

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Phase 2
Former HMP Latchmere House
Church Road
London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames**

NGR: TQ 2185 7120

Planning Refs: 14/12144/FUL and 14/0451/FUL

**ASE Project No: 7407
Site Code: LCH 13
ASE Report No: 2015458
OASIS id: archaeol6-233484**



By Ian Hogg

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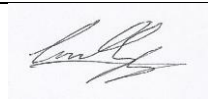

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Berkley Homes to undertake a second phase of archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames. The evaluation comprised five trenches with one further trench excavated as mitigation.

Kempton Park Gravel Formation was recorded across the site between 7.58m and 8.61m aOD. The natural deposits were uniformly overlain by subsoil deposits which were sealed by topsoil in most cases with made ground in one trench.

In the east of the site, the natural deposits were cut by three prehistoric pits containing worked flint and pottery of Late Neolithic date. A large stone lined drain of late post-medieval date was recorded in the west of the site, as were a series of probable early 20th century cultivation strips. Further post-medieval activity was recorded in the form an isolated posthole, a ditch and a probable foundation trench.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Berkley Homes to undertake a second phase of archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames (Figures 1 and 2, NGR: TQ 2185 7120).
- 1.1.2 The site is bordered by Ham Common to the north and by residential development on all other sides (Figure 1). The site is within both the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames (north) and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (south).
- 1.1.3 This phase of evaluation (phase 2) comprised five machine excavated trenches with a further trench excavated as mitigation.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 1.2.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London) which shows the site to lie within an area of drift geology of Kempton Park Gravels, in the west of the site, defined as 'Post-diversionary River Terrace deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part', above the London Clay. The east of the site overlies drift geology of Langley Silt Complex or 'Brickearth'.
- 1.2.3 The ground level at site is situated at approximately 9m AOD. The site is situated approximately 1km east of the modern course of the River Thames.
- 1.2.4 The Latchmere Stream is recorded as being located immediately to the east of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning applications were submitted to both Kingston Council and Richmond Council (Ref. No.: 14/12144/FUL and 14/0451/FUL respectively) for the demolition of most of the existing prison buildings and the erection of 73 homes as well as the conversion of Latchmere House into apartments. Both applications have been granted permission.
- 1.3.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared (CgMs 2012) to inform on the potential archaeology of the site. Subsequently an archaeological evaluation was undertaken (Phase 1: ASE 2013) in the western part of the site (Figure 2). This comprised the excavation of eight trenches, all of which were devoid of archaeological remains. The eastern part of the site was at that time inaccessible for evaluation.
- 1.3.3 Once the eastern part of the site became accessible a second phase of

evaluation was required and an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015) was prepared prior to the commencement of this phase of works. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a, b and c) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) Guidance for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2014).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The research aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2015) were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the footprint of the proposed development
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning condition.

1.4.2 The specific research aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age remains on the site.
- To contribute to our understanding of the development of Latchmere House, in particular its role as a rehabilitation centre in WWI and as a MI5 interrogation centre in WWII. Evidence of temporary structures or contemporary artefacts may be particularly important.

1.4.3 The evaluation will also seek to inform on the relevant research areas set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002), specifically:

- *“Elucidating the nature of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition”*
- *“Reconstructing the environment and ecology on a regional basis”*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 12th and the 14th October 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Paulo Clemente (Archaeologist), Steve White (Archaeologist), Tom Simms (Assistant Archaeologist) and Nathalie Gonzales (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background is set out in the archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2012) and is not fully repeated here. A copy of the DBA will be retained on site for the duration of the fieldwork.

Prehistoric

- 2.2 While little Palaeolithic activity has been noted in the vicinity of the site; a possible Mesolithic encampment is located to the northeast of the site and other finds of this period have been recovered close to the site.
- 2.3 A possible Neolithic long barrow is located in Richmond Park to the northeast of the site; a number of finds of Neolithic date are also noted from the vicinity of the site.
- 2.4 A significant number of finds dated to the Bronze Age have been noted close to the site including Beaker pottery and assemblages of flint tools. Little Iron Age material has been found.

Roman

- 2.5 The nearby Latchmere Stream is thought to have been a more significant watercourse during the Roman period; however, no Roman activity has been noted close to the site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.6 No Saxon remains have been found nearby the site and the only notable medieval activity is Richmond Park, a medieval deer park dating to before the 15th century.

Post-Medieval

- 2.7 The majority of the site appears to have remained open land for much of the post-medieval period. A building was possibly depicted on the site as early as the John Rocque map of 1741, although its precise position in relation to modern mapping is uncertain. In the early 19th century, buildings labelled as 'Latchmere Cottage' were recorded on Ordnance Survey drawings. A history of Latchmere House (unpublished) suggests that the house may have been rebuilt at around this time. In 1841, 'Latchmere House' was recorded on the Tithe as comprising a house, office, lawns and gardens. By the 1865 Ordnance Survey, a number of outbuildings are depicted as well as croquet and tennis lawns and a swimming pool. Other buildings were shown to the north of the house including one labelled as a 'farmery'. Early photographs and itineraries of the house show that it was lavishly decorated and had a full staff of servants.

First World War

- 2.8 At around the outbreak of WWI, the house was sold to Mr R.D Hodgson, who leased it to the Crown as a rehabilitation centre for shell-shocked officers.

Records from 1921 show that it continued to be leased by government before being bought in the same year by the Ministry of Pensions.

Second World War

- 2.9 During the Second World War, Latchmere House was used by MI5 as an interrogation centre for suspected spies and traitors, known as 'Camp 020'. Attempts were made to turn suspects into double agents here and even Rudolph Hess was reportedly brought to the centre briefly.
- 2.10 The site was top secret so detail about its development is uncertain. A history of Latchmere House (unpublished) suggests that temporary wooden billets were initially built to house the prisoners. Nissen Huts were also erected for staff accommodation. The site was surrounded by a barbed wire enclosure and perimeter fence. A cell block was quickly erected adjacent to the house and another, known as B-Wing was added in 1941.

Later 20th Century

- 2.11 After the war the property was converted into a Borstal Institution before becoming an adult prison in 1964.

Previous Evaluation

- 2.12 The previous evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches, all of which were devoid of archaeological remains. Generally natural sand was present approximately 600mm below ground level except where it had been truncated to 1.2m below ground level.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Five evaluation trenches were excavated by machine (Figure 2). Two of the trenches measured 15.00m x 2.00m in plan, the remaining trenches measuring 20.00m x 2.00m in plan. A further trench (Trench 14) was excavated as a mitigation area around south-western end of Trench 9; it measured 10.20m x 7.40m in plan.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.25m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 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	63
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	9
Bulk Samples	3
Photographs	12 digital
Bulk finds	15 contexts
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	3

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 9 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.00	2.00	0.31-0.36	8.72-8.91
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	2.00	0.40-0.57	8.41-8.57
9/003	Layer	Natural	20.00	2.00	-	8.00-8.01
9/004	Fill	Pit fill	1.21	1.20	0.18	7.88
1/005	Cut	Pit	1.21	1.20	0.18	7.88
9/006	Fill	Upper ditch fill	2.10	1.75	0.48	8.48
9/007	Fill	Lower ditch fill	2.10	1.81	0.46	8.44
9/008	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.81	0.95	8.48
9/009	Fill	Foundation fill	9.20	0.90	0.85	8.55
9/010	Cut	Foundation trench	9.20	0.90	0.85	8.55

Table 2: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 9 was located in the east of the site of the site; it measured 20.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.05m deep at the south-western end and 0.82m deep at the north-eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).
- 4.1.2 The natural mid orange yellow gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) [9/003] was recorded between 8.00m and 8.01m aOD. It was cut by a small subcircular pit [9/005]; the pit had steep sides and a flat base. The pit was only partially seen within the trench but was fully revealed later in Trench 14; it measured 1.21m in length, 1.20m in width and 0.18m in depth. The pit fill [9/004] comprised mid grey sand silt and contained flintwork of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date as well as fragments of a probable Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessel.
- 4.1.3 The pit was sealed by a mid-brown silt sand subsoil deposit [9/002] between 0.40m and 0.57m in thickness. This subsoil was cut by an east to west aligned ditch [9/008]; the ditch had steep sides and a flat base and measured 2.10m in length, 1.81m in width and 0.95m in depth. The primary ditch fill [9/007] comprised mid grey brown sand silt 0.46m thick and contained 18th century pottery and 16th to 17th century CBM. The upper ditch fill [9/006] comprised loose brown orange gravel with occasional flecks of CBM; it measured 0.48m in depth.

