

No 6, 8 and 10  
High Street  
Hampton Wick  
Richmond-upon-Thames



**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**

oxfordarchaeology  
  
southsouthsouth  
September 2016


**Client: Mr David Evans**

Issue No: 1  
NGR: TQ 17594 69483





Client Name: Nissen Richards Studio  
Client Ref No: -  
Document Title: No 6, 8 and 10 High Street, Hampton Wick, Richmond-upon-Thames  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Issue/Version Number: 1  
Grid Reference: TQ 17594 69483  
Planning Reference: 14/0790/DD01  
Site Code: HPW 16  
Invoice Code: HPW EV  
Receiving Museum: Museum of London  
Museum Accession No: HPW 16

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Edited by	Approved for issue by	Signature
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Document File Location X:\h\High Street Hampton Wick Richmond\002Reports  
Graphics File Location \\samba\invoice codes a thru h\H\_invoice codes\HPWEV  
Illustrated by Aidan Farnan and Markus Dylewski

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## Summary

*In August 2016 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Nissen Richards Studio on behalf of Mr David Evans to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development at Nos 6, 8 and 10 Hampton Wick, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames (TQ 17594 69483). The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref: 14/0790/DD01).*

*A single trench measuring 6m x 6m, was dug to a maximum depth of 4m via a series of 1m steps. The site lies in the historic core of Hampton Wick, a settlement which lies at the western end of Kingston Bridge and may well have originated in Saxon times. The site had the potential to contain post-medieval and medieval structural remains associated with properties fronting on to the High Street and remains of medieval and post-medieval river frontages and bridge crossing. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential of the site and provide information on the buried alluvial sequence where piling impacts are proposed.*

*The earliest phase of activity identified on site was consistent with river edge activity and deposits. A sequence of alluvial and humic peaty deposits was identified overlying the natural gravels, suggesting open marshy riverine conditions. The alluvial clays forming with pottery dated to AD 1480-1600. A worked wooden stake was also identified at the base of the sequence. The stake appears to have been formed out of part of a reused medieval wagon.*

*A north-south boundary ditch was the earliest feature identified on site, possibly representing a plot boundary at the rear of the street frontage properties and the river edge. The ditch had a very small assemblage of pottery dated to 1480-1600, broadly of a Tudor date. Overlying this was a sequence of horizontally ground make-up deposits that indicate a period of deliberate ground raising activity in order to provide a more stable area on which to build or maintain structures. Although the pottery assemblage is small it suggests that these layers were in place by the late 17th to early 18th century, since two of the layers produced pottery dated to 1600-1700 and a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe to c 1680-1710.*

*In the 18th century the site is characterised by a number of pits, some of which were inter-cut. Most of the pit fills were consistent with rubbish disposal, both casual and deliberate. One of the pits contained a moderately sized assemblage of pottery, dated to 1770-1830 and the assemblage included table wares of sufficient quality to suggest that the inhabitants were of middling status, along with more utilitarian vessels bowls, jars, storage jars and a possible chamberpot fragment. Another of the pits contained pottery that dated to 1650-1800 and a fragment of clay pipe of 1720-1800 date, implying that the pit is likely to date to the 18th century rather than earlier. During this phase, the area remained open and was used for rubbish disposal. This may correlate to built structures along the frontage of High Street to the west and the presence of yards, open ground and land leading to the river to the east.*

*In the 19th century the area appeared to see the infilling of open areas and the construction of brick buildings. There appears to be at least two phases of brick structures, with the earlier ones being carefully dismantled rather than being demolished or left to decay. The deliberate dismantling would have then allowed the later buildings to be built.*



*The earliest chalk floor building dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. This is based on the small pottery assemblage dated to 1770-1840 from the layer directly beneath the floor.*

*Overlying this was a later structure which dated to the 19th century on the basis of pottery dated to 1815-1840 within the levelling layer between the earlier and later chalk floors. The chalk floors can be used for stables, abattoirs or perhaps butcher's shop. A butcher's is listed in the properties along High Street in the Hampton Wick entries in various 19<sup>th</sup>-century trade directories. The position of the structures, towards the rear of properties would mean that the structures could be ancillary buildings either associated with the High Street properties or independently owned / rented workshops, stables etc.*

*The evaluation identified archaeological remains of some significance, but the proposed impacts of the scheme are likely to be contained within the current foundations of the existing modern structures at the back of the site. The only impact will be in terms of the piling array for the foundation slab and house deck.*





# **No 6, 8 and 10 High Street, Hampton Wick, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames**

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Vix Hughes and Carl Champness*

*with contributions from John Cotter and Ian Scott and illustrated by Aidan Farnan and  
Markus Dylewski*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project details**

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Nissen Richards Studio on behalf of Mr David Evans to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development at Nos 6, 8 and 10 High Street, Hampton Wick, Richmond-upon-Thames.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref: 14/0790/DD01) for the demolition at the back of the existing structures on site and the construction of new residential units. A brief was developed in discussions with Gillian King, Archaeological Adviser, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) detailing the Borough's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, a field evaluation was required in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. This document outline the results of the evaluation phase of the site.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within the historic core of Hampton Wick, a settlement which lies at the western end of Kingston Bridge and may well have originated in Saxon times. The site identified the potential to contain post-medieval and medieval structural remains associated with properties fronting on to the High Street and for the site to contain the remains of medieval and post-medieval river frontages and bridge crossing.
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (revised 2015), GLAAS Fieldwork Guidelines (Historical England 1998a, 1998b, 1998c) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

### **1.2 Location, geology and topography**

- 1.2.1 The site lies at c 6.85m OD on the west bank of the River Thames. It is rectangular in shape, bounded to the west by the High Street and to the east by an access road from Old Bridge Street. The site is centred on national grid reference TQ 17594 69483 (Fig. 1)
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently consists of domestic residential structures along the High Street. The proposed development will involve the partial demolition of the back of these structures while retaining the historic frontages of the High Street.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as London Clay overlain by Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map series, sheet 270). The site



lies at the edge of the River Thames floodplain, with extensive alluvial deposits recorded to the east of the site.

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been taken from previous investigations within the area and is summarised below.

#### ***Prehistoric period (10,000 BC - AD 43)***

1.3.2 Very little pre-Roman activity has been identified within the area of the site. The closest activity identified in the area is a Bronze Age settlement on the eastern banks of the River.

#### ***Roman (AD 43 - 410)***

1.3.3 Evidence for a Roman settlement has been identified at the southern end of Lower Teddington Road, to the north of the site (MLO3940). Investigations found the remains of a least one structure along with associated finds.

#### ***Saxon and medieval periods (AD 410 - 1550)***

1.3.4 Nothing is known of the local early Saxon settlement. Domesday Survey records Hamntone, considered to derive from the Saxon meaning “the settlement in the bend in the river”. The settlement potentially developed from an early crossing point over the Thames.

1.3.5 The manor was held by the family of Walter de St Waleric until 1218 and consisted mostly of agricultural landscape. The manor passed to Henry de St Albans who in turn sold it twenty-one years later to the Knights of St John (Knights Hospitallers) who probably then controlled it for three centuries. The manor house probably stood at the site of Hampton Court Palace.

1.3.6 The exact construction date of the Old Kingston Bridge is unknown, but repairs were documented in AD1193. The bridge was offset from the centre of medieval Kingston, most likely due to topographic reasons. During the early medieval period it was an important crossing point, and was approached from Old Bridge Street, which lies just to the south of the site.

1.3.7 The excavations along Old Bridge Street recovered pottery of 11th and 12th century date, albeit from a residual context. The construction of Kingston Bridge is likely to have instigated the construction of houses and commercial premises along both sides of the street approaching the bridge. The Old Bridge Street investigations indicate that buildings were not constructed here until the late 13th - early 14th century, potentially being too wet in the medieval period.

#### ***Post-medieval (AD 1550-1800)***

1.3.8 The earliest map, Ogilby 1682, shows a moderately sized settlement at Hampton Wick and the hearth tax of 1666 shows it to have a moderate number of residents with multiple hearths, indicating some degree of affluence. John Rocque’s map of 1745 shows buildings in the vicinity of the site, although the scale of the map, and the stylised nature of the drawing does not allow accurate positioning of the structures.

1.3.9 The present bridge replaced the medieval bridge in 1828. The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1869 shows the site occupied by a number of terraced properties that appear to be unchanged by the 1898 edition.



- 1.3.10 The census data shows that in the 1860-1870s Nos 6-8 were occupied by a number of people including two bakers.
- 1.3.11 The 1888 Green's Directory lists a plumber/gasfitter, butcher, corn merchant, baker and confectioner, poulterer/game dealer, and the post office/property of T Hill (an apparent baker) and a tailor (between Old Bridge Street and Lower Teddington Road).
- 1.3.12 Earlier directories, which do not list by location but by name, indicate that there may have been relatively little change in property usage with butchers and grocers listed on High Street. There are also several references to probable members of the Hill family listed as bakers by profession in Hampton Wick.
- 1.3.13 There is some suggestion that the properties were still being occupied by bakers, the 1900 edition of the Kelly's Directory, lists a baker at the approximate location as shown on the OS mapping.
- 1.3.14 The 1956 OS mapping shows that there is still a bakery behind Nos 14-16 and the area towards the river had professions relating to boat building, saw mills and a timber yard.

## **1.4 Proposed impact and development**

- 1.4.1 The proposed development will involve the partial demolition of the back of the existing structures while retaining the historic frontages of the High Street. The proposed new structure will involve construction within the existing modern foundations and a piling array for the underpinning slab (1.2% density) and house deck foundations (1.4% density), overall representing less than a 2% piling array density.

## **1.5 Acknowledgements**

- 1.5.1 Oxford Archaeology were appointed to undertake the evaluation by Nissen Richards Studio on behalf of Mr David Evans, who funded the project. Gillian King and Laura O'Gorman, Archaeological Advisers, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), monitored the work. The fieldwork was conducted by Gary Evans assisted by, Richard Kevill and Ashley Strutt. The report was written by Vix Hughes. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness.



## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to identify the presence and/or absence of archaeological remains at the site that may be impacted by the development and to characterise and define the nature of any archaeological activity identified at the site.

2.1.2 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

- (i) Identify and characterise any archaeological remains (if present) or deposits that the proposed development may remove or impact during future works;
- (ii) Identify the depth and density of any archaeological features or artefacts across the site;
- (iii) To provide baseline information to help inform any further mitigation strategies for the site;
- (iv) Disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Museum of London HER.

