

117 London Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

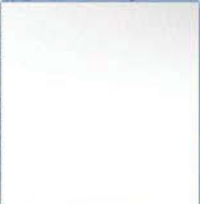
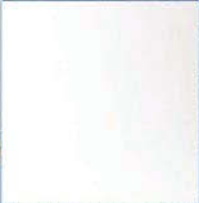
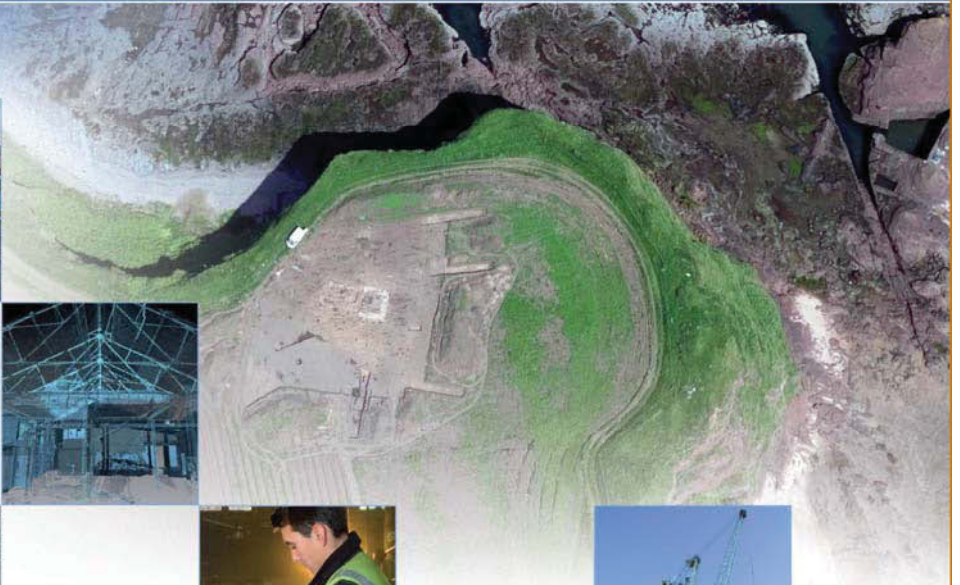
Planning Reference No: 13/12235

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 18664 69354

AOC Project No: 32360

Site Code: LDD13

Date: November 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

117 London Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: JMB Property Investments Ltd.
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London
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 18664 69354

AOC Project No: 32360

Date of Fieldwork: 14th – 15th November 2013

Prepared by: Helen MacQuarrie

Illustration by: Lesley Davidson

Date: November 2013

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

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of JMB Property Investments, on the 14th and 15th November 2013, at 117 London Road, Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches measuring 4m by 1.8m, 3m by 1.8m and 8m by 1.8m.

Brickearth was observed at between 1.08m and 1.22m below ground level. This was overlain by a, on average, 0.55m thick layer of buried post-medieval topsoil. This topsoil was covered by modern made ground which was in turn covered by concrete. Robbed out modern foundation trenches were identified within the southern limits of Trench 3 and within the eastern extent of Trench 1. Functioning petrol interceptors were indentified within the south of Trench 2.

Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of three evaluation trenches, excavated in advance of proposed redevelopment at 117 London Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames; National Grid Reference TQ 18664 69354 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is rectangular in shape and covers an area of c.0.6 hectares. It is located on the northern side of London Road and is bound by Tiffin Boys School to the west and north, with a property fronting London Road to the east.
- 1.1.3 The site is currently occupied by a two-storey 20th century storehouse, previously part of HSS. The current building does not have a basement and the surrounding land surface is concrete hardstanding. The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing building and construction of a three-storey ground floor commercial unit with eight apartments.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames. Archaeological advice to the council for this project is provided by Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 The site is located in an Area of Archaeological Significance, as designated by the Royal Borough of Kingston; which includes the locally significant post-medieval brewhouse. The Grade II Listed Tiffin Boys School (formerly known as Elmfield) is situated adjacent to the proposed development. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the site and it is located 50m north of the Fairfield / Knight's Park Conservation Area (AOC 2013a).
- 1.2.3 The archaeological condition relating to the planning application (Application Reference: 13/12235) reads as follows:

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

Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological excavation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development, in accordance with Policy DM 12 (Development in Conservation Areas and Affecting Heritage Assets) of the LDF Core Adopted April 2012.

