

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND  
AROUND THE VINE INN, LONDON STREET,  
CHERTSEY, SURREY**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AROUND  
THE VINE INN, LONDON STREET, CHERTSEY, SURREY**

Surrey County Archaeological Unit  
Surrey History Centre,  
130 Goldsworth Road, Woking,  
Surrey, GU21 6ND

Tel: 01483 518777 Fax: 01483 518780

email: [archaeology.scau@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology.scau@surreycc.gov.uk)



Unit Manager  
Author  
Date  
NGR - centred  
Client

Rob Poulton  
Jane Robertson  
07 December 2010  
TQ 0456 6681  
Stedman Property Consultants Ltd

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit and is not for publication to third parties, without the prior written consent of Surrey County Council, otherwise than in pursuance of the specific purpose for which it was prepared

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation between 19th and 26th October 2010 on land at The Vine Inn, London Street, Chertsey on the site of a proposed residential redevelopment (fig 1). The proposed redevelopment comprises the conversion of the existing Vine Inn building (a Listed Historic Building) to four 2-bedroomed flats, extension of the pub building to create one new 2-bedroom dwelling, conversion of the existing outbuilding at the rear of the site to a 2-bedroom dwelling and the construction of a new 2-bedroom dwelling in the pub garden (Fig 2).

1.2 The archaeological desktop assessment undertaken by SCAU in 2009 recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken as the next stage of work, having identified the site as having good to moderate archaeological potential for known and unknown buried archaeological material (Shaikhley 2009, 12). The location of the proposed development site lies within both a designated Area of High Archaeological Potential for Chertsey and a Conservation Area, and includes a Listed Historic Building (The Vine Inn). In view of these factors and the nature of the proposed development it was recommended that the archaeological potential be tested by field evaluation (Shaikhley 2009, 12).

1.3 SCAU were commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation by Stedman Property Consultants Ltd.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

2.1 Three trial trenches were excavated within the site using a 3 tonne tracked excavator (fig 2). Trench 1 was 13.5m long and a minimum of 1.6m wide becoming wider in parts, trench 2 was 13m long and 1.8m wide, and trench 3 was 10m long and 1.6m wide. The trenches was located in a position agreed prior to the start of work and were adjusted slightly on site in order to avoid three areas of knotweed that had previously been identified and treated on site.

2.2 The machining of the trial trenches was carefully watched for the occurrence of any features of archaeological interest, and the spoil heaps were scanned for any artefacts.

## **3.0 RESULTS**

The context listings for each trench can be found within Appendix 1.

### **3.1 Trench 1 (fig 3a)**

3.1.1 The excavation of trench 1 commenced at its southern end and immediately revealed a series of modern services, including a manhole with a number of foul water pipes running off it in various directions and what appeared to be a brick dome-capped well or soakaway of 19th/20th century date. The southern end of the trench was 1.6m wide and revealed a stratigraphy of grass overlying 0.25cm topsoil over layer 101 a grey black soil containing 19th century debris and rubble. The excavation of the mid-section of the trench was stepped eastwards in order to avoid the line of the modern services. The stratigraphy in the remainder of the trench was revealed to be grass overlying 0.25m topsoil, overlying a large area of slab concrete which was lifted to reveal the footings of the buildings that once stood on this part of the site fronting London Street until their demolition in the 1960s.

3.1.2 Two box trenches (contexts 107 and 116) were excavated within trench 1 in order to examine the stratigraphy and obtain dating evidence for this part of the site and the remains of the buildings that once stood here.

3.1.3 The first box trench, context 107, was excavated in the interior of one of the buildings on the east side of wall 103 (figs 3a and 4, sections 1 and 2). Box trench 107 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m; the top of the natural gravel (114) was encountered at a depth of 0.68m (1.15m below the present ground surface). Several layers (108-110 and 113-115) were excavated with trench 107, all of which dipped from east to west, and all of which (except for the basal gravel layer 114) contained 18th or 19th century artefacts (tables 1-5 and Appendix 2, and The Pottery - below). The layers appeared to be part of a large feature extending beyond the narrow confines of the slot. Only a sample (0.10-0.20m) of layer 114 (gravel within a dirty orange-brown/grey silty clay matrix) was excavated, but produced no finds.

3.1.4 The second box trench, context 116, was excavated towards the northern end of trench 1 between walls 103 and 104 (fig 3). The excavation of upper layer 106, a dark grey-brown silty loamy clay containing much 19th century debris, revealed a brick built culvert (105) aligned roughly north-south (fig 3a). Layer 106 was also sampled alongside culvert 105, but was not bottomed due to the limitation of space. It was unclear whether walls 103 and 104 cut layer 106 or if layer 106 post-dated the walls. Layer 106 was very similar to layer 108 revealed within box trench 107, c2m to the south. Brick culvert 105

was visible to a width of 0.75m, and was presumed to extend to a full width of 0.90m. The culvert was overlain by walls 103 and 104 and is presumed to be of 19th century date from the appearance of the bricks. The roughly north-south alignment of culvert 105 is mirrored by that of the modern service pipes revealed in the southern half of the trench, and it may therefore be a precursor of the modern drainage system for the site.

## **3.2 Trench 2**

3.2.1 A total of eleven features of archaeological interest were revealed cut into the natural clay/sandy clay and sealed beneath a layer of alluvial silt (context 204) within trench 2 (fig 3a). The features included feature 111 (possibly a large curvilinear ditch), feature 217 (a large ditch or waterhole), four post holes (205-207 and 215), three gullies (203, 209 and 216) and two ditches (211 and 213). In addition, a very large modern pipe was revealed running diagonally across the western half of the trench. The base of the pipe overlay the top of the natural and therefore, although cutting through the alluvial silt layer 204, did not appear to have cut into the top of the archaeological features in the immediate vicinity (see fig 6). A number of unstratified artefacts were recovered during the machining of trench 2. They were assigned context number 200 and the depth at which they were recovered was noted; the majority of these artefacts are now known to derive from context 204, the alluvial layer up to 0.35m thick, sealing the archaeological features and the natural sandy clay.

### **3.2.2 Feature 111 (figs 3a, 4 (section 4), and 5)**

Feature 111 appeared to represent a large, curvilinear ditch at the western end of trench 2 and was sampled by the excavation of two segments, 112 and 208. Due to its large size and the limitations of the width of trench 2, it was not possible to determine its full dimensions. The feature was, however, observed to be at least 0.40m deep and in excess of 1.40m wide. The ditch was filled with mottled mid-grey/brown sticky silty clay. The upper 0.10m of fill within segment 112 (assigned context number 201) included a layer of compacted gravel containing much Bronze Age pottery and struck and burnt flint. Struck and burnt flint, pottery of Bronze Age date and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the upper fill (A) of segments 112 and 208, whereas the lower part of the fill (B) produced fewer artefacts (see Tables 1-6 and Appendix 2). Feature 111 continued eastward beneath the line of the large modern service pipe that crossed trench 2 and also extended south and west beyond the limits of the trench. There is a possibility that feature 111 is part of the same large feature as context 217 which lies on the eastern side of the modern pipe (see below), although, if so, it would effectively be a corner and have a width of over 4m.

### 3.2.3 Feature 217 (figs 3a, 4 (section 3), and 6)

Feature 217 was revealed within the western half of trench 2 and was sampled by the excavation of segment 218. The full extent of the feature was not revealed due to the limitation of the trench width and the presence of the large modern service pipe overlying the feature, but it was observed to be at least 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep. Segment 218 only sampled part of the feature and did not reveal its full depth (the base of the segment continued downwards towards the west). Segment 218 was filled by three distinct layers: upper layer 218A, a mid-greenish/grey silty clay overlying layer 218B, a mottled orange/brown and grey silty clay overlying basal layer 218C, a marginally more granular layer of sticky pale grey silty clay over the natural gravel. Artefacts were recovered from layers A and B, including pottery of Bronze Age date and pieces of struck and burnt flint. Only a handful of artefacts, but no pottery, were recovered from basal layer C. One sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered from the upper fill of segment 218 and is likely to be a residual find indicating activity of Neolithic date in the vicinity.

As noted above, it is possible that feature 217 is part of the same large feature as feature 111. Another possibility is that feature 218 represents a waterhole.

A 1m long column sample was taken of the section of segment 218 for the potential investigation of environmental data (including pollen).

