Planning Application Submission – February 2014

# Archaeological Evaluation

**Consultant: Archaeology South East**

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## Latchmere House – Scheme 1

**Berkeley Homes (Central London) Ltd**

Berkeley
Designed for life

***Abstract***

*Berkeley Homes (Central London) Ltd have commissioned an archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond. The archaeological works have been undertaken to provide further archaeological information in advance of the submission of a planning application to redevelop the site.*

*The evaluation trenches were limited to the western area of the site due to ecological constraints comprising a badger set exclusion zone.*

*Pleistocene fluvial sands were encountered at 8.19m OD at the southern end of the site and 8.68m OD at the northern end of site with underlying Kempton park gravels, except in Trench 1 where the gravels were encountered at 8.29m OD.*

*No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.*

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Berkeley Homes (Central London) Ltd have commissioned an archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond.

1.1.2 The site is bordered by Ham Common to the north and by residential development on all other sides (Figure 1). The site is centred at NGR TQ 2185 7120 and is located within both the London Borough of Richmond (north) and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (south).

## 1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.

1.2.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London) which shows the site to lie within an area of drift geology of Kempton Park Gravels in the west of the site, above the London Clay. The east of the site overlies drift geology of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. (ASE 2013)

## 1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission is to be sought for the redevelopment of the site. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared (CgMs 2012) to inform on the potential archaeology of the site. As it is anticipated that on-site archaeological investigation will be required as part of any full planning permission (CgMs 2012), a programme of archaeological trenching has been undertaken to better understand the archaeological interest of the site.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Archaeology South-East in July 2013, stating that all works would be carried out in accordance with the IfA standards and guidance and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Services (GLAAS) Archaeological Guidance Papers 3 – 5.

## 1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The main aims of the evaluation (as set out in the WSI) were to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the footprint of the proposed development
- determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

- To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning condition.

1.4.2 More specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age remains on site.

1.4.3 The evaluation also sought to inform on the relevant research areas set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002), specifically:

- *"Elucidating the nature of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition*"
- *"Reconstructing the environment and ecology on a regional basis"*
- *"To contribute to our understanding of the development of Latchmere House, in particular its role as a rehabilitation centre in WWI and as a MI5 interrogation centre in WWII. Evidence of temporary structures or contemporary artefacts may be particularly important."*

## 1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report presents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the Former HMP Latchmere House between the 7th - 9th August 2013. The fieldwork was carried out by Catherine Douglas and the geoarchaeological assessment was carried out by Matt Pope. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.0.1 The archaeological background is set out in the archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2012) and is not fully repeated here. The following information is taken from the WSI (ASE 2013).

### 2.1 Prehistoric

2.1.1 While little Palaeolithic activity has been noted in the vicinity of the site; a possible Mesolithic encampment is located to the northeast of the site and other finds of this period have been recovered close to the site.

2.1.2 A possible Neolithic long barrow is located in Richmond Park to the northeast of the site. A number of finds of Neolithic date are also noted from the vicinity of the site.

2.1.3 A significant number of finds dated to the Bronze Age have been noted close to the site including Beaker pottery and assemblages of flint tools. Little Iron Age material has been found.

### 2.2 Roman

2.2.1 The nearby Latchmere Stream is thought to have been a more significant watercourse during the Roman period. However, no Roman activity has been noted close to the site.

### 2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.3.1 No Saxon remains have been found near to the site, and the only notable medieval activity is Richmond Park, a medieval deer park dating to before the 15th century.

### 2.4 Post-Medieval

2.4.1 The majority of the site appears to have remained open land for much of the post-medieval period. A building was possibly depicted on the site as early as the John Rocque map of 1741, although its precise position in relation to modern mapping is uncertain. In the early 19th century, buildings labelled as 'Latchmere Cottage' were recorded on Ordnance Survey drawings. In 1841, 'Latchmere House' was recorded on the Tithe as comprising a house, office, lawns and gardens. By the 1865 Ordnance Survey, a number of outbuildings are depicted as well as croquet and tennis lawns and a swimming pool. Other buildings were shown to the north of the house.

