



Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Egerton Road, Twickenham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

May 2017

**Client: Ricardo Energy and Environment,
on behalf of Richmond-upon-Thames College**

Issue No: 2

OA Job No: 6625

NGR: 515348 173830

oxfordarchaeology



southsouthsouth

Client Name: Ricardo Energy and Environment, on behalf of Richmond-upon-Thames College

Document Title: Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Egerton Road, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames

Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation Report

Issue/Version Number: 2

Grid Reference: 515348 173830

Planning Reference: 15/3038/OUT

Invoice Code: EGREV


OA Job Number: 6625

Site Code: EGR17

Receiving Museum: Museum of London

Museum Accession No.: EGR 17

Event No.:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Edited by	Approved for issue by	Signature
2	(Gary Evans) (Supervisor)	Tim Allen (Senior Project Manager)	Edward Biddulph (Senior Project Manager PX)	David Score Head of Fieldwork	

Document file location: Projects: r /Richmond UT College redevelopment/Watching Brief/

Graphics file location: Servergo: invoice codes a thru h/E-invoice codes/EGREV

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting there from. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

© Oxford Archaeology Ltd 2017

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

w: oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

**Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development,
Egerton Road, Twickenham
London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

*Written by Gary Evans, with contributions by John Cotter and Ian Scott, and illustrated
by Anne Kilgour, Sophie Lamb and Charles Rousseaux*

Table of Contents

Summary.....	3
1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Scope of work.....	4
1.2 Location, geology and topography.....	4
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	4
1.4 Previous archaeological work at the site.....	6
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	6
2 Project Aims and Methodology.....	6
2.1 General aims.....	6
2.2 Methodology.....	7
3 Results.....	8
3.1 General.....	8
3.2 Soils and ground conditions.....	8
3.3 Description of archaeological deposits/features.....	9
3.4 Finds.....	12
3.5 Environmental remains.....	14
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	14
Appendix A. Archaeological Context Inventory.....	16
Appendix B. Bibliography and References.....	23
Appendix C. Summary of Site Details.....	24
Appendix D. OASIS form.....	25

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of trenches, showing features

Fig. 3 Trench 6 representative section and section through ditch 504

Fig. 4 Section through ditches 305 and 309

List of Plates

Plate 1 Representative section Trench 3, looking north-west

Plate 2 Representative section Trench 4, looking north-east

Plate 3 Representative section Trench 6, looking north-west

Plate 4 Trench 1 showing Cut 111 with drainage features behind, looking south

Plate 5 Feature 205, looking east

Plate 6 Section through Ditch 305, looking north

Plate 7 Section through Ditch 504, looking south

Plate 8 Feature 706, looking west

Plate 9 Trench 7 shallow drainage feature 708, looking west

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological trenching evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology during development works at the proposed Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Egerton Road, Twickenham, in the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames TW2.

The work involved the machine excavation of seven trenches excavated within the college's northern playing field. These trenches measured 30m x 1.6m and were excavated to a depth of up to 0.9m below present ground level. The evaluation took place from the 3rd-6th April 2017.

The earliest deposits observed were coarse yellow and orange clayey sands and gravels, which were seen at the base of sondages in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6. These natural geological deposits, which were part of the Kempton Park Gravels formation, were covered by a 0.4m thick deposit of brownish yellow fine sandy clay, probably of late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvial origin.

In Trench 3, this deposit was cut by two ditches, one of which contained a large fragment of a late 17th-early 18th century wine bottle. In Trench 5 an undated shallow ditch or gully was also observed cutting into the sandy clay. A series of criss-crossing shallow cuts were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. The fills of these were all similar, and all contained fragments of red and yellow brick, roof slate, coal and an assortment of pottery and glass ranging in date from the 17th -19th centuries. These features probably belong to a drainage system for the orchards which historical mapping show covered the site in the 19th and first half of the 20th century.

The criss-crossing shallow cuts were overlain by a made ground deposit, which appeared to represent levelling up for the playing field. This was covered with the topsoil and turf of the playing field.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1. In April 2017 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a four-day archaeological trenching evaluation of the proposed compound area, access track and new building footprints for the Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Egerton Road, Twickenham in the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, centred on 515348 173830 (hereafter known as the site) (Fig.1).
- 1.1.2. The work was commissioned by Ricardo Energy and Environment on behalf of Richmond-upon-Thames College, and was undertaken to address a condition of planning consent for planning application 15/3038/OUT.
- 1.1.3. The archaeological work and the preparation of this report was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA (OA 2015b), which was later updated with an addendum (OA 2016) laying out the methodology for the evaluation of the college development site only. The WSI and Addendum were approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) prior to the commencement of the work.
- 1.1.4. The evaluation follows on from a watching brief carried out by OA during the grubbing out of floor slabs and foundations during the demolition of the college's former Music Block, Library, Science Block and Block A situated to the south of the playing field. The results of this, which were negative, were presented in an earlier report (OA 2017).
- 1.1.5. All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies. Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and all work was undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.1.6. This report describes the results of the evaluation and discusses their interpretation.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1. The target area evaluated by OA was the college's northern playing field, an area currently covered with a grass rugby pitch with a small mounded area topped with a stand of mature trees at its eastern end (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of the A316 Chertsey Road. To the west, the site was bordered by the college's sports hall, and to the east by a car park which backed on to the rear gardens of the properties along the western side of Egerton Road. The site is separated from the now demolished Music Block, Library and Science Block by a recently built tarmac access road. The Duke of Northumberland's River, a northern tributary of the River Crane that is now canalised, runs north-south c 115m to the west of the site.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the area is London Clay Formation, overlain by the Kempton Park Gravels (BGS 2015).
- 1.2.3. The site is flat and lies at c 9m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1. The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the Environmental Statement, Chapter 17 prepared by OA for Cascade Consulting (referenced as OA 2015a), and will only be summarised here.