4.1.4 The subsoil was also cut a foundation trench [9/010]; it ran on a north-south alignment for 6.50m before turning west for a further 2.70m. The foundation trench was 0.90m in width and 0.85m in depth, it had near vertical sides and a flat base. The foundation fill [9/009] comprised CBM in a brown silt matrix and was dated to the later 17th or 18th centuries. This foundation appears to have been robbed.

4.1.5 The ditch and foundation trench were sealed by dark grey brown topsoil [9/001] between 0.31m and 0.36m thick.

4.2 Trench 14 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	10.20	7.40	0.28-0.30	8.92-9.23
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	10.20	7.40	0.25-0.48	8.64-8.93
14/003	Layer	Natural	10.20	7.40	0.19	8.10-8.49
14/004	Fill	Pit fill	0.73	0.41	0.15	8.23
14/005	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.41	0.15	8.23
14/006	Fill	Pit fill	0.77	0.69	0.14	8.14
14/007	Fill	Pit fill	1.22	1.12	0.25	8.05
14/008	Fill	Pit fill	1.62	1.40	0.33	8.14
14/009	Cut	Pit	1.62	1.40	0.33	8.14
14/010	Layer	Lower subsoil	10.20	3.50	0.19	8.29

Table 7: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 14 was located in the east of the site; it measured 10.20m x 7.40m in plan and was designed as mitigation around the prehistoric pit located in Trench 9. The trench was 0.82m deep at the north-eastern end and 0.84m deep at the south-western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

4.2.2 The natural mid orange yellow gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel) [14/003] was recorded between 8.10m and 8.49m aOD. It was cut by three pits, one of which was the other half of pit [9/005] previously exposed in Trench 9 and therefore not described again.

4.2.3 The second pit was small pit [14/005] was partly exposed in the north of the trench; it was sub-circular with gradual sides and measured 0.73m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. The pit fill [14/004] consisted of mid-grey brown silt sand and contained of flintwork of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and prehistoric pottery.

4.2.4 The third pit [14/009] was the largest and was also sub-circular with gradual sides and a flat base; it measured 1.62m in length, 1.40m in width and 0.33m in depth. The pit showed possible evidence of having been recut (see Figure 3; section 1). The primary pit fill [14/008] comprised mid brown sand 0.33m thick and contained flintwork of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The secondary pit fill [14/007] consisted of mid-grey brown silt sand 0.25m thick and contained flintwork of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The upper fill [14/006] of mid-orange brown sand measured 0.14m in thickness, more flintwork of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was retrieved from this context.

4.2.5 These prehistoric pits were overlain by subsoil [14/010] of orange brown sand which only occurred in the north of the trench and measured 0.19m in thickness. Subsoil [14/010] was overlain by subsoil [14/002] (which equates to [9/002]) comprising mid-brown silt sand between 0.25m and 0.48m in thickness. A large squared modern pit was observed in the south-west of the trench but was not recorded. The subsoil [14/002] was sealed by between 0.28m and 0.30m of dark grey silt topsoil [14/001].

4.3 Trench 10 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.00	2.00	0.40-0.50	8.50-8.58
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	2.00	0.40-0.50	8.08-8.10
10/003	Masonry	Modern manhole	0.90	0.28	0.10	7.88
10/004	Masonry	Modern Service	5.00	0.10	0.10	8.22
10/005	Layer	Natural	20.00	2.00	-	7.58-7.70
10/006	Fill	Posthole fill	0.60	0.30	0.75	8.10
10/007	Cut	Posthole	0.60	0.30	0.75	8.10

Table 3: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 10 was located in the south-east of the site; it measured 20.00m x 2.00m in plan. This trench was moved 2.70m to the west to avoid a large tree stump. The trench was 1.10 m deep at the north-western end and 0.95m deep at the south-eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

4.3.2 The natural mid orange yellow gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) [10/005] was recorded between 7.58m and 7.70m aOD. It was overlain by mid brown sand silt subsoil [10/002] between 0.40m and 0.50m thick. The subsoil was cut by a modern power cable [10/004] and a modern red brick manhole [10/003] measuring 0.90m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.10m in visible height.

4.3.4 The subsoil was also cut by a posthole [10/007] with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.75m in depth. The posthole fill [10/006] consisted of dark brown silt and contained 16th to 17th century CBM. The features were sealed by dark brown grey silt topsoil [10/001] between 0.40m and 0.40m in thickness.

4.4 Trench 11 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.00	2.00	0.20-0.24	8.50-8.58
11/002	Layer	Made ground	10.00	2.00	0.32	8.38
11/003	Fill	Modern pit fill	11.50	2.00	0.60	8.25-8.38
11/004	Cut	Modern pit	11.50	2.00	0.60	8.25-8.38
11/005	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	2.00	0.36	8.10-8.26
11/006	Layer	Natural	20.00	2.00	-	7.70-7.86

Table 4: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 11 was located in the south-east of the site; it measured 20.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 0.98m deep at the south-western end and 0.81m deep at the north-eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

4.4.2 The natural mid orange yellow gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) [11/006] was recorded at heights of between 7.70m and 7.86m aOD. It was overlain by a mid-brown sand silt subsoil deposit [11/005] measuring between 0.36m and 0.40m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by a modern subrectangular pit [11/004] measuring 11.50m in length, 2.00m in width and at least 0.60m in depth. The pit fill [11/003] comprised mixed orange gravel and brown silt and contained CBM, unruined metal and plastic.

4.4.4 The pit was sealed by brown sand modern made ground [11/002] up to 0.32m in thickness. The made ground was overlain by between 0.36m and 0.40m of dark grey brown silt topsoil [11/001]. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

4.5 Trench 12 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	15.00	2.00	0.26-0.35	9.16-9.19
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	15.00	2.00	0.22-0.61	8.80-8.91
12/003	Layer	Natural	15.00	2.00	-	8.24-8.52
12/004	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	1.26	0.87	8.85
12/005	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	1.26	0.87	8.85
12/006	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	2.36	1.11	8.81
12/007	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	2.36	1.11	8.81
12/008	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	0.75	-	8.81
12/009	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	0.75	-	8.81
12/010	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	1.13	-	8.80
12/011	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	1.13	-	8.80
12/012	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	1.44	-	8.86
12/013	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	1.44	-	8.86
12/014	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	1.35	-	8.88
12/015	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	1.35	-	8.88
12/016	Cut	Cultivation trench	2.20	2.11	-	8.90
12/017	Fill	Cultivation trench fill	2.20	2.11	-	8.90

Table 5: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 12 was located in the central-eastern of the site; it measured 15.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.10 m deep at the south-western end and 0.48m deep at the north-eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

4.5.2 The natural mid yellow orange gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel) [12/003] was recorded between 8.24m and 8.52m aOD. It was overlain by mid orange brown silt sand subsoil [12/002] between 0.22m and 0.61m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by seven parallel linear features of likely modern date which have been interpreted as cultivation trenches. The trenches [12/004], [12/006], [12/008], [12/012], [12/014] and [12/016] were all aligned north to south and varied in width between 0.75m and 2.36m in width. Two of the

trenches [12/004] and [12/006] were excavated and proved to be between 0.87m and 1.11m in depth. The fills [12/005], [12/007], [12/009], [12/011], [12/013], [12/015] and [12/017] were mottled orange brown silt with frequent rooting. These features contained finds of mixed 18th, 19th and 20th century date. The presence of unrotted wood within the fills makes a 20th century date very likely.

