

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land off Northumberland Close,  
Stanwell, Surrey**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Kyle Beaverstock and Joanna Pine**

**Site Code: NCS13/208**

**(TQ 0637 7423)**

# **Land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell, Surrey**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Fluid Systems (Heathrow) Limited**

by Kyle Beaverstock and Jo Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NCS13/208

**June 2014**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell, Surrey

**Grid reference:** TQ 0637 7423

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 27th May-8th June 2014

**Project manager:** Jo Pine

**Site supervisor:** Jo Pine

**Site code:** NCS13/208

**Area of site:** 1.77ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation has revealed two ditches, one tentatively dated to the Roman period and the other undated. A number of trenches were targeted over cropmarks but there were no cut features evident in the trenches that correlated with these cropmarks.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Spelthorne Museum in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 19.06.14 Steve Preston ✓ 19.06.14
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# Land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell, Surrey An Archaeological Evaluation

by Kyle Beaverstock and Jo Pine

**Report 13/208b**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell Surrey (TQ 0637 7423) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Stone of PSP Consultants, The Cartshed, Lower Farm Barns, Wasing Lane, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 4NG on behalf of Fluid Systems (Heathrow) Ltd, c/o Maclan Developments Ltd, The Property Hub, 6th Floor, 9 Argyll Street, London, W1F. A planning application (app 14/00511/FUL) has been made to Spelthorne Borough Council to develop the site for a new industrial complex.

In order to inform the planning process, the results of field observation have been requested. Desk-based assessment of the site (Elliott 2013) had indicated that it might have potential to contain archaeological deposits.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Gary Jackson, Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council, the archaeological advisers to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Joanna Pine and Kyle Beaverstock between 27th May and 8th June. 2014 and the site code is NCS13/208. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Spelthorne Museum in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site currently consists of a 2.2ha L-shaped parcel of land bordered by Bedfont Road to the north and Northumberland Close to the east. The land is predominantly overgrown grassland with trees and shrub around the boundaries. The development area is centred on NGR TQ 0637 7423 at a height of *c.*20m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is recorded as being Taplow gravel formation, part of the River Terrace Deposits (BGS 1981) which was observed in the trenches as sandy gravel or gravelly sand.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Elliot 2013). In summary the site lies within an archaeological priority zone as designated by the Borough, and more broadly within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley (Longley 1976; MoLAS 2000; Lambrick *et al.* 2009). Extensive excavations in the Heathrow area; such as Colnbrook (Taylor *et al.* 2012) and at Perry Oaks (Lewis *et al.* 2006) have revealed large-scale prehistoric and historic habitation and manipulation of the landscape.

A number of probable archaeological sites have been observed as cropmarks visible from the air, with one such complex immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the current site and continuing into the site (Longley 1976, fig 12; 32). The features on the site seem to comprise a linear feature with a loose L-shaped form and a circular feature which could be a ring ditch or ring gully (Fig. 2). Further circular marks and a rectilinear enclosure lay just to the west but are now beneath modern housing. The original photographs showing these cropmarks could not be traced.

In Stanwell itself, some residual Saxon features were discovered *c.*700m west of the proposed site although much of the former Saxon settlement of Stanwell has been destroyed by subsequent gravel extraction. There remains, however, extensive evidence of medieval occupation centred around Stanwell's historic centre, *c.*400m to the west of the proposed site, such as at 15 High Street, where 12th- to 14th-century pottery was discovered, while several medieval ditches and gullies were observed at the Cargo Point development *c.*250m to the east.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any deposits relating to prehistoric activity are present;
- to determine if any Saxon, medieval or early post-medieval deposits are present; and
- to confirm the cropmarks are of archaeological origin and if so their nature and date.

Twenty-two trenches were to be dug, each 31m long and 1.6m wide (5% of the area). The trenches were positioned to target the whole of the site using a stratified random pattern but with trenches also located specifically to intercept the recorded cropmarks.

Topsoil and other overburden was to be removed using a JCB-type machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to expose the archaeologically relevant level. This was to take place under constant archaeological supervision, and spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All discrete features were to be investigated by hand and at least 50% of the volume of each pit or posthole dug. A 25% sample of each linear feature would also be dug. Structural elements such as walls and collapse/debris would be exposed and recorded only.

## **Results**

Due to physical constraints on the site; such as extremely dense undergrowth and stands of trees, especially around the perimeters, many of the trenches had to be repositioned and twenty-five trenches were dug rather than twenty-two; their width being 1.60m with their lengths varying between 7m and 40m (Fig. 2). Trenches 7, 12, 19, 22 and 23 were located specifically to intercept certain and possible cropmarks. This took place in consultation with the archaeological monitor.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A summary of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

### Trench 1

This trench was aligned ENE-WSW and was 31m long and between 0.30 and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an 'O' soil horizon; a dark grey brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep over a reddish brown sand layer 0.10m deep. This in turn sealed a dark black brown sand, 0.05 deep, which sealed a light reddish brown silty sand, 0.25m deep which overlay the natural geology (reddish brown sand and gravels).

### Trench 2 (Pl 1)

This trench was aligned north-south and was 7.2m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a topsoil; a dark grey brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep, overlying a light brownish grey silty sand layer, this being 0.25m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology, a reddish brown sand with gravel patches.

### Trench 3 (Pl 2)

This trench was aligned NW-SE and was 21.50m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, 0.15m deep above 0.25m of subsoil above the natural sand with gravel patches.

#### Trench 4

This trench was aligned NW-SE and was 8m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil sealing the natural geology (reddish brown sand with frequent gravel patches).

