

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Holstein Avenue,  
Weybridge, Surrey**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Steve Ford and Danielle Milbank**

Site Code HAW15/285

(TQ 0733 6490)

# **Land at Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Runnymede Homes Ltd**

by Steve Ford and Danielle Milbank  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code  
HAW15/285

**July 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey

**Grid reference:** TQ0733 6490

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 20th -21st June 2018

**Project manager:** Danielle Milbank

**Site supervisor:** Steve Ford

**Site code:** HAW15/285

**Area of site:** c. 720 sq m

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation was carried out successfully and all three trenches dug as intended. However, although a small volume of medieval and early post-medieval pottery and other items were recovered, these were residual finds in features of late post-medieval or early modern date. On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS Reading and will be deposited with Elmbridge Museum or Archaeology Data Service in due course.

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

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# Land off Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford and Danielle Milbank

Report 18/26

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey (TQ0733 6490). The consent is subject to a condition (4) relating to archaeology.(Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Mike Weeks of Runnymede Homes, 182 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 0RJ.

Planning permission (2017/1646) has been gained from Elmbridge Borough Council on appeal (App/K3605/W/17/3187232) for residential housing. This will involve the construction of 3 new dwellings, along with associated parking. The consent is subject to a standard planning condition (4) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks.

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 Nigel Randall, the Surrey County Council Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford, Bethany Ingram and Danielle Milbank between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018, and the site code is HAW15/285. The archive is presently held at TVAS Reading and will be deposited with Elmbridge Museum or the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located within the town centre of Weybridge centred on NGR TQ0733 6490 (Figs 1 and 2). It consists of an area 720 sq m of former public car park bounded to the north and east by a hospital and house, a private continuation of Holstein Avenue to the south and a boundary fence to the west. The site lies at a height of c. 16m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Bracklesham and Barton Beds (BGS 1981). The geology consisted of a soft orange sand..

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Bermingham 2015). In summary the site lies within an area of high archaeological potential on the margins of the historic core of Weybridge. Weybridge has late Saxon origins and is documented in Domesday Book of 1086. The London to Chertsey road crosses the river by a bridge which gives rise to its name. In medieval times the settlement is of little note. The site also lies within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley which has a wealth of sites and finds from most periods.

## **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 the proposed development.

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 whether any evidence of medieval activity is present.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in the English Heritage research agenda (English Heritage 2005), and the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (e. g. Bird 2006; Cotton *et al* 2005).

Three trenches were to be dug, each measuring 10m in length and 1.6m in width which represents a *c.* 5% sample of the development area. The trenches were largely positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development. These were to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

## **Results**

The three trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some movement was necessary to avoid buried live power cables lines which ran across the site (Fig. 2). All the trenches were 1.6m wide, and measured between 10.6m and 8.6m in length, and between 0.78m and 0.95m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

#### Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 1 and 2)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE and was 10.6m long and up to 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of Tarmac/concrete above 0.16m of modern rubble made ground above 0.2m of dark brown/grey silty sand buried soil with modern and post-medieval artefacts, above 0.1m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. Several features cut subsoil and/or natural geology. A large rectangular pit (3) was located at the centre of the trench which was 1.2m wide and at least 1m deep (not bottomed). It contained a range of pottery including three sherds of Late medieval date along with later material. A second large but shallow pit (4) contained 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe. It was cut by two modern service trenches (Pl. 2). A small pit (5) also contained a residual sherd of medieval pottery.

#### Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately N – S and was 8.6m long and up to 0.95m deep. The trench curved markedly. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of Tarmac/concrete above 0.45m of dark brown/grey silty sand buried soil with modern and post-medieval artefacts above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. Several large features were revealed which had been cut through the subsoil and were of late post-medieval or early modern date with brick, mortar, tile, slate, coal, etc. A concrete sewer at the north end of the trench also cut some of these pits.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 3-5); Pls 5 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 8.7m long and up to 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of Tarmac/concrete above 0.45m of dark brown silty sand buried soil with modern and post-medieval artefacts above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. Several modest-sized features cut the subsoil and/or natural geology. They were all investigated and contained material of late post-medieval date such as tile, coal or glass. The northern end of the trench was partly disturbed by a number of electricity cables that fed a former substation in the corner of the site.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 36 sherds of pottery, weighing 396g, from one of three individually numbered contexts. The material has been listed in Appendix 3.

