An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at the Former Kingston Power Station, Downhall Road, Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 5AH

KPR09

September 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Sarah Barrowman		16/09/2012
Text Checked:	Dr F.M.Meddens		16/09/2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley and Hayley Baxter		16/09/2012
Graphics Checked by:	J.Brown		16/09/2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	F.M. Meddens		16/09/2012

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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Central National Grid Reference: TQ 179 696
Site Code: KPR 09
Planning Application Number: 06/12424/FUL

Written and Researched by Sarah Barrowman
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, September 2012

Project Manager: Tim Bradley
Post-Excavation Manager: Frank Meddens
Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor :

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Park
96, Endwell Road
Brockley
London, SE4 2PD

Tel.: **020 7732 3925**
Fax: **020 7732 7896**
E-mail: **tbradley@pre-construct.com**
Web: **www.pre-construct.com**

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ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the site of the former Kingston Power Station, Kingston Upon Thames, within the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames (Figure 1). The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 179 696. The work was undertaken between the 14th - 28th of April 2009, with further test pits excavated on the 2nd of July 2012. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting.

1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of three evaluation trenches and six test pits in Phase 1 and four further test pits in Phase 2 (Figure 2). The evaluation aimed to determine as far as reasonably possible the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remain, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also intended to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbances and intrusions, and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance (Hawkins 2009).

1.3 The work was monitored on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS.

1.4 The former line of a Thames Channel was observed within Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 4, which contained evidence of banks and also channel deposits.

1.5 Evidence of the Downhall Ditch / Latchmere Stream was also observed across the site, in Test Pits 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, typically represented by the varying water-lain deposits that would be expected to be associated with a braided channel system.

1.6 Terrace Gravels were seen in several of the Test Pits – 2, 5, and 6.

1.7 Brickearth and associated archaeological features in the form of a ditch, a possible pit, several post holes, and a series of stake holes were recorded in the very northeast area in Trench 3. However, no dating evidence was associated, though a Roman date is possible based on archaeological evidence identified in the vicinity of the site.

1.8 The construction of the former power station, notably the coal pit, was clearly observed to have resulted in the truncation of the upper levels of the observed archaeological and geo-archaeological horizons, with Trench 1 being the only location where a subsoil horizon survived. The location of Trench 2 had also been truncated by the construction of a pair of chambers, which remained *in-situ*, and contained coal dust. This trench was abandonned.

1.9 All of the trenches and test pits were overlain by late post-medieval made ground and/or concrete associated with the former power station.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in advance of redevelopment of land at the site of the Former Kingston Power Station, Downhall Road, Kingston Upon Thames.

2.2 The first phase of the work was undertaken between the 14th and 28th of April 2009, and involved the excavation and recording of three trial trenches and six test pits, which were to determine the archaeological potential of the site. The second phase was completed on the 2nd of July 2012, and comprised a further four test pits (Figure 2).

2.3 The site had most recently been occupied by the Kingston Power Station, and prior to that the by the Kingston Sewage Works, both of which had left potential contaminants in the ground.

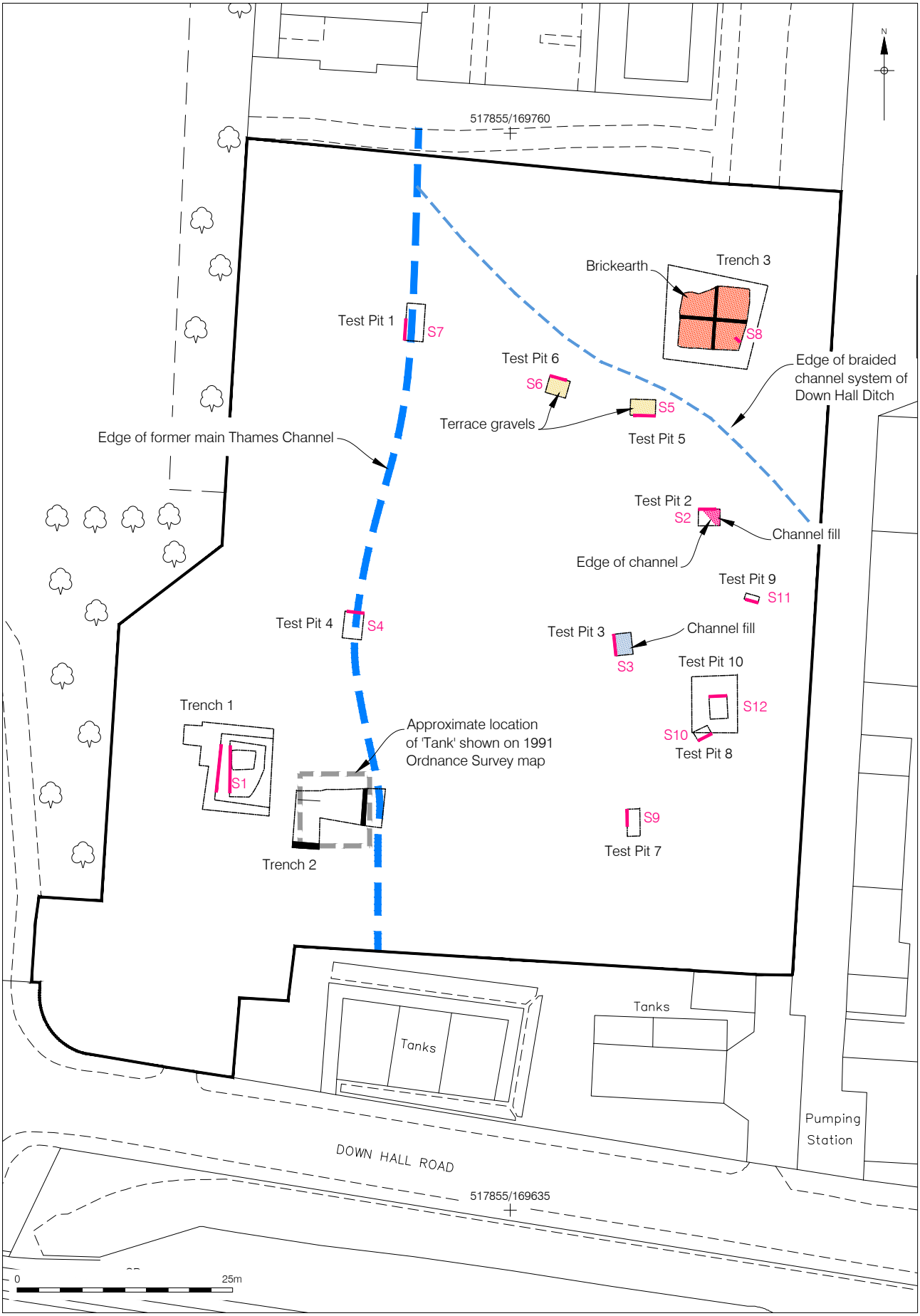
2.4 The evaluation revealed natural strata directly beneath made ground deposits, suggesting that the construction of the previous buildings at the site had truncated the underlying soils.

2.5 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting. The first phase of the evaluation was supervised by Sarah Barrowman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The second phase of work was conducted by Neil Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by Tim Bradley, and monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC under the unique site code KPR09.

