Historic England

London Borough of Richmond

Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

March 2022

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
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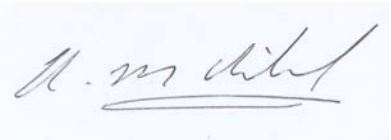
Derivation:	First draft submitted to the London Borough of Richmond
Origination Date:	26 November 2020
Reviser(s):	
Date of last revision:	14/03/2022
Date Printed:	26 November 2020
Version:	
Status:	Final
Summary of Changes:	
Circulation:	London Borough of Richmond
Required Action:	
File Name / Location:	S:\Glaas\Archaeological Priority Areas\Richmond\Richmond APA Appraisal
Approval: (Signature)	

This document has been produced by Laura Hampden, Laura O'Gorman, Louise Davies, Diane Abrams, Patrick Booth, Sandy Kidd (Historic England).

Contents

Introduction

This document has been produced by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of the London and South East office of Historic England. The London Borough of Richmond's Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal is part of a long-term commitment to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas (APA). The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accords with the National Planning Policy Framework and its supporting Practice Guidance.

The appraisal is an opportunity to review the current APA framework in Richmond and produce revised areas and new descriptions. The proposals are being submitted to Richmond and are recommended for use in decision-making and for adoption in the Local Plan.

Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or potential for new discoveries. APAs exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or local museums. The present review of these areas is based on evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Guidelines have been published to promote consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across Greater London and have been used in the preparation of this document.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them. However, heritage assets of archaeological interest can also hold other forms of heritage significance – artistic, architectural or historic interest. For many types of above ground heritage asset (e.g. historic buildings, landscapes and industrial heritage) these other interests may be more obvious or important. Sometimes heritage interests are intertwined – as is often the case with archaeological and historical interest. While the APA system does not seek to duplicate protection given by other heritage designations, such as Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas, it does aim to overlap and integrate with such approaches. Understanding archaeological significance can enhance appreciation of historical, cultural, social, landscape and architectural interest and vice versa.

APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans. This evidence base identifies areas of known heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest and wider zones where there is a likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets will be discovered in the future. APAs act as a trigger for consultation with the borough's archaeological adviser and are justified by a description of significance which will inform development management advice and decision making. The appraisal can also indicate how archaeology might contribute towards a positive strategy for conserving and enjoying the local historic environment, for example through recognising local distinctiveness and/or securing wider social and cultural benefits.

However, archaeological research and discovery is a dynamic process, it is not possible to anticipate all eventualities, threats and opportunities. This appraisal should therefore be considered as providing a flexible framework for informed site-specific decision.

Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

Previously all parts of Richmond were either inside or outside an Archaeological Priority Area. Under the new system all parts of the borough will fall into one of four different tiers of archaeological significance and potential. The context for this policy approach is set out in London Plan Policy HC1. The tiers vary depending on the archaeological significance and potential of an area. New Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been categorised into one of Tiers 1-3 while all other areas within the borough will be regarded as being in Tier 4. Tier levels indicate when there is a need to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset's significance. The type of planning applications, and the tier level it is in are indicative of the likelihood that archaeology will be a consideration in reaching a planning decision.

Consultation guidelines are set out in the GLAAS Charter. These guidelines link the tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is suggested that as a minimum all major applications[1] within Archaeological Priority Areas (Tiers 1-3) should be required to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment, and if necessary, a field evaluation, to accompany a planning application. In the more sensitive Tier 1 and Tier 2 areas this procedure would also apply to some smaller scale developments. Outside Archaeological Priority Areas (Tier 4) some major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, may warrant similar treatment. Pre-application consultation with GLAAS is encouraged to ensure planning applications are supported by appropriate information.

Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national importance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale disturbance[2]. They will be clearly focused on a specific heritage asset and will normally

[1] Major applications include development involving 10 or more dwellings or an application site of 0.5 hectares or more on outline applications. For other types of applications including commercial or industrial development a major application may be defined as being 1000m^2 floorspace or more or an application site of 1 hectare or more on an outline application.

[2] However, this does not mean that the policies for assets of national importance would apply to every development in a Tier 1 APA as that will depend upon the nature of the proposals and results of site-specific assessment and evaluation.

be relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within a Tier 1 APA[3].

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than a Tier 1 APA and may encompass a group of heritage assets.

Tier 3 is a landscape scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution.

Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large scale development or in association with Listed Buildings or other designated heritage assets.

New information may lead to areas moving between the four tiers set out above. For example, a positive archaeological evaluation could result in a Tier 2 area (or part of it) being upgraded to Tier 1 if the remains found were judged to be of national importance. It is important to understand that the new tiered system is intended to be dynamic and responsive to new information which either increases or decreases the significance of an area.

[3] Tier 1 APAs around Scheduled Monuments will often extend beyond the boundary of the scheduled area to reflect the full extent of the asset, including the potential for associated remains. It will not usually be practicable for an APA to define the totality of Scheduled Monument's setting. Instead they will attempt to reflect areas close to the monument that would be especially sensitive. A few Scheduled Monuments which have been designated for their historical or other non-archaeological interest will not merit the definition of a Tier 1 APA.

This document comprises an appraisal of all the new and/or revised APAs in Richmond which have been allocated to one of Tiers 1-3. Each APA has an associated description which includes several different sections. A "Summary and Definition" section provides a brief overview of the key features of the APA, the justification for its selection, how its boundaries were defined and gives an explanation as to why it has been placed in a tier group. A "Description" section goes into more detail about the history and archaeology of the APA to describe its overall character. Finally, a "Significance" section details the heritage significance of the APA with reference to its archaeological interest and related historical interest. Each description will also have a list of "Key References" along with a related map showing the extent of the APA boundary. A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of the document.

Richmond: Historical and Archaeological Interest

Richmond town became a municipal borough in 1890 having once formed part of the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames, and the county of Surrey. The municipal borough was later extended to include Kew, Ham, Petersham and Mortlake. In 1965 the Greater London Borough of Richmond was created when Richmond and Barnes (historically part of Surrey) and Twickenham (historically part of Middlesex) merged.

The borough is located to the south-west of central London. The River Thames bisects the borough and forms part of its northern and south- eastern boundary. Bordering boroughs include Hounslow and Hammersmith and Fulham which lie to the north of the river, Wandsworth to the east/south-east, Kingston upon Thames to the south, and Elmbridge, Spelthorne to the south-west/west. Richmond lies predominantly within the Thames Valley National Character Area (115), with parts of the borough falling within the Inner London National Character Area (112). The Thames Valley NCA is an area defined by Natural England as a low-lying, wedge-shaped area, widening from Reading, which includes Slough, Windsor, the Colne Valley and the southwest London fringes. The River Thames and its tributaries form the unifying feature through this diverse landscape of urban and suburban settlements, fragmented agricultural land, historic parkland, commons, woodlands, reservoirs and extensive mineral workings. The Inner London NCA covers the predominantly urban core of London spread over the wide floodplain and valley sides of the Thames. Key characteristics of the Inner London Character Area include the Thames, its tributaries and man-made water features, urban parks, open spaces and trees, former industrial sites and a unique mix of modern and historic buildings, landscapes and features. The strategic importance and productivity of the river valley has made it rich in archaeological remains of most periods whilst its location between London and Windsor made it an attractive place to for the rich and powerful from medieval to modern times. A long history of affluent and influential residents has shaped the historic landscape; leaving behind a legacy of power, wealth and control in the historic houses, estates, parks and palaces that characterise the borough.

Richmond is the only London borough spanning both sides of the Thames with a river frontage of 21.5 miles. The Thames was displaced southwards to more-or-less its present course by the great 'Anglian' Ice Age of about four and a half million years ago. Its natural form was much wider than the modern managed river and comprised a network of meandering channels separated by low lying gravel islands (eyots). Once sea levels had risen to cut Britain off from the continent after the end of the last Ice Age the Lower Thames became tidal. However, over the intervening millennia the precise location of the tidal head has probably shifted between the City of London and Staines. Its present location was fixed at Teddington Lock when it was built in 1810-12.

The land close to the Thames is low lying and rises towards two areas of higher ground; Sidmouth Wood and Dark Hill/ Broomfield Hill in Richmond Park. These two areas are intersected by the Pen Ponds of Richmond park which draw water from the streams that flow from higher ground and drain into the Beverley Brook to the East, Sudbrook to the West. The Beverley Brook also passes through the borough and forms part of Richmond's eastern boundary with Wandsworth. North of the Thames, the heavily engineered River Crane with its associated tributaries and artificial cuts flows into the main river at Isleworth. These watercourses have attracted settlement and exploitation from prehistoric times to the present day. The various artificial courses of the 16th century Duke of Northumberland's River provide a notable example of historic water engineering.

Nearly 2/5th of Richmond is maintained as public open space, including the historic parklands Richmond Park, and Bushy Park, Hampton Court Park. As well as Barnes Common, Sheen Common, Ham Common, Marble Hill Park, Old Deer Park to name a few. These designated and non-designated heritage assets combine to form an extensive and unique network of green spaces across the borough; these components of the wider natural historic landscape preserve within them associated historic structures, archaeological remains and managed vegetation, such as the ancient pollard trees of Richmond Park.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 42 AD)

Finds and features dating from all prehistoric periods have been recovered and recorded along Richmond's Thames foreshore area and further inland. The topographic and geological suitability of the area for prehistoric settlement is reflected by the number archaeological features and artefacts found in Richmond. The Thames and Beverley Brook rivers provided a favourable location for settlement in the prehistoric period, providing a reliable source of food, water, raw materials, and transport and communication links.

Palaeolithic finds including flint hand axes have been recovered along the Thames throughout Richmond with a concentration around Twickenham. They mainly come from areas mapped by geologists as Kempton Park Gravel or Langley Silt and either represent Middle Palaeolithic (Neanderthal) occupation of the river valley or artefacts washed out of earlier deposits. The Lower Thames Valley is one of the key locations in Western Europe for combined study of Quaternary geology and Palaeolithic archaeology so opportunities to better understand the finds from Richmond in their geological context would support ongoing research.

Mesolithic 'long blades' have been recorded at Barnes Common and from the Thames channel. A Mesolithic mattock made from the base of a red deer antler was recovered from the area around Kew Bridge. The presence of Late Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic artefacts (c 10,000 BC) is indicative of a Late Glacial hunter-gatherer presence within the Richmond area. Current knowledge of the Mesolithic period in London is dominated by earlier Mesolithic sites often found alongside watercourses. The increasing emergence of evidence of the exploitation of the prehistoric landscape throughout Richmond may help to improve current understanding of Later Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity. At this time sea level was much lower and the Thames flowed out into a vast plain which occupied the southern North Sea providing an attractive environment for hunter-gatherers. Recent reports suggest that Britain only became an island as a result of a massive tsunami that struck around 6100 cal BC. Research in the Greater London Area to date suggests that the sequence began with the breach of the Dover Strait at c450 Kya, the gradual rise and swamping of Doggerland in the Holocene, and the final overtopping of the dam at Dover. Further paleoenvironmental research could help us to understand the process and impacts of environmental change in the Thames Valley.

Farming was introduced by settlers from the continent around 4,000 cal BC who used the Thames as one of their main early routes into the island. Early Neolithic settlement and monuments are better known from large-scale modern excavations further upstream around the confluence of the Thames and Colne but similar remains might be expected in Richmond too. Firm evidence of Iron Age settlement and activity have been recorded at Barnes Common and Barn Elms Playing Fields, Ham Fields, and Ham Common. Prehistoric communities may also have established settlements further inland and on areas of higher ground such as Richmond Park. Richmond Park commands excellent views over the surrounding area and was still relatively close to the Sudbrooke, Beverley Brooke and the Thames. Antiquarian records of Bronze Age barrows or possible barrows, and excavated Bronze Age features and finds have been recorded in Richmond Park, and a Bronze Age barrow is situated on Sandy Lane at the northern edge of Bushy Park. Bronze Age pottery and artefacts including socketed knives, mace heads, spearheads and axes have been recovered from the Thames at Barn Elms, Kew, and Hampton Wick, while Bronze age skulls have also been recorded at Kew and Mortlake; Mortlake has the largest collection of recorded prehistoric skulls from the Thames, with the majority dating to the Bronze Age.

The Iron Age is not particularly well represented in Richmond, but new tantalising late Iron Age evidence of a multi-phase settlement (a possible pre-Roman 'oppidum') have been made along the river at Barn Elms, as well as the recovery of finds recovered between Barnes and Kew. Other than the site at Barn Elms the principal known site in southwest London is the

Caesar's Camp hillfort on Wimbledon Common. The river side discoveries and finds hint that other major discoveries are possible. Significant finds from the Old England site at Brentford including timbers and metal work suggest this was an important Iron Age site. Possible Prehistoric waterlogged timber structures were recorded by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in the river between Brentford and Kew and this has been suggested as the place where Julius Caesar's army fought its way across the Thames in 54 BC.

The abundance of finds and features demonstrate that activity was taking place across the landscape in Richmond throughout the prehistoric period. Remains such as timber trackways and hunting platforms have been found in other riverside areas along the Thames and it is possible that similar remains, potentially of national importance, survive in Richmond. The discovery of fine objects such as the 'Kew Tankard' (a late Iron Age bronze-bound wooden tankard) and late Iron Age coin hoards hints at ritual deposition in watery places as seen at many other locations along the Thames and elsewhere in prehistoric Britain. Future discoveries of prehistoric material could help to determine the location and nature and longevity of settlements and specialised sites in different periods. They could help to tell us more about the transition and transmission of culture and knowledge, the early origins and the development of communities along the Thames, as well as how the local landscape was used and exploited through time.

Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

Richmond lies south of the Roman road from *Londinium* to *Calleva* (Silchester) which had small towns along it at Brentford and Staines. Further downstream Putney is known to have been a Roman settlement and an important crossing point of the Thames either by ford, ferry or bridge. Another settlement lay upstream at Kingston. However, despite (or perhaps because of) its proximity to Britannia's provincial capital at *Londinium* there has been limited recorded archaeological evidence of Roman activity throughout Richmond. Finds have been recorded at Hampton Hill, Ham Wick (nearby Kingston-upon-Thames) and Richmond Town, and a Roman farmstead has also been located across the river from Richmond Town. It is possible that land along the Thames lay in marshland that was prone to flooding and unsuitable for settlement or land was given over to extensive grazing, woodland or even specialist use such as a hunting ground.

Future discoveries of Roman remains could help to confirm the existence of settlement in Richmond at the time and the nature of the relationship between any communities in this wider area and the Roman city of *Londinium*. The relationship between the riverside settlement at Kingston-upon-Thames, Putney and *Londinium* could also be

further analysed and understood. There is little evidence for Roman use of the river upstream of London, which is surprising as barges would have been the most efficient way to transport grain, timber and other goods from the Middle Thames Valley as occurred in medieval times. Environmental evidence and metal-detecting finds might provide insights into land-uses that do not need many substantial buildings or large populations.

Anglo-Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD) & Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

The historic settlements of Barnes, Teddington, Mortlake, Petersham, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Shene among others are all mentioned in the Domesday Book, it is probable that they all existed as settlements during the Anglo-Saxon period and continued to develop into the medieval period. Saxon finds and sites have been recovered from the Thames in Mortlake and in neighbouring sites outside of the borough at Isleworth and Brentford. Saxon and/or early Medieval fish traps have been recorded at Barn Elms, Mortlake, and Kew.

Few surviving structures from the early medieval period survive in Richmond, most have been altered or replaced in the post medieval period. Excavations at the Parish Church of St Mary in Barnes recorded the original flint structure which dates to around 1150AD, and the remains of its cemetery dating to 1200AD. Several early medieval sites in Richmond later developed into some of the most important royal and/or religious sites in the country. By 1180 the manor of Hampton belonged to the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem who built a manor on the site of the future Hampton Court palace. The early medieval manor house at the Richmond Palace site was later converted into a palace that played a significant role in the formation of the wider religious and royal landscape of Richmond (and beyond the current borough boundary as is evident from sites like Syon Abbey). Under Henry V developments at Richmond Palace occurred contemporaneously with the development of the Carthusian priory, Shene Charterhouse. By the end of the 15th century a number of grand houses had developed along the riverfront at Kew due to the proximity to Richmond Palace. These houses were a precursor to the palaces at Kew; Kew later became a favoured residence of George II and III and now forms part of a World Heritage Site.

Richmond's royal residents and their activities during the medieval period have had a significant impact on the formation of the historic landscape, and the long tradition of hunting dates to at least the 14th century. Excavations and surveys have identified medieval field boundaries in Richmond Park, and Bushy Park that may predate their later enclosure. The wider medieval landscape of Richmond was primarily agricultural composed of medieval open fields, and common arable land with local economies revolving around the river, agricultural land and its produce. Commons and greens were an integral part of medieval

urban and rural economy, providing a source of income for the poor or the 'commoners' and an extension of domestic and industrial space. The surviving commons remain an important feature of the historical, cultural and ecological landscape.

Post medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD) & Modern (1901 AD to present day)

The large-scale park enclosures and designation of common land served to preserve large green spaces and underlying medieval features and landscapes. Richmond retained a predominantly rural character for most of the post medieval period. Development continued around historic settlements, and the palaces. From the 17th century onwards Richmond's popularity as an attractive destination for the bourgeoisies continued. Riverside locations like Barnes, Hampton Wick, Twickenham, Ham and Kew Green were regarded as attractive areas to build country mansions and retreats. The 17th century houses and estates of Ham House and Marble Hill provide snap shots of extravagant displays of power and wealth through architecture, garden and landscape design. While the Georgian and Victorian development of the Botanical Gardens at Kew attest to the legacy of colonial expansion and Empire on the English landscape.

Some waterfront industries along the Thames thrived particularly in Mortlake, (although to a much lesser degree than Wandsworth upstream which became heavily industrialised from the 17th century). Flemish weavers and their families brought new skills to the Mortlake area, and the manufacture of silk tapestries began. The river was also used to transport and manufacture other luxury goods and associated products to and from the city including raw molasses from the West Indies. Riverside locations were favourable for potteries, boat yards, and breweries because raw materials, market garden produce and manufactured products could be easily transported to and from the city by water. Unrecorded remains of industrial buildings and local economic enterprises may survive and would provide a link with and greater understanding of Richmond's working-class communities that facilitated and enabled the growth/ supply of materials and resources and the maintenance of local elite lifestyles.

The construction of the bridges, roads and the railway enabled more intensive residential development from the 18th century through the 19th and 20th century. Areas of open land decreased therefore, however large areas of open land remain a significant feature across the borough and a degree of its rural character has been retained.

Archaeological Priority Areas in Richmond

A total of 32 Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for Richmond of which 7 are a Tier 1 APA, 24 are Tier 2 APAs, and 1 is a Tier 3 APA. The APAs would cover approximately 40% of the borough.

Tier 1 APAs	Size (HA)
1.1 Kew Gardens	151.34
1.2 Kew Palaces	5.65
1.3 Shene Charterhouse	11.27
1.4 Richmond Palace	11.60
1.5 Hampton Court	30.11
1.6 Richmond Park	955.14
1.7 Barn Elms Riverside	27
	Total= 1165.11

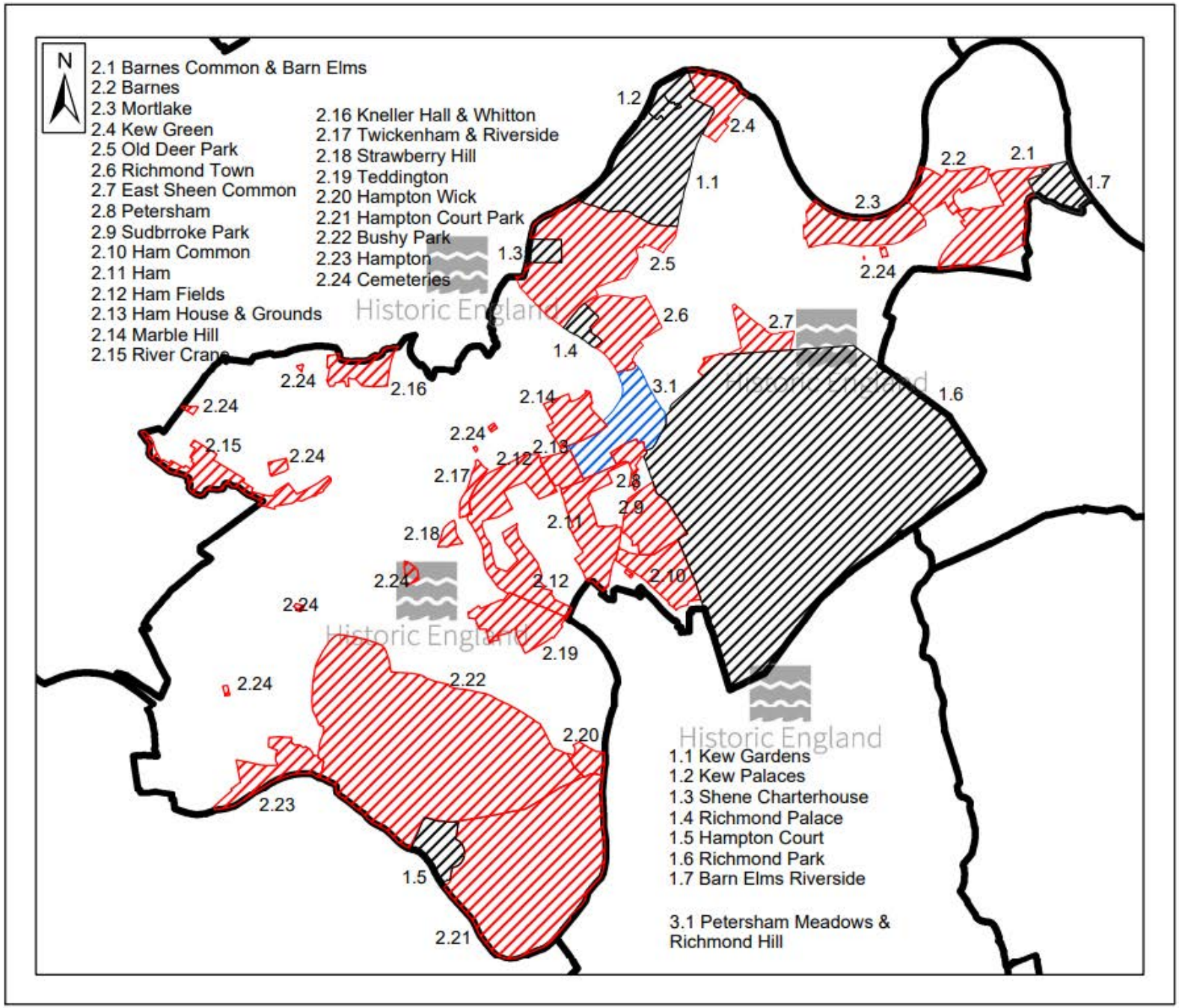
Tier 2 APAs	
2.1 Barnes Common and Barn Elms	101.19
2.2 Barnes	32.93
2.3 Mortlake	54.37
2.4 Kew Green	30.73
2.5 Old Deer Park	144.05
2.6 Richmond Town	52.30
2.7 East Sheen Common	22.02
2.8 Petersham	10.39
2.9 Sudbrooke Park	41.28
2.10 Ham Common	41.70
2.11 Ham	53.20
2.12 Ham Fields	112.75
2.13 Ham House and Grounds	14.90
2.14 Marble Hill	30.78
2.15 River Crane	44.53
2.16 Kneller Hall (and Whitton)	25.38
2.17 Twickenham and Twickenham Riverside	7.67
2.18 Strawberry Hill	5.19
2.19 Teddington	44.85
2.20 Hampton Wick	12.04
2.21 Hampton Court Park	278.71

2.22 Bushy Park	477.85
2.23 Hampton	20.18
2.24 Richmond Cemeteries	78.9
	Total = 1737.89

Tier 3 APA

3.1 Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill	66.83
Total =	66.83

Estimated Total area of all Archaeological Priority Areas in Richmond= 2969.83 Hectares



Richmond Archaeological Priority Areas

15 March 2022

Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:60,000

Notes:
Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

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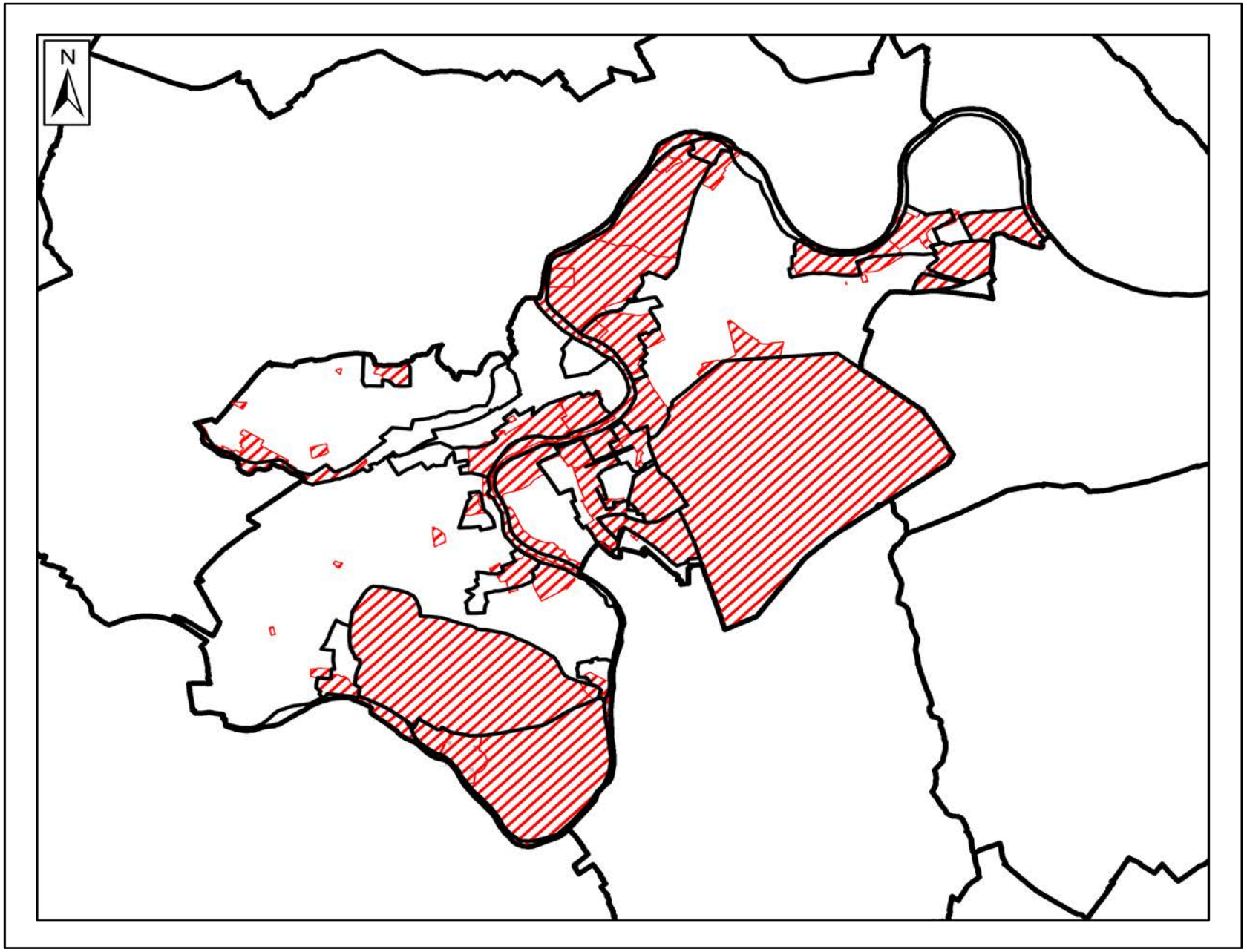

Richmond
Archaeological Priority Areas and former Archaeological Priority Areas

Archaeological Priority Area

Former Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:70,640

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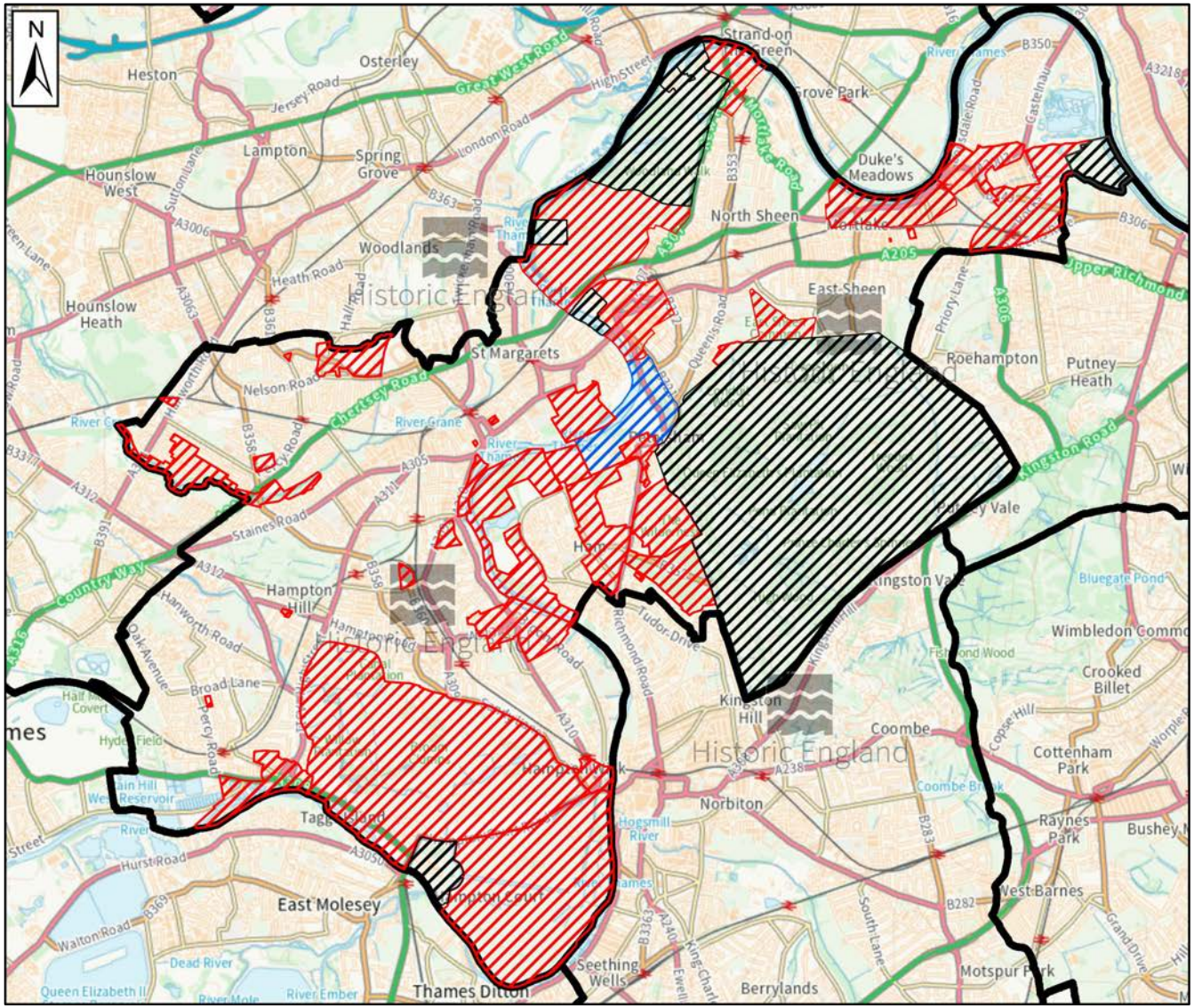

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Richmond Archaeological Priority Areas

15 March 2022

Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:60,000

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Richmond Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Areas

26 January 2022

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:60,000

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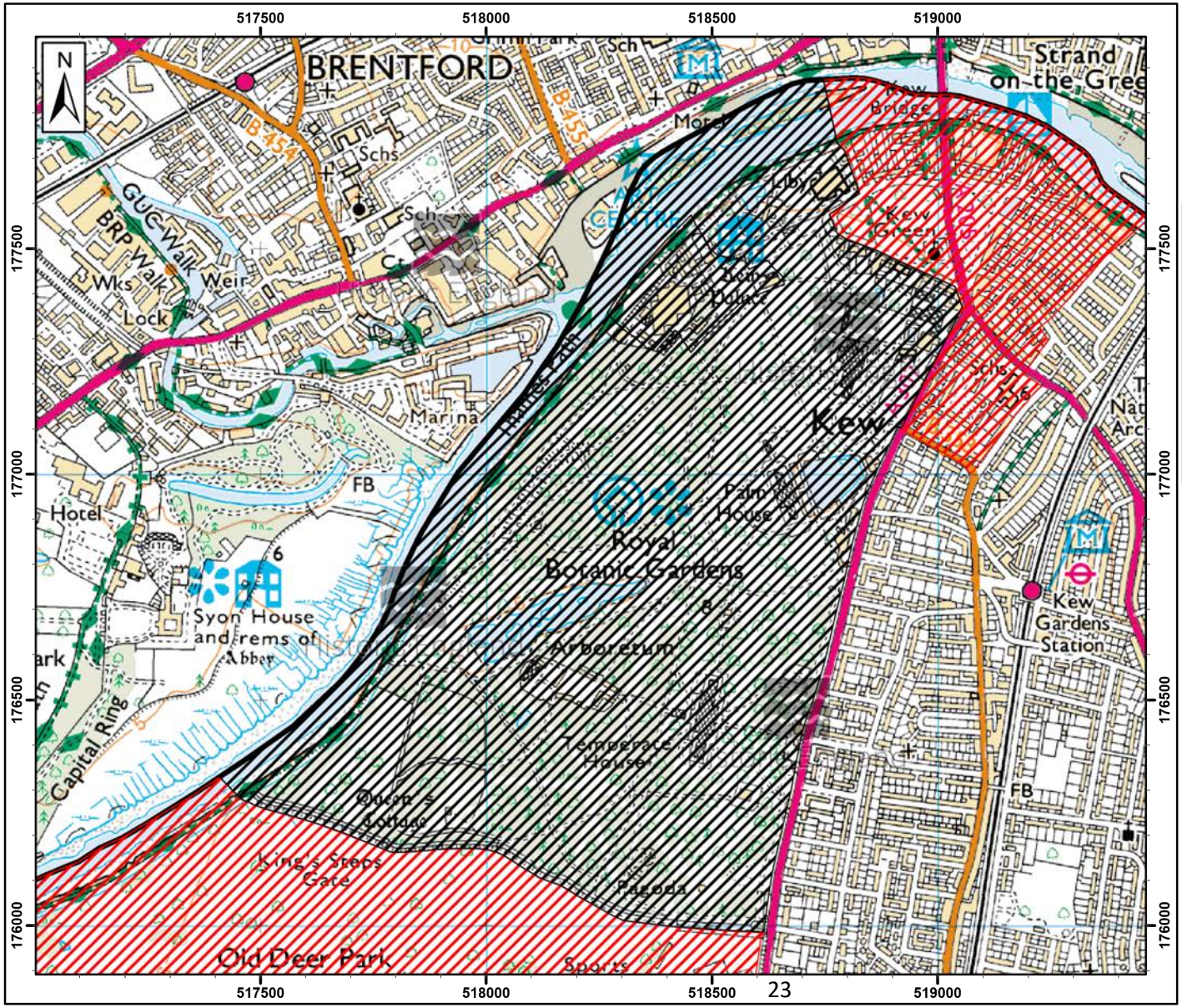
Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas



Richmond APA 1:1
Kew Garden

- Kew Gardens
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:11,020

Notes:
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Richmond APA 1.1: Kew Gardens

Summary and Definition

The Kew Gardens APA is a Tier I APA. It is a Tier I APA because it covers an historic royal park that has been designated as a World Heritage Site and a Grade I Registered Historic Park & Garden. There is a separate APA for Kew Palaces. The River Thames is included because it forms part of the garden's immediate setting and has potential for the recovery of well-preserved evidence from the prehistoric to modern period.

The southern edge of the APA follows the boundary with the Old Deer Park, the western edge of the APA follows the line of the riverside along the Richmond/Hounslow borough boundary from the Old Deer Park to the northern most extent of Kew Gardens at Kew Library. The eastern edge of the APA is bounded by a large residential area.

Description

Kew Gardens is located towards the head of a meander in the River Thames and within the historic floodplain. The underlying geology of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits typically hold stray prehistoric finds associated with periods of flooding along the River Thames. The ground on these gravel terraces provided good agricultural land and in conjunction with a riverside location made an attractive area for settlement. Palaeolithic flints are routinely recovered along the Thames foreshore.

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area dates to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. This predominantly comprises antiquarian chance finds but combined with the recent finds of residual worked flint recorded during an evaluation for the new Quarantine House, the evidence does suggest the floodplain was utilised by early hunter-gatherers on a transient or seasonal basis.

Apparently prehistoric waterlogged timber structures were recorded by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in the river between Brentford and Kew and this has been suggested as the place where Julius Caesar's army fought its way across the Thames in 54 BC. During the Roman period a small town was established opposite Kew on the north bank of the river.

There are documentary references to Kew from at least 1314 when it is mentioned in the survey of the Manor of Shene[4]. By the 15th century a ferry service across the Thames between Kew and Brentford was established suggesting that the settlement of Kew was well

[4] Blomfield (2004), 1

established. Following the establishment of Shene Manor (later renamed as Richmond Palace), Kew became a popular location for courtiers. Kew later became a Royal residence favoured by George II and George III. The Kew Palaces APA provides a detailed description of development of the various Kew Royal Palaces.

Queen Caroline (wife of George II), her son Prince Fredrick and his wife Princess Augusta engaged the leading garden designers of their day. These include Charles Bridgeman, William Kent and William Chambers. The gardens at Kew, as well as those at Richmond became internationally renowned and were much copied and acted as a lead in the development of the English Landscape movement.

During 1731, Fredrick, Prince of Wales commissioned several historic features which are still extant: the Great Lake partially survives as the Palm House Pond; his incomplete Parnassus now houses the Temple of Aeolus; and the Great Lawn still provides the same setting for Augusta's classical orangery. Following the death of Frederick, his wife Augusta continued the reputation of Kew Gardens as a "trend setting" Georgian Garden, commissioning William Chambers and other to build follies. Remnants of Augusta's and William Chambers' garden survive in situ including the Pagoda, the ruined arch and the Orangery. The Temple of Aeolus was rebuilt in situ whilst the Temple of Arethusa and Bellona have been relocated. In 1759 Augusta started the Physic and Exotic Garden and it is this point that the founding of Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew took place.

George III swept away Caroline's formal garden and commissioned Capability Brown to install his trademark naturalised landscape, and design that still influences the Richmond end of Kew Gardens. Brown's work was hugely transformative, sweeping away Bridgeman and Kent's Gardens. Echoes of Brown's work can be identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens beneath the later Victorian landscape design that overlays and sometimes uses them. To make the site appear larger, Brown had opened the gardens fully to the Thames and to Syon Park opposite, which Brown had also designed, removing Bridgeman's earlier formal Thames-side terrace and installing a ha-ha. It was around this time that George III gained the nickname of "Farmer George" and turned the estate at Kew and Richmond into a *ferme ornée* creating grassland and arable land for the breeding of animals.

Originating around the same time as Brown is Queen Charlottes Cottage, although there is no evidence to indicate that the cottage was designed by Brown.

George III brought the driving ambition of Joseph Banks to bear on the exotic plant collections established by his mother at Kew. Freshly returned from his travels to Australasia and Oceania with Captain Cook, by 1773 Banks had firmly established himself at Kew, and unofficially he promoted his 'superintendence' over the botanic gardens there. Where plant collections in Augusta's time had been largely opportunistic, Banks developed a targeted and

purposeful collecting strategy, instigating collecting campaigns in India, Abyssinia, China and Australia. By 1800, the reputation of the gardens at Kew had grown so much that no ship left India or any of the other colonies without a living or preserved specimen for Kew.

Following the death of George III the gardens went into decline, and the future of the gardens was brought into question during a Treasury review in 1837. Around 1839, following intensive lobbying, the management of the gardens was transferred to the Government and a new "National Botanic Garden" was established. In 1840 Kew Gardens became essential to the expansion of the British Empire by supplying seeds, crops and botanical advice to new colonies.

Between 1841 and 1885, under the directorship of William Hooker and then his son Joseph Hooker, the construction of Palm House and the Temperate House took place, along with the foundation of the National Arboretum and the founding of the Herbarium Collection. The gardens were also restructured by William Nesfield and Decimus Burton, with new vistas and formal walkways and dense tree-planting. It is this phase which is one of the key defining characteristics of the Gardens today.

The campaign for women's rights began in the mid-19th century. While at first the demonstrations were peaceful, the movement soon became more militant, with campaigners being named as 'Suffragettes' in 1906. To draw greater public awareness, the Suffragettes started to target high profile locations. Kew Gardens, as a major visitor attraction became a target in 1913 with an alleged attack on the Orchid House on 8th February and an arson attack on the Tea Pavilion twelve days later. Olive Wharry and Lilian Lenton were arrested at the scene of the attack on the Tea Pavilion. Both were imprisoned and subsequently went on hunger strike.

At the outbreak of World War II, the gardens were temporarily closed to the public so that air raid shelters for staff and visitors could be constructed. Despite the war, the numbers of visitors in fact exceeded peace time numbers. As part of the "Dig for Victory" Campaign, the gardens took on a new role and created 'model' allotments which aimed to provide advice to the public on growing vegetables.

Through the second half of the 20th century, the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew moved away from its role at the heart of the dying British Empire and towards a more objective botanical and horticultural science, research and practice, and a focus on the conservation of global plant and fungal diversity.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the new Children's Garden have revealed significant 17th to 19th Century features including walled garden features, and a sunken fence feature or ha-ha.

Significance

Kew has developed over four centuries embedding and overlaying a series of different designs and uses which have left traces in this palimpsest landscape. Some of these surviving features are still visible and actively managed, others are buried and remain to be rediscovered. Archaeological techniques allow us to rediscover earlier forms of historic gardens and associated parkland and provide essential information for accurate repair and reconstruction. Archaeological interest in this unique landscape is recognised in the World Heritage Site Management Plan and contributes to the significance of the designated landscape. Archaeological investigations could engage public interest and participation.

Kew Gardens has the potential to make a significant contribution to interdisciplinary research around the history and development of botanic gardens through the age of colonial expansion and Empire. The World Heritage Management Plan states that "*Kew succeed in being simultaneously rural and exotic, through the centuries of accumulated landscape design implemented there by some of the most influential Georgian and Victorian landscape designers.*[5]" Kew Gardens evolved under the influence of renowned landscape architects Bridgeman, Kent, Chambers, Capability Brown and Nesfield. Since 1756 the gardens has made significant contributions to the study of plant diversity, plant systematics and economic botany. In the 18th century the concept of the "*English Garden Landscape*" was adopted throughout many of the grand gardens of Europe, with Kew's influence in horticulture and botany spreading internationally from the time of Joseph Banks in the 1770s. The 19th century saw the Gardens change from a Royal retreat and pleasure garden to a national botanic and horticultural garden; developing strong connections to the British Colonies. The fall of the British Empire saw a shift in focus towards conservation and research. By the 20th century the Gardens had become a popular public attraction.

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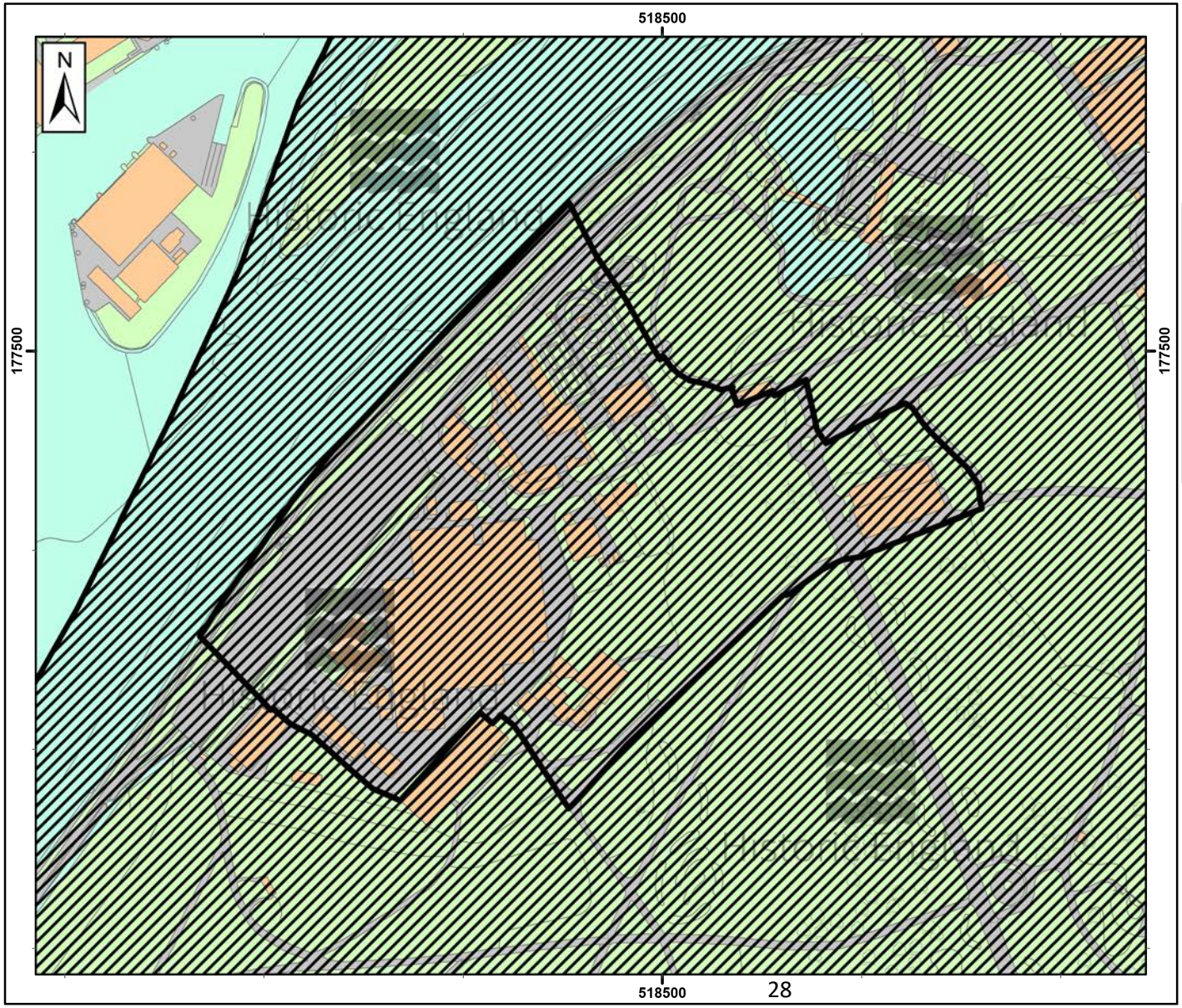
[5] RBG Kew World Heritage Management Plan, 22



Richmond APA 1:2
Kew Palaces

- Kew Palaces
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:2,500

Notes:
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Richmond APA 1.2: Kew Palaces

Summary and Definition

The Kew Palaces APA is located close to the northern boundary of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. It includes the Grade I Listed 17th Century Country House (now known as Kew Palace), the Grade I Listed 18th Century Orangery and the sites of the 18th Century White House and the 19th Century Castellated Palace. It is a Tier I APA as it includes a Scheduled Monument and is located within the Royal Botanical Kew Gardens World Heritage Site. The extent of the APA covers the site of Kew Palace and the Queen's Garden, the modern Nursery and the lawns to the south East of Kew Palace. The APA is surrounded by the Kew Gardens APA.