### 3.2.4 Other linear features (fig 3a)

Five features (203, 209, 211, 213 and 216) were identified within the eastern half of trench 2. All were aligned north-east to south-west, except gully 216, which was a curvilinear feature cutting ditch 213. 203, 209, and 216 were 0.25 to 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by a single fill of grey/orange-brown silty clay. The fill of gully 216 (segments 219 and 220) also contained frequent manganese flecks, charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay. Gully 211 (segment 212) was 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep, and filled with dark grey/brown silty clay. Ditch 213 (segment 214) was 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep (fig 3). It was infilled by two layers: 214A, a dark brown clay with occasional manganese flecks, charcoal and burnt clay fragments overlying 214B, a grey/orange clay with rare flecks of charcoal and occasional patches of iron panning. All of the linear features produced pottery of Bronze Age date, struck and burnt flint and all except 211 some animal bone (see tables 1-6 and Appendix A).

### 3.2.5 The post holes

Four post holes (205-207 and 215) were revealed within the eastern half of trench 2. They were 0.18-0.22m in diameter and 0.06-0.18m deep and filled with mid-dark

grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds recovered from the post holes included pottery of later Bronze Age date and fragments of burnt flint.

### **3.3 Trench 3 (fig 3b)**

3.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated in the rear of the site, through the tarmac of the pub car park and was 10m long and 1.6m wide. A number of layers (301-308) were excavated within the trench, which yielded numerous artefacts ranging in date from late 17th-19th century (see tables 1-5 and Appendix 2, and The Pottery – below). Towards the southern end of the trench a large brick culvert (303) was revealed aligned east-west, running diagonally across the trench (fig 7). All of the layers were observed to be aligned in a similar east-west direction, running diagonally across the trench. The trench reached depths of up to 2m below ground level, and this made detailed examination and further hand excavation unsafe.

The stratigraphy of trench 3 was revealed to be c0.10m tarmac, over 0.50-0.60m demolition rubble overlying the various layers 302-308. Layer 302, a sticky yellow brown clay, overlay brick culvert 303. The culvert is thought to be of 19th century date as it and layer 302 overlay layer 304, a black moist loamy soil, producing sherds of pottery of late 18th or 19th century date, as did the underlying layer 305, a moist mid-brown silty clay. Below 305 was layer 306, a dark brown/black gravelly loam containing construction debris (brick and tile), gravel and pottery of late 17th or early 18th century date. Layer 306 overlay layer 307, a grey-blue moist sandy clay, an anaerobic alluvial-type deposit, representing the deepest layer revealed, at 1.9m beneath the car park surface. It was not possible to test this to any greater depth due to the limitations of the 3 tonne mini-digger. Layer 307 appeared to represent a streambed; it is possible that a stream running through this part of the site was culverted (by the construction of brick culvert 303), following the deposition of a series of layers that had partially choked it, and/or been deliberately laid to infill the channel, and level the ground around. Layer 308 represents the natural mid-brown sandy clay with orange flecks that was only revealed at the northern end of trench 3. A couple of fragments of burnt flint were recovered from natural layer 308 indicating the possibility of prehistoric activity extending to this part of the site.

## **4.0 THE FINDS**

### **4.1 All Finds (except flintwork) by Phil Jones**

The collection is a mixture of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material, with most being of late 17th to 19th century date, but with a significant component that belongs to the later Bronze Age (tables 1-5). The earliest find is a fragment from the rim

of a Peterborough Ware bowl of late Neolithic date. The finds from Trenches 1 and 3 are almost wholly post-medieval, with most being fragments of pottery and ceramic building materials, but those of Trench 2 are a remarkable mix that includes all of the prehistoric, Roman and medieval pot sherds with only five that are later, as well as almost all of the calcined flints.

#### **4.1.2 The Pottery**

344 sherds (7.2kg) were recovered, with most from Trench 1 (209; 3.9kg) and wholly of late 17th century to 19th century wares, rather less from Trench 3 (33; 2.0kg) of a similar range of dating, but with some earlier, and 106 (1.2kg) from Trench 2 that include all the earlier material and only five of post-medieval date.

##### *Prehistoric*

Of the 88 sherds (0.8kg) from various contexts within Trench 2, almost all are predominantly tempered with coarse calcined flint grits, and even the exceptions include some fragments of this inclusion type. The most common fabric variant also includes moderate amounts of iron mineral inclusions and some quartz sand (CALC/IRON/q; 28 sherds), another only has the accessory quartz sand (CALC/q; 27 sherds) and another has moderate amounts of the sand (CALC/Q: 19 sherds). Two variants that include sparse and moderate amounts of iron mineral inclusions, but no sand (IRON/calc; IRON/CALC) are represented by single sherds, and there are seven sherds that only have the calcined flint inclusions (CALC), including one with only moderate amounts (calc). Three more sherds have a little more of the iron inclusions than the flint (IRON/calc), and a single sherd has more sand than flint (Q/calc). Such a range of fabric variants is typical of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages of the region.

The earliest sherd is a small fragment from the rim of a Peterborough Ware bowl in CALC fabric. It was recovered from the upper fill of 218 in association with probable Bronze Age sherds, but its series of linear incisions on one side and of impressions on the other is typical of such later Neolithic vessels.

There are three rim sherds and four base angles amongst the rest of the sherds, but they do not more clearly indicate the date of the assemblage within the Bronze Age. Of three rim sherds, one from 200 is an upright and plain collar from a large vessel that may be a later Bronze Age shouldered jar, but could be a Bucket Urn of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Another is a similar, fragmentary rim from 208. The third, the only burnished sherd in the collection and from a smaller vessel, has an everted rim and what may be the beginnings of a shoulder. It could be from a small shouldered jar, but may be from a globular 'fineware' jar of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Two of



the four base angles (from 200 and 202 x 3) have profuse calcined flints on their undersides, a typical characteristic of later Bronze Age assemblages, but the largest sherd in the collection (from 202) is very thick and from the base plate of a large vessel that could be a Middle Bronze Age Bucket or Barrel Urn. There is another 'rim', from 214, but its edge is bifurcated and it may be from a perforated 'plaque', a typical ceramic artefact of later Bronze Age sites in the district and southern England in general, and which still remains of unknown purpose.

There is no certainty in the dating of the Bronze Age pottery assemblage, since it includes some characteristics of both its Middle and later phases. Since the prehistoric pottery also includes at least one Late Neolithic sherd, multiple phases of the succeeding Bronze Age could be represented in the collection, but on balance, most would better fit with a later Bronze Age dating.

#### *Roman*

Two sherds were recovered, both from 200 (the alluvial flood layer also known as 204), and since both are worn they may derive from a Roman site further upstream. One is a body sherd of Roman greyware of Alice Holt/Farnham type, and the other is part of a base angle from a beaker or small jar of 7cm diameter in a fine orange ware.

#### *Medieval*

Thirteen sherds (0.3kg), of which three are represented by many joining sherds from different locations within context 200 that form the full profile of a single vessel. This is a large bowl with a finger-impressed square-flanged rim of 28cm diameter, and its fabric is that of QFL in the Surrey type series. This is predominantly tempered with sand, but with some flint inclusions, and the vessel may have been made at Egham, where some production of the ware in the later 12th or early 13th century has been identified.

A sherd from another vessel of QFL was recovered (202), and there are also three sherds of coarse WW1A whiteware (from 200 x 2 and 218) that post-dates c1240, and part of the rim of a cooking pot in the shell-tempered S2 ware (200) that may be earlier. In addition there are three sherds of fine sand-tempered orangeware (FOQ) from glazed jugs, including a rim (200) and two body sherds (218), of which one has an external residue or sooting. These are likely to date to the 13th or 14th century.

#### *Post-medieval*

The collection is of 249 sherds (6.2kg), of which between 49 and 57 % (count and weight) are of redware fabrics, and between 12 and 17% (weight and count) of Border whiteware. The vessel forms of these are almost wholly of late 18th and 19th century

types, with the former being the latest examples in the large assemblage of 110. A smaller group from 306 could be of late 17th or early 18th century date. There are 22 sherds from stoneware bottles and mugs, all probably of English types, most probably from London and including two with crown and WR stamps (from 100 and 110). A few, however, are of Nottingham types. Seven sherds from tin-glazed earthenware plates mostly carry decorative schemes of cobalt blue (from 108 and 110), and another has manganese glaze (110). There are also three sherds from Staffordshire or London feather-slipped and scallop-edged meat dishes (100x2 and 304), two sherds of Staffordshire white-slipped stoneware (109 and 110) one of porcelain (108), five of Creamware (100x4 and 109), seven of Mocha Ware (100, 106 and 108) and 37 of refined white earthenware (CHINA) that includes some proprietary vessels.

The earliest context assemblage is probably that of 306, which includes the rims of a cauldron, bowl and frying pan in redware, the last of which includes its tubular handle. Also in redware, but more akin to a tile fabric is the square corner of a diagonally-compartmented vessel that may be a chicken feeder, and a body sherd that has been fashioned into a roughly circular counter. The Border whiteware component of the assemblage (which, despite its common name, may derive from kilns at Addlestone, close to Chertsey, where wasters have been found) includes two feet from two separate tripod pipkins and part of a dish, and two sherds of English stoneware from a mug and a bottle. The character of these vessels, the proportions of ware types and the absence of others suggest that the assemblage may have been deposited in the late 17th or early 18th century.

