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**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,  
Amyand Park Road,  
Twickenham  
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames  
An Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation Report**



**Museum of London Archaeology Service  
June 1994**

**museum of  
LONDON** 

**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,  
Amyand Park Road,  
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**An Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation Report**

**SITE CODE : APR 94  
TQ : 1645 7365**

**Museum of London Archaeology Service  
Number One London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA  
Telephone 071 972 9111 Facsimile 071 972 9112**

**Project Manager    Simon Mason  
Author             Stewart Hoad**

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Front cover: John Rocque's Map of Middlesex 1754.

## I ABSTRACT

Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton Healthcare NHS Trust submitted a planning application for outline planning permission for the development of a the second phase of an E.M.I. unit at *St John's Hospital*, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. As a result an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site by staff from the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

The archaeological evaluation (APR 94) (Phase I) was undertaken between the 23/3/94 and the 7/4/94. The evaluation revealed pre-historic and Roman remains (described below) and was followed by an archaeological excavation (Phase II), carried out between 27/4/94 and 18/5/94.

The site was located within the grounds of the *St Johns Hospital*, on the corner of Amyand Park Road and Strafford Road, Twickenham, and covered a total area of approximately 3400 square metres, of which approximately 80% will be subject to the proposed building footprint.

During the period of the fieldwork the site was occupied by the buildings of *St Johns Hospital* with the surrounding area laid to grass. The centre of the site was at Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ 1645 7365.

Initially five trenches (A-E) measuring 10.00-25.00m x 3.00m x 1.25m were excavated by archaeologists from the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Two further areas (F-G) were later opened adjacent to Trench E, measuring approximately 270 square metres.

The site was situated on the floodplain gravels of the River Thames and during the evaluation the natural gravel surface was revealed between +4.80m OD (at the western end of the site) and +6.60m OD (at the eastern end of the site). The gravels were overlain by a layer of natural brickearth. This in turn was overlain by a layer of plough soil, a layer of garden soil, modern dump deposits, and topsoil.

Several features were recorded during the fieldwork. The earliest of these were identified as pre-historic pits, post-holes and ditches, containing pottery, flint implements and burnt flint fragments. Initial dating suggests that these features were of Iron Age date, but this is still to be confirmed. Truncating the prehistoric features was a series of inter-cutting pits, post-holes and ditches, including what is thought to be an enclosure ditch, dated to the late Roman period AD350-400. Interpretation of these features suggest the presence of a small farmstead and although no structures could be identified the large quantity of pottery and metal artefacts recovered indicate that occupation occurred within the vicinity, possibly centred under what is now Strafford Road, adjacent to St Johns Hospital.

Later bedding trenches and pits, ash pits, and post-holes of a post-medieval date were also recorded and were interpreted as features associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which occupied the site prior to the hospital.

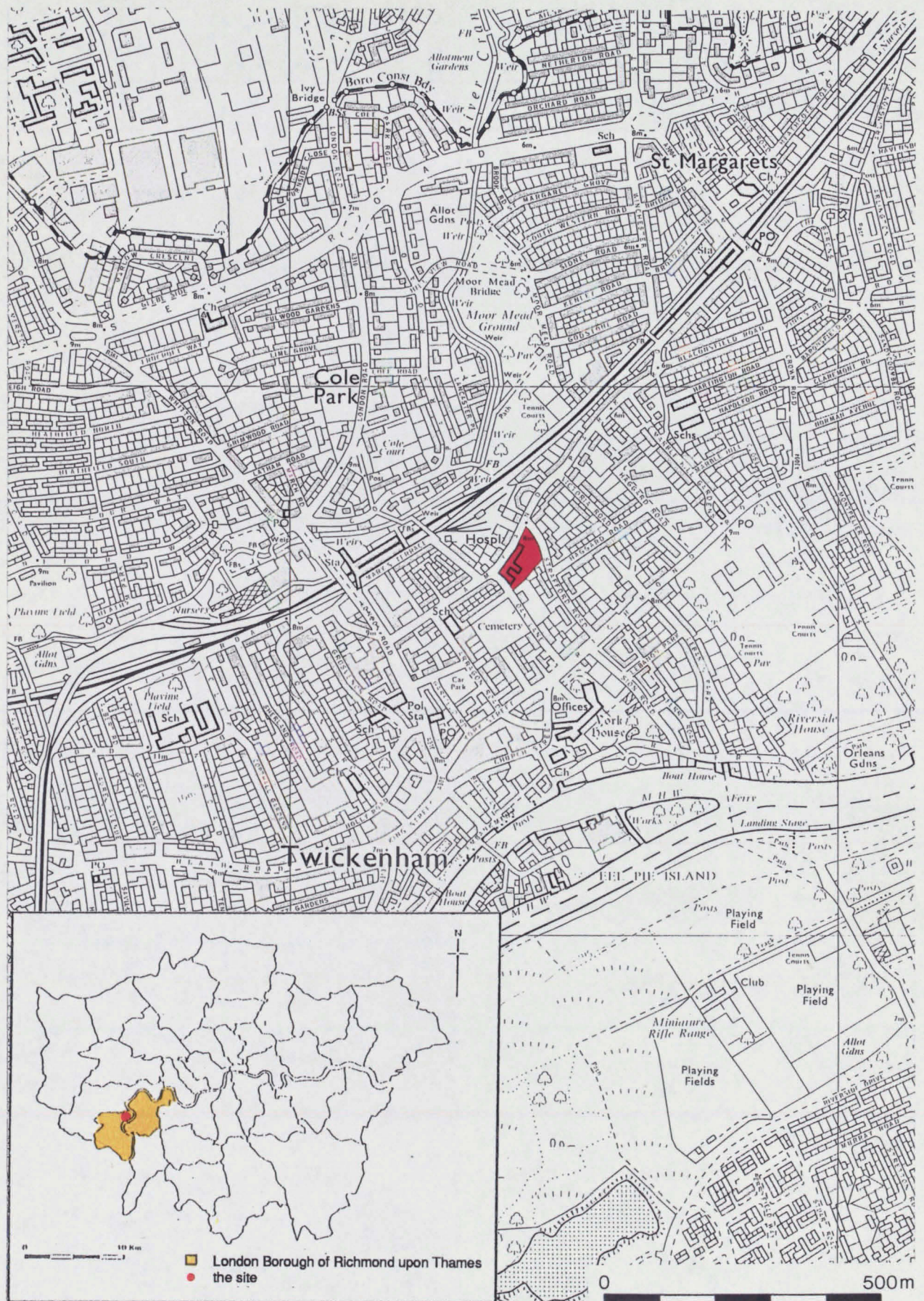


Fig.1: Site Location

## II INTRODUCTION

The following report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on the site of *St Johns Hospital*, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames.

The site was located within the grounds of the *St Johns Hospital*, on the corner of Amyand Park Road and Strafford Road, Twickenham, and covered a total area of approximately 3400 square metres, of which approximately 80% was subject to the proposed building footprint.

During the period of the fieldwork the site was occupied by the buildings of *St Johns Hospital* with the surrounding area laid to grass. The centre of the site was at Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ 1645 7365 (see fig. 1). The initial archaeological evaluation (Phase I) was undertaken between the 23/3/94 and the 7/4/94, and revealed pre-historic and Roman remains. This was subsequently followed by an archaeological excavation of two further areas (Phase II), carried out between 27/4/94 and 18/5/94.

## III PLANNING BACKGROUND

A Planning Application was submitted to the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames to build the second phase of an E.M.I. unit at *St Johns Hospital*, Twickenham (TQ 1645 7365). It was thought that the foundations of these buildings would provide a potential threat to any unidentified archaeological deposits that may lie on the site, and so permission was granted on the basis that a number of conditions were fulfilled.

An archaeological investigation was required by the Local Planning Authority as part of the planning process.

