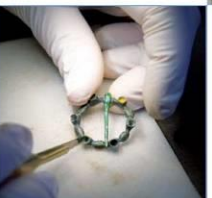
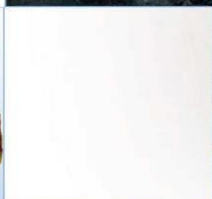
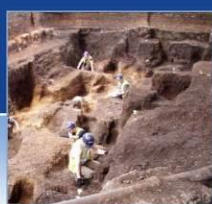


# Twickenham Riverside, Twickenham, London Borough of Richmond: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project No: 23967  
June 2021



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Twickenham Rediscovered, Land at King Street, Water Lane and The Embankment, Twickenham: Heritage Assessment

**On Behalf of:** London Borough of Richmond  
Civic Centre,  
44 York Street  
Twickenham,  
TW1 3BZ

**National Grid Reference:** NGR: TQ 16316, 73211

**AOC Project No:** 23967

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures

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## 1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames to undertake an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of the site of the proposed 'Twickenham Rediscovered' development, which is located on land at The Embankment and Water Lane, Twickenham (the Site). The Site lies within the local authority administrative area of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 1.2 This assessment has considered the potential effects of a proposed mixed-use development on land at The Embankment and Water Lane, Twickenham (the Site). The Site lies is located on the north bank of the Thames and is currently occupied by an early 1970's retail development on the King Street frontage with surface car-parking, public open space and limited mid-20th century buildings to the rear along the frontages of Water Lane and The Embankment.
- 1.3 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019a) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG 2019b), as well as local planning policy by The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and outlined in Section 4.3 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 1.4 This assessment has identified a Low potential for remains or artefacts of prehistoric, Roman or early medieval date being encountered during the course of the development. However, given the location of the Site within the historic core of Twickenham, its depiction on Treswell's map of 1607 which shows the Site as partially developed and the recovery of medieval material during investigations within 500m of the Site boundary there is considered to be a medium to high probability of medieval evidence being encountered during the course of development. The Site is shown fully developed on Glover's map of 1635. Buildings located in the southern and western portions of the Site were subsequently cleared to allow for the expansion of Richmond House. However, the northeast corner of the Site, located at the junction of King Street and Water Lane remained densely built up until the land was cleared to allow for road widening and redevelopment in 1928. A photograph of around 1900 suggests that the buildings demolished at this time were fronted with 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century elevations although their morphology suggests that at least some of these buildings could have had earlier 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century cores. Archaeological evaluation on the Site has recorded the remains of a post-medieval building. Given this, the potential for post-medieval remains being encountered during the course of development is considered to be high.
- 1.5 The centre of the Site was occupied by and used as an open air swimming pool (lido) between 1935 and 1980. The centre of the pool was 3m deep and thus any archaeological remains within its former footprint are likely to have been truncated or removed. The northeast corner of the Site, the land at the junction of King Street and Water Lane was redeveloped twice during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, firstly in 1928 when King Street was widened and a new public house built to replace the Kings Head and secondly in 1970 when the present retail development was constructed. It is likely that that both these cycles of building would have impacted upon any archaeological remains which may have once been present, however the extent of any damage cannot be confirmed without intrusive investigations. The southern part of the Site, which extends along the frontages of The Embankment formerly formed part of the Gardens of Richmond House and has remained largely undeveloped since the land was

acquired by the local authority (now the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames) following the sale of the mansion in 1923. Landscaping works associated with both the park and the public realm works which extend along The Embankment may have impacted, to at least a degree on any buried archaeological remains.

- 1.6 Given the Site's high archaeological potential it is recommended that a further programme of archaeological works may be required following demolition of the upstanding structures within the Site comprising targeted archaeological evaluation of the footprints of earlier former buildings. Should the results of the evaluation indicate levels of significant below ground disturbance a watching brief on a representative proportion of ground-breaking works may be a more appropriate strategy. In addition should any groundworks, including drainage, be required either on the bank of the Thames or in proximity to it an archaeological watching brief will be maintained in order to record any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits that may be present. The decision on any required mitigation rests with the GLAAS who act as archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.



## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

2.1.1 The Site is located on the north bank of the River Thames and occupies an area bounded by King Street to the north, Water Lane to the east, the Embankment to the south and the Diamond Jubilee Gardens to the west. Water Lane, the Embankment, part of an access road from Wharf Lane and part of King Street fall within the Site. The Site includes the following structures: 1, 1a and 1b King Street constructed in the 1970's; car park boundary walls and surface (mid-20th century); a post 1960 single storey flat roofed brick structure fronting the Embankment; and the post-war two storey flat roofed Bath House structure and garage fronting the Embankment.

### **2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions**

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2017), the Site is underlain by River Brickearth over First Terrace Gravel over London Clay. The Site is located on a parcel of land which naturally slopes from 7.70m OD from the corner of King Street and Water Lane to 4.30m OD on the corner of Water Lane and The Embankment. To accommodate the natural slope a terrace has been constructed, with the upper level standing at 6.63m OD.

2.1.3 The Site extends south-east beyond the Embankment to the margins of the river. Geotechnical investigation undertaken within the Site (see Section 8) indicate the Site to be underlain by River Terrace Deposits. Alluvial clay deposits associated with the River Thames likely extend into this area and may seal organic deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest.

### **2.3 Project Background**

2.3.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames who wish to develop the Site, which forms part of their landholding. The applicants propose to regenerate the portion of Twickenham town centre which extends northwards from the north bank of the Thames (The Embankment) directly opposite Eel Pie Island. The Site is currently occupied by surface car parking and a range of post-war buildings which have a negative effect upon the character of the area.

2.3.2 The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of existing buildings and structures and redevelopment of the site comprising residential (Use Class C3), ground floor commercial/retail/cafe (Use Class E), and public house (Sui Generis) with associated landscaping, restoration of Diamond Jubilee Gardens and other relevant works.

2.3.3 AOC previously prepared an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for an earlier iteration of the scheme in May 2016 (MacQuarrie 2016), followed by a heritage assessment (HA) in 2017 (Bradley-Lovekin & Roy 2017). A desk study and ground investigation of the Site was undertaken in 2017 by Geotechnical and Environmental Associates Limited (Deaney 2017). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the east of the Site by AOC in 2018 (Westall 2018).

### **2.4 Consultations**

2.4.1 AOC consulted with Laura O'Gorman of Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who provides archaeological advice to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames during the preparation of the original archaeological desk based assessment in May 2016. In her response (email correspondence, 13<sup>th</sup> May 2016). Ms O'Gorman referenced a previous 2001

planning application which was supported by an Archaeological Assessment. The 2001 application site included the southern part of the Site in addition to the Diamond Jubilee Gardens site. However, no further archaeological works were recommended by GLAAS due to the limited below ground impact for that specific application. O’Gorman also highlighted the results of the investigations at 29-31 King Street which recovered evidence of medieval and post-medieval pitting along with a post-medieval Brick Bee Hive Soakaway, noting the potential for remains of the 17th-century Richmond House to be present on the Site. The site boundaries assessed in 2016 and 2017 differed from the Site boundary used in this assessment, which is a larger area and extends onto the land formerly occupied by the footprint of Richmond House.

- 2.4.2 The HA carried out in 2017 assessed the likelihood of finding post-medieval remains on the Site as high. As a result, a programme of archaeological works was recommended, including archaeological trial trenching of a representative sample of ground within the surface car park areas, to be carried out prior to any demolition, in order to establish the likely level of archaeological survival and the potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence. The evaluation was undertaken in 2018 and identified a post-medieval building together with three potentially earlier structures (Westall 2018).

### 3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & CRITERIA

#### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1.1 The aim of this Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the potential for direct impacts upon archaeological remains to result from the Proposed Development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding the future of this Site and for identification of the need for further works or the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should these be required.
- 3.1.2 The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described below. The report aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the Site and includes an assessment of the relative value / importance of the known and potential heritage resource; and (where possible) the likely magnitude of impact upon such a resource from the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.3 A Study Area of 500m from the Site boundary has been used to assess the likely nature and extent of the archaeological and built heritage resource. The Greater London Historic Environment Record is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in the Study Area (HER report obtained June 2020). This information forms the description of the heritage baseline, together with:
- **National Heritage List for England (NHLE):** for data regarding designated assets i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and Protected Wreck Sites;
  - **Richmond upon Thames Local Studies Library:** for archival, cartographic and documentary sources;
  - **National Library of Scotland (NLS):** for cartographic evidence of the Study Area including old Ordnance Survey maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions) and pre-Ordnance Survey maps;



- **Consultation with Laura O' Gorman** of Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who act as archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames;
- **Web based and in-house sources:** for topographical, geological, archaeological and historical information; and
- **Published sources listed in Section 7.**

3.1.4 The heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence, identified from the sources listed above, have been described and are presented in the Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (Appendix 2), and are mapped on Figures 2-4.

### **3.2 Assessment Criteria**

3.2.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 1.

3.2.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential is expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 1.

3.2.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of National, Regional, Local, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important. For sites where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.

3.2.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of major; moderate, minor and negligible.

### **3.3 Limitations**

3.3.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (June 2020) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

3.3.2 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3.3.3 This Desk-based Assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in Section 3.1 above, National Heritage List for England (NHLE) data and Greater London Historic Environment Data obtained in June 2020.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Identified Heritage Assets & Key Planning Considerations

- 4.1.1 Eight Grade II\* Listed Buildings, and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings stand within 500m of the Site, including a K6 Telephone Kiosk built to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's iconic 1935 design (Site 5) and No. 10 to 12 King Street a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century houses with modern shops now inserted into the ground floor. No Grade I Listed Buildings stand within 500m of the Site. The Site is located within the Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area (Site 44), whilst the boundaries of an adjacent conjoined Conservation Area, Queen's Road (Site 45) extend to within 100m of the site boundary. Six Registered Parks and Gardens are located within the 500m Study Area. No World Heritage Sites, or Registered Battlefields extend to within 500m of the Site boundary.
- 4.1.2 The Site is located within the Twickenham and Marble Hill Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (Site 23) which has been identified by GLAAS. The APA designation reflects both Twickenham's Saxon origins (c.8<sup>th</sup> century) and its popularity with the aristocracy during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. A second APA, the Thames Foreshore and Bank (Site 22) extends immediately south of the Site along the channel of the Thames and its foreshore. This second APA has been designated to take account of numerous discoveries made both within the Thames and along its banks.
- 4.1.3 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LBR) has identified a large number of buildings which whilst not statutorily Listed, are recognised for their significance to the history and character of the local environment (LBR 2005). These buildings are referred to as 'locally listed' or 'Buildings of Townscape Merit'. Buildings of Townscape Merit within the study area include buildings along Bell Street east of the Site, Church Street and Holly Road north of the Site and King Street west of the Site. Additionally, many of the buildings on Eel Pie Island are also designated as Buildings of Townscape Merit. These assets are considered in this statement as part of the overall assessment on the potential for an effect on the character of the Conservation Areas.
- 4.1.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken on the Site in 2018 recorded the remains of a post-medieval building and pits that were potentially earlier (Westall 2018).
- 4.1.5 A range of non-designated heritage assets are recorded within 500m of the Site on the GLHER. Intrusive archaeological interventions within the Study Area have recovered remains from prehistoric to post-medieval times.

### 4.2 National & Local Planning Policy

#### The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 24th July 2018 and updated in June 2019. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 16 of the document is concerned with 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. It identifies heritage assets as '*an irreplaceable resource*' and notes that '*they should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations*' (MHCLG 2019a, Para 184).
- 4.2.2 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset the greater the weight should be. Any harm to or loss of significance should require '*clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

- *grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional;*
- *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'* (MHCLG 2019a, Para 194).

4.2.3 With regard to proposals that are predicted to lead to substantial harm to or the total loss of significance to a designated asset, Paragraph 195 states that *'local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss'*. Where *'a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset'* Paragraph 196 states that *'this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'* (MHCLG 2019a).

4.2.4 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration. Paragraph 197 states: *'In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'* (MHCLG 2019a).

4.2.5 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *'record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible'* (MHCLG 2019a Paragraph 199).

#### **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)**

4.2.6 The MHCLG published Planning Practice Guidance in April 2014 and updated it in February 2018, to expand upon the NPPF. The guidance on the historic environment was further revised in July 2019 (MHCLG 2019b). Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with *'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'*. The Guidance notes that *'conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest'*.

#### **The London Plan 2021**

4.2.7 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 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London.

4.2.8 Policy HC1 of the London Plan is relevant to this assessment and states the following:

##### *'Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth*

*A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England and other relevant statutory organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.*

*B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:*

- 1) *setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making*
- 2) *utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process*
- 3) *integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place*
- 4) *delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*

...

*C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should seek to avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.*

*D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.*

*E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.'*

### **Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Plan**

- 4.2.9 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames adopted a new local plan on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2018 and two legal challenges to the plan on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2020. Policies LP3, LP4, and LP7 concern historic environment matters and are relevant to this assessment:

Policy LP3

#### Designated Heritage Assets

*A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced 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 their 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 within Listed Buildings, 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 to Listed Buildings should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.*
6. *Require, where appropriate, the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance within Listed Buildings, 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.*

*B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:*

1. *in the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;*
2. *in the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm; or*
3. *the building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or distinctiveness of the area.*

*C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.*

*D. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a designated heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.*

*E. Outline planning applications will not be accepted 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 (London Borough of Richmond upon Thames 2018, 28-29).*

Policy LP 4

#### Non-Designated Heritage Assets

*The Council will seek to preserve, and where possible enhance, the significance, character and setting of non-designated heritage assets, including Buildings of Townscape Merit, memorials, particularly war memorials, and other local historic features.*

*There will be a presumption against the demolition of Buildings of Townscape Merit.*

*Applicants will be required to:*

1. *retain the character of Buildings of Townscape Merit, war memorials and any other non-designated heritage assets;*
2. *submit a Heritage statement to assess the potential harm to, or loss of, the significance of the non-designated heritage asset, including from both direct and indirect effects;*



3. *describe the significance of the non-designated heritage asset affected, including any contribution made by their setting; the extent of the relevant setting will be proportionate to the significance of the asset. Appropriate expertise should be used to assess a non-designated heritage asset; and*
4. *retain or restore the structures, features and materials of the asset, which contribute to its architectural integrity and historic interest (ibid, 31).*

Policy LP 7

#### Archaeology

*'The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting.*

*Desk based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance' (ibid, 35).*

#### **Twickenham Area Action Plan**

- 4.2.10 The Twickenham Area Action Plan was adopted in 2013 and The Twickenham Area Action Plan provides a framework for development and change in the town centre. The Plan sets out proposals for several key sites in the town outlining means to improve the public realm as well as proposals to improve and extend areas of green space and riverside. The Site is allocated within the Plan as part of TW7 Proposal Site - Twickenham Riverside (Former Pool Site) and south of King Street, with areas 'B, D, E and F falling within the Site. The overall aims for TW7 are:

*'to bring this derelict site back into active use, taking advantage of its riverside location and improving links between this area and the core of the town. A substantial area of open land to be retained and some of this to be green space. Bringing the site back into use will be key to the regeneration of the town.'* (Richmond Borough Council 2013, 54)

The key objectives are to:

- *maintain the existing ground floor retail frontages and residential uses above on King Street and provide new specialist retail, leisure and community uses;*
- *to link the existing service road to Water Lane;*
- *create new open space to provide for a wide range of open uses, including on the former pool site and in the form of civic space beside Water Lane;*
- *to maintain the Embankment as a working quay and, subject to feasibility, provide mooring and landing facilities;*
- *to improve the environment of the Embankment including reduction in car parking;*
- *to improve the Water Lane and Wharf Lane links from the town centre to the Embankment as shared use spaces; to provide a link between the service road and Water Lane; and to secure the redevelopment of the car park in Water Lane with residential and/or town centre uses;*
- *to achieve high quality traditional design and/or reuse of buildings;*
- *to conserve and enhance the Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area and its setting and the setting of the Queens Road Conservation Area;*



- *all new uses to take account of the unique riverside setting.* (Richmond Borough Council 2013, 54-55).

4.2.11 With regards to areas B, D, E and F which fall within the Site the aims for each of these areas is stated as follows:

*'(B) Reuse or replacement of existing buildings to provide mixed uses with active frontages at ground floor level;'*

*'(D) Redevelopment or reuse of former public toilets fronting Water Lane for residential, leisure or café use;*

*(E) Redevelopment or partial redevelopment of 1, 1a and 1b King Street with setback or inset to create a public square or other civic space with active frontage at ground floor level and residential development above of a height and design appropriate to the location of the site;*

*(F) Redevelopment of the car park in Water Lane with residential and/or town centre uses together with the continuation of the service road between Water Lane and Wharf Lane.'*

4.2.12 The Plan also contains design guidelines for the redevelopment of land within TW7 and the following are of relevance to the Site:

- *Along the Embankment to upgrade the areas of open space, create a pedestrian priority area and review the car parking provision;*
- *Creation of pedestrian priority area on Water Lane and Wharf Lane to extend the ambiance of Church Street to riverside;*
- *Development on Water Lane frontage to complement existing residential development and to include town centre uses where feasible.*
- *Future redevelopment of 1, 1a and 1b King Street to include set back of building at junction with Water Lane to create enhanced public space with views towards the river where possible.*
- *Design of new development to respect character of Conservation Area and to minimise impact on residential amenity;'* (London Borough of Richmond 2013, 60).

### **Emerging Policy**

4.2.13 The London Borough of Richmond is now starting to prepare a New Local Plan which will replace the current Local Plan and Twickenham Area Action Plan.

## **5 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Report Structure**

5.1.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number and where applicable the NHLE number, designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

5.1.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the Heritage Asset Map (Figure 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The location of the Site is shown outlined in red.

5.1.3 The study area includes all known heritage assets within a 500m radius of the boundary of the Site. The aim of this is to identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and to help

predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site.

- 5.1.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 8.

## 5.2 Prehistoric Evidence (-AD 43)

- 5.2.1 No Prehistoric sites or artefacts have previously been identified on the Site. Within the Study Area, prehistoric artefacts dating from the Upper Palaeolithic in the form of mammalian fossils (Site 84) and reindeer remains (Site 95) and from the Early Mesolithic in the form of flint artefacts (Sites 85 & 113) have been reported suggesting that the rich resources of the Thames were exploited from early prehistory onwards. Geotechnical investigations within the Site (see Section 5.8) indicate that it is located on the sand and gravel terrace of the Thames. Neolithic and Bronze Age activity have also been recorded (Sites 64, 70, 82, 100). The deposition of Bronze Age metalwork within the waters of the Thames is well documented and Bronze Age artefacts have either been dredged from the river or recovered from the foreshore from numerous locations along its course, with large concentrations of material found immediately downstream of Twickenham at Richmond and Syon Reach. A possible Bronze Age sword was recovered at Popes Villa, '20 yards from the Middlesex Shore' (Site 96). Given this wealth of evidence the stretch of the Thames to the south of the Site, including its bank have been included within the Thames Foreshore and Bank Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (Site 22).
- 5.2.2 A range of Iron Age remains and artefacts are also recorded within Twickenham, including the recovery of a small assemblage of Iron Age coins to the South of the Site on Eel Pie Island (Site 85).

## 5.3 Roman Evidence (AD 43 - 410)

- 5.3.1 No Roman remains or artefacts have previously been identified on the Site. Within the Study Area, two residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 18-20 Strafford Road (Site 57); excavations at Amyand Park Road have suggested the presence of a late 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century farm within the vicinity (Sites 62-63); and Roman pottery, querns and glass have been recovered from Ham Lands (Site 101).

## 5.4 Early Medieval Period (AD 410 - 1066)

- 5.4.1 No Early Medieval remains or artefacts have previously been recorded either on the Site or within 500m of it, although the settlement at Twickenham is known to have had Saxon origins. The first documentary reference to Twickenham (*tuican hom*) is in a charter of AD 704. The origin of the name are Old English, but may relate to the *Twicca*, an Old English name, or twice meaning 'riverfork' (Mills 2003). In the charter *Suebraed*, King of the East Saxons and *Paeogthath* 'Comes' grant land to the Bishop of London (MoLAS 2000). Although this indicates that an estate had been established at Twickenham by the 8th century, no archaeological evidence has been found for Saxon settlement in the locality. Twickenham's Saxon origins are one of the grounds cited by the GLAAS for its designation as an APA (Site 23).

## 5.5 Late Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1500)

- 5.5.1 No late medieval remains or artefacts are recorded on the Site, although a small number of medieval features have been recorded during previous investigations within 500m of its boundary. A medieval pit (Site 27) was identified during investigations to the west of the Site at 29-31 King Street during 1996. The pit contained sherds of 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, fragments of peg tile, animal bones, marine mollusc shells and animal bones and marine mollusc shells which suggest that it was a rubbish pit. A

ditch (Site 29) excavated to the northeast of the Site on Church Street was dated to the early 14<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries and could potentially have been used to drain water into the Thames.

- 5.5.2 Although direct evidence for medieval settlement within Twickenham is limited, it has been suggested that the initial settlement followed a linear pattern with properties lining both sides of the Church Street – King Street axis. St. Mary's parish church which stands at the eastern end of this axis on King Street could potentially have been founded during the 11<sup>th</sup> century although the main body of the church was rebuilt in 1714-15. The boundary of the Site extends northwards to the King Street frontage which would place the northern part of the Site, at least, within the core of the settlement. There is also a potential for 'backplot' activity on the southern part of the Site as it extends towards the Thames along with activity on the river frontage itself.

