/002) and a topsoil layer 0.29 metres deep that was formed of firm dark brown sandy silts (1/001).
- 4.3.3 No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

**Table 4: List of recorded contexts for Site F**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m	14.49
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	14.23
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	+0.80m	14.03

### 4.4 Site G – Trench 1

- 4.4.1 Trench G1 could not be excavated to its intended 15 metre length due to restricted operating space for the machine and was 13 metres long, 1.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.20m (Figure 5).
- 4.4.2 The trench was excavated to the surface of the natural gravels which were light yellowy brown in colour with a silty matrix (1/004). The gravels were encountered at a depth of 13.17 mAOD.
- 4.4.3 Overlying the gravels was a layer of soft light yellowy brown alluvial silts (1/003) with a maximum depth of 0.47 metres. This was in turn sealed by a firm layer of mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil with a maximum depth of 0.35 metres (1/002).
- 4.4.4 A modern drain (1/005) and soak-away (1/007) were recorded cutting into the subsoil and were in turn sealed by a firm mid brown sandy silt topsoil layer (1/001) up to 0.25 metres deep.
- 4.4.5 No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

**Table 5: List of recorded contexts for Site G**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38m	14.24
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.42m	13.99
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.43m	13.64
1/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.17
1/005	Cut	Drain Cut	1.80m	0.50m	+0.85m	13.99

1/006	Fill	Drain Fill	1.80m	0.50m	+0.85m	13.99
1/007	Cut	Soak-way cut	1.00m	1.00m	+0.85m	13.99
1/008	Fill	Soak-way fill	1.00m	1.00m	+0.85m	13.99

#### 4.5 Site H – Trench 1

4.5.1 Trench H1 was 15.6 metres in length and 1.80 metres wide with a maximum depth of 0.70m (Figure 6). At this depth (13.97 mAOD) the natural mid orangey brown gravels were encountered (1/003). The water table was encountered in the eastern end of the trench where excavation into 1/003 continued a little deeper.

4.5.2 Overlying the gravels was a 0.20 metre deep subsoil layer formed of mid orangey brown sandy silt (1/002), which was in turn sealed by a 0.20 metre thick soft sandy silt garden topsoil (1/001). No Archaeological features were encountered.

**Table 6: List of recorded contexts for Site H**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	14.37
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	14.17
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	+0.25m	13.97

#### 4.6 Site J – Trench 1 (Figure 7)

4.6.1 Trench J1 measured 30 metres in length and was 1.80 metres wide. The average depth of the trench was 0.91 metres. The trench was excavated to the archaeological horizon which was the interface of a layer of natural alluvial deposited sandy clay which was mid yellowy orange in colour (1/002). This deposit was encountered at a depth of c.13.70 mAOD.

4.6.2 Into the surface of (1/002) was the cut of a shallow gully that crossed the trench obliquely [1/004]. This feature was 0.40 metres wide and 40 millimetres deep and had a shallow 'U' shaped profile and flat base. The cut was filled with a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (1/003); no finds were recovered from this fill and the feature remains undated.

4.6.3 Sealing the whole trench and the shallow gully was a 0.37 metre thick dark greyish black topsoil (1/001).

#### 4.7 Site J – Trench 2

4.7.1 Trench J2 measured 15 metres by 1.80m and was a maximum of 1.45 metres deep (Figure 8). At this level (13.50 mAOD) the natural brownish orange gravels in a silty matrix were observed (2/003). This was overlain by a layer of firm light orangey yellow silty clay alluvium with a maximum depth of 1.45 metres (2/002). This layer was overlain by a layer of compact dark

greyish brown clayey silt topsoil up to 0.40 metres thick.

- 4.7.2 No archaeological features were encountered however there was a modern service trench which was noted but not recorded separately.

**Table 7: List of recorded contexts for Site J**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	14.07
1/002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	+0.60m	13.70
1/003	Fill	Fill of gully	1.80m	0.40m	0.40m	13.70
1/004	Cut	Gully cut	1.80m	0.40m	0.40m	13.70
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	14.70
2/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	1.45m	14.50
2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.50

#### **4.8 Site J2 – Trench 1**

- 4.8.1 Trench J2-1 was 15 metres in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55 metres. The lowest deposit exposed was the mid orangey brown natural gravel strata (1/004) encountered at a depth of 13.74 mAOD. This gravel layer was overlain by a 0.24 metre thick, firm orangey brown sandy silt alluvium deposit (1/003).
- 4.8.2 Sealing the alluvium layer was a 0.20 metre thick layer of subsoil (1/002) which was a firm mid orangey brown sandy silt. A modern soak-away 0.75 metres in diameter [1/006] was cut into the subsoil at the north-eastern end of the trench and filled with a loose brick rubble fill (1/005).
- 4.8.3 The trench was sealed by a 0.25 metre thick topsoil layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt. (1/001)
- 4.8.4 No archaeological features were encountered.

#### **4.9 Site J2 – Trench 2**

- 4.9.1 Trench J2-2 was 15 metres long, 1.80 metres wide and had a maximum depth of 0.90 metres. The lowest deposit encountered was the mid orangey brown natural gravels (2/006) observed at 13.61 mAOD, which were overlain by the naturally accumulated alluvial silts which were light orangey brown in colour that had a maximum thickness of 0.30 metres (2/005).
- 4.9.2 An irregular feature was observed within (2/005) and crossing the trench at the northern end [2/008] (Figure 9). This feature was over 3.00 metres long and extended beyond the end of the trench and the trench width; it had a shallow irregular base and was 0.20 metres deep. The feature was interpreted as a natural hollow formed by a root bole. The fill of this feature was friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (2/007) from which a single flint flake was recovered. Analysis of this flake suggests it to be a soft hammer-

struck flake with platform preparation of potential Mesolithic date.

- 4.9.3 Sealing the fill of this feature was a 0.30 metre thick deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (2/004) which was in turn overlain by a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (2/003) 0.20 metres thick.
- 4.9.4 In the southern 4.30 metres of the trench the topsoil was missing and had been replaced by a levelling deposit of brick rubble (2/002) and a prepared tarmac surface 80 millimetres thick (2/001).

**Table 8: List of recorded contexts for Site J2**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	14.43
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	14.18
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	13.98
1/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.74
1/005	Fill	Soak-away fill	0.75m	0.75m	+0.35m	14.18
1/006	Cut	Soak-away cut	0.75m	0.75m	+0.35m	14.18
2/001	Layer	Tarmac	+4.30m	Tr.	0.08m	14.43
2/002	Layer	Levelling	+4.30m	Tr.	0.20m	14.35
2/003	Layer	Topsoil	10.70m	Tr.	0.20m	14.41
2/004	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	14.21
2/005	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	13.91
2/006	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.61
2/007	Fill	Natural feature	+3.00m	Tr.	0.20m	13.61
2/008	Cut	Natural feature	+3.00m	Tr.	0.20m	13.61

#### **4.10 Site K – Trench 1**

- 4.10.1 Trench K1 contained no archaeology, and measured 20 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width. The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.18 metres where a layer of dark brownish black silty clay containing gravel inclusions (1/003) was encountered at c.13.55 mAOD; this was the natural gravels observed elsewhere but with petrochemical staining in much of the trench. Overlying this layer was a 0.70m thick layer of dark greyish black silty clay with no inclusions (1/002); this is interpreted as alluvium with a discolouration again caused by petrochemicals.
- 4.10.2 The stratigraphic sequence was sealed by a 0.30 metre layer of made ground and Tarmac surface (1/001).

#### **4.11 Site K – Trench 2**

- 4.11.1 Trench K2 was 20 metres in length and 1.8 metres wide with an excavated depth of 1.07 metres below ground level. No archaeological features were observed and a pattern of natural gravels (2/003) overlain by alluvium (2/002) and sealed by topsoil (2/001) was recorded, as in many parts of the development. The natural gravels were recorded at c.13.50 mAOD.