The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration (DOE Circular 8/87). An initial evaluation was thus designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results, safeguards would normally consist of either design measures to preserve archaeological remains in situ or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue investigations in advance of development.

The London Borough of Richmond were advised on the archaeological aspects of the site by Mr Ken Whittaker of English Heritage.



#### IV. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The *St Johns Hospital Site* was located on the well-drained soils of the gravel terraces laid down by the River Thames during the periodic melting of the glaciers during the last Great Ice Age.

The drift geology on which the site was founded is known as Taplow Terrace Gravel (see fig. 2). The Taplow Gravels are locally capped by a secondary deposit of brickearth, formed from a mixture of silt, sand and clay laid down by both wind and water action. This brickearth is both tractable and fertile, and was primarily rich agricultural land up until the last century.

The site occupied an area of land approximately half a mile to the north of the River Thames. The general ground surface was flat with a slight slope south towards the river. The location of the site within a bend of the river, in conjunction with early documentary references, indicates that this area may have been marshy, or at least waterlogged in the past.

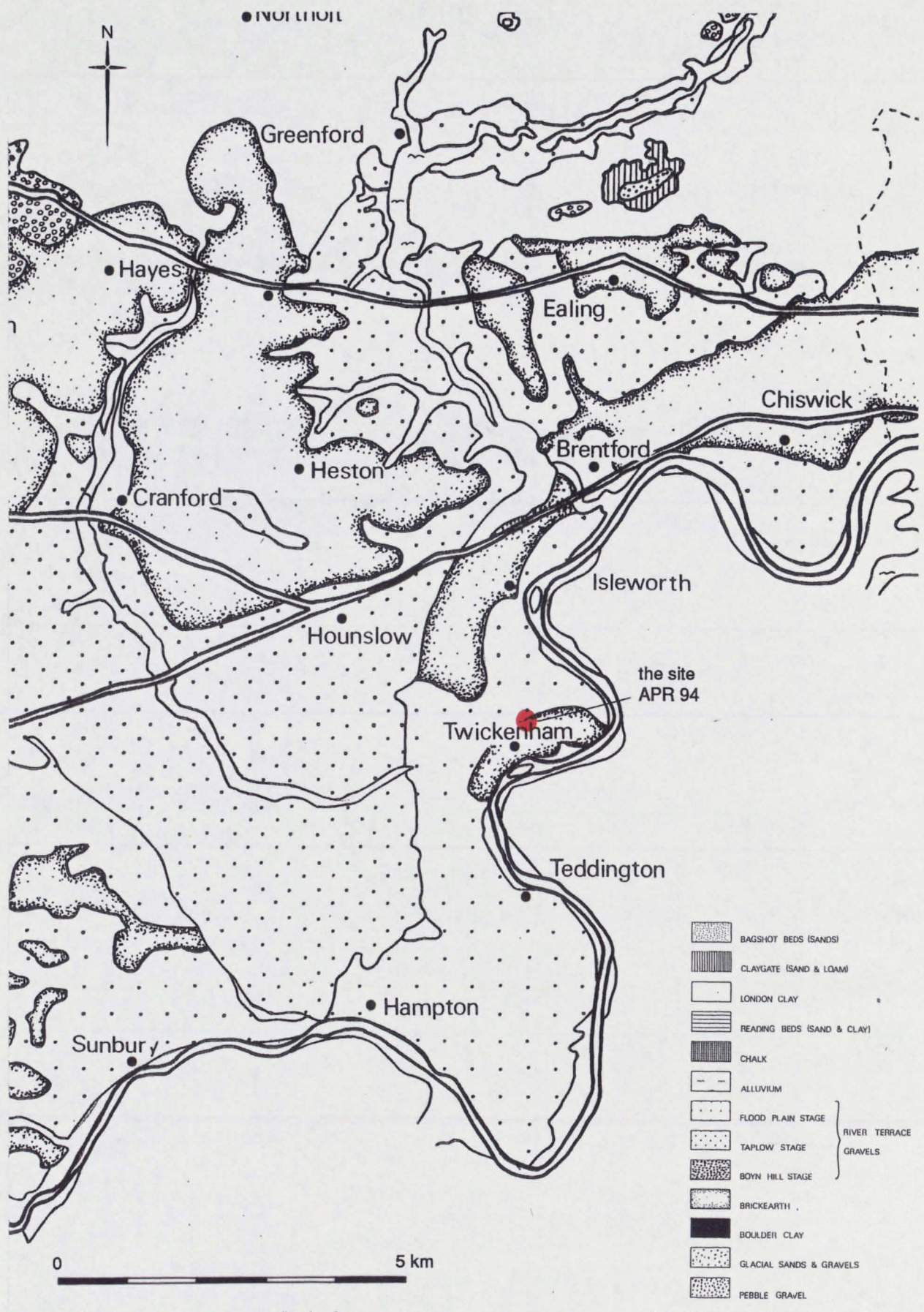


Fig.2: Geology and Topography

## V ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. Although there were no known archaeological deposits within the site boundary there was a potential for evidence of early activity and occupation.

This area formed part of a complex early landscape. The concentration of early activity and occupation had much to do with geological and topographical factors of the area. The drift geology of Taplow Terrace Gravels, capped by brickearth, provided fertile and easily tillable soils which were well drained. Such landscapes, with readily available water supplies, would have proved attractive to early settlers and farming communities.

The gravel terraces to the west have seen numerous archaeological excavations since the war, either in advance of re-development or gravel extraction. The accumulated evidence from these excavations points to extensive occupation and in some cases ritual use of the landscape from the neolithic (c. 4,500 BC) to the Saxon periods (5th to 11th centuries AD), and up to the present day.

Recent work by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in the surrounding area has revealed evidence to indicate a vast area of prehistoric activity and suggests the presence of a sizeable neolithic population.

Numerous palaeolithic and neolithic flint implements have been recovered from the brickearth in the region around Twickenham, Isleworth, and from the River Thames on and around Eel Pie Island. Excavations for a sewer trench at Popes Grotto in 1892, and by the Local History Society at Church Street in 1966 recovered animal bones from hyena, hippo, ox, red and giant deer, bison reindeer, and straight tusked elephants. Flint implements recovered included hand axes, picks, scrapers, and microliths. Excavations on Eel Pie Island revealed a series of wooden piles forming a causeway. Implements consisting of bone and flint axes, hoes and hammers were also recovered.

Later Bronze and Iron Age discoveries included swords, a drinking beaker, socketed axes, and arrow heads, found along the Thames foreshore between Syon House and Kew Bridge, and at other sites in Brentford and Isleworth. Although no excavation has been carried out, it is now thought that a significant bronze age waterside settlement existed at the confluence of the River Thames and the River Brent, at Brentford.

During the Roman occupation a comprehensive road network between well laid out towns was introduced. To the north the main Roman road from London (Londinium) to Silchester (Callewa Atrebatum) ran along Brentford High Street, London Road, and on via Staines. Evidence for a small Romano-British settlement was found during excavations at Heathcote Road (adjacent to Twickenham Bridge), with numerous features and artefacts dating to the first and second century AD. Evidence for metal working was also noted. Roman features have also been recorded during excavations at Hampton Wick.

The predominant use of the area during the Roman period was of an agricultural nature. This continued throughout the Saxon and medieval periods.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The nucleus of Twickenham dates to the Saxon period (AD600-1066), and was centred around the parish church. During this period the earliest documents referring to Twickenham were produced. Several early deeds refer to Twickenham by a variety of different spellings, but it is thought that Twickenham is of English origin, '-hamm' denoting 'land in a river bend, or promontory'.

The earliest documentary evidence for Twickenham dated to a charter of AD704, and referred to a land grant in '*Tuicanhom*'.

The Domesday Book AD1086 lists the area of the site as being part of the '*Gistelworde*' (Isleworth) Hundred in Middlesex, and gives details of the landowner, and mentions the number of hides (a unit of land) and ploughs. At this time the area was scattered with small villages whose economy was centred around the local manor. Isleworth Manor was located to the west of present day Syon Lane, adjacent to All Saints Church, and had two sub-manors; Wyke Manor and Worton Manor.