### 2.2 Specific research aims and objectives

2.2.1 The research aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

- (v) Identify any features or structures associated with post-medieval and medieval houses that would have fronted on to the high street;
- (vi) Investigate and characterise any evidence of early prehistoric activity near to the edge of the floodplain;
- (vii) Investigate and characterise any former river fronts or features associated with the former bridge crossing.
- (viii) Characterise any features or deposits associated with Roman or Saxon activity at the site.

### 2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The project consisted of one trench measuring 6m x 6m, which was dug to a maximum depth of 4m via a series of 1m steps. The trench was located at the edge of the gravel terrace and floodplain and within the footprint of the proposed piling array (Fig. 2). It provided a representative sample of the archaeological potential of the site in order to help inform further mitigation strategies.

2.3.2 The trench was excavated using a 15 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from trench edges.

2.3.3 Machining continued in spits down to the top of the first archaeological horizon. The structures and deposits were then cleaned manually and fully recorded. Further excavation proceeded by hand and the appropriate use of machine. This created a lower sondage 2m x 2m. The archaeological deposits were examined and all the sections fully recorded. A final lower sondage was then machine excavated, using a small toothless bucket. This enabled a small area, 0.8m x 1.8m to be exposed. Health and safety concerns restricted access into the lower sondage but recording was possible from the sides.



- 2.3.4 The exposed surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was excavated and recorded. Excavation was sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains with a reproduction of the matrix shown in (Plate 9). The full details of all trenches with the dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A.

#### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The ground conditions varied with depth during the course of the evaluation. The upper deposits were dry and entirely man-made. The lower sequence was historical make-up deposits and features that overlaid alluvial deposits and natural gravel.

3.2.2 The lower sequence was becoming increasingly waterlogged and was rapidly recorded before being backfilled.

#### 3.3 Trench Description (Figs 3-7 and Plates 3-7)

3.3.1 The earliest deposit seen, at the base of the lowest sondage (Plate 7), was a gravel layer **81**. It was unclear as to the exact nature of the deposit since only a small area was exposed. It was probably part of the riverine sequence of sediments.

3.3.2 Above this was a layer of dark humic organic material, **78**. This peaty material was rich in fine fibrous plant material and the deposits were consistent with marshy riverine conditions.

3.3.3 Overlying the peat was a layer of blueish clays, **79**, which was an alluvial deposit, indicating a period of overbank flooding, presumably the river itself. The layer contained two sherds of pottery dated to 1480-1600, including one fragment with perforations through the lower wall, suggesting it had been adapted, after manufacture, for use as a strainer or colander.

3.3.4 Also within the deposit was a single wooden stake **80** (Plate 8). This was a 0.6m long segment of worked wood found at approximately 3.26m aOD. The timber has a rectangular cross-section and appeared to have been deliberately reshaped into a point in antiquity at one end, and had been subject to more recent damage at the other end. The timber has a series of 5-6 regularly spaced circular holes and the object might be a re-used structural timber or re-used from a wooden cart (*Julian Munby pers comm.*).

3.3.5 Above this was two thick layers of dark grey silt with pebble inclusions, **61** and **69**, interpreted as more alluvial sediments. In one part of the trench there were the remains of two overlying layers. Layer **70** was a grey clay that lay below layer **76** a darker grey clay. Both layers were interpreted as water-lain riverine deposits.

3.3.6 On the north and western sides of the trench were a series of what appeared to be layers **45**, **44** and **31** that post-dated layer **79**. These deposits were all horizontally formed and they were generally mixed grey silts and clays with pebble inclusions, although each layer varied sufficiently to demonstrate distinctions in either the source material or the depositional environment. The layers were interpreted as dumped material used as levelling and ground make-up. Layer **45** contained one sherd of pottery dated to 1600-1800. Layer **31** yielded three sherds of pottery dated to 1600-1700 and a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe of c 1680-1710.

3.3.7 Layer **31** was truncated by pit **42**, which had three fills, the earliest being **38**, then **41** and finally **48**. The fills varied but all were consistent with deliberate backfills. Fill **41**



- contained red, unfrogged brick fragments and a single sherd of pottery dated to 1650-1800.
- 3.3.8 Truncating fill **38** was pit **34**, which had a single undated fill **36**.
- 3.3.9 Probable pit **65** truncated both layer **31** and an earlier pit **67**. The pit **67**, contained a single undated fill **68**.
- 3.3.10 Pit **65** had three identified fills, **59, 57 and 64**. The lower fill **59** appears to have naturally accumulated and fill **57** had been dumped in. This was overlain by pit fill **64** appeared very mixed.
- 3.3.11 Both pit **65** and layer **76** were truncated by a N-S aligned ditch **56**. The ditch was approximately 1.4m wide and 0.85m deep. It had four fills, the earliest was **43**, overlain by **74, 75 and 55**. The earliest fill, **43**, contained four sherds of pottery dated to 1480-1600 and the pottery might be consistent with fairly utilitarian activities including food preparation.
- 3.3.12 The ditch was truncated by a later, but undated, pit **71**, which had three fills **72, 73 and 77**. The fills of this feature were generally brown and grey and thought to result from the inundation of the area from the river, rather than the fills being deliberately discarded / backfilled into the feature.
- 3.3.13 The pit was in turn cut by another large sub-square pit **35**, which also cut pit **34**. Pit **35** contained a single fill, **37**, which had a moderately sized assemblage of 31 sherds of pottery. The pottery dated to 1770-1830 and these included table wares of sufficient quality to suggest the inhabitants were of middling status, along with more utilitarian vessels bowls, jars, storage jars and a possible chamberpot fragment.
- 3.3.14 The ditch **56** was also truncated by a shallow feature 58, probable a pit, which had a single undated fill **64**.
- 3.3.15 Overlying the upper fills of pits **35, 42 and 58** and a N-S aligned wall **33**, seen only along the eastern periphery, was a widespread layer **32**. This layer was a moderately compact mixed orangey brown with occasional inclusions of coal. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of dumped or accumulated garden soil.
- 3.3.16 Cut into this layer were two pits **40** on the northern side of the trench and **63** on the western side. Pit **40** contained a single fill, **39**, with fragments of animal bone and oyster shell.
- 3.3.17 Pit **63** contained a single undated deliberate fill, **62**, which had pebble and charcoal inclusions. This fill was below deposit **66**.
- 3.3.18 Deposit **66** was overlain by a 4m long stretch of N-S aligned red brick wall, **26** (Plate 2). The wall was made of unfrogged bricks and survived for only two visible courses. The wall was bonded using a pale greyish yellow lime rich mortar. The wall tipped slightly to the east, which might have been the result of stresses from later structures and overburden. The upper part of the wall was consistent with having been dismantled.
- 3.3.19 To the west were two shorter 0.7m stretches of E-W aligned walls, **21** and **22**. The two walls were parallel and set 2.15m apart. They may have formed supports as they appeared to have properly finished ends. They both survived to three courses, were constructed of red unfrogged bricks and bonded with a pale yellowish grey mortar. The mortar was sufficiently different to that of **26** to indicate that they may not be related structures.



- 3.3.20 Along the southern side of the trench was a fourth brick structure, **27**, seen for over 4m in length. This was constructed of a horizontal layer of red bricks, three courses of bricks as small walls and then these were surmounted by curved ceramic tiles. The feature was an E-W aligned drain, probably associated with the overlying chalk floored structure.
- 3.3.21 Overlying the drain and the brick walls was a levelling or bedding layer **29** for the chalk floor **03**. A single sherd of teabowl dated to 1770-1840 was retrieved from this layer. The chalk floor **03** was composed of rammed crushed chalk 0.1m thick, forming a solid internal surface and extending across the entire trench (Plate 1). It appeared that the chalk floor abutted wall **23**, but this was not clear.
- 3.3.22 Truncating the floor, were four features, **04**, **06**, **08** and **10**. The features may have been locations of superstructure features, since removed or where the floor had simply worn through or been damaged. Three of features all had similar grey silt fills **05**, **07** and **09**, which yielded no artefacts. The fourth feature **10** was clearly the construction cut for a squared pillar foundation. The foundation stone **11** was partly broken along one corner and had been patched with a different stone. The original, larger fragment had a squared aperture, presumably for socketing into a structure above. It was difficult to be certain whether the stone and its cut were later than the chalk floor **03** or whether the floor would have abutted the features.
- 3.3.23 Built on to the chalk floor were a number of brick structures **13**, **14**, **15** and **17**. Structures **15** and **17** were on the same E-W alignment, along the northern side of the site. Although they were discontinuous they were almost certainly part of the same wall originally. The wall was constructed of shallow frogged red bricks bonded with pale greyish buff mortar / cement, that survived to a maximum three courses in height, probably English garden bond.
- 3.3.24 Abutting wall **15** to the south was a short stretch of N-S aligned wall **14**. It was constructed of shallow frogged red bricks pale greyish mortar / cement, two courses in height.
- 3.3.25 Further south of **14** was an ambiguous brick feature **13**, which was very truncated. It may have been part of a pillar, or part of a wall.
- 3.3.26 In the centre of the trench, also resting on the chalk floor was a red brick pillar **12**. The structure consisted of a narrow upper pillar part that rested on a wider squared base. It was built of red shallow frogged bricks bonded with pale brownish yellow mortar / cement and stood nine courses in height. This feature was clearly part of the support for a previous upstanding building.
- 3.3.27 Sealing the brick structures was a 0.6m thick extensive layer **02=53** of mixed levelling material with mortar chunks, brick and slate fragment inclusions. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from **02** and found to date to 1815-1840.
- 3.3.28 On the western side, layer **02** was apparently truncated by a feature **52**, which was a construction cut for a brick feature, **16**, seen in the section.
- 3.3.29 Post-dating this was a later pit **50**, which had a single undated fill.
- 3.3.30 Above pit **50** and the layer **02=53** was a later chalk floor, **01**. The chalk floor was composed of rammed crushed chalk up to 0.1m thick, forming a solid internal surface and extending across the entire trench, although it thinned and became patchy to the east.
- 3.3.31 Above the chalk floor **01** was a levelling deposit **25**. This was cut by a pit **46**.





3.3.32 Along the northern side of the site was an E-W aligned wall, **18**. This truncated the chalk floor 01. The wall was constructed of mid orange – yellowish red bricks, built in seven alternating header and stretcher courses. This wall was likely to be part of the 20th century structures.

