

# 30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond

## An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

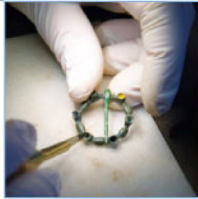
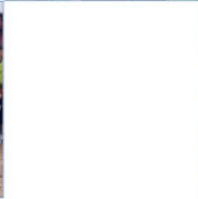
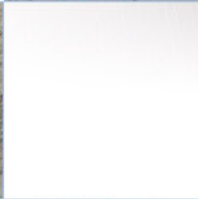
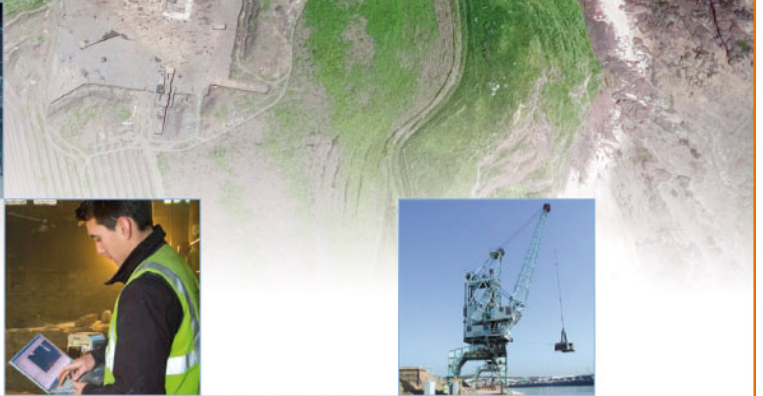
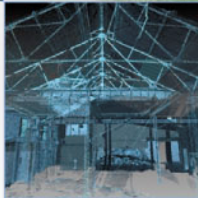
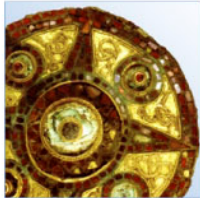
Planning Application Number: DC/ASP/07/3128/HOT

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 1747 7498

AOC Project no: 7974

Site Code: OCE 08

Date: June 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# 30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond

## An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Exhedra Architects Canbury Park Studio 116 Canbury Park Road Kingston Upon Thames KT2 6JZ</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>TQ 1747 7498</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>7974</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Chris Pole</b>
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<b>Date of Excavation:</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> June 2008 – 13<sup>th</sup> June 2008</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>October 2008</b>

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

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**Date:** October 2008

**Approved by:**

**Date:**

**Draft/Final Report Stage:**

**Date:**

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## Non-Technical Summary

Between 9<sup>th</sup> June 2008 and 13<sup>th</sup> June 2008 AOC Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on ground works at the back garden of 30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond.

The watching brief revealed several layers to a depth of 2.3m of post-medieval infill containing demolition material but little domestic waste. The dating is undiagnostic, but the building material of the earliest layer is probably post-Tudor, while a later layer had a small quantity of clay tobacco pipe stem and flower pot, and can be ascribed a post-Tudor date with more confidence.

The combined thickness of the layers containing cultural material suggests something other than housebuilding, and it is possible that the deeper parts of the investigation were within the moat that surrounded Richmond Palace. This is recorded as having been backfilled during the extension of the Palace by Henry VII (1485-1509). While this would not fit with the post-Tudor probable date of the cultural material in the layers, the moat may not have been completely backfilled at that time. There was no direct evidence for the cut of the moat, but this is to be expected in such a small investigation.

Alternatively the remains could represent a number of episodes of development of the site for housing, until the present house was built. The Palace was demolished in the Commonwealth period, and following an unsuccessful attempt to rebuild the Palace by Charles II the ruins were sub-divided and sold. If this is the case, the reason the ground was disturbed to such a depth is not known.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a report on an archaeological watching brief carried out at 30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond (Figure 1). The work was carried out on behalf of Exhedra Architects.
- 1.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1747 7498 and within land bounded by Old Palace Lane to the northwest, residential buildings to the northeast and southeast, with open ground to the southwest (Figure 2).
- 1.3 Currently the site is occupied by 30 Old Palace Lane and a back garden. The proposed development is for the construction of a single storey rear extension and a part single- part two-storey side extension.

