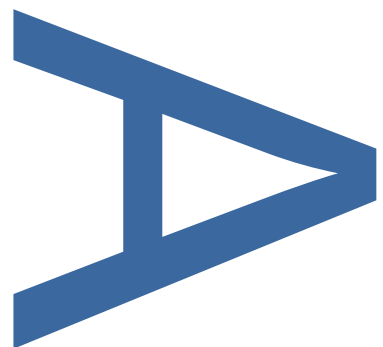
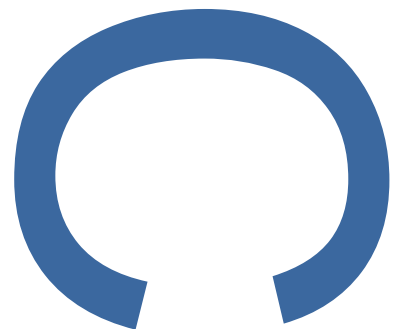


**KINGSTON GALA, 22-30  
RICHMOND ROAD  
KINGSTON UPON THAMES**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON  
THAMES**

**PCA REPORT NO: 12836**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**KINGSTON GALA, 22-30 RICHMOND ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

---

**MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: RKI15**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 13/13017**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames**

**CENTRAL NGR: TQ 1831 6964**

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS CONSULTING**  
**on behalf of: CNM ESTATES**

---

**WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: TANYA JONES**  
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED**  
**APRIL 2017**

**PROJECT MANAGER: CHRIS MAYO**

---

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**APRIL 2017**

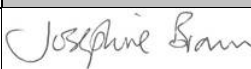

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**KINGSTON GALA, 22-30 RICHMOND ROAD,  
RB KINGSTON UPON THAMES,**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	
Project Number	K4029
Report Number	R12836

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tanya Jones		April 2017
Graphics	Ray Murphy		April 2017
Prepared by: Graphics	Josephine Brown		April 2017
Checked by: Project Manager Sign-off:	Gary Brown		April 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological Watching Brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Kingston Gala, 22-30 Richmond Road, Kingston Upon Thames (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken from 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- 1.2 The area monitored during this Watching Brief observed bulk ground reduction for the southern area of the hall within Kingston Gala.
- 1.3 Natural drift geology comprising gravel was encountered during the Watching Brief.
- 1.4 The Watching Brief revealed a sequence of gravel and brickearth which had been truncated by a pit in the south-east corner on the site. This was overlaid by brick work and a ceramic pipe incased in concrete which extended across the entire site which was most likely from the pub that stood on the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 1.5 The construction of the existing building created a made ground and brick rubble layer which caps the entire site.
- 1.6 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code RKI15.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on land at Kingston Gala, 22-30 Richmond Road, Kingston Upon Thames. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 1831 6964 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken from 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- 2.3 The site area is Kingston Gala, bound by Richmond Road to the west, Canbury Park Road to the south, Canbury Business Park to the east and Cowleaze Road to the north. (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stacey Harris and Tanya Jones, and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Tanya Jones. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of CNM Estates and a DBA was prepared by CgMs Consulting (Gailey, 2013). The archeological project was monitored on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames by Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS, and was overseen by the client’s archeological consultant, Suzanne Gailey, CgMs Consulting. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Gailey, 2015).
- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code RKL15, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.
- 2.6 Kingston Gala Bingo Hall is a Grade II Listed Building.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, which was updated in 2015. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within London:

##### **Historic environments and landscapes**

##### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

###### Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

###### Planning decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

###### LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

#### **3.3 Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, Local Development Framework: Core Strategy**

- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Kingston Upon Thames Core Strategy adopted in April 2012. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting the historic environment:

## **POLICY DM 12**

**DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS AND AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS THE COUNCIL WILL:**

**A. CONTINUE TO IDENTIFY, RECORD AND DESIGNATE ASSETS, AND PERIODICALLY REVIEW EXISTING DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE BOROUGH THAT ARE CONSIDERED TO BE OF SPECIAL HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WILL PRESERVE OR ENHANCE LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE HERITAGE ASSETS. THESE RECORDS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE FORM OF A HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD.**

**B. PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE EXISTING HERITAGE ASSETS OF THE BOROUGH THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND A FOCUS ON HERITAGELED REGENERATION**

