ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:

LAND AT UDNEY PARK ROAD, TEDDINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Planning Reference: Pre-application
NGR: TQ 16448 70852
AAL Site Code: TEUP 17

Report prepared for Quantum Group (Management) Ltd

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number AAL2017039

March 2017

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Document Control

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Version no:	1.0	10/03/2017

Cover image: General view of site, looking southeast

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Quantum Group (Management) Ltd to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of land at Udney Park Road, Teddington, London Borough of Richmond, in advance of a planning application for a mixed development including sports pitches and a new clubhouse.

- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), historic maps and online resources.

- Prehistoric activity is represented by findspots of Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flints, bone and bronze. The majority of these finds are at some distance to the proposed development area, and therefore the archaeological potential for this period is low.

- Roman activity is represented by a single findspot of heavily abraded pottery, suggesting the location of discovery might not be associated with their original context. Despite this, the close proximity of the findspot to the site suggests a low archaeological potential.

- Early-medieval evidence is suggested by place name data and the presence of a Saxon settlement within Hampton to the south, suggesting a negligible archaeological potential for this site.

- Medieval activity is represented by documentary evidence of historic buildings, and the presence of archaeological features and findspots, primarily to the north of the site. The site itself is likely to have been an agricultural zone, so medieval ridge and furrow may be present. It should be noted however that landscaping to create the recreation ground and the pavilion may have removed or truncated any such remains. As a result, there is a moderate archaeological potential for this period.

- Post-medieval activity is characterised by the residential development of Teddington from the 17th to 19th centuries, with the GLHER search showing numerous buildings of this period constructed within the search area, primarily to the north of the site. The current site appears to have remained undeveloped until its adaptation for use as a sports field, and construction of the associated pavilion, during the early 20th century.

- Overall, the archaeological potential for the site is limited due to the likelihood of this parcel of land being agricultural prior to the adaptation for its modern usage as sports fields.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Quantum Group (Management) Ltd to prepare a desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of land at Udney Park Road, Teddington, London Borough of Richmond, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a mixed development including sports pitches and new clubhouse.

1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*' (CIfA 2014), and the Historic England documents '*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning*' and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015a and b). Local guidance, in the form of document '*Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*' was also followed (GLAAS 2015).

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located in Teddington, in the administrative district of Richmond Borough Council. It is situated 4km southwest of Richmond and 2km south of Twickenham. The site is approximately 5.1ha and is occupied by sports pitches and a pavilion building, to the east of Udney Park Road and north of Cromwell Road. The site is centred at NGR TQ 16448 70852 and is 9.2m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).

2.2 The bedrock geology comprises London Clay Formation, with superficial sand and gravel deposits belonging to the Kempton Park Gravel Member, laid down during the Devensian Stage (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for a mixed development including sports pitches and new clubhouse. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27th March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

3.3 The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 58 and 61 of 'Section 7. Requiring good design', and Paragraphs 126-141 of 'Section 12. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. Paragraph 128 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is

proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Local Planning Policy

3.4   The London Borough of Richmond formally adopted its Core Strategy April 2009, which determines the future development of the borough over the next 15 years (Richmond Borough Council 2009).

3.5   The relevant policy of the Core Strategy concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is Policy CP7: Maintaining and Improving the Local Environment

'a) Existing buildings and areas in the Borough of recognised high quality and historic interest will be protected from inappropriate development and enhanced sensitively, and opportunities will be taken to improve areas of poorer environmental quality, including within the areas of relative disadvantage of Castlenau, Ham, Hampton Nurserylands, Heathfield and Mortlake.

'b) All new development should recognise distinctive local character and contribute to creating places of a high architectural and urban design quality that are well used and valued. Proposals will have to illustrate that they:

> i)   *are based on an analysis and understanding of the Borough's development patterns, features and views, public transport accessibility and maintaining appropriate levels of amenity;*
> ii)   *connect positively with their surroundings to create safe and inclusive places through the use of good design principles including layout, form, scale, materials, natural surveillance and orientation, and sustainable construction.*

3.6   The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2026. London borough's local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning application by councils and the Mayor.

3.7   The principal policies of the London Plan concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets are Policy 7.8 'Heritage Assets and Archaeology' and Policy 7.9 'Heritage-Led Regeneration' (Mayor of London 2015):

Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology

'A – London's heritage assets and historic environment… 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, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.'

'C – Development should identify, value, converse, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.'

'D – Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.'

'E – New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscape and significant memorial. 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.

'F – Boroughs should…maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped, and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy…'

'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…'

Policy 7.9 Heritage-Led Regeneration

'A – Regeneration schemes should identify and make use of heritage assets and reinforce the qualities that make them significant…'

'B – The significance of heritage assets should be assessed when development is proposed and schemes designed so that the heritage significance is recognised….Wherever possible heritage assets (including buildings at risk) should be repaired, restored and put to suitable and viable use….'

'C – Boroughs should support the principles of heritage-led regeneration in LDF policies'.'

4.0   Methodology

Data Collection

4.1   A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 500m from the centre of the site.

- National Archives (NA) – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.

- National Monuments Record – A search was undertaken of the collection of aerial photographs (vertical and oblique) held by the NMR in Swindon. Aerial photographs can be used to identify buried features, such as ditches, pits or walls, which appear as cropmarks or soilmarks.

- Allen Archaeology's own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.

- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS),

online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the GLHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.

