

**12-14 WATER LANE
RICHMOND
LONDON BOROUGH OF
RICHMOND UPON THAMES**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

WAL12

JULY 2012

Report No. R11263




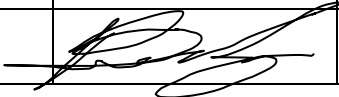
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

12-14 WATER LANE, RICHMOND
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON
THAMES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London
Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ**

Site Code: WAL12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1770 7475

Report Number: R11263

Written and Researched by Neil Hawkins

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. July 2012

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July 2012**

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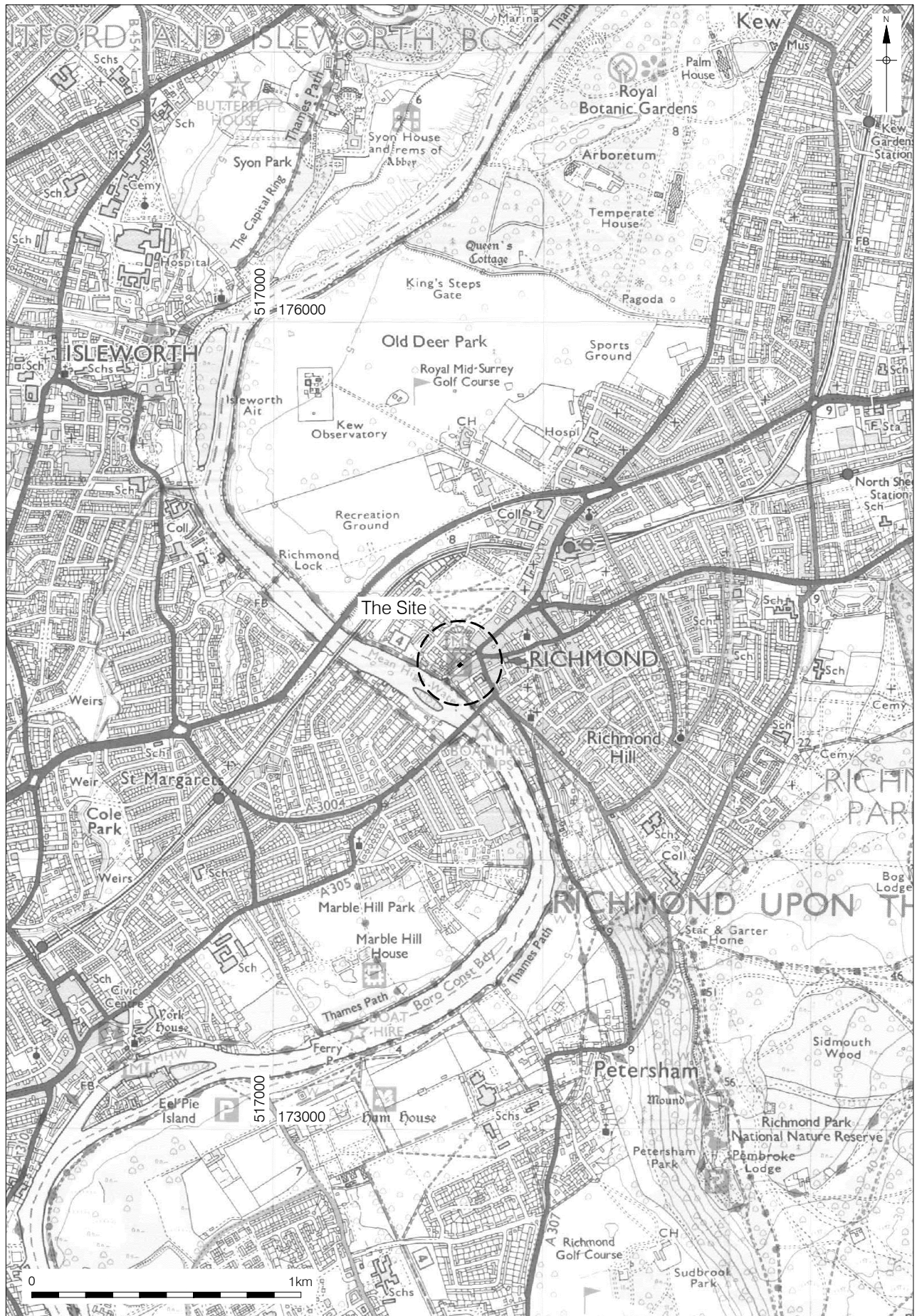
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ, in advance of redevelopment. The evaluation was conducted on the 11th July 2012. The work was commissioned by Property 3000 in response to a planning condition (U465121NS01) for the construction of three dwellings. Four evaluation trenches were undertaken as a combined archaeological, contamination and structural evaluation and were positioned across the site within the footprint of the proposed development.
- 1.2 The area of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames in the Unitary Development Plan (2005).
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation recorded natural terrace gravel deposits throughout all the trenches, consistent with the known underlying geology. In one trench a natural brickearth deposit was recorded sealing the gravel. Cutting through the natural deposits were a number of brick foundations of late 18th century date. These foundations were then backfilled with demolition material and the site appears to have been levelled with further demolition rubble material, all of which dated to the 20th century. The area to the northeast of the site, apparently external to the area of the 18th century buildings, recorded an undisturbed sequence of natural gravel overlain by natural brickearth.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation confirmed the presence of 18th century footings for the previous buildings on the site as suggested by the cartographic evidence. These appear to have been constructed sometime in the latter half of the 18th century and stood on the area of the site until the mid 20th century. During World War II the site was bombed and subsequently cleared. This site clearance was recorded during the archaeological evaluation as a sequence of demolition layers backfilled around the 18th century brick foundations and then further deposits of demolition rubble levelled off the top of the site. The site then remained as open and undeveloped until the present day. No finds, features or deposits pre-dating the later post-medieval period were recorded during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on 11th July 2012 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ, in advance of redevelopment. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 1770 7475.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Property 3000 and was monitored by Mark Stevenson and Diane Abrams, Archaeological Advisors, English Heritage GLAAS (archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames). The field investigation was supervised by Neil Hawkins and project managed by Tim Bradley for PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines.
- 2.3 The redevelopment site currently lies as open land post-demolition of buildings extant on the site from the late 18th century onwards. Cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that these structures were erected sometime in the latter half of the 18th century and remained unchanged until the mid 20th century. During World War II the area of the site was struck by a bomb and subsequently cleared and levelled. The site then remained as open and undeveloped until the present day. The site is bounded to the north, south and west by standing buildings and to the east by Water Lane.
- 2.4 The Local Planning Authority, under the advice of their Archaeology Advisor, Diane Abrams of GLAAS, placed an archaeological condition on the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation¹ for the work was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The evaluation comprised four trenches targeted across the site so as to inform upon the archaeological potential and also serving the combined purpose of surveying the site for contamination and structural purposes.
- 2.6 The evaluation aimed to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 2.7 The project was assigned the unique code WAL12.

