

White Lodge, Richmond, London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

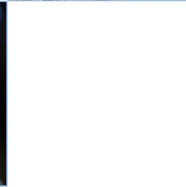
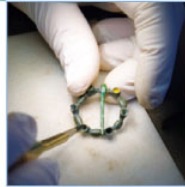
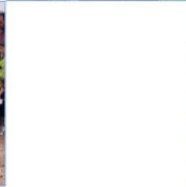
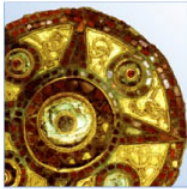
Planning Application Number: 04/2084/F

National Grid Reference: TQ 2070 7323

AOC Project no: 7241

Site Code: WDO 05

May 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

White Lodge, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of:	Barnsley Hewett & Mallinson Architects, 1 White Hart Lane, Barnes, London, SW13 0RA
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2070 7323
AOC Project No:	7241
Prepared by:	Ian Hogg Melissa Melikian
Illustration by:	Jon Moller
Date of Excavation:	Phase I: 28 th September to 13 th October 2005 Phase II: 10 th October to 6 th November 2006 Phase III: 17 th to 19 th March 2008
Date of Report:	May 2008

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

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted on a ground reduction scheme for foundations at The Royal Ballet School, White Lodge, Richmond Park, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. The development area is situated within the grounds of White Lodge and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2070 7323. The development plan was divided into three phases.

Phase I involved the excavation of the footprint area for a new boarding house, the head's new house and an extension to the Pavlova Studio.

Phase II consisted of monitoring new foundations for a new Dining Hall.

Phase III involved the excavation of the footprint area for a new swimming pool and new studios.

All work was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Barnsley, Hewett & Mallison.

This report comprises sections on all phases of the watching brief, to present a complete report on the archaeological observations. Despite repeated attendance as a watching brief during groundwork, no archaeological features were revealed. A sequence of topsoil and undated subsoil overlay the natural drift and solid geology. This sequence was truncated in the southern part of the site by made ground associated with the construction a tennis court and bungalow in the mid 20th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report following a three-phase archaeological watching brief on development at The Royal Ballet School, White Lodge, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames (Fig 1). The development is situated within the grounds of White Lodge, an area of approximately 5 acres, which are situated to the rear and to the front of the building and oval in shape. The grounds are centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2070 7323.
- 1.2 The development plan is divided into three phases and includes construction of a new Boarding House, Head's House, Dining Hall, studios and swimming pool and an extension to the Pavlova Studio (Fig 2).

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group (AOC 2004) in order to assess the impact of any development upon the archaeology present on the site of White Lodge.
- 2.2 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and in line with Policy 4.9 of the Unitary Development Plan (2005), a watching brief is required by a Condition imposed on planning consent by the LPA archaeology advisor (GLAAS). The planning application number is 04/2084/F.
- 2.3 No development could take place until the above condition, and policy 4.9 of the UDP, was satisfied. Accordingly, Barnsley Hewett & Mallison commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to conduct a watching brief on the ground reduction scheme for the proposed development. A written scheme of investigation was produced and approved by the archaeological monitor prior to commencement of works on site (AOC 2005a).
- 2.4 White Lodge is Grade 1 listed, and is reproduced here. The description is taken from the Images of England website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk):

1727-9 from designs by Henry Earl of Pembroke, probably assisted by Roger Morris. Built as a Hunting Lodge for George II. Stone and brick. Green slate roof. Garden front-of 2 storeys, plus basement to sides, and a single tall storey plus basement to central 3 bays. Whole composition 5 bays wide. Basement rusticated to centre bays with central staircases to first floor and segmental headed windows. Doric engaged columns above, supporting entablature and pediment. Outer windows to basement square with keystones and to first floor pedimented. Later brick wings by Roger Morris and S Wright, visible from entrance court, joined to main body by curved screens with 5 niches to each, by Thomas Wright. Porte Cochere added by James Wyatt in 1801. From 1768 known as White Lodge. Alterations 1816 by Repton. Modern picture gallery extension. Interior not seen.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out by AOC in 2004 in order to assess the impact of any development upon the archaeology present on the site of White Lodge. The results of this study are summarised below.

