

**34 Nassau Road,
Barnes SW13 9QE**

**Archaeology Desk-
Based Assessment**

Client: TOM AND ELLA RICHARDS

AB Heritage Project No: 63033

Date: 29/02/2024

34 NASSAU ROAD, BARNES SW13 9QE Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by Tom and Ella Richards to produce an Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment covering proposed works at 34 Nassau Road, Barnes SW13 9QE, located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 21777 76557. It has been requested as part of a planning application for a proposed extension and swimming pool to the rear of the property.

The site consists of a roughly rectangular shaped plot consisting of a turn of the 20th century residential property, located in the northeastern portion of the site and an associated linear garden extending to the southwest.

This report includes a description of the baseline conditions, from an examination of readily available sources on the history and archaeology of the site, identifying any known and potential archaeological receptors subject to potential impact. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.

On the basis of the available evidence, there is low potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern remains on the proposal site. On this basis, the impacts of the proposed development were not assessed and no further archaeological work is recommended. However, the final decision rests with the Local Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by Tom and Ella Richards to produce an Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment covering proposed works at 34 Nassau Road, Barnes SW13 9QE. It has been requested as part of a planning application for a proposed extension and swimming pool to the rear of the property.
- 1.1.2 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions, from an examination of readily available sources on the history and archaeology of the site, identifying any known and potential archaeological receptors subject to potential impact. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 34 Nassau Road is situated in an urban, residential setting in Barnes, London at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 21777 76557 (Plate 1 and Figure 1). The site consists of a roughly rectangular shaped plot consisting of turn of the 20th century house, located in the northeastern portion of the site and an associated linear garden extending to the southwest (Figure 2).
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded by Nassau Road to the north, and residential properties/gardens to the east, south and west. The garden area is level and lies at a height of 7m aOD; there is decked area and steps up the house. The site is located in the Tier II Barnes Archaeological Priority Area (APA). It is not located within a Conservation Area and does not contain any Listed or Locally Listed Buildings.



Plate 1: Site Location (Google Maps 2024)

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The bedrock geology is London Clay Formation - Clay and silt. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The superficial deposits are Kempton Park Gravel Member - Sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.4 Overview of Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 It is proposed that the existing house be partially extended to the southwest into the current decked area and a new seating/dining area added. Furthermore, a new swimming pool and pool house is proposed at the southwestern end of the garden. Existing outbuildings are to be removed. The remaining area of the proposal site will have associated landscaping (Figure 3).

1.5 Planning Background & Consultation

- 1.5.1 Sarah Bradley (Principal Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage) emailed Joanna Taylor (Assistant Archaeological Advisor, GLAAS) on the 7th February 2024 to discuss the focus of the report and suitable study area. Joanna Taylor responded on 16th February 2024, '*The site address is located in the very north of the Tier 2 Barnes APA. As a householder application it is probable that no further archaeological work or a possible Watching Brief will be recommended, depending on the findings of the DBA of course*'.

1.6 Project Qualifiers

- 1.6.1 This report has been prepared under instruction and solely for the use of Tom and Ella Richards, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 1.6.2 Measurements and distances in this report are approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 1.6.3 All work undertaken is based upon the professional knowledge of AB Heritage and relevant standards, technology and legislation at the time of writing. Changes in these areas may occur in the future, causing changes to the conclusions, recommendations or advice given. AB Heritage is not responsible for advising any parties on the implications of such changes.
- 1.6.4 This report utilises information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information.
- 1.6.5 Where recommendations are provided these need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority and do not themselves comprise mitigation of impacts.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Report

2.1.1 Early assessment of the implications of proposed development on the heritage resource is key to informing reasonable planning decisions. Indeed, NPPF 200 requires local planning authorities to request descriptions on the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. This states that:

‘The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance’.

2.1.2 This assessment therefore has the following objectives:

- To take account of the following aims detailed in the Research Framework for London Archaeology (2001).
- To provide sufficient evidence on the heritage of the site and any potential impacts on such a resource, to inform the Local Planning Authority’s decision-making process in relation to the current planning application; and
- To develop appropriate recommendations / mitigation responses, where necessary, to assist the work of the planning team.

2.2 Methodology

Study Area

2.2.1 A Historic Environment Record (HER) dataset covering 500m from the centre point of the site was procured to provide information regarding the known built heritage assets and archaeological resource within the site and surrounding area.

2.2.2 Based on the HER data, information gathered during the site visit regarding the townscape and topography of the area and from the historic research conducted for this report, a functional study area of 500m around the development site is deemed sufficient to provide an understanding of the known and potential archaeological resource within the site and surrounding area.

