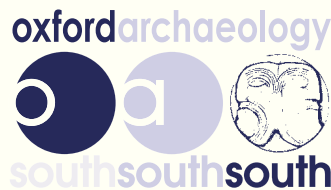


Surbiton Hospital Ewell Road Surbiton Surrey



Archaeological Evaluation Report




June 2011

Client: Ashley House PLC

Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 5068
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Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	4
1 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	5
1.2 Topography and geology.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	5
2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology.....	7
2.1 Aims.....	7
2.2 Methodology.....	7
3 Results.....	8
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	8
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	8
3.3 Trench 1.....	8
3.4 Trench 2.....	9
4 Discussion.....	10
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	10
4.2 Interpretation.....	10
4.3 Evaluation objectives and results.....	10
Appendix A. Trench Description and Context Inventory.....	12
Appendix B. Matrix.....	14
Appendix C. Finds Reports.....	16
C.1 Pottery.....	16
Appendix D. Acknowledgements.....	20
Appendix E. Bibliography and References.....	20



Appendix F. Summary of Site Details.....20



List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
Fig. 2 Trench 1 and 2 and location of possible terrace
Fig. 3 North facing section of Trench 1 and 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Bricks samples retrieved from context 108



Summary

In June 2011, Oxford Archaeology completed a trial trench evaluation at Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey. The evaluation initially comprised a single 20 m long trench targeted upon the possible location of the western boundary of Surbiton Common as indicated by historic maps. An additional 5 m trench was also excavated in order to clarify an area disturbed by modern services within the initial trench.

Two early 20th-century refuse pits were recorded in Trench 1. A layer of buried topsoil was observed in both trenches. This deposit was confined to the eastern extent of the trenches and represented the only archaeological feature in Trench 2. Trench 2 demonstrates that this deposit sits within a cut feature and may represent a terrace. The terrace is situated a maximum of 3 m away from the postulated historic location of the boundary of Surbiton Common within the area of the evaluation trenches. Its close proximity to this boundary suggests an association, although the limited dating evidence recovered from the deposit dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. Nevertheless, this need not preclude an association as the dating evidence may be intrusive. It remains a possibility however that this deposit may be a remnant of former landscaping associated with the Victorian manor house and gardens situated on the site in the early to mid 1800s.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In June 2011, Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey. The work was commissioned by Ashley House PLC and carried out as a condition of Planning Permission granted by Kingston Upon Thames Council prior to the site's redevelopment as a new healthcare facility and Primary School (Planning reference: 10/16555). A Specification for Archaeological Trial Trenching was prepared by RPS Planning and Development detailing the approach to the works (RPS 2011a) and approved by Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. The hospital and associated outbuildings are the focus of a separate Building Recording Survey and Specification document (RPS 2011b).
- 1.1.2 The site measures approximately 1.47 ha and is centred at NGR TQ 183 671 (Fig. 1). It is currently occupied by buildings and landscaping forming Surbiton Hospital and grounds and is situated in a predominately residential area of Surbiton. The site is bordered to the north by the rear of properties along South Bank Terrace and Ewell Road, to the south by Oak Hill Crescent and properties along Oak Hill Road, to the east by Ewell Road and to the west by Hillcroft College.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation comprised one 20 m long evaluation trench located in a grassed area at the south-west corner of the site, Trench 1. At the request of Charles Lequesne, Senior Historic Environment Consultant, RPS Planning and Development, an additional 5 m long trench (Trench 2) was placed to the south of Trench 1, as part of the contingency outlined in the Specification document, in order to clarify an area disturbed by services seen in Trench 1 (Fig. 2).

1.2 Topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Surbiton Hospital is located on a roughly level site at the top of Surbiton Hill. The area of the evaluation was situated to the south-west of the site, in an area currently grassed, near the Ewell Road entrance to the hospital. The ground slopes almost imperceptibly from a low point at the site entrance of 35.55 m OD to the high point of 36.18 m OD at the main entrance to the current hospital building. The grassed area had been planted with a number of trees, some of which are now substantial and under tree preservation orders.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology is London Clay (British Geological Survey, Sheet 270).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment undertaken by RPS Planning and Development (RPS 2010). This background is briefly summarised below.

Palaeolithic (c 400,000-10,000 BC)

- 1.3.2 The suspected brickearth geology of the site makes it unlikely that any remains of this period will be found at the site. Terrace gravels do occur under Berrylands to the east and a Palaeolithic flake and Levallois point have been found in this area.

**Early Prehistoric (c 10,000-800 BC)**

- 1.3.3 No remains from this period have been recovered from the site. Mesolithic and Neolithic finds have been found in various places on and adjacent to the Thames floodplain. Unstratified retouched flint tools have been recovered from the former Claremont Hospital site 400 m to the west and unstratified Neolithic pottery was recovered during an evaluation at the Waitrose site in Clarendon Road 530 m to the north-west of the site.

