

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Quinta, Warren Park  
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 7HX**

**NGR: TQ 2057 7064**

**Planning Ref: 14/15200/FUL**

**ASE Project No: 7393  
Site Code: WPK15**

**ASE Report No: 2015121  
OASIS id: archaeol6-209012**

**By Susan Chandler**



**April 2015**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Quinta, Warren Park in Kingston upon Thames. The archaeological work took place on the 13th and the 14th April 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.*

*Natural Black Park Gravels were recorded across the site between 52.58m and 52.16m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in each of the trenches. This subsoil was sealed by topsoil that had been imported to the site. No archaeological remains were identified.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Quinta, Warren Park, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on national Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2057 7064 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, with due acknowledgement (ASE, 2015).

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS map viewer accessed 06/3/15) the solid geology of the site is Claygate Member - sand, silt and clay – a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Where superficial deposits exist at all they consist of Black Park Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment previously dominated by rivers.

1.2.3 Three boreholes were sunk across the site in 2014 (SP Associates, 2014), these revealed a sequence of c.0.5m of dark brown made ground with occasional fragments of ceramic, brick and concrete overlying c.5m of natural sands and gravels. London Clay was observed c.5.6m below ground level (BGL).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted in January 2015 (Ref: 14/15200/FUL) for the demolition of the existing dwelling and erection of a replacement dwelling. Due to the location of the site within an Archaeological Priority Area, an archaeological condition was placed on the site, which states that:

*a) No development shall take place until the applicant 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 commences the applicant shall secure 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.*

*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.*

1.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2015) was duly prepared and approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), in their capacity as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the above condition. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant standards and guidance documents of the Chatered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014 a; CIfA 2014b) and GLAAS (GLAAS 2014)

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site on the 13th and the 14th April 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2015). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Susan Chandler (Assistant Archaeologist) and John Hirst (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015) and is reproduced below, with acknowledgement

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Kingston Hill as defined by Kingston upon Thames Borough Council (DL035714; 482). Kingston Hill is a known prehistoric occupation site. To the east of the site is Wimbledon Common which is also assigned as an APA (DL035479) due to prehistoric evidence in the form of stray finds. It also contains the monument Caesar's Camp – an Iron Age hillfort.

2.2.2 The evidence of artefacts collected over the last centuries from Kingston Hill suggests intermittent activity on the hill between the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age, while in the Late Bronze Age evidence of occupation has been recorded. A number of relatively complete pottery vessels and characteristic Late Bronze Age domestic artefacts indicate an established settlement within the vicinity. In addition to this there is possible evidence of burials and metalworking within the vicinity. It is conjectured that the site could have been responsible for some of the rich accumulation of bronzes in the west London stretch of the River Thames (Field & Needham, 1986).

2.2.3 Finds of prehistoric material have been made within the vicinity of the site. Neolithic pottery, pot boilers and a hearth were recorded c.400m south-west of the site (GLHER 030093) and Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and burnt flint was found on an evaluation at The Long House, George Road (GLHER 022267) c. 500m south-west of the site. Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, including a greenstone axe, have been found to the west at Coombe Hill Golf Course (GLHER 031868; 038512; 037040) and flint implements and burnt flints were found within a prehistoric soil during a watching brief at Warren Road (GLHER event 08074; 025557-024471). Various investigations at Warren End have recorded findspots of material dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age (GLHER 021964-8), including a ditch, possibly an enclosure ditch containing pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age (GLHER 021964). Two prehistoric flint implements were also found to the south-east of the site (GLHER 034462). An excavation on Warren Road (GLHER 031933), c.150m south-west of the site revealed eight worked flint flakes believed to be waste from flint knapping. An excavation at Cambridge House, Kingston Hill, c.600m west of the site, revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement in the form of postholes representing at least one structure and a pit which either contained domestic refuse, or, a more structured deposit. A coarseware jar appeared to have been broken vertically and had the appearance of being placed (Field 1986).

