

**DOLPHIN HOUSE, ORMOND ROAD**  
**LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES**  
**TW10 6TH**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING**  
**AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH**



**March 2009**

**COMPASS**



**ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOLPHIN HOUSE, ORMOND ROAD  
LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES  
TW10 6TH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING  
AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SITE CODE: DOP09  
SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 17930 74693  
PLANNING REFS: 08/2769/HOT, 08/3768/HOT, 08/4175LBC

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED  
5-7 SOUTHWARK STREET  
LONDON SE1 1RQ

Telephone: 020 7403 9660

Facsimile: 020 7403 9661

Email: [mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

March 2009

©Compass Archaeology Limited

### ***Abstract***

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 5<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> February 2009 during ground reduction works within the footprint of Dolphin House, Ormond Road, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, TW10 6TH. The archaeological monitoring followed a revised mitigation strategy developed in response to advanced groundworks undertaken at the property, which was combined with historical research and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.*

*Dolphin House was apparently constructed between 1901-2 and lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and Conservation area as defined by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and English Heritage. The property abuts the boundary of Grade II\* listed building The Bethlehem Chapel to the north.*

*No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief. Exposed deposits consisted of existing walls and foundation layers with associated construction deposits. Natural gravels were exposed beneath the foundations and appeared to be heavily truncated by the existing property and associated ground reduction.*

| <b>Contents</b>                                       | <b>Page</b> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>1</b> Introduction                                 | 1           |
| <b>2</b> Acknowledgements                             | 1           |
| <b>3</b> The Proposed Development                     | 1           |
| <b>4</b> Background                                   | 3           |
| <b>5</b> Archaeological and Historical Background     | 7           |
| 5.1 Prehistoric                                       | 8           |
| 5.2 Roman and Saxon                                   | 9           |
| 5.3 Medieval  | 9           |
| 5.4 Post-medieval                                     | 10          |
| 5.5 Cartographic Evidence                             | 15          |
| <b>6</b> Archaeological Research Questions            | 22          |
| <b>7</b> Methods and Objectives of the Watching Brief | 23          |
| <b>8</b> Post-excavation work                         | 23          |
| <b>9</b> The Archaeological Watching Brief            | 24          |
| 9.1 Section One                                       | 26          |
| 9.2 Section Two                                       | 27          |
| 9.3 Section Three                                     | 28          |
| <b>10</b> Summary of the Archaeological Results       | 29          |
| <b>11</b> References                                  | 30          |
| 11.1 General Sources                                  | 30          |
| 11.2 Bibliography                                     | 30          |
| Appendix I: OASIS Data Collection Form                | 31          |
| Appendix II: London Archaeologist Summary             | 33          |

| <b>List of Figures</b>   | <b>Page</b> |
|--|-------------|
| <b>Front cover</b> A sketch of Ormond Road from the corner of Patten Alley by Frank Ivimey, dated 1900   |             |
| <b>1</b> The site location in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map.   | 2           |
| <b>2</b> The site in relation to the OS 1: 2500 map showing the location of Conservation Area CA17 (Central Richmond) and Archaeological Priority Area (Richmond Town Centre).                               | 4           |
| <b>3</b> The site in location to the 1: 2500 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of known archaeological sites and finds listed in the GLSMR and LAARC databases.                                       | 8           |
| <b>4</b> Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map showing the site and listed buildings in the area.   | 14          |
| <b>5</b> Extract from <i>The Prospect of Richmond in Surrey</i> published by Overton & Hoole in 1726.  | 16          |
| <b>6</b> Detail from Rocque's map of 1746 – <i>An exact Survey of the City's of London and Westminster... with the country near 10 miles round.</i> Repr. Margary H (ed.), 1971                              | 16          |
| <b>7</b> Detail from the 1771 <i>Plan of the Royal Manor of Richmond...in the County of Surrey</i> by Thomas Richardson, showing the site outline. The plan has been reorientated to north at the top.       | 17          |
| <b>8</b> Site location in relation to an enlarged extract from the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed between 1864-67 & published in 1880 (Surrey [Eastern Division] Sheet VI. 4) | 18          |
| <b>9</b> Detail from the 1864-67 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch OS map, showing the site outline and also coloured on the basis of the original to show the construction of the surrounding buildings       | 19          |
| <b>10</b> Site location in relation to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, revised & resurveyed from 1891-94 and published in 1898 ( <i>Surrey Sheet VI. 4</i> )                        | 20          |
| <b>11</b> Site location in relation to the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Edition of 1913, revised 1910-11.   | 21          |
| <b>12</b> A sketch of Ormond Road from the corner of Patten Alley by Frank Ivimey and dated 1900.  | 21          |

|              |  |    |
|--------------|--|----|
| <b>13</b>    | Site location in relation to the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Revision of 1933 ( <i>Surrey Sheet VI. 4</i> )  | 22 |
| <b>14</b>    | A plan of the site showing the front and back room excavation areas with the location of sections 1-3 and photographs in Figures 15-18.                      | 24 |
| <b>15+16</b> | Inside the front wall of the property prior to further groundworks.  | 25 |
| <b>17</b>    | The interior of the northern wall showing a surviving section of truncated natural gravels.  | 25 |
| <b>18</b>    | The rear wall of the back room following further ground reduction: the foundations of the wall overlie the rubble base and truncate natural gravels beneath. | 26 |
| <b>19</b>    | Section One showing the existing wall and associated foundation layers overlying truncated natural sand and gravels.   | 27 |
| <b>20</b>    | Section Two showing the existing brick wall and chimney breast overlying hardcore building rubble and truncated natural deposits.                            | 28 |
| <b>21</b>    | Section Three showing truncated natural deposits with a builders pit to the rear of the section.   | 29 |

*NB Figures 1-4 reproduced from OS maps with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO, ©Crown Copyright (Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317)*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report details the results of archaeological observation, recording and historical research undertaken between 5<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> February 2009 on the property of Dolphin House, Ormond Road, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, TW10 6TH. The work was undertaken in response to recommendations made by English Heritage and the London Borough of Richmond during proposed redevelopment work.
- 1.2 Dolphin House is a two-storey property plus part-basement, which is located on the northern side of Ormond Road (see Figure 1 below). It is situated within the Central Richmond Conservation Area (CA17) and is within Richmond Town Centre Archaeological Priority Area. Listed Building Consent was applied for (08/4175/LBC) as the house abuts the boundary of Grade II\* Listed Building the Bethlehem Chapel on Church Terrace. Otherwise the site is generally bounded by residential properties with the rear garden of Vigo House immediately to the north.
- 1.3 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractor's groundworks to reduce the existing floor level within the basement area of the building. This work was undertaken as part of a revised mitigation strategy following the advance of groundworks prior to the instigation of the archaeological works. The monitoring was enhanced with historical research into the property and its archaeological potential. The results of on-site monitoring, assessment and research are presented in the following document.

## **2. Acknowledgements**

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology is grateful to Kathryn Levitt of Ice Design and Paul Calderbank of Aspire 2 Developments Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological work; also to Martin Webster of MP Webster Building Services Ltd., and to Diane Walls, Stephen Senior and Robert Whytehead of English Heritage.

## **3. The Proposed Development**

- 3.1 The proposed development involves underpinning works to the boundary of Dolphin House and the listing building No. 24 Ormond Road, along with alterations to Dolphin House including excavation of the basement to provide an enlarged area. This will involve the formation of front and rear light wells, alteration to the rear elevation of Dolphin House and the construction of a small single-storey extension. The proposal was submitted as planning applications 08/2769/HOT and 08/3768/HOT, and as listed building consent application 08/4175/LBC.
- 3.2 Stephen Senior of English Heritage notified the developers as of 8<sup>th</sup> January 2009 that the listed building works were acceptable and did not require further monitoring or mitigation. However, it was noted "*...if there are any archaeological implications to the proposals it is recommended that you*

*contact the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service for further advice.”*



**Figure 1:** The site location in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map.

*This figure is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright (Compass Archaeology Ltd, 5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ, licence no. AL 100031317).*

- 3.3** The proposal was submitted to the Borough’s archaeological advisor, Diane Walls of English Heritage (GLAAS), who advised that an archaeological evaluation prior to development would be required (23<sup>rd</sup> January 2009). Diane Walls recommended an archaeological condition on any planning permission granted:

*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. The archaeological work shall only be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological organization acceptable to the local planning authority.*



**3.4** Having received the advice that no further on-site mitigation concerning the Listed Building was required, groundworks unfortunately began on the site and a significant part of the basement area was reduced to finished floor level (although this area did incorporate the already existing truncation of the site for the original basement to the house). The only remaining areas of *in situ* deposits formed baulks mainly on the southern side of the house, which now formed an integral part of the engineering design to support the standing building above. As soon as it was realized by the project team that archaeological concerns on the site had not been fully addressed all groundworks ceased and English Heritage were consulted (4<sup>th</sup> February 2009). As Diane Walls was on annual leave, Stephen Senior recommended an archaeological contractor be appointed to inspect the site and assess the current situation. Compass Archaeology's Project Manager, Gillian King, visited the site on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2009 and made a full assessment of the archaeological potential. A series of photographs were taken and all areas of the excavation inspected. The major sections of the building were visible and seven faces of the remaining baulks of *in situ* natural stratigraphy were inspected. Fortunately, it was possible to see from this initial site inspection that the construction of Dolphin House and its original basement seemed to have reduced the whole redevelopment footprint to the top of natural River Terrace Gravels. These gravels were completely sterile in section and plan and were extremely compacted. Upon completion of the site inspection Gillian King reported back to Stephen Senior and Robert Whytehead of English Heritage (5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> February 2009) and it was also agreed in consultation with Diane Walls (12<sup>th</sup> February 2009) that a three-fold strategy of archaeological mitigation for this site be implemented, as follows:

- Maintain a watching brief on the remaining groundworks and fully record all remaining aspects of the site.
- Provide a revised method statement and written scheme of investigation for this new revised programme of archaeological investigation (Compass Archaeology 2009).
- Provide an enhanced watching brief report to additionally research the historical and archaeological potential of this site in the form of a map regression study and analysis of the SMR data record (this document).

