



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

139 Petersham
Road, Petersham, in
the London Borough
of Richmond upon
Thames

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Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group, on behalf of Mr Richard E Grant, to inform proposals for the demolition of an existing garage and the erection of an orangery/pool house at the eastern edge of 139 Petersham Road, Petersham, Richmond (centred at NGR TQ 18163 73313).

The assessment has confirmed that the Site contains no designated archaeological heritage assets such as scheduled monuments or registered battlefields. The assessment identified 27 archaeological monument records, documented on the Greater London Historic Environment Records within 500m of the Site, none of these are within the Site itself. Furthermore, there are 15 previous archaeological events recorded within the 500m study area, none within the Site itself. Six Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) are noted within the 500m study area, the Site is covered by one, 'Petersham'.

Based on existing information it has been determined that there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. If such remains were to be identified they would likely relate to the two outbuildings identified on the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map, as well as to horticultural remains associated with the use of this part of the Site as a garden from at least 1869 onwards. There is also the potential for archaeological remains associated with the possible use of the site as part of the grounds of St Peter's Church, to the north. Although there is no direct evidence for them, this could include the potential for previously unknown burials, which would most likely date to the Medieval or Post-Medieval period.

Although some development has taken place during the early 20th century in the eastern end of the Site, there is still a potential for the survival of earlier archaeological remains within the Site. Whilst some truncation may have occurred as a result of this development, there is a potential that such remains could survive beneath and between previous truncation.

The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Site would need to be discussed and agreed with the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), the nominated Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by James Danter ACIfA of HCUK Group on behalf of Mr Richard E Grant. The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing garage and greenhouse located at the eastern boundary of the property, followed by the construction of an orangery/pool house.
- 1.2** The site in question is known as 139 Petersham Road, Petersham, Richmond (Figure 1), occupying an area of c.0.09ha and centred at NGR TQ 18163 73313. It is hereafter referred to as the Site.
- 1.3** By way of introduction, the western end of the site is occupied by a single residential property. The remainder of the Site comprises garden space which is occupied by a lawned area which is surrounded by boundary trees and bushes. The eastern end of the Site is occupied by a number of trees and shrubs, several large garden ornaments, a greenhouse, and a garage.
- 1.4** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering etc) where necessary. The report will not address designated or non-designated built heritage. All implications of the development proposal on matters relating to the built heritage are discussed in a separate Heritage Impact Assessment.¹
- 1.5** The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where

¹ HCUK Group 2024

appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.

- 1.6** This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment² published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It takes into account the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other local planning policy and guidance where relevant.
- 1.7** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Historic England Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time.
- 1.8** This data has been collected for an area comprising a 500m radius of the Site boundary, which is referred to as the 'study area'. This radius has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character.

Geology and Topography

- 1.9** The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as being clay and silt of the London Clay Formation which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. This is overlain across the majority of the Site by a superficial deposit of clay and silt of the Langley Silt Member which is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. However, the south-eastern corner of the Site is overlain by a sand and gravel deposit of the Kempton Park Gravel Member which is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.³
- 1.10** The soils of the Site are classified as being within the Soilscape 6 which are 'freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'.⁴

² CIfA 2020

³ British Geological Survey. 2024.

⁴ Cranfield University. 2024.

- 1.11** The Site occupies a total area of c.0.09ha. The Site is flat and lies within the Thames river valley. The River Thames is located c.395m to the north-west of the Site. A public footpath is located immediately to the west of the Site and which runs northwards from Petersham Road.

Site Visit

- 1.12** A site visit/walkover was undertaken on 21st March 2024 by Jessica Reeves ACIfA of HCUK Group Ltd. The weather was clear and bright with good visibility.
- 1.13** The Site is entered via a gateway set within a wall off Petersham Road (A307). High walls surround the Site on its southern, eastern and northern boundaries. The southern wall separates the Site from the aforementioned Petersham Road, the eastern wall separates the Site from the neighboring, Grade II Listed Park Gate house (137), and the northern wall separates the Site from the Grade II* Listed Parish Church of St Peter and its graveyard. The house itself (139 Petersham Road) occupies the western end of the Site and forms a boundary between the property's garden to the east and the unnamed lane to the west.
- 1.14** The proposed area of development lies within the north-eastern corner of the garden of 139 Petersham Road. This area is currently occupied by a number of trees and shrubs, several large garden ornaments, a greenhouse, and a garage. All of these would be removed/demolished to allow for the construction of the proposed L-shaped building..
- 1.15** It is difficult to determine the exact age of the walls surrounding the Site, or if they are all of the same age. Of particular interest is the northern boundary wall, which separates the Site from the Grade II* Listed Parish Church of St Peter and its graveyard. The church dates from at least 1505 (Historic England 2024) and the presumably the graveyard has been in use throughout this time. The northern wall of the Site, which forms the southern boundary of the graveyard, appears to be of a similar construction to the Grade II Listed Park Gate house to the east, to which this wall is attached. Park Gate house dates to the late 18th century (Historic England 2024), and it is possible that the northern wall of the Site may be of a similar date. At first glance, the wall would certainly appear to post-date the church.

1.16 From within the graveyard to the north of the Site, the dividing wall between the two (the northern boundary wall of the Site) stands at twenty-seven courses high (2.2m), but within the Site the same wall appears to be thirty-one courses high (2.8m). This indicates a sharp change in level between the graveyard and the Site, the latter would appear to be far lower, suggesting that the ground level within the graveyard lies higher than the ground level within the Site.

1.17 Photographs taken on the site visit:



Photograph 1: North-west-facing view towards the Site from Petersham Road (A307)



Photograph 2: North-east-facing view towards the Site from Petersham Road (A307)



Photograph 3: West-facing view of the main house of 139 Petersham Road, it occupies the western end of the Site.



Photograph 4: North-east-facing view of the proposed development area, a corner of the Grade II Listed Park Gate house is just visible between the trees in the centre of the photograph.*



Photograph 5: North-facing view of the garage in the north-eastern corner of the Site, it will be demolished as part of the proposed development.



Photograph 6: North-east-facing view of the proposed development area, the greenhouse will be demolished as part of the proposed works.



Photograph 7: East-facing view of the proposed development area.



Photograph 8: South-west-facing view towards the Site from the southern end of the graveyard, adjacent to the boundary wall.



Photograph 9: South-west-facing view towards the Site from within the centre of the graveyard



Photograph 10: South-east-facing view of the towards the Site from the southern end of the graveyard. The Grade II Listed Park Gate house is just visible on the left of the photograph.*

2. Methodology

Sources

2.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Greater London HER for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 500m of the Site (i.e. the study area).
- Maps and documents held by Surrey Record Office and online.
- The British Geological Survey (BGS) onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale.
- Soils Survey of England and Wales.
- The National Heritage List for England (Historic England).
- Air photographs held by Historic England.
- Other relevant books, journals and grey literature reports that were identified in the course of the data collection.

2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Assessment

2.3 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF, primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest.

2.4 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance



Importance of the asset	Criteria
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

Archaeological Potential

2.5

The report includes:

- an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site,
- an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and
- an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework

3.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023 as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest.

3.2 Paragraph 209 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, 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 Footnote 72 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 209, states that "Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets." Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that "Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence", and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

"What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?"

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.

those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.

those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

*The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document *Scheduled Monuments*, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.*

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment."

3.4 Paragraph 211 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

3.5 Paragraphs 212 and 213 of the NPPF advise on development affecting conservation areas and World Heritage Sites.

Legislation

3.6 The decision maker is required by section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of those objectives.

Relevant Local Policies

3.7 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment.

Table 2: Local Policies

Local Plan	Relevant Policy
<p>The London Plan 2021</p>	<p>Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Borough should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London’s historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area. B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London’s heritage in regenerative change by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making 2. Utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process 3. Integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place 4. Delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing. C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, be being sympathetic to the assets’ significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The



	<p>cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.</p> <p>D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.</p> <p>E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.</p>
<p>London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Plan 2018</p>	<p>Policy LP 7</p> <p>Archaeology</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1** There is one designated archaeological asset, a scheduled monuments, within the wider 500m study area. (Figure 5)
- 4.2** There are 27 archaeological monuments recorded on the Greater London HER within the wider 500m study area, none of these are within the Site itself. (Figure 5)
- 4.3** The Greater London HER records 15 previous archaeological investigations within the wider 500m study area, none of these have been carried out within the Site. (Figure 6)
- 4.4** There are six Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) within the 500m study area (Figure 4). The Site is covered by the Richmond APA 2.8 Petersham area.⁵
- 4.5** Assessment of potential impacts to non-designated or designated heritage assets of the built environment such as standing buildings are outside the scope of this archaeological assessment.

Timescales

- 4.6** Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 3: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Saxon / Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-richmond-upon-thames-2022-pdf/>

Medieval–	1066 –1485	
Post Medieval Period –	1485 – 1901	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

Designated Heritage Assets

4.7 There are 47 designated heritage assets within the Site or 500m study area.

Scheduled Monuments

4.8 There is one archaeological Scheduled Monument recorded within the 500m study area.

4.9 This constitutes the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow known as ‘King Henry VIII’s Mound’ (NHLE 1457267). The barrow is named as it has been alleged that Henry VIII waited there during the execution of Anne Boleyn. Elias Allen’s map of 1630 shows the mound as being called ‘Kings Standinge’ which alludes to its use as a platform which was used to view a hunt by those who were not directly involved. The 1720 Knyff and Kip map of Richmond Park shows that it had a flat top. A ha-ha was constructed abutting the eastern side of the barrow in 1792 and a summerhouse was constructed atop it until its removal in the early 19th century. The summit now forms a viewing platform for the protected view of St Paul’s Cathedral.

Registered Parks and Gardens

4.10 There are two Registered Parks and Gardens recorded within the 500m study area.

4.11 These are Ham House (NHLE 1000282) and Richmond Park (NHLE 1000828).

4.12 Ham House constitutes a largely unaltered 17th-century formal garden built for Sir Thomas Vavasour. The property was used mainly as a summer residence and passed through several aristocratic families before settling with the Tollemache family in 1672 who retained ownership until 1948 when it was gifted to the National Trust. Restoration of the gardens to their 17th-century state was begun in 1975 and continues to the present day.

4.13 Richmond Park has its origins in the Medieval period as part of a royal deer park associated with the nearby manor of Sheen. It was formally imparked by Charles I in

the mid-17th-century. It largely continued as a hunting park until the 19th century when full public access was secured in 1851. During the First and Second World Wars the park was partially turned into farmland to support the war effort. It was repaired following the end of the Second World War and is presently managed by the Royal Parks Agency.

