DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ST MICHAEL'S AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH
BARNES
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K932
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	John Brown		June 2005
Graphics Prepared by:	Adrian Nash		June 2005
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		June 2005
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler		June 2005

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

Historic Building Survey Of The Southern Boundary Wall At St Michael's & All Angels Church, Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London Borough Of Richmond-Upon-Thames

Site Code: ELB 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2144 7606

Written And Researched By: John Brown

Project Manager: Jon Butler

Commissioning Client: Hugh Cullum Architects

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: jbutler@pre-construct.com

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Hugh Cullum Architects to undertake the historic building survey of the southern boundary wall of St. Michaels and All Saints churchyard. The work was undertaken in partial fulfilment of the conditions attached to the grant of Planning Consent in advance development of the site. This report details the results of the survey, intended as a record of the wall. The site's location is illustrated in Fig. 1.

1.2 The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TQ 2144 7606. The site was allocated the code ELB 05.

1.3 The eastern section of the churchyard's southern boundary wall was seen to be a continuation of the northern boundary wall of Thorne Passage (Fig. 2). It is thought to be of mid 19th century date or later, although fabrics utilised in the wall were introduced from the late 18th century at the earliest. The bond and mortar type used in the wall suggested that it was built as one phase along the length of the southern boundary, to a height of approximately 2m, and one brick length in thickness. The boundary wall was probably altered in the late 19th century when the Church of St Michael's and All Angels was built. In the mid 20th century the central and western sections of the wall along the churchyard were rebuilt in a different form as part of a memorial garden, with a low brick wall capped by concrete coping and iron railing. The central section of the wall was entirely rebuilt using modern machine-pressed bricks while the western section utilised the earlier wall, reduced to the same height with the bricks stained red to match the machine-made bricks.

2 INTRODUCTION & PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 The historic building survey of the southern boundary wall of St. Michael's and All Saints churchyard, Barnes, was commissioned by Hugh Cullum Architects. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook the survey prior to the extension of the vestry and lobby of the church, in partial fulfilment of the conditions attached to the grant of Planning Consent for a redevelopment of the site.

2.2 The boundary wall runs from the southeast corner of the churchyard as a continuation of the boundary wall on the north side of a public footpath, Thorne Passage (Fig. 2). Where the wall forms part of the churchyard boundary the wall runs for approximately 12.5m to the west, at a height of c.2m and one brick length in width. The wall terminates at a buttress, where it angles slightly to the north and continues as a modern low brick wall with concrete coping topped by iron railings. In this form the wall runs to the west for approximately 9.75m before terminating in a brick pillar capped with concrete at the entrance to the churchyard. On the other side of the entrance the coping and ironwork is continued at a same height, incorporating an earlier wall reduced to a similar height and stained red to match the modern brickwork. This wall terminates in a brick pillar, topped with a limestone coping slab (Figs. 3 & 4).

2.3 Plans showing the building's exterior and the southern churchyard were prepared by Hugh Cullum Architects. The historic building survey and watching brief were undertaken by PCA Ltd in accordance with current best practice and the following guidelines laid out by statutory and professional bodies:

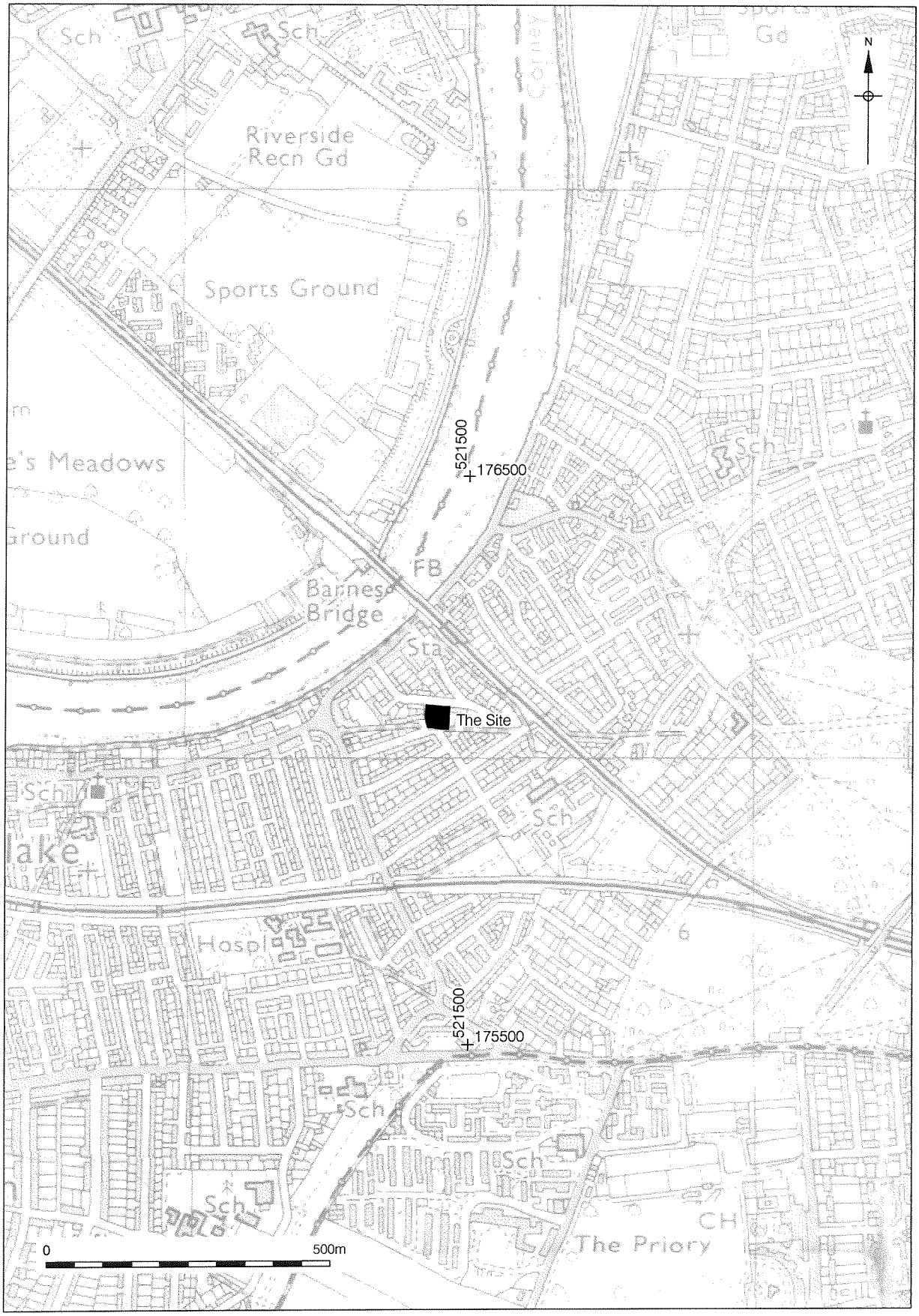
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings* (1997)
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice* (1986)
- British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)* (1998)
- English Heritage (Clark, K.): *Informed-Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation*, (2001)
- English Heritage: *Guidance Paper 98;* GLAAS: *Guidance Paper 3-Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*; English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation* (2001)
- English Heritage: *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD* (2000)

- IFA: *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (1999)
- Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage)*: Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edition (1996)

2.4 The written scheme of investigation, produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology[1], was approved by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service monitored work.

