

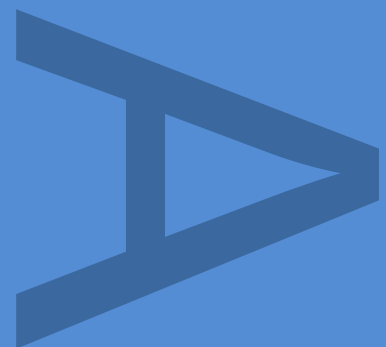
**351 RICHMOND ROAD,
TWICKENHAM, TW1 2ER**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND
UPON THAMES**

PCA REPORT NO: 11995

SITE CODE: RCM15



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


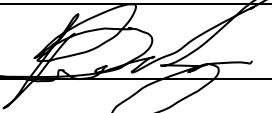
DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**351 RICHMOND ROAD, TWICKENHAM TW1 2ER,
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**351 Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER, London Borough of Richmond
upon Thames; An Archaeological Evaluation**

Site Code: RCM15

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1740 7430

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Planning Reference: DC/RON/13/1864/VRC/VRC

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February 2015

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 2nd and 5th of February 2015 at 351 Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER.
- 1.1.2 Two archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated, positioned in the open yard area to the rear of the property, around the existing services and drain network. Trenches 1 & 2, provisionally intended to be 1.5m x 1.5m square, were eventually excavated at 1.9m x 1.9m and 1.9m x 1.5m respectively, their size dictated by the available excavator bucket and space restrictions on site.
- 1.1.3 The trenches were so arranged to maximise coverage within the area whilst avoiding the manholes and drains that could be seen above ground. The aim of the trenching strategy was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, to determine the presence (or absence) of any surviving archaeology and to understand how the proposed works would or would not affect those remains.
- 1.1.4 The trenches revealed that the natural geology, consisting of a reddish-brown brickearth, was present at c.0.50m below the present ground surface of tarmac and layers made ground. This horizon had for the most survived development or human intervention up to the modern period (20th century), perhaps due to it being at the southern limit of Twickenham Park. Incremental excavation of the natural brickearth revealed a single, possible Mesolithic flint flake.
- 1.1.5 Below the made ground in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 a linear feature containing a cast iron pipe was exposed and fragments of ceramic and building material were recovered which dated it to the later post-medieval period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 2nd and 5th of February at 351, Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER (Figure 1). The project was designed by Peter Mills, Mills Whipp Projects, and managed by Tim Bradley of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was commissioned by Ferriss Ventures Limited. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation was conducted prior to the re-development of 351 Richmond Road.
- 2.1.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 1740 7430 and comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land which is bounded to the north by retail units, to the west by Rosslyn Road, to the east by residential and retail outlets and the south by Richmond Road (Figure 2). The site is currently contained within a gated brick wall. It measures 15m by 29m totalling c.400 square metres and lies at 6.5m OD.
- 2.1.4 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at English Heritage, monitored the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.1.5 The site is located within an Archaeology Priority Area as defined within the LB Richmond upon Thames Unitary Development Plan. The primary objective of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains.
- 2.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation
 - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2014)
 - MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.2 In 2012 the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which replaced earlier documents. It aims to provide a simpler and clearer policy framework for the Government's planning policies which 'must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans' (NPPF, 2012, 1). Its principal objective is to 'contribute to the achievement of sustainable development' and there is a presumption in favour of such developments. This involves seeking 'positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment'.

3.1.3 The NPPF sets out within the planning system a set of 12 core land-use planning principles should underpin plan-making and decision-taking. That principle (Section 12) relating to the historic environment states that planning should: 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'.

3.1.4 Section 12 of the NPPF 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners and developers. In summary its key points are

- Local Plans should set out to promote a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.
- Local Planning Authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected. 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. In the case of archaeology a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation may be required.
- Any harm or loss of a heritage asset or in some cases its setting, should require clear and convincing justification.
- Where proposed development will harm a designated heritage asset LPAs should refuse consent unless there are exceptional circumstances. Where proposals lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets should also be taken into account in determining an application. A balance of judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.1.5 Greater London Regional Policy

