

**An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 38 Clarence Street,
Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston**

Site Code: CZL10

National Grid Reference: TQ 1812 6938

Written by Stuart Watson

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, August 2010

Project Manager: Gary Brown

Commissioning Clients: Lothbury Property Trust Company Limited

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd,
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

Email: gbrown@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

August 2010

CONTENTS

1	Non-Technical Summary	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Planning Background	7
4	Archaeological and Historical Background	9
5	Geology and Topography	12
6	Research Objectives	13
7	Methodology	14
8	Archaeological Sequence	16
9	Conclusions	20
10	Acknowledgements	22
11	Bibliography	23

Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location	5
Figure 2	Trench Locations	6
Figure 3	Sections	20

Appendices

Appendix 1	Context Index	24
Appendix 2	Matrix	25
Appendix 3	Site Photographs	26
Appendix 4	OASIS form	30

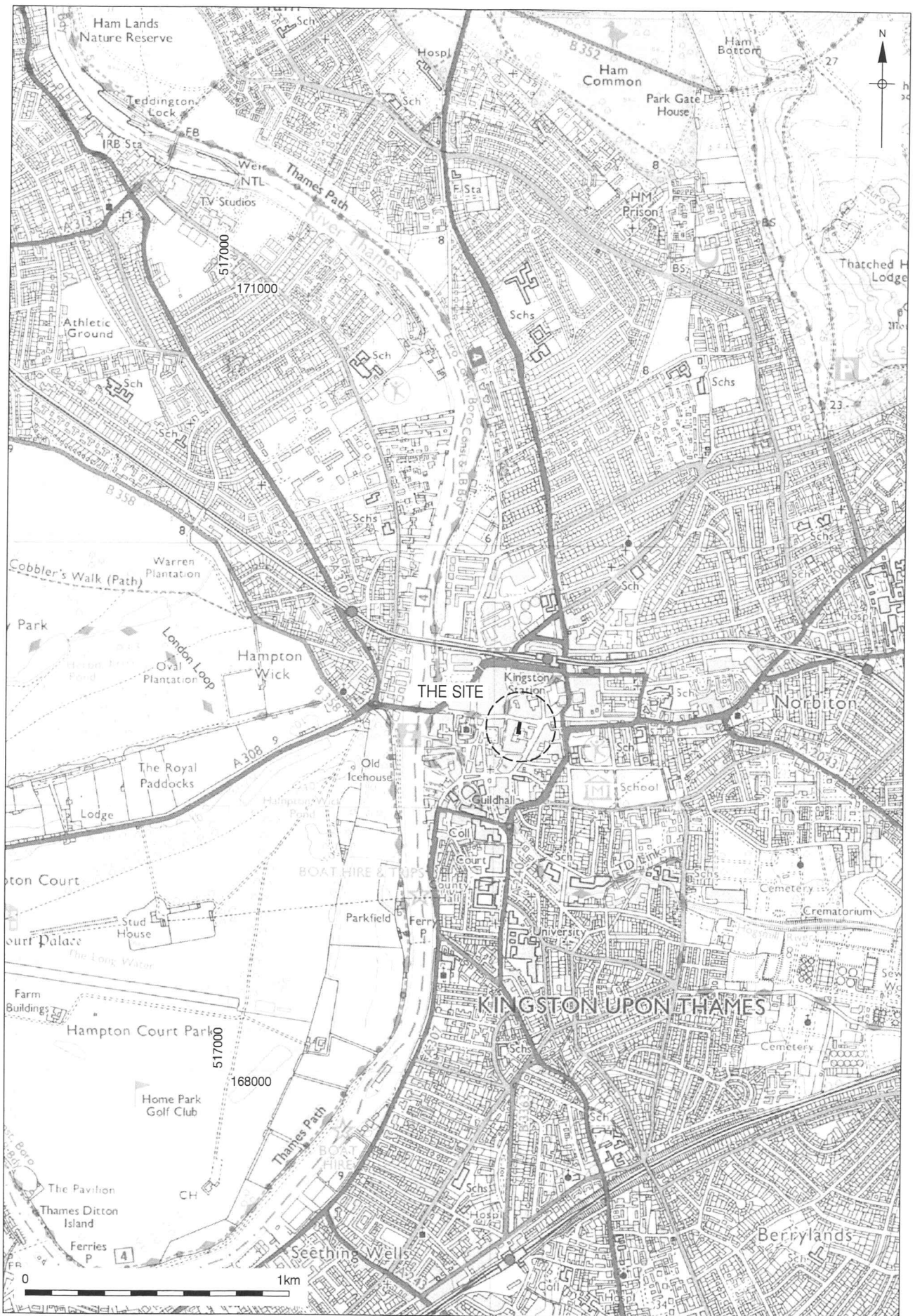
1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston. The investigation consisted of an Archaeological Watching Brief on four trial pits within the existing retail unit prior to its proposed demolition and redevelopment for commercial and retail usage. This current work is in advance of a later phase of archaeological investigation to be undertaken during the early stages of the development and follows on from an earlier investigation on geotechnical boreholes¹. The work was commissioned by Lothbury Property Trust Company Limited, and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology limited in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The investigation found evidence for 19th century garden soil deposits, which had been cut through and horizontally truncated by 19th century and early 20th century foundation walls as well as modern service runs. No natural deposits were encountered and no archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century were revealed during this phase of the investigation.

