

1 Church Road, Kingston-upon-Thames

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames;

Historic Building Report

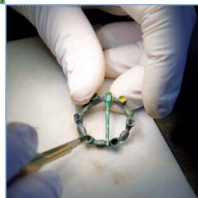
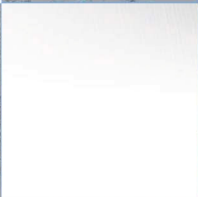
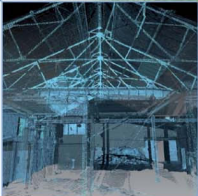
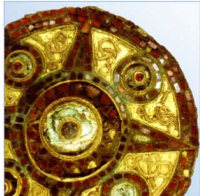
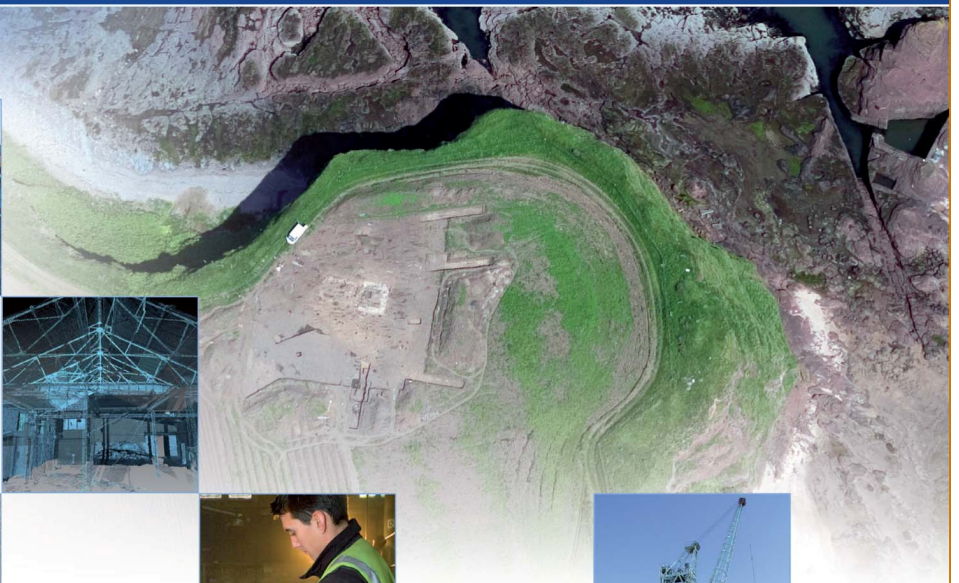
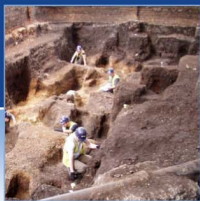
Planning Application Number: 08/12724

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 1884 6927

AOC Project No: 32097

Site Code: CCK12

Date: April 2012



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

1 Church Road, Kingston upon Thames, Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames; Historic Building Report

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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 1884 6927

AOC Project No: 32097

Prepared by: Les Capon

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Fieldwork: 4th April 2012

Date: April 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations	iii
List of Plates	iii
Summary	iv
1. Introduction	1
2. Development Proposal and Planning Background	1
3. Geology and Topography	2
4. Archaeological And Historical Background	2
5. Strategy	4
6. Historic Building Record	5
7. Conclusions and Interpretation	11
8. Further Work and Publication	12
9. Archive Deposition	12
10. Bibliography	13
Appendix A – OASIS Form	19

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site/Buildings Recorded Plan

Figure 3: Block A: Floor Plans and Profile

Figure 4: Block B: Floor Plans and Profile

List of Plates

Plate 1: Overview of site, Looking East

Plate 2: Gabled End Detail, Block A

Plate 3: Ground Floor Block A: Room G1 Looking East

Plate 4: First Floor, Block A: Room F1 Looking Southeast

Plate 5: Ground Floor of Front of Block B

Plate 6: Room G4, in Use as Office

Plate 7: Coachman's Room with Fireplace – Room F3

Plate 8: Rear of Block B: Block A on Right

Plate 9: Brick Surface Below Concrete

Summary

A programme of Historic Building Recording was undertaken at a pair of small buildings at 1, Church Street, Kingston-upon-Thames. Both are of 19th century date, and are outbuildings, probably a stable and carriagehouse, used by occupants of the adjacent Cambridge House. A planning application has been made for demolition of these properties.

Both of the buildings are approaching dilapidation, and are largely empty of fittings that indicate historical function. The current wall finishes and decoration obscures all subtler historical structural details other than evidence for later phases of blocking. Block B, the larger building, appears to have been used as a stable and carriage house, with accommodation and hayloft above, whilst the function of the smaller block is unclear.

