

Oak House, King Street, The Green, Richmond London Borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames, Archaeological Watching Brief Report

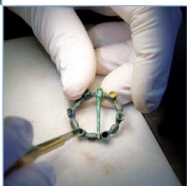
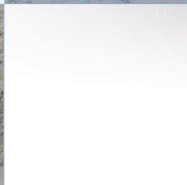
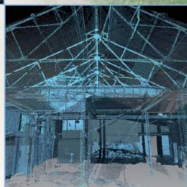
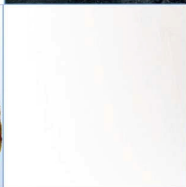
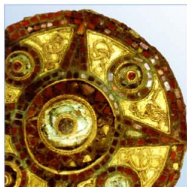
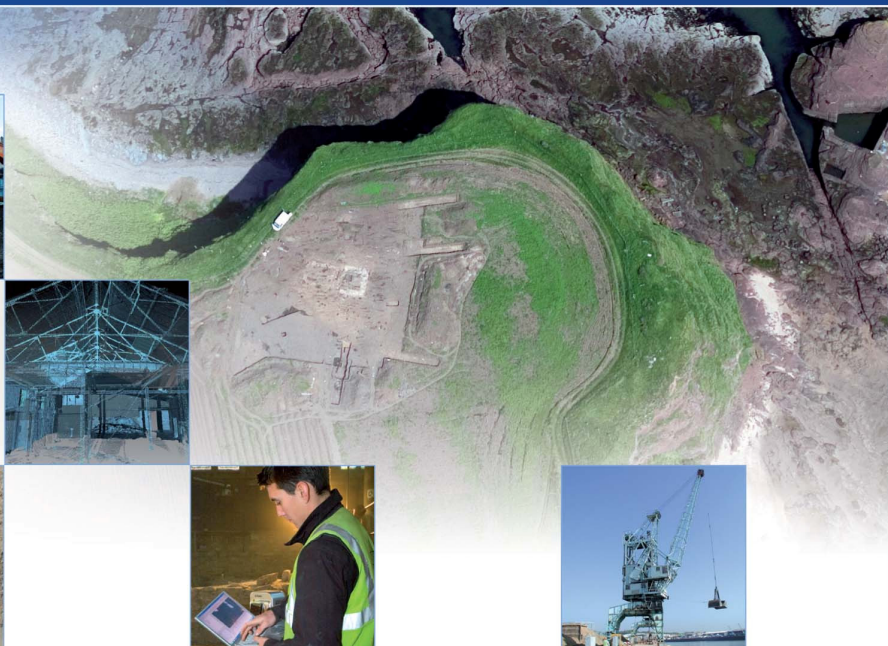
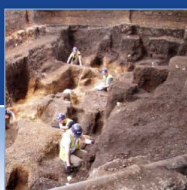
Planning Application Number: 09/1572/HOT

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 1763 7484

AOC Project no: 30615

Site Code: OKH10

March 2010



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Oak House, King Street, The Green, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Date of Fieldwork:	15th-17th March 2010
Date of Report:	March 2010

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

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Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	ii
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
3. Strategy	7
4. Watching Brief Results	8
5. Finds.....	9
6. Conclusion	9
7. Further Work and Publication	9
8. Archive Deposition.....	9
9. Bibliography.....	10
Appendix A – Context Register.....	16
Appendix B – Finds Report	17
Appendix C – OASIS Form	18

List of illustrations

- Figure 1 – Site Location
- Figure 2 – Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3 – Trench Plan
- Figure 4 – Sections

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during work in the back garden of Oak House, on The Green, in Richmond. Two areas were monitored, and a sequence of buried soils, made ground and service intrusions were observed. No significant archaeological remains were observed. However, excavations only reached a depth of 0.75m below ground level, and only deposits of proven post-medieval date were present.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

1.1.1 The site is located on the southern side of King Street, towards the Green, in Richmond and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1763 7484. Properties on King Street and Old Palace Place lie to the northeast and southwest respectively, The Green to the north. The site is occupied by the residential property Oak House. The watching brief was carried out in response to groundwork required for air conditioning plant. This was located in the rear garden.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.

