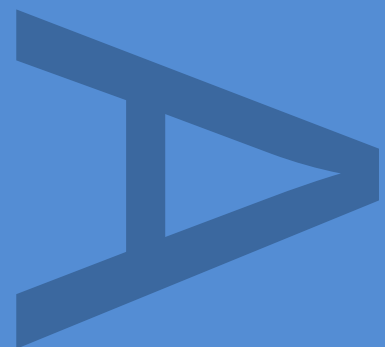


**HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING OF THE PENNY
GALLERY AND BLOCK 200,
KINGSTON COLLEGE,
RICHMOND ROAD, ROYAL
BOROUGH OF KINGSTON
UPON THAMES, KT2 5BP**

PCA REPORT NO. R11510

SEPTEMBER 2013



**Historic Building Recording of the Penny Gallery and Block 200, Kingston College,
Richmond Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, KT2 5BP**

Researched and written by Stuart Watson

Site Code: KCO13

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Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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PCA Report Number: R11510

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PENNY GALLERY AND BLOCK 200,
KINGSTON COLLEGE, RICHMOND ROAD,
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON
THAMES, KT2 5BP

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Kingston College to carry out historic building recording of the Penny Gallery and Block 200, Kingston College (School of Art and Design), Richmond Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames KT2 5BP, centred on OS NGR TQ 18220 69784. The Penny Gallery and Block 200 have no statutory designation nor do they lie within a Conservation Area, however they have been designated by Kingston Borough Council as Buildings of Townscape Merit.
- 1.2 The building recording was carried out in response to a planning condition for the construction of a new three-storey extension to the existing Block 100 building and the demolition of the Penny Gallery and Block 200. It was recorded in accordance with English Heritage's Level 3 in September 2013.
- 1.3 The Penny Galley was constructed in 1828 as the Infant School of Kingston Public Schools next to the larger Junior School building constructed in 1818. The building recording found evidence that the Penny Gallery had originally been divided into three rooms, each heated by a fireplace in the west wall. The timber-framed casement windows in the Penny Gallery are similar in style to those in the 1818 Junior School shown in a c.1906 photograph and the windows in the Penny Gallery are thought to be the original early 19th century windows. The building recording and historic maps suggest that the Penny Gallery had been extended to the west in the 19th century. This space was heated by two fireplaces. Part of this area was altered in 1907.
- 1.4 The Junior School building was replaced by a larger two-storey building in 1907 due to the increasing numbers of school pupils caused by the rapid growth of north Kingston and the introduction of state provision of education. At the same time the 1828 Infant School (Penny Gallery) was extended to the west with a large single storey building (Block 200). This extension was constructed in yellow stock brickwork with architectural details picked out in red brick. The building has decorative chimney stacks and window heads. Three stone boot scrapers were found embedded low down in the school walls. The rooms within the extension were heated by fireplaces, which have since been blocked.
- 1.5 The school closed in the 1964 and the buildings reused as Kingston College, School of Art and Design. Conversion work by the college appears to have included the dividing of some of the rooms with concrete block walls, the removal of at least one wall, the infilling of some internal doorways with concrete block, the infilling of the fireplaces and the removal of fireplaces from the Penny Gallery.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Kingston College to carry out building recording of the Penny Gallery and Block 200, Kingston College (School of Art and Design), Richmond Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, KT2 5BP, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 18220 69784 (**Figures 1** and **2**). The Penny Gallery and Block 200 have no statutory designation nor do they lie within a Conservation Area, however they have been designated by the Royal Borough of Kingston Council as Buildings of Townscape Merit. These are 'buildings or structures of historic and architectural interest which make a big difference to the view of the town and the local environment, but which are not of high enough quality to be made a listed building'.

2.1.2 Planning permission (App. No 13/12046/FUL) has been granted for the 'construction of a new 3 storey college extension with roof level plant areas; landscaping; replacement of windows and minor internal refurbishment works to the existing Block 100 building. Associated demolition of the college buildings Block 200, Penny School Gallery, Block 300, Block 400, and buildings E1-4 and E5+6, and demolition of the retail unit at 53 Richmond Road'. A condition (8) for historic building recording was imposed upon the consented scheme:

'No development shall take place within the application site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording of the standing historic building(s), to include photographic recording and measured survey, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The historic building(s) is of intrinsic interest and any alteration or demolition of the historic structure(s) should be recording before it is demolished as a result of the development hereby permitted.

2.1.3 The building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2013), which was approved by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisor to Kingston upon Thames Borough Council. It was undertaken broadly in accordance with that defined by Level 3 of English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. The recording took place from 5th to 9th September 2013.

2.2 Site Location

2.2.1 The College site is located just to the north of Kingston town centre (**Figure 1**). It covers a roughly rectangular shaped plot of approximately 4,800 m². It is bound to the east by Richmond Road, to the south by Kingsgate Road, to the west by the Kingston

Gas Holder site and to the north by Sury Basin (**Figure 2**). The Site is situated at an altitude of c.5m OD. At the time of recording, the site was still in use by Kingston College, School of Art and Design; Penny Gallery as an art display space and Block 200 as a lecture room.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the *Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012 and which supersedes all previous Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF.

3.2.2 Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas is the responsibility of local planning authorities. The historic environment is protected through the development control system and, in the case of historic buildings and conservation areas, through the complementary systems of listed building and conservation area control.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the building recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2013) was to provide a record of the building prior to demolition. The purpose of the project was to clarify the development and history of the building. This record was to be broadly in accordance with that defined by English Heritage's Level 3. The aim was to provide a better understanding of the building and its development, to compile a lasting record, and to analyse and disseminate the results.

4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 A search of relevant cartographic and published source materials was carried out at the North Kingston Centre and Surrey History Centre. A sequence of historic maps was collated to illustrate the development of the site (**Figures 3 to 8**). Four early 20th century photographs showing the school buildings were obtained, one of which is reproduced below (**Plate 1**). The results of the historical research are presented in Section 5 of this report.

4.3 Drawn Record

3.1.1 An outline ground floor plan of the exterior of the Penny Gallery and Block 200 was produced using a Leica Total Station with reflectorless data capture. The internal plan was drawn at a scale of 1: 50 by hand on permatrace using a Disto, electronic measuring device, and hand tapes (**Figure 9**). Two windows (**Figure 10**) and a fireplace surround (not illustrated) were drawn on site at a scale of 1:10.

4.4 Photographic Survey

4.5 A photographic survey of the Penny Gallery and Block 200 was carried out using a Canon EOD 450D digital SLR camera with an 18-55mm zoom lens. This produced a 128 high resolution (12MP) digital images as both JPEG and RAW files (**Plates 1 to 20**). A comprehensive photographic register was maintained logging each shot (recording date, direction of view and subject) along with an annotated site plan showing location and direction of each photograph. **Figures 2 and 9** show the location and direction of the plates used to illustrate this report.

4.6 Project Archive

4.6.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code KCO13. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged with the LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) in due course.

4.7 Guidance

4.7.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings*
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group (1986) *Code of Practice*
- British Standards Institution (1998) *Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)*
- English Heritage (Clark, K.) (2001) *Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation,*
- English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (2009) *Standards for Archaeological Work*. External Consultation Draft
- English Heritage (Clark K) (2001) *Informed Conservation*
- English Heritage (2000) *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD*
- IfA (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 In the early 19th century the area to the north of the town of Kingston was largely rural (Brisco, 2013b). Canbury Lane (now Richmond Road) was generally lined by fields although there were a few mansions and gardens along the route and a large tithe barn lay just to the north of the town centre (*ibid.*).
- 5.1.2 In 1817 the Kingston Association was founded 'to better by every eligible means the conditions and morals of the poor..., and for that purpose to enquire as minutely as possible into their wants, employment and habits; and into the causes which promote good or bad effects upon them; and to recommend from time to time, to the public, such measures as might appear calculated to promote the one and to prevent the other'. This new body saw the need for a school that would give poor children 'elementary education on a sound basis, with religious teaching as found in the Bible', and would counter the 'idleness, ignorance and bad language, which are the principal causes of what is bad in their conditions and morals'. With money raised by donations, loans and annual subscriptions, a girls' school opened in November 1818, followed by one for boys in March 1820. Those wishing their children to attend had to get sponsorship from three of the subscribers and give each child a penny a week for the teacher, hence the name "Penny School".
- 5.1.3 In 1827 it was agreed that an infant's school for the poor was also needed and the school was opened to the south of the Girls and Boys school on 1st September 1828 by the Duchess of Clarence. The foundation stone survives on the front (east) elevation of the Penny Gallery (**Plate 4a**). The Duchess had opened the new Kingston Bridge the previous year, and Clarence Street (to the south of Richmond Road) was named after her. She became Queen Adelaide in 1830 when her husband took the throne as King William IV (Internet 1).
- 5.1.4 The earliest map to depict the school in detail is the 1840-42 Kingston Tithe Map (**Figure 3**), which shows the large footprint of the Girls and Boys Junior School. It has two wings joined by a central section and faces east on to Canbury Road (later Richmond Road). A photograph taken c.1906 shows the front (east) elevation of this school (**Plate 1**). The Tithe map also shows the Infant's School (now known as the Penny Gallery) to the south of the Junior School. The map also underlines the nature of the area with open fields to the north and terraced houses to the south.
- 5.1.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (**Figure 4**) shows a similar layout of the school buildings, which are labelled 'Kingston Public School (Endowed)'. Details included on this map are a semi-circular path-way to the main Junior School entrance leading off the renamed Richmond Road, a pathway to the Infant's School entrance and an entrance porch on the Infant's School (now known as the Penny Gallery).