#### Trench 5

This trench was aligned NNE-SSW and was 22.5m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a topsoil, 0.20m deep, above subsoil; a light brownish grey silty sand layer; which was 0.25m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology, a light reddish brown sand at the northern end of the trench, with gravel patches towards the south.

#### Trench 6

This trench was aligned north-south and was 32m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an O horizon; a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; this being 0.10m deep overlying a mid brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) 0.10m deep. This in turn sealed a light brown grey sandy silt which was 0.25m deep (subsoil). This overlay the natural geology which was a light reddish brown sand with gravel patches.

#### Trench 7

This trench was aligned WNW-ESE and was 32m long and was between 0.45m (east) and 0.50m (west) deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt O horizon, 0.15m deep, over a mid brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil), 0.15m deep, which in turn sealed a light brown grey sandy silt which was 0.10m deep. This overlay the natural gravel with light reddish brown sand patches.

This trench did not reveal any cut features matching the cropmark plotted at this location.

#### Trench 8

This trench was aligned approximately north-south and was 15.50m long and between 0.40 and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an O horizon (a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt) which varied in depth between 0.05m and 0.17m, and overlay a mid brownish grey sandy silt (topsoil) 0.25m deep. This in turn sealed the subsoil, a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.10–0.12m deep. This overlay the natural geology which was gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches.

#### Trench 9

This trench was aligned east-west and was 11.00m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an O horizon of dark blackish brown humic sandy silt 0.10m deep over dark brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon)

0.30m deep which in turn sealed a light reddish brown sandy silt which was 0.10m deep and this overlay gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand and silty sand patches; the natural geology.

#### Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and was 27.40m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an O horizon; a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; which was 0.10m deep. This in turn sealed a dark brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) which was 0.20m deep. This sealed the subsoil; a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.15m deep. This in turn overlay the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). A ditch (6) was observed at its NE end being on a NE-SW axis. A full profile was not seen in the trench but it was over 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a light brownish grey silty sand (59). It is possible this is a north-eastern continuation of a ditch found in trench 11; described below.

#### Trench 11 (Figs 3 and 4 , Pls 4 and 5)

This trench was on a ENE-WSW axis and was 35m long and was deeper to the WSW; being 1.40m deep and shallowing out to 0.45m at the ENE end. This variation was because the trench was excavated through a mound of made ground which overlay the soil profile.

Thus at the western end the trench profile was an 'O' soil horizon (a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt) which was 0.10m deep, which sealed a made-ground deposit which was 1.00m deep. This in turn overlay a mid brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.20m deep. This sealed a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.10m deep. This overlay the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

The stratigraphy at the eastern end of the trench was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep, sealing a dark brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.25m deep which sealed the subsoil, a light reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

A ditch 1 on a NNE-SSW axis was recorded; this was 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a light brownish grey sandy silt (54) from which were recovered three joining sherds from the base of an Alice Holt jar which cannot be closely dated other than to the Roman period.



#### Trench 12

This trench was aligned east-west and was 15.00m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an 'O' soil horizon (a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt) which was 0.10m deep, over a dark brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) which was 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed a light reddish brown sandy silt which was 0.15m deep. This overlay the natural; a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches. The trench did not reveal any cut features matching the cropmark plotted at this location.

#### Trench 13 (Pl. 10)

This trench was aligned east-west and was 34.00m long and between 0.35m and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt (O horizon) which was 0.10m deep above a mid brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) which was 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed a light reddish brown sandy silt which was 0.10m deep and overlay the natural; a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches.

#### Trench 14

This trench was aligned ENE-WSW and was 32.00m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of an 'O' soil horizon (dark blackish brown humic sandy silt) which was 0.10m deep over a dark brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) which was 0.20m deep and in turn sealed a light reddish brown sandy silt subsoil which was 0.15m deep. This overlay the natural; a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches.

#### Trench 15

This trench was aligned SE-NW; was 21.00m long and 0.35m deep. The trench stratigraphy consisted of an 'O' soil horizon; a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; which was 0.10m deep. This overlay a light greyish brownish sandy silt which was 0.25m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology; gravels with occasional light reddish brown sandy silt patches.

#### Trench 16

This trench was aligned NW-SE and was 40.00m long and 0.50m deep. The trench stratigraphy consisted of an 'O' soil horizon; a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; which was 0.10m deep. This overlay a dark brownish grey sandy silt (A horizon: topsoil) which was 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed a light reddish brown sandy silt (subsoil) which was 0.18m deep. This overlay the natural geology; a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches. A modern pit with concrete in it and a linear feature with clinker in it were noted. A dubious feature which may have been a ditch terminal was examined but on excavation it appears it is a tree hole.

#### Trench 17

This trench was excavated on a east-west alignment and was 34m long and between 0.55 and 0.60m. The trench stratigraphy was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, which was 0.10m deep which sealed a made-ground deposit which was 0.40m deep. This in turn overlay a mid greyish brownish grey sandy silt which was between 0.03–0.15m deep which sealed the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix occasional sand patches).

#### Trench 18 (Figs 3 and 4 , Pl. 9)

This trench was aligned NNE-SSW and was 33m long and was deeper to the SSW, being 1.20m deep and shallowing out to 0.50m at the NNE end. This variation was because the trench was excavated through a mound of made ground at its southern end which overlay the soil profile.

