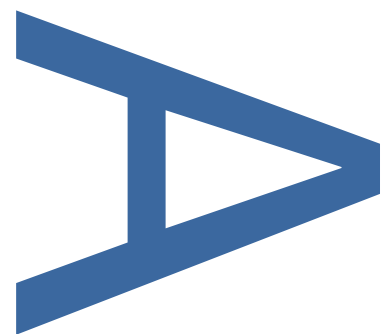
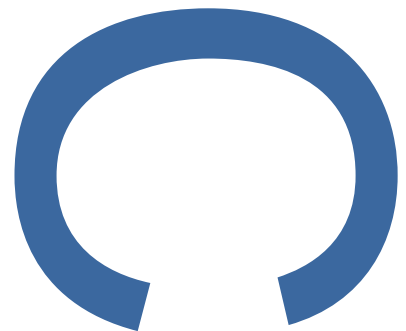


**LAND AT 4 VICARAGE CLOSE,
WORCESTER PARK, KINGSTON
UPON THAMES, KT4 7LZ
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SITE CODE: VCG19

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

JULY 2019



LAND AT 4 VICARAGE CLOSE, WORCESTER PARK, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, KT4 7LZ: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: VCG19

Central NGR: TQ 21164 66175

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Planning Reference: 16/14626/FUL

Commissioning Client: RPS

Written/Researched by: Ellen Green, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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July 2019

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LAND AT 4 VICARAGE CLOSE, WORCESTER PARK, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, KT4 7LZ

Type of project

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Quality Control

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, during foundation groundworks at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 21164 66175.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken during the groundworks related to the construction of a new house within former garden land.
- 1.3 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Hawkins 2018a), the archaeological investigation was conducted between June 21st and June 26th. 2019 and comprised the monitoring and recording of a piling mat, 28 test pits and a drainage trench.
- 1.4 The natural geology was encountered at 28.37m OD.
- 1.5 The earliest archaeological deposit encountered was a layer, spot dated to the late 18th-19th century. A single piece of residual medieval pottery was recovered, however no other evidence of activity pre-dating 1780 was observed during the works.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, conducted by PCA, during the foundation groundworks at the site of 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ (Figure 1). The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 21164 66175.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of existing sheds and the erection of a new detached house (Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Planning Ref. 16/14626/FUL).
- 2.3 An Archaeological Impact Assessment (DBA) was prepared for the site by CgMS Heritage (now RPS) (Robertson 2018). The site was considered to have moderate to high potential for material from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. The site lay within the Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) of Old Malden and Malden, as defined by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2018a), which defined a programme of observation and recording during the groundworks, approved by Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.5 The monitoring was undertaken between June 21st and June 26th, 2019.
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Ellen Green, and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Alistair Robertson of RPS.
- 2.7 As outlined in the WSI (Hawkins 2018a), the specific aim of the watching brief was to address the following objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric or Saxon activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval or post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To ascertain the date, nature and purpose of the made ground deposits.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code VCG19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).
- 2.9 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- *Land at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Hawkins 2018a)
- *Land at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ: Risk Assessment* (Hawkins 2018b)
- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service HE GLAAS 2015)
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014).
- *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual* (PCA; Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018)

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of existing sheds and erection of a new detached house by the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames (reference 16/14626/FUL).

3.2 Planning condition 5 stated that:

No Development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme of pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body which shall have been approved by the Local Planning Authority.

3.3 This report details the results of the archaeological investigation in line with the above planning condition.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site was shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Website 2017) as consisting of the London Clay Formation, which is composed of clay and silt.
- 4.2 The site comprised an irregularly shaped plot of land c. 0.11ha in area, bounded to the north and west by Church Road and elsewhere by residential plots. The site slopes down to the southwest, from 29.24m OD to 27.81m OD.
- 4.3 The Hogsmill River was located c. 150m west of the site and joined the River Thames c. 4.5km to the northwest.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological impact assessment has been prepared for the site by CgMS Heritage (now RPS). The following is a summary of the material therein.