1.2.2 The extension of the property is in the area of Richmond Palace, and therefore of high Archaeological Potential. Planning permission has been granted for the planned alterations (09/1572/HOT). In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE 1990) an archaeology condition was recommended by the archaeology advisor.

1.2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (2009), detailed how the watching brief would be undertaken.

1.3 Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey map of South London (Sheet 270) shows that the site lies over deposits of Brickearth with terrace gravels below.

1.3.2 Richmond lies on the southern bank of the Thames as it flows downstream from its tidal limit at Teddington. The site stands at around 9.9mOD, and the slope down to the Thames is obscured by buildings, and probably also terraced. The Green to the northeast is generally flat.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

2.1 A number of prehistoric finds have been discovered within the vicinity of the site, the earliest of them dating to the Bronze Age. However, the majority of these are isolated finds with little evidence of settlement activity.

2.2 A Bronze Age barbed flint arrowhead was found near Richmond Bridge and a Bronze Age socketed gouge from the Surrey Bank of the River Thames. A further isolated sherd of Iron Age pottery was discovered during an excavation in 1981.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

2.3 The Roman settlement of *Londinium* was focussed in the location of the current City of London, some 12 miles to the east of the site. Little in the way of Roman evidence has been found in the vicinity of the site with the exception of one Roman coin, a Denarius of Trajan (98-117AD), located at Denton Road in 1870 on the other side of the river.

The Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and Medieval Periods

- 2.4 Richmond's original name of Shene is thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin, derived from the word *sceo*, meaning shelter or *sciene* meaning shining. 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, there is no further knowledge of Anglo-Saxon Richmond.
- 2.5 Shene is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 although this is probably because 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 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 and the manor once again became the property of the royal family.
- 2.6 The site of the manor house at Shene was located adjacent to Old Palace Lane, just to the northwest of the site. 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.
- 2.7 The manor was first converted into a royal palace by Edward III in the 1360s. Edward died in 1377 and it subsequently 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. Henry V also established a new monastery at Sheen, which was located in what is now the Old Deer Park.
- 2.8 The settlement at this time is likely to have been a small settlement serving the needs of the palace. The river was probably crossed at this date by a horse ferry, linking Richmond to Twickenham first referred to in state papers of 1443; it was the property of the Crown.
- 2.9 Several archaeological excavations near the site have produced evidence of 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 the aforementioned deposit and dated to the 12-13th century. Furthermore, postholes and possible structure slots were found which predated the 18th century and were along the same alignment to later structures fronting George Street.

Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 2.10 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 and his son Henry (later Henry VIII) was born there.
- 2.11 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. The palace was probably surrounded by a moat.
- 2.12 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 (1992) recorded 16th century brick walls, as well as several brick structures dating from the 16th to the 19th century, and these included vaulted chambers and a circular cesspit with a domed roof.
- 2.13 A Franciscan Friary was also founded by Henry VII c. 1500. The friary was thought to have been established to the east of Richmond Palace, adjacent to where Old Friars Lane now runs. Remains of the friary have been uncovered during excavations beneath 'Old Friars', Old Palace Terrace immediately to the east of the site where cellars dating to c. 1500 were discovered. An excavation at The Retreat, Retreat Road, (immediately to the south west of the site) on the presumed site of the Friary, did not find any structures, only post-medieval pits, Tudor demolition rubble and wooden barrels.
- 2.14 Old Palace Place, west of the site 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.
- 2.15 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 to house his mother, but she did not like it, therefore 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.
- 2.16 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 18th 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, the village is surround by fields and formal gardens.
- 2.17 In the 18th century, Richmond prospered further and became a popular resort for a summer retreat, which lead to an increase in amusements in the town including medicinal spring waters, pleasure gardens and theatres. The development of Richmond is further illustrated by the Manor map of Richmond dated to 1771. This map and associated records note the ratepayers in Richmond and the sum that they paid in the years between 1726 and 1771.
- 2.18 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 19th century date and 17-18th century wells, building foundations and post-medieval ditches.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 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 archaeology condition and any requirement for further work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were:

- To determine the presence of any remains of medieval date, particularly any associated with the manor house.
- To determine the presence of any remains of post-medieval date particularly relating to Old Palace Place.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (**OKH10**) for the project was obtained from the Museum of London.

