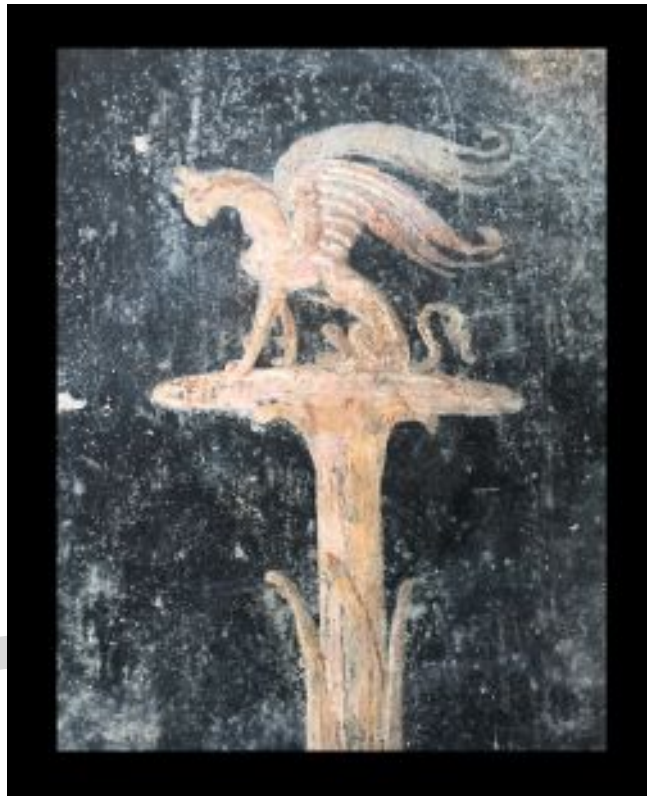


Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 11-13 Thames Street,
Kingston KT1 1PH.



TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

October 2020

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Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

11-13 Thames Street, Kingston KT1 1PH

Summary of Project Details

NGR	OASIS Ref.	Event No.	Planning Ref.
TQ 17829 69275	Zoeschof1-405502	TBA	17/12088/FUL
Site Name		Touchstone Archaeology Site Code	
11-13 Thames Street		TSK20	

Local Planning Authority	Present Land Use
Royal Borough of Kingston	Commercial/Residential
Planning Proposal	
The partial demolition of 11-13 Thames Street, with the retention of the Listed façade. The development comprises the construction of a five-storey attached building to provide retail at ground floor level and residential units above.	
Designation Status	
Grade II Listed Building DLO23080, Archaeological Priority Area DLO35715	
Conservation Area	
No	

County	Greater London
Village/Town	Kingston
Civil Parish	Kingston
Museum	Museum of London
Accession Code	TMT20

Version	Author
1	Zoe Schofield MCIfA
Commissioned by	On behalf of
Storehouse London Ltd	N/A

Quality control and sign off:

Primary Author	Zoe Schofield MCIfA	Date	October 2020
Reviewed By	Clíodhna Hall	Date	October 2020
Approved by	Louise Davies, Historic England & GLAAS Archaeological Advisor		

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Disclaimer The report has been prepared in good faith and in accordance with accepted guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 and Historic England 2016. It is compiled from the best data made available at the time of survey and research and while every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Touchstone Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for omissions, errors or inaccuracies that occur from secondary data provided by another party or source or for any loss or damage that result from the contents of this report. Digital versions of this document may contain images that have been down-sampled and are reduced in quality.

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Table of Contents

1.0 SUMMARY	5
2.0 INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS	6
3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	14
4.0 METHODOLOGY	15
TABLE 1. SITE ARCHIVE	15
5.0 RESULTS	16
TABLE 2. TRENCH DESCRIPTION	16
6.0 DISCUSSION	17
7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	18
8.0 TEAM STRUCTURE & SPECIALISTS	18
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
10.0 FIGURES	20
FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION MAP	20
FIGURE 2. SITE LOCATION PLAN 1:1250	21
FIGURE 3. TITHE MAP 1839	22
FIGURE 4. OS MAP 1868 1:2500	23
FIGURE 5. OS MAP 1896 1:2500	24
FIGURE 6. OS MAP 1954 1:1250	25
FIGURE 7. EXTRACT FROM DRAWING No.19018_100_GFPL_P1 COOK ASSOCIATES OVERLAIN BY WATCHING BRIEF EXCAVATION AREA	26
11.0 PLATES	27
PLATE 1. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SITE	27
PLATE 2. SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION FACING NE.	28
PLATE 3. SITE FOLLOWING THE REMOVAL OF MODERN SUB BASE FACING E.	29
PLATE 4. WEST SECTION FACING W.	30
PLATE 5. EAST SECTION FACING E SHOWING 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY FOUNDATION.	31
PLATE 6. VIEW OF SITE FOLLOWING EXCAVATION FACING E.	32
PLATE 7. VIEW OF SITE FOLLOWING EXCAVATION FACING NE.	33
12.0 APPENDICES	34
APPENDIX I OASIS RECORD	34
APPENDIX II GLHER SUMMARY SHEET	36
APPENDIX III ARCHIVE SELECTION	37

1.0 SUMMARY

Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by Cook Associates to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston KT1 1PH in order to discharge a planning condition from the Royal Borough of Kingston. Planning permission had been obtained for the partial demolition of 11-13 Thames Street, with the retention of the Listed façade. The development comprises the construction of a five-storey attached building to provide retail at ground floor level and residential units above.