Listed Buildings

- 4.14** There are 44 Listed Buildings recorded within the 500m study area.
- 4.15** These constitute 36 Grade II listed buildings and a further eight Grade II* listed buildings, including St Peter’s Church (NHLE 1065334), immediately to the north of the Site. Within the church and churchyard of St Peter’s Church, and included amongst the listed building, are 10 listed tombs (NHLE 1246116, NHLE 1380188, NHLE 1380187, NHLE 1380185, NHLE 1380184, NHLE 1380190, NHLE 1380189, NHLE 1380186, NHLE 1380183, NHLE 1380182).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.16** There are 27 archaeological monuments within the 500m study area.

Archaeological Priority Areas

- 4.17** There are six Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) within the 500m study area (Figure 4). The Site is covered by the Richmond APA 2.8 Petersham area.⁶
- 4.18** APAs are a classification which is used within the Boroughs of London in order to draw attention to land within a certain polygon/area. The Petersham APA covers the core of the historic settlement depicted on John Rocque’s map of 1746.⁷ It is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement with medieval origins. Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (a scheduled monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity.

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-richmond-upon-thames-2022-pdf/>

⁷ Ibid

Tier 3 is a landscape scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest.

Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times.)⁸

Prehistoric

4.19 The Greater London HER holds records for 11 monuments of prehistoric date within the 500m study area, none of these are within the Site itself.

Preferential Reference Number	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)			
101842	Petersham (Neolithic Findspot - Axehead)	Findspot	Prehistoric
148784	Ham Common (Palaeolithic Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
102154	Petersham Lane (Bronze Age Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
123266	Earl Dysarts Gravel Pit (Neolithic Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
150512	River Lane (Neolithic Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
151379	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A107 (Prehistoric Layer)	Layer	Prehistoric

⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/charter-for-glaas/> accessed 29.04.2024

135581	Petersham (Prehistoric Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
135428	Petersham (Neolithic Findspot - Axehead)	Findspot	Prehistoric
126650	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A143 (Prehistoric Layer)	Layer	Prehistoric
126777	Glovers Island (Bronze Age Findspot)	Findspot	Prehistoric
103984	Henry VIII Mound (Bronze Age Round Barrow)	Round Barrow, Hunt Standing, Garden Feature, Inhumation	Prehistoric

4.20 Within the wider Greater London area, evidence for Palaeolithic activity is identified through the remains of, largely unstratified, material culture such as worked stone lithics.⁹ Within the study area, the remains of a Late Palaeolithic flint (GLHER 148784) was found within the workings of a gravel pit on Ham Common, c.400m to the south-east of the Site. There is currently a lack of evidence for the Mesolithic period within the Site and the wider study area.

4.21 The Neolithic period brought the advent of farming activities and the fertile soils of the Thames Valley would have made the area an appealing prospect to farming communities. Three stone axeheads (GLHER 135428, GLHER 101842) are known to have been found within the study area and attest to Neolithic activity within the wider proximity of the Site.

4.22 A Bronze Age socketed looped spearhead (GLHER 126777) was recovered c.440m to the north-west of the Site at Glovers Island within the River Thames and indicates that the island was at least visited by Bronze Age inhabitants of the area, if not even a place of occupation. Similarly, a Bronze Age round barrow, known as King

⁹ Bingham, T et al. 2000

Henry VIII's Mound, is located c.430m to the south-east of the site and attests to the area as being part of a wider funerary landscape. Two additional, probable barrows, are noted c.425m to the south-east (GLHER 133854) and c.430m to the south-east (GLHER 107281) of the site and which may have been connected by a raised trackway (GLHER 151909). Although all three of these additional features are of uncertain date, their location on the brow of a ridge overlooking Petersham (Figure 3) may indicate that they are broadly contemporary with the King Henry VIII Mound and formed part of a series of funerary monuments which were sited in a prominent location.

4.23 No remains dating to the Iron Age are known within the Site or the wider 500m study area.

4.24 The Site is thought to have low potential for prehistoric remains. Although it is considered that the potential to encounter prehistoric remains is low, should remains be encountered then they would likely be in the form of unstratified artefacts, such as lithics, which would be of *evidential* value as they would help to increase our understanding of human activity within the area during this period. These remains would likely be of local or regional significance, depending on the nature of the remains found.

Roman

4.25 The Greater London HER does not hold any records for monuments of Roman date within either the 500m study area, or the Site itself.

4.26 Following the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 AD, Londinium was quickly established in the area of the present City of London, from at least 47 AD.¹⁰ This settlement was served by a number of roads, though none are known to be within the vicinity of the Site. During the Roman period, the Site was likely characterised as part of an agrarian landscape which may have been supplemented by fishing activities on the shore of the Thames, to the north of the Site. This characterisation is suggested on the basis of the evidence at Brentford, to the north of the study area, where several

¹⁰ Museum of London Archaeology, Number 1 Poultry (ONE 94) (2013)

timber structures located along the foreshore between Isleworth and Brentford have been interpreted as being farmsteads and shelters for fishermen.¹¹

4.27 The Site is thought to have very low potential for Roman remains. However, should remains be found which date to this period then they would possibly come in the form of field boundary ditches, pits, or potentially unstratified material culture such as pottery. Any remains recovered which date to these periods could be considered to possess both *evidential* and *historical illustrative* value as they would be providing evidence for activity within an area where there is currently a dearth of information. As such, these remains, were they to be encountered, would likely be of regional significance.

Saxon/Early Medieval

4.28 The Greater London HER does not hold any records for monuments of Early Medieval date within either the 500m study area, or the Site itself.

4.29 The 1086 Domesday Survey shows that Petersham was an established settlement with its own church. This aforementioned church was an earlier iteration of the current building and was likely sited on the site of, or very near to, the present St Peter's Church (NHLE 1065334). Within the wider vicinity, though outside of the study area, other Early Medieval settlements can be found, such as Ham, Brentford, Mortlake and Hammersmith.¹² Similarly, Kingston upon Thames, to the south of the Site, was a centre of West Saxon royal power from the 7th century onwards.¹³

4.30 Additionally, the place-name origin of Petersham roughly translates to 'Peohtric's homestead/village' or 'Peohtric's hemmed-in land',¹⁴ this suggests an Early Medieval origin for the settlement. Petersham is first mentioned in a charter of 672-4 AD when a man named Frithwold, who served as an 'under-king' to King Wulfhere of Mercia, granted land to Chertsey Abbey.¹⁵

¹¹ Cowie, R. & Eastmond, D. An archaeological survey of the foreshore in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames: part 1, time and tide. London Archaeologist Vol 8.4 (1997), p90

¹² Cowie, R. & Eastmond, D. An archaeological survey of the foreshore in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames: part 1, time and tide. London Archaeologist Vol 8.4 (1997), p90

¹³ Sampson, J. The Story of Kingston. Lancet. (1972)

¹⁴ <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Surrey/Petersham>

¹⁵ <https://historicensland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-richmond-upon-thames-2022-pdf/>

4.31 The Site is thought to have a low potential for archaeological remains of Saxon/Early Medieval date. Although it is considered to be low, there is a potential that remains associated with the initial Early Medieval settlement of Petersham could be encountered within the Site. Potential remains which could be found are boundary ditches, pits associated with domestic occupation, or possibly even remains relating to the Early Medieval church and its use. These remains would be considered to be of either local or regional significance, depending on the nature of the remains encountered, and would be of *evidential*, *historical illustrative*, and possibly of *communal value*.

Medieval

4.32 The Greater London HER holds records for five monuments of Medieval date within the 500m study area, none of these are within the Site itself.

Preferential Reference Number	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)			
106766	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A106 (Medieval Structure)	Structure	Medieval
138851	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A105 (Medieval Structure)	Structure	Medieval
100287	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A104 (Medieval Structure)	Structure	Medieval
132044	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05,	Structure	Medieval

	Alpha no. A103 (Medieval Structure)		
149273	Richmond Park (Late Medieval Deer Park)	Deer Park	Medieval

4.33 The Site is located within the settlement and parish of Petersham, within the hundred of Kingston. Petersham was part of lands held by Chertsey Abbey at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 and who still held it at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey. At the time of the survey, Petersham was an established settlement with 15 households, comprising villagers with small-scale landholdings and two households being smallholders. It recorded that there were five ploughlands which would have made up approximately 600 acres of land. Additionally, the survey recorded Petersham as having one fishery containing lampreys and eels, one three-acre meadow for grazing, and one church.¹⁶ The Medieval provenance of St Peter’s Church (NHLE) is attested due to the fact that part of the surviving chancel which can be dated to the 12th/Early 13th century.¹⁷

4.34 The River Thames was utilised as a major maritime highway during the Medieval period for both the movement of goods people. Some of these goods would have consisted of agricultural products which were produced by the farmsteads located near the river as well as through pottery production at Kingston upon Thames.¹⁸

4.35 Petersham grew in importance when the nearby manor of Shene became a royal residence in the early 14th century.¹⁹ The manor was refurbished and extended during the reign of Edward III when it became Shene Palace and served as the location of his death on 21st June 1377.²⁰ Shene Palace was demolished in 1394 on the orders of Richard II before being reconstructed in the early 15th century during the reigns of Henry V and his son, Henry VI.²¹

¹⁶ <https://opendomesday.org/place/TQ1873/petersham/>

¹⁷ Warren, C. History of St Peter’s Church, Petersham, Surrey. London (1938), p24

¹⁸ Cowie, R. & Eastmond, D. An archaeological survey of the foreshore in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames: part 1, time and tide. London Archaeologist Vol 8.4 (1997), p91

¹⁹ Chave, L. (ed). Ham and Petersham at 2000. Ham Amenities Group. (2000), p5

²⁰ https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/6334/local_history_richmond_palace.pdf

²¹ *ibid*

4.36 Four timber structures (GLHER 106766, GLHER 138851, GLHER 100287, GLHER 132044) located c.480m to the north-west of the Site were discovered as part of the Thames Foreshore Survey. These vertical posts, ranging from 2m to 40m in length have been dated to the Medieval period and are interpreted as being part of a system of water management.

4.37 Richmond Park (GLHER 149273), located c.40m to the south-east of the Site, has its origins as a pre-15th century royal deer park, possibly associated with the 14th century use of the royal residence at Shene.

4.38 The Site is thought to have a low potential for Medieval remains. If remains were to be encountered then they would likely be associated with the settlement of Petersham and may take the form of building remains, property boundary ditches, or, given the proximity of St Peter’s Church, burials. Any remains encountered would be considered to be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of either local or, depending on the type of remains found, regional importance, due to the lack of known remains within Petersham which date to the Medieval period.

Post Medieval & Modern

4.39 The Greater London HER holds records for 8 monuments of Post-Medieval and Modern date within the 500m study area, none of these are within the Site itself.