2.5 The historic building survey was undertaken on 24th May 2005 by the author. A plan and the north elevation of the wall were drawn. In addition a photographic survey was undertaken in 35mm format (black and white print and colour slide). The results of the survey and subsequent archival research are presented in this report.

[1]Butler May 2005



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1993.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000

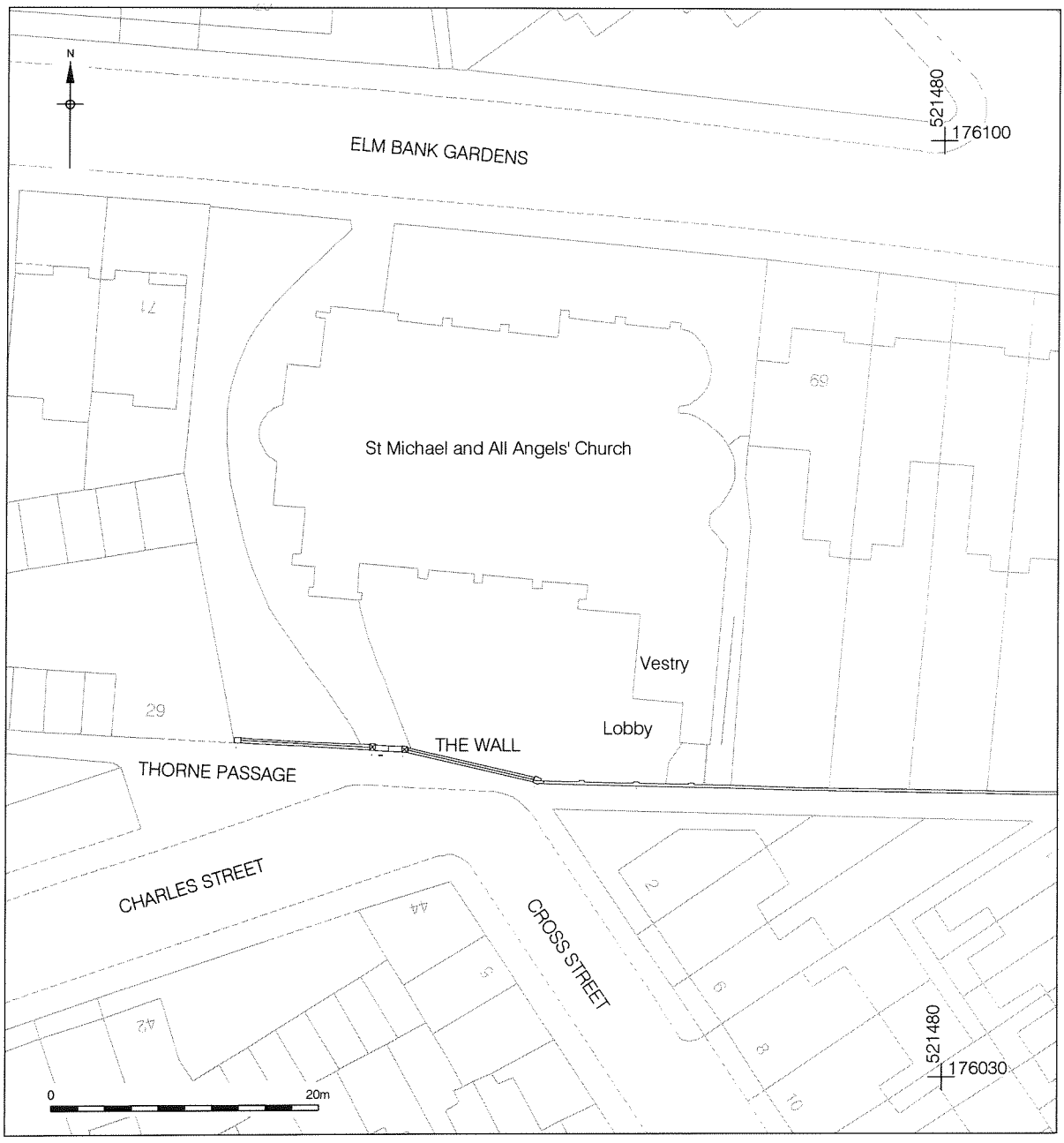


Figure 2
Wall Location
1:500

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The survey was undertaken in one phase. This included the photographic recording of the north and south elevations of the boundary wall and the measured survey of the wall. The site work consisted of a hand-measured survey of the historic fabric, a written description and a full photographic survey.

3.2 The drawings produced included a plan of the wall and a drawing of the northern elevation, as set out in the written scheme of investigation. 35mm format photographs were taken (in black and white and colour slide) to record the detail of the north and south elevations, and included views of the building's setting and context.

3.3 The brickwork was analysed using the system of brick classification employed in archaeological work in Greater London. A fabric number is allocated to each brick type identifying its form, composition and method of manufacture. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of the Museum of London and PCA Ltd. Relevant fabrics are given below:

3032: Purple to red, usually with yellow speckled surfaces. A hard fabric with a surface usually resistant to damage by abrasion. Less well-fired examples can be brittle. Yellow and white carbonate specks and iron oxide show throughout the fabric. Both stock moulded and machine examples occur. Some machine-pressed bricks have shallow frogs, stock moulded and sometimes frogged. Often referred to as multi-coloured stock bricks.

3034: Most obvious inclusions are calcium carbonate and clinker. The matrix is streaky, the fabric fairly hard and sandy. Stock moulded. Apart from the lensing this fabric is very similar to 3032. Often referred to as multi-coloured stock bricks.

3035: Yellow-firing hard brick. Inclusions are frequent fine specks of ash and charcoal. The fabric is riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing. The fabric is hard. They are generally stock-moulded. Often referred to as yellow stock brick or 'London Stock', although this term is often also applied to fabrics 3032 and 3034.

3.4 Map regression of the area was undertaken to seek to establish whether the boundary wall in it's current form followed the line of an earlier boundary wall. Both Thorne Passage and the nearby Long Walk are public footpaths, which may suggest a right of way in place here in antiquity, with the boundaries respecting these earlier routes.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical background of the site draws largely upon the History web page for St Michael's and All Angels Church (accessed May 2005).

