



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**Teddington Studios
Broom Road
Teddington
London TW11**

November 2013

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

**Local Planning Authority:
London Borough of
Richmond Upon Thames**

**Site centred at:
TQ168 713**

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**Report Status:
Planning issue**

**Issue Date:
Draft for comment: June 2013
Planning issue: November 2013**

**CgMs Ref:
RM/13546**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The site of Teddington Studios, Broom Road Teddington London TW11 has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- The site is considered to have a potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric periods.
- Past post depositional impacts are considered severe as a result of several phases of redevelopment across the site, in particular the construction of the studio facility.
- Proposals include the residential redevelopment of the site.
- While further archaeological mitigation measures are anticipated in advance of redevelopment it is recommended that these follow the granting of planning permission secured by appropriate condition.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by Caroline Butler and prepared by Richard Meager, of CgMs Consulting on behalf of the Haymarket Media Group.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises the site of the Teddington Studios, Broom Road Teddington London TW11. The site lies north of Broom Road and abuts the River Thames on its northern boundary, and is centred at TQ1677 7133 within the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (see Figs. 1-2 and Plates 4-7).
- 1.3 The site lies adjacent to an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The Haymarket Media Group have therefore commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4 In line with national, regional and local policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other sources, including Richmond Local Studies Library. The report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise and an exterior site visit.
- 1.5 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5 is still valid however, and English Heritage have provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of

evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.6 A **Designated Heritage Asset** comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.7 **Significance** is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.9 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

2.10 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22 July 2011. Policy relevant to archaeology at the site includes:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

STRATEGIC

- A. LONDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND MEMORIALS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED, SO THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF SUSTAINING AND**

ENHANCING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND OF UTILISING THEIR POSITIVE ROLE IN PLACE SHAPING CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

- B. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD INCORPORATE MEASURES THAT IDENTIFY, RECORD, INTERPRET, PROTECT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESENT THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGY.**

PLANNING DECISIONS

- C. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD IDENTIFY, VALUE, CONSERVE, RESTORE, RE-USE AND INCORPORATE HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**
- D. DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD CONSERVE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BY BEING SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR FORM, SCALE, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.**
- E. NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES AND SIGNIFICANT MEMORIALS. THE PHYSICAL ASSETS SHOULD, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON-SITE. WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSET OR MEMORIAL CANNOT BE PRESERVED OR MANAGED ON-SITE, PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, UNDERSTANDING, RECORDING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING OF THAT ASSET.**

LDF PREPARATION

- F. BOROUGHES SHOULD, IN LDF POLICIES, SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.**
- G. BOROUGHES, IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, NATURAL ENGLAND AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS, SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR LDFS FOR IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING, ENHANCING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS, MEMORIALS AND HISTORIC AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.**

2.11 The Richmond Development Management Policies (DMP) documents forms part of the wider Local Development Framework (LDF) implemented within the Borough in 2009. The DMP was adopted in November 2011 and contains the following policies relating to archaeology and heritage:

POLICY DM HD 4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PROTECT, ENHANCE AND PROMOTE ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE (BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND), AND WILL ENCOURAGE ITS INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC. IT

WILL TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES REQUIRED TO SAFEGUARD THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS FOUND, AND REFUSE PLANNING PERMISSION WHERE PROPOSALS WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OR THEIR SETTING.

- 2.12 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields have been identified within the study site. In terms of local designations, the site lies adjacent to the Area of Archaeological Potential designated by Richmond Council.
- 2.13 In line with existing national, strategic and local planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the sites archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).

3.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which shows the site to lie within an area of Kempton Park Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part'.

3.1.3 No site-specific geotechnical data is currently available.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The study site is generally level with spotheights of 5.7m AOD, 6.1m AOD and 5.9m AOD situated along Broom Road on the southern boundary.

3.2.2 The study site fronts the River Thames on it's northeastern boundary.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, WITH ASSESSEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Including Historic Map Regression exercise)

4.1 Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	410	
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066	
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485	
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1749	
Modern	AD 1750	-	Present	

4.2 **Introduction**

4.2.1 What follows comprises a review of archaeological findspots within a 750m radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day.

4.2.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields have been identified within the study site. In terms of local designations, the site lies adjacent to the Area of Archaeological Potential designated by Richmond Council.

4.2.3 In general the GLHER findspots within the study area relate to finds of early prehistoric flintwork artefacts of various dates identified during gravel extraction in the Ham area to the north of the site, on the opposite bank of the River Thames. The question of the actual relevance of these finds on the opposite side of the river to the

site itself must be borne in mind; the grouping of such finds with a generic grid reference unfortunately lessens their usefulness as an analytical tool, particularly when no associated occupation evidence has been identified in the archaeological record. Additionally, finds from the river itself have limited usefulness through the action of river currents potentially moving artefacts from their point of depositional origin.

4.2.4 The map regression demonstrates that the site remained undeveloped into the nineteenth century, and since the early twentieth century has been occupied by an evolving film and television studio facility.

4.3 **Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

4.3.1 Archaeological monitoring at the Lensbury Club gymnasium site to the southeast of the study site revealed the remains of a palaeochannel filled with alluvium (MLO75221, TQ1705 7125).

4.3.2 Flint artefacts of various types dated to the Palaeolithic have been gathered in the Ham area to the north of the site, principally derived from gravel workings in the Kempton Park Terrace (MLO13453, TQ1700 2700).

4.3.3 Flint artefacts of various types dated to the Mesolithic have been gathered in the Ham area to the north of the site, principally derived from gravel workings in the Kempton Park Terrace (MLO11172, MLO23449, MLO23457, TQ1700 7200). More securely provenanced flintwork has been identified at Ham Fields and Ham Common to the north of the site (MLO19121, TQ1740 7235), together with a pick implement from the river at Teddington Lock (MLO18239, TQ1650 7160).

4.3.4 **Given the sites' conducive topographical and geological situation the potential of the study site for finds of early prehistoric date, particularly for isolated flintwork artefacts, can be considered moderate.**

4.4 **Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age**

4.4.1 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied

regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.

- 4.4.2 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.4.3 Flint artefacts of various types dated to the Neolithic have been gathered in the Ham area (TQ1700 2700) to the north of the site, principally derived from gravel workings in the Kempton Park Terrace. These have included axes and parts of axe (MLO18919; MLO19044), flint cores and blades (MLO18920), 'numerous' scrapers (MLO18925), flakes (MLO19098),
- 4.4.4 More securely provenanced findspots include a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead from Ham Fields to the north of the site (MLO19022, TQ1675 7245), two flint rods from Ham to the north (MLO19023, TQ1765 7190), a leaf shaped arrowhead near the river (MLO18953, TQ1650 7170), a flint axe from the river at Teddington Weir (MLO21303, TQ1700 7140), together with further finds of arrowheads to the northeast (MLO19029, MLO19096, MLO19125, TQ1720 7150).
- 4.4.5 Artefacts dated to the Bronze Age from the general Ham area (TQ1700 7200) include an urn (MLO18978) together with barbed and tanged arrowheads (MLO19083). Artefacts dated to the Iron Age from the general Ham area include pottery (MLO19101, TQ1700 7200).
- 4.4.6 As with the **early prehistoric periods, the sites' conducive topographical and geological** situation the potential of the study site for finds of later prehistoric date can be considered moderate. It is interesting to note the lack of identification of evidence of settlement and activity in the archaeological record to date.
- 4.5 **Roman**
- 4.5.1 The sole find of Roman date within a 750m radius of the study site comprises two very abraded sherds of Roman pottery, identified at Udney Park Road to the southwest of the study site (MLO61193, TQ1637 7100).