The earliest pottery consists of the three High Medieval sherds. All can be placed in a 13<sup>th</sup>- to early 14<sup>th</sup>- century date range but the pieces from context [55] are certainly residual. These pieces both show signs of abrasion from reworking. The single sherd from context [57] is fresher and, being the only pottery from this feature, may be contemporaneous with it.

The 13 sherds of Early Post-medieval pottery were mainly recovered from context [55]. As a whole the material could span the 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, however, it is considered most likely the assemblage relates to activity in the late 17<sup>th</sup> of first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The assemblage is too small to comment on meaningfully but the associated household was well stocked with a range of English wares though no imports are present.

The Late Post-medieval assemblage consists of a fairly typical domestic range of wares and vessels of the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Both kitchen, table and tea wares are represented but there is nothing to suggest anything other than a low to middle ranking household.

### *Clay Pipe* by Danielle Milbank

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from two contexts encountered during the evaluation, 32 pieces weighing a total of 101g. Of these, the majority were stem fragments, with 7 bowls or bowl fragments (including three complete bowls) and 26 pieces of stem.

Pit 3 (55) contained two bowls which can be ascribed a date in the range 1730-1780 (Oswald types 11 and 12). The stem fragments from this context can be tentatively ascribed a date range of mid 18th century based on the bore diameter.

Pit 4(56) contained a bowl of Oswald type 11 with the initials 'CW' on the foot, which could represent a London maker Charles Weaver (c. 1749) or a Guildford maker Charles Wattleton c.1704-1755). A further small bowl has a grapevine decoration in relief.

### *Animal Bone* by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (10 fragments), weighing a total of 287g was recovered during the course of the evaluation. The bone was in good condition with no surface abrasion or erosion noted.

The remains consisted of a rib fragment classified as a medium-sized mammal (sheep/goat, pig, deer), a tibia shaft fragment and a partial ulna from a large mammal (cattle, horse) and two unidentifiable fragments from feature 3. A single sheep/goat molar and two unidentifiable fragments were recovered from feature 4 (56) and a rib fragment from a medium-sized mammal was recovered from pit 5 (57).

### *Shell* by Lizzi Lewins

Two fragments of Oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing a total of 14g were recovered during the course of the evaluation. The fragment recovered from feature 4 (56) was 45mm in length by 31mm wide. The fragment from pit 5 (57) was 34mm in length by 31mm wide.

### *Metal* by Lizzi Lewins

Six fragments of metal were recovered during the course of the evaluation from a single feature. Feature 4 (56) contained 4 corroded iron nails which varied in length between 41mm – 106mm. Two were shaft only but the remaining two were round-headed. A copper alloy cap? was recovered and was 32mm long by 19mm wide and had two incised lines running around the base. No dates could be assigned to the iron or copper. A steel? needle was also recovered and is considered to be modern.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the re-development of the site. However, despite the recovery of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, all of the features revealed were of late post-medieval and modern date, often cut through the subsoil. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