Preferential Reference Number	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)			
133658	61-63 Petersham Road (Tudor Parish Church)	Parish Church	Post-Medieval
123464	Bute Avenue (Post Medieval Ditch)	Ditch	Post-Medieval
127904	Richmond upon Thames Foreshore, Survey Zone FRM05, Alpha no. A110 (Post Medieval Structure)	Structure	Post-Medieval

145279	Petersham Road (Tudor Settlement)	Settlement	Post-Medieval
147932	Petersham Park (Post Medieval Country House)	Country House	Post-Medieval
146301	Ham House (Elizabethan Garden)	Garden	Post-Medieval
132591	The Richmond Golf Club (Georgian Park)	Park, Golf Course	Post-Medieval
100001	Petersham Meadows (Edwardian Public Park)	Public Park	Modern

4.40 Shene Palace was partially destroyed by fire in 1497, but had been rebuilt by 1501 under Henry VII who renamed it Richmond Palace in a nod to a title held by himself and his father, Earl of Richmond.²² Charles I brought his court to Richmond in 1625 in order to shelter from an outbreak of the plague in London. He imparked the royal deer park in order to hunt red and fallow deer.²³ It remained a royal park until the mid-19th century when it was turned into a public space. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Petersham, as well as Ham, to the south, became fashionable places for the aristocracy to construct large houses with planned gardens.²⁴

4.41 John Rocque's *An exact survey of the city's of London Westminster*, dating to 1762, depicts the location of the Site within Petersham (Figure 8). The map is large scale and does not show the Site in any detail, showing just the general area and large structures and features. The extant dwelling does not appear to be depicted and the map appears to show the site as being within the boundary of St Peter's Church (NHLE ?). During this period the known extent of the churchyard associated with St Peter's Church was predominantly located to the east of the church, but later extended further

²² https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/6334/local_history_richmond_palace.pdf

²³ <https://www.royalparks.org.uk/visit/parks/richmond-park>

²⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/planning/apa-richmond-upon-thames-2022-pdf/>

east and to the north during the 19th and 20th centuries. Over 1400 burials are known to have taken place from the late 17th century until the present.²⁵

4.42 The 1851 Petersham parish Tithe plan (Figure 9) depicts the Site as undeveloped and lying within the grounds of what is now 137 Petersham Road. This map does not depict the majority of buildings which are known to have been present at the time; including St Peter’s Church. This is due to the exemption of Church Lane from Tithes and suggests that the area now occupied by the Site was owned by the church at this time. As such, we cannot draw any meaningful conclusions from it regarding the development of the Site or the wider area.

4.43 The house is definitely constructed by the time of the 1861 census, where it is described as ‘Church House’ and is the home of Paul Amadeus Francis Coutts Stuart, who is listed as a gentleman, and was the son of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart and his wife, Princess Christine Bonaparte.

4.44 The 1869 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) is the first map which definitively depicts the Site, which largely resembles its present layout. The main house lies on the eastern end of the Site with the western extent of the area used as garden space. The map suggests that the area covered by the proposed development would have primarily been part of a garden path.

4.45 The 1896 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11) shows no change to the site in the intervening years from the 1869 map. The 1913 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map shows that a small, roughly squared-shaped feature has been constructed just off the eastern edge of the main house and which was likely a sort of conservatory or greenhouse. No development is noted within the footprint covered by the proposed development.

4.46 By the time of the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) three outbuildings have been constructed in the eastern part of the Site, including two which are adjoining the boundary wall between the Site and the property to the east. Two of the outbuildings, one in the north-eastern corner, and one in the south-eastern corner, appear to be full structures of uncertain function. A third building, which

²⁵ Garland, N. 2014.



is connected to the south-western corner of the outbuilding in the north-eastern corner of the Site, appears to be a greenhouse or glasshouse type building.

4.47 The south-eastern outbuilding and the possible greenhouse in the north-eastern corner have both been demolished by the time of the 1959 1:2500 National Grid Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13). The north-eastern outbuilding has been retained and seemingly extended on its southern side. Additionally, the main house has been extended eastwards on its northern side.

4.48 No further development or alterations are visible on the historic mapping from the time of the 1959 map to the present day (Figures 8 – 19).

4.49 It is considered that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Post-Medieval period to be present on the Site. If human remains dating to this period were to be encountered then they are considered to be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* and possibly *communal value* of local importance. The 1869 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map shows that the area where the proposed development would be located was part of a garden path. There is potential that the remains of this path could be encountered. If found, it would be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of local importance.

4.50 It is considered that there is high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Modern period to be present on the Site. These would likely constitute the remains of the outbuildings identified on the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map which were shown to be present in the eastern part of the Site. These remains, should they be encountered, would be considered as being of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of local importance.

Unknown

4.51 The HER holds records for three monuments of Unknown date within the 500m study area, none of these are within the Site itself. All three of the undated monuments relate to remains of probable Bronze Age barrows and an interconnecting trackway in the area of the King Henry VIII Mound, c.430m to the south-east of the Site.

Preferential Reference Number	Name/Description	Monument Type	Period
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)			

133854	Richmond Park (Barrow of Uncertain Date)	Barrow	Undated
107281	Richmond Park (Barrow of Uncertain Date)	Barrow	Undated
151909	Sidmouth Wood from Henry VIII Mound To Olivers Mound (Trackway of Uncertain Date)	Trackway	Undated

Previous Archaeological Work

4.52 The GLHER holds records for 15 investigations within the 500m study area (Figure 6). None of these have been carried out within the Site itself although several have been focused within the grounds of St Peter’s Church, immediately to the north of the Site. These excavation which was undertaken (ELO18766) identified a number Post-Medieval inhumations.

Event ID	Name
ELO12991	Buildings Recording And Investigation at Petersham Park
ELO6117	Watching Brief at 186 Petersham Road
ELO18673	Desk Based Assessment at Churchyard Parish Church of St Peter
ELO2501	Desk Based Assessment at 190-192 Petersham Road
ELO18670	Building Survey at Parish Church of St Peter
ELO18766	Watching Brief at St Peters Church
ELO15916	Desk Based Assessment at The German School
ELO14392	Heritage Activity at Ancaster House
ELO18671	Watching Brief at Royal Star and Garter

ELO19588	Building Survey at The German School
ELO10527	Trial Trench at Petersham Parsonage
ELO15921	Desk Based Assessment at The Russell and Strathmore Schools
ELO17423	Thematic Survey at St Peters Church
ELO18639	Historic Area Assessment at Richmond Park
ELO10525	Desk Based Assessment at Pembroke Lodge

Aerial Photographs

4.53 A review of modern aerial photographs through Google Earth (Figure 20) shows that the Site has not undergone any discernible changes between 2002 and the present.

4.54 The Site is just about visible on the edge of an aerial photograph of Petersham Common and Richmond Bridge, taken in June 1920 (EPW001697). No additional buildings or features can be seen in comparison to its present condition.²⁶

LiDAR

4.55 LiDAR data (1m resolution from 2022, Figure 7) has been downloaded for the Site to enable interrogation through QGIS software using hillshade settings and variations of light angles and azimuth heights. This shows no definitive archaeological features within the Site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

4.56 The Site lies within the 'Pre London' historic landscape characterisation type. The wider 500m study area contains a total of 10 different HLC units across eight different types.

²⁶ <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW001697>

5. Impact Assessment

Proposed Development

- 5.1** The proposed development comprises the demolition of an existing garage structure and the construction of an orangery/pool building at the eastern end of the garden of 139 Petersham Road.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

- 5.2** Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.

- 5.3** The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere,²⁷ and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.

- 5.4** In rural locations, below ground remains are likely to be sealed by a relatively thin series of layers. Typically a topsoil of c.100-200mm and a subsoil of 100-300mm. Therefore, they may be sealed by 200-500mm of deposits. There are variations to this including landscapes affected by colluvial or alluvial deposits. There are also Peat rich area where soil deposits can be significantly deeper. Earthworks are most common in areas not subject to modern, mechanised ploughing, although earthworks can be preserved in hedgerows, wooded areas and even as plough-reduced remnants within arable fields.

- 5.5** Hydrology has a significant role to play in the preservation of remains and proximity to watercourses and wetlands should be considered as it affects the variety and type of artefacts/ecofacts that could be present on a site.

²⁷ Historic England 2016.

- 5.6** Certain long-lived urban centres (e.g. York, London) can have very deep layers of archaeological deposits. These can extend to several metres. It is worth noting that destructive activities (for archaeological remains) have frequently added their own phase of activity to such urban centres. Therefore, archaeological remains can be encountered directly below the modern surface (e.g. tarmac or concrete) often at a depth of 500-1000mm below the existing ground surface.
- 5.7** The creation of cities inevitably involves the destruction of archaeological remains even as new phases of activity (archaeology) are created. Also, there are many instances of survival in what superficially seem to be destructive scenarios. For example, islands of archaeological deposits can survive within a building constructed using Piles and including a basement car park. Tall buildings do compact archaeological remains and their foundations do remove them; yet archaeological deposits can survive in between the foundations
- 5.8** Petersham is unusual in that it is essentially a village set within a wider urban landscape. As such, it is unlikely to contain the same level of deep stratigraphy that may be experienced in more built-up areas of London.
- 5.9** Within the Site, the development of several outbuildings in the first half of the 20th century may perhaps have marginally impacted upon potential earlier archaeological remains. Additionally, the presence of a number of mature trees may also have had an adverse impact upon potential archaeological remains within the Site.

Assessment of Significance

- 5.10** This assessment of significance has been guided by the National Planning Policy Framework, which defines significance as:

*'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'*²⁸

²⁸ MHCLG 2023

Furthermore, this assessment will be guided by Historic England's guidance, *Conservation, Principles, Policies, and Guidance*. This states:

*'heritage values that can be ascribed to a place can be grouped into four values: Evidential, Historic (illustrative or associative, Aesthetic and Communal.'*²⁹

- 5.11** Records on the GLHER and the NHLE show that there is activity within the wider study area, potentially from as early as the Palaeolithic, but certainly from at least the Neolithic period as a number of axeheads have been recovered within the area. This activity and deposition of artefacts, whether deliberate or accidental, continues into the Bronze Age. Activity during this period is further evidenced by the presence of a known round barrow as well as potentially two further barrows and an interconnecting trackway. All of which are located on the brow of higher ground to the east of the Site, and which attest to the use of the area as part of a funerary landscape. Although it is considered that the potential to encounter prehistoric remains is low, should remains be encountered then they would likely be in the form of unstratified artefacts, such as lithics, which would be of *evidential* value as they would help to increase our understanding of human activity within the area during this period. These remains would likely be of local or regional significance, depending on the nature of the remains found.
- 5.12** There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods within the wider 500m study area or the Site. As such, the potential to encounter remains dating to this period is considered to be very low. However, should remains be found which date to this period then they would possibly come in the form of field boundary ditches, pits, or potentially unstratified material culture such as pottery. Any remains recovered which date to these periods could be considered to possess both *evidential* and *historical illustrative* value as they would be providing evidence for activity within an area where there is currently a dearth of information. As such, these remains, were they to be encountered, would likely be of regional significance.
- 5.13** Documentary evidence such as the charter granting Petersham to Chertsey Abbey in the 7th century and the 1086 Domesday Survey, suggest that Petersham has its origins as a settlement within the Early Medieval period. Indeed, a church is known

²⁹ Historic England 2008

to have existed at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 and likely would have been located in the vicinity of the present St Peter's Church, located immediately to the north of the Site. Although it is considered to be low, there is a potential that remains associated with the initial Early Medieval settlement of Petersham could be encountered within the Site. Potential remains which could be found are boundary ditches, pits associated with domestic occupation, or possibly even remains relating to the Early Medieval church and its use. These remains would be considered to be of either local or regional significance, depending on the nature of the remains encountered, and would be of *evidential*, *historical illustrative*, and possibly of *communal value*.