#### **4.1.3 Ceramic building materials**

*Roof tile:* 48 fragments (5.8kg) of roof tile were recovered, and all may be of post-medieval date except two from 200 that might be medieval. The largest context assemblage is the 11 pieces (1.6kg) from 110 that includes one fragment from a pantile. Four more fragments of pantiles were recovered from 109.

*Floor tile:* 14 fragments (4.7kg) of plain, unglazed floor tile were recovered (108, 109, 110, 113, 305 and 306), as well as a complete example from 100/106 that measures, in imperial area, a square foot.

*Brick:* Ten fragments (1.5kg) from 108, 113, 301 and 306, and four complete examples were recovered. These latter include one with a shallow frog (102) and three that lack any (100, 104 and 113).

*Daub*: A tiny fragment (1g) was recovered from prehistoric context 215 and seven more (5g) from 214.

#### **4.1.4 Stone**

The square corner of a sandstone basin was recovered from context 100/106, which also contained a roughly square block of a more quartzose sandstone. Context 306 contained two rough lumps of Reigate Stone as well as a 3.5cm thick slab of Sussex Marble that has a series of scored lines on one face. These may derive from the rubble of Chertsey Abbey, which was demolished in the early 16th century. A sandstone hone of Pennant sandstone from context 200 is likely to be of 19th century or later date, and there is a small fragment of partly-burnt coal from 110.

#### **4.1.5 Tobacco pipes**

Eighty-two fragments, mostly from stems, but including five complete or near-complete bowls. All seem to be of late 18th and 19th century types, although two stem fragments from 306 may be earlier. The largest collection is of 37 fragments of late 18th century types from 110 that include three with makers' stamps on their spurs: 'S' 'P', 'W' 'I' and 'T' 'B'. A spur on a bowl from 113 has a crown on each side that surmounts 'W' 'R', and one of two bowls with ribbing and floral decoration from 108 has a spur stamped 'G' 'G'. A 19th century pipe from 100 is stamped 'J VINING' and 'KINGSTON' on opposing sides of its stem.

#### **4.1.6 Glass**

Thirteen fragments, of which ten are from sac bottles, including six from 110 and four from 113. Those from 110 includes a complete neck. There is a fragment of pane glass from 108, and the last two from 100 are of clear glass and may be relatively modern.

#### **4.1.7 Ironwork**

The only items recovered were three nails (108, 200 and 218B).

#### **4.1.8 Oyster**

A large example was recovered from 106 and a fragment from 108

#### **4.1.9 Animal bone**

60 fragments (0.7kg), of which the more interesting may be those from the prehistoric contexts of Trench 2. There are nine of these from contexts below the overburden layer 200.

#### **4.1.10 Calcined flints**

Of the 674 pieces (9.9kg) recovered, all are from the contexts of Trench 2 (200, 201, 202, 204-8, 210, 212, 214-6, 218 and 229), except five from 308 and 2 from 316. The largest assemblage is of 189 (2.9kg) from 200, but 176 (1.8kg) were recovered from 202, 93 (1.7kg) from 218, and 87 (1.5kg) from 204. Most appeared to be derived from the gravel nodules of the local floodplain terraces, but some seemed to be more similar to the marine pebbles of the Eocene deposits that skirt its southern edge.

#### **4.2 THE FLINTWORK** by N.J. Marples

Forty-nine struck flints weighing 782g were recovered from 21 individual contexts, all of which were located in Trench 2. With the exception of 17 unstratified pieces, only three contexts (202, 208 and 218) produced more than two flints each. For a full listing by context, see Table 6.

The flintwork is in variable condition, with just over half of the collection (26 pieces, or 53%) showing some degree of weathering or abrasion consistent with localized re-working. Three worked flints have been burnt.

Remnant cortex, which is invariably waterworn, indicates a source in the local gravel terraces. Internally, the flint ranges from pale grey to black, with some pieces of a brown or olive-green hue. Crystalline inclusions are visible within one core. The raw material is of quite good quality for knapping, although some pebbles have fractured as a result of thermal flaws within the flint. No large flakes or complete cores were recovered, but a small hammerstone with a maximum diameter of 60mm suggests that most of the nodules used are likely to have been pebble-sized (up to 64mm long).

No true blades were identified, and there is no evidence of soft hammer usage amongst the collected flakes. Pronounced bulbs of percussion, three flakes with multiple bulbs, two silet fractures, and 11 items with one or more incipient cones of percussion resulting from miss-hits, all indicate the use of hard hammerstones in knapping. Three squat flakes, with length:breadth dimensions around 1:2, and the general thickness of blanks from the site, are consistent with later prehistoric flintworking.

Although a few flakes, including one possible core rejuvenation flake, may be of Neolithic or earlier date, most of the flintwork can be assigned on technological grounds to the later Bronze Age (c1500-700 BC).

Aside from the hammerstone noted above, possible tool forms include one notch, a crude scraper, and two items classified as core tools, which may have been used for chopping and boring. There are also several miscellaneous retouched and edge

modified pieces, although some at least of the latter are likely to be the products of accidental or post-depositional damage.

Locally, much of the flintwork is comparable to material of later Bronze Age date recovered from the Painesfield Allotments site, also in Chertsey (Marples forthcoming), as well as from a range of similarly dated sites in north-west Surrey including Hengrove Farm in Staines (Marples forthcoming) and the Ashford Prison site (Bishop 2006, 34-6).

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

5.1 The footings of a couple of buildings of probable 18th century date, that were demolished in the 1960s, were revealed within trench 1. Excavation of two box trenches, 107 and 116, provided dating evidence for activity from the late 17th to the 19th century in this part of the site and included the discovery of a brick culvert (105) running through the southern part of the site. The natural gravel was revealed only once, in the base of trench 107 (context 114), at a depth of 1.15m beneath the present ground surface. It seems probable that any archaeology earlier than the post-medieval period in this location has been, at the least, seriously disturbed.

5.2 A total of eleven features of later Bronze Age date were revealed within trial trench 2, a dense cluster of archaeology indicative of a settlement. A large amount of later Bronze Age pottery, struck flintwork, and burnt flint was recovered within the small area investigated.

The archaeological features and the natural silty clay were revealed at a depth of c1.10m beneath the present ground surface, but were sealed by an alluvial layer (204), which was revealed at a depth of c 0.80m beneath the present ground surface. Alluvial layer 204 contained numerous artefacts ranging in date through the Bronze Age, Roman and medieval periods, representing a flood silt which has introduced artefacts derived from other locations and relocated them to the present site during episodes of flooding. It seems probable, however, that the Bronze Age pottery is wholly or largely derived from the immediate vicinity, given its generally good condition and similarity to the material stratified below.

5.3 No features were revealed within trench 3, apart from brick culvert 303, but numerous layers were identified containing artefacts of post-medieval date ranging from the late 17th to the 19th century. The layers represent the casual and/or deliberate infilling of a stream channel, followed by the culverting of the stream. No archaeology earlier than the post-medieval period was clearly identified in this location, but burnt flint

from the top of the natural deposits suggested that any such might survive outside of the stream channel.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 The complexity and quantity of Bronze Age features and artefacts revealed within trench 2, will require further archaeological work if they are to be disturbed during the proposed development. The evidence points to a relatively well preserved site with a high potential for revealing evidence of local and regional importance. The evidence of interest is sealed by layers of no archaeological interest down to a depth of c0.8m below ground level. The alluvial deposit at this level is of interest for the relatively large amount of artefacts recovered from it, but this c0.3m thick layer is less important than the stratified settlement evidence below.

In general terms, this suggests that ground disturbance down to around 0.7m would not require an archaeological response. Disturbances that exceed that but are less than around 1.0m deep can be adequately dealt with by an archaeological watching brief. In both cases it is assumed that ground exposed at these depths will not be subject to significant impact from machine movement or other factors. Where this is the case, work of the type appropriate to the next deepest category will be necessary. Disturbance beyond a depth of 1.0m will require formal archaeological excavation prior to development. The area affected by this is indicated on fig 2, as 'type 1 work': the area is that of the present grassed plot of ground, within which the amount of more recent disturbance is far lower than in the developed areas beyond.

There is, however, a difficulty in this. The works most likely to have such deep impact would be narrow trenches for foundations or services (see fig 8 for the development plan), and archaeological evidence seen only within such is likely to be difficult to excavate accurately and very hard to interpret. Furthermore, the depth would be too great for work to proceed safely without shoring, and provision of this would worsen the archaeological problem. An approach sometimes adopted in such circumstances is to undertake excavation of an area wide enough for practical and successful investigation to compensate for an accepted loss of archaeological evidence within narrow trenches.