4.5.3 The features were overlain by dark brown grey silt topsoil [12/001] between 0.26m and 0.35m in thickness.

4.6 Trench 13 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	15.00	2.00	0.32-0.46	8.96-9.22
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	15.00	2.00	0.23-0.35	8.50-8.84
13/003	Layer	Natural	15.00	2.00	-	8.15-8.61
13/004	Fill	Upper drain fill	2.20	0.96	0.55	8.66
13/005	Fill	Secondary drain fill	2.20	0.72	0.41	8.24
13/006	Fill	Primary drain fill	2.20	0.48	0.58	8.24
13/007	Masonry	Drain lining	2.20	0.30	0.61	8.68
13/008	Masonry	Drain lining	2.20	0.25	0.91	8.70
13/009	Fill	Drain construction fill	2.20	5.57	0.36	8.22
13/010	Fill	Drain construction fill	2.20	0.25	0.30	8.36
13/011	Cut	Drain	2.20	1.80	1.03	8.70
13/012	Fill	Modern pit	3.00	1.80	-	8.41
13/013	Cut	Modern pit	3.00	1.80	-	8.41

Table 6: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 13 was located in the south-central part of the site; it measured 15.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 0.81m deep at the southern end and 0.61m deep at the northern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

4.6.2 The natural mid yellow orange gravelly sand (Kempton Park Gravel) [13/003] was recorded between 8.15m and 8.61m aOD. It was overlain by mid orange brown sand silt subsoil [13/002] between 0.23m and 0.35m thick. The subsoil was cut by a linear drain [13/011]; it had steep sides and a flat base and measured 2.20m in length, 1.80m in width and 1.03m in depth. The sides of the drain were lined with roughly cut limestone and concrete blocks [13/007] and [13/008]; these blocks were not set in mortar and much of the southern

wall [13/008] had collapsed through root disturbance. Pale brown sand had been deposited around the drain walls [13/007] and [13/008]; these deposits [13/009] and [13/010] respectively, solidified the walls and measured between 0.30m and 0.36m in thickness. These deposits contained fragments of concrete and ceramic pipe.

- 4.6.3 The primary drain fill [13/006] comprised 0.58m of mid-grey brown sand and contained residual finds of 18th and 19th century date. The secondary drain fill [13/005] comprised yellowish brown sand and measured 0.41m in thickness. The upper drain fill [13/004] of greyish brown silt sand 0.55m measured in thickness. Both of these fills contained mixed assemblages of finds including pottery, CBM and metalwork; these finds range in date from the 16th to 17th centuries into the 20th century. A late date is almost certain.
- 4.6.4 A modern rectangular rubbish pit [13/013] cut the subsoil at the northern end of the trench; it measured 2.80m x 2.00m in plan and was not excavated. The pit fill [13/012] comprised loose brown silt and contained unruined metal. The features were sealed by between 0.32m and 0.46m of brown grey silt topsoil [13/001].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation work produced 80 pieces of struck flint weighing 291g. The material was hand-collected and subsequently retrieved from sample residues. While a piece came from the fill of cultivation trench [12/005], the remaining artefacts were recovered from three pits ([9/005], [14/005] and [14/009]). The assemblage of struck flints is coherent and indicates a Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. A further 12 fragments (98g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from three contexts in trench 14.

Methodology

5.1.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Where possible, dating was attempted. Fragments of burnt unworked flint were quantified by count and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and is summarised by archaeological feature in Table 8.

Category	Pit [9/005]	Pit [14/005]	Pit [14/009]	Other [12/005]	Total
Flake	10	3	22	1	36
Blade	1	-	-	-	1
Blade-like flake	5	-	1	-	6
Chip	15	6	7	-	28
Thinning flake	3	-	-	-	3
Single platform flake core	-	-	1	-	1
Core on a flake	-	-	1	-	1
End scraper	-	-	1	-	1
Serrated piece	1	-	-	-	1
Chisel arrowhead	-	-	1	-	1
Retouched flake	1	-	-	-	1
Grand total	36	9	34	1	80

Table 8: Summary of the struck flint by archaeological feature

Raw material and condition

5.1.3 The majority of the pieces were manufactured from a fine-grained dark grey flint with an orange band below a dark green thin (<2mm) outer surface. This raw material appears to be of good flaking quality and consists of Bullhead flint. This flint was possibly obtained from the North Downs. A tertiary flake was made from an opaque light grey flint. The flintwork was in general in a

very fresh condition, suggesting that it wasn't exposed for long before burial. Several pieces display encrustation of mid brown sediments or minerals.

Provenance

- 5.1.4 The majority of the flints came from three pits: pit [9/005] in trench 9 and pits [14/005] and [14/009] in trench 14. While pit [14/005] produced only 9 pieces, pits [9/005] and [14/009] produced 36 and 34 pieces each. The pieces were concentrated in the secondary fill [14/007] (20 pieces) and primary fill [14/008] (15 pieces) of pit [14/009]. The assemblage is fairly coherent, and it is presented together.

Result

- 5.1.5 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of knapping débitage. This group is largely composed of flakes (37 pieces). These provide approximately 86% of the débitage component (excluding chips). The flakes display a mixed hammer mode, but the majority are carefully worked. Evidence for careful reduction is characteristic of Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint assemblage. Three small flakes with thin multi-directional flake scar removals on the dorsal surfaces (from [9/004]) suggest the possible presence of thinning flakes. A flake from [14/007] was struck from a polished implement (eg. a polished axe, a polished chisel or a polished knife). Overall these flakes indicate a presence during the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.
- 5.1.6 Two small cores were present: a core on a flake (45g) and a single platform flake core (49g). Both were used to remove small flakes. A small amount of chips were also recorded.
- 5.1.7 Four modified pieces were found including an end scraper, a serrated piece, a chisel arrowhead and a retouched flake. The arrowhead (context [14/007]) is either crudely made, unfinished or damaged. Otherwise it provides a Middle Neolithic date. The finely made end scraper (context [14/007]) and the serrated piece ([9/004]) also suggest a Neolithic date. The remaining tool (a retouched flake from [9/004]) is less diagnostic.

Discussion

- 5.1.8 The assemblage from the Former HMP Latchmere House provides evidence for prehistoric activity. Based on typological and technological grounds the flintwork suggests presence during the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period. The chisel arrowhead implies a Middle Neolithic date. Serrated pieces are also typical of the Neolithic period. The assemblage is small but it provides evidence for flint knapping activity and tool using activity. Overall, the pieces were in good condition. Two knapping refits (between two pieces from [14/007], and between a piece from [14/007] and a piece from [14/008]) were found. Based on preservation and presence of refits, it seems that the flints were subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance.

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 Seven sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 18 grams were hand-collected from fill [9/004] of pit [9/005], whilst over 30 further sherds, amounting to 82 grams in weight, were recovered from the residue of environmental sample <1>, from the same context and two tiny fragments were retrieved from sample <3> of pit fill [14/004].
- 5.2.2 All of the sherds from pit [9/005] are probably from a single vessel although it is possible that they could represent more than one vessel of very similar fabric, finish, decoration and firing colour. A single small rim sherd was noted from sample <1>. It has a plain slightly flaring profile but its rim is very finely made with two internal ridges/cordons creating a finely moulded, lid-seated effect. The exterior of the vessel also has a narrow horizontal ridge/cordon which is finely impressed with tooled decoration; similarly decorated bodysherds were also noted elsewhere in this group. Whilst the rim profile could be in keeping with some Beaker forms, other bodysherds feature somewhat coarser applied cordons which are probably vertical rather than horizontal. Overall it seems much more likely that the vessel(s) belong to the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware tradition (dated as a whole to c.2900-2100BC though most associated radiocarbon dates from southern England fall in the earlier part of this range).
- 5.2.3 The fabric is finely grog-tempered with moderate inclusions of <2mm. The matrix also contains sparse, fairly coarse quartz of up to 0.4mm as well as sparse fine voids of <1mm, which could represent naturally-occurring leached fossil shell or burnt out organic matter. Grog-tempered fabrics of this type can certainly be broadly assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period and analogous vesicular grog-tempered wares were very common in the large Grooved Ware assemblage from Frank's Sandpit, Betchworth (Cotton et al in prep). The forthcoming publication on this assemblage summarised the evidence for Grooved Ware from the London/Surrey area of the Thames Valley and noted that it is rare, having been recognised on just 17 sites of which the vast majority produced only one or two sherds. Betchworth is the only site to have produced a substantial assemblage but individual partially-complete vessels were also found in pits on sites including Stanwell, West Bedfont, Hammersmith and Ewell. Although the sherds from the current site are fragmentary and probably represent something like 10% of the whole vessel, they appear to conform to a regional pattern of deposition in pits which may represent a culturally-defined form of structured deposition.
- 5.2.4 It is difficult to say anything conclusive about the dating of the two sherds found in pit fill [14/004]. At c. 0.5 of a gram each, the sherds show no diagnostic features and are too small to fully characterise fabric type; however one seems to be of a similar vesicular grog-tempered ware to the sherds in pit [9/005] and is therefore probably contemporary. The other sherd appears to be in a somewhat different fabric type with a sandy matrix and at least some flint-temper. Fabrics of this type are much less typical of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. This could therefore be a residual Early Neolithic sherd or later prehistoric one.