**3.5** This revised mitigation strategy was devised in consultation with Diane Walls on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2009 and the revised method statement and written scheme of investigation submitted to her for approval on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2009.

## **4. Background**

### **4.1 Site Location and Geology**

The site is located about 230m to the northeast of the River Thames, and on a gentle northwest-facing slope at about 16.5m OD.

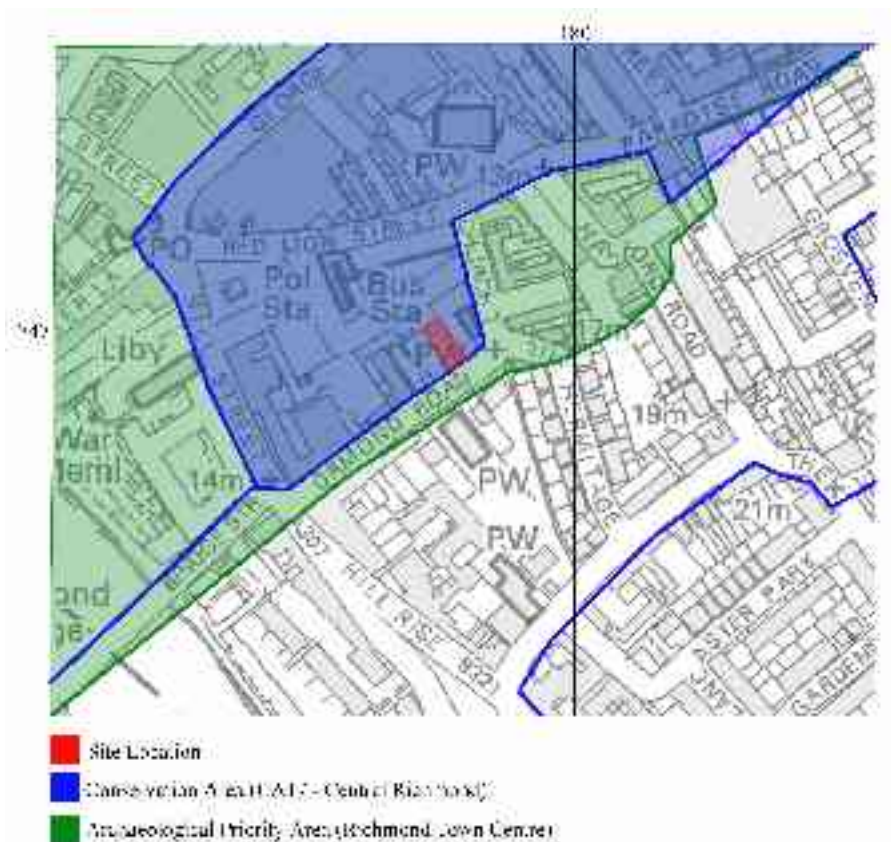
The British Geological Survey (*South London. Sheet 270*, 1998) indicates that the plot lies on or very close to the boundary between the London Clay of

Richmond Hill and much more recent overlying River Terrace Deposits. The latter cover the lower ground to the northwest and are described as gravel, sandy and clayey in part: the material in the immediate vicinity of the site is recorded as Taplow Gravel, although the Kempton Park Terrace is much more extensive within Richmond.

## 4.2 Archaeology and the London Borough of Richmond

The London Borough of Richmond's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains policies relating to archaeological remains and sites with archaeological potential. Local and National policies also require the protection of Listed Buildings and areas of archaeological potential generally guided by planning policy notices PPG 15 and PPG 16. The legislation providing specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest is covered by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. PPG 15: Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: *Planning and the Historic Environment* 2007 provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.

The site lies within a Conservation Area (CA17: Central Richmond) and within an Archaeological Priority Area (Richmond Town Centre) as defined by the borough UDP and English Heritage (see Figure 2 below).



**Figure 2:** The site in relation to the OS 1: 2500 map showing the location of Conservation Area CA17 (Central Richmond) and Archaeological Priority Area (Richmond Town Centre).

The borough UDP contains specific policies relating to these areas and to archaeological remains and sites with archaeological potential:

## **BLT 1 DESIGNATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS**

- 6.10** The Council will continue to protect areas of special quality by designating further conservation areas and extensions to existing conservation areas. The criteria for designation to which the Council will have regard are as follows
- (a)** That the whole area, or connected parts thereof, have a distinct physical identity such that they are visually distinguishable from surrounding development;
  - (b)** That the area possesses environmental and/or architectural cohesiveness;
  - (c)** That the area forms a finite spatial entity of some size such as a street, a group of streets or a square, (as opposed to a single terrace or one or two buildings); or a well-defined and extensive area of open space;
  - (d)** That any buildings within the area are of a high standard of architectural or townscape quality, often including listed buildings, but also buildings that are worthy of protection but would not qualify for listing, such as important landmarks in the local scene or examples of good local or vernacular style or materials;
  - (e)** That the landscape, spatial quality or general layout exhibits some special environmental character derived, for instance, from a natural or topographical feature, historic open space, landscaping, or historic street pattern;
  - (f)** That the area possesses a sense of character that derives from social, economic, or historic associations.
- 6.11** The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 empowers local authorities to designate as conservation areas those areas that are considered to have special historic or architectural interest, the quality of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The Borough's conservation areas contain not only the best of the Borough's townscape and natural environment, but also illustrate the evolution of the Borough and provide an historic framework for future development.
- 6.12** Local authorities are expected to keep the designation of conservation areas under review. Since 1968, 70 conservation areas have been designated. The Plan includes conservation area designations, but perception of architectural styles and environmental quality tends to change as time goes by and there may be a need to designate further areas within the Plan period.

## **BLT 7 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

- 6.31** The Council will seek to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough, including industrial archaeology, and will encourage the interpretation and presentation of sites, finds and research to the public.
- 6.32** The Council is committed to developing the potential of archaeological sites in terms of education, recreation and tourism. This will involve agreements with developers who will be expected to include design, land use and management safeguards for archaeological sites affected by their proposals. The term 'archaeology' may include industrial sites, buildings, machinery and artefacts of the 19th and 20th centuries where these are of historic or architectural interest.

## **BLT 8 - EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

- 6.33** Where development proposals may affect archaeological remains or areas of archaeological potential the Council will encourage early discussion of the implications with developers and specialist bodies where appropriate. The Council may require the applicant to arrange and make adequate provision, including funding, for an archaeological field evaluation, according to a written specification agreed with the Council, before proposals can be considered.
- 6.34** Prospective developers should include as part of their research into the development potential of a site which they undertake before they make a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains by consultation with the appropriate specialist bodies, normally English Heritage. Where this indicates that important remains may exist the Council may require an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This will probably involve a ground survey and small scale trial trenching carried out by a professionally qualified archaeologist. This evaluation will help define the character and extent of the remains and thus indicate the weight that should be attached to their preservation. It will also be helpful in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. The Council will normally expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluation as part of their application: where necessary it will consider service of a direction under Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988 to require provision of information. The Council wishes to endorse the spirit of the Code of Practice already established by the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group. [Map 7](#) shows Archaeological Constraints in the Borough.