## 5.6 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1500 – AD1900)

- 5.6.1 Twickenham expanded rapidly during the post-medieval period, developing as a fashionable Thames side community popular with members of the aristocracy, particularly dowagers, who built fashionable villas along the north bank of the Thames.
- 5.6.2 The historic core of Twickenham was first mapped in detail on Ralph Treswell the Younger's 1607 '*Map of the Manor of Sion*' (Richmond Local Studies Library, LM1027 TW) (not illustrated) which shows that the present road layout including King Street, Water Lane, The Embankment and Wharf Lane had been laid out by that time and rectangular plots established which extended south-eastward towards The Embankment. Although the map is indistinct four of these plots appear, at least in part to have been located within the boundaries of the present Site and a number of possible buildings are shown on the King Street frontage while a further possible structure stands towards the rear of the Site set back from the King Street frontage. Moses Glover's subsequent 1635 '*Map of the Manor of Sion*' (Plate 1) is more detailed than Treswell's 1607 map and shows both the King Street and the Water Lane frontages fully developed, with further properties extending along the Embankment. This suggests that the Site was fully developed by at least 1635.
- 5.6.3 Glovers map appears to show a large house set back from the King Street frontage, immediately north and southwest of the Site boundary. Although Glover does not annotate this building, it occupies the plot which was subsequently occupied by Richmond House (Site 47) which was reportedly constructed around 1640 for Edward Birkhead Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons (Cobbet 1872). The house subsequently passed into the ownership of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, who was a prominent political figure following the Restoration before passing to his second son Lord Torrington in 1708 (Corbett 1872, 254). The depiction of a mansion on its site on Glover's map suggests that Richmond House predated 1640 and was built between 1607 and 1635. Although no building can be discerned on the 1607 map the plot of land subsequently occupied by the mansion is clearly shown and is annotated 'Freehold' suggesting that it was historically separate from the Syon estate.
- 5.6.4 Richmond House is depicted on a painting of 1725 (Plate 2) which shows the view from across the river to the south. This shows the mansion set back from the river behind gardens which are segregated from the riverbank behind a high brick wall. Richmond House is shown with two storeys, with an additional floor set within the attic. The house had a central pediment and architecturally appears to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, its form perhaps consistent with an earlier structure recast following the Restoration. A pavilion (Site 48) shown in the extreme southwest corner of the garden could potentially be located within the southwest corner of the Site boundary. The pavilion appears to be a typical late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century garden structure, with a large window overlooking the Thames. Ornamental trees or hedging are visible over the riverside wall, which suggests that formal

gardens were laid out around Richmond House at that time. A second structure (Site 49) shown to the rear of the pavilion could potentially be a service building for Richmond House. Architecturally this building appears earlier than either the house or the pavilion and could potentially relate to the initial construction of Richmond House in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



**Plate 1:** Extract from *Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham 1635*. Plotted on a modern base from Moses Glover's map of the Manor of Sion (Approximate Site Location Only) (Richmond Local Studies Library)



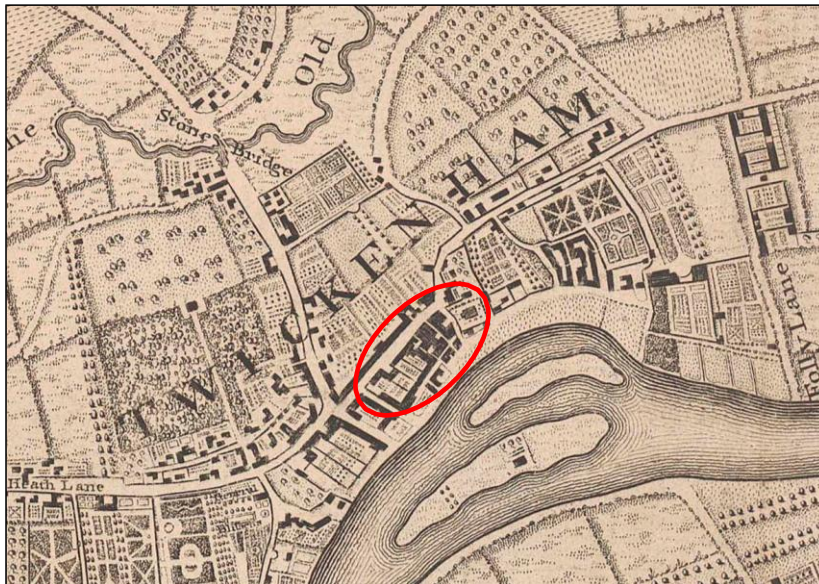
**Plate 2:** 1725 illustration of Richmond House (The Twickenham Museum)

- 5.6.5 Richmond House passed through the hands of multiple owners over the course of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, being owned by Viscount Montague and Anthony Keek, between 1740 and 1766, when it was acquired by the Dowager Countess of Shelbourne, who subsequently passed it to her son, the Hon. Thomas FitzMaurice. FitzMaurice bequeathed the mansion to John Symonds in 1791. Subsequent occupiers included the Dowager Countess of Elgin, Lady de Crespigny and Lambert Blair (Cobbett 1872, 254-5). These changes in ownership and occupation reflect Twickenham's status during the late 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>



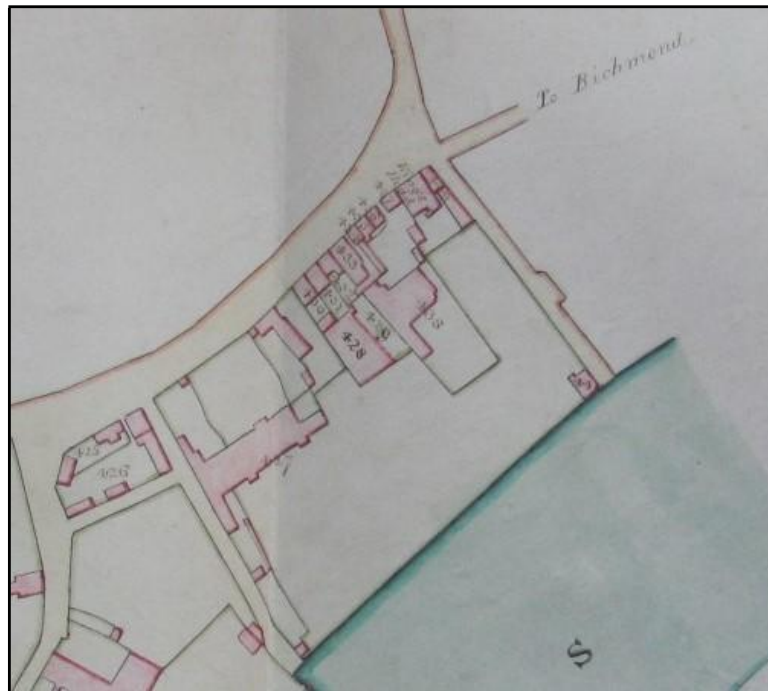
and early 19<sup>th</sup> century as a wealthy enclave popular with aristocratic widows and second sons, who would not inherit the family estates.

- 5.6.6 Rocque's 1746 map of the country 10 miles around London (Plate 3 is schematic and does not show the Site in detail although it does suggest that additional buildings had been built along the river front by this time within the footprint now occupied by the embankment.



**Plate 3:** Extract from 'John Rocque's 5 1/2 inch to the mile of the country 10 miles round London (Approximate Site Location Only)

- 5.6.7 Detailed mapping commences with the Twickenham Enclosure Map of 1818 (Plate 4), which differs from earlier maps in showing the river front largely clear of buildings and the road or wharf along the riverbank is absent. This shows Richmond House (annotated 427) immediately adjacent to the Site, with apparent ancillary structures both to its southwest extending along Wharf Road, and to its immediate northeast where a long range and two smaller structures extend back from the King Street frontage. Richmond House is recorded in the ownership of Williamza Damer, but under the copyhold of Syon Manor, suggesting that she was a leaseholder. The house appears to be broadly similar to the building shown on the 1725 painting with a small square building shown in the extreme southwest corner of its garden where the pavilion was depicted in 1725. The property boundary for Richmond House is shown extending northwards as far as Water Lane which suggests that the garden had been extended northwards since Richmond House was first depicted on Glover's 1635 map (Plate 1).



**Plate 4:** Extract from 1818 Enclosure Award of Twickenham (Richmond Local Studies Library)

- 5.6.8 Although Corbett claimed that the 17<sup>th</sup> century Richmond House was demolished in 1816 and a new property built for Mrs Damer (Cobbett 1872, 255), given the similarity between the building depicted on the 1818 enclosure map and the mansion depicted in 1725, it is likely that the second 19<sup>th</sup> century Mansion was in fact built slightly later, perhaps in 1829 when the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, took up residence with her husband the Hon. John Tollmache. An undated photograph of the second Richmond House (Site 53) (Plate 5) taken around 1900, shows a simple two storey three bay late Georgian Villa which appears to have been smaller than its 17<sup>th</sup> century predecessor.
- 5.6.9 In contrast to the private gardens to the south, the 1818 map shows a dense concentration of street front properties at the north end of the Site fronting onto the King Street – Water Lane junction; these include the Kings Head Inn (Site 50) which was owned by Ann Juliet Roberts, under copyhold from the Syon Manor estate. Roberts also owned a large building (annotated 438) (Site 51) which is set back to the rear of the street front buildings and is grouped with the inn on the accompanying Enclosure Award. The purpose of this building is unclear and the award gives no indication as to its purpose, however, given its position and size, it could conceivably represent either an earlier villa set back from the street front or, conceivably given its relationship with the Kings Head, a brewhouse. A photograph of the Kings Head (Plate 6) taken around 1900 shows a two-storey building with a low mansard roof and two protruding upper floor bay windows. Although the building shown in the photograph had clearly been much altered, its shape and form would be consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> or even potentially 16<sup>th</sup> century origin. Although the building shown to the immediate east of the Kings Head on the photograph is probably Victorian, the building to the west could potentially be of either 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century origin. The Kings Head was demolished 1928 to facilitate road widening.





**Plate 5:** Photograph of Richmond House, c. 1900 (The Twickenham Museum)



**Plate 6:** c.1900 photograph of the Kings Head and King Street (Richmond Local Studies Library)

- 5.6.10 A small isolated building (annotated 440) (Site 52) stands in the extreme northeast corner of the Site where Water Lane reaches the river. This is recorded in the ownership of Lord Kirkwall, although the copyhold remained with Syon Manor. Lord Kirkwall's property is recorded as '*House next the Thames*' on the Enclosure Award. John FitzMaurice, Viscount Kirkwall (1778 -1820) was the son of Thomas FitzMaurice who had inherited Richmond House from his mother, the Dowager Countess of Shelbourne. Kirkwall was a Welsh Member of Parliament, who received the courtesy title of Kirkwall when his mother succeeded as Countess of Orkney in 1791 (Thorne 1986).
- 5.6.11 In 1857, the Thames Conservancy was set up to administer navigation and port facilities. When the Conservancy was established, the foreshore at Twickenham was a natural gravel riverbank at the end of lanes leading to steps and landing places from the streets on the higher ground above. These landing points were at Wharf Lane, Bell Lane and Church Lane. In 1877 work on a new embankment was started. The work progressed slowly and was finished in 1882. The new embankment was declared a public highway, and it was decreed that the new frontage be no longer used as a wharf (wood n.d).
- 5.6.12 Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping commences with the Ordnance Survey Six Inch to the Mile of 1874 (Figure 5). This shows the second Richmond House placed centrally within its plot to the southwest of the Site with extensive gardens extending along the river frontage. The layout of the buildings in the northern part of the Site appears largely unchanged from its depiction on the 1818 Enclosure Map, although further intensification had taken place by this time with additional buildings added to the rear curtilage of the Kings Head. The 1897 25 Inch to the Mile (not illustrated) which was

revised between 1893 and 1894 is more detailed, showing Richmond House and its Garden with the Town Hall and Library shown extending back from the King Street frontage to the west of the site boundary. The depiction of buildings in the northern corner of the Site on the King Street – Water Lane junction appear unchanged from the 1897 edition and the Kings Head is annotated as P.H.

- 5.6.13 Eight Grade II\* Listed Buildings stand within 500m of the Site, including an 18<sup>th</sup> century church (Site 55), an 18<sup>th</sup> century grotto (Site 80), a 17<sup>th</sup> century garden (Site 90) and five 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century houses and terraces. Forty-two Grade II Listed Buildings stand within 500m of the Site, including two boathouses (Sites 1 & 78); two public houses, the George (Site 43) and the Fox (Site 8); one wall (Site 69); one loggia (Site 79); one garden (Site 87), Twickenham Library (Site 88); one probable 17<sup>th</sup> century house (Site 16) and thirty-three 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century cottages, houses and terraces (Sites 2-3, 6-7, 9-15, 17-21, 58-59, 61, 65-66, 68-69, 83, 86, 89, 91-92, 94, 99, 111-112, 117 & 118).
- 5.6.14 The GLHER records a range of non-designated post-medieval heritage assets within 500m of the Site including a post-medieval rubble dump (Site 24), two brick lined drains (Site 25), a brick cellar (Site 26) and a rubble filled pit (Site 28) found during investigations at 29-31 King Street which probably relate to the use and subsequent demolition of the original Richmond House. Further post-medieval remains including a drainage ditch (Site 29) and a cess pit (Site 30) have been recorded to the east of the Site on Church Street, whilst a length of 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century wall (Site 31), probably associated with a warehouse, was recorded by AOC during a watching brief on The Embankment in 2009. Further deposits of post-medieval demolition rubble were found during an evaluation undertaken at Water Lane in 1997 (Site 32). The remains of a partially demolished building and well were recorded at Ferry House during an evaluation (Site 102). 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century buried garden soil and bedding trenches were found in York Street (Site 121) during an evaluation in 1995.
- 5.6.15 Amongst several non-designated buildings, GLHER also records the Holly Road Burial Ground (Site 46) which is located to the north of the Site to the rear of King Street. The burial ground was established in 1782, but due to the rapid growth of Twickenham it was full by 1835, although some burials continued until 1835. Notable burials at Holly Road include the tea merchant Thomas Twining (d.1681) and the Viscount Howe (d.1814) who commanded the British Army during the first part of the American War of Independence. Oak Lane Cemetery (Site 93) was opened in 1838 to deal with the overflow from Holly Road. Radnor Gardens (Site 77), now a park, are the remains of the gardens attached to Radnor House.

## 5.7 Modern Evidence (Post AD1900)

- 5.7.1 The 1914 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) records only limited changes from the 1897 edition which was surveyed during 1893-4. The principal change being the construction of a long linear range (Site 54) along the Site's western boundary, which is described on the 1907 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (not illustrated) as the depot of the Twickenham Urban District Council. The buildings variously housed the corporation's steam roller, carts and its paint shop. Richmond House was put up for sale by public auction in 1923 and its landholding was divided into three lots of developable land; the mansion and its garden (Lot 1A), its kitchen garden (Lot 1B) which extended along the Water Lane frontage and its stables, entrance lodge and drive (Lot 1C) which extended along the King Street frontage. The auction took place on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1923 and was held at the adjacent Kings Head Hotel. Plate 7 presents as extract from the Richmond House Sale Plan and shows the kitchen garden, the north-eastern part of the garden and the river walk were all located within the boundary of the Site. Richmond House was demolished in 1926 and following a public petition Lots 1A and 1C were acquired by the local authority.

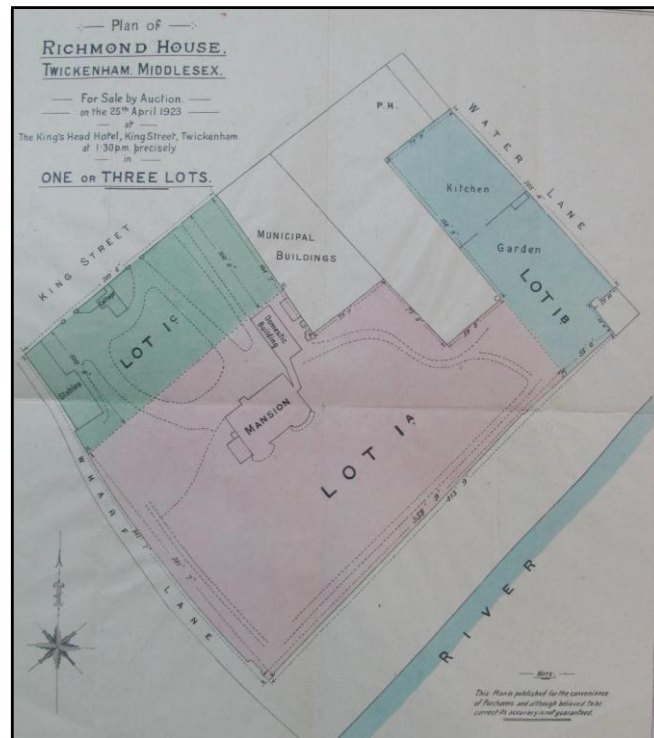


Plate 7: Plan of Richmond House from 1923 Sales Brochure (Richmond Local Studies Library)

- 5.7.2 An archaeological investigation at Water Lane (TVAS 1997) recorded bomb damage in the vicinity. However, records of bombing sites in the area indicate the closest bomb damage, a high explosive bomb at York House Gardens, to the north-west of the Site. No bomb damage is recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Site (Bomb Sight Project 2017).
- 5.7.3 A lido operated within the former gardens of Richmond House between 1935 and 1980. The trend for swimming in the healthy open air was at its peak in the 1930s and many lidos were being built around that period. The lido was just under 1m deep at both ends with a 3m deep diving area in the centre to take diving boards between 1m and 5m high. The pool was the first English Bath to have a “Rotatherm” air and water temperature gauge installed and also included a café, sunbathing beaches, flower beds and floodlighting. Building estimate would be £1240. Richmond House was demolished and the pool was built. Ordnance Survey maps from 1960 (Figure 6) show the centre of the Site occupied by a large rectangular swimming pool structure which is annotated as Twickenham Baths. East of the main swimming pool a paddling pool, lavatories and bath house are also shown. The former gardens of Richmond House remain a public park and were recently redeveloped as Diamond Jubilee Gardens. The site of the kitchen garden continues to be shown as open ground on both the 1960 (Figure 7) and the 1975 (Figure 8) Ordnance Survey maps, it is now mostly occupied by surface car park, although two flat roofed post war structures, one of which is known as the Bath House, stand on the southern edge of the Site fronting The Embankment. The paddling pool and public conveniences associated with the lido both of which are still marked on modern maps of the Site. However recent satellite images (Google Earth 2017) show no evidence of these structures and indicate the centre of the Site to be overgrown.
- 5.7.4 The Kings Head Hotel (Site 50), which stood at the northeast corner of the Site on the King Street – Water Lane Junction was demolished in 1928 to allow for road widening and a replacement public

house built on the corner in its place. This public house, known as the Birds Nest by the late 1960's was demolished in 1970 to make way for the current retail development.

- 5.7.5 Two Grade II Listed 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and structures stand immediately north of the Site at the eastern end of King Street, Barclays Bank (Site 4) is built of limestone and stands prominently on the junction of Church Street, Water Lane and King Street, whilst a K6 telephone kiosk (Site 5) built to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's 1935 design stand slightly to the north of the Site at the junction of Water Lane and King Street. It is unclear whether the kiosk remains placed in its original location or whether it was repositioned when the current retail development was built in 1970. No non-designated modern heritage assets are recorded within 500m of the Site on the GLHER.

## 5.8 Previous Archaeological and Geotechnical Investigations

- 5.8.1 An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trenches, 12.7m x 2.25m and 14m x 1.8m-2.2m, in the northeast area of the Site was carried out by AOC Archaeology in 2018. Natural geology was observed on the Site at a height of 6.33m OD (1.2m below ground level (bgl)). Overlying this were layers of made ground, the lowest of which contained post-medieval artefacts. Trench 2 contained the remains of a post-medieval brick building and three potentially earlier, but undated features, below the made ground deposits. The building is thought to be of 18th century date and may relate to residential development shown along the south-western side of Water Lane on 17th and 18th century maps. A very small assemblage of finds was recovered, including ceramic building material, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and struck flint (Westall 2018).
- 5.8.2 A wide range of interventions are recorded within 500m of the Site boundary including watching briefs (Sites 33, 34, 36-8, 126, 129, 135, 138, 139 & 145-147), desk-based assessments (Sites 35, 41, 42, 115, 122, 125, 134 & 144) and evaluations (Sites 39, 40, 123, 124, 127, 130-132, 136, 137 & 140-143). The results of these events have been incorporated into Sections 5.2 to 5.7 reported above.
- 5.8.3 The British Geological Survey hold two borehole records from within the Site with a further borehole record located on the embankments adjacent to the southern boundary of the Site. A fourth borehole record is located east of the Site, east of Water Lane. The two borehole records from within the Site are dated to 1949 and were taken at the 'open air swimming baths Twickenham' although their logged location shows them to be within the car park element of the Site. Detailed depictions of the logs are not available, but they were sunk to a depth of between 4.6 and 5.8m (15 and 19 feet). The upper layers of the borehole records log a stony and flinty fill up to a depth of between 0.8 and 1.2m which was underlain by a silty sand and gravel fill. Sand and gravel were encountered at between 1.6 and 4.3m and was recorded at the base of both logs. The record of the borehole sunk on the embankment at the south boundary of the Site records 'made ground' of brown clay, brick and some ash to a depth of 1.7m indicating evidence for previous anthropogenic activity to some depth in the south of site which may be related to levelling/embanking deposits. The made ground was underlain by a sandy clay at 2.7m which in turn was underlain by sand and gavel to a depth of 4.4m silty clay was encountered at 4.7m to a depth opt 10m bgl. Records from the borehole sunk east of the Site are similar but show evidence for made ground deposits including brick end and glass to a depth of 2.8m bgl. Again, the made ground was found to be underlain by sands and gravel to a depth of 5.5m under which silty clay deposits were encountered to the base of the borehole which was sunk to a depth of 10m (BGS 2017).
- 5.8.4 In 2017, ground investigations were carried out at the Site by Geotechnical and Environmental Associates Limited. Two cable percussion boreholes, each advanced to a depth of 25.0m, and three boreholes advanced to depths of 4.0m and 5.0m were sunk within the eastern part of the Site. The



investigations recorded made ground containing brick, slate, concrete, tarmac, ash, and coal to a maximum depth of 1.7m bgl. The made ground was underlain by Kempton Park Gravel to a maximum depth of 5.8m bgl. Beneath this was London Clay to the full depth of 25.0m bgl investigated.

## 5.9 Site Visit

- 5.9.1 The Site was visited on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2016 in clear bright conditions and again on Thursday the 31<sup>st</sup> of August 2017 in overcast and damp conditions to assess the existing land use and the potential for heritage constraints.
- 5.9.2 The Site is located on the north bank of the River Thames and occupies an area bounded by King Street to the north, Water Lane to the east, The Embankment to the south and the Diamond Jubilee Gardens to the west. Water Lane, The Embankment, an access road from Wharf Lane and part of King Street fall within the application site.
- 5.9.3 The Site includes the following structures: 1, 1a and 1b King Street (Santander Bank, The Works and Superdrug) constructed in the 1970's (Plate 8); car park boundary walls and surface (mid-20th century) (Plate 9); 1960's single storey flat roofed brick structure in use as an insect house fronting the Embankment (Plate 10); and 1960's two storey flat roofed former Bath House structure and garage fronting the Embankment (Plate 11). The Bath House appeared to be occupied in 2016 but had fallen out of use with windows boarded up by the time of the Site visit in 2017.
- 5.9.4 The southern part of the Site has been terraced to accommodate the natural slope from King Street to The Embankment. The existing retaining walls along Water Lane and the Embankment are 20th century in date (Plate 12). The Embankment falls within the Site, extending from Water Lane along the front of the Diamond Jubilee Gardens. This area comprises a public space, a road and a pathway adjacent to the River Thames. This area was re-landscaped in the early 2000's.



Plate 8: Water Lane and King Street shops (1, 1a and 1b) from north-east



Plate 9: General view of site from Water lane showing car park and rear of King Street properties



Plate 10: Insect building at south-east corner of site from south-west



Plate 11: Former Bath House and garage buildings fronting The Embankment





Plate 12: The Embankment in front of Diamond Jubilee Gardens from west

- 5.9.5 The central part of the site, around Bath House is currently secured and not publicly accessible. This part of the Site is terraced with the rear plot overgrown with trees and shrubs. A metal light was observed in the north-west part of the plot. It was not possible to ascertain whether this related to the 1930's lido or the 1960's construction of the Bath House.
- 5.9.6 No evidence of pre-20th century structural remains were observed on the Site during either visit.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### 6.1 Direct Impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development) on this Site. In the context of this development, direct impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of high magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 6.1.2 Piling construction required for the proposed development would have the potential to directly impact upon buried archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits within the footprint of each pile. Historic England Guidelines on piling (HE 2019), highlight that piling can be harmful to archaeological remains and that piling driven through made ground may transfer hydrocarbon and heavy metal contamination to underlying alluvial deposits and have an adverse impact on any surviving underlying palaeoenvironmental remains. However, previous geotechnical works and archaeological evaluation indicates that organic alluvium is predicted to be absent or very shallow across the majority of the Site and as such the risk of damage to paleoenvironmental remains from piling is considered to be low.
- 6.1.3 No prehistoric remains or artefacts are recorded within the Site. There are, however, a small number of artefacts recorded within the larger Study Area. Given that the Site is located on the sands and gravel of the River Thames terrace, and that the potential for prehistoric remains and artefact depositions along the banks of the Thames has long been established, the potential for prehistoric remains or artefacts being present cannot be discounted. However, this potential is considered to be low.