Description

By the end of the 15th century a small number of houses had been developed along the riverfront at Kew due to the close proximity to Richmond Palace. One of the houses is thought to have been known as Kew Farm and was said to have been one of the grandest of the houses built here at the time. The exact location of Kew Farm is unknown, but one theory is that it was located on or close to the site of the Dutch House.

During the reign of Henry VIII, the property was purchased by Henry Norris however, following his execution as a result of his supposed involvement with Anne Boleyn, the house was granted to Edward Seymour. The estate was later sold to John Dudley, who passed it on to his son Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who then subsequently sold it to Thomas Gardiner.

Kew Farm passed through a number of successive owners until it became the possession of Sir Robert Carr, who rebuilt the house on a much grander scale. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1664 describes the property as having thirty-five hearths. By the end of the 17th century the property had however been demolished.

The Dutch House

The Dutch House (now known as Kew Palace) was built in 1631 however there is 16th century fabric incorporated within the cellar. The 16th century elements may be remnants of one of the earlier riverside mansions mentioned above called Kew Farm.

The Dutch House was constructed by the Flemish merchant Samuel Fortrey and a substantial amount of the original hall with early 17th century panelling survives in the "King's Dining Room" on the ground floor. The rest of the interior is largely 18th and 19th century in date. Late Tudor and Jacobean country houses built after the dissolution of the monasteries are

the product of a particular historical period, and differ in form, function, design and architectural style from country houses of an earlier and later date. The Scheduled Monument report presents a detailed description of the building and design.

In 1728 Queen Caroline (wife of George II) bought the Dutch house for her daughters Anne, Amelia and Caroline. Over time Anne and Carline moved out of the Dutch House, leaving just Amelia as sole resident, however it is likely that she also finally left in 1751 to take up residence in White Lodge, Richmond Park. It was then that the Dutch House became the schoolhouse of George (future George III) and his brother Edward.

Following his accession to the throne in 1760, George III moved to Richmond Palace and for a while the Dutch House became the residence of George's children. In 1804, following his third bout of "madness", George III took up residency in the Dutch House.

George III's reign saw pivotal transformations in the British Atlantic Empire. He engaged in several military conflicts as King of England, Ireland and Hanover between much of the rest of Europe, places in Africa, the Americas, and Asia. These conflicts include the Seven Years War with France, the American war of Independence, and wars against Napoleonic France. He oversaw the establishment of the Sierra Leone colony in West Africa in 1787, and while opposed to the abolition movement it was under his reign that the British slave trade was abolished in 1807.

Following the death of his father in 1820, George IV made plans to demolish the Dutch House, however this never came to fruition. The palace remained unoccupied until 1898, when, following a programme of restoration, Queen Victoria transferred the palace to Kew Gardens to mark her Diamond Jubilee. By this time much of the palace's stables and service wing had been demolished.

Archaeological watching briefs were carried out on and in the vicinity of the house in 1998 and 2005-6. In 2005 early post medieval features, including Tudor foundations beneath the 17th century building were found. 18th century extension works and 19th century demolition were also recorded.

The White House

A 17th Century house located to the south-east of the Dutch House. By 1659, the White House was in the possession of Sir Henry Capel, through is wife Dorothy Bennett. It was Henry Capel who developed the first famous gardens at Kew Park.

In 1678, the house was described by diarist, John Evelyn, as "*an old timber house but the gardens have the choicest fruit of any plantation in England*." In 1688, Evelyn noted that

Capel's Orangery (still extant) is "*most beautiful and well kept*". In c.1721 the house was either rebuilt or restored. Samuel Molyneaux, the husband of Henry and Dorothy's great-niece, Elizabeth converted the east wing of the house into a private observatory.

In 1731 Frederik and Princess Augusta took out a 98-year lease on the house which was to become a Hanoverian Royal House. William Kent was employed to enlarge the house further. The outside of the house was plastered and called the "White House" to distinguish it from the nearby red brick Dutch House.

Following the death of Augusta in 1772, her son George III moved into the White House, however he found it too small for his growing family and so commissioned William Chambers to expand the building. It was at this time that the White House became known as Kew Palace. In addition to the White House, George III used the Dutch House as a nursery for his children.

In 1802, the White House was pulled down by James Wyatt, however the kitchen block and the stables were still extant in 1851.

In 2005, remains of the White House were recorded during an excavation by Time Team. The remains included a Tudor fireplace and 17th century cellar wall foundations, walls of the eastern pavilion, the north walls of the possible privy, a detached cellared out-building and an internal courtyard which contained a reservoir for an ornamental fountain.

Castellated Palace

In 1802, under the order of George III, construction began on the "Castellated Palace" (also known as the New or Gothic Palace). The new royal residence was planned by George III on the riverfront just to the south-west of the Dutch House and west of the White House. The latter of which was being demolished at the same time. The construction was both slow and expensive, and in 1811, following the Kings final "attack of madness", construction on the new palace ceased. The Palace was widely criticised as an illustration of "*bad taste and defective judgement*" (Bew, 1820, 194), and although largely completed, was finally blown up in 1827 on the order of George IV.

Significance

Country Houses from this period are a significant record of architectural development, with potential to provide insight into society in the early post-medieval period. The significance of the APA lies in the potential of the built and designed landscape to inform historical, scientific

and archaeological research and facilitate a better understanding of the impact of royal power nationally and globally in the Georgian era, and the legacy left behind in the modern world. This includes an understanding of colonial and imperial attitudes, and how political and imperial developments overlapped with, or were at odds with wider public sentiment.

There is potential for further remains relating to the construction, redesign and restoration of the Palaces at Kew as well as evidence of Kew Farm. Further research and investigation may enable for wider understanding and public presentation of the palace gardens.

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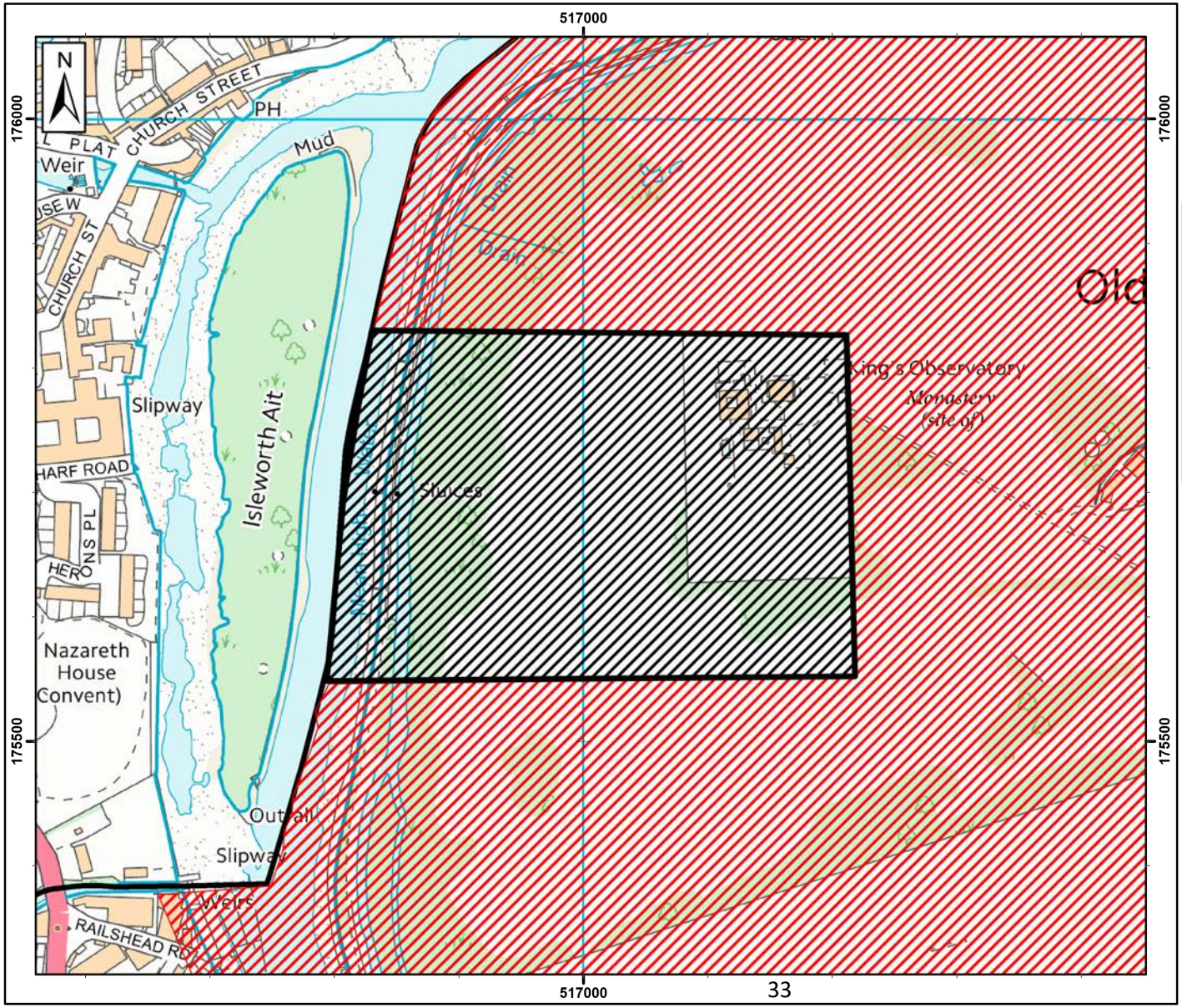

Richmond APA 1:3
Shene Charterhouse

- Shene Charterhouse
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,000

Notes:
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Richmond APA 1.3: Shene Charterhouse

Summary and Definition

The APA covers the buried remains of a medieval charterhouse founded in 1414 by Henry V, re-founded in 1556-9, and then repurposed and demolished from 1660 for royal use. Shene Charterhouse was the latest and largest of nine medieval Carthusian monasteries founded in England. The area is classified as Tier 1 as it includes a scheduled monument and is a key site that forms part of a wider monastic and royal landscape set out by Henry V, with strong historical ties to Richmond Palace, Syon Abbey, and Isleworth.

The extent of APA is roughly inclusive of the large rectangular precinct that ran down towards the river and is visible on Rocque's 1734 map, it also covers the area of the Kings Observatory. The APA falls within the buffer zone of the Kew Gardens World Heritage Site, within the Registered Grade I Old Deer Park and Tier II APA and is associated with the adjacent Kew Gardens and Thames Riverside APAs.

Description

The APA lies to east of the River Thames. Alluvium over sand and gravel deposits lay below the buried remains of the charterhouse, proceeding buildings and landscape features.

Shene Charterhouse was founded in 1414 by Henry V with construction complete by 1417. It was the latest and largest of the nine medieval Carthusian monasteries in England. The Carthusian order of monks was founded in 1084 by St Bruno, arriving in England in 1178. Henry was acting on a charge laid upon his father in 1408 by Pope Gregory XIII to found three religious houses. He wanted to set examples of what monastic life should be like modelling the Carthusian order, a type of monasticism encountered in the Middle East and Eastern Europe that combined the solitary life of a hermit with a community of worship. A roughly rectangular wall enclosed the monastery. The wall was rebuilt more than once as more land was granted. Two fifths of the site contained land used for the monastery's food. Monks lived in individual cells with their own small garden and had access to communal buildings within the monastery. It housed approximately 30 monks and a recluse chaplain, who lived in separate quarters within the monastery. The priory was endowed with land from supressed local and foreign or 'alien' priories and dispossessed manors. The expropriation of French interests in particular was a cause for contention and protest. Shene Charterhouse was also conferred ownership and fishing rights at the manorial fishery of Shene (see Kew Green APA) and Petersham Weir (see Petersham APA).The charterhouse expanded in the later 15th century acquiring additional land next to the river; new cells were built, and the church was enlarged.

Documentary evidence including a grant made to the Charterhouse in 1466, and a Parliamentary Survey from 1649 indicate that the Charterhouse site had a steady supply of water from a spring called 'Hillesdenwell' and a conduit from the spring called 'Welway' or 'Pickwelleswell'. The Parliamentary Survey describes a series of lead pipes leading from a conduit head on Richmond Green carrying water to a stone cistern within the Precinct. Remains of watercourses may still be present on site.

Since the mid-19th century archaeological evidence for the priory has been observed on several occasions. Geophysical survey in 1983 recorded anomalies outlining the north-east corner of the great cloister and adjacent monk's cells. Further evidence for the monastic buildings was recorded during a geophysical survey in 1997. Aerial photograph survey shows an east-west linear feature believed to be the northern boundary of the monastic site and the main north-south division between the monastic buildings and gardens. Excavations by MOLA in 2011, 2012 and 2013 around the King's Observatory established the north-east corner of the cloister garth and related cells, gardens and latrines and the northern precinct boundary. No burials were found in the excavated area however the potential for burials within the precinct remains.

Historic records serve to demonstrate the interplay of political and religious tensions at Shene Pre and Post-Dissolution. The body of King James VI of Scotland who died in the Battle of Flodden in 1513 was reported to have been embalmed, wrapped in lead and held at Shene. James who had been excommunicated from the Church for invading England could not be given a Christian burial without a papal dispensation. Henry VIII wrote to the Pope for permission to bury James at St Pauls Cathedral, which was granted, however in 1552 after the dissolution James body remained unburied at Shene. The fate of the body has been argued by Scottish historians but highlights the social significance of Shene during this period. Pre-Dissolution Cromwell received a report of a blasphemous, 'sinister and seditious' sermon delivered on Easter Day 1538 by Dr. Cottys a secular priest in the charterhouse. By 1539 after the Dissolution or the Suppression of the Monasteries by Henry VIII the Shene Charterhouse appears to have voluntarily surrendered to the crown. It was handed to the Earl of Hertford and later to the Duke of Suffolk when a mansion and associated features were built within the grounds. An RCHME aerial mapping project conducted in 1993 plotted buried features considered to represent post-Dissolution linear boundaries recorded on historic maps, these may however reflect medieval boundaries and further investigation my help to clarify their nature.

Shene Charterhouse was re-founded under Queen Mary in 1556; it was closed again in 1559 on the accession of Elizabeth I. Within this time the nave of the church was rebuilt, and a new chancel added, cells were built or restored. It is possible that a smaller cloister garth was built to accommodate a smaller community of approximately nine monks during this period.

In the later 16th century the charterhouse was incorporated into the royal stables for the Palace of Shene (Richmond Palace). Stables were built in or near the lay quarters, extended in the early 17th century, and a riding school and coach house added. Other monastic buildings were converted to dwellings. Throughout the post-medieval period close ties were established with the royal estate. In 1604 King James I created a new park for Richmond Palace which included a substantial portion of the former Charterhouse land outside the bounds of the monastic enclosure. This park is today the Old Deer Park and a southern part of Kew.

After the Restoration in 1660 monastic buildings were demolished and replaced by a series of mansions and gardens within and outside the precinct. These buildings incorporated existing monastic structures and made use of fabric from demolished structures. The former Buckworth House stood to the west of the great cloister, and Jeffrey's House to the south. Geophysical and aerial survey investigations in 1998 recorded traces of the formal gardens of Buckworth House to the west of the great cloister and Jeffrey's House to the south. Photographs show shallow earthworks and parchmarks to the west of the Royal Observatory site that predominantly relate to C17 and C18 garden features. These features align with the large rectangular precinct that runs down to the river on the Rocque's Map.

In the 1760s George III ordered the mansions, the hamlet and any remaining monastic buildings to be demolished to make way for a new palace, however this project was abandoned in favour of the King's Observatory constructed to view the Transit of Venus that was forecast for the summer of 1769. The building (Grade I listed) constructed in 1768-9 was designed by William Chambers. Formally arranged blocks of trees, avenues and allées were planted to the south of the building and along the perimeter of the former Carthusian priory site. The role of the observatory expanded with meteorological observations starting in 1843 and expansion of the buildings and site from 1882 to modern period, including scientific and meteorological stations, huts and underground laboratories that were closed in 1980. Evidence of these modern structures were observed during excavations in 2013.

Prior to 2009, limited archaeological works had been undertaken at the observatory site. In 1983 magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out in the south-west corner of the Observatory compound. These showed linear and rectangular features consistent with robber trenches, and/or in-situ wall foundations.

To date, plans of the monastic site have been compiled based on comparison with other Carthusian sites and detailed examination of the documentary record for Shene. The plans show the postulated layout of the monastery and amended arrangements and rebuilding during the Marian period. Further archaeological investigation may help to establish the precise extent and plan of the monastic site and any 16th century Marian rebuilding within it, as well as further changes throughout the post-medieval period.

Significance

The significance of the Shene Charterhouse APA lies within its rarity being one of only nine medieval Carthusian houses to be built in England, the unconventional re-foundation by Queen Mary in 1556, and it's potential to enhance our understanding of the wider medieval royal and monastic landscape. It has considerable group value as part of a late medieval monastic landscape that covers a riverside area of less than three square kilometres and comprises a group of royal and monastic buildings of national significance.

The APA has the potential to contain unrecorded archaeological remains of intrinsic evidential value from medieval to post-medieval periods. These include the remains of the monastery buildings, cloistral ranges, the church, the Great Frayle (the outer court or courts), service buildings, precinct boundary and gatehouses and evidence relating to the re-foundation by Queen Mary. These remains alongside evidence of changes and adaptations have the potential to enhance our understanding of religious, political and social values throughout this period of reform. Future investigation may help to determine the presence and location of burials on site. There is further potential to compare this site with the London Charterhouse site in Islington, founded in 1370 and constructed from 1371- c1414, as well as other royal and monastic sites nationally (and internationally) that were supressed or dispossessed to enable construction and development and religious practice at Shene. Later evidence is likely to include evidence of the post-medieval royal stables, and late 17th and 18th century mansions and gardens. The archaeological potential of the King's Observatory and its landscape setting would also be a consideration.

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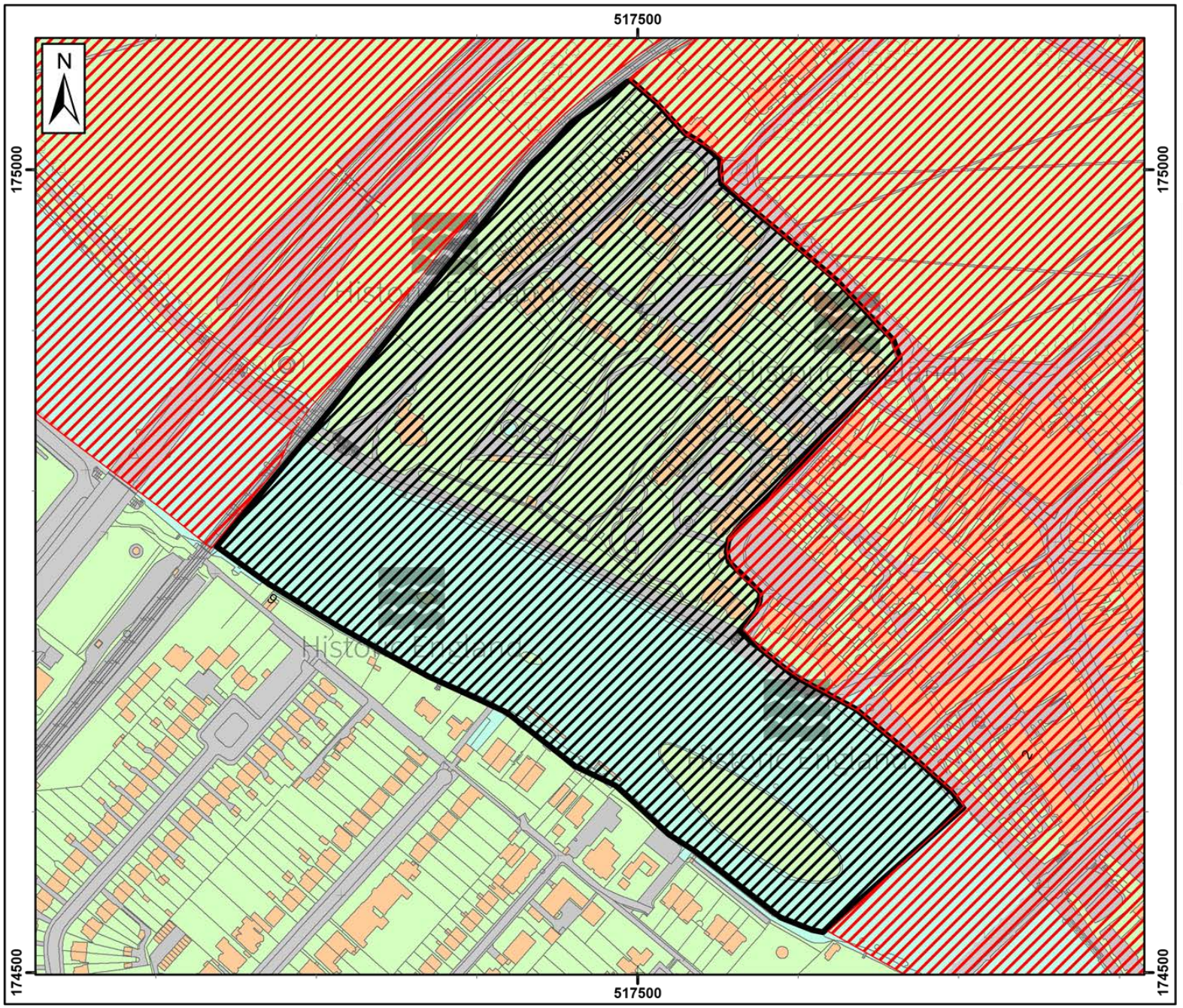

Richmond APA 1:4
Richmond Palace

- Richmond Palace
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:3,095

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Richmond APA 1.4: Richmond Palace

Summary and Definition

The Richmond Palace APA covers the site and immediate environs of an early medieval manor house, and the site of a series of moated medieval palaces. Some Tudor buildings remain on site, while other elements and structural features of the Tudor palace were incorporated in to the 17th to 18th century houses and residences that remain on site.

There is a history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA. It is classified as Tier 1 as it covers the site of an important Lancastrian and Tudor palace that played a significant role in the formation of the wider religious and royal landscape of Richmond.

Richmond Palace APA lies between Richmond Green and the River Thames; it is defined by the area occupied by the precinct of the Tudor palace. The southwestern boundary of the APA extends into the river and running along the opposite bank incorporating Corporate Island. The remaining boundary follows Old Palace Lane and The Green (facing on to Richmond Green) and runs back towards the River along Friars Lane.

Description

Richmond Palace APA is located on the bank of the River Thames. Residential buildings and their associated gardens characterise the site. The buildings predominantly date from the 18th century onwards.

The geology of southern portion of the APA is characterised by alluvium while the northern portion is situated on the sands and gravels of the First River Terrace of the Thames. With the exception of a flint scraper on Corporation Island no evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the APA. Stray finds from the prehistoric period have been recovered from the surrounding area indicating potential for new discoveries.

No evidence of Roman activity has been recorded directly within the APA. However, evidence of Roman activity within the wider area includes a denarius of Trajan (coin) across the river, and residual finds discovered in an excavation at 1 Old Palace Place. Evidence for a 1st to 2nd century Roman settlement (possibly a farmstead) has been recorded at Heathcote Road directly opposite the palace on the opposite side of the river. Excavations recorded ditches, post holes, rubbish pits and evidence of metal working and suggests that there may have been occupation in the surrounding area.

Shene (once called *Sceon,*) was first mentioned in the 10th century in the will of Theodred, Bishop of London. Sheen is a name of Anglo-Saxon origin derived either from the word *scene*

or *sciene* meaning 'beautiful', or *sceo* meaning 'shelter'. The first record of the royal manor house of Shene was in the 12th century when it belonged to Henry I who granted it to the Belet family. The manor house comprised two courts: an upper court with a farm and associated buildings, and a lower residential court by the river that had a chapel, hall, and kitchen. The surrounding settlement of Shene or Richmond Town evolved around the manor house and later palaces and is considered in more detail in the Richmond Town APA description.

By the 1360s the manor returned to royal hands and was converted into a palace, with a moat (the date of construction of which is contested but possibly falls between the 1360s and 70s) and associated hunting ground by Edward III who died at Shene in 1377. Richard II and his wife Queen Anne of Bohemia made modifications to the palace and there are opportunities to further understand development of the palace site particularly along the riverside boundary of the APA. The river was a major highway of goods and people who travelled by barges and sail boats. Through various palace construction works the line of waterfront has been altered over time, there is potential for the presence of significant archaeological evidence relating to riverside social and economic activity, industry and land reclamation. In the 14th century Richard II and his wife Anne of Bohemia made modifications to the river and riverside building a romantic retreat called 'la Nayght' in the form of a large pavilion on Corporation Island facing the palace. The islands banks were reinforced, and new steps made. Evidence of this building may survive on Corporation Island. Shene Palace was destroyed by Richard II in 1395 after Queen Anne died of the plague in 1394. Material from Shene was reused at the Tower of London, the manor house at Windsor and in Sutton.

Very little archaeological evidence has been found for the early medieval manor house and the first Shene Palace. The remains of these structures are likely to lie beneath the gardens of Trumpeters' House Trumpeters' Inn and Asgill House. A number of residual artefacts have been recovered during excavations in the garden of Trumpeters' House. These include 13th century green-glazed floor tile from the manor house, and Coarse Border ware and Cheam whiteware from the first Shene Palace. A shallow linear depression running along the west side of the gardens may represent a feature of the manor house or palace.

Shene Palace was rebuilt in 1414 by Henry V who built a new palace within the older palace gardens, leaving the old palace site to become an orchard. The timber and timber-framed buildings that formed the royal manor house at Byfleet in Surrey were taken down and rebuilt at Shene on new stone foundations. Henry V had a number of cousins with claims to the throne as valid as his own as his father had become king by conquest. Rebuilding the palace helped to establish a sense of legitimacy and continuity with the reigns of Edward III and Richard II.

Throughout the reign of Henry V development of the palace continued. Developments occurred contemporaneously under unified supervision with the founding of two religious houses at Isleworth including the Brigittine monastery, and Sheen Charterhouse a Carthusian priory in 1414. Henry was acting on a charge laid upon his father in 1408 by Pope Gregory XIII to found three religious houses in order to compensate for his involvement in the murder of Richard II. He wanted to set examples of what monastic life should be like modelling the Carthusian order, a type of monasticism encountered in the Middle East and Eastern Europe that combined the solitary life of a hermit with a community of worship. Throughout this period of 'Great Work' materials were gathered from around England and from English possessions in France. Stone, bricks and trees were shipped from France, stone from Yorkshire and Devon, and lead and plaster from Lancashire, timber from Surrey and glass from London. The demolition of the house at Sutton for the new palace at Shene led to the reuse and re-incorporation of materials from Edward III's old palace. At this time all of the materials for the works would have been transported by water. The cost of freighting bricks led to the development of a brick kiln in Petersham, one of the area's first local industries.

Under the reign of Henry VI the palace was at its largest with the final stage of completion being the construction of the new outer court (the Great Court) and gateway in 1444-5. A fire at Christmas in 1497 partially destroyed the palace. It was rebuilt in parts by Henry VII and in 1501 renamed Richmond Palace. During extension of the palace by Henry VII the moat was reportedly filled in. He founded a Friary on the land immediately to the east of the palace; this was later dissolved in the 1530s after the Dissolution. Elizabeth I liked to use the palace as her winter residence and a chest of her dresses and red wig's was allegedly discovered within The Wardrobe during the 18th or 19th century. She died at Richmond in March 1603.

A detailed survey of archaeological and documentary evidence conducted in 2001 provides a plan of the Tudor palace. The precinct of the Tudor palace occupied the area defined by Old Palace Lane, Richmond Green and Friars Lane. Documentary and pictorial evidence indicates that the palace had three main courts aligned in a north-south axis between Richmond Green and The River. Nearest the river lay the Privy Lodgings (royal apartments). Then lay the Fountain (or Middle) Court with Great Hall to the West and Chapel to the East. Lastly lay the Great Court with the Wardrobe along the east side, Gatehouse to the north and apartments along the north and west side. Kitchens and stores lay to the west of the Great Hall. Between the kitchens and the river lay the Great Orchard. The Privy Lodgings and the Great Orchard were separated from the rest of the palace by a moat. To date there has been no archaeological recording of the earlier moats as described in documentary records; however, in 1972 excavations in Old Palace Yard and Old Palace Lane revealed the northern revetment of a large moat dating to the first half of the 17th century. It is probable that the moat was filled in during Prince Henry's work 1610-12 prior to reclamation of land from the river from

Crane Wharf up to Water Lane, and the incorporation of three small offshore islands into the riverbank.

The remains of the Tudor palace have been observed and noted through unmonitored building works prior to the 1990s, and small-scale excavations. In 1944 masonry incorporating two Tudor arches was observed. Excavations at 'the Old Palace' found the foundations and cellar walls of Tudor buildings. Investigations undertaken in 1997 in the gardens of Trumpeters' House recorded remains of the Tudor palace and the late medieval redevelopment. In 1998 Tudor wall was recorded on the north side of Queensberry House. This wall formed the boundary between the former Privy Garden and the Privy Orchard of the Palace.

Documentary evidence regarding the palace from the death of Henry VIII to the mid-17th century is thin. However archaeological survey works on the Thames foreshore in 1995 led to the discovery of the remains of Crane Wharf, a palace jetty when 131 posts were recorded at the end of Old Palace Lane. The posts represent the remains of at least three structures, a jetty, a landing stage or wharf, and a waterfront revetment. Tree-ring dating indicated that one of the timbers came from a tree felled during the Elizabethan Period in the winter of 1584/5. The recovery of waterlogged remains highlights the potential for further evidence of river use for construction and leisure purposes. The first mention the palace crane is one built in 1358 and 1361 to assist with Edward III's works. It may be possible to locate these remains, or those relating to use of the river by Richard II and Queen Anne before her death.

There is further potential to determine palace layout as well as investigate previous buildings on site, particularly within the undeveloped areas. Resistivity surveys within the extensive gardens of Asgill House, Trumpeters House and Queensberry House has identified a series of features that may relate to the line of the Tudor riverfront, the former manor house or the first Shene Palace. There is also potential to undertake further investigation of the water supplies for the palace. Both Richmond Palace and the Shene Charterhouse were supplied with spring water piped from conduit house on Richmond Hill and in Richmond Park, where it still survives, encased in a modern structure.

Most of the royal estates including Richmond Palace were sold off following execution of Charles I in 1649. Parts of the palace were demolished, and the stone buildings used as quarry. Few remaining parts of the palace remain, the most visible part being the Gatehouse on The Green, and a hidden polygonal stair turret at the rear of No.1, Maids of Honour Row which would have provided access to the galleries around the privy Garden. The Wardrobe a Grade I listed terrace of three houses dating from the 16th century with 18th century alterations also remains.

Trumpeters House was built in 1703-04 with additions of the wings and portico in the mid-1740s. At the centre of the site lay the former Middle Gate of the palace. The lawn covers the site of the Privy Lodgings. When Trumpeters' house was converted in to flats in the 1950s Tudor features that had been incorporated into the fabric of the building were observed. These included a perpendicular stone arch facing Henry VII's Archway, the original entrance to the Middle Court. Three smaller arches and a stone wall with carved foliage in the spandrels were then hidden behind pine-panelled hall walls. Maids of Honour Row was built in, or shortly after, 1724 for Maids of Honour attending to the wife of the George II. The buildings were constructed partly over the suspected outer range of buildings marking the boundary of the Privy Garden of the 14th century Richmond Palace. Excavations along Maid of Honours Row have recorded and investigated features associated with the construction of the 18th century buildings.

Evaluation trenches excavated in 2008 in the vicinity of Asgill Lodge, Old Palace Lane revealed a large build-up of made ground of late post-medieval date. It is suggested that some of the deeper deposits encountered represent the infilling of the moat associated with the palace. In more recent excavations in 2004 to 2005 a Cold War bomb shelter was recorded during excavations at The Old Palace. A construction pit was recorded, within which was found an entrance stairway to a concrete structure. The fill of the pit included 18th-20th century artefacts.

Significance

Richmond Palace APA is an important site with several phases of construction. Across the APA archaeological significance resides not just in buried deposits but also in the remains of standing structures artefacts, and potentially submerged assets. Its primary significance lies within its importance as a Lancastrian and Tudor palace, and the close links to the nearby religious houses of Shene Charterhouse and Syon Abbey all founded during a period of 'Great Works' by Henry V. The Palace's relationship to the Thames contributes to its significance as an important and still appreciable aspect of its setting. The site is thus of is of national historic significance given its potential to inform our understanding of this important monastic and royal landscape from the 14th to mid-17th century. Archaeological works undertaken on the site are limited in comparison to other palace sites within Richmond including Hampton Court, Kew Palace. Further investigation including comparison with evidence from other Tudor palaces within London might further our understanding of the site, and the impact on wider social and economic activity in Richmond throughout this period. Its historical associations with the open landscape and Royal Hunting Ground at Richmond Park are also of interest.

Where excavations and surveys have taken place, they demonstrate existence of, and the vulnerability of extant above ground and below ground features relating to the manor house

early palaces, and the Tudor palace. In some place's substantial remains of the Tudor palace lie 0.3 to 0.8m below the modern ground surface. While previous monitoring of structural alterations within the 18th and 19th century buildings have demonstrated the existence and incorporation of palace features within the fabric of these buildings. Further investigation may also help to determine the precise location and alignment of major elements of the Tudor Palace, as well as the layout of earlier palaces and layout of the manor house for which there are limited documentary records.

There is high archaeological potential for the survival of residual and in situ medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains throughout the APA, particularly in areas less developed like the extensive gardens of Asgill House, Trumpeters House and Queensberry house and by the river. The discovery of Crane Wharf demonstrates the potential for waterlogged remains along the riverside, and the potential for evidence relating to riverside activity and land reclamation and the line of the Tudor riverfront.

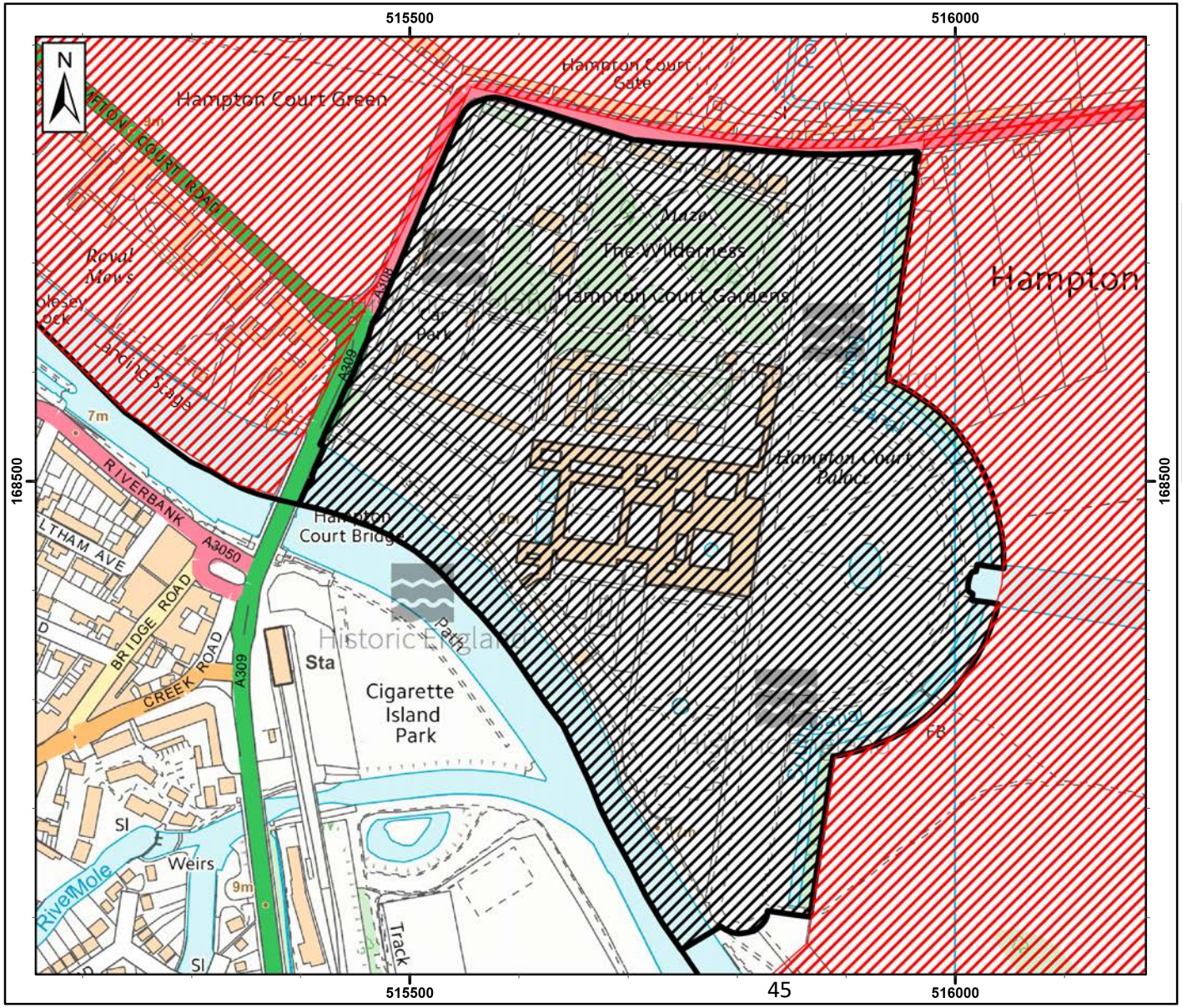
Sources

The Palace complex is depicted in the drawings by Wyngaerde of 1701 and 1756 and de'Servi's plan (reproduced as Fig 4 in the Post-Medieval Archaeology article included in the sources below).

An archaeological survey of Richmond Palace Surrey in Post medieval Archaeology 35 (2001)

Palaces and Parks of Richmond and Kew vol 1, John Cloake

Current Archaeology issue 193 (vol 17 no 1) p 37



Richmond APA 1:5
Hampton Court Palace

- Hampton Court Palace
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,560

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Richmond APA 1.5: Hampton Court

Summary and Definition

The APA covers the site of Hampton Court Palace and the garden areas to its west, north and east and the riverside area to the south. The APA is classified as Tier 1 because Hampton Court is a Scheduled Monument. The APA includes, and is largely coterminous with the whole of the scheduled area.

Description

A flint sickle and a spearhead dating between the late Neolithic and late Bronze Age periods have been found within the APA and demonstrate the riverside area has potential for prehistoric finds.

By 1180 the local manor belonged to the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem who built a manor on the site of the future palace. In the 14th century the manor was an administrative centre and was also used as a high-status guest house, where Edward III is known to have stayed, and a residence for royal pensioners. It is thought that the manor buildings were surrounded by a moat and consisted of a hall, a chapel, residential buildings, kitchens, barns and possibly a gatehouse. The most substantial part of the Hospitaller manor to survive is a section of a stone undercroft which is now incorporated into the east range of Clock Court.

It is thought that the Knights Hospitaller leased the manor from the early 15th century and in 1494 it came into the possession of Sir Giles Daubeney who was Henry VII's Lord Chamberlain. Daubeney made extensive changes to the manor buildings and created an impressive riverside residence consisting of a number of buildings surrounding a courtyard which would later become Clock Court. A great hall was built to the north of the courtyard while an entrance range was established on the courtyard's southern side. Kitchens were also built to the north of the great hall which are the largest part of Daubeney's building to survive despite being extended by subsequent owners.

Sir Giles Daubeney died in 1508 and Cardinal Thomas Wolsey gained the manor's lease in 1514. During Wolsey's ownership the manor house was extended, enhanced and transformed into an impressive palace. The moat was filled in, Base Court was laid out to the west of Clock Court and ornamental gardens were also established, possibly on the site of Fountain Court. Eventually Wolsey's palace had approximately 280 guest rooms which required a staff of 500. In the 1520s Wolsey fell out with Henry VIII after he was unable to

successfully annul the king's marriage with Catherine of Aragon. Wolsey gave Hampton Court to Henry VIII in 1525 in an attempt to regain his favour but in 1529 Wolsey was stripped of all his property and died a year later.

Hampton Court continued to expand after it became a royal palace and Henry VIII who brought all six wives here spent more money on it than any other royal palace with the exception of Greenwich. New courtyards were created, the kitchens were further expanded, the chapel was remodelled, and a new larger Great Hall was built. Gardens were also laid out around the palace with a tiltyard (a tournament area laid out with five towers to watch the jousting) to the west. A building known as the Water Gallery was built in 1536 along the riverside where the royal barge could be moored below a pleasure gallery. While a large part of the 16th century palace survives, several sections have been lost although several contemporary drawings by Anthonis van den Wyngaerde show what the Tudor palace would have looked like.

It was not until the reign of William and Mary that Hampton Court underwent further major renovation. Sir Christopher Wren was appointed to undertake the building work which initially entailed the demolition of the entire palace apart from the Great Hall. However, the death of Queen Mary in 1694 combined with a lack of sufficient funds curtailed the building project. Ultimately only the royal lodgings were demolished and replaced with new state apartments on the southern and western sides of the palace surrounding Fountain Court. The layout of the gardens was also altered and retains the form established during William and Mary's reign and the famous maze was planted in 1702. The Banqueting House was also built on the riverside between 1699 and 1702 after the Water Gallery had been demolished. George II was the last monarch to reside at Hampton Court as his successors favoured other royal palaces and it was eventually opened to the public in 1838.

The remains of former buildings and structures have been observed on a number of occasions. Remains of the moat have been observed several times and an excavation in Base Court in 2008 found the remains of several structures. These included a timber framed building in the south west corner of the courtyard which dated to the 13th or 14th century which may have been a barn used at the Hospitallers manor. It is though that the building may have been converted into a mason's lodge and used during the construction of Base Court and the earliest construction phases of Henry's building projects before it was demolished in the 1530s. The remains of a former octagonal water feature were also found along with the remains of two timer framed buildings in the north-west corner of the courtyard which are thought to have been used as a smithy and a workshop. The remains of a drainage system installed during Wren's renovation works in the late 17th century were also uncovered.

The Base Court excavation and other successful excavations that have taken place within the APA demonstrate how the remains of earlier buildings and structures associated with the palace and earlier manor buildings survive. In 2015 the remains of one of the palace's famous lost 5th Tiltyard Towers was uncovered. The green tile floors and discovery of gilded lead leaves attest to the extravagant interior that were used luxurious banqueting houses prior to their use as viewing galleries. In the last few years excavations in the Kitchen Garden and Magic Garden have shown the potential for good survival of gardens archaeology.

Significance

Hampton Court is one of the most impressive and important royal palaces in the country and is a popular London tourist destination. The scheduling description highlights the palace's architectural, archaeological and historical significance and potential for further investigation.

The palace was associated with the monarchy for more than 200 years and many important events took place there. It is most closely associated with the Tudor period and the reign of William and Mary as it was during these periods that most of the palace buildings were erected. Structures associated with Henry VIII can help to enhance our understanding of the king's response to wider social and cultural changes at the time. Having brought all six wives to the palace there is further opportunity to enhance our knowledge of how the various queens influenced the shape and use and design of the various buildings and wider landscape and gardens. The Tudor palace is known to be associated with architectural and artistic innovation and to have included unusual structures such as the tilt yard. Remains of buildings that existed before Cardinal Wolsey's ownership could reveal the extent of the Hospitaller manor and provide more information on Giles Daubeney's riverside manor house. The remains of earlier phases of the palace which were subsequently demolished or altered could also still be present along with former garden features. The discovery of any remains associated with former structures or building phases would enhance our knowledge of the site's history and development.

