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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**QUEBEC HOUSE, CROMWELL ROAD,  
KINGSTON UPON THAMES,  
LONDON**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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NGR: TQ 1830 6953	Report No. 3522
London Borough: Kingston Upon Thames	Site Code: QBH 09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2912
Signed:	Date: May 2009

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, London. An Archaeological Evaluation		
<p><i>In March and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, London (NGR TQ 1830 6953). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition associated with the demolition of an existing office block and the residential redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, no features were present. In the northern end of the site and within the footprint of the 1960s Quebec House the evaluation revealed deposits associated with the modern development of the site, and possibly the construction of the railway to the north. Away from the 1960s building it is possible that a subsoil in Trench 3 was related to cultivation soils associated with the use of the site as meadows/gardens in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	2-4/03/ - 2/06 /2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	2912	Site code	QBH 09
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Offices and light industrial units (demolished)		
Planned development	New accommodation and retail units		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	Kingston Upon Thames	Kingston
HER or SMR for area	GLSMR		
Post code (if known)	KT2 5EB		
Area of site	1215 m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 5228 2688		
Height AOD (max/min)	7.30 – 8.40m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	EH GLAAS		
Project Officers	Zbigniew Pozorski, Michal Rozwadowski		
Funded by	Watkin Jones Construction		
Full title	Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, London; Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3522		
Date (of report)	May 2009		

## **QUEBEC HOUSE, CROMWELL ROAD, KIGSTON UPON THAMES, LONDON**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In March and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, London (NGR TQ 1830 6953). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition associated with the demolition of an existing office block and the residential redevelopment of the site.*

*Despite the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, no features were present. In the northern end of the site and within the footprint of the 1960s Quebec House the evaluation revealed deposits associated with the modern development of the site, and possibly the construction of the railway to the north. Away from the 1960s building it is possible that a subsoil in Trench 3 was related to cultivation soils associated with the use of the site as meadows/gardens in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March and June 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, London (NGR TQ 1830 6953; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Watkin Jones Construction, as part of a condition of planning consent required by the local planning authority (based on the advice of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS)). It is proposed, following demolition of the existing 1960s office building, to redevelop the site for residential use with the construction of two-, four- to six-storey student accommodation units and two retail units connected at ground floor level (Planning Ref. 08/12363).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to a requirement of LB Kingston Upon Thames, as advised by EH GLAAS and according to specification prepared by AS (dated 12/10/2008) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and the relevant EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

## **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 Kingston-Upon-Thames is situated in south-west London, on the eastern bank of the Thames, c. 15km south-west of Westminster. The site is situated in the northern part of Kingston-Upon-Thames, historically known as Norbiton. The area experienced massive expansion after the construction of the railway in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and the general land-use is now a mixture of residential, light industrial and commercial.

2.2 The site is bounded to the south by Cromwell Road (DP 1) and to the west by Richmond Road. The northern boundary of the site is formed by a wall abutting the embankment of the railway which runs through Kingston. The site was recently occupied by a large 20<sup>th</sup> century building which accommodated offices and retail outlets (Quebec House), with an associated car park to the east. The building was demolished prior to the proposed development on the site.

### 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located east of the Thames floodplain at a height of 7.30 – 8.40m AOD. The geology of the area comprises gravels overlying tertiary sands and clays (Swan 1984).

3.2 This area of London remains unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, although the soils of Bushy Park and Hampton Court to the south-west of the site have been surveyed and are of the Hucklesbrook association. These are described as well-drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, commonly over gravel, with some similar permeable soils affected by groundwater (SSEW 1983). They are usually found on flat land and are ideal for cereals, field vegetables and some horticultural crops, some short term grassland and gravel extraction. The soils of Richmond Park to the north of the site are of the Wickham 3 and Stanway associations. Wickham 3 soils combine slowly permeable seasonally-waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy over clayey soils, with some similar more permeable soils with slight waterlogging. Some deep coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater are also present. Stanway soils are similar, comprising slowly permeable seasonally-waterlogged fine silty or fine silty over clayey soils on rock. Some silty soils with slowly permeable subsoil and slight seasonal waterlogging are also present (SSEW 1983). The types of soil in the area have been historically suitable for both market gardening and arable cultivation.

3.3 The sequence of subsurface deposits on the site is unknown as no geotechnical information is available. It is, however, likely to comprise several layers of made ground and levelling deposits, resulting from the development of the site since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These deposits may overlie cultivation soils deriving from the use of the site as meadows/gardens in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment carried out by AS (Sparrow 2008). This drew on a wide range of primary and secondary documentary and cartographic sources most of which were examined at the Kingston Local History Centre. The library resources at AS were also consulted. In addition the Greater London Sites & Monuments Record (GLSMR), the standard archaeological database for London, was searched for all entries within a 250m radius of the site.

*Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.2 Several hand-axes of Palaeolithic date have been recovered from the Thames, indicating early hominid activity in the Greater London area. However, as with most finds of this date, they may have been transported some distance through glacial and fluvial action and their original provenance is unknown.

4.3 A small number of prehistoric finds have been recovered within a 250m radius of the site; these artefacts range from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date. An undiagnostic struck flint, assigned a broad Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, was found c. 100m east of the site (SMR MLO75842). A short distance further to the east, worked and burnt flints were discovered along with pottery from the latest deposits; these have been attributed a Neolithic or Bronze Age date (SMR MLO67724). Again to the east of the site (c. 200m away), closer to the Thames, a palaeochannel was excavated and yielded a fragment of Bronze Age pottery (SMR MLO76115). A large feature on the same site contained a struck flint tentatively dated to the Bronze Age (SMR MLO75794). Arguably the most significant discovery in the area came from the fills of a prehistoric river channel c. 250m south-west of the site; carbon 14 dating produced a late Neolithic date for a large alder log found with brushwood and other branches (SMR MLO76118). This suggests that the drainage pattern in the vicinity of the site has changed over the millennia and the local pattern of tributaries flowing into the Thames may have been very different in prehistory.

4.4 The few finds to date thus suggest a level of prehistoric activity in Kingston-Upon-Thames, perhaps particularly during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. However, the character and scale of this activity is not yet understood. In the Greater London area, the gravel terraces along the Thames valley and its tributaries are known to have been extensively settled by the Bronze Age, a picture which may also be true of Kingston.

