

# The Manor House Ham Richmond-Upon- Thames



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



April 2016

**Client: Primus Inter Pares Limited**

Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 5128

NGR: TQ 1729 7260





Client Name: Primus Inter Pares Limited  
Client Ref No:  
Document Title: The Manor House, Ham, Greater London  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Issue/Version Number: 1  
Grid Reference:  
Planning Reference:  
Site Code: HAS 16  
Invoice Code: HASEV  
Receiving Museum: London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre  
Museum Accession No:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Jim Mumford	Jon Gill	Julian Munby	

Document File Location  
Graphics File Location  
Illustrated by

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Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES  
t: +44 (0) 1865 263800 e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496 w: oxfordarchaeology.com  
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# **The Manor House, Ham, Greater London**

*Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Jim Mumford and Jon Gill*

*with contributions from Geraldine Crann, John Cotter, Ian Scott and Alison de Turberville.*

*Illustrated by Charles Rousseaux*

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Scope of work.....	5
1.2 Location, Geology and topography.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	5
<b>2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology.....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Aims.....	9
2.2 Methodology.....	9
<b>3 Results.....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	10
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	10
3.3 Trench 1.....	10
3.4 Trench 2.....	11
3.5 Trench 3.....	11
3.6 Finds summary.....	12
<b>4 Discussion.....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 Discussion and interpretation.....	13
<b>Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix B. Finds Reports.....</b>	<b>16</b>
B.1 Pottery.....	16
B.2 CBM.....	16
B.3 Flint.....	17



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B.4 Architectural stonework.....	17
B.5 Glass.....	18
B.6 Iron.....	18
<b>Appendix C. Bibliography and References.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Appendix D. Summary of Site Details.....</b>	<b>20</b>



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## List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site location map
- Figure 2 Trench location plan
- Figure 3 Senex's Map of Surrey, 1729
- Figure 4 Rocque's Map of London, 1741-5
- Figure 5 Tithe Maps of the Parishes of Ham and Petersham 1841 & 1845
- Figure 6 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map 1884
- Figure 7 Ordnance Survey 25 inch Revision, 1933
- Figure 8 Trench 1 plan and section 100
- Figure 9 Trench 2 plan and sections



## **Summary**

*Oxford Archaeology have undertaken a trial trench evaluation within the grounds of The Manor House in Ham, London Borough of Richmond, related to a proposed development at the site. Three trenches were opened, one to the north of the house on the footprint of a proposed guest house and two to the south of the house, targeted on the site of a proposed sunken spa. The trench to the north of the house did not contain any archaeological features but the two trenches to the south each contained features apparently relating to the existing house and subsequent alteration. Two possible quarry pits were revealed, backfilled with construction waste as well as a garden feature apparently relating to the early phase of the house. Other features relating to tree planting in the garden were also found as features relating to later drainage.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) have undertaken a trial trench evaluation at the Manor House in Ham, London Borough of Richmond.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation relates to a proposed development at The Manor House which will include a new subterranean spa to the south of the existing house and a new guest house to the north of it. Details of the proposals have been provided to OA by Paul Davis and Elena Tsolakis of Kyriakos Tsolakis Architects. Discussions were held with Gillian King from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and as it was anticipated that any future planning permission would have an archaeological condition it was decided to undertake this archaeological work prior to the planning application.
- 1.1.3 The proposed evaluation involved exploratory fieldwork to determine if archaeological remains were present on the site and if so to define their significance, character, extent, quality and preservation. The evaluation will also be used to inform on an archaeological mitigation strategy for the development of the site. The evaluation is potentially the first phase of archaeological works and depending on the results of the investigation it may be followed by further stages of archaeological mitigation. These would require further WSIs and new research objectives to be provided for approval.
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.
- 1.1.5 In November 2011 OA undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building investigation for the site, relating to a previous (unexecuted) scheme and this report was subsequently revised several times as the proposals were altered. However, prior to the current project no intrusive archaeological works had been undertaken at the site.
- 1.1.6 The Manor House is a Grade II\* Listed Building probably originally constructed in the very early 18th century and its grounds also includes a Grade II listed stables/coach house. It is centred on NGR TQ 173 726, and its location is shown on Figure 1.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the corner of Ham Street and Sandy Lane in Ham, Greater London. It was originally located within the historic parish of Ham, in the County of Surrey and later within the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames. It is now under the administration of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the Ham House Conservation Area and an Archaeological Priority Area (as defined by the GLHER).
- 1.2.3 The site is located on Quaternary 1st Terrace Gravels (BGS Sheet 270, Solid and Drift 1:50,000), at an approximate height of 7m OD. The Site slopes gently downhill from the south to the north.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 As referred to above the archaeological and historical background to the site has been subject to a Desk Based Assessment which examined all records within the site or surrounding it. The DBA looked at both the Site itself (ie the Manor House and its c.2.9 hectares of grounds) as well as a Study Area of 1 km around the Site. Therefore references in the historical background below to 'the Site' relate to the overall grounds



of the Manor House rather than just the footprint of the currently proposed scheme. The results of the desk-based assessment are summarised below.

- 1.3.2 Neither the NMR nor the HER record any known archaeology within the footprint of the currently proposed development site or within the surrounding land in the same ownership as the Manor House (ie the Site).
- 1.3.3 The Site lies within the Ham House Conservation Area (as defined by Richmond upon Thames council) and an Archaeological Priority Area (as defined by GLHER). The Archaeological Priority Area is based on the extent of the Saxon settlement of Ham as mentioned in Domesday. The property lies on the east side of Ham Street which has a number of listed buildings.
- 1.3.4 The Site is located adjacent to the grounds of Ham House, and was originally part of the Dysart Estate which owned Ham House and the majority of Ham village. The Site was privately purchased in 1947 when Ham House was donated to the National trust and the remainder of the estate auctioned off.
- 1.3.5 There has been no archaeological work carried out in the proposed development site and little in the wider vicinity. There are 16 archaeological investigations recorded by the GLHER within c.1km of the Ham House property and none of these recorded any pre post-medieval archaeological features. Some isolated artefacts of the medieval and prehistoric periods were recovered.
- 1.3.6 *Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 43 AD)***
- 1.3.7 The floodplains of the river gravel terraces were popular locations for prehistoric exploration and settlement from the Palaeolithic period onwards, due to their proximity to the river for food and transportation, and for their well draining soils. The river terrace on which the Site stands is no exception, as shown by the large number of prehistoric artefacts found in the vicinity. There has been substantial quarrying undertaken within the Study Area throughout the early 20th century, which has produced numerous prehistoric artefacts, the earliest of which was a Late Palaeolithic flake (c 910m to the east of the Site) and Palaeolithic flints (c 610m to the south west of the Site).
- 1.3.8 Due to the manner of their discovery and the way in which they were recorded, it is possible that there have been numerous duplications of data. However, currently the GLHER records approximately 149 separate Mesolithic artefacts and 219 Neolithic artefacts to have been found within c.1 km of Ham House. Although the majority of these were found close to the course of the river (north and west of the Site), a number have also been found from the east of the Manor House, indicating that there is a good potential for these artefacts throughout the gravel terrace, and not just in areas closer to the river.
- 1.3.9 The GLHER records 26 Bronze Age artefacts and 12 from the Iron Age to the north and west of the house.
- 1.3.10 The only potential archaeological feature of the prehistoric period discovered within the 1 km Study Area, is a possible prehistoric cropmark of a ring ditch, seen to the north of the Site on aerial photographs (c 700m to the north of the house). This may be evidence of burial features or settlement structures within the Study Area, from either the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. If this cropmark is such a feature it would suggest a greater level of human activity within the Study Area of the later prehistoric periods (Bronze Age and Iron Age) than is suggested by the chance artefact finds.