19/05/09 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



19/05/09 MR
updated 17/07/12 HB

Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location Plan
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The report aims to satisfy the objectives of the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. At the time the planning application for the site was submitted, and the first phase of the evaluation undertaken the site was subject to the Borough's *Unitary Development Plan*, adopted 2005 (now replaced by the *Core Strategy*, adopted April 2012). The *Unitary Development Plan* contained the following policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource:

> ***Areas of Archaeological Significance***
> ***BE19***
> ***(A) WHERE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECT KNOWN AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, AS IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP,THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR A SITE EVALUATION, WHERE REQUIRED, BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS;***
> ***(B) WHERE EVALUATION PROVES THE EXISTENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL APPLY:***
>
> ***(i) FOR REMAINS OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT PROVISION TO BE MADE FOR PRESERVATION IN SITU AND WILL CONSIDER THE NEED FOR STATUTORY PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE;***
>
> ***(ii) FOR OTHER REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, A FULL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION WILL BE REQUIRED PRIOR TO ANY DEVELOPMENT. WHERE THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS TO SUSPECT THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY EXIST IN OTHER AREAS, THE PROVISIONS MADE UNDER (A) AND (B) WILL BE APPLIED.***
>
> *6.105 Strategic Guidance advises boroughs to provide policies which preserve ancient monuments and their settings, and detailed guidance from the Secretary of State on the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest is set out in PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning'.*
>
> *6.106 Little of the borough's early history is documented, and archaeological investigation of sites is an important method of gathering more evidence about its development. Buried archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the borough's rich history. This includes archaeological sites and artefacts, historically or socially significant buildings and industrial history.*
>
> *6.107 There are a number of factors which are used to identify areas which are archaeologically significant. These include:*
> *(i) Location of known finds;*
> *(ii) Location of ancient settlements;*
> *(iii) Historic maps and registers;*
> *(iv) Geology;*
> *(v) Topography.*
>
> *The Royal Borough contains known historic centres, archaeological sites and spots where archaeological finds have been made and also areas of topography which would have been especially attractive for early settlement. This information has been used, together with*

advice from English Heritage and the Museum of London, to define the known areas of archaeological significance identified on the Proposals Map. However, other parts of the borough have shown archaeological potential.

6.108 Where development may affect land of archaeological significance or potential, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. A preliminary site evaluation may therefore be required prior to determination where development will affect a cumulative area of 25sq m or more. The evaluation may be carried out in the form of a desk top survey and/or by archaeological trial trenching by an approved archaeological organisation. The results of the site evaluation will enable the Council to determine whether preservation is required, and if so, whether ' by record' or ' in situ', as set out below. Where disturbances occur in an area smaller than 25sq m, arrangements may be made for a watching brief to be carried out. This would involve an archaeologist being present during the disturbance of the potential archaeological remains, e.g. when foundations are dug.

6.109 The standard construction methods associated with modern redevelopment have the potential to destroy archaeological remains and the Council, in line with PPG16, will encourage, and where necessary require, revised construction techniques in order that archaeological remains may be physically preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not considered appropriate the Council will encourage developers to allow archaeological remains to be properly excavated and recorded in advance of redevelopment. The Council will promote co-operation in such ventures between developers and archaeological organisations, in accordance with the provisions of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice. Legal agreements and the imposition of planning conditions may be used to secure facilities for archaeological investigation, recording and publication. Arrangements for preservation by record will be agreed by the Council with an approved archaeological organisation and funded by the developer.

6.110 In addition to areas identified on the Proposals Map, a site evaluation may be required in other areas where there is sufficient evidence to suspect that archaeological remains exist. This may be in the form of additional finds on other sites not shown on the Proposals Map or further research from historical, geological or topographical information post-dating the plan. The same procedures as for identified areas will then apply.

3.2 The site lies within an area of Archaeological Significance, as defined by the former Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames UDP Proposals Map, and also by the current LDP Framework Proposals map. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.

3.3 The site has planning consent (06/12424/FUL) subject to an archaeological planning condition.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey map records a downward succession of alluvium followed by river terrace deposits,and London clay. Brickearth is shown close to the eastern site boundary (CL Associates 2006).

4.1.2 Soil Mechanics undertook soil and ground water investigations in 1999. This involved the insertion of nine bore holes and excavation nine trial pits across the evaluation site. The results of this work showed made ground in all of the trial pits and boreholes, at 0.6m to 2.3m below ground level (bgl). Alluvium was encountered across the central-west area of the site to a depth of 0.8-5.4m bgl, with a thickness of 0.5-3.5m. Layers of clayey sand were also found in a central east-west line across the site. Underlying the alluvium and made ground were river terrace deposits from 3.2-5.9m below ground level, with thicknesses of 0.5-3.5m. These were underlain by London clay to the maximum depth of 20m bgl. (CL Associates 2006).

4.1.3 During the evaluation Trench 1, Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 4 all yielded evidence of deposits associated with the former line of the River Thames, with in-channel deposits and gravel banks being observed. Test Pits 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10 also provided evidence of further water-lain river channel deposits and a gravel bank, likely to have been associated with the Latchmere Stream/Downhall Ditch.

4.1.4 The lack of channel deposits in Test Pits 5 and 6, where the only material observed comrprised natural sterile Thames Gravels, suggests an area of higher land rising from the banked areas observed in Test Pits 1, 2, and 4 to the west and south, up to the northeast where brickearth deposits were seen in Trench 3.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The closest watercourse to the site is the River Thames, approximately 30m to the west. As demonstrated during the archaeological evaluation, the site overlies the pre-nineteenth century alignment of the River Thames, and it also overlies the Thames' confluence with a former east-west tributary channel, the Downhall Ditch/Latchmere Channel.

4.2.2 The site varies in height from 7.48m OD to 4.29m OD on the base of the former coal pit that covered the majority of the plot. Late post-medieval development has resulted in a topography that does not reflect that which would have occurred naturally in the area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background for the area of Kingston that the site lies within is set out in detail in the earlier Evaluation Specification (Hawkins 2009) and the Environmental Assessment reports (CL Associates 2006). The following is a summary of the relevant parts of these documents.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric occupation from at least the Mesolithic is fairly prolific along the river margins at Kingston, although most of the evidence tends to consist of residual and often small artefact scatters.

5.2.2 An excavation at Skerne Road produced residual blade cores, blades and a core rejuvenation tablet of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Scrapers and possible piercers were also found, which may have been used for hide working, an activity frequently associated with river margin locations.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 An excavation to the east of the site at Skerne Road uncovered evidence of three phases of Roman occupation. This included several pre-Flavian pits and a gully, two 3rd century quarry pits and post holes which probably also date to the 3rd century, and high concentrations of mid 1st century roof and box-flue tiles. This may indicate the presence of a 1st/2nd century building in the vicinity, which was possibly demolished or altered in the 3rd century. The presence of a 4th century arable context also suggested continuity of activity in the area for most of the Roman period.

5.3.2 In the site investigations associated with construction of Kingston Power Station, which the study area previously formed part of, identified evidence dated to the Roman period. Roman evidence has also been recovered in the examinations of the Cromwell Road, Canbury Passage, and Sopwith Way sites..

5.3.3 It has been suggested that a Roman riverside settlement existed at Kingston in the visinity of the current development plot, and documentary evidence indicates the presence of a Roman inhumation cemetery at 'Canbury fields', to the immediate east of the site.

5.3.4 However, despite numerous archaeological investigations in the area of Kingston since the 1960s there has been a paucity of *in-situ* archaeological finds and features dating to the Roman period.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The site is relatively remote from known Anglo-Saxon settlement around Kingston.

5.4.2 The site lies to the north of the medieval town, outside of the legal boundary of the 'Borough' of Kingston.

5.4.3 No significant archaeological evidence for activity of Saxon date is known from the vicinity of the

site.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Based on cartographic evidence the site was undeveloped in 1868, being open land surrounded by trees. By 1896 it had been developed into the Kingston Sewage Works, with an electricity generating station in the south-eastern corner of the site, and a corporation depot in the north-eastern corner. This land use configuration continued up to the present day on maps until 1949, with some expansion of structures being apparent. The OS map of 1956-1959 lacks any site detail, suggesting that the sewerage plant may have been decommissioned by this time.