¹ Watson, S. 2010.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston (fig 1). The archaeological investigation consisted of a watching brief and evaluation which recorded the excavation of four trial trenches, located within the interior of a now disused retail unit which is scheduled for demolition and rebuilding as commercial and retail units. Further archaeological work is due to take place during the early stages of the redevelopment programme (fig 2). The location and objectives of the pits was driven by the need to obtain geotechnical information about shallow edge conditions, thus were not planned to be large areas or deep.
- 2.2 The Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief was conducted between 27th July and 4th August 2010. Lothbury Property Trust Company Limited commissioned the work.
- 2.3 The site is centrally located in the heart of the retail area of Kingston Upon Thames and is bounded to the north by Clarence Street, to the east by number 40 Clarence Street, to the west by number 36 Clarence Street and to the south by an open area used as a car park. The site covers an area of 362.26 square meters.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 1812 6938.
- 2.5 The site was allocated the unique site code CZL10.
- 2.6 The investigation was supervised by Stuart Watson and Gary Brown managed the project, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.



© Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 2
 Trench Location plan
 1:200 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The planning background to this site has been comprehensively detailed in the Desk Based Assessment² and outlined in the Method Statement³ prepared for this site, and as such only a brief summary is included in this section.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.

3.3 Archaeology in the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames and the UDP

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Royal Borough's *Unitary Development Plan (UDP)*, First Alteration 2005, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.3.2 Development of the site, which lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the local authority, is subject to the following policies:

Areas of Archaeological Significance

BE19

- (a) Where development proposals affect known areas of archaeological significance, as identified on the proposals map, the council will expect provision to be made for a site evaluation, where required, by an archaeological organisation approved by the local planning authority prior to the determination of planning applications;
- (b) Where evaluation proves the existence of archaeological remains, the following appropriate action will apply:
 - (i) For remains of major archaeological importance, the council will expect provision to be made for preservation in situ and will consider the need for statutory protection of monuments of national importance;
 - (ii) For other remains of archaeological importance, a full archaeological excavation will be required prior to any development.

² Borrowman, S. 2010

³ Brown, G. 2010

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that archaeological remains may exist in other areas, the provisions made under (a) and (b) will be applied.

3.4.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation⁴ was submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority, and the archaeological work undertaken, as detailed by this report, is in response to that planning condition. The works aimed to part satisfy the planning policy, for evaluation the site and supporting a mitigation design for the development.

3.4.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings on or close to the site.

⁴ Brown, G. 2008.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A detailed analysis of the archaeological and historical background is provided in a Desk Based Assessment prepared for this site⁵ and as such only a outline is provided here.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric occupation from at least the Mesolithic period is reasonably prolific in the area of Kingston, particularly around river margins, with it being likely that the sand and gravel islands associated with the Thames floodplain may have provided a focus for activity during the prehistoric period.

4.2.2 Cultural material from the Mesolithic until the Pre Roman Iron age has been found on a number of sites within a 500m radius of the study site: Mesolithic to later Bronze Age artefacts were found at excavations at Kingston Rotunda, Mesolithic, late Bronze Age and early Iron Age evidence from Charter Quay, Neolithic to Bronze Age evidence from Eden Walk. Prehistoric river channels have been identified to the immediate west of the study site and also identified on Eden Walk to the south of the study site, which may represent a braided channel of the Thames which may have existed into the post-medieval period.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 Much of the archaeological evidence for Roman activity in Kingston is either residual or known from findspots. The frequency of the finds supports the notion of Roman activity in the area, and it has been suggested that it is likely that a number of small farmsteads existed within the present centre of Kingston, with larger settlements having existed further uphill⁶.