#### *Roman (AD 43 – 410)*

4.5 A small number of Roman finds have been recovered from within 250m of the site. The Roman material consists predominantly of small assemblages of pottery. An area c. 250m to the east of the site has produced Roman pottery in addition to prehistoric flints and pottery and post-medieval material (SMR MLO59711 & MLO29719). Roman pottery and building materials were discovered to the west of the site, although there was no evidence of *in situ* Roman activity or occupation features and the most probable explanation is that they were transported down Latchmere Stream to their present location (SMR MLO677115). Kingston-Upon-Thames was some distance from the major Roman routes into *Londinium* (Ordnance Survey 1997).

#### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)*

4.6 Kingston-Upon-Thames is reported to have been the coronation venue for seven kings of Wessex during the 10<sup>th</sup> century (SMR MLO71936). The earliest reference to Kingston was in AD 838, when King Egbert is recorded as having held a 'great council' and formed a league with Ceolnoth (Website 1). Kingston at this time appears to have been a royal vill and comprised two parts: Norbiton in the north and Surbiton in the south. It was a thriving riverside settlement during the late Saxon period and had a church, five mills and three fisheries by 1086 (SMR MLO71936). Although documentary sources indicate that Kingston was a sizeable settlement by the late Anglo-Saxon period, no Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded within 250m of the site.



### *Medieval (AD 1066-1550)*

4.7 Domesday Book states that Kingston was a royal estate held in demesne by King Edward prior to the Norman Conquest. There was land for 32 ploughs, with two ploughs in demesne; there were 86 villagers and 14 cottagers with 25 ploughs. In 1086 there was a church, five mills and two fisheries plus a third fishery described as ‘very good but without rent’. There were 40 acres of meadow and woodland for six pigs (Website 2). The fisheries are represented on Kingston’s coat of arms, attesting to their importance (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983). Kingston thus appears a prosperous settlement in the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century, as is to be expected of a royal estate. In AD 1200, King John made Kingston-Upon-Thames one of only four Royal Boroughs in England (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983). Kingston Bridge was the main reason for the town’s economic prosperity during the medieval period, as it was the most easterly bridge before London Bridge was constructed during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The bridge remained the focus of the town until the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the palace at Hampton Court was constructed.

4.8 Compared with earlier periods, the surviving archaeological evidence for medieval Kingston is considerable, although the majority of SMR entries relate to evidence of field boundaries and other features of medieval agriculture (e.g. SMR MLO59714, MLO59716, MLO78015, and MLO77117). Notable sites in the immediate area include a tithe barn of Canbury Manor, owned by Merton Priory, which was recorded as still partially extant in 1870 (SMR MLO71937).

4.9 Medieval industrial activity has also been identified in the area around the site, albeit on a small scale. A pottery kiln was excavated c. 100m south-east of the site and five phases of use were identified (SMR MLO77119). A brickearth quarry has been excavated further to the south-east of the site, and was apparently backfilled in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (SMR MLO77060). Two pits excavated to the north-east of the site are thought to have been related to pottery production; the associated pottery and CBM from these features has been dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (SMR MLO77110).

4.10 Possible domestic activity is represented by a collection of animal bones from a large pit in the same area as the brickearth quarries (SMR MLO78015). A substantial structure, represented by large postholes and stakeholes and dated to c. AD 1140 – 1400, was excavated on the same site, just over 100m south-east of Quebec House (SMR MLO77109).

### *Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)*

4.11 The construction of Hampton Court Palace during the 16<sup>th</sup> century altered the focus of the town and Kingston benefited from the consequent need to accommodate visitors to the palace. By 1556, Kingston Bridge had fallen into decay and disrepair; to raise revenues for its renovation, a fair and a fish weir were granted (Website 1). By 1812, the bridge was in such a state of decay that further repair was impossible and in 1825 the borough embarked



on a rebuilding project. The bridge clearly remained vital to Kingston's economy in the post-medieval period.

4.12 Large-scale post-medieval development in the area is attested by the discovery of demolition layers (e.g. SMR MLO77064) and numerous postholes and footings of former buildings demolished in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (SMR MLO 77111). The population and prosperity of Kingston increased during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, reflecting the rapid growth across London at the time. Development accelerated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of a railway line to the town in 1863 (Everson 1995); Kingston quickly transformed from a small rural market town to a built-up population centre (Butters 1995). The railway line is located immediately north of the site.

4.13 For the majority of the post-medieval period, Kingston's economy relied predominantly on agriculture, horticulture, malting, fisheries and coaching (Butters 1995). Linear features to the south-east of the site have been interpreted as relating to horticulture and represent the importance of market gardening for the area, with the produce transported into London (SMR MLO77114). Numerous ploughsoil layers dated to the post-medieval period have also been identified (SMR MLO61408 & MLO68002). Evidence of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery production in Kingston has also been recorded (Schofield 2000).

#### *Modern (AD 1900 - present)*

4.14 During the modern period, Kingston continued to expand. Prior to, and during, the First and Second World Wars, the Sopwith Aviation Company was based to the east of the site. The Sopwith Camel and the Hawker Hurricane were produced and designed there (Appendix 2; SMR MLO88241). The site itself was redeveloped between 1962 and 1964, when Quebec House and the associated car park were constructed (Kelly 1962 & 1964). An air raid shelter is recorded to the north-east of the site (SMR MLO60636).

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 The evaluation comprised three trial trenches, each measuring 10 x 1.80m, in locations approved by EH GLAAS (Fig. 2). Trench 3 was excavated in March 2009 before the demolition of the former office building. Following the demolition Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in May 2009.

5.2 The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The concrete surface was removed using a hydro-breaker. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were removed mechanically under close archaeological supervision. All further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned with a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 5 - 8)

#### Sample sections:

<i>E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L2000	Concrete and brick rubble with gravel.
0.00 – 0.80m	L2001	Orange brown sandy gravel, mixed with dark grey sandy clay and gravel.
0.55 – 1.20m+	L2002	Made ground. Black silty clay.