5.14 Archaeological evidence dating to the Medieval period from within the 500m study area is minimal. However, the Site lies within close proximity to St Peter's Church, with its known Medieval presence, suggests that the Site lies within the historic core of the Medieval settlement of Petersham. During excavations at St Peter's Church between November 2017 and February 2018, immediately to the north of the Site, no medieval remains of any kind were encountered.³⁰ As such, the potential for Medieval archaeological remains within the Site is considered to be low. If remains were to be encountered then they would likely be associated with the settlement of Petersham and may take the form of building remains, property boundary ditches, or, given the proximity of St Peter's Church, burials. Any remains encountered would be considered to be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of either local or, depending on the type of remains found, regional importance, due to the lack of known remains within Petersham which date to the Medieval period.

5.15 Petersham continued to develop during the Post-Medieval period, particularly following the increased prominence of the nearby Richmond Palace from the mid-17th century, when Petersham benefitted from becoming a fashionable location for the upper classes to maintain homes. John Rocque's 1762 *An exact survey of the city's of London Westminster* clearly shows Petersham as a developed settlement with buildings on both sides of Petersham Road. Additionally, as the map implies that the present Site may have been a part of the grounds of St Peter's Church at

³⁰ Westall, S. and Chittock, H. (2019). Excavations at St Peter's Church, Petersham: a wealthy post-medieval community beside the River Thames. *London Archaeologist* 15 (9). Vol 15(9), pp. 254-258.

this time, there is a possibility for remains relating to the use of the churchyard as a burial ground. It is considered that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Post-Medieval period to be present on the Site. If human remains dating to this period were to be encountered then they are considered to be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* and possibly *communal value* of local importance. The 1869 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map shows that the area where the proposed development would be located was part of a garden path. There is potential that the remains of this path could be encountered. If found, it would be of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of local importance.

- 5.16** It is considered that there is high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Modern period to be present on the Site. These would likely constitute the remains of the outbuildings identified on the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map which were shown to be present in the eastern part of the Site. These remains, should they be encountered, would be considered as being of *evidential* and *historical illustrative value* of local importance.

Potential Effects

- 5.17** There is a potential for direct physical impacts to archaeological assets during the construction phase of any future development on the Site, as any ground moving activities associated with the proposed works would have the potential to expose, damage, or destroy hitherto unknown archaeological remains. Such activities could include, topsoil stripping, ground reduction, digging of service trenches or building foundations, and landscaping.
- 5.18** If archaeological remains were to survive within the Site then these would likely relate to the two outbuildings identified on the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map, as well as to horticultural remains associated with the use of this part of the Site as a garden from at least 1869 onwards. There is also the potential for archaeological remains associated with the possible use of the site as part of the grounds of St Peter's Church, to the north. Although there is no direct evidence for them, this could include the potential for previously unknown burials, which would most likely date to the Medieval or Post-Medieval period.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1** The Site contains no designated archaeological assets, where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ* and against development.
- 6.2** Based on the information within the HER, supplemented by historic mapping, the Site is considered to have medium potential for archaeological remains.
- 6.3** The following table details the archaeological potential ascribed to the Site by period and an assessment of the likely archaeological importance of any remains of those periods should they survive.

Period	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Importance
Prehistoric	Low	Local to Regional
Roman	Very Low	Regional
Early Medieval	Low	Local to Regional
Medieval	Low	Local
Post-Medieval	Medium	Local (negligible)
Modern	High	Local (negligible)

- 6.4** The significance of the remains which are more likely to be encountered, such as those of the early 20th century outbuildings identified on the 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map, or the garden path identified on the 1869 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey map, is negligible. Should remains pre-dating the Post-Medieval period be encountered, then these would potentially be of greater significance.
- 6.5** The construction of the current and former outbuildings on the Site during the first half of the 20th century may have partially truncated unknown earlier remains.
- 6.6** On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the NPPF and the policies of the London Plan and adopted Richmond upon Thames Local Plan. The site has been subject to desk-based assessment and the archaeological potentials and importance have been assessed.



- 6.7** The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Site would need to be discussed and agreed with GLAAS, the nominated Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority.