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 Kingston is known to have been established during the Saxon period, with the earliest reference to it dating to AD 838 when a great council was held at '*Cyningstun*' (the King's Estate) under the guidance of King Egbert. The name is derived from *Cyningestun*, or King's Tun, meaning royal estate, not from the "King's Stone" as is commonly believed.⁷

⁵ Barrowman, S. 2010

⁶ Leary 2001

⁷ Sampson 2006

- 4.4.2 It has been widely reputed that seven Saxon kings were crowned in Kingston – Athelstan in AD 925, Edmund in AD 940, AD Edred in 946, Edwyn in AD 956, Edward the Martyr in AD 975, and Ethelred the Unready in AD 979. Whilst there is strong documentary evidence to support claims to the coronation of Athelstan and Ethelred, there is less evidence supporting that of the remaining five kings⁸. The sandstone slab which is reputed to have been used seat during coronation now rests in the Guildhall, but is originally thought to have been in St Mary’s Chapel, a Saxon building which prior to its collapse in 1730 lay to the south of Kingston parish church.⁹
- 4.4.3 In AD 933 King Athelstan designated the area of Kingston as being Royal. This was confirmed by King Edred, who in a charter of 946 referenced “the Royal town which is called Kingston, where coronations are to be performed”.¹⁰

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 The Domesday Book of AD 1086 records Kingston as having a population of approximately 500, with few industries present. In the same year Kingston was recorded as having a church, five mills, three fisheries and extensive plough land.
- 4.5.2 By the 12th century Kingston had been established as a town, and during this century Kingston Bridge was also first established. As Kingston then had the only bridge upriver from London Bridge it became a natural focal point for trade, with a market being established in 1242, and a fair from 1256, with a further fair being granted in 1351. The route of Clarence Street is reputed to have existed in the 13th century, when it was used as the main route to London.¹¹
- 4.5.3 Evidence of the agricultural activity, which was important to the development of Kingston, is also evident during the medieval period. For example, a large medieval tithe barn, owned by Canbury Manor, is known to have existed to the north of the study site, with records from at least 1303, with traces still being visible in 1870. A number of sites have produced evidence of medieval occupational activity. The location of Kingston Castle, taken by Henry III in 1264, and later belonging to the Earls of Warwick in the 15th century, is recorded within the study area, though records of its position do vary.
- 4.5.4 Records from the 14th and 15th centuries indicate Kingston’s position as a thriving commercial centre, with street names demonstrating the existence of differing trades, i.e. Salters Lane, Wool Market, Leather Market, Butchery Row and Cook Row.

⁸ Sampson 2006

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid

4.6 Post-Medieval

- 4.6.1 Kingston continued to thrive as a riverside market town into the post-medieval period, and by 1676 the population had reached 2,250, growing to 4,438 by 1801.¹²
- 4.6.2 The early post-medieval period saw Kingston become a flourishing market town, uniquely aided by a charter granted by Charles I in 1628, which forbid the holding of any other market within a seven mile radius. By the 16th and 17th centuries, Kingston was also established as an important centre for boat building, tanning, milling, brewing and river barge traffic.
- 4.6.3 From the mid 18th century the study site remain undeveloped, falling within a garden fronting what is now Eden Road and remained as such until the land was sub-divided in the mid 19th century.
- 4.6.4 The 1820s saw the construction of the new Kingston Bridge, and Clarence Street was extended to form a direct approach to the new bridge, in the process changing of the name to Clarence Street, from London Street, in honour of the Duchess of Clarence (later to become Queen Adelaide) who opened the bridge in 1828.¹³ From this date Clarence Street begins to lose its semi-rural character as it gained its present status as Kingston's main shopping street.
- 4.6.5 By the 1840s the area in which the study site occupies one of the last undeveloped portions of the former garden fronting Eden Road. By the 1860s the study site is occupied by parts of several buildings, with only a small section of the site along the eastern boundary remaining undeveloped.
- 4.6.6 Clarence Street had long been occupied by builder's yards, workshops and pubs. But by the early 1880s this character was changing, with the building of a row of shops with neo-Georgian frontages known as Bournemouth Terrace, which survived on the upper levels of numbers 42-50 into at least the late 20th century.¹⁴
- 4.6.7 By 1898 the character of Kingston has changed considerably. Most notably the open land that formerly lay between the properties to the north of Clarence Street and the station has now been subdivided and developed, and Fife Road has also been laid out. The study site itself has also undergone changes, with the layout of structures on the site having changed, including the addition of a glasshouse.
- 4.6.8 By 1913 further changes have occurred upon the study site. Property boundaries have changed, as have the buildings which occupy the site, with the former glasshouse replaced by new larger buildings.
- 4.6.9 In the 1930s the current building was erected on site, and while much altered, latterly in the 1980s, the 1930s facade is still visible on the upper stories of the building.

¹² Leary 2001

¹³ Sampson 2006

¹⁴ *ibid* 1985

4.6.10 Until recently the building was occupied by a commercial retailer, but is now vacant and awaiting demolition and the site is due to be redeveloped.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 (1:50,000), shows the study site is located upon a Pleistocene deposit of Langley Silt, a sandy clay and silt 'brickearth'. However during this phase of work no natural deposits were encountered due to the relatively shallow depths of the trial trenches.
- 5.2 The Hogsmill River lies approximately 320m to the southwest of the study site, and the River Thames lies approximately 340m to the west of the site. Archaeological work around Kingston has shown that the line of the Thames would have previously been closer to the study site, and that a number of now in-filled river channels also existed within the area.
- 5.3 The study area is flat and topographic data supplied on client development plans indicates Ordnance Survey spot heights of between 7.43mOD at the south of the site and 7.41mOD at the north.