#### Sample section 1 (DP 7)

<i>W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 6.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L2000	Rubble. As above.
0.06 – 0.63m	L2001	Made ground. As above.
0.63 – 1.58m	L2002	Made ground. As above.
1.58m +	L2005	Natural sand. Light brownish yellow with greyish white patches, orange patches moderately compact, silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles.

#### Sample section 2 (DP 8)

#### Description of results:

No archaeological features were present. A deposit, L2002, of contaminated black silty clay contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (not retained). This represented a made-ground deposit, possibly associated with the construction of the railway embankment to the north.

### Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 9 - 10)

#### Sample sections:

<i>E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2000	Rubble. As above.
0.40 – 0.90m	L2003	Light brown silty sand.
0.90m +	L2005	Natural sand. As above.

#### Sample section 3 (DP 10)

<i>W end, N facing</i> <i>0.00 = 7.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.70m	L2004	Dark brownish grey silt with gravel.
0.70 – 1.00m	L2003	Sand. As above.
1.00m +	L2005	Natural sand. As above.

#### Sample section 4

*Description of results:*

No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2, DPs 11 - 12)*Sample sections:*

<i>N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac surface. Dark greyish black gravelly tar.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1001	Mid orangey yellow sandy silt with brick rubble.
0.25 – 0.45m	L1002	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.
0.45 – 0.95m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.
0.95m +	L1004	Natural sand. Same as L2005 above.

*Sample section 4 (DP 12)*

<i>S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac surface. As above.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1001	Brick rubble. As above.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1002	Topsoil. As above.
0.50 – 0.95m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.95 – 1.20m	L1004	Natural sand. Same as L2005 above.
1.20m +	L1005	Natural yellowish grey gravel.

*Sample section 5**Description of results:*

No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.

Trench 3 contained a modern service trench, F1008, which cut a buried topsoil layer (L1002). The service trench was orientated NE/SW, turning to the north, in the northern end of the trench. It was lined with yellow frogged bricks (M1007, 0.21m x 0.10m x 0.06m), that contained an iron service pipe. It was backfilled with dark greyish black, compact sandy silt with CBM and concrete rubble (L1006), capped with reinforced concrete.

**7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

**8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 During the first phase of evaluation, the site was occupied by the office building and associated car park. The tarmac surface (L1000) of the car park was revealed in Trench 3 and had a make-up deposit of brick rubble in a

matrix of mid orangey yellow sandy silt (L1001). Below rubble L1001, were was a buried topsoil (L1002) and subsoil (L1003). L1002 was dark greyish brown, friable clayey silt. L1003 was a mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt. The subsoil, L1003, overlay the natural sand (L1004 (= L2005)) which was observed in all trenches. The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 3 suggests that outside the footprint of the 1960s office building the ground surfaces have not been substantially truncated.

8.2 Within the footprint of the demolished Quebec House (Trenches 1 and 2), the site was overlain by demolition material (L2000), concrete and brick rubble, that varied in depth from 0.06m to 0.50m. Deposits L2001, L2003 and L2004 probably represent made ground associated with the construction of Quebec House. Layer L2001 was present in Trench 1. It was an orange brown sandy gravel, in places was mixed with dark grey sandy clay, and was up to 0.80m thick. L2004, a dark brownish grey silt with gravel (0.70m thick), was uppermost within the sequence in the western end of Trench 2. It overlay L2003, a light brown, compact silty sand.

8.3 Below L2001, in Trench 1, was L2002. The latter was a contaminated bluish black silty clay, up to 0.77m thick. It was possibly associated with the construction of the railway embankment to the north, c. 15m from the trench.

8.4 Natural sand was present at the base of Trenches 1 and 2. Sand L1004 (= L2005) was a light brownish yellow with greyish white and orange patches, moderately compact, silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles. It was located between 0.90m and 1.58m below existing ground level. In Trench 3 L1004 (= L2005) was 0.25m thick.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains at the site, no archaeological features or finds were present and no environmental samples were taken. The evaluation indicated that the areas outside of the footprint of the 1960s building (Trench 3) were better preserved, with a buried topsoil (L1002) and subsoil (L1003) surviving.

9.2 In the northern end of the site and within the footprint of the 1960s building the evaluation revealed deposits associated with the modern development of the site, and possibly the construction of the railway to the north. It is likely that the buried soils recorded in Trench 3 had been truncated in these areas.

9.3 It is possible that the subsoil, L1003, in Trench 3 was related to cultivation soils associated from the use of the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as meadows/gardens (see Section 4.13, above).

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1

### SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

SMR No.	NGR TQ	Description
<b>Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)</b>		
MLO77098	18100 69380	Prehistoric river channel
MLO76118	18100 69380	Evaluation revealed fills of prehistoric river channel compromising clays & stilts at base with organic deposits above. One particular organic layer was dark brown sand and peat with roots and twigs, which, within it was a large alder log, branches and numerous pieces of brushwood. This deposit was carbon 14 dated to the Neolithic period, approximately 2100 BC.
MLO76115	18320 69360	Northern part of site revealed a deep linear feature with burnt flint inclusion and Bronze Age fragment, interpreted as a palaeochannel.
MLO75794	1840 6932	Large feature containing one piece of struck flint possibly dating to the Bronze Age.
MLO77432	1840 6932	piece of prehistoric (possibly Bronze Age) struck flint was found residually in a medieval pit
MLO67724	1840 6940	Neo-BA worked and burnt flints and pottery from the latest deposits
MLO75842	18380 69450	Early Mes. – BA struck flint.
<b>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
MLO59711	1850 6950	One area of deep alluvial deposits identified. Appeared to cut into natural gravel and interpreted as a channel. Upper fills contained post-med mat, lower fills scattered Roman and possibly prehistoric material.
MLO59719	1850 6950	Roman pottery sherds, Prehistoric flint tools & waste flakes.
MLO67715	1820 6960	Pottery & building material probably originated to E of site, brought in by Latchmere Stream. No evidence for in situ Roman activity was found.
MLO61407	1840 6947	Potsherd was found in a post-medieval context
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</b>		
MLO71936	1830 6940	Earliest reference to Kingston: 838. A great council held at 'Cyningstun' (the King's Estate) under the guidance of King Egbert. Kingston appears to have been a royal vill or manor comprising a southern area called Surbiton and a northern part, Norbiton. 7 Kings crowned in Kingston. By late Saxon period, Kingston was thriving riverside community. 1086 had a church, five mills, three fisheries and