3.3.33 Overlying the latest surviving archaeological features was a layer of modern demolition rubble **00**.

### **3.4 Finds and environmental summary**

3.4.1 A very small quantity of artefactual material was recovered from the features recorded in the evaluation. The range of material included pottery, ceramic building material, and metal. A fuller description of the finds can be found in Appendix B.

3.4.2 A total of 45 sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery weighing 3720g was recovered from eight contexts.

3.4.3 The assemblage comprises post-medieval fabrics and vessel forms common to the London area and beyond. The condition is generally good, with many large fresh pieces present and a few complete vessel profiles. It is evident from the dark staining on several pieces that they come from waterlogged deposits. Ordinary domestic pottery is represented. Most of the pottery is of 18th- to early 19th-century date, but two contexts **43** and **79** produced pottery of 'Tudor' date (c 1480-1600).

3.4.4 A total of three pieces of ceramic building material weighing 2155g were recovered from a single context **43**. Like the pottery from this context, they are of post-medieval date, probably Tudor.

3.4.5 The excavation produced only three pieces of clay pipe weighing 34g from two contexts, **31** and **41**. The fragments were late 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century in date.

3.4.6 A single lead sheet off-cut was recovered from context **68**; the off-cut is not closely datable.

3.4.7 A single deposit suitable for environmental sampling was encountered during the course of the evaluation. The sample from context **78** was rich in unidentifiable fibrous plant material. No seeds, charred materials or crop seed remains were noted.



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 There was a relatively complex sequence of inter-cutting and overlying features uncovered in the small area of the investigation. The site and sequence was sufficiently sampled in order to provide an accurate representation of the overall archaeological potential of the site.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation demonstrated that below the modern demolition and levelling material the site contained evidence dating from the Tudor period (1480-1600) onwards. The remains were dense in their distribution, both in terms of horizontal spread and vertical preservation. This is to be expected on urban sites, given its location near a known historic crossing point of the Thames, within the hinterland of the capital city and the royal Hampton Court Palace.

4.2.2 The remains included deposits capable of preserving waterlogged material, dug features and their fills, upstanding layers and brick-built structures. The artefactual material included pottery, CBM, clay pipe, metal and animal bone.

4.2.3 It was possible to identify deposit sequences and pits that appear to be of Tudor date. Although the small nature of the investigation restricts a full interpretation, these features may relate to medieval houses that would have fronted on to the High Street, rather than activity along the river front.

4.2.4 The later 18th - 19th century features and structures were more clearly associated with post-medieval properties fronted on to the High Street.

4.2.5 There were no features that could be definitely related to any former river fronts or features associated with the former bridge crossing. The only hint of such activity was the discovery of the wooden stake, which may have been part of a structure or washed up along the river edge.

4.2.6 No evidence of early prehistoric activity near the edge of the floodplain was uncovered within the evaluation. Nor were any remains associated with Roman or Saxon activity revealed.

### 4.3 Interpretation

#### *Tudor Period*

4.3.1 The earliest phase of activity seen within the evaluation was consistent with river edge activity. There were deposits resulting from the general riverine conditions with humic peaty material suggesting open marshy riverine conditions.

4.3.2 This then appears to have been subjected to a period of overbank flooding or a shift in the river's edge leading to alluvial clays forming. Pottery and the wooden object from this layer indicate that the area was a focus of human activity and the pottery dates that date between 1480-1600. One fragment with perforations may have been adapted, after manufacture, for use as a strainer or colander and demonstrates a potential domestic setting in the vicinity. Overlying this were other possibly naturally deposited riverine sediments, but they are potentially re-worked or influenced by human activity.

4.3.3 A number of features cut these layers, and this included a N-S aligned ditch. This may have been a boundary feature, perhaps a plot boundary or drainage ditch at the rear of the street frontage properties and the river edge. The ditch had a very small



assemblage of pottery dated to 1480-1600, broadly the Tudor period. The pottery may be in its original deposits or residual in a later feature.

- 4.3.4 A sequence of three horizontally formed layers were interpreted as dumped material used as levelling and make-up deposits. These layers **45**, **44** and **31** may indicate a period of deliberate raising of the ground level in order to provide a more stable area on which to build or maintain structures. Although the pottery assemblage is small it suggests that these layers were in place by the late 17th to early 18th century since two of the layers produced pottery dated to 1600-1700 and a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe to c 1680-1710.

#### ***Post-medieval 18th century***

- 4.3.5 This period is characterised by a number of pits, some of which were inter-cutting. Most of the pit fills were consistent with rubbish disposal, both casual and deliberate, although one pit may have had water-lain deposits or re-deposited water-lain sediments used as backfill. One of the pits **35** contained a moderately sized assemblage of pottery, dated to 1770-1830 and the assemblage included table wares of sufficient quality to suggest the inhabitants were of middling status, along with more utilitarian vessels bowls, jars, storage jars and a possible chamberpot fragment. Another of the pits, **42**, contained pottery that dated to 1650-1800 and a fragment of clay pipe of 1720-1800 date, implying that the pit is likely to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.3.6 There are a number of layers and pits that may belong to this phase of activity but they contained no datable material.
- 4.3.7 This phase would appear to represent an open area, with rubbish disposal present. This may correlate to the situation of built structures along the frontage of High Street to the west and the area being backyards, open ground and land leading to the river to the east.

#### ***Post-medieval 19th century***

- 4.3.8 In this period the area appears to be an infilling of the open areas and construction of brick buildings.
- 4.3.9 There appears to be at least two phases of brick structures with the earlier ones being **21**, **22** and **26**. The upper part of wall **26** was consistent with having been carefully dismantled rather than more generally demolished or left to decay. This may be true of structures **21** and **22** but it was much less clear. The deliberate dismantling would have then allowed the chalk floor **03** to be put in place over the wall.
- 4.3.10 The earlier chalk floor **03** and its associated wall **23** (which may also have been associated with floor **01**) are part of a building which dates to the late 18th to early 19th century. This is based on the small pottery assemblage from the layer directly beneath the floor dated between 1770-1840. The use of chalk for internal flooring is known and occurs in many periods.
- 4.3.11 The internal area had a number of brick supports and walls **11**, **12**, **13**, **14**, **15**, **16** and **17** and these appear to have been demolished, levelling material backfilled into the area. This layer **02=53** had pottery dated to 1815-1840 and then a second, later chalk floor **01** laid on top.
- 4.3.12 Chalk can be used when it is in plentiful supply but it can also be used more specifically for conditions that may require it. Chalk contains alkaline lime and this can help ameliorate conditions where animals are kept or where there may be noxious fluids. This may be applicable for stables, abattoirs or perhaps butcher shop. A butcher's is



listed in the properties along High Street in the Hampton Wick entries for various 19<sup>th</sup> century trade directories. The position of the structures, towards the rear of properties would mean that the structures could be ancillary buildings either associated with the High Street properties or independently owned / rented workshops, stables etc.

#### 4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation identified a sequence of Tudor riverine deposits, ground-make up deposits and features. This material represents the earliest recorded development of the site potentially associated with structures along the High Street. This sequence was overlain by 18th century rubbish pits, layers and finds that represent a phase of redevelopment at the site. Two phases of building remains are also recorded within the evaluation area from the 19th century onwards possible associated with local workshops or industries.

4.4.2 The proposed impacts of the scheme are likely to be within the current foundations of the existing modern structures at the back of the site. The only impact will be limited in terms of the piling array for the foundations slab and house deck. Currently the proposed piling impact is currently less than 2% of the overall development area.

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## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	Type	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Comment	Finds	Date
00	Layer	6 x 6	>0.1	Deposit	modern demolition		
01	Layer	6 x 6	0.1	Floor	compact white chalk		
02	Layer	6 x 6	0.6	Backfill / levelling	firm mid brown sandy gravel, laminated with frequent red brick and slate fragments	pottery	1815-1840
03	Layer	6 x 6	0.1	Floor	compact white chalk		
04	Cut	0.33 x 0.58	0.42	Uncertain	Sub-circular feature, filled by 05		
05	Fill	0.33 x 0.58	0.42	Uncertain	Loose mid brownish grey silt, gravel inclusions, fill of 04		
06	Cut	0.65 x 0.49	0.25	Uncertain	Sub-circular feature, filled by 07		
07	Fill	0.65 x 0.49	0.25	Uncertain	Loose mid brownish grey silt, gravel inclusions, fill of 06		
08	Cut	0.5 x 0.46	0.17	Uncertain	Sub-circular feature, filled by 09		
09	Fill	0.5 x 0.46	0.17	Uncertain	Loose mid brownish grey silt, gravel inclusions, fill of 08		
10	Cut	0.17 x 0.15	0.1	Uncertain	Sub-circular feature, filled by 11		
11	Fill	0.17 x 0.15	0.1	Uncertain	Loose mid brownish grey silt, gravel inclusions, backfilled around a possible pillar base composed of two stone fragments, with a square socket hole, fill of 10		
12	Structure	0.66 x 0.66	0.68	Pillar	Red brick upright feature, narrow upper pillar part rests of wider squared base, shallow frogged bricks (0.23x0.1x0.06m) pale brownish yellow mortar / cement, 9 courses in height		
13	Structure	0.77 x 0.6	0.13	Wall / foundation	shallow frogged red bricks (0.23x0.1x0.06m) pale greyish buff mortar / cement, 2 courses in height		
14	Structure	0.6 x 0.3	0.13	Wall / foundation	shallow frogged red bricks (0.23x0.1x0.06m) pale greyish buff mortar / cement, 2 courses in height, aligned N-S,		