Standards & Guidance Used

2.2.3 The assessment has been carried out in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2017).

Selection and Assessment of Sources

2.2.4 In line with para 3.3.6 and Annex 1 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, this report considers appropriate sources of information and a rationale behind their use. These have been detailed in Table 1:

Table 1: Examination of Appropriate Sources

SOURCE	TYPE OF EVIDENCE	CONSULTED	COMMENT
Greater London Historic Environment Record	The primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. Contains published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous investigations undertaken within the study area.	07/02/2024	The HER Commercial dataset search reference number for this project is [REF NO 18306].
Consult GLAAS Planning Archaeologist	Early discussion with the Local Planning Authority Planning Archaeologist and / or Conservation Officer is key to understanding the significance of an area and creating a tailored approach most appropriate to assessment of a site.	07/02/2024	See Section 1.5.1
Site Walkover	This task allows for development of a greater understanding of any known or anticipated archaeological issues of the site, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary.	13/02/2024	A site visit was undertaken by Sarah Bradley of AB Heritage.
National Heritage List for England	Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.	08/02/2024	
London Metropolitan Archives	Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic documentary sources, maps and photographs.	08/02/2024	
London Borough of Richmond Local Studies Library		08/02/2024	
MAGIC	The MAGIC website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government, including from Historic England. The information in an interactive map format covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments.	07/02/2024	
Research Framework for London Archaeology (2001).	Regional Research Frameworks have been developed in each region as part of the Regional Research Frameworks initiative promoted by English Heritage in collaboration with local authorities, in order to provide an effective yet flexible structure for decision making regarding future archaeological research.	27/02/2024	

SOURCE	TYPE OF EVIDENCE	CONSULTED	COMMENT
Geotechnical Information	information gained from the British Geological Survey this report includes information on the below ground geology of the site to better understand the potential for past activity.	07/02/2024	

2.2.5 For reporting purposes, any relevant archaeological information gathered from the above sources has been allocated AB numbers, which can be viewed in the Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

2.2.6 This Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment contains a record of the known historic environment resource of the area. It also assesses the potential for archaeology to survive within the limits of the site, using the following scale:

- No Potential - Clear evidence of past impacts / site sterilisation
- Low - Very unlikely to be encountered on site
- Medium - Features may occur / be encountered on site
- High - Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.2.7 In relation to buried archaeological remains, where a site is known or there is a medium or above potential for archaeology to survive, full impact assessment will be undertaken.

Assessment of Receptors Significance

2.2.8 Assessment of the heritage significance of a receptor is judged upon various factors, including any existing designation, plus information on any relevant architectural, archaeological or historical factors. Considering these criteria each identified feature is assigned a level of significance in accordance with a five-point scale (Table 2, below).

Table 2: Assessing the Significance of a Receptor

SCALE OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
VERY HIGH	The highest status of site, e.g., Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), or other designated / non-designated assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Receptors of known or likely clear national importance, including extremely well-preserved historic landscapes, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factors.
HIGH	Other designated / non-designated archaeological sites or assets with strong and coherent survival of key factors, such as extent / condition / context associations, providing clear evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity, etc. Examples may include archaeological remains that contribute significantly to research priorities, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads, dense finds scatters, etc.
MEDIUM	Evidence of human activity that retains clear archaeological value, albeit with lesser coherence and / or merit than listed above. Such features will have the potential to contribute to research objectives and may include more ephemeral and / or degraded settlement activity to that listed above, defined historic field systems, finds scatters more dispersed in nature, or deposits with the potential for the recovery of meaningful environmental data.
LOW	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNCERTAIN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.2.9 The significance of known assets is typically determined by reference to existing designations. **Where a receptor's value covers a range of the above possibilities or, for previously unidentified features or archaeological potential, no designation has yet been assigned, the significance of a receptor was based on professional judgement.** For example, for some types of features there is no consistent value. While all nationally registered, Listed Buildings can range in scale and importance from a single milestone to the site of St Paul's Cathedral. For this reason, adjustments are made on a case-by-case basis.

Impact Assessment

2.2.10 The degree of impact upon the heritage resource is determined based on professional judgement as to the level of effect from a proposed development on the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the level of impact will be expressed against a five-point scale comprising Very High, High, Medium, Low and Uncertain.

2.2.11 Overall, the degree of change will then be assessed in terms of NPPF (as harmful or beneficial) and, where appropriate, against relevant local planning policy.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Heritage Legislation

- 3.1.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments.
- 3.1.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.1.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework 2023

- 3.2.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.2.2 Paragraph 200 states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail required in the assessment should be 'proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'.
- 3.2.3 Paragraph 207 explains that 'where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 3.2.4 Paragraph 208 advises that where a proposal involve less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, Paragraph 209 states that a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Plan (Adopted April 2018)

Policy LP 7 Archaeology

The Council will seek to protect, enhance and promote its archaeological heritage (both above and below ground), and will encourage its interpretation and presentation to the public. It will take the necessary measures required to safeguard the archaeological remains found, and refuse planning permission where proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their setting. Desk based assessments and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance.

