

**GREEN HOLLOW (SOUTH)  
COOMBE HILL ROAD  
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-  
UPON-THAMES**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION  
AND RECORDING**

**PCA REPORT NO: R11672**

**SITE CODE: GHO14**

**APRIL 2014**




**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

GREEN HOLLOW (SOUTH)  
COOMBE HILL ROAD  
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND  
RECORDING

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**Green Hollow (South), Coombe Hill Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames; Archaeological Observation and Recording**

**Site Code: GHO14**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2123 7033**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during enabling works for a piling mat, during construction of a replacement dwelling at Green Hollow, Coombe Hill Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames, KT2 7DU.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Q Developments Limited following the granting of planning permission (ref; 13/15001/FUL) for the residential development of the site. Although no archaeological condition exists for the development, a commitment to undertake archaeological watching brief during groundwork was included in the planning submission for the site.
- 1.3 The watching brief follows a similar preceding exercise undertaken in Green Hollow (North) in 2012.
- 1.4 The investigation was undertaken over a day on the 11th March 2014. The watching brief monitored the excavation by machine of the footprint of a replacement dwelling, following the removal of foundations from the building previously occupying the site. The attendant archaeologist observed preparation of the site for excavation, consisted of the bulk stripping of previously disturbed ground to a level capable of supporting a piling mat. Due to previous excavations associated with the prior dwelling and its demolition, the natural sequence of deposits was truncated within the footprint excavation. The undisturbed natural stratum was, however observed immediately to the south west, where a previous retaining wall had been demolished.
- 1.5 Truncated natural deposits of sand and clay gravels were encountered within the footprint of the building, while an undisturbed sequence of natural soils and sandy gravel was observed near the south western boundary of the site. A probable paleo-channel was also observed in this location.
- 1.6 No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded during the fieldwork.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken over a day on the 11th March 2014 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on a parcel of land within the grounds of a previous dwelling; Green Hollow South, Coombe Hill Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2 7DU (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2123 7033.
- 2.1.3 The investigation was commissioned by Q Developments Limited and was monitored for the Local Planning Authority by the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames. The field investigation was supervised by Aidan Turner and project managed by Tim Bradley, both of PCA. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) (2009) and IFA (2001/2008) guidelines.
- 2.1.4 The investigation was undertaken in response to a commitment included in the planning submission for the site to undertake archaeological watching brief during construction groundwork. Planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site by the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames (ref; 13/15001/FUL). The archaeological investigation, the subject of this report, constitutes mitigation of the impact of this development.
- 2.1.5 The watching brief follows a similar preceding exercise undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd; in Green Hollow (North) (Watson 2012). This consisted of a similar sister development just to the north of the current study area. This exercise was conducted under the auspices of planning permission granted Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames (ref 12/14152/FUL).
- 2.1.6 The investigation was confined to the area of the footprint of the proposed development; a single detached 7-bedroom dwelling to include an extensive basement to extend across the majority of the building footprint. The development area observed was roughly rectangular in shape and measured circa 28m north-west/south-east by 25m north-east/south-west, giving an approximate area of 700m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2).
- 2.1.7 The site is situated within the residential area of Kingston Hill, part of the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, and lies off Coombe Hill Road to the south and adjacent to Coombe Hill Golf Course to the north-west.
- 2.1.8 The archaeological investigation followed the methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Bradley

