

GORDON ROAD / LONDON ROAD

KINGSTON

LONDON BOROUGH OF KINGSTON

UPON THAMES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LGP 05

SEPTEMBER 2005

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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**Archaeological Evaluations of Land at Gordon Road and Kingston Road,
Kingston, London Borough of Kingston upon Thames.**

Site Code: LGP05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1904 6960

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of two phases of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the corner of Gordon Road and London Road, London Borough of Kingston(fig.1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 1904 6960.
- 1.2 The evaluations consisted of 10 trenches located within the footprint of the proposed development and were excavated in two phases (fig.2).
- 1.3 The evaluation found evidence for natural gravel which was covered by natural silty clay across the site at heights between 8.68 m OD and 8.19m OD.
- 1.4 Medieval activity was represented by a field boundary which was recut on at least two occasions.
- 1.5 Further land division was observed in the post-medieval period with evidence of a field boundary which went out of use in the 18th century.
- 1.6 Later post-medieval activity was represented by a fence line following the same alignment as the post-medieval ditch and limited pitting and other features representing garden activity.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Two phases of archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 4th to 8th of July and 1st to 12th August 2005. The site is comprised of land at the corner of Gordon Road and London Road, Kingston, London Borough of Kingston (fig.1).
- 2.2 The commissioning client was the Big Yellow Construction Company. The field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Elliott Wragg (phase 1) and Tony Baxter (phase 2), with the project management of Jon Butler. The site was monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS.
- 2.3 The site is bounded by railway lines to the north, by Prinpton Mews to the east, by London Road to the south and by Gordon Road to the west (fig.1).
- 2.4 The site is currently covered with hardcore associated with the demolition of pre-existing buildings on site.
- 2.5 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located under a railway arch on the corner of London Road and Station Road, which had a value of 10.74m OD.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code LGP05.

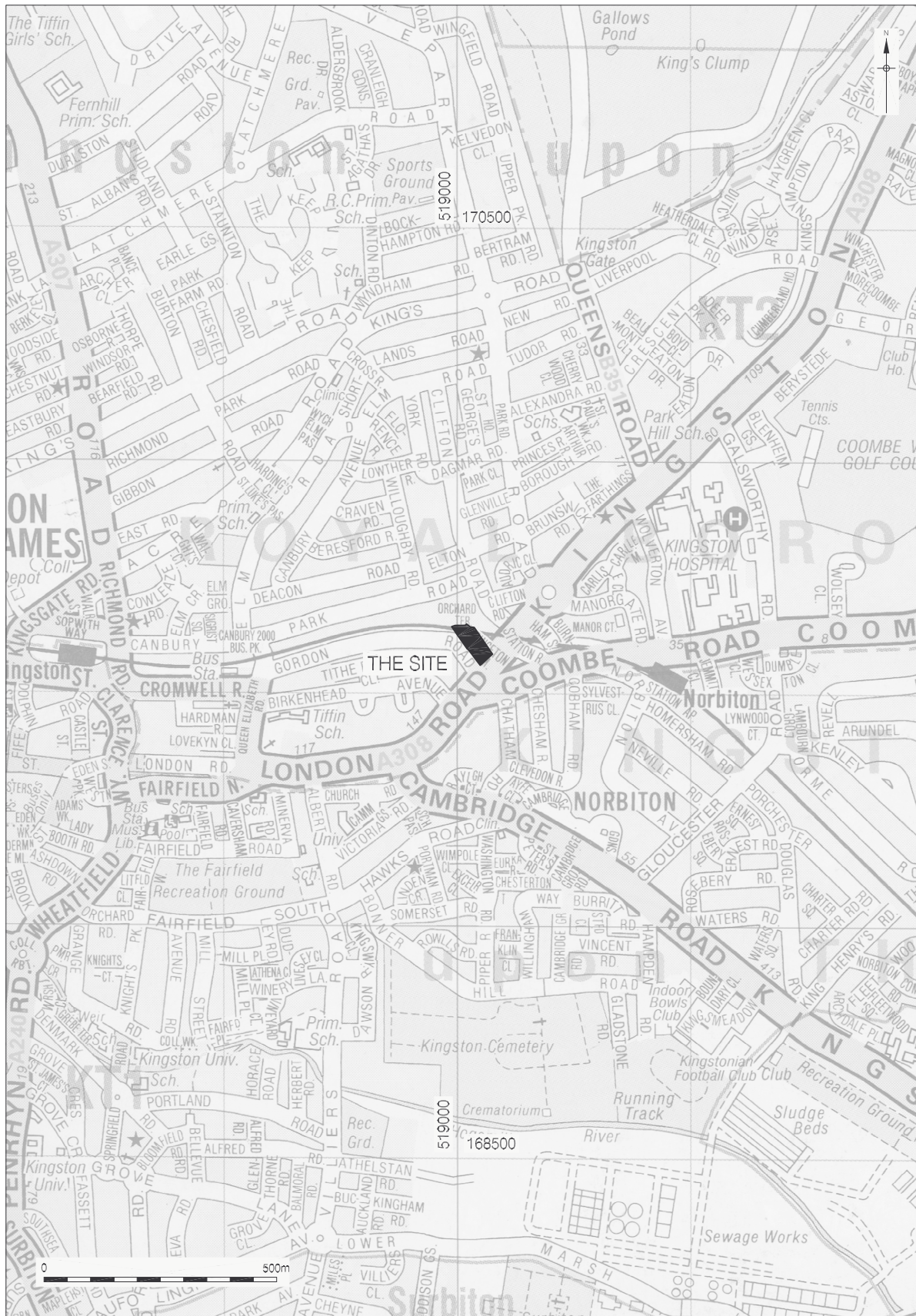
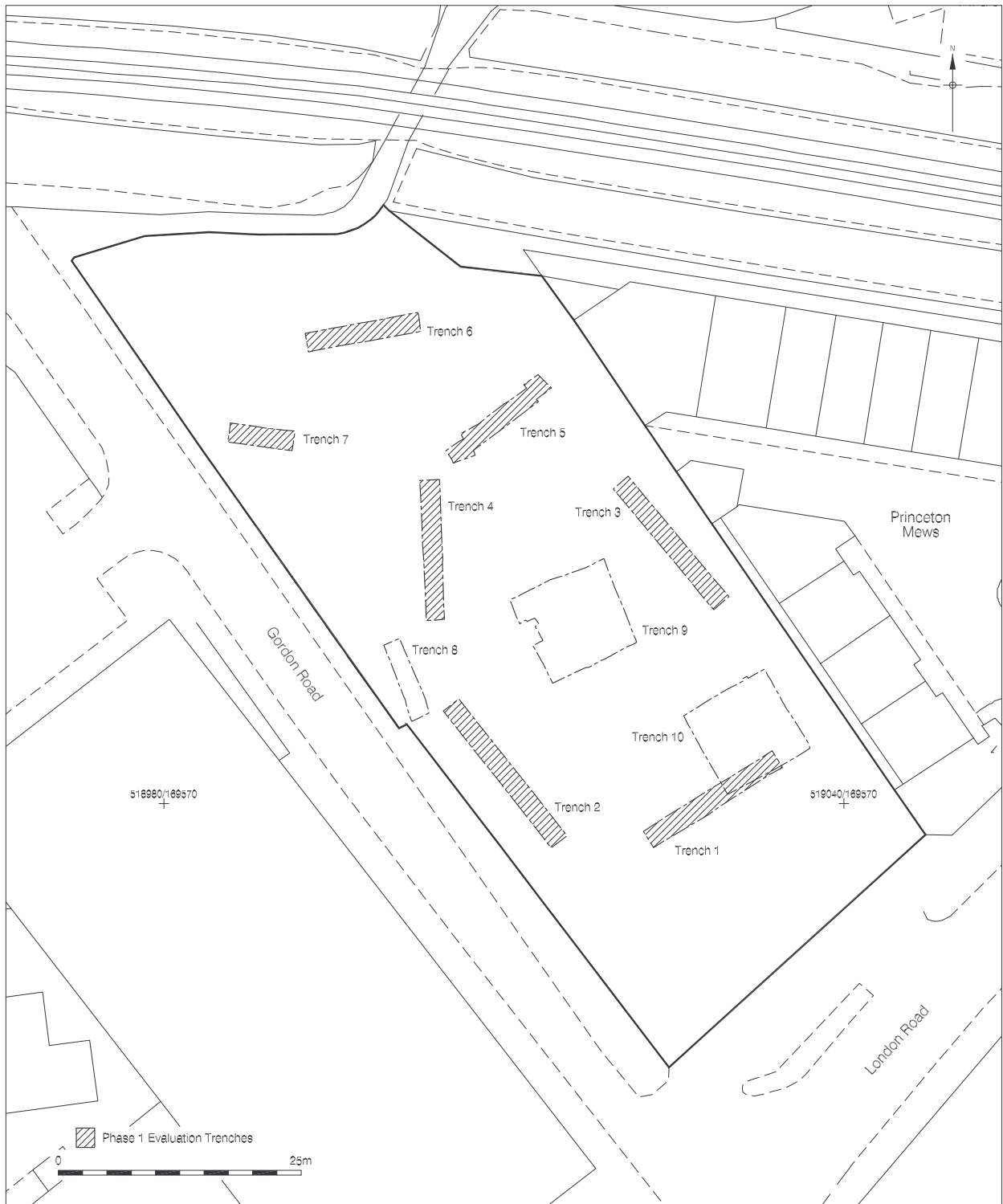


Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500



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Figure 2
Location of Phase 1 and Phase 2
Evaluation Trenches
1:625

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames Unitary Development Plan (UDP).

The UDP's written statement includes the following archaeological policies:

“Policy BE19

A/ Where development proposals affect known areas of archaeological significance, as identified on the proposals map, the Council will expect provision to be made for a site evaluation, where required, by an archaeological organisation approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the determination of planning applications;

B/ Where evaluation proves the existence of archaeological remains, the following appropriate action will apply;

i/ for remains of major archaeological importance, the Council will expect provision to be made for preservation in situ and will consider the need for statutory protection of monuments of national importance;

ii/ for other remains of archaeological importance, a full archaeological excavation will be required prior to any development.

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that archaeological remains may exist in other areas, the provisions made under A/ and B/ will be applied.”