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Previous Works in the Study Area

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological investigations have occurred within the site boundary. Eight previous archaeological investigations [AB 2, AB 4 and AB 5-9] have been conducted within a 500m radius of the proposal site and these are outlined in more detail below according to their archaeological period.

4.2 Archaeology & History Background

The Prehistoric Period (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity and artefacts including Neolithic flint working sites, and an early Iron Age settlement have been recorded approximately 700m to the southeast of the proposal site at Barnes Common and Barn Elms Playing Fields. (GLHER).
- 4.2.2 However, evidence from the Prehistoric period within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) [AB 14] is currently limited to a single flint find recovered at the Barnes Sorting Office excavations which is thought to have been residual [AB 5], approximately 330m to the south of the proposal site.

The Roman Period (c. AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.3 A large amount of archaeological material dating to the Roman period has been recorded within the Putney area approximately 2.5km to the south-east but Roman archaeological evidence is sparse within the general area of Barnes and Mortlake. The closest Roman find to the proposal site, was a single Roman pottery sherd has been recorded, recovered from allotments in the northwest corner of Barnes Common, approximately 600m to the southeast of the proposal site [AB 1].

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.2.4 The manor of Barnes was established some time before the Norman Conquest of 1066. Previously part of the manor of Mortlake it became a separate manor by 939 AD and appears in the Domesday Book (1086AD) where it is listed under its Saxon name Berne, meaning barn or grange. (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3>).
- 4.2.5 The medieval village settlement was originally developed around the Green located at the meeting point of Church Road, Station Road and the High Street [AB 3], approximately 200m to the south of the proposal site. The Great Pond (Barnes Pond) was one of three on the Green (Barnes Green) and was owned by St Paul's Cathedral before it was granted to the Barnes Rector (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3>).
- 4.2.6 The Parish Church of St Mary [AB 2] located to the north of Church Road, approximately 420m to the east of the site, has stood at this site since the first half of the 12th century. Excavations carried out between 1978 and 1983 at the church recorded evidence of the original flint structure which dates to 1100 to 1150AD. The remains of a cemetery disturbed by a later addition to the church in c1200 AD were also recorded. The building was expanded in 1214 with a tower added in 1485.

- 4.2.7 Excavations in Barnes Green in 1998, approximately 200m to the south of the site recorded evidence of medieval walls overlain by four phases of post-medieval activity interpreted as property boundaries. Barnes Green is a notable visible survival from the medieval village [AB 3].
- 4.2.8 The medieval landscape of Barnes was primarily agricultural, the local economy revolved around the land and its produce, thriving particularly in the later medieval period around fruits and vegetables produced in market garden's and it is likely that the proposal site was part of this agricultural landscape.

The Post Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.2.9 The High Street was called Barnes Street by 1700 and is thought to have developed around a medieval track way leading from Barnes Green to a river docking place mentioned as *le new docke* in 1400. This pathway intersected the two great open fields of Barnes and facilitated the movement of agricultural produce [AB 3].
- 4.2.10 An archaeological evaluation and a watching brief undertaken on the Olympic Cinema site at 117 Church Road, Barnes, approximately 500m to the east of the proposal site [AB 4] in 2012 comprised three trenches; all revealed made ground over natural deposits. A single large pit was identified and it contained pottery and glass of a 18th century date.
- 4.2.11 A Watching Brief to the rear of 31 The Terrace, 550m to the southwest of the proposal site [AB 6] revealed two 18th -19th century rubbish pits were revealed. A Watching Brief undertaken on an extension to 7A The Terrace, also approximately 400m to the southwest of the proposal site [AB 7] found 18th and 19th century made ground layers and a 19th century wall in the extension area, along with a possible ditch in the annex area. These results were thought to be consistent with the use of the site as a garden since at least the 18th century.
- 4.2.12 With the exception of the Church of St Mary's the earliest surviving buildings in Barnes are predominantly 18th century in date. Further Post Medieval buildings, features and finds were recorded during excavations at the Barnes Sorting Office on Station Road in 1998 [AB 5]. These finds and features were dated to the 17th and 18th centuries and included ditches, beam slots, post holes, pottery, glass and animal bone.
- 4.2.13 The earliest readily available cartographic evidence for Barnes is Rocque's map of 1746 (Plate 2) which reveals that the proposal site at this date was occupied by fields.



Plate 2: Rocque's map of 1746 (London Metropolitan Archive)

The Modern Period (AD 1801 – present)

- 4.2.14 The Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Plate 3) reveals little change has occurred since Rocque's depiction of the site and the area remains open and undeveloped.