- 3.1.6 The London Plan (Greater London Authority 2011) sets out the historic environment policies for Greater London. Policy 7.8 refers to heritage assets and archaeology. Its key elements are summarised below.
- 3.1.7 London's heritage assets should be identified so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping may be taken into account.
- 3.1.8 Development should include measures to record, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.
- 3.1.9 Where appropriate, developments should identify, value and conserve heritage assets.
- 3.1.10 Developments affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance by being sympathetic to their form.
- 3.1.11 Development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources which, where possible, should be made available to the public on-site.
- 3.1.12 LDF policies should seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage.
- 3.1.13 Boroughs should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to their historic assets.
- 3.1.14 **Local Planning– LB Richmond**
- 3.1.15 Planning permission has been granted (DC/RON/13/1864/VRC/VRC) in accordance with policy LB12B:
- No development shall take place on the application site until the applicant or their agent or successor in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
- 3.1.16 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, completed in accordance with the above archaeological condition.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 The site lies on a slight rise with the ground gradually sloping down to the north east. The underlying subsoil is sand and gravel, Kempton Park Gravel (BGS 270)
- 4.1.2 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 1740 7430 and lies within an Archaeology Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The site comprises a rectangular parcel of land which is bounded to the north by retail units, to the west by Rosslyn Road, to the east by residential and retail outlets and the south by Richmond Road (Figure 2). The site is currently contained within a gated brick wall. It measures 15m by 29m totalling c.400 square meters. It lies at 6.5m OD.
- 4.1.3 The site is situated on a slight rise with the ground gradually sloping down the north east c. 370m to the west of the River Thames. A temporary bench mark was established outside the site gates, which has a value of 6.20m OD.
- 4.1.4 The evaluation revealed the natural 'brickearth' - a mid-brown-reddish clayey-sand - at a height of between 5.90 OD and 5.76m OD and was c. 0.69m -0.72m thick. Beneath this, clean sand of the Kempton Park Gravel formation was reached at a depth of c.1.26m below the present ground surface but was not penetrated. These two layers of natural geology were overlain by layers of made ground 0.35m – 0.50m thick and capped by a tarmac surface. The specifics of each layer are discussed in its relevant section below.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following has been drawn from the previously prepared Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp, 2014).

5.1.1 Prehistoric

5.1.2 The Thames valley occupies a wide flood plain and the channel at Twickenham has meandered to the north and south in the past. The course of the river after the Ice Age is not known but by the Bronze Age it is assumed that the Thames was following its present course although the water-level has increased since the end of the Ice Age.

5.1.3 Some evidence for a prehistoric presence has been recovered in the vicinity of the site. Flint axes have been found in the area, one near the bridge, as was a Bronze Age dagger and flint arrowhead. Possible prehistoric pottery and some fire cracked flints have also been found c.500m to the south-west in brickearth. Undoubtedly, prehistoric populations crossed the area but there is no evidence for prolonged settled occupation.

5.1.4 Roman

5.1.5 Excavation c.700m north-west of the site revealed evidence for a possible Roman farmstead. The only other Roman find, a pewter vessel from the river, may be a chance loss.

5.1.6 Saxon

5.1.7 No Saxon material has been reported from the area and the site was probably open ground in this period.

5.1.8 Medieval

5.1.9 The medieval village of Twickenham lay about 1.6km to the south-west of the site. No significant medieval finds have been reported from the vicinity of the site.