The proposed development area is within the Archaeological Priority Area of Kingston Town Centre (DLO35715) and had seen several phases of development through the 19th and 20th centuries and probably prior to this period.

The site had seen no previous archaeological evaluation

The works involved excavation at ground level for a staircase and lift shaft. The site was surveyed on 28th August to confirm that the sub-base to the concrete slab was modern. Following removal of the sub-base, a watching brief of the excavation works took place on the 3rd and 4th September.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

2.0 INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

2.1 Introduction

Touchstone Archaeology was commissioned by Cook Associates to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston KT1 1PH (TQ 17829 69275, Fig. 1-2, Plate 1).

2.2 Planning

2.2.1 On 5th January 2018, planning permission (17/12088/FUL) was granted, by the Royal Borough of Kingston for the partial demolition of 11-13 Thames Street, with the retention of the Listed façade. The development comprises the construction of a five-storey attached building to provide retail at ground floor level and 10 x 2 bed and 16 x 1 residential units above.

2.2.2 The following Planning Condition 7 required archaeological works:

No development shall commence on site until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme and a report on the evaluation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified then a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved archaeological investigation shall be undertaken prior to development commencing on site.

Reason: To secure a recording of heritage assets in accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. These details are required prior to commencement of development because the relevant works would take place at the beginning of the construction phase.

2.2.3 On 20th January 2020 the Archaeological Advisor advised that, following discussions with the planning case officer and the engineer, the works were largely reserved for the upper floors of the building but there would be some removal of the ground floor slab and ground reduction beneath and the works would therefore require a Watching Brief (Fig. 20).

2.2.4 The developer applied to amend the wording of planning condition 7 under application reference 20/00162/NMA to allow them to demolish the building down to the ground floor slab, and to specify that the archaeological work would constitute a watching brief. The new wording is:

No other development shall commence on site other than the partial demotion of 11-13 Thames Street, excluding any demolition works to the ground floor slab until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of an archaeological watching brief to be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified then a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved archaeological investigation shall be undertaken prior to development commencing on site.

2.3 The Archaeological works

2.3.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was submitted to and approved by the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor, Louise Davies MSc MCIFA in advance of the development (TA, 2020). The archaeological works consisted of an Archaeological Watching Brief for the monitoring of all groundworks related to the development and to monitor any works that may affect the Listed fabric of the building.

2.3.2 The site was surveyed on 28th August to confirm that the sub-base to the concrete slab was modern. Following removal of the sub-base, a watching brief of the excavation works took place on the 3rd and 4th September.

2.3.3 The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (TA, 2018) and the Standard and guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief (ClfA, 2014), the Management of Archaeological projects 2 (EH 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2016).

2.3.4 The works were carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with Touchstone Archaeology COVID-19 Risk Assessment.

2.3.5 This report provides an account of the archaeological monitoring and recording.

2.4 Location

The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south of England, to the south west of London, in the town, parish and borough of Kingston Upon Thames. It is a commercial shop front to the west of the town, within the town centre, on the west side of Thames Street, c.65m east of the south foreshore of the River Thames, c.76m southwest of All Saints Church, c.65m southwest of Kingston Historic Market and c.93m northwest of Kingston Bridge. Hampton Court Park lies on the other side of the river at a distance of c.200m (Fig. 1-2, Plate 1). The PDA is situated at an average height of 11m aOD.¹

2.5 Geology

The bedrock geology is recorded as London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand). Superficial deposits are Langley Silt member (clay and silt).²

2.6 Historical and Archaeological background

This section is collated from records held by Greater London HER (GLHER), archaeological reports, cartographic evidence and documentary sources.

¹ [HTTPS://Gridreferencefinder.com](https://gridreferencefinder.com) accessed 7th February 2020

² British Geology Survey accessed 7th February 2020 www.BGS.AC.UK

2.6.1 The site sits within a landscape characterised as (467) Kingston Core (Fig.1-2) and the Archaeological Priority Area of Kingston Town Centre (DLO35715).

2.6.2 *Prehistoric to Roman*

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Old Town occupied an area that was once an island bounded to the east by a channel running almost parallel to the River Thames. Ancient roads converge on Kingston and Prehistoric and Roman artefacts and pottery have been found within the town centre.

2.6.3 *Early Medieval 410 – 1066 AD*

It is thought that Kingston was once known as Moreford but took the title *regia villa*, 'the royal or King's town' when it gained importance with the Saxon kings. It is first recorded in royal records in the year 838 as the meeting place of the council at which King Egbert, the West Saxon crown and the Archbishop Ceolnoth made their alliance, suggesting that even then it was a place of some importance. By C10th several Saxon kings had been crowned there, allegedly on a coronation stone that was preserved in the chapel of St Mary, then used as a mounting block outside the town hall and finally placed on a pedestal in the Market Place.

2.6.4 *Medieval 1066 – 1540 AD*

The bulk of archaeological finds relate to Kingston Old Town's importance as a medieval riverside trading settlement. In the Domesday survey it was recorded as having 5 watermills but following the Norman Conquest it lost some of its importance. It was, at this time, a large village relying on crops, wool and salmon caught from the Thames as trade.

By the C12th it had grown to become a town and an inland port and received its first Royal Charter for a weekly market and an annual fair. Excavations have revealed waterside structures and piers, and timber-framed buildings, set around the Market Place.

A castle is recorded here, taken by Henry III in 1264 but later demolished.

