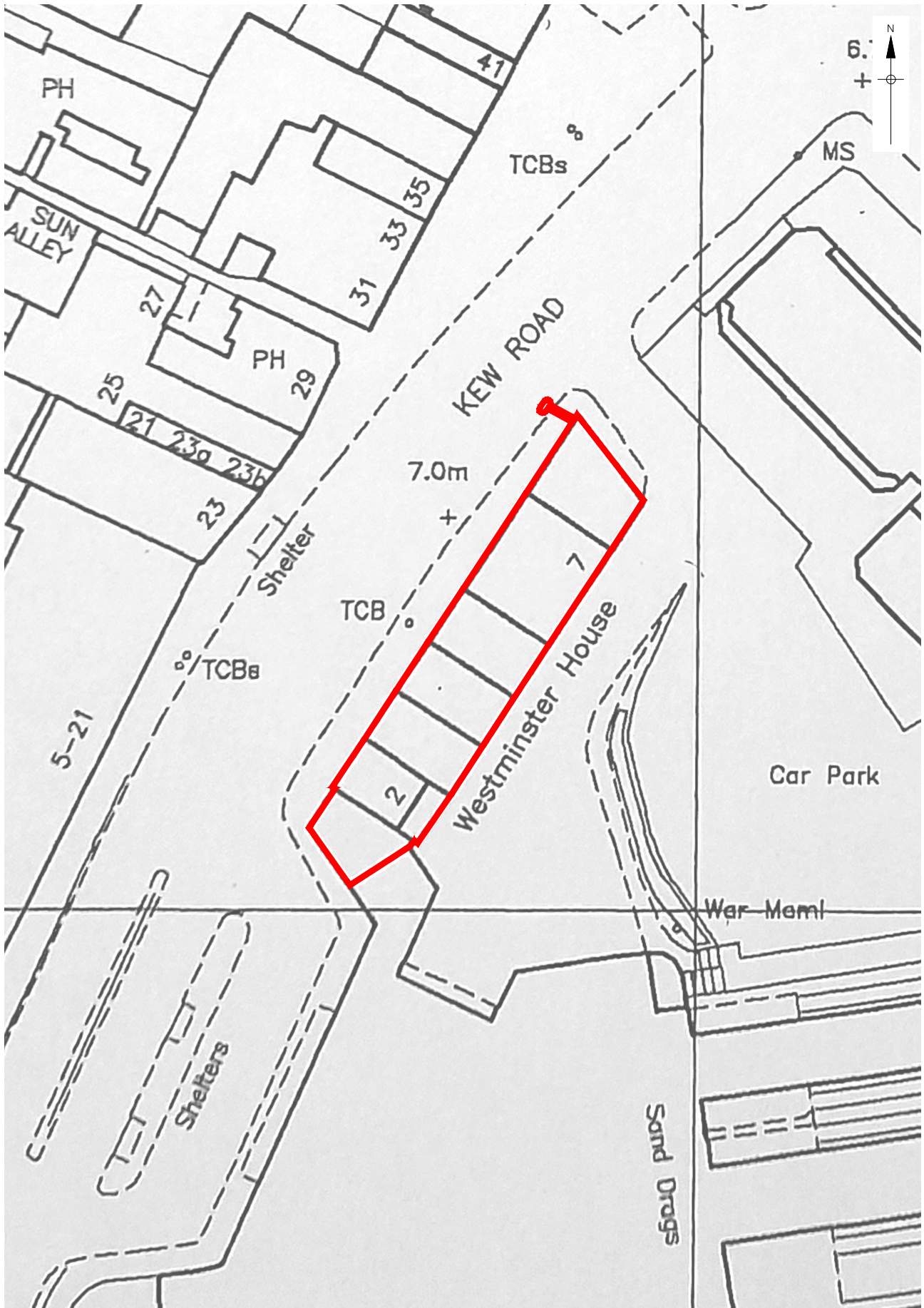




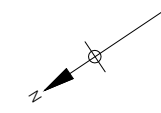
0 25m

Figure 13  
Ordnance Survey map, 1972  
1:500 at A4

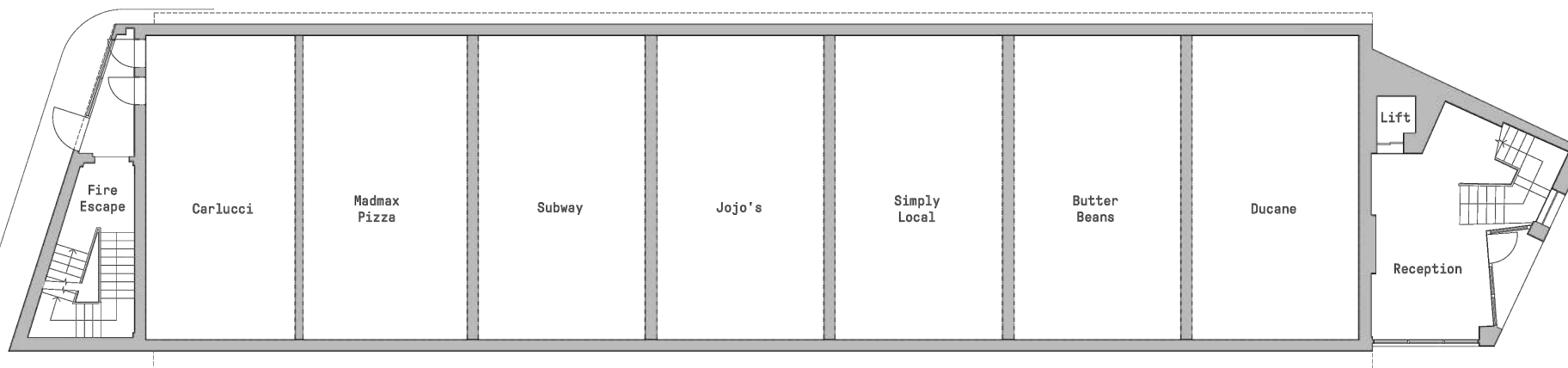


0 25m

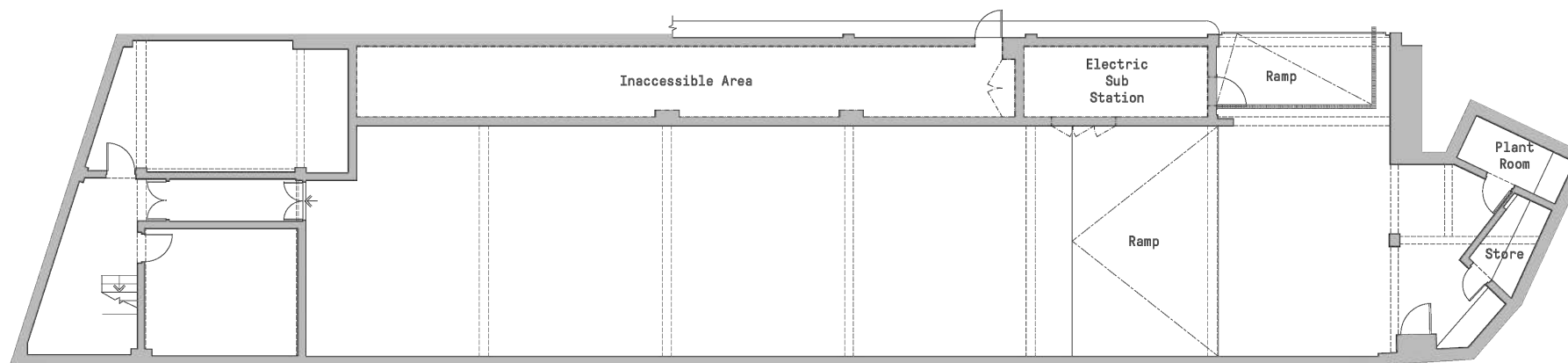
Figure 14  
Ordnance Survey map, 2001  
1:500 at A4



(Internal layouts of Ground Floor Retail Units shown indicatively - have not been surveyed)