		extensive ploughland.
MLO77108	18380 69450	Gully running E-W following incline of slope. Single sherd of Early Surrey Ware with flint tempering, AD 1050-1150. Gully aligned perpendicular with poss. channel, probably feeding into it, suggesting used to drain waterlogged land.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)</b>		
MLO77116	1832 6936	Areas of intercutting pits contained large amounts of 14th century pottery fragments within charcoal fills. Contained pottery fragments contemporary with the kiln, but not predominantly wasters.
MLO77117	1832 6936	NE-SW running ditch recorded in the eastern half of the area may have continued to southwest where a similar ditch on same alignment was recorded. Contained Medieval pottery inclusion may have been boundary ditches.
MLO77118	1832 6936	Overlying the NE-SW aligned ditch in the eastern half was a gravel yard surface. The gravel was sealed by a silty layer containing a large amount of late 13th/early 14th century pottery.
MLO77119	1832 6936	Pottery kiln. 5 phases of use, each forming a separate floor whilst retaining the same walls. The earliest was sub-rectangular in shape changing to circular in the latest phase. This may reflect the change in function from tile-producing to another type of manufacture. An E-W ditch extended across the site and truncated by the kiln's stokepit. The latest kiln had two flues at either end with a stokepit correspondingly.
MLO74047	1835 6950	Evaluation by OAU in July 99 found undisturbed deposits (though later built on with C19 housing) ploughsoil with few sherds giving dates from C13 to 1640-70.
MLO77060	1840 6932	Medieval brickearth quarry pit was found which been backfilled in the mid to late 13th century.
MLO78015	1840 6932	E-W aligned ditch, AD 1170-1350 & contemporary pitting. E-W aligned undated gully poss. associated with ditch. N-S ditch AD 1230-1400. Poss. boundary demarcations. Sequence of pitting & 3 large brickearth quarry pits. 1 with large pottery assemblage of Surrey whiteware wasters & shell tempered ware. Primary pit fill dated 1230-1300. tile frags whiteware glaze use as kiln spacers. Pit also contained large animal bone assemblage: domestic waste. Some med activity could not be associated with previous features inc. isolated post-holes, stake-holes & gullies.
MLO59714&6	1850 6950	2 pits and probably field boundary.
MLO77109	18380 69450	Substantial postholes clustered around pits & stakeholes NE of area 1, indicating structural activity. Post holes filled with original fills or post packing, Date range 1140-1300 & 1230-1400. substantial structure.
MLO77110	18380	2 pits containing large quantities of Early medieval

	69450	Greyware pottery wasters & kiln furniture, within a matrix of charcoal. No apparent kilns present. Poss. due to pottery production within immediate vicinity of site. Pottery & CBM dated to end of C12th. Other domestic pits found.
MLO77113	18380 69450	Ditch, N-S, 5m long, over 3m wide& 0.6m deep. Fill: light yellowish brown sandy gravel with single sherd of Kingston ware jug dated 1230-1400 same alignment as poss. channel therefore may represent re-cut or canalisation of channel.
MLO71937	1820 6960	Tithe barn belonging to Canbury or Canbury Manor, owned by Merton Priory, from which the vicar of Kingston was entitled to grain from 1303 onwards. The tithe barn was large, some 90 feet square and had four gateways (Biden p100). Traces of the barn were still visible in 1870 (Thorne p403).
MLO63436	1823 6938	Medieval pottery was found in a truncated overburden layer.
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</b>		
MLO68002	1809 6942	All strata investigated were post-medieval, comprised probable horticultural soil penetrated by a series of modern (post-1850) footings, manholes and services.
MLO60634	1837 6969	Gravel deposits overlain by post 1800 AD alluvial and cultivation soil which contained a large quantity of C19 and C20 building and ceramic material. Substantial remains of World War II air raid shelters (021650) were noted.
MLO77120	1832 6936	Burial pit contained the complete skeleton of donkey or a pony. Second horse interment discovered in centre of the site dated to the late 17th century or early 18th century.
MLO76109	1835 6950	The evaluation revealed a post medieval ploughsoil. This contained small amounts of datable artefacts; however the presence of the ceramic field drain inserted into layer 4 implies that the area was still open field or parkland up until as late as the 19th century. The site appeared to have remained undeveloped until terraced housing was built in the later 19th century.
MLO77055	1835 6950	The plough soil overlain by layers associated with construction & demolition of 19th century terraced housing.
MLO6786	1838 6936	Former Bell Inn (No.s 36-38) prior to demolition was motor spares garage.
MLO77061	1840 6932	Chalk footing may date to Medieval period. Disturbed gravel & dumped deposits found beneath N-S wall, poss. built at same time as E-W wall in separate trench. 2nd built of materials dating from late med to C17th. C17th horticultural activity: dumped deposits and poss. 4 bedding trenches. Post-hole with pottery - date range 1580-1800. Land-drain early C18th. Use of stock bricks to build footings for timber joists to the west of the N-S early