- 1.3.2. The northern area of the development was identified in the Environment Statement as having low or unknown potential for archaeological remains.
- 1.3.3. The Environment Statement reported that the Kempton Park Gravels are known to contain Palaeolithic evidence. However, no human Palaeolithic evidence, such as tools, have been found nearby. It was also reported that the gravels could have been inhabited in the prehistoric period but there has been little evidence encountered in the immediate vicinity of the site. Neolithic assets within the wider area currently amount to a Neolithic arrowhead found during an archaeological evaluation 585m to the north east of the site (OA 2015a, Fig. 17.1 No. 3) and two flint adzes found in the area of Pope's Grove Cutting (OA 2015a, Fig. 17.1 No.30), 645m to the south east of the site.
- 1.3.4. The Bronze Age saw an expansion of settlement along the Thames valley, particularly in the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Evidence of settlement in the form of ditches and pottery dating from the Bronze Age were recorded during an evaluation carried out 585m to the north east of the site (OA 2015a, Fig.17.1 No.3). Other artefacts made from bone and stone have also been recovered from the Pope's Grove Cutting area (OA 2015a, Fig.17.1 No.30), 645m to the south east of the site.
- 1.3.5. The regional archaeological evidence suggests that the continued growth of population into the Iron Age, but no assets dated to the Iron Age have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.
- 1.3.6. The Roman period saw the founding of London and its development as the trading centre of southern Britain. The area to the west of London and above the Thames is thought to have been heavily wooded at this time and little evidence for settlement or temporary occupation has been recorded to this date. The only Roman material to be recorded within the area was pottery found during an archaeological evaluation at South Middlesex Hospital (OA 2015a, Fig.17.1 No.4) 570m to the north east of the site.
- 1.3.7. In the early medieval period there was a settlement at Twickenham by AD 704 (VCH 1962, 139) and '*Tuican hom*' is mentioned in the Saxon Charter of 704. A large area of scrub land to the west of London known as Hounslow Heath is known to have extended as far as Twickenham Green c 400m to the south of the site and may have extended further (VCH 1962, 140).
- 1.3.8. It is likely that the later medieval village of Twickenham was focused to the south east of the site, along Riverside, in Church Street and King Street. A few archaeological finds dating from this period have been recorded in the vicinity. A medieval rubbish pit, containing pottery from the 15th century as well as animal bone, oyster shells and tile was recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken 700m to the south east of the site (OA 2015a, Fig. 17.1 No 34). A moated site (OA 2015a, Fig. 17.1 No. 6) was possibly located 575m to the north west of the site. It is likely that the site itself remained as open land to the north west of Twickenham village and to the east of Witton.
- 1.3.9. Moses Glover's map of Isleworth Hundred, published in 1635, (VCH, 1962, 143), showed open fields immediately to the north of Twickenham, with the common land of Hounslow Heath within 700metres to the west of the site. Rocque's map of London, published in 1746 showed the eastern half of the site to be covered by part of a large arable field with pasture paddocks in the west.
- 1.3.10. Milne's map of 1800 showed that much of the land within the wider area had been enclosed in the intervening 50 years in a piecemeal manner and converted to market-

gardens and orchards or to pleasure-grounds for the big houses which were being built around Twickenham to the south east and Whitton to the west.

- 1.3.11. In 1818 the remaining open fields in the parish were enclosed by Act of Parliament and these are shown in the Enclosure Map that was published in 1819. By this time the area of the site is divided by an ENE-WSW field boundary, and north of this subdivided into two fields by another boundary aligned NNW-SSE. This situation remained the same on the Tithe map of 1846.
- 1.3.12. By the publication of the first Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area in 1871, a farm known as Marsh Farm had been established in the area now covered by the college with a series of orchards to the north. At this time, the north-eastern field within the site, was part of one of these orchards, and appears to have been surrounded by a boundary/drainage ditch feeding into the Duke of Northumberland's River to the west.
- 1.3.13. By 1896 the orchard had extended over the south-eastern part of the site, only the western third remaining open. The subsequent OS maps show that this was the case up until the 1960s when the 1961 OS map shows the site as being part of the college's northern playing field.

1.4 Previous archaeological work at the site

- 1.4.1. There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the area of proposed development.
- 1.4.2. A geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out, but did not identify any anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin (Environmental Statement, Chapter 17). What were identified as anomalies representing pipe-trenches running WSW-ENE across the site and ENE from this clearly correspond to the boundaries of the orchard shown in 1871.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1. Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Cascade Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work. The project was overseen by Anne Fairhead, together with Daniel Porter of Fusion Project Management Ltd, whose support is warmly acknowledged.
- 1.5.2. We also would like to thank Martin Sweetzer, Richmond upon Thames College's head of building and facilities, as well as the staff of the college's Fitness Centre, for their help during the project.
- 1.5.3. Diane Abrams of Historic England and GLAAS monitored the work, and we would like to thank her for her pragmatic and helpful approach throughout.
- 1.5.4. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen, and the fieldwork was conducted by Gary Evans assisted by Jim Harris. The plant was provided by Maxwell Plant and the portable toilet by Elliot Hire. The report was written by Gary Evans and edited by Tim Allen and Edward Biddulph.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aims

- 2.1.1. The aims of the investigation were as follows.

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive

- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1. All archaeological work and the preparation of this report was conducted according to current best practice and accepted professional standards, including the OA fieldwork manual (1992), the Museum of London Archaeology site manual (1990), and CifA's standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CifA 2014a).
- 2.2.2. The site lay within the area of the receiving museum Museum of London and therefore fell under their recording and archiving guidelines.

Fieldwork

- 2.2.3. The fieldwork strategy is described in detail in the WSI (OA 2015b), and is summarised below.
- 2.2.4. An array of seven trenches (Trenches 1-7), measuring 30m by 1.6m, was excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to provide a good general coverage of the site and to avoid known underground services, and constituted a 5% sample of the area.
- 2.2.5. The positions of the trenches were set out by an OA surveyor using a GPS, in accordance with the setting out co-ordinates agreed by the GLAAS's Senior Archaeological Officer. Trench 1, which was found to be too close to the entrance to the college's sports hall, was moved 8m north of its proposed original location, and in consequence the alignment of Trench 2 was also amended to maintain even coverage of the western part of the site. Trench 4, whose proposed north-west end proved to be very close to a standing tree, was also moved several metres to the south. These modifications in location were agreed by email with Diane Abrams of GLAAS.
- 2.2.6. All trenches were excavated using a JCB and/or a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.7. The overburden deposits were removed in 100mm spits down to the first archaeological horizon, or failing that, to the surface of the natural geology.
- 2.2.8. All revealed deposits and features were cleaned and investigated by hand.

- 2.2.9. Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits that appeared to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2.10. All spoil and up castings from the excavations were scanned visually for artefacts and ecofacts.
- 2.2.11. Upon completion of the excavations, and with the agreement of GLAAS's Senior Archaeological Officer Diane Abrams, the trenches were backfilled.

Recording

- 2.2.12. All records were made under the site's unique site code (EGE16).
- 2.2.13. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established OA practices.
- 2.2.14. Written descriptions were recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements, and where stratified deposits were encountered a stratigraphic "Harris matrix" was compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 2.2.15. A photographic record was taken of all excavations, general settings and archaeological sections.
- 2.2.16. A site plan showing the location of excavations and any recorded sections was maintained. Planning of trenches was done at 1:100, and planning of single contexts and features was undertaken at a variety of scales, usually at 1:20 or 1:10 scale. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 2.2.17. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological features and deposits as revealed in the investigation was made on polyester based drawing film. Single context recording was used as appropriate.
- 2.2.18. All levels recorded were taken from a known TBM and recorded as metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD).

