

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 7a, The Terrace, Barnes,  
London SW13, London Borough of Richmond.**

**Site Code: TEB 07**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ2146 7627**

**Written and Researched by Paul Morrison**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited,  
January 2008**

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January 2008**

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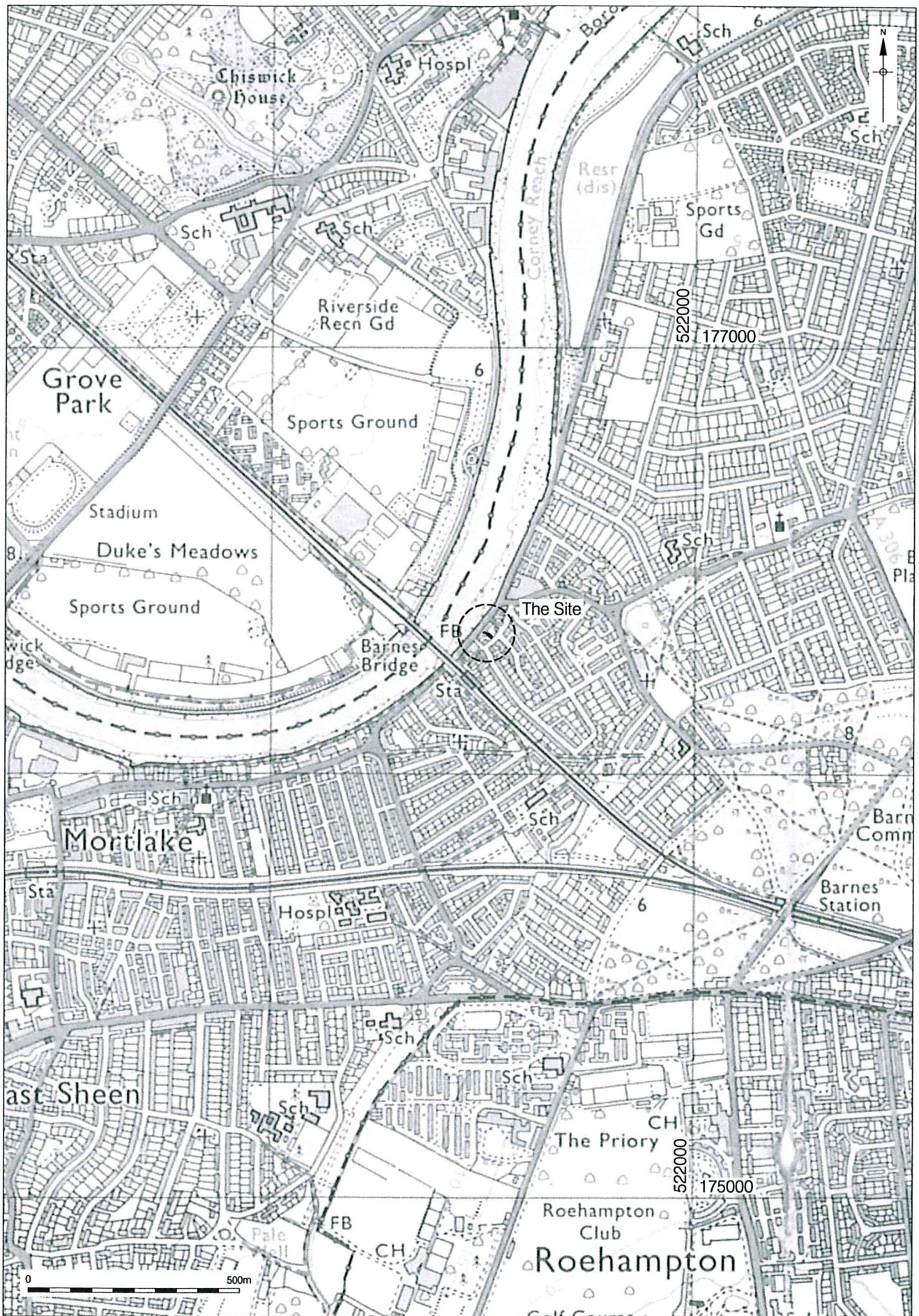
## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological observation and recording (watching brief) exercise at the rear of 7a The Terrace, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond. Mr and Mrs Fleming commissioned the watching brief, prior to the construction of a new extension. The watching brief took place on 27th November, 4<sup>th</sup> December 2007, 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> January.
- 1.2 Ground reduction and the excavation of two foundation trenches were carried out on the site for an extension to the house. A new annex was proposed to the rear of the house in the garden and the foundation trenches for this building were also observed. The watching brief found 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century made ground layers and a 19<sup>th</sup> century well was also identified in the extension area. A possible ditch was identified in Trench 5 in the annex area. These results are consistent with the use of the site as a garden since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.3 The foundation trenches for the extension were recorded as Trenches 1 and 2, while the ground reduction area was recorded as Trench 3. The three foundation trenches for the annex area were numbered 4, 5 and 6.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological observation and recording exercise (watching brief) was undertaken on 27th November, 4<sup>th</sup> December 2007, 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> January by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the rear of 7a The Terrace, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond (Figure 1). The watching brief was carried out in response to London Borough of Richmond planning requirements.
- 2.2 The site is located to the rear of 7a The Terrace, a Grade II listed house on the east bank of the River Thames. The Terrace runs parallel to the river which is at a right angle to Barnes High Street. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Richmond's Unitary Development Plan. The site is not located within or close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 2.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 2146 7627.
- 2.4 The site comprised two areas; an extension to the main house which comprised foundation trenches and a ground reduction area (Trenches 1, 2 and 3), and a new annex area to the rear of the garden (Trenches 4, 5 and 6).
- 2.5 Trench 1 measured 1.10m (north-south) x 5.60m (east-west) x 1m deep. Trench 2 measured 2.00m (north-south) x 0.86m (east-west) x 0.80m deep. The ground reduction area (recorded as Trench 3) measured 2.00m (north-south) x 6.60m (east-west) x 0.44m deep. Trench 4 measured 5.55m (north-south) x 0.70m (east-west) x 0.95m deep. Trench 5 measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.95m (east-west) x 0.95m deep. Trench 6 measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.80m (east-west) x 1.30m deep.
- 2.6 Mr and Mrs Fleming commissioned the work. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Helen Clough and supervised by the author.
- 2.7 The site was assigned the code TEB 07