- 6.1.4 No Roman remains or artefacts have previously been recorded on the Site. There have, however, been a small number of artefacts recovered from within 500m of it and therefore the potential for evidence of Roman activity cannot be discounted. However, this risk is considered to be low.
- 6.1.5 No early medieval remains or artefacts have been recorded within 500m of the Site, and therefore the potential for remains or artefacts from this period being encountered is considered to be low. However, given Twickenham's known Saxon origins there remains a possibility of remains associated with either the exploitation of the river or the King Street frontage to be encountered.
- 6.1.6 Historic map regression suggests that the surrounding street network including Water Lane, King Street and The Embankment had been established by 1607, that plot boundaries had been laid out and that at least some buildings had been built by that time. Given the Site's location within the historic core of Twickenham and the discovery of later medieval remains and deposits within 500m of the Site, and archaeological evaluation recording features possibly earlier than post-medieval in date, potential for evidence for later medieval activity being encountered during the course of development is therefore considered to be moderate to high.
- 6.1.7 Glover's map suggests that both the King Street and the Water Lane frontages were fully developed by 1635 and that the northern part of The Embankment frontage had also been built up. Geotechnical investigations indicate recorded over 1m of silty material containing evidence for human activity (bricks and glass) in the centre and east of the Site which is indicative of a levelling deposit. The first iteration of Richmond House also appears to be depicted on the 1635 map, while the Kings Head Inn which formerly stood on the Site's northern King Street frontage appears on photographic evidence to date to at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century although its core structure could conceivably be of either 16<sup>th</sup> or, more probably, 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Subsequent historic map regression suggests that the gardens of Richmond House were subsequently extended north-westward as far as the Water Lane frontage, where the kitchen garden is recorded on the 1923 sale map. Archaeological evaluation of a small area in the east of the Site recorded the remains of a post-medieval building. Given this, the potential for post-medieval remains being encountered during the course of development is considered to be high.
- 6.1.8 The centre of the Site was occupied by and used as an open air swimming pool (lido) between 1935 and 1980. The centre of the pool was 3m deep and thus any archaeological remains within its former footprint are likely to have been truncated or removed. The northeast corner of the Site, the land at the junction of King Street and Water Lane was redeveloped twice during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, firstly in 1928 when King Street was widened and a new public house built to replace the Kings Head and secondly in 1970 when the present retail development was constructed. It is likely that that both these cycles of building would have impacted upon any archaeological remains which may have once been present, however the extent of any damage cannot be confirmed without intrusive investigations. The southern part of the Site, which extends along the frontages of The Embankment formerly formed part of the Gardens of Richmond House and has remained largely undeveloped since the land was acquired by the local authority (now the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames) following the sale of the mansion in 1923. Landscaping works associated with both the car park and the public realm works which extend along The Embankment may have impacted, to at least a degree on any buried archaeological remains. However, the impact is likely to be less than it would be if this part of the Site had been intensively developed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6.2 Mitigation

- 6.2.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019a) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (MHCLG 2014 updated

2018, 2019b), as well as local planning policies outlined in Section 4.2 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by the Proposed Development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.

- 6.2.2 This assessment has judged there to be moderate to high potential for late medieval and post-medieval; and low potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval remains.
- 6.2.3 Given the potential for late medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains of potentially local to regional importance, a programme of archaeological works may be required following demolition of the upstanding structures within the Site comprising targeted archaeological evaluation of the footprints of earlier former buildings and within the proposed piling footprint of the Proposed Development but excluding the footprint of the former swimming pool. Should the results of the evaluation indicate levels of significant below ground disturbance a watching brief on a representative proportion of ground-breaking works may be a more appropriate strategy. In addition should any groundworks, including drainage, be required either on the bank of the Thames or in proximity to it an archaeological watching brief will be maintained in order to record any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits that may be present. The decision on any required mitigation rests with the GLAAS who act as archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

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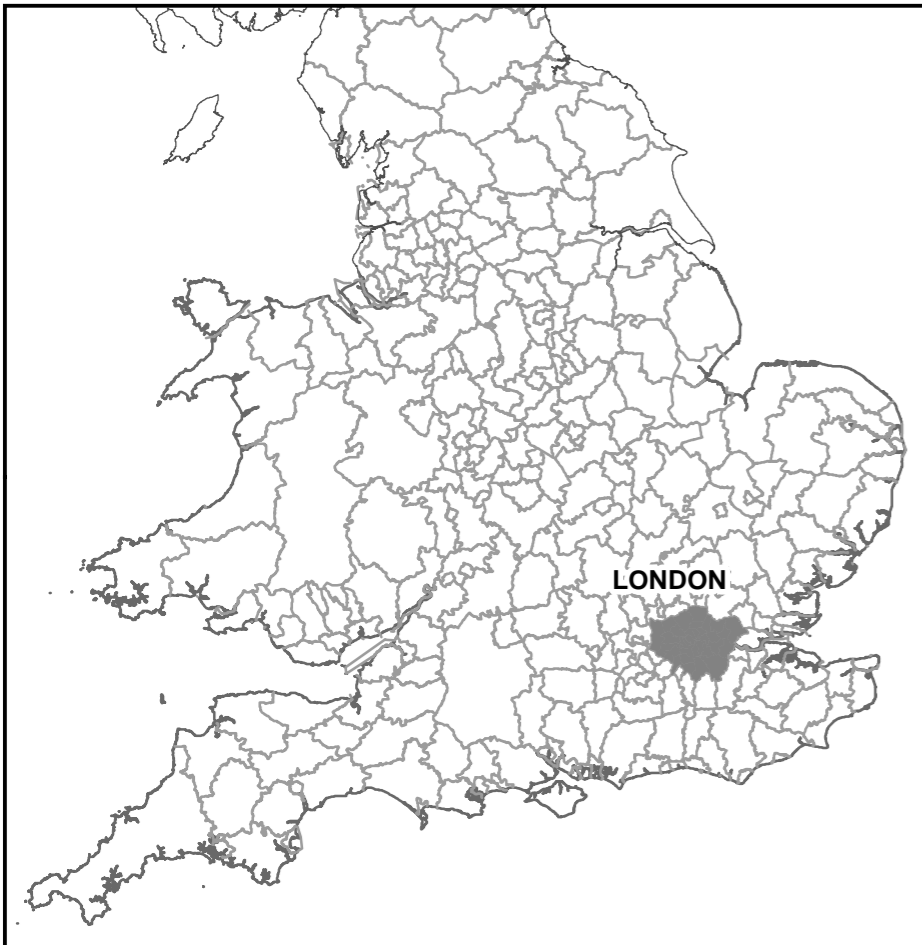
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LONDON



London Borough of Richmond

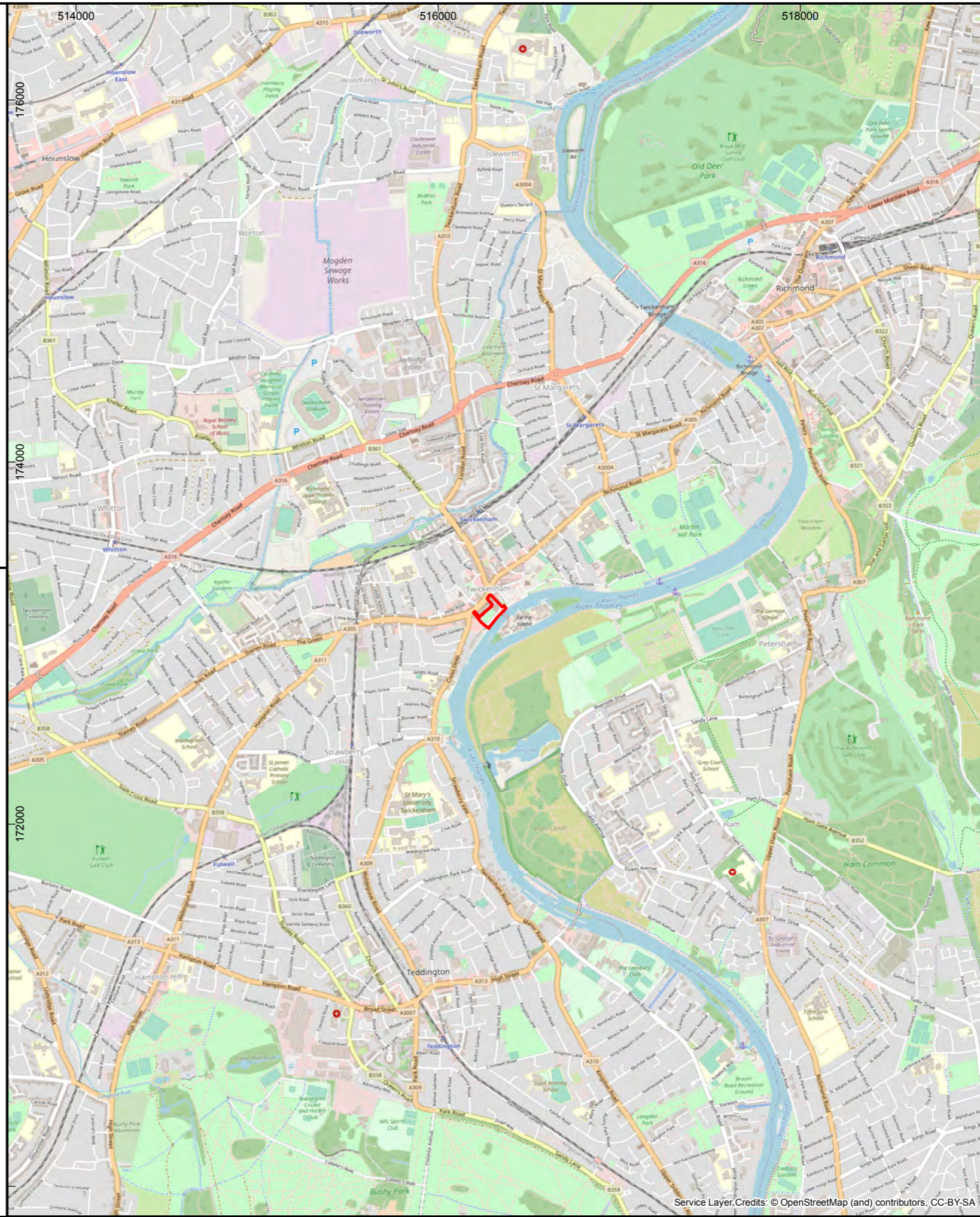


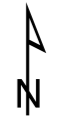
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Site Location Map

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 Site Boundary

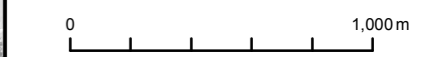
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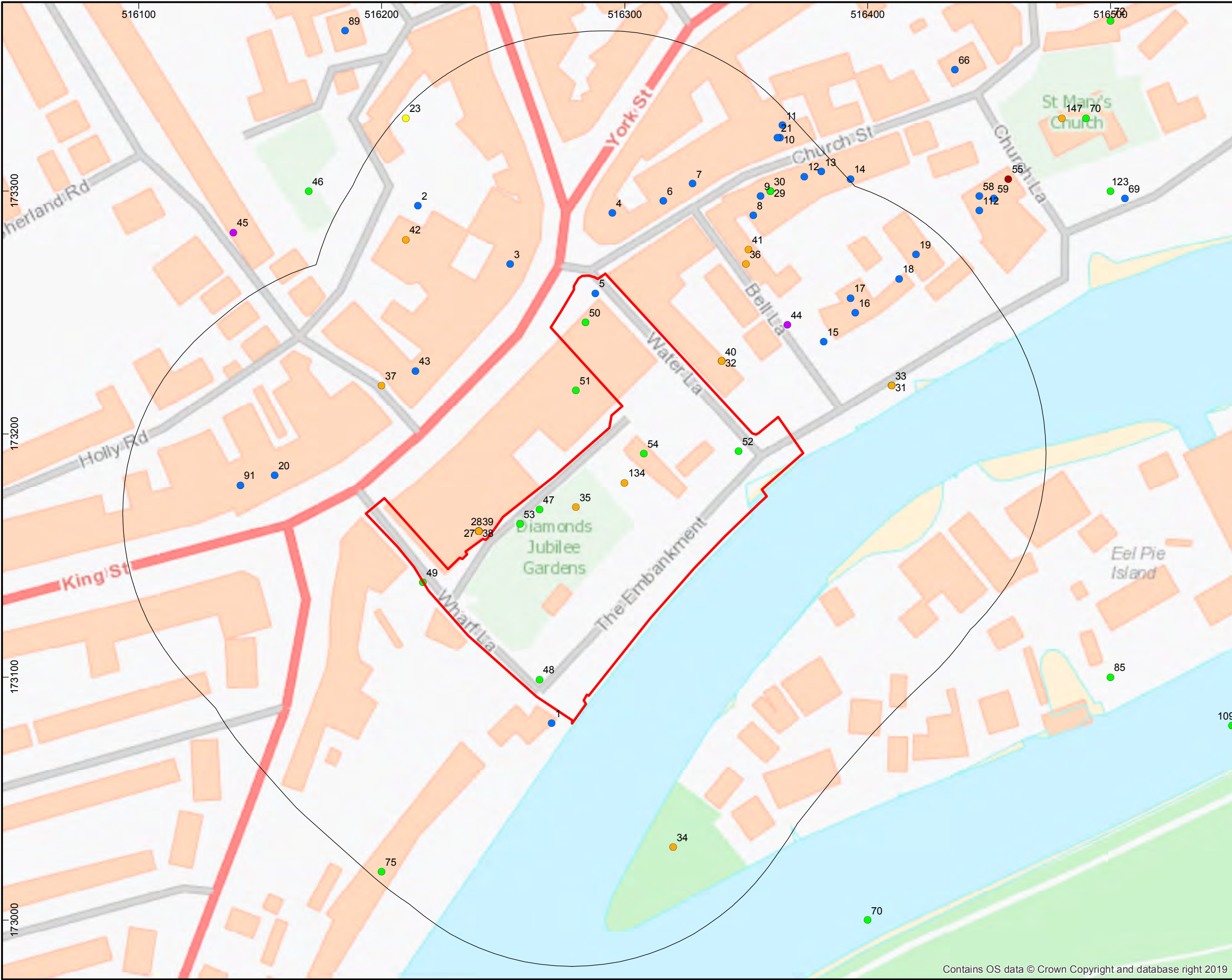
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Heritage Assets within 100m of the Site Boundary

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - 100m Study Area
  - Heritage Status**
  - Archaeological Priority Area
  - Conservation Area
  - Event
  - Listed Building - Grade II
  - Listed Building - Grade II\*
  - Non-designated
  - Registered Park or Garden - Grade II
  - Registered Park or Garden - Grade II\*

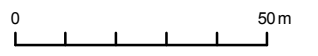
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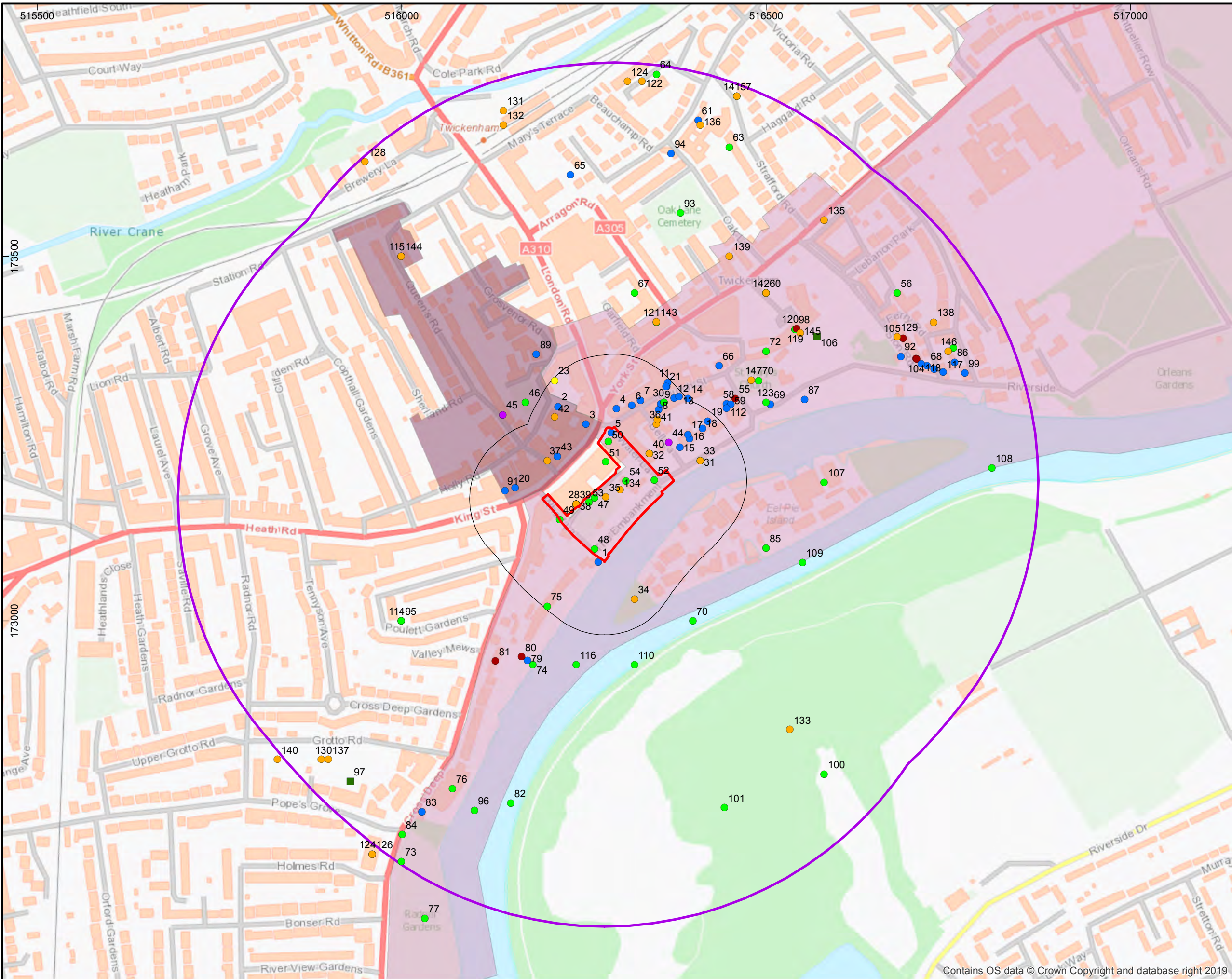


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Heritage Assets within 500m of the Site Boundary

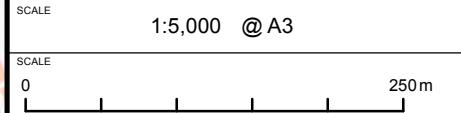
- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - 500m Study Area
  - 100m Study Area
- Heritage Status**
- Archaeological Priority Area
  - Conservation Area
  - Event
  - Listed Building - Grade II
  - Listed Building - Grade II\*
  - Non-designated
  - Registered Park or Garden - Grade II
  - Registered Park or Garden - Grade II\*
  - Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area
  - Queens Road Conservation Area

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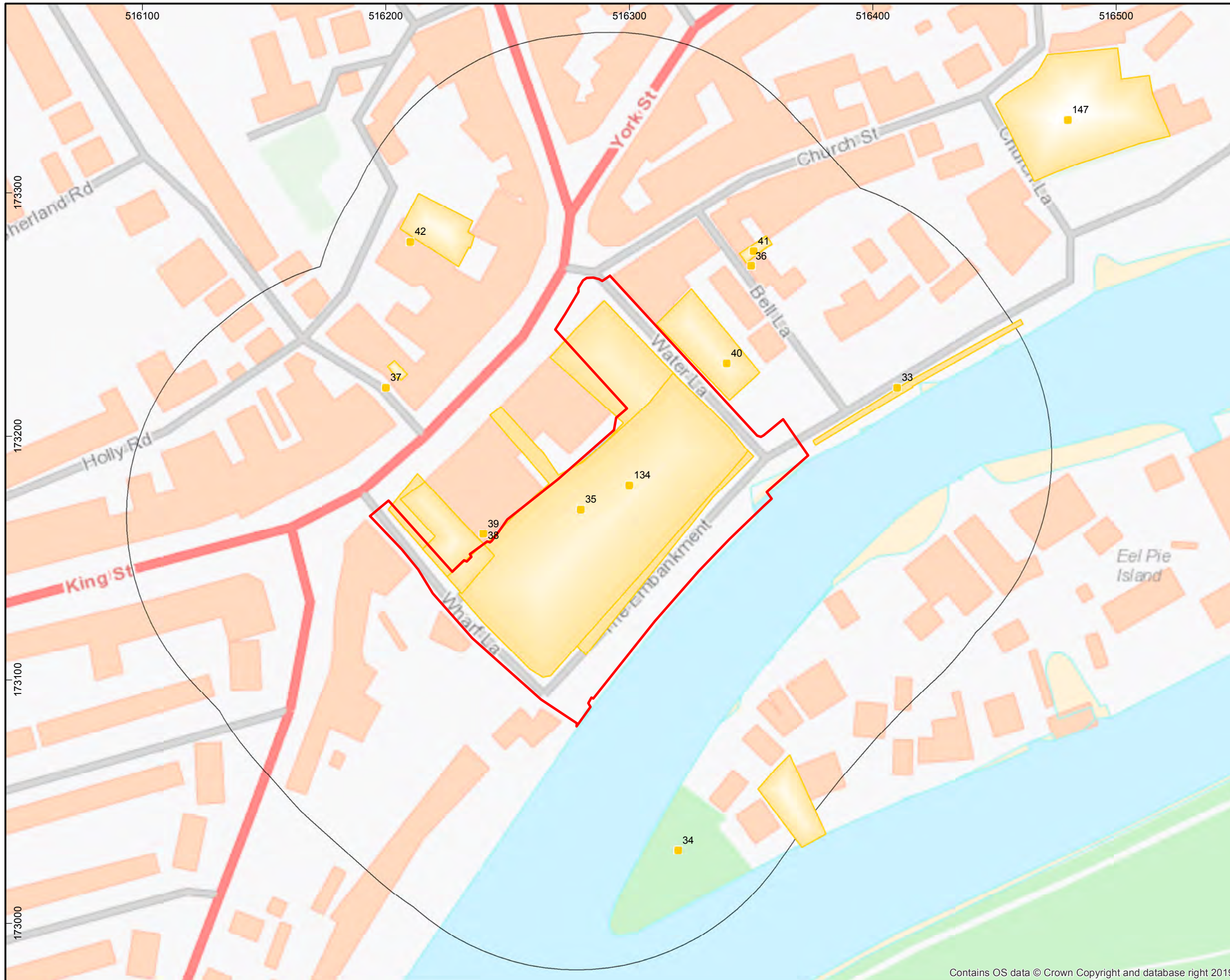
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Figure

4

Previous Investigations  
in vicinity of Site

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Investigation Point
- Previous Archaeological Investigation Area
- 100m Study Area

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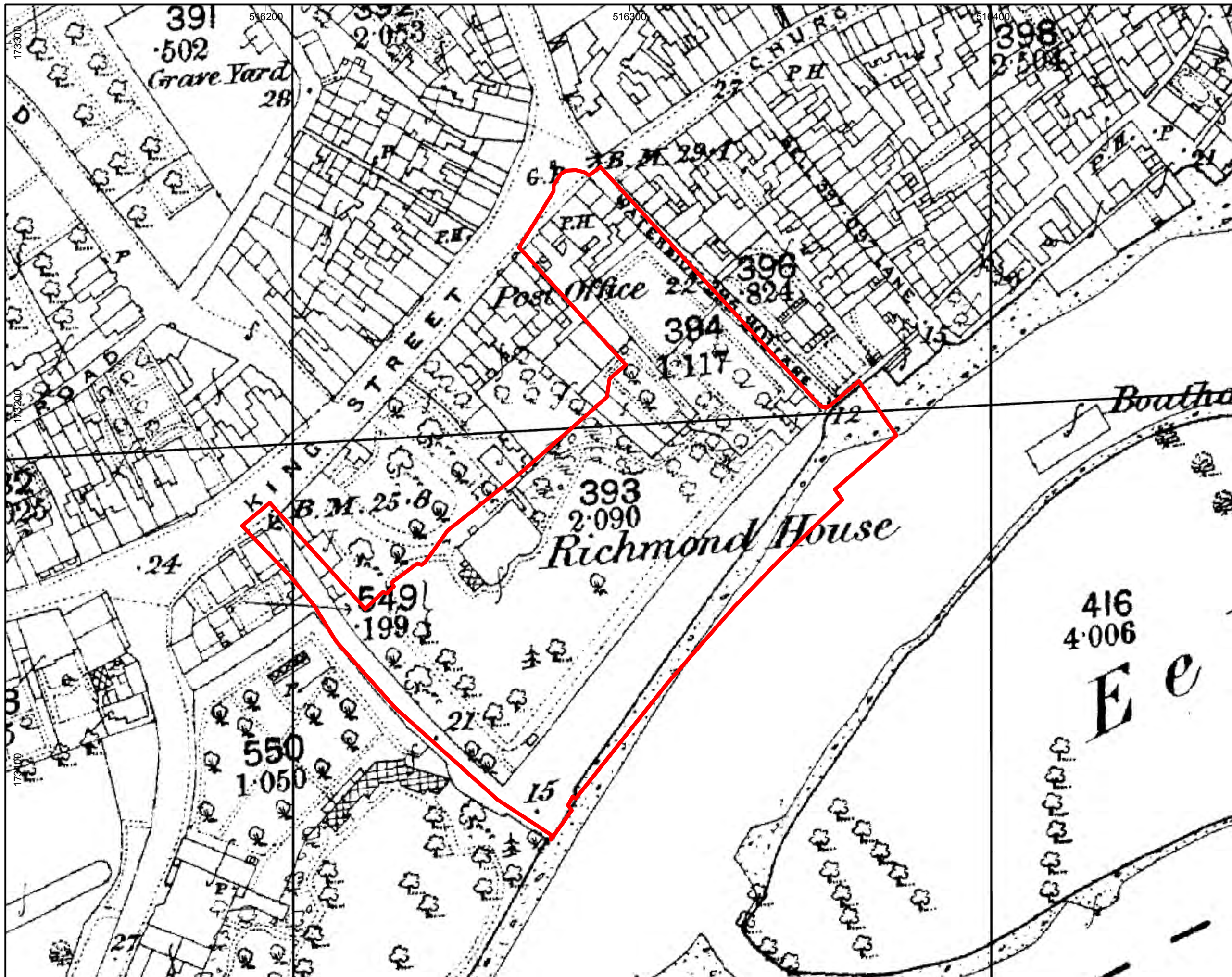
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Figure