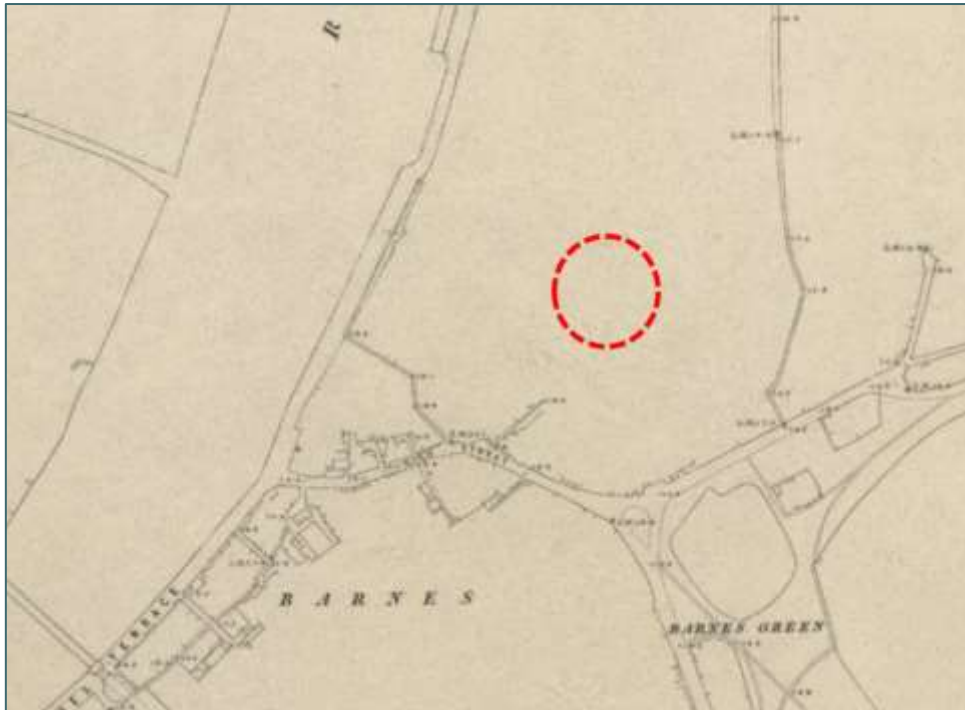


Plate 3: Ordnance Survey Map of 1851 (<https://maps.nls.uk>)

- 4.2.15 Further detail of the previous use of the site is evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Plate 4). The site at this date appears to form part of an orchard or parkland belonging to the

building called St Ann's to the south. Barnes village is depicted as a linear development along the main road through Barnes, approximately 200m to the south of the proposal site.



Plate 4: Ordnance Survey Map of 1875 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

4.2.16 Further change has occurred by 1895 (Plate 5); the proposal site at this date was now part of a cricket ground for the local community. The proposal site at this date was shown to be partially within the grounds of the cricket pavilion, particularly in the southwestern extent of the site. The old pavilion building appears to still exist as an outbuilding in the neighbour's garden to the south and forms part of the proposal site boundary.



Plate 5: Ordnance Survey Map of 1895 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

4.2.17 Further change had occurred by 1913 (Plate 6) according to the Ordnance Survey map of this date; the proposal site is depicted for the first time in its existing form as a house and garden on a residential street. A small outbuilding is shown in the central, eastern part of the garden. Further residential streets had also been constructed around it by this date.



Plate 6: Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

- 4.2.18 The site remained unchanged by 1952 (Plate 7). The Lidar information provides no further useful information on previous land use (not illustrated).



Plate 7: Ordnance Survey Map of 1952 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

- 4.2.19 Modern archaeological remains have been recorded during excavations at the Old Police Station, Barnes High Street in 2001 [**AB 8**] approximately 230m to the southwest of the proposal site. These included Modern made ground, garden soil and foundations of 19th century buildings.
- 4.2.20 Archaeological evaluation at Old Essex House, Station Road, Barnes [**AB 9**], approximately 200m to the south of the proposal site revealed only a modern rectangular galvanized iron tank with a feeder pipe attached at the eastern end - perhaps a feeder tank for an ornamental pond. No significant archaeological remains or finds were found.
- 4.2.21 Several World War II Pill Boxes survive around Barnes Bridge Station, one by the track [**AB 10**] consisting of a small hexagonal pillbox, approximately 380m to the east of the proposal site and another [**AB 11**] at the north abutment of the railway bridge opposite Barnes Bridge Station, approximately 480m to the southwest of the proposal site.
- 4.2.22 Finally, an archaeological evaluation comprising a single trial trench was undertaken at 283 Lonsdale Road, approximately 130m to the west of the proposal site [**AB 12**]. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance pre-dating the Modern period were found.

5. SITE VISIT

- 5.1.1 A site visit was undertaken by Sarah Bradley on the 13th February 2024. The purpose of this visit was to get a first-hand understanding of the existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.1.2 The garden is at the rear of the property and can only be accessed via the house, enclosed on all sides by boundary fencing and walls. The site consists of a decked platform to the rear of the house with four steps leading down to a small, paved area and raised garden room (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Rear of house, decked area and garden room looking north

- 5.1.3 The garden which is mainly laid to lawn with flower beds, some mature trees and shrubs along the edges has a sunken trampoline, cut into the ground and sandpit towards the southwestern end (Plates 9 and 10). A small shed is located at the far end next to the garden boundary.



