

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
34-36 King Street, Twickenham
Richmond Upon Thames**

NGR: TQ 16214 23215

Planning Ref: 12/3318/FUL

**ASE Project No: 6994
Site Code: KIS14**

**ASE Report No: 2015406
OASIS id: archaeol6-227999**



By Steve White

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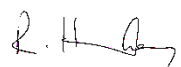

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by CgMs consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 34-36 King Street in the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames on the 23rd of March and 26th of October, 2015. The excavations of foundation trenches for the new house extension were monitored. Brick earth was observed in parts of the foundation trenches at c. 6.45m AOD). A late post-medieval soakaway and a modern wall footing were observed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 34-36 King Street, Twickenham, LB Richmond upon Thames (Figure 1; NGR.: TQ 1621 2321).
- 1.1.2 The site was situated on the north side of King Street, bound to the north and east by buildings, to the south by King Street, and to the west by Queen's Road.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The geology of the area was London Clay overlain by Langley Silt (Brickearth). Ground level on the street outside the site was 7.3m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning consent (Reference 12/3318/FUL) was granted for alterations and extensions to the existing three story building and demolition of the existing outbuildings, in order to create two maisonettes and a single shop unit. As a condition of this consent a programme of archaeological work was required to preserve, by record, any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation which outlined the scope of the archaeological works, in the form of a watching brief of the geotechnical works on site, was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014) and duly approved by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). All work was undertaken in accordance with this document and with the relevant standard and guidance documents of GLAAS (GLAAS 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014c).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The specific aims of the watching brief are to define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- 1.4.2 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.
- 1.4.3 To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.
- 1.4.4 To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the site in March and October of 2015. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The following information is drawn from a Desk Based Assessment undertaken for a site at 9 King Street, on the opposite side of the road (Compass, 2011). In addition a 500m radius search of the GLHER was undertaken to identify any relevant recent discoveries in the more immediate area.
- 2.1.2 The site was situated inside the Conservation Area of Twickenham Riverside and in a Priority 1 area of Archaeological Potential, as defined by the local UDP.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity within the area ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, including a flint tool and pottery assemblage within a possible boundary ditch in Church Street, and Mesolithic microliths, hand axes and an Iron Age hoard of 9 coins found on Eel Pie Island.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The evidence for Roman activity within the Twickenham area is limited to a handful of isolated findspots, including 2 sherds of Roman pot at 18-20 Strafford Road, a cinerary urn from Ham, and various finds from Ham Fields gravel quarry. The only significant discovery within the area is that of Amyand Park Road site, which revealed pits and postholes dating to 350-400AD.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 The first documented reference to the settlement of Twickenham is from a charter dated 704AD from Swaefred, King of the East Saxons to Bishop Waldhere, granting him a portion of land "for the salvation of our souls, that is thirty cassati, in the place which is known as Tuican Hom" (Twickenham Museum website).
- 2.4.2 Little in the way of archaeological evidence of this original settlement has been found, evidence of Saxon occupation being limited to burials and findspots at Ham.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 describes Twickenham as being owned by Earl Aelfgar during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was granted by William the Conqueror after 1066 to his nephew, Walter de Saint-Valery (VCH, 139-147). It was subsequently held by Richard, Earl of Cornwall the brother of Henry III, who established Twickenham Park.

2.5.2 Archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the area is limited to the presence of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, believed to have been first built in the 11th Century, a drainage ditch on Church Street active from the 14th – 16th centuries and evidence of a medieval rubbish pit with 15th century pottery located at 29-31 King Street.

2.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.6.1 The development of Twickenham began with the building of a turnpike road linking Isleworth, Twickenham and Teddington in 1767. This improved links with London, and aided the increase in Twickenham's market garden trade. The turnpike road included King Street, then known as Great Street.

2.6.2 The advancement of the railways to Twickenham in 1848 afforded the largest opportunity for growth, with the population increasing from 3100 in 1801 to 21,000 in 1901. Map regression shows that the site had been developed by the 1860s, and does not seem to change its layout to the present day.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the machine dug foundation trenches for the building extension (Figure 2).

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

3.2.1 Because of logistical constraints the monitoring was split between 1 day in March (23rd) and 1 day in October (26th) of 2015.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	14
No. of files/paper record	3
Digital photos	14

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figure 3)

4.1 Foundation trench monitored on 23/03/15

4.1.1 The first monitored area took the form of a foundation trench, monitored on the 23rd of March, 2015. This trench consisted of the eastern most 'arm' of the foundations.