- 1.2.4 The archaeological advisor required a 4% sample of evaluation trenching which would comprise of a two trench evaluation.
- 1.2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013b) was prepared as a method statement for the archaeological works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to the start of work on site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey Map (BGS 2013) indicates the site is comprised of London Clay bedrock of clay and silt. This is overlain by a superficial geology of Langley Silt Member of clay and silt.
- 1.3.2 The site lies on the southern bank of the River Thames. The land is flat and is recorded at a height of approximately 9.20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). A benchmark (9.41m AOD) is located on the southwest angle of Lovekyn Chantry Chapel, London Road, 0.2m above ground level (TQ 1856 6935) (AOC 2013b).
- 1.3.3 Archaeological investigations at 88 London Road, approximately 20m to the south of the development site, revealed naturally deposited brick earth and gravels at a height of 8.49m to 8.73m AOD (1.2m to 1.52m below ground surface) (AOC 2004).

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following information has been drawn from the Desk-Based Assessment produced by AOC Archaeology for the proposed development (AOC 2013a).

Prehistoric Periods (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2 Detailed studies relating to the area surrounding Kingston contribute valuable information to our knowledge of the landscape at this time. Such studies revealed that during the Prehistoric period, c.3000BC, the historic centre of Kingston next to the River Thames would have been an island (Butters 1995). The site itself may have been situated on the eastern bank across from the island.
- 2.3 Further evidence relating to this period is sparse, with only a few entries occurring on the GLHER. Evidence of early prehistoric activity has been recorded at Cromwell Road to the northwest of the site where Late Palaeolithic artefactual evidence was recovered and an early Mesolithic struck flint was recovered at Kingston Rotunda to the west of the site. Four struck flints were also recovered during excavations in 1995 at Tiffan Boys School and burnt and struck lithics were found Villiers Road, approximately 400m to the south of the site. A Bronze Age gully and pits have also been found during excavations elsewhere on London Road c.300m west of site.
- 2.4 Early Neolithic to Bronze Age evidence has been recovered at Canbury Park Road to the west of the site, in addition to Bronze Age activity at 3-6 the Parade and 26-28 London Road.
- 2.5 More substantial evidence of prehistoric activity was discovered on Fairfield Road, approximately 450m south-west of site, in the form of V-shaped ditches containing early Iron Age pottery and worked flint. This was found in association with a scatter of struck flint and Prehistoric pottery. Such evidence could relate to the Iron Age settlement that is suggested to be present in the area (Butters 1995). The limited and sparsely distributed evidence presented implies the potential for prehistoric activity on site would be low to moderate.

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.6 Kingston and the surrounding area is approximately 20km outside of the main Roman settlement area of *Londinium*, where the modern City of London now stands. *Londinium* would have acted as a focus for activity whose influence would have been felt throughout the region.
- 2.7 The area where Kingston now lies would have existed away from any known part of the network of roads built by the Romans (Butters 1995). This suggests that the area would have been partially isolated from many elements of Roman life, but this does not discount the possibility of Roman settlement in the vicinity.

- 2.8 Place name evidence supports the possibility of a settlement in the vicinity, with medieval documents referring to the place name of *Waleport*, which translated means 'Town of the Britons' (Butters 1995). This is suggested to be approximately 500m east of the site.
- 2.9 Detailed evidence for activity in the Kingston area is vague. The earliest written account comes from Leland who collated information in the 1530s. He writes:

"The olde monuments of the town of Kingeston be founde yn the decluyving doune from Come parke towards the galloys: and there yn ploughing and digging have very often beene founde foundation of waulles of houses, and diverse coyness of brasse, sylver and gold, with Romaine inscriptions, and painted yerten pottes; an yn one yn the Cardinal Wolsey's tyme was founde much Romaine money of sylver, and plates of Sylver" (Field & Needham 1986).