## **2.3 Roman**

- 2.3.1 Mapping from the 1800s informs us that “Numerous Roman coins & remains” have been identified from within Coombe Wood; however there is little modern evidence to support this. A piece of Roman mosaic measuring 80mm x 69mm, believed to be part of a Guilloche Border was found just off Warren Road (GLHER 031668), c.150m south-west from the site. A Roman statue was found within Coombe Wood Golf Course, c. 300m south-west of the site, and is apparently now in the possession of HRH the Duke of Cambridge (GLHER 031872).

## **2.4 Medieval**

- 2.4.1 To the south lies the site of a medieval manor house on Fitzgeorge Avenue (GLHER 022255 and 02093) and a moated site (GLHER 026257; APA 481). However, the extent of medieval occupation surrounding these residences is not clear and the likelihood of medieval occupation within the development site is not known. The area was used to warren rabbits as indicated by place names such as ‘The Warrens’ and ‘Warren Road’. A find spot on Warren Park adjacent to the site (TQ 205 706, GLHER 031688) revealed a Saxon/Medieval spouted pot 209mm high with 6 parallel horizontal lines circling it.

## **2.5 Post Medieval and modern**

- 2.5.1 Coombe Hill Golf Course to the east of the site (GLHER 07753) was part of the estate of Coombe House, which the 1st Duke of Cambridge purchased in 1837, enlarging his estate for a shooting park by the purchase of common land on Coombe Hill. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century two golf courses were laid out. Traces of post-medieval quarry pits were observed at Bruin Wood (GLHER 031928) c.600m south-west of the site.
- 2.5.2 Historic OS mapping from the 1870s to the 1960s depicts the site as being within Coombe Wood which formed part of Coombe Warren. Although Warren Road exists in the 1870s, development off this road within the area of the site does not start until the 1960s, by which time this area of Coombe Wood has been cleared, Warren Park Street built and housing developments started, although nothing within the footprint of the site. The house known as Quinta is present on the 1970s OS mapping, and does not change to the present day.



## **2.6 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.6.1 The primary aim of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2015) were as follows:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the footprint of the proposed development.
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site in order to fulfil the archaeology planning condition.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 Three trenches were excavated, each measured 15.00m long, 2m wide and were between 0.55m and 0.84m deep, as shown in Figure 2. The location of Trench 3 had to be altered slightly due to the prior excavation of a swimming pool.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate. Care was taken not to damage any possible archaeological horizons, features or material within overburden deposits.
- 3.1.3 All features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A comprehensive photographic record was taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of contexts	11
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	2
Bulk Samples	none
Photographs	66 digital
Bulk finds	none
Environmental flots/residue	none

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

### 4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	14.90	2	0.24-0.30	52.67-52.70
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	14.90	2	0.27-0.36	52.43-52.90
1/003	Layer	Made ground	14.90	2	0.15-0.20	52.16-52.58
1/004	Cut	Possible Post Hole	0.59	0.19	0.28	
1/005	Fill	Fill of [1/004]	0.59	0.19	0.28	

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the site, running north-west to south-east. The trench measured 14.90m long by 2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.86m.
- 4.1.2 Natural Black Park Gravels [1/003] were recorded between 52.58m and 52.16m aOD. A possible Post Hole [1/004] was recorded in the north-west corner of the trench; however this had an undulating base, a very irregular profile and was filled with subsoil making it likely that this was simply more rooting. No finds were collected.
- 4.1.3 The natural gravels were overlain by a subsoil horizon [1/002] of dark brownish red subsoil, potentially with some areas of a possible buried topsoil surviving in places. The subsoil [1/002] was sealed by a dark blackish grey silty sand modern imported topsoil deposit [1/001] between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. This imported topsoil was probably brought in as levelling during the 1970s construction of the current house at the site. Heavy rooting was noted throughout the trench.

