

**CHAPEL MILL ROAD
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
KT1 3GZ**



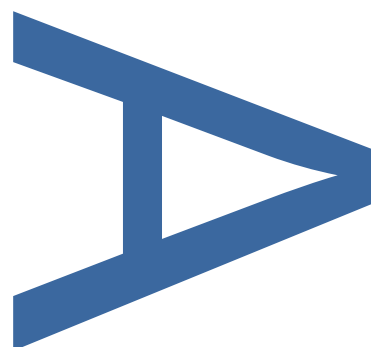
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



PCA REPORT NO: R12708

SITE CODE: CML17

JANUARY 2017



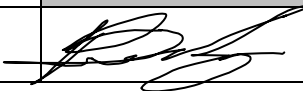
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**CHAPEL MILL ROAD, KINGSTON
UPON THAMES, KT1 3GZ**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT CHAPEL MILL ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES KT1 3GZ

Site Code: CML17

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 18945 68518

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January 2017

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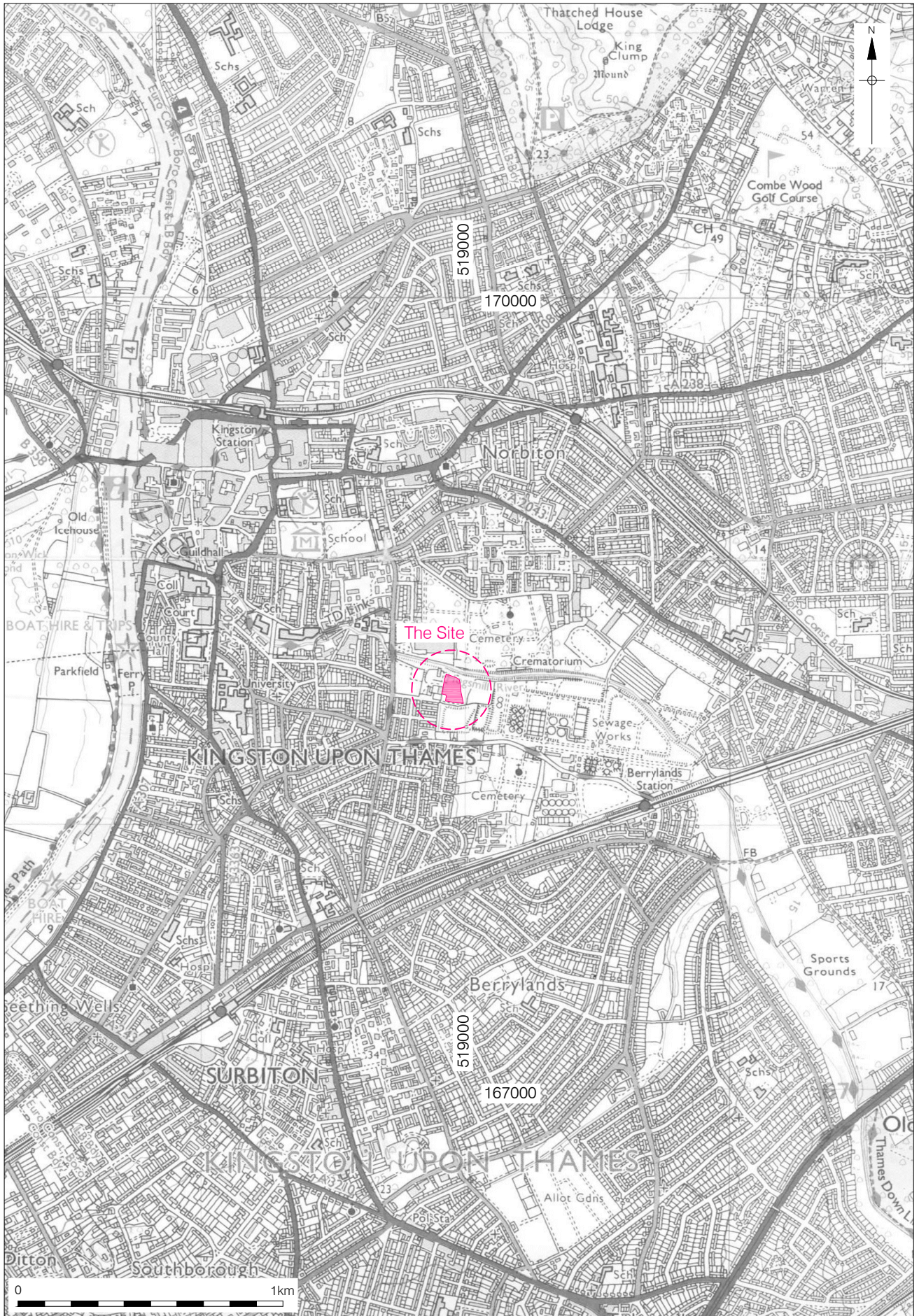
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1. ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken on geotechnical investigations on land at Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 3GZ.
- 1.1.2 The aim of the watching brief was to produce a predictive model for the natural topography of the site, the levels of ground disturbance, and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.
- 1.1.3 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These were most consistent with a weathered example of the London Clay depositional sequence. The date of deposition of these formations would mean that these deposits would not be of archaeological significance.
- 1.1.4 Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels were observed in two locations on the site and showed little variation in surface elevation.
- 1.1.5 The natural terrace gravels were entirely overlain by thick deposits of made ground containing ashy deposits contaminated in places by coal tar and asbestos cement based products. These are consistent with the use of the site during the last one hundred years as a place of waste incineration and disposal.