The 'Great Bridge', that provided access across the Thames to London, was the most easterly of the bridges and strategically important. The date of construction is unknown but certainly by 1219 it was endowed with lands for its maintenance. The house pertaining to the bridge is thought to have stood in the horse market where a crypt of shaped chalkstones was discovered. The bridge was in a constant state of disrepair and a toll was introduced in 1318.

The way in to town from the great bridge was through Thames Street (the location of the PDA) the historical shopping district of the town. As early as 1430 a John Cheeseman was accused of making an encroachment on the road by putting a moveable counter outside.

The town continued to hold special importance with politics and the royal family. Edward the confessor had a stud-farm in the neighbourhood, the peace between king John and Louis of France was negotiated here, assemblies of the barons were held here and it was a favourite place for tournaments. Due to its close proximity to London it became an important administrative centre. The general sessions were held here in 1531 and it was an Assize town until 1884.

By the C16th it became an important lodging place for those connected with the court due to its close proximity to Hampton Court Palace (built 1520) and became a ready market place for supplying the palace.

2.6.5 Post Medieval (Tudor, Elizabethan, Stuart, Jacobean, Hanoverian, Georgian periods) 1540 – 1901 AD

At this time malting and brewing flourished and there was also a leather tanning industry. People still fished in the Thames for salmon and timber was exported along the Thames to London. In 1555 Kingston was granted a third fair.

The town suffered from floods and in 1625 and 1636 was visited by the plague.

In 1565 Robert Hamon settled land for the support and redemption of the Great Bridge making it toll-free. Sketches of the Great Bridge from c.1800 show a long and flimsy wooden structure consisting of a narrow causeway railed on either side and resting on rows of piles disposed in groups of four or five banded together by wooden beams and a ducking stool stood at the east end of the bridge. The Middlesex side of the bridge was widened in 1791 but by 1812 the bridge was beyond repair and the first stone of the new bridge was laid in 1825 100 yds south of the old bridge and opened in 1828. It was designed by Edward Lapidge and rested on five arches of stone.

During the civil war (1642-1651) Parliamentary troops were garrisoned here despite many of the townspeople supporting the king. The town was burned and robbed several times and finally sacked by the royalists.

2.6.6 Post Medieval (Victorian) 1837-1901

In the 19th century the old industry of malting came to an end but brewing continued and a brick making industry grew.

The town went through a series of improvements; gas light arrived in 1833, the first police force was formed in 1836 and in 1838 the railway arrived. In 1840 the Market House was built and in 1855 a body of men known as Improvement Commissioners was formed with power to pave, clean and light the streets. In the 1860s a network of drains was dug.

From 1875 the town saw horse drawn buses and by 1893 an electricity supply was created. The town was made an urban district council in 1894. In 1897 Victoria Hospital was built.

2.6.7 20th Century 1901- 2000

The roads surrounding the PDA were cleared and redeveloped in 1905. The modern era arrived with electric trams in 1906 and aircraft manufacture in 1912. The Guildhall was built in 1935 and the Borough of Kingston was formed in 1936. In 1927 Kingston bypass was built and by 1931 a bus route was in place.

2.6.8 *The PDA*

In a map of Kingston by John Rocques (1761) the PDA is part of a terrace of buildings that front the west side of the Market Place, with gardens leading to the Thames.

The tithe map and tithe apportionment document (IR29/34/75) of 1839 records that Willam Henry Kempster and others owned the PDA (2146). The major occupier is Sarah Nicholas who has the House, yard, buildings and garden (a.Or.1p.22); Thomas Jackson has the northeast corner house 2147 (a.Or.0p.2) (Fig.3).

In the 1841 census, the building is set between Bishops Hall and the Brick Yard. Sarah is a Distiller and Thomas is a Nursery and Seedman.

Thomas Jackson continues to occupy the property but his business grows and by 1861 he is a Nurseryman and Market Gardener employing 38 men and 5 Boys.

By the time of the OS Map of 1868 the plot has seen little change; a courtyard/alley surrounded on three sides by terraced buildings with cultivated gardens leading west to the river. It is bounded to the north by the road 'Bishops Hall' and to the east by Thames Street. North of Bishops Hall is the Bishop's Palace and a Tannery. To the east is All Saints Church and the market place is southeast (Fig.4).

In 1871 the property is known as Wades Yard and is occupied by several families with varying occupations; Waiter, Hostler, Coachman, Fly Driver, Tailor, Dressmaker, Carpenter, General Dealer, Labourer, Bookmaker & Bookbinder and a Silk Merchant. George Jackson is a Florist employing 40 men and 5 boys.

In 1879 George Jackson exhibits at Crystal Palace, Kensington Flower Show and the Royal Horticultural Society Show winning first prize for stove and greenhouse plants and for azaleas, orchids and begonias.

In 1881 the property is no longer known as Wades Yard but continues its multi-occupancy character, though it is difficult to define which Schedule Nos. apply.

By 1891 the property is known as Fountain Court Yard and the occupiers are a Journeyman Tailor, Stonemason, Bricklayer, Charwoman, Dressmaker, Milliner and two families on Parish Relief.

By 1896 the garden of the PDA had been replaced by a large rectangular building and a 'Landing Stage' and by 1913 the buildings on the PDA had changed in arrangement and a small footbridge crossed the road of Bishop's Hall from the garden (Fig.5).

