

DRAFT

**An Archaeological Evaluation at All Saints Church,
Kingston-Upon-Thames, Greater London**

**NGR 517900 169300
(TQ 1790 6930)**

**Project No: 3061
Site Code: AAS10**

**ASE Report No. 2010131
OASIS id: 81847**



**Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at All Saint Church, Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London. The excavation of an area of 250 square metres within the area of proposed development has revealed the remains of headstones and tombs relating to burials covered over during the 19th century. These were buried beneath a layer of 19th century made ground. Multiple articulated burials have been identified at a depth of 7.568mAOD.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at All Saint Church, Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London (NGR 517900 169300, Fig.1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is Kempton Park Gravels (South London 1998). The geology was confirmed by a geotechnical investigation (CgMs 2010, Appendix 2).

1.2.2 The site occupies a near level area of grassed cemetery with occasional mature trees.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed development on the recommendation of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) in line with central and local government policy.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the evaluation as given in the written scheme of investigation (WSI, CgMs 2010) are:-

- To establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation in situ.
- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).
- To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

- To define and quantify the archaeology likely to be affected by the proposed development, rather than to excavate, in order to inform the proposed development. Evidence of burials is anticipated to be the primary archaeological resource identified, and it is proposed that graves and human remains be planned and surveyed, but left *in situ*. The treatment of human remains will follow the provisions of the document 'Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England', English Heritage, 2005.

1.4.2 The specific objectives of the evaluation are (CgMs 2010):-

- To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric or later activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.
- To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation/activity.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- To consider the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect affect of the proposed development where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus and Kathryn Grant (Archaeologists), Ben Sharp (Assistant Archaeologist) and Leslie Davison and John Cook (Surveyors) between the 9th and 18th of August 2010. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An in-depth archaeological assessment of Kingston upon Thames has been undertaken by Duncan Hawkins (Hawkins 2006 & 2003) the information regarding the prehistoric to medieval periods from these reports has been summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric (450 000 BC – AD42)

2.2.1 Prehistoric finds are limited to a few chance finds of flint tools dated to the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic and Neolithic. Neolithic pottery, worked flint, antler and animal bone were recovered from Eden Walk.

2.2.2 A middle Bronze Age trackway was identified and Bronze Age ditches and features have also been identified which may represent dispersed Late Bronze Age settlement in Kingston. A large assemblage of Bronze Age weaponry has also been recovered from Kingston.

2.2.3 Very little evidence has been found for Iron Age activity.

2.3 Roman (AD43 – 409)

2.2.1 No evidence has been found for substantial Roman settlement at Kingston, though there is some evidence for a scatter of rural hamlets and farms. A number of Roman findspots are known.

2.4 Saxon and Medieval (AD410 – 1539)

2.4.1 During the Saxon period, documentary sources appear to reference Kingston as having held a synod in AD838 and as the location of the consecration of Athelstan in AD925 the consecration of Eadred in 946 and Ethelred II in AD978 are also mentioned.

2.4.2 The Domesday Survey records a church at Kingston, the exact foundation date of which is unknown, a Romanesque building, known as the Chapel of St Mary, is stylistically dated to the 11th century though a reused cross fragment of 10th or 11th century date has also been recovered from the site (Hawkins 2003).

2.4.3 Documentary evidence records Kingston as an important royal centre in the 10th and 11th centuries, though archaeological evidence of settlement is concentrated in the 12th and 13th centuries (Hawkins *ibid*).

2.4.4 Around the 11th century Kingston lay on a large low gravel island bounded by channels and streams. A medieval bridge dated dendrochronologically to 1170 (Potter 1988) indicates Kingston was of sufficient importance to necessitate a bridge over the river.

2.4.5 Excavations by volunteers in 1969 uncovered the remains of a 14th century pottery kiln in Eden Street with a substantial quantity of pottery recovered (Sampson 2006).

2.4.6 The general layout of central Kingston appears to have remained relatively unchanged between the 17th and 18th centuries with the Rocque's map of c.1745 showing buildings concentrated around All Saints Church and developing along Norbeton Street. Substantial development takes place during the 19th century with the introduction of the railway, the 1865 Ordinance Survey map shows considerable expansion of the town centre.

2.5 Post-medieval (AD1539-present)

2.5.1 In the early 19th century the original graveyard was deemed to be overcrowded and a new graveyard was opened in 1826. Subsequently most burials took place within the new graveyard (Butters 1995) with the possible exception of interments within family vaults. The closure of the burial ground to new burials was in line with increasing concerns at this time regarding the unsanitary conditions of overcrowded cemeteries which eventually led to the Burial Act of 1852 and greater regulation of burial depth and location.

2.5.2 Remodelling of the churchyard also appears to have taken place along with the substantial rebuild of 1862-6, '*before the path was made, the Kingston Church had been buried to a depth of 2 to 4 feet*' (Cowie, undated p66-67). This suggests movement of a considerable volume of earth to install the path.