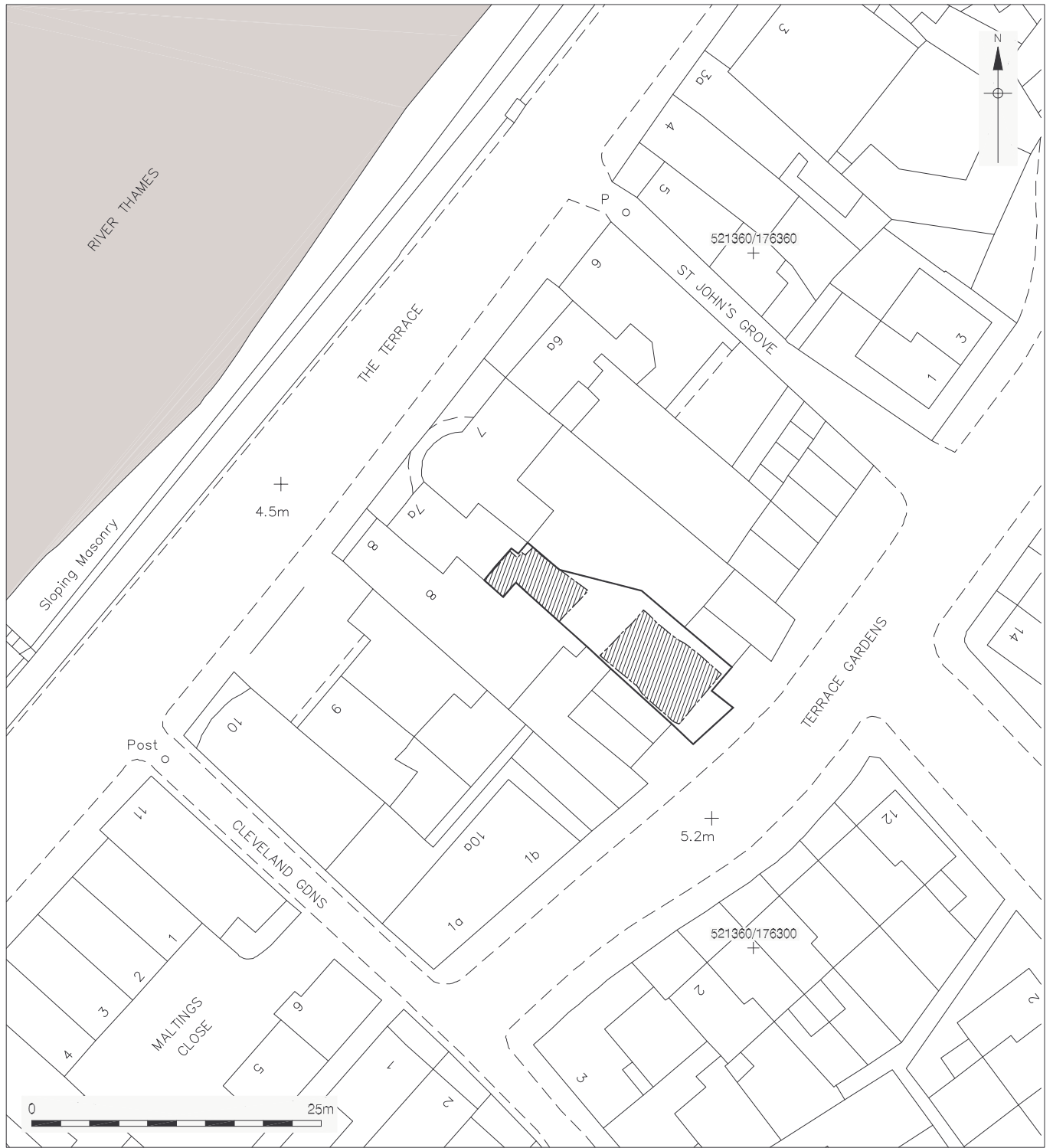


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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:12,500





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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4