In 1901 Fountain yard continues as a multi occupancy residence with a French Polisher, House Decorator, Glazier, Carter, Warehouse Porter, Groom and Laundress.

In 1911 there is an Engineer, a French Polisher, a Bookmaker and a Contractor.

Between 1911 and 1955 the west of the PDA had been developed in to a tannery and the buildings to the east had undergone changes in their arrangements (Fig.6).

By 1968 the tannery had gone and some of the eastern buildings of the PDA had been demolished. By 1986 the buildings had become one singular building and a public house had been constructed to the west.

2.7 Previous archaeological work

2.7.1 No archaeological work has been carried out on the site prior to the evaluation.

2.7.2 The site is within the Archaeological Priority Area of Kingston Town Centre (DLO35715). Immediately to the west is APA DLO33481 Thames foreshore and bank; the River Thames is a source of finds from all periods of history on its banks or dredged from the riverbed, including wooden structures that have been buried by the rising water table over the last 10,000 years. To the north is APA DLO38392 Kingston Thames riverside, tier II (Fig.19).

2.7.3 On the other north bank of the river is APA DLO33455 Hampton Court, Hampton Court Park and Hampton Court Green, an early medieval manor site, 15th century garden

and parkland attached to Hampton Court, a royal palace from 1530AD; APA DLO33452 Bushy Park, a royal deer park with late 15th century origins; APA DLO33456 Hampton Wick, an early medieval settlement with evidence of earlier Prehistoric and Roman occupation, also the site of a ford that was replaced in the early 13th century by a wooden bridge.

2.7.4 There are numerous HER records within the assessment area and many Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity.

2.7.5 The building of the PDA (No.11) has Grade II Listed status (DLO23080) as an early to mid C19th construction of three bays. The ground floor is a modern shop but the upper floors are faced with grey brick and stucco dressings and square headed sash windows with moulded architraves. The centre first floor window has a frieze and a console-bracketed pediment. The roof has a parapet with frieze and cornice.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the work was to determine the survival of any archaeological features or deposits and to define their date, character, function, extent, significance and condition within their cultural and environmental setting.

3.1 Site-specific research objectives were intended to determine if there was any evidence of:

- The Geology of the River Thames and its tributaries
- Prehistoric or Roman settlement or activity
- Saxon features or deposits that may relate to the towns use during this period
- Medieval and Post Medieval evidence of the buildings in Thames Street

3.2 The monitoring and recording fulfilled the aims and objectives by determining that there were no archaeological features or deposits surviving within the PDA. Residual deposits point to 20th Century development of the site.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (TA, 2020) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014).

4.2 The groundworks were monitored and recorded by archaeologist Scott Skinner BA PCIfA.

4.3 All deposits were recorded using Touchstone Archaeology standard recording sheets. A full photographic record was made of contexts. Section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn and digitised (Plate 1-7).

4.4 The Archive was subjected to selection (CIfA, 2019) and is currently held at the office of Touchstone Archaeology Ltd in Danbury, Essex. The archive, in the form of a PDF/A report will be deposited to Museum of London in due course (TMT20). A summary of information from this project will be entered into the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (Appendix I - zoeschof1-405502).

4.5 Archive

The contents of the archive include:

Table 1. Site Archive

Type	No.	Type	No.
WSI	1	Site Diary	1
HER Summary sheet	1	Context Register	1
OASIS form	1	Context Sheet	0
Archive Toolkit	1	Photographic Register	0
Final Report	1	Photographs	82
Finds Report	0	Drawings	1

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Trench Description

Three connecting trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.8m below ground level. The initial excavation was the removal of the modern floor slab and sub-base to a depth of 1.2m. The excavation continued with the removal of the modern foundation to a depth of 1.8m below ground level.

Table 2. Trench Description

Trench	Direction	L x W	Depth	Plates
1	North South	5m x 1m	1.8m bgl	1
2	North South	6m x 3m	1.8m bgl	2
3	East West	8m x 1m	1.8m bgl	3

5.2 Context Description

There was a common stratigraphy across the site of earlier riverbed gravels truncated by modern foundations and overlain by modern made ground, a sub-base and a concrete floor slab. The lowest deposit identified was yellow brown and light grey alluvial gravel encountered at the western and eastern edge of the trench at a depth of 0.6m (1.8m bgl) (Plate 1-7).

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts

Context No.	Type	Interpretive Category	Depth (m)
001	Concrete	Floor slab	0.0 – 0.2m b.g.l
002	Type 1	Sub-base	0.2 – 0.6m b.g.l
003	Soil/stone/asphalt	Made Ground	0.6 – 1.2m b.g.l
004	Breeze Block	Foundation	1.2 – 1.8m b.g.l
005	Clay lens	Natural	1.8 – 1.82m b.g.l
006	Gravel	Natural	1.8 b.g.l >

5.3 Finds

No finds were recovered during the monitoring and recording.

6.0 DISCUSSION

The site underwent significant reconstruction in the early part of the 20th century in the construction of the tannery from 1911-1955, the construction of a replacement building by 1968 and the construction of the present building by 1986. There was some evidence of 19th century brick foundation of brown, red and yellow brick in header bond (possibly London stock brick: late Georgian onwards) that relates to the 19th century buildings seen throughout the historic OS maps (Plate. 6). The below ground deposits, made of largely disturbed ground with modern inclusions, testified to the impact of this period. Riverbed gravels were truncated by modern foundations and as a result no archaeological remains or deposits were encountered.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Store House London Ltd for commissioning the work and Louise Davies (GLAAS AA) for her guidance throughout the project. Scott Skinner BA PCIfA carried out the fieldwork and Zoe Schofield MCIfA authored the report and prepared the archive for deposition.