5

Extract from 1874  
Ordnance Survey map

Legend

■ Site Boundary

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SYSTEM

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Extract from 1914  
Ordnance Survey map

Legend  
■ Site Boundary

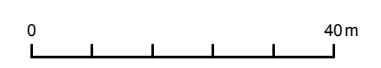
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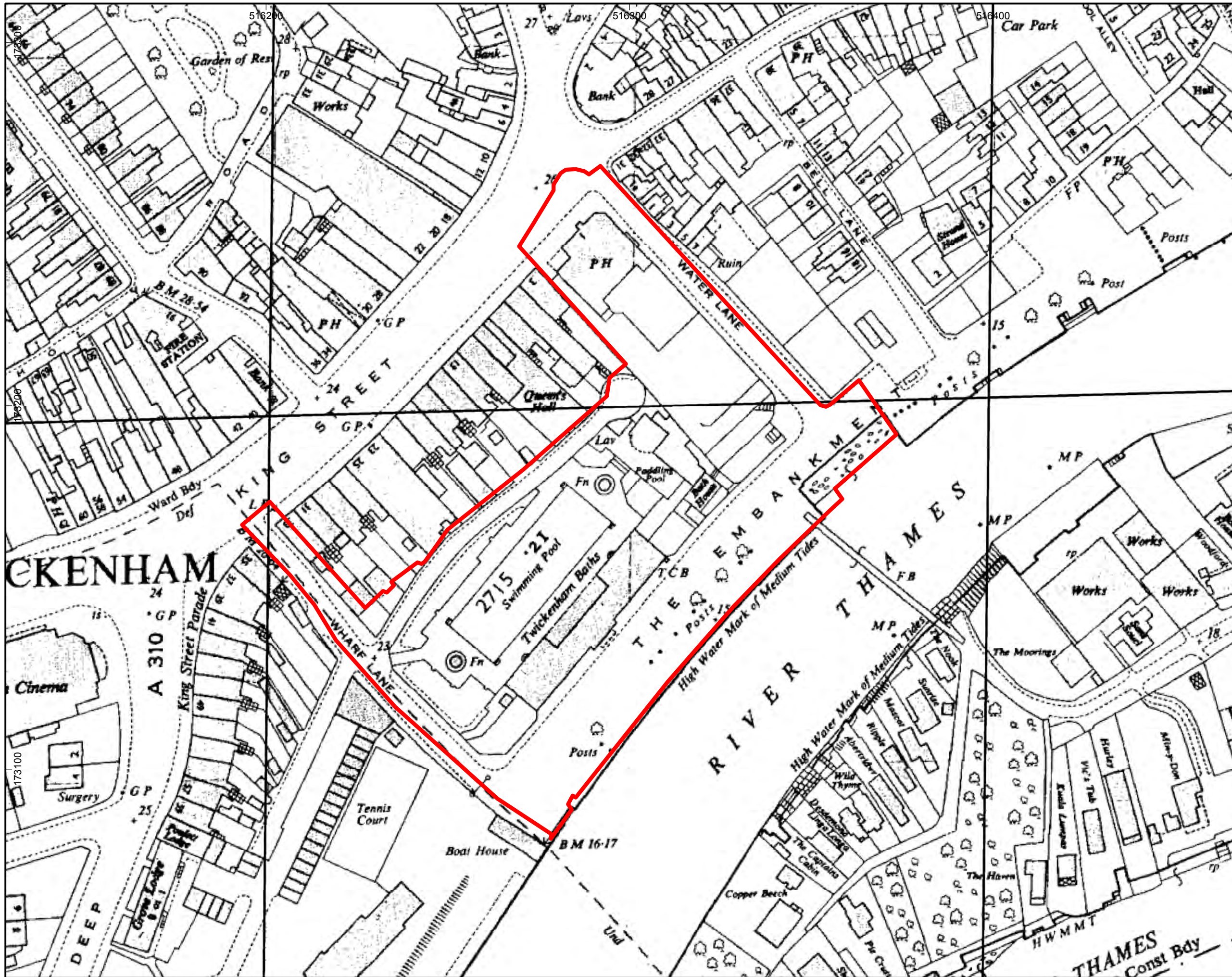


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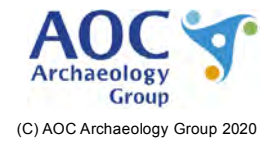


Extract from 1960  
Ordnance Survey map

Legend  
 Site Boundary

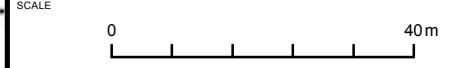
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Figure

8

Extract from 1975  
Ordnance Survey map

Legend

■ Site Boundary

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## Appendix 1: Assessment Scope and Criteria

## APPENDIX 1 ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

### Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological and built heritage assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding Study Area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required), and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map Heritage Assets and other relevant find spots or evidence with the site and defined Study Area. Heritage Assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

### Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

**TABLE 1: Assessing the Significance of a Heritage Assets**

<b>SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSET IMPORTANCE</b>	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of asset, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Designated or undesignated assets; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Undesignated assets with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 3 below.

**TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact**

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
<b>ADVERSE</b>	
<b>HIGH</b>	<p>Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites,</p>
<b>MEDIUM</b>	<p>Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.</p>
<b>LOW</b>	<p>Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.</p>
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	<p>Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.</p>
<b>BENEFICIAL</b>	
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	<p>Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.</p>
<b>LOW</b>	<p>Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.</p>
<b>MEDIUM</b>	<p>Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.</p>
<b>HIGH</b>	<p>Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.</p>

In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.



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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	Boathouse and deep-water dock, riverside landing stage, steps, balustrade and gates, Thames E
<b>Type of Site</b>	Boathouse
<b>NHL Number</b>	1400159
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103220
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516270
<b>Northing</b>	173081
<b>Description</b>	Built in the 1870s as part of Frederick Chancellor's remodelling of the house and grounds of Poulett Lodge for William Punchard. The boathouse and dock are disused and falling into disrepair, with encroaching vegetation threatening the masonry. The balustrade is structurally compromised and shows evidence of cracking and leaning. This also affects the landing stage and gates. Discussions towards a solution are at an early stage with the owners.

#### Site Details

Designated Site Name: Boathouse and Deep-Water Dock, Riverside Landing Stage, Steps, Balustrade and Gates, Thames Eyot, Cross Deep

Heritage Category: Listed Building grade II

List Entry Number: 1400159

Local Planning Authority: Richmond upon Thames

Site Type: Maritime

Location

Building Name: Boathouse and deep-water dock

County: Greater London

District / Borough: Richmond upon Thames

Parliamentary Constituency: Twickenham

Region: London

Assessment Information

Assessment Type: Building or structure

Condition: Poor

Occupancy / Use: Vacant/not in use

Priority Category: C - Slow decay; no solution agreed

Owner Type: Private, multiple owners

Designation: Listed Building grade II, CA

New Entry: Yes

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<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	29 AND 31, HOLLY ROAD
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516215
<b>Northing</b>	173294
<b>Description</b>	1254308 The following building shall be added:-

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TQ 1673 Holly Road

21/104 Nos 29 and 31

II

Pair of cottages. Early C18 (shown on Rocque's map of 1741-5) heightened in C19 and altered in C20. Built mainly of brown brick in Flemish band with red brick headers but heightened in stock brick. Roof now covered in C20 concrete pantiles with rendered chimney stack 2 storeys and attics, 2 windows with central blank. Attic has 2 C20 flat roofed dormers. Ground and 1st floor have C20 mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lights in original cambered surrounds. Cambered doorcase to right with fanlight. 2 half-glazed doors. Side elevation has attic in gables and blocked casement. Interior has ground floor with early C19 fire surround and matchboard planking, probably dating from its time as an Inn. Cellar has C18 round headed arch C18 wider staircase with some plank panelling and 3 plank door. Roof has purlins, ridge piece, diagonal braces and some carpenters marks.

Listing NGR: TQ1621573294

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<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	10 AND 12, KING STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516253
<b>Northing</b>	173270
<b>Description</b>	1357721

In the entry for KING STREET 21/23 (north side)

Nos 10 and 12

The item shall be amended to read KING STREET (north side) Twickenham

Nos 10 and 12

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1. 5028 KING STREET (north side)

Nos 10 and 12 TQ 1673 21/23

II

2. C18 houses with modern shops on ground floor. Three storeys. Five bays (3:2). The spacing of the windows and the roof hipped to the left only suggesting that this is the remnant of a longer range. Brick faced, with tiled hipped roof and wood eaves cornice. Segmental-arched first floor windows with stuccoed keys.

Listing NGR: TQ1625373270

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<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	BARCLAYS BANK
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516295
<b>Northing</b>	173291
<b>Description</b>	1253034

1. 5028YORK STREET (south side)

No 2. Barclays Bank TQ 1673 21/24

II

2. Early C20. Stone building of 3-storeys occupying a semi-circular corner site. Thirteen bay composition, with central 3 bays and outer 2 bays at either end advanced, rusticated window surrounds to upper storeys and pediments to first floor windows. Rusticated ground storey with semi-circular headed windows with frieze above; band- course between first and second floors; central 3-bay pediment with clock. Modillion cornice and balustraded parapet running the length of the building. Doric entrance porch with paired columns. Plays a very important townscape role in Twickenham centre.

Listing NGR: TQ1629573291

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<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK JUNCTION OF KING STREET AND WATER LANE
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516288
<b>Northing</b>	173258
<b>Description</b>	1254087

1. 5028 KING STREET

TQ 1673 K6 Telephone Kiosk junction 21/101 of King Street and Water Lane

II GV

2. Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Listing NGR: TQ1628873258

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<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	24, 25 AND 26, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516316
<b>Northing</b>	173296
<b>Description</b>	1358046

1. 5028 CHURCH STREET (north side) Twickenham

Nos 24, 25 and 26 TQ 1673 21/25

II GV

2. C18 terrace. Each 2 storeys and attic, 2 flush framed windows wide and one dormer. Brick. Band course to parapet. C19 altered shop fronts.

Note: Nos 9 to 27 inclusive have Group Value.

Listing NGR: TQ1631673296

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<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	22, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516328
<b>Northing</b>	173303
<b>Description</b>	1191956

1. 5028 CHURCH STREET (north side) Twickenham

No 22 TQ 1673 21/26

II

2. C18. Two storeys and attic. Two flush framed windows wide and one dormer. Brick built. Band course to parapet. C19 shop front much altered.

Listing NGR: TQ1632873303

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	THE FOX PUBLIC HOUSE
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516353
<b>Northing</b>	173290
<b>Description</b>	1080851

1. 5028 CHURCH STREET (south side) Twickenham

No 39. "The Fox" public house TQ 1673 21/33

II GV

2. C18. Two storeys and attic. Three windows wide - the centre bay being blind. Flush frames. Slate roof. Stucco. One dormer.

Listing NGR: TQ1635373290

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	40, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516356
<b>Northing</b>	173298
<b>Description</b>	1261407

1 CHURCH STREET 5028 Twickenham

TQ 1673 21/103 NO 40 II

House. Late C18 and early C19. Brick with a hipped roof of slate. Three storeys over a basement with single storey wing at the rear. The street front is one window-bay wide, the ground floor stuccoed with a doorcase possibly of early C19 and C20 window under a shallow canopy. Canted bay window at first floor level, probably of early C19 date; wooden window to second floor, brick dentil cornice and modern boxed eaves. The west face of the building is blank except for a narrow sash window to stairwell. Rear elevation stuccoed with late C18 or early C19 sashes. Ground floor front room panelling, probably of the second half of the C18 remains on the east and south wall and in part on the west wall; but the chimney piece on east wall has gone. Original panelled doorcase to staircase hall; the hall has a simple staircase, and a panelled cupboard across its width, both probably of early C19 date. Ground floor rear room has a panelled dado to west and part of north walls only. First floor front room: C18 chimney piece, and panelled dado probably early C19. C18 chimney piece in first floor back room and each of the two second floor rooms.

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Listing NGR: TQ1635673298

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<b>Site Number</b>	10
<b>Site Name</b>	14, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516364
<b>Northing</b>	173322
<b>Description</b>	1080850  No 14 TQ 1673 21/28  II GV  2. C18. Three storeys. Three windows wide. Brick built. Band courses to parapet and over first floor window heads. Sash windows with glazing bars to first floor. C19 shop front with yard doors to left-hand side. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)  Listing NGR: TQ1636473322

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<b>Site Number</b>	11
<b>Site Name</b>	13, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516365
<b>Northing</b>	173327
<b>Description</b>	1080849  No 13 TQ 1673 21/30  II GV  2. C18. Two storeys and attic. One, flush-framed, window wide, and one dormer. Tile roof with eaves. Brick with C19 shop front (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)  Listing NGR: TQ1636573327

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<b>Site Number</b>	12
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<b>Site Name</b>	44 AND 45, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516374
<b>Northing</b>	173306
<b>Description</b>	1191967
	Nos 44 and 45 TQ 1673 21/32
	II GV
	2. C18. Two storeys. Four flush framed windows wide. Brick. Tiled roof with dentilled eaves cornice. Recessed panels beneath first floor windows. Now divided into 2 shops, each with separate C19 shop fronts. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)
	Listing NGR: TQ1637473306

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<b>Site Number</b>	13
<b>Site Name</b>	45, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516381
<b>Northing</b>	173308
<b>Description</b>	1358047
	No 46 TQ 1673 21/31
	II GV
	2. C18. Two storeys. Two windows wide. Brick ground floor with jettied tile-hung timber-framed first floor. Possibly C18. Shop front. Tiled roof. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)
	Listing NGR: TQ1638173308

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<b>Site Number</b>	14
<b>Site Name</b>	47, CHURCH STREET
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II

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<b>Easting</b>	516393
<b>Northing</b>	173305
<b>Description</b>	1191977
	No 47 TQ 1673 21/42
	II GV
	2. C18. Two storeys. Two windows wide. Brick ground floor with timber-framed upper storey clad with horizontal boarding. Tiled hip roof with dentilled eaves. Late C18 or early C19 shop front and yard doors topped with balustraded grills. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)
	Listing NGR: TQ1639373305

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<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	2, THE EMBANKMENT
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516382
<b>Northing</b>	173238
<b>Description</b>	1080813
	1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT
	No 2 TQ 1673 21/37 2.9.52
	II GV
	2. Early C18 3-storey house, 3 windows wide in red brick with cornice and parapet. Ground floor windows blocked up. Entrance door to right with rusticated surround and pediment. Original interior. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)
	Listing NGR: TQ1638273238

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	5, THE EMBANKMENT
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516395
<b>Northing</b>	173250
<b>Description</b>	1080814

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1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT

No 5 TQ 1673 21/39

II GV

2. Probably C17, 2-storey house with attic. Timber framed with sections of ground floor wall in brick. Half hipped roof with 2 dormers. Rendered walls with timber framing exposed on the northern section. Central chimney stack.

Listing NGR: TQ1639573250

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	7, THE EMBANKMENT
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516393
<b>Northing</b>	173256
<b>Description</b>	1358070

1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT

No 7 TQ 1673 21/40

II GV

2. C17, 2-storey house 2 windows wide with additional small window to left at ground floor. Casement windows. Pitched roof to eaves. White painted brickwork.

Listing NGR: TQ1639373256

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<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	8, 9 AND 10, THE EMBANKMENT
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516413
<b>Northing</b>	173264
<b>Description</b>	1080815 1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT  Nos 8, 9 and 10 TQ 1673 21/41

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II GV

2. C18 row of 2-storey brick cottages:- No 8: One window wide with entrance door; No 9: one window wide with door now incorporated in. Both 8 and 9 have segmental headed windows; triple casements above, altered to sashes below; No 10: Has been severely altered and is only included for group value. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)

Listing NGR: TQ1641373264

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**Site Number** 19  
**Site Name** STRAND HOUSE  
**Type of Site** Listed Building  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Listed Building - Grade II  
**Easting** 516420  
**Northing** 173274  
**Description** 1358069

1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT

No 3 - Strand House TQ 1673 21/38 2.9.52

II GV

2. Early C18 adjoining No 2 but set back. Two storeys with attic and 5 windows wide. Red brick, tiled roof. Modillion eaves cornice. Two dormer windows each with triple casements. Flush framed sash windows retaining glazing bars to main storeys. Central doorway with rusticated pedimented surround as No 2. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)

Listing NGR: TQ1642073274

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**Site Number** 20  
**Site Name** 54 King Street  
**Type of Site** House, Public House, Shop  
**NHL Number** 1065376  
**HER Number** MLO91001  
**Status** Listed Building - Grade II  
**Easting** 516156  
**Northing** 173183  
**Description** 2. Mid C18 house; brick built. Three storeys, 2 windows wide. Square headed gauged window heads, with flush framed, sash windows, renewed. Modern shop front and entrance to ground floor. Brick modillion eaves cornice with later parapet.

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<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	14 Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	House, Shop
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080850
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90920
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516363
<b>Northing</b>	173322
<b>Description</b>	2. C18. Three storeys. Three windows wide. Brick built. Band courses to parapet and over first floor window heads. Sash windows with glazing bars to first floor. C19 shop front with yard doors to left-hand side. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)

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<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Thames Foreshore and Bank
<b>Type of Site</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO33481
<b>Status</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Easting</b>	518060
<b>Northing</b>	172680
<b>Description</b>	The Thames has been a focus for human activity from earliest times, and archaeology may be found anywhere along it. Finds of all periods have been made along its banks, or been dredged from the river bed. The foreshore may in places preserve finds and wooded structures that have been buried by the rising water table over the last 10,000 years.

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham and Marble Hill
<b>Type of Site</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO33460
<b>Status</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Easting</b>	516210
<b>Northing</b>	173330
<b>Description</b>	Early Medieval settlement first mentioned in an early 8th century Saxon charter. Twickenham became a very fashionable place to live, particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries, and country retreats lined

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the riverside.  
Includes Orleans House, and Marble Hill an 18th century garden and park created for Henrietta Howard,  
Countess of Suffolk by, amongst others, Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman.  
Evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation in the area has also been found.

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	29 & 31 KING ST TWICKENHAM
<b>Type of Site</b>	PIT (Unknown date)
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO68172
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	173160
<b>Description</b>	Watching brief undertaken by J. Butler for Lawson-Price Environmental, Sept '96; site code KSR96. Several pits containing post-mediaeval building rubble were discovered. These and all other features on the site had been truncated in the 19th century-20th century when the land surface had been reduced. Periods recorded under same site code:- unknown (022308-11). Lawson-Price Environmental, 1996, Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at 29 and 31 King Street, Twickenham (Unpublished document). SLO65186.

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	29 & 31 KING ST TWICKENHAM
<b>Type of Site</b>	DRAIN (Unknown date)
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO68175, MLO68176
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	173160
<b>Description</b>	Watching brief undertaken by J. Butler for Lawson-Price Environmental, Sept '96; site code KSR96. Two brick-lined drains aligned N-S and E-W were discovered. These and all other features on the site had been truncated in the 19th century-20th century when the land surface had been reduced. They were possibly associated with the gardens and grounds of Richmond House. Periods recorded under same site code:- unknown (022308-11). Lawson-Price Environmental, 1996, Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at 29 and 31 King Street, Twickenham (Unpublished document). SLO65186.

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	29 & 31 KING ST TWICKENHAM
<b>Type of Site</b>	CELLAR (Unknown date)
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO68177
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	173160
<b>Description</b>	<p>Watching brief undertaken by J. Butler for Lawson-Price Environmental, Sept '96; site code KSR96. The remains of a brick cellar were discovered. This and all other features on the site had been truncated in the 19th century-20th century when the land surface had been reduced. It was possibly associated with the gardens and grounds of Richmond House. Periods recorded under same site code:- unknown (022308-11). Lawson-Price Environmental, 1996, Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at 29 and 31 King Street, Twickenham (Unpublished document). SLO65186.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>Site Name</b>	29-31 KING ST
<b>Type of Site</b>	RUBBISH PIT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO673
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	173160
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation undertaken by Robert Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April'96; site code KST96. Natural brickearth was cut by a late medieval rubbish pit, which contained sherds of C15th pottery, fragments of peg tile, animal bones, oyster and mussel shells and charred cereal grains. The animal bone assemblage was dominated by large mammals including cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The diversity of body parts recovered suggests that the bone was derived from a variety of sources including butchery and food waste. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (022207), post-medieval (022208). Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, 29 &amp; 31 King Street, Twickenham, London: An Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished document). SLO63877.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	29-31 KING ST

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<b>Type of Site</b>	PIT, RUBBISH PIT
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO673
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	173160
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation undertaken by Robert Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April'96; site code KST96. A large rubble-filled pit produced bricks dated to between the late C15th and mid 17th century and may be associated with the demolition of the first Richmond House in c.1816. (From the late 17th century until the 1920s the site lay in the NW corner of the grounds of Richmond House.) Several small pits of post-medieval date were interpreted as garden features. Periods recorded under same site code: medieval (022207), post-medieval (022208). Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, 29 &amp; 31 King Street, Twickenham, London: An Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished document). SLO63877</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	CHURCH ST
<b>Type of Site</b>	DITCH
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO2248
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516360
<b>Northing</b>	173300
<b>Description</b>	<p>Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV CHU 88 REVEALED 10M LENGTH OF DITCH ALIGNED NW TO SE. EVIDENCEFOR SEVERAL PHASES OF RECUTTING. POSSIBLE DRAINAGE DITCH DRAINING WATER INTO THAMES EARLY C14TH TO MID 16th century. Post Medieval FEATURE - SEE 021153. NOWELL JPL (?), CHURCH STREET (GLSMR recording form). SLO39148. DGLA NOWELL JPL (?), CHURCH STREET (Excavation archive). SLO39149. Museum of London Archaeology Service, CHURCH STREET EXCAVATION (NO FURTHER DETAILS) (Article in monograph). SLO39147.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	CHURCH ST
<b>Type of Site</b>	CESS PIT
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO2248
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated

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<b>Easting</b>	516360
<b>Northing</b>	173300
<b>Description</b>	Department of Greater London Archaeology/SW EXCAV CHU 88 REVEALED LATE 18th century CESS PIT (MUCH TRUNCATED) WITH MUCH 18th century POTTERY. ALSO MEDIEVAL DITCH 021152. NOWELL JPL (?), CHURCH STREET (GLSMR recording form). SLO39151. DGLA NOWELL JPL (?), CHURCH STREET (Excavation archive). SLO39152. Museum of London Archaeology Service, CHURCH STREET EXCAVATION (NO FURTHER DETAILS) (Article in monograph). SLO39150.