		Post-Med wall implies continued use into C19th. 2 linear cuts suggest robbing of some walls in C19th.
MLO77064	1840 6932	Demolition debris sealing majority of earlier archaeological deposits attests to reworking of site in the C19th and C20 <sup>th</sup> .
MLO78016	1840 6932	C17th phase comprised bedding trenches & small 4-post structure, poss. a shed plus ground-raising deposits & large rubbish pit. N-E corner of site undated features cut ground-raising layers; may relate to structure. Brick building exposed in the N-W corner of site, dates from late C17th –C18th. S & E sides of main room formed by returning wall incorporating recess, poss. fireplace. Area of original internal floor for build was found. S of main room a smaller wall butted onto the larger, formed S & E sides of extension. Area of internal floor within. Evidence for sub-division of these rooms. Structural changes made to brick building in N-W corner of site in late C18th; original floor level largely demolished & sleeper walls inserted to support raised floor level. Small areas of heavily truncated C18th masonry found in S-W corner of site, inc. walls & a floor.
MLO78017	1840 6932	E of building a sequence of yard activity recorded, but not poss. to definitively associate it with building. A series of yard walls showed evidence of being strengthened & improved. Series of layers & surfaces associated with walls: garden soil, make-up, crude stone floor & better quality brick floor. Evidence for drain also seen during evaluation.
MLO78018	1840 6932	C18th -19th structure delineated in N-E corner of site by partial surviving remains of exterior wall, & mostly by position of C19th robber trench. Sub-rectangular and associated with external rammed gravel yard surface. Within the building, substantial layer of crushed chalk was found; this itself had been replaced in at least one area.
MLO78019	1840 6932	C19th E-W wall ran across middle of site, poss. rebuild of earlier post-med boundary which defined S extent of above properties. C19th build probably N wall for buildings facing onto road to S. Drainage activity and wells of this period were found to be truncating the earlier archaeology.
MLO61408	1840 6947	Ploughsoil, confirming cartographic sources from 1741 - 1865 which suggested agricultural use
MLO8104	1843 6933	House and shop.
MLO8160	1817 6934	Shop.
MLO63438	1823 6938	18th-19th c. pits were revealed and an 18th c. well.
MLO63440	1823 6938	C18th well backfilled before construction of present building.
MLO67725	1840 6940	Pit with post med artefacts cut into the upper natural deposit
MLO23292	1826 6941	C19th Canbury Lodge erected. 1888 Lodge standing alone in a few years area developed to

		include Kingston Picture House to S & renamed Canbury Croft. Some confusion as to history of house as Sampson advises Canbury Croft demolished in 1921 for Kingston Bus Station.
MLO59710	1850 6950	Structure.
MLO77111	18380 69450	50 postholes revealed presence of former buildings. The pairing of postholes suggests replacements, and the variety of shapes indicates that more than one phase of building is represented. The alignment of these postholes is consistent with the orientation of Clarence Street suggesting that they were associated with the fronting buildings on Clarence Street. The pottery recovered dates the demolition to between 1550 and 1700.
MLO77112	18380 69450	Series of beamslots dug into layer of re-deposited brickearth, forming 3 buildings with post-demolition date of 1720-1780. Probably represent stables, since a pony/horse burial was excavated further south.
MLO77114	18380 69450	Linear features probably garden horticultural features. Kingston's continuing trade in crops & veg with London.
MLO77115	18380 69450	35 postholes representing final phase of activity. Backfilled during C19th, as indicated by pottery, and represent building activity on the site.
MLO97909	18310 69710	Early C19th brickearth quarrying removed all earlier archaeological remains.
MLO59709	1850 6950	Ploughsoil that contained a mixture of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post medieval finds
<b>Modern (AD 1900 – 2008)</b>		
MLO60636	1837 6969	Substantial remains of World War II air raid shelters.
<b>Undated</b>		
MLO63443	1823 6938	E-W aligned gulley, post & stake holes.
MLO59706	1850 6950	Natural sand, gravel & brickearth sealed by 0.4m ploughsoil and contained mixture of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post medieval finds. Overlain by recent deposits.
MLO98146	18105 69467	Paleochannel, 2 pits and 3 gullies.
MLO67717	1820 6960	The erosion & flooding caused by water courses of the Latchmere Stream had eliminated all in situ traces of human activity prior to the early Post Medieval period.



## APPENDIX 2

### LISTED BUILDINGS

The following buildings are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

SMR No.	NGR TQ	Grade	Description
MLO88188	18360 69332	II	London Road (south side) 7A/2 No 30 II Circa 1660. 2-storey gable-fronted house with attic.
MLO88186	18402 69360	II	London Road (north side) 7A/3 Nos 43 to 47 (odd) 3 late C18 houses. No 45 set slightly forward. Nos 43 and 47 have modern shops on the ground floor. Round-arched doorways, Nos 43 and 47's with fanlights.
MLO88223	18308 69334	II	London Road (south side) 7A/1 No 22 II Dated 1864. Former Police station. 3 storeys, 3 bays wide.
MLO88235	18373 69465	II	SW HARDMAN ROAD 7A/39 Bentall's Depository Includes Bentall's Depository. Clarence Street. 1935-6 by Maurice Webb. Grand Spanish/ Italianate style. Recommended as an industrial building of unusually good quality, with hacienda-style detailing applied to correct classical proportions of an American scale.
MLO88220	18476 69366	II*	London Road (north side) 7A/4 Cleave's Almshouses 30.7.51 Dated 1668. Long range of twelve 2-storey dwellings.
MLO88297	18442 69588	II	Canbury Park Road 59/3/10040 No 50 Former Hawker Aircraft 'Experimental Shop, Siddeley House now offices. 1933 for Hawker Aircraft. 3 storeys. Listed for associations with Hurricane aircraft and later Henley and Hotspur, prototypes of which built in this building.
MLO88241	18477 69622	II	Canbury Park Road 59-/3/10014 Former Sopwith Aviation Company Factory Aviation factory, later polytechnic then university engineering department. The oldest part is at the centre of Canbury Park Road. Probably the oldest purpose-built aeroplane factory in England, no other site saw design of so many outstanding aircraft. 1912-20 was the Sopwith Aviation Co formed by Sir T O M Sopwith produced the Sopwith Camel (1916-17) and Snipe (1918) designed here. From 1920 the factory continued as the H G Hawker Engineering Factory. Sydney Camm: (1893-1966) the



			Hawker Fury (1931) and Hawker Hurricane (1933) designed on site.
MLO88289	18336 69438	II	Richmond Road SP 842 Granada Cinema 3/842 Cinema. 1939. Designed by George Coles with interior by Komisarjevsky. Brick. 2 storeys to facade. Rectangular tower to right with later C20 lettering. Fine interior including double height entrance hall with heavy coffered ceiling and triple arch motifs to walls etc and main auditorium with plastered proscenium flanked by triple arch motifs with decorative grilles rounded to ceiling etc. Original light fittings.