#### **4.12 Site K – Trench 3**

- 4.12.1 Trench K3 was 40 metres in length and 1.8 metres wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.88 metres below ground-level; due to obstructions the southern extent of the trench, 8.9 metres had to be excavated on a different alignment. Due to the identification of features containing Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery the trench was extended to include a 54 m<sup>2</sup> area to the east of these features which were observed in the northern end of the initial trench.
- 4.12.2 The trench was excavated to the surface of the natural mid yellowish orange gravel deposits (3/003) identified at 13.74 mAOD. Five archaeological features were observed in the base of this trench cutting the natural gravels (Figures 10, 11). Upon initial excavation, only three gully termini (3/004), (3/006) and (3/008) were discovered. Although these represented only the ends of possible linear features stretching off site to the northeast, they appeared to be running parallel to each other.
- 4.12.3 Cut [3/004] was 1.30m long and 0.84 metres wide. It had a gradual concave 'U' shaped profile with a depth of 0.24 metres and was the terminus of a small gully that entered the trench from the west. The fill of this cut (3/005) was mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent sub rounded gravels.
- 4.12.4 Cuts [3/006] and [3/008] were very similar to [3/004] and only varied in their dimensions. [3/006] measured 1.15 metres in length by 0.91 metres in width with a depth of 0.23 metres. It was filled by deposit (3/007). Cut (3/008) measured 1.55 metres long by 0.84 metres wide and was 0.26 metres in depth and filled by (3/009). The fills of these features did not vary greatly and were both similar to (3/005); both (3/005) and (3/007) contained flint tempered pottery sherds which could not be closely dated but lie within the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date range. It is possible that these features may have been associated with field drainage systems or previous farming activity.
- 4.12.5 Two further gullies [3/010] and [3/012] were revealed when the trench was extended. These very shallow features were totally excavated and no archaeological remains were discovered. Their close proximity to the initial three gully termini in addition to their shallow depth and almost identical fills may suggest a direct association but without archaeological evidence, this cannot be a definitive statement.
- 4.12.6 Gully cut 3/010 measured 3.50 metres in length and was 0.64 metres wide. This cut was very shallow with a depth of 0.09 metres and was aligned north to south. The fill (3/011) was mid greyish brown sandy silt.
- 4.12.7 Gully cut 3/012 was 3.27 metres long and 0.69 metres wide with a depth of 0.16 metres and shared a similar east to west alignment to gully cuts 3/004, 3/006 and 3/008. The fill of 3/012 was mid brownish grey sandy slit (3/013).



**Table 9: List of recorded contexts for Site K**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Tarmac / Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	14.50
1/002	Layer	Alluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.70m	14.30
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.55
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.85m	14.62
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	13.75
2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.50
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	14.54
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	14.24
3/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.74
3/004	Cut	Gully cut	1.30m	0.84m	0.24m	13.59
3/005	Fill	Gully fill	1.30m	0.84m	0.24m	13.59
3/006	Cut	Gully cut	1.15m	0.91m	0.23m	13.74
3/007	Fill	Gully fill	1.15m	0.91m	0.23m	13.74
3/008	Cut	Gully cut	1.55m	0.84m	0.26m	13.66
3/009	Fill	Gully fill	1.55m	0.84m	0.26m	13.66
3/010	Cut	Gully cut	3.50m	0.64m	0.09m	13.59
3/011	Fill	Gully fill	3.50m	0.64m	0.09m	13.59
3/012	Cut	Gully cut	3.27m	0.69m	0.16m	13.56
3/013	Fill	Gully fill	3.27m	0.69m	0.16m	13.56

#### 4.13 Site L – Trench 1

4.13.1 The lowest deposit within trench L1 was composed of the natural mid yellowish brown gravels found throughout the area (1/003) this layer was recorded at 13.46 mAOD. Overlying this was a mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil containing common sub rounded gravels (1/002), this deposit was 1.25 metres in thickness. This subsoil horizon was only observed in the north-eastern end of the trench for a distance of 8.00 metres. The south-western extent of this subsoil had been truncated by a major cut feature [1/006].

4.13.2 Cut [1/006] was a significant feature within the trench and truncated both the subsoil and natural gravels for the remaining distance of over 9.00 metres within the trench (Figures 12 and 13). The feature was at least 2.00 metres deep, but excavation had to be stopped for safety reasons due to the depth of the excavation and the presence of groundwater.

4.13.3 The primary fill of this cut was dark greyish brown silty clay (1/005) which was bluish grey and clay rich towards the bottom of the deposit, and lay in a 0.40 metre thick layer against the cut. A secondary fill of mid orangey brown silty clay containing large amounts of sub rounded gravels (1/004) was evidently from a single phase backfilling event, where the large cut feature was in-filled by made ground containing modern brick fragments. This cut feature was interpreted as one bank of the 'ozier beds' identified on historic mapping from the Egham Tithe Map of 1843) through to the Ordnance Survey map of 1938.

- 4.13.4 A final 0.40 metre thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1/001) overlay the whole trench.

#### **4.14 Site L – Trench 2 (Figure 14)**

- 4.14.1 Trench L2 measured 15 metres in length by 1.8 metres wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres below ground-level.
- 4.14.2 The natural deposit (2/003) was a mixed deposit with patches of pale yellowy brown sand and patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel. This deposit was visible for 8.14 metres from the south-eastern end of the trench at 14.05 mAOD and had been truncated to the east (see 4.14.3).
- 4.14.3 Overlying the natural deposit was a 0.60 metre thick layer of loose mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (2/002), which was truncated to the northeast. The cut of this truncation [2/007] was evidently on a major scale and was thought likely to be related to the large cut feature in trench 1 [1/006] and represents the western side of the ozier beds.
- 4.14.4 The cut was overlain by a large deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt (2/005) up to 1 metre thick, which is thought to be a large dump of buried topsoil deposited into the cut feature to begin to level the ground. Two further backfilling dump deposits of made ground completed the fills of cut [2/007]. The first of these was up to 1.00 metres in thickness and composed of compacted mid reddish brown gravels in a silty matrix (2/004), with a further overlying lens of dark brownish grey sandy silt 0.20 metres deep in the eastern end of the trench (2/006).
- 4.14.5 Sealing the fills of cut [2/007] was a 0.40 metre thick deposit of mid brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (2/001).

#### **4.15 Site L – Trench 3**

- 4.15.1 Trench L3 measured 15 metres by 1.80 metres wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.20 metres below ground level. No archaeological features were identified in this trench (Figure 15).
- 4.15.2 The natural deposit in this trench was a mixed deposit with irregular patches of light orangey brown sand and mid brown gravels (3/006) identified at 14.16 mAOD. Overlying the natural was a mid brown layer of sandy silt subsoil up to 0.20 metres thick (3/005), and then a 0.26 metre thick friable mid brown sandy silt (3/004) which was interpreted as a buried topsoil/subsoil containing occasional brick fragments.
- 4.15.3 In the eastern end of the trench a 0.05 metre thick deposit of darker bitumen rich material may have been a temporary surface or lens of dumped tarmac material (3/003). The whole trench was sealed by a 0.34 metre thick deposit of mid orangey grey silty clay (3/002) interpreted as made ground.
- 4.15.4 In the south-eastern end of the trench a further modern deposit was noted, a small area of concrete pad 0.17 metres thick (3/001). No archaeological

features were observed in the trench.

#### 4.16 Site L – Trench 4

4.16.1 Trench L4 was 15 metres in length by 1.80 metres, and was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres. At this level (14.12 mAOD) a deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silts was continuing below the limit of excavation and was at least 0.75 metres thick (4/003). This deposit contained brick fragments and large pieces of wood such as fence-posts and pick handles which were evidently of modern origin and the deposit was interpreted as modern made ground. It was not possible to observe the natural strata in this trench, and its location suggest these deposits represent the infilling of the ozier beds some time after 1938.