2.5.3 An Illustration of All Saints Church of 1851 (reproduced in Sampson 2006), apparently prior to the rebuild, depicts a high number of burials occupying the site with upright memorial stones and chest tombs.

2.5.4 Extensive clearance of headstones and memorials has taken place since the 1851 illustration. In the 1970's the churchyard was apparently levelled to form a flat surface (Butters 1995) this may have involved removal of any remaining headstones with the exception of the few remaining larger tombs. Around this time substantial redevelopment of the town was underway.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** An area of approximately 250 square metres was investigated designed to cover as wide an area of the proposed development as possible, whilst avoiding excavation under tree canopies (Fig.2).
- 3.2** Excavations were undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m thickness using an 8 tonne 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 3.3** Excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any archaeological layer or deposit.
- 3.4** The surface of the excavated area was cleared of loose spoil by hand following machine excavation.
- 3.5** Any finds recovered were bagged separately and clearly labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE specialists. All removed spoil was scanned using a metal detector to recover any artefacts.
- 3.6** Disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture were collected during excavation and reburied immediately upon completion of the evaluation.
- 3.7** No excavation of articulated burials was undertaken, where burials were encountered these were only partly exposed to confirm that the burial was in situ and then covered up.
- 3.8** All contexts were recorded on pro forma context recording forms. Memorials were recorded using the Council for British Archaeology standard recording forms.
- 3.9** A full digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations with colour slide and black and white photographs taken as appropriate.
- 3.10** A section of the stratigraphy of the excavation area was drawn at a scale of 1:20 with individual detailed sections also at 1:20. Detailed plans of tombs were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The trench and feature locations were located using GPS surveying equipment and all features were planned in relation to ordnance datum heights.
- 3.11** Test augering was undertaken to ascertain the depth of the burial soil using a hand auger Locations were selected to avoid known in situ burials.
- 3.12** Following consultation with Duncan Hawkins of CgMs and the County Archaeological Officer the excavation areas were backfilled, compacted, no reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	39
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0

Photographs	1 digital CD, 1 film colour slide, 1 film black and white print
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	22
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Presentation of Results

4.1.1 A description of the general stratigraphic sequence and the features encountered during the evaluation is given in section 4.2. Tombs and grave marking structures are detailing in 4.3, memorial stones in 4.4 and human remains in 4.5. A list of recorded contexts is detailed in Table 2.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.05m	9.083
2	Dep	made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.60m	9.033
3	Dep	cemetery soil	Tr.	Tr.	1.20m+	8.550
4	burial	burial 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.561
5	burial	burial 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.568
6	Cut	General number for shallow modern intrusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.083
7	Dep	buried path?	10.00m	1.00m	0.05m	8.689
8	Dep	buried topsoil	Patchy	Patchy	0.20m	8.734
9	Cut	cut for buried path	10.00m	1.00m	0.05m	8.734
10	burial	burial 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.367
11	burial	burial 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.349
12	tomb	Brick tomb	3.50m	2.20m	unknown	8.658
13	tomb	Brick tomb	1.95m	10.50m	unknown	8.869
14	tomb	Brick tomb	0.90m+	0.65m	unknown	8.859
15	tomb	Brick tomb	1.30m+	0.50m	unknown	5.565
16	Dep	upcast deposit	2.0m	0.40m	unknown	8.764
17	Cut	cut of charnel pit	0.60m	0.40m	0.25m	8.764
18	fill	fill of charnel pit	0.60m	0.40m	0.25m	8.764
19	tomb	Brick tomb	1.90m	0.60m	unknown	8.663
20	void					
21	tomb	tomb cap stones	2.30m+	1.12m	1.80m	8.469
22	Dep	bone charnel deposit	5.00m	2.00m+	unknown	8.834
23	tomb	yellow brick tomb	1.20m+	0.26m+	unknown	8.835
24	tomb	Stone slab cap stone	0.75m	0.65m	unknown	8.830
25	memorial	Headstone 1	0.50m+	0.05m	0.40m	8.566
26	memorial	Headstone 2	0.24m+	0.05m	0.33m	8.586
27	memorial	Headstone 3	0.37m+	0.05m	0.46m	8.734
28	memorial	Headstone 4	0.24m+	0.05m	0.47m	8.481
29	memorial	Headstone 5	0.28m+	0.07m	0.80m	8.610
30	memorial	Headstone 6	0.30m+	0.07m	0.76m	8.527
31	memorial	Headstone 7	0.23m+	0.07m	0.57m	8.586