- 3.2 The initial archaeological evaluation, consisting of seven trenches, demonstrated that post-medieval and possibly medieval features were present across the site. The planned redevelopment of the site would significantly impact the archaeological resource, therefore, with the agreement of the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisor, Mr. Mark Stevenson, an enhanced evaluation comprising three further trenches and preservation by record was the chosen mitigation strategy.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site lies within a major geological formation called the London or Thames Basin formed about 70 million years ago. The basin is a depression in the cretaceous chalk and its rims are formed by the North Downs to the south and the Chiltern Hills to the north. About 60 million years ago a layer of sands and gravels (Thanet Sands, Woolwich and Reading Beds etc) was laid down on top of the chalk. About 5 million years later the London Clay was laid down by a deep sea which covered the London area and the North Sea. It varies in thickness from 4.5m thick in west London to over 150m thick in east London¹.
- 4.2 On top of these 'solid' deposits, 'drift' deposits were laid down during the Ice Age. These included boulder clay and gravels in north London marking the furthest southerly extent of the ice-sheet and a series of river terrace gravels running along the Thames and its tributaries caused by cycles of deposition and erosion². The most recent of the terraces is known as the Floodplain Terrace, formed during the final cold period 110,000-10,000 years ago, which forms the present banks of the Thames and the floor of its valley.
- 4.3 In the immediate post-glacial period the Thames ran through a wide low-lying flood plain with substantial tributaries flowing into it. The terrace gravels of the flood plain are overlain by a mantle of Langley Silt (brickearth). Kingston upon Thames was established at the mouth of one of these tributaries, the Hogsmill, and the local topography has therefore been influenced by both river regimes.

¹ Merriman, 1990

² Ibid.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The sand and gravel islands along the Thames flood plain may have provided a focus for activity during the prehistoric period as evidenced by flint tools that have been found in Kingston. The earliest of which date back to the late Upper Palaeolithic period.
- 5.1.2 The sand and gravel islands along the Thames flood plain may have provided a focus for activity during the prehistoric period as evidenced by flint tools that have been found in Kingston. The earliest of which date back to the late Upper Palaeolithic period.
- 5.1.3 A number of Mesolithic flint tools have been found along the Hogsmill Valley and over twenty Mesolithic axes have been dredged from the Kingston stretch of the Thames³, more recently one has been excavated from a dry context at Woodbines Avenue, Kingston⁴.
- 5.1.4 Activity continued through the Neolithic period with a number of sites recording pottery and flint tools of this date: Eden Street⁵, Kingston Power Station⁶, and Woodbines Avenue⁷. Excavations at Eden Walk indicated the presence of a channel associated with the Thames, with silting from the Neolithic period onwards⁸.
- 5.1.5 Later prehistoric activity appears to have focused on the higher ground of Kingston Hill and its environs, with major Bronze Age metalworking and an Iron Age settlement⁹, however, activity continued in central Kingston, as evidenced by a site at the Bittoms¹⁰. Large quantities of Bronze Age metalwork has been dredged from the Kingston stretch of the Thames, arguably deposited as votive offerings¹¹.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 A number of antiquarian reports suggest that the focus of Roman activity was on Kingston Hill with possible evidence of both a settlement and burial ground, however, activity such as this has not been identified in more recent times. The likely situation is that a number of small farmsteads existed within the present day centre of Kingston, with larger settlements existing further uphill.

³ Butters, 1995

⁴ Bishop, 2002

⁵ Butters, 1995

⁶ Hawkins, Kain & Wooldridge, 2002

⁷ Bishop, 2002

⁸ Serjeantson, Waldron & Bracegirdle, 1992

⁹ Butters, 1995

¹⁰ Hawkins et al, 2002

¹¹ Butters, 1995

- 5.2.2 A recent excavation at Skerne Road, Kingston, has identified pits and a gully from AD 43-70, a possible Roman building and two quarry pits with box flue tile fragments dating AD 200-300, and a plough soil layer AD 300-400¹².

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 Documentary sources indicate that Kingston was a significant Royal Estate at least from the first half 9th century through to the 11th century. Six Saxon Kings were crowned at Kingston. The earliest written reference to Kingston is from AD 838, when a synod was held here, and in AD 925 Athelstan was consecrated here as King of England¹³.
- 5.3.2 A number of areas in Kingston have provided evidence of low key Saxon activity in the form of pottery sherds, for example Eden Street, Eden Walk, and Lady Booth Road¹⁴. More recently Woodbines Avenue has provided evidence of possible fence lines or a domestic structure with associated Saxon pottery and burnt daub¹⁵.
- 5.3.3 These suggest that Kingston may have comprised of a number of small farmsteads, rather than being a town. Excavations of a possible farmstead at South Street and East Street go some way to show this¹⁶.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 records Kingston as having a population of approximately 500 people with few industries¹⁷. However, by the late 12th century Kingston had become a town with a market, and a number of local industries had developed. It has been suggested that Kingston only became a town in c.1150-1200; as a royal initiative to increase its tax value¹⁸. Kingston Bridge is first recorded in 1170 and crossed the Thames to the west along the line of London Road, which was probably developed at this time.
- 5.4.2 Among the local industries was pottery production, manufacturing Surrey whiteware, which continued to grow until it peaked in the late 13th/early 14th century, by which time it was supplying the King with 3,800 pitchers¹⁹. Pottery manufacture is evident in the results of excavations at Eden Street where four Surrey whiteware kilns were excavated²⁰. Further pottery kilns of 14th and 15th century date were found at 21-23 London Road together with medieval rubbish pits and several boundary ditches²¹. A

¹² Bradley, 2003

¹³ Hawkins, 1998

¹⁴ Butters, 1995

¹⁵ Bishop, 2002

¹⁶ Hawkins et al, 2002

¹⁷ Butters, 1995

¹⁸ Hawkins, 1998

¹⁹ Butters, 1995

²⁰ Miller & Stephenson, 1999

²¹ Darton, 2002

medieval sequence of land division, pitting and brickearth quarrying was revealed at 26-28 London Road²².

- 5.4.3 Surrey whiteware declined in the 15th century, and by the late 15th/early 16th century a new red ware industry was producing pottery, as seen by the pottery wasters excavated at No.17 High Street²³. By this stage Kingston was a thriving and prosperous market town.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 Kingston continued to thrive as a riverside market town, and by 1676 the population was 2,250, which grew to 4,438 by 1801²⁴. Agriculture was a significant part of the local economy, and Kingston continued to trade crops and vegetables with London.
- 5.5.2 Kingston saw the arrival of the railway in 1838, and with it the transformation of a market town into a more built-up population centre.

²² Mayo, 2003

²³ Butters, 1995

²⁴ Ibid.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Phase 1 of the archaeological evaluation was comprised of 7 trenches located within the footprint of the proposed development. The archaeological investigation followed the methodology laid out in the evaluation method statement²⁵.
- 6.2 Following phase 1 of the evaluation in June 2005 in which localised medieval and early post-medieval features were found an enhanced archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site. This second, but enhanced evaluation, was comprised of three trenches and followed methodology outlined in a second method statement²⁶.
- 6.3 Phase 1 evaluation trenches were excavated to the following dimensions (Fig. 2):
- Trench 1 measured 15m x 2m and was located to the south of the site in an area of hardstanding.
 - Trench 2 measured 15m x 2m and was located to the west of Trench 1 in an area of hardstanding.
 - Trench 3 measured 15m x 2m and was located within the central part of the site within the footprint of the standing building.
 - Trench 4 measured 15m x 2m and was located within the central part of the site within the footprint of the standing building.
 - Trench 5 measured 15m x 2m and was located within the central part of the site within the footprint of the standing building.
 - Trench 6 measured 10m x 2m and was located to the north of the site in an area of hardstanding.
 - Trench 7 measured 5m x 2m and was located to the north of the site in an area of hardstanding.
- 6.4 Phase 2 evaluation trenches were excavated to the following dimensions (Fig. 2):
- Trench 8 measures 10m x 2m was located to the west of Phase 2 Trench 1 and was located to confirm the orientation of the medieval and post medieval ditches.
 - Trench 9 measured 10m x 10m and was located to the west of Phase 1 Trench 3 to determine whether the medieval and post-medieval ditch previously identified continued in a westerly direction, whether they altered course, and whether there were other features in the vicinity of these trenches.

²⁵ Butler 2005

²⁶ Brown 2005

- Trench 10 measured 10m x 10m and was partly superimposed over the eastern end of Phase 1 Trench 1 and was located to the south of Trench 3 and was positioned to determine whether a posthole found in the Phase 1 evaluation survives in isolation or was part of a larger identifiable structure.
- 6.5 The positions of all services were checked before locating the trenches on the ground and trenches were CAT scanned before work commenced. When necessary the extent, axis and location of the trenches were changed to avoid live services and physical obstructions on site.
- 6.6 The removal of ground level surfaces and subsequent mechanical excavation were undertaken utilising a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 6.7 Mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits of no greater than 200mm until either significant archaeological, or natural, deposits were encountered.
- 6.8 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.9 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 6.10 The site was given the code LGP05.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 TRENCH 1 (Fig. 4)

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 1 was a naturally deposited sandy silt layer [5] encountered at 8.60m OD.
- 7.1.2 Sealing the underlying natural horizon and present throughout the trench was a light reddish brown, sandy silt layer [23] encountered between 8.74m OD and 8.47m OD. The layer was c.0.20m in thickness and represents a post-medieval ploughsoil.
- 7.1.3 Truncating context [23] was a possible N/S orientated feature [26] of c.0.28m in depth. The feature had a flat base and a steep break of slope and contained a mid brown, sandy silt fill [25] which contained no cultural material. The feature most probably represents a small ditch/bedding trench associated with post medieval horticultural activity. To the east of context [26] and also truncating layer [23], was a c.0.18m deep posthole [2]. The posthole was filled by a light grey, silty sand, [1] within which was a general lack of cultural material.
- 7.1.4 Sealing the earlier cut was a firm, dark brown, silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.91m OD and probably representative of a horticultural/garden soil.
- 7.1.5 The remainder of the trench was constituted by 19th and 20th century concrete foundations sealed by a 0.60m thick deposit of crushed hardcore. The deposit was encountered at 9.49m OD and represents the current ground surface in the vicinity of Trench 1.

7.2 TRENCH 2

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was a naturally deposited orange brown, sandy gravel, [7], encountered at 8.20m OD.
- 7.2.2 This deposit was sealed by a naturally deposited sandy silt layer [5] encountered at 8.53m OD and c.0.30m in thickness.
- 7.2.3 An irregularly shaped feature [13], c.0.08m in depth and containing a light greyish brown, silty sand fill [12] truncated the natural horizon at a height of 8.47m OD. The feature had been truncated to the north by later intrusions and no finds were retrieved during the excavation of the fill. Whilst it is probable that the feature may be naturally formed, i.e. a tree throw or through periglacial activity, it may be possible evidence for prehistoric activity in this area of the site.

