

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



The Navigator's House
River Lane
Petersham
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On behalf of

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August 2024

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology was instructed to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in connection with the proposed works at The Navigator's House River Lane Petersham London TW10 7AG, the results of which can be briefly summarised thus:

Prehistoric: The potential for prehistoric remains has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the fact that the site is located within close proximity to the Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill Tier III Archaeological Priority Area, which has been designated in part in recognition of the possible presence of prehistoric remains. This reflects the presence of superficial Langley Silt deposits (brickearths) and Kempton Park gravels in the vicinity of the site, which are known to be conducive to the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and artefactual evidence of early prehistoric date. Early prehistoric flints (lithics) have been found in the immediate vicinity and wider locality of the site and evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity is attested by the presence of several round barrows in the surrounding area.

Romano-British: The potential for Romano-British activity has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment is based upon the lack of finds of this period within the study area, suggesting the site probably lay at some distance from any significant focus of Roman occupation.

Medieval: The potential to encounter medieval archaeology has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the relatively few medieval finds recorded within the wider area and the impact of previous development on the site. However, the site is located within the Tier II Archaeological Priority Area associated with historic Petersham, a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin, and lies about 200m west of the Church of St Peter, which retains evidence of medieval fabric. The site is also located close to Richmond Park, which has its origins in a later medieval deer park favoured by the Tudor monarchs.

Post-Medieval: The potential to encounter buried archaeological assets of a post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the location of the site within the Archaeological Priority Area associated with the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Petersham. Construction work within the site appears first to have commenced in the 17th century with the building of The Navigator's House/Glen Cottage, which was initially one house. Both dwellings are Grade II listed first shown on Rocque's Survey of 1746. No development appears to have occurred within the garden on The Navigator's House during this period.

Overall Conclusion: The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date, while the potential for Romano-British activity has been assessed as **Low**.

This overall assessment reflects the presence of superficial Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits and Kempton Park Gravels which have been recognised as having good potential for the preservation of prehistoric remains. The assessment also reflects the fact that the site is located within the Petersham Archaeological Priority Area, designated for the potential for both medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is likely that late 19th/20th century

residential development will have impacted sub-surface deposits but the depth and extent of truncation remains undetermined at present as there has been no prior investigation within the proposal site.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. However, given the overall Moderate potential of the site in archaeological terms, with particular reference to encountering prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval remains, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Michael Jones Architects to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) in connection with a planning application for proposed works at The Navigator's House, River Lane, Petersham, London TW10 7AG. These comprise, in brief, a single-storey extension to the house and outbuilding, various internal alterations within the house and outbuilding, construction of indoor and outdoor swimming pools and hard and soft landscaping across the site.

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets, defined as parts of the historic environment considered significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

3 Site Description

The proposal site (NGR: TQ 17945 73321) covers an area of approximately 1653m² to the immediate W of River Lane, a small road terminating at a slipway on the Thames. River Lane itself extends northwards from the Petersham Road, which curves towards the W at the junction with River Lane. Navigator's House is located in the N of Petersham with the River Thames around 250m to the N. Around 200m W of the garden is Ham House. To the E and SE of the site is the largest of the Royal parks, Richmond Park.

The Navigator's House is a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry No.: 1250213) and is contained within the boundaries of the proposal site. The Historic England listing description reads as follows:

Formerly one house with Glen Cottage (q.v. below) of C17 date, probably timber-framed and half H in plan. The Navigator's House is the right-hand wing, apparently raised in height. Three windows wide plus 2 modern semi-circular bays and other additions to right. Central first floor 2-light 'Gothick' window.

It is of note that The Navigator's House, prior to its division in the 19th century, formed a single dwelling with Glen Cottage, which is also a Grade II Listed Building (list Entry: 1250277). The listing description for Glen Cottage reads:

Formerly one house with The Navigator's Cottage (q.v. above). Consists of the central part of the original structure's left-hand wing which projects toward the back. Principal part 3-storey, 2 windows wide with one central window in top storey. Central entrance door with C18 doorcase under trellis porch. Lower 2-storey wing to left one window wide.

The site is located within the Petersham Tier II Archaeological Priority Area (APA; 209746) and is also situated close to two further designated APAs, namely, Richmond Park (Tier I; 209715) and Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill (Tier III; 209771). The site also lies within the Petersham Conservation Area (CA) and is close to Richmond Park, a Grade I Listed Park and Garden (List Entry No.1000828).

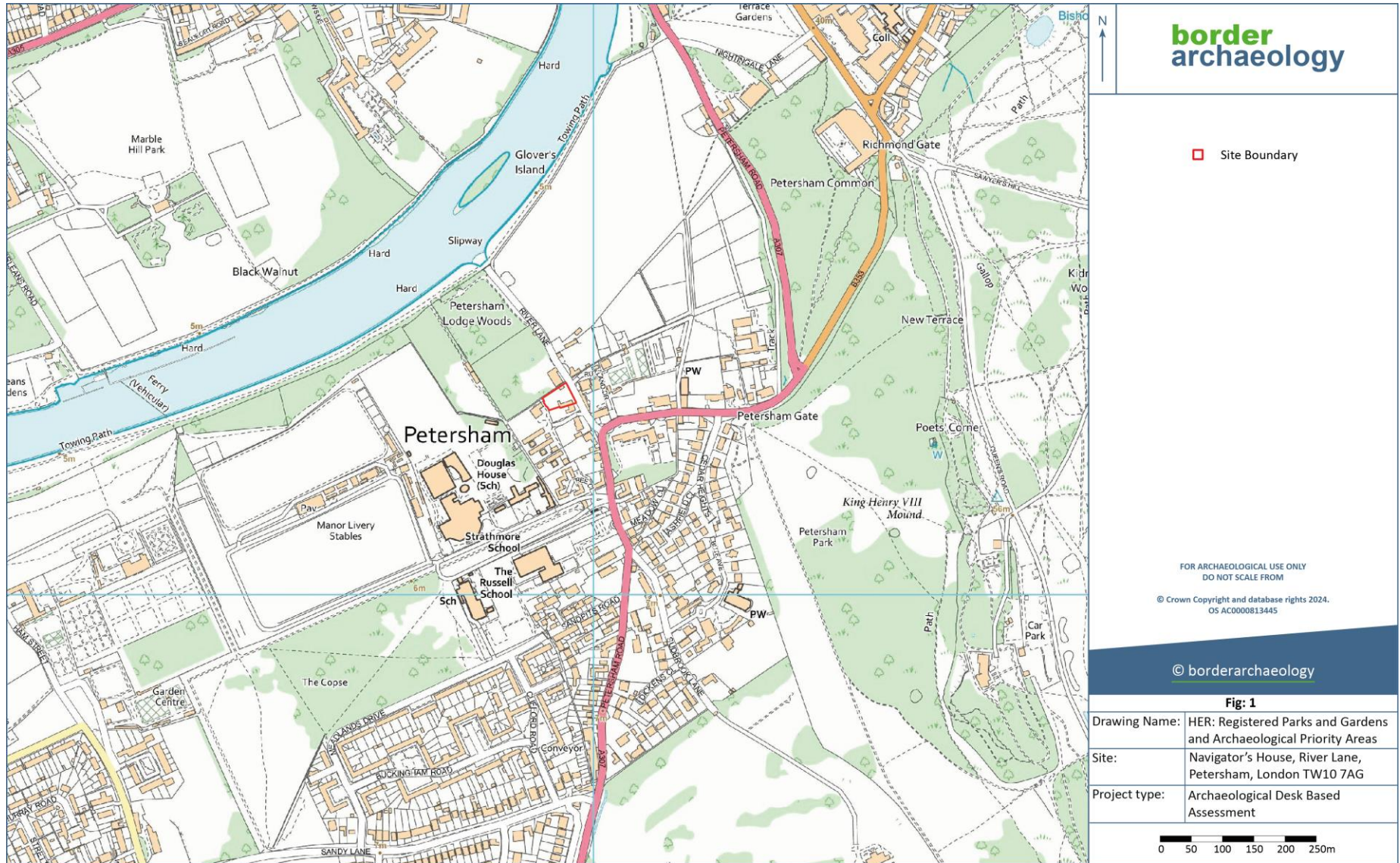
3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records bedrock geology of the London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The underlying geology is overlaid by superficial clay and silt deposits of the Langley Silt Member (also known as brickearths), which were deposited formed between 116 and 11,800 years ago during the Quaternary Period.

Superficial deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Member also laid down between 116 and 11,8000 years ago are recorded to the S of the site. This (BGS 2024).

No borehole investigations have been undertaken within the site with the closest detailed investigation occurring c.280m to the E of the site (BGS ID: 581653; NGR: TQ 17650 73200). This investigation recorded the following stratigraphic sequence:

- 0.00-0.20mbgl – Soil and stones.
 - 0.20-0.60 – Grey clay.
 - 0.60-1.00 – Brown clay.
 - 1.00-5.00 – Brown sand and gravel.
 - 5.00-6.00 – Blue clay.
-



4 Methodology

4.1 Aims & Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

4.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2nd Edition* (Historic England 2017), *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England 2019) and *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Historic England 2016).

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular, paragraph 200 stating 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 should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).

Border Archaeology is also cognisant of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames' *Local Plan (Adopted 2018)* and in particular policies LP 3, LP 4 and LP 7, which are reproduced below.

Policy LP 3 – Designated Heritage Asset

A. The Council will require development to conserve and, where possible, take opportunities to make a positive contribution to, the historic environment of the borough. Development proposals likely to adversely affect the significance of heritage assets will be assessed against the requirement to seek to avoid harm and the justification for the proposal. The significance (including the settings) of the borough's designated heritage assets, encompassing Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments as well as the Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, will be conserved and enhanced by the following means:

- 1. Give great weight to the conservation of the heritage asset when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of the asset.*
- 2. Resist the demolition in whole, or in part, of listed building. Consent for demolition of Grade II listed buildings will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and for Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings in wholly exceptional circumstances following a thorough assessment of the justification for the proposal and the significance of the asset.*
- 3. Resist the change of use of listed buildings where their significance would be harmed, particularly where the current use contributes to the character of the surrounding area and to its sense of place.*
- 4. Require the retention and preservation of the original structure, layout, architectural features, materials as well as later features of interest within listed buildings, and resist the removal or modification of features that are both internally and externally of architectural importance or that contribute to the significance of the asset.*
- 5. Demolitions (in whole or in part), alterations, extensions and any other modifications to listed buildings should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the heritage asset.*
- 6. Require, where appropriate, the reinstatement of internal and external features of special architectural or historic significance within listed buildings, and the removal of internal and external features that harm the significance of the asset, commensurate with the extent of proposed development.*
- 7. Require the use of appropriate materials and techniques and strongly encourage any works or repairs to a designated heritage asset to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists.*
- 8. Protect and enhance the borough's registered Historic Parks and Gardens by ensuring that proposals do not have an adverse effect on their significance, including their setting and/or views to and from the registered landscape.*
- 9. Protect Scheduled Monuments by ensuring proposals do not have an adverse impact on their significance.*

B. Resist substantial demolition in Conservation Areas and any changes that could harm heritage assets, unless it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. in the case of substantial harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset, it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;*
-

- 2. in the case of less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage asset, that the public benefits, including securing the optimum viable use, outweigh that harm; or
- 3. The borough is characterised by primarily low to medium-rise residential patterns, which has produced very attractive townscapes and is important to the borough’s distinctive character.