5.1 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic-Bronze Age)

5.1.1 While there is no direct evidence for settlement in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period, a large number of finds have been observed locally. A single flake dated to the Palaeolithic period has been found within a 500m radius of the site. A number of Mesolithic flint tools have been found in the area, as well as evidence of a possible Mesolithic manufacturing site c. 250m to the northwest. Evidence of Bronze Age activity has also been encountered on the excavations of the adjacent vicarage; however the majority of this material was residual.

5.2 Iron Age and Roman

5.2.1 The site is located within a Romano-British settlement, the boundaries of which are based on a postulated Iron Age enclosure; however, the 1997 excavations of the adjacent vicarage found no evidence of such a feature. It has been proposed that a smaller, enclosed settlement of Roman date may have occupied part of this area, which lies immediately to the east of the site. Evidence for Iron Age settlements was also recovered 130m to the north of the site and 250m to the northwest. It is clear that the site lies within a settled landscape, however the evidence from the adjacent excavations suggests that the site itself lies in a primarily agricultural area.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 Very little Saxon material has been found in vicinity of the site, however a possible antecedent to the St. John the Baptist Church has been recorded c. 60m to the northwest.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Excavations on the adjacent property identified a dense concentration of medieval features, including pits and ditches, spanning the 11th -15th centuries. The Church of St. John the Baptist was built in the 13th century to the northwest of the site. Evidence from the surrounding area indicates that the site lay within the settlement core of Malden during the medieval period,

5.5 Post Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 Evidence from surrounding excavations suggest a decline in occupation activity during the 15th and 16th century. During the 17th century the nave and tower of the Church of St. John the Baptist were rebuilt along with the vicarage that lay to the southeast of the site.

5.5.2 John Roque's map of 1768 shows the site within undeveloped land associated with the vicarage. The land remained undeveloped until sometime between 1804-1839 when an

open drain and an access route were added. In the late 19th century a large pond was dug across the northern portion of the site, and paths were added in the area. The site remained mostly undeveloped however, up to the modern day.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), following guidelines issued by GLAAS (2015), the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (2014) and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (2009).

6.2 The monitored works comprised a piling mat, 28 test pits and a drainage trench running east/west (Figure 2). Excavation was conducted both by use of a 5 ton 360 mechanical excavator and by hand. Machine excavations utilised a flat bladed bucket to dig in 100mm spits until the desired level was reached. All excavations were carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Area	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height at top of Area (m OD)
Piling Mat	21	11.60	0.40	29.32
Drainage Trench	27.60	0.50	1.75	29.32
TP 1	0.80	0.50	0.60	28.92
TP 2	0.80	0.50	0.60	28.92
TP 3	0.70	0.50	0.70	28.92
TP 4	0.50	1.00	0.60	28.92
TP 5	0.30	0.30	0.60	28.92
TP 6	0.30	0.30	0.60	28.92
TP 7	0.60	0.70	0.20	28.92
TP 8	0.50	0.50	0.30	28.92
TP 9	0.30	0.30	0.20	28.92
TP 10	0.60	0.60	0.20	28.92
TP 11	0.60	0.80	0.25	28.92
TP 12	1.00	1.00	0.20	28.92

Area	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height at top of Area (m OD)
TP 13	0.70	0.90	0.20	28.92
TP 14	0.60	0.60	0.20	28.92
TP 15	1.10	0.70	0.30	28.92
TP 16	0.70	1.20	0.26	28.92
TP 17	0.80	0.80	0.30	28.92
TP 18	0.70	0.70	0.30	28.92
TP 19	0.50	0.70	0.40	28.92
TP 20	0.60	0.80	0.20	28.92
TP 21	0.50	1.00	0.40	28.92
TP 22	1.00	0.50	0.36	28.92
TP 23	0.80	1.00	0.40	28.92
TP 24	0.80	1.10	0.30	28.92
TP 25	1.00	0.70	0.30	28.92
TP 26	0.70	0.70	0.20	28.92
TP 27	0.90	0.80	0.30	28.92
TP 28	0.90	0.60	0.40	28.92

6.3 Where safe to do so, all excavated areas were hand cleaned and any archaeological features hand dug prior to recording. The watching brief areas were planned at 1:50 and sections were recorded at 1:10. All archaeological material was recorded on pro-forma context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.