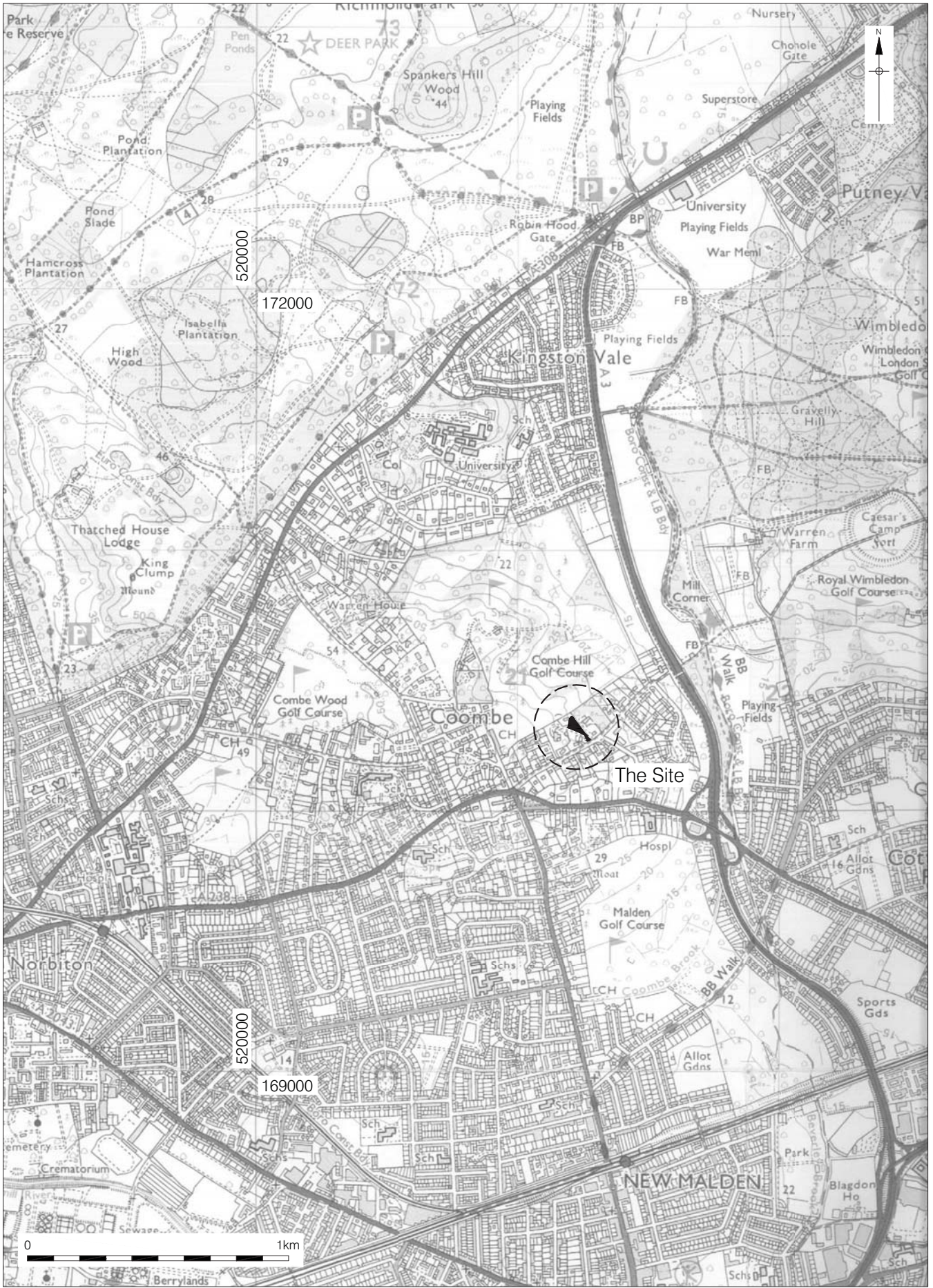
2012) and was intended to discover the quantity and quality of archaeological remains, as dictated by current best practice. The investigation was specifically aimed to:-

- Locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site.

In addition the investigation sought to answer the following research questions:-

- What evidence can be revealed of the natural strata and its' topography at the site?
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric remains in the area of development?
- Is there any further evidence of Roman activity in the area of the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity in the area of development?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity in the area of the site?
- What evidence is there for truncation of the stratigraphic sequence through the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site?