3.2.2 The watching brief was undertaken during 15th – 17th March, 2010, on a service trench 0.75m deep.

3.2.3 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a Bench Mark provided by the site surveyor of 9.95m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).

3.2.4 The watching brief was conducted by staff under the overall management of Andy Leonard. The site was monitored by Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

3.2.5 The programme of attendance was dependent on the construction programme. Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008). Provision was made for a report as defined in the written scheme of investigation.

4. Watching Brief Results

4.1 Area 1

4.1.1 Area 1 was located in the external side passage on the southeast side of the property, north of the site, and was monitored during works to the drainage.

Table of stratigraphy

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context	Description
9.95m	0.00m	100	Flagstones
8.99m	0.05	201	Drain fill

4.1.2 A layer over 0.6m thick of brownish grey sandy silt (201) containing brick, mortar and coal fragments was the earliest deposit and was clearly made ground overlying an extant drain. This was sealed by flagstones on a thin bedding layer of sand (100).

4.2 Area 2

4.2.1 Area 2 encompasses the rest of the back garden, and the watching brief was carried out on a trench measuring 17.4m by 0.6m.

Table of stratigraphy

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context	Description
9.94m	0.00m	200	Garden horizon
9.88m	0.06m	212	Made ground
9.61m	0.53m	208/9	Brick drain
9.50m	0.44m	216	Rubble layer
9.60m	0.54m	215	Buried soil horizon

4.2.2 Neither natural deposits nor significant archaeological remains were revealed in this trench. The earliest deposit was a layer of dark brown silty clay loam (215) which resembled a buried topsoil horizon, and potentially marks the ground level prior to construction of Oak House. This deposit lay roughly flat at 9.60mOD, and was present for 7.40m within the service trench, dropping away to the northeast and southwest towards the River. A layer of brick rubble and mortar overlay the buried soil (216); this was no more than 0.10m thick, and probably represented a demolition horizon rather than construction trample.

4.2.3 These layers were overlain by a series of dumped deposits, raising the ground up to the current garden layer. Furthest to the southwest was a thick layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel with occasional brick inclusions (217). The top of this deposit sloped down northwards, and was overlain by a widespread deposit of brownish yellow sandy clay (212). Part of the base of a small jar or dish dating to 1550-1700 was retrieved from this layer. A similar dump lay northeast to this (210), and a hollow between filled with a dump of greyish white mortar and slate fragments (211), as well as containing a pottery sherd of 15th-16th century date. This may be a dump relating to the construction of Oak House.

4.2.4 Towards the northeastern end of the trench, a trench [214] cut through the dumped deposits contained a wall footing and a brick-sided drain nest to it. Both appear to be built within the same cut, and are on the same orientation, and therefore contemporary. The brick foundation (203) was constructed of a mixture of red and yellow bricks (240 by 115 by 70mm) of 19th century date bonded with a cement-rich mortar. 0.25m southwest of the wall is the drain formed of brick sides (208 and 209). The interior appeared to be rendered, but this may have been degraded mortar. This mortar

also contained cement. The drain fill was soft dark grey (207), and contained tile fragments most likely deriving from a collapsed capping to the drain. Parts of a large redware pot of late 18th century date were also collected from the collapse.. The space between the wall and the drain was filled with soft brown sandy clay (213), and both structures sealed with brown sandy silt (206); the backfill of the construction cut, which included a pottery sherd of 18th century date. A spread of cement up to 0.10m thick on the north side of the foundation may be an indication of rendering the surface of the structure. This foundation, 0.36m wide and in English bond may be a garden wall. Towards the northern end of the trench, a second cut [205] contained a second brick drain, cutting into the cut for the wall. This connects with the manhole in Area 1.

- 4.2.5 The entire garden was sealed by a layer of dark brown sandy silty clay (200), with regular slabs forming a rough surface

5. Finds

- 5.1 A small assemblage of mixed finds from predominately the post medieval period were recovered from the service run excavations to the rear of Oak House. Of slight interest are three sherds of 15th-16th century pottery, which are indicative of the known medieval and Tudor history of the immediate area.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The archaeological results are limited by the shallow depth of the service areas monitored: no greater than 0.75m. The lack of any stratigraphy, structures or cut features predating the post-medieval period probably indicates that the medieval and Tudor horizon was not reached. The earliest layer (215) had the character of a buried topsoil. This lay at 9.60m OD and was over 0.2m thick. The post-medieval history of the site probably all relates to the construction of Oak House in the middle of the 18th century, and the ground raised by the addition of dumped material. This dumped material contains fragments of pottery of 15th-16th century date, and was probably locally sourced.
- 6.2 The drains and wall foundation of 19th century date relate to Oak House, and the drain represents a necessity, the wall foundation possibly a garden structure or outbuilding no longer present.