**C. ALLOW ALTERATIONS WHICH PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE ESTABLISHED CHARACTER AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST OF A HERITAGE ASSET, ITS FABRIC OR ITS SETTING**

**D. ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING HISTORIC ASSETS WILL USE HIGH QUALITY MATERIALS AND DESIGN FEATURES WHICH INCORPORATE OR COMPLIMENT THOSE OF THE HOST BUILDING OR THE IMMEDIATE AREA**

**E. RESPECT FEATURES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE AND SPECIAL INTEREST THROUGH THE CONSIDERATION OF FORM, SCALE, LAYOUT, AND DETAILED DESIGNS OF A SITE, AREA OR STREETScape**

**F. SEEK THE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATURAL AND BUILT HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH'S HISTORIC RIVERSIDE SETTING**

**G. WHERE POSSIBLE, PROVIDE ACCESS FOR ALL TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC ENJOYMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND KINGSTON'S HERITAGE ASSETS**

- 3.4.1 The study site is not located in an area of archaeological significance as defined by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames nor does it lie within or close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument or Conservation Area. Kingston Gala Bingo Hall and Dance Studio is currently Grade II Listed. However this assessment will address below ground archaeological issues only.

### **3.5 Research Objectives**

- 3.5.1 The principle objective of the archaeological monitoring will be to record any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts and their context. In addition, the archaeological monitoring will have the following objectives:

- To define the presence or absence of archaeology
- To define the level of disturbance beneath the existing building footprint and the likelihood for archaeological survival



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The following geology and topography is taken from site specific desk based assessment (Gailey, 2013):

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (England and Wales Sheet 270 South London) shows the geology of the study area as River Gravels overlain by Langley Silt 'Brickearth' (Gailey, 2013).
- 4.2 The central Kingston area was bisected by numerous small river and stream channels flowing westward to the Thames. As a result, the site may once have lain on the northern edge of the floodplain of a channel of the Latchmere Stream.
- 4.3 The site lies approximately 600m east of the current banks of the River Thames.
- 4.4 The site lies at approximately 8m AOD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the site-specific archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Gailey 2013).

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 Residual Neolithic finds were recorded during excavations at Canbury Passage approximately 250m west of the study site (MLO3393 TQ18076964). An archaeological evaluation on Cromwell Road approximately 300m south east of the study site recorded a number of residual prehistoric flint tools and waste flakes within the Post Medieval ploughsoil (MLO59719 TQ18506950). Elsewhere in central Kingston extensive archaeological interventions have revealed little significant evidence for Neolithic activity.

5.1.2 There are no significant findspots for the Paleolithic and Mesolithic period in close proximity to the site or indeed anywhere in central Kingston. No evidence of activity dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age has been recorded within 250m radius of the site.

### **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 Settlement and cemetery evidence recorded to the west and north west of the study site suggest the location of a small rural settlement. It is likely that the site comprised of agricultural land on the outskirts of any settlement and as such the archaeological potential can be defined as low to moderate though isolated finds are more likely to be represented.

### **5.3 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval**

5.3.1 By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Kingston was the estate centre of a vast agricultural land holding comprising of many satellite settlements but Kingston itself was not yet a town. The site lay outside the historic core of Kingston most likely comprising of agricultural land.

### **5.4 Late Medieval/Post Medieval and Modern**

5.4.1 The site lay to the north east of the core of historic Kingston. By the 17th century this area was being quarried substantially for brickearth (Hawkins 2006). Cartographic evidence confirms that there was no development on the site until the 1840s.

5.4.2 The 1840 Tithe Map confirms that by this date the south western corner of the site, on the corner of Richmond Road and Canbury Park Road, was occupied by a large house with grounds extending to the rear. To the north of the large house were two pairs of semi detached houses with associated gardens that fronted onto Richmond Road.

5.4.3 Between 1840 and 1865 Cowleaze Road was constructed and a further pair of detached houses with gardens to the rear were constructed within the site boundary fronting onto Cowleaze Road. There was little change to the site by the late 19th century although by this date the large house had been converted into a Public House.

5.4.4 By 1909 the Public House had been demolished and this corner of the site redeveloped as the Cinema Palace Theatre, which was originally built as a music hall but later used primarily as a

cinema showing silent films.