6.4 Once confirmation has been received from the Local Planning Authority that all necessary work has been satisfactorily completed, and when all post-excavation reports have been approved, the site archive, comprising artefactual, written, drawn and

photographic records will be transferred to the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the unique site code VCG19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a very firm, mid red-brown clay [4]. This layer was only encountered in the eastern portion of site and was located at approximately 28.37m OD. This deposit is consistent with the underlying geology of the site as recorded by the British Geological Survey.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Overlaying the natural clay was a band of made ground [3]. This deposit comprised firm dark grey silt and clay and contained frequent charcoal flecks along with occasional animal bone and CBM flecks. Pottery recovered from this layer spot dated it to 1780-1900, however a single sherd of residual medieval pottery was also present. This layer was observed at 28.72m OD and was approximately 0.30m thick.

7.2.2 A 2m wide gravel surface [5], likely a path, overlay the made ground horizon in the south-eastern portion of the site. Observed within the drainage trench at the height of 28.92m OD, the surface comprised firmly compacted flint pebbles and gravel with occasional small fragments of CBM. While no dating evidence was recovered from this surface, it is probable that it dated to the 19th century when several paths were added to increase access to the vicarage.

7.2.3 Above the gravel surface, and present over the entirety of the site, was a moderately compact layer of clay and silt [1]. The artefact assemblage recovered from this horizon, comprised glass, pottery, CBM and a toothbrush, indicate that the layer dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. The highest point of this layer was observed at 29.12m OD.

7.2.4 A red brick garden feature [2], measuring 1.30m by 0.40m, sat on top of layer [1] in the central portion of the site. The bricks were spot dated to the late 19th-early 20th century and were stamped with the letters DBC. The highest point of this feature was observed at 29.12m OD.

7.2.5 The entire site was covered by 0.20m of topsoil.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research aims that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed.
- 8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- 8.2.1 The natural geology of the site was observed in the eastern portion of the site at approximately 28.37m OD. It is impossible to say if the natural geology follows the slope seen in the modern landscape, as the test pits and drainage trench in the east were much deeper than the test pits dug in the western portion of site.
- 8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric or Saxon activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.
- 8.3.1 No prehistoric or Saxon material was encountered on the site.
- 8.4 To establish the presence or absence of medieval or post-medieval activity at the site.
- 8.4.1 A single sherd of pottery spot dated to 1149-1300 was present as residual material within a layer of post-medieval made ground. No other evidence of medieval activity was observed during the works. The post-medieval material encountered on site corresponds with the map regressions showing the area as open with very few features. Two layers of made ground were encountered, both of which contained large amounts of bioturbation. In the south-eastern portion of the site the remains of a gravel surface were encountered. This path, which can be seen on the 1886 Ordnance survey map, provided access from the road to the vicarage. In addition, in the central area of the piling mat there was a small brick feature, dated to the late 19th-early 20th century, which likely represented a garden feature or raised planting bed of some sort, as map regression shows the area of site as being a garden during this period.
- 8.5 To ascertain the date, nature and purpose of the made ground deposits.
- 8.5.1 Two made ground deposits were encountered during the works; one which was spot dated to the late 18th- 19th century, and one which contained late 19th-early 20th century material. Both deposits contained heavy bioturbation and comprised clay and silt, ideal for horticulture. It is probable that these layers both represent garden soil. Map regression shows that large scale landscaping projects (in the form of adding then removing a pond) occurred between 1839-1866 and again between 1913-1955. It is possible that these layers are associated with these renovations.
- 8.6 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- 8.6.1 There were no deposits encountered on the site which were dated earlier than the late 18th century, however a single residual sherd of medieval pottery indicates the presence of activity in the vicinity. The post-medieval activity observed on site was mainly

represented by 19th – early 20th century material and was composed of domestic rubbish. This is supported by the map regressions which show this area as a garden during the post-medieval period.