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
32	memorial	Headstone 8	0.16m+	0.07m	0.25m+	8.520
33	memorial	Headstone 9	0.30m+	0.07m	0.30m+	8.520
34	memorial	Headstone 11	0.18m+	0.07m	0.70m	8.455
35	memorial	Headstone 12	0.23m+	0.07m	0.76m	8.786
36	memorial	Headstone 13	0.10m+	0.07m	0.70m	8.682
37	memorial	Headstone 14	0.05m+	0.07m	0.75m	8.564
38	Cut	cut for demolished tomb	1.00m	0.90m	unknown	8.622
39	fill	fill of tomb demolition	1.00m	0.90m	unknown	8.622
	Memorial	displaced memorial fragment, headstone 10	0.46m	0.07m	0.24m	N/A

Table 2: Recorded contexts

4.2 Site stratigraphy (Fig. 4)

- 4.2.1 The natural substrate was not encountered during the evaluation. The earliest deposit [003] was a generic cemetery soil comprising loose dark orange brown gravel with silty sand containing fragments of pottery, animal bone and disarticulated and articulated human remains. The total thickness of deposit [003] was not established during test augering of the area. It was, however, observed to continue for at least 0.50m below the identified articulated burials.
- 4.2.2 Cut into [003] was a possible north to south orientated path [007] (cut [009]) of crushed ceramic building material, gravel and mortar of 0.05m thickness by 1m width and visible in patches across the west of the site for a length of up to 10m.
- 4.2.3 Overlying the cemetery soil was [008], a loose dark brown sandy silt topsoil containing occasional land snail shell. Overlying the buried topsoil in places and burying head stone M2 was, [016]. These were a series of deposits of brownish orange gravels of 0.40m thickness extending for 2m east to west and are likely to represent upcast from construction of burial vaults within the graveyard.
- 4.2.4 Cut into the upcast was a 0.60m by 0.40m pit of 0.25m depth [017] containing a dark brown sandy silt with abundant disarticulated human remains [018].
- 4.2.5 Eight tombs were identified cut into [003] and likely to have been cut through [008] though no direct stratigraphic relationship was visible.
- 4.2.6 A loose dark brown sandy silt made ground [002] containing large quantities of pottery, glass, clay pipe and animal bone of up to 0.60m thickness covering most of the area overlay [016]. A patchy charnel deposit [022] overlay deposit [002], not fully excavated the deposit extended 5m north to south by 2m east to west. A 0.05m thick light brown sandy silt topsoil [001] overlay made ground deposit [002] and charnel deposit [022].

4.2.7 Modern intrusions were observed cut into the topsoil and given the generic number [006], and included a small rubbish pit (of 1980's date) and a pit from an uprooted tree.

4.3 The tombs and grave marking structures (Fig. 3)

4.3.1 A total of nine in situ tombs or brick grave marking structures were identified. No headstones remained with inscriptions to give accurate dates to the monuments although they are likely to be of later 18th or early 19th century. Upcast from tomb excavations buried headstone M1 of 1776 date.

4.3.2 Brick grave markings likely to have been above ground monuments included rectangular brick monuments and 'coffin' shaped monuments.

4.3.3 Brick tomb [013] measured 1.95m west to east, 0.57m north to south and had an excavated depth of 0.25m. It was made of frogged 19th century brick with slate used as a levelling layer. It seems likely the brick structure once supported a top slab of some kind.

4.3.4 Tomb [014] was partially exposed in the trench edge. A stone slab supported a tapered brick structure with mortar infilling. It was 0.90m east to west (as exposed) with 0.65m maximum width and 0.25m excavated depth. It is likely the brick tomb supported a decorative top or slab.

4.3.5 Tomb marker [019] also had a slightly tapered 'coffin' shape and consisted of bricks with mortar layer overlying the top and had a broken headstone to the west end. Tomb marker [019] measured 1.90m east to west by 0.60m maximum width and is likely to have supported a decorative top.

4.3.6 A brick and mortar stain of rough rectangular shape, [039], of 1m by 0.90m remaining dimensions in probable cut [038] was likely to have been an upstanding brick tomb removed during levelling of the site. Within the remit of the evaluation it was not possible to determine whether larger brick tombs lay beneath the upstanding markers or whether the markers indicated simple burials.

4.3.7 The top of three vaulted tombs were identified. Red brick vaulted tomb [015] had a remaining broken off headstone to the west and was of 0.50m north to south width by 1.30m east to west length but was not fully exposed during the evaluation. From the proximity of the neighbouring headstone and the curve of the vault it is likely the vault is of single burial width, and uncertain depth. A yellow brick vaulted tomb [023] with 1.2m east to west length by 0.26m maximum exposed width was also identified and is also likely to be a single burial width.

4.3.8 The remains of a large brick vault [012] were identified at the southern most edge of the evaluation area. Measuring 3.5m by 2.2m a large arched vault, wide enough for at least two burials was identified along with partially upstanding sleeper walls which would have once supported an upstanding rectangular brick monument. The depth and full extent of the vault is unknown as the vault continued beyond the limit of excavation.