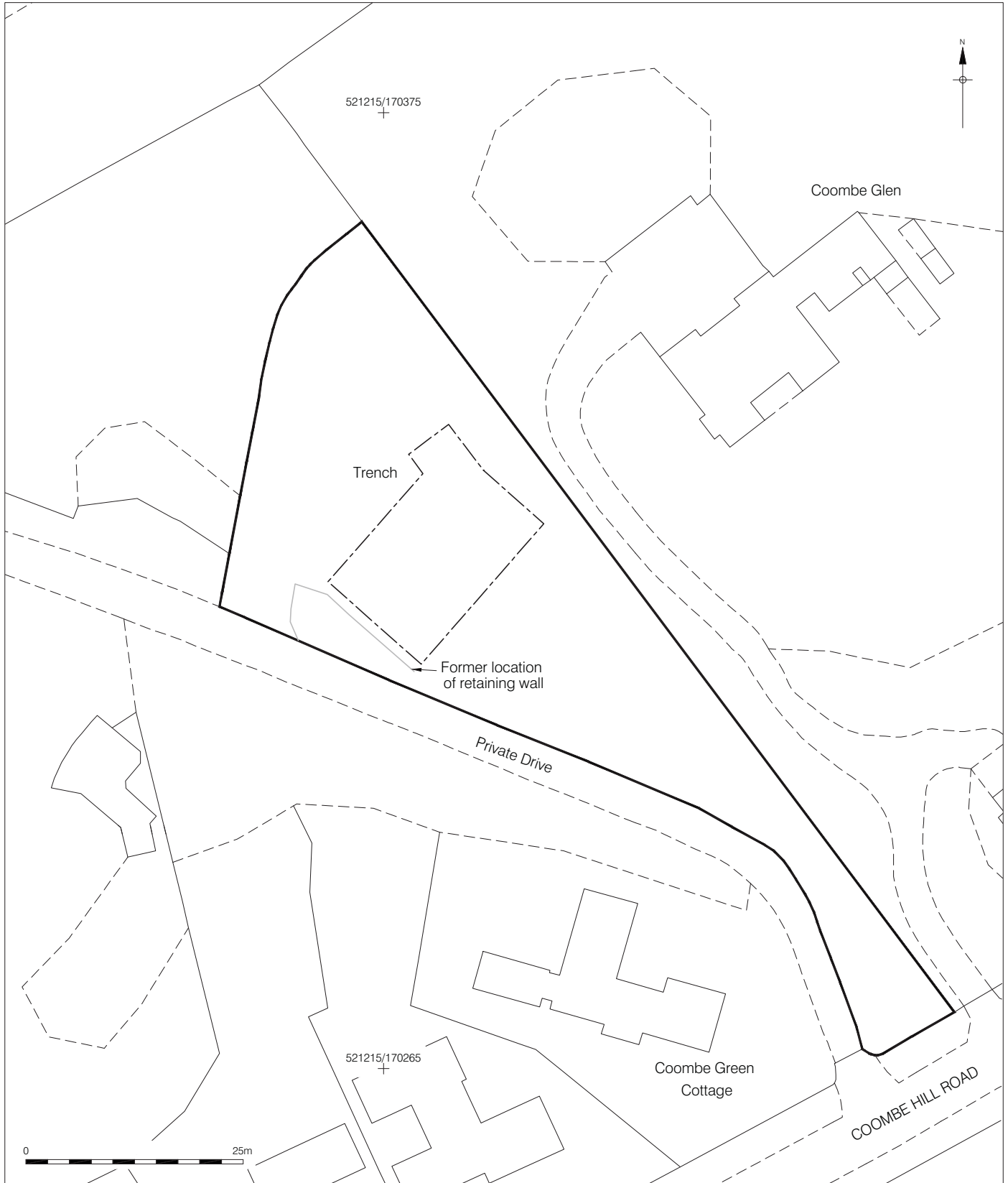




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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4





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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:625 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

3.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

*Delivery of sustainable development.*

*Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.*

*Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.*

3.1.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

3.1.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision making or through the plan-making process.*

3.1.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological*:

*A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.*

3.1.6 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

3.1.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

*Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas). Protects the settings of such designations. In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field investigation where necessary) to enable informed decisions. Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.*

3.1.8 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.1.9 The Localism Act, which came into being 15 November 2011, contains provisions which will result in the abolition of regional strategies. However, their abolition will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they will remain part of the development plan. On 6 May 2009 the Secretary of State published the final approved Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East (The South East Plan). The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9), together with the relevant County Structure Plans. The South-East Plan holds the following policy with regard to the historic environment:

*Policy BE6: Management of the Historic Environment.*

*When developing and implementing plans and strategies, local authorities and other bodies will adopt policies and support proposals which protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and the contribution it makes to local and regional distinctiveness and sense of place. The region's internationally and nationally designated historic assets should receive the highest level of protection. Proposals that make sensitive use of historic assets through regeneration, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into appropriate use should be encouraged.*

### 3.2 **Archaeology in the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames and the UDP**

3.2.1 The study 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. The Royal Borough's *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP), First Alteration 2005, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. The Development of the site, is subject to the following policies;

### 3.3 **Areas of Archaeological Significance**

(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 will be applied.*

3.3.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2012) was submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority, and the archaeological work undertaken, as detailed by this report, is in response to that planning condition.

#### **Site Constraints**

3.3.2 The site lies within an Area of High Archaeological Potential, as defined by the local authority. The main focus in this part of the borough is on prehistoric and Roman remains. There are no listed buildings located within the vicinity of the study site and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the immediate area of the study site.

#### **The proposed development**

3.3.3 The proposed development comprises a single detached 7-bedroom house. The development is to take place in the north-western sector of the grounds of a previous dwelling known as Green Hollow. The development area is located on the former site of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century house (also called Green Hollow) that was demolished in early 2014. The development includes an extensive basement that occupies almost the entire footprint of the new building. The remainder of the plot will be given over to gardens.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been detailed in a Desk Based Assessment (Fell 2007). This information was incorporated into the Written Scheme of Investigation. The following represents a summary of the findings from that report:-

### **4.2 Prehistoric**

4.2.1 The area has considerable potential for the prehistoric periods but lack of modern large scale excavation has limited the understanding of these periods. Many of the references included in the Historic Environment Record (HER) comprise stray finds of isolated artefacts and are frequently poorly referenced. The HER refers to a number of Prehistoric, Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements from Coombe. A site with better provenance has been recorded west of Warren Road c.1km west of the site, where a lithic working has been identified within number of hollows or tree boles. A Neolithic greenstone axe was also found nearby. The potential importance of the higher land west of the site is illustrated by the discovery of a Late Bronze Age defended settlement at Coombe Warren c.300m west of the site.