Iron Age (c 800 BC-AD 43)

- 1.3.4 There is no evidence for Iron Age activity within the site and limited material has been recovered in the immediate area consisting of unstratified Iron Age pottery from the Waitrose site in Clarendon Road. It is likely that by the end of the Iron Age, the area of Surbiton was pastoral landscape with cleared fields and occasional small settlements. The nearest settlement evidence, in the form of enclosures, is located at Tolworth, Old Malden and Chessington outside the 1 km study area.

Roman (AD 43-410)

- 1.3.5 The only Roman material recovered from the area is a single coin found in a garden approximately 500 m west of the site. The broader archaeological context indicates that the area would have been farmed with isolated rural settlements during this period.

Saxon and Medieval (c 400-1540)

- 1.3.6 During the medieval period Surbiton was, at most, a hamlet within the royal estate, parish and hundred of Kingston. Much of the area was owned by Merton Priory during the medieval period and excavations at Claremont Hospital and the Waitrose site at Clarendon Road have produced evidence of medieval occupation, albeit as findspots.

Post-medieval (c 1540-1900)

- 1.3.7 In 1648, following a Royalist rebellion, there was a battle on Surbiton Common, when Royalist forces, repelled by a Parliamentarian force coming from the south, fled northwards towards Kingston.
- 1.3.8 By this time, if not earlier, a village was established at Surbiton at the point where the road running south from Kingston divided: one route continuing along the river and then south-west towards Guilford (the modern A307), the other continuing across Surbiton Common south towards Leatherhead and Dorking, incorporating Ewell Road. This road may have been in existence since the early middle ages and may have, at some point in its history, run along the former western boundary of Surbiton Common.
- 1.3.9 Rocque's surveys of 1747 and 1768 show Surbiton as a linear roadside settlement at the top of Dorking Road. The 1768 map also indicates that the hospital site straddles the former boundary of cultivated open fields to the west and Surbiton Common to the east. The tithe map of 1839 also shows this boundary.
- 1.3.10 In the early 19th century, Surbiton was still a hamlet with a population of approximately 200. A windmill was erected on Surbiton Hill in the early 19th century and may have stood at the eastern end of the current hospital's north wing. It is said to have been demolished in 1850.
- 1.3.11 In 1826 William Walter built Surbiton Hill House on the site of the future hospital reusing material from Kew Palace that was being demolished at the time. The tithe map of 1839



shows two small buildings to the west of the present hospital. By the early 1880s the house and gardens had expanded northwards created a significantly bigger home than the surviving and broadly contemporary villas in Oakhill to the south.

Modern (1900 - present)

- 1.3.12 From 1880 until 1934 Hill House remained relatively unchanged. The foundation stone of the present Surbiton Hospital was laid in October 1934. A 'time capsule' was buried beneath the foundation stone.
- 1.3.13 Surbiton was badly hit by the Blitz during World War II. The maternity ward of the hospital was closed and 70 beds made available for war casualties in 1940. Following the war the hospital was brought into the National Health Service and a small extension was added onto the east end of the north wing.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation as defined in the specification were to:

- (i) locate, investigate and record any surviving remains of the former boundary of Surbiton Common, believed to run north to south, at the rear of the properties on the western side of Ewell Road crossing the Hospital site c 50 m west of the main entrance.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Trench 1, measuring 20 m by 1.60 m, was targeted upon the suspected location of the former western boundary of Surbiton common as illustrated on the Rocque map of 1768 and tithe map of 1839. Trench 2, added during on-site works, attempted to clarify the area in Trench 1 where the gas service crossed the trench. The location of Trench 2 was dictated by apparent gaps between services as noted on the service plan provided by the client.
- 2.2.2 Trench 1 was set out with 30 m tapes using measurements referencing fixed basemap points from the Trench Location Plan provided in the Specification for Archaeological Trial Trenching (RPS 2011a). The eastern end of the trench was relocated by approximately 2 m to the south to allow the machine sufficient room to work safely away from the pedestrian and road access into the hospital. Trench 2 was located after excavation with tapes cross-referencing fixed points on ground and basemap.
- 2.2.3 Both trench locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation. Encountered services were left *in situ* in areas of higher ground so as to prevent damage. The route of the storm water drain within the trenches, as indicated on the service plan, was confirmed by lifting the inspection chamber lids.
- 2.2.4 The trench was excavated with a JCB excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision to the surface of the natural geology in the absence of archaeological deposits above this level. Overburden was removed in spits no greater than 0.10 m.
- 2.2.5 All levels were taken in relation to Ordnance Survey datum and referenced spot-heights provided on the service plan.