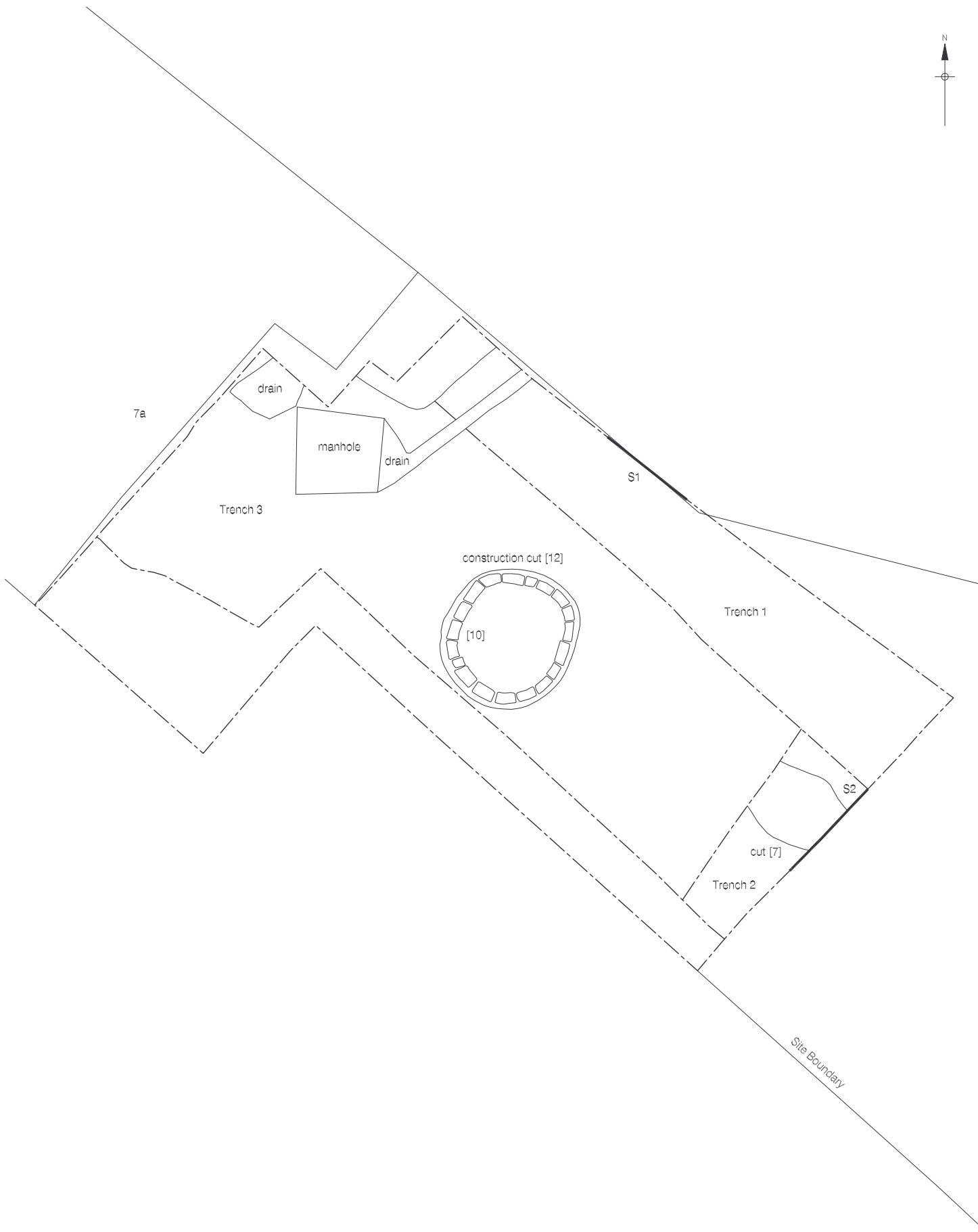
