

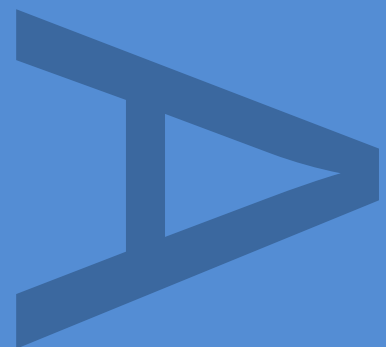
**73 PENRHYN ROAD
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
KT1 2EQ**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: PHN16

PCA REPORT NO: R12463

MAY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name
73 Penrhyn Road,
Kingston Upon Thames,
KT1 2EQ.

Type of Project
Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**73 PENRHYN ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, KT1 2EQ:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: PHN16

Central NGR: TQ 18066 68389

Local Planning Authority: The Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Commissioning Client: CKC D & B Ltd.

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	SITE BACKGROUND	6
4	RESEARCH DESIGN	8
5	FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY PHASE	10
7	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	13
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	13

Illustrations

Figure 1: Site Location	17
Figure 2: Trench Location	19
Figure 3: Trench 3 Plan.....	20
Figure 4: Sections 1 – 3	21

Appendices

APENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE.....	22
APENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	23

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 2EQ.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was conducted over 5 non-consecutive days between 29th February and 21st April 2016.
- 1.3 The work was commissioned by CKC D&B Ltd, and was monitored by the Archaeology Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, Gillian King of Historic England.
- 1.4 The works comprised the excavation of three 10m x 2m trenches. Within all three trenches naturally occurring deposits were observed as natural sands with occasional gravels. This was sealed by a mid brown grey silty sand reworked subsoil with occasional inclusions of ceramic building material (CBM) flecks and fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone, flecks of charcoal and small round and sub angular pebbles. All of the features recorded during this evaluation cut into this layer and consisted of a series of drains and walls of a late 19th century date onwards.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 2EQ (Figure 1) by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The work was commissioned by CKC D&B Ltd.
- 2.2 The site occupies a sub-rectangular plot of land approximately 700m south of Kingston town centre. It is bounded by Penrhyn Road to the west, a residential property to the north, a commercial property to the south and Kingston University Campus to the east. The site is located at central National Grid Reference TQ 18066 68389, within the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames.
- 2.3 Prior to demolition the western part of the site contained a two storey white rendered showroom building, one half of a 2-storey semi-detached Georgian terrace building with stepped access, a semi-basement and an access driveway with a single storey enclosed structure bridging over. The centre of the site contained one and two storey warehouses and car parking. The rear of the site contained a two storey brick building. With the exception of the Georgian terrace property, all these buildings were demolished to ground level during the course of the evaluation.
- 2.4 Planning permission was granted by the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames for a scheme of student accommodation. The following condition, relating to archaeological investigation of the site, was been attached to the planning permission:

Condition 38

A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

B) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

C) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).

D) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF and in accordance with Policy DM 12 (Development in Conservation Areas and Affecting Heritage Assets) of the LDF Core Adopted April 2012.

- 2.5 CKC D&B Ltd. instructed PCA to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site in accordance with part A) of the condition.
- 2.6 PCA's work was monitored by the Archaeology Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames, Gillian King of Historic England.
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (2014).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (revised 2015).
 - Historic England GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 2015).
- 2.8 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and conducted the work within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

3 SITE BACKGROUND

3.1 Geology and Topography

- 3.1.1 The BGS Geology of Briton Viewer (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) details the solid geology of the site as London Clay Formation formed of clay and silt deposits. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period, when the local environment was dominated by deep seas.
- 3.1.2 This is generally capped by Quaternary Langley Silt Member deposits of clay and silt, formed up to 2 million years ago. The sand and gravel sequence recorded during the evaluation is considered to represent a variation in this formation.
- 3.1.3 The site is located approximately 300m to the southwest of the modern course of the River Hogsmill and 250m to the east of the River Thames. The site is essentially flat at approximately 14m OD.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Potential