3 RESULTS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1. All of the trenches were 30m long and 1.6m – 1.8m wide.
- 3.1.2. All deposits and features with their depths are presented within the table that forms Appendix A.
- 3.1.3. Fully cross referenced site records are available in the project archive (EGE16).

3.2 Soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1. All the trenches were excavated in areas which are currently grassed over.
- 3.2.2. The following sedimentary sequence was recorded within the trenches (Fig. 3; Plates 1, 2 and 3):
- **Gravel rich Sandy Clays:** These deposits, which were seen in sondages excavated in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6, were encountered at a depth of c 0.8m below present ground level (c 8.2m aOD), form the *in situ* drift geology of the site. Similar deposits uncovered in the vicinity have been interpreted as being part of the Kempton Park Gravels.

- **Clay:** A homogeneous fine sandy clay was recorded at a depth of 0.45m below present ground level (c 8.5m aOD) in all of the trenches. In places the upper 150mm of this deposit had been heavily affected by post-depositional bioturbation (tree-roots). This deposit was probably a late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium, and was also part of the site's *in situ* drift geology.
- **Modern make-up/made ground deposits:** A series of make-up deposits was identified overlying the clay in all of the trenches. Generally c 0.2m thick, these deposits represent modern make-up laid down as part of the construction of the college playing field.
- **Present topsoil:** The uppermost deposit in the sequence was the present silt and turf of the rugby pitch. This 100mm thick deposit was identified in all the trenches.

3.3 Description of archaeological deposits/features

Trench 1

- 3.3.1. Trench 1 lay on the west edge of the site, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 2). The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 1 comprised an orange brown, fine sandy clay (102), interpreted as part of the late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium.
- 3.3.2. This deposit was cut by a series of shallow intercutting features that criss-crossed the trench (Plate 4). Of these, 107, 109 and 111 were excavated. All of these features contained dark brownish grey fine sandy silt clays containing frequent flecks of coal, occasional red brick and modern pottery and scallop shells. A circular posthole (105) was excavated at the southern end of the trench, which had a very similar fill, except for the addition of occasional sub-angular pebbles. These linear features have been interpreted as part of a drainage system, probably associated with the later 19th-20th century orchards. The posthole was clearly associated.
- 3.3.3. These features were overlain by layer 101, a 0.1m thick deposit of greyish brown silt, which contained fragments of scallop shell, coal, pottery, (modern) window glass and yellow and red bricks evenly spread throughout the deposit. This deposit, which was interpreted as levelling/ improvement of the sports field, was identical to the fills of the features described above. This deposit was in turn sealed by a friable grey silt with a turf surface, the present topsoil in this part of the site.

Trench 2

- 3.3.1. Trench 2 lay north-east of Trench 1 in the western part of the site, and was orientated roughly north-south (Fig. 2). The earliest deposit observed in this trench, in a sondage dug at the north end, was an orange-brown, gravel rich sandy clay (210), part of the Kempton Park Gravels, and this was sealed by an orange-brown, fine sandy clay (206) and a greyish brown clay (209). Both of the latter were parts of the late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium.
- 3.3.2. At the northern end of the trench the alluvium was cut by a shallow feature aligned east-west, which was given the number 205 and was excavated. This was 1.35m wide and was only 0.1m deep (Plate 5), and contained 18th-century pottery and a clay pipe stem.
- 3.3.3. Feature 205 was cut by 203, one of several very narrow linear features, all of which were similar to 107, 109 and 111 in Trench 1 (Fig. 2). These were not excavated.

- 3.3.4. These features were overlain by the subsoil layer 201, which had the same composition, finds and depth to layer 101 in Trench 1. Layer 201 was sealed by a friable grey silt with a turf surface (200), the present topsoil in this part of the site.

Trench 3

Trench 3 lay in the north-west part of the site, north of Trenches 1 and 2, and was orientated south-west to north-east (Fig. 2). The basal deposit in Trench 3 was the Kempton Park Gravel, here an orange brown coarse sandy clayey gravel (311). This was overlain by a light brown fine sandy clay (310), equivalent to alluvium 102 (Plate 1).

- 3.3.5. This natural deposit was cut by two probable boundary ditches 309 and 305 (Fig.2). Ditch 309 was aligned WSW-ENE, and was 1.6m wide and 0.44m deep, with two fills, neither of which contained any finds (Fig. 4, section 300). It ran into ditch 305 partway across the trench, and it is uncertain whether ditch 309 continued beyond it. Ditch 305 ran at right angles to ditch 309, that is, on a WNW-ESE alignment, and cut across ditch 309 (Fig. 4, section 301). Ditch 305 was 2.85m wide and 0.46m deep, with a shallow broad profile and a deeper central cut, and had a primary fill 303 on the base and west side, and a similar fill 304 on the east, both below the main fill 302 (Fig. 4; Plate 6). Fill 302 contained a large fragment of a 17th-18th century glass wine bottle at its base (see below, section 3.11.20). Both ditches had subsoil 301 filling a slight central hollow in their tops, indicating that these ditches had not entirely infilled when the subsoil was deposited.
- 3.3.6. Natural layer 310 was also cut by a series of narrow linear features that criss-crossed the trench, similar in dimensions, fill and finds to those already described in Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 2). These linear features were not excavated. They were overlain, along with ditches 309 and 305, by a 0.15m thick deposit of subsoil, here numbered 301. Layer 301 was very similar in composition and finds to the subsoil in Trenches 1 and 2, and was sealed by a friable grey silt with a turf surface, the present topsoil in this part of the site (Plate 6).

Trench 4

- 3.3.7. Trench 4 was situated in the north-eastern part of the playing field, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench.

The basal deposit in Trench 4 was the Kempton Park Gravel, here numbered 404, consisting of an orange brown clayey coarse sandy gravel (Plate 2). This was overlain by an orange clay (403) which contained occasional coarse pebbles brown clay. This in turn was sealed by a light orange brown clayey silt (402), which showed signs of post-depositional bioturbation (tree roots). The last two deposits represent parts of the late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium.

- 3.3.8. Natural deposit 402 was overlain by a 0.1m thick subsoil layer, here numbered 401, which was very similar to the subsoil in Trenches 1-3 described above. This deposit was in turn sealed by a friable grey silt with a turf surface, the present topsoil in this part of the site (Plate 2).