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by NSP Heritage Consulting on behalf of ARCADIS to carry out an archaeological watching brief on a series of window samples and trial pits, on land at Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 3GZ.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the watching brief was to produce a predictive model for the natural topography of the site, the levels of ground disturbance, and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.
- 2.1.3 The area of investigation measured approximately 0.6 hectares. The site is located on the southern side of Chapel Mill Road, which forms the southern bank of the Hogsmill River (Figure 1).
- 2.1.4 The site lies within the local authority designated Hogsmill Valley Archaeology Priority Area.
- 2.1.5 The site is bounded to the north by Chapel Mill Road, to the east by the waste transfer plant, to the west by the Kingsmill Business Park, and to the south by land associated with the Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.1.6 The site consists of an open yard containing temporary buildings and shipping containers, for the most part used to park refuse collection vehicles and store refuse containers.
- 2.1.7 The site is centred at NGR TQ 18945 68518.
- 2.1.8 A number of investigations were undertaken by the geotechnical contractor, Geotechnical Engineering Limited, and monitored by PCA. The completed data was compiled in order that surface levels of a number of stratigraphic units could be correlated across the study site. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded and four broad units or phases identified. The results have been used to interpret the variation in elevation of the different stratigraphic units across the site and therefore predict the potential survival of archaeologically or palaeoenvironmentally significant deposits.
- 2.1.9 This report has been made with reference to an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site, previously prepared by NSP Heritage Consulting.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