4.16.2 Overlying this deposit was a 0.15 metre thick mid greyish brown subsoil (4/002) and 0.25 metre thick dark greyish brown sandy silt garden topsoil (4/001). No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

**Table 10: List of recorded contexts for Site L**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth	mAOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	15.11
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	+ 8.00	Tr.	1.25m	14.71
1/003	Layer	Natural	+ 8.00	Tr.	-	13.46
1/004	Fill	Palaeochannel	+ 9.00	Tr.	1.50m	14.71
1/005	Fill	Palaeochannel	+ 9.00	Tr.	+0.40m	13.21
1/006	Cut	Palaeochannel	+ 9.00	Tr.	+2.00m	14.71
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	15.05
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	3.00	Tr.	0.60m	14.65
2/003	Layer	Natural	8.14	Tr.	-	14.05
2/004	Layer	Fill	+12.00	Tr.	+1.00m	14.65
2/005	Layer	Fill	+ 6.40	Tr.	+1.00m	14.65
2/006	Layer	Fill	+ 4.00	Tr.	0.20m	14.65
2/007	Cut	Palaeochannel	+12.00	Tr.	+1.00m	14.65
3/001	Layer	Concrete	+ 1.20	+ 0.90	0.17m	14.88
3/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	14.96
3/003	Layer	Tarmac dump	+ 1.80	+ 0.90	0.05m	14.71
3/004	Layer	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m	14.62
3/005	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	14.36
3/006	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	14.16
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	14.67
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	14.37
4/003	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.75m	14.12

#### 4.17 Site M – Trench 1

4.17.1 Trench M1 measured 20 metres long by 1.80 metres wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.10 metres below ground level. The natural strata observed in the easternmost 3.00 metres of the trench was the Thames Gravel deposits (1/003) at c.13.70 mAOD, overlain by dark brown silty clay subsoil 0.20m thick (1/002) and dark brownish black silty clay topsoil 0.30 metres thick (1/001). This sequence had been heavily truncated throughout most of the trench and later in-filled with a thick dump of made ground (1/004) extending below the 1.10 metre extent of the trench excavation.

4.17.2 No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

#### **4.18 Site M – Trench 2 (Figures 16 and 17)**

4.18.1 Trench M2 measured 20 metres by 1.80 metres wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.14 metres below ground level. Light brownish orange natural gravels (2/003) were encountered at this level c.13.70 mAOD. A single ditch cut [2/004] was recorded cutting into the gravels across the trench measuring 1.15 metres in width and 0.31 metres in depth. The fill of this cut was light brownish grey sandy clay (2/005) and contained a single sherd of Roman greyware imitating Black-Burnished Ware and likely to post-date AD120.

4.18.2 Sealing this fill was a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil (2/002) which was up to 0.62 metres thick in the southern end, in turn overlain by dark brownish black silty clay topsoil up to 0.55 metres thick.

#### **4.19 Site M – Trench 3**

4.19.1 Trench M3 was 20 metres long by 1.80 metres wide with an average depth of 0.78 metres. A simple subsoil (3/002), topsoil (3/001) sequence was recorded overlying the natural Thames gravels (3/003) which were observed at c.13.70 mAOD.

4.19.2 The subsoil was dark brownish black silty clay up to 0.30 metres thick (3/002) and the overlying topsoil was a dark blackish brown silty clay 0.35 metres thick (3/001).

4.19.3 No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

**Table 11: List of recorded contexts for Site M**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Max. Depth</b>	<b>mAOD</b>
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	3.00	Tr.	0.30	14.20
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	3.00	Tr.	0.20	13.90
1/003	Layer	Natural	3.00	Tr.	-	13.70
1/004	Layer	Made ground	17.00	Tr.	+1.20	14.20
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.55	14.60
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.62	14.15

2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.70
2/004	Cut	Cut	Tr.	1.15	0.31	13.70
2/005	Fill	Fill	Tr.	1.15	0.31	13.70
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	14.40
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	14.05
3/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	13.70

#### **4.20 Site N – Trench 1**

- 4.20.1 Trench N1 was 20 metres long and 1.80 metres wide with an average depth of 1.05 metres below ground level.
- 4.20.2 The natural deposits were identified at 0.71 metres below ground level in the southern half of the trench. This was a deposit of mid yellowish orange gravels in a silty matrix (1/004) at c.13.80 mAOD. Overlying these natural gravels was a 0.20 metre thick buried soil horizon of very dark brownish black silty clay (1/003).
- 4.20.3 A deposit of mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil 0.30 metres thick (1/002) then overlay this buried soil, and was itself sealed by a 0.32 metre thick topsoil layer of dark brownish black silty clay topsoil (1/001).
- 4.20.4 This whole sequence of layers was truncated in the northern half of the trench and had been replaced by mid brownish grey silty clay (1/005), this was 1.09 metres thick and continued below the bottom of the trench. This layer was interpreted as made ground infilling the ozier beds observed in site L, and contained frequent fragments of brick and clay drainage pipe debris.

#### **4.21 Site N – Trench 2**

- 4.21.1 Trench N2 was 15 metres long and 1.80 metres wide with a maximum depth of 1.44 metres below ground level. The stratigraphy in this trench was very similar to that in N1.
- 4.21.2 The natural gravels (2/004) were encountered only in the far southern end of the trench at 0.62 metres below ground level (c.13.75 mAOD). Overlying the gravels was a 0.15 metre thick buried soil horizon of dark brownish black silty clay (2/003), which had been sealed by a 0.27 metre thick deposit of dark orangey brown silty clay subsoil (2/002).
- 4.21.3 This sequence had been truncated for the rest of the trench and replaced by made ground (2/005) observed to be at least 1.18 metres thick and extending below the limit of excavation. Layer (2/005) was a greyish brown clay rich deposit containing brick inclusions and other modern debris. Again this represents the ozier beds sequences observed elsewhere.
- 4.21.4 Sealing the whole trench was a topsoil deposit up to 0.26 metres deep which consisted of dark brownish black silty clay (2/001).

**Table 12: List of recorded contexts for Site N**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Max. Depth</b>	<b>mAOD</b>
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	+12.50	Tr.	0.32	14.55
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	+12.50	Tr.	0.30	14.30
1/003	Layer	Buried soil	+12.50	Tr.	0.20	14.00
1/004	Layer	Natural	+12.50	Tr.	-	13.80
1/005	Layer	Made ground	+ 7.50	Tr.	+1.09	14.55
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	14.38
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	+ 2.00	Tr.	0.27	14.10
2/003	Layer	Buried soil	+ 4.00	Tr.	0.15	13.90
2/004	Layer	Natural	+ 3.75	Tr.	-	13.75
2/005	Layer	Made ground	+18.00	Tr.	+1.18	14.38

## 5.0 THE FINDS

**Table 13: Quantified finds**

Context	Pot	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Spot Date
M/2/005	1	16			Roman likely to post-date AD120
J2/2/00 7			1	4	Mesolithic
K/3/005	13	4			Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
K/3/007	1	6			Middle or Late Iron Age

### 5.1 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A small assemblage of 15 sherds weighing 26 grams was recovered from three evaluation contexts. Thirteen tiny flaked fragments of one vessel from (K/3/005) are in a sparsely flint-tempered, fine fabric with a silty matrix which is not closely datable within a Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date range. A sherd from (K/3/007) is in a fabric with sparse flint of 1-2.5mm in a matrix with moderate sand of around 0.1-0.2mm. Again, because of the long-lived use of flint-tempering, it is not possible to date this sherd with any confidence, but the fabric is probably most typical of Middle or Late Iron Age assemblages. However, the poor sorting and the incompletely calcined nature of some of the flint suggests a remote possibility that this sherd could be earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery, which is also associated with flint-tempered fabrics with quite sandy matrixes, although this is considered unlikely.

5.1.2 Context (M/2/005) contains a Roman greyware bodysherd from a closed vessel with burnished wavy line decoration, which is sooted on the exterior, probably indicating use as a cooking vessel. The decoration suggests that it is from a form imitating Black-Burnished Ware and it is therefore likely to post-date AD120.