5.5.2 The 1968 OS map shows the layout of the eastern side of the site being much the same as the one preceding the current re-development. The majority of the remainder of the site is labelled as 'Travelling Cranes', with conveyors running along the western boundary from the river to the power station to the north. By 1992-1994 this area is unlabelled, suggestion that the power station is no longer is use, though a tank in the south-west remains. By 1995 the site is shown to be vacant, apart from the sub-station on the eastern side, and remained as such at the time of the evaluation.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The methodology for the excavation of the trenches and test pits in Phase 1 of the investigation was outlined in the Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Hawkins 2009). Two evaluation trenches were originally proposed for the site, though following pre-excavation consultation this was revised to three trenches and two test pits. As a result of the evidence observed during the course of the evaluation this was further revised to a final total of three trenches and six test pits.

6.2 The trenches were positioned to target the potential confluence point of the old north-south line of the River Thames and a former east-west tributary channel (the Downhall Ditch/Latchmere Channel). They also aimed to identify any areas of brickearth and associated possible occupational evidence. Trench locations took account of a live 132kv cable running along the southern edge of the site, with Trenches 1 & 2 sited at least 5m to the north to avoid this hazard. Equally, a live sewer run extended north-south across the site to an extant man-hole in the centre. Trench 3 and all test pits were sited to avoid this by at least 5m. The sewer was expected to be a bored pipe at considerable depth (*pers comm* D. Hawkins, CgMs, 31st March 2009).

6.3 Trench 2 had to be abandoned due to health and safety concerns regarding contamination and access.

6.4 Phase 2 of the investigation consisted of four test pits that ran from the south to the east side of the site, with one of these being extended to allow the taking of a column sample.

6.5 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as was 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. The evaluation also aimed 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.

6.6 The trenches were stepped and excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of between 100mm and 200mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The trenches were stepped to allow safe access for recording and excavation of potential features and archaeological deposits. Test pits were not stepped and were in most cases recorded from surface level. Their relative dimensions were:

Trench/Test Pit Number	**Length at top**	**Width at top**	**Max. Depth**
Trench 1	10m	10.20m (max) 7.20m (min)	2.75m
Trench 2	10.25m	6.10m	3.40m
Trench 3	10.50m	10.20m	3.19m
Test Pit 1	4.30m	1.10m	1.40m
Test Pit 2	2.50m	1.90m	1.80m
Test Pit 3	2.50m	2.00m	1.65m
Test Pit 4	3.10m	2.20m	1.82m
Test Pit 5	1.92m	1.86m	1.08m
Test Pit 6	2.44m	2.00m	1.06m
Test Pit 7	3.16m	1.50m	2.50m
Test Pit 8	1.80m	1.15m	2.00m
Test Pit 9	1.60m	0.70m	2.20m
Test Pit 10	6.70m (max) 2.60m (min)	5.30m (max) 2.00m (min)	2.14m

6.7 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A photographic record was kept of all the trenches in black and white and colour slide in Phase 1 and digital format in Phase 2. Bulk samples and a column sample were taken from relevant contexts. Artefacts pre-dating the late post-medieval made ground were collected.

6.8 In Phase 1 a temporary benchmark established by a PCA surveyor using GPS was used for levelling within the trenches, and for the establishment of a secondary temporary benchmark in the lower coal pit area of site. These benchmarks were at levels of 7.48m OD and 4.87m OD respectively. In Phase 2 levels within the individual test pits were established by a PCA surveyor using a GPS.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural Deposits

The Former Thames Channel

7.1.1 The locations of Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 and 4 were positioned with the aim of revealing deposits associated with the former line of the main Thames Channel.

Banks

7.1.2 Evidence of the channel edges was observed in the earliest deposits in Test Pits 1 and 4, where the loose mid yellowish brown medium-large sub-angular sandy gravels [24] / [28] were seen to form channel banks. In Test Pit 1 this was a moderately steeply sloped bank running from east to west, seen from 4.15m OD, and in Test Pit 4 it was steeply sloped and aligned north-south on the eastern side of the trench, from 4.17mOD.

Channel Deposits

7.1.3 The channel deposits comprised soft sandy-clay ([23] and [27]) which overlay both banks. In Test Pit 1 it ranged in colour from mid brownish yellow at the top of the deposit to dark bluish-grey at its base, with frequent inclusions of molluscs and organic material, and occasional burnt flint located at the basal level of the deposit. In Test Pit 4 it was a soft mid yellowish-brown sandy-clay with gravels, with lenses evident, as were moderate inclusions of plant roots. This was encountered at 4.25mOD in Test Pit 1 and at 4.17m OD in Test Pit 4.

7.1.4 Trench 1 was positioned within the former line of the Thames channel, and its fill comprised alluvium, encountered at a level of 4.60m OD. This deposit was a friable light-mid brownish-yellow silty-sand [3], which included frequent small mollusc shells, and occasional peg tile dating to AD1600-1800.

The Downhall Ditch

7.1.5 Test Pits 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were all within the area that would have lain within a braided channel system of the Downhall Ditch, and this is reflected in the identified associated deposits.

Terrace Gravels

7.1.6 Test Pits 5 and 6 lay just within the edge of what had been the channel system of the Downhall Ditch. However due to the rising topography its fills comprised truncated loose yellowish-brown sandy Thames gravels [64 / [66]], which were observed at a level of 4.25m OD in Test Pit 5, and 4.11m OD in Test Pit 6.

7.1.7 Terrace gravels were also observed as the earliest deposit in Test Pit 2 [21]. Here it was comprised loose mid brownish grey large sub-angular gravels, with occasional small sub-rounded gravels. These formed a steep bank to the western side of the test pit, which ran north-south. These gravels were encountered from 3.30m OD.

Channel Deposits

7.1.8 Channel deposits were observed in Test Pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10. However, their

composition and sequences varied across the area, as could be expected in a braided channel system. For this reason the sequence in each test pit location has been discussed individually.

7.1.9 Test Pit 2 lay in what would have been the northern reaches of the channel system. Sealing the aforementioned gravels [21] in this location was a deposit of soft mid-dark purplish brown organic clay [20], that was encountered at 3.59m OD. It was abutted by a further water-lain deposit [19] of soft mid bluish brownish grey silty clay with sandy patches and containing frequent organics and small mollusc shells, which was found at 3.67m OD. Overlying this was a layer of soft light bluish grey alluvial clay [18], which was found from 3.85m OD. This in turn was overlain by a layer of soft mid bluish brownish-grey sandy clay [17], containing organic remains and mollusc shells, and present at 3.98mOD.

7.1.10 Test Pit 3 was in the central area of the channel system. A relatively simple sequence was observed, with the earliest being a loose mid bluish grey coarse sand [6] with small sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels, and frequent amounts of small, highly abraded Roman tile and a possible highly abraded tessara fragment, all dating to AD 50-160 as well as a very small group of animal bone comprising two cattle skull and a horn core fragment as well as a small sheep humerus. This was encountered from 3.38m OD. Overlying this was a further channel deposit [5] composed of soft mid-dark bluish-grey sandy-clay, which contained laminated layers of sand throughout. This was 0.60m thick and at a top level of 3.88m OD.

7.1.11 Test Pit 7 was the southern most. Only one channel deposit was observed here, a homogenous and sterile water-sorted channel deposit [67] of light greenish-grey clay with a lens of fine sand, which was seen from 4.19m OD.