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

8.7.1 No truncation was observed during the works, indicating that the any post-depositional impacts are minimal in the area of the site.

8.8 Conclusions

8.8.1 The watching brief recorded a series of post-medieval deposits along with a path and garden feature dating to the 19th-early 20th century. Natural ground was encountered on the eastern side of the site at a depth of 28.37m OD.

8.8.2 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with the MLAA under site code VCG19. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.

8.8.3 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank RPS for commissioning the work, Oaks Construction for facilitating the work, and Louise Davies, the GLAAS Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Kingston, for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Diana Valk for providing the CAD illustrations, Chris Jarrett for his pottery and glass assessments, Karen Deighton for her animal bone assessment, Amparo Valcarcel for her ceramic building material assessment and Märit Gaimster for her analysis of the toothbrush. The author would also like to thank John Joyce for his logistical support.

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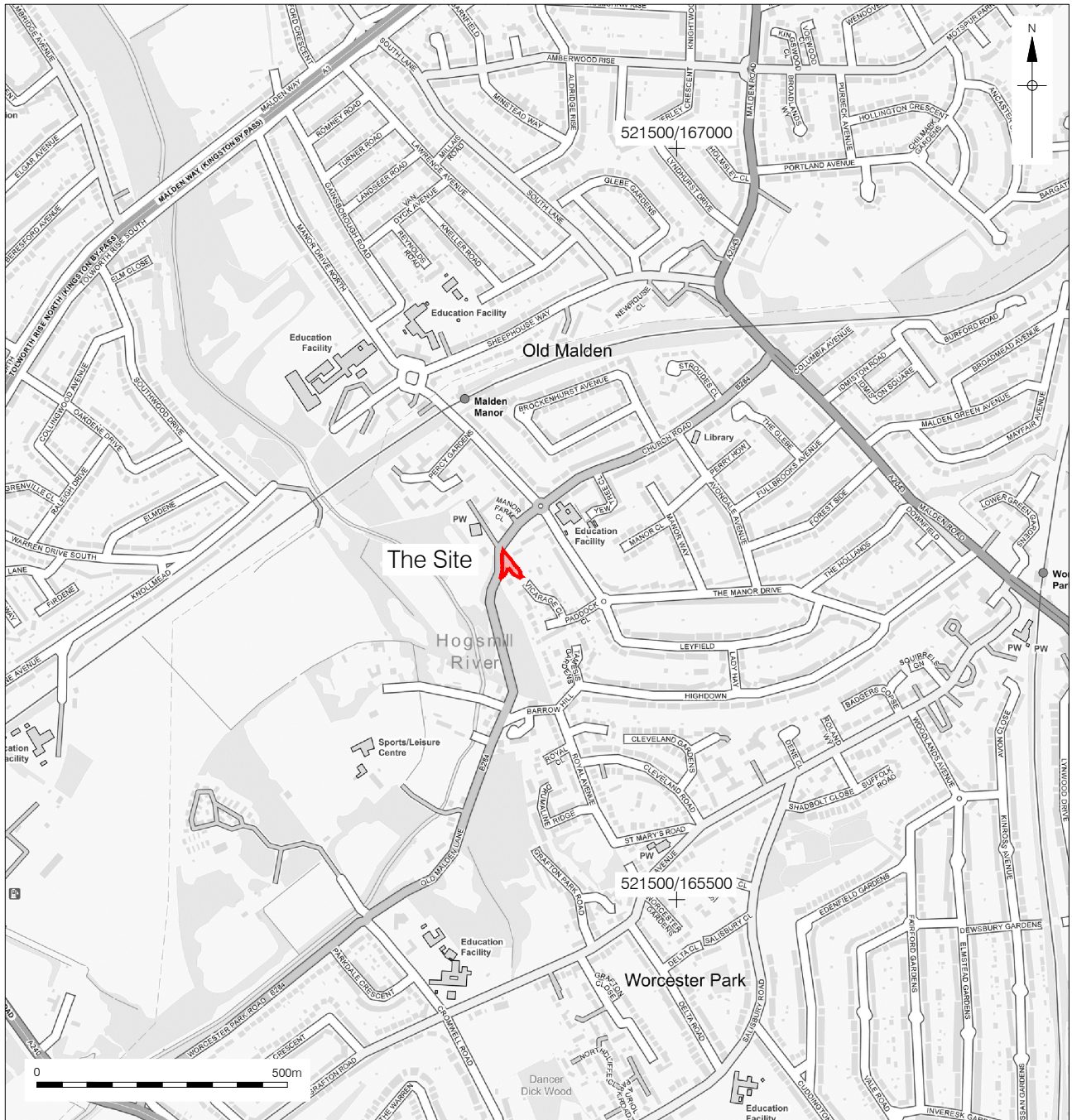
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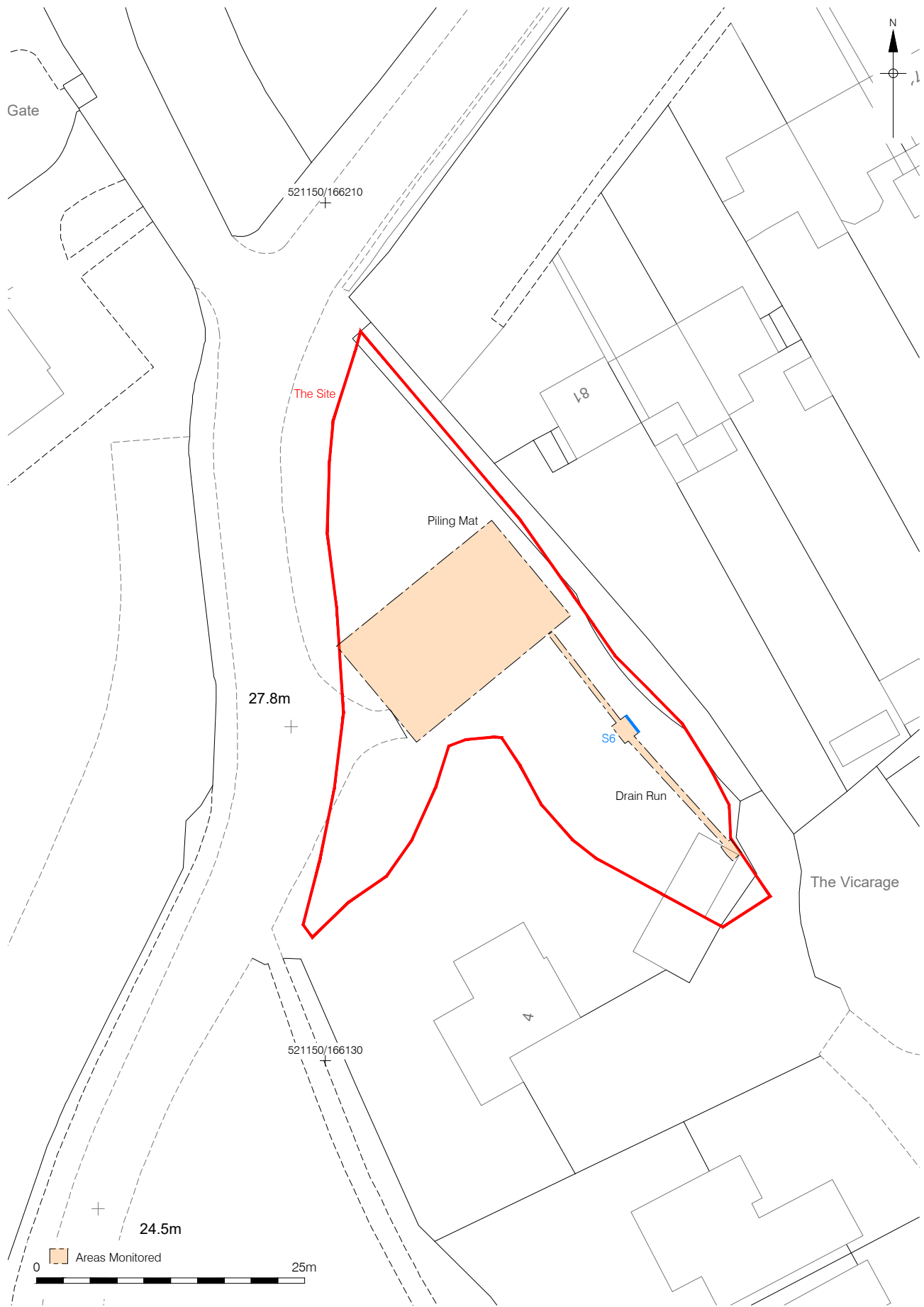




