GOUGH HOUSE,
57 EDEN STREET, LONDON KT1 1DA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: NEV18

PLANNING REFERENCE: 16/13280

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

PCA REPORT NO: R13528

JANUARY 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Quality Control

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GOUGH HOUSE, 57 EDEN STREET, LONDON KT1 1DA
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code:	**NEV18**
Central NGR:	**TQ 1813 6928**
Local Planning Authority:	**ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**
Planning Reference:	**16/13280**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Consulting**
On Behalf of:	**Danehurst Developments Ltd**
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PCA REPORT NO. R13528

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

ILLUSTRATIONS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land to the rear of Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London KT1 1DA. The site was located within the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames, centred at TQ1813 6928.

1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo, 2018), the fieldwork was carried out between 10th December – 18th December 2018 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following guidelines issued by Historic England.

1.3 Natural deposits of sand were encountered in the north east of site at a height of 6.13m OD and 5.43m OD in the south east of site, these were sealed by natural deposits of sandy gravel encountered at a height of between 6.48m OD and 5.80m OD.

1.4 The natural was sealed by alluvial deposits from which Roman finds were recovered.

1.5 In the south of Trench 1 there was a possible water channel which could be dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods, along with made ground of similar date.

1.6 Evidence for the development of the site in the 19th century was seen in both trenches with a brick culvert, a narrow possible drainage ditch and some discreet pitting. Limited truncation to the archaeological stratigraphy was observed.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Danehurst Developments Ltd, was completed on land to the rear of Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London KT1 1DA between 10th -18th December 2018. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its redevelopment, in response to a planning condition.

2.2 The site comprises a sub-rectangular shaped plot of land which encompasses Gough House to the east fronting onto Eden Street, and an open car park (Neville House Yard) to its rear. The site is bound by Eden Street to the east, Neville House to the south and commercial premises fronting onto Eden Street and Clarence Street to the north. Additional commercial premises bound the western limits of the site. It is located within an Archaeological Priority Areas as defined by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKT).

2.3 The works were undertaken in response to archaeological conditions attached to the planning consent granted by the local planning authority. The planning application reference 16/13280/FUL, was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Bryant, 2016).

2.4 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo, 2018) detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England.

2.5 The site was given a unique site-code NEV18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancements of the historic environment. In considering an y 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 London Plan

3.2.1 Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (Heritage and Assets and Archaeology) recognises the need to identify important areas of the city's historic environment. Development affecting heritage assets and their setting should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. It further states that boroughs should, in the local planning documents, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of buried heritage to London environmental quality, cultural identity and economy. In relation to Local Plans, part G of London Plan Policy 7.8 says that:

3.2.2 Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Core Strategy: Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames

3.3.1 Relevant details and policy from the local planning authority's Core Strategy are as follows:

Heritage

6.74 The Borough of Kingston upon Thames has a rich and distinguished history and has maintained a strong connection to its past, thus preserving its sense of place and deeply ingrained character.

6.75 There are five historic cores within the Borough:

- Kingston Town dates back to Saxon times and it boasts one of the best-preserved medieval Market Places in South East England. Today, Kingston Town Centre flourishes on its Market Town roots as one of the best retail centres in South West London.
- Surbiton Town was formed around its railway station, which was built in 1838, and it quickly developed a reputation as a wealthy commuter suburb with good connections into Central London. Its 19th Century residential properties have retained their opulent character and form an important part of the St Andrew's Square and Victoria Avenue

Conservation Areas.

- Coombe began its days as a period estate, and was developed around the three original aristocratic properties in the area, which were built by John Galsworthy. These were Coombe Warren, Coombe Leigh (now Coombe Ridge House Holy Cross Prep School) and Coombe Croft (now Rokeby School). The area is still predominantly residential, and is characterised by large homes in a leafy setting.
- New Malden, until 1836 was a stretch of open land with only the railway line passing through it. Its station opened in 1846, and shortly after this, the houses around The Groves were built and New Malden developed as a religious, scholastic and artistic centre. The Plough Inn in New Malden was thought to have been an infamous haunt of highwaymen as it was a busy route into London. The notorious highwayman Jerry Abershawe is believed to have hidden his loot in a secret room in the pub.
- Tolworth and Chessington are shrouded in history, with archaeological sites located along the southeast boundary of the Borough. Tolworth Court is listed in the Doomsday Book of 1066, and recent fieldwork has discovered that the remains of much of this estate lies untouched beneath the ground surface. The rural nature of this area lends itself well to the continued preservation of the archaeological remains.

6.76 The focus upon heritage-led regeneration is a driving force behind development within the Borough and the Council will encourage a positive contribution towards the local distinctiveness of its historic environment.

6.77 Kingston's heritage assets include the following categories:

1. Listed Buildings
2. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
3. Conservation Areas
4. Areas of Archaeological Significance
5. Key Views
6. Strategic Areas of Special Character
7. Local Areas of Special Character
8. Buildings of Townscape Merit (locally listed buildings)
9. Historic Parks and Gardens

6.78 As well as their historic and architectural interest, heritage assets are important and attractive features in the built environment. They attract tourists/visitors and contribute to the local economy, quality of life, health and wellbeing. There will always be a presumption in favour of development which encourages the re-use of or enhancement of heritage assets within the Borough.

6.79 Under national guidance, the Council is required to give special regard to the desirability of preserving all designated historic assets, their setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess. There is also a statutory duty to designate Conservation Areas and to periodically review the designation of additional areas and to ensure that any new development will preserve or enhance their character

and appearance.

6.80 The Borough will continue to work in partnership with English Heritage and seek support and professional guidance on the protection and enhancement of its heritage assets. In addition to its statutory duties, the Council will apply similar levels of protection to its locally designated heritage assets to ensure a high standard of design for all new development affecting the character or setting of its built, natural and archaeological historic environment.

6.81 New development should use opportunities to mitigate the impacts of climate change wherever possible. The historic environment can adjust to sympathetic changes without incurring significant damage to its fabric or setting. The Council will encourage a balance between the protection of the historic environment and improvement to energy efficiency wherever it is considered to be feasible and has been weighed against long term harm to a building or area's special or architectural interest.

6.82 The Council encourages early discussion where development proposals affect the historic environment, so as to ensure that a positive and pro-active strategy is adopted which would enhance the character and setting of the asset through a focus upon a high-quality design and materials.

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 heritage-led 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 Site-Specific Background

3.4.1 The consented scheme (under application number 16/13280) will see the "Demolition of existing building and erection of an eight-storey mixed use building accommodating 1,620sqm of retail floorspace and 40 flats with associated amenity space and serving area to rear and on land of Gough House." The proposed development incorporates a new basement extending across the footprint of the site.

3.4.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

3.4.3 In advance of the archaeological work a Written Scheme of Investigation was papered by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2018) and approved by GLAAS, HE in their capacity as heritage advisors to the local loaning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records the solid geology of the study site as London Clay (clay and silt) deposits overlain by Langley Silt Member (clay and silt) deposits.

4.1.2 A borehole investigation carried out in 1963 in Eden Street adjacent to the site (TQ16NE106) recorded c.0.6m of Made Ground underlain by deposits of sandy soil, clayey sand, and sand and gravel at a depth of c4.2m below ground level.

4.1.3 A recent Site Investigation undertaken in association with the current scheme (Fairhurst 2017) incorporated both boreholes and trail pits. These generally recorded depositional thicknesses as follows:

	Made ground	Gravels
BH1	0 to 2.0m BGL	2.0 to 5.3m BGL
BH2	0 to 3.7m BGL	3.7m to 5.6m BGL
BH3	0 to 1.7m BGL	1.7 to 5.4m BGL
TP1	0 to 2.1m BGL	>0.1m thick
TP1	0 to 1.3m BGL	>0.2m thick
TPA	0 to >2.55m BGL	not seen
TPB	0 to 2.7m BGL	not seen. ?alluvium recorded below made ground >0.5m thick

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The study site lies on predominately level ground at approximately 8.0m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). It lies approximately 350m east of the River Thames and 300m northeast of the present course of Hogsmill River.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information is from the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mayo, 2018).