- 4.3.9 A single stone slab [024] of 0.65m by 0.75m lying immediately to the east of the sole remaining upstanding monument may represent capping of an entrance to a tomb although this was not confirmed during the evaluation.
- 4.3.10 To the north east of the excavation area and extending beyond the limit of excavation was a series of flat capping stones [021], each stone measured 1.12m by 0.72m. At least 4 cap stones were present with 1.2m north to south and at least 2.3m east to west length within the evaluation area. An open void exists beneath the cap stones which was measured to a depth of 1.80m. The void was not large enough to permit observations within the tomb though a slight obstruction to the tape measure lowered between the cap stones is likely to have been a coffin. The number of burials contained within the tomb is unknown though a minimum of two is likely based upon the width of the cap stones.

4.4 The memorial stones (Fig 3)

- 4.4.1 In addition to the brick tombs and vaults 13 *in situ* headstones were uncovered. Unbroken headstones of 18th century date were mostly covered by upcast from later burials [016] or the general made ground deposit [003].
- 4.4.2 The broken headstones, generally of 19th century date have been broken off prior to the laying of deposit [002] suggesting these were moved as part of the general clearance, perhaps in the mid 19th century. The memorials are listed detailed in Table 3.

Memorial number	context	Inscription	details
M1	25	I.T 1719 A.G 1723	sound condition, in situ. Buried by [002]
M2	26	C.C 1776	In situ. Broken by later activity. Buried by upcast of later burials [016].
M3	27	S.S 1806	In Situ. Buried by [002]
M4	28	no visible inscription	In Situ. Buried by [002]
M5	29	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M6	30	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M7	31	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M8	32	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M9	33	..D ...1800	In Situ. Buried by [002], only partially visible as extends into baulk.

Memorial number	context	Inscription	details
M10	no context	...of THOMAS above ..a..d..o..GATES wh..of Feb 1...	Partial stone recovered from context [002]. Not in situ.
M11	34	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M12	35	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]
M13	36	...Who...1763 Aged 75 years also the wife of JOHN GANDERTON who departed this life.... 10? 1783 aged 60	May not be in situ, upright but broken, uncertain if location is correct. Buried by [002].
M14	37	no visible inscription	In Situ. Truncated by later activity. Buried by [002]

Table 3: The memorial stones

4.4 The human remains (Fig 3)

- 4.4.1 Bone preservation on site was generally good (grade 1, Mckinley 2004) allowing burials to be easily identified.
- 4.4.2 Only four articulated burials were encountered. All the burials were located within a deeper test pit in the north-west corner of the evaluation area. All burials were supine and orientated west to east with heads located at the west.
- 4.4.3 Coffin remains were found associated with Burials 1 and 2. Burial 1 was of an adult part of the cranium and articulating mandible were uncovered. Burial 2 comprised the cranium of an adult individual, in situ coffin furniture around the cranium indicated an in situ burial no further excavation took place. Burial 3 comprised the articulated feet of an adult individual the remains were not uncovered further. The flexed right arm of an adult individual was uncovered in Burial 4.
- 4.4.4 All the burials were within a 2m x 1.6m area and no undisturbed natural subsoil was visible between the burials suggesting they lay within disturbed cemetery soil and that it was highly likely further articulated burials lay beneath.
- 4.4.5 Three large bags of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the area in addition to two large charnel deposits which were left in situ. The presence of the moderate quantity of disarticulated human remains is indicative of a densely populated cemetery with reuse of burial plots.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds, mainly from made ground [2], was recovered during the archaeological work. Most of these finds are of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. An overview can be found in Tables 4 and 6. Finds were all washed and dried or dried only as appropriate. They were counted, weighed and bagged by material and by context. A number of finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>). These have been recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive. Metalwork is all in stable condition and does not require further conservation or X-ray.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CT P	Wt (g)
2	19	784	4	420	47	1406	18	694	2	12
3	5	236	1	384						

Table 4. Quantification of the bulk finds.

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery from two individually numbered contexts. Although both deposits contain residual pieces all of the pottery is fresh, with a large average sherd size. As such the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to repeated reworking.

5.2.2 Context [2] produced the largest and most mixed group. The earliest pottery in this deposit consists of part of the rim from a green glazed Border ware jug (BORDG) which is likely to be of 17th- century date (11g). There are two sherds (106g) of post-medieval redware (PMR), one the rim of an externally sooted jar/pipkin, the other a large horizontal bowl handle. Both are likely to be of late 17th- to 18th- century date. There is a large part of a late pedestal based tin-glazed ware (TGW) ointment pot (88g) and a body sherd of London stoneware (LONS) (53g), both of which are probably of 18th- century date. The remainder of the assemblage from [2] is likely to date to between 1820 and 1900. A range of wares are represented including PMR (flower pot), English stoneware (ENGS – blacking bottle), pearlware (PEAR – a calf figurine fragment), English porcelain (ENPO – a tea cup and baby figurine in a basket), transfer-printed ware plates (TPW – with willow and Eton College patterns) and refined white earthenwares (REFW – saucers, paste pot and marmalade jar).