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<b>Site Number</b>	31
<b>Site Name</b>	The Embankment [Twickenham Embankment],
<b>Type of Site</b>	WALL
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO101206; ELO10266
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516410
<b>Northing</b>	173220
<b>Description</b>	<p>A late 18th or early 19th century wall was recorded during a watching brief at Twickenham Embankment by AOC Archaeology in 2009. The wall is probably part of a warehouse building shown on the 1st edition OS map (1880). The wall ran close to the northwestern edge of the excavated area and was recorded for a length of 27.30 m. It is up to eight courses high, but continued below the maximum excavated depth. The wall is constructed of red bricks in English crossbond and set in a white, hard mortar. The mortar appeared to be lime-rich, which suggested a date of late 18th century to early 19th century. The bricks measured 62 mm in thickness, suggesting a post-1800 date. (1-2)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; AOC Archaeology Group, 2009, Twickenham Embankment, Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief (Unpublished document). SLO69438.</p> <p>&lt;2&gt; AOC Archaeology Group, 2009, Twickenham Embankment: Archive for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Digital archive). SLO81735.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	32
<b>Site Name</b>	WATER LANE
<b>Type of Site</b>	FINDSPOT
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO711
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516340
<b>Northing</b>	173230

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<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation undertaken by John Saunders for TVAS, May'97; site code WLA97. Post-medieval demolition rubble was recorded along with modern services. No further periods recorded under this site code.</p> <p>Thames Valley Archaeological Services, WATER LANE, TWICKENHAM: EVALUATION REPORT (Excavation archive). SLO68912.</p> <p>Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 1997, Water Lane Car Park, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished document). SLO68911.</p>
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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	The Embankment [Twickenham Embankment], London,
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO10266
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516410
<b>Northing</b>	173220
<b>Description</b>	<p>A watching brief was carried out at Twickenham Embankment by AOC Archaeology in 2009. A 100m long trench was excavated to form bedding trenches for trees and other planting. A wall of a mid-19th century building that was probably part of a warehouse was exposed. A series of land ties of post 1950s date were also recorded. These ties previously provided supports for the river wall.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	Eel Pie Island, Twickenham: Watching brief
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO10563
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516320
<b>Northing</b>	173030
<b>Description</b>	<p>Watching Brief undertaken by Richmond Archaeological Society in 1991. No further details recorded.</p> <p>Unpublished document: Richmond Archaeological Society. 1991. Pie Crust, Eel Pie Island, Twickenham, TW1 3DY: An Archaeological Watching Brief. SITE CODE: EPI97.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	The Embankment/Wharf Lane/Water Lane, Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk Based Assessment
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO10670
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516280
<b>Northing</b>	173170
<b>Description</b>	2001 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: no further details recorded  Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2001. Twickenham Riverside Development, The Embankment, Wharf Lane and Water Lane, Twickenham, London TW1.

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<b>Site Number</b>	36
<b>Site Name</b>	Bell Lane (No. 9), London, TW1 3NU
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516350
<b>Northing</b>	173270
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was carried out at 9 Bell Lane by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010. Several archaeological deposits were identified which could be defined as 18th/19th century structural development, late 19th/early 20th century structural alterations, structural demolition after WWII and subsequent disuse. The construction of a basement in the western part of the site would have removed any archaeology which pre-dated the building although archaeological deposits may have survived in other parts of the site. *Naturally deposited terrace gravels were observed between 0.80m below the ground surface and 2.40m below the ground surface.*

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<b>Site Number</b>	37
<b>Site Name</b>	King Street (Nos 34-36), Twickenham, Richmond, TW1
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO15977
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516200
<b>Northing</b>	173220

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**Description** A watching brief was undertaken at 34-36 King Street, Twickenham between the 23rd March and the 26th October 2015 by Arcaheology South East. The monitoring focused on the trenches for a new house extension.  
A late post medieval soakaway and a modern wall footing were observed.

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**Site Number** 38

**Site Name** King Street (Nos 29 & 31), Twickenham

**Type of Site** Watching Brief

**NHL Number**

**HER Number** ELO3817

**Status** Event

**Easting** 516240

**Northing** 173160

**Description** In 1996 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook a watching brief at 29-31 King Street, Twickenham. The evaluation revealed a sequence of river terrace sands and gravels overlaid by natural brickearth. Several pits containing Post-Medieval building material were cut into the brick earth. A brick bee hive shaped soakaway, two brick line drains aligned N-S and E-W and the remains of a brick cellar, all possibly related to the gardens and grounds of Richmond House were also identified.

Unpublished document: Lawson-Price Environmental. 1996. Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at 29 and 31 King Street, Twickenham. SITE CODE KSR96.

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**Site Number** 39

**Site Name** King Street (Nos 29 & 31)

**Type of Site** Evaluation/ Excavation

**NHL Number**

**HER Number** ELO3818

**Status** Event

**Easting** 516240

**Northing** 173160

**Description** In 1996 the Museum of London Archaeology Service undertook an archaeological evaluation at 29 and 31 King Street, Twickenham. This evaluation revealed river terrace gravel overlaid by brickearth. The brickearth was cut by medieval rubbish pits, containing sherds of 15th century pottery, fragments of peg tile, animal bones, shells and charred cereal grains. A pit is truncated, due to probable post-medieval period landscaping.

Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1996. 29 & 31 King Street, Twickenham, London: An Archaeological Evaluation. SITE CODE: KST96.

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<b>Site Number</b>	40
<b>Site Name</b>	Water Lane, [Car Park], Twickenham: Evaluation
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO4902
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516340
<b>Northing</b>	173230
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation 1997: No further details recorded.</p> <p>Unpublished document: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 1997. Water Lane Car Park, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation. SITE CODE: WLA97.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	41
<b>Site Name</b>	Bell Lane, (No 9), Twickenham, Richmond
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk Based Assesment
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO7922
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516351
<b>Northing</b>	173276
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted in 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology in advance of development of the site to include a residential building with basement. The contractor indicated that there is negligible potential for Palaeolithic remains, low potential for Mesolithic remains, moderate potential for remains of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age remains, and low potential for later prehistoric remains. The contractor considered the potential for Roman remains to be negligible, and that for Saxon remains to be low. However the potential for medieval remains was considered to be moderate and that for post medieval remains high, and the potential for preservation of environmental remains from all periods was considered moderate.</p> <p>The site is thought to have been open land until the early to mid 17th century, after which the site was occupied until clearance following bomb damage in World War Two. This previous activity is likely to have had localised impact on any surviving archaeology. However the proposed development will involve a 3m deep basement and service runs which are likely to severely impact any below-ground deposits. Thus the contractor recommended a watching brief of initial geotechnical works.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	42
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<b>Site Name</b>	Holly Road (Nos 29-35), Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Desk Based Assessment
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO974
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516210
<b>Northing</b>	173280
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 2000 the Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising of two trial trench's at 29-35 Holly Road. This investigation revealed two undated ditched cutting the birkearth and river terrace gravels, due to the lack of finds the ditches are thought to be no later than medieval. Features dating to the 17th or early 18th century were identified in the form of possible bedding trenches, a pit and a ditch.</p> <p>** The natural was observed at between 6.80m and 7.00m OD **</p> <p>Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2000. 29-35 Holly Road, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation Report.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	The George Public House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Public House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1065375
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516214
<b>Northing</b>	173226
<b>Description</b>	<p>No 32. The George Public House to 36 (even) (Formerly listed as No 32 and No 34) TQ 1673 21/22 5.1.61</p> <p>II GV</p> <p>2. Late C17, 2-storey range, originally brick-faced. Tiled double pitched roofs and modillion eaves cornice but with later alterations. The George Public House has a modern pub front on the ground floor, above which are two 3-window, canted bays and to the right, a single window over a carriageway. The roof has 3 gabled dormers. No 34 has a modern shop front on the ground floor with 2 flush framed sash windows on the first floor and one gabled dormer in the roof. Eaves cornice has been simplified. No 36 has mid C19 stuccoed front with ground floor shop front returning onto Green's Road. First floor has 2 windows, one on the rounded corner, with stucco architraves and bracketed cornice. The original eaves cornice has been replaced with a stucco modillion cornice with panelled parapet incorporating a dormer. (R.C.H.M. Middx. Vol.)</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	44
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area

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Type of Site	Historic Townscape
NHL Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	516367
Northing	173245
Description	Conservation Area

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Site Number	45
Site Name	Queens Road Conservation Area
Type of Site	Historic Townscape
NHL Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	516139
Northing	173283
Description	Conservation Area

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Site Number	46
Site Name	Holly Road/Queen's Road [Holly Road Garden of Rest]
Type of Site	Cemetery
NHL Number	
HER Number	MLO103978
Status	Non-designated
Easting	516170
Northing	173300
Description	<p>From 1782 Holly Road Burial Ground served the parish of St Mary, Twickenham but was full by 1835 at which point Oak Lane Cemetery was opened. It was officially closed in 1868 although some burials in family graves continued until c.1875. In 1930 196 monuments and tombstones naming 450 people could be read, but there were probably many more burials than this. In 1953 the burial ground was laid out as a public garden and called Holly Road Garden of Rest. It was later restored and replanted in 1991. A number of chest tombs remain visible and the garden's history as a burial ground is commemorated with a plaque. Notable burials include Thomas Twining (d.1861), founder of Twining's Tea, and William, 5th Viscount Howe (d.1814), Commander-in-Chief of the British Army during the first part of the American War of Independence. (1)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, Holly Road Garden of Rest (Website). SLO78826</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond House (17th Century)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Mansion
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516265
<b>Northing</b>	173169
<b>Description</b>	<p>Richmond House was reportedly constructed around 1640 for Edward Birkhead Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons (Memories of Twickenham 2016). The house subsequently passed into the ownership of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, who was a prominent political figure following the Restoration before passing to his second son Lord Torrington in 1708 (Corbett 1872, 254). The depiction of a mansion on its site on Glover's 1635 map suggests that Richmond House predated 1640 and was built between 1607 and 1635. Although no building can be discerned on the 1607 map the plot of land subsequently occupied by the mansion is clearly shown and is annotated 'Freehold' suggesting that it was historically separate from the Syon estate.</p> <p>Richmond House is depicted on a painting of 1725 (Plate 1) which shows the view from across the river to the south. This shows the mansion set back from the river behind gardens which are segregated from the riverbank behind a high brick wall. Richmond House is shown with two storeys with an additional floor set within the attic. The house had a central pediment and architecturally appears to date to the 17th century, its form perhaps consistent with an earlier structure recast following the Restoration. A pavilion (Site 48) shown in the extreme southwest corner of the garden could potentially be located within the southwest corner of the Site boundary. The pavilion appears to be a typical late 17th or early 18th century garden structure, with a large window overlooking the Thames. Ornamental trees or hedging is visible over the riverside wall which suggests that formal gardens were laid out around Richmond House at that time. A second structure (Site 49) shown to the rear of the pavilion could potentially be a service building for Richmond House. Architecturally this building appears earlier, than either the house or the pavilion and could potentially relate to the initial construction of Richmond House in the early part of the 17th century.</p> <p>Richmond House passed through the hands of multiple owners over the course of the 18th century, being owned by Viscount Montague and Anthony Keek, between 1740 and 1766, when it was acquired by the Dowager Countess of Shelbourne, who subsequently passed it to her son, the Hon. Thomas FitzMaurice. FitzMaurice bequeathed the mansion to John Symonds in 1791. Subsequent occupiers included the Dowager Countess of Elgin, Lady de Crespigny and Lambert Blair (Cobbett 1872, 254-5). These changes in ownership and occupation reflect Twickenham's status during the late 17th, 18th and early 19th century as a wealthy enclave popular with aristocratic widows and second sons, who would not inherit the family estates.</p> <p>The 17th century mansion was demolished c.1816 - 1829 and replaced by a new smaller residence (Site 53), that was also named Richmond House</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	48
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond House Garden Pavilion
<b>Type of Site</b>	Garden Building, Summer House
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated

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<b>Easting</b>	516265
<b>Northing</b>	173099
<b>Description</b>	Garden pavilion recorded on a 1725 view of Richmond House from the Thames

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<b>Site Number</b>	49
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond House Service Building
<b>Type of Site</b>	Domestic wing
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516217
<b>Northing</b>	173139
<b>Description</b>	Service Building recorded on a 1725 view of Richmond House from the Thames

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<b>Site Number</b>	50
<b>Site Name</b>	Kings Head Inn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Public House, Coaching Inn
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516284
<b>Northing</b>	173246
<b>Description</b>	Inn recorded on the 1818 Twickenham Enclosure Map, a c.1900 photograph suggests a 16th to 18th century date for the building which was by that time much altered. Demolished 1928

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<b>Site Number</b>	51
<b>Site Name</b>	Kings Head Inn Associated Building
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516280
<b>Northing</b>	173218
<b>Description</b>	Building recorded associated with the Kings Head Inn on the 1818 Twickenham Enclosure Map

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<b>Site Number</b>	52
<b>Site Name</b>	Lord Kirkwalls House
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516347
<b>Northing</b>	173193
<b>Description</b>	House at the junction of Water Lane and The Embankment recorded in the ownership of Lord Kirkwall on the Twickenham Enclosure Map of 1818

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<b>Site Number</b>	53
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond House 19th Century
<b>Type of Site</b>	Mansion
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516257
<b>Northing</b>	173163
<b>Description</b>	Regency villa built c.1816 - 1829, demolished post 1923

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	Buildings to the rear of King Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Curtilage Buildings
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	-
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516308
<b>Northing</b>	173192
<b>Description</b>	Range of buildings recorded within the rear curtilage of a King Street property on the 1897 Ordnance Survey. Described on the 1907 Goad Fire Insurance Plan as the depot of the Twickenham Urban District Council. The buildings variously housed the corporation's steam roller, carts and its paint shop

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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	1 Church Lane

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Church
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080852
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90888
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516458
<b>Northing</b>	173305
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 CHURCH STREET</p> <p>Church of St Mary TQ 1673 21/34 2.9.52</p> <p>II*</p> <p>2. Perpendicular west tower, but body of church rebuilt to designs of John James in 1714-15. Rubblestone tower of 3 stages with corner buttresses, battlemented parapet and perpendicular tracery. Polygonal staircase turret on south-east corner. Nave and aisles plum brick with red dressings with rubbed and gauged brickwork. Five-bay nave, 3 centre bays breaking forward under pediment. Giant order pillasters. Two-storey elevation, with segmental windows below, round-headed above. Portland stone base. Heavy cornice. Galleried interior supported upon timber fluted Corinthian columns. Original wooden reredos and metal altar rails. Many good monuments including that to Francis Parlton d. 1642 to east end of south aisle and that to William Humble d. 1680. Alexander Pope d. 1744 also buried in the church. Monument to Challoner Ogle by Rysbrack. Burial place of Pope, Kneller etc.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ1648973328</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	11 Ferry Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Dump; land reclamation; water meadow
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO5956, MLO5957
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516680
<b>Northing</b>	173450
<b>Description</b>	<p>A watching brief by Michael Shea for Museum of London Archaeology Service in July 1993 (site code FRT93). 19th century land reclamation dumps (500mm deep) to rise land for present cottage of mid-19th century, were observed, overlaing waterlain silts (700mm deep) (SMR 021540) of 17th and 18th century date. Modern backgarden disturbance were observed over land reclamation dumps</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	18-20 Strafford Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	021670/00/00-MLO6102-3

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<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516460
<b>Northing</b>	173720
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation by R. Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Sept 1994; site code SRT 94.</p> <p>Two residual sherds of Roman pottery were found, one provisionally identified as Alice Holt ware, dated to AD 250-400.</p> <p>One unstratified sherd of Border Ware was found, dated to AD 1550-1700 (along with 19th century-20 pits and a soakaway).</p> <p>One undated ditch cut the natural gravel.</p> <p>Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (021670); Post-med (021671); unknown (021672).</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	23 The Embankment
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080816
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90886
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516446
<b>Northing</b>	173298
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT</p> <p>No 23 TQ 1673 21/44 2.9.52</p> <p>II</p> <p>2. C18 house of 2-storeys and attic. One window wide plus entrance door with restored doorcase. Casement windows. Tiled roof with dormer.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	59
<b>Site Name</b>	24 The Embankment
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080817
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90887
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516452
<b>Northing</b>	173297
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 THE EMBANKMENT</p> <p>No 24 TQ 1673 21/45 2.9.52</p> <p>II</p>

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2. C18 house of 3 storeys and 3 windows wide. Restored doorcase and tiled hip roof.

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<b>Site Number</b>	60
<b>Site Name</b>	4 Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Pit
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO75969
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516500
<b>Northing</b>	173450
<b>Description</b>	Contrary to expectations the evaluation revealed little structural remains from the 19th century onwards. The earliest activity recorded was a very large pit with a high frequency of roof tile debris. The pit may have destroyed any older remains. From this we can determine very little about the medieval and post-medieval development of the site and Twickenham.

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<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	51 Amyand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Hospital; house
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080860
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90926
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516407
<b>Northing</b>	173687
<b>Description</b>	1. 5028 AMYAND PARK ROAD (south side)  No 60 TQ 1673 21/2  II  2. Late C18 house forming part of hospital complex of later buildings. Two floors. Three bays wide with projecting south wing. Brick with slated roof with eaves. Central bay pedimented with dentilled cornice. Later single storey extension across proposal front.

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<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	Amyand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Pit; post hole; ditch
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	021594/00/00 - MLO6003
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated

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<b>Easting</b>	516450
<b>Northing</b>	573650
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation Mar-April 1994, and excavation April-May 1994, by S. Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service; site code APR 94. The earliest features were provisionally dated to the Iron Age, and included two pits of unknown function. These contained no dating evidence, and are provisionally assigned to the Iron Age on the basis of their stratigraphic position.</p> <p>Roman features included a series of intercutting pits, dated to AD350-400. These features were interpreted as suggesting the presence of a small farmstead, and represent the first evidence of Roman occupation to be recorded in Twickenham. It was thought possible that the centre of this settlement could lie under what is now Strafford Road, adjacent to St. John's Hospital.</p> <p>PERIODS RECORDED UNDER SAME SITE CODE: Iron Age (021594-6); Roman (021597-9); post-med (021600-4).</p> <p>Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994, St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation &amp; Excavation Report (Unpublished document). SLO54512.</p> <p>Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994, St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham: Archive for an Archaeological Evaluation &amp; Excavation (Excavation archive). SLO54513.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Amayand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ditch; enclosure; cultivation soil; bedding trench; pit; foundation trench; post hole
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	021597/00/00-MLO6004
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516450
<b>Northing</b>	173650
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation Mar-April 1994, and excavation April-May 1994, by S. Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service; site code APR 94. Roman features included three ditches dated to AD350-400. Most of these appeared to be drainage ditches, but one, which turned at a right angle, was more like an enclosure ditch. These features were interpreted as suggesting the presence of a small farmstead, and represent the first evidence of Roman occupation to be recorded in Twickenham. It was thought possible that the centre of this settlement could lie under what is now Strafford Road, adjacent to St. John's Hospital.</p> <p>Post-medieval ploughing truncated the earlier features, and was evidenced by a ploughmark and layer of ploughsoil, apparently covering the whole site. Post-med ploughsoil 021600, was cut by numerous bedding trenches and other features associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which preceded the hospital. Post-med ploughsoil 021600, was cut by an isolated pit, interpreted from its fill as a rubbish pit. Post-med ploughsoil 021600, was cut by a foundation trench, interpreted as being associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which preceded the hospital. Post-med ploughsoil 021600, was cut by a few post holes, interpreted as being associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which preceded the hospital.</p> <p>PERIODS RECORDED UNDER SAME SITE CODE: Iron Age (021594-6); Roman (021597-9); post-med (021600-4).</p> <p>Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994, St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation &amp; Excavation Report (Unpublished document). SLO54512.</p>

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Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994, St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham: Archive for an Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation (Excavation archive). SLO54513.

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<b>Site Number</b>	64
<b>Site Name</b>	Amyand Park Road (former BR goods yard)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	022282/00/00-MLO6785
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516350
<b>Northing</b>	173750
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evaluation undertaken by Robert Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'95; site code AMP95. Natural brickearth was truncated by possible quarry pits of 19th century date and by late 19th century-20th century features mer railway goods yard. One unstratified prehistoric struck flint was found. No further periods recorded under this site code. GREENWOOD P &amp; MALONEY C (EDS), LONDON FIELDWORK &amp; PUBLICATION ROUND-UP 1995 (Article in monograph). SLO64735.</p> <p>Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1995, Former Goods Yard, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished document). SLO69085.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	65
<b>Site Name</b>	52 Amyand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1387750
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91668
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516232
<b>Northing</b>	173612
<b>Description</b>	<p>Cottage, probably 19th century on an earlier site, with 18th century upper floor flying freehold, structurally part of Devoncroft (21/100). Probably brick, stucco rendered ground floor, pebble dash rendered upper floor, plain storey band. Hipped slate roof. Multiple stack at junction with Devoncroft. Two storeys. Panelled door in plain recessed opening. Single ground floor flush framed sash with glazing bars. Two similar first floor windows to Amyand Park Road, one to Oak Lane. Upper floor left front room and passage, 18th century. Timber eared fire surround with small basket grate, flanking cupboard with 19th century plain panelled door. 18th century plain panelled wall and door with L hinges to closet against chimney stack.</p> <p>Remainder of interior carpentry largely late 19th century/early 20th century. Window with hand painted small leaded panes and coloured glass margins, late 19th/early 20th century.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	Arragon House

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<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1191947
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91085
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516436
<b>Northing</b>	173350
<b>Description</b>	1. 5028 CHURCH STREET (north side) Twickenham  No 3 TQ 1673 21/29 25.3.76 (Arragon House)  II GV  2. Circa 1850 house. Two storeys. Three windows wide. Slate roof with bracketed eaves. Stock brick with rendered architraves to first floor windows. Ground floor cantel bays to either side of central entrance.

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<b>Site Number</b>	67
<b>Site Name</b>	Arragon Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Manor house
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	030054/00/00-MLO3761
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516320
<b>Northing</b>	173450
<b>Description</b>	ORIGINAL HOUSE OF TUDOR STRUCTURE WITH FEATURES OF NO PECULIAR INTEREST. MEMORIALS OF TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO5759. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 17 SE 6 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

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<b>Site Number</b>	68
<b>Site Name</b>	Aubrey House
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250321
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91199
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516721
<b>Northing</b>	173350
<b>Description</b>	1. 5028 RIVERSIDE  Aubrey House TQ 1673 21/53 2.9.52  II

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2. C18. Three storey house with basement. Stucco. One window to either side of central full-height canted bay. First floor trellised verandah supported by a row of 3 slender columns below. Square headed sash windows.

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<b>Site Number</b>	69
<b>Site Name</b>	Church Lane
<b>Type of Site</b>	Brick wall
<b>NHL Number</b>	1286899
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91458
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516506
<b>Northing</b>	173297
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 CHURCH LANE Twickenham</p> <p>Brick wall to south and east St Mary's Church, running from south to south-east TQ 1673 21/47</p> <p>II</p> <p>2. Brick wall. Includes commemorative stone dated 12 March 1774 recording flood level.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stream; findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO1884; MLO1886; MLO1895; MLO1907
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516400
<b>Northing</b>	173000
<b>Description</b>	<p>A N-S DITCH SEALED BY A LAYER OF LOAM, INTERPRETED AS A WATERCOURSE/STREAM. AROUND 140 NEOLITHIC SHERDS FOUND IN FEATURE INTERPRETED AS A STREAM BED.THESE REPRESENT AT LEAST 12 POTS AND BOWLS. ANIMAL BONES FOUND WITH NEOLITHIC MATERIAL IN A FEATURE INTERPRETED AS A STREAM BED MOSTLY OF OXEN. C 200 FLINTS FOUND IN FEATURE INTERPRETED AS A STREAM BED. FLINTS &amp; BEAKER SHERDS FOUND IN A SEALED RIVER BED CONTEXT. EXCAVATED BY TWICKENHAM LHS, 1966.SEE CROSS REFS AND 020907 &amp; 020869.</p> <p>SANFORD R, EXCAVATION IN CHURCH ST TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO33318.</p> <p>RCHM NMR, EXCAVATIONS INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO33314.</p> <p>SANFORD R, NEOLITHIC TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO33316.</p> <p>South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33313.</p> <p>MERRIFIELD R, THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONDON (Article in monograph). SLO33315.</p> <p>COLLINS D ET AL, 1976, The archaeology of the London area: current knowledge and problems (Monograph). SLO14667.</p> <p>SITE EXCAVATED BY TWICKENHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY REVEALED A MESOLITHIC BLADEAND OTHER</p>

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IMPLEMENTS (POSSIBLY 12), UNDER A LAYER OF ALLUVIUM INTERPRETED ASA SEALED STREAM BED. SEE CROSS REFS AND 020984.  
SANFORD R, EXCAVATION IN CHURCH STREET TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO34106.  
RCHM NMR, EXCAVATIONS INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO34109.  
FLINT IMPLEMENTS (Artifact). SLO34107.  
SANFORD R, NEOLITHIC TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO34105.  
South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO34108.