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental

5.1.1 Based on current evidence there is a high potential for palaeochannels of the Hogsmill River existing in close proximity to the site (Hawkins 2003).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No significant findspots of material dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods have been recorded within a 250m radius of the subject site, or within the wider area of central Kingston.

5.2.2 Archaeological interventions have revealed evidence for Neolithic activity and occupation within the wider area associated with palaeochannels or the former east arm of the Hogsmill River. Additional evidence of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation derive from archaeologically recorded pottery scatters, a possible field system and a potentially contemporary burial.

5.2.3 The archaeological potential for the later Prehistoric periods was considered to be **moderate**. If found these are likely to be of **local** significance

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The available evidence suggests that rural settlement within the Kingston area during the Roman period involved agricultural activities based around previous tributaries of the Hogsmill River. A possible farmstead was identified to the south-east of the study site and a coin hoard, pottery and possible human remains identified in the wider area.

5.3.2 The archaeological potential for the Roman period was defined as **moderate**. If found these are likely to be of **local** significance.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086AD Kingston was the estate centre of a vast agricultural land holding comprising numerous satellite settlements but not a nucleated town centre. Archaeological evidence from the wider area has been recorded in the form of cut features (drainage ditches and pits). It is also believed that a Saxon moot hall once existed on the site of the present Market House to the southwest of the study site.

5.4.2 It is likely that during the Anglo Saxon and early Medieval periods the study site comprised agricultural land on the edge of any settlement activity. The archaeological potential for this period was therefore considered to be **moderate** for evidence of agricultural activity including land division but is likely to be **low** for any in situ evidence of settlement. If found these are likely to be of **local** significance.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Numerous archaeological interventions have taken place within a 250m radius of the subject site. These have identified various medieval structures, boundary ditches, post/stake holes,

domestic assemblages and pits (cess and refuse). Evidence of industrial processes have also been identified archaeologically and include a pottery and a tannery.

5.5.2 The archaeological potential for the Medieval period was identified as **moderate**. This is most likely to comprise remains of industrial activity rather than settlement due to the subject site's location in relation to the historic centre. If found these are likely to be of local significance.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 Cartographic sources illustrate the subject site to be occupied by buildings from at least the mid-17th century. The site underwent numerous changes throughout the post-medieval and into the modern periods. The Tithe Award references of 1840 list the site as being occupied by a 'house, yard and garden'. The layout of Gough House is illustrated by 1934, with a large building occupying this area by 1956. The latter was demolished by 1974.

5.6.2 The potential for archaeological remains of the post-medieval period is considered to be **low** and if such remains are found are likely to be of **local** significance.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence of absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018) aimed to address the research objectives.

6.3 The evaluation consisted of two trenches, measuring 15m by 2.2m in Trench 1 and 8m by 1.8m in Trench 2 at ground level with a narrow step to expose the natural horizon. Due to space restrictions Trench 1 was excavated in two halves and Trench 2 was shortened due to the presence of a gas main.

6.4 Removal of the modern made ground and overburden was carried out under archaeological supervision by a HYMAC-type excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. When natural, or archaeological, horizons were exposed, the trenches were hand cleaned and recorded.

6.5 Any potential archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated a characterise their form, function and date.

6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames.

6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.

6.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with LAA identified with the site code NEV18.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation in Trench 1 consisted of a sandy layer [8] and [22] at a height of 6.13m OD in the north and 5.43m OD in the south.

7.1.2 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 2 and sealing [8] and [22] in Trench 1 consisted of a sandy gravel layer [4], [11] and [21] respectively, at a height of 6.27m OD in Trench 2 and in Trench 1 at a height of 6.48m OD in the north and 5.80m OD in the south.

7.2 Phase 2: Roman

7.2.1 Sealing the gravel [21] in the southern end of Trench 1 was a layer of soft greenish silty clay [20] measuring 0.15m thick, containing frequent charcoal fleck, occasional ceramic building material flecks, flint pebbles and subangular small stones. Ceramic building materials of an early date were collected although these were in very worn condition and were likely to have been redeposited (Appendix 5). A pottery rim of an Alice Holt Farnham Ware black burnished type flanged bowl (Appendix 3) suggests a date of AD250-400. This layer was recorded at 5.92m OD.

7.2.2 Overlying [20] was a soft light brownish yellow silty sand [19] measuring 0.40m thick, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, flecks of charcoal and moderate flint pebbles. Ceramic building materials were collected in a highly fragmentary and worn condition and again likely redeposited (Appendix 5). A body sherd of Late Roman Calcite Gritted ware and another of Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated ware with stamped demi-rosette decoration (Appendix 3) suggested a date of AD300-400. This layer was recorded at 6.35m OD.

Plate 1: Slot in section 3 with sand [22], gravels [21], alluvium [20] and [19], and layer [17]

7.2.3 All of the pottery found was in good condition with no signs of abrasion (Appendix 3) suggesting that they are unlikely to be redeposited and the deposits [19] and [20], are likely contemporary with the Late Roman period. These deposits are considered to be alluvial layers.

7.2.4 In the northern end of Trench 1, sealing the gravel [11] was a layer of firm greenish silty clay [10] measuring 0.15m thick, containing occasional small subangular stones. This is likely to be the same as [20] although there was no dating found. Layer [10] was recorded at 6.60m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: Late Medieval – Early Post-Medieval

7.3.1 Above [19] was a possible water channel [18], seen in section measuring roughly 4.50m wide. It had been filled with a soft dark greyish brown silty clay [17] measuring 0.90m thick containing occasional ceramic building material (CBM) flecks, small stones and oyster shell flecks. Pottery from the fill dated between 1240 and 1350, however CBM also recovered dated between 1480 and 1700+, hence the broad date range for this phase. A fragment of Roman quernstone was also recovered from [17] (see Appendix 5).

7.3.2 This channel (?) is considered to be a remnant tributary of the Hogsmill which had changed course, dried up or been reclaimed as the site became built-up . Cut [18] was recorded at an upper height of 6.35m OD.

Plate 2: Trench 1 South, Section 3 including possible channel [18] on the bottom step

7.3.3 Overlying [10] was a soft dark greyish brown silty clay [6] measuring 1.15m thick, containing occasional ceramic building material flecks, small stones and oyster shell flecks. Dating from [6] was similarly broad across these periods (pottery 1240-1300, CBM 1480-1700).

7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century

7.4.1 Truncated through [6] in the north of Trench 1 was a construction cut [9], measuring 2m by 1.2m by 1.08m depth, for a brick lined culvert [7], measuring 1.87m by 0.50m by 0.35m which was dated to 1825-1900.

Plate 3: Trench 1 North facing east, including culvert [7]

7.4.2 Cutting through layer [17], seen in section, was the cut of a rubbish pit [14] measuring 0.90m by 0.37m deep, which had been truncated by a concrete pillar [+] (Figure 5) on its north side. Pit [17] contained a friable mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt [13] including occasional ceramic building material fragments, mortar flecks and small stones. Pottery and ceramic building material suggested a date of mid-late 19th century. The cut was seen at an upper height of 7.32m OD.

7.4.3 Overlying [17], seen in section, on the north side of the concrete pillar [+] (Figure 5) was a mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt layer [16] measuring 0.15m thick, including occasional small stones and ceramic building material flecks. This was sealed by a mid-greyish brown silty clay layer [15] measuring 0.60m thick and rising to 7.64m OD, including frequent small stones, occasional oyster shell flecks and charcoal flecks. These layers are possibly associated with the construction of the building on the site as shown on the 1956 Ordnance Survey Map.