4.5.2 In view of this paucity the potential of the study site for the Roman period can be identified as low.

4.6 **Anglo Saxon & Medieval**

4.6.1 A Saxon settlement has been suggested at Teddington, primarily on place name evidence (Teddington translates as 'Tudas Farm' in Saxon) with the suggestion of a similar settlement at Ham on the north bank of the Thames (MLO72100, TQ1600 7100).

4.6.2 No finds of Saxon date have been found within a 750m radius of the study site on the Teddington side of the River Thames. The Ham Fields site, excavated by Frere and Hope-Taylor in the 1950s to the north of the study site on the opposite bank of the Thames, revealed a single Saxon sunken-floored building, with associated finds including pottery, loomweights and animal bones (MLO13891, TQ1692 7160).

4.6.3 A Medieval settlement is known to have existed at Teddington since c.1100, and is thought to have centred around the church of St Mary and the river to the west of the study site (SMR Ref LO72101, grid ref TQ1600 7100). The existing church of St Alban, at Ferry Road to the southwest of the study site, replaces an earlier chapel known to have been present c.1217-18 AD (MLO19040, TQ1650 7130).

4.6.4 Evaluations at Nos. 97-111 & 119 High Street Teddington revealed a heavily truncated boundary ditch containing pottery dated to 1270-1500 AD (MLO76429, TQ16280 71186). Individual findspots include a toy dagger from a garden at Udney Park Road to the southwest of the study site (MLO19131, TQ1630 7080).

4.6.5 The study site appears to have lain to the east of the core of developing settlement at Teddington during these periods. Consequently a generally low potential can be identified for the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods at the site itself; evidence of agricultural activity and land division could conceivably be present.

4.7 **Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

4.7.1 The site is shown to comprise undeveloped land on eighteenth century maps of the area (John Rocque's Survey of London 1745: Fig 3; John Rocque's Survey of Surrey 1768: Fig 4).

- 4.7.2 The 1800 Enclosure Map for Teddington (Fig 5) and the accompanying Award shows the study site lying across two fields, award ref 135 to **the south is referred to as 'Dog Pitts' while award ref 31A** is described as Bleachfield Meadow with a summerhouse, the latter mentioned on the Award but not shown on the map and presumed to have been demolished (Ching 1994).
- 4.7.3 A house is known to have existed at the site since before 1858, which was known as Weir House. Figure 6 reproduces a sketch of the site at that time (taken from Ching 1994).
- 4.7.4 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 7: 1864) shows the study site occupied by Weir House, together with a cottage to the southwest, a boat house to the northwest, and open land and garden across the remainder.
- 4.7.5 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 8: 1894) shows an altered ground plan for Weir House, with enlarged ancillary buildings to the southwest, with additional greenhouses to the southeast. The greenhouses at the site were used for early film making in the early twentieth century. Ec-Ko Films were established on the site in 1912 (CgMs 2012).
- 4.7.6 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 9: 1915) shows further additions to the buildings at the site, and Plate 1 reproduces an aerial view of the site in 1924. Teddington Film Studios Limited were formed in 1931, prior to the leasing of the studios by Warner Brothers, who bought the site in 1934 (CgMs 2012).
- 4.7.7 The Revised Ordnance Survey (Fig 10: 1934) shows the site now labelled as 'Film Studios', with associated buildings to the southwest and southeast/east of Weir House. The northern part of the site remained undeveloped at this time.
- 4.7.8 The study site sustained bomb damage during World War Two, with a VI bomb hitting the power house and detonating in a courtyard between one of the studios and the administrative block in June 1944. After the war, Warner Brothers sold the site to ABC Television in 1955 (see Plate 2; CgMs 2012).
- 4.7.9 The 1959 Ordnance Survey (Fig 11) shows the demolition of Weir House and the expansion of the studio facilities across the whole of the site, save for the northern

boundary which appears wooded. In 1968 the facility was sold to Thames Television (CgMs 2012). Plate 4 reproduces an aerial view of the site in 1994.

4.7.10 Since then the Teddington studio facilities have continued to expand, with the current site survey (Fig 12) showing the central/southern/eastern and northeastern parts of the site almost wholly occupied by buildings.

4.7.11 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods can be identified as generally low. Remains of late nineteenth/early twentieth century buildings may conceivably be present, where not impacted by later development.

4.8 **Negative/Neutral Evidence**

4.8.1 Archaeological monitoring at 4 Manor Road Teddington to the northwest of the site revealed no archaeological finds or features (ELO7729, TQ1658 7140).

4.9 **Assessment of Significance**

4.9.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

4.9.2 No archaeological designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded on or in close proximity to the study site.

4.9.3 Overall it would appear that while it is possible that archaeological remains of prehistoric date may be present within the study site boundary, the balance of probability is that these will be of local/regional significance.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(Review of potential impact upon Heritage Assets)

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The site is currently occupied by the Teddington Film Studios facility. The site comprises open areas of hardstanding to the north fronting the river and to the west, with substantial masonry buildings to the southwest, centre, east and northeast, principally of twentieth century date, with Weir Cottage to the southwest dated to the 1870s (Fig 12 and Plates 4-7).

5.1.2 The construction of the existing studio facility can be considered to have had a severe negative archaeological impact through the cutting of foundations and services, together with any landforming or basementing.

5.1.3 The construction and subsequent demolition of buildings previously occupying the study site can be considered likely to have had an additional significant negative archaeological impact, through the cutting of foundations and services, together with their subsequent grubbing out.

5.1.4 Consolidation and revetment of the northern frontage of the site on the River Thames can be considered likely to have had a substantial negative archaeological impact concentrated within this area.

5.1.5 Agricultural/horticultural use of the study site prior to development can be considered likely to have had a moderate, widespread negative archaeological impact.

5.2 **The Proposed Development**

5.2.1 The site is proposed for residential redevelopment, including a basement level, as shown on Figures 13 and 14.

5.3 **Review of potential development upon Heritage Assets**

5.3.1 In view of the study site's archaeological potential, combined with the potential for past depositional impacts, the redevelopment proposals are considered unlikely to have a significant or widespread archaeological impact.

5.3.2 **However it is to be anticipated that Richmond Council's archaeological advisors** at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) will recommend the implementation of archaeological mitigation measures in advance of redevelopment works progressing.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site of Teddington Studios, Broom Road, Teddington London TW11 has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central, regional and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 The study site is considered to have a potential for the prehistoric periods.
- 6.4 Past-post depositional impacts within the study site are considered to have had a severe negative archaeological impact as a result of several phases of development.
- 6.5 Proposals include the residential redevelopment of the site.
- 6.6 On the basis of the available information we recommend appropriate mitigation measures as follows:
1. Archaeological monitoring and reporting on relevant site investigation works (test pits only);
 2. Appropriate evaluation trenching responding to the results of item 1 and to detailed redevelopment proposals;
 3. Further archaeological mitigation measures dependant upon the outcome of item 2.
- 6.7 As remains of national significance are not anticipated at the site, we recommend that appropriate archaeological mitigation follow the granting of planning permission for redevelopment, secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

British Library
Greater London Historic Environment Record
Richmond Local Studies Library

2. **Internet**

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3. **Cartographic**

1729 John Senex Map of Surrey

1745 John Rocque Map of London

1768 John Rocque Map of Surrey

1793 Lindley & Crossley Map of Surrey

1800 Plan of the Parish of Teddington

1823 Greenwood Map of Surrey

1864 Ordnance Survey

1897-8 Ordnance Survey

1915 Ordnance Survey

1934 Ordnance Survey

1959 Ordnance Survey

1960 Ordnance Survey

1998 British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London)

2013 Ordnance Survey



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Site Location	London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	Project title: Teddington Studios
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		Date printed: 18.06.2013
		Drawn by: MB Checked by: RM