7. Further Work and Publication

- 7.1 A short summary of the results of the watching brief will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork roundup, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project.(Appendix C).
- 7.2 If future work in the garden of this property is carried out at greater depth than 0.75m from the current surface, then there is still the potential for archaeological features to be revealed.

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Archaeological Archives; A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and Curation (Brown & AAF 2007). On submission and approval of this report, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC).

9. Bibliography

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OAK HOUSE, KING STREET, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

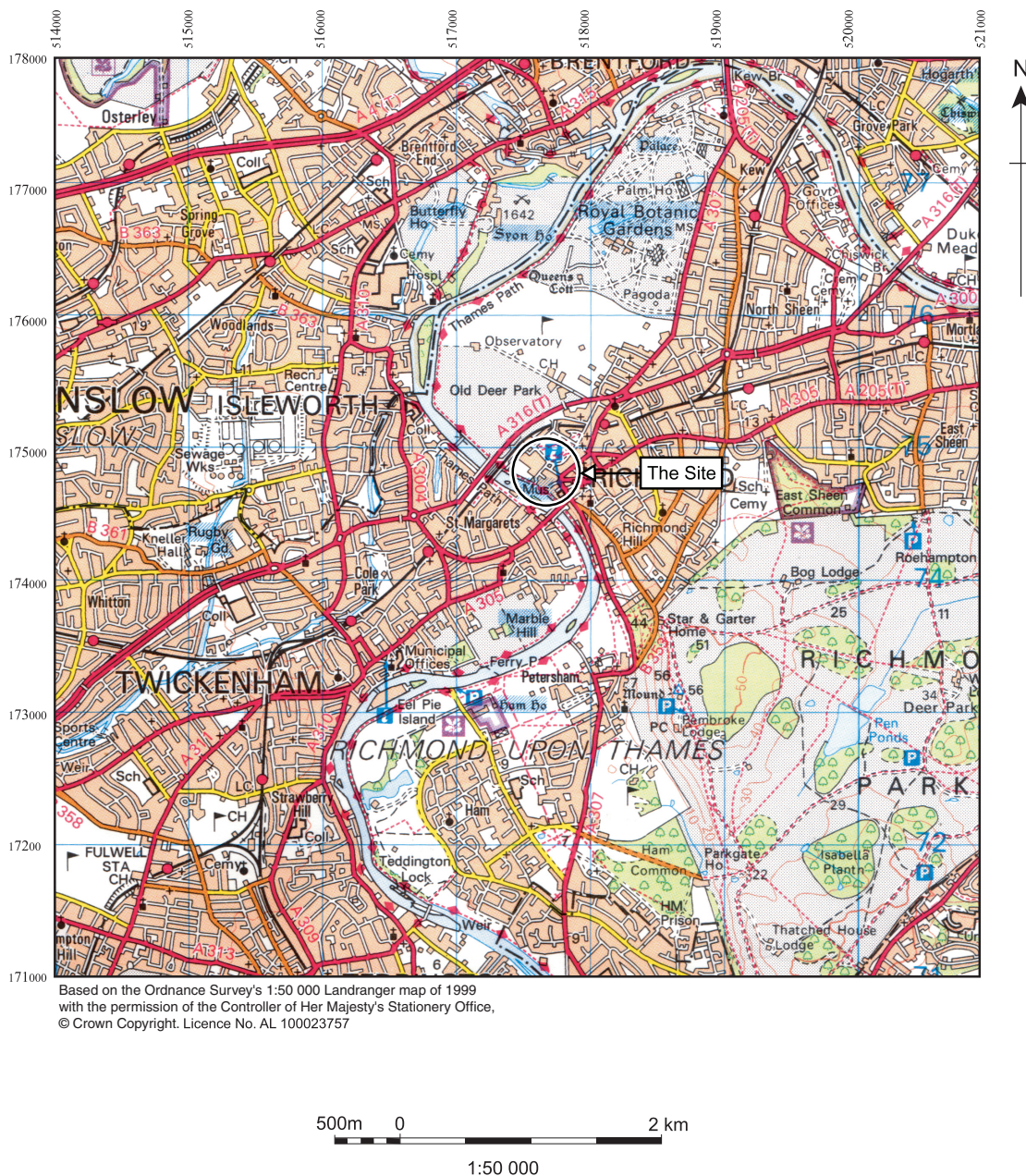
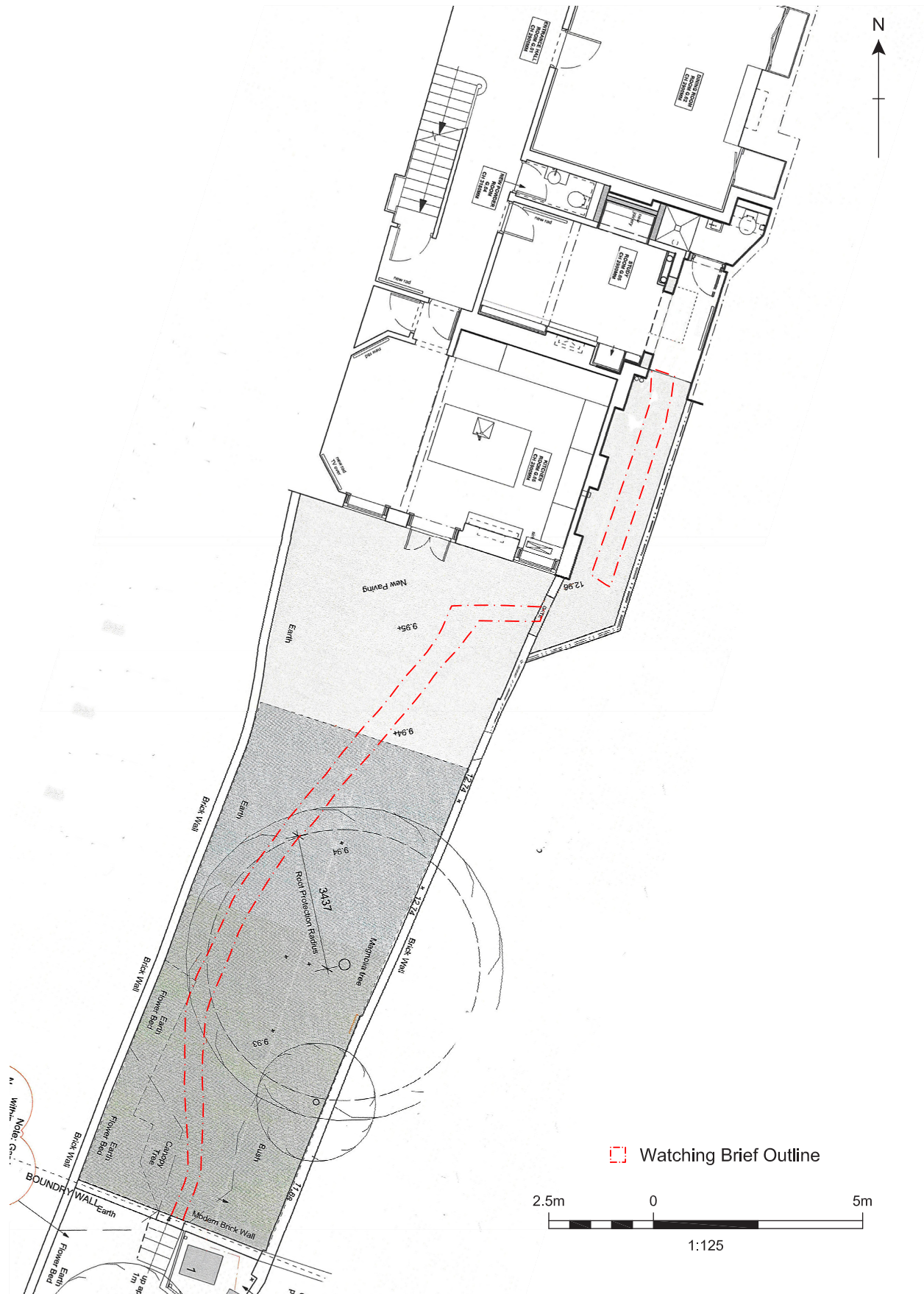