- 7.2.4 Sealing the underlying deposits was a light reddish brown, sandy silt layer [23] encountered at 8.49m OD. The layer was c.0.14m in thickness and represents a post-medieval ploughsoil.
- 7.2.5 Sealing context [23] was a firm, dark brown, silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.69mOD and c.0.29m thick. The deposit is probably representative of a horticultural/garden soil layer.
- 7.2.6 Cut into the gardensoil were a pit [4] and a tree throw [9] which were filled by a dark grey brown silty sand fill [3] and [8] respectively. Posthole [11] was filled with a similar fill [10]. The occasional fragments of CBM and pottery within these fills suggest an 18th/19th century date of deposition and the features are probably associated with horticultural/gardening activity in this area of the site.
- 7.2.7 The remainder of the trench was constituted by 19th and 20th century concrete foundations sealed by a 0.60m thick deposit of crushed hardcore. The deposit was encountered at 9.29m OD and represents the current ground surface in the vicinity of Trench 2.

7.3 TRENCH 3 (Figs. 3 and 5)

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was a naturally deposited orange brown, sandy gravel layer [7], encountered at 8.19m OD. The layer was not seen in plan and was recorded within a modern truncation at the southern end of the trench.
- 7.3.2 The natural horizon was sealed by a naturally deposited sandy silt layer [5] encountered at 8.53m OD and c.0.42m thick.
- 7.3.3 Truncating the earlier horizon was an E/W orientated linear feature [21], 0.24m in depth, and containing a dark brown, silty sand fill [20]. The feature had a flat bottomed base with a gradual break of slope. The fill contained very little cultural material with the exception of occasional fragments of pottery dating to 1350-1400 and ceramic building material. The feature represents a ditch most probably forming part of a field boundary and is evidence for medieval activity in this area of the site.
- 7.3.4 Cutting ditch [21] to the north was a c.0.43m deep E/W orientated feature [15], which contained a mid brown sandy silt fill [14]. The feature had a 'V' shaped profile with a steep break of slope. With the exception of occasional fragments of pottery dating to the period 1340-1500 and ceramic building material the fills contained minimal quantities of cultural material. The feature represents a re-cut to ditch [21] and is evidence for continued medieval agricultural activity in this area of the site.

7.3.5 Sealing the earlier cut features and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.89m OD. The layer was c.0.25m in thickness and represents a post-medieval garden/horticultural deposit.

7.3.6 The remainder of the trench was comprised of modern truncations, such as foundation and services, with all the above being sealed by a brick hardcore layer, c.0.40m thick. The top height of the deposit was 9.34m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 3.

7.4 TRENCH 4

7.4.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was a naturally deposited light reddish brown, sandy silt, layer [24], encountered at 8.52m OD.

7.4.2 Sealing the natural horizon and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.84m OD. The layer was c.0.32m in thickness and represents a post-medieval garden/horticultural deposit.

7.4.3 The remainder of the trench was comprised of modern truncations, including. Footings and services, with all of the above sealed by a c.0.32m thick brick hardcore layer. The height of the layer was 9.16m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 4.

7.5 TRENCH 5 (Fig. 3)

7.5.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 5 was a naturally deposited light reddish brown, sandy silt layer [24] encountered at 8.65m OD.

7.5.2 Sealing the underlying horizon, was a light reddish brown sandy silt layer [23] encountered at 8.74m OD. The layer was c.0.17m in thickness and represents a post-medieval ploughsoil.

7.5.3 A large N/S ditch [17], c.0.64m in depth, truncated the ploughsoil. Filling this was a dark blackish brown, silty sand [16] which contained minimal quantities of cultural material but did include two sherds of pottery and a fragment of glass dated to the 17th/18th century. The feature had a rounded to flat base with a moderate break of slope and was c.2.25m in width and most probably represents a boundary/field ditch dating to the post-medieval period. The ditch was on the same alignment and is probably the same as N/S ditch [36] in Trench 9 to the south (see para 7.9.5 below).

7.5.4 Sealing the cut feature [17] was a firm, dark brown, silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.88m OD c.0.16m thick and probably representative of a horticultural/garden soil.

7.5.5 The remainder of the trench was comprised of modern truncations, including footings and services, sealed by a brick hardcore levelling layer, c.0.25m thick. The height of the layer was 9.07m OD and represents the current ground surface in the vicinity of Trench 5.

7.6 TRENCH 6

7.6.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 6 was a naturally deposited light reddish brown, sandy silt layer, [24], encountered at 8.54m OD.

7.6.2 Sealing the earlier horizon and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.81m OD. The layer was c.0.30m in thickness and represents a post-medieval garden/horticultural deposit.

7.6.3 Cutting through the horticultural horizon [6] was modern pit [19] 0.39m in depth, filled by a very loose mid brown silty gravel. Although the feature contained post-medieval pottery dating to 17th century the looseness of the fill suggested a later date of deposition.

7.6.4 The remainder of the trench was comprised of modern truncations, which included concrete foundations, which were covered by a brick hardcore layer, c.0.30m thick. The height of the brick hardcore layer was 9.11m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 6.

7.7 TRENCH 7

7.7.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 7 was a naturally deposited light reddish brown, sandy silt, layer [24], encountered at 8.34m OD.

7.7.2 Sealing the underlying horizon [24], was a light reddish brown sandy silt layer [23] encountered at 8.53m OD. The layer was c.0.19m in thickness and represents a post-medieval ploughsoil.

7.7.3 Sealing the earlier ploughsoil and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [6] encountered at 8.78m OD. The layer was c.0.25m in thickness and represents a post-medieval garden/horticultural deposit.

- 7.7.4 The remainder of the trench was constituted by brick hardcore levelling layer, c.0.40m thick. The height of the layer was 9.18m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 7.

7.8 TRENCH 8 (Fig. 3)

- 7.8.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 8 was a naturally deposited clayey silt layer [33] encountered at 8.56m OD.
- 7.8.2 Cutting through the surface of the natural horizon was an E/W orientated feature [32], 0.55m in depth, which contained a light greyish brown, silty sand fill [31]. The feature had a flat base with a moderate break of slope and was c.1.15m in width. The fill contained very little cultural material with the exception of occasional fragments of pottery dating to 1170-1350, ceramic building material, animal bone and one piece of residual struck flint. This cut represents the continuation of feature [65] observed to the east in Trench 9 (see para 7.9.3 below) and is interpreted as a ditch most probably being part of a field boundary and is evidence for medieval activity in this area of the site.
- 7.8.3 Truncating ditch [32] to the north was an E/W orientated feature [30], 0.65m in depth, which contained a light brownish grey, silty sand fill [29] and a mid greyish brown, silty sand fill [28]. The feature had a concaved base with a moderate break of slope and was c.1.45m in width. Whilst the primary fill [29] contained no cultural remains and probably represents natural silting of the ditch, the upper fill [28] contained occasional fragments of pottery dating to period 1230-1400. The feature represents a ditch most probably forming part of a re-cut to field boundary [32] and is further evidence for continued medieval activity in this area of the site. The ditch continued to the east as cuts [40] and [44] in Trench 9 (see para 7.9.4 below) and cut [15] in Trench 3 (see para 7.3.4 above).
- 7.8.4 Sealing the earlier cut features and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [27] encountered at 8.95m OD. The layer was c.0.40m in thickness and represents a post-medieval plough/horticultural deposit.
- 7.8.4 The remainder of the trench was comprised of a modern truncation running roughly N/S and a brick hardcore levelling layer c.0.40m thick. The height of the brick hardcore layer was 9.29m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 8.

7.9 TRENCH 9 (Figs. 3, 4 and 5)

- 7.9.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 9 was a naturally deposited clayey silt layer [79] encountered at 8.72m OD.
- 7.9.2 Cutting the surface of the natural horizon was E/W orientated feature [42]/[46], c.0.43m in depth, containing a light silver grey, silty sand fill, [41]/[45] respectively. The feature had a gently rounded base with a gradual break of slope and was c.1.45m in width. The fill contained very little cultural material with the exception of one sherd of pottery dating to 1230-1400 and occasional fragments of ceramic building material and most probably represents a medieval field boundary, being a continuation of cut [21] observed to the east in Trench 3 (see para 7.3.3 above).
- 7.9.3 Cutting ditch [42] to the south was an E/W orientated feature [65], 0.65m in depth, which contained a light brownish grey, silty sand fill [64]. The feature had a flat base with a moderate break of slope and was c.1.45m in width. The fill contained very little cultural material with the exception of occasional fragments of pottery dating to 1230-1350 and ceramic building material. This feature was a continuation of ditch [32] observed to the west in Trench 8 (see para 7.8.2) and most probably represents a re-cut of field boundary [42] but did not extend east of N/S ditch [36] (see below).
- 7.9.4 Truncating ditch [42]/[46] to the north was an E/W orientated feature [40]/[44], c.0.54m in depth, which contained a light brownish grey, silty sand fill [39]/[43]. The feature had a concave base with a moderate to steep break of slope and was c.1.20m in width. The fill contained very little cultural material with the exception of occasional fragments of pottery dating to the 13th/14th century and ceramic building material. This feature was a continuation of the ditch revealed to the west in Trench 8 as cut [30] (see para 7.8.3 above) and to the east in Trench 3 as cut [15] (see para 7.3.4 above), most probably represents a re-cut of field boundary [42].
- 7.9.5 A large N/S ditch [36], c.0.48m in depth, truncated the earlier E/W orientated cut features. The feature was filled by a light orangish brown, clay sand silt [35] and a mid to dark blackish brown, sandy silt [34]. The cut had a rounded to flat base with a moderate break of slope and was c.2.12m in width. The primary silting [35] contained minimal quantities of cultural material with the exception of occasional pottery dating to the 17th/18th century and ceramic building material fragments. The backfill [34] contain frequent charcoal and ceramic building materials fragments and occasional clay pipe and pottery fragments dating to the 17th/18th century. The feature probably represents a boundary ditch and it is significant that ditch [65] does not extend to the east of it, suggesting that it may represent the re-cutting of an earlier, medieval, N/S boundary.