Figure 1: Site Location

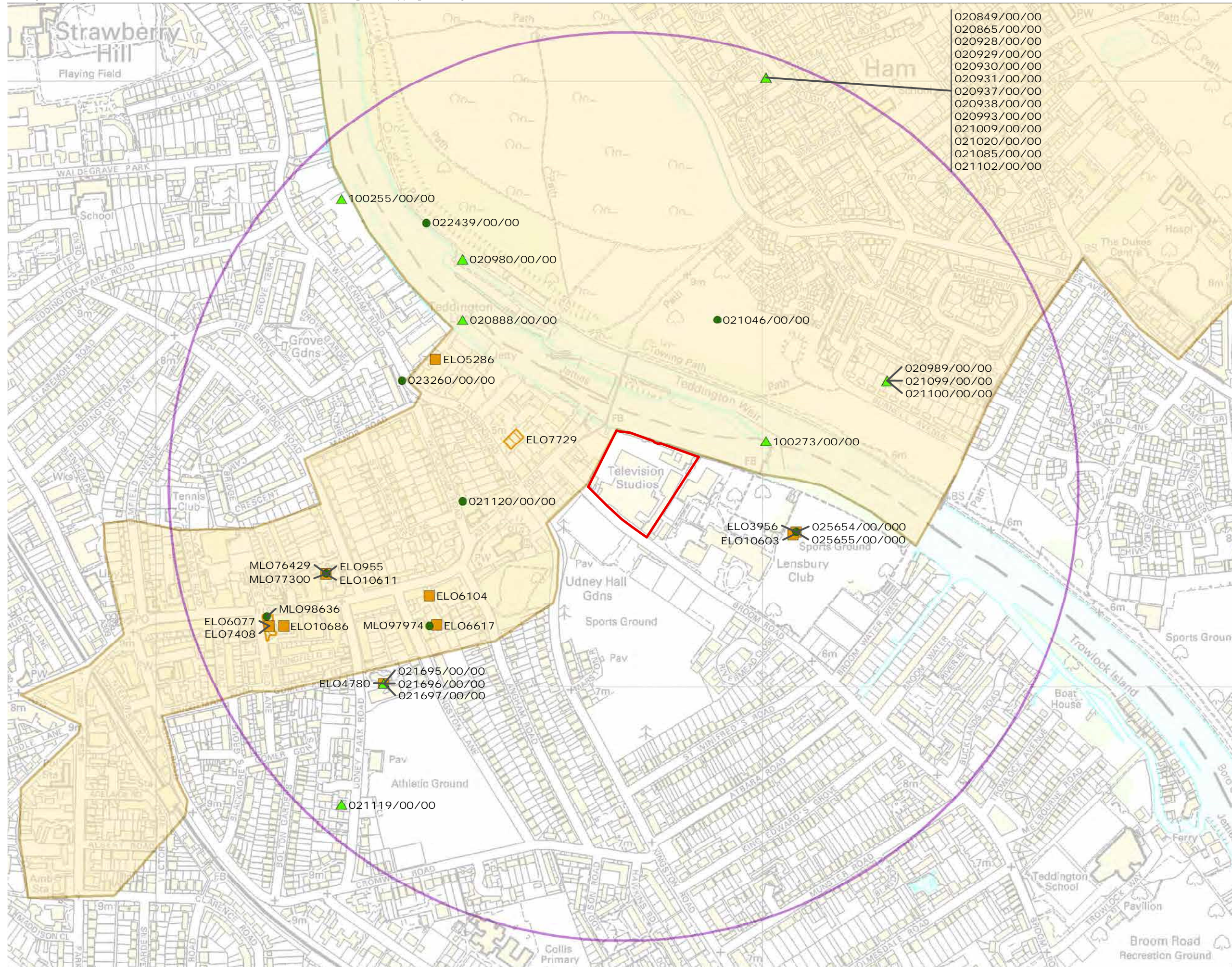




Figure 2: Summary of cultural heritage designations (data from GLHER)




Additional information:

 Site Location



Project title:
Teddington Studios

 London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham
www.cgms.co.uk

*Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings*

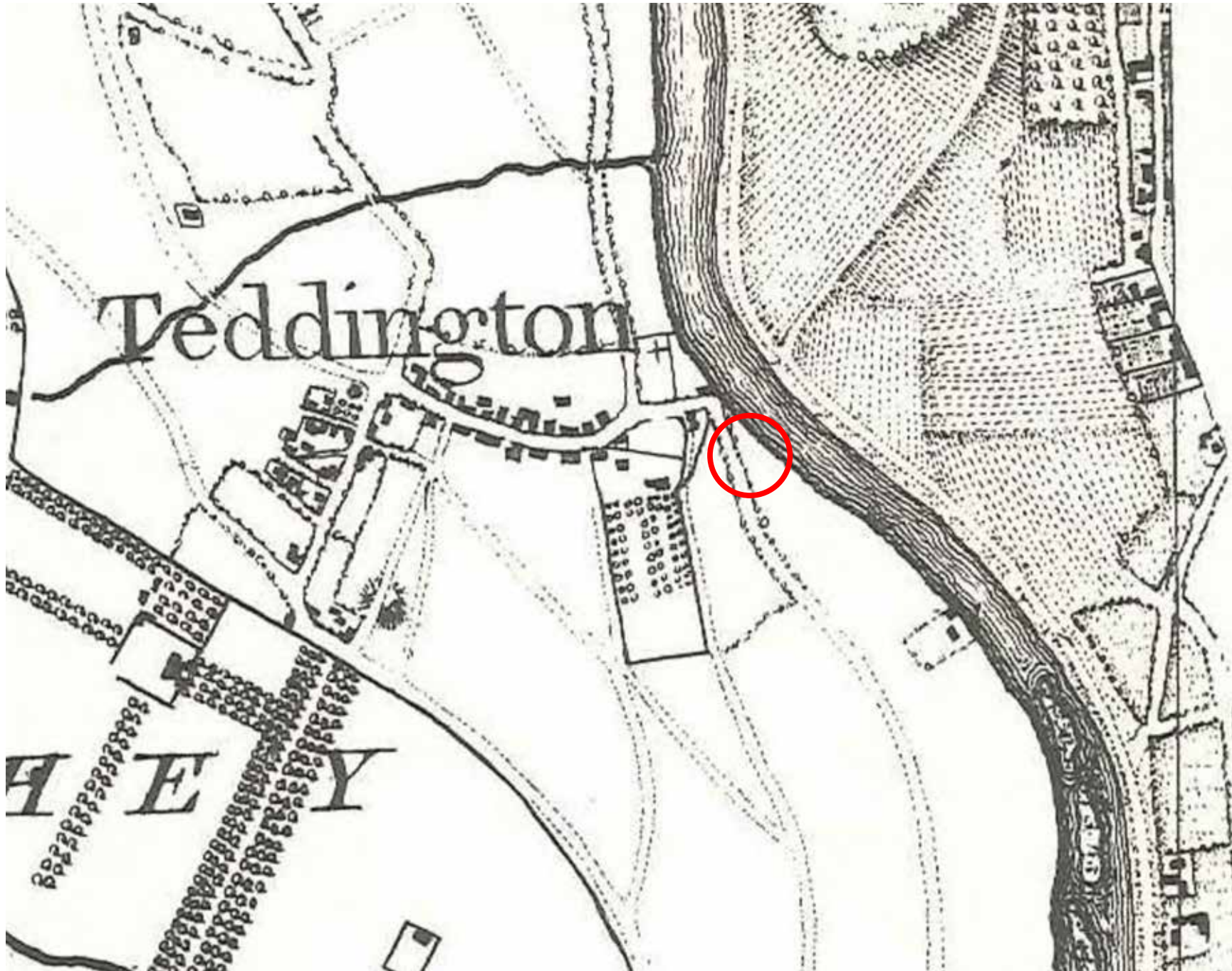
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Figure 3: 1745 John Rocque's Map of London




