

# Olympic Cinema Site, 117 Church Road, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames: An Historic Building Report

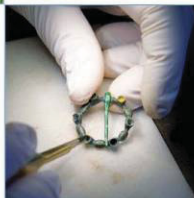
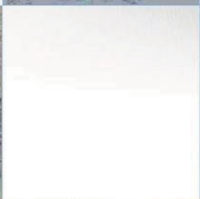
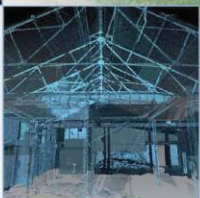
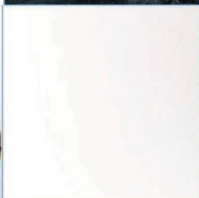
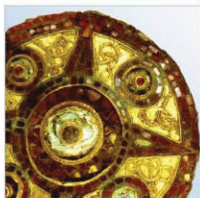
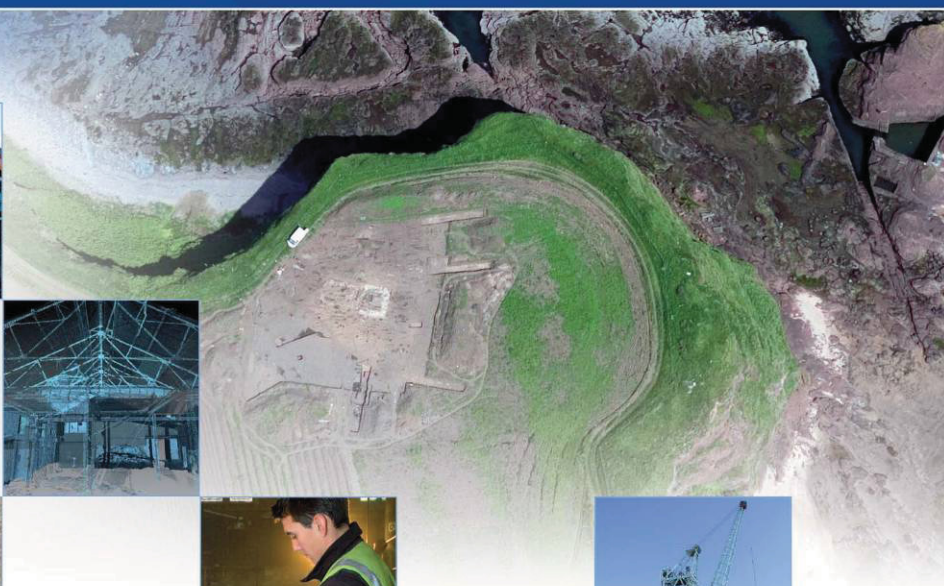
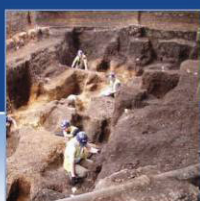
Planning Application Number 11/0229/F

National Grid Reference: TQ 5222 1766

AOC Project No: 32194

Site Code: OLP 12

July 2012



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# Olympic Cinema Site, 117 Church Road, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames

## An Archaeological Investigation Report

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Barnes Cinema Ltd 117 Church Road Barnes Richmond SW13 9HL</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>TQ 5222 1766</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>32194</b>
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<b>Date of Document:</b>	<b>July 2011</b>

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

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## Non-Technical Summary

*A Level 2 Historic Building Recording programme was conducted by AOC Archaeology, on a boundary wall at land immediately west of the Olympic Recording Studio, at 117 Church Road, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. The recording was carried out on the 4th July 2012 on behalf of Barnes Cinema Ltd.*

*The record concluded that the earliest part of the wall appears to be the lower sections of its eastern section. The size of the bricks is typically late 17th century and would be consistent with the wall being built in association with Byfeld House. A short section of this wall with angled stretchers may reflect the original form of the whole eastern wall. The use of lime mortar also proves its historic date. The western wall is likely to be slightly later, constructed in association with 'The Homestead'. This wall is characterised by buttresses every 2.2m (7'3") and has varied brick sizes throughout its construction. The northern wall divides the garden from the mews walk along the north side and probably dates to 1720. The southern wall of the site is unbuttressed, with the size of brick indicating a possible late 17th century date with a slightly later rebuild above.*