¹ Bradley, 2012

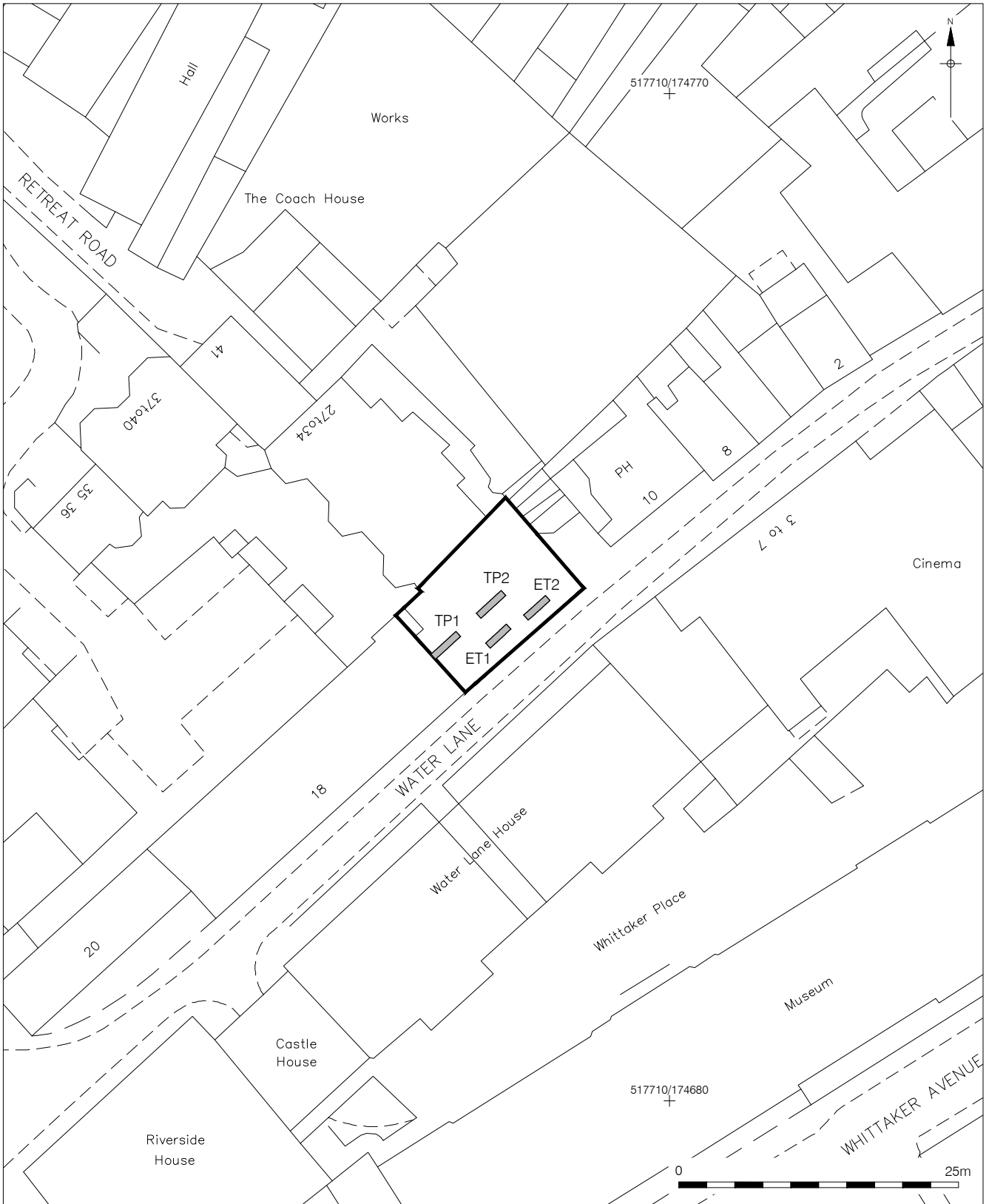


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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JB 27/06/12

updated HB 13/07/12

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 3.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.
- 3.3 Archaeology in Richmond Upon Thames and the UDP
- 3.4 The relevant local development framework is provided by The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Unitary Development Plan, adopted on 1 March 2005. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

BLT 7 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Council will seek to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough, including industrial archaeology, and will encourage the interpretation and presentation of sites, finds and research to the public. The Council is committed to developing the potential of archaeological sites in terms of education, recreation and tourism. This will involve agreements with developers who will be expected to include design, land use and management safeguards for archaeological sites affected by their proposals. The term 'archaeology' may include industrial sites, buildings, machinery and artefacts of the 19th and 20th centuries where these are of historic or architectural interest.

BLT 8 - EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Where development proposals may affect archaeological remains or areas of archaeological potential the Council will encourage early discussion of the implications with developers and specialist bodies where appropriate. The Council may require the applicant to arrange and make adequate provision, including funding, for an archaeological field evaluation, according to a written specification agreed with the Council, before proposals can be considered.

Prospective developers should include as part of their research into the development potential of a site which they undertake before they make a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains by consultation with the appropriate specialist bodies, normally English Heritage.

Where this indicates that important remains may exist the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This will probably involve a ground survey and small scale trial trenching carried out by a professionally qualified archaeologist. This evaluation will help define the character and extent of the remains and thus indicate the weight that should be attached to their preservation. It will also be helpful in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. The Council will normally expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluation as part of their application: where necessary it will consider service of a direction under Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988 to require provision of information.

The Council wishes to endorse the spirit of the Code of Practice already established by the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group. Map 7 shows Archaeological Constraints in the Borough.

BLT 9 DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Where development affects sites of archaeological importance, the Council will normally require that the applicant satisfies the Council that appropriate provision, including funding, has been made for the remains to be preserved in situ, or in exceptional cases where preservation in situ is not appropriate or feasible, excavated and recorded. A condition will normally be attached to any consent granted requiring these works to be carried out.

The proposals map identifies scheduled ancient monuments. The archaeological constraints map identifies areas with archaeological potential where sites of importance could exist. Not all sites of archaeological importance will necessarily be on the constraints map. Established procedures of consultation and evaluation must be followed in preparing development proposals. On sites of archaeological importance the Council will ensure, wherever possible, that archaeological remains are preserved in situ. However, this need not prevent the development of the site providing that special attention is paid to the protection of remains through the careful design of buildings and their foundations. In considering such proposals the Council will liaise with English Heritage and other appropriate organisations. Where proposals will cause significant damage to sites of acknowledged importance the Council will refuse planning permission. In exceptional circumstances, where the Council decides that preservation in situ is not justified and that development resulting in destruction of the remains should proceed, it will have to satisfy itself before granting planning permission that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before development commences, working to a brief agreed by the Council and with advice from archaeological consultants. To achieve this, a legal agreement may be sought, or a condition may be imposed. If, following the granting of planning permission, the site is found to contain previously undetected archaeological remains, the Council will seek to enter into negotiations and agreement with the developer to resolve any conflicts. Remains deemed to be of national importance can be scheduled by the Secretary of State in which case the developer would need to seek separate scheduled monument consent. Applications for financial assistance may be made to English Heritage in particular cases.

- 3.5 The evaluation aimed to satisfy the objectives of national planning policy and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames planning policy, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.
- 3.6 The Written Scheme of Investigation² (WSI) highlights the following research objectives:
- What evidence is there for prehistoric activity on the site?
 - Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
 - Is there any evidence for Saxon activity in the area of the site?
 - Is there evidence for the medieval period on the site? In particular, is there any evidence for remains associated with Byfleet manor house and/or the medieval friary or its boundary?
 - What evidence is there for the further development of the area in the post-medieval?
- 3.7 The site is located within the Richmond Upon Thames Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the local Unitary Development Plan. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

² Bradley, 2012

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The area of the site is underlain by Eocene London Clay overlain by Quaternary deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel member as illustrated by the British Geological Survey.
- 4.1.2 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity recorded natural gravels interpreted as the natural terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel member³.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The area of site is situated c. 100m northeast of the current course of the River Thames. Water Lane, directly southeast of the site, slopes down considerably from its northeastern end to where it meets the Thames at its southwestern end. The area of the site sits on a terrace of relatively flat ground, c. 9m OD, elevated somewhat above Water lane.

³ Turner, 2010

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the area in which the site is located. A detailed background has previously been detailed in a desk based assessment for the site immediately to the north⁴.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman

5.2.1 Little evidence for activity within the area of the site dating to the prehistoric and Romans periods has been encountered. What evidence does exist is confined to chance finds of single artefacts as illustrated on the Historic Environment Record (HER), many of which were recovered during the 19th century.

5.3 Saxon

5.3.1 Richmond was originally known as Shene, the earliest reference to Richmond is in AD 950 under the name of Sceon, meaning shining or beautiful. It was not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as it was at that time under the name of Kingston. Again little evidence of Saxon activity has been recorded in the area of the site.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The first record of a manor house at Shene dates to the reign of Henry I (AD 1100-1135), when he stayed there in 1126. During the reign of Edward II the building was divided into two courts, the upper court containing farm and ancillary buildings, the lower court was nearer the river and was residential with a chapel, hall and kitchen.