- 2.10 The records that exist on the GLHER for this period refer to the recovery of groups of finds. A spread of 350 bronze coins from the 4th century AD was found deposited as part of an in-filled river channel, approximately 500m south-west of the proposed development site. At the time of excavation it was uncertain whether the coins were part of a dispersed hoard or individual offerings.
- 2.11 Roman evidence in the form of a post hole and structure have been recorded at Fairfield Road to the west of the site and additional, albeit fragmentary, evidence has been recovered from Cromwell Road. Due to the lack of substantial evidence, the potential for archaeology from the Roman period is low.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.12 The earliest documentary reference to Kingston dates from 838AD which lists a series of Kings as being crowned at this place. It also appears that Kingston was also a royal vill or manor, which would automatically attribute a certain level of importance to the location.
- 2.13 Kingston and its surrounding area may have received greater attention due to its inclusion within a disputed area between the Kingdoms of Wessex, Mercia and Kent, with each vying for territorial superiority (Butters 1995).
- 2.14 Archaeological evidence is again limited to only a few records, with a gully dated to the period recorded during investigations at Kingston Rotunda; a ditch and pit were recorded at 82 Eden Street and archaeological investigations at the neighbouring Tiffin Boys School revealed an early to mid 11th century pit containing early medieval flint-tempered ware. Early medieval ceramics have also been recovered at 76 Eden Street to the west of the site. Such evidence of early medieval settlement activity is fairly fragmentary and suggests that there is a low potential for archaeological finds of this date.

Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 2.15 At the beginning of the medieval period, 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 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 (VCH, 1911). 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 by AD 1242 (Butters, 1995).
- 2.16 The growth of Kingston can also be observed in the increase of archaeological finds from this period. There are 15 entries relating to medieval archaeological activity and a further six pertaining to medieval to post-medieval evidence. The site lies to the east of the medieval core of Kingston and

nearby medieval foundations include the Chantry chapel of St Mary Magdalene (also known as Lovekyn Chapel) and the site of the medieval leper hospital. Both lie on the fringes of main settlement along the line of London Road. The Chantry chapel of St Mary Magdalene (also known as Lovekyn Chapel) was founded in AD 1309 and partly rebuilt in AD 1352. In 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.

- 2.17 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.
- 2.18 Further evidence of the pottery industry is indicated by a medieval kiln discovered during excavations for the Rotunda, just over 500m to the north-west of the site, where evidence for buildings dating from AD 1230 to 1440 was also recorded. Archaeological investigations at Tiffin School, adjacent to the site, recorded a 12th century pit.
- 2.19 The site is located on the eastern fringes of the medieval settlement of Kingston and is likely to have been utilised as agricultural lands during this period. As such the potential for significant archaeological remains relating to medieval landscape is considered low. The location of the site on the medieval lines of communication into the settlement, however, suggests a slightly higher potential for road side settlement evidence.

The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 2.20 There are a total of 39 records dating to the post-medieval period and 18 listed buildings.
- 2.21 Post-medieval activity in close proximity to the site includes a Quaker burial ground, c.125m to the east, post-medieval plough soils recorded during archaeological investigations at Tiffin Boys School and garden soil recorded at London Road, also to the east of the site.
- 2.22 Kingston began to expand rapidly in the latter half of the post-medieval period. 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) ([www. vision.edina.ac.uk](http://www.vision.edina.ac.uk)).

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeological advisor to the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- Determine the presence of prehistoric activity on site.
- Determine the presence of medieval activity on site.
- Establish the presence, extent, date and character of the possible 18th century brewhouse.

3.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Work was undertaken as set out in the written scheme of investigation (AOC 2013b). The proposed works outlined the excavation of two evaluation trenches measuring 8m by 1.8m and 7m by 1.8m at base. Due to constraints on site, including potentially live interceptor drains, the one trench was split into two. As such three trenches were excavated measuring 4m by 1.8m (Trench 1), 3m by 1.8m (Trench 2) and 8m by 1.8m (Trench 3).

3.2.2 The machining was carried out using a JCB excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Supervisor.

3.2.3 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 & 2012, EH 2008 & 2009).

3.2.4 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).

3.2.5 A unique site code for the project (**LDD 13**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier.

3.2.6 The evaluation was conducted by John Winfer under the overall management of Tony Walsh, AOC Operations Manager. The site was monitored by Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor for the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(100)	0.08m	9.31m - 9.23m	Concrete
(101)	0.08m	9.23m – 9.15m	Concrete
(102)	0.26m	9.15m – 8.89m	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt
(103)	0.36m	8.89m – 8.53m	Made Ground: Mid dark grey clay silt
(104)	0.44m	8.53m – 8.09m	Late post medieval buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt
(105)	N.F.E	<8.09m	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth

4.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated roughly east – west within the northern part of the site, measuring 4m in length and 1.8m wide (Figure 3 and Plate 1). Due to modern constraints (petrol interceptors) on site it was necessary to split what was intended to be a single east – west orientated trench in the north of the site, into two trenches. These are recorded as trenches 1 and 2.