5.2.3 Context [3] produced an earlier assemblage although all sherds are fresh. The group probably dates to between c. 1700 and 1750 although there is clearly some residuality. This takes the form of a slashed strap handle from a patchily green glazed pitcher in Coarse Border ware (CBW) of probable mid 14th- to 15th- century date (41g). The remaining sherds consist of the base from a BORDG vessel of 17th- century date (14g), rim fragments from two Metropolitan slipware dishes (METS) with zig-zag trailed slip on their

rims (56g) and a body sherd from a large LONS bottle (126g).

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 966g were recovered from 2 contexts. The material mostly consists of floor tile with a small quantity of brick and peg tile.
- 5.3.2 Conjoining fragments of decorated floor tile were recovered from context [002] RF<8> and RF <9>. The tile had a reduced core and knife cut chamfered edge with a thickness of 18mm and was in an orange sandy fabric with moderate calcareous inclusions and moderate poorly sorted fine to medium quartz and sparse black sand. The decoration consisted of impressed parallel curved lines with impressed dots inbetween similar to designs 2115 and 2116 from Schubrede Priory, West Sussex (Eames 1981a and b). The Kingston tiles are thinner than the examples from Schubrede, but are likely to be of 14th to 15th century date.
- 5.3.3 Two fragments of abraded floor tile with knife cut chamfered edges of 25mm thickness were also recovered from context [002]. One fragment retained traces of cream slip with clear glaze and was in an orange fabric with coarse chunky cream and red silt inclusions with moderate fine to medium quartz and black sand inclusions. The second fragment did not have any glazed surfaces and was in an orange sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz and sparse black iron rich inclusions. These fragments are both likely to be of later medieval, 15th or 16th century date.
- 5.3.4 A fragment of floor tile of probable post medieval date was also recovered from context [002] with an abraded upper surface and thickness of 35mm the tile is unglazed with vertical sides and in a fine orange fabric with moderate mica and some chunky silt inclusions.
- 5.3.5 A single peg tile fragment from context [002] in a brownish orange fabric with fine mica speckling and sparse fine black iron rich inclusions and sparse fine quartz and moderate orange iron rich silt is of probable 16th to 17th century date.
- 5.3.6 The brick fragment from context [003] is an unfrogged, over fired example in Museum of London fabric MoL3035 and is of later 18th to 19th century date.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of 17 pieces of glass (wt 694g) was recovered from [002]. The assemblage as a whole is of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date, although a few pieces can be dated closer to the late 19th- to early 20th-century. Included are mineral water bottle fragments, one of which is a Hamilton bottle base with partially surviving embossing (“(...)ATERS.” “...MMERS” “(...)OL” “SUPERIOR”). Other vessels consist of both cylindrical and rectangular small medicine or toiletry bottles, a clear glass, cylindrical phial, a cut glass vase body sherd and two ink bottles. The latter include conjoining fragments from an octagonal pale blue example, as well as a complete rectangular, aqua ink bottle with sheared neck and pen rests on

either side. Food storage was represented by a clear glass Garton HP Sauce bottle stopper and an aqua jar stop embossed "SYKES.MACVAY&Co(...)" "ALBION GLASSWOR[KS CASTLEFORD]"). A translucent white wine glass fragment consisting of base with plain stem and partial bowl was also recovered.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage consisting of two plain stem fragments and six bowl was recovered during the evaluation. The stems date to between ca. 1750 and 1910. The bowls (Table 3) were principally classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180; prefix AS). This was complimented by Adrian Oswald's Simplified General Typology (1975, 37; prefix OS), in order to refine the dating of 18th-century clay pipes.

Context	RF No	Bowl Type	Date	Decoration	Maker's Marks
3	1	AO27	c. 1780-1820		RD
2	3	AO29	c. 1840-1880		T?M
2	4	AO27/28	c. 1780-1840	Grapes; Vine leaf on seams	
2	5	AO28	c. 1820-1840	Leaf decoration on seams	
2	6	OS22	c. 1730-1780	Arms of Hanover; grape bunches/tendrils on seam	
2	7	AO27/28	c. 1780-1840	Fluted	

Table 5. Overview of the clay tobacco pipe bowls.

5.5.2 Maker's marks are moulded in relief on the spur. None of the marks can be assigned to known makers.

5.5.3 Bowls such as the Grapes example (RF <4>) have commonly been interpreted as representing Public House signs (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 2010). They have however never been recovered associated with a pub and are likely to represent popular decorative designs, which may in some cases have been utilised by Public Houses (Higgins 1981: 221).