C. All proposals in Conservation Areas are required to preserve and, where possible, enhance the character or the appearance of the Conservation Area.

D. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a designated heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.

E. Outline planning applications will not be accepted in Conservation Areas. The Council's Conservation Area Statements, and where available Conservation Area Studies, and/or Management Plans, will be used as a basis for assessing development proposals within, or where it would affect the setting of, Conservation Areas, together with other policy guidance, such as Village Planning Guidance SPDs.

Policy LP 4 – Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Council will seek to preserve, and where possible enhance, the significance, character and setting of non-designated heritage assets, including Buildings of Townscape Merit, memorials, particularly war memorials, and other local historic features. There will be a presumption against the demolition of Buildings of Townscape Merit.

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.

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

4.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features recorded within a 500m radius (the study area), the results of which are shown on a series of maps and accompanying gazetteers (*figs. 2-5; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referenced in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) - the HER includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- The London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Library and Archive and the National Archives – historic maps and published histories.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive, Swindon and the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Local Library – vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs dating back to the 1940s.
- Photographs of the site and its setting were obtained to determine the presence of archaeological remains in the vicinity.

5 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and potential impact on archaeological features and deposits (*figs. 2-5*).

5.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Greater London HER records a series of archaeological investigation as having been carried out within 500m of the proposal site, but none are located within the boundaries of the proposed development.

The nearest archaeological investigation was undertaken c.140m to the SE at Montrose House, where a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a service trench (HER 171156). The topsoil was found to be 0.20m in depth and contained fragments of 18th and 19th century pottery and evidence for the construction of a Victorian swimming pool. Natural geology was found between 0.45-0.70m bgl across the site. No other significant archaeological finds or features were encountered (Thatcher 2005).

An ADDBA carried out c. 180m SE of the site at Nos. 190-192 Petersham Road (HER 168254) concluded that there was moderate potential to encounter Neolithic archaeology.

A series of investigations at St Peter's Church, around 200m to the E of the site, began with a survey of churchyard monuments carried out in 1999. However, this survey, which does not appear in the HER dataset, was carried out under instruction from a churchwarden concerned at the condition of some of the monuments. At the time of writing in 1999, none was listed, although 11 monuments within the churchyard and church have since been designated as Grade II listed (Bowdler 1999).

An ADDBA of the southern part of the churchyard was carried out in 2015 in connection with a proposed extension affecting some 11 graves (HER 157370). This was followed in 2016 by a building survey of the church (HER 167681). The survey found that a building which was thought to have been erected in 1505 incorporated fabric of mid-13th century date. These structural elements included portions of the chancel walls and a blind lancet window, which confirmed an earlier observation that the window appeared to be of an earlier date (Malden 1911). Another churchyard survey undertaken in 2017 included a record of 29 graves spanning the early 17th to early 20th century (HER 155890) indicating that many of the burials were used as family plots and that the monuments were generally in good condition.

The survey results subsequently informed a watching brief undertaken in 2018, when an area of the churchyard was subject to groundworks (HER ELO18799). The watching brief identified 37 burials, of which 26 were subject to osteological analysis. Two deposits were also encountered with comingled bone representing at least 18 individuals. The osteological analysis revealed that the interred tended to be wealthier individuals who had died later in life, although some child burials were also recorded (Westall & Chittock 2019). The presence of older, wealthier individuals is broadly consistent with what is known of the development of Petersham in the post-medieval period.

A programme of standing building recording (HER 154369) was undertaken in 2012 at Petersham Park, around 290m to the SE of the site, to record a subterranean structure previously exposed as part of works on a playground. A four-walled brick chamber with arched ceiling was recorded and believed to be connected with either New Park or Petersham Lodge, two historic buildings in close proximity. The structure was thought to date to around 1690 (Aaronson 2012).

An ADDBA of the Russel and Strathmore School (HER 155875), 250m SW of the site, concluded that the site offered moderate potential for post-medieval activity but considered the potential for other periods to be low. An ADDBA carried out at the German School (HER 171027), c.250m W of the site, assessed the entirety of the site as having low archaeological potential. Archaeological Standing Building Recording to Historic England Level 1-2 was also carried out at the German School (HER 160376).

A trial-trench excavated in 1996 c. 400m S of the site at the Petersham Parsonage (HER 160679) encountered a ditch containing 17th-19th century artefacts, a single Roman tile fragment and a sherd of medieval pottery. The report concluded that no further archaeological work was necessary.

A series of archaeological investigations carried out in the grounds of Marble Hill House Twickenham, c. 700m to the N of the site, commenced with a geophysical survey (HER 152212) undertaken to determine the depth and size of a culvert. A magnetometry survey (HER 155144) was then undertaken in 2015-16 and identified a number of anomalies thought to relate to historic features. A series of trial pits and boreholes were then sunk in 2016 under archaeological supervision (HER 153429). A single prehistoric worked flint was found at the base of a trial pit and the deposits of Langley silt, alluvium and Kempton Park Gravel were also encountered. The full details of depths were unavailable at the time of writing. An aerial photographic record was also made of the house and grounds (HER 166909).

A foreshore survey undertaken along the Thames to the N in 1996 (HER MLO69643) found evidence of several medieval and post-medieval structures.

An archaeological watching brief undertaken at the Royal Star and Garter (HER ELO18671), c.600m to the NE (centred), recorded a curving brick wall interpreted as a post-medieval soakaway, with natural encountered at a depth of 1.56mbgl.

5.2 Prehistoric

No prehistoric finds or features have been recorded within the proposed development site; however, evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded both within its immediate and wider locality. Moreover, the riverine location of the site and the presence of Langley Silt (brickearth) deposits and Kempton Park gravels in the vicinity suggests good potential both for the recovery of prehistoric lithics and palaeoenvironmental remains.

The earliest prehistoric evidence within the search area is a Mesolithic axe or adze found 450m NW of the site (HER 110612) while two Neolithic flint axe-heads are recorded c.260m SSW (HER 135428). No further details of the type of find or of the axe-heads is available but they are both now held by the Museum of London.

A single flake of unspecified prehistoric date was encountered about 300m to the S (HER 135581) and several Neolithic axe-heads have been found in the area surrounding the site. Of these, two were found 310m S of the site (HER 101842) with another recorded 350m to the N (HER 150512) and a greenstone axe-head found 380m to the WSW (HER 114603).

Two Bronze Age socketed looped spearheads (HER 102154) were found around 300m to the N along with another socketed looped spearhead (HER 126777) found on Glover's Island, some 330m to the N.

Additionally, a foreshore survey carried out along the Thames encountered several prehistoric layers on the banks of the river to the N of the site (HER 151379; MLO69685; MLO6937; 105683)

Conclusion: The potential for evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. The site is located close to the Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill APA, which has been designated for its potential for prehistoric

remains associated with the gravels and brickearth deposits prevalent in the area, along with the lack of development.

As such, it is considered that there is potential for prehistoric remains, although it is unclear to what extent deposits may have been disturbed by horticultural activity associated with the gardens to the rear of Glen Cottage. Finds of early prehistoric flints (lithics) have been recorded in the immediate and wider vicinity of the site and evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity is attested by the presence of several round barrows in the locality.

Evidence of prehistoric remains encountered during development would be considered as being of **High** significance as it could contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the nature, extent and chronology of prehistoric habitation and ritual/funerary activity in this area.

5.3 Romano-British

A single piece of Roman tile (HER 160679) encountered during a 1996 investigation represents the only piece of Roman evidence found within the 500m search area. No further evidence of Romano-British activity has been found in the surrounding locality, which appears to have lain at some distance from any known significant focus of Roman settlement.

Several Roman vessels (HER 118400; 118406; 118410; 118414) are identified within the HER and are located in the Thames, around 380m to the NE of the site. The HER is unclear on the exact nature of these finds and available information is extremely limited on them.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of Romano-British activity within the site has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the general lack of evidence for Roman activity within the immediate and wider locality. Should any features or finds of this period be found, these would be considered of **High** significance, as the period is poorly documented in the archaeological record.

5.4 Medieval

The place name is of Old English origin denoting 'river bend land of a man named Peohtric' (Mills 2003). Petersham is first mentioned as *Piterichesham* in a supposed charter of Frithwold, sub-king of Surrey and Bishop Erkenwald, dated AD 727. The charter grants various estates to Chertsey Abbey but is considered to be spurious. Confirmation of these land grants purportedly issued by King Athelstan in 933, Edgar in 967 and Edward the Confessor in 1062 are also considered forgeries, although potentially containing elements of a genuine land grant that was made to Chertsey Abbey during the Anglo-Saxon period (Malden 1911; Finberg 1964).

This is borne out by the entry for Petersham in the Domesday survey of 1086, which records the settlement of *Patricesham* as being held in demesne by Chertsey Abbey before the Norman Conquest. The estate appears to have reduced in size 10 to four hides following the Conquest but mention is made of a church, possibly identifiable

with the parish church of St Peter, located about 200m E of the proposal site, which may represent the focus of early medieval settlement.

St Peter's Church is a Grade II* Listed Building (List Entry No.: 1065334) with a chancel built in 1505 but incorporating mid-13th century fabric. Surviving early features include an angled buttress on the E gable and a relocated blind lancet window. Both of these features are of chalk and sandstone which distinguishes them from the brick-built early 16th century church (HER 167681). The settlement of Petersham would likely have been largely agricultural during this period.