*Repairs to the wall are generally of yellow stock brick, and the difference of materials is clear. The most modern events are the new western wall dividing the site from the rear of 'The Homestead', and the new brick piers of the eastern entrance.*

*No further archaeological work is recommended.*

*Publication of the findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.*



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out at land immediately west of the Olympic Recording Studio, at 117 Church Road, Barnes, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames.
- 1.2 The site is located on the northern side of Church Road, Barnes, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 5222 1766, which lies in the centre of Barnes, immediately west of the junction of Church Road and Byfeld Gardens (Figures 1 & 2). The site is roughly L-shaped, covering an area of approximately 1944sqm and is bound to the south by Church Road, to the east by Byfeld Gardens and the rear of residential properties, to the north by King Edward Mews and on the west by the adjacent residential property known as 'The Homestead'.
- 1.3 The archaeological work comprised a Level 2 Historic Building Record (HBR) on the boundary wall of the western plot of land.

## 2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Diane Abrams, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). As the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, and having a purview over all archaeological works undertaken in the borough, this document will be submitted to GLAAS for approval.
- 2.2 No previously recorded archaeological heritage assets have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development site; however, the site does lie within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the Local Planning Authority. The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) relates to the extent and surrounding vicinity of the potential early medieval, medieval and early post-medieval settlement of Barnes.
- 2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks & Gardens within 500m of the site. The site lies within Barnes Green Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. Two further Conservation Areas lie within 500m, comprising Castlenau Conservation Area, c. 90m to the northeast of the site and Barnes Common Conservation Area, c. 300m to the south.
- 2.4 A total of seven Listed buildings (as recorded on the GLHER) have been identified nearby. The wall that bounds the western part of the site is Listed (see below),
- 2.5 A Planning Application was submitted for development of the land west of the studios, as well as for refurbishment (Planning Application No. 11/0229/F). In the first instant, a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of development was produced (AOC 2011). This was approved by GLAAS.
- 2.6 In response to the planning application, two conditions were placed regarding the archaeological and historical value of the site. Condition U46347 relates to the archaeology of the building: *No development shall take place within the application site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording of the standing historic building(s), in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The historic building(s) is/are of intrinsic archaeological interest and any alteration or demolition of the historic structure(s) should be recorded before it/they are damaged or destroyed by the development hereby permitted.*

- 2.7 Condition U46348 relates to potential below-ground archaeology: *No development shall take place on the application site until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Following approval of the written scheme of investigation any subsequent fieldwork and assessment report required shall be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No development shall be carried out until such a report has been approved [unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority]. Reason: To safeguard any archaeological interest of the site.*
- 2.8 The new development is primarily on land at 117 Church Road, west of the recording studios, while the studios themselves will be refurbished. The wall bounding the western half of the site is Grade II Listed. This was summarised in a desk-based assessment (AOC 2011) as follows: Garden Walls to land adjoining "Homestead: Walls, currently undated, but likely to be contemporary with No 113 Church Road (The Homestead). Thought to be part of the Homestead's garden walls. The Listed sections of the wall have not been individually mapped, but were originally Listed as the curtilage of the Homestead in 1951 and subsequently separately Listed in 1976. As such, any parts of the wall which were considered part of the Homesteads curtilage in 1951 should be considered as Grade II Listed today. This includes the eastern section of the wall with the pedestrian gate and the short section of wall which physically adjoins the western façade of the Olympic Studios building itself.
- 2.9 The next stage in the planning process was creation of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for recording, and including some background history of the site (AOC 2012). This methodology was approved by Diane Abrahms and all works were carried out in line with the WSI.

### **3 Geology and Topography**

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey Map (BGS 1981) indicates that the solid geology underlying the proposed development site likely comprises bedrock of London Clay, overlain by a superficial geology of Kempton Park Gravel formation. A wide expanse of alluvium, relating to the Beverley Brook is shown to the south / southeast of the site.
- 3.2 The site lies approximately level at 5.50m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with a fall towards the centre up to 0.20m deep where the tennis courts are situated.
- 3.3 No known geotechnical investigations have been undertaken on site

### **4 Archaeological And Historical Background**

- 4.1 The following background information is derived from the 2011 desk-based assessment (AOC 2011).