At the southern end of the trench the stratigraphy was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep which sealed a made ground deposit which was 0.78m deep. This in turn overlay a light brownish grey sandy silt which was between 0.20–0.30m deep. This sealed a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.10m deep. This overlay the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

The stratigraphy at the northern end of the trench was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep, sealing a light brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.25m deep which sealed the subsoil; a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.15m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

A ditch (4) was recorded at the southern end of the trench aligned ENE-WSW and is possibly the eastern continuation of the ditch observed in Trench 19. The ditch was 0.1.10m wide and 0.32m deep filled with a light mottled brown grey sandy silt. It was sealed below the subsoil.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 6 and 7)

This trench was east-west and was 22m long and was between 1.10 m (E end) and 1.40m deep (W end). The stratigraphy of the trench was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; which was 0.10m deep which sealed a made-ground deposit which was between 0.50m and 0.70m deep. This in turn overlay a mid brownish grey sandy silt which was between 0.30m-0.40m deep. This sealed a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.20m deep. This overlay the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

A ditch aligned ENE-WSW was observed along the whole length of the trench. Two slots (2 and 3) were excavated through this linear which showed it was 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep filled with a light mottled brown grey sandy silt but no finds were recovered. It appears to be the same feature as seen in Trenches 18 and 20. It does not correspond with the circular cropmark which should have intercepted this trench at around the 5 or 6m mark from the west end.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 3 and 4, Pl. 8)

This trench was NNE-SSW and was 26m long and was deeper to the SSW; being 1.20m deep and shallowing out to 0.50m at the NNE end. This variation was because the trench was excavated through a mound of made ground at its southern end which overlay the soil profile.

At the southern end of the trench the stratigraphy was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, which was 0.10m deep which sealed a made ground deposit which was 0.70m deep. This in turn overlay a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; which was 0.10m deep which in turn sealed a light brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.10m deep. This sealed a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.20m deep which overlay the natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches.

The stratigraphy at the northern end of the trench was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, which was 0.10m deep and sealed a light brownish grey sandy silt which was 0.20m deep and overlay sealed the subsoil, a light reddish brown silty sand which was 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).

A ditch (5) was recorded aligned ENE-WSW at the southern end of the trench below the subsoil. It is likely the eastern continuation of the ditch observed in Trench 19 with an eastern continuation of this linear being mapped in Trench 18. The full profile was not observed in the trench but it was over 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep filled with a light mottled brown grey sandy silt.

#### Trench 21

This trench was aligned east-west and was 33m long and was deeper to the eastern end, 1.10m deep and 0.80m at the western end. This variation was because the trench was excavated through a mound of made ground which was deeper at the eastern end.

At the eastern end of the trench the stratigraphy was 0.10m of dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, above a made-ground deposit which was 1.00m deep. This in turn overlay the natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches) in which a modern cut filled with made ground was observed.

The stratigraphy at the western end of the trench and for 15m was the same humic sandy silt above made-ground which was only 0.60m deep and shallowing to the west to 0.10 m deep. This deposit in turn sealed a light brownish grey sandy silt which was between 0.20m and 0.30m deep which sealed the subsoil; a light reddish brown silty sand which was between 0.10m and 0.20m deep. This in turn sealed the natural geology.

#### Trench 22

This trench was aligned approximately north-south and was 19.20m long being between 0.70m and 1.20m deep. At the southern end of the trench the stratigraphy was a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt which was 0.10m deep and which sealed a made ground deposit which was 0.60m deep. A probable live service was observed in this area sealed in concrete thus excavation was ceased at this level.

The remainder of the trench showed a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt, 0.10m deep which sealed a made ground deposit which was between 0.80–0.90m deep. This overlay a contaminated deposit, a dark brown grey sandy silt light brownish grey sandy silt which smelled strongly of oil and was between 0.10m and 0.30m deep. This sealed the natural gravel geology which was also oil contaminated.

This trench did not reveal any cut features matching the cropmark plotted at this location.

#### Trench 23

This trench was aligned approximately ESE-WNW and was 10m long and 1.40m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt which was 0.10m deep which sealed a made ground deposit which was between 0.90m and 1.10m deep. This overlay a contaminated deposit; a dark brown grey sandy silt light brownish grey sandy silt which smelled strongly of oil and was between 0.10m and 0.15m deep. This sealed the natural gravel geology.

This trench did not reveal any cut features matching the cropmark plotted at this location.

#### Trench 24

This trench was aligned approximately east-west and was 7m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of reinforced concrete 0.20m deep which sealed a contaminated dark blackish brown clayey silt which was 0.20m deep. This in turn overlay a light grey sandy silt light brownish grey sandy silt which smelled strongly of oil and was 0.10m deep. This sealed the natural gravel geology, which in part had been stained by the contamination.

### Trench 25

This trench was aligned SE-NW and was 15.50m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of reinforced concrete and scalping to a depth of 0.40m over a contaminated dark brown grey sandy silt which was 0.15m deep and overlay the natural gravel in a sand matrix parts of which had been stained by the contamination.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery just three joining sherds, (115g) from the base of a Roman jar from feature 1 (54) in Trench 11. The sherds are in very fresh condition suggesting the sherd is unlikely to be residual and comes from a relatively undisturbed context. The vessel is in a well-fired, grey sandy, wheel-made ware with a wire-cut base and is probably a product of the Alice Holt pottery industry based on the Surrey-Hampshire border. This is a long-lived industry spanning the 1st to 4th centuries and without a rim the vessel cannot be closely dated other than Roman.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has revealed two ditches; one observed in both trenches 10 and 11 on a NE-SW axis, this contained a small amount of Roman pottery. Another ditch was observed on a east-west axis along the whole length (23m) of trench 19; with an eastern continuation seen in trenches 18 and 20; this ditch did not contain any finds.