Archaeological interest resides in the standing buildings and structures as well as below ground deposits. Opportunities for investigations will typically be limited but important remains should be anticipated whenever built fabric or the ground surface is disturbed and even minor works must be assessed for archaeological impact. There will be many opportunities to bring new discoveries to public attention.

Key References

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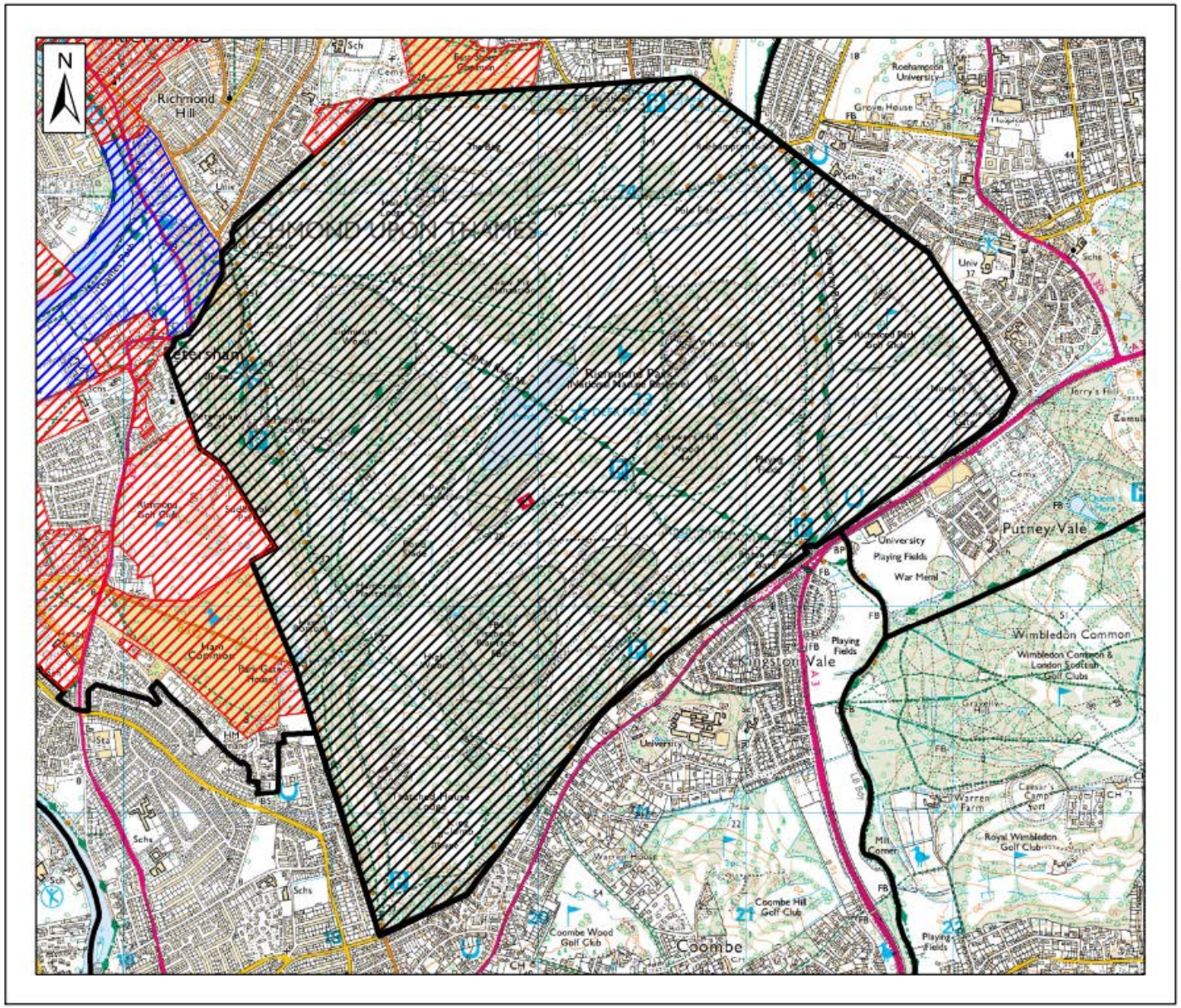

Richmond APA 1:6
Richmond Park

Richmond Park

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:24,000

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Richmond APA 1.6: Richmond Park

Summary and Definition

Richmond Park was initially created as a royal Hunting Park, emparked by Charles I and adapted by subsequent monarchs. It has functioned as a public open space since the mid-19th century. The Richmond Park Archaeological Priority Area is classified as a Tier 1 APA because it is a Grade I Registered parkland landscape of archaeological interest which contains two scheduled monuments and covers a large and distinct, enclosed and undeveloped parcel of land with potential for prehistoric finds and features as well as medieval and later remains. Richmond Park has medieval origins. It includes at least eleven nationally significant Listed buildings and structures including White Lodge a former hunting lodge built for King George I, Listed at Grade I and now used by The Royal Ballet School; as well as two Scheduled Monuments, King Henry VIII's Mound and Mound at TQ1891972117. The Richmond Park APA abuts a number of other APA's including the Beverley Brook APA and Coombe Hill APA to the south in LB Kingston as well as the Tier 3 Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill APA to the north-west.

Description

Richmond Park is the largest of the Royal Parks, covering an area of 955 hectares (c.2500 acres) and is protected for its wildlife, heritage and landscape. The park was nationally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1992 and as a National Nature Reserve in 2000 (NNR). It lies 10 miles south west of central London and accounts for 40% of the publically accessible green space in the Borough of Richmond Upon Thames.

The park is surrounded by urban development with residential properties backing onto much of the park. Outside of the park, the town of Sheen lies to the north, Roehampton to the north-east, Petersham to the west, and Richmond to the north-west. To the south-west the park borders with Sudbrook Park and Ham Common. Petersham Common and East Sheen Common lie to the north of the park. Eight miles of grade II listed brick wall built between 1630 and 1637 enclose the park. The parkland varies in its geology and topographically with its highest points to the west near Pembroke Lodge and to the south. The land slopes gently east across a series of shallow valleys down to the Beverley Brook a tributary stream which flows through Richmond Park to join the Thames. The higher ground is covered by River Terrace Deposits (a mix of Black Park, Taplow and Boyn Hill Gravel), which extend across the Park. Outside this area much older London Clay is exposed. Numerous horse rides and footpaths traverse the park and connect with the roads, entrances, and other features. Plantations and various bodies of water including associated water management features such as conduits and reservoirs are distributed around the park, with streams and/or drains generally flowing to the north-east.

The Richmond Park Management Plan 2018-2028 sets out several phases of prominent historic landscape changes since the emparkment of 1637 from which time the park has been protected from intense development. It also comments on the historic, aesthetic, ecological and communal values of the park including its landscape character. During 2018, an Archaeological Management Strategy was adopted by The Royal Parks. This provides an informed and targeted approach to obtaining archaeological advice and outlines an appropriate management process. The strategy uses a traffic light system to identify areas of high, medium and low archaeological importance within each of the royal parks. Within Richmond Park, there are a large number of areas highlighted of high and medium archaeological importance.

Prehistoric remains within the park suggest human occupation, resource exploitation and management from at least the Palaeolithic period. Miscellaneous lithic implements have been found from Richmond Park, including a Palaeolithic handaxe, a leaf-shaped flake, arrowheads and a concentration of struck flints such as those from Ham Dip Pond which included a mix of types and periods consistent with other local prehistoric assemblages. The majority of prehistoric finds were discovered in the late 19th or early 20th centuries and are generally unprovenanced. An assemblage of lithic artefacts including a core, arrowheads, blades, flakes and scrapers however is recorded from the area around White Lodge Hill overlooking the Beverley Brook.

Archaeological surveys and investigations within the park have identified a number of Prehistoric finds and features that demonstrate its importance within the wider regional Prehistoric landscape. An archaeological survey carried out by Tom Greeves in 1992 identified several potential barrows in Richmond Park including the scheduled King Henry VIII's Mound to the north-west corner of the park.

An archaeological survey in 1995 by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England concluded that there is little to confirm a prehistoric origin, aside from its scarp-edge location and the discovery of a large quantity of the ashes in the early 19th century. The summit of the mound is currently used as a viewing platform for the protected view of St Paul's Cathedral. The surrounding area is landscaped and managed as the gardens of Pembroke Lodge, which is open to the public.

Round barrows can vary in size from 5m to over 50m in diameter and 6m in height and occur either in isolation or grouped together forming cemeteries, which typically consist of between five and 30 barrows in a variety of forms that have accumulated over many generations. Groups of barrows are sometimes found in association with other monuments that are also often assumed to have served ritual purposes, including avenues, cursuses, henges, mortuary enclosures and stone and timber circles.

Another scheduled monument, the Mound at TQ1891972117, is thought by Greeves to represent a possible earlier but poorly defined long-barrow. A site visit in 2017 by Historic England resulted in mixed views over its provenance. It is thought possible this could also represent one or more Round Barrows and/or a pillow mound (as a later modification) for the encouragement of rabbits. A flint was identified within the vicinity of this barrow dating from the late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Long barrows were constructed as earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches and acted as funerary monuments during the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (3400-2400 BC).

Oliver's Mound another purported barrow included in the Royal Commission report was destroyed by gravel digging in 1834, when several inhumations were discovered.

To date, no structural features from the Roman or Saxon period have yet been identified within the park. However, the existence of archaeological finds from both periods suggests some occupation, or land use throughout this time. Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds are recorded from Richmond Park in 1983 from an area 200m south of the Bog Gate and just north of Bog Lodge. There is potential for further finds of Roman and Saxon date that may provide stronger evidence of use and activity.

The most extensive surviving features within Richmond Park relate to the medieval period. Excavations and surveys have identified field boundaries in the form of low earthworks that once supported planted hedges or fences. These banks were known to have existed when the park was created in 1637, and may predate the formal enclosure of the land when the park was used as open pasture with a scatter of small farm dwellings. Surviving ridge and furrow are scattered around the park and date from the 14th, 16th and 17th centuries demonstrating the longevity of agricultural land use in the area. Earthworks relating to travel through the park and across the wider landscape also survive. These include a highway linking Mortlake and Kingston, and a hollow-way from the Ham Cross area towards Dann's Pond. In the south-west of the park a ditched boundary survives, this is likely to have divided the medieval Borough of Kingston from the Manor of Ham.

Richmond Park forms part of a wider cultural landscape with a long tradition of hunting dating from the 14th Century when it was part of the Manor of Sheen. A royal palace complex was built at Sheen and became popular with Henry VII who named the estate Richmond after his earldom in Yorkshire. Henry VIII and Elizabeth I hunted at Richmond, the area was enclosed under Charles I (1625-49) and a New Park created. Charles introduced a new hunting concept from mainland Europe called the Royal Forest, an enclosed tract of land governed by strict laws that enforced the preservation of particular wild animals for hunting. Within the defined area only the King had the rights to hunt and cut trees. Charles permitted pedestrian access over the walls via ladder stiles as a way to appease the poor and/or others who had used the park and common lands prior to the emparkment.

King Henry VIII's mound is reputedly named as the spot where the King waited for a signal from the Tower of London to tell him that his wife Anne Boleyn had been executed for treason. It has a long history of use including that of an ornamental function from the Medieval period onward. It is marked as 'Kings Standinge' on Elias Allen's 1630 map. Standings are platforms that offer a place for people to watch the hunt. The mound is also visible on the 1720 Knyff and Kip perspective of Richmond Park, and Rocque's 1741-45 map that also shows a connecting avenue to Oliver's Mound c600m to the east. In 1792 a ha-ha was constructed against the east side of the mound. Until the early 19th Century there was a summerhouse on the summit of the mound.

The discovery of a large quantity of ashes in the early C19 is also documented (Jesse, 1835), although they were not necessarily of human origin.

After Charles I was executed an Act of Parliament gifted the park to the Corporation of the City of London and it was open for all from 1649 until 1660. The Park was returned to Charles II on his restoration to the throne in 1660.

More recent archaeological features include features associated with drainage systems during the Victorian period, and earthworks associated with wartime activity. During the First World War, an army camp was set up within the Park, close to Richmond Gate. During WWII almost one third of Richmond Park, in the north east section was under the plough (c250hectares). Pen Ponds were drained in case they were used as landmarks by enemy aircraft, and the deer herd was reduced to below 100. Restoration and forestry activity followed in the post-war period.

There are numerous quarry pits resulting from the extraction of sand, gravel and clay during the 18th to 20th centuries including the Pen Ponds. In the 19th century, several small woods were added. These include Sidmouth Wood and the ornamental Isabella Plantation, fenced to keep deer out. Industrial activity includes the remains of a tile kiln in High Wood. Evidence of modern leisure activity include the remains of various boat houses around Pen Ponds and the 1930's bandstand which was once sited near Richmond Gate.

Significance

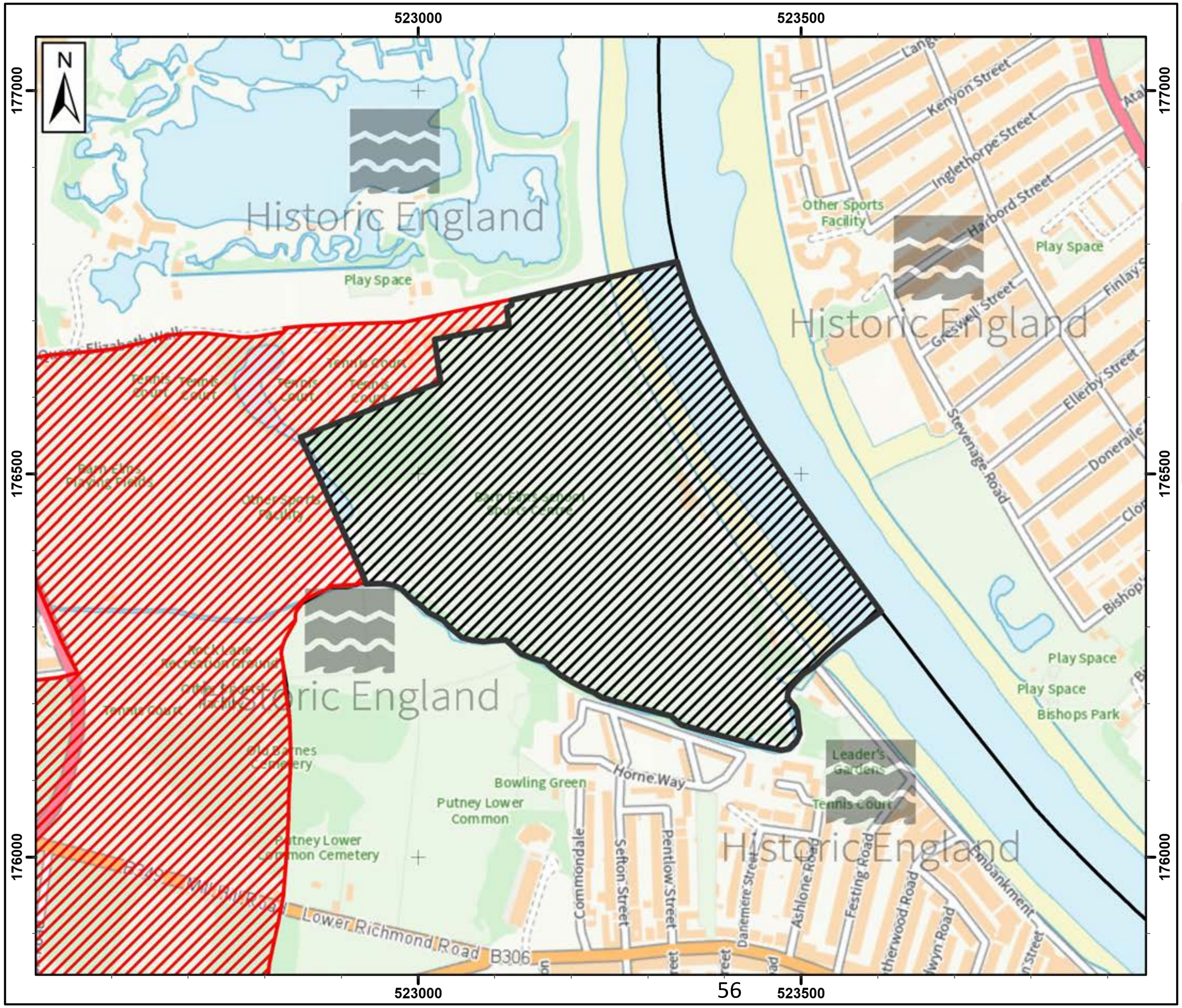
Richmond Park APA represents a nationally important palimpsest historic landscape, containing features from the prehistoric period to the modern day. The primary significance of the APA lies in its remarkable extensive survival of a 17th century royal deer park laid out over a landscape containing upstanding prehistoric monuments, which are a rarity in Greater London. Ancient and veteran trees and acid grassland survive from the deer park landscape and contribute to its national importance for biodiversity alongside its heritage importance. Richmond Park is a key element of west London's green infrastructure enabling its cultural and natural heritage to be widely appreciated and enjoyed.

The archaeological interest in Richmond Park lies in its potential remains of the relict rural landscape with visible and hidden evidence of human activity that extends from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The landscape character, its topography, water courses and its evidence of past land use through the ages all add to its archaeological, historical and ecological interest. These include remnants of field boundaries, trackways, hedgerows, wood pasture and ridge and furrow, as well as evidence of pollarding on older trees within the park. Concentrations of known prehistoric lithic scatters within the APA could be researched and investigated further. The Archaeological Management Strategy indicates those areas of known high, medium and low archaeological importance at the time of writing however it is essential that the GIS mapping is reviewed regularly for the park to include all new data.

Features like King Henry VIII's Mound persevered within the Richmond Park APA to form a significant part of London's prehistoric landscape. Barrows are indicative of historically prominent locations and their variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and are often in close association or alignment with other monument types or features such as water courses within the landscape.

The Parks' royal and historical connections with Shene Palace (Richmond Palace APA) and the town (Richmond Town APA) are also of note especially as it transformed from open pasture to emparked Royal Hunting Ground then public open space being adapted for use again during the First and Second World Wars. Further investigation and recording of the First World War camp as well the historic conduits and water sources across the Park could be undertaken. The Park's association with key historical figures is also of interest.

Richmond Park is an important part of London's modern cultural and natural landscape helping to facilitate a tangible and accessible connection with the past. It has not been possible to do full justice to the archaeological complexity and potential of Richmond Park in this rapid overview and the area would benefit from further detailed research.



Richmond APA 1:7
Barn Elms Riverside

26 January 2022

Barn Elms Riverside

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,500

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Richmond APA 1.7: Barn Elms Riverside

Summary and Definition

The Barn Elms Riverside Archaeological Priority Area is a Tier I APA. It is a Tier I APA because it covers an area of undeveloped public parkland with substantial evidence of prehistoric activity, and a 'proto-urban' Iron Age settlement. It falls within a favourable topographic and geological location covering the confluence of the Thames and Beverley Brook and the Thames foreshore where there is potential for the survival of organic remains.

The APA covers the bulk of the field and riverside in the eastern area of Barn Elms Playing Fields. It is bounded by Queen Elizabeth Walk to the north, the Hammersmith and Fulham borough boundary to the east, and the Wandsworth borough boundary which runs along the Beverley Brook to the south. There is a separate Tier 2 APA for the western portion of the playing fields and Branes Common.

Description

Lying close to the foreshore and covering the confluence of the Thames and Beverley Brook the area would have been a favourable location for settlement in the prehistoric period. There is potential for the survival of organic remains along the foreshore with previous investigations recording possible Pleistocene intertidal soil horizons.

Evidence for prehistoric human activity has been recovered throughout the APA with significant finds concentrated within Barn Elms along the line of the Thames where a number of archaeological interventions have taken place. Evidence of activity in the earlier periods include Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic long blades, Neolithic flint arrowheads, implements and a possible Neolithic flint working area within Barnes Common to the south of the APA. Possible Bronze Age flint tools and decorated have been recorded within the area.

Isolated Mesolithic to Bronze Age artefacts have been encountered within the confluence of the Thames, Beverley Brook, Thames Channel and Thames foreshore area. Important prehistoric finds have also been discovered along the Putney Riverside and Putney Common to the south of the APA. Including a site at 38-46 Sefton Street thought to have been occupied during the Neolithic period where more than 2400 Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes were recovered, as well as pottery, post holes and two hearths.

Excavations in Barn Elms at the Thames/Beverley Brook confluence and along and adjacent to the foreshore from 1974 until the present day have revealed evidence of a significant Iron Age occupation and settlement including pits, ditches and postholes, querns, calcinated bone, burnt flint and daub, and a horse harness ring. Middle Iron Age finds including a spindle whorl, middle to late Iron Age coins and a Late Iron Age copper alloy dolphin ring have been recovered from the foreshore area.

Thames Tideway Tunnel Scheme excavations between 2015 and 2021, along the eastern edge and in the south-eastern corner of the Barn Elms Playing Field, encountered significant substantial surviving Iron Age remains in the form of horizontal layers, cut features and structural features (post-holes round houses, tamped floor rubbish its and ditches). Finds include a late Iron Age Potin struck between 50 BC and 0 BC by the Cantiaci, decorated pottery, a loom weight, coins and moulds all indicative of a high-status. These indicate the presence of a multi-phase settlement, located within the playing field, particularly concentrated around the Beverley Brook and its confluence with the River Thames. Given the number of prehistoric finds and features within the APA it has been suggested that the Iron Age settlement marked a crossing route of the Thames and formed part of a larger prehistoric settlement within Barnes and Hammersmith. Further investigation will help to clarify the nature of the site through the prehistoric to Roman period.

During the Roman period much of the area lay in marshland that was prone to flooding and unsuitable for settlement. Roman activity is generally limited to scattered isolated finds within the area including a concentration of Roman tile c25m upstream of the mouth of the Beverley Brook. However, further finds have been recorded during Thames Tideway Tunnel Scheme excavations and include pottery, a crucible fragment, and quern stone. It is likely that the area to west of Putney Bridge approximately 900m south-east of the APA hosted the main area of Roman settlement.

A Romano-British or Late Iron Age cinerary urn with cremated bones was found immediately below the modern surface in a light depression visible on aerial photographs and Lidar survey data to the south of Mill Hill Road. A line of stakes c40m long (fish traps) were recorded along the riverside at Barn Elms initially thought to be Roman but more likely to be Medieval.

Significance

The primary significance of the APA lies in its potential to make a significant contribution to research around Iron Age activity and settlement in London.

The occurrence of Late Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic artefacts is indicative of a Late Glacial hunter-gatherer presence within the area. Evidence of human activity in the Earlier Upper Palaeolithic period is relatively scarce in Britain as a whole. Evidence of increasing exploitation of the Thames Valley and its tributaries during the Later Upper Palaeolithic is emerging although limited. Alluvial deposits along the Thames and its tributaries are productive areas for investigation. Current knowledge of the Mesolithic period in London is dominated by earlier Mesolithic sites and there may be potential to further our knowledge of Later Mesolithic activity within the area of the APA. Further finds and investigation may provide evidence of the origins of the common and changes of land use and human activity through time, particularly evidence relating to diversity of habitats and food resources, as well as water based transport systems that were vitally important for subsistence strategies and mobility within the area until the construction of the railway.

During the Bronze and Iron Ages the Thames provided a focus for the deposition of metal objects such as swords and spears, human remains and construction of timber jetties and platforms and cumulatively these discoveries are of national significance. Relatively little is known about riverside settlements in London due to the scale of modern development so remaining undeveloped areas like this are of investigative potential.

Excavations in Barn Elms have encountered substantial surviving Iron Age archaeology indicative of a multi-phase settlement. Evidence for a large settlement involved in minting coins [and imports??] suggests a possible pre-Roman 'oppidum' (a Roman term for a native town) which would be of national significance. Further research may help to elucidate the nature and scale of this site. Being at the confluence of the Beverley Brook and the Thames would have given the site easy access to and from Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex and Essex, this was potentially an important trading hub.
The relatively undeveloped and benign land use of Barn Elms has led to the preservation of the remains of prehistoric periods that have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the history of the wider landscape within the London area. The Roman town of *Londinium* was built on a virgin site but the discoveries at Barn Elms hint at a semi-urban presence in its vicinity before the Roman conquest.

Key References

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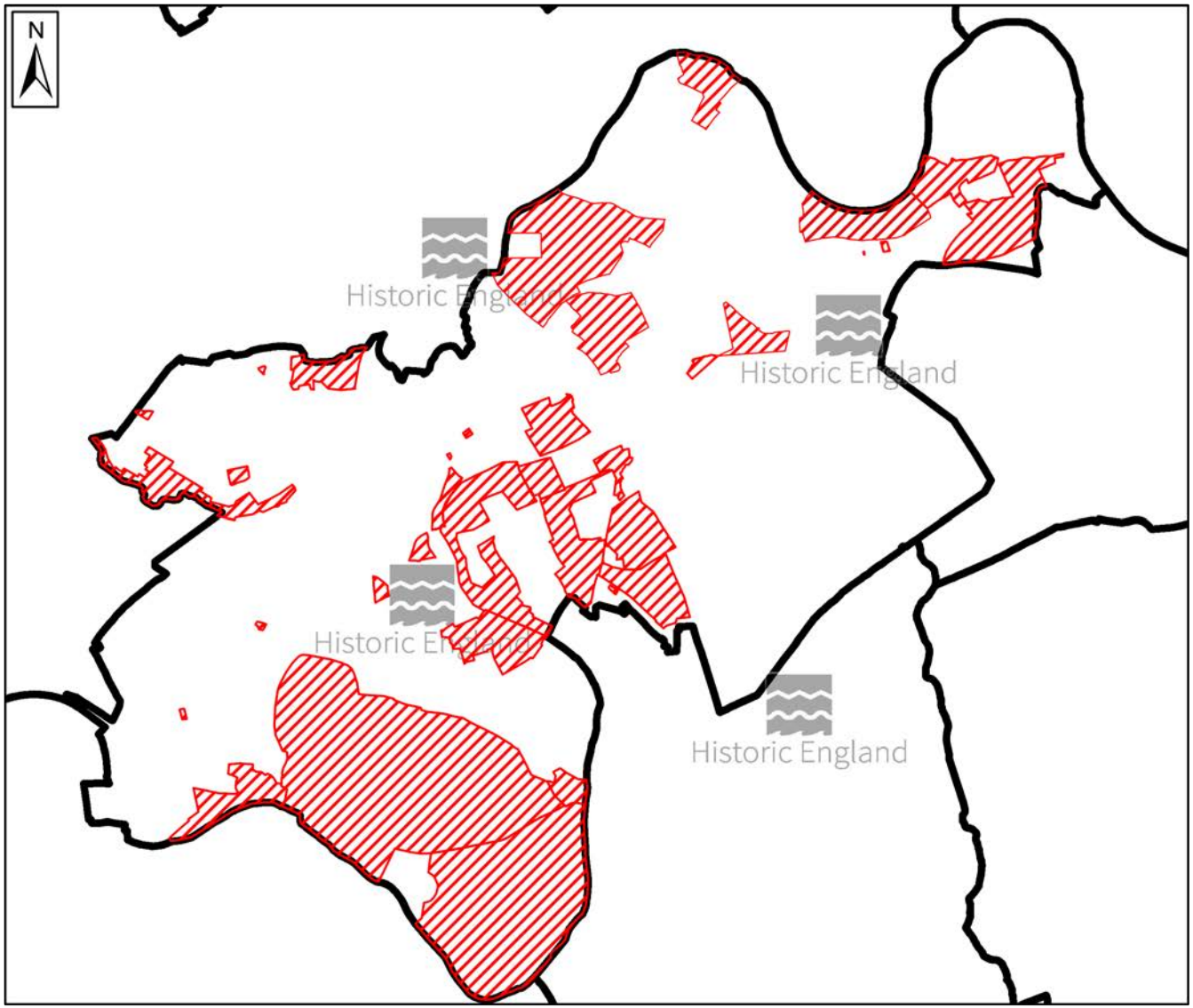
Conservation Area Study- Barnes Common No.32 & Mill Hill No.14

Site 4: Barn Elms (BAREL): Report on an archaeological evaluation

Site 4: Barn Elms (BAREL): Report on an archaeological post-excavation assessment (phase 1)



Richmond Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas

14 March 2022

Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:60,000

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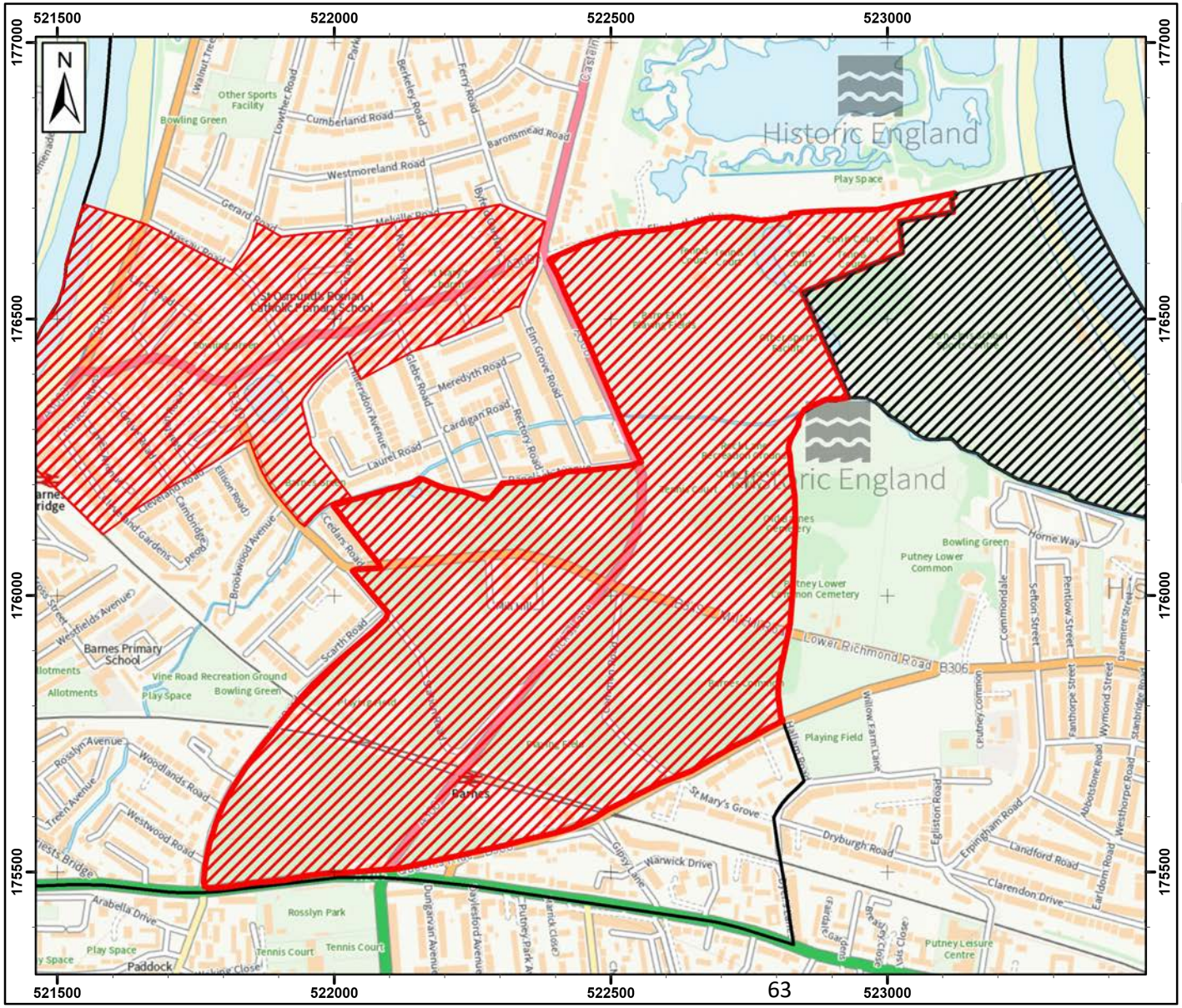
Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas



Richmond APA 2:1
Barnes Common and Barn Elms

26 January 2022

Scale (at A4): 1:9,000

Notes:
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Richmond APA 2.1: Barnes Common and Barn Elms

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the western area of Barn Elms Playing Fields and Barnes Common. Prehistoric finds have been discovered within these areas of unenclosed public common and parkland. There is a separate APA for the riverside area of Barn Ems Playing Field.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is an area of historic landscape that has remained largely undeveloped with a history of positive archaeological interventions. It falls within a favourable topographic and geological location covering the confluence of the Thames and Beverley Brook and the Thames foreshore where there is potential for the survival of organic remains.

Description

Barnes Common, Mill Hill is a large area of unenclosed common land in the Urban District Council of Barnes. It adjoins Putney Lower Common to the east and Barnes Green to the north-west, and Barn Elms Playing Fields to the north. It is a designated Conservation Area and Local Nature reserve with one of the largest areas of open acid grassland within Greater London. Prior to draining in c.1880 the common was mainly marshland, it is now largely woodland, coppice, and heathland with some open areas of grass used for cricket. The common is criss-crossed by track ways, paths, roads, a railway line and the Beverley Brook forming a series of undeveloped open spaces. On the highest ground and at the centre of the common an isolated cluster of Victorian houses stands over the site of a 15th Century mill. The Beverley Brook passes through the APA to the north of Barnes Old Cemetery and to the south of Barnes Elms Playing Fields where the remains of a possible medieval moated manor and later Georgian Manor House are thought to be preserved below ground.

Lying close to the foreshore and covering the confluence of the Thames and Beverley Brook the area would have been a favourable location for settlement in the prehistoric period. Evidence for prehistoric human activity has been recovered throughout the APA with significant finds concentrated within Barn Elms along the line of the Thames where several archaeological interventions have taken place.

Evidence of activity in the earlier periods include Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic long blades, Neolithic flint arrowheads, implements and a possible Neolithic flint working area

within Barnes Common. Isolated Mesolithic to Bronze Age artefacts have been encountered within the confluence of the Thames, Beverley Brook, Thames Channel and Thames foreshore area. Important prehistoric finds have also been discovered along the Putney Riverside and Putney Common to the south of the APA. Including a site at 38-46 Sefton Street thought to have been occupied during the Neolithic period where more than 2400 Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes were recovered, as well as pottery, post holes and two hearths.

Excavations in Barn Elms at the Thames/Beverley Brook confluence and along and adjacent to the foreshore from 1974 until the present day have revealed evidence of a significant Iron Age occupation and settlement covered by the Tier 1 Barn Elms Riverside APA.

There is a lack of evidence of Roman settlement in low ground areas such as Richmond, this may relate to natural factors such as drainage and soil type. During the Roman period the area lay in marshland that was prone to flooding and unsuitable for settlement. As such Roman activity is limited to scattered isolated finds including a concentration of Roman tile c25m upstream of the mouth of the Beverley Brook. However, the area to west of Putney Bridge approximately 900m south-east of the APA probably hosted the main area of Roman settlement it is likely that the Beverley Brook would have provided an ideal transport route towards the inland. A Romano-British or Late Iron Age cinerary urn with cremated bones was found immediately below the modern surface in a light depression visible on aerial photographs and Lidar survey data to the south of Mill Hill Road. A line of stakes c40m long (fish traps) were recorded along the riverside at Barn Elms initially thought to be Roman but more likely to be Medieval.

Barnes Common and Barn Elms were within the manor of Barnes in the early medieval (Saxon) period. The manor of Barnes was a single village manor granted to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral by the Saxon King Athelstan (r. 924-939). The common is under the custodianship of the Urban District Council of Barnes remains and is under ownership of the Church Commissioners, the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's being Lord of the Manor. The main manorial settlement probably centred on the medieval village beside the Church of St. Mary 350m to the west of the site. Barnes Common and Barn Elms lay within water meadow which would have provided pasture for livestock while the Thames foreshore was used for fishing and other wetland activities.

The system of farming large open fields was established in Barnes and Mortlake in the 11th and 13th centuries. Large-scale flood defences known as the (outer) 'Great Works' and the (inner) 'Little Works' were constructed, consisting of lines of drainage ditches and embankments dug parallel to the Thames which spanned the curve of the Barnes peninsula

from Chiswick church to Barn Elms, reaching the Beverley Brook. Part of the Great Works is reported to have survived within the Barn Elms area of the APA until 1909.

Commons were an integral part of urban and rural economy, providing a source of income for the poor or the 'commoners' and an extension of domestic and commercial space, particularly for those who had grazing rights. A corn mill first mentioned in the mid-15th century is the earliest recorded building on the Common. The mill was destroyed by a hurricane in October 1780. It was rebuilt and stood until 1836. Prior to 1589 Barnes Common was jointly used as common land by the people of Barnes and Putney. However, The Gate House and a boundary ditch were introduced to keep livestock within the parish and prevent access to the people of Putney after a dispute in 1589. The gate was removed in the 18th century and the cottage now known as the Toll House became the residence of a Common keeper. The medieval ditch although overgrown is still visible and delineates the eastern boundary.

The manor house at Barn Elms was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth I to see the Secretary of State Sir Francis Walsingham who was lease holder of the manor house from 1579-1590. A survey of the house by Cromwell in 1641 records the mansion split into five dwellings. In 1694 the old house was demolished and replaced with a smaller structure which stood for 260 years until 1954, at which time it was demolished having been damaged by fire. Excavations in 2015 recorded 17th to 19th century cut features and structural remains believed to be related to episodes of formal landscaping undertaken within the grounds of Barn Elms manor house.

Up until the building of Hammersmith Bridge 1827 most goods traffic from Barnes to London was by boat. The construction of the Grade II Listed railway station in 1846 on Barnes Common led to further development particularly within the former Mill enclosure. The 'Dig for Victory' campaign led to large areas of the Common being used as allotments during the two World Wars. Air raid shelters were also constructed, and the iron chains used to define pathways removed and melted for re-use in the war.

By the 1950s and 1960s the Barnes Common and Barn Elms site had largely assumed its modern layout and current with the removal of many former structures within the area and the demolition of the manor house and outbuildings in 1954.

Barnes Cemetery opened in 1854 as an additional burial ground for St Mary's Barnes was closed in 1954, it contains several late 19th and early 20th century memorials, the associated chapel, lodge, wall and railings were all demolished in 1966. The cemetery is now overgrown with heavy undergrowth and mature trees but is noted to provide the area with an 'evocative

atmosphere of decay and seclusion'. The placement of 'places of isolation' including cemeteries within urban commons is fairly routine. Cemeteries were often laid out on urban commons due to a lack of space as was the case with Barnes Cemetery.

Significance

The relatively undeveloped and benign land use of Barn Elms and Barnes Commons has led to the preservation of the remains of prehistoric periods that have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the history of the wider landscape within the London area. It is possible that Iron Age remains associated with those in the adjacent Barn Elms Riverside APA might be found in here. Further finds and investigation may provide evidence of the origins of the common and changes of land use and human activity through time, particularly evidence relating to diversity of habitats and food resources, as well as water based transport systems that were vitally important for subsistence strategies and mobility within the area until the construction of the railway.

Urban Commons are heritage assets of historical and archaeological interest. They provide a rich source of information and evidence relating to complex social, political and economic structures as well as local identity. Barnes Common and Barn Elms have the potential to contain further evidence of changes in use that reflect environmental, social, economic and political circumstances over a significant period. The ecological significance and value of common land is often well researched, however less attention is paid to historic landscape value and significance. There is potential to enhance our understanding of the historic landscape value of Barnes Common and Barn Elms, particularly regarding the setting out and use of common land, the formerly designed landscape of the Manor House and the cemetery. While not in use today the cemetery forms an important part of the landscape and contributes to our understanding of the aesthetic, cultural and historic significance of the area.

The APA also contains an historic burial ground which despite its relatively recent date could inform understanding of such matters as demography, health and disease. It is normally preferable to leave burials undisturbed and proposals to disturb them would have significant implications for any proposed development. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burials over 100 years old should be considered if disturbance is necessary. Specific guidelines are available for situations where many hundreds or more burials are likely to affected.

Key References

An Archaeology of Town Commons, (English Heritage) 2009

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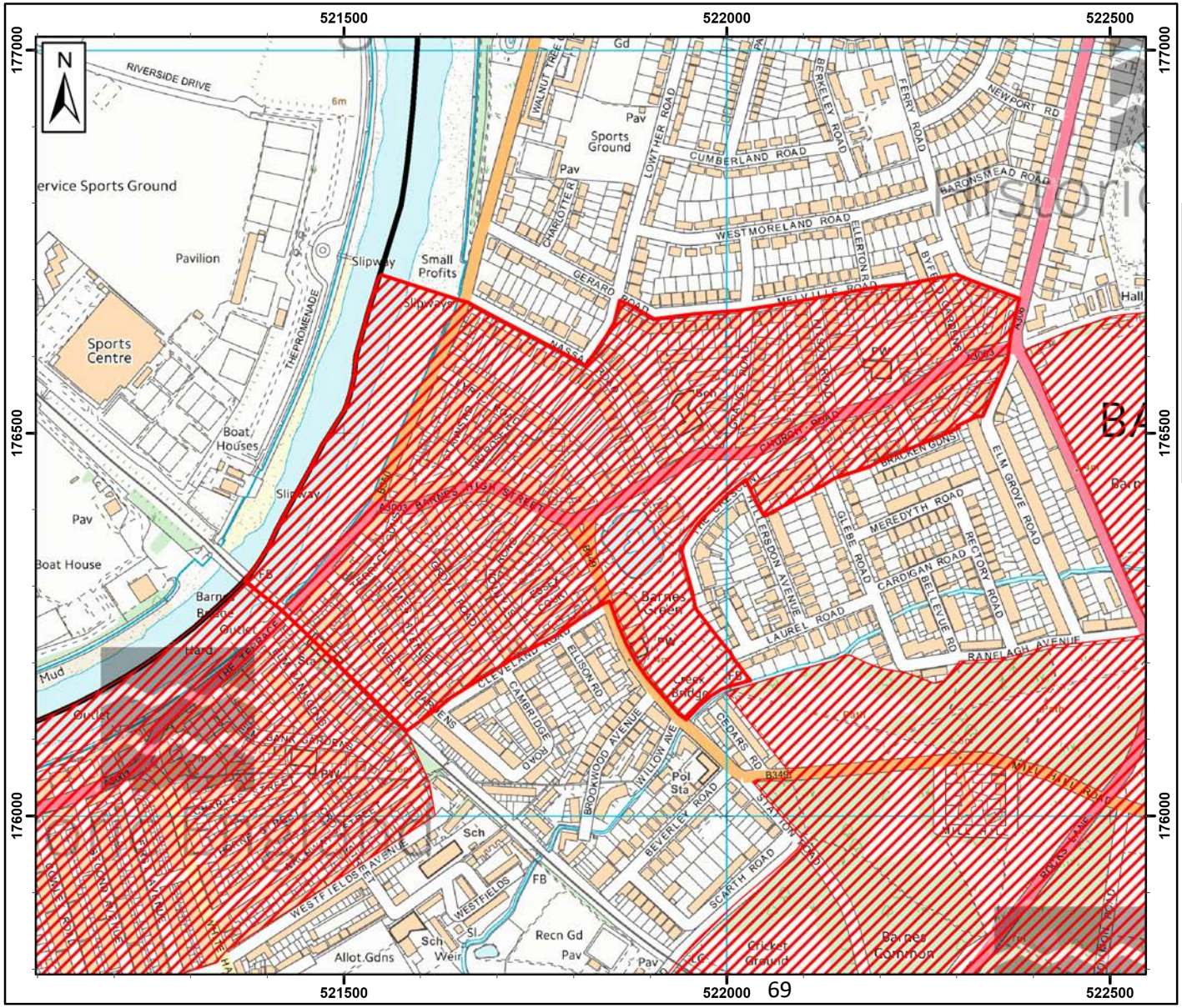

Richmond APA 2:2
Barnes

- Barnes
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,500

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Richmond APA 2.2: Barnes APA

Summary and Definition

The Barnes Archaeological Priority Area covers the core of the historic medieval settlement of Barnes and the open area of land known as Barnes Green. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement with evidence of pre-medieval origin and occupation. There is also potential for the recovery of archaeological finds from alluvial deposits within the APA, along the River Thames, and Beverley Brook, and any earlier archaeological deposits that may be present beneath them.

The APA covers the historic medieval settlement of Barnes that extends along Barnes High Street and Church Road. The western edge of the APA follows the course of the River Thames, and to the south it covers the area known as Barnes Green which extends from Church Road to the Beverley Brook.

Description

Barnes was once a rural village that fell within the County of Surrey and now forms part of suburban Greater London to the west of the city. It is primarily a residential area within the broad spur of gravel sandwiched between the Thames and the Beverley Brook.

Evidence of prehistoric activity recorded within the APA is limited to flint finds recovered at the Barnes Sorting Office excavations in 1998. The APA predominantly covers Thames gravels with alluvial deposits within the Barnes Green area that may also be present in other parts of the APA. This ground and riverside location would have made for an attractive area for settlement. Firm evidence of prehistoric activity and artefacts including Neolithic flint working sites, and an early Iron Age settlement have been recorded to the south (east) of the APA at Barnes Common and Barn Elms Playing Fields. Evidence of prehistoric activity is also well documented at Mortlake to the west.