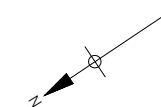


2 EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN

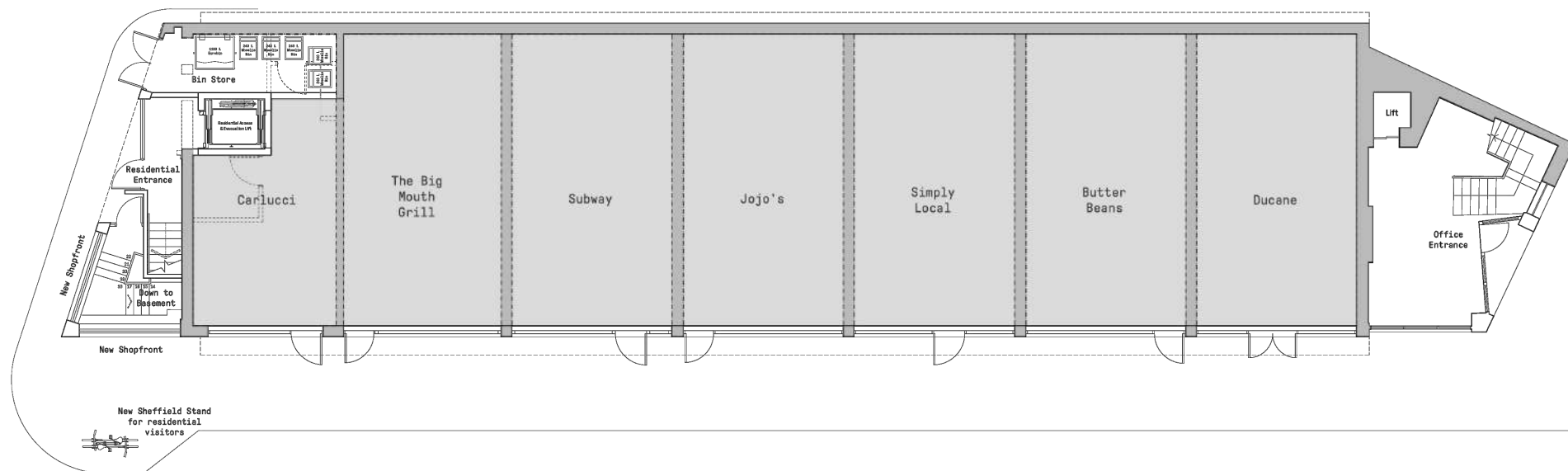


1 EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN

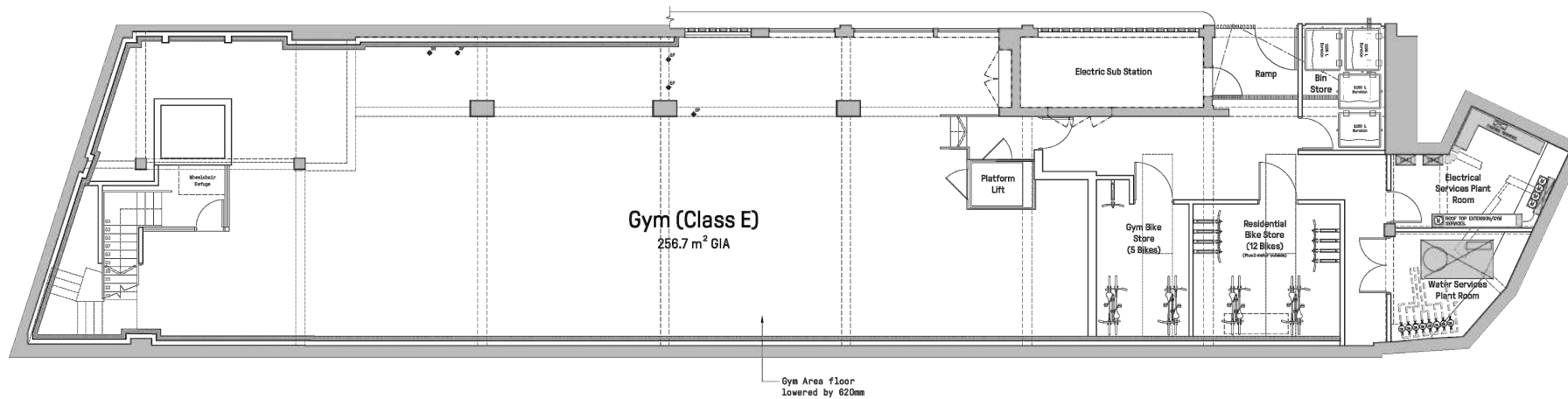




(Internal layouts of Ground Floor Retail Units shown indicatively - have not been surveyed)