An alternative and/or complementary approach would be to mitigate the potential archaeological damage by reducing or avoiding deep excavations.

6.2 The evidence produced in trenches 1 and 3 was principally of 18th and 19th century date, with a smaller amount extending back to the late 17th century. The depth

and scale of this disturbance is considerable, especially in trench 3. The buildings to which this relates are recorded by various maps (Shaikhley 2009), and the principal archaeological value of the work to date is that it demonstrates that the historic town of Chertsey had not expanded thus far at any earlier date. Further archaeological investigation of this aspect is likely to be of only modest local value. The appropriate way of dealing with this would be by way of a watching brief, which would also allow for the, probably slight, possibility that prehistoric evidence of interest might be revealed.

6.3 It is therefore recommended, especially with regard to the type 1 work, that a full review of the ground impact of the development proposals is undertaken, and that this should form the basis for detailed discussions with Runnymede Borough Council and their archaeological advisor, Mr Tony Howe of the Heritage Conservation team, Surrey County Council, to agree the nature and location of further archaeological work; the results of such discussions should then be incorporated in a Written Scheme of Investigation to govern the conduct of the work, which will need the approval of the Local Authority prior to its commencement.

6.4 The statements and recommendations in 6.1-6.3 are the considered views of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, based on the evidence presented in the earlier part of this report. It must be emphasised, however, that whether further archaeological work is required, what form it should take and when it might be scheduled are decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority (generally acting under the advice of Surrey County Council's Heritage Conservation Team), and any further action in response to this report should await their opinion.

### **Bibliography**

- Bishop, B, 2006 The later prehistoric flint and chert artefacts, in Carew *et al*, 34-6
- Carew, T, Bishop, B, Meddens, F, & Ridgeway, V, 2006 *Unlocking the landscape: archaeological excavations at Ashford Prison, Middlesex*
- Hayman, G, forthcoming *Excavations at Hengrove Farm, Staines*
- Marples, NJ, forthcoming The flint, in Hayman forthcoming
- Marples, NJ, forthcoming The flint, in Robertson forthcoming
- Robertson, J, forthcoming *Excavations at the Painesfield Allotments, Chertsey*

- Shaikhley, N, 2009 *A preliminary archaeological assessment of proposed re-development of The Vine Inn, Bridge Road, Chertsey, Surrey* (SCAU client report)



Appendix 1 Context Listings for trenches 1, 2 and 3

Context	Trench	Date	Description	Part of
100	TT1		Unstratified machining finds	
101	TT1		Dark grey-black soil with mid to late-19th century debris	
102	TT1		Brick wall	
103	TT1		Brick wall	
104	TT1		Brick wall	
105	TT1		Brick culvert	
106	TT1		Layer next to 105	
107	TT1		Test slot excavated adjacent to wall 103	
108	TT1		Upper fill/layer within slot 107	
109	TT1		Gravelly layer below 108, only adjacent to wall 103	
110	TT1		Black 'greasy' layer below 108 and 109 within slot 107	
111	TT2		Cut number for E-W ditch	
112	TT2		Segment of ditch 111	
113	TT1		Gravelly black 'greasy' layer below 110 in slot 107	107
114	TT1		Silty clay and gravel layer below 113 in slot 107	107
115	TT1		Cut and fill associated ?associated with culvert 105? Confined to west edge of slot 107	
116	TT1		Slot number between walls 103 and 104	

Context Number	Trench	Date	Description	Part of
200	TT2	-	Unstratified machining finds	
201	TT2	BA	Finds from surface of feature segment 112 of ditch 112	111
202	TT2	BA	Gully segment	203
203	TT2	BA	Cut number for N-S aligned gully at east end of trench	
204	TT2	-	Alluvial flood layer	
205	TT2	BA	Post hole	
206	TT2	BA	Post hole	
207	TT2	BA	Post hole	
208	TT2	BA	Segment of ditch 111 at west end of trench 2	111
209	TT2	BA	Gully at east end of trench 2	
210	TT2	BA	Gully segment	209
211	TT2	BA	Cut number for gully/ditch west of 209	
212	TT2	BA	Gully segment	211
213	TT2	BA	Cut number for ditch	
214	TT2	BA	Ditch segment	213
215	TT2	BA	Post hole	
216	TT2	BA	Curvilinear gully	
217	TT2	BA	Cut number for large ditch	
218	TT2	BA	Ditch segment	217

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Part of</b>
300	TT3		Unstratified machining finds	
301	TT3		Layer of dark grey/black loamy soil (over 302)	
302	TT3		Layer of moist sticky light brown clay (over 303 and 304)	
303	TT3		Large brick culvert (under 302)	
304	TT3		Layer of moist blackish loamy soil (over 305)	
305	TT3		Layer of mid brown silty clay (over 306)	
306	TT3		Layer of dark brown/black gravelly loam (over 307)	
307	TT3		Layer of grey-blue sandy clay at base of trench 3 at depth of 1.9m (lowest layer excavated)	
308	TT3		Natural mid-brown sandy clay with red flecks	

## Appendix 2 Full listing of all finds (except worked flint)

context		category	count	weight	date	notes	notes
100	clean wall 103	POT	17	255	19th		
100	S end	POT	15	127	19th		
100	S end	GLASS	2	67		base of glass; handle	
100	S end	TOB PIPE	2		19th	bowl; stamped, fluted & floral	J VINING; KINGSTON
100	S end	BONE	10	32			
100	N end	POT	8	77	19th		
100	N end	ROOF TILE	2	68			
100		BRASS	1			badge	
100		BRICK	1	2411		complete; grog/sand	no frog; 22x10x6cm
100/106		FL TILE	1	7075		complete; sandy	
100/106		STONE	1	10700		BASIN; SST	
100/106		STONE	1	14200		square block; quartzose SST	
102		BRICK	1	3138		complete	shallow frog; 23x10.7x6.5cm
104		BRICK	1	2540		complete;sandy	no frog;20.7x9x6cm
105		ROOF TILE	1	396			
106		OYSTER	1	87			
106		POT	13	347	19th		
106		BONE	3	40			
108		POT	23	419	19th		
108		ROOF TILE	4	719			
108		FL TILE	1	135			
108		BRICK	1	194			
108		GLASS	1	1		pane, thin	
108		TOB PIPE	1			bowl; stamped, fluted & floral	G' 'G' '
108		Fe NAIL	1	7			
108		BONE	2	18			
108		OYSTER	1	7			
108/110		POT	11	201	19th		
109		POT	12	752	L18th		
109		FL TILE	1	496			
109		ROOF TILE	4	659		pan-tiles	
110	upper	POT	20	561	L18th		
110	upper	ROOF TILE	7	1375		inc peghole	
110	upper	FL TILE	9	2757		inc 3 corners	
110	upper	BRICK	1	394		corner; sand/grog	
110	upper	TOB PIPE	4			stem frags	
110	upper	ROOF TILE	1	264		pan-tiles	
110	upper	COAL	1	3			
110	upper	BONE	2	14			
110	basal	POT	11	99	18th		
110	basal	GLASS	1	75	18th	sac	
110	basal	TOB PIPE	5			bowl/spur & 4 stem frags	
110	lower	POT	81	1279	L18th		
110	lower	ROOF TILE	3	25			
110	lower	GLASS	5	129	18th	sac; inc neck and rim	
110	lower	TOB PIPE	3			bowl spur, stamp	S' 'P'
110	lower	TOB PIPE	1			bowl spur, stamp	W' 'I'
110	lower	TOB PIPE	1			bowl spur, stamp	T' 'B'
110	lower	TOB PIPE	7			bowl spur, no stamp	
110	lower	TOB PIPE	25			stem frags	
110	lower	BONE	7	227			
112		BONE	1	3			
112	A	POT	8	40	BA		
113		ROOF TILE	3	221			
113		FL TILE	1	424			
113		BRICK	1	1163		complete	no frog
113		GLASS	4	104	18th	sac	
113		TOB PIPE	1			bowl; stamp	crown and 'W' 'R'
113		TOB PIPE	27			bowl, 2 spur, 24 stem frags	