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<b>Site Number</b>	70
<b>Site Name</b>	Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Church
<b>NHL Number</b>	-
<b>HER Number</b>	021112/00/00-MLO1903
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516490
<b>Northing</b>	173330
<b>Description</b>	A CHURCH PRESENT ON THE SITE OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN TWICKENHAM BY THE LATEC11TH. Victoria County History, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO33984. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33983.

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<b>Site Number</b>	72
<b>Site Name</b>	Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stable
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	201327/00/00-MLO2761
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516500
<b>Northing</b>	173370
<b>Description</b>	No description recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	73
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	200982/00/00 - MLO2467
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516000

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<b>Northing</b>	172670
<b>Description</b>	DESTROYED DURING WORLD WAR 2 - GROUNDS NOW PUBLIC GARDENS Victoria County History, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO43978. RCHME, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO43979. TWICKENHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY, TWICKENHAM 1600-1900 PEOPLE AND PLACES (Article in monograph). SLO43977.

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<b>Site Number</b>	74
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Gazebo
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	200985/03/00 - MLO2781
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516180
<b>Northing</b>	172940
<b>Description</b>	Non recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	75
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	200986/00/00 - MLO6677
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516200
<b>Northing</b>	173020
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	76
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	200983/00/00 - MLO6744
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516070
<b>Northing</b>	172770
<b>Description</b>	REMODELLED BY GIBBS FOR POPE AFTER HE LEASED THE SITE IN 1718. LATER WORKCARRIED OUT IN 1730S

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WITH ADVICE FROM LORD BURLINGTON & WILLIAM KENT. HOUSEDEMOLISHED C 1807.  
DESMOND R, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH GARDENS (Article in monograph). SLO52852.  
L.B. RICHMOND ON THAMES, BLEST RETREATS (Article in monograph). SLO52854.  
HUSSEY C, ENGLISH GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES, 1700-1750 (Article in monograph). SLO52855.  
FRIEDMAN T, JAMES GIBBS (Article in monograph). SLO10506.  
CHERRY B & PEVSNER N, LONDON 2: SOUTH (Article in monograph). SLO52856.  
Victoria County History, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO10508.  
RELEVANT ARTICLE (Article in monograph). SLO52853.  
WATKIN D, THE ENGLISH VISION (Article in monograph). SLO10507.

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<b>Site Number</b>	77
<b>Site Name</b>	Radnor Gardens
<b>Type of Site</b>	Park
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103230
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516032
<b>Northing</b>	172592
<b>Description</b>	<p>Radnor Gardens are the remains of the gardens attached to Radnor House. The house was destroyed in the Second World War and the gardens are now a public park. Within the park are a rococo seat/shelter and a rococo summerhouse, possibly inspired by the nearby Strawberry Hill. Additionally there are the remains of a cold bath, a rare Indian Bean Tree and probably the first weeping willow to be planted in England. In the south of the park is a war memorial, in the north is a walled rose gardens, seating and planted beds. The bowling pavilion was opened in 1955, and there is a refreshment kiosk. (1)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, record 955 (Website). SLO78826.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	78
<b>Site Name</b>	Thames Eyot, Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Boathouse
<b>NHL Number</b>	1400159
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103220
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516230
<b>Northing</b>	573014
<b>Description</b>	<p>History</p> <p>Poulett Lodge replaced or incorporated the villa built in the 1740s for Dr William Battie, President of the Royal College of Physicians. It was one of a group of substantial houses and gardens fronting the Thames at Twickenham, which were the centre of the literary and dilettante circle which included Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole.</p>

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It became known as Poulett

Lodge after the family who owned it from 1774 until 1838. The house and grounds were remodelled by Frederick Chancellor in the 1870s in the Italianate manner for the new owner William Punchard. The gardens were raised above the river providing a view from the paved terrace walk, which was much admired at the time. To the south the balustrade turns west to meet the loggia and grotto (qv) which line the southern boundary wall and to the north it terminates at the boathouse.

A structure in the position of the steps is depicted on the engraving entitled A View of Dr Batty's house at Twickenham (published in 1768). The 1st edn 25" Ordnance Survey map (1864, 1867) shows steps in a similar position. The boathouse

was first shown on the 1896 OS map but earlier photographs and records confirm that it also dates from the 1870s when the terrace was laid out in its present form. Poulett Lodge was still in use as the Newborough Club in the 1920s but was

demolished in the 1930s to make way for Thames Eyot, a block of serviced flats. The grounds were remodelled and

replanted in 1962. The popularity of boating for pleasure in the later C19 prompted an increasing number of commercial and private boathouses to be built along the Thames. Significant numbers survive on the non-tidal reach above Teddington Lock,

while very few remain on upper tidal Thames. Thames Eyot boathouse along with Tough's boathouse, a near-contemporary commercial boathouse from the 1860s, offer a rare glimpse of late C19 river transport and the dependence on and enjoyment

of the river, which was recorded in early photographs, engravings and in the press. Thames Eyot boathouse also continues

the tradition of riverine and garden structures along this stretch of the river dating from the early C18, depicted in Peter Tillemans perspective of Twickenham in 1725, and seen in the case of Poulett Lodge in the surviving late C18/early C19

grotto and C19 loggia. Boathouses on the upper tidal Thames fall in to two categories, deep water boathouses, which were

filled with water throughout most of the tidal range and tended to be used for larger boats, and wet boathouses, which were

flooded by the tide and were commonly used for storing skiffs which could be hauled up a sloping slipway on steel bars or

rollers. Deep water boathouses were served by a floating pontoon; steel runners set into the walls guided the pontoons as the

water rise and fell. They were used for storing shallops, livery company barges and longer rowing boats which would be

damaged if partially in the water and were too heavy to drag over rollers. Runners for pontoons and the profile of the dock

identify the boathouse built for Poulett Lodge as a deep-water boathouse. Unusually the associated landing stage, reached

from the terrace, shows how privately owned boats were boarded from the garden, linking the landscape to the river.

Details

**MATERIALS:** boathouse and dock: stock brick and red brown brick with stone dressings.

Balustrade in stone and

reconstituted stone, stone steps and landing stage (with some repair in concrete), iron gates.

**PLAN:** boathouse and dock: rectangular single-storey boathouse with a deep-water dock opening to the river where private

boats were stored and maintained. It was designed to enclose the view from the riverside terrace from which symmetrical

flights of steps descend to a landing stage, which is placed asymmetrically on the river frontage.

**EXTERIOR and DOCK:** although engulfed in ivy, the boathouse has an intact brick-vaulted jack-arched roof and a

balustraded parapet, (where the balustrade in part survives), which is similar to the river frontage balustrade, above a deep



moulded cornice. An oculus with a cast iron grille punctuates the southern elevation (further openings are hidden beneath the ivy). There are blocked doorways at the rear and on the north side. The round-arched opening to the river has a plain stone keystone and is flanked by brick piers where foliate stone capitals incorporate the head of a river god; both were noted in 2006, only the northern pier is now visible. Fixings for slatted timber gates, which were depicted in earlier photographs, but since removed, remain in situ. Remnants of timber stairs are fitted against the rear wall. Steel runners for pontoons are fitted on the lateral walls; the pontoons have not survived. Formerly recorded as having a tiled roof-top terrace (not accessible), behind a balustrade adorned with urns similar to those on the river frontage and the house. **BALUSTRADE AND LANDING STAGE:** the stone balustrade has bulbous vase balusters between square, panelled stone piers and a broad flat coping. The balustrade is punctuated by swagged urns embellished with fruits and lion's head masks; the central and largest urn is adorned with fruits and foliage which spew from the mouths of lion masks or river gods placed on each side. Most of the decoration on the urns is quite eroded. Placed off-centre on the river front but symmetrically arranged, a double flight of stone steps descends to a stone landing stage; the steps are enclosed behind ornate wrought iron gates. Attached to the river wall flanking the stairs is a pair of mooring rings, each in the form of a bronze lion's head. The gardens were raised above the river providing a view from the paved terrace walk, which was much admired at the time. To the south the balustrade turns west to meet the loggia and grotto (qv) which line the southern boundary wall and to the north it terminates at the boathouse which was similarly treated, architecturally, to the balustrade.

#### Selected Sources

Book Reference - Author: M Cherry et al - Title: Twickenham, Whitton, Teddington and the Hamptons Through Time - Date:

2009

Book Reference - Author: R Desmond ed - Title: Blest Retreats - Date: 1984

Website Reference - Author: Twickenham Museum - Title: Poulett Lodge - Date: 7 Nov 2010 - URL: <http://www.twickenhammuseum.org.uk/>

Article Reference - Author: A Menuge - Title: Patriotic Pleasures: Boathouses and Boating in the English Lakes in G

Brandwood ed, Living, Leisure and Law - Date: 2010

Unpublished Title Reference - Author: R McEwen, S Jeffery - Title: Thames Eyot Cross Deep Twickenham, Loggia and Grotto

in the grounds of Thames Eyot - Date: 2009

Other Reference - Description: Thames Eyot, Richmond Local Studies Collection

Unpublished Title Reference - Author: S Wicks - Title: Case for Listing Thames Eyot Boathouse, Environment Trust for Richmond upon Thames

Other Reference - Description: Poulett Lodge papers, Local Studies Library, Richmond upon Thames (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1400159 (Website). SLO81837.

<2> Richmond Council, 2011, Conservation Areas for Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham Riverside (Website). SLO55467.

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<b>Site Number</b>	79
<b>Site Name</b>	Thames Eyot, Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Loggia; colonnade
<b>NHL Number</b>	1401819
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103221
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516173
<b>Northing</b>	172946
<b>Description</b>	<p>History</p> <p>The grotto or shell house and attached loggia (separately listed) are built against the southern boundary wall of the grounds now occupied by Thames Eyot, a 1930s block of serviced flats. In the 1740s Dr William Battie, President of the Royal Society of Physicians, had built a new house on the plot, on the site of an early C18 house which had been destroyed by fire in 1734. It was one of a group of substantial houses and gardens fronting the Thames at Twickenham, which were the centre of the literary and dilettante circle which included Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole. It became known as Poulett Lodge after the family who owned it from 1774 until 1838. The house and grounds were remodelled in the Italianate manner in the 1870s by Frederick Chancellor for the new owner William Punchard, however Poulett Lodge was demolished in the 1930s to make way for Thames Eyot flats. The grounds were re-planned and replanted in 1962. The owners and tenants of these C18 riverside houses vied with each other to augment their gardens with a fashionable grotto, cold-bath or Chinese pavilion, and were invariably acknowledged by a pithy repost from Pope or Walpole on their neighbour's lack of taste or sincerity. Their aspirations are recorded in Peter Tillemans' panorama of c1725. The painting portrayed the garden on this site with a pair of pavilions at the water's edge and a larger pavilion straddling the boundary wall between it and Cross Deep to the south, conceivably with space for an ice house or grotto beneath it. However they are omitted from an engraving of Dr Battie's house of 1749. The grotto is subject of debate and has been dated inconclusively to either the mid- to later C18, in emulation of Pope's grotto of the 1720s, or to the early C19. According to map evidence the loggia was added between 1818 and 1863. Both survived Chancellor's remodelling of the grounds in the 1870s, when the riverside balustrade was built, and the demolition of the house in the 1930s. At its eastern, riverside, end, the loggia is linked to the 1870s balustrade by a small alcove of the height of the balustrade. The loggia backs onto a canted garden pavilion in the neighbouring property to the south (not included in the listing).</p> <p>Details</p> <p>MATERIALS: Portland stone, brick and cement, faced in dressed ashlar, stone flag roof slabs, on iron brackets, stone flag floors, slate soffit to roof.</p> <p>PLAN AND ELEVATIONS: the loggia is built against the southern boundary wall and faces north-east. Approximately 18.5 m in length and 2.4 m deep, it comprises a ten-bay Tuscan colonnade built in stone and terminating in a square pier at the river end of the loggia and in paired piers adjacent to the grotto. The frieze is of alternating triglyphs and paterae beneath a deep projecting cornice with flat mutules or brackets. The rear wall is faced in stone and lined with truncated short pilasters. The</p>

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roof, which is a single pitch, is clad in large stone flags supported on pierced iron brackets which also support slate linings. The floor and forecourt which extends beyond the loggia are paved in stone flags, extended in reconstituted stone paving.

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<b>Site Number</b>	80
<b>Site Name</b>	Thames Eyot, Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Grotto
<b>NHL Number</b>	1080812
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO90882
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516165
<b>Northing</b>	172951
<b>Description</b>	<p>The grotto or shell house and attached loggia (separately listed) are built against the southern boundary wall of the grounds now occupied by Thames Eyot, a 1930s block of serviced flats. In the 1740s Dr William Battie, President of the Royal Society of Physicians, had built a new house on the plot, on the site of an early C18 house which had been destroyed by fire in 1734. It was one of a group of substantial houses and gardens fronting the Thames at Twickenham, which were the centre of the literary and dilettante circle which included Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole. It became known as Poulett Lodge after the family who owned it from 1774 until 1838. The house and grounds were remodelled in the Italianate manner in the 1870s by Frederick Chancellor for the new owner William Punchard, however Poulett Lodge was demolished in the 1930s to make way for Thames Eyot flats. The grounds were re-planned and replanted in 1962. The owners and tenants of these C18 riverside houses vied with each other to augment their gardens with a fashionable grotto, cold-bath or Chinese pavilion, and were invariably acknowledged by a pithy repost from Pope or Walpole on their neighbour's lack of taste or sincerity. Their aspirations are recorded in Peter Tillemans' panorama of c1725. The painting portrayed the garden on this site with a pair of pavilions at the water's edge and a larger pavilion straddling the boundary wall between it and Cross Deep to the south, conceivably with space for an ice house or grotto beneath it. However they are omitted from an engraving of Dr Battie's house of 1749. The grotto is subject of debate and has been dated inconclusively to either the mid- to later C18, in emulation of Pope's grotto of the 1720s, or to the early C19. According to map evidence the loggia was added between 1818 and 1863. Both survived Chancellor's remodelling of the grounds in the 1870s, when the riverside balustrade was built, and the demolition of the house in the 1930s. At its eastern, riverside, end, the loggia is linked to the 1870s balustrade by a small alcove of the height of the balustrade. The loggia backs onto a canted garden pavilion in the neighbouring property to the south (not included in the listing).</p> <p>Details</p> <p>PLAN AND MATERIALS: The grotto or shell house is square on plan internally, approximately 2.3 m x 2.3 m and 2 m high, with a brick built vault supported on low brick walls. The shell house is concealed beneath a</p>

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turfed mound of earth in the manner and scale of an ice house, such that it has been suggested that it may have been the remodelling of an ice house or the ground level of a raised garden building such as the structure depicted on Tillemans view. It opens from the northwestern end of the loggia. The wide, arched opening, in dark red, purple and grey brick appears to coincide with the first phase of decoration of the vault and side and rear walls as a grotto, when it was enclosed on three sides and open to the south-east. At a later date the arched opening was partly in-filled in red-brown brick forming a narrower entrance which appears externally to be asymmetrically placed, but from the inside is placed roughly central, creating an enclosed chamber. The arch is crudely jointed suggesting that it may have been rendered or decorated or that it had been a modest garden structure. The exposed, exterior, southern boundary wall flanking the entrance arch, where the rear of the loggia is not clad in stone, is also clad in knapped flint.

INTERIOR: The interior appears to have a solid, earth floor, which has accumulated within it, and added later C20 brick stub walls. The inner lining of the shell house is decorated in a pattern of shells, pebbles, coloured stone, and slag and fragments of glass and pottery, which survive on the vault where two thirds of the decoration is intact and on the vertical walls. The centre of the roof is designed in a regular pattern of spokes made up of small winkles, which radiate from a central hub, and concentric rings of iron-coloured pebbles and flint, and pink, red and blue slag, on a base infilled in larger scallops. The curved vault is lined in a grid of panels in the manner of a coffered ceiling, which follow the profile of the shell house, marked out in vertical ribs of small scallops. Rectangular sections have large a scallop at the centre, surrounded by smaller scallops, pebbles and blue slag. The rear of the shell house is distinguished by a brown flint and pebble arch with a prominent keystone. Below it, the rear face of the vault is enhanced with fragments of pottery and glass. A deep band of flint and slag marks the distinction between the vault and the walls on three sides. The side walls are decorated in a random scatter of flint and pebbles and slag and circles and lozenges of buff and brown pebbles. The inner face of the entrance wall is lined in bands of blue slag and flint. The springing of the reduced entrance arch is lined in panels of small scallops and blue slag, the southern jamb of the arch is lined in flint which extends to the outer surface of the wall.

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<b>Site Number</b>	81
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	House; coach house
<b>NHL Number</b>	1358068
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91638
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516129
<b>Northing</b>	172945
<b>Description</b>	Late 17th or early 18th century. Three storeys, five windows. Brown brick, red dressings,

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bands, moulded cornice and parapet. Two-storey plain late 18th century wings to right and left, and lower two-storey addition to left. Windows in moulded, nearly flush frames have "Gothick" heads to ground and first floors. Central windows are blank (dummy on first floor). Very good Corinthian pilastered doorcase in centre of ground floor. Good brick wall on road with square gate piers surmounted by stone pineapples and wrought iron gate with overthrow and lamp. On the garden front overlooking the river, the later side wings end in full height splayed bays in yellow brick, flanking a centre like that to the road, but without the "Gothick" glazing to the windows. The Wings to the house are by Gibbs, the Garden Cottage building is of Mathematical tiling. There is a Gazebo on the riverside rendering with a pyramidal roof and bay window. Interior: Original staircase, doorways etc. Coach house adjoins left of road front, projecting end on to street. (1)  
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358068 (Website). SLO81837.

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<b>Site Number</b>	82
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	100244/00/00 - MLO1169; 100243/00/00 - MLO3123
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516150
<b>Northing</b>	172750
<b>Description</b>	<p>BONE DAGGER - A PROTOTYPE FOR METAL HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BUT THIS IS UNCERTAIN. LAWRENCE GF, ARTICLE (Article in monograph). SLO20299. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 17 SE 32 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.</p> <p>FLINT KNIFE/DAGGER (EBA) LAWRENCE GF, ARTICLE (Article in monograph). SLO5117. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 17 SE 32 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	83
<b>Site Name</b>	Ryan House, Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1358049
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91626
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516028

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**Northing** 172738

**Description** The remaining half of Baroness Howe's house (the other half, Beechcroft destroyed by bomb). Early 19th century with earlier core. Now three storeys, three windows wide plus one window splayed corner. Stucco. Projecting porch with part-fluted piers. Two-storey wing to right. Garden front is one-storey lower because of slope to river. Full height splayed bay and ground floor rusticated in wood to imitate stone.

Note: Baroness Howe destroyed Pope's house in 1807 when she rebuilt the mansion of which Ryan House formed part. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358049 (Website). SLO81837.

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**Site Number** 84

**Site Name** Cross Deep

**Type of Site** Findspot

**NHL Number**

**HER Number** MLO103165

**Status** Non-designated

**Easting** 516001

**Northing** 172707

**Description** Paleolithic mammalian fossils were found during excavations for a sewage culvert near Strawberry Hill station and the Thames in 1892. The finds included reindeer, bison, wild boar, red deer, wolf and roe deer. The Gravel they were recovered from has been dated to Oxygen Isotope stage MIS 6-4, Early Devensian. The absence of artefacts from other Twickenham deposits of the same age support that early human activity was not present at this time in Britain. (1)

<1> Juby, C., 2011, London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape, pp.339-344 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

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**Site Number** 85

**Site Name** Eel Pie Island

**Type of Site** Findspot

**NHL Number**

**HER Number** 020868/00/00 - MLO1422; 021007/00/00 - MLO1897; 021052/00/00 - MLO1900

**Status** Non-designated

**Easting** 516500

**Northing** 173100

**Description** PYGMY FLINTS DESCRIBED BY LAWRENCE, POSSIBLY MICROLITHS. COPLEY GJ, ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH EAST ENGLAND (Article in monograph). SLO26055. WYMER JJ, CBA MESOLITHIC GAZETTEER (Unpublished document). SLO26054. LACAILE AD, MESOLITHIC FACIES IN MIDDLESEX AND LONDON (Article in monograph).

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SLO26053.  
RANKINE WF, MESOLITHIC RESEARCH IN SURREY (Article in monograph). SLO26056.  
MICROLITHS (Artifact). SLO26058.  
Victoria County History, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO26051.  
South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO26057.  
RANKINE WF, THE MESOLITHIC OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Article in monograph). SLO26059.  
Lawrence, G.F., 1929, Antiquities from the Middle Thames (Article in serial). SLO5130.

NINE TIN COINS FOUND AT EEL PIE ISLAND, SOLD AT SOTHEBYS IN 1915. MAY BE PART OF  
GUNNERSBURY  
HOARD (050226).  
9 COINS (Artifact). SLO33779.  
Museum of London, MOLLM AG (Unpublished document). SLO33778.  
ALLEN DE, PROBLEMS OF THE IRON AGE IN SOUTHERN BRITAIN (Article in monograph).  
SLO33775.  
South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33772.  
SMITH RA, SPECIMINS FROM THE LAYTON COLL IN BRENTFORD LIB (Article in monograph).  
SLO33773.  
ALLEN DF, THE IRON AGE AND ITS HILL-FORTS (Article in monograph). SLO33777.  
Vulliamy, C. E., 1930, The Archaeology of Middlesex and London, PP 139; 300 (Monograph).  
SLO420.  
COLLINS D ET AL, 1976, The archaeology of the London area: current knowledge and problems  
(Monograph).  
SLO14667.

10 BRASS PINS  
10 BRASS PINS (Artifact). SLO33891.  
South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33890.

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<b>Site Number</b>	86
<b>Site Name</b>	Ferryside
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250317
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91196
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516759
<b>Northing</b>	173355
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	87
<b>Site Name</b>	York House Gardens
<b>Type of Site</b>	Fountain; lily pond; sculpture
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250324
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91202
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516553

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<b>Northing</b>	173304
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	88
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham Library, Garfield Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Public library
<b>NHL Number</b>	1400831
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103131
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516294
<b>Northing</b>	573386
<b>Description</b>	<p>History</p> <p>Twickenham's first public library was established in 1882, following a public meeting and a poll of the district's ratepayers. The town's former private subscription library, in existence since 1844, was dissolved, and its stock donated to the new institution. By 1902 the library had outgrown the available space at the Town Hall, and £6,000 worth of funding was obtained from the Andrew Carnegie foundation to cover the cost of a new building. A site was obtained in Garfield Road, and in 1906-7 a new library was built by the contractor BE Nightingale, to designs by the architect Howard Goadby. This housed a lending library with 25,000 volumes, with room for a further 20,000 in the basement store and 3,000 more in the first-floor reference library; the first floor also accommodated a 110-seat lecture theatre. There have been periodic internal renovations, most recently in 1985 and 2005.</p> <p>England's public library provision lagged behind that in other European countries in the first half of the C19, with only about 30 substantial free libraries in existence before 1850. A gradual expansion began following the 1850 Public Libraries and Museums Act and its various successors, which allowed towns above a certain size to levy a small rate for the development of library premises; books had to be obtained by other means. The London area, with its decentralised government and numerous existing subscription libraries, was particularly slow to take advantage of the new measures, although a cluster of western suburban districts including Twickenham, Richmond and Kingston adopted the Library Acts during the 1880s. Private endowments from philanthropists did much to make up the shortfall, often producing buildings rich in architectural display. The largest of these benefactors was the Scottish-American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, whose enormous fortune helped to establish 2,800 libraries worldwide by the time of his death in 1919.</p> <p>Details</p> <p>Twickenham Library is a two-storey building, rectangular on plan, with a single-storey wing (containing the main downstairs reading-room) running parallel to it at the rear. Architectural display, in a French-influenced neoclassical style, is concentrated on the main east façade to Garfield Road. This is of five bays arranged 2-1-2. The ground floor is faced in channelled Bath stone ashlar, and the first floor in fine red brick with stone columns and entablature. The ground-floor</p>

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windows in the outer bays are sashes in recessed round-arched openings; between the left-hand pair is the foundation stone.