- 7.9.6 Sealing the earlier cut features and present throughout the trench was a dark greyish brown silty sand layer [78] encountered at 9.00m OD. The layer was c.0.42m in thickness and represents a late post-medieval ploughsoil/horticultural horizon.
- 7.9.7 Running parallel to the east of ditch [36] was an alignment of N/S postholes [50], [52], [54], [60] and [62] all of which were c.0.22m in depth. The postholes contained similar mid greyish brown, silty sand fills [49], [51], [53], [59] and [61] respectively. Posthole [50] had a postpipe [48] filled by a dark greyish brown, silty sand [47]. With the exception of fill [53] that contained frequent pottery and clay pipe dating to the late 17th century/18th century, ceramic building material and moderate glass, bone and iron fragments the other fills contained only occasional fragments of ceramic building material and iron. The postholes might suggest a change of farming activity in the 18th/19th century, from that of crop yielding to that of orchards or possible grazing land.
- 7.9.8 Other features of similar date were postholes [69], [71] and [73] c.0.13m depth, and filled by a dark grey, clayey silt [68], [70] and [72] respectively. Tree bole [67] cut layer [78] with a similar fill [66] to that of the above. All contained a sporadic quantity of cultural material with the exception of frequent charcoal and occasional pot and ceramic building material fragments.
- 7.9.8 The remainder of the trench was constituted by brick hardcore levelling layer, c.0.40m thick. The height of the layer was 9.36m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 9.

7.10 TRENCH 10 (Figs. 4 and 5)

- 7.10.1 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 10 was a naturally deposited clayey silt layer [103] encountered at 8.80m OD.
- 7.10.2 Truncating the surface of the natural horizon, was feature [99] c.0.20m deep, and filled by a light brownish grey, clayey silt, [98]. The feature contained clay pipe stems and is evidence of post-medieval pitting, within this area.
- 7.10.3 Also truncating the surface of the natural horizon, were three E/W orientated bedding trenches [81], [83], and [85], c.0.08m deep. These were filled by a mid grey, clayey silt, [80], [82] and [84] respectively. The features had rounded bases, with gentle breaks of slope. Although the fills had a general lack of cultural remains, occasional redeposited medieval pottery and coal fragments, were present. Truncating pit [99] was construction cut [77] containing brick well [75] and filled by a mid greyish black, sandy silt [76] and dark greyish black, sandy silt [74]. No cultural material was present

within backfill [76] but occasional fragments of 19th century glass, 18th century pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from infill [74]. Due to the close proximity and underlying water table this feature was not fully excavated.

- 7.10.4 Other features truncating the surface of the natural horizon, were a sporadic collection of postholes [89], [91], [93], [95] and [97] c.0.30m in depth. The postholes were filled by dark brownish grey, clayey sand silt fills [88], [90], [92], [94] and [96] respectively. The postholes possibly suggest an increase in probably garden/yard activity, associated with houses fronting the London Road during the 19th century.
- 7.10.5 The remainder of the trench was constituted by brick hardcore levelling layer, c.0.90m thick. The height of the layer ranged between heights of 9.25m OD to 8.89m OD and represents the current ground surface of the site in the vicinity of Trench 10.

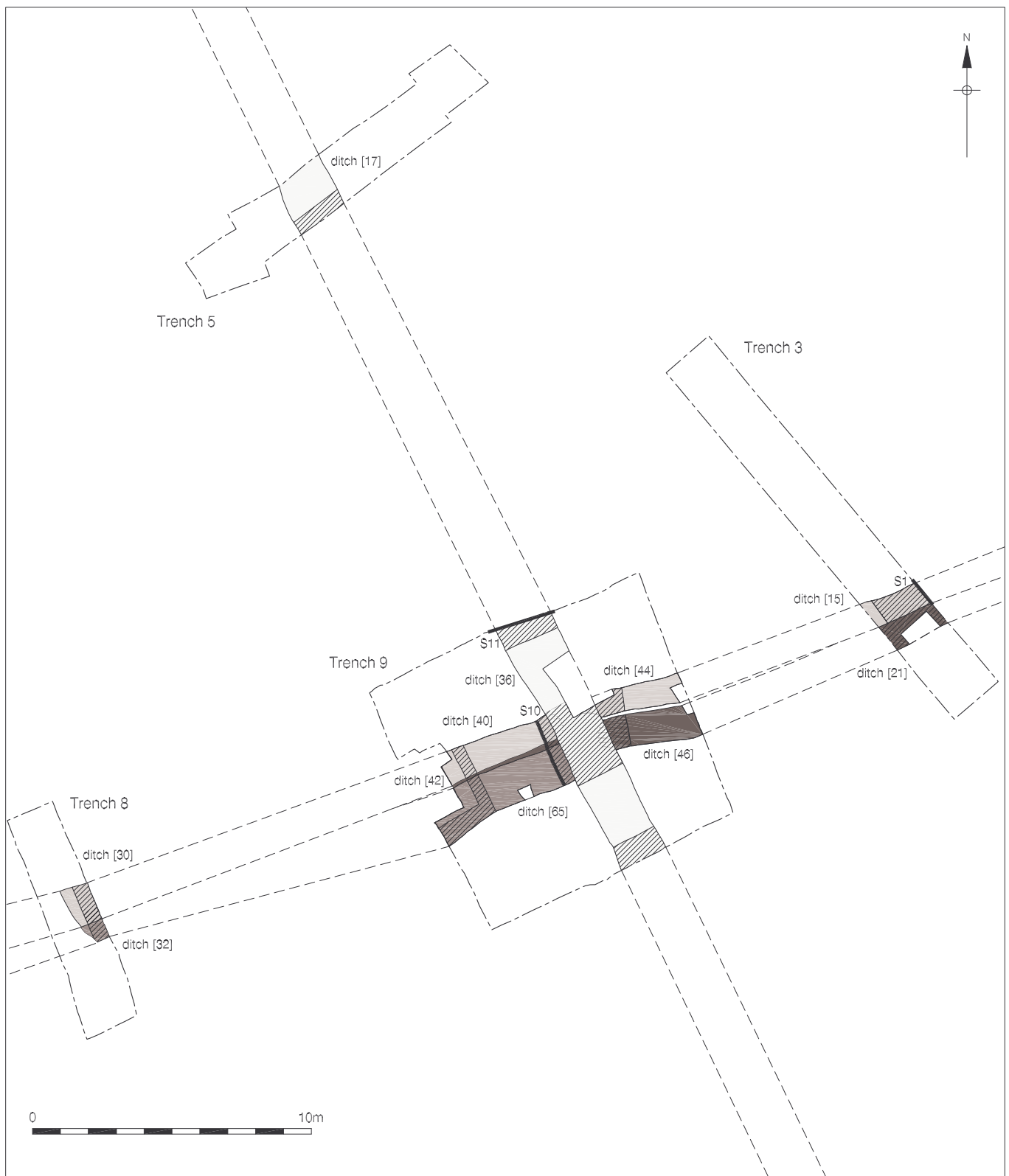
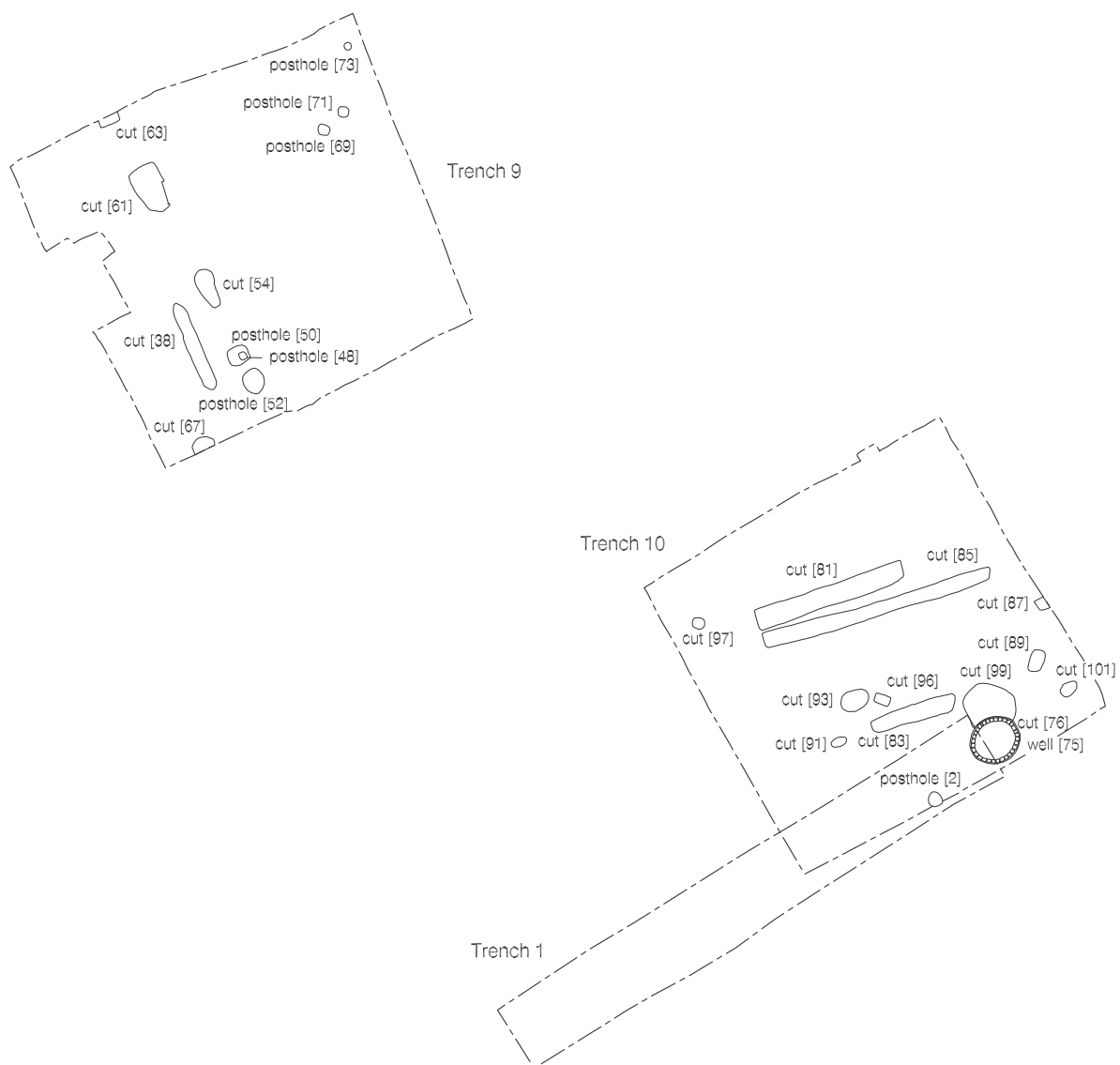
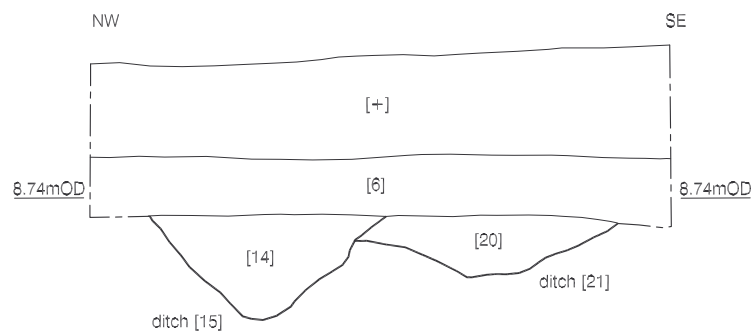