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking west

4.1.2 Naturally-lain brown orange silt sand (105) was identified at 1.22m below ground level (8.09m OD) (Section 1). This was in turn overlain by a mid grey brown clay silt with frequent sand inclusions (104), which has been interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon. This deposit was observed at a depth of approximately 0.78m below ground level and was 0.44m thick. Overlying (104) was a 0.36m thick made ground deposit of mid to dark grey clay silt (103), observed 0.42m below ground surface. Late post-medieval glass fragments were observed from this horizon. The cut of a possible foundation trench [107] was recorded cutting through made ground deposit (103) (Section 2). The cut had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.1m in width (north-south) and <4m east-west. The cut was 0.58m thick and filled with red brick rubble, plaster, cement and ash (106). Sealing (106), were two 0.08m thick layers of concrete (101) and (100).



Plate 2: Section of trench facing south

4.2 Trench 2

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(200)	0.05m	9.34m - 9.29m	Concrete
(201)	0.10m	9.29m – 9.19m	Reinforced Steel Joist
(202)	0.32m	9.19m – 8.87m	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt with frequent brick inclusions
(203)	0.7m	8.87m – 8.17m	Late post medieval buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt
(206)	N.F.E	<8.17m	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth

4.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated roughly east – west within the northern part of the site, measuring 3m in length and 1.8m wide (Figure 3 and Plate 3).



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking north

4.2.2 Naturally-lain brown orange silt sand (206) was identified at 1.17m below ground level (8.17m OD) (Section 3). This was in turn overlain by a mid grey brown clay silt with frequent sand inclusions (203), which has been interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon. A fragment of blue transfer ware pottery was observed from this horizon indicating a 19th - 20th century date for this horizon. This deposit was observed at a depth of approximately 0.47m below ground level and was 0.70m thick. This was overlain by a 0.32m thick made ground deposit of dark grey clay silt (202), observed 0.15m below ground surface. Sealing (202), was a 0.10m thick steel reinforced joist (201) and a 0.05m thick concrete layer (200). A modern petrol interceptor [204] and (205) was recorded within the trench.



Plate 4: Section of trench facing west

4.3 Trench 3

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(300)	0.08m	9.30m - 9.22m	Concrete
(301)	0.40m	9.22m - 9.18m	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt
(302)	0.08m	9.18m - 9.1m	Made Ground: mid grey clay silt with intermittent white chalk inclusions
(303)	0.38m	9.1m - 8.72m	Made Ground: Mid grey brown clay silt
(304)	0.50m	8.72m - 8.22m	Buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt
(305)	N.F.E	<8.22m	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth

4.3.1 Trench 3 was orientated roughly north – south in the western part of the site, measuring 8m in length and 1.8m wide (Figure 3 and Plate 5). It was necessary to reduce the southern limit of the trench due to exposure of asbestos.



Plate 5: Trench 3 looking south

- 4.3.2 Naturally-lain brown orange silt sand (305) was identified at 1.08m below ground level (8.22m OD) (Section 4). This was in turn overlain by a mid grey brown clay silt (304), which has been interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon. A fragment of glazed ceramic wall or floor tile, 20th century in date was observed from this horizon. This deposit was observed at a depth of approximately 0.58m below ground level and was 0.50m thick. This was overlain by a 0.38m thick made ground deposit of mid to dark grey clay silt (303), observed 0.20m below ground surface. The cut of a possible foundation trench [306] was recorded cutting through made ground deposit (303) (Section 4). The cut had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.3m by 0.10m, extending outside the trench to the west and south. The cut was 0.90m in thickness and filled with red brick rubble (307). Sealing (307) was a 0.40m thick dark grey clay silt made ground deposit (302) and a 0.08m thick concrete layer (300).