6 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

6.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation at the site are as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonable possible, the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be encountered by the ground works of the proposed development.

6.2 The site specific research objectives of the evaluation phase at the site are:

- What is the extent of the archaeological resource on the site?
- What is the nature of the archaeology present on the site?
- Is there any evidence for Prehistoric settlement activity on the site?
- Can it be demonstrated that there was continuous exploitation between the Mesolithic and Iron Age eras, or was it intermittent and selective?
- What, if any, is the nature of Roman activity on the site and how does it help in defining the character of 'Roman' Kinston?
- What, if any, is the nature of Saxon activity on the site and how does it help in defining the character of 'Saxon' Kinston?
- How does the archaeology of this site change our perception of the archaeological resource of this part of Kingston?

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 This phase of archaeological fieldwork was designed to define and record the character, date and extent of any archaeological remains, which may have been exposed during the excavation of trial trenches prior to the redevelopment of the site.
- 7.2 The archaeological investigation comprised four evaluation trenches, the dimensions and location of which are listed below:
- Trench 1 was located on the western side of the mid-point inside the building adjacent to the standing western internal wall. It measured 1.20m north-south by 1.00m east-west at ground level, which was later extended below ground to 1.70m east-west. It was excavated to a depth of 1.50m.
 - Trench 2 was located at the north-western side of the building where it fronts Clarence Street adjacent to the standing western internal wall. It measured 1.35m north-south by 0.90m east-west at ground level, which was later extended below ground to 1.48m east-west. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20m.
 - Trench 3 was located on the eastern side of the mid-point inside the building adjacent to the standing eastern internal wall. It measured 1.00m north-south by 1.10m east-west at ground level, which was later extended below ground to 1.60m east-west. It was excavated to a depth of 1.07m.
 - Trench 4 was located on the north-eastern side of the building fronting Clarence St. It measured 1.10m north-south by 1.15m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 1.17m.
- 7.3 All trenches were machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 7.4 The trenches were planned and located on developers' plans.
- 7.5 The trenches were planned and sections drawn, all at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. A photographic record was made using high-resolution digital camera.
- 7.6 All levels were estimated from data supplied on developers' plans which gave an average spot height at the current floor level of 7.40mOD.
- 7.7 The site was given the code CZL10, which was also used for the previous phase of work.

- 7.8 The work was undertaken using the single context recording system following English Heritage (GLAAS)¹⁵, and Institute of Field Archaeologists¹⁶, guidelines.
- 7.9 The site was monitored and visited by Richard Hughes IHCM on behalf of the client.

¹⁵ English Heritage GLAAS 1998.

¹⁶ IFA 1993

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position in the phased stratigraphic matrix. Further information regarding the contexts can be found in Appendix 1. Trench 4 was highly disturbed and largely filled with modern concrete and fill.

8.2 Phase 1. Post-medieval.

8.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the excavation of Trenches 1-3 consisted of a layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt allocated the context number [62] in Trench 2, [67] and [68] in Trench 1 and [66] in Trench 3, all of which represents the same deposit. Finds recovered from these contexts indicate a post-medieval date; a fragment of window glass and Clay Tobacco pipe fragment from context [62] date to the 19th century. A fragment of large peg tile with a nail hole (fabric type 2276) recovered from context [62] has a date range of 1480-1900, possibly earlier 1600-1800 as it is quite poorly made. A fragment of peg tile from context [66] has a date range of 1480-1900, while the mortar is dated to 1700-1900. A post-Great Fire Brick fragment fabric 3034 recovered from context [67] has a date range of 1664-1900. A fragment of Black iron oxide peg tile from context [68], fabric type 2586 has a very wide date range of 1180-1800, but the presence of fine moulding sand gives a more specific date range of 1600-1800. Thus this deposit is interpreted as a layer of garden soil dated to the post-medieval era, early to mid 19th century. The top of this layer survived at various heights; 0.94m below ground level at 6.50mOD as context [67] and 0.50m below ground level at 6.93mOD as context [68], both in Trench 1; 0.80m below ground level in Trench 2 at 6.61mOD; 0.98m below ground level at 6.45mOD in Trench 3.