Trench 5

- 3.3.1. Trench 5 lay in the centre of the site, and was orientated WSW-ENE (Fig. 2). The earliest deposits observed during the excavation of Trench 5 comprised a brown clay (505), equivalent to the late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium.
- 3.3.2. This natural deposit was cut by a series of recent features including a brick-built stopcock (507), a rectangular posthole (506), and a shallow ditch or gully (504) aligned ENE-WSW. This last feature was 0.5m wide but only 0.1m deep, and did not contain any finds (Fig. 3, section 500; Plate 7).
- 3.3.3. These features were overlain by subsoil, here numbered 501, which was identical to that in Trenches 1-4 and again 0.1m thick. The subsoil was in turn overlain by the friable grey silt and turf, the present topsoil in this part of the site.

Trench 6

- 3.3.4. Trench 6 lay south of Trench 5 on a parallel WSW-ENE alignment, and east of Trench 2 (Fig. 2).

The basal deposit in Trench 6 was Kempton Park Gravel, here consisting of an orange brown clayey coarse sandy gravel (603), which was revealed in the base of a machine excavated sondage at the eastern end of the trench. This deposit was overlain by a brown fine sandy clay (602), part of the Late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium (Fig. 3; Plate 3).

- 3.3.5. Layer 602 was cut by a single narrow linear feature running WSW-ENE (Fig. 2), similar to the features found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, and with a similar range of finds in its surface. This was not investigated. This and layer 602 were overlain by subsoil 601, identical in composition and finds to that in Trenches 1-5, but here 0.3m thick. This was in turn sealed by a friable grey silt (600) with a turf surface. The present topsoil in this part of the site.

Trench 7

- 3.3.6. Trench 7 lay in the south-eastern part of the site, east of Trenches 5 and 6, and was orientated approximately north-south (Fig. 2). The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 7 was a brown clay (703), a part of the alluvium also seen in Trenches 1-6.
- 3.3.7. This natural deposit was cut by a shallow oval feature and a series of shallow linear features: 704, 706, 708 and 712 (Plates 8 and 9). Three of these, features 704, 706 and 712, were parallel to the former field boundary to the south, and were 4m apart, feature 708 in contrast was orientated east-west. All of these features contained fills of dark brownish grey fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal and occasional small fragments yellow and red bricks and pebbles, just like those already described in Trenches 1-3. These linear features have been interpreted as part of a drainage system, probably associated with the later 19th and 20th century orchards.
- 3.3.8. There was also a very shallow sub-circular feature numbered 710, which measured 1.5m by 1.3m, and was only 0.1m deep, with a flat base and shelving sides. This also contained a similar fill to that of the linear features and the subsoil, and probably represents a tree-hole.
- 3.3.9. These features were overlain by the subsoil, here numbered 701, which had exactly the same composition, inclusions and range of finds as the subsoil in Trenches 1-6. Here,

as in Trench 6, it was 0.3m thick. The subsoil was in turn sealed by the friable grey silt topsoil (700), surfaced with turf.

3.4 Finds

Pottery by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- 3.4.1. The site produced a total of 17 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 246g from ten contexts. The Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) was 17.
- 3.4.2. 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.

Pottery fabrics

- 3.4.3. All the pottery is of post-medieval date. A detailed breakdown of the fabrics is presented in Table 1 below.

Fabric	Common name	E Date	L Date	Sherds	Weight	ENV
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	1830	3	68	3
LONS	London stoneware	1670	1926	1	5	1
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenware	1580	1900	6	134	6
PMSL	London area post-medieval slip-decorated redware	1480	1600	1	3	1
REFW	Plain refined white earthenware	1805	1900	1	15	1
REFW PNTD	Refined whiteware with painted decoration	1805	1900	1	3	1
TPW	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	1780	1900	3	15	3
TPW FLOW	Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration	1830	1900	1	3	1
Total				17	246	17

Table 1. Breakdown of post-medieval pottery fabrics in alphabetic order (by code)

Summary and recommendations

- 3.4.4. The assemblage comprises post-medieval fabrics and vessel forms common to the London area and beyond. The condition is generally poor and fragmentary. Ordinary domestic pottery is represented.
- 3.4.5. Most of the pottery is of late 18th- and 19th-century date (CREA DEV, REFW, TPW etc.). This includes several sherds of flowerpot in post-medieval redware (PMR). A residual dish fragment in this fabric from (705) is probably of 17th-18th century date. Context 204 may have been deposited during the 18th century as it produced a single sherd from a London stoneware jug that is probably of this date, and a worn clay pipe

stem of late 17th- to early 18th-century date. The same context also produced the earliest piece from the site – a residual small sherd of local late 15th- to 16th-century redware with traces of white slip-painted decoration (PMSL). The latest pieces are as late as c 1900 or slightly later (REFW, TPW). Further details may be consulted in the catalogue.

Clay tobacco pipes by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- 3.4.6. The excavation produced only four pieces of clay pipe weighing 13g from three contexts. Only stem fragments survive. These are spot-dated and fully described below. In view of the small quantity no separate catalogue has been constructed.

Context (104). Date 19th century

- 3.4.7. Two pieces (3g). Fresh slender stem fragments up to 33mm long. Possibly from same pipe. Stem bore diameter c 1.5mm, broadly consistent with a 19th century date.

Context (204). Date Late 17th to early 18th century

- 3.4.8. One piece (8g). Worn stem fragment 50mm long. 'Chunky' early type. Stem bore diameter c 2.8mm.

Context (709). Date 19th century

- 3.4.9. One piece (2g). Burnt stem fragment 30mm long. Trace of bowl attachment suggesting a spurred bowl type. Stem bore diameter c 2mm.

Post-Roman ceramic building material (CBM) by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- 3.4.10. A total of 6 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 620g were recovered from four contexts. Like the pottery, this is all of post-medieval date. They are spot-dated and fully described below. In view of the small quantity no separate catalogue has been constructed.

Context (109) Date 16th to 19th century

- 3.4.11. One piece (37g). Shapeless lump of soft red brick. No original surfaces surviving.

Context (301). Date 18th to 19th century?

- 3.4.12. Three pieces detailed below:

- 3.4.13. *Quarry tile/floor tile*: One piece (472g). Very worn fragment 40mm thick. Max surviving width 113mm. No edges surviving but worn upper and lower surfaces present. Fairly soft, fine, sandy brick-like orange-red fabric. No evidence of glaze. Probably 17th to 19th century (possibly 18th-19th century?).

- 3.4.14. *Brick*: One piece (6g). Shapeless scrap of soft red brick. Post-medieval.

- 3.4.15. *Misc*: One piece (10g). Flattish squashed 'blob' of very fine pale pink chalk-like material with whitish surfaces in places. Possibly plaster or some sort of dried-up pigment? Lead-based (relatively heavy for its size)? Post-medieval?

Context (705) Date 16th to 17th century?