7.4.4 In Trench 2, [4] was sealed by a friable dark greyish brown silty clay layer [3] measuring 0.42m thick, including occasional small fragments of ceramic building material, occasional small sub angular stones and pottery dating from the mid to late 19th century.

7.4.5 Truncating [3] was the cut (from 6.73m OD) of a possible drainage ditch [5] measuring 1.60m by 0.60m by 0.20m deep, containing firm yellowish-brown sandy silt [2] including frequent fragments of ceramic building material and moderate small pebbles. Ceramic building material collected included an open textured Purbeck-Burr steep sided stone vessel often associated

with late medieval to early post medieval ecclesiastical stoups (Appendix 5), suggesting a date of 1550-1700 although this is likely the disposal of old materials into a disused ditch.

Plate 4: Trench 2 facing west, including ditch [5]

7.4.6 Ditch [5] was sealed by soft dark greyish brown silty clay [1] measuring 0.36m thick, including occasional fragments of ceramic building materials and small subangular stones. This is likely made ground associated with the 20th century development of the site and evidenced by the concrete pillars [+] seen in Trench 1.

7.4.7 The area of the evaluation was overlain with a concrete and tarmac surface [+] sitting at heights between approximately 7.80 and 8.00m OD.

8 RESEACH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Question

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

To establish the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.

8.1.2 The natural sand was encountered in Trench 1 at a height of between 6.13m OD and 5.73m OD. The sand was overlain in Trench 1 by natural sandy gravels, also reached at the base of Trench 2, recorded at heights between 6.48m OD and 5.80m OD.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, it's nature and (if possible) date.

8.1.3 No evidence of prehistoric activity was identified.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, it's nature and (if possible) date.

8.1.4 Alluvial deposits were found containing pottery and ceramic building materials which date to the late Roman period.

8.1.5 A 1989 investigation at the rear of 82 Eden Street, to the east of the site, found a small silted-up river channel with finds including 350 coins, jewellery and rolled lead strips, with a scattered nature leading them to being interpreted as votive deposits; building materials were also found (Hawkins, 1996). This evidence, in combination with finds from the current work, indicate Roman activity in the immediate area and focussed around the historic river channels.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

8.1.6 In Trench 1 and 2 there was a made ground deposit which yielded artefacts dating between the late medieval and early post medieval period, including pottery of 13th century date

8.1.7 There appeared to be very little disturbance to the post-medieval horizons except for localised truncation from modern buildings and a discreet 19th century brick culvert.

To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

8.1.8 The evaluation has revealed the presence of natural strata sealed by alluvial layers suggestive of a channel crossing the site. This was sealed by made ground layers and cut features relating to the late medieval to post-medieval use of the site. Limited evidence was seen for truncation from later activity, particularly the building illustrated on later 20th century maps.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.1.9 Limited evidence was seen from modern truncation – this was related to discreet piers for the structure seen on post-war historic maps.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 Natural sand observed in Trench 2 was overlain by gravels in both trenches. The gravels were sealed by alluvial deposits which contained fragments of Roman pottery, in good condition with no signs of abrasion. The alluvial deposits are considered to derive from the riverine environment when the site was within or at the edge of a tributary to the Hogsmill River.

8.2.2 The next recorded archaeological phase is tentatively labelled as being late medieval to early post-medieval in date, however it is likely that the later period is appropriate. A made ground deposit in Trench 1 sealed the alluvium beneath, and yielded early pottery from the 13th century along with CBM dating between 1480 and 1700. In the 13th century documentary sources refer to a castle being captured at Kingston during the Baron's wars in 1263-5 (Bryant 2016) and therefore the medieval pottery fits well into this period of local activity. However, as it has been found in context with later material it is equally possible that the early pottery has been deposited out of context. Also in Trench 1, a possible channel was recorded which contained a fill yielding material of near identical date ranges.

8.2.3 Sealing the above was a number of features and deposits which are dated to the 19th century and undoubtedly relate to the gradual development of the site as illustrated on historic maps (Bryant 2016, Fig 5 onwards). A possible ditch found in Trench 2 contained early post-medieval pottery and CBM but was cut into a layer which produced 19th century pot.

8.2.4 The site appears to have suffered very little truncation from past development. Aside from truncation by archaeological features, the only notable impact had been caused by the construction of a number of small concrete pier bases (see Plate 2) which are believed to relate to the large structure which occupied the site from the end of the 19th century and which stood until after World War II.

8.2.5 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that this work is complete the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code NEV18.

8.2.6 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Danehurst Developments Ltd.

9.2 Thanks are given to the Archaeological Advisors to the Local Planning Authority at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, for the monitoring the project.

9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project managing and editing, Diana Valk for the illustrations, Pat Cavanagh and Ferdinando Lentini for their hard work on site, along with the PCA specialists for the finds reports.

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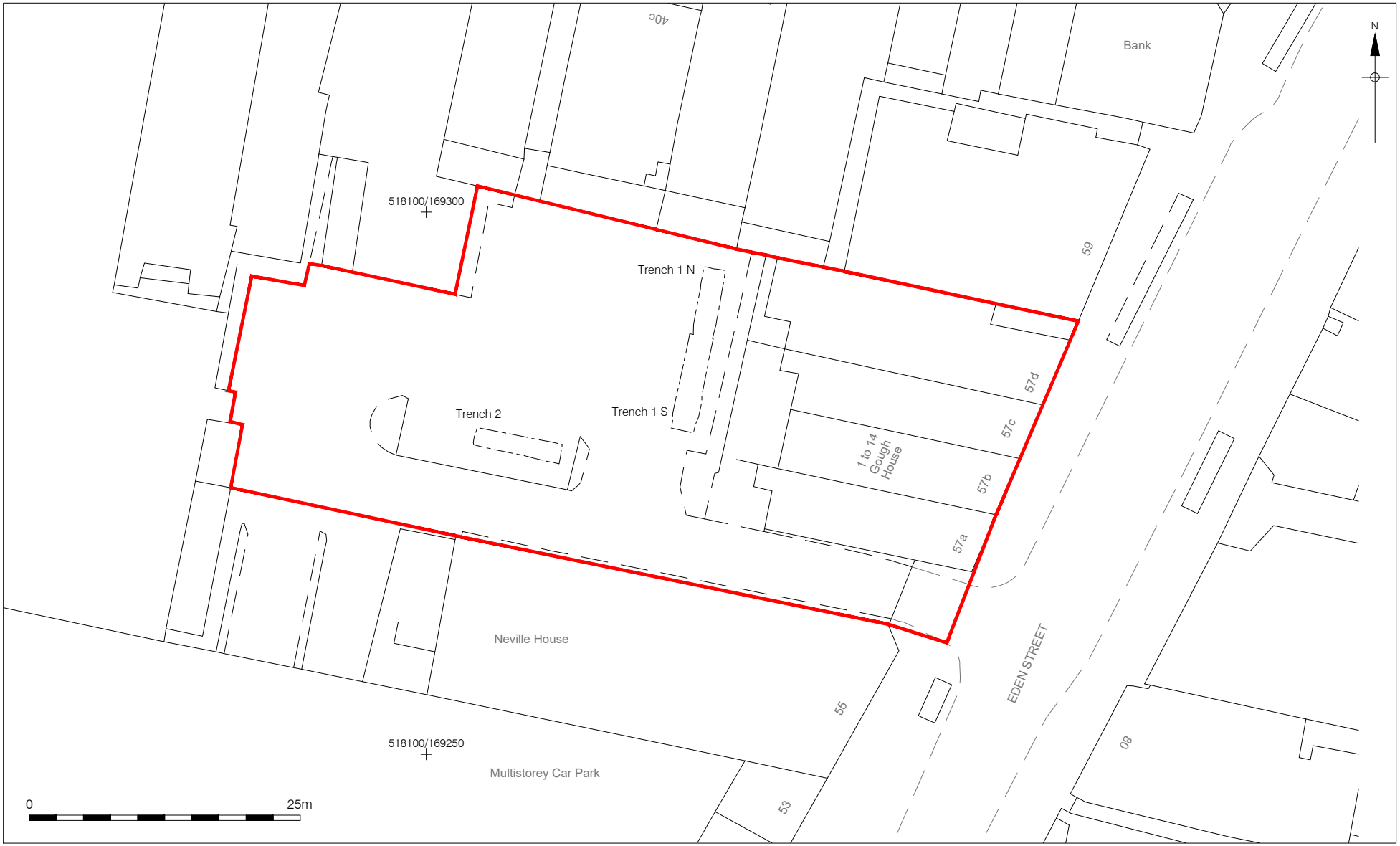
07/01/19 DV