5.1.10 Twickenham Park

5.1.11 The subject site lay on the southern edge of Twickenham Park in the medieval period.

- 5.1.12 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, made a Park at Isleworth some time before 1264, when a crowd from London broke down the pale and felled trees and did other damage in the manor. The Park was later repaired and may have contained the hundred acres of wood and a warren that lay in Isleworth manor in 1300. In 1415 Henry V founded Syon Abbey in his warren in the parish of Twickenham. The area he granted to the monastery was bounded on the east by the Thames, and on the south by a ditch newly dug for the purpose, but on the west by the old ditch which had presumably bounded the park. Few buildings were probably erected by the abbey since it soon moved to a better situation north of Isleworth, and the old site seems to have once more become a warren.
- 5.1.13 Later the warren was kept in hand by the abbey or leased with Isleworth manor. Henry VII built his new palace of Richmond across the river in 1501, and between then and 1506 he added the Isleworth warren, which Syon granted him in exchange for property elsewhere, to the park at Richmond. Two meadows (about 20 a.) on the Twickenham side were also enclosed in the park though they remained Syon's property until the Dissolution.
- 5.1.14 The location of the Abbey is unknown but it has been plausibly suggested the later manor house occupied the site. The Park was surrounded by a fence and ditch.
- 5.1.15 **Post Medieval**
- 5.1.16 In 1573 the park contained 87 acres of rough pasture and brush, and two lodges. It was then leased to Edward Bacon, possibly the brother of Francis Bacon, who later lived there and held the estate himself. Elizabeth I may have visited Twickenham Park, as it was now generally called, in 1592 or 1593. A later tenant was Lucy, Countess of Bedford (d. 1627), the patron of John Donne. The Park was granted with Richmond to Henrietta Maria in 1629 and was sold to Sir William Russell in 1632. It had continued to be leased meanwhile, but in 1640 the freehold and lease came together into the hands of Sir Thomas Nott. The estate remained in the possession of persons of rank throughout the 18th century, coming in the end to Lord Frederick Cavendish (d. 1803). The estate was sold in lots in 1805 and the house was afterwards demolished.
- 5.1.17 The development of the Park and the subject site can be traced through maps (reproduced in the WSI but not herein). In Glover's map of 1635 the semi-circular outline of the Park can be clearly seen (north lies to the right). In the centre of the Park lay the manor house. To the north lay an ornamental rectangular pond and to the south a broad avenue of trees led to the Park boundary. This was the location of the subject site. Just beyond the Park boundary "Sand Pittes" are marked.

- 5.1.18 On Rocque's map of 1746 the outline of the Park is visible. Avenues of trees lie east, west and south of Twickenham Park House. At the junction of the southern avenue and Ferry Lane lay the subject site. On Milne's map of 1800 the land use of the area is shown. By that time only the southern avenue of trees still stood. The Park is shown as open ground rather than parkland and was being exploited for sand and gravel extraction.
- 5.1.19 During the first half of the 19th century the Park was gradually developed with the construction of large detached houses. On The O.S. map of 1879 the subject site lay across the boundary of one such house and the remnant of the southern avenue. The O.S. map of 1881 shows that the area was being divided into building plots but the subject site was still on the wooded boundary of two properties.
- 5.1.20 By the O.S. map of 1894 much of the area had been developed with suburban detached and semi-detached villas. The subject site lay largely within the garden of "Thistleworth" house. A similar situation was depicted on the 1913 O.S. map. However, a major change took place soon afterwards. Surprisingly, by 1915 and during the First World War, the open ground south of Richmond Road had been built over with dense terraced houses. On the subject site a commercial bank was built with terraced houses to the east and a garage to the rear. Development paused after the First World War but revived later so that by 1935 more terraced houses had been built. In 1949 the site to the west was open but by 1960 it had been built over. This land use is the same as today.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The evaluation was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 Two trenches were opened by mechanical excavator avoiding the extant drains and services that were visible across the site.
- 6.1.3 The mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket 1.9m wide was used under archaeological supervision to remove non-archaeological soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level.
- 6.1.4 Following the opening of the trenches the vertical sections were cleaned and all features identified were investigated by hand. Investigation was intended to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. The deposits, fills, and features were assigned individual context numbers.
- 6.1.5 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 and presented in PCAs Fieldwork Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2007). 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. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.1.6 A full photographic record of the investigations was made. A Temporary Bench Mark was installed on the site via GPS surveying equipment.
- 6.1.7 Upon the completion of the archaeological work the trenches were backfilled under archaeological supervision.
- 6.1.8 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code RCM15.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION TRENCHES 1 & 2