#### **The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43) and**

- 4.2 There has been limited finds relating to the wide span of prehistory in the vicinity of the site. These comprise a small assemblage of prehistoric flints from the Sorting Office on Station Road, c. 400m to the south-west of the site, and a number of flint implements from Barnes Common, c. 450m to the south of the site. These have been provisionally dated to the Mesolithic period but have not been positively identified as worked (or manufactured). Several flint flakes were also found.
- 4.3 Later prehistoric evidence includes an Iron Age pit and postholes at Barnes Elms, 300m to the southeast, evidence that indicates direct settlement in the area prior to the Roman period. In the wider area, there is evidence for a prehistoric settlement at Chiswick House, c. 1.7km northwest of the site, plus numerous finds of prehistoric artefacts.

### **The Roman Period (c.AD 43 – 410)**

- 4.4 There are few finds of Roman date near to the site. The nearest evidence is a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, recovered from allotments at Barnes Common, c. 400m southwest of the site. This is likely to represent residual evidence or stray find that may even have been imported into the area with topsoil.
- 4.5 In the wider area, a cremation burial found at Mill Hill, Barnes, c. 600m to the south of the site, is thought to be of Roman origin and a Roman figurine has been recovered from Barnes Common.
- 4.6 The Archaeology Data Service database records numerous artefact findspots (coins, tiles fragments, pot sherds etc.) scattered across the region, attesting to Roman activity in the wider area. More significant evidence of occupation has also been recorded, including: the site of a Roman baths at Sutton Court c. 2.3km to the northwest of the site; and a settlement at The Platt, Putney, c. 2.1km to the southeast.

### **Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1540)**

- 4.7 The name 'Barnes' is derived from the Saxon word '*Berne*', which literally means 'a barn' indicating the rural, unsettled agricultural character of the area at the time. Documentary sources record that Barnes was bestowed upon the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by King Athelstan in AD 925. It was held by St Paul's throughout the medieval period, although certain dues were payable to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord of the Manor of nearby Mortlake (Barnes and Mortlake History Society 2011; Weinreb & Hibbert 1995).
- 4.8 The manor of Barnes is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as having sufficient land for six ploughs. A medieval manor house was located at Barn Elms, and it is thought to have comprised a moated manor house, although it is not known what it looked like or when it was built, only that it was demolished (and replaced) in 1694 (Barnes and Mortlake History Society 2011).
- 4.9 Barn Elms was held by St Paul's until 1504 when it was leased to Henry Wyatt. It was forfeited to the Crown following the execution of his grandson Thomas Wyatt for rebellion against Mary I (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995). In 1579, Queen Elizabeth bought the lease for Sir Francis Walsingham, as a reward for good services rendered to the Crown and made three visits to Barn-Elms herself (Barnes and Mortlake History Society 2011).
- 4.10 The Grade II\* Listed Church of St Mary lies 30m to the west of the proposed development site, and was built in the 13th century with the west tower added in the 16th century. It was enlarged during the 18th century and again in 1852 and 1907.
- 4.11 Archaeological investigations at St. Mary's Church during the 1970s revealed evidence for an earlier flint structure built around 1100 and 1150 with additions dated c.1200. An early-medieval cemetery was revealed to the west of the early structure, below the later additions.
- 4.12 The site is located in close proximity to the church and may be within an area where associated activities (e.g. burial) may have taken place. The proximity to the church may also suggest a potential for early medieval and medieval settlement activity nearby; although to date there has been no evidence of such.
- 4.13 Barnes Common covers an area of approximately 120 acres and was utilised by both Putney and Barnes prior to the 16th century. Following a dispute between the two townships in 1589, the men of Barnes refused to allow the inhabitants of Putney use of the common. The common comprised marshland throughout the medieval period and post-medieval period until it was drained in the later 19th century (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995).