- 3.4.16. One piece (73g). Brick edge fragment 56mm thick. Sandy purplish-red fabric with fine calcareous inclusions. Fairly nearly made.

Context (709). Date 18th to 19th century?

- 3.4.17. One piece (22g). Edge fragment from post-medieval flat roof tile (probably peg tile). Split/spalled horizontally with only sanded underside surviving. Fairly regular, handmade. Smooth orange-brown fabric with few visible inclusions. Possibly 18th-19th century?

Glass by Ian R Scott

- 3.4.18. There are two pieces of glass, one the neck of a late 17th- or early 18th-century wine bottle, the other a complete small moulded bottle or phial in colourless glass dating to the mid-19th-century.

Context 302

- 3.4.19. Complete neck and finish of a squat wine bottle with short tapering neck, cracked off finish and hand applied horizontal string rim. Part of the shoulder of the vessel also survives. The form – the so-called ‘onion’ bottle for its shape - dates to very late 17th and early 18th centuries (c. 1680 – c.1720). Green glass. Ht extant: c 80mm.

Context 709

- 3.4.20. Complete bottle or phial with taper cylindrical body low curved shoulders, more or less vertical neck with small out turned horizontal rim. The bottle was moulded in three-piece mould but with a hand finished rim. Probably mid 19th-century or later. Colourless glass. Ht: 56mm; D: 27mm.

3.5 Environmental remains

- 3.5.1. Due to the absence of suitable deposits, no samples were taken for environmental analysis.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1. The earliest deposits observed were coarse sandy gravels which were seen across most of the site down to a depth of 1.6m below present ground level.
- 4.1.2. These gravel deposits, which were almost certainly part of the Kempton Park Gravels formation, were covered by a 0.5m thick deposit of brown fine sandy clay, which has been interpreted as late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvium developing over the gravels due to the proximity of the River Crane. The upper surface of this alluvium showed signs of bioturbation (tree roots) in several trenches, presumably due to the presence of the former orchards over most of the site.
- 4.1.3. The earliest features found cutting the natural deposits were two ditches in Trench 3, the later of which (305) contained a glass 17th-18th century ‘onion’ wine bottle at its base, and the shallow broad feature 205 in Trench 2, which contained 18th century finds. Ditches 305 and 309 probably represent field boundaries, but are not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871, nor do they share the orientation of the boundaries still extant at that time. While the accuracy of the earlier Tithe and Inclosure maps is not as good, these appear to show the same field divisions, so ditches 305 and 309 probably belong to an earlier system of land division predating that established by 1819. The orientation of feature 205 is roughly similar to that of ditch 309, and may

perhaps have been another ditch in this system. There was also an undated shallow ditch or gully in Trench 5, whose orientation does not match either system of boundaries.

- 4.1.4. All of the other features seen on site had fills identical to that of the overlying subsoil, the finds from which included 19th century materials. These finds do not include any material of clearly 20th century date, so are likely to have accumulated prior to the establishment of the orchards, presumably brought in during manuring of the fields before this. These were mostly criss-crossing shallow linear features, which have tentatively been interpreted as being part of a drainage system associated with the establishment and maintenance of the orchards shown on historic maps from the later 19th century.
- 4.1.5. A potential problem with this interpretation is that the orchards are known to have covered the eastern two-thirds of the site, but no trees are shown on historic maps on the western third of the site. The limits of the orchards on historic maps, matched by the linear anomalies found by the geophysical survey (and marked on Fig. 2), place Trenches 1-3 outside the known orchards, and Trenches 4-7 within them. It is however Trenches 1-3 that contain the majority of the shallow linear features, not Trenches 4-7.
- 4.1.6. It is possible that a larger number of fields was originally intended for orchards than were eventually established, or that the drainage was part of a more general system of improvement in the 19th century, that was not confined to fields planted as orchards. The alternative, that these linear features were associated with the establishment of the sports pitch in around 1960, seems rather less likely.

APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
					Orientation	N-S
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Topsoil	-	0.1	Grey, friable silt	-	Modern
101	Subsoil	-	0.4	Dark greyish brown, clay silt, with fragments of CBM, coal window glass, roofing slate.		Post-medieval
102	Natural Geology		0.15 (+)	Orange brown fine sandy clay		
104	Fill of 105	0.4	0.3	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal, occasional sub angular pebbles, red brick and modern pottery and scallop shell	19th century Clay tobacco pipe, pottery 19th-early 20th C	Post-medieval
105	Post hole	0.4	0.3	Circular feature vertical sides. Tapered base		Post-medieval
106	Fill of 107	1	0.2	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal occasional sub angular pebbles, red brick	Pottery late 18th-19th C	Post-medieval
107	Drainage	1	0.2	Linear feature gradual sloping sides, concave base		Post-medieval
108	Fill of 109	0.6	0.15	Brownish grey with yellow mottles, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal occasional sub angular pebbles red brick		Post-medieval
109	Drainage	0.6	0.15	Linear feature shallow with concave base and gradual sides	London stoneware late 17th-19th C	Post-medieval

110	Fill of 110	0.25	0.1	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal, occasional sub angular pebbles, red brick		Post-medieval
111	Drainage	0.25	0.1	Linear feature. shallow with concave base and gradual sides		Post-medieval

(+) = base not reached

Trench 2						
					Orientation	N-S
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4 with 0.8m deep sondage at the N end of trench
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Topsoil	-		Grey, friable silt,		Modern
201	Subsoil	-	0.1	Greyish brown silt, with scallop shell, coal, window glass and red bricks.		Post-medieval
202	Fill of 203	0.3	0.1	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal occasional sub angular pebbles, CBM		Post-medieval
203	Playing Field drainage	0.3	0.1	Series of criss crossing shallow linear features		Post-medieval
204	Fill of 205	1.35	0.1	Dark orange brown, silty clay CBM, pottery and clay tobacco pipe stem	Late 17th-early 18th century clay tobacco pipe stem, late 15th--16th century redware; 18th century stoneware	18th century
205	Shallow feature	1.35	0.1	Linear E-W aligned, base flat sides gradual		18th century

206	Natural Geology		0.5	Orange brown, clay		
207	Drainage	0.6	0.06	E-W linear shallow gradually sloping sides, concave base		Modern
208	Fill of 207	0.6	0.06	Brownish grey with yellow mottling, a fine sandy clay. Occasional flecks of coal	Transfer-printed whiteware 1830-1900	Later 19th C
209	Natural Geology		0.35	Greyish brown fine sandy clay	-	-
210	Natural Geology		0.6 (+)	Orange brown, gravel rich sandy clay		