- A site visit was carried out on Monday 6th March 2017 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2   Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit 'Site' number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the English Heritage Periods List (formerly the RCHME Archaeological Periods List). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0   Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1   Evidence of activity dating to the prehistoric period is present within the search area with small flints attributed to this era found in the early 1990s during separate excavations at Udney Park Road (Site 1), *c.*57m north of the site, and at Rosebank (Site 2), *c.*120m south of the site.

5.2   Findspots related to specific periods within the prehistoric era have also been identified within the search area. A Neolithic stag's horn hammer *c.*0.37km northwest of the site (Site 3). Three flints dated to the Neolithic were also found in close proximity, to the east of Station Road (Site 4). A hoard of five Neolithic flint axes were found during the construction of a house along Clarence Road in 1883, *c.*0.40km southwest of the site, and their alignment might suggest a deliberate burial (Site 5). In addition, a Bronze Age spearhead was discovered *c.*0.37km northwest of the site (Site 6).

5.3   Roman activity is not well-represented within the search area, with the only evidence of activity comprising two sherds of pottery found during the 1994 excavations at Fullerton Court, *c.*57m north of the site (Site 7).

5.4   Place-name data suggests settlement of the area during this period, with Teddington deriving from the Old English personal name of *Tuda* and the Old English suffix *ingtun*, meaning 'a settlement or farm connected with Tuda' (Watts 2004). The presence of a Saxon settlement incorporating the modern areas of Hampton, Hampton Hill and Hampton Wick to the south of the site suggests a contemporary settlement might occur at Teddington (Site 8).

5.5   Teddington is not mentioned in the Domesday Book in its own right, although it is included under the Hampton entry, considered a very large settlement of 45 households with a population of 41 villagers and four smallholders. The lands were owned by Walter of St. Valery and included 25 ploughlands, a meadow and a fishery (Williams and Martin 2002).

5.6 Settlement at Teddington is recorded as early as *c.*1100 (Site 9), and there has been a chapel present in the area since *c.*1217. This building is situated on Ferry Road (Site 10), *c.*0.36km northeast of the site, and is believed to have developed into the extant 16th century Grade II* Listed Building Church of St. Mary (Site 11).

5.7 There are also records of a 13th century Manor House present in Teddington, which was known to belong to Westminster Abbey in the late 13th century, although the exact location of this former building is unknown (Site 12).

5.8 Excavations in 2002 at 97–111 High Street, *c.*0.27km north of the site, encountered occupation activity of medieval to post-medieval date. A large ditch containing 13th–16th century pottery and four boundary ditches with later material including pottery and ceramic building material (brick and tile) were discovered (Site 13). Additionally, there was a surface find of a medieval hilt-less bronze dagger in a garden along Udney Park Road, roughly 55m west of the site (Site 14).

5.9 There is scarce evidence of building activity in the transition from the medieval to post-medieval period, although there is a mid 16th century Grade II timber-framed building present at 93–95 High Street, *c.*0.28km northwest of the site, which is now utilised as a shop front and dwelling (Site 15).

5.10 Between the 17th and 19th centuries Teddington began to expand, and attained popularity amongst the gentry of the region, likely as a result of its close proximity to the high fashion centres of Twickenham and Richmond. A number of large houses, many of which have since been demolished, were built in the village throughout this period.

5.11 Several residential and commercial buildings do survive from this period however, with late 17th to early 19th century constructions evident to the north of the site along High Street, many of which are granted Listed Building status (Sites 16–25).

5.12 The 1865–80 Ordnance Survey map shows the site extending over one large open field, and partially covering three further areas of open land. The site is bordered to the east by Kingston Lane, but neither Udney Park Road, currently to the west, nor Cromwell Road to the south had been constructed at this time. The rest of the map shows the area as primarily agricultural land, although there is a small area of terraced dwellings to the northwest (Figure 4). This map also indicates the presence of the railway tracks to the southwest, associated with the Grade II Listed Building of Teddington Railway Station. This was constructed in 1863 in an Italianate style consistent with the architectural style of other stations on the London and South Western Railway line (Site 26). A train from this station was targeted by members of the Suffragette movement in 1913, with three carriages being destroyed by arson.

5.13 With the construction of the present road layout system at the end of the 19th century, the area surrounding the site changed dramatically. The site still appears to occupy open land although this has been separated into additional plots, with five partially or fully covered by the site. Residential development of the area has also occurred, with houses bordering the west and east of the site, and two small detached buildings immediately southwest of the site (Figure 5). The end of the 19th century also saw the construction of the Grade II* Church of St. Alban, *c.*0.36km northeast of the site, a lofty stone construction that replaced the Church of St. Mary as the parish representative (Site 27).

5.14 In the early 20th century residential development was extensive in the wider area, with rows of terraced houses constructed to the west, north and east of the site. The site remained as open

land, divided into plots, with a small number of detached houses constructed immediately to the southwest (Figure 6).

5.15   The more recent residential development of the area provided the opportunity to undertake archaeological excavations within the search area, revealing further evidence of occupation during the post-medieval period. Features including postholes and ditches dating to the late 18th century were discovered at Rosebank in 1993, *c.*0.11–0.14km south of the site (Sites 28 and 29), whilst groundworks in 2005 *c.*0.11km northwest of the site revealed the 18th century foundation walls of the former Royal Oak Public House (Site 30). Post-medieval finds including pottery and clay pipes were also recorded at 70 High Street, *c.*0.28km northwest (Site 31), and Udney Park Road, *c.*55m north of the site (Site 32).