## 4.2 Trench 2

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	15	2	0.21-0.25	52.66-52.71
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	15	2	0.20-0.30	52.45-52.50
2/003	Layer	Natural	15	2	0.15-0.20	52.25-52.15

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and was broadly aligned east-west. The trench measured 15.00m x 2.00m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.75m. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural.
- 4.2.2 The natural Black Park Gravel [2/003] was recorded between 52.25m and 52.30m aOD across the trench. This was overlain by a horizon of dark brownish red subsoil [2/002], in turn sealed by a dark blackish grey silty sand modern imported topsoil deposit [2/001]. Some shallow modern truncation of the underlying natural geology was noted towards the western end of the trench. Heavy rooting was noted throughout the trench.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological finds or features were identified.

### 4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	14.80	2	0.25-0.30	52.75-52.93
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	14.80	2	0.21-0.30	52.41-52.68
3/003	Layer	Natural	14.80	2	0.25-0.34	52.11-52.45

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the south of the site and was broadly aligned north-east to south-west. The trench measured 14.80m x 2.00m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.84m. Truncation of the underlying natural geology from a modern toothed digger bucket was noted at the south-west end of the trench.
- 4.4.2 The natural Black Park Gravels [3/003] were recorded between 52.45m and 52.11m aOD. These were overlain by a dark brownish red subsoil silty sand subsoil deposit [3/002] with some traces of a surviving buried topsoil horizon. This was in turn overlain by dark blackish grey silty sand modern imported topsoil deposit [3/001]. Heavy rooting was noted throughout the trench.
- 4.4.3 No archaeological finds or features were identified.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

5.1.1 Natural Black Park Gravels were recorded throughout the trenches. This was covered by subsoil which included some areas of buried topsoil and a dump of modern waste. The topsoil of the site has been recently imported to provide a good soil for the garden. The only possible feature encountered during the work consisted of a small, irregular feature [1/004] which is likely to be natural in origin. No definite archaeological features were observed during the course of the work.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

5.2.1 Modern machine truncation was noted in the natural in Trench 3 [3/003]. It is likely that this is from the construction of the current house at Quinta and suggests some localised truncation during landscaping or groundworks operations associated with the construction of the current house. Elsewhere across the site the survival of an intact subsoil horizon indicates that any potential archaeological horizons which may have been present on the site would survive.

### **5.3 Consideration of research aims**

5.3.1 The primary aim of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (ASE 2015) was to establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site. No such archaeological evidence was identified during the course of the fieldwork.

### **5.4 Conclusions**

5.4.1 The evaluation did not identify any archaeological finds or features on the site.

5.4.2 While some areas of the site may have been affected by the groundworks associated with the construction of the current house at Quinta, the survival of a subsoil horizon across the site as a whole suggests that any such truncation is likely to be localised. Consequently, it is considered that any potential archaeological horizon which may have been present on the site would survive.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Gillian King of GLAAS for her guidance and monitoring. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Diccon Hart project managed the post-excavation process.

**HER Summary**

Site Code	WPK15					
Identification Name and Address	Quinta, Warren Park, Kingston-upon-Thames					
County, District &/or Borough	Kingston-upon-Thames					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2057 7064					
Geology	Black park gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7393					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site			shallow Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 13-14.04.15-					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	modern					
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Quinta, Warren Park in Kingston upon Thames. The archaeological work took place on the 13th and the 14th April 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Black Park Gravels were recorded across the site between 52.58m and 52.16m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in each of the trenches. This subsoil was sealed by topsoil that had been imported to the site. No archaeological remains were identified.</i></p>						