## **References**

Birmingham, N 2015, Land off Holstein Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey an, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 15/285, Reading  
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- Cotton, J, Crocker, G and Graham, A, 2005, *Aspects of Archaeology & History in Surrey: Towards a Research Framework for the County*, Surrey Archaeol Soc, Guildford.
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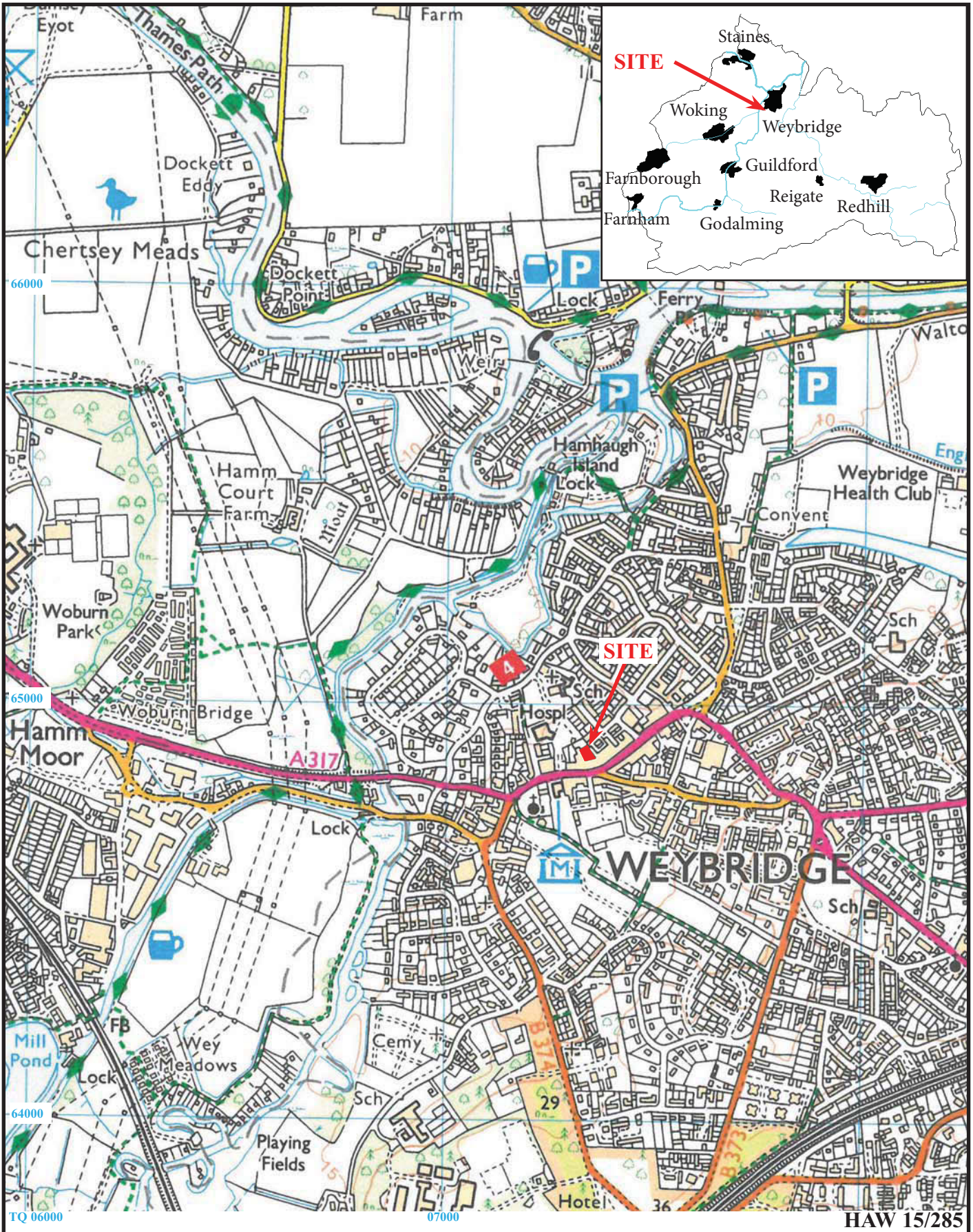
## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	10.6	1.6	0.8	0-0.30m Tarmac and concrete; 0.30-0.46m made ground ; 0.46-0.66m dark brown silty sand with tile, etc (old buried soil?); 0.66-0.76m+ brown sand (subsoil); 0.76m + light brown sand (natural geology). <b>[Pls 1 and 2]</b>
2	8.6	1.6	0.95	0-0.30m Tarmac and concrete topsoil; 0.30-0.75m+ dark brown silty sand (Old buried soil?); 0.75- 0.9m brown silty sand (subsoil); 0.9m+ light brown sand (natural geology). <b>[Pls 3 and 4]</b>
3	8.7	1.6	0.95	0-0.30m Tarmac and concrete topsoil; 0.30-0.46m made ground ; 0.30-0.76m+ dark brown silty sand (Old buried soil?); 0.76-0.9m+ brown sand (subsoil); 0.9m + light brown sand (natural geology). <b>[Pls 5 and 6]</b>