5.3 The Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The evaluation recovered just nine sherds of pottery dated to the post-medieval period. Due to the small size of the assemblage the material has been described by deposit.
- 5.3.2 Context [9/007] produced a fresh 4g sherd from an early Creamware bowl of the mid/late 18th century. Context [12/005] produced two very worn scraps (6g) of tin-glazed earthenware with 18th- century blue-tinged glazes as well as a 2g scrap from a possible Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware jug. Collectively these sherds suggest a mid-18th century date though they appear to be residual. Context [12/007] produced a 2g scrap from a blue transfer-printed whiteware plate, probably of the early/mid-19th century.
- 5.3.3 Context [13/002] produced a 6g fragment from a bowl/chamber pot in green glazed white Borderware. A 17th- century date is likely. Context [13/004] produced a 14g sherd from a late London area post-medieval redware (PMR) vessel of probable 18th- century date while contexts [13/005] and [13/007] both produced very fine red earthenware flower pot sherds of 19th- century date (20g and 30g respectively).

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [13/004] produced a single 2g stem fragment with slight signs of wear. The pipe is likely to be of 18th- century date.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered a moderately sized assemblage of brick and tile: 27 pieces, weighing 10,613g, from nine individually numbered contexts. There are a number of pieces that appear to be of the late 16th to 17th century. The most notable of these are the brick fragments from [9/007] (4/880g). These are tempered with abundant fine quartz, often with sparse inclusions of crushed bone and/or marl to 5mm. The bricks, which measure 60mm thick, are quite well formed but low fired (friable) and there are common voids in the matrix. A late 16th, or more probably, 17th- century date is suggested. Similar types were recovered from context [10/007] (2/8g), [13/004] (1/8g), [12/005] (2/124g) and [13/005] (2/94g) though those from the latter two deposits have less voids in the matrix and are better fired – these may be of the early 18th century. Context [9/010] produced the largest assemblage of brick (over 8.5kg) all of which is of the same general type. The lower fired bricks are similar to those noted above; however, the majority are slightly better fired, often with white speckling and some yellowish surfaces. Drag marks are common on these surfaces. Two complete examples are present: 224 x 100-103 x 62mm (2012g) and 222 x 101 x 62mm (1956g) and many examples have adhering off-white sandy lime mortar with common chalk to 2mm. A later 17th- to 18th- century date would appear appropriate for this group. The brick from [13/007] is notably later (1/498g), consisting of a 66mm thick extruded well-fired example with sparse calcareous and slag inclusions to 2mm. A mid-19th- to early 20th- century date is probable.
- 5.5.2 Five peg tile fragments were recovered. Contexts [9/010] and [13/004] produced well formed, medium fired 13mm thick examples (2/84g and 2/26g

respectively) tempered with moderate fine quartz that could be placed anywhere between the later 16th and early/mid 18th centuries. The 40g fragment from [9/007] is from a well formed and fired 11mm thick example, tempered with sparse fine quartz. A 17th- to 18th- century date is likely.

- 5.5.3 The only other type consists of two pieces (180g) from a collared drain pipe in a fine red earthenware from [13/006]. An 18th- to mid-19th- century date range is suspected.

5.6 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Three deposits produced glass at the site. Context [12/005] had a mixed group consisting of a 2g shard of greenish 18th- century 2.3mm thick window glass, with the other pieces being of mid-19th- to early 20th- century date. These consist of three pieces (46g) of colourless window glass (2.2mm and 6.9mm thick) and part of the base from a colourless preserve jar with embossed 'S' within an elongated octagonal embossed cartouche on its underside. Context [12/007] produced a 2g fragment of 2.7mm thick colourless window glass of similar date to that in [12/005]. The only other piece consists of a 12g fragment from the base of a colourless crystal glass goblet/wine glass of 18th- century date (context [13/002]).

5.7 Metalwork by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Contexts [13/004] and [13/005] produced conjoining fragments, probably from a single cylindrical lidded iron can. The vessel may have been used to hold paint or polish and is of later 19th- to early 20th- century date. The only other metal consists of a 6g amorphous iron splinter from context [13/006].

5.8 The Slag by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Context [12/005] produced a 38g fragment of black aerated clinker (from coal burning) and [13/005] a 32g piece of heavily slagged coal. Both would be in keeping with a post-medieval date.

5.9 The Mortar by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 Context [13/007] produced two pieces (956g) of mid grey cement concrete with abundant flint pebble aggregate to 20mm. A later 19th- to mid-20th- century date is probable.

5.10 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 Four contexts produced stone during the evaluation. Contexts [12/005] and [13/007] contained fragments of Welsh roofing slate (2/40g and 1/62g respectively) that is probably of 19th- to early 20th- century date. Context [14/006] produced a burnt 12g piece of Tertiary sandstone and [14/007] a brown battered 718g Tertiary flint nodule with no signs of human modification.

5.11 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.11.1 A small quantity of cremated bone was recovered from whole-earth samples <1>, <2> and <3> which represent the only animal bones obtained during the evaluation. In total, 5g of material was retrieved; the fragments are small, eroded and consequently unidentifiable.

5.12 The Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo

Introduction

5.12.1 During archaeological investigation at the site, 3 bulk soil samples were taken from pit fills to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of these samples and discusses the contribution that the environmental remains can give in regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

Methodology

5.12.2 The samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 10). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 11). Macro plant remains have been identified through comparison with reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.12.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 10.

Results

Samples <1> [9/004], <2> [14/007] and <3> [14/004]

5.12.4 All the flots were dominated by uncharred vegetative matter, such as rootlets, twigs and seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*). This material is indicative of low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root

action. Industrial waste, such as hammerscale and coal, present in all of the samples as part of the flint matrix is therefore highly likely to be intrusive material. Two charred cereal caryopses, including a hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and a possible barley (cf *Hordeum* sp.) were recovered from pits [9/005] and [14/005]. Charred remains of wild plants were recorded from [9/005] and [14/009] and included hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments and a fruit stone of the cherry genus (*Prunus* sp.). Additionally, charred grass (Poaceae) stem fragments were recorded in pit [14/009].

- 5.12.5 Charcoal identification was carried out on selected fragments from pits [9/005] and [14/009]. The only identified wood taxon was oak (*Quercus* sp.). Some fragments displayed evidence of vitrification, which happens when the wood anatomy fuses and becomes glassy.
- 5.12.6 Other environmental remains from the residues consisted of mammal bone, some of which was burnt; whilst finds included flint, fire cracked flint, pottery, hammerscale, glass, coal and lead. As discussed above much of this material is likely to be intrusive as the result of rooting.