- 5.4.5 The Cinema Palace Theatre was demolished in 1931 along with the housing to the north and replaced with the Regal Cinema which now occupied the bulk of the site. The 1956 Ordnance Survey shows the footprint of the cinema.
- 5.4.6 There has been no subsequent change to the footprint of the study site although the cinema was later converted to a bingo hall and dance studio.
- 5.4.7 The archaeological potential of the study site for Post Medieval remains is considered to be low. The heritage potential of the study site for the modern period lies solely in the extant Grade II Listed building.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Gailey, 2015).
- 6.2 The Watching Brief monitored groundwork excavations at the south end of the main hall (Figure 2), undertaken in stages over a one-week period. The area was machine-excavated to the natural sand by multiple 360° excavators, operating under archaeological supervision. The Watching Brief was discontinued upon the reaching of natural gravels.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown, 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.4 The completed archive produced during the Watching Brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code RIK15.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural Gravel

- 7.1.1 Natural gravel [31] was observed in the main Watching Brief area during the later phase of ground reduction. These were the earliest deposits encountered and may perhaps represent when the area had a number of small rivers and streams.

### 7.2 Phase 2: Brickearth

- 7.2.1 Brickearth layers [27] & [28] composed of firm to concreted, mid brownish orange to pale yellow orange brickearth were recorded above the natural gravel [31].



*Plate 1 East Facing Section including [21], [27] and [28]*

- 7.2.2 These deposits were observed across the site with [27] recorded at about 0.49m thick and [28] at about 0.25m thick.
- 7.2.3 The upper surface of [28] gently slopes down from south to north, with a difference of around 0.2m between the south and north of the excavated area.

### 7.3 Phase 3: Post Medieval

- 7.3.1 The cut of a possible pit [26] was sub-circular in shape in plan with steep to straight edges measuring 1.7m by 1.4m and a depth of 0.52m and contained a mid-brown sandy silt [26], but contained no dateable material.
- 7.3.2 Cutting through pit [26] was an east to west orientated brick wall [22] containing red and purple bricks with a concrete foundation [23] contained within a construction cut [24]. The alignment of the

wall suggests that this wall was part of the building that first appears on the 1840s Tithe Map.



*Plate 2 Brick on concrete wall [22] (recorded in section)*

- 7.3.3 On a similar alignment to the wall was a ceramic drain encased in concrete [29] & [30] which extended across the entire site from east to west. It would appear very likely that this would have been part of the services for the building.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: Modern Made Ground**

- 7.4.1 The latest part of the site stratigraphic sequence was a brick rubble layer [20] overlaying a made ground layer [21]. The deposit of brick rubble [20] was most likely a leveling deposit in a depression parallel to east - west of wall [22]. The made ground layer [21] appears to be a layer of redeposited brickearth, most likely from elsewhere on site. It contained a small number of pot fragments which could be dated from 1805-1900 but most likely from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (pers. comm, C. Jarrett. 30 Mar 2017).

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The Watching Brief identified that the site had very little activity until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century at which time a pub was constructed. This pub stood through the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until its demolition between 1895 and 1911 and the current building was constructed by 1956.
- 8.2 The archaeological Watching Brief demonstrated that natural deposits were observed across a large area of the site. These deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as natural gravel.
- 8.3 The brickearth layers provided no dating evidence suggesting a natural deposit build-up over an extended period. A 'dirty' appearance towards the top of the brickearth trampling.
- 8.4 The structural sequence development of the site was recorded as an east-west aligned brick wall with a ceramic drain encased in concrete along the same alignment. Historical maps indicate this wall was part of the pub that appears from 1840 to 1895 and is gone by 1911. The existing building first appeared on the 1956 Ordnance Survey.
- 8.5 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.
- 8.6 Upon approval, this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code RKI15.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. We also thank Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS, for monitoring the archaeological project.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Stacey Harris for her involvement in supervising of the Watching Brief, Chris Jarrett for the spot-dating of the pottery and the clay tobacco pipes, and Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015. *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, Historic England
- Gailey, S. 2013. ‘Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Kingston Gala, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames’, unpublished report for CgMs Consulting
- Jarrett, C. 2017. Personal Communication
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- Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Description	Phase	Period
20	Deposit	Brick Rubble (demo?)	4	C. 1930
21	Layer	Made Ground	4	C. 1930
22	Masonry	E-W Aligned Wall	3	C.1800s
23	Fill	Concrete facing for [22]	3	C. 1800s
24	Cut	Construction Cut for [22] [23]	3	C.1800s
25	Fill	Fill of [26]	3	C.1800s
26	Cut	Pit Cut	3	C.1800s
27	Layer	Layer of dirty brickearth	2	Natural?
28	Layer	Clean Natural Brickearth	2	Natural
29	Fill	Fill of [30]	3	C.1800s
30	Cut	Cut for Ceramic Drain in Concrete	3	C.1800s
31	Layer	Natural Gravels	1	Natural