### 2.5 WWI

2.5.1 At around the outbreak of WWI, the house was sold to Mr R.D Hodgson, who leased it to the Crown as a rehabilitation centre for shell-shocked officers. Records from 1921 show that it continued to be leased by government before being bought in the same year by the Ministry of Pensions.

## 2.6 WWII

2.6.1 During the Second World War, Latchmere House was used by MI5 as an interrogation centre for suspected spies and traitors, known as 'Camp 020' (Ramsey 1991).

2.6.2 Detail of the development of the site is uncertain, due to its strategic military importance. Temporary wooden billets were initially built to house the prisoners, and Nissen Huts were also erected for staff accommodation. The site was surrounded by a barbed wire enclosure and perimeter fence. A cell block was erected adjacent to the house and another was added in 1941 (Ramsey 1991).

## 2.7 Later 20th Century

2.7.1 After the war the property was converted into a Borstal Institution before becoming an adult prison in 1964.

## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The trial trenches were excavated predominantly across the eastern area of the grounds of Latchmere House, due to ecological constraints within the western area. The location of the trenches is recorded in Figure 2, and photographs of the trenches are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation.

3.1.3 All trenches were machine-excavated using a JCB 3cx or 360º tracked machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Machine excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.

3.1.4 Some revision to trench locations was necessary due to existing site conditions and obstructions. Trenches 5 and 6 were both moved approximately 5m north-west to avoid obstructing the tarmac access road. Trench 7 was extended by 3 metres and Trench 3 was moved 8 metres north-west in an attempt to avoid electricity and gas services. 4 metres in the centre of Trench 4 were not excavated due to the presence of hazardous materials. Only the south-eastern 3 metres of Trench 1 could be excavated to the level of the natural geology due to an electricity services running throughout the rest of the trench. All revisions were made with the agreement of CgMs.

3.1.5 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only.

3.1.6 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.1.7 Trenches were backfilled and compacted by machine but no further reinstatement was undertaken.

### 3.2 Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Contexts | 22 |
| No. of files/paper record | 1 File |
| Plan and sections sheets | 0 |
| Bulk Samples | 0 |
| Photographs | 21 |
| Bulk finds | 0 |
| Registered finds | 0 |
| Environmental flots/residue | 0 |

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trenches 1-8

4.1.1 The natural geology in Trenches 2-8 comprised of yellow/orange brown sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. This was encountered at 8.19m OD at the southern end of the site, and 8.68m OD in Trench 8 at the northern end of the site. The geology in Trench 1 differed from the rest of the site as the sand was slightly clayey with frequent gravel inclusions, and darker orange in colour. This was encountered at 8.29m OD.

4.1.2 Overlying the natural geology in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 was a c.0.20m thick diffuse boundary between it and the made ground. Here, the sand was slightly darker in colour and contained occasional charcoal flecks. The OD heights were taken at the bottom of the interface, where bright yellow sand devoid of charcoal flecks was encountered. This layer was not present in Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 8.

4.1.3 Directly overlying the natural sand in all the trenches was a layer of made ground, comprising of silty clayey sand containing frequent stones of varying sizes. The layer contained moderate amount of modern brick and concrete and was probably used to level the lawns and the tarmac road and exercise yard. This was thicker in Trenches 1 and 8, (0.45-0.73m thick) where the trenches appeared to be more disturbed by modern activity.

4.1.4 In the south-west end of Trench 5 there was a thin band of bright yellow sand below the made ground, likely to be redeposited sand used to level the site in advance of the existing development.

4.1.5 In Trench 2 the made ground and sand in the centre of the trench were heavily truncated and filled with large blocks of concrete, possibly the remains of a soakaway. There was also an electricity service at the north-eastern end of the trench, therefore only 3m of natural sand geology could be seen at the south-west end of the trench.