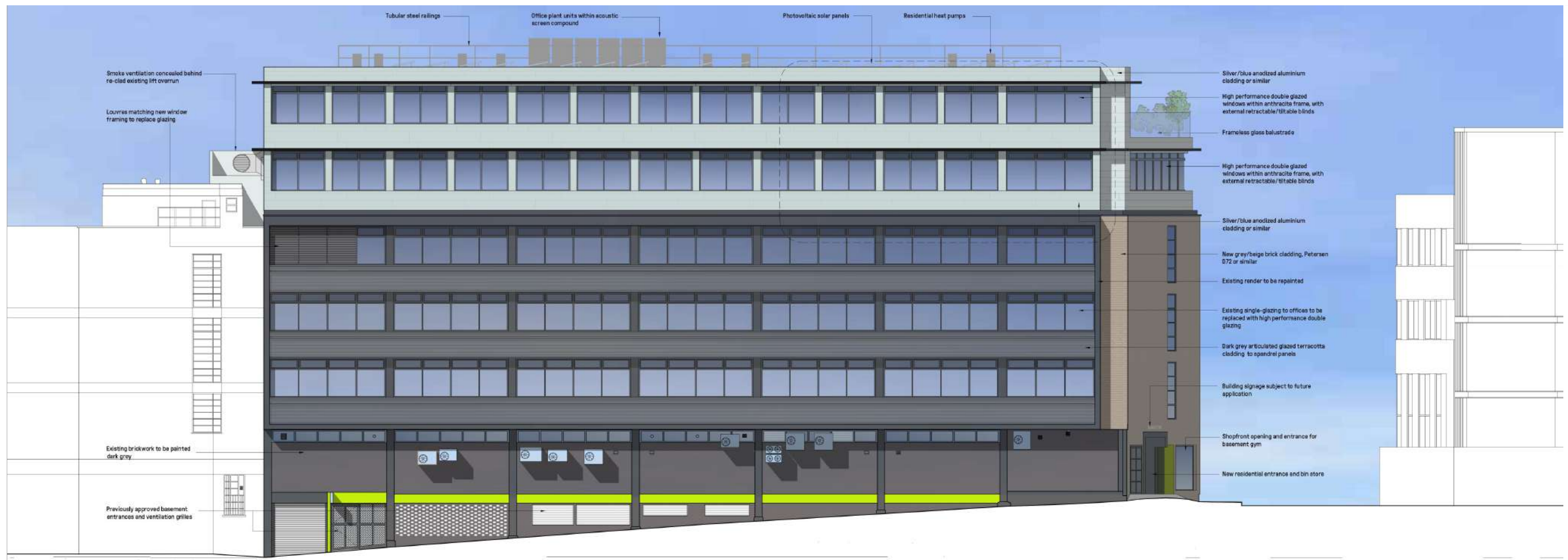


2 PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN



1 PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN





1 PROPOSED REAR (EAST) ELEVATION



3 EXTRACT SHOWING BLINDS UP Vs DOWN



2 PROPOSED SIDE (NORTH) ELEVATION

0 10m



1 PROPOSED FRONT (WEST) ELEVATION

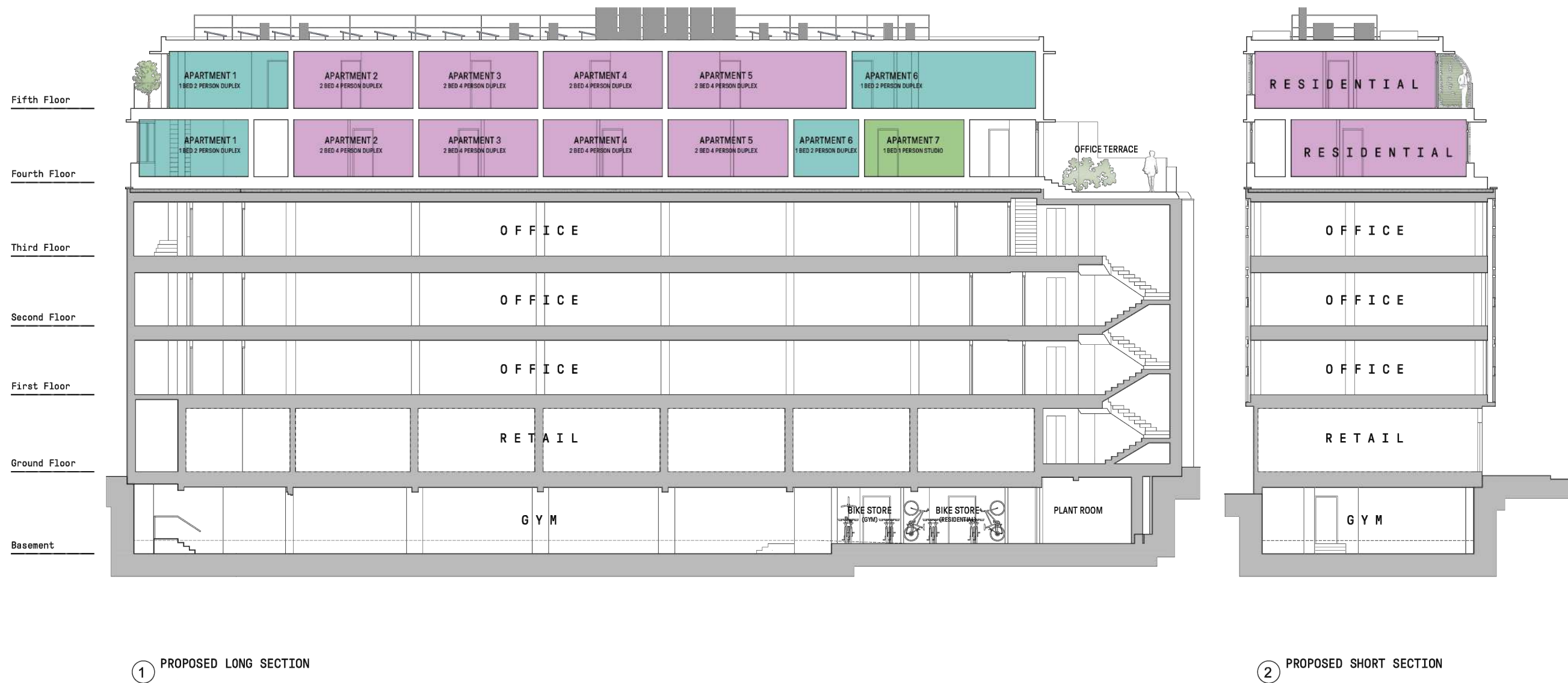


3 EXTRACT SHOWING BLINDS UP Vs DOWN



2 PROPOSED SIDE (SOUTH) ELEVATION

0 10m



0 10m

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 General

7.1.1 There have been several archaeological investigations conducted within the study area, which have identified features, structures and archaeological material. There are also several locations with historical or cartographic references. These are described in Appendix 1.

7.1.2 The potential for evidence originating from the various periods is summarised below. However, as the GLHER is only a partial reflection of the buried archaeological record, the true archaeological potential of the area may be higher than suggested. On this evidence the report has determined:

### 7.2 Prehistoric

7.2.1 The study site would have been situated within a favourable location during the prehistoric period, within gravel deposits in close proximity to the River Thames. Prehistoric material has been recovered from across the wider Richmond area, although it is largely scattered and residual in nature. However, an archaeological evaluation at Parkshot House, on the opposite side of Kew Road to the study site, recovered a large amount of prehistoric worked and struck flints, some of which is believed to have come from within a deposit which was potentially prehistoric in date.

7.2.2 As such the archaeological potential for this era is anticipated to be **low to moderate**. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of local significance.

### 7.3 Roman

7.3.1 While a scattering of Roman material culture has been discovered from across the Richmond area, it is largely residual in nature or relates to the chance find of Roman objects along the Thames riverside. No known Roman settlement was located within Richmond and the GLHER only records a single entry of Roman date, which relates to a single piece of residual Roman pottery. Therefore, the archaeological potential for the Roman period is considered to be **low**. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of local significance.

