THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Jewsons Builders Merchant, Moor Lane, Staines

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: MLS 22/138

(SU 7562 0797)

Jewsons, Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Shanly Homes (Southern)

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MLS 22/138

November 2022

Summary

Site name: Jewsons Builders Merchant, Moor Lane, Staines

Grid reference: TQ 0328 7202

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 17th-24th October 2022

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: MLS 22/138

Area of site: *c.*0.61ha

Summary of results: Ditches, gullies, pits and postholes of prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) as well as Saxon date were encountered across much of the site with large areas of truncation encountered in the middle of the site (Trenches 3 and 4).

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an approved local museum willing to accept archive material in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 18.11.22
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Jewsons, Builders Merchant, Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 22/138b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Jewsons, Builders Merchant, Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey (TQ 0328 7202) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Matt Elnaugh, of Shanly Homes (Southern), 21 The Crescent, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 8DY.

Planning permission (18/01000) has been gained from Spelthorne Borough Council for demolition of existing buildings on the site followed by construction of new housing. The consent gained is subject to a condition relating to archaeology.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Matt Saywood, Archaeological Officer with Surrey County Council, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor, Aidan Colyer, Steve Ford and Tom Stewart between the 17th and 24th October 2022 and the site code is MLS 22/138. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an approved local museum willing to accept archive material in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern side of Staines in north-west Surrey (Fig. 1) and to the north of the River Thames. It is bounded by Moor Lane on its western side and is surrounded by residential properties and currently consists of concrete hard standing across the whole area associated with the former builders merchants. The underlying geology is mapped as terrace gravel or alluvium (BGS 1999) with several peat-filled river channels due to the confluence of the Coln and Thames, in adjacent areas. However, the encountered geology consisted of a sandy silty clay and the site lies at a height of *c.*17m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Proctor and Elliott 2022). In summary, there are no known archaeological deposits on the area itself but the site lies within the archaeologically rich Middle Thames Valley with numerous prehistoric, Roman and Saxon sites in the general area. Of more particular importance is the presence of an excavated Middle Saxon settlement just to the south west of the proposal site (Coles et al. 2012), which was thought may extend into the proposal area at the southern end.

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.

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 further Anglo Saxon occupation is present, especially towards the southern end of the site.
To allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

It was proposed to dig 10 trenches measuring 15m long and between 1.60m and 2.10m wide. This was done using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds. Sufficient of any identified archaeological deposits would be investigated to address the aims outlined above.

Results

10 trenches were dug measuring between 14.40m and 15.20m long and between 0.55m and 0.83m deep. Some repositioning of trenches was necessary due to the presence of live services.

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

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 15m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of concrete overlying 0.14m of sand and brick rubble. This overlay 0.35m of a dark grey clay

containing brick rubble overlying a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. A large linear feature [18] was noted between 5m and 12m, however due to flooding and partial trench collapse this was not investigated.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 14.40m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of concrete overlying 0.11m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.39m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Between the SW end of the trench and 5m was a possible ditch [19], although due to flooding and partial trench collapse this was not investigated.

Trench 3

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 15.10m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of concrete overlying 0.15m of and rubble. This overlay 0.37m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Large amounts of truncation were noted along the whole length of the trench.

Trench 4

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 15m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of concrete overlying 0.13m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.28m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Large amounts of truncation were noted along the whole length of the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs. 4 and 5; Pls. 1 and 4)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 15m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of concrete overlying 0.16m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.28m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying 0.14m of buried subsoil which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Three postholes [1, 2, 3] were noted at 2m, 4m and 7m respectively. Posthole 1 measured 0.32m wide, 0.07m deep and its light brown grey clayey silt fill (51) contained a piece of struck flint, a broken blade. Posthole 2 measured 0.39m wide, 0.17m deep and its dark brown grey silty clay fill (52) contained 13 sherds of prehistoric pottery. Posthole 3 measured 0.28m wide, 0.11m deep and its dark brown grey silty clay fill (53) produced a sherd of pottery, two pieces of burnt bone, a few very small pieces of fired clay, a struck flint flake and a spall, and 21g of burnt flint. All three postholes may thus be prehistoric.

Trench 6 (Figs. 4 and 5

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 14.90m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of concrete overlying 0.18m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.28m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying 0.05m of buried subsoil which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. A ditch terminus was noted at 9m into which a slot [13] was dug which measured 1.22m wide, 0.39m deep and showed it to have two fills (56, 57). Deposit 56 was a dark grey brown clayey sand and 57 was a mid brown clayey sand with both producing animal bone and 56 also contained a piece of struck flint, while fill 57 contained a few tiny pieces of fired clay. A linear feature was noted at 12.50m, which had a slot dug into it that showed it to be two gullies. Gully 4 measured 0.50m wide, 0.12m deep but its light brown grey sandy clay fill (60) did not produce any finds and it was cut by gully 5. Gully 5 measured 0.82m wide, 0.20m deep and its dark grey brown clayey sand fill (61) contained 2 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery and one prehistoric sherd.

Trench 7 (Figs. 4 and 5; Pls. 2 and 5)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 15m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of concrete overlying 0.20m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.20m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying 0.05m of buried subsoil which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. At 4m was a ditch [16] which measured 0.82m wide, 0.30m deep and its mid brown grey silty clay fill (59) which contained 8 sherds of Saxon pottery, 20 pieces of animal bone and 48g of burnt flint. Butting up against the edge of this ditch was posthole 15, which measured 0.29m in diameter, 0.11m deep and its mid brown grey silty clay fill (58) contained a sherd of undiagnostic pottery. At the NE end of the trench was a linear feature [6], which was cut by a pit [7]. The gully measured 0.15m deep but its mid brown grey sandy clay fill (54) did not contain and dating evidence. Pit 7 measured 0.86m wide, 0.17m deep and its light grey brown sandy silt fill (55) contained 115 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 10 pieces of fired clay, perhaps daub, and 906g of burnt flint.