Prior to the Norman Conquest of AD1066 '*Gistelworde Hundred*' belonged to Earl Algar. Later the land was owned by Walter de St Valery (*Waleric*). The land remained in the control of the same family until 1227, when it was seized by Henry III who granted it to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

## THE HISTORY OF ST JOHNS HOSPITAL

*St Johns Hospital* is located within the building and grounds of Amyand House (built in 1760). Amyand House was purchased by Elizabeth Twining in 1879. She founded a cottage hospital in accordance with a movement, lead by Albert Nappier, to provide medical care for the poor. The hospital was opened on May 25th, 1880 as Twining Hospital and was dedicated to St John the Baptist (see figure 3).

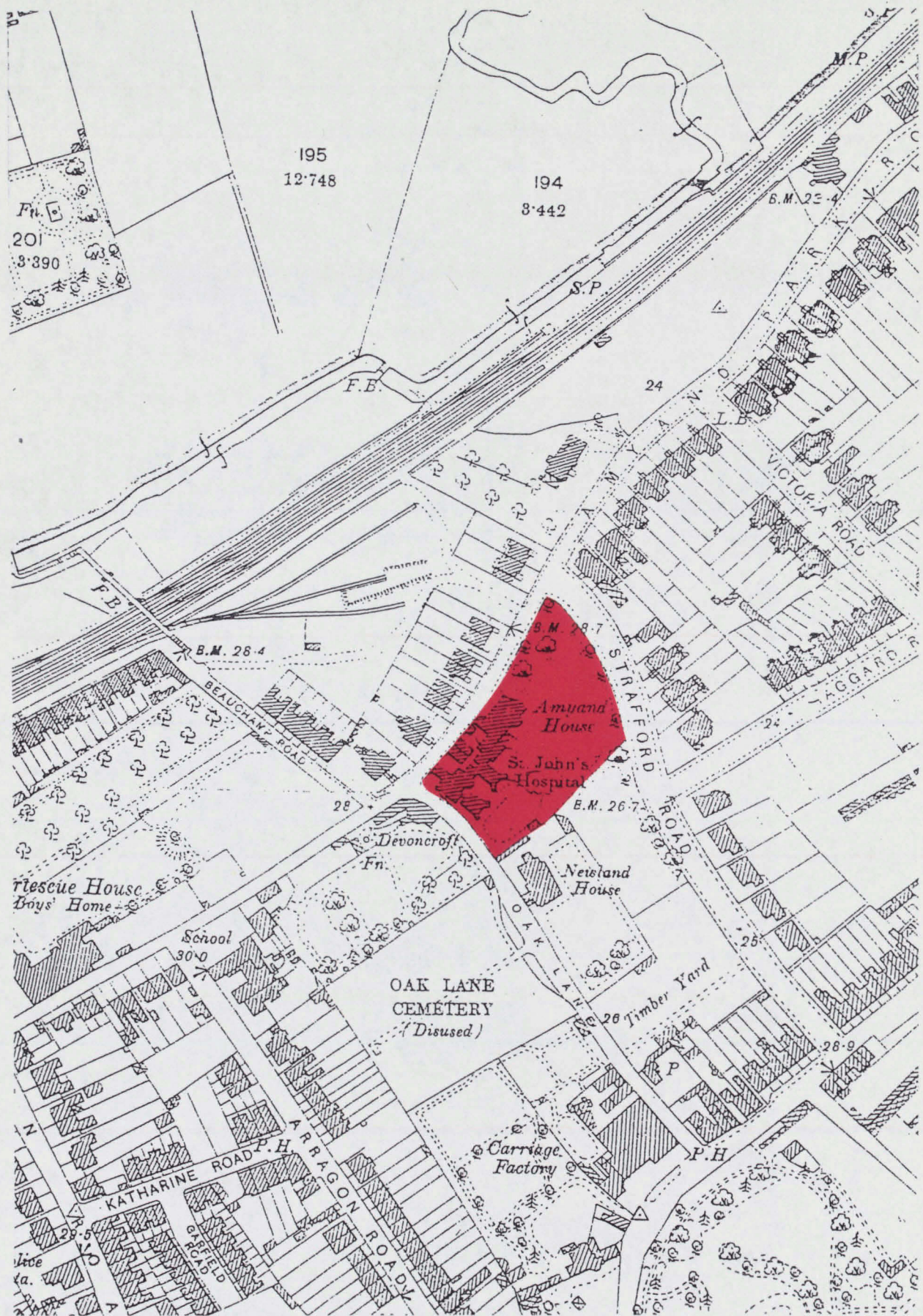


Fig.3: Ordnance Survey Map 1894

## VI OBJECTIVE OF THE EVALUATION

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Answers to these questions would provide information on what decisions could be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action, such as preservation in situ or archaeological rescue excavation, or for no further archaeological action.

The subsequent excavation of the site was centred around a Roman ditch revealed in Trench E. The work was designed to achieve the following objectives:-

1. To ascertain the exact location of the ditch within the footprint area of the proposed building.
2. To sample excavate the ditch in further areas to add information on its nature, dating and contribute any environmental evidence.
3. To expose and excavate any features that may lie in association with the ditch and that would be threatened by the construction of the new development.

## VII METHODS OF EVALUATION

The method of assessment for the *St Johns Hospital Site* was through a field evaluation programme of trial trenches (Phase I), subsequently followed by an archaeological excavation of two further areas (Phase II, see fig. 4).

Initially five trenches (A-E) measuring 10.00-25.00m x 3.00m x 1.00m were opened by a mechanical excavator. The initial clearance of the undifferentiated overburden was undertaken until the archaeological levels were revealed. At this stage the evaluation continued by hand with the appropriate use of machine where necessary. During Phase II an area was opened up adjacent to Trench E, (Areas F and G) which measured approximately 270 square metres.

The initial trench layout was designed to effect a suitable and appropriate sample for the land area based on the information available. Archaeological deposits were anticipated both on the surface of the brickearth and throughout its thickness and its interface with the gravel. Later areas examined were located along the projected line of linear archaeological features.

The Ordnance Datum heights referred to in this text were calculated from the nearest bench mark, located on the corner of Sion Road and Richmond Road with a value of +8.48m OD.

On completion of the field work the trenches were back-filled in order to protect the exposed archaeological remains and restore the site to a safe and appropriate condition.

Within this document references to geological and archaeological strata are denoted by text in round and square brackets:-

[ ] = Feature  
( ) = Fill or Layer

These bracketed numbers also relate to the indices found in the Appendix.