### **Post-Medieval (c.AD 1570 – 1900) and Modern Periods (AD 1900 – Present)**

- 4.14 The land near the river in Barnes was described in the 18th century as 'very rich meadow land' and by the 18th century the parish covered some nine hundred acres, comprising nearly two-thirds arable land, including garden ground (Lysons 1792).
- 4.15 By the early 17th century, Barnes still existed as a small fairly isolated settlement, with an estimated population of 150 to 200 people (Brown 1997, 17). It is this semi-isolated character of Barnes, associated with the increasing proximity and wealth of London, which started to make the village an attractive and fashionable place for the richer members of London society to live. From the late 17th century, through into the 18th century, a large number of large houses were built in and around the village, with one group built along Church Road, focused in the area of St. Mary's Church (Brown 1997, 17). This group of houses includes Hillersdon House, Priory Lodge, Merton Lodge, Elm Grove and Byfeld House.
- 4.16 Byfeld House is the most significant of this group since it was formerly located at 117 Church Road. Byfeld House was constructed in the 1690s as one of two adjacent buildings. The name of the house probably relates to Edward Byfeld (1689-1774), who was Appointed Governor of St. Helena by the East India Company in 1727, and lived at Merton Lodge, which was located immediately to the east of Byfeld House (Barnes and Mortlake History Society 2011).
- 4.17 The main house itself is described as being a large yet simple three storey square building with two bay windows flanking a main doorway with columned porch and stone stairs leading to the garden to the northern elevation. The remaining storeys contained simple fenestration of sash windows. Not as much detail survives on the adjacent structure, which appears to be a smaller two-storey rectangular building. Both buildings were joined between 1798 and 1800 to form a single property. By 1828, Byfeld House had been converted into a boys' school, and by 1902 it had been demolished.
- 4.18 During the same period as the construction of numerous large houses in Barnes, other structures were also being developed. The closest in relation to the proposed development site are Strawberry House and The Homestead and are contemporary. The Homestead lies immediately west of the site, incorporating contemporary brick boundary walls and railings, and were built in approximately 1720. Strawberry House lies c. 50m further to the west, and was formerly the Rectory to St. Mary's Church, and also believed to have been constructed at a similar time as The Homestead. Both buildings (including the boundary walls of The Homestead) are Grade II Listed.
- 4.19 Three other 18th century Grade II Listed buildings survive along Church Road to the west of the proposed development site which represent different roles within the local community. These consist of The Sun Inn Public House, the domestic property of The Grange and the religious institution of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.
- 4.20 Archaeological evidence for the post-medieval development of Barnes was uncovered during the excavation at the Sorting Office site, located c. 400m to the southeast. The evidence showed 17th or 18th century boundary ditches with contemporary small timber structures, which made ground above.
- 4.21 During the first half of the 19th century the size of Barnes grew at a slow but steady rate, with the population increasing from 860 in 1801, up to 1,879 in 1851 (Page 1905, 448). With improved road communications and the arrival of the railway in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the population of Barnes rose to 10,047 by 1901 vastly increasing the size of the settlement (*ibid*, 448).
- 4.22 Following the demolition of Byfeld House in 1902, the property was replaced by Byfeld Hall, a purpose built entertainment centre, opened in 1906. The hall was licensed to perform plays and

musical productions, in addition to hosting dance events, catering for a maximum audience of 500. Part of the hall was adapted in 1910 to incorporate a cinema with the installation of a projection room. Under various titles the hall continued to operate as a cinema until 1925 when it was renamed the Barnes Theatre, and for the next five years was well known for its production of Russian plays.

- 4.23 Following its use as a theatre, the hall reverted back to a cinema, and frequently changed name. During this period it was predominately known as either the Ranelagh or the Plaza. In 1966 the hall was converted into music studios, known as the Olympic (Music) Studio (The Theatres Trust 2011). From 1966, through to its closure in 2009, some of the most significant acts of 20th century western rock and pop culture recorded at the Olympic Studios, which include The Beatles, Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, Hawkwind, and Eric Clapton (The Independent Online 2011)
- 4.24 The other cultural asset of note within proximity to the proposed development site, is a K6 type red telephone box, which is located immediately to the front of the property on the Church Road frontage. This style of phone box was designed in 1935, and was probably erected within a year or two of this date.