### **4.3 Roman**

4.4 During the Roman period, the area was away from the main overland communication routes. The principal route through the area was a major road now known as Stane Street, linking Londinium (London) with Noviomagus (Chichester).

4.5 As with earlier periods, understanding of the Roman period has been limited by the lack of opportunity for detailed excavation and the fact that many of the references in the HER are to antiquarian finds from the 17th and 18th centuries.

4.5.1 Ordnance Survey maps of the area note the presence of Roman coins and other remains, the most significant of which was a hoard of late Roman coins found in an urn c.200m west of the site.

4.5.2 It is likely that a Roman building existed on Kingston Hill, and the discovery of a fragment of Roman mosaic from Warren Road c.0.8km northwest of the site, indicates the potential of this area to reveal evidence of Roman period buildings.

### **4.6 Saxon and Medieval**

4.6.1 Little is known of the extent or nature of any Saxon occupation around the site, but the higher ground to the west of the site on Kingston Hill may potentially have contained a Saxon

settlement. Evidence for the period is limited to the discovery of a Saxon or early medieval spouted pot, found c.700m west of the site, along Warren Park.

4.6.2 The site lies within an area referred to generally as Coombe. The place name *Cumbe* or *Combe* has been in use since the 11th century and developed as a separate manor from Kingston-upon-Thames. The manor house was situated on Fitzgeorge Avenue c.0.5km west of the site, but burnt down in 1368-9. It was replaced and developed into the building later known Combe House. A moated site on the east side of Trapps Lane c.0.5km south of the site may also have had manorial associations and a medieval pond and leat were situated south of Warren Farm c.1km northeast of the site.

#### 4.7 **Post-Medieval**

4.7.1 The earliest available map consulted for the area of the site is the first edition one inch Ordnance Survey map, which was compiled c.1810. The small scale of this map does not allow the site to be shown in detail, but the site is part of a larger land parcel, between Coombe Lane and Coombe Wood.

4.7.2 The later mapping of the area illustrates that the site remained as open land during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1933 a tennis court had been constructed on the eastern side of the site with small buildings also evident. This layout remained until the construction of the original *Green Hollow* (demolished 2007/8) in the area of the site in the late 1950s or early 1960s, with the tennis court remaining and a swimming pool evident to the south of the main building. This later phase of construction and associated landscaping is likely to have had some impact on the underlying stratigraphy of the site.

## 5 **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### 5.1 **Geology**

5.1.1 The British Geological Survey does not record any superficial deposits at this location. It records the underlying geology as comprising Eocene Thames Group (London Clay) deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (internet source 1).

### 5.2 **Topography**

5.2.1 The site currently lies within the grounds of 'Green Hollow', a development of two large detached houses under construction in 2014. The grounds are mostly laid to lawn with dense shrubbery around the perimeter.



5.2.2 The site had been previously terraced, with a circa.2m high retaining wall constructed on the south side, supporting the driveway to Green Hollow North. The footprint area has a moderate slope down from west to east. The centre of the footprint was of an average elevation of c.35.50m OD before excavation.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1.1 The investigation was conducted according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Bradley 2012) and approved by English Heritage acting on behalf of the Local Authority prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to locate, define, record and date any surviving archaeological deposits, features or finds on the site.
- 6.1.2 The WSI for this archaeological investigation stipulated that the ground reduction in the area of the footprint of the proposed development be monitored during the stripping off of the overburden to level the ground prior to the installation of a piling mat.
- 6.1.3 A 13 ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove the overburden down to the base level required to install the piling mat.
- 6.1.4 Only one trench, TR1 (fig.2), was excavated, which was located on the footprint of the proposed development. The trench, a roughly rectangular area, measured circa 28m north-west/south east by 25m north-east /south-west and was excavated 1.4m below sheet pile level.
- 6.1.5 Base of excavation was recorded at 34.75m AOD by the ground works contractor.

### **6.2 Recording Methods**

- 6.2.1 Archaeological and geological data was recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate.
- 6.2.2 A comprehensive photographic record was made of each trench using high-resolution (12.5MP) digital photography.
- 6.2.3 The watching brief fieldwork was designed to record the presence of significant archaeological remains, which may have been destroyed or made permanently inaccessible by the redevelopment works.
- 6.2.4 The recording systems adopted during the investigations was fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994). The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.