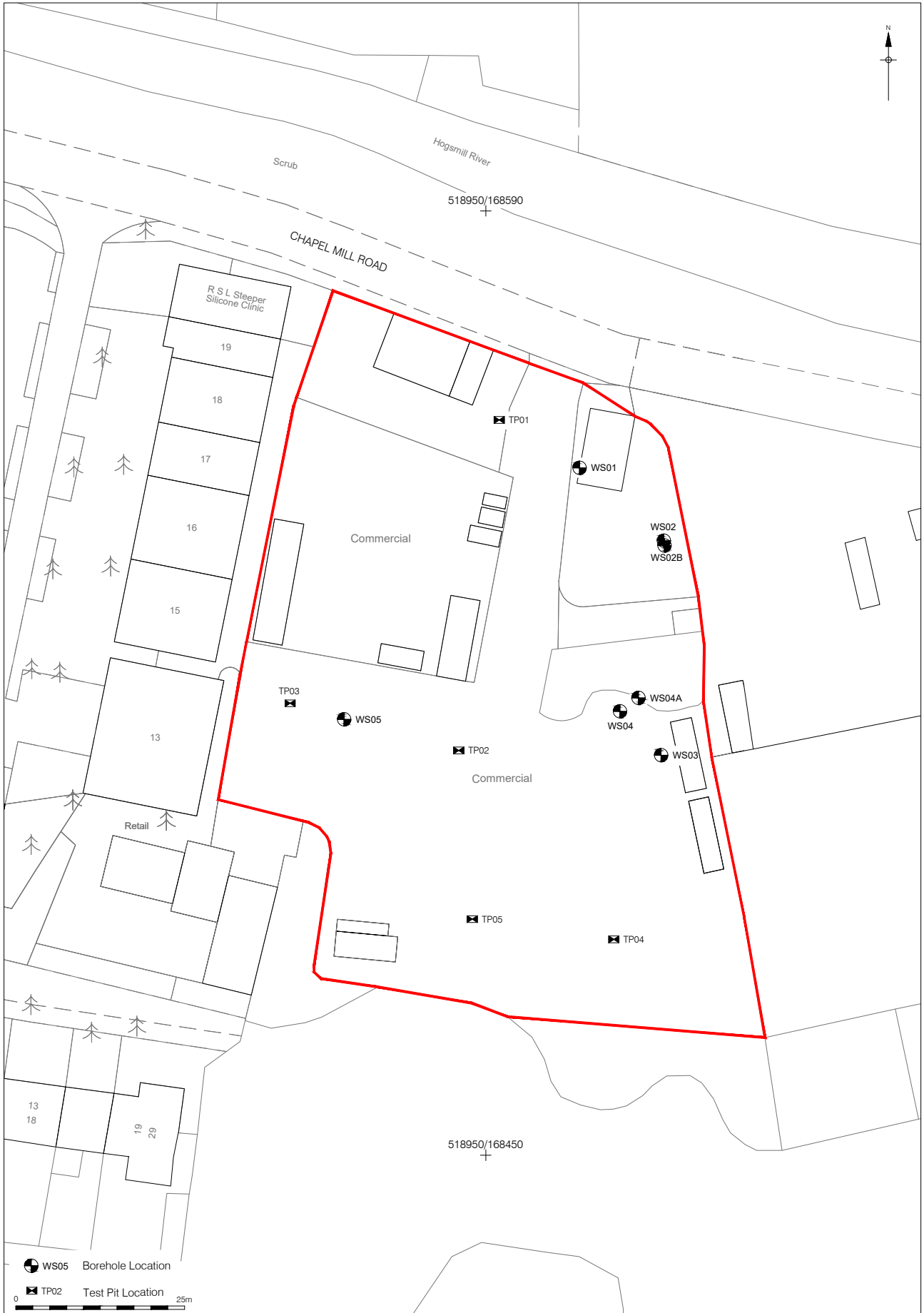


Figure 2
 Borehole and Test Pit Locations
 1:800 at A4

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following geological and topographic background to the site is drawn from both the archaeological desk based assessment (NSP Heritage 2015) and online research by the author.

Geology

- 3.1.1 The underlying solid geology of the Chapel Mill Road site is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS) 'Geology of Britain Viewer' (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) as London Clay deposits, which form the London Basin. These beds are shown overlain by superficial, or 'drift', deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.
- 3.1.2 British Geological Survey shows that the site lies at the interface of an outlying area of Kempton Park Gravels Formation, separated from the rest of the river terrace by a band of more recent alluvium. This deposit lies immediately to the north of the site, following the natural course of the Hogsmill River.
- 3.1.3 The BGS 'Groundhog' on line modelling service (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/groundhog/home.html>) provides more detail. This shows that more than half of the gravel outlier is overlain by infilled ground, though it does not indicate whether or not the thickness of the gravel deposit may have been reduced by quarrying or landscaping.
- 3.1.4 The expected sequence of geological deposits on site is outlined below.
- 3.1.5 Geotechnical investigation of the site (Chelmer Site Investigations 2010) revealed between 3.8m to 3.9m of made ground (including brick, clinker and glass fragment) over natural clay. The expected geological sequence on the site was therefore:-

| Strata | Description | Depth |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Infilled Ground | Gravels with brick, clinker and glass fragment | 0 -3.8m bgl |
| Kempton Park | Gravels Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat. | Absent from logs |
| London Clay | Blue-grey or grey-brown silty clay and silt with layers of sandy clay. Commonly contains carbonate concretions and disseminated pyrite. | Clays observed below 3.9m bgl |
| Lambeth Group | Vertically and laterally variable sequences mainly of clay, some silty or sandy with sands and gravels, minor limestones and lignites and occasional sandstone and conglomerate. | Not proved |
| Thanet Sands | Glauconite-coated nodular flint at base, overlain by pale yellow-brown, fine-grained sand that can be clayey and glauconitic. Rare calcareous or siliceous sandstones. | Not proved |
| Chalk Group | Chalk, with or without flint and discrete limestone, marl (calcareous mudstone), sponge, calcarenite, phosphatic, hardground and fossil-rich beds | Not proved |

- 3.1.6 Borehole logs for sites to both the north and south of the site show the overlying Kempton park gravel formation to be relatively thin in the surrounding area and the therefore the London Clay to be relatively close to the surface in the locale.

