

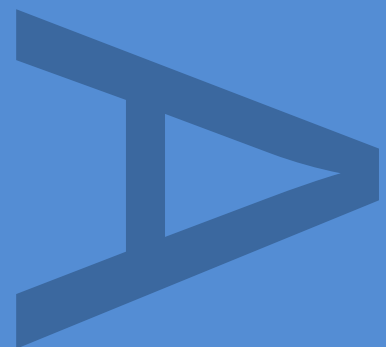
**RICHMOND ADULT COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE, PARKSHOT, RICHMOND  
TW9 2RE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11509**

**SITE CODE: RHM13**

**SEPTEMBER 2013**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

RICHMOND ADULT COMMUNITY COLLEGE,  
PARKSHOT, RICHMOND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**RICHMOND ADULT COMMUNITY COLLEGE, PARKSHOT, RICHMOND, TW9 2RE**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Site Code:** RHM13

**Planning Permission Reference:** DC/RSU/12/0104/FUL/FUL

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 1700 7530

**Written and Researched by:** Neil Hawkins

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2013

**Commissioning Client:** Mills Whipp Projects

on behalf of

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**September 2013**

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, TW9 2RE (Figure 1). The fieldwork comprised an evaluation and watching brief conducted between 31<sup>st</sup> May and 9<sup>th</sup> September 2013, for Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Capita Symonds.
- 1.2 The investigation consisted of four evaluation trenches, three geotechnical test pits, two manholes, the excavation of a crane base and the removal of modern foundations. This work demonstrated that naturally deposited sands and gravels were present across the site between 6.58m OD and 7.10m OD. These represent the natural Kempton Park Terrace gravel as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 270 North London).
- 1.3 No evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity was recorded during the archaeological evaluation. The earliest archaeological feature was a probable pit which contained a very small assemblage of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. Cartographic evidence indicates that some areas of the site were occupied by this period with buildings fronting onto Parkshot directly to the east. This pit therefore most likely represents some external activity related to these buildings.
- 1.4 Two separate sections of brick wall and an associated chalk surface were recorded within two of the evaluation trenches and the crane base excavation. These brick walls were identical in construction method and materials used and clearly represent the same phase of activity and quite possibly the same structure. The brickwork and associated mortar date the walls to the very late 18<sup>th</sup>/ 19<sup>th</sup> century. Again cartographic sources illustrate the site to be settled with buildings fronting onto Parkshot to the east. The brick walls are most likely to represent property boundaries or garden walls associated with the buildings fronting Parkshot. Extensive modern deposits and intrusions, predominantly services, completed the sequence on the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot Richmond, TW9 2RE in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 31<sup>st</sup> May and 9<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 1700 7530 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular shaped plot and is bounded to the east by Parkshot, to the north by Twickenham Road, to the south by Richmond Magistrates Court and to the west by a car park. Planning permission (LB Richmond Ref: DC/RSU/12/0104/FUL/FUL has been granted by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames for the construction of a new extension to the existing building, a new building on the northeast of the site and alterations internally. The archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames advised that an archaeological evaluation was required so as to inform the determination of the planning application.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Neil Hawkins and the project management of Tim Bradley. This report was written by Neil Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Capita Symonds and the project was monitored by Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 2.4 The site was recorded using the unique site code RHM13, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued National Planning Policy Framework (superseding Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment) which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF. In Section 12 “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment”, page 30 paragraph 128 it states:

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations. The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published February 2004. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

#### *Policy 4B.15 Archaeology*

*4.2.1 The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.*

#### **3.2.1 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames**

##### Policy DM HD 4

##### Archaeological Sites

The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse

planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting.

4.3.18 Archaeology can include industrial sites, buildings, machinery, artifacts, air raid shelters and modest domestic buildings. The preservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration when determining planning applications. As set out in PPS 5, there is a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. While it is desirable to treat all remains in this manner, it is recognised that it may not always be practical to do so.

4.3.19 However, regardless of their status, established procedures of consultation and evaluation as set out in PPS 5 and other advice must be followed in preparing development proposals. Prospective developers should make an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains by consultation with the appropriate specialist bodies, normally English Heritage and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. The Proposals Map identifies scheduled ancient monuments. The Archaeological Constraints map (Map 1) identifies areas with archaeological potential where sites of importance could exist, but not all sites of archaeological importance will necessarily be on the constraints map; developers should check the latest known information with English Heritage.

4.3.20 The Council wishes to endorse the spirit of the Code of Practice already established by The British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group and developers are also referred to advice published by English Heritage.

### **3.3 Site Specific Planning Background**

- 3.3.1 Planning permission has been granted with a planning condition attached to redevelop the subject site (LB Richmond Ref: DC/RSU/12/0104/FUL/FUL).

*Condition LB12B:*

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation [WSI], which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by to Local Planning Authority.*

*Following approval of the written scheme of investigation any subsequent field work and assessment report required shall be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No development shall be carried out until such a report has been approved [unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority].*

*Reason: To safeguard any archaeological interest of the site*

- 3.3.2 The below-ground archaeological works therefore required, in the first instance, is a trial-trench evaluation which, if significant archaeological remains are found to be present, may necessitate further archaeological mitigation. This document forms the evaluation report in response to condition LB12B.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site is comprised of London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 270 (South London) indicates that the site is underlain by a superficial deposit of Kempton Park River Terrace gravels. During the course of the evaluation this was recorded at heights of between 6.58m OD in Trench 1 towards the south of the site and 7.10m OD in Trench 4 towards the north of the site.
- 4.3 The current ground level of the site lies at c. 8m OD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The following text has been summarised from the site-specific Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment previously compiled for the site (Mills Whipp Projects 2013a). Compilation of the text included an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 250m radius of the site, with reference to other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 A number of prehistoric finds have been reported from the general area. Most of these are flints which can only be broadly dated as prehistoric and the contexts are residual or unknown in detail. Three Bronze Age spearheads have also been recovered from the Sheen and Richmond Hill areas. These finds attest to a populated prehistoric landscape but there is no indication of settlement on or near the site.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Virtually no evidence of Roman activity has been recorded in the area of the site with only a single late Roman pottery sherd being reported. It is thought that the area of the site lay in open ground in the Roman period.