- 6.2.5 Drawn records and archaeologically significant features were located in relation to a previously a conducted topographic survey and the developers set out plan.
- 6.2.6 Levels were established with an automatic level and the assistance of the ground works contractor on site.
- 6.2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Archaeology.
- 6.2.8 The fieldwork was monitored by the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Royal Borough of Kingston -upon -Thames, GLAAS on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 SUMMARY

7.1.1 **Excavation Description** - Natural deposits were exposed and recorded in Section 1 (fig.3) at the south western boundary of the study area. Across the majority of the area of investigation the upper parts of the sequence appeared to been removed by earlier development. The full soil profile was visible in a section revealed by the demolition of a wall retaining the drive called Green Hollow. The previously extant dwelling had cut though the upper natural stratum in a central strip area of the new development. Natural deposits recorded consisted of layers and a small possible paleo-channel observed both in plan and in section (fig.3).

### 7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.2.1 **Phase 1; Natural Sedimentary Deposits** – Where not truncated by the foundation trenches of the previous dwelling, the base of the excavated area consisted of a deposit of yellow medium grained sandy gravel. This deposit, context [7], was largely uniform but tended to become clayey with depth in the north of the footprint area .This deposit is likely to represent Eocene alluvial deposits.

7.2.2 The un-truncated natural level of this deposit was recorded at between 37.05m and 35.83m in Section 1 in the retaining wall area.

7.2.3 This deposit was machined to a depth of 34.70m AOD in the footprint area and for the most part was encountered at only just above this level, due to the previous disturbance of the site.

### 7.3 Natural Paleo-Channel

7.3.1 A channel, context [6], was observed in Section 1, cut into the natural gravels. This had a moderately sloping, concave profile and was filled by a deposit of uniform, medium grained yellow sand, context [5].

7.3.2 A section of this channel was also observed in plan within the footprint area (fig.3).

7.3.3 The top of the channel was recorded at a depth of 36.85m AOD and the base at 35.83m AOD. Overlying deposits appeared conformable with this channel.

#### 7.4 **Natural Soil Profile**

7.4.1 Immediately overlying this deposit was a thick layer of mid reddish brown, silt clay sand, context [4], which was interpreted as an unmodified, natural 'brickearth type' subsoil layer. The deposit was for the most part uniform in consistency with a tendency to become more gravelly with depth. This deposit was interpreted as representing the naturally formed sub soil of the area (fig.3).

7.4.2 The deposit was between 0.30m and 0.80m thick and was encountered at a level between 37.25m AOD in and 37.19m AOD.

7.4.3 Overlying layer [4] was a deposit of friable, dark blackish grey, silt sand, context [3], which was interpreted as a naturally formed, buried topsoil layer. This deposit may have undergone some limited weathering since burial and occasionally showed some slight evidence of root infiltration. The deposit was very uniform in consistency. No evidence of archaeological material or anthropogenic activity, such as cultivation, was observed. Apparent post burial biological disturbance appeared to be limited to recent isolated root penetration.