Trench 8 (Figs. 4 and 5; Pls. 3 and 6)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 14.80m long and 0.83m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of concrete overlying 0.30m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.29m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying 0.05m of buried subsoil which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Two pits [14 and 17] were located at the western end of the trench 14 measured 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep. Its fill was a dark brown grey sandy clay (64) and pit 17 measured 0.66m in diameter and 0.40m deep. Its fill (68) was a dark grey

brown sandy clay but neither of these pits produced any finds. In the middle of the trench was a linear feature with a pit on its side into which a slot was dug to determine a relationship. This showed it to in fact be two linear features, one of which [11] cut the other [12], as well as the pit [10]. Pit 10 measured 0.85m in diameter, 0.33m deep but its mid grey brown sandy clay fill (65) did not contain any finds. Gully 11 measured 0.65m wide, 0.19m deep and its light grey brown sandy clay fill (66) produced four pieces of animal bone. Ditch 12 measured 1.05m wide, 0.34m deep and its mid brown grey sandy clay fill (67) contained 14 sherds of pottery (1 Saxon, the rest prehistoric), 16 pieces of animal bone, one piece of struck flint (a flake), a piece of iron slag and 191g of burnt flint. Two postholes were noted at the eastern end of the trench with posthole 8 measuring 0.37m wide, 0.10m deep and its mid brown grey sandy clay fill (62) contained 4g of burnt flint. Posthole 9 measured 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep. Its dark brown grey sandy clay fill (63) contained 3g of burnt flint.

Trench 9

This trench was aligned NW-SE and measured 14.70m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of concrete overlying 0.24m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.06m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology.

Trench 10

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 15.20m long and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of concrete overlying 0.24m of sand and rubble. This overlay 0.15m of a dark grey clay containing brick rubble overlying 0.20m of buried subsoil which overlay a mid red brown silty clay natural geology.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Barbara McNee

A total of 69 prehistoric pottery sherds weighing 1626g were recovered, plus 84 sherds (348g) from sieved samples. The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997).

A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in Appendix 3a. The dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the

identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived, and can occur in more than one ceramic phase.

Nine basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Fabric Groups

F/1: Sparse (5%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint inclusions; clay matrix consists of silt.

F/2: Moderate (15%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint inclusions; clay matrix consists of silt.

F/3: Moderate (15%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint inclusions; clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

F/4: Sparse (7%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint inclusions; clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

F/5: Sparse (7%) well sorted fine flint; clay matrix consists of fine sand.

F/6: Moderate (15%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint inclusions; clay matrix consists of coarse silt.

FS/1: Moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint and sparse (3%) rounded and sub-rounded shell; clay matrix consists of silt.

SF/1: Moderate (15%) quite well sorted linear and sub-rounded shell, sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint; clay matrix consists of silt.

Q/1: Groundmass of fine quartz sand.

Fabric discussion

The geology around the Staines area includes deposits of Alluvium, Langley Silt, Claygate Member, London Clay Formation and River Terrace Deposits (BGS 1999; Ellison and Williamson 1999). Most of the pottery (with the exception of four sandy sherds, fabric group Q/1), contains varying quantities of calcined crushed flint temper. In terms of clay matrix, the potters appear to be exploiting a number of silty and sandy clay sources. Alluvium contains sand, silt and clay, and would have been suitable for pottery making. Langley Silt also consists of sandy clay and silt (Brickearth), and Claygate Member also consists of fine grained sand and silts. Flint could have derived from the gravels of the Thames or the flint pebbles from London Clay Formation (Ellison and Williamson 1999). The inclusions identified in the fabrics are all available in the local geology, suggesting local pottery production.

The longevity of flint-tempered fabrics somewhat inhibits the precise dating of featureless plain body sherds, into chronologically distinct groups. However, the less pronounced use of flint grits, and tendency towards a generally sandier fabric (O'Connell 1986: 72) may suggest developments from the later Bronze Age into the early Iron Age. The presence of coarse flint tempered fabrics, and silty clay matrices, may suggest a later Bronze Age phase. Sandy clays and flint temper which is slightly finer, and less dense, may indicate an earliest or early Iron Age date. The presence of very small quantities of quartz tempered fabrics, and shelly fabrics may suggest a later Iron Age date.

Significant Assemblages

Post-hole 2

Thirteen sherds recovered from context 52 belong to a slightly open bucket shaped jar. Examples can be seen at Carshalton (Adkins and Needham 1985, fig. 10/323) and later Bronze Age Weston Wood (Russell 1989, fig. 13/1). Two flint tempered 'crumbs' of prehistoric pottery were also recovered from sampling.

Pit 7

The fragmented remains of a number of different vessels were recovered from context 55. The assemblage includes one slab-built base disc, which has finely crushed flint on the exterior. This occurs on many later Bronze Age sites, for example at Westcroft Road, Carshalton. Profusely gritted bases may be a by-product of a manufacturing habit, and the pots were made or stood to dry on beds of grit (Macpherson-Grant 2002, 79-80). This type of surface treatment continues into the early Iron Age in other regions such as Kent (McNee 2012).

One rim sherd has a medium length upright neck, which joins a slightly lumpy, wiped, slack shoulder. Parallels can be seen at late Bronze Age Farnham (Elsdon 1982, fig. 6/30). The use of a sandier clay matrix at Moor Lane (fabric group F/3) may suggest a slightly later date, possibly earliest-early Iron Age, and similar forms have been identified at Iron Age Brooklands (Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, fig. 19/131).