5.1.3 The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis.

### 5.2 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.2.1 The assessment comprised a visual inspection noting the condition and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). A hand written archive was produced at this stage.

5.2.2 A single flake fragment, probably from a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation weighing 4gms was recovered from Context J2/2/007. Although it is difficult to be certain due to the broken nature of the fragment, it is likely to be Mesolithic in date.

5.2.3 No further work is required on this assemblage.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

**6.1 Environmental Sample** by Lucy Allott

- 6.1.1 A single environmental sample <L/001> was taken during archaeological works from the fill (1/005) of a large cut feature in trench 1 on site L. The sample was processed in a flotation tank and the flots and residues retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively. The residue was sorted for environmental and artefact remains and the flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification.
- 6.1.2 Both the residue and the flot are dominated by uncharred vegetation including roots and seeds which suggests significant evidence for modern disturbance within the deposits. Small charcoal fragments are present but infrequent and occasional poorly preserved cereal grains are also evident. The sample also contains infrequent poorly preserved and unidentifiable charred macrobotanicals, two indeterminate mollusc fragments, occasional flint flakes, burnt clay and a piece of glass.
- 6.1.3 Unfortunately the environmental assemblage is too small and too poorly preserved to provide identifications and information regarding the local vegetation or agriculture.
- 6.1.4 No further work is recommended for this sample.



## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

**7.1** The results of the archaeological evaluation indicate that there are a number of phases of activity on the site most likely to be associated with farming practice and field boundaries, the remains are however generally isolated features or ephemeral in nature.

### **7.2 Mesolithic**

A single feature in the north-east of trench J2-2 produced a single flint flake fragment; this was probably from a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation. This was difficult to identify due to its fragmentary nature but is thought likely to be of Mesolithic date. The artefact was recovered from the fill of a shallow irregular feature of natural origin.

### **7.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age**

A group of five shallow gullies were identified in the north-eastern end of trench K3 and the adjacent extended excavation area directly to the east. Two of these yielded sherds of flint tempered pottery, however the fragmentary nature of the sherds and the long-lived use of flint-tempering make it difficult to place a secure date on the assemblage other than within the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date range.

The group of five gullies are thought to be associated due to their proximity and are thought to be evidence of ditches associated with farming or water management.

### **7.4 Roman**

There is very little evidence of Roman activity on the site despite the large body of evidence for Roman activity to the north-east across the river at Staines High Street, and the assumed presence of a bridging point somewhere in the vicinity. In all a single sherd of Roman greyware was identified from the fill of a field drain in the southern extreme of the study area. This sherd was from a form imitating Black-Burnished Ware and likely to post-date AD120.

### **7.5 Undated**

A single shallow gully was recorded from trench J1; however there was no dating evidence from the fill of this feature, and no indication of its date from associated features in the vicinity.

In the central area of the site a number of trenches revealed evidence of major truncation of the subsoil and gravel layers (L1, L2, L4, N1, and N2). These seem to suggest a channel in the region of 20 metres in width aligned north-west to south-east across sites L and N. The location of the feature strongly correlates with the ozier beds on historic mapping from 1843 to 1935 which was a man made pond for willow growth and may have earlier been an area of brick earth or gravel extraction. No dating evidence was recovered to indicate when these features may have been formed however in all cases the topography looks to have been in-filled with large dump lenses of made ground and buried soils containing modern material.

## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1** In all 21 trenches were opened across the study area using mechanical excavator, and were subsequently cleaned, investigated and recorded by hand. Isolated features were identified in three trenches. Trench J2-2 in the north of the site revealed a likely Mesolithic flint flake from a natural feature, while in the extreme south of the site in trench M2 a single Roman pottery sherd was identified from a field drain. The other isolated gully feature in trench J1 remains undated.
- 8.2** The most significant group of features on the site were five shallow gullies at the northern end of trench K3, two of which produced pottery loosely dated to the Late Bronze age to Late Iron Age, and are likely to be associated with farming activities given the nature of known activities in the area during these times.
- 8.3** A final set of features in the centre of the site indicate a wide channel aligned north-west to south-east across the site which had been in-filled with made ground in modern times, this is the ozier beds identified in historic mapping from 1843 to 1935.
- 8.4** It is considered unlikely that further substantial archaeological features remain unidentified on the site.
- 8.5** The methodology of trial trench evaluation has proved successful in characterising the site and identifying areas of archaeological preservation.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	WRE 07					
Identification Name and Address	Wapshott Estate, Wapshott Road and Bowes Road, Staines, Surrey					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	503299 171043					
Geology	Shepperton Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2970					
Type of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	<del>Green Field</del>	<b>Shallow Urban</b>	<del>Deep Urban</del>	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b> 02-06/07/07 and 13-20/02/09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Son Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	<b>Meso.</b>	Neo.	<b>BA</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>RB</b>
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the Wapshott Estate by CgMs Consulting Ltd. The evaluation of eleven housing developments centred on Wapshott Road and Bowes Road, Staines, Surrey, was carried out in two phases; from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> July 2007 and from 13<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009.</i></p> <p><i>The trenches were largely devoid of archaeology with a few notable exceptions. A single Mesolithic flake fragment was recovered from a natural shallow feature in trench J2-2; while to the northwest of the site a small group of field gullies yielded Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery from trench K3. In the far south of the site an isolated field ditch produced Roman pottery from trench M2 and a further undated gulley feature was identified in trench J1.</i></p> <p><i>The central area of the site appeared to have been greatly disturbed by a large truncation event although the true cause of this disturbance is unclear it appears to have been in filled with modern made ground, and evidence for this event is recorded in trenches L1, L2, L4, N1 and N2.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-56600**

**Project details**

Project name            Wapshott Estate, Staines

Short description of the project    Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the Wapshott Estate by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of their client. The evaluation was on the sites of eleven housing developments centred on Wapshott Road and Bowes Road, Staines, Surrey. The work was carried out in two phases; the first phase was conducted from 2nd to 6th July 2007 and the second from 13th to 20th February 2009. The trenches were largely devoid of archaeology with a few notable exceptions. A single Mesolithic flake fragment was recovered from a natural shallow feature in trench J2-2 (east of site); while to the northwest of the site a small group of field gullies yielded Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery from trench K3. In the far south of the site an isolated field ditch produced Roman pottery from trench M2 and a further undated gully feature was identified in trench J1. The central area of the site appeared to have been greatly disturbed by a large truncation event although the true cause of this disturbance is unclear it appears to have been in filled with modern made ground, and evidence for this event is recorded in trenches L1, L2, L4, N1 and N2.

Project dates            Start: 02-07-2007 End: 20-02-2009

Previous/future work    No / No

Any associated project reference codes    WRE 07 - Sitecode

Type of project        Field evaluation

Site status            None

Current Land use      Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type        FLINT ARTEFACT Mesolithic

Monument type        FARMING Late Bronze Age

Monument type	FARMING Late Iron Age
Monument type	FARMING Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

---

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SURREY SPELTHORNE STAINES Wapshott Estate
Postcode	TW18
Study area	27300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	503299 171043 503299 00 00 N 171043 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.17m Max: 14.16m

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### Project creators

Name of	Archaeology South East
---------	------------------------

Organisation	
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Project supervisor	Tom Collie
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','other'
Physical Archive notes	Small quantities of Ceramics and Flint, plus residues of one sample
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Digital Archive notes	Digital photographs, Report
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum

Paper Contents 'none'