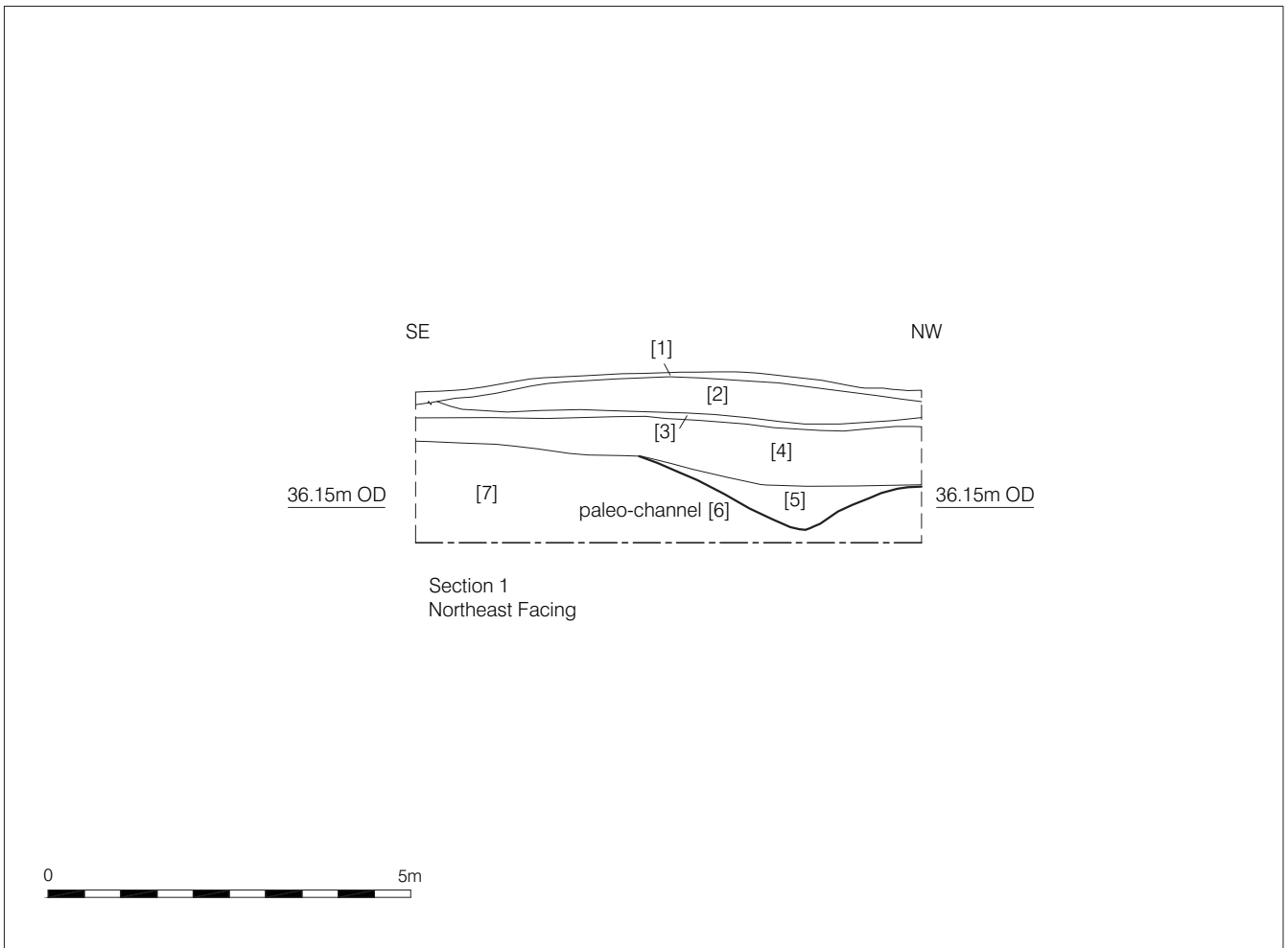
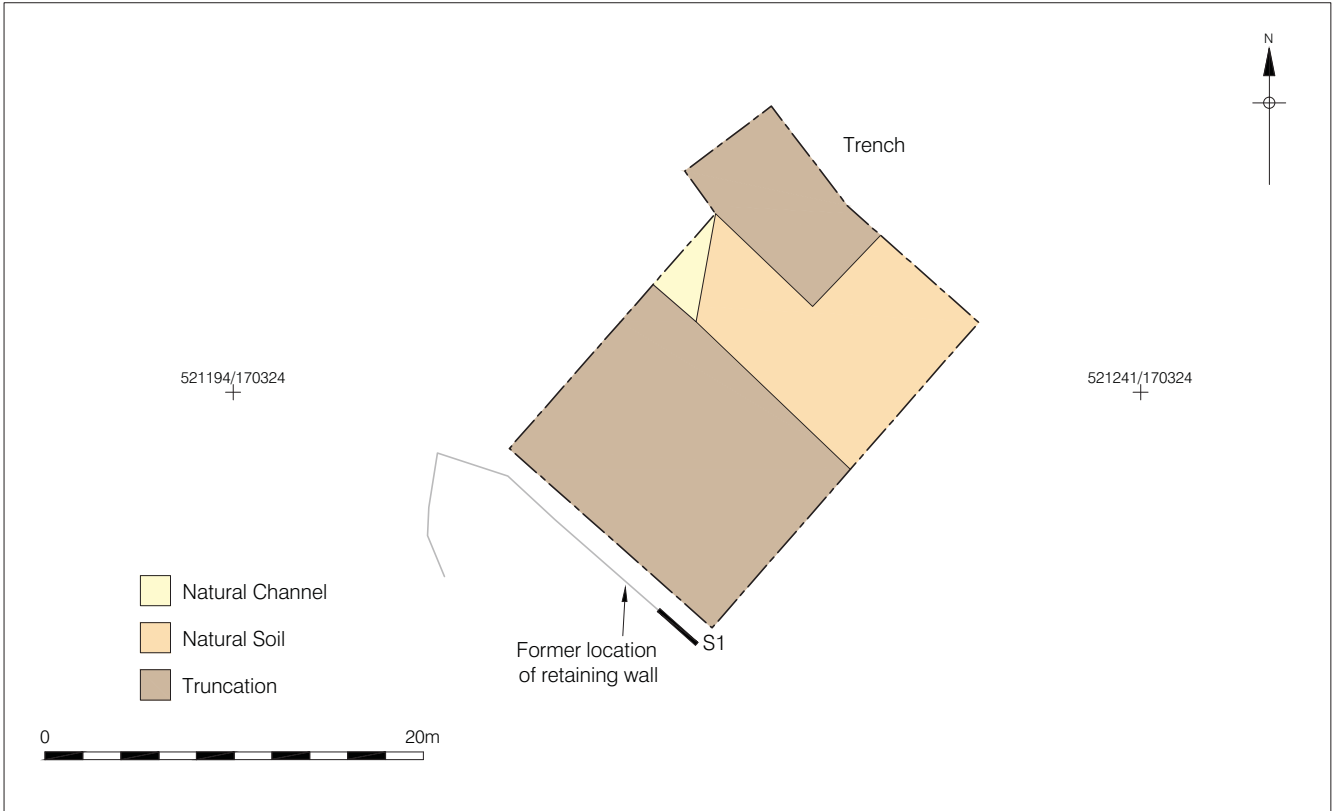
7.4.4 This deposit was 0.10m thick and was encountered at 37.60m AOD and 37.29m AOD in Section 1.