A large amount of archaeological material dating to the Roman period has been recorded within the Putney area to the south-east but Roman archaeological evidence is sparse within the general area of Barnes and Mortlake. Finds within the APA are limited to 1 pottery shard recovered during excavations at Creek Bridge. A Roman funerary urn was recovered within the Barnes Common area to the south-east.

The manor of Barnes was established some time before the Norman Conquest. Previously part of the manor of Mortlake it became a separate manor by 939 AD and appears in the Domesday Book (1086AD) where it is listed under its Saxon name *Berne*, meaning barn or grange. Saxon finds have been recovered from the Thames, and along the river in neighbouring Mortlake to the west.

The Parish Church of St Mary located to the north of Church Road at the western edge of the APA has stood at this site since the first half of the 12th century. Excavations carried out between 1978 and 1983 at the church recorded evidence of the original flint structure which dates to 1100 to 1150AD. The remains of a cemetery disturbed by a later addition to the church in c1200 AD were also recorded. The building was expanded in 1214 with a tower added in 1485.

The medieval village settlement was originally developed around the Green located at the meeting point of Church Road, Station Road and the High Street. The Great Pond (Barnes Pond) was one of three on the Green (Barnes Green), and was owned by St Paul's Cathedral before it was granted to the Barnes Rector. The High Street visible called Barnes Street by 1700 and depicted on Roques 1741 map is thought to have developed around a medieval track way leading from Barnes Green to a river docking place mentioned as *le new docke* in 1400. This pathway intersected the two great open fields of Barnes and facilitated the movement of agricultural produce. Excavations in Barnes Green in 1998 recorded evidence of medieval walls overlain by four phases of post-medieval activity interpreted as property boundaries.

Further post medieval buildings, features and finds were recorded during excavations at the Barnes Sorting Office on Station road in 1998. These finds and features were dated to the 17th and 18th century and include ditches, beam slots, post holes, pottery, glass and animal bone. Excavations at the old Police Station, Barnes High Street in 2001 recorded post-medieval made ground, garden soil and 19th century buildings. Similar deposits have been recorded to the rear of The Terrace during a watching brief in 2007.

With the exception of the Church of St Mary's the earliest surviving buildings in Barnes are predominantly 18th Century. The Sun Inn on Church Street has some 17th century features remaining. The construction on the Hammersmith Bridge in 1827, Barnes Bridge in 1849 and arrival of the railway in 1846 greatly changed the historic character and economy of the town.

Significance

The study of sites around the Thames can help to improve our understanding of how settlements and local economies located along this crucial transport network developed in different periods from the prehistoric to post-medieval and modern period. Evidence of prehistoric activity is sparse within the APA. However, strong evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity has been found to the east and west of the APA along the river indicating high potential for new discoveries in similar topographical locations. Evidence of early medieval period activity in the area is rare and has generally come from cemetery sites and isolated finds. Further remains and structures such as those recorded at the Church of St

Mary would greatly enhance our understanding early medieval settlement in this area. Saxon or early medieval fish traps have been recorded at Barn Elms, and Saxon finds and evidence of settlement has been recorded from Mortlake. Alluvial deposits along the river and Beverley Brook may preserve organic remains and/or remains of wharfs, fisheries that may tell us more about economy and subsistence throughout this time.

The medieval landscape of Barnes was primarily agricultural, the local economy revolved around the land and its produce, thriving particularly in the later medieval period around fruits and vegetables produced in market garden's. Further evidence of medieval and post-medieval structures and activity may survive within the APA and further our understanding of the social and economic history of the area prior to 19th century development and introduction of the new road and railway transport links. Barnes Green is a notable visible survival from the medieval village.

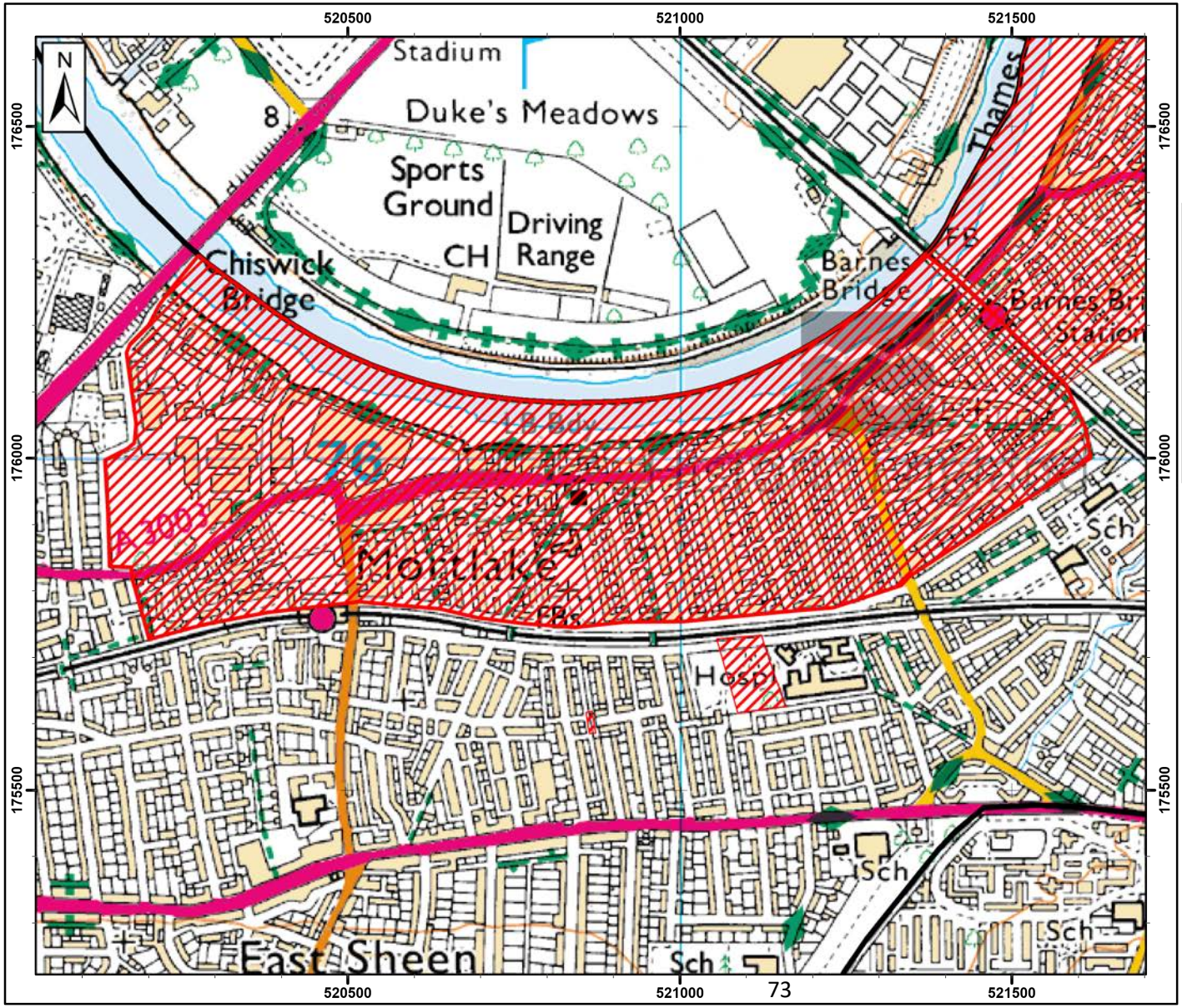
While extensive development from the 19th century in Barnes would have impacted on any archaeological remains it is possible that earlier structures may survive as demonstrated by the excavations within the APA. It is possible that similar medieval to post-medieval remains may survive within the APA and within the gardens of the 19th and 20th century housing. Evidence of prehistoric activity, finds and/or organic remains may be present particularly within alluvial deposits associated with the river and Beverley Brook.

Sources

Victoria County History, Surrey

The London Encyclopedia

Rocque's Map Ten Miles Around London



Richmond APA 2:3
Mortlake

Mortlake

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:7,500

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Richmond APA 2.3: Mortlake

Summary and Definition

The APA covers the historic riverside settlement of Mortlake between Chiswick Bridge to the West and Barnes Bridge to the East. The northern perimeter of the APA covers the riverside area up to the Hounslow borough boundary and runs along the line of the railway to the south.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 APA because it is a historic settlement of early medieval origin with archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation which is rare within the wider area. The APA includes a medieval archbishop's palace, a 17th century tapestry works, and a concentration of prehistoric finds recovered from the banks of the River Thames.

Description

Mortlake is located at the bottom of a southern meander of the River Thames. The underlying geology of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits typically hold stray prehistoric finds associated with periods of flooding along the River Thames. The ground on these gravel terraces provided good agricultural land and in conjunction with a riverside location made an attractive area for settlement. Several prehistoric finds have been recovered within the Mortlake area and along the Thames and at the Brewery site. Finds include a Palaeolithic hand axe at Mortlake Brewery and a complete Neolithic bowl found near the Ship Inn at the Thames Bank. Evidence of prehistoric occupation consisting of circular and rectilinear pits containing Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery was discovered on a demolition site at 107 Mortlake High Street in 1996, as well as prehistoric pits at 77-91 Mortlake High Street. Other significant Late Bronze Age finds within the APA include a Late Bronze Age sword from around the 7th century BC found in the Thames, and a 6th century BC iron dagger in a bronze-bound sheath. Human skulls have been recovered from the Thames in the London region; two skulls dated to the later Bronze Age have been recovered from the river at Mortlake.

Roman finds have been recovered at Putney but are sparse in the Mortlake and Barnes area to the east. A Roman funerary urn was recovered at Barnes Common, and pottery recovered from Barnes Green, and Mortlake Green School.

The manor of Mortlake was established at some time before the Norman Conquest. Previously 'Mortlake and Barnes', Barnes had become a separate manor by 939 AD. Mortlake is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD where it is referred to by its Saxon name

Mortelage. It is suggested that this name refers to Morta, a Saxon leader believed to have settled in the area, and to *lage* or *lacu* (meaning water course), rather than a reference to the plague cemetery of 1665 as has been suggested. The Saxon settlement is believed to have been located around the landing place (*le wharf*) on the Thames Bank west of Ship Lane. Saxon finds have been recovered from the river including a large 8th century bronze-coated iron bell, and spear heads. A 9th century long bladed sword has also been recovered from the Thames and is thought to be of Viking origin. In May 1996 the remains of two Saxon sunken-featured buildings were recorded at by the riverside at 107 Mortlake High Street, one with a near complete fired clay oven.

The manor of Mortlake was held by the Archbishops of Canterbury from before the Norman Conquest until it was transferred to the monarchy in 1536. The river side Manor House stood to the east of Ship Lane from at least 1095 on land that is now occupied by brewery buildings. Archaeological investigations in 1995 and 1996 identified the Manor House, original church and cemetery, original core and a lost thoroughfare that dates to at least the 16th century. The village developed around the manor house and the Parish Church of St Mary, founded in 1348 for the people of Mortlake and Barnes. The manor house later became a medieval palace visited by kings. It was set within a precinct covering approximately 4 acres with a defensive wall around it which probably followed the line of Ship Lane as its western boundary.

Mortlake began to change in 1536 when Thomas Cranmer the Archbishop of Canterbury exchanged the manor of Mortlake with Henry VIII for land elsewhere. In the same year the King granted it to Thomas Cromwell who expanded the manor house and made interior alterations. In 1540 when Cromwell fell out of favour with the King the manor reverted to the Crown; Henry attached the palace to the honour of Hampton Court. He lived at Mortlake for a time and the revenue from the lands were given to Katherine Parr until her death in 1548. Henry's tenure of the manor house involved further alterations, the most significant in 1543 being the relocation of the church to its present position east of the site and to the south of Mortlake High Street. The church yard of the relocated St Mary's Mortlake is currently bounded by the house and garden of John Dee (1527-1608) a Renaissance scholar, scientist, geographer and mathematician and once reputed necromancer, who is buried beneath the chancel of St Mary's. The church yard was closed for burials in 1854.

Excavations along the High Street which follows the line of the flood plain have found the remains of a 15th century buildings; two properties were built on burgage plots and amalgamated into one high status building without-buildings of an industrial nature in the late 17th century. This was demolished in the early 19th century. A 16th century timber-framed building fronting the High Street and gravel surfaced path sloping towards the river. The

Tudor building Leydon House remains on the Thames Bank. Later industrial buildings and the 18th century malthouse (below) visible on Leigh's Panorama of the Thames published in 1820 have also been recorded in excavations along the High Street.

From the early 17th century the waterfront began to develop as an Industrial zone when Sir Francis Crane established the tapestry works in 1619 at 99 Mortlake High Street. Flemish weavers and their families brought new skills to the area, and the manufacture of silk tapestries began. On Crane's death in 1635, Charles I bought the works, they were later seized by Oliver Cromwell during the Civil War but went into decline and closed in 1703. Examples of Mortlake tapestries can be found in stately homes such as Knole House near Sevenoaks in Kent. The only surviving building of the Tapestry works is the 17th century Suthrey House (Upper Dutch House) at 119 Mortlake High Street. Lower Dutch House survived until 1951 when it was demolished leaving the sub structure and a bricked-up Watergate. The site is currently marked by a granite memorial.

The river was also used to transport other luxury goods and associated products to and from the city including raw molasses from the West Indies. The Old Cromwell House built in the 16th century at the site of the current Stag Brewery to the west of Ship Lane was home to Edward Colston, an early slave trader who lived in the house from 1695 until his death in 1721. He was an enthusiastic gardener who made many changes to the grounds including building a gazebo in to the North Wall to face the river. The old house was demolished in 1857 and a second Cromwell House built to replace it. In c1688 a sugar refinery was established in Mortlake between the river and high street to the east of Bull's Alley by William Mucklow. At the time the refining process included boiling with lime water and stirring with bullock's blood to bring up the impurities.

The sugar house was last in the hands of John Bentley in 1729 and by the 1740's had become the first Mortlake Pottery owned by John Sanders. Evidence from the excavations in 1996 and 1997 suggest that the sugar refinery was later reused as a pottery, with elements of the original building being altered or abandoned to facilitate the change of function. This was represented by the infilling of the ovens from the sugar refinery and the successive floor surfaces and repairs to them. Wares produced in Sanders factory are difficult to identify, in 1970 numerous sherds of blue decorated tin-glazed earthenware were recovered in the vicinity of the site. A second pottery producing Kishere ware, salt-glazed stoneware was established in 1800 on the south side of Mortlake High Street and is described as falling among the most decorative of London stoneware's.

The arrival of the commercial brewing industry in the late 18th to early 19th century replaced pottery production and led to the construction of various associated buildings including the

malthouse. Modern extensive rebuilding replaced many of the traditional buildings, however the maltings which are listed remain as a riverside landmark to the industry and the façade of the 1869 building remains.

As well as light industrial works, from the end of the Elizabethan period to the 19th century the local economy revolved around the land and its market garden produce (fruit and vegetables) to be sold in Covent Garden market. 'London Muck' used to fertilise the soil was transported up the river on Thames barges to local points including Town Wharf off Mortlake High Street. The extensive use of manure over time is noted during the early 19th century to have visibly changed the formation of the topsoil in areas of Barnes and Mortlake. Garden ground covered most of the land north of the Lower Richmond road between the river and Sandycombe Lane. However, by the end of the 19th century as few gardeners owned their own land it was mostly sold for building development.

The opening of Hammersmith Bridge in 1827 and the arrival of the railway in 1846 led to the transformation to the local economy and in the historic character of Mortlake.

Significance

Mortlake has a diverse social and economic history with connections to the archbishops of Canterbury and royalty. There is potential for the recovery of evidence relating to early medieval and medieval palatial activity, and to a variety of 17th-18th Century light industry works including tapestry, sugar refining, pottery production and brewing. There is also potential for the recovery of finds and organic remains from alluvial deposits along the River Thames.

While development from the 19th century would have impacted on any archaeological remains it is known that earlier structures survive particularly along the High Street where evidence of settlement from prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval period has been found. Further evidence and/or organic remains may also survive within alluvial deposits along the river. Future discoveries could tell us more about the nature and extent of prehistoric settlement, as well as settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period.

There is limited documentation regarding the lay out of the palace in Mortlake. Future finds may enable a more detailed reconstruction, as well as further our understanding of the manor house and the transition to Royal Palace.

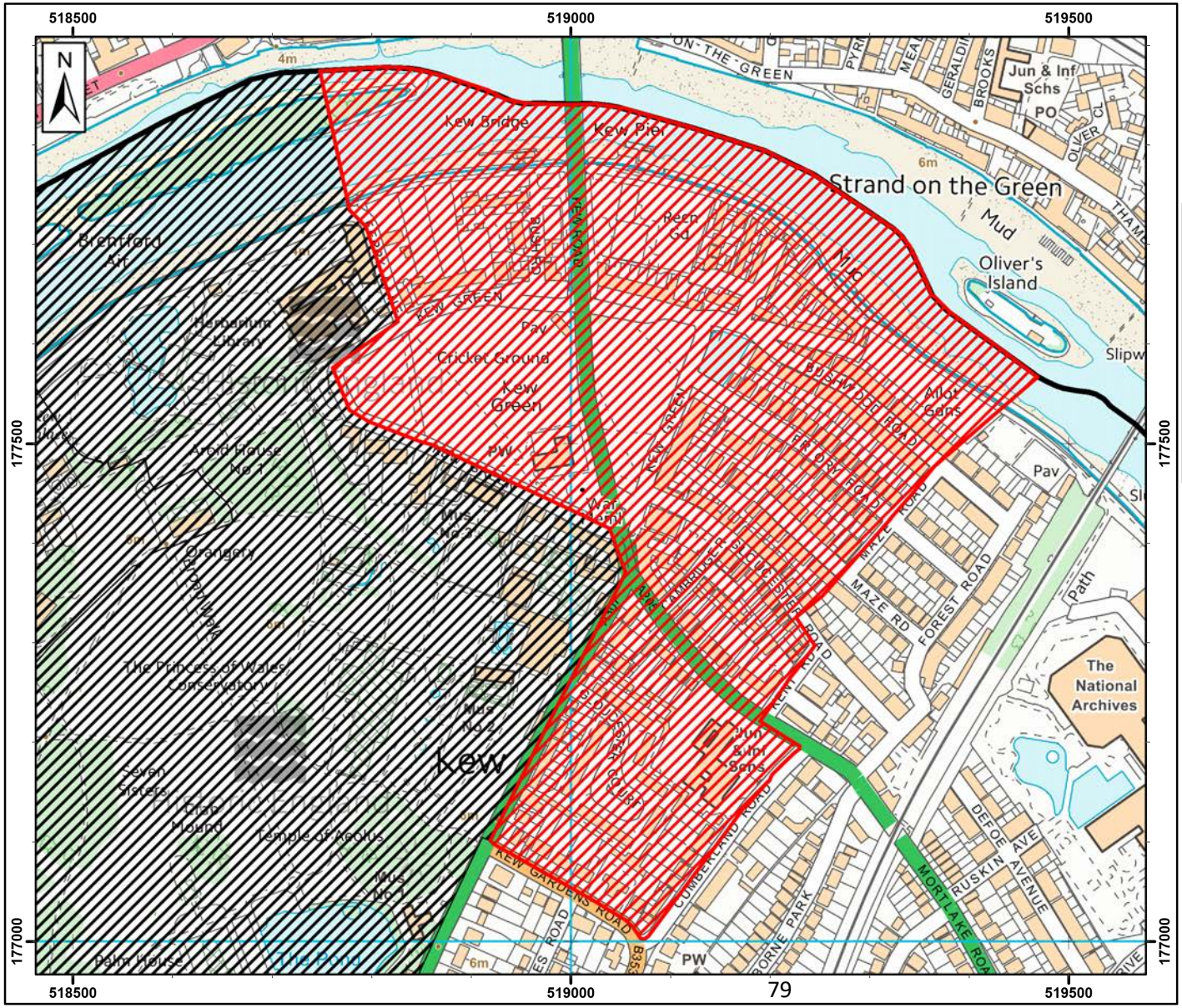
The river has been important to the development of Mortlake and the growth of local industry, providing means of transport, communication, and subsistence. There is potential

for the recovery of evidence that will help to form a better understanding of how the River Thames was used by river traffic from the medieval through to the Industrial period, and the impact of industry on rural settlements outside of the main port of London. Along the High Street and Thames there is potential for evidence of historic docks and wharfs, and later structural remains of industrial buildings as well as the domestic buildings and estates of Mortlake's wealthier residents. These remains could help to further our understanding of social and demographic changes, as well as economic activity within the area. Specifically, how rural society and economy was influenced by the growth of the consumption of goods and wares including fruits and vegetables, and sugar, pottery and beer.

Medieval to post-medieval market garden economies impacted significantly on local landscape subsistence. Future finds will enhance our understanding of these impacts and subsistence technologies and techniques.

Excavation of the sites within the industrial areas along the Thames will enable a more comprehensive knowledge of the range local industry and of wares and goods produced in Mortlake, particularly in the vicinity of the Sanders factory and the Sugar Refinery which are considered to be of national importance. The impact of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade on the development of London (and the wider UK) is currently understudied. In 17th and 18th centuries many palatial townhouses and rural residences were built and developed on the profits of factories processing sugar cane and molasses produced by African slaves in the Caribbean. Any existing studies and archaeological investigations have focused on larger ports, docklands and urban areas rather than rural and suburban areas. Future investigation and discoveries have the potential to enhance our understanding of Mortlake's association with the sugar trade, the development of the sugar industry in London's suburban areas, and the impact on local society and economy.

The development of major roads and bridges in the late 19th century and containerisation in the 20th century impacted significantly on the social and economic history of London's riverside boroughs. Mortlake can be contrasted with other settlements, including neighbouring Barnes that has a distinctly different character to Mortlake, as well as other rural to suburban areas that saw similar social changes and economic changes in the 19th and 20th century.



Richmond APA 2.4
Kew Green

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,000

Notes:
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Richmond APA 2.4: Kew Green

Summary and Definition

The Kew Green APA covers an historic settlement developed around an open space known as Kew Green. The area is classified as Tier 2 as it is a post-medieval settlement of particular interest because of the historical association with the royal palaces at Richmond and Kew.

Kew Green APA's extent is defined by the green and historic settlement (including numerous listed buildings) fronting on to it as depicted on historic maps. It falls within the buffer zone of Kew Gardens World Heritage Site and is associated with the adjacent Kew Gardens and Thames Riverside APAs.

Description

Kew Green is located at the head of a meander in the River Thames. It is a residential area that has developed around the green. The APA covers the area of historic settlement and the open area known as Kew Green. The northern line of the APA follows the course of the river and the line of the Richmond/Hounslow borough boundary. The western edge of the APA follows the Kew Gardens boundary.

The underlying geology of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits typically hold stray prehistoric finds associated with periods of flooding along the River Thames. The ground on these gravel terraces provided good agricultural land and in conjunction with a riverside location made an attractive area for settlement. A considerable number of prehistoric artefacts have been recovered within the vicinity, particularly during the development of Kew Bridge in 1903. Artefacts include a Mesolithic mattock made from the base of a red deer antler, an intact Neolithic bowl and flint axes.

A large number of human skulls have been recovered from the River Thames in the London Region. 100 of these were recorded at Strand-on-the-Green on the opposite side of the river in 1929. One skull from Kew and two from Mortlake have been dated to the Bronze Age period. Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered at Kew and at Strand-on-the Green and include socketed knives, a mace head, spearhead and axe. There is potential for further Bronze Age finds to be recovered from the riverside area of Kew Green.

A small Roman town developed at Brentford along the road linking Londinium and Calleva (Silchester) but archaeological evidence for Roman occupation is scarce within the APA itself and in its immediate vicinity.

Saxon sites have been found at Mortlake and at Brentford, a middle Saxon fishtrap was recorded at Isleworth, and it is possible that the post-alignments recorded in the river from Isleworth up to Kew Bridge represent the remains of Saxon and early medieval fish traps. Early Medieval fish traps have also been recorded along the river at Barne Elms. Saxon metalwork has been recovered from the river at Kew, Brentford and Mortlake further downstream. These finds indicate potential for associated settlement sites on the historic riverbanks alongside the Thames.

Kew appears to have its origins in 15th Century when it became an important location due to its proximity to Richmond Palace. The original settlement seems to have comprised a few houses along the riverfront around the site of Brentford Ferry some 500m upstream of Kew Green. In the 16th century Kew 'migrated' downstream to the green. The open space Kew Green is presently surrounded by eighteenth century houses and on the western edge borders Kew Botanical Gardens. In the 16th century courtiers were drawn to the area due to its proximity to Richmond Palace. Mary Tudor resided at Kew, as did James I's daughter Elizabeth. From the early-16th century, the land between Kew Green and the river was laid out in regular plots, each containing a dwelling. These plots were later combined to create larger landholdings to accommodate the Royal inhabitants and courtiers who lived in the area. Kew Green is mentioned in a Parliamentary Survey of Richmond taken in 1649, where the green is described as common, unenclosed land. A fishery granted by Henry II to Merton Priory is believed to have been situated between Kew Bridge and Kew Railway Bridge at Ware Ground. The pond at Kew Green is thought to have originally been part of a fishery belonging to the priory of St Swithin's at Winchester. The Richmond Manor Map of 1771 depicts a channel running in from the Thames at this point, and later Ordnance Survey Maps show a dock at the same place. In the early 15th century a weir was constructed by Thomas Holgill from Strand-on-the-Green to the opposite bank.

In 2009 a foreshore survey and watching brief was carried out along the Kew Towpath Embankment. The survey identified the remains of a timber drain, a jetty and a concrete wall at the base of the river wall. A row of posts potentially dating to the 19th or early 20th century over a distance of about 63.5m was recorded; these may have been associated with the construction of the present embankment. There is further potential for organic waterlogged deposits and evidence relating to settlement of the wider area and the use of the river, including further evidence of water courses and the management of water courses that may have led from the river to the green.

St Anne's Church lies within the green as does the Kew War Memorial. The original church of St Anne's was built in 1714, following the donation of land by Queen Anne, historic maps from 1760 show a road to Kew Palace bisecting the Green. The houses surrounding the Green at

this time were mostly residences of the Royal family, court officials and later, botanists or administrators of the botanic gardens. In 1770, the first extension of St Anne's was undertaken under George III who had taken up residence at Kew Palace. A number of extensions and alterations have been undertaken in response to the substantial growth of the surrounding settlement and population. A new south aisle was constructed in 1805 to match the north aisle, and a gallery supported on cast iron columns was built for the sole use of the King, his family and the Royal household.

In 2007 an archaeological watching brief at St Anne's Church on the green exposed two earlier phases of boundary wall showing alterations to the church building in 1805 and 1837. A brick-built burial vault was recorded with the earliest definite burial dating to 1813. The owners of the vault were the Hobbs family of Kew. Disarticulated and in-situ human remains were observed in trenching in the south porch area.

By 1846 the London and South Western Railway line stretched to Richmond. In 1853 a station was constructed at Kew Junction making Kew more accessible to Londoners. Commuter housing was established with the introduction of the railway including the Priory Estate, which was built in the 1880s-90s to the east of the pond on Kew Green.

Future investigations within the APA have the potential to improve our understanding of the pattern of occupation and development in Kew Green, and its relationship to the wider cultural and historic landscape of Kew, its buildings, and its gardens and the people who lived, worked within, and influenced the design of the surrounding landscape.

Significance

Kew Green forms part of the cultural landscape of Kew Gardens and is included within the buffer zone boundary of the World Heritage Site. Its primary significance lies within its potential to enhance our understanding of the historical relationship with the Royal estates and botanical gardens at Kew, and our understanding of the influence of Kew Garden on the surrounding landscape over time.

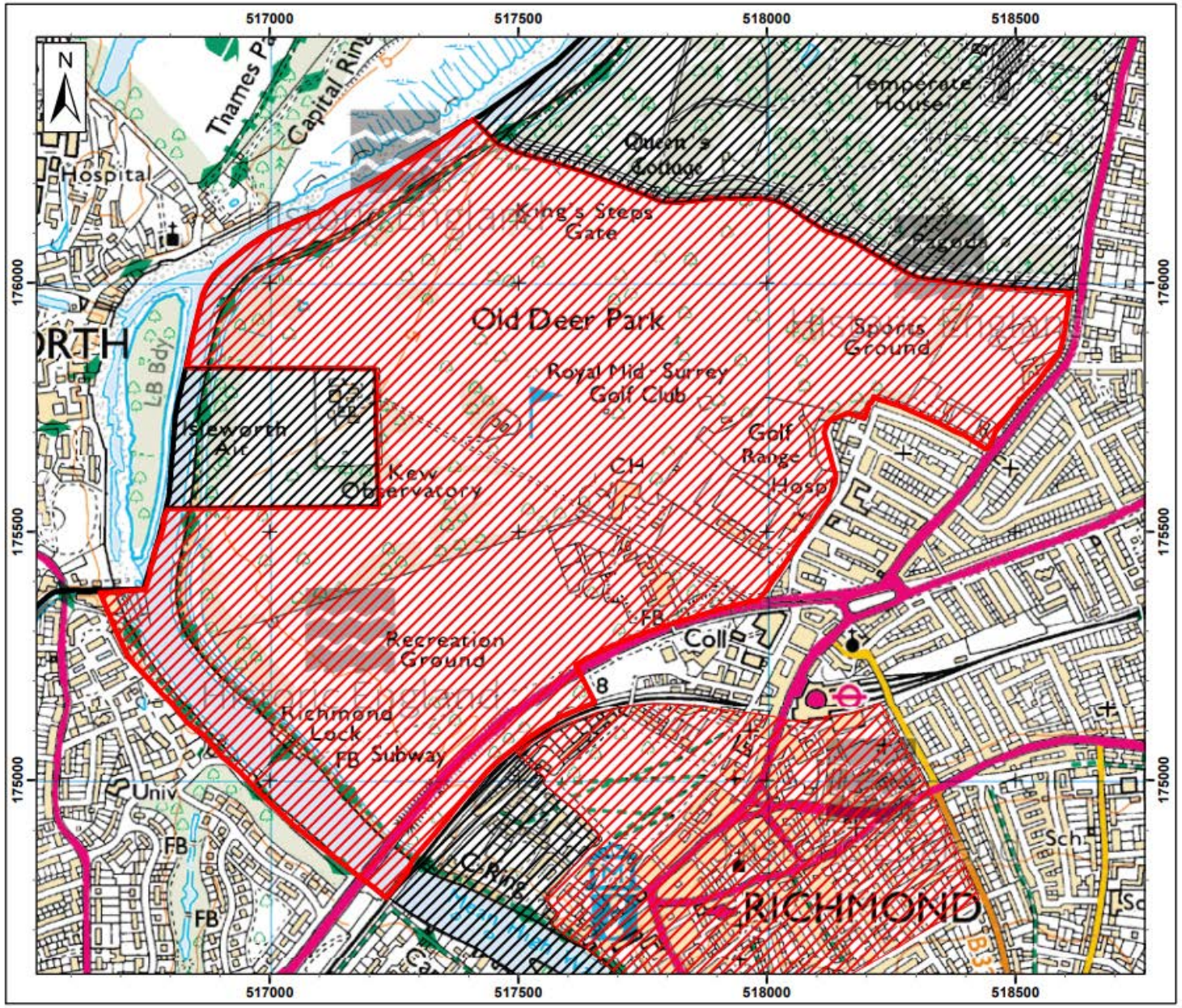
Kew Green has been settled since at least the 16th century and has the potential to contain settlement remains. It was not a conventional rural settlement being essentially a high-status residential area with royal associations so can be expected to have a distinctive archaeological signature. Any future evidence presents an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement and provide an insight into changing settlement and land use patterns, as well as lifestyles of local people.

The APA also has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits from all periods of history. Waterlogged deposits are of significance due to their potential to contain environmental and organic remains. A considerable number of Prehistoric artefacts have been recovered within the APA, specifically along the foreshore. Medieval structures relating to use of the river have also been recorded, including the entrance to the old dock on Kew Green, as have 19th century jetty's, timbers and a boat. These finds are significant because of their potential to develop our understanding of the river's use from the prehistoric through to the modern period.

Sources

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew World Heritage Site Management Plan (2014) Proposed Children's Garden & adjacent land An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Compass Archaeology (2017)

https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp482-487



Richmond APA 2:5
Old Deer Park

- Old Deer Park APA
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:10,000

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Richmond APA 2.5: Old Deer Park

Summary and Definition

The Old Deer Park APA covers the former royal Hunting Park. It is a Tier II APA given its strong historical ties to Richmond Palace, the Shene Charterhouse (a Carthusian monastery established by Henry V) and its inclusion within the designated area of the Kew Gardens World Heritage Site Buffer Zone and Registered Park and Garden.

The Old Deer Park APA lies to south of the River Thames but includes the river as its immediate setting and because of the recorded finds along it.

Description

The APA is located on the south bank of the River Thames

The underlying geology of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits typically hold stray prehistoric finds associated with periods of flooding along the River Thames. The ground on these gravel terraces provided good agricultural land and in conjunction with a riverside location made an attractive area for settlement. While limited Prehistoric archaeology has been recorded within the APA or in the direct area residual flint finds have been recorded to the east of the APA. Prehistoric finds have been recorded along the riverbank of the Thames, along the river in the Richmond Town area to the south, and along the river in the Kew area to the North. Two Iron Age coins have been recorded along the nearby Thames foreshore at Syon Reach.

Roman finds have been recorded along the riverbank of the Thames in the Richmond Town area, and on the opposite side of the river there has been some evidence of Roman occupation.

The current park is the remaining fragment of a much larger park belonging to the former Richmond Palace (originally Shene Palace). At the time of Domesday, Shene was a part of the royal manor of Kingston. King Henry I divided off the area of Shene and Kew and granted it as 'the Manor of Shene' to the Norman family of Belet. It came back into royal hands about 1314. The Old Deer Park APA formed an integral part of the late medieval royal and monastic landscape for Henry V founded a monastery here in 1414 (see Shene Charterhouse APA).

In 1604 James I created a new park for Richmond Palace which included much of the former Charterhouse land outside the bounds of the monastic enclosure. At first the park was known as "*The New Park of Richmond*" and it was not until 1637 that the name "*Old Deer Park*" was adopted, when Charles I created a much larger deer park (now Richmond Park) to the south[6].

[6] British history online - https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp533-546

In the 1670s Richmond Palace was starting to fall into decay and the lodge in the Old Deer Park, situated to the east of the present King's Observatory, became a primary royal residence. Originally known as the "Keeper's Lodge" it had become distinguished by the presence of Cardinal Wolsey during the reign of Henry VIII. In 1704 the Duke of Ormonde who was then the "Keeper of the Park" made alterations to the lodge including layoing out the gardens, but in 1715 the Lodge was granted to George, Prince of Wales (later George II). In 1722 the lodge was described as a residence that "*does not appear with the grandeur of a Royal Palace, but is very neat and pretty. There is a fine avenue which runs from the front of the house to the town of Richmond, at half a mile's distance, one way, and from the other front to the river-side, both inclosed with balustrades of iron. The gardens are very spacious and well kept. There is a fine terrace towards the river. But, above all, the wood cut out into walks, with the plenty of birds singing in it, makes it a most delicious habitation*."[7]

Queen Caroline, wife of George II renamed the lodge as "Richmond Lodge". Carline built a dairy and menagerie and commissioned William Kent and Charles Bridgeman to carry out extensive landscaping to the north. Additions to the gardens included a hermitage and a grotto called Merlin's Cave.

In 1769 George III commissioned William Chambers to build the King's Observatory (see Shene Charterhouse APA). In 1770 his wife Queen Charlotte demolished the Lodge with an aim to replace it with a new residence, however only the foundations were laid, and the construction never completed. During this phase of works, the remains of the hamlet of West Sheen – which comprised some eighteen houses – were also demolished and added to the royal grounds.

In 1785 a new Act of Parliament enabled the king to unit Richmond Gardens with Kew Gardens to the north by closing a footpath of over a mile in length called Love Lane.

In 1865 the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew was taken over by the state and the Old Deer Park became physically divided from the gardens at Kew through the construction of a Ha-Ha. The Old Deer Park subsequently fell under the control of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests and was leased out as pastureland.

Significance

The Old Deer Park APA represents a large area of land that formed part of a much wider monastic and royal landscape. Originally part of the monastic landscape of Shene Charterhouse the Old Deer Park developed into an integral part of the royal gardens of

[7] https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp533-546

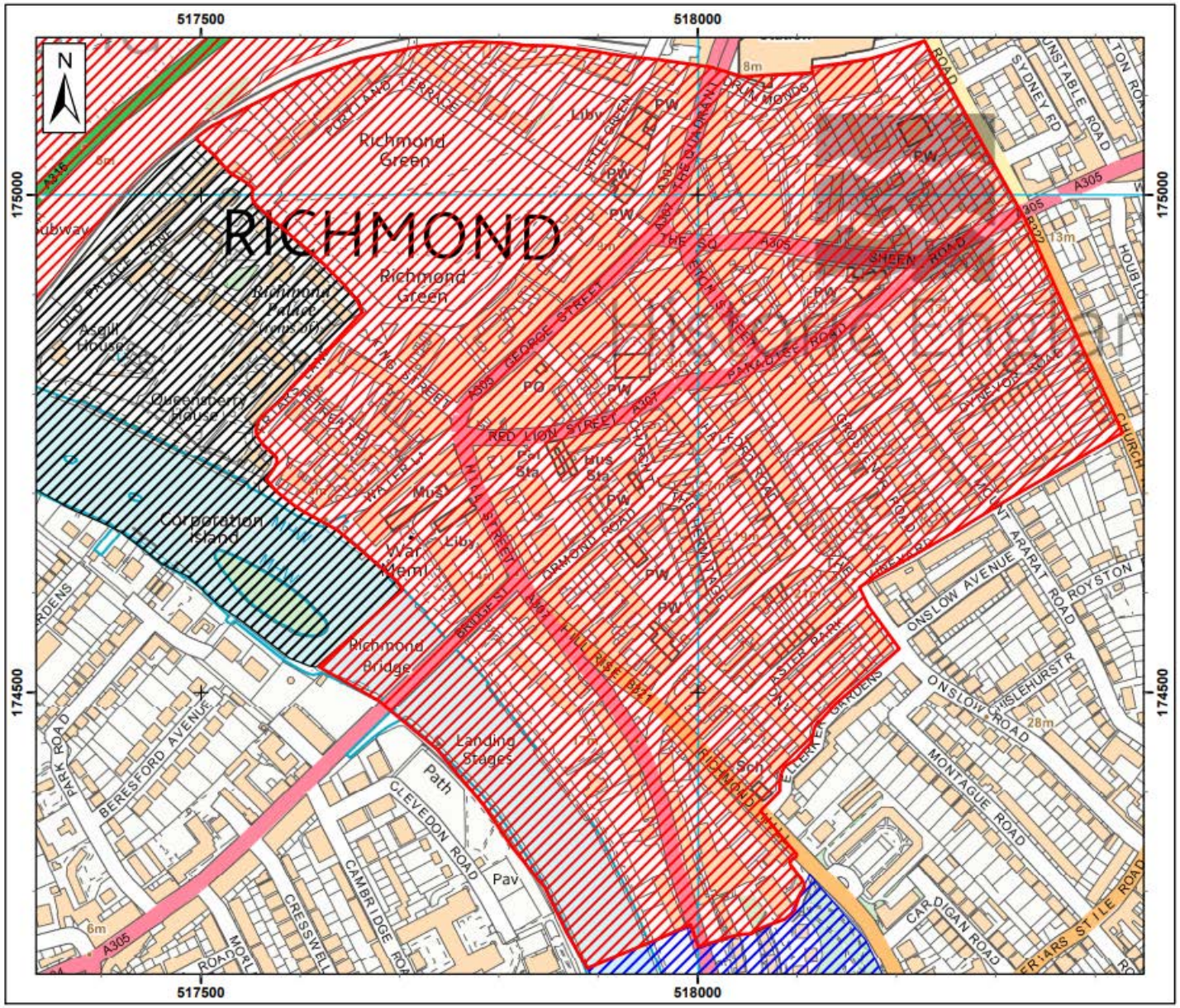
Richmond and Kew. The APA forms part of the wider group value of the Kew Gardens and Kew Palaces APAs and the Shene Charterhouse APA.

The APA has the potential for remains and features associated with both these aspects of the park's heritage including the remains of the Lodge, the Hermitage and the grotto as well as any remains of the designed landscape that would have surrounded the royal residence.

Pre-medieval buried remains could also survive within the parkland and along the river.

Sources

'Parishes: Richmond (anciently Sheen)', in *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3*, ed. H E Malden (London, 1911), pp. 533-546. *British History Online* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp533-546 [accessed 14 September 2020].



Richmond APA 2:6
Richmond Town

- Richmond Town
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,000

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Richmond APA 2.6 Richmond Town

Summary and Definition

The APA covers the historic area of Richmond Town and surrounds the Richmond Palace Tier 1 APA, and river area. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it is a historic settlement of medieval origin with demonstrated potential for buried remains relating to the development of the town. It is a settlement with a unique character; neither a normal small market town or a typical rural village and is closely associated with the Tier I Richmond Palace APA, the Shene Charterhouse Scheduled Monument (also a Tier 1 APA) and Syon Abbey, Isleworth.

Description

Riverside alluvium deposits and gravel terracing close to the river provide conditions often associated with prehistoric settlement. A small number of finds have been discovered within the APA including a flint scraper on Corporation Island, and a Mesolithic antler mattock at Richmond Bridge. A Bronze Age arrowhead at Richmond Bridge, and Iron Age pottery at George Street have been recorded, however there is not enough evidence to demonstrate prehistoric settlement directly within the APA.

There is evidence of Roman activity within the wider area including a denarius (coin) of Trajan across the river, residual finds discovered in an excavation at 1 Old Palace Place, and a pewter vase at Richmond Bridge. Further evidence comes from a 1st to 2nd century Roman settlement (possibly a farmstead) at Heathcote Road directly across the river. Excavations recorded ditches, post holes, rubbish pits and evidence of metal working. This suggests that there may have been occupation in the surrounding area and thus potential for new discoveries within the APA.

Richmond's history is dominated by that of the medieval and Tudor royal manor and palace. It was not a medieval town as it was never granted a market or fair. Before 1501 it was known as Shene. The first record of the manor house of Shene was in the 12th century when it belonged to Henry I who stayed there in 1126 and granted the manor to the Belet family. The early medieval manor house was succeeded by Shene Palace and later Richmond Palace and is discussed in more detail in the Richmond Palace APA description. The settlement of Shene (renamed Richmond in 1501 by Henry VII) presumably gradually developed around the manor house and succeeding palaces but little is known of its role and layout, Given the regular visits by royalty, their courtiers and other high status visitors Richmond/Shene is unlikely to have been a typical medieval village..

There are opportunities to further understand the palace site both and how the town developed along the riverside boundary of the APA. The river was a major highway of goods and people who travelled by manhandled barges and sail boats. Through various palace

construction works the line of waterfront has been altered over time, there is potential for the presence of significant archaeological evidence relating to social and economic riverside activity, industry and land reclamation.

Henry V embarked on a major programme of building works in 1414 that included the construction of Sheen Charterhouse and the redevelopment of Sheen Palace. Throughout these works materials were gathered from around England and from English possessions in France. Stone, bricks and trees were shipped from France, stone from Yorkshire and Devon, and lead and plaster from Lancashire, timber from Surrey and glass from London. At this time all of the materials for the works would have been transported by water.

On the site of the present bridge a horse-ferry linked Richmond and Twickenham, the earliest reference for the crossing comes from State Papers of 1443 during the reign of Henry VI. Archaeological survey works on the Thames foreshore in 1995 led to the discovery of the remains of Crane Wharf, a palace jetty when 131 leaning posts were recorded at the end of Old Palace Lane. The posts represent the remains of at least three structures, a jetty, a landing stage or wharf, and a waterfront revetment. Tree-ring dating indicated that two of the timbers came from a tree felled during the reign of Elizabeth I.

Medieval activity beyond the suspected limits of the Palace and the waterfront has been discovered in the form of 12th-13th-century pottery and a boundary or drainage ditch on George Street, and garden soil at Duke Street. Earliest documentary references to buildings are to those that are associated with the church and palace.

The present Grade II* church of St. Mary Magdalene stands on the site of an earlier chapel recorded in 1211. St. Mary Magdalene was one of four chapels-of-ease (located in Shene, Petersham, Molesey and Thames Ditton) to the Parish Church of Kingston-upon-Thames. The existing building mainly dates from the mid-18th century; however, 15th and 16th century features remain. A tower was added to the original chapel in 1487. The original face of this Tudor tower was recorded during archaeological works in 2018. A possible earlier doorway was also found. Burials have been documented on site since 1584, excavations on site from 2017-18 recorded brick burial vaults, and six burials in lead coffins dating from the 18th – 19th century.

To the east of the Richmond Palace site the remains of conduits for the palace water supply are expected as well as the remains of a Friary. During Henry V's Great Works, a temporary timber building was constructed which is thought to have stood on land between Friar's Lane and Water Lane. An Observant Friary was later founded at the site. A Parliamentary Survey from 1649 indicates that water to the Palace was supplied from conduits around Richmond including the *White Conduit* in Richmond Park and a conduit called the *Red Conduit* in Richmond Town. At Richmond Green a spring (*Pickwellswell*) and conduit head supplying the

Shene Charterhouse to the north of the town is also referred to. Remains of a watercoursemay still be present within the APA.