Plate 9: Garden looking southwest



Plate 10: Sunken trampoline and garden looking northeast

6. KNOWN & POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

6.1 Known Archaeological Resource

6.1.1 There are no previous archaeological works recorded within the site boundary. There have been eight previous archaeological works recorded within the 500m radius Study Area, as noted in Section 4, above.

6.2 Past Impact Within the Site Boundary

6.2.1 The proposal site was first developed as a cricket pitch in the late 19th century. It is possible that some previous development impact occurred when the cricket pitch was prepared/levelled.

6.2.2 Further development impact would also have occurred during the construction of the current house, particularly in the northeastern part of the site. Furthermore, the excavation of the sunken trampoline will have had a localised previous development impact.

6.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

6.3.1 On the basis of the available evidence, it is considered that there is Low potential for archaeological remains of all periods ranging from Prehistoric through to Modern.

6.3.2 In line with Paragraph 2.2.6, because the potential for encountering complex or significant archaeological remains is considered to be Low, no Impact Assessment will be undertaken.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 This proposal is assessed to equate to No Harm to the significance of a designated/non-designated heritage assets in line with National and Local Policy.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Outline Recommendations

8.1.1 It is recommended that no further works is necessary regarding heritage assets. However, all recommendations are subject to the approval of the Local Authority.

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 It is considered that there is Low potential for archaeological remains to exist on site. On this basis, no further archaeological works is recommended. However, the final decision rests with the Local Authority.

9. REFERENCES

Documentation & Online Sources

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer

This gazetteer incorporates relevant archaeological, heritage and historic environment assets identified during a search of sources listed in Table 1 within 500m of the site.

Abbreviations

GI LB – Grade I Listed Building

GII LB – Grade II Listed Building

SM – Scheduled Monument

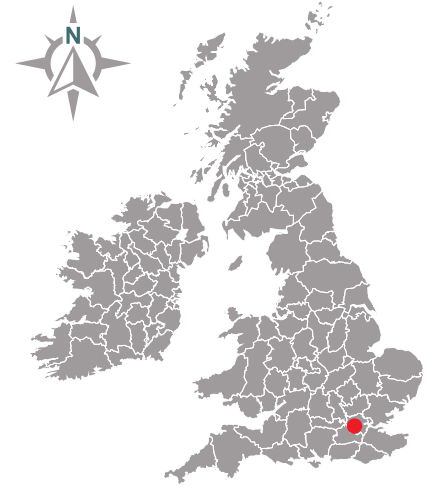
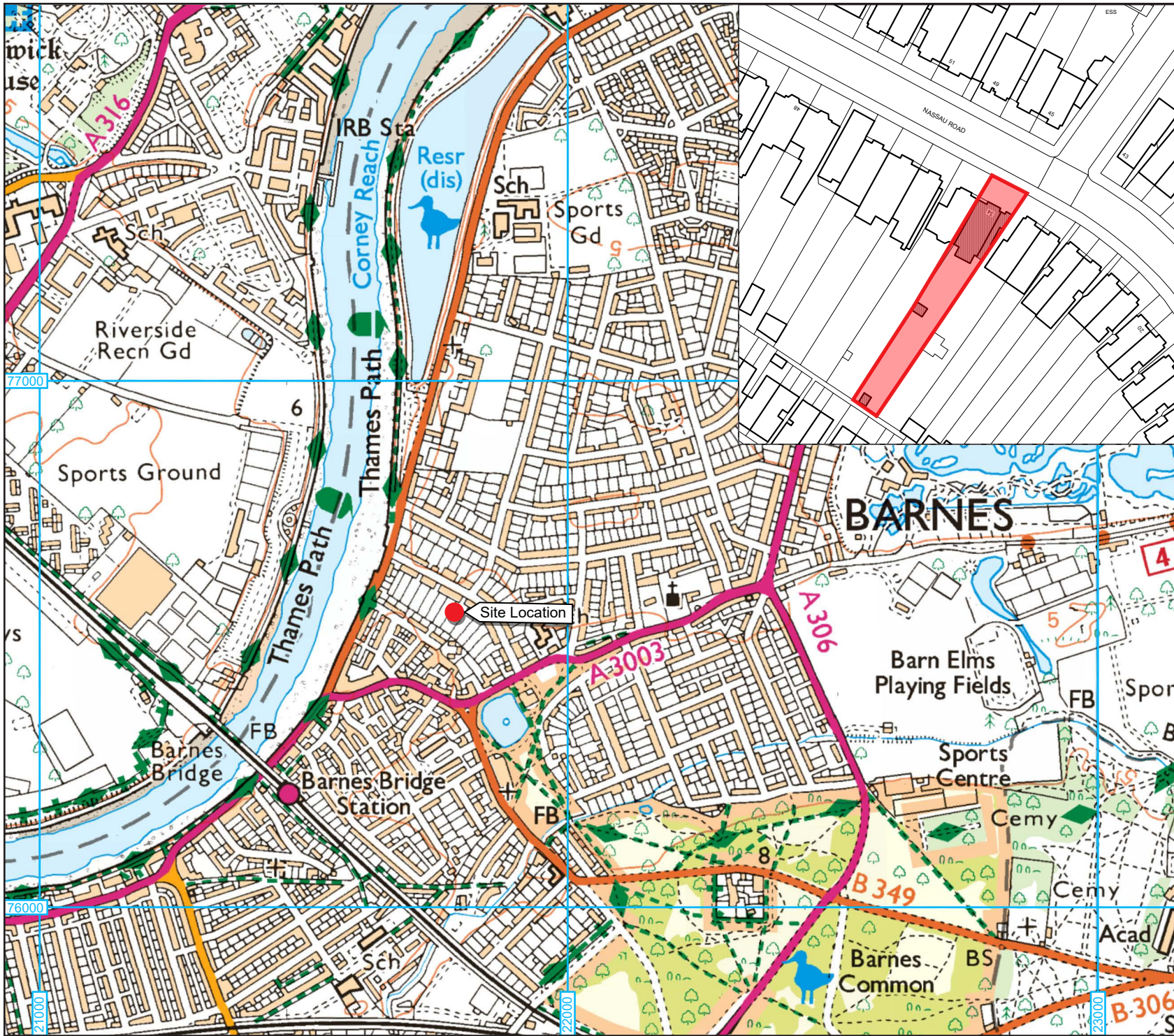
HER Monument Prefix and UID