## **BLT 9 DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

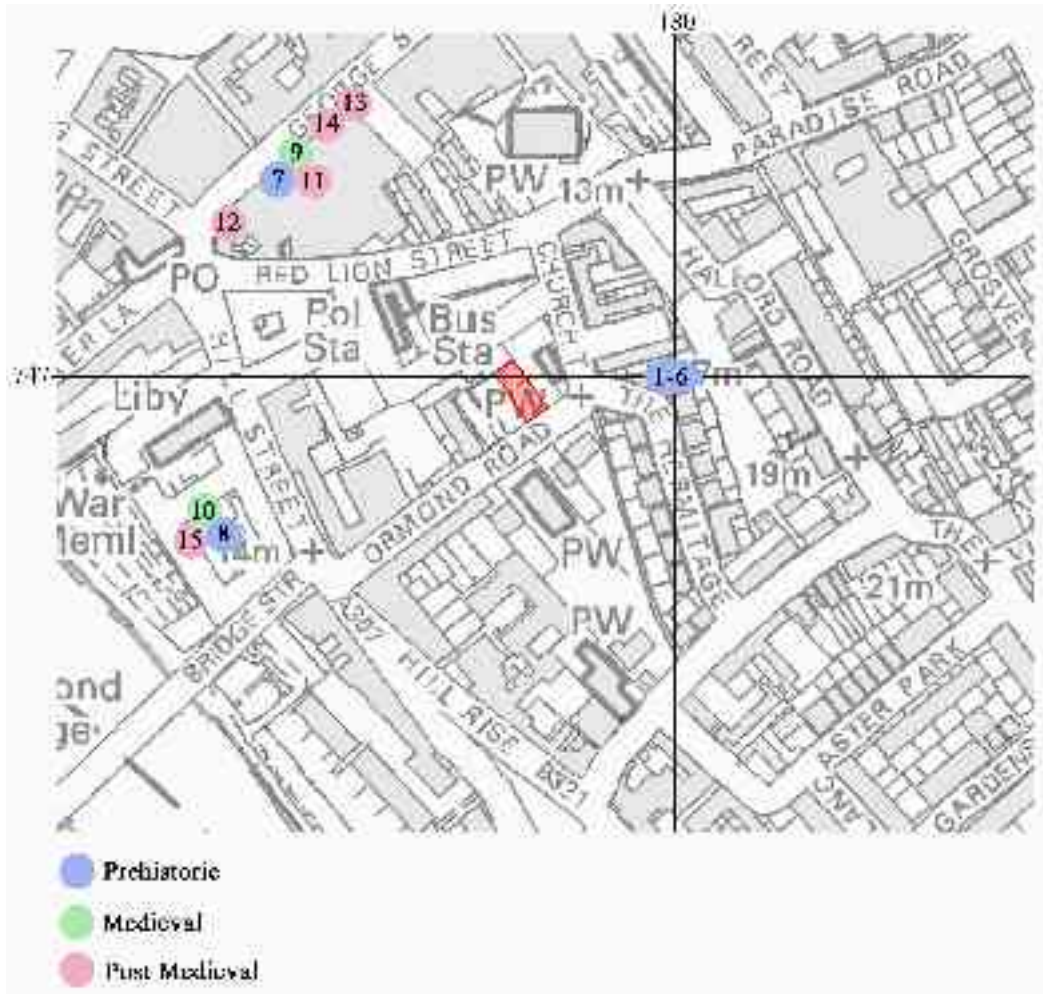
- 6.35** Where development affects sites of archaeological importance, the

Council will normally require that the applicant satisfies the Council that appropriate provision, including funding, has been made for the remains to be preserved in situ, or in exceptional cases where preservation in situ is not appropriate or feasible, excavated and recorded. A condition will normally be attached to any consent granted requiring these works to be carried out.

**6.36** The proposals map identifies scheduled ancient monuments. The archaeological constraints map identifies areas with archaeological potential where sites of importance could exist. Not all sites of archaeological importance will necessarily be on the constraints map. Established procedures of consultation and evaluation must be followed in preparing development proposals. On sites of archaeological importance the Council will ensure, wherever possible, that archaeological remains are preserved in situ. However, this need not prevent the development of the site providing that special attention is paid to the protection of remains through the careful design of buildings and their foundations. In considering such proposals the Council will liaise with English Heritage and other appropriate organisations. Where proposals will cause significant damage to sites of acknowledged importance the Council will refuse planning permission. In exceptional circumstances, where the Council decides that preservation in situ is not justified and that development resulting in destruction of the remains should proceed, it will have to satisfy itself before granting planning permission that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before development commences, working to a brief agreed by the Council and with advice from archaeological consultants. To achieve this, a legal agreement may be sought, or a condition may be imposed. If, following the granting of planning permission, the site is found to contain previously undetected archaeological remains, the Council will seek to enter into negotiations and agreement with the developer to resolve any conflicts. Remains deemed to be of national importance can be scheduled by the Secretary of State in which case the developer would need to seek separate scheduled monument consent. Applications for financial assistance may be made to English Heritage in particular cases

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

As part of the revised mitigation strategy additional research was carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the site. This research involved analysis of the data held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record and a map regression study charting the historical development of the site based on available cartographic sources. The GLSMR data was examined within a 200m radius of the site centre, NGR TQ 17930 74693 and supplemented with additional data held by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) on-line database. The following should be read in conjunction with Figure 3.



**Figure 3:** The site in location to the 1: 2500 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of known archaeological sites and finds listed in the GLSMR and LAARC databases.

## 5.1 Prehistoric

### 5.1.1 Key to Figure 3

| Key   | SMR No.  | Site Name   | Description  |
|---|----------|-------------|--|
| Nos. 1-6 represent find-spots listed on the SMR database but with inaccurate location details, often stray finds recorded/donated in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. |          |             |  |
| 1   | MLO18930 | Unspecified | Flint arrowhead donated to Museum of London 1913.      |
| 2   | MLO18931 | Unspecified | Flint axe and white flint adze (pick).                 |
| 3   | MLO18932 | Unspecified | Flint scraper  |
| 4   | MLO18933 | Unspecified | Neolithic flint axe                                    |
| 5   | MLO18934 | Unspecified | Two flints now in the British Museum Sturge Collection |
| 6   | MLO19087 | Unspecified | Neolithic drift flake collected in 1888.               |

| Key | SMR No.  | Site Name                                 | Description  |
|-----|----------|---|--|
| 7   | MLO64408 | 16-17 George Street<br>GER93              | Evaluation by MoLAS 1993 recorded a prehistoric worked flint from a deposit overlying natural gravels.<br>TQ 1785 7481 |
| 8   | LAARC    | Heron House, Heron Square, TW10.<br>HER81 | Trial excavation undertaken by SWLAU in 1981 produced struck flints and Iron Age pottery sherds.<br>TQ 177 746         |

### 5.1.2 Summary and Discussion

Richmond is well known for its concentration of lithic artefacts dating through the prehistoric periods. Unfortunately the majority of prehistoric finds recorded within the GLSMR refer to artefacts recovered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and are generally unprovenanced beyond a simple listing within the Richmond area. Two more recent archaeological investigations recorded evidence of prehistoric activity, at George Street (some 150m northwest) and Heron House (150m southwest). The former site, during an evaluation by MoLAS in 1993, produced a single residual worked flint while the latter, during trial excavations by SWLAU in 1981 produced evidence of Iron Age occupation, although again it is possible that the struck flints and pottery sherds were residual finds.

### 5.2 Roman and Saxon

There were no Roman or Saxon finds or sites recorded within the search radius of 200m about the site centre.

### 5.3 Medieval

#### 5.3.1 Key to Figure 3

| Key | SMR No.                                      | Site Name                                 | Description  |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 9   | MLO64401<br>MLO64402<br>MLO64404<br>MLO64407 | 16-17 George St<br>GER93                  | MoLAS Evaluation 1993. Medieval pottery, 12-13 <sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch and 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century structural slots and post-holes were recorded, possibly relating to earlier buildings fronting George St.<br>TQ 1785 7481 |
| 10  | LAARC  | Heron House, Heron Square, TW10.<br>HER81 | Trial excavation undertaken by SWLAU in 1981 produced medieval potsherds.<br>TQ 177 746  |

### 5.3.2 Summary and Discussion

Two archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the study area produced evidence of medieval occupation. At 16-17 George Street an evaluation undertaken by MoLAS in 1993 produced structural features indicating the alignment of earlier buildings, along with a boundary ditch and contemporary pottery sherds. Excavations at Heron House by SWLAU in 1981 produced residual medieval pottery sherds. The medieval occupation of this part of Richmond was extensive, focused mainly around the Richmond Palace complex or what was then the royal manor of Sheen. Richmond was formerly the hamlet of Sheen or Shene, which is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1087, being then a part of the neighbouring manor of Kingston. The exact date at which Sheen became a manor in its own right is unclear, but it is certainly independent by the latter half of the reign of Henry I in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Also unclear is when a royal residence was first erected at Sheen, but surviving records indicate that a ‘palace’ stood there from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The royal manor at Sheen was severely damaged by fire in 1497 and was subsequently lavishly rebuilt by Henry VII who renamed the palace Richmond after his title of Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Richmond Palace endured until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century with the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I. The Commonwealth Parliament sold the property and it was divided up by the purchasers; much of the stone building including the Chapel, Hall and Privy Lodgings were destroyed although some of the brick-buildings and Middle Gate survived to see the restoration of Charles II in 1660.