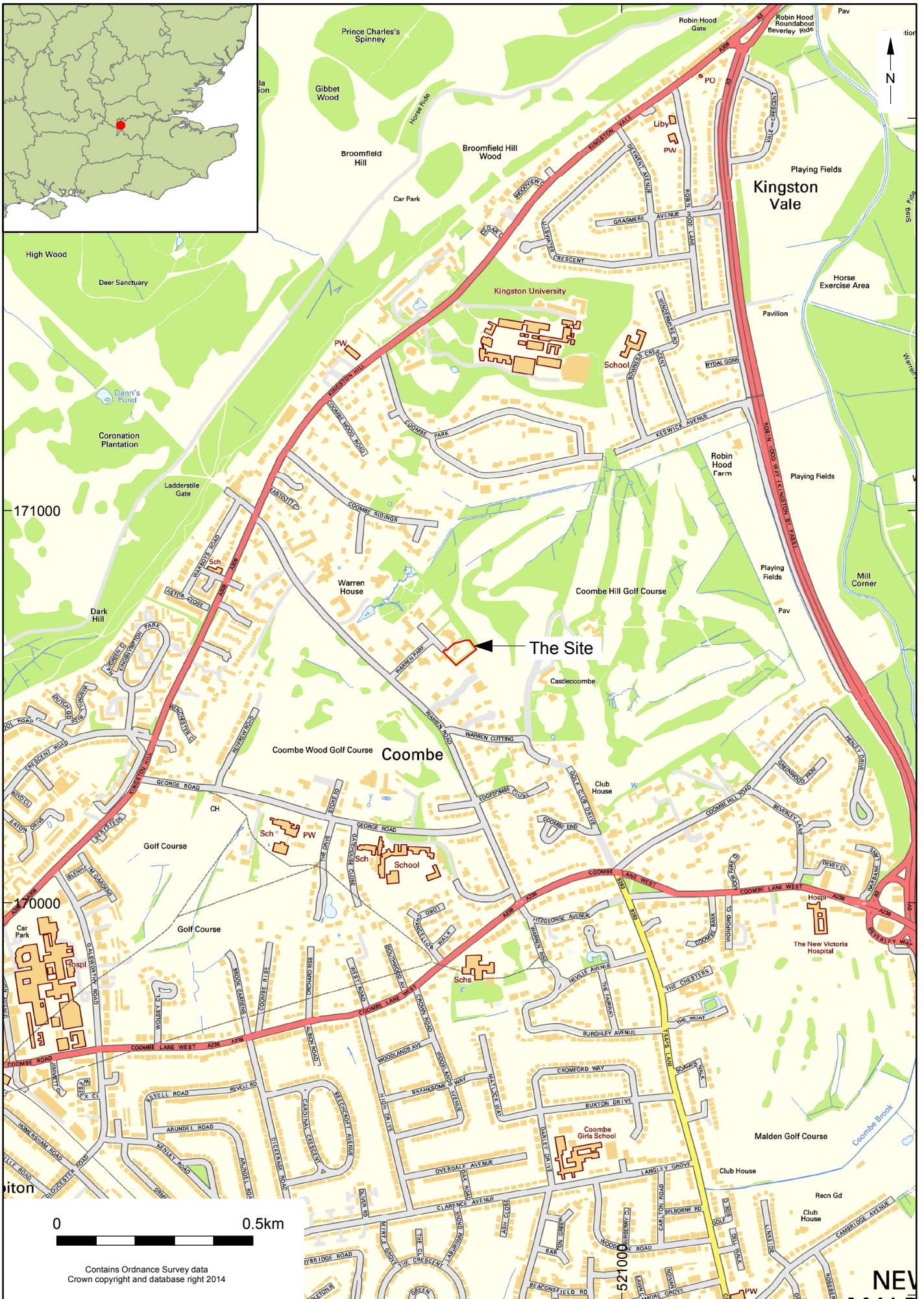
## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-209012**