#### **1.3.11 *Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)***



- 1.3.12 Archaeological evidence from the gravel terraces of West London suggests these areas were extensively farmed throughout the Roman period. However, the rare occurrence of finds suggests a less densely settled area than might be expected. There are areas along the river, including at Ham, which have produced a number of finds, which point to possible riverside settlements, perhaps associated with river traffic or local farming and fishing (Perring, 2000, 155-6). There is little evidence of such a settlement within the Study Area, and it has been plotted by MoLAS (2000) as being on the shores of the river to the north west of the Site just outside of the Study Area.
- 1.3.13 There have been no recorded discoveries of Roman artefacts or features within the Site, and no Roman features have been identified within the Study Area. Roman artefacts have been located within the western part of the Study Area, all 100-200m from the river edge.
- 1.3.14 *The Medieval Period (AD 410-1550)***
- 1.3.15 The proposed development site lies within an area designated by the GLHER as an Archaeological Priority Area due to the presence of an Anglo Saxon settlement mentioned in Domesday. Part of the Anglo Saxon settlement was recorded c.1.5 km to the south of the Manor House during a 1950s excavation. This excavation produced Germanic style pottery, and the settlement is believed to have been established in the 5th century (Cowie, 2000, 175). Due to the limited archaeological work within the Study Area, the actual location and extent of the Anglo Saxon settlement is not clear, and it is not possible to specifically determine where the Site is in relation to this settlement.
- 1.3.16 Despite the known Saxon settlement in the vicinity, there has been only one recorded find from the Anglo Saxon period from within the Study Area, an urn, possibly a grave good, found on the Thames Foreshore.
- 1.3.17 Ham was included in the royal demesne as part of the manor of Kingston until 1174 when it was bestowed upon Maurice de Creon by Henry II (VCH, 505). It later returned to the property of the crown and was periodically temporarily bestowed on nobility throughout the medieval period. It was reacquired by the crown in 1415, when purchased by King Henry V (Fison, 2009, 7).
- 1.3.18 The manor of Ham originally consisted of the hamlet, mainly centred at Ham Common to the south east of the site), with individual tenements and cottages running north along Ham Street, the land to the west within the river bend, and a large area to the east which is now part of Richmond Park (Pritchard, 1991, 6). The majority of the manor of Ham appears to have been utilised as arable land throughout the medieval period. A 14th century survey of the manor records 100 out of 110 acres as being under arable cultivation (Manning & Bray, 1804, 362).
- 1.3.19 There has been minimal recorded evidence from the medieval period within the Study Area around the proposed development site, and none from within the Site itself.
- 1.3.20 *Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)***
- 1.3.21 Ham remained a separate manor from Petersham throughout the post-medieval period, although from 1637 the two manors were leased to William Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart, who lived at Ham House (c 265m to the north of the Site) just across the manorial border in Petersham. Ham House was built in 1610 by Sir Thomas Vavasour, Knight Marshal to James I (Weinrebb et al, 371).
- 1.3.22 The garden avenues of Ham House were created in the 1670s, one of which, 'The Great South Avenue', runs south from the house towards Kingston, and ending at Ham common. The avenue borders the eastern edge of the Site, as well as slightly



extending into it. Senex's 1729 map of Surrey shows a number of properties located along Ham Street and although there is no building clearly shown in the current location of the Manor House it is likely that the house had been constructed by this date

- 1.3.23 The Dysarts owned much of the property in Ham, although the inhabitants maintained certain rights on Ham Common, which were granted to them by Charles I in exchange for the 483 acres of Ham manor which he took when imparking Richmond Park (Weinrebb et al, 370). After the death of Countess Dysart in 1698, the estate passed to her son, the 3rd Earl of Dysart who felt it necessary to economise after the extravagances of his mother (ibid, 371). It is shortly after this that the Manor House and a number of other large properties in the area were built and let out. All of the older houses close to the Site are Listed Buildings (OA 12-15), and of a contemporary date to The Manor House.
- 1.3.24 The Manor House is first shown on Rocque's 1741 map of London (Figure 4), within a much smaller plot of land than it now occupies. Later 18th and 19th century maps show the growth of the property with a coach house and various outbuildings, largely constructed along the boundary with Ham Street. None of the maps show any buildings on the current proposed development site.
- 1.3.25 The evolution of the property in the 19th and 20th century is detailed in the Desk based assessment and is not repeated here.



## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation involved exploratory fieldwork to determine if archaeological remains are present on the site and if so to define their significance, character, extent, quality and preservation. The evaluation will also be used to inform on an archaeological mitigation strategy for the development of the site. The evaluation is potentially the first phase of archaeological works and depending on the results of the investigation it may be followed by further stages of archaeological mitigation. These would require further WSIs and new research objectives to be provided for approval.

2.1.2 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation involved the opening of three trenches: two measuring 10 m x 2 and one measuring 8 m x 2 m.

2.2.2 The two larger trenches were located to the south of the existing Manor House, within the footprint of the proposed subterranean spa. These two trenches were within an area currently covered by a lawn. The 8 m x 2 m trench was targeted on the proposed guest house to the north of the Manor House.

2.2.3 The trench layout is shown on Fig. 2. It was necessary to slightly adjust the the exact placing of trenches 1 and 3 from those shown in the WSI to avoid trees.



## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The following section details the results of the evaluation. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2, and more detailed plans of the trenches are included as Figures 8-10. Archaeological features are described by trench in this section. A full list of archaeological contexts is presented in the context inventory (Appendix A).

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The topsoil in this area was a dark greyish brown sandy silt while the subsoil was a mid yellowish brown soft silty sand, with occasional stones. The evaluation was undertaken in good weather conditions.

### 3.3 Trench 1

3.3.1 This trench (see Fig 8) was aligned north-west to south-east and its location was moved slightly to the east from that shown in the WSI to avoid a tree. It measured 10m long x 1.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m to the top of the natural. The natural (102) was yellowish brown sand and a sondage was excavated into it to a depth of 2m below the surface exposing a series of sand and silty sand bands varying from yellowish brown to dark reddish brown. The sondage was not continued down any deeper due to health and safety concerns.

3.3.2 The natural was sealed below a 0.36m thick, well cultivated, reddish brown silty sand subsoil (101). This had been cut by a large feature (109) partly exposed in the side of the trench. It had irregular sloping sides and base below the depth of the trench and it measured 2.80m x 0.50m x 0.70m. It was filled by a series of tips of greyish brown sand (110) and lenses of mortar with odd fragments of brick. This is thought to be a quarry pit backfilled with construction material from the house.

3.3.3 The apparent quarry pit had been cut by a large garden feature (103) partly exposed at the north end of the trench. It had a gentle sloping side rounding to a flat base and measured 1.6m long x 4.46m wide x 0.8m depth and contained a number of fills. The primary fill was a light grey brown silty sand (106) with gravel. This was sealed below a grey brown silty sand loam (105) with CBM fragments below a light yellowish brown silty sand.