Several large body sherds have been heavily wiped on the interior and exterior, which almost has a combing effect. This type of surface treatment looks similar to late Bronze Age sherds recovered from Caesar's Camp (Grimes and Close-Brookes 1993, fig. 35), and this has been described as a narrow bladed implement, leaving narrow vertical tool marks on the walls (Grimes and Close-Brookes 1993, 353). Some of sherds have distinct horizontal wiping on the interior, and this type of surface treatment has been noted on other later Bronze Age Surrey sites, for example at Kingston upon Thames (Wileman 2019, 251).

One rim sherd is an ovoid type form, which has a slightly everted rim top, and has been made with a shell and flint tempered, slightly vesticular fabric (SF/1). This could be slightly later in date, and similar jars have been recovered from Caesar's Camp (Grimes and Close-Brookes 1993, figs 25/10 and 27/47), and dated to the middle and late Iron Age.

A number of sherds were recovered from environmental sampling, and are mostly worn and fairly undiagnostic. They are probably contemporary with the assemblage which derived from this particular context, for example there are a number of small sherds which join two rim sherds. These belongs to a small (10cm rim diameter) neutral shaped bucket vessel/cup form, which has thick burnt residue on the interior. It is similar to forms from Kingston Hill (Field and Needham 1986, fig. 3/10). There is also the remains of an interesting handle fragment, which has a dowel-like projection. This can be paralleled at Weston Wood (Russel 1989, 39-40). A

rim from a coarse flint tempered later Bronze Age ovoid jar is also present, and is similar to jars recovered from Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1996, fig. 67/P680). Four finely burnished body sherds were amongst the sherds recovered from the samples, and the fine sandy fabric (fabric group Q/1) would suggest a later Iron Age date, as opposed to the coarse flint tempered vessels of the later Bronze Age.

Summary

This small pottery assemblage is significant as an indicator of settlement or use within the Staines area during the later prehistoric period. A date range of the later Bronze Age and/or earliest-early Iron Age is suggested, and some of the fabrics indicate a later Iron Age presence. The pottery sherds generally show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces. This suggests possible derivation from a rubbish collection open to weathering and trampling, or general use in a domestic context prior to ending up in their excavated context. Most of the pottery derives from pit 7 (55), and the mixture of later Bronze Age and later Iron Age pottery, coupled with the poor condition, could suggest routine rubbish disposal over a long period of time. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, and therefore no further work is recommended for the prehistoric pottery assemblage. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage, and in the event of further excavations being carried out on the site, the assemblage should be re-analysed with any additional prehistoric pottery that might be recovered.

One flint tempered rim, from a hand-made slightly rounded shouldered jar has unusual wide horizontal marks on the exterior of the rim (context 55). One base sherd and fragments of body sherds may belong to the same jar, and these have heavy horizontal, vertical and diagonal wiping on the exterior lower wall, which can almost be described as rusticated. This finds similarities with a middle Iron Age jar from Heathrow Terminal 5 (Leivers 2011, fig. 113). The form itself may be paralleled further afield, for example at Danebury (Brown 2000, JB2, cp 3-4, 470–360 BC). It is also possible that the vessel belongs to the later Iron Age/Roman tradition of Silchester Ware, or is simply an anomaly, and in need of further research.

Saxon Pottery by Sue Anderson

Eleven sherds of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (74g) were recovered from three contexts during the evaluation (summary by content in Appendix 3b). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. Fabric codes were assigned based on the MOLA post-Roman fabric series (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, table 68). A ×20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001). Table 1 shows the quantities of Early/Middle Saxon pottery by fabric group.

Table 3. Early and Middle Saxon pottery.

Fabric	*Description*	*Date Range (AD)*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*EVE*
ESANF	sand-tempered with sparse flint	400–600	3	15	
CHAF	chaff-tempered ware	400–750	5	37	0.22
CHSFL	chaff-tempered ware, fine with sparse chaff in a silty matrix with fine sand with scattered flint	400–750	1	4	
CHFI	chaff-tempered ware with iron-rich inclusions	500–750	2	18	

Three body sherds of an Early Saxon handmade ware from ditch 16 were from a single vessel, roughly made with sparse uncalcined flint inclusions. These sherds were found in association with five chaff-tempered sherds of Early/Middle Saxon date in fabrics CHAF, CHFI and CHSFL. Two rims were present in this context, one being a tapered vertical type of uncertain form, and the other an everted rim from a small globular jar.

Chaff-tempered wares (CHAF) were also recovered from gully 5 and ditch 12, three body sherds from two vessels in total.

Chaff-tempered wares are considered to belong to the transition between the Early and Middle Saxon periods in this area. Similar fabrics have been recovered in several excavations at nearby Harmondsworth, and the two rims found at Moor Lane can be paralleled in those assemblages (*e.g*. Cowie and Blackmoor 2008, fig. 72 P140 and fig. 76 P165). The group is small, but likely to represent occupation of this period in the vicinity.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of four struck flints was recovered during the evaluation, all from cut features as detailed in Appendix 4. The flints were all in a fresh condition. They comprised two flakes, a spall (piece less than 20mm x 20mm) and a single narrow flake. The narrow flake is a well made blade, most probably of Mesolithic date. The other pieces are less closely datable and only a broad Mesolithic-Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay was recovered from four contexts encountered in the evaluation, hand collected and from sieved soil samples (Appendix 5). These were all small fragments (1-5g) in small quantities, and the fabric was typically a medium soft, fine textured clay with no inclusions, low fired and with a red colour. Although the function is not clear, the fabric is suggestive of daub forming wattle and daub walling.

Metalwork and Slag by Sophie Peng

A single iron metal fragment was recovered from the sieved sample from gully 4 (60). The fragment is moderately corroded and unidentifiable. It is flat and roughly triangular in shape measuring 18mm by 10mm. A piece of undiagnostic iron working slag weighing 9g was recovered from the sample from ditch 12 (67).