- 3.2.1 As part of the preparation for the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016), a Greater London Historic Environment Record Search (GLHER Report 12300) was undertaken for a 500m radius around the site. The following information is drawn largely from the results of that search.
- 3.2.2 The site lies immediately adjacent to Thames Foreshore and Bank Archaeological Priority Area: The Thames has been a focus for human activity from earliest times, and archaeology may be found anywhere along it. Finds of all periods have been made along its banks, or been dredged from the river bed. The foreshore may in places preserve finds and wooded structures that have been buried by the rising water table over the last 10,000 years.
- 3.2.3 This archaeological potential is attested to by the finds recovered along the river to the north of the site, which include two Bronze Age swords recovered from the river bank as well as a Bronze Age socketed axe, 2 Palstaves, a Bronze Brooch, a Saxon or early medieval iron axe and an iron spear head.
- 3.2.4 Excavation of a multi period site at Woodbines Avenue to the north of the site by PCA recorded flint flakes and blades, cores and core fragments, along with a microlith, a finely serrated blade segment and a tranchet axe. Late Iron Age / Romano British and Saxon pottery was also recovered from later contexts.
- 3.2.5 Excavations by the Department of Greater London Archaeology recorded limited Late Bronze Age activity at the Bittoms towards the north of Penrhyn Road. Occupation at this site was not thought to be intensive and the site probably constituted the extreme periphery of a settlement.
- 3.2.6 Evaluation and watching brief undertaken at 3-4 Portsmouth Road to the north west of the site close to the Thames recovered small and eroded residual Bronze Age pot sherds. 24 struck flints including 3 with retouch, one of which was an end scraper, were also found. A few fragments of burnt flint were found. Equally Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery was

recovered from later contexts, and post-medieval field boundary ditches were also recorded.

- 3.2.7 A relict stream channel has also been recorded at 4-6 Oaklea Passage that may relate to a palaeochannel backfilled in the late post-medieval period. The natural topography indicates this stream could have continued north or north west to join the Hogsmill River.
- 3.2.8 The findspots and archaeological investigations evident from the GLHER and outlined above suggested a good archaeological potential within the area of the site.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 The archaeological evaluation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

4.2 The investigations aimed to address the following objectives:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of early medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A total of three trenches (Figure 2) were excavated during the archaeological evaluation, with each trench running broadly in an east-west direction to a length of 10m. The trenches were approximately 2m in width with the exception of the western part of Trench 3. Here, a backfilled basement was uncovered that was filled with loose and unstable material which meant that it was not possible to cut clean straight sides in this location.
- 5.2 Trench excavation followed immediately behind demolition of the former garage and showroom buildings to ground level. It was undertaken by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, in spits of approximately 100mm at a time until natural deposits were reached. Constant supervision of an archaeologist was maintained. Spoil was mounded a safe distance away from the trench edges.
- 5.3 Following machine excavation the trenches were cleaned in plan and section using suitable hand tools, with the exception of Trench 3. In this trench, at the western end, a backfilled basement was encountered. The backfill comprised of very loose modern material which made the sides of the trench unstable and liable to regular collapse. In addition, large fragments of asbestos were noted contained within the fill. Due to health and safety considerations this area of the trench, which had been conclusively truncated by the basement, was not entered by archaeologists.
- 5.4 All archaeological features and deposits were investigated with hand tools and recorded in plan at a scale of either 1:20 or 1:50 with sections being recorded at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded on pro forma sheets acknowledged as being in a compatible format.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE BY PHASE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered in all three trenches were natural deposits [4], [11] & [22] (Figure 4). These deposits comprised of natural sand with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. This was recorded at heights varying between 9.25m and 9.55m OD in Trench 1, 9.64m and 9.57m OD in Trench 2 and 9.64m and 9.57m in Trench 3.
- 6.1.2 This variation in the heights of the natural perhaps suggest some undulations of the natural horizons rather than a wider topographic change.

6.2 Phase 2: Reworked Subsoil Deposits

- 6.2.1 Sealing the natural deposits in all trenches was a reworked subsoil deposit recorded as [3] (Plate 1), [10] & [21] in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively (Figure 4). These comprised of a fairly firm but friable mid brown grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of CBM flecks and fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone, flecks of charcoal and small round and sub angular pebbles. In Trench 1 the layer was recorded at a height of between 9.59m and 9.77m OD, in Trench 2 at between 9.87m and 9.99m OD and in Trench 3 at a height of 9.46m OD. The deposit is likely to represent an agricultural/horticultural horizon which was being reworked into the later pot-medieval period.