It is interesting that trench 19 was specifically positioned over the circular cropmark feature; which was suggested to be a ring ditch or ring gully; there was no trace of this within the trench instead a long stretch of straight ditch. Trench 23 was also positioned over the circular cropmark but again there was no evidence of this as a cut feature within the trench. A number of trenches (7, 12 and 22) were positioned over the linear cropmark which is suggested to be present on the site; again there was no trace of this feature in any of these trenches. It is thus likely that the cropmarks plotted are either geological in origin or disturbances in the vegetation at ground level.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

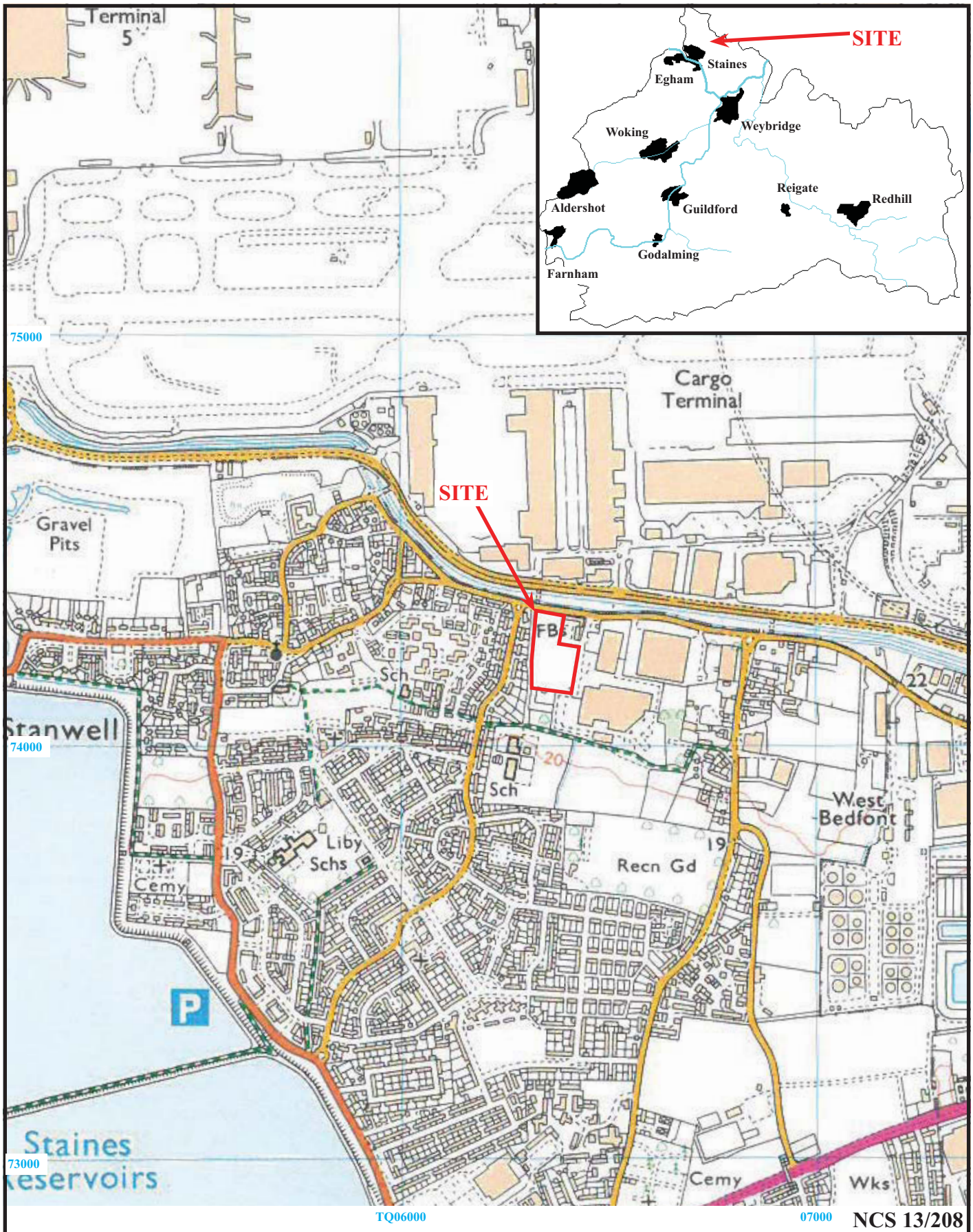
Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	
1	31.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.10 O horizon; dark grey brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.20 reddish brown sand; 0.20-0.25m dark black brown sand; 0.25-0.50m light reddish brown silty sand; 0.50m+ natural geology (reddish brown sand and gravels).
2	7.20	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.10m topsoil, a dark grey brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.35m subsoil, a light brownish grey silty sand ; 0.35m+ natural geology (reddish brown sand with gravel patches) <b>PI 1</b> .
3	21.50	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.15m topsoil; a dark grey brown humic silty sand; 0.15-0.40m subsoil, light brownish grey silty sand 0.40m+ natural geology (reddish brown sand with gravel patches). <b>PI 2</b>
4	8.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.15m topsoil; a dark grey brown humic sandy silt; 0.15-0.40m subsoil, a light brownish grey silty sand layer; 0.40m+ natural geology (reddish brown sand with frequent gravel patches). <b>PI 3</b>
5	22.50	1.60	0.50	0.00-0.20m topsoil; dark grey brown humic sandy silt; 0.20-0.45m subsoil; light brownish grey silty sand ; 0.45m+ natural geology ( a light reddish brown sand at the northern end of the trench with the remainder being sand with gravel patches).
6	32.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.10m O horizon; dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.20m A horizon: topsoil, mid brownish grey sandy silt; 0.20-0.45m subsoil, light brown grey sandy silt; 0.45m+ natural geology (a light reddish brown sand with gravel patches).
7	32.00	1.6	E0.45 W0.50	0.00-0.10m O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.25m A horizon: topsoil, mid brownish grey sandy silt; 0.25-0.35m subsoil, light brown grey sandy silt; 0.35m+ natural geology ( gravel with light reddish brown sand patches).
8	15.50	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.17m max O horizon; a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt. 0.17-0.42m A horizon: topsoil, mid brownish grey sandy silt 0.42m-0.52m subsoil, a light reddish brown silty sand; 0.52m+ natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches).
9	11.00	1.60	0.50	0.00-0.10m O horizon; dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.40m topsoil, a dark brownish grey sandy silt; 0.40-0.50m subsoil, a light reddish brown sandy silt; 0.50m+ natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand and silty sand patches.
10	27.40	1.60	0.45	0.00-0.10m O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.30m topsoil, dark brownish grey sandy silt; 0.30-0.45m subsoil, light reddish brown silty sand; 0.45m+ natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). Ditch (6)
11	35.00	1.60	W=1.40 E=0.45	western end: 0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-1.00 made ground; 1.10-1.30m mid brownish grey sandy silt (buried topsoil); 1.30-1.40m subsoil, light reddish brown silty sand; 1.40m +natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix occasional sand patches). Eastern end: 0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.35m topsoil dark brownish grey sandy silt; 0.35-0.45m subsoil; 0.545+ natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches. Ditch (1) <b>PI 4 and 5</b>
12	15.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.30m topsoil; .30-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology, a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches.
13	34.00	1.6	0.45	0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology, light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches. <b>PI 10</b>
14	32.00	1.6	W=0.45 E=0.60	0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.20m A horizon/topsoil; 0.20-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology; light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches.
15	21.00	1.6	0.35	0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.35m light greyish brownish sandy silt; 0.35m+ natural geology; gravels with occasional light reddish brown sandy silt patches.
16	40.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.10m O horizon; 0.10-0.30m A horizon: topsoil; 0.30-0.48 a light reddish brown sandy silt (subsoil) 0.48m+ natural geology, a light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel patches. A modern pit and linear. A dubious ditch terminal (7) and dubious posthole (8) .
17	34.00	1.6	W=0.55 E=0.60	0.00-0.10m dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.40m made-ground deposit; 0.40- 0.55m max mid greyish brownish grey sandy silt; 0.55m natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix occasional sand patches.
18	33.00	1.6	S=1.20 N=0.50	Southern end: 0.00-0.10m dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.88m made-ground deposit; 0.88-1.08m (max); 1.08-1.18m light reddish brown silty sand; 1.18m natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). Northern end: 0.00-0.10m dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.35m light brownish grey sandy silt; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). Ditch (4). <b>PI 8</b>
19	22.00	1.6	W=1.40m E=1.10m	West end:0.00-0.10 O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.80mmade-ground; 0.80-1.20m max brownish grey sandy silt (topsoil); 1.20-1.40m subsoil, light reddish brown silty sand; 1.40m+ natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). East end :0.00-0.10 O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.60m made-ground; 0.60-0.90m max brownish grey sandy silt (topsoil); 0.90-1.10m