4.1.6 In Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8 the made ground was overlain by topsoil that comprised 0.20m of sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.

4.1.7 In Trenches 2, 3 and 7 the made ground was overlain by 0.10m of tarmac.

4.1.8 The stratigraphic sequence, which generally consists of made ground directly overlying the natural geology, is indicative of severe truncation across the site. There was no indication of intact, buried, topsoil or subsoil in any of the trenches. These deposits were almost certainly removed during this previous ground reduction.

4.1.9 No archaeological features or finds were discovered in any of the trenches.

| Trench Number | Context | Type | Description | Deposit Thickness m | Height m AOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1/001 | Layer | Topsoil | 0.20 | 9.23 |
| 1 | 1/002 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.25-0.70 | - |
| 1 | 1/003 | Layer | Sandy clayey gravels | - | 8.29 |
| 2 | 2/001 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.51-0.65 | 8.74 |
| 2 | 2/002 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.11 |
| 3 | 3/001 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.37–0.55 | 9.02 |
| 3 | 3/002 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.27 |
| 4 | 4/001 | Layer | Topsoil | 0.24 | 9.22 |
| 4 | 4/002 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.63-0.78 | - |
| 4 | 4/003 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.19 |
| 5 | 5/001 | Layer | Topsoil | 0.20 | 9.29 |
| 5 | 5/002 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.20-0.30 | - |
| 5 | 5/003 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.79 |
| 5 | 5/004 | Layer | Redeposited sand | 0.10 | 8.89 |
| 6 | 6/001 | Layer | Topsoil | 0.23 | 9.93 |
| 6 | 6/002 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.40 | - |
| 6 | 6/003 | Layer | Sand geology | - | 9.53 |
| 7 | 7/001 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.30-0.42m | 9.12 |
| 7 | 7/002 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.82 |
| 8 | 8/001 | Layer | Topsoil | 0.20 | 8.93 |
| 8 | 8/002 | Layer | Made Ground | 0.25-0.98 | - |
| 8 | 8/003 | Layer | Sand Geology | - | 8.68 |

Table 2: Trenches 1-8 list of recorded contexts

## 5.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS by Matt Pope

### 5.1 Introduction and Methodology

5.1.1 Six geoarchaeological test pits, (located within evaluation trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8) were excavated in order to determine the nature of the subsoil quaternary sedimentation and its early prehistoric archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. The test pits, each measuring 1.5 x 2.5m in extent were excavated to a depth necessary to prove the presence or absence of sub-soil quaternary sedimentation. Each test pit was sited within the end of an existing evaluation trench which had been stripped to the surface of natural geological deposits.

### 5.2 Results

5.2.1 Trench 1

| | |
|---|---|
| 0.0 – 0.5m | Made Ground. |
| 0.5 – 1.2m | Medium Sand. Dark yellowish brown. Heavily disturbed and bioturbated through modern rooting. |
| 1.2 – 2.0m | Bedded sands and gravels. Alternating 0.3m beds of coarse sands (stone free) beds of similar thickness containing with 70% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 60mm. |

5.2.2 Trench 3

| | |
|---|---|
| 0.0 – 0.4m | Made Ground. |
| 0.5 – 0.8m | Medium Sand. Dark yellowish brown. Heavily disturbed and bioturbated through modern rooting. |
| 0.8 – 2.0m | Bedded sands and gravels. Alternating 0.3m beds of coarse sands (stone-free) beds of similar thickness containing with 70% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 60mm. |

5.2.3 Trench 4

| | |
|---|---|
| 0.0 – 0.6m | Made Ground. |
| 0.6 – 1.2m | Medium Sand. Dark yellowish brown. Heavily disturbed and bioturbated through modern rooting. |
| 1.2 – 2.0m | Bedded sands and gravels. Alternating 0.3m beds of coarse sands (stone free) beds of similar thickness containing 70% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 60mm. |