Discussion

- 5.12.7 Very few charred plant remains were recovered from the pits at Latchmere House, probably representing a background scatter of domestic waste. These remains suggest that both crops and wild resources (such as fruits and nuts) might have contributed to the local diet.
- 5.12.8 Little information is available regarding the vegetation environment around the site, given the low amount of wild plant remains present, however the exclusive presence of oak wood charcoal in these samples suggests that this tree probably dominated the landscape. However, oak is known to make an excellent fuel wood and can also be used for timber (Taylor 1981) and it is possible that this tree was chosen above others because of its characteristics. A few of the charcoal fragments were vitrified. It is not known what exactly causes wood charcoal to become vitrified. Experimental evidence (McParland *et al.* 2010) has shown that high temperatures are not a sufficient condition for vitrification to happen. It is possible that other conditions (such as presence of oxygen, duration of burning etc.) could concur with high temperatures to cause vitrification.
- 5.12.9 Overall these samples were not very rich and have not provided much information on diet, crop husbandry and vegetation environment and fuel use at the site. However, there is potential for other features in the vicinity to also contain charred plant material and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling targeting primary deposits.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural gravelly sands (Kempton Park Gravel Formation) were recorded throughout the trenches at between 7.58m and 8.61m aOD. In most cases the natural geology was overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil but in Trench 14, a secondary subsoil deposit underlay the main subsoil. Modern made ground overlay the subsoil in Trench 11.
- 6.1.2 Three prehistoric pits recorded in Trenches 9 and 14 cut the natural geology and were sealed by the subsoil. The remaining post-medieval features including a stone lined drain, ditch, cultivation trenches and foundation trench were all cut through the subsoil. The stone lined drain in Trench 13 is likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century date and was probably associated with the drainage of the tennis and croquet lawn immediately to the north at this time.
- 6.1.3 The CBM in the foundation trench recorded in Trench 9 appears to be of late 17th or 18th century date. The adjacent ditch runs parallel to the foundation as is dated to the late 18th century. These features are of unclear origin, the 1793 map of the site shows buildings close to the site but it is unclear if they actually lay on the site (CgMs 2012).
- 6.1.4 The isolated posthole recorded in Trench 10 dates to the 16th or 17th centuries; the lack of associated features makes any interpretation of the origins of this feature difficult.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Services were recorded in Trenches 9, 10 and 13 but the majority of disturbance encountered was due to root action from trees scattered across the site. Large modern pits were also recorded in Trenches 11, 13 and 14. Otherwise the site was largely undisturbed with an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil recorded in the majority of trenches.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 Probable Late Neolithic activity was recorded in Trench 9 and subsequently in Trench 14 in the form of three small pits that contained fragments of pottery as well as flintwork. The flintwork is indicative of knapping in the area. The lack of wear suggests deposition soon after knapping.
- 6.3.2 No further activity occurred on site until the post-medieval period when possible structural remains were found dating between the 16th and 18th centuries. Remains of 19th and 20th century date associated with Latchmere House were recorded in Trenches 12 and 13; the stone lined drain may be associated with the tennis courts and croquet lawns seen on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.3.3 The cultivation strips recorded in Trench 12 contained finds of a wide date range but are likely to be of early 20th century date. It is possible that they were associated with the inter war hospital treating victims of shell shock.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of Late Neolithic activity focussed around Trenches 9 and 14. This activity took the form of 3 small pits containing pottery and worked flint. The freshness of the flintwork indicates that flint knapping was probably occurring on site.
- 6.4.2 The remainder of the activity was of post-medieval and modern date. Possible structural evidence from the 16th to 18th centuries suggests that building may have existed on site prior to the construction of Latchmere House in the late 19th century. A stone lined drain may be associated with the gardens of the house.
- 6.4.3 The probable cultivation strips recorded in Trench 12 could be associated with Latchmere House's time and a hospital for shall shock victims.

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HER Summary

Site Code	LCH 13				
Identification Name and Address	Former HMP Latchmere, Church Road				
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Richmond				
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2185 7120				
Geology	Kempton Park gravels				
Arch. South-East Project Number	7407				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site	Deep Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 25-11-2015 to 02-12-2015				
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting				
Project Manager	Andy Leonard				
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg				
Period Summary	Prehistoric				
			Post-medieval	Other Modern	
<p><i>Archaeology South-East has undertaken an archaeological evaluation at the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond. The evaluation comprised five trenches with one further trench excavated as mitigation.</i></p> <p><i>Kempton Park Gravel Formation was recorded across the site between 7.58m and 8.61m aOD. The natural deposits were uniformly overlain by subsoil deposits which were sealed by topsoil in most cases with made ground in one trench.</i></p> <p><i>In the east of the site, the natural deposits were cut by three prehistoric pits containing worked flint and pottery. A large stone lined drain of late post-medieval date was recorded in the west of the site, as were a series of probable 20th century cultivation strips. Further post-medieval and modern activity was recorded in the form an isolated posthole, a ditch and a probable foundation trench.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-233484

Project details

Project name	Former HMP Latchmere House, Richmond
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised five trenches with one further trench excavated as mitigation. Kempton Park Gravel Formation was recorded across the site between 7.58m and 8.61m aOD. The natural deposits were uniformly overlain by subsoil deposits which were sealed by topsoil in most cases with made ground in one trench. In the east of the site, the natural deposits were cut by three prehistoric pits containing worked flint and pottery. A large stone lined drain of late post-medieval date was recorded in the west of the site, as were a series of probable 20th century cultivation strips. Further post-medieval and modern activity was recorded in the form an isolated posthole, a ditch and a probable foundation trench.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2015 End: 02-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCH 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7407 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PITS Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION TRENCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	CULIVATION TRENCHES Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods &	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"

techniques

Development type Housing estate

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 RICHMOND UPON
THAMES Former HMP Latchmere, Church Road

Postcode TW10 5HH

Study area 3.5 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 2185 7120 51.426187698531 -0.247158525118 51 25 34 N 000 14
49 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 7.58m Max: 8.61m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief
originator GLAAS

Project design
originator CgMs Consulting

Project
director/manager Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Name of
sponsor/funding
body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media
available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

Paper Archive LAARC

recipient

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Survey ","Section"

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 11 January 2016

Appendix 1: Finds and Environmental Quantification

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	
9/004	7	18			7	29																	
9/007	1	5	7	924																			
9/010			11	9638																			
10/007			2	8																			
12/005	3	8	3	125	1	3			2	40									7	119	1	37	
12/007	1	1	2	3															1	2			
13/002	1	5																	1	13			
13/004		4	49								6	14	1	2									
13/005	1	18	4	94							1	3									1	32	
13/006	1	101	1	79							1	7											
13/007		2	528						1	62							2	958					
14/004					2	8																	
14/006					1	1	3	12	1	11					1	<2							
14/007					11	156	6	67	1	717													
14/008					5	25	3	19															
Total	15	162	607	10871	27	222	12	98	5	830	8	24	1	2	1	0	2	958	9	134	2	69	