- 5.1.6 The map also shows the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation of the north Kingston area. A gas works is depicted fronting the River Thames to the west of the site and 'New Kingston Station', which opened in 1863, its Goods Depot and new railway line are shown to the south. The building of the new bridge (Kingston Bridge) across the Thames in 1825-27 and the opening of the railway led to rapid change in the borough. The northern and eastern areas developed into a sprawling residential suburb, which in turn increased the numbers attending the public school. In 1852 the school had over 270 pupils; by 1888, this number had risen to 791 made up of 377 boys, 264 girls and 150 infants (Butters 1995: 136).
- 5.1.7 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895 (**Figure 5**) shows the addition of a number of small buildings abutting the Junior School building reflecting the growing number of pupils. The c.1906 photograph suggests that the extensions to the north and south sides of the Junior School were built in brick in the same style as the main building (**Plate 1**). This indicates a high level of ongoing financial investment in the school, which in the late 19th century was still under the control of the Local School Boards.
- 5.1.8 The map also shows the rapid development of north Kingston since the 1865 Ordnance Survey map. Almost all the open fields have been developed with housing. The industrial area to the west of the school has expanded with gas holders immediately to the west of the school and a Sewage Works and Electric Station have joined the Gas Works by the banks of the Thames.
- 5.1.9 The late 19th and early 20th century saw great changes in the provision of education. The previous ad-hoc system funded by charities and endowments became the responsibility of the local authority and the State. The 1891 Education Act made Elementary education free and under the 1902 Education Act (also known as Balfour's Act) the old Local School Boards were abolished and replaced by Local Educational Authorities (LEAs) which had statutory authority to organise funding, employ teachers and allocate school places (Internet 2).
- 5.1.10 The changes in school funding and the rapidly increasing number of eligible school children in the area meant the Junior School building was inadequate. The Junior School was demolished in 1907 and replaced with a larger two storey building typical of the Edwardian architectural style of schools. The Infant School building (Penny Gallery) was retained and extended to the west with a large single storey addition (Block 200), built in a similar style to the Junior School.
- 5.1.11 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (**Figure 6**) shows the extended Infants School and the new Boys and Girls Junior School. The map shows that any remaining open fields depicted on the 1895 map had been built on with houses. The industrial area to the west continues as a major utilities complex for Gas, Electricity and Sewage, which survives to the present.

5.1.12 The 1932 and 1956 Ordnance Survey maps (**Figures 7 and 8**) show little change to the school buildings (apart from the addition of outbuildings) or the surrounding area. The school is labelled as 'Richmond Road Schools' on the latter.

5.1.13 Richmond Road Schools were closed in 1964 and the buildings converted into the Kingston College, School of Art and Design. The former 1828 Infants School building became an art display space known as the Penny Gallery, while the 1907 Infants School extension became lecture rooms and are known as Block 200.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The Penny Gallery was built in 1828 and extended in 1907 (now known as Block 200). A foundation stone set into the east elevation of the Penny Gallery is dated of 1st September 1828 (**Plate 4a**). The Penny Gallery is first shown on the 1840-42 Kingston Tithe map (**Figure 3**). The building was the Infants School of Kingston Public Schools. The Junior School to the north of the Infants School was first built in 1818 and was demolished and replaced by the current school building in 1907.

6.1.2 The Penny Gallery and Block 200 (former Infant's School) are currently used as part of Kingston College, School of Art and Design. The building is due to be demolished and replaced with a new college building. The 1907 Junior School building will be retained.

6.2 Penny Gallery (1828)

Exterior (Plates 2 to 4d)

6.2.1 The Penny Gallery is a simple, elegant, neo-classical inspired, single storey building built in brick laid in Flemish bond. It comprises one large room (**Figure 9**). The bricks measure 220mm x 60mm. The exterior is currently painted in thick layers of white paint, but from old screw holes and patches where the paint has flaked off, the building appears to have been built in red brick.

6.2.2 The walls are plain and unadorned with a low red brick plinth (currently painted black) five courses deep. Air bricks are regularly spaced along the base course. The top of the walls have an oversailing band of brick five courses thick just below the roof soffit. The roof is hipped and covered with plain rectangular slates; the ridges of the east facing hip are covered with lead-work, while the remaining ridges are covered by dark grey clay half-round tiles (**Plate 4g**). Original cast iron guttering and down pipes have been replaced with plastic.

6.2.3 The windows are large timber-framed casement windows with a pivoting upper section. They are the same style as the windows shown on the c.1906 photograph of the 1818 Junior School (**Plate 1**) and are thought to be original. The sills are 90mm thick and carved from a hard grey stone (possibly limestone) that has weathered well and is in good condition.

Front (east) elevation (Plates 2, 3, 4a and 4b)

6.2.4 The front (east) elevation of the Penny Gallery faces onto Richmond Road. Placed centrally in this elevation is a shallow portico with a pediment above an entablature (**Plate 4b**). In the centre is a timber casement window with multiple panes, a stone windowsill and a plain rectangular lintel. Set low down and on each side of the portico

are large dressed and smoothed stones (**Plate 4a** and **4b**), slightly recessed into the brickwork; that on the south side has the following inscription carved into the stone in capitals using a serif script:

THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY H.R.H. THE
DUTCHESS OF CLARENCE
1ST SEPT^R 1828

- 6.2.5 On the opposite (north) side is a second stone, which appears to be blank, although it is thickly encrusted with paint and visible areas are devoid of marks. It is thought that it was placed here to provide symmetry with the foundation stone on the other side.
- 6.2.6 The portico was clearly the main entrance to the Infants School since the 1865 Ordnance Survey map shows the path leading up to it (**Figure 4**). It is likely that the Infants School had a similar entrance to the 1818 Junior School shown in the c.1906 photograph (**Plate 1**) with double doors, which was later blocked and converted to a window, however straight joints for the sides of the doorway were not visible in the brickwork.
- 6.2.7 Set into the centre of the portico is a timber-framed casement window in the same general style as all the others, although its proportions are slightly different. It is 1.85m high by 1.7m wide with a stone lintel. This elevation has two more windows, one each side of the portico. Both are in the same general style, timber casements, but differ in height (2.05m) and width (1.59m) to the central window. In addition, the window panes are in a different arrangement. The flanking window casements have 2x6 panes (**Figure 10; Detail 1**), while those in the central window and in the north and south elevations have 2x5 panes. It is possible that the central window in the portico was reused from the rear of the building when the extension was added in 1907.

North and South Side Elevations (Plates 4c, 4d and 4e)

- 6.2.8 Both the north and south side elevations of the Penny Gallery are identical with plain brick walls, a brick plinth painted black and five courses of brick oversailing below the roof. Both walls have three windows of identical pattern; wooden multiple pane casement windows with a pivoting upper section, 1.7m high. The windows have stone sills and rubbed brick flat heads. A 20th century flat roofed brick toilet block is attached to the south-western corner of the south elevation. This extension is not shown on the 1932 map but is shown on the 1956 map (**Figures 7** and **8**).

Rear (West) Elevation

- 6.2.9 The rear (west) elevation was covered by the 1907 extension (Block 200).

Interior (Plates 11 to 14)

- 6.2.10 In all the rooms described below, the ceilings are plain and unadorned. All the lighting is modern florescent tube lights. A small wooden hatch in the ceiling of Room 1 leads into the roof space above.
- 6.2.11 The interior of the Penny Gallery consists of one large room (Room 1) with three small rooms (Rooms 2 to 4) to the west and the 20th century toilet block to the south (Rooms 5a/b).

Room 1

- 6.2.12 Room 1 is the large rectangular main room of the Penny Galley, measuring 11.8m north-south by 6.7m east-west and 3.86m from floor to ceiling. The walls are unplastered brickwork which have been painted white.
- 6.2.13 The central window in the east wall sits in a large recessed arch, which clearly formed the original central doorway into the school (**Plate 11**). The recess has a brick segmental arch formed of two or three courses of bricks on edge.
- 6.2.14 A low projecting brick skirting lines the base of the north, east and south walls. Three horizontal timbers, 60mm wide, are embedded in the brickwork at heights of 1.32m, 2.2m and 3.4m above the floor and run around all four walls (**Plate 13**). These would have acted as fixings for shelves or pictures.
- 6.2.15 The timber floorboards are sanded and varnished and the majority run north-south, however, the last 1/3 (to the north) runs east-west (**Plate 12a**). This may indicate that the room was once partitioned along this line. Another east-west joint is visible in the floorboards that run north-south suggesting that the room was once divided into three rooms (**Plate 12b**).
- 6.2.16 A blocked doorway was visible in the west wall (**Plate 12c**).

6.3 Rooms 2, 3 and 4 (19th and early 20th century extension)

Introduction

- 6.3.1 Rooms 2, 3 and 4 lie to the rear (west) of Room 1 and are housed under a separate hipped roof covered with slate (**Figure 9**). The 1840-42 Tithe map appears to show this area as a rear (west) extension to the Penny Gallery which is not as wide north-south as the Gallery (**Figure 3**). By 1865 this extension is shown as the same width (**Figure 4**) and by 1895 a central porch extension has been added to the rear (west) wall (**Figure 5**).
- 6.3.2 When the Penny Gallery was extended in 1907, the north end of the west wall and the north wall of Room 2 were rebuilt. These walls are built in yellow stock brick in Flemish bond and contain window openings with segmental arches formed of two

courses of contrasting red brick on edge in a similar but not the same style as the 1907 extension (**Plate 4f**).