APA- Archaeological Priority Area

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Ref. No.
1	ROMAN	Sherd Of Romano-British Pottery from Allotments NW Corner Of Barnes Common.		TQ224657622 4	122686
2	MEDIEVAL	Excavation at St Mary's Church between 1978 and 1981. A recording of the Medieval fabric of the church suggested an original structure of c.1100-1150, built of flint, with a chancel to the east and a western extension built in c.1200. Post Medieval burials had removed all trace of Medieval floor levels. The original cemetery of the earliest church was found to lie at the west end of the original building, below the western extension of 1200 and the Tudor brick tower. Further Post Medieval additions were made in 1786, 1790, 1852 and 1906. Tree ring analysis was undertaken on timber samples from the nave roof tiebeam of St Mary's Church, Barnes. The sample was taken in 1978 following a fire. The sample has failed to cross reference to any known chronology and remains undated. Contains Medieval wall painting.	Grade II* LB	TQ221957657 9	154585/156746/95454 /111128/129686/1095 02/
3	MEDIEVAL	Barnes High Street (Tudor Manor & Settlement) Mentioned in the Domesday Book as part of the manor of St Paul's. Remained a village until the 19th Century.		TQ217847655 5	140028
4	POST MEDIEVAL	An archaeological evaluation and a watching brief were undertaken on the Olympic Cinema site at 117 Church Road, Barnes by AOC Archaeology between the 3rd and 24th July 2012. The site comprised three trenches. The trenches all revealed made ground over natural deposits. A single large pit was identified and it contained pottery and glass of a 18th Century date. During the watching brief on the removal of a tennis court undisturbed top and sub-soil was revealed over natural.		TQ222557661 6	156661
5	POST MEDIEVAL	A strip and record excavation was carried out at the Barnes Sorting Office, Station Road. The site revealed evidence of the Post Medieval use of the site over four phases. Two ditch complexes defined property boundaries on Station Road of a 17th to 18th century date. The only find from the ditches was a flint flake thought to be residual. Three beam slots and associated post hole are probably the remains of two 18th century buildings, and further post holes indicate later buildings. Post Medieval		TQ218767627 5	159719/ 95757

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Ref. No.
		material from a demolition layer probably indicates the demolition of the properties on Station Road. Natural alluvium was observed at a height of 3.58-3.85m aOD*			
6	POST MEDIEVAL	Watching brief at 31 The terrace. Two 18th-19th Century rubbish pits were revealed. Garden soil and topsoil covered natural brickearth.		TQ214047630 4	167333/148593
7	POST MEDIEVAL	An archaeological watching brief at 7A The Terrace prior to the construction of a new extension. The watching brief found 18th and 19th Century made ground layers and a 19th Century wall in the extension area, along with a possible ditch in the annex area. These results were thought to be consistent with the use of the site as a garden since at least the 18th Century. *natural clayey silt at 0.96m below ground level*		TQ215177632 6	171082/96788
8	MODERN	Watching brief at Old Police Station, Barnes. The excavation of five test pits was observed. All deposits comprising 19th and 20th Century drains, walls and flooring and ground make up. The natural was not observed		TQ216187644 7	153925/157046/17047 2/141034
9	MODERN	Archaeological evaluation at Old Essex House, Station Road, Barnes. One evaluation trench was excavated. The evaluation revealed only a modern rectangular galvanized iron tank with a feeder pipe attached at the eastern end. This was interpreted as a water tank, perhaps for an ornamental pond. It had been infilled with recent rubble and capped with modern flagstones. No significant archaeological remains or finds were found.		TQ217757636 2	162316
10	MODERN	Dukes Meadows, Barnes Bridge, At Side of Railway Line. Small hexagonal pillbox. World War II		TQ213397635 8	104415/140410
11	MODERN	Barnes Bridge Station, London. Pillbox in north abutment of railway bridge over Thames opposite Barnes Bridge Station.		TQ221507660 0	112937
12	MULTI – PERIOD	The River Thames Bank and Foreshore. The Thames has been a focus for human activity from earliest times, and archaeology may be found anywhere along it. Finds of all periods have been made along its banks, or been dredged from the riverbed. The foreshore may in places preserve finds and wooded structures that have been buried by the rising water table over the last 10,000 years.		TQ201977709 7	76809/106872/111991 /113573/124206/1339 87/138369