### **5.4 Anglo-Saxon**

5.4.1 The settlement of Shene, meaning place of shelter, is first mentioned in the will of Theodred, Bishop of London c. 950 AD. The settlement lay by the river approximately 750m southwest of the site. No Saxon material has been reported in the area of the site itself.

### **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 The original hamlet of *Shene* was a cluster of fishermen's cottages with a simple manor house. In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century Henry I divided *Shene* and Kew from the manor of Kingston. The manor was subsequently subdivided. In 1299 the main manor was being used as a royal base. Edward I issued letters from *Shene* in 1299 and 1300 and held court there in 1305. In 1310 Edward II again held court there. About 1360 Edward III built a palace there, on the banks of the Thames, c. 750m to the southwest of the site. He died there in 1377.

5.5.2 Edward III's successor Richard II added to the palace and his wife, Anne of Bohemia, died there in 1394. The palace was partially demolished but was rebuilt by Henry V in 1414. He also founded a Carthusian monastery near the Thames in 1415. The village was concentrated on the riverside. In 1497 the king Henry VII rebuilt the manor house after a fire and named it Richmond

after his earldom in Yorkshire. Thereafter the village also became known as Richmond.

- 5.5.3 Archaeological investigations nearby in Richmond revealed medieval ploughsoils, a ditch and pit. The absence of structural material supports the documentary evidence that the area of the site lay in open ground during the medieval period to the northeast of the main *Shene* settlement.

## 5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 After James I acceded the throne in 1603 he set about creating a royal park at Richmond. This consisted largely of the lands formerly owned by the Carthusians (dissolved 1538) to which he added parts of an earlier park and some more land, 35 acres, which he bought. This included the area of the site. The road of *Parkshot* was established by 1605.
- 5.6.2 Maps from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards chart the developing land uses of the site. In 1746 the site was depicted as partially lying within Richmond Park and within domestic gardens on the eastern side. Likewise in 1786 the site was depicted as open ground with some buildings on the eastern side. The site was shown in greater detail in 1867 as open gardens divided into various plots and a main house with outbuildings. To the south ran the railway, established in 1863. By 1894 the area around the site was being built upon. Rows of terrace houses, churches and chapels are of note. On the southern part of the site public baths were built.
- 5.6.3 In 1909 the site had been redeveloped as the County School (Girls) with a large central block. At this time the road of Parkshot was widened on the west to the present site boundary. Further road changes in 1933 included the construction of Twickenham Road directly north of the site. By 1934 a separate block had been erected on the northern edge of the site. By 1960 the northern blocks had been cleared and an annexe to the main block built. In 1978 the School closed and Richmond Adult and Community College occupied the site. By 1988 substantial redevelopment associated with the college had taken place.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2013). The design allowed for the excavation of four evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-4) and two manholes (MHs 1 and 2), along with a watching brief on the removal of modern foundations in the north east of the site. Following ongoing discussions between Mills Whipp Projects and the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor, this brief was expanded to include monitoring of three geotechnical test pits (TPs 3, 4 and 8) and the recording of a crane base (Trench 5). Trench 1 measured 16m long by 1m wide, Trenches 2 and 3 measured 5m long by 2m wide, Trench 4 measured 4m long by 2m wide and Trench 5 measured 6m long by 5m wide. The test pits and manholes were all c. 1m square.
- 6.2 Once excavated the trenches were cleaned by archaeologists using hand-tools to allow their recording, and the investigation of exposed features. All trenches were dug to the level of the natural geology so as to provide a full stratigraphic profile for the site. Features were excavated to achieve a sample of the exposed feature of at least 50%, and in some cases more to allow the retrieval of dating evidence.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by MOLAS (1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.4 A full photographic record was made during the evaluation comprising black and white film, colour slide and digital formats. A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.5 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code RHM13.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within all five of the evaluation trenches and test pits was the natural gravelly sand, contexts [11], [8], [26]/[28], [21], [2], [4] and [5]. In one of the trenches (Tr. 2) and two of the test pits (TPs 3 & 8) a laminate of sandy gravel was noted below the gravelly sand described above, contexts [9], [3] and [6]. These loose mid yellowish orange gravelly sands were consistent with the underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey, and therefore represent the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels.

7.1.2 These deposits were recorded at 6.58m OD in Trench 1, 6.95m OD in Trench 2, 6.73m OD in Trenches 3 and 5 and at 7.10m OD in Trench 4. In the Test Pits the natural was recorded between 6.90m OD and 6.75m OD.

### 7.2 Phase 2: Late 17<sup>th</sup>/Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century Pit

7.2.1 Cutting the natural deposit [21] in Trench 4 was a single cut feature, [19] (Figures 3 & 4; Plate 3). Only a limited area of this feature was encountered within the trench as it continued south and east outside the limits of the trench. It appeared to be sub-circular in plan with recorded dimensions of 1.72m northwest-southeast by 0.84m northeast-southwest and was recorded at a height of 7.10m OD. A moderately steeply sloping edge down one side suggested the feature to be a pit. This probable pit was filled with a single deposit, [18], 0.50m deep from which a small assemblage of pottery was recovered (Appendix 3). This ceramic assemblage consisted of two sherds of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware and a single sherd of Westerwald stoneware which provided a date range of 1590-1700. A clay tobacco pipe bowl was also recovered dated to c. 1680-1700 (Appendix 4). This provides a *terminus post quem* of 1680 for the backfilling and disuse of the pit.

### 7.3 Phase 3: Late 18<sup>th</sup>/ 19<sup>th</sup> Century

7.3.1 Cutting the natural deposit in Trench 1 was a brick wall, [17]. This wall was aligned virtually northeast-southwest, running perpendicular through the trench for c. 1.10m. The wall was recorded at 7.01m OD and had six courses of brickwork surviving to its foundation which stepped out wider and then had at least another six courses extant. The wall was composed of a mixture of fresh and reused unfrosted post-great fire (fabric 3032; 3034) bricks and red bricks (fabric 3065) (Appendix 5). The width of these bricks conforms with the brick tax regulations of 1776 which therefore suggests a late 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> century date for the construction of the wall. The mortar which bonds the brickwork, a hard light grey lime rich composition, is also typically very late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.3.2 A deposit of crushed chalk [13] was recorded on the eastern side of brick wall [17]. This deposit was recorded at 6.61m OD and was between 0.13m and 0.30m thick, extending for a distance of

4.30m through the trench. This deposit of crushed chalk had clearly been compacted and may represent a surface of some form. This chalk deposit appeared to have been deposited within a shallow cut [14]. Where the chalk met the wall it overlapped the foundation which stepped out by approximately 0.10m. This suggested that the chalk related to the wall and post-dated its construction. Sealing the chalk was a homogenous and sterile clay-silt made ground deposit, [12], recorded at 7.17m OD.