Plate 6: Section of trench facing west

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of this archaeological investigation late post-medieval pottery and glass fragments were identified from the made ground deposits (102) and (103); and buried topsoil (203) and (304). These have been noted and photographed but not retained due to their modern date. No environmental samples were taken.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The geology of the site was made up of brown orange sandy silt / brickearth, which was observed at 8.20m OD in the west of the site and 8.09m OD in the north. This was overlain by a sequence of made ground deposits relating to the 19th century to modern changes of landuse. Desk Based Assessment investigation (AOC 2013a) identified the potential for a locally significant 18th century brewhouse on the site and potential for previously unrecorded medieval occupation. The intrusive works did not identify structural remains or evidence of occupation associated with the 18th century brewhouse nor any earlier, medieval occupation. The earliest deposit recorded is a mid grey clay silt interpreted as a possible topsoil which was dated to the 19th – 20th century by material culture observed on site. Two wall foundations were observed in the north and west of the site which post date the buried top soil horizon. This suggests substantial re-landscaping in the late 19th century which truncated earlier occupation evidence. The buried top soil deposit (104), (203) and (304) may relate to the designed gardens which occupied the north of the site in the late 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1868).
- 6.2 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Gillian King or Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Greater London Archaeological round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with LAARC. Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

8. Bibliography

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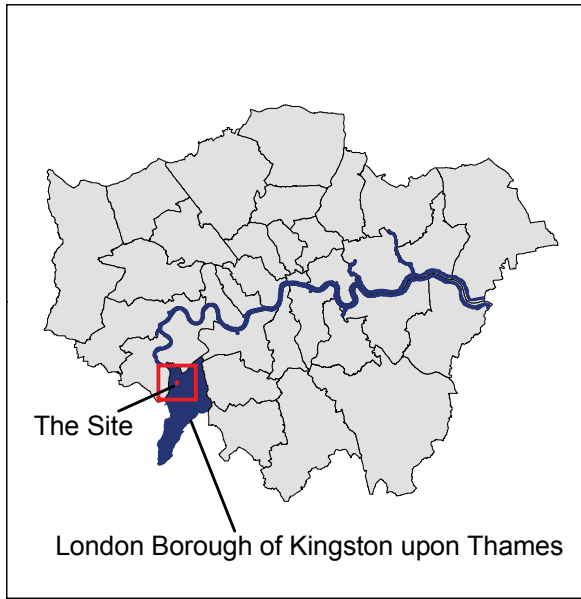
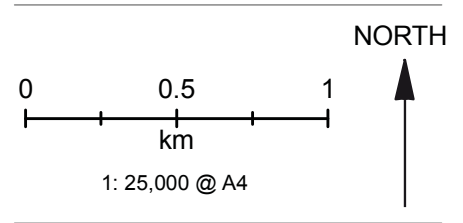
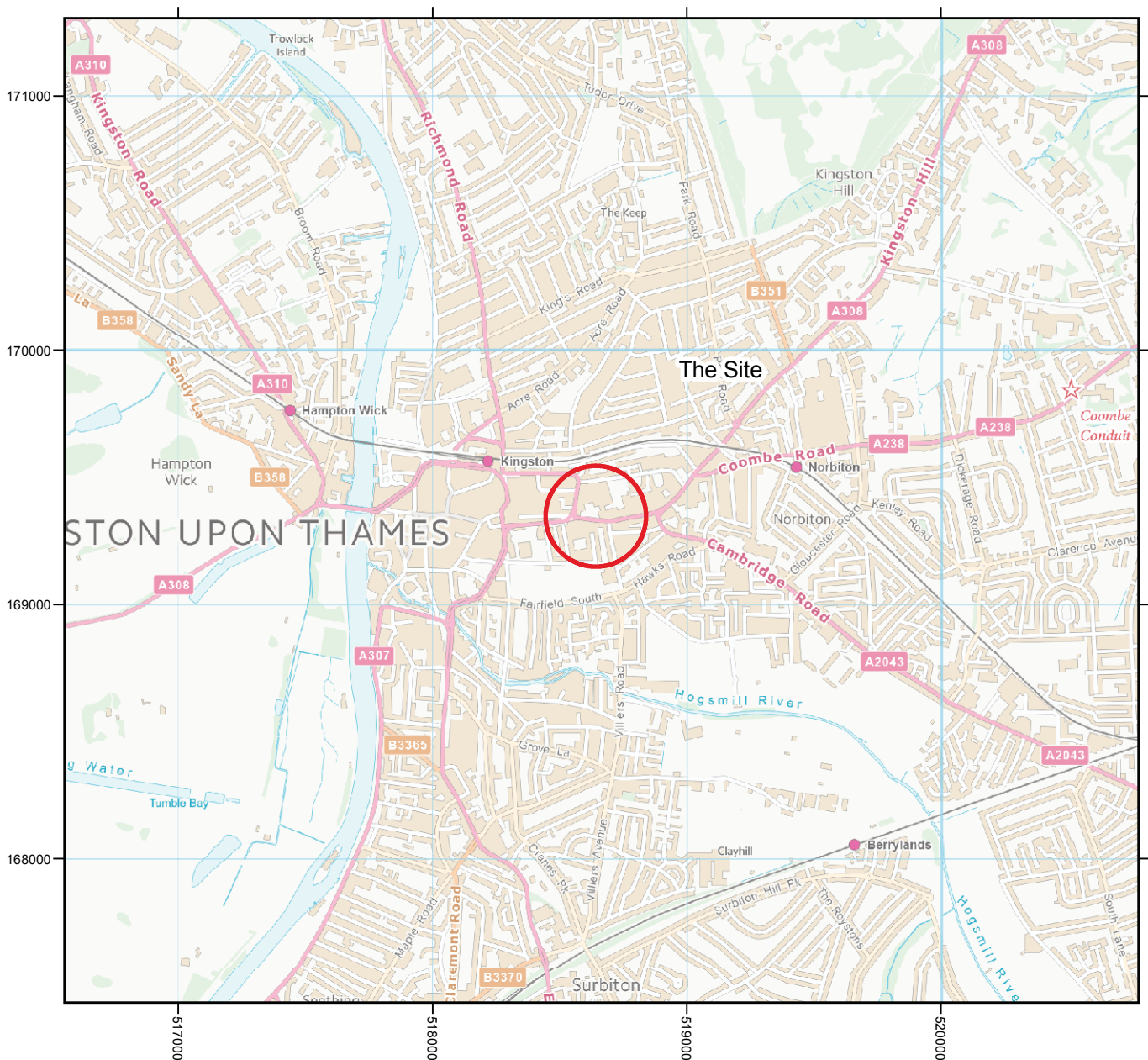