5.5.4 A partial armorial pipe (RF <6>) was recovered as well. Part of the Arms of Hanover survive, with the misspelled partial motto "[DIEU ET MON] DRIT". The front is decorated with vine tendrils and stem as well as two small grape bunches. Although the top half is missing, the piece is paralleled by two pipes recovered at Paul's Wharf, containing an identical design including the misspelling, which means the missing parts of the bowl would have contained rose and thistle designs (Le Cheminant 1981, 124, no. 24). As this type of armorial pipe is common in London, its presence in Kingston is likely to be the result of river traffic (Higgins 1981, 216).

5.5.5 Although small and mainly unstratified, the assemblage contains some intrinsically interesting examples, specifically the armorial pipe and the Grapes pipe, both of which demonstrate the distribution of these pipes. The assemblage is therefore considered to be of some significance. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. If any further stages of work take place, finds should be studied in conjunction with the current assemblage. No further work is required for the assemblage as it stands.

5.6 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Clay tobacco pipe and tile fragments have been discussed with their functional type. An overview of all registered finds can be found in Table 4. Apart from one clay tobacco pipe fragments, all objects were recovered from made ground [002]. The majority of finds dates to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Included are iron heel plates from shoes (RF <13> to <16>), the head of a bone tooth brush (RF <12>), a complete thimble (RF <11>) and a ceramic doll's head with painted face (RF <2>). Buttons were recovered, including a two-piece domed copper-alloy sheet example with decorative front (RF <10>). Other pieces consist of a large serving knife with ivory handle (RF <17>), a copper penknife with horn handles and iron blades (RF <18>) and part of a probable lock system (RF <19>). A lead, illegible token (di. 24.8mm) of post-medieval was recovered as well.

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)
AAS10	3	1	PIPE	CERA	PMED	6
AAS10	2	2	TOY	CERA	PMED	20
AAS10	2	3	PIPE	CERA	PMED	6
AAS10	2	4	PIPE	CERA	PMED	6
AAS10	2	5	PIPE	CERA	PMED	8
AAS10	2	6	PIPE	CERA	PMED	6
AAS10	2	7	PIPE	CERA	PMED	<2
AAS10	2	8	TILE	CERA	MED	128
AAS10	2	9	TILE	CERA	MED	68
AAS10	2	10	BUTT	COPP	PMED	8
AAS10	2	11	THIM	COPP	PMED	4
AAS10	2	12	TOOT	BONE	PMED	4
AAS10	2	13	SHOE	IRON	PMED	68
AAS10	2	14	SHOE	IRON	PMED	44
AAS10	2	15	SHOE	IRON	PMED	44
AAS10	2	16	SHOE	IRON	PMED	58
AAS10	2	17	KNIF	IRON/IVORY	PMED	76
AAS10	2	18	KNIF	HORN/COPP/IRON	PMED	60
AAS10	2	19	LOCK	COPP	PMED	42
AAS10	2	20	UNK	COPP	PMED	10

AAS10	2	21	TOKEN	LEAD	PMED	10
AAS10	2	22	BUTT	IRON	PMED	<2

Table 6. Summary of the Registered Finds.

5.7 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.7.1 A total of 40 fragments of animal bone were recovered from context [002]. The bone was in a good condition with a number of large fragments having been recovered.

5.7.2 Wherever possible the bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using Archaeology South-East's in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as cattle-sized and the smaller fragments as sheep-sized.

5.7.3 The species identified within the assemblage include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis*) and pig (*Sus*). The NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) is shown in Table 7. The cattle-sized fragments have been included in the cattle bone count and the sheep-sized fragments have been included in the sheep bone count.

SPEICES	NISP
CATTLE	16
SHEEP	19
PIG	5

Table 7: NISP

5.7.4 The assemblage is dominated by sheep, cattle and pig respectively. The majority of the bone derives from meat-bearing elements and evidence of butchery has been noted on 25% of the assemblage. A number of unfused bones have also been recorded which suggests that the assemblage is the remains of secondary butchery.

5.7.5 One complete sheep metacarpal was recovered and measured according to Von Den Driesch (1976). The measurements are shown in Table 2.