The first floor has metal-framed rectangular windows set between engaged Ionic columns with dropped pendant decoration supporting an entablature. The projecting centrepiece has paired columns - Doric below and Ionic above - supporting sections of entablature. Stone steps (partly obscured by a modern access ramp) lead up to a round-arched entrance doorway with coffered sliding doors and a glazed fanlight. The stone surround is richly carved, with a bead-and-reel moulding interrupted by raised voussoirs, and a semicircular hood above supported on radiating scroll brackets. On either side are sculpted roundels showing Alexander Pope and Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Twickenham's most famous literary residents. Over the first-floor window architrave, and breaking into the triangular pediment above, is a large sculpted relief of female figures writing, reading and painting. An attic parapet with small carved wreaths completes the façade, and a louvred timber cupola crowns the slate-covered main roof. The side and rear walls are of stock brick and are entirely plain. A brick lift-shaft was added to the rear of the building in 2005.

Within the main entrance is a small lobby with a mosaic and terrazzo floor and arched doorways leading right and left to the reading rooms and straight on into the stair hall. The doors themselves have been replaced, but the tympanum to the central archway retains a plaster relief with cherubs and scrollwork surrounding the date 1907. Beyond is the circulation hall, a grand double-height space with dado panelling and a great flying stair rising round it on all four sides. The hall is lit by a large Venetian window with stained glass displaying civic heraldry and motto scrolls. The stair itself is of oak and mahogany, with an elaborate balustrade formed of heavy strapwork panels. On the wall is a marble plaque commemorating Edward Thorne, a local man who 'lost his life making a gallant attempt to save a lady from drowning' in 1916. To left and right are double oak doors leading to the side rooms, their leaded upper lights having curved transoms and painted glass panels inscribed, respectively, NEWS ROOM and MAGAZINE ROOM. Ahead is a large segmental arch (formed from three smaller arches in 2005) that leads to the main reading room, which occupies the single-storey rear block and has a barrel ceiling with a large central skylight. More glazed oak doors lead from here back into the news and magazine rooms. Beneath is a basement store, its ceiling of concrete beams supported by a row of cast-iron columns.

The first-floor landing has two sets of double doors, identical to those downstairs but marked REFERENCE ROOM and LECTURE ROOM. A third door, moved from downstairs, leads to a small staffroom and is marked accordingly. The former reference room has a plaster strapwork ceiling, much renovated in 2005. The former lecture room opposite has a deeply-coved ceiling with richly-moulded plaster pendants; also in 2005, a rectangular enclosure containing staff accommodation was formed in the rear part of the room.

**Selected Sources**  
Unpublished Title Reference - Author: Bowdler, Roger and Brindle, Steven - Title: A Survey of Pre-War Libraries in London - Date: June 1992 - Type: English Heritage Report - Source: Designation Department, English Heritage  
Article Reference - Author: Pearce, B L - Title: Free for All: the Public Library Movement in Twickenham - Date: April 1985 -  
Journal Title: Borough of Twickenham Local History Society Papers - Volume: 55  
Other Reference - Description: Plans and photos held at Twickenham Library. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1400831 (Website). SLO81837.

<2> Richmond Council, 2011, Conservation Areas for Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham Riverside (Website). SLO55467.

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<b>Site Number</b>	89
<b>Site Name</b>	Grosvener House, Grosvener Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1358072
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91642
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516185
<b>Northing</b>	173366
<b>Description</b>	<p>Early 18th century house. Three storeys. Five windows wide with the central bay of three windows slightly advanced. Twostorey pilaster strips to either aide. Three-storey wing to right, two windows wide. Brick. Central window of first floor blank.</p> <p>Roman Doric pilastered doorcase with trighyph frieze. The street elevation of this house has been rebuilt and its original detailing considerably altered. Interior not seen. (1)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358072 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	90
<b>Site Name</b>	Ham House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Garden
<b>NHL Number</b>	1000282
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO59328
<b>Status</b>	Registered Park or Garden - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	517380
<b>Northing</b>	172530
<b>Description</b>	<p>Remains of 17th century estate and gardens, measuring c.7ha. Central gardens restored to late 17th century form in 1975-76. Ham House (see linked record) begun 1610 for Sir Thomas Vavasour, extended and remodelled 1672-74. Garden activity at Ham House uncertain before 1670s, when the Duke of Lauderdale had formal gardens laid out, mainly to south of the house. The approach avenues to east and south, and the formal view to north, beyond the forecourt, date from this period. Fine view northwards to the Thames, and of Marble Hill House (SMR 201185), with steps down to the main south garden. Central path between lawn (divided into eight squares) to the Wilderness, a rectangular area of hedges and trees, cut across by geometrical paths, and punctuated by statues. Some wild flowers. To east of the house, a small formal area</p>

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with a diamond pattern was also designed. Gardens noted in a moment of excellence by John Evelyn in 1678. Following neglect in 18th century and 19th century, these gardens were restored from 1975 onwards, this work now (1987) near to maturity. A notable example of garden restoration. For details, see Thomas G S (2). Restoration of gardens to 1670s form, by National Trust and Stanley Smith Foundation, begun in 1975. Ham House and c.7ha of grounds given to National trust in 1948. (1-11)  
For further details, see associated designation record.  
In May- August 1993 David C Mees carried out research and a survey at Ham House Historical Garden, Surrey, for the National Trust at Polesden Lacey, Surrey. The purpose of this investigation was preparation for a proposed programme of work for the gardens of Ham House. Ham House (listed Grade 1) was completed for Sir Thomas Vavasour in 1610, which the garden is attached to. The garden covers an area of around 7ha and was restored to late C17 form between 1975 and 1976 by the National Trust. Further restoration work is ongoing (1997) and the National Trust wishes to build upon the present layout of the garden and enhance it, rather than alter it. (12)  
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Lesley Howes Archaeological Services at Ham House in June 2003. The National Trust intended to reinstate 10 statues in the Wilderness Garden to the south of the Grass Plats and to relocate 8 garden seats. Only one trench contained structural remains which consisted of two layers of bricks covering an area of 0.3m x 0.4m. There was little evidence neither for a bonding pattern nor of any mortar, but this may be a plinth for one of the original statues. (13)  
National Trust, 2016, The National Trust, Ham House Report covering an archaeological watching brief over trenches 22 and 23 (West Forecourt) and trench 24 (Cherry Garden) (Digital Report). SLO88019.  
<1> DESMOND R, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH GARDENS (Article in monograph). SLO53219.  
<2> THOMAS G S, GARDENS OF THE NATIONAL TRUST (Article in monograph). SLO53218.  
<3> HARRIS J, THE ARTIST AND THE COUNTRY HOUSE (Article in monograph). SLO53217.  
<4> VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, HAM HOUSE(GUIDE BOOK) (Article in monograph). SLO53216.  
<5> CHERRY B PEVSNER N, LONDON 2: SOUTH (Article in monograph). SLO53215.  
<6> LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES, BLEST RETREATS (Article in monograph). SLO53214.  
<7> Victoria County History, SURREY (Article in monograph). SLO53213.  
<8> ARTICLE ON HAM HOUSE GARDENS (Article in monograph). SLO53212.  
<9> ARTICLE ON HAM HOUSE GARDENS (Article in monograph). SLO53211.  
<10> ARTICLE ON HAM HOUSE GARDENS (Article in monograph). SLO53210.  
<12> Mees, David C, 1993, Reseach and Survey at Ham House Historical Garden, London Borough of Richmond- Upon- Thames (Unpublished document). SLO76556.  
<13> Lesley Howes Archaeological Services, 2003, Ham House Watching Brief, June 2003: Statues in the Wilderness Garden (Unpublished document). SLO76982.  
<14> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, Ham House (Website). SLO78826.

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Site Number	91
Site Name	60 and 62 King Street

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<b>Type of Site</b>	House; shop
<b>NHL Number</b>	1357722
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91496
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516142
<b>Northing</b>	173179
<b>Description</b>	<p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygons are an approximation only.</p> <p>Early-mid 18th century. Three storeys. Modern shop front on ground floors with three windows per floor above. No 60 faced with brown brick with red dressings; storey band at second floor level; tiled roof once with modillion eaves cornice, now without modillions. No 62 rendered, with late 19th century alterations, which include an eaves cornice with open- pedimented gable. Flush framed sash windows to upper floors of both renewed. (1)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1357722 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	92
<b>Site Name</b>	Langham Cottage, Riverside
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250323
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91201
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516685
<b>Northing</b>	173363
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 RIVERSIDE (north side)</p> <p>Langham Cottage TQ 1673 21/49</p> <p>II GV</p> <p>2. Early C18 house in red brick. Two storeys and dormers. Three windows wide. Tiled, hipped roof to parapet. Central entrance door with later porch and blind window above at first floor. Square headed casement windows with moulded frames. Two gabled dormers.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ1668573364</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	93
<b>Site Name</b>	Oak Lane Cemetery
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cemetery
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103979

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<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516383
<b>Northing</b>	173560
<b>Description</b>	<p>This small cemetery was opened in 1838 to deal with the overflow from Holly Road Burial Ground (MLO103978), itself set up to replace the now-full Church of St Mary churchyard. The land on which it was founded was donated by Queen Victoria. Oak Lane also filled up quickly due to the rapid increase in Twickenham's population in the late 19th century that accompanied the arrival of the railway. It was officially closed in 1855. Paths were restored and plaques describing the cemetery's history set up in 2001. (1) &lt;1&gt; London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, Oak Lane Cemetery (Website). SLO78826.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	94
<b>Site Name</b>	Devencroft, Oak Lane
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1261471
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91364
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516370
<b>Northing</b>	173641
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. OAK LANE 5028 Twickenham TQ 1673 21/100 Devoncroft II</p> <p>2. House. Early 18th century, altered. Stuccoed, with roughcast to upper storey; slated gambrel roof to eaves. Corner site. Two storeys plus dormers. Four main bays with entrance to left of right bay, square headed pilastered and corniced; panelled door. Square headed flush framed sashed windows; glazing bars. Three square headed dormers; casements, Stacks to right and left. Interior retaining original turned baluster staircase, woodwork, etc.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	95
<b>Site Name</b>	Popes Grove Cutting
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	020864/00/00 - MLO1328
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516000
<b>Northing</b>	173000
<b>Description</b>	<p>REINDEER &amp; SAIGA DEER REMAINS FOUND IN 1894. ARTICLE (Article in monograph). SLO24229.</p>

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South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO24230.

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<b>Site Number</b>	96
<b>Site Name</b>	Popes Villa
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	100245/00/00 - MLO3124
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516100
<b>Northing</b>	172740
<b>Description</b>	BRONZE SWORD WITH MID-RIB FOUND 20YDS FROM THE MIDDLESEX SHORE. LAWRENCE GF, ARTICLE (Article in monograph). SLO5119. BRONZE SWORD (Artifact). SLO5118. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 17 SE 32 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

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<b>Site Number</b>	97
<b>Site Name</b>	Radnor Road/Grotto Road/Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Park
<b>NHL Number</b>	1000826
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO62916
<b>Status</b>	Registered Park or Garden - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	515930
<b>Northing</b>	172780
<b>Description</b>	Early 18th century garden and grotto made by the poet Alexander Pope, largely on land separated from the mansion by a public road. The garden survives only as part of the archaeological record. Pope's Grotto tunnel, which provided access between the two parts of the garden, survives with 19th additions and modifications. (from Register of Parks and Gardens description - see attached designation record for more information) Several features possibly associated with the 18th century garden were revealed during an excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 1994. These included construction dumps associated with a possible 18th century garden feature, a gravel path and a probable garden refuse pit. Architectural remains appeared to represent a collapsed subterranean passage or chamber. A variety of post-mediaeval artefacts, including pottery, was recovered. (1-2) A probable 18th century path and hedge line were found during an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeological Service at St Catherine's School, Cross Deep, in February 2000, within the garden designed by Alexander Pope. A garden path was found constructed on a base of brick rubble topped by a thin layer of ash and cinders.

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A probable hedge line was excavated adjacent to the path, with several tree throw holes containing post medieval CBM and pottery sherds. (3)

Further evidence of the 18th century gravel path was uncovered during a later watching brief on the same site, by the

Museum of London Archaeological Service in May 2000. The path had a brick rubble base and edges and a compacted

surface of ash and cinders. The further appearance of the path suggests that the limits of the 18th century garden are at

lease to the south western extent of the school grounds. (4)

Land in Twickenham was acquired by Thomas Vernon from 1700 and by 1718 he owned 6 or 7 properties in Cross Deep.

Poet and satirist Alexander Pope (1688-1744) leased 3 adjoining cottages from Vernon, one of which may have been built for

him, and he moved there in 1719 with his mother and childhood nurse. He demolished one of the cottages, and part of

another, commissioning architect James Gibbs to design a new house on the riverside. He then proceeded to lease further

land from Vernon and others for a larger garden. Obtaining a licence to create private access between villa and garden by

building a tunnel under the road. His garden was designed in the classical style and his villa became a focus for cultural and

literary society.

After Pope's death the lease reverted to Vernon. The grotto became the focus for visits, with a plan made by his gardener

John Serle in 1745. The villa was sold to Sir William Stanhope, who extended the house and made alterations to the garden,

which he surrounded by a wall. He acquired the leases that covered the garden and also purchased additional land to the

west where he built a second tunnel under Radnor Road. After Stanhope's death in 1772 the property had a number of

private owners and in 1807 was purchased by Baroness Howe, who demolished Pope's Villa, altered the garden and

removed much of the grotto's decorative embellishments. She built a new villa to the south, which was itself demolished

when the current house was built by Thomas Young, designed by Henry Edward Kendall. This became a convent and later a

school. St James Independent School for Boys was here from 1996-2010, and it is now owned by Radnor House School.. In

2005 St James School created a Charitable Trust to 'preserve [the Grotto] for the benefit of the people of Twickenham and of

the nation ....', and Pope's Grotto Preservation Trust continued to work to this end before the school left in 2010.

What remained of Pope's garden to the west of Cross Deep was divided and partly sold for development, and the area that

remained when the convent was here, is now in the separate ownership of another school. The grotto tunnel was lengthened

as a result of 20th century road widening. (5)

<1> Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1994, An Archaeological Field Evaluation in Alexander Pope's Garden, Radnor Road, Twickenham (Excavation archive). SLO56649.

<2> Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1994, An Archaeological Field Evaluation in Alexander Pope's Garden, Radnor Road,

Twickenham (Unpublished document). SLO56648.

<3> Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2000, St Catherine's School, Cross Deep, Twickenham, Richmond upon

Thames, An Archaeological Evaluation Report. (Unpublished document). SLO75820.

<4> Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2000, St Catherine's School, Twickenham: An Archaeological Watching

Brief (Unpublished document). SLO74576.

<5> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, Pope's Grotto (Website).

SLO78826.

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<b>Site Number</b>	98
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Town Hall
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	025503/00/000 - MLO739
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516540
<b>Northing</b>	173400
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	99
<b>Site Name</b>	The Ferry House, Riverside
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1263339
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91426
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516773
<b>Northing</b>	173340
<b>Description</b>	18th century. White stucco. Hipped slate roof. Three storeys. River front with splayed two-storey, three window bay to upper floors, projecting on iron brackets, with small modillion cornice. Square headed sash windows retaining glazing bars to all but ground floor, which has later tripartite sash window. (1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1263339 (Website). SLO81837.

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<b>Site Number</b>	100
<b>Site Name</b>	Riverside Drive, Ham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Artefact scatter
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO14119
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516580
<b>Northing</b>	172790
<b>Description</b>	A large number of prehistoric flints and pottery sherds have been recovered from the area known as Ham Lands. Most of the

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finds seen to have been recovered in the early 20th century although this cannot be confirmed. The finds include:

Pottery, discovered on the surface and in gravel pits. They were originally described as four late Celtic urns, but there is no evidence for this. Further sherds were also recovered also assumed to be burial urns were recovered.

Flint; at least 27 axes, of which four are tranchet axes. Three possible knives, at least one adze, over 72 scrapers, over 65

blades and flakes. Nine flint arrowheads of unspecified type, three barbed and tanged arrowheads, three leaf shaped

arrowhead and a transverse arrowhead, 53 flint cores, three pounding stones, over 30 scrapers, two possible sickles, 11 pot

boilers, two flint saws, at least 27 microlithics with an additional three micro burins.

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<b>Site Number</b>	101
<b>Site Name</b>	Riverside Drive, Ham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Artefact scatter
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO103886
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516443
<b>Northing</b>	172744
<b>Description</b>	<p>A number of Roman finds have been recovered from the area known as Ham Lands. The finds were probably recovered in the early 20th century.</p> <p>The finds include; a decorated vase and two urns, querns and the base and part of the body of a Roman bottle. (1-4)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; COPLEY GJ, ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH EAST ENGLAND (Article in monograph). SLO33855.</p> <p>&lt;2&gt; RO POTTERY &amp; A DECORATED VASE (Artifact). SLO33845.</p> <p>&lt;3&gt; BASE OF BOTTLE &amp; PART OF A BOTTLE (Artifact). SLO33857.</p> <p>&lt;4&gt; 2 RO URNS (Artifact). SLO33844.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	102
<b>Site Name</b>	Ferry House, Riverside
<b>Type of Site</b>	Outbuilding; well
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO99301
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516757
<b>Northing</b>	173375
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. This involved monitoring and recording the excavation of one trench in the rear garden of the property prior to the construction of a swimming pool. Site code FRH08.</p> <p>The investigation revealed the partially demolished remains of brick-built foundation walls for</p>

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a mid or later 18th century out building, along with a brick-lined well shaft which had been incorporated into the wall. Both these features are thought to have been contemporary with the main property, Ferry House. The top of the well has been capped at a later date by a 19th century brick built dome.

\*natural at 5.85m OD\*

For more information see (1)

<1> Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2008, Ferry House, Riverside, Twickenham: Archaeological Watching Brief (Unpublished document). SLO80159.

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<b>Site Number</b>	103
<b>Site Name</b>	Sion House
<b>Type of Site</b>	House; gate pier; railings
<b>NHL Number</b>	1252847
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91239
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516706
<b>Northing</b>	173360
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	104
<b>Site Name</b>	Sion Cottage
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1262088
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91396
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516707
<b>Northing</b>	173359
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 SION ROAD No 1. Sion Cottage TQ 1673 21/51 2.9.52 II*</p> <p>2. Early 18th century house of two storeys and basement. Three windows wide. Central entrance door with trellis porch approached by flight of steps. Tiled roof behind parapet and rough- cast walls. Square headed sash windows retaining glazing bars. Return to Riverside of one bay with wooden trellis balcony adorned with Greek keypattern, at raised ground floor level. Plaque at first floor level saying "Sion Row 1721". (1) &lt;1&gt; Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1262088 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	105
<b>Site Name</b>	3-12 Sion Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Terrace
<b>NHL Number</b>	1262089
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91397
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	516688
<b>Northing</b>	173388
<b>Description</b>	<p>1. 5028 SION ROAD Nos 3 to 12 (consec) TQ 1673 21/36 2.9.52 II*</p> <p>2. Early 18th century terrace. Each property three-storeys high with basement and three windows wide. Brick built, with brick band at second floor level. Pitched roofs with deep eaves. Windows square headed, with gauged brick heads; flush framed sashes retaining glazing bars. However, No 11 stuccoed with recessed windows, round headed to ground floor, which also has round headed doorway. Various doorways to rest of terrace: Nos 12 and 16 pedimented, the latter with prominent keystone and consoles: No 10 rusticated ("Gibbsian") surround with heavy keystone: Nos 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, corniced only. (1)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1262089 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	106
<b>Site Name</b>	York House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Park
<b>NHL Number</b>	1001548
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO101068
<b>Status</b>	Registered Park or Garden - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516570
<b>Northing</b>	173390
<b>Description</b>	An early 20th century garden with 19th century elements forming the setting for a 17th century town mansion.

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<b>Site Number</b>	107
<b>Site Name</b>	Thames Foreshore
<b>Type of Site</b>	Boat
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	022373/00/00 - MLO6949
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516580

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**Northing** 173190  
**Description** Foreshore survey undertaken by RAS in conjunction with LARF, 1996; survey zone FRM03, Alpha no. A101. 19th century or 20th century boat re-used in slipway.  
LARF: WEBBER M, THAMES FORESHORE SURVEY: ALPHA NUMBER A101 (Unpublished document). SLO67100.

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**Site Number** 108  
**Site Name** Thames Foreshore  
**Type of Site** Structure  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number** 022441/00/00 - MLO6970  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 516810  
**Northing** 173210  
**Description** Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF and RAS, 1996; survey zone FRM08, Alpha no. A102. Timber structure, possibly a jetty for foot ferry.  
LARF: WEBBER M, THAMES FORESHORE SURVEY: ALPHA NUMBER A102 (Unpublished document). SLO67269.

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**Site Number** 109  
**Site Name** Thames Foreshore  
**Type of Site** Steps  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number** 022442/00/00 - MLO6970  
**Status** Non-designated  
**Easting** 516550  
**Northing** 173080  
**Description** Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF and RAS, 1996; survey zone FRM08, Alpha no. A103. Timber stair.  
LARF: WEBBER M, THAMES FORESHORE SURVEY: ALPHA NUMBER A103 (Unpublished document). SLO67270.

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**Site Number** 110  
**Site Name** Thames Foreshore  
**Type of Site** Steps  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number** 022443/00/00 - MLO6970

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<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516320
<b>Northing</b>	172940
<b>Description</b>	Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF and RAS, 1996; survey zone FRM08, Alpha no. A104. Timber stair. LARF: WEBBER M, THAMES FORESHORE SURVEY: ALPHA NUMBER A104 (Unpublished document). SLO67271.

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<b>Site Number</b>	111
<b>Site Name</b>	Langham Cottage, Riverside
<b>Type of Site</b>	Anchorage; boundary wall; gate piers
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250320
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91198
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516731
<b>Northing</b>	173345
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	112
<b>Site Name</b>	22 The Embankment
<b>Type of Site</b>	House
<b>NHL Number</b>	1358071
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91641
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516446
<b>Northing</b>	173292
<b>Description</b>	18th century house of two storeys and attic. One window wide plus entrance door with restored doorcase. Two-light casement windows. Tiled roof with dormer.