context		category	count	weight	date	notes	notes
113		BONE	4	132			
200		POT	5	126	19th		
200		CALC FLINT	9	123			
200		TOB PIPE	3			stem frags	
200		BONE	20	108			
200	B	CALC FLINT	10	105			
200	112A	CALC FLINT	80	1072			
200	E end	POT	1	6	BA		
200	E end	POT	1	12	LM		
200	E end 70cm	CALC FLINT	8	112			
200	E end 100cm	POT	3	23	BA		
200	6.5m from W end	CALC FLINT	5	60			
200	7m from W end; 80cm	CALC FLINT	2	79			
200	midway	HONE	1	304	19th	SST; round sect	
200	midway 60cm	POT	1	3	BA		
200	midway 100cm	CALC FLINT	10	208			
200	middle	POT	1	16	BA		
200	middle	POT	2	55	MED		
200	65cm	CALC FLINT	5	39			
200	65cm	POT	1	34	BA		
200	70cm	Fe NAIL	1	8			
200	80cm	CALC FLINT	14	150			
200	80cm	POT	3	103	MED		
200	80cm 6.5m from W end	POT	1	83	MED		
200	80cm 7m from W end	POT	1	2	R		
200	80cm	ROOF TILE	1	54			
200	85cm	CALC FLINT	1	5			
200	85cm	ROOF TILE	1	88			
200	90cm	POT	1	19	BA		
200	90cm	POT	1	17	R		
200	95cm	CALC FLINT	5	57			
200	95cm	POT	1	1	BA		
200	100cm midway	POT	1	21	MED		
200	100cm	CALC FLINT	4	120			
200	105cm	POT	3	31	BA		
200	110cm	CALC FLINT	7	177			
200	W end	POT	1	6	MED		
200	W end	CALC FLINT	4	79			
200	W end 90cm	CALC FLINT	8	250			
200	W end 95cm	CALC FLINT	9	211			
200	W end 105cm	CALC FLINT	4	73			
200	W end 110cm	CALC FLINT	4	76			
200	W end 110cm	POT	1	8	BA		
201		POT	1	79	BA		
201/112	E half 75cm	CALC FLINT	9	190			
201/112	surf	POT	2	6	BA		
201/112	75cm	POT	1	56	BA		
202		CALC FLINT	173	1822			
202		POT	20	64	BA		
202	90cm	POT	1	288	BA	thick base plate	
202	110cm	CALC FLINT	3	46			
202		BONE	2	2			
?202	100cm midway	POT	1	33	MED		
204		POT	2	4	BA		
204		CALC FLINT	87	1514			
204		BONE	1	5			
205		POT	1	8	BA		
205		CALC FLINT	6	37			
206		POT	1	4	BA		
206		CALC FLINT	7	52			
207		POT	2	17	BA		

context		category	count	weight	date	notes	notes
207		CALC FLINT	16	254			
207		BONE	1	25			
208	A	BONE	1	2			
208	lower	CALC FLINT	16	283			
208	upper	POT	5	50	BA		
208	upper	CALC FLINT	26	408			
210		CALC FLINT	3	6			
212		POT	1	1	BA		
212		CALC FLINT	15	93			
214		POT	23	90	BA		
214		DAUB	7	5			
214		CALC FLINT	1	3			
215		POT	1	1	BA		
215		DAUB	1	1			
215		CALC FLINT	17	359			
215		BONE	1	2			
216		CALC FLINT	3	31			
218	upper	POT	1	1	LN		
218	upper	POT	4	28	BA		
218	upper	CALC FLINT	31	605			
218	lower	CALC FLINT	50	832			
218	A	CHARC	1	1			
218	B	POT	2	6	BA		
218	B	POT	3	28	MED	residue	
218	B	Fe NAIL	1	5			
218	B	BONE	3	2			
218	C	CALC FLINT	12	315			
229	upper	CALC FLINT	3	12			
301		POT	2	50	19th		
301		TOB PIPE	1			stem frags	
301	85cm	BRICK	5	170	19th		
302/304		POT	1	11	19th		
304		POT	6	949	19th		
305		POT	1	53	17/18th	chafing dish	
305		ROOF TILE	5	325			
305/6		ROOF TILE	3	311			
305/6		FL TILE	1	353			
306	N end over nat	POT	2	129	17/18th		
306	N end over nat	STONE	1	26		Reigate Stone	
306	N end over nat	FL TILE	1	551			
306	N end over nat	ROOF TILE	1	146		inc peghile & finger print	
306	N end over nat	BRICK	1	100		groggy	
306		POT	19	699	L17/E18th		
306		ROOF TILE	12	1248			
306		BRICK	2	671		groggy	
306		BONE	1	62			
306		TOB PIPE	1			stem frags	
306		STONE	1	215		Reigate Stone	
306		STONE	1	3200		Sussex marble	3.5cm thick; scored lines
307		POT	2	181	17/18th		
307		BONE	1	30			
308	N end 160cm	CALC FLINT	5	49			
316		CALC FLINT	2	78			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>75864</b>			