Figure 1: Site location

OAK HOUSE, KING STREET, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES:
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



Based on the Plans Provided by CallenderHowarth

Figure 2: Detailed Trench Location

OAK HOUSE, KING STREET, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

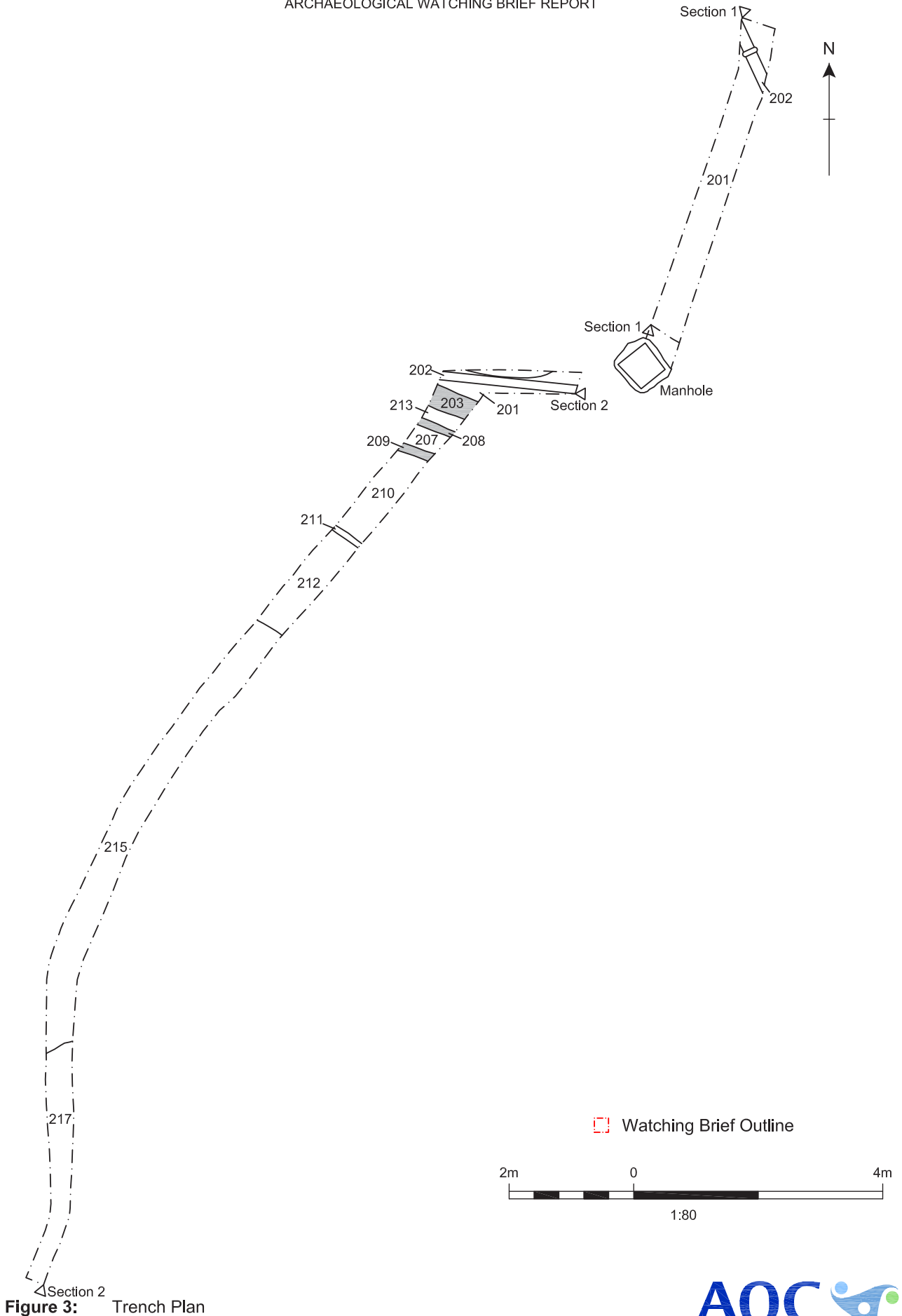


Figure 3: Trench Plan

OAK HOUSE, KING STREET, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

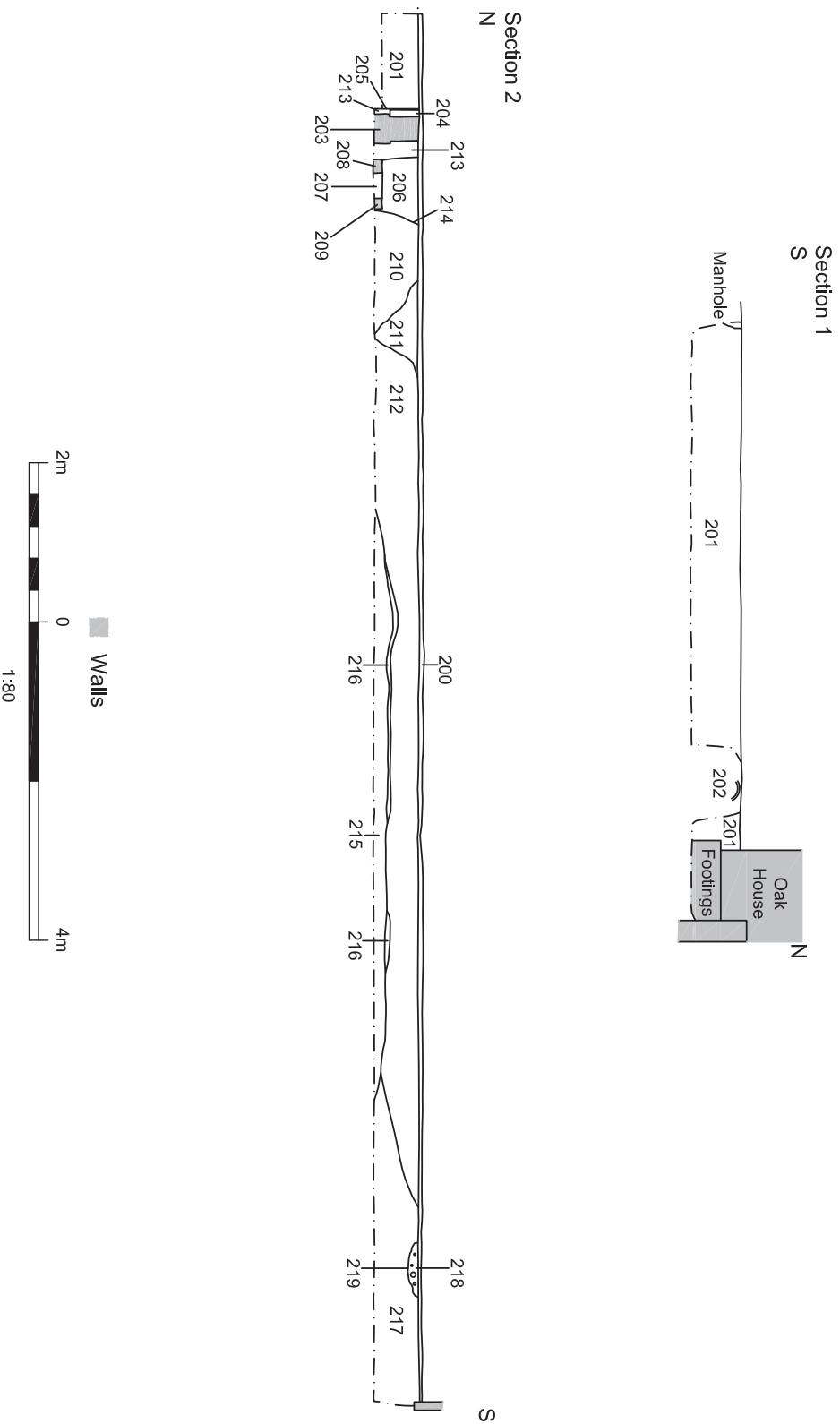


Figure 4: Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Flagstones	7.00m	1.50m	0.06m
200	Garden surface	13.00m	0.60m	0.08m
201	Fill of 205	2.00m	0.35m	0.50m
202	Brick drain/ culvert in 205	0.90m	0.20m	0.40m
203	19 th century wall foundation	0.50m	0.25m	0.30m
204	Concrete addition to 203	0.25m	0.20m	0.25m
205	Cut for 201	2.00m	0.35m	0.50m
206	Fill of 214	0.80m	0.60m	0.30m
207	Disturbed sandy silt	0.80m	0.32m	0.30m
208	Part of drain	0.50m	0.13m	0.10m
209	Part of drain	0.50m	0.12m	0.10m
210	Made ground	0.80m	0.50m	0.60m
211	Mortar dump	0.50m	0.40m	0.60m
212	Made ground		0.60m	0.60m
213	C18 th soil horizon	0.50m	0.20m	0.60m
214	Cut for 208/ 209	0.85m	0.50m	0.60m
215	C17 th soil horizon?		0.60m	0.20m
216	Demolition horizon	2.00m	0.60m	0.10m
217	Sand and gravel with demolition material	4.00m	0.6m	0.60m
218	Fill of 219	2.00m	0.70m	0.18m
219	Pipe trench	2.00m	0.70m	0.18m
300	Flagstones	10.00m	0.60m	0.06m

Appendix B – Finds Report

Paul Fitz, AOC Archaeology

Summary

A small assemblage of mixed finds from predominately the post medieval period were recovered from an archaeological watching brief on a service run to the rear of Oak House.

Pottery

Seven sherds of pottery were collected from four contexts. Four sherds are from the same handled redware storage/sump pot (context 207) and likely date to the late nineteenth-early twentieth century.