- 2.2.6 Following machine excavation, the exposed level and potential archaeological features were cleaned, where necessary, to clarify the remains and exposed features sample excavated to fulfil the aims outlined above.
- 2.2.7 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers and context recording was in accordance with established OA practice, outlined in OA's Fieldwork Manual (OA, 1994), and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 2008). General site excavation and recording procedures also followed the methodology outlined in the Specification document. Bulk finds were collected by context and the stratigraphy of each trench was recorded.
- 2.2.8 Black-and-white negative and digital photographs were taken during the works. Plans of the trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Section drawings of features and sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 2.2.9 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 Detailed context descriptions and matrices are presented in the context inventory (Appendix A and B) and within the descriptive text in Section 3.3 where necessary.
- 3.1.2 Finds are discussed in Section 3.3 and full finds reports and tables are included in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 Both trenches were excavated in good weather and ground conditions. The water table was not encountered in either trench. The trenches were situated close to tree canopies of several large trees. Trench 1 passed within 0.50 m of a recently felled tree. Root disturbance was evident in both trenches.
- 3.2.2 A number of services were encountered in both trenches. A gas main and storm water drain was encountered in Trench 1 and the same storm water drain and an additional foul water pipe was encountered in Trench 2. These were left in-situ within areas of higher ground so as to prevent damage.

3.3 Trench 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was mechanically excavated to the top of the natural sandy gravel, 110, at the east end of the trench and the overlying sandy silt, 104, at the western end of the trench (Fig. 3, s. 103). The gravels appeared at 34.66 m OD, a depth of 1.02 m within the trench. Context 104 had a diffuse contact horizon with the gravel 110 due to root disturbance. At the western end of the Trench, deposit 104 was overlain by 0.40 m of topsoil, 101. At the eastern end of the Trench 104 was overlain by a layer of mid grey brown sandy silt, context 103, interpreted as a former topsoil. Fragments of terracotta flowerpots dating to between 1850 and 1950 were recovered from within this deposit. An isolated 3 m long thin layer of burnt debris consisting of the burnt remains of paper lay on top of 103 and this was interpreted as the localised remains of a small bonfire. Sealing layer 103 was a compact deposit of light yellow brown sandy silt containing occasional fragments of brick rubble, context 102. The deposit appeared to represent a levelling layer and was only present above layer 103, the buried topsoil. This levelling



deposit was thinnest at its western extent measuring only 0.04 m and thickened out to the east where it measured 0.30 m. Layer 103 was overlain by a 0.40 m thick modern topsoil and turf deposit, 101, forming part of the current grassed area.

- 3.3.2 Two discrete features were identified in the Trench (Fig. 2). Pit 108 measured 0.60 m x 0.90 m and cut through layer 103. This pit was filled with a loose light-grey-brown sandy silt and contained modern refuse including slate roof tiles and ceramic building material. Two fragments of stamped ceramic building material were retained. Both fragments were identified as paving bricks with non-slip channels moulded into their upper surfaces and demonstrated evidence of considerable use-wear. The bricks are stamped with commemorative inscriptions on their unseen side, one with the partial inscription 'DIAMOND JUBILEE', made to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 and the second with the partial inscription 'EDWARD VII CORONATION JUNE 1902'. Both are unusual as it is rare to find well dated bricks (see Appendix C.3) (Plate 1).
- 3.3.3 Pit 105 extended beyond the southern boundary of the trench and measured 1.60 m in width and projected 0.45 m into the trench. It contained two fills, 106 and 107. The basal fill, context 107, consisted of a mixed soft light-yellow-brown sandy clay interpreted as redeposited natural. The deposit appeared to have been affected by bioturbation and contained rare small lumps of degraded chalk. A single small fragment of clay pipe stem, dating from the 19th or early 20th century, was recovered from the deposit. Overlying this was deposit 106, a soft dark grey brown sandy silt of similar composition to context 103. Fifteen fragments of pottery dating from around 1900 to 1925 were recovered from the deposit along with a fragment of Victorian house brick and three fragments of glass bottle also likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. In addition several fragments of animal bone were recovered including cattle ribs sawn through as part of the butchery process and likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.
- 3.3.4 The relationship between pit 105 and the buried topsoil layer 103 was extremely diffuse due to the similarity between fill 106 and context 103. The fill was, however, slightly stonier than context 103 leading to the tentative conclusion that 105 cuts through 103.
- 3.3.5 Two modern services crossed the trench towards the western end. A storm water drain ran approximately N-S through the trench and a modern gas main crossed the trench on a NE-SW orientation.

3.4 Trench 2

- 3.4.1 Trench 2 was machine excavated to the top of the natural sandy clay, context 205, which was encountered at a depth of 35.53 m OD. The western end of the trench was crossed by a foul water drain not indicated on the service plan. This ran through the trench on a NE-SW orientation. The storm water drain observed in Trench 1 also crossed the eastern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 2).
- 3.4.2 A sondage was excavated at the eastern end of the trench which revealed a cut feature 206 filled with grey brown silty sand, 202. This feature was only present for approximately 0.60 m in the center of the trench and was cut by a modern storm water drain 203 to the east (Fig. 3). The feature is at the same approximate relative depth as context 103, 0.38 m below current ground level and is of approximately the same thickness (0.40 m); it seems probable that 103 and 202 are the same deposit (Fig. 3, Section 200).