7.1.12 Test Pit 8 was located on the eastern edge of the site. The earliest fill encountered here comprised a water-lain channel deposit of light greenish-grey clay with lenses of fine sand [70]. This was overlain by a lens of gravels [69], followed by a further channel deposit [68] of comparable composition to that of [70]. All of these fills were sterile, with the top level of the sequence observed from 3.99m OD.

7.1.13 Test Pit 9 was in the northern area of the channel system. The only natural deposit here was 1.40m comprising light greenish-grey clay [71], with lenses of fine sand. This was present at a level of 3.79m OD, and would have been laid down in a alluvial environment.

7.1.14 Test Pit 10 was near 8. This location included the most complex sequence of fills, with a series of relatively thin lenses observed in Test Pit 10, from a upper level of 3.82m OD. The earliest was a stiff brown clay [77], followed by a gravel lens [76], a stiff light blue clay [75], further gravel [74], a light brown stiff clay [73], and finally a light grey clay with sand lenses [72]. All of these deposits were sterile.

Brickearth

7.1.15 Brickearth deposits were only observed in the very north-eastern sector of the site in Trench 3 [9], where it was friable, greyish yellow in colour, and present from 4.22m OD.

7.2 Phase 2 – Undated Features

7.2.1 Anthropogenic features predating the former power station were only observed cut through the brickearth within Trench 3 in the very northeast corner of the site. It appears that this was the only location at the site that would have been outside of the impact of the functional floodplain of the Downhall Ditch. However, no dating material was recovered from any of the features.

Ditch

7.2.2 In the south-eastern corner of Trench 3 a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [10] was present. It measured 2.50m in length, continuing beyond the limits of excavation, 0.38m in width, 0.29m in depth, and was encountered at a level of 4.13m OD. The sides were steeply sloped, being near vertical, and the base was flat with a gradual break of slope, though the cut was lower and concave on the eastern side to a depth of 0.34m. The ditch contained a single fill [8] of soft mid bluish grey silty clay containing moderate amounts of organic material and mollusc shell, which potentially accumulated via natural silting processes.

Pit

7.2.3 A single circular pit [57] feature was observed in the north-west corner of the trench. It had gently sloping sides, and a flat base with no perceptible break of slope, with a diameter of 0.54m, a depth of 0.12m, and was cut from a level of 4.24m OD. It contained a fill [58], composed of soft mid bluish grey silty clay.

Postholes

7.2.4 A number of possible postholes was observed in the northern half of Trench 3. Posthole [31] was oval in shape, with sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.26m by 0.19m, with a depth of 0.04m, and was found at 4.63m OD. It contained a single fill of soft dark greyish blue silty clay [32]. Posthole [33] was oval in shape with sloping sides, and a concave base. It had dimensions of 0.23m by 0.20m, a depth of 0.09m, and was located at 4.42m OD. It contained fill [34], a soft brownish grey silty clay. Postholes [59] and [61] were both semi-circular in plan due to modern truncation. Cut [59] had dimensions of 0.16m by 0.09m (truncated), a depth of 0.05m, and was present at 4.22m OD. Cut [61] had dimensions of 0.16m by 0.08m (truncated), a depth of 0.08m, and was found at 4.22mOD. Both had fills composed of soft mid bluish grey silty clay, [60] and [62] respectively.

Stakeholes

7.2.5 A series of stakeholes were seen across Trench 3. The majority of these appeared to form a

linear pattern, aligned east-west with additional groups on north-south alignments. Generally all were circular in plan, with vertical or convex sides, a sharp surface break of slope, and a flat base with a gradual basal break of slope. All contained fills composed of soft bluish grey silty clay. The details of these stakeholes are listed in the table below:

Cut	Fill	Dimensions	Depth	Maximum Height
[13]	[12]	0.10m diameter	0.12m	4.24m OD
[15]	[14]	0.10m by 0.11m	0.05m	4.23m OD
[35]	[36]	0.10m diameter	0.04m	4.11m OD
[37]	[38]	0.08m diameter	0.04m	4.20m OD
[39]	[40]	0.10m by 0.14m	0.07m	4.20m OD
[41]	[42]	0.10m by 0.10m	0.08m	4.20m OD
[43]	[44]	0.09m by 0.10m	0.04m	4.18m OD
[45]	[46]	0.09m by 0.08m	0.03m	4.25m OD
[47]	[48]	0.04m by 0.07m	0.03m	4.25m OD
[49]	[50]	0.07m diameter	0.03m	4.22m OD
[51]	[52]	0.05m diameter	0.04m	4.24m OD
[53]	[54]	0.05m diameter	0.06m	4.22m OD
[55]	[56]	0.06m diameter	0.08m	4.24m OD

7.2.6 None of the deposits within the features associated with this phase contained any cultural material.

7.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval to Modern

Sub-Soil

7.3.1 Sub-soil only survived at one location in Trench 1 on the west side of the site. It was composed of friable light-mid greyish-brown silty-sand [2], and overlay channel deposit [3], at a level of 5.48m OD. Fragments of peg tile dating to AD 1600-1800, abraded daub of a type in use from 50BC-AD1666+, and a clay tobacco pipe stem fragments of *c.*17th-18th century date were recovered from this horizon.

Footings

An arrangement cruciform in plan of north-south and east-west aligned concrete footings [29] divided Trench 3 into quarters. These were encountered at 4.63m OD, had an observed

maximum width of 1.00m, and extended beyond the limits of excavation. The depth that these extended into the brickearth is uncertain, as they were left *in situ* as removal proved impossible.

Made Ground

7.3.2 With the exceptions Test Pit 1 all of the investigated locations were sealed by a horizon of late post-medieval made ground, recorded as [1] / [4] / [11] / [16] / [26] / [63] / [66] / [+]. The composition and thickness of the made ground deposits varied across the site, ranging from 0.52m to 3.27m in thickness, with levels between 4.56m OD to 7.32m OD.

Concrete

7.3.3 In two locations, Trench 1 and Test Pit 4, a layer of concrete [7] / [25] relict from the former power station sealed the made ground. This was 0.45m and 0.30m thick and was found at 6.72m OD and 4.97m OD respectively.

7.3.4 The concrete that formed the base of the former power station's coal pit was present in Test Pit 1 [22] where it directly overlay the natural sequence, being 0.30m thick and located at 4.65m OD.

7.4 The 'Tank'

7.4.1 The excavation of Trench 2 revealed a pair of chambers, constructed of walls of brick and concrete, which had truncated all earlier deposits in the proposed location of Trench 2. These compartments had been backfilled with a loose mix of CBM, concrete rubble, and metal, mixed with coal dust which had stained the masonry and the backfill a dark black.

7.4.2 The feature abutted the outer sides of the north-south and east-west walls of a former coal pit, which also formed the northern and western edges to the pair of chambers. The observed walls measured *c.*0.60m in thickness. The western chamber was fully cleared of the rubble backfill to expose a north-south length of *c.*6.10m, and an east-west dimension of *c*. 2.85m. The rubble filled the chamber to a depth of 2.42m. The eastern structure was only part-cleared, indicating an east-west width of 4.20m, with an uncertain length.

7.4.3 At the base of the western chamber a slot was excavated by machine to a depth of 3.40m bgl, beyond which significant ingress of ground water made it impossible to continue. This exploration was undertaken to determine the nature of the underlying deposits and to establish the depth of the walls of the chambers. However the underlying deposits proved contaminated with coal dust, being stained black, with no observed indications of its decreasing with depth. The base of the walls could not be observed, and continued beyond the limits of excavation.

7.4.4 Health and safety restrictions prevented the full excavation of Trench 2, due to it being impossible to safely access the area and the contamination risks. This led to the decision to abandon the trench. As such only a basic description of what was uncovered was recorded. The location of the observed structure was surveyed electronically, and an annotated plan and section produced.