The manor of Petersham remained in the hands of Chertsey Abbey until 1415, when it was annexed to the manor of Sheen, which later became part of the lands of Edward IV's queen Elizabeth Woodville. Petersham was subsequently leased to various individuals before being granted to Anne of Cleves in 1541 following her divorce from Henry VIII.

Richmond Park to E of the site is designated Grade I on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England (List Entry No.: 1000828; HER 149273). Its origin may date back to the late 14th century, when lands which later formed part of the park were incorporated within the manor of Sheen and subsequently used for hunting. The park was favoured by King Henry VII, who built a palace nearby and named the area after his earldom of Richmond in Yorkshire. However, the park as a coherent entity did not come into being until the early 17th century.

It is also of note that several medieval structures were found along the banks of the Thames during a foreshore survey there (HER 151379; 100287; 138851; 106766). These structures largely appear to have pieces of timber and are believed to represent water management features.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter remains associated with medieval activity has been assessed as **Moderate** based on its location within the ANA associated with the settlement of Petersham, the origins of which can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon period. Little evidence for medieval occupation is recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site but it is located c. 200m W of the Church of St Peter, which may represent a focus of medieval settlement.

Should evidence of medieval activity be found during development, this would be regarded as being of **Medium to High** significance, as it could provide further information on the origin, extent and chronological development of settlement at Petersham during the medieval period.

5.5 Post-medieval

The post-medieval history of Petersham and its surrounding area is dominated by the presence of Richmond Park to its S and E. The park is itself an APA (209715) designated due to the potential for archaeology from the prehistoric to the post-medieval, though especially for post-medieval landscape features relating to its use as a

royal park. The park likely had later medieval origins a manorial deer park for the lords of the manor of Sheen that later became popular with Henry VII, who built Richmond Palace, and then Henry VIII.

Indeed, Henry VIII had enjoyed hunting in the area and is alleged to have stood on a mound, later named as 'Kings Standinge' in a 1637 plan (not reproduced here), when watching for the rocket announcing the execution of Anne Boleyn. He later gave the manor to Anne of Cleves on their divorce.

The area was only imparked during the reign of Charles I, when it was named as 'New Park'. In order to not cause uproar amongst the poorer populace of the area, Charles provided ladder stiles and pedestrian access across his new park. The park was given to the City of London after the Parliamentary victory in 1649, only for the Crown to re-take possession of it in 1660. The park continued to be used for hunting at this point.

The park was subsequently improved by its first ranger, Robert Walpole (then Lord Orford), son of the first Prime Minister, Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. He was appointed by George II who supported his efforts to drain the water-logged land and cut back areas that had become overgrown. Efforts were also made to ensure the park was well-stocked with game. After the death of Walpole in 1751, Princess Amelia became ranger and attempted to remove the rights of pedestrian access. A protracted court case followed that ultimately ended with the reinstating access for pedestrians. Carts were permitted, with a ticket, from 1761 onwards. Parts of the park were given over to farming in the later 18th century.

The park was enlarged as the economy boomed in the period following the Napoleonic wars and visitor numbers steadily rose. By 1850, carriages were allowed into the park without prior permission and the following year full public access was granted under the Crown Lands Act.

A military camp was established during the First World War and parts of the park were given over to farming. The interwar years saw the restoration of the parkland and the restocking of deer. Development increased in the early 1930s, when two golf courses and rugby, cricket and football pitches were laid out within the park. Car parking spaces were also provided for visitors. Swathes of the park were once again converted to agricultural production during the Second World War but were returned to parkland upon the cessation of hostilities.

Petersham seems to have grown significantly during the post-medieval period, particularly from the 18th century. The designation of the village as a Tier 2 APA (HER 209746) in part reflects its depiction on Rocque's 1746 Map of London Ten Miles Round (*fig. 12*), which shows a small nucleated settlement on the W edge of Richmond Park. The rebuilding of the church in 1505 may be attributed to the growing prosperity of the village which, from the 17th century onwards, was associated with the Royal patronage of Richmond Park.

Ham House, a Grade I Listed Building (List Entry No.: 1080832) located c.240m W of the site, was built in 1610 for Sir Thomas Vavasour. The location was ideal for Vavasour, a Knight Marshal to James I, as it allowed easy access along the Thames to the City of London, Westminster, Hampton Court Palace, Richmond Palace and Windsor Castle. Similarly, the location of Petersham appears a key factor in the post-medieval development of the settlement, with grand residences emerging from the 17th century onwards. These include the Grade II* Listed Buildings of Montrose House (List Entry No.: 1065342), Douglas House (List Entry No.: 1285296), Sudbrook Cottage

(List Entry No.: 1262065) and Rutland Lodge (List Entry No.: 1065338) and Grade II Listed Buildings such as the Cottage, the house within the site (List Entry No.: 1357741), Avenue and Farm Lodge (List Entry no.: 1180866) and Cecil House (List Entry No.: 1180856).

Among the Grade II listed 17th century houses built in Petersham are both The Navigator's House (List Entry No.: 1250213), located within the site, and Glen Cottage (List Entry No.: 1250277). Glen Cottage is attached to the S side of The Navigator's House, forming part of the S boundary of the site. They were once a single property and appear to have originally been built to a half-H plan. The houses themselves have been much altered with the addition of 18th, 19th and later elements.

Growth continued into the 18th century as further high-status properties were built, these including the Grade II listed Reston House (List Entry No.: 1357742) and the Manor House (List Entry No.: 1250210), to name two of many listed grand houses, stables, garden walls and gates found in the wider village that date from the 17th century onwards.

John Rocque's 1746 Map of London and Ten Miles Round (*fig. 10*) is the first to render the area with any appreciable topographical accuracy and shows a landscape of mansions set within formal gardens. A single square building is shown to the W of River Lane in the location of The Navigator's House and Glen Cottage. However, the scale of the map precludes any detailed analysis of the building and its plan form, although it is clear from internal evidence that alterations and additions were being made at this time.

The 1806 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court and surrounds (*fig. 11*) shows an expansion of the landscape gardens previously shown on Rocque's map, with to the formal garden to the rear of Petersham Lodge extending out to the river. A watercolour by William Westall dated 1822 and entitled *Richmond Hill from Petersham* shows a summerhouse overlooking the Thames foreshore. The large number of formal gardens established at this time along Petersham Road and River Lane reflects the wealth of a community whose affluence was further attested in death, as many of those interred in St Peter's churchyard (HER ELO18799) during the post-medieval period had died in older age having enjoyed a rich lifestyle.

The Ordnance Survey 1871 1st edition 6-inch map (*fig. 12*) depicts the building in more detail showing its half-H plan as well as the bay elements on the N-facing elevation of The Navigator's House. The map appears to show that the building has been divided to create two separate residences, The Navigator's House and Glen Cottage, and the land around split up into several plots. The plot/garden of The Navigator's House is shown to be larger than it is today. An orchard is shown in the plot to the immediate W and the area around Glen Cottage has been subdivided into various smaller plots.

A more detailed view of the area is given in the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map of 1897 (*fig. 13*). The bays on the N of The Navigator's House are clearly shown on this map, along with a series of extensions. Glen Cottage appears to have also been modified, with the projecting W part of the house no longer extant. As with the previous map, the area around the combined building has been subdivided into numerous plots. The garden attached to The Navigator's House appears to be smaller than was seen previously and now roughly corresponds with the

extent of the present garden. Glen Cottage is set within a very small plot of land, with another plot to its S containing various buildings. A larger plot of land is shown to the W of the site.

No further changes are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1913 2nd edition 25-inch map (*fig. 14*), the Ordnance Survey 1920 3rd edition 6-inch map (*fig. 15*) or the Ordnance Survey 4th edition 6-inch map (*fig. 16*).

No further changes are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1950 and 1966 1:10,560 maps (*figs. 17 & 18*) though the building is depicted as a square on the latter, due to the scale.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering remains associated with post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the fact that prior to the construction of the Cottage, the site was undeveloped land that may have been used for agriculture. It is known that the building comprising of The Navigator's House and Glen Cottage was built during the 17th century as a timber-framed, half-H plan single dwelling.

It was extended and altered over the following centuries and appears to have been separated into two dwellings at some point in the 19th century. The land since the completion of the large house appears to have been used as a garden, although it was at various points subdivided into smaller plots.

Should any evidence of post-medieval activity be located within the site, this would be of **Low** importance, probably relating to the construction of the Cottage and former outbuildings and potentially to earlier agricultural activity. Such evidence would likely only be able to contribute to local research objectives.

6 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers & Maps

#	PRN	Mon_Name	NGR	Period
1	110612	Petersham (Mesolithic Findspot)	TQ1750473405	Mesolithic
2	101842	Petersham (Neolithic Findspot - Axehead)	TQ1800573004	Neolithic
3	150512	River Lane (Neolithic Findspot)	TQ1770473505	Neolithic
4	114603	Petersham Meadow (Neolithic Findspot)	TQ1770473004	Neolithic
5	135428	Petersham (Neolithic Findspot - Axehead)	TQ1825073249	Neolithic
6	102154	Petersham Lane (Bronze Age Findspot)	TQ1770473505	Bronze Age
7	126777	Glovers Island (Bronze Age Findspot)	TQ1780473605	Bronze Age
8	97213	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A101 (Prehistoric Layer)	TQ1764573574	Prehistoric
9	105683	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A115 (Prehistoric Layer)	TQ1764573574	Prehistoric
10	151379	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A107 (Prehistoric Layer)	TQ1778473644	Prehistoric
11	135581	Petersham (Prehistoric Findspot)	TQ1800573004	Prehistoric
12	126650	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A143 (Prehistoric Layer)	TQ1778473545	Prehistoric
13/PAS1	118400	PAS - Vessel	TQ17757361	Romano-British
14/PAS2	118406	PAS - Vessel	TQ17757361	Romano-British
15/PAS3	118410	PAS - Vessel	TQ17757361	Romano-British
16/PAS4	118414	PAS - Vessel	TQ17757361	Romano-British
17	106766	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A106 (Medieval Structure)	TQ1778473644	Medieval - Post-medieval
18	138851	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A105 (Medieval Structure)	TQ1778473644	Medieval - Post-medieval
19	100287	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A104 (Medieval Structure)	TQ1778473644	Medieval - Post-medieval
20	132044	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A103 (Medieval Structure)	TQ1778473644	Medieval - Post-medieval
21	145279	Petersham Road (Tudor Settlement)	TQ1806473305	Medieval - Post-medieval
22	149273	Richmond Park (Late Medieval Deer Park)	TQ2025572481	Medieval - Post-medieval
23	111233	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM09, Alpha no. A102 (Post Medieval Structure)	TQ1759473415	Post-medieval
24	136277	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A108 (Post Medieval Structure)	TQ1785573754	Post-medieval
25	99300	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A119 (Post Medieval Structure)	TQ1751473484	Post-medieval
26	123464	ButeAvenue (Post Medieval Ditch)	TQ1825472955	Post-medieval
27	113584	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A120 (Post Medieval Gate)	TQ1750473495	Post-medieval
28	132008	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A118 (Post Medieval Steps)	TQ1751473484	Post-medieval
29	127904	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A110 (Post Medieval Structure)	TQ1778473644	Post-medieval
30	147932	Petersham Park (Post Medieval Country House)	TQ1832173081	Post-medieval