## 5.4 Post-medieval

### 5.4.1 Key to Figure 3

| Key | SMR No.                          | Site Name  | Description   |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 11  | MLO64408                         | 16-17 George St<br>GER93                           | MoLAS Evaluation 1993.<br>Bricks walls of 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century date were considered to be either remains of the earlier building on site or outbuildings to the rear.<br>TQ 1785 7481 |
| 12  | MLO66654                         | 9-10 George St<br>GEE95                            | MoLAS Evaluation 1995. Deep brick-lined chambers roughly circular with a diameter of c.4-5m, considered to be mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century date.<br>TQ 1780 7480  |
| 13  | MLO63605<br>MLO63606<br>MLO63607 | Former Owen & Owen site, 29-34 George St.<br>OOF92 | MoLAS Evaluation 1992. 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century wells, building foundations and ditches were recorded.<br>TQ 1792 7488  |



| Key | SMR No. | Site Name  | Description   |
|-----|---------|--|---|
| 14  | LAARC   | National Westminster Bank, 22 George St<br>GEO94 | Watching Brief by MoLAS 1994 recorded the remains of two 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings and a mortar yard surface thought to be the remains of building built by the Collins family c.1726.<br>TQ 1788 7484 |
| 15  | LAARC   | Heron House, Heron Square, TW10.<br>HER81        | Trail excavation undertaken by SWLAU in 1981 produced post-medieval potsherds.<br>TQ 177 746  |

#### 5.4.2 Summary and Discussion

The immediate area around Ormond Road, as with much of central Richmond, was extensively developed from the later 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The majority of properties consisted of large detached houses or attractive terraces built to house the typically affluent society of Richmond. As with a number of London's suburban areas, Richmond's location outside of the main city, its open countryside air and proximity to the river, made it an attractive retreat for the wealthier of London's citizens. The archaeological remains encountered in the vicinity of the study area reflect this period of development; remains of buildings built in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were recorded at a number of sites along George Street, along with evidence of occupation including pottery, wells and ditches. This picture of development is supported by the large number of listed buildings in close proximity to the study site, most of which date from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

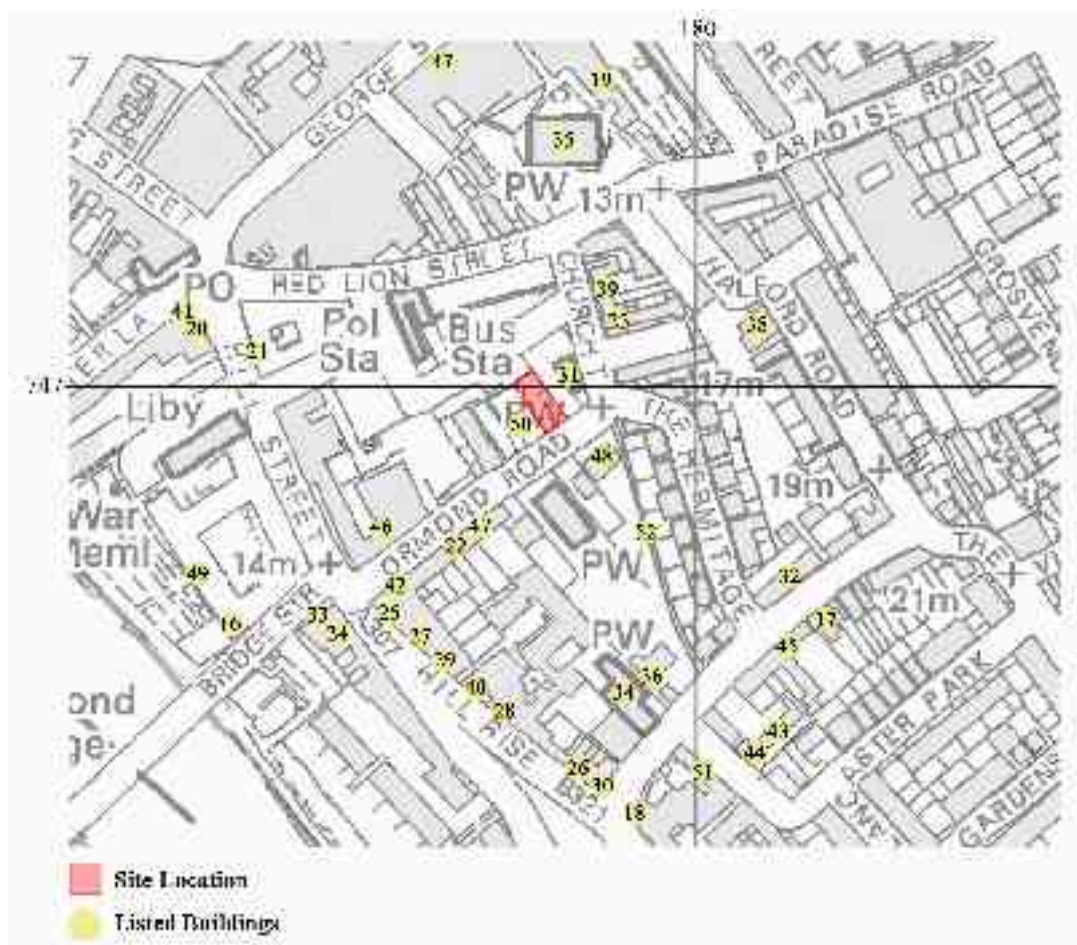
#### 5.4.3 Listed Buildings (Key to Figure 4)

| Key | SMR No.  | Name                     | Description   |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|---|
| 16  | MLO91629 | No's 10-12 Bridge St.    | Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century house designed by H. Laxton, stucco with a slate roof and Italianate tower with a pyramidal roof.<br>TQ 17771 74588 (II) |
| 17  | MLO91284 | No 11 The Vineyard       | Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> house with yellow brick and stucco exterior.<br>TQ 18062 74588 (II)  |
| 18  | MLO91165 | No 2 Richmond Hill       | 18 <sup>th</sup> century house altered during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century retaining original staircase and panelling.<br>TQ 17969 74498 (II)         |
| 19  | MLO90923 | No's 3 and 4 Church Walk | Pair of small 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses.<br>TQ 17951 74856 (II)   |

| <b>Key</b> | <b>SMR No.</b>   | <b>Name</b>              | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 20         | MLO91047   | No 5 Hill Street         | The former Gaumont Cinema, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with many original features. Ground floor is foyer to auditorium built behind.<br>TQ 17749 74735 (II) |
| 21         | MLO91485   | No's 12-14 Hill Street   | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses with modern shop fronts.<br>TQ 17779 74723 (II)   |
| 22         | MLO91524<br>MLO90980<br>MLO90981<br>MLO90982<br>MLO90983 | Ormond Road – No's 1-7   | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century Georgian terrace. Properties are listed individually, all Grade II.<br>TQ 17845 74621  |
| 23         | MLO91368   | No's 1-5 Church Terrace  | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> terrace with a number of original features.<br>TQ 17958 74744 (II)   |
| 24         | MLO91482   | No's 3-17 Hill Rise      | 18 <sup>th</sup> century terrace<br>TQ 17822 74582 (II)   |
| 25         | MLO91121   | No 6 Hill Rise           | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century property with modern shop front and later extension to rear.<br>TQ 17843 74593 (II)  |
| 26         | MLO91046   | 76, 80, 82 Hill Rise     | 18 <sup>th</sup> century terrace including the Victoria Public House.<br>TQ 17940 74514 (II)  |
| 27         | MLO91044   | No's 18 and 20 Hill Rise | 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick house with two Victorian shop fronts on the ground floor.<br>TQ 17863 74580 (II)   |
| 28         | MLO91045   | No's 40 and 42 Hill Rise | 18 <sup>th</sup> century original advanced wing of Holbrook House with modernised 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.<br>TQ 17898 74546 (II)                         |
| 29         | MLO91483   | No's 24-32 Hill Rise     | House constructed in 1700 with two early 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front extensions.<br>TQ 178758 74570 (II)  |
| 30         | MLO91484   | No 84 Hill Rise          | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.<br>TQ 17953 74506 (II)   |

| Key | SMR No.  | Name   | Description   |
|-----|----------|--|---|
| 31  | MLO91625 | Bethlehem Chapel, Church Terrace.                | Small one-storey stuccoed building built in 1797.<br>TQ 17936 74716 (II*)   |
| 32  | MLO91282 | Bishop Duppa's Almshouses, The Vineyard          | Built in 1850 by Thomas Little, originally founded in 1651 and relocated here. Five houses either side of a central archway.<br>TQ 18046 74611 (II) |
| 33  | MLO91043 | Christies, No 1 Hill Rise/Bridge St              | 18 <sup>th</sup> century property altered early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century.<br>TQ 17817 74592 (II)  |
| 34  | MLO91378 | Church of St Elizabeth of Portugal, The Vineyard | Built 1824 with later additions.<br>TQ 17964 74553  |
| 35  | MLO91147 | Church of St Mary Magdalene, Paradise Rd.        | Main body of the church built in 1750 with later additions and alterations.<br>TQ 17934 74829 (II*)   |
| 36  | MLO91281 | Clarence House, The Vineyard                     | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house.<br>TQ 17977 74563 (II)  |
| 37  | MLO90894 | Greyhound House, George St                       | Originally listed as Greyhound Hotel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century.<br>TQ 17875 74873 (II)  |
| 38  | MLO90895 | Halford House and Richmond School of Music       | 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later 19 <sup>th</sup> century rear additions.<br>TQ 18032 74736  |
| 39  | MLO91089 | Hermitage House, Church Terrace                  | 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house.<br>TQ 17960 74736 (II)  |
| 40  | MLO91446 | Holbrook House, 34-38 Hill Rise                  | 18 <sup>th</sup> century property with later additions.<br>TQ 17893 74554 (II)  |
| 41  | MLO91122 | Maid of Honour Tea Shop, 3 Hill Street           | 18 <sup>th</sup> century property with modern shop front.<br>TQ 17749 74742 (II)  |
| 42  | MLO90979 | Lissoy, Ormond Road                              | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century terraced house facing Mill Street.<br>TQ 17854 74609 (II*)   |
| 43  | MLO91372 | Michael's Alms Houses, The Vineyard              | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century but built on 1659 foundations and with later additions.<br>TQ 18039 74534 (II)                                       |
| 44  | MLO91380 | Michel's Place, 1-7 The Vineyard                 | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century terrace.<br>TQ 18029 74526 (II)  |
| 45  | MLO91292 | Newark House, 24/28 The Vineyard                 | 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with later alterations.<br>TQ 18041 74572 (II)   |
| 46  | MLO91316 | Odeon Cinema, Hill Street                        | 1930's cinema with one of only 3 surviving 'atmos-pheric' interiors in Britain.<br>TQ 17847 74632 (II)  |