5.2.4 Trench 5

| | |
|---|---|
| 0.0 – 0.6m | Made Ground. |
| 0.6 – 1.2m | Medium to coarse sand. Dark yellowish brown. Bioturbated through modern rooting. |
| 1.7 – 1.75m | Medium Sands and Clay. Greyish brown clay and sand including possible redeposited tufa. |
| 1.75 – 2.0m | Coarse Sands with 80% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 50mm. |

5.2.5 Trench 6

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.0 – 1.2m | Made Ground. |
| 1.2 – 1.95m | Medium to coarse sand. Dark yellowish brown. Locally contaminated by Made Ground and bioturbated through modern rooting. |
| 1.95 – 2.0m | Medium Sands and Clay. Greyish brown clay and sand including possible redeposited tufa. |
| 2.0m – 2.5m | Coarse Sands with 70% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 50mm. |

5.2.6 Trench 8

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.0 – 1.6m | Made Ground. |
| 1.6 – 2.3m | Medium to coarse sand. Dark yellowish brown. Locally contaminated by made ground. |
| 2.3 – 2.35m | Sands and Silts. Grey silts and sands containing possible redeposited tufa. |
| 2.3 – 2.5m | Coarse Sands with 80% rounded flint gravels. 20 - 60mm. |

## 5.3 Discussion and Conclusions

5.3.1 Observations show that, below made ground, the site is underlain by a consistent bed of medium sands which vary between 0.4 and 0.8m in depth. These sands, which are often heavily disturbed by modern rooting and recent development are interpreted as either in-situ or redeposited Pleistocene fluvial sands. They contain no visible bedding structures. Below this sand the site can be broadly divided in two between a south eastern zone (Trenches 1, 3, 4) where the sand grades into alternating beds of Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels, and a north western zone (Trench 8, 6 and 5) where clays and apparently calcareous sands separate the two sediment bodies. These sands, silts and clays may offer palaeoenvironmental evidence for the location and appear to also be fluvial in origin, albeit under low energy conditions.

5.3.2 The sequence is interpreted as representing facies of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation (KPGF), which comprise widely mapped Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits of the River Thames. The upper and disturbed sands may represent low energy facies of the KPGF but may also relate to the Langley Silt Member (LSM). This deposit has not been previously mapped in the immediate vicinity of the site, but as it is shown by the BGS (2013) to outcrop to the south of the locale, its local occurrence at the site would not be surprising. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered during the excavation.

# 6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

## 6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The evaluation showed a broadly similar stratigraphic sequence across the trenches comprising natural sands and gravels overlain by made ground, which was occasionally overlain by topsoil. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present and it can be reasonably assumed that that lack of any surviving subsoil suggests previous truncation across the site which would have disturbed the archaeological horizon.

6.1.2 Similarly, the geoarchaeological investigation revealed results as expected, confirming that facies of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation exist on the site. No artefacts or ecofacts of geoarchaeological interest were discovered.

## 6.2 Consideration of Research Aims

6.2.1 The general research aims of the evaluation and discussion of their potential are listed below.

Research Aim

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the footprint of the proposed development
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning condition.

Potential

- o No archaeological remains were present in any of the evaluated areas. Trenches, 1, 2 7 and 8 were disturbed by modern services or activity, and Trench 8 was disturbed by modern activity. The rest of the site was relatively undisturbed at the time of the evaluation.
- o The geological sequence is interpreted as representing facies of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation (KPGF), which comprise widely mapped Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits of the River Thames.
- o All of the evaluation trenches were successfully excavated. The lack of archaeological remains found, combined with the evidence of truncation across the site suggests that there is low archaeological potential

6.2.2 The specific research aims of the evaluation were:

Specific Research Aim

- To determine the presence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age remains on site.