#	PRN	Mon_Name	NGR	Period
31	124046	Marble Hill Park (Restoration Park)	TQ1735373671	Post-medieval
32	146301	Ham House (Elizabethan Garden)	TQ1738972535	Post-medieval
33	119550	Marble Hill Park (Restoration Culvert)	TQ1767673632	Post-medieval
34	100001	Petersham Meadows (Edwardian Public Park)	TQ1802873652	Post-medieval
35	Thames Maritime Survey	Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF and RAS, 1996; survey zone FRM05, Alpha no. A109. Boat, probably of 19th century or 20th century date. Little exposed.	TQ1786473644	Post-medieval

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)

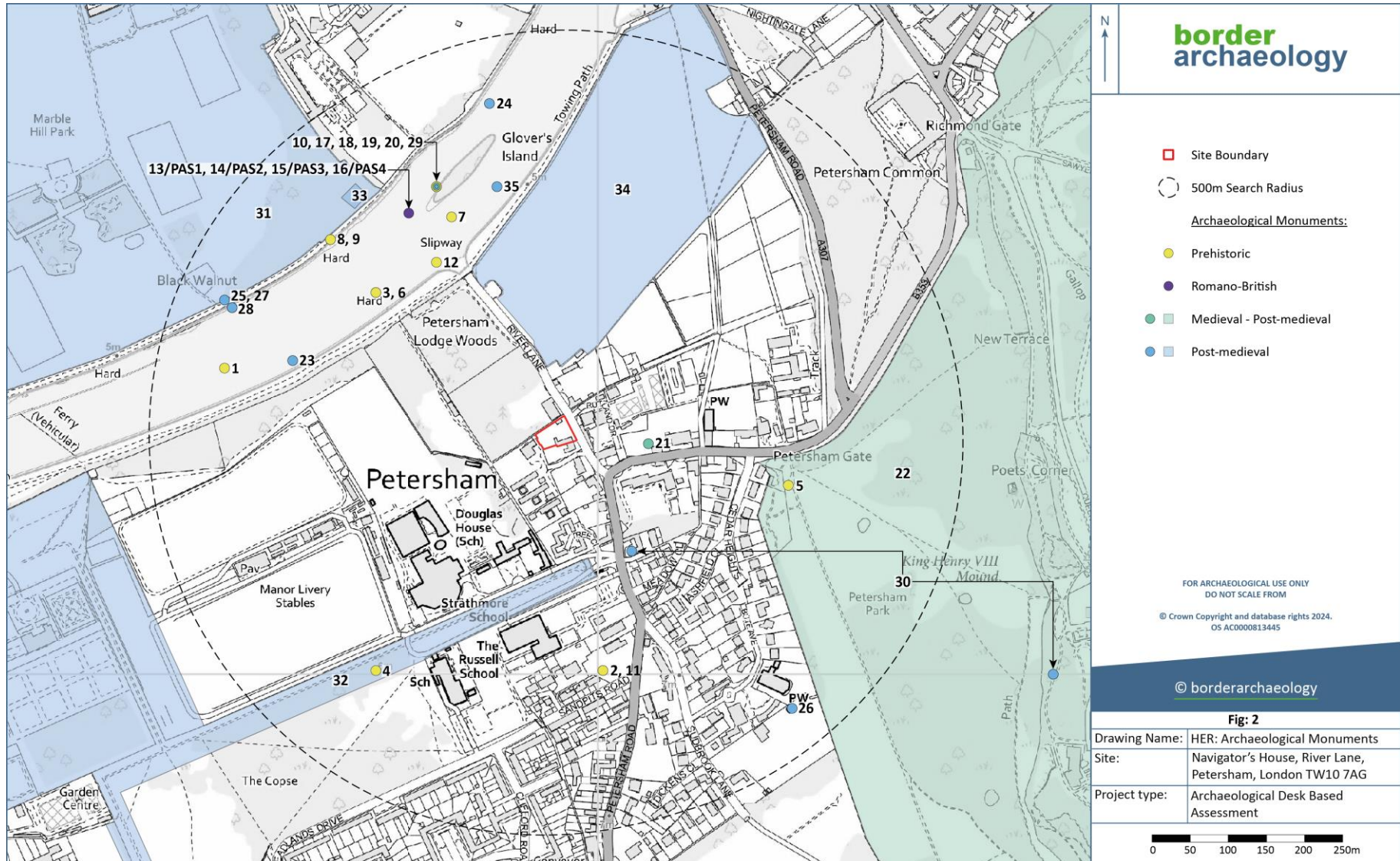
#	PRN	Act_Name	Date	NGR
E1	162386	Historic Area Assessment at Richmond Park	1984	TQ2025772488
E2	154923	Trial Trench at 27 Meadowbank	1994	TQ1776573812
E3	160679	Trial Trench at Petersham Parsonage	1996	TQ1822872948
E4	168254	Desk Based Assessment at 190-192 Petersham Road	2004	TQ1805973169
E5	152212	Geophysical Survey at Richmond Road	2004	TQ1744373547
E6	171156	Watching Brief at 186 Petersham Road	2004	TQ1807473245
E7	154369	Buildings Recording And Investigation at Petersham Park	2012	TQ1822773229
E8	155875	Desk Based Assessment at The Russell and Strathmore Schools	2014	TQ1789973016
E9	171027	Desk Based Assessment at The German School	2015	TQ1775373186
E10	157370	Desk Based Assessment at Churchyard Parish Church of St Peter	2015	TQ1814573324
E11	166909	Aerial Photography at Marble Hill	2015-2016	TQ1735373669
E12	155144	Magnetometry Survey at Marble Hill Park	2015-2016	TQ1736773658
E13	167681	Building Survey at Parish Church of St Peter	2016	TQ1815373338
E14	153429	Watching Brief at Marble Hill House and Park	2016	TQ1735473668
E15	160376	Building Survey at The German School	2016	TQ1775473186
E16	155890	Thematic Survey at St Peters Church	2017	TQ1817473352
E17	169733	Watching Brief at St Peters Church	2017-2018	TQ1817473352

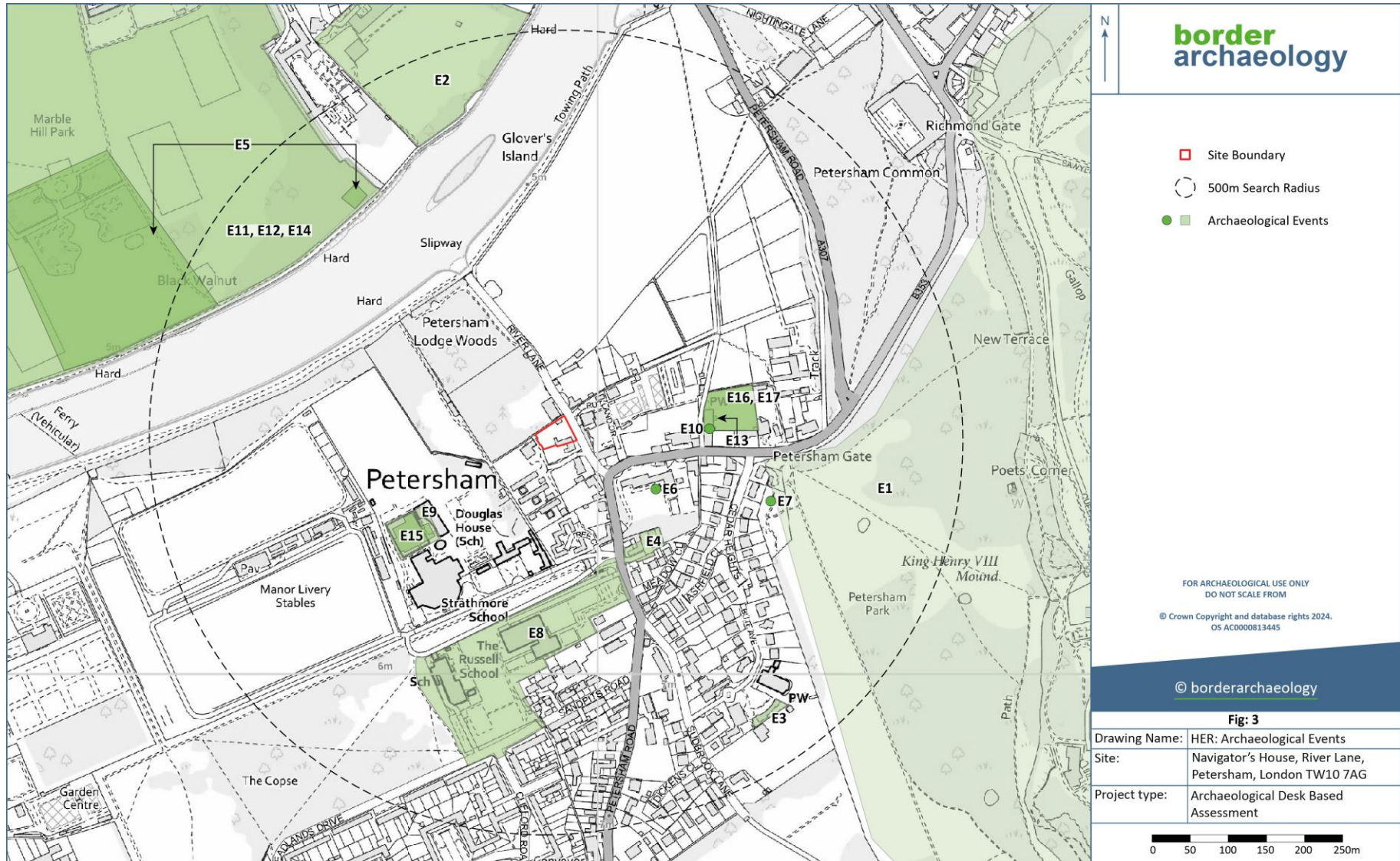
Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)