					abuts 15		
15	Structure	1.1 x 0.2	0.27	Wall	shallow frogged red bricks (0.22x0.1x0.07m) pale greyish buff mortar / cement, 3 courses in height, aligned E-W, possibly a continuation of 17		
16	Structure	0.7 x 0.7	0.68	Pillar / foundation	Red brick upright feature, narrow upper pillar part rests of wider squared base, shallow frogged bricks (0.22x0.1x0.07m) pale greyish buff mortar / cement, 9 courses in height, seen in section		
17	Structure	0.5 x 0.22	0.14	Wall	shallow frogged red bricks (0.22x0.11x0.07m) pale greyish buff mortar / cement, 1 courses in height, aligned E-W, possibly a continuation of 15		
18	Structure	6 x 0.24	2.3	Wall	frogged red - yellow bricks (0.23x0.11x0.07m) pale grey cement, 7 courses in height, aligned E-W, fill of 19		
19	Cut	6 x 0.4	>0.1	Wall construction	Linear, E-W aligned construction cut, cuts wall 15, filled by 18 and 20		
20	Fill	6 x 0.4	>0.1	Wall construction backfill	Mid greyish brown clay, gravel and brick fragments inclusions, fill of 19		
21	Structure	0.73 x 0.23	0.21	Wall	unfrogged red bricks (0.22x0.11x0.07m) hard yellowish white mortar, 3 courses in height, aligned E-W		
22	Structure	0.73 x 0.23	0.21	Wall	unfrogged red bricks (0.22x0.11x0.07m) hard yellowish white mortar, 3 courses in height, aligned E-W		
23	Structure	3.8 x 0.48	0.55	Wall	red and yellow bricks (0.22x0.11x0.06m) hard white mortar, 4 courses in height, aligned N-S, ? abutted by chalk floor 03 or cut through		
24	Cut	3.8 x 0.48	0.55	Wall construction	Linear, N-S aligned construction cut, filled by 23		
25	Layer	6 x 6	0.9	Levelling	Loose black ashy gravel		



					rich silt, clinker inclusions		
26	Structure	4 x 0.23	>0.16	Wall	Unfrogged red bricks (0.22x0.11x0.07m) soft white mortar, 2 courses in height, aligned N-S, wall leans / tips slightly		
27	Structure	4 x 0.2	0.32	Drain	horizontal layer of red bricks, three courses of bricks as small walls, surmounted by curved ceramic tiles, E-W aligned, fill of 30		
28	Layer	6 x 6		Surface	Cobbles and pan tiles, no bonding material, compact red crushed brick fragments and white mortar		
29	Layer	6 x 6	0.15	Levelling	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, chalk and mortar inclusions	pottery	1770-1840
30	Cut	4 x 0.3	0.4	Drain	Linear, E-W aligned construction cut, filled by 27		
31	Layer	6 x 6	0.18	Levelling makeup /	Compact dark grey clayey silt, pebbles and occasional coal inclusions	Pottery clay pipe	1600-1700 1680-1710
32	Layer	6 x 6	0.2	Levelling makeup /	Compact mid orangey brown clayey sand, occasional coal inclusions		
33	Structure	4 x 0.32	0.08	Wall	Yellow bricks, 1 course, N-S aligned, cream sandy mortar		
34	Cut	1.4 x 1	0.6	Pit	Circular ?, vertical sides, filled by 36		
35	Cut			Pit	Squared? Steep sides, flat base, filled by 37		
36	Fill	1.4 x 1	0.6	Pit	Soft mid grey, white flecks, coarse sandy silty clay, lime mortar inclusions, fill of 34		
37	Fill			Pit	Soft dark blackish grey, black and white flecking, animal bones and horn cores noted, ash inclusions, fill of 35	pottery	1770-1830
38	Layer	1.2		Pit	Soft mid grey sandy clay, ash and pebbles inclusions, CBM and brick fragment inclusions, fill of 42		
39	Fill	0.9	0.3	Pit	Soft mid orangey brown, mottled, sandy clayey silt, animal bones and		



					oyster shell noted, fill of 40		
40	Cut	0.9	0.3	Pit	Semi-circular pit? Concave gradual sides and concave base, filled by 39		
41	Fill	1.2		Pit	Firm pale grey gravelly clay, frequent red brick fragments and white mortar inclusions, fill of 42	Pottery clay pipe	1650-1800 1720-1800
42	Cut	1.2	0.5	Pit	Oval? near vertical sides, filled by 38, 41 and 48		
43	Fill	0.86	0.92	Ditch	Soft dark grey sandy silt, pebble, CBM fragment inclusions, fill of 56	Pottery CBM	1480-1600 1480-1600
44	Layer	4	0.2	Levelling / reclamation	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clayey gravel		
45	Layer		0.1	Levelling / reclamation	Soft dark grey silty clay	pottery	1600-1800
46	Cut	0.9	0.4	Pit	Steep sided, only partially seen in section, robbing of brick pillar 16?, filled by 54		
47	Layer		0.1	Levelling / reclamation	Soft yellow coarse sand		
48	Fill		0.2	Pit	Loose pale grey, gravel and mortar inclusions, fill of 42		
49	Fill	1.1	0.7	Pit	Soft mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, frequent charcoal flecks, fill of 50		
50	Cut	1.1	0.7	Pit	Steep sided, concave base, only partially seen in section, filled by 49		
51	Fill	0.7 x 0.7	0.68	Pillar foundation	Compact mid brown sandy gravelly silt, frequent brick fragments and white mortar inclusions, fill of 52		
52	Cut	0.7 x 0.7	0.68	Pillar foundation	Square in plan, steep sides, flat base, filled by 16 and 51		
53	Layer		0.6	Backfill levelling	firm mid brown sandy gravel, laminated with frequent red brick and cream mortar inclusions, same as 02		
54	Fill	0.9	0.4	Pit	Loose dark grey gravelly silt, brick fragments and mortar inclusions, fill of 46		





55	Fill	0.46	0.35	Ditch	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, pebbles and CBM fragments, upper fill of 56		
56	Cut	1.4	0.86	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep sides narrow base, filled by 43, 55, 74 and 75		
57	Fill	1.6	0.27	Pit	Soft dark grey silt, CBM and pebble/gravel inclusions, fill of 65		
58	Cut	1.62	0.43	Pit	Shallow sided, concave based feature, filled by 64		
59	Fill	1.63	0.29	Pit	Soft dark grey silt, pebble/gravel inclusions, fill of 65		
60	Fill	1.18	0.07	Pit	Friable pale brownish white chalky silt		
61	Fill	0.77	0.39	Levelling / reclamation ? Waterlain?	Soft dark grey silt, pebbles and <1% CBM fragments		
62	Fill		0.6	Pit	Soft mid brown clayey sand, occasional pebble and charcoal inclusions, fill of 63		
63	Cut		0.6	Pit	Vertical sided, concave base, only partially seen in section, filled by 62		
64	Fill	1.62	0.43	Pit	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt, occasional gravel, fill of 65		
65	Cut			Pit	Steep sided, concave base, only partially seen in section, filled by 57, 59, 64		
66	Fill / layer						
67	Cut	1.12	0.97	Pit	Steep sided, concave base, only partially seen in section, filled by 68		
68	Fill	1.12	0.22	Pit	Soft dark grey silt, occasional pebble	lead	undated
69	Layer	0.88	0.86	Waterlain	Soft dark grey sandy silt, occasional pebbles		
70	Layer	0.75	0.42	Waterlain	Soft mid grey silty clay, occasional pebbles		
71	Cut	0.97	0.37	Pit	Steep sided, concave base, only partially seen in section, filled by 72, 73, 77		
72	Fill	0.7	0.18	Pit	Soft orangey brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles, fill of 71		



73	Fill	0.95	0.19	Pit	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt, occasional pebbles and gravel, fill of 71		
74	Fill	0.57	0.23	Ditch	Soft dark grey silty clay, occasional pebbles and gravel, fill of 56		
75	Fill	0.3	0.43	Ditch	Soft dark grey clayey silt, occasional pebbles, fill of 56		
76	Layer	0.25	0.53	Waterlain	Soft dark grey sandy silt, occasional pebbles		
77	Fill	1.24	0.21	Alluvium	Soft dark blueish grey silt, fill of 71		
78	Layer	1 x 0.3		Peat	Firm mid brown humic silt / peat		
79	Layer	1 x 0.3		Alluvium	Loose / soft dark blueish grey silt	pottery	1480-1600
80	Stake	0.6 x 0.12	0.08	Wood	Object, rectangular, part broken, end appears to have been shaped into a point, but this cuts through one of a series of regularly placed / drilled holes, re-used from a cart?		
81	Layer	1 x 0.3		Gravel	Loose mid orangey brown gravel		



## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.1.1 The site produced a total of 45 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 3720g from eight contexts. The Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) was 27.
- B.1.2 All the pottery was examined, spot-dated and fully catalogued during the present assessment stage (see Excel spreadsheet in archive). This was catalogued using the fabric codes of the Museum of London (MOLA 2014). For reasons of economy and easier presentation some of the more ephemeral/interpretative data fields have been omitted from the catalogue here although all those essential for the assessment and potential publication of the assemblage have been retained. For each context and fabric the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded. Vessel form, if identifiable, was also recorded together with ENV (minimum vessel count). Vessel part, decorative details, condition and traces of use are recorded in the comments field.
- B.1.3 Pottery Fabrics: Apart, possibly, from one sherd (CHEA), all the pottery is of post-medieval date. A detailed breakdown of the fabrics is presented in Table 2 below.

#### **Summary and recommendations**

- B.1.4 The assemblage comprises post-medieval fabrics and vessel forms common to the London area and beyond. The condition is generally good, with many large fresh pieces present and a few complete vessel profiles. It is evident from the dark staining on several pieces that they come from waterlogged deposits. Ordinary domestic pottery is represented.
- B.1.5 Most of the pottery is of 18th- to early 19th-century date, but two contexts produced pottery of 'Tudor' date (c 1480-1600). Context **43**, a ditch fill, is one of these. This produced a sherd from a late medieval jug in green-glazed Cheam whiteware (c 1350-1500), which is probably the earliest piece from the site. It also produced parts of two very large bowls in London early post-medieval redware (PMRE) and a variant fabric with a coating of white slip applied to the lower inside of the bowl showing yellow under a clear internal glaze (PMSRY). These have typical collared rims (in this case with a diameter of c 420mm), and (when complete) often have a pair of horizontal loop handles, sometimes a pouring lip or spout pulled from the rim; also a slightly sagging base with three or four Dutch-style pulled feet around the basal angle. They were probably used for food preparation. A similar bowl sherd, from the clay alluvium layer context **79**, appears to have at least two perforations through the lower wall, suggesting it had been adapted, after manufacture, for use as a strainer or colander. A couple of sherds from a jar and possibly a jug in early Border ware (ERBOR) came from the same contexts. One context, **31**, produced only a dish rim and a chamberpot rim in green-glazed Border ware and may be of later 17th-century date (a pipe of c 1680-1710 was also found).
- B.1.6 Most of the pottery from the site comes from the fill of a single square pit (Pit **35**, Ctx **37**) which produced a range of wares, the latest dating to c 1770-1830. These include a few pieces of refined Staffordshire-type tablewares, in Pearlware (PEAR PNTD), and developed Creamware, including plain dishes and a decorated saucer. A single small sherd from a Chinese porcelain dish is also present (CHPO) suggesting the inhabitants were of middling status, or higher. Most of the vessels from this pit are in red Border ware (RBOR) produced along the Surrey/Hampshire border. They include several large dishes



and bowls and a jar (or chamberpot?) with a band of rouletted decoration on the shoulder (possibly an inscription? but illegible due to over-stamping). There are also two very large deep storage jars with 'Woolwich'-style combed decoration; these were sometimes used for salting and preserving meat, and are typical of the later 18th and early 19th centuries. The latest pottery from the site is from context **2**. This includes a Pearlware sugarbowl with blue transfer-printed decoration showing a European landscape, a combination of features dating it to c 1815-1840. Further details of the pottery may be consulted in the catalogue. As the assemblage has been fully catalogued no further work will be required.