3.3.4 This garden feature (ditch) had been cut by a linear soakaway (107) measuring 1.5m x 0.5m x 0.3m with near vertical sides and flattish base. The soakaway was filled by a mixture of worked stone and brick with an infill of dark brown silty sand (108). Cutting across the top of the soakaway (107) and within the topsoil was a drainage run aligned approximately east to west with a concave profile 0.35m wide and 0.14m depth and filled with a ceramic pipe covered with dark grey brown silty sand with CBM fragments. To the south in the middle of the trench another drain (113) was observed. This was aligned approximately north to south with near vertical sides and flattish base measuring 0.66m wide and 0.2m in depth. It was filled by an upside down U shaped tile on a flat roof tile with dark grey brown silty soil backfill (114). Both these are drains from the house but are no longer in use. Sealing this and containing the drains was a 0.20m thick topsoil layer which was very dark grey brown and silty and sandy in nature (100).



### 3.4 Trench 2

- 3.4.1 This trench was aligned north-east to south-west within the area of the new development. It measured 10m long x 1.6m wide x 0.8m to top of the natural (219). The natural was a light reddish brown sand, though a sondage was excavated to a depth of 2.1m below level of the surface and this recorded a series of sand bands of yellowish brown sand and reddish brown sand and silty sand. Patches of coarse flinty gravel was observed at the base of the sondage at 2m below surface.
- 3.4.2 Sealing the natural was a 0.52m thick reddish brown, silty-sand well cultivated subsoil (202), within which a flint flake was recovered. At the north-east end of the trench a large quarry pit (211) was exposed with very steep sloping sides rounding to a shallow concave base and measured 1.2m x 1.6m x 0.8m and contained a number of backfills. The first of these fills was an off white mortar with patches of sand and specks of fired clay and charcoal. Sealing this was another fill (213) similar to 212. Both these were sealed below a light yellowish brown silty clay loam (214). The main fill was a grey brown silty sand (215) with patches of mortar and odd fragment of CBM and brick. Below a mid brown silty sand (216) with fragments of CBM and tile.
- 3.4.3 Cutting the top fills was a small circular feature (217) observed in the side of the trench with near vertical sides and flat base. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.62m in depth and was filled by a light yellowish brown silty clay (218). This may be the cut of the apparent quarry pit.
- 3.4.4 Sealing these features was a 0.19m thick dark brown silty-sand garden levelling topsoil material (201) with patches of orangey gravel. This had been cut by a number of garden features which consisted of sub-circular feature (203) observed in the south-west corner of the trench with very steep sloping sides rounding to a shallow concave base measuring 1.06m wide and 0.9m depth and filled by a grey brown silty clay (204) with patches of mortar, gravel and CBM. This is probably the edge of a hole for tree planting/removal. The second was a small circular feature (205) 0.28m in diameter in the base of the trench and possibly part of 203. It was filled by a grey brown silty clay (206) with patches of mortar, gravel and CBM similar to 204. In the middle of the trench on the south side was a sub circular tree planting hole (207) with very steep sloping sides rounding to a shallow concave base measuring 1.30m wide and 0.6m depth and filled by a grey brown silty clay (208). Also a sub circular root hole with steep sloping sides and irregular base measuring 0.82m wide x 0.60m depth with a fill of dark grey brown silty clay loam (210). Sealing all these features was a 0.10m thick very dark grey brown silty sand well cultivated garden topsoil (200).

### 3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 This trench was positioned in the location of the proposed new guest house. It was moved slightly eastwards from that proposed in the WSI due to the location of trees in the garden. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.80m to the top of the natural (300) light yellowish brown sand with patches of reddish brown sand. This was sealed below a 0.24m thick reddish brown silty sand loam subsoil (301) with occasional charcoal, gravel. This was sealed below a 0.30m thick old topsoil (302) of dark brown silty sand loam with charcoal and gravel inclusions. Sealing this was a 0.17m thick dark brown silty sand (303) with patches of gravel, small CBM fragments and charcoal and cinder of levelling material below a thinner 0.12m thick loose dark grey brown silty sand loam (304) with flinty gravel, glass and cinder levelling layer. This was probably material from the alterations and work to the house in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>



century, spread out into the garden. These were sealed below the 0.14m thick present day fine cultivated very dark grey brown silty sand garden topsoil (305).

### **3.6 Finds summary**

3.6.1 Various finds were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 although none were of sufficient significance to warrant further analysis at this stage. Each of the finds should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

3.6.2 The items found were:

- A single small isolated flint blade dating from the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods was found in Trench 2;
- Four fragments of 19th-century flowerpot were recovered from Trench 1.
- One glass medicine bottle was found in Trench 1 dating from the later 19th or early 20th century;
- Six fragments of limestone with worked faces, apparently demolition material dumped in pits in Trenches 1 and 2
- Various items of post-medieval bricks and tiles were found in Trenches 1 and 2. This appeared to be largely of 19th-century date but in Trench 2 there were some fragments which were of probable 16th or early 17th century date;
- Two small iron objects (the tapering spike from a probable nail and a can which cannot be earlier in date than the early 20<sup>th</sup> century).



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Discussion and interpretation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation covered c.8% of the footprint of the spa and guest house in the proposed development and it has provided a good indication of the archaeological remains and archaeological potential of the area. The trench to the north of the house was almost entirely devoid of archaeological remains and this suggests that the archaeological potential in the footprint of the proposed guest house is low. The only features in this trench (Trench 3) was a build up of soil horizons relating to building and landscaping of garden in late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century on that side of the house. This area was badly disturbed by tree roots.
- 4.1.2 The two trenches to the south of the current Manor House each revealed a number of archaeological features although these were only of moderate interest and they did not suggest that the footprint of the proposed spa has a high potential for significant archaeological remains.
- 4.1.3 Among the features within Trench 1 to the south of the house was a pit (possibly a small quarry pit) which had been backfilled with discarded construction material. This included brick fragments which date from the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century and may date from the original construction of the Manor House. Trench 1 also contained a soakaway which had been infilled with worked stone and 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks. The other main feature in Trench 1 was a linear garden feature which extended outside the trench.
- 4.1.4 Trench 2, also to the south of the house, contained a possible quarry pit or pits which had been backfilled with material including fragments of old peg tiles and bricks which probably dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Presumably these were from a building in this general vicinity which pre-dated the current Manor House. Trench 2 also contained several holes related to tree planting in the garden and a single flint flake, of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, in the top soil.



## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	SE-NW	
Trench consists of present garden topsoil over a couple drains from house, a garden feature and quarry pit. These cut a thick well cultivated subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.56	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.60	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	10	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	4.46	0.80	Garden feature	-	-
104	Fill	-	-	Fill of 103	-	-
105	Fill	-	-	Fill of 103	CBM	-
106	Fill	-	-	Fill of 103	-	-
107	Cut	0.50	0.30	Soakaway	-	-
108	Fill	-	-	Fill of 107	Stone, brick	-
109	Cut	2.80	0.70	Quarry pit	-	-
110	Fill	-	-	Fill of 109	CBM	-
111	Cut	0.56	0.14	Drain run	-	-
112	Fill	-	-	Fill of 111	Pottery, Glass	-
113	Cut	0.60	0.20	Drain run	-	-
114	Fill	-	-	Fill of 113	CBM, tile	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench consists of present garden topsoil over a couple a garden levelling make up layer with holes for tree planting. Also two large possible quarry pits with construction debris backfill, cutting through a thick well cultivated subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.81	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.60	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	10	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	Brick	-
202	Layer	-	0.52	Subsoil	Flint	-
203	Cut	1.06	0.90	Tree planting hole or quarry	-	-
204	Fill	-	-	Fill of 203	CBM	-
205	Cut	0.28	0.90	Tree planting hole or quarry	-	-