## 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 the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 Planning permission to undertake the development was granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.: DC/ASP/07/3128/HOT), subject to a condition for archaeological Watching Brief, required in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and recommended by Mark Stevenson of GLAAS.
- 2.3 The site lay within an area of high archaeological importance, as defined by the Unitary Development Plan for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 2.4 A Desk Based Assessment was not required due to the limited scale of the development. The watching brief was the first stage in the process to fulfil the requirement for a programme of archaeological work. The watching brief was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by AOC Archaeology and approved by GLAAS, (AOC 2007).

## 3. Geology & Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 270) indicated that the site was situated upon river terrace gravels from the Thames.

## 4. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 A number of evaluations, excavations, and watching-briefs have been undertaken around the Old Richmond Palace, and there are numerous entries within the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) for archaeological features or chance finds within the 1km radius of the site.
- 4.2 The following information is drawn from *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, 17 King Street, Richmond*, (AOC 2002).

### Prehistoric (before c.AD 43)

- 4.3 The underlying geology of the site (gravel terraces adjacent to alluvium and a water source) are conditions that are often associated with prehistoric settlements, being situated close to reliable and often navigable sources of water and demonstrating good drainage.

- 4.4 A number of prehistoric finds have been discovered within the 300m radius of the site, the earliest of them dating to the Bronze Age. The majority of the finds of prehistoric date are however isolated finds. They include a Bronze Age barbed flint arrowhead found near Richmond Bridge and a Bronze Age socketed gouge from the Surrey Bank of the River Thames. A further isolated find of an Iron Age pottery sherd was discovered during an excavation in 1981.
- 4.5 Further prehistoric finds of an unknown date have been recovered from excavations conducted within the vicinity of the site including prehistoric worked flints found in a deposit overlying natural gravels and some struck flints. Otherwise little in the way of prehistoric settlement has been discovered within proximity of the site.

### **Roman (c. AD 43 - 450)**

- 4.6 There is little evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the site. A single Trajanic Denarius coin was discovered in 1870 at Denton Road on the other side of the river from the site.

### **Anglo-Saxon (c.451-1065)**

- 4.7 Richmond's original name of Shene is thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin. Its origins are thought to be from the word sceo, meaning shelter or sciene meaning shining, the former is currently thought to be more likely. In AD 950 Bishop Theodred of London referred in his will, to a number of properties that he owned one of which was at Sceon (Shene), hence it is possible that some form of manor house existed in the area. However little is known of Anglo-Saxon Richmond, and there are no references to Anglo-Saxon finds within 300m of the proposed development sites.

### **Medieval (c.1066 - 1485)**

- 4.8 There is no mention of Shene in the Domesday Book of 1086, though this is probably due to the fact that the manor was included within the realms of the Manor of Kingston, which was held by the King during this period. The first record of the manor house of Shene was in the 12th century when it belonged to Henry I. It became separated from the Manor of Kingston when Henry I gave it to the important Norman Belet family. It remained in the Belet family's hands until it was reclaimed by the monarchy in the 14th century. King Edward II (1307-1327) founded a House of Carmelite Friars in the manor house, but this was shortly moved to a new site in Oxford, after this the Manor of Shene once again, became the property of the royal family.
- 4.9 The site of the manor house at Shene was located adjacent to Old Palace Lane. The building was divided into two courts, the upper court contained the farm and ancillary buildings, and the lower court, which was located nearest to the river, housed the kitchens and chapel.
- 4.10 The manor was first converted into a royal palace by Edward III in the 1360s. He died there in 1377 and it became a popular place to stay for a succession of royals. However, the palace was demolished in 1395 by Richard II, distraught after the death of his wife, Queen Anne, at the house. The palace was rebuilt at Shene on the site of the previous manor house and palace site by Henry V in 1414. A temporary house was built at Shene, during the reconstruction of the Palace, much of the material for this building came from the nearby manor houses of Byfleet and Sutton, as a result the new house became known as 'the new timber building called Byfleet', and contained the principal royal apartments. This temporary building was later given to a convent of observant friars, it is believed that this building stood on land between Friars Lane and Water Lane, possibly immediately to the south of the proposed development site. Henry V also established a new monastery at Sheen which was located in what is now the Old Deer Park.