4.2 In *Domesday Book* the manor of Barnes was in the possession of the canons of St Paul's, with certain dues payable to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's held the manor throughout the medieval period and still retain the right to nominate the rector[2]. The survey of Barnes produced by John Rocque c.1745 (Fig. 5) shows that in the vicinity of St Michael's and All Angels only the frontage along the river (now Barnes Terrace) was built up. The area of land upon which the church was built is bounded to the east and south by lanes (now the Long Walk and Thorne Passage respectively). Until the early 19th century Barnes village was remote, with approaches from the river or on foot across the common, with the only road leading from Mortlake along the High street via The Terrace. The map of a proposed road linking Barnes and Richmond to Hammersmith produced in 1825 by William Leonard (Fig. 6) shows the land still as open fields. Construction of Castlenau in 1827 to the west of the site and Lonsdale Road (east) in 1846 to provide access from Hammersmith Bridge, and the arrival of the railway company in the same year provided the impetus for large-scale development of the area[3].

4.3 The 1837 Tithe map of the area (Fig. 8) was produced showing the proposed line of the South Western Railway to Richmond and Chiswick. Opposite the area of the church, a small lane running southwards is a precursor to what is now Cross Street. At this time the area is still open field.

4.4 In 1845 The South Western Railway Company constructed branch lines to Richmond and Chiswick, which bisected Barnes Common. This resulted in a large tract of land in the southwest corner of the parish of Barnes becoming cut off, and this area was cultivated as market gardens. At some point it became known as the West Fields.

4.5 In the mid-1860s much of this land was designated as building land and developed with rows of terrace cottages and the population increased dramatically. The isolation of this area became more marked, the means of

[2] Weinreb & Hibbert 1995, 42
[3] ibid.

communication being short tunnels under the railway line, approached by narrow paths. The estate of Elm Bank cut off any access to Barnes Terrace. In 1866 Canon Melville at the Parish Church of St. Mary's became concerned that the West Fields was not spiritually catered for, and in 1867 formed "Westfields Mission", opening a school church in Archway Street. This building functioned as a school on weekdays and a church on Sundays. This cut out the need for a 'pew paying' congregation in what was a poor and isolated community. This building is not shown on the 1st edition 1867 25" Ordnance Survey of the area (Fig. 8), and must have been constructed in the latter half of 1867. Archway Street itself has not been fully developed at this time. The school building is shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9) at the junction of Cross Street and Archway Street. Even at this date the area has not been fully developed and the Elm Bank Gardens estate has yet to be constructed. The area of the church is divided unevenly between the backyard plot of a cottage/small house and two fields.

4.6 A temporary church made of iron lined with wood was erected in 1878 in Archway Street. An American organ was installed to assist the singing. St Michael and All Angels were adopted as Patron Saints. By 1890 this church had become inadequate to meet the needs of a growing congregation and in January 1891 the present church site was bought for £415. In January 1892 the foundations of the new church were laid. The estimated cost of building was £6,000. The new church was consecrated on January 24th 1893[4]. The architect responsible for the design was Charles Innes[5]. The Church (plate 1) shows strong Catholic influences, with a rounded apse in Romanesque style, while the detailing of the windows, buttresses and stringcourses echoes Early English Gothic architecture resulting in an interesting blend of styles. It is clearly shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9), although the vestry and lobby are not shown and must therefore postdate the main church by at least twenty years. By this time the Elm Bank Gardens estate has been largely completed, although the angle forming the junction between the Long Walk and Thorne Passage is still open ground. It is very probable that the boundary wall of Thorne passage (plate 2) has been constructed by this time.

4.7 The current boundary wall is in its present form from no earlier than 1937, as the memorial garden gate hosts a commemorative plaque in memory of Bernard Kitson MA, the vicar of the parish from 1919 to 1937 (plate 3).

[4] http://www.stmichaelbarnes.org/history.html (20/05/05)
[5] Weinreb and Hibbert 1995, 42

5 DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

5.1 At the time of recording the wall was accessible, although the area adjacent to the north elevation of the eastern section was used as a storage area for rubbish sacks, partially obscuring the base of the wall. The south elevation was clear however, and enabled investigation of the lower courses obscured on the northern side by garden soil/planting.

5.2 The boundary wall runs from the southeast corner of the churchyard as a continuation of the boundary wall on the north side of a public footpath Thorne Passage (Fig. 2). Where the wall forms part of the churchyard boundary the wall runs for approximately 12.5m to the west, at a height of c.2m and one brick length in width. The wall terminates at a buttress, where it angles slightly to the north and continues as a modern low brick wall with concrete coping topped by iron railings. In this form the wall runs to the west for approximately 9.75m before terminating in a brick pillar capped with concrete at the entrance to the churchyard. On the other side of the entrance the coping and ironwork is continued at a same height, incorporating an earlier wall reduced to a similar height and stained red to match the modern brickwork. This wall terminates in a brick pillar, topped with a limestone coping slab (Figs. 3 and 4).

5.3 The eastern section of the wall [1] is constructed in a variant of Flemish bond, with every three stretchers interspersed with one header brick. The coursing is laid in such a fashion so that the middle stretcher in a group of three is overlain and underlain by a header brick. The buttresses are constructed to a width of 1 ½ bricks, with alternating headers and stretchers on each course, the top three courses tumbled in to the main wall itself in an arc. The buttresses raise to a height approximately three courses below the wall coping, which is constructed of similar bricks laid as headers on edge. The mortar appeared to be a 'compo' mixture of lime, sand and cement with abundant gravel inclusions. It appeared consistent throughout the wall construction except where areas had been repaired and re-pointed on the southern elevation. 'Penny struck' pointing was applied inconsistently to the north and south elevations. Changes in mortar colour and consistency were noted, but probably reflect different 'lifts' of the wall (a number of courses built in one sitting) rather than different phases (Fig. 4). The exception to this was small area of the wall [3] where it had been finished off to meet the later 20th century low wall and ironwork (Fig. 4). Brick fabrics and sizes observed in wall are given below and are described using the Museum of London system of fabric classification. On the southern elevation, the bottom two to three

courses (not visible in the northern elevation due to ground build-up) were weathered to a greater degree and dirtier than the remainder of the wall (plate 4). This initially gives the impression that the brickwork may be earlier, but closer examination revealed the same bond, fabrics and dimensions as used higher up. This suggests that they are from the same phase, and have been subject to greater abrasion, from flash flooding, build up of mud, dirt etc. as may be expected in a narrow passage way.

Fabric 3032 sharp arrises, dimensions 230 x 115 x 68mm

Fabric 3034 sharp arrises, dimensions 226-230 x 110-115 x 68mm

Fabric 3035 sharp arrises, dimensions 230 x 115 x 65mm

5.4 The central section of the wall [4] is constructed of machine-made bricks of mid 20th century date, with rusticated surfaces and red hue, bonded with Portland cement mortar (Fig. 4). The low brick wall was capped with concrete coping and a wrought iron railing (plate 5).