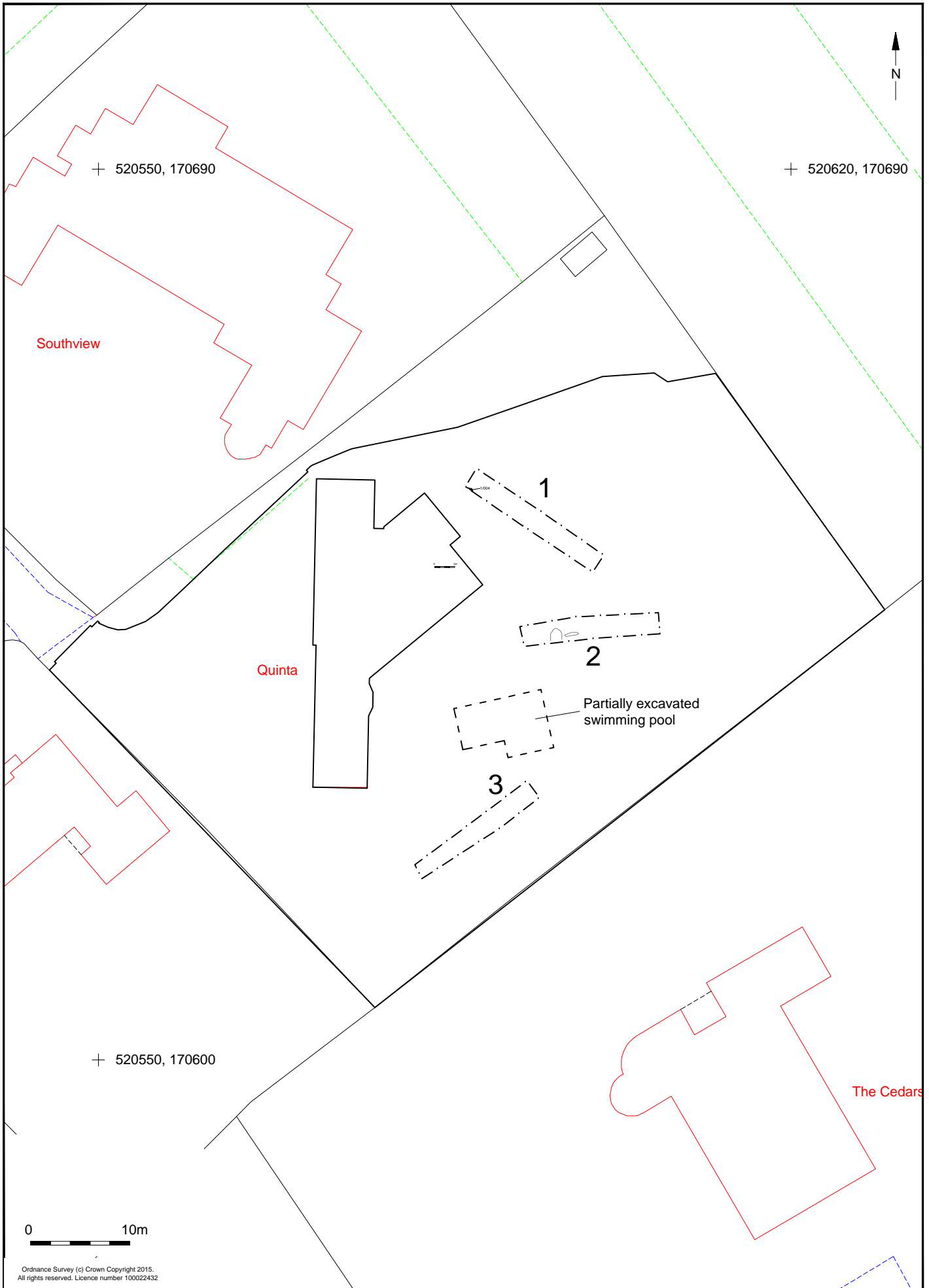
### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Quinta, Warren Park
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Quinta, Warren Park in Kingston upon Thames. The archaeological work took place on the 13th and the 14th April 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches. Natural Black Park Gravels were recorded across the site between 52.58m and 52.16m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in each of the trenches. This subsoil was sealed by topsoil that had been imported to the site. No archaeological remains were identified.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2015 End: 14-04-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WPK15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Kingston Hill
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 Quinta Warren Park
Postcode	KT2 7HX
Study area	2909.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2057 7064 51.4214284276 -0.265753115659 51 25 17 N 000 15 56 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.11m Max: 52.58m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting

Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "
Entered by	Diccon Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	22 April 2015