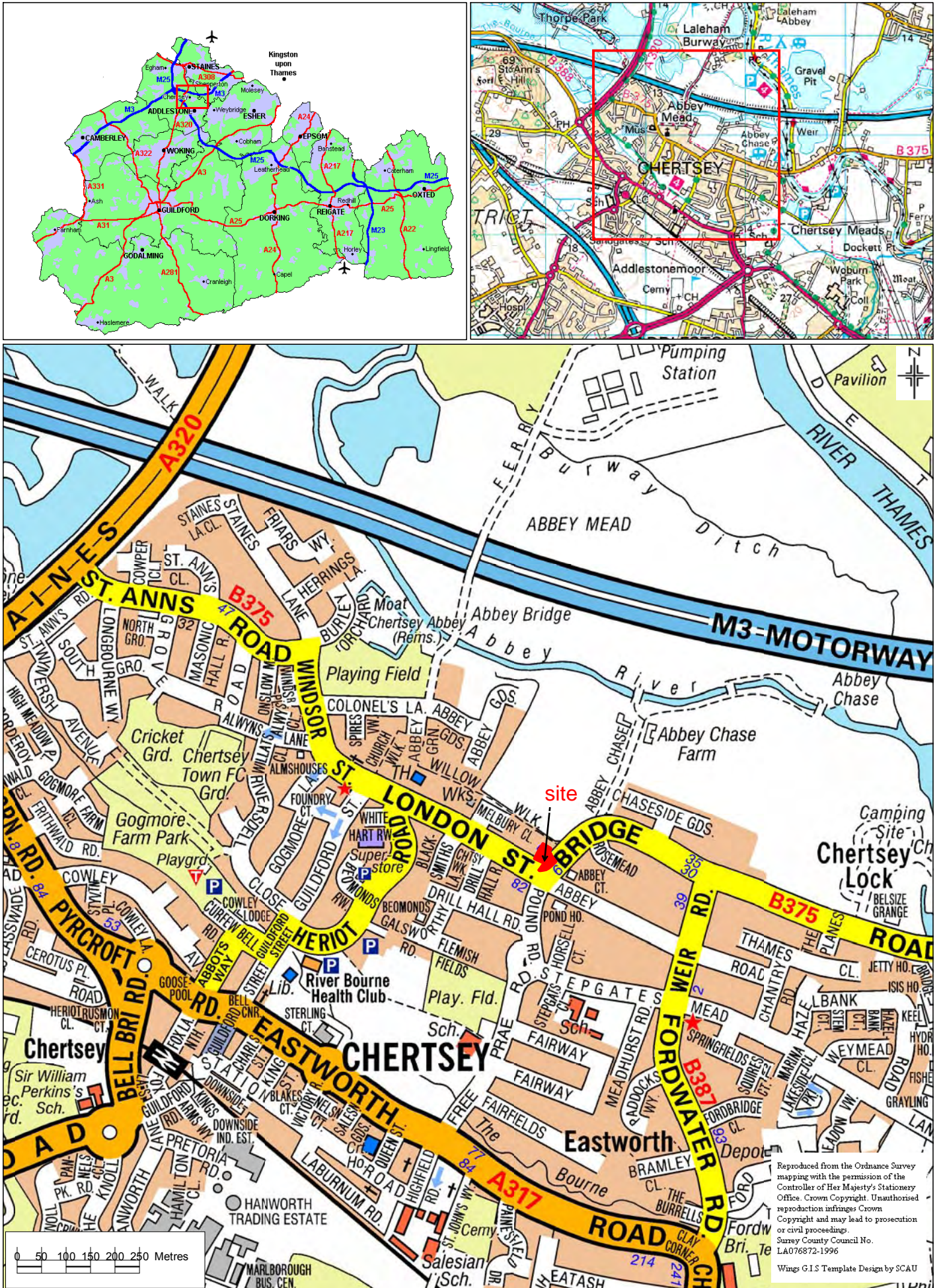


Figure 1 The Vine Inn, Bridge Street, Chertsey: Site Location



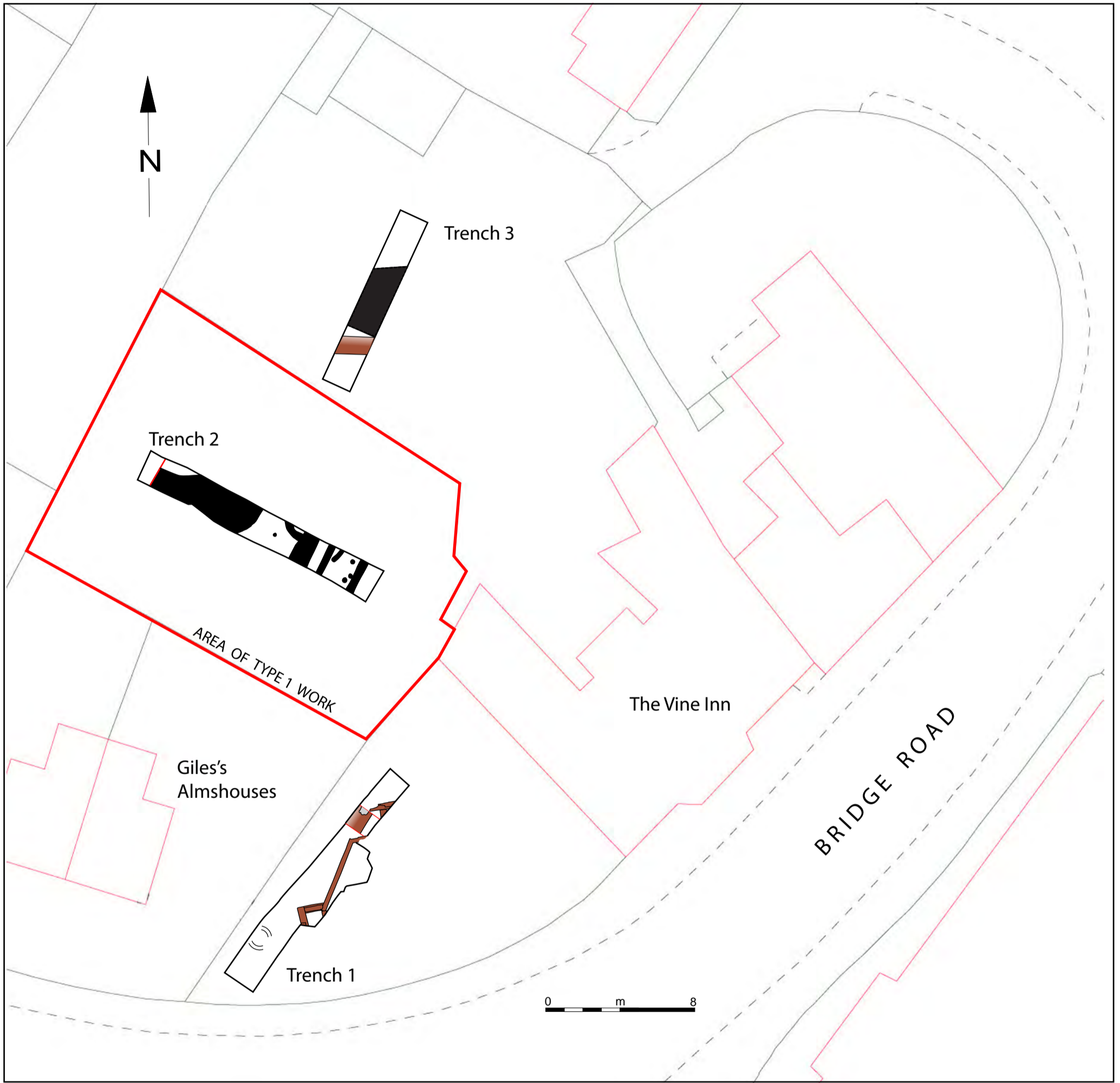
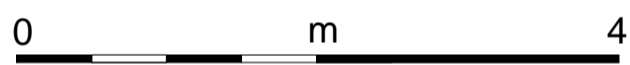
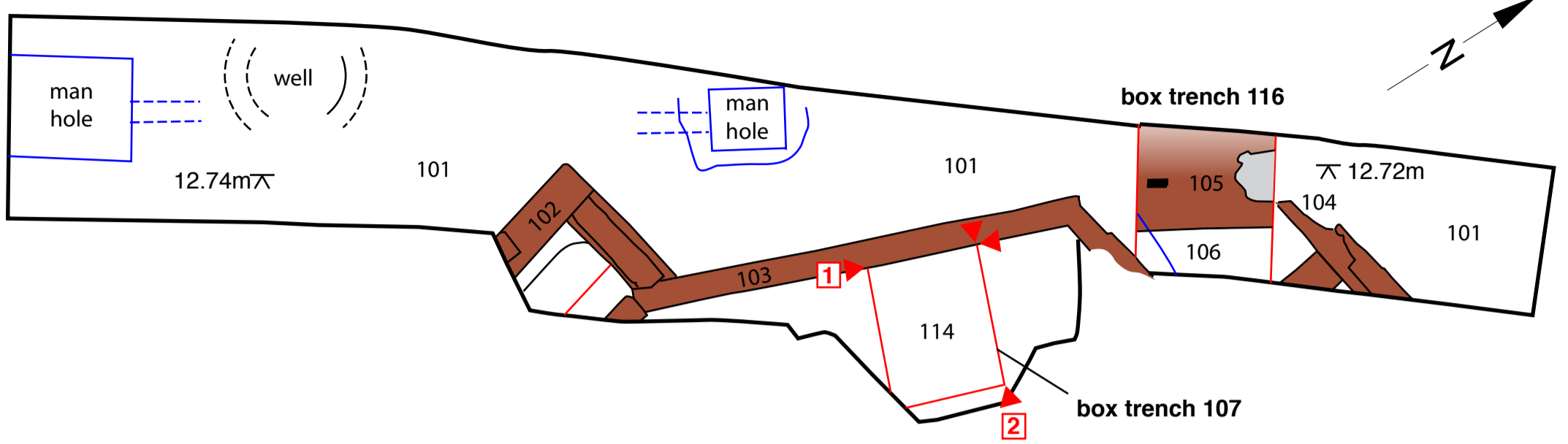


Fig 2 The Vine, Chertsey. Trench location map



Trench 1



Trench 2

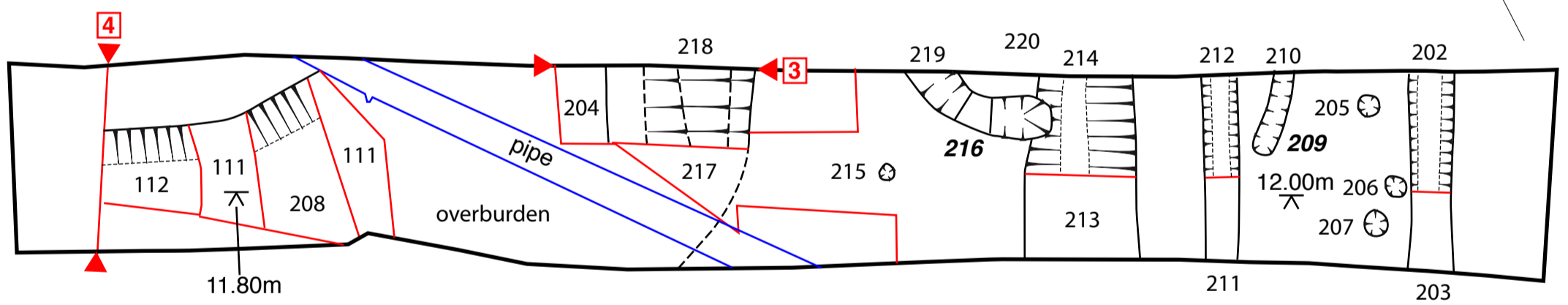
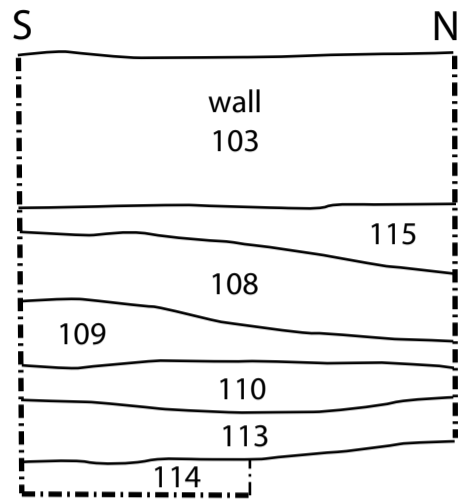


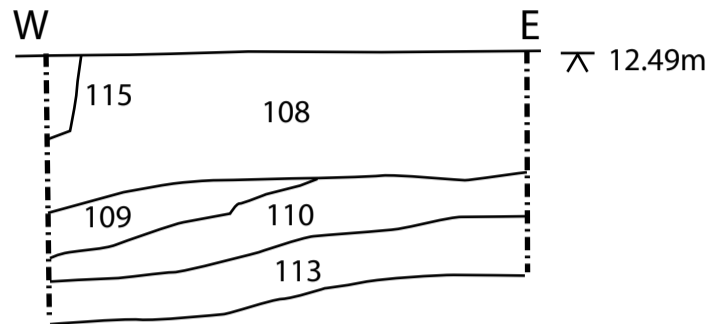
Fig 3a The Vine, Chertsey. Trench plans and overhead photos for trenches 1 and 2