Topography

- 3.1.7 The site lies within the valley of the Hogsmill River, a tributary of the Thames which lies around 1km to the west. Although the site is level at around 14m OD, it can be seen to fall away sharply to the south and west of the site and Chapel Mill Road appears to be embanked to some height above the Hogsmill River to the north.
- 3.1.8 The general topography of the area therefore appears indicative of a substantial artificial build up of the ground surface above its natural level.
- 3.1.9 The current course of the Hogsmill River forms the northern side of Chapel Mill Road. The historic mapping, combined with the sinuous shape of the alluvial deposits presumed to be associated with it, suggest that course of the Hogsmill River has been artificially straightened / canalised in this location.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the archaeological desk based assessment for the site, prepared by NSP Heritage Consulting (2015).

Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 4.1.2 A small quantity of early prehistoric flint tools have been recovered from the Kingston area with the earliest evidence for settlement dating to the Neolithic, with the Hogsmill River providing a focus for many of the finds. A polished Greenstone axe of Neolithic/Bronze Age date, was found in Cambridge Road in 1959, 450m to the north. More recently evaluation at Mill Place on the north south of the river, 450m downstream revealed a palaeochannel and a small assemblage of worked/burnt flint of Neolithic date (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1997). To the north of the river at this point, a 1995 evaluation recorded silt/peat of possible prehistoric date at Portland Road (MoLAS 1996). The peat lay at 6.67m OD and was interpreted as of possible Bronze Age date. Similar finds of late Neolithic/Bronze Age date were made close by during evaluation at Villiers Road.
- 4.1.3 There have been no discoveries of Iron Age material within the study area, although a ditch containing pottery was excavated in Fairfield Road to the north -west.

Roman

- 4.1.4 While there have been no finds of Roman date in the Hogsmill valley itself it would nevertheless, the river may have provided a southern limit to settlement and it would have provided a useful eco -system for exploitation (much as seems to have been the case during the prehistoric period). Settlement on higher ground to the south of the Hogsmill should also be expected an example of this being the site at Ewell, 8km away.

Medieval

- 4.1.5 Kingston was a royal estate from at least the mid 9th century, with the first documentary reference in 838, but archaeological evidence for the settlement is scarce. Mentioned in Domesday (1086) as having five mills (some possibly along the Hogsmill), the settlement was probably a large village occupying land adjacent to the Thames, north of the Hogsmill River. A Saxon spearhead was found in 1954, possibly (no firm location) to the west of the application site on ground previously used for allotments The village grew into a town recognized with urban status by a grant of a charter in 1200, at around the time the first bridge was constructed. The built up area of the town was confined to the gravel island adjacent to the Thames and the southern boundary of Kingston parish in 1253 was the Hogsmill River. No medieval remains have been found along the Hogsmill (other have got its name at some point after the 12th century, derived from Jon Hog the owner of the eponymous mill (Wakeford 1990).

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 4.1.6 Kingston remained an important town into the post -medieval period with the construction of Hampton Court immediately across the River Thames. To the north of the study area, although still 700m from the application site, runs the Hampton Court conduit which supplied water to the palace. The town only expanded beyond its medieval core from the 17th century extending towards the application site in the mid Victorian period with the establishment of planned estates such as in the Grove Crescent conservation area to the west. The Hogsmill valley may have remained a wet and marshy area for some time, only reclaimed as the town expanded eastwards. Late post -medieval land reclamation deposits were found during evaluation at Lower Marsh Lane, 150m to the south of the application site. These sealed alluvial deposits derived from flooding of the Hogsmill River (Cowan 1996). At the Portland Road evaluation timber piles (possibly from a building) and a river bank revetment of post -medieval date were recorded. Post holes from a building of this date were also recorded on the north site of the river during evaluation of the site in Villiers Road. The Hogsmill River may have been the site of water mills from the medieval period, but the surviving evidence is of post -medieval date, and this mirrors expansion of industrial facilities along many of London's smaller rivers (e.g. the Wandle). Close by, 250m to the north of the application site lay the Oil mills, used for crushing seeds and beans to extract oil, and the 18th century mill house survives as a listed building