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 Site Location



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Teddington Studios

 London
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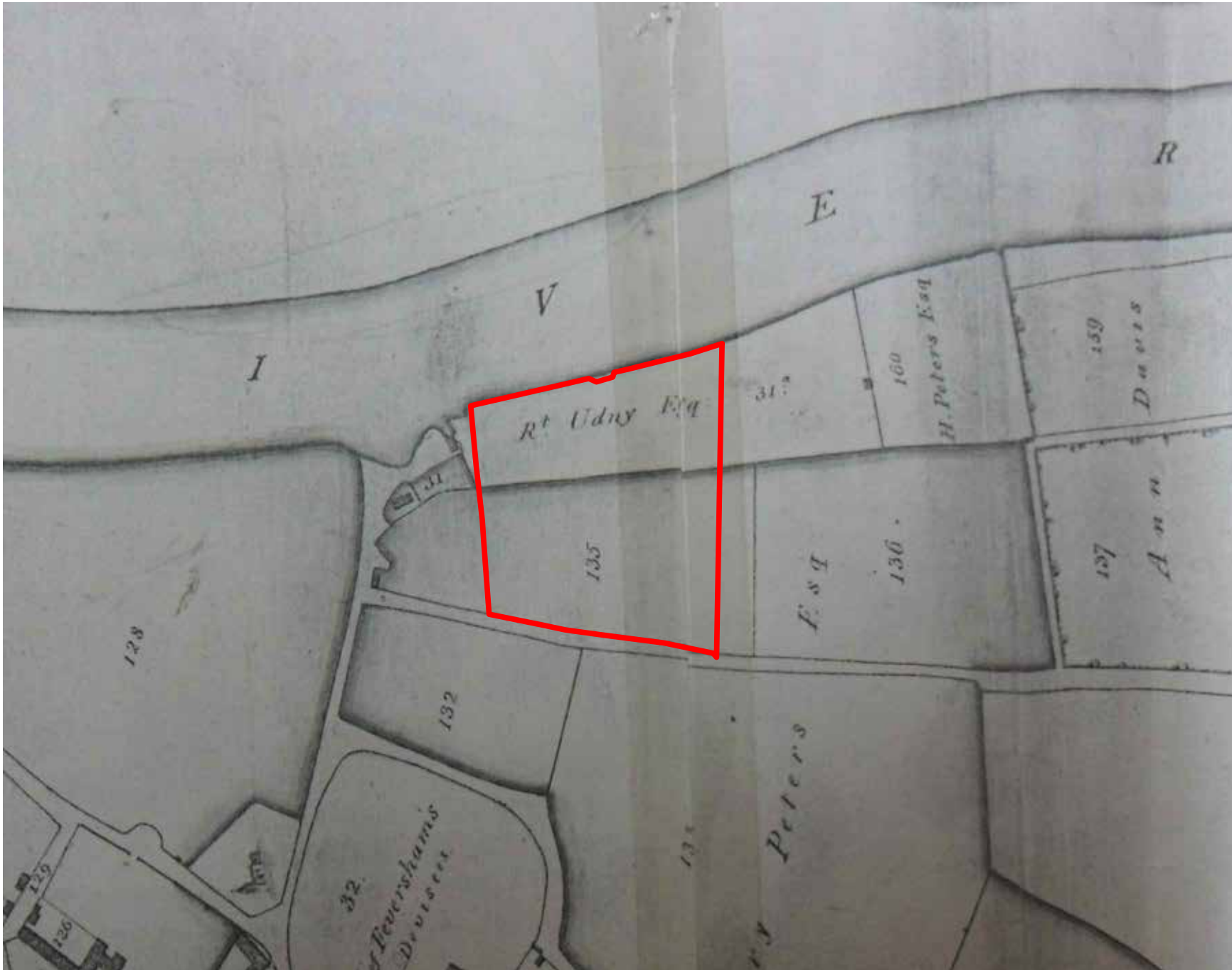
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Figure 4: 1768 John Rocque's Map of Surrey



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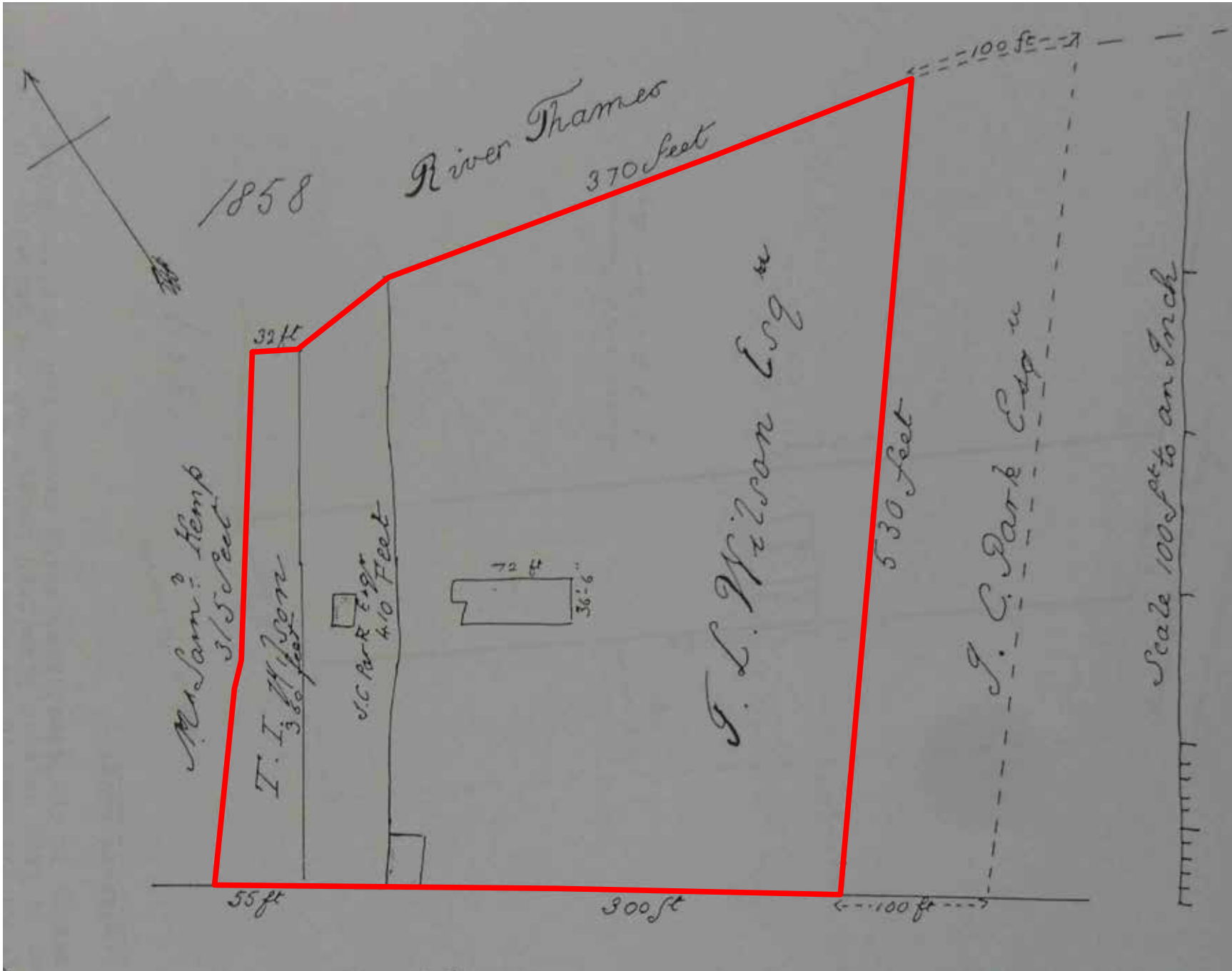
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Figure 5: 1800 Teddington Enclosure Map