- To inform on the relevant research areas set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002), specifically:

- *"Elucidating the nature of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition*"
- *"Reconstructing the environment and ecology on a regional basis"*

Potential

- No evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age remains was encountered on site and it is likely that and remains of these dates that had been present were removed during the evident previous truncation

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and Matt Smith for his assistance throughout the project, and Gillian King and Sandy Kidd (GLAAS) for their guidance and monitoring.

## HER Summary Form

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site Code | LMR13 | | | | | |
| Identification Name and Address | Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough if Richmond, TW10 5HH | | | | | |
| County, District &/or Borough | London Borough of Richmond | | | | | |
| OS Grid Refs. | TQ 2185 7120 | | | | | |
| Geology | Sand and Kempton Park Gravels | | | | | |
| Arch. South-East Project Number | 6217 | | | | | |
| Type of Fieldwork | **Eval**. | Excav. | Watching Brief | Standing Structure | Survey | Other |
| Type of Site | Green Field | **Shallow Urban** | Deep Urban | Other | | |
| Dates of Fieldwork | **Eval.** 07/08/13-09/08/13 | Excav. | WB. | Other | | |
| Sponsor/Client | CgMs | | | | | |
| Project Manager | Darryl Palmer | | | | | |
| Project Supervisor | Catherine Douglas | | | | | |
| Period Summary | Palaeo. | Meso. | Neo. | BA | IA | RB |
| | AS | MED | PM | Other **Modern** | | |

100 Word Summary

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond.

Pleistocene fluvial sands were encountered at 8.19m OD at the southern end of the site and 8.68m OD at the northern end of site with underlying Kempton park gravels, except in Trench 1 where the gravels were encountered at 8.29m OD.

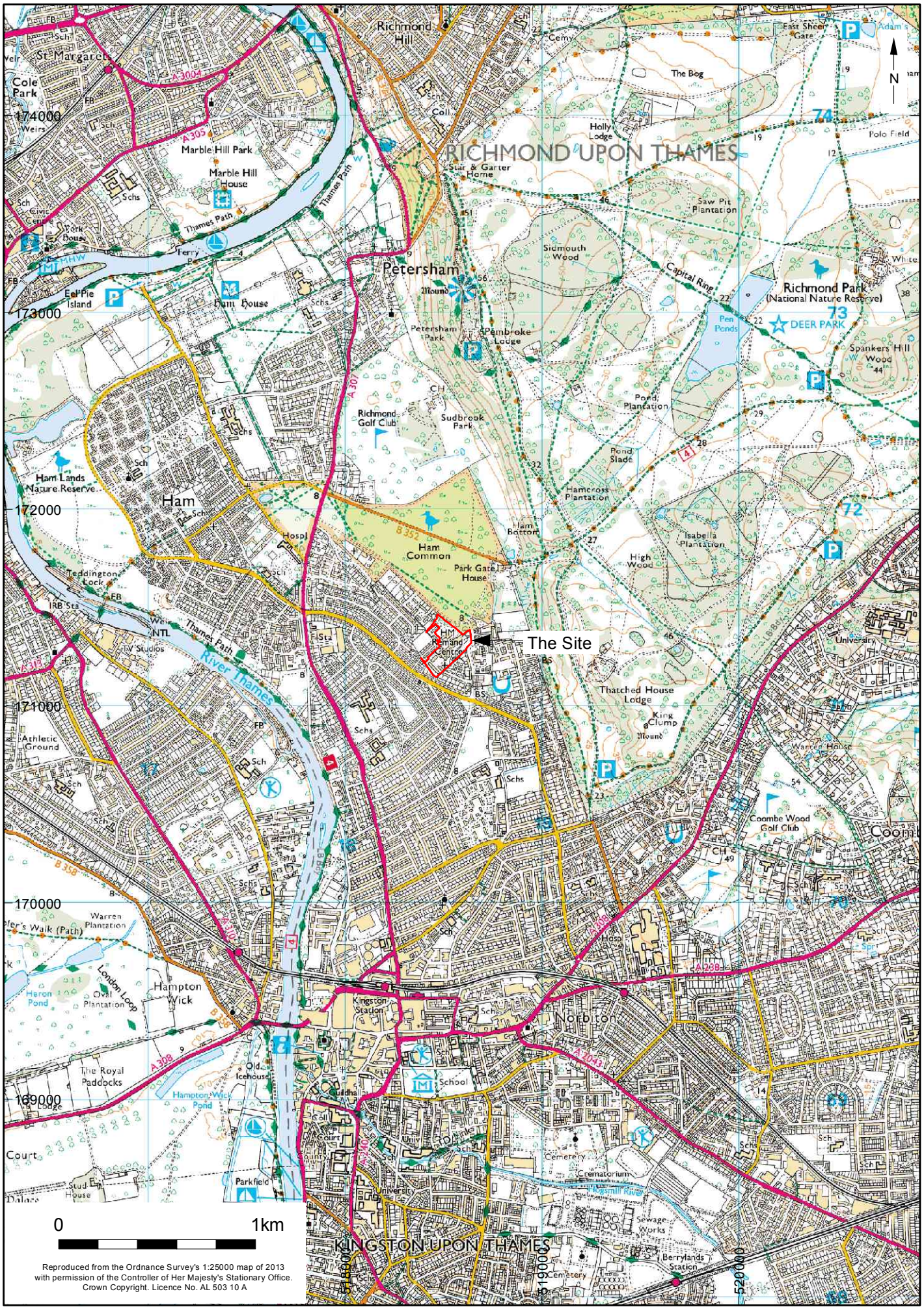
No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-157603