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8. Figures

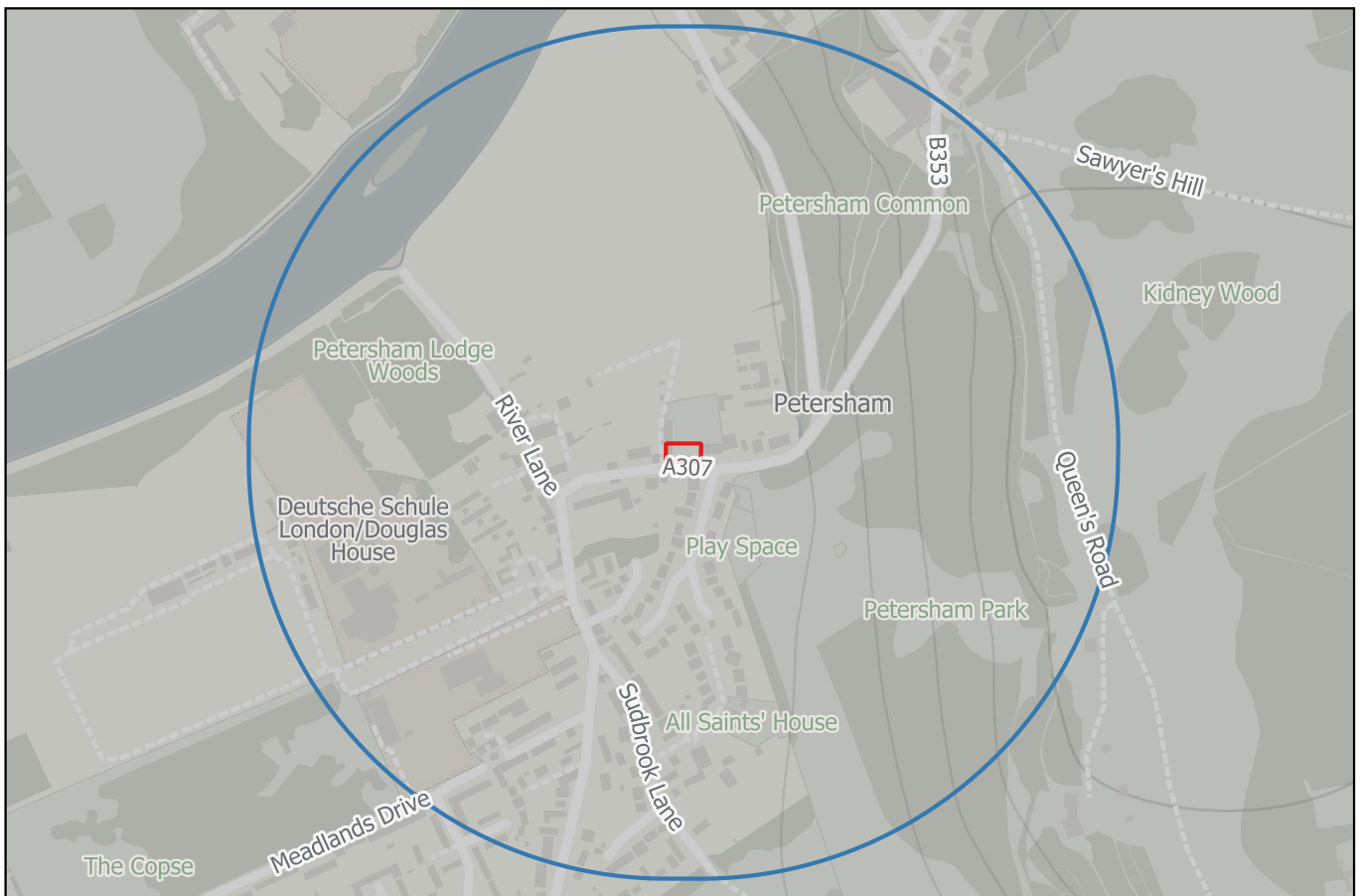


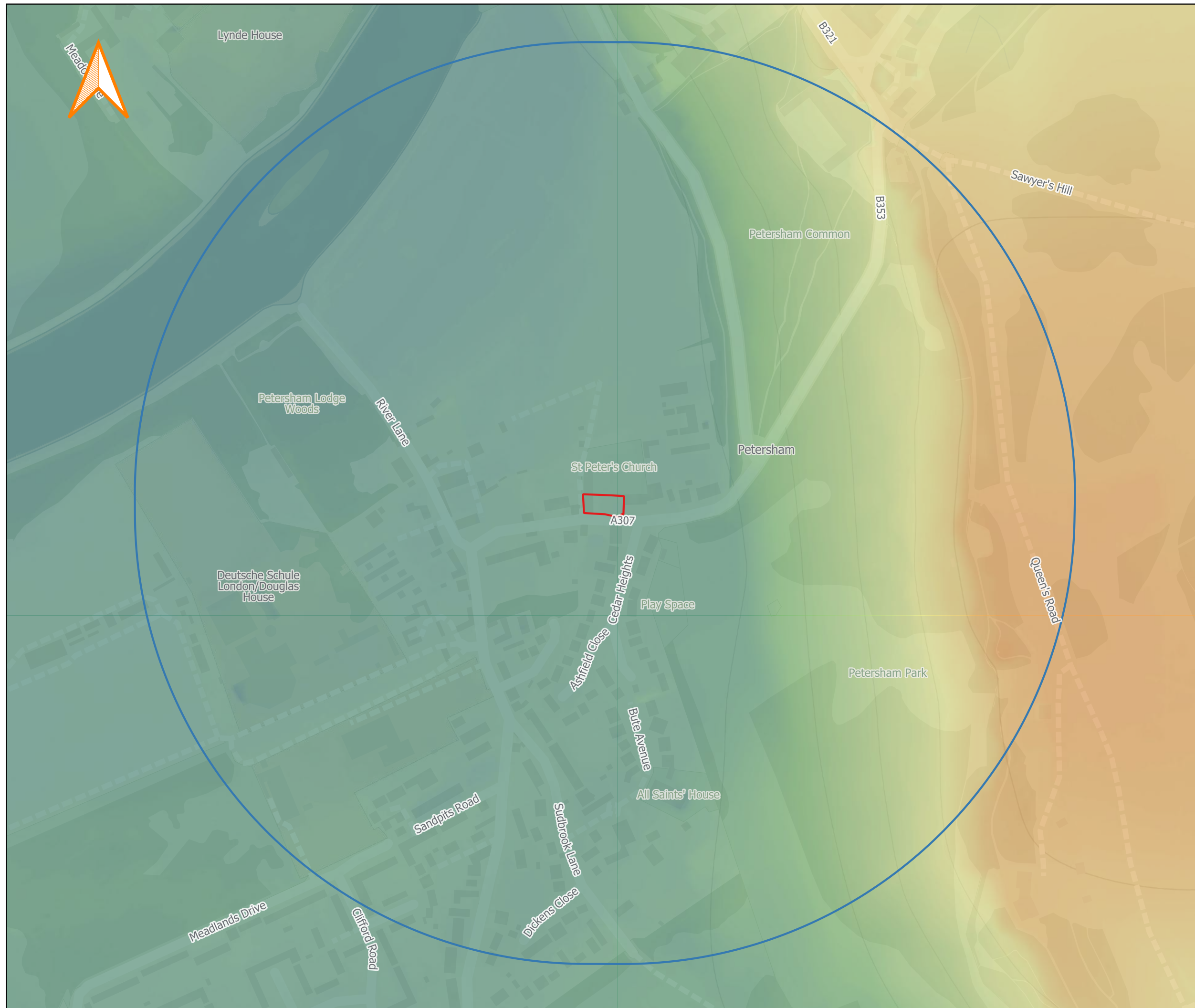
Figure 1: Site Location

April 2024

139 Petersham Road,
Petersham, Richmond



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Key:

Site Boundary
 □ 500m Study Area

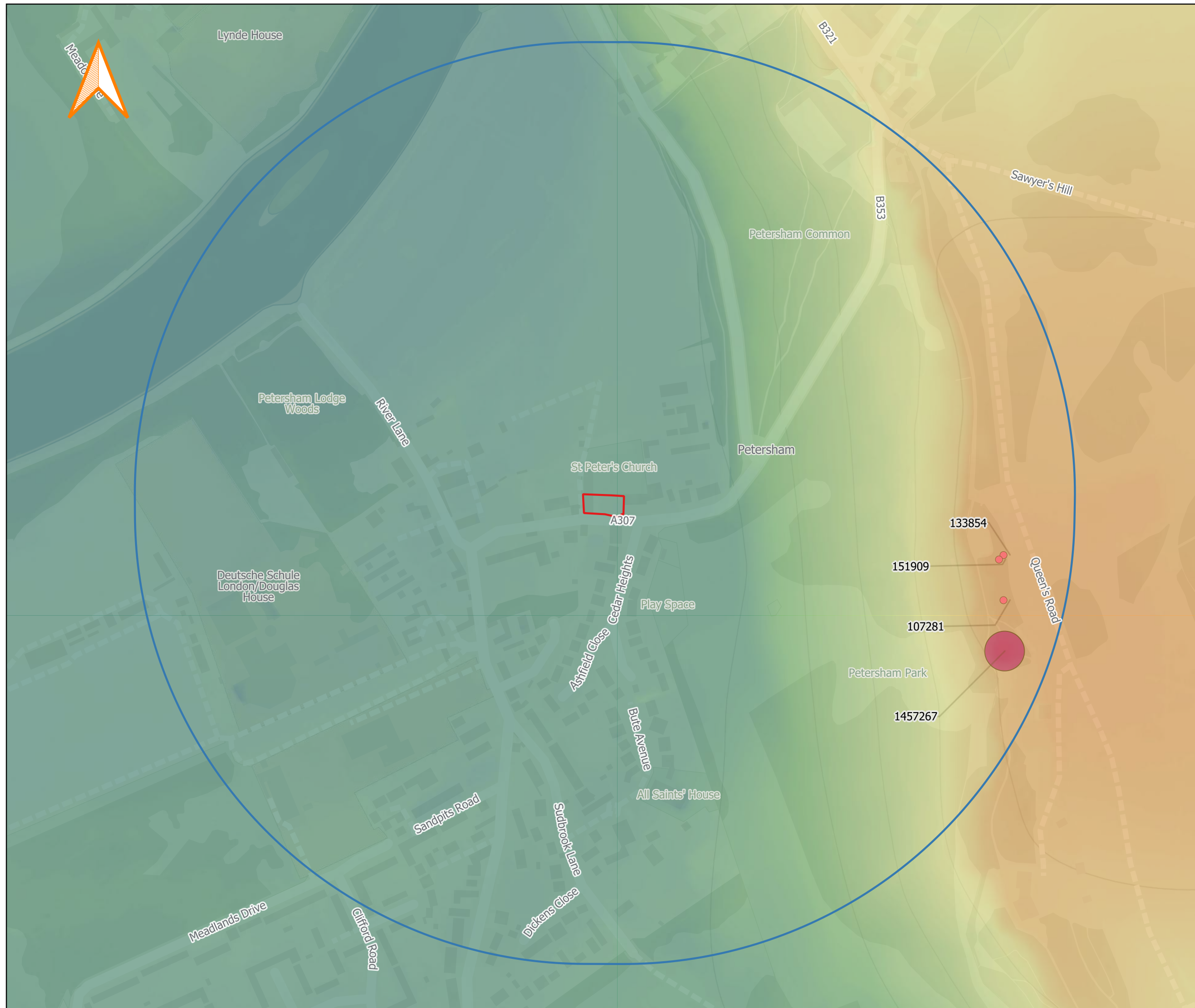
Height (aOD), metres

- -10
- 15
- 40
- 65
- 90

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

**139 Petersham Road,
 Petersham, Richmond**

Figure 2
 Topography of the 500m study area



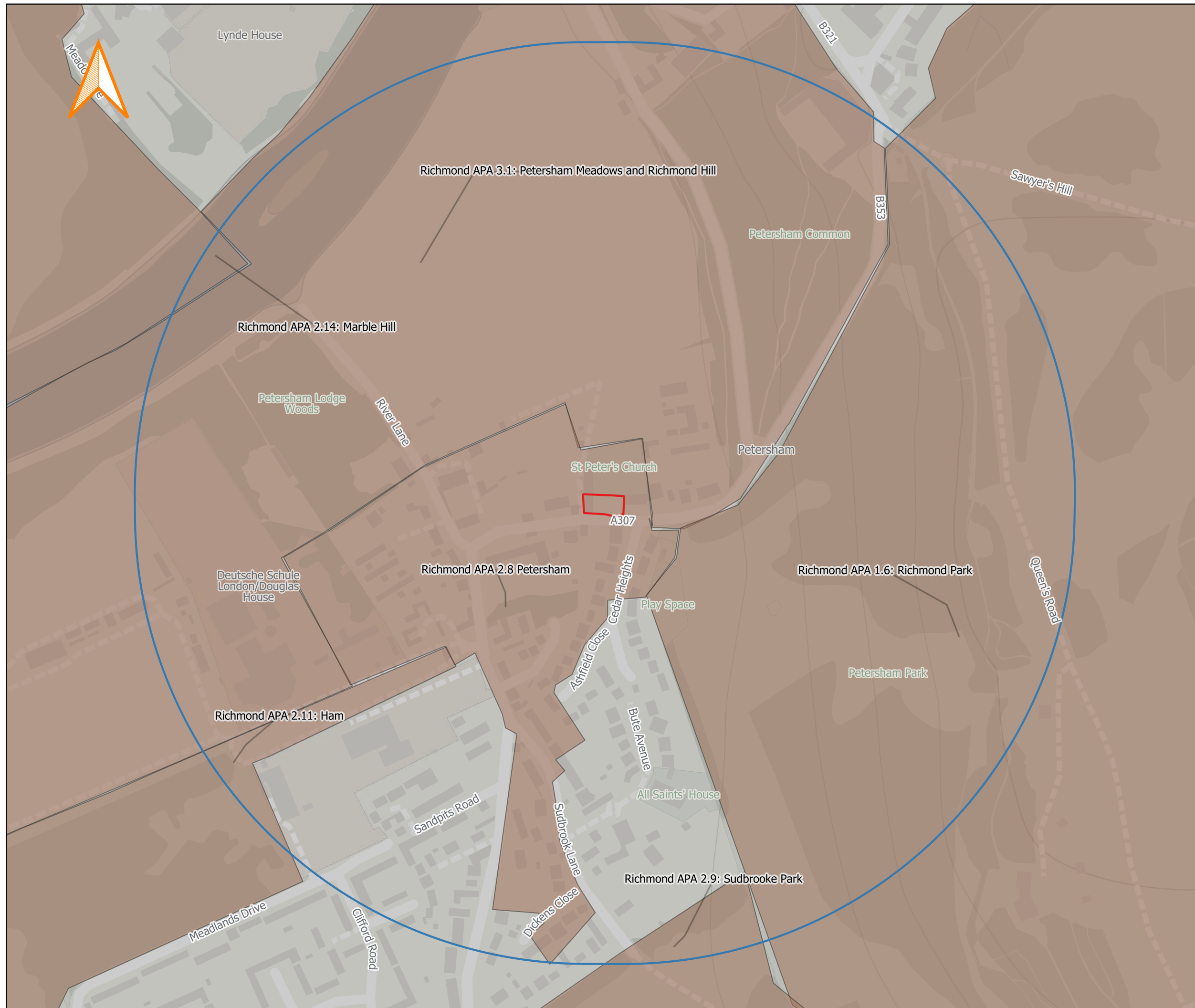
Key:

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Height (aOD), metres
- 10
- 15
- 40
- 65
- 90
- Scheduled Monument

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

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Figure 3
Topography of the 500m study area showing the location of known and probable Bronze Age monuments