- 3.2 There are numerous entries within the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for archaeological features or chance finds within the 1km radius of the site. White Lodge itself is a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1727-9.

3.3 Historical Background

- 3.3.1 White Lodge is a good example of English Palladian architecture and was built by George II for use as a rural retreat, commencing in 1727, from a design by Henry, Earl of Pembroke. The lodge was used by both Caroline, Queen of George II, after whom the 'The Queen's Ride' is named, and her daughter, Princess Amelia.
- 3.3.2 By 1801 the Lodge had fallen out of repair, but in June of that year was put into order by George III, and was presented to the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, the Prime Minister (afterwards Lord Sidmouth). In 1805, Humphry Repton was consulted on the enclosure of the White Lodge and it is this garden boundary which remains, largely unchanged, to the present day. The future Edward VIII was born in the Lodge in 1894, and the future George VI was a brief resident in the early years of his marriage.
- 3.3.5 The White Lodge faces west towards Richmond Hill, and until 1816 its main entrance had faced Queen's Ride. After 1816, the western entrance ceased to be used, and the monumental flight of stairs was added in 1918, obscuring the lower entrance hall (AOC 2004). The property is now Royal Ballet School, and is residential for students.

3.4 Archaeological Background

- 3.4.1 No finds or signs of activity have been found dating to the prehistoric period from within the grounds of the White Lodge. There have however been numerous finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age recovered from Richmond Park. These include several Palaeolithic flint flakes and flint hand axes, Mesolithic cores, blades, scrapers and flakes and a Bronze Age knife and barbed and tanged arrowhead. Mesolithic cores and flakes, a transverse arrowhead, numerous blades and Neolithic scrapers were found on the hill top of White Lodge Hill and on the 75ft contour south of the White Lodge.
- 3.4.2 No finds or signs of activity dating to the Medieval period have been recorded from within the grounds of the White Lodge, although numerous medieval earthworks have been surveyed in Richmond Park including a substantial level-topped, upstanding earthwork with ditches on the south and north sides. In the area of Mortlake Upper Town Field, Medieval ridge and furrow has been surveyed either side of Warple Way. Further surveys in the vicinity have revealed a medieval hollowway and track way forming part of a route way, between Mortlake, East Sheen and Kingston. Also revealed by survey was a medieval enclosure, truncated to the south west by modern development, containing a possible building.
- 3.4.3 Richmond Park was first enclosed in 1637 during the reign of Charles I, providing a hunting ground that was easily accessible from Hampton Court and Richmond Palace. Pedestrian rights of way were granted during the reign of George II. The eldest trees in the park are remnants of the medieval forests which surrounded London.
- 3.4.4 There are numerous entries in the Greater London SMR for sites dating to the post-medieval period within Richmond Park. These include White Lodge itself, Westmoor House and various other outbuildings, stables and earthworks; for instance a boundary ditch, discovered during an evaluation in 1997, and the gardens to the post-medieval country house Mount Clare (Minsted Gardens).

3.5 Cartographic Background

- 3.5.1 The earliest available cartographic evidence available for Richmond Park, in which the White Lodge is situated, dates to 1637. The White Lodge, illustrated as New Lodge, first appears on a map dated 1754; here, the King and Queen's Pavilions are depicted with the curved corridors linking them to the main building. At this time, the lodge is not enclosed. The buildings, and stable blocks, to the north and south of the flanking pavilions are in evidence by the time of the map of 1850 and the lodge is also now enclosed with the gravel perimeter and axial path clearly visible.
- 3.5.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 shows the formal gardens in the northern half of the grounds replaced by lawns and a substantial amount of tree planting. The Yew Garden is also seen for the first time. Between 1868 and 1897 the Lodge and its grounds remain largely unchanged though a small garden to the east of the lodge has been formalised and two rectangular buildings are now seen to the north west of the gardens. By 1913 these are gone, the eastern perimeter path has been altered and substantially fewer trees are depicted within the grounds.
- 3.5.3 By 1935 the tennis court to the north western side of the garden has been constructed. A rectangular building is now seen to the north of the tennis court this is probable the bungalow which has been recently demolished. No other changes are seen until 1953 when a pool is illustrated to the north of the gardens. The sunken garden to the south has also been altered in layout. The map of 1966 shows that several new buildings have been added to the north of the lodge and the sunken garden to the south of the pavilions has been replaced by a new building.