Trench Results

- 7.1.1 The area under evaluation was a small tarmac car park at the rear of 351 Richmond Road. There was a very gradual fall to the south and east from the ground level at Trench 1 being at a height of 6.31m OD at the northwest of the site gently falling to 6.25m OD at Trench 2 at the southwest of the site. Both trenches were adapted to the size of the ditching bucket supplied; Trench 1 finally measured 1.9m x 1.5m whilst Trench 2 measured 1.9m x 1.8m. Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site close to the gate whilst Trench 2 was located to the south.
- 7.1.2 Underneath the tarmac, three layers of modern 'made ground' containing varying degrees of 20th century building debris were encountered [2] – [4], which sealed the archaeological layers.
- 7.1.3 The earliest horizon encountered within the trenches was the natural sand [14] / [27] that formed the basal limit of excavation. This was composed of pure light yellow-whiteish sand mottled with patches of reddish-brown brickearth which had penetrated by means of root casts. It was located at a height of between 4.95m OD in Trench 1 and 5.03m OD in Trench 2.
- 7.1.4 The sand was sealed by a layer of mid brown-reddish clayey-sand brickearth [13] / [26] c.0.73m thick. A single probable flint flake was recovered during the process of incrementally reducing this layer.
- 7.1.5 A late post-medieval/modern pipe trench [6] / [20] was located, oriented northwest to southeast and present in both Trenches 1 & 2 which appeared to re-cut an earlier, parallel pipe trench [17] which still contained a section of cast-iron pipe [18]. Both trenches had been cut into the natural brickearth and sealed by the made-ground layers.
- 7.1.6 A thin layer of re-deposited brickearth mixed with silt and containing fragmentary CBM (2%) and flecks of charcoal (1%) varying between 0.04m and 0.14m was identified in Trench 2.
- 7.1.7 Layers [2] - [4] were identified as 'made ground,' that is to say layers of mixed material used to raise or stabilise the ground prior to the tarmac being laid. All contained varying degrees of modern building debris, crushed stone and degraded mortar dating them to the Modern period.
- 7.1.8 Made ground layer [3] contained one residual pot sherd each of English Stoneware and post-medieval Redware.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED SEQUENCE

8.1.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 8.1.2 The earliest natural deposit in the sequence was a clean, light yellow sand [14] / [27] that formed the basal limit of the excavation in both Trenches 1 and 2. It was mottled with occasional patches of reddish-brown brickearth which had penetrated by means of root casts. It was located at a height of between 4.95m OD in Trench 1 and 5.03m OD in Trench 2 suggesting a consistency in the horizontal sand beds.
- 8.1.3 This was sealed by a layer of mid brown-reddish brickearth [13] / [26] which was around c.0.73m thick. It was characterised by a frequent occurrence of roots and silt-filled root casts. It was recorded as being at 5.55m OD in trench 1 and 5.76m OD in Trench 2.
- 8.1.4 One flint flake, patinated and with the cortex still on the dorsal face was recovered during the operation of reducing the deposit with the excavator bucket in Trench 2. There is evidence for a bulb of percussion on the ventral surface. It was a single or stray find and may be Mesolithic in date.
- 8.1.5 The truncation of this deposit by modern levelling appears to have been deepest at the north of the site. Both natural deposits belong to the Kempton Gravel Formation complexes. There was no sign of alluvial silts in the sequence.

Phase 2: Later Post-Medieval (Pipe Trenches)

- 8.1.6 A linear cut oriented northwest to southeast, presumed to be a pipe trench, was seen to have cut through the brickearth layer in both Trenches 1 & 2 (*see Plate 1*). Although the cut did not contain a pipe in Trench 1, it ran parallel to an existing pipe trench [17] containing a cast-iron pipe seen in Trench 2. In Trench 1 the cut [6] was observed as being 0.21m deep, an estimated 0.40m wide (only about half was visible in plan) with a 'U' shaped profile (*see Figure 3: Section 1*). Its primary fill, [15] was mid brown-yellowish clayey sand with a high percentage of clay (20%). The secondary fill, [5], was a darker, mid brown-greyish clayey sand 0.29m thick. The base of the trench cut was 5.37m OD, 0.86m below the current ground level
- 8.1.7 From fill [5] a sherd of Creamware (CREA) pottery was recovered, a ceramic produced between 1740 and 1830. This, along with an 18th – 19th century brick fragment, seems to date the backfill, if only in the secondary phase, to the later post-medieval period.
- 8.1.8 The same pipe trench [6] was detected in Trench 2 as cut [20] that had the appearance of being either a pipe trench or a 'robber trench' dug to extract the cast-iron pipe (*see Plate 2*). In Section 6 it can be seen to cut both the re-deposited brickearth layer (21) as well as an earlier pipe trench [17] (*see Figure 4: Section 6*). Here it contained only one visible fill, [19], a mid-red-greyish sandy clay containing fragmentary CBM (1%) and rounded, sub angular flints

(2%) and gravel (1%).

- 8.1.9 In Trench 2 the earlier pipe trench of the two, [17] which contained the cast iron pipe [18] was recorded running parallel along the same alignment to pipe trench [20] - oriented northwest southeast. Fill [16], consisting of a mid-red-greyish sandy clay had been cut by the later trench [20]. The fill appeared to contain a higher degree of back-filled brickearth natural inserted around the cast iron pipe [18]. Its fill [16] produced a sherd of Pearl Ware (1770-1840) and two sherds of post-medieval Redware of the same period. Fill [16] also contained a fragment of glass of a fabric known to have been produced from the 17th century onwards.