206	Fill	-	-	Fill of 205	CBM	-
207	Cut	1.30	0.60	Tree planting hole	-	-
208	Fill	-	-	Fill of 207	-	-
209	Cut	0.82	0.60	Tree planting hole	-	-
210	Fill	-	-	Fill of 209	-	-
211	Cut	1.60	1.20	Quarry pit	-	-
212	Fill	-	-	Fill of 211	-	-
213	Fill	-	-	Fill of 211	-	-
214	Fill	-	-	Fill of 211	CBM	-
215	Fill	-	-	Fill of 211	CBM	-
216	Fill	-	-	Fill of 211	CBM	-
217	Cut	0.62	0.62	Quarry pit	-	-
218	Fill	-	-	Fill of 217	-	-
219	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

<b>Trench 3</b>							
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of present garden topsoil over a couple of garden levelling make up layers, over old topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand. Trench badly disturbed by tree roots.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.80	
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6	
				<b>Length (m)</b>		8	
<b>Contexts</b>							
<b>Context no</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	
300	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
301	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-	
302	Layer	-	0.30	Old topsoil	-	-	
303	Layer	-	0.17	Levelling layer	-	-	
304	Layer	-	0.12	Levelling layer	-	-	
305	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-	

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*Identified by John Cotter*

*compiled by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description	Date
112	4 fragments post medieval red ware (PMR) flowerpot, including one base sherd with central hole, 78g	19 <sup>th</sup> century

#### Discussion and recommendations.

The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. The pottery from the evaluation should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

### B.2 CBM

*Identified by John Cotter*

*compiled by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description	Date
105	6 brick scraps; 2 roof tile scraps	16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
108	2 brick ends and 1 complete damaged London stock brick with shallow frog and illegible lettering in base of frog. Coarse purplish red with yellow surfaces 225mm x 105mm x 68mm. 1 unfroged brick end in red fabric.	1820 – 1850 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
110	3 fragments of soft red early bricks including corners and 1 dark purple brick. 1 red peg tile with nail hole	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century 16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
114	1 complete smooth reddish brown fabric peg tile with 2 square nail holes, 1 with nail fragment in situ, chipped on one long side, 275mm x 155mm x 14mm. 2 refitting pieces of U-shaped land drain, smooth orange red fabric, probably machine made.	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1850 - 1900+
201	3 complete bricks - 2 orange yellow possibly London stocks with shallow frogs 225mm x 110mm x 65mm 1 unfroged stock-like brick dark purple cindery fabric, very worn on one surface – used as a paving brick 220mm x 94mm x 62mm	1820 -1850/60
204	1 post medieval red peg tile. 9 lumps soft red early brick, several 55mm width	16 <sup>th</sup> – early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
206	1 soft red early brick edge fragment, very worn, 50mm width	16 <sup>th</sup> – early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
215	12 fragments including 1 fresh red peg tile corner, 4 fragments of soft red early brick including 1 complete end	16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century 16 <sup>th</sup> – early 17 <sup>th</sup> century



	encased in thick white lime mortar, 55mm width	
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### Discussion and recommendations.

The ceramic building material assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work at this stage. It should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

## B.3 Flint

*Identified by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description	Date
202	A single small blade, snapped in antiquity, 2 dorsal scars, 2g.	Mesolithic - Neolithic

### Discussion and recommendations.

The size and nature of the assemblage limits interpretation of the material, beyond attesting to a human presence in the area during the earlier prehistoric period. The worked flint from the evaluation should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

## B.4 Architectural stonework

*by Alison de Turberville*

### Introduction

A total of six fragments of architectural stone were recovered from contexts 108 and 204. All pieces were examined and any features recorded including the presence of tool marks and type of moulding. An identification of the stone was not undertaken however all fragments of stone appear to be the same type. A catalogue of the samples is included below.

### Catalogue

Context	Material	Weight	Description	Date
108	Limestone		Fragment of unidentified porous limestone measuring 210 x 180 x 120mm. Triangular shaped piece with two finished faces with faint claw markings and rough chisel marks to rear face. Raised lip to one end of a finished face, however detail is obscured by damage. Quartz seam runs through stone and is clearly seen on finished face.	Medieval/Post Medieval
108	Limestone		Fragment of unidentified porous limestone measuring 240 x 140 x 100mm. Triangular shaped piece with two,	Medieval/Post Medieval



			possibly three, worked faces. Faint claw marks but no other details.	
108	Limestone		Fragment of porous limestone measuring 193 x 290 x 40mm. Large flat piece, probably a flagstone with 4 worked faces. Claw marks seen on sides only. Underside has amount of hard brown mortar. Quartz seam within stone.	Medieval/Post Medieval
108	Limestone		Fragment of unidentified porous limestone measuring 233 x 204 x 180mm. Triangular piece with two finely finished faces and one face rougher with chisel markings.	Medieval/Post Medieval
108	Limestone		Fragment of unidentified porous limestone measuring 291 x 242 x 184mm. Triangular piece with three finely finished faces and the end face rougher with chisel markings.	Medieval/Post Medieval
204	Limestone		Small fragment of unidentified porous limestone. One worked face, flat with regular deep and wide claw markings.	Medieval/Post Medieval

### **Recommendations**

In view of the small size and nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended and the stones can be discarded.

## **B.5 Glass**

*by Ian R Scott*

B.5.1 There is a single glass bottle.

B.5.2 Context 112: Medicine bottle of rectangular section with chamfered corners. The bottle was made in a two-piece mould with separate base plate and would have had a hand-finished neck and rim, now missing. One side is embossed with horizontal bars providing an indication of dosages. Dates to the later 19th or possibly early 20th century. Extant Ht: 91mm; Base: 60mm x 36mm.

## **B.6 Iron**

*by Ian R Scott*

B.6.1 There are two iron objects two contexts.

B.6.2 Context 108 Small tin can, in eight pieces. D: c 75mm; Ht: 85mm.

B.6.3 Context 202 Tapering spike of rectangular section, possibly a nail, encrusted. L: 95mm

B.6.4 Neither object is closely datable although the can dates no earlier than the early 20th century when the modern double seamed can was patented.



## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** The Manor House, Ham, Richmond

**Site code:** HAS16

**Grid reference:** TQ 17290 72600

**Type:** Evaluation

**Date and duration:** 21-22 March 2016

**Area of site:**

**Summary of results:**

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the London Archaeological and Archive Research Centre in due course.