Machine-made brick: Red rusticated brick, sharp arrises, dimensions 215 x 115 x 60mm

5.5 The western section of the wall was obscured by vegetation and planting on the north elevation (Fig. 4). Examination of the south elevation (plate 6) revealed that the bottom courses were of similar brick fabrics to the eastern section and probably contemporary. However, the wall had been rebuilt and capped with modern brick and cement as with the central section, and the older brickwork stained red to match the modern machined brick. The wall was bonded/re-pointed with Portland cement to match the Flemish Bond variant. The pillar [2] at the terminal of western section (Fig. 4) was constructed of 19th century stock-moulded red brick similar to that used in the carved/moulded brickwork of the Church, and the pillar was capped with a limestone slab similar to the limestone used for moulding in the church.

Fabric 3034 sharp arrises, dimensions 226-230 x 110-115 x 68mm

Fabric 3035 sharp arrises, dimensions 230 x 115 x 65mm

6 THE HISTORIC SEQUENCE

6.1 The wall appears to have three phases of construction. An initial phase in which the wall relates to the northern boundary wall of Thorne Passage, alterations to the boundary wall at the time of the church's construction, and later 20th century alteration associated with the creation of a memorial garden in the southern churchyard (Fig. 4).

6.2 **Phase 1: c. 1860's –1870's**

The eastern section of the wall [1] remains upstanding as part of the northern boundary wall for Thorne Passage. This boundary wall surrounds the Elm Bank estate, with a similar wall of comparable date and construction running perpendicular to Thorne Passage along the line of the Long Walk, another public footpath following the line of the South Western Railway towards Barnes Bridge.

6.3 **Phase 2: 1891-1893**

The furthermost pillar on western section of the boundary wall [2] was probably constructed at the same time as the Church, as the limestone coping is similar to stone used in decorative details of the church itself.

6.4 **Phase 3: mid 20th century**

The central section was rebuilt in its current form, with the earlier boundary wall finished off with a new buttress [3] where it adjoined the low garden wall [4] (Fig. 4). The western section of the wall was levelled and rebuilt to the same height as the central section, with the brickwork stained red to match the modern brick.

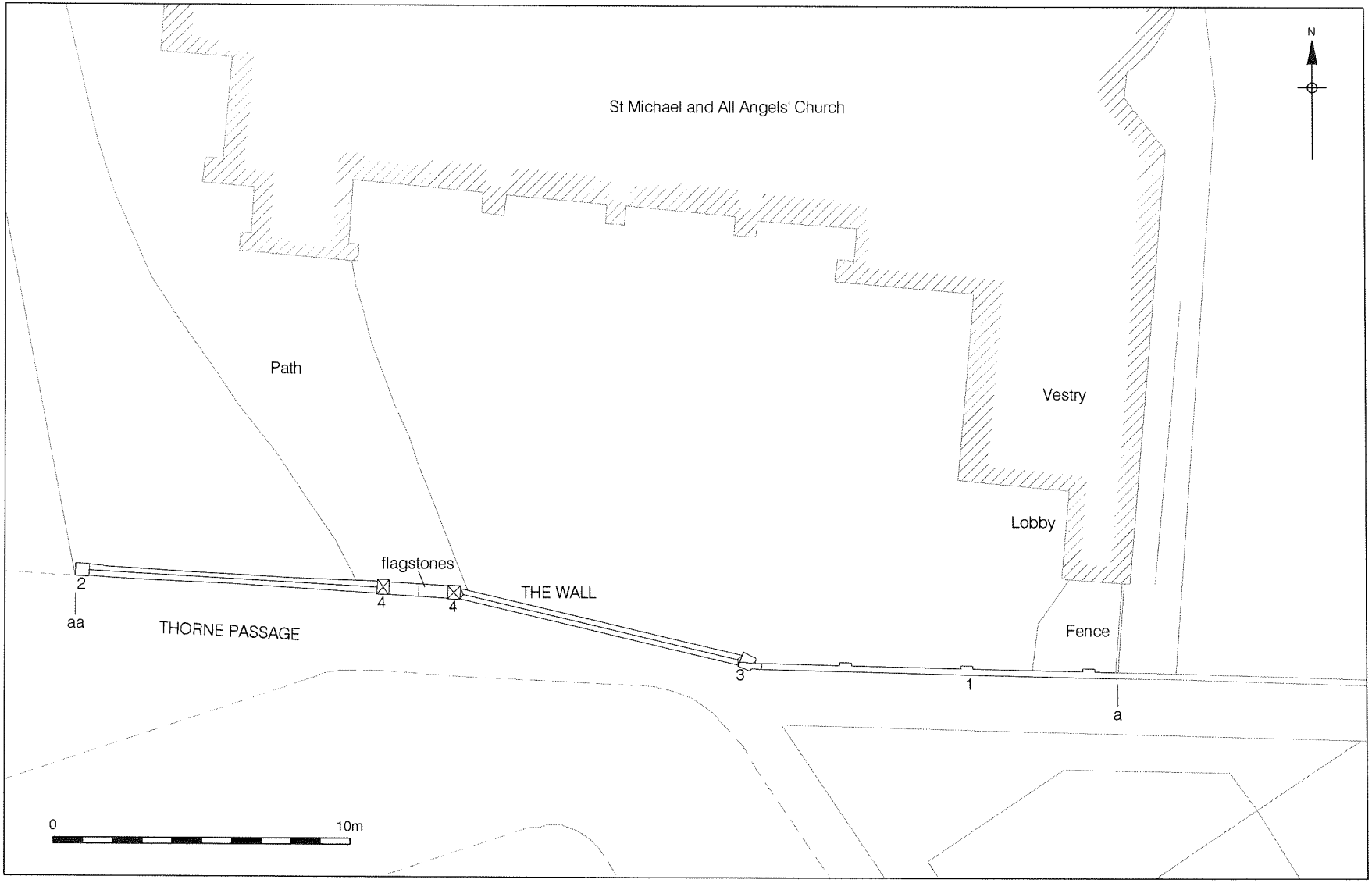
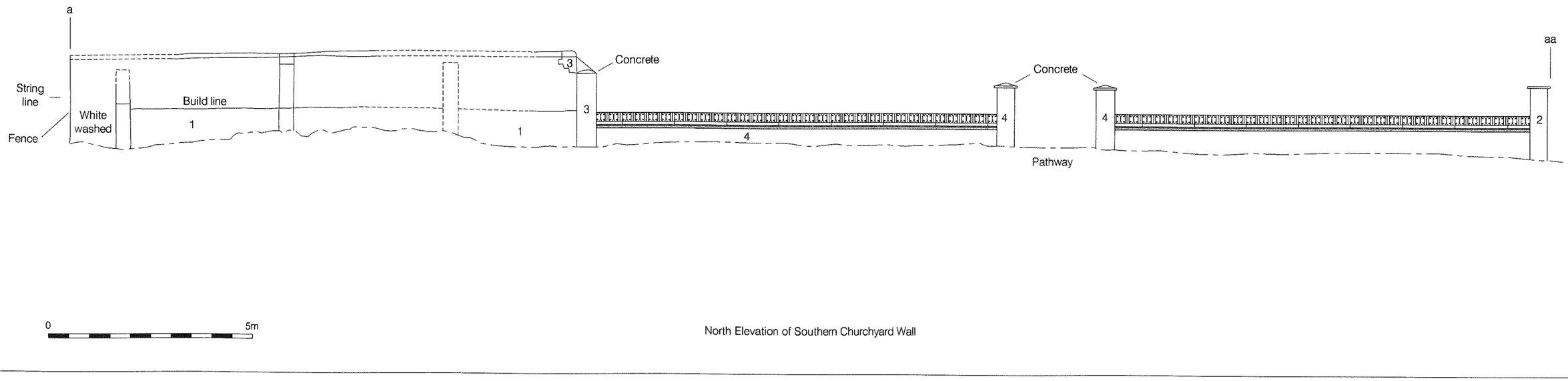