7.3.3 Sealing the natural deposits in Trench 2 was a layer of homogenous made ground, deposit [7]. This deposit was recorded at 7.15m OD, was 0.20m thick and yielded no dateable material. It is considered likely to represent a levelling during the 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to extensive development across the site.

7.3.4 Another brick wall [27] was recorded within Trench 5. This wall was aligned virtually northwest-southeast running for c. 5m through the trench. This wall was of an identical construction as brick wall [17] in Trench 1, again being composed of a mixture of fresh and reused unfrosted post-great fire (fabric 3032; 3034) bricks and red bricks (fabric 3065), and was recorded at a highest level of 7.40m OD. Again the brickwork was bonded by the same hard light grey lime rich mortar and again had a lower foundation which stepped out wider than the main wall. Wall [27] had six courses of brickwork extant to the wider foundation where at least another six courses of brickwork were again noted. The identical nature of the construction materials and dimensions of this wall clearly illustrate that it was directly related to wall [17], potentially being a return of the same structure or wall.

7.3.5 Sealing the natural deposit in Trenches 3 and 5 was a chalk deposit, [25]. Recorded at 6.95m OD this deposit was 0.25m thick and was of an identical composition to the compacted crushed chalk deposit recorded on the eastern side of brick wall [17] in Trench 1. Here the chalk was located exclusively on the southern side of the wall [27] and again ran up to and overlapped the foundation of the wall. This deposit therefore appeared to be a continuation of the chalk surface recorded in Trench 1. Sealing the chalk was a layer of homogenous made ground, [24], recorded at 7.15m OD.

7.3.6 Sealing pit [19] in Trench 4 was a layer of made ground, context [20]. Located at 7.44m OD and 0.35m thick this deposit yielded no dateable material but most likely represents levelling in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: Modern**

7.4.1 All evaluation trenches, test pits, manholes and the watching brief areas recorded significant modern deposits and intrusions.

7.4.2 Sealing the dumped deposit [12] in Trench 1 was a series of modern levelling deposits, tarmac and concrete. These were recorded at a highest level of 7.50m OD and had a combined

thickness of 0.40m. Modern services were also recorded at both the eastern and western ends of Trench 1.

- 7.4.3 Sealing the made ground deposit [7] in Trench 2 was a sequence of modern deposits sealed by concrete and the wooden floor of the gym. This sequence was recorded at a highest level of 8.15m OD and had an overall thickness of 1m.
- 7.4.4 Sealing the made ground deposit in Trenches 3 and 5 was a sequence of modern levelling deposits and tarmac. This sequence was recorded at a highest level of 8m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.75m. These two trenches also recorded a series of modern service trenches crossing through them, truncating all overlying deposits and the natural sands and gravels.
- 7.4.5 Sealing the made ground in Trench 4 was a sequence of modern levelling deposits. This sequence was recorded at 8m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.56m. This trench also recorded more than one modern service trench truncating the overlying deposits and natural sands and gravels.
- 7.4.6 Test Pits 3, 4 and 8 all recorded sequences of modern made ground sealed by concrete. These were all recorded at a highest level of c. 8m OD and had a general overall thickness of 1.10m. These deeper modern deposits are due to the location of the test pits directly next to modern foundations.
- 7.4.7 Manholes 1 and 2 exclusively recorded modern deposits. Manhole 1 recorded a sequence of modern deposits approximately 0.70m thick at a highest level of c. 8m OD. Manhole 2 recorded modern deposits approximately 0.40m thick again at a highest level of c. 8m OD.
- 7.4.8 The watching brief on the removal of modern foundations in the area of Trench 4 also exclusively recorded modern deposits associated with the concrete footings. These footings truncated the underlying natural sands and gravels to a level below the recorded height of the natural as recorded in Trench 4.

*Plate 1: MH 1 facing north*



*Plate 2: Wall [27] and chalk surface [25] in Trench 3/5, facing northwest*





*Plate 3: Trench 4 with pit [19], facing southeast*



*Plate 4: Chalk surface [25] in Trench 3, facing north*



*Plate 5: Chalk surface [13] and wall [17] in Trench 1, facing northwest*



*Plate 6: brick wall [27] and chalk surface [25] in Trench 3/5, facing south*





*Plate 7: brick wall [17] and chalk surface [13] in Trench 1, facing northwest*



*Plate 8: Trench 2*



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural sands and gravels were present on the site between 6.58m OD and 7.10m OD. These represent the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels as suggested by the British Geological Survey.
- 8.2 The earliest activity recorded during the evaluation was a single pit which yielded three pottery sherds which dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century. Cartographic sources illustrate the site to be occupied from at least the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Rocque's map of 1746 illustrates the site to be partially within Richmond Park along with an avenue which leads into the park. Other areas on the eastern half of the site encompass the back gardens of buildings which front onto Parkshot. It seems reasonable therefore to assume that the site was on the periphery of occupation during the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The road Parkshot itself was established in 1605 and therefore buildings would likely have followed along its length. The pit recorded in Trench 4 most likely represents activity on the periphery of settlement in gardens or other external open areas.
- 8.3 The next phase of activity recorded during the evaluation were two separate sections of brick wall, within Trenches 1 and 5. The dimensions, brick types and mortar bonding of the two sections of wall were identical in nature and dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or 19<sup>th</sup> century. These therefore relate to the same structure or boundary wall. Cartographic evidence again illustrates that buildings were extant fronting onto Parkshot during this period, and the brick foundations recorded during the evaluation are likely to relate to these properties, with the wall in Trench 5 running perpendicular to Parkshot and the wall in Trench 1 running parallel.
- 8.4 Two areas of compacted crushed chalk were recorded in direct association with the brick walls recorded within Trenches 1 and 5 were. These deposits were on the same side of the two walls and may have formed one extensive surface. The precise function of this deposit is difficult to interpret. Whether this formed an external or internal surface is also difficult to discern. It would seem unusual however for this to have been an internal surface and more likely represents a rough external surface or possibly even the bedding for a surface. Given the size and orientation of the walls it seems most likely that they represent a garden wall or property boundary to the rear of one of the buildings known to have fronted onto Parkshot at this time, possibly with an associated pathway as evidenced by the chalk bedding.
- 8.5 The evaluation demonstrated that limited external walls dating to the late post-medieval period were on the site, although these were significantly truncated in many areas. The presence of these features is unsurprising as the area of the site was known to have been settled from at least the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, the lack of any surviving subsoil or horticultural 'ploughsoil', suggests that some horizontal truncation has occurred across the area. Significant development on the site from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards may have had an adverse effect on the underlying