- 3.4.3 The storm water drain, present at the eastern end of Trench 2, consisted of a predominantly vertical sided cut filled with a grey sandy silt, context 204, and sealed by a thin sporadic deposit of rubble, context 201. This was overlain by modern topsoil, context 200.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 An aim of the evaluation trenching was to ascertain the presence or absence of features associated with the western boundary of Surbiton Common. Live services crossed both trenches around the approximate location of the Common boundary as indicated on historic maps and every attempt was made to ensure the services were not masking any earlier features. The gas main in Trench 1 and the foul water pipe in Trench 2 were contained in narrow shallow construction cuts between 0.30 and 0.50 m wide and were approximately 0.50 m deep. Both services cut through natural deposits and are unlikely to be masking any additional unseen features. The storm water drain was contained within a wider cut, approximately 1.5 m wide and over 1 m deep. It remains a possibility that this feature may have truncated or followed the line of an earlier feature.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 The natural geology demonstrated local variations in both trenches, ranging from sandy silt to sandy clay with terrace gravels visible in Trench 1.
- 4.2.2 Limited archaeological features were observed within the trenches. The two pits observed within Trench 1 are early 20th century refuse pits. An area of buried topsoil, contained within a clear cut feature in Trench 2, was observed towards the eastern end of both Trenches 1 and 2. This feature may represent the remains of terracing that has been truncated to the west. The edge of this possible terrace is clearly visible in Trench 2 (206), however services and pit 105 have truncated its boundary in Trench 1. The terrace is located a maximum of approximately 3 m away from the postulated boundary of Surbiton Common as indicated on the historic maps (Fig. 2). Its close proximity to this boundary suggests the terracing may be associated, although the limited dating evidence recovered from the topsoil within the terrace dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. These finds, however, may be intrusive although it remains a possibility that the terrace may be a remnant of landscaping associated with the former Victorian manor house and gardens situated on the site in the early to mid 1800s.
- 4.2.3 No evidence for a road running alongside the proposed historic western boundary of Surbiton Common, as suggested within the desk-based assessment, was encountered within the trenches.

4.3 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.3.1 The evaluation has determined the presence of two late 19th to early 20th century refuse pits within Trench 1 and the remains of a shallow terrace, within part of Trenches 1 and 2.
- 4.3.2 A specific aim of the evaluation was to investigate whether any remains survive of the former western boundary of Surbiton Common. Both trenches demonstrated the presence of a possible shallow terrace near the approximate location of the boundary as indicated on historic maps and this may be associated with the former boundary. It



remains a possibility, however, that the location of this terracing is coincidental and that the feature may be associated with the Victorian house and gardens. Regardless of its construction date, the terrace has subsequently been levelled out, likely in association with the construction of the current hospital in the 1930s.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains two pits of late Victorian/Modern date. Gas main and storm water drain are present crossing the western end of the trench. A layer of buried topsoil present only along the eastern half of the trench may represent a small terrace defining the boundary of Surbiton Common. This terracing has subsequently been levelled with a layer of modern overburden.				Avg. depth (m)	0.85	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.36	Modern topsoil. Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium tree roots and occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.		
102	Layer	-	0.3	Modern overburden. Compact light yellow brown sandy silt with moderate fragments of CBM, occasional iron fragments and small sub-rounded flints. Present only in the eastern half of the trench.		
103	Layer	-	0.4	Buried topsoil. Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebbles, frequent fine to medium sized tree roots occasional fragments of CBM. Thin layer of burnt refuse, extending 3 m to the east.	Pottery CBM	19th/20th C
104	Layer	-	0.4	Natural. mid yellow grey sandy silt. Overlies 110.		
105	Cut	1.6	0.58	Pit. Filled by 106, 107.		
106	Fill	1.5	0.38	Fill of 105. Soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles, rare sub-angular pebbles and occasional small lumps of degraded chalk towards the base of the context. Overlies 107.	Pottery CBM Glass Bone	Early 20th C
107	Fill	1.14	0.2	Fill of 105. Soft light yellow brown sandy clay. Redeposited natural with rare small lumps of degraded chalk.		
108	Cut	0.6	0.9	Pit. Not excavated.		
109	Fill	0.6	0.9	Fill of 108. Loose light grey brown sandy silt with frequent	CBM	Early 20th C