7.4.5 It was not possible to move Trench 2 to another location within the area due to restrictions in place because of the presence of a 132KV cable on the southern margin of the site.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1 – Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Terrace Gravel deposits were observed in Test Pits 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. This appears to represent an area of higher ground in the central and north-eastern sectors of the site that had remained un-truncated by channel activity. The observed banking of these gravels down from this central area, as observed in Test Pits 1, 2, and 4 also reflects the earlier locations of the Thames and Downhall Ditch/Latchmere Stream, or associated subsidiary channels. In Test Pits 1, 4, 5, and 6 the surface of the Thames Gravels had been truncated by late post-medieval activity. However in Test Pit 2 the surface level survived, as did an isolated overlying deposit of clay with an organic component [20].

8.1.2 In Test Pit 3a deposit of coarse sand with small gravel [6] was observed, characteristic of a water lain-channel deposit. It also contained numerous small fragments of highly abraded Roman CBM dating to AD50-160, which included tile and a possible tessara fragment and a small group of animal bone (cattle & sheep).

8.1.3 Trench 1 also yielded in-channel deposits [3], composed of silty sands. This deposit also produced pieces of abraded peg tile (AD1600-1800) and daub (50BC-AD1666+).

8.1.4 River channel deposits were observed in Test Pits 1-4 and Test Pits 7-10, ([23]; [17] and [19]; [5]; and [27] respectively). These were composed of sandy-clay with laminations of sand throughout. In Test Pit 2 an alluvial clay deposit [18] also lay between [17] and [19], suggesting it may have been outside of the main channel region for a period. Context [23] included a small group of fire cracked flint.

8.1.5 Trench 3 was the only area in which brickearth [9] deposits were observed during the evaluation. This included three natural flint spalls.

8.2 Phase 2 – Undated Features

8.2.1 The only area in which brickearth and associated archaeological features were observed was in Trench 3.

8.2.2 The ditch that was seen in the southeast corner of Trench 3 was aligned such was it would have been at an approximate right angles to the former line of the Downhall Ditch channel system to which it was in close proximity. This fill of the ditch comprised an alluvial or channel deposit notably with organic material and mollusc shells contained within. These factors suggest that is served a drainage role, for the land adjacent to the waterway.

8.2.3 The stake-holes observed in Trench 3 appear to be aligned in the most part, running from east to west then turning towards the north, possibly forming a fence or boundary line..

8.2.4 The four postholes observed in Trench 3 do not for a discernable pattern to suggest a structure. However, it is possible that these postholes, potentially along with the some or all of the

stakesholes, related to waterside animal or landscape management, such as for individual hitching posts, an idea that has precedent (Meddens & Beasley 2001, 146-147).

8.2.5 The base of what may have been a singular pit was also observed, but as it had been highly truncated by later activity, little information regarding its form and function could be gained.

8.2.6 All of the features observed contained fills that appeared to be largely homogenous: a mid bluish grey silty clay, sterile of any cultural material, though containing small component of mollusc shell inclusions within the ditch. Based on the archaeological evidence know from other sites in the vicinity, and from limited amount of cultural material recovered from within the channel deposits, it is reasonable to suggest that the features may have been of Roman date. The other most likely potential dating would be the post-medieval period.

8.3 Phase 3 – Late Post-Medieval

8.3.1 Trench 1 was the only area in which sub-soil deposits were observed, and these appeared to be largely un-truncated by later development. The small amount of associated cultural material comprised a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of peg tile, both dated to *c.*AD1600-1800.

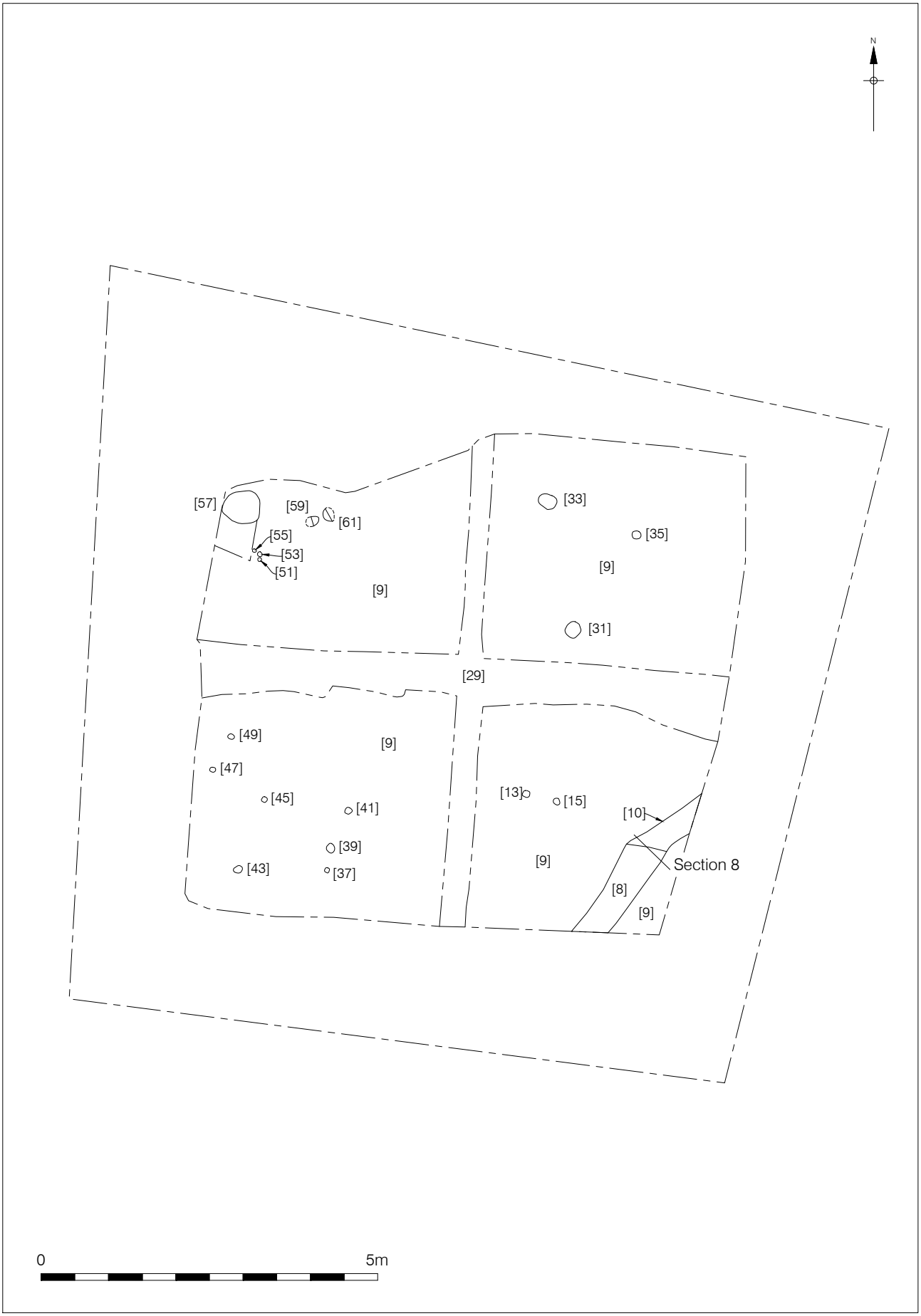
8.3.2 All of the trenches and test pits were sealed by late post-medieval made ground deposits, concrete slabs, or both. In Trench 3 there were also additional concrete foundations present that extended into the brickearth.