Burnt flint

Ten of the excavated features yielded small quantities of burnt flint (Appendix 6). Only pit 7 in Trench 7 with 906g contained more than a tiny amount of this material. None had been worked. Flint can become burnt by a variety of processes and although it might be suggestive of (for example) use in tempering prehistoric pottery, or a disturbed prehistoric burnt mound, such small quantities by themselves could be purely coincidental.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from six contexts within the evaluated area. Weighing 348g, a total of 52 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 7a). In general, the fragments were of "fair" preservation (i.e. minimal damage or erosion to the cortical bone surfaces and a moderate to severe degree of fragmentation). The exception to this was the long bone shaft fragment recovered from ditch terminus 13 (56), for which the cortical bone surface was completely absent due to extreme erosion. The overall small fragment size observed in the assemblage rendered the majority of fragments to be non-descript in appearance, and as a result, limited identification.

Due to the overall poor preservation of the remains, it was not possible to identify the majority of fragments to animal size category or skeletal element (beyond "long bone shaft fragment"). Despite this, osteological analysis identified a minimum of three animal individuals: one cow, one adult and one juvenile sheep/goat.

Evidence of at least one "large" sized animal (horse/cow) was recovered from ditches 16 (59) and 12 (67). Two "large" fragments in ditch 16 (59) displayed evidence of butchery practices in the form of cut and/or chop marks on the skeletal elements (inferior to the left superior articular facet of a vertebral neural arch, and along the shoulder joint of a right scapula). A single cow individual was represented by the proximal end of a cow radius-ulna in ditch 12 (67).

Sheep/goat bone fragments were collected from ditches 16 (59) and 12 (67), as well as gully 11 (66). One adult sheep/goat was represented by tooth crown fragments in ditch 16 (59) and gully 11 (66). From ditch 12 (67) was the distal end of an unfused (juvenile) metapodial shaft also likely to be of sheep/goat.

Burnt Bone

Tiny amounts of burnt bone were recovered from posthole 3 (53) and ditch 16 (59) (Appendix 7b). None could be identified to species except that none was human. One fragment was from an unfused long bone epiphysis indicating a juvenile animal.

Macrobotanical remains by Jo Pine

A total of nine bulk soil samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the evaluation. The samples were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and the flots air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40 Fifteen indeterminate cereal seeds were identified from sample 5 (ditch 16). Four indeterminate weed seeds were identified from samples 1 (posthole 2) and 5 (ditch 16). Charcoal is present in most of the samples (Appendix 8) but in most cases too small to allow identification. Only samples 1, 3 and 9 have pieces large enough to enable identification if required in the next stage of the project.

Conclusion

The evaluation was successfully carried out and identified archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Saxon date across much of the site, despite earlier development having truncated parts of the site. The prehistoric deposits may indicate settlement activity on the site, as the three postholes identified in trench 6 could be from a post-built roundhouse. The later Saxon deposits likely relate to the Middle Saxon settlement activity identified immediately to the south east and may indicate higher areas of occupation close to the wetter areas nearer the River Thames. Further work would be required in order to ascertain the nature and extent of these deposits. Much of the site thus has archaeological potential, but the middle section has been extensively truncated.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	15.00	1.80	0.65	0-0.12m concrete; 0.12m-0.26m sand and brick rubble; 0.26m-0.61m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.61m-0.65m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Ditch 18
2	14.40	1.80	0.70	0-0.14m concrete; 0.14m-0.25m sand and brick rubble; 0.25m-0.64m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.64m-0.70m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Ditch 19
3	15.10	1.80	0.64	0-0.12m concrete; 0.12m-0.27m sand and brick rubble; 0.27m-0.64m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.64m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology.
4	15.00	1.80	0.55	0-0.14m concrete; 0.14m-0.27m sand and brick rubble; 0.27m-0.55m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.55m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology.
5	15.00	1.80	0.64	0-0.15m concrete; 0.15m-0.27m sand and brick rubble; 0.27m-0.50m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.50m-0.64m buried subsoil; 0.64m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Postholes 1, 2, 3. **Pls. 1 and 4**
6	14.90	1.80	0.65	0-0.42m concrete; 0.14m-0.32m sand and brick rubble; 0.32m-0.60m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.60m-0.65m buried subsoil; 0.65m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Gullies 4 and 5, Ditch 13
7	15.00	1.80	0.65	0-0.20m concrete; 0.20m-0.40m sand and brick rubble; 0.40m-0.60m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.60m-0.65m buried subsoil; 0.65m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Gully 6, Pit 7, Posthole 15, Ditch 16. **Pls. 2 and 5**
8	14.80	1.80	0.83	0-0.19m concrete; 0.19m-0.49m sand and brick rubble; 0.49m-0.78m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.78m-0.83m buried subsoil; 0.83m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology. Postholes 8 and 9, Pits 10, 14, 17, Gullies 11 and 12. **Pls. 3 and 6**
9	14.70	1.80	0.55	0-0.20m concrete; 0.20m-0.44m sand and brick rubble; 0.44m-0.50m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.55m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology.
10	15.20	1.80	0.75	0-0.16m concrete; 0.16m-0.40m sand and brick rubble; 0.40m-0.55m dark grey clay with rubble; 0.55m-0.75m buried subsoil; 0.75m+ mid red brown silty clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
5	1	51	Posthole	Unknown	(residual? Flint)
5	2	52	Posthole	Later Bronze Age	Pottery
5	3	53	Posthole	Prehistoric	Pottery and Flints
6	4	60	Gully	Earlier than 5	Stratigraphy
6	5	61	Gully	Early/Middle Saxon	Pottery (plus BA residual)
7	6	54	Gully		Pottery
7	7	55	Pit	Prehistoric?	Pottery (mixture of prehistoric dates
8	8	62	Posthole	Unknown	-
8	9	63	Posthole	Unknown	-
8	10	65	Pit	Earlier than 12	Stratigraphy
8	11	66	Gully		Stratigraphy
8	12	67	Ditch	Early/Middle Saxon	Pottery (plus residual flint and BA pottery)
6	13	56, 57	Ditch	Unknown	-
8	14	64	Pit		-
7	15	58	Posthole	Prehistoric?	Pottery
7	16	59	Ditch	Early/Middle Saxon	Pottery (plus residual BA pottery)
8	17	68	Pit		-