4.1.2 Natural geology was not reached. A made ground horizon [WB003] was apparently truncated by a brick-built soakaway [WB004] at the north-western end of the trench that had been backfilled with rubble [WB005].

4.1.3 Overlying the made ground [WB003] and running along the northern limit of the trench was wall footing [WB002]. A modern tile floor ([WB001]) topped the sequence.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
WB001	Masonry	Tile floor	Trench	Trench	0.05
WB002	Masonry	Wall footing	Trench	0.10	0.35
WB003	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.60
WB004	Masonry	Brick soakaway	1.00	>0.30	>0.95
WB005	Fill	Soakaway backfill	1.00	>0.30	>0.95
WB006	Cut	Construction cut for WB004	1.00	>0.30	>0.95

Table 2: List of recorded contexts on 23/03/15

4.2 Foundation trenches monitored on 26/10/15

- 4.2.1 The second monitored area took the form of a foundation trench, monitored on the 26th of October, 2015. This was formed of an 'L' shape that connected to the end of the foundation trench monitored in March.
- 4.2.2 The southern part of this revealed a sequence of three layers of made ground ([WB010], [WB009], and [WB008]) sealed by a layer of modern concrete
- 4.2.3 The northern section revealed a sequence of natural brickearth [WB014] overlain by subsoil [WB013] that was in turn sealed by a layer of made ground [WB012] and a modern concrete surface [WB011].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
WB007	Masonry	Concrete	Trench	Trench	0.05
WB008	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.50
WB009	Layer	Black made ground	Trench	Trench	0.10
WB010	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.35
WB011	Masonry	Concrete	Trench	Trench	0.05
WB012	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.65
WB013	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15
WB014	Layer	Brickearth	Trench	Trench	>0.15

Table 3: List of recorded contexts on 26/10/15

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.1.1 Natural brickearth was observed at c. 6.45m AOD in the northern part of the trench. A wall footing [WB002] and a soakaway [WB004] were recorded.

5.2 Conclusions and considerations of research aims

- 5.2.1 The specific aims of the watching brief are to define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.

The only archaeological features observed on site were wall footing [WB002] and soakaway [WB004]. Both of these are thought to be of a late post-medieval to early modern date.

- 5.2.2 To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.

The surviving features were located very close to the surface level, situated underneath the modern surface at c. 7.15-7.25m AOD..

- 5.2.4 To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.

The significance of the archaeology is considered to be limited and apparently pertains to late post-medieval and modern remains.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and GLAAS for their guidance and monitoring. The watching brief was undertaken by Steve White. Nathalie Gonzalez produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site Code	KIS14				
Identification Name and Address	34-36 King Street, Twickenham				
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Richmond upon Thames				
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 16214 23215				
Geology	Brick earth				
Arch. South-East Project Number	6994				
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief		
Type of Site		Shallow Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork			23/03/15 & 26/10-15		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs consulting				
Project Manager	Andy Leonard				
Project Supervisor	Steve White				
Period Summary					
			PM	Modern	
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by CgMs consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 34-36 King Street in the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames on the 23rd of March and 26th of October, 2015. The excavations of foundation trenches for the new house extension were monitored. Brick earth was observed in parts of the foundation trenches at c. 6.45m AOD). A late post-medieval soakaway and a modern wall footing were observed.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-227999

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 34-36 King Street, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by CgMs consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 34-36 King Street in the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames on the 23rd of March and 26th of October, 2015. The excavations of foundation trenches for the new house extension were monitored. Brick earth was observed in parts of the foundation trenches at c. 6.45m AOD). A late post-medieval soakaway and a modern wall footing were observed.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2015 End: 26-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KIS14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES TWICKENHAM 34-36 King Street, Twickenham
Postcode	TW1 3SN
Study area	102 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 16214 23215 50.996029502072 -0.343746799824 50 59 45 N 000 20 37 W Polygon
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.45m Max: 6.45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Steve White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	KIS14
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	KIS14
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	KIS14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 34-36 King Street, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames
Author(s)/Editor(s)	White, S
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ASE