From the 1690's Richmond began to develop from a small village into a small town. Along the alignment of George Street post holes and beam slots which pre-date the 18th century, as well as ditches and a well dating from the 17th or 18th century have been recorded. As Richmond became a fashionable and popular resort, the palace site and Richmond Green developed into exclusive residential communities. There are a large number of statutorily listed buildings within the town which date from the early 18th century, including those at Old Palace Terrace. Many houses surrounding Richmond Green were built to accommodate people visiting or working in the Palace Maids of Honour Row was constructed in 1726 as lodgings for the maids of honour attending the Princess of Wales (Princess Caroline of Anspach) who with her husband Frederick George, Prince of Wales, the future George 11, lived in a house in the Old Deer Park, Richmond. In the mid-19th century the construction of the railway that cuts Richmond Town off from the Old Deer Park subsequently led to the development of Victorian villas inhabited by wealthy London commuters, including the renowned explorer Sir Francis Richard Burton.

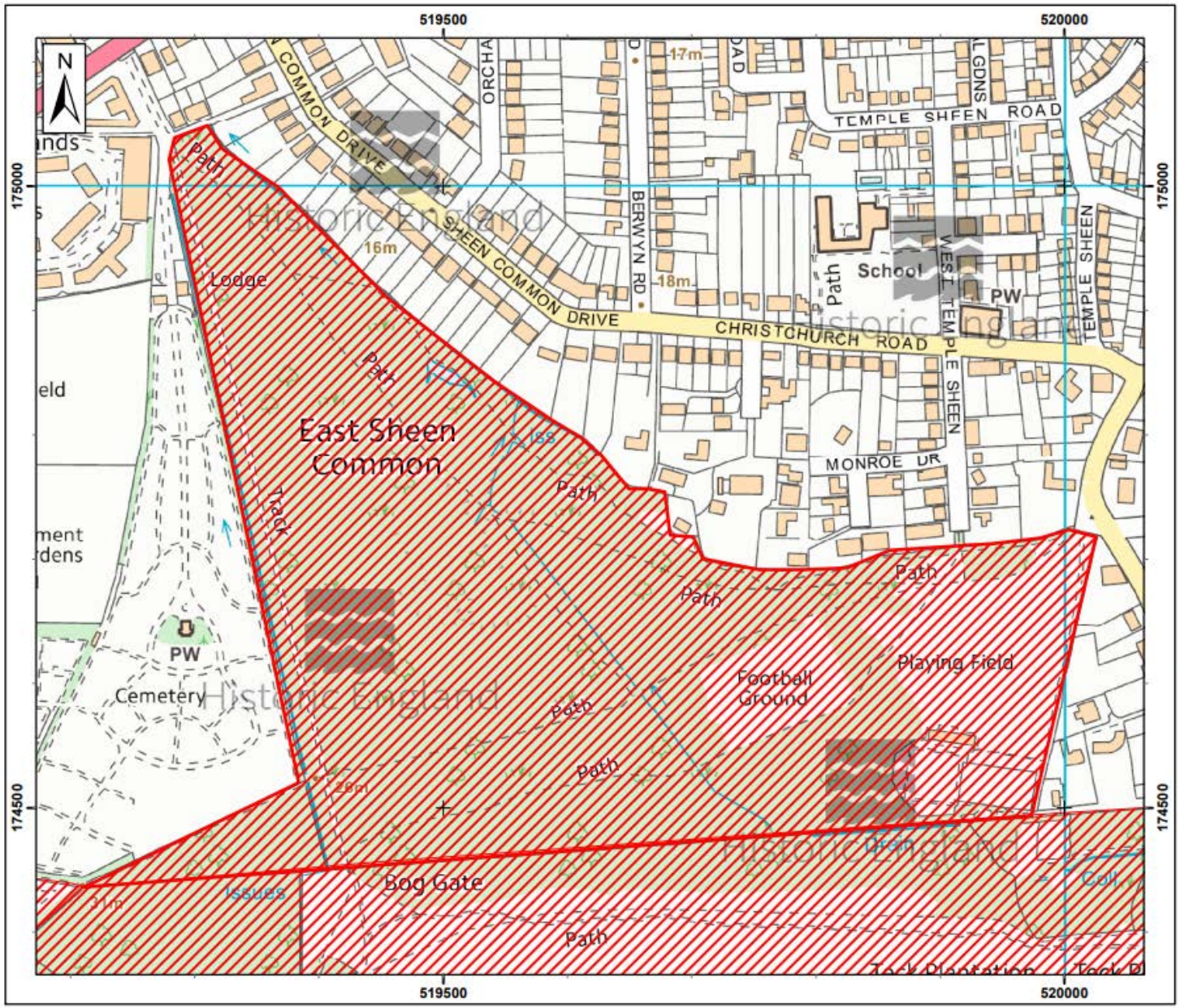
Richmond Green is an important urban green and open space of local historic and cultural significance having provided a place for cultural activity from jousting in the medieval period to cricket in the modern. It is an urban green located to the north of the Richmond Palace site. To the north-east lies a smaller open space called Little Green. Richmond Green has been in use since medieval *times* when it was used for palace activities including jousting and archery contests. The Green had also been used for pasture prior to the 18th century after which time it was used for social activities like Cricket. It has been retained as an undeveloped open space and so there is potential for new discoveries including watercourses as mentioned above.

Significance

Richmond's origin and development were heavily influenced by the medieval and Tudor manor and palaces. It was neither a normal small market town nor a typical rural village. Its association with royal court and high-status visitors will likely have resulted in the provision of distinctive buildings, facilities, material culture and foodstuffs. The APA has the potential to contain deposits of medieval and post-medieval date that relate to this development. Its significance lies within its potential to provide insight into settlement change, land use, domestic and commercial aspects of life, and changes in lifestyle around the palace. It has the potential to inform understanding of local, community heritage assets, as well as nationally significant sites of Richmond Palace and the Shene Charterhouse. Environmental

evidence from animal and plant remains could provide insights into elite diet and feasting. Waterlogged deposits would be of particular interest preserving remains not found on dry sites. The possibility of new discoveries of national importance should not be discounted.

It has not been possible to do full justice to the archaeological complexity and potential of Richmond Palace and Town in this rapid overview and the area would benefit from further detailed research in the format of an Extensive Urban Survey Historic Environment Record enhancement project.



Richmond APA 2:7
East Sheen Common

- East Sheen Common
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,000

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Richmond APA 2.7 East Sheen Common

Summary and Definition

East Sheen Common is an area of undeveloped open land of particular interest because of its association with Richmond Park, and the royal palaces at Richmond and Kew. The area is classified as Tier 2 as it is an area of historic landscape that has remained largely undeveloped with a history of positive archaeological interventions within the wider area, particularly Richmond Park to the south.

Description

East Sheen Common is an area of common land comprising woodland, and open land currently used for sporting activities. The northern and eastern perimeters of the APA are bounded by residential development. East Sheen Cemetery is located directly to the West of the common, while the southern perimeter of the APA adjoins the brick wall boundary that represents the northern border of Richmond Park.

The wider historic landscape surrounding the common while now mostly residential to the north and east was formerly undeveloped farmland, common, or parkland. East Sheen Common is a surviving part of a once greater area of common land predating the enclosure and creation of Richmond Park in 1637, and one of four commons that existed in the parish of Mortlake from medieval times. The southern part of the original area of Common was enclosed within Richmond Park, and in 1859 a further ten acres of the Common was enclosed for East Sheen Cemetery laid out between 1903 and 1905. The surviving area preserves a distinctive north-ward pointing funnel shape derived from its original function of channeling herds and flocks into and out of the common grazing land on the higher clayland overlooking the farmland on the Thames gravels to the north.

Archaeological evidence of early human occupation and landscape use and management within the area dates from the prehistoric period. A small number of prehistoric artefacts have been recorded within the APA including an acheulian cordate handaxe, and part of a Neolithic quern. There is a history of positive archaeological interventions within Richmond Park to the south evidencing further prehistoric remains within the wider area.

In 1736 Queen Caroline constructed a road from the Royal Gardens at Kew to Richmond Park. Queen Caroline used her private right of way across East Sheen Common to approach the Queen's Ride on her way from Richmond Lodge to White Lodge. The southern section of this road ran from the northwest corner East Sheen Common to Queen's gate, now called Bog Gate a pedestrian access to Richmond Park.

The common has served a variety of functions over time, including a rifle range, ladies golf course and a gravel extraction site. Evidence of gravel extraction can be seen in the uneven ground in the wooded area of the common. While commons were previously grazed, some like East Sheen have developed into scrub and secondary woodland, in some cases old open grown trees survive. Common grazing land was once an important feature of the landscape around London with many cultural associations.

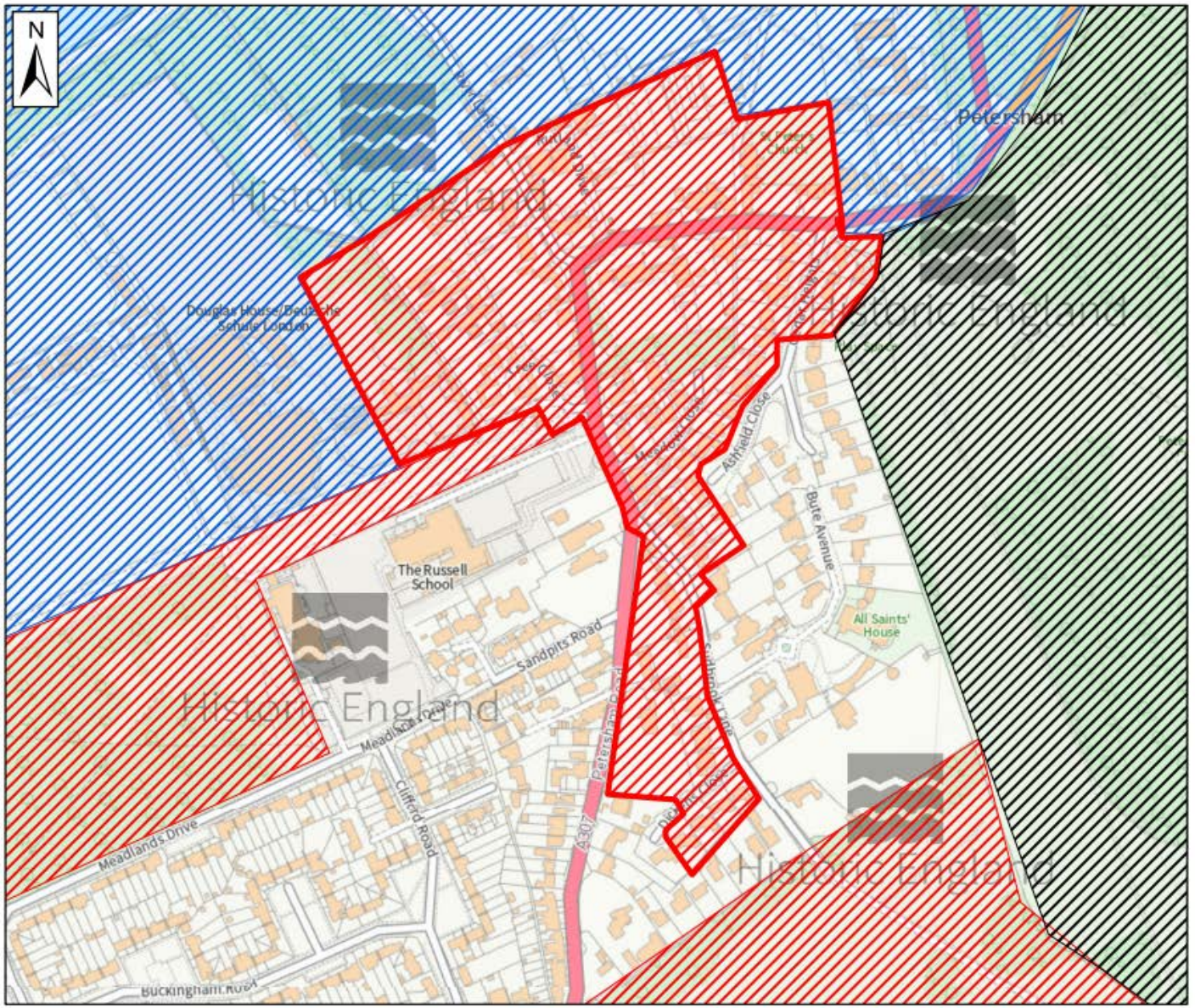
Significance

Enclosure and development have significantly reduced the extent of common land in London and caused the re-purposing of remaining areas to recreational use as in this case with the common's transfer to the National Trust. The areas that remain have the potential to contribute valuable information and evidence relating to complex social, political and economic structures within the region, as well as enhance our understanding of the formation of local and regional identity.

There is evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the APA covering a period of c6000 years. East Sheen Common has served a variety of functions including grazing land, military, recreational and resource exploitation. It currently forms part of the cultural landscape of Richmond Park and the Royal Gardens at Kew. Its primary heritage significance lies in being a locally rare survival from traditional medieval land use with potential to illustrate and enhance our understanding of the influence of the Royal Estate on the character of the surrounding cultural landscape within Richmond. Its modern tree cover detracts from appreciation of the common's historic character as a more open pastoral landscape.

Sources

Palaces and Parks of Richmond and Kew: The Palaces of Shene and Richmond 1995



Richmond APA 2:8
Petersham

26 January 2022

- Petersham
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,000

Notes:
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Richmond APA 2.8 Petersham

Summary and Definition

The Petersham Archaeological Priority Area covers the core of the historic settlement depicted on John Rocque's map of 1746. It is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement with medieval origins.

Description

The APA is mapped as on Langley Silt (brickearth) geology and Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels. The brickearth locally was probably deposited as 'floodloam' after the last Ice Age but across West London brickearth is recognised as covering a wide range of dates and depositional environments. Brickearth can seal or contain evidence for Palaeolithic human occupation. The topography hints at a former Thames channel running between Richmond and Twickenham to the west of Richmond Hill.

Despite the favourable gravel terrace location there is as yet no recorded prehistoric or Roman evidence from within the APA. Prehistoric finds from the immediately surrounding area are also few and Roman sites noticeably absent. Greater potential is indicated by finds from the River Thames at Twickenham and up river in Ham Fields where a large number of Mesolithic struck flints were collected, mostly during gravel extraction or fieldwalking during the first half of the 20th century.

The first documentary reference to Petersham is in a charter of AD 672-4 in which Frithwold, an 'under-king' of King Wulfhere of the Mercians, gave land at Petersham to Chertsey Abbey. Petersham remained in the hands of Chertsey Abbey and by the time of the Domesday Survey (AD 1086) it was a medium-sized vill with 17 peasant households, a church and a valuable eel and lamprey fishery. Eventually in 1415, the Abbot surrendered the manor to the Crown and it became associated with Shene. Shene Charterhouse was conferred ownership and fishing rights at Petersham Weir. The parish church was rebuilt in 1505 but is likely to have occupied the same site since Anglo-Saxon times.

The post-medieval period around Petersham and Ham is characterised by the construction of large houses set in carefully laid out gardens, including Ham House, Petersham Lodge, Petersham Park and Sudbrook Lodge. The 17th and 18th centuries have been described as a 'Golden Age' for Ham and Petersham, as they became fashionable places for the aristocracy to build their country retreats. A number of 'walks', terraces and parks survive from this golden era and later.

John Rocque's map of 1746 depicts the village with a cluster of houses strung mainly along Petersham Road and River Lane and the parish church at the village's northeast corner.

Unfortunately, there has been very little archaeological investigation in the village to help understand how it developed.

Significance

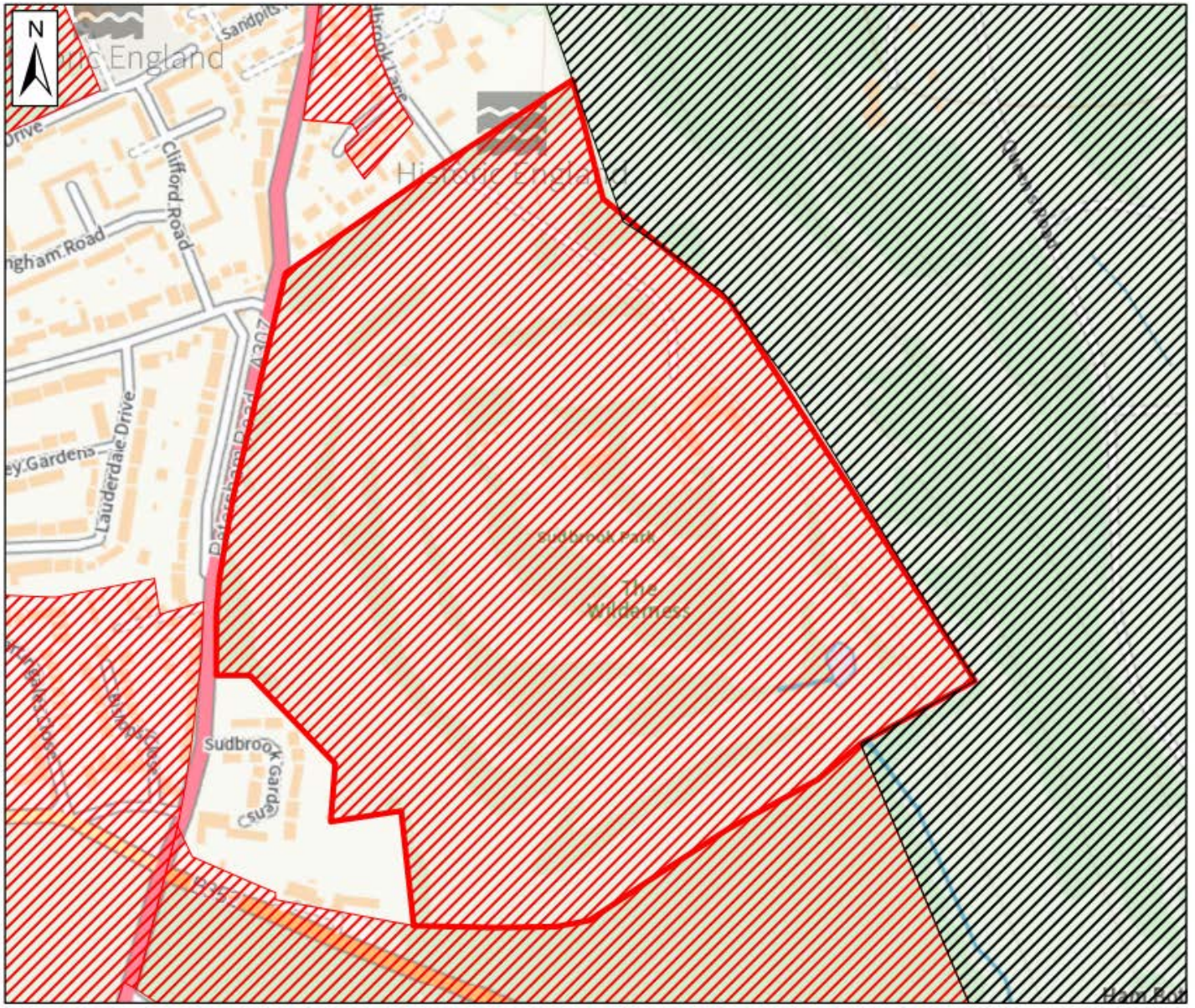
The Petersham Archaeological Priority Area is primarily focussed on the potential to reveal evidence for the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early modern village. The Anglo-Saxon origins of the village and its church would be of particular interest given the early documentary evidence and association with an important monastic house. The churchyard will contain numerous burials and tombs providing evidence of health, diet and social practices.

The village's association with the river is also of interest, although remains of the river fishing industry are more likely to be found in the neighbouring Petersham Meadows APA.

The paucity of existing evidence may be explained by very limited archaeological investigation thus far and is therefore not indicative of lack of potential.

Key Sources

The Russell and Strathmore Schools, Petersham, London Borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (AOC Archaeology Group, 2014)



Richmond APA 2:9
Sudbrooke Park

26 January 2022

Sudbrooke Park

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

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Richmond APA 2.9: Sudbrooke Park

Summary and Definition

The Sudbrooke Park APA covers The Richmond Golf Club. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it encompasses the 18th century designed landscape of the grade I listed Sudbrooke Mansion.

Description

The APA lies at the foot of Richmond Hill on Kempton Gravel geology. The topography hints at a former Thames channel running south-north between Kingston and Petersham to the west of Richmond Hill.

Despite the favourable topographical location on a Thames gravel terrace there is as yet only no archaeological evidence from within the APA for medieval or earlier occupation. The Thames gravels are known to have been a focus for prehistoric activity with numerous finds recorded from the river between Teddington and the City of London so new discoveries are possible.

During the medieval period, there was hamlet at Sudbrooke, first mentioned in 1266 then again in the 16th and17th centuries. At some point the land was incorporated into Richmond Park.

The Grade I Listed Sudbrooke Mansion was built by the renowned architect James Gibbs for James Campbell, Second Duke of Argyll during the second decade of the 18th century. The Duke had been given a lease on 12 hectares of Richmond Park by King George I in recognition of the part he played in defeating Louis XIV and the Hanoverian Succession. John Rocque's map of 1741-5 shows the extensive formal layout of the park at that time. Gibbs may have brought in landscape gardener Charles Bridgeman to help with the planning of the garden.

The house was one of the earliest examples of a Villa, a type of domestic architecture new to Britain which typically comprised a compact suburban seat used as an occasional residence by its owners. The mansion was altered during the second half of the 18th century, probably around 1767. The late 18th century rooms on the ground and first floor have been recorded archaeologically. Historical maps suggest that a number of minor additions were made to the exterior of the house during the mid-19th century, when Sudbrooke was converted into a Hydropathic Sanatorium, at which residential patients and visitors were treated for a variety of ailments with the then-popular 'water cure'. Following the closure of the spa at the end of the 1870s the house reverted to domestic use, before becoming a residential hotel then the clubhouse of Richmond Golf Club in 1893. Historic maps and photographs indicate that

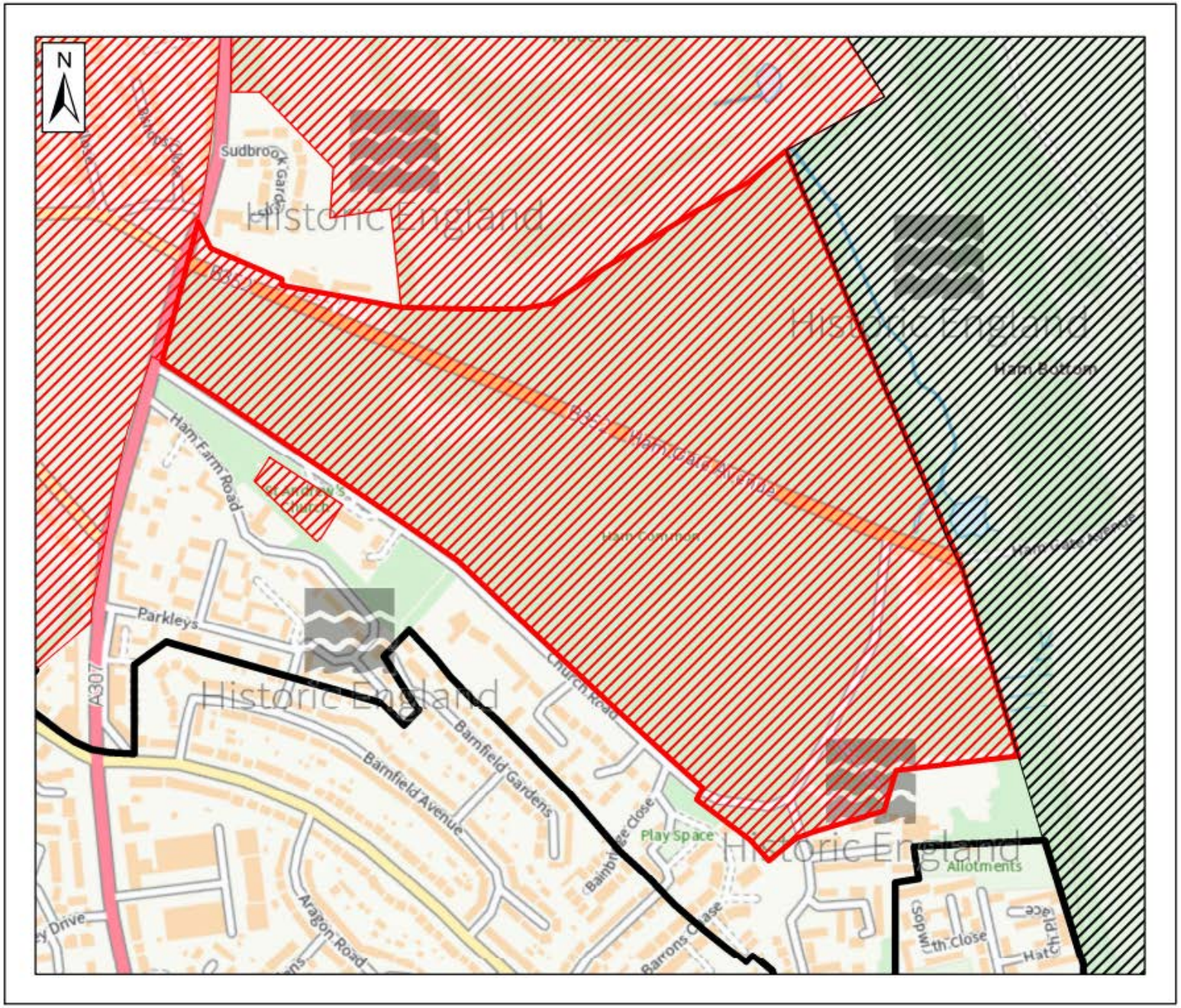
several of the outbuildings added during the mid-19th century were removed following the arrival of the Golf Club.

Significance

The Sudbrooke Archaeological Priority Area has not had much archaeological study. There is some potential for prehistoric and Roman discoveries, but its main interest relates to the 18th century designed landscape which formed the setting of the Villa

Key Sources

Historic Building Recording of Sudbrook Mansion, The Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Park, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames TW10 7AS (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2012)



Richmond APA 2:10
Ham Common

26 January 2022

- Ham Common
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,000

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Richmond APA 2.10: Ham Common

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the large western portion of the common land created by Charles I in 1635. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is an area of historic landscape that has remained largely undeveloped with a history of positive archaeological interventions. The common forms part of a topographic and geological location alongside the Thames favoured by prehistoric communities. Prehistoric finds have been discovered within APA and wider area and there is potential for the survival of organic remains.

Description

Ham Common is an area of common land created by Charles I in 1635 from wasteland by the Ham Gate to Richmond Park. There is a pond in the eastern part of the common together with many trees and horse tracks. The Ham Common APA covers the western area of the common which is open land. Ham Common is a designated Conservation Area and was designated a Local Nature Reserve in 2001. The eastern part of the common is included within the vista and grounds of Ham House and is considered in the Ham (village) APA.

The common is intersected by Ham Gate Avenue that leads to and from Richmond Park. It falls within 1km of the Thames foreshore and overlies Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels, capped with Langley Silt (brickearth) geology. There is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly at the interface between the gravel and the brickearth. The Thames and its tributaries provide a wealth of natural resources. A former river channel was recorded in excavations in Ham c500m to the west of the APA; the area would have been ideal for settlement in the prehistoric period. Significant evidence for prehistoric human activity has been recovered within the APA during the 20th century. Flints including a number of barbed and tanged arrowheads of a late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, picks or adzes, flint flakes, axes, scrapers, and rods have been recorded throughout the APA. Pottery including two collared urns and a beaker was also discovered.

Further significant finds are concentrated within Ham Fields to the west, and Richmond Park to the East. Archaeological survey carried out by Tom Greeves in 1992 identified several potential barrows in Richmond Park, and a Mesolithic ‘spring side site’ at Ham Dip Pond at the boundary of Ham Common and Richmond Park. The high frequency of prehistoric finds and sites within the wider area demonstrates the potential for the discovery of further evidence that can enhance or understanding prehistoric settlement and land use in the area.

There is a consistent lack of evidence of Roman settlement in the wider area, this may relate to natural factors such as drainage and soil type.

The first documentary reference to Ham comes from 931 when King Aethelstan gave grants of land at Ham this chief minister. A Saxon loom weight has been recorded in the north section of the APA close to Ham Gate Avenue. More significant Saxon remains have been recorded at Ham Fields and there is further possibility for remains dating from the same period to be found within the APA. Further evidence could help to improve our knowledge around the early medieval development of Ham.

Ham was an agricultural parish during the medieval period. Under Charles I the manor of Ham was split up and leased and in 1635 he created Ham Common from wasteland by the Ham Gate to Richmond Park. Charles granted the inhabitants of Ham rights on Ham Common in return for the 483 acres that he took to create Richmond Park. Commons were an integral part of rural economy, providing a source of income for the poor or the 'commoners' and an extension of domestic and commercial space, particularly for those who had grazing rights. It became part of the Dysart Estate in the 1600's. By 1800 Ham had retained its rural/ agricultural identity with plots of land on the common leased for farming and orchards by the Dysarts who owned all three large farms in Ham.

Evidence of post medieval activity within the APA is fairly limited; pipe bowls, slate pencils, ink bottles, and pot lids have been recorded. However, more substantial features including earthworks and banks have been recorded in close proximity to the boundary with Richmond Park.

By the 1950s Ham Common had largely assumed its modern layout. In the 1940's the Dysarts decided to give Ham to the National Trust. However an earlier agreement of 1902 decreed that the Dysart Estate would provide land of allotments not exceeding 20 acres if required by the council. This has not been provided by 1950 so negotiations began and 13.68 acres were obtained. The greater part was given over to playing fields, and 3.3 acres were divided into 48 allotments by April 1955. Ham Common remains a focal point for the local community interested in agricultural and horticultural activity.

Significance

Part of the significance of the Ham Common APA lies in its potential to inform our understanding of the wider prehistoric and rural landscape with evidence of human activity that spans from the prehistoric, early medieval to modern period. Sites along the Thames and its tributaries are productive areas for investigation. The relatively undeveloped and

benign land use of the common and surrounding area has led to the preservation of the remains of prehistoric periods that have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the history of the wider landscape within the London area. Further finds and investigation may provide evidence of changes of land use and human activity through time, particularly evidence relating to diversity of habitats and food resources, subsistence strategies and mobility within the area.

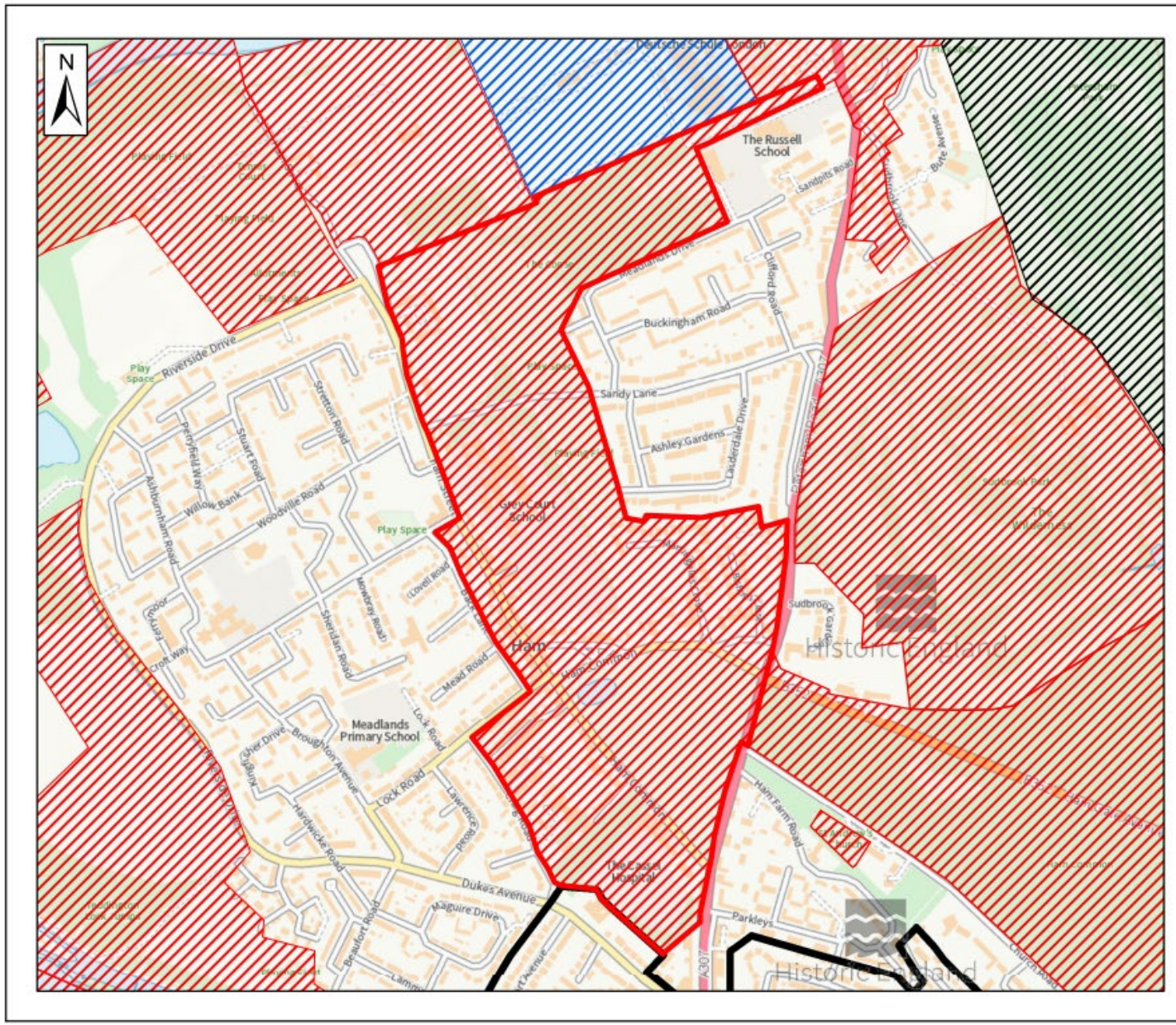
Commons are themselves heritage assets of historical and archaeological interest. They provide a rich source of information and evidence relating to complex social, political and economic structures as well as local identity. There is local interest in the social, ecomonic and political history of Ham Common. This interest relates specifically to control and access rights; the impact of the emparkment of Richmond Park on the local agricultural communities; later displays of power and wealth by landowners in the 17th and 18th centuries through control and design of the local landscape; and more recent events relating to the Ham agreement of 1902. Further historic and archaeological investigation has the potential to enhance our understanding of the historic and cultural landscape value of Ham Common, particularly at a local community level.

Key References

An Archaeology of Town Commons, (English Heritage) 2009

The Archaeology of Greater London An assessment of Archaeological Evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London (MOLA) 2000 Monica Kendell ed

London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape. Royal Holloway, University of London. Phd Thesis. Juby, C. (2011)



Richmond APA 2:11
Ham

26 January 2022

Ham

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:9,000

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Richmond APA 2.11: Ham

Summary and Definition

The Ham Archaeological Priority Area covers the core of the historic settlement along Ham Street and includes Ham Street Manor House and Grounds. It includes areas of open, and undeveloped land including the western portion of Ham Common that serves as a triangular shaped village green bounded and separated from the rest of the common by the Petersham Road. It is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement of early medieval origin.

The northern boundary of the APA runs along the boundary between The German House school grounds and Strathmore school. The western boundary runs along Ham Street, part of Lock Road and Craig Road. Petersham Road forms its eastern boundary.

Description

Ham is a historic settlement of early medieval origin. It is currently bounded to the west by ancient communal river meadows forming a Local Nature Reserve called Ham Lands along the bank of the River Thames. To the east is Ham Common, Sudbroke Park and Richmond Park, to the north Ham House and Grounds, and to the south the borough boundary with Kingston-upon-Thames.

The Ham APA overlies Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels, capped with Langley Silt (brickearth) geology. The brickearth locally was probably deposited as 'floodloam' after the last Ice Age and can potentially include significant palaeoenvironmental remains. There is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly at the interface between the gravel and the brickearth. The Thames and its tributaries provide a wealth of natural resources and the area would have been ideal for human exploitation.

Excavations at the site of Forbes House in the southern portion of the APA recorded late prehistoric flints within later brickearth deposits. Two layers of brickearth sealing sands and gravel were recorded. The sands and gravels appeared to be a former river channel. Notable Prehistoric activity has also been recorded in the direct vicinity of the APA, particularly along the river. A large number of Mesolithic struck flints and pottery was collected in Ham Fields to the north of the APA during gravel extraction or fieldwalking in the first half of the 20th century. Neolithic to Bronze Age finds including arrowheads, picks and scrapers have been recorded in the Church road area. Iron Age pottery (four late Celtic urns) has been recorded in the vicinity of Ham Lands to the north. The frequency of finds and sites is suggestive of occupation within the area, there is potential for the preservation of further palaeo-environmental remains and prehistoric activity within the APA.

Archaeological remains from the Roman period have not been recorded within the APA. However finds have been recorded at Ham Lands to the north, and at Teddington across the river chance finds of pottery, glass and coins have been recorded. Evidence of Roman activity is consistently sparse within the wider low ground area of Richmond; this may relate to natural factors such as drainage and soil type. During the Roman period much of the area may have been prone to flooding and unsuitable for settlement. There is evidence for continued occupation into the Roman period to the east at Coombe Hill, and a farming settlement in Twickenham. While Ham may not have been occupied during the Roman period there is potential for the recovery of chance finds that may help to enhance knowledge and understanding of land use during this time period.

The first documentary reference to Ham comes from 931 when King Aethelstan gave grants of land at Ham this chief minister. Saxon remains have been recorded at Ham Fields opposite Teddington Lock where a sunken featured' building with associated pottery, loom weight and animal remains were found. A Saxon loom weight has also been recorded on Ham Common to the east of Petersham Road. There is further possibility for remains dating from the same period to be found within the APA.

During the 12th century Ham (Hamma) was included in the royal demesne as a member of Kingston. In the 12th century a portion of the manor was given to the Henry II and then to Maurice de Creon. Lord Lovell held the manor during the reign of Edward IV and Richard III (1461 -1485) but forfeited his lands to the crown after he was accused of treason. Henry VIII bestowed the manor to Anne of Cleeves. Ham was an agricultural parish during the medieval period with a 15th century farm Manor House Farm, the site of which is reported to lie to the west of the APA in the developed residential area. Archaeological remains from the medieval period have been recorded within the APA and include a brick working site at Grey Court School. 18th century maps show the village of Ham to be a ribbon development along the road from Kingston with houses fronting on to Ham Street and open farmland behind and beyond in Ham Fields. Linear plots of land depicted on the map were probably medieval in origin. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1816 houses along Ham Street have a toft or yard behind, and an agricultural croft extending to the rear boundary. The burgage plot boundaries have an S~shaped curve, this curve may indicate that plots were laid out over the cultivation strips of an arable open field. The pattern of burgage plots suggests that this part of Ham was planned or a planned extension of the original hamlet.

Under Charles I the manor of Ham was split up and leased. From 1637 Ham and Petersham were leased to William Murray 1st Earl of Dysart of Ham House and much of the properties in Ham were owned by the Dysarts. Charles granted the inhabitants of Ham rights on Ham Common in return for the 483 acres that he took to create Richmond Park. Further changes to the common land were made after construction of Ham House. Ham House was built in 1610

and in 1626 became the residence of William Murray, later 1st Earl of Dysart. The formal gardens of the Jacobean Mansion *Ham House* extend into the village via an avenue designed to link Ham House with the common and provide Ham House with a grand vista.

The post-medieval period around the Petersham and Ham area is characterised by the construction of large houses set in carefully laid out gardens. By 1800 Ham was primarily rural and agricultural. All of the three large farms were owned by Lord Dysart of Ham House. Like similar villages in Richmond from the 1870s the farms converted to market gardening, cultivating fruit, beans and cabbages. In the 17th and 18th centuries Ham and Petersham became desirable places for the aristocracy to build their country retreats including the Grade II* listed Ormeley Lodge, Sudbrook Lodge and Manor House. Demolished residences include the Georgian Forbes House. Excavations at the site of Forbes house revealed the foundations of the Georgian building and a later modern house that conformed to similar plans. There is potential for further post-medieval structures to be discovered throughout the APA.

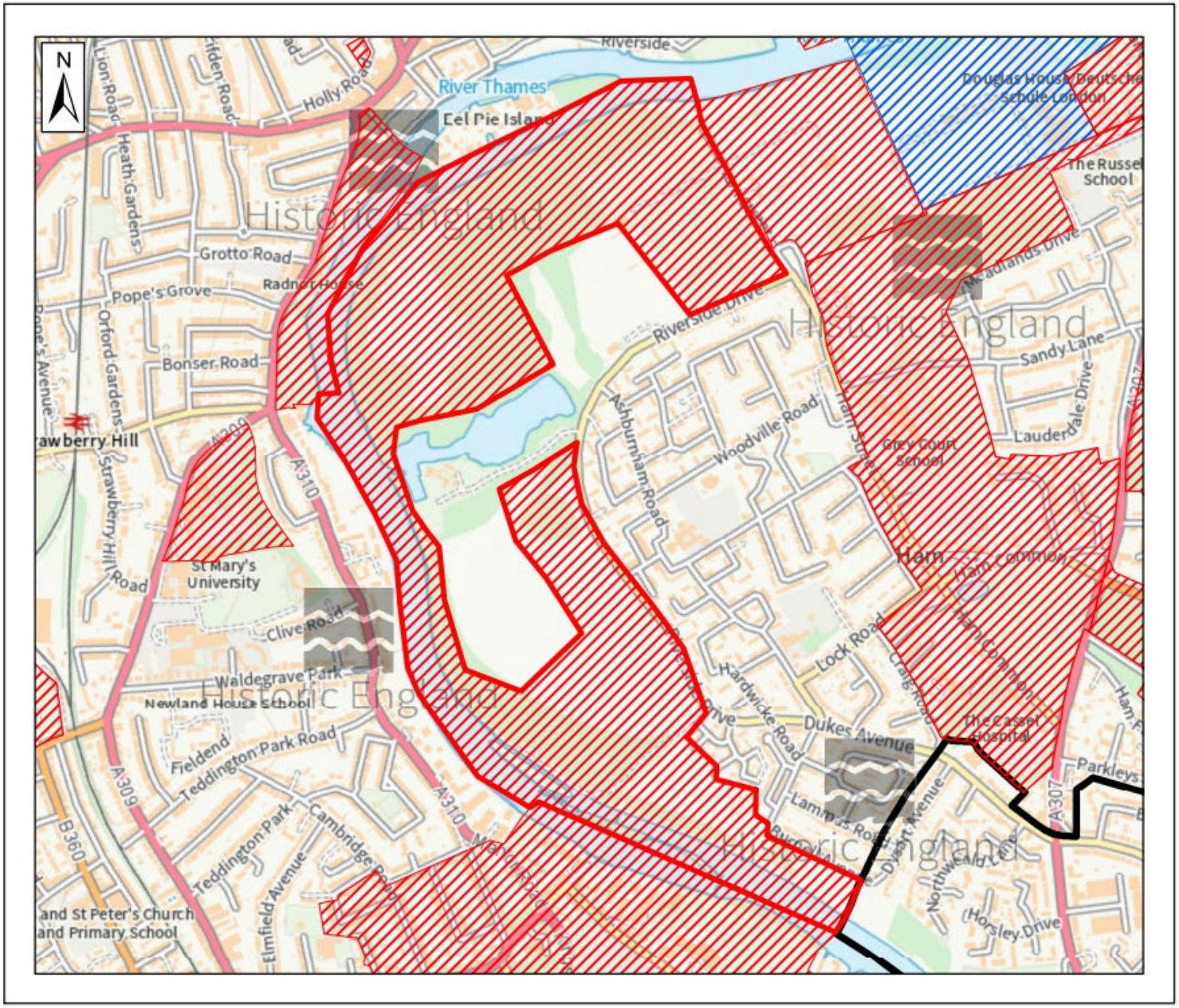
Significance

The Ham APA is primarily focussed on the potential to reveal evidence for the early medieval Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early modern settlement. Cartographic evidence seems to suggest that much of the APA was once part of an open arable field during the medieval period and remains of agricultural activity, such as field systems, may be present. Evidence for burgage plot boundaries may also be present to the rear or properties in the Ham Street area.

Given the density of prehistoric archaeology within and around the APA there is also potential for further finds and remains relating to this period. Pockets of undeveloped, agricultural and common land within the Ham APA and surrounding areas has led to the preservation of the remains of prehistoric archaeology that has the potential to contribute to our knowledge of the history of the wider prehistoric landscape within Greater London.

Sources

Green, James; Greenwood, Silvia (1980). Ham and Petersham as it was. Richmond Society History Section. ISBN 0-86067-057-0.



Richmond APA 2:12
Ham Fields

26 January 2022

- Ham Fields
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:11,500

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Richmond APA 2.12: Ham Fields

Summary and Definition

The Ham Fields Archaeological Priority Area covers a large area of undeveloped open land along the Thames riverside to west of Ham. It is a Tier 2 APA because of a history of significant positive archaeological interventions made within the area. Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon finds have been discovered within the APA. The topographic and geological character of the area provided a favourable location for human occupation and settlement and there is potential for the survival of organic remains.