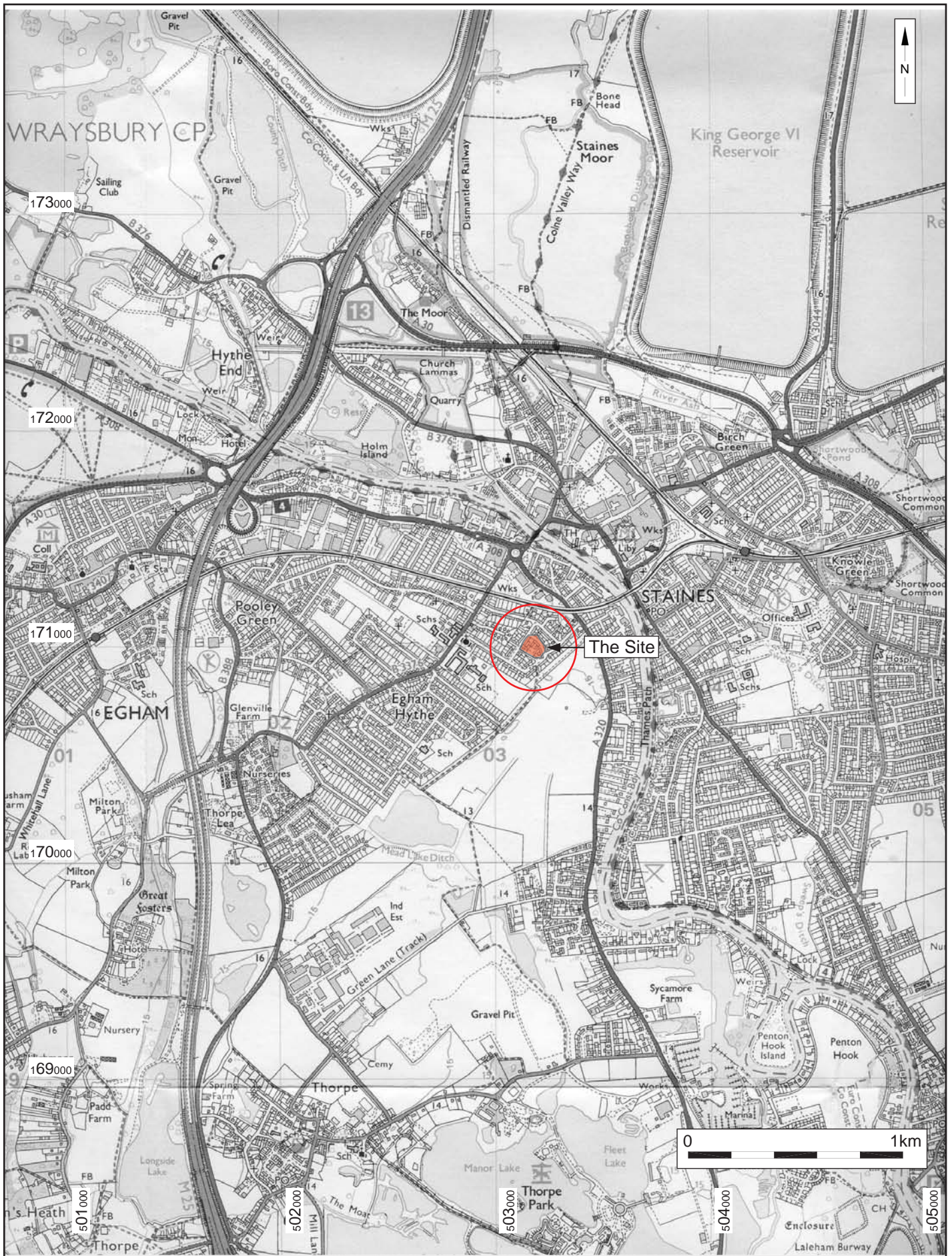
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Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report'

Paper Archive notes Field Archive

Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 10 March 2009

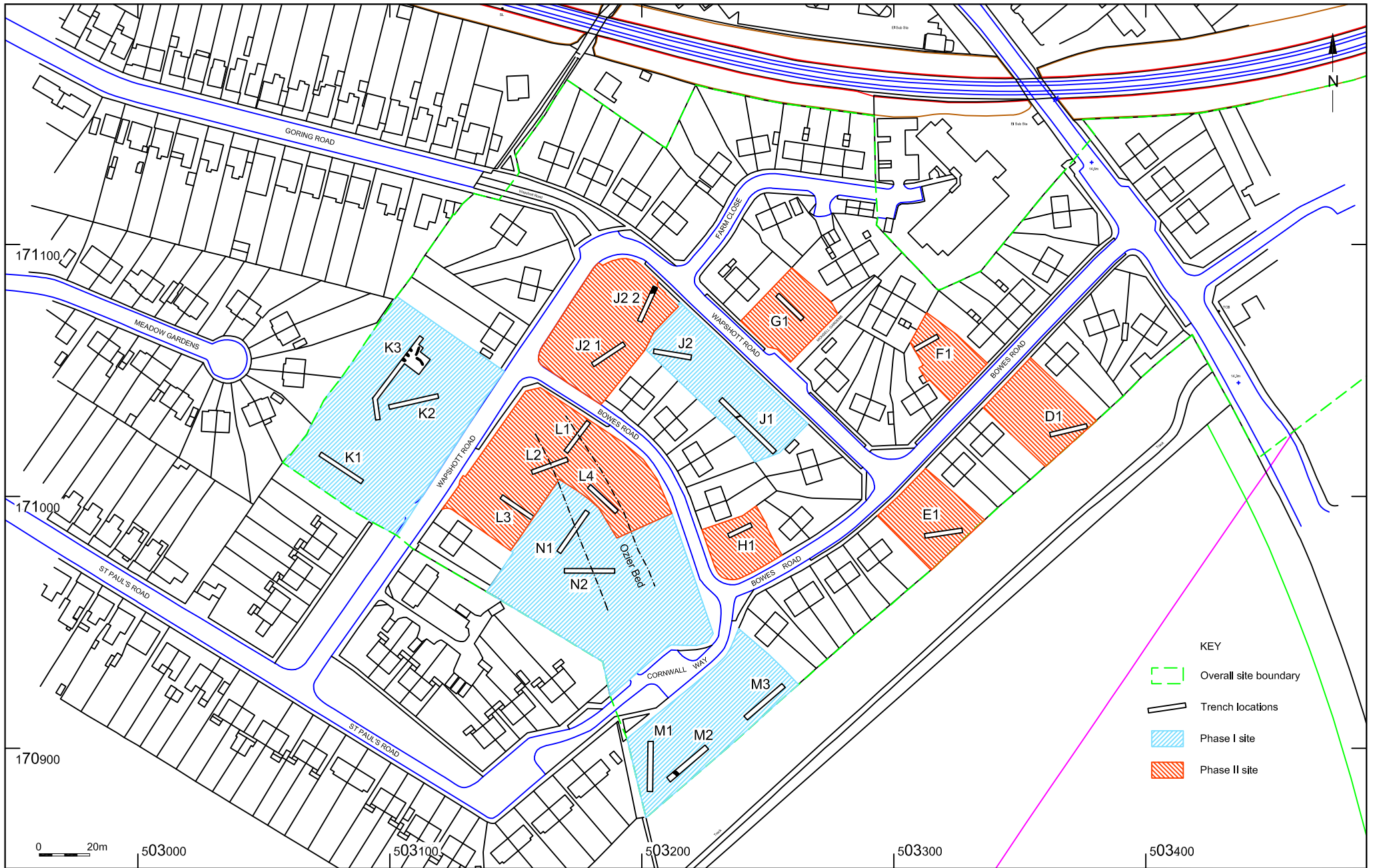




© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2009039	Drawn by: DJH			

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Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines

Project Ref: 2970  
Report Ref: 2009039

March 2009  
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Trench location

Fig. 2



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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench D1 looking west	
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ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST  
 SITE CODE WRE07  
 TRENCH 1 A/F  
 CONTEXT Pre-EX  
 DATE 17.2.09

© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench F1 looking west	
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench G1 looking southeast	
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<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		<b>Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines</b>	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench H1 looking southeast	
Report Ref: 2009039	Drawn by: DJH		