Figure 3
 Piling Mat Test Pit Plan
 1:125 at A4

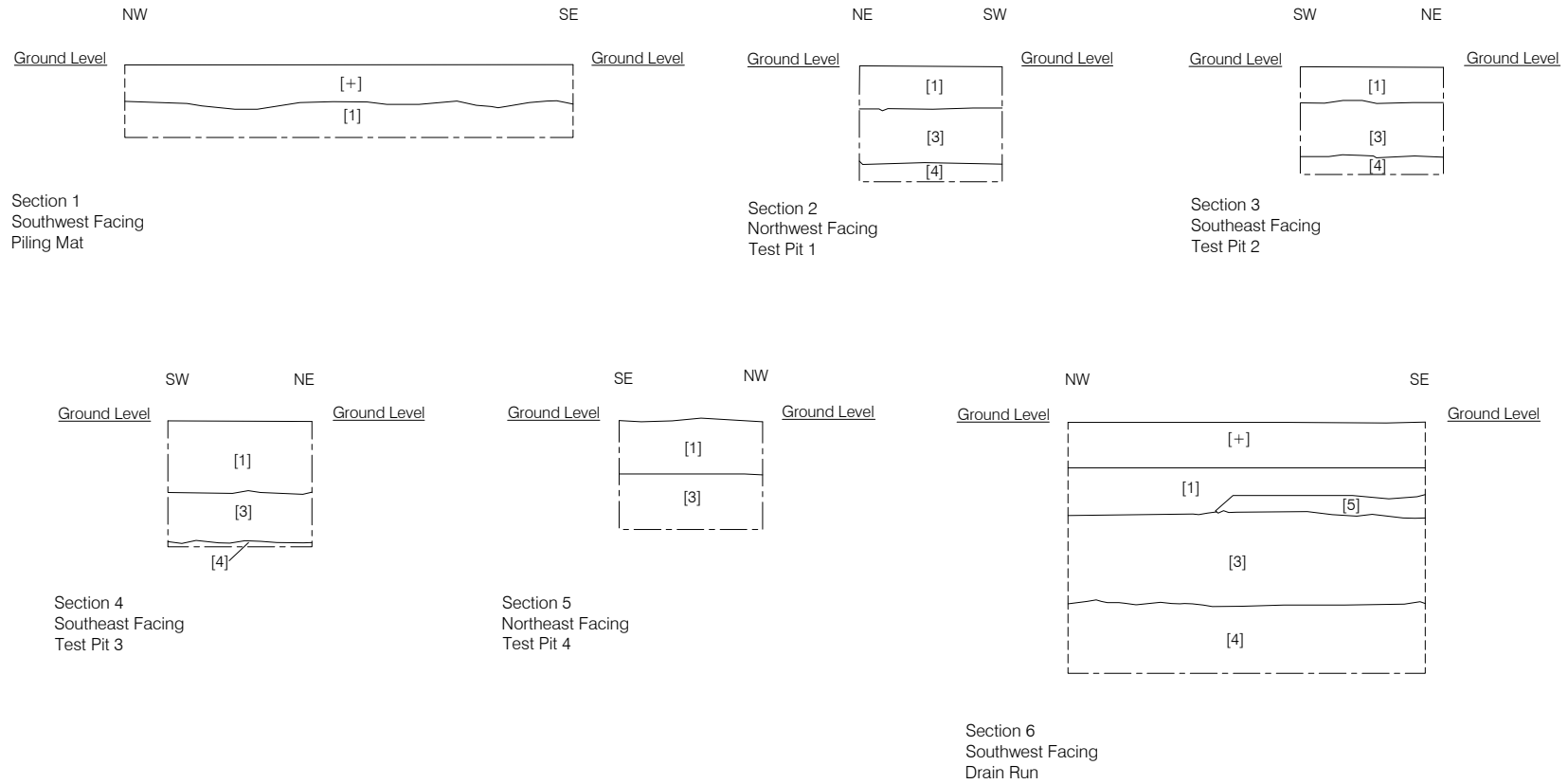


Figure 4
Sections
1:40 at A4



Plate 1: Garden Feature [2] looking north-west



Plate 2: Test Pit 13 Looking North

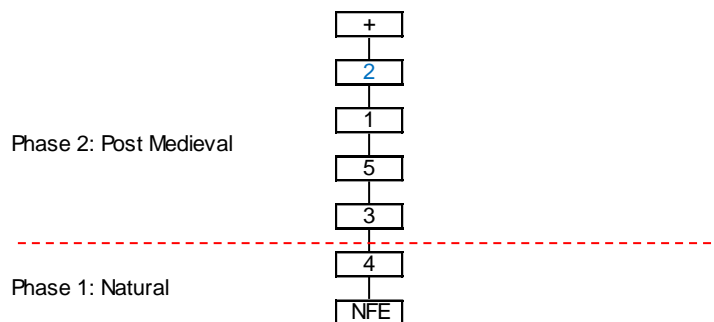


Plate 3: Test Pit 14 Looking North-East



Plate 4: South Facing Section of Drainage Ditch Showing Gravel Path [5]

11 APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX



12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Description	Thickness	Highest level
1	late 19th/ early 20th century made ground	0.4	29.12
2	late 19th/ early 20th century garden feature	0.06	29.12
3	Clay Layer	0.3	28.72
4	Natural		28.37
5	Gravel Surface	0.15	28.92

13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

A total of six sherds (286g) of pottery was recovered from the archaeological work by hand and this was found in two contexts. Except for one sherd of residual medieval pottery, the rest of the assemblage consists of unabraded post-medieval pottery and the forms and decoration are of a 19th-century date. The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1, which shows for each containing pottery the ware type and form present and quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt), besides a comment on the vessel and a spot date for its distribution.

Context	Spot date	Pottery type (code)	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt	Comments
1	19th century	London-area post-medieval redware (PMR)	1580–1900	Lid, flanged	1	1	179	Flange of a large lid (500 mm in diameter) with double rouletted horizontal notched lines on the bottom and upper domed wall. External glaze.
		(London-area post-medieval redware (PMR)	1580–1900	Bowl or dish	1	1	30	Base, internal glaze