5.16   By the 1934 the site was being utilised as a sports ground, as shown on the contemporary Ordnance Survey map Figure 7 (Figure 7). The plots formerly dividing the site are now shown as one open space, with a pavilion having been constructed at the eastern edge of the site. Further development has occurred surrounding the site, including tennis courts being constructed immediately northwest of the site.

5.17   The area suffered attacks during the London Blitz in 1940–41, with approximately 12 bombs being recorded as having landed within the search area. This included two high explosive devices in close proximity to the site; to the west of Udney Park Road and the east of Kingston Lane.

5.18   There is limited further development evident on the 1960–62 Ordnance Survey map, although the site is annotated as the St. Mary's School Sports Grounds, which may suggest an alteration in tenancy of the site. To the south, several new buildings have been constructed (Figure 8).

6.0   Site Visit

6.1   The site was visited by Rupert Birtwistle on Monday 6th March 2017. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included in Appendix 1 and their locations indicated on Figure 2.

6.2   The site is occupied by a large, open, flat green space utilised as sports pitches (Plate 1).

6.3 There is an early 20th century brick pavilion building situated at the western edge of the site (Plate 2). There is a modern, semi-permanent, metal, spectator stand situated a short distance south of the pavilion (Plate 3).

Plate 2: General view of pavilion building at west of site, looking west

Plate 3: Metal spectator stand at west of site, looking southeast

6.4 The site is bordered by fences, and tree and hedge lines. Detached and semi-detached residential housing is evident to the west, south and east of the site (Plate 4), and there is a large, modern block of residential flats to the north (Plate 5).

Plate 4: View of residential housing to south of site, looking southeast

Plate 5: Residential flats bordering the north of site, looking northwest

6.5   The main gated site access is via Udney Park Road (Plate 6), although there is an additional gated vehicular access point to the south of the site via Cromwell Road (Plate 7).

Plate 6: Main site access via Udney Park Road, looking east

Plate 7: Site access via Cromwell Road, looking southeast

7.0   Constraints

7.1   There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefields within the search area, although the Grade I Listed Bushy Park (NLHE Ref: 1000281) is adjacent to the southern extent of the search area, extending over 428ha and closely associated with Hampton Court Palace over 2km south of the site.

7.2   There are 12 Listed Buildings within the search area, all constructed during the post-medieval period, with two attributed to Grade II* and the remaining all Grade II examples.

7.3 Two buildings are Grade II* Listed and situated in close proximity, *c.*0.37km northeast of the site, and represent the 16th century Church of St Mary (NHLE Ref: 1253013) and the mid 19th century Church of St Alban (NHLE Ref: 1080819). There is no intervisibility between the site and these heritage assets due to the view being obstructed by the developed nature of the area.

7.4 The Grade II Teddington railway station building is located *c.*0.37km west of the site, and although being modernised, the mid 19th century building remains generally consistent with the original construction. There is no intervisibility due to residential housing positioned between the site and heritage asset.

7.5 The remaining nine Grade II buildings are situated on the northern side of High Street, *c.*0.28km north of the site, with one example being a 16th timber-framed shop front and the remaining residential and commercial buildings constructed in the 17th–19th centuries.

7.6 None of the heritage assets are visible from the site, and therefore the development will have a negligible impact upon the significance or setting of these heritage assets.

8.0   Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Evidence of activity during the prehistoric period is present within the search area, indicating some activity from the early prehistoric to the Bronze Age period through several individual find spots including worked flints, flint axes, and a spearhead. The limited volume of finds within the study area, with none from the site itself, suggests a low archaeological potential for this period.

8.2 Activity in the Roman period is much less common with only a solitary find of heavily abraded pottery sherds, which suggests they may have not been discovered in their primary context. This discovery was made within *c.*60m of the site however, and therefore the archaeological potential for the site is considered to be low.

8.3 Early-medieval settlement is suggested through place-name and settlement evidence at distance to the site, and therefore the archaeological potential for the site for this period is negligible.

8.4 Medieval activity is suggested through literary evidence of former 13th century buildings within the overall search area, including the precursory construction to the 17th century Church of St. Mary. Further evidence of activity is shown through archaeological features and findspots. It is likely the site itself remained as open agricultural land throughout the entirety of the medieval period. There is a moderate potential therefore for contemporary agricultural features of local interest to exist within the site, namely ridge and furrow; however landscaping for the recreation ground may have removed these.

8.5 Post-medieval activity within the search area is indicative of the expansion of urban London into what were formerly surrounding rural areas, throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, with numerous GLHER entries pertaining to residential and commercial development within the search area, primarily to the north of the site. There is a low archaeological potential for this period due to the lack of activity within the proposed development area.

8.6 Overall there is a low archaeological potential for the site. It is also acknowledged that landscaping of the site to create a flat surface suitable for utilisation as sports pitches may have impacted upon any potential archaeological deposits. This is perhaps further exacerbated by the construction of the early 20th century pavilion building at the west end of the proposed development area.

9.0   Acknowledgements

9.1   Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Quantum Group (Management) Limited for this commission.