## **5 Aims of the Investigation**

- 5.1 The aim of the Historic Building Recording was to make a permanent record of the structure and form of the walls surrounding the parcel of land specified for development. These comprise a rectangular garden area formerly occupied by a tennis court and garden features. The work comprised a photographic, drawn and written record. Particular attention was paid to evidence for modifications to the form and fabric of the walls. Elevations of the walls were drawn, to show the changes in brick work, where not occluded by overgrowth.
- 5.2 The aim is also to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## **6 Methodology**

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012).
- 6.2 An HBR specialist inspected the structure so as to develop an informed strategy for its appropriate recording, a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006).
- 6.3 A Level 2 record typically consists of drawings, written descriptions and photography. Drawings included elevations, and the provided survey used as the base for the drawings.
- 6.4 The wall's precise location was tied into the National Grid.

## 7 Results of the Building Record (Figures 2-3 & Plates 1-7)

### Introduction

- 7.1 The walls surrounding the garden area immediately west of the Olympic Cinema at 117 Church Road, Barnes, show at least seven phases of development, although there are likely to have been sub-phases of minor change and alterations within these phases. The phases have not been dated by scientific analysis, rather through an examination of the materials used, technology apparent, and style. The phases may be presented as follows:

Phase	Event	Potential Date
1	East wall of site	1690
2	West wall with brick buttresses and north wall	1720
3	Repairs in red brick	1800
4	Yellow brick repairs	1850-1920
5	New build when Byfeld Hall constructed	1906
6	Eastern garden wall, north section	Possibly 1970
7	New entrance, east side	Possibly 2000

### East wall

- 7.2 The eastern wall of the land west of the Olympic Cinema building exhibits several phases of construction. The lowest phase (Phase 1) is constructed of red bricks in English bond, the bricks measuring 210mm by 102mm by 62mm. The wall is 0.25m wide, and is generally free standing with no supporting buttresses. South of the modern gateway that cuts the wall is a single brick pier. This probably marks a former opening in the wall. This opening is 1.65m wide. South of the opening, the wall has a row of upright angled headers, and these may mark the original top of the wall, at 1.35m above current ground level.
- 7.3 The wall has a secondary build above the lowest courses, constructed of slightly darker red bricks than the first phase, measuring 220mm by 97mm by 62mm. These are topped by two rows of stretchers on edge, with a row of headers above. These mark old top of the wall prior to the construction of Byfeld Hall. When Byfeld Hall was rebuilt, a new row of headers was laid.
- 7.4 To the north of the gateway is an area of yellow bricks which appear to be of 19th century date. The bond is again English bond, but the different bricks are clear. The rest of the northern wall appears to be a single build, with the wall standing 1.75m high, surmounted by two rows of angled stretchers and a row of headers atop them. Of particular note is the dry, friable lime mortar that bonds the wall, and the notable lean of up to 80° eastwards. The brick coping, of bricks on edge, appears weakly cemented.
- 7.5 The gateway itself appears to be of very modern date, constructed of a pair of piers 0.44m square, in yellow surmounted by a red brick course and a stone block above. A curving wall flanks either side of the gateway, which is contemporary.

### West Wall

- 7.6 The southern part of the west wall and the base of the north wall are the second oldest parts of the site boundary. The southern part of the west wall is mostly constructed of red bricks in mixed English bond/cross bond, and bonded with lime mortar. The wall is stepped out at the base by 0.10m, and



the buttresses rise at 2.20m intervals from this base. The bricks are a mix of sizes throughout, measuring 220mm by 100mm by 60mm, and 221mm by 100mm by 52mm. They are a mix of soft red, and slightly over fired purplish red in colour. The wall has a slight lean eastwards, of c. 85°, and this is currently remedied by two wooden braces on two of the buttresses. This wall is bonded to, and probably built contemporary with, 'The Homestead'.

- 7.7 The northern section of the west wall is constructed of a mix of old bricks, including yellow and red stock bricks, bonded in English bond with cement mortar. The wall is topped with a double row of tiles with bricks on side above. This is clearly a modern build, and marks demarcation of the garden area as separate from 'The Homestead'. The wall abuts the northern wall, but is not tied into it.