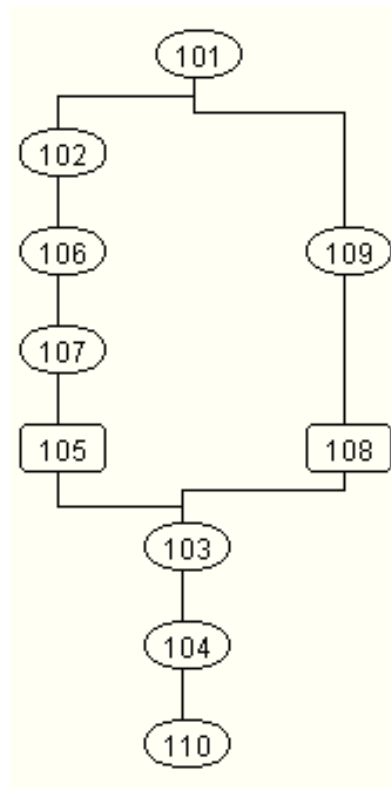
				fragments of roof slate, iron and CBM.		
110	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional patches of flint gravel consisting of small to medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.		

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
No archaeological remains encountered. Trench excavated to attempt to locate boundary of Surbiton Common. No clear boundary identified, but may be represented by slight terracing.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		4.5
Contexts						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.32	Modern topsoil. Friable mid grey sandy silt with frequent tree roots and moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones.		
201	Layer	-	0.06	Compact orange lens of mortary rubble.		
202	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 206. Friable light grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and lumps of coal.		
203	Cut	>0.9	>1	Modern service.		
204	Fill	>0/9	>1	Fill of 203. Loose mid grey sandy silt.		
205	Layer	-	-	Natural. Compact orange brown coarse sandy clay.		
206	Cut	>1.65	0.4	Cut of possible terrace. Filled by 202.		



APPENDIX B. MATRIX

Trench 1





Trench 2





APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 A total of 42 sherds of pottery weighing 1520 g. were recovered from two contexts. All of this is of late 19th- or 20th-century date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation and present in Table 1 below. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fuller details are recorded in Table 1 and therefore only summarised below.

Date and nature of the assemblage

C.1.2 The pottery assemblage is in a fresh but mainly fragmentary condition although one complete vessel and a few other reconstructable profiles survive. Normal domestic pottery types are represented but include several storage and preserve jars perhaps derived from a pantry or storage room? The assemblage of 27 sherds from context 103 is comprised entirely of red terracotta flowerpots which are only broadly datable to within c 1850-1950. The assemblage of 15 sherds from context 106 mainly comprises preserve jars in mass-produced Staffordshire-type white earthenwares - including one with a black transfer-printed retailer's label ('Blanchflower of Gt. Yarmouth') and which may have contained bloaters or some kind of fish paste. Another wide shallow dish with vertical walls is decorated with a transfer-printed fish. The form and decoration of this vessel suggest it may be a 'char dish' for preserved char fish - a delicacy from the Lake District. Other white jars in the context are probably marmalade or jam jars stamped underside with the familiar 'MALING NEWCASTLE' mark. There are also two pieces of brown stoneware ink bottles. Overall the style of these vessels suggests a date of c 1900-1925+. In view of the late dating of the assemblage no further work on it is recommended.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
103	c1850-1950	27	631	Frag. incl rims & bases mostly red terracotta flowerpots & 1 in a pale pink fabric. Wheel-thrown 'traditional'
106	c1900-1925+	15	889	Min 10 vess. Mostly Staffs-type white earthenware (REFW) incl thick-walled bottle-like jar/pot (4sh) prob for meat/fish paste with black transfer inscrip '[BLAN]CHFLOWER & SONS/ HOME MADE/ 3 PRIZE MEDALS/ Gt. YARMOUTH, NORFOLK'. Also complete small preserve jar 65mm tall w 'MALING/ AVERAGE ?4oz' on base. Base of another larger ? marmalade jar w 'MALING/ NEWCASTLE' stamp under. Profile (small sherd) possibly a 'Char' dish for



				preserved char fish with head of black transfer-printed fish on ext with handpainted purple highlights (ILLUS?), v wide diam. Profile small paste pot 36mm tall. 3 other white sherds. 2x frags mod brown stoneware ink bottles. 1x flowerpot bs. 1x bs S Yorks-type kitchenware w int white slip
Total		42	1520	

C.2 Clay Pipe

By John Cotter

- C.2.1 A single fresh piece of clay pipe weighing 2 g. was recovered from context 107 and is described here. This represents the narrow mouth piece of a pipe with a very narrow stem bore suggesting a 19th or early 20th-century date. No further work recommended.

C.3 Ceramic Building Material

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- C.3.1 The CBM assemblage comprises 5 pieces weighing 4992 g. from three contexts. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet and presented in Table 2 below. All the material appears to be of late 19th and early 20th-century date apart from a very worn piece of earlier Victorian brick.

