

## **APPENDIX 14.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION  
REPORT**

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**Stag Brewery  
Mortlake**

**November 2016**

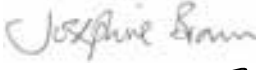

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE STAG BREWERY, LOWER RICHMOND ROAD, MORTLAKE, LONDON BOROUGH  
OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES, SW14 7ET

Type of project  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE STAG BREWERY, LOWER RICHMOND ROAD,  
MORTLAKE, LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES, SW14 7ET**

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**Site Code:** LRR16

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 20383 76035

**Written by:** James Langthorne and Stacey Amanda Harris  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2016

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation and geotechnical watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at The Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 20383 76035.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 8<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2016, prior to potential redevelopment of the site. The investigation comprised the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 – 6) and three test pits (Test Pits 1-3) that were located in order to identify remains pertaining to a Tudor mansion, a medieval palace and its precinct, the line of the former Thames Street and a parish church and its graveyard. Subsequently a geotechnical watching brief was carried out between 3<sup>rd</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> October 2016, which consisted of the observation and recording of 11 window samples and 2 boreholes all of which were located within the eastern half of the site.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation and geotechnical watching brief indicated that the establishment, development and re-development of the Brewery complex during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries led to substantial horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons. However, areas of surviving archaeological stratigraphy were also recorded; traces of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that pre-dated the Brewery were encountered in the eastern part of the site, a large carved stone moulding that was considered to relate either to the mansion or the palace was recovered from a modern context, a potential cut feature was identified cutting natural deposits, and areas of intact subsoil deposits sealing the natural sand and gravel were found in the majority of trenches and window samples.
- 1.4 Natural river terrace deposits, consistent with the geology of the area, were encountered in almost all of the trenches, and all of the geotechnical investigations, at heights varying between 2.25-5.06m OD. While some of this variance in height was due to modern disturbance, many areas appeared not to have been truncated as inferred by the presence of overlying subsoil, leading to the conclusion that there was a gradual east-west topographic declination across the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at the Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames between 8<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> July and a follow-up geotechnical watching brief was undertaken between 3<sup>rd</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> October 2016. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 20383 76035 (Figure 1).

2.2 The evaluation consisted of 6 trenches and 3 test pits (Figure 2), and the watching brief consisted of the monitoring of 11 window samples and 2 bore holes (Figure 12). The aim of these investigations was to determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by any proposed development and investigate existing disturbance of the ground caused by modern intrusions.

2.3 The following specific research objectives were set for the archaeological investigation at the Stag Brewery:

- The exercise will seek to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.
- The interpretation of locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features, relating to the medieval palace and parish church to the east, together with the Renaissance mansion to the west.
- How the site's topography has influenced past activity and settlement.
- To advance our knowledge of the archaeology of the region through the application of appropriate scientific dating techniques.

To understand the impact of development since the eighteenth century.

2.4 The site consists of the large irregularly shaped plot containing the various buildings that comprise the Stag Brewery. The site boundaries are defined by Lower Richmond Road and Mortlake High Street to the south, Williams Lane to the west, the bankside of the River Thames to the north and to the east by Bull's Alley. Additionally the central part of the site is bisected by the north-south aligned Ship Lane. It encompasses an area of approximately 3.2 hectares.

2.5 The archaeological evaluation and watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and Stacey Amanda Harris under the project management of Tim Bradley. The archaeological work was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting.

2.6 The site was recorded under the unique site code LRR16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

2.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings on or close to the site. However the site is located within an Area of Archaeological Priority as defined by the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

#### **3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames and the Development Management Plan**

3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the Development Management Plan which was adopted in November 2011. This plan contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. The site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy DM HD 4.

#### **3.4 Planning condition**

3.4.1 The archaeological investigation at the Stag Brewery was undertaken prior to the determination of any planning conditions. It was anticipated that the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) would require appropriate archaeological fieldwork measures prior to the submission of a planning application, and subsequently, secured by conditions to the granting of planning permission (CgMs 2016).



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The geology on the site comprises the London Clay deposits that form the London Basin sealed beneath Kempton Park floodplain gravels. These gravel terraces are further overlain by alluvium, defined as 'mainly sand, silt and clay', along the northern boundary of the site and finally capped by made ground.

4.1.1 Previous archaeological and geotechnical investigations at the site indicated London Clay overlain by river terrace gravels and floodplain sands and gravels, at heights varying between 1.95-3.60m OD, which were in turn sealed by alluvium at heights between 3.30-3.92m OD.

4.1.2 This investigation also revealed that natural deposits were sealed beneath substantial quantities of overburden and truncation by a variety of concrete and masonry structures, such as basements or brick and concrete footings and foundations.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The general topography of the Stag Brewery site is level with a gentle declination from south to north at heights varying between 4.40-5.20m OD from c.3.44-4.06m OD.

4.2.2 The site is almost immediately to the south of the River Thames.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2009) and the Archaeological Impact Assessment composed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1995).

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Artefacts, including pottery and worked metal and flint, dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age were recovered from the vicinity of Townmead Road to the north-west of the site; while gullies, shallow pits and pottery dated to both the Bronze Age and Iron Age were recorded at 107 Mortlake High Street to the east of the site. These sites represent the majority of evidence of prehistoric activity near to the site with the remainder consisting of occasional finds and features encountered along Mortlake High Street and along the Thames foreshore.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 No Roman finds have as yet been identified anywhere within the immediate environs of the Stag Brewery site. However given the site's close proximity to the River Thames it may have been subject to periodic flooding during this period thus discouraging settlement of the site at this time.

### **5.4 Saxon and medieval**

5.4.1 While no Anglo-Saxon activity has been encountered in the area around the Stag Brewery documentary evidence, specifically an entry in the Domesday book indicated that Mortlake was a wealthy estate during the latter part of the Saxon period and was held by the Archbishops of Canterbury.

5.4.2 During the medieval period the site appeared to encompass three specific properties:

- The palace of Archbishop of Canterbury (located in the western part of the site)
- A 14<sup>th</sup> century church and it's graveyard (thought to have been located immediately to the east of the palace)
- A part of the medieval settlement of Mortlake including the now defunct Thames Street (to the south and east of the church).

5.4.3 Traces of medieval walls, foundations and ploughsoils have been encountered within the eastern part of the site and along Mortlake High Street.

5.4.4 It was considered that while the eastern part of the Brewery site was developed during the medieval period the western portion on the opposite side of Ship Lane would have been open land and put to horticultural or agricultural use.

## **5.5 Post-medieval and Modern**

- 5.5.1 Between AD1535-1536 the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, exchanged the palace and manorial lands of Mortlake with the Crown for other holdings elsewhere. Henry VIII subsequently awarded the property to Thomas Cromwell who undertook a major programme of building works. After Cromwell's fall from grace and execution in AD1540 King Henry once again assumed ownership of the property. The King attached it to the honour of Hampton Court and lived there for a time. The church to the east of the palace was demolished at this time, by Henry's command, and a new church was constructed some 300m further east.
- 5.5.2 The title of the land passed through several hands following William Cecil, who took possession between AD1551-1552. It is known that several aspects of the palace site survived into the middle part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century; the gatehouse and various associated buildings becoming an inn.
- 5.5.3 The Stag Brewery itself was the result of the merging of two earlier breweries, one of which, Weatherstone's, was founded in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, at the point of its acquisition by the Brewery, the site of the palace had become market gardens. Mortlake Brewery embarked on a period of major expansion in AD1807 which resulted in the complete absorption of the line of Thames Street by AD1865. The Brewery complex has undergone significant redevelopments during the 1970s and the 1990s.
- 5.5.4 The Stag Brewery closed down in December 2015.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The excavation of the six trenches and three test pits was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (CgMs 2016), whilst the instillation of 11 window samples and two boreholes was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation of an Archaeological Watching Brief (Bradley 2016).
- 6.2 The general aims of the evaluation and watching brief were to determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, regardless of period, liable to be threatened by any proposed development and clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions.
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation was also to address the following specific research objectives:
- 6.4 The exercise will seek to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.
- 6.5 The interpretation of locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features, relating to the medieval palace and parish church to the east, together with the Renaissance Mansion to the west.
- 6.6 How the site's topography has influenced past activity and settlement.
- 6.7 To advance our knowledge of the archaeology of the region through the application of appropriate scientific dating techniques.
- 6.8 To understand the impact of development since the eighteenth century.
- 6.9 Ultimately the archaeological evaluation and geotechnical investigation were intended to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy. The locations of each of the trenches and test pits were chosen in order to maximise the possibility of encountering specific features identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation:
- Test Pits 1-3 and Trenches 1 & 2 were situated to examine the footprint of the Renaissance Mansion.
  - Trenches 3 & 4 were located within the precinct of the medieval palace.
  - Trench 5 was positioned along the former line of Thames Street.
  - Trench 6 was situated within the area of the former church and its graveyard.
- 6.10 Due to the location of services and above ground structures it was necessary to slightly re-locate Test Pits 1 and 3 and Trench 5 from their proposed locations; however they were still able to facilitate their original objectives in their new locations.
- 6.11 All trenches and test pits were excavated either by a JCB (in the cases of Test Pits 1-3 and Trenches 1 & 2) or a 13 ton machine (in the cases of Trenches 3-6) under archaeological supervision until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The first table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches and the second the dimensions of the three test pits.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	NW-SE	10.05	2.00	1.83
2	N-S	10.00	2.00	1.70
3	N-S	20.10	1.90	1.59
4	E-W	20.00	1.80	2.36
5	E-W	15.00	1.80	1.93
6	E-W	20.00	1.80	2.40

Test Pit Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	2.00	2.00	1.19
2	2.00	2.00	1.63
3	2.00	2.00	2.01

- 6.12 All deposits were then recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections were drawn either at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS system. A digital photographic record was also kept of all the trenches.
- 6.13 Temporary benchmarks at heights of 6.39m OD, 5.74m OD, 5.80m OD, 5.09m OD and 4.63m OD respectively were established on site using the GPS for levelling purposes.
- 6.14 Observation of the geotechnical work allowed for additional information to be gathered and for areas not covered by the initial evaluation.
- 6.15 Due to the presence of thick slabs of reinforced concrete across the majority of the eastern half of the site, three of the window samples and one of the boreholes had to be moved in order to allow them to be excavated to the required depth.
- 6.16 All geotechnical interventions were within the eastern half of the Stag Brewery, to the east of Ship Lane.
- 6.17 In all geotechnical locations a JCB mechanical digger was used to break through the tarmac and reinforced concrete surface to allow for the geotechnical work.
- 6.18 The two boreholes were excavated using a Percussion drill, Borehole 1 reached its target depth of 30m BGL, whilst Borehole 2 reached 3.60m BGL before being abandoned and relocated within a pre-existing borehole around 2m to the south, which was pre-dug to a depth of 5m BGL and continued to a depth of 30m BGL.
- 6.19 Window samples 01, 02, 03, 04 and 05 were excavated to their target depth of 5 m BGL.
- 6.20 It was intended that window samples 06, 07 and 08 would be located within the bottling warehouse. WS 06 was abandoned at a depth of 0.60m BGL and WS 07 was abandoned at 1.20m BGL as the equipment could not dig through the layers at this level.
- 6.21 Due to the presence of the bottling equipment, WS 08 was moved to the loading bay to the east of the bottling warehouse due to restricted JCB access. A 2.20m by 1.20m sondage was required to a depth of 2m BGL in order to remove the two layers of reinforced concrete prior to the insertion of the window sample in this location.
- 6.22 WS 09 and WS 10 were abandoned at a depth of 0.70m and 0.80m respectively after being unable

to penetrate further layers of reinforced concrete. These were both relocated into the aforementioned evaluation Trenches 5 and 6 in order to allow analysis of the underlying soil conditions to a depth of 5m BGL.

6.23 A further sondage was required in the location of Window sample 11. Here a 2.00m by 0.90m sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.20m BGL in order to remove the two layers of concrete and allow the window sampler to continue.

6.24

Investigation Name	Sondage dimensions (if excavated)			Max. Depth (m)
	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	
BH 1	-	-	-	30.00
BH 2	2.00	1.20	3.60	3.60
WS 01	-	-	-	5.00
WS 02	-	-	-	5.00
WS 03	-	-	-	5.00
WS 04	-	-	-	5.00
WS 05	-	-	-	5.00
WS 06	-	-	-	0.60
WS 07	-	-	-	1.20
WS 08	2.20	1.20	2.00	2.50
WS 09	-	-	-	4.00
WS 10	-	-	-	5.00
WS 11	2.00	0.90	1.50	30.00

6.25 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code LRR16.

6.26 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3 & Image 1)

#### 7.1.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was naturally deposited loose mid greyish orange brown sandy gravel [49] encountered at a maximum height of 5.06m OD in a sondage at the north-west end of the trench. Natural sandy gravel [49] was also recorded in a sondage in the central part of the trench at a height of 4.67m OD; however it was clear that this variation in height was the result of later truncation rather than undulations of the natural river terrace gravels.

#### 7.1.3 Phase 3: Subsoil

7.1.4 Sealing natural sandy gravel [49] in the sondage in the north-western part of Trench 1 was a 0.20m thick layer of fairly loose light slightly yellow grey brown slightly silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and rounded pebbles [48] which formed an interface between natural [49] and subsoil [47] which, in turn, subsequently sealed silty sand [48].

7.1.5 Overlying subsoil [47] was composed of fairly firm mid grey brown slightly clayey silt sand with occasional-moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and very occasional brick and concrete flecks pressed into the surface. It was not possible to precisely date this layer as no datable evidence was recovered from this very sterile deposit. Layer [47] extended 3.75m from the north-west end of the trench, it was 0.28m thick and found at heights between 5.41-5.64m OD.

#### 7.1.6 Phase 4: Modern

7.1.7 Overlying subsoil [47] at the north-west end of the trench and natural sandy gravel [49] in all other areas was a 1.17m thick layer of fairly loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble and occasional metal and tile inclusions [46]. This layer of modern made ground was recorded at heights between 5.75-5.84m OD.

7.1.8 Within this layer of made ground [46] a residual find of some interest was recovered, specifically a large piece of Bath limestone shaped into a gabled or peaked niche upon which a large *fleur-de-lys* style design that incorporated Scottish thistles had been carved (Image 11). It may well be a stone carving of a coat-of-arms, and traces of plaster in and around its base and lower sections suggest that it was painted. Both the choice of material and the sharp *fleur-de-lys* moulding is typical of the kind of decoration seen on large Tudor secular houses in London (See Hayward in Appendix 4).

7.1.9 Made ground [46] was in turn sealed by a layer of fairly firm and friable mid-light pinkish orange brown silty sand and gravel with occasional brick and concrete fragments [45]. Layer [45], found at heights between 6.12-6.15m OD, was 0.34m thick and formed a bedding layer for the 0.30m thick reinforced concrete slab that formed part of the current Brewery yard surface.

## 7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4 & Images 2 and 3)

### 7.2.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.2 Naturally deposited fairly loose light-mid yellow orange brown gravelly sand [42] was the earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2. It was found within a sondage in the southern-central part of Trench 2 at a height of 5.04m OD.

### 7.2.3 Phase 2: Subsoil

7.2.4 Natural gravelly sand [42] was overlain by a 0.44m thick layer of firm light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil [37] that was encountered at a maximum height of 5.50m OD. As with the similar deposit [47] in Trench 1, subsoil [37] was rather sterile and contained no datable evidence.

### 7.2.5 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> – Early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures

7.2.6 Cutting subsoil layer [37] to the north and east was basement [38] and, to the south, a line of unmortared bricks [39] that respected the line of basement [38] and may have sealed a service run. Both structures were built from type 3032 frogged bricks which dated AD1780-1900 in the case of possible service run [39] and, due to the mortar allowing for more precise dating, AD1830-1950 in the case of basement [38]. The basement floor was recorded at a height of 4.80m OD and the top of the wall at 5.48m OD. The dimensions and heights that both structures were recorded at are detailed in the following table:

Context no.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
38	NW-SE	4.50	2.35	0.68	5.48
39	NE-SW	1.05	0.15	-	5.08

### 7.2.7 Phase 4: Modern

7.2.8 Overlying service structure [39] and the southern edge of basement [38] was a deposit of fairly firm but friable mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional brick fragments and coal and charcoal flecks [41]. This backfill was encountered at a maximum height of 5.07m OD.