- 4.11 Several archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the site have produced evidence dating to the medieval period. An evaluation in 1993 at 16-17 George Street found 12th and 13th century pottery sherds in a deposit which overlay natural gravels. Archaeologists also discovered a boundary or drainage ditch, cutting this deposit and dated to the 12-13th century. Furthermore post holes and possible structure slots were found which predated the 18th century and were along the same alignment as later structures fronting George Street.

### **Post-Medieval (c.1485 - modern)**

- 4.12 Shene Palace was partially destroyed by fire in 1497, but was rebuilt by Henry VII almost immediately. It is thought likely that the palace was built in much of the same layout as the earlier palace upon the site. However, Henry VII renamed it Richmond or Rychemonde in 1501 after his earldom of Richmond in Yorkshire. Henry VII died at the palace in 1509, his son Henry (later Henry VIII) was born there.
- 4.13 Records dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century suggest that the Palace was moated. However the moat was supposed to have been filled in on the extension of the palace by Henry VII. Evidence for a moat was discovered during an excavation carried out in 1972, the evidence from which suggested that the moat was not an original feature of the Tudor palace. The palace is thought to have consisted of a block of state apartments overlooking the river, arranged around a small courtyard. To the northeast stood the fountain courtyard containing a large fountain of lead flanked by a great hall, chapel and kitchen.
- 4.14 Archaeologically there are several references in the GLSMR to finds of a post-medieval date, largely related to the remains of Richmond Palace. Rescue work by Richmond Archaeological Society on the presumed corner of Richmond Palace found no Tudor features, but two later phases of brick walls at Tudor Palace Mews. A watching brief conducted at Richmond Green, The Old Palace recorded 16<sup>th</sup> century brick walls, as well as several brick structures dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.15 Old Palace Place itself is thought to date from the late 16th century to early 17th century, with the existing exterior being added c.1700, by the London Lawyer, Vertue Radford, the owner of Old Palace Place at this date. Oak House, which is situated immediately to the south of Old Palace Place was built in the 1760s and was originally an extension to Old Palace Place.
- 4.16 The palace was demolished after the English Civil War, when all royal lands were taken by Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, and sold off. Much of Richmond Palace had been demolished by the 1650s as the parks; the palace and the lordship of the Manor of Richmond were divided up. Charles II tried to rebuild some of the palace but this was abandoned and by 1660 the ruins of Richmond house were 'divided into twenty seven inhabited houses or tenements'. All that remains of Richmond Palace today is the Gateway on the Green bearing the arms of Henry VII and the wardrobe.
- 4.17 From the 1690s Richmond began to develop from a small village into a small town, this was due to rich London merchants increasingly searching for summer rural retreats close to London. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century the famous architect John Price built many of the existing houses surrounding The Green and Little Green including six mansions and two smaller houses. These are visible on the earliest available detailed map of Richmond, Rocque's map of 1741-45. Richmond Green is clearly labelled surrounded by buildings to the north, south and west. Richmond itself is shown to be a small settlement, focused on the whole to the south of Richmond Palace.



- 4.18 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Richmond prospered further and became a popular resort for a summer retreat, which led to an increase in amusements in the town including medicinal spring waters, pleasure gardens and theatres.
- 4.19 Generally archaeological works have revealed other evidence of post-medieval remains. An excavation conducted along George Street revealed finds including deep brick-lined chambers of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date and 17-18<sup>th</sup> century wells, building foundations and ditches.