### 7.4 Saxon

7.4.1 The first reference to Shene, which Richmond was originally known as, dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Shene is believed to have made up a part of the large settlement of Kingston during the Saxon period and may have contained a manor house belonging to Kingston. However, there is no concrete evidence for a settlement in the Richmond area at this time. There are no entries of Saxon date recorded in the GLHER from within the study area. As such the archaeological potential for Saxon remains is considered to be **low**. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of local significance.

### 7.5 Medieval



7.5.1 The manor house at Shene was redeveloped into Shene Palace in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and rebuilt as Richmond Palace in 1501. It was surrounded by large hunting grounds, parts of which have been preserved as the Old Deer Park. A settlement believed to have been dependent on the medieval palaces is likely to have grown up around them at this time. Archaeological evidence for medieval Richmond is recorded in the GLHER from within the study area and includes horticultural soil, a possible structure fronting George Street and a 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century gully, a pit and two buried soil horizons from Parkshot House, directly opposite the study site. Therefore, it is considered that there is a **moderate** potential for medieval evidence upon the study site, with the most likely evidence relating to further features or buried soil horizons such as those encountered at Parkshot House. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of local significance.

## 7.6 **Post-Medieval**

7.6.1 From the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, Richmond began to develop from a small village connected to Richmond Palace into a town in its own right. Cartographic sources show that the study site was located within undeveloped, agricultural land from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Richmond Tithe Map records that it was in use as meadow in 1851. By 1868, a large building of unknown function can be seen to have been constructed across the northern end of the study site, with the southern end of the study site remained as undeveloped land, with a noticeable bank or slope along its western side.

7.6.2 The archaeological potential for the post-medieval period is considered to be **high**, with the most likely evidence relating to agricultural features or the 19<sup>th</sup> century building located across the northern end of the study site. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of local significance.

## 7.7 **Modern**

7.7.1 Richmond continued to grow and develop into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cartographic sources indicate that the study site remained largely unaltered at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building located within the northern end of the study site can be seen to have been removed by 1960 and Westminster House can be seen to have been constructed by 1972. No major changes are known to have taken place within the study site from that time to what is seen today.

7.7.2 The archaeological potential for the modern period can therefore be considered to be **low**. Such evidence, if found, is considered to be of negligible significance.

## 8 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

### 8.1 Previous Land Use

8.1.1 Cartographic sources show that the study site was located within undeveloped, agricultural land from at least the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Richmond Tithe Map indicates that the study site was in use as meadow in 1851. By 1868, a large building of unknown function was constructed across the northern end of the study site, which remained until at least 1933.

8.1.2 By 1898, an access road leading to what is presumed to be a railway yard can be seen to have been located within the boundary of the study site. A sloping bank on the eastern side of Kew Road indicates that this access road may have involved the removal of large amounts of soil from the study site, to create this sloped access. This would undoubtedly have had an impact on any underlying potential archaeological horizons, perhaps reaching as far as natural ground.

8.1.3 Westminster House can be seen to have been constructed across the study site by 1972. Westminster House is known to contain a basement level, across its entire footprint. This basement level is likely to have had an impact upon the underlying potential archaeological horizons and natural strata.

8.1.4 Previous impact on the site is therefore considered to be **high**.

### 8.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

8.2.1 The proposed works include the creation of two additional levels of Class C3 accommodation, comprising seven units, as well as the conversion and excavation of the existing Class E basement and the part conversion of existing floorspace at basement, ground, first, second and third floor levels to provide internal access and ancillary residential floorspace with external alterations and associated development. The floor level of the converted basement is proposed to be lowered by 620mm (**Figures 16-18**).

8.2.2 It is anticipated that any groundworks associated with the lowering of the basement are unlikely to impact archaeological remains as these will likely already have been removed by the excavation of the current basement.

8.2.3 The proposed development also includes the installation of a cycle stand on the pavement of Kew Road to the north of the site. The foundations for these are proposed to be 0.3m deep and as such are unlikely to impact on any potentially underlying archaeological remains.

8.2.4 Any groundworks associated with the development which occur outside the footprint of the current building at ground level, such as service trenches or attenuation tanks, risks the localised disturbance of any surviving archaeological deposits.