6.3 Phase 3: 19th Century

- 6.3.1 In Trench 3, cut into reworked subsoil layer [21], was a drain run [20] that extended across the entire trench. It was linear in form and had dimensions of 2.50m (N-S) x 0.51m (E-W) and was 0.55m deep. This cut [20] was filled with [19], a friable light brownish yellow slightly silty sand with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, quite likely being redeposited natural. Contained towards the bottom of the cut was a ceramic drain pipe still *in situ*. The top of this feature was recorded at a height of 9.51m OD while the ceramic drain pipe was recorded at 9.11m OD (Plate 2). The base of the cut was not reached during the evaluation.
- 6.3.2 Sealing this cut [20], and also present in Trench 2, was a layer of probable former garden topsoil [2] (Plate 1) & [18] comprising of fairly firm but friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional inclusions of CBM flecks and fragments, clay tobacco pipe fragments and flecks of charcoal. It was recorded at heights of between 9.95m and 9.99m OD with a depth of 0.40m, while in Trench 3 it was seen at heights of between 9.47m and 9.51m OD with a thickness of 0.55m.
- 6.3.3 Within Trench 3, two walls were uncovered. The earlier of the two construction cuts [17] was cut into layer [18] and contained a trench built east-west Victorian wall footing [16] surviving to a height of 9.96m OD. This in turn was truncated by construction cut [15] of north-south Victorian wall footing [14] which consisted of 9 courses of brickwork to a height of 10.08m OD (Plate 2).

6.4 **Phase 4: Modern**

- 6.4.1 Across all three trenches was a layer of loose mottled blackish brown grey silty sand [1] (Plate 1), [9] and [12]. This was a modern layer of made ground containing occasional brick and tarmac fragments.
- 6.4.2 In Trench 2, cut into layer [9], were two modern features [6] and [8]. Feature [6] was recorded at 10.32m OD as a 0.80m x 1.74m, steep sided sub rectangular construction cut for a large concrete foundation slab and backfill [5]. Feature [8] was an east-west linear drainage cut containing a concrete covered ceramic drainage pipe at its base, cut from a height of 10.30m OD.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 With the exception of Trench 1, where significant truncation was recorded towards the west of the trench in the form of a backfilled basement, the archaeological trenches recorded intact natural deposits sealed by reworked subsoil and some areas of relict topsoil below the modern concrete slab. Despite the limited truncation evident outside the area of basement, no archaeological cut features were recorded and no finds were recovered predating the later post-medieval period.
- 7.2 It seems likely, therefore, that despite only localised truncation from previous development, the area of the site was positioned beyond the riverside activity previously recorded along the banks of the Thames, and to the south of the prehistoric and later settlement activity known to have been located within the area of Kingston town centre.
- 7.3 The results of the investigation will be presented in the London Archaeologist round-up and the completed archive, comprising all electronic, written, drawn, photographic records and the finds, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the Site Code PHN16.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CKC D&B Ltd. for commissioning the works, and Gillian King of Historic England for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank the W&H Demolition Transport staff for their assistance on site.
- 8.2 The authors would like to thank James Langthorne, Patrick Cavanagh and Corso Dominici for their work on site, Jennifer Simonson for CAD illustrations and Tim Bradley for editing this report.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Plate 1:North Facing View of Trench 1, Section 1