		(London-area post-medieval redware (PMR)	1580–1900	Dish, rounded	1	1	37	Complete profile. Squat dish. Rounded beaded rim, straight-sided upper vertical wall, rounded lower wall to the base. Internal glaze, external wash
Total					3	3	246	
3	1789–1900	(London-area post-medieval redware (PMR)	1580–1900	Flowerpot	1	1	25	Bevelled rim with an under cut
		Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW)	1780–1900	-	1	1	3	Body sherd with a tree from the Willow pattern, introduced c. 1789
		Coarse medieval sandy ware (MCS)	1140–1300	Jug	1	1	12	Bevelled, rim, neck and shoulder. The white slip decoration is largely abraded and survives as a patch on the rim and as infill of horizontal lines on the neck. Coarse gritty greyware. Abraded
Total					3	3	40	

Table 1. Distribution of the pottery

The pottery has no significance at a local level as it occurs in a small quantity without much meaning. The assemblage only has the potential to date the context it was found in. There are no

recommendations for further work and the pottery can be discarded at the archive stage. The sherd of MCS, however, recovered from context [3] should be kept for the PCA post-Roman fabric series.

14 APPENDIX 4: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

A total of three sherds (321g) of pottery was recovered from the archaeological work by hand and this was found in a single context: [1], spot dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. All of the glassware dates to the late post-medieval period and consists of fresh material and includes an intact vessel. A catalogue of the glass recovered from context [1] is shown in Table 1, which shows the vessel form, the colour of the glass and its quantification by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams (Wt), besides a comment on the vessel.