Figure 1:
Site Location



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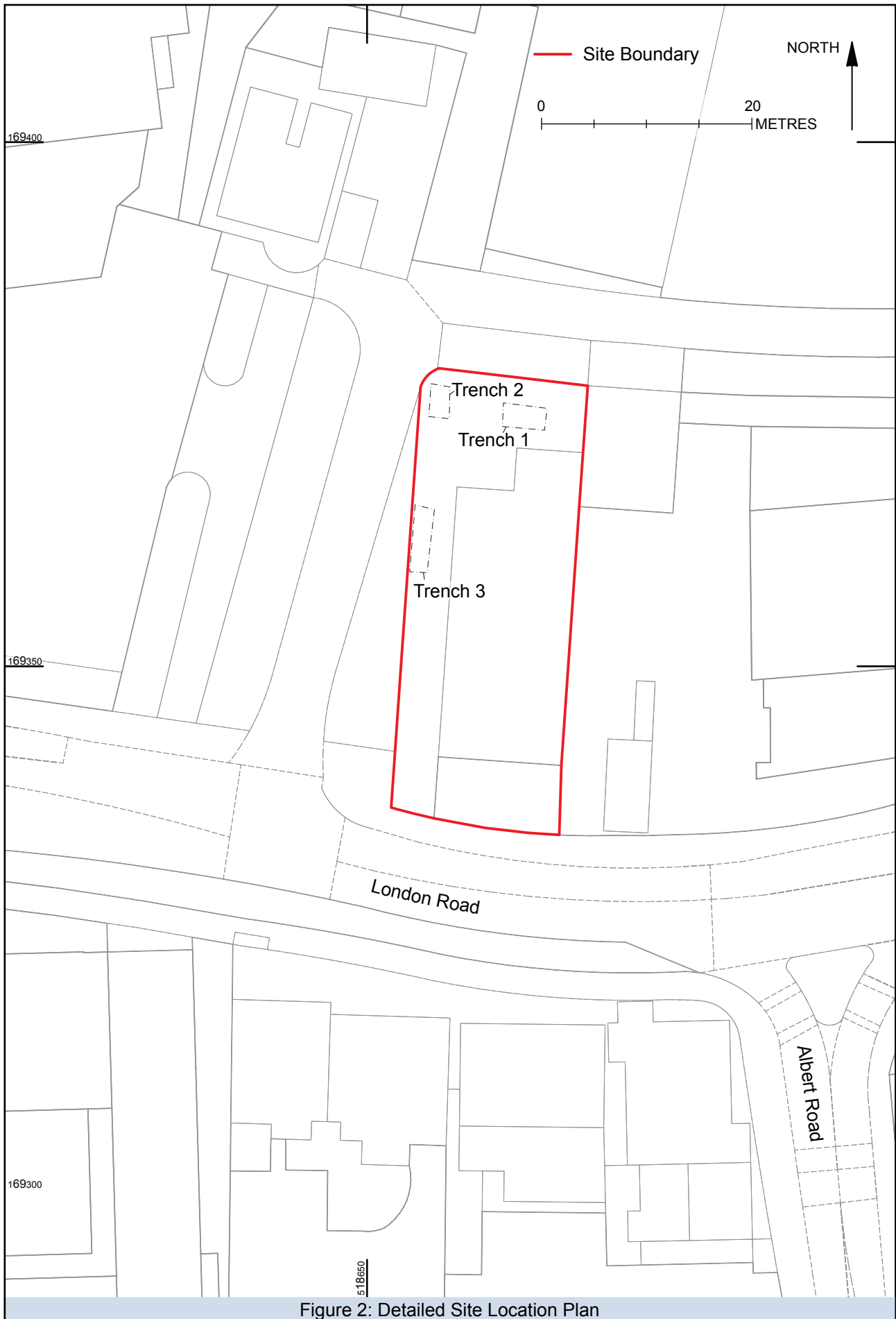