8.2.2 Cutting into the garden soil layer [62], [66], [67] and [68], the remains of east-west aligned red brick walls were observed in Trenches 2 and 3. In Trench 1, allocated context [51], a brick wall was recorded running east-west, Composed predominantly of well made, well fired frogged red brick, with the occasional use of Yellow stock brick bonded with a hard off-white cement mortar. The wall as found measured north-south 0.88m by east west 0.32m and was seen to continue down to at least 1.20m deep. The upper levels had been truncated by a modern concrete floor slab. The height at the top of the wall was estimated at 7.18mOD, 0.25m below ground level. To the east the wall abutted a 0.10m thick concrete slab [52], presumed to be

contemporary and to the south the wall abutted a concrete wall [53], presumed to be modern. To the west the wall abutted a modern concrete foundation [54]. The form and fabric of the brick, particularly the use of yellow stock brick, suggests a late 19th century date.

8.2.3 During the below ground extension of Trench 1 a further red brick wall was observed, but effectively masked by a later facing of yellow stock brick wall. The red brick wall is presumed to represent the 19th century party wall between this, number 38, and the building to the west, number 36 Clarence Street.

8.2.4 The function of wall [51] is not clear at this stage. It runs 0.80m parallel to the east of the 19th century party wall, inside the main building footprint, and therefore appears not to be a boundary. Its association with concrete slab [52] possibly suggests drainage.

8.2.5 In Trench 2 the remnants of a thin brick tiled surface, [57], was observed surviving along the southern and eastern sides of the trench and continuing beyond the trenches limits. Constructed from large tiles (fabric type 3047) 39mm thick x 305mm x 305mm these are large post medieval paving bricks of a type used to floor industrial/commercial premises and have a date range of 1690-1900. Samples of mortar adhering to the underside are a soft mortar with black clinker and brick inclusions giving a date of 1700-1900. There is, however, a second mortar type on the sides, which is harder clinker-rich type mortar typical of the 19th century and suggests some secondary reuse in the 19th century. The floor therefore has an overall date of 1800-1900.

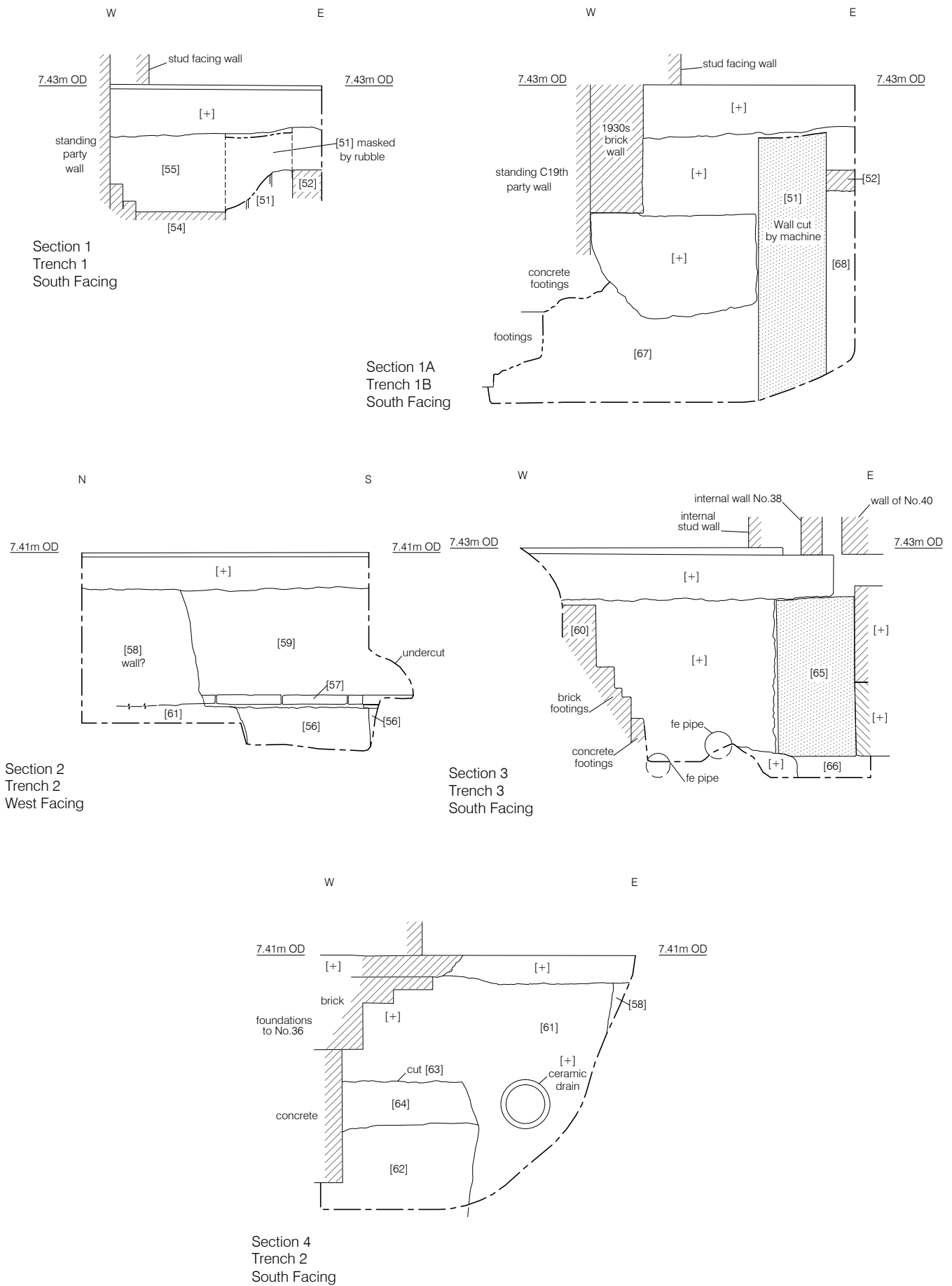
8.2.6 The floor tiles were laid on a thin bed mortar and onto a layer of fine sand [56] as a bedding layer. Floor [57] was observed at 0.67m below ground level at 6.74mOD. It was overlain by [59] a 0.50m thick layer of post-medieval made ground.