| Key | SMR No.  | Name                                    | Description   |
|-----|----------|---|---|
| 47  | MLO90984 | Ormond House, Ormond Road               | Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house.<br>TQ 17895 74639   |
| 48  | MLO90985 | Ormond Lodge and The Vicarage.          | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century properties.<br>TQ 17952 74668 (II)  |
| 49  | MLO91469 | Palm Court Hotel, Heron Court           | 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses with extensions.<br>TQ 17755 74616 (II)   |
| 50  | MLO90986 | The Hollies and The Rosary, Ormond Road | Back to back pair of houses built in the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (1700-1732).<br>TQ 17919 74686 (II)   |
| 51  | MLO91008 | Vine Row, Lancaster Park                | 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottages<br>TQ 18004 74515 (II)  |
| 52  | MLO91150 | Walls enclosing Patten Alley.           | One of original paths through the fields of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Richmond, red and plum brick walls of 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later 19 <sup>th</sup> century yellow-stock brick additions.<br>TQ 17976 74633 |



**Figure 4:** Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map showing the site and listed buildings in the area.

## 5.5 Cartographic Evidence

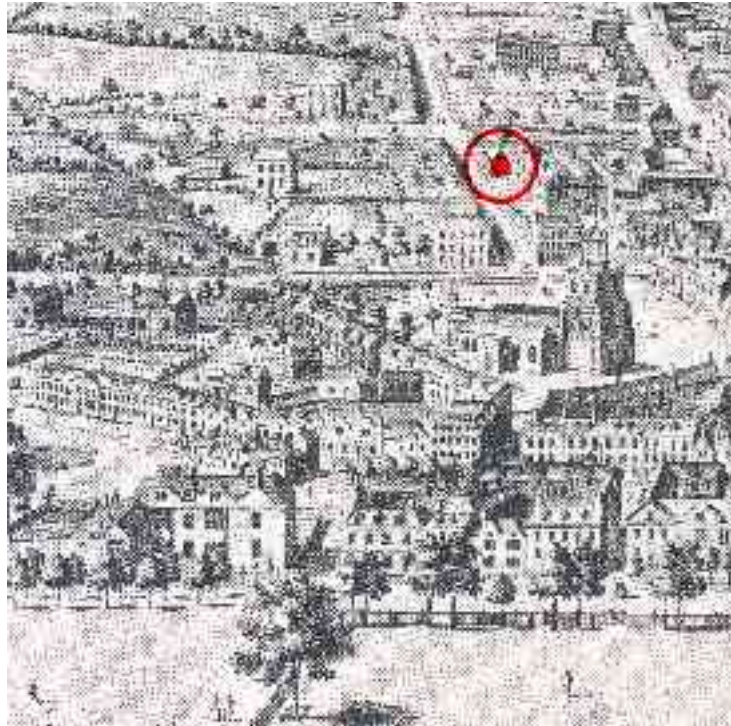
A survey of available historic maps shows the scale and process of development indicated by the archaeological and listed building evidence. The site lies in relatively open land until the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, the area steadily developing from this period to become the comparatively dense suburban landscape of modern Richmond. The site lay in open cultivated land until the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, within the south-western part of a much larger area that was known as Church (or Conduit) Shott. The lines of the future Ormond Road and of Church Terrace/Patten Alley appear to have existed as tracks, but with the adjacent ground divided up into a series of narrow cultivated strips that were aligned northwest to southeast (Cloake 2001, 52, 84 & Plate 12 ‘Holders of land in 1620’).

Development in the site area appears to have started in the 1660s with the acquisition of two half-acre strips of land by Thomas Drew, a local bricklayer. Drew then built several small houses, one of which probably stood just to the southwest of the present site (*ibid* 215). This building and the adjacent land were subsequently purchased by one Felix Stokes, and then sold on in 1695 to Nathaniel Rawlins, a ‘citizen and haberdasher’ (Cloake 1993, 27; 2001, 215).

Rawlins proceeded to replace the existing building with two new semi-detached back-to-back houses, probably constructed between 1697 and 1699. These properties are mentioned in Rate Lists for 1726 (Cloake 2001, 436), and in the same year appeared with their distinctive double-gable roof in a panorama of the town – ‘The Prospect of Richmond in Surry’ (Figure 5 below; Cloake 1991, 32-33 & 2001, 267). These houses survive today as The Hollies and The Rosary (names acquired in the 19<sup>th</sup> century), fronting onto Ormond Road and immediately to the southwest of the present site.

### 5.5.1 The Prospect of Richmond in Surry - 1726

The Prospect is a valuable record, although not entirely accurate, notably in showing Ormond Road continuing to the northeast whereas in fact it forms a junction with the north-south line of Church Terrace and Patten Alley – apparently confusing this with The Vineyard at further end of Patten Alley. The town is viewed looking southeast and across the Green, with the present site located in open garden or allotments beyond the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene. Immediately to the right (southwest) of the site are the two adjoining properties that were constructed c 1697-99, and known today as The Hollies and The Rosary. Ormond Road and Church Terrace run just beyond and to the left of the site.



**Figure 5:** Extract from *The Prospect of Richmond in Surrey* published by Overton & Hoole in 1726.

### 5.5.2 John Rocque's Map of 1746



**Figure 6:** Detail from Rocque's map of 1746 – *An exact Survey of the City's of London and Westminster... with the country near 10 miles round*. Repr. Margary H (ed.), 1971

Two mid-later 18<sup>th</sup> century plans show the developing site area, in particular the houses noted above and a further smaller building to the northwest (on the corner of the present Ormond Road/Church Terrace junction). The Rocque survey (Figure 6) is relatively crude, but the subsequent Richardson Plan of 1771 shows the area with a high degree of accuracy and detail (Figure 7). The accompanying record also refers to the properties now known as the *The Hollies* and *The Rosary* (Cloake 2001, 450).

### 5.5.3 Plan of the Royal Manor of Richmond...in the County of Surrey by Thomas Richardson – 1771.



**Figure 7:** Detail from the 1771 *Plan of the Royal Manor of Richmond...in the County of Surrey* by Thomas Richardson, showing the site outline. The plan has been reorientated to north at the top

The accuracy of this plan enables the Dolphin House plot to be located within the narrow undeveloped strip of land that runs all the way from the present Ormond Road northwest to Red Lion Street. This plot and many of the adjacent property boundaries reiterate the 17<sup>th</sup> century agricultural strip divisions that existed prior to development of the area (*cf.* Cloake 2001, 84 & Plate 12).

#### 5.5.4 The Metropolitan Commission of Sewer Plan of Richmond - 1849

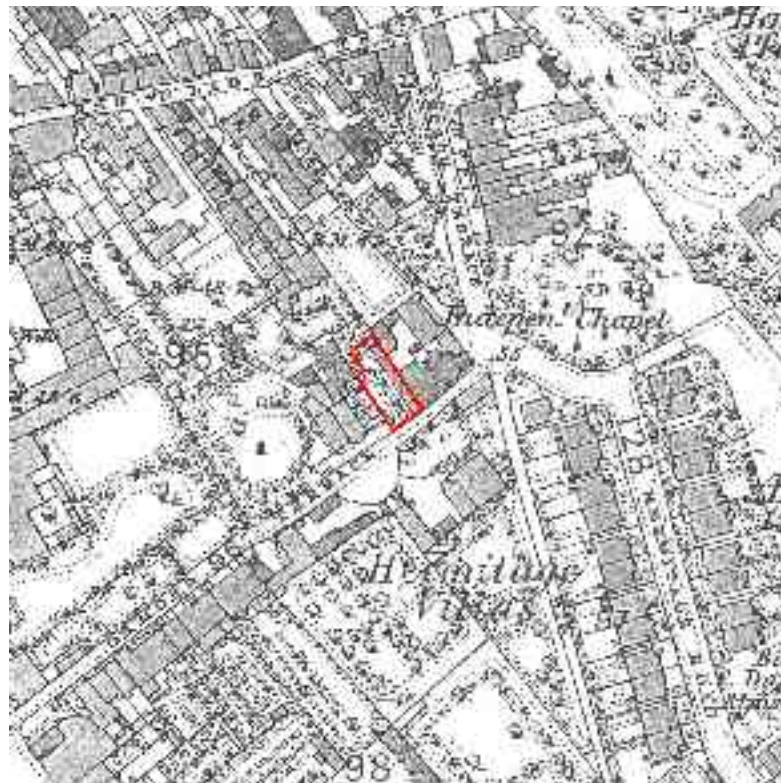
The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Plan of Richmond of 1849 (not illustrated; cf. Cloake 2001, 354) shows several buildings in this area, along the northwest side of Ormond Road towards its junction with Church Terrace, although the present site area appears to be more or less open. The area further south is also still undeveloped, except at the southern end.