10.0   References

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Cartographic Sources

1865–80 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1897–98 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1915 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1934 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

1960–62 Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of GLHER Entries within a 500m search area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLO61192		516375	171005	Evaluation in 1994 revealed flint core and later pottery in a filled-in natural hollow way.	Prehistoric
2	MLO64274		516415	170595	Evaluation at Rosebank in 1993 revealed several small prehistoric flints.	Prehistoric
3	MLO19013		516005	171005	Neolithic stags horn hammer with geometrically facetted lattice pattern.	Prehistoric
4	MLO18942		516005	171005	Three Neolithic flints found in Teddington.	Prehistoric
5	MLO19115		516055	170605	Hoard of five Neolithic flint axes found during house building in 1883. Appeared to be deliberately buried, arranged edgeways in a row measuring 18cm in length.	Prehistoric
6	MLO18963		516005	171005	Bronze Age spearhead found in Teddington.	Prehistoric
7	MLO61193		516375	171005	Evaluation in 1994 revealed two very abraded sherds of Roman coarseware pottery.	Roman
8	MLO72100		516005	171005	Early-medieval settlement of Teddington. The presence of a Saxon settlement at Ham suggests that a contemporary settlement might occur at Teddington.	Early-medieval
9	MLO72101		516005	171005	Medieval settlement of Teddington, existing from at least 1100 when it was recorded as Berewick of Staines.	Medieval
10	MLO19040		516505	171305	Chapel present in Teddington since c.1217, and in continuous use until being replaced as parish church by St Albans in 1889. In mid C20th no part of the extant building predated C16th, which is believed to have become St Mary's Church.	Medieval
11	MLO91272	1253013, II*	516522	171278	C16th parish church, restored extensively in C18th.	Post-medieval
12	MLO72102		516005	171005	C13th Manor House present in Teddington, which was known to belong to Westminster Abbey in the late C13th.	Medieval
13	MLO76429 ; MLO77300		516280	171186	Excavations at 97-111 High Street discovered a ditch containing mid C13th-C16th pottery and daub, and four boundary ditches containing evidence of late C17th-C19th occupation, including pottery, CBM and bricks.	Medieval
14	MLO19131		516305	170805	Surface find of hitless bronze dagger in garden on Udney Park Road.	Medieval
15	MLO91348	1261256, II	516238	171142	93-95 High Street. C16th timber-framed building, extensively remodelled in late C17th and C19th. Now in use as shop front and accommodation.	Post-medieval
16	MLO91116 ; MLO91041	1065429, II	516187	171142	Pair of C18th houses, with modern single storey shop extension either side.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
17	MLO91119	1193756, II	516198	171142	83 and 85 High Street. 83 - C18th shop front; 85 - adjoined to 83, built c.1700.	Post-medieval
18	MLO91072	1065460, II	516026	171098	Early C18th building at 22 High Street.	Post-medieval
19	MLO91070	1065458, II	516082	171132	Late C17th or early C18th house, known as Beveree.	Post-medieval
20	MLO91117	1193579, II	516259	171150	C18th three-storey house.	Post-medieval
21	MLO91477		516228	171114	Mid C18th three-storey house.	Post-medieval
22	MLO91476		516211	171104	Late C17th three-storey house.	Post-medieval
23	MLO86160 ; MLO91042	1065430, II	516484	171204	Early C18th terrace of houses, known as Peg Woffington's Cottage, with plaque bearing date to 1759.	Post-medieval
24	MLO91481	1357706, II	516452	171194	C18th timber-framed cottage known as Oak Cottage.	Post-medieval
25	MLO86161	1065420, II	516322	171123	Templeton Lodge. Late C18th or early C19th house.	Post-medieval
26	MLO103926	1410351, II	516019	170814	Teddington Railway station, built in 1863 by the London and South Western Railway from Twickenham to Kingston, and partially modernised. Built in Italianate style that reflect an architectural trend across many of the LSWR lines.	Post-medieval
27	MLO90889	1080819, II*	516586	171236	Lofty stone church with green copper roof in Early English style, built in 1886 by William Niven.	Post-medieval
28	MLO64278		516415	170595	Evaluation at Rosebank in 1993 revealed a posthole dated to the late C18th-C19th.	Post-medieval
29	MLO64276		516415	170595	Evaluation at Rosebank in 1993 revealed C18th ditch.	Post-medieval
30	MLO97974		516450	171100	Excavations in 2005 at Royal Oak Public House discovered the C18th foundation walls.	Post-medieval
31	MLO98636		516182	171115	Excavations in 2007 at 70 High Street and Rowan House revealed a number of post-medieval finds.	Post-medieval
32	MLO61194		516375	171005	Evaluation in 1994 revealed six sherds of redware pottery and a clay pipe fragment.	Post-medieval