Figure 3
Early Medieval and 18th Century Ditches
1:200

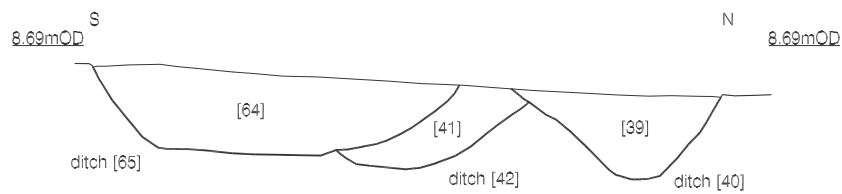


0 10m

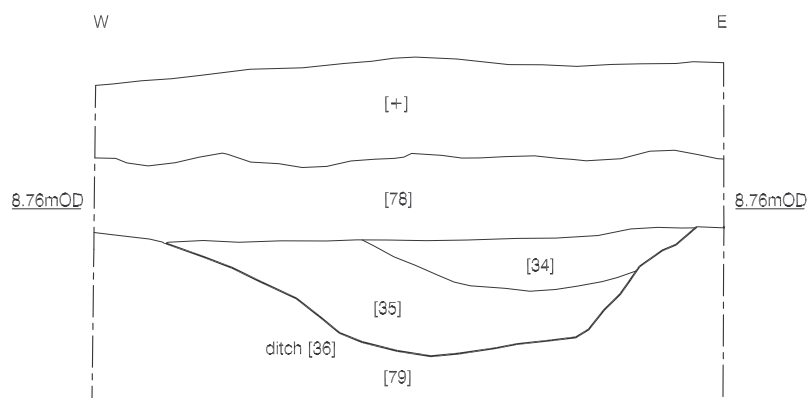
Figure 4
Trenches 1, 9 & 10
Late Post-Medieval Features
1:200



Section 1
South West Facing section through Early Medieval Ditches
Trench 3



Section 10
East Facing section through Early Medieval Ditches
Trench 9



Section 11
South Facing section through 16th Century Ditches
Trench 9

0 1m

Figure 5
Sections 1,10 & 11
1:30

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for natural terrace gravels, present within Trenches 2 and 3 recorded at heights of 8.19m OD and 8.20m OD. Sealing the horizon was a mixed light greyish yellow to a mid orangey brown, clayey sandy silt. The deposit represents Langley Silts on site and was encountered in all of the evaluation trenches at heights ranging between 8.34m OD and 8.80m OD.

8.2 Phase 1a: Prehistoric/Natural Features

- 8.2.1 An irregularly shaped feature containing no cultural material truncated the natural horizon. Whilst it is probable that the feature is naturally formed, e.g. a tree throw, the presence of a residual struck flint on site may suggest that it could be prehistoric in date.

8.3 Phase 2: Medieval

- 8.3.1 An E/W ditch was observed in Trenches 3, 8 and 9 running across the central area of the site and at least re-cuts were apparent in the archaeological sequence. Whilst the ditch and its later re-cuts contained minimal quantities of cultural material the pottery that was retrieved is indicative of a late 12th to late 14th century date of deposition. The ditch appears to represent a field boundary running parallel with London Road, the medieval road linking Kingston to London.

8.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval 17th/18th century

- 8.4.1 Truncating the above medieval ditch, was a large N/S post-medieval ditch. Whilst the silting of this ditch had a lack of cultural remains, the finds that were retrieved appear to be late 16th to 17th century. The back fill contained a moderate amount of cultural evidence, notably clay tobacco pipe which dates its abandonment to the late 17th to 18th century, this ditch also represents an agricultural field boundary. It can be noted that no cultural remains were found on site associated with the 15th to 16th century, this could represent an abandonment of site in this period, with then a change of property alignments with the above mentioned ditch.

8.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval 18th/19th century

- 8.5.1 Sealing the earlier features across the site, was an agricultural/horticultural layer. This was truncated to the north by a series of postholes, the postholes ran parallel to and to the west of the above mentioned ditch and would appear to represent the same property boundary. These along with a number of tree boles in this area of site, possibly suggest a change of land use from that of agriculture to that of orchards, which depicted on the 1st series Ordnance Survey map of 1871 of the area.

- 8.5.2 To the south of the site, a well, several bedding trenches and postholes were present. These most probably are associated with garden or backyard activity connected with properties fronting London Road, that are part of the settlement expansion from Kingston, which prospered in this period.

8.6 Phase 5: 20th century

- 8.6.1 The excavated trenches provided abundant evidence to indicate that the site was redeveloped in the 20th century, with the presence concrete foundations and services. The very south of the site was truncated by fuel tanks associated with a petrol station and being heavily contaminated by hydrocarbons, this area of site was unexcavated.
- 8.6.2 The 20th century buildings were demolished and levelled in the 21st century and used as a concrete hardcore horizon that exist on site today.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation found evidence for natural gravel deposits across the site at a height of between 8.19m OD and 8.20m OD. There was also evidence of a natural brickearth sealing the natural terrace gravel at heights of 8.34m OD and 8.68m OD the natural deposits do not appear to have been terraced or horizontally truncated in antiquity.
- 9.2 The presence of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries on site reflect a land use that was essentially on the fringes of the associated medieval settlement but becoming more developed within the late post-medieval period, as witnessed by the features associated with garden or backyard activity.
- 9.3 The apparent disuse of the medieval ditch in the late 14th century may be due to the steep decline in the population caused by the Black Death.

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- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Big Yellow Construction Company for commissioning and funding the archaeological evaluations and Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS for monitoring the site.

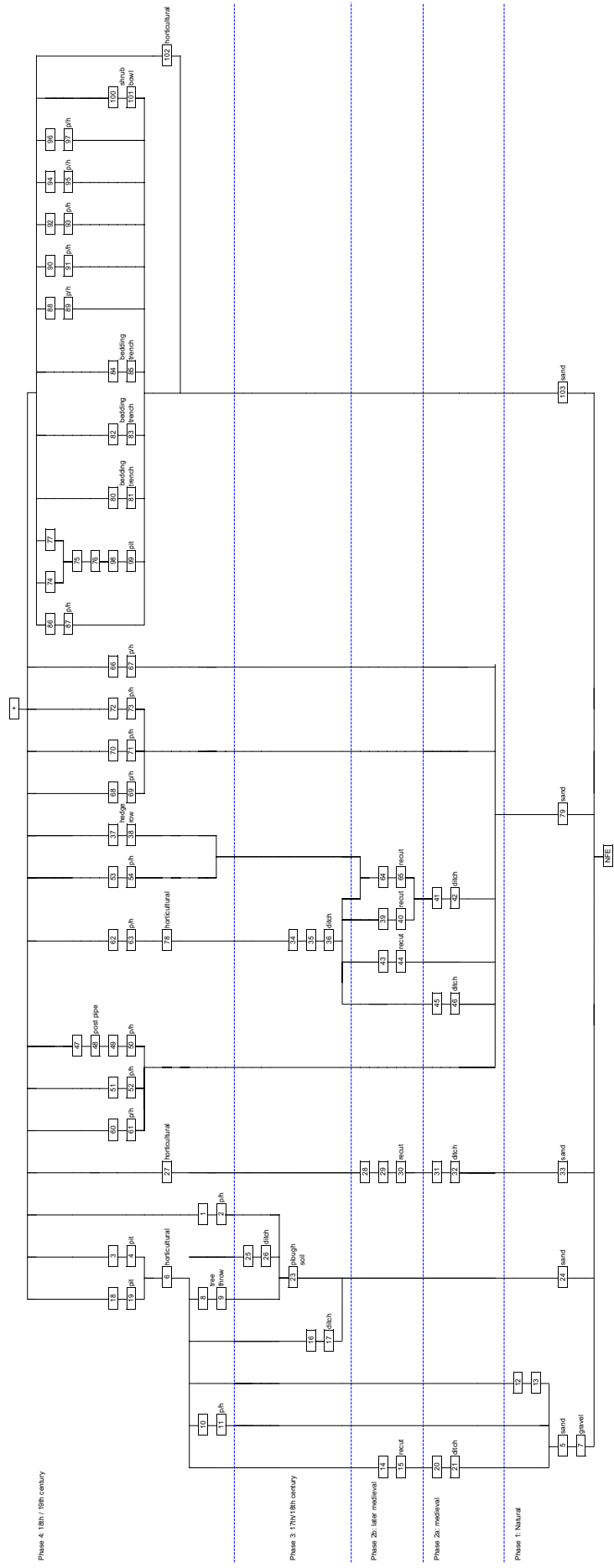
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Elliott Wragg for supervising the first phase of the evaluation and Denise Mulligan, Ashley Pooley, Joanna Taylor and Stuart Watson for their assistance during the evaluation. The author would also like to thank Natalie Barrett and Fiona Keith-Lucas for the surveying, Victoria Osborn for the illustrations and Chris Jarrett for the pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass reports, John Brown for the ceramic building material report, Märit Gaimster for the small finds report and Lisa Yeomans for the animal bone report. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Jon Butler for his project management and editing of the present report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Trench/ Grid Square	Section Number	Type	Description	Same as	Highest	Lowest
1	Tr 1		Fill	Fill of [2]		8.74	
2	Tr 1		Cut	Posthole		8.74	8.56
3	Tr 2	4	Fill	Fill of [4]		8.79	
4	Tr 2	4	Cut	Pit		8.79	8.21
5	Tr 1, 2, 3	4	Layer	Natural		8.65	8.5
6	Tr 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	1,3,4,5,6,7,8	Layer	Made ground		8.91	8.77
7	Tr 2, 3		Layer	Natural		8.2	8.19
8	Tr 2		Fill	Fill of [9]		8.59	
9	Tr 2		Cut	Tree Throw		8.59	8.4
10	Tr 2		Fill	Fill of [11]		8.51	
11	Tr 2		Cut	Posthole		8.51	8.44
12	Tr 2		Fill	Fill of [13]		8.47	
13	Tr 2		Cut	Natural Feature		8.47	8.39
14	Tr 3	1,2	Fill	Fill of [15]	(29),(39),(43)	8.64	
15	Tr 3	1,2	Cut	Ditch	[30],[40],[44]	8.64	8.23
16	Tr 5	3	Fill	Fill of [17]		8.74	8.71
17	Tr 5	3	Cut	Ditch	[36]	8.74	8.09
18	Tr 6	7	Fill	Fill of [19]		8.81	
19	Tr 6	7	Cut	Pit		8.81	8.42
20	Tr 3	1,2	Fill	Fill of [21]	(41),(45)	8.61	
21	Tr 3	1,2	Cut	Ditch	[42],[46]	8.61	8.36
22	Void						
23	Tr 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	4,6,8	Layer	Ploughsoil		8.74	8.47
24	Tr 4, 5,6,7		Layer	Natural		8.63	8.34
25	Tr 1	8	Fill	Fill of [26]		8.74	
26	Tr 1	8	Cut	Ditch		8.74	8.46
27	Tr 8	9	Layer	Ploughsoil		8.95	8.85
28	Tr 8	9	Fill	Fill of [30]		8.84	
29	Tr 8	9	Fill	Fill of [30]	(14),(29),(43)	8.42	8.34
30	Tr 8	9	Cut	Ditch	[15],[30],[44]	8.56	7.92
31	Tr 8	9	Fill	Fill of [32]	(64)	8.48	8.01
32	Tr 8	9	Cut	Ditch	[65]	8.53	8.01
33	Tr 8	9	Layer	Natural		8.56	8.52
34	Tr 9	11	Fill	Backfill of Ditch [36]		8.68	8.55
35	Tr 9	11	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [36]		8.68	8.55
36	Tr 9	11	Cut	Ditch	[17]	8.68	8.03
37	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [38]		8.63	
38	Tr 9		Cut	Linear Hedge Bowl		8.63	8.46
39	Tr 9	10	Fill	Fill of [40]	(14),(29),(43)	8.59	
40	Tr 9	10	Cut	Ditch	[15],[30],[44]	8.59	8.05
41	Tr 9	10	Fill	Fill of [42]	(31),(45)	8.55	
42	Tr 9	10	Cut	Ditch	[32],[46]	8.55	8.17
43	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [44]	(14),(29),(39)	8.58	8.57
44	Tr 9		Cut	Ditch	[15],[30],[40]	8.58	8.14
45	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [46]	(20),(31),(41)	8.62	
46	Tr 9		Cut	Ditch	[21],[32],[42]	8.62	8.19
47	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [48]		8.62	
48	Tr 9		Cut	Post Pipe within [50]		8.62	8.48
49	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [50]		8.62	
50	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.62	8.48
51	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [52]		8.62	