The APA covers the Ham Lands Nature Reserve; the River Thames forms its boundary along its western edge. To the north-east the APA is bounded by Ham House and Grounds, the eastern boundary is defined by the outskirts of the suburban development of Ham, and the borough boundary of Kingston to the south. Previously the APA covered the whole of the Ham Fields Nature Reserve, however a large area of early 20th century quarrying has now been excluded from the APA.

Description

Ham Fields or Ham Lands is a large area of open land along the River Thames. It is a designated Nature Reserve and Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation in Ham. The APA lies mainly on brickearth geology above the sands and gravels of the First River Terrace. Brickearth can seal or contain evidence for Palaeolithic human occupation and there is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly at the interface between the gravel and the brickearth.

The Thames and its tributaries provide a wealth of natural resources making the area favourable for settlement and exploitation by prehistoric communities. Significant prehistoric finds have been discovered in an area at the north of the APA through gravel extraction and field walking activity in the early 20th century. Finds include pottery (four urns of possible 'late Celtic' origin) and sherds assumed to be funerary urns. Flints include at least 27 axes, knives, at least one adze, scrapers, blades and flakes. Nine flint arrowheads of unspecified type, three barbed and tanged arrowheads, three leaf shaped arrowhead and a transverse arrowhead were also discovered, along with, flint cores, pounding stones, two possible sickles, 11 pot boilers, two flint saws, and at least 27 microliths with an additional three micro burins.

Further significant finds are concentrated at Ham Common. The high frequency of prehistoric finds and sites within the wider area demonstrates the potential for the discovery of further

evidence that can enhance or understanding prehistoric settlement and land use in the area and particularly along the river. Until recently there were a number of islands, known as eyots, in the Thames at Twickenham directly to the north of the APA. These would have been especially good locations for hunting and fishing. Today only two survive the largest being Eel Pie Island, which in 1607 comprised three separate islands. The riverside provides opportunity for discoveries that can tell us more about subsistence and waterside activity in the prehistoric period and beyond.

Evidence of Roman activity is consistently sparse in the wider area. However, a number of Roman finds have been recovered to the north of the APA. The finds were probably recovered in the early 20th century and include a decorated vase and two urns, querns and the base and part of the body of a Roman bottle. Finds have also been recorded across the river at Teddington.

The first documentary reference to Ham comes from 931 when King Aethelstan gave grants of land at Ham this chief minister. Significant Saxon remains have been recorded at Ham Fields opposite Teddington Lock where a sunken featured' building with associated pottery, loom weight and animal remains were found. A Saxon loom weight has also been recorded on Ham Common to the east of Petersham Road. There is further possibility for remains dating from the same period to be found within the APA. The Thames was used as a major route way throughout the medieval period. The nearest bridge over the river was constructed at Kingston in the 12th century. Local ferries operated at key crossing points and a link between the medieval villages of Teddington and Ham seems likely.

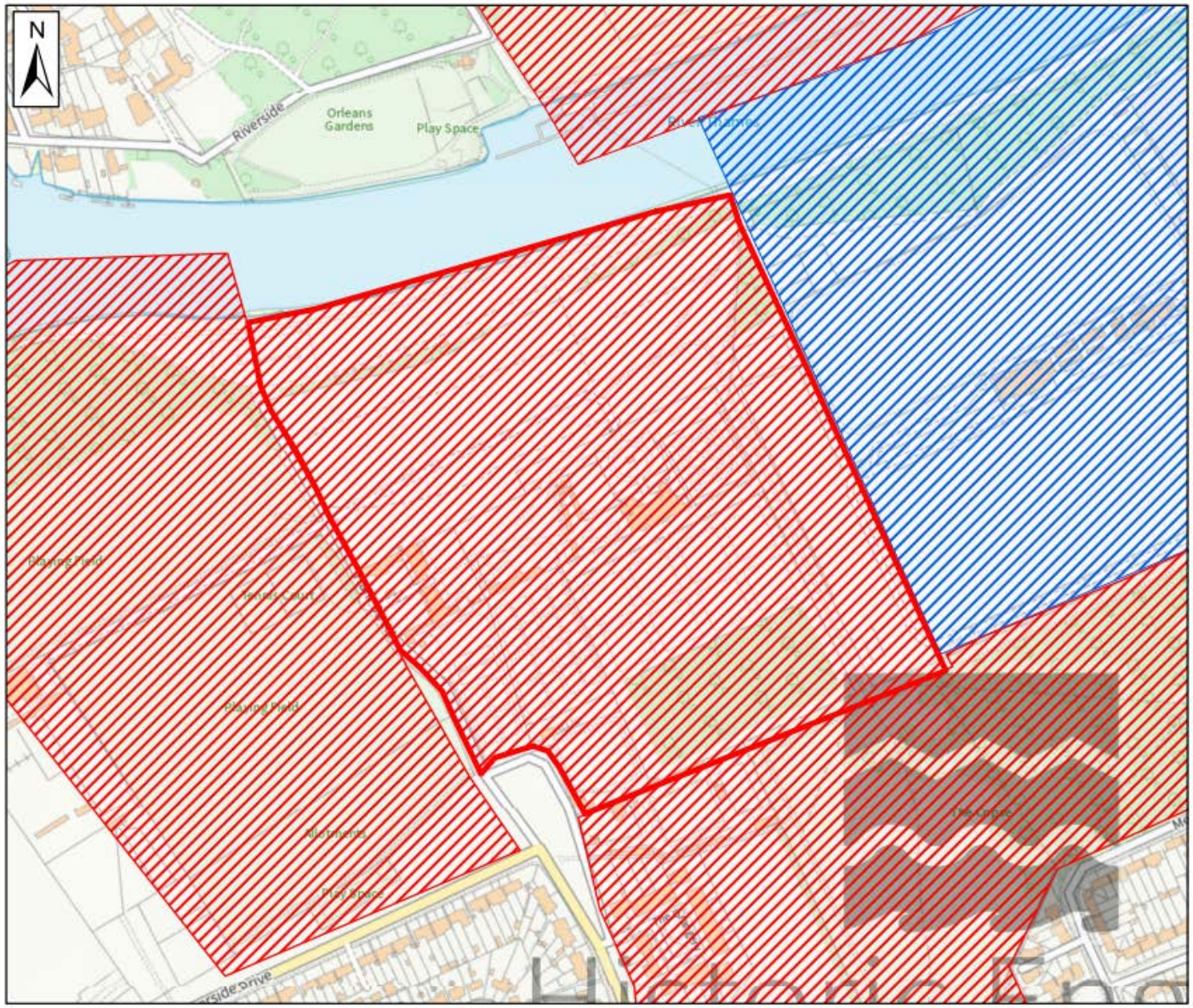
Ham was an agricultural parish during the medieval period with a 15th century farm Manor House Farm, the site of which is reported to lie to the east of the APA in the developed residential area. 18th century maps show the village of Ham to be a ribbon development along the road from Kingston with houses fronting on to Ham Street and open farmland behind and beyond into the Ham Fields APA.

Significance

The Ham Fields Archaeological Priority Area has the potential to reveal significant archaeological remains of most periods. The River Thames is known to have attracted both Mesolithic hunter-gatherer and Neolithic farming communities and the density of sites and finds in Ham Fields and the wider area demonstrate human presence at that time. The River Thames has been a rich source of evidence for human activity from the prehistoric to modern period. Further finds and investigation may provide evidence of changes of land use and

human activity through time, particularly evidence relating to diversity of habitats and food resources, as well as water-based transport systems that were important for subsistence strategies and mobility between settlements within the area.

The Anglo-Saxon and medieval origins of Ham are currently poorly understood, any new discoveries from this period would be of local and/or regional interest and could help to determine or understand the nature of the relationship with possible settlements at Twickenham and Teddington across the river. Hams transition from a predominantly rural and agricultural community to an exclusive aristocratic retreat is also of interest and archaeology can potentially contribute to our understanding of this transition.



Richmond APA 2:13
Ham House and Grounds

26 January 2022

- Ham House and Grounds
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,000

Notes:
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Richmond APA 2.13: Ham House and Grounds

Summary and Definition

The Ham House and Grounds APA covers the Grade II* listed gardens, pleasure grounds and 17th Century mansion house located on the southern banks of the river Thames. It is a Tier II APA because it covers a country house with associated grounds that provide an in-situ snapshot of life during the Stuart period. There is a high frequency of prehistoric finds and sites within the wider area, and there is potential for further discovery within the APA particularly along the riverside.

The northern boundary of the APA runs along the middle of the Thames up to the former county boundary. The historic settlement of Ham sits to the south and Ham Lands to the west.

Description

Ham House and Grounds APA overlies Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels, capped with Langley Silt (brickearth) geology. There is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly at the interface between the gravel and the brickearth. Evidence of prehistoric activity is well documented within the wider area. Further evidence comes from find spots along the Thames foreshore and there is potential for further finds within alluvial deposits. A foreshore survey undertaken in 1996 across the river at Marble Hill House recorded environmental remains and organic deposits including peat and tree stumps. This demonstrates the potential for organic and palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved within the foreshore area. Roman finds have also been recovered within the vicinity of the APA to the west in Ham Fields.

The first documentary reference to Ham comes from 931 when King Aethelstan gave grants of land at Ham this chief minister. Ham House was built for Sir Thomas Vavasour in 1610. Plans set out by Robert Smythson in 1609, show an H-shaped building with formal gardens. Under Charles I the manor of Ham was split up and leased and the house became the residence of William Murray, later 1st Earl of Dysart in 1626. William lived there with his daughter Elizabeth. It was Elizabeth and her second husband who transformed Ham House into a decadent display of power and wealth, employing craftsmen from across Europe and amassing furniture from all over the world. It was subsequently passed through the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to the Tollemache family who cared for the estate until 1948 when it was presented to the National Trust.

In the 1670s Ham House was enlarged and refurbished, a new south wing was built and the garden extended to the south. By 1727 the house had fallen in to some disrepair when it was again refurbished. In the 1770's walls in the gardens were removed and linear walks grassed in order to naturalise the design. With the exception of alterations to the forecourt in c1800 the garden appears to have remained unaltered from c 1770.

By the 19th century some elements of the fourth Earl's garden had been altered but the Wilderness survived. In the 20th century railings were erected along the line of the ha-ha to the north of the House. The pleasure grounds to the south of the House are enclosed on three sides by a high brick wall. Tollemache coat of arms is displayed over the gates along the southern boundary wall. To the north the pleasure grounds are enclosed by a lower wall topped with iron railings. Coade stone pineapples top a row of stone piers that are set at intervals along the length of the wall.

John Rocque's survey of 1746 records a network of formal avenues aligned on the gardens of Ham House, providing it with grand vistas. The Melancholy Walk is shown on both the Slezer and Wyke plan of 1671 and Rocque's survey as being planted with multiple rows of trees. There is potential for remnants of the once extensive 17th and 18th Century avenues to survive outside the walls of the pleasure grounds. Along with these 'grand vistas' Ham House forms part of a wider landscape of formal/royal houses and grounds, with maintained visual links to the grounds of Orleans House to the north, and Marble Hill across the river to the north.

Limited archaeological activity has taken place within the APA. Investigations to date have focused on the 17th century gardens and landscape design. Investigations have identified cultivated garden soils, pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe fragments, nails and an iron buckle frame which varied in date from the 14th century to the 20th century. A survey undertaken across the river at Marble Hill House in 1996 revealed structures along the riverbank relating to use of the river in the 18th century. These included a boathouse, jetties, steps, mooring posts, and gate to Marble Hill House. These emphasise the importance of the river, and its contribution to the enhancement and enjoyment of the designed landscape. Further archaeological investigation within the Ham House APA may allow for comparisons with other formal designed landscapes along the Thames, and have the potential to enable a better understanding of the links between houses, estates, settlements, and the wider historical- colonial landscape at this time.

Significance

Ham House is noted as one of the grandest Stuart houses in England, it provides a relatively rare and unchanged snap shot of 17th-century luxury and taste. The extant buildings and

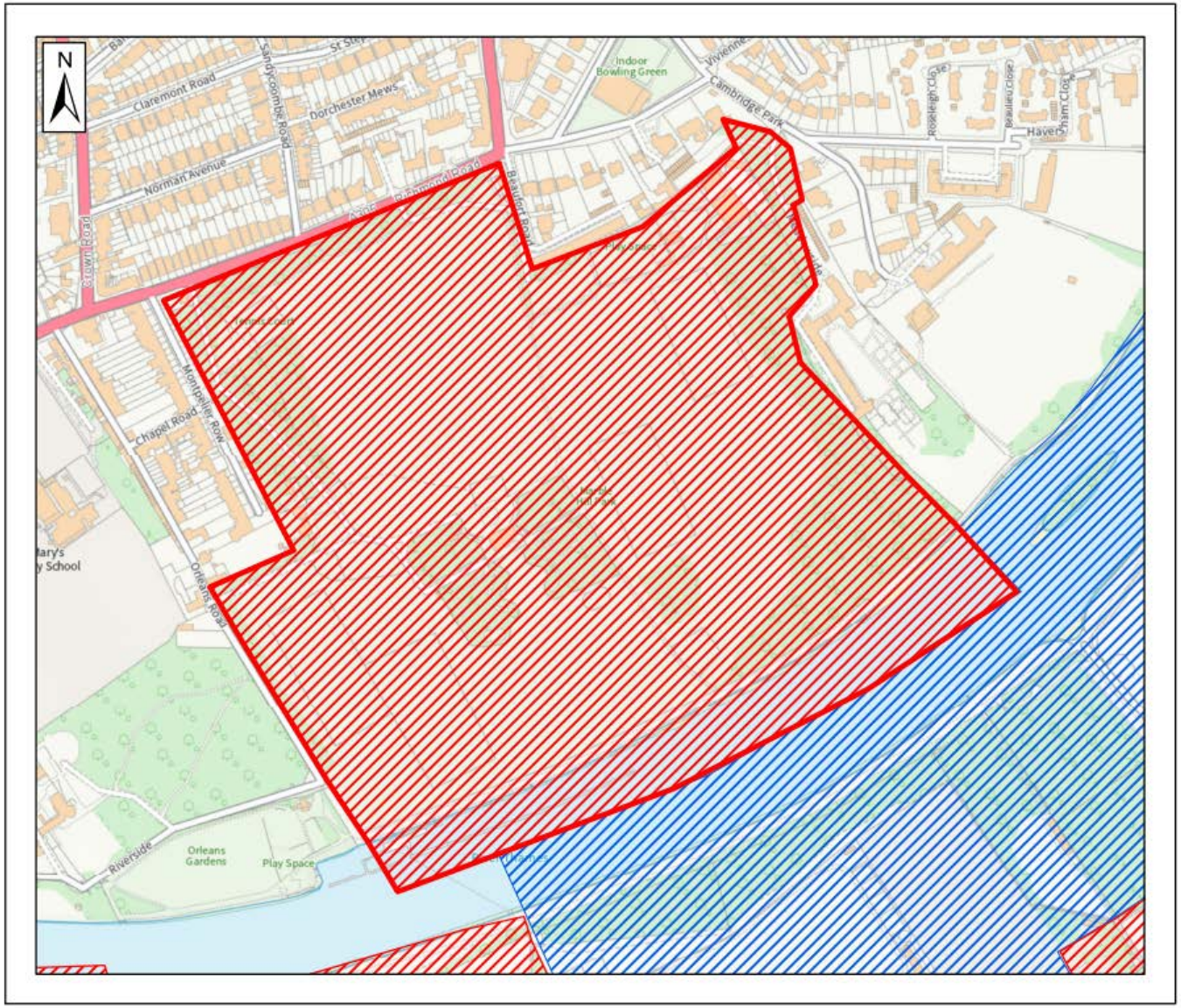
designed landscape hold archaeological interest as well as below-ground remains. The primary significance of Ham House and Grounds lies within its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this historic-cultural landscape. A number of positive archaeological interventions within the wider area have identified and located finds and features relating to most periods.

Sources

https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ham-house-and-garden/features/the-history-of-ham-house

Bibliography of British Gardens (1988) R.Desmond

Guide to Ham House, National Trust



Richmond APA 2:14
Marble Hill

26 January 2022

Marble Hill

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,500

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Richmond APA 2.14: Marble Hill

Summary and Definition

The Marble Hill APA covers the extent of the current Grade II* Listed Historic Park and Garden. The area includes the below and above ground remains of the pleasure grounds and gardens, as well as the remains of the 18th Century Mansion. Marble Hill is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it is a heritage asset. Several positive archaeological interventions have taken place within the area and along the river demonstrating the potential for recovery of well-preserved artefacts and features dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval period, as well as paleoenvironmental remains.

Description

Marble Hill Park is situated on the north bank of the River Thames, upstream from Richmond Bridge and on the opposite bank to Ham House. The southern boundary of the APA follows the course of the River Thames; the northern boundary follows the Richmond Road. A south facing slope running east/west intersects the APA, the northern section comprises the bulk of the APA and the park area, which is situated on higher, well drained ground. The lower lying section to the south of the slope is prone to flooding from the Thames. There are several distinct character areas within the APA that include the former Pleasure Grounds around the house and lawns that stretch towards the river, The Great Lawn to the north of the house, the site of Little Marble Hill along the north-east side, and the areas of open ground (East Meadow and West Meadow).

The underlying geology of gravel terraces and alluvial deposits typically hold stray prehistoric finds associated with periods of flooding along the River Thames. Evidence of prehistoric human activity has been recorded within the northwest corner of the APA at The Beaufort Works site. This includes potsherds and worked and burnt flint tools. Further evidence is predominantly from find spots along the Thames foreshore and there is potential for further finds within alluvial deposits. A foreshore survey undertaken in 1996 recorded environmental remains and organic deposits including peat and tree stumps demonstrating the potential for further paleoenvironmental remains to be preserved within the foreshore area.

There is no recorded evidence of Roman activity within the APA, however evidence has been recorded within the wider area, including Ham to the South West. While Marble Hill is unlikely to have been settled at this time there may yet be evidence to contribute to knowledge of wider landscape use, and our understanding of Roman settlement within Richmond.

Marble Hill lies between the two Anglo-Saxon settlements of Richmond and Twickenham. A church was constructed at nearby Twickenham by the 11th century, with a village established and further developed between 1272 AD and 1498 AD. Marble Hill is first referenced as *Mardelhylle* within Ministers' Accounts dating to 1350. This may refer to a low hill that may have once been more prominent within the landscape. It is currently Grade I Listed, with an associated Icehouse, Lodge and Stable Block all listed at Grade II. The grounds listed Grade II* is included in the Richmond Hill view which is protected by an Act of Parliament.

Historic maps dating to 1711, and the 1746 Rocque map shows three buildings to the south-east corner of the park. These predate the construction of Marble Hill House, later deed plans (1873) show buildings labelled 'Little Marble Hill'. The Marble Hill estate which includes the area known as Marble Hill was established from 1724. Prior to this it lay within open fields until at least 1635. Development of the area appears to have continued through the 18th century with land gradually acquired over a period of forty-seven years between 1724 and 1771.

Marble Hill House was built by Henrietta Howard in the 1720's. It is one of several country villas constructed along the Thames between Hampton Court and Richmond during the first half of the 18th century. A research project of 33 English Heritage properties and their connections to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade revealed Henrietta's family connections to slave owners in Britain. These connections include her nephew Charles William Howard who was responsible for the enslavement of Scipio Africanus (1702-1720) buried in Bristol; and her friend Catherine Hyde who was known to have been given a ten-year-old boy from St Kitts as a present. Henrietta herself had gained financial independence through investment in two companies that were significant participants in the slave trade including the South Sea Company. Excavations conducted in 2021 (discussed below) revealed evidence of coral and shell from the Caribbean that were used by Henrietta and her great niece to decorate the grotto.

Subsequent inhabitants including the Countess of Bath, and the Duchess of Bolton had inherited extensive properties including plantations in the West Indies. The Duchess of Bolton was the daughter of a plantation owner and former Governor of Barbados. Marble Hill is noted as an exemplar of how classical culture was claimed to reflect Roman or Greek ideals of power and 'civic virtue' in the 18th century. Paintings in the Great Room from 1738 focus on the Arch of Constantine marked by scenes of classical enslavement. The omnipresence of mahogany throughout the mansion demonstrate the reliance and use of raw materials obtained through slave labour. There is further potential for excavations and research around the social, cultural and economic impact of the slave trade on Marble Hill and the wider English landscape; including displays of power and wealth through construction and design.

Excavations and surveys within the park have recorded finds and features predominantly dating to the Post-medieval period. Examination of aerial photograph and lidar show the remains of ditches defining post medieval tracks throughout East Meadow and within the Pleasure Grounds. Excavations in 1993 to the north of the APA Post medieval postholes and pits dating from 1600 to 1800. In 1984 excavations of the in-filled grotto recorded interior walls decorated with shell, glass, slag, clinker and crucible from industrial processes. In 2004 a topographical survey of part of the Pleasure Grounds, and survey of extant earthworks confirmed the survival of early landscaping activities. A brick culvert in the east corner of the park was examined and is thought to relate to Little Marble Hill or an earlier building. Additional geophysical surveys undertaken in the parkland surrounding the house between 2015 and 2016 revealed the survival of below ground features that can be correlated with features visible on historic maps.

Most recent excavations in 2021 undertaken by AOC Archaeology as part of a project to revive the landscape, reinvestigated the 18th century Grotto. Huge lumps of coral, intact shells from the Caribbean and a three-hundred-year-old floor of flint, pebbles and knuckle bone was uncovered. This project demonstrates the potential for the discovery of additional below ground structural evidence relating to the 18th century development that can further aid re-interpretation of the house and grounds.

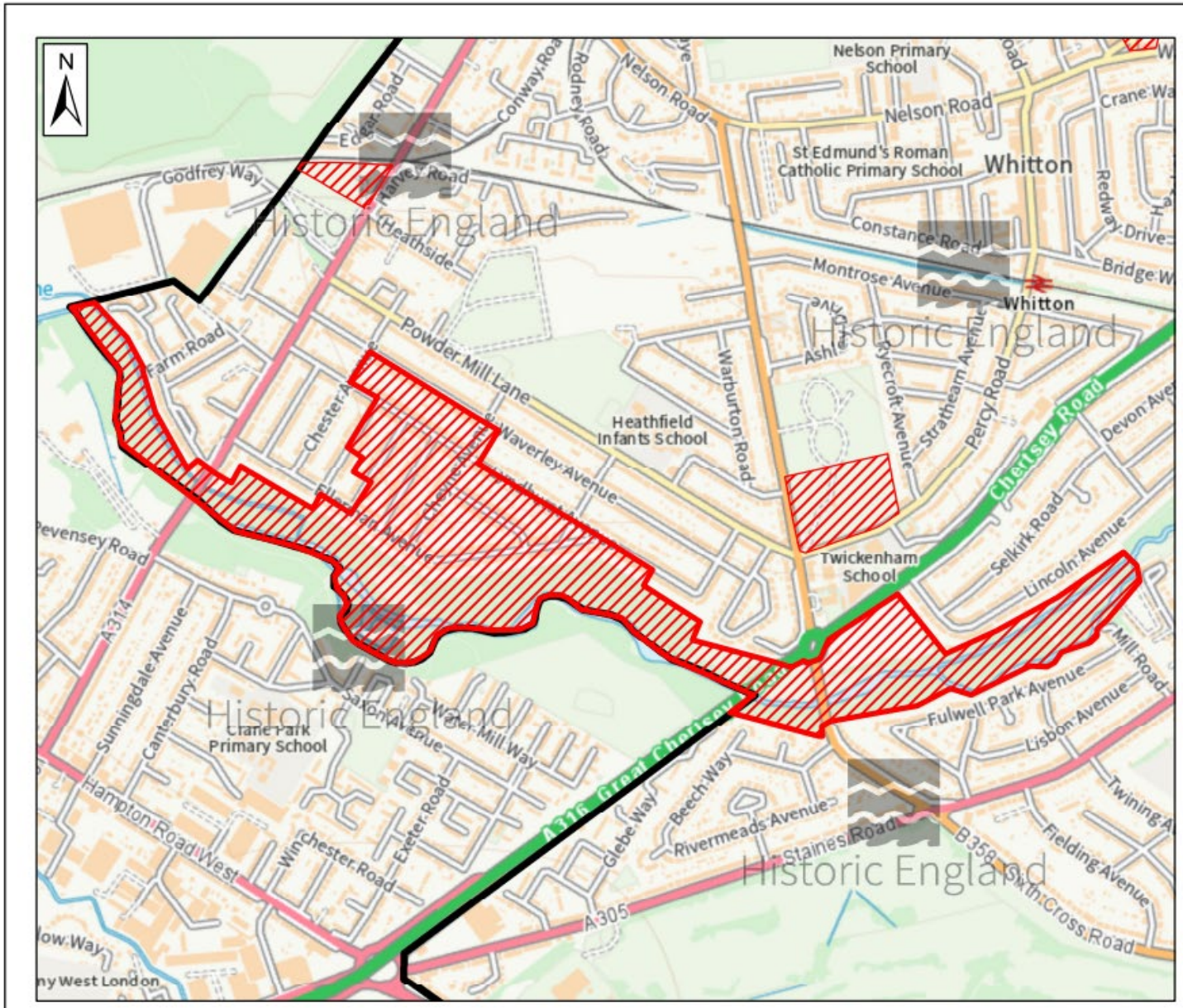
Along the foreshore a survey undertaken in 1996 revealed structures along the riverbank relating to use of the river, these structures include a boathouse, jetties, steps, mooring posts, and gate to Marble Hill House. These structures emphasise the importance of the river, and its contribution to the enhancement and enjoyment of the designed landscape. Similar structures have been recorded along the river at Kew Green. Comparisons with other 18th Century settlements and designed landscapes along the Thames may be drawn to enable a better understanding of the links between these settlements and estates, and the wider historical, and colonial landscape at this time.

Significance

Marble Hill's primary significance lies within its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this 18th Century historic-cultural landscape; particularly information around the social, cultural and economic impact of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade on Marble Hill and the wider English landscape A number of positive archaeological interventions have identified and located a range of finds and features throughout the APA including previously known (from historic maps and records) and unknown features. The survival of below ground features identified by geophysical survey demonstrates further

potential for evidence to enhance our understanding and interpretation of the history of the park, and its wider social and cultural significance within the wider area.

The APA also has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits containing artefacts from all periods of history. Waterlogged deposits are of significance due to their potential to contain environmental and organic remains. A number of artefacts from the prehistoric to Post-medieval period have been recovered along the foreshore, including paleoenvironmental deposits. These finds are significant because of their potential to develop our understanding of the environment and use of the river from the prehistoric through to the modern period.



Richmond APA 2:15
River Crane

26 January 2022

River Crane

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:11,000

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Richmond APA 2.15: River Crane

Summary and Definition

The River Crane Archaeological Priority Area covers the undeveloped stretch of the river valley through Hanworth and Whitton within Crane Park, and also includes adjacent developed land that was formerly part of Hounslow Powder Mills. The lower reaches of the river down to the Thames are excluded because of more intense urban development and paucity or recorded archaeological sites. Richmond's River Crane APA abuts and is closely related to Hounslow's River Crane APA.

The River Crane APA covers a distinct topographical zone with high preservation potential for most periods and is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it includes Hounslow Powder Mills, an undesignated industrial heritage asset of archaeological and historical interest.

Description

The river gravels along the Crane Valley have attracted human settlement since at least the Neolithic as evidenced by regionally significant prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon discoveries made upstream around Cranford (Hillingdon).

By the medieval period the area was dominated by the extensive Hounslow Heath, which encompassed this stretch of the River Crane. The heath was used primarily for pasture and also for hunting, and may additionally have been connected with the warren at Staines which was in existence until 1227. Hanworth Bridge, probably on the site of an earlier ford, is known to have been in existence by the 1300s. A watermill was also located close to the old ford by 1300 although it had disappeared by the mid-14th century.

In the decades surrounding and including the Civil War, the heath was used as a military encampment in quick succession by Charles I, Charles II, the Parliamentary Forces and James II. The extensive military camp of James II included a military hospital which gave its name to Hospital Bridge Road. The encampment appears to have been located on both the eastern and western sides of the Crane at this point, within and beyond the edges the APA.

The origins of gunpowder manufacture along the Crane at Hounslow Heath are not well understood although it has been suggested that the industry began in the late medieval or Tudor periods. The earliest known mills in the area, recorded from the early 17th century, were those at East Bedfont, located approximately 3km upstream from the APA.

There were two mill sites along this stretch of the Crane. Hounslow Powder Mills were located within the western half of the APA and the New Mill at Fulwell within the eastern half.

Hounslow Mill was not in use as gunpowder works until around 1766. It was originally constructed as a corn mill in 1757 and was later adapted to gunpowder making by 1768. Curtis and Harvey leased the gunpowder mill from the Duke of Northumberland in 1820 and purchased the mill outright in 1871. The 1871 OS map shows the layout of the Hounslow Powder Mills. The powder mill complex is illustrated as covering a large area bordered by Hanworth Road, Powder Mill Lane, Hospital Bridge and the River Crane. The powder mill buildings are spread over a large area to isolate each stage in the manufacturing process in order to minimize the potential for dangerous explosions, although they are clustered more strongly along the River Crane in the south of the mill site due to the necessity of accessing water to power the mill engines and also to transport the gunpowder by barge between buildings at different stages in the process of manufacture and to ship the finished product away. The listed Shot Tower was restored in 2004. Although it was known as a Shot Tower, the original use of the building is controversial, with the listed building description considering it most likely to have been a grinding mill. The Curtis and Harvey Hounslow Powder Mills finally closed in 1926 after producing gunpowder for over 150 years.

Remains of many of the buildings and works associated with the mills include the listed Shot Tower, upstanding buildings remains associated with various stages in the gunpowder manufacturing process on Crane Island and along the north and south banks of the River Crane including mill building foundations, remains of mill races and bridges.

A large number of leats and water channels fed water to various processes relating to the gunpowder works and provide enough waterpower to keep the mill wheels active. The ingredients and products of the various stages of gunpowder manufacture were also transported between sites within the mill grounds via shallow barges, which also required a network of shallow waterways. The modern course of the River Crane has been artificially created as it appears that the original course of the River Crane has been filled in and the artificial mill race channel retained as the modern cut of the River Crane.

Blast mounds can still be observed. They were constructed as safety features around particularly sensitive processes in the manufacture of gunpowder. Buildings were isolated as much as possible and surrounded by banked earthen mounds as a form of protection.

The tree cover in the western half of the APA is also a remnant of the former gunpowder works. The trees were planted for a combination of uses. Hazel in particular was a favoured source of high-quality charcoal, while pine trees were often planted around the perimeter and on the blast mounds as additional blast absorbing protection.

The footpaths throughout Crane Park echo the previous routeways amongst the gunpowder mill buildings, while the footpaths along the Crane in the eastern portion of the site also

reflect the earlier routeways along the riverbanks. Many older routes still bear their original names, such as Powder Mill Lane.

The Fulwell Mill was built by 1753and known as the New Mill. It was originally most likely in use as a copper mill but was used as an oil mill by 1767. In the late 18th and early 19th century the mill was adapted in quick succession for drying tobacco, as a windmill, for making linseed oil and cattle-cake before finally being converted for papermaking by 1865 (Reynolds 1962, 151). The mill was no longer in use by 1880.

Significance

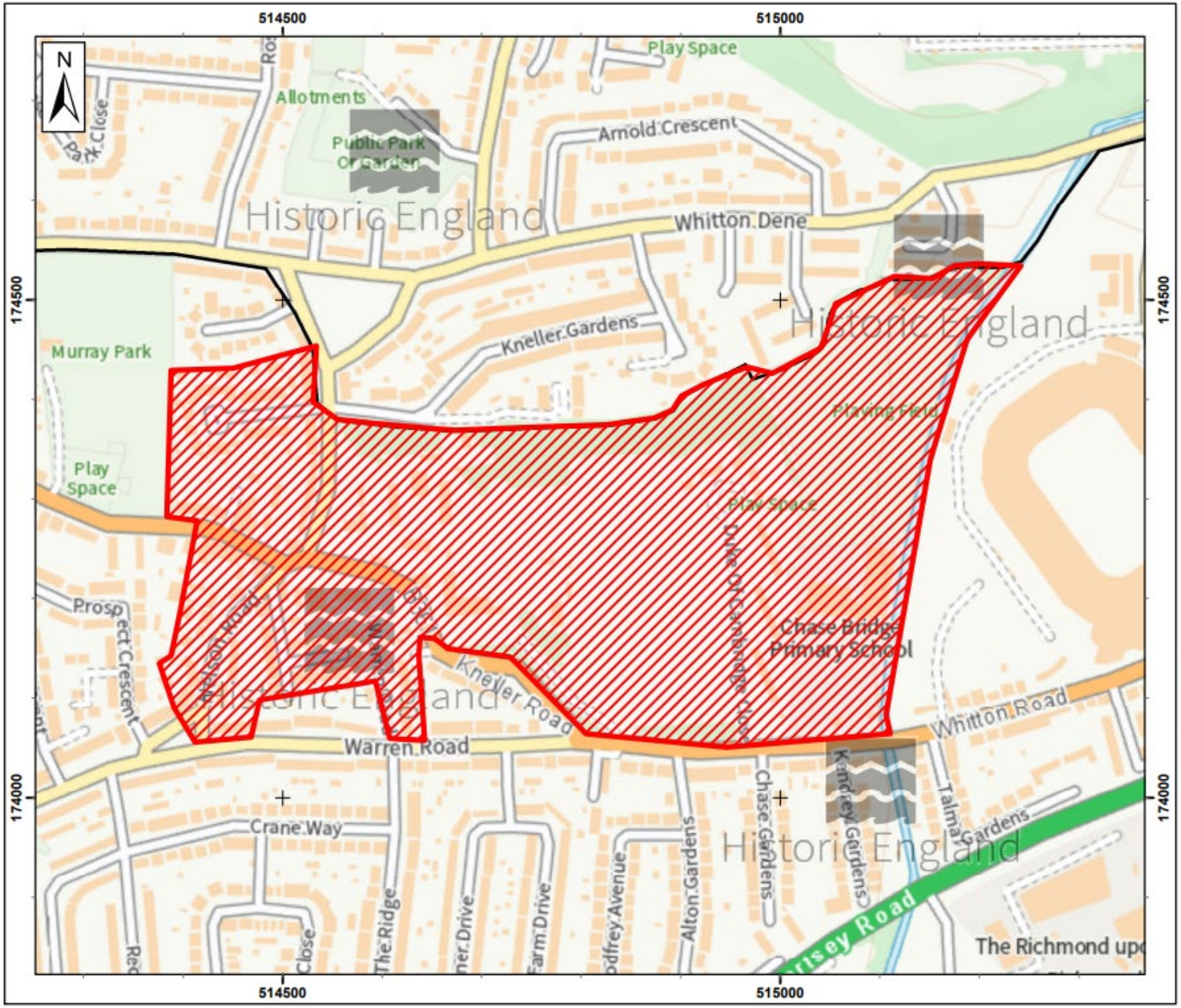
The APA's principal archaeological and historical interest relates to the post-medieval gunpowder industry. Remains relating to the 18th and 19th century gunpowder manufacturing are considered to be of at least regional and potentially of national importance. Curtis & Harvey were the most significant commercial company involved in the manufacture of gunpowder in the 19th century and had an international reputation for quality. The green infrastructure of Crane Park – preserves and gains public value from the comprehensible remains of the industrial facilities. These varied remains encompass buildings, ruins, earthworks, artificial watercourses and water management features, managed vegetation, paths and buried remains. The most diverse, significant and best-preserved remains are to be found in the central part of the APA in the park between the A314 and the A316. In the housing estate to the north buried remains of gunpowder mill structures depicted on historic maps may survive.

Beyond the gunpowder mills, other post-medieval activities may have left their mark on this stretch of the river valley, such as the Fulwell oil mill and the military encampments, especially the large permanent camp of James II.

The absence of recorded medieval and earlier finds within the APA itself likely reflects a combination of modern disturbance and lack of archaeological investigation. Remains of the medieval bridge and mill might still be found alongside A314 if they have survived modern disturbance. Preservation could be locally good in the valley floor with potential for associated palaeoenvironmental evidence.

Key Sources

Arup, 2012 London Wildlife Trust. Crane Park. Outline Conservation Statement.



Richmond APA 2:16
Kneller Hall and Whitton

26 January 2022

Kneller Hall and Whitton

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,000

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Richmond APA 2.16: Kneller Hall and Whitton

Summary and Definition

Kneller Hall is the site of an extant 18th century mansion and estate and the site of an earlier 17th century house and grounds. The APA covers the site of the mansion and its grounds within which are the reported extant remains of a moated enclosure. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it is an important 18th Century designed (Repton) landscape, an important military site, and area of open undeveloped land with the remains of a possible moated enclosure.

Description

Kneller Hall is a Grade II listed building and an operational military base housing the Royal Military School of Music (RMSM) and the Royal Corps of Music. The Kneller Hall APA is located on the outskirts of the early medieval settlement of Whitton approximately 1.5 Km. west of the River Thames. The geology of the wider area is river gravel, while London Clay lies beneath the grounds of Kneller Hall.

Evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider area is concentrated at sites along the Thames. A limited number of archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of Kneller Hall and its grounds. Evidence of prehistoric activity is limited to a small number of struck flints that were found during excavations in 1995 along the northern perimeter of the APA. Alluvial deposits and gravel deposits recorded in excavations in 1995 to the north of the APA were deemed to be suggestive of the presence of an old river channel within the area. There is potential for further waterlogged deposits containing preserved organic remains to be present within the APA. Any future finds may then help to improve our understanding of any natural and anthropogenic landscape changes, and exploitation during this period of time.

Whitton is a village with early medieval origins, the first documentary reference to Whitton comes from an undated grant by Thomas de Valery, the Lord of the Manor who died in 1219. Documentary sources have noted the presence of a moated manor at Kneller Hall. The existence or evidence for a moated manor at this location has been contested and limited archaeological interventions have taken place on site to confirm the reports; however, two arms of a moated enclosure (North and West) were reported to survive in the 1930s. It is not known if these earthworks survive. Further investigation may help to determine the presence, survival and nature of any visible earthworks and tell us more about the early origins and use of the site.

Kneller Hall and grounds has served several functions over the course of its history. A Windmill belonging to Isleworth Manor (1352-62) is reported to have stood at Whitton at the

site of a later 17th Century mill. The expansion of fashionable Twickenham and other desirable and exclusive riverside locations throughout Richmond led to the formation of many houses and estates. The first recorded house on the site called Whitton Hall/Whitton House was built by Edmund Cooke between 1635 and 1646. The Hearth Tax of 1644 records 20 hearths making Whitton Hall the fourth largest property in the parish of Twickenham. And in 1687 House Lord Belasyse of Worlaby a Royalist General in the Civil War 1614-1689 built a house and walled garden opposite Whitton House.

In 1709 Sir Godfrey Kneller, a German born painter purchased Whitton Hall property. Kneller became the court painter to William and Mary in 1688 and a number of his paintings are displayed in Hampton Court Palace. The original building was demolished under Kneller and renamed by his wife after his death. It was altered and extended by George Mair in 1848 to its present neo-Jacobean form.

Archaeological investigations at Kneller Gardens to the north of the APA have recorded a sequence of east-west gullies and ditches containing medieval and post-medieval pottery. These may be medieval and post-medieval drainage features. The lower levels of these features were waterlogged and preserved organic material. Water courses or channels within and around the APA have been manipulated over time and there may be evidence of a water mill close to the bricked entry to the grounds of Kneller Hall off of Whitton Dean.

Visible reminders of the Late-eighteenth century designed landscape remain throughout the grounds of Kneller Hall. Accounts of the formally designed estate gardens describe running water features in Kneller Hall grounds. These features are indicative of a local water source which was then diverted at some point in the early nineteenth century to form a considerable lake which is now grassed over. Further field investigation may help to identify important historic landscape use, water management and garden design features, particularly those influenced by Humphry Repton, an important figure in English Landscape design.

In 1847 Kneller Hall was acquired by the government's Council on Education for use as a training college for teachers of poor children. The college was closed in1856 when it passed into the hands of the War Department and became the first School of Military Music. It was the temporary headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces during the Second World War, and aerial photographs taken in 1945 show what may be wartime structures related to this use.

Significance

The primary significance of Kneller Hall lies within its historic connections with the 11th century settlement of Whitton and its potential to host the remains of a reported medieval

moated manor house. The former landscape and garden design, as well as the military history and use of Kneller Hall and its grounds are of local historic and communal interest. The site is an important component of Whitton's history and communal identity.

Future investigations may help to enhance our understanding of the historic development of the site. It is currently not known if any physical traces of the reported moated manor survive. Further investigation may help to determine the presence, nature, extent of survival, or the condition of any remains on site.

Sources

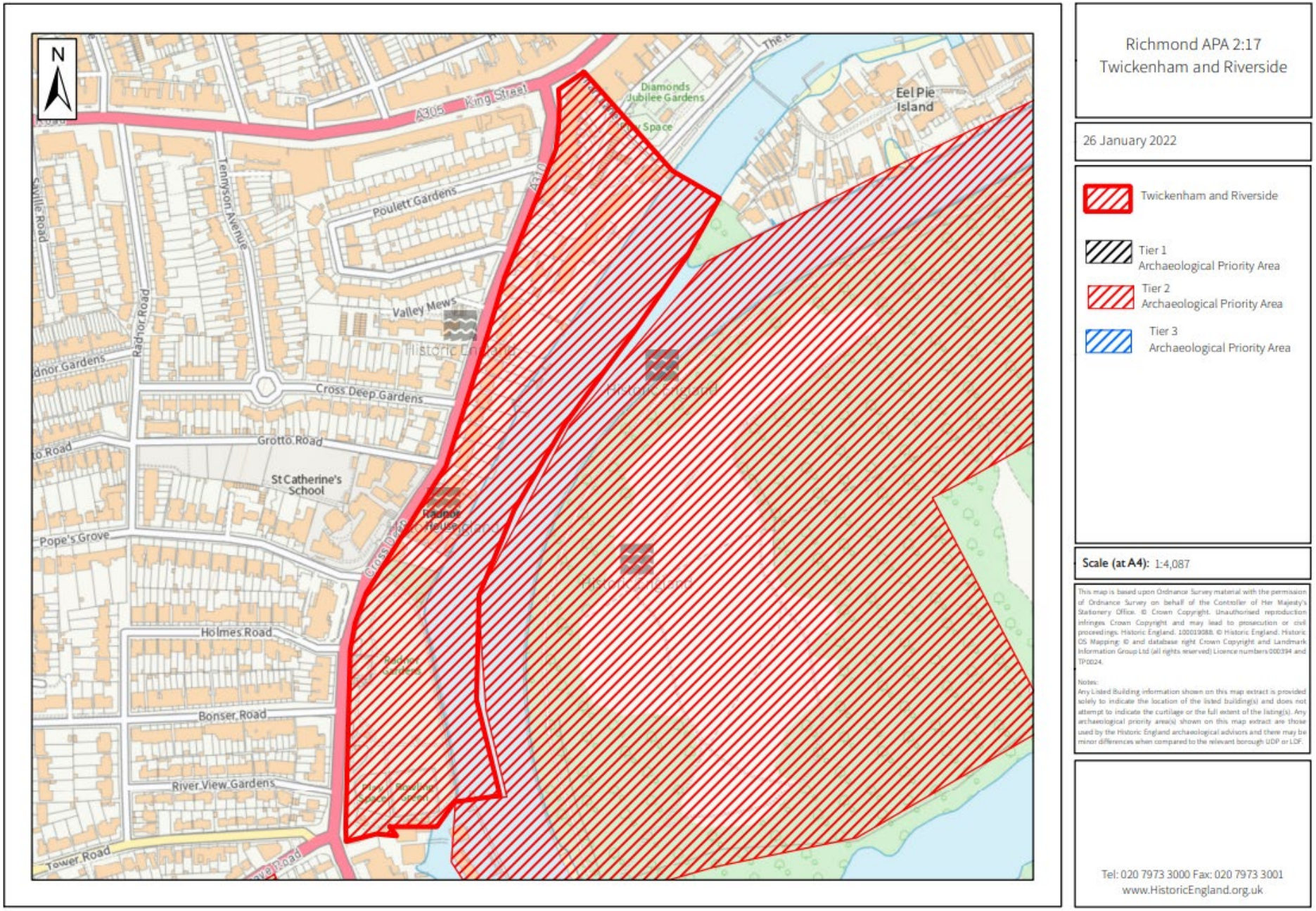
Victoria County History, Middlesex

Inventory of the historical monuments in Middlesex

Moated Sites in Medieval England: A Reassessment

Kneller Hall Heritage Assets Assessment Alan Baxter Associates 2019

http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.php?aid=52&cid=8&ctid=1



Richmond APA 2:17
Twickenham and Riverside

26 January 2022

Twickenham and Riverside

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:4,087

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Richmond APA 2.17: Twickenham and Twickenham Riverside

Summary and Definition

The Twickenham Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Twickenham, Eel Pie Island and the north bank of the Thames between Cross Deep stream and Marble Hill. It includes former and existing designed landscapes but excludes peripheral areas of intense modern development. The common-edge settlement of Twickenham Green is also excluded because it does not appear to have medieval origins.

The Twickenham APA covers part of the Lower Thames Valley and is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it includes the historic settlement of Twickenham, designed landscapes of archaeological interest and because of the association of prehistoric finds and settlement with the river and its banks.

Description

The course of the main channel of the river at Twickenham has probably changed little since' the end of the last glaciation. However, excavations close to Twickenham have produced evidence for minor changes in the form and position of the Thames in the form of palaeochannels (buried infilled river channels). A minor tributary, 'Cross Deep' stream is shown on 17th and 18th century maps, on the south side of Twickenham flowing into the Thames about 600m upstream from Eel Pie Island.