8.0 TEAM STRUCTURE & SPECIALISTS

Project Manager	Zoe Schofield MCIfA
Archaeologist	Scott Skinner BA PCIfA
Administration	Clíodhna Hall
Graphics	Z Schofield MCIfA
Report writing	Zoe Schofield MCIfA

Find Type	Specialist
Flint	Chris Butler (CBAS)
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Nigel Macpherson Grant
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Malcolm Lyne
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Helen Walker (Freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Luke Barber BA MCIfA (Freelance)
Coins and metalwork	Luke Barber BA MCIfA (Freelance)
Small finds	Luke Barber BA MCIfA (Freelance)
Conservation support, x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown MSc (Freelance)
Faunal remains	Lisa Gray MSc AIFA (Freelance)
Plant macrofossils	Lisa Grey MSc AIFA (Freelance)
Animal Remains	Carol White MA (Freelance)
Human Remains	Carol White MA (Freelance)

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Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020 Health & safety Policies and procedures.

Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) 1996, DCMS Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, TSO

9.1 Online Resources:

www.Findmypast.co.uk

www.britishnewspaperarchives.co.uk

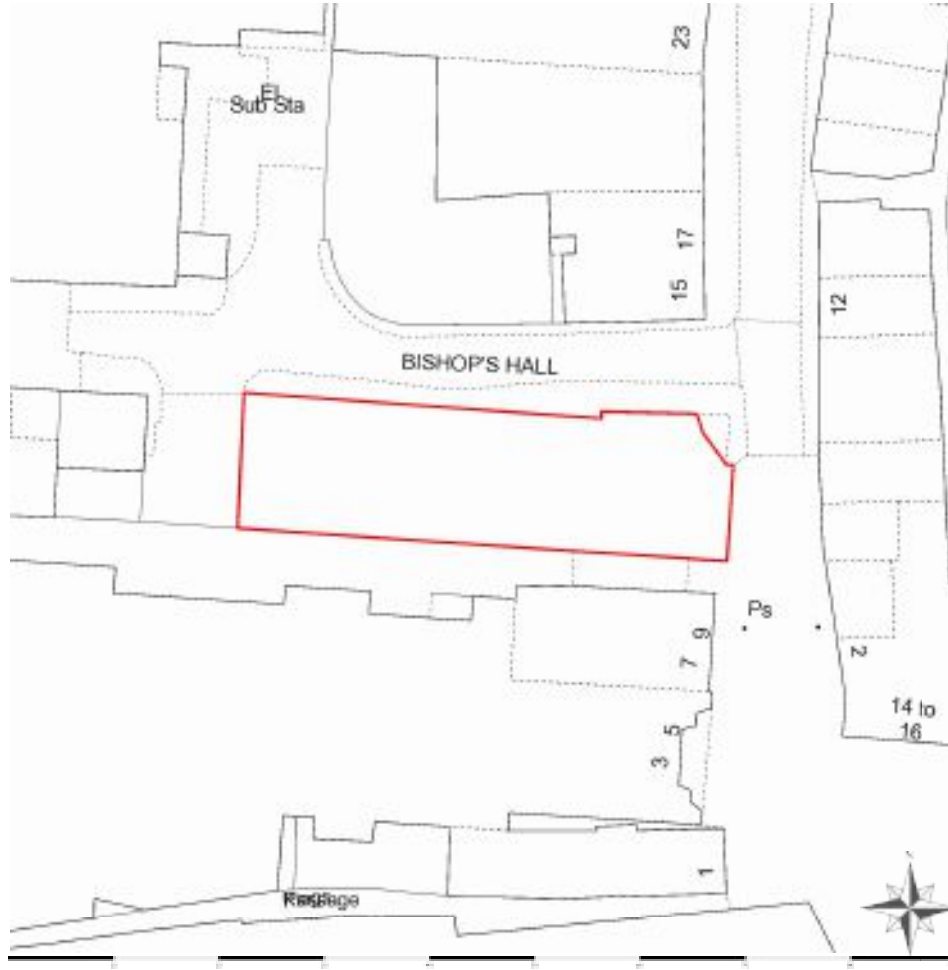
10.0 FIGURES



Figure 1. Site Location Map

28/01/2020

THE ENTERTAINER, 11-13, THAMES STREET, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, KT1 1PH



Scale: 1:500 | Area < 1Ha | Grid Reference: 517829,169275 | Paper Size: A4



Mapping contents © Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey
100035207