\\Server\invoice codes a thru h\H\_codes\HAMMANBA\The Manor House, Ham, Surrey\MD\01\_09\_11



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Figure 1: Site location

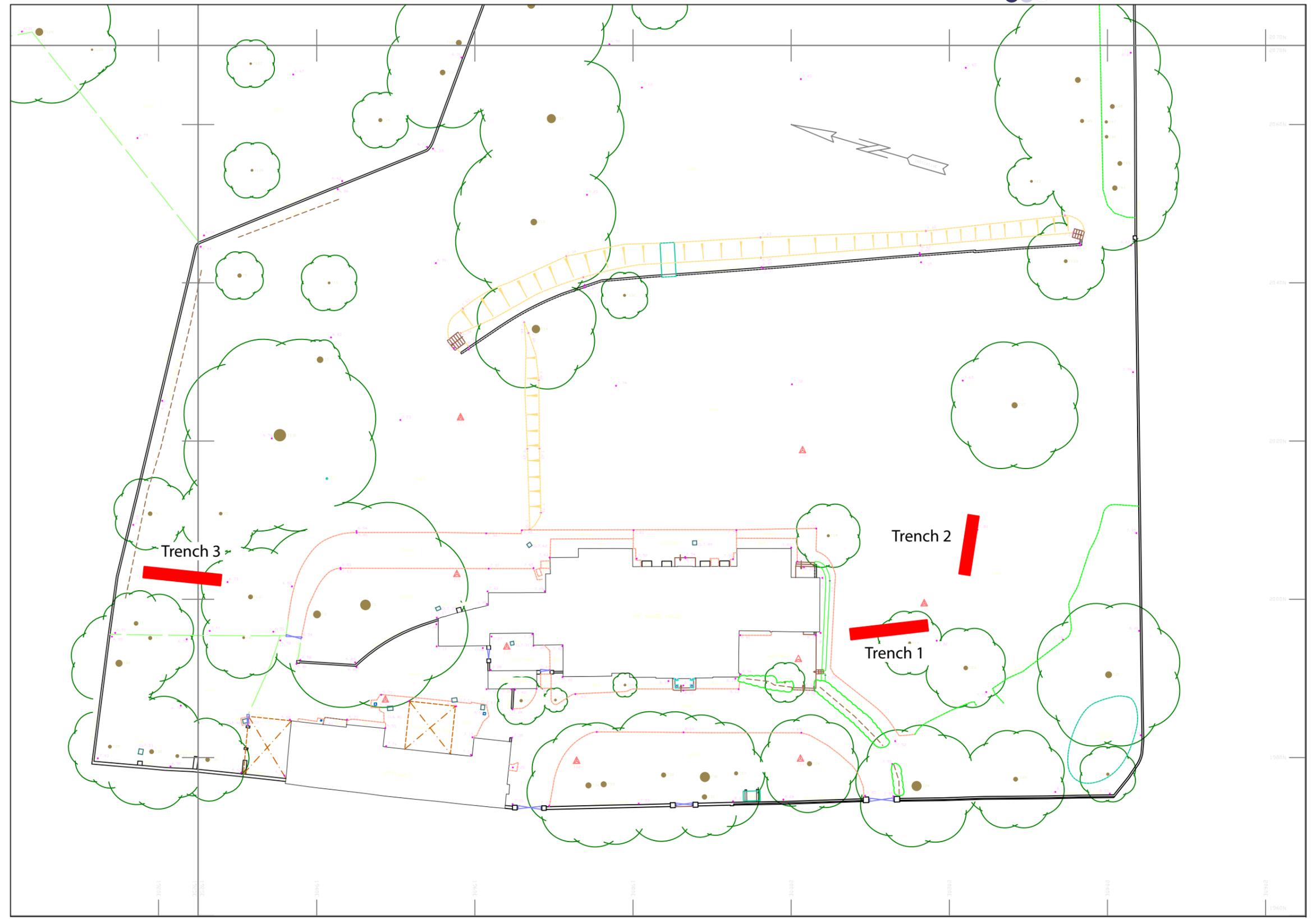
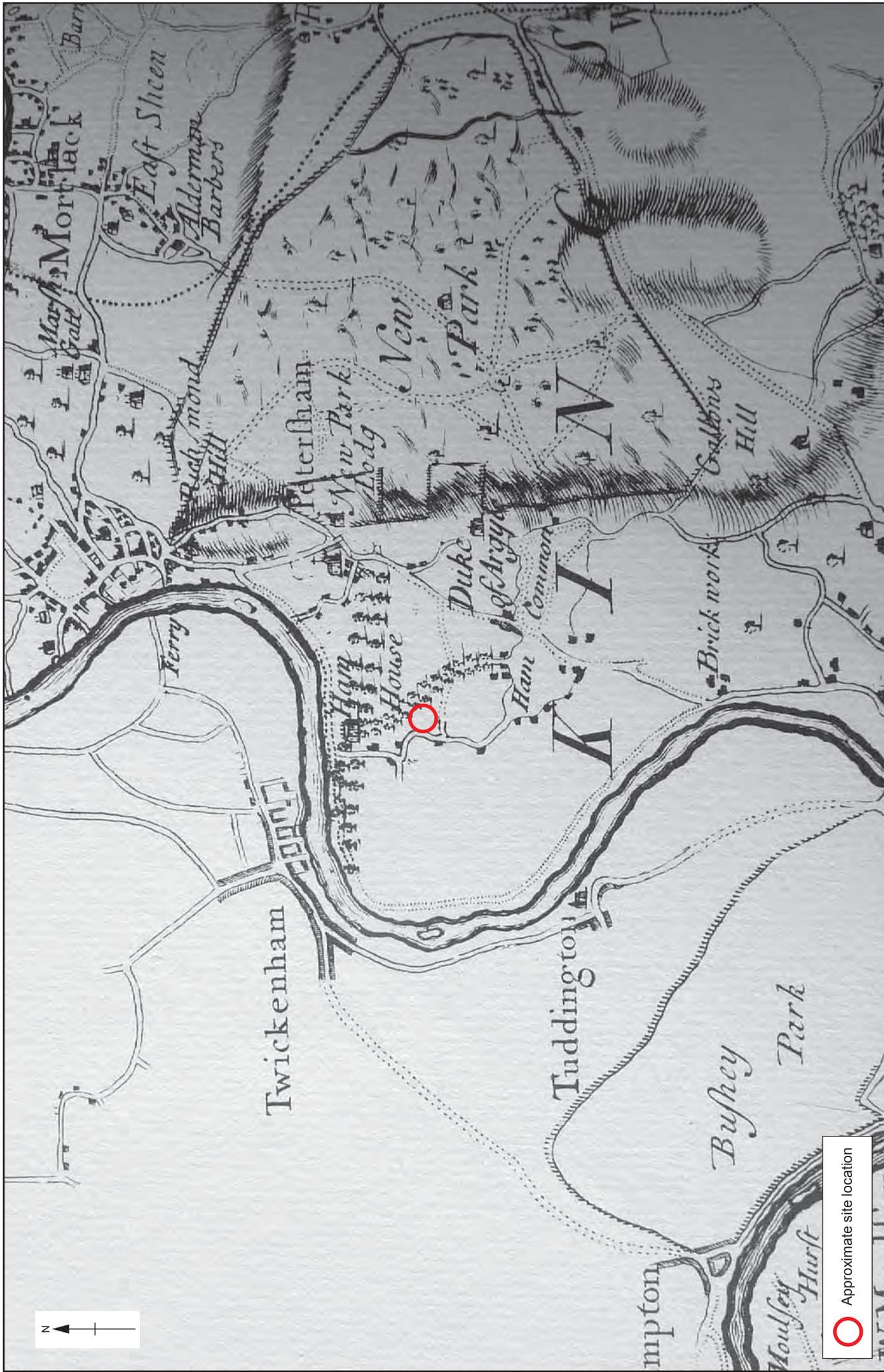