deposits with only later post-medieval features surviving.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Peter Mills and Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipp Projects for commissioning the work on behalf of Capita Symonds. Thanks are also due to Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, for monitoring the fieldwork.
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context No | Sect/elev No | Phase | Type    | Description                 | Trench    | High | Low  | notes                                                                                     |
|------------|--------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 1            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                 | TP 3      | 6.95 | 0    | Post-medieval made ground                                                                 |
| 2          | 1            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy deposit       | TP 3      | 6.75 | 0    | Natural sandy deposit                                                                     |
| 3          | 1            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels       | Tps 3 & 4 | 6.55 | 0    | Natural sand gravels                                                                      |
| 4          | 2            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy deposit       | TP 4      | 6.90 | 0    | Natural sandy deposit                                                                     |
| 5          | 3            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy deposit       | TP 8      | 6.90 | 0    | Natural sandy deposit                                                                     |
| 6          | 3            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels       | TP 8      | 6.70 | 0    | Natural sandy gravels                                                                     |
| 7          | 4            | 3     | Layer   | Made ground                 | Trench 2  | 7.15 | 0    | Post-medieval made ground                                                                 |
| 8          | 4            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy deposit       | Trench 2  | 6.95 | 0    | Natural sandy deposit                                                                     |
| 9          | 4            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels       | Trench 2  | 6.60 | 0    | Natural sandy gravels                                                                     |
| 10         | 6            | 3     | Layer   | Made ground                 | Trench 1  | 7.01 | 0    | Post-medieval made ground                                                                 |
| 11         | 6            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels       | Trench 1  | 6.58 | 0    | Natural sandy gravels                                                                     |
| 12         | 6            | 3     | Fill    | Fill of [14]                | Trench 1  | 7.17 | 0    | Secondary fill of [14]                                                                    |
| 13         | 6            | 3     | Fill    | Fill of [14], chalk surface | Trench 1  | 6.61 | 0    | Crushed chalk surface, primary fill of [14]                                               |
| 14         | 6            | 3     | Cut     | ?Construction cut           | Trench 1  | 7.17 | 6.30 | Extensive cut within which was lain crushed chalk surface [13] and clay silt deposit [12] |
| 15         | 6            | 3     | Fill    | Backfill of [16]            | Trench 1  | 6.30 | 0    | Backfill of construction cut [16]                                                         |
| 16         | 6            | 3     | Cut     | Construction cut            | Trench 1  | 6.30 | NFE  | Construction cut for brick wall structure [17]                                            |
| 17         | 6            | 3     | Masonry | Brick wall                  | Trench 1  | 7.01 | 0    | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall aligned NE-SW                 |
| 18         | 5            | 2     | Fill    | Fill of [19]                | Trench 4  | 7.10 | 0    | Fill of probable pit [19]                                                                 |
| 19         | 5            | 2     | Cut     | ?Pit cut                    | Trench 4  | 7.10 | 6.60 | Later post-medieval probable pit                                                          |
| 20         | 5            | 3     | Layer   | Made ground                 | Trench 4  | 7.44 | 0    | Later post-medieval made ground                                                           |



| Context No | Sect/elev No | Phase | Type    | Description                       | Trench         | High | Low | notes                                                                     |
|------------|--------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21         | 5            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravel              | Trench 4       | 7.10 | 0   | Natural sandy gravel                                                      |
| 22         | 6            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                       | Trench 1       | 6.99 | 0   | Modern made ground                                                        |
| 23         | 7            | 4     | Layer   | Made ground                       | Trench 3       | 7.30 | 0   | Modern made ground                                                        |
| 24         | 7            | 3     | Layer   | Made ground                       | Trench 3       | 7.15 | 0   | Later post-medieval made ground                                           |
| 25         | 7            | 3     | Layer   | Chalk surface                     | Trenches 3 & 5 | 6.95 | 0   | Post-medieval crushed chalk surface                                       |
| 26         | 7            | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels             | Trenches 3 & 5 | 6.73 | 0   | Natural sandy gravels                                                     |
| 27         |              | 3     | Masonry | Brick wall                        | Trench 5       | 7.40 | 0   | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall aligned Nw-Se |
| 28         |              | 1     | Layer   | Natural sandy gravels             | Trench 5       | 6.88 | 0   | Natural sandy gravel                                                      |
| 29         |              | 3     | Fill    | Backfill of construction cut [30] | Trench 5       | 6.88 |     | Backfill of construction cut [30] for wall [27]                           |
| 30         |              | 3     | Cut     | Construction cut                  | Trench 5       | 6.88 | NFE | Construction cut for brick wall [27]                                      |

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## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-159161**

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### Project details

|                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project name                           | An Archaeological Evaluation at Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot, Richmond                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Richmond Adult Community College, recorded natural sands and gravels represent Kempton Park terrace gravels. The earliest archaeological feature was a probably pit dating to the late 17th/early 18th century. Two separate sections of late 18th/early 19th century brick wall were recorded along with an associated chalk surface. These brick walls probably represent a boundary or garden wall. Modern deposits completed the sequence. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 31-05-2013 End: 05-09-2013                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Any associated project reference codes | RHM 13 - Sitecode                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Site status                            | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Current Land use                       | Community Service 1 - Community Buildings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Monument type                          | PIT Post Medieval                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Monument type                          | WALL Post Medieval                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Significant Finds                      | POT Post Medieval                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Significant Finds                      | CTP Post Medieval                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Sample Trenches","Test Pits"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Development type                       | Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Prompt                                 | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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### Project location

|                   |                                                                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country           | England                                                                               |
| Site location     | GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND AND KEW Richmond Adult Community College |
| Postcode          | TW9 2RE                                                                               |
| Site coordinates  | TQ 1700 7530 51 0 51 27 50 N 000 18 55 W Point                                        |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 6.58m Max: 7.10m                                                                 |