GL	Bd	Bp	SD	Height (Teichert)
116	14.4	12.8	3.8	561

Table 8: Sheep metacarpal measurements in mm

5.7.6 The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further work is required. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation revealed a number of *in situ* headstones, tombs and articulated burials. A thick made ground deposit has raised the level of the cemetery from 8.550mAOD to 9.083mAOD. Articulated burials were encountered at a minimum depth of 7.568mAOD.
- 7.2 At 7.568mAOD, multiple overlapping burials were identified. Four intercutting burials were identified in an area of 2.6m by 1.6m. Trial augering suggests at least a further 0.60m of cemetery soil. Multiple layers of articulated intercutting burials are anticipated. The exact date of the articulated burials is unknown, although they are part of the final phase of burials and broadly post-medieval in date, based upon associated coffin furniture. Earlier burials cannot be ruled out.
- 7.3 Also forming the final phase burials were large brick tombs excavated through the cemetery soil. These tombs comprised of two single burial width vaulted brick tombs, one brick vaulted tomb of at least two burial widths and a large tomb with flat cap stones of at least two burials width and potentially greater than one burial length. In the case of at least one of these tombs, excavation for the insertion appears to have continued into the undisturbed natural gravels as clean gravel in bands were visible in a probable up cast deposit. Excavation for these tombs appears to have contributed to the covering of earlier 18th century headstones.
- 7.4 The insertion of these final phase large tombs in the later 18th and early 19th century will have removed some earlier burials, the presence of simple articulated burials has been confirmed and are likely to be present in between burial tombs.
- 7.5 The evaluation appears to have confirmed the documentary evidence that the burial ground had been full upon closure. Evidence for the location of some of the memorials depicted in the illustration of 1850 has been found. Clearance of memorials has been incomplete with many being broken or buried rather than completely removed prior to levelling. Extensive clearance of headstones and memorials has taken place since the 1851 illustration and it is likely a number were moved during the restoration works. In the mid 19th century '*a well-laid out garden cemetery was also thought to be capable of conveying the importance and wealth of a city*' (Rugg 1998) and may have led to the reduction in number of memorials in an attempt to create a neater appearance.
- 7.6 Any development within the proposed area will disturb tombs and *in situ* headstones. Within the tombs multiple burials are likely. The *in situ* memorials do not retain sufficient information to permit identification of individuals. Burials within the tombs are of probable 18th or 19th century date and the existence of lead coffins within is likely. Where proposed development exceeds a depth of 7.6mAOD it is likely that an increasing number of articulated burials will be encountered.
- 7.7 No evidence was found of prehistoric or later activity. Palaeolithic potential

could not be assessed as the underlying gravel's were not exposed during the work .

8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1** The excavation of an area of 250 square metres within the area of proposed development has revealed the remains of headstones and tombs relating to the final phase burials covered over during the late 19th century, buried beneath a layer of 19th century made ground. Multiple articulated burials have been identified at a depth of 7.568mAOD.
- 8.2** The proposed development will impact upon a number of intact tombs and articulated burials, mostly of post-medieval date, though the presence of earlier burials cannot be ruled out.
- 8.3** The evaluation has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by development, however due to the presence of a number of articulated burials the depth of undisturbed natural gravel deposits could not be ascertained within the remit of the evaluation.

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	AAS10					
Identification Name and Address	All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames					
County, District &/or Borough	Greater London					
OS Grid Refs.	517900 169300					
Geology	River Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3061					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other cemetery		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 9-18.8.10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Ltd					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM √	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at All Saint Church, Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London. The excavation of an area of 250 square metres within the area of proposed development has revealed the remains of headstones and tombs relating to burials covered over during the 19th century. These were buried beneath a layer of 19th century made ground. Multiple articulated burials have been identified at a depth of 7.568mAOD</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81847

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at All Saint Church, Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London. The excavation of an area of 250 square metres within the area of proposed development has revealed the remains of headstones and tombs relating to burials covered over during the 19 th century. These were buried beneath a layer of 19 th century made ground. Multiple articulated burials have been identified at a depth of 7.568mAOD.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2010 End: 18-08-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	TOMB Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES All Saints Church, Kingstin
Postcode	KT2 6
Study area	250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 517900 169300 50.9312452603 0.160310684131 50 55 52 N 000 09 37 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Sarah Porteus

Type of sponsor/funding body Parish Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Church?

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient Church?

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Church?

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation at All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames, Greater London