## Appendix 2: Pottery assemblage

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
3, 55	Oxidised medium sandy ware	HM	1	6	Undiagnostic of form x1. Worn
3, 55	Kingston-type whiteware	HM	1	16	Jug x1 (thumbed base)
3, 55	London stoneware	EPM	1	8	Undiagnostic of form x1. (iron wash, salt glaze). Rather sparse iron oxides
3, 55	Staffordshire-type brown glazed buff ware	EPM	1	32	Undiagnostic of form x1 (dark brown glaze all over)
3, 55	Surrey-Hampshire Red Border ware	EPM	1	10	Undiagnostic of form x1 (clear glaze internally)
3, 55	Glazed red earthenware (early/fine quartz)	EPM	3	66	Dish x1 (clear/green glaze internally. Chamfered rim); handles bowl x1 (green glaze internally); undiagnostic of form x1 (clear/green glaze internally)
3, 55	Metropolitan slipware	EPM	1	8	Dish x1 (trailed white slip and clear glaze internally)
3, 55	Agate ware	EPM	1	16	Undiagnostic of form x1 (clear glaze all over)
3, 55	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	4	84	Drug jar x1 (blue horizontal lines with at least one row of blue dots); bowl x1 (blue horizontal lines and orange red spiral trail); undiagnostic of form x2 (bluish glaze internally x1, hollow ware with white plain glaze all over)
3, 55	Creamware	LPM	1	12	Plates x2
4, 56	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	1	2	Undiagnostic of form x1 (bluish glaze all over)
4, 56	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	6	40	Flower pots x4 (x1 with flattened D-rim)
4, 56	London stoneware (late)	PM	2	36	Jug x1 (external iron wash, Bristol glaze); undiagnostic of form x1 (external iron wash and salt glaze)
4, 56	Yellow ware	LPM	1	4	Bowl? x1
4, 56	Creamware	LPM	2	12	Plates x2
4, 56	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Dish? X1
4, 56	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	2	10	Plate x1 (?willow pattern); undiagnostic of form x1
4, 56	English stoneware	LPM	1	1	Undiagnostic of form x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
4, 56	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	2	Plates x2 (willow and ?wild rose patterns)
4, 56	Black transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	1	Undiagnostic of form x1 (uncertain pattern)
4, 56	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	18	Tureen x1 (sheet foliage-inspired design)
5, 57	Kingston-type whiteware	HM	1	10	Undiagnostic of form x1 (unglazed bodysherd with weak incised horizontal line)

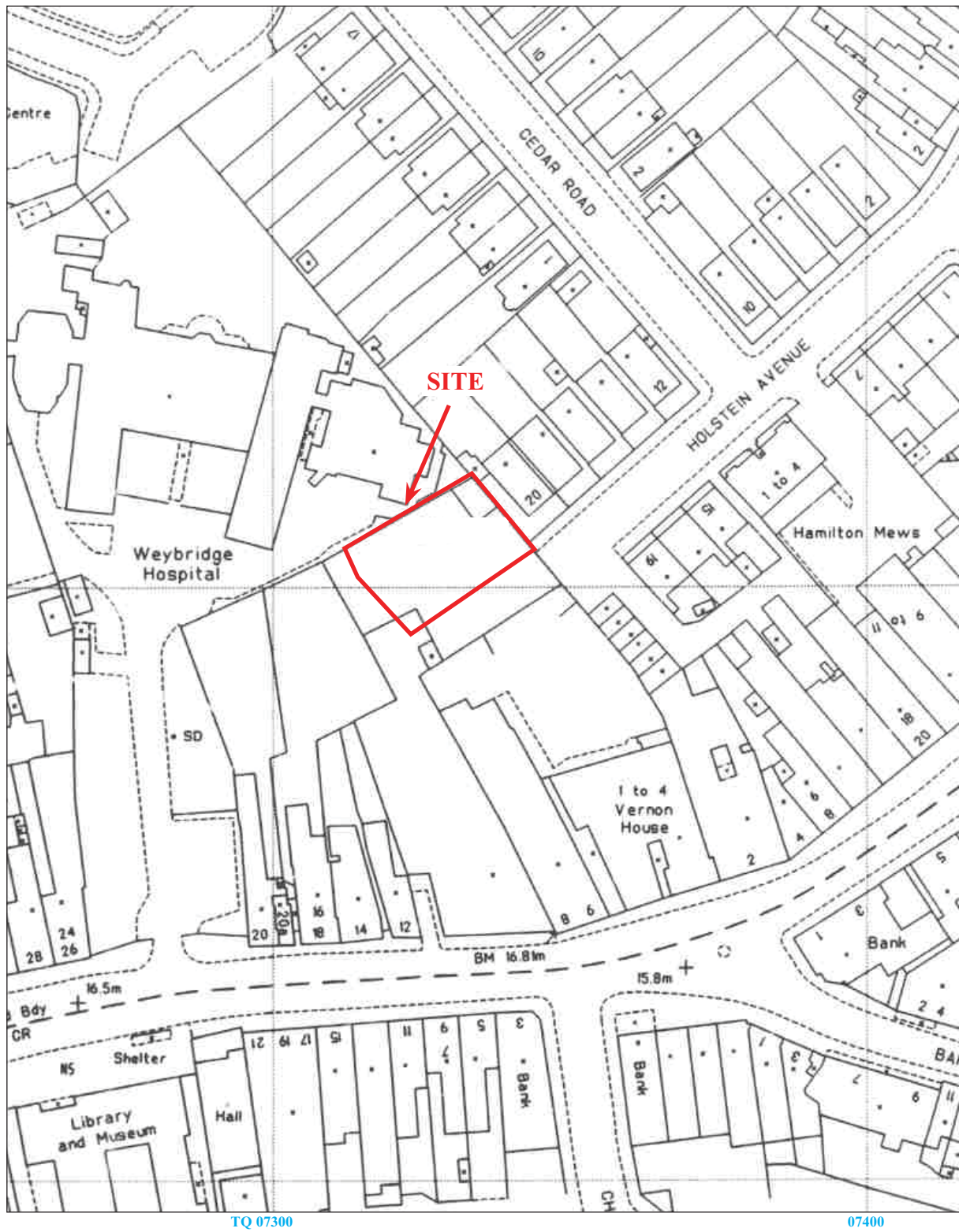
(HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).