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

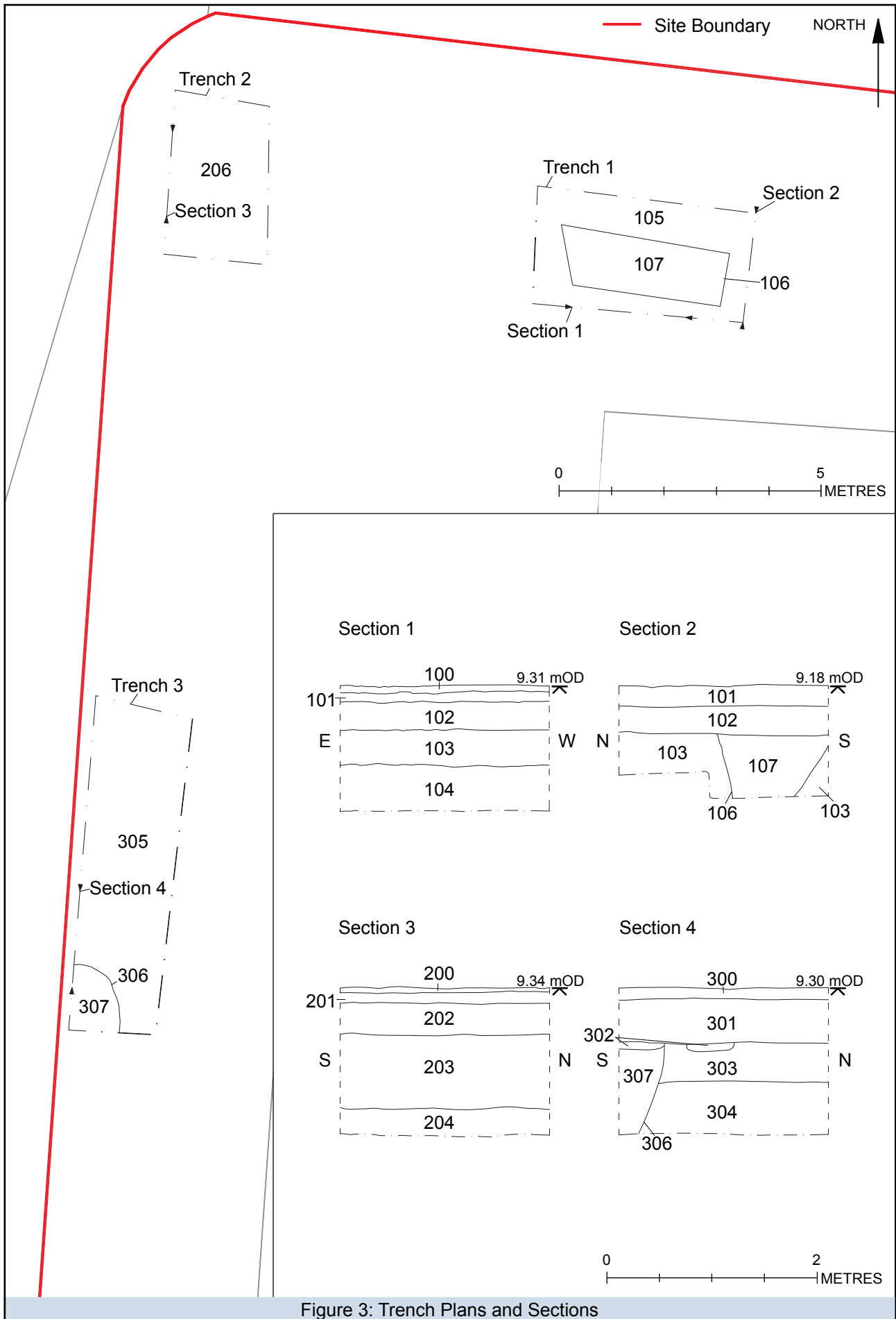


Figure 3: Trench Plans and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
(100)	Concrete	4m	1.8m	0.08m
(101)	Concrete	4m	1.8m	0.08m
(102)	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt	4m	1.8m	0.26m
(103)	Made Ground: Mid dark grey clay silt	4m	1.8m	0.36m
(104)	Buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt	4m	1.8m	0.44m
(105)	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth	4m	1.8m	N.F.E
(106)	Cut of foundation trench	1.1m	N.F.E.	<0.58m
(107)	Fill of foundation trench	1.1m	N.F.E.	<0.58m
(200)	Concrete	3m	1.8m	0.05m
(201)	Reinforced Steel Joist	3m	1.8m	0.1m
(202)	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt with frequent brick inclusions	3m	1.8m	0.32m
(203)	Late post medieval buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt	3m	1.8m	0.7m
(204)	Cut of petrol interceptor trench (modern intrusion)	N.F.E	N.F.E	1.4m
(205)	Fill of petrol interceptor trench	N.F.E	N.F.E	1.4m
(206)	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth	3m	1.8m	N.F.E
(300)	Concrete	8m	1.8m	0.08m
(301)	Made Ground: Dark grey clay silt	8m	1.8m	0.4m
(302)	Made Ground: mid grey clay silt with intermittent white chalk inclusions	8m	1.8m	0.08m
(303)	Made Ground: Mid grey brown clay silt	8m	1.8m	0.38m
(304)	Buried topsoil: Mid grey clay silt	8m	1.8m	0.5m
(305)	Geology: Brown orange silt with frequent sand / brick earth	8m	1.8m	N.F.E
(306)	Cut of foundation trench	1.3m	1m	0.9m
(307)	Fill of foundation trench	1.3m	1m	0.9m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-162780

Project details

Project name	117 London Road
Short description of the project	Three trench evaluation. Archaeological horizons relating to 19th century and later occupation only recorded. No further work recommended.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2013 End: 15-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	32360 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES 117 London Road
Postcode	KT2 6NH
Study area	0.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 18664 69354 51 0 51 24 36 N 000 17 36 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 8.09m Max: 8.22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator AOC Archaeology

Project design originator AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor John Winfer

Type of sponsor/funding
body developer

Name of
sponsor/funding body JMB Property Investments Ltd

Project archives
Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive notes Kept at AOC archaeology until sent to LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Digital Archive notes Kept at AOC archaeology until sent to LAARC

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Paper Archive notes Kept at AOC archaeology until sent to LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 117 London Road, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames: Archaeological
Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) MacQuarrie, H.

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher	AOC
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 text and illustrations (23 pages including figures)
Entered by	john winfer (john.winfer@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	25 November 2013



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