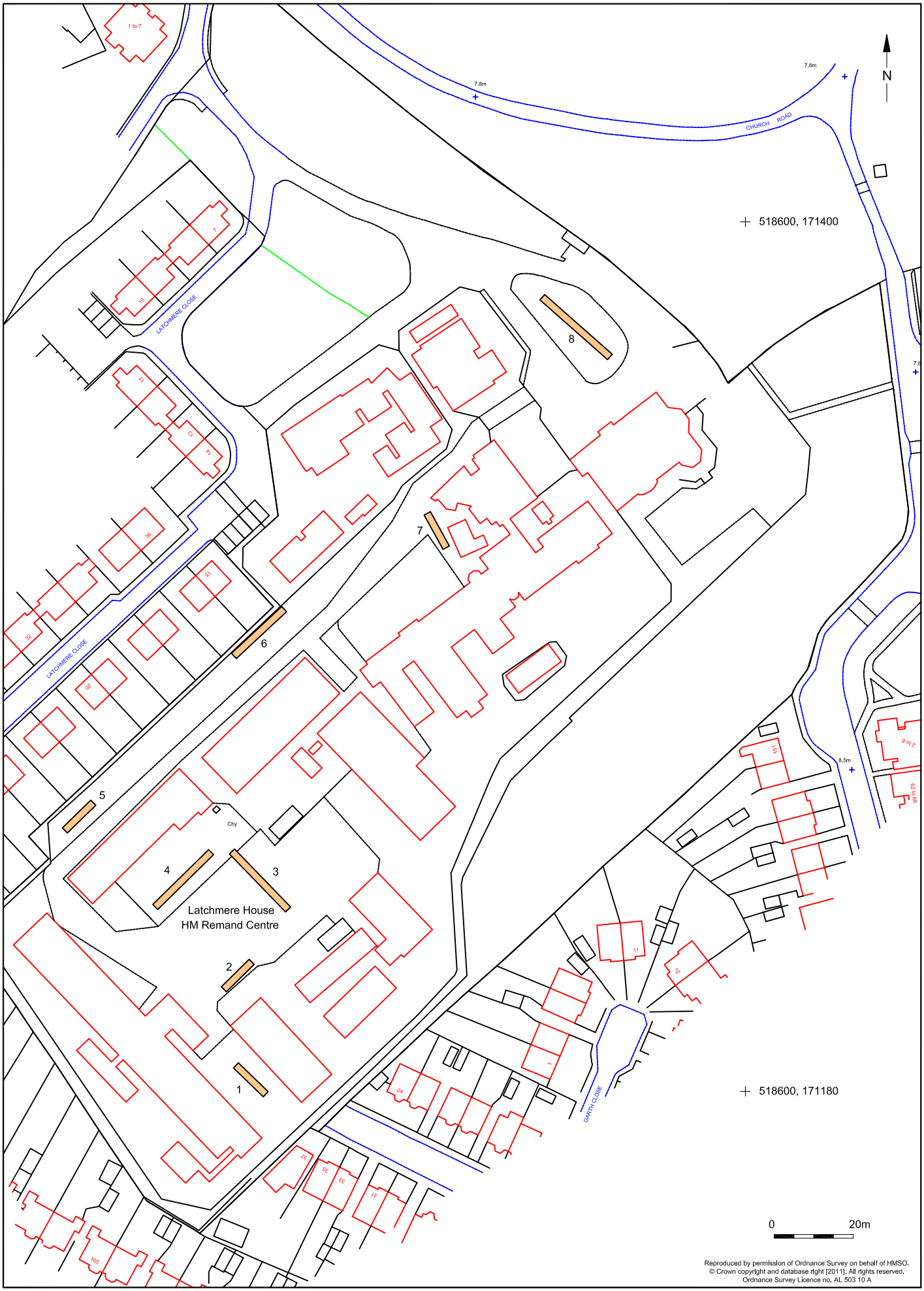
| | |
|---|---|
| Project details | |
| Project name | An Archaeological Evaluation at Former HMP Latchmere House |
| Short description of the project | Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, London Borough of Richmond. Pleistocene fluvial sands were encountered at 8.19m OD at the southern end of the site and 8.68m OD at the northern end of site with underlying Kempton park gravels, except in Trench 1 where the gravels were encountered at 8.29m OD. No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the archaeological evaluation. |
| Project dates | Start: 07-08-2013 End: 09-08-2013 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | FLINT TOOLS Bronze Age |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Housing estate |
| Development type | Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration |
| Prompt | Research |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES<br>Former HMP Latchmere House |
| Postcode | TW10 5HH |
| Study area | 300.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2185 7120 51 0 51 25 34 N 000 14 49 W Point |
| Height OD / | Min: 8.19m Max: 8.68m |