#### 7.5 **Artificial Soil Profile**

7.5.1 The topsoil [3] had been buried under a deposit of light yellowish grey silt clay, which, although it did not contain anthropogenic materials, has been interpreted as being a modern leveling dump, probably associated with the construction of the recently demolished dwelling (fig.3).

7.5.2 This deposit was lenticular, reaching a full thickness of 0.50m and was encountered at 37.60m AOD and 37.95 m AOD in Section 1.

7.5.3 Overlying this deposit was a more recently formed layer of topsoil, context [1]. This was 0.10m thick and was supporting a healthy growth of grass and shrubs.





## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The evaluation identified two phases within the strata recorded:-

- Phase 1 consisted of natural deposits including a small paleo-channel.
- Phase 2 consisted of garden topsoil of recent origin and a modern deposit

8.2 In Phase 1, the earliest deposits observed consisted of yellow sand and gravels of natural origin. These were overlain by natural clay silt sand brick earth, which appears moderately homogenous, but becoming more gravelly with depth. The site had clearly undergone some landscaping during modern times and these deposits were largely removed by the terracing of the site. The majority of the natural sequence had therefore been removed within the footprint of the recently demolished dwelling which had occupied the central section of the site.

8.3 A paleo-channel was observed in section at the south western boundary of the site, there was no evidence that this was of anthropogenic origin. The overlying subsoil appeared to conform to this feature, rather than being truncated by it, suggesting natural origin.

8.4 The paleo-channel may represent a silted up former channel of a natural water course observable just north of the site in at the boundary of the adjacent golf course.

8.5 Where undisturbed, the nature of the natural sequence of the deposits supports the historic evidence that the site remained undeveloped throughout the historic period into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, being open land on the periphery of inhabited Kingston. Equally there was no evidence through either finds or cut features to suggest the area was exploited in the prehistoric period.

8.6 Phase 2 consisted of garden topsoil of recent origin and a modern levelling deposit on the upper part of the sequence in an isolated location. As discussed, these modern developments had extensive impact on the underlying natural sequence of deposits.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Q Developments Limited for commissioning the work and English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, GLAAS, for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Kingston upon Thames.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the staff of Q Developments and Newlands for their assistance on site, Jennifer Simonson for CAD work and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

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Internet source 1: British Geological Survey;  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 12/11/2014