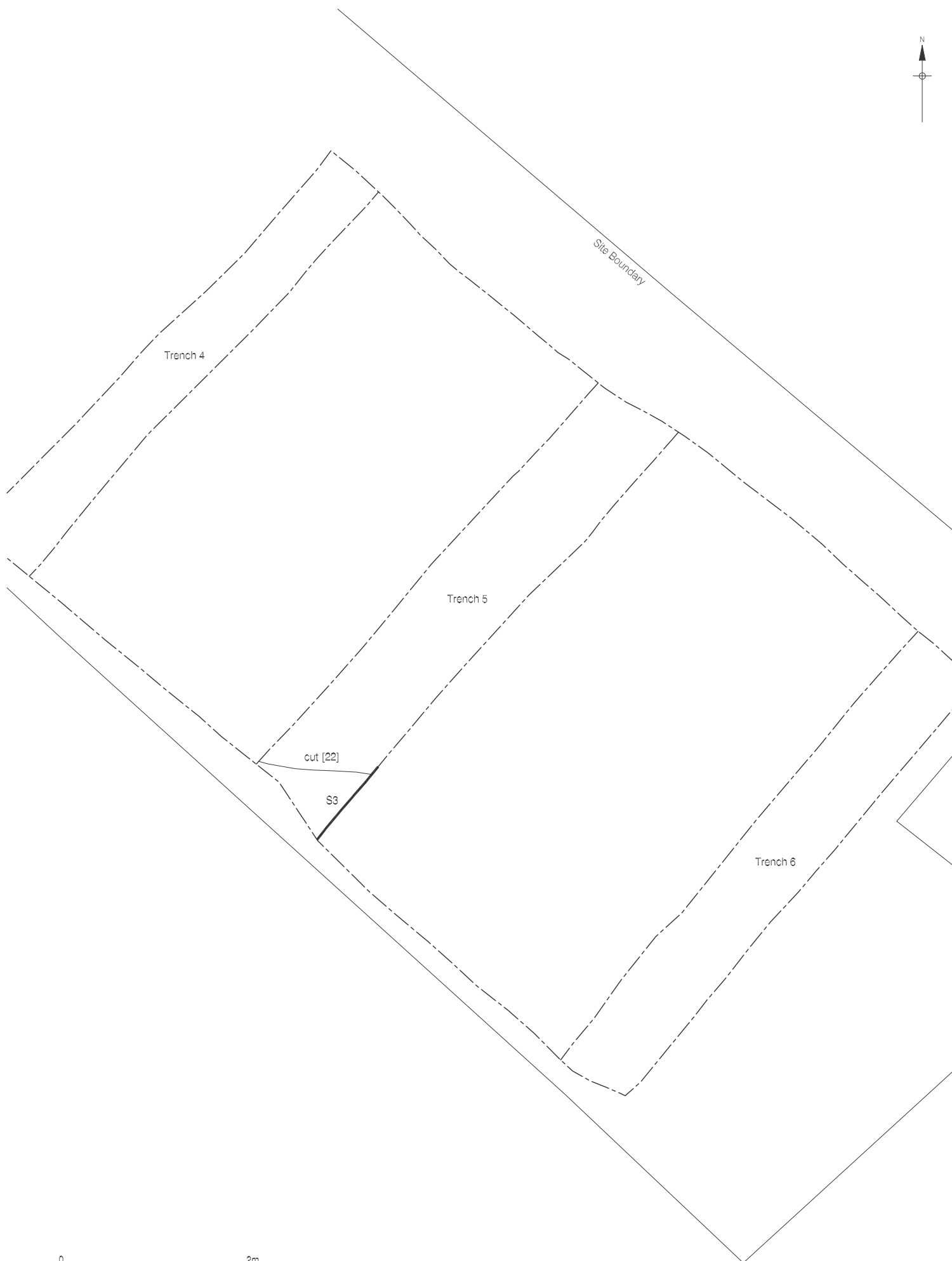