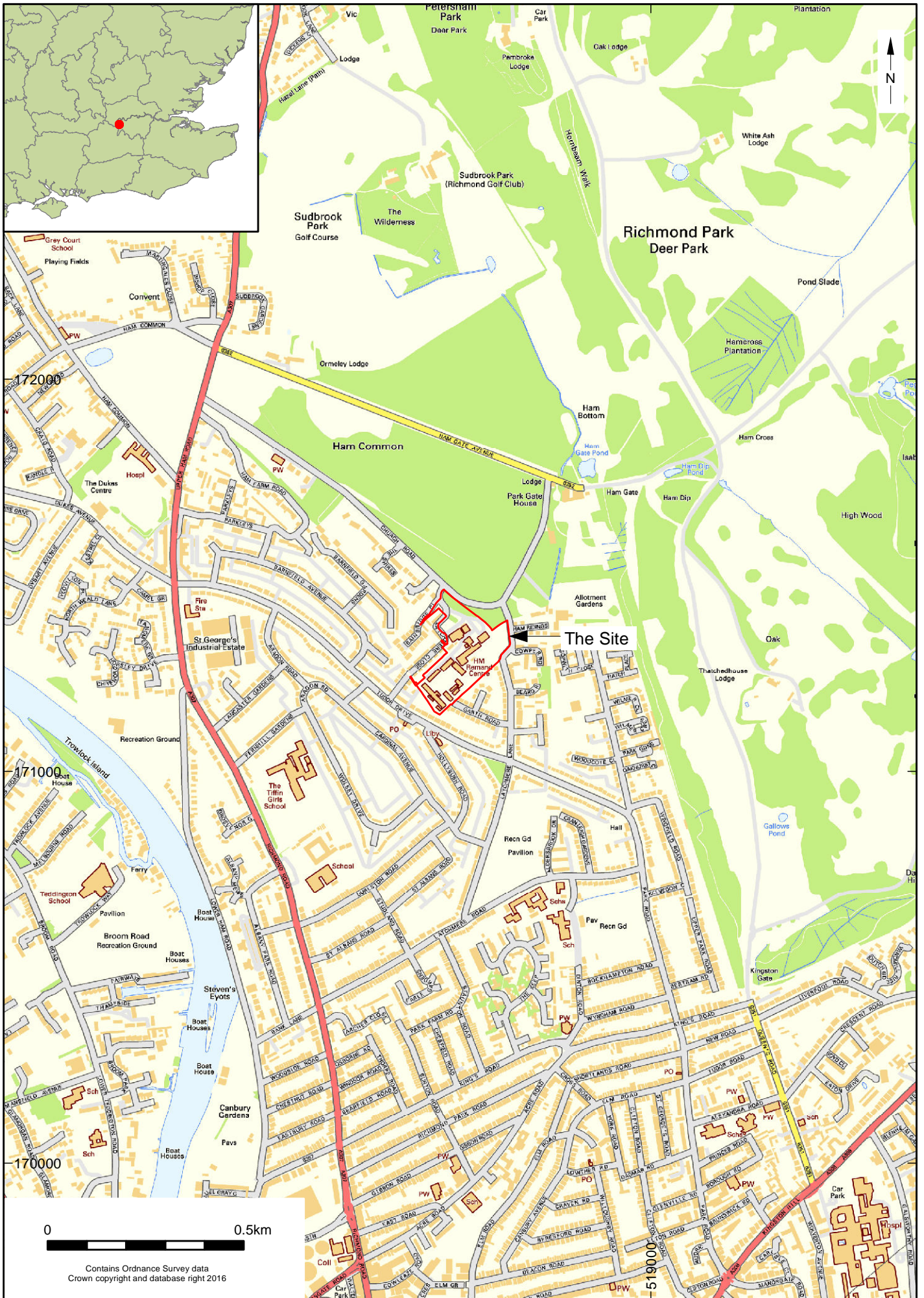
Table 9: Quantification of Finds

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	9/004	Pit	40	40	**	5	***	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 (1 vitrified), Indeterminate/vitrified 1	*	<1	*	1	**	1	Flint **/ 42g - FCF */ 16g - Pottery **/ 82g
2	14/007	Pit	40	40	**	8	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 13(3 vitrified), cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. 1.	**	1	*	2			FCF */ 32g - flint **/ 28g - hammerscale **/ 2g - industrial material **/ 1g
3	14/004	Pit	20	20	*	<1	*	<1						*	<1	FCF */ 6g - glass */ <1g - lead? */ <1g - hammerscale ***/ 1g - coal **/ 1g - pottery */ 2g - flint */ 5g - industrial material ***/ 24g

Table 10: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

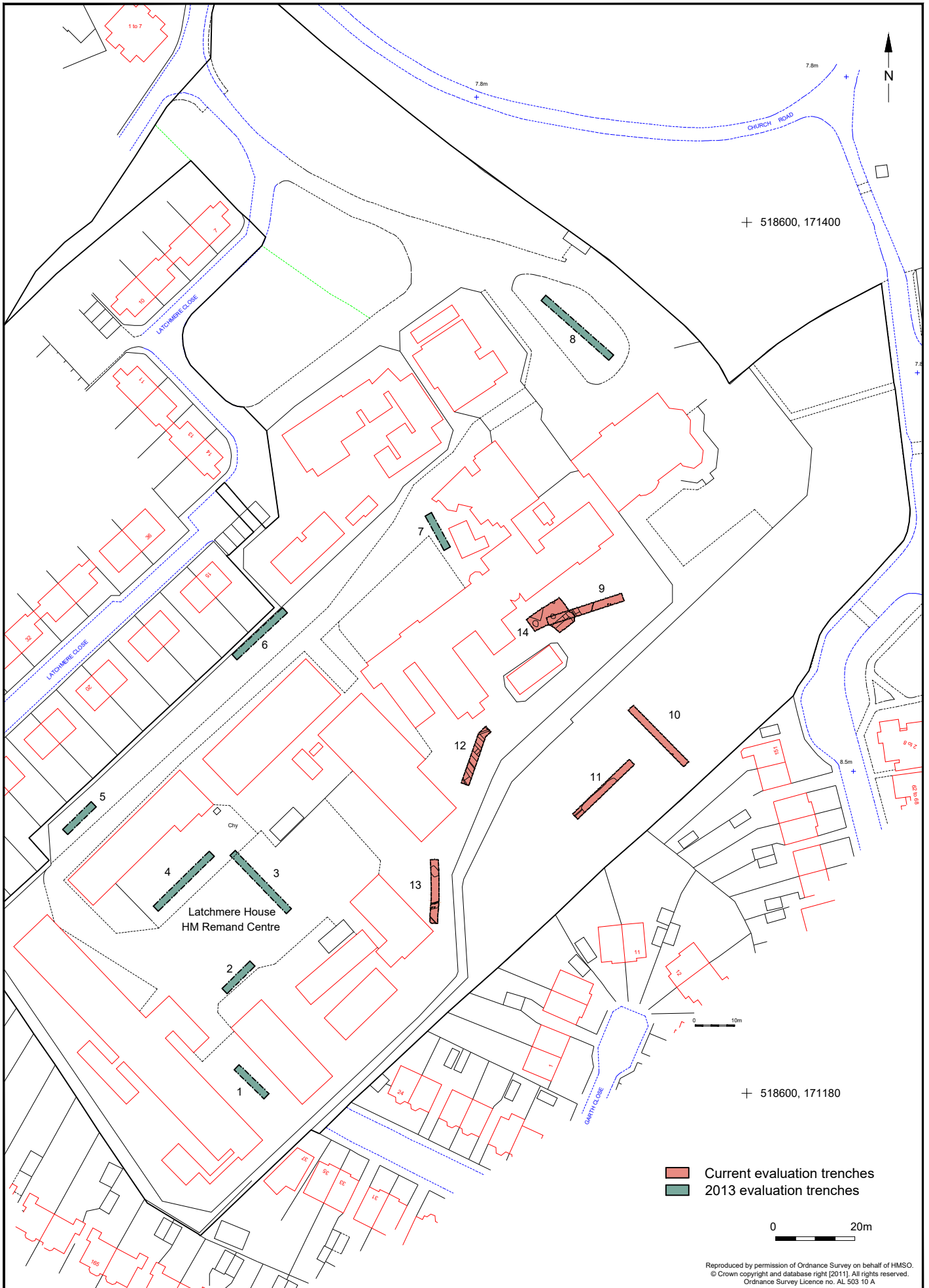
Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	9/004	4	30	30	60	20		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	+	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Prunus</i> sp.	+	**
2	14/007	2	25	25	60	20		**				**	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae stem fragments	++	**
3	14/004	1	60	60	70	10	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	**	*	cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp.(1)	+				**