Plate 2: West Facing View of Trench 2



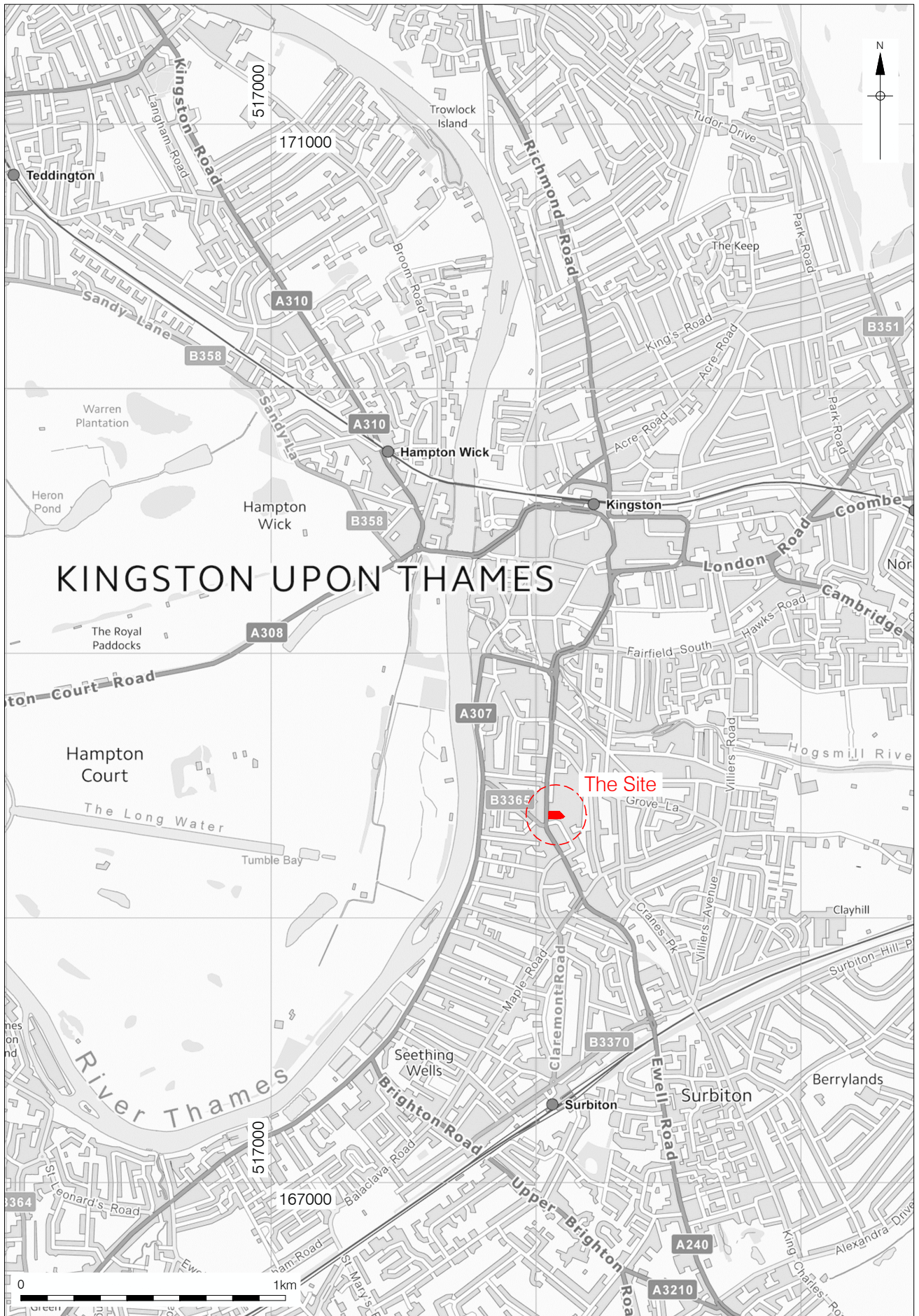
Plate 3: North Facing View of Trench 2, Section 2