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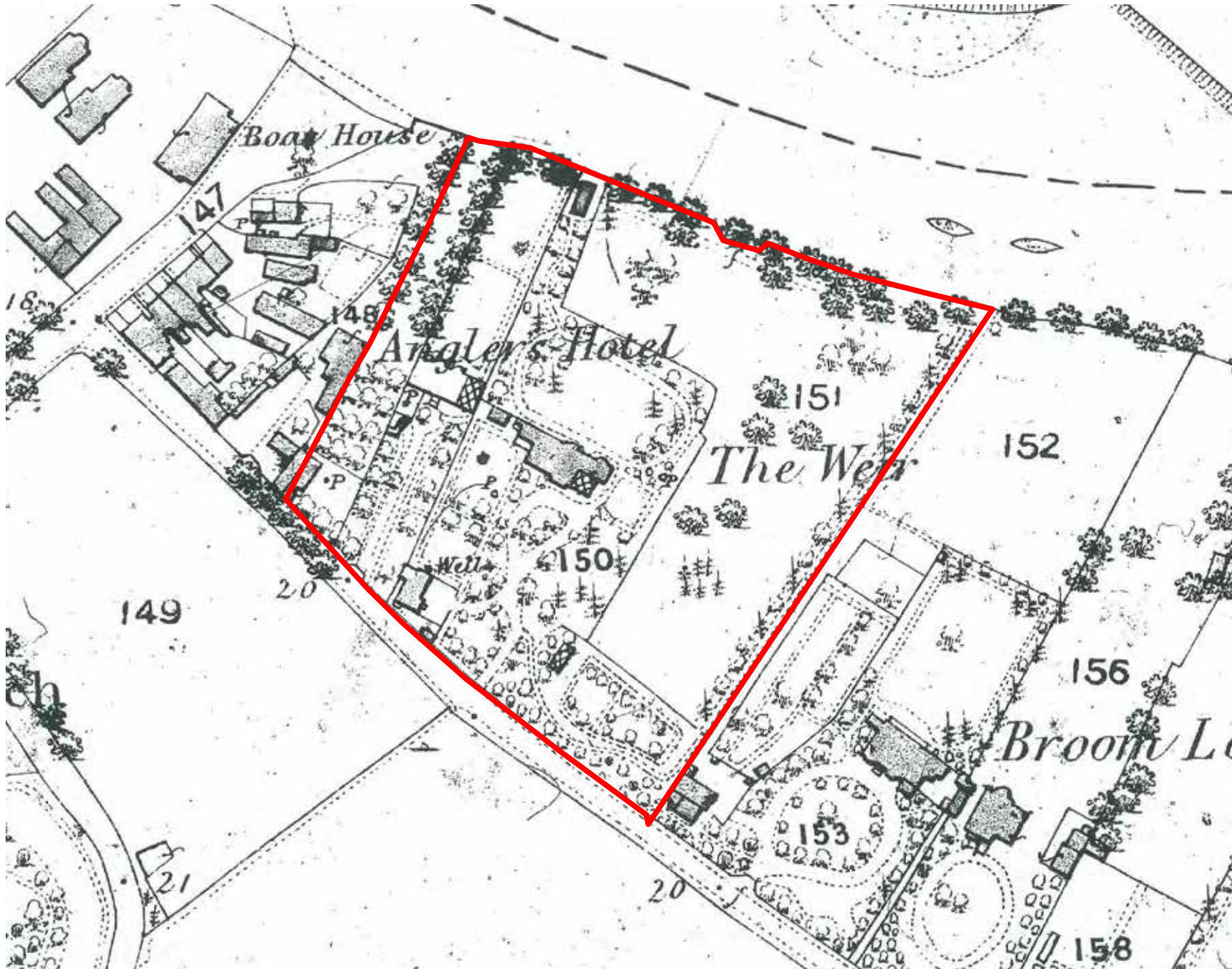
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Figure 6: 1858 sketch of site of Weir House



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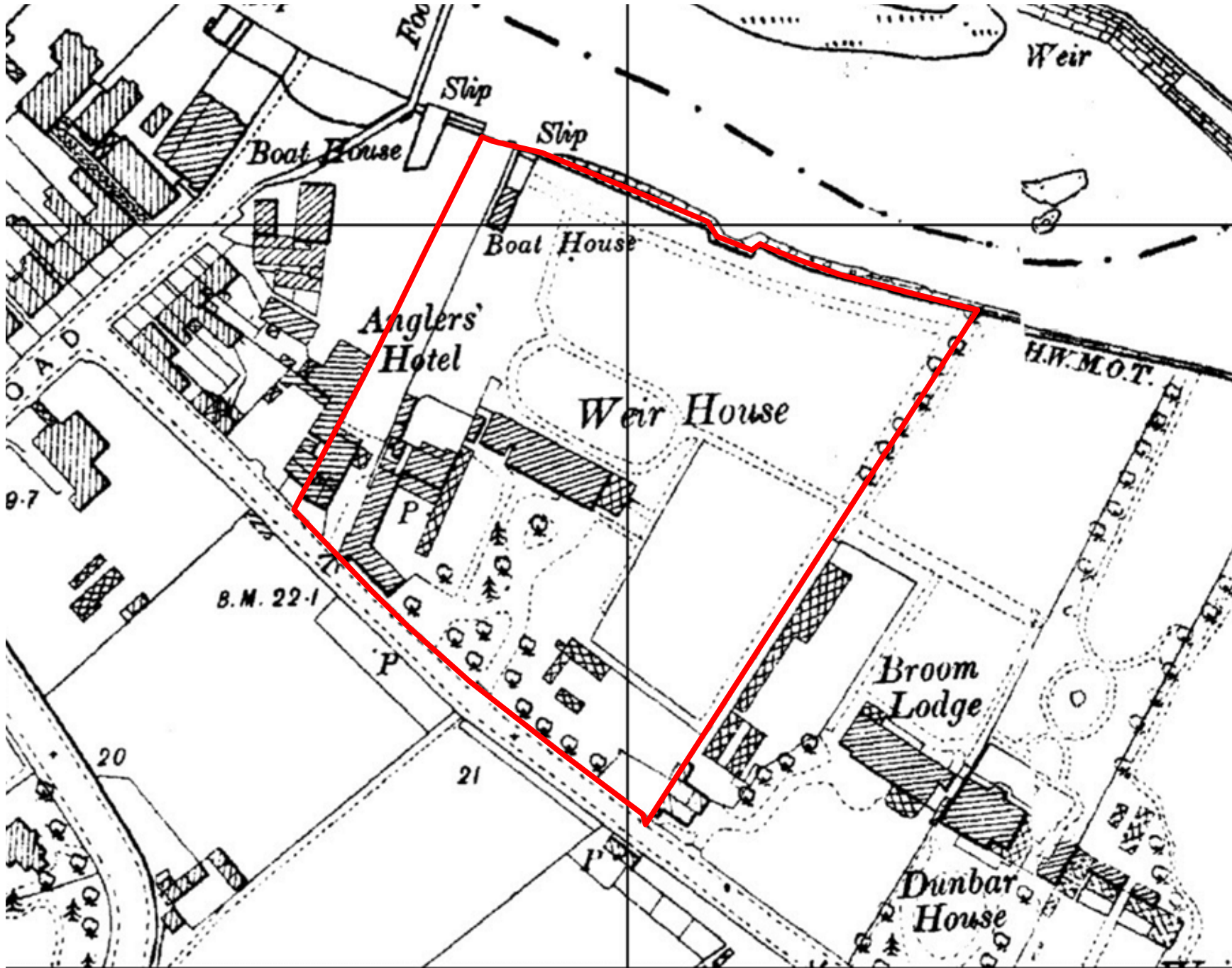
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Figure 7: 1864 Ordnance Survey