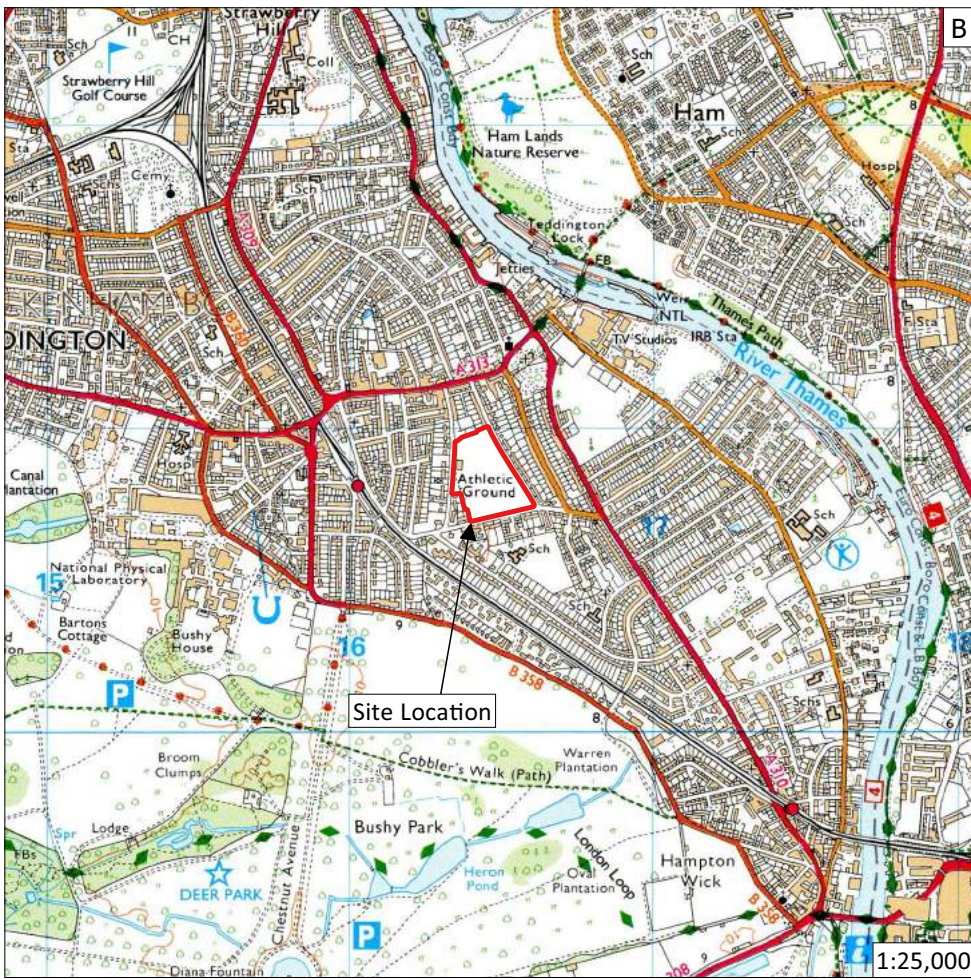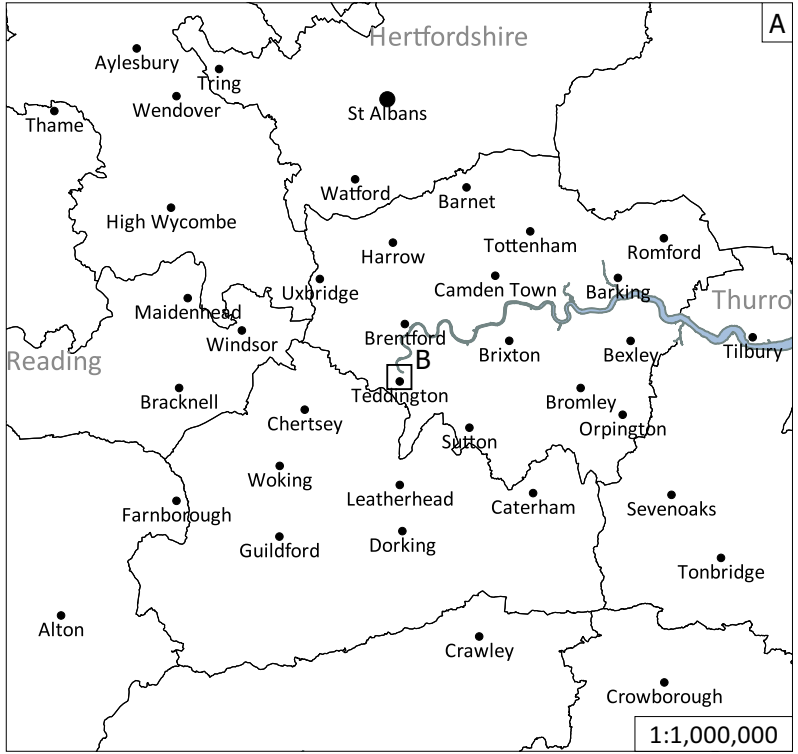**Figure 1:** Site location in red

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Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by Date	J Johnson 08/03/17

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Figure 2: Location of site in red with position and direction of site visit photographs

SPRINGFIELD R

FIELD LANE

GOMER PL

ROAD

171000

GROVE

BLACKMORE'S

GOMER GDNS

UDNEY PARK ROAD

BOLTON GARDENS

KINGSTON LANE

LANGHAM ROAD

MARSTON R

Pa

Pav

Recreation Ground

170800

516200

516400

516600

CROMWELL ROAD

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	06/03/17

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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Figure 3: Location of Greater London HER entries within a 500m search radius

Key

- Site outline
- Search area
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Early-medieval
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Dropped WWII bombs

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:7,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	03/03/17