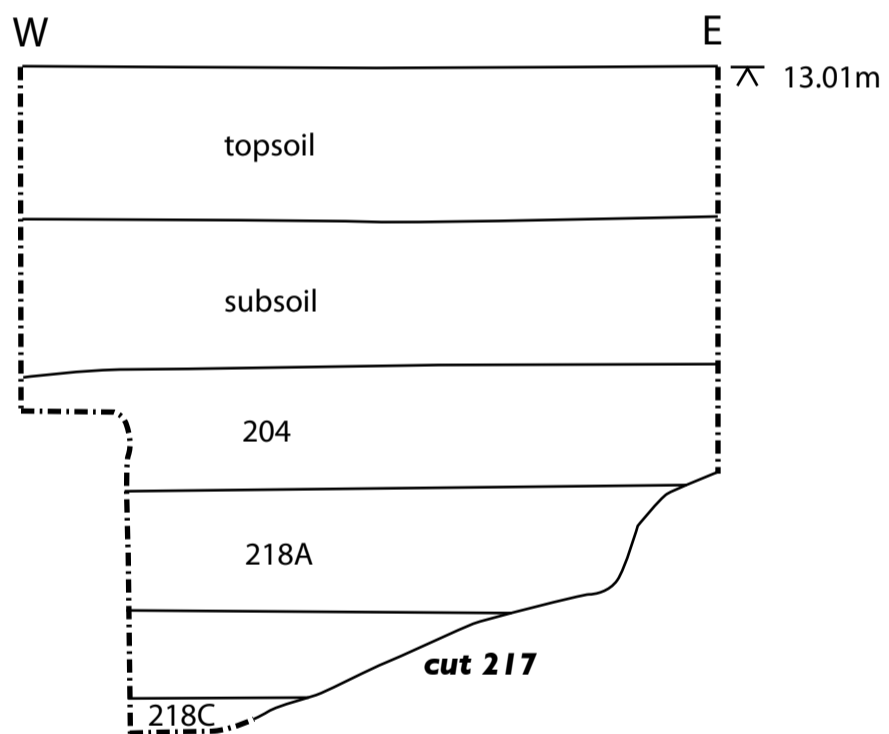
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4

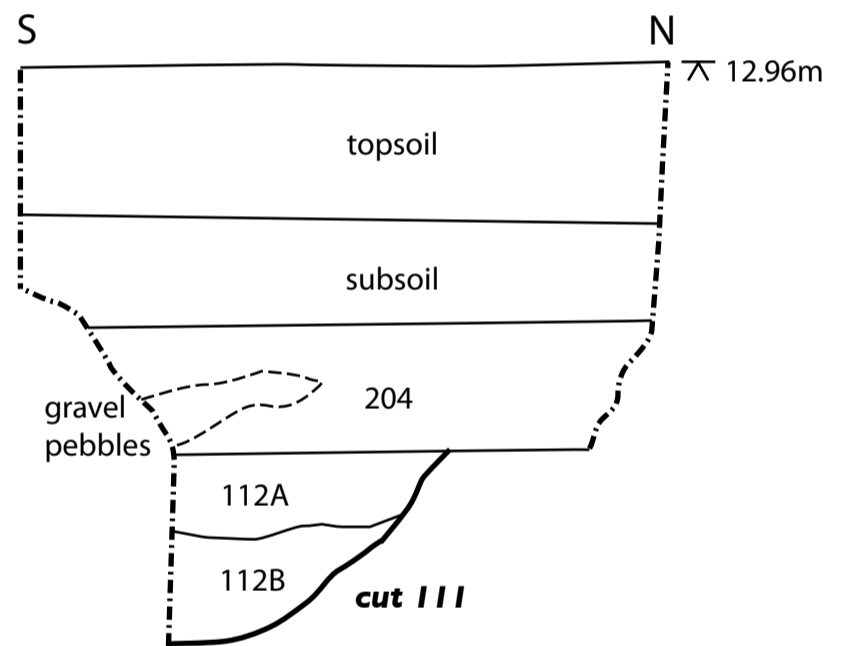


Fig 4 The Vine, Chertsey. Sections

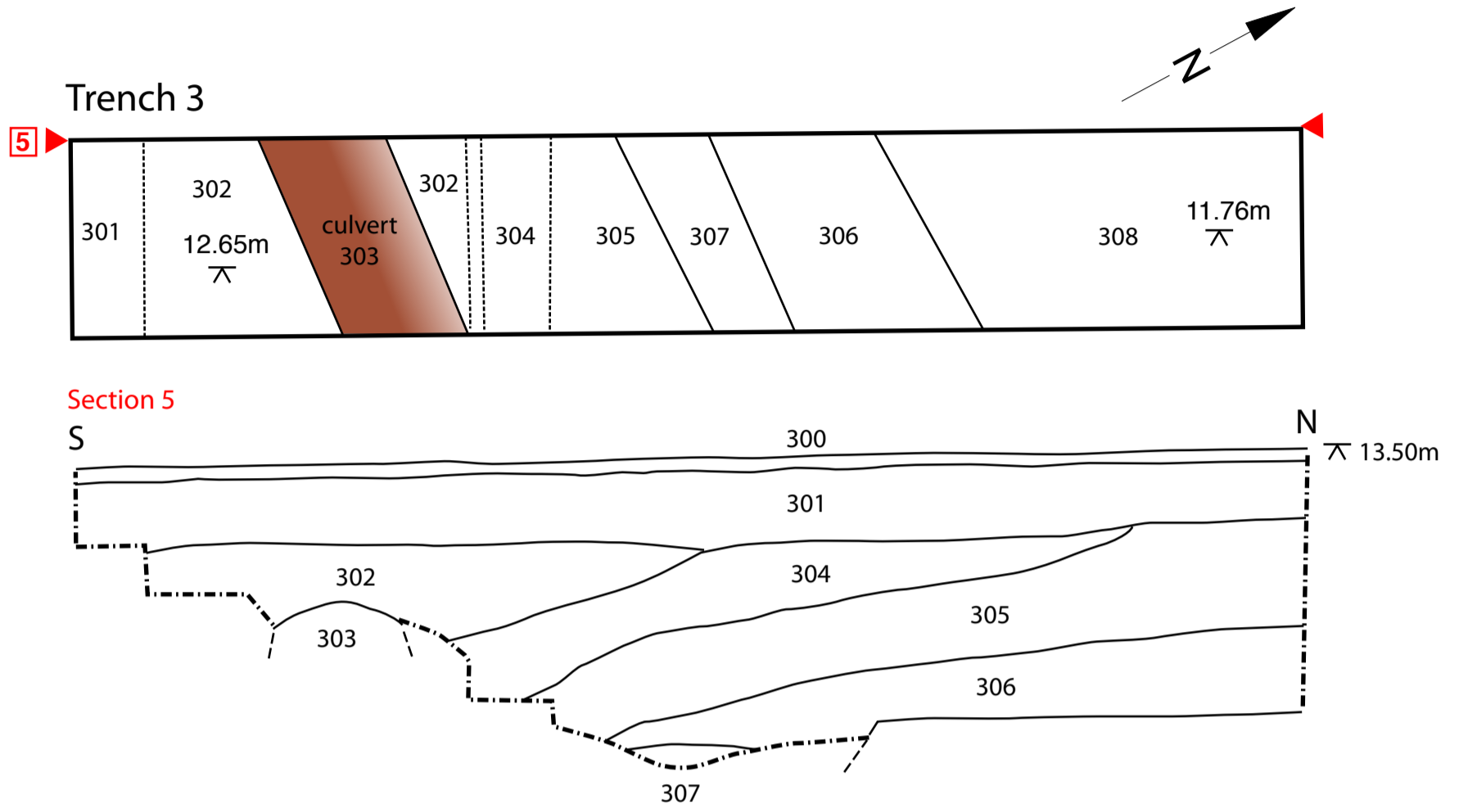


Fig 3b The Vine, Chertsey. Plan and section of trench 3.  
 The plan shows the layers as they appeared at the lowest exposed level of the trench





Fig 5 Vine Inn, Chertsey: segments 112 and 208 of curvilinear ditch 111 (looking west)





Fig 6 Vine Inn, Chertsey: segment 218 of feature 217 showing the large service pipe overlying the feature

