

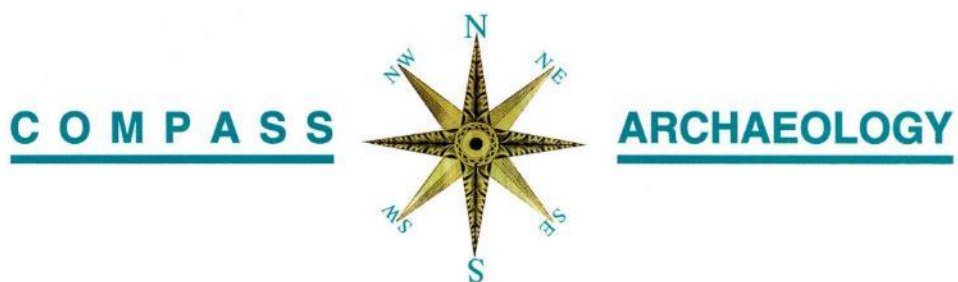
8.26 STABLE BLOCK & CAFE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**THE STABLE BLOCK, MARBLE HILL PARK.
RICHMOND ROAD, TWICKENHAM, TW1 2NL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



December 2016



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Site code: RCR16
Site NGR (centre): TQ17296 73627

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December 2016

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Abstract

Between the 16th and 18th November 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief on the site of Marble Hill Park, Twickenham, TW1 2NL. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ndai Halisch, English Heritage, due to the historic nature of the site and potential for uncovering finds or features of archaeological interest, ahead of a series of trial pits undertaken to collect environmental samples as part of a Soil Resource Survey.

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of 11 pits, completed by CET Infrastructure, located in the Stable Block Yard, in woodland surrounding the house and in an open area of parkland. This included 8 trial pits, 2 boreholes and 1 hand auger pit.

5 trial pits located within the stable yard were undertaken to expose and inspect the foundations of the party wall separating Marble Hill House from Southend end and measured approximately 0.5m² x 0.73-1.9m in depth, depending upon the depth of the foundations. These pits exposed the modern macadam car park surface (3) laid directly on top of stone cobbles (4) which formed the previous yard surface. This surface overlay a mix of post-medieval backfills associated with alterations to the party wall and car park, sitting directly on top of natural sand and gravels.

2 boreholes, also located in the yard exposed a similar stratigraphy, reaching natural deposits at a depth of 340mm below the surface (7.54-7.35mOD).

A single hand auger pit was completed to the west of the house, in a designated children's play area. The circular pit measured 330mm in diameter and dug to a total depth of 2m, exposing 600mm of imported topsoil above 300mm of subsoil and a minimum of 1.1m of natural clayey sand.

Finally, 3 trial pits were undertaken in three enclosed wooded areas to the north-west, south-west and south-east of the house. The first two, TP6 and 7 exposed a layer of topsoil above natural sands. The third pit, TP8 comprised a series of modern and post-medieval dump layers, containing material most likely associated with the demolition of the service block to the west of the house, much of which could be seen scattered on the service.

A small quantity of clay pipe, pottery and Ceramic Building Material was recovered, dating from the Post-medieval to modern period, however no features of archaeological interest were identified. The natural deposits recorded comprised variations of Langley Silt, the highest and lowest points at which it was encountered being 7.54mOD and 4.48mOD.

No further environmental investigation works are proposed at Marble Hill House, therefore further archaeological mitigation is not required at this stage. If this changes, particularly in relation to proposed landscaping and planting works, an updated/new proposal, produced in consultation with the relevant parties shall be produced.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken between the 16th and the 18th of November 2016 during monitoring of ground investigations at Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1 2NL.

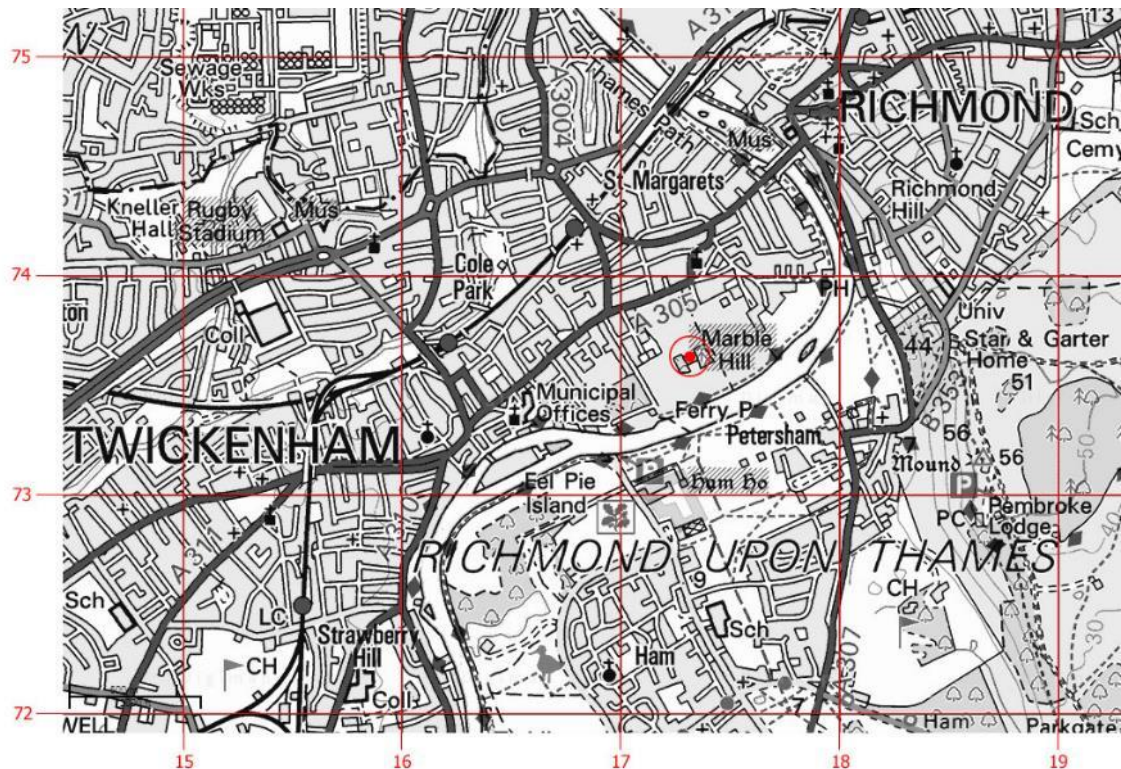


Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Ndai Halisch, English Heritage, due to the groundworks being situated over potentially sensitive areas of archaeological interest.
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised the monitoring of a number of trial pits and boreholes located in the stable block on the western side of the site, a single hand auger pit located in open ground towards the centre of the park and additional trial pits in 3 of 4 wooded areas surrounding the main house.
- 1.4 The site lies within the *Twickenham Riverside* Conservation Area (no.8) as designated by the London Borough of Richmond Council (fig.2)

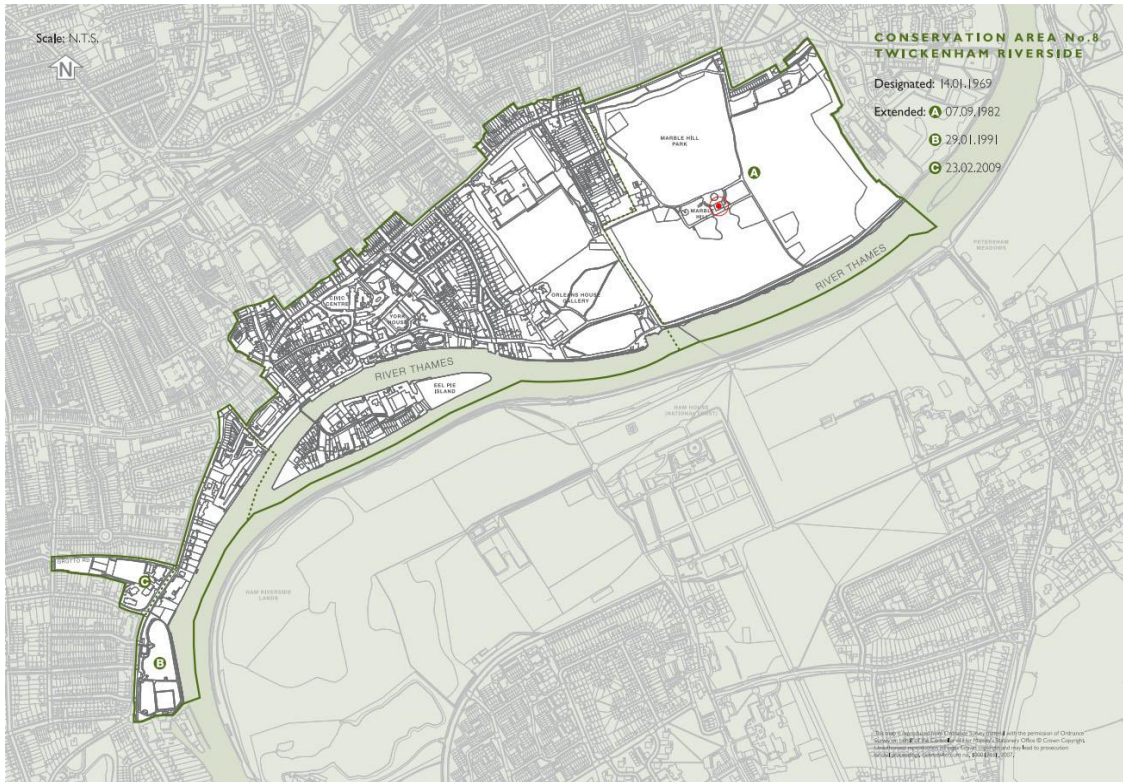


Figure 2: Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area, with site centre marked in red. Taken from Richmond Council Conservation Area Maps.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Ndai Halisch for commissioning the company to undertake the monitoring works and to James Connaughton, Iain Brignall and Danny Ianson, CET Infrastructure, for their assistance and support during the groundworks.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Marble Hill Park is located within the East Twickenham area of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. Marble Hill House lies at the centre of the site, bounded by Richmond Road to the north, Meadowside to the east, Orleans Road to the west and the River Thames to the south. The area of investigation is approximately centred at NGR TQ1729673627.