Figure 3  
Trenches 1, 2 & 3  
1:50 at A4

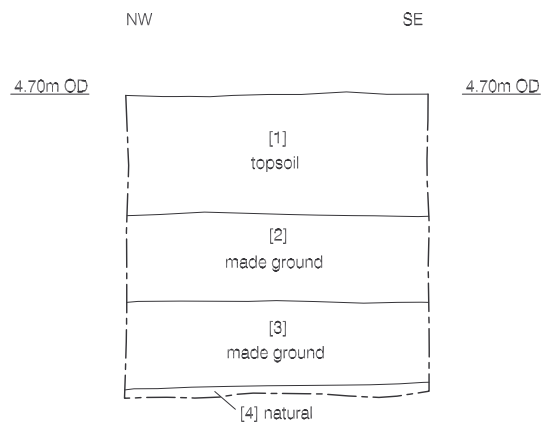


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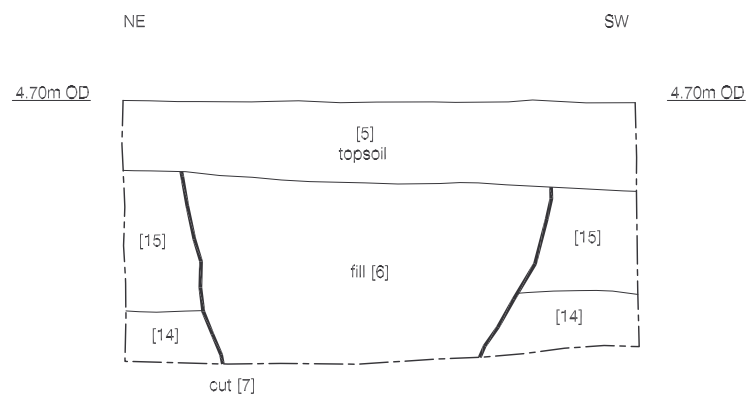
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Figure 4  
Trenches 4-6  
1:50 at A4

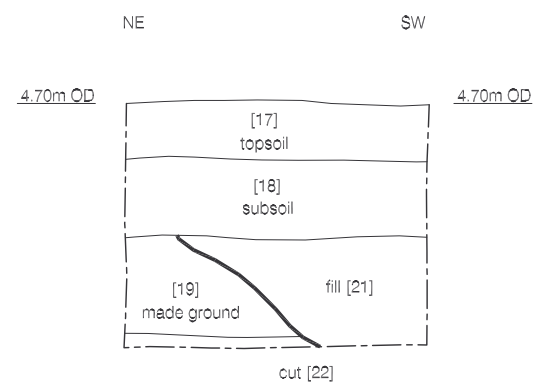




Section 1  
South West facing  
Trench 1



Section 2  
North West facing  
Trench 2



Section 3  
North West facing  
Trench 5



Figure 5  
Section 1,2 & 3  
1:25 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Richmond's Unitary Development plan which states:

6.32 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**

**6.33 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.**

6.34 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**

**6.35 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.**

6.36 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.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey map 270 of the area (1:50,000 series) indicates that the site is underlain by a mixture of sand, silt and clay. To the south and east of the site the drift geology consists of Kempton Park gravels.
- 4.2 The site is relatively flat, and is located at a level of c.4.7m OD

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW**

5.1.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site. It draws largely upon the Barnes and Mortlake History Society Timeline. (accessed December 2007<sup>1</sup>)

### **5.2 PREHISTORIC (450,000 BC – AD 43)**

5.2.1 Several sherds of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery have been found in the Thames at Barnes<sup>2</sup>.

### **5.3 ROMAN (AD 43 – 410)**

5.3.1 There is little evidence for Roman activity in Barnes.

### **5.4 EARLY-MID SAXON (AD 410 – C9th)**

5.4.1 There is little evidence of Early –Mid Saxon activity in Barnes.

### **5.5 LATE SAXON-MEDIEVAL (C10th – 1485)**

5.5.1 The earliest historical references to Barnes date to the 10<sup>th</sup> century when King Athelstan gave the parish to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's in 925. From the 11<sup>th</sup> Century on the history of Barnes is closely linked with the Manor house of Barn Elms, owned by the Canons of St Paul's Cathedral and with the Manor of Mortlake. <sup>3</sup> Both Barnes and Mortlake are mentioned in The Domesday Survey. One of the earliest buildings of this time is the Church of St Mary's in Barnes that dates back to the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. <sup>4</sup>

### **5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL (AD 1485 – 1750)**

5.6.1 The vast Manor of Mortlake was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury until the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century on the area of Barnes and Mortlake became famous for tapestry workshops.

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<sup>1</sup> Barnes and Mortlake History Society.p1

<sup>2</sup> Victoria County History:Middlesex, 1965 p41

<sup>3</sup> Barnes and Mortlake History Society, p1

<sup>4</sup> Barnes and Mortlake History, p1

### **5.6.2 INDUSTRIAL (1750-1900)**

5.6.3 Throughout the 18th and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries a number of houses were constructed on The Terrace, including number 7/7a, which was built during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the completion of Hammersmith Bridge in 1827 and the coming of the railway in 1846 the main source of employment in the area remained market gardening, which largely occurred away from the river. A population increase from the mid 1860s resulted in much of the area behind The Terrace being developed, with the construction of rows of terrace cottages<sup>5</sup>.