Figure 2. Site Location Plan 1:1250



Figure 3. Tithe Map 1839

Draft

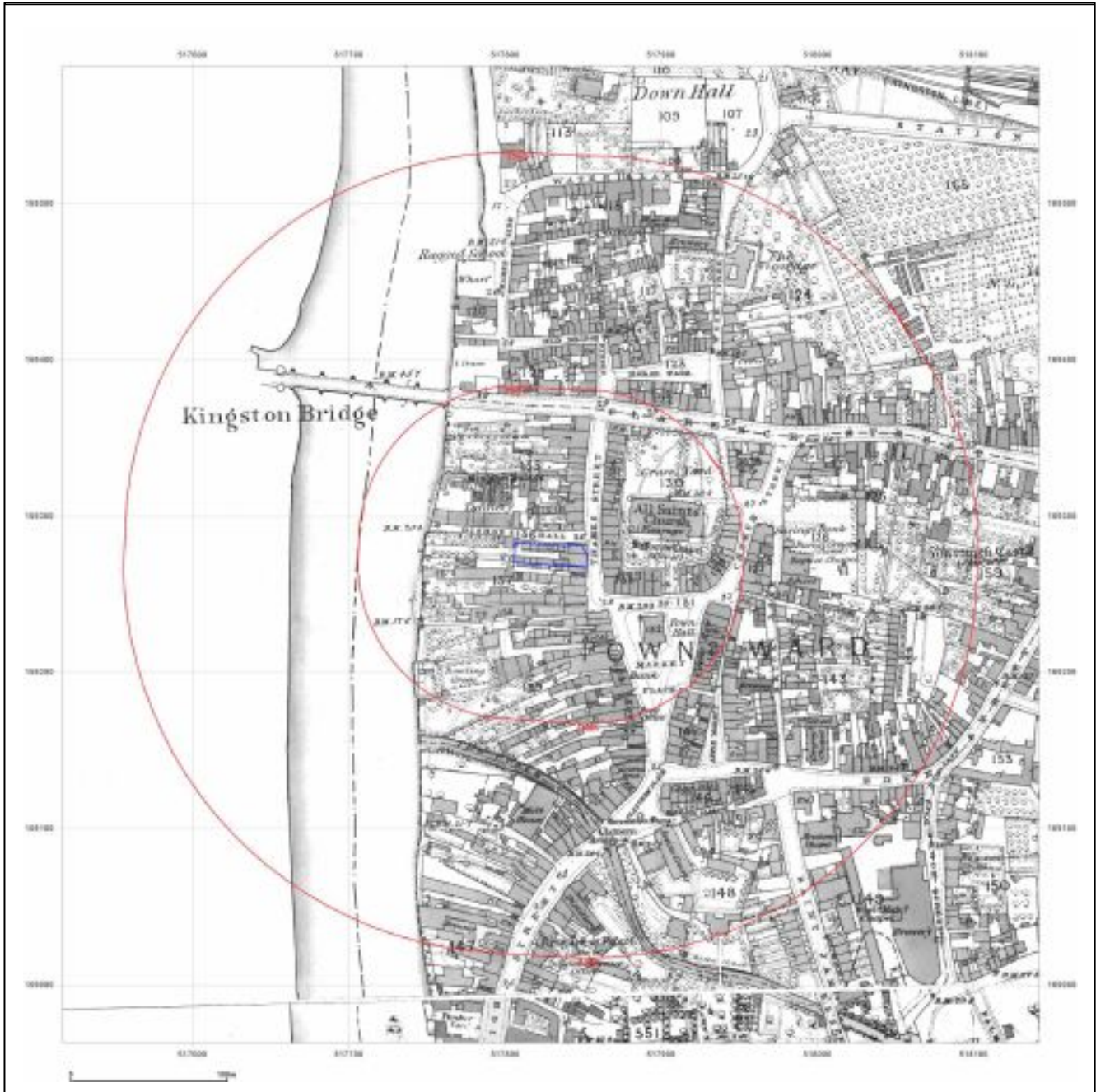


Figure 4. OS Map 1868 1:2500

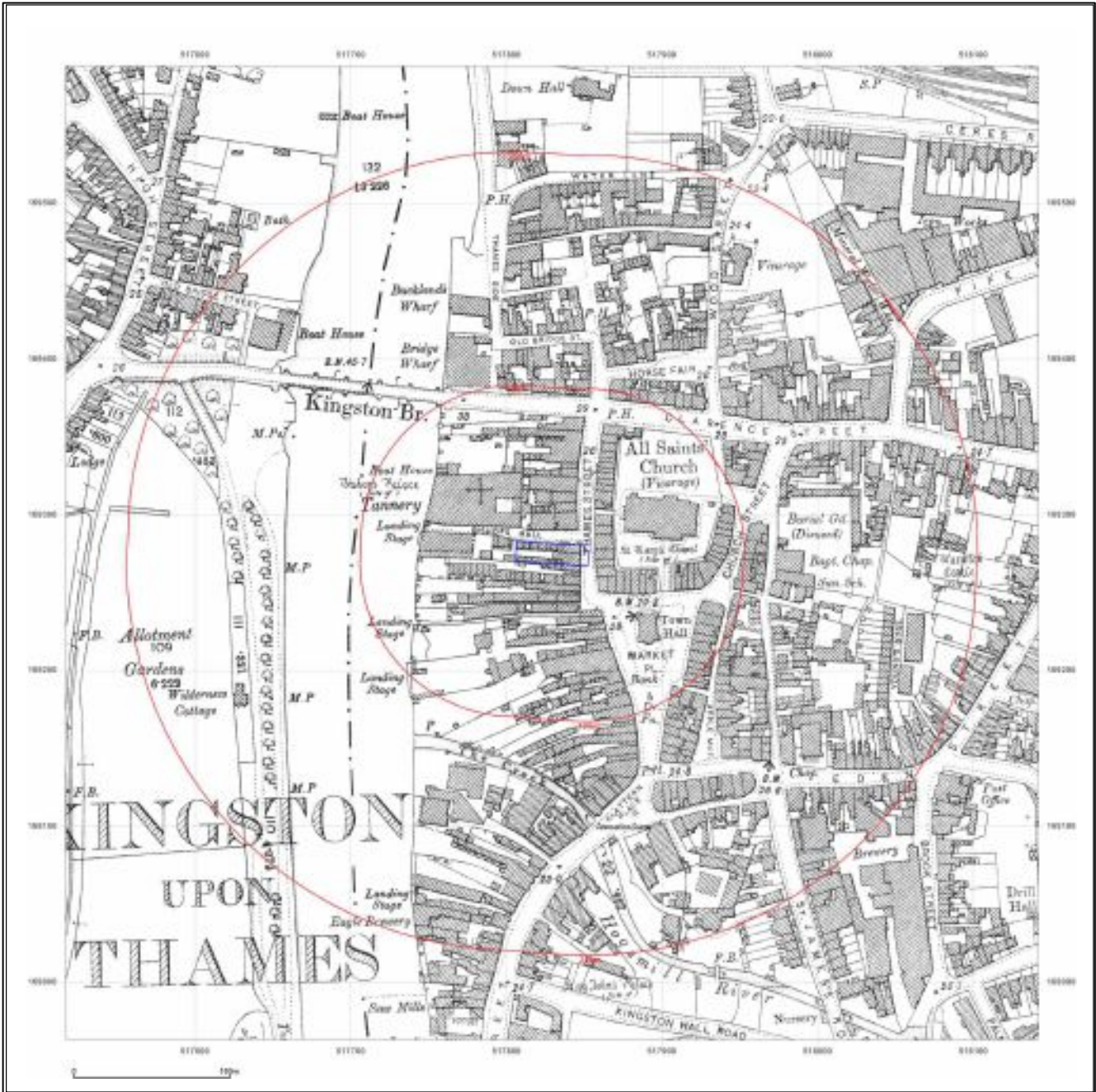