Date and nature of the assemblage

- C.3.2 Full details of all the CBM may be consulted in the spreadsheet. Apart from a single piece of red pan tile in 106 the other four pieces represent four separate bricks. The two smaller pieces in 103 and 106 are from ordinary house bricks. The two largest freshest pieces from 109 are very hard dark grey paving bricks with non-slip channels moulded into their upper surfaces - both of which show very considerable use-wear. These bricks are of considerable interest as they bear commemorative inscriptions on their (unseen) undersides. The larger piece represent about three-quarters of the original brick. This has the partial inscription 'DIAMOND JUBILEE' within a sunken frame and evidently was made for the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. The other broken half-brick bears part of a fuller inscription reading 'EDWARD VII CORONATION JUNE 1902'. These were probably made at a brickworks in Staffordshire or the Midlands which produced such bricks on special occasions. Ironically the inscribed sides would never have been seen during the period the paving bricks were in use as they would have been laid face-down with the non-slip side uppermost.
- C.3.3 It is very unusual indeed to come across bricks that are so well-dated. The bricks have been photographed for future reference and, if required, a note on their discovery could be prepared for a local journal or a national CBM newsletter. Otherwise no further work is recommended.



Table 2: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
103	L19/20C	1	124	Edge frag machine-made red brick - modern-looking. 64mm thick. Fresh
106	19/E20	2	579	Fresh frag curved roof tile - prob a pan tile, lacks orig edges. 1x frag v worn soft purple-red Victorian house brick with frog. Poss Early-Mid 19C?
109	c1902	1	1629	Broken half-brick, machine or mould-made. A paving brick in a v hard-fired 'engineer's brick' fabric with dark grey surfaces & dark purple-red core (coarse). On fresh side (face downwards side) a deep incuse inscription in a sunken rectangular frame. Inscript '[EDWAR]D VII/ [CORON]ATION/ [JUNE] 1902'. The other side is channeled or quartered to provide traction and v heavily worn, channels full of white ? cement which is also worn-down. T66mm, W110mm, surviving length 115mm+. Traces of white mortar on sides. ILLUS
109	c1897	1	2660	3/4 brick as above with inscription '[D]IAMOND/ [J]UBILEE' (ie of Queen Victoria 1897). Letters within a deep rectangular frame with serrated or scalloped edges. Also a paving brick and worn etc as above - prob part of same paved surface. T64mm, W103mm, surviving length 173mm+. Six surviving of 8 orig 'cubes' on upper worn side. ILLUS
Total		5	4992	

C.4 Glass

By Ian Scott

C.4.1 The glass comprises the bases of 3 similar moulded cylindrical bottles and all were found in context 106.

1 **Cylindrical bottle**, light green glass, moulded. Base and part of body. Slightly weathered surfaces. No vertical mould lines on body. Possibly made in a turn mould or dip mould. D at base: 78 mm; max D extant: 80 mm; Ht extant: 93 mm.

2 **Cylindrical bottle**, very light green glass. 2 fragments forming base and part of body.. No weathering. Moulded bottle, but no vertical mould lines on extant body. Embossed on the base: 'S . C & C°'. for Cannington Shaw bottle manufacturers of St Helens, Lancs. D at base: 79 mm; Ht extant: 76 mm

C.4.2 In about 1866 John and Edwin Cannington, John Shaw and F. D. Nuttall formed a partnership to manufacture glass bottles trading as Cannington Shaw & Co. St Helens, Lancs. Nuttall left the partnership at the end of 1867. The company produced bottles until it was wound up in 1913 following its merger with several other bottle manufacturers to form United Glass Bottle. The manufacture of this bottle can be dated to period 1866-1913.

3 **Cylindrical bottle**, light green glass, moulded, base only. Slight weathering. D at base: 79 mm.



- C.4.3 Two of the bottles include parts of the cylindrical body and show no signs of mould marks, suggesting that the bottles were made in dip moulds, turn moulds or a three-piece Rickett's mould. The bottle with embossing on the base cannot have been produced in a turn mould., and it is most likely that the bottles were moulded in a three-piece Rickett's mould. All three bottles date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

C.5 Animal Bone

By Dr. Rebecca Nicholson

- C.5.1 One complete tibia (left side) from a large adult dog, six rib fragments from cattle or horse and one fragment of large mammal scapula blade came from pit fill 106. The rib and the scapula fragments had been sawn through as part of the butchery process, suggesting a post medieval-modern date. All bones were in good condition with no evidence of gnawing or root etching. Measurements on the dog tibia (after von den Driesch 1976) were: TL 207.4mm, Bp 41.4, Bd 28.0, SD 15.6mm.



APPENDIX D. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

D.1.1 The site team was led by Katrina Anker with the assistance of Laura King of OA and overseen by Charles Lequesne of RPS.