#### 5.5.5 Plan of the Parish of Richmond in the County of Surrey - 1851

No additional information is provided by the Tithe map – the *Plan of the Parish of Richmond in the County of Surrey* – of 1851. This gives a simple outline of the roads in this area, with no detail of buildings or no numbers relating to the Apportionment. Evidently this area was untithed, as indeed was the whole western side of the Town, the nearest titheable land lying to the northeast and beyond Patten Alley.

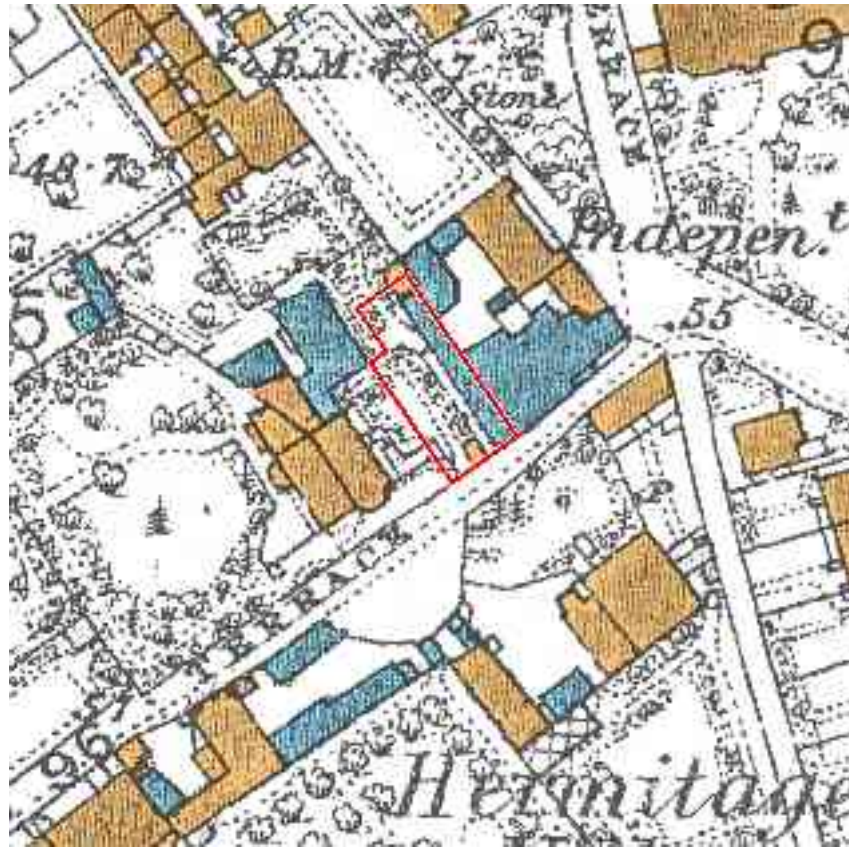
#### 5.5.6 Ordnance Survey 1864-7

The site area and adjacent buildings are very clearly shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed between 1864-67 (Surrey Sheet VI. 4; Figures 8 & 9), although at this point the road is known as Ormond Terrace.



**Figure 8:** Site location in relation to an enlarged extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed between 1864-67 & published in 1880 (Surrey [Eastern Division] Sheet VI. 4)



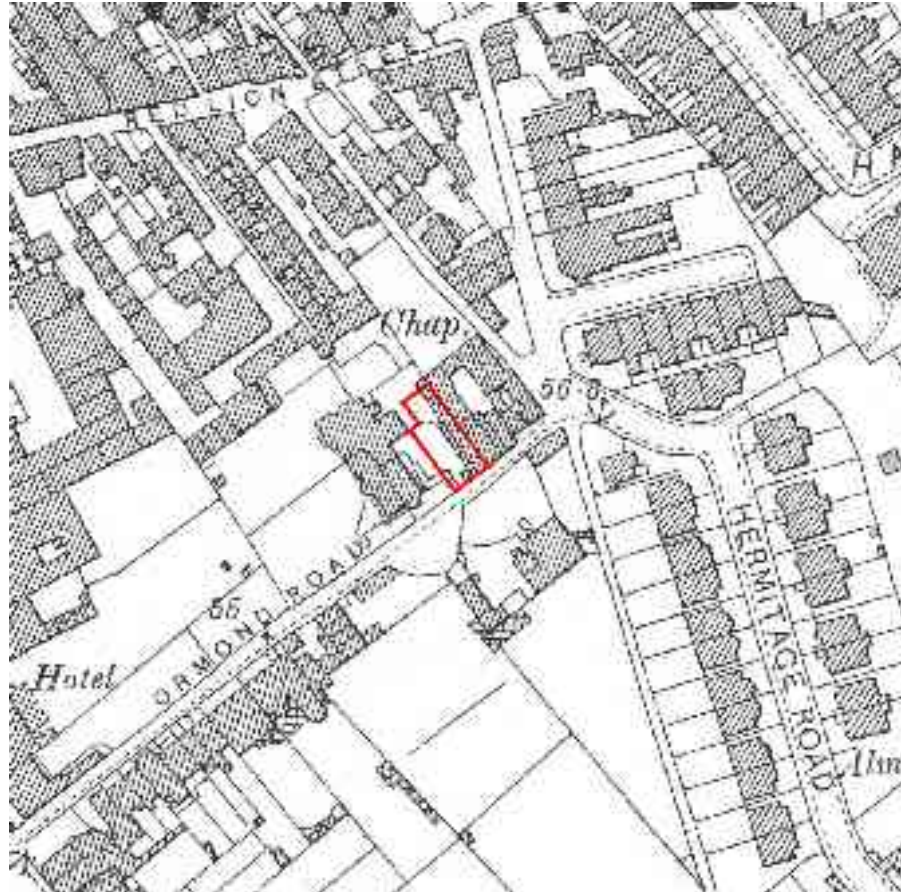


**Figure 9:** Detail from the 1864-67 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch OS map, showing the site outline and also coloured on the basis of the original to show the construction of the surrounding buildings: Orange – Brick or stone, Blue – Timber or metal

Most, if not all, of the present site appears to fall within boundary of the adjacent property to the southwest (now known as *The Hollies*). The narrow timber (or possibly metal) structure along the northeastern boundary is presumably some form of outbuilding. The large semicircular area on the opposite side of the road and just to the south of the site appears to have been a carriage-turning circle (Cloake 2001, 271).

#### **5.5.7 Ordnance Survey 1891-4**

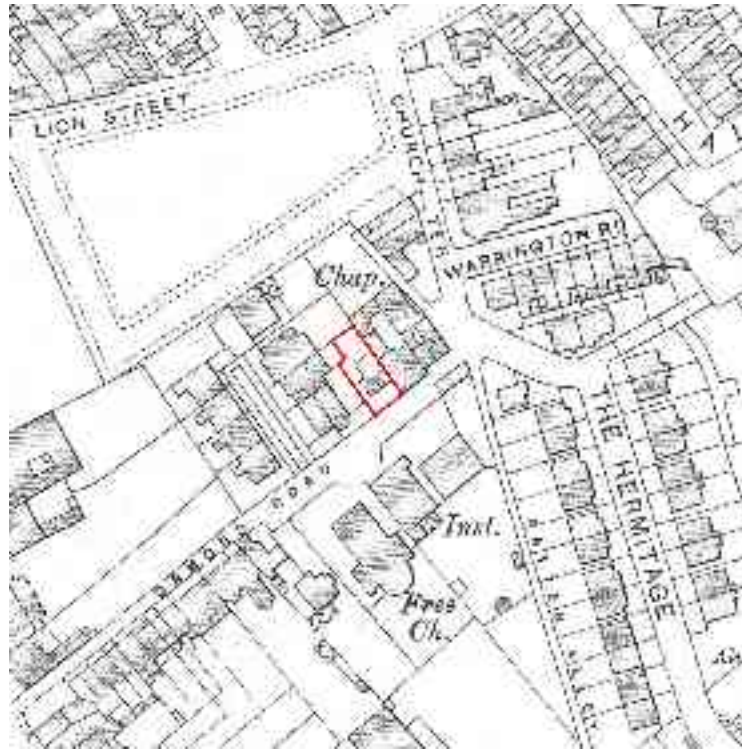
A very similar picture is given by the subsequent OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, surveyed between 1891-94 (Figure 10). The site appears to have roughly the same layout at this time although the street itself is now called 'Ormond Road'.