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	
				subsoil, light reddish brown silty sand; 1.10m+ natural geology (gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches). Ditch slots 2 and 3.. <b>PI 6 and 7</b>
20	26.00	1.6	S=1.20 N=0.50	Southern end: 0.00-0.10 O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-0.80m made ground 0.80-0.90m dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.90-1.00m light brownish grey sandy silt (buried topsoil); .00-1.20m subsoil. 1.20m+ natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches. Northern end of the trench: 0.00-0.10m O horizon 0.10-0.30m; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches. Ditch (5) <b>PI 9</b>
21	33.00	1.6	E=1.10 W=0.80	Eastern end: 0.00-0.10m O horizon, dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-1.10; 1.10+ natural geology; gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches. Western end: 0.00-0.10 O horizon; 0.10-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.30 topsoil, a light brownish grey sandy silt; 0.30-0.40m subsoil, light reddish brown silty sand; 0.40m+ natural geology, gravel in a light reddish brown sand matrix with occasional sand patches
22	19.20	1.6	S=0.70 E=1.30	Southern end of the trench (0-6m); O horizon; 0.10-0.70 made ground The remainder of the trench: 0.00-0.10m O horizon 0.10-1.00m made ground deposit 1.00-1.30m contaminated deposit; a dark brown grey sandy silt light brownish grey sandy silt; 1.30m+ natural geology gravel (contaminated).
23	10.00	1.6	1.40	0.00-0.10m O horizon, a dark blackish brown humic sandy silt; 0.10-1.20 made ground; 1.20-1.35m contaminated sandy silt light 1.35m+ natural gravel geology.
24	7.00	1.6	0.50	0.00-0.20m concrete; 0.20-0.40m blackish brown clayey silt; 0.40-0.50m contaminated sandy silt; 0.50m+ natural geology, gravel parts contamination.
25	15.50	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.40m reinforced concrete and scalpins; 0.40-0.55m contaminated dark brown grey sandy silt; 0.55+ natural geology, gravel in a sand matrix parts of which had been contaminated



## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
11	1	54	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
18	4	57	Ditch		
19	2	55	Ditch		
19	3	56	Ditch		
20	5	58	Ditch		

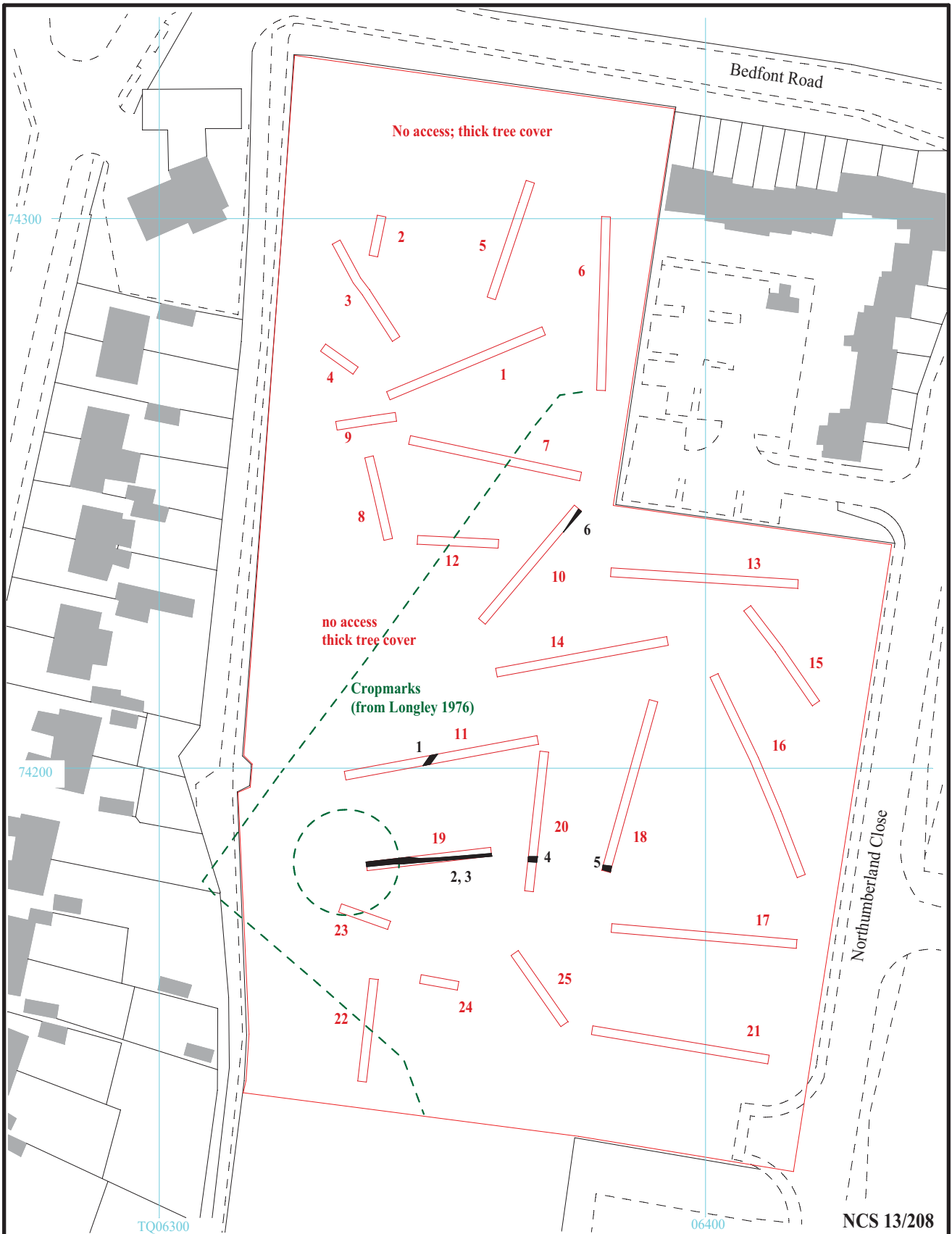


**Land off Northumberland Close, Stanwell,  
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**Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Stanwell and Surrey.

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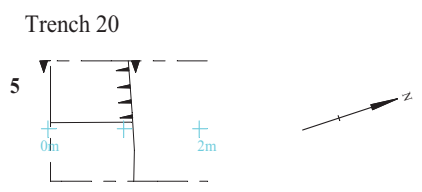
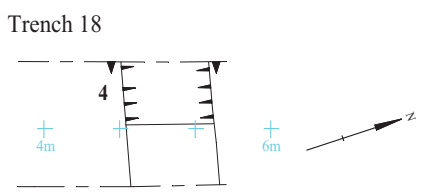
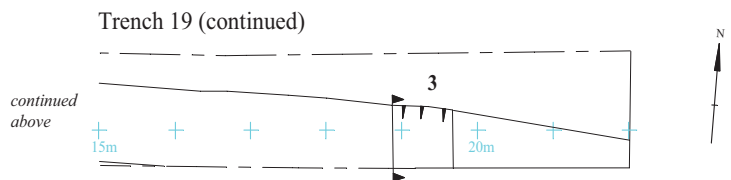
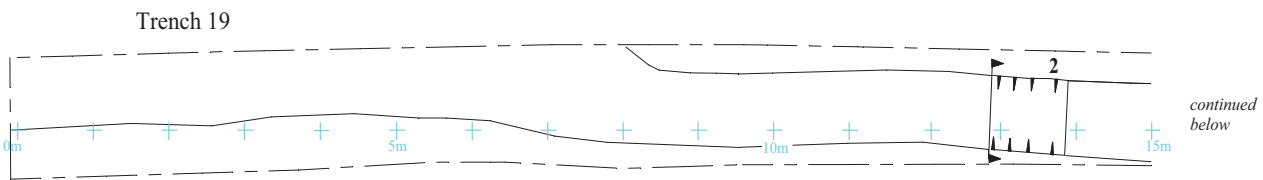
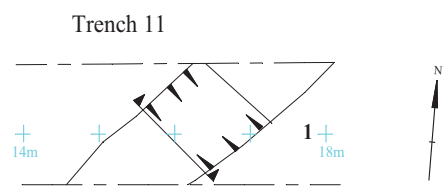
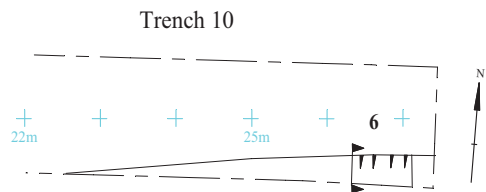