Historic mapping

- 4.1.7 Early maps of the area show the application site within fields (probably seasonally wet meadow) to the west of Kingston upon Thames (Senex Map of Surrey 1729, Roque Map of Surrey 1766 and the Kingston Tithe Map 1840).
- 4.1.8 The 1868 OS map shows the site occupying part of two fields. An oil mill was located to the North West with a water mill spanning the Hogsmill River to drive the milling and pressing machinery. On the northern side of the river the Kingston Cemetery had been established in 1855.
- 4.1.9 By 1914 urban development had encroached from the west with housing along Balmoral and Auckland Roads. While the southern part of the application site may have remained in agricultural use, the northern half of the site had been taken up for use as a refuse destructor, a municipal furnace used to burn refuse from the town. This continued in use at least until 1933 by which time new buildings had been constructed off the Athelstan Road entrance.
- 4.1.10 The application site remained in use as a refuse depot into the 1980's after land to the east had been redeveloped for a sewage works. Recently the western part of the site (which housed the original refuse destructor) has been redeveloped for commercial units

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.2 The geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken between 11th and 19th January 2017. This comprised of five machine excavated trial-pits (TP 1 to 5), and eight attempts at four window samples (WS 1 to 5 & WS 2A, 2B & 4A). These investigations were monitored by PCA as a watching brief (Figure 2).
- 5.1.3 The window samples were excavated to around 7m depth with a Rotary core drilling Pioneer Rig, with the first 1.2m being hand dug in order to avoid in-situ services. The trial pits were excavated with a 22 tonne, 360⁰ , back-acting, wheeled excavator.
- 5.1.4 The relatively restrictive depth of the trial-pits meant they did not penetrate the ground to sufficient depth in order to contribute much useful information in creating the deposit model. The data produced from these interventions has been referred to as it provides useful information about the deposits which make up the upper sequence of the site.
- 5.1.5 The stratigraphic sequence from within the site and adjacent interventions has been assessed, and led to the identification of four broad units or phases.
- 5.1.6 It was possible to identify several broad deposits that could be correlated across different sequences.
- 5.1.7 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records from the site, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the Site Code CML17.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL SEQUENCE

The character of this site consisted of a sequence of modern features and natural deposits.

Phase 1 – Possible London Clay or Hogsmill River Alluvium

- 6.1.2 The earliest deposits found on the site, forming the underlying geology, was a very dense, stiff to firm, light to mid brownish grey, silt clay, which darkened noticeably with depth. This deposit appeared to be consolidated, apart from the gradual change in colour, and largely homogenous and relatively uniform in composition.
- 6.1.3 These beds were encountered in the investigations at just two locations, at depths ranging from 5.2m to 5.8m below ground level (bgl), approximately at 8.69m OD (WS 1) to 8.91m OD (WS 5).
- 6.1.4 It possible that these deposits could represent river alluvium from the River Hogsmill, or an earlier precursor to it. However, their general appearance suggests a weathered example of the upper part of the London Clay sequence. The location of the deposit, in WS 5, immediately below 1 metre of 'clean' river terrace gravel, would also be indicative of this.
- 6.1.5 In contrast, in WS 1, the clay was found apparently 'sandwiched' between similar sands and gravels, though this was at a point when the drilling rig was suffering from reduced sample recovery. It is possible that this may have resulted in the collapse of loose sediments, or the possible accidental reversal of the sample before it was recorded.
- 6.1.6 Due to the limited extent of the samples recovered (at around 1m in thickness in both locations) it cannot be reliably stated that deposits are of a particular origin. If they do form part of the London Clay formation, they are marine sedimentary deposits laid down at the beginning of the Eocene Period around 50 million years ago and as such have no archaeological interest. If they represent alluvial deposits, they showed no evident lamination or grading, or any deposition containing organic remains indicative of palaeoenvironmental potential or an exploitable land surface.

Phase 2 –River Terrace Gravels

- 6.1.7 These deposits were recorded in the same two window samples, WS 1 & WS 5. These deposits were formed from yellow coarse sands and angular flint gravels. There was no indication of any transition from finer clay or silt based alluvial deposits, which would be likely if they had been reworked by the Hogsmill River this location. The 'clean' appearance of these deposits is consistent with them representing river terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.
- 6.1.8 These deposits ranged in thickness from 1m to 1.2m and were found at a height of between +9.74m OD, in WS 5 and +9.29m OD in WS 1

Phase 3 – Made Ground

- 6.1.9 Recent made ground was identified in all locations. These deposits were formed of a wide mix of materials dominated by silty sands, gravels and ash. Mixed within these deposits was a

wide range of materials, including bottle glass of various colours, decayed wood, clinker, concrete, brick, and items made of metal, plastics and rubber. These appeared to be entirely related to the land's use during the 20th century as a site of waste disposal and incineration.