Figure 1
Site Location
1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



07/01/19 DV

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4

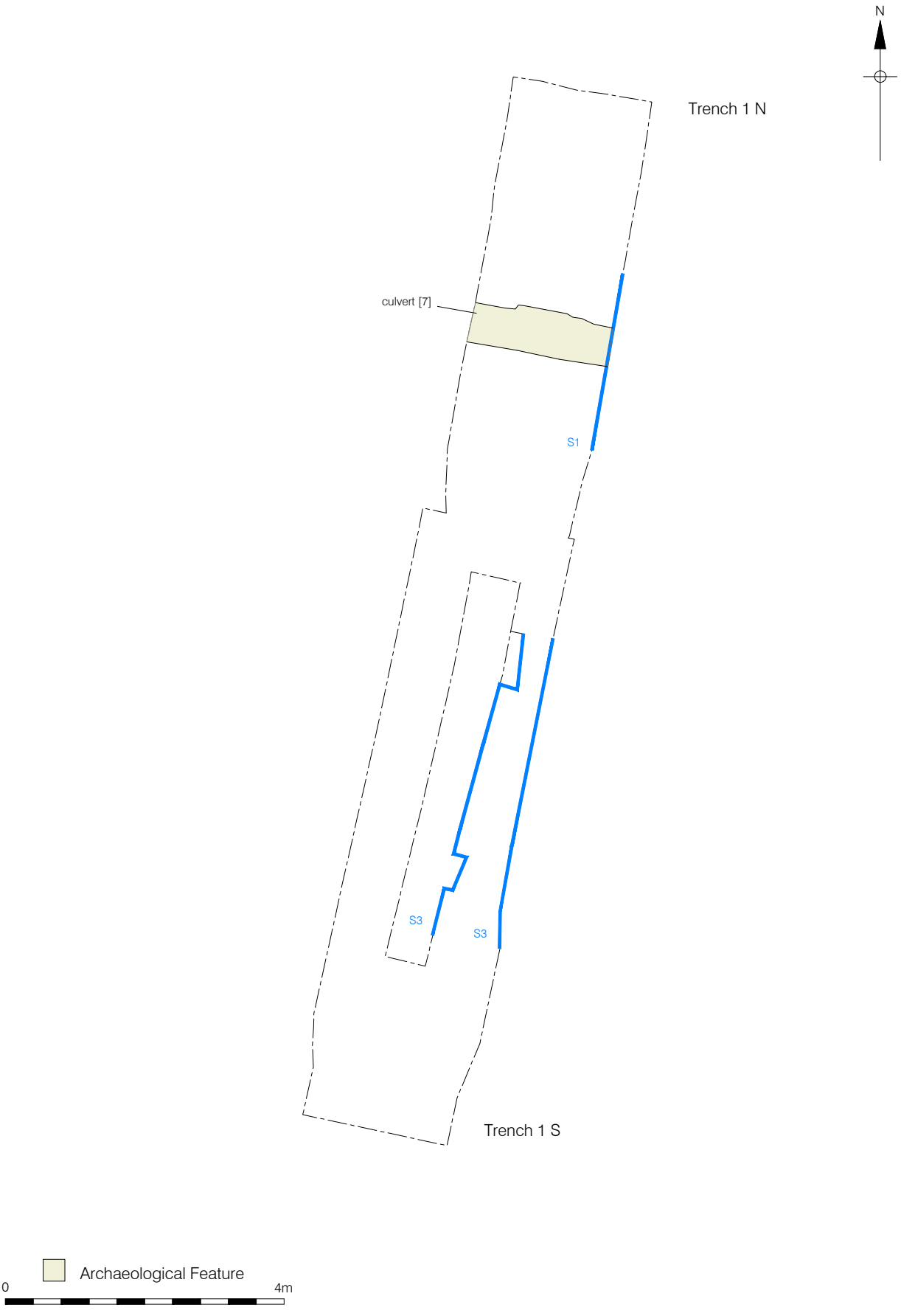
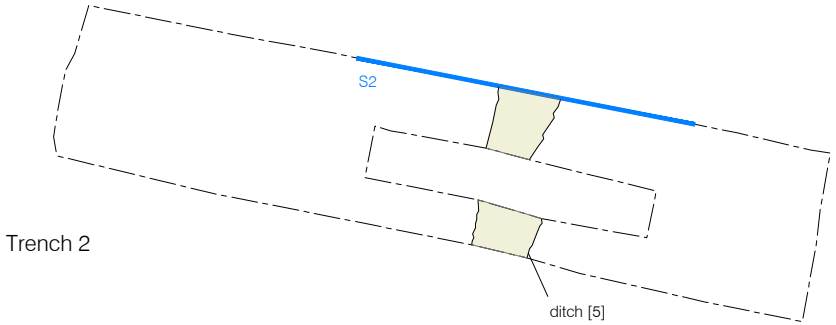


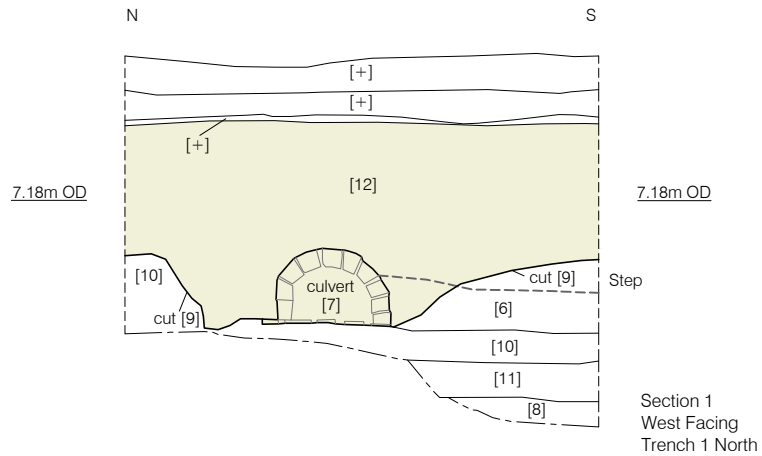
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:80 at A4