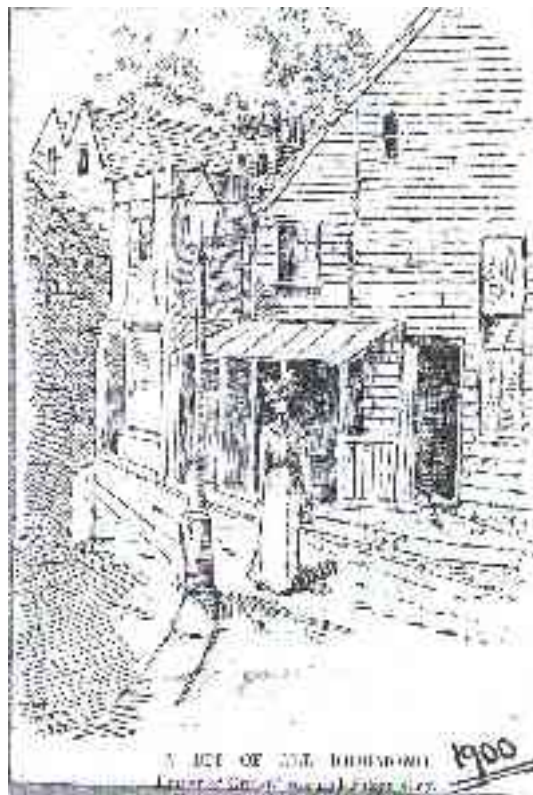
**Figure 10:** Site location in relation to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, revised & resurveyed from 1891-94 and published in 1898 (*Surrey Sheet VI. 4*)

### 5.5.8 Ordnance Survey 1910-13

The present property appears to date from between 1901 and 1903. Dolphin House itself appears in plan during the 1910-11 Ordnance Survey revision (Figure 11), although the outline given indicates that it has been slightly extended at a later date towards the rear western corner. The first appearance of the property in Kelly's Post Office Directory is as 'The Cottage' in the 1902-3 addition. It is occupied at this time by one Ernest R Lloyd. The name of the property is later changed to Dolphin House, according to the Post Office Directories this occurred between 1961-2 while the property was occupied by one John Slater. A line drawing by a Frank Ivimey in 1900 (Richmond Local Studies Library) appears to show plot of land prior to the construction of Dolphin House. The twin gabled roofs of the neighbouring The Hollies and The Rosary are clearly visible, while the building occupying the study area appears to be a simple two-storey timber affair with a flat roof and a large window on the ground floor. This window may indicate a shop or commercial premises (Figure 12).



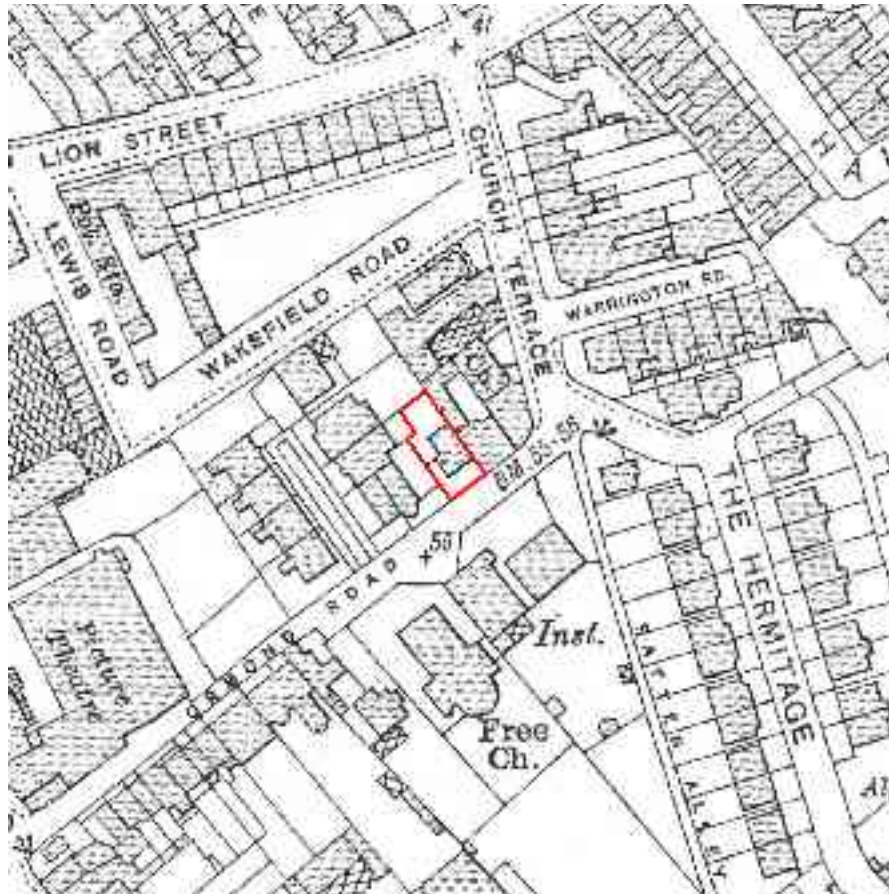
**Figure 11:** Site location in relation to the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Edition of 1913, revised 1910-11.



**Figure 12:** A sketch of Ormond Road from the corner of Patten Alley by Frank Ivimey and dated 1900.

### 5.5.9 Ordnance Survey 1933

There is no significant change on the Ordnance Survey map of 1933; the now listed Odeon Cinema on Hill Street at the south west end of Ormond Road is now featured and further development has taken place immediately north of the study site on the junction of Church Terrace and Wakefield Road. The post-war metric 1:2500 Edition of 1959/60 (*Plan TQ 1774*; not illustrated) shows the house in its modern outline, it is listed here as 'The Cottage' and remains so until 1961-2 when Dolphin House comes into use, although the reasoning behind this change is unknown.



**Figure 13:** Site location in relation to the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Revision of 1933 (*Surrey Sheet VI. 4*)

## 6. Archaeological Research Questions

The objectives of the archaeological work was to contribute to the knowledge of the archaeology of the area through the recording of any remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks and through adaptations to the adjacent listed building. Particular attention was made to the character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits. The fieldwork presented an opportunity to address the following general and specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric to medieval activity, and what is the nature of this?
- Is there any evidence of medieval or post medieval activity on the site?
- At what level do archaeological and natural deposits survive in the area?
- Can the watching brief works inform on the site-specific research questions of local archaeological sites and archaeological priority areas?

## **7. Methods and Objectives of the Watching Brief**

### **7.1 Standards**

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practice in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*) and to the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement with MoLA the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the museum.

### **7.2 Fieldwork**

The archaeological watching brief took place during the latter phases of the contractors' groundworks, and involved one archaeologist on site as required monitoring works and to investigate and record any archaeological remains. Close liaison was maintained with the groundworks team to ensure a presence on site as and when necessary.

### **7.3 Methodology**

The Client and the representatives of English Heritage and the Local Authority were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork. Deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, although no significant finds dating or environmental evidence recovered.

Exposed deposits and features were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* context or trench sheets, and/or drawn in plan or section generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by photography (35mm colour transparency/ digital).

## **8. Post-excavation Work**

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and background research, and by compilation of this report.

## 8.1 Finds and Samples

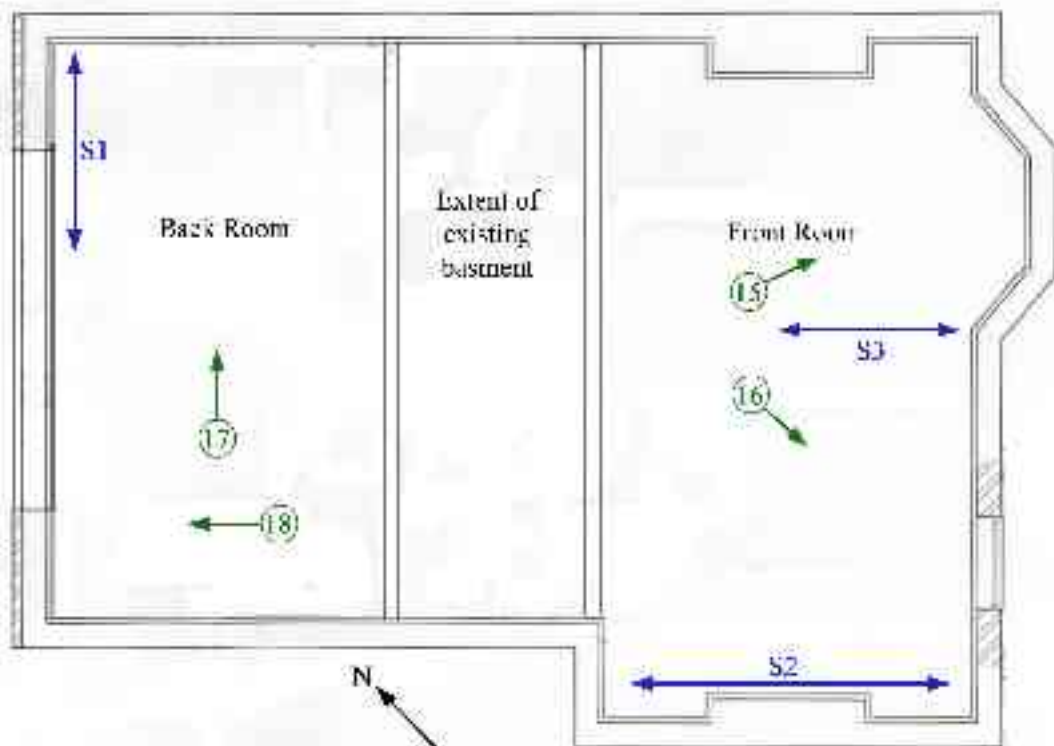
No finds or samples were taken or recovered during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

## 8.2 The Site Archive

The records from the archaeological project will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.