52	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.62	8.55
Context	Trench/	Section	Type	Description	Same as	Highest	Lowest
Number	Grid Square	Number					
53	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [54]		8.58	
54	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.58	8.17
55	Void						
56	Void						
57	Void						
58	Void						
59	Void						
60	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [61]		8.5	
61	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.5	8.28
62	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [63]		8.5	
63	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.5	8.29
64	Tr 9	10	Fill	Fill of [65]	(31)	8.59	
65	Tr 9	10	Cut	Ditch	[32]	8.59	8.05
66	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [67]		8.63	
67	Tr 9		Cut	Tree Throw		8.63	8.5
68	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [69]		8.62	
69	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.62	8.49
70	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [71]		8.62	
71	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.62	8.58
72	Tr 9		Fill	Fill of [73]		8.7	
73	Tr 9		Cut	Posthole		8.7	8.64
74	Tr 10		Fill	Backfill within (75)		8.78	
75	Tr 10		Masonry	Brick Well		8.78	
76	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [77]		8.78	
77	Tr 10		Cut	Well Construction Cut		8.78	8.36 as seen
78	Tr 9	11	Layer	Ploughsoil		9	8.92
79	Tr 9	11	Layer	Natural		8.72	8.55
80	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [81]		8.75	8.73
81	Tr 10		Cut	Bedding trench		8.75	8.67
82	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [83]		8.82	8.79
83	Tr 10		Cut	Bedding trench		8.82	8.74
84	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [86]		8.76	8.72
85	Tr 10		Cut	Bedding trench		8.76	8.63
86	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [87]		8.7	
87	Tr 10		Cut	Pit		8.7	8.58
88	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [89]		8.77	
89	Tr 10		Cut	Posthole		8.77	8.47
90	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [91]		8.8	
91	Tr 10		Cut	Posthole		8.8	8.71
92	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [93]		8.76	
93	Tr 10		Cut	Posthole		8.76	8.67
94	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [95]		8.8	
95	Tr 10		Cut	Posthole		8.8	8.73
96	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [97]		8.73	
97	Tr 10		Cut	Posthole		8.73	8.65
98	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [99]		8.78	
99	Tr 10		Cut	Pit		8.78	8.58
100	Tr 10		Fill	Fill of [101]		8.82	
101	Tr 10		Cut	Tree Throw		8.82	8.67
102	Tr 10		Layer	Ploughsoil		9	
103	Tr 10		Layer	Natural		8.8	8.72

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (2 boxes). Most sherds are in a good condition, small to large in size, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition and discarded soon after breakage. Pottery was recovered from 21 contexts and all produced small groups of pottery, under 30 sherds.

All the pottery (73 sherds, none of which was unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Museum of London codes for fabric, form and decoration. However, there are a number of fabrics that, although given generic London codes, best fit the Surrey descriptions (Jones, 1998). The pottery is discussed by the types and its distribution.

MEDIEVAL FABRICS AND FORMS

There are a total of 31 sherds of medieval pottery, ranging in date to between 1150-1500.

Surrey whitewares

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1170-1400, eight sherds, forms: jug and jar, rounded,

Kingston-type ware, highly decorated (KING HD), 1230-1300, one sherd, form: jug.

Production of small amounts of Kingston-type ware are known in deposits dated to the end of the 12th-century in Kingston its self, but it was not traded to London until c.1230. However, none of the Kingston-type ware appears to belong to the earlier late 12th-early 13th century industry.

Red earthenwares

Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), 1080-1200, one sherd, form: jug.

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, one sherd, form: jug.

Surrey orange sandy ware (SOSW), 1230-1400, two sherds, forms: jar and jug.

Wheel-thrown coarse wares

Coarse medieval sandy ware (MCS), 1170-1300, two sherds, forms: uncertain.

One sherd has an internal glaze and probably belongs to the Surrey grey/brown tradition.

South Hertfordshire greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, eleven sherds, forms: jars.

A tradition for greyware pottery in the Thames Valley is known for the period 1170-1350, and kilns and production sites are known in South Hertfordshire, but two pits of greyware wasters were also found at Cromwell Road, Kingston.

POST-MEDIEVAL FABRICS AND FORMS

A total of 49 sherds of post-medieval pottery are recorded.

Border ware

Green-glazed border ware (BORDG), 1550-1700, one sherd, form: bowl or dish.

Green-glazed border ware, type 2 chamber pot (BORDG CHP2), 1650-1700, one sherd.

Red Border ware (RBOR), 1580-1800, nine sherds, forms: bowl, flowerpot and pipkin.

Red Border ware, slip decorated, c.1580-1800, one sherd, form: bowl.

London Coarse red earthenware

Post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 22 sherds, form: flower pot.

Delftware

Plain white tin-glazed earthenware (TGW C), 1630-1800, three sherds, forms: drug jar, ?plate.

Stoneware

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1900, five sherds, forms: jug, rounded.

Industrial finewares

Developed Creamware (CREA DEV), 1760-1880, two sherds, forms: plates

Refined whiteware (REFW), 1800-1900, one sherd, slip and roulette decoration, form unidentified.

Imports

Imari style Chinese porcelain (CHPO IMARI), 1680-1900, one sherd, form: tea bowl.

DISTRIBUTION

Pottery is present in phases 2a to 4 and its distribution is shown in Table 1 where contexts containing pottery are shown, by their trench location, phasing, the size of the group and the date range of the pottery, the latest pottery type and the probable date of deposition.

Phase 2a: Medieval

In Trench 3 the ditch [21] produced two sherds of pottery as a single sherd of Kingston ware and a Cheam ware small rounded jar rim, indicating deposition between 1350-1400.

Fill [31] of ditch [33], in Trench 8, produced the hooked rim of a jar in South Hertfordshire greyware, dated 1170-1350.

Located in Trench 9 the earliest ditch [42] produced in its fill [41] a single small sherd of Kingston-type ware indicating a 1230-1400 deposition date.

Phase 2b: Later Medieval

Ditch [21] in Trench 3 was recut by [15] and has recorded in its fill [14] two sherds of Coarse Border ware pottery, firstly as a jug sherd and secondly as a datable flat-topped rim cooking pot, indicating deposition between 1340-1500.

A recut, [30] of ditch [32] in Trench 8 produced two sherds of Kingston-type ware jugs in fill [28] and so indicating deposition between 1230-1400.

In Trench 9, recuts of ditch [42] produced two sherds of pottery in fill [39] of [40] as a sherd of South Hertfordshire greyware and a sherd of Surrey grey/brown ware with an internal glaze, indicating a spot date of 1170-1350. Recut [44] produced only in its fill [43] the rim sherd of a Surrey Orange sandy ware jar, dated 1230-1400.

Another ditch cutting fill [41] of ditch [42] was feature [65] and it produced six sherds of pottery as Kingston-type ware (three sherds) from a jug and rounded jar, and another jug sherd in Kingston medieval redware. Single jug sherds are also present in Coarse London ware and London type ware, while two sherds of South Hertfordshire greyware are also present. A deposition spot date of 1230-1350 is indicated by the presence of these types of pottery.

Phase 3: 17th-18th century

In Trench 1 the ditch [26] produced a single sherd from a Kingston highly decorated jug dated 1230-1300.

Ditch [17], in Trench 5 has recorded in its fill [16] the base of a Red Border ware dish, indicating deposition between 1580-1800.

Recorded in Trench 9, ditch [36] had two fills containing pottery. The primary fill [35] produced two sherds of Red Border ware as the latest types of pottery present and indicates deposition between 1580-1800. Above it fill [34] has recorded pottery types that when contemporary

would indicate a deposition date during the late 17th century. The latest pottery types in fill [34] are Post-medieval redware, Red border ware, plain white tin-glazed earthenware dated 1630-1800 and part of a Border ware green-glazed type 2 (flat top rimmed) chamber pot, dated 1650-1700.