Form	Colour	No. frags	ENV	Wt	Comments
Bottle, cylindrical, squat	clear	1	1	107	Moulded. intact (88mm tall) except for chips to the preparation-type finished rim (21mm in diameter), cylindrical neck, low rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall concave base (34mm in diameter). Late 19th-early 20th century
Bottle, rectangular section	blue tint	1	1	107	Moulded. Base (82mm x 49mm =), stretched octagonal recess, long front and narrow side panels with rounded corners. Late 19th-early 20th century
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	dark olive green/black	1	1	107	Moulded. Base (75 mm in diameter), rounded kick. 1810+

Table 1. The glass found in context [1]

The glass has no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and has very little meaning. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

15 APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS

BONE TOOTHBRUSH

Märit Gaimster

A bone toothbrush (SF 1) was recovered from context [1]. Complete, but in two pieces, the toothbrush has a narrow oval head with four rows for wire-drawn bristle and a straight, slightly curved handle with rounded end. The handle is stamped horizontally with the manufacturers name 'PROVOST & CROO (...)', partly obliterated through wear, with 'EASTBOURNE' further towards the end. The neck, just below the head, is stamped vertically with L above X above 2, indicating the model (Mattick 2010, 6). The full length of the toothbrush is 159mm, with the handle measuring 13mm in width. While this object was found together with pottery broadly dating from 1580–1900 its likely date is late 19th or early 20th centuries. This also corresponds well with the date of glass vessels from the same context (see Jarrett, this report).

Significance and recommendations for further work

Toothbrushes with bristle set in an organic handle are known from the 18th century, when they were more of a luxury item. By the late 1900s, however, they were widely used and more of an everyday item (cf. Licence 2015, figs 2, 51 and 83). No further work is recommended for this object at this stage. Should any wider publication of the site be considered, the toothbrush would be relevant as part of a household assemblage and an indicator of its time and social place.

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Mattick, B. E. 2010. *A Guide to Bone Toothbrushes of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries*, Bloomington, IN: Xlibris Press.

16 APPENDIX 6: CBM

Review of Ceramic Building Material Land at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, Kt4 7Lz: An Archaeological Watching Brief (VCG19)

Amparo Valcarcel, July 2019

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	1700-1900

Review

A single fragment of common peg tile made of sandy red fabric 2276 was recovered from context [1]. The fine moulded sand indicates a 1700-1900 date. The peg tile preserved a white hard lime mortar.

The building material assemblage reflect the late post-medieval development of this site. The material is of intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

17 APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone from a watching brief at 4 Vicarage Close, Kingston

Karen Deighton June 2019

A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from context 1 during a watching brief. On examination this proved to be a butchered fragment of cattle sized rib.

18 APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-360045

Project details

Project name Land at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, during the foundation groundworks at 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames, KT4 7LZ. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 21164 66175. The work was undertaken during the groundworks related to the construction of a new house within former garden land. Following a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Hawkins 2018), the archaeological investigation was conducted between June 21st - June 26th 2019 and comprised the monitoring and recording of a piling mat, 28 test pits and a drainage trench. The natural geology was encountered at 28.37m OD. The earliest archaeological deposit was a layer spot dated to the late 18th-19th century. A single piece of residual medieval pottery was recovered, however no other evidence of activity pre-dating 1780 was recovered during the works.

Project dates Start: 21-06-2019 End: 26-06-2019

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes VCG19 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Site status (other) Archaeological Priority Area

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES 4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, Kingston Upon Thames

Postcode KT4 7LZ

Study area 0.11 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 21164 66175 51.381167927977 -0.258738515916 51 22 52 N 000 15 31 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 28.37m Max: 28.37m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

originator

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Ellen Green

Type of Client sponsor/funding body

Name of RPS sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive MLAA recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive MLAA recipient

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive MLAA recipient

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Diary","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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