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### Project creators

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation         | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.   |
| Project brief originator     | GLAAS                            |
| Project design originator    | Mills Whipp Projects             |
| Project director/manager     | Tim Bradley                      |
| Project supervisor           | Neil Hawkins                     |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Adult education college          |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Richmond Adult Community College |

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#### Project archives

|                            |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC                                                                                         |
| Physical Contents          | "Ceramics","other"                                                                            |
| Digital Archive recipient  | LAARC                                                                                         |
| Digital Contents           | "Ceramics","Survey"                                                                           |
| Digital Media available    | "Database","Survey","Text"                                                                    |
| Paper Archive recipient    | LAARC                                                                                         |
| Paper Contents             | "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"                                                   |
| Paper Media available      | "Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text" |

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#### Project bibliography 1

|                               |                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                                                       |
| Title                         | An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot, Richmond |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Hawkins, N.                                                                                             |
| Date                          | 2013                                                                                                    |
| Issuer or publisher           | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.                                                                          |
| Place of issue or publication | London                                                                                                  |

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|            |                                           |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Entered by | Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 15 September 2013                         |

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## **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

### **Pottery spot dating index (RHM13)**

Chris Jarrett

#### **Introduction**

A total of three sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation and all were found in a single context. All of the material is in a good condition and indicates that it was deposited soon after breakage.

#### **Spot dating index**

Context [18], spot date: 1590-1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, two sherds, 19g, form: tripod pipkin; type 2 (external lid-seated rim).

Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, one sherd, 41g, form: jug.

#### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The pottery has little significance at a local level as the assemblage contains pottery types commonly found in the London area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

## **APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

### **Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index (RHM13)**

Chris Jarrett

#### **Introduction**

The evaluation produced a total of two fragments of clay tobacco pipes from the evaluation and all were recovered from a single context and are recorded as a stem and a bowl fragment. All of the material is in a good condition, implying that the material was deposited soon after being discarded.

#### **Spot dating index**

Context [18], spot date: 1680-1710

Bowl: an angled large bowl of a c. 1680-1710 date with a notch on the back of the bowl. The heel or spur is missing which does not allow the item to be assigned to a type.

Stem: one fragment with a medium diameter and a wide bore, indicating an end of the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date for the item.

#### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has no significance at a local level and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

## APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

### CBM REVIEW

Kevin Hayward  
 RHM13

| Context | Fabric                                                                                                     | Fabric code      | Size | Date range of material |      | Latest dated material |      | Spot date |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| 17      | Fresh and reused unfrogged Post Great Fire Brick and local red brick; pointed in a hard grey shelly mortar | 3032; 3065; 3101 | 4    | 1450                   | 1900 | 1664                  | 1900 | 1775-1875 |

The 3.5kg of brick from wall [13] RHM13 consists of a mixture of fresh and reused well made, unfrogged post great fire (fabric 3032; 3034) bricks and a “locally produced” red (fabric 3065) all 103x62mm.

Outside of the confines of the city of London, the production of red bricks (1450-1700) continued unabated into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

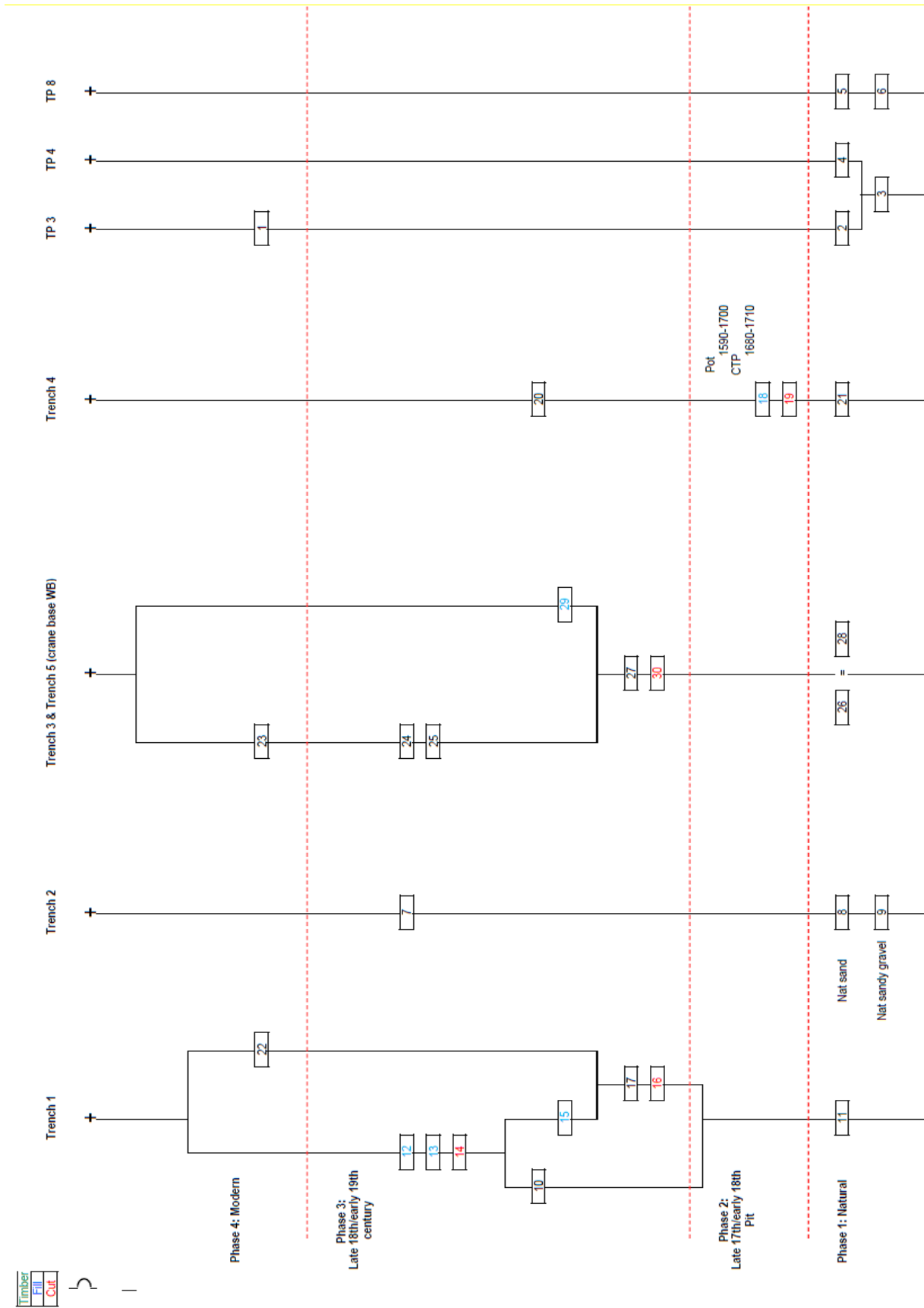
The width of these bricks conforms with the brick tax regulations brought in 1776.