7.2.9 The interior part of [38] was backfilled with a deposit of dumped material [40] of the same composition as layer [41]; this deposit was 0.75 thick and encountered at a maximum height of 5.55m OD.

7.2.10 Overlying both backfills [40] and [41] was a 1.15m thick layer of friable mid grey brown silty sand with brick and concrete rubble [36] that was encountered at a maximum height of 5.95m OD.

7.2.11 Ultimately all deposits in Trench 2 were sealed by the reinforced concrete slab of the current Brewery yard surface and its associated bedding layer [35].



### 7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5 & Image 4)

#### 7.3.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.3.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 3 was naturally deposited fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel [44] at a height of 4.40m OD, recorded in a sondage in the southern part of the trench.

#### 7.3.3 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures

7.3.4 The earliest structure recorded in Trench 3 was the remnant of a manhole [24] composed of type 3220 modern machine brick dated to AD1850-1950. Structure [24] ran 0.64m northeast-southwest by 0.21m northwest-southeast and was found at a maximum height of 4.66m OD.

#### 7.3.5 Phase 4: Modern

7.3.6 All of the remaining structures found in Trench 3 appeared to be related to the current Brewery complex. These structures included concrete foundations [22], [23], [26], [27], [29] and [31] and concrete covered service pipes [25], [28] and [30]. The details of these structures and the heights that they were found at are listed in the table below:

Context no.	Type	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
22	Concrete foundation	-	1.25	0.60	5.56
23	Concrete foundation	N-S	2.75	0.80	5.43
26	Concrete foundation	-	1.15	0.95	5.53
27	Concrete foundation	N-S	3.20	0.80	5.40
29	Concrete foundation	N-S	2.60	0.80	5.06
31	Concrete foundation	N-S	3.70	0.80	5.05
25	Concrete covered pipe	E-W	1.80	0.30	4.95
28	Concrete covered pipe	E-W	1.80	0.30	4.94
30	Concrete	E-W	1.80	0.30	5.04

	covered pipe				
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- 7.3.7 All deposits and structures were subsequently backfilled by fairly firm dark blackish grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with frequent brick rubble, moderate small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and very occasional concrete, coal and charcoal flecks [21]. This layer was more than 0.80m and reached a maximum height of 5.20m OD.
- 7.3.8 Made ground [20] was finally sealed by the reinforced concrete slab of the current Brewery yard surface and its bedding layer.

#### 7.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6 & Image 5)

##### 7.4.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.4.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 4 was naturally deposited fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel [43] at a height of 3.62m OD in a sondage at the eastern end of the trench.

##### 7.4.3 Phase 2: Subsoil

7.4.4 Natural sand and gravel [43] was sealed at the eastern end of Trench 4 by a 0.70m thick layer of subsoil composed of firm mid yellowish green grey silty sand with occasional mortar, CBM and charcoal flecks [17]. No datable evidence was found within this deposit and it was encountered at a maximum height of 4.32m OD.

7.4.5 Subsoil [17] was overlain in turn by a 0.50m thick layer of firm mid-dark grey brown silty sand with mortar, CBM and charcoal flecks [16]. Pottery and glass fragments recovered from this deposit dated from AD1830-1900.

##### 7.4.6 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures

7.4.7 Made ground [16] was cut by two wall foundations [18] and [19]. Both of these were constructed of brick dating to AD1830-1950 on a concrete base. The descriptions of both structures are summarised in the following table:

Context no.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
18	E-W	10.00	0.40	5.41
19	N-S	1.80	0.40	5.39

##### 7.4.8 Phase 4: Modern

7.4.9 Both structures [18] and [19] were backfilled by a 0.40m thick layer of loose mid grey brick and concrete rubble [15] that was recorded at a maximum height of 5.22m OD.

7.4.10 Demolition backfill [15] was overlain in turn by a 0.40m thick layer of made ground [14] comprising firm light grey brown silty sand and brick and concrete rubble. This layer was encountered at a maximum height of 5.62m OD and was ultimately sealed by the 0.10m thick layer of tarmac that makes up the current road surface of this area of the Brewery complex.

## **7.5**

### **7.6 Trench 5 (Figure 7 & Images 6 and 7)**

#### 7.6.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.6.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 5 was naturally deposited fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel [34] at a height of 2.25m OD in a sondage at the eastern end of the trench.

#### 7.6.3 Phase 2: Subsoil

7.6.4 Natural sand and gravel [34] was sealed at the eastern end of Trench 5 by a 0.83m thick layer of subsoil composed of firm mid yellowish green grey silty sand with occasional mortar, CBM and charcoal flecks [13]. No datable evidence was found within this sterile deposit and it was encountered at a maximum height of 3.57m OD.

#### 7.6.5 Phase 4: Modern

7.6.6 Overlying subsoil [13] was a successive series of made ground deposits consisting of silty sand and sand: with moderate-frequent demolition rubble inclusions: [12], [11], [10] and [9] that were encountered at maximum heights of 3.83m OD, 4.07m OD, 4.27m OD and 4.67m OD respectively.

7.6.7 A number of modern services were seen to truncate made ground [9] and the layer was finally sealed beneath the 0.20m thick tarmac road surface of this part of the Stag Brewery.

### **7.7 Trench 6 (Figure 8 & Images 8 and 9)**

#### 7.7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.7.2 The earliest deposit found in Trench 6 was naturally deposited fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel [33], recorded at a height of 2.68m OD in a sondage in the central part of the trench.

#### 7.7.3 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures

7.7.4 It would appear that natural sand and gravel [33] had been truncated in this part of site by later groundworks, specifically the construction of a basement as represented by basement floor [32] seen in the base of the sondage in the central part of the trench. Furthermore in Trench 6 there was no evidence of subsoil deposits as seen in almost all of the other trenches.

7.7.5 Floor [32] was constructed of a single course of type 3038 frogged stock bricks dated to AD1830-1950 on a 0.35m thick concrete foundation. The complete floor structure was 0.42m thick and was encountered at a maximum height of 3.10m OD.

#### 7.7.6 Phase 4: Modern

7.7.7 The basement floor [32] was backfilled with loose light grey brown silty sand and brick and concrete rubble [2]. This layer reached a maximum depth of 1.20m and was recorded at a maximum height of 4.28m OD.

7.7.8 Truncating modern backfill [2] were several services including ceramic pipes [5] and [7] and a concrete manhole with an associated ceramic pipe [3] which lay within construction cuts [6], [8] and [4] respectively. The details of these structures are summarized in the table below:

Context no.	Type	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Height (m OD)
3	Manhole and associated ceramic pipe	NE-SW	2.5	1.25	4.15
5	Ceramic pipe	N-S	1.80	0.12	3.70
7	Ceramic pipe	NW-SE	2.25	0.12	3.93

7.7.9 All three structures were overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of made ground composed of firm light grey brown silty sand and concrete and brick rubble [1]. Made ground [1] was found at a maximum height of 4.58m OD and was ultimately sealed beneath the 0.20m thick layer of tarmac that serves as the current car park surface in this part of the site.

## 7.8 Test Pit 1 (Figure 9)

### 7.8.1 Phase 4: Modern

7.8.2 Due to the substantial nature of the concrete intrusions within the boundaries of Test Pit 1 it was not possible to excavate this trench beyond 1.19m below ground level. Accordingly the earliest feature recorded in Test Pit 1 was part of a concrete foundation [52] seen along the eastern side of the test pit. It was encountered at a height of 5.17m OD and probably related to the current Brewery complex building a very short distance to the east of the test pit.

7.8.3 Backfilling concrete foundation [52] was a deposit of fairly firm but friable mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate concrete and brick flecks and fragments, occasional whole bricks and occasional-moderate gravel. This deposit was 0.70m deep and reached a height of 5.89m OD.

7.8.4 To the west of concrete foundation [51] and overlying made ground [50] was a large irregularly shaped concrete intrusion [51]. This concrete, measuring 2.00m north-south by 1.45m east-west and found at a height of 5.88m OD, was potentially a cover for services or a defunct foundation for a now demolished structure.

7.8.5 Sealing Test Pit 1 was a 0.30m thick slab of reinforced concrete which lay upon a 0.15m thick bedding layer of fairly firm and friable mid-light pinkish orange brown silty sand and gravel.

## **7.9 Test Pit 2 (Figure 9)**

### **7.9.1 Phase 1: Natural**

7.9.2 The earliest deposit found in Test Pit 2 at a height of 4.68m OD was naturally deposited loose mid greyish orange brown sand and gravel [54].

### **7.9.3 Phase 4: Modern**

7.9.4 Natural sand and gravel [54] was overlain by a 1.08m thick layer of modern made ground that consisted of fairly firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble and moderate gravel [53]. This layer was encountered at heights between 5.80-5.88m OD.

7.9.5 Made ground [53] was succeeded by a 0.35m thick bedding layer of silty sand and gravel through which two concrete coated service pipes were seen to run north-south across the western and central parts of the test pit. Finally the test pit was capped by the current 0.20m thick reinforced concrete slab.

## **7.10 Test Pit 3 (Figure 9 & Image 10)**

### **7.10.1 Phase 1: Natural**

7.10.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Test Pit 3 at a height of 4.76m OD was naturally deposited loose mid-light grey brown sand and gravel [57].

### **7.10.3 Phase 2: Subsoil**

7.10.4 Truncating the north-east corner of Test Pit 3 was a potential sub-oval feature [59], perhaps a tree bole or a large posthole, filled by a dark mottled greyish black and mid orange brown coloured soil [58]. Feature [58] was approximately 0.40m north-south by 0.30m east-west and found at a maximum height of 4.50m OD. However due to the depth of the test pit at this point it was not possible to gain access to possible feature [59] and further clarify its character.

7.10.5 Feature [59] was overlain by subsoil [56], a sterile deposit comprising fairly firm mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional-moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. Subsoil [56] was 0.60m deep and encountered at a height of 5.36m OD.

### **7.10.6 Phase 4: Modern**

7.10.7 Subsoil [56] was succeeded by a 0.50m thick layer of fairly firm but friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble and occasional-moderate gravel [55]. This made ground layer was recorded at a maximum height of 5.86m OD.

7.10.8 Sealing Test Pit 3 was a 0.30m thick slab of reinforced concrete which lay upon a 0.20m thick bedding layer of fairly firm and friable mid-light pinkish orange brown silty sand and gravel.

## **7.11 Borehole 1 (Figure 12 and 13)**

- 7.11.1 This borehole was excavated from ground level at 5.62m OD and was successful to the targeted depth of 30m BGL.
- 7.11.2 The upper 0.30m of stratigraphy were the modern made ground and concrete surface of the current brewery hard standing.
- 7.11.3 Below the modern layers was a 1m thick layer of silty clay subsoil to a height of 4.32m OD. No dating evidence was retrieved, but flecks of charcoal and an absence of modern inclusions would suggest that this layer predated the construction of the modern brewery.
- 7.11.4 Natural deposits were recorded directly below the subsoil in the form of Kempton Park gravels overlying London Clay.
- 0.20m of reinforced concrete.
  - Between 0.20m and 0.30m BGL loose concrete & gravel.
  - Between 0.30m and 1.30m BGL firm mid orange brown silty clay with manganese and inclusions;
    - occasional well rounded gravels
    - occasional charcoal pieces
  - Between 1.30m and 4.00m BGL mid orange gravel and sand, most likely the Kempton Park gravels.
  - Below 4.00m mid grey clay.

## **7.12 Borehole 2 (Figure 12 and 13 & Image 12)**

- 7.12.1 Borehole 2 was excavated from a height of 4.81m OD.
- 7.12.2 The percussion drill was unable to penetrate below the depth of 3.60m BGL. A 2m x 1.2m sondage was therefore excavated in an unsuccessful attempt to remove the obstruction as the reinforced concrete slab had rebar up to 25mm thick and was impenetrable.
- 7.12.3 The borehole was abandoned at a depth of 3.60m BGL.
- 7.12.4 All deposits observed at this location were modern, the earliest layer of concrete most likely relating to the 1970s development of the brewery site.
- 0.20m of tarmac.
  - Between 0.20m and 0.30m BGL firm mid yellow brown sandy silt.
  - Between 0.30m and 0.60m BGL concrete.
  - Between 0.60m and 1.34m BGL mid grey pinkish brick and concrete rubble with inclusions;
    - occasional metal wire
    - occasional rebar pieces
    - occasional wood fragments
  - Between 1.34m and 1.95m BGL loose concrete rubble with frequent brick inclusions and a piece of wood at interface with concrete slab below.
  - Between 1.95m and 2.15m BGL concrete.
  - Between 2.15m and 3.6m BGL brick rubble and shingle, but as water level was at 2.20m BGL it was not possible to discern the relationship.
  - Excavation halted by a reinforced further concrete slab.

### **7.13 Window Sample 01 (Figure 12 and 14)**

7.13.1 WS 01 was excavated from a height of 6.12m OD.

7.13.2 Located to the south of the malting building and to the east of Ship Lane, this window sample was located to target the former tanks, and was successful in reaching its target depth of 5m BGL.

7.13.3 The upper 0.60m of stratigraphy were of modern origin relating to the construction of the current hard standing on the site.

7.13.4 From a height of 5.52m OD was a 1.50m thick layer of made ground most, likely of a 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century origin, similar to that seen within Trench 3. Below this, at a height of 4.02m OD, was a layer of sand with occasional inclusions of brick fragments, perhaps an interface layer with the natural layers below.

7.13.5 Natural layers were seen from a height of 3.62m.

- 0.40m of reinforced concrete.
- Between 0.40m and 0.60m BGL loose pale grey gravel and concrete.
- Between 0.60m and 2.10m BGL firm silty sand with inclusions;
  - occasional brick fragments (mid reddish pink and mid reddish orange)
  - occasional gravels
  - occasional stone pieces
  - occasional mortar pieces and flecking
  - a fragment of ceramic pipe
- Between 2.10m and 2.50m BGL firm mid brownly orange sand with inclusions;
  - frequent gravels
  - occasional brick fragments
- Between 2.50m and 3.10m BGL soft pale grey orange gravelly sand.
- Between 3.10m and 3.70m BGL soft mid grey yellow sand with occasional gravels.
- Between 3.70m and 4.30m BGL firm dark grey sand with a yellow hue and lenses of mid yellow.
- Between 4.30m and 5.00m BGL firm mid green grey wet sand.

### **7.14 Window Sample 02 (Figure 12 and 14)**

7.14.1 WS 02 was excavated from a height of 6.08m OD.

7.14.2 Located to the north of the energy center, this window sample was successful in reaching its target depth of 5m BGL.

7.14.3 The upper 1.46m of stratigraphy were of a modern origin relating to the current and late 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site.

7.14.4 These modern layers sat directly on top of several layers of natural sand and gravel at a height of 4.62m OD.

- 0.20m of tarmac.
- Between 0.20m and 0.52m BGL reinforced concrete.
- Between 0.52m and 0.70m BGL loose mid grey concrete and gravel.
- Between 0.70m and 1.42m BGL sort dark orange clayey sand.
- Between 1.42m and 1.46m BGL concrete

- Between 1.46m and 2.00m BGL bands of soft sand, pale grey over dark grey over light greyish brown.
- Between 2.00m and 3.70m BGL mid orange coarse sand with frequent gravels, with lenses of fine pale yellow sand and rare lenses of mid yellow grey sand.
- Between 3.70m and 4.80m BGL pale yellow grey sandy gravel, the gravel looked to be flint and were very angular.
- Between 4.80m and 5.00m BGL dark grey almost black wet sand.

### **7.15 Window Sample 03 (Figure 12 and 14)**

7.15.1 WS 03 was excavated from a height of 5.67m OD.

7.15.2 Located against the northwestern wall of the bottling warehouse, this window sample targeted the chemical storage containers, and was successful in reaching its target depth of 5m BGL.