4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 To establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the development site.
- 4.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features and to establish the depositional sequence.
- 4.3 To record and sample excavate any such archaeologically important material.
- 4.4 To enable the LPA archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition imposed on planning consent.
- 4.5 The final aim will be to make public the results of the archaeological work.

5. STRATEGY

- 5.1 A unique site code for the project was obtained from the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) before commencing work (**WDO 05**).
- 5.2 The watching brief was carried out during intrusive groundworks on the site. The scale and scope of the work was reviewed in consultation with the LPA archaeology advisor.
- 5.3 The watching brief was carried out by an experienced archaeologist.
- 5.4 The watching brief was undertaken by a Project Supervisor under the overall direction of Andy Leonard, Region Head of Fieldwork.

- 5.5 Monitoring of the watching brief was undertaken by, Mark Stevenson, of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

6. SCOPE OF WORKS

- 6.1 The watching brief was conducted upon the excavation of the footprints for the new buildings and during all general ground reduction. The construction works was conducted in three distinct phases which are summarized below:
- 6.2 Phase 1 commenced on 15th August 2005 and involved the excavation of the footprint area for the new Boarding House, the Head's House and the extension to the Pavlova Studio.
- 6.3 Phase 2 commenced on August 2006 and entailed the excavation of the footprint area for the new Dining Hall and landscaping to the south of the property.
- 6.4 Phase 3 on commenced 17th March 2008 and entailed the excavation of the footprint for the new studios and the swimming pool.
- 6.5 The watching brief was maintained throughout each phase of these works.

7. METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 7.2 An experienced archaeologist was present to observe ground works, positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. If access to the trench was needed the machine would cease operations and if necessary relocate to ensure safe access.
- 7.3 Subject to safe access the archaeologist would enter the trench to carry out close inspection or record limited sections.
- 7.4 As the trenches were excavated to a vertical depth beyond 1.2m, recording was conducted from ground level, and no archaeologist entered an unshored excavation in excess of 1.2m.
- 7.5 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, consisted of:
 - Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from *in-situ* deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 7.6 Records were be produced using trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and were compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994)
- 7.7 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the watching brief was made. Plans and sections of features were drawn at an appropriate scale 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:20.
- 7.8 Staff present on site wore the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

8. RESULTS

8.1 Phase 1

8.1.1 Area 1 – The Boarding House

8.1.2 This area measured c.44.5m x c.24.7m (881.4 sq m). The footprint for the boarding house area was on a gradient, sloping from south to north, and as a result the excavation was stepped. The area was excavated with a tracked machine with a toothed bucket. The area had been heavily landscaped and wooded and disused badger setts were known to be present.

8.1.3 The sequence is summarised below:

Height	Description
33.40-33.0m OD	(001). Modern topsoil with frequent root activity overlaid by grass and plants. This layer varied in thickness across the area from 0.25-0.41m.
33.0-32.6m OD	(002). Loose orange brown silty sand with moderate rounded flint pebble (30mm) inclusions. Moderate root activity. This layer varied in thickness across the area from 0.22-0.41m. Subsoil.
32.6-32.2m OD	(003). Compact orange sand with flint (gravel). Moderate root activity. This layer varied in thickness across the area from 0.31-0.45m. Natural geology.
32.2-31.8m OD	(004). Firm orange clay with blue/grey lenses. Occasional root activity and pockets of and with flint nodules (55mm). This layer extends beyond the limit of excavation. Natural terrace gravels.