## 5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the Watching Brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
  - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
  - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
  - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
  - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
  - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
  - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.
- 5.2 The specific objectives of the Watching Brief were to:
- Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date.
  - Determine the presence of any remains of medieval date on the site.
  - Assess the potential of the site to inform on the early post-medieval development and chronology of Richmond.
  - Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by the phases of late post-medieval and modern buildings on the site.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The Watching Brief was carried out during ground reduction on the site by Chris Pole, Project Supervisor, under the overall direction of Andy Leonard, Project Manager of AOC Archaeology Group.
- 6.2 A unique site code for the project was obtained from The Museum of London; **OCE 08**, before commencing work on site.
- 6.3 All of the work was carried out in line with Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage June 1998); and IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IFA October 1994).

## 7. Results

- 7.1 Several areas of ground reduction were monitored including the excavation of a soak-away, a rainwater recycling tank pit, drainage, and raft foundations for an extension to 30 Old Palace Lane.

### Soak-away



Plate 1: Soak-away Sample Section

Context	Thickness	Description
1001	0.30m	Loose mid grey brown clay silt sand, turfed. Modern rubbish inclusions. Topsoil.
1002	0.30m	Loose rubble consisting of red brick fragments, white mortar, slate, kitchen tile. Patches of orange-brown sand gravel. Demolition Layer.
1003	0.70m	Firm mid brown grey clay silt sand. Occasional small rounded / sub-rounded river pebbles. Frequent small red CBM (ceramic building material) fragments, small patches of white mortar, large charcoal flecks.
1004	0.60m	Firm yellow coarse sand with frequent patches of light grey brown clay sand. Moderate red CBM fragments, white mortar and large charcoal flecks.

Table 1: Soakaway

- 7.2 A soak-away was excavated to the southeast of the garden measuring 3.50m long, 1.50m wide and 2.0m in depth. It was aligned southeast – northwest (Figure 3).
- 7.3 Three layers were present beneath modern topsoil (1001). All contained cultural material, principally CBM, mortar fragments, and charcoal flecks. The natural ground was not encountered. The lowest layer, (1004), was a yellow sand, above this was soil-like material, (1003), that contained a sherd of a flower pot and part of a clay pipe stem. These are not diagnostic, but indicate a post-Tudor date. A field drain was cut into this layer aligned southwest – northeast.
- 7.4 This was overlain by (1002), a loose layer of demolition material. The presence of slate is not diagnostic, but did become widely used as a building material with the advent of cheaper transportation, especially with the railways, whereas it had been used only rarely before. This deposit is likely to be later post-medieval.

## Rainwater Recycling Tank



Plate 2: Rainwater Recycling Tank Sample Section

Context	Thickness	Description
1001	0.40m	Loose mid grey brown clay silt sand, turfed. Modern rubbish inclusions. Topsoil.
1003	1.10m	Firm mid brown grey clay silt sand. Occasional small rounded, sub-rounded river pebbles. Frequent small red CBM fragments, small patches of white mortar, large charcoal flecks.
1004	0.60m	Firm yellow coarse sand with frequent patches of light grey brown clay sand. Moderate red CBM fragments, white mortar and large charcoal flecks.
1005	0.20m+	Light grey brown clay sand with occasional small CBM fragments, white mortar patches and large charcoal flecks.

Table 2: Rainwater Recycling Tank

- 7.5 A rainwater recycling pit was excavated 1.70m long, 1.50m wide and 2.30m in depth. It was aligned southeast–northwest (Figure 3).
- 7.6 The earliest layer revealed was (1005), which also contained cultural material. Samples of the bricks and peg-tiles from this layer are post-Tudor. Layers (1003) and (1004) were also present in this exposure. Layer (1003) contained two pieces of worked limestone, probably flags from a floor.
- 7.7 At the top of the sequence there was modern topsoil (1001) again.

## Drainage



Plate 3: Drainage Sample Section

Context	Thickness	Description
1001	0.25m	Loose mid grey brown clay silt sand, turfed. Modern rubbish inclusions. Topsoil.
1006	0.08m	Mid orange brown clay sand with frequent red CBM and white mortar fragments. Made Ground.
1007	0.07m	Dark blue black clay sand with frequent red CBM and white mortar fragments. Made Ground.
1003	0.20m+	Firm mid brown grey clay silt sand. Occasional small rounded, sub-rounded river pebbles. Frequent small red CBM fragments, small patches of white mortar, large charcoal flecks.