7.15.3 The upper 0.23m of stratigraphy were of a modern origin, consisting of the current hard standing.

7.15.4 From a height of 5.44m OD a 0.57m thick layer of made ground was recorded with inclusions of building material including a ceramic building material (CBM) fragment dated to between 1180 and 1850.

7.15.5 Below this was a further layer of firm made ground/subsoil at a height of 4.87m OD, containing small fragments of chalk, coal and brick.

7.15.6 Natural layers of sand and gravel were recorded below the height of 4.77m OD.

- 0.16m of tarmac.
- Between 0.16m and 0.23m BGL pale grey concrete.
- Between 0.23m and 0.80m BGL firm mid grey brown clayey silt with inclusions;
  - rare angular gravels
  - a chalk fragment 60mm across
  - occasional chalk flecking
  - occasional brick fragments (mid orangey red)
  - frequent mortar flecking
  - CBM fragment identified as 2271 (1180-1850)
- Between 0.80m and 0.90m BGL firm pale yellow brown clayey silt with inclusions;
  - occasional chalk flecking
  - occasional pieces of coal (10mm maximum diameter)
  - occasional mid reddy orange brick fragments
- Between 0.90m and 1.65m BGL mid orange sand with rare angular gravels.
- Between 1.65m and 2.10m BGL angular gravels in a pale yellow sand.
- Between 2.10m and 3.90m BGL mid orange and mid grey orange gravely sand.
- Between 3.90m and 4.30m BGL mid green grey sand with rare small gravels.
- Between 4.30m and 5.00m BGL dark brown grey coarse sand.

### **7.16 Window Sample 04 (Figure 12 and 14)**

7.16.1 WS 04 was excavated from a height of 5.85m OD.



- 7.16.2 Similarly to WS 03, this window sample was located against the northwest wall of the bottling warehouse. This window sample was targeting the waste oil tanks and was successful in reaching its target depth of 5m BGL.
- 7.16.3 The upper 0.80m of stratigraphy were of a modern origin. A 0.15m thick layer of tarmac overlay a 0.65m thick layer of made ground with inclusions of brick and occasional fragments of concrete.
- 7.16.4 From a height of 5.05m OD a 0.95m thick layer of subsoil was seen, containing occasional coal fragments which increased in frequency at lower levels within the layer.
- 7.16.5 Between the heights of 4.10m and 3.69m OD was what appeared to be an interface layer with the natural deposits below in the form of a charcoal streaked clay.
- 7.16.6 Natural layers were recorded below the height of 3.69m OD in the form of natural sand over oxidized London Clay.
- 0.15m of tarmac.
  - Between 0.15m and 0.80m BGL sort mid brown grey sandy silt with inclusions;
    - occasional concrete fragments
    - occasional small brick fragments
    - frequent gravels
  - Between 0.80m and 1.75m BGL soft pliable dark brown clayey silty sand with inclusions;
    - occasional gravels
    - rare coal fragments (up to 10mm diameter) becoming more frequent towards the base of this layer
  - Between 1.75m and 2.16m BGL soft sticky mid beige grey clay with rare black streaks, maybe charcoal.
  - Between 2.16m and 4.98m BGL soft and loose mid brown yellow sand.
  - Between 4.98m and 5.00m BGL firm and sticky mid grey brown clay.

## **7.17 Window Sample 05 (Figure 12 and 14)**

- 7.17.1 WS 05 was excavated from a height of 5.76m OD.
- 7.17.2 This window sample was located in the car park to the south of the bottling warehouse. It was successful in reaching its target depth of 5m BGL.
- 7.17.3 The upper 0.70m of stratigraphy were of modern origin, in the form of a leveling deposit underneath 0.10m of tarmac.
- 7.17.4 Between the height of 5.06m and 3.50m OD were several layers which clearly predated the modern phases of brewery on the site.
- 7.17.5 The uppermost of these layers was a 0.55m thick layer of demolition rubble, containing brick fragments that have been dated to between 1850 and 1950. This layer may well be the same as [16] which was seen within Trench 4.
- 7.17.6 The lowest of these layers, recorded at a height of 3.76m OD, also contained frequent inclusions of brick, mortar and stone fragments.

7.17.7 At the height of 3.50m OD a 0.44m thick layer of alluvium was recorded capping a layer of natural orange sand at 3.06m OD.

- 0.10m of tarmac.
- Between 0.10m and 0.70m BGL soft friable pale grey sandy silt with inclusions;  
-occasional brick flecking  
-occasional small stone fragments
- Between 0.70m and 1.25m BGL mid pinkish red brick in a soft pale yellow brick in a grey sandy mortar, brick material identified as  
-red brick 3038 (1850-1950)  
-yellow brick 3035 (1770-1940)
- Between 1.25m and 1.50m BGL mid brown grey sandy silt.
- Between 1.50m and 2.00m BGL dark yellow brown silty clay.
- Between 2.00m and 2.26m BGL pinkish brown sandy silt with inclusions;  
-frequent brick fragments  
-frequent stone fragments  
-frequent mortar fragments
- Between 2.26m and 2.70m BGL soft pale brown grey clay (alluvium?)
- Between 2.70m and 5.00m BGL soft mid orange sand becoming coarser as it goes deeper.

#### **7.18 Window Sample 06 (Figure 12 and 14)**

7.18.1 WS 06 was excavated from a height of 5.22m OD.

7.18.2 Located within the bottling warehouse, this window sample did not extend below the depth of 0.60m BGL due to a second layer of concrete at this depth.

7.18.3 All layers encountered were of modern origin.

- 20mm thick ceramic tile.
- Between 20mm and 0.32m BGL reinforced concrete with inclusions of blue plastic.
- Between 0.32m and 0.60m BGL soft and loose mid greeny brown yellow silt with occasional gravels,
- Excavation halted at 0.60m BGL due to a second concrete slab.

#### **7.19 Window Sample 07 (Figure 12 and 15)**

7.19.1 WS 07 was excavated from a height of 5.23m OD.

7.19.2 Located within the bottling warehouse, this window sample was also unsuccessful. It was abandoned at 1.20m BGL due to a second concrete slab.

7.19.3 All layers encountered were of modern origin.

- 0.14m of reinforced concrete.
- Between 0.14m and 0.55m BGL soft dusty concrete with occasional gravels and white plastic sheeting.
- Between 0.55m and 0.75m BGL loose soft silty sand with inclusions;  
-occasional brick flecking and fragments (mid reddy orange)  
-rare concrete fragments
- Excavation halted at 0.75m BGL due to a second concrete slab.

## **7.20 Window Sample 08 (Figure 12 and 15)**

- 7.20.1 WS 08 was excavated from a height of 5.15m OD.
- 7.20.2 This window sample was intended to be within the eastern part of the bottling warehouse, although it was relocated to the loading bay area to the east of the bottling warehouse to allow machine access.
- 7.20.3 Excavation was halted at 1.10m BGL as the rig refused, and a 2.20m by 1.20m sondage was excavated to a depth of 2.00m BGL to remove the obstruction.
- 7.20.4 This window sample was then successful to a depth of 2.50m BGL.
- 7.20.5 The upper 1.90m of stratigraphy was of modern origin.
- 7.20.6 Between the height of 3.25m and 2.75m OD was a layer of made ground with occasional inclusions of brick and CBM fragments. Although dating of the deposit was not possible as the fragments could not be retrieved, it would suggest a potential for archaeological survival in this area.
- 7.20.7 Natural Kempton Park Gravels were encountered at a height of 2.75m OD.
- 0.24m of reinforced concrete.
  - Between 0.24m and 0.80m BGL mid orange brown heavily compacted sandy gravel with inclusions;
    - occasional brick rubble
    - occasional concrete frags
    - occasional CBM
    - large wood fragment 1m by 0.20m by 0.70m
  - Between 0.80m and 1.10m BGL compact orange sandy gravel.
  - Between 1.10m and 1.40m BGL ceramic pipes encased in concrete.
  - Between 1.40m and 1.90m BGL reinforced concrete.
  - Between 1.90m and 2.40m BGL mid grey brown sandy silt with inclusions;
    - occasional brick fragments
    - occasional CBM fragments
  - Between 2.40m and 2.50m BGL mid orange sandy gravel.

## **7.21 Window Samples 09 (Figure 12 and 15)**

- 7.21.1 WS 09 was excavated from a height of 4.89m OD.
- 7.21.2 Originally located between the workshop bar and canteen and the southern side of the bottling warehouse, WS 09 was relocated to within Trench 5 after refusing at 0.70m BGL after encountering a concrete slab.
- 7.21.3 Once relocated the window sample was successful to the depth of 4.00m BGL, with natural Kempton Park gravels being encountered from a height of 2.39m OD.
- From ground level to 2.20m BGL was the backfill of Trench 5.
  - Between 2.20m and 2.50m BGL mid yellow sand.
  - Between 2.50m and 3.80m BGL mid orange gravelly sand.
  - Between 3.80m and 4.00m BGL firm sticky mid brown grey clay.

## **7.22 WS 10 (Figure 12 and 15)**

7.22.1 WS 10 was excavated from a height of 4.92m OD.

7.22.2 Originally intended to be located 16m from the river wall between the bottling plant and the eastern extent of the site, window sample refused at a depth of 0.80m BGL due to a second concrete slab and was relocated to within Trench 6.

7.22.3 Once relocated the window sample was successful to its target depth of 5m BGL, finding natural Kempton Park Gravels from a height of 2.12m OD.

- 2.80m of Trench 6 backfill.
- Between 2.80m and 3.70m BGL mid brown orange sandy gravel.
- Between 3.70m and 4.50m BGL dark grey clay.
- Between 4.50m and 5.00m BGL dark grey very wet gravel.

## **7.23 WS 11 (Figure 12 and 15 & Image 13)**

7.23.1 WS 11 was excavated from a height of 4.96m OD.

7.23.2 It was located near the southern perimeter wall, between the workshop bar and canteen and the eastern extent of the site.

7.23.3 The window sample refused at 1.10m BGL when it encountered a second concrete slab, and so a 2m by 0.90m sondage was excavated with a JCB excavator in order to remove the obstruction.

7.23.4 It was decided that as borehole 2 was unable to reach its target depth of 30m BGL, WS11 would be extended to the depth of 30m BGL. Archaeological observation ceased at 2m BGL once it was clearly established that natural deposits had been reached.

7.23.5 The upper 1.16m of stratigraphy were of modern origin.

7.23.6 At a height of 3.80m OD a 0.24m thick layer of subsoil was recorded. This layer had occasional inclusions of charcoal and would appear to predate the construction of the brewery on the site.

7.23.7 Natural clay was seen from a height of 3.56.

- 0.20m of tarmac.
- Between 0.20m and 0.50m BGL concrete.
- Between 0.50m and 1.00m BGL loose mid yellow brown silty sand with inclusions;
  - frequent gravels
  - frequent brick fragments
  - occasional concrete
- Between 1.00m and 1.16m BGL concrete.
- Between 1.16m and 1.40m BGL mid orange brown silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal.
- From 1.40m BGL mid orange silty clay.

## **8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016) for the evaluation:

#### **8.2 Determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by any proposed development.**

8.2.1 The earliest potential archaeological feature found during the evaluation at the Stag Brewery was a sub-oval shaped cut seen in the base of Test Pit 3 [59] sealed by as yet undated subsoil [56]. Cut [59] may represent a large posthole or a treebole.

8.2.2 The majority of features seen in the trenches were masonry structures dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century which, in the case of Trenches 3, 4 and 6 in the eastern part of the site, would have been associated with earlier forms of the Brewery complex. These masonry structures included manhole remnant [24] in Trench 3, wall foundations [18] and [19] in Trench 4 and basement floor [32] in Trench 6.

8.2.3 A similarly dated basement and service run, [38] and [39], were also encountered in Trench 2, situated in the western part of the site. The alignment of the basement and the service run would appear to respect the line of the southwest-northeast orientated part of Aynscombe Lane on Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1896 onwards and may relate to the small collection of undefined buildings that occupy the northern edge of that street (Figure 10) rather than the larger brewery structures that were founded in this part of the site following the Second World War.

#### **8.3 Investigate existing disturbance of the ground caused by modern intrusions.**

8.3.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed extensive modern disturbance across the site including concrete foundations and a variety of modern services. Additionally deposits of modern made ground and demolition rubble were found in all six trenches and three test pits; these layers were at least 0.50m thick and frequently more than 1.00m thick.

8.3.2 Despite large scale modern intrusions a variety of subsoil deposits were found sealing natural deposits in all excavations with the exceptions of Trenches 3 and 6, Test Pits 1 (in which further excavation beyond modern horizons proved impossible) and 2, BH 02, WS 06 and WS 07, where it was not possible to penetrate the modern horizons. While no datable evidence was recovered during the archaeological investigation from any of these deposits, their presence does at least indicate that other features cut into natural deposits, such as seen in Test Pit 1, may survive in both parts of the site.

#### **8.4 The exercise will seek to understand the context of the findings in relationship to the wider settlement pattern, landscape, economy and environment.**

8.4.1 The archaeological evaluation has encountered evidence of earlier structures, particularly those relating to previous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Brewery complex buildings, but no coherent indications of earlier settlement, land use or environmental change, such as that represented by peat or alluvium, at the site.

**8.5 The interpretation of locally distinctive or regionally/nationally significant archaeological features, relating to the medieval palace and parish church to the east, together with the Renaissance mansion to the west.**

8.5.1 No *in-situ* evidence directly relating to the medieval palace, the parish church and its graveyard or the Renaissance mansion was found during the archaeological investigation. However a large carved stone that was possibly related either to the mansion or the palace was recovered from a modern context in Trench 1, This would indicate that remains may have been extant on site until at least the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

8.5.2 Given that modern intervention at the Stag Brewery have not completely truncated previous archaeological horizons, as shown by the presence of intact subsoil deposits in the majority of the trenches, and the relatively large areas that the palace and its precinct, the church and its graveyard, and the mansion house and its grounds would have encompassed, it is still likely that elements of these significant features are extant at the site.

**8.6 How the site's topography has influenced past activity and settlement.**

8.6.1 Naturally deposited sand and gravel, that had not been truncated by modern groundworks, was seen in the north-western corner of the site at levels between 4.76-5.06m OD, and in the southern area of the eastern part of the site between 2.25-3.62m OD, which indicated a gradual slope from east to west across the site.

8.6.2 The major period of activity identified during the archaeological investigation related to the development of the Brewery complex. Large amounts of modern made ground and truncation of previous deposits indicted the site had undergone extensive landscaping during the last century in order to re-shape the topography of the site prior to construction or redevelopment.

**8.7 To advance our knowledge of the archaeology of the region through the application of appropriate scientific dating techniques.**

8.7.1 The character of the finds and features encountered during the archaeological evaluation did not present an appropriate opportunity to use scientific dating techniques.

**8.8 To understand the impact of development since the eighteenth century.**

8.8.1 The extent of the made ground deposits and the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century foundations, walls, basements and services in the majority of trenches bear testament to the development and re-development of the site from the late post-medieval period until the present day.

7.8.2 In the eastern part of the site all of these deposits and features related to the development of the Brewery complex while other, earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century structures were considered to have been found in

Trench 2 in the western area of the site as well as those deposits relating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site.

## **8.9 Conclusions**

- 8.9.1 The archaeological evaluation strongly suggested that, although there was extensive horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons due to the establishment, development and re-development of the Brewery complex from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, there may be areas of site in which significant archaeological remains are still extant. This assertion was supported by the presence of substantial, albeit undated, subsoil deposits sealing natural sand and gravel in many of the trenches, one of the test pits, several of the window samples and one of the boreholes. A potential feature cut into the natural, as well the recovery of the large carved stone moulding, may also relate to the palace or the mansion.
- 8.9.2 Despite the level of modern truncation witnessed at the Stag Brewery site during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief, it is recommended that further investigative works take place within this complex.
- 8.9.3 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code LRR16 and a summary report published in the London Archaeologist annual round-up.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, and Guy Duckworth and Patrick Aschan of Dartmouth Capital Advisors Ltd for securing access to the site and funding the work.

9.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would also like to extend its gratitude to the security personnel of the Stag Brewery for all their assistance during the archaeological evaluation, and to Soil Consultants and GEH Groundworks Ltd for their geotechnical work on site during the archeological watching brief.