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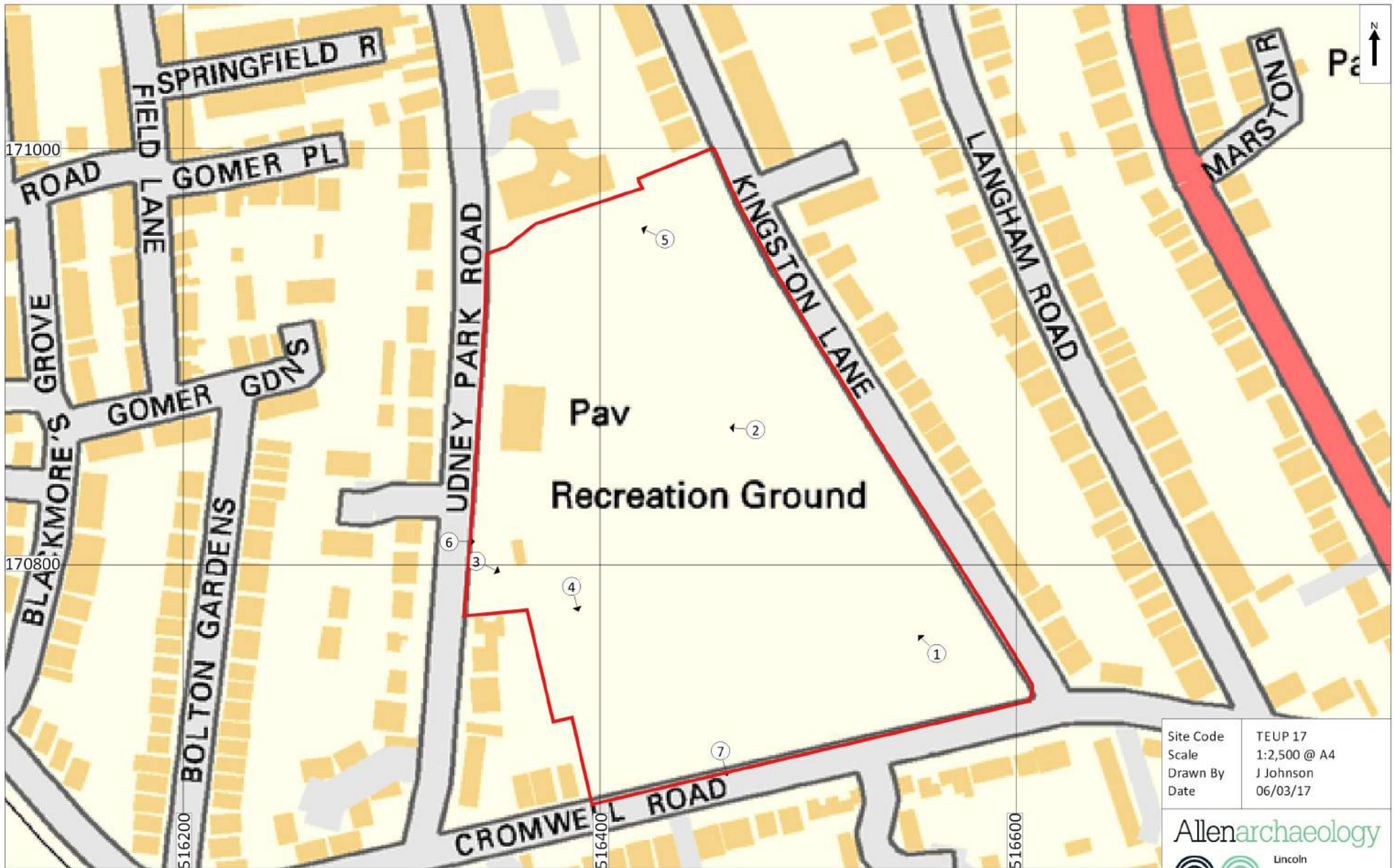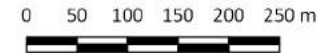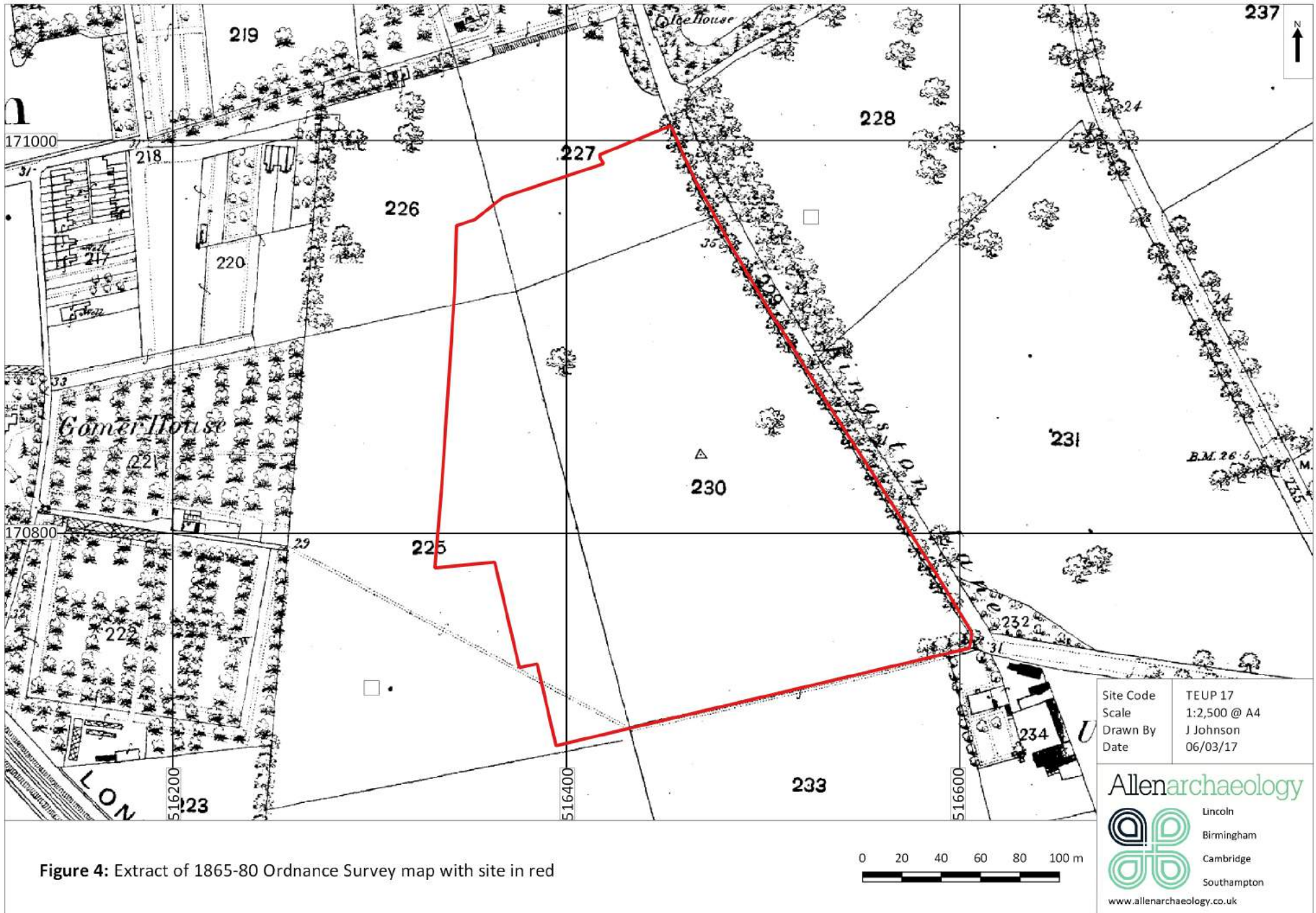Birmingham
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219