07/01/19 DV

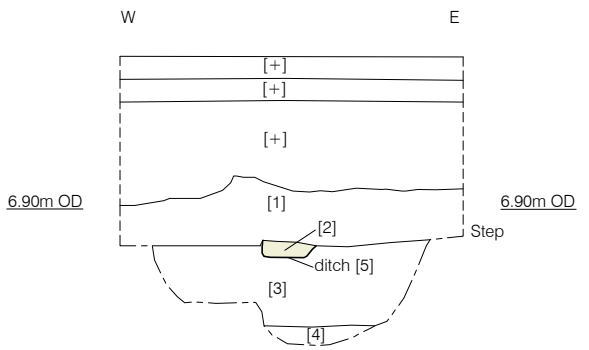


07/01/19 DV

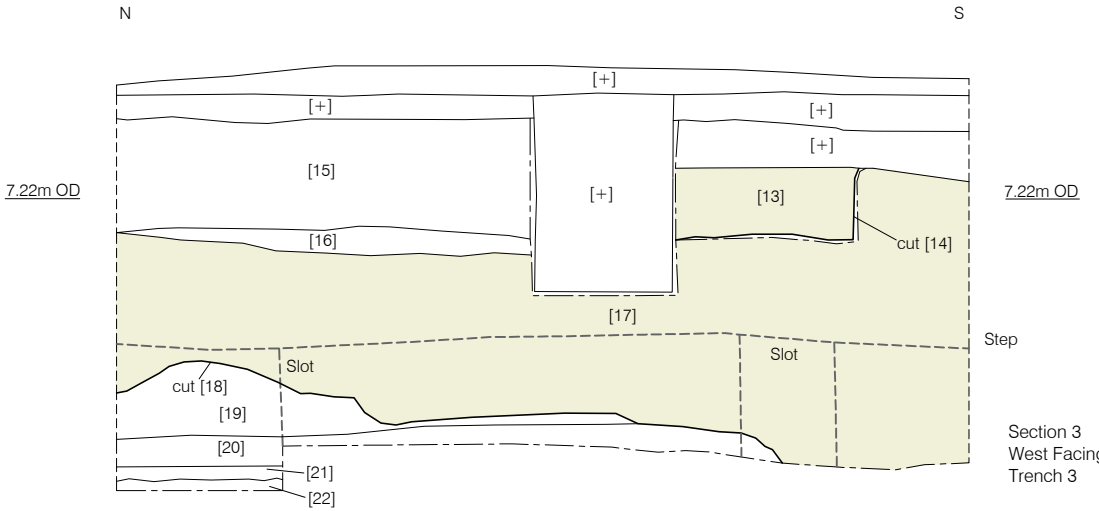
Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan
1:80 at A4



Section 1
West Facing
Trench 1 North



Section 2
South Facing
Trench 2



Section 3
West Facing
Trench 3

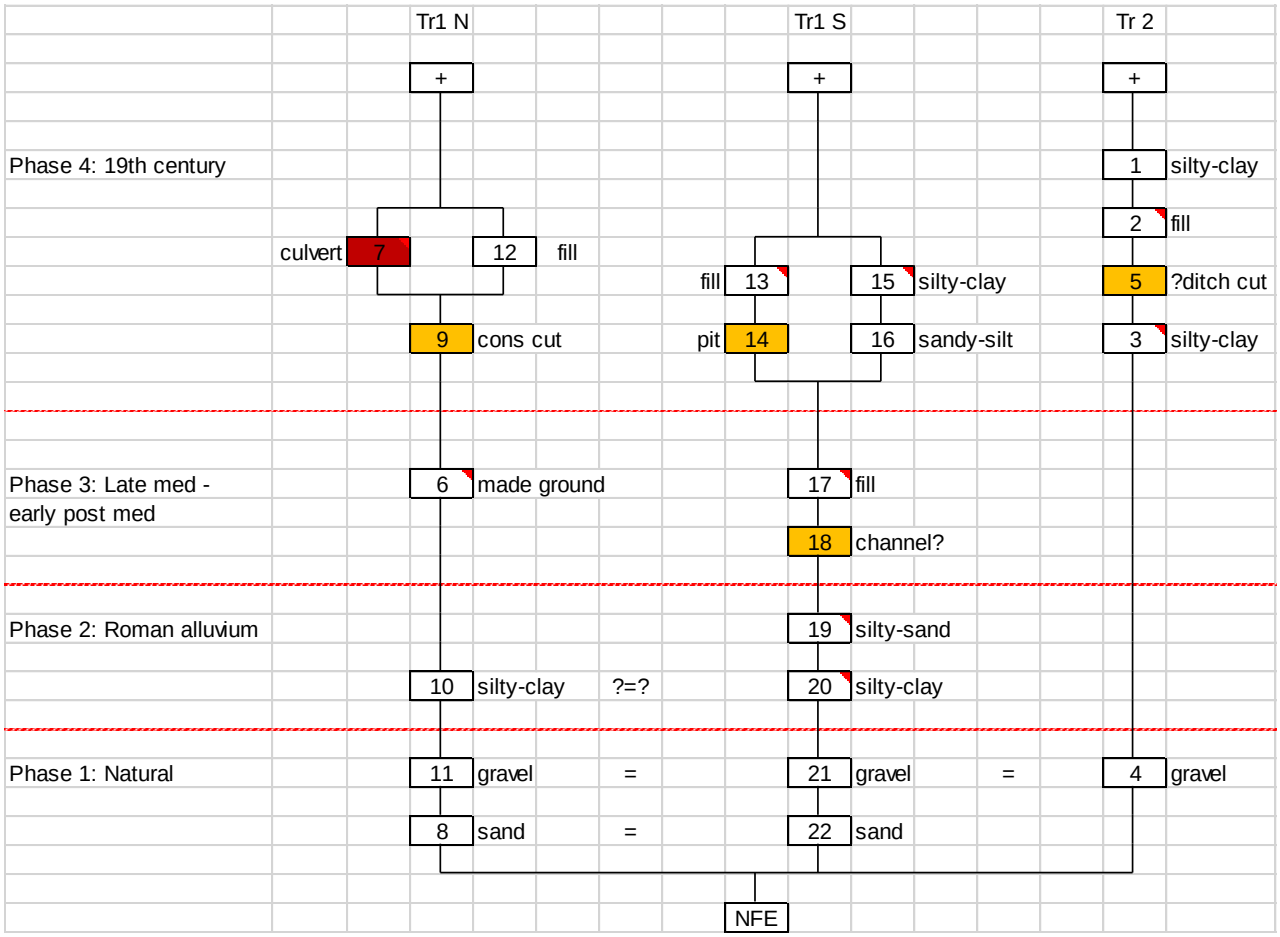
07/01/19 DV

Figure 5
Sections
1:40 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
117	NEV18	1	Layer		2	Levelling layer	Make-up	2.4	7.4	0.36	7.01	6.11	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	2	Fill	5	2	Fill of [5]	Accumulation	1.6	0.6	0.2	6.73	6.7	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	3	Layer		2	Accumulation layer	Alluvial	1.8	4.2	0.42	6.73	6.69	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	4	Natural		2	Natural sandy gravel layer	Natural		0.55	0.1	6.27		NEV18-PH1
117	NEV18	5	Cut		2	Cut of possible land drain	Drain	1.6	0.6	0.2	6.73	6.53	NEV18-PH1
117	NEV18	6	Layer		1 North	Post medieval made ground layer	Make-up	2.5	2	1.15	7.58		NEV18-PH3
117	NEV18	7	Masonry	9	1 North	Brick Lined Culvert	Drain	1.87	0.5	0.35	6.93	6.58	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	8	Natural		1 North	Natural sandy layer	Natural	0.8	0.4	0.3	6.13		NEV18-PH1
117	NEV18	9	Cut		1 North	Construction cut for culvert [7]	Construction Cut	1.2	2	1.08	7.57	6.49	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	10	Layer		1 North	Alluvial layer	Alluvial	2.5	2	0.15	6.6	6.48	NEV18-PH2
117	NEV18	11	Natural		1 North	Natural gravel	Natural	2.5	2	0.2	6.48	6.33	NEV18-PH1
117	NEV18	12	Fill	9	1 North	Fill of construction cut [9]	Backfill	1.2	2	1.08	7.57		NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	13	Fill	14	1 South	Fill of Pit [14]	Backfill	0.9	0.2	0.37	7.37		NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	14	Cut		1 South	Cut of Pit	Pit	0.9	0.2	0.37	7.37	7	NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	15	Layer		1 South	Dark greyish silty clay	Dump	2.2	2	0.6	7.64		NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	16	Layer		1 South	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt layer	Dump	2.2	2	0.15	7.08		NEV18-PH4
117	NEV18	17	Fill	18	1 South	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Backfill	4.5	2	0.9	7.32	7.02	NEV18-PH3
117	NEV18	18	Cut		1 South	River channel?	Ditch	4.5		0.9	6.35	5.82	NEV18-PH3
117	NEV18	19	Layer		1 South	Alluvial layer	Alluvial	2.7		0.4	6.35	5.82	NEV18-PH2
117	NEV18	20	Layer		1 South	Alluvial layer	Alluvial	3.5		0.15	5.92	5.82	NEV18-PH2
117	NEV18	21	Natural		1 South	Natural gravel	Natural	4.5	0.7	0.08	5.8		NEV18-PH1
117	NEV18	22	Natural		1 South	Natural sand	Natural			0.05	5.73		NEV18-PH1