Until recently there were a number of islands, known as eyots, in the Thames at Twickenham, which would have been especially good locations for hunting and fishing. Today only two survive. The largest is Eel Pie Island, which in 1607 comprised three separate islands.

The APA lies mainly on brickearth geology above the sands and gravels of the First River Terrace. The brickearth at Twickenham was probably deposited as ‘floodloam’ after the last Ice Age but across West London brickearth is recognised as covering a wide range of dates and depositional environments. Brickearth can seal or contain evidence for Palaeolithic human occupation.

In 1892 'a curious assemblage’ of animal bones, and plant and molluscan remains were discovered in gravels during the excavation of a sewer trench in the western half of Popes Grove and along the rest of the trench which 'continued through other roads' (probably including Popes Avenue) north to the sewage works. The plant and molluscan remains indicated marshy ground associated with a slow flowing· watercourse. About 300 bones were collected by the navvies. They were identified as those of Bos taurus and possibly Bos longifrons (species of cattle), Cervus capreolus (roe deer), Rangifer tarandus (reindeer), Sus scrofa (wild boar), Cervus eiaphus (red deer), Canis lupus (wolf) and Bison priscus (bison).

Thee 'marrow-bones' of the bison and the cattle had been split and cracked, possibly indicating the presence of man (although artefacts were not found with the bones). The fauna is a curious mixture of wild and domesticated species reflecting widely differing climatic conditions.

Mesolithic activity is indicated a small assemblage of struck flints from .an excavation in Church Street. Mesolithic perforated tools of red deer antler have been found at Eel Pie Island and Twickenham. . Across the river in Ham Fields a large number of Mesolithic struck flints were collected, mostly during gravel extraction or fieldwalking during the first half of the 20th century.

The River Thames at Twickenham has produced at least nine stone and flint axes. However, the main evidence for Neolithic occupation comes from an excavation undertaken behind Nos. 48 and 49 Church Street in 1966 by the Twickenham Local History Society. The excavation revealed a watercourse or ditch containing Neolithic artefacts. Among the finds recovered from the feature were 140 flint-tempered sherds from at least a dozen thick-walled pots and bowls. The pottery was in an early style antedating those of the Ebbsfleet variety. A substantial assemblage of struck flints from the feature were probably of Neolithic date, and included cores, scrapers and flakes. At Ham· Fields on the Surrey bank a large number of flint artefacts, mostly axes and arrowheads, have been collected suggesting considerable settlement in the area by the Neolithic period.

Fragmentary evidence for Bronze Age field systems and/or enclosures has been found at South Middlesex Hospital and Pope's Grotto Public House. Finds from the river include a small dagger blade and spearhead from the channel on the north side of Eel Pie Island, and a basal looped spearhead from near the upstream end of the eyot. A short distance upstream, two dagger blades, a spearhead, two axes, a leaf-shaped sword and a 'flint dagger' were recovered from the river near the site of Pope's Villa. Chance finds from Ham Fields include barbed and tanged arrowheads, three collared urns and a beaker.

Excavations at St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road revealed a few Iron Age features. A small hoard of nine tin coins was found on Eel Pie Island.

Excavations at St John's Hospital revealed several late Roman drainage ditches and an enclosure ditch, probably indicating the' site of a late 3rd- or 4thcentury farm.

The first documentary reference to Twickenham (tuican hom) is in a charter of AD 704 in which Suebraed, King of the East Saxons and Paeogthath 'Comes' grant land to the bishop of London. Although this indicates that an estate had been established at Twickenham by the 8th century no archaeological evidence has yet been found for Saxon settlement.

Twickenham is not recorded in the Domesday Book, but it is likely a church stood on its present site by the late 11th century with the settlement clustered around it and along Church Street and King Street. The earliest above-ground structure is the 14th century tower of St.Mary's Church. Within and around the church there will be numerous medieval and post-medieval burials. Archaeological evidence for medieval occupation is limited but includes a medieval ditch found under Church Street car park. There is also documentary evidence for late medieval and post-medieval fish weirs in the river

The historic core of Twickenham was first mapped in detail on Ralph Treswell the Younger's 1607 'Map of the Manor of Sion' which shows that the present road layout including King Street, Water Lane, The Embankment and Wharf Lane had been laid out by that time and rectangular plots established which extended south-eastward towards The Embankment. Moses Glover's subsequent 1635 'Map of the Manor of Sion' is more detailed than Treswell's 1607 map and shows both the King Street and the Water Lane frontages fully developed, with further properties extending along the Embankment.

Apparently beginning in the 17th century Twickenham became a fashionable place with houses and villas being built around the town and along the river. Archaeological investigation has been limited but Church Street car park revealed a late 16th-/early 17th-century street frontage and a late 18th-century cess-pit.

John Rocque's map of 1746 depicts many carefully designed gardens which would have served these properties. Perhaps the best-known survival from this period is Alexander Pope's Grotto, the last remaining part of his villa and gardens built in 1720 and demolished in 1808. Pope's garden included a Theatre, an Arcade, a Bowling Green, a Grove, and a 'What Not' but little fabric survives above ground. The entrance to Lord Stanhope's tunnel survives at the north-west end of the garden. However archaeological investigations undertaken in 1994 recorded that although much of the east and central part of the garden had been destroyed by intensive gardening, the west side contained C18 landscape features. These included a well-constructed gravel path, thought to relate to the Pope's or possibly Stanhope's garden, and a collapsed subterranean feature, possibly a chamber or a tunnel).

Elsewhere in the APA, archaeological excavation areas at St. John's Hospital contained bedding trenches, pits, ashpits, and postholes associated with the gardens of Amyand House.

Significance

The Twickenham Archaeological Priority Area has potential to reveal significant archaeological remains of most periods.

The tantalising animal and environmental remains found in the 19th century indicate potential for well-preserved early prehistoric remains, potentially buried under the brickearth and/or within ancestral river channels.

The River Thames is known to have attracted both Mesolithic hunter-gatherer and Neolithic farming communities and there are sufficient finds from Twickenham to demonstrate human presence at that time. The Neolithic discoveries at Church Street are particularly notable as possibly indicating the presence of a major monument.

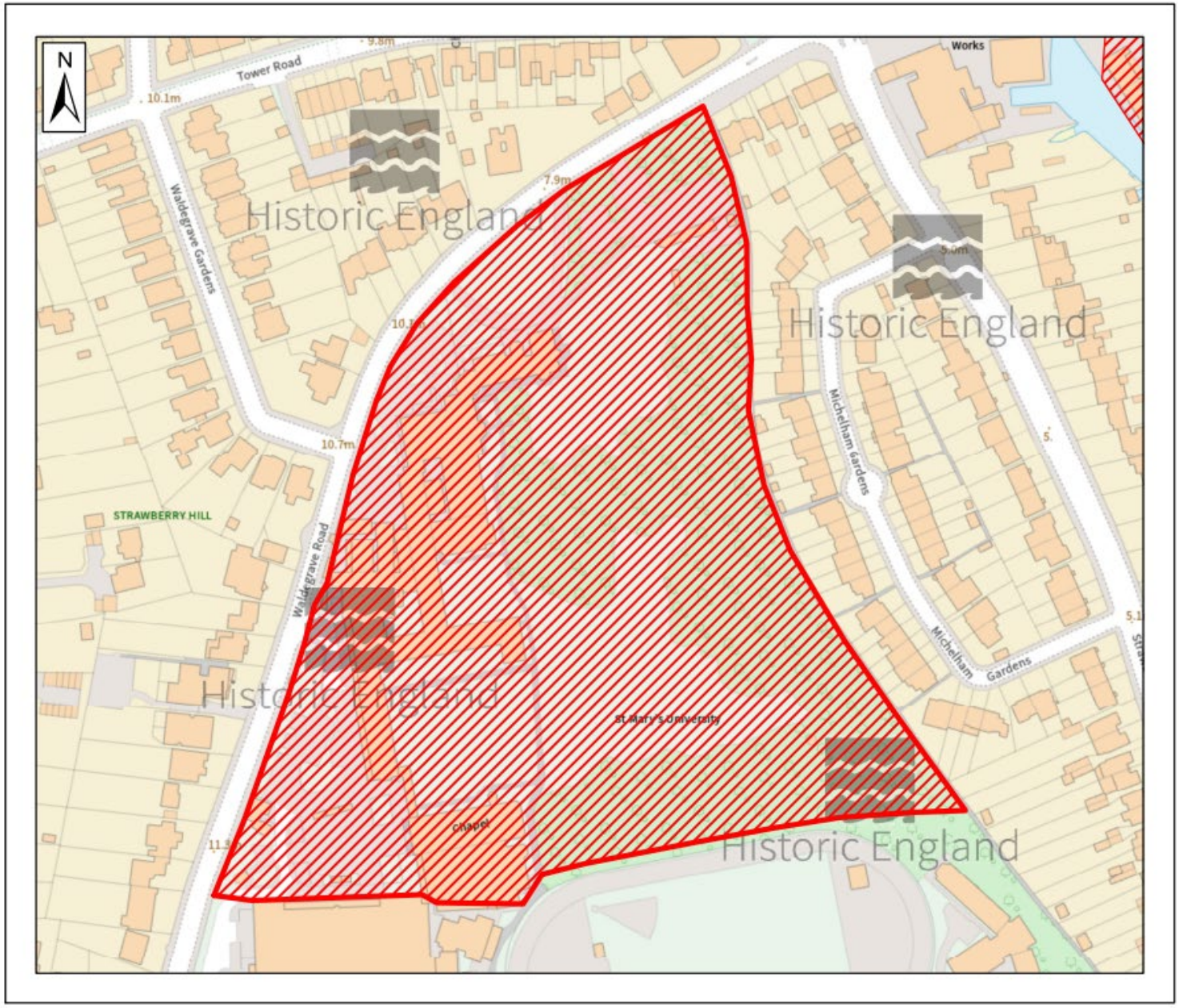
The River Thames in west London has been one of the richest sources of Bronze Age metalwork in· Britain, with particularly large concentrations of finds immediately downstream from Twickenham at Richmond and Syon Reach. By comparison the number of ·finds from the river at Twickenham is modest but further discoveries are possible. It is thought that most Bronze Age metal objects from the river were deposited there as votive offering, however other explanations are possible and opportunities to better understand this process are significant.

The Anglo-Saxon and medieval origins of Twickenham are poorly understood so any new discoveries of this period would be of interest.

Twickenham's development into a fashionable "garden suburb" of 18th century London linked to many famous people is of clear historical interest. Archaeology can potentially contribute to this through study of villas and gardens which have largely now disappeared, such as at Alexander Pope's Garden where national significance is recognised by inclusion in the register of parks and gardens and listing of the surviving grotto.

Key Sources

MOLA, 2002, ORLEANS PARK, Orleans Road WI, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames. An archaeological assessment.



Richmond APA 2:18
Strawberry Hill

26 January 2022

Strawberry Hill

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:2,000

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Richmond APA 2.18: Strawberry Hill

Summary and Definition

The Strawberry Hill APA covers the extent of Strawberry Hill House and the remains of Horace Walpole's 18th century landscape garden. It is designated as a Tier II APA because the house and grounds are a heritage asset with positive archaeological interventions, and the potential or further finds to enhance our understanding of the development of Gothic Revival architecture, and English landscape design.

Description

The Strawberry Hill APA includes Strawberry Hill House and grounds. It is located within a suburban residential area in Twickenham. Building's that form St Mary's College lie to the west, and 1920's terraced housing lies to the east separating the APA from the River Thames. The APA includes the open land that formerly belonged to Strawberry Hill House in the 18th Century, currently part of St Mary's College.

Prehistoric finds within the APA are limited to two small pieces of worked flint recovered from a small cut pit feature during excavations in 2007. Further prehistoric finds have been recorded along the River Thames to the East. Roman finds recorded within the APA include glass vessels that may now be held by the British Museum. These were recorded within the southern extent of the APA in the open ground of St Mary's College.

The first mention of 'Strawberry Hill' is from 1631 and at this point it may refer to the growing of soft fruit locally within the acres of nurseries and orchards present in the area. The original 1698 house at Strawberry Hill was known as Chopped Straw Hall. Strawberry Hill House is a Grade I listed Gothic Revival villa built in stages by Horace Walpole from 1749-76, and Lady Waldegrave in the 19th century. The house was the first to be built in Gothic Style from scratch (with no existing medieval fabric). Throughout each phase of construction Gothic features both decorative and functional were constructed outside and within the building. Features within the building were added to enhance the display of Walpole's collection of antiquarian objects. While outside features were added to compliment the surrounding garden and celebrate nature, including the Grade I Listed Chapel in the Wood. The design of house and surrounding grounds and structures reflect social, family and political expectancies and pressure placed on Walpole to establish a family 'seat'. In 1757 he built a printing house in the grounds to create space for the Round Tower. While not Gothic in design this became the headquarters of his private press.

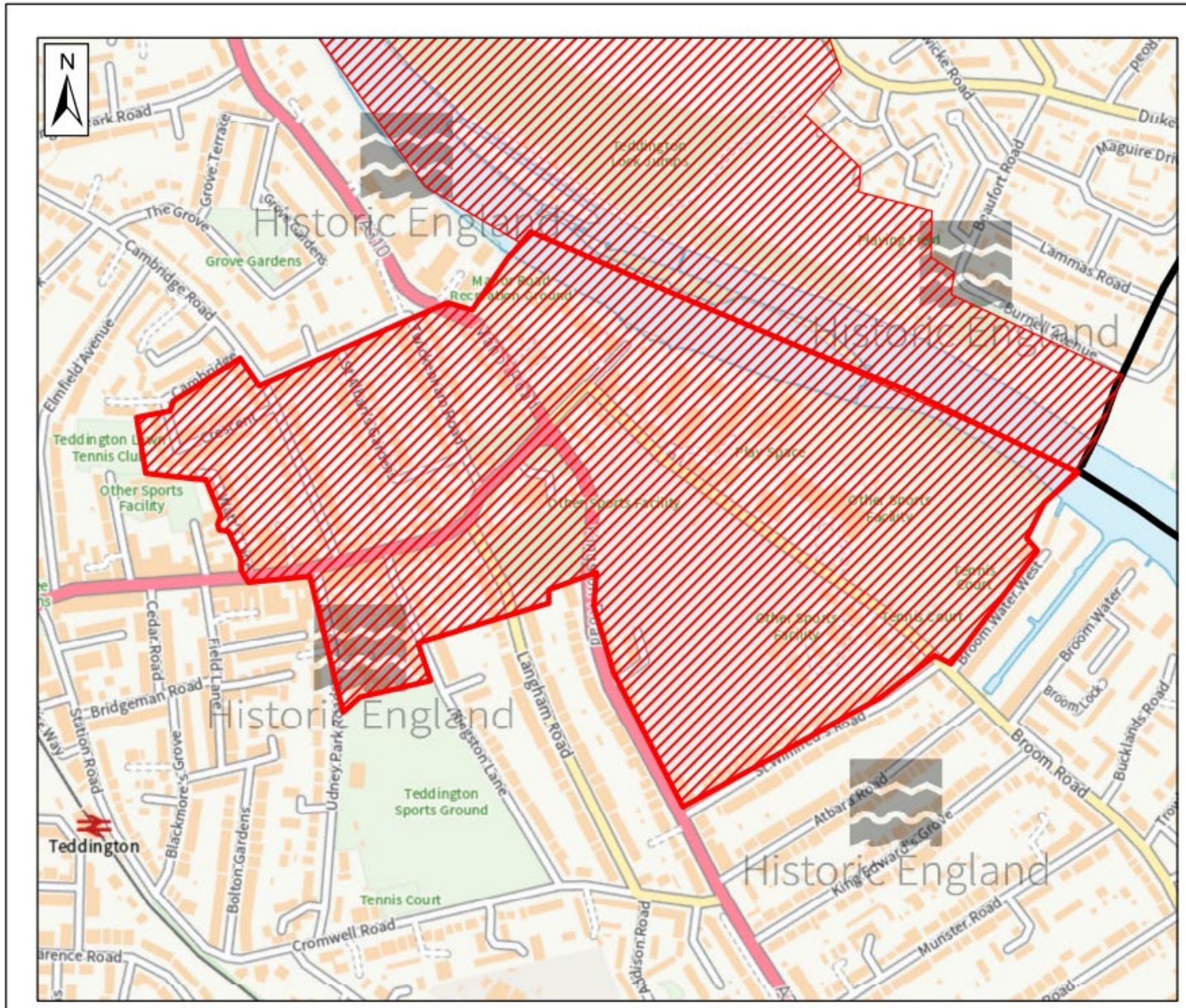
The irregular design of Strawberry Hill House was influenced by a mix of styles inspired by castles (with turrets and battlements), and Gothic cathedrals (with arched windows and stained glass). In contrast the design of the surrounding Grade II* listed gardens dissented

from the popular French or Italian styles and designs of the time in favour of a modern English landscape garden.

Excavations in 2009 recorded features contemporary with the 17th century building, Straw Hall. The partially demolished remains of a 18th century brick-built culverts through the interior of the house and externally within the grounds were also recorded. Further features recorded include floors, footings and walls dated to Walpole's time at Strawberry, as well as evidence of Lady Waldegrave's modifications. These works demonstrate the potential for survival of further remains relating to development and redevelopment during the 18th century.

Significance

Strawberry Hill's significance lies within its social, historic and cultural value, particularly the potential to inform our understanding of the evolution of Gothic design and English landscape gardens. The house is the first without an existing medieval fabric to be rebuilt from scratch in a gothic style and can claim to be the starting point of Gothic Revival. Positive archaeological interventions within the APA illustrate the potential for further discoveries and evidence that can inform our understanding of artistic, horticultural and architectural design through the 18th to 19th centuries.



Richmond APA 2:19
Teddington

26 January 2022

- Teddington
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,500

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Richmond APA 2.19: Teddington

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the core of the historic settlement of Teddington and the riverside area along the west bank of Thames covering the grounds of the former Broom Hall .The APA is classified as a Tier 2 because Teddington is an historic settlement with medieval origins. There is also potential for palaeo-environmental remains and prehistoric activity to be preserved within alluvium deposits along the Thames foreshore.

Description

Evidence for the former existence of a braided course of the river has been found upstream of Teddington. In 2000 the edge of a palaeochannel of the River Thames filled with alluvium was recorded at the Lensbury Club sports ground. There is potential for the discovery of further palaeoenvironemental evidence within the eastern section of the APA towards the waterfront.

Palaeolithic and later finds including a flint core, Mesolithic axe and stag's horn hammer and Neolithic flint tool have been recorded within the settlement area. A Bronze Age spearhead has also been recorded within the APA and it is likely that further evidence may be recovered within the vicinity of the riverside.

Evidence of Roman activity is limited to chance finds of pottery, glass and coins. While Teddington itself may not have been occupied during the Roman period the recovery of finds may relate to the Twickenham to Kingston road, a riverside route of possible Roman origin.

The place name Teddington is thought to derive from the Anglo Saxon 'Tuda' (a person's name) and –ington (meaning settlement), or 'Tuda's Farm'. Teddington was not listed by name in the Domesday Book but is mentioned as early as 1100 AD when it was a berewick (outlying estate) of Staines and remained part of the parish of Staines up until the 13th century when it became an independent manor.

Teddington belonged to Westminster Abbey in the later 13th century when the parish church of St. Marys was first recorded. The earliest medieval settlement of Teddington may have formed around the parish church. St Mary's is located at the corner of the Twickenham to Kingston road and at the eastern end of the High Street. St Mary's Church was replaced in 1889 by St Alban's Church and rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries but retains an early 16th century arch and some 17th century structural features. The manor house is shown on Ordnance Survey maps & plans up until 1899 stood to the west of the Twickenham road, and

north of the church of St Mary. This was demolished at some time before 1920. Historic maps show that the current High Street runs along the boundary of the large medieval open fields of North Field and South Field. Throughout the Medieval period these open fields would have been retained as agricultural land and/or water meadows towards the bank of the river, and formed part of the property of the Lord of the Manor.

The Teddington Enclosure Map of 1800 details the linear pattern of development along both sides of the High Street. The development to the west of Watts Lane was less dense at this time, with large areas of land or gardens visible to the rear of domestic properties indicating that Watt's Lane formed the western boundary of the medieval village of Teddington. In the 17th and 18th centuries Teddington became popular with the upper social classes and a number of large houses including the Grade II Listed Elmsfield House were built either side of the High Street and along the riverside. Excavations along the high street have to date have recorded archaeological features and finds relating to settlement within the post-medieval period, including clay pipes and pottery. Post-medieval boundary ditches to the rear of 97-111 and 119 High Street were recorded during excavations in 2002.

The Thames was used as a major route way throughout the medieval period. The nearest bridge over the river was constructed at Kingston in the 12th century. Local ferries operated at key crossing points and a link between the medieval villages of Teddington and Ham seems likely. There was a fishing weir on the Thames at Teddington between 1345 and c.1535. Boat building and fishing were still important industries in the post-medieval period and a small harbour or dock is shown on the 1745 Tithe map of Teddington in the land to the north of St Mary's Church. Teddington lock was constructed in 1811, rebuilt in 1857 and then replaced by the present double lock in 1904.

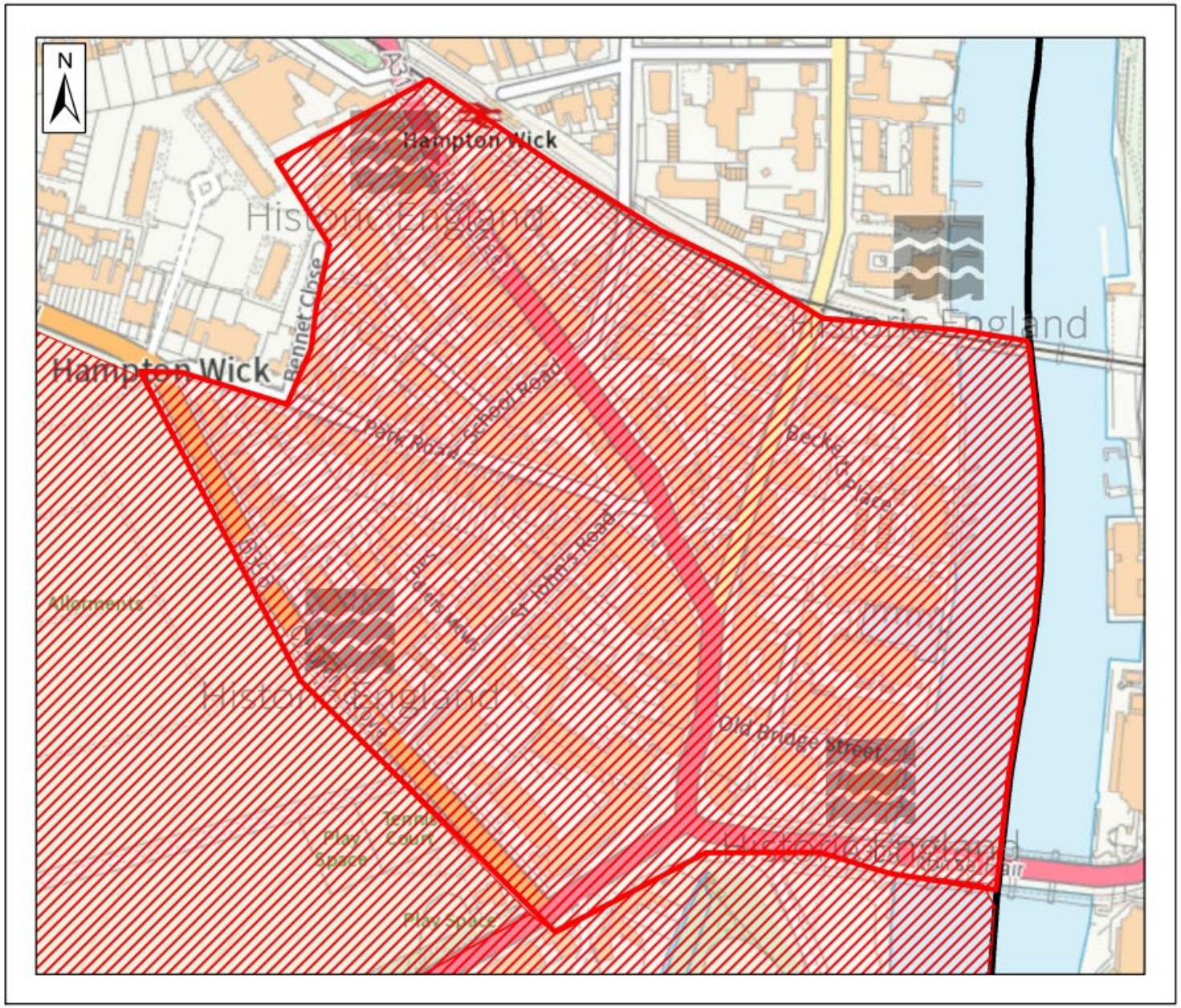
The arrival of the railway in 1858 to Twickenham and Kingston, and a station in Teddington in 1863 led to rapid population growth as well as new housing development and later the rise of new industries including Film and television production at Teddington Studios in 1912. The Shell Oil Company moved their London headquarters to what is now the Lensbury Club during World War 2. In 2000 a rapid survey of air raid shelters constructed in 1940 below the Lensbury Club was conducted prior to their demolition. The boatyard and boathouse at Ferry Road is now one of only a few surviving boatyards on the tidal reach of the river. Circa 1900 the boathouse was used to service the increasing river-based leisure industry. During World War I the boatyard supplied vessels for the shipbuilders, Thornycrofts based in Hampton upstream. The boatyard also has historic military associations as the muster point for the 'Little Ships', for the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940.

Significance

Teddington marks the end of the modern tidal reach of the Thames. Alluvial deposits along the course of the Thames have high potential for palaeoenvironmental information. The discovery of further palaeoenvironmental and prehistoric archaeological finds may help to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns along this stretch of the Thames. With the presence of an early Saxon settlement directly across the river at Ham, it is possible that the area has been of significance to river traffic since at least the Saxon period. Contemporary settlement may have existed at Teddington with Teddington forming an early crossing point of the river, aided by the existence of a long island or eyot. During the early Medieval and Medieval period the alluvial floodplain would have provided an attractive agricultural resource for use as water meadows. Medieval fish traps, fisheries and weirs and been recorded further along the river at Petersham and opposite Twickenham Park and there may be potential for the recovery of finds of this type within the APA. Future discoveries have the potential to contribute to our understanding of Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement and development within the wider area.

Key reference

VCH for Middlesex, Vol III



Richmond APA 2:20
Hampton Wick

26 January 2022

- Hampton Wick
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:2,500

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Richmond APA 2.20: Hampton Wick

Summary and Definition

The Hampton Wick Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Ham Wick. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it is a historic settlement of early medieval origin, with a history of positive archaeological interventions with evidence relating to all periods of history.

The APA covers the core of the historic settlement. The western edge of the APA follows the boundary with Bushy Park, to the north it follows the railway line, the eastern edge of the APA runs mid river along the line of the borough boundary with Kingston between the Railway Bridge and Kingston Bridge to the south.

Description

Hampton Wick is situated on the riverside at the western end of Kingston Bridge, it is separated from the main settlement of Hampton by Bushy Park and Hampton Court Park. The geology of the area is characterised by London Clay overlain by Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels. It falls within the River Thames floodplain with areas of extensive alluvial deposits throughout the APA. The Thames and its tributaries within Richmond provided a wealth of natural resources making the area an ideal location for human settlement and exploitation. Alluvial deposits have the potential to hold significant well preserved archaeological and organic remains. Environmental deposits recorded within the APA along the river include a Mesolithic peat bed at the former Harcros Timber Yard. Further recorded riverside sequences of alluvial and humic peaty deposits overlying the natural gravels are suggestive of open marshy riverine conditions within the APA during the medieval period, followed by a period of overbank flooding or a shift in the river's edge leading to alluvial clays forming.

Evidence for Prehistoric activity comes from excavations at Old Bridge Street and includes Mesolithic or Neolithic flint flakes. Flint tools from the Palaeolithic; Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recovered in some quantity from the river, particularly in the area around the road and railway bridges. Bronze Age artefacts including spears, swords and palstaves have also been recovered from the river. While evidence from this period within the APA is limited to finds, a Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement was recorded at the National Physical Laboratories, Teddington 3km to the north east of the APA.

To date, evidence for Roman activity throughout Richmond is generally sparse. However, there are a few isolated hotspots including evidence of a settlement at Lower Teddington Road where three truncated features containing Roman pottery were found cutting the

terrace gravel. A number of Roman objects notably a thumb ring, a banner standard, and possible spearheads have also been recovered from the river in the area of Kingston Bridge. Around the Kingston-upon-Thames are there is a larger number of recorded Roman period settlement sites, this may be due to the large amount of archaeological investigation around Kingston-upon-Thames. The proximity to Kingston-upon-Thames increases potential for further finds within the Hampton Wick APA, and these could help contribute to our current understanding of Roman settlement locally and within the wider borough of Richmond.

Hampton Wick is thought to have developed during the Saxon period and the Domesday Survey records *Hamntone* which is considered to derive from the Saxon meaning "the settlement in the bend in the river". Saxon spearheads and a scramasax found in river deposits are indicative of activity in the area.

The manor of Hampton which was predominantly agricultural was granted to Walter de St Valery (or Waleric) with the manor centre thought lie in the area of Hampton Court Palace to the east of Hampton Village. The manor was held by the St Valery family until 1218 when it passed to Henry of St Albans, a London merchant who later sold it to the Knights of St John (Knights Hospitallers) in 1237.

The Old Kingston Bridge was constructed around 1170 with repairs documented in 1193. During the early medieval period it was an important crossing point to medieval Kingston across the river which was a thriving market town and centre for pottery production. There are no other documented bridges during the medieval period across the Thames below Hampton Wick/Kingston until London, so the crossing at Hampton Wick was significant for communications, trade and travel within this region. Excavations along Old Bridge Street have recovered pottery of 11th and 12th century date. Significant discoveries from excavations in the 1980's include part of the causeway leading to the bridge, including a medieval section of the causeway wall, and remnants of the east end of the medieval bridge.

Houses and commercial premises were constructed along both sides of the street approaching Kingston Bridge. However, the Old Bridge Street investigations indicate that buildings were not constructed in there until the late 13th to early 14th century, this may be due to wet environmental conditions in the medieval period.

Hampton Wick gradually developed from the post-medieval period. The Ogilby 1682 map shows the growth in settlement size at Hampton Wick. The hearth tax of 1666 shows a moderate number of residents with multiple hearths which indicates some degree of wealth within the area. The medieval bridge was replaced in 1828 30m upstream of the original. Hampton Wick became independent of Hampton in 1831 when it built its own church forming the new parish of St John. The opening of Hampton Wick Station in 1863 led to further settlement growth. Early 19th century census data and directories show the range of

localised crafts, trades and businesses including multiple bakers, butchers, corn merchants, confectioners, game dealers, and tailors.

Late to post-medieval activity is recorded throughout the APA at Lower Teddington Road, St Johns Road, Old Bridge Street and along the High Street. At the site of 6, 8 and 10 High Street there is evidence for multiple phases of construction and land use from the 15th to 19th century. Deposits recorded in 2016 were consistent with domestic and commercial riverside activity throughout the Tudor period. The presence of humic peaty material within earlier deposits is suggestive of open, marshy riverine conditions. Overbank flooding or a shift in the river's edge lead to the formation of alluvial clay deposits in the Tudor period. Excavations recorded ditches (plot boundaries) at the rear of the street frontage properties and the river edge. The ditches contained pottery dating to 1480-1600. At the river's edge a worked wooden stake that appears to have been formed out of part of a reused medieval wagon was recorded. These earlier features and deposits were overlain by sequences of horizontal 17th and 18th century makeup deposits indicative of a period of deliberate ground raising activity for provision of more stable ground. Two phases of construction in the late 18th to 19th century were recorded, with evidence of careful and deliberate dismantling of the earlier buildings to facilitate later buildings. 18th century rubbish pits containing tablewares and more utilitarian vessels, bowls, jars, and storage jars were also recorded. Both earlier and later buildings had chalk floors indicative of commercial activity rather than solely domestic activity.

By the 20th century and outbreak most of the older buildings were replaced with housing for the commuting middle classes. The 1956 OS mapping shows that there is still a bakery behind Nos 14–16 High Street as well as professions relating to boat building, sawmills and a timber yard towards the river.

The history of positive archaeological interventions yielding evidence from all periods demonstrates the potential for further discovery, and the importance of Hampton Wick through time. Further investigation may help enhance our knowledge of the early origins of the settlement and give further insight into the rich history of local trade and economy.

Significance

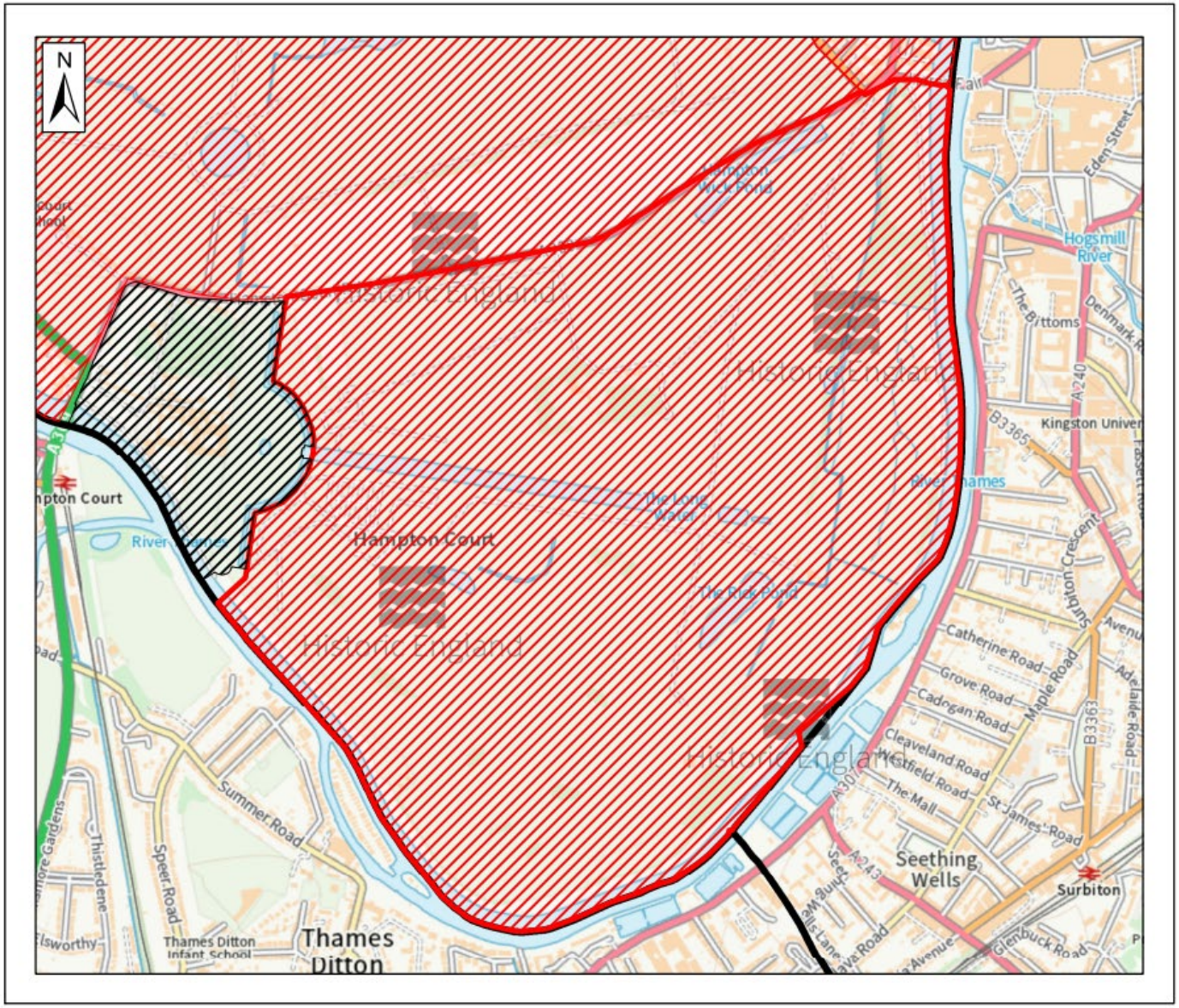
The Hampton Wick Archaeological Priority Area has the potential to reveal significant palaeoenvironmental, and archaeological remains of most periods. The River Thames has been a rich source of evidence for human activity from the prehistoric to modern period. The Thames riverside environment provided a dependable source of food, water, transport, and communication to settlers throughout history. Further finds and investigation may provide evidence of changes of land use and human activity through time, particularly evidence

relating to advances in communications, road, and water-based transport systems that were important for subsistence strategies and mobility between settlements within the area.

The primary significance of the Hampton Wick APA lies in its geographical location and history as an early crossing point across the Thames. Any new discoveries from the Roman and Saxon period would be of local and/or regional interest and could help to determine the nature of the relationship between settlements in Richmond and across the river at Kingston.

Sources

MOLA (2005) New flats adjacent to 2 Station Road, Hampton Wick, London, An archaeological evaluation report.



Richmond APA 2:21
Hampton Court Park

26 January 2022

Hampton Court Park

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:13,031

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Richmond APA 2.21: Hampton Court Park

Summary and Definition

The Hampton Court Park APA covers the former deer park historically known as 'Home Park' to the east of Hampton Court Palace. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because of its historical connection with Hampton Court, and because of its potential to contain prehistoric remains due to its topographic and geological location and due to the limited amount of later disturbance in the park.

Hampton Court Park APA is bounded by the river to the south and east, and by Hampton Court Road to the north; it covers the riverside area up the borough boundary. It is located within the Grade I listed royal park and garden of Hampton Court Palace and adjacent to the scheduled area.

Description

Hampton Court Park mainly overlies Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels, with some river alluvium extending into the flood plain at the eastern end and along the edges of the Thames. The river gravels have potential to contain redeposited Palaeolithic flint artefacts, and there is some evidence for traces of Mesolithic activity in the wider area, however later prehistoric evidence from the Neolithic onwards is more common and is well documented. Throughout much of prehistory the Thames in this area comprised a series of braded channels with shallow water and many islands, which offered a natural crossing point. There are several islands in the riverside area of the APA, known as aits or eyots, that were likely to have been attractive hunting and fishing locations for prehistoric communities.

The sparsity of prehistoric artefacts recovered from the APA itself is likely to be a reflection on the lack of development in the park and subsequent lack of opportunities for discovery. Within the park a late Neolithic arrowhead was found in a test pit at Rick Pond, and further objects have been found on Raven's Ait to the east of the APA boundary, and during development works at Hampton Court, including a flint sickle and a spearhead dating between the late Neolithic and late Bronze Age periods. Excavations across the river at Hurst Park along the Surrey bank recorded a series of Neolithic pits, the remains of an early Bronze Age bell barrow with a central cremation burial, as well as Late Bronze Age structures and ditches.

The park contains no firm evidence for Roman occupation, aside from a general distribution of isolated finds in the area, however, across the river at Hurst Park nine cremation burials, dated to the 2nd century, and a Roman corn dryer were excavated. It is possible that the park was undeveloped woodland during this period, and so used for a different purpose that has left little to no archaeological signature.

The APA continued to be rural or wooded in nature throughout the early medieval period, with established settlements at Hampton to the west and Kingston to the east. By 1180 the local manor belonged to the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem who built a manor on the site of the future Hampton Court Palace. In the 14th century the manor was an administrative centre and was also used as a high-status guest house, where Edward III is known to have stayed, and a residence for royal pensioners. The area of Home Park remained unenclosed at this time and was part of a large medieval open field system.

In 1494 the manor was let to Sir Giles Daubeney, Henry VII's Lord Chamberlain, who transformed Hampton Court into a brick-built moated courtyard house. At this time the lower sections of Home Park close to the Thames were used as prime sheep pasture, with the northern sections remaining as arable open fields. Earthworks of ridge and furrow and a curvilinear trackway in this area are likely to relate to the medieval cultivation of the land and are among many earthworks and crop marks mapped by Oxford Archaeology (2006). In 1514 Cardinal Thomas Wolsey gained the manor on a 99-year lease from the Order of St John. This was a key period in the development of Hampton Court Park, and the boundaries that we see today originated from Wolsey's work. Wolsey enclosed one large area of hunting park with a timber paling, which included what is now Bushy Park to the north of Hampton Court Road and Home Park to the south. Major infrastructure works were undertaken by Wolsey, including providing a water supply to Hampton Court along brick conduits from Kingston Hill and Coombe Hill. The supposed line of the conduit extends east-west through the park, however dating evidence from excavated brick samples suggests it dates from a later phase of development under Henry VIII.

In 1529 Hampton Court Palace and all parkland was taken over by Henry VIII as part of his scheme to create a vast Royal hunting chase beside the Thames. To aid the ambitious redevelopment of Hampton Court, around sixteen million bricks were fired in kilns in Home Park between 1529 and 1539. No archaeological evidence for kilns has been located, or for localised brickearth quarrying, which is thought to have taken place. By 1540, the timber pales surrounding the park had been replaced by brick walls, and the road from Kingston to Hampton had been walled to create a division between Home Park and Bushy Park. From c 1530 to 1650, Home Park was further divided into two sections by a brick wall, the location of which is unknown. Roughly, the southern part of the park was known as the House Park

and was a deer park used as a breeding ground and was planted with oaks, and the northern part was known as the Course and was used for racing dogs and chasing deer and hares. At the eastern end of the Course was a stand for spectators. A new water conduit was commissioned by Henry VIII in 1538, possibly on the same alignment as Wolsey's conduit. The conduit was repaired and replaced many times into the 19th century.

Many of the historic oak trees planted in the park were felled during the time of the Commonwealth, however, there appears to have been few other changes to the park during this time. The next major development within the park was the creation of the Long Water by Charles II in 1661-62, extending eastwards from Hampton Court towards the Thames. This was soon after lined with lime trees, other water features and ponds were created and remodelled, and the park was restocked with deer. It is possible that Hampton Wick Pond, Oak Pond and Rick Pond date from this period.

William III established a stud at Hampton Court. In the 18th century Stud House was built for the Master of the Horse, and the park was developed as a Royal Stud, with paddocks and stables on both sides of the Kingston Road. There were formerly 16 walled paddocks along the north side of the park, but now only three remain in the north-west corner. The stud was largely disbanded and sold in 1894.

One major development within the park which will have impacted on buried archaeological remains is the creation of a golf course in the south-eastern part of the park. This was established in 1895. Parts of the park were used as allotments during the early 20th century, and for growing crops during World War II. Anti-glider defences were also constructed during this period, which comprised linear ditched visible on aerial photos. Development work in recent years has been associated with infrastructure works linked to the Hampton Court Flower Show, which has been held in the park since 1993.

Significance

Hampton Court Park APA is significant for its potential to contain well-preserved later prehistoric archaeological remains, which can enhance our knowledge and understanding of how this part of London and the River Thames was occupied and utilised during this period.

Hampton Court Park is a multi-phase landscape, and although not as well preserved as those at Bushy Park, Hampton Court Park also contains earthwork remains relating to medieval open fields and agricultural activity. The palace and park was associated with the monarchy for more than 200 years and many important events took place there. It is most closely associated with the Tudor period and the reign of William and Mary as it was during these

periods that many changed occurred in the park and it took on its present form. Archaeological interest resides in the standing buildings and structures, such as lodges, walls, and water features, as well as below ground deposits.

Opportunities for investigations will typically be limited but important remains should be anticipated whenever built fabric or the ground surface is disturbed, and even minor works must be assessed for archaeological impact. Prehistoric flint tools are likely to be located at the interface of the natural gravel and overlying subsoil or topsoil, so could be revealed by relatively minor ground works within the park.