- 6.3.3 Although Rooms 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Penny Gallery, a straight joint in the brickwork along the south external elevation was not visible at the junction between the two builds. This may be because the south wall of Room 4 was rebuilt when the toilet block was added between 1932 and 1956 (**Figures 7 and 8**) and the window in this elevation above the toilet block was inserted. The head of this window is higher than those of the windows in the south wall of Room 1 (**Plate 9**).
- 6.3.4 The partition walls between Rooms 2, 3 and 4 are late 20th century concrete block walls.

Room 2

- 6.3.5 Room 2 is currently the vestibule of the main entrance into the Penny Gallery. The external walls of this room were rebuilt as part of the 1907 rebuild. A blocked fireplace with a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge was visible in the east wall of Room 2. An arched chimney flue from the blocked fireplace rises towards the south to connect with an arched chimney flue from another fireplace in Room 3. A doorway has been inserted in the east wall to the north of the fireplace.

Room 3

- 6.3.6 Room 3 lies to the south of Room 2. A blocked fireplace with a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge was visible in the east wall of Room 3 (**Plates 14a and 14b**). The fireplace appears to have been inserted in the chimney breast. The arched chimney flue from the blocked fireplace rises towards the north to connect with the arched chimney flue from the fireplace in Room 2 (**Plate 14b**). Immediately to the south of the fireplace is a blocked doorway through to Room 1, wall scars are evident on the opposite side of the wall in the west wall of Room 1.
- 6.3.7 Timber cladding on the west wall of Room 3 relates to a blocked doorway and later blocked window in the east wall of Room 6 in Block 200 (see **Plate 17b** for the other side). A parquet floor, laid in alternating squares of three blocks of wood, covers the floor of Room 3 and is believed to be a 1907 floor surface (**Plate 14c**).
- 6.3.8 The two fireplaces in the east walls of Rooms 2 and 3 fed into a chimney stack with five chimney pots (**Plate 4g**). It is thought that the three missing fireplaces were on the west wall of Room 1 and heated the three rooms that appear to be marked by changes in the floorboards.

Room 4

- 6.3.9 The walls of Room 4 are covered with plaster and plaster board (**Plates 14d and 14e**). The door to Room 6 is a timber four-panel door dating to the 19th century. A

metal horizontal window has been inserted into the south wall of Room 4 above the toilet block when it was added between 1932 and 1956 (**Figures 7 and 8; Plate 14e**).

Rooms 5a and 5b

6.3.10 Rooms 5a and 5b are toilet cubicles divided by stud walls in a brick extension constructed between 1932 and 1956 which are accessed from Room 4 (**Figures 7 and 8; Plate 14e**).

Block 200: the 1907 building

Exterior (Plates 5 to 10)

6.3.11 Block 200 is a brick built single storey building with an east-west hipped roof over Room 6 and another north-south hipped roof over the west end of the building (**Plates 9 and 10**). Block 200 was built in 1907 as an extension to the 1828 Infants School and its 19th century extensions (now Rooms 2, 3 and 4). The 1907 extension is some 29m east-west by 13m north-south at its widest. This solid and handsome Edwardian building remains virtually unaltered and retains most of its architectural decorative features. Built from yellow stock bricks (225mm by 65mm) details have been picked out in a contrasting red brick. The building is in good condition and has been well maintained.

6.3.12 The building has five chimneys; three have internal flues while two on the southern elevation have exterior mounted decorative chimney breasts. These are built from yellow stocks and edged and ornamented with red bricks (**Plate 6**). Rising and narrowing, they form tall yellow brick stacks with stepped red brick tops with an off-set air brick incorporated into the masonry. Each stack supports two light yellow/cream clay pots, mostly original to the 1907 building.

6.3.13 The building has large timber sash and casement windows, painted white, in its three elevations (**Plates 5, 6 and 10**). These are uniform in design, spacing and position. Some windows are halved where the toilet block crosses their position (**Plate 10**), while whole windows (all of the north and west elevations) are 2.7m high by 1.3m wide (**Plate 5**). The lower 2/3^{ds} of each are two sashes while the upper 1/3rd is an inward opening casement, which, because of its height, it would have been opened with a hooked pole and the appropriate window fittings are present (**Figure 10; Detail 2**). Each frame is of 2x4 panes (24 panes per window). The sills are 65mm thick dark yellow stone, possibly sandstone. These have not weathered well and are in a poor condition. The heads of the window openings have low brick arches formed of two courses of red brick on edge with a soldier brick at each end. These are set into a six course band of oversailing red brick that runs around the entire 1907 building below the eaves soffit.

6.3.14 At the western end of the building, three stone sills have been set low in the walls (c.0.12m above the surface), one each on the north, west and southern elevations

(**Figure 9**). These measure 65mm thick by 770mm long and project 80mm from the wall into which they are embedded. They are of the same material as the window sills (sandstone) and equally poorly weathered. It is surmised that these were used as boot scrapers (**Plates 7 and 10**).

- 6.3.15 The roof over Room 6 is hipped and covered in rectangular slate tiles (**Plate 9**). The ridges are covered by dark grey clay angled ridge tiles. Valley gutters are formed of lead work. The guttering and down pipes are replacement plastic.
- 6.3.16 Most of the doors have been replaced and converted into exit-only modern crash fire doors. The front door, which is sited at the western end of the south elevation, has been boarded over. Above the front door is a small porch, on one side a curved and moulded stone bracket supports a large stone lintel inscribed in serif capitals with the title 'INFANTS' (**Plate 8**).
- 6.3.17 The only original surviving door is the exterior door in the west wall of Room 2; this is a late 19th century/early 20th century half glazed wooden panel door. The door surround has its lower half picked out in salt-glazed bull-nosed dark red brick. This construction is usually installed to counter wear and tear in areas of heavy footfall.
- 6.3.18 Tucked in next to the main entrance on the south side of the building is a toilet block contemporary with the rest of the building (**Plate 10**). It has a flat roof and small timber casement windows. The low roof and low internal ceiling height (1.75m) indicates it was purpose-built for young children.
- 6.3.19 A modern brick store has been built off of the main building at the mid-point of the southern elevation (**Plate 10**). This is late 20th century in date and is constructed of reclaimed yellow stocks. Also on the south elevation, a small red brick toilet block has been constructed in stretcher bond with a flat roof. It dates to between 1932 and 1956 (Figures 7 and 8; Plate 4e).

Interior (Plates 15 to 20)

- 6.3.20 In all the rooms described below, the ceilings are flat and unadorned. All the lighting is modern florescent tube lights. A small wooden hatch in the ceiling of Room 10 leads to the roofspace.

Room 6

- 6.3.21 The main room in Block 200 is Room 6. This large room measures 19m east-west by 7m north-south and 4.24m from floor to ceiling. There is no visible evidence that this room was ever partitioned. The room is well lit from the numerous large windows and the high ceilings, which combine to give it an airy feel. This room was the principal class room of the Infants School. The south wall has three fireplaces (**Plates 15 to 17a**). Two have the original fire surrounds (the fireplaces are boarded over) and one has been removed and boarded up. The fire surrounds are simple and unadorned

(apart from chamfered edges) and made from stone in three pieces; two uprights joined by a horizontal piece. The surround only projects 60mm out from the wall. If they had mantel shelves, they have since been removed (**Plate 17a**).

- 6.3.22 A former doorway with a brick segmental arch was visible in the centre of the east wall of Room 6 (**Figure 9; Plate 17b**). This doorway was later converted to a window and infilled with brickwork up to the window sill. The window was infilled in the late 20th century with concrete block.

Rooms 7a and 7b

- 6.3.23 These rooms form the original 1907 toilet block next to the main entrance. A doorway leads in from Room 6. Room 7a is separated from Room 7b by a modern concrete-block wall. Two small wooden casement windows are set in the south wall and two, which are boarded over are in the east wall. Room 7a is entered from Room 8, which is the corridor to the front door (**Plate 20**). The wall between Rooms 7a and 8 is constructed from original 1907 timber panels with an original panel door. Room 7a has a casement window in the south wall. The low internal ceiling height (1.75m) in both Rooms 7a and 7b indicates it was purpose built for young children.

Room 8

- 6.3.24 Room 8 is the narrow (1.3m wide) north-south corridor that leads to and from the front door in the south wall. Doors and doorways lead off to Rooms 6, 7a and 10 (**Plate 20**).

Room 9

- 6.3.25 Room 9 is at the south end of the western part of the school. This medium-sized room is separated from Room 10b by a late 20th century concrete block wall and the two may originally have been one room. It has a parquet floor, which is covered with alternating squares of three wooden blocks, as in Room 3. This is thought to be the original 1907 floor covering. The room has a large window in the south wall and a further two in the west wall.

Rooms 10a and 10b

- 6.3.26 Rooms 10a and 10b are now a large room occupying most of the western end of the building and measures 9.9m north-south by 6.4m east-west and is 4.24m high. A small hatch in the ceiling provides access to the roof space.
- 6.3.27 Rooms 10a and 10b each contain a fireplace. The one in the east wall of Room 10b is the same as those in Room 6. The other in Room 10b is diagonally placed in the corner of the west wall and the north wall. The latter has been removed apart from at its west end (**Figure 9; Plate 18**). Its fire surround is similar to the others apart from it is the only one with an *in-situ* mantel shelf.