8.3.3 These deposits and features could date to the development of the site as a power station by the end of the 1960s, or possibly at the earliest to the late 19th century when the sewerage works was established. The chambers observed during the opening up of Trench 2 appear to date to the site's use as a power station, due to their respecting and using the walls of the former coal bunker, and possibly relating to the 'tank' shown on historic OS Maps.

8.3.4 Based upon the evidence seen during the evaluation it appears that the construction associated with the former power station's coal bunker, which remains evident on the site, had the effect of truncating the surface of the natural and archaeological deposits within its footprint.

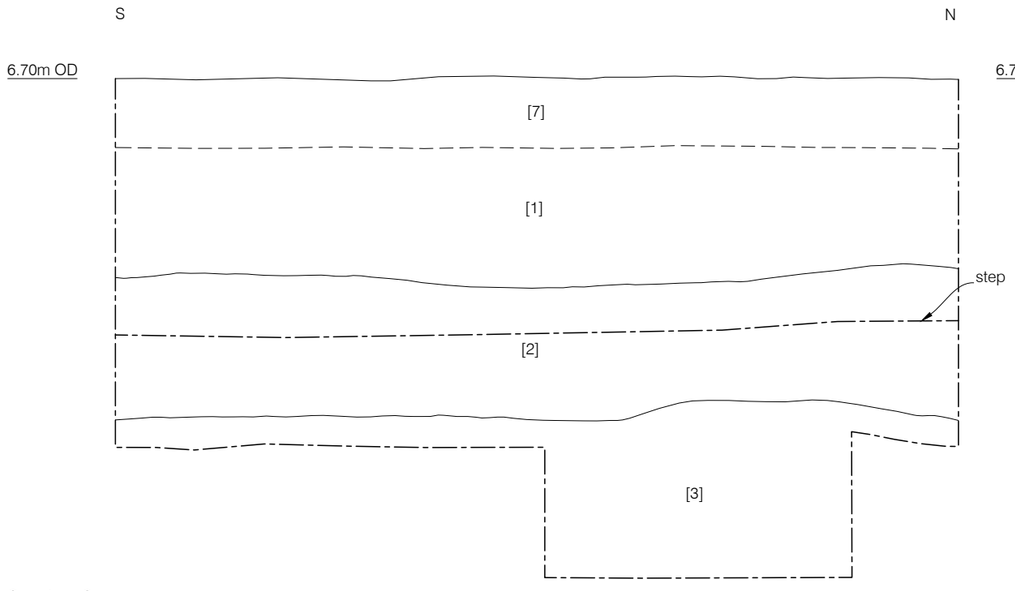
9 THE FINDS AND SAMPLES

9.1.1 The very small number of find (lithics [3 spalls, 12 firecracked frgs] , cbm [10 sml frgs, all discarded], clay tobacco pipe [1 stem frg] and animal bone [4 frgs]) are residual and worn, and do not merit further work. The bulk and column samples are characteristic of water-lain sediments in a moderately to low energy depositional environment. They do not have any potential to provide further information and should not be further analysed.

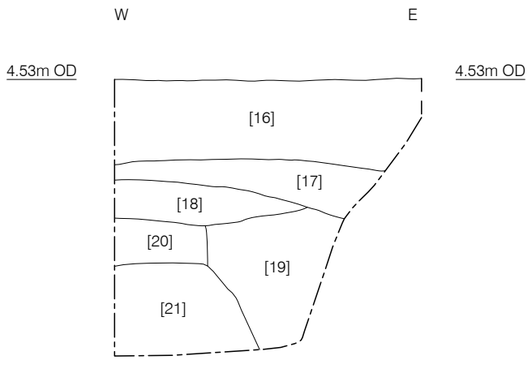


19/05/09 MR

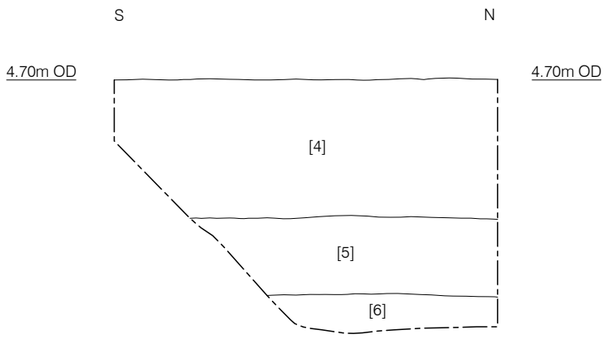
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 3
1:80 at A4