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 270: *South London*) the northern part of the site is situated within a deposit of Langley Silt overlying Kempton Park Gravels. The southern part lies within a band of alluvium, charting the course of the River Thames, with a small intrusion heading northwards into the park.

3.3 Marble Hill House sits within 66 acres of parkland, on low ground to the north of the river. The site varies in height, with the house sitting on higher ground at approximately 8.2mOD, dropping down to c7.6mOD on the western side of the site, with a slope down to sports pitches in the south-west corner at about 4.5mOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 *Prehistoric*

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity, from the Neolithic to the Iron Age within the site environs. During the prehistoric period much of the occupation recorded during archaeological investigations has been situated in close to the proximity of the river, concentrated on gravel eyots which afforded higher and dryer ground.

In 1994 MoLAS (APR94) recorded a series of probable Iron Age pits, post holes and ditches, thought to be the remains of a settlement, located near Amyand Park Road and Trafford Road. To the south-west, in the historic centre of Twickenham, an excavation by the Twickenham Local History Society in 1966 revealed a large assemblage of pottery and flint tools in what was interpreted as a palaeochannel draining into the Thames, along Church Street. Mesolithic microliths and hand axes have also been found on Eel Pie Island – a possible stop over point for river traffic. Further, nine Iron Age coins were found on the island indicating that occupation of the area was prolonged.

4.2 *Roman*

Evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity of the site is more limited, with the majority of the sites being located further east, closer to *Londinium*. Again, the Amyand Park Road excavation again providing the most promising results; providing features including an enclosure ditch, post holes and domestic rubbish pits. Pottery recovered from their fills was dated to between the mid-3rd to the early 5th century. Small fragments of iron slag and iron objects were also recovered from the enclosure ditch. It is thought the collective features may have formed part of a small farmstead – the inhabitants taking advantage of the fertile soils provided by favourable underlying geology.

4.3 *Saxon*

The first documented reference to the nearby settlement of Twickenham occurs in a charter dated to 704AD. It is between Swaefred, King of the East Saxons, grating a portion of land ‘in the place which is known as Tuican hom’. Later in the document the place is referred to as ‘Tuiccanham’; ‘ham’ having early English origins. The description of the area suggests it is a well-defined settlement, with references to fishponds, fields and enclosures.

Archaeological evidence of a Saxon presence is provided by a reported burial site over the river in Ham, and included shield bosses, spearheads, swords and other typical grave goods associated with Dark Age burial practises. Other physical evidence of settlement is, however, lacking. This may be due to the sometimes ephemeral nature of Saxon archaeology and limited number of excavations in the area.

4.4 *Medieval*

During the reign of Edward the Confessor the area was held by Earl Aelfgar and later by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. In 1227 Richard established

Twickenham Park, enclosing 200 acres of land and building a hunting lodge within the grounds. The area to the east, including the site and Richmond Road was essentially open fields and the only major feature during this period was the track extending from Church Road in the west to the point where the Richmond Ferry (first recorded in 1443) stood on the north bank of the Thames.

4.5 *Post-medieval*

Development began in earnest in the post-medieval period, with Marble Hill House emerging in 1724-29, built for Henrietta Howard, mistress of George II, to the designs of Lord Herbert and Roger Morris. The development of the site is best discussed alongside cartographic evidence.



Figure 3: Extract from Rocque c1754 showing the ground shortly after their creation. Approximate site centre and existing stable block marked in red.

The house is a classic example of a Palladian home, displaying a very symmetrical appearance, flanked by walls and woodland to either side, and shown above, an avenue of trees leading down towards the river. The building was altered both externally and internally several times, but was restored to its original design in 1965-66.



Figure 4: Extract from B.R. Davies' 1847 map. Marble Hill House and landscaped gardens are shown, in addition to the development of Southend House to the west. Site centre and stable block shown in red.

The main house is accompanied by a stable block to the west. The Stable Block was built by Jonathan Peel during his occupation of Marble Hill b c1827, although it does not appear to be shown on maps until 1867.

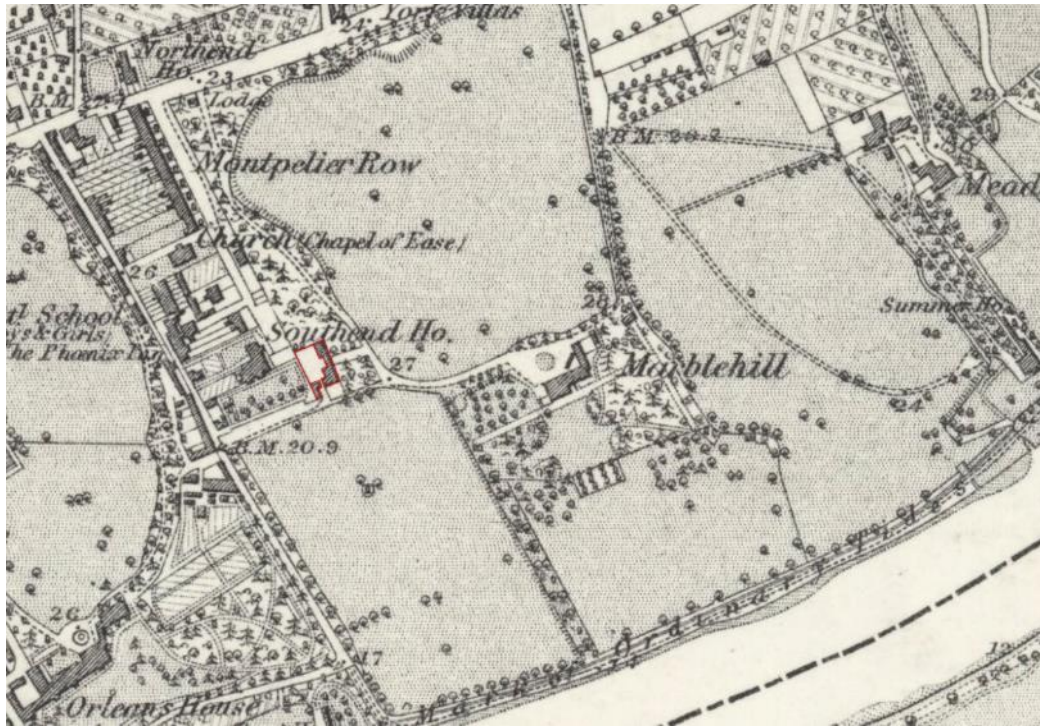


Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1867 six-inch map, with the stable block outlined in red.

The original complex appears to comprise the main stable block with an additional ancillary building to the rear. The yard shares a party wall with Southend House, a large property on Montpelier Row, built in c1721 by Captain John Gray. The house sits at the southern end of the Row with gardens to the east and south, separated from the park by the aforementioned wall.



Figure 6: Extract from the 1891 Surrey VI.NE six-inch OS Map, with stable block and site centre marked in red.

Since its construction, the western part of Marble Hill House has remained relatively unchanged. The east side however seems to have had an additional wing in the 19th century which was then removed in the 20th century to once again create a symmetrical appearance. Recent archaeological investigations undertaken on this site found traces of a stepped brick entrance and a number of post-medieval deposits.



Figure 7: Extract from the 1920 six-inch OS Map, with stable block and site centre marked in red.

The above extract from the 1920s Ordnance Survey shows the site much as it appears in the present day. The ancillary building to the rear of the stable block has been demolished, and, notably, the land immediately surrounding the house has been divided into four wooded plots, with a driveway to the front and avenue leading to the river to the rear.

At present the site is owned and managed by English Heritage, listed as a Grade II* building in the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, with the house itself being a Grade I Neo-Palladian villa. The stable block to the west is currently used as welfare facilities and café, with a small wooden shed and bin storage to the rear.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief monitored the completion of 5 soil investigation test pits in the stable yard, two boreholes also located in the yard, a single hand auger pit located in an open area to the west of the house, and three additional test pits located in the wooded areas surrounding the house (fig.8).

The pits undertaken within the stable yard were completed to inspect the foundations of the existing party wall, and measured an average of $0.5\text{m}^2 \times 0.73\text{-}1.9\text{m}$ in depth, depending upon the depth of foundations, which varied across the yard. The two circular window sampler boreholes completed in this area measured $c0.3\text{m}$ in diameter x a maximum of 3.4m in depth (fig.9).

The single hand auger pit was completed in the fenced off children's play area, located to the east of the stable block, and consisted of a circular pit 330mm in diameter x 2m in depth. Finally, a further three test pits were dug in 3 of 4 wooded areas to the east and west of the house. The test pit proposed for the north-west section of woodland was not completed due to the presence of possible asbestos found during separate investigations being carried out on the site. Similarly to pits 1-5, these measured approximately $0.4\text{m}^2 \times 1\text{m}$ in depth (fig.10).



Figure 8: Overview map showing the locations of the groundworks (blue). Note: the map is indicative only, the trenches are not to scale.