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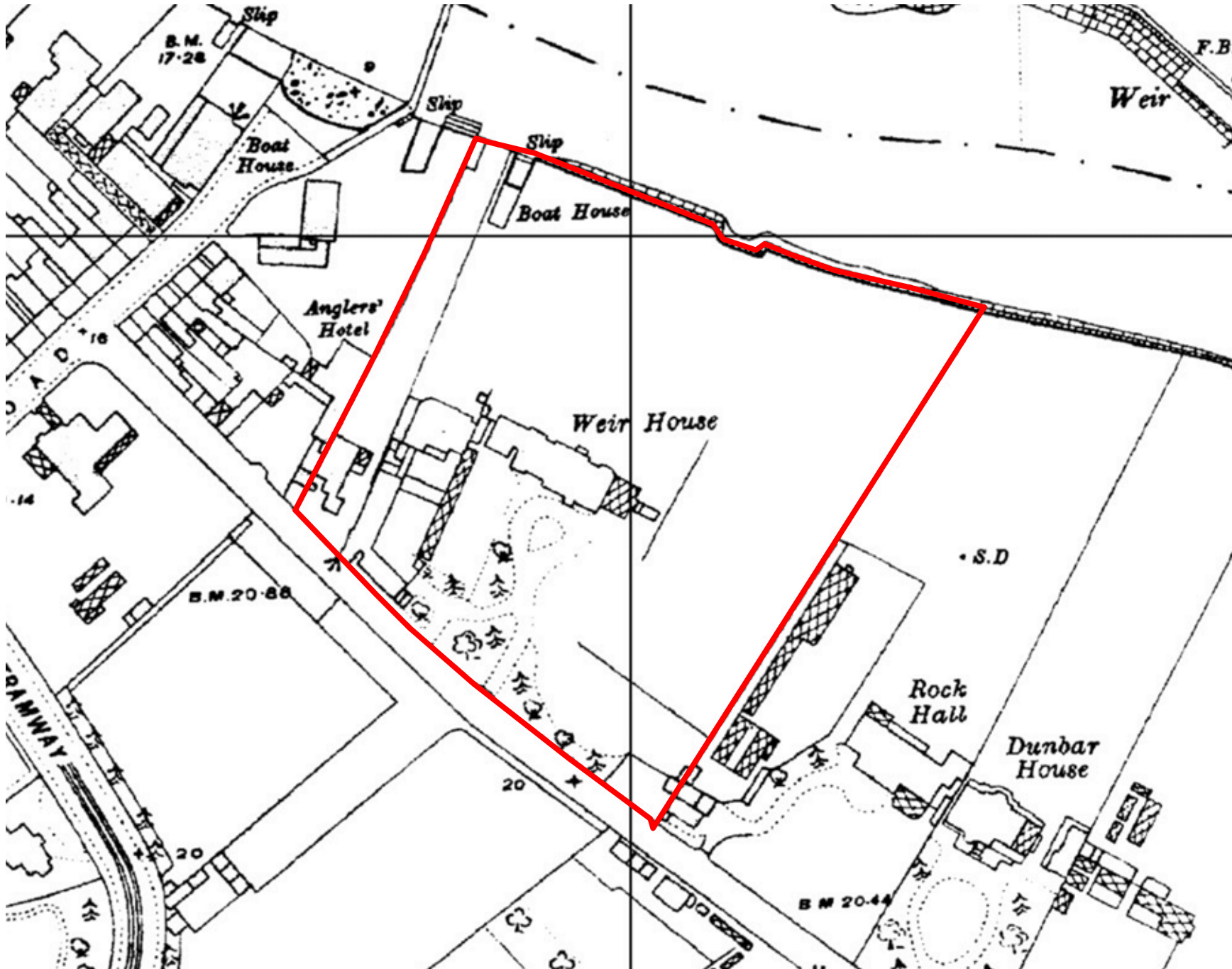
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Figure 8: 1897-8 Ordnance Survey




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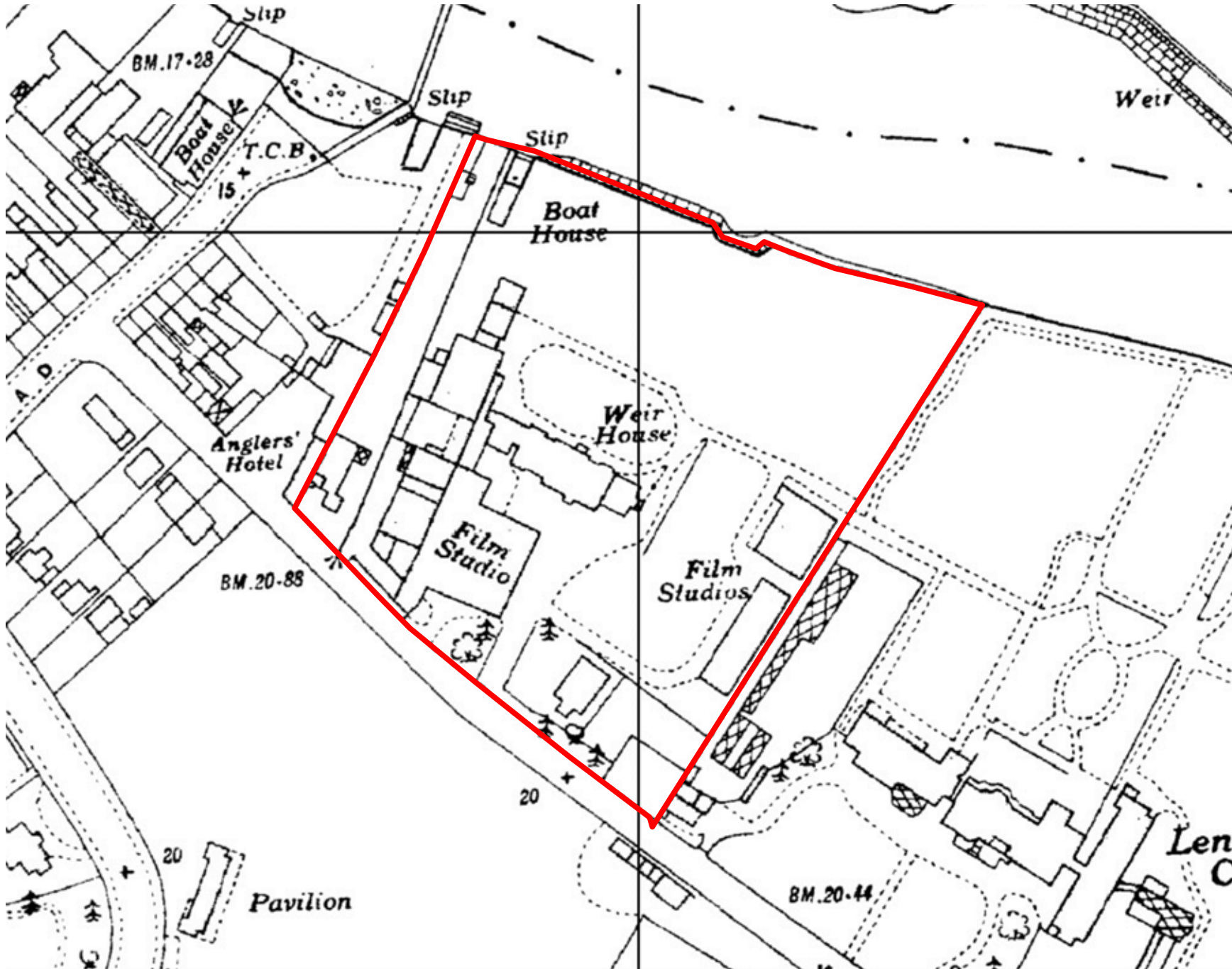
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Figure 9: 1915 Ordnance Survey