5.4.2 The manor house of Byfleet, which may lie immediately north and west of the site, was created as part of the rebuilding of Shene manor house by Henry V in the early 15th century as a temporary residence while the new building was being erected. Cloake believes this to have stood on the land between Friars Lane and Water Lane. Edward VII continued the works in the mid 15th century by enlarging the moat between the old manor site and the new buildings. Byfleet manor house was given to a convent of Observant Friars, and was demolished in the late 15th century. The original structure may have been replaced during rebuilding after the fire of 1497.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Shene manor house was rebuilt in 1501, and given a new status by Henry VII as Richmond Palace. As the splendour of the Palace grew so did Richmond as people moved from London to homes in the country. Pageants and spectacles were held on the Green, which in medieval times had been a jousting ground. During the 16th century the population of the village doubled due to the frequent presence of the royal court at the palace.

5.5.2 A Franciscan Friary associated with Richmond Palace was founded in c. 1500 by Henry VII, the probable site of which was between Friars Lane and Water Lane, again directly north and west of the site.

⁴ Darton, 2002

- 5.5.3 Richmond Palace was sold in 1650, and by 1660 the ruins were divided into 27 tenements. The end of the 17th century and early 18th century saw many of these houses rebuilt with elegant town houses many of which survive today. Old Palace Terrace and Maids of Honour Row are examples of early 18th century houses.
- 5.5.4 Properties were probably established along Water lane around the same time as the Palace and Friary in the 16th century. However buildings are certainly visible on the site on 18th century maps of the area.
- 5.5.5 The site was bombed and subsequently cleared during World War II and then lay as an empty undeveloped plot of land until the present day.

5.6 **Previous Archaeological Work**

- 5.6.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site immediately to the northeast, undertaken in October 2011⁵ revealed a natural stratum of bright yellow gravelly sand. This deposit was interpreted as the Natural River Terrace Gravels. No evidence for occupation of the site prior to the early post-medieval period was uncovered.
- 5.6.2 An early post-medieval channel was found in the centre of site. The eastern channel edge was orientated northeast – southwest and ran roughly parallel between Water Lane and Friar's Lane. This feature does not appear on any known maps, although it does run parallel with a known water course which ran to the east of the site, and joined the Thames broadly in line with Water Lane, into the post-medieval period. Both historic and archaeological evidence suggests that this channel was infilled prior to 1771, possibly as early as 1611-1612. This channel may represent a former watercourse associated with a historic stream. The remaining archaeological features on the adjoining site were of late post-medieval origin, and included wells, pits and postholes, most likely the product of the sites use as a stable yard and for domestic dwellings during the 19th century.

⁵ Turner 2012

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for evaluating the site is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation⁶. The methodology involved the excavation of four evaluation trenches located across the site in order to provide adequate coverage of the site. These trenches were undertaken in conjunction with contamination and structural surveys due to the numerous logistical constraints including the size and location of the site, machine access, party wall issues and an elevated unexploded ordnance risk.
- 6.2 The trenches were machined using a 360° mechanical excavator. The machine was fitted with a toothless bucket to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of approximately 100mm until archaeologically relevant material was observed. Spoil was piled a safe distance from the trench edges.
- 6.3 Due to the potential for unexploded ordnance on the site a specialist contractor was present who continually monitored and scanned the trenches at regular intervals during their excavation in spits.
- 6.4 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required further examination were cleaned and investigated using appropriate hand tools.
- 6.5 All archaeological features were assigned individual context numbers and evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Recording was done on pro-forma sheets. A digital photographic record was also made.
- 6.6 The trench locations were triangulated from known points around the perimeter of the site and a temporary benchmark was traversed onto the site from Ordnance Datum heights along the pavement of Water Lane.

⁶ Hawkins, H. (2011) *41-59 Church Road, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10 5JL. Written Scheme of Investigation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology, unpublished report.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within all four evaluation trenches was the underlying natural sandy gravel, contexts [5], [14], [10] and [18]. This deposit was consistent with the known underlying geology, the Kempton Park gravel formation, as illustrated by the British Geological Survey. The recorded heights of the natural gravel within the trenches are tabulated below.

| | Context No. | Height (m OD) |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| TP 1 | [5] | 8.30 |
| TP 2 | [14] | 8.00 |
| ET 1 | [10] | 7.95 |
| ET 2 | [18] | 8.45 |

7.1.2 Recorded sealing the natural gravel within the northeastern end of ET 2 was a layer of natural sandy silt 'brickearth', [17]. This deposit was recorded at c. 8.75m OD and was 0.26m thick. The presence of natural brickearth in this location illustrates that the gravel it sealed was recorded at an undisturbed height in ET 2.

7.2 Phase 2: Late 18th Century

Brick foundations [4], [13], [8], [9] and [16]

7.2.1 Cutting through the natural deposits in all four evaluation trenches were a number of brick wall foundations. These foundations were all constructed of the same brick fabrics and bonded with a similar mortar and represent the continuation of the same structure across the area of the site. The brickwork of all the walls was composed of Transitional post Great Fire bricks and post Great Fire bricks, fabrics 3032nr3033; 3032nr3065 (1664-1750) and 3032; 3034; (1664-1900) respectively. These were all apparently unfrogged with clinker inclusions. They were bonded with a hard white lime clinker mortar with shell inclusions, Type 3/3a. These combined brick and mortar elements reflect a date of the latter half of the 18th century.

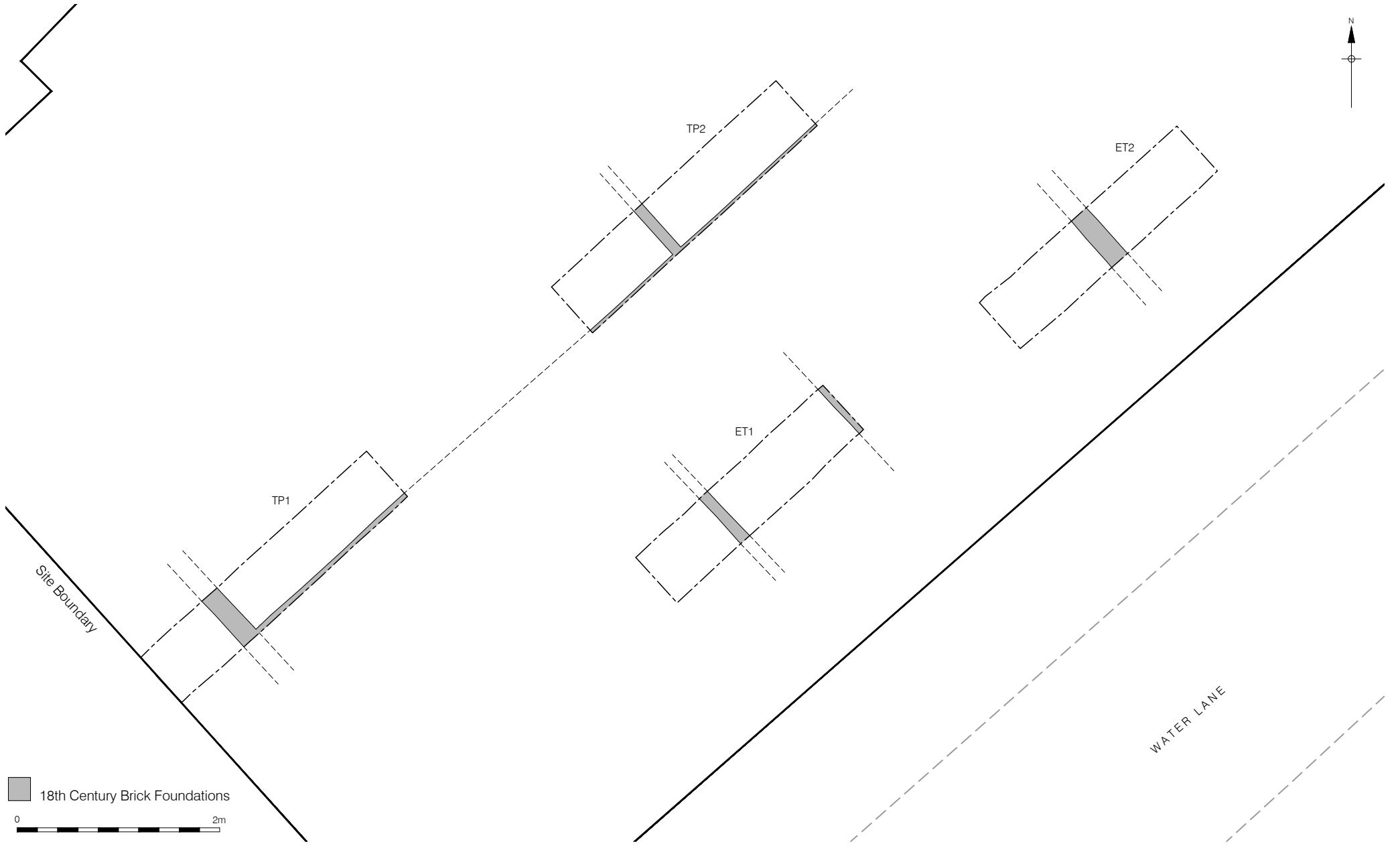
7.2.2 In TP 1 brick wall [4] ran northwest-southeast through the trench for c. 0.60m before returning towards the northeast where it ran along the length of TP 1 for c. 2.10m. This wall was 0.40m wide where the width was fully exposed. The northeast-southwest aligned return ran along the edge of the trench and therefore its full width was not recorded as it continued outside the excavation limit. Wall [4] was recorded at c. 8.30m OD with a surviving height of 0.30m and had four courses of extant brickwork.