### **5.7 MODERN (1900- PRESENT)**

5.7.1 Apart from the Bulls Head, a famous jazz club, The Terrace is predominantly a residential area. Famous residents have included the Composer Gustav Holst (No.10) and the writer W.E Henely (No.9). In 1951 No's 7 and 7A were formally given Grade II listed building status<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Brown, J, 2005 St Michaels & All Angels Church Barnes.

<sup>6</sup> imagesofengland, p1



## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 All the trenches (Figure 3) were machined using a flat bladed bucket. The western extent of the extension area was hand dug due to modern services running past the rear of the building. The ground reduction and the excavation of the foundation trenches were monitored by an archaeologist
- 6.2 No artefacts were identified or retained during the watching brief.
- 6.3 The dimensions of Foundation Trench 1 were 1.10m north-south x 5.62m east-west x 1m deep. The dimensions of Foundation Trench 2 were 2m north-south x 0.86m east-west x 0.80m deep. The dimensions of the ground reduction area (Trench 3) were 2m north-south x 6.60 east-west x 0.44m. Trench 4 measured 5.55m (north-south) x 0.70m (east-west) x 0.95m deep. Trench 5 measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.95m (east-west) x 0.95m deep. Trench 6 measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.80m (east-west) x 1.30m deep.
- 6.4 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The recording system used was "single context".
- 6.5 All depths given are below ground level (measured from the surface level of the site). Ground level was at 4.7m OD.

## **7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Trench 1**

7.1.1 Foundation Trench 1 was located along the northern extent of the garden of 7a, The Terrace, Barnes (Figure 2). It was located within the area of a new extension to the building. The trench measured 1.10m north-south 5.60m east-west and had a maximum depth of 1m. One section of the trench was drawn and is illustrated on Figure 4.

7.1.2 The earliest deposit observed was a layer of clayey silt [4], found at 0.96m below ground level. The deposit consisted of light-medium yellowish brown clayey silt containing occasional quantities of sub-angular flint pebbles and was interpreted as natural geology. Directly above it a light grey brown sandy silt layer [3] with occasional quantities of angular and sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate amounts of ceramic building material (CBM) was encountered. This layer measured 1.10m (north-south) x 5.60m (east-west) x 0.29m (thick) and was interpreted as an 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century make up layer.

7.1.3 Directly above layer [3] was a mid brown sandy silt layer [2] with occasional angular and sub-angular flint pebble inclusions and occasional CBM fragments was encountered. It measured 1.10m (north-south) x 5.60m (east-west) x 0.29m thick and it was interpreted as made up ground of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

7.1.4 Deposit [1] was 0.40m thick and was measured from the ground surface level, and was interpreted as topsoil; it contained moderate quantities of CBM and crushed mortar and was heavily disturbed by root action. It measured 1.10m (north-south) x 5.60m (east-west).

### **7.2 Trench 2**

7.2.1 Foundation Trench 2 was located to the south east of Trench 1. It measured 2m (north-south) x 0.86m (east-west) and had a maximum depth of 0.80m. One section of the trench was drawn.

7.2.2 The earliest deposit observed was a layer of sandy silt [14] found at 0.64m below ground level. The deposit consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt layer [14] occasional quantities of sub angular and angular pebble flints and moderate amounts of CBM and mortar were encountered. It measured 2.0m (north-south) x 0.86 (east-west) and was 0.17m thick. This layer was 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

- 7.2.3 Directly above layer [14] was a mid brownish grey layer [15] with occasional angular and sub-angular flint pebble inclusions and moderate amounts of ceramic building material. The layer measured 2.0m (north-south) x 0.86m (east-west) and had a thickness of 0.48m. The layer was interpreted as made up ground, 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.
- 7.2.4 Pit [7] cut layer [15] and had concave edges and a flat base. The pit measured 0.78m (north-south) and was 0.59m deep. The full east-west dimensions were not visible until Trench 3 was excavated to the west. Pit [7] was filled with a dump of loosely compacted light brownish grey sandy silt [6] that contained moderate amounts of angular and subangular flint pebbles and frequent amounts of CBM, mortar and glass fragments. The fill of the pit had a very high ashy content and has been interpreted as a 19<sup>th</sup> century dump of material.
- 7.2.5 Deposit [5] was 0.27m thick and was interpreted as topsoil. It contained moderate quantities of CBM and crushed mortar fragments and was heavily disturbed by root action. It measured 2.00m north-south x 0.86m east-west.