6.3.28 The north wall of Room 10a has two large windows (**Figure 10; Detail 2**) and a doorway with a window above; **Plate 19**). The west wall has two windows of the same design.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Documentary research and building recording confirmed that both the Penny Gallery and Block 200 were purpose-built infant school buildings. The Penny Gallery is a relatively simple but elegant building typical of the neo-classical style of the early 19th century. This contrasts with the more elaborate Edwardian building of Block 200 which remains virtually unaltered, retaining most of its decorative architectural features.
- 7.1.2 The Penny Galley was constructed in 1828 as the Infant School of Kingston Public Schools next to the larger Junior School building constructed in 1818. The building recording found evidence that the Penny Gallery had originally been divided into three rooms, each heated by a fireplace in the west wall. The timber-framed casement windows in the Penny Gallery are similar in style to those in the 1818 Junior School shown in a c.1906 photograph and the windows in the Penny Gallery are thought to be the original early 19th century windows. The building recording and historic maps suggest that the Penny Gallery had been extended to the west in the 19th century. This space was heated by two fireplaces. Part of this area was altered in 1907.
- 7.1.3 In 1907, the 1818 Junior School was replaced by a larger two-storey building (now Block 100) due to the increasing numbers of school pupils caused by the rapid growth of north Kingston and the introduction of the state provision of education. The 1828 Infant School (Penny Gallery) was extended to the west with a large single storey building (now Block 200).
- 7.1.4 The 1907 extension (Block 200) to the Penny Gallery has survived in good condition. It was constructed in yellow stock brickwork with architectural details picked out in red brick. The building has decorative window heads, chimney breasts and stacks. Three stone sills embedded low down in the school walls are thought to be boot scrapers. The rooms within the extension were heated by fireplaces, which have since been blocked.
- 7.1.5 Kingston College took over the Infant's School building in 1964. Conversion work by the college appears to have included the dividing of some of the rooms with concrete block walls, the removal of at least one wall, the infilling of some internal doorways with concrete block, the infilling of the fireplaces and the removal of fireplaces from the Penny Gallery.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Kingston College. Thanks are also due the staff of Kingston College for their help and assistance. In addition, thanks are given to the staff of the North Kingston Centre and Surrey History Centre for their help and assistance.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The on-site recording was supervised by Stuart Watson, assisted by Paul McGarrity and Rick Archer. This report was written by Stuart Watson and Hayley Baxter prepared the illustrations.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Matthews. C. 2013. *Block 200 and Penny Gallery, Kingston College, Richmond Road Kingston-Upon-Thames KT2 5EH. Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*. Unpublished: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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Revised Ordnance Survey map, 1932

Ordnance Survey map, 1956

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Internet 2, Education Acts: <http://www.ceejay.org.uk/UK%20Education%20Acts.pdf>

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-159189

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording of Kingston College (School Art and Design) Richmond Road, Kingston-Upon-Thames
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Kingston College to carry out building recording of the Penny Gallery and Block 200, Kingston College, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, centred on OS NGR TQ 18220 69784. The two buildings have no statutory designation nor do they lie within a Conservation Area, however they have been designated by Kingston Borough Council as Buildings of Townscape Merit. The building recording was carried out in response to a planning condition for their demolition. They were recorded in accordance with English Heritage's Level 3 in September 2013. The Penny Galley was constructed in 1828 as the Infant School of Kingston Public Schools next to the larger Junior School building constructed in 1818. The Junior School building was replaced by a larger two-storey building in 1907 due to the increasing numbers of school pupils. At the same time the 1828 Infant School (Penny Gallery) was extended to the west with a large single storey building (Block 200). This extension was constructed in yellow stock brickwork with architectural details picked out in red brick. The building has decorative chimney stacks and window heads. Three stone boot scrapers were found embedded low down in the school walls. The rooms within the extension were heated by fireplaces. The school closed in the 1964 and the buildings reused as Kingston College, School of Art and Design.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2013 End: 09-09-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KCO13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	Building of Townscape Merit
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	SCHOOL BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	SCHOOL BUILDING Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods techniques	& ""Measured Survey"", ""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Kingston College (School of Art and Design)

Richmond Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames
Postcode KT2 5BP
Study area 4800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 18220 69784 51 0 51 24 51 N 000 17 59 W Point

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation
Project brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
originator
Project design Charlotte Matthews
originator
Project Charlotte Matthews
director/manager
Project supervisor Stuart Watson
Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body
Name of Kingston College
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?
Digital Archive LAARC
recipient
Digital Archive ID KCO13
Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"
available
Paper Archive LAARC
recipient
Paper Archive ID KCO13
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey"
available ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Historic Building Recording of Kingston College (School of Art and Design) Richmond Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames
KT2 5BP

Author(s)/Editor(s) Watson, S

Date 2013

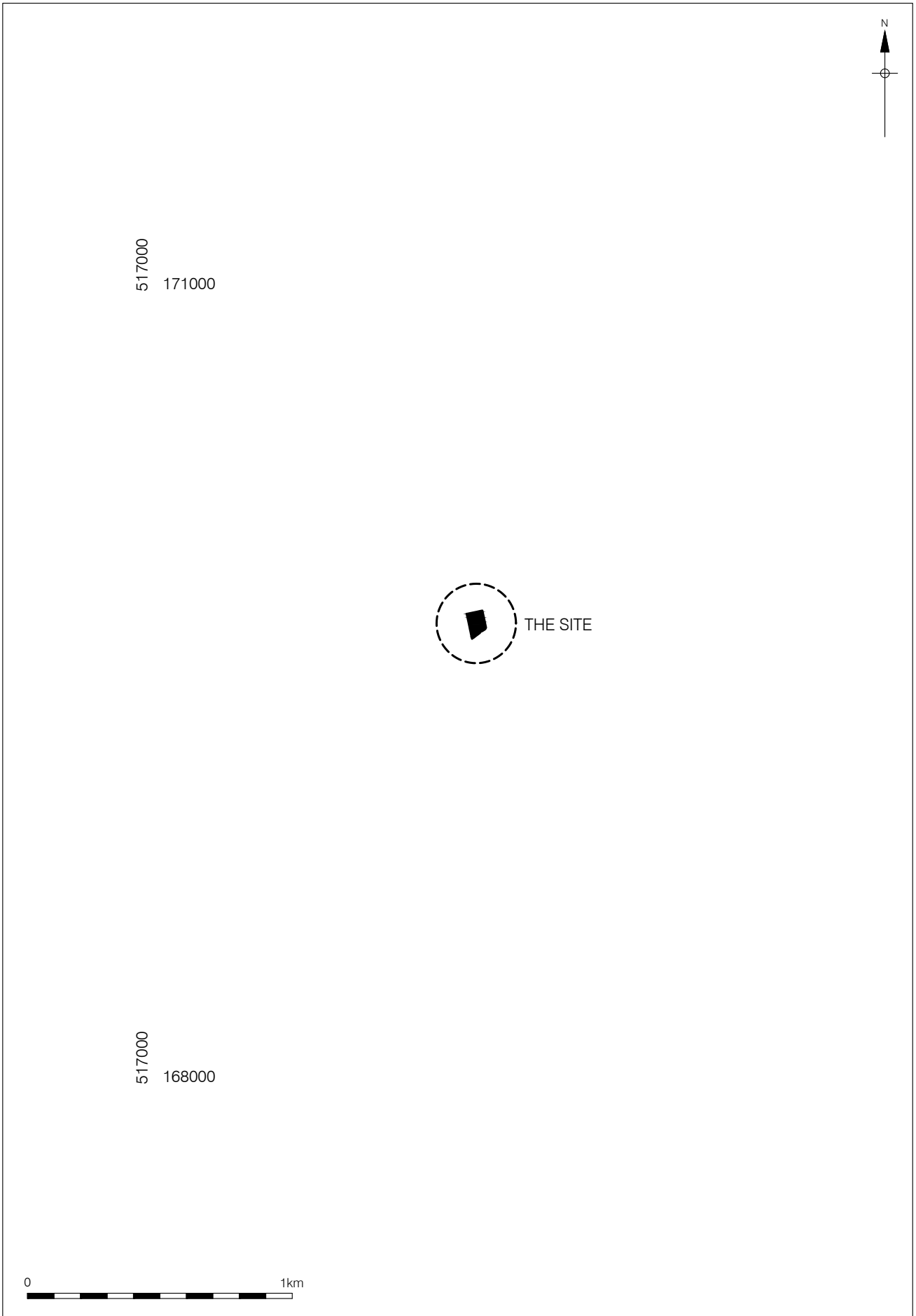
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 client report, blue cover

Entered by Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)