Table 3: Drainage

- 7.8 A drain-run to the rainwater recycling tank was cut from the house (Figure 3). It measured 3.50m long, 0.60m wide and 0.60m in depth.
- 7.9 As the exposure was shallower, the earliest deposit observed was (1003). This was overlain by a thin dark sand layer (1007), then a thin brown sand layer (1006) with frequent building material.
- 7.10 At the top of the sequence there was modern topsoil (1001) again.

## Rear Extension Foundation

- 7.11 An area measuring approximately 5.00 x 2.00m was excavated immediately to the rear of 30 Old Palace Lane for a raft foundation for a rear extension.
- 7.12 Again this exposure was not deep, and (1003) was the earliest deposit present. Animal bone and peg tile was present. The peg tile is not diagnostic for dating. This was overlain by 1008, a 0.20m thick concrete slab forming the back garden patio.



Plate 4: Rear Extension Sample Stratigraphy

## 8. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1 The watching brief revealed several layers of post-medieval infill to a depth of 2.3m. The natural ground was not exposed in any of the investigations. No prehistoric or medieval remains were found on the site
- 8.2 The layers contain building material and little or no domestic rubbish. The dating material present was undiagnostic, and only gives broad indications of the dates of deposition. The earliest deposit, (1005), is probably post-Tudor, on the basis of brick and peg tile recovered from it. A post-Tudor date is indicated with greater confidence for a layer higher in the sequence, (1003), by the presence of a sherd from a flower pot and part of the stem of a clay pipe. Other finds include a single animal bone and two fragments of limestone, probably from a flagstone.
- 8.3 The combined thickness of the layers is substantially greater than would be expected from housebuilding on the site. It is therefore possible that the soakaway and the rainwater pit were within the moat that surrounded Richmond Palace. This is recorded as having been backfilled during the extension of the Palace by Henry VII (1485-1509). While this would not fit with the post-Tudor probable date of the cultural material in the layers, the moat may not have been completely backfilled at that time. There was no direct evidence for the cut of the moat, but this is to be expected in such a small investigation. Whether the moat crosses the site here or not could be resolved by fieldwork in the future in adjacent areas.
- 8.4 Alternatively the remains could represent a number of episodes of development of the site for housing, until the present house was built. The Palace was demolished in the Commonwealth period, and following an unsuccessful attempt to rebuild the Palace by Charles II the ruins were subdivided and sold. If this is the case, the reason the ground was disturbed to such a depth is not known.
- 8.5 All groundworks on site have now been completed and monitored. Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B) with a short summary submitted to the *London Archaeologist* archaeological roundup 2008.

## 9. Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology Group Ltd (2002) *15 King Street, An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.
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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



Figure 3: Watching Brief Areas

Figure 4: Sample Sections

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## Appendices

## Appendix A- Context Index

<b>Context</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Description</b>
1001	Site	0.40m	Topsoil
1002	3.50 x 1.50m	0.30m	Demolition Layer / Made Ground
1003	Site	1.10m	Layer
1004	6.00 x 0.50m	0.60m	Layer
1005	1.70m x 1.50m	0.20m+	Layer
1006	3.50 x 0.60m	0.08m	Made Ground
1007	3.50 x 0.60m	0.07m	Made Ground
1008	5.00 x 2.00m	0.20m	Concrete Patio

## Appendix B- Finds Assessment

By Paul Fitz

The mixed assemblage of finds from two contexts from the site is very small and can only be used to give an approximate guide to dating the contexts as post medieval, and most likely to be post Tudor.

The one pot sherd is terracotta flower pot and of limited diagnostic use, as is the small tobacco pipe stem.

The brick fragments appear to be the earliest finds, from their size and shape, could easily be residual in a later land filling event

The limestone may well be from earlier flooring but again, appears to have ended up as discarded post demolition pieces.

Of the other finds, the bone is a piece of lower jaw from a pig and the flint flake has no retouched features and could be 'natural' or rough struck waste.