Plate 1: Soil profile recorded in Section 1, looking S



Plate 2: Excavation in progress, deposits reduced with grading bucket, looking E





Plate 3: Soil profile, south west edge of site, looking SW



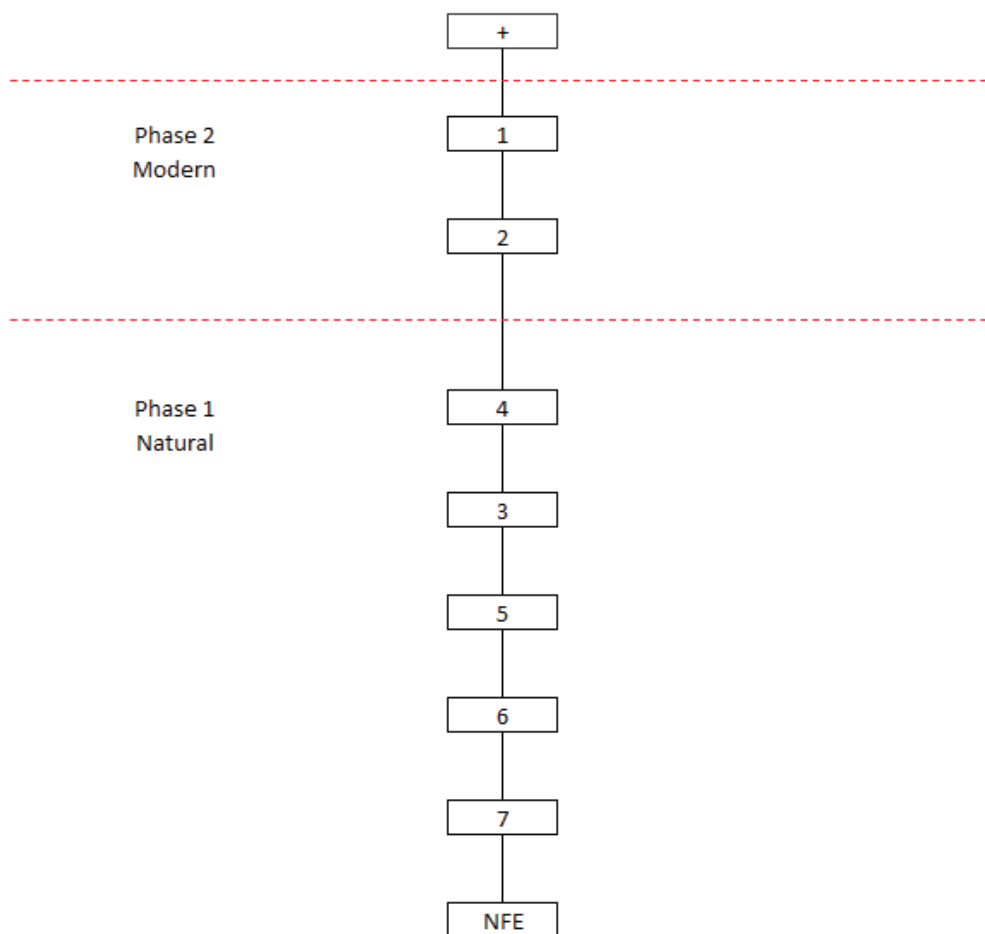
Plate 4: Site conditions, looking S



## APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Trench No.	Section No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	N-S (m)	E-W (m)	Thickness (m)	Level (mAOD)
1	1	1	Layer	Garden topsoil, organic clay silt sand	Topsoil	n/a	>7m	0.10m	38.01 - 37.75
2	1	1	Layer	Modern levelling, dump of silt clay	Modern	n/a	>7m	0.5m	37.95 - 37.60
3	1	1	Layer	Buried topsoil, organic clay silt sand	Topsoil	n/a	>7m	0.10m	37.60 - 37.29
4	1	1	Layer	Natural sandy silt clay sand, light red brown brick-earth	Subsoil	n/a	>7m	0.3m - 0.8m	37.25 - 37.19
5	1	1	Fill	Natural yellow sands	Natural	n/a	4m	0.6m	36.85 - 36.45
6	1	1	Cut	Natural palaeo-channel, mod. sloping, concave	Natural	n/a	4m	0.6m	37.85 - 35.83
7	1	1	Layer	Natural sand gravels, well rounded - subrounded	Natural	>25m	>28m	>1.40m	37.05 - 35.83

## APPENDIX 2 – MATRIX





## APPENDIX 3- OASIS FORM

### 11 OASIS ID: preconst1-174558

#### Project details

Project name	Green Hollow South, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston-upon-Thames
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during enabling works for a piling mat, during construction of a replacement dwelling at Green Hollow South, Coombe Hill Road, Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames, KT2 7DU. Truncated natural deposits of sand and clay gravels were encountered within the footprint of the building, while an undisturbed sequence of natural soils and sandy gravel was observed near the south western boundary of the site. A paleo-channel was also observed in this location.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2014 End: 11-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GHO 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	13/15001 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NATURAL None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES NEW MALDON Green Hollow (South)
Postcode	KT2 7DU
Study area	700.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2123 7033 51.4185009682 -0.256370616041 51 25 06 N 000 15 22  
W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.83m Max: 37.05m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Project brief originator Q Developments

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Aidan Turner

Type of sponsor/funding body Private Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Green Hollow South, Coombe Hill Road Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames Archaeological Observation and Recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Turner, A

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or publication Brockley

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Entered by The Archivist (archivist@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 13 March 2014

## 12 OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:English Heritage) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

# PCA

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