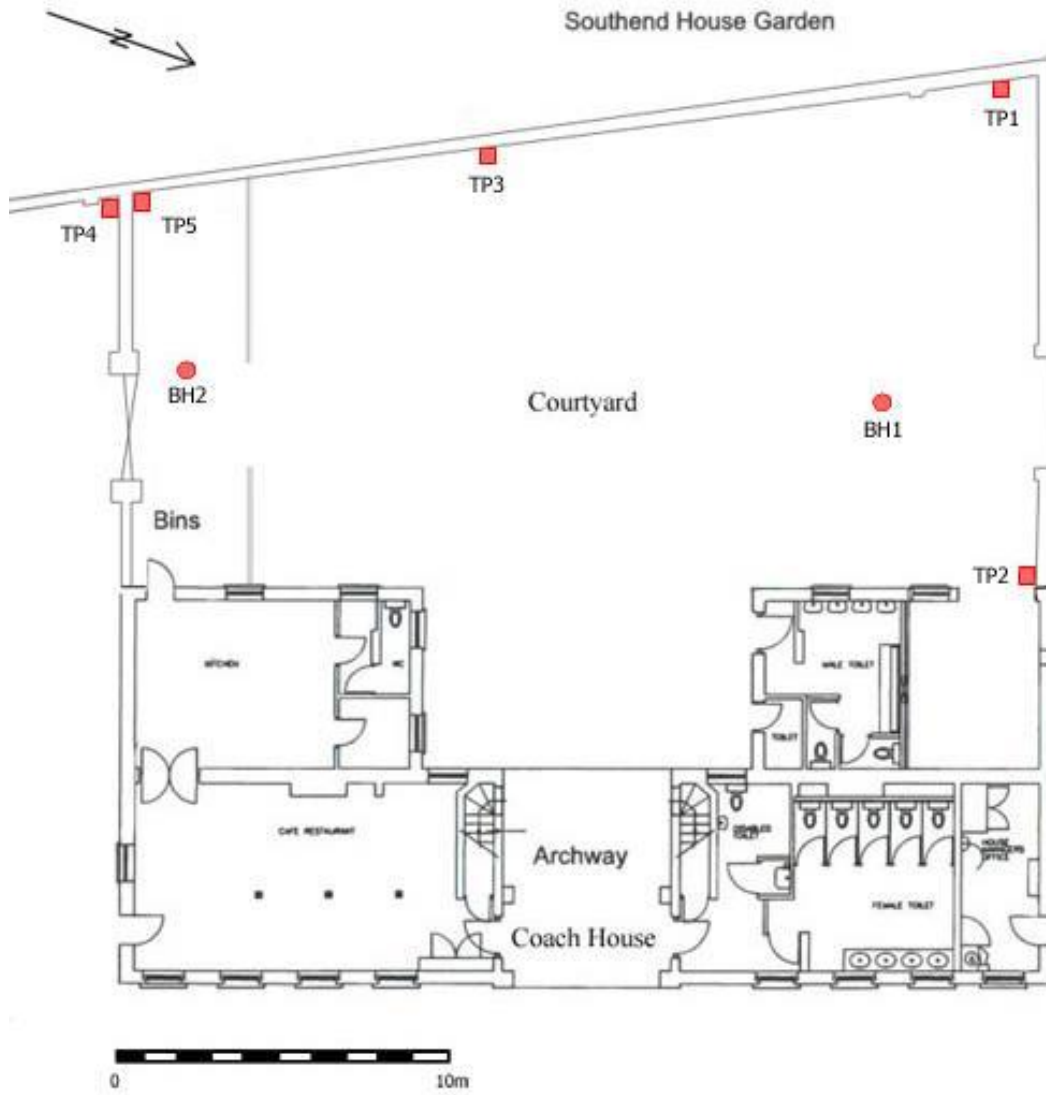


Figure 9: Location of trial pits and boreholes in the stable yard. Adapted from 'stable block trench positions' supplied by the Client.

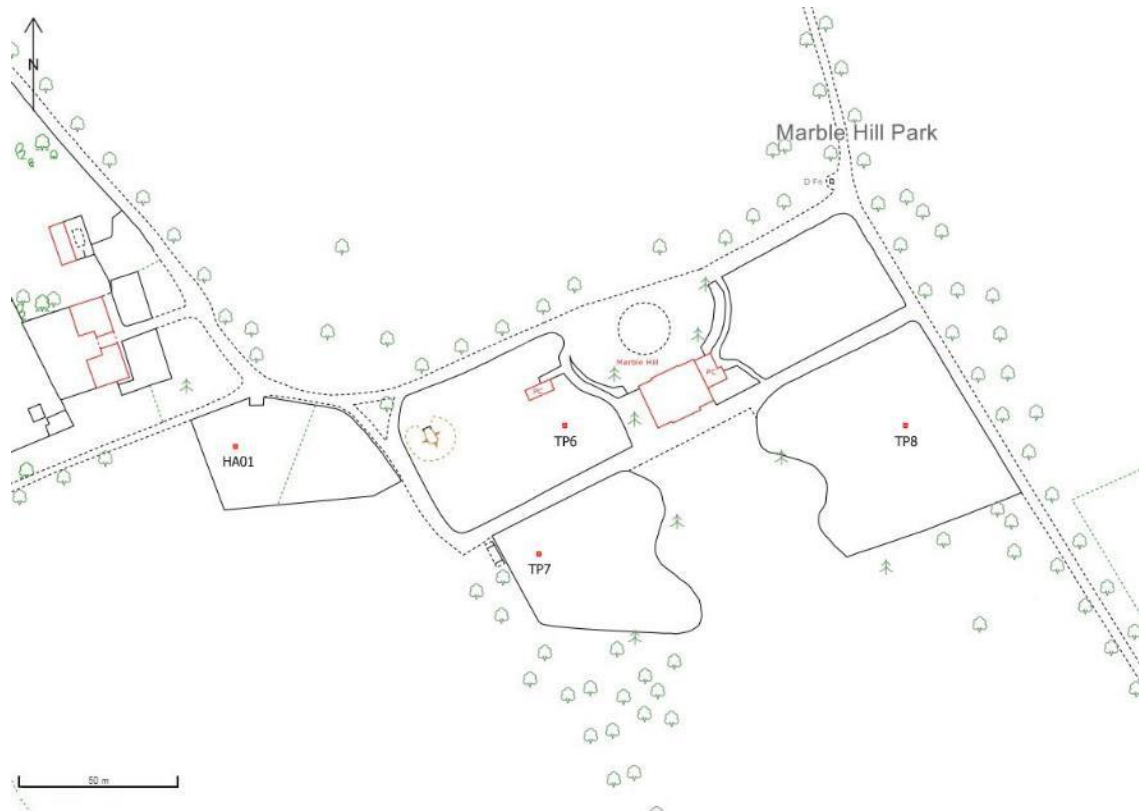


Figure 10: Locations of hand auger pit and trial pits 6-8.

- 5.2** All groundworks were undertaken by hand, with the exception of the two boreholes which additionally utilised a Wacker Neuson gas breaker to penetrate the ground to the required depth.
- 5.3** The work followed the standards set out in the London Plan (*Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*) which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

Historic Environment and Landscapes

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 design.*
- 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** *Boroughs 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** *Boroughs, 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.*

- 5.4** In addition to the relevant policies outlined above, due to the site being located within a Conservation Area, the following should also be taken into consideration, selected points taken from the London Borough of Richmond Council *Local Plan* (under review, draft 2016):

Policy LP 3

Designated Heritage Assets

- A.** *The Council will require development to conserve and protect and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. The special architectural, historic interest, the setting and heritage significance of the borough's designated heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, will be conserved and protected by the following means:*

1. *Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset.*
 2. *Resist the demolition in whole, or in part, of Listed Buildings. Consent for demolition of Grade II Listed Buildings will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and for Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings in wholly exceptional circumstances following a thorough assessment of their significance.*
 3. *Resist the change of use of Listed Buildings where this would materially harm its character and distinctiveness, particularly where the current use contributes to the character of the surrounding area and to its sense of place.*
 4. *Require the retention and preservation of the original structure, layout, architectural features, materials as well as later features of interest, and resist the removal or modification of features that are both internally and externally of architectural importance or that contribute to the significance of the asset.*
 5. *Demolitions (in whole or in part), alterations, extensions and any other modifications should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.*
 6. *Encourage the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance, and the removal of internal and external features that harm the significance of the asset, commensurate with the extent of proposed development.*
 7. *Require the use of appropriate materials and techniques and strongly encourage any works or repairs to a designated heritage asset to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists.*
- D. *Full planning applications are required in Conservation Areas. The Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and/or Management Plans, will be used as a basis for assessing development proposals within, or where it would affect the setting of, Conservation Areas, together with other policy guidance, such as Village Planning Guidance SPDs.*

5.5 The full version of the above policy can be found in the Council's *Local Plan*.

5.6 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- At what depth are the footings of the Stable Block wall encountered and is this uniform across the site?
- Is there evidence of a ground surface/top soil associated with the early Stable Block?

- Is there any evidence of occupation/activity on the site prior to the construction of the estate (c.1724)?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.1.3 English Heritage and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The archaeological watching brief took place during soil investigation works located in the stable block, on the lawn and within the wooded areas surrounding Marble Hill House, Marble Hill Park. The pits averaged 0.5m² and varied in depth between 0.73 and 1.9m, with the boreholes reaching an increasing depth of 2.26-3.4m.

6.2.2 Each pit undertaken was dug by hand, one at a time, commencing with the trial pits in the stable yard and working from west to east. One appropriately recorded and the relevant samples were taken each pit was backfilled and reinstated with cold set macadam, where necessary.

6.2.3 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, *Montpelier Row* at 5.18mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in.jpeg and RAW formats.

6.2.4 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see Appendix III). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code RCR16. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order, from the trial pits in the stable block, to the trial pits in the in the wooded area. Deposits are shown in as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For detailed trench plans and sections refer to Appendix II.

Works undertaken on 16/11/16 were located in the courtyard of the Stable Block and consisted of 5 trial pits (TPs 1-5). The pits were undertaken to establish the depth of foundations of the party wall and inspect their integrity.

7.2 Trail pit 1

7.2.1 The first trial pit was situated in the north-west part of the yard, 0.8m south of the north-west corner. The trench measured 490mm in length x 470mm in width and was dug to a depth of 730mm (7.35mOD).



Figure 11: TP1 - exposed foundations of existing N-S party wall. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

7.2.2 The stratigraphy comprised 340mm of moderately well compacted very dark brown soil containing frequent roots and small rounded stones (1), interpreted as a layer of topsoil. This overlay a layer of very loosely compacted, dry, light brown soil (2). The deposit contained frequent rounded stones, less frequent angular gravels, slate fragments and occasional fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and pottery. This layer continued to the trench base, measuring a minimum of 390mm in thickness.