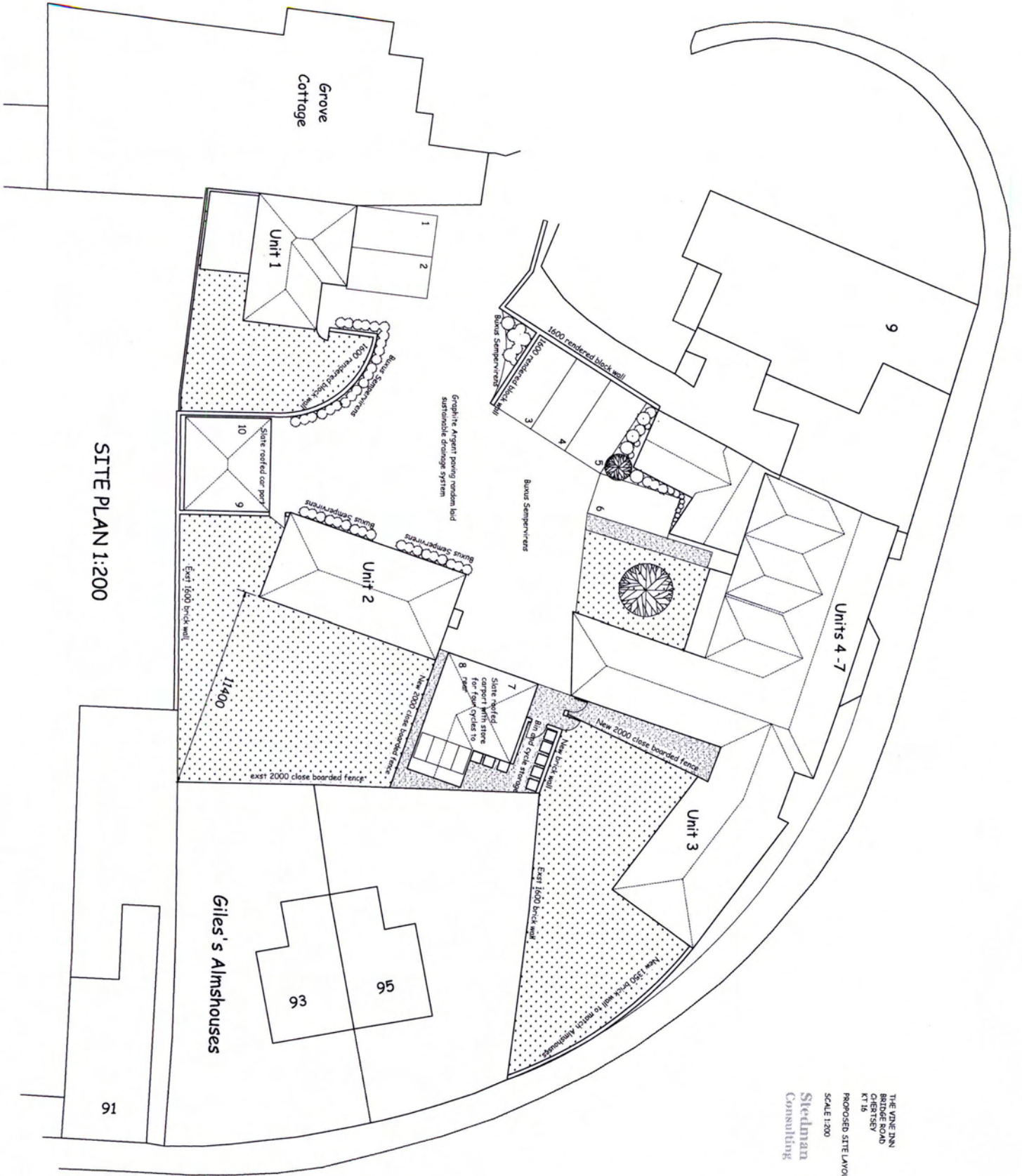




Fig 7 Vine Inn, Chertsey: culvert 303 at the southern end of trench 3



Figure 8 The Vine Inn, Bridge Road, Chertsey: Development proposal



SITE PLAN 1:200



THE VINE INN  
BRIDGE ROAD  
CHERTSEY  
KT 16  
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT  
SCALE 1:200

Stedman  
Consulting

DRG 041109/1

VINE INN CHERTSEY Pottery count		Roman		medieval					post-medieval								M/PM		
		Prehist	3A	8A	S2	QFL	Q2	WW1A	FOQ	RW	WW	STONE	TINGL	PORC	WELSH	SWSS	CREAM	MOCHA	CHINA
100 wall 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	10	17
100 S end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	15
100 N end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	8	
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	13
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	23
108/110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	12
110 basal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
110 lower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	19	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
110 upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20
112 A	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
200 E end	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
200 E end 100cm	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 W end	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
200 W end 110cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 65cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 90cm	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 95cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 80cm	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
200 105cm	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 80cm, 6.5m from W end	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
200 100cm midway	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
200 middle	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
200 80cm, 7m from W end	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 midway, 60cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
201	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
201/112	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202 90cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202 100cm, midway	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
204	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
205	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
206	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
207	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
208 upper	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
214	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
215	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
218 upper	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
218 B	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
302/304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
304	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6
305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
306 N end over nat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>262</b>

Table 1 The Vine Inn, Chertsey: All pottery (count)

VINE INN CHERTSEY Pottery weight		Roman		medieval					post-medieval								M/PM		
		Prehist	3A	8A	S2	QFL	Q2	WW1A	FOQ	RW	WW	STONE	TINGL	PORC	WELSH	SWSS	CREAM	MOCHA	CHINA
100 wall 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	26	-	-	57	-	-	29	65	255
100 S end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	5	44	-	-	-	-	15	-	7	127
100 N end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5	77	
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	27	149	220
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	-	41	3	13	-	-	-	9	22	419
108/110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	741	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	752
110 upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	224	38	16	-	-	7	-	-	-	561
110 basal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	48	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
110 lower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	884	278	110	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1279
112 A	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	126
200 E end	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
200 E end 100cm	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 W end	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
200 W end 110cm	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 65cm	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 90cm	19	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 95cm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 80cm	-	-	-	5	89	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
200 105cm	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 80cm, 6.5m from W end	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
200 100cm midway	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
200 middle	16	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
200 80cm, 7m from W end	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
200 midway, 60cm	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
201	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
201/112	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202 90cm	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
202 100cm, midway	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
204	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
205	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
206	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
207	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
208 upper	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
214	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
215	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
218 upper	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
218 B	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	50
302/304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	-	-	126	-	-	-	28	949
305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
306 N end over nat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	183	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699
307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
<b>Totals</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3488</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>6529</b>

Table 2 The Vine Inn, Chertsey: The pottery (weight)



**VINE INN CHERTSEY - Table 3**

prehist pot count	calc	CALC	CALC/q	CALC/Q	CALC/iron	CALC/IRON	CALC/IRON/q	IRON/calc	Q/calc	TOTALS	later pot
112 A	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	8	-
200 E end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
200 E end 100cm	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
200 W end 110cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
200 65cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
200 90cm	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
200 95cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
200 105cm	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
200 middle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
200 midway, 60cm	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
201	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
201/112 surf	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
201/112 75cm	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
202	-	-	6	7	-	-	7	-	-	20	-
202 90cm	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
204	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
205	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
207	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
208 upper	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
212	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
214	-	1	11	5	-	-	4	1	1	23	-
215	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
218 upper	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
218 B	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	

**VINE INN CHERTSEY - Table 4**

prehist pot weight	calc	CALC	CALC/q	CALC/Q	CALC/iron	CALC/IRON	CALC/IRON/q	IRON/calc	Q/calc	TOTALS	later pot
112 A	1	-	10	14	-	-	15	-	-	40	-
200 E end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
200 E end 100cm	-	3	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	23	-
200 W end 110cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
200 65cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34	-
200 90cm	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	17
200 95cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
200 105cm	-	-	-	10	-	-	21	-	-	31	-
200 middle	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	55
200 midway, 60cm	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
201	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	79	-
201/112 surf	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
201/112 75cm	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
202	-	-	7	26	-	-	31	-	-	64	-
202 90cm	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	288	-
204	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
205	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
207	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-
208 upper	-	-	24	25	-	-	1	-	-	50	-
212	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
214	-	15	45	4	-	-	22	3	1	90	-
215	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
218 upper	-	5	13	-	-	-	11	-	-	29	-
218 B	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	6	28
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>825</b>	

**VINE INN CHERTSEY - Table 5**

prehist pot featured sherds	calc	CALC	CALC/q	CALC/Q	CALC/iron	CALC/IRON	CALC/IRON/q	IRON/calc	Q/calc
112 A	-	-	rim	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 E end 100cm	-	-	-	-	-	-	base	-	-
200 90cm	-	-	-	base	-	-	rim	-	-
202	-	-	-	2 base	-	-	base	-	-
202 90cm	-	-	-	-	-	base	-	-	-
208 upper	-	-	rim	-	-	-	-	-	-
214	-	-	-	-	-	-	plaque?	-	-
218 upper	-	PETER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-