8.1.4 No archaeological features were observed in this area.

8.1.5 Area 2 – The Pavlova Studio Extension

8.1.6 This area measured 5m x 12m (59 sq m). The area was excavated with a mini-digger with a toothless bucket. The area had been heavily landscaped and wooded and disused badger setts were known to be present. The area was heavily truncated by modern services.

Height	Description
33.32-32.97m OD	(007). Modern topsoil with frequent root activity overlaid by grass and plants.
32.97-32.67m OD	(008). Loose orange brown silty sand with moderate rounded flint pebble (30mm) inclusions. Moderate root activity. Subsoil.

8.1.7 No archaeological features were observed in this area.

8.1.8 Area 3 – The Head's House

8.1.9 This area measured 8.7m x 8.7m (76.8 sq m). The area was excavated with a mini-digger with a toothless bucket. Prior to excavation the area was subject to badger activity and was heavily landscaped for modern gardens.

Height	Description
31.47-31.32m OD	(001). Modern topsoil with frequent root activity overlaid by grass and plants.
31.32-31.22m OD	(005) Deposit of fragmented brick.
31.22-30.82m OD	(002). Loose orange brown silty sand with moderate rounded flint pebble (30mm) inclusions. Moderate root activity. Subsoil.
30.82-30.72m OD	(003). Compact orange sand with flint (gravel). Moderate root activity. Natural

	geology.
30.72-30.27m OD	(006). Loose light yellow sand with occasional black flecks and occasional rounded flint pebbles (100mm). Natural geology.
30.27-30.12m OD	(004). Firm orange clay with blue/grey lenses. Occasional root activity and pockets of and with flint nodules (55mm). Natural geology.

8.1.10 Overlying (002) and sealed by (001) and was a small deposit (0.65m diameter) of fragmented red brick. The deposit was situated approximately in the centre of Area 3. The brick was thought to be post-medieval in date and appeared to be dumped, rather than being part of a structure. No other archaeological features were observed in this area.

8.2 Phase 2

8.2.1 Area 4 – The New Dining School

8.2.2 This area was a large area measuring up to 120m by 70m, located directly to the east of White Lodge and bounded by the Palladian wets front and arcaded wings. As well as new foundations, the area was landscaped to a maximum depth of 2.4m. Despite the large area monitored, no archaeological features were identified. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of layers of natural silty clay and clayey silt, overlain in places by made ground, the uppermost deposit was topsoil. Repton's garden layout is located west of the lodge, so the layers of made ground are not thought likely to be unassociated with his campaign of 1805. There was no dating evidence from the made ground, so it is of unproven provenance.

8.3 Phase 3

8.3.1 Area 5 – The New Swimming Pool and Studio.

8.3.2 The excavated area measured 25.m long and 22.70m wide and was excavated to varying depths across the area due to the land sloping south to north.

Depth below surface	Description
0.00m to 0.42m	(009) A dark brown silt layer. Modern and redeposited.
0.42m to 0.49m	(010) Purple brown asphalt layer.
0.49m to 0.68m	(011) Grey clay layer containing rubble.
0.68m to 2.41m	(012) Mottle orangey brown sandy clay with frequent pebble and rubble inclusions.
0.00m to 0.40m	(013) Dark brownish grey silt topsoil
0.40m to 0.77m	(014) Mid brown clayey silt subsoil.
0.77m to 2.41m-	(015) Yellowish grey clay natural.

8.3.2 The site sloped quite dramatically from south to north due to the thickness of the made layers in the south. In the northern part of the site the natural (015) was observed at a depth of 0.77m below ground level. Sealing this was subsoil (014) and topsoil (013). In the southern part of the site these two layers had been removed and a layer of mottled orange sandy clay (012) had been deposited, this was 1.73m deep and was probably associated with the bungalow that stood here until recently. Sealing this layer was a layer of grey clay (011) 0.19m deep and containing frequent rubble inclusions. Overlying this layer is a layer of asphalt (010) 0.07m deep and a made soil (009) associated with the building of the tennis court, it is 0.42m deep.