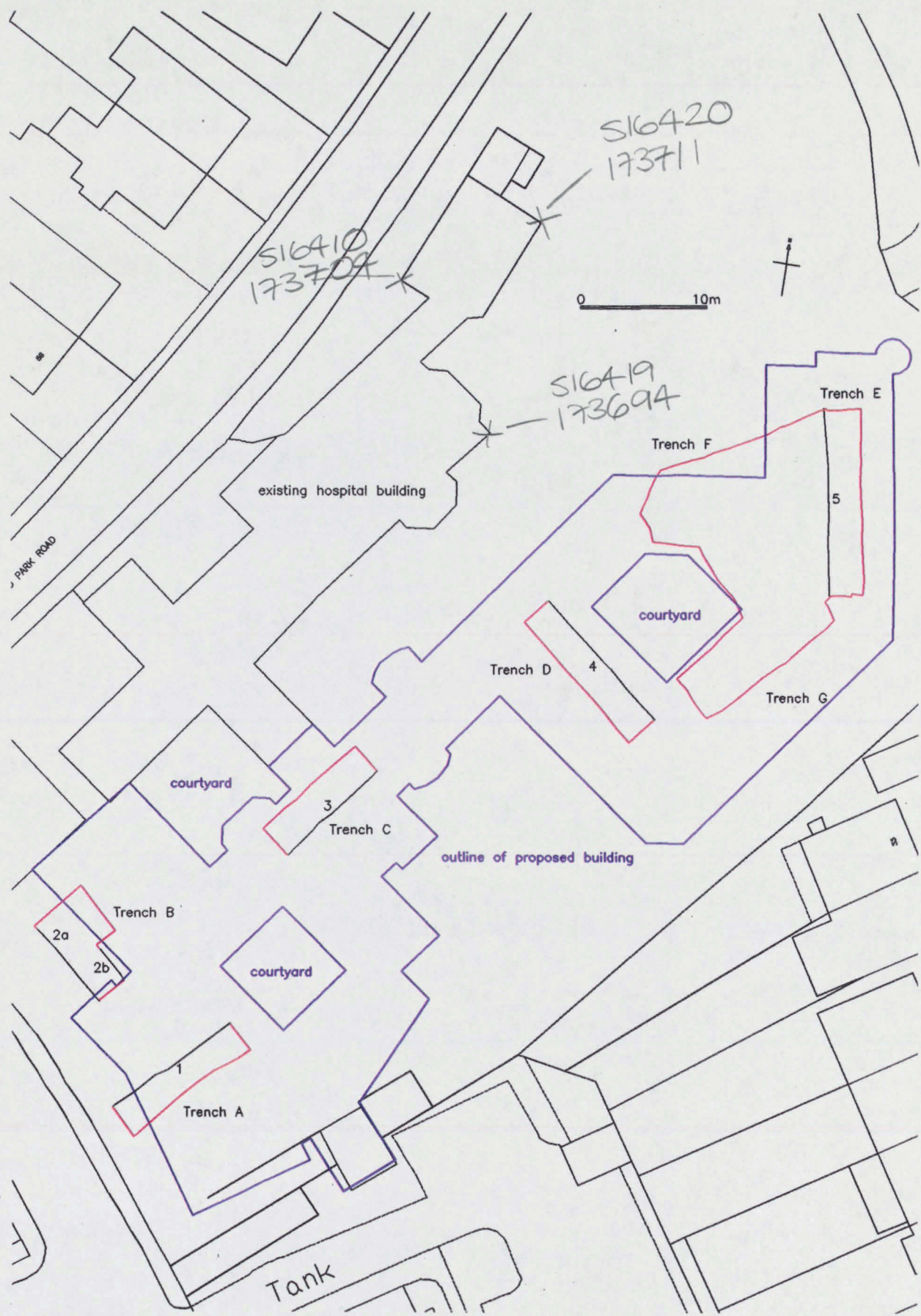


Fig.4: Location of Trenches



## VIII THE EVALUATION

### PHASE 1

#### TRENCH A

##### DESCRIPTION

Trench A measured 11.50m x 3.00m x 1.50m deep and was aligned north-east/south-west (see fig. 5). The ground surface was recorded at a height of +6.21m OD and the natural gravels were exposed at a depth of +4.86m OD.

This trench was shorter than specified due to the presence of a tree at the north-eastern end.

##### INTERPRETATION

The stratigraphy within this trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by up to 0.05m of truncated brickearth (53). The brickearth was in turn overlain by a layer of plough soil (8) up to 0.34m thick. This layer was cut by six features interpreted as post-medieval bedding trenches [10], [12], [14], [16], [18], and [20]. These bedding trenches were situated in two rows aligned north-east/south-west and were probably associated with the gardens of Amyand House. Bedding trench [10] was truncated by a modern test-pit excavated to assess existing deposits prior to modern redevelopment. The bedding trenches were capped by a layer of garden soil (1) 0.30m thick. The garden soil was cut by numerous modern pits and foundations, associated with an earlier hospital building. Approximately 0.80m of debris from the demolition of this building covered the garden soil (1).

#### TRENCH B

##### DESCRIPTION

Trench B measured 7.70m x 3.00-5.00m x 1.20m deep and was aligned north-west/south-east (see fig. 6). The ground surface was recorded at a height of +6.24m OD and the natural brickearth was exposed at a depth of +4.93m OD.

This trench had to be re-positioned due to the presence of a standing building and was subsequently shorter and wider than specified, to fit into the limited space available.

##### INTERPRETATION

The earliest feature noted in this trench was a layer of natural brickearth (53). Several sherds of pre-historic pottery were recovered from this layer. The brickearth was cut by a small post-medieval post-hole [42]. The post-hole and brickearth were truncated by a layer of plough soil (8) 0.30m thick. This layer was truncated by numerous features.