Context Number	Fabric	Spot Date	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
2	PEAR TR	c1815-1840	Bowl	1	60	Sugarbowl-type form with complete footring. Blue European landscape roundel with cottage int. Traces blue dec ext - probably landscape
2	CREA DEV	c1815-1840	Dish	1	156	Sub-rectangular dish/bowl. Flat base
29	PEAR PNTD	1770-1840	Cup	1	12	Teabowl with footring base. Blue dec possibly in Chinese style with grasses on base floor int & traces blue dec ext
31	BORDG	1600-1700	Dish	1	28	Flanged rim from wide dish
31	BORDG	1600-1700	Cup	2	22	Horiz flanged rim from chamberpot with green glaze allover int and patch of speckled brown glaze ext under rim (c 1600+)
37	PEAR PNTD	c1770-1830	Saucer	2	26	Profile saucer with footring base. Crimped/scalloped rim and gently fluted/shanked int wall. Floral dec int in black and red including interwoven swags of black flowers and buds
37	CREA DEV	c1770-1830	Dish	2	84	Profile shallow dish/plate with flanged horiz rim & slight footring base. Discoloured black in centre. Diam 200mm
37	STSL	c1770-1830	Dish	1	20	Flat basal sherd press-moulded dish with typical combed dec but in pale brown slip on light buff sandy body. Possibly Isleworth?
37	CHPO	c1770-1830	Dish	1	2	Body sherd from flanged dish rim. Traces blue dec int. possibly L18C?
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Bowl	1	65	Diam 290mm. Bowl with gently curved wall & bead rim. Glazed int
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Bowl	1	72	Diam c340mm. Wide



Context Number	Fabric	Spot Date	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
						bowl/pancheon with gently curved wall & sub-square rim. Glazed int
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Bowl	4	129	Diam c190mm. Bowl/porringer with curved wall & flat bead rim. Single surviving small arched lug handle on shoulder. Grooved under neck. Glazed int & ext. Discoloured ext - poss from waterlogging, or sooting?
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Bowl	3	205	Diam c170mm. Bowl/porringer with straight flaring wall & bead rim. Single surviving small arched looped handle on shoulder. Glazed int. Whiteish clay slurry or handling marks ext
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Jar	2	889	Diam c210mm. Height 130mm. Profile shallow globular jar (chamberpot?). Flattened bead rim. Flat base showing use-wear. Band of rouletted decoration in shoulder - lightly impressed - possibly script/writing but over-stamped, or possibly chevrons and crosse
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Jar St	3	478	Diam c400mm. Rim/wall shallow jar or deep bowl with steep curving wall and externally lid-seated rim (poss brining/salting trough/jar?). Complex Woolwich Ferry-style rim profile with thumbbed cordon ext under rim and horiz and wavy bands of incised/combed
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Jar St	8	862	Flat base Diam c270mm. Base/wall shallow jar or deep bowl with steep wall. Rim missing (poss brining/salting trough/jar?). Woolwich Ferry-style dec = horiz and wavy bands of incised/combed dec. Complete arched loop handle with thumbing on top and broad t
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	Jug	1	203	Complete pad base from jug? Diam 115mm. Slightly streaky glossy brown glaze allover int and ext
37	RBOR	c1770-1830	-	2	107	Uncertain bowl/jar flat bases - smallish vessels
41	RBOR	c1650-1800?	-	1	8	Fresh body sherd jug/jar. Glazed int with light brown glaze,



Context Number	Fabric	Spot Date	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
						partially glazed ext with much darker glossy iron-rich glaze streak/dribble. Probably RBOR, otherwise PMR
43	ERBOR	c1480-1600	Jar	1	7	Diam 170mm. Plain slightly thickened everted rim in fine light orange-buff fabric. Probably early border redware (otherwise pale PMRE?). Possibly from a pipkin form. Unglazed
43	PMRE	c1480-1600	Bowl Carn	1	54	Rim typical wide bowl (diam c420mm). Collared rim. Probably carinated profile (not surviving below rim). Clear greenish-brown glaze int. Two slight dents 60mm apart on int rim angle - possibly decorative?
43	PMSRY	c1480-1600	Bowl Carn	1	60	Fresh wall sherd with hard fabric with sandwich core. Typical white slip covering of internal lower wall/base, ending in a horiz line higher up
43	CHEA	c1480-1600	Jug	1	19	Shoulder/neck sherd from very globular narrow-necked jug with allover ext mottled green glaze. Large oval-shaped ?handle scar. Fine sandy cream fabric. Probably Cheam, less likely TUDG or BORDG. Slightly worn
45	RBOR	c1600-1800?	Bowl	1	24	Fresh body sherd bowl with reduced greenish-brown glaze int
79	PMRE	c1480-1600	Bowl	1	104	Slightly worn wall sherd probably from a carinated bowl. Probably from waterlogged deposit? Int surface covered by dark brown reduced glaze with slightly metallic lustre. Traces of two ancient perforations through lower wall, set 60mm apart. Bowl possible
79	ERBOR	c1480-1600	-	1	24	Fresh handle from jug or jar? Handle of typical late med/early pmed trilobe section with two furrows on ext surface. Fabric v similar to ERBOR jar in [43] above but with thin greenish-brown glaze
<b>Total</b>				<b>45</b>	<b>3720</b>	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>E Date</b>	<b>L Date</b>	<b>Sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>ENV</b>
BORDG	Surrey-Hants border whiteware: green glazed	1550	1700	3	50	2
CHEA	Cheam whiteware	1350	1500	1	19	1
CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1580	1900	1	2	1
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	1830	3	240	2
ERBOR	Early Surrey-Hants border redware	1550	1900	2	31	2
PEAR PNTD	Pearlware with underglaze painted decoration	1770	1840	3	38	2
PEAR TR	Pearlware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	1770	1840	1	60	1
PMRE	London area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600	2	158	2
PMSRY	London area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	1650	1	60	1
RBOR	Surrey-Hants border redware	1550	1900	27	3042	12
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	1	20	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>45</b>	<b>3720</b>	<b>27</b>

Table 2: Breakdown of post-medieval pottery fabrics in alphabetic order (by code)

## B.2 Clay tobacco pipes

*By John Cotter*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.2.1 The excavation produced only three pieces of clay pipe weighing 34g from two contexts. These are spot-dated and fully described below. In view of the small quantity no separate catalogue has been constructed. Pipe bowls are described according to a series of codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (eg AO22). None of the pieces is considered worthy of illustration or more detailed description beyond the summary here.
- B.2.2 Context **31**, Date c 1680-1710: Two pieces (27g). Includes one complete AO21 bowl (c 1680-1710) with broad oval heel, bottered rim and 37mm stem still attached. Plain and



unmarked. Fairly fresh but some cassy brown deposits on surface. Also one piece of stem 90mm long from a separate pipe with large diameter bore consistent with a late 17th to early 18th century date, and in fairly fresh condition.

- B.2.3 Context **41**, Date c 1720-1800: One piece (7g). Fresh stem fragment 100mm long. Stem bore diameter c 2.5mm, broadly consistent with an 18th century date.

### **B.3 Post-Roman ceramic building material (CBM)**

*By John Cotter*

#### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.3.1 A total of three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2155g were recovered from a single context **43**. Like the pottery from this context, they are of post-medieval date, probably Tudor. They are spot-dated and fully described below. In view of the small quantity no separate catalogue has been constructed. None of the pieces is considered worthy of illustration or more detailed description beyond the summary here.
- B.3.2 Context **43**, Date c 1480-1600
- B.3.3 *Flat roof tile*: One piece (181g). Fresh piece from ?lower corner of flat roof tile (probably peg tile). Fairly regular, handmade, but with some creasing at the corner. Fine orange-brown fabric with few visible inclusions. Broadly 16th-17th century.
- B.3.4 *Brick*: Two pieces (1974g). End pieces from two very similar, handmade, unfrosted, soft, orange-red bricks. Fine fabric with some coarse red and brown clay pellets up to 15mm across. Rare coarse white limestone/chalk inclusions and rare flint. Low-fired, fairly soft and brittle. Both chipped here and there but otherwise fairly fresh. Fairly smooth upper surfaces; vegetation impressions on lower surface. Creased/crinkled sides, but, overall, fairly neatly made. Smaller piece 110mm wide x 60mm thick; Larger piece 113mm wide x 50-55mm thick. Both broadly 'Tudor' in date.

### **B.4 Lead**

*By Ian Scott*

#### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.4.1 A single lead sheet off-cut was recovered during the evaluation, the off-cut is not closely datable. The single fragment of lead sheet off-cut, 238g came from context **68**.
- B.4.2 The lead is of low potential and requires no further work.