**APPENDIX 3****GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM****Page 1 of 3****1) TYPE OF RECORDING**

<u>Evaluation</u>	Excavation	Watching Brief
Building Recording	Survey	Geoarchaeological Evaluation
Fieldwalking	Other (please specify)	
	Desk-Based Assessment	

**2) LOCATION**Borough: *Kingston*Site address: *Quebec House, Kingston-upon-Thames*Site name: *As above*

Site Code: -

**Nat. Grid Refs:**            **centre of site:** *TQ 1830 6953*

<b>limits of site</b>	a)	b)
	c)	d)

**3) ORGANISATION**Name of archaeological unit/company/society: *Archaeological Solutions Limited*Address: *98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB*Site director/supervisor: *Michal Rozwadowski, Zbigniew Pozorski*Project Manager: *Jon Murray*Funded by: *Watkin Jones Construction***4) DURATION**Date fieldwork started: *Feb 2009*Date finished: *June 2009*

Fieldwork previously notified?

YES/NO

Fieldwork will continue?

YES/NO/NOT KNOWN**5) PERIODS REPRESENTED**

Palaeolithic	?Roman
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre AD 1066)
?Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066-1485)
Bronze Age	<u>Post-Medieval</u>
Iron Age	Unknown

**6) PERIOD SUMMARIES** Use headings for each period (ROMAN: MEDIEVAL: etc.) and additional sheets if necessary.

**Post-medieval / Modern**

Made ground deposits were located in the area of the footprint of the 1960s Quebec House. At the northern end of the site the deposits may have been associated with the construction of the railway, located immediately to the north.

Buried soil layers in the area outside of the building footprint may have been associated with cultivation soils, possibly derived from the use of the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as meadows/gardens.

**7) NATURAL** (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: *Sand over gravel*

Height above Ordnance Datum: *7.11m to 7.13m AOD*

**8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES**

a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

NOtes 1 book	PLans 3	PHotos 10	NGatives 5
SLides 10	COrrrespondence	-	MScripts (unpub reports, etc) -
BUIlk finds None	SMall finds None	SOil samples None	

Other (please specify)

b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and has been

stored in the following location: *AS Offices, 6 Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP32 7AS*

c) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/NO

Have you arranged for RCHME microfilming? YES/NO

**9) BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Pozorski, Z., 2009, *Quebec House, Kinston upon Thames, Archaeological Evaluation*, AS Report 3275

**SIGNED:**

**DATE: 04/06/2009**

**NAME** (Block capitals):  
JON MURRAY

Please return the completed form to:

English Heritage, Greater London Sites and Monuments Record,  
Room 214, 23 Savile Row, London W1S 2ET  
Direct tel: 0207-973-3731/3779. Direct fax: 0207-973-3742/3792.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Taken from E.

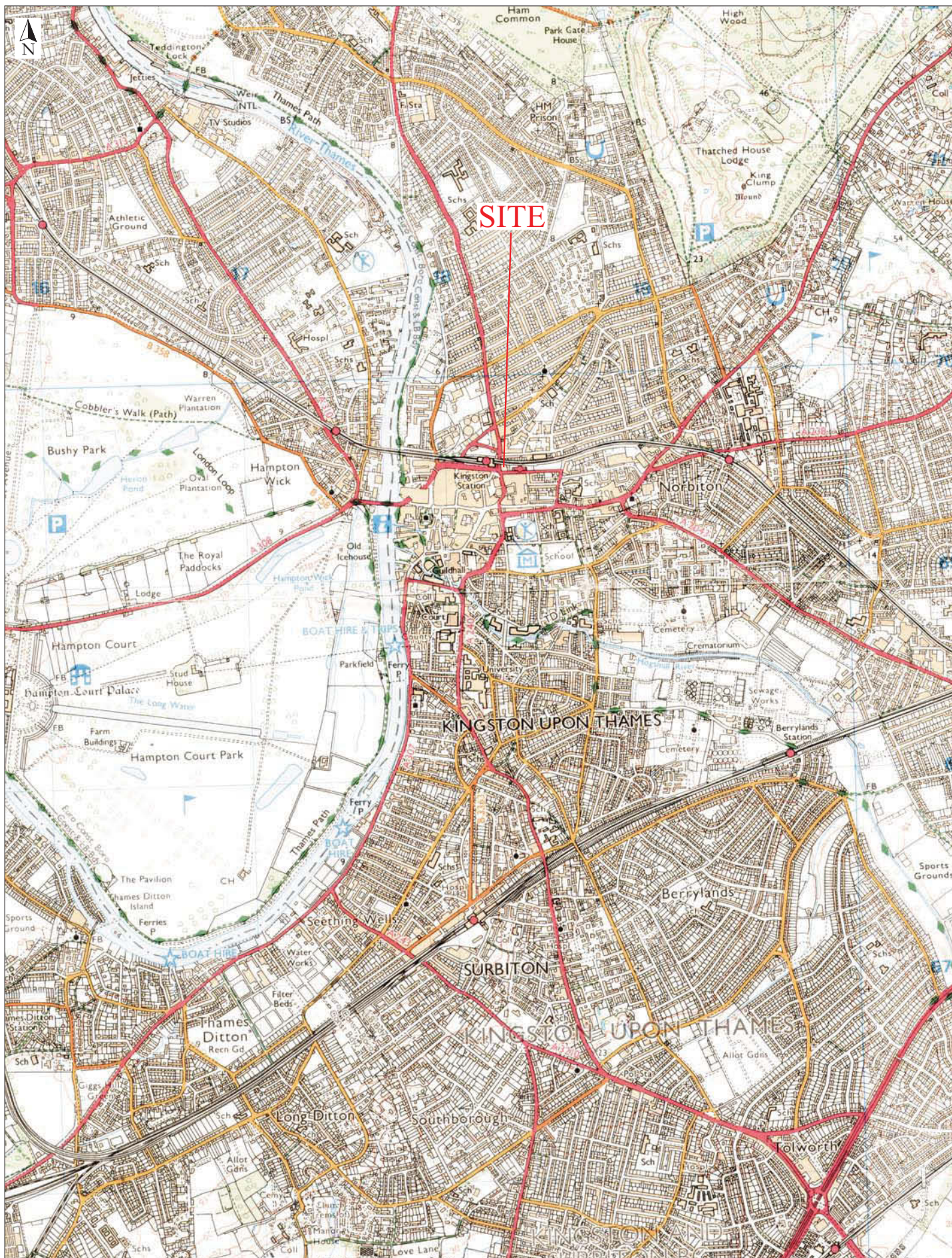


DP 2. Trench 2. Taken from E.