Plate 1: Trench 1, Pipe trench or robber trench [6], looking NW (Scale 1m)



8.1.10 Phase 3: Modern 1901 – Present (Made Ground Layers)

8.1.11 In Trench 1 layers [2] to [4] were identified as 'made ground;' that is to say layers that had been laid to stabilise or level the area for the car park tarmac [1]. Layer 2 comprised of stone crush and degraded mortar 0.14m thick at a height of 6.13m to 6.19m OD. Layer [3] comprised of compacted dark-brown-greyish silty-clay 0.13m thick at a height of 5.98m and 5.99m OD. Layer [4] consisted of compacted round pebbles in a clayey-silt matrix [4] that was c. 0.10m thick at a height of 5.86m OD and 5.89m OD.

8.1.12 A number of modern intrusions were cut into the brickearth; [8], [10] & [12] were all shallow features whose fills contained a mix of modern building debris and re-deposited material. Fill [7] of linear intrusion [8] was a superficial, surface feature yet contained a residual sherd of post-medieval Redware, likely to date to the 19th century whilst fill [9] of [10] (a short linear ending in a rounded terminal) contained a residual sherd of Cream Ware of the 18th/19th century.

8.1.13 The tarmac modern ground level was recorded at a height of 6.31m OD at the northwest of the site gently falling to 6.25m OD at the southeast of the site.

Plate 2: Trench 2, Pipe Trench [17] (containing pipe) and re-cut {20} (centre) looking NW (Scale 1m)



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Original Research Objectives

- 9.1.1 The following research objectives were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and these can now be addressed:

To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.

- 9.1.2 The natural topography of the site appears to have been truncated down to the natural brickearth layer [13] / [25] during the process of levelling for the laying of the car park or with the general works associated with the construction of 351 Richmond Road in the 20th century. Any sub-soils, palaeo-soils or surface features have been lost. Only those features sufficiently deep enough to cut the natural survive. Incremental excavation of the brickearth layer [13] / [25] revealed that it was consistent in its make-up throughout its 0.73m thickness down to the sand below.
- 9.1.3 The brickearth sealed natural deposit of sand [14] / [27] which lay in a horizontal band with gentle undulations.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity.

- 9.1.4 One stray find of a flint flake, possibly Mesolithic in date, was recovered from the natural brickearth layer [25] in Trench 2. The item in itself has no significance but does indicate possible prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

- 9.1.5 There was no evidence of medieval activity found in the evaluation.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

- 9.1.6 The two parallel pipe trenches observed in both Trench 1 and Trial 2 were oriented northwest south east. Pipe trench [6] / [20] had re-cut trench [17]. However, it was the latter that still contained the cast-iron water pipe. Furthermore, its back-fill of contained both pottery sherds and glass that suggest an 18th-19 century date for this earlier feature containing the cast iron water pipe. A fragment of brick, also recovered from [16] is admittedly later in the sequence but all could have been deposited before the 19th century. The finds recovered from the re-cut, [6] / [20] do not contradict this date but could be interpreted as being slightly later, more towards the 19th to 20th century.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

- 9.1.7 The only archaeological features represented on the site were the post-medieval – modern pipe trenches.
- 9.1.8 The rest of the site had been horizontally truncated by early 20th century terracing associated with the development of the site.
- 9.1.9 No evidence of the Park ditch or ‘planters’ for the tree lined avenue suggested on the maps of 1746 or 1800 were encountered.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 9.1.10 It is apparent from the evaluation that the post-depositional impacts have limited the potential for the preservation of the archaeology due to the ground levelling which took place during the development of the site in the early 20th century. Further excavation of numerous services and storm drains have further damaged the potential for archaeological survival.