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

3a: Prehistoric

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Feat type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
5	2	52	post-hole	15	436	Includes a later Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age neutral shaped jar
5	3	53	post-hole	1	1	One coarse flint tempered worn body sherd. ?Bronze Age
6	5	61	Gully	1	3	Worn flint tempered body sherds, possibly later Bronze Age
6	7	55	pit	115	1493	Mostly later Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age sherds, plus 4 x possible later Iron Age body sherds
8	12	67	ditch	13	18	1 x coarse flint tempered rim and Worn body sherds, possibly later Bronze Age
7	15	58	post-hole	1	15	1 x vitrified undiagnostic body sherd
7	16	59	ditch	7	8	Worn flint tempered body sherds, possibly later Bronze Age

3b Anglo-Saxon

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Fabric*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Form*	*Form detail*	*Rim*
6	5	61	CHAF	U	2	6			
8	12	67	CHAF	U	1	4			
7	16	59	CHAF	R	1	20	jar	globular	everted
7	16	59	CHAF	R	1	7	?		vertical
7	16	59	CHFI	B	1	10			
7	16	59	CHFI	U	1	8			
7	16	59	CHSFL	U	1	4			
7	16	59	ESANF	U	3	15			

Key: Type: U – undecorated body sherd; B – base; R – rim.

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Struck Flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Type*
5	1	51	Broken narrow flake
5	3	53	Flake
5	3	53	Spall
8	12	67	Flake

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Fired clay

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Feature*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
5	3	53	Posthole	6	8
6	4	60	Gully	2	1
7	7	55	Pit	6	10
6	13	57	Ditch	3	2

APPENDIX 6: Weight of burnt flint by context

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Wt (g)*
5	2	52	Posthole	115
5	3	53	Posthole	100
6	4	60	Gully	16
6	5	61	Gully	8
7	7	55	Pit	906
8	8	62	Posthole	4
8	9	63	Posthole	3
8	12	67	Ditch	191
6	13	56	Ditch terminus	50
6	13	57	Ditch terminus	8
	16	59	Ditch	48

APPENDIX 7: Animal bone

7a. Inventory of Animal Bone

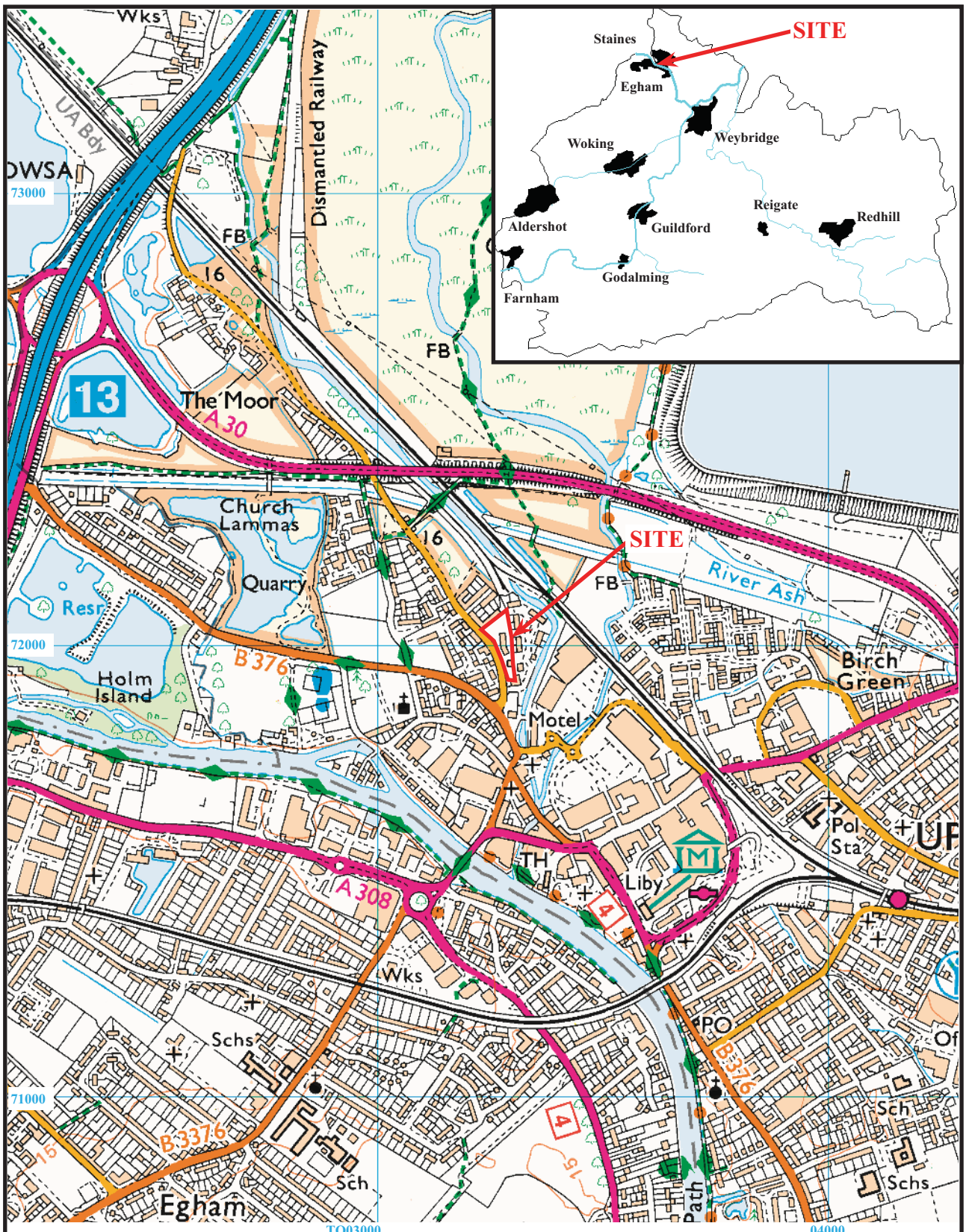
Cut	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Large*	*Sheep/goat*	*Unidentified*	*Comments*
13	56	1	7	-	-	1	Highly eroded long bone shaft fragment
13	57	1	2	-	-	1	-
16	59	20	164	3	2	15	"Large": vertebral neural arch with single cutmark under the left superior articular facet, right scapula with multiple cut/chop marks (e.g. transverse cutmark along superior border, posterior/superior rim of glenoid cavity) Sheep/goat-sized tooth fragments (2)
4	60	10	18	-	-	10	long bone shaft fragment
11	66	4	11	-	3	1	Sheep/goat-sized teeth (3)
12	67	16	146	3	1	12	Cow: proximal radius-ulna; "Large": right calcaneus, rib shaft fragment; S/G juvenile metapodium shaft (unfused joint surface)