Plate 4: West Facing View of Trench 3

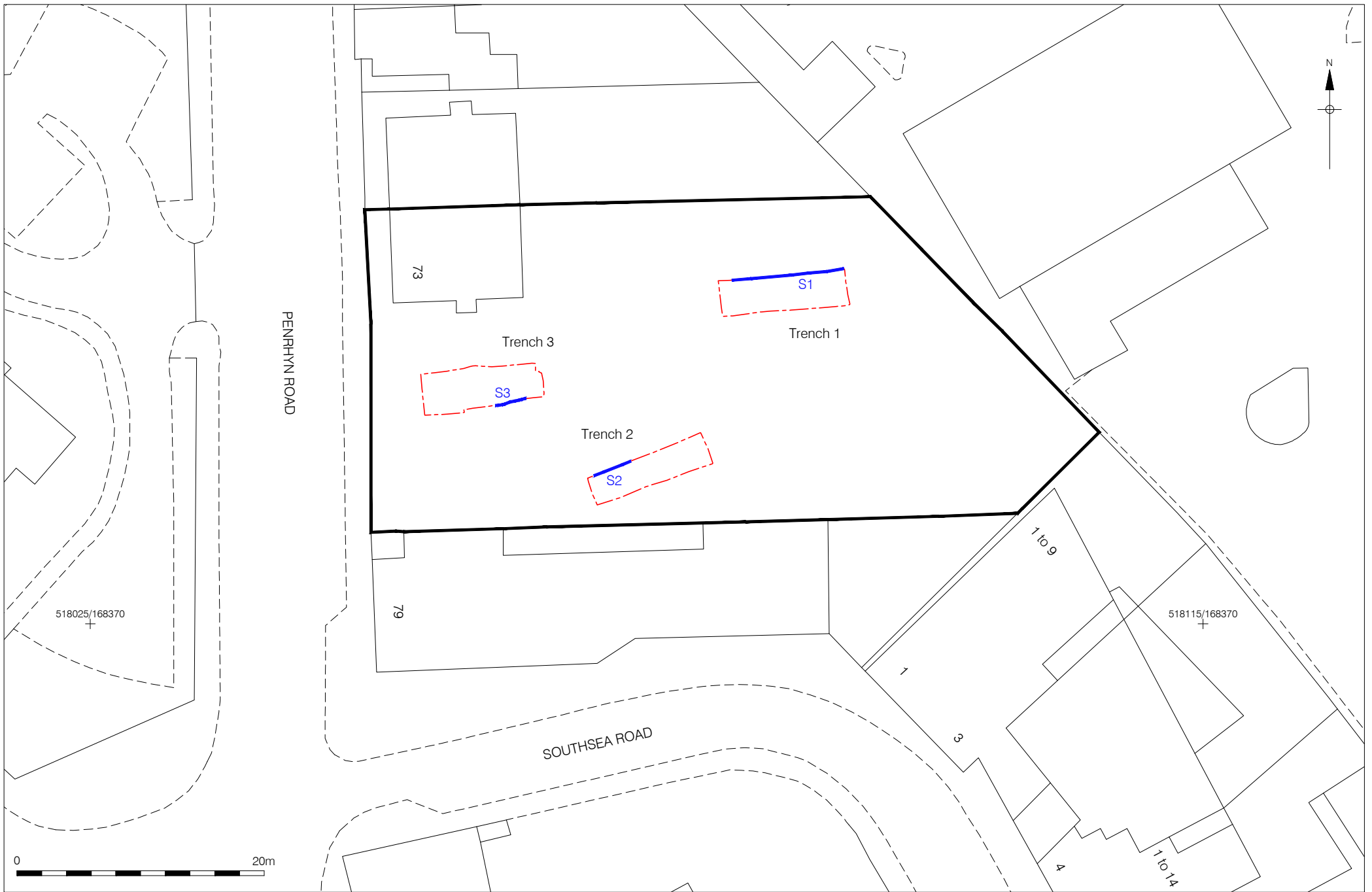


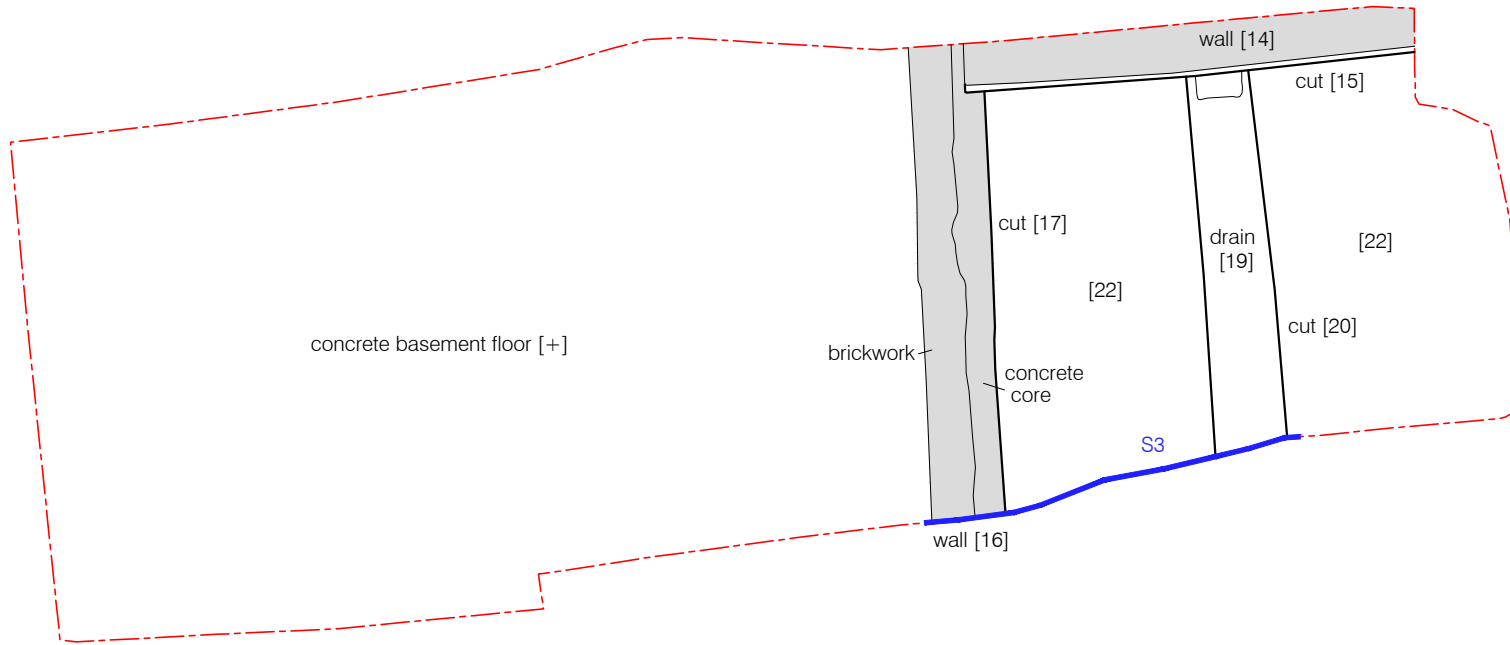
Plate 5: North Facing View of Trench 3, E-W wall [14], N-S wall [16] and N-S drain cut [20]