Figure 5. OS Map 1896 1:2500

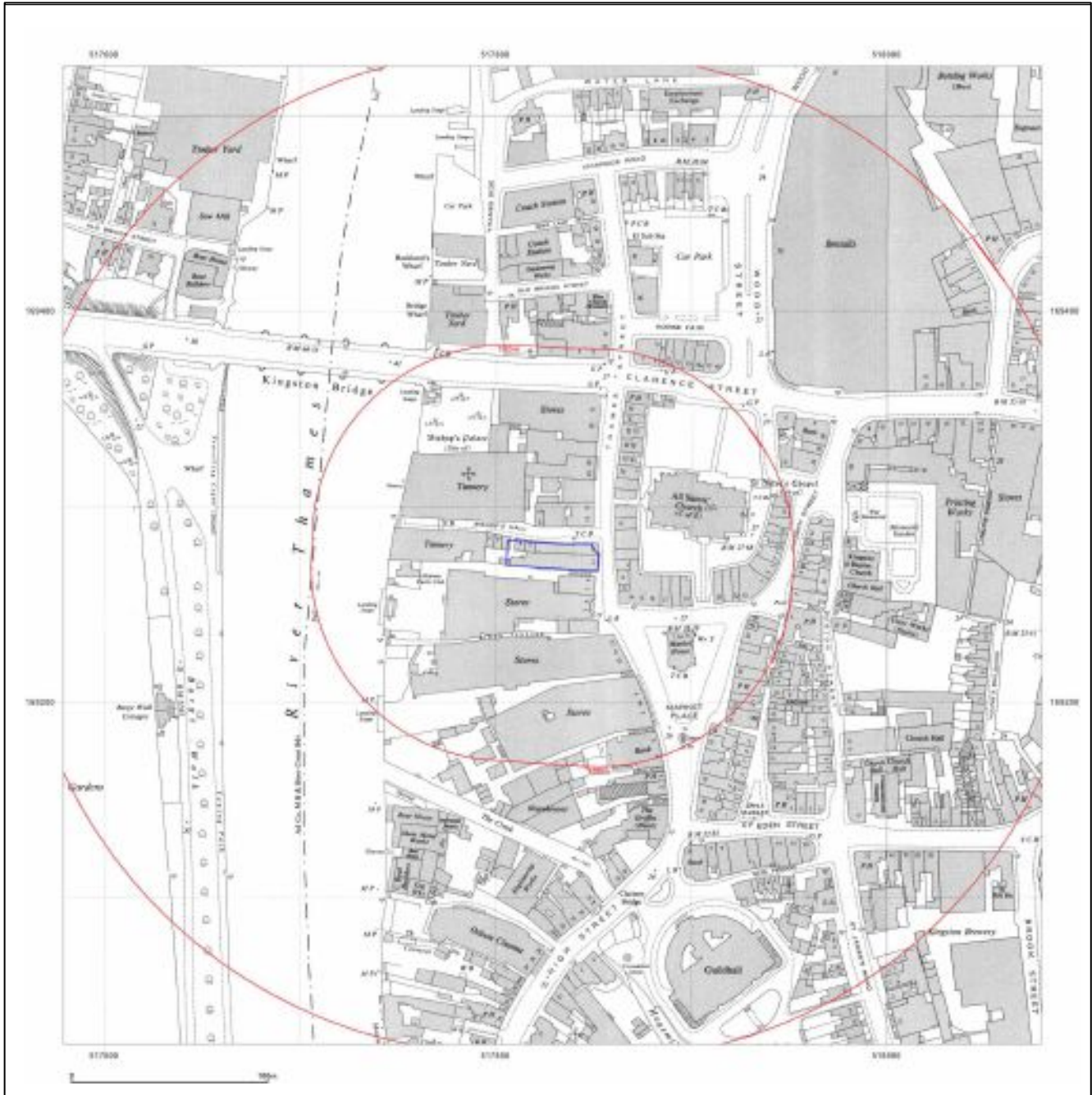


Figure 6. OS Map 1954 1:1250

11.0 PLATES



Plate 1. Aerial Photograph of site



Plate 2. Site prior to excavation facing NE.