7.2.3 In TP 2 brick wall [13] ran northeast-southwest along the edge of the full length of the trench, c. 3m. The wall also had a partition wall projecting perpendicular (northwest-southeast) to the main wall for 0.60m, continuing outside the trench limit. This partition wall was only 0.20m wide. Wall [13] was recorded at a highest surviving level of c. 8.60m OD, being 0.60m high with six courses of extant brickwork. The main length of wall [13], which ran northeast-southwest, lay on the edge of the excavation limit and therefore its full width was not recorded.

- 7.2.4 In ET 1 two separate brick walls were recorded. Brick wall [8] ran for c. 0.60m northwest-southeast through the trench continuing in both directions outside the excavation limit. This wall was recorded at c. 8.50m OD was 0.20m and 0.55m high with seven surviving courses of brickwork. Brick wall [9] ran for c.0.60m northwest-southeast, parallel to wall [8], at the northeastern end of the trench. This wall was recorded at c. 8.55m OD, was 0.60m high with eight surviving courses of brickwork. The width of this wall remained unknown as it lay outside the limit of the trench.
- 7.2.5 In ET 2 brick wall [16] ran through the centre of the trench for c. 0.60m, aligned northwest-southeast. This wall was recorded at 8.75m OD, was 0.40m wide by 0.70m high with eight courses of surviving brickwork. The wider and more substantial nature of this wall suggests that it was an external load-bearing wall.

7.3 Phase 3: 20th Century

- 7.3.1 Recorded backfilling the areas around the 18th century brickwork of the previous phase were a number of demolition and levelling deposits. These deposits were recorded in all the excavated trenches and appear to date to the 20th century.
- 7.3.2 In TP 1 a grey mortar layer, [3], which contained frequent tile and brick rubble was backfilled on the northeastern side of brick wall [4]. This deposit was backfilled to the top of this brickwork, c. 8.30m OD and was 0.30m thick. This backfill material was sealed by a mixed ash deposit, [2], which contained frequent brick rubble and was recorded throughout the trench. This levelling deposit of demolition material was recorded at c. 8.50m OD and was 0.20m thick. Overlying deposit [2] was another layer of mixed rubble demolition material, [1]. This levelling layer was also recorded throughout the trench and was located at c. 8.75m OD and was 0.25m thick. This levelling deposit was sealed by a layer of further levelling material for a concrete surface. This concrete surface was recorded at c. 9m OD and represents the modern ground level.
- 7.3.3 In TP 2 a dark grey mixed ash deposit, [12], which contained frequent brick rubble was backfilled into and around the area of brick wall [13]. This deposit was backfilled to the top of this brickwork, c. 8.60m OD. This extensive deposit was 0.60m thick and was throughout the length of TP 2. Sealing this demolition deposit was another layer of mixed brick rubble, [11]. This rubble levelling layer was similar to deposit [13] below with the exception of being less ashy in composition. Recorded at c. 9m OD, this levelling layer of demolition material was 0.40m thick. In TP 2 no concrete modern ground surface was recorded and therefore this levelling rubble represented the current surface.
- 7.3.4 In ET 1 a dark grey mixed ash deposit, [7], which contained frequent brick rubble was backfilled into and around the area of brick walls [8] and [9]. This deposit was backfilled to the top of this brickwork, c. 8.55m OD. This extensive deposit was 0.60m thick and was throughout the length of ET 1. Sealing this demolition deposit was another layer of mixed brick rubble, [6]. This rubble levelling layer was similar to deposit [7] below with the exception of being less ashy in composition. Recorded at c. 8.80m OD, this levelling layer of demolition material was 0.30m thick. This levelling deposit was sealed by a layer of further levelling material for a concrete surface. This concrete surface was recorded at c. 9m OD and represents the modern ground level.
- 7.3.5 In ET 2 a dark grey ash deposit, [15], which contained frequent brick rubble, was backfilled on the southwestern side of brick wall [16]. This deposit was backfilled to the top of the brickwork, c. 8.75m OD. This deposit was 0.70m thick and was only recorded on one side of the brickwork. This illustrates that this wall represents an external wall, with the backfilled area being internal and the other side of the wall being external. This backfilled material was sealed by a layer levelling material for a concrete surface. This concrete surface was recorded at c. 9m OD and represents the modern ground level.