7b. Inventory of burnt bone.

Cut	*Deposit*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Max frag size (mm)*	*Colour*	*Comments*
3	53	2	2	20.2	White	Unidentified
16	59	2	1	14.7	Black	A fragment of unfused epiphysis.

APPENDIX 8: Environmental remains

Cut	*Deposit*	*Feature*	*Sample*	*Seeds*	*Charcoal*
2	52	Posthole	1	1 indeterminate weed	Y
3	53	Posthole	2		Y
7	55	Pit	3		Y
13	57	Ditch	4		Y
16	59	Ditch	5	3 indeterminate weed, 15 indeterminate cereal	Y
4	60	Gully	6		Y
8	62	Posthole	7		Y
9	63	Posthole	8		Y
12	67	Ditch	9		Y



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Staines-upon-Thames and Surrey.

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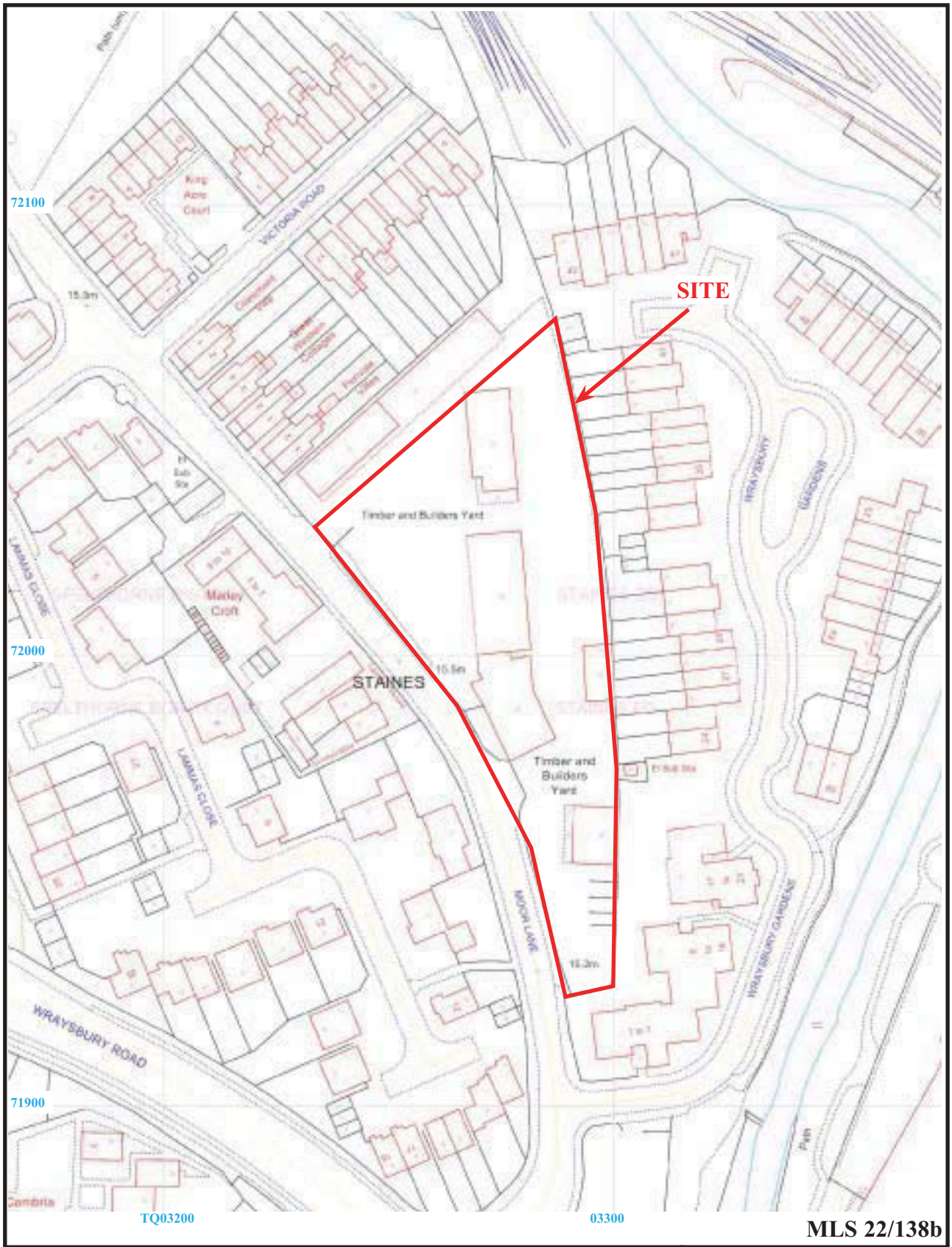

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Moor lane.