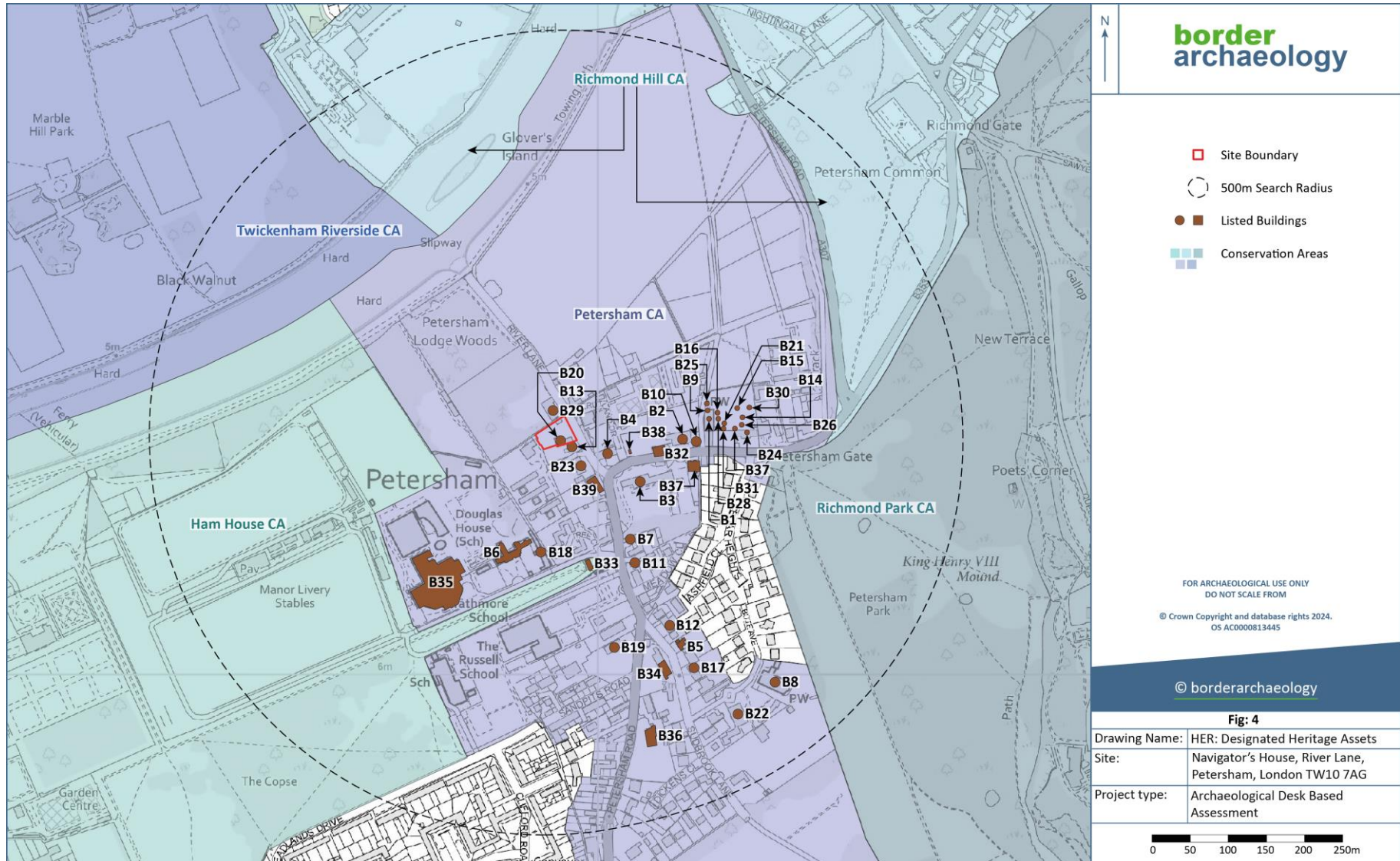
#	PRN	List Entry	Grade	Mon_Name	NGR
B1	133658	1065334	Grade II*	61-63 Petersham Road (Tudor Parish Church)	TQ1814573338
B2	142741	1065336	Grade II*	143 Petersham Road (Restoration Gate & House)	TQ1810973311
B3	121115	1065342	Grade II*	61-63 Petersham Road (Restoration House)	TQ1805373255
B4	118812	1065338	Grade II*	61-63 Petersham Road (Restoration House)	TQ1801173292
B5	143091	1262065	Grade II*	Sudbrook Cottage (Georgian House)	TQ1810773040
B6	124733	1285296	Grade II*	Douglas House (Elizabethan House)	TQ1788773162
B7	100383	1180866	Grade II	188 Petersham Road (Elizabethan Lodge)	TQ1804073179
B8	106435	1080834	Grade II	Church of All Saints (Edwardian Statue, Church, Bell Tower, Covered Way & Baptistery)	TQ1823172990
B9	134607	1246116	Grade II	Tomb of Elizabeth Grey in the Churchyard in the Church of St Peter's Church (Georgian Tomb)	TQ1814273349
B10	139628	1065335	Grade II	141 Petersham Road (Outbuilding & House of Uncertain Date)	TQ1812873307
B11	115788	1065343	Grade II	61-63 Petersham Road (Restoration Lock Up & Watchmans Box)	TQ1804773148
B12	114840	1252873	Grade II	3a Bute Gardens Sudbrook Lane (Restoration House)	TQ1809373065
B13	102001	1250277	Grade II	Glen Cottage, River Lane (Elizabethan Timber Framed House)	TQ1796373301
B14	143060	1380186	Grade II	Tomb of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Victorian Tomb)	TQ1818873339
B15	136101	1380189	Grade II	Three Chest Tombs in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Georgian Chest Tomb)	TQ1818273351
B16	104374	1380188	Grade II	Tomb of Nathaniel Halhed in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Georgian Tomb)	TQ1815673346
B17	121552	1252875	Grade II	Harrington Lodge (Restoration House & Lodge)	TQ1812573009
B18	119568	1065341	Grade II	61-63 Petersham Road (Restoration Stable)	TQ1792373161
B19	123567	1180856	Grade II	167 Petersham Road (Restoration House)	TQ1801973036
B20	100322	1250213	Grade II	The Navigator's House (Elizabethan Timber Framed House)	TQ1794973308
B21	108397	1380185	Grade II	Tomb of John Rudd in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Georgian Chest Tomb)	TQ1816473331
B22	127622	1080835	Grade II	Petersham Church Room (Victorian Church Hall & Date Stone)	TQ1818372947
B23	129939	1250210	Grade II	The Manor House (Restoration House)	TQ1797573275
B24	135710	1065333	Grade II	137 Petersham Road (Georgian House)	TQ1819573319
B25	134110	1443722	Grade II	Petersham War Memorial (Early 20th Century War Memorial)	TQ1814273358
B26	118055	1380183	Grade II	Tomb of Albert Henry Scott in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Victorian Tomb)	TQ1818773329
B27	98822	1380182	Grade II	Tomb of Captain George Vancouver in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Georgian Tomb)	TQ1817973325

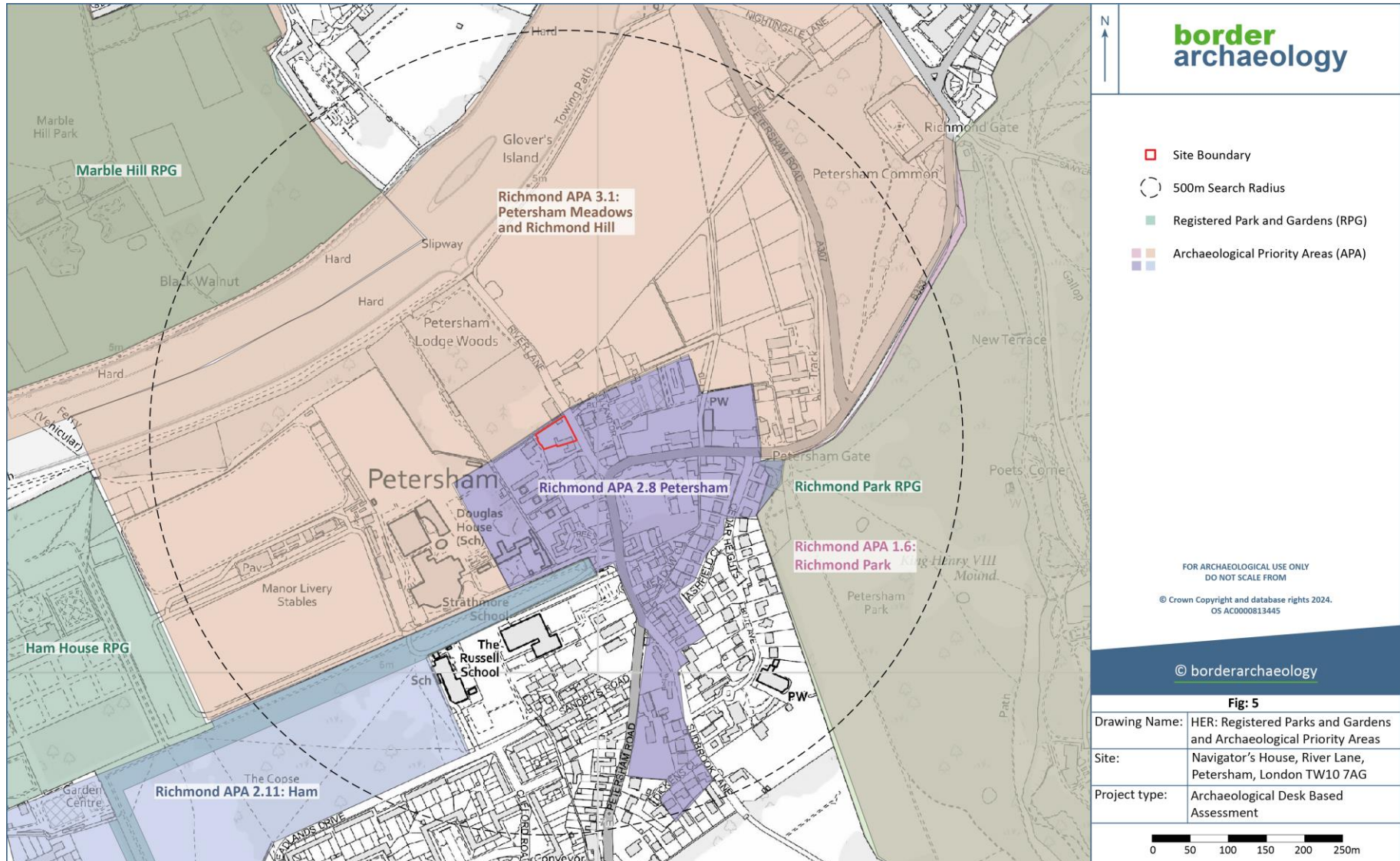
#	PRN	List Entry	Grade	Mon_Name	NGR
B28	102995	1380187	Grade II	Tomb of Francis Barker in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Restoration Chest Tomb)	TQ1815773338
B29	112829	1250211	Grade II	Petersham Lodge (Restoration Coat Of Arms & House)	TQ1793873349
B30	125833	1380190	Grade II	Tomb of Charlotte and Henry Cain in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Victorian Gravestone)	TQ1819773352
B31	96232	1380184	Grade II	Tomb of Mary Karze in the Churchyard of St Peter's Church (Restoration Gravestone)	TQ1816373325
B32	149303	1065337	Grade II	143a Petersham Road (Tudor Stable)	TQ1807873295
B33	107795	1389381	Grade II	155a Petersham Road (Victorian Date Stone)	TQ1798673144
B34	124627	1262064	Grade II	Gort Lodge (Restoration House)	TQ1808673006
B35	108658	1447139	Grade II	The Secondary School Building, The German School (Douglas House) (Late 20th Century Secondary School)	TQ1778773124
B36	132387	1357743	Grade II	230 Petersham Road (Restoration House)	TQ1806872918
B37	97224	1357742	Grade II	Reston House (Restoration House)	TQ1812473274
B38	126301	1390834	Grade II	143a Petersham Road (Restoration Icehouse)	TQ1804073294
B39	146170	1357741	Grade II	The Cottage (Restoration House)	TQ1799473251