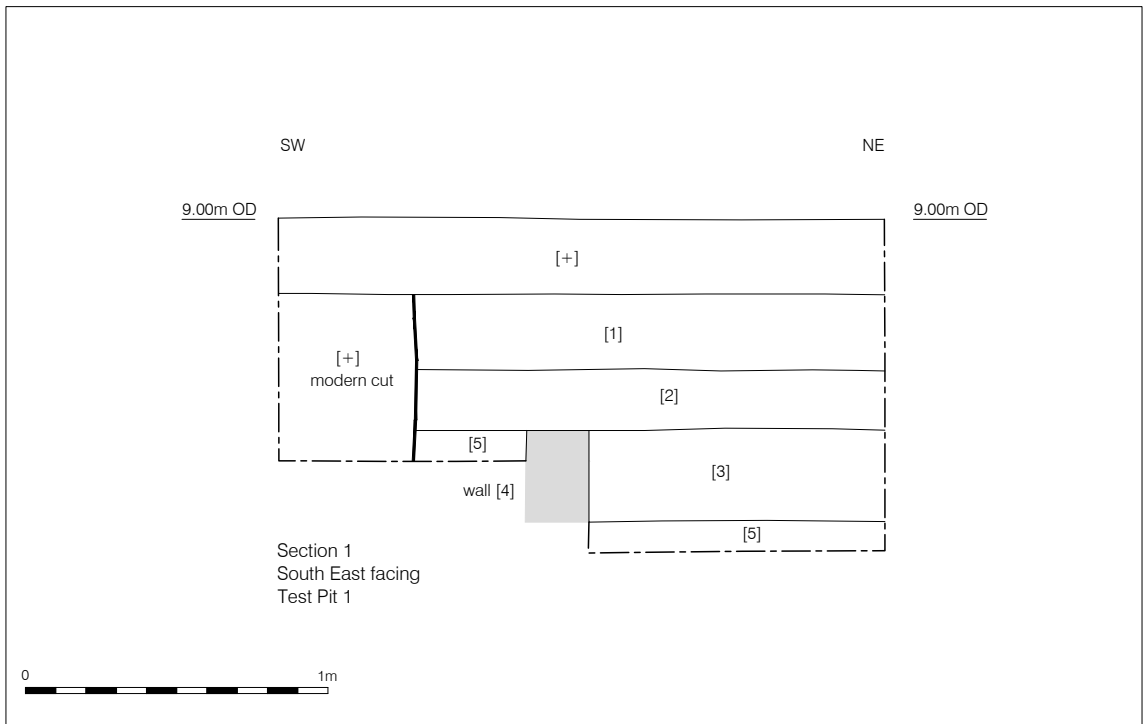
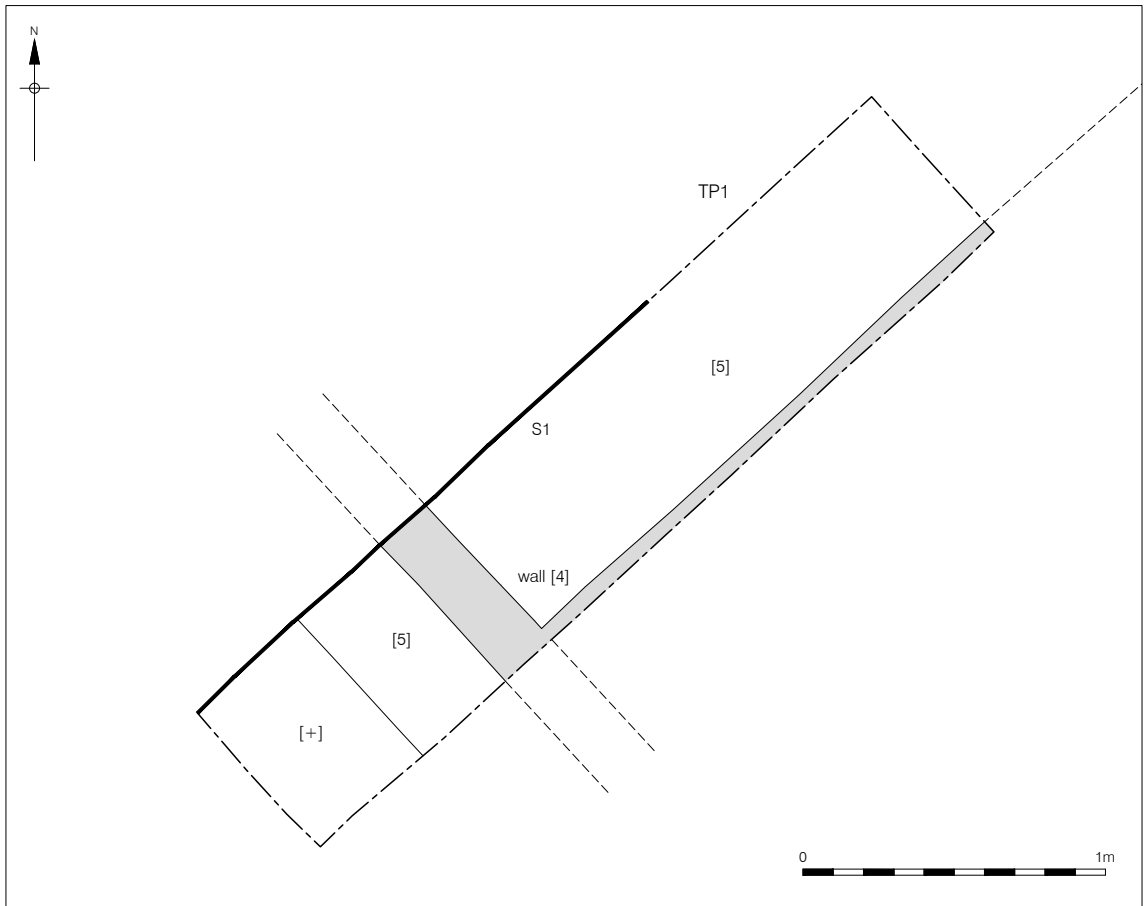


18th Century Brick Foundations

0 2m

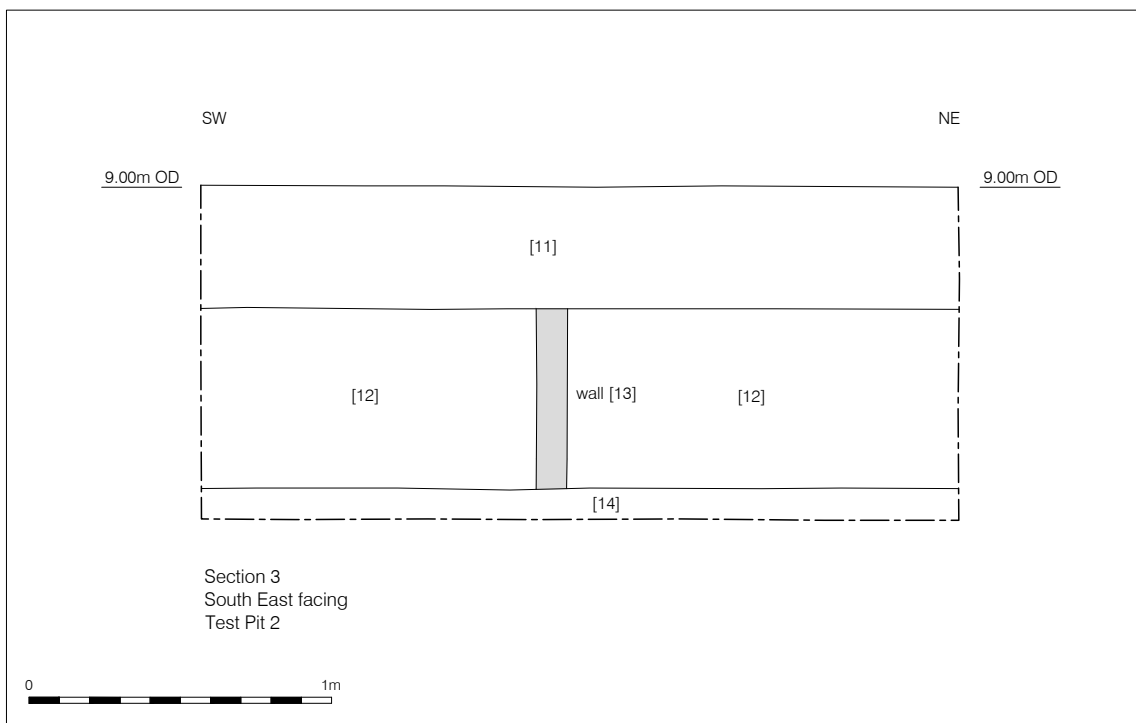
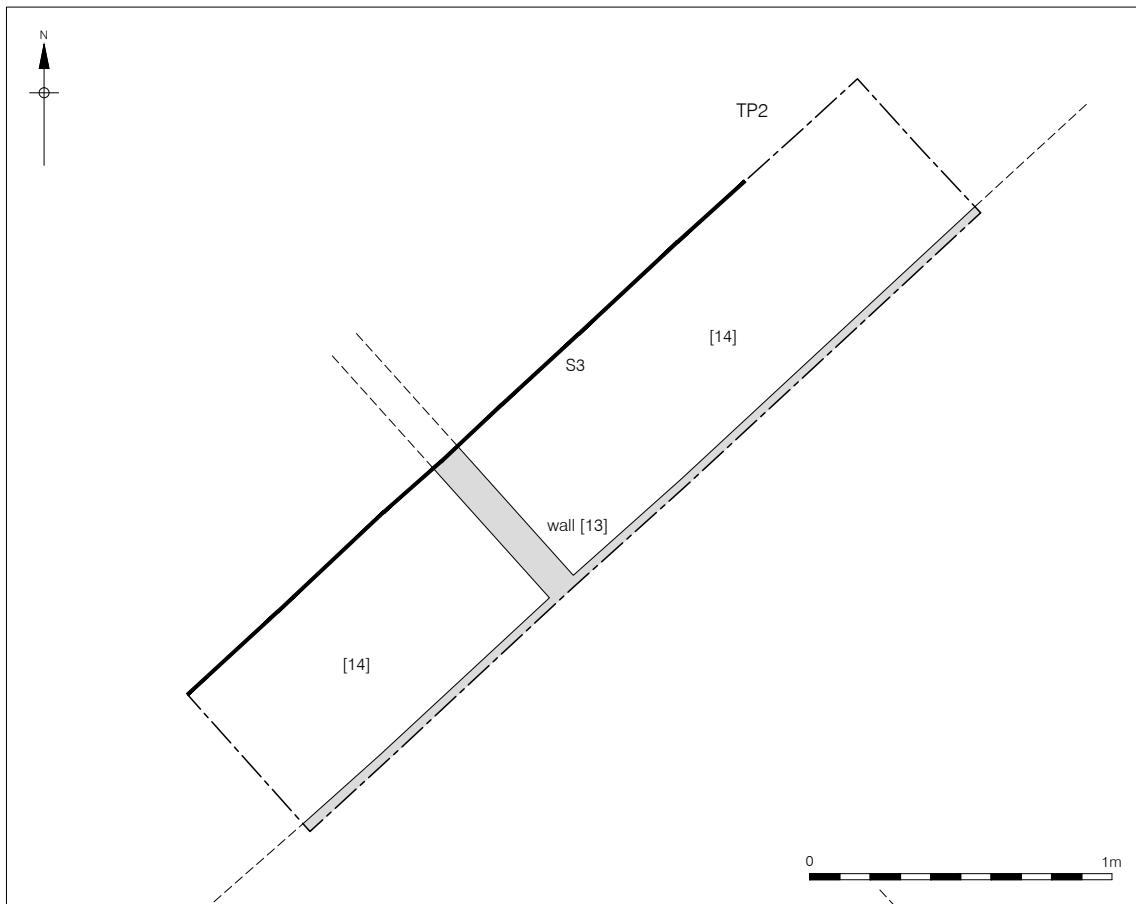
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Figure 3
Trench Plan
showing 18th Century Brick Foundations
1:50 at A4