Plate 3. Site following the removal of modern sub base facing E.



Plate 4. West section facing W.



Plate 5. East section facing E showing 19th and 20th century foundation.



Plate 6. View of site following excavation facing E.



Plate 7. View of site following excavation facing NE.

12.0 APPENDICES

Appendix I OASIS Record

OASIS ID: zoeschof1-405502

Project details

Project name	Final Report 11-13 Thames Street Kingston
Short description of the project	Watching brief held at 11-13 Thames Street Kingston KT1 1PH
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2020 End: 04-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TSK20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES 11-13 Thames Street
Postcode	KT1 1PH
Study area	88 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 17829 69275 51.409736350865 -0.305613990991 51 24 35 N 000 18 20 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 11m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator	Zoe Schofield MCIfA
Project director/manager	Zoe Schofield MCIfA
Project supervisor	Zoe Schofield MCIfA
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	TSK20
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Final Report 11-13 Thames Street Kingston
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, Z.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hall, C.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	www.touchstonearchaeology.com
Description	PDF/A
URL	http://www.touchstonearchaeology.com

Entered by	Zoe Schofield (zoe@touchstonearchaeology.com)
Entered on	14 October 2020



Appendix II GLHER Summary Sheet

Site Name/Address: 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 1PH	
Parish: Kingston upon Thames	District: Kingston upon Thames
NGR: TQ 17829 69275	Site Code: TSK19
Type of Work: Watching Brief	Site Director/Group: Zoe Schofield, Touchstone Archaeology
Date of Work: 3rd & 4th September 2020	Size of Area Investigated: 88 sqm
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Museum of London	Funding source: Owner
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related HHER No's: DLO23080, DLO35715
Final Report: Schofield, Z., Watching Brief at 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston KT1 1PH	OASIS number: zoeschof1 - 405502
Periods Represented: Roman, Medieval & Post Medieval	
<p>Summary of Fieldwork Results:</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out on 3rd and 4th September on excavations for a stairwell and lift shaft. Made ground from modern construction overlay the site to a depth of 1.2m. Following the removal of the modern layer three connecting trenches were excavated to a further 0.6m b.g.l. The area was highly truncated and had seen repeated development from the early 19th century through to the late 20th century. Some 19th century foundation survived below and alongside the modern foundations and related to the 19th century buildings from historic maps. The lowest deposit was the remains in part of river gravels at an overall depth of 1.8m b.g.l.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: Zoe Schofield	Date of Summary: 15 th October 2020

Appendix III Archive Selection

Archaeological Watching Brief
 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston upon Thames KT1 1PH
 Site Code: TSK19, 15th October 2020. V.01
 Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Archaeological Archive Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Organisation	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA)

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Museum of London	15.10.2020
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Louise Davies, Historic England	15.10.2020
Landowner / Developer	Cook Associates	15.10.2020
Other	Store House	15.10.2020

Resources

Resources required	No unusual resources required outside of TA normal operating equipment and personnel.
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Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the WSI (attached).

The aims of this project are to investigate any activity in relation to the geology of the river Thames and its tributaries, Prehistoric or Roman settlement activity, Saxon features or deposits that may relate to the towns use during this period, Medieval and Post Medieval evidence of the buildings of Thames Street and Bishops

Hall.

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project outlined in the WSI, the regional research framework and the Museum of London Services Deposition Policy:

Schofield, Z., 2020, Archaeological Watching Brief at 11-13 Thames Street, Kingston, KT1 1PH: Written Scheme of Investigation. Project TSK20

Museum of London, 2015, A Strategy for Rersearching the Historic Environment of Greater London, Museum of London, London

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (Touchstone Archaeology Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA) Data Management Plan located on Touchstone Archaeology's Main computer (IMAC) and TA Dropbox facility.

The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the TA DMP.

Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the TA Data Management Plan (DMP) but it is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

Digital photographs will be assessed during post ex and selection based on the principles set out in the TA DMP and HE guidelines.

All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

ADS (2) Guides to good practice. <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>

ADS (3) Guidelines for Depositors. <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

ADS (4) Guidance for the selection of material for deposit and archive

Historic England (2015a) Digital Image Capture and File Storage

Museum of London Services: Greater London Museums. 2017. Greater London Archaeological Archive

Standards: A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Greater London.

De-Selected Digital Data

The project executive and collecting institution will be consulted on the fate of all de-selected material. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the Touchstone Archaeology servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the TA DMP.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (TA Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

2.1 All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion in line with Essex Museum Service Deposition Standards.

2.2 The documentary archive will be reviewed following analysis and again at archive completion in order to select for the inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

2.3 The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

Museum of London Services: Greater London Museums. 2017. Greater London Archaeological Archive Standards: A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Greater London.

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or reproductions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement TA's research files or recycled.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type

No Material evidence was recovered during the evaluation

Section 3.

1

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield Archive Manager and Project Manager

Selection

No Material evidence was recovered during the evaluation

Uncollected Material

No uncollected material evidence was recorded during the evaluation

De-Selected Material

N/A

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