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

### 11 OASIS ID: preconst1-281101

#### Project details

Project name	Kingston Gala, 22-30 Richmond Road, Kingston Upon Thames: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on land at Kingston Gala, 22-30 Richmond Road, Kingston Upon Thames. The area monitored during this Watching Brief observed bulk ground reduction for the south area of the hall within Kingston Gala. Natural drift geology comprising gravel was encountered during the Watching Brief. The Watching Brief revealed a sequence of gravel and brickearth which had been truncated by a pit in the south-east corner on the site. This was overlaid by brick work and a ceramic pipe encased in concrete which extended across the entire site which was most likely from the pub that stood on the site in the 19th Century. The construction of the existing building created a made ground and brick rubble layer which caps the entire site.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2017 End: 13-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RKI15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	BRICKWORK Post Medieval
Monument type	CERAMIC DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Kingston Gala, 22-30 Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames
Postcode	KT2 5ED
Study area	185 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 51826 16944 50.931361576802 0.160828487917 50 55 52 N 000 09 38 E Point

Height OD / Depth      Min: 7.25m Max: 7.5m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Suzanne Gailey
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CNM Estates

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	RKI15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	RKI15
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	RKI15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

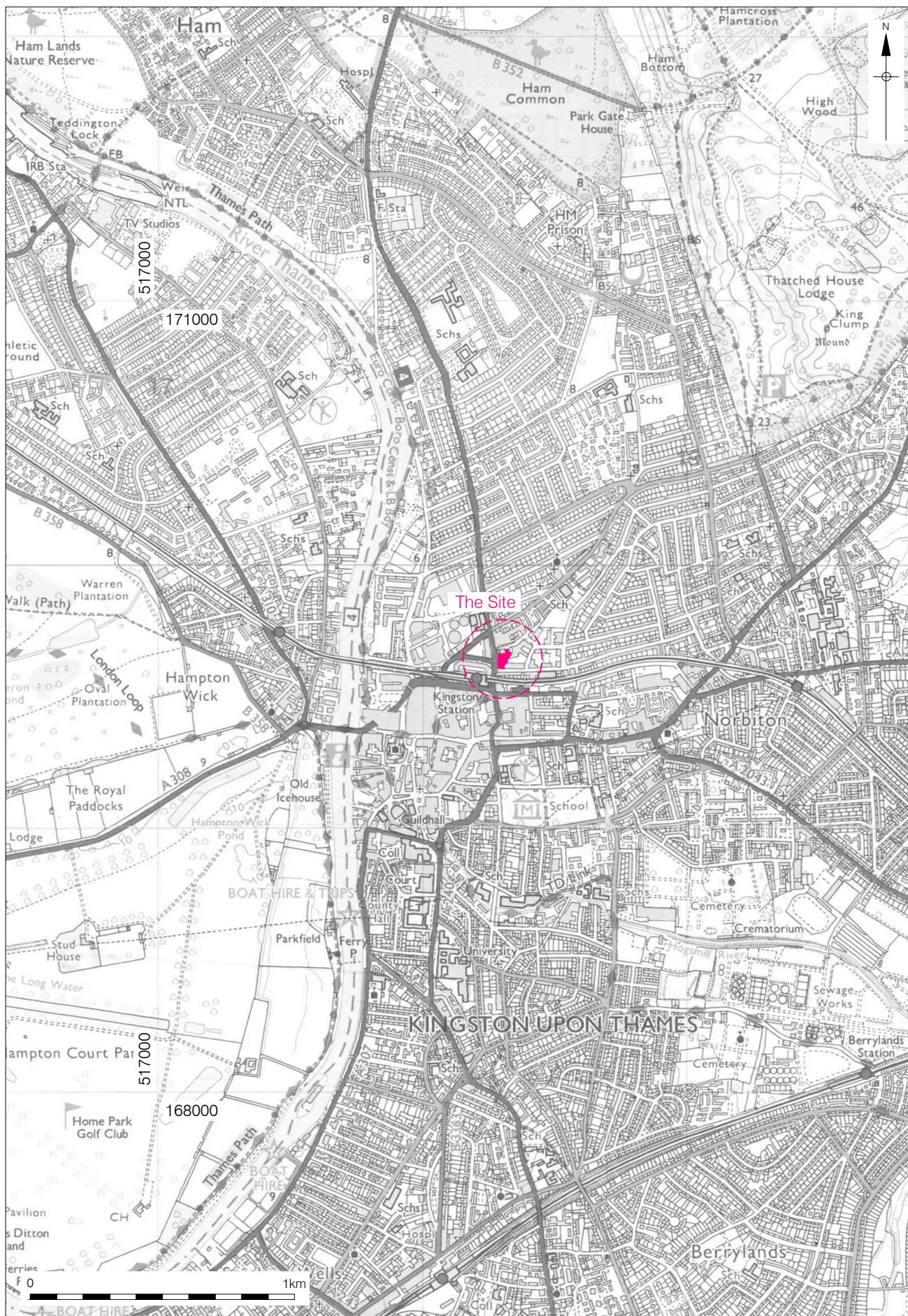
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
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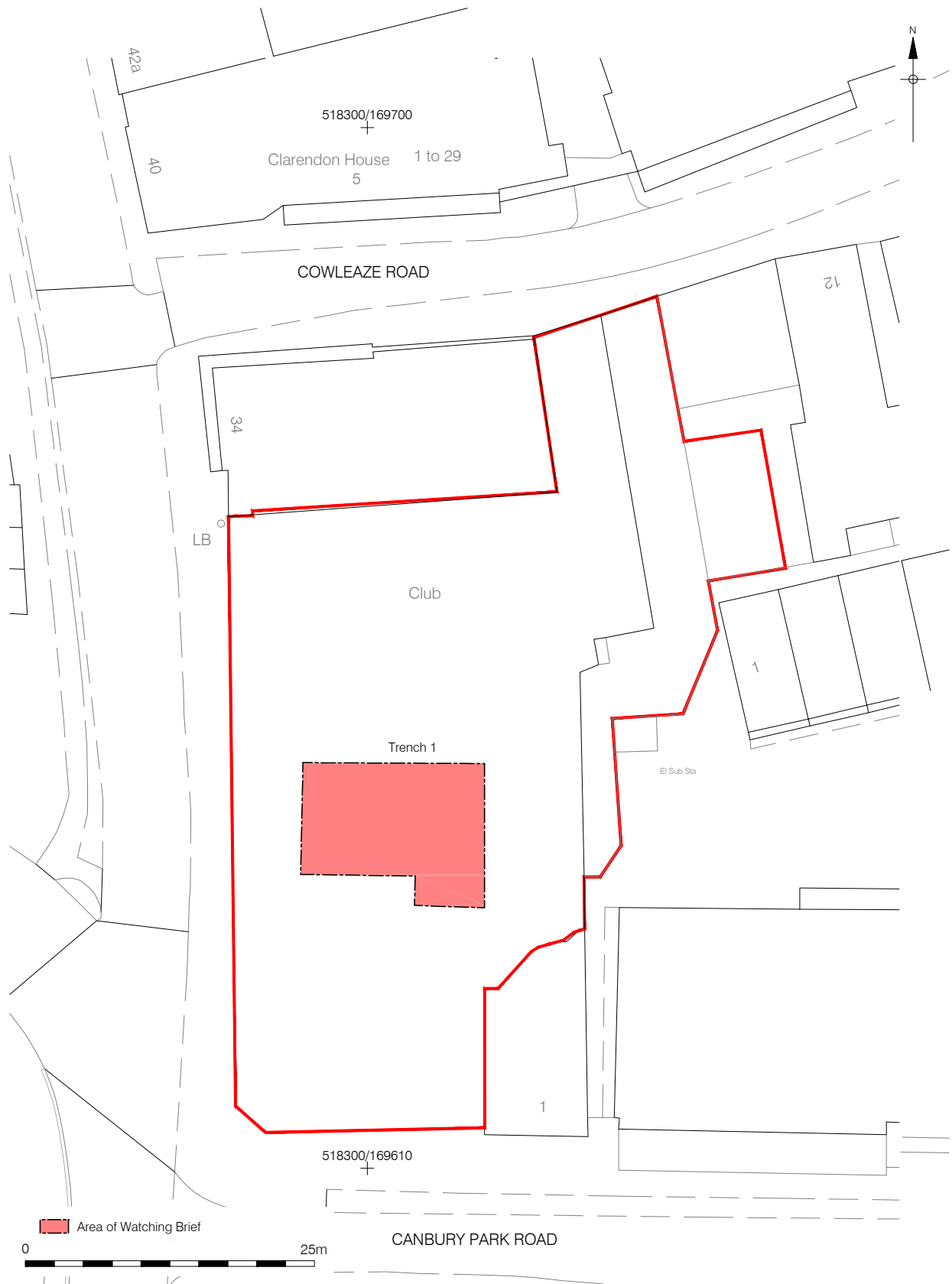