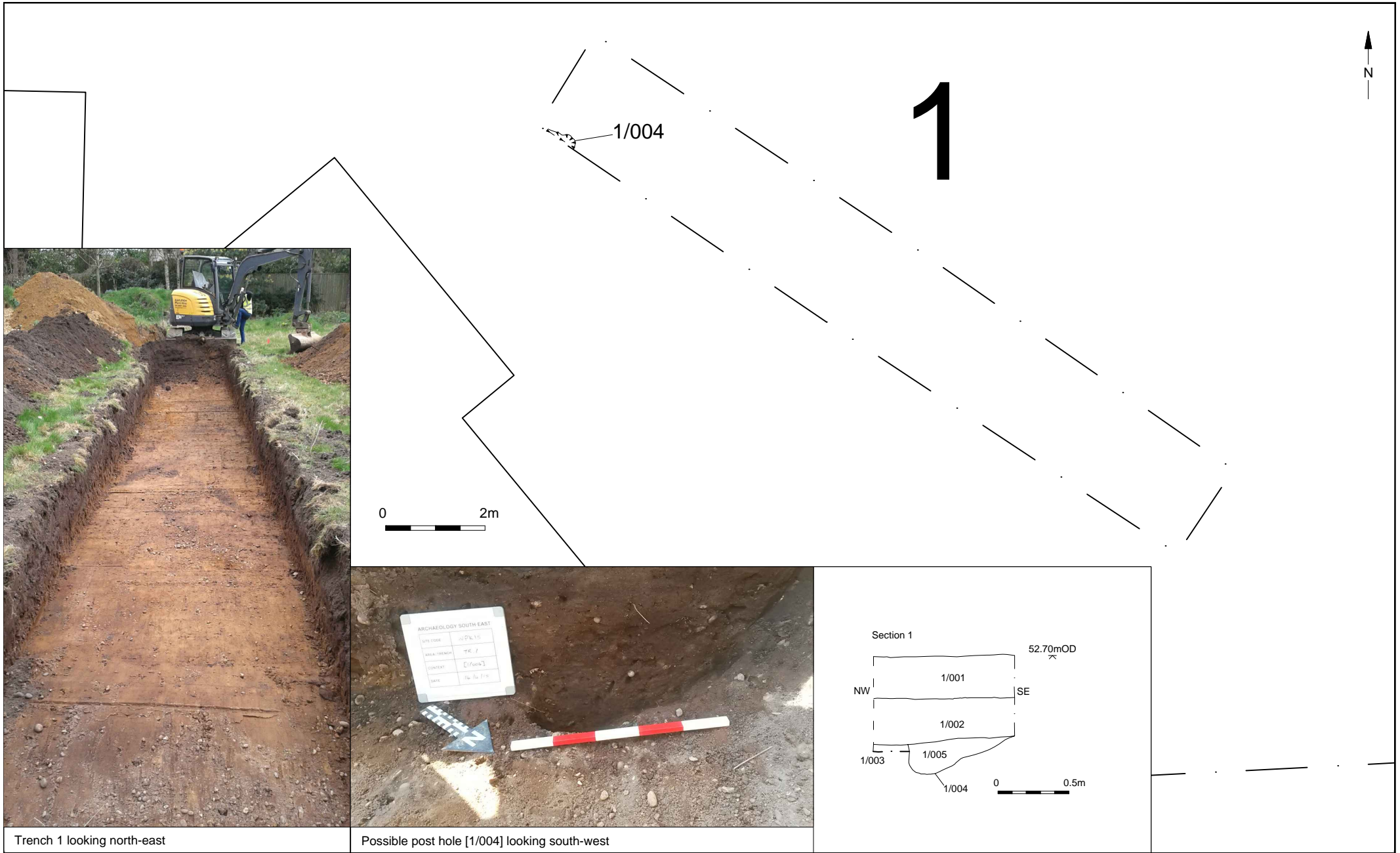


© Archaeology South-East		Quinta, Kingston	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7393	Apr 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015121	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Quinta, Kingston	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7393	Apr 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015121	Drawn by: JC		







Trench 2 looking east



Trench 3 looking north-east

<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Quinta, Kingston	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7393	Apr 2015	Photographs of negative Trenches 2 and 3	
Report Ref: 2015121	Drawn by: JC		

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