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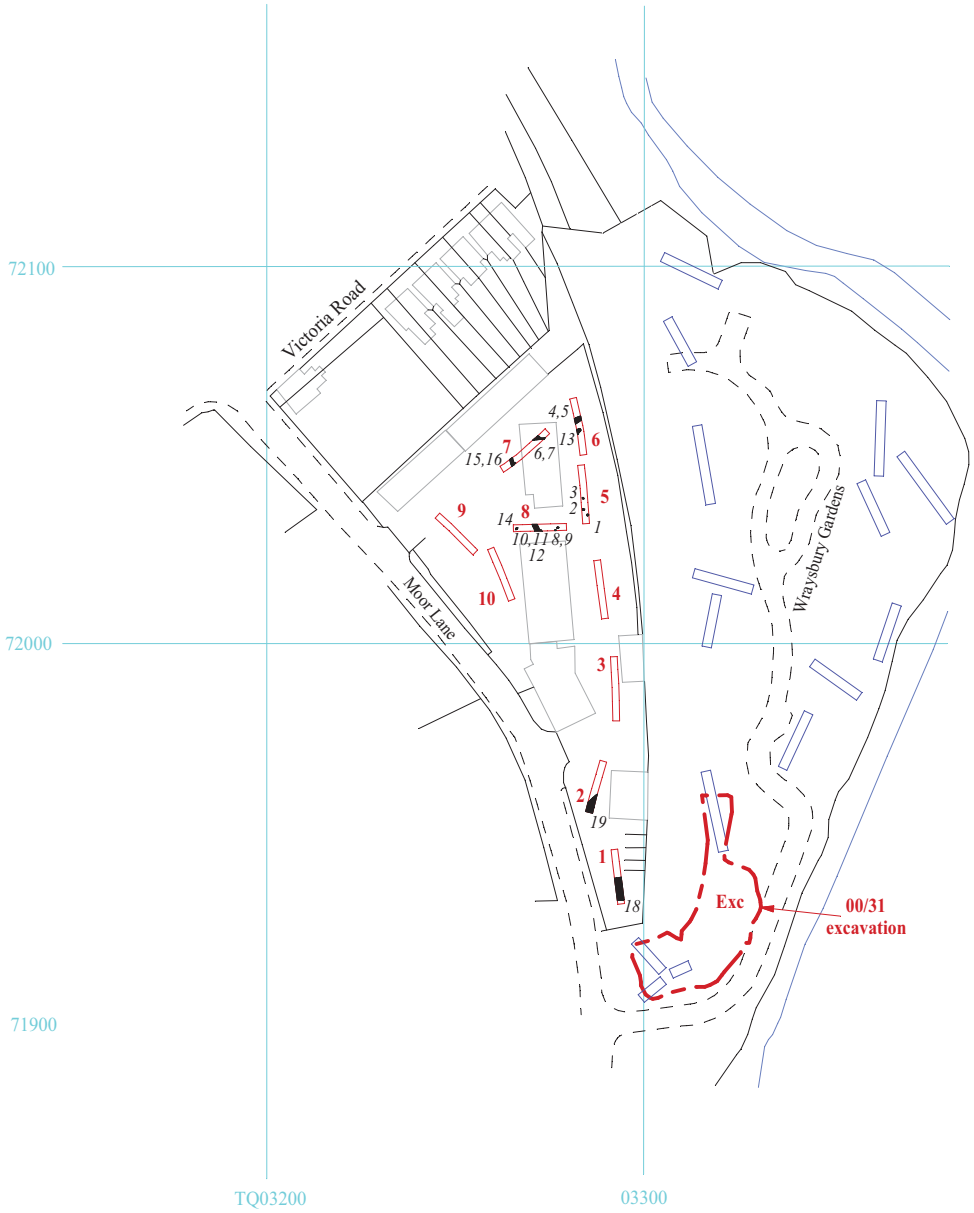

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Figure 3. Location of trenches and features.