- 8.3.3 No evidence of archaeological activity was observed on the site, and it seems probable that landscaping for the bungalow had removed potential historic horizons prior to this phase of work.

9. FINDS

- 9.1 Fragments of post-medieval brick were recovered from context (002) in Area 1 and (005) in Area 3. These have been discarded. One sherd of late medieval ceramic was also recovered from context (002) in Area 3. This has been discarded. No finds were recovered from Phases 2 and 3, although frequent modern ceramic building material and glass were observed during excavation.

10. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 No archaeological activity was observed on the site, the sequence of topsoil and subsoil was interrupted in the southern part of site by modern made layers related to the building of the tennis court and neighbouring bungalow in the mid 20th century.
- 10.2 Consequently, no further archaeological work is recommended for any phases of work. The results of the watching brief will be made public via the ADS OASIS (Appendix B) project and the London Archaeologist field-work round up. A copy of this report will be made available to the local studies library. No further analysis or reporting is considered necessary.

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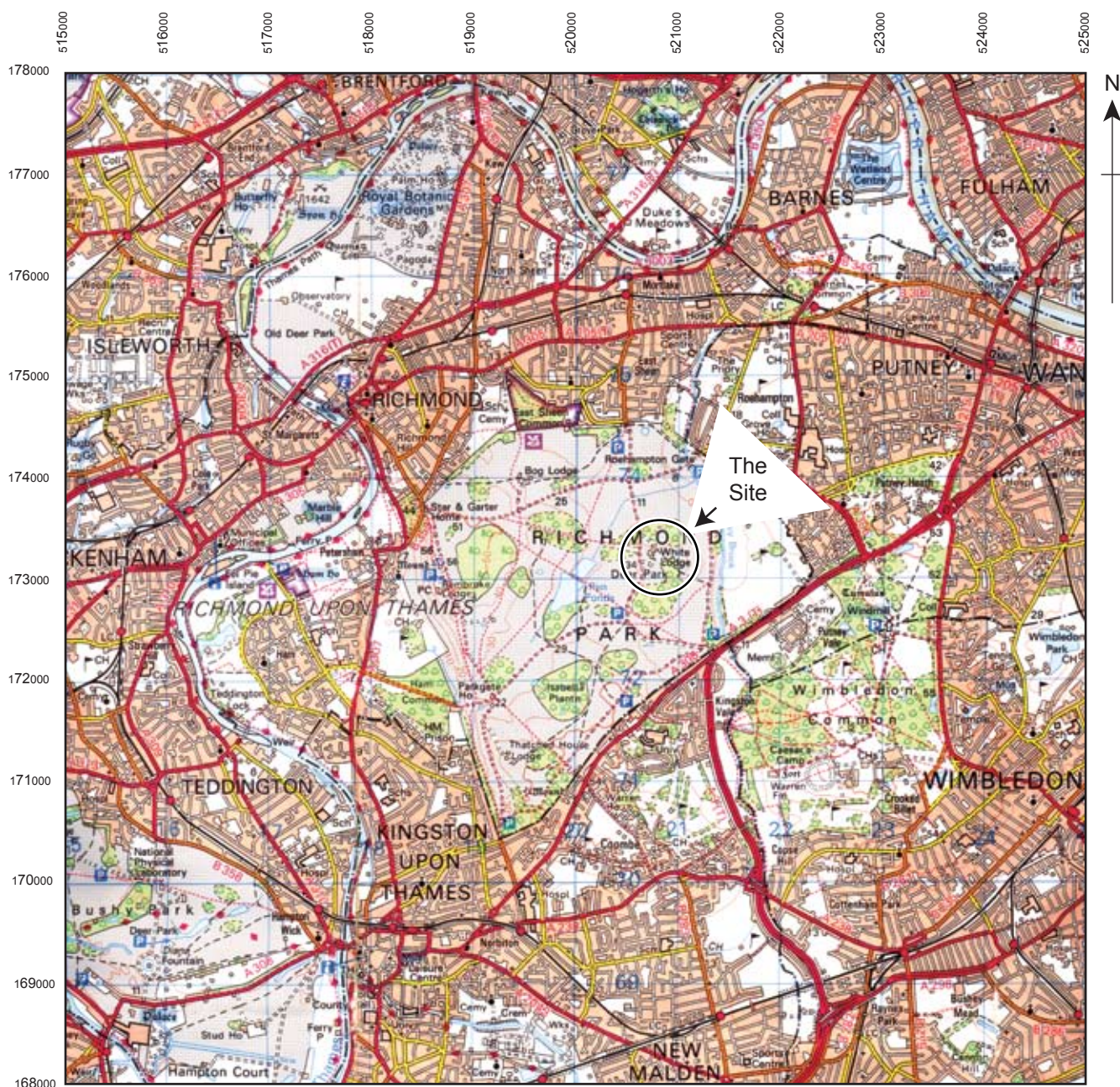
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WHITE LODGE, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