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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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 03/04/17 RM

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:500 at A4



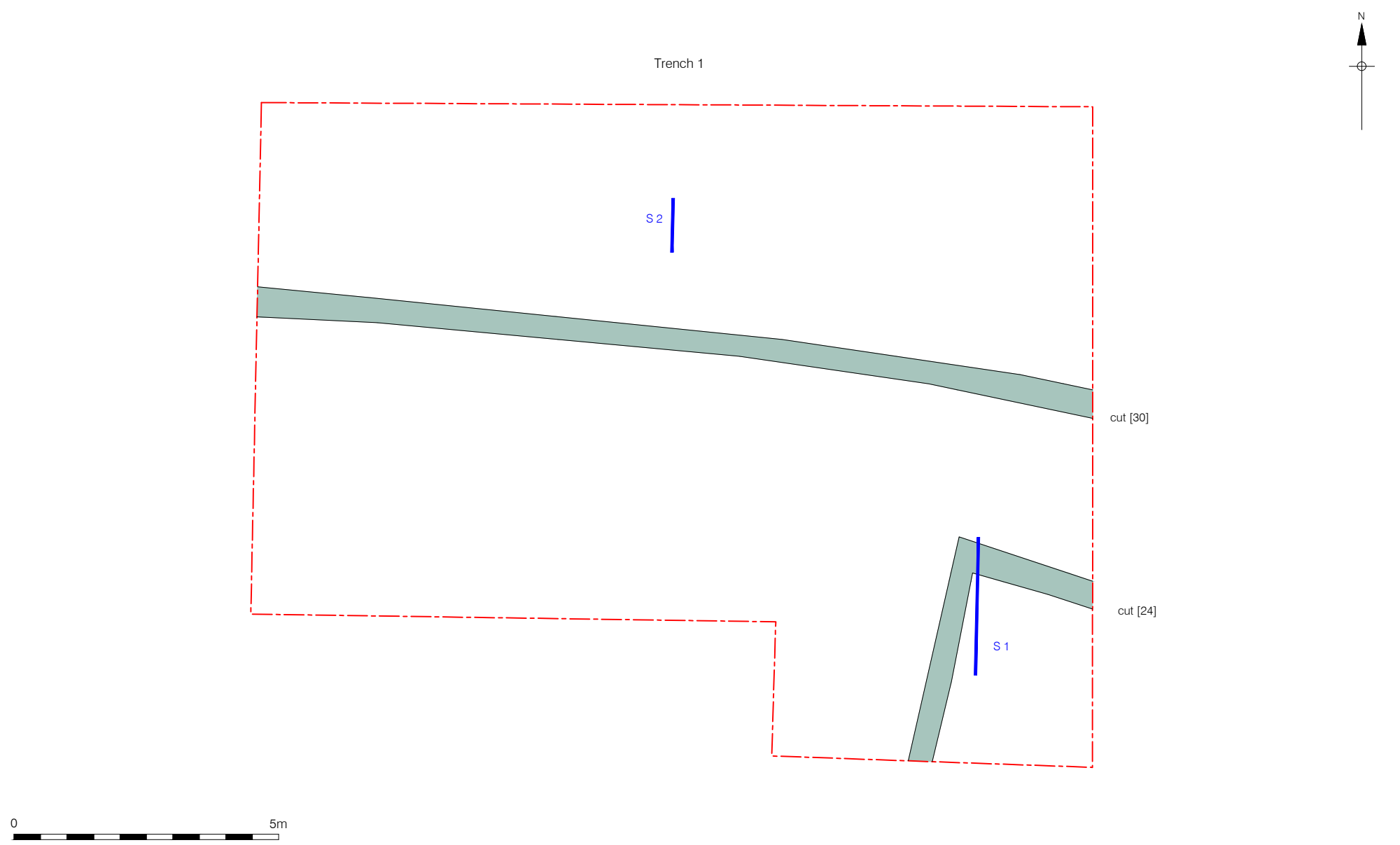
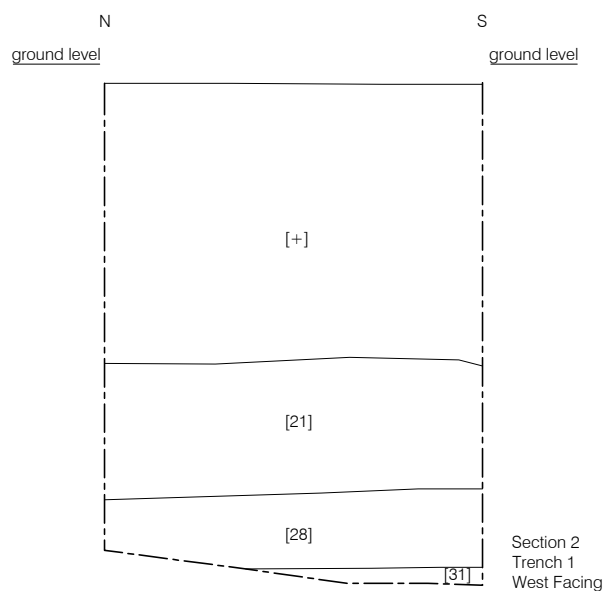
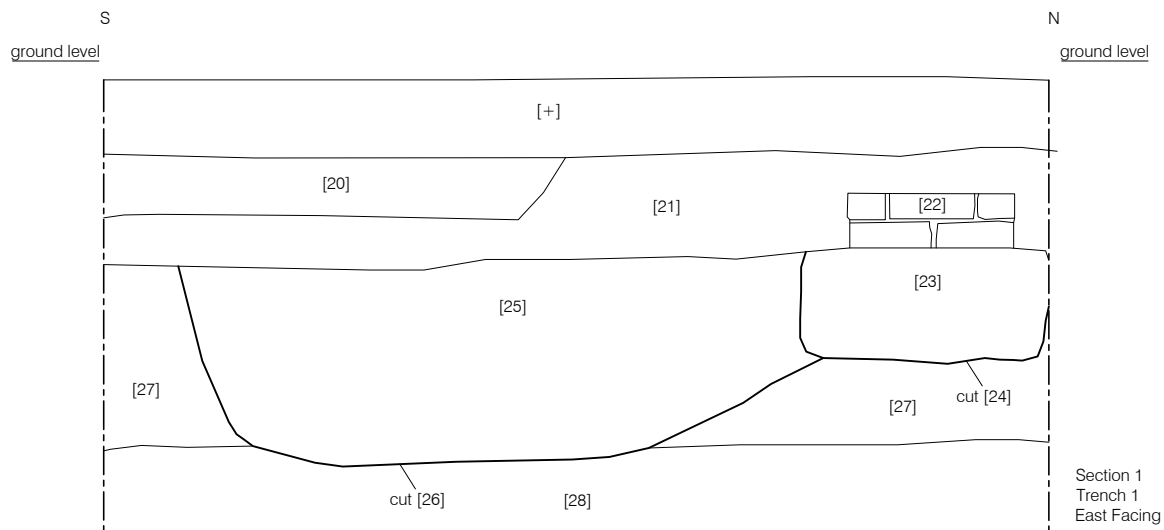


Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1  
1:100 at A4



0 1m



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