Table 4: Gazetteer of listed buildings recorded within a 500m radius of the Site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)



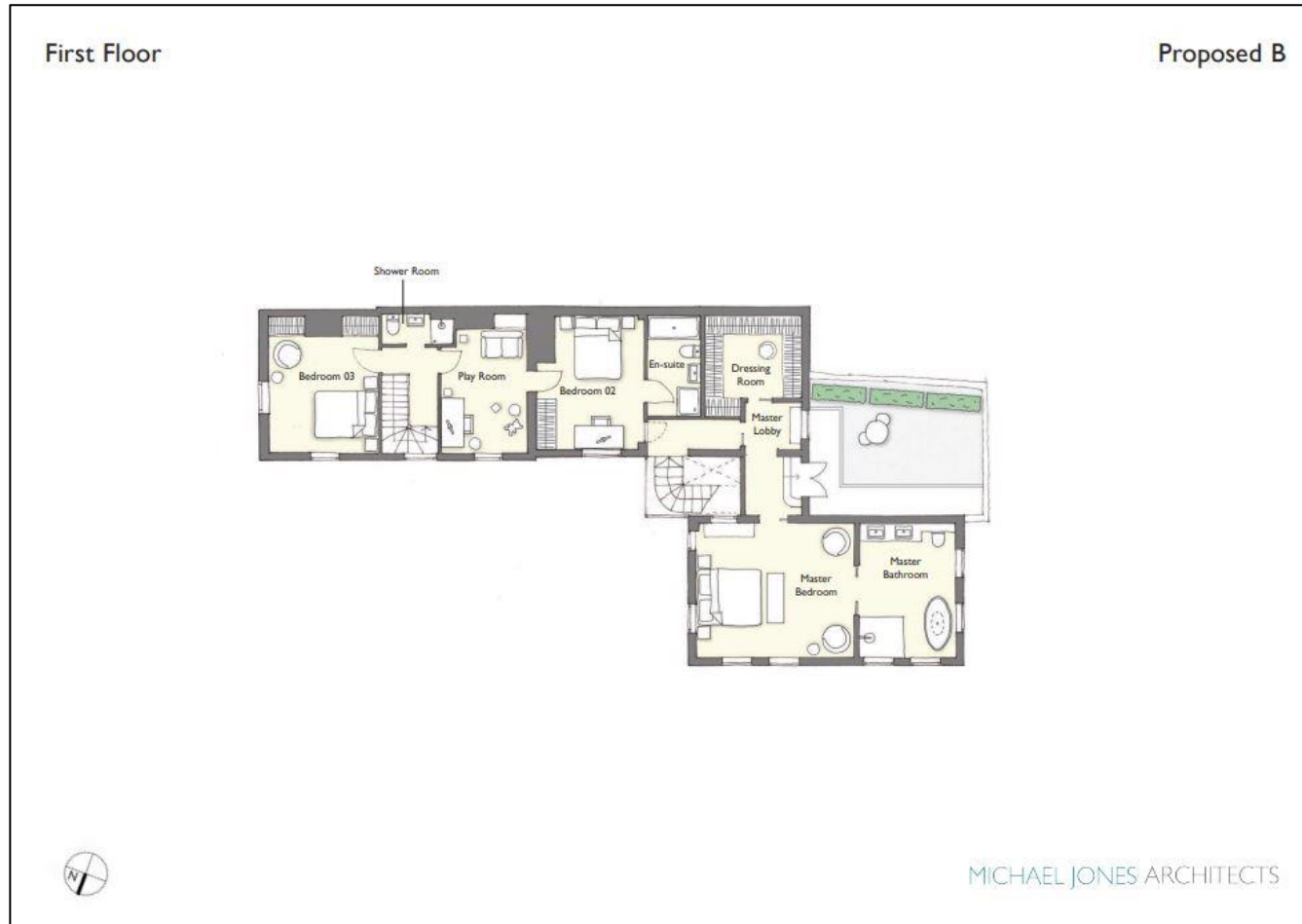




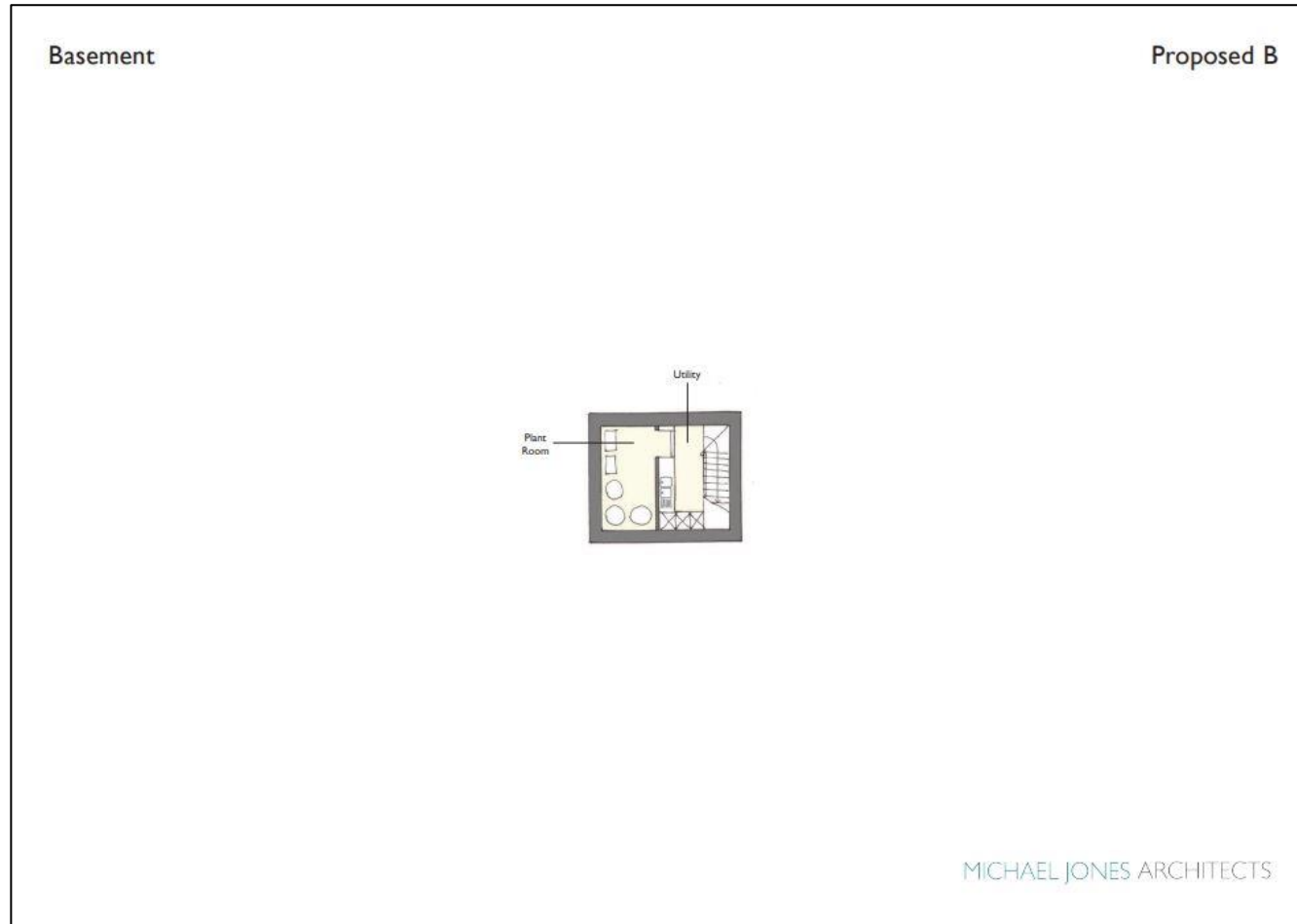




*Fig. 6: Proposed plans for the ground floor and the landscaping around The Navigator's House.
(Reproduced by courtesy of the client)*



*Fig. 7: Proposed alterations to the first floor.
(Reproduced by courtesy of the client)*