0 100m

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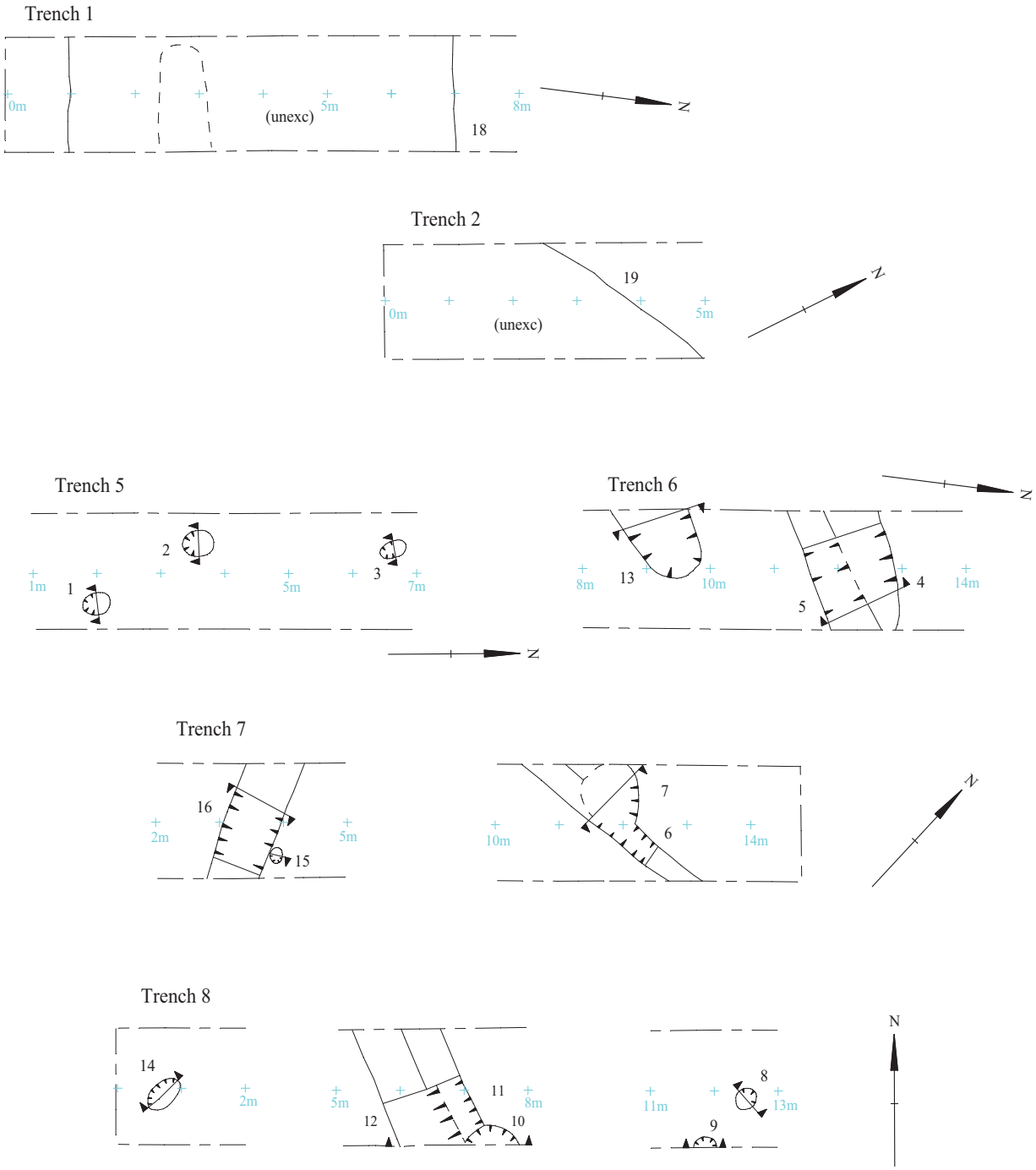

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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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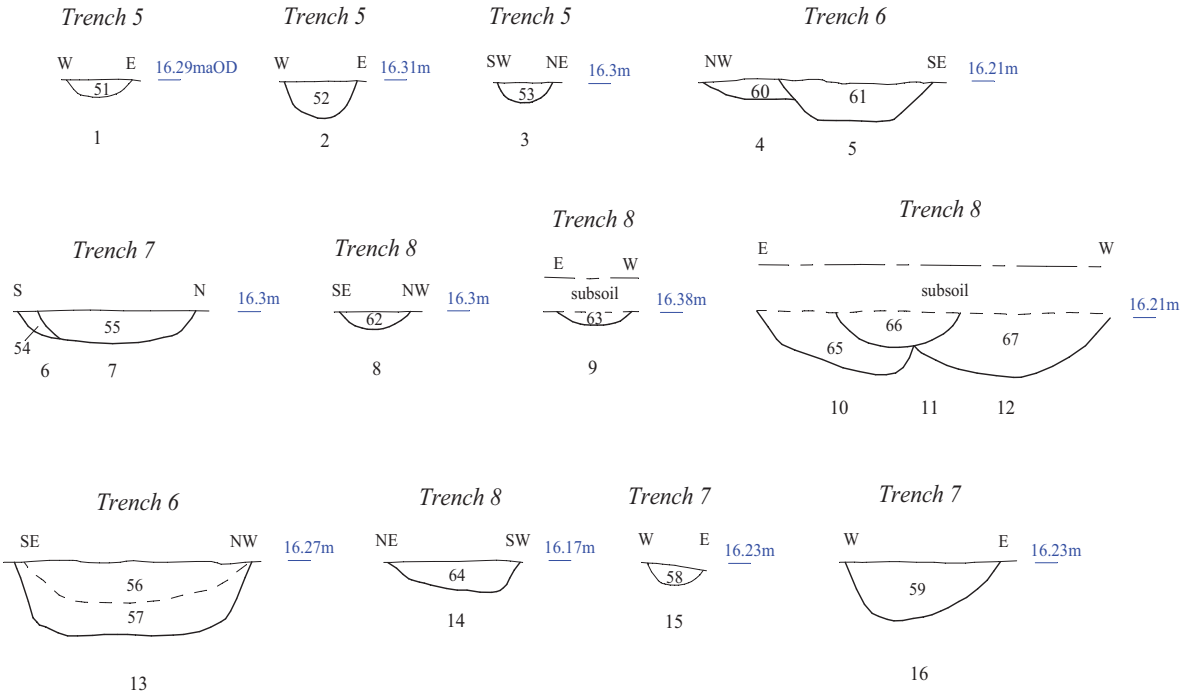

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 5, looking North, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 7, looking South West, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 8, looking South West, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 5, pit 2, looking North, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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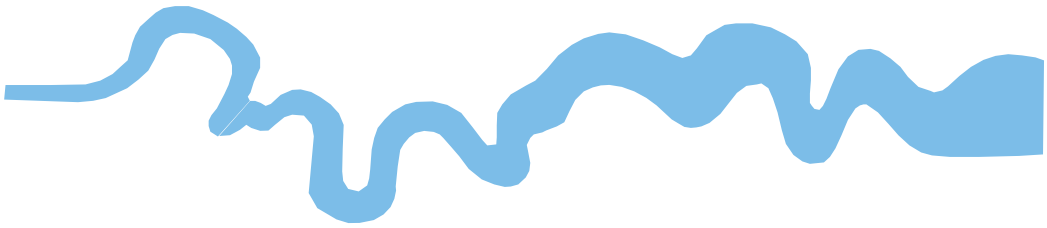
Plate 5. Trench 7, ditch 6 and pit 7, looking West, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.1m.

Plate 6. Trench 8, pit 10, ditch 11 and 12, looking South,
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5m and 0.3m.

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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