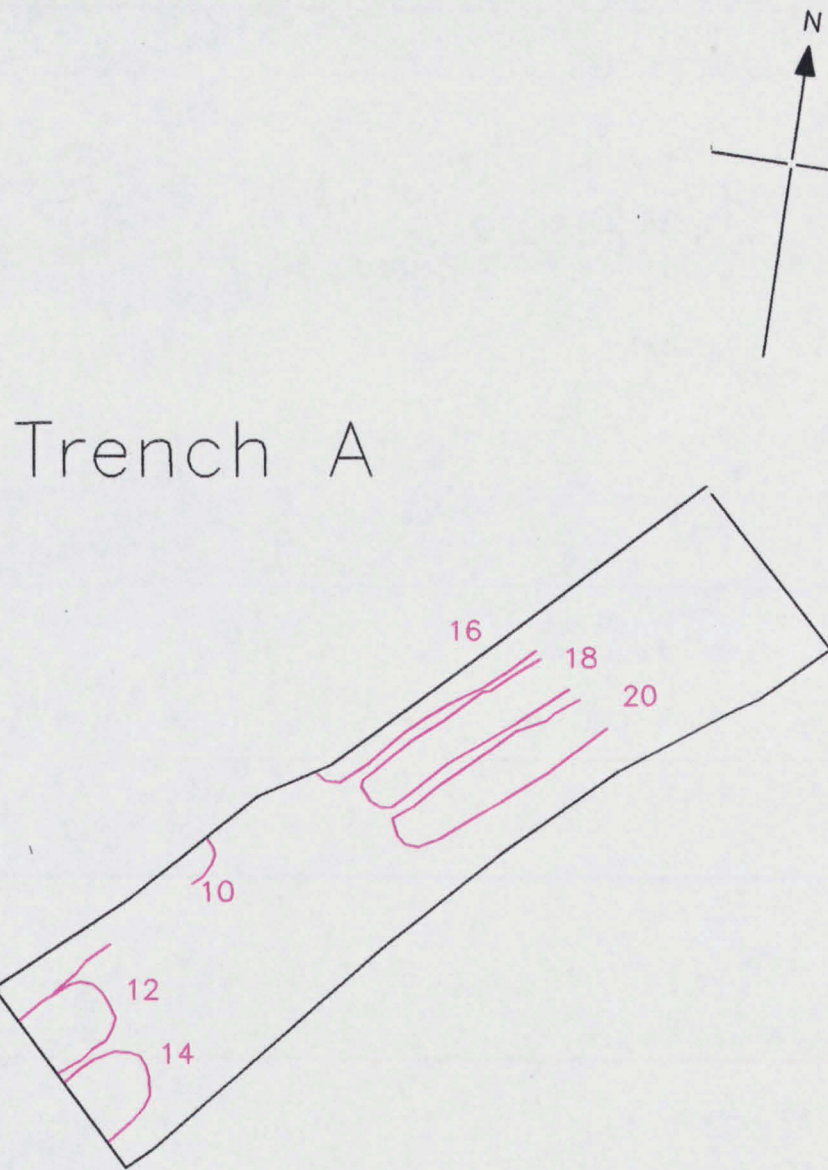


Fig.5: Location of Features in Trench A

# Trench B

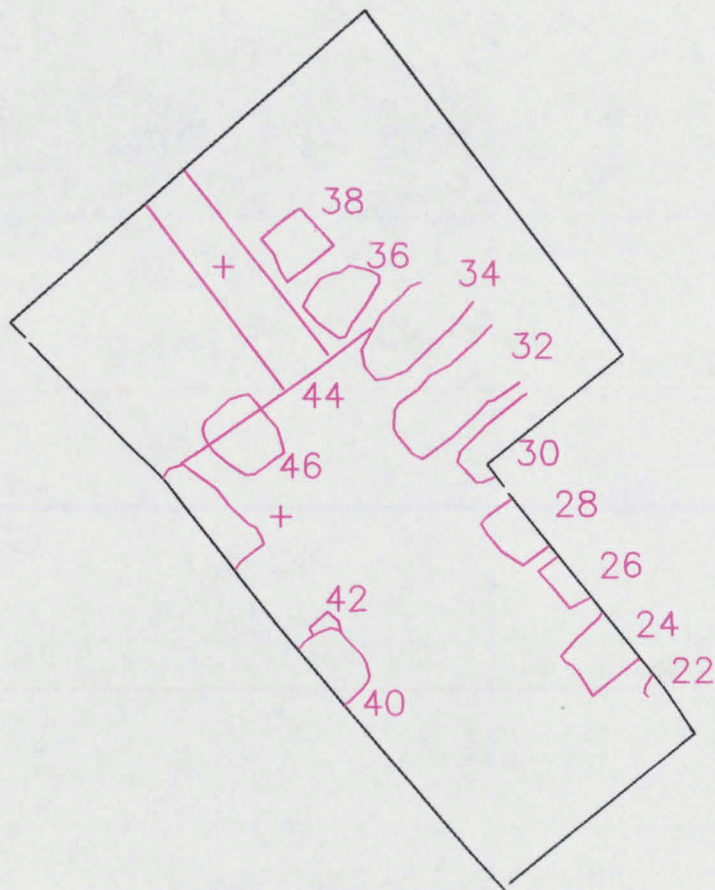
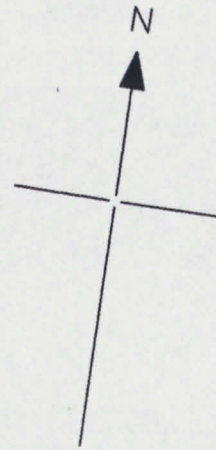


Fig.6: Location of Features in Trench B

A small pit [46] cut layer (8). This pit was cut in turn by a larger pit [44] which contained redeposited gravel and modern brick fragments. A series of ash pits truncated pit [44] and layer (8). These ash pits ([22], [24], [26], [28], 30, [32], [34], [36], and [38]) were of a late date and were all on a north-west/south-east alignment. Also cutting the layer of plough soil (8) were four features [40], [48], [50], and [52], which were interpreted as either pits or bedding trenches. (Only cut [40] could be seen in plan, the remaining three were recorded in section). The ash pits and bedding trenches were thought to be associated with the gardens of Amyand House.

The features mentioned above were overlain by a layer of garden soil (1) up to 0.45m thick. This layer was cut by numerous modern pits and a brick-lined drain, associated with an earlier hospital building. Approximately 1.00m of debris from the demolition of this building capped the garden soil (1).

## **TRENCH C**

### **DESCRIPTION**

Trench C measured 10.00m x 3.00m x 1.10m deep and was aligned north-east/south-west. The ground surface was recorded at a height of +6.30m OD and the natural gravels were exposed at a depth of +4.80m OD.

### **INTERPRETATION**

The stratigraphy within this trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by up to 0.25m of truncated brickearth (53). The brickearth was in turn overlain by a layer of plough soil (8) up to 0.20m thick. This layer was covered by a layer of garden soil (1) 0.35m thick. A layer of demolition rubble 0.40m thick capped the garden soil, which in turn was topped by a layer of topsoil and turf.

Several modern features comprising pits and drains were evident in this trench and were thought to be related either to the earlier building on this site, or to the construction of the modern buildings adjacent to this trench.

## **TRENCH D**

### **DESCRIPTION**

Trench D measured 12.50m x 3.00m x 1.00m deep and was aligned north-west/south-east. The ground surface was recorded at a height of +7.68m OD and the natural gravels were exposed at a depth of +6.67m OD.

## INTERPRETATION

The stratigraphy within this trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by up to 0.17m of truncated brickearth (53). The brickearth was cut by two post-holes [5] and [7]. Both features were isolated and undated, although the excavator thought that post-hole [7] was of a modern date. These features were overlain by a layer of plough soil (8) up to 0.24m thick. This layer was covered by a layer of garden soil (1) 0.36m thick (as in Trench C). The trench was capped by a mixture of rubble, topsoil and turf.

## TRENCH E

### DESCRIPTION

Trench E measured 15.00m x 3.00m x 1.00m deep and was aligned north/south. The ground surface was recorded at +7.55m OD and the natural gravels were exposed at a depth of +6.38m OD (see figure 7).

### INTERPRETATION

The natural gravel was the earliest feature in this trench. It was overlain by up to 0.30m of truncated brickearth (53). The brickearth was cut by a linear feature on an east-west alignment, extending beyond the limit of excavation. This feature, interpreted as a ditch [3] was 0.30m deep and contained numerous sherds of Roman pottery dated to AD350-400. The ditch was truncated by a modern test-pit excavated to assess existing deposits prior to redevelopment.

The ditch was overlain by a layer of plough soil (8) 0.15m thick and a layer of garden soil, and (1) 0.20m thick. The trench was capped by a layer of topsoil and turf.

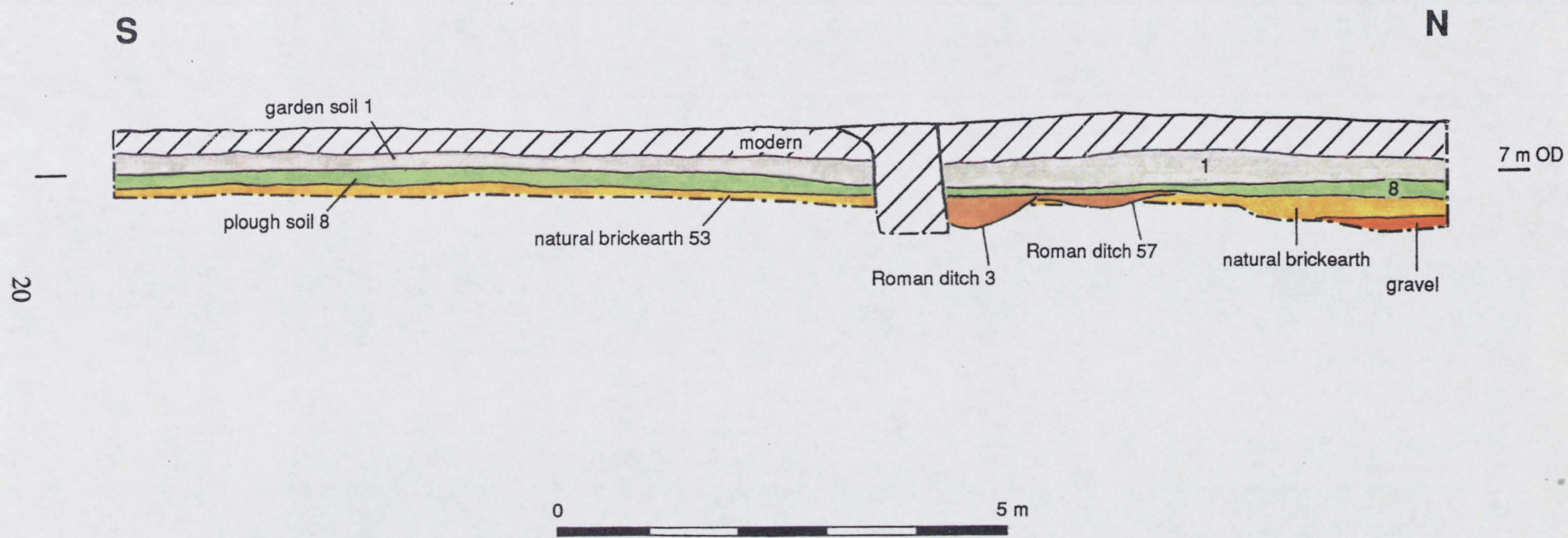


Fig.7: West Section, Trench E

## PHASE II

Areas F and G were adjacent to each other and abutting Trench E (see figure 8), therefore both areas will be discussed as one.