(+) = base not reached

Trench 3						
					Orientation	NE-SW
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4 with 0.8m deep sondage at the W end of trench
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Topsoil	-		Grey friable silt,	-	Modern
301	Subsoil	-	0.1	Greyish brown, clay silt, with fragments of CBM, coal window glass, roofing slate.	16th-19th Century red brick floor tile, pottery 19th C	Post-medieval
302	Fill of 305		0.15	Orange grey, clay, rare pebbles	Glass - wine bottle	Late 17th -18th century
303	Fill of 305			Bluish grey, silty clay		
304	Fill of 305			Orange brown, silty clay rare pebbles		
305	Boundary Ditch	2..85	0.46	Linear N-S aligned, flat base		Post medieval
306	Fill or bank			Orange brown, silty clay rare		

				pebbles		
307	Fill of 309			Orange grey, silty clay		
308	Fill of 309			Orange brown, silty clay, rare pebbles		
309	Boundary Ditch	1.6	0.44	Linear E-W aligned concave base, sides N-almost vertical; S-gradual		
310	Natural Geology		0.3	Firm light brown, fine sandy clay		
311	Natural Geology		0.6 (+)	Orange brown, gravel rich coarse sandy clay	-	-

(+) = base not reached

Trench 4						
					Orientation	NW-SE
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4 with 0.9m deep sondage at the SE end of trench
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Topsoil	-	0.0	Light grey, friable fine sandy silt,	-	Modern
401	Subsoil	-	0.1	Dark greyish brown, clay silt, with fragments of CBM, coal window glass, roofing slate. Scallop shell		Post-medieval
402	Natural Geology		0.35	Light orange brown, clayey silt, frequent vertical bioturbation		
403	Natural Geology		0.5	Orange, clay occasional coarse pebbles		
404	Natural Geology		0.7 (+)	Orange brown, clayey coarse sandy gravel	-	-

(+) = base not reached

Trench 5						
					Orientation	E-W
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Topsoil	-		Grey, friable silt,	-	Modern
501	Subsoil	-	0.1	Greyish brown, clay silt, with fragments of CBM, coal window glass, roofing slate, mortar.		Post-medieval
502	Natural Geology		0.4 (+)	Orange brown, clay		
503	Fill of 504	0.6	0.15	Light greyish brown, silty clay no inclusions		-
504	Shallow ditch or gully	0.6	0.15	Linear shallow NW-SE aligned flat base shallow gradual sides		-
505	Fill of 506	1.2	0.4	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay, coal	Transfer-printed whiteware 1830-1900	19th century
506	Post hole	1.2	0.4	Rectangular vertical sides flat base	-	19th C or later
507	Stop cock	0.5	0.6	Red frogged brick		Modern
508	Cut for Stop cock	0.5	0.6	Square vertical sided		Modern

(+) = base not reached

Trench 6		
		Orientation
		NE-SW
		Avg. depth (m)
		0.4 with 0.8m deep sondage at the E end of trench

				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Topsoil:	-		Grey friable silt,		Modern
601	Subsoil	-	0.1	Dark greyish brown, clay silt, with fragments of CBM, coal, window glass, roofing slate. scallop shell.		Post-medieval
602	Natural Geology		0.4	Light orange yellowish brown, fine sandy clay		
603	Natural Geology		0.7 (+)	Orange brown, coarse sandy gravel and clay		

(+) = base not reached

Trench 7						
				Orientation	N-S	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Topsoil	-		Grey friable silt,	-	Modern
701	Subsoil	-	0.1	Greyish brown, clay silt, with scallop shell, coal.		Post-medieval
702	Natural Geology		0.4 (+)	Light orange brown clay		
703	Fill of 704	0.24	0.3	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal, yellow and red bricks. occasional sub angular pebbles,		Post-medieval
704	Drainage	0.24	0.3	Shallow linear NE-SW aligned, concave base gradual sides	-	Post-medieval
705	Fill of 706	1.2	0.2	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal	Pottery later 19th C	Post-medieval

				occasional sub angular pebbles, yellow and red brick, pottery		
706	Drainage	1.2	0.2	Shallow linear, NE-SW aligned, flat base gradual sides		Post-medieval
707	Fill of 708	0.6	0.1	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal occasional sub angular pebbles and yellow and red bricks.	19th century pottery	Post-medieval
708	Drainage	0.6	0.1	Shallow linear, E-W aligned flat base gradual sides		Post-medieval
709	Fill of 710	1.3	0.1	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal occasional sub angular pebbles, yellow and red brick fragments. Clay tobacco pipe stem, glass, red roof tile	Late 17th- early 18th century clay tobacco pipe stem, late 18th -19th century flat roof tile. 19th century glass phial, early 19th C pottery	19th C
710	Tree hole	1.3	0.1	Semi circular shallow cut flat base		Post-medieval
711	Fill of 712	0.6	-	Dark brownish grey, fine sandy silt clay with frequent flecks of coal, occasional sub angular pebbles, yellow and red bricks. Scallop shell		Post-medieval
712	Drainage	0.6	-	Linear NE-SW (not excavated)		Post-medieval

(+) = base not reached

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

CIfA, 2014a Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation, Reading, <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Excavation.pdf>

CIfA, 2014b, Standard and guidance archaeological field evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

MOLA, 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, Museum of London Archaeology, <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

Oxford Archaeology, 2015a Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames. Environmental Impact Assessment: Cultural Heritage Chapter, Oxford Archaeology for Cascade Consulting

Oxford Archaeology, 2015b Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief and an Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology, 2016 Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development: Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigations for Archaeological Evaluation, Oxford Archaeology

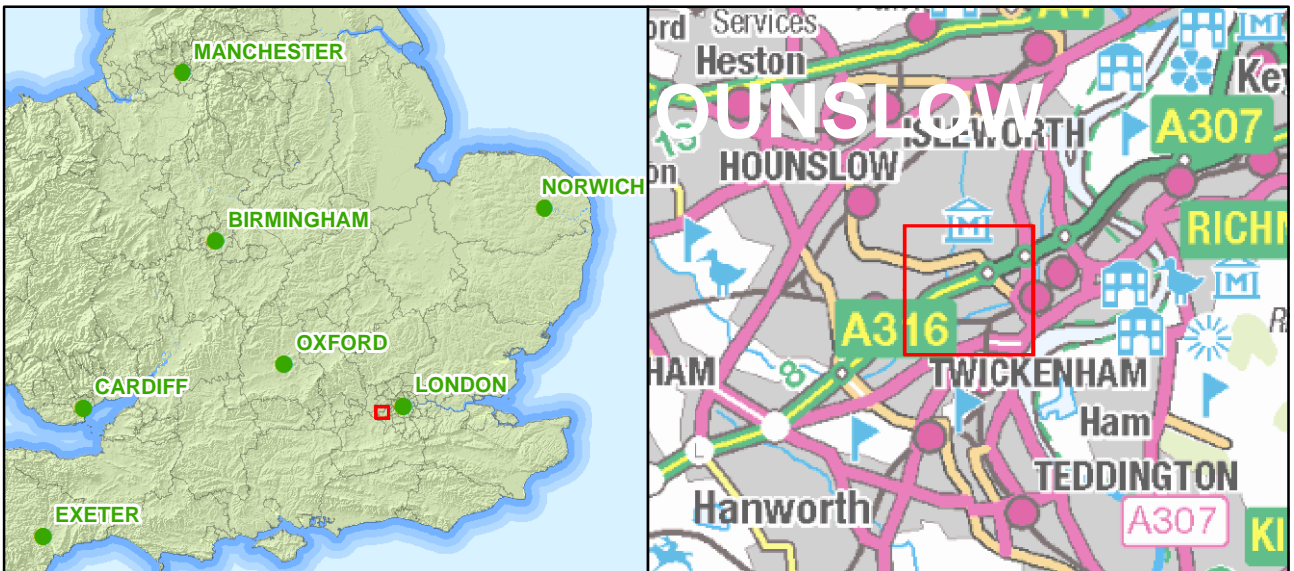
Oxford Archaeology, 2017 Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Egerton Road, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames: Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Oxford Archaeology