- 6.1.10 These deposits ranged in total thickness to 3.9 m and were found at depths of between 0.30m and 0.60m below ground level.

Phase 4 – Modern Surfacing

- 6.1.11 In the south of the site the made ground was overlain by layers of tarmac covered with surfaces of rolled road chippings and crushed concrete which all appeared to date from the late 20th and early 21st centuries.
- 6.1.12 In the north the layers of road chippings were substituted for an area of block paving.
- 6.1.13 These modern surfaces varied in thickness from 0.30m to 0.60m and were found at an typical average height of 14.00 m OD across the site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.2 The sequences recorded from the various interventions and those obtained from nearby borehole logs have provided information concerning patterns of buried deposits across the study area. There are a number of broad conclusions that can be drawn from the archaeological watching brief exercise, parallel to the main geotechnical exercise.
- 7.1.3 The site investigation recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These may have consisted of a very weathered example of the London Clay deposit. The date of deposition of these formations would mean that these deposits would not be of archaeological significance.
- 7.1.4 Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels were observed in two locations on the site and showed little variation in surface elevation.
- 7.1.5 The natural terrace gravels were entirely overlain by thick deposits of made ground containing ashy deposits and contaminated in places by coal tar and asbestos cement based products. These are consistent with the site use during the last one hundred years as a place of waste incineration and disposal.
- 7.1.6 Although some gravels and more waterlogged deposits were found towards the base of the made ground, no evidence of horizons representing exploitable or semi-waterlogged environments of potential archaeological interest was identified. Furthermore, the depositional sequence provided no evidence for deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential. It is possible that some of the river terrace gravels were extracted before the land was in-filled, or the original upper surface was landscaped or extensively disturbed before the build-up modern materials occurred.
- 7.1.7 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from the early prehistoric period, no artefacts from this period were found.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1.2 PCA would like to thank NSP Heritage and their client ARCADIS for commissioning the fieldwork and of Historic England GLAAS for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 8.1.3 The author would like to thank Rachel Bell and her staff, of Geotechnical Engineering Ltd; for their assistance and co -operation during the site investigation work, the CAD office for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

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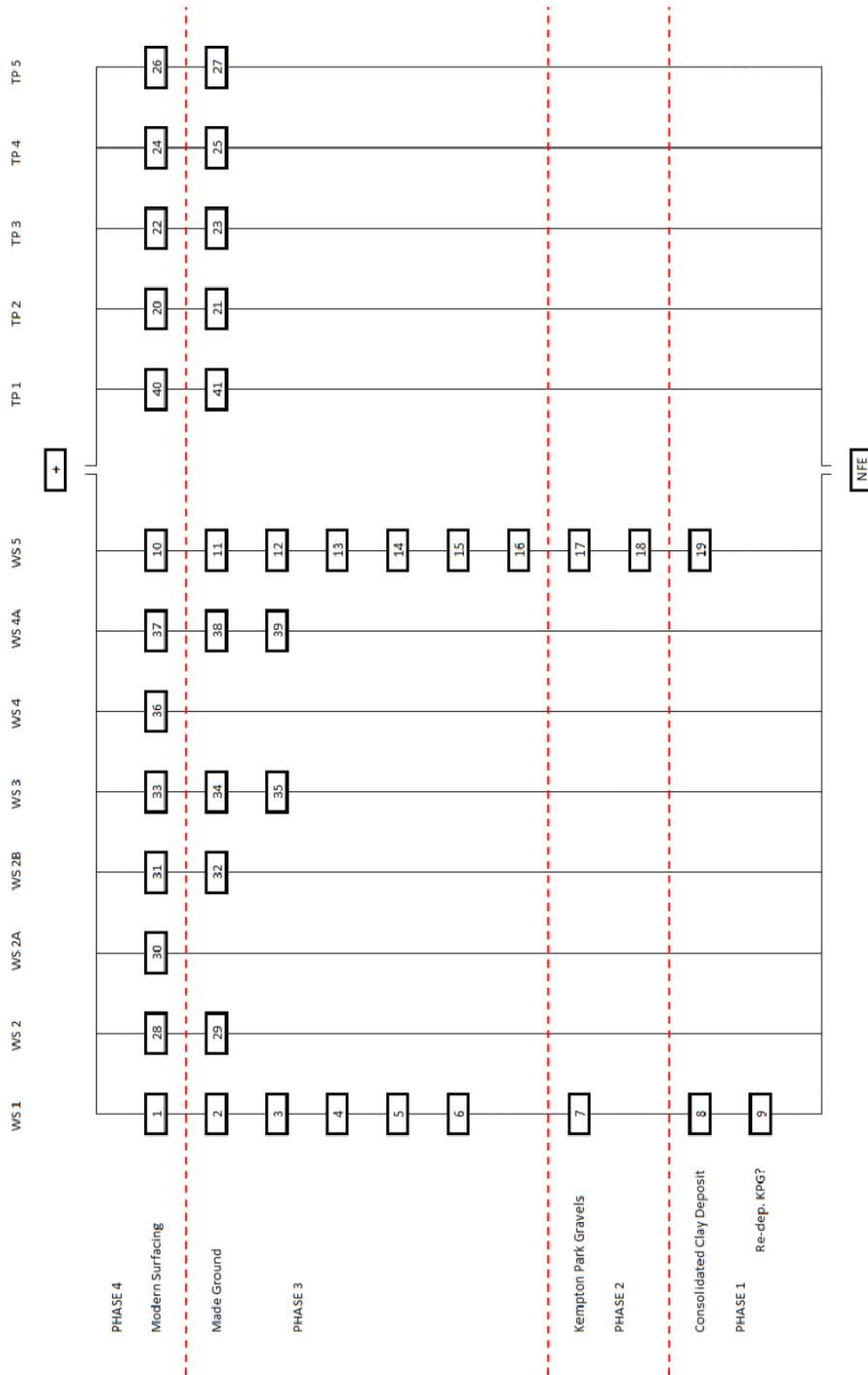
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APPENDIX 1: DEPOSIT MODEL DATA