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- John Joyce and Wayne Richards for help with logistics.
- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.
- Strephon Duckering for photographing the carved stone.



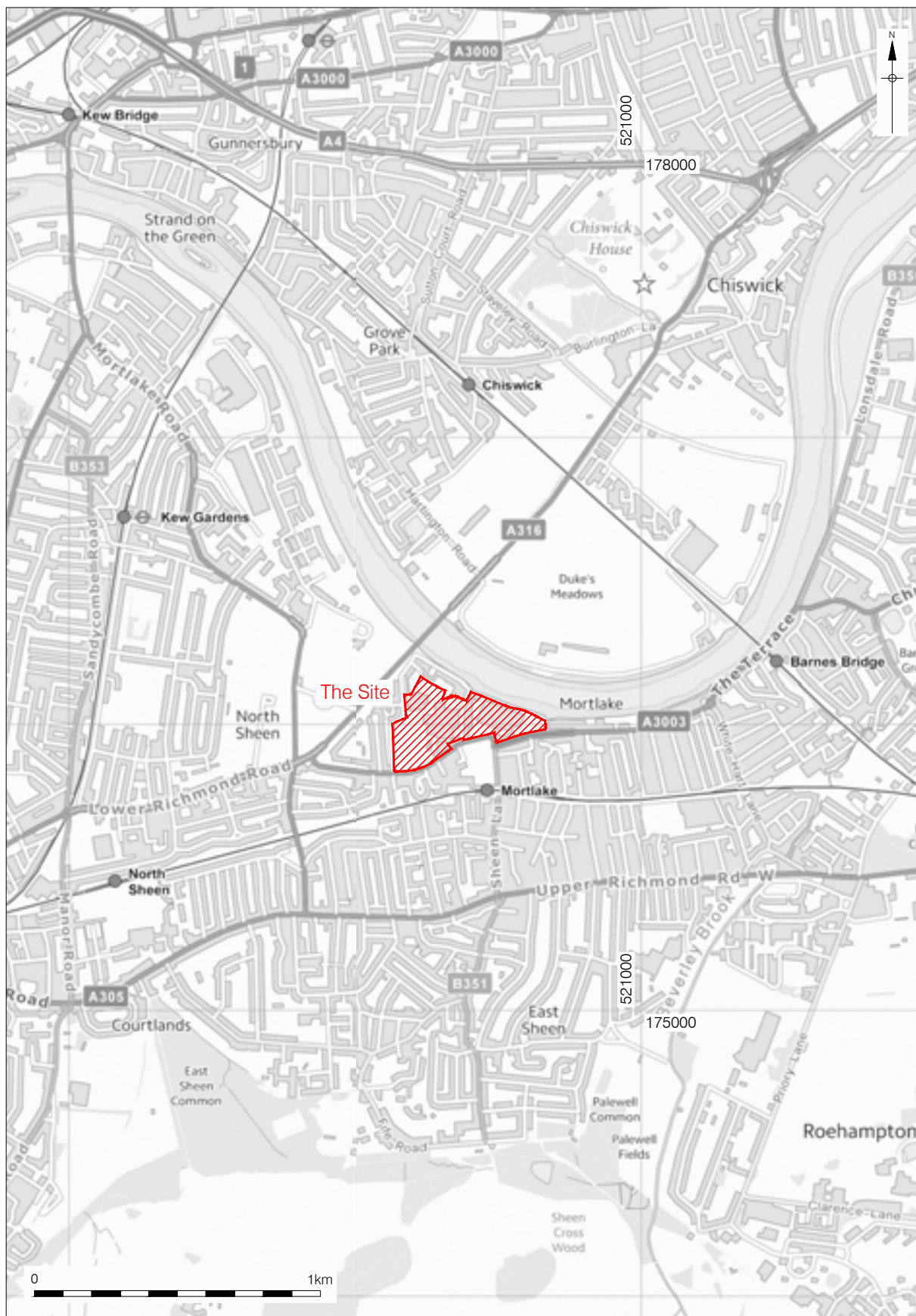
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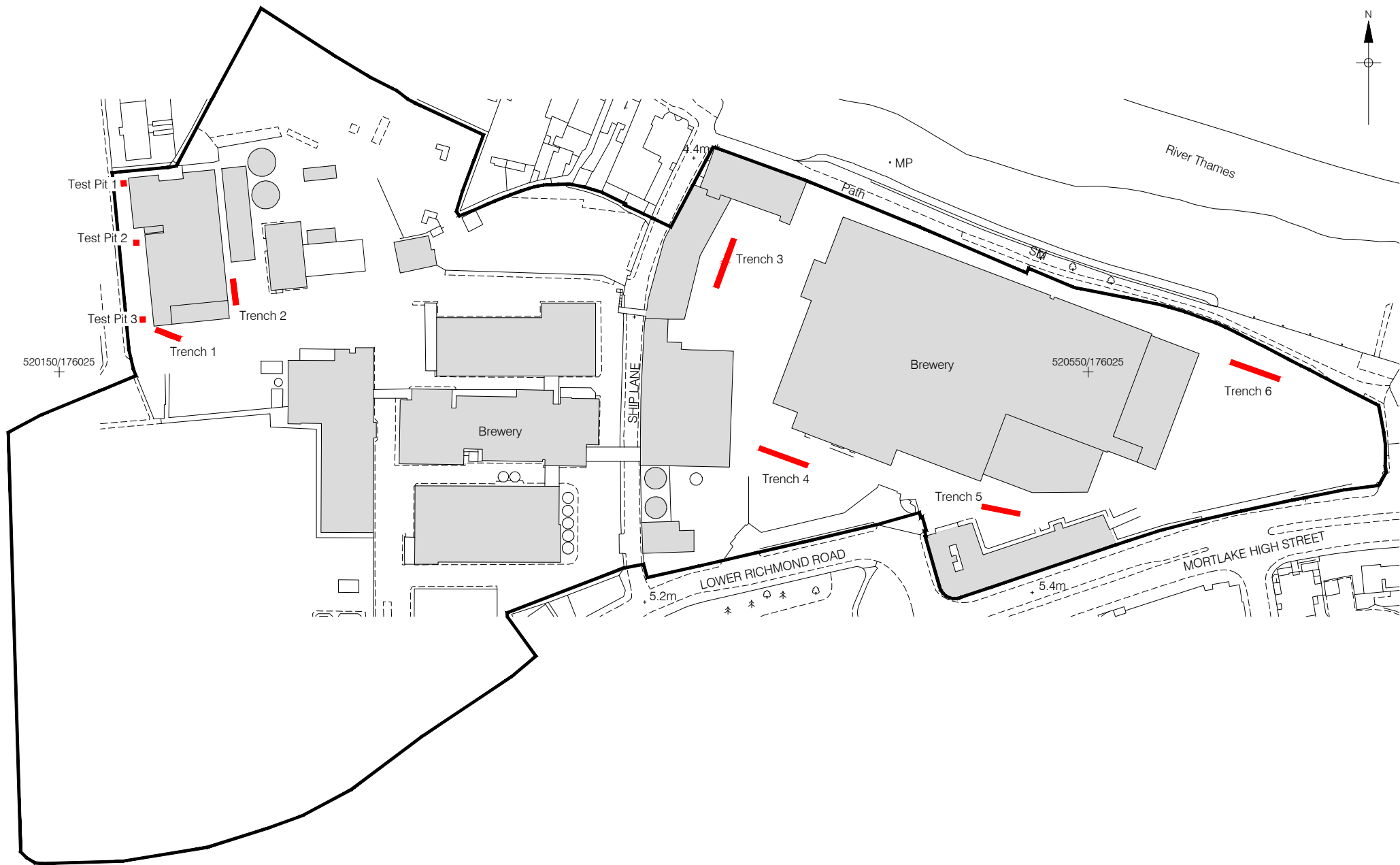


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31/08/16 JS\_revision 1

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



0 100m

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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:2,000 at A4

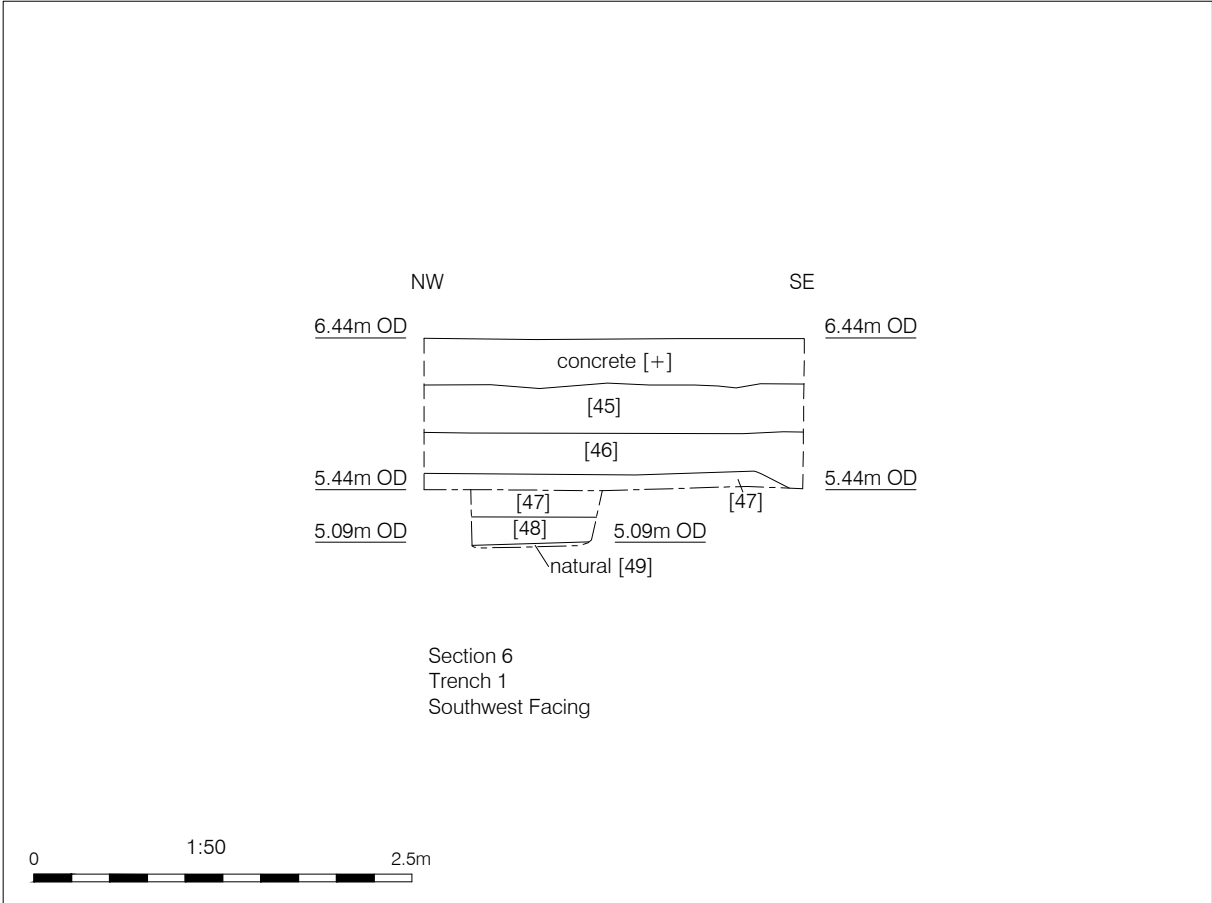
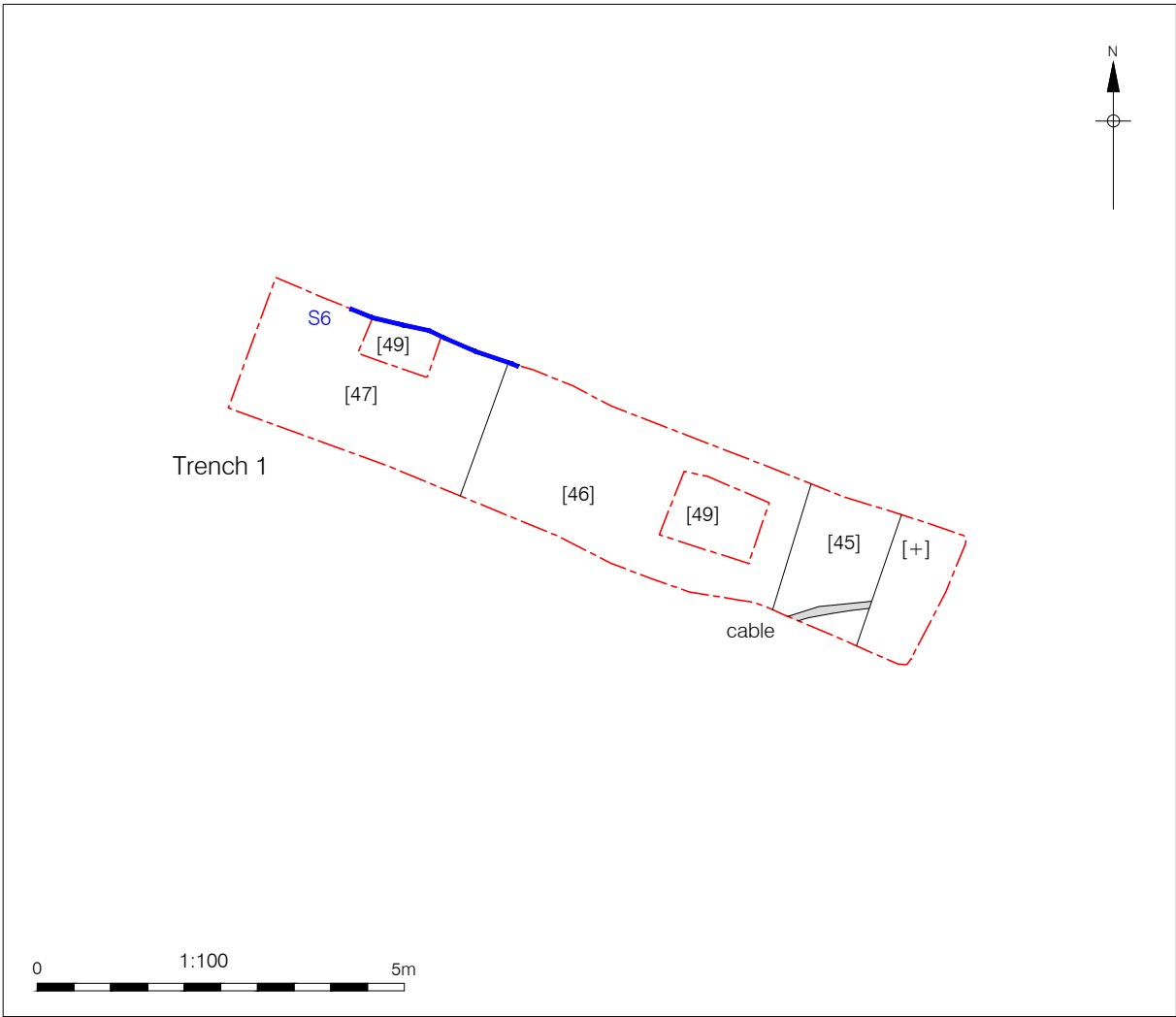