Figure 2: Trench location plan

0 2 m  
1:50



Not to scale

Figure 3: Senex's Map of Surrey 1729

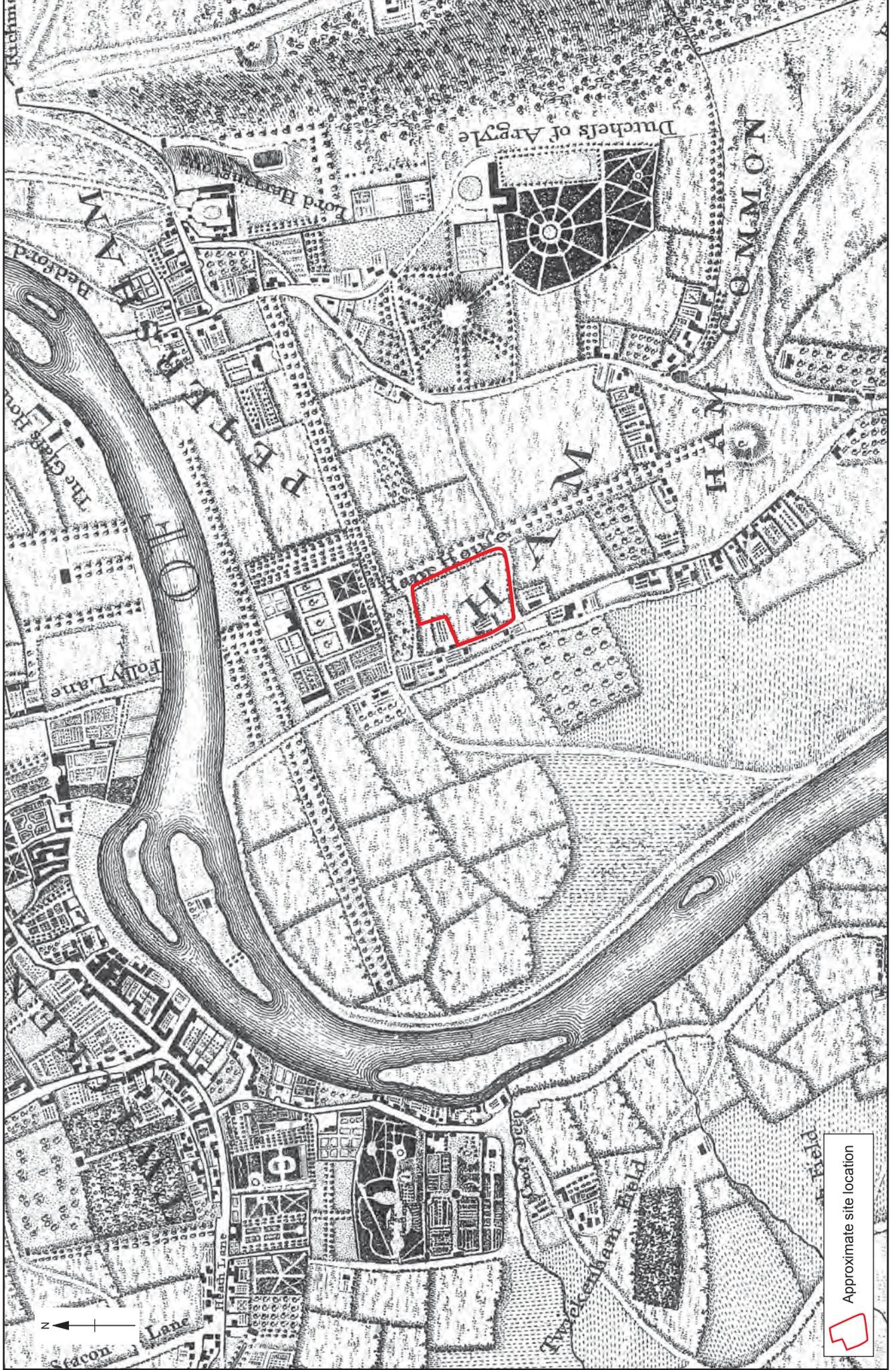


Figure 4: Rocque's Map of London 1741

Not to scale

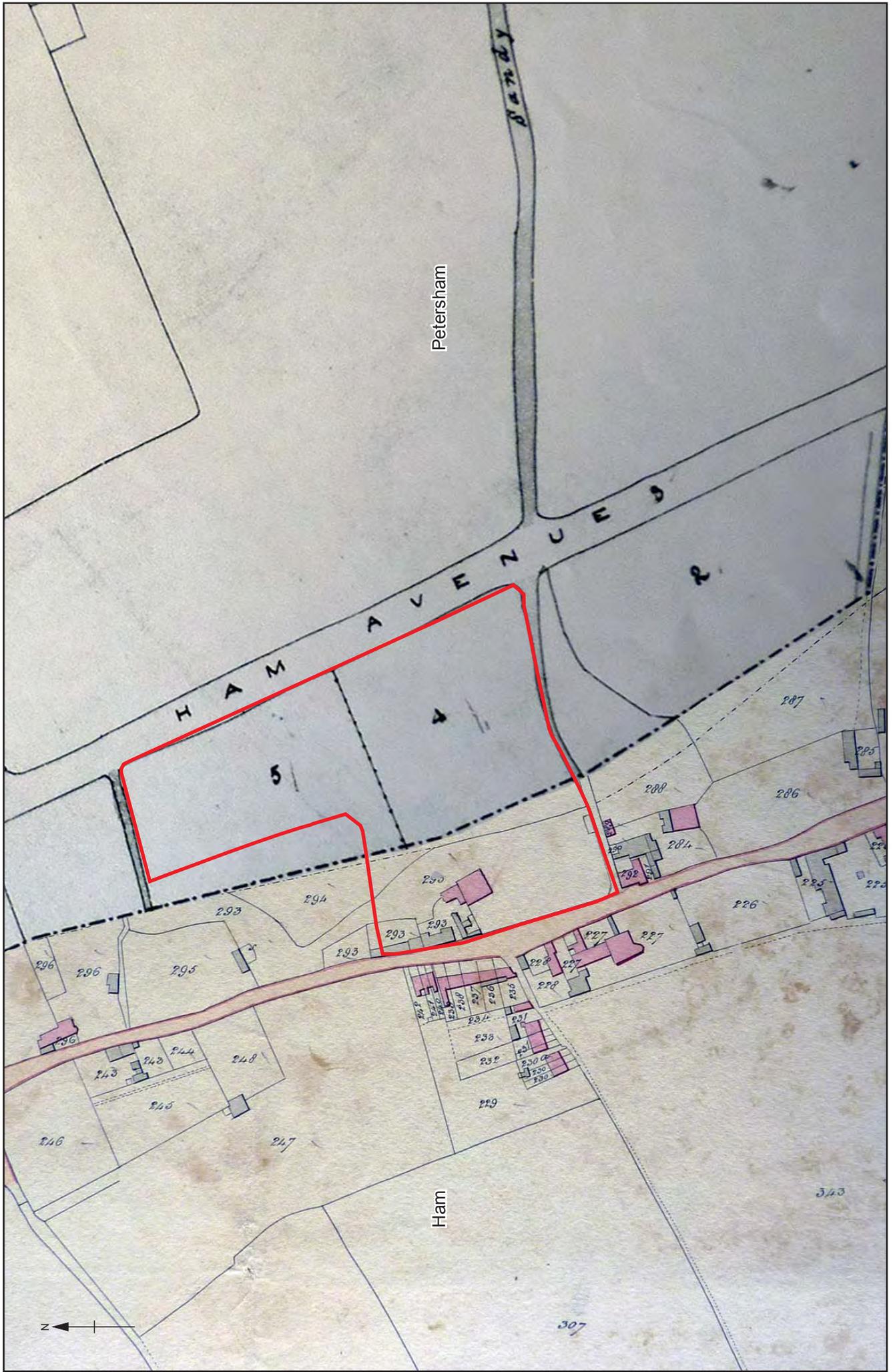


Figure 5: Tithe Maps of the parishes of Ham (1841) and Petersham (1845)