8.2.7 In Trench 3 a north-south aligned red brick wall [65] was observed. Constructed from well made, fired red brick measuring 220mm by 100mm by 60mm bonded with a hard off-white mortar. The wall as found measured 1.0m north-south but 0.36m wide by 0.75m deep. The top, which was 0.25m below ground level at 7.18mOD, has been truncated away by a modern concrete floor slab, and the wall appears to have been built directly onto the soil of [66]. This wall is interpreted as the eastern boundary wall of a 1^{9th} century building.

8.2.8 In Trench 4 a 0.87m layer of post-medieval made ground was recorded [69], very similar to [59] in Trench 2, containing frequent fragments of CBM as inclusion.

8.3 Phase 2. Modern.

- 8.3.1 The remaining sequence of Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 were composed of modern features. In Trench 1 a yellow stock brick wall was observed aligned north-south and represents the western boundary of the buildings 1930s footprint. This wall was built onto concrete footings 0.50m thick which horizontally truncates the garden soil layer [67]. The brickwork is currently faced with a modern stud false wall from the buildings refurbishment in the 1980s.
- 8.3.2 In Trench 2 a modern ceramic drain pipe running approximately north-south encased within a concrete mass was observed, the top of which was at 0.60m below ground level. The construction cut for the drain [63] cut into the garden soil layer [62] and had been partly backfilled with [64] a layer of sandy silt material.
- 8.3.3 In Trench 3 a yellow stock brick wall [60] running north south was observed along the western side of the trench and represents the eastern boundary of the 1930s building and corresponds to a similar brick wall along the western side, as well as being observed to continue further north in Trench 4. The top of the wall was recorded at 0.27m below ground level at 7.16mOD and extended down to 0.70m and continued further. The 0.70m gap between this wall and the modern boundary wall is due to a small alleyway that originally ran off Clarence Street parallel with the eastern side of the current building, which was built over in the 1980s. Along this narrow corridor modern cast iron service pipes had been laid, encased in concrete, that are presumed to run the entire eastern length of 38 Clarence Street.
- 8.3.4 In Trench 4 the majority of the excavated area was taken up on its eastern side by a 20th century yellow stock brick wall running north-south, which is a continuation of the same wall [60] observed in Trench 3. It had been built onto concrete foundations. Almost half of the trench on its northern side was occupied by a thick concrete foundation pad supporting a modern steel I beam.
- 8.3.5 All of the above features were sealed over by a 0.25m thick modern concrete floor slab the top of which forms the current floor level at between 7.41mOD and 7.43mOD.



9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Original research objectives.

The original research objectives of the investigation are listed below with a summary of the archaeological evidence recovered to formulate interpretations and conclusions. The deeper soil formations, likely to be older, were not disturbed and retained as part of the overall strategy of in situ preservation where no essential engineering works are to occur.

9.1.1 **To determine, as far as reasonable possible, the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.**

9.1.2 This current investigation was confined to four small and relatively shallow trial trenches located on the outer boundaries of the site, and as such the evidence at this stage is limited. The eastern and western sides of the site has been heavily disturbed during the late post-medieval/early modern periods, with the construction of walls relating to the 19th and 20th buildings that occupied the site. These walls were cut down into a layer of early 19th century garden soil, which is presumed to pre-date the development of the site. However these intrusions appears to be confined to the outer edges of the site and away from the eastern and western boundaries the garden soil layer appears to survive at relatively high levels, in places no more than 0.50m below current floor level. The garden soil layer can therefore be regarded as the top of the archaeological horizon, sealing layers below which may reveal evidence of earlier periods.