Figure 3  
Trench 1 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

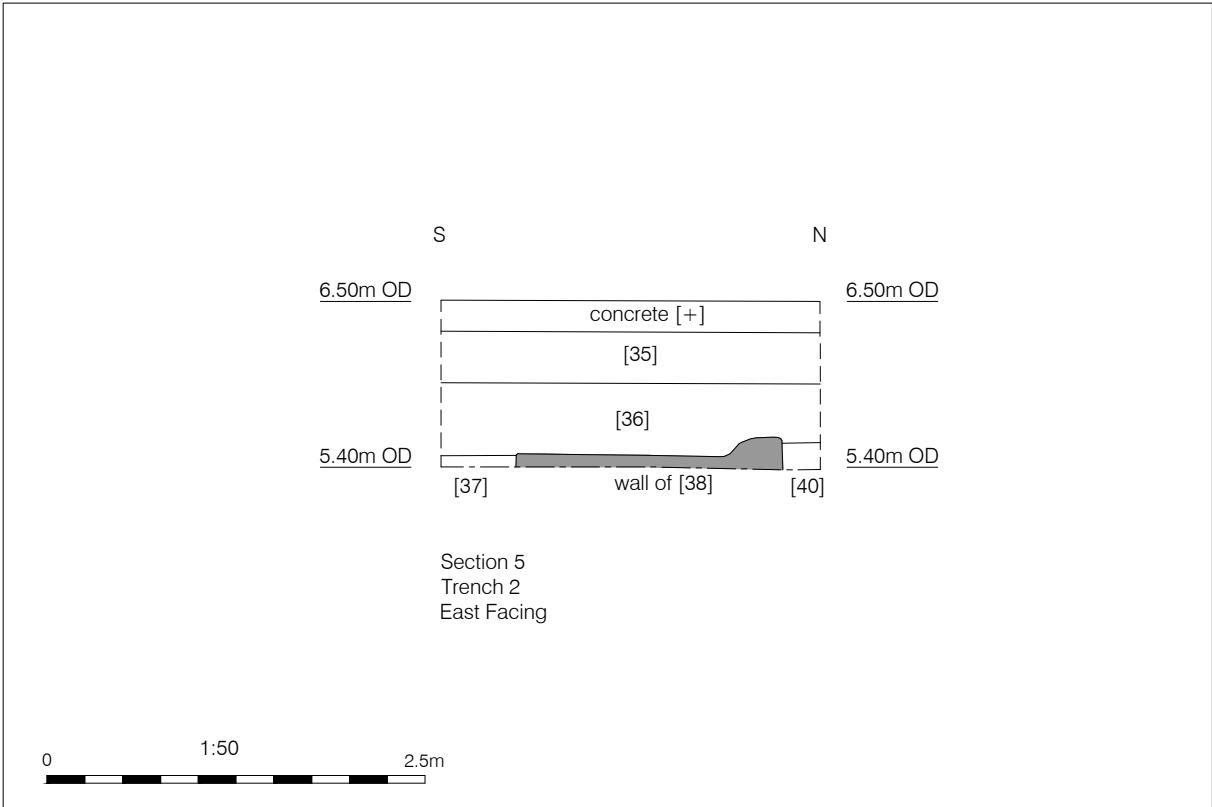
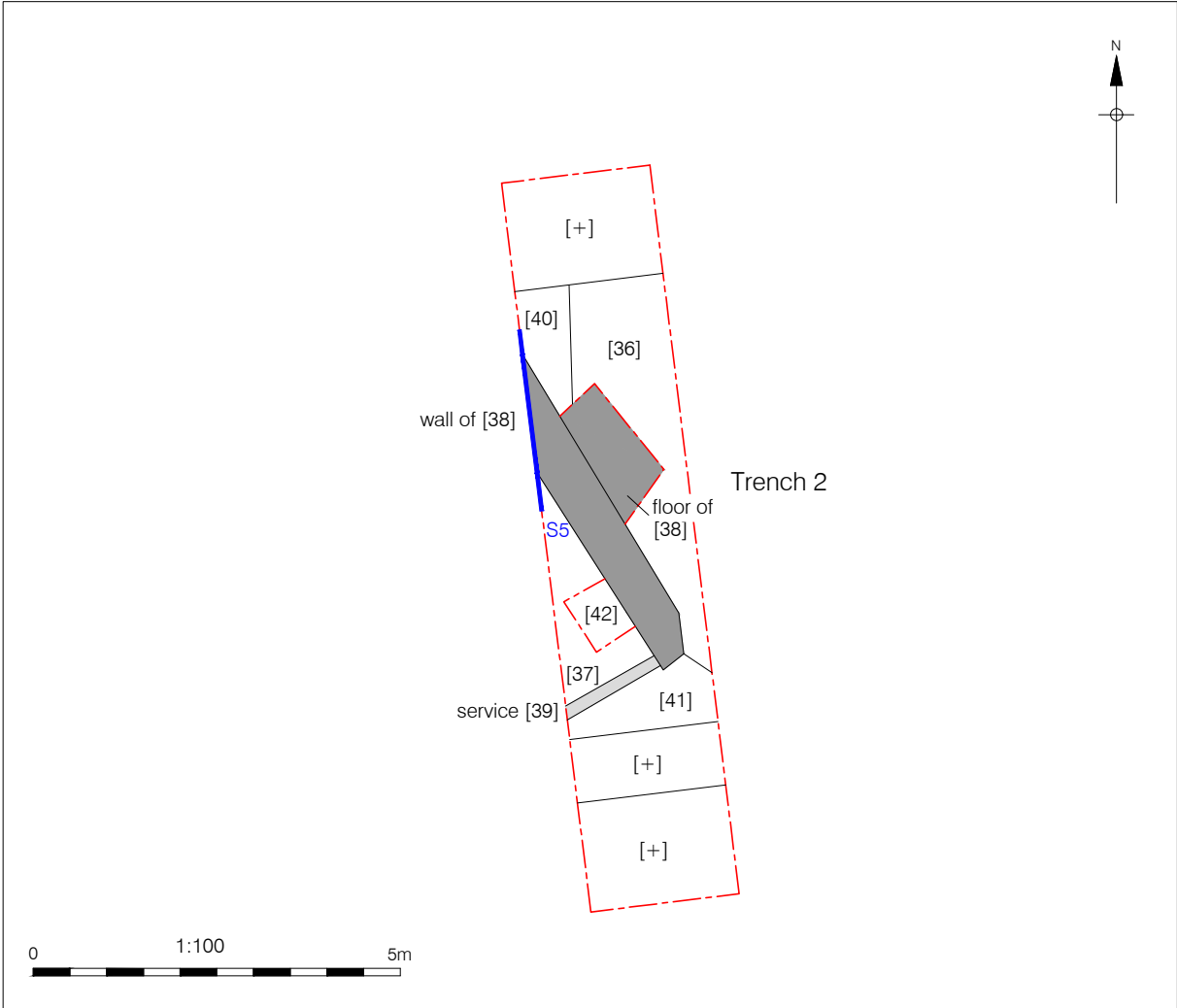


Figure 4  
Trench 2 Plan and Section  
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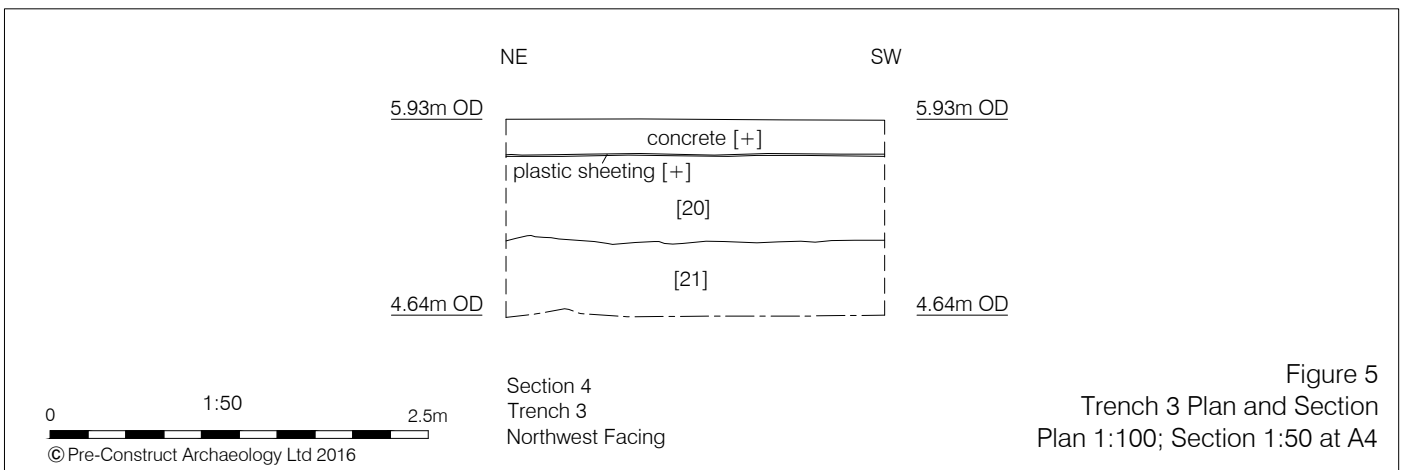
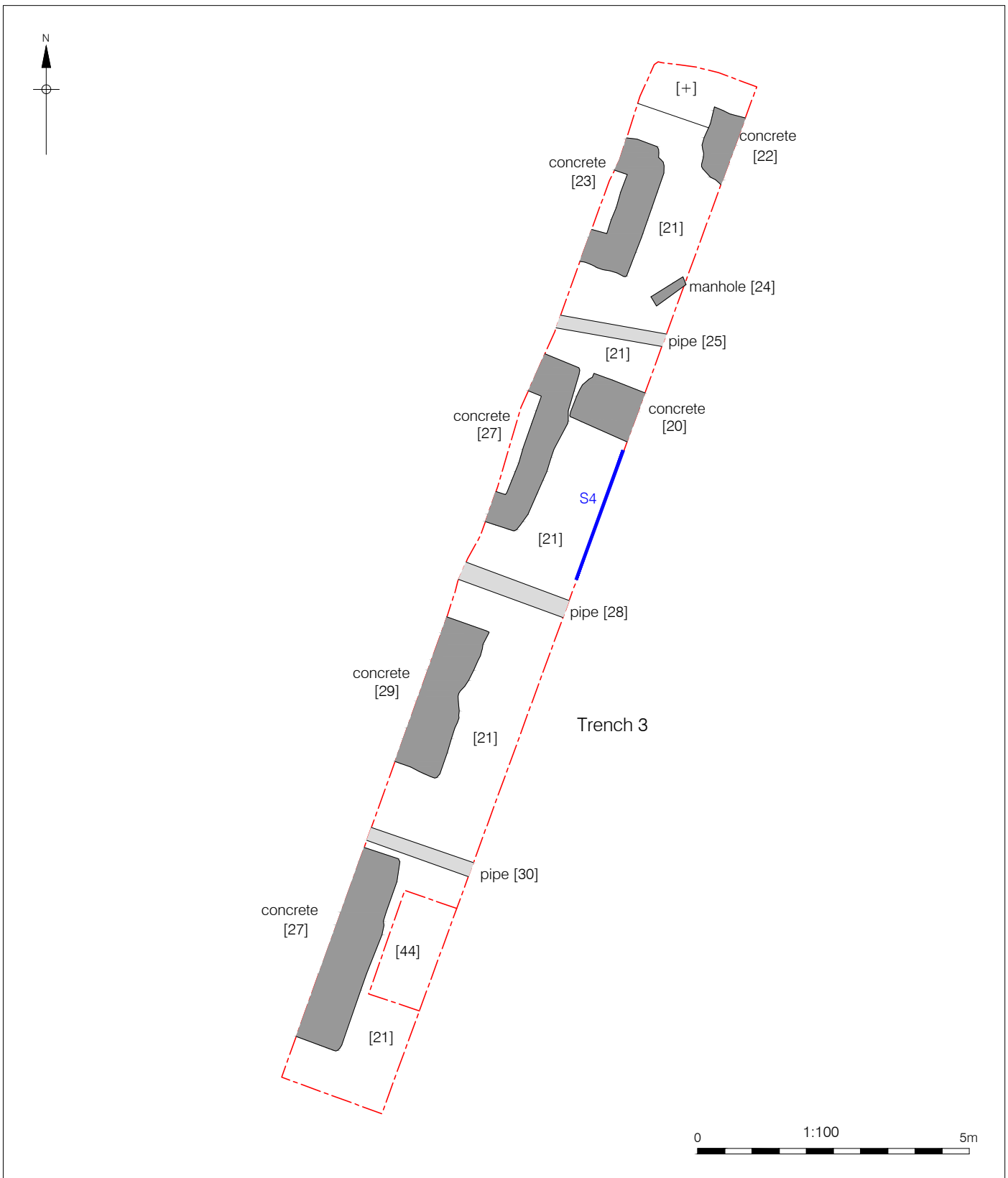


Figure 5  
Trench 3 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

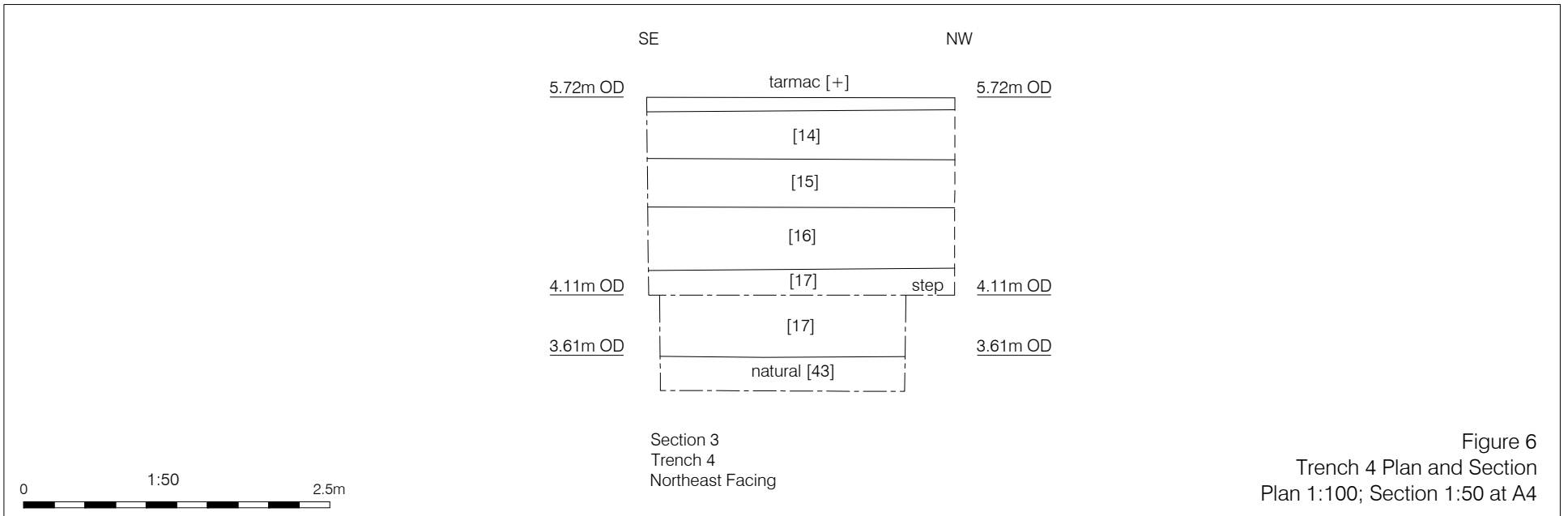
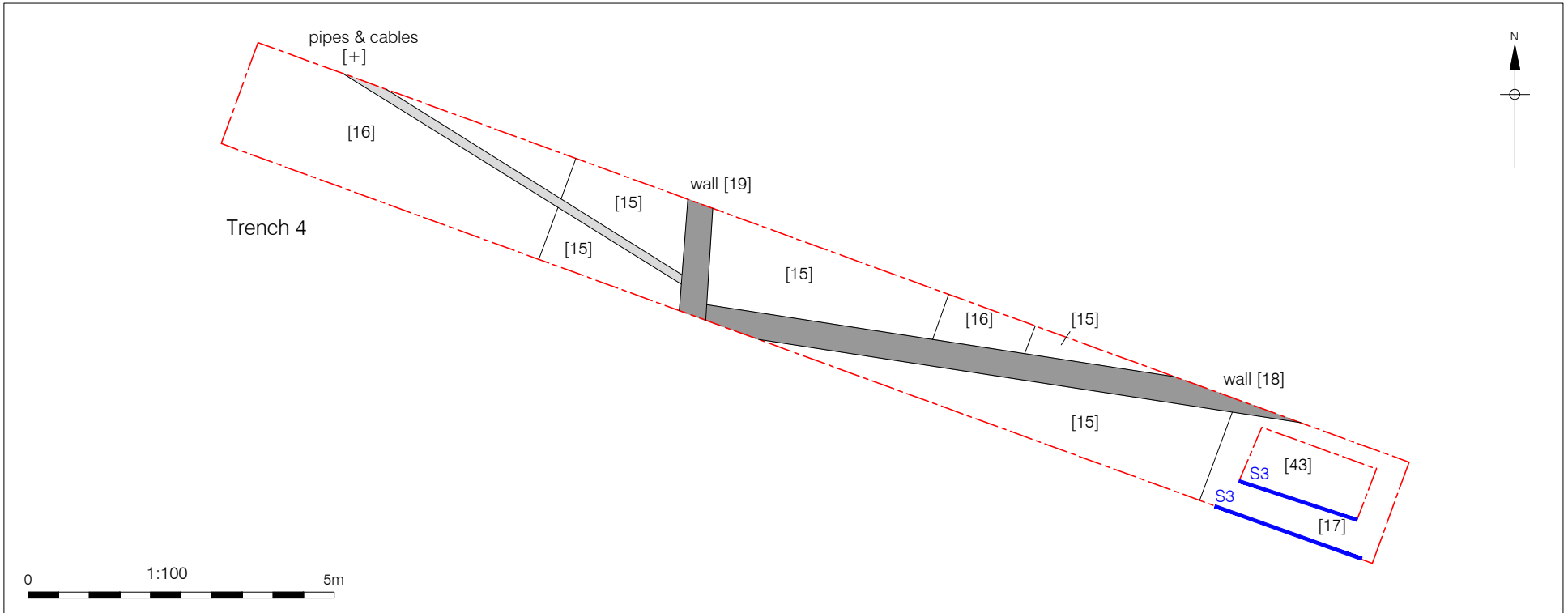