Catalogue:

1/003 2 x limestone flag? pieces

1/003 tobacco pipe stem piece - undiagnostic

1/003 animal bone – lower jaw piece of medium sized mammal

1/003 1 x incomplete peg tile with 10-12mm peg diamond

1/003 1 x post medieval terracotta <flower pot> rim sherd.

1/005 2 x peg tile, 1 x brick . Purple- red colour and coarsely shaped

1/005 flint flake – no retouched edges – looks modern struck

1/005 2 x red brick, unfrogged. Incomplete dimensions except 2 inch depth on one – both post Tudor

## Appendix C – OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: aocarcha1-47626

#### Project details

Project name	30 Old Palace Place
Short description of the project	The watching brief revealed several layers to a depth of 2.3m of post-medieval infill containing demolition material but little domestic waste. The dating is undiagnostic, but the building material of the earliest layer is probably post-Tudor, while a later layer had a small quantity of clay tobacco pipe stem and flower pot, and can be ascribed a post-Tudor date with more confidence. The combined thickness of the layers containing cultural material suggests something other than housebuilding, and it is possible that the deeper parts of the investigation were within the moat that surrounded Richmond Palace. This is recorded as having been backfilled during the extension of the Palace by Henry VII (1485-1509). While this would not fit with the post-Tudor probable date of the cultural material in the layers, the moat may not have been completely backfilled at that time. There was no direct evidence for the cut of the moat, but this is to be expected in such a small investigation. Alternatively the remains could represent a number of episodes of development of the site for housing, until the present house was built. The Palace was demolished in the Commonwealth period, and following an unsuccessful attempt to rebuild the Palace by Charles II the ruins were sub-divided and sold. If this is the case, the reason the ground was disturbed to such a depth is not known.
Project dates	Start: 09-06-2008 End: 13-06-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any project codes associated	OCE 08 - Sitecode reference
Any project codes associated	7974 - Contracting Unit No. reference
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE
Significant Finds	MASONRY Post Medieval
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 30 Old Palace Lane

Postcode TW9  
 Study area 380.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TQ 1747 7498 51.4610913907 -0.308881034042 51 27 39 N 000 18 31 W Point

### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group  
 Organisation  
 Project brief EH GLAAS  
 originator  
 Project design AOC Archaeology Group  
 originator  
 Project Andy Leonard  
 director/manager  
 Project supervisor Chris Pole  
 Type of Architects  
 sponsor/funding  
 body  
 Name of Exhedra  
 sponsor/funding  
 body

### Project archives

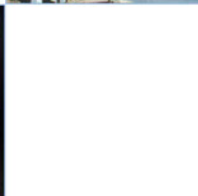
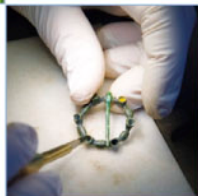
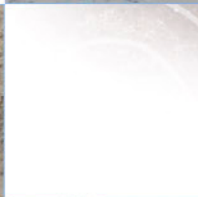
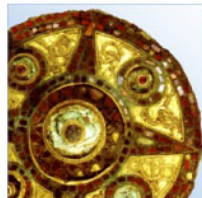
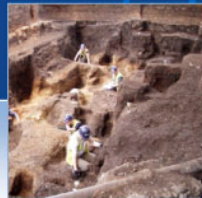
Physical Archive LAARC  
 recipient  
 Physical Archive ID OCE 08  
 Physical Contents 'Worked stone/lithics'  
 Physical Archive 2 pieces of building limestone  
 notes  
 Digital Archive LAARC  
 recipient  
 Digital Archive ID OCE 08  
 Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'  
 Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'  
 available  
 Digital Archive notes digital images and spreadsheets/tables as required by LAARC  
 Paper Archive LAARC  
 recipient  
 Paper Archive ID OCE 08  
 Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type      Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title                    30 Old Palace Lane, Richmond Upon Thames; an archaeological watching brief report  
Author(s)/Editor(s)   Pole, C.  
Date                     2008  
Issuer or publisher    AOC Archaeology Group  
Place of issue or publication    AOC Archaeology London  
Description             A4

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