Figure 3
Plan of the Wall
1:200



North Elevation of Southern Churchyard Wall

KEY:

Concrete coping slabs

Iron fence

----- Obscured detail

Figure 4
Elevation
1:100

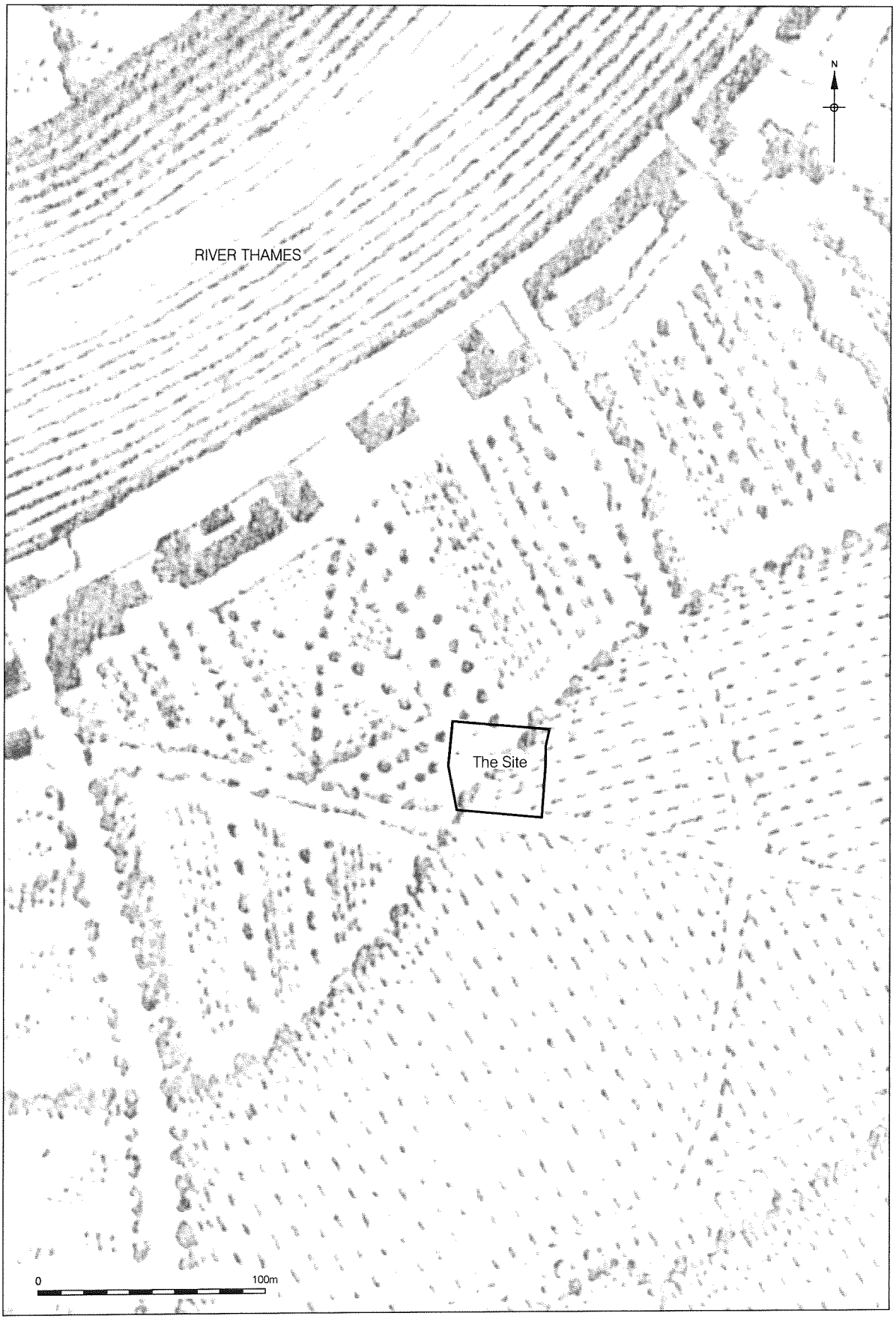


Figure 5
John Rocque's Map of c.1745
1:2500

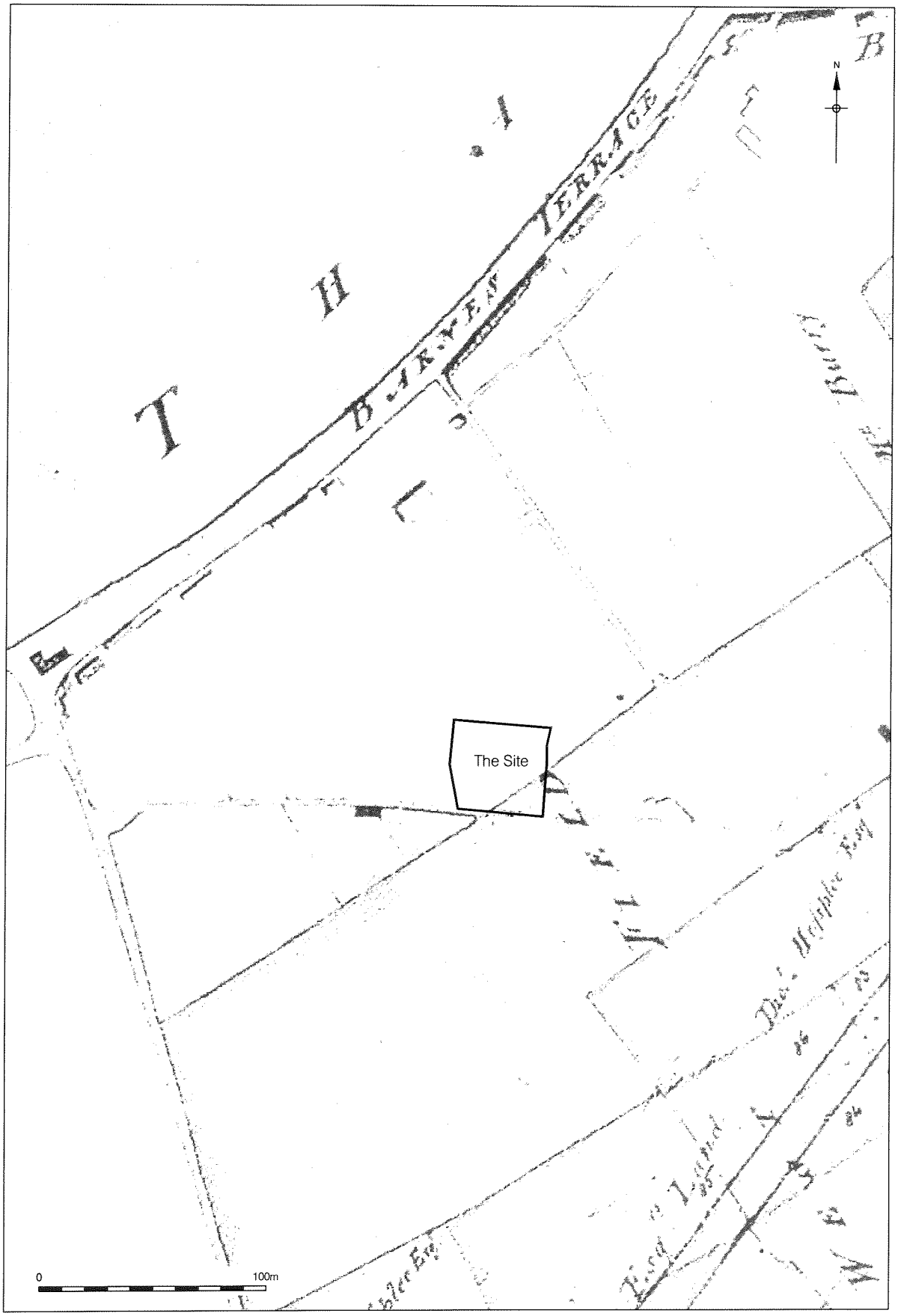