Figure 6  
Trench 4 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

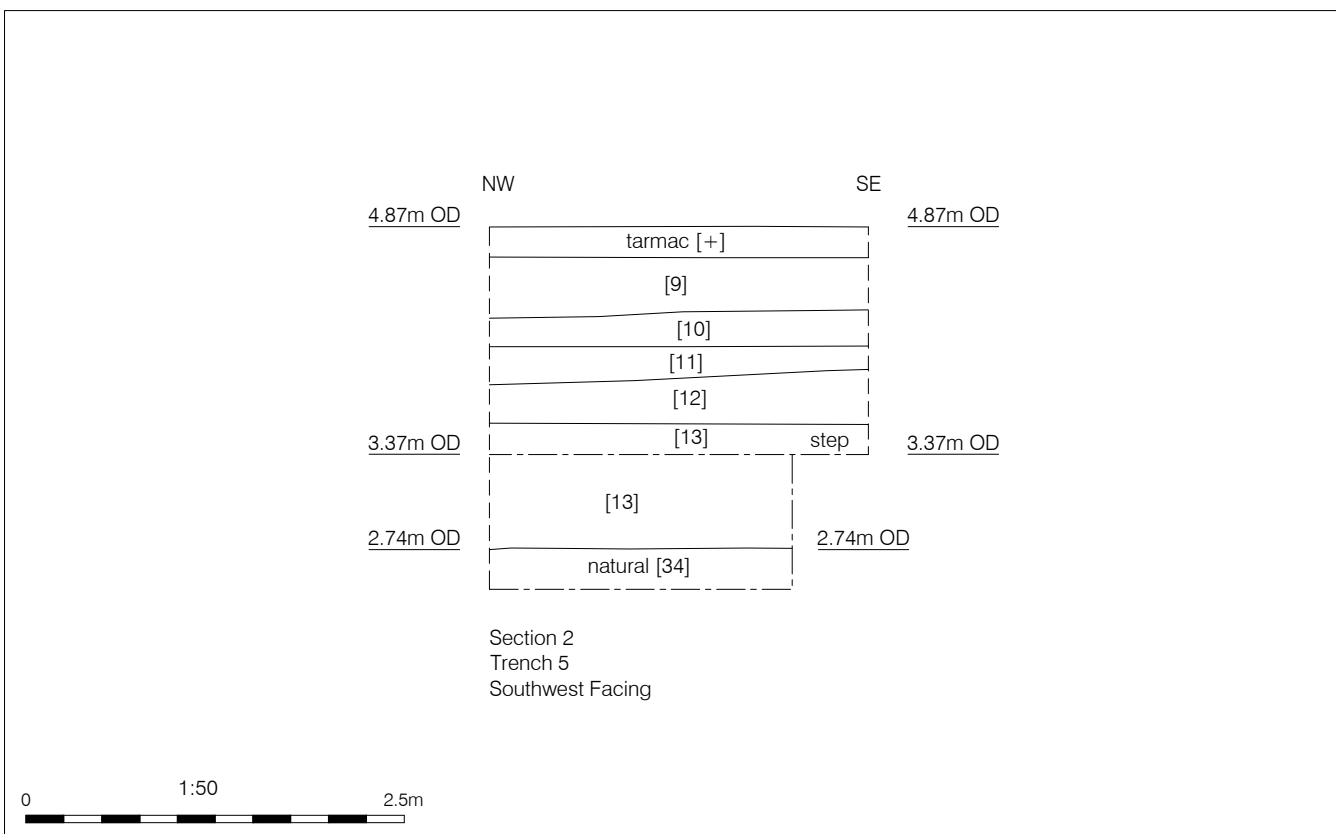
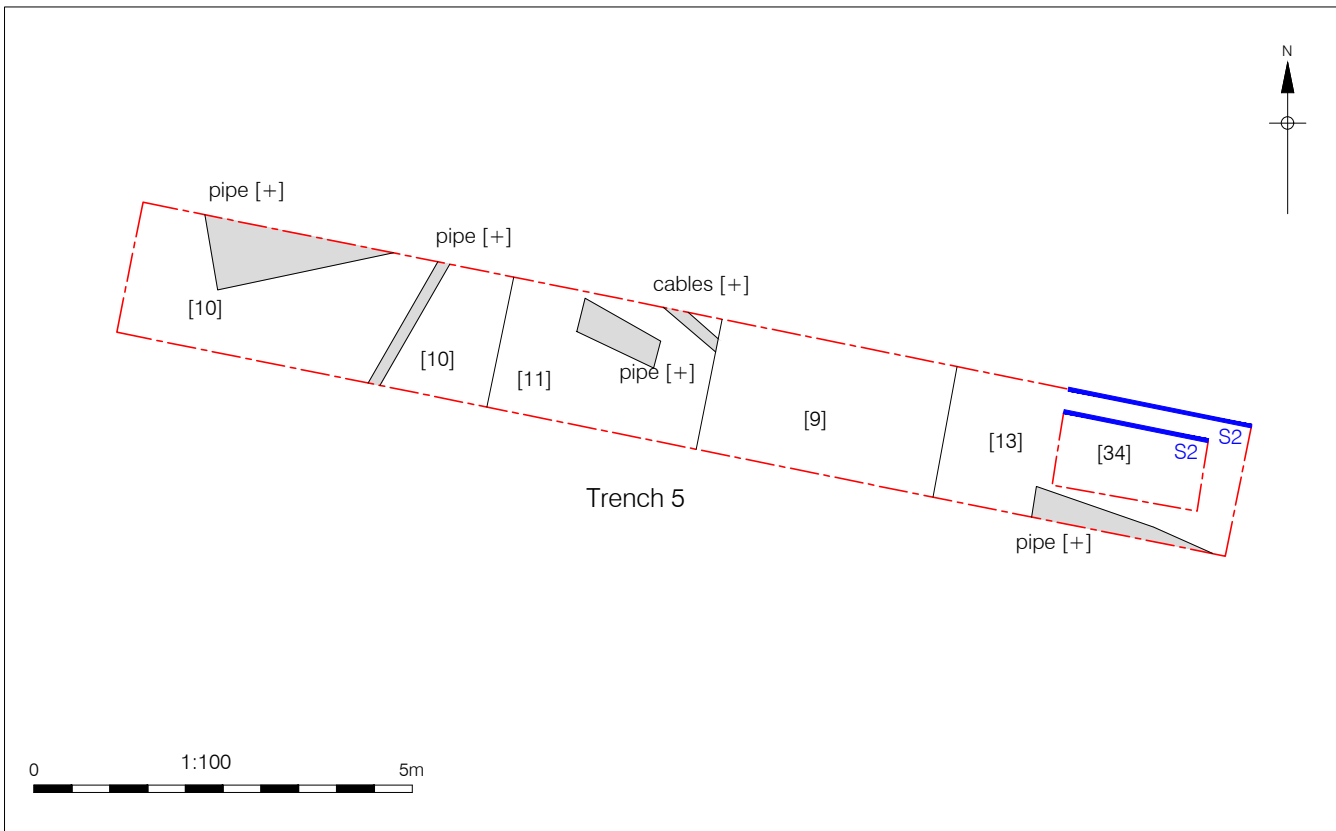


Figure 7  
Trench 5 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4



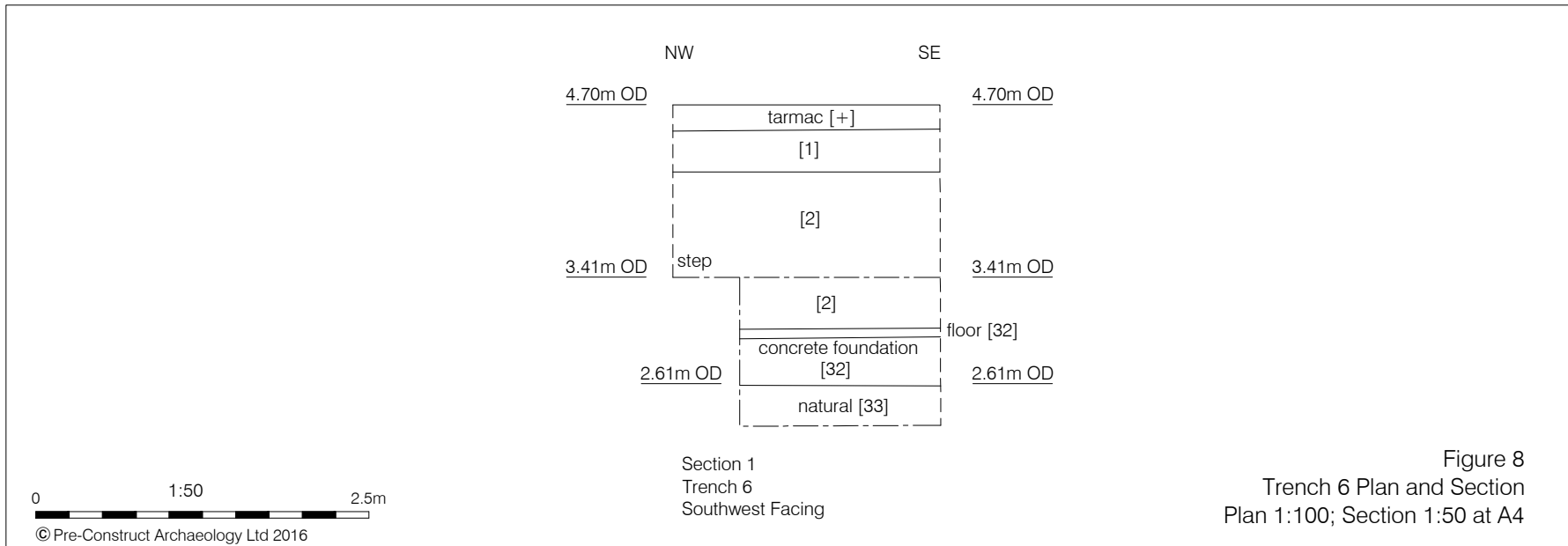
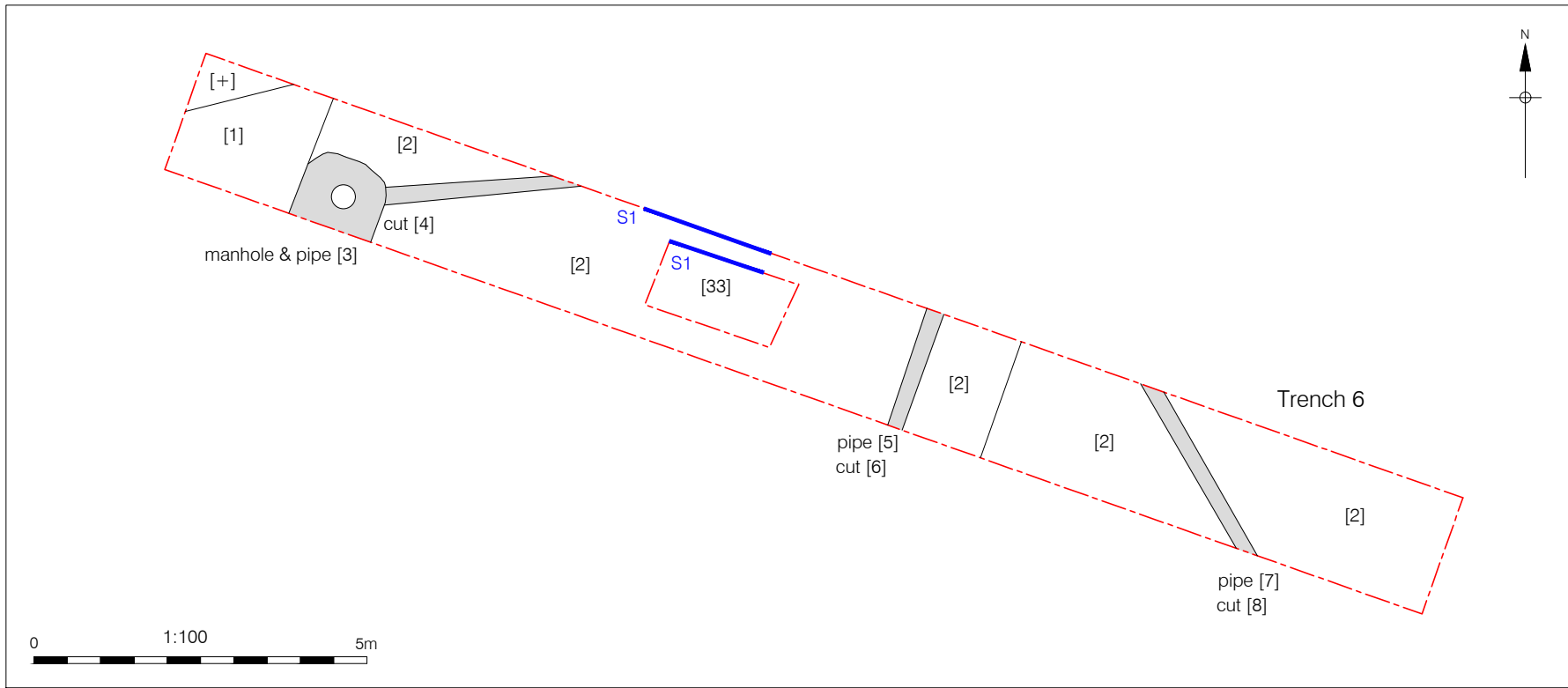


Figure 8  
Trench 6 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:50 at A4