An archaeological evaluation is also due to be carried out in relation to the current planning application.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out in response to a planning application for redevelopment of land at 1, Church Road, Kingston-upon-Thames. The site is currently occupied by two outbuildings formerly in the curtilage of the adjacent 4, Cambridge Road. The recording was carried out in addition to an assessment produced in 2009 (AOC 2009), which determined that the two properties are of 19th century date, and have suffered from some disrepair. The buildings are defined here as Blocks A and B.
- 1.2 A trial trench evaluation will be carried out following approval for demolition from the advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.3 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1884 6927 and is located at 1, Church Road, Kingston-upon-Thames (Figure 1). It is on the southern side of Church Road, near the junction with Cambridge Road (Figure 2). The adjacent property, 4, Cambridge Road, was formerly known as Cambridge House.

2. Development Proposal and Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The site is not located within a Conservation Area and there are no Statutorily Listed Buildings within the site boundary, or immediate vicinity of the site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields within 500m of the site. However, the adjacent property, No. 4 Cambridge Road, is designated as a Building of Townscape Merit (BTM), and one of the blocks subject to this report (Block A), is included within its BTM designation on the Unitary Development Plan proposals map.
- 2.3 A desk-based assessment (AOC 2009) was undertaken, which appraised the below-ground potential for archaeological remains, and also assessed the character and quality of the standing buildings.
- 2.4 Archaeological conditions (Conditions 14 and 15) were attached to planning consent (Planning Ref. 08/12724).

14. No development shall take place within the application site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording of the standing building in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that no damage to archaeology takes place in accordance with Policy BE19 (Areas of Archaeological Significance) of the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames Unitary Development Plan First Alteration.

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

Reason: To ensure that no damage to archaeology takes place in accordance with Policy BE19 (Areas of Archaeological Significance) of the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames Unitary Development Plan First Alteration.

- 2.6 The next stage in the planning process was creation of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology that would be used for the Archaeological works, and included some background history of the site (AOC 2012).
- 2.7 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), approved by Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). It was designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- Department for Communities and Local Government - National Planning Policy Framework (DGLC 2012).
 - English Heritage - Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - Institute for Archaeologists - Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - English Heritage - Archaeological Guidance Paper 3 London Region (EH 1998)
 - English Heritage - Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (EH 2006)
 - Museum of London - A Research Framework for London Archaeology (MoL 2002).

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey Geo-index map (BGS 2012) indicates that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is composed of the Thames Group clay, sand, silt and gravel overlain by River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel.

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 4.1.1 Studies have revealed that during the prehistoric period (c. 3,000BC), the area of what is now the historic centre of Kingston adjacent to the River Thames would have been an island.
- 4.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity from within a 500m radius of the proposed development site comprises struck and burnt flints, mainly recorded in a cluster approximately 500m to the west / northwest of the site. In 1949, a Neolithic ground greenstone axe was discovered in Cambridge Road, c. 320m to the southeast of the site.
- 4.1.3 The site of Kingston would have been a low-lying flood plain during the Roman period, with islands created by numerous tributaries flowing into the Thames. However, a settlement is known to have existed on Kingston Hill, c. 2km to the northeast of the proposed development site.

4.2 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 4.2.1 Kingston is first mentioned in the 9th century as the meeting-place of the council between King Egbert and Ceolnoth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in AD 838. The settlement is later mentioned as the site for the coronation of seven Anglo-Saxon Kings: Edward the Elder (AD 900); Athelstan (AD 925); Edmund I (AD 940); Eadred I (AD 946); Edwyn (AD 956); Edward the Martyr (AD 975) and

Ethelred the Unready (AD 978). The town is variously referred to as Cyningestun, Cyngestun, Chingestun, and by the 12th century is known as Kingston.

- 4.2.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 records the settlement at Kingston as being well established, with a church, five mills, three fisheries and extensive ploughland. The Manor of Hartington is also documented in this period and the site of the Manor House is recorded c. 260m to the northeast of the development site. Further influence is attributed to St Leonard's Leper Hospital, founded at some time before AD 1227, c. 300m to the west of the proposed development site, and demolished in AD 1323.
- 4.2.3 The importance of Kingston was gained from its 'great bridge' over the River Thames, built at some time before AD 1219, which, at this time, was the most easterly of the bridges over the Thames before reaching London Bridge. The 13th century saw a growth in trade and prosperity in the town, which can be attributed to the construction of the bridge and by the granting of a market charter to the town by AD 1242.
- 4.2.4 The area known as Berwell, c. 300m to the southeast of the site, is first recorded in AD 1252. By AD 1336 it is recorded as a 'vill' and later described as a manor by AD 1537-8.
- 4.2.5 The growth of Kingston can also be observed in the increase of archaeological finds from this period. A medieval brickearth quarry pit was recorded during archaeological investigation, c. 500m to the west of the proposed development site. This extraction of raw material may represent evidence of the brick making industry or pottery manufacture. Further evidence of the pottery industry is indicated by a medieval kiln discovered during excavations for the Rotunda, just over 500m to the northwest of the site, where evidence for buildings dating from AD 1230 to 1440 was also recorded.
- 4.2.6 The Chantry chapel of St Mary Magdalene (also known as Lovekyn Chapel), c. 300m to the northwest of the development site, was founded in AD 1309 and partly rebuilt in AD 1352. In AD 1561, it became Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School and was much renewed in 1886. It is now part of Kingston Grammar school and is Grade II* Listed.
- 4.2.7 Across the River Thames from Kingston, Hampton Court Palace was built in AD 1515 by Cardinal Wolsey and later passed to Henry VIII in AD 1525. An underground system was constructed to supply fresh water to Hampton Court Palace from a conduit on Coombe Hill. The network of pipes are believed to have been made of an estimated 92,000 kilos of lead, in sections of that were c. 7.5m long, approximately 0.07m in diameter and lie at a depth of approximately 1.50 - 1.80m below ground surface. The route of the conduit system is shown passing c. 5m to the north of the proposed development site on the Ordnance Survey mapping evidence.