Figure 6: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map 1884

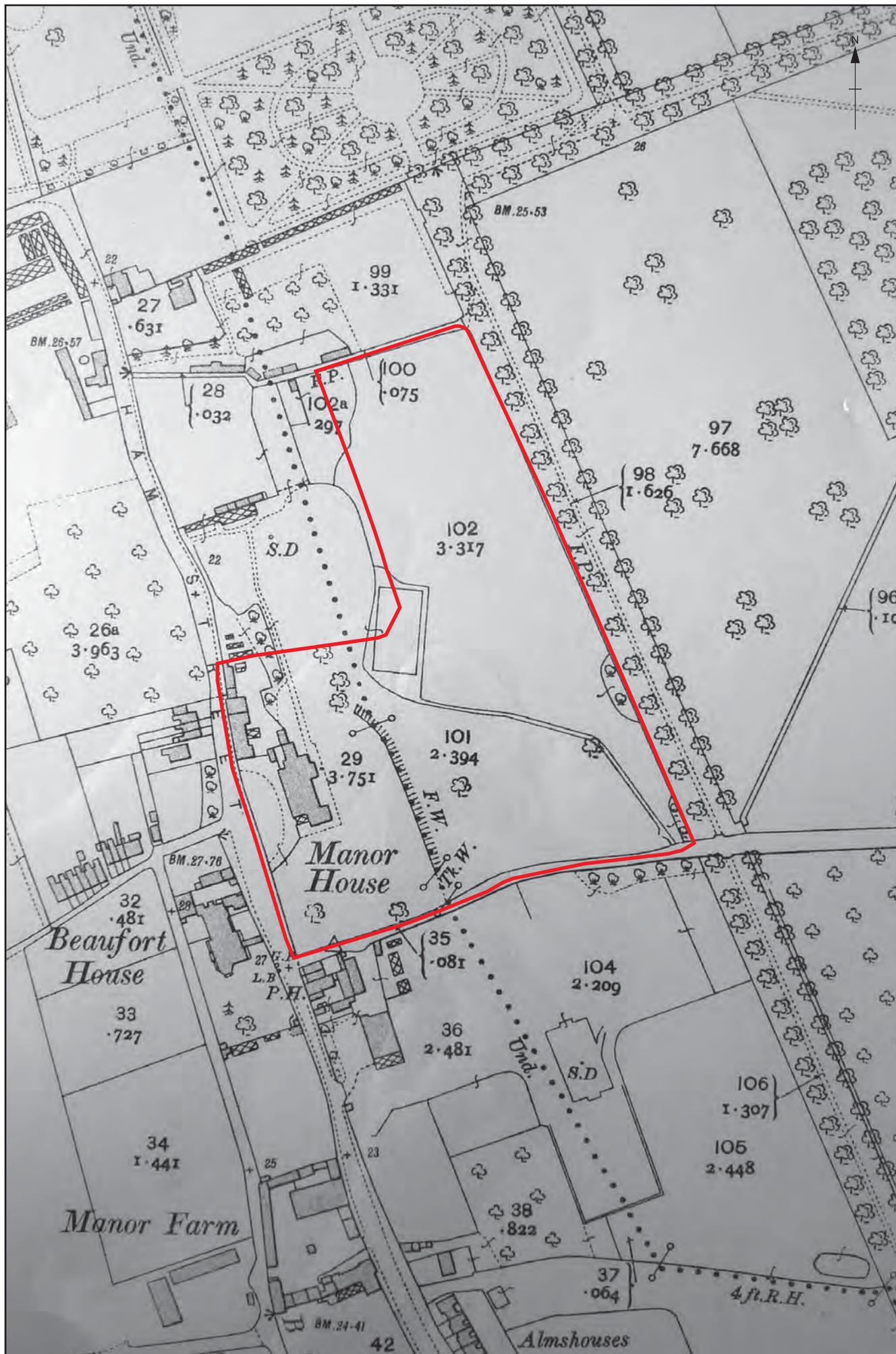


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 25" Map 1933

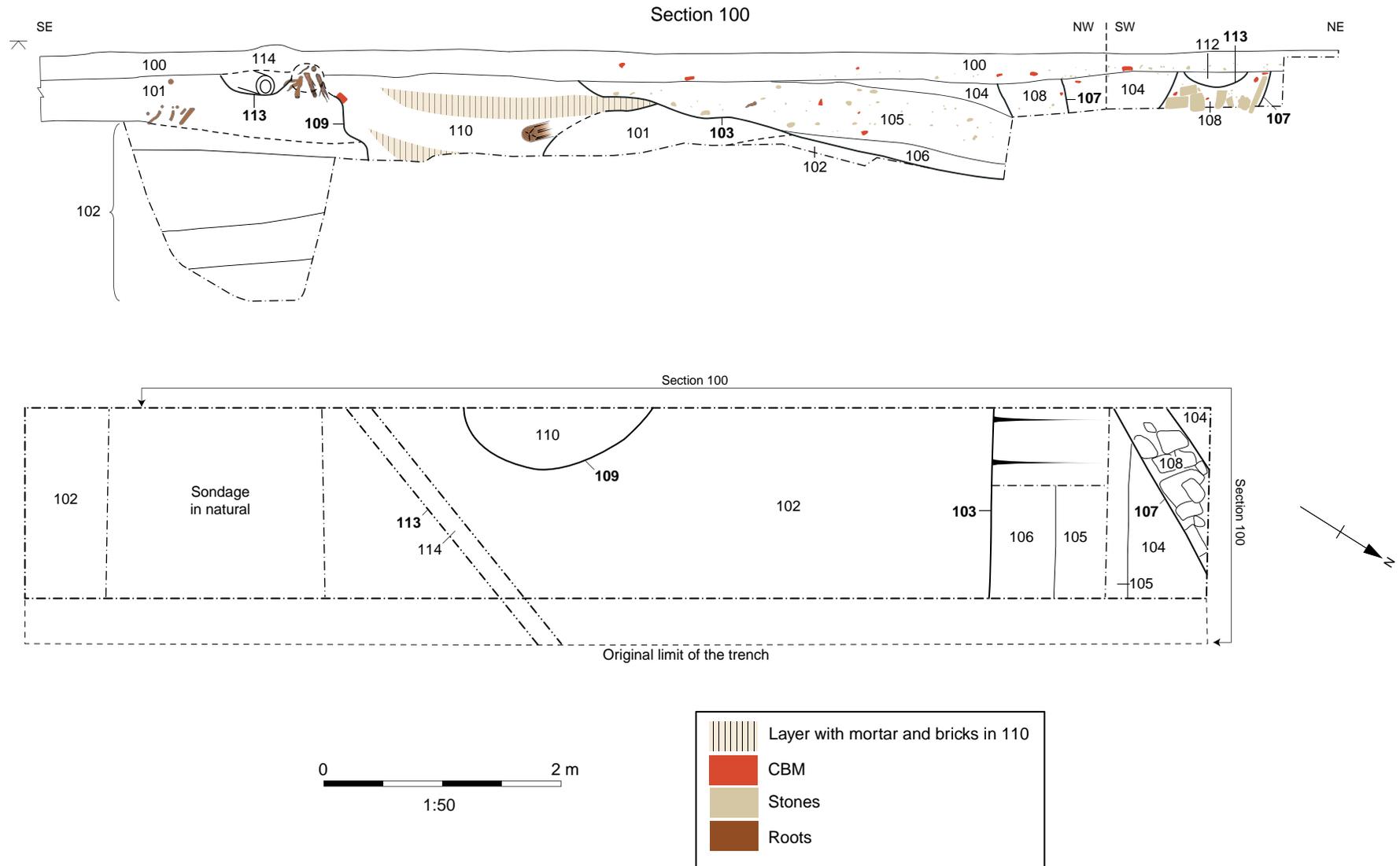


Figure 8: Trench 1 and section 100

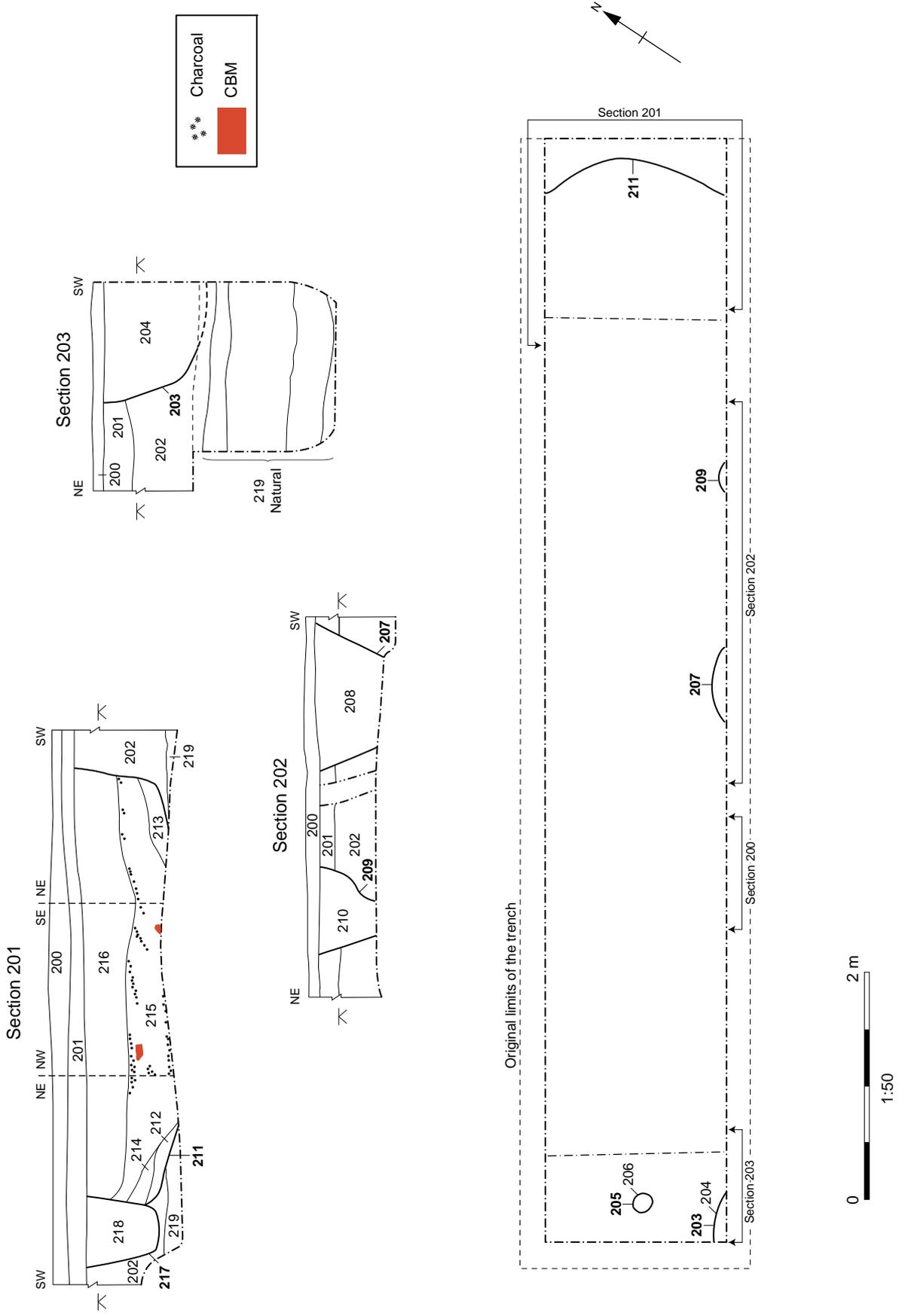


Figure 9: Trench 2 plan and sections 201, 202 and 203

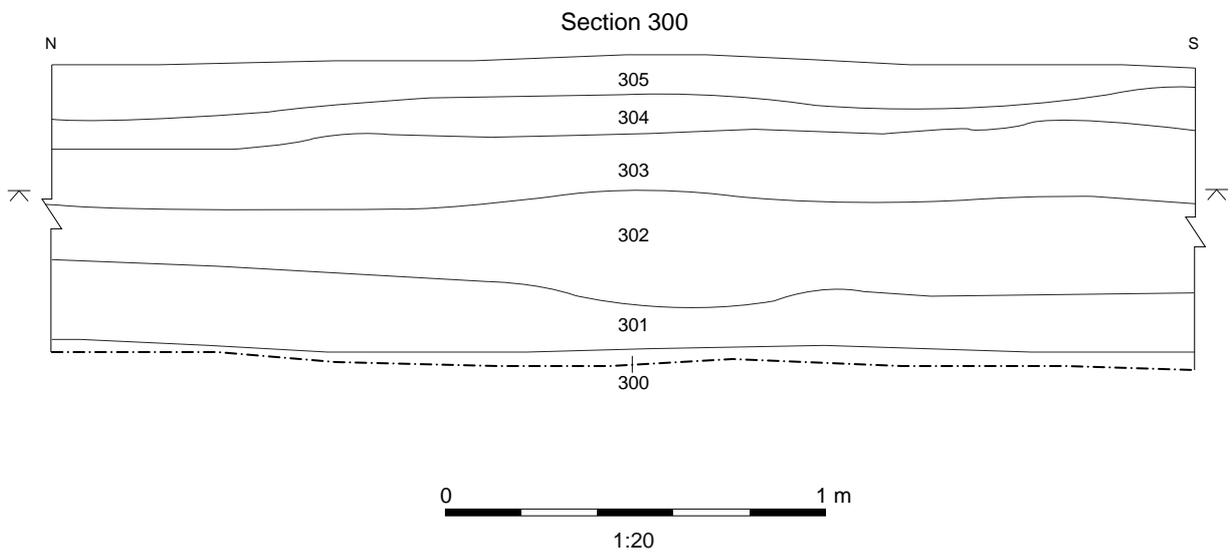


Figure 10: Trench 3 section







Plate 5: South end of Trench 1 looking west



Plate 6: Sondage within Trench 1



Plate 7: North end of Trench 1 showing limestone blocks from demolition



Plate 8: Trench 2 before start of main excavation



Plate 9: Trench 2 looking east



Plate 10: Trench 2 looking west





Plate 13: East end of Trench 2 looking east



Plate 14: East end of Trench 2 looking south





Plate 17: Sondage at south end of Trench 2



Plate 18: Outline of Trench 3 before excavation



Plate 19: Trench 3 looking north



Plate 20: Trench 3 looking south



Plate 21: Trench 3 looking east.



### **Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

### **OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

### **OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



**Director:** Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA  
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