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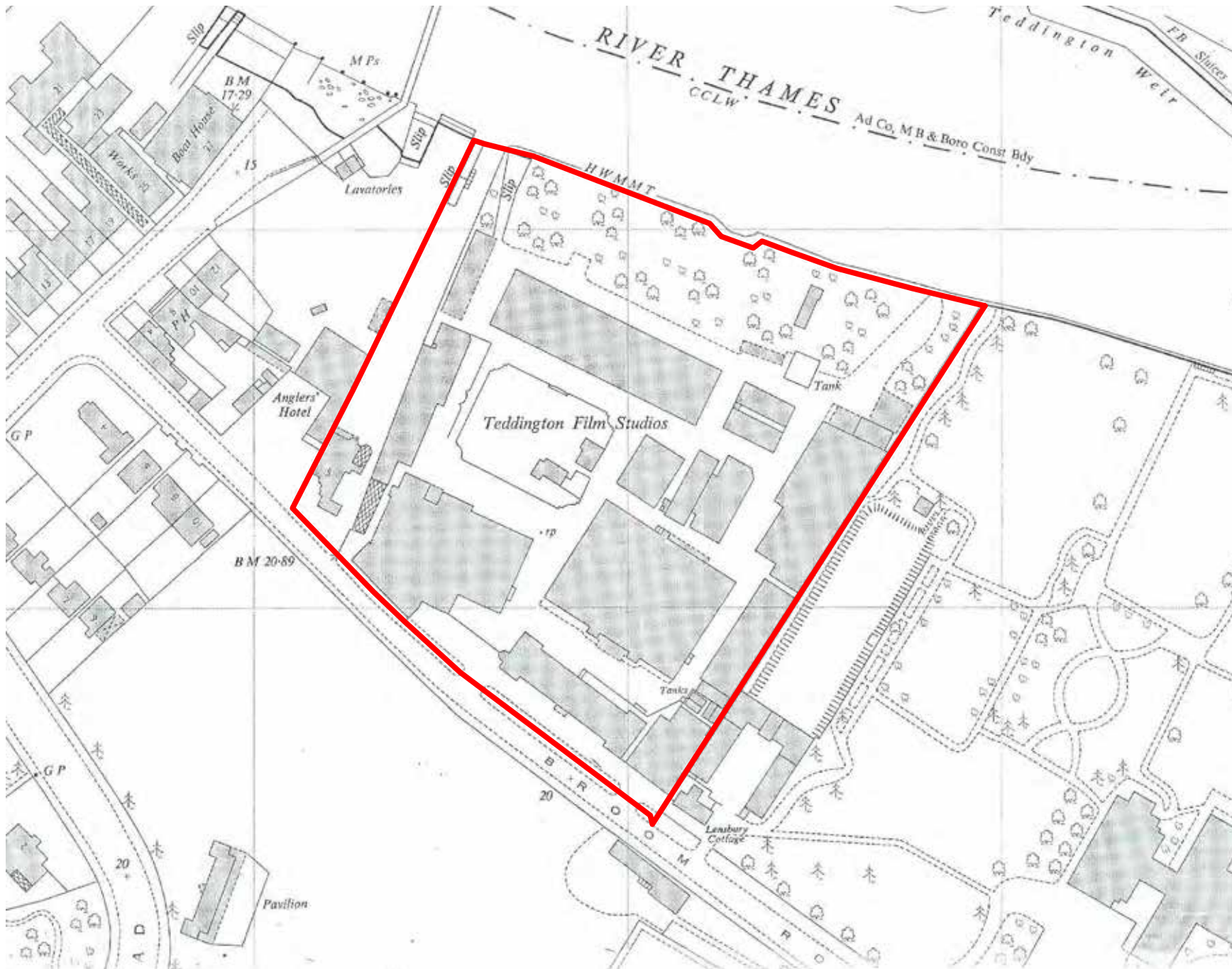
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Figure 10: 1934 Ordnance Survey



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Figure 11: 1959 Ordnance Survey




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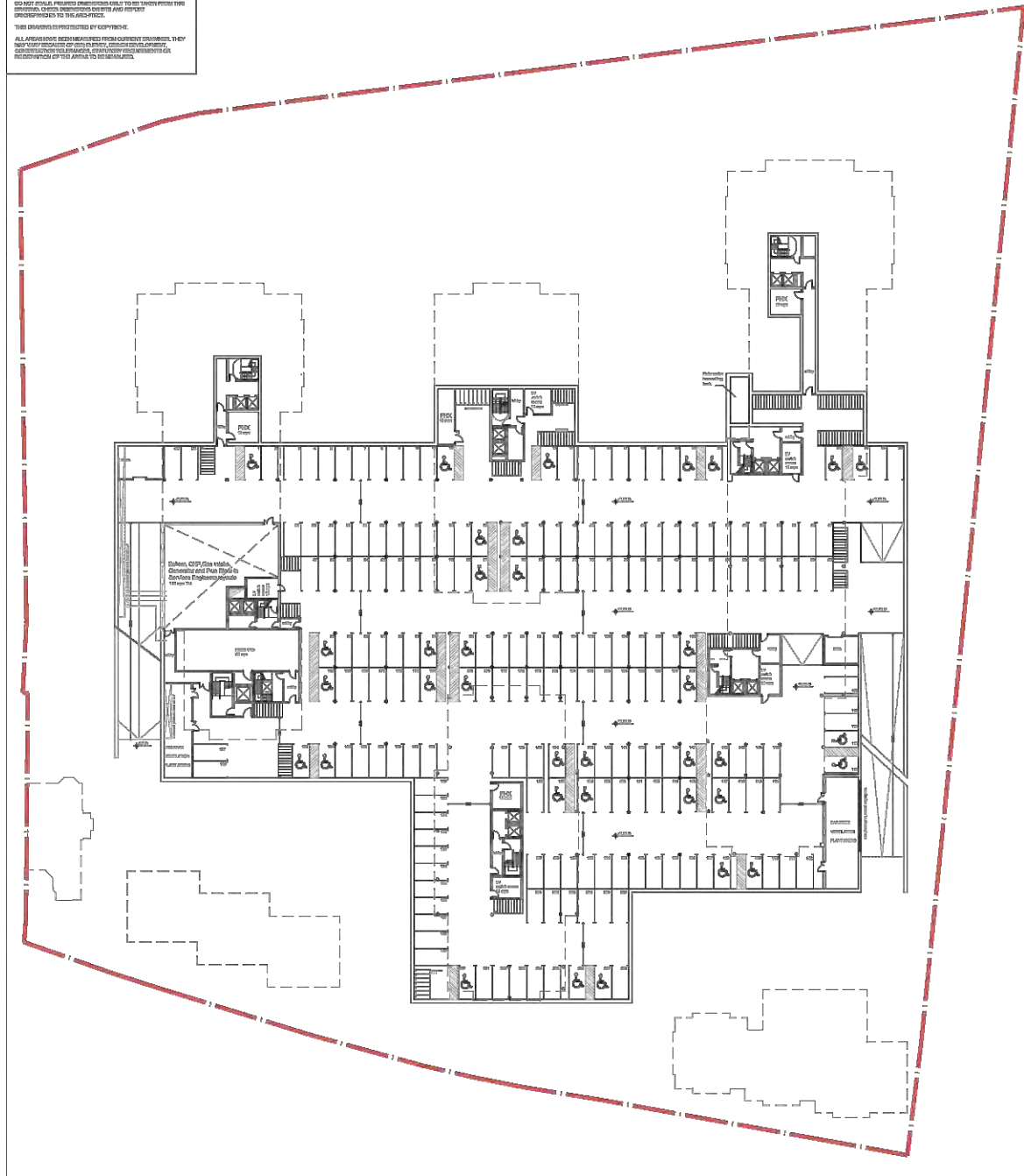
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Figure 12: 2013 Ordnance Survey