0 2m



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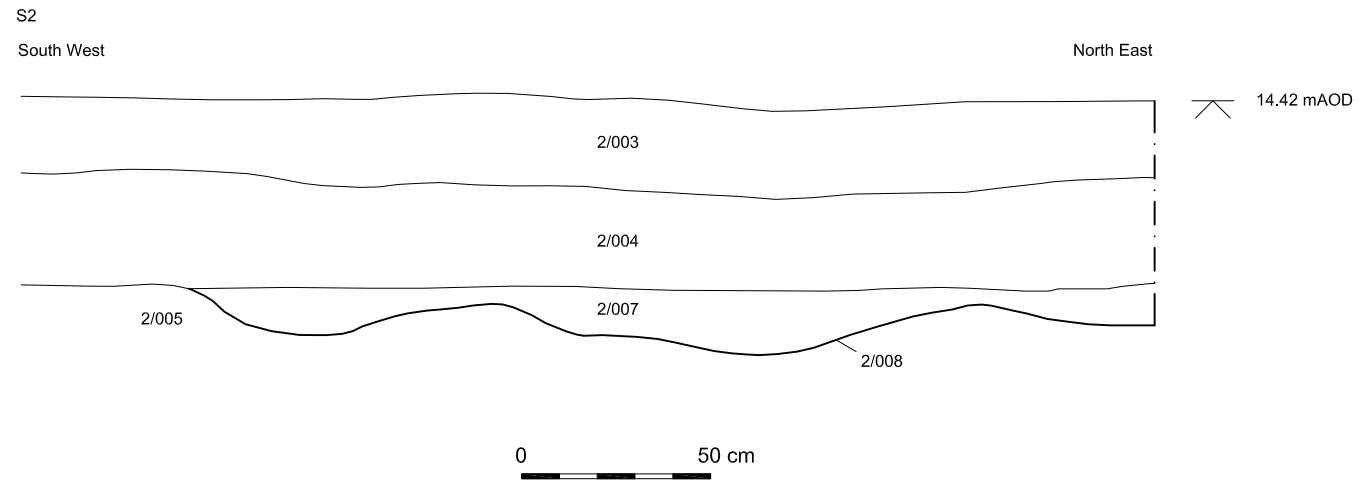
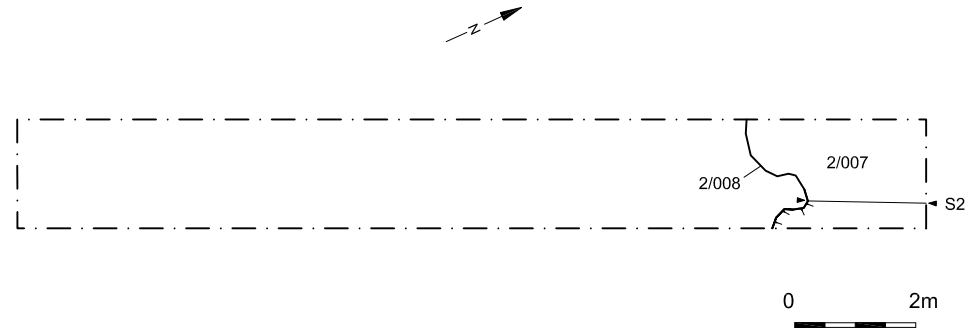
© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan and section of gully cut 1/004 in Trench J1	
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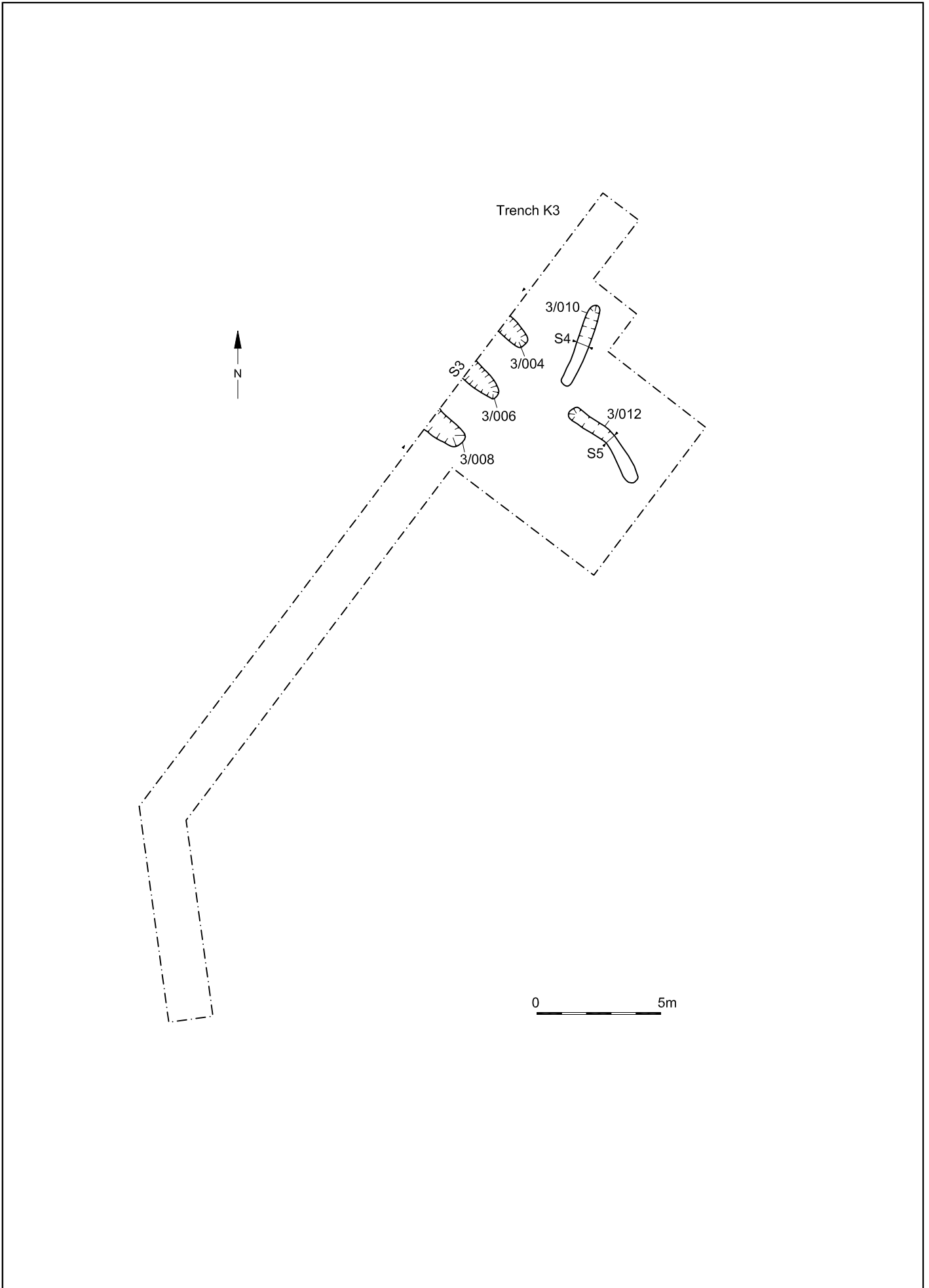


<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		<b>Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines</b>	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench J2 looking west	
Report Ref: 2009039	Drawn by: DJH		