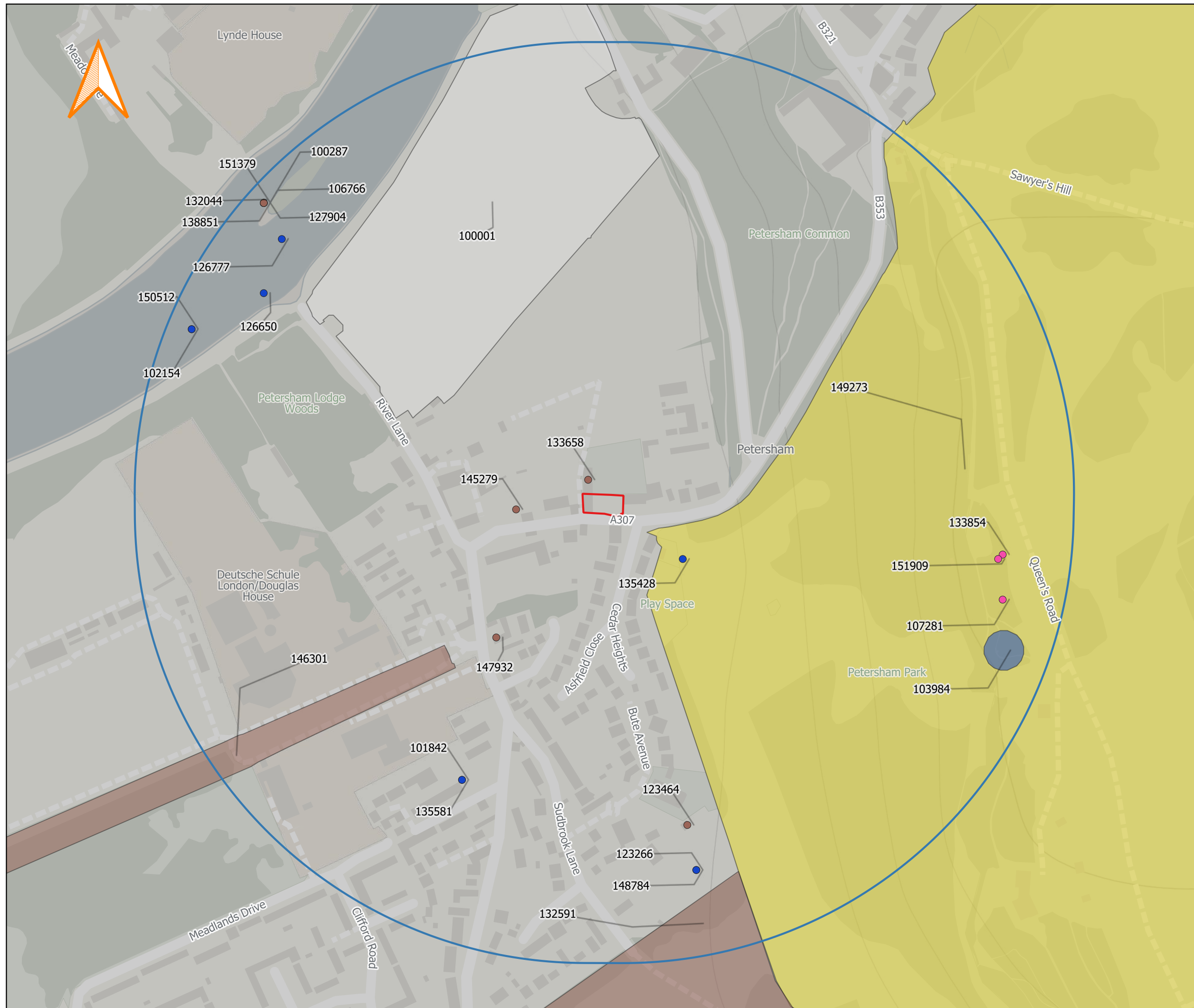
Key:

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

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Figure 4
Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) recorded on GLHER within the 500m study area



Key:

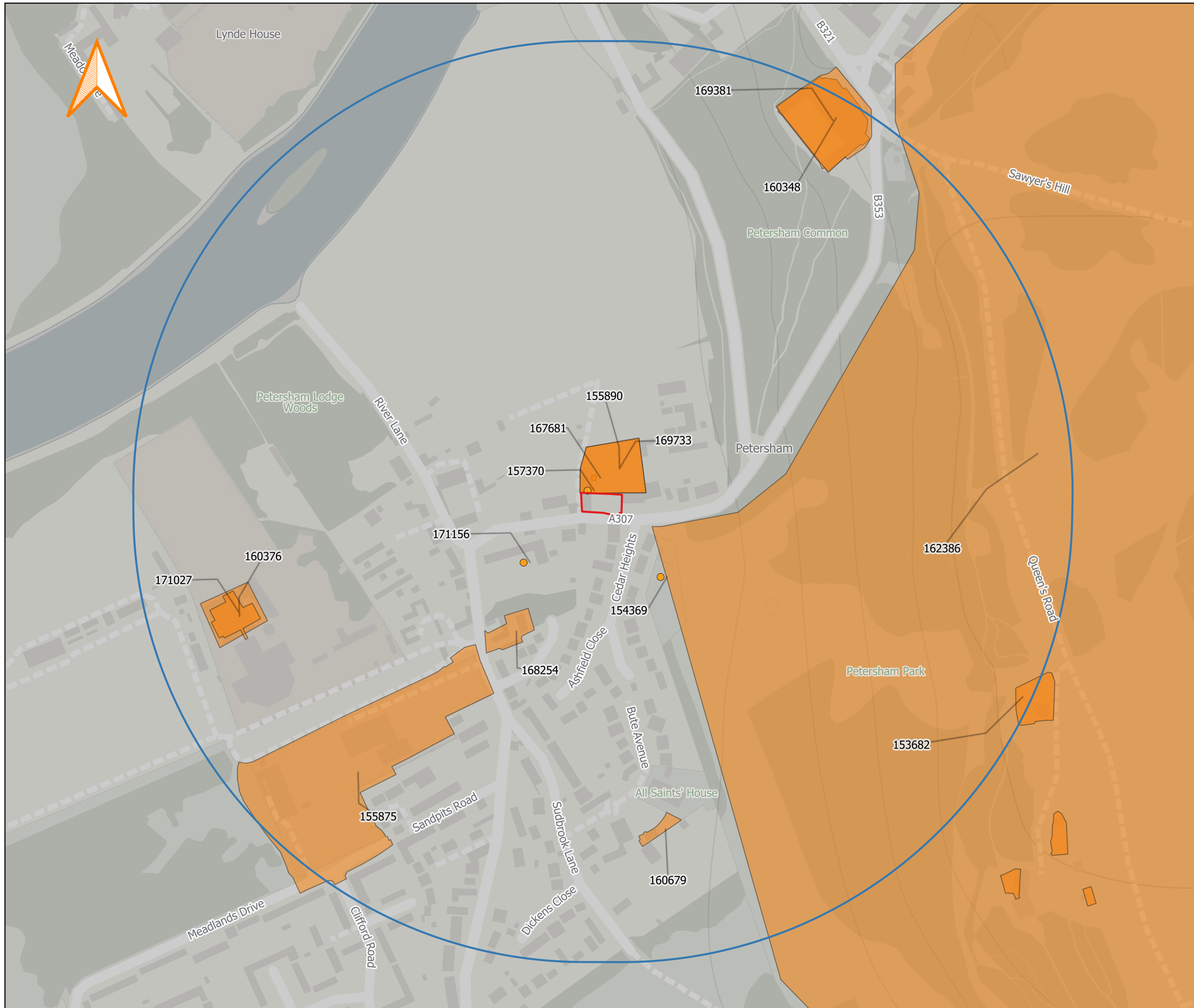
- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Monument (polygon)
 - Modern
 - Post-Medieval
 - Medieval
 - Prehistoric
- Monument (point)
 - Prehistoric
 - Medieval
 - Post-Medieval
 - Undated

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

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Figure 5
Archaeological Monuments recorded on the GLHER within the 500m study area

Project No.09853A | 30/4/2024 | Drawn By: JD



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Previous Archaeological Events (polygon)
- Previous Archaeological Events (point)

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

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HCUK
GROUP

Figure 6
Previous Archaeological Events recorded on the GLHER within the 500m study area



Key:

 Site Boundary

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0 20 40 60 80 100 m

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Figure 7

LiDAR coverage of the Site

Project No.09853A | 13/5/2024 | Drawn By: JD



Figure 8: An exact survey of the city's of London Westminster, 1762, John Rocque



Figure 9: 1851 Petersham Parish Tithe Plan

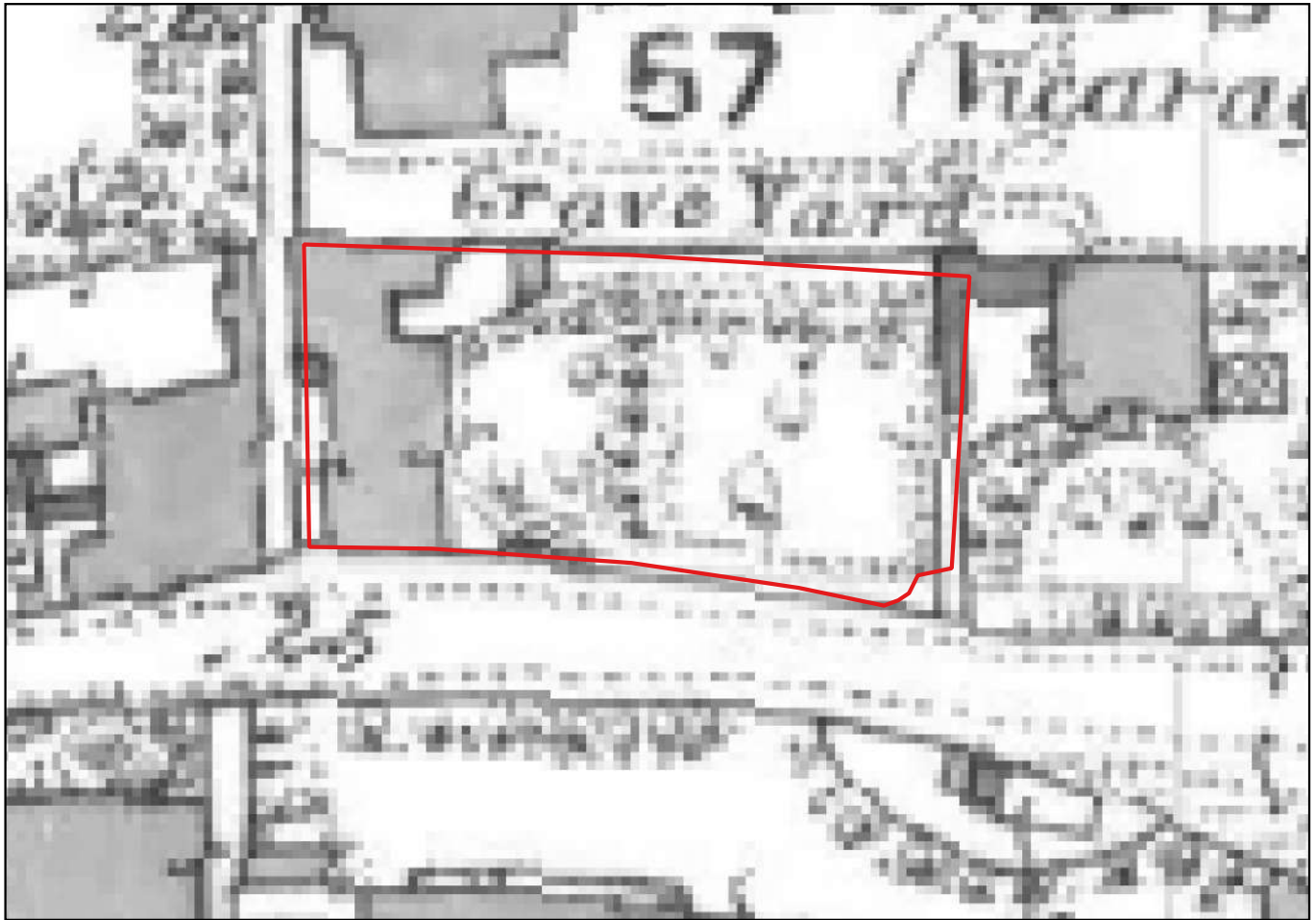


Figure 10: 1869 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey plan



Figure 11: 1897 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey plan

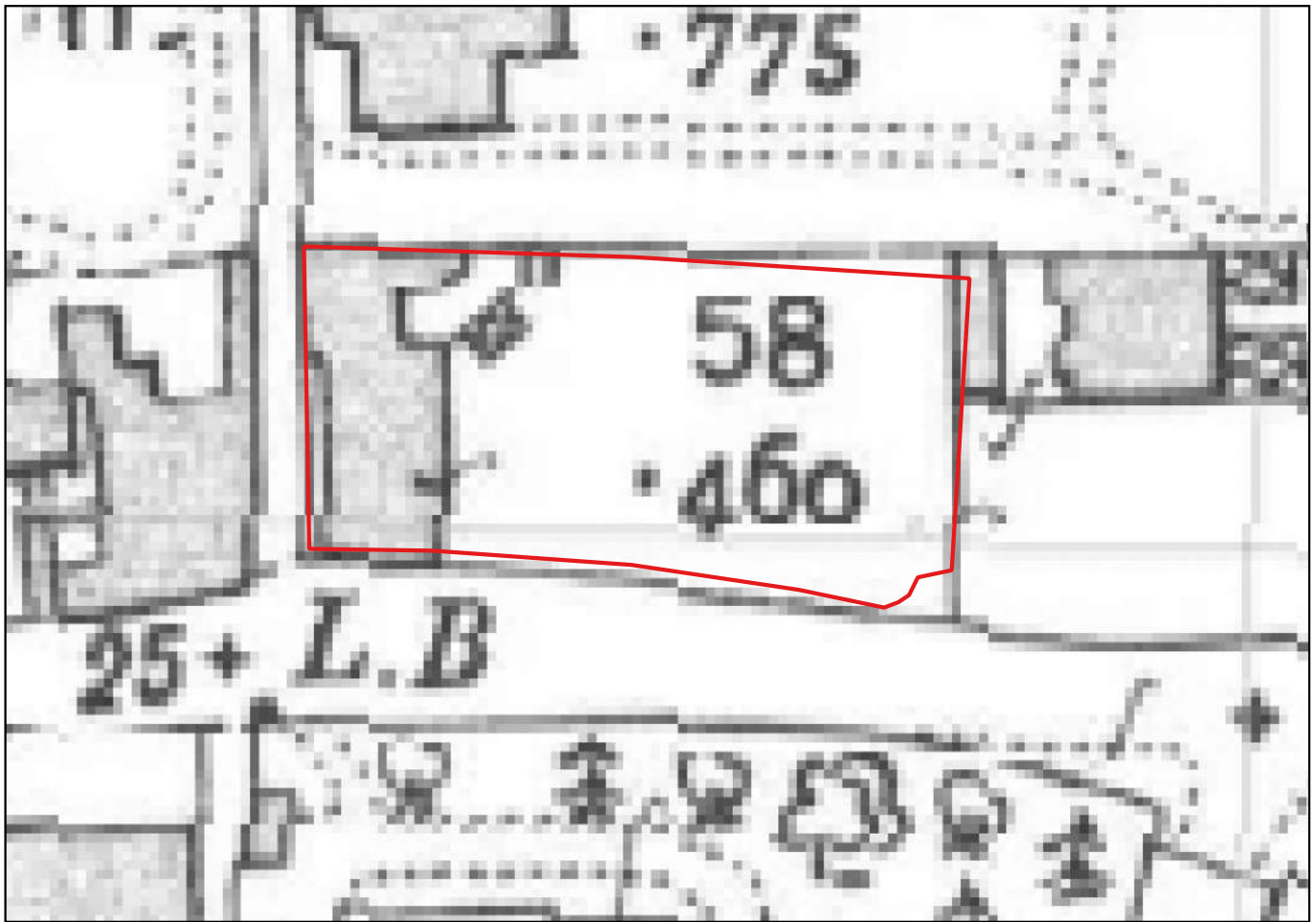


Figure 12: 1913 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey plan