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Figure 2. Location of trenches



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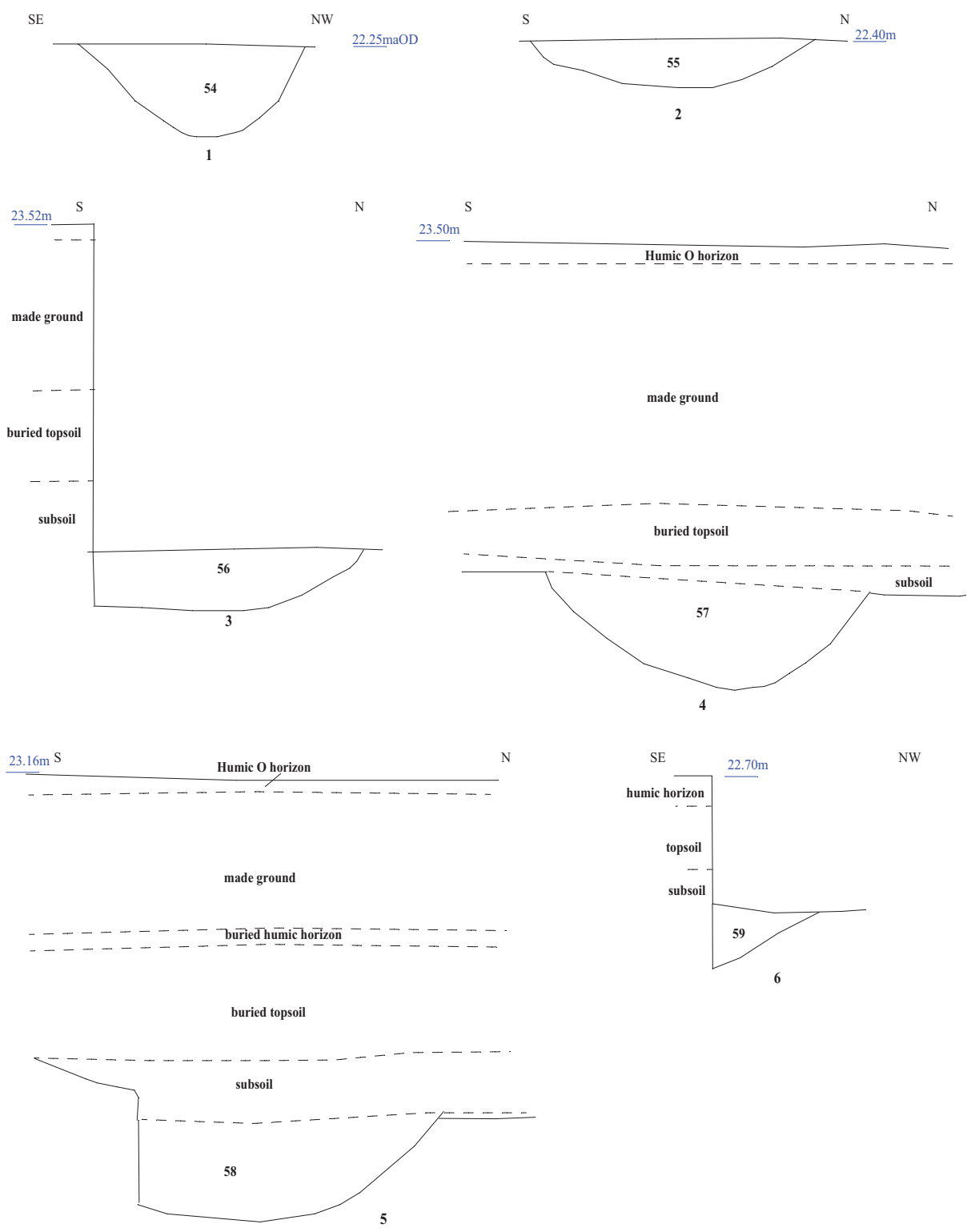


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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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Figure 4. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 2, looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking north-west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 - 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 4, looking north-west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 11, looking west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.**