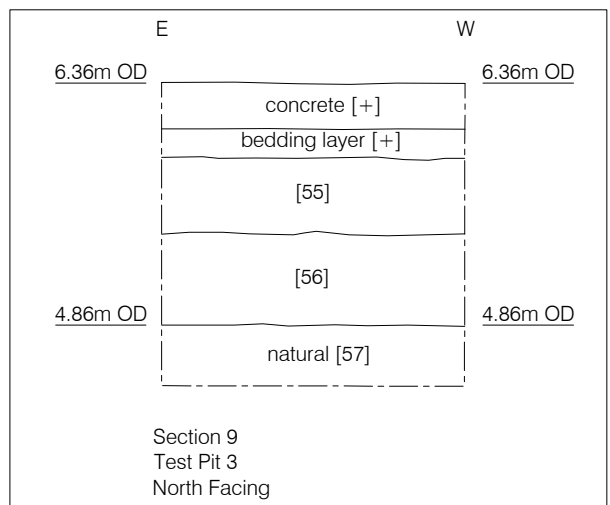
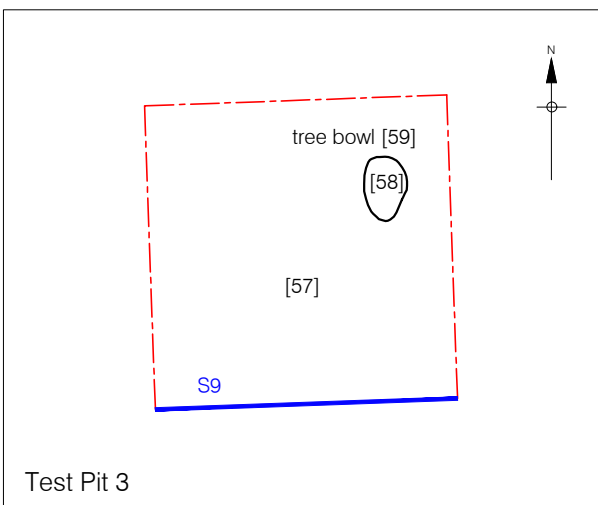
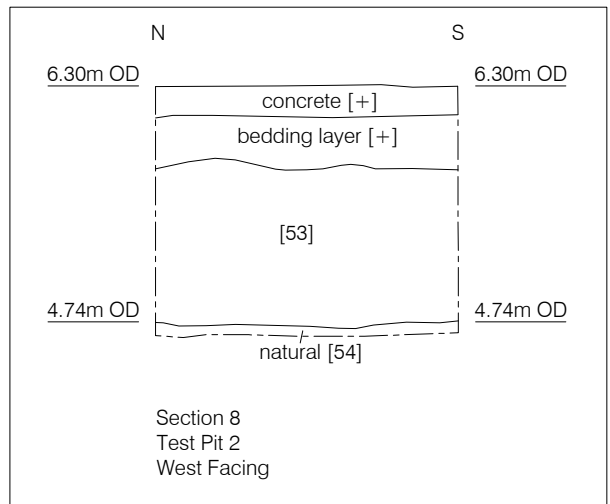
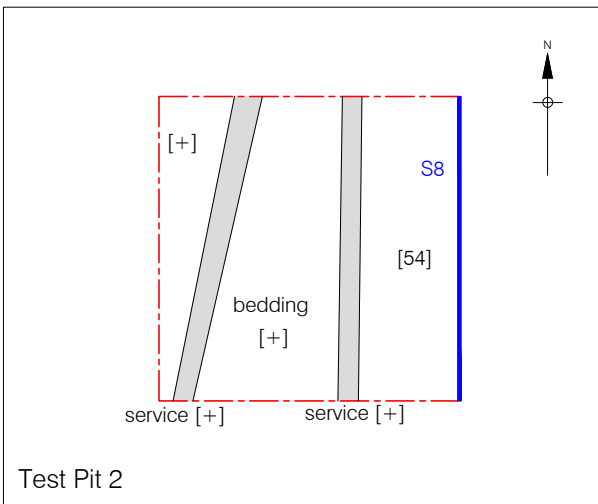
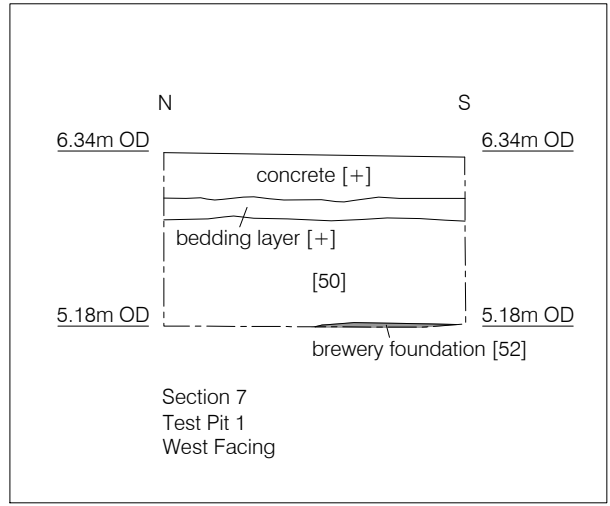
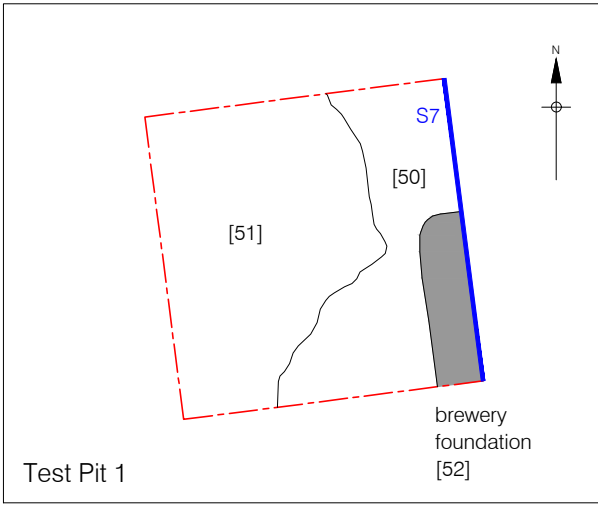


Figure 9  
Test Pits 1 -3 Plans and Sections  
1:50 at A4



Figure 10  
Archaeological Features from Trench 2 overlain on to the  
1896 Ordnance Survey Map  
1:2,000 at A4



Figure 11  
Archaeological Features from Trench 4 overlain on to the  
1865 Ordnance Survey Map  
1:1,000 at A4



Figure 12  
 Location of Watching Brief Interventions  
 1:1,250 at A4

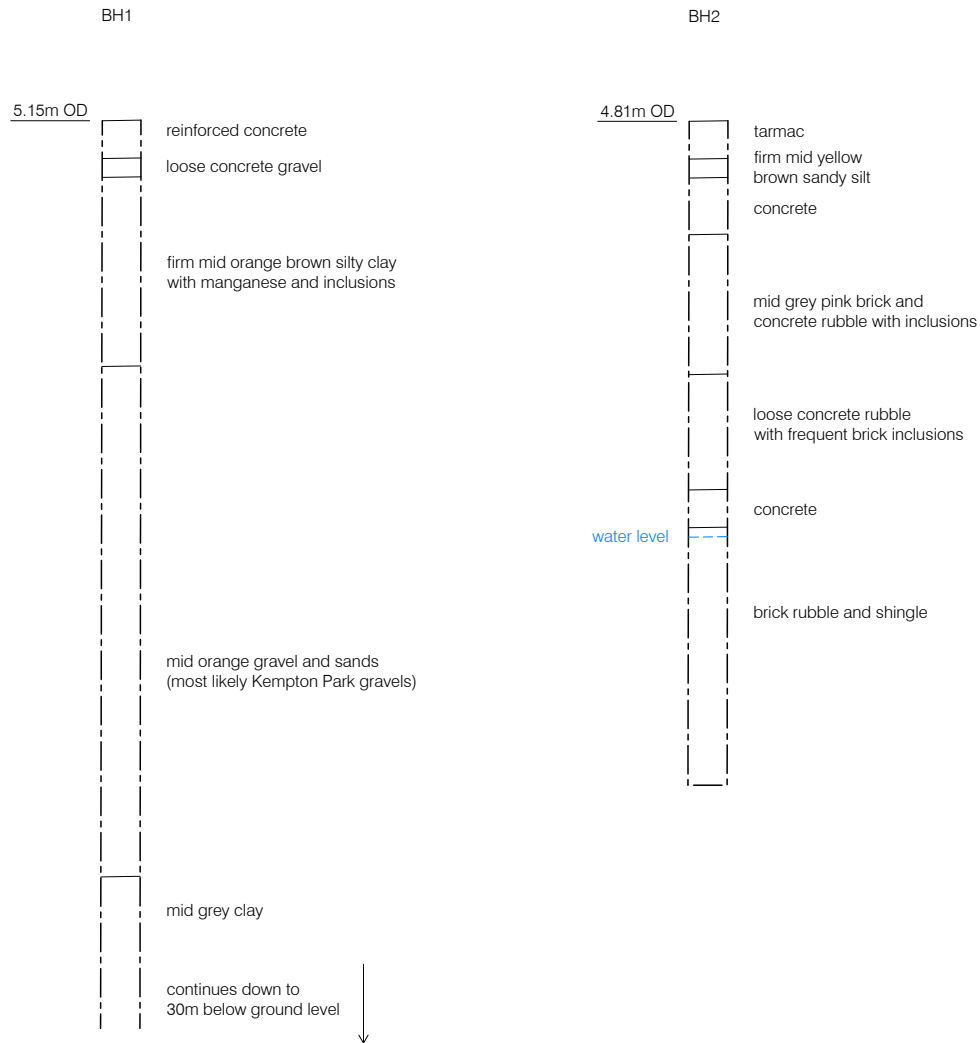
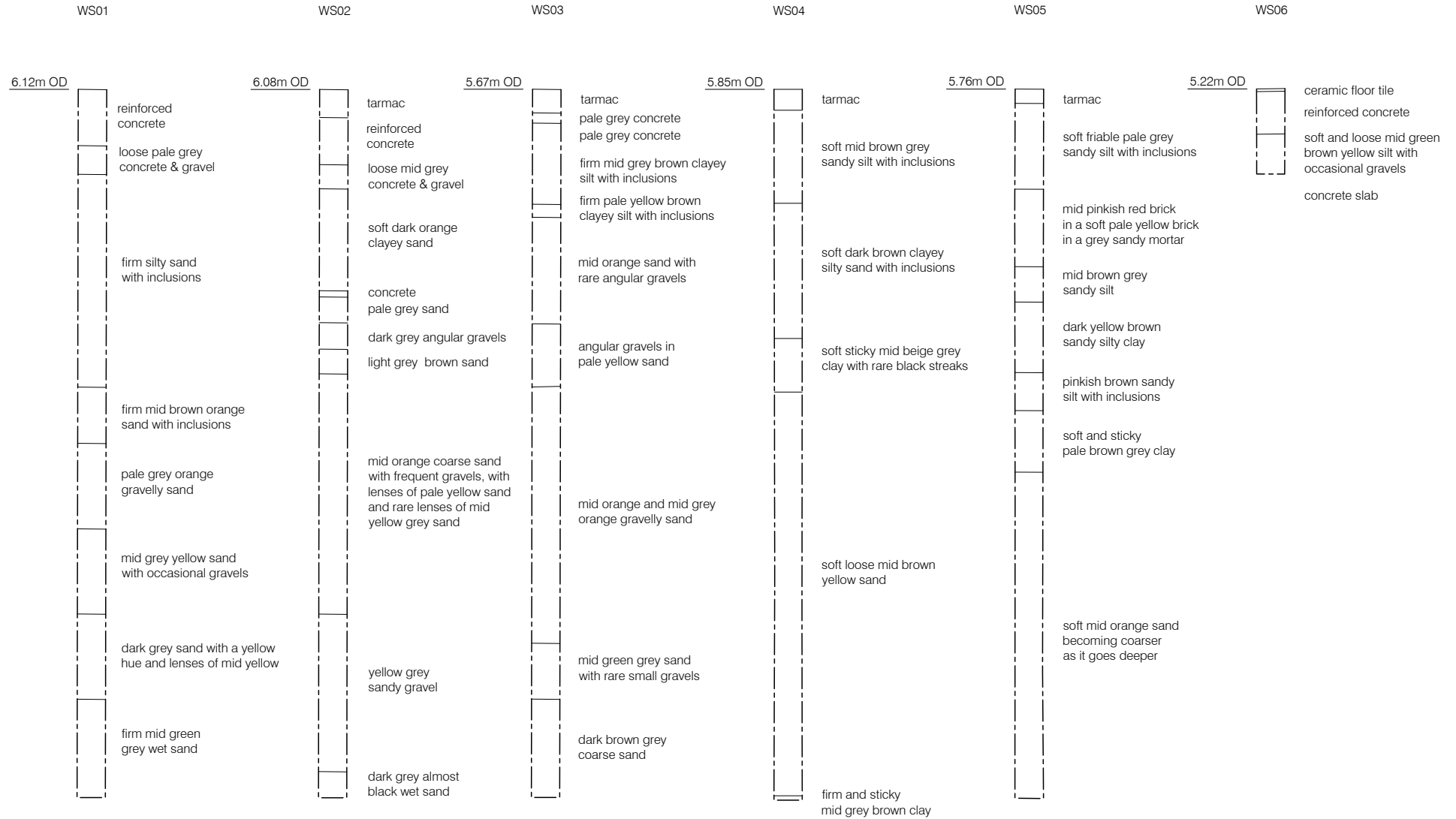
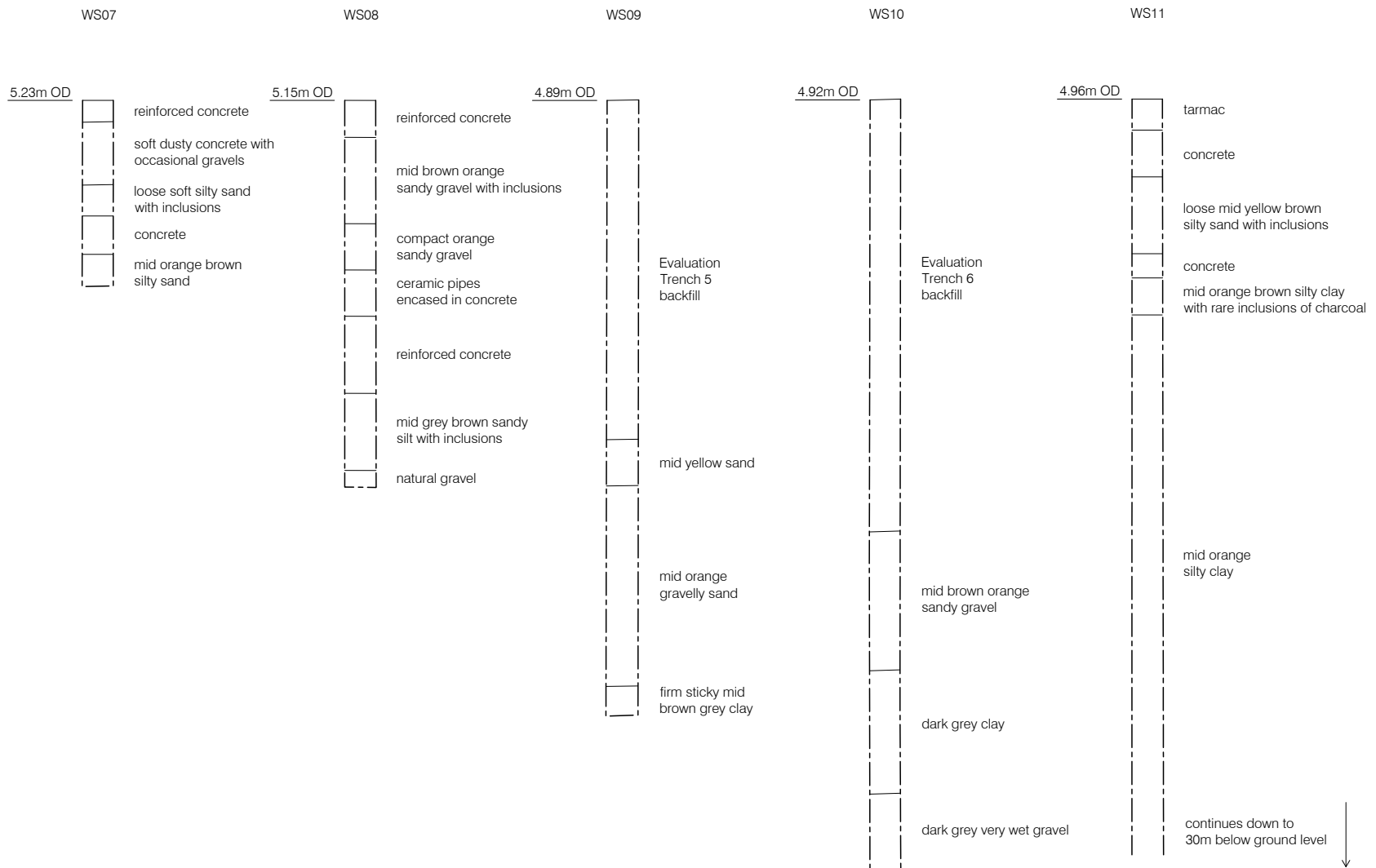