## 9. The Archaeological Watching Brief

As discussed in section 3 above, groundworks within the basement area of Dolphin House commenced before any archaeological investigation was undertaken. Consequently, a programme of mitigation was agreed upon requiring archaeological monitoring of the remaining groundworks following an initial on-site survey and inspection of the work to that point. The existing basement plan prior to groundworks consisted only of the central aisle and stairwell, the extension to the basement consisted of the two spaces either side of the basement below the existing ground floor plan. The works were carried out by effectively removing the existing floor-surface and ground floor level and reducing down. Figure 14, below, shows the extent of the existing basement and the adjacent reduction areas, it also shows the location of photographs and sections in Figures 15-18.



**Figure 14:** A plan of the site showing the front and back room excavation areas with the location of sections 1-3 and photographs in Figures 15-18.

The initial survey, undertaken following the decision for a revised mitigation strategy in view of current site works, showed that the existing footprint of the building including foundation levels and reduced basement levels had severely truncated the existing area. Heavily compacted natural gravels were exposed in sections below the existing walls, truncated at this level and thus negating the potential for surviving archaeological remains.



**Figures 15 and 16:** Inside the front wall of the property prior to further groundworks (*1m scale*).



**Figure 17:** The interior of the northern wall showing a surviving section of truncated natural gravels.



**Figure 18:** The rear wall of the back room following further ground reduction: the foundations of the wall overlie the rubble base and truncate the natural gravels beneath.

The remaining groundworks were monitored but the continuing excavations exposed no significant archaeological remains. Truncated natural deposits were observed across the site with only a single feature recorded, this constituted a probable builders pit contemporary with the later phase of the property (Section 3) and contained a loose darkish brown-grey silty sand with rooting and occasional concrete fragments.

## 9.1 Section One

### 9.1.1 Recorded Contexts

| Context | Description   | Interpretation   |
|---------|---|--|
| 1/01    | Existing brick wall at the rear of the property over a rough concrete base at a thickness of <i>c.</i> 100mm. | Existing rear wall and concrete foundation base.   |
| 1/02    | Redeposited natural gravels and sand with red tile and brick fragments at a thickness of <i>c.</i> 200mm.     | Rubble foundation layer for rear wall.   |
| 1/03    | Mid greyish brown sand with frequent rounded and angular gravel inclusions.                                   | Redeposited and disturbed natural gravels contemporary with overlying foundation layers. |
| 1/04    | Indurated brown/orange sand and gravels.  | Natural sand and gravels.  |

### 9.1.2 Summary and Discussion

The exposed sequence in the northern area of the basement consisted of the existing wall and associated foundation layers overlying heavily truncated natural sand and gravels. No archaeological finds or features were observed.





**Figure 19:** Section One showing the existing wall and associated foundation layers overlying truncated natural sand and gravels (*0.5m scale*).

## 9.2 Section Two

### 9.2.1 Recorded Contexts

| Context | Description   | Interpretation   |
|---------|---|--|
| 2/01    | Brick work.   | Brickwork of the southern wall and chimney breast.   |
| 2/02    | Concrete  | Concrete base beneath the existing southern wall, either side of the brick chimney breast. |
| 2/03    | Redeposited sand and gravels with frequent brick, tile, concrete and clinker inclusions ( <i>c. 1.1m</i> ). | Hardcore building rubble makeup layer below the existing foundations.                      |
| 2/04    | Indurated orange/brown sand and gravels.  | Natural sand and gravels.  |

### 9.2.2 Summary and Discussion

The exposed sequence in this part of the property was similar to that observed to the north; truncated natural gravels were overlain by a mixed deposited of redeposited natural sand and gravels with building rubble inclusions. This deposit was similar to that observed to the north but substantially thicker immediately beneath the existing chimney breast. Overlying this deposit were the concrete foundation layers and brickwork of the southern wall of the property.



**Figure 20:** Section Two showing the existing brick wall and chimney breast overlying hardcore building rubble and truncated natural deposits.

### 9.3 Section Three

#### 9.3.1 Recorded Contexts

| Context | Description  | Interpretation  |
|---------|--|---|
| 3/01    | Loose dark grey/brown silt and sand with rooting and occasional concrete fragments ( <i>c.</i> 700mm thick). | Fill of builders pit [3/02]   |
| 3/02    | Steep sided pit cut observed in section, <i>c.</i> 900mm in width by 700mm depth.                            | Cut of probable builders pit contemporary with construction of Dolphin House, filled by [3/01]. |
| 3/03    | Indurated sand and gravels with sand and clay lenses to base of section.                                     | Truncated natural deposits.   |

#### 9.3.2 Summary and Discussion

Section Three exposed heavily truncated natural sand and gravels with clay and sandier lenses to the limit of excavation. A single feature contemporary with the construction of Dolphin House was observed, consisting of a backfilled builders pit containing concrete fragments.



**Figure 21:** Section Three showing truncated natural deposits with a builders pit to the rear of the section (*0.5m scale*).

## **10. Summary of the Archaeological Results**

The archaeological watching brief recorded no significant archaeological finds or features. A small builders pit was observed in Section 3 below the existing floor level in the front part of the basement and is thought to be contemporary with the construction of Dolphin House *c.*1901-2. The remaining exposed sections revealed heavily truncated natural sand and gravel deposits with overlying rubble and concrete foundation layers for the brick walls of Dolphin House. It is apparent that the original construction of Dolphin House and associated ground reduction works heavily truncated previous deposits, at least to the level of the natural sand and gravel terrace. Any archaeological remains existing at this time would thus have been destroyed.

## 11. References

### 11.1 General Sources

Surrey Local History Centre  
Richmond Local Studies Library  
Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR)  
London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)

### 11.2 Bibliography

**Cloake J.**1991. *Richmond Past. A Visual History of Richmond, Kew, Petersham & Ham*

**Cloake J.**1993. *The Growth of Richmond.* Richmond Local History Soc. Paper No. 8. Revised & enlarged Edition

**Cloake J.** 2001. *The Cottages & Common Fields of Richmond and Kew. Studies in the Economic & Social History of the Manor of Richmond up to the mid-Nineteenth Century*

**Compass Archaeology.** 2009. *Written Scheme of Investigation and Methodology for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Dolphin House, Ormond Road, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.*

**London Borough of Richmond.** 2005. *Unitary Development Plan and Proposal Map.*

## APPENDIX I: OASIS Data Collection Form

**OASIS ID: compassa1-56490**

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Dolphin House, Ormond Road, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames: Archaeological Observation and Recording  |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a basement extension at Dolphin House, Ormond Road, Richmond. This was combined with an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and historic research. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 05-02-2009 End: 19-02-2009   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No   |
| Any associated project reference codes | DOP09 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Recording project   |
| Site status                            | Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)   |
| Site status                            | Conservation Area   |
| Current Land use                       | Residential 1 - General Residential   |
| Monument type                          | N/A None  |
| Significant Finds                      | N/A None  |
| Investigation type                     | 'Watching Brief'  |
| Prompt                                 | Planning condition  |

### Project location

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Country          | England   |
| Site location    | GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES<br>RICHMOND AND KEW Dolphin House, Ormond Road,<br>Richmond |
| Postcode         | TW10 6TH  |
| Study area       | 53.32 Square metres   |
| Site coordinates | TQ 17930 74693 51.4584158339 -0.302357645003 51 27 30 N<br>000 18 08 W Point                    |

### Project creators

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation      | Compass Archaeology                        |
| Project brief originator  | English Heritage/Department of Environment |
| Project design originator | Compass Archaeology                        |

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Project director/manager     | Geoff Potter              |
| Project supervisor           | Gill King                 |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer                 |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Aspire 2 Developments Ltd |

**Project archives**

|                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Physical Archive Exists?  | No                                    |
| Digital Archive recipient | Museum of London archive              |
| Digital Contents          | 'none'                                |
| Digital Media available   | 'Images raster / digital photography' |
| Paper Archive recipient   | Museum of London Archive              |
| Paper Contents            | 'none'                                |
| Paper Media available     | 'Report','Unpublished Text'           |

**Project bibliography**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                                       |
| Title                         | Dolphin House, Ormond Road, Richmond: Archaeological Observation and Recording          |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Cummings, R   |
| Date                          | 2009  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Compass Archaeology   |
| Place of issue or publication | 5-7 Southwark St, London, SE1 1RQ   |
| Description                   | Bound report detailing the results of archaeological monitoring and historic assessment |
| Entered by                    | Rosie Cummings (mail@comassarchaeology.co.uk)   |
| Entered on                    | 8 March 2009  |

## **APPENDIX II: London Archaeologist Summary**

Site Address: Dolphin House, Ormond Road, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, TW10 6TH

Project type: Watching brief.

Dates of Fieldwork: 5<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> February 2009

Site Code: DOP09

Supervisor: Gill King

NGR: TQ 17930 74693

Funding Body: Aspire 2 Developments Ltd

No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief. Exposed deposits consisted of existing walls and foundation layers with associated construction deposits. Natural gravels were exposed beneath the existing foundations and appeared to be heavily truncated by the property and associated ground reduction.