9.2 **What is the extent of the archaeological resource on the site? What is the nature of the archaeology present on the site?**

9.2.1 At this stage of the investigation the extent of the archaeological resource on the site is limited to observations in the trial trenches, but indications are that the garden soil layer survives below the remains of the 19th century building, at least in the southern half of the site, and particularly in the area of the lift pit which is to be the focus of the next phase of archaeological work. The nature of the archaeology at this stage is limited to post-medieval walls and deposits, but later investigations are likely to expose cultural material from earlier periods.

9.3 **Is there any evidence for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval remains at the site?**

9.3.1 No archaeological finds or features were observed relating to the any era pre-dating the post-medieval period.

9.4 Additional research question.

9.4.1 What is the significance of the floor surface [57] observed in Trench 2?

9.4.2 Off site analysis of the large brick tiles that form a floor surface [57] in Trench 2, indicates that they are typical of post-medieval paving bricks of a type used to floor industrial/commercial premises. Therefore it is likely that extensive remains of a 19th century building are likely to be encountered below the modern concrete floor slab, at least at the northern half of the site, but at this stage it is unknown to what extent this will have impacted upon any surviving archaeological remains. It is not clear if the 19th century brick walls observed in Trench 1 relate to this floor, but the possibility exists. Further work should be able to clarify this situation.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lothbury Property Trust Company Limited for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank Galliford Try, and especially the ground crew and site managers for their help and understanding. The author also appreciates the help and assistance provided by the Richard Hughes, IHCM, who was the client's consultant archaeologist. Thanks also to Chris Jarrett and Kevin Heywood for spot dating of finds; to Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations and to Gary Brown for project managing and editing the report.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barrowman, S. March 2010. *An archaeological Desktop Assessment for Number 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston, KT1 1NR*. PCA unpublished report.

Brown, G. June 2010. *Method statement for Archaeological Investigations at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston*. PCA unpublished report.

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) 1998. *Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). 1993. *Standards in Archaeological Practice*.

Leary, J. 2001. *Phase Summary and Assessment Document of an Archaeological Excavation at Kingston Rotunda, Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames*. PCA unpublished report.

The Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames. Unitary Development Plan, at:
http://www.kingston.gov.uk/browse/environment/planning/planningpolicy/udp_review.htm

Sampson, J. 2006. *The Kingston Book*. Historical Publications.

Sampson, J. 1985. *All Change; Kingston, Surbiton and New Malden in the 19th century*. Kingston Upon Thames, St. Luke's Church.

Watson S. 2010. *A Summery report on an Archaeological Watching brief on a Borehole investigation at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston, KT1 1NR*. PCA unpublished report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code: CZL10

Context No.	Plan No	Section No.	Type	Description	Date	Phase
51	TR 1	1	Masonry	N-S Brick wall	Post-med	1
52	TR 1	1	Masonry	Conc. floor slab	Post-med	1
53	TR 1	1	Masonry	Conc. wall	Mod	2
54	TR1	n/a	Masonry	Conc. surface	Mod	2
55	TR1	1	Layer	Mod. Made ground	Mod	2
56	TR2	2	Layer	Bedding layer of sand for [7]	Post-med	1
57	TR2	2	Masonry	Brick tile floor	Post-med	1
58	TR2	1	Masonry	wall	Mod	2
59	TR2	2	Layer	Made ground	Post med	1
60	TR3	3	Masonry	N-S brick wall	Mod	2
61	TR2	2	Layer	Layer of conc. below [7]	Mod	2
62	TR2	4	Layer	Garden soil =[16] [17] [18]	Post-med	1
63	TR2	4	Cut	C/cut for mod drain	Mod	2
64	TR2	4	Fill	Fill of [13]	Mod	2
65	TR3	3	Masonry	N-S red brick wall	Post-med	1
66	TR3	3	Layer	Garden soil=[12] [17] [18]	Post-med	1
67	TR1B	1A	Layer	Garden soil=[16] [12] [18]	Post-med	1
68	TR1B	1A	Layer	Garden soil=[12] [16] [17]	Post-med	1
69	TR4	5	Layer	Made ground =[9]	Post-med	1

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX

APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking north prior to extension showing wall [51]. Scale is 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking north after extension. Scales are 1.0m and 0.5m placed on Garden soil layer [67].