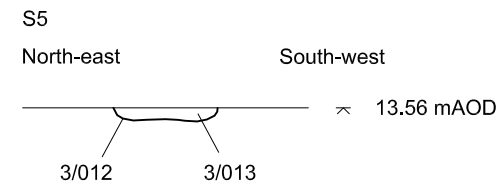
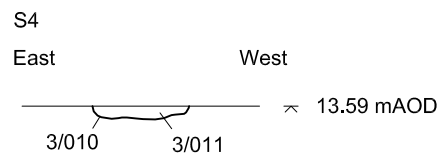
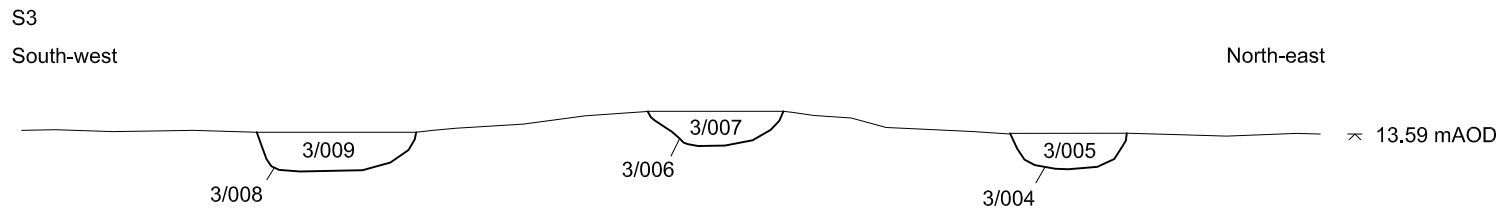




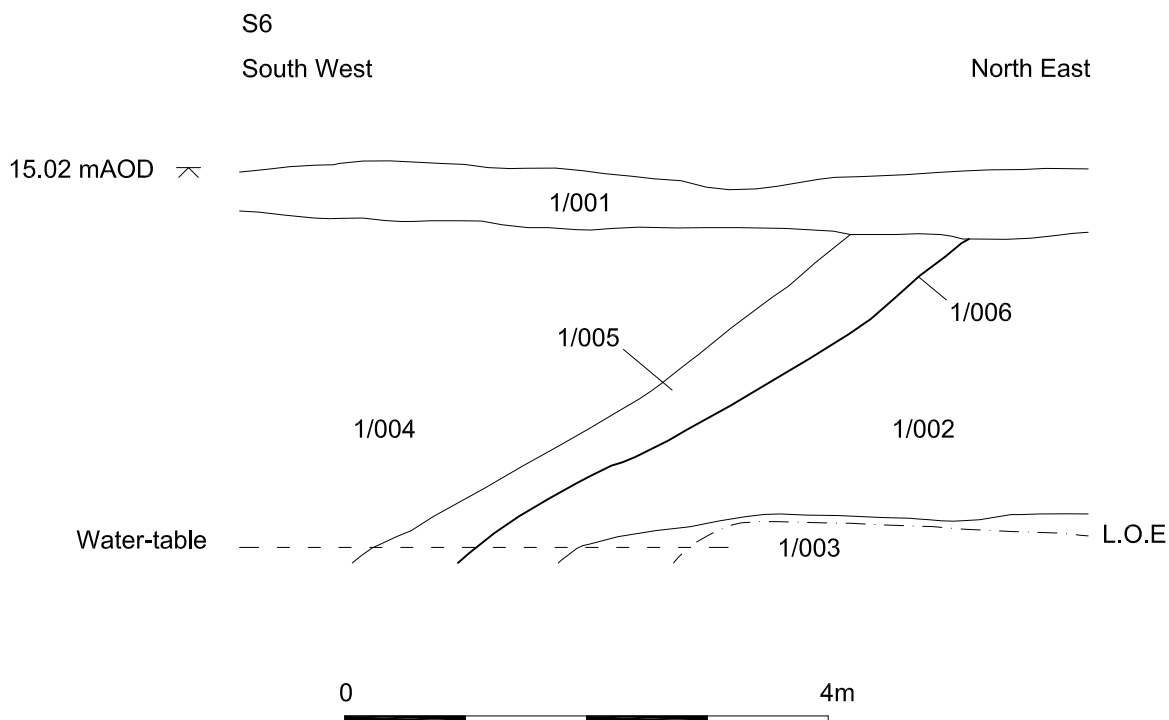
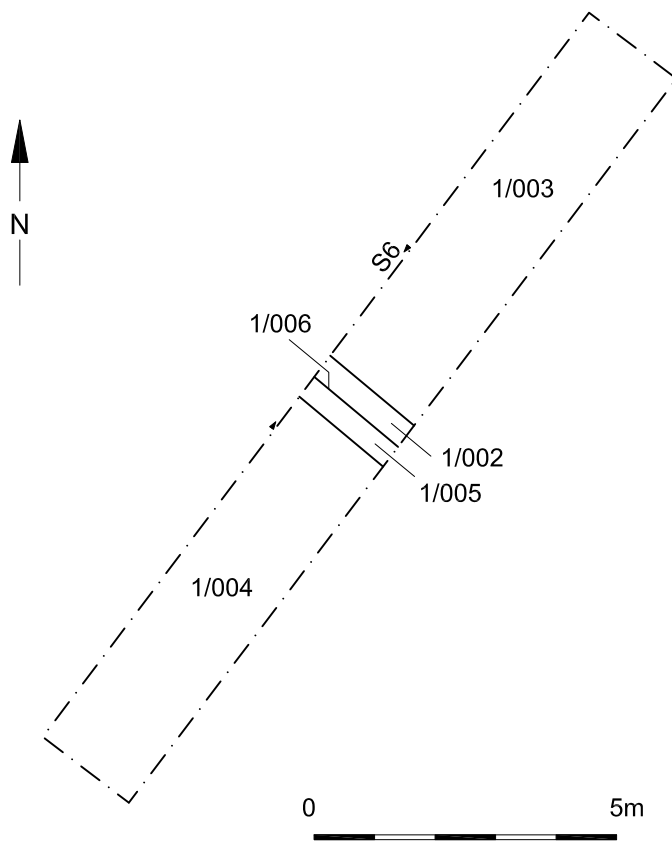
© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines		Fig. 9
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan and section of natural feature cut 2/006 in Trench J2-2		
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan of features in Trench K3		
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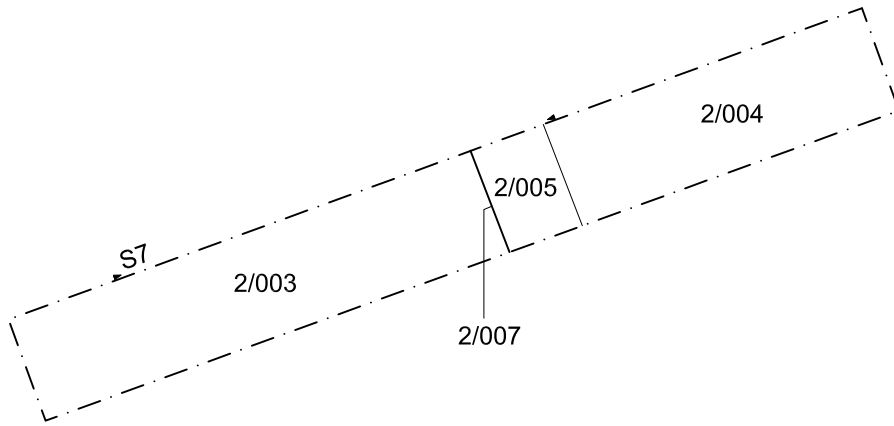
© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Sections of features in Trench K3	
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan and section of features in Trench L1		
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench L1 looking northeast	
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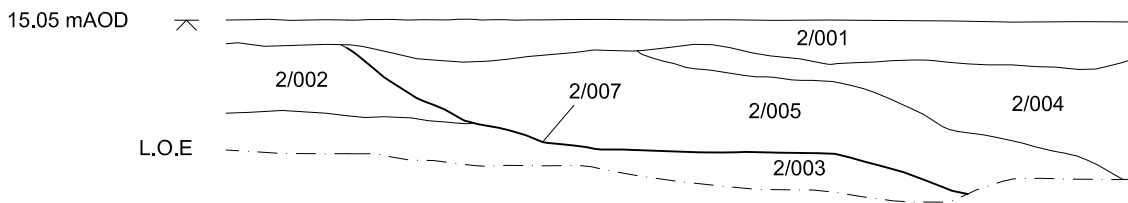