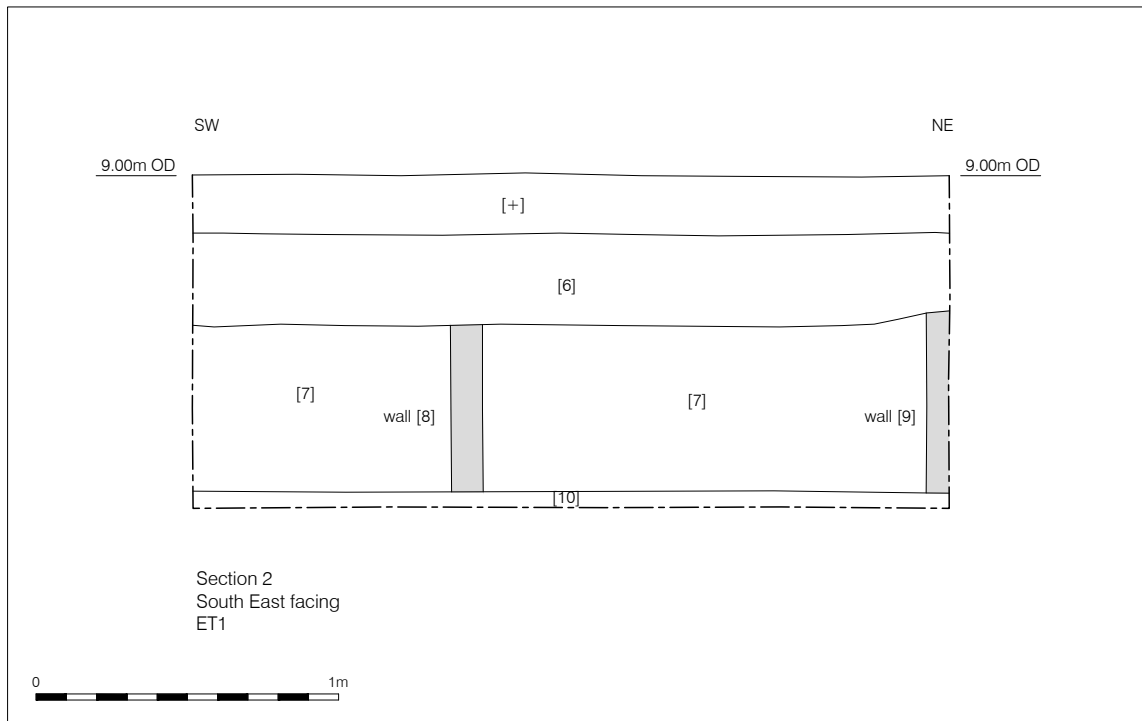
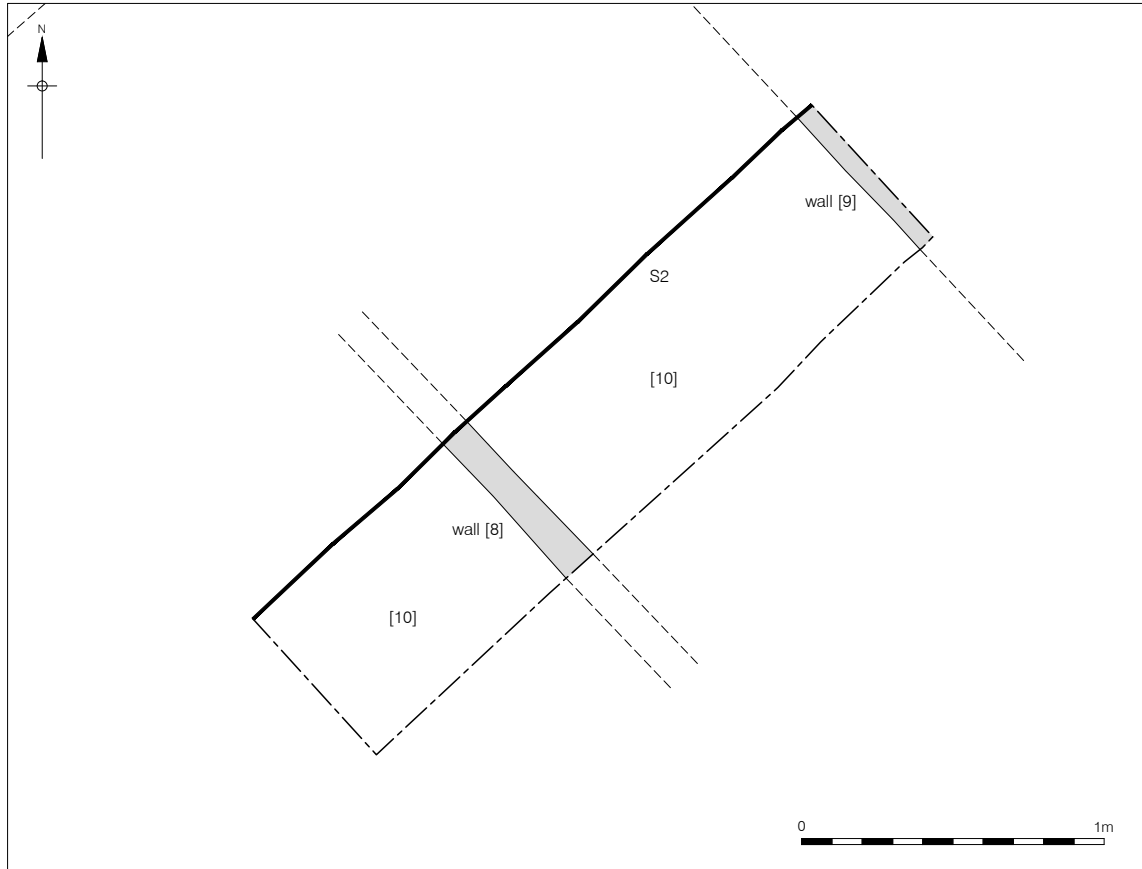
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Figure 4
 TP1 plan & section
 1:25 at A4