8.2.5 The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is therefore considered to be **low**.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 This report aimed to identify the potential for the occurrence of archaeological remains during works associated with the development of the site of Westminster House, Kew Road, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond, the probable period from which they date and the type of remains that could be expected. In addition, both the likelihood of the survival of these remains and the impact of the proposed development upon them has been considered.
- 9.2 The study site would have been situated within a favourable location during the prehistoric period and prehistoric material has been recovered from across the wider Richmond area, although it is largely scattered and residual in nature. An archaeological evaluation at Parkshot House, on the opposite side of Kew Road to the study site, recovered a large amount of prehistoric worked and struck flints, some of which is believed to have come from within a deposit which was potentially prehistoric in date. This suggests that the potential for remains from this period is low to moderate.
- 9.3 While a scattering of Roman material culture has been discovered from across the Richmond area, it is largely residual in nature or relates to the chance find of Roman objects along the Thames riverside. The HER only records a single entry of Roman date, which relates to a single piece of residual Roman pottery. As such there is likely to be a low potential for remains dating to the Roman period.
- 9.4 The first reference to Shene, which Richmond was originally known as, dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Shene is believed to have made up a part of the large settlement of Kingston during the Saxon period and may have contained a manor house belonging to Kingston. There are no entries of Saxon date recorded in the GLHER from within the study area. As such the archaeological potential for Saxon remains is considered to be low.
- 9.5 The manor house at Shene was redeveloped into Shene Palace in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and rebuilt as Richmond Palace in 1501. It was surrounded by large hunting grounds, parts of which have been preserved as the Old Deer Park. A settlement believed to have been dependent on the medieval palaces is likely to have grown up around them at this time. Archaeological evidence for medieval Richmond is recorded in the GLHER from within the study area, including a 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century gully, a pit and two buried soil horizons from Parkshot House, directly opposite the study site. The potential for medieval remains is therefore considered to be moderate.
- 9.6 Cartographic sources show that the study site was located within undeveloped, agricultural land from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Richmond Tithe Map records that it was in use as meadow in 1851. By 1868, a large building of unknown function can be seen to have been constructed across the northern end of the study site, with the southern end of the study site remained as undeveloped land, with a noticeable bank or slope along its western side. The potential for post-medieval remains is considered to be high.

- 9.7 Cartographic sources indicate that the study site remained largely unaltered at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building located within the northern end of the study site can be seen to have been removed by 1960 and Westminster House can be seen to have been constructed by 1972. No major changes are known to have taken place within the study site from that time to what is seen today. The potential for modern remains is considered to be low.
- 9.8 The proposed works include the creation of two additional levels of Class C3 accommodation, comprising seven units, as well as the conversion and excavation of the existing Class E basement and the part conversion of existing floorspace at basement, ground, first, second and third floor levels to provide internal access and ancillary residential floorspace with external alterations and associated development. The floor level of the converted basement is proposed to be lowered by 620mm.
- 9.9 Despite the identified potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, the study site has seen considerable previous impacts, notably the current basement which encompasses the entire building footprint. The excavation of the basement will likely already have had a high impact on below ground deposits, potentially deep into the underlying natural strata. As such the archaeological potential of the site is negated by the previous impacts which suggests any potentially underlying archaeological remains will already have been removed.
- 9.10 The necessity for further archaeological work in advance of or during development may be decided by the local planning authority and their Archaeology Advisors at Historic England. It is considered that such work, if required, can be secured by a condition attached to planning consent. Any required archaeological work at the study site would have to be undertaken by an approved archaeological contractor, following the compilation of a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' which has been approved in advance by the Archaeological Advisors to the local planning authority.

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### 10.2 Cartographic Resources

Driver's Map of Richmond, 1842

Ordnance Survey Map, 1868

Ordnance Survey Map, 1898

Ordnance Survey Map, 1913

Ordnance Survey Map, 1933

Ordnance Survey Map, 1960

Ordnance Survey Map, 1972

Ordnance Survey Map, 2001

Plan of the Royal Manor of Richmond, 1771

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Richmond Tithe Map, 1851

Rocque, 1746

### 10.3 Online Resources

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## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Baden Prop Ltd for commissioning this report.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank the librarians at the Richmond History and Archives Library for their assistance with the cartographic and historical research. Additional thanks are extended to Neil Hawkins for his project management and editing and to Mark Roughley for compiling the illustrations.

## APPENDIX 1: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PCA Number	Easting s	Northing s	Name	Description	NGR	Mon Type	Period	Start Date	End Date	Mon ID
<b>Prehistoric</b>										
1	517999	175212	5-21 Kew Road (Prehistoric Findspot)	Prehistoric flints, Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. Thirty-seven pieces of struck flint and 104 pieces of burnt flint were found: largely residual, although some were found in subsoil horizon.	TQ1802475252	Findspot	[17277] Prehistoric	-500000	42	MLO61839
2	518007	175005	Richmond (Bronze Age Findspot - Spearhead)	Bronze Age spearhead, PEGGED, LEAF SHAPED SPEARHEAD FOUND JUNE 1918. FORMERLY IN GREENWELL COLLECTION.	TQ1800575004	Findspot	[17269] Bronze Age	-2200	-701	MLO18970



2	518007	175005	Richmond (Palaeolithic Findspot, Findspot & Findspot)	Palaeolithic flint implements, 2 AXES & 2 UNRETOUCHED FLAKES (& PROBABLY MORE MATERIAL) FOUND AT RICHMOND. NOW LOCATED IN BRITISH MUSEUM, CUMAE & MUSEUM OF LONDON (NO DETAILS AS TO WHICH IS IN WHICH MUSEUM). ITEM IN MOL SPECIFIED AS PEAR-SHAPED IMPLEMENT	TQ1800575004	Findspot, Findspot, Findspot	[17288] Palaeolithic	-500000	-10001	MLO10647
2	518007	175005	Richmond (Bronze Age Findspot - Spearhead)	Bronze Age spearhead, BASAL-LOOPED SPEARHEAD FOUND IN 1885	TQ1800575004	Findspot	[17269] Bronze Age	-2200	-701	MLO18988
3	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (Prehistoric Findspot)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. A Prehistoric worked flint was found in a deposit which overlay natural gravels and disturbed subsoil.	TQ1785574814	Findspot	[17277] Prehistoric	-500000	42	MLO64400