Area G was bounded to the south by a line of trees, the roots of which had caused severe disturbance to surviving features beneath. As a result the limits of excavation did not extend as far south as was originally intended in order to avoid this disturbance.

Both areas were deliberately located within the footprint of the proposed buildings where it was thought that the new building would disturb archaeological deposits.

### AREAS F AND G

#### DESCRIPTION

Areas F and G although irregular in plan measured at their widest points approximately 18.00m x 20.00m and covered an area of some 270 square metres (see fig. 8). The area excavated was cleared down to the top of the natural brickearth layer (53), which sloped from a height of +6.90m OD at the western end to +6.70m OD at the eastern end. The modern ground surface was recorded at a height of +7.55m OD.

#### INTERPRETATION

In all a total of forty-seven features were recorded in areas F and G. Of these seven have been interpreted as being of pre-historic origin, twelve as Roman, twenty-two as post-medieval, and six as natural features. All the features recorded had been truncated by later ploughing and/or gardening activity.

**Prehistoric:** The earliest features recorded in this trench were of a pre-historic date (possibly iron age). These features consisted of two parallel field drains, a ditch, two post-holes and two pits.

The post-holes [72] and [85] were both truncated by later features, and no link could be positively established between them. Neither feature contained evidence, to provide further information of their exact function.

Two features [91] and [101] were interpreted as inter-cutting pits. Excavation revealed that both pits were severely truncated by a later Roman ditch and their soil fills were identical, thus no clear relationship could be identified between them. Neither feature contained dating evidence and so the features could only be dated by their relative position within the stratigraphical matrix.

Ditch [87] was on a north-east/south-west alignment and was recorded for a length of 5.50m. Again this feature was severely truncated by later activity and the surviving parts of the ditch were only 0.12m deep. The base of the ditch appeared to be level throughout, indicating that it was perhaps a boundary as opposed to a drainage ditch. This feature contained no dating evidence and could only be dated by its position within the stratigraphical matrix.

Two parallel features, interpreted as field drains [65]/[127] and [67], were aligned approximately north/south. Field drain [65] extended across Area F and was visible to the south in Area G where it was recorded as feature [127]. Both field drains appeared to slope from south to north and contained fragments of pottery, worked and burnt flint.

**Roman:** Twelve features were dated to the Roman period. These consisted of three pits, two post-holes, and seven ditches. All the features excavated contained numerous and varied fragments of Roman pottery. Several of these features were also intercutting suggesting continuing activity over a period of time.

The earliest of these Roman features consisted of two ditches and a pit. Ditch [89] had a u-shaped profile and was aligned approximately north-south, extending across the entire area for a distance of 18.50m. The ditch was up to a metre in width with a flat base which sloped from south to north, suggesting that it was probably used for drainage. Ditch [57] was aligned north-west/south-east. This ditch was wide and shallow, and contained numerous artefacts including iron objects, iron slag, and a fragment of a decorated bone pin. It was truncated to the south by a later Roman ditch [3]. Pit [143] was severely truncated by a later ditch [141], which made interpretation of this feature difficult.

Ditch [139] was aligned north-east/south-west and cut ditch [89]. This ditch had a u-shaped profile and was recorded for a length of 9.50m, being truncated by later activity at either end. The ditch was up to 0.90m wide, 0.20m deep, and sloped from west to east. It was possibly a drainage ditch. Ditch [139] was cut by two later features, [3] and [141].

Feature [141] was linear in plan and aligned east-west although it curved slightly (see figure 8). It was 3.00m long and up to 0.20m deep. It was interpreted as a ditch of unknown function.

Feature [3] was first noted in Trench E, on an east-west alignment. It extended in this direction (into Area F) for 8.00m before turning south, where it was recorded for a further 14.00m (running parallel to ditch [89]). The plan of this feature suggested that it was probably an enclosure ditch. It contained numerous sherds of pottery, several metal objects, animal bone, and building material. These artefacts were recovered in the upper part of the fill suggesting that the ditch had partially silted up prior to being backfilled. This enclosure ditch was cut by two later Roman features [93] and [111].

Feature [93] was interpreted as a probable drainage ditch. It was aligned east-west and was recorded for a length of 7.00m. The base of this ditch was flat and sloped from west to east.

Feature [111] was also interpreted as a ditch. It was aligned north-east/south-west running parallel with an earlier Roman ditch [139]. This feature had been disturbed by tree-root activity, which resulted in problems with interpretation. However it was thought that this feature was probably a drainage ditch. This ditch was cut by feature [113].

Feature [113] was identified as a shallow pit and contained fragments of pottery. The full extent of this pit was unknown as it extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south and was truncated at its western end by a later post-medieval feature.

Post-holes [59], [99], and pit [97] were not directly related to any of the other Roman features. No connection was evident between these features, but they each contained fragments of Roman pottery.



**Post-medieval:** Twenty-three features were recorded and dated to the post-medieval period. These features consisted of sixteen bedding pits, one rubbish pit, two post-holes, a plough mark, a robbed-out wall trench, a plough soil layer, and a garden soil layer.

The earliest of these features was the plough soil layer (8). This layer spread across the entire area, truncating the earlier pre-historic and Roman features. This layer was removed by machine during the clearance of the modern deposits. As a result of machine clearance the relationship between layer (8) and many of the post-medieval features was lost. (This layer was noted in all the trenches excavated during Phase I).

Feature [74] was linear in plan and was interpreted as the remains of a plough mark, which was probably associated with the plough soil layer (8) through which it cut. This plough mark was cut by feature [63].

The majority of the post-medieval features were interpreted as bedding pits ([61], [63], [76], [78], [79], [81], [83], [95], [103], [109], [115], [119], [121], [125], [129], and [145]). They were all rectangular in plan and had similar dimensions, being approximately 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.30-0.40m deep. Where some of these features extended beyond the limits of excavation it was noted in section that they truncated layer (8). As these features were all of a similar date and shape it was thought that they must all have cut layer (8). These features were probably associated with the gardens of Amyand House.

One isolated feature [55] was identified by its contents as a rubbish pit. This feature also cut through the plough soil layer.

A linear feature located to the south-west of Area G was interpreted as the remains of a construction cut for a wall, the fabric of which had been robbed, or removed, and the cut back-filled with brick and mortar fragments.

Two features [107] and [117] were interpreted as small post-holes. No relationships were evident between these post-holes and any of the other features recorded.

The latest feature in this area was a layer of garden-soil (1), surviving in section, which covered the entire area, and which was noted during the machine clearance. (This layer was noted in all the trenches excavated during Phase I). This layer was probably associated with the gardens of Amyand House.

**Natural features:** Five features were recorded during the excavation which were later interpreted as tree root disturbance [105], [131], [133], [135], and [137]. These features were all located towards the south of the excavation, in Area G, and were probably related to the tree line at the southern extent of the site.