12 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Eniko Hudak, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2018

13.1 The archaeological evaluation at NEV18 yielded three fragments of Roman pottery weighing 29 g. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count and weight. The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric and form codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

13.2 All sherds were recovered from alluvial layers of Trench 1, with context [20] producing a rim sherd of an Alice Holt Farnham Ware black-burnished type flanged bowl (4M3) dated to after AD250 (Plate 5); and context [19] a body sherd of late Roman Calcite Gritted ware (AD300+) (Plate 6) and another of Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated ware with stamped demi-rosette decoration (AD275+) (Plate 7). All three sherds were in good condition with no signs of abrasion.

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7 

13.3 The small size of the assemblage limits its potential beyond providing dating evidence, although the late Roman date of the assemblage is noteworthy. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage.

References

Symonds, R. (2002) Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Context	SC	Wt.(g)	EVEs	Spot date	Notes
19	2	10		AD300-400+	CALC, OXRC
20	1	19	0.07	AD250-400+	AHFA 4M3
TOTAL	3	29	0.07		

Table 1 – Quantification and spot dates of the Roman pottery per context

14 APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2019

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation, amounting to 39 sherds, weighing 2502g. The post-Roman pottery dates from the 13th to the 19th century, although the majority is of 19th century date. The assemblage is in variable condition, there is little evidence for abrasion but the medieval pottery is more fragmentary than the post-medieval pottery. The 19th century pottery is particularly fresh, with a number of complete profiles and was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage.

14.1.2 The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology typology (LAARC 2017). The forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. Pottery was recovered from 6 contexts, all of which are small (1-30 sherds). A summary of the pottery types appears below in Table 1 and a summary catalogue of the pottery by context in Table 2.

14.2 Pottery types

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Weight
LOND	London-type ware	1080	1350	1	1	8
SHER	South Hertfordshire-type greyware	1170	1350	1	1	8
KING	Kingston-type ware	1240	1400	3	3	22
KING HD	Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	1240	1300	1	1	9
FKING	Fine Kingston-type ware	1320	1400	1	1	14
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	1	1	34
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1550	1900	1	1	64
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550	1700	2	1	31
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	2	2	186
LONS	London stoneware	1670	1926	1	1	138
DERBS	Derbyshire stoneware	1700	1900	1	1	111
CREA	Creamware	1740	1830	1	1	122
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780	1900	2	2	130
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805	1900	3	2	249
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810	1900	2	2	98
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825	1900	2	2	139
PEAR TR4	Pearlware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825	1840	1	1	4
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1	1	52
MISC	Miscellaneous unsourced late post-medieval redware	1700	1900	12	11	1083

Table 1: The pottery types in chronological order. SC = Sherd Count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

14.3 Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	ENV	Weight	Comments	Date range		Context considered date
2	RBOR		1	1	64	Bowl/ dish. Incised horizontal lines to edge of base.	1550	1900	1550 - 1700
	FREC	Jug	1	1	34	Mottled glaze.	1550	1700	
	BORDY		2	1	31	Bowl/ dish. Everted rim, thickened outer edge above and below.	1550	1700	
3	FKING	Jug	1	1	14	Applied vertical diamond notched rouletted strip. Mottled green glaze.	1320	1400	M/L.19TH C
	PMR	Flower-pot	1	1	98	Thickened, hooked rim. Large flowerpot.	1580	1900	
	PMR	Flower-pot	1	1	88	Thickened, slightly hooked. Large flowerpot.	1580	1900	
	TPW		1	1	1	Laminated sherd. Part of a peacock tail. External surface laminated.	1780	1900	
	PEAR TR4		1	1	4	Base, laminated internal surface. Edge of pattern or makers mark to base.	1825	1840	
6	KING HD	Jug	1	1	9	Applied vertical strips. Green glaze (sange-de-beouf discoloration).	1240	1300	1240 - 1300
13	KING		1	1	1	Small body sherd. Green glaze.	1240	1400	M/L.19TH C
	LONS	Shouldered jar	1	1	138	Thickened rim, external golden brown glaze. Single incised horizontal line to base of neck and shoulder.	1670	1926	
	DERBS		1	1	111	Footring base. Bowl? Brown glaze. Wear to footring.	1700	1900	
	CREA	Cylindrical jar	1	1	122	Complete small cylindrical jar (not squat). Simple rim, string groove.	1740	1830	
	TPW	Cup	1	1	129	Multiple fresh breaks. Flared wall. Handle missing. All over floral transfer-print, geometric border.	1780	1900	
	REFW	Squat cylindrical jar	1	1	225	Thick-walled, squat ointment/ paste jar. Flat-topped rim, deep string groove.	1805	1900	
	REFW	Plate	2	1	24	Part of an impressed mark.	1805	1900	
	TPW3	Plate	1	1	55	Bottom edge of transfer-print present. Possibly floral?	1810	1900	
	TPW3	Plate	1	1	43	Scalloped rim. Dark-grey floral transfer-print.	1810	1900	
	TPW4	Plate, large	1	1	104	Large plate/ dish with flanged rim. Green. Portrait medallion; Greek/ Roman - classical head with laurel crown. Geometric border and floral garlands.	1825	1900	
	TPW4	Plate	1	1	35	Pearlware? Makers mark to base. 'B. W. ----'. Purple transfer.	1825	1900	
	ENGS BRST		1	1	52	Large bottle or jar. Impressed retailers mark filled with cobalt blue. '-- On --, ---t'.	1830	1900	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	63	Flared flowerpot. Slightly concave base with a central hole.	900	1500	
	MISC	Jar	1	1	29	Triangular rim. Grey core, oxidised surfaces. Local/ regional medieval coarseware. Ashstead?	900	1500	

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	ENV	Weight	Comments	Date range		Context considered date
	MISC	Flower-pot	2	1	353	Complete profile. Flared wall, folded rim, flat base with central hole. Late fine fabric.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	149	Small flared profile, simple rim, flat base with central hole. Fine late fabric.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	77	Very small flared flowerpot. Flat base with central hole.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	52	Flared profile, folded thickened rim.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	62	Flared profile, folded thickened rim, incised horizontal line below rim to 'shoulder'.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	81	Large flowerpot. Folded, thickened rim. Rouletted decoration to shoulder (geometric- triangles and lines).	900	1500	
	MISC	Saucer	1	1	76	Flowerpot saucer. Shallow, flared profile. Slightly thickened rim.	900	1500	
	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	131	Flared body, flat base with central hole.	900	1500	
15	MISC	Flower-pot	1	1	10	Flat base.	900	1500	19TH C
17	LOND		1	1	8	Thin, sparse internal glaze. PMRE?	1080	1350	1240 - 1350
	SHER		1	1	8	Fresh break. Kingston greyware?	1170	1350	
	KING	Jug	1	1	17	Body sherd. Clear/ green glaze.	1240	1400	
	KING		1	1	4	Clear/ green glaze.	1240	1400	

Table 2: Distribution and quantification of the pottery by context. SC = Sherd Count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

14.4 Potential and recommendations for further work

14.4.1 The small medieval assemblage attests to contemporary activity in the vicinity, although is fairly small and fragmentary, perhaps suggesting the site was not being heavily exploited during this period, at least for the dumping of domestic waste. The early post-medieval assemblage is also relatively small, with the largest and best-preserved material dating to the mid to late 19th century.