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Sharon Cook*

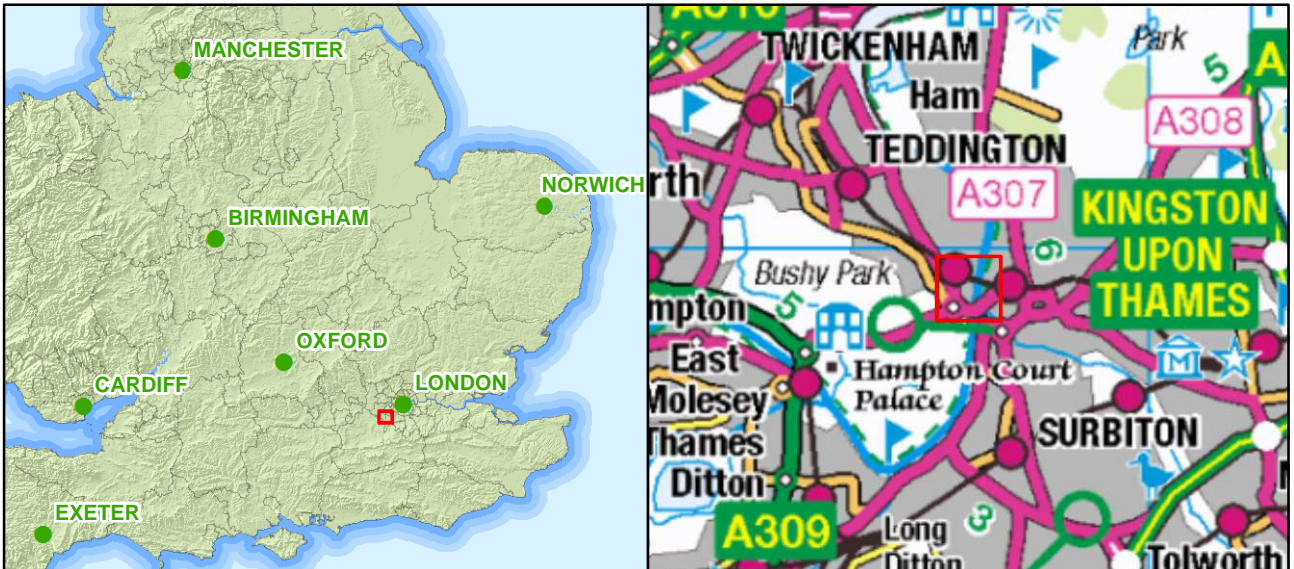
#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 A single sample came from an alluvial deposit (context 78) beside the river Thames and was taken to ascertain the nature of the deposit and its archaeological potential.
- C.1.2 The sample was a dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty clay loam with fine organic material and no stony inclusions and was 1 litre in volume. The sample was processed in its entirety by water flotation by hand with the flot and the residue being collected on 250µm meshes and kept wet. The flot was approximately 125ml in volume and 10% of the flot was then scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification.
- C.1.3 The residue produced no finds or environmental material. The scanned portion of the flot contains large amounts of fine fibrous plant material, the majority of which is unlikely to be identifiable although a few fragments may possibly be identifiable to element if not to species. A single badly preserved Polygonaceae seed was observed as well as a few fragments of unidentifiable wild plant seeds.
- C.1.4 While waterlogged material is present within this site it is not possible to interpret further from such a small and undiagnostic assemblage.



## APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	No 6, 8 and 10 High Street, Hampton Wick, Richmond-upon-Thames
<b>Site code:</b>	HPW 16
<b>Grid reference:</b>	TQ 17594 69483
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	1-5 August 2016
<b>Area of site:</b>	25m x 25m (625m <sup>2</sup> ) of which the trench was 6m x 6m (36m <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>Summary of results:</b>	<p><i>A single trench measuring 6m x 6m, was dug to a maximum depth of 4m via a series of 1m steps. The site lies in the historic core of Hampton Wick, a settlement which lies at the western end of Kingston Bridge and may well have originated in Saxon times. The site identified the potential to contain post-medieval and medieval structural remains associated with properties fronting onto the High Street and remains of medieval and post-medieval river frontages and bridge crossing. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential of the site and provide information on the buried alluvial sequence where piling impacts are proposed.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation identified a sequence of Tudor riverine deposits, ground-make up deposits and features. This material represents the earliest recorded development of the site potentially associated with structures along the High Street. This sequence was overlain by 18th century rubbish pits, layers and finds that represent a phase of redevelopment at the site. Two phases of building remains are also recorded within the evaluation area from the 19th century onwards possible associated with local workshops or industries.</i></p>
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, under the following accession number: HPW 16.

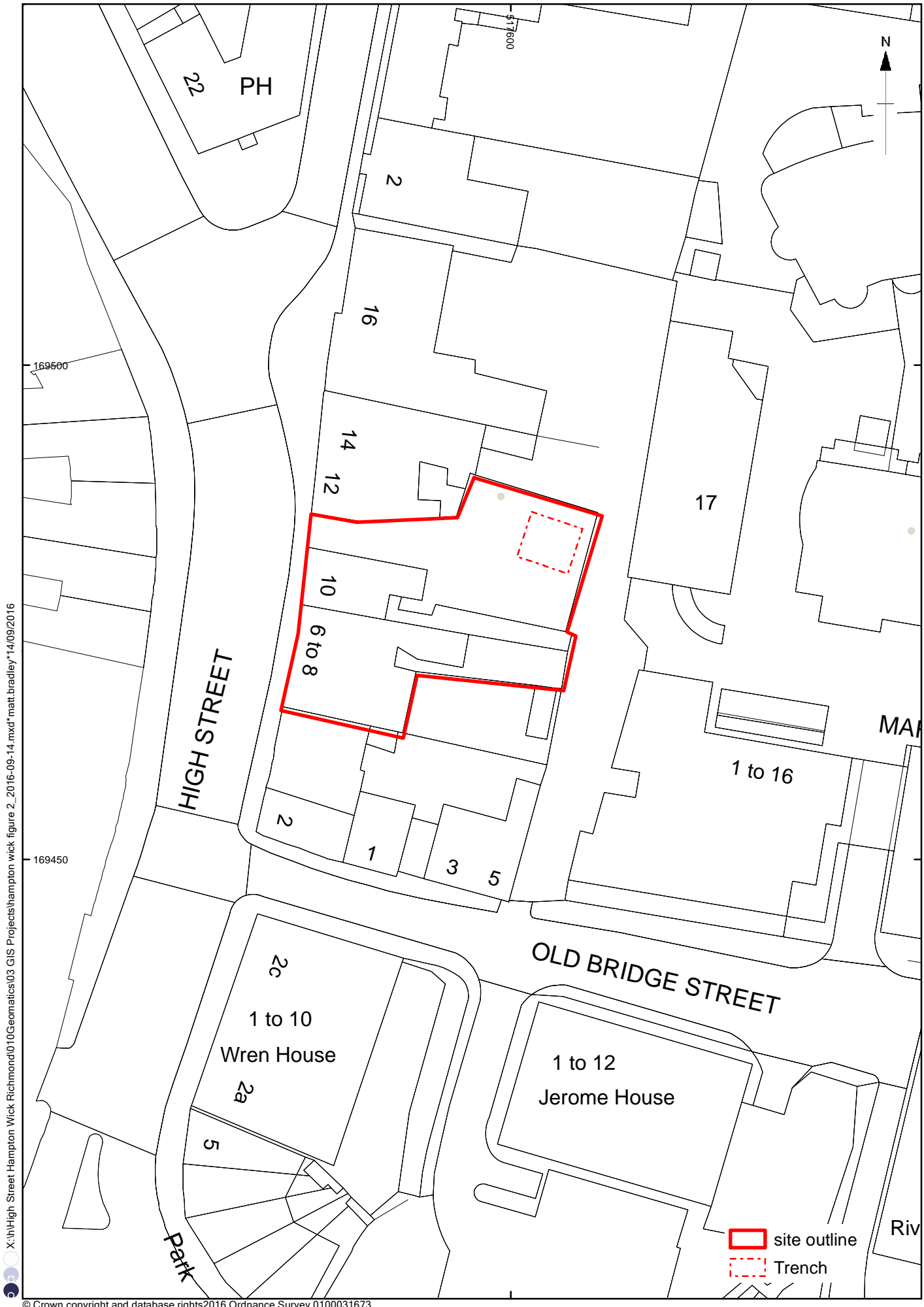


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 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User