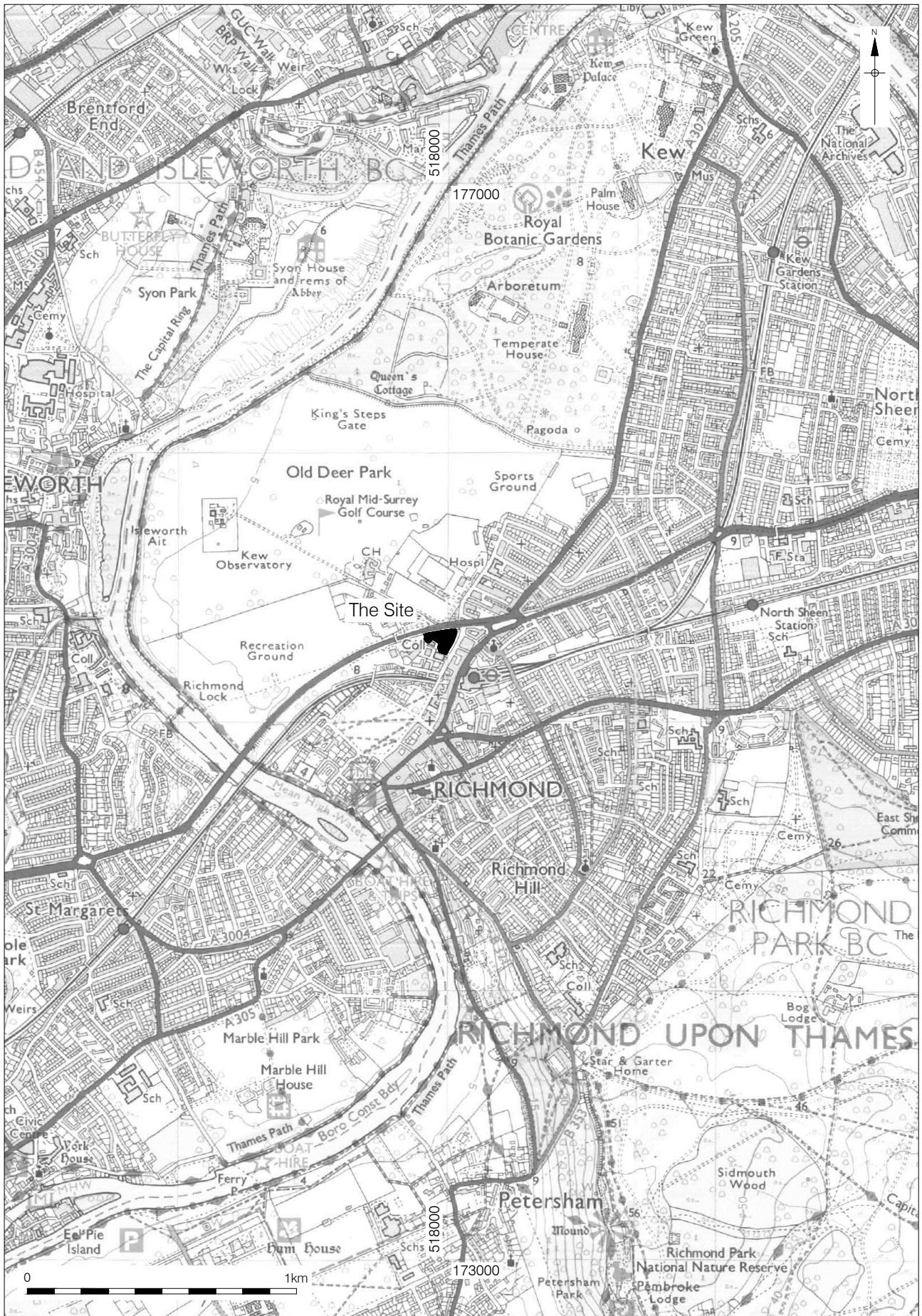
|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           |                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <b>1776</b> | Brick size regulation Act: took effect July 1777, first blanket national legislation. Min. size of bricks at 8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ ". Last legislation on sizes until the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, remained in force until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century | <b>216 x 101.5 x 63.5</b> | Parliament (Act) |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|

Given that the mortar is a hard light grey lime rich recipe typical of very late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, coupled with the crisp sharp arises of the brick – then the wall is almost certainly 19<sup>th</sup> or very late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date.