*Fig. 8: Proposed plan for the basement.
(Reproduced by courtesy of the client)*

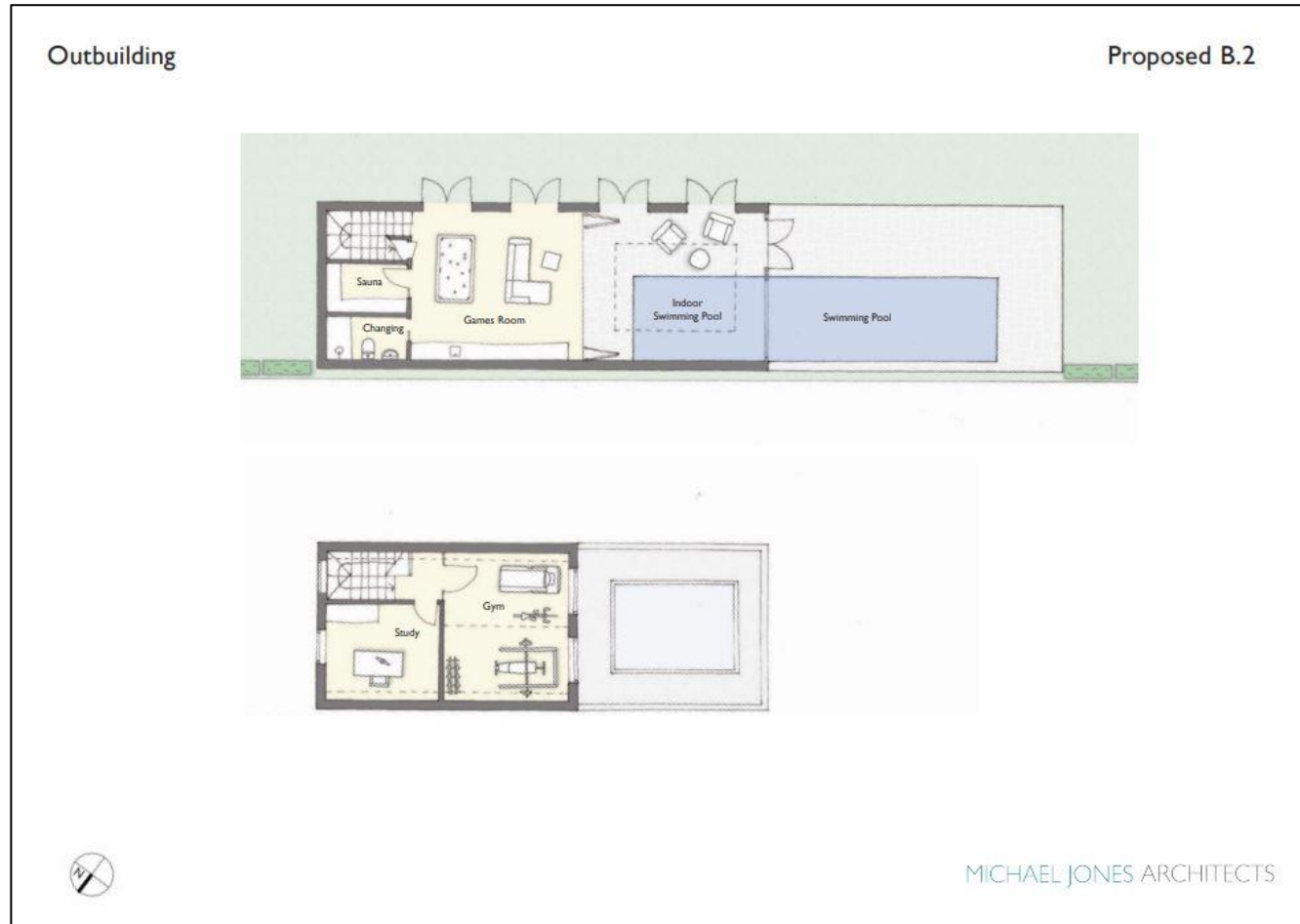


Fig. 9: Proposed plans for the ground and first floor of the outbuilding as well as the outdoor swimming pool.

7 Site Assessment

The proposed development site comprises The Navigator's House, its garden and associated outbuildings. The house itself is a Grade II Listed Building (see Section 3). To the immediate W of the house is a small patio with steps down to a sunken area of the garden that is laid to lawn. The N side of the house is surrounded by a wide path. The rest of the garden is also laid to lawn with several trees located around it. A two-storey garage/outbuilding is located to the N of the house within the NE of the wider plot.

No visible features of archaeological interest were noted within the proposal site.

8 Conclusions

8.1 Potential Impacts

The following description of the proposed development is based upon plans and drawings provided by the client in August 2024 (figs. 6-9). The subsequent publication of more detailed proposals including the methodology for groundworks and excavation may necessitate the revision of conclusions made within this report. In summary the proposed works entail the following:

- The extension of the NW area of the house to accommodate a new kitchen-diner/reception room, this will involve the following:
 - The outward extension of the present dining room so that it extends slightly beyond the level of the current reception room.
 - The removal of the wall between the current dining and reception rooms.
 - The extension will itself be of a single storey and incorporate a terrace on its roof accessible from the first floor.
 - The following ground floor alterations:
 - The conversion of the butler's pantry into a toilet.
 - The conversion of the kitchen into a snug.
 - The conversion of the toilet into a pantry.
 - The current hall will be subdivided into a landing from the upward stairs and a music room/library.
 - The bedroom will be converted into a study.
 - The following first floor alterations
 - The family bathroom will be converted into an ensuite.
 - The staircase in the W of the building will be moved more centrally, with an alteration of the current external wall to accommodate this.
 - This staircase will be the 'Master Lobby' with access to the master bedroom, terrace and dressing room.
 - The current bedroom 02 will be converted into a dressing room.
-

-
- The configuration of the master bedroom and bathroom will be switched, with the master bedroom in a larger room to the E and the bathroom to the W.
 - The conversion of the study into a play room.
 - The basement will be subdivided, allowing for a plant and utility room.
 - The Outbuilding:
 - The E room of the outbuilding (currently a garage) will be subdivided into three rooms and a contain a staircase.
 - These room will consist of a larger games room, a sauna and a changing room.
 - The outbuilding will also be extended to the W to be able to contain an indoor swimming pool; this extension will be of a single storey and incorporate a large, rectangular skylight.
 - The first floor of the outbuilding will be subdivided into two rooms comprising of a study and a gym.
 - External proposals:
 - A path will be built running NE-SW from the entrance to the building to its principal street entrance.
 - The existing patio/terrace surrounding the ground floor will also be modified and extended in the W to allow for a seating area and outdoor food preparation area incorporating a sink.
 - An outdoor swimming pool with surrounding area of hardstanding will be built immediately to the W of the proposed indoor swimming pool extension.
 - Various other elements of hard and soft landscaping.

Full details, including measurements of depths of excavation for utilities and foundations, were unavailable at the time of writing.

It is considered that the potential impacts on subsurface remains, in broad terms, will include excavations for foundations relating to the ground floor and swimming pool extensions, excavations for the indoor and outdoor swimming pools, service trenching, and any excavation necessary for the hard and soft landscaping across the site, including the construction of the new path and areas of patio/hardstanding. Depths of excavation are not fully known at this time, though it has been assumed that they will not exceed 2.5m.

It is likely that there will have been some disturbance to subsurface remains as a result of the construction of the existing house (of 17th century date) and subsequent groundworks within the garden to the rear of the property. However as there has been no prior investigation within the site itself, the depth of any surviving archaeological deposits and the extent of modern truncation remain undetermined at present.

8.2 Overall Conclusions

The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering remains associated with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity. This assessment largely reflects the fact the site is located close to the Petersham Meadows and Richmond Hill APA, which has been designated partially for its potential to contain evidence of palaeoenvironmental remains and artefactual evidence

of prehistoric date within the underlying Langley Silt (brickearth) and Kempton Park Gravels which have been shown to have significant potential to yield evidence of human activity dating back to the Palaeolithic.

The assessment also reflects the fact that lithic finds of early prehistoric date are recorded in the vicinity of the site, as well as evidence for ritual and funerary activity in the surrounding locality. It is considered that deep excavations for foundation trenching, the installation of services and the swimming pool may expose brickearth (Langley Silt) deposits or gravels that have potential to yield evidence of early prehistoric activity. It is likely that the development of The Navigator's House/Glen Cottage in the 17th century and subsequent alterations have impacted upon on subsurface remains associated with earlier periods, although these may remain in a truncated/disturbed form.

The potential for Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the paucity of archaeological evidence for Roman occupation recorded in this area.

The assessment of **Moderate** with respect to the potential for archaeology of the medieval and post-medieval period reflects the location of the site within the Petersham APA, a Tier II APA, which has been designated in recognition of the medieval settlement origin and its depiction on Rocque's 1746 map. Remains are likely to reflect the fact the site was undeveloped prior to the 18th century and was possibly agricultural land. They may also relate to the construction of The Navigator's House and Glen Cottage and the later 19th century outbuildings that were formerly extant within the garden.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the overall **Moderate potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is however suggested that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the relevant planning archaeologist, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.**

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10.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from National Archives unless otherwise stated):

1746: John Rocque's Map of London & Ten Miles Round.

1806: Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court and its surrounds.

1871: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch Map.

1897: Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map.

1913: Ordnance Survey 25"-inch Map.

1920: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 6-inch Map.

1935: Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 6-inch Map.

1950 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map.

1966: Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Map.

(Aerial photographs dating back to the 1940s were consulted using sources held at the London Metropolitan Archives and the Historic England Archive).