These foundations of the existing wall exposed in the trench comprised 4 courses of footings, stepping out to a total of 180mm in an eastwards direction. Context (2)

becomes more friable and loosely compacted below the footings, suggesting that it is backfill, of post-medieval or modern date, based on the finds recovered.

7.2.3 No further finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in this pit.

7.3 Trial pit 2

7.3.1 The second trial pit undertaken was located opposite the first, situated in the north-east corner of the yard, bounded by a coach house/garage to the east and modern wall to the north. The pit measured 500mm² and was dug to a total depth of 760mm (6.93mOD).



Figure 12: TP2 - exposed overlapping foundations of standing walls. Facing E. Scale 0.5m.

7.3.2 The stratigraphy comprised a thin layer of well compacted macadam (3), 10mm in thickness, overlying a stone cobbled surface (4). The cobbles were rectangular, measuring 140mm in thickness and were uniform in size and appearance. There was no sign of any mortar. The cobbles lay on top of a bedding layer of firm orange sand containing frequent angular gravels (5), measuring 50mm in thickness. Below this gravel was a layer of moderately well compacted mid brown-orange sand (6), observed at a depth of 200mm. The sand comprised the main fill of the pit and may have been a backfill deposit, although it did appear similar in appearance to the natural Langley Silt, which may be the correct interpretation.

7.3.3 The footings of both walls were exposed and appeared to be interconnected. The foundations of the modern wall running E-W four rows of headers, stepping out by 70mm at a depth of 400mm (7.70mOD), and again by 50mm at a depth of 600mm (7.50mOD). The footings of the coach house were encountered at the increased depth of 600mm, below 6 rows of stretchers. The footings stepped out once to the west by 50mm before continuing down, where they terminated at a depth of 0.76m (7.34mOD).



Figure 13: TP2 - exposed foundations of the modern, and coach house walls. Facing NE. Scale 0.5m.

- 7.3.4** The stratigraphy in this pit was interpreted as modern and post-medieval stable yard surfaces directly overlying natural Langley Silt. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded in this pit.

7.4 Trial pit 3

- 7.4.1 The third trial pit was located towards the centre of the NW-SE existing party wall, on the eastern side. The pit measured 430mm in length x 410mm in width x 1.3m in depth, exposing 8 rows of headers.



Figure 14: TP3 - exposed footings, significantly deeper than those exposed in TP1. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

- 7.4.2 The stratigraphy recorded in the pit comprises 150mm of the macadam car park surface (3), seen across the entirety of the car park, above a layer of very firm mid to dark brown smooth silty clay (7), containing some yellow flecking, and some darker flecking, taken to be soil. This layer measured 220mm in thickness, the bottom being recorded at 7.52mOD. Below this was a moderately well compacted deposit of brownish soil, abundant with loose, powdery lime mortar and CBM fragments (8), measuring c830mm in thick, extending to just above the trench base. This was interpreted as a demolition layer, and may include material from the ancillary building seen on the maps shown above. At the base of the trench a layer of brownish clayey sand was observed (9), below the footings of the wall, measuring approximately 100mm, although taken to continue below the level of excavation. This material was interpreted as a natural deposit, similar to that recorded in TP2.



Figure 15: Stratigraphy of the SSE facing section, showing the macadam (3) above compacted silty clay (7), loose demolition material (8) and natural at the base (9). Facing approximately NW. Scale 0.5m.

- 7.4.3** The foundations of the wall comprised 8 or 9 courses of orange brick bonded with a gritty mortar, the base of which was recorded at 1.2m (6.69mOD). A slight stepping out was noted at a depth of 400mm, which continued to the base. The wall did not appear to be cutting the natural (9) implying the wall was built on top of it, possibly using the degree of compacted as a firm base.
- 7.4.4** No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered in this pit.

7.5 Trial pit 4

7.5.1 The fourth trial pit to be undertaken was located on the external side of the Stable Block E-W boundary wall. The pit was situated in the north-east corner, bounded by the E-W wall of the stable yard, and NW-SE wall of South End House. The pit measured 600mm x 500mm x a total depth of 1.2m.



Figure 16: TP4 - exposed footings of two phases of construction. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

7.5.2 The stratigraphy comprised 300mm of moderately compacted dark brown topsoil (10) abundant with roots and some sub-angular stones. Several fragments of CBM bone and pottery were recovered, in addition to a large metal press which was photographed but not retained. Below the topsoil was a single homogenous deposit of very loose, light brown fine sandy soil (11), containing a few stone and small CBM inclusions. The deposit measured 900mm, extending down to the trench base, recorded at 6.61mOD. No natural deposits were observed.



Figure 17: TP4 - seen in relation to the boundary wall of Southend House (left of frame) and the more modern wall which forms the side entrance to the stable yard (right). Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

7.5.3 The distinction between the two phases of masonry noted in figure 16 is illustrated by both their differing appearance and differing forms. The older wall, forming the boundary of Southend House, which is potentially 18th century in date is constructed of red bricks measuring 210mm x 60mm x 90mm, whereas the bricks in the newer wall have a more uniform and more angular appearance, measuring 230mm x 100mm x 60mm. The bonds too differ, with the modern wall being in the Flemish garden wall style, whilst the Southend House boundary wall appears to be in an English garden wall bond, with possible alterations to the upper part. The remains of a small buttress is also visible to the left of the scale in the figure 16, above the spoil heap.

The footings for the older wall were recorded at a depth of 0.95m (6.86mOD), with two steps: the first at 80mm and the second at 88mm. In regards to the newer wall, the base of the footings were deeper, recorded at 1.1m (6.71mOD), with two steps out at depths of 110mm and 230mm. This narrowed the trench considerably, with the dimensions at the base being recorded as 350 x 500mm. It would appear that a degree of truncation occurred with the footings when the newer wall was constructed. The stratigraphy observed was most likely backfill from this event, and general build up due to the location of the pit.

7.5.4 No further finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in this pit.

7.6 Trial pit 5

7.6.1 The final trial pit undertaken in this area of the site was located adjacent to TP4, on the opposite side of the modern wall. The pit was located in the southern corner, behind a wooden shed in the area which is currently used as storage. The pit was bounded to the south by the E-W modern wall and to the west by the NW-SE party wall. The pit measured 580mm in length x 500mm in width and dug to a total depth of 1.9m.



Figure 18: TP5 - extremely loose and fragmented foundations of the party wall. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

7.6.2 The stratigraphy comprised 40mm of macadam (3) above a minimum of 1.5m of moderately, to very loose grey mortar abundant backfill, containing frequent fragments of brick, stone and lime mortar (12). A small quantity of CBM and pottery was recovered. The pit was dug to a total depth of 1.9m at which the base of the foundations were reached (5.89mOD).

7.6.3 Of particular interest in this pit is the damaged state of the foundations. Whilst the wall above ground appears to be relatively modern and structurally sound, the foundations are crumbling, with several bits falling away during the hand excavation. Two steps were recorded, the first at a depth of 180mm and the second at 400mm, extending eastwards by 180mm. Further, the bricks appear to be larger and more orange in colour than those above ground and also, built to a surprised depth for a property boundary wall. At this stage, this is interpreted as being an older wall, possibly associated with the ancillary building shown on early maps, which has been truncated and the modern wall built on top of the foundations. The rubble abundant backfill is therefore interpreted as demolition material.



Figure 19: TP5 - crumbling foundations and rubble abundant backfill below macadam surface. Facing SSW. Scale 0.5m.

- 7.6.4** Once recorded, the pit was backfilled and reinstated with concrete and cold-set macadam to prevent any structural damage. No further features were recorded in this pit.
- 7.7** On the 17th November works commenced again in the Stable Block, with the completion of 2 boreholes (BH1 and BH2). A single hand auger pit was also undertaken on this date.

7.8 Borehole 1 (BH1)

7.8.1 The first borehole was located at the northern end of the stable yard, adjacent to a modern gateway and the east wall of the Coach House. The upper section of the borehole measured c200mm in diameter x 900mm in depth, at which point the width became increasingly narrower in relation to the size of the window sampler used. A depth of 3.4m (4.48mOD) was reached at which the natural stratigraphy became impenetrable.



Figure 20 - Borehole 1, upper metre prior to window sampling.

7.7.2 The stratigraphy comprised 50mm of compact macadam (3) above stone cobbles (4) measuring 110mm in thickness, similar to those observed in TP2. Below the cobbles was a layer of moderately well compacted dark brown gravelly soil, mixed with orange-brown clay, measuring 160mm in thickness. The stratigraphy below this comprised deposits of natural gravel, grouped together as context (14). Between 0.34 and 1.5m (6.38mOD) context (14) comprised a layer of moderately well compacted fairly clean mid brown-orange sandy silt, containing occasional fine roots. Below this, between 1.5 and 1.9m (5.98mOD) the material became slightly lighter brown in colour, with a higher proportion of sand. Between 1.9m and 2.75m (5.13mOD) a slightly higher proportion of sand was noted again, but similar in colour. At 2.75m the sample became increasingly more clayey, with some gravel and black flecking noted. Finally, at a depth of 3.4m solid natural gravels (15) were reached and the borehole sample was completed.

7.7.3 No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

7.8 Borehole 2 (BH2)

7.8.1 The second borehole was located at the southern end of the yard, approximately 20m away from the first. It was situated adjacent to an existing shed, lying 1.2m north of the E-W boundary wall and 1.5m south of a wooden fence, also running E-W (see fig.9). The borehole was slightly oval in plan, measuring 300mm x 270mm x 900mm, prior to sampling. In total, a depth of 2.26m (5.43mOD).



Figure 21: Borehole 2 prior to window sampling. Scale 0.5m.