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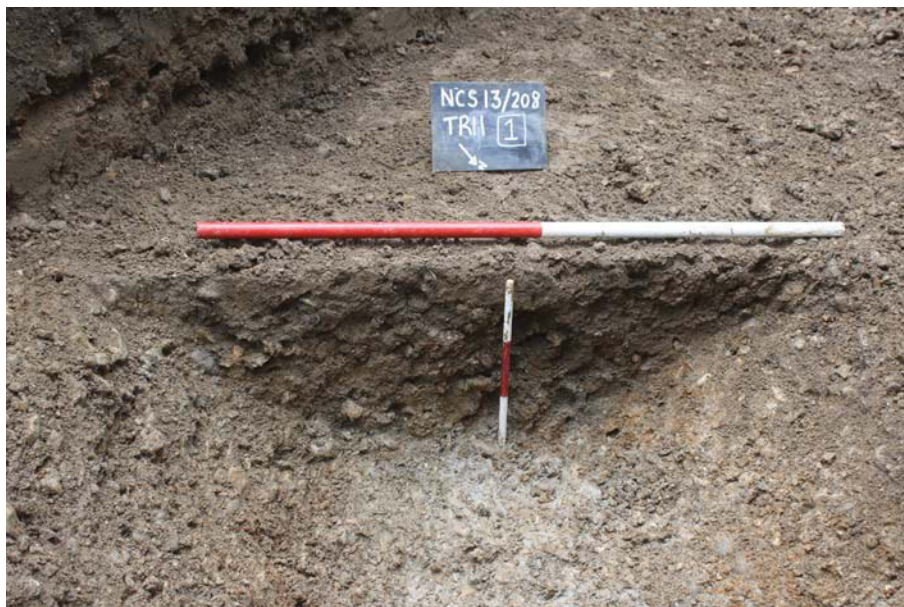


Plate 5. Trench 11 cut 1, looking south-west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 19 cut 2, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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Plates 5 - 6.**

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Plate 7. Trench 19 cut 3, looking west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 20 cut 4, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 7 - 8.**

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Plate 9. Trench 18 cut 5, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Trench 13, looking east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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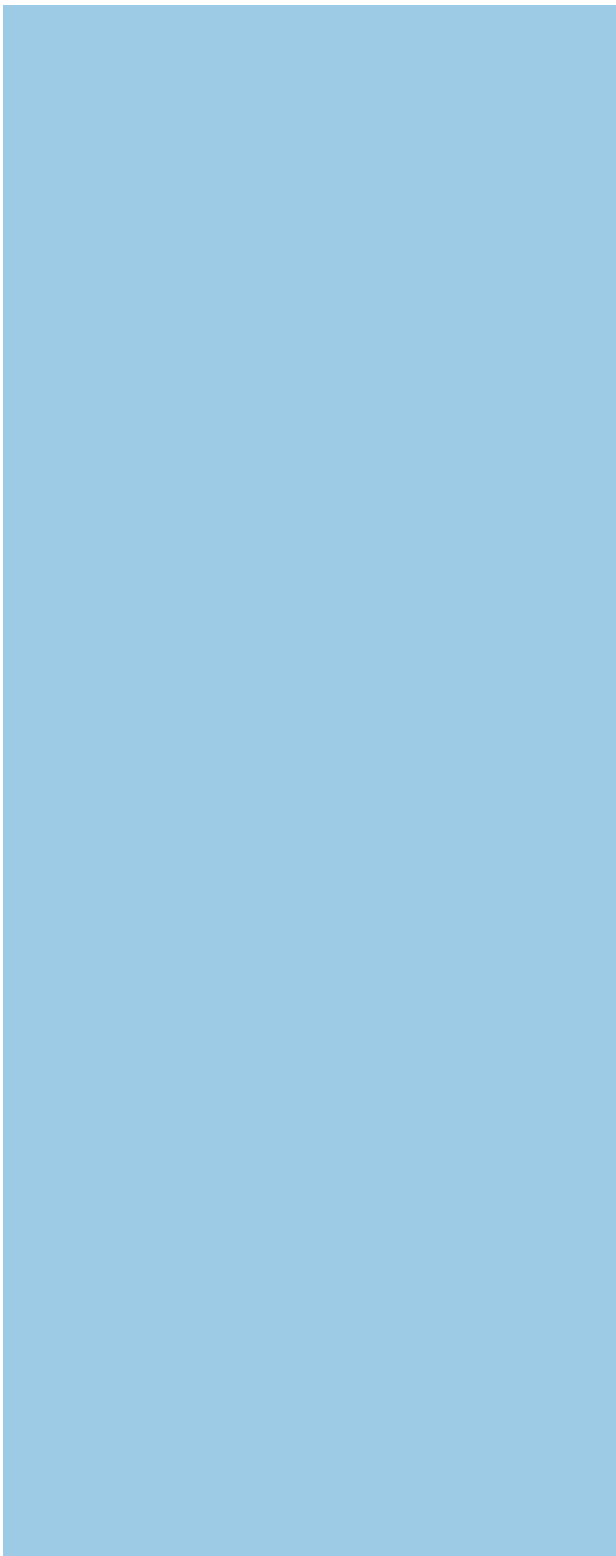
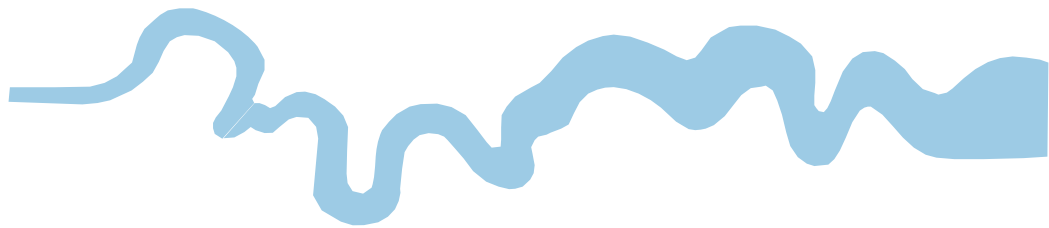
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Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 9 - 10.**

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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