### **7.3 Trench 3**

- 7.3.1 The ground reduction area, Trench 3 was located to the south of Trench 1 and to the west of Trench 2 (Figure 3). It measured 6.60m (east-west) x 2.00m (north-south) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m.
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit observed was a layer of sandy silt [13]. This deposit consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt layer with occasional angular and subangular flint pebbles and moderate amounts of CBM and crushed mortar. It measured 6.60m (north-south) x 2.00m (east-west). The thickness of this layer is unknown as the excavation stopped here. This layer has been interpreted as a 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century make up layer.
- 7.3.3 A post-medieval well [10] was identified in the centre of Trench 3. The construction cut for the well [12] measured 1.30m east-west and 1.40m north-south. The fill of the well [9] comprised a loosely compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt that had frequent amounts of angular and subangular pebble flint inclusions, and contained occasional CBM fragments. The well was constructed with red bricks [10]. Nineteen bricks were identified at the top of the well and include a mixture of half and full bricks bonded by a hard grey mortar. The bricks measured 0.16m x 0.23m x 0.05m. The backfill of the construction cut [11]/[16] comprised a light yellow brown sandy silty deposit. The well was not excavated but left *in situ* as it will not be affected by the proposed development.

7.3.4 Deposit [8] was 0.44m thick and was interpreted as topsoil. It contained moderate amounts of CBM and crushed mortar and was heavily disturbed by root action. It measured 2.00m (north-south) x 6.60m (east-west).

#### **7.4 Trench 4**

7.4.1 Trench 4 was located within the new annex area to the south of the extension. Trench 4 measured 5.55m (north-south) x 0.70m (east-west) x 0.95m deep.

7.4.2 The earliest deposit in the trench was a layer of natural light orange brown clayey silt [20] interpreted as brickearth. The layer was located at 0.95 m below ground level.

7.4.3 Sealing the natural brickearth was a layer of dark brown clay silt [19] interpreted as a layer of agricultural soil of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The layer was 0.45m thick. The agricultural soil layer was sealed by a layer of subsoil [18] which was 0.25m thick. Above this was a 0.20m thick layer of topsoil [17].

#### **7.5 Trench 5**

7.5.1 Trench 5 was also located within the annex area and measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.95m (east-west) x 0.95m deep.

7.5.2 The earliest deposit in the trench was the natural brickearth [20] seen in Trench 4. Above the natural was the agricultural soil layer [19] also seen in Trench 4. This was 0.32m thick. Cutting the agricultural layer [19] was a cut for a linear feature [22]. The feature was aligned east-west and measured 0.80m (north-south) x 0.95m (east-west) and was 0.36m deep. It was filled by [21] a mid grey brown clay silt. No dating material was recovered from the feature.

7.5.3 Linear feature [21] was overlain by subsoil [18] which was 0.20m thick and measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.95m (east-west). A 0.50m thick layer of topsoil was located at the top of the sequence.

#### **7.6 Trench 6**

7.6.1 Trench 6 measured 5.50m (north-south) x 0.80m (east-west) x 1.30m deep and was located in the annex area. No natural brickearth was identified in this trench.

7.6.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 6 was the agricultural soil [19] identified in Trenches 4 and 5. The layer was 0.53m thick and was sealed by subsoil [18] which was 0.24m thick. Topsoil [17] completed the sequence and was 0.50m thick.

#### **7.7 Conclusion**

7.7.1 The trenches excavated for the watching brief contained a sequence of late post-medieval make up layers and a well that correlate with the use of the site as a back garden since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A post-medieval linear feature was present in Trench 5.

## **7.8 Acknowledgements**

7.9 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Fleming for commissioning the work. The author would like to thank Helen Clough for her project management and the construction company for their on-site co-operation. Illustrations were produced by Hayley Baxter.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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<http://www.barnes-history.org.uk/history.html>