7.8.2 The stratigraphy comprised 90mm of compact macadam (3) above, predominantly in the southern section, 250mm of moderately compacted dark brown soil containing fairly frequent fragments of CBM, and in the northern section, fairly loose fine orange sand (17). Similarly to (14) discussed above, this layer showed some variation but was recorded under the same context. The fine orange sand continued to a depth of one metre where it became more commingled with an extremely hard and compact fine sand containing small angular stones and some fine roots. At a depth of 1.75m (5.94mOD) the sand became coarse and more yellow in colour. Below (17) at a depth of 2.26m extremely compacted natural gravel was encountered (15) and the sampling was ceased.

7.8.3 With the exception of the small pocket of CBM below (3) no further finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

7.9 Hand Auger 1 (HA01)

7.9.1 A single hand auger pit was undertaken, located to the north-west of the house, at the western end of a separate play area. The play area was surrounded by a wooden fence and forms a dog free space in which children can play. The pit was circular in plan, with a diameter of 330mm and initially hand dug to a depth of 930mm (6.83mOD).



Figure 22: Completed pit, showing the initial hand dug trench and narrow auger hole on the base. Scale 0.5m.

7.9.2 The stratigraphy in the upper part of the pit comprised 600mm of moderately well compacted light brown soil (18), recorded as topsoil, containing infrequent small stone inclusions and occasional fragments of pottery. This soil overlay a thinner deposit of mid brown-orange coarse sandy soil abundant with gravel (19) measuring 300mm in thickness. Below (19) was a layer of coarse, dark yellow sand containing frequent rounded stones (20) measuring a minimum of 1.1m in thickness, exposed during the hand auger. Towards the base of the pit, the material became slightly finer, with no variation in colour. The pit was completed at a depth of 2m (5.76mOD).

7.9.3 No features of archaeological interest were observed during the undertaking of this pit.

7.10 Investigation works recommenced on the 18th November with the final 3 trial pits, TP6-8, located in the wooded areas surrounding the house. The pits were undertaken in 3 out of 4 wooded areas, with the north-east pit being abandoned due to the presence of a substance discovered during excavations by an archaeological unit in the fourth area, thought to be asbestos.

7.11 Trial pit 6

7.11.1 The sixth trial pit was located in the north-western wooded area, on the west side of the house. It was situated to the south of a public convenience, accessed by a small E-W path leading to the main driveway. The pit was approximately oval in plan, being thinner at the south end. It measured 470mm in length x 300mm in width x 1m in depth (7.36mOD).



Figure 23: TP6 - completed. Facing E. Scale 0.5m.

- 7.11.2** The stratigraphy of the pit comprised three layers, the upper two being most distinct. A layer of fairly loose, good, dark brown-black topsoil (21) abundant with small roots and general detritus was recorded to a depth of 50mm. This scraped off easily on to an equally thin layer of light to medium brown friable soil containing frequent roots and some small stone inclusions (22), 70mm in thickness, taken to extend across the surrounding area. Below this was a thicker layer of very hard and compacted light brown-orange fine sandy soil (23), with very few inclusions – the occasional small stone or root. This layer measured a minimum of 0.83m in thickness and was taken to continue below the level of excavation at 7.36mOD. It should be noted here that a small piece of a plastic wrapper was found in the section between a depth of 0.83m and 1m.
- 7.11.3** The made ground consisted of a thin layer, 120mm in thickness directly overlaying natural geology. This would suggest that either, the natural geology is relatively high in this area and little made ground has been laid down, or the area has been truncated down to the natural levels during past landscaping works.

7.11.4 No finds or features were encountered during the undertaking of this pit, the piece of plastic is taken to be modern, and worked its way down into the natural through bioturbation.

7.12 Trial Pit 7

7.12.1 The seventh trial pit to be undertaken was located to the south of the sixth, in the south-western wooded area, west of the house. Similarly to TP6 the pit was slightly oval in plan, measuring 490mm in length x 340mm in width and dug to a depth of 1m (6.77mOD).



Figure 24: TP7 - completed pit. A fragment of CBM can be seen in section to the right of frame. Facing S. Scale 0.5m.

7.12.2 The stratigraphy in the upper part of the pit was the same as that recorded in TP6, comprising 50mm of dark brown – black topsoil (21) above 60mm of lighter soil (22) and 380mm of compacted sand (23). At a depth of 490mm the ground being very soft, consisting of a layer of loosely compacted mid to dark yellow sand (24) measuring a minimum of 510mm in thickness, taken to continue below the level of excavation.

7.12.3 A single brick fragment was recorded in the east facing section of context (23), although the degree of mottling and commingling would suggest this a residual find. Similarly to TP6, no features of archaeological interest were recorded.

7.13 Trial pit 8

7.13.1 The final trial pit was located on the east side of the house, in the south-eastern area of woodland, approximately in the centre. This area in particular was slightly higher than the surrounding ground, at approximately 8.18mOD, and undulating throughout. A large number of bricks and broken CBM fragments were observed on the surface, interpreted as a demolition dump. The pit was roughly circular in plan, measuring 450mm in length x 350mm in width x 1m in depth (7.18mOD).



Figure 25: TP8 - completed. Facing W. Scale 0.5m.

7.13.2 The stratigraphy in the final pit comprised a layer of topsoil (21), similar in composition to that observed in the previous two pits, measuring 140mm in thickness. A small number of modern finds, including a plastic bottle lid were recovered from this context. This overlay moderately well compacted mid to light brown soil, with frequent roots and small stones (25), measuring between 140 and 200mm in thickness. A small quantity of post-medieval finds were recovered from this context. Below (25) was a layer of very compacted mid to light orange-brown sand, with some darker brown mottling (26). It was observed at a depth of c340mm (7.84mOD) and measured a minimum of 600mm, continuing below the level of excavation at 7.18mOD.

7.13.3 This pit yielded the most finds, with a quantity of pottery, CBM, glass and clay tobacco pipe being recovered from all three recorded contexts. Much of the material is post-medieval in date. The stratigraphy was interpreted as a mixture of made ground and dumped material. It is possible that the material came from the demolition and clearance of the service wing, which was located on the east side of the house.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1** The stratigraphy observed across the site is consistent with the post-medieval creation of the site and subsequent alterations. In the stable block, the stratigraphy comprised a thin layer of made ground / yard surface above natural Langley Silt, river alluvium and Kempton Park Gravel. The varying depths at which the foundations of the party wall was encountered, and the patchy appearance of the standing section, suggests it has been altered on a number of occasions. Of particular note are the foundations in TP5 which reached a depth of 1.9m and may represent the foundations or cellar of a previous building on the site.
- 8.2** Elsewhere, very few finds were recovered and almost no features of archaeological interest, which is consistent with cartographic area which shows the park as an area of land, which has seen limited activity, with the exception of the main house and associated buildings. Also, there was a notable absence of garden or landscape soils in the test pits surrounding the house, indicating that they were likely to have always been wooded to some degree, rather than laid out as formal lawns.
- 8.3** Trial Pit 8 produced the majority of the finds, from all three contexts, which is taken to comprise dumped demolition material, most likely from the service wing located to the north. The wing consisted of several adjoining buildings extending eastwards from the east side of the house. Based on cartographic evidence (see figs.26 and 27) the wing was removed between 1910 and 1912.
- 8.4** Of particular interest regarding the site as a whole is the shallow depth at which natural geology was encountered. The highest level at which it was exposed was in Trial Pit 6, recorded at 7.61mOD, 120mm below the present ground surface. Natural gravels were exposed in both borehole 1 and 2, at depths of 3.4m (4.48mOD) and 2.26m (5.43mOD) respectively.

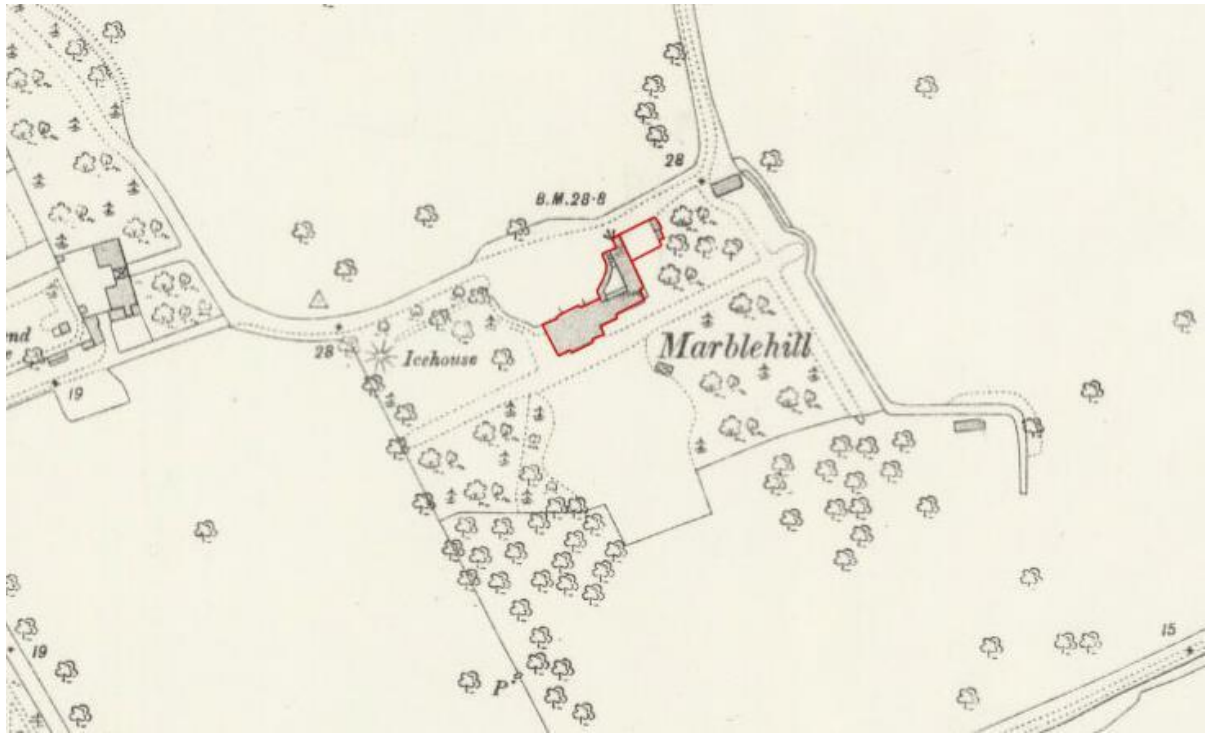


Figure 26: Extract from the 25 inch Surrey VI.8 OS Map, revised in 1910 and published in 1913, showing the additional wings on the east side of the main house (outlined in red).