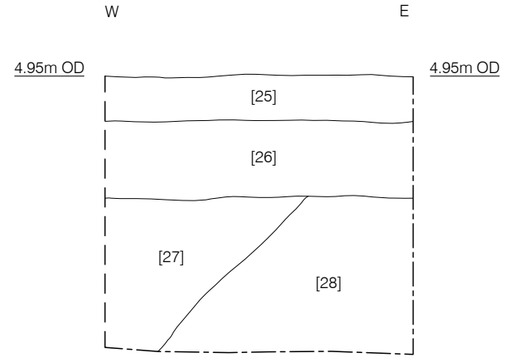
Section S1
Trench 1
East Facing



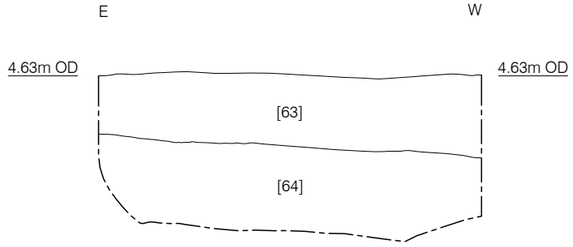
Section S2
Test Pit 2
South Facing



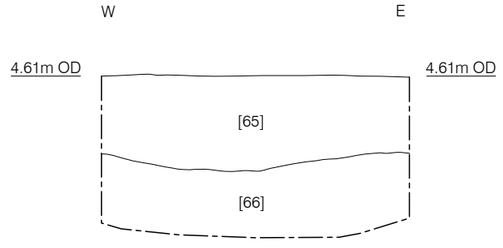
Section S3
Test Pit 3
East Facing



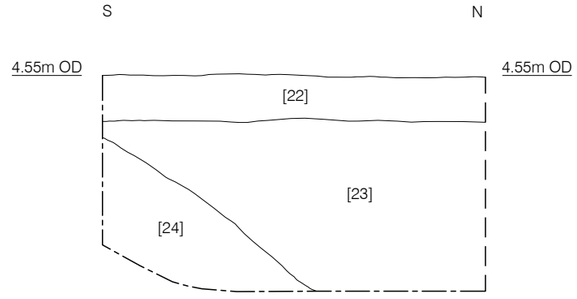
Section S4
Test Pit 4
South Facing



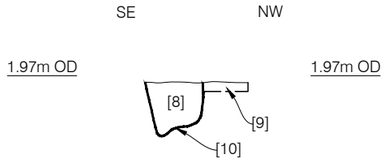
Section S5
Test Pit 5
North Facing



Section S6
Test Pit 6
South Facing



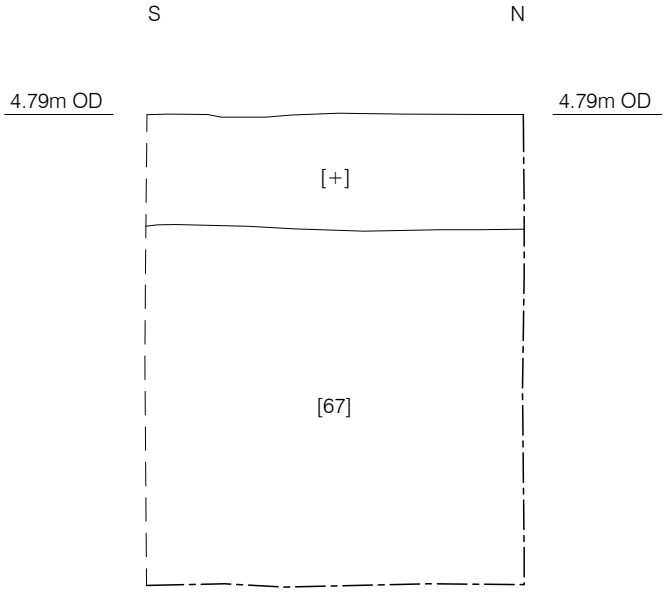
Section S7
Test Pit 1
East Facing



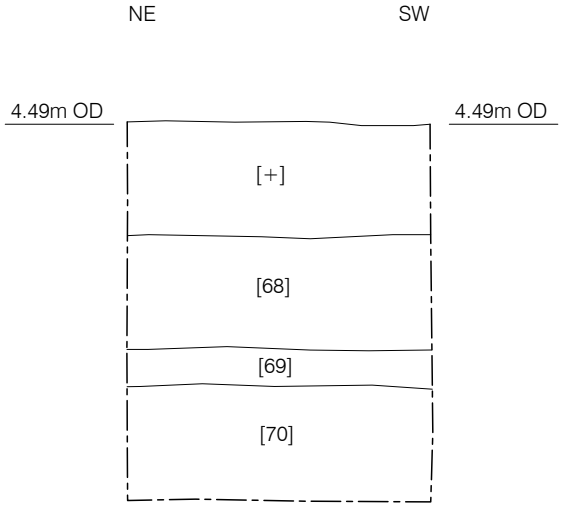
Section S8
Trench 3
North-east Facing

19/05/09 MR

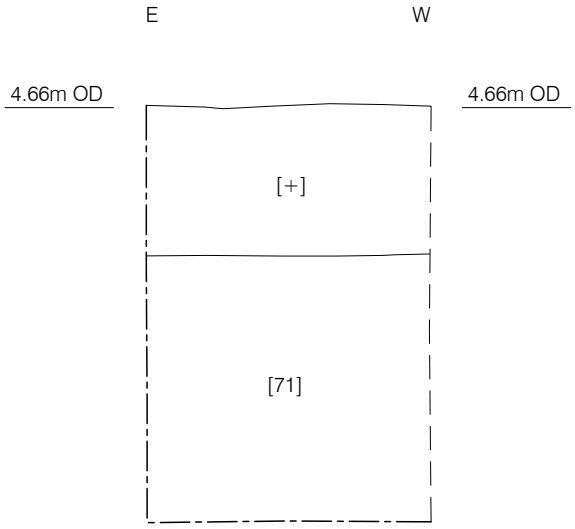
Figure 4
Section Drawings 1 to 8
1:40 at A4



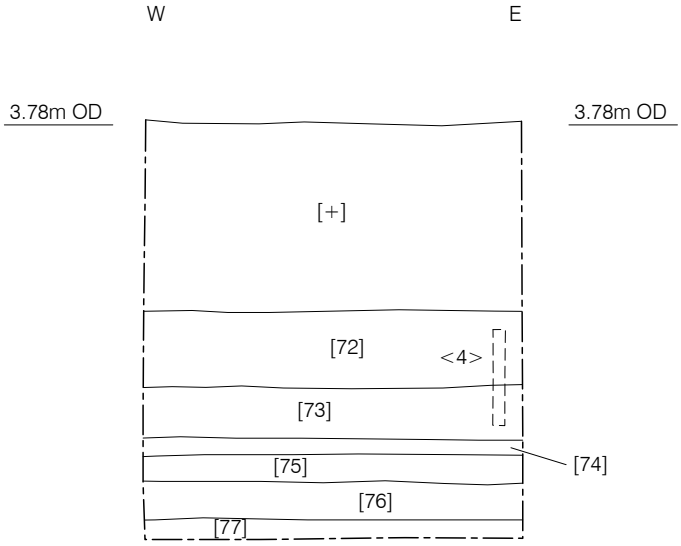
Section 9
East facing
Test Pit 7



Section 10
North West facing
Test Pit 8



Section 11
North facing
Test Pit 9



Section 12
South facing
Test Pit 10

17/07/12 HB

Figure 5
Section Drawings 9 to 12
1:40 at A4

10 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

10.1 Aims and Objectives of the Investigation

10.1.1 The following research questions were set out in the Specification for the works (Hawkins 2009), and can now be addressed:

- Is there additional evidence for the previously identified Roman rural settlement?
  There were no features encountered that were could be unequivocally attributed to the Roman period The Roman evidence was limited to small pieces of highly abraded early Roman CBM which were recovered from within the water-lain channel deposits. From this is can be concluded that whilst a Roman presence could not be confirmed at the site, activity would have taken place in the vicinity.

- What evidence is there for the former Downhall/Latchmere Channel?
  The investigation has helped to refine what is known of the location and rientation dimensions and nature of this channel as present across the site.

- To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any Roman, or later occupation/activity.
  The only features that were encountered during the archaeological investigation were found in Trench 3, in the very northeast corner of the site. Significantly the evidence encountered indicates that this would have been the only sector that lay outside of the area of the functional floodplains of the Thames and the Downhall Ditch, being the higher ground and also the only spot in which brickearth was encountered.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.
  The most notable evidence of the impact of past land use on the site was observed in Trench 2, where a 'tank' seen on the 1991 Ordnance Survey had effectively truncated the archaeology within its footprint, with the full depth being unable to be established, and there had also been a contamination of the immediate area associated with it. The construction of the coal bunker clearly had impacted the earlier deposits within its footprint.

10.2 Revised Research Questions

10.2.1 Based on the results of the archaeological investigation at the site the following revised research questions can now be posed:

- Though limited, how does the re-deposited Roman material compare to that found at other sites in the vicinity?
- What evidence is known of the Downhall Ditch from other archaeological investigations? Can the results be used for landscaped modelling?

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

11.1.1 The results of the archaeological intervention demonstrate that the majority of the central, southern and western areas of the site were within the functional floodplain of the River Thames and channels associated with the confluence of the Thames and the Downhall Ditch. The evidence of the former lines of these waterways is of local importance, for it would have impacted upon land usage in the area, and have played a role in the development of settlement in this part of Kingston.

11.1.2 Archaeological evidence is limited to a restricted area of brickearth located in the north-eastern area of the site, and is likely to reflect activity extending towards the higher ground beyond the site to the north and west.

11.1.3 The presence of a ditch is indicative of water management likely drainage. The presence of stake and post holes would have been associated with landscape or livestock management, perhaps either dividing area, keep livestock separate, or as tethering points.

11.1.4 Due to the lack of associated cultural material no definitive dates can be assigned to any of the features observed. However, on the basis of findings in the wider vicinity of the site, a Roman date is the more likely.

11.1.5 The development of the site from the late 19th century, first as a Sewage Works, then as a Power Station, was seen to have resulted in the truncation of the site's underlying archaeological and geoarchaeological horizons. This is most obvious in the area of the former coal pit, where the ground level has been significantly reduced, and made ground deposited directly upon the underlying natural horizons. However, outside of this areas of archaeological survival are evident.

11.2 Publication Proposals

11.2.1 Due to the limited nature of the archaeological evidence encountered a summary of the site in 'The London Archaeologist' is the most suitable form of publication of the results of the investigations.