4.3 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

- 4.3.1 There is more detailed evidence for the use of the site and the general area available for the post-medieval period. This includes the establishment of a Quaker burial ground c. 250m to the west of the site, while a Chapel granted to Kingston Grammar School is recorded c. 320m to the northwest of the site.
- 4.3.2 The area of the site retained its rural character in the 16th – 18th centuries, and evidence of agricultural activity during this period has been found in the form of plough soils at Cromwell Road and Tiffin Boys School, and evidence for garden cultivation has also been uncovered.
- 4.3.3 Kingston began to expand rapidly in the late 18th century. Population figures show a continued rise in population during the 19th century rising from 4,612 recorded in the 1801 census, to 7,212 in 1831; 12,080 in 1851; 27,647 by 1871 and 54,956 by the turn of the century (1901 Census).

- 4.3.4 The area of the site is likely to have been agricultural land until 19th century 'suburban' development. For example, the Fairfield / Knight's Park Conservation Area c. 220m to the west around the 'Fairfield' (a recreational open space designated in 1855), is characterised as an early suburb of Kingston comprising houses of various sizes and designs dating mainly to the 1820s-1900.
- 4.3.5 The Tithe Map suggests that roads named Church Road, Victoria Road and Albert Road were not constructed and developed until post-1840. This area of mid to late 19th century development (first shown on 1868 Ordnance Survey Map has been highlighted through the designation of the Local Area of Special Character.
- 4.3.6 The Ordnance Survey Maps also show that the land occupied by two properties (Blocks A and B) previously lay within the property of Cambridge House (present day No. 4 Cambridge Road). Trade directories dating from the late 19th century onward help identify previous land use and occupiers of the property.
- 4.3.7 The earliest record of Cambridge House, in the available trade directories, is in *Philipson's Kingston Directory of 1890* where Cambridge House is recorded as occupied by one Mrs. Elizabeth Bolding (Philipson, 1890), who died on 2nd March, 1898 (London Gazette April 29th 1898). By the early 20th century the property was occupied by a series of veterinary surgeons. These comprise Mr. J.R. Welsby Esq. (M.R.C.V.S) in 1900 (Philipson, 1900), Mr. Almond Nicholson (F.R.C.V.S.) in 1910 (Kelly's Directories Ltd., 1910) and Mr. William R. Kennedy (M.R.C.V.S.) in 1922 (Kelly's Directories Ltd., 1922).
- 4.3.8 The property is not listed in the 1930s directory and by 1940 it is occupied by the Kingston Polytechnic Club (Kelly's Directories Ltd., 1940). No. 1 Church Road is first recorded in this directory and listed as 'Nu-Tread Tyres', Tyre manufactures (A. Payne, proprietor). By 1951 Cambridge House had been divided into two flats with No. 4 Cambridge road occupied by a Mr. Ronal Faster and No. 4a by a Mr. Francis Thorpe while No. 1 Church road was occupied by Amastat Electrical Engineering Ltd. (Kelly's Directories Ltd., 1951).
- 4.3.9 No.1 Church road is not listed in the 1960 or 1971 trade directories, though No. 4 and 4a Cambridge Road are; occupied by a Mr. J.C. Holt Junior and Bertram G. Mills in 1960 and Mr. Peter A. Clements and Henry Longly in 1971 (Kelly's Directories Ltd., 1960 & 1971)

5. Strategy

5.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1.1 The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:
- To make a permanent record of two standing buildings at 1, Church Road, Kingston-upon-Thames,
 - The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (EH 1998, 2006).
- 5.2.2 The building record conforms with Level 2 of the published guidelines (EH 2006) and conforms with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines (see section 2.7).