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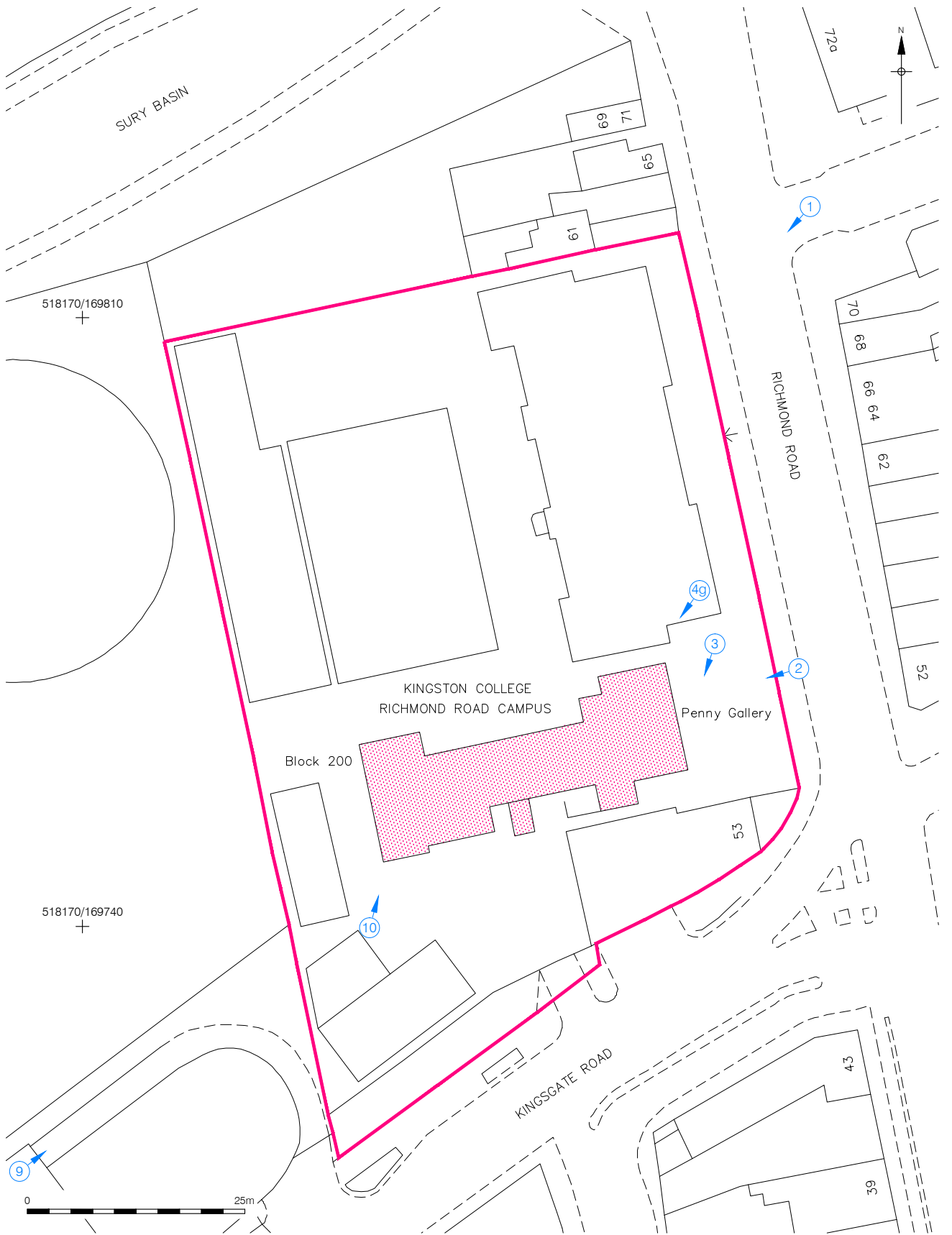


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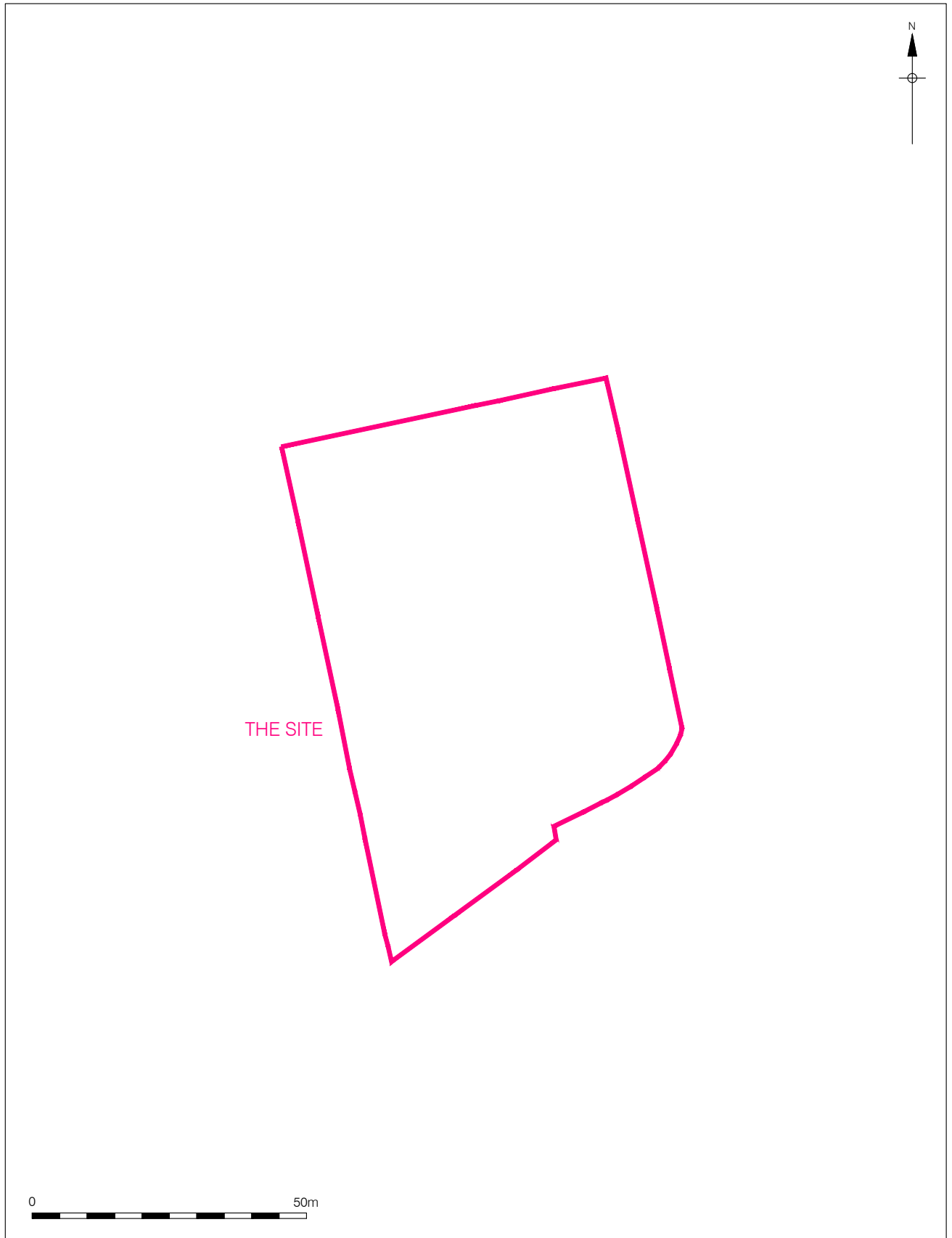
17/09/13 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



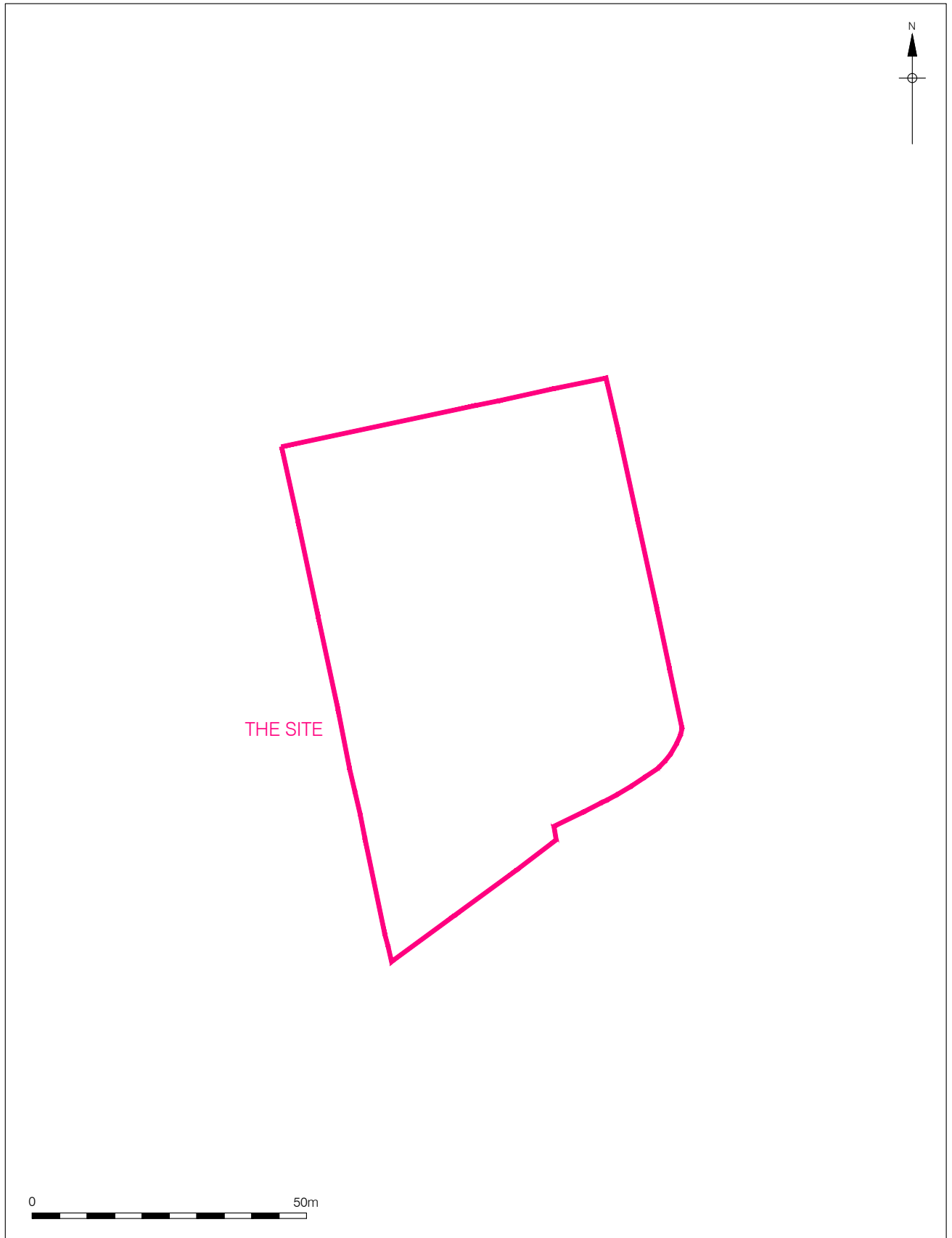
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 also showing external Plate Locations
 1:625 at A4