12 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

	Scale	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets	-	-	77
Plans	1:20	8	14
Sections	1:10 1:20	8 4	10 4

The photographic archive:

Black and White Negative Film (35mm)	22
Colour Transparency Film (35mm)	22
Digital Format	16

The finds archive:

Lithics	1 Box
Animal Bone	
Clay Pipe	

(Box – standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The environmental archive:

Bulk Samples	3 Samples
Column Samples	1 Column

13 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd thankS Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for his advice during the course of the fieldwork. Thanks also to Mark Stevenson and Dominique De Moulin of English Heritage for monitoring the work.

13.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, Neil Hawkins for supervising the second phase of site work, Mark Roughley and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale and Chris Cooper for logistics, and Kevin Hayward for the CBM dates. Thanks are also extended to Iain Bright, Pat Cavanagh, Stuart Holden, and Chris Rees for their on site work and assistance and Frank Meddens for editing the report.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

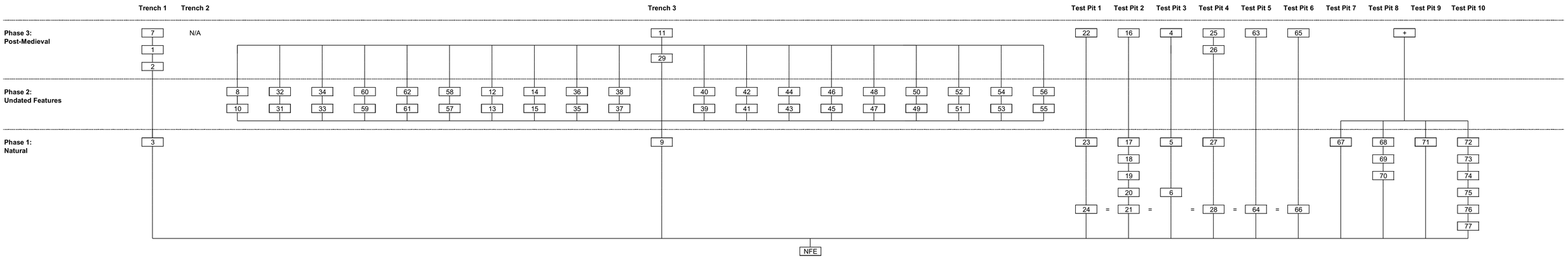
Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KPR 09	1	-	S1	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	2	-	S1	Layer	Sub-Soil	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	3	Tr 1	S1	Natural	Silty-Sand	Unknown	1
KPR 09	4	-	S3	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	5	-	S3	Natural	Sand	Unknown	1
KPR 09	6	TP 3	S3	Natural	Sand	Unknown	1
KPR 09	7	-	S1	Layer	Concrete	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	8	Tr 3	S8	Fill	Fill of [10]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	9	Tr 3	-	Natural	Brickearth	Unknown	1
KPR 09	10	Tr 3	S8	Cut	Ditch	Unknown	2
KPR 09	11	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	12	-	-	Fill	Fill of [13]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	13	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	14	-	-	Fill	Fill of [15]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	15	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	16	-	S2	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	17	-	S2	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	18	-	S2	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	19	TP 2	S2	Natural	Channel Deposits	Unknown	1
KPR 09	20	-	S2	Natural	Organic Clay	Unknown	1

KPR 09	21	TP 2	S2	Natural	Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	22	-	S7	Layer	Concrete	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	23	-	S7	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	24	TP 1	S7	Natural	Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	25	-	S4	Layer	Concrete	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	26	-	S4	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	27	TP 4	S4	Natural	Sandy-Clay with Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	28	TP 4	S4	Natural	Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	29	Tr 3		Structural	Concrete Footings	Post-Medieval	2
KPR 09	30						
KPR 09	31	Tr 3	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	32	-	-	Fill	Fill of [31]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	33	Tr 3	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	34	-	-	Fill	Fill of [33]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	35	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	36	-	-	Fill	Fill of [35]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	37	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	38	-	-	Fill	Fill of [37]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	39	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	40	Tr 3	-	Fill	Fill of [39]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	41	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	42	-	-	Fill	Fill of [41]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	43	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	44	-	-	Fill	Fill of [43]	Unknown	2

KPR 09	45	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	46	-	-	Fill	Fill of [45]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	47	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	48	-	-	Fill	Fill of [47]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	49	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	50	-	-	Fill	Fill of [49]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	51	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Holes	Unknown	2
KPR 09	52	-	-	Fill	Fill of [51]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	53	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	54	-	-	Fill	Fill of [53]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	55	Tr 3	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	56	-	-	Fill	Fill of [55]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	57	Tr 3	-	Cut	Small Pit?	Unknown	2
KPR 09	58	-	-	Fill	Fill of [57]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	59	Tr 3	-	Cut	Possible Post Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	60	-	-	Fill	Fill of [59]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	61	Tr 3	-	Cut	Possible Post Hole	Unknown	2
KPR 09	62	-	-	Fill	Fill of [61]	Unknown	2
KPR 09	63	-	S5	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	64	TP 5	S5	Natural	Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	65	-	S6	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
KPR 09	66	TP 6	S6	Natural	Gravels	Unknown	1
KPR 09	67	TP 7	S9	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	68	TP8	S10	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	69	TP8	S10	Natural	Gravel Lens	Unknown	1
KPR 09	70	TP8	S10	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1

KPR 09	71	TP9	S11	Natural	Alluvium	Unknown	1
KPR 09	72	TP10	S12	Natural	Clay with Sand	Unknown	1
KPR 09	73	TP10	S12	Natural	Clay	Unknown	1
KPR 09	74	TP10	S12	Natural	Gravel Lens	Unknown	1
KPR 09	75	TP10	S12	Natural	Clay	Unknown	1
KPR 09	76	TP10	S12	Natural	Gravels Lens	Unknown	1
KPR 09	77	TP10	S12	Natural	Clay	Unknown	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORMS

OASIS ID: preconst1-58961

Project details

Project name	Evaluation of the Former Kingston Power Station
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of the former Kingston Power Station, comprising of 3 trenches and 6 test pits. Trench 1 and all test pits provided geoarchaeological evidence relating to the former line and deposits of the Thames and Downhall Ditch/Latchmere Channel. Trench 3 revealed brickearth, cut by a ditch, stake holes, and possible pit and post holes, all un-datable. Trench 2 was abandoned for health and safety reasons.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2009 End: 28-04-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KPR 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	STAKE HOLES Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLES Uncertain
Monument type	UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE Modern
Methods &	'Annotated Sketch','Environmental Sampling','Sample Trenches','Test Pits'

techniques	
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, 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 Former Kingston Power Station
Postcode	KT2 5AH
Site coordinates	TQ 179 696 51.4126428919 -0.304485405728 51 24 45 N 000 18 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.88m Max: 5.48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	KPR 09
Physical Contents	'Wood','Worked stone/lithics','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	KPR 09
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	KPR 09
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Kingston Power Station, Downhall Road, Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 5AH

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	Sarah Barrowman (sbarrowman@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 May 2009

OASIS ID: preconst1-133666

Project details

Project name	Evaluation of the Former Kingston Power Station - Phase 2
Short description of the project	Phase 2 of the archaeological programme consisted of four test pits to supplement those undertaken in Phase 1. Evidence of the Downhall Ditch / Latchmere Stream was observed across the site in all Test Pits, typically represented by the varying high energy deposits that would be expected to be associated with a braided channel system.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2012 End: 02-07-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KPR09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-58961 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	CHANNEL DEPOSITS Uncertain

Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
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 Former Kingston Power Station
Postcode	KT2 5AH
Site coordinates	TQ 179 696 51 0 51 24 45 N 000 18 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.79m Max: 4.19m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at the Former Kingston Power Station, Downhall Road, Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 5AH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Assessment Report with Figures and Appendices

Entered by	Sarah Barrowman (sbarrowman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 11 September 2012

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 826 761
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com