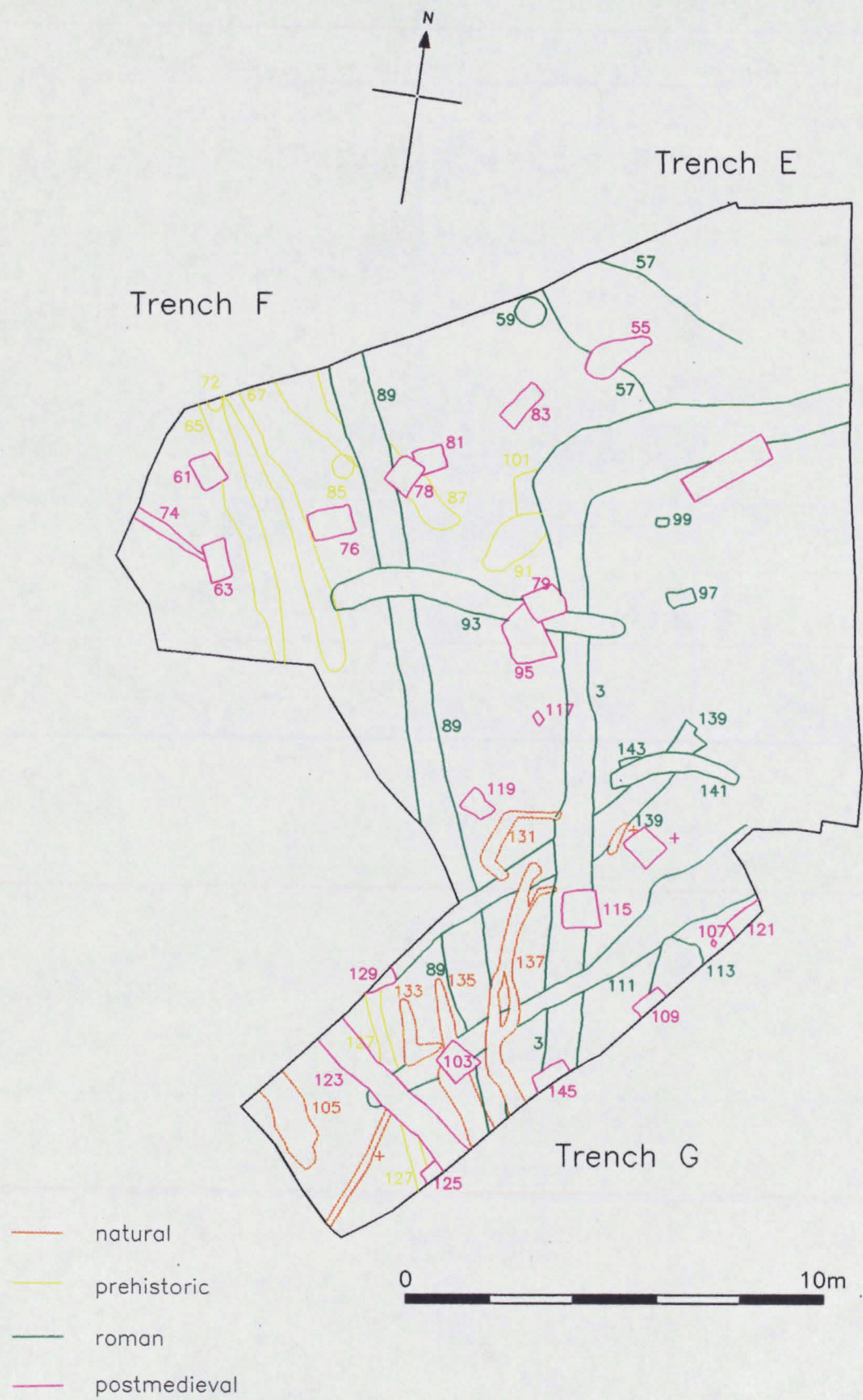


Fig.8: Location of Features in Trenches E, F and G

## IX SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the archaeological evaluation of the *St Johns Hospital Site* was to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development of a the second phase of an E.M.I. unit.

In order to achieve this five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on the site (Phase I). All of the areas examined during the fieldwork revealed a considerable amount of modern truncation, down to the level of the natural deposits. Surviving below the modern disturbance was the truncated remains of twenty-seven features. Of these one feature was identified as a Roman ditch. The remaining features were all dated to the post-medieval period and consisted of bedding pits/trenches, ash pits, rubbish pits, post-holes, a layer of plough soil, and a layer of garden soil. Artefacts recovered during the evaluation consisted of several sherds of prehistoric pottery, a substantial quantity of Roman pottery, and a variety of post-medieval pottery.

The discovery of the Roman ditch was the first solid evidence for Roman activity in Twickenham and it was decided that a second phase of excavation be undertaken to examine a further section of this ditch (Phase II). It was originally thought that the Roman ditch was an isolated feature extending in an easterly direction, and the objective of the second phase was to collect more data on this ditch.

On opening this area further unexpected features were discovered, and subsequently the new area was enlarged to approximately twice its original size.

A total of forty-four features were recorded during Phase II. The earliest of these were identified as prehistoric pits, post-holes and ditches, containing pottery, flint implements and burnt flint fragments. Initial dating suggests that these features were of Iron Age date, but this is still to be confirmed. This suggests that although no evidence for settlement or habitation was uncovered some form of low intensity activity was being undertaken, perhaps of an agricultural nature.

Truncating the prehistoric features was a series of inter-cutting pits, post-holes and ditches, including what is thought to be an enclosure ditch, dated to the late Roman period AD350-400. (This was the first evidence of Roman occupation to be recorded in Twickenham). Interpretation of these features suggest the presence of a small farmstead occupied over a length of time. Although no structures could be identified the large quantity of pottery and metal artefacts recovered indicated that occupation occurred within the vicinity, possibly centred under what is now *Strafford Road*, adjacent to *St Johns Hospital*, and dated to the late fourth/early fifth centuries.

The Roman pottery recovered during the fieldwork ranged in date from AD250-400 and originated locally from London, and Farnham, slightly further afield from Oxford, Colchester, St Albans and Much Hadham in Hertfordshire, and from abroad in what was then southern and central Gaul. The sherds of locally produced pottery recovered outweighed the number of imported sherds, and indicated aspects of Roman trade across southern England and Europe.

The next phase of features recorded dated to the post-medieval period. These features consisted of bedding pits, post-holes, and a wall cut which were interpreted as features associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which occupied the site prior to the hospital.

The evaluation (Phase I) revealed significant ground disturbance to the west of the site, with no features of archaeological importance recorded. The excavation (Phase II) at the eastern end of the site revealed and recorded numerous features of archaeological interest, that were threatened by the new development.

As these features were excavated and recorded it is the opinion of the Museum of London Archaeology Service that no further archaeological investigation of the site need be undertaken.

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## APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

CONTEXT No.	TRENCH No.	DESCRIPTION
1	A-E	Garden soil
2	E,F,G	Fill of [4]
3	E,F,G	Enclosure ditch
4	D	Fill of [5]
5	D	Post-hole
6	D	Fill of [7]
7	D	Post-hole
8	A-E	Plough soil
9	A	Fill of cut [10]
10	A	Bedding trench
11	A	Fill of cut [12]
12	A	Bedding trench
13	A	Fill of cut [14]
14	A	Bedding trench
15	A	Fill of cut [16]
16	A	Bedding trench
17	A	Fill of cut [18]
18	A	Bedding trench
19	A	Fill of cut [20]
20	A	Bedding trench
21	B	Fill of cut [22]
22	B	Ash pit
23	B	Fill of cut [24]
24	B	Ash pit
25	B	Fill of cut [26]
26	B	Ash pit
27	B	Fill of cut [28]
28	B	Ash pit
29	B	Fill of cut [30]
30	B	Ash pit
31	B	Fill of cut [32]
32	B	Ash pit
33	B	Fill of cut [34]
34	B	Ash pit
35	B	Fill of cut [36]
36	B	Ash pit
37	B	Fill of cut [38]
38	B	Ash pit
39	B	Fill of cut [40]
40	B	Pit/Bedding trench
41	B	Fill of cut [42]
42	B	Post-hole
43	B	Fill of cut [44]
44	B	Pit
45	B	Fill of cut [46]
46	B	Pit
47	B	Fill of cut [48]
48	B	Pit/Bedding trench