Table 11: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams



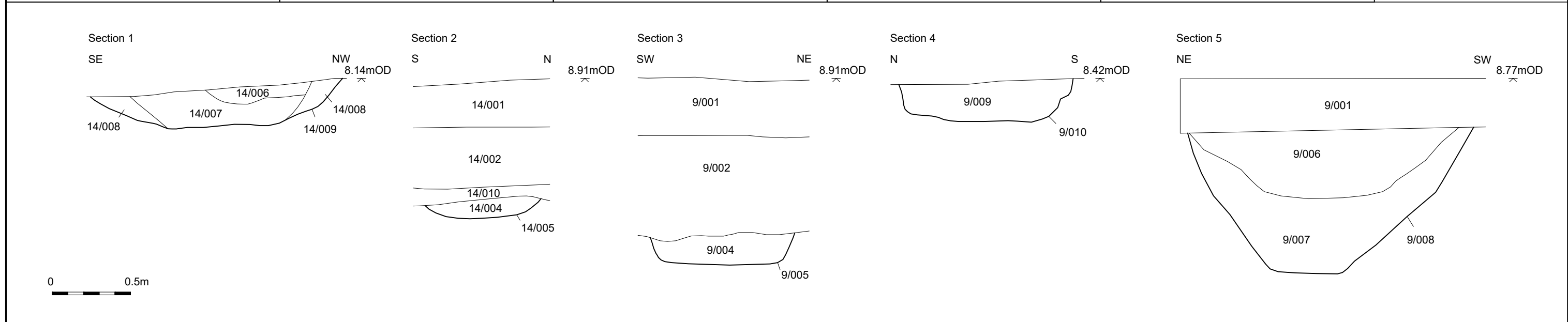
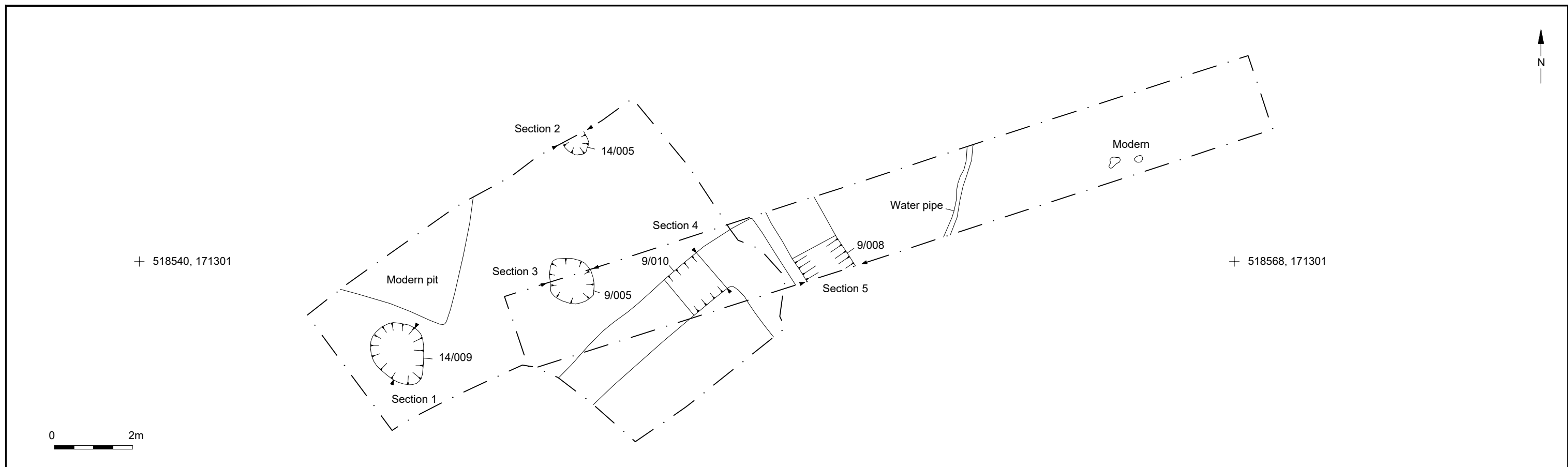
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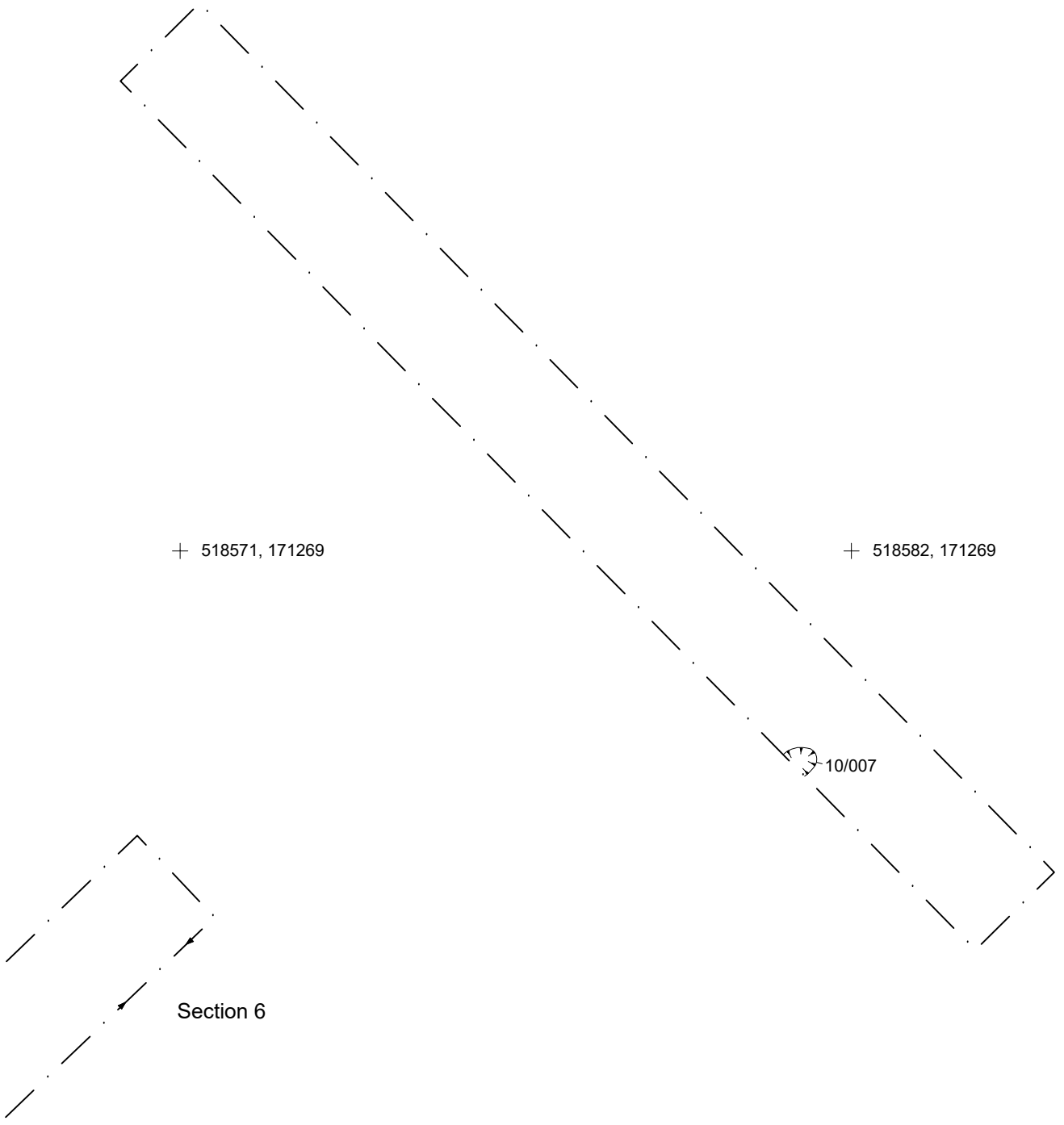
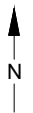
© Archaeology South-East		Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7407	Jan 2016	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 7407	Jan 2016	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR		

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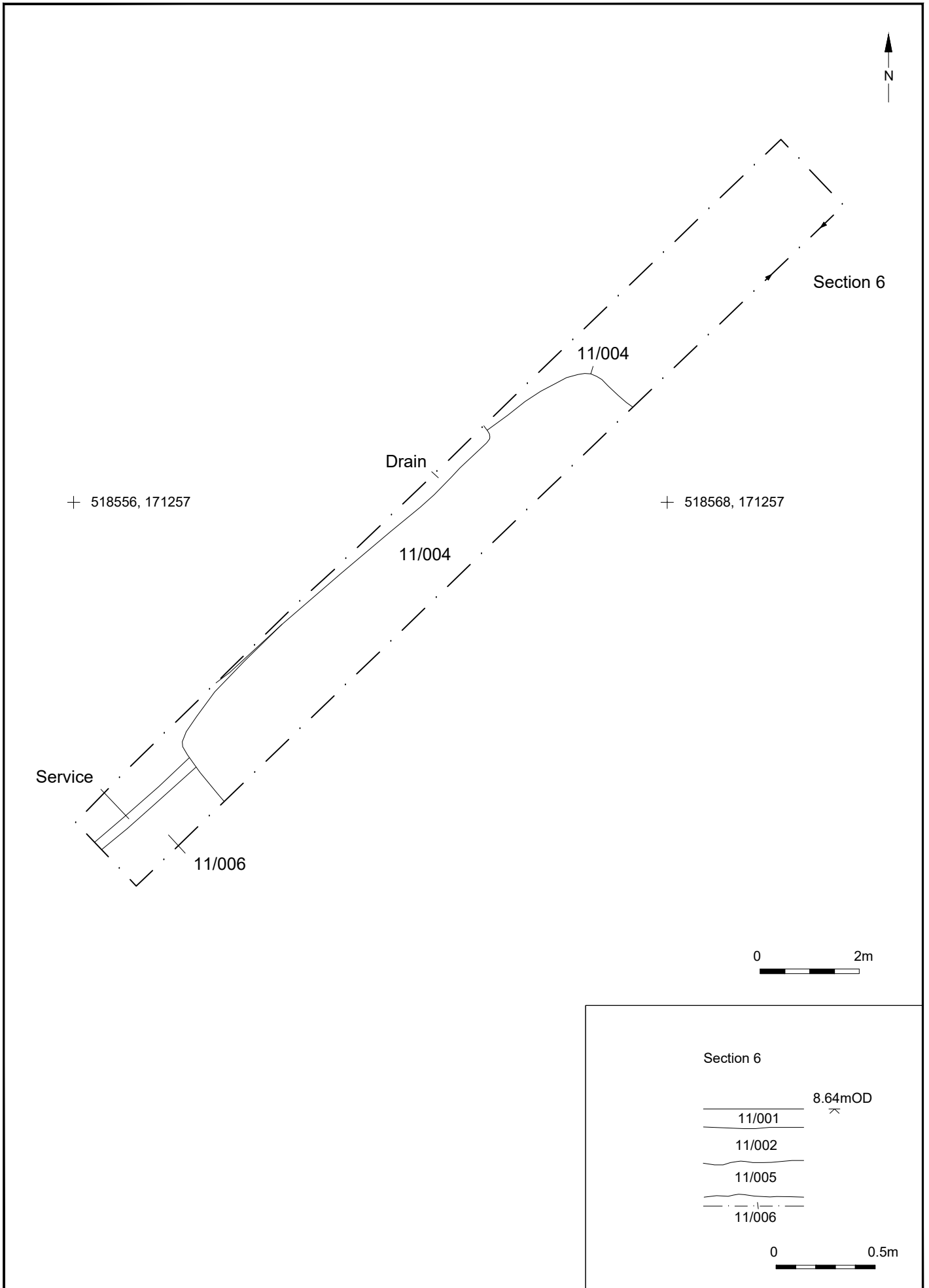