AB No.	Period	Description	Status	NGR	Ref. No.
13	UNDATED	An archaeological evaluation comprising a single trial trench (3.84m x 1.8m) was undertaken at 283 Lonsdale Road. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance pre-dating the modern period were found.		TQ216587662 4	156807/163800
14	APA	<p>The Barnes Archaeological Priority Area covers the core of the historic medieval settlement of Barnes and the open area of land known as Barnes Green. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement with evidence of pre-medieval origin and occupation. There is also potential for the recovery of archaeological finds from alluvial deposits within the APA, along the River Thames, and Beverley Brook, and any earlier archaeological deposits that may be present beneath them.</p> <p>The APA covers the historic medieval settlement of Barnes that extends along Barnes High Street and Church Road. The western edge of the APA follows the course of the River Thames, and to the south it covers the area known as Barnes Green which extends from Church Road to the Beverley Brook.</p>		TQ218797641 6	209734



KEY

- Site Location
- Site Boundary (inset)

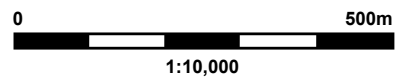
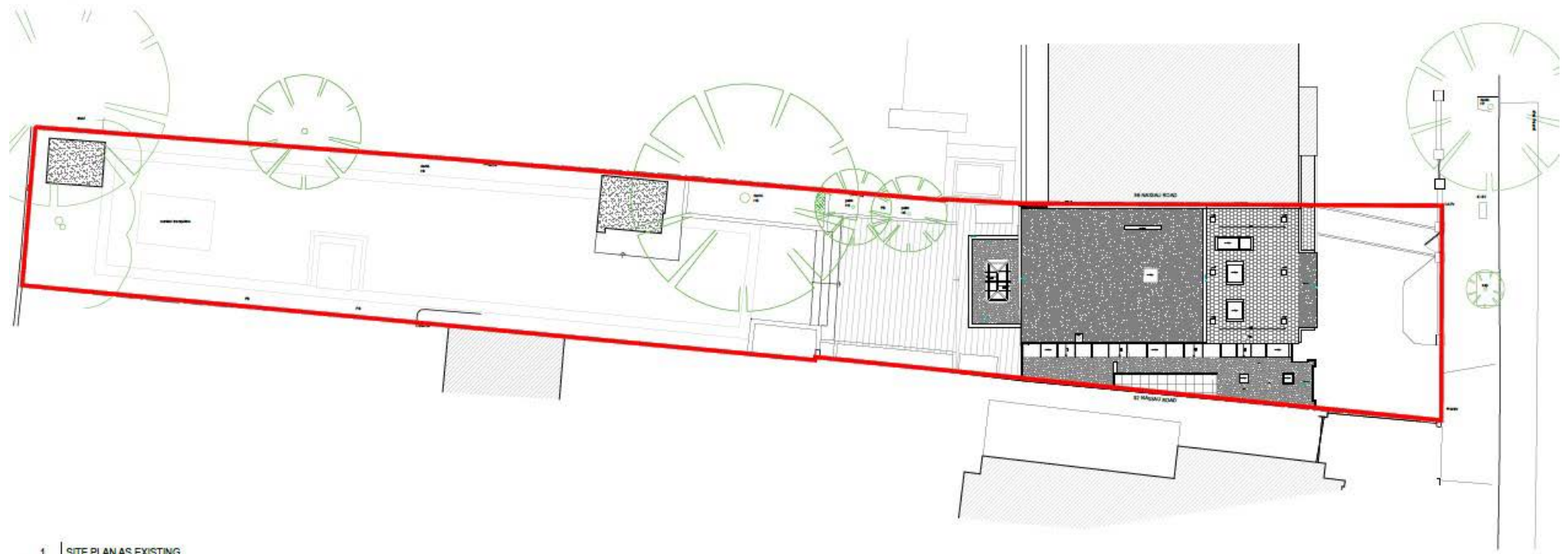