CONTEXT No.	TRENCH No.	DESCRIPTION
49	B	Fill of cut [50]
50	B	Pit/Bedding trench
51	B	Fill of cut [52]
52	B	Pit/Bedding trench
53	A-E	Brickearth
54	F	Fill of cut [55]
55	F	Pit
56	F	Fill of cut [57]
57	F	Ditch
58	F	Fill of cut [59]
59	F	Post-hole
60	F	Fill of cut [61]
61	F	Bedding pit
62	F	Fill of cut [63]
63	F	Bedding pit
64	F,	Fill of cut [65]
65	F,	Field drain
66	F,G	Fill of cut [77]
67	F,G	Field drain
68	F	Fill of cut [61]
69	F	Fill of cut [63]
70	F	Fill of cut [79]
71	F	Fill of cut [72]
72	F	Post-hole
73	F	Fill of cut [74]
74	F	Plough mark
75	F	Fill of cut [76]
76	F	Bedding pit
77	F	Fill of cut [78]
78	F	Bedding pit
79	F	Bedding pit
80	F	Fill of cut [81]
81	F	Bedding pit
82	F	Fill of cut [83]
83	F	Pit
84	F	Fill of cut [85]
85	F	Post-hole
86	F	Fill of cut [87]
87	F	Ditch
88	F	Fill of cut [89]
89	F,G	Ditch
90	F	Fill of cut [91]
91	F	Pit
92	F	Fill of cut [93]
93	F	Ditch
94	F	Fill of cut [95]
95	F	Pit
96	F	Fill of cut [97]
97	F	Pit
98	F	Fill of cut [99]

CONTEXT No.	TRENCH No.	DESCRIPTION
99	F	Post-hole
100	F	Fill of cut [101]
101	F	Pit
102	G	Fill of cut [103]
103	G	Bedding pit
104	G	Fill of cut [105]
105	G	Tree root disturbance
106	G	Fill of cut [107]
107	G	Post-hole
108	G	Fill of cut [109]
109	G	Bedding pit
110	G	Fill of cut [111]
111	G	Ditch
112	G	Fill of cut [113]
113	G	Pit
114	G	Fill of cut [115]
115	G	Bedding pit
116	G	Fill of cut [117]
117	G	Post-hole
118	G	Fill of cut [119]
119	G	Pit
120	G	Fill of cut [121]
121	G	Bedding pit
122	G	Fill of cut [123]
123	G	Robber trench
124	G	Fill of cut [125]
125	G	Bedding pit
126	G	Fill of cut [127]
127	G	Field drain
128	G	Fill of cut [129]
129	G	Bedding pit
130	G	Fill of cut [131]
131	G	Tree root disturbance
132	G	Fill of cut [133]
133	G	Tree root disturbance
134	G	Fill of cut [135]
135	G	Tree root disturbance
136	G	Fill of cut [137]
137	G	Tree root disturbance
138	G	Fill of cut [139]
139	G	Ditch
140	G	Fill of cut [141]
141	G	Ditch
142	G	Fill of cut [143]
143	G	Pit
144	G	Fill of cut [145]
145	G	Pit



## APPENDIX II: PLAN REGISTER

No.	SCALE	TRENCH No.	DESCRIPTION
1.	1:50	A	Multi-context plan
2.	1:50	B	Multi-context plan
3.	1:50	C	Multi-context plan
4.	1:50	D	Multi-context plan
5.	1:50	E	Multi-context plan
6.	1:20	E,F	Limits of excavation
7.	1:20	G	Multi-context plan

## APPENDIX III: SECTION REGISTER

No.	SCALE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
1.	1:50	Trench A	SE Facing section
2a.	1:50	Trench B	NE Facing section
2b.	1:50	Trench B	SW Facing section
3.	1:50	Trench C	NW Facing section
4.	1:50	Trench D	SW Facing section
5.	1:50	Trench E	E Facing section

#### APPENDIX IV: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

No.	CONTEXT	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION
1.	(2)	E	Bulk soil sample
2.	(58)	F	Bulk soil sample
3.	(64)	F	Bulk soil sample
4.	(66)	F	Bulk soil sample
5.	(56)	F	Bulk soil sample
6.	(71)	F	Bulk soil sample
7.	(73)	F	Bulk soil sample
8.	(2)	F	Bulk soil sample
9.	(2)	F	Bulk soil sample
10.	(2)	F	Bulk soil sample
11.	(86)	F	Bulk soil sample
12.	(88)	F	Bulk soil sample
13.	(90)	F	Bulk soil sample
14.	(92)	F	Bulk soil sample
15.	(92)	F	Bulk soil sample
16.	(88)	F	Bulk soil sample
17.	(110)	G	Bulk soil sample
18.	(130)	G	Bulk soil sample
19.	(140)	G	Bulk soil sample

## APPENDIX V: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROMAN POTTERY

### SUMMARY

The assemblage of Roman pottery from the site amounted to approximately four standard boxes. The majority of pot sherds were retrieved from just two features, ditch [3], and ditch [57], with less than 30 sherds recovered from each of the other features.

The pottery was dated predominantly to the late Roman period (AD250 or later). The pottery recovered included Porchester 'D' ware which provided a date of post AD350, and Alice Holt Farnham ware. The latter constituted the largest component of the assemblage with an exceptionally wide range of forms present. First and second century pottery was poorly represented.

### POTENTIAL

The assemblage, although small, was relatively free of residual sherds and contained a particularly diverse range of Alice Holt forms. This range of forms exceeded that usually found during excavation. By comparison with other assemblages this material has the potential to increase our understanding of late Roman pottery in London and would provide a valuable component to any project examining the dating and distribution of late Roman pottery in London and the surrounding area.

### VESSELS

The assemblage included two smashed, but fairly complete vessels:

1. A folded beaker in Much Hadham Grey ware, which is rare in London (ditch [57]).
2. An unusual handled vessel, probably a jar, with a flanged rim and burnished decoration in an unidentified sandy fabric. Again this was smashed, but fairly complete (ditch [57]).

**APPENDIX VI: SITES AND MONUMENTS REPORT FORM**

**GLSMR/RCHME NAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM**

1. Type of Recording: Evaluation and Excavation

2. Address: St Johns Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham.

Borough: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Site Name: St Johns Hospital

Site Code: APR 94

National Grid Refs:

Centre of site = TQ 1645 7365

3. Directed/supervised by: Stewart Hoad

Address: No.1 London Wall, London.

For (organisation/department): MoLAS

Funded by: Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton Healthcare NHS Trust

4. Date of evaluation: 23/3/94 to 7/4/94

Date of excavation: 27/4/94 to 18/5/94

Fieldwork previously notified                      No

Fieldwork will continue                                No

5. Periods represented:

palaeolithic

roman

mesolithic

saxon

neolithic

medieval

bronze age

post-medieval

iron age

pre-historic

6. Period Summaries

Pre-historic: Several pot sherds, and fragments of burnt and worked flint. Also ditches/field drains, pits, and post-holes.

Roman: Numerous sherds of pottery, occasional metallic objects, and a fragment of worked bone pin. These artefacts were recovered from a series of intercutting pits, post-holes and ditches.

Post-medieval: Numerous modern deposits consisting of bedding pits and trenches, later building debris and modern dump deposits.

7. Natural

Height above Ordnance Datum: +4.80m - 6.60m OD

Type (specify): Taplow Gravel

8. Location of Archive:

a) Please tick those categories still in your possession:

NO      PH      SL      MS  
PL      NG      CO

b) All records will be deposited in the following museum, record office, etc: MoLAS

c) Approx year of transfer: 1994

d) Location of any copies:

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? No

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?: Yes

9. Location of Finds:

(a) In your possession (delete as appropriate) None

(b) All finds have been deposited with the following museum:

Museum of London

(c) Approx year of transfer: 1994