- 5.2.3 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (CCK 12) for the project was agreed with consultation with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) as the site identifier.
- 5.2.4 The recording was carried out on 4th April 2012.
- 5.2.5 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Paul Mason. The site was monitored by Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

6. Historic Building Record

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 There are two buildings on site. The smaller of the directly abuts 4, Cambridge Road, and only half falls within the site. This is defined here as Block A. The second building is a two storey block with a small courtyard in front, and currently houses a car-wash business. This is defined here as Block B (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Overview of site, Looking East

6.2 Block A

(Plates 1-4, Figure 3)

- 6.2.1 Block A is a two storey building with a gable end facing Church Street. It abuts 4, Cambridge Road, and has a frontage lying at 70° to the side walls, giving the block an irregular shape in plan. Only half of this building lies within the site: the rear part abuts, and is now considered part of 4, Cambridge Road. The rear section has slate roof. The front half, subject of this report, has a pitched roof with a asphalt sheets. The entire block measures up to 9.6m long and is 4.15m wide, oriented north-west southeast. The walls are constructed of yellow stock brick (224mm by 104mm by 69mm) laid in English bond, with cement rich-mortar.
- 6.2.2 The entrance to Block A is directly off Church Road, through a door with a low storm step. The doorway has a wooden lintel, and the door is mounted on a simple frame set within the opening. The

door does not appear to be original to the building. The first floor window in this northwest-facing end of the building is constructed with a segmental brick arch. If the ground floor doorway were original, a similar form would be expected. The lower part of the front wall is rendered, which obscures evidence for construction details. The gable end is 6.83m high, and the chimney rises for a further 0.6m above the ridge. Clear and obtrusive signage obscures much of the façade (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Gabled End Detail, Block A

- 6.2.3 The northeastern side of the block was not accessible, being concealed by dense fir trees. The southeastern end of the building is in good repair, with a small window with a segmental arch on the first floor. Much of the southwestern side was visible, and comprises a ground floor door opening from the small working yard, with a window above it. This window is reinforced with Georgian wire, and may be an insert, since it spans both floors. A second window in this wall is small, and has been blocked.
- 6.2.4 Internally, the spaces are trapezoidal, as dictated by the shape of the building. The ground floor has modern finishes on the walls, and is furnished as a kitchen diner (**Room G1**) with a partitioned shower room beyond (**Room G2**). A brick buttress supports the southwestern wall, and there is an angled buttress in the north corner. A chimneystack rises up the rear wall, effectively the middle of the whole building (Plate 3). The shower area partition is lightweight and very modern in date. The modern finishes include painting modern coving in wood effect paint, and also painting a partially visible midrail in the northwestern wall. This midrail is visible at the edge of a hinged hatch to the first floor, accessed via a set of open wooden stairs.



Plate 3: Ground Floor Block A: Room G1 Looking East

- 6.2.5 The first floor comprises a single space, furnished as a bedroom (**Room F1**). The chimneystack rises up the end wall and out through the ridge (Plate 4). Only three structural timbers are visible in this roof: two wall plates and one ridge piece. These have been painted white, effectively obscuring potential details of sawmarks or axe marks on the timbers. The inner faces of the pitched roof are clad in plasterboard. The window is a casement window.



Plate 4: First Floor, Block A: Room F1 Looking Southeast

6.3 Block B

(Plates 1, 4-8 and Figure 4)

- 6.3.1 Block B is a larger, two-storey building with a hipped slate roof. It measures 8.5m by 5m in plan and is oriented northeast-southwest. The front wall has three bays; there is just a single window in the rear wall. Additional light is given to the first floor by inserted skylights. The building is constructed of

mixed red and yellow stock bricks (224mm by 104mm by 60mm), and most of the external walls are English Bond. The exception to this is the southwestern wall; half of which is only single brick thickness. This variation may be evidence for a repair, or possibly a reduction in the size of the building.



Plate 5: Ground Floor of Front of Block B

- 6.3.2 The ground floor had three openings (Plate 5). Just two are extant now the third is blocked. In the centre of the northwest wall is a doorway with a stone threshold. This leads to stairs and two ground floor rooms off a short hall. To the west of this is a wide opening spanned by an I-beam. To the east is a wide opening with a wooden frame, since blocked and rendered over. A window has been inserted into the blocking.
- 6.3.3 The wider, western opening leads into the largest room on the ground floor (**Room G4**). This is currently in use as the office for the car-wash business, and has unplastered brick walls painted white (Plate 6). The floor is concrete. There is little evidence of prior form or function in this room. A principal joist spans the ceiling. The northeast wall of this room, an internal wall, is built in stretcher bond.
- 6.3.4 The central doorway opens into a short hall (**Room G3**), with a stairway leading to the first floor straight ahead, with a door leading to a shower and toilet beyond (**Room G6**). To the left, a doorway leads into the room behind the blocked entrance (**Room G5**). This room covers the entire northeast end of the block, and is 2.4m wide, a suitable size for a carriage or a horse. The room's walls are plastered and painted pink. The only feature is the base of a first floor chimneybreast in the middle of the northeast wall. A chimneystack rises up the end of the building at this point. It seems unlikely that there would have been a fireplace in this room, if its original function were for livestock or a vehicle. In common with the rest of the block, this room has a concrete floor.
- 6.3.5 The room behind the staircase (**Room G6**), has a modern toilet and shower fitting. It seems likely that a narrow chimneystack on the rear of the building had a narrow fireplace into this room, and its current use as a shower may be a modern use. A suitable use for this space would have been as a tack room.