Victoria County History 1962 A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield and Harlington, Victoria County History

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name	Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus Development, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames
Site code:	EGE16
Grid reference:	Centred at NGR 515348 173830
Type of watching brief:	Machine excavation of seven trenches 30m x 1.6m
Date and duration of project:	Between 3-6 April 2017 (4 days in total)
Area of site:	Approximately 1.05ha
Summary of results:	<p>The earliest deposits observed were gravel rich coarse sandy clays which were seen at the base of machine excavated sondages cut into the bases of trenches 2, 3, 4 and 6. These natural geological deposits were almost certainly part of the Kempton Park Gravels formation</p> <p>These were covered by a 0.4m thick deposit of orange brown fine sandy clay, probably early Holocene alluvium.</p> <p>In Trench 3, this geological deposit was cut by two ditches, one of which contained a large fragment of a late 17th-early 18th century wine bottle. In Trench 2 a shallow linear feature containing 18th century finds may be the remains of a contemporary ditch. In Trench 5 an undated shallow ditch or gully was observed cutting into the sandy clay.</p> <p>A series of criss crossing shallow cuts were also recorded in Trenches 1,2, 3,6 and 7, the fills of which were all similar and contained fragments of red and yellow brick, roof slate, coal and an assortment of pottery and glass of 17th -19th century date. These features criss-crossed the site and appeared to be part of the drainage system associated with the 19th century orchards.</p> <p>These features shared the same fill as the overlying subsoil, which as up to 0.4m deep, and which contained a similar range of finds, probably derived from manuring prior to the establishment of the orchards. This deposit was itself covered with the topsoil of the college's present rugby pitch.</p>
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology's office at Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford and will in due course be deposited with the Museum of London under the code EGR17.

APPENDIX D. OASIS FORM



 Site boundary

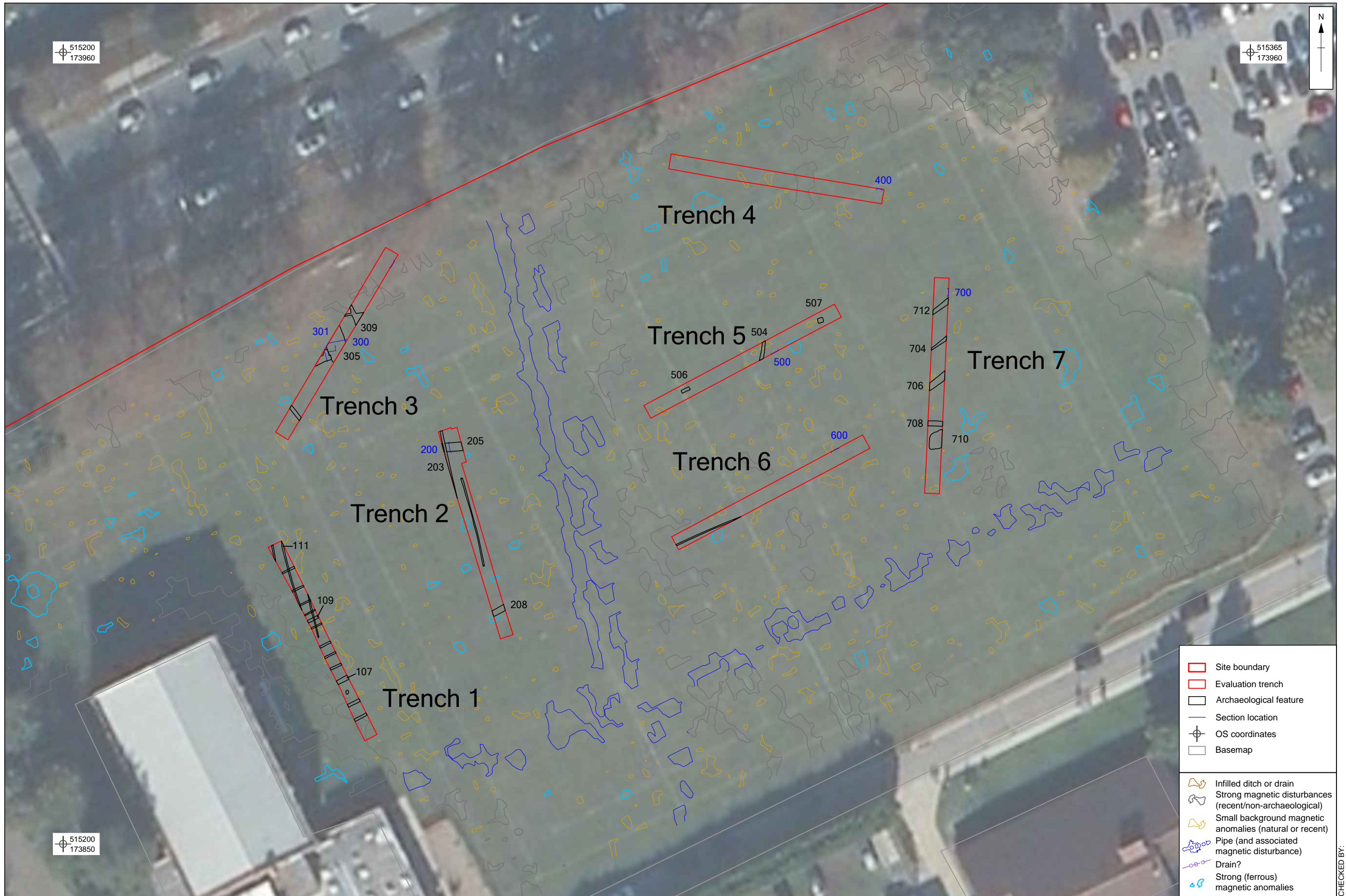
1:10,000

X:\Richmond UT College redevelopment\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\RICOLWB_Fig1.mxd 'matt.bradley' 05/05/2017