Context 206 has one small sherd of slip decorated redware of possible eighteenth century date.

Context 211 has one sherd of a possible early post medieval redware? <1480-1600?>

A base and lower body piece of a green glazed borderware <1550-1770> cup or small dish was present in context 212

Ceramic building material

Four pieces of brick and one tile were present in context 201. One brick is yellow clay and all are coarse fabrics. No complete dimensions are present but the context would suggest a nineteenth-twentieth century date.

Context 207 has a flat pegtile crudely cemented over a brick and a single flat pegtile piece. These are probably no earlier than nineteenth century and were used as capping for a drain

Animal Bone

One piece of bone cleanly cut at both ends was retrieved from context 211.

Modern

Slate and modern window glass was also noted in context 201 but not retained

Comments/Recommendations

The building material all appears to be of later post medieval origin and can be discarded. The pottery assemblage is too small for any research aims and can only really be used as a dating guide for the contexts they originate from.

The single bone piece, along with the pottery, can be processed and catalogued to the Museum of London archive deposition guidelines.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-68209

Project details

Project name Oak House, The Green, Richmond upon Thames: An archaeological watching brief

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief is to be undertaken during groundworks associated with renovations at Oak House, The Green, Richmond. No significant archaeological remains were found, but the work was shallow.

Project dates Start: 13-03-2010 End: 15-03-2010

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 30615 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference OKH10 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type HOUSE Post Medieval

Significant Finds DISH 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 Oak House
Postcode TW9 1NQ
Study area 60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 1763 7484 51.4597996946 -0.306625309215 51 27 35 N 000 18 23 W Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation
Project originator brief EH GLAAS
Project originator design AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager Andy Leonard
Project supervisor Paul Fitz
Type of Developer
sponsor/funding body
Name of Dr Tom Hicks
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London
recipient

Physical Archive ID OKH10

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Physical Archive held at AOC until transfer
notes

Digital Archive Museum of London
recipient

Digital Archive ID OKH10

Digital Contents 'Ceramics'

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

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive Museum of London
recipient

Paper Archive ID OKH10

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'

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

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Oak House, The Green, Richmond upon Thames: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Leonard, A.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology
publication

Description A4 bound document

Project bibliography
2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Oak House, King Street, The Green, Richmond, Watching Brief Report

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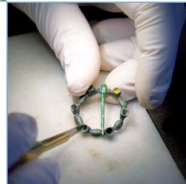
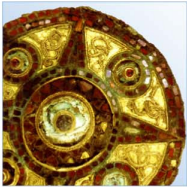
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