No further work is necessary

## APPENDIX 6: SITE MATRIX





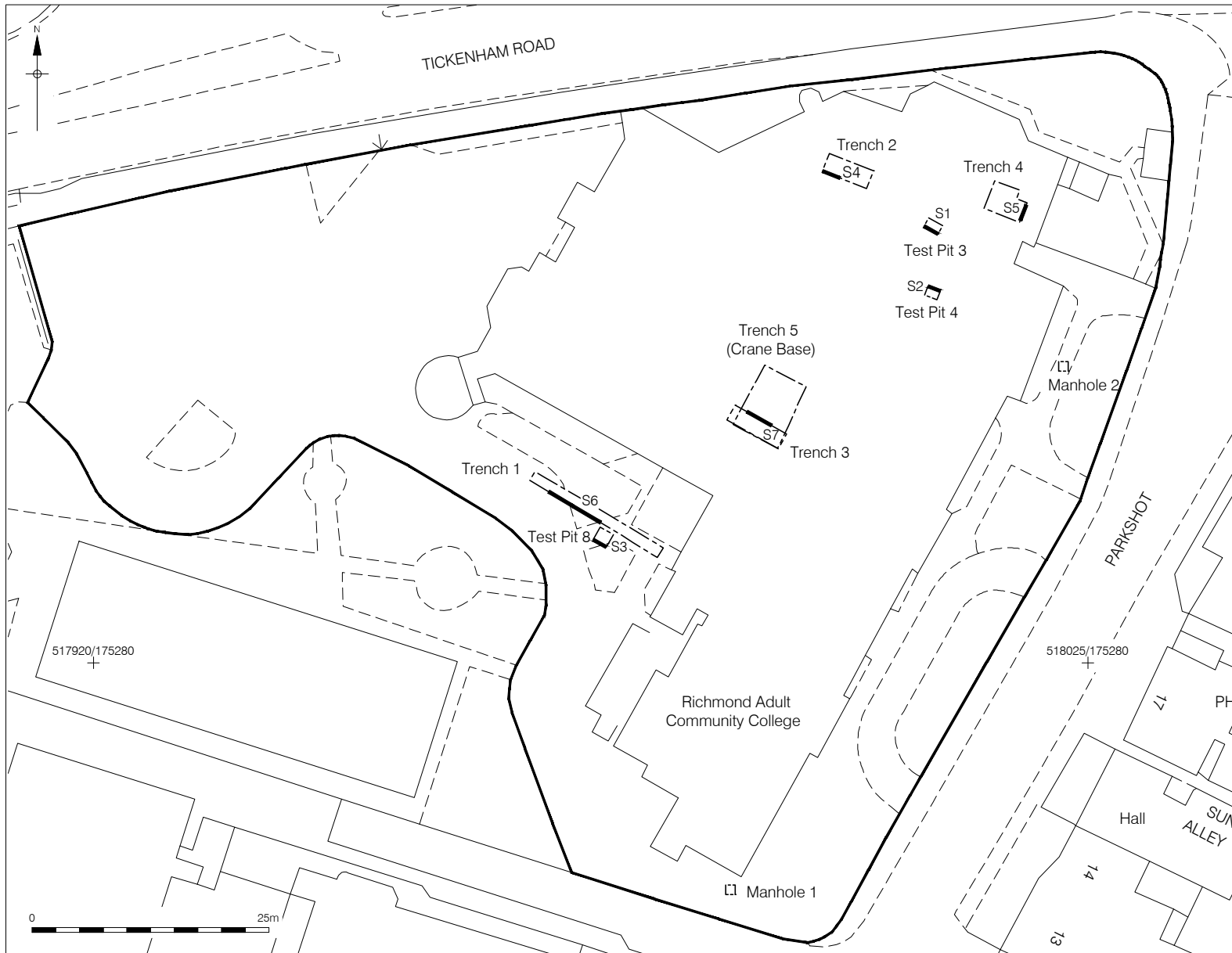
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17/09/13 JS

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



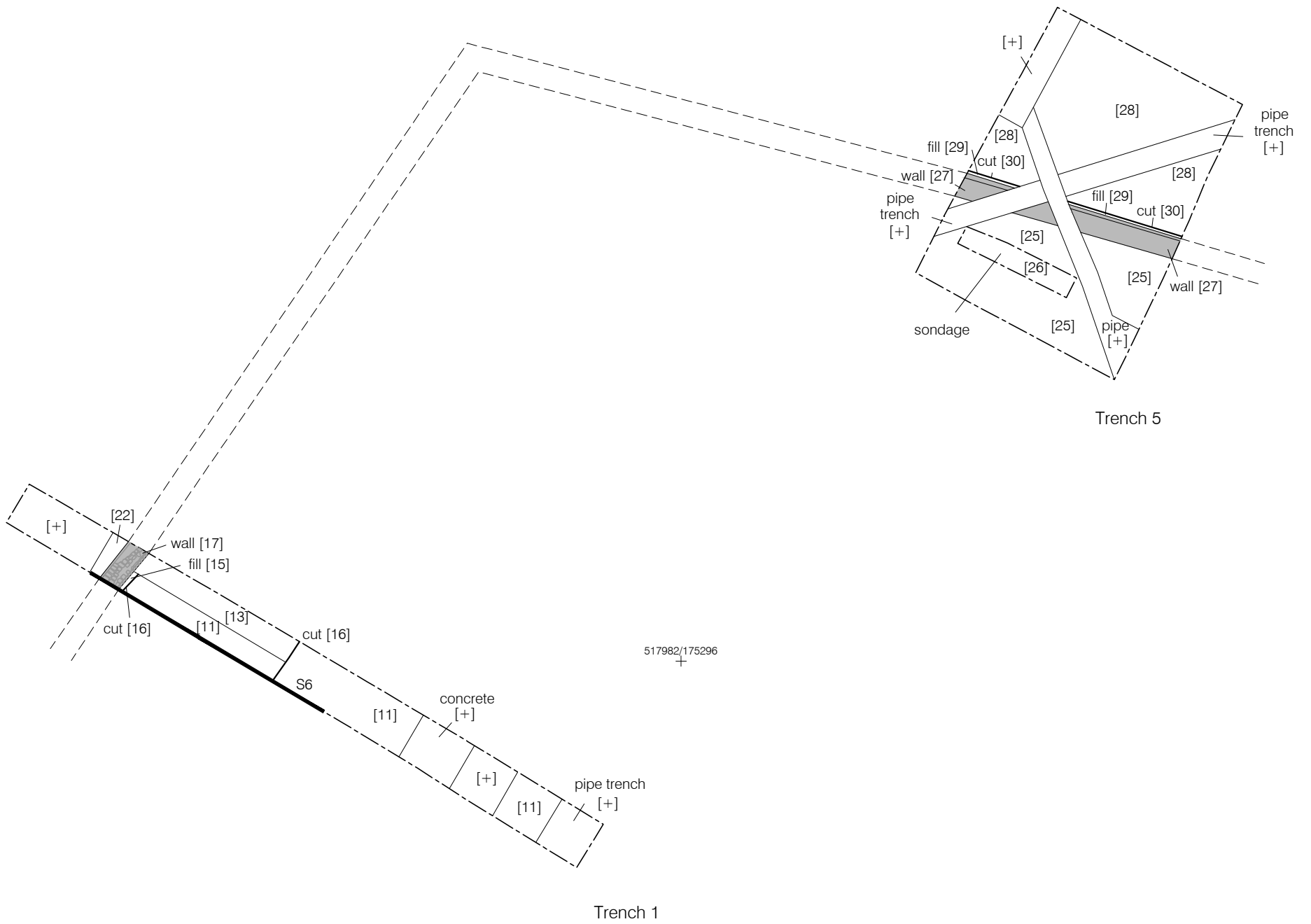


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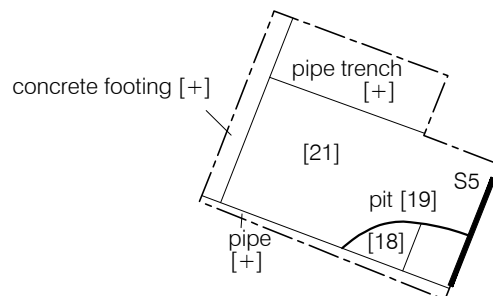
Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4