4	518007	174905	Richmond Hill (Bronze Age Findspot - Socketed Spearhead)	PART OF BRONZE SOCKETED SPEARHEAD. OS LISTS AMONGST ITEMS FOUND ON RICHMONDHILL.	TQ1800574904	Findspot	[17269] Bronze Age	-2200	-701	MLO23454
<b>Roman</b>										
5	517999	175212	10-12 Parkshot (Roman Findspot)	Roman potsherd, Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. A single Roman potsherd, dated to the later 3rd to early 4th Century, was recovered.	TQ1802475252	Findspot	[17260] Roman	250	350	MLO61841
<b>Medieval</b>										

6	517999	175212	10-12 Parkshot (High Medieval Buried Soil Horizon)	Medieval plough soil, Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. Medieval features MLO61842 (pit and gully) and MLO61844 (flood deposit) were overlain by a re-worked ploughsoil type deposit	TQ1802475252	Buried Soil Horizon	[17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17347] 12th Century, [17293] 14th Century	1101	1400	MLO61845
6	517999	175212	10-12 Parkshot (High Medieval Layer)	Medieval flood deposit, Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. A low-lying area to the north was filled by possibly waterlain deposits. Date suggested: 12th to early 13th Century.	TQ1802475252	Layer	[17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17347] 12th Century, [17380] 13th Century	1101	1300	MLO61844

6	517999	175212	10-12 Parkshot (High Medieval Pit)	Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. A large pit was dated to (probably) the later 12th Century, and was found in association with a gully, probably also datable to the later 12th Century.	TQ1802475252	Pit	[17301] High Medieval	1150	1201	MLO61842
7	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (High Medieval Boundary Ditch)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. A boundary or drainage ditch, dating from around the 12th-13th Century, cut a deposit which overlay natural gravels and disturbed subsoil.	TQ1785574814	Drainage Ditch, Boundary Ditch	[17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17347] 12th Century, [17380] 13th Century, [17301] High Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17347] 12th Century, [17380] 13th Century	1101, 1101	1300, 1300	MLO64402

7	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (Medieval Findspot)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. 12th-13th Century pottery was found in a deposit which overlay natural gravels and disturbed subsoil.	TQ1785574814	Findspot	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO64401
7	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (Tudor Beam Slot)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. Possible structural slots were found which pre-dated the 18th Century and were on a similar alignment to later structures fronting onto George Street.	TQ1785574814	Beam Slot	[17340] Tudor	1485	1600	MLO64404
7	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (Tudor Post Hole)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. Possible postholes were found which pre-dated the 18th Century and were on a similar alignment to later structures fronting onto George Street.	TQ1785574814	Post Hole	[17340] Tudor	1485	1600	MLO64407

8	518007	175005	Sheen (Medieval Manor House)	BYFLEET MANOR MOVED TO FORM PART OF SHEEN PALACE DURING REBUILDING BY HENRY5 (1413-22). COLVIN HAS THIS AS BEING FROM BYFLEET NEAR WEYBRIDGE, South-West London Archaeological Unit SMR HOWEVER CITES THE BUILDING AS COMING FROM BYFLEET MANOR SHEEN	TQ1800575004	Manor House	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO19140
9	517576	174880	Richmond Green and Little Green (Late Medieval Public Park)	Richmond Green has been in use since Medieval times when the land was used for jousting and pageants as well as being common land., Richmond Green has been in use since Medieval times when the land was used for jousting and pageants.	TQ1774674999	Public Park	[17358] Late Medieval, [17293] 14th Century	1301	1400	MLO103233
10	516828	174837	Royal Botanic Gardens (Late Medieval Deer Park)	A botanic garden established in the early 18th Century and increased in size under Sir William Hooker in the mid 19th Century. The gardens were set within a royal park and remodelled periodically by leading designers.	TQ1793776280	Royal Park, Deer Park, Garden, Japanese Garden, Ha Ha, Obelisk, Public Park, Rose Garden, Glasshouse, Botanic Garden, Lake, Boat House, Refreshment Pavilion, Sports	[17358] Late Medieval, [17358] Late Medieval, [17314] Victorian, [17300] Jacobean, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17367] Georgian,	1441, 1441, 1603, 1731, 1767, 1778, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1845, 1845, 1880,	1441, 1841, 1603, 1841, 1841, 1778, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1841, 1845, 1845, 1880,	MLO101340

						Ground, Cricket Pitch, Golf Course	[17314] Victorian, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17]	1885, 1892	1885, 1892	
11	517917	175002	Duke Street Baptist Chapel (Medieval Buried Soil Horizon)	A Medieval horticultural soil was recorded during a watching brief in 2008., An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology in order to fulfil a planning code. Site code DUQ08.	TQ1792775011	Buried Soil Horizon	[17296] Medieval	1066	1539	MLO99304
<b>Post-Medieval</b>										
12	517999	175212	10-12 Parkshot (Elizabethan Buried Soil Horizon)	Post Medieval garden soil, Evaluation by G. Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov-Dec 1994; site code PHK 94. A soil horizon (and associated cut features) was dated to the later 17th to 19th centuries.	TQ1802475252	Buried Soil Horizon	[17257] Post Medieval, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century, [17326] 19th Century	1601	1900	MLO61846