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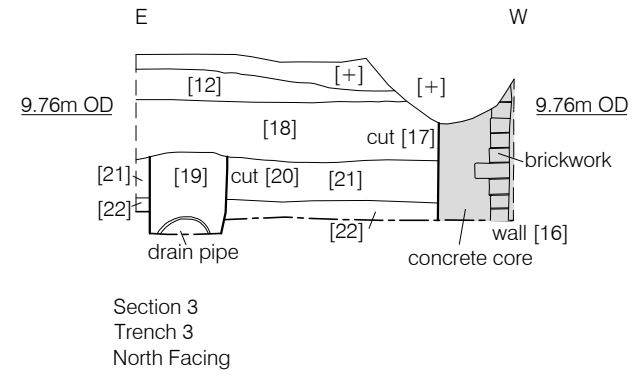
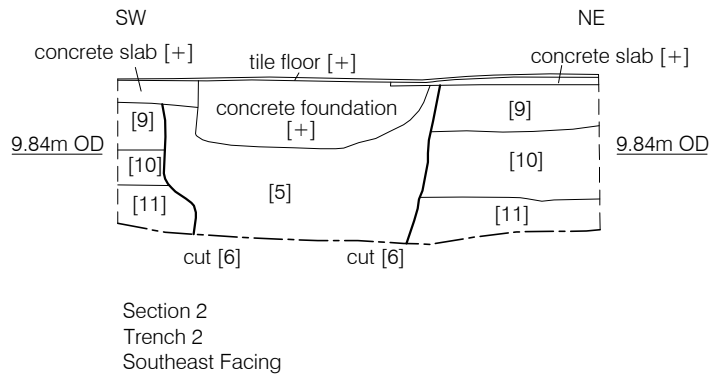
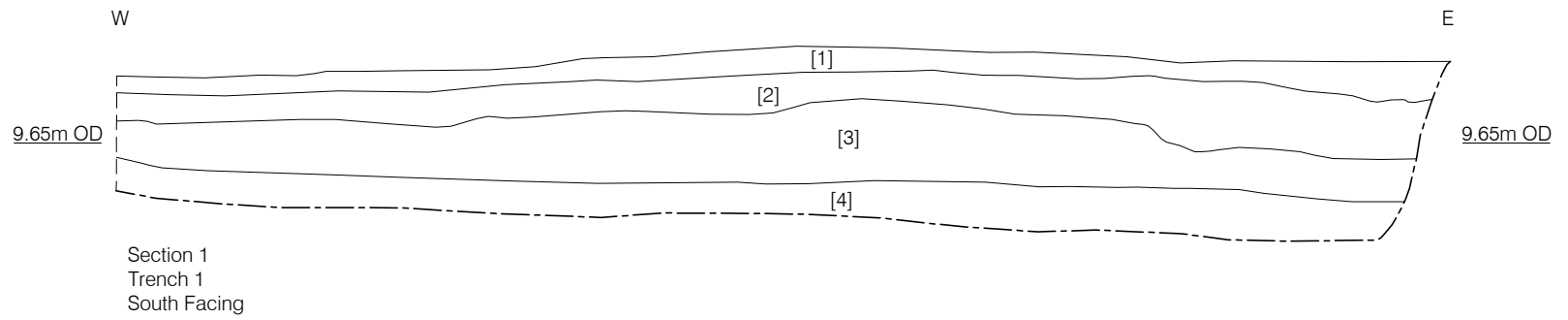
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4