| Context No. | Location | Type | Description | Thickness (m) | Highest Level (m AOD) | Phase |
|-------------|----------|-------|---|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | WS 1 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, block paving with bedding sand over tarmac | 0.32 | 13.89 | 4 |
| 2 | WS 1 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown silty sandy gravel, inclusions of concrete & brick rubble with modern materials | 1.53 | 13.57 | 3 |
| 3 | WS 1 | Layer | Made Ground, firm, mid -brownish orange silt-clay | 0.2 | 12.02 | 3 |
| 4 | WS 1 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, dark blackish brown silt-clay-peat, decayed wood frags. & domestic waste | 1.38 | 11.82 | 3 |
| 5 | WS 1 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, dark blackish grey silt-sand, occa modern glass fragments | 0.75 | 10.44 | 3 |
| 6 | WS 1 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, grey brown sandy gravel, coarse angular flints, occa modern glass fragments | 0.4 | 9.69 | 3 |
| 7 | WS 1 | Layer | Kempton Park Gravel Member, yellow medium fine sand, occa. Coarse flint gravels | 0.6 | 9.29 | 2 |
| 8 | WS 1 | Layer | Weathered London Clay, firm light greyish brown silt clay, homogenous, parts with fine mineral flecks | 1 | 8.69 | 1 |
| 9 | WS 1 | Layer | Re-deposited Kempton Park Gravel Member, yellow medium fine sand, occa. Coarse flint gravels | 1 | 7.69 | 2 |
| 10 | WS 5 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone and concrete road chippings | 0.4 | 13.61 | 4 |
| 11 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, light grey ash-silt-sand with frequent concrete & brick fragments | 0.8 | 13.21 | 3 |
| 12 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, dark blackish grey organic-silt-sand with angular to sub angular flint gravels | 1 | 12.41 | 3 |
| 13 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, blue grey silt-sand, occa. small angular flint gravels | 0.56 | 11.41 | 3 |
| 14 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, loose, reddish brown iron stained silt sand | 0.36 | 10.55 | 3 |
| 15 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, soft, dark grey brown gravelly sandy silt | 0.1 | 10.19 | 3 |
| 16 | WS 5 | Layer | Made Ground, dark greenish grey brown sandy gravelly silt, occa. fragments of glass | 0.35 | 10.09 | 3 |
| 17 | WS 5 | Layer | Kempton Park Gravel Member, yellow medium fine sand, occa. Coarse flint gravels | 0.65 | 9.74 | 2 |
| 18 | WS 5 | Layer | Kempton Park Gravel Member, yellow medium fine sand, occa. Coarse flint gravels | 0.17 | 9.09 | 2 |
| 19 | WS 5 | Layer | Weathered London Clay, firm light greyish brown silt clay, homogenous, parts with fine mineral flecks | 2.95 | 8.91 | 1 |
| 20 | TP 2 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone and concrete road chippings | 1 | 13.61 | 4 |
| 21 | TP 2 | Layer | Made Ground, light grey ash-silt-sand with frequent concrete & brick fragments | 1.7 | 12.61 | 3 |
| 22 | TP 3 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone and concrete road chippings | 0.3 | 13.65 | 4 |
| 23 | TP 3 | Layer | Made Ground, darkish brown grey ash-silt-sand with frequent concrete, plastic & brick fragments | 1.1 | 13.35 | 3 |
| 24 | TP 4 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone road chippings with plastic and rubber inclusions | 0.3 | 13.62 | 4 |
| 25 | TP 4 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown sandy gravel with frequent concrete, plastic & brick fragments | 0.3 | 13.32 | 3 |
| 26 | TP 5 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone and concrete road chippings | 0.2 | 13.43 | 4 |
| 27 | TP 5 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown sandy gravel with frequent concrete, plastic & brick frags, modern service | 1 | 13.23 | 3 |