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Figure 1. Location of site within Weybridge and Surrey

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site within Weybridge

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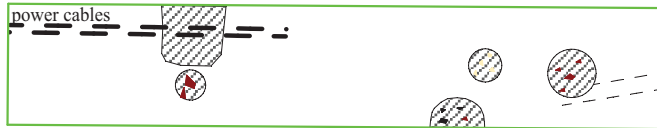
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Figure 3. Plan of trenches.

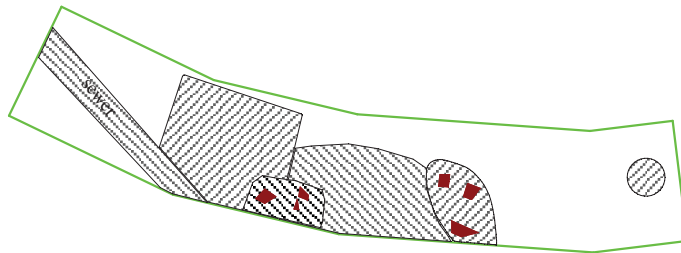


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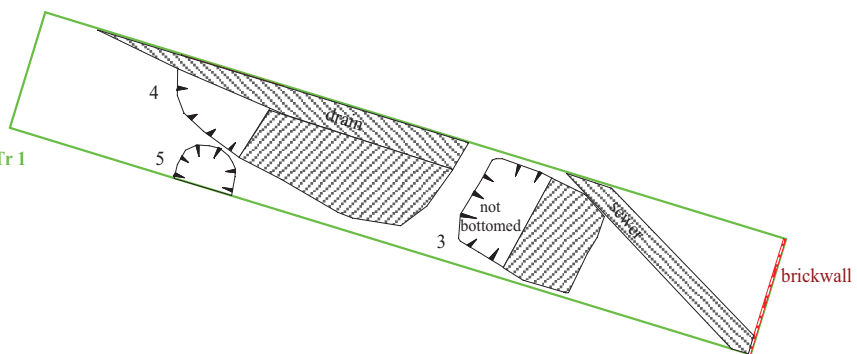
Tr 3



Tr 2



Tr 1



drain all

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Figure 4. Detailed plan of trenches.





Plate 1. Trench 1 looking south,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 1 cut 4 looking south,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Trench 2 Looking south,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 2 Looking south east,  
Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 5. Trench 3 Looking south,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6: Trench 3 Looking east, Scale: 1m.

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Plates 1 to 6.

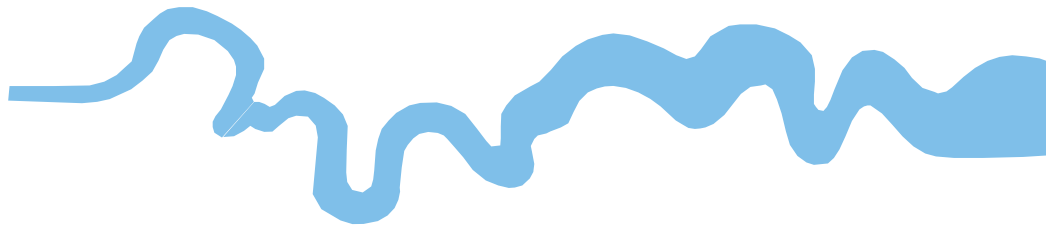
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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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