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<b>Site Number</b>	114
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	020978/00/00 - MLO1895; 020992/00/00 - MLO1896; 020979/00/00 - MLO1909; 021084/00/0
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516000

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<b>Northing</b>	173000
<b>Description</b>	<p>2 NEOLITHIC FLINT ADZES AND ONE STONE AXE FROM TWICKENHAM. 2 FLINT ADZES (Artifact). SLO33712. FIELD D &amp; WOOLLEY AR, NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE GROUND STONE IMPLEMENTS (Article in monograph). SLO50587. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33710. STONE AXE (Artifact). SLO33711.</p> <p>LEAF SHAPED SWORD FROM TWICKENHAM (VULLIAMY MENTIONS ONLY "BRONZE AGE ANTIQUITIES") LEAF SHAPED SWORD (Artifact). SLO33742. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33740. Vulliamy, C. E., 1930, The Archaeology of Middlesex and London, P 300 (Monograph). SLO420.</p> <p>BRONZE SPEARHEAD FROM TWICKENHAM. British Museum, BRONZE SPEARHEAD (Artifact). SLO33764. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33762. GREENWELL W &amp; BREWIS WP, THE BRONZE SPEARHEAD IN GREAT BRITAIN &amp; IRELAND (Article in monograph). SLO33763.</p> <p>SIX BRONZE AGE BONE IMPLEMENTS, 1 POSSIBLY A GOUGE, IN MUSEUM OF LONDON. 6 BONE IMPLEMENTS (Artifact). SLO33766. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO33765.</p> <p>STURGE COLLECTION LISTS 2 FLINTS FROM TWICKENHAM. 2 FLINT ARTEFACTS (Artifact). SLO34245. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO34243. SMITH RA, THE STURGE COLLECTION (Article in monograph). SLO34244.</p> <p>FLINT IMPLEMENT IN MOLGM &amp; STONE IMPLEMENT IN MOLLM BOTH HAVING SAME ACC NO, South-West London Archaeological Unit CONSIDERS 2 ITEMS ONE &amp; THE SAME FLINT OR STONE IMPLEMENT (Artifact). SLO34370. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO34369.</p> <p>PERFORATED STONE HAMMER EVANS J, ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN (Article in monograph). SLO37034. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO37032. SMITH RA, SPECIMINS FROM THE LAYTON COLLECTION IN BRENTFORD (Article in monograph). SLO37033.</p> <p>FLINT AXE, FLAKE &amp; PEBBLE FOUND IN MARKET GARDEN IN TWICKENHAM IN 1888 FLINT AXE (Artifact). SLO44734. FLINT FLAKE (Artifact). SLO44733. PEBBLE (Artifact). SLO44732. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO44731.</p> <p>A HEAVY HOLED, AXE-LIKE BONE TOOL. Victoria County History, MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO9076. South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO9075.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	115
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Settlement

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<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	023264/00/00 - MLO7211
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516000
<b>Northing</b>	173500
<b>Description</b>	<p>Desktop assessment of Duck's Walk undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996. The earliest historical reference to Twickenham is found in a Saxon charter of AD704 where it is known as "Tuicanhom".</p> <p>Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, No 1 Duck's Walk, Twickenham: An Archaeological Assessment (Unpublished document). SLO70694.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	116
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO108984; MLO109013
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516240
<b>Northing</b>	172940
<b>Description</b>	<p>Added to the HER as part of Thames remains PhD project (N Arthur). Grid reference for the findspot is not exact.</p> <p>Disarticulated human remains from the River Thames at Twickenham. Curated at the Natural History Museum, London.</p> <p>Skeleton number is UNREG 4.</p> <p>Museum transcription record reads:"Portion of frontal region of a human skull. Thames, Twickenham. Presd. by DR G F Pedlar? E583"</p> <p>Added to the HER as part of Thames remains PhD project (N Arthur). Grid reference for the find spot is not exact.</p> <p>Disarticulated human remains (from River Thames at Twickenham). Curated at the Natural History Museum, London.</p> <p>Skeleton number is 4058.</p> <p>Part of GF Lawrence collection. Numbered in GF Lawrence system as"E".</p> <p>Museum transcription record reads:"Twickenham. Female".</p> <p>1891, Remarks on skulls dredged from the Thames in the Neighbourhood of Kew (Digital archive). SLO87941.</p> <p>1891, Remarks on the geological position of the skulls dredged from the Thames (Digital Report). SLO87942.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	117
<b>Site Name</b>	White Swan Inn
<b>Type of Site</b>	Inn; steps
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250319

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<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91197
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516743
<b>Northing</b>	173342
<b>Description</b>	1. 5028 RIVERSIDE  White Swan Inn TQ 1673 21/55 2.9.52  II GV  2. C18. Painted brick, 2 storeys, 3 bays wide, above later wooden balustraded terrace. Balcony with similar balustrade to left-hand window. Wooden C19 extension over ground floor. Steps to central entrance.  Listing NGR: TQ1674473343

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<b>Site Number</b>	118
<b>Site Name</b>	Willow Bank
<b>Type of Site</b>	House; steps
<b>NHL Number</b>	1250322
<b>HER Number</b>	MLO91200
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	516713
<b>Northing</b>	173353
<b>Description</b>	1. 5028 RIVERSIDE  Willow Bank TQ 1673 21/52 2.9.52  II  2. C18. Three storey stucco house with canted bay to ground and first floors. Square headed sash windows. Entrance in extension in front of bow window, reached by steps. Cast-iron balustrade above.

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<b>Site Number</b>	119
<b>Site Name</b>	York House, Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Farmhouse
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	030053/00/00 - MLO1062
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516540
<b>Northing</b>	173400

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**Description** YORKE'S FARM ON THE SITE OF THE LATE 17TH CENTURY YORK HOUSE.  
Lysons, ENVIRONS OF LONDON (Article in monograph). SLO16969.  
MEMORIALS OF TWICKENHAM (Article in monograph). SLO16968.  
Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 17 SE 5 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

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**Site Number** 120

**Site Name** York House

**Type of Site** House; local government office

**NHL Number** 1263365

**HER Number** MLO91430

**Status** Listed Building - Grade II\*

**Easting** 516542

**Northing** 173401

**Description** Limited investigative work to either side of the southern staircase from the house to the terrace has revealed additional details relating to the house. As well as the lower courses of the current walls also exposed were two light wells - one either side - for the cellars of the house. Both of these had been infilled with concrete in the past. Also revealed was a brick foundation of wall which may indicate buildings earlier than the current York House. (1-2) <1> AOC Archaeology Group, 2007, York House, Sion Road, Twickenham, London borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: results of an archaeological watching brief (Excavation archive). SLO79903. <2> AOC Archaeology Group, 2007, York House, Sion Road, Twickenham, London borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: results of an archaeological watching brief (Unpublished document). SLO78690.

1. 5028 RICHMOND ROAD

York House, garden walls wrought-iron gates and boundary walls along Sion Road on the east side and Riverside on the south. TQ 1773 21/35 2.9.52

II\*

2. Now Municipal Offices. Present building dates to 1690-1700, being a partial re- building of the earlier house, which was the house of James II before his accession. At the Restoration it was given to the Earl of Clarendon, father of James's first wife who was the mother of Queen Anne, who was born here, and Queen Mary. The house is of red brick with steep hipped and flat slated roof with modillion eaves which extends into the 2-storey wings at either end. Ground floor has rusticated cement facing, with central door with enriched surround with cornice on carved brackets and open scrolled pediment with cartouche and crown in tympanum. Garden front has central pedimented doorcase and is rusticated as on the front elevation with later single-storey wings. (R.C.H.M.) There are modern extensions and later alterations.

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**Site Number** 121

**Site Name** 33-35 York Street

**Type of Site** Bedding trench; buried soil horizon

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<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	022154/00/00 - MLO6665
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated
<b>Easting</b>	516350
<b>Northing</b>	173410
<b>Description</b>	<p>19th to 20th century garden deposits were found during an evaluation at 33-35 York Road, Twickenham, by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995. The deposits consisted of a buried garden soil and bedding trenches. The features truncated natural brickearth. (1-2)</p> <p>&lt;1&gt; Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, 33-35 York Street, Twickenham: An Archaeological Evaluation (Unpublished document). SLO63007.</p> <p>&lt;2&gt; Museum of London Archaeology Service, 33-35 YORK ST, TWICKENHAM, EVALUATION (GLSMR recording form). SLO63006.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	122
<b>Site Name</b>	Amyand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	DBA
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO10494
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516330
<b>Northing</b>	173740
<b>Description</b>	<p>In August 1994 Lawson-Price Environmental compiled an archaeological desk based assessment of land to the south of the London to Staines railway and immediately to the north-east of Twickenham Station and formerly a goods yard.</p> <p>It was concluded that there was potential for remains associated with a nearby Roman farmstead on the site.</p> <p>However, geotechnical investigations have indicated that the top and sub-soils have been removed on the site and in some places the underlying brickearth and gravels have also been truncated. Consequently most archaeological deposits were thought to have been extensively disturbed, truncated or destroyed.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	123
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Findspot
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	020883/00/00 - MLO1814
<b>Status</b>	Non-designated

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**Easting** 516500  
**Northing** 173300  
**Description** MESOLITHIC FLINT "ROD" ASSOCIATED WITH FLAKES AND CORES, FOUND BY TWICKENHAMLOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY.  
WYMER JJ, CBA MESOLITHIC GAZETTEER (Unpublished document). SLO32213.  
ROD FLAKES & CORES (Artifact). SLO32214.  
South West London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO32212.

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**Site Number** 124  
**Site Name** Cross Deep  
**Type of Site** Event - Intervention  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number** ELO10496  
**Status** Event  
**Easting** 515960  
**Northing** 172680  
**Description** Museum of London Archaeology Services undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Pope's Grotto Public House, Twickenham in 1992. This two trial pit evaluation identified the survival of post-medieval plough soil and underlying brickearth, indicating that the 19th / 20th century development on the site left some area of earlier deposits relatively intact.

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**Site Number** 124  
**Site Name** Amyand Park Road  
**Type of Site** Event - Intervention  
**NHL Number**  
**HER Number** ELO10495  
**Status** Event  
**Easting** 516310  
**Northing** 173740  
**Description** In November 1995 Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Former Goods Yard on Amyand Park Road. Five trial trenches were excavated by machine. Natural river terrace gravels were recorded at between 7m and 5.42m OD and was found to be severely truncated in places. The truncated surface of the brickearth was recorded at between 6.72m OD ad 6.17m OD. The brickearth and gravels had been truncated by 18th and 19th century quarry pits and by late 19th and 20th century features associated with the railway goods yard including foundations of a goods shed. An unstratified prehistoric struck flint was recovered from Trench

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<b>Site Number</b>	125
<b>Site Name</b>	The River Thames Greater London: Survey
<b>Type of Site</b>	DBA; survey
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO1193
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	In 1996-7 Thames Archaeological Survey conducted a baseline survey of 36 targeted zones. Each survey zone was approximately 500m long. The survey collected information on the nature, extent, significance and survival of archaeological material on the foreshore and also on the nature of deprivations and threats to that material.

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<b>Site Number</b>	126
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO10597
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	515960
<b>Northing</b>	172680
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 1999 the Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological watching brief at the Pope's Grotto Public House, Twickenham. This result of the watching brief were the recovery over thirty struck flints and a few bones of cattle, pig and sheep from a ditch feature. The flints are mostly waste flints dating to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, one however, a patented blade, could be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The ditch was cut to the east by a feature which produced two potsherds, one dating to the Neolithic or Middle Bronze Age the other to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.</p> <p>** The natural brickearth was observed at 7.92m and 8.04m OD **</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	127
<b>Site Name</b>	London Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	

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<b>HER Number</b>	ELO13168
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	519400
<b>Northing</b>	173630
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Royal Mail Sorting Office, Twickenham by Archaeology South East between the 21st to 27th March 2013. The site comprised seven archaeological trial trenches. The site revealed structural remains likely to be associated with the sites former use as a brewery, between the 17th-20th century.

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<b>Site Number</b>	128
<b>Site Name</b>	London Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Geoarchaeological
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO13169
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	515950
<b>Northing</b>	173630
<b>Description</b>	The site comprised 17 boreholes. The site lies on the floodplain of the River Crane, which borders the site to the north, and is approximately 0.5km west of the River Thames.

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<b>Site Number</b>	129
<b>Site Name</b>	9 Sion Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO13795
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516680
<b>Northing</b>	173390
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was carried out at 9 Sion Road, Twickenham between the 23rd to 29th October 2013 by AOC Archaeology. The monitoring focused on the footings of a new wall. The site revealed that the area had been heavily disturbed by modern development and no archaeological finds or features were present.

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<b>Site Number</b>	130
<b>Site Name</b>	St Catherine's School, Cross Deep
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO139

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<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	515890
<b>Northing</b>	172810
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2000. Two trenches (both 10mx2m) were excavated. A gravel path lined with 18th century brick rubble and topped with ash and cinders was found. The path was flanked by tree-holes containing post-medieval pottery, which was interpreted as a hedge. Victorian structural remains, including a brick drain and a foundation base were also found. No earlier features were found. A topographic survey of the school's playing field did not record any possible features.</p> <p>*Natural was not encountered in Trench 1, but was observed in Trench 2 at 9.04m OD.*</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	131
<b>Site Name</b>	London Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO15978
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516140
<b>Northing</b>	173700
<b>Description</b>	<p>An evaluation was carried out at Twickenham Station, London Road between the 22nd January and the 10th February 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The site comprised three trenches. The trenches revealed deposits relating to mid-late 19th and 20th century activity. A number of pottery and glass fragments were also recovered.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	132
<b>Site Name</b>	London Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building Assessment
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO15980
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516140
<b>Northing</b>	173680
<b>Description</b>	<p>A rapid historic buildings assessment was undertaken at Twickenham Station in January 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology.</p> <p>The predecessor to the current station was on the west side of the London Road bridge and opened in 1848, with the present station being opened in 1954 with the original buildings being demolished. The present station has a utilitarian and functional style.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	133
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<b>Site Name</b>	Ham Lands
<b>Type of Site</b>	Cultural Heritage Assessment
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO17430
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516533
<b>Northing</b>	172851
<b>Description</b>	ArcHeritage conducted a Cultural Heritage Assessment at Ham Lands, Twickenham in 2017, this found that the level of change proposed is not thought to be anything above negligible for any heritage assets within the study area. The report found the potential for buried archaeological remains to be low.

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<b>Site Number</b>	134
<b>Site Name</b>	King Street/Water Lane/The Embankment
<b>Type of Site</b>	DBA
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO18669
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516300
<b>Northing</b>	173180
<b>Description</b>	<p>AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned to carry out an archaeological and heritage assessment by Validus LM on the proposed 'Twickenham Rediscovered' development site located on land at The Embankment and Water Lane, Twickenham, Richmond upon Thames, in October 2017. The assessment concluded that the site had a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval archaeology, a moderate to high potential for Medieval remains and a high potential for Post Medieval archaeology. This was based on its position within the historic core of Twickenham, and the presence of development on the site in historic mapping from 1607 onwards. Furthermore, the assessment concluded that the development would have a direct moderately beneficial impact on the cultural significance and character of the Twickenham Riverside Conservation Area, and the effects on nearby listed buildings and the Queens Road Conservation Area ranged from minor beneficial to neutral. A programme of archaeological works was recommended, starting with a first phase of trial trenching, followed by either targeted archaeological evaluation or a watching brief, dependant on the results of the first phase.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	135
<b>Site Name</b>	Richmond Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO19727
<b>Status</b>	Event

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<b>Easting</b>	516580
<b>Northing</b>	173550
<b>Description</b>	<p>In February and March 2012 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief along both sides of Richmond Road to monitor groundworks associated with Thames Water District Mains Replacement works. On the northern side of the road truncated natural brickearth was recorded at 480mm below current ground level. No significant archaeological deposits were identified. In the south-western half of the trench along the southern pavement, three sections of brick wall were observed. These were thought to be part of the foundations for properties fronting onto Richmond Road, which were demolished at the run of the 20th century during road widening. In a pit on the corner of Sion Road and Richmond Road natural orange-brown clay was identified at c.900mm below ground level. A red brick wall was constructed on top of the natural, surviving for 1.4m in length and 9 courses high. The bricks were dated to c.1480-1700 AD but may have been reused in the construction of later standing building, which may also have been demolished at the turn of the 20th century. Over the whole watching brief natural ground was observed from approximately 480mm below the modern ground level. No archaeological deposits predating 1500AD were encountered. Later development is thought to have removed any earlier deposits.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	136
<b>Site Name</b>	Amyand Park Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation; excavation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO2679
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516410
<b>Northing</b>	173680
<b>Description</b>	<p>In March to April 1994 Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological evaluation at St John's Hospital. This was followed by an excavation between April and May 1994. Initially five trenches were opened by machine. In Phase II (the excavation) an area was opened up adjacent to Trench E (Areas F and G), which measured approximately 270 square metres. During the evaluation, beneath modern truncation, the remains of 27 features were identified including a Roman ditch. The remaining 26 were dated to the post-medieval period and included bedding pits/trenches, ash pits, rubbish pits, post-holes, plough soil and garden soil. Several sherds of prehistoric pottery, lots of Roman pottery and post-medieval pottery was recovered. 44 features were identified during the excavation. The earliest of these were prehistoric pits, post-holes and ditches which were found to contain pottery, flint implements and burnt flint fragments. These were tentatively dated to the Iron Age. Roman features truncated the prehistoric features. The Roman features included intercutting pits, post-holes and ditches, including a possible enclosure ditch dated to the late Roman period. These features were interpreted as representing a small farmstead occupied over some time. The next phase of features dated to the post-medieval periods. Some of these were associated with the gardens of Amyand House (built 1760), which occupied the site prior to the hospital. Natural Taplow Gravels were recorded at between 4.80m and 6.60m OD.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	137
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Deep

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO3083
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	515900
<b>Northing</b>	172810
<b>Description</b>	Watching brief undertaken by Lindy Casson for Museum of London Archaeology Service, 15th - 17th May 2000; site code CRX00. An 18th century gravel path was uncovered with a brick rubble base and edges and a compacted surface of ash and cinders. The highest surviving remains were seen at 9.87m OD. No other periods were recorded during the watching brief and natural deposits were not exposed. The site is particularly interesting due to its location within the garden designed by C18th poet Alexander Pope. Pope was already a famous poet when he moved to Cross Deep, Twickenham in 1718. The garden was connected to his residence by a subterranean grotto, parts of which still survive in the grounds of St Catherines School.

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<b>Site Number</b>	138
<b>Site Name</b>	55 Lebanon Park
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO3926
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516730
<b>Northing</b>	173410
<b>Description</b>	Watching brief by R. Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, September 1994. Foundation trenches in the rear garden of the premises revealed nothing of archaeological interest, merely the remains of a late C19/C20 lean-to shed.

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<b>Site Number</b>	139
<b>Site Name</b>	Oak Lane/Richmond Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO4218
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516450
<b>Northing</b>	173500
<b>Description</b>	Watching brief by R. Cowie for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Oct. 1993; site code OLT93. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

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<b>Site Number</b>	140
<b>Site Name</b>	Alexander Pope's gardens
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO4388
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	515830
<b>Northing</b>	172810
<b>Description</b>	Evaluation for PCA by G. Brown, October 1994; site code RAR 94. Several features were revealed during excavation. These included construction dumps associated with a possible 18th century garden feature, a gravel path and a probable garden refuse pit. Architectural remains appeared to represent a collapsed subterranean passage or chamber. A variety of post-mediaeval artefacts, including pottery, was recovered. No other periods were recorded under the same site code.

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<b>Site Number</b>	141
<b>Site Name</b>	18-20 Strafford Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO4614
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516460
<b>Northing</b>	173720
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	142
<b>Site Name</b>	4 Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO481
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516500
<b>Northing</b>	173450
<b>Description</b>	AOC Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at 4 Church Street, Twickenham, Richmond upon Thames, London on the 19th and 20th June 2003. The work was undertaken on behalf of David Brown and Partners. The evaluation involved the opening of one 10.5m trench down the centre of the site. The trench contained layers of modern and post medieval, possible Victorian, made ground. Two modern walls and a service trench cut the post medieval layer. The underlying natural was cut by a large post medieval pit at the southern end of the trench. No significant archaeological remains from earlier periods were discovered.

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<b>Site Number</b>	143
<b>Site Name</b>	33-35 York Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Evaluation
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO4989
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516350
<b>Northing</b>	173410
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at 33-35 York Street, Richmond, in 1995. The evaluation revealed natural gravels overlain by a layer of brickearth 0.74m thick. The brickearth was truncated by 19th and 20th century garden deposits and bedding trenches, which in turn were capped by a layer of modern tarmac/concrete at +8.15m OD, which formed the modern ground surface.</p> <p>* Natural gravels were recorded at a height of +6.58m OD.*</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	144
<b>Site Name</b>	Twickenham
<b>Type of Site</b>	DBA
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO5287
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516000
<b>Northing</b>	173500
<b>Description</b>	None recorded

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<b>Site Number</b>	145
<b>Site Name</b>	York House, Sion Road
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO7397
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516547
<b>Northing</b>	173395
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological brief was maintained by AOC Archaeology (London) on the 26 June 2007 on behalf of the London Borough of Richmond. The work, in the excavation of two trenches, was necessitated by changes in the arrangements by the local authority occupiers of the main York House. Work revealed brick</p>

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structures which might be indicative of a previous structure to the main house and light wells to a cellar of the main house, as well as the lower courses of the walling of York House itself. A few Post Medieval finds were made in the trenches excavated.

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<b>Site Number</b>	146
<b>Site Name</b>	Ferry House, Riverside
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO8448
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516750
<b>Northing</b>	173370
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. This involved monitoring and recording the excavation of one trench in the rear garden of the property prior to the construction of a swimming pool. Site code FRH08.</p> <p>The investigation revealed the partially demolished remains of brick-built foundation walls for a mid or later 18th century out building, along with a brick-lined well shaft which had been incorporated into the wall. Both these features are thought to have been contemporary with the main property, Ferry House. The top of the well has been capped at a later date by a 19th century brick built dome.</p> <p>*natural at 5.85m OD*</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	147
<b>Site Name</b>	St Mary the Virgin, Church Street
<b>Type of Site</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	ELO18310
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	516480
<b>Northing</b>	173330
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 2010 AOC Archaeology conducted a watching brief at the site of the St Mary the Virgin Church, Twickenham. In the course of this investigation two soakaway pits and associated linear gullies were monitored. In both pits, in situ human remains were encountered. One burial was located within a section of the soakaway in Trench 1. The other burial was in a stone chamber. A coffin plate from the burial in trench 1 was recovered and dated to 1785. In the overlying cemetery and made ground deposits was a large quantity of disarticulated bone. The disarticulated bone was reburied on the site.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	148
<b>Site Name</b>	Crane Valley

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO33459
<b>Status</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Gunpowder manufacture was the most important of the Crane industries, one which was carried on for at least 400 years up to the 20th century. The Crane was also used, at one time, for oil and paper mills, and a brewery.

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<b>Site Number</b>	149
<b>Site Name</b>	Ham
<b>Type of Site</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO33461
<b>Status</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Early Medieval settlement mentioned in the Domesday Book. Also includes Ham House and associated pleasure gardens dating from the 17th century. Evidence of prehistoric occupation may also be present. Largely Kempton Park gravel formation over London Clay. Some Langley silt to the north by the river.

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<b>Site Number</b>	150
<b>Site Name</b>	Ham Fields
<b>Type of Site</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO33497
<b>Status</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Partly built over by grow of Ham, and used for gravel extraction, finds of prehistoric material indicate that further finds and occupation evidence may still survive. Largely Kempton Park gravel over London Clay. Some alluvium along river edge.

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<b>Site Number</b>	151
<b>Site Name</b>	Ham House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Registered Park or Garden

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<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO32857
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II*
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Gardens and pleasure grounds attached to a C17 house. The grounds were restored in late C17 style in 1975-6.  Grid Reference: Centred TQ 1738 7253 (1216m by 1465m) Area (Ha): 183,319.17

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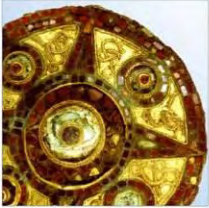
<b>Site Number</b>	152
<b>Site Name</b>	Pope's Grotto
<b>Type of Site</b>	Registered Park or Garden
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO32881
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Early C18 garden and grotto made by the poet Alexander Pope largely on land separated from the mansion by a public road. The garden survives only as part of the archaeological record. Pope's Grotto tunnel, which provided access between the two parts of the garden, survives with C19 additions and modifications.  Grid Reference: Centred TQ 1593 7278 (321m by 113m) Area (Ha): 12,824.21

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<b>Site Number</b>	153
<b>Site Name</b>	York House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Registered Park or Garden
<b>NHL Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	DLO32934
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building - Grade II
<b>Easting</b>	
<b>Northing</b>	
<b>Description</b>	An early C20 garden with C19 elements forming the setting for a C17 town mansion.  Grid Reference: Centred TQ 1657 7339 (209m by 234m) Area (Ha): 29,653.24

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