Publication and Archive

- 9.1.11 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual ‘Round-Up’ of London Archaeologist.
- 9.1.12 Upon approval this report and with confirmation that the condition is discharged the complete archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code RCM15

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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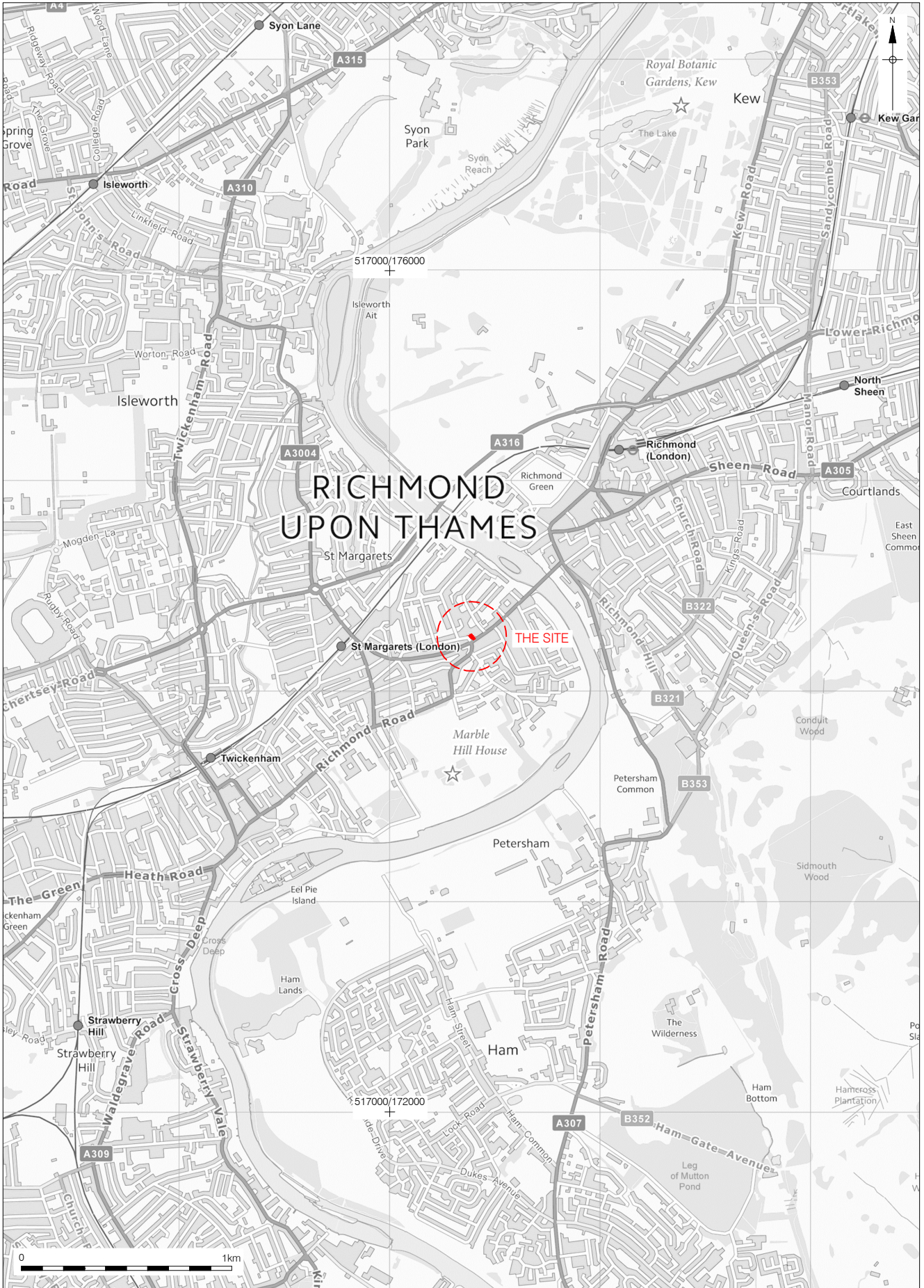
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4