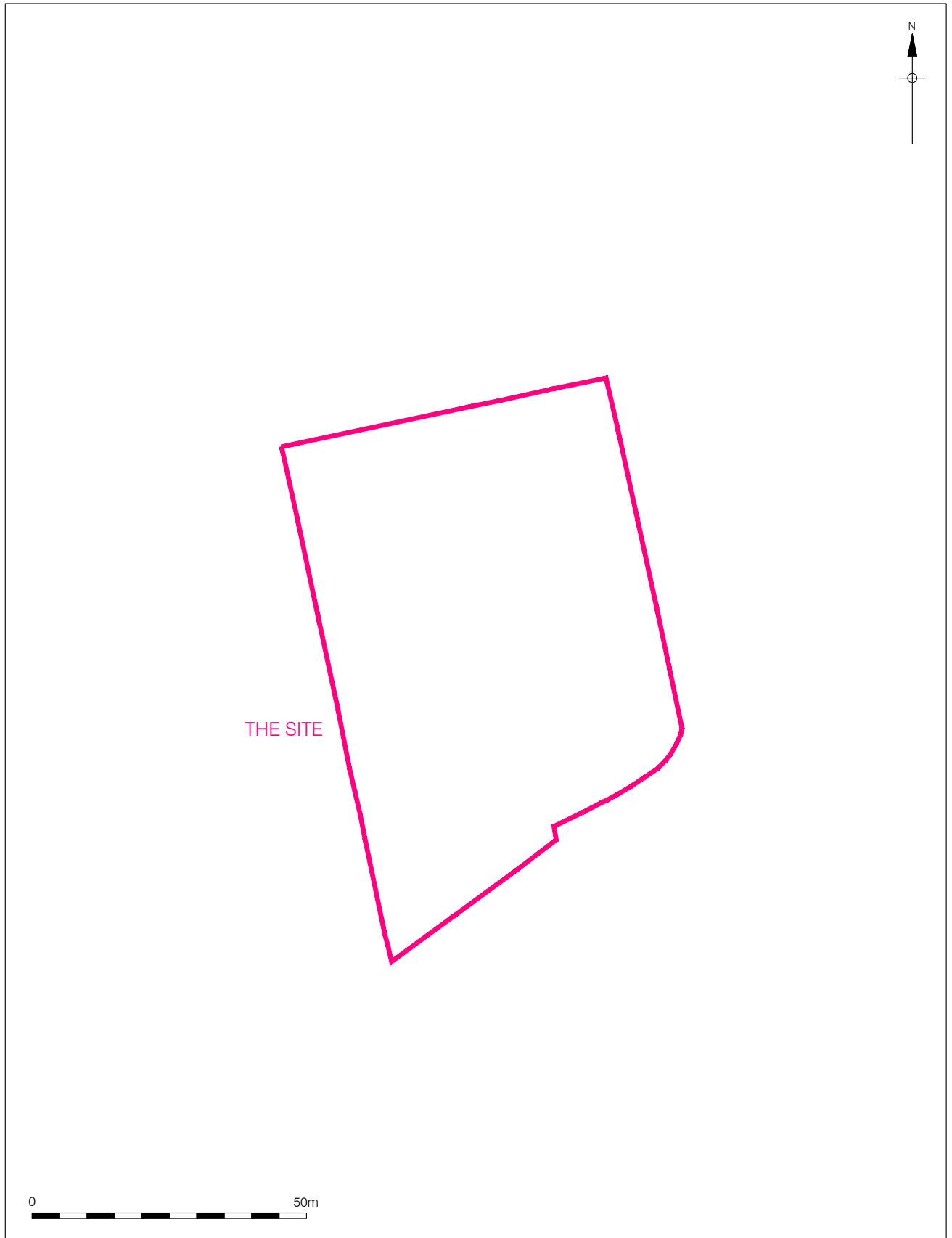
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Figure 3
Tithe Map, 1840-42
1:1,000 at A4



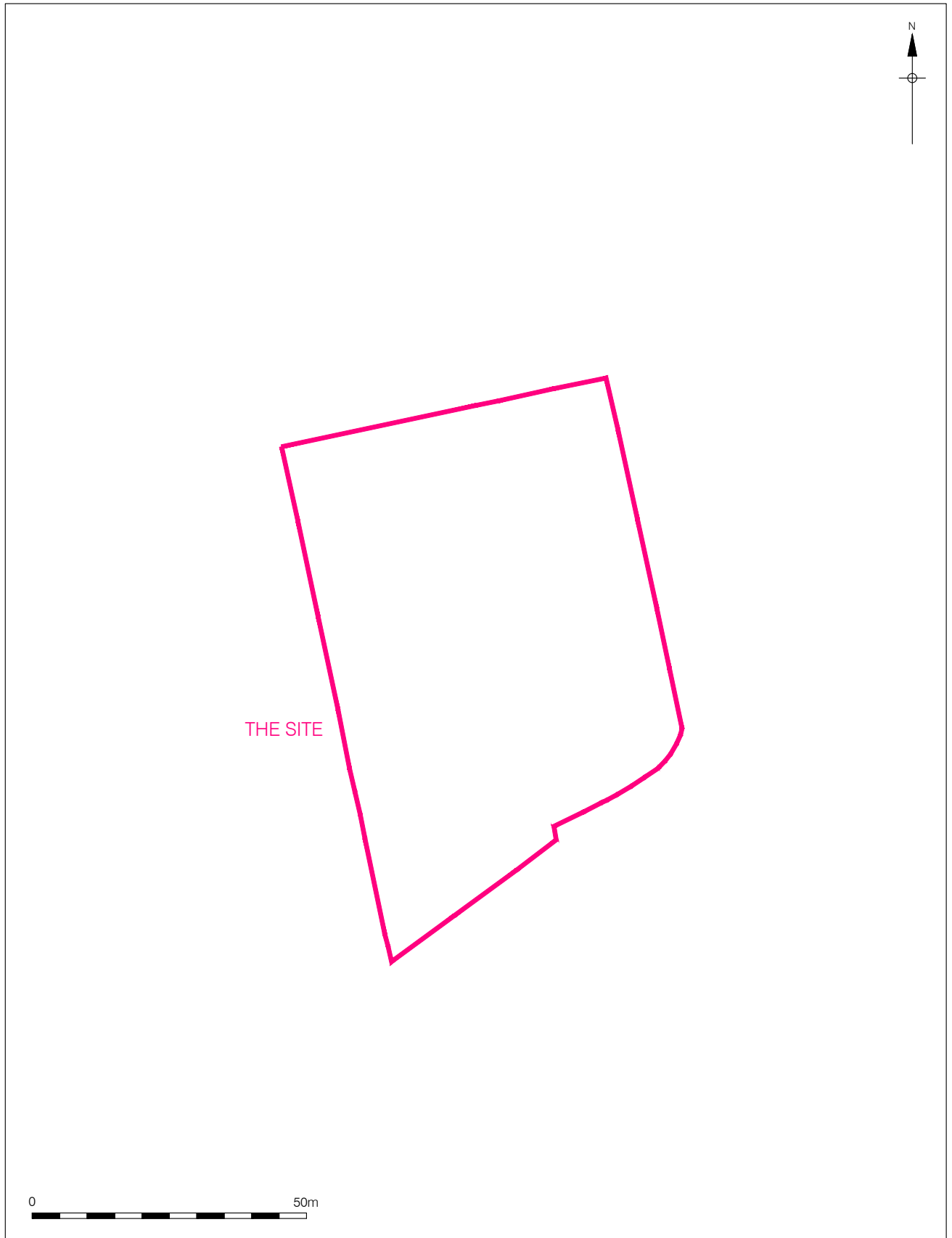
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Figure 4
Ordnance Survey, 1865
1:1,000 at A4