#### **North wall**

- 7.8 The northern wall has three main phases. The lowest is formed of bricks measuring 210mm by 103mm by 65mm, and stands up to 1.25m above ground level. The bond is English bond. There are two later phases. The majority of the upper phase is dull yellow bricks, topped with headers on edge. This is probably of 19th century date. At the eastern end of the wall is a large area of rebuild that extends into the adjacent property, and is of pale yellow bricks with a clean, modern aspect.

#### **South wall**

- 7.9 The southern wall of the site is probably part of the earliest phase of construction, formed of red bricks in English bond. The bricks measure 216mm by 95mm by 64mm, and are bonded with very sandy lime mortar. Above 1.20m height is a second build, of slightly bigger bricks (225mm by 98mm by 65mm), with a coarser lime mortar. This is topped with three courses of angled stretchers, with headers on edge forming the top course of the wall. At the western end, the yellow brick rebuild also present on the western wall is clear. This appears to be a repair of collapse than deliberate remodelling.
- 7.10 At the eastern end of the wall, a red brick pier marks the corner with the east wall. A section of the eastern wall here is bonded in to the brickwork of the Olympic Cinema, and is clearly a rebuild to give a single aspect to the cinema frontage. The red brickwork has in inset panel with double ogee moulded bricks below and moulded stonework above. The wall is surmounted by a new stone cornice.

## Historic Building Record Plates



Plate 1: Eastern wall, Olympic Cinema Beyond



Plate 2: Eastern Wall, Looking southeast





Plate 3: West Wall with Buttresses



Plate 4: West Wall, Modern Section





Plate 5: North Wall Looking Southwest



Plate 6: South Wall Looking Northeast





Plate 7: East Wall next to Olympic Cinema, Looking West

## 8 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 8.1 The earliest part of the wall surrounding the site appears to be the lower sections of the east wall. The size of the bricks is typically late 17th century, and would be consistent with the wall being built in association with Byfeld House. A short section of this wall with angled stretchers may reflect the original form of the whole eastern wall. The use of lime mortar also proves its historic date. The upper parts of the wall use slightly larger bricks, and is evidence of a phase of repair or remodelling. This seems likely to date to the 18th century, since no yellow stock bricks are incorporated, and the bonding material is still lime mortar.
- 8.2 The western wall is likely to be slightly later, constructed in association with 'The Homestead'. This wall is characterised by buttresses every 2.2m (7'3"). The wall has varied brick sizes throughout its construction, and appears to be mostly of a single build. The exception is a newer brick coping and a rebuild at the corner with the southern wall onto Church Road. The wall appears to have been built contemporary with, and bonded into, 'The Homestead'.
- 8.3 The northern wall of the site abuts the eastern wall, and divides the garden from the mews walk along the north side. It is probable that this wall dates to Phase 2, and is contemporary with 'The Homestead' rather than Byfeld House.
- 8.4 The southern wall of the site is unbuttressed. Its exact relationship with the west wall is unclear because of plant overgrowth, but the size of brick indicates a possible late 17th century date with a slightly later rebuild above. The eastern end of the wall has a new brick pier. As it turns north, the later inset panel with stone moulding reflects the style of Byfeld Hall, later Olympic Cinema.
- 8.5 Repairs to the wall are generally of yellow stock brick, and the difference of materials is clear. The most modern events are the new western wall dividing the site from the rear of 'The Homestead', and the new brick piers of the eastern entrance.

- 8.6 Of note was the lean to the west wall, supported by wooden braces, and the lean to the east wall, damage which may be being compounded by erosion to the lime mortar.

## 9 Publication

- 9.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix A).

## 10 Archive Deposition

- 10.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

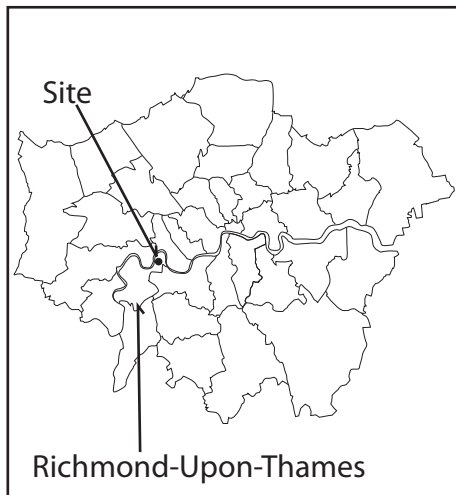
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OLYMPIC CINEMA SITE, 117 CHURCH ROAD, BARNES, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES:  
A HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