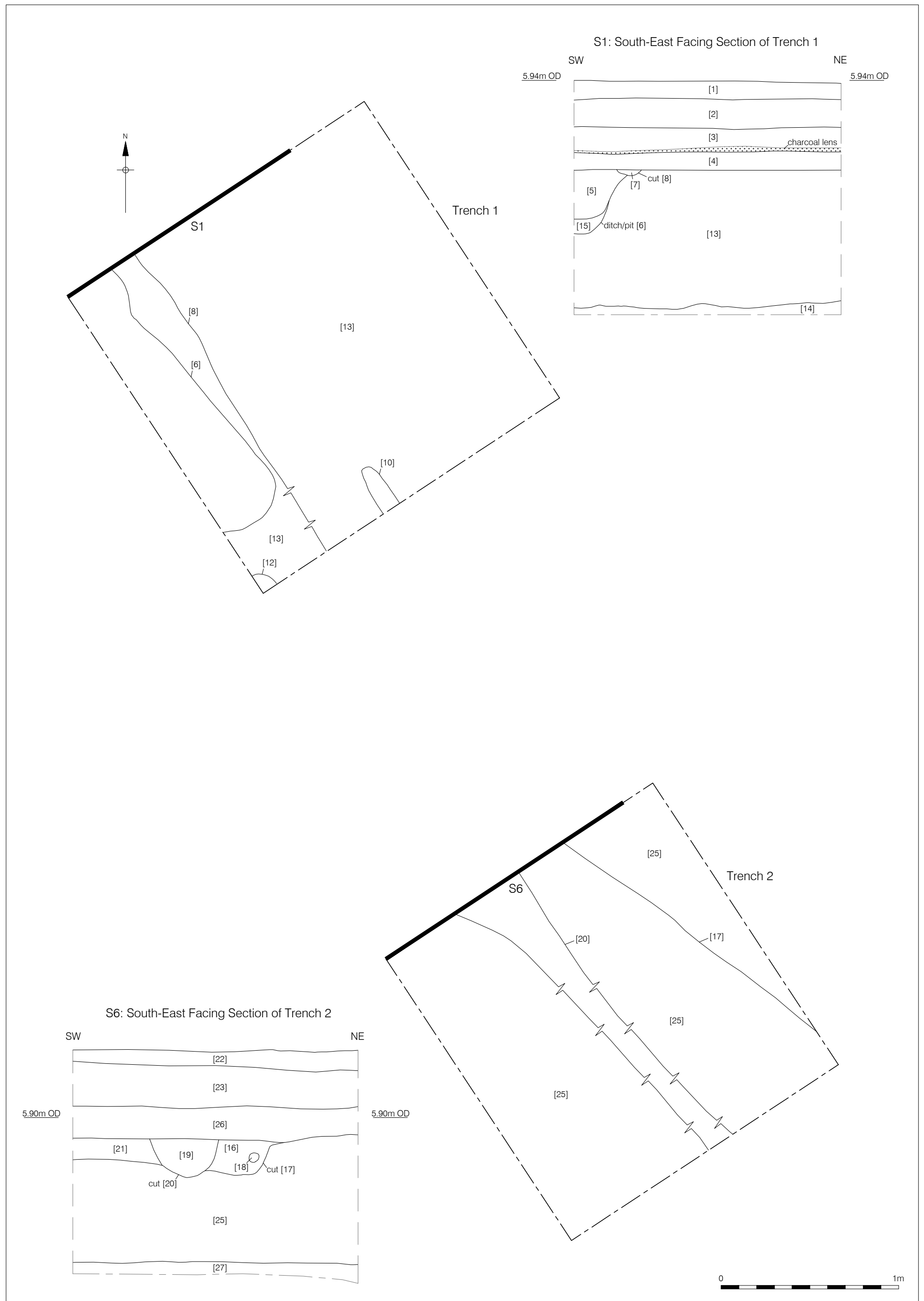


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1 and Section 1 of Trench 1
1:20 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
RCM15	1	1	1	1,2	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	3
RCM15	2	1	1	1,2	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	3
RCM15	3	1	1	1,2	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	3
RCM15	4	1	1	1,2	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	3
RCM15	5	1	1	1,2	Fill of [6]	Clayey sand	Post-Med	2
RCM15	6	1	1,2	1,2	Cut	Pipe Trench	Post-Med	2
RCM15	7	1	1	1	Fill of [8]	Clayey silt	Modern	3
RCM15	8	1	1,2	1	Cut	Modern intervention	Modern	3
RCM15	9	1	1,	*	Fill of [10]	Clayey Silt	Modern	3
RCM15	10	1	1,2	*	Cut	Modern intervention	Modern	3
RCM15	11	1	1	*	Fill of [12]	Clayey Sand	Modern	3
RCM15	12	1	1,2	*	Cut	Modern intervention	Modern	3
RCM15	13	1	1,2	1,2	Layer	Brick Earth	Natural	1
RCM15	14	1	*	1,2	Layer	Sand	Natural	1
RCM15	15	1	*	1,2	Fill of [6]	Pipe trench	Modern	3
RCM15	16	2	3	3,6	Fill of [17]	Sandy Clay	Post-Med	3
RCM15	17	2	3,4,6,8	6	Cut	Pipe Trench	Post-Med	2
RCM15	18	2	5	6	Fill	Cast Iron Pipe	Post-Med	2
RCM15	19	2	3,4	3,6	Fill of [20]	Sandy Clay	Post-Med	2
RCM15	20	2	3,7,8	3,6	Cut	Pipe Trench	Post-Med	2
RCM15	21	2	*	3,6	Layer	Re-Deposited Brick Earth	Post-Med	2
RCM15	22	2	*	3,6	Layer	Tarmac = 1	Modern	3
RCM15	23	2	*	3,6	Layer	M.G. = 2	Modern	3
RCM15	24	2	*	3,6	Layer	M.G. = 3	Modern	3
RCM15	25	2	6,7,8	6	Layer	Nat = 13	Natural	1
RCM15	26	2	*	3	Layer	Clayey-silt	Modern	3
RCM15	27	2	*	*	Layer	Sand	Natural	1