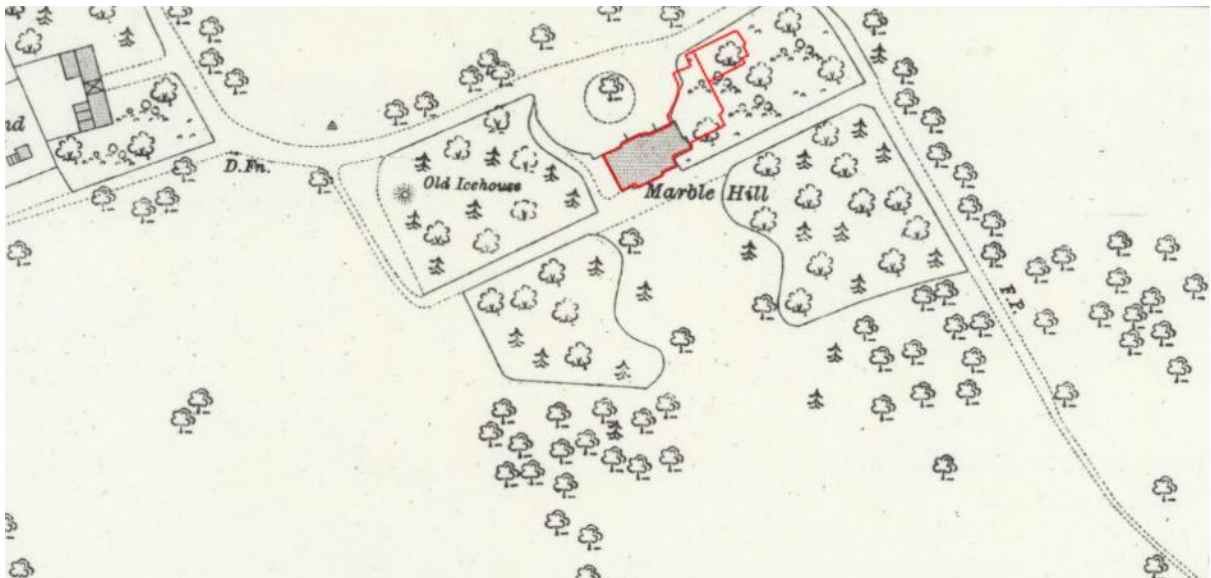


Figure 27: Extract from the 25 inch Middlesex XX.16 OS Map, revised in 1912 and published in 1914, showing the new turning circle in the driveway and woodland, after the demolition of the service wing. Outline of the buildings is shown in red.

9 CONCLUSION

The following section provides a summary of the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions set out above.

9.1 *At what depth are the footings of the Stable Block wall encountered and is this uniform across the site?*

The footings of the party wall were encountered at the following depths:

TP1 – 7.35mOD

TP2 – 7.34mOD

TP3 – 6.69mOD

TP4 – 6.86mOD & 6.71mOD

TP5 – 5.89mOD

Trial Pits 1, 3, 4 and 5 exposed different sections of the same wall, illustrating that the foundation level fluctuates throughout its course. The patchy appearance of the wall suggests it has been partially rebuilt and repaired on a number of occasions, which may explain the differences in depth. Further cartographic evidence shows at least one outbuilding in the stable yard, now demolished, which may have caused some degree of truncation of stratigraphy. Finally, the NE-SW section of wall belonging to Southend House, exposed in Trial Pit 4 appeared to be the oldest standing section, with the foundation recorded at 6.86mOD.

9.2 *Is there evidence of a ground surface/top soil associated with the early Stable Block?*

Very little made ground was encountered in the stable block – a demolition layer (8) was recorded in Trial Pit 3, but elsewhere a bedding layer came down on to natural deposits. The only evidence for a previous yard surface was the cobbled layer (4) beneath the existing car park surface (3). This surface was patchy and worn off in places, exposing the cobbles beneath. The cobbles were laid on to a layer of bedding gravel (5) above natural sand (recorded in Trial Pit 2). The cobbles comprised uniform rectangular stone blocks of post-medieval date, however it was unclear if they form the original yard surface.

9.3 *Is there any evidence of occupation/activity on the site prior to the construction of the estate (c1724)?*

No evidence dating prior to the 18th century was recovered from that watching brief. Much of the material most likely relates to the demolition of the service wing on the eastern side of the house. The deep foundations encountered in TP5 however may be the remains of an outbuilding, several of which appear on cartographic evidence until the early 20th century, when the present day stable block layout is created. This absence of evidence however supports the hypothesis that the site was always an open area of land, and remained so after the construction of the house and park.

9.4 *If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?*

The natural geology exposed is consistent with that shown on the British Geological Survey. Sandy-silty deposits of Alluvium and Langley Silt were encountered overlying extremely well compacted deposits of Kempton Park Gravels. The highest level at which natural was encountered was at 7.61mOD in Trial Pit 6, and the lowest at 4.48mOD in borehole one. The shallow depth at which natural was encountered suggests that either the area has seen limited activity, so there has been no accumulation of made ground, or, during construction works, in order to clear and level the ground, it was truncated to the natural level.

10 SOURCES

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Greater London Historic Environment Record. glher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

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10.3 Cartographic Sources

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Ordnance Survey (1891). *Surrey VI.NE Six-inch.*

Ordnance Survey (1913). *Surrey VI.8 25-inch*

Ordnance Survey (1914). *Middlesex XX.16 25-inch*

Ordnance Survey (1920). *Six-inch*

Rocque, J. (1754). *Map of the County of Middlesex*.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Number	Trench	Description
(1)	TP1	Very dark brown topsoil
(2)		Loose soil
(3)	TP3 ETC	Macadam car park surface
(4)		Stone cobbles below (3)
(5)		Orange sandy gravel
(6)		Orange-brown sand
(7)	TP3	Mid brown silty clay
(8)		Demolition layer
(9)		Clayey sand below (8)
(10)	TP4	Topsoil
(11)		Sandy soil below (10)
(12)	TP5	Loose crumbly backfill below (3)
(13)	BH1	Dark brown soil/clay below (4)
(14)		Sandy silt below (13)
(15)		Natural gravels
(16)	BH2	Orange-brown sand below (3)
(17)		Sandy soil below (16)
(18)	HA01	Topsoil
(19)		Gravelly sandy soil below (18)
(20)		Sand
(21)	TP6	Dark brown topsoil
(22)		Lighter brown friable soil below (21)
(23)		Brown-orange fine sand
(24)	TP7	Very soft yellow sand
(25)		Brown soil with stones
(26)	TP8	Compact sand below (25)

APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTIONS

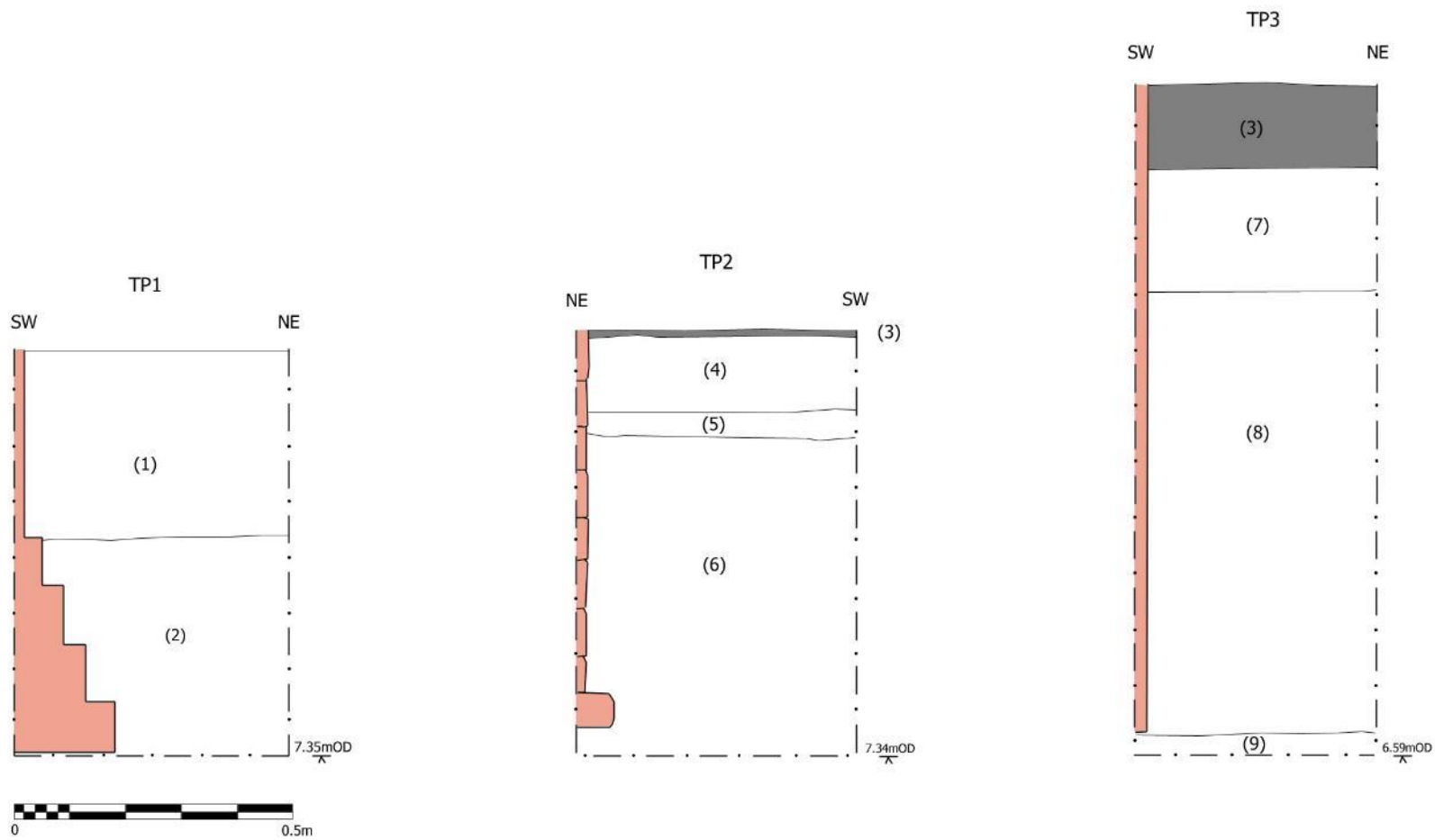


Figure 28: TP1 - NW facing section, with party wall foundation shown in red. TP2 - SE facing section, modern wall foundation shown in red. TP3 - NW facing section, party wall foundation shown in red. Originals drawn at 1:10.