Figure 6
Leonard's Map of 1825
1:2500

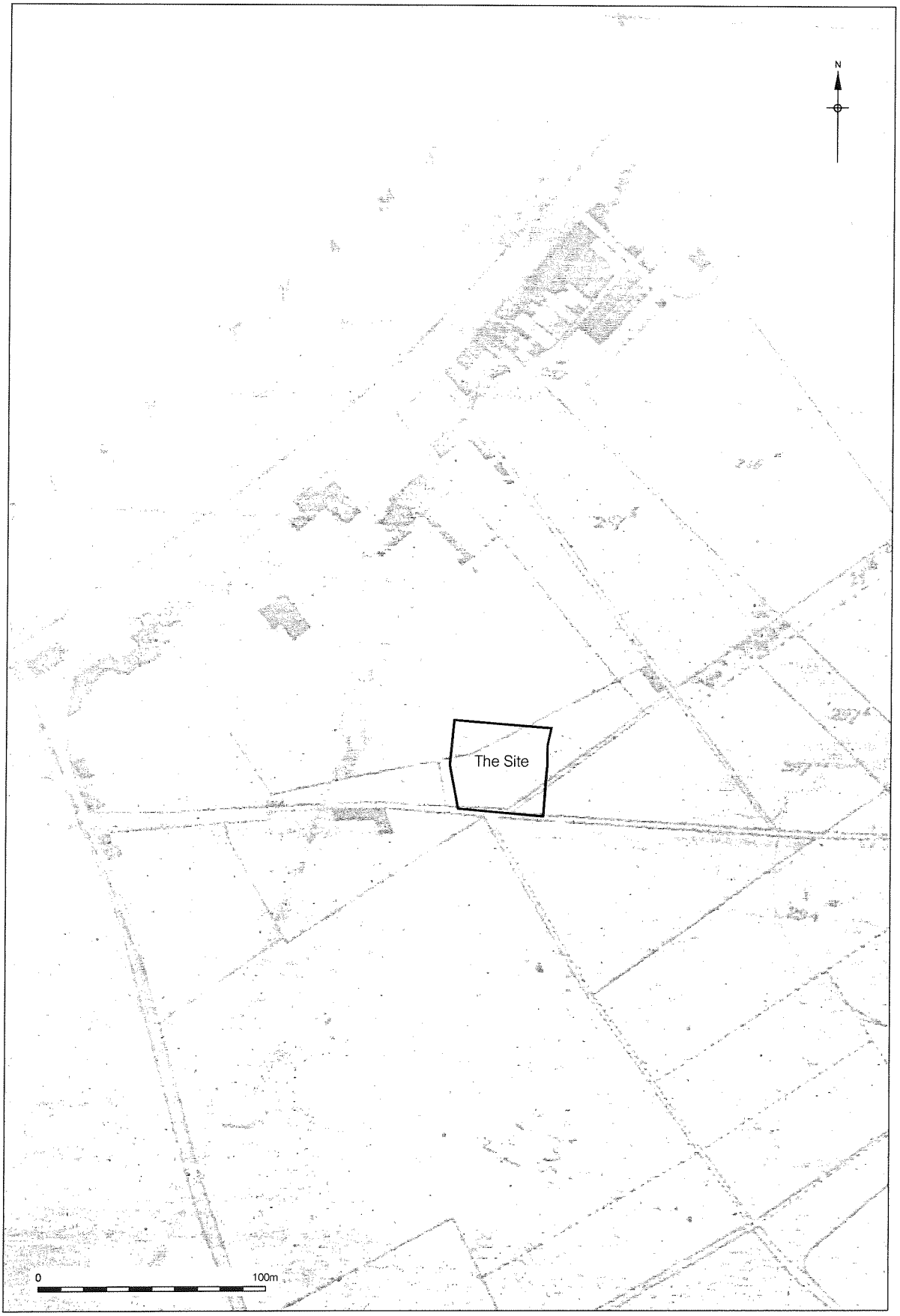


Figure 7
1837 Tithe Map
1:2500

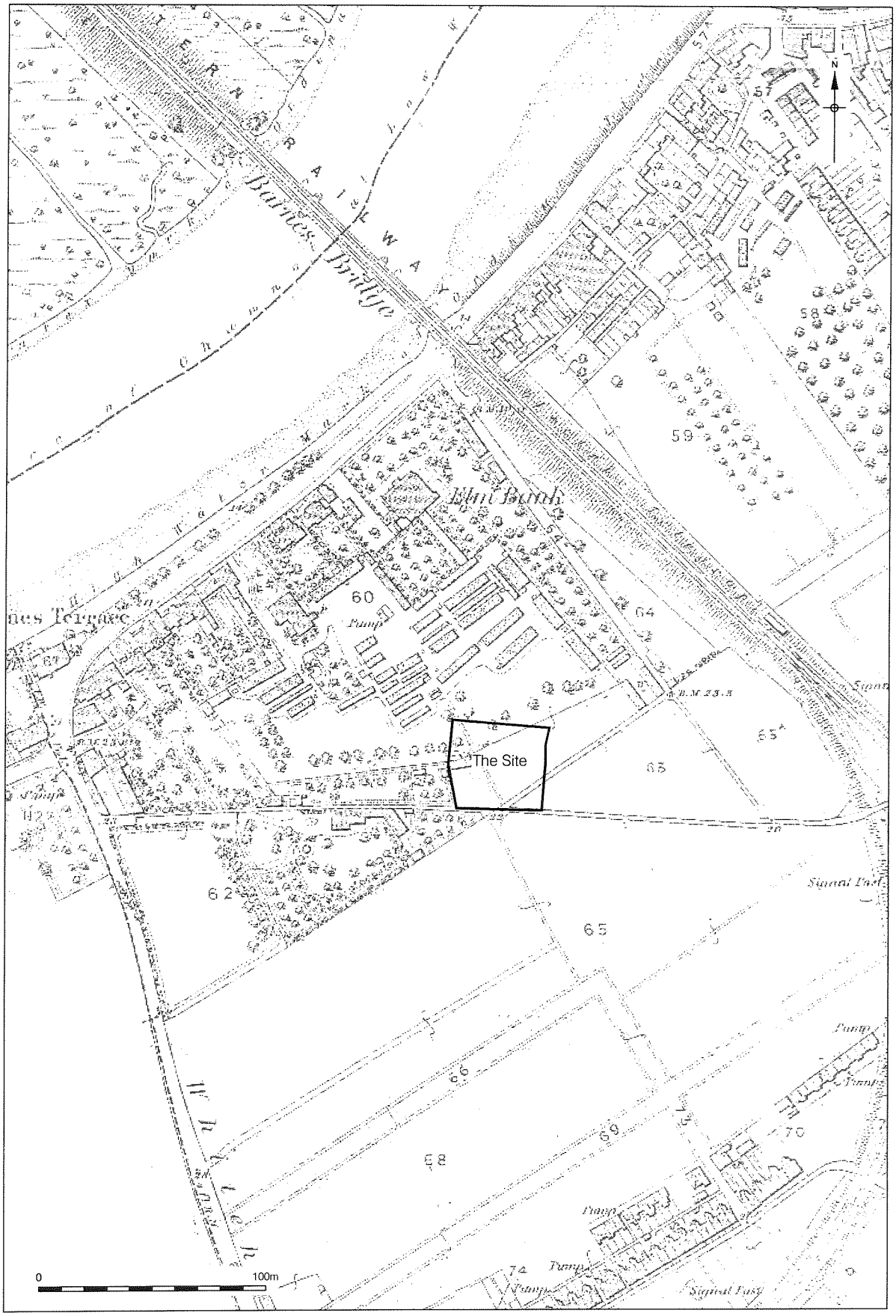


Figure 8
1867 Ordnance Survey
1:2500

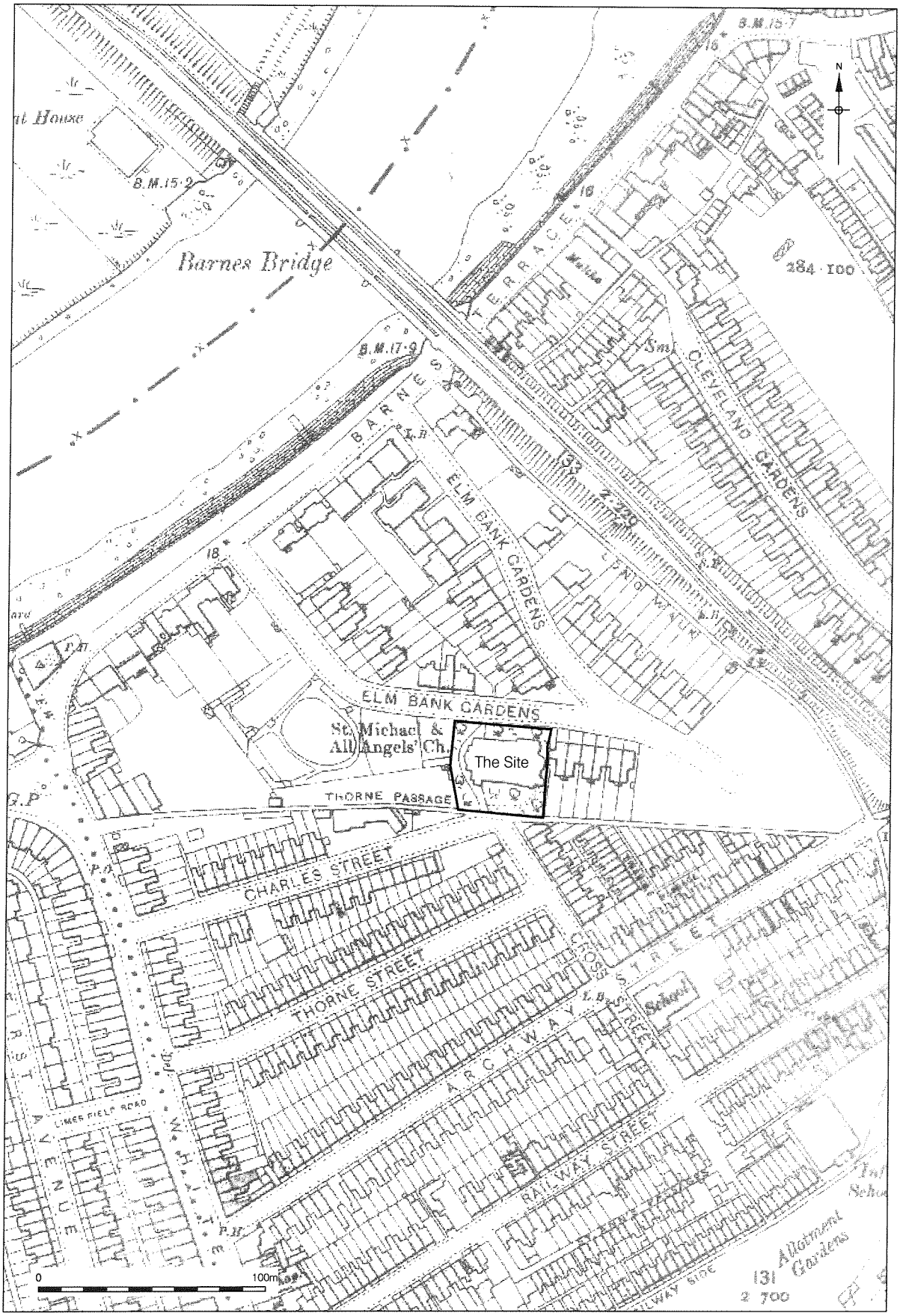


Figure 9
1913 Ordnance Survey
1:2500

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The wall respects the line of an earlier boundary shown to be in existence at the time of John Rocque's survey of Barnes 1741-1745 (Fig. 5). This demarked an area of fields and market gardens and appears to be a hedgerow, rather than a wall.