517982/175315



518009/175328



522009/175328

Trench 4

0 5m  
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17/09/13 JS

Figure 3  
Trenches 1, 4 and 5  
1:125 at A3

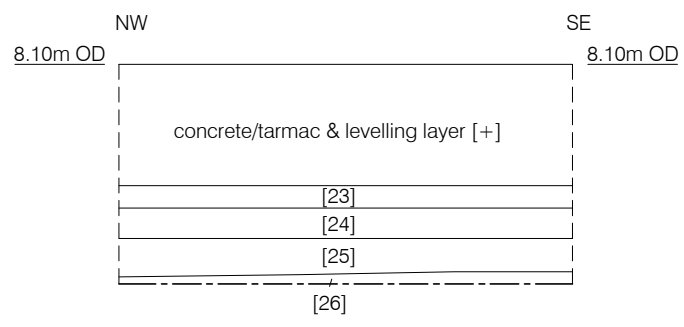
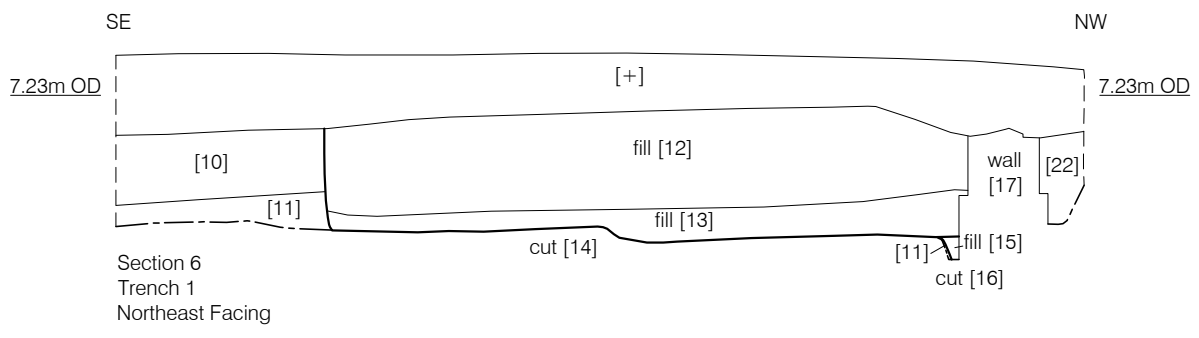
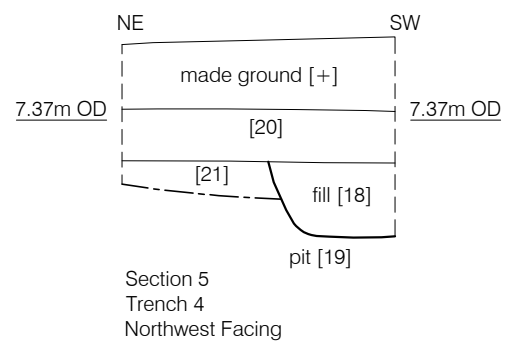
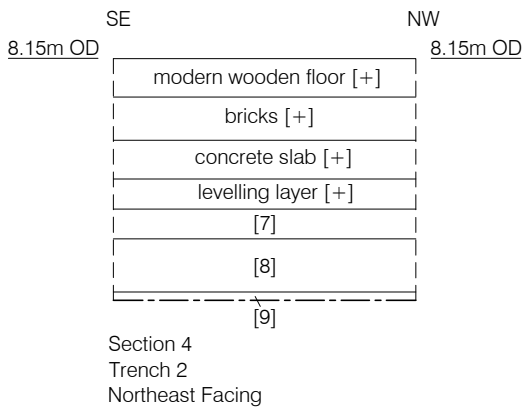
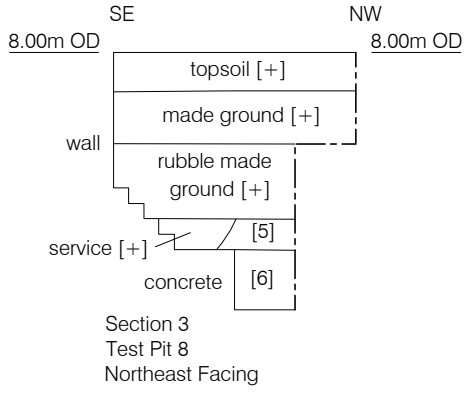
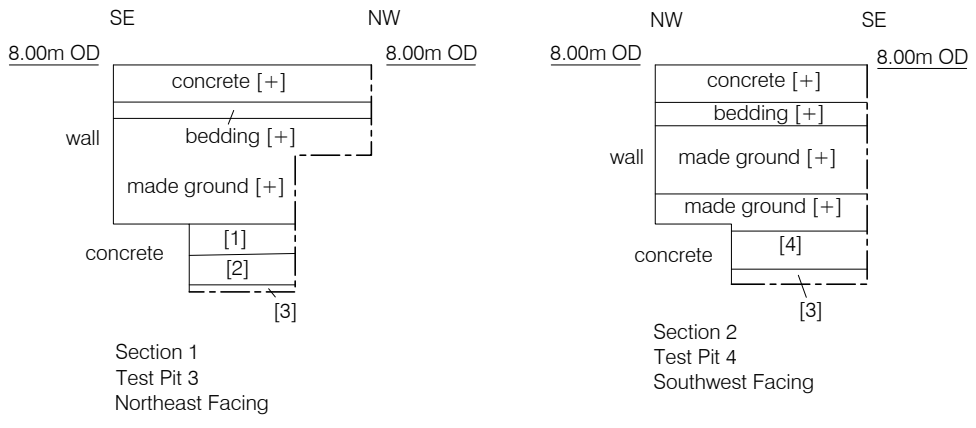


Figure 4  
Sections  
1:50 at A4

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