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Figure 13: Redevelopment proposals: basement



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Figure 14: Redevelopment proposals: ground floor



Plate 1: 1924 aerial photograph

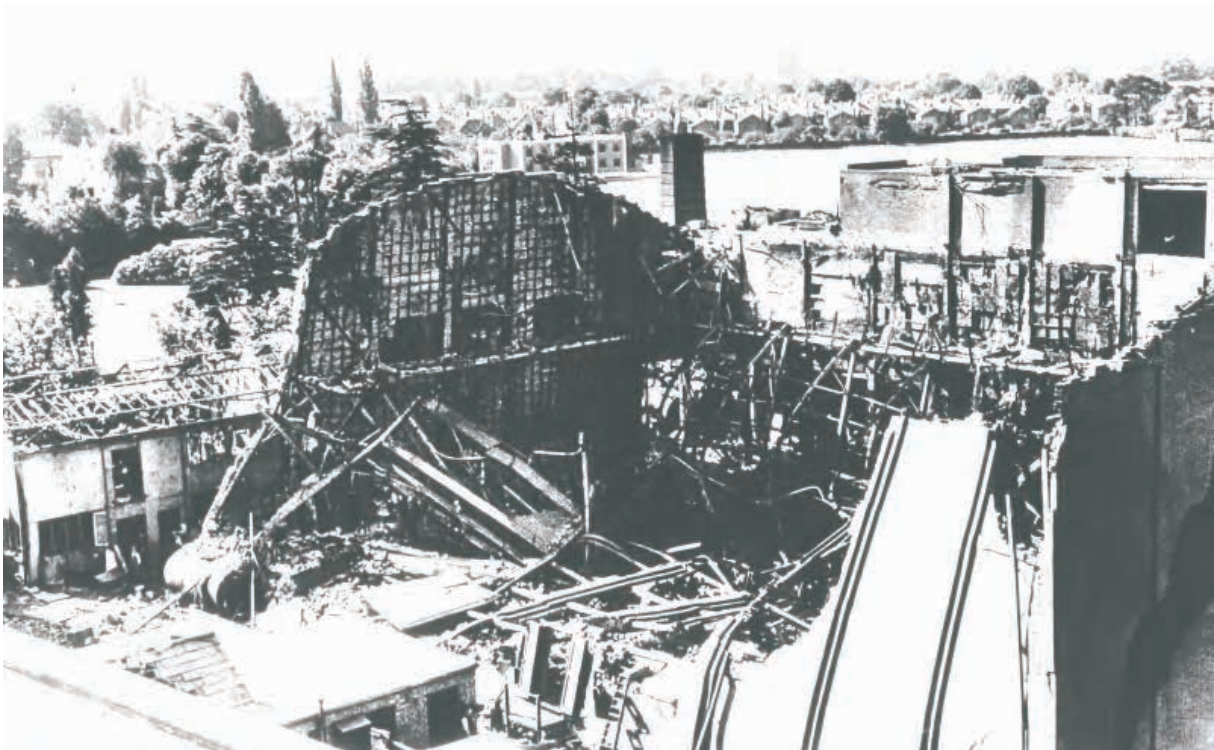


Plate 2: 1944 photo of bomb damage

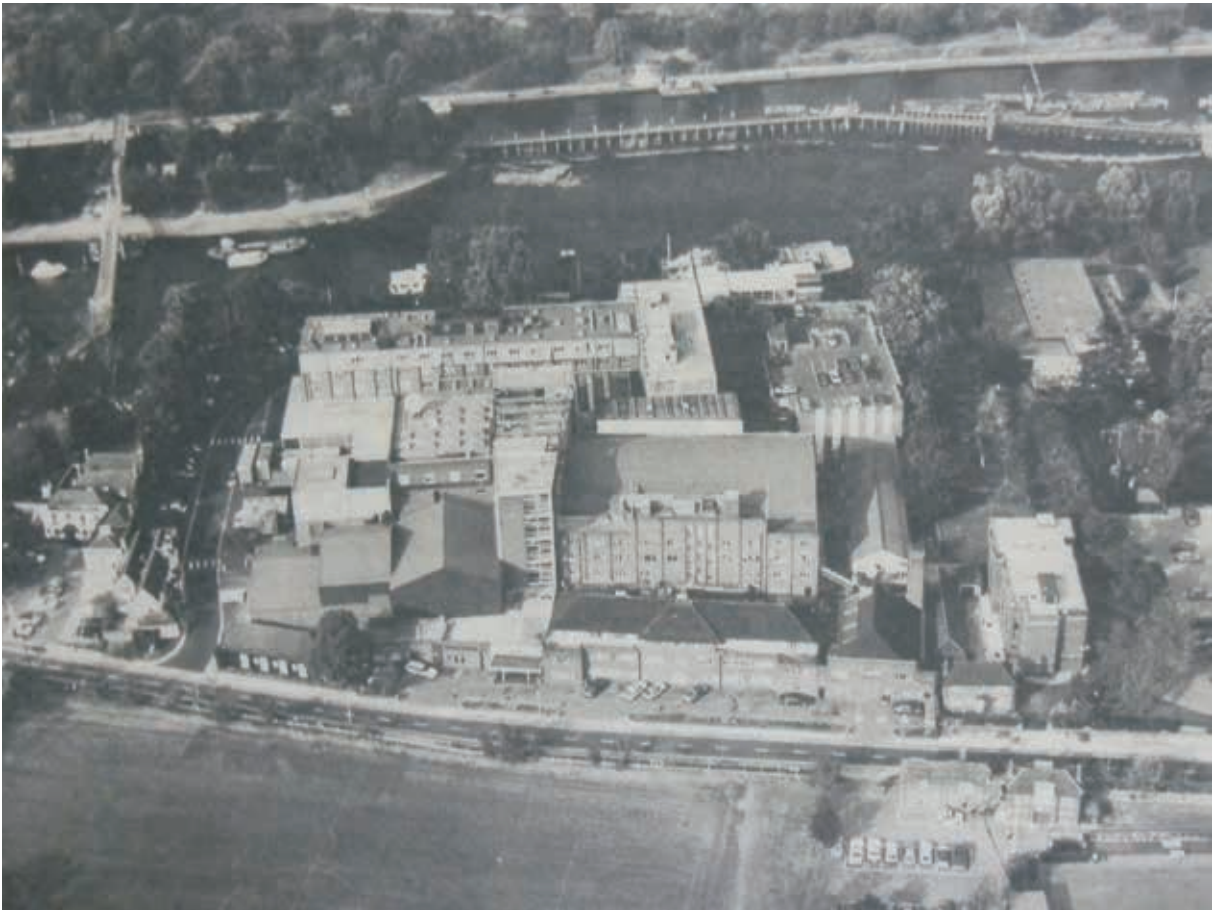


Plate 3: 1994 aerial photograph



Plate 4: 2010 aerial photograph



Plate 5: 2013 northern site boundary, from the river



Plate 6: 2013 view into the site from Broom Road



Plate 7: 2013 view of Broom Road frontage to site

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