Context	Trench	Phase	No. of sherds	Date range of pottery types	Latest pottery type date range	Spot date
[4]	2	4	2	1570-1800	1630-1800	1630-1800
[14]	3	2b	2	1270-1500	1340-1500	1340-1500
[16]	5	3	1	1580-1800	1580-1800	1580-1800
[18]	6	4	1	1630-1680	1630-1680	1630-1680
[20]	3	2a	2	1230-1500	1350-1500	1350-1400
[26]	1	3	1	1230-1300	1230-1300	1230-1300
[28]	8	2b	2	1230-1400	1230-1400	1230-1400
[31]	8	2a	3	1170-1350	1170-1350	1170-1350
[34]	9	3	11	1150-1900	1650-1900	1650-1700
[35]	9	3	3	1170-1800	1580-1800	1580-1800
[39]	9	2b	2	1150-1350	1170-1350	1170-1350
[41]	9	2a	1	1230-1400	1230-1400	1230-1400
[43]	9	2b	1	1230-1400	1230-1400	1230-1400
[47]	9	4	1	1580-1900	1580-1900	1580-1900
[53]	9	4	26	1230-1900	1670-1900	1670-1800
[64]	9	2b	8	1080-1400	1230-1400	1230-1350
[68]	9	4	1	1580-1900	1580-1900	1580-1900
[74]	10	4	4	1580-1900	1680-1900	1680-1800
[80]	10	4	4	1170-1400	1230-1400	1230-1350
[84]	10	4	1	1170-1350	1170-1350	1150-1350
[88]	10	4	3	1580-1900	1800-1900	1800-1880

Table 1. LGP 03; distribution of pottery showing the size of the group, the date range of the pottery and the latest pottery-type in the context and the deposition date.

Phase 4: 18th-19th century

Pit [4], in Trench 2 has associated with it two sherds of Tin-glazed earthenware, firstly a sherd of plain blue ware, possibly from a tile and dated 1630-1800, and secondly an 18th century body sherd with floral decoration in blue and purple on a light blue background.

From Trench 9, the post-pipe fill [47] associated with post-hole [50] produced a single sherd of an 18th or 19th century Post-medieval redware flowerpot. Post-hole [54] had in its fill [53] Red Border ware, as four sherds and includes a pipkin handle, but there are also five sherds of London stoneware that includes rounded jugs of an 18th-century date. A spot date for the deposition of fill [53] would be 1670-1800. Post-hole [69] produced in its fill [68] a single small body sherd of Post-medieval redware indicating a deposition date of 1580-1900.

The masonry well [75] in Trench 10 contained pottery in one fill [74], spot dated 1680-1800 by a tea bowl in Imari style Chinese porcelain, Red Border ware, which included a slip decorated rounded bowl. There are two post-holes containing medieval pottery also from Trench 10. First, fill [80] of cut [81] produced four sherds of pottery as small, single sherds of Kingston type ware and Surrey orange sandy ware, while two sherds of South Hertfordshire greyware includes a rim of an uncertain vessel with a flat top, under cut beneath. The second post-hole, [85] has recorded in its fill [84] a single, small sherd of South Hertfordshire greyware. Post-hole [89] produced three sherds of pottery in its fill as single sherds of a rouletted and red slip and green-glazed Refined white earthenware, a Developed Creamware plate and a Post-medieval redware flowerpot, all suggesting a deposition date of c.1800-1880.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery assemblage is only of significance for the site and follows the general ceramic trends for Kingston and the London region.

Medieval

The medieval pottery reflects mostly 13th-14th century activity on the site and the ceramic trends so far understood in Kingston. The fragmentary nature of the material and the small sized sherds, although not abraded, is in keeping with pottery probably of a secondary deposition source and this could be derived from agricultural soils.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery is fragmentary and rather mundane and reflects the ceramic trends found in Kingston and the London area.

POTENTIAL

The main potential for the pottery recovered from the site is to provide broad dating for contexts. No vessels merit illustration. The assemblage also gives little information for the activities, on or near the site, during all periods.

RESEARCH AIMS

No research aims are suggested on the pottery.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

No further work is recommended on the pottery assemblage and information from this report should be used in a publication if it is required.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jones, P. 1998. Towards a type series of medieval pottery in Surrey to c.AD 1700. Surrey Archaeological Collections, 85, 211-238

APPENDIX 4: ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur as small groups in contexts and always as under five fragments.

All the clay tobacco pipes (16 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of five bowls, ten stems and one nib or mouthpart. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1680 and 1740.

1680-1710

There are single examples of the heeled AO20, AO21 and AO22 bowls. All the bowls are plain and not marked by the makers' initials.

1700-1740

Two bowls are of the heeled OS10 type and both are undecorated and without the makers initials.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the phase, trench, number of fragments, the date range of the types and the latest bowl, together with a spot date for each context tobacco pipes occur in.

The clay tobacco pipes are found in phases 3 and 4.

Context	Phase	Trench	No. of fragments	Date range of clay tobacco pipes	Latest date of clay tobacco pipe	Spot date
34	3	9	8	1680-1740	1700-1740	1700-1710
49	4	9	1			1580-1910 (stem)
53	4	9	1	1680-1710	1680-1710	1680-1710
84	4	10	1			1580-1910 (stem)
86	4	10	1			1580-1910 (stem)
88	4	10	3			1580-1910 (stems)
98	4	10	1			1580-1910 (stem)

Table 1. LGP 05. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Phase 3: 17th-18th century

From Trench 9, ditch [36] produced in its fill [34] eight tobacco pipe fragments as three stems and a single nib, but also a bowl each of types AO21 and AO22 and two OS10 examples, indicating deposition between 1700-1710.

Phase 4: 18th-19th century

In Trench 9, fill [49] of post-hole [50] produced a single clay tobacco pipe stem indicating deposition between 1580-1910. Post-hole [54] had in its fill a single AO20 bowl, dated 1680-1710.

From Trench 10, single pipe stems occur in fill [84] of the bedding trench [85] and fills [86] and [98] of pits [87] and [99] while three stems are recorded in fill [88] of the posthole [89]. The stems can only be dated to between 1580-1910.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance only to the site and follow the typological trend as observed in the London area.

POTENTIAL

The clay tobacco pipes have only the potential to date the contexts they were found in. Where more than one type of bowl occurs together they are always contemporary with each other. There is nothing unusual about the assemblage that merits further comment.

RESEARCH AIMS

No research aims are postulated for the clay tobacco pipes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on the clay tobacco pipes and any publication for the site should use information from this report.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A. (1969), London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A. (1975). *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). Most sherds are in a good condition, small to large in size, not abraded and indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or discarded soon after breakage. There is one complete vessel. Glass was recovered from four contexts and all produced small groups of glass.

All the glass (fifteen sherds, none of which was unstratified) was examined macroscopically, and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by glass colour, form, decoration, fragment count and estimated number of vessels. The glass is discussed by forms and its distribution.

FORMS

All the glass forms are post-medieval in date.

Bottles

Flat bottle

One complete, small flat hexagonal bottle in clear glass, mid to late 19th century.

Wine bottles

One dark green base sherd of a possible onion type bottle, late 17th-early 18th century.

Cylindrical, ten sherds (representing three bottles) with one string-rim dated c.1750-80 and another dated c.1760 (Dumbrell 1983, 38-39).

Window glass

Three fragments of pale green window glass, late 18th to 19th century, probably an indication of a low socio-economic group.

DISTRIBUTION

Glass was recovered from phases 3 and 4.

Phase 3: 17th-18th century

In Trench 5, fill [16] of ditch [17] produced a single fragment of a 17th- or 18th-century dark green wine bottle fragment.

Ditch [36] in Trench 9 has recorded in its fill [34] the base of a possible onion type wine bottle in dark green glass and is probably late 17th to early 18th century in date.

Phase 4: 18th-19th century

In Trench 9 there were nine sherds of dark green cylindrical wine bottles recovered from fill [53] of post-hole [54]. At least two wine bottles are represented and have string rims of c.1750-80 and c.1760 in date.

The well [75] in Trench 10 produced in its fill [74] the complete clear glass flat bottle of an hexagonal shape, dated to the mid to late 19th century and three fragments of pale window glass, dated to the late 18th and 19th century.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The glass assemblage is only of significance for the site and follows the general typology for the London region.

POTENTIAL

The main potential for the glass is to provide dating for contexts. No vessels require illustration. The assemblage does give some information for the consumption of alcohol on or near the site during the post-medieval period, while the pale green window glass indicates a low socio-economic group living on or close to the site.

RESEARCH AIMS

No research aims are suggested on the glass.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

No further work is recommended on the glass assemblage and should a publication be required then the information from this report can be used.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dumbrell, R. 1983. Understanding Antique Wine Bottles, Antique Collectors' Club.

APPENDIX 6: ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By John Brown

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Total No. Assessed boxes: 6 (est)

Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 26

Total Count: 155

Total Weight kg: N/A

Total No. Complete pieces: 0

Total No. Masonry Samples: 1

INTRODUCTION

The majority of the material assessed consisted of medieval, transitional or post-medieval ceramic building materials. Many of the medieval tile fragments were abraded and probably represent residual material. Some of the transitional period brick and tile fabrics showing signs of over-firing or warping, suggesting production was possibly undertaken relatively close to, but not on the site. The remainder of the material was comprised of small amounts of stone. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in medieval and post-medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

METHODOLOGY

The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London. Certain contexts were fully assessed, but the majority were scanned by eye.

Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodribb (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
MED	Flemish-type yellow bricks	3031	B	Brick (uncertain form)
	Limestone, Reigate Stone, Surrey (mainly 1150+)	3107M	S	Stone (uncertain form)
	Local (early) London clay sources	2273	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
MEDPMED	Black iron oxide clay sources	3090	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
	Local London clay sources	2271	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
		2586	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
	Uncertain Source	3216	TP	Peg tile, roof
TRANS	Local London clay sources	2271nr2276	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
	Local 'Tudor' type red brick	3033nr3039	BU	Unfrogged brick
		3046nr3039	BU	Unfrogged brick
		3033	BU	Unfrogged brick
			B	Brick (uncertain form)
		3039	BU	Unfrogged brick
		3046	BU	Unfrogged brick
			B	Brick (uncertain form)
		3065	BU	Unfrogged brick
	Uncertain Source	tgw	FT	Floor tile
PMED	Local London clay sources	2276	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			TP	Peg tile, roof
			TC	Curved roof tile (uncertain form)
	Local post-fire brick	3032	BF	Frogged brick
			B	Brick (uncertain form)

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description
	Netherlands Dutch paving brick	3036	BP	Paving brick
	Uncertain Source	2279	TPA	Pan tile, roof
OTHER	Daub (usually local clay sources)	3102	DA	Daub
	Igneous, Niedermendig lava stone	3123	QUERN	Quernstone
	Limestone oolitic	3109	S	Stone (uncertain form)

Uncommon fabrics/forms

Several brick fragments of local sandy red 'Brickearth' fabrics (3033 family) from [53] were over-fired, warped or with 'flared' (vitrified) surfaces, suggesting that they were either of poor quality, or wasters from brick a clamp. One fragment of peg-type roof tile may have been a waster, as it was vitrified/heavily glazed, with stacking scars visible on the surface. It may have been used in a kiln. One polychrome tin-glazed floor tile also from [53] was decorated with blue, yellow, and green on white tin-glaze. One abraded fragment of Niedermendig Lava quern was recovered from [34]. Otherwise no unusual fabrics or forms were observed.