Plate 6: Room G4, in Use as Office



Plate 7: Coachman's Room with Fireplace – Room F3

6.3.6 Thirteen stairs to the first floor lead to a small landing (**Room F2**). The small chimneystack runs behind this landing, and it is unlikely that there was a fireplace here. Two major rooms on the first

floor lie either side of this staircase. The stairwell is brick. To the northeast is the smaller of the two rooms (**Room F3**). The room is lit by a sash window in the front wall, while in the northeast wall is a chimneybreast 1.25m wide, with a fireplace 0.77m wide within (Plate 7). The hearth is stone, and the main structure remains, with an arched opening. The current décor of the room is plain paint over plaster, which obscures potential historic detail. The wooden sash window frame and the hip beams of the roof and an end tie-beam have also been painted over, then repainted with wood-effect paint, effectively obscuring structural details which may have been apparent. This room may have been a living space for the groom/coachman.

- 6.3.7 On the other side of the staircase is a larger room (Room F4), lit by a sash window in the front and rear walls, and by a modern skylight in the slate roof. Another opening in the front wall is a door, and may indicate that this room was formerly in part a hayloft. No tackle for raising or lowering feed remains, however. The room is well furnished, and in condition. In common with the rest of the first floor, the room is plastered, and painted white, including the beams of the roof assembly. The beams are overpainted with wood effect paint. Above the stairs is a small cupboard. A doorway between the two main rooms on this floor has been blocked.
- 6.3.8 The roof of Block B has one central pair of principal rafters with a tie beam. The roof is pitched, and if purlins were used, they are hidden behind plasterboard ceiling panels which also hide the common rafters. A rustic effect has been created by the addition of false hip beams in the roof. The slate roof is beginning to fail (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Rear of Block B: Block A on Right

- 6.3.9 Outside the front, northwest, face of the building is a small courtyard currently used by the car-wash business. It is crossed by service trenches and manholes, but there are patches eroded in the current concrete surface which reveal edge-laid brick surface, effectively brick cobbling that is probably original to the building (Plate 9). The yard is covered by a lightweight open sided frame with a corrugated iron roof.



Plate 9: Brick Surface Below Concrete.

7 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 7.1 The building recording on the properties at 1, Church Lane in Kingston-upon-Thames indicate that these two properties have much in common with outbuildings for a bigger property, and their proximity to Cambridge House suggests this to be the main house. The larger building, Block B, is a stable and coach-house, with scant remnants indicating function. The smaller building's original function is unknown, but may have been a dwelling for subsidiary staff to the main house. Both are probably contemporary with the new build of Cambridge House, which is quite a large property, which would have required servants. The need for a horse and carriage for personal transport is typical of such properties. This need was obviously lost by the mid 20th century, where Kelly's directory shows a tyre manufacture operating from the former coach-house. This lack of need for a coach, or even car may be a symptom of the urbanisation of Kingston, and the vets known to be operating from Cambridge House not needing to travel for their work.
- 7.2 The modern décor obscures some details of the property, but it appears but that there is very little remaining of fittings that may elucidate the exact function of the rooms of each building. The fireplaces are most likely to keep people warm, and Block A may be no more than a small cottage-type dwelling for staff at the big house. The larger block, Block B, has a space for a carriage, possibly two horses, and a tack room on the ground floor, with accommodation and a hayloft above it. The extensive modification of the frontage has removed potential doorframes and fittings, and the use of a concrete floor has concealed potential flooring details for drainage and stall partitions. Blocking of windows has occurred as a by-product of changing function.
- 7.3 The two properties are also beginning to become dilapidated. This is not due to neglect so much as structural failure of buildings which are now 150 years old, and which appear to be constructed of brick walls just 0.24m wide, and quite slender timbers for the roof assemblies.

- 7.4 The lack of fittings and loss of original function has reduced the historic value of the buildings, and they are small reminders of Victorian suburban culture which had no place once the horse and carriage were replaced by motorised transport.