Figure 1: Site Location

Project:
34 Nassau Road, Barnes

Date: 29/02/24 Job No: 63033



1 | SITE PLAN AS EXISTING
90-01 | SCALE: 1:200 @ A3 / 1:50 @ A1



Figure 2: Existing Plan

Project: 34 Nassau Road, Barnes

Date: 29/02/24

Job No: 63033

Drawn by: Pighill



Figure 3: Proposed Plan

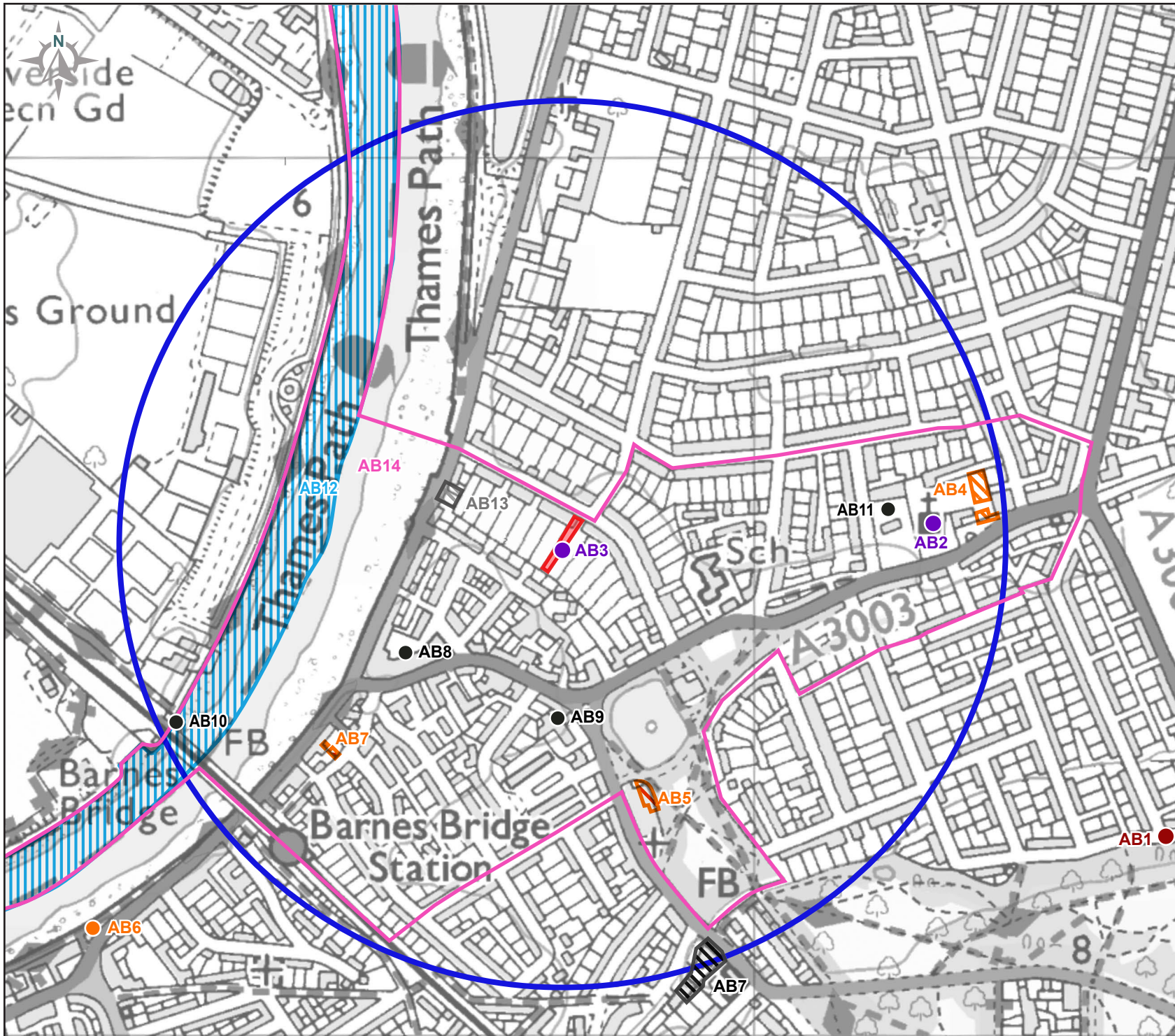


Project: 34 Nassau Road, Barnes

Date: 16/07/24

Job No: 63033

Drawn by: Pighill



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Search Area (500m)
- Archaeological Features (point)
- Archaeological Features (poly)
- Thames Bank and Foreshore AB12
- Archaeological Priority Area

PERIOD

- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Undated

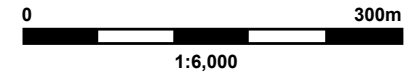


Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Features Map

Project:
34 Nassau Road, Barnes

Date: 29/02/24

Job No: 63033



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