DP 3. Trench 2, E end. Sample section.  
Taken from S.

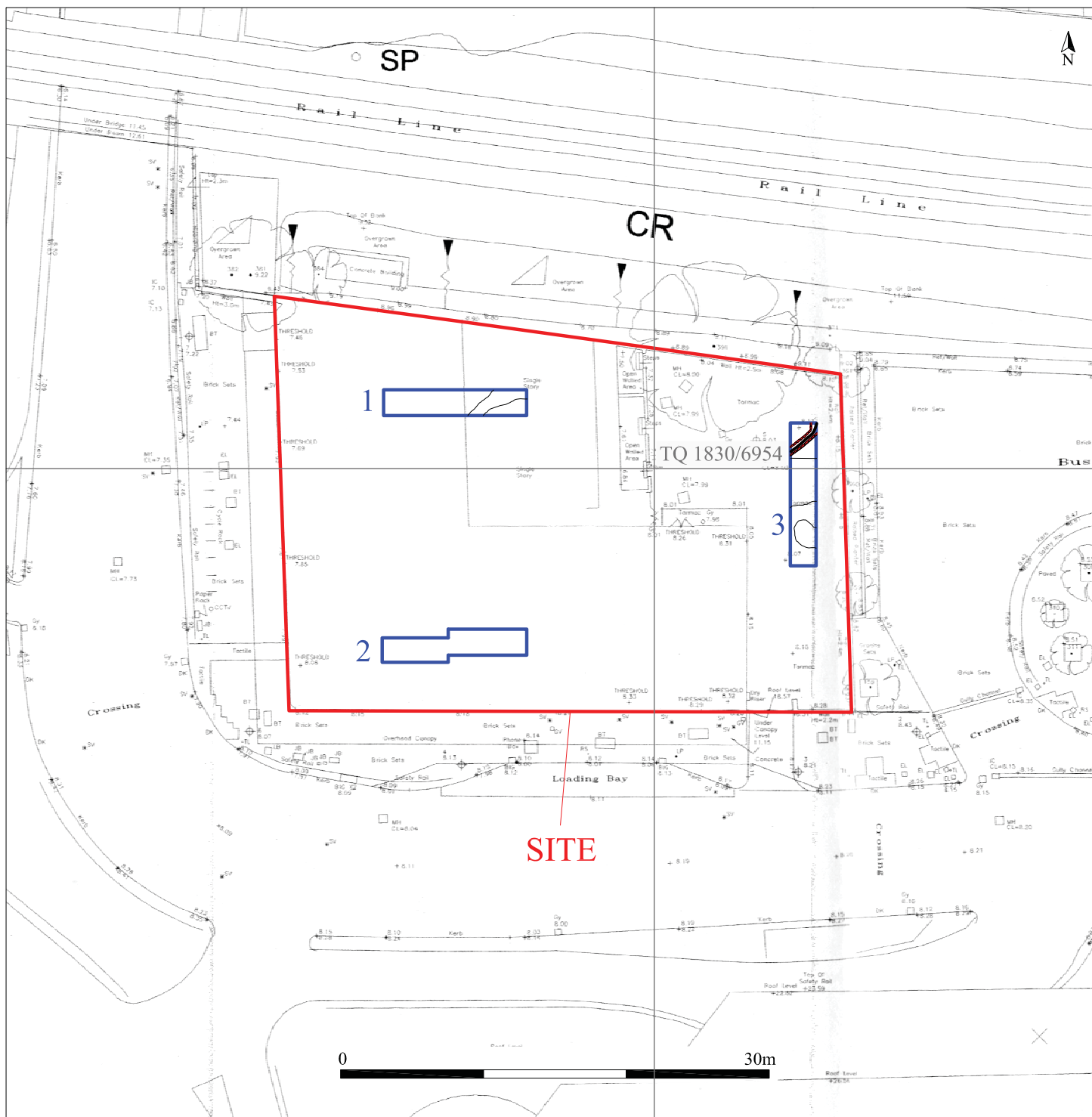


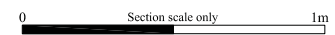
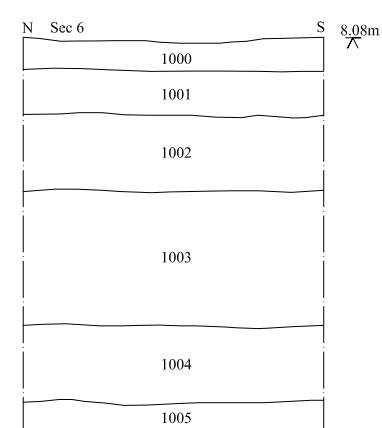
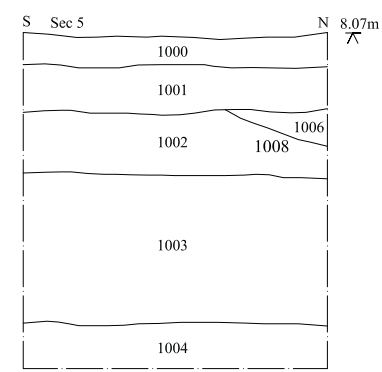
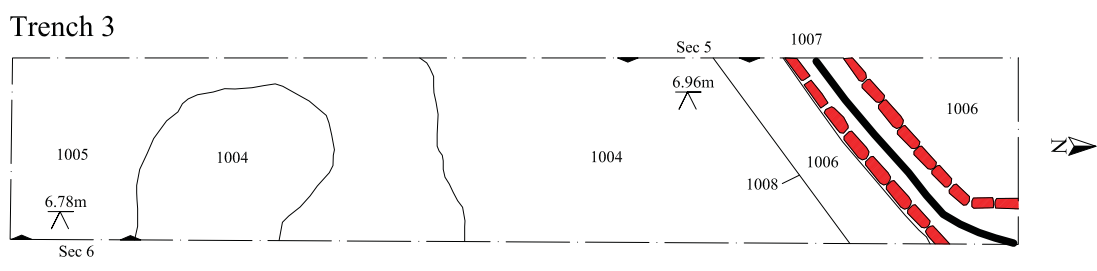
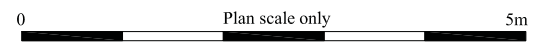
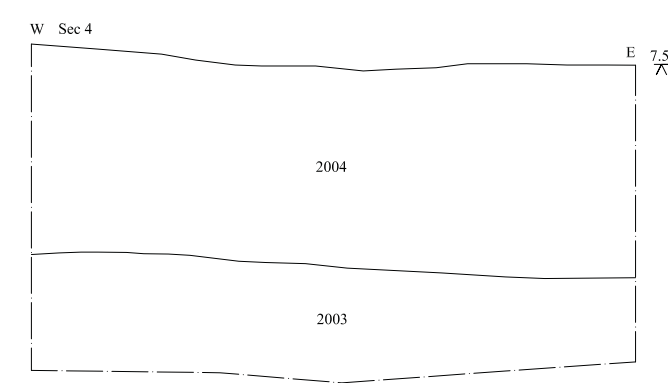