237

Ice House

228

171000

218

227

226

31

217

220

35

33

Gomer House

221

231

B.M.26.6

230

170800

29

225

222

516200

123

233

516400

516600

232

31

234

U

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	06/03/17

Figure 4: Extract of 1865-80 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

0   20   40   60   80   100 m

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Figure 5: Extract of 1897-98 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

171000

170800

Icehouse

B.M. 37·3

B.M. 81·6

B.M. 80·9

GOMER PLACE

P.H.

GOMER ROAD

GOMER GARDENS

UDNEY PARK ROAD

KINGSTON LANE

LANGHAM ROAD

B.M. 33·2

W

W

W

W

B.M. 61·1

B.M. 30·8

B.M. 62·0

CROMWELL ROAD

516200

516400

516600

2

25

29

30

31

33

22

N

Site Code: TEUP 17
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By: J Johnson
Date: 06/03/17

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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Figure 6: Extract of 1915 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	06/03/17

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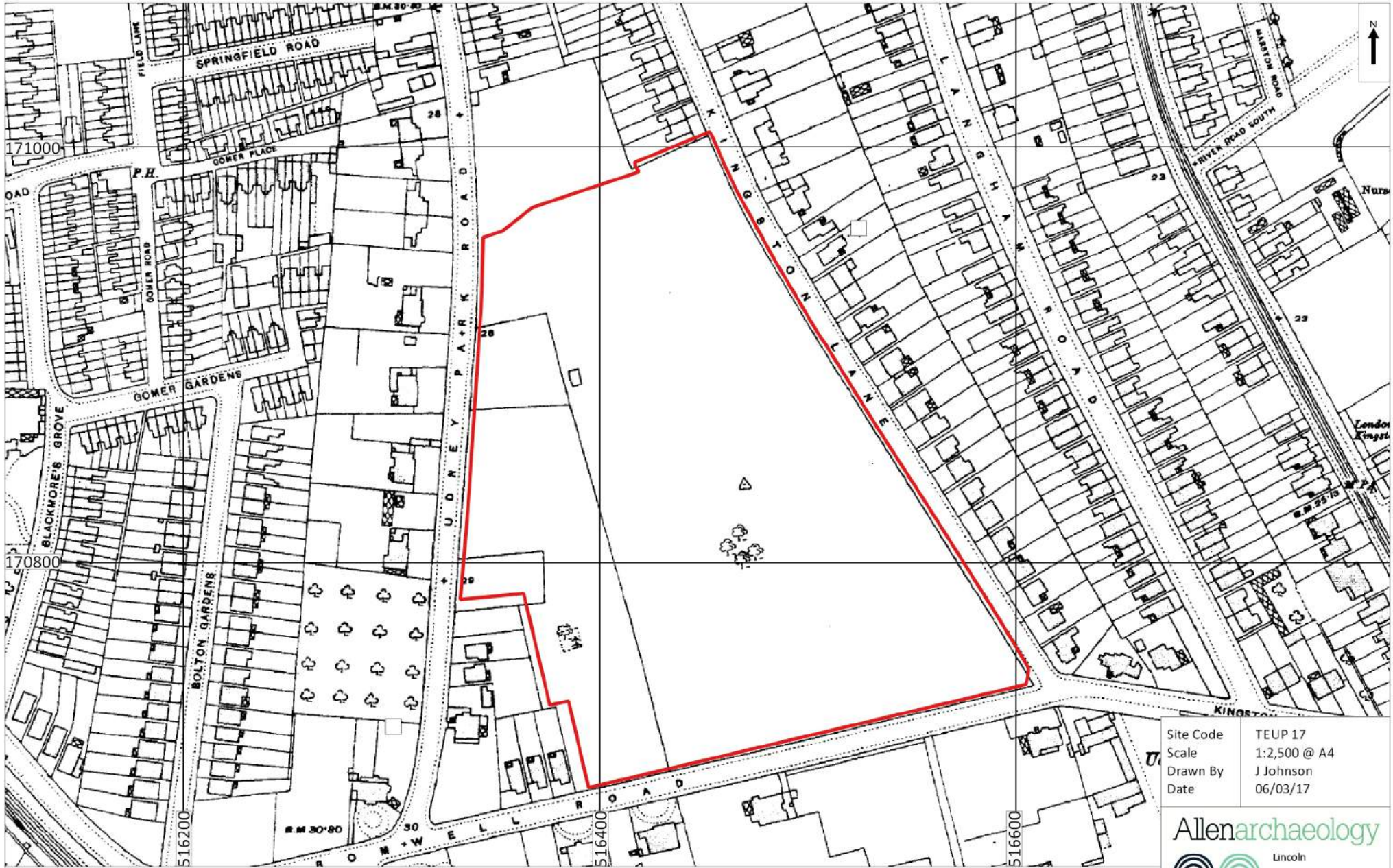Birmingham
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Figure 7: Extract of 1934 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