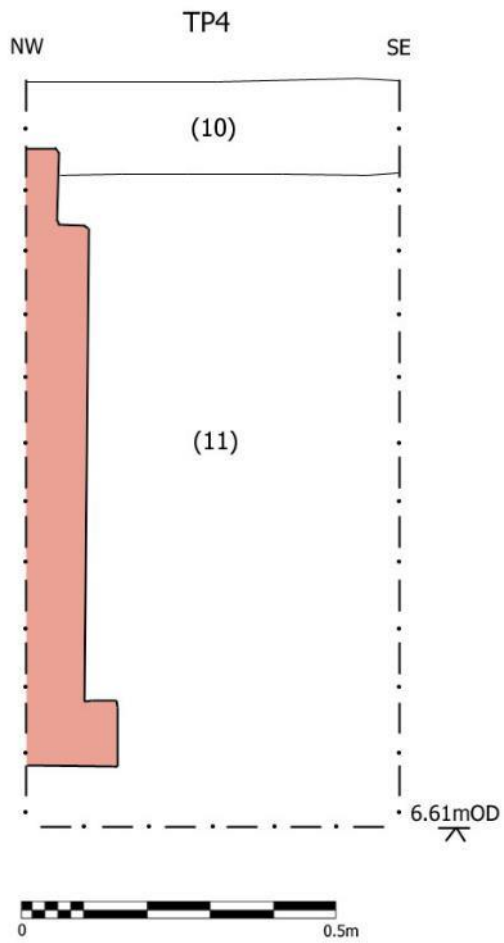


Figure 29: NE facing section of TP4, with party wall foundation shown in red. Original drawn at 1:10.

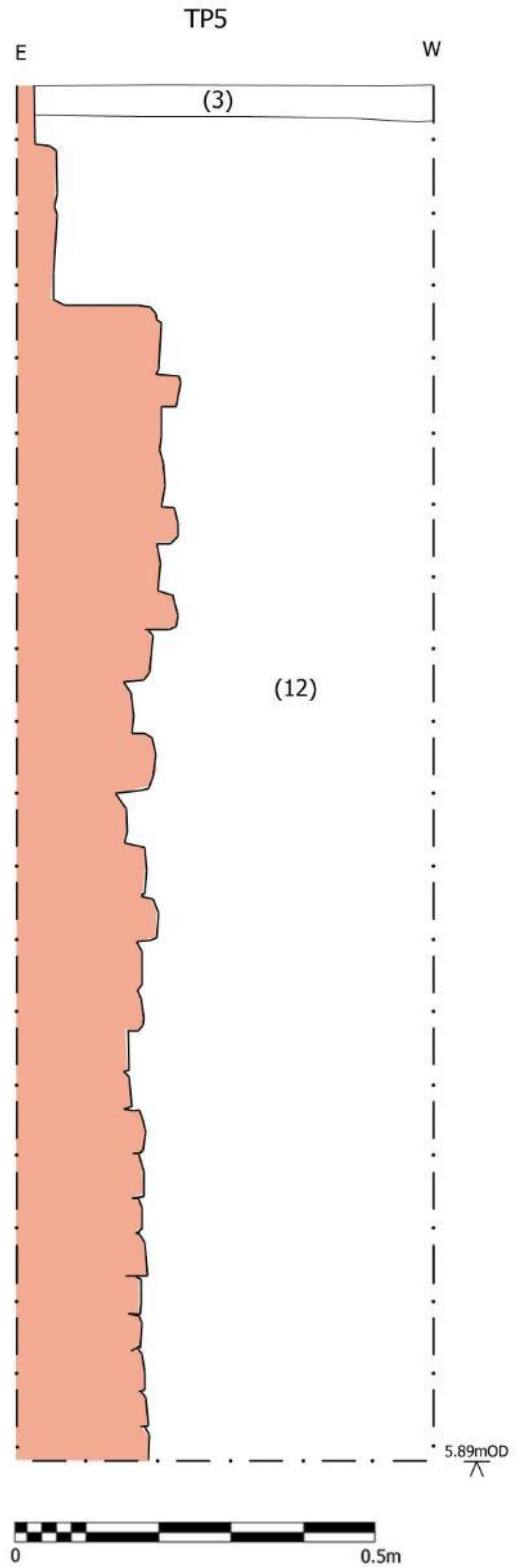


Figure 30: N facing section of TP5, with party wall foundation shown in red. Original drawn at 1:10.

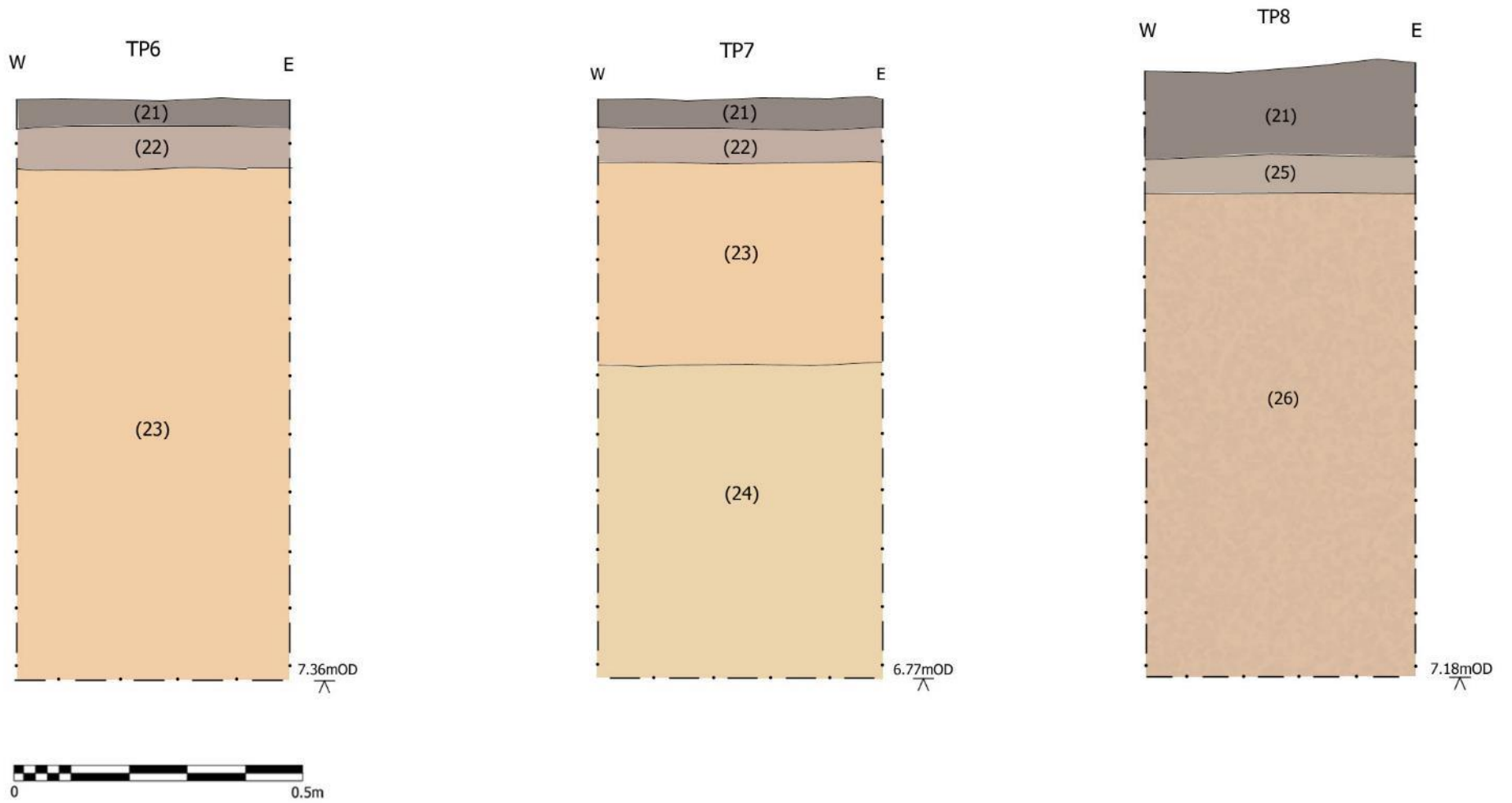


Figure 31: South facing sections of Trial Pits 6, 7 and 8. Originals drawn at 1:10.