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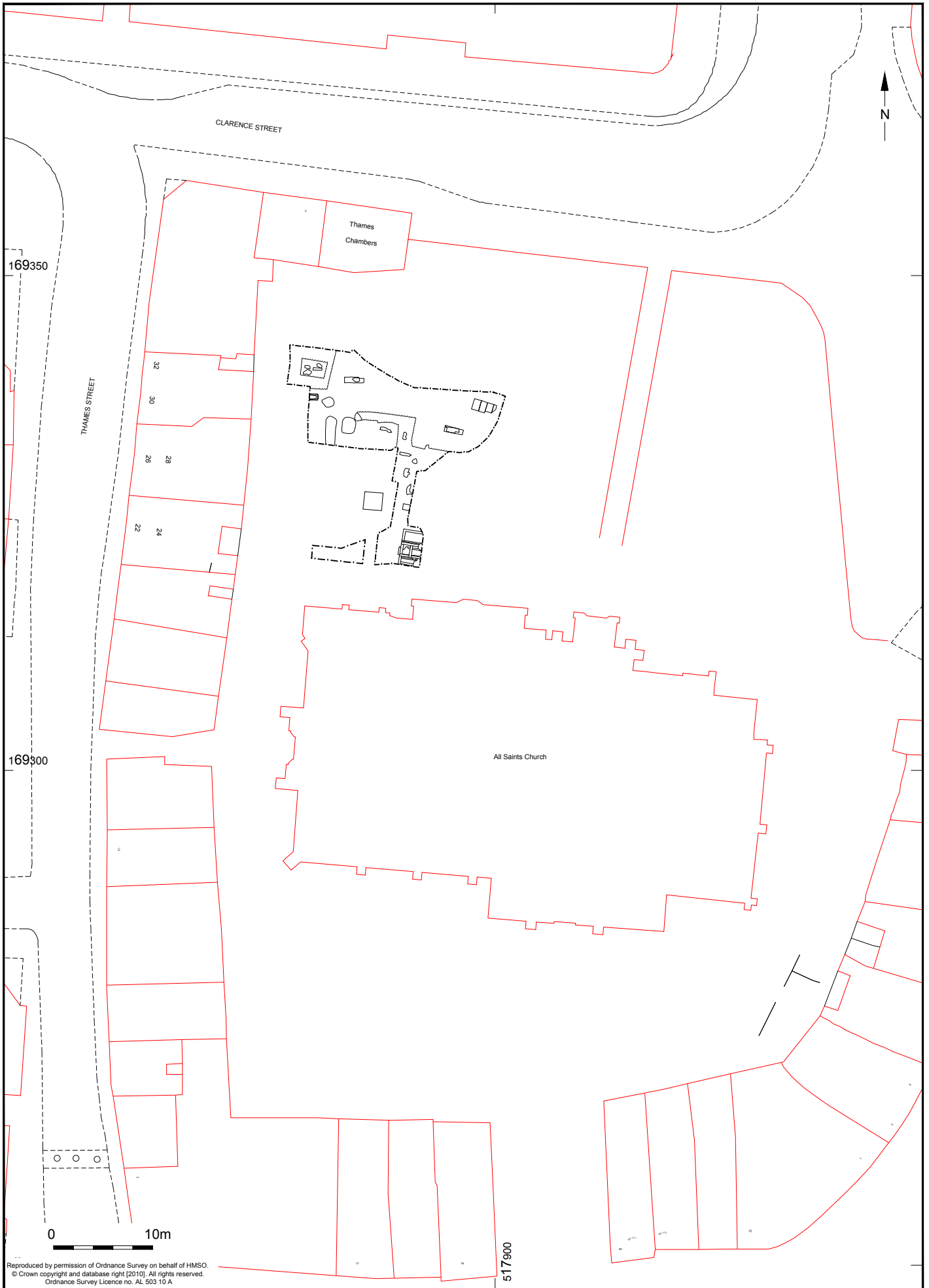
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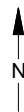
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






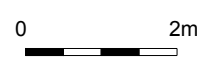
© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3061	Sept 2010	Site location		
Report Ref: 2010131	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-upon-Thames	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3061	Sept 2010	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2010131	Drawn by: JLR		



-  Brick
-  Yellow brick
-  Mortar
-  Stone
-  Headstone
-  Alignments of burials, headstones and memorials



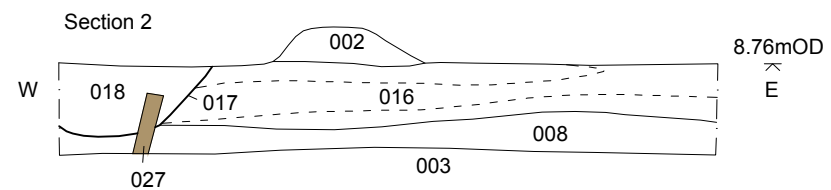
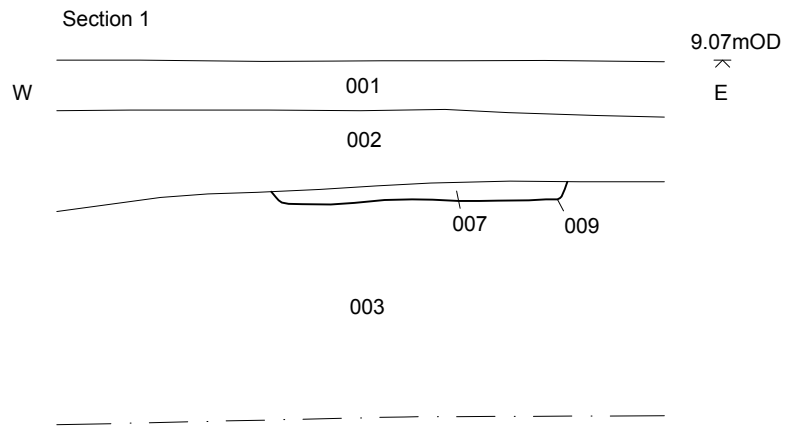


Fig. 4.1: Baulk section looking north



Fig. 4.2: 016 looking north

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