Springfield Road

Tennis Courts

Sports Ground

3·0d
13·745

TEDDINGTON

Pavilion

London 12
Kingston 1

Udney Farm

Kingston

171000

170800

516200

516400

516600

N

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	06/03/17

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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Figure 8: Extract of 1960-62 Ordnance Survey map with site in red

Site Code	TEUP 17
Scale	1:2,500 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	06/03/17

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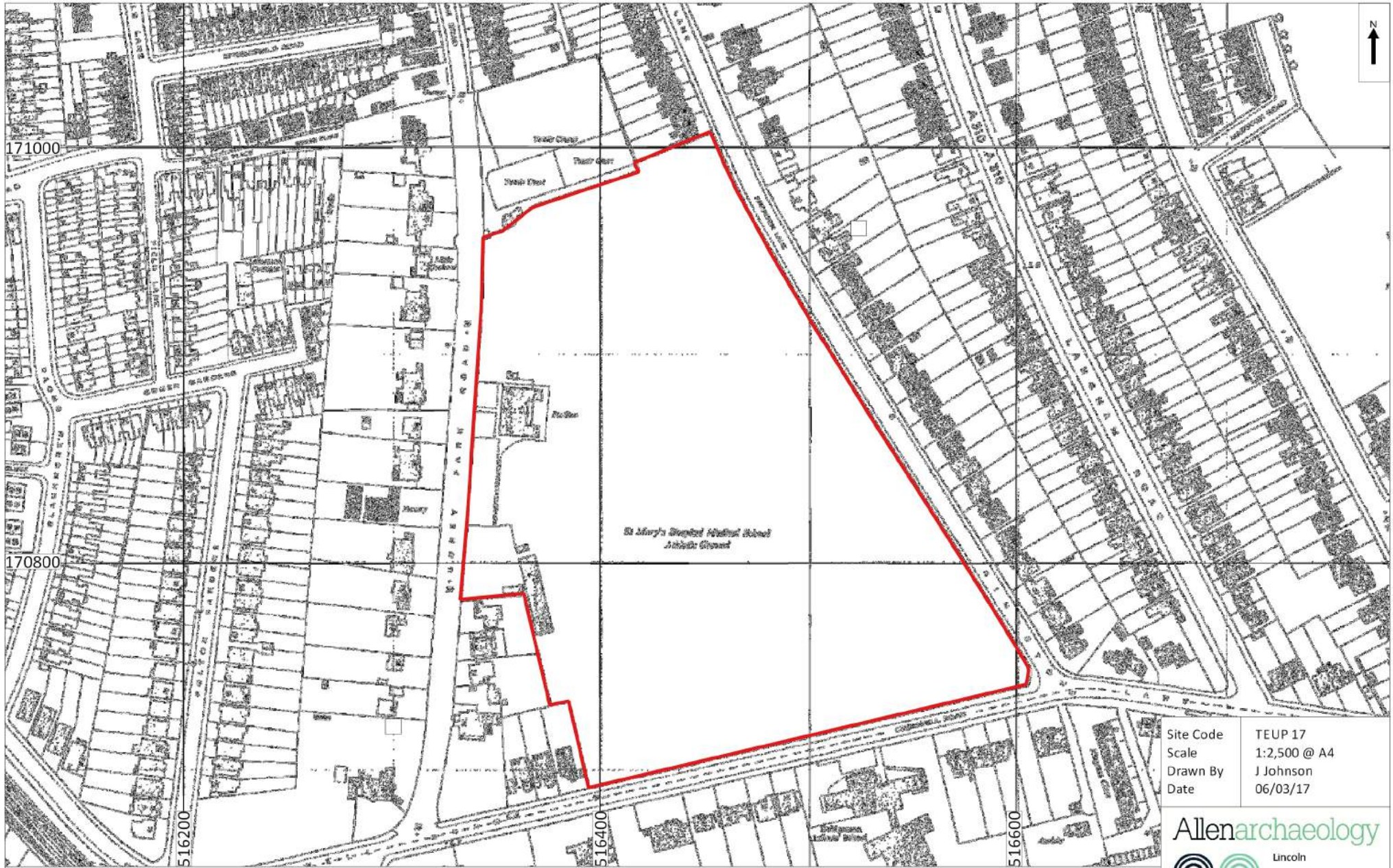Birmingham
Cambridge
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0   20   40   60   80   100 m

Lincoln	**Birmingham**	**Cambridge**	**Southampton**
Whisby Lodge	Arion Business Centre	**Wellington House**	International House
Hillcroft Business Park	Harriet House	**East Road**	Southampton International Business Park
Whisby Road	118 High Street	**Cambridge**	George Curl Way
Lincoln	Birmingham	**CB1 1BH**	Southampton
LN6 3QL	B23 6BG		SO18 2RZ
Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356	Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545	**Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550**	Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
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