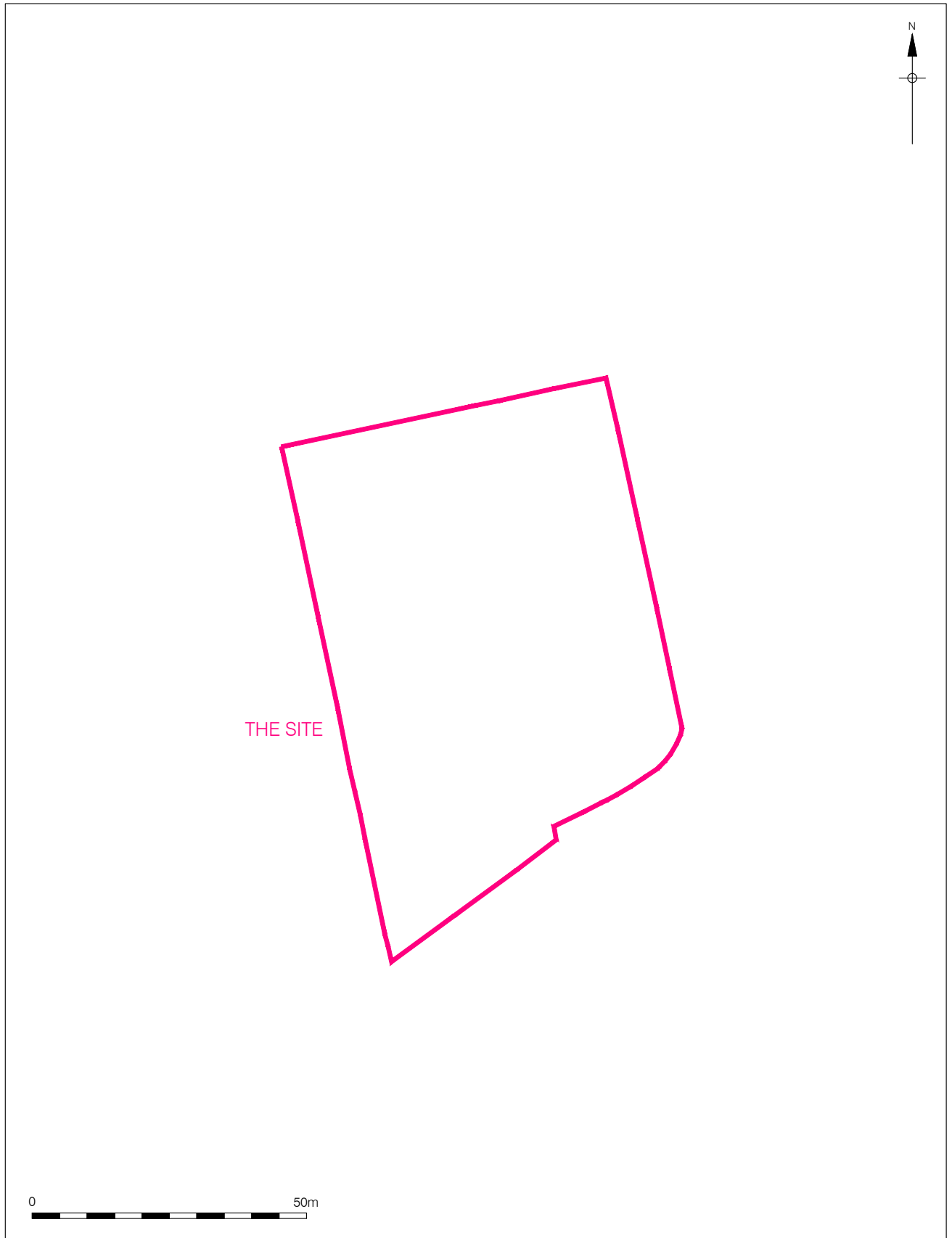
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Figure 5
Ordnance Survey, 1895
1:1,000 at A4



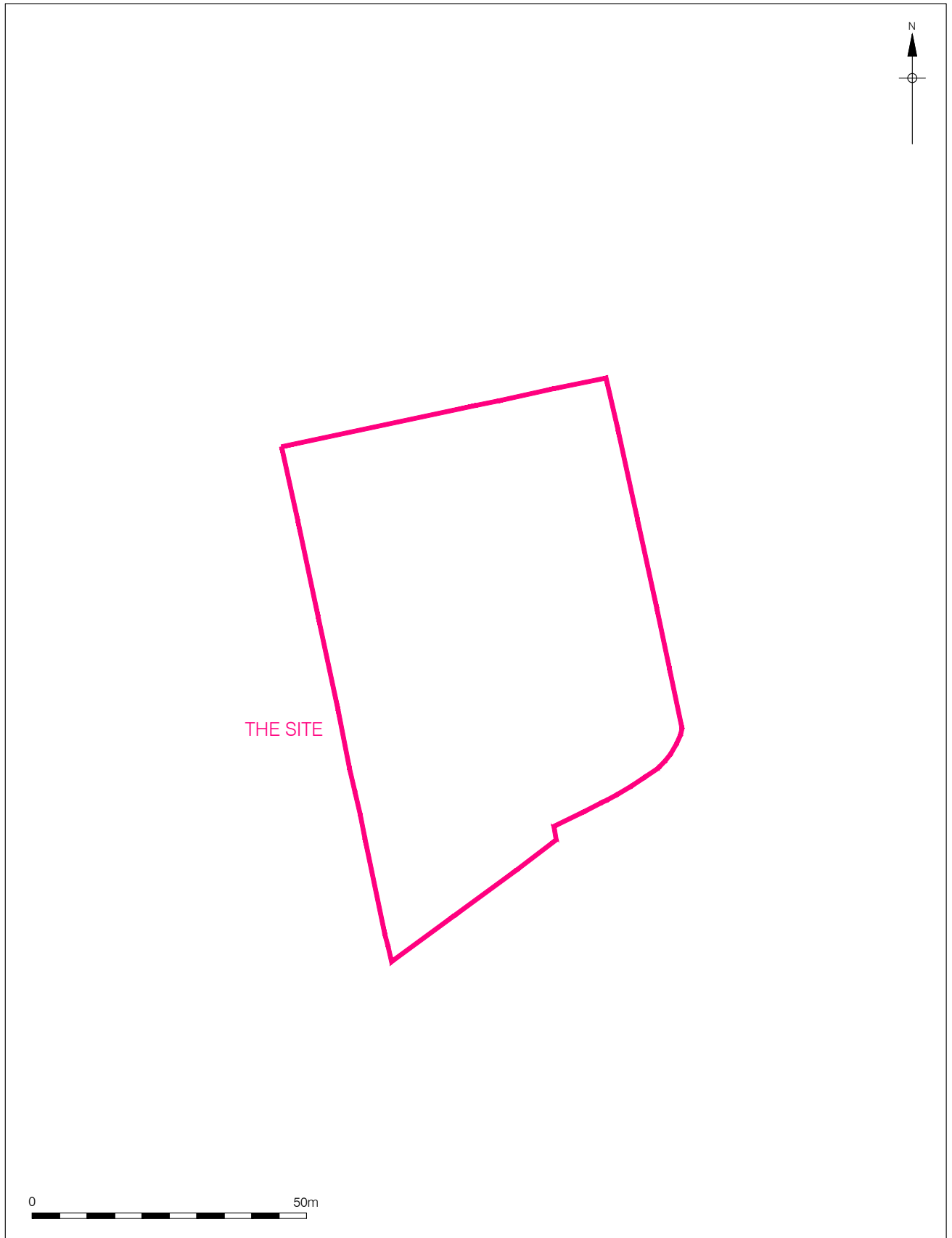
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Figure 6
Ordnance Survey, 1913
1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 7
Ordnance Survey, 1932
1:1,000 at A4



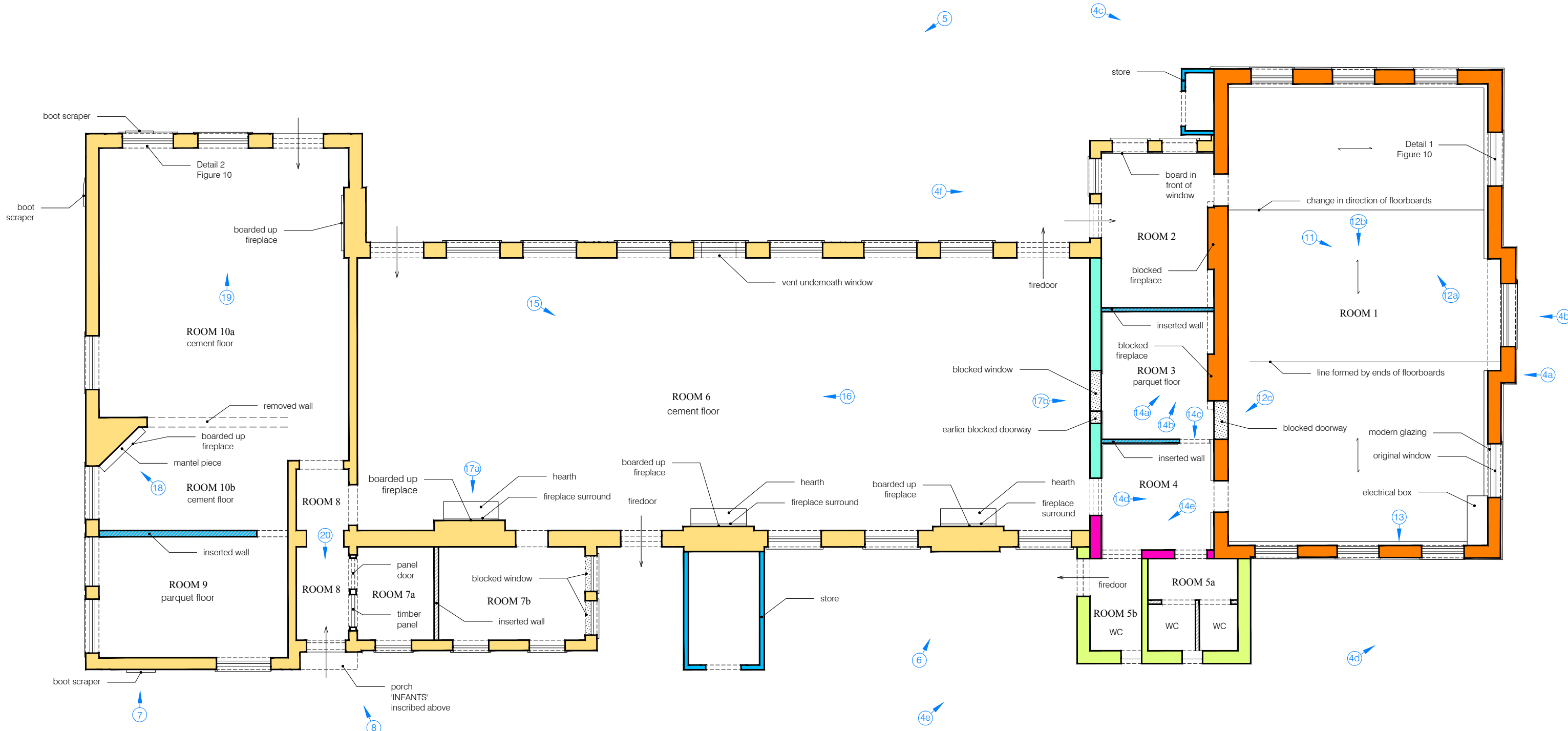
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Figure 8
Ordnance Survey, 1956
1:1,000 at A4