| | |
|---|---|
| Depth | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | CgMs Consulting |
| Project design originator | ASE/CgMs |
| Project director/manager | Darryl Palmer |
| Project supervisor | Catherine Douglas |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | CgMs Consulting |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Matt Smith |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Museum of London |
| Digital Media available | ''Images raster / digital photography'',''Survey'' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Museum of London |
| Paper Media available | ''Context sheet'',''Plan'',''Report'' |
| Entered by | Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 23 August 2013 |






| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond | Fig. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 6217 | Aug 2013 | Site location | |
| Report Ref: 2013202 | Drawn by: JLR | | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | Former HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond | Fig. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 6217 | Aug 2013 | Trench location | |
| Report Ref: 2013202 | Drawn by: JLR | | |

Trench 1, facing north-west

Trench 1, south-west facing section

Trench 2, facing north-east

Trench 3, facing south-east

| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Rormer HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Ref: 6217 | Aug 2013 | Photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2013202 | Drawn by: JLR | | |


Trench 4, facing south-west


Trench 5, facing north-east


Trench 6, facing north-east


Trench 7, facing north-west


Trench 8, facing north-west

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| © **Archaeology South-East** | | Rormer HMP Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond | Fig. 4 |
| Project Ref: 6217 | Aug 2013 | Photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2013202 | Drawn by: JLR | | |