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking east, showing brick tile floor surface [57]. Scale is 10cm

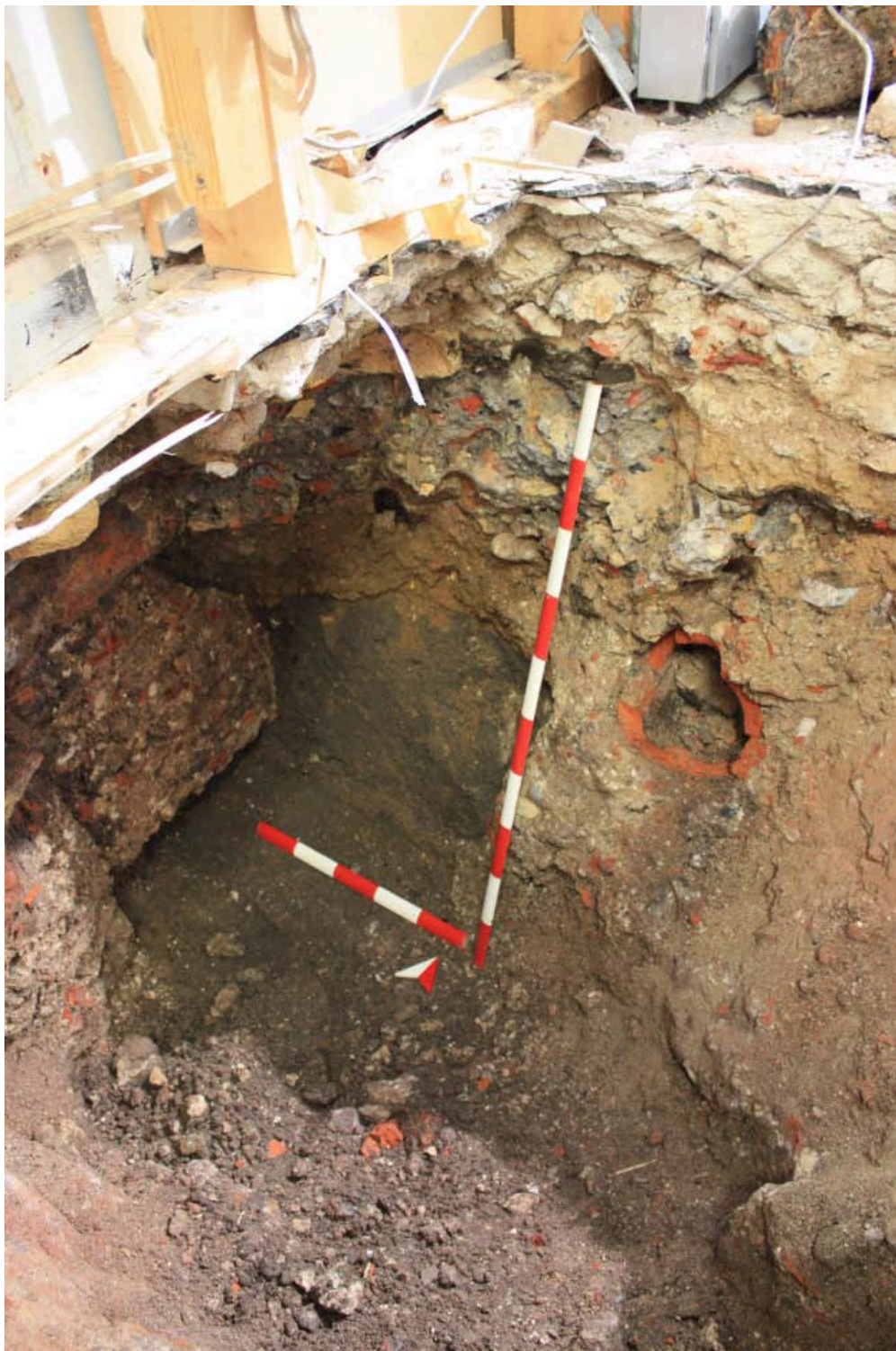


Plate 4. Trench 2 after extension. Looking north west, scales are 1.0m and 0.5m, showing garden soil layer [62] below scales.



Plate 5. Trench 3 looking north east. Scales are 1.0m and 0.5m. Showing below the 1.0m scale, garden soil layer [66], below red brick wall [65].



Plate 6. Trench 4 looking west. Scales are 1.0m and 0.5m. Showing made ground layer [69] below modern concrete. Wall [60] is in foreground.



Plate 7. Trench 4, looking south. Scale is 0.5m. Showing made ground layer [69]

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston

Short description of the project Four trial trenches were excavated inside a retail unit prior to its demolition and rebuilding at a later date. Evidence was found of 19th century garden soil layer truncated by 19th and 20th century brick walls. A 19th century brick tile floor surface was exposed which indicates the survival of a 19th century building below the modern concrete floor slab. No archaeological finds or features pre- dating the post-medieval period were encountered during this phase of works.

Project dates Start: 27-07-2010 End: 04-08-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes CZL10 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type BRICK TILE FLOOR Post Medieval

Monument type BRICK WALLS Post Medieval

Monument type BRICK WALLS Modern

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches','Visual Inspection'

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

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames

Postcode KT1 1NR

Study area 5.76 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 1812 6938 51.4106195112 -0.301396388421 51 24 38 N
000 18 05 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Gary Brown
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Stuart Watson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lothbury Property Trust Company Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'none'

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Watson, S.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client report
Entered by	Stuart Watson (gbrown@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 4 August 2010