7.2 The earliest phase of the wall is likely to date to the development of Barnes following the arrival of the South Western Railway in the 1840's. It is most probably associated with the building of the Elm Bank estate in the latter half of the 19th century, as the boundary wall for Thorne Passage continues into the Long Walk and returns towards the River where it meets Barnes Terrace, and forms the boundary wall for the estate.

7.3 The wall was probably altered first with the construction of the church and again in the mid 20th century. It is likely that the current vestry and lobby extensions were built at the same time.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

8.1 The author and PCA Ltd would like to thank Hugh Cullum Architects for commissioning the work and Marion Kreling for onsite assistance. Thanks are also extended to Philip Jones and the staff of Richmond Local Studies Library for their archival assistance and to all at St Michael's and All Angels Church.

8.2 The author would like to thank Jon Butler for managing the project and editing the present report, Cheryl Blundy for the photographic survey and Adrian Nash for the AutoCAD illustrations.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Weinreb and Hibbert, 1995 (revised ed.), *The London Encyclopaedia*, Macmillan, London

Primary Sources

c.1745 Survey of Barnes by John Rocque, Richmond Local Studies Library LM0003R

1825 Photograph of A plan of the proposed lines of road from Hammersmith to Richmond by William Leonard, Richmond Local Studies Library LM0159R

1837 Tithe map sheet 3, showing proposed line of railway, Richmond Local Studies Library LM0492R (photocopy of schedule in V.F. L333.322RB2)

1867 Ordnance Survey, 25" : 1 mile, 1st ed., Richmond Local Studies Library LM0199R

1913 Ordnance Survey Surrey II: 13, 25" : 1 mile, Richmond Local Studies Library LM0536R

Plate 1: St. Michael's and All Angels Church

Plate 2: Thorne Passage Looking East

Plate 3: The Memorial Garden in the Southern Churchyard

Plate 4: Southern Elevation of the
Boundary Wall - Eastern Section

Plate 5: Southern Elevation of the Boundary Wall - Central Section

Plate 6: Southern Elevation of the Boundary Wall - Western Section

Appendix 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

In addition to the photographs above, a number of photographs were taken on 35mm colour and black and white film and form part of the site archive.

St Michaels and All Angels				35mm	C/S	100
Frame Number	Date	Direction Of view	Scale	Other Comments		Initials
1	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
2	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
3	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
4	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
5	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
6	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
7	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
8	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
9	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
10	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
11	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
12	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
13	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
14	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
15	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
16	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
17	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
18	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
19	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
20	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
21	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
22	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
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24	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
25	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
26	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
27	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
28	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
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35	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
36	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB

St Michaels and All Angels				35mm	B/W	101
Frame Number	Date	Direction of view	Scale	Other Comments		Initials
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2	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
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26	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
27	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
28	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
29	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
30	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
31	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
32	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
33	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
34	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
35	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB
36	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W		CB

St Michaels and All Angels			35mm	C/S	102
Frame Number	Date	Direction of view	Scale	Other Comments	Initials
1	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
2	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
3	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
4	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
5	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
6	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
7	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
8	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
9	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
10	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
11	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
12	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
13	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
14	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
15	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
16	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
17	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
18	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
19	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
20	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
21	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
22	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
23	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
24	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
25	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
26	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
27	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
28	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
29	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
30	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
31	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
32	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
33	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
34	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB
35	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB
36	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB

St Michaels and All Angels			35mm	B/W	103
Frame Number	Date	Direction of view	Scale	Other Comments	Initials
1	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
2	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
3	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
4	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
5	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
6	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W, cont'd	CB
7	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
8	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
9	5/24/2005	N		Join of tall to short wall	CB
10	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
11	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
12	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
13	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
14	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
15	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
16	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
17	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
18	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
19	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
20	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
21	5/24/2005	N		End of wall (E part)	CB
22	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
23	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
24	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
25	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
26	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
27	5/24/2005	N		S facing elevation of wall (W part of wall)	CB
28	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
29	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
30	5/24/2005	N		End of wall	CB
31	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
32	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
33	5/24/2005	N		Difference in brickwork at bottom of wall	CB
34	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB
35	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB
36	5/24/2005	N		Detail of inscription on gate	CB

St Michaels and All Angels			35mm	C/S	104
Frame Number	Date	Direction of view	Scale	Other Comments	Initials
1	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
2	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
3	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
4	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
5	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
6	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
7	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
8	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
9	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
10	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
11	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
12	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
13	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
14	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
15	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
16	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
17	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
18	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
19	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
20	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
21	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
22	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
23	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
24	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
25	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
26	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
27	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
28	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
29	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
30	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
31	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
32	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
33	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
34					
35					
36					

St Michaels and All Angels			35mm	B/W	105
Frame Number	Date	Direction of view	Scale	Other Comments	Initials
1	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
2	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
3	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
4	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
5	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
6	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
7	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
8	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
9	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall from E to W	CB
10	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
11	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
12	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of east part	CB
13	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
14	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
15	5/24/2005	S		N facing elevation of wall general view of west part	CB
16	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
17	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
18	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
19	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
20	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
21	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
22	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
23	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
24	5/24/2005	S		Working shot	CB
25	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
26	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
27	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
28	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
29	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
30	5/24/2005	S		General view of church	CB
31	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
32	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
33	5/24/2005	S		General view of Thorne Passage	CB
34					
35					
36					

Appendix 3: Oasis Data Collection Form

1 OASIS ID: preconst1-8406

Project details

Project name	St Michael's and All Angels Barnes
Short description of the project	Measured building survey of southern boundary wall of churchyard and map regression
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2005 End: 31-05-2005
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES BARNES St Michael's and All Angels Church
Postcode	SW13
Study area	10.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 2144 7606 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Hugh Cullum Architects
Project design originator	Ken Sabel
Project director/manager	Jon Butler

Project supervisor	John Brown
Sponsor or funding body	Hugh Cullum Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Text'
Digital Archive Exists?	Yes
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report'
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Survey of the southern boundary wall at St Michael's and All Angels, Barnes, LB of Richmond-upon-Thames
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Brown, J'
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Description	Ring bound with acetate/card cover
Entered by	John Brown (jeb@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 May 2005

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
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