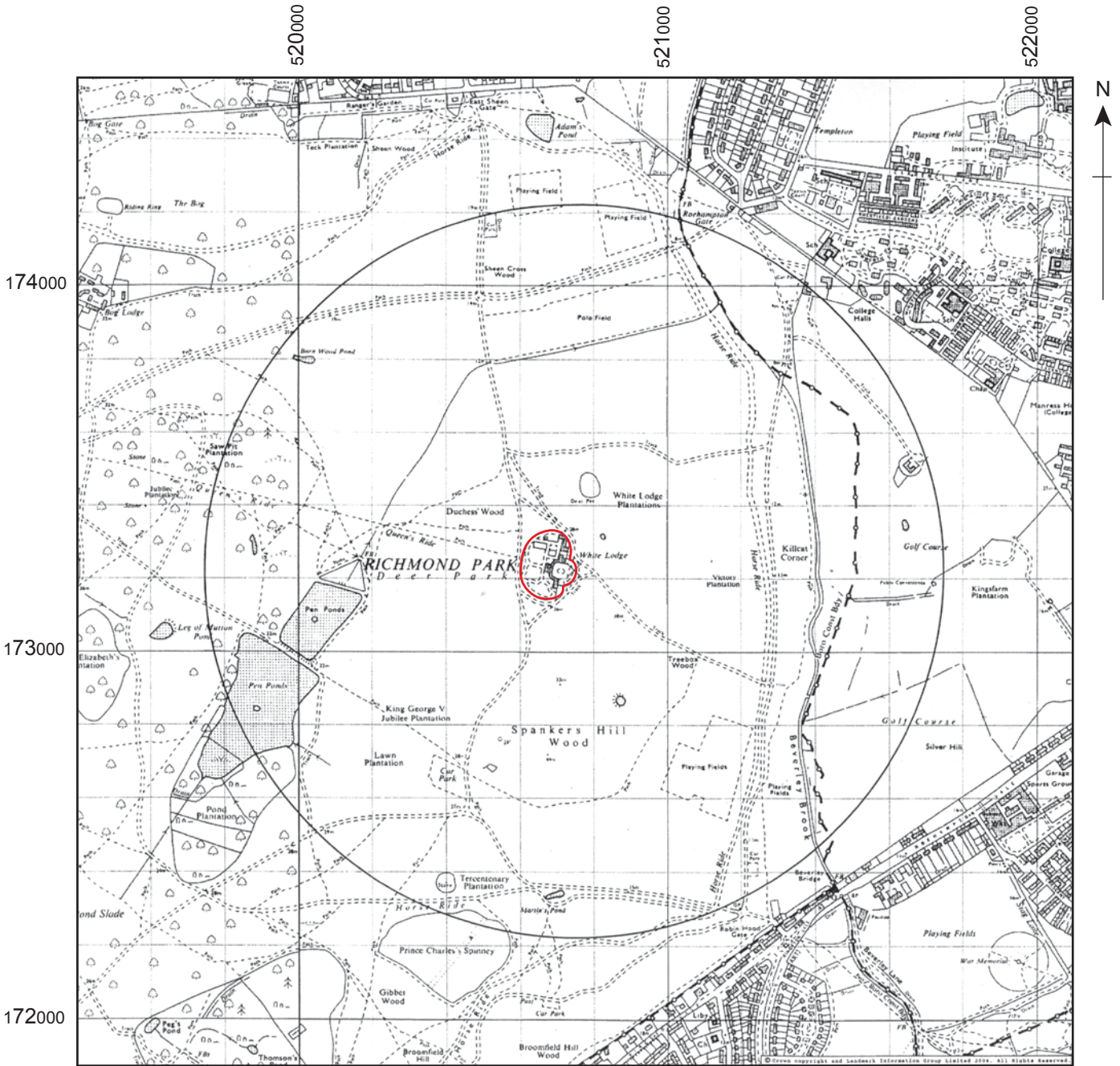


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Figure 1: Site Location

WHITE LODGE, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2000 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114

NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

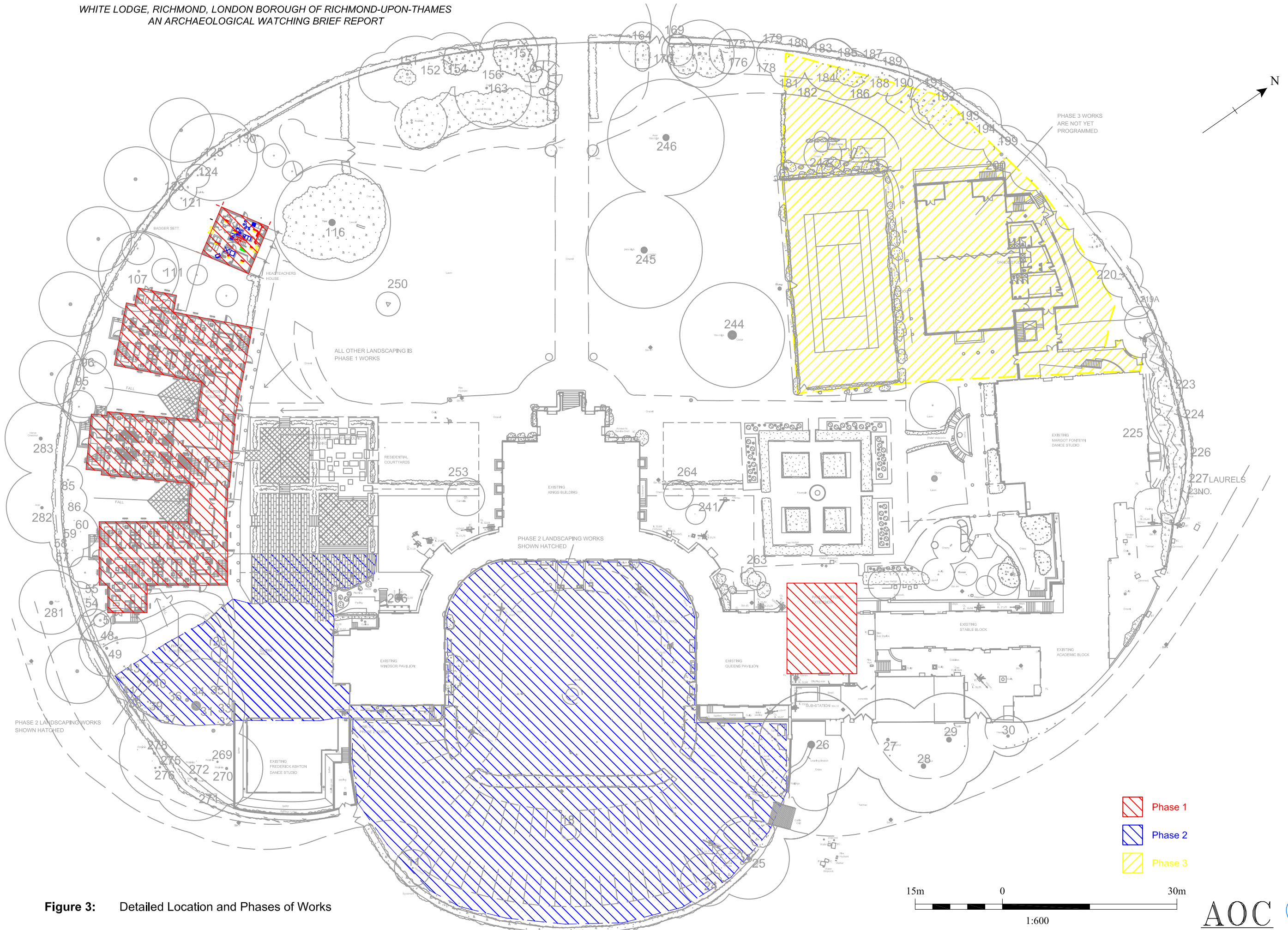


Figure 3: Detailed Location and Phases of Works

Appendices

Appendix A: Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
001	Turf and topsoil	c.71.5m	c.24.7m	0.25-0.41m
002	Subsoil	c.71.5m	c.24.7m	0.22-0.41m
003	Gravel	c.71.5m	c.24.7m	0.31-0.45m
004	Clay	c.71.5m	c.24.7m	>0.40m
005	CBM/Brick dump	0.60m	0.60m	0.20m
006	Sand	not rec	not rec	0.45m
007	Turf and topsoil	5m	12m	0.35m
008	Subsoil	5m	12m	0.30m
009	Made ground	22.70m	13.10m	0.42m
010	Asphalt layer	22.70m	13.10m	0.07m
011	Made ground	22.70m	13.10m	0.19m
012	Made ground	22.70m	13.10m	1.73m
013	Topsoil	22.70m	12.00m	0.40m
014	Subsoil	22.70m	12.00m	0.37m
015	Natural	25.10m	22.70m	

Appendix B: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-11192

Project details

Project name Royal Ballet School, White Lodge

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted on a ground reduction scheme for foundations and services at The Royal Ballet School, White Lodge, Richmond Park. The development is situated within the grounds of White Lodge and the development plan is divided into three phases and includes construction of a new boarding house, head's house, dining hall, studios and swimming pool and an extension to the Pavlova studio. No archaeological features were revealed during the watching brief. The sequence of topsoil and undated subsoil overlay the natural drift and solid geology. With the exception of post-medieval brick fragments and a sherd of ceramic no artefacts were recovered from the site.

Project dates Start: 28-09-2005 End: 19-03-2008

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes WDO 05 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7241 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES
Royal Ballet School, White Lodge