Figure 13  
Sections through Boreholes 1-2  
1:40 at A4





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Figure 15  
Sections through Window Samples 07-11  
1:40 at A4



**Image 1: West facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)**



**Image 2: North facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)**



**Image 3: East facing section in Trench 2 (1m scale)**



**Image 4: North facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale)**



**Image 5: West facing view of Trench 4 (1m scale)**



**Image 6: West facing view of Trench 5 (1m scale)**



**Image 7: South facing section in Trench 5 (1m scale)**



**Image 8: East facing view of Trench 6**





**Image 9: North facing view of sondage showing basement floor [33] in Trench 6 (1m scale)**



**Image 10: South facing view of Test Pit 3**



**Image 11: Carved Stone recovered from Trench 1 (10cm scale)**



**Image 12: Southeast facing view of Borehole 2 Sondage**



**Image 13: North facing view of WS11 Sondage**



**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX**

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Prov Date	Phase
1	6	Tr. 6	1	Layer	Make-up	Compact-firm light grey brown silty sand with very frequent concrete and brick rubble.	Modern	4
2	6	Tr. 6	1	Layer	Dump	Loose light brown grey concrete and brick rubble	Modern	4
3	6	Tr. 6	1	Fill	Other	Concrete manhole and attached ceramic pipe	Modern	4
4	6	Tr. 6	1	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for pipe and manhole.	Modern	4
5	6	Tr. 6	1	Fill	Other	Ceramic pipe in cut [6]	Modern	4
6	6	Tr. 6	1	Cut	Construction Cut	Costruction cut for pipe [5]	Modern	4
7	6	Tr. 6	1	Fill	Other	Ceramic pipe in cut [8]	Modern	4
8	6	Tr. 6	1	Cut	Other	Construction cut containing pipe [7]	Modern	4
9	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Make-up	Compact-firm light grey brown silty sand and concrete and brick rubble.	Modern	4

10	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Dump	Compact light grey concrete rubble	Modern	4
11	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Levelling	Loose-soft mid yellow brown sand and silty sand	Modern	4
12	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Make-up	Friable dark yellow brown silty sand and building rubble	Modern	4
13	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Subsoil	Firm-moderate mid yellow green grey silty sand with occasional charcoal, CBM and mortar	Uncertain	2
14	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Make-up	Compact-firm light grey brown silty sand and brick and concrete rubble.	Modern	4
15	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Dump	Loose mid grey concret, brick and mortar rubble.	Modern	4
16	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Levelling	Firm mid grey-dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks.	19th-early 20th century	3
17	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow green grey silty sand with occasional	Uncertain	2

						charcoal, CBM and mortar flecks.		
18	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall	Yellow and red frogged brick wall on concrete foundation	19th-early 20th century	3
19	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall	Yellow and red brick wall on top of concrete foundation	19th-early 20th century	3
20	3	-	4	Layer	Levelling	Fairly loose friable mid brownish orange sand and gravel with occasional coal, charcoal and brick flecks and fragments.	Modern	4
21	3	Tr. 3	4	Layer	Backfill	Fairly firm dark blackish grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with frequent brick flecks and fragments and moderate gravel.	Modern	4
22	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation	Modern	4
23	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation.	Modern	4



24	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Manhole	Remnants of manhole	19th-early 20th century	3
25	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Pipe	Concrete coated pipe	Modern	4
26	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation	Modern	4
27	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation.	Modern	4
28	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Pipe	Concrete coated pipe	Modern	4
29	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation	Modern	4
30	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Pipe	Concrete covered pipe	Modern	4
31	3	Tr. 3	-	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation	Modern	4
32	6	-	1	Masonry	Floor	Frogged brick basement floor on concrete foundation	19th-early 20th century	3
33	6	Tr. 6	1	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel	N/A	1
34	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel.	N/A	1
35	2	Tr. 2	5	Layer	Make-up	Friable mid pinkish grey brick and concrete rubble.	Modern	4

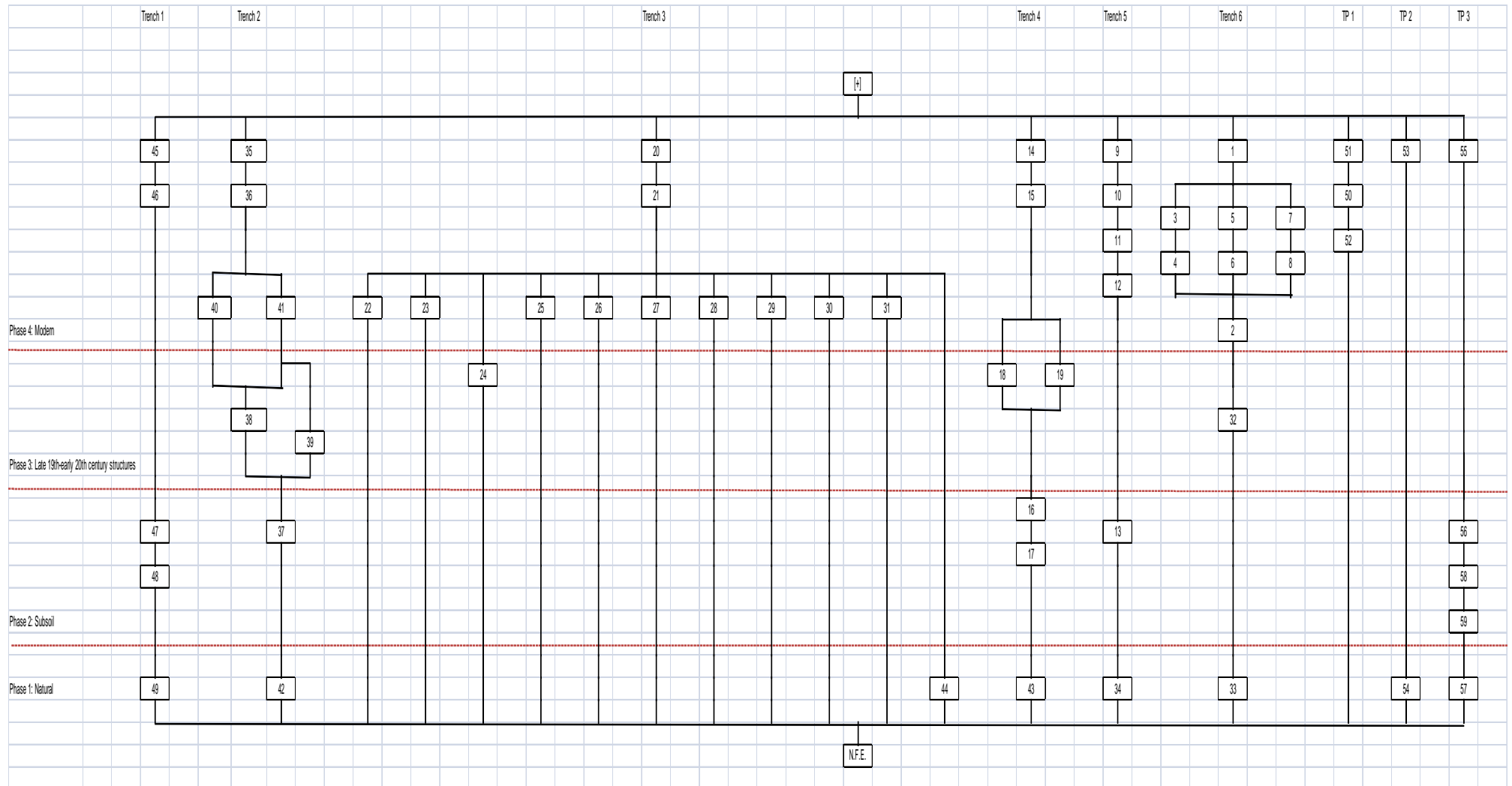
36	2	Tr. 2	5	Layer	Dump	Loose, friable mid grey brown silty sand and concrete and brick rubble.	Modern	4
37	2	Tr. 2	5	Layer	Subsoil	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt	Uncertain	2
38	2	Tr. 2	5	Masonry	Basement	Brick built basement.	19th-early 20th century	3
39	2	Tr. 2	-	Masonry	Other	Red brick - possible service run.	19th-early 20th century	3
40	2	Tr. 2	5	Layer	Backfill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional brick and charcoal flecks	Modern	4
41	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Backfill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional brick and charcoal flecks	Modern	4
42	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light yellow orange brown sandy gravel	N/A	1
43	4	Tr. 4	3	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel.	N/A	1

44	3	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose mid-light orange brown sand and gravel.	N/A	1
45	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Levelling	Fairly firm and friable mid-light pinkish orange brown gravelly silty sand	Modern	4
46	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Make-up	Fairly loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble	Modern	4
47	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly firm mid grey brown slightly clay silty sand with moderate-occasional gravel	Uncertain	2
48	1	-	6	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly loose light slightly yellow grey brown slightly silty sand and occasional pebbles.	Uncertain	2
49	1	Tr. 1	6	Layer	Natural	Loose mid slightly grey orange brown sandy gravel	N/A	1

50	TP 1	TP 1	7	Layer	Make-up	Fairly firm but friable mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate concrete and brick flecks and fragments	Modern	4
51	TP 1	TP 1	-	Masonry	Other	Concrete intrusion. Possible cover for services or foundation.	Modern	4
52	TP 1	TP 1	7	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete foundation (probably for current brewery building)	Modern	4
53	TP 2	-	8	Layer	Make-up	Fairly firm and friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble and moderate gravel.	Modern	4
54	TP 2	TP 2	8	Layer	Natural	Loose mid grey orange brown sand and gravel	N/A	1
55	TP 3	-	9	Layer	Make-up	Fairly firm and friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble and occasional-	Modern	4

						moderate gravel.		
56	TP 3	-	9	Layer	Subsoil	Fairly firm mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional-moderate pebbles.	Uncertain	2
57	TP 3	TP 3	9	Layer	Natural	Loose mid grey-light grey brown sand and gravel	N/A	1
58	TP 3	TP 3	-	Fill	Fill	Dark mottled black and orange brown - possible fill of potential feature [59]	Uncertain	2
59	TP 3	TP 3	-	Cut	Other	Potential sub-oval feature. Treebole?	Uncertain	2

**APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX**



### **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

The pottery assemblage consists of six sherds, representing the same number of vessels and weighing 177g and this was solely derived from context [16]. The material consists of types that most commonly occur together in the 19th century. Recorded are a gold gild-decorated cylindrical mug made in bone china, (BONE), dated c.1794–1900, a cheap 19th-century Continental porcelain bowl, possibly octagonal in section and two plate bases with the transfer-printed willow pattern, the latter dated from c.1789. These plates are made in pearlware (PEAR TR) and refined whiteware (TPW). The latest dated item is a rounded serving dish made in refined whiteware (TPW) which has the Asiatic pheasant design, which was introduced c. 1830. Therefore the group of pottery from context [16] is dated c. 1830–1900, although the bone china cylindrical mug may be of a late 19th century date.

As the pottery occurs in such a small quantity and it is found in typical 19th-century pottery types excavated from the London area, then it has little significance. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on this material.

## APPENDIX 4: CBM ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
18	3032;3038	Post great fire and London; stocks frogged bricks	2	1666	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1830-1950
19	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
24	3220	Modern machine brick	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
32	3038	Stocks frogged brick	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1860-1950	1830-1950
38	3032	Reused post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	1830-1950
39	3032	Post great fire frogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

A small size (9 bricks, 17.33 kg) of purple post great fire (3032) and modern machine bricks (3038/3220) are recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks consists are narrow and frogged. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. These bricks are using Portland mortar.

Context	Feature	Fabric	Form	Mortar
18	Brick wall on concrete foundation	3032;3038	Deep frogged	T1
19	Wall on top of concrete foundation	3032	Deep frogged	No mortar
24	Remnants of manhole	3220	Deep frogged	No mortar
32	Basement floor on concrete foundation	3038	Deep frogged	T1
38	Brick built basement.	3032	Wide, abraded	T1
39	Possible service run	3032	Frogged, abraded	No mortar

Table 01: Summary of fabric bricks associated to structures.

The value of this small assemblage shows an industrial activity between the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.



## APPENDIX 5: CARVED STONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

A very large piece of moulded stone recovered from modern made ground [46] in Trench 1 at the Stag Brewery in Mortlake was examined to determine its petrological character, source as well as its artistic merit. The moulding consists of what is essentially a large fleur-de-lys design carving set within a gabled or peaked niche. Sprouting out from its sides are Scottish thistles. It looks to be a stone carving of a coat –of-arms. Traces of plaster in and around its base and lower sections suggest that it was painted.

The rock is carved from a finely oolitic Bath limestone stone (Middle Jurassic) typical of the Corsham-Box-Bradford on Avon area. This rock began to be used for carving in the late medieval – Renaissance period secular housing e.g. Somerset House in a window jamb. Related stones are found in the south wall were recorded from Wolsey's 1528-29 Great Hall at Whitehall (Thurley 1999). The Corsham and Monks Park stone quarries which form the easternmost outcrop of the Jurassic freestone belt in West Wiltshire also lie very close (just 3km south) to the contemporary 1540-1553 construction and conversion of the Early Tudor Country House at Lacock Abbey. The exposures are also the closest freestone outcrop to the abandoned Lord Protectors 1549 country residence at Bedwyn Broil and within reach of 1567 construction of Longleat House. This group of western Tudor country houses were also residences belonging to the highly influential "Somerset Circle" of courtiers a group of English patrons who embraced the renaissance style of architecture during the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (Hayward in prep.).

This type of crisp fleur-de-lys moulding is typical stone and terracotta embellishment in very large Tudor secular housing throughout London for example at Brandon House (Terracotta) Fulham Palace (Reigate stone). Petrological and stylistic evidence points to a late medieval – mid 16<sup>th</sup> century date. Although it does not relate to the coat of arms of Thomas Cromwell, the owner of the nearby Renaissance mansion, it seems likely that this moulding adorned the frontage of this building or perhaps the Bishops Palace.

### Bibliography

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Thurley, S. (1999). *Whitehall Palace: An Architectural History of the Royal Apartments, 1240-1690*. Yale University Press.

## **APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

The glass assemblage consists of two fragments, representing the same number of vessels and weighing 103g and this was solely found in context [16]. The glass ware consists of the rim of a probable tumbler made in clear soda glass and the base of a moulded cylindrical bottle made in bluish-green high-lime low alkali glass. The underside of the base has three raised dots in a linear pattern. Moulded glass bottles became more frequent after c. 1810 although the example here is most likely to date to the late 19th-early 20th century and so dates the context.

The glass has no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and present as commonplace 19th-century forms. The only potential of the material is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on this glass.

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-259002

#### Project details

Project name	The Stag Brewery, Mortlake
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and geotechnical watching brief consisting of 6 trenches, 3 test pits, 11 window samples and two bore holes. Defunct Thames Street and a parish church and its graveyard. The archaeological evaluation and watching brief indicated that the establishment, development and re-development of the Brewery complex during the 19th and 20th centuries led to substantial horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons. However traces of 19th century buildings that pre-dated the Brewery were encountered in the eastern part of the site, a large carved stone moulding that was considered to relate either to the mansion or the palace that originally stood on the site was recovered from a modern context, a potential feature was identified cutting natural deposits and substantial subsoil deposits sealing the natural sand and gravel were found in the majority of trenches.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2016 End: 12-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LRR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	POSSIBLE TREEBOWL Uncertain
Monument type	SUBSOIL Uncertain
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Modern
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	SERVICES Post Medieval
Monument type	SERVICES Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Monument type	BASEMENT Modern
Significant Finds	CARVED STONE MOULDING Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

---

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND UPON THAMES The Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake
Postcode	SW14 7ET
Study area	3.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 20383 76035 51.469961019011 -0.266605970293 51 28 11 N 000 15 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.25m Max: 5.06m

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#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	James Langthorne and Stacey Amanda Harris

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#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	LRR16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	LRR16
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LRR16
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

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#### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	A forthcoming report
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Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, SW14 7ET.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J. and Harris, S.A.
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