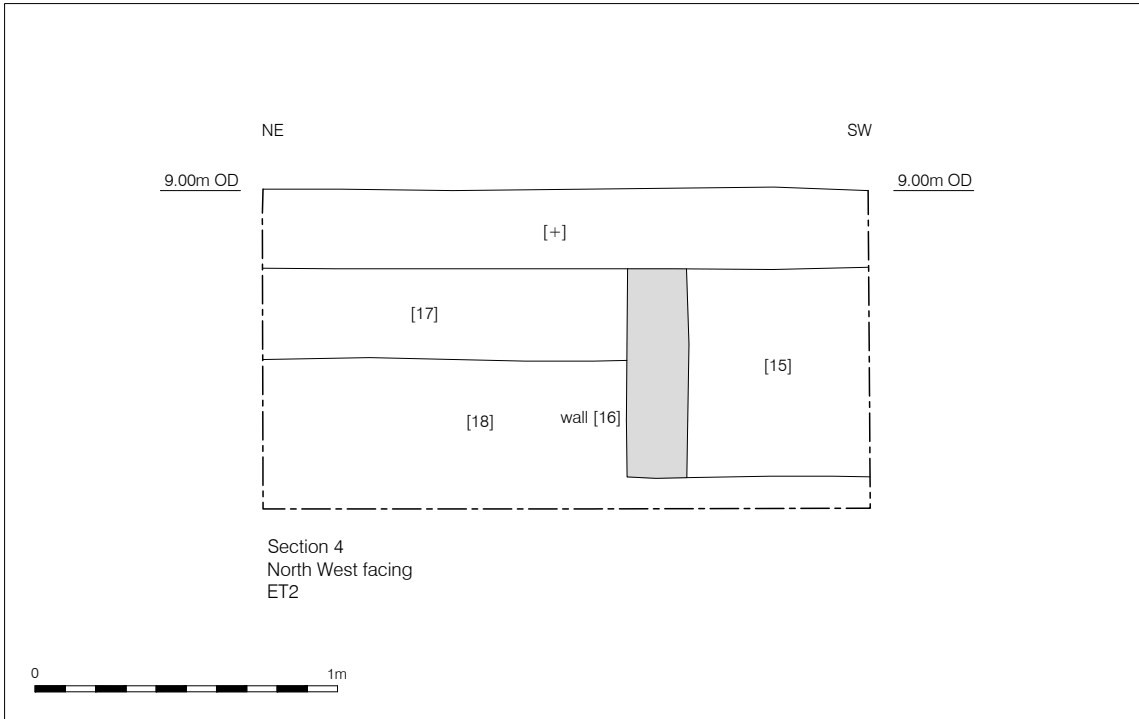
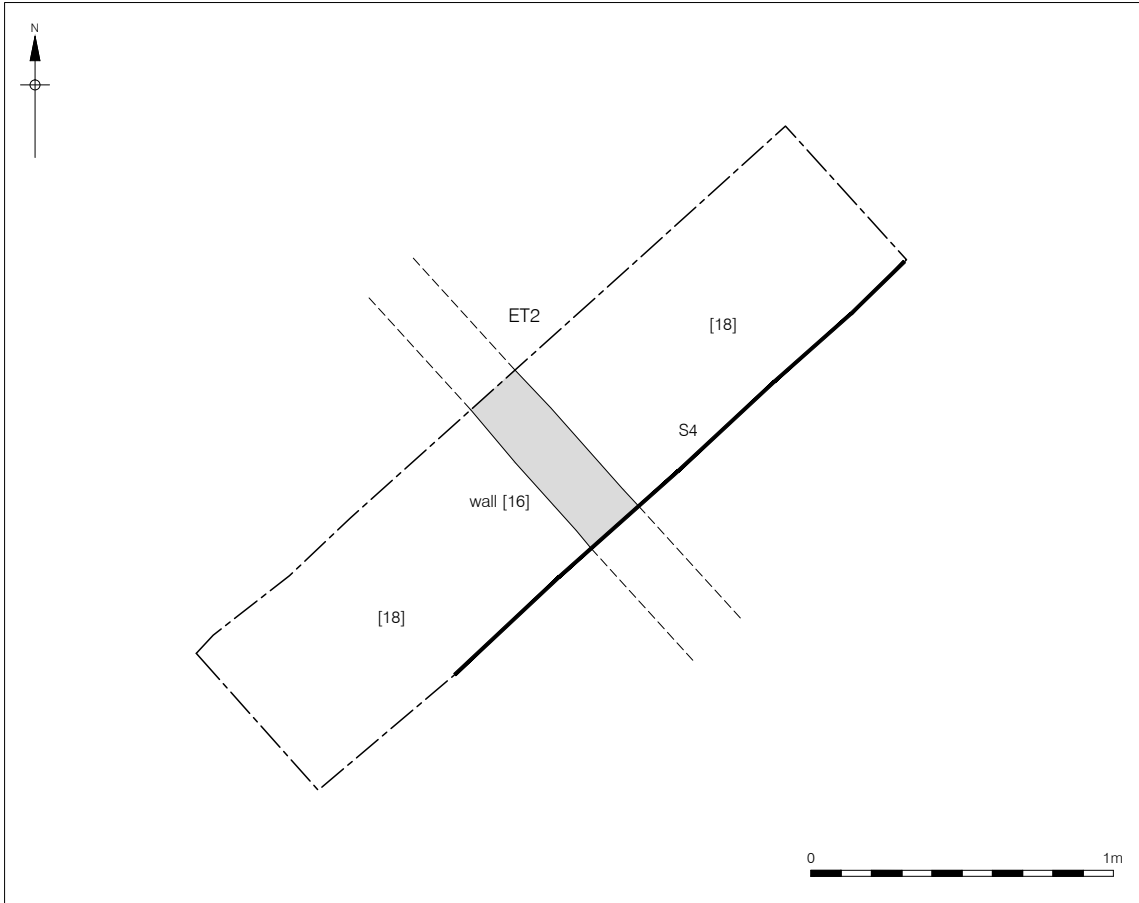
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Figure 5
 TP2 plan & section
 1:25 at A4



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Figure 6
ET1 plan & section
1:25 at A4



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Figure 7
 ET2 plan & section
 1:25 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The earliest deposit encountered throughout all the evaluation trenches was the natural Quaternary terrace gravel. This is consistent with the known underlying geology as described on the British Geological Survey, specifically the Kempton Park gravel member.
- 8.2 The natural Kempton Park gravel formation recorded in the northeastern end of ET 2 represents an undisturbed level. This was illustrated by extant natural 'brickearth' which sealed the gravel, therefore demonstrating it to be untruncated. The natural gravel deposits recorded within the other three trenches represent a truncated horizon; this appears to have been directly related with the construction of buildings sometime during the 18th century.
- 8.3 Cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that the area of the site was first definitively built upon sometime in the second half of the 18th century⁷. The Richmond Manor Map of 1771 illustrates a row of terraces located on the site fronting onto Water Lane. These structures appear to remain unaltered throughout the 19th century and through to the middle of the 20th century as seen on numerous Ordnance Survey maps. During World War II the site was bombed and subsequently cleared. The area of the site then remained as open undeveloped land to the present day.
- 8.4 The archaeology encountered during the evaluation appears to confirm the chronology of the site as described above. The earliest archaeological features recorded were a series of brick wall foundations, encountered within all four evaluation trenches. The brick fabrics and mortar bonding which composed these walls have been dated to the latter half of the 18th century, a date which reflects the presence of buildings on late 18th century cartographic sources and therefore most likely represent these structures.
- 8.5 The next phase of activity recorded during the evaluation was a series of ash and brick rubble deposits, backfilled in between the 18th century brickwork and up to the same height which the walls survived to. These were then sealed by further levelling layers containing brick rubble and demolition material. These were ultimately sealed by a levelling deposit upon which a concrete surface was laid, representing the modern surface level.
- 8.6 It appears that the sequence of demolition deposits backfilled in between the brick walls and then levelled across the top of them represent a single event. Given the known history of the site this demolition sequence most likely pertains to the bombing during World War II and its subsequent clearance. The presence of an ashy rubble deposit between the brickwork may further attest to this. It seems then that the buildings constructed in the late 18th century were extant on the site until the mid 20th century when, following a bomb strike during the Second World War, they were demolished and cleared. However, although evidence of a bomb strike and subsequent clearance of the site was recorded this did not appear to impact particularly deeply below ground level.