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

C:\Users\gary.jones\OXARCH\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish_6324119621_Richmond College-Twickenham_2017-04-27.dwg(A3 figure 2)TRICOWSI*Pending*Richmond College, Twickenham*Conan Parsons* 08 May 2017



0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:500

Figure 2: Location of trenches, showing features

CHECKED BY:

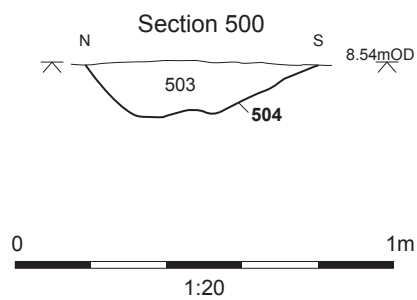
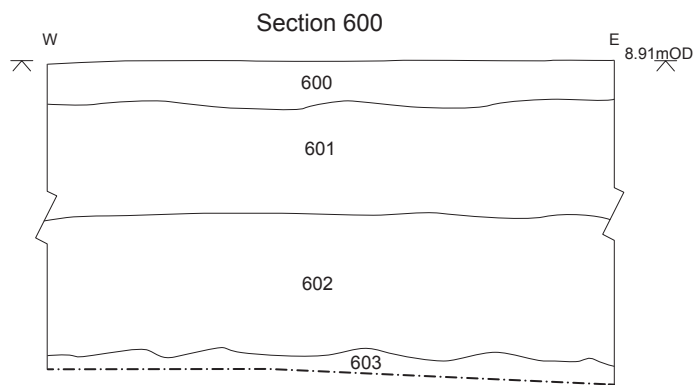


Figure 3: Trench 6 representative section, and section through feature 504

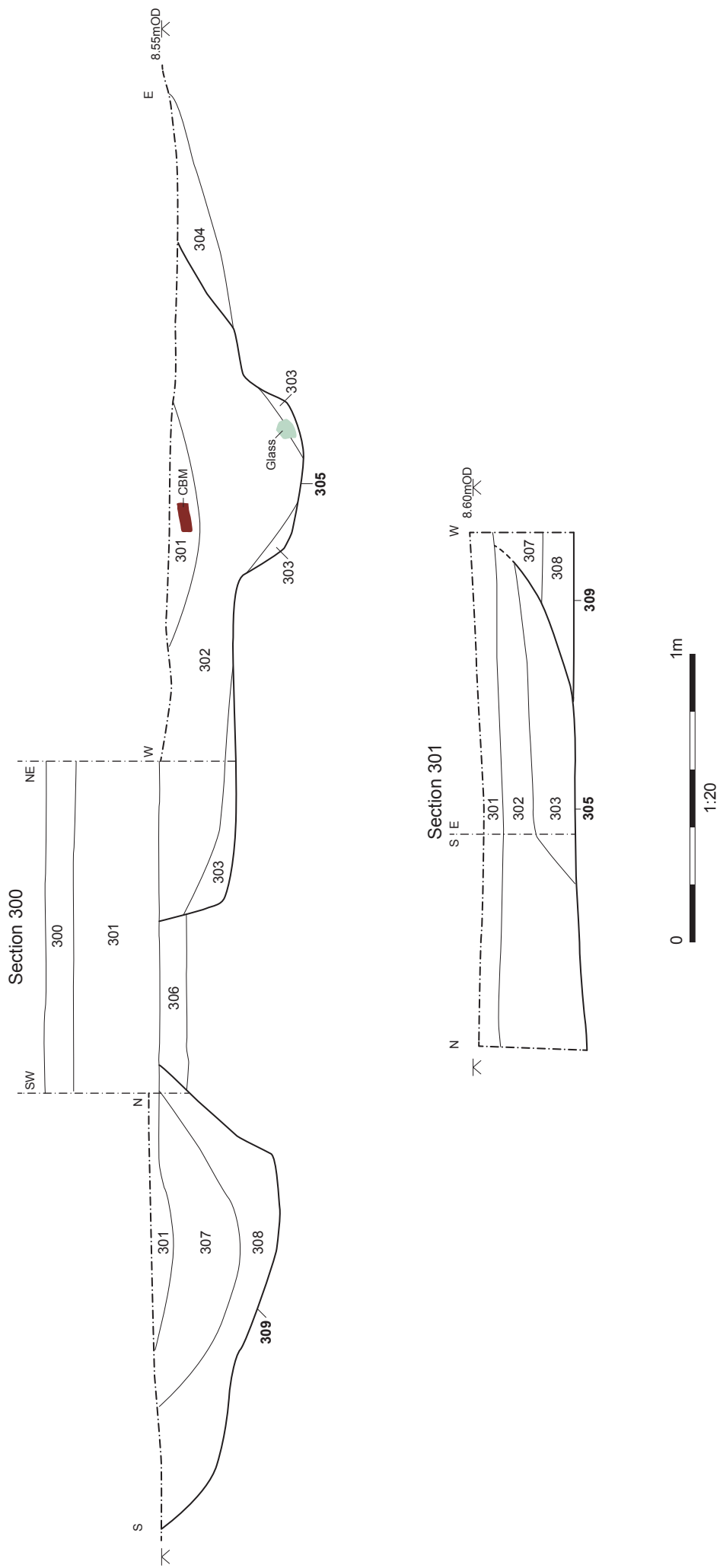


Figure 4: Sections through ditches 309 and 305

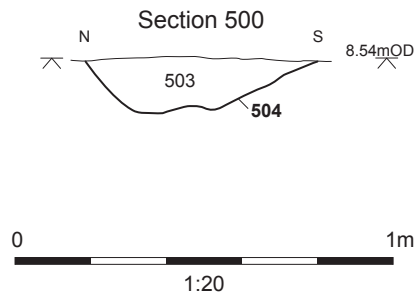


Figure 5: Section through feature 504



Plate 1: Representative section Trench 3, looking north-west



Plate 2: Representative section Trench 4, looking north-east



Plate 3: Representative section Trench 6, looking north-west



Plate 4: Trench 1 showing Cut 111 with drainage features behind, looking south



Plate 5: Feature 205, looking east



Plate 6: Section through Ditch 305, looking north



Plate 7: Section through Ditch 504, looking south



Plate 8: Feature 706, looking west



Plate 9: Plate 9: Trench 7 shallow drainage feature 708, looking west



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*