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 10: Extract from John Rocque's Map of London & Ten Miles Round (1746)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

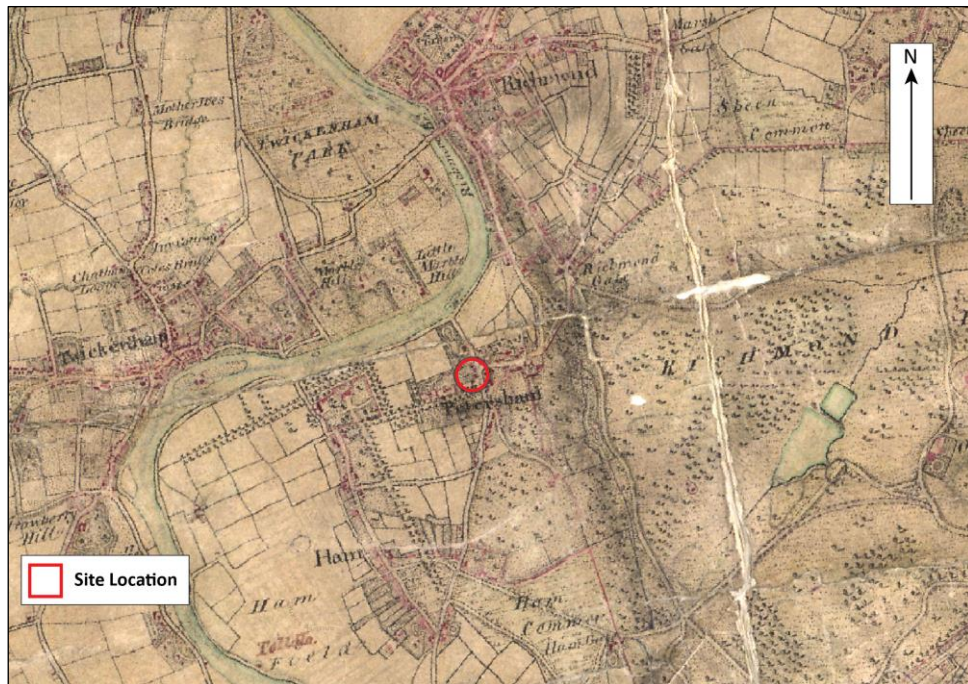


Fig. 11: Extract from an 1806 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court and its surrounds
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

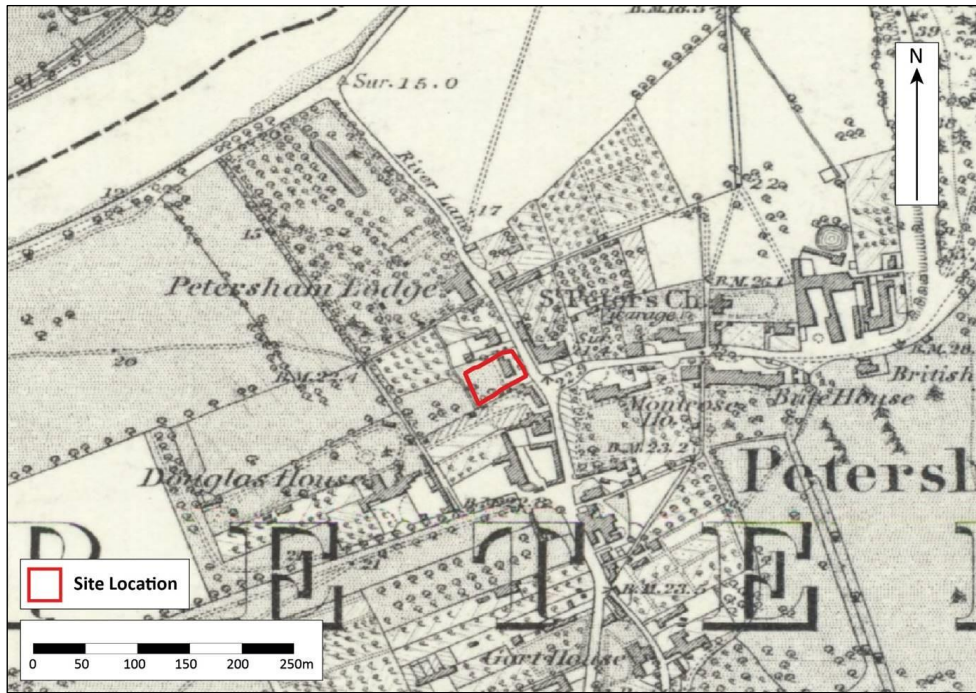


Fig. 12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1871 1st Edition 6-inch map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

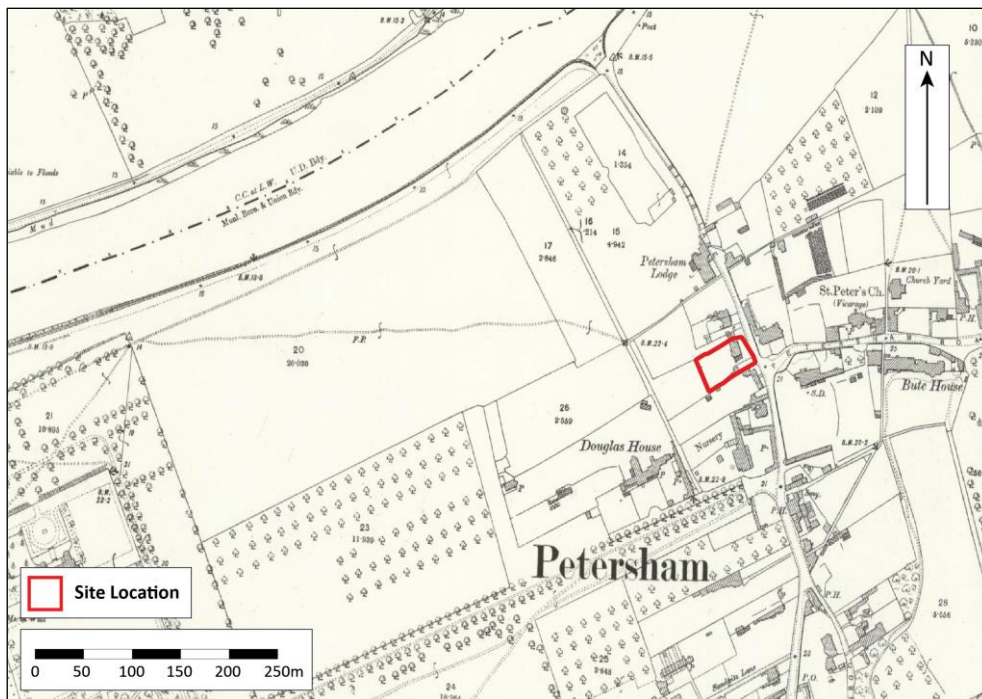


Fig. 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1897 25-inch map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

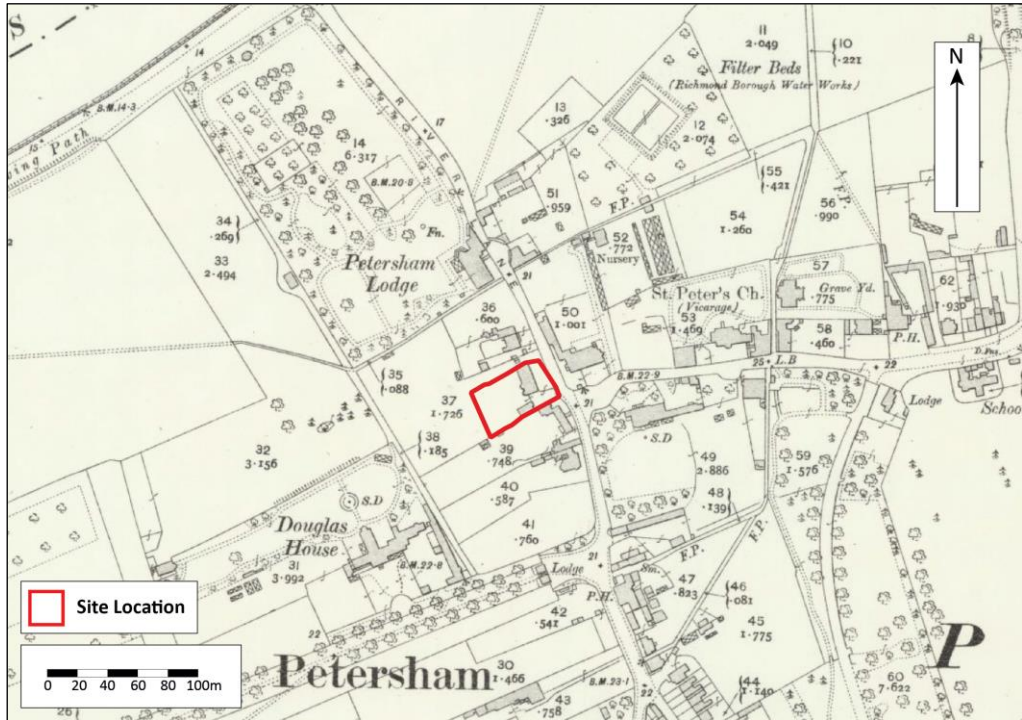


Fig. 14: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1913 25-inch map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 15: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1920 3rd Edition 6-inch map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.16: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1935 4th Edition 6-inch map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

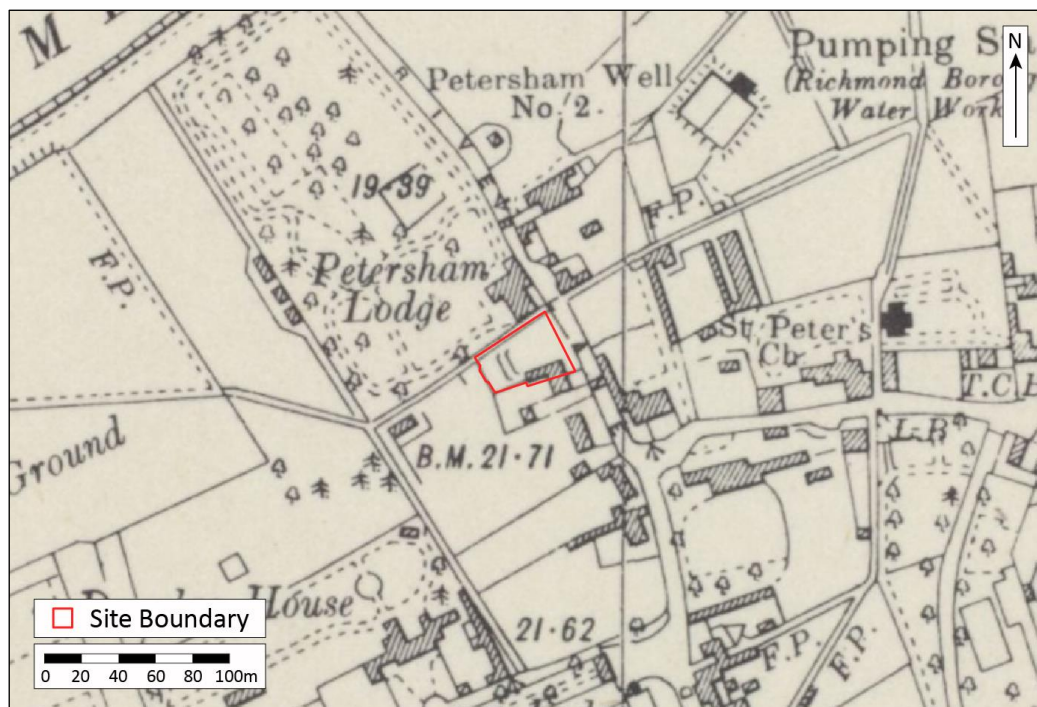


Fig.17: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1950 1:10,560 map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



*Fig. 18: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1966 1:10,000 map
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)*

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