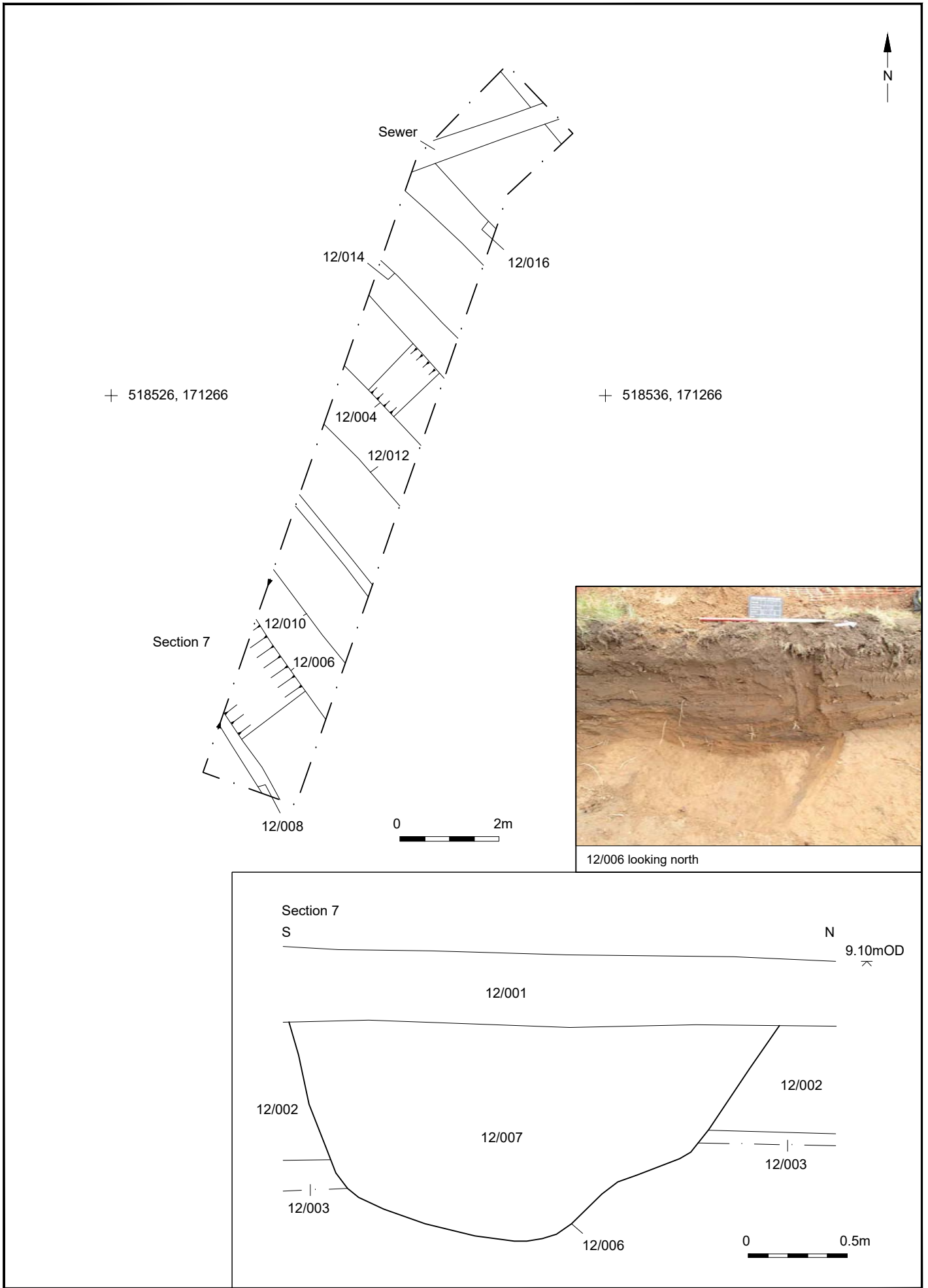
10/007 looking south-west



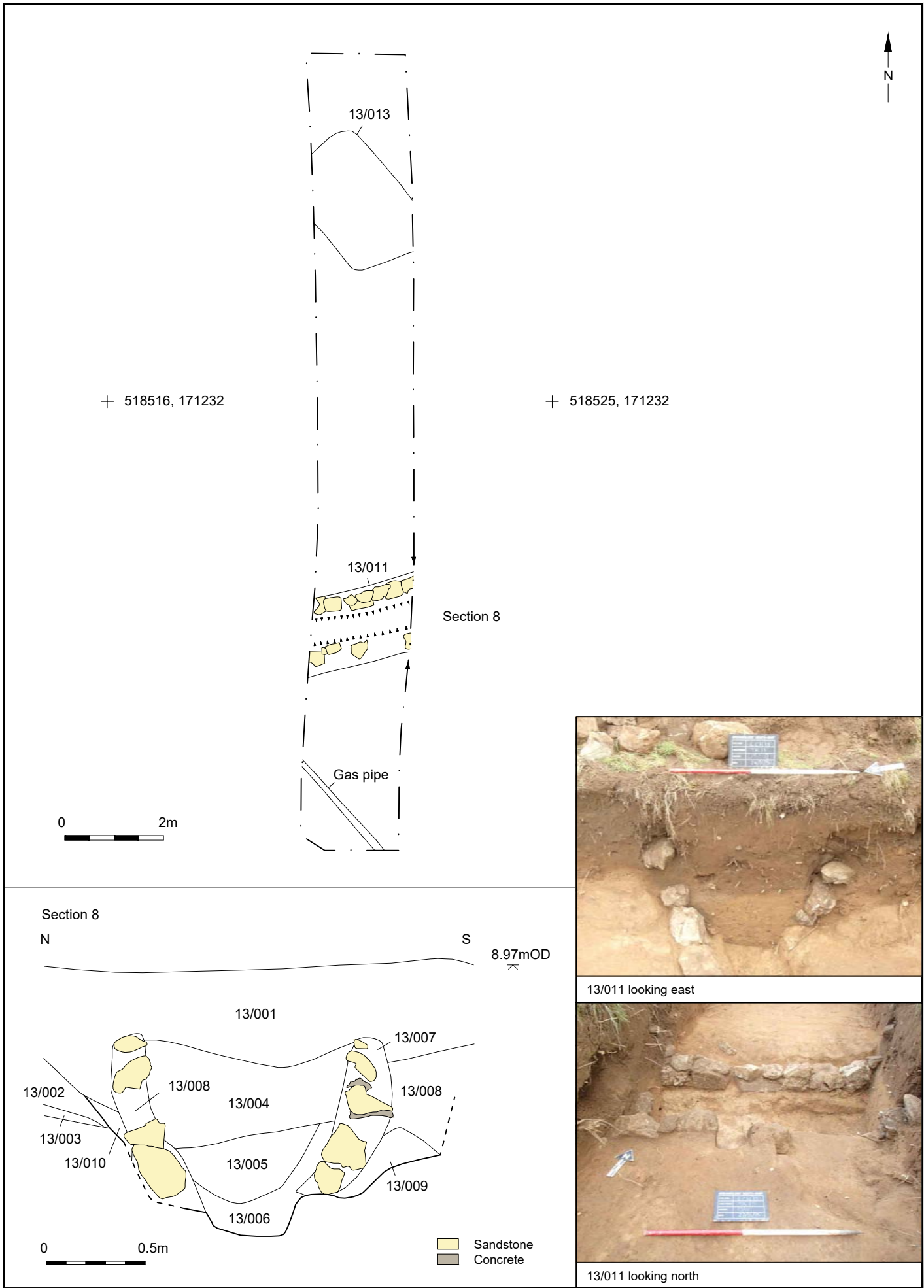
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Project Ref: 7407	Jan 2016	Trench 10: plan and photographs	
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Project Ref: 7407	Jan 2016	Trench 12: plan, section and photograph	
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