BLOCK 200

PENNY GALLERY



- 1828
- By 1840
- By 1865
- 1907
- 1932 - 1956
- 1960s and later

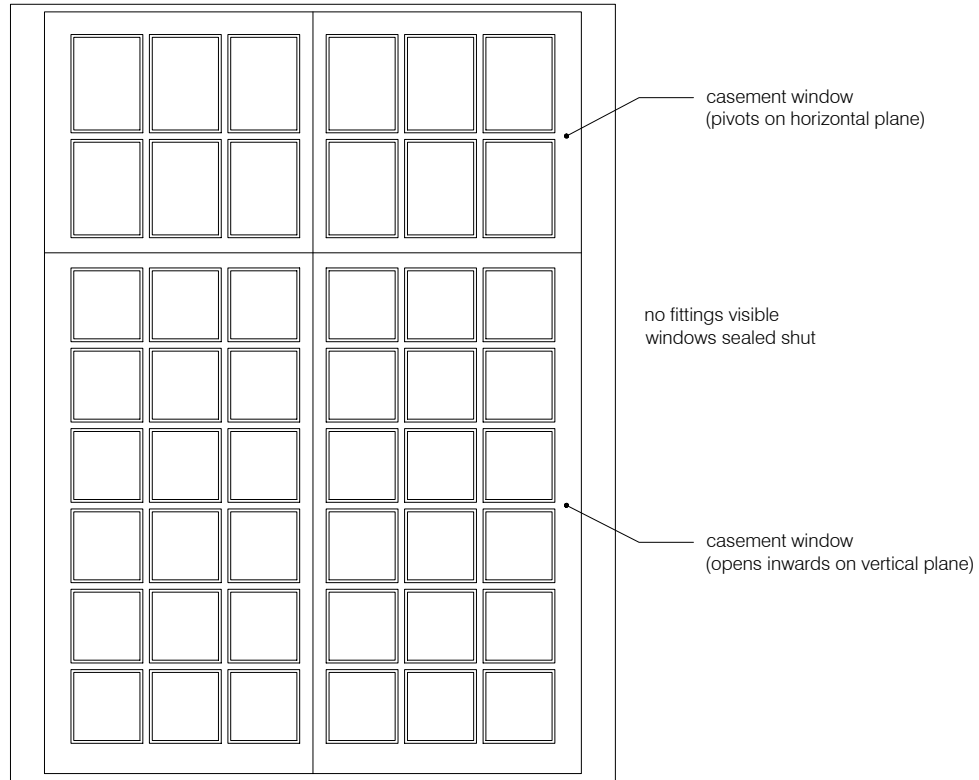
① Location and Direction of Plate



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Figure 9
Penny Gallery and Block 200
Ground Floor Plan
1:100 at A3

Detail 1
 Room 1, Penny Gallery, 1828
 Window at North end of the East wall



Detail 2
 Room 10a, Block 200, 1907
 Window at West end of the North wall

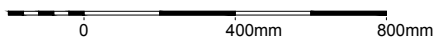
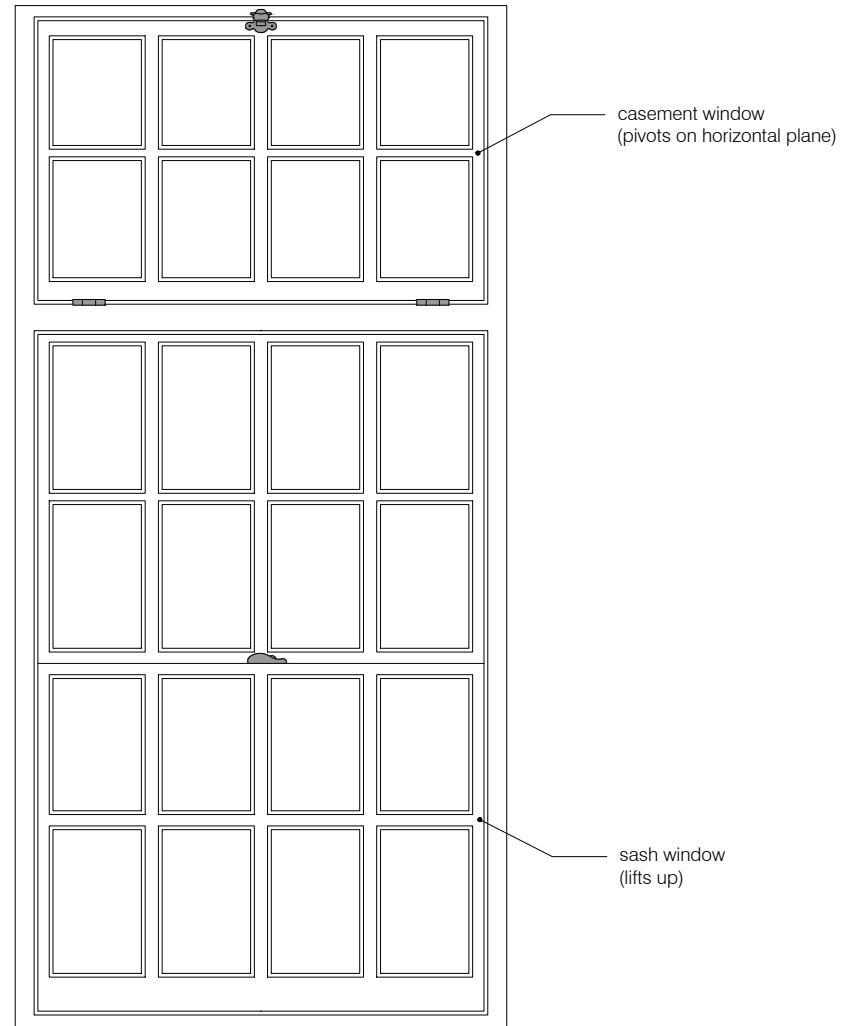


Figure 10
 Penny Gallery and Block 200
 Windows
 1:20 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: Photograph taken c.1906 of the Boys and Girls Junior School built in 1818, which was demolished in 1907, looking west. The Penny Gallery lies to the south (left) out of range. Note central portico and windows. © North Kingston Centre.



Plate 2: Front (east) elevation of the Penny Gallery, built 1828, looking west. The brick building to the right (north) replaced the building shown above in Plate 1 in 1907 (D 4: 5)



Plate 3: Penny Gallery, looking west (D1/20)



Plate 4a: Foundation stone in the front (east) elevation of the Penny Gallery, looking west (D1/13)



Plate 4b: Central portico in the front (east) elevation of the Penny Gallery, looking west. (D1/15)



Plate 4c: Side (north) elevation of the Penny Gallery, looking east (D1/19)



Plate 4d: Side (south) elevation of the Penny Gallery, looking north-east (D1/18)



Plate 4e: Toilet extension to the side (south) elevation of the Penny Gallery, looking north-east (D1/29)



Plate 4f: West external wall of Room 2, looking east (D2/6)



Plate 4g: Hipped roof over Room 1 of the Penny Gallery, looking south-west (D2/3)



Plate 5: North elevation of Block 200, built in 1907, looking south-west (D1/3)



Plate 6: Chimney breast and stack on the south elevation of Block 200, looking north-east (D1/24)



Plate 7: Stone sill boot scraper on the south elevation of Block 200, looking north. Scale 0.5m (D1/35)



Plate 8: Main entrance showing porch over the front door in the south elevation of Block 200, looking north-west (D1/22)



Plate 9: Block 200 in the centre with the Penny Gallery (white building) to the right (east), looking north-east. The main former Junior School building lies to the left (north). (D4/3)



Plate 10: The south-west corner of Block 200 showing the boot scraper just to left of the motorbike, looking north-east (D1/21)



Plate 11: East internal wall of Room 1 in the Penny Gallery, looking south-east (D2/12)



Plate 12a: North internal wall of Room 1 in the Penny Gallery, looking north (D2/16)



Plate 12b: West (left), south (centre) and east (right) walls of Room 1 in the Penny Gallery, looking south (D2/13)



Plate 12c: Blocked doorway in the west wall of Room 1 in the Penny Gallery, looking north-west (D3/3)



Plate 13: South internal wall of Room 1 in the Penny Gallery showing timber battens embedded in the brickwork, looking south (D2/23)



Plate 14a: Blocked fireplace in the east wall of Room 3, looking north-east (D2/27)



Plate 14b: Blocked fireplace in the east wall of Room 3, looking north-east (D2/27)



Plate 14c: Parquet floor in Room 3, looking south (D2/24)



Plate 14d: East wall of Room 4, looking east (D3/6)



Plate 14e: South wall of Room 4, looking south (D3/5)



Plate 15: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls of Room 6 in Block 200, looking south-east (D4/13)



Plate 16: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls of Room 6 in Block 200, looking west (D4/19)



Plate 17a: Fire surround in the south wall of Room 6 in Block 200, looking south (D4/11)



Plate 17b: Former doorway converted to a window which was then blocked in the east wall of Room 6 in Block 200, looking east (D4/13)



Plate 18: Angled chimney breast and fire surround (the only one with a mantel shelf *in-situ*) in the west wall Room 10b in Block 200, looking north-west (D3/29)



Plate 19: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls of Room 10a in Block 200, looking north (D3/30)



Plate 20: Room 8 corridor leading to the main door of Block 200 with doorway into Room 7B on left (east), looking south (D3/19).

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