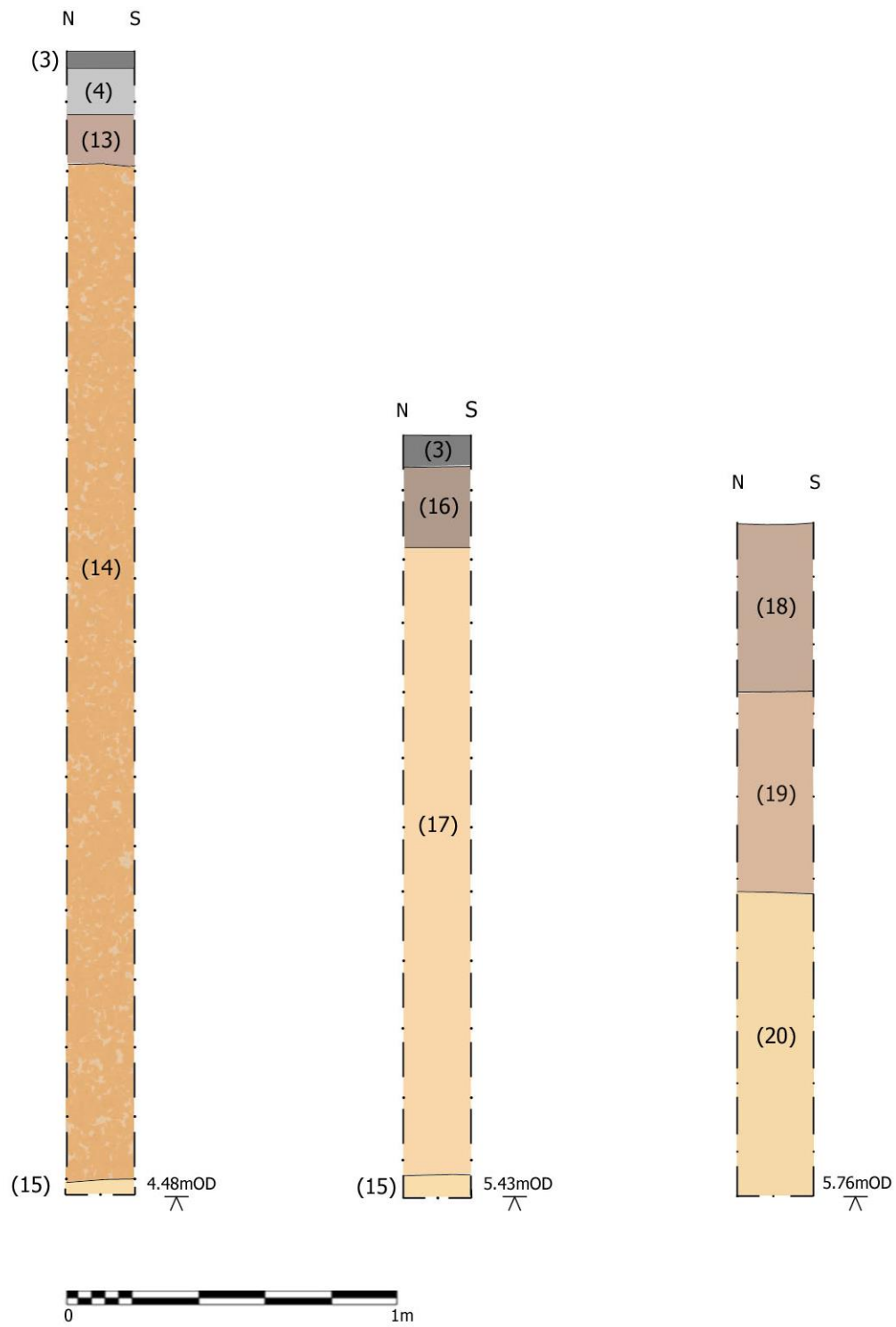


Figure 32: West facing sections of boreholes 1 and 2, and hand auger pit 1. Originals drawn at 1:20.

APPENDIX III: THE FINDS

POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY by Paul Blinkorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 36 sherds with a total weight of 294g. It is all post-medieval, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

- DERBS:** Derby Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 4g.
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 4 sherds, 29g.
LONS: London Stoneware, 1670 – 1900. 1 sherd, 105g.
PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 7 sherds, 103g.
REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 22 sherds, 45g.
TGW: English Tin-Glazed Ware, 1600-1800. 1 sherd, 8g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area. Most of the assemblage comprised small bodysherds, other than the neck of a large stoneware boot-blackening bottle from TP5 context 12. A single fragment of flower pot (FPW) was recovered from context (10).

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

TP	Cntxt	PMR		TGW		LONS		DERBS		HORT		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2	1	9	1	8					1	12			19thC
4	11	3	41											L16thC
5	12	1	39			1	105							19thC
8	21									1	4			19thC
8	25									2	13	22	45	19thC
8	26	2	14											L16thC
HA01	18							1	4					18thC
	Table	7	103	1	8	1	105	1	4	4	29	22	45	

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Medieval Archaeology **29**, 25-93

Context (7)

Two fragments of the neck and part of the lip of a dark olive green glass bottle with a patina were found in context (7) which formed the subsoil of trial pit 3. An apparent seam underneath the lip of the bottle indicates that it is machine-made and 20th century in date.

Context (21)

Four small glass fragments were recovered from context (21), two olive green in colour and two emerald green. Whilst three are undiagnostic, one of the emerald pieces is a fragment of a bottle lip-the round top of the finish mould seam is visible. Not surprisingly, given that (21) formed a topsoil, these pieces are all presumed to be 20th century in date.

Context (25)

Two pieces of the base and part of the body of a light blue glass bottle embossed with 'BATEY LONDON' and '4 (REG^D)' in smaller letters around the bottom of the bottle and the word 'BATEY' repeated twice on the base itself (intersecting at the letter 'T') was found in context (25). William Batey established a ginger beer factory on the east side of Kingsland Road c.1853, before becoming bankrupt in 1881 and the business being bought by Richard James Alabaster, who established Bateys as a limited company in 1887. The independent company continued until it was sold to Charrington & Co Ltd in 1952.¹ The fact that the bottle wasn't embossed as 'BATEY & CO' as some other examples are could indicate that it came from the period before Bateys was established as a limited company. The observation that bottle has a moderate amount of small-large bubbles indicates that it can be very roughly dated to before the 1930s. A side mould seam can also be seen curling over the heel. In any case, it is likely to be earlier in date than the five small fragments of glass also found in the same context (four emerald green, one clear). One of these is part of a bottle lip which fits with the bottle fragment from (21), the topsoil layer sealing (25) in trial pit 8. It is thus likely that the Batey bottle represents a residual piece.

¹ National Archives. n.d. 'BATEY & CO LTD RECORDS & ESTATE OF R.J. ALABASTER.' [Online] Available: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/f4daea4f-d957-4d3a-a1af-ea1479b84543> [Accessed 12 December 2016]

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from context (26). The fragment is a broken piece of stem with an extremely off-centre borehole and slight burning to the interior.

Stem length = 35mm

Stem width = 9mm

Borehole diameter = 2.5mm

Post-medieval in date.

SHELL

Context (2)

Four fragments of seashell were recovered from Trial Pit 1. All four fragments are of the *Mya areanaria* species, an example of a marine bivalve mollusk in family *Myidae*. The soft shell clam lives on tidal mudflats in saltwater environments. The fragments of shell recovered from Marble Hill are most likely midden fragments, originally sourced from the River Thames.

Context (25)

Context (25) produced a single fragment of common flat oyster shell, *Ostrea edulis* L. The fragment is extremely accreted, suggesting it spent a significant time submerged in water after it had died.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A single fragment brick was recovered from context (26). The fragment is mid brown in colour, with a heavily micaceous, fine clay matrix fabric, and smoothed exterior surface with rounded edges. Possibly burnt. Taken to be part of the demolition material scattered across the wooded area to the south-east of the main house, associated with the 20th century demolition of the 18th century service wing.

FLINT by Jon Cotton

A single flint flake was recovered from context (26). The fragment has been worked to produce a smooth, flat inner face and angular outer, with two sharp useable edges (fig.33). Several bulbar scars are visible indicating where a small chip has been removed below the striking point – bulb of percussion. The fragment is a tertiary flake of semi-translucent grey-brown flint, typical of the material on gravel dyots along the banks of this area of the River Thames and are evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.



Figure 33: Fragment of flint recovered from context (26).

MISCELLANEOUS

Context (21)

A single piece of plastic was recovered from the topsoil in Trial Pit 8. A broken fragment of plastic lid/stopped moulded with 'CORONA' on the top (although does not appear to be associated with Corona Extra beer). The second item from context (21) was a bottle stopper. The stopper, inscribed 'BATEY' was commonly used on ginger beer bottles. It may be from the pre-1930s bottle found in context (25) discussed above.

APPENDIX IV: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-271594

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Marble Hill Park, TW1 2NL
Short description of the project	Between the 16th and 18th November 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief on the site of Marble Hill Park, Twickenham, TW1 2NL. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of 11 pits, completed by CET Infrastructure, located in the Stable Block Yard, in woodland surrounding the house and in an open area of parkland. This included 8 trial pits, 2 boreholes and 1 hand auger pit. They ranged in depth from c0.73m to 3.4m in depth. The pits exposed, in general, a thin layer of post-medieval stratigraphy, including the cobbled stable yard surface and demolition material from the 20th century removal of the service wing associated with the main house. This overlay natural Langley silt, alluvium and Kempton Park Gravel, encountered between 7.54mOD and 4.48mOD. Finds included post-medieval pottery, glass and a potential prehistoric worked flint.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2016 End: 18-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RCR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Current Land use	Woodland 6 - Parkland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Prompt	Soil Resource Survey

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES TWICKENHAM Marble Hill Park
Postcode	TW1 2NL
Study area	26.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 517121 173648 50.935173342729 0.159383859354 50 56 06 N 000 09 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.48m Max: 7.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	English Heritage

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Section", "Unpublished Text", "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Stable Block, Marble Hill Park. Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1 2NL. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London SW11 3SJ
Description	Short report summarising the results of the watching brief. Contains relevant background details including reason for commission, site location and Conservation Area details, historical and archaeological background, and site and post-excavation methodology. Results include plans, photographs and text of the monitored works with a short discussion and conclusion. Results are supported by relevant specialist analyses.

Entered by Heidi Archer (heidi@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 16 December 2016