Figure 1: Site location





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Figure 2: Trench location

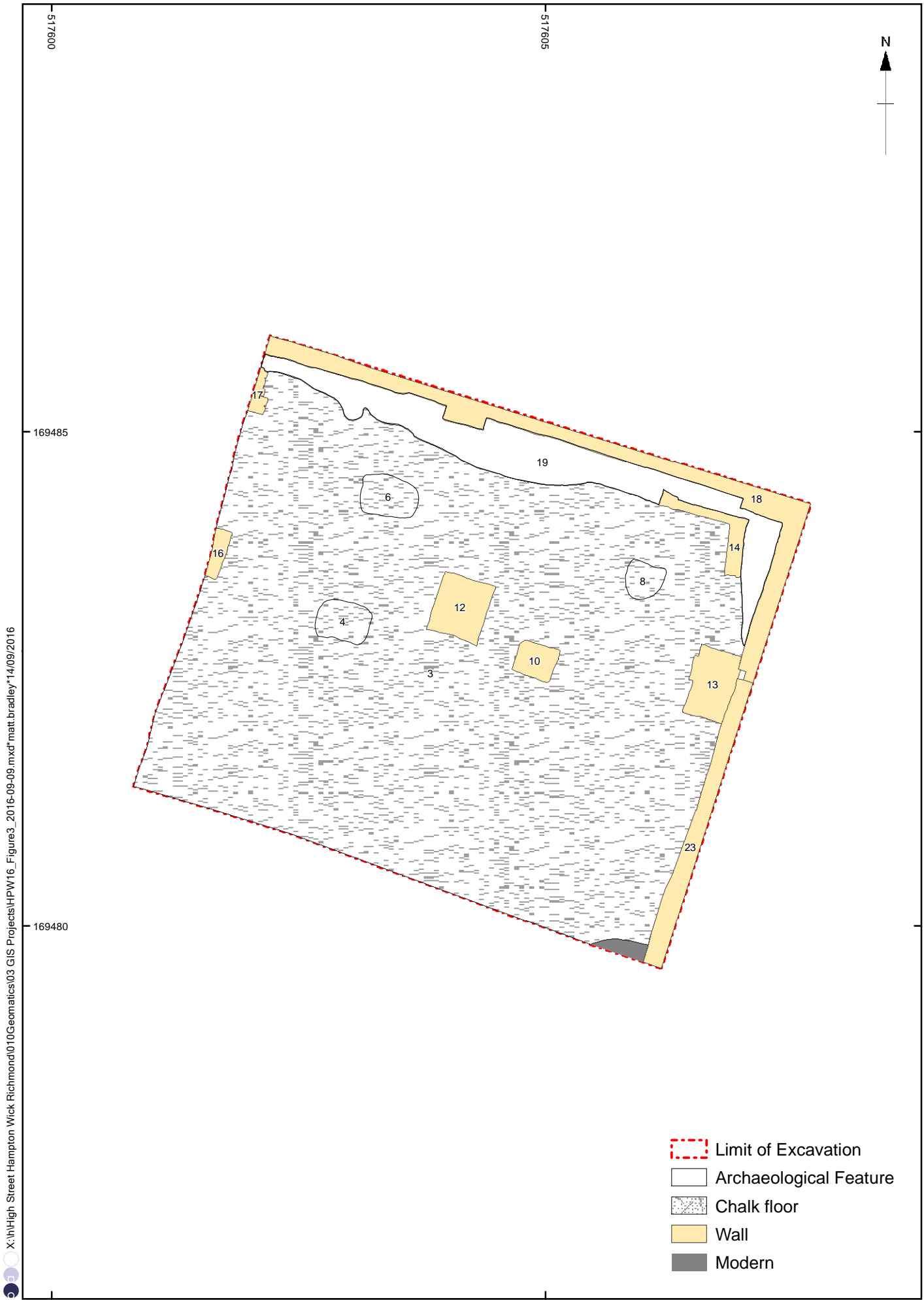
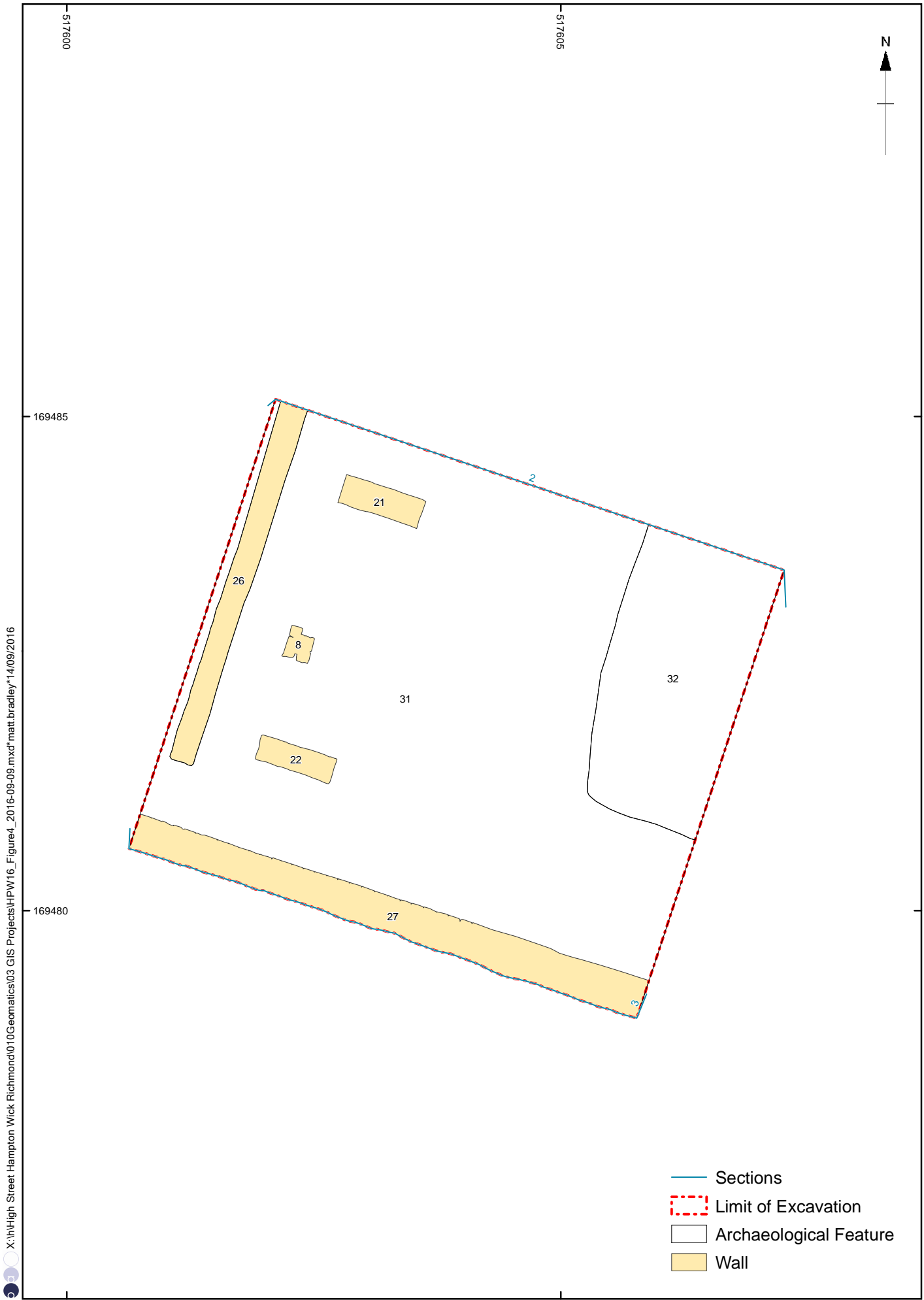


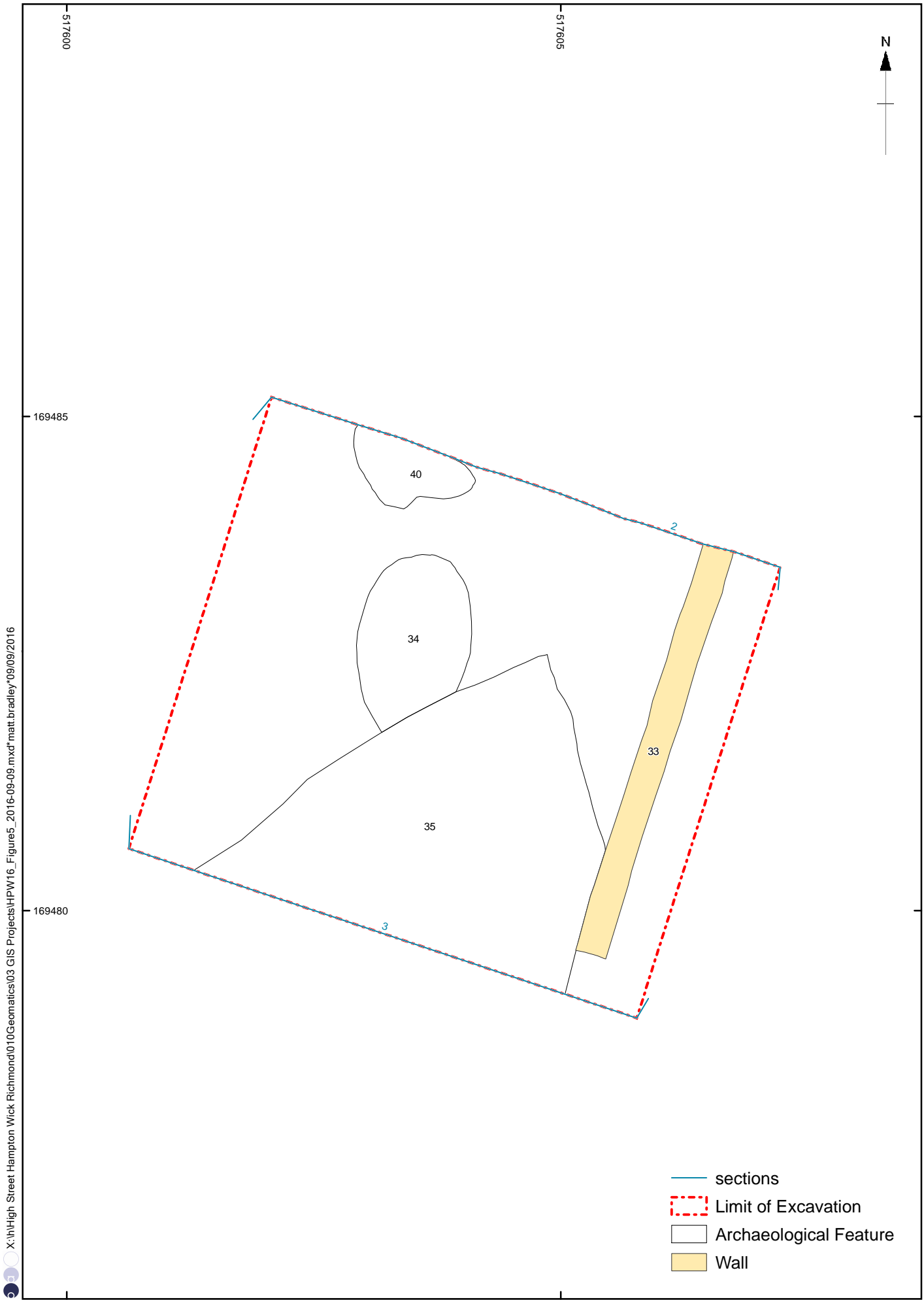
Figure 3: Plan of 19th Century chalk floor and related features