Place of issue or
publication Portslade

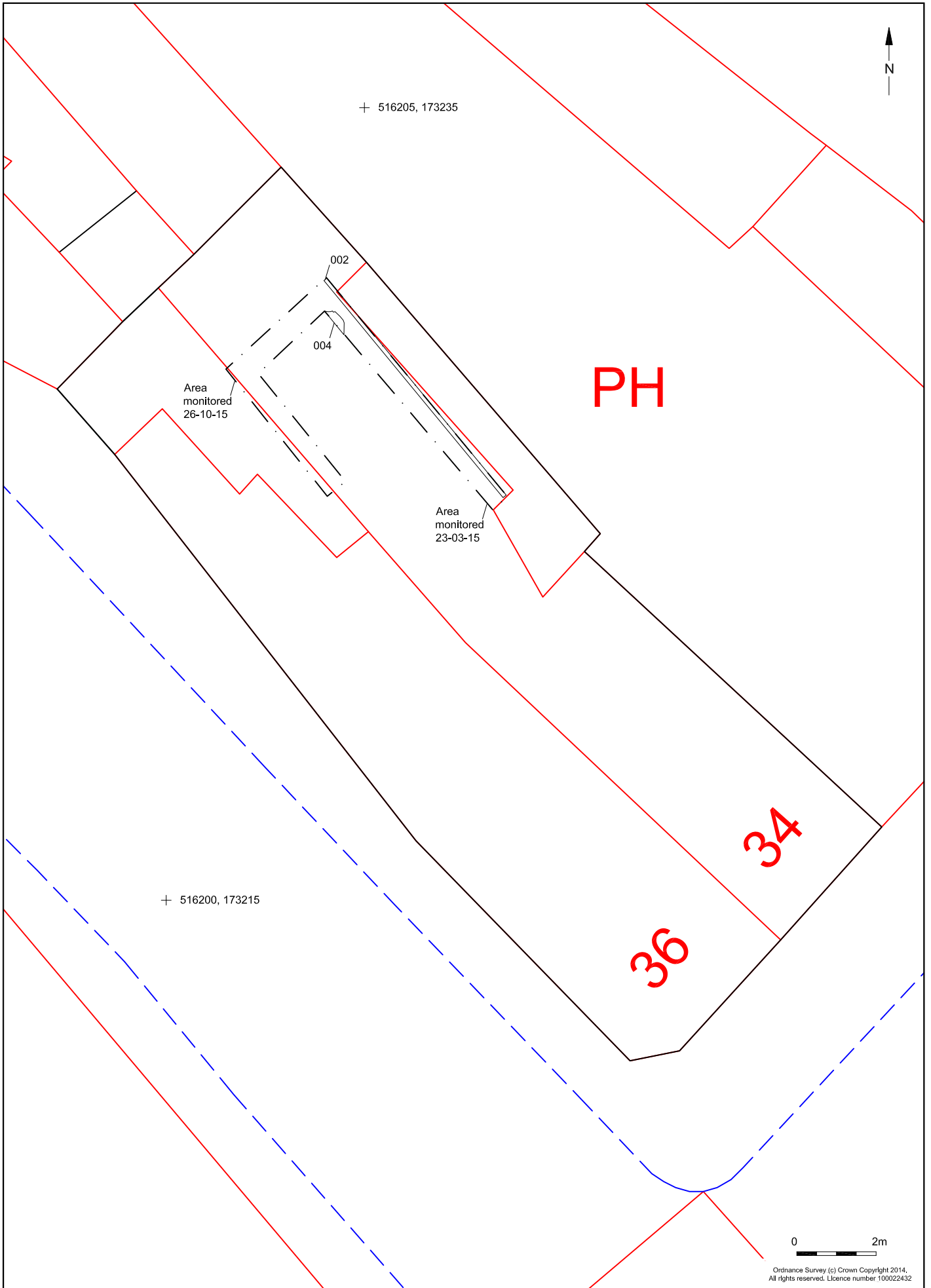
Description Grey lit

Entered by Steve White (stephen.white@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 28 October 2015



© Archaeology South-East		34-36 King Street, Twickenham		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6994	10-2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015406	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		34-36 King Street, Twickenham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6994	10-2015	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2015406	Drawn by: NG		



Foundation trench, view looking north west



Foundation trench, view looking south west



Foundation trench, view looking north west



Soakway 004, looking north west

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