| 28 | WS 2 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, block paving with bedding sand over tarmac | 0.24 | 14.17 | 4 |
| 29 | WS 2 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown sandy ashy gravel with freq. concrete & brick frags, modern service | 0.66 | 13.93 | 3 |
| 30 | WS 2A | Layer | Modern Surfacing, block paving with bedding sand over tarmac laid on gravelly road chippings | 0.9 | 14.07 | 4 |
| 31 | WS 2B | Layer | Modern Surfacing, block paving over tarmac laid on gravelly road chippings | 0.9 | 1400 | 4 |
| 32 | WS 2B | Layer | Made Ground, darkish brown silty gravelly sand with wood and multi coloured mod. glass fragments | 2 | 1200 | 3 |
| 33 | WS 3 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, tarmac laid over concrete | 0.4 | 14.04 | 4 |
| 34 | WS 3 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown silty gravelly sand, inclusions of concrete & brick rubble with cobbles | 1.6 | 13.64 | 3 |
| 35 | WS 3 | Layer | Made Ground, soft orangish brown, slightly sandy silt clay, turning blueish green with tar odour at depth | 1.2 | 12.04 | 3 |
| 36 | WS 4 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, silty sandy gravelly road chippings over concrete, over sandy gravels, modern service | 0.65 | 13.99 | 4 |
| 37 | WS 4A | Layer | Modern Surfacing, crushed stone and concrete road chippings | 0.5 | 14.03 | 4 |
| 38 | WS 4A | Layer | Made Ground, dark blackish grey ash-silt-sand with frequent concrete, plastic, glass & brick fragments | 2.7 | 13.53 | 3 |
| 39 | WS 4A | Layer | Made Ground, soft bluish green, slightly sandy silt clay, with strong tar odour | 0.45 | 10.83 | 3 |
| 40 | TP 1 | Layer | Modern Surfacing, block paving with bedding sand laid on tarmac over chippings laid over tarmac | 0.75 | 13.83 | 4 |
| 41 | TP 1 | Layer | Made Ground, dark brown silty gravelly sand, inclusions of concrete & brick rubble with modern materials | 0.75 | 13.08 | 3 |

APPENDIX 2: STRATAGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Project name | An Archaeological Watching Brief At Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames |
| Short description of the project | The monitoring of site investigation works recorded some evidence for the development of the upper parts of the underlying geology of the area. These were most consistent with a weathered example of the London Clay depositional sequence. The date of deposition of these formations would mean that these deposits would not be of archaeological significance. Above these deposits, natural terrace gravels were observed in two locations on the site and showed little variation in surface elevation. The natural terrace gravels were entirely overlain by thick deposits of made ground containing ashy deposits contaminated in places by coal tar and asbestos cement based products. These are consistent with the use of the site during the last one hundred years as a place of waste incineration and disposal. |
| Project dates | Start: 11-01-2017 End: 19-01-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status (other) | Archaeological Priority Areas |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 3GZ |
| Postcode | KT1 3GZ |
| Study area | 6000 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 18945 68518 51.402698541849 -0.289827408699 51 24 09 N 000 17 23 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 9.29m Max: 9.74m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | NSP Heritage Consulting |
| Project design originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Aidan Turner

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Arcadis

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 30 January 2017

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