0 2m
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Figure 3
Trench 3 Plan
1:50 at A4



0 2m
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Figure 4
Sections 1 - 3
1:50 at A4

APENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context No.	Trench No.	Section	Type	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Description
1	TR 1	S.1	Layer	10.22	10.10	Modern Made Ground
2	TR 1	S.1	Layer	9.99	1.95	Garden Soil
3	TR 1	S.1	Layer	9.77	9.59	Subsoil
4	TR 1	S.1	Layer	9.55	9.25	Natural Deposits
5	TR 2	S. 2	Fill	10.32		Fill of [6]
6	TR 2	S. 2	Cut	10.32		Construction Cut
7	TR 2		Fill	10.30		Fill of [8]
8	TR 2		Cut	10.30		Cut for Modern Drainage
9	TR 2	S. 2	Layer	10.30	10.26	Modern Made Ground
10	TR 2	S. 2	Layer	9.99	9.87	Subsoil
11	TR 2	S. 2	Layer	9.64	9.57	Natural Deposits
12	TR 3	S. 3	Layer	10.06	9.91	Modern Made Ground
13	TR 3		Fill	10.08	9.87	Fill of [15]
14	TR 3		Masonry	10.08	9.87	19th c. Wall
15	TR 3		Cut	9.87	9.09	Construction Cut for [14]
16	TR 3	S. 3	Masonry	9.96	9.02	19th c. Wall
17	TR 3	S. 3	Cut	9.71	9.06	Construction Cut for [16]
18	TR 3	S. 3	Layer	9.86	9.84	Garden Soil
19	TR 3	S. 3	Fill	9.51	9.47	Fill of [20]
20	TR 3	S. 3	Cut	9.51	9.47	Construction Cut for Drain
21	TR 3	S. 3	Layer	9.46		Subsoil
22	TR 3	S. 3	Layer	9.21	9.18	Natural Deposits

APENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-249743

Project details

Project name	73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 2EQ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 2EQ. The archaeological investigation was conducted over 5 days between 29th February and 21st April 2016. The works comprised the excavation of three 10m x 2m trenches. Within all three trenches naturally-occurring deposits were observed as natural sands with occasional gravels. This was sealed by subsoil. All of the features seen during this evaluation cut into this subsoil layer, and consist of a series of drains and walls of a late 19th century date onwards.
Project dates	Start: 29-02-2016 End: 21-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES 73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 2EQ
Postcode	KT1 2EQ
Study area	1310 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 18066 68389 51.401722985372 -0.302502495396 51 24 06 N 000 18 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.18m Max: 9.64m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Name of sponsor/funding body	CKC D&B Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	PHN16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	PHN16
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Text", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	PHN16
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	73 Penrhyn Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 2EQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cipin, I.
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