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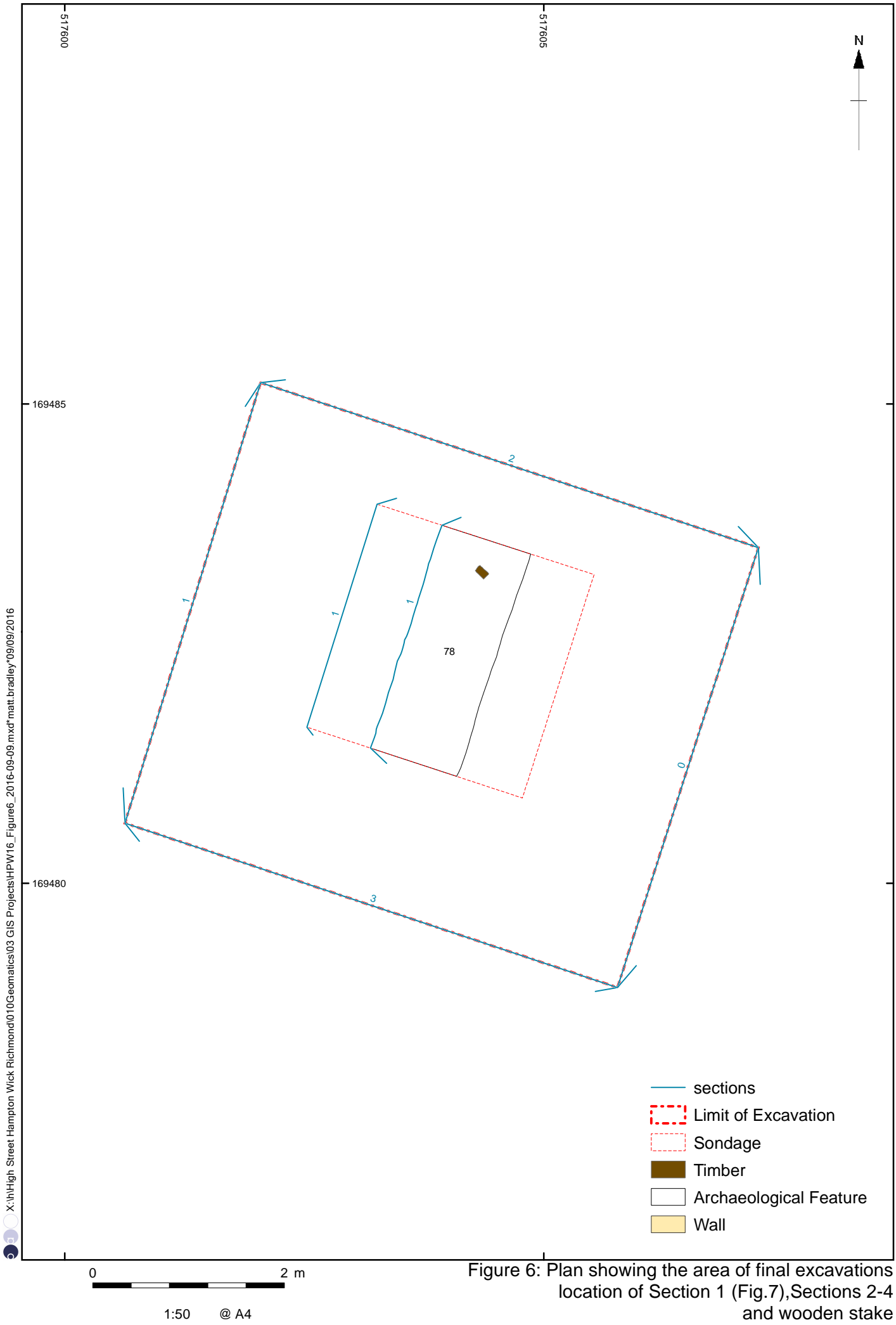
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Figure 4: Plan showing the earlier 18th-19th Century structural features



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Figure 5: Plan showing the earlier Tudor pit features



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Figure 6: Plan showing the area of final excavations location of Section 1 (Fig.7), Sections 2-4 and wooden stake



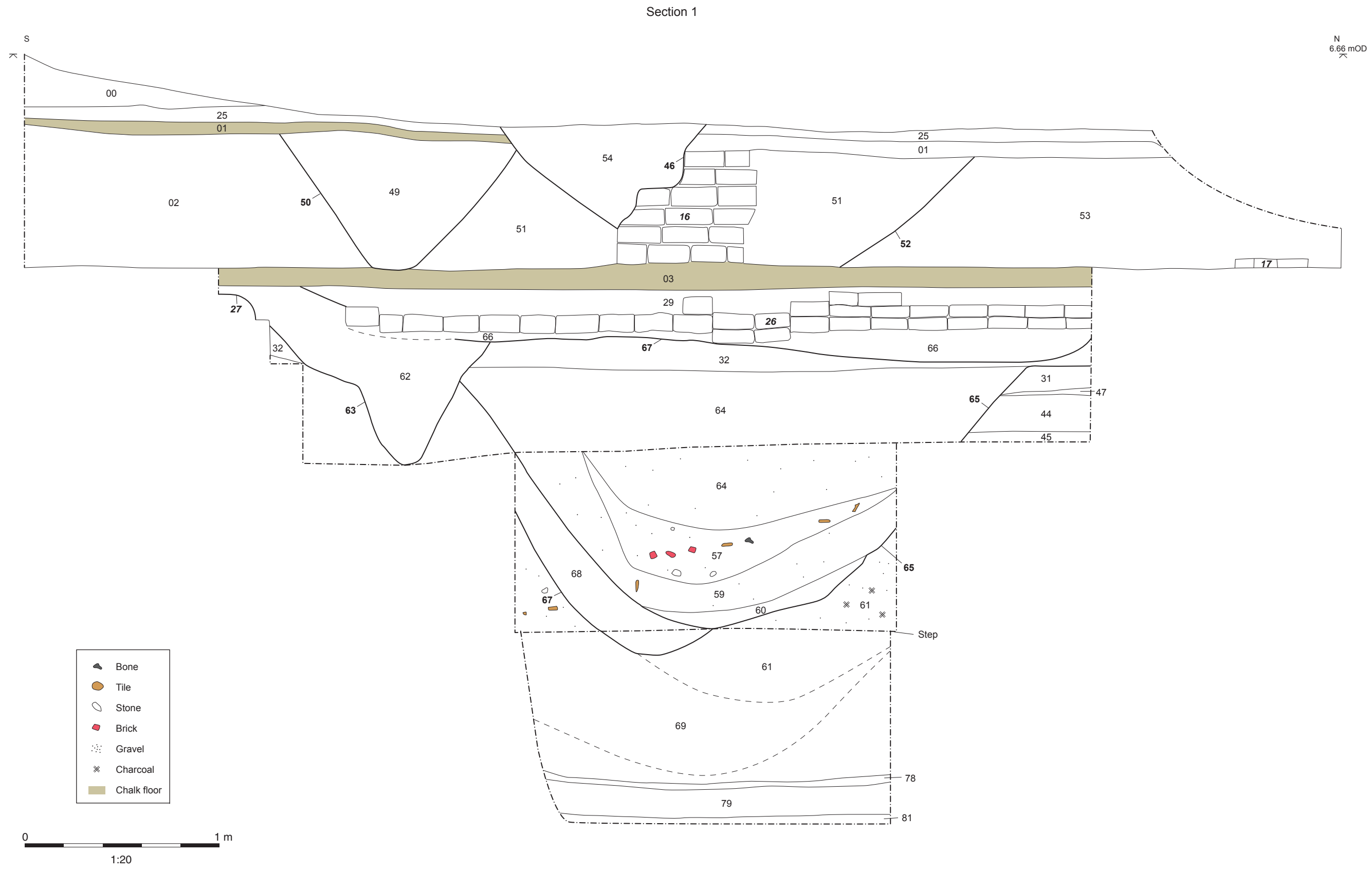


Figure 7: Composite east facing section



Plate 1: Chalk floor, 3 and brick structures, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, looking north



Plate 2: Brick structures 21, 22, 26 and 28 below chalk floor, looking north





Plate 3: Section 1, looking east



Plate 4: Section 2, looking north





Plate 5: Section 3, looking south



Plate 6: Section 4, looking west





Plate 7: Lowest sondage visible, looking west



Plate 8: Wooden stake, ex situ

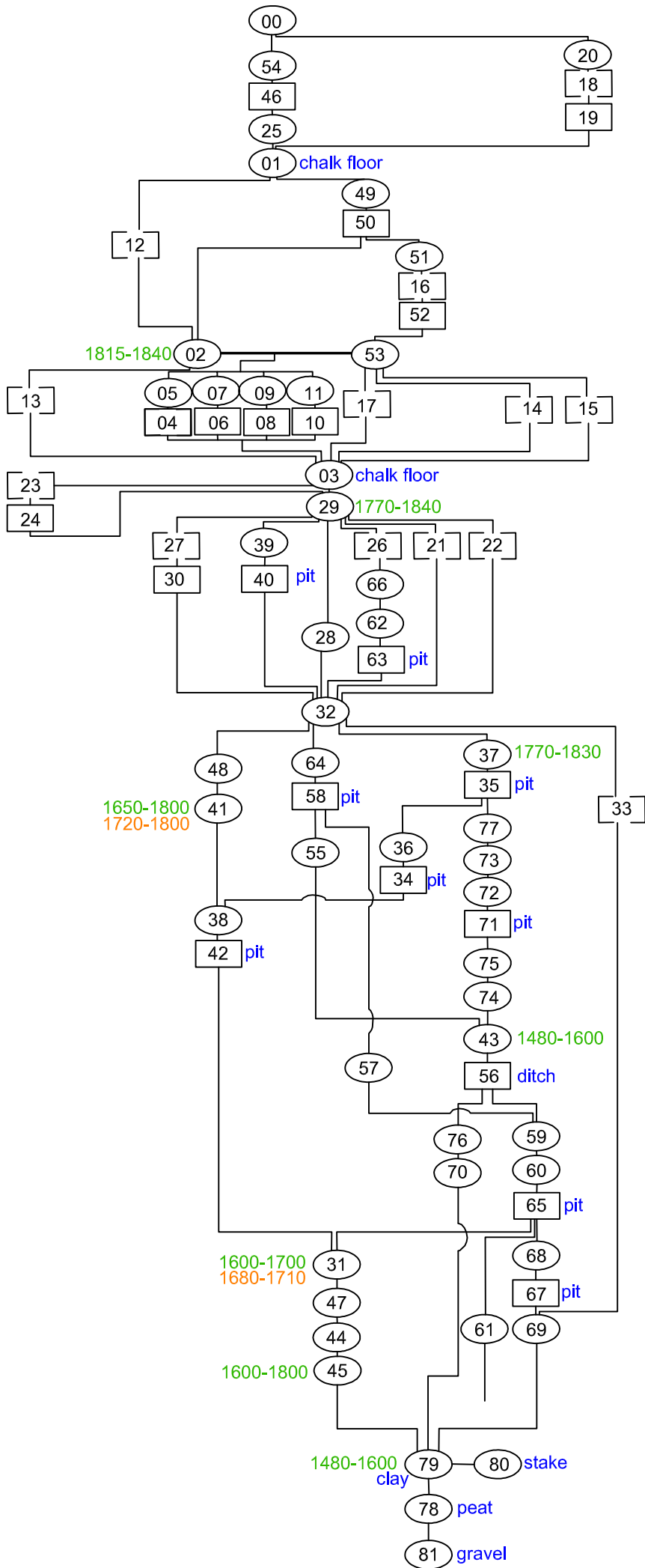


Plate 9 Site Harris Matrix





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