13	518037	174915	12 Union Court (Georgian Pit)	Evaluation undertaken by Carrie Cowan for Museum of London Archaeology Service, May-June 2000; site code ELN00. A 19th Century red brick wall foundation was recorded which may have been the external wall of one of the houses seen on the 1894 Ordnance Survey Map.	TQ1803574914	Pit, Wall	[17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century, [17367] Georgian, [17314] Victorian, [17326] 19th Century	1801, 1801	1900, 1900	MLO75098
14	517857	174815	16-17 George Street (Post Medieval Wall)	Evaluation by R. Nielsen for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Feb-Mar 1993; site code GER93. Brick walls which severely truncated the earlier features represented the construction of buildings in the 18th-19th Century.	TQ1785574814	Wall	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64408
15	517882	174840	22 George St (National Westminster Bank ) (Post Medieval Yard)	Post Medieval mortared yard, Watching brief by M. Birley for Museum of London Archaeology Service, March 1994; site code GEO94. A mortar surfaced yard was revealed.	TQ1788074839	Yard	[17257] Post Medieval	1540	1900	MLO64536



15	517882	174841	22 George St (National Westminster Bank ) (Restoration Building)	Georgian buildings, Watching brief by M. Birley for Museum of London Archaeology Service, March 1994; site code GEO94. The remains of buildings which were probably Georgian in date were found.	TQ1788074840	Building	[17289] Restoration, [17367] Georgian, [17364] 18th Century	1701	1800	MLO64535
16	517927	174885	George Street (Elizabethan Building)	Evaluation undertaken by S Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service, March-April'92; site code OOF92. 17th to 18th Century building foundations were recorded.	TQ1792574884	Building	[17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century	1601	1800	MLO63606
16	517927	174885	George Street (Elizabethan Ditch)	Post Medieval ditch, Evaluation undertaken by S Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service, March-April'92; site code OOF92. 17th to 18th Century ditches were recorded.	TQ1792574884	Ditch	[17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century	1601	1800	MLO63607

16	517927	174885	George Street (Elizabethan Well)	Post Medieval well, Evaluation undertaken by S Hoad for Museum of London Archaeology Service, March-April'92; site code OOF92. 17th to 18th Century wells were recorded.	TQ1792574884	Well	[17256] Elizabethan, [17367] Georgian, [17308] 17th Century, [17364] 18th Century	1601	1800	MLO63605
17	518207	175105	Lichfield Gardens (Post Medieval Rubbish Pit & Quarry)	Post Medieval quarry/rubbish pit and building, Excavation by Department Of Greater London Archaeology, April to May 1990, found a large 'soft spot' which was either a quarry ditch or was dug for dumping waste.	TQ1820575104	Rubbish Pit, Quarry, Building	[17257] Post Medieval, [17266] Early 20th Century, [17395] Late 20th Century	1540, 1901	1900, 1990	MLO3955
18	518050	174678	Vineyard Passage Burial Ground (Georgian Cemetery)	This site was founded in 1790 as an extension to the parish churchyard of St Mary Magdalene's Church.	TQ1809674740	Cemetery	[17367] Georgian	1790	1790	MLO103983

19	516827	174837	Old Deer Park (Jacobean Deer Park)	Old Deer Park is a fragment of the park belonging to the former Richmond Palace The park was turned into a hunting park by James I in 1604 and remained part of the royal landscape until separated from Kew Gardens by a Ha Ha in the 19th Century.	TQ1771875563	Deer Park, Public Park, Golf Course, Recreation Ground, Cricket Ground	[17300] Jacobean, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian, [17314] Victorian	1604, 1865, 1885, 1885, 1885	1885, 1865, 1885, 1885, 1885	MLO102917
20	518054	175254	31-35 Kew Road (Restoration Row)	Early 18th Century row of houses. Two storeys, 8 windows (4:2:2) projecting modern shops on ground floor. Brown brick, red dressings. Segmental headed flush framed sash windows. Tiled roof hipped at south end. Four hipped dormers.	TQ1806475263	Row, Row House, Shop	[17289] Restoration, [17289] Restoration, [17314] Victorian, [17395] Late 20th Century	1701, 1701, 1900	None, None, 1983	MLO91133
<b>Modern</b>										

21	517854	175463	London Welsh Rugby Football Ground (20th Century Rugby Pitch)	London Welsh Rugby Football Ground, Richmond TW9 is a private rugby ground within the Old Deer Park., London Welsh Rugby Football Ground is a private sports ground set within the Old Deer Park, Kew Road, Richmond TW9.	TQ1795075546	Rugby Pitch	[17375] 20th Century	1901	2000	MLO102977
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## APPENDIX 2: SITE VISIT PHOTOS



Plate 1: Westminster House. Looking to the north from the forecourt of Richmond Station.



Plate 2: Westminster House. Looking to the south from Kew Road.



Plate 3: Westminster House. Looking to the southwest from Richmond Station Car Park.



Plate 4: Westminster House. Looking to the northwest from Richmond Station Car Park.





Plate 5: Westminster House. Looking to the northeast from Kew Road.