DISTRIBUTION

Many of the medieval roof tile fragments were abraded, and found residually with later fabrics. A medieval tile kiln was discovered during excavations undertaken by PCA at London Road Kingston in 2001²⁷, and therefore local production of at least some of the material is feasible. The most significant context were the fill [53] of a posthole [54], which contained a range of transitional and post-medieval material, both brick, peg tile and pan tile forms were observed, as well as the tin-glazed floor tile. Another reasonable-sized group of roof tile and brick fragments came from the top fill [34] of a ditch [36]. This material appeared to be of 17th or early 18th century date. One masonry sample was returned, consisting of frogged bricks in fabric 3032 from a soakaway or well [75]. The bricks were probably manufactured between the second half of the 18th century or the first half of the 19th century.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The material generally reflects typical products and fabrics used in the Greater London area from the medieval period onwards. It is thought to be of relatively low significance.

As much of the medieval material is abraded and probably residual, its potential is limited other than to indicate the presence of certain fabrics from the 12th century onwards.

The small size of the context assemblages limits the potential for the transitional and post-medieval material, however the high proportion of brick wasters or 'seconds' could indicate the presence of brick production close to the site. Alternatively this material may reflect the use of cheap, low-grade bricks in a structure, and in this respect may reflect the social status of nearby buildings.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The contexts that were not fully quantified require further assessment. The tin-glazed tile from [53] may be drawn if the site requires publication, otherwise no further work is recommended on the material.

DATE RANGES

The **Date range** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Best-fit date** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM forms/fabrics in a context (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges

Phase	Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Date Range		TPQ Date	Best-fit Date		Deposition Date		R	I
4	4	No	1	20	1180	1800	1180	1180	1350	1180	1350	Yes	No
4	8	No	1	34	1135	1220	1135			1135	1220	Yes	No
2.2	14	No	5		1180	1800	1180	1450	1650	1450	1650	No	No
3	16	No	3	72	1180	1800	1180	1200	1350	1200	1350	Yes	No
0	18	No	2		1450	1700	1450			1450	1700	Yes	No
2.1	20	No	31	3272	50	1800	1350	1350	1220	1350	1650	Yes	No
2.2	28	No	2		1180	1800	1200			1200	1800	Yes	No
3	34	No	12	4306	50	1900	1480	1650	1650	1540	1650	No	No
3	35	No	14		-1500	1800	1450	1450	1650	1450	1650	Yes	No

²⁷ Brown 2004

Phase	Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Date Range		TPQ Date	Best-fit Date		Deposition Date		R	I
4	37	No	5		1135	1800	1180	1200	1350	1180	1220	Yes	No
2.2	39	No	2		1180	1800	1180	1450	1650	1450	1650	No	No
2.1	41	No	1		1180	1800	1180	1200	1350	1200	1350	Yes	No
2.1	45	No	2		1480	1900	1480			1480	1900	No	No
4	49	No	5		1180	1900	1480			1480	1900	No	No
4	51	No	2		1480	1900	1666			1666	1900	No	No
4	53	No	29	6802	1055	1900	1630	1580	1350	1630	1660	No	No
4	60	No	8		1180	1800	1450			1450	1700	No	No
4	62	No	4		1450	1900	1666			1666	1700	No	No
2.2	64	No	5		1180	1900	1480	1650	1650	1650	1800	No	No
4	68	No	1		1180	1800	1180			1180	1800	Yes	No
4	75	Yes	3	3836	1666	1900	1666	1730	1850	1730	1850	No	No
4	80	No	2		1180	1800	1180			1180	1800	Yes	No
4	82	No	10		1180	1800	1450			1450	1700	Yes	No
4	84	No	1		1180	1800	1180			1180	1800	No	No
4	86	No	1		1480	1900	1480			1480	1900	No	No
4	98	No	3		1180	1800	1450			1450	1700	Yes	No

[MAS] masonry feature [I] Contains intrusive material [R] Contains Residual material

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brodrigg G, 1987, *Roman Brick and Tile*. Alan Sutton Publishing, Gloucester.

Brown J, 2002 'Kiln construction and tile production at the Kingston Rotunda and London Road, Kingston' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. *In prep.*

APPENDIX 7: ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE

By Lisa Yeomans

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the excavations at Gordon Road although preservation of the bone was good. In total only 35 fragments of animal bone were retrieved and of these 16 are identifiable to species.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Results

The majority of the animal bone was recovered as occasional finds from many contexts rather than a concentration of bone in any particular feature (Table 1). This makes interpretation of the type of discarded bone (i.e. butchery waste, domestic refuse, etc) difficult.

Species/animal size class	Context											
	14	20	28	31	34	35	39	53	64	74	86	88
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	3				1		2	2				
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)				1		1						
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)								3		1		
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis aries/Capra hircus</i>)								2			1	1
Indeterminate bird									1			
Indeterminate (horse/cattle size)	1		1	1	2			6				
Indeterminate (pig size)	1											1
Indeterminate (sheep/goat/dog size)	1	2										

Table 1: Number of identified specimens (NISP) of animal bone from different contexts.

Phased discussion

The ditch fills dated to the early medieval period (phase 2a) produced a minimal quantity of bone and the only fragment identifiable to species was a cervical vertebra of a horse. Slightly more animal bone was recovered from the later medieval recut (phase 2b) and the few bones that could be identified to species were from cattle. The 17th/18th century ditch (phase 3) included a single fragment of a cattle ilium and part of a horse metatarsal III. Only the late post-medieval contexts produced any sheep/goat bones (only sheep were positively

identified). These were recovered from phase 4 postholes and pits. Conformation of their late date is indicated by the large size of the sheep bones.

Recommendations for further work

The animal bone assemblage from Gordon Road is of minimal interpretive value with the sample size far too small to specify types of activity in the vicinity of the site. No further work is recommended for the animal bone; the results presented in this report will be sufficient for discussion in any publication of the site.

APPENDIX 8: ASSESSMENT OF THE SMALL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

Only one small finds of any significance was retrieved from the archaeological investigation.

Context [43], small find <1>

Worn and flattened thimble of thin copper-alloy sheet; dome missing or absent; no rim but edge marked out with simple incised line border. The holes appear to be punched rather than drilled, and are evenly placed in concentric circles.

Pot date: 1230-1400 (pot may be residual?).

With the exception of examples from the Roman period, there are no thimbles or sewing rings dated before 1300 in England, so the pot date is quite early for this find. None of the features of this thimble allows a more specific date than late medieval or early post-medieval.

APPENDIX 9: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By Barry John Bishop

Introduction

The excavations recovered a single struck flint and two fragments of burnt flint, all from residual contexts. This report quantifies and describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Description

Context [31]

- Narrow flake of semi-opaque dark brown flint in chipped condition. Edge trimmed striking platform 6mm thick, diffuse bulb of percussion, missing/retouched distal termination and four orthogonal dorsal flake scars. Distal has three small narrow flakes removed dihedrally forming a right-angled edge. 36mm X 27mm X 6mm. 6.1g.

Context [34]

- Two fragments of heavily burnt flint weighing 12g.

Discussion

The burnt flint was otherwise unmodified but had been extensively burnt, consistent with having been burnt in a hearth.

The struck flint was in a chipped condition consistent with its recovery from residual contexts. The flakes removed from its distal may have been 'accidental' and produced post-depositionally. However, they do appear to have been struck deliberately and, if so, they suggest the piece was intended as a simple dihedral burin; its 'cutting edge' also exhibits some wear consistent with use as a burin. The flakes general technological characteristics would be tentatively most characteristic of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age industries, whilst if it were a deliberately produced burin it would be most characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries.

Evidence of occupation from at least the Mesolithic and continuing throughout the prehistoric period is fairly prolific throughout the Kingston area, and although some concentrations are known, such as at Ham Fields (Field 1983), at Eden Walk (Penn *et al.* 1984; Serjeantson *et al.* 1992) and around East and South Lanes and Woodbine Avenue (Bishop 2001; Hawkins 2002), no settlement foci have yet been identified.

Recommendations

This report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. It does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a reference should be made to it in the local Sites and Monuments/Historic Environment Record. In addition, a brief description should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

Bibliography

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- Field, D. 1983 Ham: The Edwards Collection. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 74, 169-184.
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- Penn, J., Field, D. and Serjeantson, D. 1984 Evidence of Neolithic Occupation in Kingston: excavations at Eden Walk, 1965. *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 75, 207-224.
- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.
- Serjeantson, D., Field, D., Penn, J. and Shipley, M. 1992 Excavations at Eden Walk II, Kingston: environmental reconstruction and prehistoric finds (TQ 180 692). *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 81, 71-90.

APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-10107

Project details

Project name	Gordon Rd/London Rd, Kingston
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 10 trenches located within the footprint of the proposed development and excavated in two phases was undertaken at Gordon Road/London Road, Kingston. The evaluation found evidence for natural gravel which was covered by natural silty clay across the site at heights between 8.68 m OD and 8.19m OD. Medieval activity was represented by a field boundary which was recut on at least two occasions. Further land division was observed in the post-medieval period with evidence of a field boundary which went out of use in the 18th century. Later post-medieval activity was represented by a fence line following the same alignment as the post-medieval ditch and limited pitting and other features representing garden activity.
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2005 End: 12-08-2005
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LGP 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the
planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON
UPON THAMES Gordon Road/London Road, Kingston

Study area 3392.00 Square metres

National grid
reference TQ 1904 6960 Point

Height OD Min: 8.19m Max: 8.68m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief
originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project design
originator Jon Butler

Project
director/manager Jon Butler

Project supervisor Antony Baxter

Sponsor or funding
body Big Yellow Construction Company

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive LAARC

recipient

Paper Archive
recipient LAARC

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluations of Land at Gordon Road and Kingston Road, Kingston, London Borough of Kingston on Thames.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baxter, A
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound report

Entered by	jon butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 September 2005