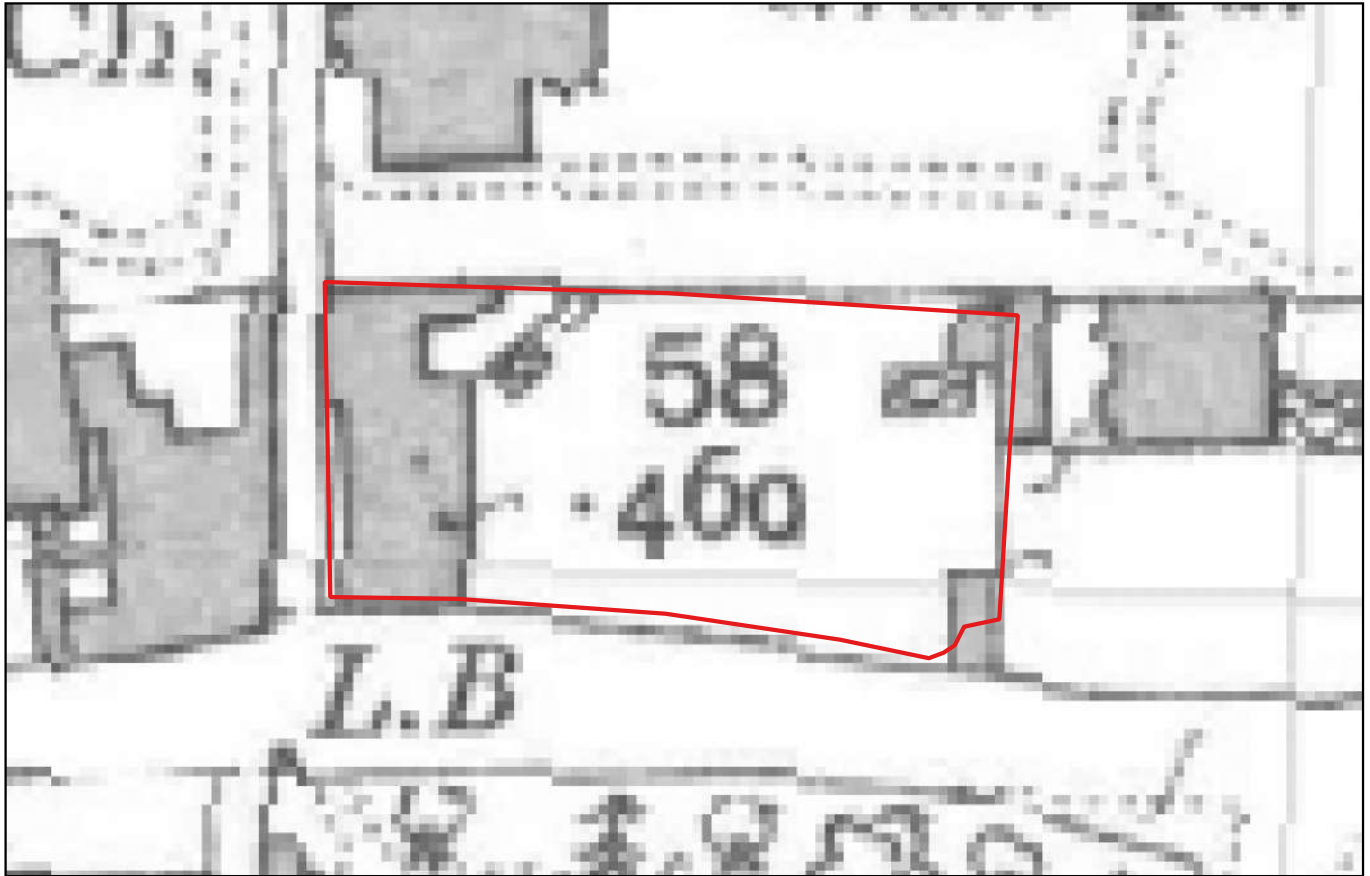


Figure 13: 1933 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey plan



Figure 14: 1959 25-Inch County Series Ordnance Survey plan



Figure 15: 1960 1:2500 National Grid Ordnance Survey plan



Figure 16: 1972 1:1250 National Grid Ordnance Survey plan

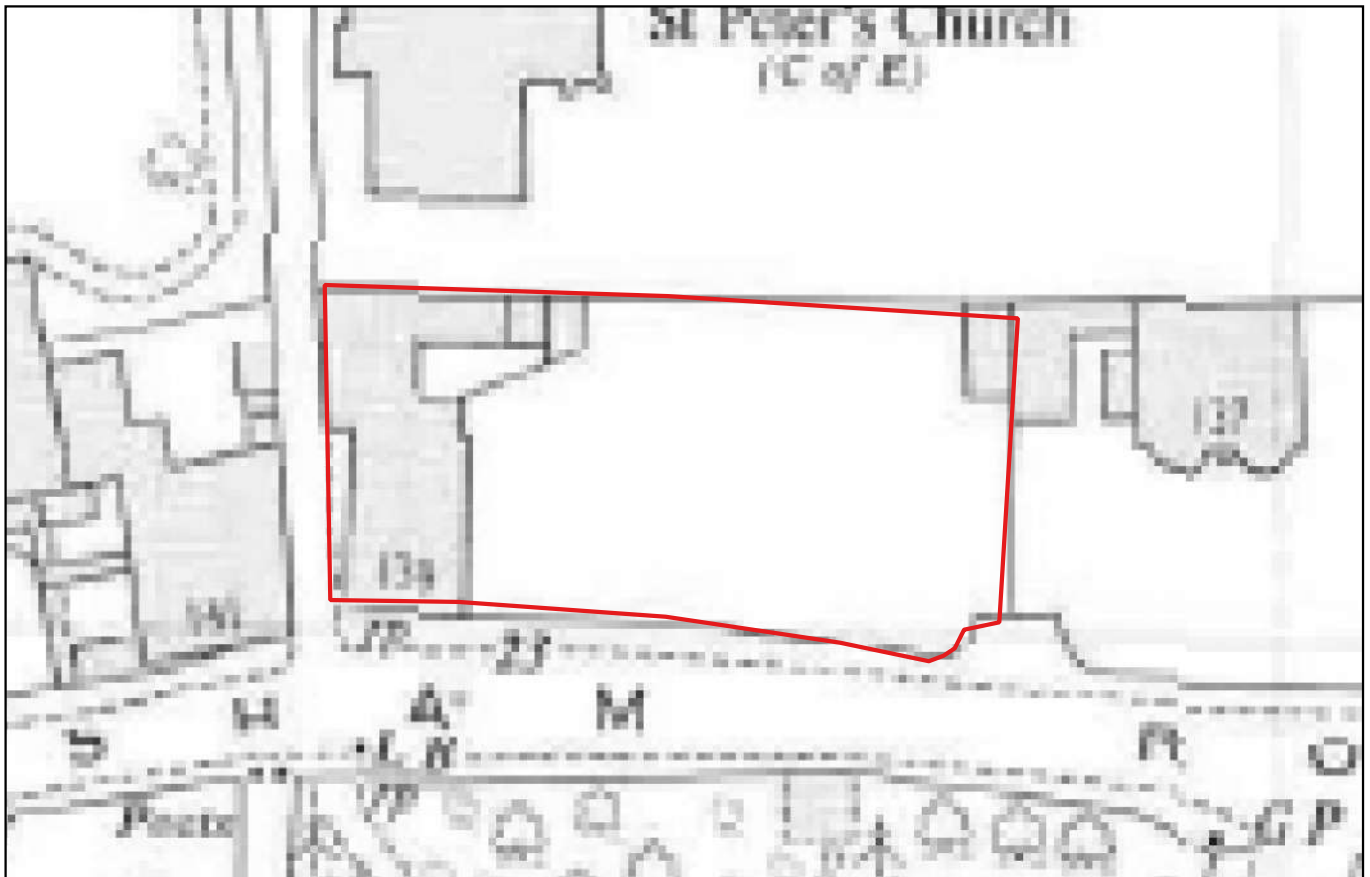


Figure 17: 1973 1:1250 National Grid Ordnance Survey plan

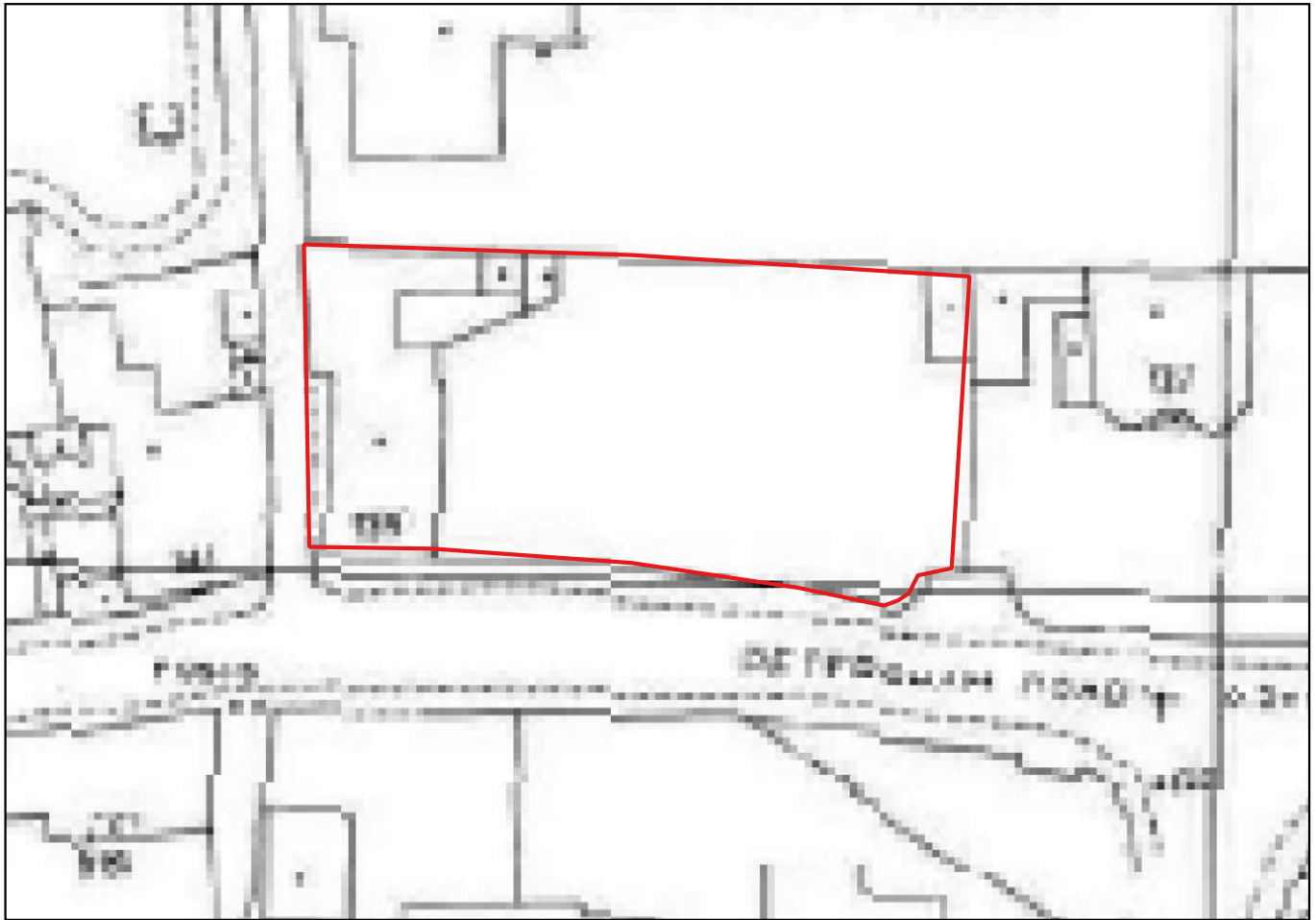


Figure 18: 1991 1:1250 National Grid Ordnance Survey plan

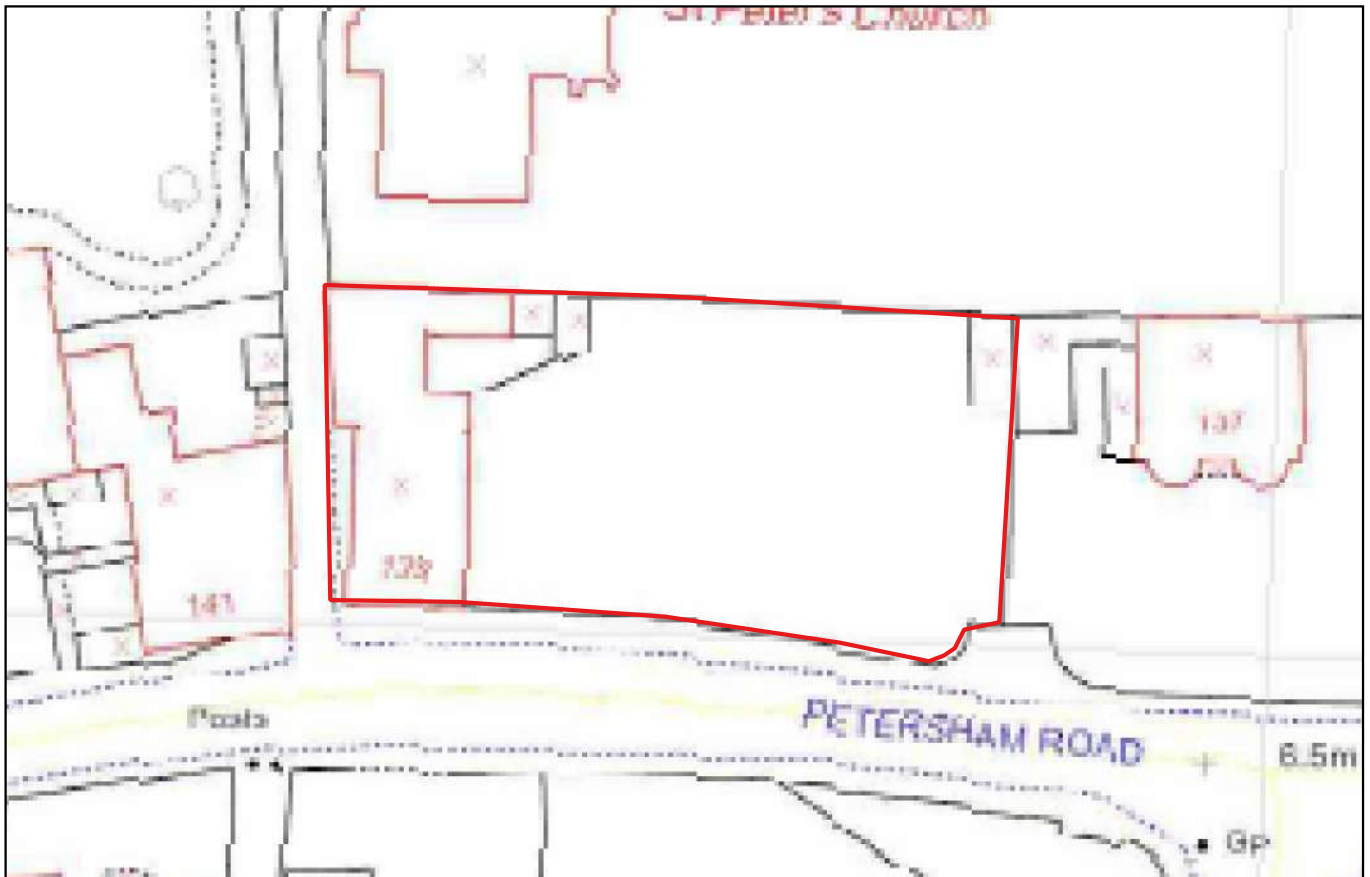


Figure 19: 2003 1:1250 Landline plan



Figure 20: 2024 Google Satellite Image