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX F. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey

Site code: SUR 11

Grid reference: TQ 183 671

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 1st - 2nd June 2011

Area of site: 1.47 ha

Summary of results: One 20 m long trench and one 5 m long trench were excavated within the current grassed area to the south-east of the development site. Two pits containing modern refuse were observed in Trench 1 including two well dated bricks fragments, one commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and a second commemorating the coronation of King Edward VII. In addition, a layer of buried topsoil within a cut feature was recorded in the eastern half of both trenches. This feature may represent the remains of a shallow terrace. It is located near the postulated western boundary of Surbiton Common and may be associated. The terrace was later levelled out, overlain with modern overburden, probably around the time of the construction of the current hospital building.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre in due course, under the following accession number: SUR 11.



Scale 1:12,500

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Figure 1: Site location

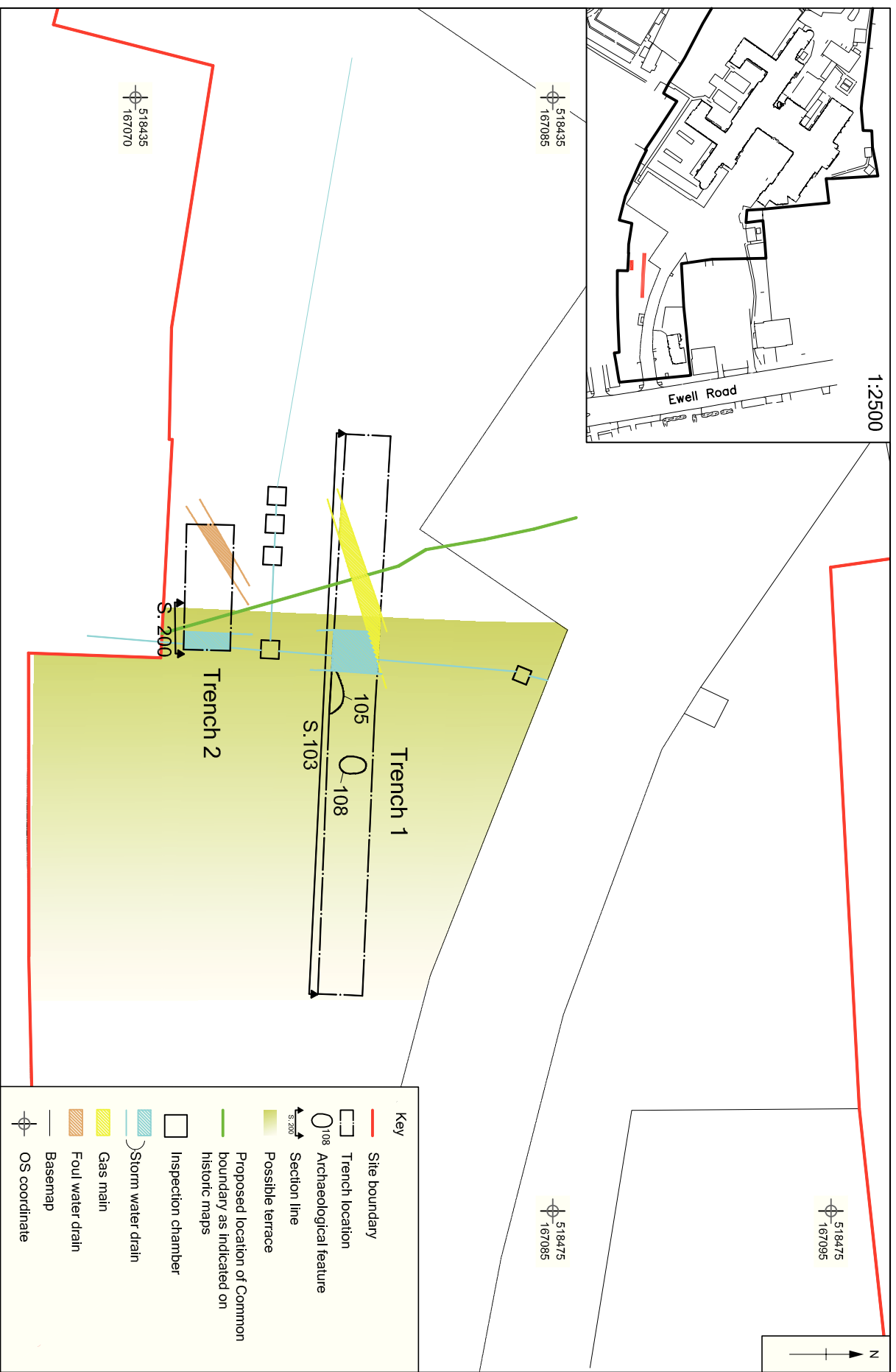


Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 and location of possible terrace