⁷ Darton, 2002

- 8.7 As described above the 18th century buildings formerly extant on the site and their subsequent demolition and clearance in the mid 20th century had impacted on the underlying natural deposits. However the evaluation did ascertain that outside the area of the 18th century buildings very little truncation was recorded. This was illustrated by the presence of natural brickearth sealing the underlying terrace gravels in the northeastern end of ET 2. This brickearth was located only 0.25m below the current ground level. Although this trench was the only area of this undisturbed brickearth recorded, it is assumed that the brick wall also recorded in ET 2 represents the eastern end of the buildings. Therefore northeast and outside this projected line, the area remains untruncated with natural strata just below the current surface level.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Property 3000 for commissioning this project and Mark Stevenson and Diane Abrams for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Hayley Baxter for the illustrations. Thanks also go to Tim Bradley for his project management.

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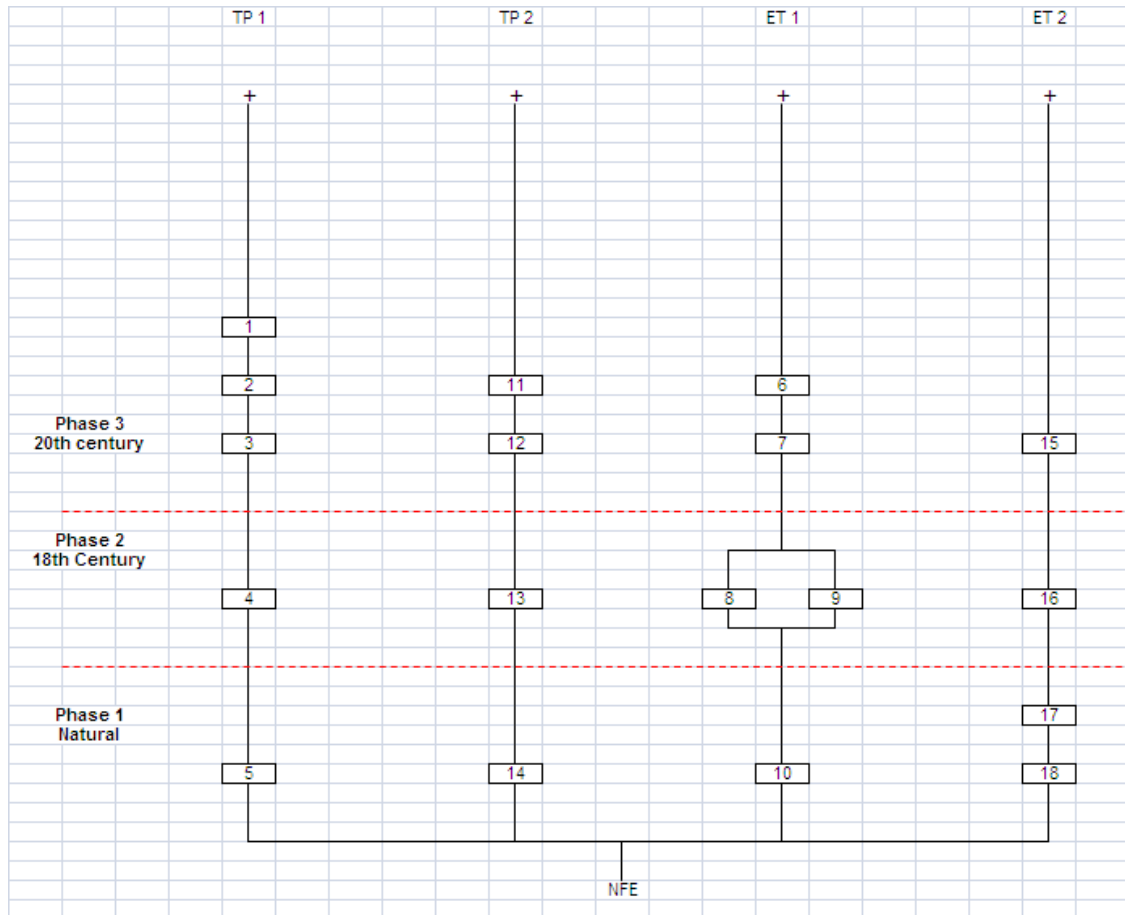
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No. | Trench | Type | Description | Level (m OD) | Phase |
|-------------|--------|---------|---|--------------|-------|
| 1 | TP 1 | Layer | Rubble levelling layer | 8.75 | 3 |
| 2 | TP 1 | Layer | Ashy demolition layer | 8.50 | 3 |
| 3 | TP 1 | Layer | Mortary demolition layer | 8.30 | 3 |
| 4 | TP 1 | Masonry | 18 th century brick wall aligned NW-SE & NE-SW | 8.30 | 2 |
| 5 | TP 1 | Layer | Natural sandy gravel | 8.30 | 1 |
| 6 | ET 1 | Layer | Rubble levelling layer | 8.80 | 3 |
| 7 | ET 1 | Layer | Ashy demolition layer | 8.55 | 3 |
| 8 | ET 1 | Masonry | 18 th century brick wall aligned NW-SE | 8.50 | 2 |
| 9 | ET 1 | Masonry | 18 th century brick wall aligned NW-SE | 8.55 | 2 |
| 10 | ET 1 | Layer | Natural sandy gravel | 7.95 | 1 |
| 11 | TP 2 | Layer | Rubble levelling layer | 9 | 3 |
| 12 | TP 2 | Layer | Ashy demolition layer | 8.60 | 3 |
| 13 | TP 2 | Masonry | 18 th century brick wall aligned NW-SE & NE-SW | 8.60 | 2 |
| 14 | TP 2 | Layer | Natural sandy gravel | 8 | 1 |
| 15 | ET 2 | Layer | Rubble levelling layer | 8.75 | 3 |
| 16 | ET 2 | Masonry | 18 th century brick wall aligned NW-SE | 8.75 | 2 |
| 17 | ET 2 | Layer | Natural brickearth | 8.75 | 1 |
| 18 | ET 2 | Layer | Natural sandy gravel | 8.45 | 1 |

APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

10.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-130488

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | An Archaeological Evaluation at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ |
| Short description of the project | An Archaeological Evaluation at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ consisted of four trenches undertaken in conjunction with contamination and structural testing. Natural terrace gravels were recorded in all four trenches. One trench also recorded a layer of natural brickearth sealed the terrace gravels. a series of 18th century brick wall foundations were located throughout the trenches; these buildings can be seen on 18th century cartographic sources. These buildings appeared to remain extant on the site until the mid 20th century when a World War II bomb strike meant that they were demolished and the site was cleared. This was reflected in the archaeological recorded by a sequence of ashy demolition deposits backfilled into the area of the brickwork and then levelling the top of the site above them. This was sealed by a concrete surface, the modern ground level. |
| Project dates | Start: 11-09-2012 End: 11-09-2012 |
| Previous/future work | No / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | WAL 12 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed |
| Monument type | BRICK FOUNDATION Post Medieval |
| Methods techniques | & "Test Pits" |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames |
| Postcode | TW9 1TJ |
| Study area | 150.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 1770 7475 51 0 51 27 32 N 000 18 20 W Point |

Height OD / Depth Min: 7.95m Max: 8.75m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
originator

Project design Tim Bradley
originator

Project Tim Bradley
director/manager

Project supervisor Neil Hawkins

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media "Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents "Survey","Stratigraphic"

Paper Media "Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 12-14 Water Lane, Richmond, London Borough of
Richmond Upon Thames, TW9 1TJ

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hawkins, N.

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Entered on 17 July 2012

APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1- Wall [4] in TP 1 facing east



Plate 2 – Southeast facing Section 1 in TP 1 showing backfilled demolition and ash deposits facing northwest



Plate 3- Wall [13] in TP 2 facing south



Plate 4- Wall [9] in ET 1 facing northeast



Plate 5 – Northwest facing Section 4 in ET 2, with Wall [16] cutting through natural brickearth and gravel facing southeast



Plate 7 – General view of site facing northeast



Plate 11 – General view of ET 2 under excavation facing east

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