8 Further Work and Publication

- 8.1 No further work on the fabric of the buildings due for demolition is recommended, but any decision on this will be confirmed by Mark Stevenson of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 8.2 Further work, in the form of an archaeological evaluation of below-ground deposits, is due to be carried out in advance of development. This will be best carried out once Blocks A and B are demolished, to enable sufficient space for this work to be carried out safely.
- 8.3 Three hard copies of this report and one PDF copy (on disk) will be supplied to Mark Stevenson for distribution to the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.4 An OASIS form has been initiated (Appendix C) and this will be completed and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9 Archive Deposition

- 9.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the receiving museum. The excavation archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR) before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon after as can be arranged.
- 9.2 The full photographic record will be deposited with the archive.
- 9.3 The site archive will comprise all environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).

10. Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2009) *1 Church Road, Kingston upon Thames: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.
- AOC Archaeology (2012). *1 Church Road, Kingston upon Thames: A Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation*.
- British Geological Survey (2012). *Geoindex*, Online at <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>, accessed on 27.3.12.
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- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

Site Location Within London

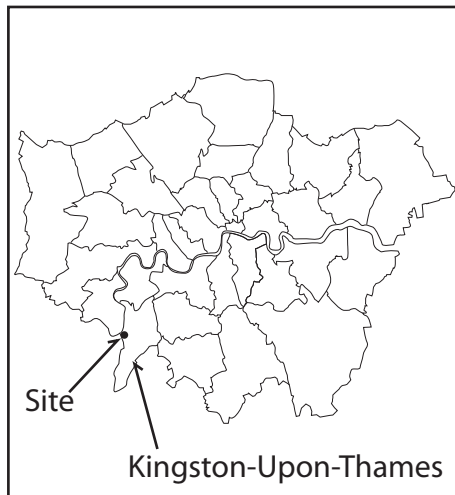


Figure 1: Site Location

1 CHURCH ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES;
HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

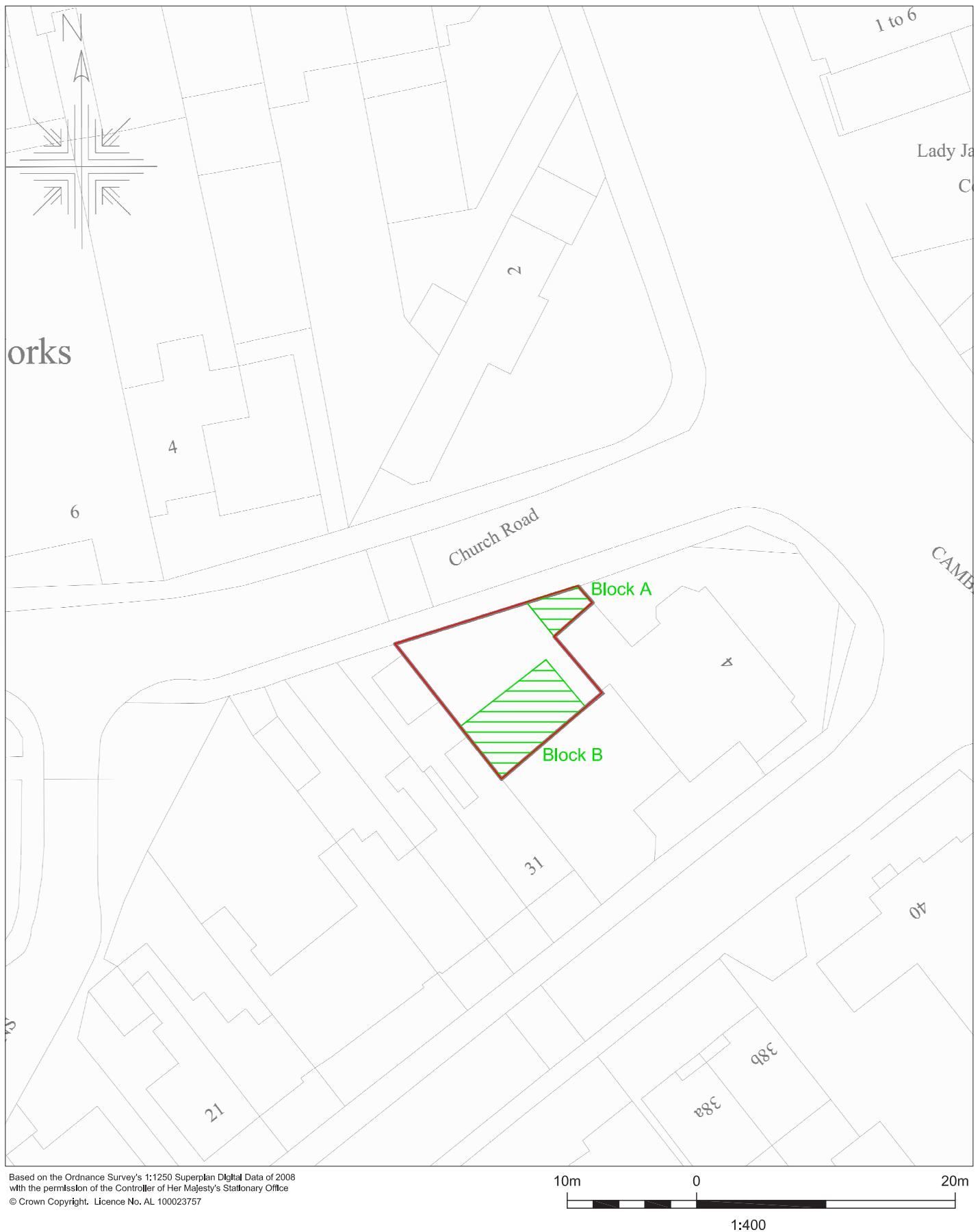


Figure 2: Detailed Site / Buildings Recorded Location Plan

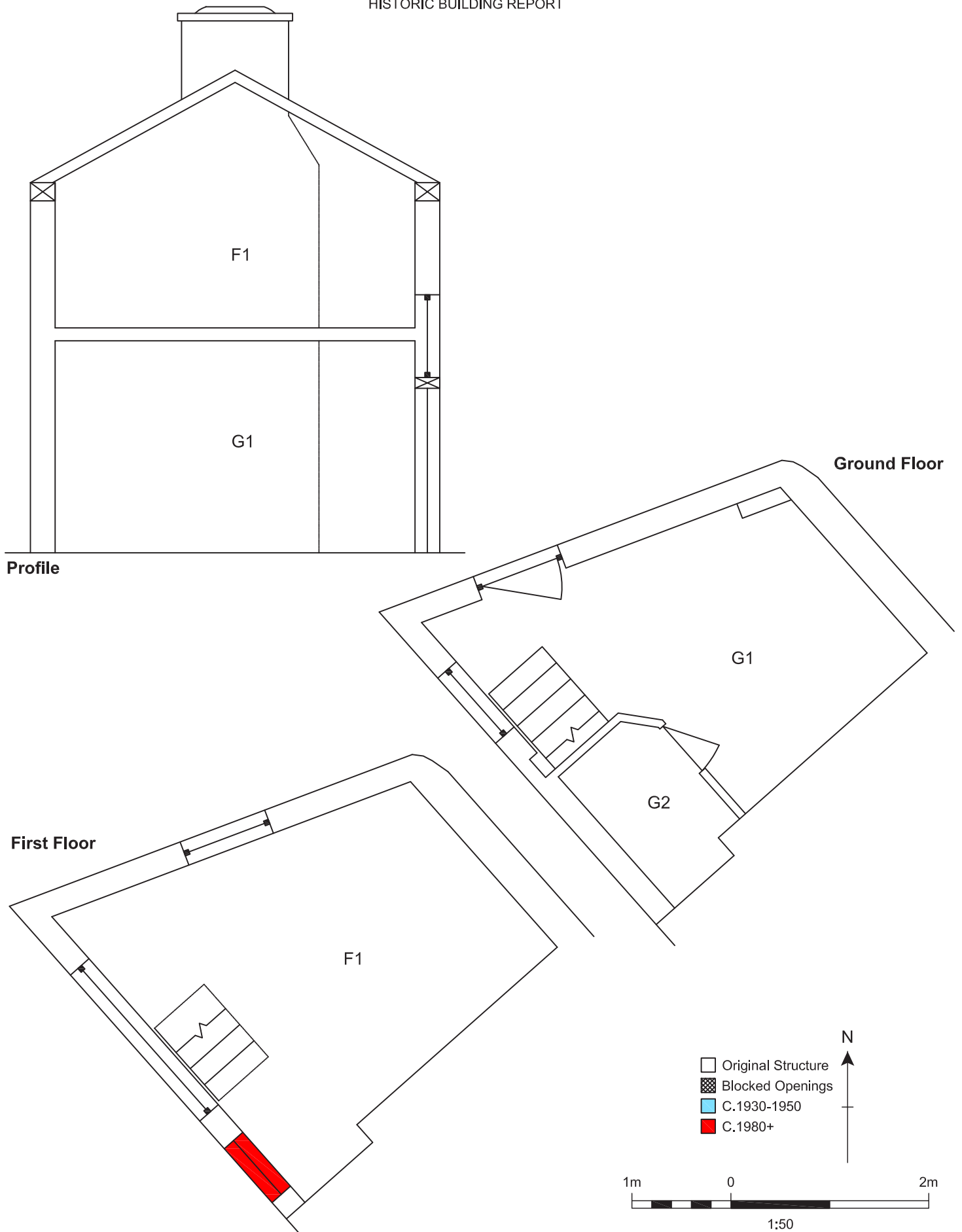


Figure 3: Block A: Floor Plans & Profile

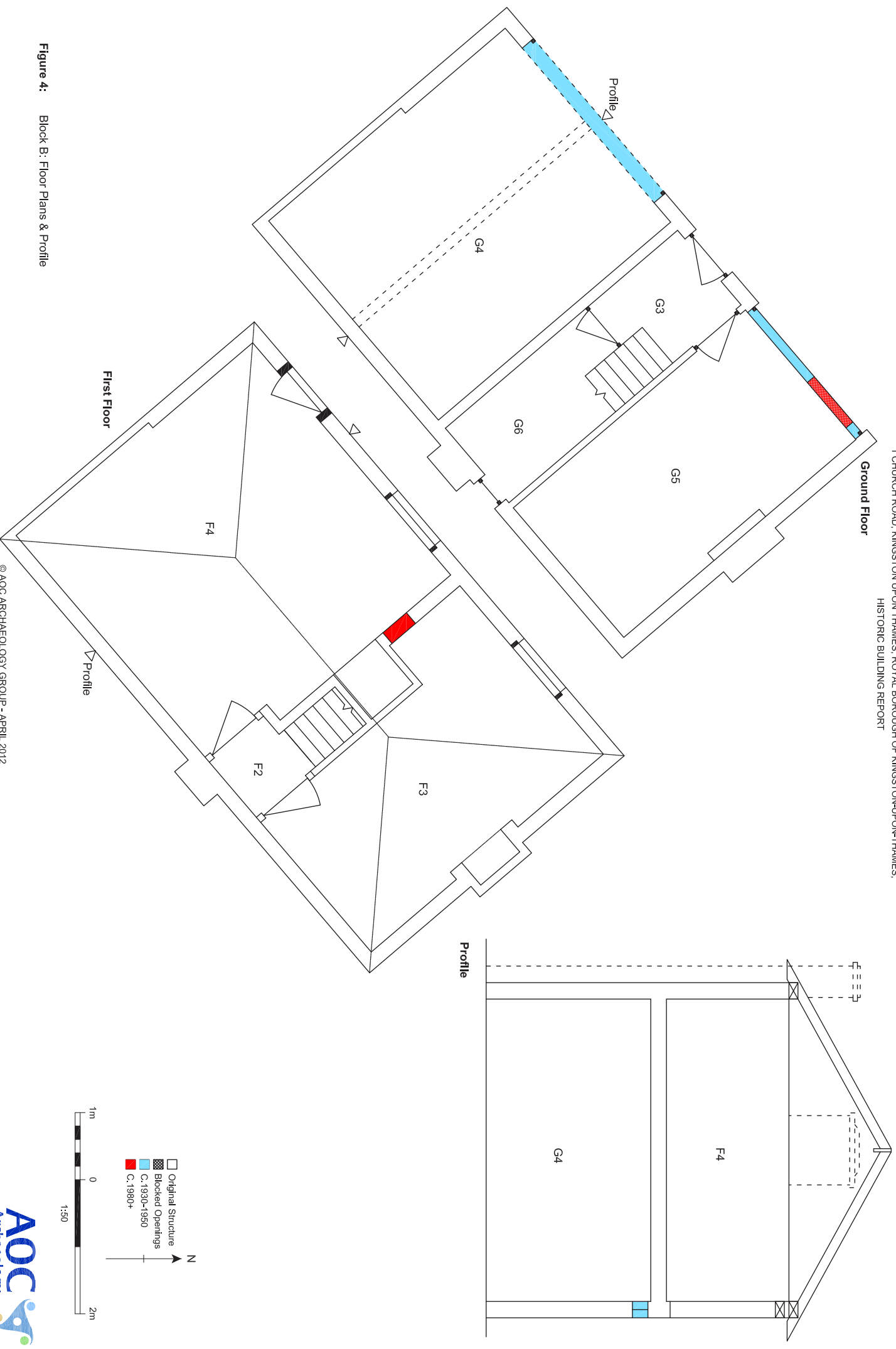


Figure 4: Block B: Floor Plans & Profile

Appendices

Appendix A – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-122027

Project details

Project name	1 Church Road
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated reference codes	project 32097 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated reference codes	project CCK12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES 1 Church Road
Postcode	KT1 3DJ
Site coordinates	TQ 1884 6927 51.4094800477 -0.291084356595 51 24 34 N 000 17 27 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
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Project brief originator EH GLAAS

Project design originator AOC Archaeology

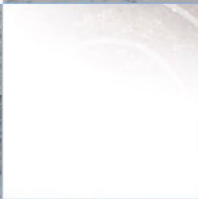
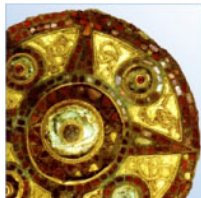
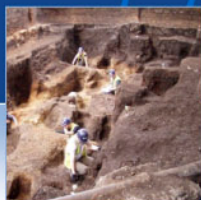
Project director/manager Paul Mason

Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Name of sponsor/funding JAC Property Consultants
body

Entered by Fitz (paul.fitz@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 29 March 2012



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