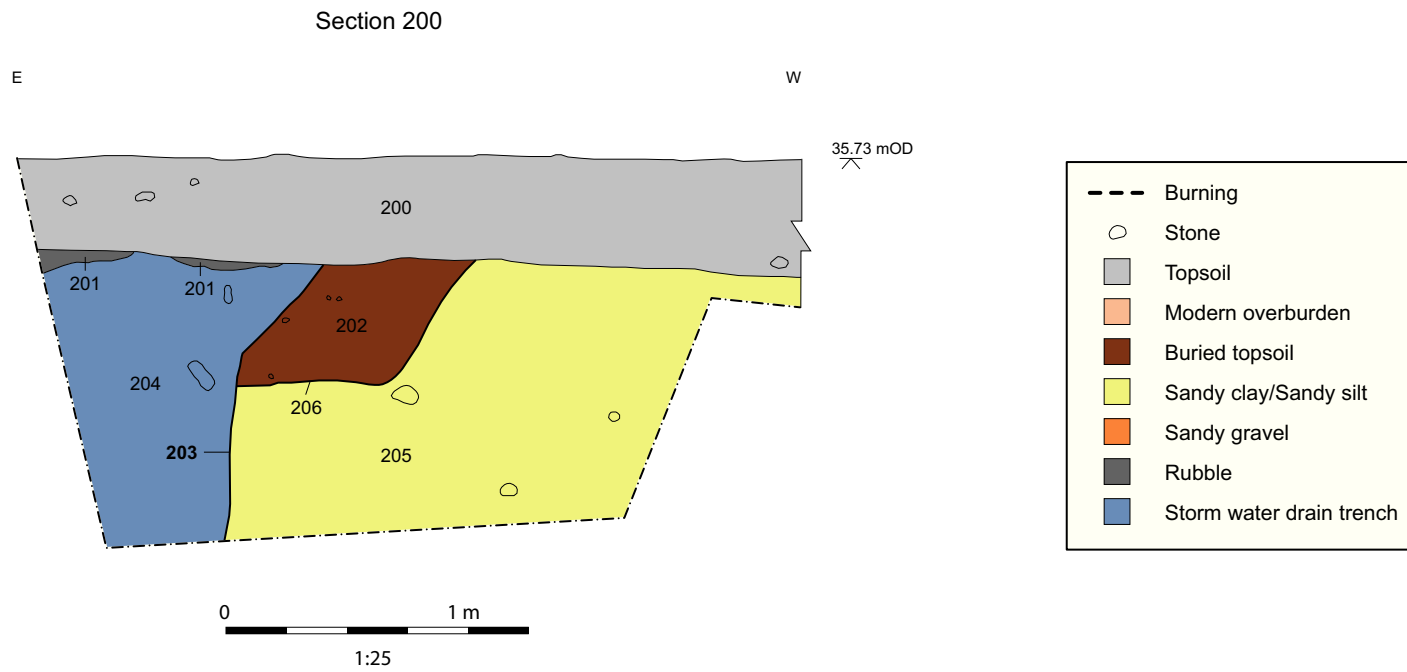
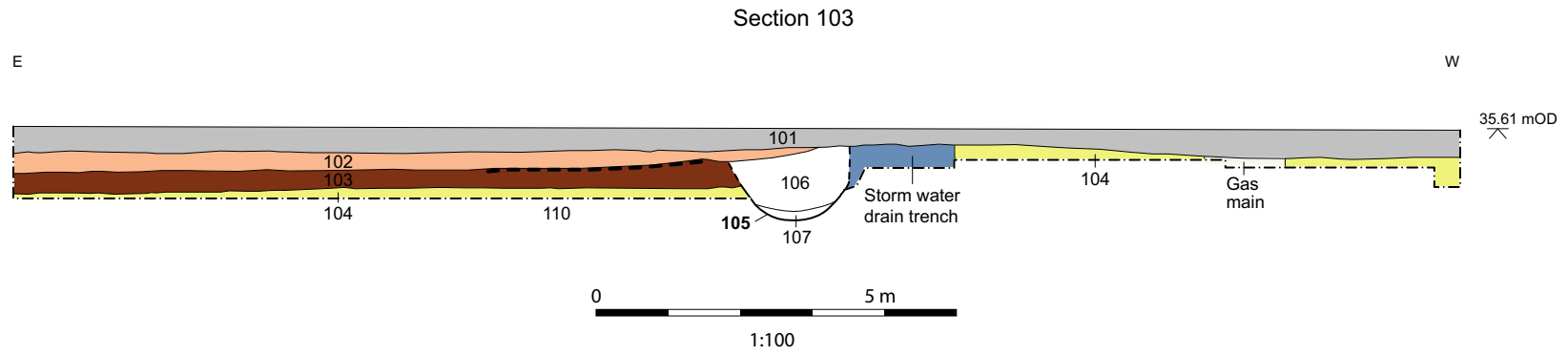


Figure 3: North facing sections of Trench 1 and 2



0 100 mm

1:2

Plate 1: Brick samples retrieved from context 108