Site Location Within London



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2008  
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500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

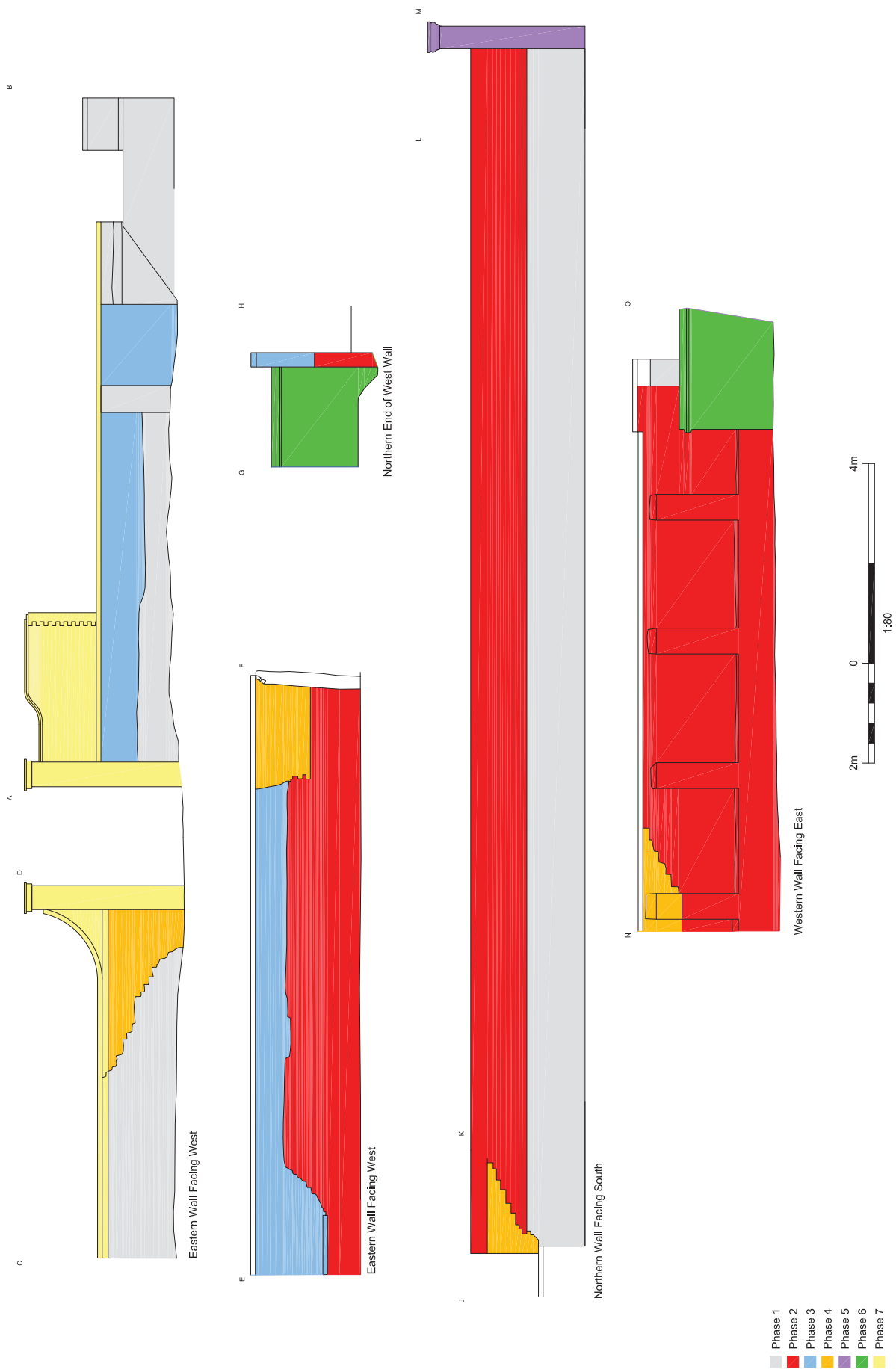
**Figure 1:** Site Location

ridge level 11.67  
brick building  
eaves level 10.17



**AOC**  
Archaeology  
Group





**Figure 3:** Phasing of Boundary Wall

## Appendices

## Appendix A - OASIS Form

### **OASIS ID: aocarcha1-128200**

#### Project details

Project name Olympic Cinema Site

Short description of the project A level 2 Historic Building Recording of a boundary wall, was conducted on the 3rd July 2012 on behalf of Barnes Cinema Limited. The investigations concluded that the earliest part of the wall appears to be the lower sections of the eastern wall. The size of the bricks is typically late 17th century and would be consistent with the wall being built in association with Byfeld House. A short section of this wall with angled stretchers may reflect the original form of the whole eastern wall. The use of lime mortar also proves its historic date. The western wall is likely to be slightly later, constructed in association with 'The Homestead'. This wall is characterised by buttresses every 2.2m (7'3

Project dates Start: 03-07-2012 End: 03-07-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated  