14.4.2 The pottery is comprised of types well-paralleled in the vicinity and provides dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered and consequently contemporary activity in the immediate area. The assemblage has little intrinsic merit, but is of local significance, specifically in the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of Kingston in the medieval and post-medieval period. No further work is recommended but the assemblage would need to re-appraised alongside any additional pottery recovered should any further investigation be undertaken on site.

14.5 References

MPRG 1998. A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper No.1.

15 APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward and Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2018

15.1 INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

15.1.1 Ten bags of ceramic building material were retained from the evaluation at Neville Yard CP, Rear of Gough House, Eden Street, Kingston KT1 1DA NEV18.

15.1.2 This small assemblage (57 examples 8980g) was assessed in order to:

- From the fabric and form, identify the features and provide a list of spot dates including wall [7] identified from these excavations
- The database for this site is NEV18bm.accdb for the brick and tile
- Make recommendations for further study.

15.2 METHODOLOGY

15.2.1 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The fabrics were compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

15.2.2 In accordance with the PCA sampling strategy two whole bricks and mortar samples were retained from structure [7]

15.3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 55 examples 8470g

Roman ceramic building material 6 examples 460g

- 2815 Very fine sandy London fabric group (AD55-160) 5 examples 340g
- 3023 Black iron oxide fabric (AD50-120). 1 example 120g

15.3.1 A small group of highly abraded Roman ceramic building material was recorded from [19] and [20]; these include examples of brick, tegulae and imbrex. This entire group is in a highly fragmentary condition. Common early fabrics are represented but as they are abraded it may indicate that they derive from structures at some distance to the area of excavation.

Medieval ceramic building material

15.3.2 No medieval ceramic building material was recorded

Late medieval to early post medieval ceramic building material 46 examples 4410g

15.3.3 The assemblage is dominated by a large quantity of late medieval peg tile, brick and curved tile at [2] [6] [13] [16] [17]. Most of this dates from between 1450 and 1700, with the exception of some very early poorly made bricks in a silty red fabric *3042nr3039.* From [2]

Brick 3 examples 920g

- 3042nr3039 silty red brick 2 examples 700g (1400-1660)

- 3046 Loose sandy brick earth fabric 1 example 220g (1450-1700)

15.3.4 The earlier brick from this excavation all comes from [2]. Of note are some very poorly made silty thin (45mm) and wide (115mm) bricks with an uneven surface and sunken margins. Bricks of these dimensions and forms are atypical of even the earliest Wolsey Hampton Court bricks and instead are probably 15th century in date. A more conventional Henrician red brick [55mm thick] from this context is more likely to date to the early-mid 16th century.

Peg Tile 37 examples 2560g

- 2276 fine sandy brick-earth fabric (1480-1700)

15.3.5 Very large quantities of poorly made fine sandy rectangular peg tiles with two large nail holes at one end were recovered from [2] [6] [13] [17]. They lack glazing and generally have a fine to medium moulding sand.

Curved roofing tile 6 examples 930g

- 2271 Fine sandy fabric, black reduced core (1400-1700)
- 2276 Fine sandy fabric (1480-1700)

15.3.6 Gently curved roofing tile was recorded from [2] and [17]. Normally they are glazed and associated with medieval ecclesiastical buildings. These, however, are unglazed and merely represent specials for well-built early post medieval residence in the vicinity. Those from [2] are bonded in a calf brown mortar typical of Tudor-Stuart builds.

Later post medieval 3 examples 3600g

- 3032R Narrow post great fire bricks – fragments of clinker purple to red purple (1780-1900)
- 3032nr3035 Frogged yellow "Medway" bricks (1825-1900)

15.3.7 Present in structure [7] are two narrow deeply frogged post great fire bricks. Their narrow width (98mm) is in accordance with the brick tax regulations brought in after 1776, though the presence of the scooped interior or "*frogging"* would suggest a slightly later date possibly from the early to mid 19th century. The fact that they are bonded in a hard calf brown gravel mortar would merely confirm a 19th century date.

15.3.8 Another example of a later 19th century brick fabric *3032nr3035* (1780-1940) is from [15]. Again this is a frogged brick and probably dates to the mid late 19th century.

15.4 MORTAR

15.4.1 One mortar type was represented in this assemblage (Figure 1).

Figure 1 listing of mortar types from NEV 18

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Date and Use NEV18
Type 1 Cream yellow gravel lime mortar	Cream yellow gravel lime mortar	1850-1900 Adhered to frogged 19th century brick from structure [7]
Type 2 calf brown lime mortar	Calf brown lime mortar	1450-1700 Attached to early post medieval peg tile from [2]

15.5 STONE

By Märit Gaimster

15.5.1 Two stone objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below.

context	SF	description	pot date
2	1	Mortar of Purbeck marble; rim fragment only with tapering vertical rib with funnel; vertically tooled exterior; inner diam. c 150mm; outer diam. c 215mm; ht. 90mm	1550-1700
17	2	Quern of Mayen lava stone; edge fragment of ?upper stone with heavily worn grinding surface; diam.*c* 380mm; 25mm thick	1240-1350

15.5.2 The earliest object is a fragment of Mayen lava quernstone from Trench 1 South, associated with pottery dating from 1240–1350 (SF 2). Large-scale import of this stone from the Rhine area was well established by the Roman period and continued through the early Middle Ages and later (Parkhouse 1997). However, with the establishing of water mills it seems that, by the 13th century, domestic hand mills became less frequent and were often prohibited to use (Biddle and Smith 1990a, 882–83). It might be suggested, therefore, that the lava quern fragment here is residual in its context. The fragment, most likely of an upper stone and with a heavily worn grinding surface, is only some 25mm thick suggesting it was heavily used. The presence of part of its outer edge suggest the original quern was some 380mm in diameter, which corresponds well with the size of Roman hand mills (Green 2017, 157). It should be noted that Roman pottery was also recovered from this location (see Hudak this report). The fragment is nevertheless not characteristic of Roman lava querns, which tend to have a more angled grinding surface (cf. Crummy 1983, fig. 78). Straight and flat querns are more commonly found in early medieval contexts, although some stones tend to be larger in diameter. Finds from Saxon London appears to be dominated by querns with a diameter of 340–450mm, but include stones up to 600mm in diameter (Goffin 2003, 207 and fig. 149). The later medieval lava quern fragments at Winchester appeared to be residual from the 10th–11th centuries (Biddle and Smith 1990a, 882 and table 89). Over twenty lava quern fragments were also recovered from the medieval moated site at Southchurch Hall in Essex (est, *c* 1100 AD); some of these may however be of post-medieval date (Brown 2006, 71–74).

15.5.3 The second stone object, recovered from Trench 2, is a fragment of Purbeck marble mortar (SF 1). The fragment consists of the upper wall of the vessel, with a vertical rib on the outside and a funnel cut through across the rim. Mortars were used to pound or grind foodstuffs and other materials with the aid of a pestle of wood, metal or stone (cf. Dunning 1991). Interestingly, although perhaps unrelated to the lava quern above, they came into fashion around the middle of the 13th century, replacing the earlier use of querns for this purpose (cf. Biddle and Smith 1990a, fig. 266). Mortars of Purbeck marble are known from many sites; at Winchester, which produced the largest single collection of excavated mortars, this was almost exclusively the preferred material before the 15th century (Biddle and Smith 1990b, 891; cf. Dunning 1979; Drinkwater 1991; Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2800). The external decoration of vertical tooling on the Neville Yard mortar also fits well with elements recorded at Winchester, where vertically tooled examples formed one of four identified groups (Biddle and Smith 1990b, 892 and fig. 274). The Neville Yard example was associated with pottery

dating from 1550–1700. A similar but slightly smaller mortar of Carrara marble is known from a late 17th- to early 18th-century context at a site in Limehouse, London (Egan and Keys 2005, 65 and fig. 33 no. 13).