0 5m



S7  
South West

North East



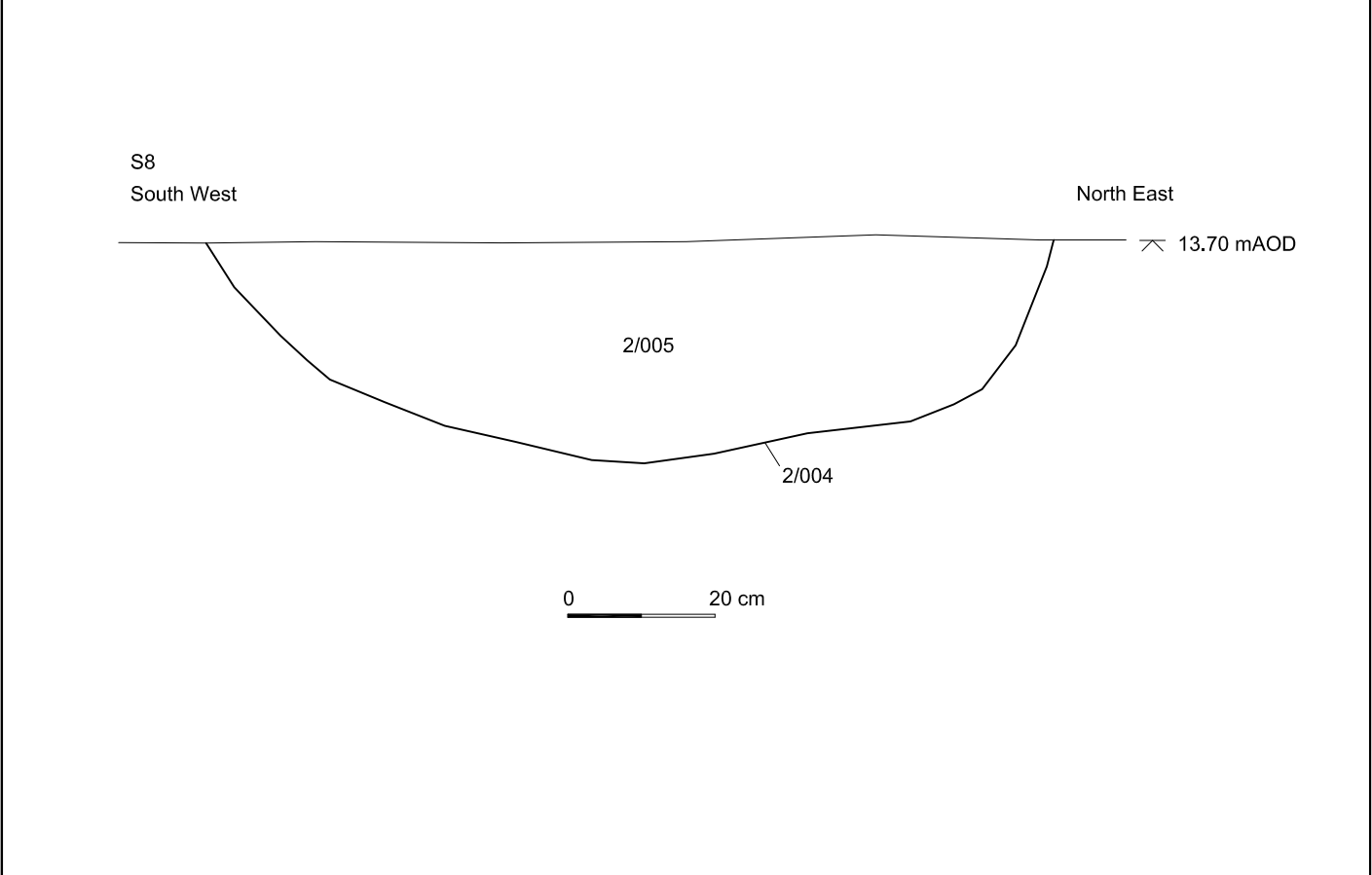
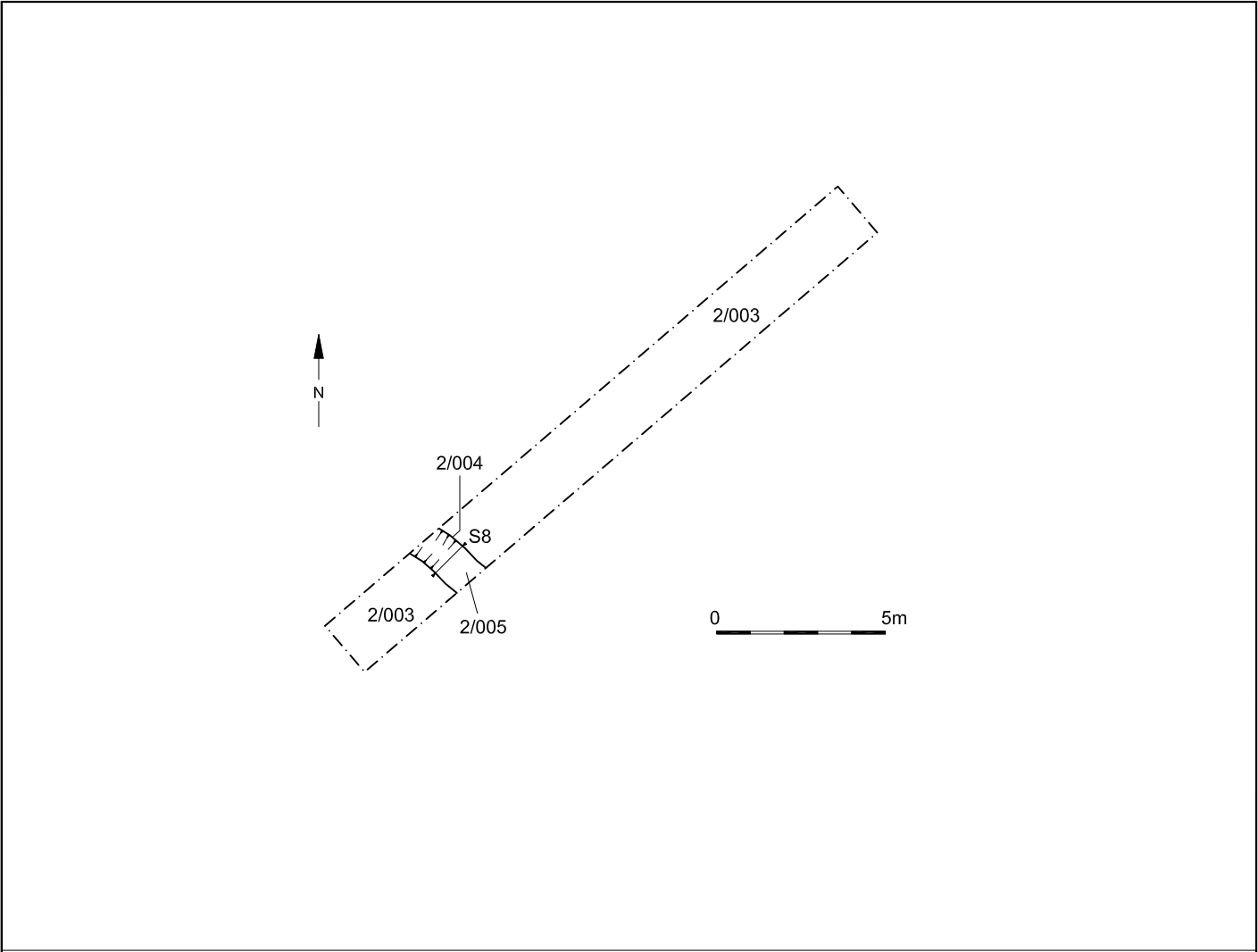
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan and section of features in Trench L2	
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© Archaeology South-East		Evaluation at Wapshott Estate, Staines	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	View of trench L3 looking northwest	
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Project Ref: 2970	March 2009	Plan and section of feature 2/004 in Trench M2		
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