project reference 30918 - Contracting Unit No.  
codes

Any associated  
project reference 32194 - Contracting Unit No.  
codes

Any associated  
project reference OLP 12 - Sitecode  
codes

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Methods techniques & "Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES BARNES 117 Church Road

Postcode SW13 9HL

Site coordinates TQ 5222 1766 50 0 50 56 15 N 000 10 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project originator brief EH GLAAS

Project originator design AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive LAARC



recipient

Digital available      Media      "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper recipient      Archive      LAARC

Paper available      Media      "Photograph","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography  
1

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title      OLYMPIC CINEMA SITE, 117, CHURCH ROAD, BARNES, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES: A HISTORIC BUILDING  
REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s)      Capon, L

Date      2012

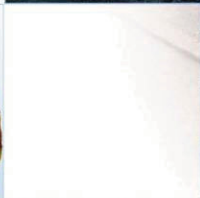
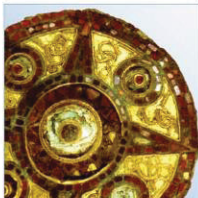
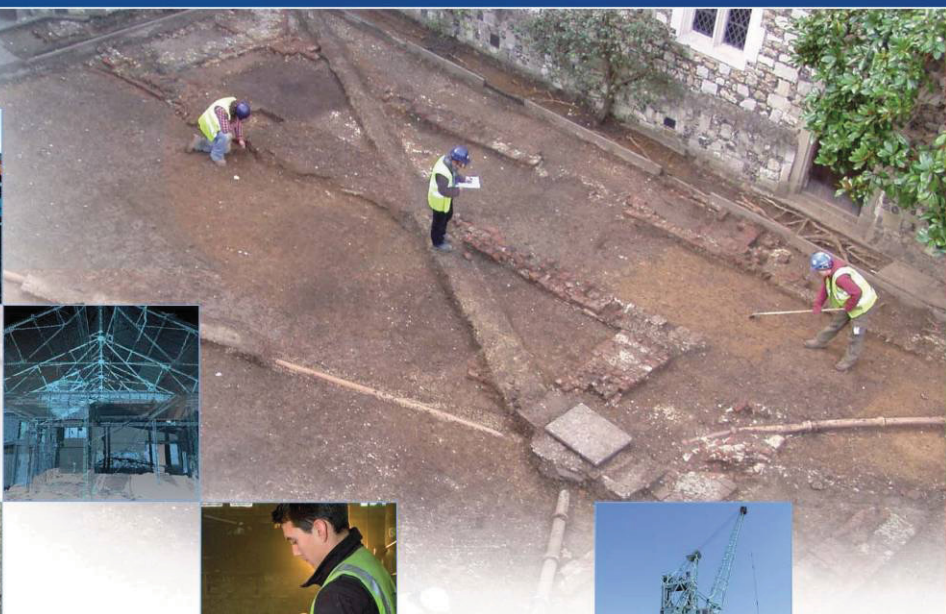
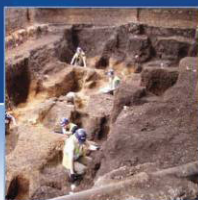
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