Key References

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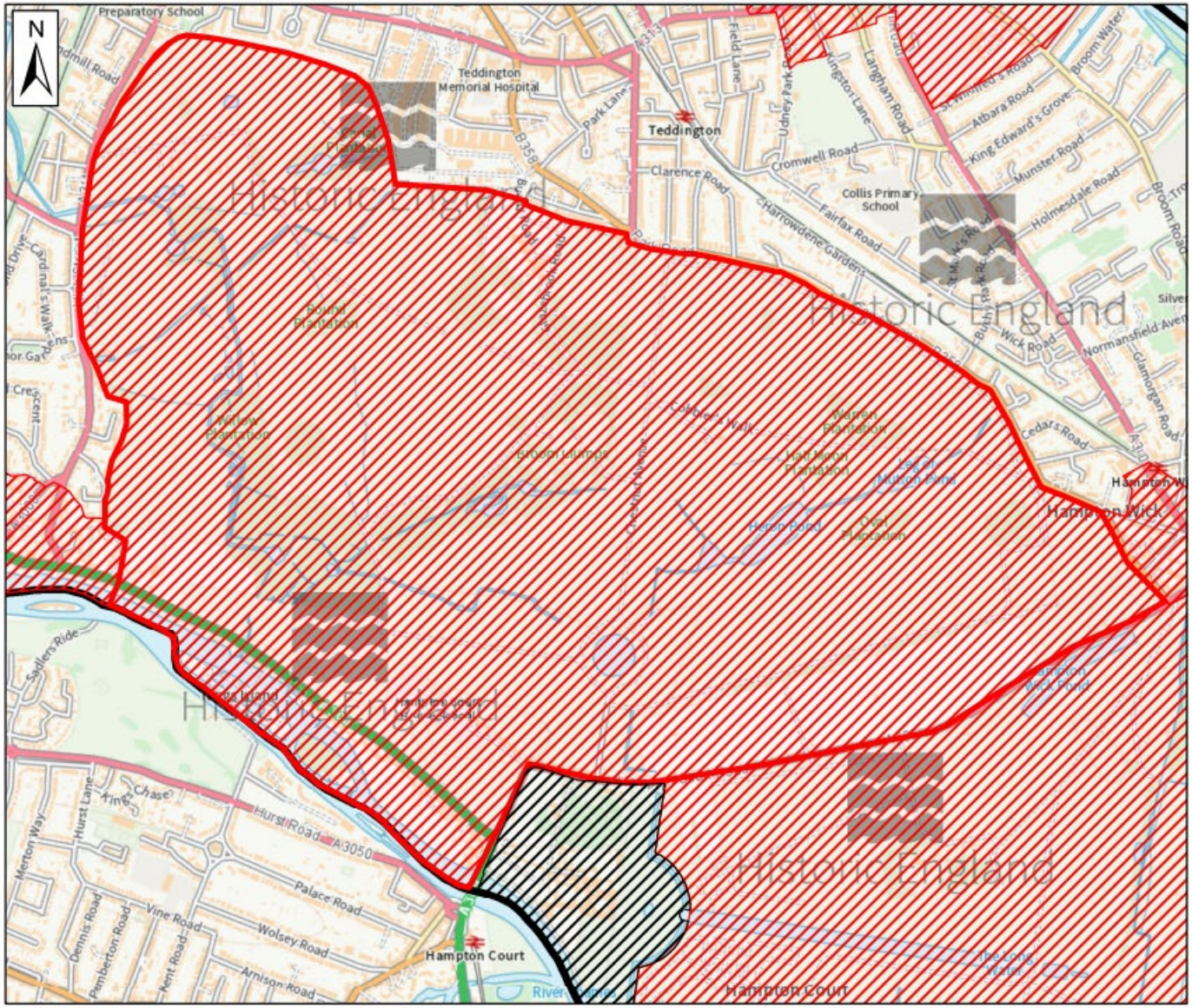

Richmond APA 2:22
Bushy Park

26 January 2022

- Bushy Park
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:16,000

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Richmond APA 2.22: Bushy Park

Summary and Definition

The Bushy Park APA covers the Grade I listed royal deer park, parts of which were first enclosed in the C15, and the riverside area to south of Hampton Court Road up the borough boundary. The 450ha of parkland is situated on flat, low-lying ground forming part of the Thames flood plain, located on the northern banks of the river Thames, and to the north and north-west of Hampton Court Palace. It is a Tier II APA because it comprises multiple layers of historic landscape types; including ridge and furrow and well-preserved medieval field systems, a Tudor deer park, C17 designed landscape and water gardens, and wartime camps. There are eleven royal lodges in the park, including those associated with Upper Lodge and Lower Lodge (Bushy House). The boundary walls are dated variously to the 16th, 17th and 19th century. Ancient oaks from the 16th century survive along the perimeter at Hampton Hill to the north-west.

Description

Bushy Park APA mainly overlies Kempton Park floodplain sands and gravels, with some Taplow gravel present in the north-west corner. The BGS does not map brickearth in the park, however localised unmapped deposits have been recorded during fieldwork in the vicinity and have the potential to contain archaeological remains. Evidence of later prehistoric activity is well documented within the wider area, A Bronze Age barrow stood on Sandy Lane, along the northern boundary of the Park; this was excavated in the mid C19 and found to contain cremated and inhumed human remains, as well as a bronze dagger and worked flint. Other prehistoric evidence within Richmond comes from the area of the National Physical Laboratories, where evidence for a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation site has been recorded. The park would have been an attractive area for settlement due to its location close to the River Thames, and the presence of fertile, well drained soils. There are a number of islands in the riverside area of the APA, known as aits or eyots, that were likely to have been attractive hunting and fishing locations for prehistoric communities. Excavations across the river at Hurst Park along the Surrey bank recorded a series of Neolithic pits, the remains of an early Bronze Age bell barrow with a central cremation burial, as well as Late Bronze Age structures and ditches.

The park contains no firm evidence for Roman occupation, aside from a general distribution of isolated finds in the area, however, across the river at Hurst Park nine cremation burials, dated to the 2nd century, and a Roman corn dryer were excavated. It is possible that the park was undeveloped woodland during this period, and so used for a different purpose that has left little to no archaeological signature.

During the later medieval period, prior to its enclosure, Bushy Park comprised an area of medieval open fields. This was common arable land, and part of the manor of Hampton. The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, large baulks, holloways and field boundaries can be seen in various places in the park and represent a classic medieval open field system which is an important archaeological resource in Greater London. Hampton Court Green once formed part of a long arable field running parallel to the river from Hampton court to Hampton. The preservation of the remaining and underlying medieval landscape was a result of the parks enclosure in the late 15th century, and the change of use of the land from arable farming to a deer park. A key area of well-preserved earthworks lies between Lime Avenue and the Woodland Gardens, which contains extensive evidence of a medieval field system.

The history of the site as a deer park began in 1491 when Giles d'Aubrey enclosed 162ha of arable farmland in the area of Middle Park. By 1504 Cardinal Wolsey, while involved at Hampton Court, enclosed as one three separate areas of ploughed farmland: Bushy Park, Middle Park, and Hare Warren. The area adjacent to the river was enclosed for development associated with Hampton Court including construction of the stable block's (the Royal Mews) which was later enlarged for Henry VIII in 1537 and extended by Elizabeth I in 1570. When Hampton Court was taken over by Henry VIII in 1529 the enclosed parkland formed his deer park there, and in 1540 the whole park was walled around. In 1629 James I added a further 68ha (Court Field) into Bushy Park on the Hampton side and enclosed it with a wall.

In 1709 the first Earl of Halifax, one of William III's most eminent financiers, became Keeper of Bushy Park and moved into Lower Lodge (also known as Bushy House) and in 1713 he added the keepership of Middle Park and Hare Warren. It was at this time that the distinction between the three parks broke down and the whole area north of Hampton Court Road became known as Bushy Park. The second Earl of Halifax created elaborate water gardens in the grounds of Upper Lodge. Water was diverted from the canalised Longford River into a new high pond by the lodge to feed a cascade down to a second pond before discharging into the original system (Rocque 1746). Only part of this feature survives today (two pools in the grounds of Upper Lodge and the water in Canal Plantation).

The canalised Longford River, along with the early 18th century construction of Chestnut Avenue and Diana Fountain, form integral parts of the post-medieval designed landscape which survive. These features, among others such as the Pheasants Ground, are illustrated on Rocque's map of 1746.

Military use of Hampton Court Green and Bushy Park is well documented. The Green was used for archery, and in the reigns of George I and George II for grazing horses during the Crimean War, calvary barracks were established at the western end of the Green by 1869 (demolished by 1949). During World War II recruitment meetings were held on the Green and a barracks erected until 1932. Bushy Park was used in both world wars: the Canadians used

Upper Lodge as the King's Canadian Hospital in the First World War; and troops from the USA used an area on the northern edge of the park to the east of the Chestnut Avenue as a base camp, Camp Griffiss. Camp Griffiss began in 1942, initially as the headquarters for the United States Army Air Force (USAAF), and named after Lieutenant Colonel Townsend Griffiss. It was later chosen by General Eisenhower as the location for the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) and for the planning of the invasion of Europe in 1944. The site consisted of a mixture of permanent and temporary buildings. A landing strip, serving the camp, lay in the south of Bushy Park, just to the north of the Royal Paddocks (centred on TQ1664069253). Some of the personnel were billeted in the Park at Upper Lodge and in huts under the trees either side of Chestnut Avenue. After the war it continued to be used by the Royal Air Force, until 1948 and for the planning of the Berlin Airlift in 1949, and then the United States Air Force after until it closed in 1952. It was later used as a school for US service personnel, and all buildings were demolished in the early 1960s.

Limited archaeological activity has taken place within the APA. Investigations to date have focused on the prehistoric potential and on the C17 and C18 designed landscape. A large-scale historical survey of the park took place in 1982 by Travers Morgan Planning and remains the definitive research document for the park. Further archaeological investigation within the APA may allow for comparisons with other formal designed landscapes along the Thames and have the potential to enable a better understanding of the links between houses, estates, settlements, and the wider historical- colonial landscape at this time.

Significance

Bushy Park APA represents a palimpsest landscape, containing features from the prehistoric period to the modern day. The primary significance of the APA lies in its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this multi-period landscape, and in the unusually extensive and well-preserved medieval field systems, which are a rarity in Greater London. A number of positive archaeological interventions within the wider area have identified and located finds and features relating to most periods.

Sources

AOC Archaeology Group 2014 Pheasantry Yard, Bushy Park. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

London Gardens Trust, Hampton Court Green

Museum Of London Archaeology Service 1998 The Royal Mews, Hampton Court Road

Travers Morgan Planning 1982 Royal Parks Historic Survey: Hampton Court and Bushy Park, Vols I-III

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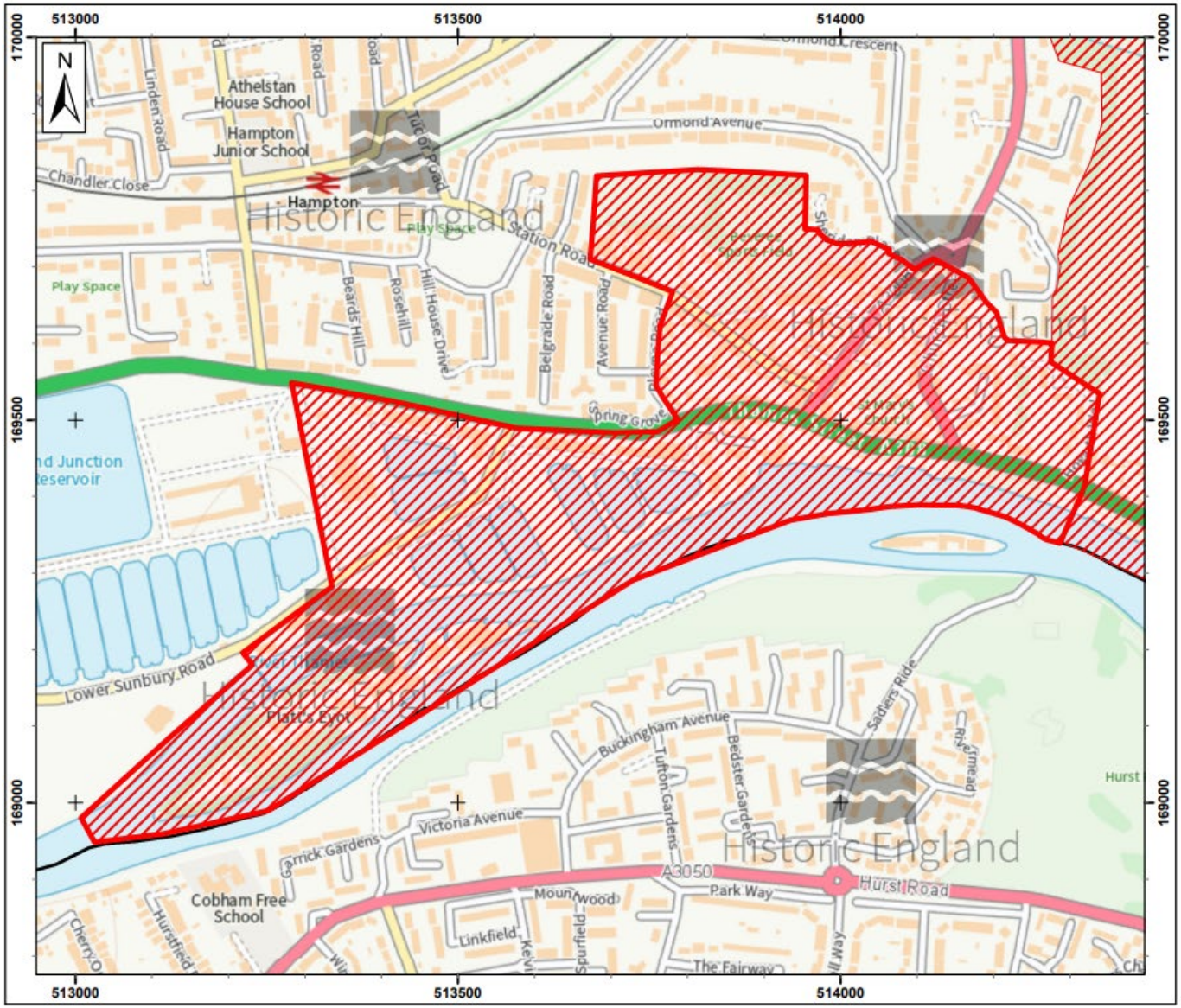

Richmond APA 2:23
Hampton

26 January 2022

- Hampton
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,500

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Hampton settlement and riverside

Summary and Definition

The Hampton Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic riverside settlement of Hampton and the associated Thames riverside. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA because it is a historic settlement of early medieval origin with a history of positive archaeological interventions, potential for survival of organic remains along the foreshore and historic water-industry infrastructure.

The APA covers the core of the historic settlement of Hampton which is focussed on the triangular space enclosed by Thames Street, Church Street and High Street and the peripheral areas including Hampton Waterworks and the riverside area.

Description

Hampton is a riverside settlement located on the River Thames, it lies at the fringes of Grade I Registered Bushy Park, a medieval deer park. The geology comprises Kempton Park Gravel above London Clay with Alluvium deposits along the banks of the River Thames. Alluvial deposits have the potential to hold significant well preserved archaeological and organic remains. The River Thames provided a dependable source of food, water, and a means of transport and communication making the area an ideal location for human settlement and exploitation.

Hampton would have been an attractive area for settlement due to its location close to the River Thames, and the presence of fertile, well drained soils. Flood deposits have been recorded in previous excavations within the vicinity of the Hampton Waterworks along Lower Sunbury Road, while Platts Island (or Platts Eyot) comprises a substratum of alluvial clay overlain by river sands and gravels sealed with a substantial layer of made ground. Originally a low-lying island prone to frequent flooding ground levels were raised around 1898 (Hawkins 2005).

The construction of locks downstream raised the level of the Thames at Hampton significantly in comparison to levels in prehistory. However, evidence of prehistoric activity is well documented within the wider area. Specific evidence within the APA comes from isolated finds. These include Palaeolithic flint tools, a Mesolithic flint adze or axe head and a polished flint axe, and Neolithic polished flint tools. During construction of the waterworks three Mesolithic tranchet axes were recovered from a peat unit 3m below ground level. A Neolithic stone axe was also recovered at Garrick's Eyot outside the APA and across the border with Surrey, and excavations across the river at Hurst Park along the Surrey bank recorded a series of Neolithic pits. A logboat was discovered and recorded in late 19th/ early 20th century reports while dragging the Thames. This was tentatively dated from the

prehistoric to early medieval period but may be associated with medieval riverside activity discussed below.

Bronze Age activity is well documented along the Thames in the Hampton area. Platts Eyot may have formed a focus for activity during this period when river levels were significantly lower than they are today. A flat axe recovered along the foreshore described as 'imitating bronze' has also been recorded and may date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period. Mid-19th century excavations at the northern boundary of Bushy Park and to the north east of the Hampton APA recorded a Bronze Age barrow. This was found to contain cremated and inhumed human remains, as well as a bronze dagger and worked flint. Other prehistoric evidence within Richmond comes from the area of the National Physical Laboratories, where evidence for a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation site has been recorded. Excavations to the south across the river at Hurst Park, Surrey recorded the remains of an early Bronze Age bell barrow with a central cremation burial, as well as Late Bronze Age structures and ditches.

There is no archaeological evidence for Roman activity within the APA. Evidence for Roman activity and settlement within the local area is primarily located further east towards Kingston-upon-Thames and Kingston Bridge, and a small collection of Roman finds have been recovered from Hampton Hill to the north. Across the river at Hurst Park, Surrey nine cremation burials, dated to the 2nd century, and a Roman corn dryer were excavated. Further research could help improve our understanding of human activity in this area of Richmond during this period.

The historic settlement of Hampton is thought to have developed during the Saxon period. Hampton is recorded as an early medieval settlement in Domesday Book (1086) using the name *Hamntone* which is considered to derive from the Saxon meaning "the settlement in the bend in the river". Despite the village's origins in the Saxon period, Saxon remains are absent from the Hampton APA area. However, Saxon spindlewhorls recorded at Bushy Park, and Saxon spearheads and a scramasax found in river deposits at Ham Wick to the east are indicative of activity in the area. Across the river in Hurst Park archaeological investigations led to the discovery of an Early to Middle Saxon (6th- to 7th-century) settlement site, comprising the remains of eight sunken-featured buildings. The Church of St Mary the Virgin which is located along the river within the APA is reputedly of Saxon origin.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) the manor of Hampton was held by Earl Algar, and it is thought that the manor house of Hampton was originally located at the site of Hampton Court Palace to the east. The Church of St Mary would have formed the nucleus of the early medieval settlement with its historic core formed around the triangular area formed by the High Street, Church Street and Thames Street.

Following the Norman Conquest, the manor of Hampton which was predominantly agricultural was granted to Walter de St Valery (or Waleric). It was held by the St Valery family until 1218 when it passed to Henry of St Albans, a London merchant who later sold it to the Knights of St John (Knights Hospitallers) in 1237. It is possible that by 1180AD the Order had established a house in the area of Hampton and may be one of the smaller units documented in the Hospitaller property survey of 1338. Archaeological evidence of early medieval and medieval activity within the area is currently limited. However, significant amounts of medieval pottery dated to the 12th and 13th centuries were recovered from a garden at 9a Church Street. Pieces of residual undated lava quern and Kingston white ware pottery dated to the 13th and 14th century have been also been recovered. Outside of the APA in Bushy Park archaeological surveys recorded medieval banks and ridges, the trajectory of which may have extended into the Hampton APA area. The standing remains of a late medieval building preserved within later post-medieval additions have also been recorded at 6 Thames Street. Platts Eyot may have been used from the medieval period for willow and osier beds to grow withies for fishing equipment. It was last documented to be used for this purpose in 1884 (Hawkins 2005).

Bushy Park to the east was formed in 1491 and expanded throughout the post-medieval period. The bulk of recorded finds and features within the APA date to the post-medieval period and are largely associated with houses and garden features. The Rocque map of 1766 shows that Hampton village was formed of a group of buildings and gardens on either side of the High Street. The area surrounding the historic settlement core is likely to have remained woodland and agricultural land from the medieval to post-medieval period. Evidence for post-medieval field systems were excavated at 43 High Street in 1997.

In 1753/4 Hampton House and grounds at the eastern edge of the APA (now Garrick's Villa) were acquired by David Garrick. The house and grounds were developed by Garrick who began building features like Shakespeare's Temple on the riverside area of the grounds. The architect commissioned or at least consulted on for the works is thought to have been Lancelot Brown who provided Garrick with advice that included the construction of the tunnel beneath Hampton Court Road linking the riverside feature to Garrick's Villa.

From the post-medieval period onwards Hampton and the riverside landscape was exploited not just for design aesthetics, but for local industry, and national (military) industry. Water companies were set up in the 18th and 19th centuries in response to demands for new water supplies to serve the increasing population of London. These companies took their water from a then heavily polluted and contaminated Thames. To solve this issue the 1852 Metropolis Water Act required companies to relocate and take water from above the tidal reach of the Thames, and to filter the water. The Hampton Waterworks were subsequently

constructed along Upper Sunbury Road. A number of buildings including the Hampton Waterworks Morelands Buildings are Grade II listed.

A boat building industry (Taggs Boatyard) was established in 1880 on the western end of Platts Eyot. In 1887 the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company purchased the remaining (75%) of the island and a channel was cut through the island tunnelling water to an engine house in the Hampton Waterworks. The channel's construction and related drainage and land-raising will have damaged earlier archaeological remains on the eyot, but some survival is possible. Historically islands on the Thames have been used as key places to generate electricity, from 1889 to 1914/15 Immisch and Co were generating electricity to power pleasure launches and electric canoes built on the island. In 1904 John Issac Thorney Croft known for inventing naval high-speed boats took over the site, during WW1 he was commissioned to secretly build Coastal Motor Boats (CMB's) that could launch quickly and could skim safely over minefields carrying a torpedo. During WW2 he build Motor Torpedo Boats and landing craft. Evidence of the impact of industrial and military activity on the local area remains in the form of several listed buildings including a Grade II listed boathouse built in 1917.

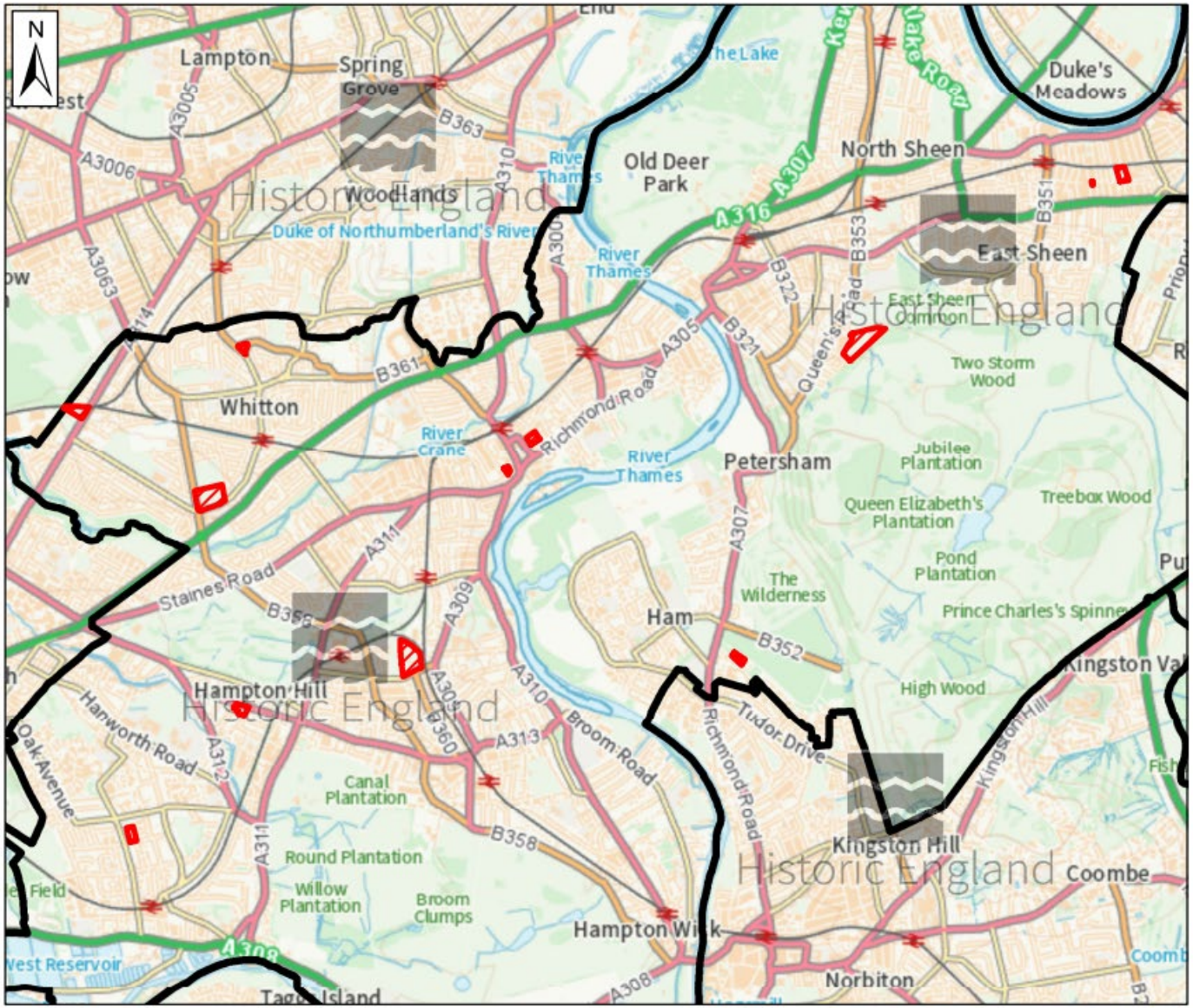
Significance

The primary significance of the Hampton and riverside APA is related to the potential early medieval (Saxon) origin of the historic settlement. It is likely that there was an early settlement which at first centred on St Mary's Church, which later developed into the important medieval landscape that included the arable lands now enclosed within Bushy Park.

The Hampton and riverside APA forms part of a much wider multi-period landscape and further investigation could greatly enhance our knowledge of settlement, exploitation, development and industrialisation of the riverside environment from the prehistoric to the early modern period. Particularly potential relationships with the settlement across the river at Hurst Park where there is compelling evidence to suggest settlement in the prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age), Roman and Saxon period.

Further archaeological investigation within the APA may allow for comparisons with other riverside settlements along the Thames and have the potential to enable a better understanding of settlement patterns, as well as riverside resource exploitation, and industry from the prehistoric to early modern period.

Buildings and other remains of the water-related industrial archaeology of local historical interest are still visible and could be suitable for recognition and interpretation within new development.



Richmond APA 2:24
Richmond Cemeteries

26 January 2022

- Richmond Cemeteries
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:42,500

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Richmond APA 2.24: Post Medieval Cemeteries

Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area includes eleven post-medieval cemeteries and burial grounds. These are Teddington Cemetery, Hounslow Cemetery, Hampton Cemetery, Twickenham Cemetery, Richmond Cemetery, Oak Lane Cemetery, Mortlake Old Cemetery, St Andrews Churchyard, St James' Churchyard, The Independent Dissenters Burial Ground in Mortlake and St Philip and St James' Burial Ground. The sites are scattered across the Borough and in some instances are preserved as gardens, recreational grounds or churchyards, whilst others are still in use for burial.

The earliest burial ground with this APA is the Independent Dissenters Burial Ground in Mortlake which was opened in 1716. Burial grounds within historic settlements are covered by the APA for their settlement whilst 20th century burial grounds or 20th century extensions are excluded. This APA is classified as Tier 2 as the historic burial grounds are heritage assets of archaeological interest. These sites often have a strong local connection with other important heritage sites and significant local individuals. They are significant for their archaeological, artistic, architectural and historical interests as unique insights into economy, society, fashion and many other aspects of past daily life. These cemeteries are listed below under both their original and current names.

Teddington Cemetery

In 1877 an area of former orchard of c 1.6ha in Shacklegate Lane was purchased from Mr Travers Smith. The site was laid out with buildings including a pair of chapels, a lodge, and a gothic mortuary and opened as Teddington Cemetery in 1879.

By 1915 the burial ground had been extended to the north with a further extension to the north-west c.1960 which encompassed the former nursery and allotment gardens. A final extension to the south-west had occurred by the end of the 20th century. These later extensions are excluded from the APA.

The most striking feature of the cemetery is the number of mature trees, some well over 100 years old. The whole of the old cemetery is covered with mature trees such as cedar, weeping beech, holly, yew, cypresses, giant redwood, and a fine large monkey puzzle. Several cherry trees, probably the remains of the former orchard, are scattered in the lawns of the cemetery.

Hounslow Cemetery

The land for Hounslow Cemetery was conveyed to Hounslow Burial Board in 1868 and the first portion was consecrated in February 1869. It was enlarged in the C20th when an additional area was consecrated in June 1921. Two further areas in the south-east portion of the ground were consecrated in May 1928 by the Lord Bishop of London, and an additional 5 acres consecrated in 1929. The two small cemetery chapels, divided by a porte-cochère, are in the oldest part of the cemetery and the only parts included in the APA.[8]

Holly Road Garden of Rest

Holly Road Burial Ground one of the oldest cemeteries in the area opened in 1782 and served the Parish of St Mary, Twickenham until it became full in 1835. In 1930 around 450 people were named to be buried there on monuments and tombstones, but there is likely to have been more burials. Although officially closed in 1868 several burials in family graves continued until 1875. It was laid out as a public garden in 1953 and restored and replanted in 1991.

Hampton Cemetery

Hampton Cemetery was opened in 1879 to serve the parish of Hampton when the parish churchyard of St Mary the Virgin was full. It is a modest cemetery laid out simply with a central wide tarmac path flanked by trees running north to south between the main entrance gates on Holly Bush Lane, where there is a brick lodge, and the gates on Broad Lane. A Columbarium Garden of Rest has a paved rectangular space that is walled on three sides with hexagonal plaques forming the back wall.[9]

Twickenham Cemetery

Twickenham cemetery was established by the Twickenham Burial Board in 1868 and has been enlarged over time[10]. Once surrounded by orchards and fields the cemetery includes lavish Victorian tree planting and the two triple-spired Gothic Chapels, designed by Charles Jones (the Ealing Borough Surveyor). The chapels were completed a year prior to the opening of the cemetery.[11]

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[8] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC031

[9] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC024

[10] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC088

[11] Meller, H. Parsons, B. 2011. *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer* (fifth ed.). Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press. Pp 332

Richmond Cemetery

Richmond Cemetery formerly occupied part of an area known as the "Pesthouse Common", owing to the existence of a pest-house (plague or fever isolation hospital) here. Richmond Cemetery was founded in 1853 when part of the Pesthouse Common, formerly owned by King George III was granted to Richmond vestry. A plot of 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) was enclosed for a burial ground; a workhouse was also provided.[12] Between 1868 and 1890 the cemetery was enlarged several times, with further extensions in 1898 and 1902.[13]

In 1873 the vicar built a wall in order to divide the cemetery into separate areas for Church of England burials and non-conformist burials. This was however met with opposition from the local community with the wall being torn down during the night. A reward was offered for information on the culprits with little success. The wall was never rebuilt.[14]

The cemetery originally contained two chapels – one Anglican and one Nonconformist—both built in the Gothic revival style. The Anglican Chapel was designed by Sir Arthur Bloomfield and built in c.1870. The designer of the nonconformist chapel is unknown. Both chapels are now privately owned, and the Nonconformist chapel today falls outside the cemetery walls after a redrawing of its boundaries[15].

Today the cemetery is joined to the 20th century East Sheen Cemetery to the north although the original cemetery boundary is now denoted by a holly hedge.

Oak Lane Cemetery

Land for a new cemetery was granted by Queen Victoria in 1838 when both the churchyard of St Mary's and its supplementary burial ground at Holly Road, now Holly Road Garden of Rest, were full. However, the new Oak Lane Cemetery itself filled up quickly due to the rapidly expanding population largely due to the coming of the railway to Twickenham; the last burial here was in 1955 and the cemetery was officially closed.[16]

[12] Malden, H. E. (ed.) 1911 *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3*

[13] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC062

[14] Meller, H. Parsons, B. 2011. *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer* (fifth ed.). Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press. pp. 290–294.

[15] Meller, H. Parsons, B. 2011. *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer* (fifth ed.). Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press. pp. 290

[16] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC050

Mortlake Old Cemetery

Mortlake Old Cemetery was opened in 1854, with an un-consecrated area being added to the west in 1877. A small Gothic chapel with a bell cote originally stood at the centre of the cemetery, however it was demolished in 1969 and subsequently replaced with a large horse-chestnut tree[17]. It should be noted that the oldest son of the author Charles Dickens (also called Charles) was buried here in 1896.

St Andrew's Churchyard, Ham

The Church of St Andrew was constructed in 1830-1 and designed by architect Edward Lapidge[18]. In 1860 a south aisle was added followed by a chancel in 1900. A modern oak lych-gate has been added to the entrance of the churchyard in which lies several military and naval officers[19].

St James' Churchyard, Hampton Hill

The nave and chancel of the church was constructed in 1864 to the designs of William Wiggington, with a tower being added by Romaine Walker and Tanner in 1888. At the time the area was described as "a *miserable area inhabited by an even more miserable brand of people"* and the little chapel of St James as *"a barn of a church in a wilderness of a parish"*[20].

Originally the churchyard immediately surrounded the church, however in 1882, due to the growing population an acre of land next to the church in Park was added to be used for burials. The churchyard was closed to burials with the exception of reserved places in existing plots[21]

Independent Dissenters Burial Ground, Mortlake

Hidden away at the end of Prince's Road is the small independent dissenters' burial ground of the East Sheen Congregational Church. An independent chapel was built here in 1716. The

[17] Meller, H. Parsons, B. 2011. *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer* (fifth ed.). Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press. Pp 258

[18] Cherry, B and Pevsner, N. 1983,. *The Buildings of England – London 2: South. London*: Penguin Books. p. 472

[19] Malden, H. E. (ed.) 1911,'Kingston-upon-Thames: Manors, churches and charities', in *A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3*, pp. 501-516.

[20] https://www.stjames-hamptonhill.org.uk/history/

[21] https://stjames-hamptonhill.org.uk/about-us/history/churchyard-history/

site was attached to the British School in South Worple Way but was sold by the school to a developer in the 1990s. By this time the burial ground contained up to 16 visible tombstones. The site is now a landscaped garden. The date of the last burial within the cemetery is not currently known however one of the extant gravestones which is still readable is that of William Marshall who died in 1854[22].

St Philip and St James's burial ground, Whitton

The church of St Philip and St James was built in 1862 when a separate parish was formed from the parish of St Mary[23]. The site was originally part of the Whitton Park estate. The burial ground closed in 1901[24].

Significance

This APA covers historic burial grounds which could inform understanding of such matters as demography, health and disease. It is normally preferable to leave burials undisturbed and proposals to disturb them would have significant implications for any proposed development. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burials over 100 years old should be considered when assessing proposed disturbance of post medieval cemeteries and burial grounds. Specific guidelines are available for situations where many hundreds or more burials are likely to affected.

High quality preservation of human remains could provide a scientific insight into the 18th and 19th century population of this fashionable area on the west side of the rapidly growing city providing a contrast with both normal agrarian rural populations and those from urban inner and east London. New cemeteries and burial grounds were created to serve new communities and religious denominations. Many are central to our connection with social memory, local history and, interestingly, continuity with most of the sites mentioned above having transitioned into gardens. There is a continuity of use through space and preservation but also enjoyment and as places of peace.

[22] https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=RIC014

[23] https://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.php?aid=395&cid=41&ctid=4

[24] https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/st-philip-and-st-james-churchyard-whitton

The cemeteries are mainly preserved in situ and with tombs and memorials remaining. In some instances, the burial grounds have been turned into landscaped gardens which has probably protected rather than disturbed below-ground remains.

Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation in 19th century burial grounds would normally only occur when burials more than 100 years old have to be disturbed for other reasons. Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would be considered.

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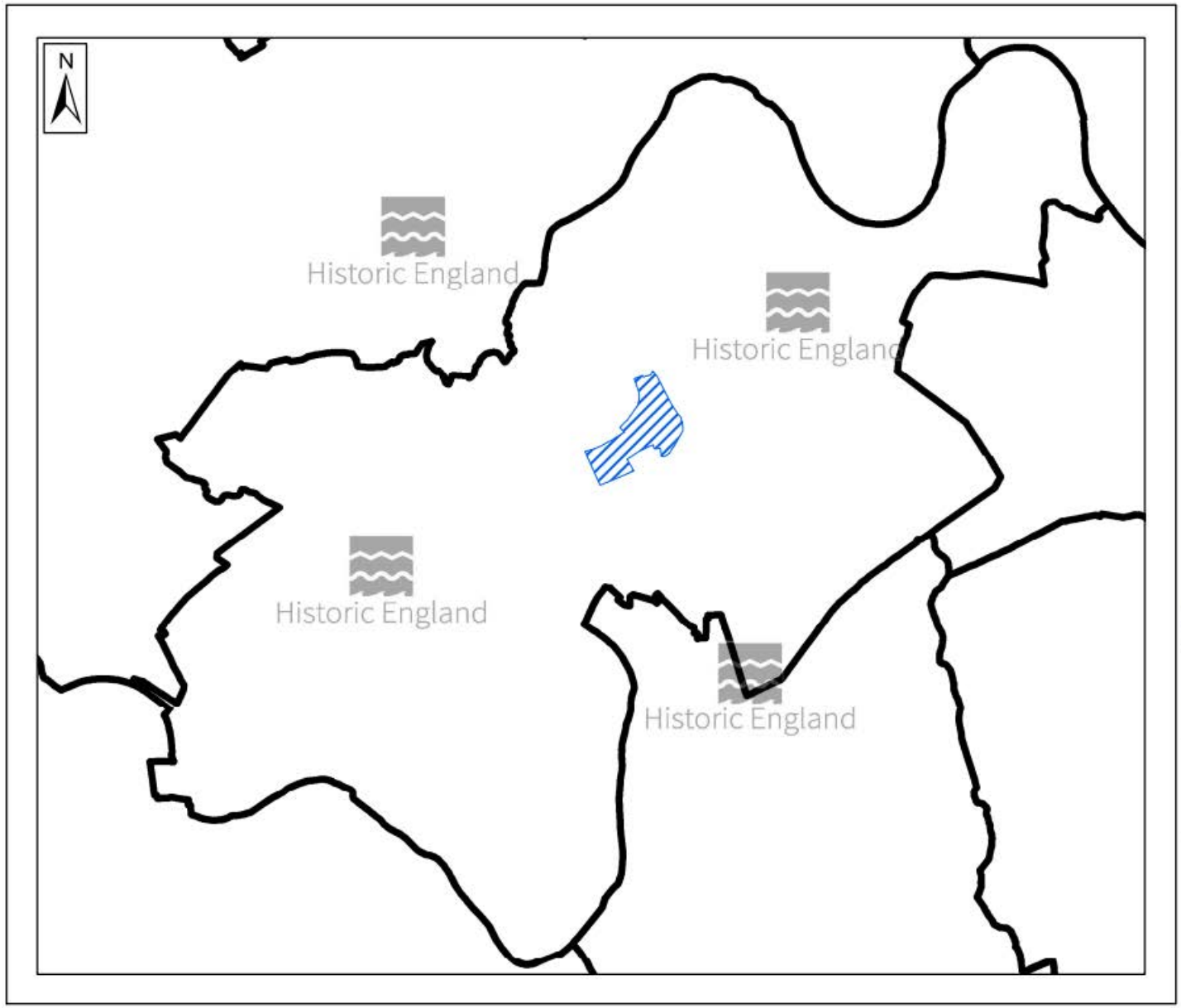
Sheaf, J. and Howe, K. 1975 *Hampton and Teddington Past*



Richmond Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas

26 January 2022

Tier 1
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological Priority Area

Tier 3
Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:60,000

Notes:
Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

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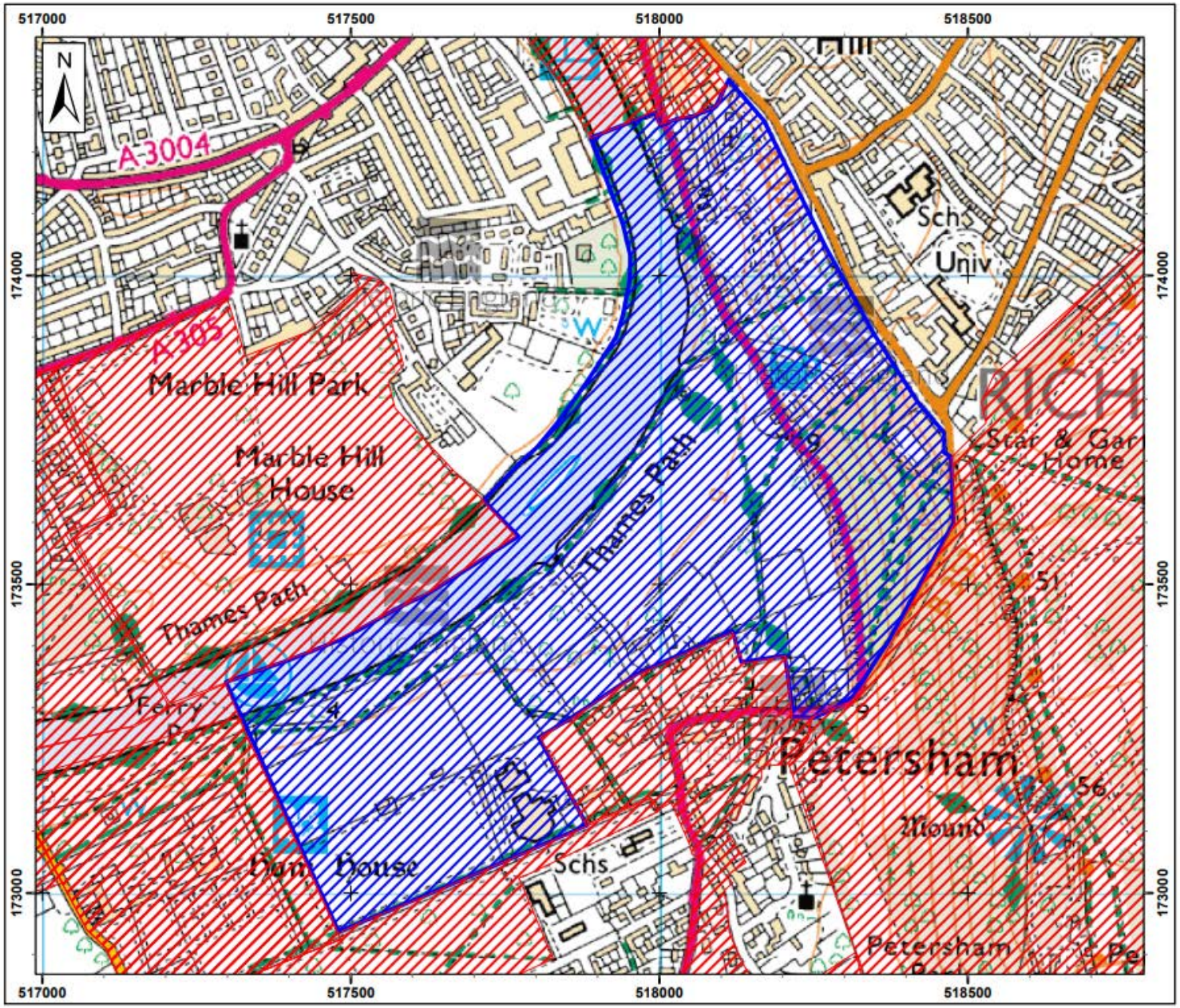

Richmond APA 3:1
Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill

- Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill
- Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area
- Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:8,049

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Richmond APA 3.1: Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill

Summary and Definition

The Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill covers the south side of the Thames between Ham House and Richmond and the undeveloped west-facing slope of Richmond Hill.

The APA is classified as Tier 3 because it is a distinctive topographical area with extensive undeveloped land associated with the River Thames with potential for new discoveries and good preservation conditions.

Description

The APA is mapped as on Langley Silt (brickearth) geology in the valley floor and London Clay on the slope of Richmond Hill. The brickearth locally was probably deposited as 'floodloam' after the last Ice Age but across West London brickearth is recognised as covering a wide range of dates and depositional environments. Brickearth can seal or contain evidence for Palaeolithic human occupation. The topography hints at a former Thames channel running south-north between Kingston and Petersham to the west of Richmond Hill.

Despite the favourable topographical location there is as yet only limited recorded archaeological evidence from within the APA, probably due to limited investigation. The Thames is known to have been a focus for prehistoric activity with numerous finds recorded from the river between Teddington and the City of London. A Bronze Age spearhead was found at Glover Island in mid-stream, but generally prehistoric finds are few and Roman sites noticeably absent. Greater potential is indicated in similar topographical locations nearby by finds from the River Thames at Twickenham and upriver in Ham Fields where a large number of Mesolithic struck flints were collected, mostly during gravel extraction or fieldwalking during the first half of the 20th century.

From the late 7th century until the early 15th century Petersham was owned by Chertsey Abbey, after which ownership passed to Shene Charterhouse until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century. The Domesday Survey (AD 1086) recorded a valuable eel and lamprey fishery, and in the 15th century Shene Charterhouse was conferred ownership and fishing rights at Petersham Weir. The historic core of Petersham village is in a separate APA but its associated fisheries, weirs, water management structures and perhaps outlying buildings presumably lay within the Petersham Meadows APA. Cultivation lynchets (earthwork terraces) are recorded on Richmond Hill on what was formerly Petersham Common.

The post-medieval period around Petersham and Ham is characterised by the construction of large houses set in carefully laid out gardens. The 17th and 18th centuries have been

described as a 'Golden Age' for Ham and Petersham, as they became fashionable places for the aristocracy to build their country retreats. John Rocque's map of 1746 depicts gardens around Petersham village and a row of houses on the in the northeast of the APA along Petersham Road. By the late 19th century the latter area was taken up by several large houses with landscaped grounds.

Historic riverbank structures have been recorded along the Thames' south bank and foreshore.

Significance

The Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill Archaeological Priority Area has not had much archaeological study but in common with similar locations along the Thames is likely to have potential for prehistoric activity.

Evidence for historic use of the river would also be of interest, particularly remains of the river fishing industry,

Preservation would be expected to be good on the lower lying ground and on the foreshore where waterlogged timber structures and environmental evidence would be expected.

Parts of the APA, notably the eastern side, have potential for remains of demolished post-medieval country houses and gardens of local interest.

Glossary

Archaeological Priority Area: Generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them (NPPF definition). There can be an archaeological interest in buildings and landscapes as well as earthworks and buried remains.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF definition).

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF definition).

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF definition).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and landscaped and planted of managed flora (NPPF definition).

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use (NPPF definition). Historic England maintains the Historic Environment Record for Greater London.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies

major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF definition).

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF definition).