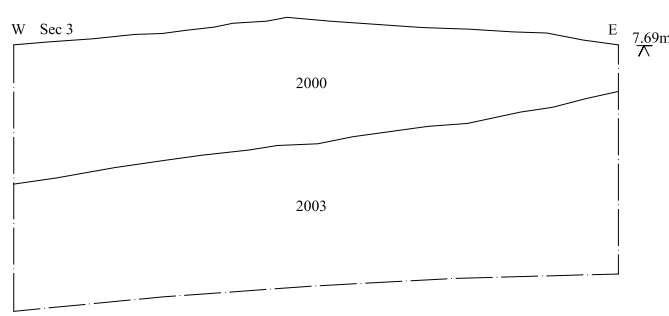
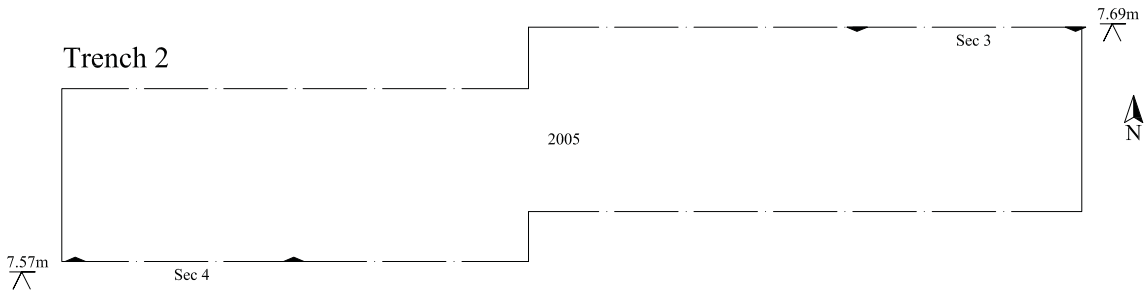
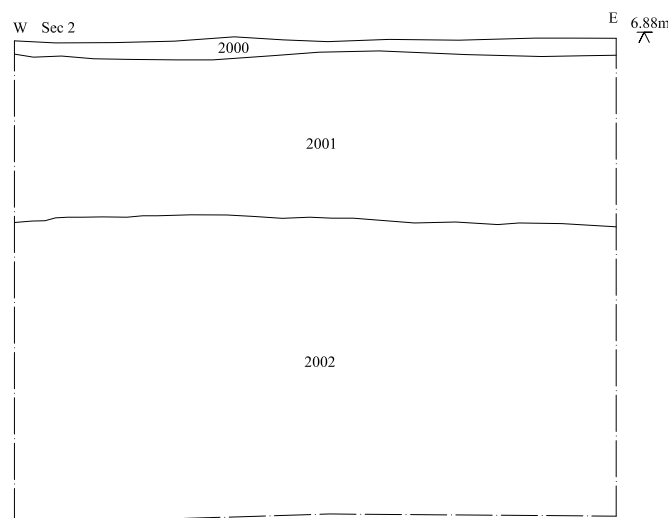
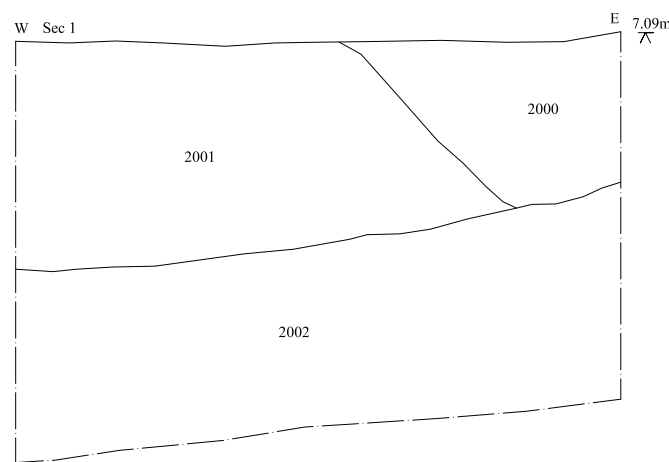
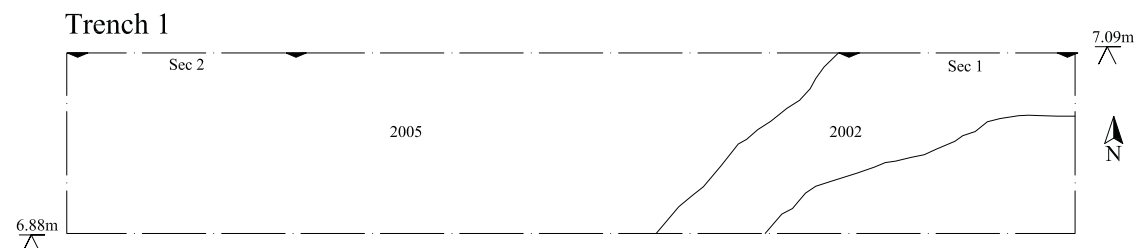
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:400 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:75, sections 1:25 at A3