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=435989&mode=quick>



## Appendix 1 Context Register

### Extension

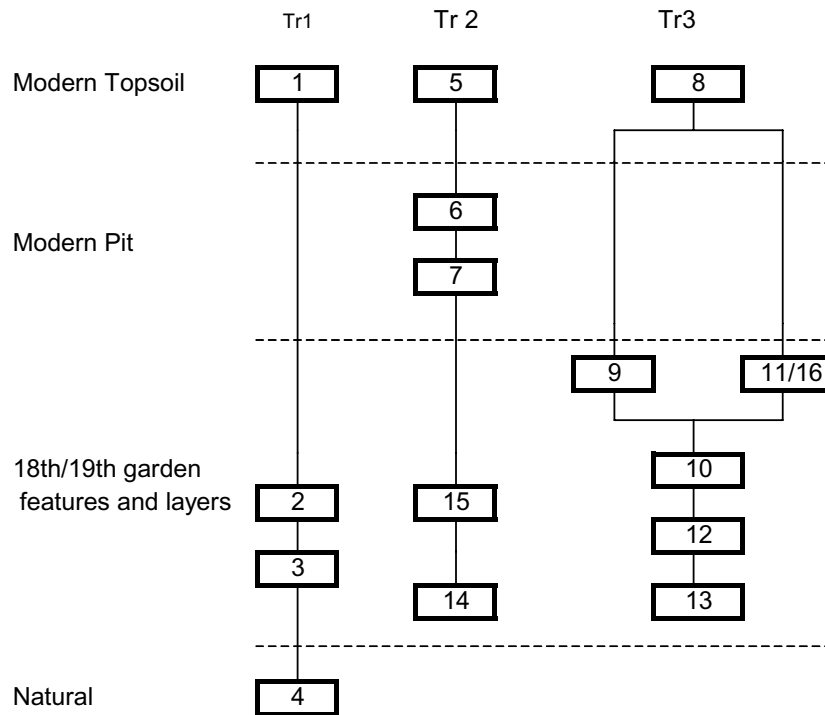
Context Number	Trench	Section Number	Type	Description
1	1	1	Layer	Modern topsoil
2	1	1	Layer	19 <sup>th</sup> Century Made-ground
3	1	1	Layer	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> Made – ground
4	1	1	Layer	Natural
5	2	2	Layer	Modern Topsoil
6	2	2	Layer	Fill of Cut [7]
7	2	2	Cut	Cut of Pit
8	3		Layer	Modern Topsoil
9	3		Fill	Fill of well [10]
10	3		Fill	Brick well
11	3		Fill	Back fill of construction cut for well-same as [16]
12	3		Cut	Construction cut for Well
13	3		Layer	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century Made-ground
14	2	2	Layer	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Made-ground
15	2	2	Layer	19 <sup>th</sup> Made-ground
16	3		Fill	Backfill of construction cut for well-same as [11]

### Annex

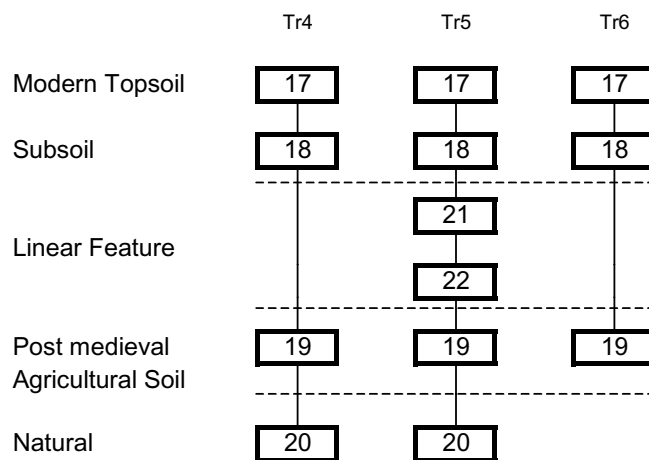
Context Number	Trench	Section Number	Type	Description
17	4/6	3	Layer	Modern topsoil
18	4/6	3	Layer	Subsoil
19	4/6	3	Layer	Agricultural soil
20	4	3	Layer	Natural
21	5	4	Layer	Fill
22	5	4	Layer	Cut

## Appendix 2 Site Matrix

### Extension



### Annex



### Appendix 3

#### OASIS form

OASIS ID: preconst1-35413

#### Project details

Project name 7a The Terrace, Barnes

Short description of the project Archaeological Watching Brief for house extension on 18th century Grade II Listed house. Post-medieval dump layers and a post-medieval well were found, consistent with the use of the site as a garden since at least the 18th century.

Project dates Start: 27-11-2007 End: 04-12-2007

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference TEB 07 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

#### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES BARNES 7a The Terrace, Barnes

Postcode SW13

Study area 24.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2146 7627 51.47184269 -0.251025192666 51 28 18 N 000 15 03 W Point

Height OD Min: 3.74m Max: 3.74m

### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Organisation

Project originator brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project originator design Helen Clough

Project director/manager Helen Clough

Project supervisor Paul Morrison

Type of Private company  
sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

Physical Archive No  
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID TEB 07

Digital available Media 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID TEB 07

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Map','Plan','Report','Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title                      An Archaeological Watching Brief at 7a The Terrace, Barnes,  
London Borough of Richmond

Author(s)/Editor(s)    Morrison, P.

Date                        2007

Issuer or publisher     Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or London  
publication

Entered by                Helen Clough (hclough@pre-construct.com)

Entered on                7 December 2007