PHASES

1. Natural
2. Post Medieval (1540 – 1901)
3. Modern (1901 - Present)

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-204518

Project details

Project name	351 Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER, London Borough of Richmond
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of two trial pits, was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 2nd and 5th of February 2015 at 351 Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER. The trial pits revealed that the natural geology, consisting of a reddish-brown brickearth, was present at c.0.50m below the present ground surface of tarmac and layers made ground. This horizon had for the most survived development or human intervention up to the modern period (20th century), perhaps due to it being at the southern limit of Twickenham Park. Incremental excavation of the natural brickearth revealed a single, possible Mesolithic flint flake. Below the made ground in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 a linear feature containing a cast iron pipe was exposed and fragments of ceramic and building material were recovered which dated it to the later post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2015 End: 05-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES TWICKENHAM 351 Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 2ER
Postcode	TW1 2ER
Study area	330.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1740 7430 51.4549936604 -0.310114085825 51 27 17 N 000 18 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.76m Max: 5.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ferriss Ventures Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 23 February 2015

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (less than one box). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period. Some of the material is abraded or has laminated surfaces, indicating that it had been partially subjected to tertiary depositional conditions. Although the assemblage consists of sherd material identifiable forms can be recognised. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from five contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of eight sherds, 8 ENV, 127g (of which none were unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is listed by context.

Spot dating index

Context [3], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS (BRST), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 28g, form: small shouldered jar

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 32g, form: flower pot

Context [5], spot date: 1740-1780

Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: ?plate

Context [7], spot date: 19th-20th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 31g, form: flower pot

Context [9], spot date: 1740-1830

Creamware (CREA), 1740- 1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified

Context [16], spot date: 1770-1840

Pearlware (PEAR), 1770-1840, 1sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: ?plate

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 2sherds, 2 ENV, 30g, form: flower
pot

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level. The post-medieval pottery dates to the 19th century and possibly the 20th century. The pottery has the potential only to date the contexts it occurs in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
5	3032R; 3032nr3035	Narrow Post Great Fire Brick Frogged no mortar	2	1664 1940	1780 1940	1850-1900	No mortar
16	3035; 3032; 2276 Local pink mottled brick	Macihined yellow Estuarine brick and post great fire brick; peg tile post medieval and local brick no mortar	5	1450 1940	1780 1940	1800-1900	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage (7 fragments c3.5kg) from Richmond Road, Twickenham consists almost entirely of Victorian-modern ceramic building material. The exception being possibly some local abraded mottled pink brick which may represent slightly earlier 18th-19th century activity. No parallels in terms of its fabric

The brick is typical of the Victorian era narrow post great fire frogged bricks would have only been in circulation following the brick tax brought about by government legislation after 1780.

1776	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 legisaltion on sizes until the 20 th century, remained in force until the 19 th century	216 x 101.5 x 63.5	Parliament (Act)
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Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest – all should be discarded. No further work. A sample of the brick from [16] has been retained for the PCA reference collection.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

Context [16] produced a single fragment of natural dark green glass from a probable wine bottle and it dates from c. 1640 onwards. The glass has limited potential beyond dating the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 6: FLINT

A single fragment of worked flint, measuring 37mm x 24mm and 7mm thick, was recovered from context [25] and survives with its cortex on one edge and a bulb of percussion on another. The surfaces of the flint flake are naturally weathered and may indicate the item dates to the Mesolithic period. The item has no significance except to indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity, possibly of a Mesolithic date. It has no potential for further research and there are no recommendations for further work on the flint flake.

PCA

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