15.5.4 At Neville Yard Car Park the fragments of a lava quern and a mortar of Purbeck marble both reflect domestic activities on or near the site; both are potentially medieval although the lava quern may also be a residual Roman object. While no further work is recommended at this stage, these objects should be included in any future publication of the site.

15.6 DISTRIBUTION

Structures in bold

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2276; 2271; 3046; 3042nr3039; 3126	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile and curved tile, Tudor brick 55mm thick, late medieval local brick sunken margins; Purbeck limestone Stoup vessel medieval; Calf brown lime mortar attached to peg tile	18	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1450-1700
6	2276	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
7	**3032; 3032R**	**Narrow frogged post great fire bricks bonded with a hard lime gravel mortar**	**2**	**1664**	**1900**	**1664**	**1900**	**1825-1900**	**1825-1900**
13	2276	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
15	3032nr3035	Post medieval brick frogged	1	1780	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	No mortar
17	2276; 2271; 3123R	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile and curved tile; German lava stone quern	10	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
19	2815	Highly fragmentary and worn tegulae and imbrex fragment	2	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
20	2452; 2459a; 3023	Worn Roman brick and tile and tegulae	4	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar

15.7 RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

15.7.1 A review of this small ceramic building material and stone assemblage from the evaluation at Neville Yard, Kingston-Upon-Thames provides evidence for Roman, late medieval to early post medieval and Victorian buildings.

15.7.2 The Roman tile is however, supplemented by hand lava quern is in an abraded condition from [19] [20] and building may well be at some distance from the site. The only evidence for medieval activity is in the from a well-preserved lug of a steep sided stone vessel made out of the open textured Purbeck-Burr stone from the same outcrops as Purbeck marble. These vessels are often associated with late medieval to early post medieval ecclesiastical stoups such as those from Bishops Residences in medieval Southwark (Hayward in prep.). This is

an important find.

15.7.3 Early post medieval (probably Tudor brick, curved and peg tile), pointed in a light cream mortar type (T2) typical of the period, dominates the assemblage. Some of the brick is possibly even late medieval, pre-dating Hampton Court for example as they are very poorly made, and thin.

15.7.4 Victorian bricks, including those that make up structure [7] are indicative of 19th century building development in this area.

15.7.5 With evidence for Roman occupation, and some high status late medieval to early medieval, it is recommended that further work is carried out.

15.8 References

Biddle, M. and Smith, D. 1990a. 'The querns', 881–90 in M. Biddle (ed.), *Object and Economy in*

Medieval Winchester, Winchester Studies 7i-ii, Artefacts from Medieval Winchester, Oxford.

Biddle, M. and Smith, D. 1990b. 'Mortars', 890–908 in M. Biddle (ed.), *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies 7i-ii, Artefacts from Medieval Winchester, Oxford.

Brown, N. R. 2006. *A Medieval Moated Manor by the Thames Estuary: Excavations at Southchurch Hall, Southend, Essex,* East Anglian Archaeology 115.

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16 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2019

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 The study area is situated some 300m east of Kingston Bridge in the central part of Kingston, within Neville Yard to the rear (and west) of Gough House fronting on to Eden Street. There were 2 trenches situated at the south-eastern (Trench 2) and eastern parts of the study area (Trench 1), the latter divided into two (Trench 1 north and south). The various deposits provided evidence for Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation. Animal bones were derived from levels dated to each part of this sequence, these taken in particular from the southern part of Trench 1. All the bones were recovered by hand.

16.2 Methodology

16.2.1 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 longbone 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.

16.3 Description of faunal assemblage

16.3.1 The site provided a total of 14 bones taken from five deposits, from earliest to latest including the Roman dated alluvial layers (19) and (20), followed by the medieval fill (17) of a possible river channel [18], and then by the early post-medieval fill (2) of a land drain [5] and finally by a late post-medieval fill (13) of pit [14], all of which were derived from Trench 1 (south) with the exception of fill (2), this taken from Trench 2 (and see Table 1). This small collection is well preserved and minimally fragmented and seemingly well dated. It is largely composed of cattle pieces accompanied by a single equid radius and three cattle-size fragments, the latter probably belonging to cattle. The is a general mix of skeletal parts within the cattle collections from each ‘phase’, while the single equid fragment is represented by a radius, this taken from one of the Roman alluvial deposits. Notably, this radius and the cattle tibia, also from deposit (20), are approximately 75% complete, while all other parts are 25% or less complete.

16.4 Conclusions and recommendations

16.4.1 This collection is in good condition and seemingly well dated. The concentration within Trench 1 (south) would suggest that further excavation should be prioritised within this part of the site. There is perhaps an insufficient quantity to suggest that further work will provide more than a moderately sized assemblage, however, the observed level of preservation is enough to recommend that such work should be accompanied by a sieving programme. While somewhat removed from the present location, various other sites in Kingston have provide evidence for

an industrial usage of animal products. These include the horncore collections from late medieval levels at Eden Walk (Serjeantson et al 1992) and concentrations of horse remains derived from early and late post-medieval levels at the Kingston Rotunda (Bendrey 2001); early post-medieval Charter Quay (Hamilton-Dyer 2003) and also from early/late post-medieval deposits from 21-23 London Road (Yeomans 2011). It is to be hoped that further excavation at this site will contribute further evidence to this archaeological and historical narrative.

Context:	**19**	**20**	**17**	**2**	**13**	**Total**
Feature:	**All**	**All**	**Chan [18]**	**Drain [5]**	**Pit [14]**	
Date:	**R**	**R**	**m13-m14**	**m16-17**	**m-l19**	
Trench:	**1(S)**	**1(S)**	**1(S)**	**2**	**1(S)**	
Species/Bone						
Cattle	2	3	2	1	2	10
Horncore			1			
Mandible					1	
Scapula		1				
Humerus		1		1		
Radius	2		1			
Tibia		1			1	
Equid		1				1
Radius		1				
Cattle-size			1	1	1	3
Grand Total	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**14**

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected animal bones by context, feature, spot date, trench, species and skeletal part (Bone), where All is alluvium, Chan is channel, [18] refers to feature number, R is Roman, m is mid and (S) is south.

16.5 References

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17 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-338924

Project details	
Project name	Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London KT1 1DA
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land to the rear of Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London KT1 1DA. Natural deposits of sand were encountered in the north east of site at a height of 6.13m OD and 5.43m OD in the south east of site, these were sealed by natural deposits of sandy gravel encountered at a height of between 6.48m OD and 5.80m OD. The natural was sealed by alluvial deposits from which Roman finds were recovered. In the south of Trench 1 there was a possible water channel which could be dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods, along with made ground of similar date. Evidence for the development of the site in the 19th century was seen in both trenches with a brick culvert, a narrow possible drainage ditch and some discreet pitting. Limited truncation to the archaeological stratigraphy was observed.
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2018 End: 18-12-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NEV19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/13280 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	CHANNEL Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
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 Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London
Postcode	KT1 1DA
Study area	1600 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 1813 6928 51.409718556286 -0.301285971955 51 24 34 N 000 18 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.43m Max: 6.13m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Danehurst Developments Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	NEV18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	NEV18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Spreadsheets","GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	NEV18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Gough House, 57 Eden Street, London KT1 1DA: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R13528
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature pdf report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	15 January 2019

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