Postcode TW10 5HR
Study area 1017.20 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 20700 73236 51.4447347639 -0.262999213212 51 26 41 N 000 15 46 W Point
Height OD Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief English Heritage
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Mark Beasley
director/manager

Project supervisor Melissa Melikian

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of BARNSELY, HEWETT & MALLISON ARCHITECTS
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive Museum of London
recipient

Physical Archive To be deposited at LAARC when project complete
notes

Digital Archive Museum of London
recipient

Digital Archive ID WDO 05

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
available

Digital Archive LAARC metadata tables,text,graphics and images
notes

Paper Archive Museum of London
recipient

Paper Archive ID WDO 05

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished
Text'

Paper Archive Will be deposited with the LAARC
notes

Project bibliography 1

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Date 2008

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Place of issue or AOC London
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Description A4 report with text and illustrations

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Melikian M

Date 2005

Issuer or AOC Archaeology Group
publisher

Place of issue or AOC London
publication

Description A4 report with text and illustrations

Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Desk -based Assessment of the White Lodge, Richmond Park,
London

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, S

Date 2004

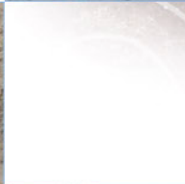
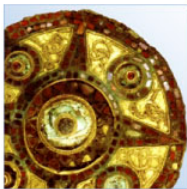
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